
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

## SURVEY ©F CURRENT BUSINESS



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Published by the Department of Commerce, Charles Sawfer, Secretary. Office of Business Economics, M. Joseph Meehan, Director. Subscription price, including weekly statistical supplement, $\$ 3$ a year; Foreign \$4. Single copy, 25 cents. Send remittances to any Department of Commerce Field Office or to the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Special subscription arrangements, including changes of address, should be made directly with the Superintendent of Documents.

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## Wholesale Prices are off about 7 percent from the peak.



The major decline has been in farm and food commodities,.....

but price declines in industrial products are becoming more numerous.

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THE
Susiness Situation


## By the Office of Business Economics

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

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

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

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

## Income lower but above last year

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

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 econo-mies-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 | 29, 582 | 7,598 | 25.7 |
| 1948: |  |  |  |
| First quarter | 31,723 | 8, 685 | 27.4 |
| Second quarter. | 32, 511 | 8,909 | 27.4 |
| Third quarter. | 32,850 | 9, 478 | 28.9 |
| Fourth quarter | 32, 867 | 9, 232 | 28.1 |
| 1949: First quarter | 31, 950 | 8,950 | 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 differance 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

[^0]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 $\left(\mathrm{R}^{2}\right)=0.98$.

Sources of data: "Actual", Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration; "calculated," U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
${ }^{2}$ See "monograph 1," Temporary National Economic Committee, Investigation of Con centration of Economic Activity (1940) and "The Dynamics of Automobile Demand," Gen-
eral 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 $1921=1$ )..$^{3}$
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. The 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 $21 / 2$ years after the end of the war, i. e., prior to 1948 , automobile production for the domestic market of 5.3 million was about equal to estimated requirements for replacement and growth in the total car population. According to these estimates, then, the wartime accumulated backlog demand was little changed during this period.

The number of over-aged cars still in use increased by about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ 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

| Age group (years) | 1941 |  | 1946 |  | 1947 |  | 1948 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Units (thousands) | Percent of total cumulative | Units (thousands) | Percent of total cumulative | Units (thousands) | Percent of total cumalative | Units (thousands) | Percent of total cumulative |
| Under 0.5. | 3, 240 | 11.8 | 448 | 1.8 | 1,367 | 5.0 | 1,673 | 5.6 |
| 0.5 to 1.4 | 3,112 | 23.1 | 0 |  | 2, 056 | 12.6 | 3, 100 | 16. 1 |
| 1.5 to 2.4 | 2, 402 | 31. 9 | 0 |  | 0 |  | 2,048 | 23.0 |
| 2.5 to 3.4 | 1,733 | 38.2 | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 3.5 to 4.4 | 3, 481 | 50.8 | 997 | 5.8 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 4.5 to 5.4 - | 3, 175 | 62.4 | 4, 107 | 22.3 | 1,065 | 16.5 | 0 |  |
| 5.5 to 6.4 | 2,139 | 70.2 | 3, 182 | 35.0 | 4, 085 | 31.4 | 1, 012 | 26.4 |
| 6.5 to 7.4- | 1,591 | 75.9 | 2, 426 | 44.7 | 3, 113 | 428 | 4. 005 | 39.8 |
| 7.5 to 8.4- | I, 120 | 80.0 | 1, 736 | 51.7 | 2,379 | 51.6 | 3, 093 | 50.3 |
| 8.5 to 9.4 | 735 | 82.7 | 3,390 | 65.3 | 1,679 | 57.7 | 2,345 | 58.1 |
| 9.5 to 10.4 | 1,211 | 87.1 | 2,893 | 76.9 | 3, 304 | 69.8 | 1, 662 | 63.7 |
| 10.5 to 11.4 | 1,205 | 91.5 | 1,675 | 83.6 | 2, 790 | 80.0 | 3, 186 | 74.5 |
| 11.5 to 12.4 | 1,278 | 96.1 | 1, 021 | 87.7 | 1, 592 | 85.9 | 2, 657 | 83.4 |
| 12.5 to 13.4 | 561 | 98.2 | 607 | 90.1 | 967 | 89.4 | 1, 490 | 88.4 |
| 13.5 to 14.4 | *502 |  | 369 | 91.6 | 568 | 91.5 | 886 | 91.4 |
| 14.5 to 15.4 |  |  | 626 | 941 | 346 | 92.8 | 509 | 93.1 |
| 15.5 to 16.4 |  |  | 592 | 96.5 | 596 | 95.0 | 317 | 94.2 |
| 16.5 and older. |  |  | 889 |  | 1,377 |  | 1,731 |  |
| Total. | 27, 485 | 100.0 | 24,958 | 100.0 | 27, 285 | 100.0 | 29,715 | 100.0 |
| Age not known | 215 |  | 185 25,143 |  | 27, 2381 |  | 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 each year.
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 these calculations is considered in a later section.
${ }^{4}$ The 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 $31 / 2$ 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 $5 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion 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



1 Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years 1927-41; based upon disposable personal income adjusted for approximate changes in the price level and a time relationship. Coefficient of determination $\left(R^{2}\right)=0.97$.
Sources of data: "Actual," McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., Electrical Merchandising; "calculated," U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
$\$$ In the case of vacuum cleaners and of electric washing machines and refrigerators, acknowledgement is made of the assistance rendered by the staff of Electrical Merchandising, a Mcrelating 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 ( $43 / 4$ million for the domestic market) was 50 percent higher than in any previous year.

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

## Backlog not exhausted

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

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

## Chart 4.-Homes Equipped With Electric Refrigerators



1 Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the zears 1927-41; based upon disposable personal income adjusted for approximate changes in the price level and a time
relationship. Coefficient of determination $\left(\mathrm{R}^{2}\right)=0.99$.
Sources of data: "Actual," 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 $43 / 4$ million electric refrigerators for the domestic market in 1948 was accompanied by an estimated reduction of about half this amount in the backlog demand. In the first 2 months of 1949, output was lower than in some months of 1948 but about equal to the average output for the year as a whole.

## Electric Washing Machines

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

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

## Chart 5.-Homes Equipped With Electric Washing Machines ${ }^{1}$



1 Represents standard-size washing machines only.
2 Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years 1927-41; based upon disrelationship. Coefficient of determination $\left(\mathbf{R}^{2}\right)=0.99$.
Sources of data: "Actual," McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., Electrical Merchandising; "calculated," U.S. Department of Commeree, 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]Chart 6.-Prices Received by Farmers and Parity Ratio


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

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

## Postwar support operations

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

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

## Effect of declining agricultural prices

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

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

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

The extent to which price support loans and purchases have removed supplies from the market-and thereby lessened additional downward pressure on prices-is indicated in table 3 , for the major price-supported crops. At the end of February 1949, 29 percent of the 1948 cotton crop and
Chart 7.-Prices Received by Farmers as a Percentage of Parity or Comparable Price, March 15, 1949


1 Include some farm products not shown separately in chart.
2 Ratio of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.
Source of data: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economies.

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

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

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

| Commodity | Unit | Millions of units |  |  | Loans and purchases as percent of production |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1948 production | Net loans made | Pur- |  |
| Cotton | Bales | 14.9 | 4.3 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 28.5 |
| Wheat | Bu. | 1,288.4 | 241.1 |  | 18.7 |
| Peanuts.- | Lbs | 2,268.1 | 219.0 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3 4 4 4 4 |
| Potatoes, | ${ }^{\text {Cut }}$ | ${ }_{220 .}^{267.6}$ | 16.3 6.2 | ${ }^{53.9}$ | 20.2 2.8 |
| Tobaceo. | Lbs. | 1,897.9 | 58.5 |  | 3.1 |
| Wool | Lhs. | 280.5 |  | ${ }^{3} 48.3$ | ${ }^{8} 17.2$ |
| Corn. | Bu. | 3,650.5 | 139.4 |  | 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 OCC, 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 194849 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 Loans ${ }^{1}$ and Purchases
[Millions of dollars]

| Item | July 1947February 1948 | July 1948February 1949 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commodity Credit Corporation: |  |  |
| Net loans. | 169 240 | 1,576 |
| 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 agree-
ments 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 shdwn 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 normaliy 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 supplynow removed from normal market channels by CCC-is accompanied by a sharp drop in market prices and a reduction in income.

## Areas of price-support expenditures

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

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

Table 5.-Price Support Operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation, July 1948-February 1949
[Millions of dollars]

| Commodity | Net loans ${ }^{1}$ | Purchases | Purchase agreements |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton. | 668.6 | (2) |  |
| Wheat. | 492.9 | (2) | 227.0 |
| Corn. | 192.3 |  | 46.1 |
| Flaxseed | 7.4 | 130.8 | 15.4 |
| Irish potatoes. | 21.9 | 130.3 |  |
| Peanuts | 23.5 | 104.6 |  |
| Wool.- |  | 37.7 |  |
| G. sorghum | 33.5 |  | 6.1 |
| Barley - | 33.2 |  | 21.0 |
| Tobacco- | 32.7 |  |  |
| Eggs, dried |  | 31.6 |  |
| Beans -- | 29.9 |  | 32.6 |
| Linseed oil |  | 21.7 |  |
| Other | 40.3 | 20.5 | 31.2 |
| Total. | 1,576.2 | 477.2 | 379.4 |

[^2]
# 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.
[^3]
## Anticipated versus actual expenditures

There are, of course, differences among industries which are of considerable significance, as is evident from the data in table 1, but before describing these in detail, some further discussion of the implications of the over-all results of the survey, and of the likelihood that anticipations will be realized, may be warranted.
It should be noted in the first place that the investment programs of business as reported are subject to modification in the light of evolving circumstances, including the level of sales, sales prospects, costs and prices, as these develop during the year. These circumstances in turn are influenced by the entire complex of factors which together determine the level of business activity, including the demands of consumers, the demands of Government, and the actual demands of business itself.
Thus, in a corresponding survey in early 1947 the prospective investment in producers' fixed capital for that year was $\$ 14$ billion-about $\$ 2$ billion, or 14 percent, less than was actually expended as rising sales volumes, competition for materials and advancing prices resulted in general upward revisions in earlier plans. With a more stable level of prices and of sales last year, the anticipated outlays for producers' capital approached much more closely to actual expenditures as chart 1 shows, the difference amounting to 3 percent.

## Chart 1.-Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment ${ }^{1}$



1 Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business.
Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.

Table 1.-Business Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment, 1939-49 1
[Millions of dollars]

| Industry group | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | January- | AprilJune | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July- } \\ & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October-December | Total | JanuaryMarch ${ }^{2}$ | AprilJune ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July- } \\ \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber }^{3} \end{gathered}$ | Total ${ }^{2}$ |
| Manufacturing | 1,930 | 2, 580 | 3,400 | 2,760 | 2,250 | 2,390 | 3, 210 | 5,910 | 7,460 | 1,800 | 2, 140 | 2,090 | 2,320 | 8,340 | 1,940 | 1, 860 | 3,440 | 7,240 |
| Mining | 380 | -560 | -680 | 410 | 360 | 500 | 440 | 560 | 690 | 180 | 200 | 200 | 220 | 800 | 180 | 190 | 450 | 820 |
| Railroad. | 280 | 440 | 560 | 540 | 460 | 580 | 550 | 570 | 910 | 270 | 310 | 330 | 410 | 1,320 | 390 | 410 | 650 | 1,450 |
| Other transportation | 280 | 390 | 340 | 260 | 190 | 280 | 320 | 660 | 800 | 180 | 190 | 170 | 170 | 700 | 160 | 180 | 310 | 650 |
| Electric and gas utilities. | 480 | 550 | 710 | 680 | 540 | 490 | -630 | 1, 040 | 1,900 | 500 | 640 | 690 | 850 | 2, 680 | 720 | 790 | 1,620 | 3,130 |
| Commercial and miscellaneous ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,850 | 1,980 | 2,490 | 1,470 | 730 | 970 | 1, 480 | 3,300 | 4,430 | 1,240 | 1,340 | 1,360 | 1,440 | 5,390 | 1,290 | 1,360 | 2,360 | 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 $\quad$ Note.-Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| to current account. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 Based on preliminary estimates of business as of mid-February. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 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 corresponding period of 1948 . There is some evidence that the extent of this downturn may be exaggerated, though the range of previous experience is insufficient to warrant a definite judgment.

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

## Capital investment and the gross national product

As already noted, business expenditures on plant and equipment are typically volatile-much more so than the gross national product as depicted in chart 2. The greater sensitivity of producer expenditures during the thirties may be summarized in the statement that over the period a 10 -percent change in the gross national product was associated with a 21 -percent change in plant and equipment expenditures, and the economic importance of this series springs directly from this high volatility.
In historical perspective, compared with the broad swings typical of this series and particularly with the sharp rise in progress since 1945, the 5 -percent decline in outlays for producers' capital anticipated for this year appears small, as the chart shows. Its significance for the general level of business activity as measured by the gross national product, however, cannot be fully appraised without specific reference
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 Surver, and the demands of consumers.

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

## Chart 2.-Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, and Gross National Product ${ }^{1}$



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

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

## Current trends

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

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

## Manufacturing group down

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

These generalizations, of course, do not apply with equal force to each individual manufacturing group. In petroleum, for example, it is apparent that uncompleted capitalexpansion projects are still substantial and outlays in this segment are expected to rise moderately in 1949. 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.

${ }^{2}$ Data include trade, service, commumications and finance.
Sources of data: Beginning with 1945, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission; prior to 1915, 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:

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, thoughas 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
and over. 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 corporationsthose 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 busi-ness-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: ${ }^{2}$


As regards individual manufacturing industries, there were but few significant departures from the general pattern of expected stability in 1949. Exceptions were in the qutomobile 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

[^4]business is substantially fortified by the magnitude of the investment programs established by these concerns. For at least to some extent the capital outlays of business create their own markets in that they augment incomes in other sectors of the economy and stimulate demand for goods and services in general.

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

The sensitivity of current plans for fixed capital outlays however, must not be exaggerated. Many long-term pro-grams-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.

# Current Inventory Developments 

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

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

## Inventory accumulation slowed

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

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

## Value and volume changes

Considering the depleted state of nonfarm inventories at the end of the last war, the rate at which they have been replenished in the postwar period has generally not been extreme. Even in 1946, when more than $\$ 11$ billion were added to the book value of nonfarm business inventories, less than half of this represented physical additions, the remainder being price appreciation. The net change in nonfarm inventories after adjustment was about $21 / 2$ 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

[^5]in civilian stocks was larger than is indicated by the net change in total inventories.

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

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

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 mate-
rials may increase more slowly, because of the time required for ordering. Lastly, until output has been raised to match the higher rate of sales, stocks of finished goods will decline. Thus, if sales increase, total inventories will not respond immediately, and may even fall at first.

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

## Inventory Patterns in Manufacturing

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

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

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

Chart 1.—Manufacturers' Inventories and Sales


[^6]Table 1.-Manufacturers' Inventories and Sales, Seasonally Adjusted ${ }^{1}$

${ }^{1}$ Inventories are end-of-quarter book values; sales are totals for quarter or year.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Chart 2.-Manufacturers' Inventories: Actual and Calculated


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

The lower panel of chart 1 shows the ratio of inventories to monthly sales. The ratio tends to rise in periods when sales decline, and falls off as sales expand, producing a pattern which varies inversely with the business cycle. Although the ratio appears to tend downward over time, this is an illusion created by the low values during the war, and by the inverse relation with the level of sales. In years of comparable sales such as 1929 and 1940, inventories are about the same. ${ }^{1}$ 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

[^7]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-

[^8]tion between inventories and sales on a per-firm basis was examined, but the fit obtained was not very good.

## Nondurable- and durable-goods industries

When the relationship between inventory book values and dollar sales is examined for the durable and non-durable goods industries separately, it appears that the inventories of the former group tend to react more slowly to movements of sales. For the heavy goods, a lag of more than two quarters was indicated, compared with somewhat less than two quarters for the nondurables. The difference appears to be due primarily to the greater sensitivity of prices of nondurables, though the longer fabrication period of hard goods is also involved. On a deflated basis, only a small difference in lags is in evidence.
The inventory-sales ratio before the war was much more stable for the nondurable-goods group than for the durables (see table 2). Accordingly, the prewar values of the ratio appear to be more dependable in the former case as a basis for comparison with the relative size of inventories today.

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

Thus, the speed with which rates of output have been adjusted to the small declines in sales which occurred last fall is evidence of a highly cautious attitude. In part, this is associated with current price uncertainties and declines in new orders.
The abnormal conditions during and after the war have probably had some influence on manufacturers' standards of inventory policy in the non-durable-goods industries. With many producers of soft goods selling on an allocation basis, stocks of finished goods during this period were exceptionally
small in terms of sales. The increase in finished-goods inventories attendant on the return to more normal selling conditions has been augmented to some extent by a policy of cautious ordering on the part of retailers. Manufacturers have reacted promptly to slow or halt the piling up of their shipping stocks.

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

## Chart 3.-Manufacturers' Finished Goods Inventories as a Percentage of Total Inventories ${ }^{1}$


${ }^{1}$ Percentages are based upon book values at end of each year.
Source of data: U.S. Department of Oommerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 2.-Ratio of Inventories to Sales ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ For Selected Groups of Manufacturing Industries

| Period | All manufacturing | Durable goods ${ }^{2}$ | Iron and steel and nonferrous metals | Total machinery | Total transportation | Lumber, furniture, and stone | Nondurable goods ${ }^{2}$ | Food, beverages, and tobacco | Textiles, apparel, and leather | Paper, chemicals, and rubber |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1926. | 2.42 | 3.04 | 3. 62 | 3.69 | 1. 54 | 2.90 | 2.06 | 1.47 | 2.52 | 2. 28 |
| 1927. | 2.32 | 2.81 | 2.85 | 3.45 | 1.67 | 2.94 | 2.04 | 1. 59 | 2.72 | 2.11 |
| 1928 | 2.23 | 2. 53 | 2. 51 | 3.13 | 1.45 | 2.81 | 2.04 | 1.58 | 2. 71 | 2.15 |
| 1929. | 2.12 | 2. 39 | 2.39 | 2.86 | 1.31 | 2.81 | 1. 94 | 1.52 | 2.56 | 2.00 |
| 1930. | 2.63 | 3.22 | 3.30 | 3.67 | 1.95 | 3. 62 | 2.30 | 1.76 | 3.15 | 2.57 |
| 1931 | 2.82 | 4. 10 | 4.39 | 4. 69 | 2.38 | 4.45 | 2.24 | 1.72 | 2. 54 | 2. 70 |
| 1932 | 3.24 | 5.64 | 6.29 | 6.51 | 3.42 | 5. 40 | 2.41 | 1.94 | 2.74 | 2.90 |
| 1933. | 2. 57 | 4.07 | 4. 34 | 5.34 | 2.11 | 4.06 | 2.00 | 1.62 | 2.03 | 2.47 |
| 1934. | 2. 41 | 3. 21 | 3. 68 | 4.15 | 1. 45 | 3.38 | 2.05 | 1.72 | 2.38 | 2. 55 |
| 1935 | 2.11 | 2. 63 | 3. 13 | 3. 40 | 1.15 | 2.83 | 1. 84 | 1.55 | 2.10 | 2. 28 |
| 1936 | 1. 93 | 2. 29 | 2.60 | 2.83 | 1.24 | 2.28 | 1. 72 | 1.47 | 2. 04 | 2.01 |
| 1937 | 2.15 | 2. 52 | 2.65 | 3. 10 | 1. 67 | 2.41 | 1. 91 | 1.65 | 2. 22 | 2.32 |
| 1938 | 2. 50 | 3. 41 | 4. 16 | 3. 68 | 2.25 | 2.86 | 2.05 | 1. 77 | 2. 48 | 2. 58 |
| 1939. | 2.11 | 2.57 | 2.80 | 2.99 | 1. 69 | 2.34 | 1.84 | 1.65 | 2.06 | 2.11 |
| 1940. | 2.06 | 2.29 | 2.44 | 2.64 | 1. 67 | 2.18 | 1.89 | 1. 66 | 2. 19 | 2.13 |
| 1941. | 1. 78 | 1.92 | 1.82 | 2.30 | 1. 74 | 1.74 | 1.67 | 1. 50 | 1. 79 | 1.80 |
| 1942 | 1. 78 | 1.87 | 1.73 | 2.35 | 1.57 | 1.75 | 1.69 | 1.39 | 1.89 | 2.07 |
| 1943 | 1. 52 | 1.59 | 1.53 | 2.16 | 1.28 | 1.48 | 1.46 | 1.33 | 1.59 | 1. 64 |
| 1944 | 1. 46 | 1.52 | 1.45 | 1.95 | 1.31 | 1.43 | 1.41 | 1.35 | 1.58 | 1.56 |
| 1945 | 1. 50 | 1. 64 | 1. 54 | 2.09 | 1. 43 | 1.41 | 1.38 | 1.33 | 1.60 | 1. 50 |
| 1946. | 1. 68 | 2.11 | 1.87 | 2.69 | 2.32 | 1.33 | 1.42 | 1.32 | 1.62 | 1. 56 |
| 1947. | 1.67 | 2.04 | 1.75 | 2.48 | 2.09 | 1.46 | 1.44 | 1. 28 | 1.73 | 1.63 |
| 1948 | 1.70 | 1.97 | 1.72 | 2.43 | 1.88 | 1.60 | 1.51 | 1.35 | 1.92 | 1. 80 |
| 1947: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First quarter- | 1. 64 | 1.98 | 1.70 | 2.41 | 2.09 | 1. 43 | 1.42 | 1.30 | 1.72 | 1. 54 |
| Second quarter- | 1.71 | 2.03 | 1.73 | 2.42 | 2. 10 | 1.47 | 1.49 | 1.32 | 1.84 | 1. 67 |
| Third quarter-- | 1. 70 | 2.08 | 1.90 | 2.71 | 2.25 | 1.50 | 1.45 | 1.28 | 1.74 | 1.68 |
| Fourth quarter | 1.65 | 2.05 | 1.68 | 2.37 | 1.94 | 1.44 | 1.39 | 1.25 | 1.62 | 1.62 |
| 1948: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First quarter. | 1.66 | 1.99 | 1.69 | 2. 45 | 1.97 | 1.53 | 1.45 | 1.35 | 1.74 | 1.78 |
| Second quarter | 1.69 | 2.00 | 1.73 | 2. 39 | 1. 98 | 1.60 | 1.49 | 1. 32 | 1.88 | 1.79 |
| Third quarter.. | 1. 66 | 1.88 | 1.78 | 2.49 | 1. 87 | 1.59 | 1. 51 | 1.32 | 1.97 | 1.73 |
| Fourth quarter- | 1.77 | 2.00 | 1.68 | 2.38 | 1. 72 | 1.68 | 1.61 | 1.41 | 2.08 | 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 manufacturing | Durable goods ${ }^{1}$ | Iron and steel and nonferrous metals | Total machinery | Total transportation | Lumber, furniture, and stone | Nondurable goods 1 | Food, beverages, and tobacco | Textiles, apparel, and leather | Paper, chemicals, and rubber |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | 40.0 | 38.1 | 31.4 | 45.3 | 31.1 | 46.6 | 41.5 | 44.6 | 31.6 | 44.1 |
| 1937 | 43.4 | 38.2 | 32.5 | 45.6 | 32.8 | 49.1 | 46.9 | 47.8 | 40.9 | 48.4 |
| 1938 | 44.0 | 41.2 | 35.9 | 49.7 | 27.9 | 47.4 | 46.3 | 44.7 | 40.1 | 44.5 |
| 1939. | 39.7 | 37.7 | 35.0 | 44.3 | 23.5 | 43.6 | 41.3 | 39.1 | 37.7 | 39.5 |
| 1940. | 37.0 | 33.5 | 33.1 | 40.4 | 18.3 | 41.5 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 34.6 | 39.0 |
| 1941 | 28.1 | 24.3 | 26.1 | 29.0 | 10.9 | 34.7 | 31.7 | 35. 7 | 25.8 | 24.5 |
| 1942 | 24.8 | 19.9 | 21.2 | 23.3 | 10.3 | 31.8 | 30.2 | 34.6 | 21.9 | 26.1 |
| 1943 | 22.1 | 18.1 | 22.4 | 22.2 | 7.4 | 30.4 | 26.9 | 29.6 | 19.1 | 24.3 |
| 1944 | 23.6 | 20.4 | 24.6 | 26.3 | 7.7 | 29.6 | 27.1 | 28.3 | 17.9 | 25.1 |
| 1945 | 25.8 | 23.3 | 24.9 | 27.1 | 12.3 | 29.5 | 27.9 | 28.4 | 18.0 | 27.0 |
| 1946 | 25.9 | 22.6 | 24.0 | 28.1 | 12.8 | 23.5 | 28.8 | 31.6 | 19.0 | 25.8 |
| 1947 | 28.4 | 26.6 | 27.5 | 32.2 | 17.5 | 28.7 | 30.1 | 32.5 | 21.0 | 27.9 |
| 1948. | 32.2 | 28.3 | 26.9 | 36.3 | 17.3 | 33.5 | 35.5 | 33.3 | 33.1 | 31.5 |
| 1949 first quarter | 33.1 | 29.4 | 29.0 | 37.8 | 17.1 | 33.9 | 36.4 | 34.0 | 35.2 | 32.7 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 Economices.
(Continued on p. 24)

# Sales and Inventory Trends of New Trade Firms 


#### Abstract

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


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

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

## Scope and limitations of data

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

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

The major interest of the survey was in the postwar period due to the unprecedented expansion of the business popula-

[^9]tion. This period, however, limits any current study to only the initial growth of new entrants.

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

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

Chart 1.-New and All Trade Firms: Percentage Increase in Sales, 1945 to 1946 and 1946 to $1947^{1}$


[^10]
## 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 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 tradesapparel 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.

[^11]The concerns entering in 1946 did not show the rapid sales growth in 1947 that the 1945 entrants experienced in this period (see table 2). In general, during 1947 the 1946 companies did relatively better than the previous year's entrants in the nondurable-goods lines and not so well in the durable-goods trades. This may have been due to the fact that the latter group had first choice of locations and franchises. In addition, since the present sample included only those firms still operating at the end of 1947, more of the unsuccessful 1945 entrants had been weeded out.

Table 1.-New and All Trade Firms: Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories, 1945 to 1946 and 1946 to 1947, by Line of Trade ${ }^{1}$

| Line of trade | Sales |  |  |  | Inventories |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1945 to 1946 |  | 1946 to 1947 |  | 1945 to 1946 |  | 1946 to 1947 |  |
|  | New firms | All | New firms | All | New firms | All | New firms | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { firms } \end{gathered}$ |
| Wholesale- | 70 | 28 | 33 | 19 | 144 | 38 | 31 | 30 |
| Retail. | $\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 249 \end{array}$ | 32132 | 19 | 17 | 82 | 50 | 29 | 17 |
|  |  |  | 43 | 56 | 113 | 94 | 43 | 35 |
| Building materials, hardware and farm implements | $\begin{array}{r} 176 \\ 74 \end{array}$ | 58 | 21 | 35 | 129 | 62 | 31 | 47 |
| Furniture and home furnishings... |  | 48 | 22 | 18 | 166 | 82 | 10 | 21 |
| Household appliances...-.-.-....-- | $\begin{array}{r} 282 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | 152 | 50 | 46 | 304 | 89 | 67 | 65 |
| Food. |  | 27 | 10 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 23 | 12 |
| Apparel.- | 1919 | 17 | 12 | 51 | 9720 | 56 <br> 28 | 280 | 14-10 |
| Eating and drinking places |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General merchandise. | $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | 1119 | 10 | 8350 | 584348 | 1035 | 549 |
| Filling stations. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other retail. | 65 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 51 | 31 | 28 | 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 medians and exclude firms with no employees. The percentages for to based on medians weighted according to sales in each line of trade.

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

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

Table 2.-New and Established Trade Firms: Percentage Change in Sales, 1946 to 1947, by Line of Trade and Year of Entry ${ }^{1}$

| Line of trade | Year of entry |  | Estab- <br> lished <br> firms ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1945 | 1946 |  |
| Wholesale. | +22 | +42 | +14 |
| Retail | +21 | +18 | +14 |
| Automotive. | $+46$ | +41 | +61 |
| Building materials, hardware and f | +14 | +24 | +27 |
| Furniture and home furnishings. | $+22$ | +23 | $+16$ |
| Household appliances | +64 | $+30$ | +35 |
| Food----...-------- | +2 | +16 | +8 |
| Apparel | +10 | +14 | -1 |
| Eating and drinking places. | +6 | -2 | -3 |
| Filling stations. Other retail | +17 +14 | +28 +5 | +11 |
| Other retail.... | $+14$ | +5 | +6 |

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
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-Size ${ }^{1}$


1 New firms are those which started operations during 1945 and 1946; established firms 1 New firms are those
exclude chains. Percentages for new firms are based on medians weighted according to sales exclude chains. Percentages for new firms are based on med
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 Size ${ }^{\text { }}$

| Line of trade | Sales |  |  |  | Inventories |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under \$50,000 |  | Over \$50,000 |  | Under \$50,000 |  | Over \$50,000 |  |
|  | New firms | Established firms | New firms | Established firms | New <br> firms | Established firms | New frms | Established firms |
| Total | 33 | 22 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 24 | 30 | 8 |
| Automotive | 56 | 110 | 39 | 61 | 39 | 90 | 56 | 35 |
| Building materials, hardware and farm implements | 69 | 26 | 17 | 26 | 69 | 42 | 31 | 40 |
| Furniture and household appliances |  | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food | 25 8 | 32 15 | 21 | 18 | 55 18 | 13 | 30 | 27 |
| Apparel-------------------------- | 31 | 8 | -13 | -1 | 18 | 27 | 42 | 3 |
| Eating and drinking places. | 7 | 4 | -5 | -3 | 0 | -14 | 0 | -15 |
| General merchandise.-.--- | 13 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 6 | -2 |
| Filling stations. | 20 | 20 | 19 | 9 | 33 | 42 | 46 | 26 |
| Other retail. .-.....-------- | 4 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 23 | 19 | 34 | 9 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 Status ${ }^{1}$

| Type of firm | Wholesale trade | Retail trade |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investment size: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| Small | 40 |  |
| Large | 28 |  |
| Legal Status: |  |  |
| Unincorporated. | 40 |  |
| Incorporated. | 30 |  |

${ }^{1}$ 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 ${ }^{1}$

| Line of trade | 1945 |  | 1946 |  | 1947 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New <br> firms | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { firms } \end{aligned}$ | New firms | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { firms } \end{aligned}$ | New <br> firms | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { firms } \end{aligned}$ |
| Wholesale. | 0.65 | 0.88 | 0.86 | 0.95 | 0.89 | 1.03 |
| Retail | . 90 | 1.10 | 1.01 | 1.26 | 1. 13 | 1. 26 |
| Automotive. | 1.96 | 1.32 | 1.13 | 1.11 | 1.13 | . 96 |
| Building materials, hardware and farm implernents. | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1.85 | 1.91 | 1.88 | 2.04 | 2.11 |
| Furniture and home furnishings...- | 1.45 | 1.95 | 1.87 | 2.40 | 1.68 | 2.47 |
| Household appliances... | 2.33 | 2.06 | 2.08 | 1. 54 | 2.00 | 1. 75 |
| Food.... | . 34 | . 78 | . 46 | . 83 | . 43 | . 79 |
|  | 1.20 | 1.37 | 1. 44 | 1.83 | 1. 90 | 1. 99 |
| Eating and drinking places | 122 | . 32 | . 35 | . 36 | 1. 24 | . 32 |
| General merchandise... | ${ }^{2}$ | 1.44 | 1.92 | 1.83 | 2.16 | 1.76 |
| Filling stations | ${ }^{(2)}$ | . 41 | 1. 50 | . 43 | . 48 | . 50 |
| Other retail...- | 1.76 | 1.45 | 1.70 | 1. 60 | 2.11 | 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.
$\boldsymbol{z}$ 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 Ratios ${ }^{1}$

${ }^{1}$ 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 frms are based on medians weighted according to sales in each line of trade; data exclude firms with no employees.
Source of data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
Here, of course, large volume production of these products did not get under way until 1946. The established firms, however, better maintained their sales by virtue of more fully developed service departments. In addition, the established firms received a disproportionate share of the faster-moving, better advertised lines.

As the flow of consumer goods increased from 1945 to 1947
Table 6.-New and Established Retail Firms: Stock-Sales Ratios 1946 and 1947, by Line of Trade and Sales Size ${ }^{1}$

| Line of trade | 1946 |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under \$50,000 |  | Over \$50,000 |  | Under \$50,000 |  | Over \$50,000 |  |
|  | $\mathrm{N} \in \mathrm{w}$ firms | Estab- <br> lished firms | New firms | Estab- <br> lished <br> firms | New firms | Estab lished firms | New firms | Established firms |
| Total | 1.28 | 1.47 | 0.94 | 1.12 | 1.37 | 1. 55 | 0.98 | 1.11 |
| Automotive. | 2.05 | 1. 50 | 1.02 | . 96 | 2.05 | 1.34 | 1.08 | ${ }^{1.80}$ |
| Building materials, hardware and farm implements $\qquad$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 2.20 | 1.86 | 1.41 | 2.62 | 2.46 | 1.87 |  |
| Furniture and household applicances. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2.30 \\ .50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.63 \\ .43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.10 \\ .50 \end{array}$ | 2.00 | 2.72 | 1.69 | 1.56 |
| Food.---.- | $\begin{array}{r} 2.57 \\ .52 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | . 49 | 2. 49 | . 38 | 2.26 .49 |
| Apparel | 2. 28 | 2.36 | 1.13 | 1.86 | 2.12 | 2. 76 | 1.55 | 1. 93 |
| Eating and drinking places. |  |  | .231.92 | . 54 | . 28 | . 36 | . 18 |  |
| General merchandise.----- | 2. 56 | .438 |  | 1.55 | 3.72 | 2.65 | 1.87 | .48 1.43 |
| Filling stations.- | . 55 | . 44 | . 17 | $\begin{array}{r} .59 \\ 1.44 \end{array}$ | .492.60 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2. } \\ 2.12 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.881.50 | 1.1. |
| Other retail.-- | 1. 93 | 1.96 | 1.68 |  |  |  |  |  |

[^12]the stock-sales ratios of new retail firms increased rapidlyalthough on the average remaining below those of established firms (chart 3). The smaller stock-sales ratios among the former group were probably due in part to the greater lag of their inventories behind sales during a period of more rapid growth. Another important factor was the lesser availability of capital to new firms from either internal or external sources.
By the end of 1947, with supply and demand factors more nearly in balance, new enterprises in most trades were operating at inventory turnover rates close to those of the established firms. As the sales momentum of the younger

## Chart 4.-New and Established Retail Firms: Stock-Sales Ratios, by 1946 Sales-Size ${ }^{1}$


${ }^{1}$ 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 frms 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; basio 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 andwholesale 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 available for some of the estimates. ${ }^{3}$
${ }^{3}$ The selection and characteristics of the sample are discussed in detail in Capital Requirements of New Trade Firms, Survey, December 1948.
As noted above, the survey results exclude discontinued firms. The universe estimates take this factor into account. However, the more detailed results which are based directly

## 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 reductionin 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.

[^13]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 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 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 lines. In most of the non-durable-goods lines, inventories at the retail level have not increased at all over the past year. The principal exceptions are men's-wear stores and department stores, and even here the stock-sales ratios are not high by prewar standards.

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

## Wholesale Trade

In many respects, wholesalers' inventories both before and after the war have behaved like those of retailers. 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.

# Monthly Business Statistics 

 H



 figures for seasonal variation.

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


## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS





$\checkmark$ Revised.
Personal savings is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above
Revised series. Estimates of national income, gross national product, and personal income have been revised beginning 1944; see pp. $27-29$ of the July 1948 Survey for the revised figures.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | January | Febru－ ary |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash receipts from farming，including Government payments，total $\ddagger$－ | 1，862 | 1，932 | 2，075 | 2，119 | 2，437 | 2，693 | 2，722 | 3，132 | 3，714 | 3，314 | 2，740 | 「2，383 | 1，783 |
| From marketings and CCC loans，total ．．．．do．．．． | 1，833 | 1，892 | 2，006 | 2，081 | 2，394 | 2，683 | 2，716 | 3，127 | 3，707 | 3，304 | $\begin{array}{r}2,730 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ＋$+2,367$ | 1，768 |
|  | ${ }^{713}$ | ${ }^{629}$ | ${ }^{629}$ | 618 | ${ }^{781}$ | 1，203 | 1， 231 | 1，583 | 2， 135 | 1,725 | 1，309 | r 1,080 r | ${ }^{689}$ |
| Livestock and products，total．－－－－－－－－－－do－－－－ | 1，120 | 1，263 | 1，377 | 1，463 | 1，613 | 1，480 | 1， 481 | 1，544 | 1，572 | 1，579 | 1，421 | ${ }^{+1,287}$ | 1，079 |
|  | ${ }_{593}^{318}$ | 373 | ${ }_{720}^{392}$ | 460 | 468 | 444 | 430 | 367 | 333 | ${ }_{9}^{296}$ | 295 | 305 | 283 |
| Meat animals－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－${ }^{\text {do．}}$ | 593 | ${ }_{237}^{645}$ | 720 | ${ }_{225}$ | ${ }_{73} 87$ | 744 259 | 783 | 902 | 936 | 937 | 816 | ${ }^{+} 752$ | 589 |
| Poultry and eggs | 201 | 237 | 250 | 255 | 243 | 259 | 246 | 254 | 282 | 330 | 298 | ${ }^{\text {r } 223}$ | 200 |
| loans，unadjusted：$\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities ．－－－－－－－－－．．．．．－．－．－1935－39＝100 | 276 | 285 | 308 | ${ }^{313}$ | 360 | 404 | 409 | 471 | 558 | 497 | 411 | 「356 | 268 |
|  | 250 | 220 | 235 | 216 | 274 | 421 | 433 | 554 | 747 | 604 | 458 | ${ }^{\prime} 378$ | 241 |
| Livestock and products． | 295 | 333 | 364 | 386 | 426 | 391 | 391 | 407 | 415 | 417 | 375 | ${ }^{+340}$ | 385 |
| Indexes of volume of farm marketings，unadjusted：f <br> All commodities． <br> $1935-39=100$ | 108 | 109 | 113 | 118 | 130 | 144 | 146 | 170 | 206 | 176 | 160 | r 145 | 113 |
| Crops | 100 | 82 | 76 | 76 | 98 | 153 | 163 | 215 | 286 | 209 | 186 | ${ }^{1} 160$ | 103 |
| Livestock and products．．．－．．．－．．．－．－．．．．．do－．－－ | 114 | 129 | 141 | 150 | 154 | 137 | 133 | 135 | 146 | 150 | 140 | ＇135 | 120 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION <br> Federal Reserve Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted，combined index－－．－．．．．．1935－39＝100 | 190 | 188 | 186 | 192 | 193 | 187 | 194 | 197 | 199 | 195 | 190 | 187 | － 185 |
|  | 197 | 197 | 193 | 197 | 199 | 193 | 200 | 203 | 205 | 202 | 197 | 195 | ${ }^{\circ} 193$ |
| Durable manufactures－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do． | 224 | 228 | 217 | 222 | 223 | 220 | 224 | 227 | 232 | 229 | 229 | － 225 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 224$ |
|  | 203 137 | 207 143 | 177 <br> 144 | 208 144 | 208 148 | 201 | 207 158 | ${ }_{1214}^{215}$ | $\begin{array}{r}221 \\ 154 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{122} 14$ | ${ }_{132}^{223}$ | $\stackrel{+}{\sim} \cdot$ |  |
|  | 178 | 178 | 169 | 163 | 161 | 157 | 163 | 165 | 170 | 169 | 168 | － 154 | ${ }^{0} 153$ |
|  | 116 | 125 | 131 | 134 | 141 | 148 | 156 | 147 | 145 | 128 | 113 | 100 | ${ }^{-102}$ |
|  | 284 | 283 | 275 | ${ }^{273}$ | ${ }_{193}^{277}$ | $\begin{array}{r}269 \\ 185 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 271 | 273 | 277 | 276 | 277 | 268 | ${ }^{p} 261$ |
| Nonferrous metals and products－．－－－do－．－－ | 199 | 201 | 200 | 196 | 193 | 185 | 186 | 192 | 192 | 188 | 184 | 183 | ${ }^{p} 187$ |
|  | 202 | 204 | 199 | 194 | 193 | 184 | 185 | 192 | 192 | 192 | 185 | 182 | ${ }^{p} 182$ |
| Smelting and refining．－．－－－．－－－－．．．．．do | 190 | 193 | 203 | 203 | 193 | 187 | 190 | 193 | 191 | 176 | 183 | 186 | ${ }^{p} 199$ |
| Stone，clay，and glass products．－－－－－－－do． | 193 | 201 160 | 208 183 | 211 | 209 <br> 203 | ${ }_{207}^{201}$ | 218 210 | ${ }_{213}^{216}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } 220 \\ 214 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\circ} 208$ | ${ }^{P} 200$ | － 193 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 189$ |
|  | 160 | 169 | 168 | 171 | 175 | 168 | 180 | 175 | 180 | r 178 | 178 | 1.68 | p 164 |
|  | 201 | 219 | 227 | 233 | 206 | 198 | 227 | 231 | 230 | ＇ 191 | 172 | 188 |  |
| Transportation equipment－－．．．．－－－－－－${ }^{\text {do }}$－ | 232 | 240 | ${ }^{237}$ | 218 | 222 | 233 | 230 | 231 | 243 | 238 | － 246 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 244$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 241$ |
| Automobiles（incl．parts）．．．．．．．．－．－．－do．．．－ | 192 | 202 | 197 | 179 | 185 | 202 | 198 | 197 | 209 | 203 | －208 | r 209 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 205$ |
| Nondurable manufactures．．－．－－－－－－－－．．－do．．．－ | 176 | 173 | 174 | 177 | 179 | 171 | 180 | 185 | 183 | 179 | 171 | － 170 | ${ }^{p} 169$ |
| Alcoholic beverages．．．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do． | 176 | ${ }_{252}^{172}$ | 178 <br> 251 | 173 <br> 249 | ${ }_{253}^{186}$ | 188 | 184 <br> 256 <br> 25 | 195 | ${ }_{258}^{203}$ | ${ }_{258}^{212}$ | 174 | 153 | 159 |
|  | 434 | ${ }_{43}^{252}$ | 439 | ${ }_{436}^{249}$ | 449 | ${ }_{433}^{247}$ | 450 | 448 | 446 | 449 | 450 | －256 | ${ }^{p} 253$ |
|  | ${ }_{126}$ | 114 | 110 | 108 | 108 | 94 | 112 | 118 | 114 | 104 | 49 | － 447 | ${ }^{2} 4114$ |
|  | 124 | 101 | 105 | 109 | 105 | 90 | 103 | 106 | 109 | 103 | ${ }^{+102}$ | 104 |  |
| Shoes．．． | 127 | 123 | 113 | 107 | 110 | 96 | 119 | 126 | 117 | 104 | 97 | ＋111 | $p 117$ |
| Manufactured food products．．－－．－－－－－do | 144 | 141 | 143 | 153 | 163 | 172 | 174 | 188 | 173 | 161 | 153 | －148 | ${ }^{p} 144$ |
|  | p 99 | ${ }^{\circ} 119$ | ${ }^{1} 155$ | ${ }^{-201}$ | ${ }^{\square} 224$ | ${ }^{233}$ | －198 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 158$ | ${ }^{p} 122$ | $\bigcirc 95$ | p92 | ${ }^{89} 9$ | ${ }^{p} 103$ |
| Meat packing－－－－－－－．－－－－－．．．．－－－do． | 141 | 121 | 116 | 127 | 151 | 126 | 121 | 124 | 142 | 173 | 181 | 179 | 149 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables．．．－－－－do． | ${ }_{163}$ | 85 167 | 169 | 170 | 165 | 189 | 165 | 317 165 | 172 | 129 169 | 111 | 90 +163 | ${ }^{5} 83$ |
|  | 159 | 160 | 163 | 164 | 160 | 145 | 160 | 159 | 167 | 163 | 149 | －157 | － 162 |
|  | ${ }^{1} 215$ | ${ }^{2} 211$ | － 213 | － 220 | － 220 | － 217 | － 221 | － 207 | 217 | ${ }^{227}$ | 231 | ${ }^{-1} 227$ | ${ }_{p} 1218$ |
| Coke＿－ | 179 | 166 | 137 | 174 | 175 | 170 | 178 | 181 | 181 | 183 | 184 | 184 |  |
| Printing and publishing－－．．－－－－－．－．．．－do | 1155 | 153 | 159 | 159 | 156 | 137 | 147 | 155 | 167 | 163 | 158 | 150 | D 153 |
|  | 215 | 205 | 200 | 177 | 205 | 200 | 207 | 205 | 205 | 203 | 199 | 「191 | ${ }^{p} 186$ |
| Textiles and products．．－－－－－－－－－1．－－－－${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 179 | 175 | 175 | 177 | 174 | 154 | 1166 | 168 | 167 | 164 | 156 | － 160 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 159$ |
|  | 153 | 147 <br> 303 | 298 | 1408 308 | ${ }_{313}$ | 324 | 318 | ${ }_{322}^{132}$ | 129 | ${ }_{322}^{122}$ | 114 | 123 | 125 |
|  | 185 | 177 | 179 | 179 | 176 | 137 | 168 | 166 | 168 | 162 | 151 151 1 | ＋ 313 | 306 |
|  | 147 | 155 | 173 | 163 | 173 | 154 | 184 | 178 | 180 | 173 | 136 | 158 | 153 |
|  | 149 | 136 | 145 | 164 | 163 | 158 | 164 | 160 | 161 | 160 | 151 | ${ }^{1} 143$ | ${ }^{\text {D }} 142$ |
|  | 161 | 146 | 149 | 116 | 164 | 160 | 116 | 162 | 166 | 167 | 164 | ${ }^{\prime} 156$ | ${ }^{2} 154$ |
| Anthracite－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－1．－－do | 118 | 108 | 105 | 116 | 105 | 100 | 117 | 119 | 118 | 116 | 103 | 88 | ${ }^{3} 74$ |
| Bituminous coal－－－－－－－－－－－－－1－－－－－－－do． | 155 | ${ }^{97}$ | 171 | 171 172 | 1178 | 143 | 158 174 1 | 1156 | 152 | 155 | 145 | 145 | ${ }^{p} 142$ |
|  | 83 | 82 | 126 | 144 | 153 | 147 | 149 | 148 | 132 | 114 | 77 | 169 | $p 166$ $p 74$ |
|  | 194 | 191 | 188 | 192 | 192 | 186 | 191 | 192 | 195 | 195 | 192 | 191 | － 189 |
|  | 201 | 200 | 195 | 197 | 198 | 192 | 197 | 199 | 202 | 201 | 199 | 198 | p 196 |
| Durable manufactures．．－－．－．－．－．．．－．－．．．－do． | 226 | 229 | 217 | 221 | 222 | 219 | 223 | 225 | 231 | 229 | 231 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 227$ | ${ }^{p} 226$ |
| Lumber and products | 150 | 151 | 145 | 142 | 140 | 142 | 148 | 143 | 147 | 145 | 143 | ${ }^{r} 129$ | ${ }^{2} 127$ |
| Lumber－－－．－－ | 135 | 137 | 132 | 131 | 129 | 135 | 140 | 132 | 135 | 133 | 131 | ${ }^{1} 117$ | ${ }^{\square} 113$ |
|  | 199 190 | 192 | 203 | ${ }_{203}^{196}$ | 194 | 188 | 190 | 192 | 192 | 187 <br> 175 | 184 | ${ }_{\cdot}^{183}$ | ${ }^{\circ} 187$ |
| Stone，clay，and glass products．．．－－－．－．－．－do． | 207 | 211 | 211 | 206 | 207 | 200 | 210 | 207 | p 210 | ${ }^{203}$ | p 205 | P 1806 | ${ }^{p} 1993$ |
|  | 208 | 196 | 193 | 187 | 190 | 188 | 186 | 183 | 184 | 195 | 212 | 208 |  |
|  | 168 | 176 | ${ }_{27}^{173}$ | ${ }_{2}^{172}$ | 176 | 168 | ${ }_{218}^{175}$ | 169 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 180 | p 173 |
| Glass containers－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－－－－1－2－ | 208 | 219 | 227 | 218 | 208 | 206 | 218 | 226 | 224 | 189 | 185 | 191 |  |
| Nondurable manufactures＿．．．－．－．－．．．．．．－do．． | 180 | 177 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 169 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 178 | 173 | 175 | p 173 |
| Alcoholic beverages．．．．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．do | 198 | 191 | 182 | 167 | 170 | 173 | 179 | 189 | 186 | 217 | 197 | 181 | 177 |
|  | 252 | 250 | 249 | 249 | 256 | 251 | 259 | 257 | 255 | 257 | 257 | r 257 | － 252 |
| Leather and products．－．－．－．．．－．．．．．．．．．do－．－－ | 123 | 115 | 110 | 108 | 109 | 96 | 113 | 119 | 114 | 103 | 100 | ${ }^{+108}$ | p 111 |
| Leather tanning－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－ | 116 | 102 | 105 | 109 | 107 | 95 | 105 | 108 | 108 | 100 | 103 | 103 |  |
| Manufactured food products．．．－．－．－．－．${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 160 | 158 | 157 | 159 | 163 | 160 | 156 | 163 | 161 | 159 | 158 | － 160 | p 160 |
| Dairy products ．－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | ${ }^{\circ} 139$ | ${ }^{ \pm} 145$ | D 149 | D 151 | ${ }^{\circ} 152$ | D 152 | ${ }^{\circ} 154$ | ${ }^{\bullet} 150$ | ${ }^{p} 148$ | 144 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 144$ | ${ }^{1} 144$ | D 145 |
| Meat packing－－－．．．．－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－－－－ | 147 | 131 | 125 | 127 | 152 | 135 | 126 | 133 | 141 | 155 | 154 | 152 | P 156 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables．－．－－－－do．．．－ | 144 | 155 | 147 | 150 | 159 | 142 | 107 | 162 | 152 | 140 | 142 | ${ }^{*} 139$ | ${ }^{p} 131$ |
|  | 163 | 166 | 168 | 169 164 | 165 | 150 | 165 | 166 | 172 | 169 | 150 | ${ }_{\sim}^{*} 163$ | ${ }^{p} 161$ |
| Paper and pulp．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－1o |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 160 | 167 | 163 | 150 | 157 | － 158 |

$\boldsymbol{r}$ Revised．${ }^{p}$ Preliminary．I 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．
$\ddagger$ 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 b
$\ddagger$ 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 monthly indexes for these years；data for 1940－44 for all series and also monthly indexes of volume of farm marketings for 1945，are subject to further revisions to adjust the series to Census data

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued



Sales, total...........-.-.-average month $1939=100$

Iron, steel, and products
Nonferrous metals and products....-.....................
Automobiles and equipment
Transportation equipment, except automo-biles......-.----average month $1939=100 \ldots$ Stone, clay, and glass products............ do.... Other durable goods industries.
Nondurable goods industries. $\qquad$ Beverages
Textile-mill pro-........-...-.....................................
Leather and products.-
Paper and allied products
Printing and publishing.
Chemicals and allied products

Rubber products
Other nondurable goods industries.................
Inventories, book value, end of month, total do.-.-
Iron, steel, and products
Nonferrous metals and products.............................
Electrical machinery and equipment.---.-. do.--
Machinery, except electrical
Automobiles and equipment..............................
Transportation equipment, except automo-
Furniture and onished lumber products $\ddagger$ do
Furniture and inished lumber productst.do.-. Other durable goods industries $\ddagger$
Nondurable goods industries.

Textile-mill products, excluding apparel do...........................................
Leather and products
Paper and allied products
Printing and publishing.
Chemicals and allied products.
Petroleum and coal product
Tobacco manufactures
Other nondurable goods industries.
New orders, totals
Iron, steel, and products
Mron, steel, and products.......
Other durable goods, excluding --...-.-...............
tion equipment....-average month $1939=100$
Nondurable goods industries
r Revised. p Preliminary. I See note marked "q"' on p. S-2.
$\$$ The new orders indexes are being revised.



 24 of the September 1948 Survey. Sales and inventories of service and limited-function wholesalers only are published currently on p. S-9.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey} \& \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{1948} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1949} <br>
\hline \& Febru－ \& March \& April \& May \& June \& July \& August \& Septem－
ber \& October \& Novem－ ber \& Decem－ ber \& January \& Febru－ ary <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{BUSINESS POPULATION} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS
TURN－OVER} <br>
\hline Operating businesses，total，end of quarter－－thous－－ \& \&  \& \& \& ＋${ }^{\text {3，}} \mathrm{r} 299.8$ \& \& \& ¢ ${ }^{\text {3，}}$ ， 901.6 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 290.2
318.4 \& \& \& r

$r 3199.8$

$r$ \& \& \& | P 301.4 |
| :--- |
| $\gg 319.3$ |
| 18.3 | \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& \& $\begin{array}{r}7398 \\ 1,768 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \& \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ r 1454.5 \\ \hline 744 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \& \& －${ }^{1} 746.9$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 1，768．2 \& \& \& $r$
$r$
$r$
$r$
$r$
7854.1 \& \& \& ${ }^{\text {p } 1,775.6}{ }^{p} 185.5$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& ${ }^{183.6} 5$ \& \& \& ＋${ }_{r} \mathbf{r} 185.1$ \& \& \& － $\begin{aligned} & p \\ & p \\ & p \\ & 570.8\end{aligned}$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New businesses，quarterly，total．－－－－－－－．－．－．do． \& \& 94.0 \& \& \& －93．2 \& \& \& 78.1 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Contract construction \& \& 17.5 \& \& \& $r 18.2$ \& \& \& 13.8 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 8.8
20.1 \& \& \& $\begin{array}{r}58.4 \\ -18.6 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \& \& 7.2
15.4 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 20.1 \& \& \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \\ 29.7 \\ \hline 8.6\end{array}$ \& \& \& 26．0 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 6.9 \& \& \& \％ 6.1 \& \& \& 5.3 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 11.7 \& \& \& －12．2 \& \& \& 10.4 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Discontinued businesses，quarterly，total．．．．．do．．．－ \& \& 67.2 \& \& \& $\bigcirc 64.9$ \& \& \& － 70.3 \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& \& | 8.9 |
| :--- |
| 7.8 |
| 8 | \& \& \& r 9.0

$r 7.0$ \& \& \& ${ }^{p} 9.8$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 13.3 \& \& \& r 7.0
+12.9
+2.9 \& \& \& p 71.6 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 22.9 \& \& \& r 23.2 \& \& \& P25． 1 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 5.0
9.3 \& \& \& 54.6
$r 8.1$ \& \& \& $p 4.9$
$p 88$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 9.3 \& \& \& ${ }^{8} 8.1$ \& \& \& ${ }^{2} 8.8$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Business transfers，quarterly－－－．．．．－．．．．．．．．．do． \& \& 111.4 \& \& \& 88.2 \& \& \& 86.9 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New incorporations（4 States） $\qquad$ number． INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES \& 2，479 \& 2，995 \& 2，869 \& 2，56 \& 2，762 \& 2，351 \& 2，084 \& 2，199 \& 2，186 \& 2，181 \& 2，556 \& 2，728 \& 2，149 <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}417 \\ 44 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 477
47 \& 404
50 \& 426
30 \& 463
49 \& 428
37 \& $\begin{array}{r}439 \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 398 \& $\begin{array}{r}461 \\ 52 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}460 \\ 31 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 531
36 \& 566 \& 685 <br>
\hline Commercial service．．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．do．．．－－ \& 44
22 \& 43
43 \& 50
30 \& \& 49
36 \& 37
36 \& 35
40 \& $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 52

40 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
31 <br>
37 <br>
\hline

 \& 

36 <br>
64 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& $\stackrel{41}{53}$ \& ${ }_{63}^{44}$ <br>

\hline  \& 151 \& 136 \& 99 \& 135 \& 130 \& 119 \& 109 \& 98 \& 112 \& 129 \& 155 \& 129 \& 170 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{165}$ \& 194
57 \& 175
50 \& 158 \& 194 \& ${ }^{166}$ \& 194
61 \& 173 \& 188 \& 208 \& 217 \& 267 \& 318 <br>
\hline  \& 35
25,619 \& 17，481 \& 15，296 \& 13， 814 \& 54
12,163 \& 62
13,876 \& \％
21，42 \& －${ }_{\text {20，} 703}$ \& 101， 680 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 55 } \\ \hline 24,416\end{array}$ \& － 31,531 \& $\begin{array}{r}76 \\ \hline 19,159\end{array}$ \& 27，567 <br>
\hline Commercial service．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－－ \& －979 \& 1，883 \& 1，472 \& 1，058 \& 1，317 \& 1，279 \& 9， 034 \& 1，032 \& 77，709 \& 1，382 \& ${ }^{3} 924$ \& 1， 174 \& 27， 896 <br>
\hline  \& 1，987 \& －957 \& 1，662 \& \& ${ }^{1} 984$ \& 1,163 \& 1,861 \& 1，101 \& 1，135 \& 955 \& 2，396 \& 1，892 \& 2，476 <br>

\hline |  |
| :--- |
| Retail trade | \& 17,897

3,410 \& 9,243
3,714 \& 7,057
2,476 \& 7,030
2,679 \& 5，147
3,037 \& 7,208
2,281 \& 5,580
3,036 \& 12,165
2,729 \& 14,160
5,917 \& 15,933
3,456 \& 21,980
4,247 \& 8,625
4,841
4, \& 15,009
5
5， <br>
\hline Retail trade \& 3,346
1,34 \& 1，684 \& 2,629 \& 2，459 \& 1， 1878 \& 1，945 \& 1，931 \& 2，729
3,676 \& 2，
$\mathbf{2}, 139$ \& $\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{4}, 69$

$\mathbf{2}$ \& 2， | 4， 184 |
| :--- |
| 18 | \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4，} \\ 2,627 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& | 5， |
| :--- |
| 3,458 | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

## COMMODITY PRICES

## PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS

 Prices received，all farm products $8 . . . .1909-14=100$. Crices received，all farm products $8 . . .1909-14=100$ Feed grain and hayTobacco．
Cotton
Fruit－－．－．－－
Oil－bearing crops．．
Mestock and products．
Dairy products
Poultry and eggs．
rices paid：
Commodities used in living．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1910－14 $=100$
Commodities used in living．－
All commodities，interest and taxes．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．．．．．．．

## RETAIL PRICES

All commodities（U．S．Department of Commerce Coal（U．S．Department of Labor indexes）：
Anthracite

All items－．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－ $1935-39=100$
Apparel

Cereals and hakery products． Fruits and vegetables．．．．
Fuel，electricity，and refrigeration $\ddagger$ Gas and elec
Other fuels＊
Housefurnishings

## Miscellaneons

| 279 | 283 | 291 | 289 | 295 | 301 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 257 | 262 | 276 | 267 | 261 | 253 |
| 251 | 260 | 268 | 261 | 249 | 240 |
| 261 | 284 | 291 | 282 | 278 | 256 |
| 374 | 372 | 371 | 370 | 370 | 370 |
| 248 | 256 | 275 | 284 | 284 | 266 |
| 136 | 140 | 142 | 141 | 155 | 172 |
| 320 | 295 | 340 | 262 | 213 | 213 |
| 333 | 339 | 351 | 357 | 364 | 366 |
| 300 | 302 | 304 | 309 | 326 | 344 |
| 331 | 342 | 347 | 361 | 390 | 417 |
| 307 | 298 | 296 | 291 | 291 | 300 |
| 218 | 212 | 214 | 211 | 221 | 234 |
| 263 | 262 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 266 |
| 270 | 267 | 268 | 270 | 271 | 273 |
| 255 | 255 | 258 | 259 | 259 | 258 |
| 248 | $\stackrel{r}{ } \stackrel{248}{ }$ | 249 | 250 | 251 | 251 |
| 112 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 114$ | 117 | 116 | 118 | 120 |
| 189.0 | 188.6 | 190.8 | 192.1 | 193.5 | 195.1 |
| 132.1 | 132.1 | 132.0 | 132.4 | 134.7 | 137.1 |
| 146.4 | 146.5 | 147.4 | 150.5 | 152.3 | 156.7 |
| 167.5 | 166.9 | 169.3 | 170.5 | 171.7 | 173.7 |
| 195.1 | 196.3 | 196.4 | 197.5 | 196.9 | 197.1 |
| 204.7 | 202.3 | 207.9 | 210.9 | 214.1 | 216.8 |
| 171.8 | 171.0 | 171.0 | 171.1 | 171.2 | 171.0 |
| 204.4 | 201.1 | 205.8 | 204.8 | 205.9 | 269.0 |
| 213.0 | 206.9 | 217.4 | 218.0 | 214.9 | 213.4 |
| 224.8 | 224.7 | 233.8 | 244.2 | 255.1 | 261.8 |
| 130.0 | 130.3 | 130.7 | 131.8 | 132.6 | 134.8 |
| 93.2 | 93.8 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 94.2 | 94.4 |
| 175.4 | 175.5 | 176.1 | 178.5 | 180.6 | 185.0 |
| 193.0 | 194.9 | 194． 7 | 193.6 | 194.8 | 195.9 |
| 116.0 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 116.5 | 117.0 | 117.3 |
| 146.4 | 148.2 | 147.8 | 147.5 | 147.5 | 150.8 |


|  awnornoosononvor |  | 気氟止式迤 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



| 277 | 271 | 268 | 268 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 227 | 224 | 228 | 238 |
| 226 | 234 | 236 | 232 |
| 192 | 181 | 184 | 187 |
| 418 | 412 | 415 | 412 |
| 251 | 246 | 239 | 236 |
| 174 | 157 | 164 | 180 |
| 176 | 186 | 209 | 282 |
| 270 | 283 | 283 | 274 |
| 323 | 313 | 305 | 295 |
| 373 | 351 | 339 | 330 |
| 289 | 284 | 283 | 275 |
| 260 | 272 | 260 | 240 |
| 263 | 262 | 262 | 260 |
| 273 | 272 | 271 | 267 |
| 249 | 249 | 250 | 250 |
| 249 | 248 | 248 | 248 |
| 111 | 109 | 108 | 108 |
| 195.0 | 193.4 | 192.5 | －191．5 |
| 145．5 | 145.5 | 145.5 | 147.0 |
| 159.2 | 159.2 | 159.2 | 159.4 |
| 173.6 | 172.2 | 171.4 | 170.9 |
| 201.6 | 201.4 | 200.4 | 196.5 |
| 211.5 | 207.5 | 205．0 | 204.8 |
| 170.0 | 169.9 | 170.2 | 170.5 |
| 203.0 | 199.5 | 199.2 | 196.0 |
| 193.5 | 189.4 | 192.3 | 205.2 |
| 256.1 | 246.7 | 241.3 | 235.9 |
| 137.8 | 137.9 | 137.8 | 138.2 |
| 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.3 | 95.5 |
| 191.4 | 191.6 | 191.3 | 191.8 |
| 198.8 | 198.7 | 198． 6 | 196.5 |
| 118.7 | 118.8 | 119.5 | 119.7 |
| 153.7 | 153.9 | 154.0 | 154.1 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised．$p$ Preliminary，$\ddagger$ Designation changed from＂fuel，electricity，and ice＂；there has been no change in the items included．



NOTE FOR WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES，D．S－5．－The Department of Labor is currently reviewing and revising the samples of commodities and of reporters for the indexes，subgroup by



 corrected in the September 1948 Survey．Corrected indexes for January－Jume 1947 are available upon request．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

COMMODITY PRICES—Continued

| Wholesale prices 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Department of Labor indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities ${ }^{7}$-------------------1926=100-- | 160.8 | 161.4 | 162.8 | 163.9 | 166.2 | 168.7 | 169.5 | 168.7 | 165.2 | 164.0 | 162.3 | 160.6 | 158.1 |
| Economic classes: ${ }_{\text {Manufactured productsơ'..............-do. }}$ | 154.5 | 155.8 | 157.6 | 158.5 | 159.6 | 162.6 | 164.6 | 163.9 | 160.2 | 158.7 | 157.5 | r 156.2 | 154.0 |
| Raw materials .-.....-..................-do | 174.9 | 174.7 | 175.5 | 177.6 | 182.6 | 184.3 | 182.0 | 181.0 | 177.0 | 175.2 | 172.1 | 169.3 | 165.8 |
| Semimanufactured articles.....-...-....do | 155.2 | 152.9 | 154.1 | 153.8 | 154.5 | 155.9 | 159.6 | 158.8 | 158.4 | 161.0 | 160.8 | -160.4 | 159.6 |
|  | 185.3 | 186.0 | 186.7 | 189.1 | 196.0 | 195.2 | 191.0 | 189.9 | 183.5 | 180.8 | 177.3 | 172. 5 | 188.3 |
| Grains.- | 220.0 | 218.0 | $\stackrel{217.9}{ }$ | ${ }^{213.5}$ | ${ }^{2099.2}$ | 190.6 | 179.2 | 176.9 | 170.4 | 171.1 | 171.1 | 167.7 | 157.2 |
|  |  | 209.4 | 204.4 | 219.0 | 239.2 | 250.8 | 250.0 | 244.2 | 223.4 | 213.4 | 204.6 | 194.7 | 187.2 |
| Commodities other than farm productso ${ }^{\text {r }}$ - ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 155.3 | 155.7 | 157.3 | 158.2 | 159.4 | 162.6 | 164.6 | 163.8 | 161.0 | 160.1 | 158.8 | 157.7 | 155.6 |
|  | 172.4 | 173.8 | 176.7 | 177.4 | 181.4 | 188.3 | 189.5 | 186. 9 | 178.2 | 174.3 | 170.2 | 165.8 | 161.5 |
|  | 160.2 | 158.6 179.8 | 158.0 <br> 181.0 | 176.3 | 185.1 | 154.5 | 354.0 | 153.3 | 149.6 | 150.5 | 149.8 | 148.0 1636 | 146.7 |
| Tairy products- | 184.8 144.5 | 179.8 145.7 | 181.0 148.6 | 176.6 147.0 | 181.3 14.7 | 182.9 151.2 | 185.1 140.5 | 179.9 139.4 | 174.9 137.1 | 170.7 139.6 | 171.2 139.8 | 163.6 <br> 145.3 <br> 18 | 159.8 152.3 |
|  | 1206. 2 | 217.1 | 226.0 | 233.2 | 241.3 | 263.8 | 273.7 | 266.5 | 239.8 | 227.4 | 1220.8 20.8 | 1414.2 | 205.1 |
| Commodities other than farm products and foods ${ }^{7}$. . . . . . ...................... 1926=100.. | 147.6 | 147.7 | 148.7 | 149.1 | 149.5 | 151.1 | 153.1 | 153.3 | 153.2 | 153.5 | 153.0 | 152.9 | 151.8 |
|  | 192.7 | 193.1 | 195.0 | 196.4 | 196.8 | 199.9 | 203.6 | 204.0 | 203.5 | 203.0 | 202.1 | 202.0 | 201.4 |
|  | 151.1 | 151.6 | 152.5 | 152.8 | 153.3 | 157.9 | 118.6 | 158.9 | 160.1 | 160.4 | 160.5 | ${ }^{+} 162.5$ | 162.5 |
|  | 127.2 | 127.4 | 127.5 | 128.2 | 128.8 | 132.2 | 133.2 | 133.3 | 133.7 | 133.7 | 133.5 | 134.0 | 134.2 |
|  | 303.8 | 303.8 | 309.2 | 315.9 | 315.2 | 318.1 | 319.5 | 317.1 | 314.5 | 310.7 | 305.5 | 299.1 | 296.5 |
| Paint and paint materials............do | 159.6 | 156.7 | 158.6 | 158.4 | 158.7 | 157.9 | 158.1 | 160.2 | 160.4 | 161.6 | 161.5 | 166.3 | 165.6 |
| Chemicals and allied products.........-do. | 134.6 | 136.1 | 136.2 | 134.7 | 135.8 | 134.4 | 132.0 | 133.3 | 134.8 | 133.9 | 130.6 | 125.7 | 122.3 |
|  | 126.5 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 125.9 | 126.2 | 127.8 | 126.3 | 126.0 | 127.5 | 124.8 | 122.4 | 121.2 | 118.6 |
| Drug and pharmaceutical materials . do | 154.3 | 154.4 | 153.8 | 153.3 | 153.7 | 153.6 | 153.3 | 152.7 | 152.6 | 151.9 | 151.4 | 150.3 | 148.9 |
|  | 115.1 | 114.9 | 115.2 | 115.0 | 113.9 | 115.0 | 114.9 | 116.2 | 117.2 | 119.5 | 120.1 | 120.8 | 120.8 |
|  | 201.5 | 211.4 | ${ }^{212.3}$ | 205.0 | 212.7 | 193.2 | 180.3 | 188.6 | 192.9 | 195.1 | 179.4 | 146.1 | 131.7 |
| Fuel and lighting materials ............-do | 130.8 | 130.9 | 131.6 | 132.6 | 133.1 | 135.7 | 136.6 | 136.7 | 137.2 | 137.3 | 137.0 | 137.0 | 135.9 |
|  | ${ }^{66.6}$ | 65.7 | 66.1 | 65.4 | 65.7 | 66.4 | 65.5 | 66.3 | 66.5 | 67.3 | 67.7 |  |  |
| Gas. | 85.8 | 88.7 | 89.1 | 89.3 | 90.7 | 90.4 | 86.9 | 90.7 | 90.9 | 92.6 | r91. 1 | 88.2 |  |
| Petroleum products...----.--.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 121.7 | 121.8 | 121.8 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.2 | 122.8 | 122.8 | 122.0 | 121.3 | 118.7 |
| Hides and leather products........-...--do | 192.8 | 185.4 | 186.1 | 188.4 | 187.7 | 189.2 | 188.4 | 187.5 | 185.5 | 186.2 | 185.3 | 184.8 | 182.3 |
|  | 207.2 | 186.2 | 199.3 | 218.0 | 215.2 | 220.3 | 212.1 | 210.6 | 202.0 | 206.0 | 197.2 | 198.7 | 185.9 |
| Leather | 199.6 | 185.9 | 183.6 | 188.2 | 186.9 | 189.2 | 186.0 | 181.9 | 180.4 | 183.8 | 186.5 | 185.4 | 183.9 |
| Shoes. | 194.7 | 183.8 | 191.7 | 185.6 | 185.8 | 186.3 | 189.4 | 180.0 | 189.7 | 188.1 | 188.0 | 187.8 | 187.8 |
| Housefurnishing goods8...-...........-. do | 141.8 | 142.0 | 142.3 | 142.6 | 143.2 | 144.5 | 145.4 | 146.6 | 147.5 | 148.2 | 148.4 | 148.2 | 148.4 |
|  | 114.4 | 144.7 | 145.2 |  | 146.7 | 148.5 | 149.3 | 151.5 | 152.5 | 153.6 | 153.6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 153.8$ | 154.2 |
| Furniture $\dagger$ - | 139.4 | 139.4 | 139.6 | 139.6 | 139.9 | 140.4 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 142.5 | 142.8 | 143.1 | ${ }^{\text {F }} 142.8$ | 142.4 |
| Metals and metal productso'.-.-.-.-.- do | 115.3 | 155.9 | 157.2 | 157.1 | 158.5 | 162.2 | 170.9 | 172.0 | 172.4 | 173.3 | 173.8 | r 175.6 | 175.5 |
|  | 146.3 | 147.7 | 149.4 | 148.9 | 149.4 | 153.2 | 163.1 | 164.0 | 164.5 | 165.0 | 165.4 | 169.1 | 169.1 |
| Metals, nonferrous. | 146.8 | 146.8 | 149.8 | 150.0 | 152.1 | 153.7 | 165.9 | 166.4 | 167.0 | 171.4 | 172.5 | 172.5 | 172.5 |
| Plumbing and heating equipment.... do...- | 138.7 | 138.7 | 138.7 | 143.2 | 145.3 | 145.3 | 153.9 | 157.0 | 157.3 | 157.3 | 157.3 | 156.9 | 156.1 |
|  | 148.9 | 149.8 | 150.3 | 150.2 | 149.6 | 149.4 | 148.9 | 147.9 | 146.9 | 147.5 | 146.7 | 146.1 | 145.2 |
| Clothing. | 144.7 | 144.6 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 145. 2 | 148.3 | 148.3 | 148. 6 | 148.8 | 149.1 | 148.8 | 147.7 | 147.3 |
|  | 214.9 | 218.3 | 219.2 | 217.8 | 213.1 | 209.3 | 205.3 | 199.8 | 195.0 | 191.7 | 189.2 | 186.9 | 184.8 |
| Hosiery and underwear.......-......-do....- | 105.0 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 105. 4 | 105.3 | 104.9 | 104.9 | 104.8 | 104.6 | 104.0 | 103.7 | 102.5 | 101.3 |
|  | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 |
|  | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 50.1 | 50.1 |
| M iscellen and worsted goodsf.-..-.-.--- do- | 120.1 | 120.8 | 121.8 | 121.5 | 121.5 | 120.3 | 119.7 | 119.9 |  | 169.6 119.2 |  | 161.6 117.3 | 162.1 115.3 |
| Automobile tires and tubes | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 65.5 | ${ }_{64.7}^{115.3}$ |
| Paper and pulp.-......-.-.-.......-.-do | 167.4 | 167.3 | 167.5 | 167.4 | 167.3 | 166.8 | 169.0 | 170.9 | 170.2 | 169.9 | 169.5 | 168.3 | 168.0 |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale prices | 50.0 | 49.9 | 49.4 | 49.1 | 48.4 | 47.7 | 47.5 | 47.7 | 48.7 | 49.1 | 49.5 | 50.1 | 50.9 |
|  | 59.7 | 59.9 | 59.1 | 58.7 | 58.2 | 57.6 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 57.6 | 58.1 | 58.3 | 58.5 | 59.2 |
| Retail food prices..-----------.----------.- do..-- | 48.9 | 49.4 | 48.1 | 47.4 | 46.7 | 46.1 | 46.2 | 46.5 | 47.3 | 48.2 | 48.8 | 48.8 | 50.1 |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction, total........-..........mil. of dol.- | 1,009 | 1,166 | 1,311 | 1,461 | 1,616 | 1,715 | 1,799 | 1,782 | 1,707 | 1,552 | 1,391 | ' 1,221 | 1,092 |
|  | 837 | 940 | 1,024 | 1,120 | 1,235 | 1,318 | 1,354 | 1,332 | 1,265 | 1,178 | 1,080 | $r 934$ | 1,838 |
| Residential (nonfarm) -----------.-.-.- do- | 400 | 475 | 525 | 585 | 635 | 680 | 695 | 685 | 650 | 600 | 550 | ${ }^{+} 450$ | 375 |
| Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total mil. of dol.- | 265 | 266 | 264 | 277 | 305 | 324 | 332 | 334 | 333 | 330 | 312 | 292 | 277 |
|  | 125 | 120 | 116 | 111 | 110 | 110 | 111 | 113 | 116 | 115 | 114 | 110 | 104 |
|  | 14 | 23 | 37 | 50 | 62 | 81 | 82 | 63 | 39 | 22 | 13 | 12 | 10 |
|  | 158 | 176 | 198 | 208 | 233 | 233 | 245 | 250 | 243 | 226 | 205 | 180 | 176 |
|  | 172 | 226 5 | 287 | 341 | 381 | 397 | 445 | 450 | 442 | 374 | 311 | 287 | 254 |
| Residential | 116 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 12 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 115 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 12 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 5 13 | 5 13 | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 12 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Military and naval | 11 |  | 13 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 7 |
| Nonresidential building, total.-.-.------ do Industrial | 49 | 65 | 71 | 77 | 79 | 88 | 96 | 102 | 106 | 108 | 106 | 104 | 104 |
| Highway | 41 | 57 | 98 | 136 | 167 | 160 | 200 | 190 | 2 180 | 126 | 80 | 1) | (1) 58 |
|  | 65 | 87 | 99 | 110 | 110 | 123 | 131 | 140 | 140 | 126 | 112 | 102 | 87 |
| CONTRACT AWARDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F.W. Dodge Corp.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20,557 | 27, 999 | 37,061 | 37, 282 | 33, 088 | 36, 216 | 33, 801 | 29, 080 | 29,761 | 25, 264 | 24, 143 | 15,597 | 16,510 |
| Total valuation....-.-.-....-.-.-.-. - thous. of dol.- | 681, 967 | 689,763 | 873,882 | 970, 789 | 935, 198 | 962, 685 | 854,091 | 762, 192 | 778, 606 | 611, 216 | 694,023 | 482, 984 | 568, 467 |
|  | 248, 443 | 181, 044 | 236, 330 | 298, 213 | 324, 226 | 334, 501 | 289,510 | 259,381 | 261, 988 | 198,699 | 278, 147 | 159, 942 | 251, 866 |
| Private ownership-...-.------------------- do Nonresidential building: | 433, 524 | 508, 719 | 637, 552 | 672, 576 | 610, 972 | 628, 184 | 564, 581 | 502, 811 | 516,618 | 412, 517 | 415,876 | 323, 042 | 316,601 |
| Nonresidential buildings: | 3,205 | 3,622 | 4,746 | 4,907 | 4,546 | 5,294 | 4,642 | 4,505 | 4,675 | 3,529 | 3,374 | 2,901 | 2,929 |
|  | 29,097 | 25,671 | 34, 478 | 40,413 | 33, 802 | 44,609 | 33, 954 | 28, 833 | 33, 118 | 25,077 | 28,335 | 21, 685 | 21,646 |
|  | 272,395 | 248,939 | 337, 603 | 395,971 | 364, 211 | 395, 104 | 308, 750 | 279, 862 | 316,354 | 240,310 | 266, 399 | 221,883 | -221, 895 |
| ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$. $\ddagger$ See note for wholesale prices at the bottom of p . S-4 regarding revisions of the indexes. \& See note marked " $f$ ". <br> $\$$ For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. <br> $\sigma^{2}$ 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-Jant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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. <br> - 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (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. <br> $\dagger$ Revised 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 in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CONTRACT AWARDS-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F.W. Dodge Corp.)-Continued \\
Residential buildings:
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Residential buidings: \& 16,356 \& 23,227 \& 30, 448 \& 30,320 \& 26,366 \& 28,780 \& 27,085 \& 22,507 \& 23,304 \& 20,472 \& 19,529 \& 11,855 \& 12,770 \\
\hline Floor area \& 31, 474 \& 35,385 \& 46,526 \& 51, 710 \& 40,149 \& 44,420 \& 44,577 \& 35,610 \& 37, 159 \& 33, 563 \& 31, 500 \& 19, 892 \& 26,665 \\
\hline  \& 232, 250 \& 276,541 \& 351,604 \& 369,780 \& 355, 296 \& 349,699 \& 337, 550 \& 279,658 \& 296, 760 \& 264, 033 \& 256, 746 \& 159, 128 \& 193, 073 \\
\hline Public works: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 803
143,033 \& 915
109,596 \& 1,524
132,598 \& 1,659
159,700 \& 1,813
167,984 \& 1,763
169,293 \& 1,679
148,856 \& 1,692
158,597 \& 1,432
125,251 \& 9934
77,760 \& 956
125,581 \& 620
74,528 \& 573
117,325 \\
\hline Utilities: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 213 \& 235 \& 343 \& 396 \& 363 \& 379 \& 395 \& 376 \& 350 \& 329 \& 284 \& 221 \& 238 \\
\hline  \& 34,289 \& 64, 687 \& 52,077 \& 45,338 \& 47, 707 \& 48,589 \& 58,935 \& 44,075 \& 40,241 \& 29, 113 \& 45,297 \& 27,445 \& 36, 174 \\
\hline Value of contracts awarded (F. R . indexes): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 161
135 \& 182
156 \& 206
181 \& 226
195 \& 233
194 \& 224 \& 210
175 \& 195
165 \& 175
152 \& 169 \& 145
123 \& 142 \& 139
104 \\
\hline Total, adjusted \& 187 \& 181 \& 181 \& 188 \& 201 \& 205 \& 201 \& 193 \& 184 \& 189 \& 180 \& 174 \& 162 \\
\hline Residential, adjusted \& 152 \& 148 \& 154 \& 165 \& 177 \& 187 \& 177 \& 165 \& 157 \& 154 \& 145 \& 133 \& 117 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Engineering construction: \\
Contract awards (E. N. R.) §......thous. of dol..
\end{tabular} \& 474, 643 \& 508,096 \& 777, 159 \& 535, 184 \& 596, 332 \& 713,719 \& 560, 292 \& 665,417 \& 648,434 \& 451, 112 \& 843, 544 \& 565,826 \& 563, 084 \\
\hline Highway concrete pavement contract awards: \(0^{\prime \prime}\) \& \& 4,386 \& 5,073 \& 5,124 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total \& 2,304 \& 4, 361 \& 5,073
353 \& 5,124
10 \& 5, 190 \& 4,114 \& 4,021 \& 5,099
129 \& 2,908
301 \& 2,522
210 \& \(\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \\ \hline 1828\end{array}\) \& 2,560 \& 1,151
37 \\
\hline Roads \& 1,425 \& 2, 654 \& 2, 734 \& 3, 187 \& 2, 128 \& 1,648 \& 2, 073 \& 2,753 \& 1,344 \& 1,646 \& \({ }^{1} 2,951\) \& 1,736 \& 601 \\
\hline  \& 869 \& 1,371 \& 1,986 \& 1,928 \& 2,887 \& 1,870 \& 1,606 \& 2,217 \& 1,263 \& 665 \& 12,038 \& 784 \& 513 \\
\hline NEW DWELLING INITS AND URBAN \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor)* number- \& 49, 600 \& 75, 100 \& 98,800 \& 99,400 \& 97, 500 \& 93, 500 \& 86,300 \& 82, 200 \& r 72,900 \& 65, 000 \& 56,000 \& 50,000 \& 46,000 \\
\hline Urban building anthorized (U. S. Dept. of Labor): 1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline New urbandwelling units, total.........-number.- \& 33,352
32,206 \& \(+50,846\)
50.791 \& - 64,811
64,457 \& r
52,966
52,385 \& 54,781
54,260 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 48.775 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& r 47,961
\(+46,965\) \& r 41,216
r 39,466 \& r 39,971
\(r .38,465\) \& \(+34,819\)
\(+32,584\) \& r 29,030
\(\mathbf{r} 25,729\) \&  \& 27, 198 \\
\hline  \& 32,206
22,112 \& 50,791
37,595 \& 64,457
45,726 \& 52,385
41,423 \& 54,260
42,110 \&  \& \(+46,965\)
+
+
\(+35,885\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 31,466 \\ \\ \\ \hline 31,750\end{array}\) \& r.38,465
\(+31,189\) \&  \& r 29,729
\(\times 19,225\) \& \(+23,411\)
\(+16,730\) \& 24,718
18,322 \\
\hline  \& 1, 863 \& 4,092 \& 7,041 \& 3,769 \& 3,343 \& 2,974 \& r 2,332 \& 2,837 \& 2,393 \& 1,729 \& 1, 995 \& 1,919 \& 1,333 \\
\hline Units in multifamily structures........ do. \& 8, 231 \& 9, 104 \& 11, 690 \& 7,193 \& 8,807 \& \({ }^{\text {r 7, }} \mathbf{8} \mathbf{8 7 5}\) \& r 8,748 \& 4,879 \& 4, 883 \& r 5,213 \& 4,509 \& 4,762 \& 5, 063 \\
\hline Publicly financed, total \& 1, 146 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 55\) \& - 354 \& \({ }^{+} 581\) \& 521 \& 1,260 \& +996 \& 1,750 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 1,506\) \& \({ }^{r} 2,235\) \& \({ }^{+3,301}\) \& r 3,660 \& 2,480 \\
\hline Indexes of urban building authorized \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Number of new dwelling units..- \(1935-39=100\). \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r238. } \\ \\ \hline 192\end{array}\) \& 293.4
360.9 \& 372.8
408.6 \& 308.8
375.7 \& 314.6
399.8 \& 275.8
371.5 \& 275.4
370.4 \& 236.0 \& 230.6 \& 199.1
270.6 \& 166. 2 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 156.1\) \& 156.8 \\
\hline Valuation of building, total..--..---...-...... do \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 318.9\) \& 484.5 \& 622.9 \& 531.8 \& 555.0 \& 497.4 \& 535.4 \& 425.2 \& 407.7 \& 355.3 \& 297.2 \& r 263.4 \& 220.9
268.9 \\
\hline  \& \({ }{ }^{182}\). 5 \& 287.2 \& 253.0 \& 265.3 \& 283.8 \& 283.4 \& 249.9 \& 278.6 \& 296.9 \& 213.1 \& 215.3 \& '221.8 \& 268.9
188.2 \\
\hline Additions, alterations, and repairs....-. do...- \& \({ }^{\text {r } 202.1 ~}\) \& 274.9 \& 330.1 \& 311.3 \& 351.8 \& 317.3 \& 312.2 \& 283.4 \& 266.0 \& 229.1 \& 219.0 \& +200.6 \& 198.0 \\
\hline CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline A berthaw (industrial building) .-.-.-.-- \(1914=100\). \& \& 310 \& \& \& 325 \& \& \& 327 \& \& \& 323 \& \& \\
\hline American Appraisal Co.: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 475 \& 478
514 \& 481
515 \& 485
523 \& 486
524 \& 493
522 \& 495
523 \& 502 \& 504 \& 502
529 \& 501 \& 502 \& 499
529 \\
\hline  \& 495 \& 502 \& 503 \& 503 \& 504 \& 507 \& 507 \& 518 \& 523 \& 522 \& 520 \& 520 \& 529 \\
\hline San Francisco \& 436 \& 437 \& 441 \& 439 \& 439 \& 450 \& 450 \& 459 \& 460 \& 454 \& 457 \& 459 \& 452 \\
\hline  \& 469 \& 470 \& 471 \& 470 \& 475 \& 477 \& 477 \& 489 \& 495 \& 493 \& 491 \& 491 \& 488 \\
\hline Associated General Contractors (all types) ... do. \& 321 \& 321 \& 321 \& 321 \& 332 \& 337 \& 340 \& 341 \& 341 \& 341 \& 341 \& 341 \& 339 \\
\hline E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.:* A verage 20 cities: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline A partments, hotels, and office buildings: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Brick and concrete...U.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 \& 209.3 \\
\hline  \& 194.8 \& 195.6 \& 197.6 \& 199.8 \& 202.5 \& 205.6 \& 209.5 \& 211.9 \& 212.9 \& 212.4 \& 211.3 \& 211.0 \& 211.5 \\
\hline Brick and wood.-...-.-.........-.........- do. \& 211.3 \& 212.0 \& 215.1 \& 216.7 \& 219.0 \& 221.3 \& 223.4 \& 225.5 \& 225.8 \& 224.6 \& 221.1 \& 220.7 \& 220.9 \\
\hline Commercial and factory buildings: \& 193.7 \& 194.7 \& 197.0 \& 199.5 \& 203.3 \& 206.4 \& 209.2 \& 211.7 \& 213.2 \& 212.9 \& \& \& \\
\hline Brick and steel \& 192.7 \& 193.7 \& 195.3 \& 197.7 \& 200.8 \& 203.2 \& 208. 4 \& 210.6 \& 211.6 \& 211.2 \& 210.3 \& 210.4 \& 213.2
210.6 \\
\hline  \& 204.5 \& 205.1 \& 208.1 \& 209.8 \& 212.0 \& 214.3 \& 216.1 \& 219.1 \& 219.9 \& 218.9 \& 216.5 \& 216.4 \& 216.5 \\
\hline  \& 221.2 \& 221.9 \& 225.5 \& 227.0 \& 229.0 \& 230.9 \& 232.8 \& 234.5 \& 234.1 \& 232.4 \& 227.1 \& 226.8 \& 226.3 \\
\hline Steel \& 178.6 \& 179.5 \& 180.6 \& 182.5 \& 184.8 \& 187.0 \& 195. 4 \& 197.3 \& 198. 2 \& 198.0 \& 197.5 \& 197.7 \& 197.7 \\
\hline Residences:
Brick \& 211.8 \& 212.4 \& 215.6 \& 217.2 \& 219.6 \& 222.0 \& 223.8 \& 225.9 \& 226.2 \& 225.0 \& 221.4 \& 221.1 \& 221.2 \\
\hline  \& 214.7 \& 215.2 \& 218.5 \& 219.8 \& 222.1 \& 224.2 \& 225.9 \& 227.6 \& 227.5 \& 226.0 \& 221.5 \& 221.0 \& 221.2 \\
\hline Engineering News-Record: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Building---------------------------1913=100.- \& 334.2 \& 334.6 \& 333.9 \& 339.3 \& 342.4 \& 355.5 \& 356.7 \& 357.1 \& 355.9 \& 355.6 \& 354.9 \& 352.9 \& 352.5 \\
\hline  \& 443.6 \& 443.6 \& 444.9 \& 455.8 \& 464.8 \& 477.1 \& 478.4 \& 480.2 \& 478.3 \& 477.7 \& 477.4 \& 475.4 \& 474.8 \\
\hline Public Roads Adm.-Highway construction: Composite, standard mile* \(-\ldots .-1925-29=100\). \& \& 150.5 \& \& \& 155.9 \& \& \& 161.0 \& \& \& 165.3 \& \& \\
\hline CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production of selected construction materials, index:* \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 122.5 \\ \Gamma \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(r\)

$r$ 152.0 \& $\begin{array}{r}* \\ \\ +141.7 \\ \\ \hline 142.6\end{array}$ \& r
+144.4
+136.5 \&  \& r 150.5
$\times 141.4$ \& +160.3
+1.41 .6 \& r 157.8
$\sim$
+14.8 \& +160.7
+145.0 \& +144.8
+146.1 \& $r$
$r$ 133.2 \& $p 117.3$
$p 137.4$ \& <br>
\hline REAL ESTATE \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Home mortgages insured by Fed. Hous. Admin.: |
| :--- |
| New premium paying mortgages.-.thous. of dol. | \& 129,894 \& 159,967 \& 151, 552 \& 151, 524 \& 186,859 \& 164,094 \& 179, 412 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Loans outstanding of agencies under the Home Loan Bank Board: \& 12,804 \& 160,007 \& 151,562 \& 151, 524 \& 186,858 \& 164,084 \& 179,412 \& 199,968 \& 216, 931 \& 212, 085 \& 214, 407 \& 208, 312 \& 183, 152 <br>
\hline Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions. mil. of dol.- \& 373 \& 374 \& 397 \& 418 \& 475 \& 478 \& $4 \mathrm{C3}$ \& 486 \& 479 \& 487 \& 515 \& 427 \& 386 <br>
\hline Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstanding. $\qquad$ mil. of dol. \& 465 \& 454 \& 444 \& 434 \& 424 \& 414 \& ${ }^{2}$ ) \& 395 \& \& \& 315
369 \& 427 \& 386 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{5}$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. 1 Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported. 2 Data now reported quarterly.
8 Data for April, July, September, and December 1948 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
TThe series under building authorized were formerly shown as "urban dwelling units scheduled to be started" and "indexes of building construction based on building permits;" see also note in July 1948 Survey. Minor revisions in figures for number of dwelling units beginning January 1946 are available upon request.





| Unless otherwise stated, statistice through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| REAL ESTATE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated, total. thous. of dol. | 254, 581 | 318,602 | 336, 947 | 332, 441 | 346, 469 | 331,893 | 317, 842 | 297, 175 | 287, 336 | 260, 472 | 249, 828 | 205, 389 | 210, 407 |
| By purpose of loan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home construction--------------------- do---- | 66, ${ }^{6984}$ | -97,325 | $\begin{array}{r}97,458 \\ 156 \\ \hline 1501\end{array}$ | -93,315 | 100, 149 | 101, 236 | 92,132 | 85, 233 | 89,505 | ${ }_{117}^{82,172}$ | 70,011 | 56,369 89 8989 | $\begin{array}{r}59,139 \\ 88 \\ \hline 801\end{array}$ |
|  | 23,511 | 29,677 | 30, 973 | 29, 400 | 28,615 | - 26,876 | 25, 324 | 24,607 | -23,482 | 22, 881 | - 23,549 | 22,713 | 24,074 |
|  | 8,374 | 11,519 | 14, 189 | 14,308 | 14,349 | 14,794 | 15, 526 | 14, 989 | 14,089 | 12, 270 | 11, 506 | 10,348 | 11,511 |
| All other purposes ----------------- | 29,340 | 33, 868 | 37,626 | 34, 109 | 34, 150 | 36,112 | 32,978 | 30,385 | 28, 254 | 26,061 | 30,672 | 26, 020 | 27, 282 |
| New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under), estimated, total $\qquad$ thous. of dol | 826, 874 | 955, 441 | 993, 678 | 999, 456 | 1,049, 591 | 1,018,397 | 1, 024, 323 | 991, 408 | 977, 830 | 919,631 | 938,938 | 789, 559 | 756, 490 |
|  | 71, 621 | 74, 236 | 63, ${ }^{6.851}$ | - ${ }^{69,565}$ | 54,7.796 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 50,955 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 49,543 | 49, 74.75 | $\xrightarrow{51,845}$ | 52,949 | 69,397 | 57,926 | 24 |

## DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advertising indexes, adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Printers' Ink, combined index | 289 321 | ${ }_{346}^{290}$ | ${ }_{333}^{294}$ | 302 <br> 345 | ${ }_{344}^{299}$ | ${ }_{298}^{268}$ | ${ }_{301}^{279}$ | 304 <br> 342 | 315 339 | 300 344 | ${ }_{220}^{285}$ | 293 |  |
|  | ${ }_{242}$ | 227 <br> 248 | ${ }_{247}$ | $\begin{array}{r}356 \\ 256 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 248 | ${ }_{23}^{298}$ | 240 | ${ }_{262}$ | $\begin{array}{r}339 \\ 278 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 344 <br> 244 | ${ }_{237}$ | 277 |  |
|  | 312 | 322 | 294 | 329 | 279 | 288 | 284 | 296 | 320 | 285 | 255 | 314 |  |
|  | 319 | 308 | 314 | 312 | 300 | 271 | 299 | 308 | 327 | 317 | 319 | 310 |  |
|  | 274.6 | 271.6 | 283.9 | 274.9 | 271.0 | 250.1 | 272.7 | 287.0 | 276.8 | 281.4 | 253.5 | 277.8 | 287.6 |
| Radio advertising: Cost of facilities, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of faclities, total....-.-.......thous. of dol.- | 16, 715 | 17,803 | 17,078 | 17,327 | 15,656 | 13, 282 | 14, 272 | 15,650 | 18,321 | 17,394 | 17,951 |  |  |
| Clothing | 133 | 118 | 121 | 152 | 105 | ${ }_{82}$ | 80 | 415 | 156 | 1, 132 | 117 |  |  |
| Electric household equipment.---------.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 543 | 603 | 603 | 651 | 642 | 656 | 691 | 674 | 681 | 668 | 651 |  |  |
| Financial ---------------1.---------10 | 482 | 511 | 483 | 481 | 363 | 373 | 400 | 363 | 374 | 333 | 364 |  |  |
| Foods, food beverages, confections.------ do | 4, 766 | 5,122 | 4,894 | 4,861 | 4,223 | 3,446 | 3,835 | 4,313 | 4, 782 | 4,673 | 4,948 |  |  |
|  | 564 | ${ }_{225}^{536}$ | 441 | ${ }_{192}^{432}$ | 444 | 435 | 453 | 441 | 514 | 511 | 613 |  |  |
|  | 232 | ${ }_{7}^{225}$ | 177 | 192 | 161 | 183 | 167 | 163 | 213 | 176 | 185 |  |  |
| Soap, cleansers, etc.-.-------------------- do | 1,452 | 1,734 1,770 | 1,672 <br> 1,718 | 1,775 | 1,755 | 1, 173 | 1,630 | 1,920 | 1,923 | 1,936 | 1,955 |  |  |
| Smoking materials - | 1,595 4,694 1,585 | 1, 770 5,031 | 1,718 4,857 1,81 | 1,751 4,804 | 1,711 4,545 4 |  | 1,556 3,922 1 | 1,510 4,232 | 1,731 <br> 4,677 | 1,684 4,416 1 | 1,966 4,760 1,7 |  |  |
|  | 1,535 | 1,456 | 1,401 | 1,567 | 1,169 | ${ }^{3} 948$ | 1,112 | 1,506 | 2,611 | 1,829 | 1,618 |  |  |
| Magazine advertising: $\ddagger$ Cost, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}38,786 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{3} 4,450$ | 45,942 3,442 | 4, 241 | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{3,667}$ | $\begin{array}{r}29,495 \\ 3 \\ \hline 1068\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,1856 \\ 2,85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}45,239 \\ 3,048 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 52,993 3,922 | $\begin{array}{r}52,330 \\ 3,907 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39, 209 |  |  |
| Clothing | 3, 640 | 6, 121 | 5,004 | 5,152 | 3,469 | 1,115 | 3,730 | 6, 554 | 6,151 | 4,936 | 3,498 |  |  |
| Electric household equipment---------- do | 1,590 | 2, 426 | 2, 719 | 3, 137 | 2, 821 | 1,476 | 1,246 | 2,589 | 3, 366 | 3, 080 | 2,417 |  |  |
| Financial - Foods food beverages, confections ------ do | 666 6,311 | 726 6,748 | 715 5,905 | $\begin{array}{r}784 \\ 6,657 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}629 \\ 5,456 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 51.651 | - 4.734 | $\begin{array}{r}665 \\ \mathbf{5}, 441 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}758 \\ 7,253 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}798 \\ 6940 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | -619 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{6} 381$ | ${ }^{6} 840$ | -848 | 1,048 | ${ }^{9} 972$ | -852 | ${ }^{4}, 985$ | -872 | ${ }_{8}{ }_{87}$ | 6,940 1,013 | 5,461 |  |  |
|  | 1,916 | 2, 802 | 3,556 | 4,129 | $\stackrel{2,982}{1}$ | 1,143 | 1,495 | 3,728 | 4, 504 | 4,580 | 2,474 |  |  |
| Soap, cleansers, etc- --..---.....-....- do | 1,155 | 1,104 | 1,270 | ${ }_{1}^{1,532}$ | 1,156 | 928 | 950 | 1,152 | 1,780 | 1,247 | 729 |  |  |
| Office furnishing and supplies.-.----------- do Smoking materials | ${ }_{883}^{495}$ | 990 | 1691 1,019 | 1, 216 | 1,174 | 378 978 | 1,131 | 1,146 | 1,287 | 1,049 | 913 |  |  |
|  | 5,584 | 6,304 | 5,711 | 5,702 | 5,375 | 4, 430 | 4, 180 | ${ }_{5}^{1,004}$ | 6,019 | 5,778 | 4,681 |  |  |
|  | 12,094 | 15, 810 | 15, 037 | 17,360 | 13, 954 | 9,962 | 10,874 | 14, 245 | 16, 299 | 17,652 | 14, 069 |  |  |
|  | 4, 175 | 4,581 | 4,391 | 4,288 | 3,160 | 3,171 | 3,968 | 4,462 | 4,847 | 4,145 | 3,015 | 3,410 | 3,921 |
| Newspaper advertising: <br> Linage, total ( 52 cities) $\qquad$ do | 167,945 | 189, 555 | 197, 221 | 197, 809 | 185, 847 | 161,430 | 176, 800 | 197,335 | 220,449 | 209, 199 | 204, 428 | 163,977 |  |
|  | 40,048 | 43,985 | 45, 848 | 47,643 | 43, 999 | 43,081 | 46, 467 | 45, 810 | 46, 861 | 41,480 | 37, 224 | 38, 498 | 35, 559 |
|  | 127, 897 | 145, 571 | 151, 373 | 150, 166 | 141, 848 | 118, 349 | 130, 333 | 151, 525 | 173, 588 | 167,718 | 166, 804 | 125, 479 | 127, 820 |
|  | 6,181 | 6,394 2,225 | $\begin{array}{r}7,047 \\ \hline 295\end{array}$ | 7,557 | $\begin{array}{r}8,814 \\ 2 \\ 203 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{6,714}{2}$ | 7,066 | 6,921 | 7,453 | 7,467 | 5,843 | 7, 362 | 7,335 |
| Financial | 1, 25, , 729 | 28, 106 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ \text { 30,475 } \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ | 31, 092 | 28, 365 |  |  | 30,097 | -1,994 | 1,999 34,880 | 2,112 | 2, ${ }^{2}$, ${ }^{2}$ | 1,744 |
|  | 94, 369 | 108, 846 | 111, 557 | 109, 396 | 102, 467 | 86,396 | 98, 484 | 112,658 | 125, 891 | $\begin{array}{r} 34,880 \\ 123,273 \end{array}$ | 133, 146 | 93, 210 | $\begin{aligned} & 26,920 \\ & 91,820 \end{aligned}$ |
| postal business |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money orders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic, issued ( 50 cities): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 86, 412 | 106, 540 | 95, 871 | 88,565 | 94, 494 | 90,545 | 87,845 | 90, 407 | 98,446 | 97,114 | -98, 629 | 4,729 94,492 | 4,422 87,275 |
| Domestic, paid (50 cities): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13,135 | 16,749 <br> 240, 369 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}15,267 \\ \hline 17,320\end{array}$ | 14,408 |  | 14,703 |  | 20,044 | 17, 235 | 14,395 | 13, 245 |
| PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods and services, total Durable goods, total. $\qquad$ bil. $\qquad$ of dol do |  | 172.5 21.3 |  |  | 177.3 22.8 |  |  | 180.1 23.7 |  |  | 181.0 |  |  |
| Automobiles and parts --..-.-..........-- do |  | 7.7 |  |  | 8.0 |  |  | 8.8 |  |  | 9.0 |  |  |
| Furniture and household equipment-.-do |  | 9.8 |  |  | 10.8 |  |  | 10.9 |  |  | 9.8 |  |  |
| Other durable goods ------------------do |  | 3.8 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 4.0 |  |  | 4.1 |  |  |
| Nondurable goods, total----------------do |  | 101.4 |  |  | 103.7 |  |  | 104.3 |  |  | 105.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 19.2 |  |  | 20.7 |  |  | 20.5 |  |  | 20.9 |  |  |
| Food and alcoholic beverages-....--...do |  | 61.3 |  |  | 61.6 |  |  | 62.1 |  |  | 62.6 |  |  |
| Gasoline and oil- |  | 3.9 |  |  | 4.3 |  |  | 4.3 |  |  | 4.1 |  |  |
| Semidurable bouse furnishings...------do |  | 1.9 |  |  | 1.9 |  |  | 1.9 |  |  | 1.9 |  |  |
| Other nondurable goods |  | 11.0 |  |  | 11.2 |  |  | 11.3 |  |  | -11.3 |  |  |

$r$ Revised.

 data for other classifications. Adjustments of earlier data are under consideration by the compiling agency and more complete information on the changes will be published later.





| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deccm- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

${ }^{\text {r }}$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ There have been revisions beginning 1947 in the chain-store series and some earlier revisions; see note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-9.
$\ddagger$ Estimates of retail sales and indexes of sales, with the exception of data for jewelry stores, filling stations, general stores, including. general merchandise with food, and dry goods and other general merchandise stores, have been revised beginning 1947 and there have been earlier revisions in the series marked with a " $\dagger$ " as follows: Total, durable goods and nondurable goods stores, motor vehicles, and the automotive group, grocery and combination and the food group, beginning 1942; farm implements and the building materials and hardware group, 1947 and an explanation of the revisions are published on p . 22 of the September 1948 Survey. All revisions through June 1947 will be shown later.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked "t" above regarding revisions in the indicated series under sales of all types of retail stores, and note marked " $t$ " on $p$. S-9 regarding revisions in data for
St 1935-46 are on p. 23 of the June 1948 Survey; monthly averages for 1939 and 1940 and monthly data for 1941-47 are on p. 31 of the July 1948 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February |

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued

 and the general merchandise group; revisions through June 1947 will be shown later.
store stocks beginning 1924. Revisions through August 1947, are available upon request




 nondurable, 22,077 . Data for all wholesalers are published currently on p. S-3. See note marked " $\ddagger$ " regarding revisions in chain-store series.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES

| EMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment status of noninstitutional population: Estimated number 14 years of age and over, thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 108,050 53,161 | 108,124 53,190 | $\begin{array}{r}108,173 \\ 53,204 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 108,262 | 108,346 53,275 | 108,597 53,436 | 108,660 83,461 | 108,753 53,501 | ${ }_{53}^{108,853}$ | ${ }_{5}^{108,948}$ | 109,036 | 109, 117 | 109, 195 |
| Female | 54, 889 | 54,934 | 54, 969 | 55,021 | 85, 071 | 55, 161 | 55, 199 | 55, 252 | 55, 307 | 55, 361 | 55, 412 | 55, 459 | 55,506 |
| riotal labor force, including armed forces .....do. | 61,004 | 61, 005 | ${ }^{61,760}$ | 61,660 | 64,740 | 65, 135 | 64, 511 | 63, 578 | 63,166 | 63, 138 | 62, 828 | 61, 546 | 61,896 |
| Armed forces | 1, 272 | 1, 236 | 1,236 | 1,238 | 1,261 | 1, 293 | 1,325 | 1,366 | 1,391 | 1,414 | 1,453 | 1,468 | 1,508 |
| Civilian labor force, total | 59,778 | 59,769 | 60,524 | 60,422 | 63,479 | 63, 842 | 63, 186 | 62, 212 | 61,775 | 61,724 | 61, 375 | 60,078 | 60, 388 |
| Male | 43,026 | 43, 009 | 43,369 | 43, 298 | 44,794 | 45, 437 | 45, 215 | 44, 101 | 43, 851 | 43,782 | 43, 573 | 43, 161 | 43,229 |
| Female | 16,752 | 16,760 | 17, 155 | 17,124 | 18,685 | 18,405 | 17,971 | 18,111 | 17,924 | 17,942 | 17, 802 | 16, 917 | 17,159 |
| Employed | 57, 319 | 57, 329 | 58,380 | 58,660 | 61, 296 | ${ }^{61,615}$ | 61,245 | 60,312 | 60, 134 | 59, 893 | 59, 434 | 57, 414 | 57, 168 |
| Male | 41, 137 | 41, 244 | 41, 801 | 42,058 | 43, 420 | 43, 989 | 43, 889 | 42,850 | 42,763 | 42,551 | 42,162 | 41, 150 | 40, 812 |
| Female | 16,002 | 16,085 | 16,529 | 16,602 | 17,876 | 17,626 | 17,356 | 17,462 | 17,371 | 17,342 | 17, 272 | 16, 264 | 16,356 |
| Agricultural employment .-.-------- do | 6, 771 | 6, 6 , 847 | 7,448 | 7,861 | 9,396 | 9, 163 | 8,444 | 8, 723 | 8,627 | 7,961 | 7,375 | 6,763 | 6,993 |
| Nonagricultural employment | 50,368 2,639 | 50,482 2,440 | 50,883 2,193 | 50,800 1,761 | 51,899 2 2 | 52,452 2,227 | 52,801 1,941 | 51,590 1,899 | 51, 506 | 51, 932 | 52,059 | 50,651 | 50, 174 |
| Not in labor force | - 47,046 | 47,119 | 46, 414 | 46, 602 | 43,605 | 43, 462 | 44, 149 | 45,176 | 45,685 | 45,810 | 1,941 46,208 | 2,664 47,571 | 3,221 47,298 |
| Fmployees in nonagricultural estabishments: $\ddagger$ Unadiusted (U. S. Department of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 44, 279 | 44,600 | 44, 299 | 44, 626 | 45,009 | 45,078 | 45, 478 | 45, 889 | 45, 877 | 45,735 | - 46,090 | r 44,329 | - 43,957 |
|  | 16, 183 | 16, 269 | 15,950 | 15,904 | 16, 115 | 16, 158 | 16, 441 | 16,697 | 16,597 | 16,455 | -16.284 | r 15,880 | - 15,747 |
|  | 914 |  | 817 | ${ }^{333}$ | 950 | 921 | 952 | 948 | 941 | 938 | 939 | ${ }_{+}{ }^{1924}$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 925$ |
| Construction | 1,731 | 1,805 | 1,933 | 2,052 | 2,173 | 2,219 | 2,253 | 2,239 | 2,206 | 2, 162 | r 2,079 | ${ }^{7} 1,906$ | ${ }^{p} 1,793$ |
| Transportation and public utilities .....do | ${ }^{4,019}$ |  | 3, 974 | 4,042 | ${ }^{4,105}$ | 4,136 | 4,139 | ${ }^{4,092}$ | 4,091 | 4,066 | 54,066 -1081 | ${ }^{-} 3,978$ | ${ }^{p} 3,948$ |
|  | 9,520 | $\begin{array}{r}9,598 \\ 1,697 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9,576 <br> 1,704 | 9,617 1,716 | 9,670 1,726 | 9,646 | 9,860 1,761 | 9.733 | 9,889 1,723 | 10,036 | - 10, 381 | +9,625 | p 9, 550 |
| Finance | 1,690 | 1,697 | ${ }_{4}^{1,764}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1,736}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1,726}$ | 1,754 <br> 4.645 | 1,761 | 1,732 | 1,723 | 1,720 | ${ }_{-1,722}$ | '1,709 | p 1,717 |
| Service | 5,492 | 5,546 | 5,577 | 5,624 | 5,607 | 5,599 | 5,650 | 4, 5,801 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } \\ \stackrel{4}{2}, 714 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathbf{4 , 2 8 2 5} \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathbf{4 , 7 6 1} \\ \mathbf{5}, 761 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{p} 4,518$ |
| Adjusted (Federal Reserve): $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 44, 755 | 44,791 | 44,584 | 44,726 | 45, 053 | 45, 271 | 45,312 | 45,654 | 45, 669 | -45,443 | - 45, 254 | - 44,752 | р 44,440 |
| Manufacturing | 16, 208 | 16, 246 | 16, 045 | 16,018 | 16, 172 | 16, 302 | 16, 278 | 16, 556 | 16,548 | $\cdot 16,420$ | r 16, 196 | - 15, 944 | p 15, 771 |
| Mining, | 920 | 930 | 820 | 936 | 947 | 915 | 944 | 945 | 939 | 937 | 940 | ${ }^{+} 930$ | ¢ 931 |
| Construction | 1,945 | 1,941 | 1,972 | 2,032 | 2,110 | 2,093 | 2,106 | 2,093 | 2, 101 | 2, 120 | ${ }^{-2,121}$ | - 2,095 | - 2,015 |
| Transportation and public utilities .... do | 4,071 | 4,069 |  | ${ }^{4,028}$ | 4,056 9 | 4,078 9 9 | 4,078 | ${ }^{4,085}$ | 4,095 | 4, 070 | ${ }^{-4,084}$ | $\stackrel{54,032}{ }$ | p 3,998 |
|  | 9,664 | 9,634 | 9,721 1,696 | 9,689 1,699 | 9,779 1,700 | 9,791 1 1 | 9,805 1,752 | 9,806 | 9,817 <br> 1,740 | -9,782 | ${ }^{-9,769}$ | -9,697 | p 9,693 |
| Finance | 1,698 | 1,697 | 4,768 | ${ }_{4}^{1,738}$ | ${ }_{4} 1,763$ | ${ }_{4}^{1,764}$ | 1,752 | 1,741 |  | 1,737 | ${ }_{-1,739}$ | $\stackrel{+1,718}{ }$ | ${ }^{p} 1,726$ |
| Service. | ¢, 5,519 | $\stackrel{4}{5,545}$ | $\stackrel{4}{4,567}$ | 5,586 | 5,626 <br> , | ¢, <br> 5,710 | 4,622 5,727 | 4, 5 5,781 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢, } \\ 5,788 \\ \hline 181\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{4}{4,644} 5$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \hline \\ 5,688 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ \\ \mathbf{4 , 7 , 5 4 6} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | p ${ }^{p}$, 5188 |
| Estimated production workers in manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 5,788 |
| industries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor) $\ddagger$ thousands.- |  | 13, 131 | 12,791 | 12,738 | 12,959 | 12,987 | 13, 245 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods industriest.....-.-.......-do. | ${ }_{6}^{6,711}$ | 6,791 | ${ }^{6,683}$ | 6,642 | ${ }^{6} 6662$ | 6,681 | 6,709 | 6,803 | 6,822 | $\underset{\substack{18,810}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {r }}^{\substack{6.739}}$ | ${ }_{r}{ }_{r} \mathbf{6}, 525$ | ${ }^{\sim} \mathrm{6}$, 419 |
| Iron and steel and their products $\ddagger$-----do do-- | 1,628 | 1,634 | 1,603 | 1,600 | 1,610 | 1,601 | 1,631 | 1,648 | 1,657 | 1,654 | 1,638 | - 1,597 | ${ }^{p} 1,578$ |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills $\begin{gathered}\text { thoussinds.- }\end{gathered}$ | 509 | 516 | 512 | 518 | 523 |  |  | 535 | 535 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 584 | 577 | 563 | 548 | 547 | 535 | 538 | 548 | 553 | 557 | 552 | 536 | p 509 |
| Machinery, except electrical $\ddagger$.-...-.--- - do | 1,237 | 1,232 | 1,202 | 1,207 | 1,217 | 1,209 | 1,202 | 1,208 | 1,209 | 1,204 | 1,202 | ' 1, 179 | p 1,158 |
| Machinery and machine shop productst.-do. | 521 | 519 | 514 | 508 | 517 | 506 | 502 | 509 | 507 | 506 | 506 | 499 |  |
|  | 50 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 44 |  |
|  | 720 | 784 | 772 | 772 | 739 | 787 | 763 | 788 | 782 | r 780 | + 784 | r 776 | 7 756 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ thousands. | 464 | 465 | 462 | 438 | 434 | 430 | 414 | 439 | 449 | 453 | ${ }^{+} 453$ | 444 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 443$ |
| Aircraft and parts, excluding engines.- do...- | 135 | 136 | 137 | 125 | 128 | 130 | 134 | 139 | 145 | 150 | -152 | 151 |  |
|  | ${ }^{25}$ | ${ }_{125}^{25}$ | ${ }_{123}^{25}$ | +16 | +26 | $\underline{26}$ | 22 | ${ }_{98}^{27}$ | ${ }_{97}^{28}$ | 28 | 29 | 29 |  |
| Nonferrous metals and their products ${ }^{\text {S }}$.-do- | ${ }_{409}^{128}$ | ${ }_{413}^{126}$ | 406 | ${ }_{398}$ | 398 | 104 | 100 | 98 399 | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 403 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 95 | 93 | 89 |  |
| Lumber and timber basic products $\ddagger$.....-do. | 736 | 749 | 754 | 772 | 799 | 829 | 844 | 843 | 831 | 821 | 788 | r 720 | p 717 |
| Sawmills and logging camps $\ddagger$-----do- | 594 | 607 | 611 | 628 | 655 | 681 | 692 | 691 | 678 | 667 | 635 | 574 |  |
| Furniture and finished lumber productst_do. | 490 | 485 | 470 | 458 | 459 | 452 | 461 | 466 | 470 | 470 | 462 | +440 | p 436 |
|  | 266 | 264 | 256 | 250 | 248 | 244 | 250 | 253 | 256 | 257 | 254 | 242 |  |
| Stone, elay, and glass products $\ddagger$-------- do | 443 | 452 |  | ${ }_{6} 454$ | 458 | 450 | ${ }^{461}$ | 464 | 468 | 467 | 462 | + 448 | p 445 |
| Nondurable goods industriest $\ddagger$----------do | 6,355 | 6,340 | 6,108 | 6,096 | 6,297 | 6,306 | 6,536 | 6,685 | 6,553 | - 6, 428 | -6,322 | 6,148 | ${ }^{\text {p }}$ 6,142 |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufac- <br>  | 1,306 | 1,312 | 1,301 | 1,293 | 1,295 | 1,243 | 1,274 | 1,261 | 1,249 | 1,245 | 1,236 | -1,200 | - 1,189 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Cotton manufactures, except small wares } \ddagger \\ \text { thousands.-- } \end{gathered}$ | 525 | 529 | 526 | 525 | 528 | 510 | 522 | 517 | 511 | 509 | 508 | 495 |  |
| Siilk and rayon goods $\ddagger$.-...-.-.-.-.- do--- | 119 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 121 | 117 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 121 | 118 |  |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures except | 180 | 178 | 175 | 173 | 174 | 168 | 170 | 166 | 160 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 158 | 157 | 149 |  |
| Appare and thousands.. | 1,166 | 1,165 | 1,103 | 1,082 | 1,095 | 1,070 | 1,157 | 1,173 | 1,175 | - 1, 161 | r 1,147 | ${ }^{1} 1,129$ | -1,169 |
| Men's clothing $\ddagger$ - ------------------ do- | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ [291 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{+} 289$ | 1286 r 489 | 7,181 +787 | $\begin{array}{r}280 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |  |
| Women's elothing $\ddagger$------------------ do | 485 | 482 | 434 |  | ${ }_{373}^{435}$ | 437 | ${ }_{4}^{479}$ | 490 | 489 | r 489 | '487 | 483 |  |
| Leather and leather products $\ddagger$.....------ do | 4 | 396 <br> 254 <br> 25 | $\begin{array}{r}372 \\ 236 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 359 226 | ${ }_{237}^{373}$ | 375 240 | 383 245 | 379 | 376 <br> 239 <br> 1 | 363 | +364 | 365 | p 37 |
|  | 1,159 | 1,049 | 1,047 | 1,091 | 1,257 | 1,364 | 1,418 | 1, 537 | 1,400 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 1,329 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +232 | ${ }_{182}^{237}$ |  |
|  | 239 | 242 | 240 | 242 | 248 | 250 | 251 | 253 | 258 | +1256 | 252 | 244 | P1,156 |
| Canning and preserving $\ddagger$----.-------.-do | 137 | 136 | 141 | 153 | 187 | 274 | ${ }_{326}$ | 444 | 292 | 195 | 163 | 132 |  |
| Slaughtering and meat packing $\ddagger$...--..-do. | 200 | 194 | 104 | 125 | 200 | 201 | 197 | 195 | 198 | 205 | 218 | 214 |  |
| Tobacco manufacturers $\ddagger$------------- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 88 | 87 | 86 | 84 | 85 | 83 | 86 | 88 | 90 | 90 | 87 | r 83 | ${ }^{8} 8$ |
| Paper and allied products $\ddagger$-------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 392 | 393 | 389 | 389 | 390 | 388 | 394 | 398 | 401 | 403 | 401 | ${ }^{-} 391$ | D 385 |
|  | 203 | 204 | 204 | 204 | 204 | 206 | 207 | 207 | 206 | 207 | 207 | 204 |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries $\ddagger$ thousands | 438 | 435 | 432 | 432 | 433 | 430 | 432 | 436 | 442 | 442 | 443 |  | p 432 |
| Newspapers and periodicals $\ddagger$.........--do.---- | 144 | 145 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 151 | 151 | 152 | 150 |  |
| Printing; book and job $\ddagger$ | 188 | 185 | 183 | 184 | 184 | 183 | 183 | 185 | 189 | 188 | 189 | 187 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products $\ddagger$....-.---. do. | 588 | 587 | 580 | 572 | 574 | 567 | 586 | 597 | 600 | 599 | 597 | 594 | - 591 |
| Chemicals $\ddagger$------------------------ | 206 | 205 | 207 | 205 | 208 | 202 | 211 | 211 | 210 | 211 | 211 | 209 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal $\ddagger$-...----. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 163 | 165 | 164 | 167 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 168 | 162 | 167 | 165 | 162 | ¢ 162 |
| Petroleum refining $\ddagger$--- ---------------do----- | 112 | 114 | 114 | 115 | 117 | 117 | 116 | 114 | 108 | 114 | 113 | 113 |  |
| Rubber products Rubber tires and inner tubes | 208 99 | 204 96 | 198 93 | ${ }_{91}^{195}$ | 195 92 | ${ }_{9}^{191}$ | 195 92 | ${ }_{91}^{197}$ | 198 90 | 199 91 | 196 90 | '191 | -187 |

## Revised. ${ }^{\mathrm{p}}$ Preliminary.

The unadjusted estimates of employment in nonagricultural establishments have been revised beginning January 1946 for manufacturing, mining, and government and 1945 for construction, trade, finance and the total, to adjust the series to Federal Security Agency data for 1946 ; revisions affected the data for transportation and public utilities only beginning January
$1947 ;$ data for service were not affected. Revisions through April 1947 will be shown later. See note marked " F " on p. S-11 with regard to revisions in the indicated series for production $\dagger{ }_{\dagger}{ }^{\mathbf{W}} \mathrm{Rev}$
 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.

| Unless otherwise stated, atatistics through | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES—Continued



${ }^{*}$ Revised, $p$ Preliminary.
¥Estimates of production-worker employment (p. S-10), employment indexes, and pay-roll indexes ( p . S-12), for all manufacturing, total durable and nondurable goods industries, the
Industry groups, and the indicated individual manufacturing industries have been revised beginning January 1946, or found to need no revision, to adjust the series to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data for 1946; revised employment estimates and employment indexes for January 1946 -April 1947 for manufacturing industry groups and the totals are on p . 14 of the Furniture and chemicals, January 1946-August 1947; and the other individual industries designated, January 1946-July 1947. The industries in the transportation equipment group have been adjusted to 1939 Census of Manufactures data only.

Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately.
†Revised series. Indexes for machinery and machine-shop products have been revised beginning i939 to adjust the series to Federal Security Agency data through 1946; revisions through 1947 are indicated on p. 16 of the January 19499 Survey. Indexes for the mining industries have also been revised beginning 1939 and have been adjusted to Federal Security Agency data through 1946; revised igures for $1939-47$ will be shown later.
gencomparison of the series for blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills and the machine tool industry with data through 1946 from the Federal Security Agency indicated that no general revision of these series is necessary; therefore no revisions have been made in the figures for the two industries as puolished in the 1947 Statistical Supplement to the Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February |

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Not available. §see note marked " ${ }^{1}$ "' on page $\mathrm{S}-11$.
罩e vised beginning January 1946; see note marked " $\ddagger$ "' on p. S-11.
†Revised series. Data revised beginning 1.939; see note marked " $\uparrow$ " on p. S-11.
|l|

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | January | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES－Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LABOR CONDITIONS－Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{A verage weekly hours per worker－Continued} \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Manufacturing－Continued Durable goods industries－Continued}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 俍 \& 41.4 \& 41.8 \& 41.0 \& 40.8 \& \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{Furniture and finished lumber products} \& p 40.0 \\
\hline  \& 41.9 \& 42.1 \& 41.1 \& 40.8 \& 40.6 \& 40.0 \& 40.7 \& 40.7 \& 41.5 \& 40.9 \& 41.1 \& 39.5 \& \\
\hline Stone，clay，and glass products．．．．－．－．－do．．．－ \& 39.9 \& 40.8 \& 40.7 \& 40.7 \& 40.6 \& 39.4 \& 40.9 \& 40.2 \& 41.0 \& 40． 1 \& 40.6 \& － 39.8 \& ＞ 39.6 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{Textile－mill products and other fiber manu－－}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Silk and rayon goods．－－－．－．－．－．．．－－do－－－－ \& 41.8 \& 42.2 \& 41.8 \& 41.8 \& 41.8 \& 41.6 \& 41.3 \& 41.2 \& 41.1 \& 41.1 \& 40.8 \& 39.8 \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Woolen and worsted manufactures，except} \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Apparel and other fnished textile products} \\
\hline hours－－ \& 36.7 \& 36.7 \& 36.2 \& 35.8 \& 35.6 \& 35.8 \& 36.4 \& 36.1 \& 34.8 \& 35.9 \& 35.4 \& － 35.0 \& p 36.5 \\
\hline Men＇s clothing－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do \& 37.1 \& 37.4 \& 37.3 \& \({ }_{35}^{36.8}\) \& 36.4 \& 36.8 \& 36.8 \& \({ }_{35} 36\) \& 35.0 \& 35． 4 \& 35.3 \& 34.8 \& \\
\hline Women＇s clothing－－．－．－．－．－－－－－do \& 36.1 \& \({ }^{36.1}\) \& 35．\({ }^{36}\) \& \({ }_{35.5}^{35.1}\) \& 35.0
37.0 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
34.9 \\
37.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}36.0 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{35.6}\) \& 33.5 \& 35.7 \& \({ }^{35.1}\) \& 35.1 \& \\
\hline Leather and leather products－－－．－．－－－－do
Boots and shoes \& 39.0
38.8 \& 37.8
37.5 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
36.2 \\
35.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
35.5 \\
34.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 37.0
36.4 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
37.4 \\
37.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 37.9
37.4 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
37.3 \\
36.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
36.3 \\
35.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 35.5
34.4 \& \begin{tabular}{|}
37.2 \\
36.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 37．2 \& 38.0 \\
\hline Food and kindred products．－－－－－－－－－－－－do \& 41.6 \& 41.6 \& 42.4 \& 42.5 \& 42.8 \& 42.6 \& 41.0 \& 42.6 \& 41.8 \& 41.5 \& 41.8 \& ＋41．5 \& －41．5 \\
\hline Baking \(\ddagger\)－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－\({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& 43.6 \& 41.9 \& 42． 1 \& 42.7 \& 42.9 \& 42.7 \& 42.5 \& 42.8 \& 42.4 \& 41.9 \& 42.0 \& 40.8 \& \\
\hline Canning and preserving．－．－－－－－－－－－－－do－ \& 38.4 \& 36．5 \& 37.0 \& 36.8 \& 38.0 \& 39.0 \& 36.1 \& 41.4 \& 39.5 \& 35.4 \& 36.3 \& 36.7 \& \\
\hline Slaughtering and meat packing．－．．－－do \& 40.7 \& 43.6 \& 48.1 \& 46.7 \& 44.1 \& 42.9 \& 41.2 \& 42.3 \& 41.9 \& 43.1 \& 44.5 \& 43.2 \& \\
\hline Tobacco manufactures－－－－－－－－－－－－－．－do \& 36． 2 \& 37.7 \& 38.2 \& 37.7 \& 37.8 \& 38.0 \& 39.0 \& 38.0 \& 38.9 \& 37.8 \& 38.1 \& \({ }^{-} 36.4\) \& p 36.4 \\
\hline Paper and allied products－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－－－－ \& 43.1
44 \& \({ }_{4}^{43.1}\) \& 44.7 \& 42.8
44.6 \& 42.8 \& 42.5
43.9 \& 43.1
44.4 \& 42.78 \& 42.9
43.8 \& 42.9
44.0 \& \(\begin{array}{r}42.6 \\ \hline 43.4\end{array}\) \&  \& － 41.2 \\
\hline Printing，publishing，and allied industries \& 44.5 \& 44.5 \& 44.1 \& \& 44.1 \& 43.9 \& 44.4 \& 43.8 \& 43.8 \& 44.0 \& 43.4 \& 42.9 \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{} \& r 38.6 \& \\
\hline Newspapers and periodicals．．－－－－－－－do－ \& 38.3 \& 38.4 \& 38.5 \& 38.4 \& 38.0
39 \& \({ }_{39}^{38.8}\) \& 38.4 \& 38．9 \& 38.5 \& 38.3 \& \({ }^{+38.7}\) \& 37.3 \& \\
\hline Printing；book and job－7－．．．．．．－－do \& 39.8
41.1 \& 40.3
41.2 \& 39.9
41.0 \& 39.8
41.0 \& 39.7
41.4 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
39.7 \\
41.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 39.8
41.0 \& 39.8
41.3 \& \({ }_{41}^{39.1}\) \& 39.6 \& 40.3 \& 39.6 \& \\
\hline Chemicals and allied products－．－．．．．．－do \& 41.1 \& 41.2 \& 41.1 \& 411．\({ }^{4}\) \& 41.4 \& \({ }_{41.3}^{41.1}\) \& 41.0
41.1 \& 41.3
40.9 \& \(\stackrel{41.4}{41.0}\) \& 41.4 \& 41.4 \& 41．0 \& p 40.7 \\
\hline Products of petroleum and coal．－－．－．－．do \& 40.8 \& 40.6 \& 40.3 \& 41.2 \& 40.7 \& 40.8 \& 41.2 \& 39.3 \& 41.1 \& 40.4 \& \({ }^{4} 40.3\) \& 41.1 \& p 40.3 \\
\hline  \& 40.0 \& 40.1 \& 40.2 \& 40.9 \& 40.2 \& 40.4 \& 41.0 \& 38.5 \& 40.8 \& 40.3 \& － 40.4 \& 41． 6 \& p 40.3 \\
\hline Rubber products \& 38.5 \& 37.8 \& 37.8 \& 39.0 \& 39.7 \& 39.7 \& 40.3 \& 39.4 \& 39.3 \& 38.6 \& 38.5 \& 37.9 \& р 37.6 \\
\hline Rubber tires and inner tubes－．．－．－－－do． \& 36.0 \& 34.8 \& 35.3 \& 37.4 \& 38.8 \& 39.3 \& 39.5 \& 37.7 \& 37.2 \& 36.2 \& 35.6 \& 35.4 \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Mining：} \\
\hline  \& 36.2 \& 40.3 \& 132.1 \& 39.4 \& 39.4 \& 31.7 \& 38.3 \& 36.6 \& 38.7 \& 33.4 \& 34.0 \& 36.0 \& \\
\hline  \& 38.7 \& 40.6 \& \({ }^{1} 27.0\) \& 40.3 \& 39.9 \& 34.2 \& 39.4 \& 37.9 \& 38.6 \& 37.1 \& 「38．0 \& 38.4 \& \\
\hline  \& 42.9 \& 42.4 \& 42.1 \& 42.8 \& 42.4 \& 40.6 \& 42.9 \& 41.4 \& 42.7 \& － 42.5 \& \({ }^{5} 43.3\) \& 42.7 \& \\
\hline Crude petroleum and natural gas production \& 42.1 \& 42.9 \& \& 44.4 \& 45.0 \& 44.1 \& 45.9 \& 45.0 \& 45.8 \& 44.3 \& 44.1 \& 42.6 \& \\
\hline Cre hours．－ \& 40.4 \& 39.7 \& 40.0 \& 40.2 \& 39.5 \& 40.1 \& 41.3 \& 39.6 \& 39.7 \& 39.6 \& 40.0 \& 41.1 \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Stectric light and power－－－．．－．．．．．．．．．－do－ \& 42.2
47.7 \& 41.6
47.3 \& 41.8
46.6 \& 41.7
46.8 \& 41.8
46.8 \& 41.8
47.0 \& \(\stackrel{42.1}{47}\) \& 41.6
46.3 \& 41.6
46.4 \& 41.8 \& 41.9
46.4 \& 41.8
45.4 \& \\
\hline Telegraph \& 44.5 \& 44.4 \& 44.1 \& 45.0 \& 45.1 \& 45.8 \& 45．6 \& 44.8 \& 44.5 \& 44.5 \& 44.2 \& 44.4
44.4 \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 41.9 \& 42.0 \& 42.2 \& 41.8 \& 41.8 \& 42.2 \& 41.1 \& 41.8 \& 41.3 \& \％ 41.5 \& 41.7 \& 42.0 \& \\
\hline  \& 44.6 \& 44.0 \& 44.2 \& 44.2 \& 44.1 \& 44.0 \& 44.9 \& 43.9 \& 44.2 \& 44.1 \& 44.1 \& 43.8 \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{3}{*}{}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 245 \& \({ }_{493}^{265}\) \& 3174 \& \({ }_{166}^{330}\) \& \({ }_{165}^{335}\) \& 365
220 \& 350
150 \& 285 \& \({ }^{250}\) \& 200 \& 125 \& 225 \& － 225 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Work stoppages ．－．．．－．．．．．．．．－．－．－． \& 355 \& 415 \& 485 \& 535 \& 540 \& 575 \& 575 \& 500 \& 425 \& 375 \& 225 \& 400 \& \({ }^{p} 350\) \\
\hline Workers involved．．．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．thousands．－ \& 127 \& 550 \& 621 \& 347 \& 245 \& 312 \& 250 \& 275 \& 200 \& 190 \& 100 \& 110 \& \({ }^{2} 120\) \\
\hline Man－days idle during month－－－－－－．－－－－－do．．．－ \& 900 \& 6，430 \& 7，420 \& 4， 100 \& 2， 200 \& 2，750 \& 2，100 \& 2，500 \& 2，000 \& 1，900 \& 600 \& 800 \& p 650 \\
\hline  \& 1 \& ． 8 \& 1.0 \& ． 6 \& 3 \& ． 3 \& ． 3 \& 3 \& ． 3 \& ． 1 \& ． 1 \& ． 1 \& \({ }^{p} .1\) \\
\hline  \& 344 \& 13 \& 458 \& 482 \& 524 \& 478 \& 509 \& 551 \& \({ }^{5} 482\) \& 422 \& 339 \& 308 \& 276 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} \\
\hline  \& 4， 244 \& 4，865 \& 4， 637 \& 4， 259 \& 4， 614 \& 4，294 \& 4，001 \& 3，591 \& 3，306 \& 3，953 \& 5，175 \& r
r 6， 444 \& 1,292
3,110 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Beneficiaries，week ly average．－－－－thous．of do－－－－－－
Amount of payments \& 849
60.730 \& ［

76,573 \& 904
73,574 \& 899
66,432 \&  \& 811
67,630 \& 778
64,562 \& r
59， 797 \& 702
55,435 \& ${ }_{6}{ }_{1} 731$ \& ${ }^{939} 9$. \& 1，212 \& 1，466 <br>
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& 60， 730 \& 76， 573 \& 73，574 \& 66， 432 \& 71，940 \& 67，630 \& 64， 562 \& 59， 797 \& 55， 435 \& 62， 151 \& 79，966 \& 「 103，011 \& 115， 268 <br>
\hline \& 374 \& 355 \& 299 \& 244 \& 358 \& 303 \& 302 \& 227 \& 192 \& 256 \& ＇383 \& 450 \& 372 <br>
\hline  \& 2， 637 \& 2，930 \& 2， 323 \& 1，727 \& 1，716 \& 1，720 \& 1，741 \& 1，477 \& 1，017 \& 1，124 \& －1，579 \& 2，206 \& 2，551 <br>
\hline Claims filed during last week of month．．－do－－－－ \& 651
49,466 \& r
55， 782 \& 522
46,940 \& 1,390
33,535 \& 1,385
30,676 \& 398
31,626 \& 1,796
32,732 \& 1,310
29,435 \& 1,237
19,258 \& 1,259
20，088 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r } \\ 2888 \\ \hline 989\end{array}$ \& r
$\begin{array}{r}571 \\ 39,849\end{array}$ \& ，
4
47,103 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline  \& 4.2 \& 4.5 \& 4.7 \& 4.3 \& 4.5 \& 4.4 \& 5.1 \& 5.4 \& 4.5 \& 4.1 \& 4.3 \& P 4.1 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 1.3 \& 1.4 \& \& \& ${ }^{1} 4$ \& ${ }^{4}$ \& ${ }^{1} 4$ \& \& ${ }^{\text {D．}} 3$ \& <br>
\hline Quiis \& 1.2 \& 1.2
2.8 \& 1.2
3.0 \& 1.1
2.8 \& 1． 1.9 \& 1.0
2.9 \& 1.2 \& 1.0
3.9 \& 1.2 \& ${ }_{2}^{1.4}$ \& 2.2 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ． 1 \& ． 1 \& ． 1 \& ${ }^{2} .1$ \& .1 \& .1 \& $\stackrel{1}{1}$ \& ． 1 \& .1 \& ． 1 \& 1.1 \& P． 1.4 \& － <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{WAGES} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{A verage weekly earnings（U．S．Dept．of Labor）：} <br>
\hline All manufacturing－－－－－－－－－－－．．．．．．－．－．dollars \& 51． 75 \& 52.07 \& 51.79 \& 51.86 \& 52.85 \& 52.95 \& 54.05 \& \& 54.65 \& \& ${ }^{+} 55.03$ \& \& <br>
\hline Durable goods industries．－－－－－－－－－－．．．．．do．．．－ \& 54.77 \& 55． 25 \& 54.96 \& 54.81 \& 56.13 \& 56.21 \& 58.19 \& 57.95 \& 59.41 \& 58.71 \& ＋ 59.25 \& － 58.51 \& ${ }^{\circ} 58.03$ <br>
\hline Iron and steel and their products－．．．．do－．．－－
Blast furnaces， \& 56.99 \& 57.28 \& 56.48 \& 57.39 \& 57.70 \& 57.71 \& 60.52 \& 60.69 \& 62.17 \& ${ }^{r} 61.72$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 61.95$ \& ＋61．01 \& ${ }^{\square} 60.35$ <br>
\hline mills．．．．－－－－－．．．－－－．．．．．．．．．．－．－dollars．． \& 59.74 \& 59.26 \& 58.37 \& 60.54 \& 59.54 \& 60.37 \& 65.10 \& 66.02 \& 67.02 \& 「66． 27 \& r 66.00 \& 66.16 \& <br>
\hline  \& 54.50 \& 54.41 \& 53.86 \& 53.70 \& 54.86 \& 55.46 \& 57.49 \& 57.72 \& 58.17 \& 58． 29 \& 58.31 \& r 57.47 \& （2） <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{7}$ Revised．${ }^{p}$ Preliminary．${ }^{1}$ Data reffect work stoppages．${ }^{2}$ Not available．${ }^{3}$ Partly estimated． Survey．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

| WAGES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage weekly earnings-Continued Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods industries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery, except electrical - .-.-.......dlars-- Machinery and machine-shop prod- | 58.65 | 59.12 | 59.30 | 59.33 | 60.50 | 59.83 | 61.45 | 61.31 | 62.25 | 61.92 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 62.68$ | r 61.41 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 61.35$ |
|  | 58.11 | 58. 29 | 58.57 | 59.05 | 59.51 | 58.81 | 60.73 | 60.42 | 61.76 | 61.46 | 62.11 | 61.20 |  |
|  | 60.54 | 60.58 | 60.29 | 60.63 | 61.75 | 61.09 | 61.85 | 62.11 | 63.31 | 62.84 | 63. 09 | $\checkmark 61.07$ |  |
|  | 59.00 | 59.81 | 59.14 | 54.44 | 61.30 | 63.48 | 64.67 | 62.74 | 67.29 | -65. 41 | ' 66.90 | '68.10 | 67. 18 |
| mobiles $\qquad$ dollars | 58.67 | 59.40 | 59.88 | 59.30 | 59.27 | 58.95 | 60.53 | 60.74 | 62.70 | 61.98 | -64.34 | - 62.65 | 刀 67.18 |
| Aircraft and parts, excluding engines do..-- | 56.13 | 56.71 | 51.75 | 57.74 | 57.99 | 57.89 | 59.68 | 61.38 | 62.45 | 63.30 | ${ }^{-63.11}$ | ${ }^{-60.89}$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 67.18$ |
|  | 58.29 | 59. 53 | 60. 33 | 61.02 | 62.14 | 64. 79 | 65.11 | 66.26 | 67.73 | 66.61 | 67.30 | 66.63 |  |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding ----. do | ${ }^{61.54}$ | ${ }_{5 .}^{62 .} 07$ | ${ }^{62.04}$ | ${ }^{60.40}$ | 59.76 | 54. 49 | 58.87 | 58. 62 | ${ }^{60.52}$ | 56.16 | 63. 21 | 62.77 |  |
| Nonferrous metals and their products-_do- | 55.07 | 55.23 | 54.87 | 54.96 | 55. 91 | 56. 34 | 57.97 | 58.73 | 59.25 | $\stackrel{58.80}{ }$ | - 59.45 | $\bigcirc 58.48$ | ${ }^{\circ} 57.90$ |
| Lumber and timber basic products...- do | ${ }_{4}^{45.01}$ | 45.32 <br> 43.86 | 45. 489 43.98 | 47.39 <br> 45.06 | 488.43 47.37 | 48.14 47 | 50.64 49.90 | 49.22 48.31 | 49.60 48.45 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ + \\ \hline 88.30 \\ \hline 4.14\end{array}$ | 47.17 45.54 | $\begin{array}{r}46.38 \\ 45.07 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (1) |
| Furniture and finished lumber products do | 46.68 | 47.08 | 46. 34 | 46.39 | 46.54 | 46.30 | 47.68 | 48.16 | 49.20 | 48.41 | 48.74 | -47.24 | > 46.59 |
| Furniture-..-.-...........-.........-do | 48.38 | 48.58 | 47.64 | 47.60 | 47.57 | 46.95 | 48.47 | 49.25 | 50.56 | 50.17 | 50.42 | 47.81 | ${ }^{5} 46.59$ |
| Stone, clay, and glass products...-.....do | 49.98 | 51.41 | 51.77 | 52.30 | 52.45 | 51.50 | 54. 07 | 53.98 | 55. 11 | r 54.31 | ${ }^{+54.83}$ | r 53.97 | p 53.68 |
|  | 48.56 | 48.66 | 48.33 | 48.65 | 49.37 | 49.49 | 49.79 | 50.37 | 49.70 | - 50.18 | ${ }^{\text {r } 50.52}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 50.08$ | - 50.31 |
| manufactures .-..--...........-dollars.- | 45.79 | 46.32 | 45.46 | 45.2 | 45.29 | 44.15 | 45.07 | 45.12 | 44.94 | 45.17 | ${ }^{5} 45.55$ | 44.47 | - 44.70 |
| Cotton manufactures, except small wares dollars | 43.43 | 43.98 | 43.08 | 42.64 | 42.00 | 40.63 | 41.61 | 41.69 | 41.60 | 41.60 |  |  |  |
| Silk and ravon goods.................do. | 47.92 | 48.53 | 48.31 | 48.38 | 48.47 | 47.69 | 48.85 | 49.62 | 49.13 | ${ }_{49.26}^{41.60}$ | ${ }_{48}^{42.81}$ | 47.00 |  |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing ...........dollars | 52.82 | 53.49 | 52.33 | 52.61 | 53.10 | 52.31 | 52.13 | 51.19 | 49.37 | 50.25 | ${ }^{5} 51.66$ | 51.37 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 44.05 | 44.73 | 34.31 44.31 | ${ }_{43.50}$ | ${ }_{43}^{37.61}$ | 38.74 43.03 | 40.27 43.98 | 40.38 43.81 | 37.77 41.07 | - 39.40 | 5 | r 39.34 | 41.12 |
| Women's clothing--.-..................- do | 49.09 | 48.10 | 43.20 | 43. 27 | 43.94 | 46.09 | 49.06 | 49.15 | 44.39 | 48.05 | 41.95 47.34 | 48.45 |  |
| Leather and leather products.....-....do | 42.99 | 41.87 | 40.34 | 39.65 | 41.38 | 41.64 | 42.80 | 42.65 | 41.56 | + 40.84 | r 42.61 | r 42.52 | p 43.34 |
|  | 41.35 | 40.21 | 38.09 | 36.79 | 39.00 | 38.41 | 40.65 | 41.61 | 39.15 | - 37.97 | ${ }^{4} 40.23$ | 40.62 |  |
| Food and kindred products............do. | 49.18 | 49.36 | 50.95 | 51.26 | 52.09 | 51.77 | 49.74 | 51.76 | 51.47 | - 51.83 | r 52.86 | r 59.66 | ${ }^{\square} 52.31$ |
| Raking $\ddagger$------------------------ do | 49.30 | 47.38 | 48.00 | 49.09 | 50.03 | 50.01 | 45.77 | 51.11 | 50.89 | 50.41 | 50.88 | 49. 54 |  |
| Canning and preserving--.---.-.....do | 42.73 | ${ }^{40 .} 77$ | 41.63 | ${ }^{41.35}$ | 41.16 | ${ }^{41.78}$ | 39.50 | 46.01 | 45.32 | 39.02 | 42.02 | 42.00 |  |
| Slaughtering and meat packing.-.-..-do | 51.88 | 56.62 | 68. 51 | 67. 66 | 61.24 | 58.75 | 55.71 | 57.64 | 57.38 | 61.07 | 62.63 | 60.85 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures.....------...- do | 35.04 | 36.52 | 37.19 | ${ }_{51}^{37.12}$ | 37.86 | 38.51 | 39. 26 | 37.97 | 38.78 | 38.37 | 38.79 | r 37.20 | p 36.99 |
| Paper and allied products. | ${ }_{58.41}^{53.61}$ | 53.82 58.50 | 53.36 58.02 | 54.28 59.47 | 55.34 | 55.97 | 56. 94 | 56.98 | 56. 95 | 57.35 | ${ }^{5} 56.61$ | r 55.70 | - 55.16 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries |  |  |  | 59.47 | 60.40 | 61.48 | 62.32 | 62.21 | 61. 77 | 62.50 | 61.25 | 60.64 |  |
| Nown dollars.- | ${ }^{62.72}$ | 63. 97 | 64. 62 | 65.06 | 65. 48 | 65.08 | 65.96 | 67. 39 | 66. 48 | r 66.98 | 68.20 | 51 | -66.99 |
| Newspapers and periodicals. | 70.36 | 71.32 | 72.79 | 73.04 | 73.26 | 72.39 | 73.69 | 76.80 | 75.47 | 76.04 | 77.05 | 36 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 60.13 54.12 | 60.96 <br> 54.15 | 61.26 54.38 | 61.92 55.24 | 62.25 56.64 | 62.06 57.21 | ${ }^{62} \mathbf{5 2}$ | ${ }_{58}^{63.02}$ | 61.96 57.60 | $\begin{array}{r}+62.83 \\ +5787 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 64.18 | -63.65 |  |
|  | ${ }_{60.82}$ | 60.84 | 60.97 | 61.48 | 63.17 | 57.21 63.49 | 57.69 63.80 | -58.20 | 57. <br> 64.02 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +64.87 \\ \\ \hline 64.65\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 58.08 \\ 64.72 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ 65.11 \\ 65 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 57. |
| Products of petroleum and coal.-.-.-.-.do | 64.58 | 64.62 | 64.45 | 67.16 | 67.18 | 69.45 | 70.71 | 68.72 | 71.48 | +71.17 | 70.24 | 72.18 | 70.23 |
| Petroleum refining---------------- do | 67.64 | 67.77 | 68. 50 | 71.14 | 70.86 | 74.01 | 75.13 | 72.09 | 76.14 | 76.35 | 75.03 | 76.93 |  |
|  | 54.70 58.22 | 53.24 <br> 55.54 | $\begin{array}{r}53.39 \\ 56.54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{61}^{55.45}$ | 57.14 63.96 | 58.37 | ${ }^{60.47}$ | 59.31 | 59.19 | 58.27 | 57.75 | - 56.93 | - 56.43 |
| A verage hourly earnings (U.S. S . Dept. of Labor):--- | 58.22 | 55. 54 | 56, 54 | 61, 15 | 63.96 | 66.30 | 68.29 | 65.27 | 64.82 | 62.79 | 61.10 | 61.08 |  |
| All manufacturing--..-.-................doliars. | 1. 287 | 1.289 | 1.292 | 1.301 | 1.316 | 1.332 | 1.349 | 1.362 | 1.366 | +1.372 | 1.376 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1.38]}$ |  |
| Durane qoods industries....----.-.---- do- | 1.352 | 1.352 | 1.357 | 1.366 | 1.385 | 1. 407 | 1.431 | 1.448 | 1.452 | 1. 454 | ${ }^{1} 1.456$ | r 1.459 | D 1.458 |
| Iron and steel and their products.-................ Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling | 1.409 | 1.412 | 1.416 | 1.423 | 1.481 | 1.457 | 1.501 | 1.528 | 1. 525 | +1.526 | ${ }_{1} 1.528$ | r 1.529 | ${ }_{p} 1.533$ |
|  | 1.513 | 1.510 | 1. 513 | 1.515 | 1.515 | 1. 559 | 1.642 | 1.679 | 1.657 | ${ }^{1} 1.657$ |  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.657$ |  |
|  | 1.348 | 1.350 | 1.350 | 1.357 | 1.372 | 1. 407 | 1. 439 | 1.443 | 1.448 | 1.446 | 1.446 | -1.444 | (1) |
| Machinery, except electrical $\qquad$ | 1.417 | 1.421 | 1. 431 | 1.441 | 1.461 | 1.473 | 1.488 | 1.510 | 1.518 | 1. 520 | ${ }^{1} 1.525$ | ${ }^{1} 1.520$ | p 1. 522 |
|  | 1.392 | 1.395 | 1. 408 | 1.418 | 1.432 | 1.444 | 1.470 | 1.486 | 1.495 | 1.499 | 1. 499 | r 1.499 |  |
| Machine tools | 1. 432 | 1. 133 | 1.437 | 1.443 | 1.469 | 1.469 | 1. 488 | 1.492 | 1.514 | 1.516 | ${ }_{-1.516}$ | 1. 504 |  |
| mobiles $\qquad$ | 1.548 | 1.539 | 1.533 | 1.548 | 1.624 | 1.649 | 1.664 | 1.676 | 1.689 | r1.693 | '1.696 | ${ }^{1} 1.711$ | ${ }^{1} 1.701$ |
| bircraft and parts, excluding engines | 1.482 | 1.472 | 1.478 | 1.481 | 1.489 | 1.503 | 1.527 | 1.556 | 1.575 | 1.579 | '1. 585 | ¢ 1.578 | (1) |
|  | 1. 406 | 1.414 | 1.421 | 1.428 | 1.436 | 1. 449 | 1.475 | 1.507 | 1.537 | 1. 548 | r 1.541 | 1.535 |  |
| Aircraft engines | 1.452 1.582 | 1.467 | 1. 491 | 1.494 | 1.532 | 1. 594 | 1.583 | 1.609 | 1.623 | 1.617 | 1.616 | 1.615 |  |
| Nonferrous metals and their products.-do...- | 1. 1.338 | 1.539 <br> 1.344 <br> 1.64 | 1.5413 | ${ }_{1}^{1.531}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.525}$ | 1. 1.404 | 1.564 | 1.604 | 1.616 | 1. 606 | 1.617 | 1.622 |  |
| Lumber and timber hasic products..-. do. | 1.080 | 1.071 | 1.343 1.083 | 1.115 | 1.369 1.131 | 1.4149 1.149 | 1.424 <br> 1.175 <br> 1.15 | 1.438 <br> 1.178 | 1.440 1.167 1 | $\begin{array}{r}1.440 \\ -1.160 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.444 | r $\times 1.444$ 1 | ${ }^{\circ} 1.443$ |
| Sawmills and logging camps --.-.-.-do. | 1.055 | 1.046 | 1.057 | 1.095 | 1. 113 | 1.133 | 1.162 | 1.162 | 1. 148 | 1.141 | 1.111 | 1.094 | D 1.117 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.094 |  |
| Furniture....................dodlars.- | 1.127 | 1.126 | ${ }^{1.131}$ | 1.136 | 1.145 | 1.149 | 1.163 | 1.181 | 1.184 | 1. 188 | 1.187 | 1.184 | p 1.166 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.....-.-. do | 1.255 | 1.156 1.260 | 1.161 1.271 | 1.168 1.286 | 1. 1.292 | 1.176 1.307 | 1.189 1.522 | 1.211 <br> 1.344 | 1.217 <br> 1.345 | $\begin{array}{r}1.226 \\ +1.354 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.227 | $\begin{array}{r}1.226 \\ +1.356 \\ \hline 1.25\end{array}$ |  |
| Nondurable goods industries | 1.217 | 1.220 | 1.220 | 1. 230 | 1. 242 | 1.252 | 1.262 | 1.272 | 1.271 | 1. 282 | -1.287 | r1.294 | P 1.356 $p 1.290$ |
| factures....-.-..............................lars | 1.139 | 1.140 | 1.138 | 1.142 | 1.147 | 1.145 | 1.170 | 1.188 | 1.187 | 1.190 | r 1.189 | -1.189 | ${ }^{p} 1.187$ |
| Silk and rayon goods dollars.- | 1.083 | 1.081 | 1. 1.76 | 1.078 | 1.075 | 1.070 | 1. 106 | 1.125 | 1.127 |  |  |  |  |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures except | 1. 147 | 1.151 | 1.156 | 1.157 | 1.169 | 1.147 | 1.182 | 1.206 | 1.195 | 1. 200 | 1. 197 | 1.181 |  |
| - dyeing and finishing--........ dollars.. | 1.303 | 1.313 | 1.311 | 1.314 | 1. 320 | 1.327 | 1.317 | 1.323 | 1.315 | 1.320 | 1.321 | 1.325 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products $\begin{gathered}\text { dollars.- }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's clothing. .-....................-do..-- | 1.098 1.176 | 1.092 1.188 | 1.040 1.173 | 1.040 1.171 | 1.055 1.169 | 1.081 1.160 | 1.106 | 1.117 | 1.687 | $\stackrel{1.099}{ }$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.101$ | r 1.124 | 01.128 |
| Women's clothing | 1.334 | 1.310 | 1. 201 | 1. 206 | 1. 239 | 1. 304 | 1.180 1.336 | 1.178 |  | 1. 167 <br> 1. 321 | 1.180 1.317 | 1.180 1.355 |  |
| Leather and leather products-.--........do | 1.102 | 1.106 | 1.116 | 1.118 | 1.118 | 1.114 | 1.128 | 1.143 <br> 1.143 <br> 1 | ${ }_{1}^{1.145}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.321 \\ \hline 1.151\end{array}$ | 1.317 | $\begin{array}{r}1.355 \\ \hline 1.143 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | p 1.141 |
| Food and kindred products | 1.065 | 1.071 | 1.180 | 1.074 | 1. 074 | 1.069 | 1.087 | 1. 104 | 1.102 | -1.105 | r1. 101 | 1. 101 | 1. 141 |
| Food and kindred products | 1.181 | 1.187 | 1. 201 | 1.207 <br> 1.148 <br> 1 | 1.217 | 1. 215 | 1. 214 | 1.216 | 1. 232 | r 1.249 | 1. 264 | 1. 269 | p1.261 |
| Canning and preserving--..-.............do | 1.118 | 1.120 | 1.138 1.130 | 1.148 1.125 | 1.165 1.090 | 1.168 | 1.169 1.105 | 1.191 1.121 | 1.197 1.153 | 1. 202 | 1.210 | 1. 222 |  |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 1. 277 | 1. 301 | 1.425 | 1.424 | 1.383 | 1.368 | 1.351 | ${ }_{1.361}^{1.21}$ | ${ }_{1.367}^{1.153}$ | 1.107 1.416 | 1. 1.404 | 1. 1.155 |  |
| Paper and allied products | . ${ }^{\mathbf{9} 268}$ | + 968 | ${ }^{-973}$ | . 984 | 1.003 | 1.014 | 1.008 | 1. 000 | . 998 | 1.016 | 1.018 | r1.022 | p1.016 |
|  | 1.310 | ${ }_{1.313}^{1.249}$ | 1.250 1.313 | 1.269 1.334 | 1.292 1.368 | 1. 1.400 | 1.320 1.402 | 1.334 1.419 | 1.328 1.409 | 1.336 | 1.330 | ${ }^{+} 1.339$ | -1.340 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.419 | 1.408 | 1.412 |  |

[^14]1948 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | Novem- ber | December | January | Febru- |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

| WAGES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average hourly earnings-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dollars.- | 1. 604 | 1. 621 | 1.646 | 1.663 | 1.676 | 1.675 | 1. 683 | 1.712 | 1.709 | 1.713 | ${ }^{+1.722}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.723$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1.725$ |
| Newspapers and periodicals.-----.-- do---- | 1. 812 | 1.843 | 1.870 | 1. 877 | 1. 896 | 1.894 | 1.908 | 1.954 | 1.942 | 1.956 | r 1.972 | 1.952 |  |
|  | 1.528 | 1.528 | 1.551 | 1.570 | 1. 579 | 1. 576 | 1. 578 | 1.595 | 1. 597 | 1.600 | 1.605 | 1.618 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products--------do---- | 1.315 | 1. 315 | 1. 327 | 1.347 | 1. 369 | 1.390 | 1. 407 | ${ }^{1.410}$ | 1.390 | 1.398 | 1.403 | ${ }^{\tau} 1.412$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1.418$ |
|  | 1.479 | 1.483 | 1.484 | 1.493 | 1. 509 | 1.539 | 1.552 | 1. 596 | 1.563 | 1.574 | 1.574 | 1. 584 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal......-. do. | 1.581 | 1.593 | 1. 600 | 1.631 | 1. 650 | 1.703 | 1.716 | 1.748 | 1.738 | 1.763 | $\cdots$ | 1.752 | p 1.741 |
|  | 1.689 | 1.692 | 1.704 | 1.740 | 1.763 | 1.832 | 1.832 | 1.873 | 1.868 | 1.894 | -1.857 | 1.855 |  |
|  | 1.421 | 1.408 | 1.412 | 1.424 | 1. 439 | 1. 472 | 1.500 | 1.504 | 1.507 | 1.508 | 1.501 | -1.502 | p 1.499 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | 1.613 | 1.599 | 1.603 | 1.636 | 1. 651 | 1.684 | 1.730 | 1.732 | 1.734 | 1.735 | 1.721 | 1.719 |  |
| Nonmanufacturing industries: <br> Building construction (private) $\qquad$ do...- | 1.806 | 1.805 | 1.818 | 1.835 | 1.858 | 1.890 | 1.901 | 1.919 | 1.919 | r 1.906 | ${ }^{+1.918}$ | (a) |  |
| Mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | a) |
|  | 1.817 | 1.776 | 11.708 | 1.774 | 1.749 | 1.736 | 1.901 | 1.897 | 1. 904 | 1.824 | 1.862 | 1.873 |  |
|  | 1.826 | 1.842 | ${ }^{1} 1.821$ | 1.841 | 1.850 | 1.936 | 1. 967 | 1.970 | 1. 959 | 1. 951 | 1.955 | 1.959 |  |
| Metal | 1.370 | 1.366 | 1.373 1.206 | 1.384 | 1. 388 | 1.427 | 1.455 | 1.501 | 1.502 | -1.504 | ${ }^{+} 1.513$ | 1. 533 |  |
| Quarrying and nonmetalic-al Crude petroleum and natural gas production | 1.199 | 1.190 | 1.206 | 1.226 | 1.228 | 1.266 | 1.281 | 1.284 | 1.288 | 1.291 | 1.290 | 1.287 |  |
| dollars.- | 1.638 | 1.605 | 1. 599 | 1.646 | 1.636 | 1.676 | 1.682 | 1.711 | 1.716 | 1.734 | 1.730 | 1.765 |  |
| Public utilities: | 8 | 8 | 27 | 144 | 1.455 | 8 | 1472 | 1.490 | 09 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.295 | 1.295 | 1. 293 | 1.302 | 1.315 | 1.328 | 1.327 | 1.355 | 1.380 | r 1.383 | 1.393 | 1.416 |  |
| Telegraph-------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ - | 1.265 | 1. 267 | 1.349 | 1.381 | 1.367 | 1.379 | 1.373 | 1.379 | 1.380 | 1.381 | 1.385 | 1.388 |  |
|  | 1.238 | 1. 223 | 1. 225 | 1. 240 | 1. 232 | 1.237 | 1. 229 | 1. 250 | 1. 263 | 1.305 | 1. 290 | 1.301 |  |
| Services: <br> Cleaning and dyeing do $\qquad$ | . 923 | . 924 | . 933 | . 936 | . 947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 802 | . 805 | .810 | . 817 | . 823 | . 820 | :822 | . 828 | . 829 | r. 836 | $\checkmark$ | . 841 |  |
|  | . 695 | . 695 | . 700 | . 707 | . 711 | . 714 | . 709 | . 725 | . 726 | . 734 | . 789 | . 743 |  |
| Trade: Retail. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.050 1.343 | 1.044 1.334 | 1. 1.346 | 1.064 1.363 | 1.070 1.353 | 1.077 1.365 | 1.080 1.379 | 1.086 1.378 | 1.080 1.381 | 1.084 1.383 | + $\begin{array}{r}1.072 \\ \hline 1.380\end{array}$ | 1. 1130 |  |
| Miscellaneous wage data: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction wage rates (E. N. R.) $\$^{\text {a }}$, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common labor dol. per hr- <br> Skilled labor $\qquad$ | 1.272 2.15 | 1.283 2.15 | 1.287 2.17 | 1.315 2.18 | 1.352 2.25 | $\begin{array}{r}1.386 \\ \hline 2.29\end{array}$ | 1.386 2.30 | 1.401 2.32 | 1.413 2.33 | 1.413 .234 | 1.413 | 1.417 | 1.417 |
| Farm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly) $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.35 | 2.35 .77 |  |
| Railway wages (average, class i) --.-dol. per hr.- | 1.326 | 1.279 | 1. 279 | 1.292 | 1. 278 | 1.281 | 1. 295 | 1.313 | 1.314 | 1.341 | 1.338 | 1.352 |  |
| Road-building wages, common labort--..-.-do...- |  |  |  |  |  | 1.0 |  |  | 1.08 |  |  | 1.00 |  |

FINANCE

${ }^{\circ}$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. a Not available.
1 Data retlect work stoppages. 2 Beginning July 1, 1948, farm mortgage loan data are reported quarterly.
$\ddagger$ Reported quarterly after July 1947 for the week ended nearest the
\% 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 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Noverm- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

FINANCE-Continued

| BANKING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fed. Res. weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesdsy nearest end of month-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23,439 | 23,453 | 23, 160 | 23, 521 | 23,740 | 23,859 | 24,095 | 24, 899 | 24, 730 | 25, 092 | 25,559 | 25, 244 | 24, 617 |
| Commercial, industrial, and agricultural\$-do. | 14,540 | 14, 417 | 14, 159 | 14,113 | 14,345 | 14,490 | 14, 887 | 15,239 | - 15, 433 | -15,542 | +15,577 | 15,318 | 15, 1477 |
| To brokers and dealers in securities...-.do | 831 | 905 | 809 | 1,058 | 1,152 | 954 | 743 | 1,043 | 662 | 974 | ${ }^{\cdot 1,331}$ | 1,297 | 947 |
| mil. of doll. | 764 | 761 | 749 | 772 | 780 | 778 | 737 | 717 | 695 | 673 | 679 | 663 | 630 |
|  | 3,569 | 3,615 | 3,669 | 3,755 | 3,825 | 3,858 | 3, 920 | 3,961 | 4,021 | 4, 044 | 4,062 | 4,079 | 4,082 |
| Loans to banks------------------------ - |  | 215 | 190 | 219 | 151 | 268 | 239 | 315 | 295 | 218 | 241 | 258 | , 266 |
|  | 3,502 | 3,540 | 3,584 | 3, 604 | 3,729 | 3,752 | 3,813 | 3,870 | 3,887 | ${ }^{\text {r 3, }} 893$ | -3,930 | 3,918 | 3,837 |
| Monev and interest rates: 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank rates to customers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City 7 other northern and eastern |  | 2.09 |  |  | 2. 10 |  |  | 2.26 |  |  | 2.27 |  |  |
| 7 other northern and eastern cities ------do---- |  | 2.52 |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{2.71}$ |  |  | 2. 76 |  |  | 2.82 |  |  |
| 11 southern and western cities ----------do. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.13 |  |  | 3.09 |  |  |
| Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) .-----...do | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 |
| Federal land bank loans------------- do | 4.00 | 4. 00 | 4. 00 | 4. 00 | 4. 00 | 4.00 | 4.04 | 4.04 | 4.04 | 4. 04 | 4.04 | 4.08 | 4.08 |
| Federal intermediate credit bank loans....-do..-- | 1.63 | 1.69 | ${ }^{1} 1.85$ | -1.90 | 1.90 | 1.98 | 1.98 | r1.98 | 2.00 | '2.00 | +2.00 | 2.02 | 2.02 |
| Open market rates, New York City: | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.13 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 |
| Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 months...-do | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.44 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.56 |
| Time loans, 90 days ( $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y} . \mathrm{S} . \mathrm{E}$. ) -------do | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | r1.63 | -1.63 | 1.63 | r 1.63 | r1.63 | 1. 1.63 | 1. 63 |
| Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.) -------do. | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 |
| A verage yield on U. S. Govt. securities: ${ }_{3 \text {-month bills }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 997 | 1.053 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1. 63 | 1. 60 | 1.58 | i. 51 | 1. 49 | 1. 56 | 1. 65 | 1. 69 | 1.71 | 1. 69 | 1.64 | 1.159 | 1.163 |
| Bavings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: | 9.904 | 9.959 | 9,986 | 10,017 | 10,111 | 10,099 | 10,112 | 10,141 | 10.149 | 10.194 |  |  |  |
|  | 3,441 | 3,435 | 3,415 | 3,395 | 3,379 | 3,368 | 3,356 | 3,348 | 3,342 | 3,336 | 3,330 | -3, 334 | ${ }_{p}{ }_{3}^{10,432}$ |
| CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total consumer short-term credit, end of month $\dagger$ mil. of dol | 13, 053 | 13, 539 | 13,762 | 13,986 | 14,321 | 14,354 | - 14, 523 | r 14, 812 | -15,092 | r 15,305 | r 15, 893 | ${ }^{\circ} 15,340$ | D 14,931 |
|  | 6,299 | 6,555 | 6,797 | 6,993 | 7,185 | 7,369 | 7, 579 | r 7,771 | -7,808 | -7,888 | -8, 174 | P 8,020 | D7,948 |
| Sale credit, total | 2, 841 | 2,992 | 3,143 | 3,265 | 3,372 | 3,480 | 3,625 | 3,774 | 3,813 | r 3,876 | r 4, 102 | ${ }^{\square} 3,968$ | -3,919 |
| Automobile dealers --.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.do | 1,254 | 1,367 | 1,468 | 1,536 | 1,602 | 1,689 | 1,781 | 1,858 | 1,889 | 1, 922 | 1,961 | ${ }^{\text {P 1, }} 986$ | $\bigcirc 2,000$ |
| Department stores and mail-order houses mil. of | 624 | 653 | 680 |  | 720 | 732 | 759 | 786 | 797 | 812 | 874 |  | p 780 |
|  | 492 | 497 | 511 | 528 | 541 | 545 | 560 | 586 | 583 | 588 | 631 | \$ 593 | \$ 577 |
| Household appliance stores...-------.-do | 52 | 54 | 60 | 65 | 68 | 72 | 76 | 81 | 81 | 81 | r 82 | ${ }^{2} 78$ | D 75 |
|  | 169 | 165 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 160 | 158 | 161 | 160 | $\stackrel{165}{+508}$ | $\stackrel{217}{ }$ | $\bigcirc 201$ | ${ }^{\circ} 185$ |
|  | 250 | 256 | 264 | 272 | 279 | 282 | 291 | 302 | 303 | . 308 | r 337 | p 315 | > 302 |
|  | 3,458 | 3, 563 | 3,654 | 3,728 | 3,813 | 3,889 | - 3, 954 | - 3, 997 | r 3,994 | 4,012 | 4,072 | 刀 4,052 | \# 4, 029 |
| Commercial banks..---.------------- | 1,482 | 1,530 | 1,570 | 1,597 | 1,634 | 1,669 | 1,701 | 1,712 | 1,700 | 1,701 | 1,709 | P 1, 705 | ${ }^{p} 1,694$ |
|  | 230 | 241 | 252 | 260 | 272 | 282 | 291 | 300 | 302 | 304 | 312 | \% 309 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 308$ |
|  | 167 | 173 | 180 | 189 | 194 | 199 | 203 | 206 | 204 | 204 | 204 | $\pm 202$ | D 201 |
| Industrial loan companies.-------.-.do | 140 | 143 | 146 | 147 | 150 | 152 | 154 | 155 | 155 | 156 | 160 | ${ }^{2} 159$ | ${ }^{2} 159$ |
| Insured repair and modernization loans $\dagger$ mil. of dol.- | 610 | 633 | 657 | 676 | 693 | 705 | - 717 | r 727 | -735 | 740 | r 739 | $\pm 735$ | p 732 |
| Small loan companiest.....-...-----.-. - do. | 709 | 722 | 727 | 736 | 746 | 757 | 763 | 771 | 772 | 780 | 817 | $\square 812$ | D 805 |
| Miscellaneous lenderst --.------------.- do | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 125 | 126 | 126 | 127 | 131 | $p 130$ | ${ }^{p} 130$ |
| Oharge accounts---------------------- do | 3, 061 | 3,275 | 3,259 | 3,263 | 3,364 | 3,185 | 3,130 | 3,227 | 3,457 | 3,557 | 3,854 | -3,457 | p 3, 176 |
| Single payment loanst.-------------------do- | 2,765 | 2,783 | 2,795 | 2,816 | 2,839 | 2.840 | 2,847 | 2,855 | 2,868 | 2,892 | 2,902 | - 2,900 | ${ }^{\text {P } 2,853}$ |
|  | 928 | 926 | 934 | 932 | 945 | 960 | 967 | 959 | 959 | 968 | ${ }^{1} 963$ | -963 | $\pm 954$ |
| Consumer installment loans made during the month by principal lending institutions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 221 | 287 | 268 | 258 | 275 | 277 | 270 | 254 | 222 | 237 | 251 | p 235 | > 215 |
|  | 38 | 48 | 50 | 47 |  | 52 |  | 51 | 44 |  |  | ¢ 42 |  |
| Industrial banks-.---------------------- - | 25 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 37 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 31 | 37 | ${ }^{\square} 31$ | D 28 |
|  | ${ }^{25}$ | -29 | ${ }^{27}$ | 25 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 24 | ${ }_{24}^{26}$ | 31 | ${ }^{2} 112$ | ${ }^{ \pm} 108$ |
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Budget receipts and expenditures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, total ------------------- mil. of dol-- | 4,614 |  | 2,863 |  |  |  |  | 4,597 | 2,199 | 2,941 | 4,062 | 3,675 | 3,935 |
|  | 4,158 | 5,874 | 2,239 | 2,324 | 4,859 | 2,096 | 2,505 | 4,542 | 2, 101 | 2,540 | 4,014 | 3,579 | 3,381 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1} 31$ | 33 | ${ }_{1} 31$ | ${ }^{34}$ | 35 | 36 |  |  | 30 | 29 |
|  | 3,159 | 5,165 | 1,858 | 1,785 | 3,701 | 1,254 | 1,568 | 3,632 | 1,180 | 1,583 | 3,042 | 2,762 | ,690 |
|  | 423 629 | 739 | 662 | ${ }_{673}$ | 142 694 | 677 | 710 | 130 | ${ }_{768}^{65}$ | 384 768 | 134 | ${ }_{6}^{54}$ | ${ }_{654}^{438}$ |
|  | 369 | 243 | 243 | 193 | 550 | 465 | 195 | 124 | 149 | 174 | 145 | 192 | 130 |
|  | 2, 224 | 3,086 | 2, 541 | 2,222 | 7.018 | 3,558 | 2,142 | 2,869 | 2,684 | 2,815 | 3,603 | 2,968 | 2,646 |
| Interest on public debt ---------------- do | 142 | ${ }_{6} 68$ | 154 | 124 | 1,508 | 286 | 114 | 570 | 212 | 122 | 1, 112 | 319 | 141 |
| Veterans Administration--.------.-.- do | 529 | 597 | 582 | 530 | 562 | 788 | 539 | 487 | 490 | 618 | 555 | 528 | 547 |
| National defense and related activities...-do. | 846 | 845 | 903 | 930 | 929 | 1,155 | 800 | 715 | 931 | 957 | 1,017 | 1,043 | 930 |
|  | 707 | 1,036 | 902 | 638 | 4,019 | 1,329 | 690 | 1,097 | 1,052 | 1,118 | 920 | 1,078 | 1,027 |
|  | 254, 605 | 252,990 | 252, 240 | 252, 236 | 252, 292 | 253, 374 | 253,049 | 252, 687 | 252,460 | 252, 506 | 252,800 |  |  |
|  | 252, 100 | 250, 634 | 249, 920 | 249, 958 | 250, 063 | 251,168 | 250, 875 | 250, 518 | 250, 300 | 250, 391 | 250, 579 | - 250,435 | 250, 603 |
|  | 222, 854 | 221, 362 | 220, 718 | 220,636 | 219, 852 | 220, 381 | 219, 987 | 219, 297 | 219, 077 | 218, 992 | 218, 865 | 218,675 | 218, 799 |
| Special issues to trust accounts, etc.....-do...- | 29,246 | 29, 272 | 29, 201 | 29, 323 | 30, 211 | 30,787 | 30, 887 | 31, 221 | 31, 223 | 31, 400 | 31,714 | 31, 760 | 31, 804 |
| Noninterest bearing--..- | 2,505 | 2,356 | 2,320 | 2,278 | 2, 229 | 2,206 | 2,175 | 2, 170 | 2,161 | 2,115 | 2,220 | 2,186 | 2,118 |
| Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, end of month $\dagger$................................. of dol. | 79 | 78 | 75 | 75 | 73 | 55 | 51 | 50 | 52 | 57 | 55 | 36 | 26 |
| U. S. savings bonds: Amount outstanding, end of month......do.... | 52,875 | 53, 061 | 53, 133 | 53, 207 | 53, 333 | 54,662 | 54,756 | 54, 826 | 54,908 | 54,989 | 55,197 | 55,467 |  |
| Sales, series E, F, and G...................do | 607 | 588 | 468 | 432 | 497 | 1,673 | 474 | 412 | 415 | 419 | 540 |  | 55,763 |
|  | 364 | 462 | 452 | 428 | 465 | 438 | 442 | 407 | 393 | 406 | 432 | 476 | 369 |

or June 1948 figures include $\$ 3,000,000,000$ transferred to the "Foreign Economic Cooperation Trust Fund" and considered expended during the fiscal year 1948 , as required by the Eco-
 fore exclude expenditures from this fund, totaling $\$ 2,207,314,000$ for July 1948-February 1949.

 on a net basis for all months.

 $\ddagger$ Data revised to include matured debt on which interest has ceased, to conform with figures shown in the 1947 Statistical Supplement to the Surver. For usiy-August 1947 see note $f$ in the November 1948 Survey.



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and dencriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February |

FINANCE-Continued

| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Government corporations and credit agencies: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A ssets, except interageney, total......mil. of dol- Loans receivable, total (less reserves)...do |  | 31,107 <br> 10 <br> 134 |  |  | 20, 120 |  |  | 20,687 |  |  | 21,718 11,692 |  |  |
| To aid agriculture.....................-. do...- |  | 2, 399 |  |  | 10,386 2,38 |  |  | r 2,660 |  |  | 11,632 |  |  |
| To aid home owners......---.-.-.-.-.-. do |  |  |  |  | 633 |  |  | 697 |  |  | 768 |  |  |
|  |  | 147 |  |  | 147 |  |  | 146 |  |  | 140 |  |  |
|  |  | 259 |  |  | 260 |  |  | 5 |  |  | ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |
| To aid other financial institutions...--- do. |  | 379 |  |  | 481 |  |  | 491 |  |  | 520 |  |  |
|  |  | 6,093 |  |  | 6, 214 |  |  | 6,079 |  |  | 6, 102 |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{5}^{613}$ |  |  | 611 |  |  | 592 |  |  | 584 |  |  |
| Commodities, supplies, and materials..-do |  | 570 |  |  | 251 |  |  | 328 |  |  | 627 |  |  |
|  |  | 1,845 3,526 |  |  | 1,684 |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{1,811}$ |  |  | 1,854 |  |  |
| Land, structures, and equipment-...-....-do |  | 12,535 |  |  | 2,458 |  |  | 2,423 |  |  | 3,060 |  |  |
|  |  | 2, 406 |  |  | 1,824 |  |  | 2,025 |  |  | 967 |  |  |
| Liabilities, except interagency, total.......do |  | 2, 724 |  |  | 2,091 |  |  | 2,303 |  |  | 2,666 |  |  |
| Bonds, notes, and debentures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guaranteed by the United States...-. ${ }_{\text {Other }}^{\text {do }}$ - |  | ${ }_{7}^{76}$ |  |  | 68 836 |  |  | ${ }_{1}{ }^{52}$ |  |  | 38 |  |  |
|  |  | 1,868 |  |  | 836 1,187 |  |  | 1,239 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Privately owned interests-..-.-.-..........-di |  | 150 |  |  | , 154 |  |  | 159 |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Government interests.-.-.-.............do |  | 28,233 |  |  | 17,875 |  |  | 18,225 |  |  | 18,886 |  |  |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and investments outstanding, end of month, total $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dutrial mil. of dol.- | 1,106 | 1,102 | 1,096 | 1,111 | 1,122 | 1,154 | 1,169 | 1,189 | 1,213 | 1,249 | 1,282 | 1,323 | 1,362 |
| Industrial and commercial enterprises, including national defense..............................il, of dol. | 321 | 316 | 302 | 304 | 303 | 291 | 294 | 301 | 305 | 310 | 321 | 330 | 340 |
| Finencial institutions...-.---.-.-.-.-.-. do..- | 143 | 140 | 139 | 139 | 137 | 137 | 135 | 133 | 133 | 132 | 129 | 127 | 126 |
| Railroads, including securities from PWA--do...- | 144 | 145 124 |  | 145 | ${ }_{135}^{144}$ | 145 | 145 | 143 | 141 | 141 | 138 | 138 | 138 |
| States, territories and political subdivisions_do United Kingdom and Republic of the Philippines | 122 | 124 | 128 | 128 | 135 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 137 | 135 |
| mil. of dol.. | 234 | 230 | 226 | 225 | 215 | 214 | 213 | 209 | 207 | 204 |  |  |  |
| Mortgages purchased...................................... Other loans................................................ | 138 3 | 144 | 153 3 | 167 3 | 186 2 | 198 36 | 214 36 | 233 36 | 259 36 | 292 36 | $\begin{array}{r}331 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 397 $r$ $\mathbf{3 7}$ | 428 33 |
| LIFE INSURANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| sets, admitted:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), estimated total.-.--.-..............-- mil. of dol. | 52, 238 | 52,584 | 52,866 | 53, 122 | 63, 457 | 53, 774 | 54,041 | 54,358 | 54,628 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 47,315 | 47,771 | 48,084 | 48,320 | 48,579 | 48,871 | 49, 040 | 49, 165 | 49,541 | 49,778 | 50, 265 | 50,465 | 50, 735 |
| 49 companies (Life Insurance Association of A merica), total.-........-................. of dol | r 46, 757 | 47,058 | 47,304 | 47,522 | 47,869 | 48,086 | 48,307 | 48,566 | 48,806 | 49,030 | 49,483 | 49,778 |  |
| Bonds and stocks, book value, total --.-.- do-.-- | 35, 093 | 35, 359 | 35, 497 | 35, 565 |  | 35,727 |  |  |  | 35, 899 | 36, 125 | 36, 191 |  |
| Govt. (domestic and foreign) total.-.---do.-.- | 19,518 17 1796 | 19,395 17658 | 19,162 | 19,000 17,259 | 18,787 | 18,530 | 18, 321 | - 18,071 | 17,671 | 17,453 | 17, 235 | 17,189 | 17, 134 |
| U. S. Government | 17,796 6 689 | 17,658 | 17,421 | 17, 259 | 17,054 | 16,760 | 16, ${ }^{\text {, } 50}$ | 16,087 | 15,672 | 15,444 | 15, 204 | 15, 151 | 15,097 |
|  | 6,839 2,750 | 6,988 2,744 | 7,148 2,776 | 7,270 2,777 | $\begin{array}{r}7,390 \\ 2,784 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,536 2,810 | 7,637 | 7,767 | ${ }_{2}^{7,946}$ | 8,070 | 8,289 | 8,322 | 8,388 |
|  | 5,986 | 6,232 | 6,411 | 6,518 | 6,679 | 6,851 | 6,931 | 7,008 | 7,415 | 2,835 7,541 | 2,863 7,737 | 7,818 | 2,856 7,942 |
|  | 817 | 684 | 594 | 590 | ,695 | 656 | 690 | , 822 | ,705 | ${ }^{7} 718$ | ,731 |  | 711 |
|  | 7,422 | 7,560 | 7,697 | 7,828 | 7,977 | 8,121 | 8,276 | 8,404 | 8,555 | 8,702 | 8,893 | 9,009 | 9,128 |
|  |  | \% 750 | 764 | 777 | 790 |  | 8811 | 8816 | \% 823 | 8829 | ${ }_{837} 8$ | 842 | , 855 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}* \\ + \\ \mathbf{1}, 694 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,810 1,705 | 6,933 1,715 | 7,051 1,725 | 7,186 1,735 | 7,319 1,742 | 7,465 1,752 | 7,588 | 7,732 | 7,873 | 8,057 | 8,167 | 8,273 |
| Real estate holdings.-........----.-..--- do | 1,694 +774 | 1,785 | 1,715 | 1,725 | 1,735 | 1,742 863 | 1,752 | 1,762 | 1,769 | 1,779 | 1,788 | 1, 800 | 1,809 |
|  | 956 | 964 | 979 | 989 | 976 | 977 | 1,008 | 1,020 | 1,021 | 1,021 | 1,013 | 1,029 | 1,061 |
| Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for-insurance): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, total §........................-mil. of dol.- | 1,680 | 1,888 | 1,894 | 1,780 | 1,850 | 1,903 | 1,740 | 1,625 | 1,720 | 1,808 | 2,303 | 1,821 | 1,711 |
|  | 204 | 236 | 211 | 166 | 236 | 380 | 259 | 195 | 192 | 262 | 664 |  | 193 |
|  | 361 | 409 | 396 | 418 | 370 | 339 | 356 | 352 | 378 | 370 | 321 | 357 | 375 |
| Ordinary, total - .-...............-.-.- do- | 1,115 | 1,243 | 1,287 | 1,196 | 1,244 | 1,184 | 1,125 | 1,078 | 1,150 | 1,176 | 1,318 | 1,129 | 1,143 |
|  | ${ }_{272}^{72}$ | $\begin{array}{r}81 \\ 301 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ 326 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 81 289 | 83 305 | 78 | 71 | 67 | 75 | 78 | 85 |  |  |
|  | 252 | 272 | 278 | 255 | 365 <br> 265 | 256 | 259 | 244 <br> 238 | 249 | 282 | 299 | ${ }_{254}^{292}$ | 298 |
| West North Central...-.-.-..............do | 108 | 118 | 120 | 112 | 119 | 113 | 111 | 108 | 110 | 259 109 | 289 133 | 103 | ${ }_{99}$ |
|  | 121 | 141 | 148 | 140 | 143 | 134 | 131 | 125 | 132 | 132 | 147 | 118 | 123 |
| East South Central West South Central --............. do | 41 88 | 50 90 | ${ }_{91}^{51}$ | 48 | 51 | $\stackrel{47}{96}$ | 46 | 47 | 52 | 50 | 54 | 42 | 46 |
|  | 88 | ${ }_{41}^{99}$ | 99 | 98 | 102 | 96 | 97 | 90 | 89 | 93 | 107 | 87 | 97 |
| Mountain...... | 38 124 | 41 140 | 41 140 | 40 | 42 | 41 | 36 | 37 |  | 39 | 47 |  |  |
| Institute of Life Insurance: |  |  |  |  | 136 | 131 | 122 | 121 | 131 | 133 | 158 | 113 | 118 |
| Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 250,600 113,860 | 307,077 142,339 | 273,084 123,590 | 244,544 <br> 109,455 | ${ }_{\text {124,695 }}^{284,967}$ | 253,440 116,083 | 247, 279 | 258, 304 | 248,330 | 257, 971 | 333,180 | 296,940 | 269,380 |
|  | 35, 496 | 40,157 | 36,706 | -32, 886 | - ${ }^{1247,117}$ | + | 112,462 30,378 | 122,692 | 110,837 | 118,358 | 131,229 | 123,024 | 117, 839 |
|  | 7, 111 | 8,356 | 7,963 | 7, 472 | 8,114 | 7,711 | 30, 781 | $\begin{array}{r}31,122 \\ 7 \\ \hline 122\end{array}$ | 35,632 7,632 | $\begin{array}{r}37,644 \\ 8,212 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 42,975 8812 | 46,076 8,580 | 38,101 7825 |
| Annuity payments.-.---.--------------- do | 18,014 | 19, 438 | 19,881 | 18,164 | 10,512 | 20, 337 | 13, 149 | 17,581 | 18,926 | 18,937 | 18,641 | 24, 207 | 17, 630 |
|  | 44,694 31,425 | 55, ${ }^{55} \mathbf{4 1}, 704$ | 44, 446 40 | 40,377 36,090 | 52,497 43,032 | 40,555 36,569 | 39,898 | ${ }^{41,976}$ | 38,300 | 36,687 | 80, 727 | 54,399 | 46, 239 |
| Life Insurance Association of Ameri |  |  |  |  | 43,032 | 36, 569 | 43, 811 | 37,751 | 37,345 | 38,133 | 50,796 | 40,654 | 41,746 |
| Premium collections, totalt--------thous. of dol. | 410, 719 | 481, 627 | 378, 769 | 382,810 | 432,885 | 406, 274 | 374, 355 | 412,695 | 367, 335 | 406,756 | 585,010 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{51,207}$ | 87, 360 | 48,791 | 41, 296 | 52,493 | 74, 411 | 42, 812 | 52,017 | 42,453 | 58, 814 | 114,939 | 76, 348 | 544, 430 |
| Group- | 36,062 <br> 6858 | 34,665 76,286 | 31,082 | 29,056 69,319 | 31,360 72,129 | 34,049 61.357 | 28,400 <br> 69 <br> 18 | -33,487 | 28, 251 | 29, 905 | 44.759 | 39, 000 | 37, 036 |
| Ordinary | 254, 922 | 283, 366 | 240, 632 | 243, 139 | 276,903 | 236, 457 | 233, 845 | 71,300 255,891 | 62,415 234,216 | 68, 239 249,798 | 98,231 327,081 | 72,171 234,529 | 67, 264,071 |

$\ddagger$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Escluding accident and heatith premiums which were not reported prior to January 1948; these premiums total $\$ 324,035,000$ for 1948 and $\$ 57,002,000$ for January-February $\mathbf{1 9 4 9}$. The reporting companies accounted for 78 percent of total premium income of all U. S. legal reserve life insurance companies in 1947. Minor revisions or total collections and industrial for 1946-June 1947 are available upon request.
 92 to 95 percent of the total. Annual data back to 1916 and monthly data back to January 1945 are available upon request. The data for 49 companies, based on actual reports, replace the are available upon request. Assets for the accident and health business of life insurance companies ase included in the total assets of all companies and of the 49 companies but are only partially are available upon request. Assets for the accident and health business of life insurance companies are included in the total assets of all companies and of the
included in the security and mortgage data; accident and health assets amounted to less than 1 percent of total assets of life insurance companies in 1947 .
Federal National Mortgage Association has been eliminated and, in lieu thereof, loans and purchases of the subsidiary corporations are included; of the RFC Mortgage Company and the Corporation prior to its transfer to RFC for liquidation, formerly included in figures for business enterprises beginning March 1946, and loans to U S loans made by the Smaller War Plants sidiary, and to the Defense Homes Corporation, formerly included under "national defense,", have been omitted; loans to railroads and to States, etc., and loans to the United Kingdom and the Philippines were formerly included in figures for "other loans"; "mortgages purchased" includes mortgages partially guaranteed hy the Veterans" Administration and mortgages insured by FHA; RFC equity in mortgage loans of the Defense Homes Corporation, which was transferred to RFC in July 1948 for liquidation, is included in "other loans" beginning July Data on the revised basis are available only beginning May 1947.
8Data for 1947 and 1948 have been revised in accordance
8Data for 1947 and 1948 have been revised in accordance with year-end adjustments; 1947 figures are available upon request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | January | February |


| MONETARY STATISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign exchange rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina -...-......---.-. dol. per paper peso-- | 0. 2977 | 0. 2977 | 0.2977 | 0. 2977 | 10.2977 | ${ }^{10.2977}$ | 0. 2977 | 0.2977 | 0. 2977 | 0.2977 | 0.2977 | 0. 2977 | 0. 2977 |
| Belgium...--------------------- dol. per franc-- | . 0228 | . 0228 | . 0228 | . 0228 | . 0228 | . 0228 | . 0228 | . 0228 | . 0229 | . 0229 | . 0228 | . 0228 | . 0228 |
| Brazil - ------------------- dol. per cruzeiro-- | . 0544 | . 0544 | . 0544 | . 0544 | . 0544 | . 0544 | . 0544 | . 0544 | . 0544 | . 0544 | . 0544 | . 0544 | . 0544 |
| Canada, free rate 8 .........dol. per Canadian dol..- | . 89006 | . 8928 | . 9063 | . 9227 | -9323 | (2283 | . 9270 | . 9218 | . 9290 | -9238 | .9225 | . 9244 | .9267 |
| Colombia ---.-.-......-......dol. per peso.- | . 5701 | . 5701 | . 5701 | . 5701 | ${ }^{2} .5701$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| France, official rate 1----------- dol. per franc- | 3.0047 <br> .3017 | . 00047 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ \text { S. } 3047 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{\text {S. }} 30047$ | -. 004017 | 8. 30017 | -. 0047 | -. 80047 | -. 3047 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 0047 \\ \hline .3017\end{array}$ | - . 30047 |  | 4. 0047 |
| India-------------------------- dol. per rupee | . 2058 | ${ }_{-2058}$ |  | $\stackrel{+}{.} 2057$ | $\bigcirc \cdot .2057$ | $\bigcirc \cdot 2057$ | (6) | (0) | C. 1444 | . 1449 | . 1453 | . 1453 | s. 3017 .1436 |
|  | . 3771 | . 3775 | 3776 | . 3775 | . 3772 | . 3765 | . 3762 | . 3760 | . 3760 | . 3757 | . 3762 | . 3766 | ${ }_{.} .3763$ |
|  | . 2783 | 2783 | 2783 | . 2783 | . 2782 | . 2782 | . 2782 | . 2782 | 2782 | 2782 | 2782 | 2782 | 2782 |
| United Kingdom, free rate-.-.-.-....dol. per £.- | 4.0311 | 4.0313 | 4.0315 | 4.0312 | 4.0313 | 4.0314 | 4.0315 | 4.0315 | 4.0314 | 4.0315 | 4.0315 | 4.0313 | 4. 0314 |
| Gold and silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monetary stock, U. S.--------.-.-mill of dol.- | 23, 036 | 23, 137 | 23, 169 | 23, 304 | 23, 532 | 23,679 | 23,725 | 23,872 | 24, 004 | 24, 166 | 24, 244 | 24, 271 | D 24,290 |
| Net release from earmark - .....-thous. of dol.. | $-72,165$ | $-63,376$ | -111, 516 | $-2,841$ | 81, 671 | -188, 411 | 59,475 | 98, 137 | 80 | 99,659 | $-45,945$ | -2,690 | $-22,201$ |
|  | 2. 560 | 27, 385 127,328 | 28,178 262,334 | 61,887 | 44,782 | 2, 486 | 47, 353 | 25,993 | 8,337 | 21, 097 | 24, 123 | 6,399 | 4,499 25,978 |
| Gold imports...------------------- do- | 161, 948 | 127, 328 | 262,334 59 59 | 213, 214 | 222, 523 | 269, 178 | 86,431 | 79, 283 | 129,908 | 75, 321 | 132, 420 | 52,333 | 25, 978 |
| Production, reported monthly, total $\dagger$---do | ${ }_{38}^{57,211}$ | 60, 861 | 59,564 | 61, 214 | 60,173 38,308 | 64, 488 | 62,382 <br> 38 <br> 173 | 61, 757 | 7855 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 36,561 9,156 | 38,545 10,070 | - 10,013 | 38,672 10,047 | 38,308 10,152 | 39,013 10 067 | 38,173 10 | 31, 10 | 10,742 | 10,897 | 11,443 |  |  |
|  | 5,489 | 6,372 | 5,650 | 6, 078 | 5,719 | 6, 180 | 7,661 | 7,388 | 6,540 | 5,306 | 5,047 | 3,864 |  |
| Silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6, ${ }^{220}$ | 5,331 | 5,763 5,560 | 2,564 <br> 9,146 <br> 1 | 42 5,747 | $\begin{array}{r}278 \\ 4,352 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13 4,781 | $\begin{array}{r}52 \\ 5,758 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 61 6,910 | 4, ${ }^{123}$ | 1,418 4,908 | 581 2 116 | ${ }_{3}^{261}$ |
| Price at New Yorr | . 746 | . 746 | . 746 | . 746 | . 746 | 4, 746 | . 738 | . 753 | . 772 | ${ }^{4} .736$ | . 700 | $\stackrel{\text { 2,700 }}{ }$ | 3,278 .708 |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,036 3,800 | 3, 1,090 | 1,090 3,600 | $\begin{array}{r}1,073 \\ 3,400 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,194 4,500 | 1,782 <br> 3,700 | 1,518 | 1,230 3,800 | 1,381 4,500 | 1, 118 | 1,090 3,600 |  |  |
|  | 2,070 | 3,383 | 3, 216 | 3,253 | 3,085 | 2,721 | 2,327 | 3,466 | 2,957 | 3,414 | 2,281 | 2,761 |  |
| Money supply: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Currency in circulation.....----...-mil. of dol-- | 28, 019 | 27,781 | 27,716 | 27,812 | 27, 903 | 27,866 | 28,055 | 28, 118 | 28, 176 | 28,331 | 28, 224 | 27, 580 | p 27,556 |
| Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency out- <br>  | 168,900 | 166,400 | 167, 500 | 167, 600 | 167,875 | p 168,600 | P 169,100 | ${ }^{p} 169,700$ | p 170, 300 | >170, 100 | D 170, 900 | ${ }^{\sim} 170,000$ | » 169,050 |
| Currency outside banks --...-.-.-.-do - | 25, 700 | 25,600 | 25, 400 | 25, 400 | 25,638 | p 25, 500 | p 25,600 | ${ }^{p} 25,700$ | ${ }^{p} 25,600$ | ${ }^{\text {p } 25,900 ~}$ | $\pm 25,700$ | - 25, 200 | - 25,110 |
| pos $\qquad$ mil. of dol- | 143, 200 | 140, 800 | 142, 100 | 142, 200 | 142, 237 | - 143, 100 | - 143,500 | - 144,000 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 144,600$ | p 144, 200 | ${ }^{\sim} 145,200$ | ${ }^{p} 144,800$ | -143,940 |
| Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. S.-do | 84, 800 | 81,500 56,900 | 82,700 56 | ${ }^{82,800}$ | 82, 697 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 838,400$ | p 83,800 | p 83, <br> $\sim$ <br> $-57,300$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 85,000$ | p 85,000 | $\stackrel{85,800}{ }$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 8.5$, 300 | -83, 260 |
| Time deposits, incl. postal savings | 56,800 | 56,900 | 56,900 | 57, 000 | 57, 360 | ${ }^{\text {p } 57,300}$ | p 57, 300 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 57,300$ | ${ }^{\text {p } 57,300}$ | p 57,000 | p 57, 300 | D 57, 500 | ${ }^{\text { } 57,710}$ |
| U. S. Government, annual rate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City ----..-ratio of debits to deposits_ Other leading cities | 25.6 18.6 | 26.4 19.1 | 26.5 18.6 | 27.9 18.7 | 28.0 19.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 26.6 \\ & 19.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.9 \\ & 18.5 \end{aligned}$ | 27.5 19.4 | 27.9 19.3 | 27.8 20.8 | 32.1 21.0 | 29.3 19 | 27.1 |
| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial corporations (Federal Reserve): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net profits, total ( 629 cos.)----------mil. of dol... |  | 1,029 |  |  |  |  |  | -1,182 |  |  | P1,306 |  |  |
|  |  | 114 89 |  |  | 110 92 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 149$ |  |  | p 201 |  |  |
| Machinery ( 69 cos.) |  | 129 |  |  | 151 |  |  | +89 +161 |  |  | ${ }^{p} 125$ |  |  |
| Other transportation equip. (68 cos.) |  | 764 |  |  | 769 |  |  | $r 774$ |  |  | ${ }^{2} 765$ |  |  |
| Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.)...-do |  | 46 |  |  | 53 |  |  | 59 |  |  | D 63 |  |  |
| Other durable goods ( 75 cos .) .-..........-do. |  | 64 |  |  | 71 |  |  | 78 |  |  | p 76 |  |  |
| Foods, beverages and tobacco ( 49 cos.)..-do |  | 77 |  |  | 86 |  |  | 91 |  |  | $p 92$ |  |  |
| Oil producing and refining (45 cos.) ------do. |  | 192 |  |  | 194 |  |  | 186 |  |  | p 193 |  |  |
| Industrial chemicals ( 30 cos.) ----------- do |  | 91 | , |  | 98 |  |  | 103 |  |  | p 128 |  |  |
| Other nondurable goods ( 80 cos.) ---------do |  | 101 |  |  | 100 |  |  | ${ }^{+} 110$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous services ( 74 cos.) |  | 57 |  |  | 77 |  |  | r 83 |  |  | D 96 |  |  |
| Pronts and ${ }^{\text {Net profits............................... }{ }^{\text {do }} \text { do }}$ |  | 523 |  |  | 559 |  |  | 610 |  |  | p 713 |  |  |
| Dividends: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 22 |  |  |  |  |  | $\nu 23$ |  |  |
|  |  | 207 |  |  | 218 |  |  | 223 |  |  | p 375 |  |  |
| Electric utilities, net income (Fed. Res.) .....do.... Railways and telephone cos. (see p. S-23). |  | 186 |  |  |  |  |  | 143 |  |  | p 176 |  |  |
| SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial and Financial Chronicle: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities issued, by type of security, total (new |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| capital and refunding) .-.-........-mil. of dol.- | +889 | 1,409 | 936 | 652 | 965 | 714 | 856 | 666 | 983 | 666 | 831 | 690 |  |
| New capital, total-------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | -804 | 1,257 | 769 | ${ }_{591}^{591}$ | 898 | 630 | 681 | 576 | 902 | 593 | 753 | 633 |  |
|  | 「783 | 1,221 | 768 | 591 | 888 | 629 | 531 | 574 | 651 | 583 | 753 | 618 | 436 |
|  | -528 | 560 | 562 | 374 | 584 | 444 | 259 | 456 | 378 | 433 | 627 | 419 | 231 |
| Federal agencies ------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 39 | 31 | 50 | 35 | 21 | ${ }^{67}$ | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 14 |
| Municipal, State, etc-------------.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 217 | 630 | 156 | 182 | 283 | 118 | 237 | 118 | 273 | 150 | 126 | 192 | 191 |
| Foreign----------------------1.-- | ${ }^{2} 21$ | 37 | ${ }^{2}$ | 0 | 11 | 1 | 150 | 2 | 251 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Refunding, total | ${ }_{56}^{56}$ | 152 | 166 | 61 | $\stackrel{66}{66}$ | 885 | 175 | 89 | 81 | 73 | 78 | 57 | 64 |
|  | 14 | 97 | 50 | ${ }_{4}$ | 66 29 | 15 | 175 | 29 26 | 19 | 16 | $\begin{array}{r}78 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{57}$ | 64 7 |
|  | 39 | 54 | 114 | 49 | 34 | 68 | 123 | 62 | 56 | 56 | 72 | 55 | 53 |
| Municipal, State, etc---.-.------.- do |  |  |  | 8 | 3 | 2 | 50 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Foreign | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{8}$ ) | 0 |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estimated gross proceeds, total $\ddagger$...----....do... | 1,552 | 2,029 | 1,407 | 1,170 | 1,620 | 2,507 | 1,207 | 1,723 | 1,809 | 1,427 | 1,894 | -1,408 | 1,280 |
| By type of security: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,332 393 | 1,983 | 1,297 | 1,074 | 1,459 493 | 2, 463 | 1,174 | 1,651 | 1,723 | 1,375 |  |  | 1,266 |
|  | 170 | 21 | 58 | 26 | 50 | 30 | 34 | 61 | 35 | 31 | 603 68 | r65 | 308 8 |
|  | 49 | 25 | 51 | 69 | 111 | 14 | 40 | 11 | 52 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 5 |

 shown as official rate.
2 Quotations not available after June 10. ${ }^{3}$ Based on quotations beginning February 10. ${ }^{4}$ Based on quotations for October 1-15.

IFree rates are as follows: February 10-August 1948, $\$ 0.0033$; September-December 1948, $\$ 0.0032$; and January-February 1949, $\$ 0.0031$ Or increase in earmarked gold ( - ).
TRevisions for January-August 1947 are availahle upon request.



$38-46$ and monthly figures for Jannary 1946-April 1947 for the total and A frica are avail
$\sigma^{\prime}$ Revisions for January-November 1947 are shown in the February 1949 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | January | February |

FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Securities and Exchange Commission-Continued <br> Estimated gross proceeds $\ddagger-$ Continued <br> By type of issuer: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate, total .-.....-....--...--mil. of dol.. | ${ }_{4}^{613}$ | ${ }_{6}^{688}$ | 636 273 | 405 158 | ${ }_{97}^{654}$ | 574 | 244 | 473 | 705 385 | 509 | 684 | 345 +169 | 321 |
|  | 121 | 325 | 269 | 219 | 410 | 178 | ${ }_{76}$ | 265 | 248 | ${ }_{231}$ | 1487 | - 120 | 106 |
|  | 35 | 81 | 52 | 24 | 84 | 69 | 30 | 42 | 62 | 72 | 45 | 36 | 55 |
|  | 16 | 157 | 42 |  |  | 46 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  | 32 |
| Non-corporate, total -.-.------.-.-.-- do. | 939 | 1,341 | 771 | 764 | 966 | 1,933 | 963 | 1,250 | 1, 104 | 918 | 1,209 | 1,063 | 958 |
| Federal agency not guaranteed...-..-do.-.-- U. S. Government | 718 | 708 | 597 | 574 | ${ }_{680}^{0}$ | 1,813 ${ }^{0}$ | 0 526 | 1,128 | 0 825 | 0 763 |  | 0 | 0 |
|  | 220 | 633 | 174 | 197 | ${ }_{286}$ | 1,813 | 626 287 | 1,128 | 825 279 | 152 | 1,080 | 870 193 |  |
| Foreign governments.------------------ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 150 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{1}$ | 0 | 19 | 0 |
|  | 0 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 0 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 0 | (1) | (1) | 0 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 4 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{\prime}(1)$ | (1) |
| New corporate security issues: $\ddagger$ <br> Estimated net proceeds, total $\qquad$ do | 594 | 679 | 626 | 395 | 642 | 564 | 238 | 465 | 697 | 503 | 673 | r 336 | 318 |
| Proposed uses of proceeds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New money, total....-.-.-.-........... do- | 546 <br> 309 | 560 <br> 343 | 434 <br> 334 | 356 297 | 563 449 | 424 <br> 307 <br> 1 | 222 | 399 | 666 538 | 466 <br> 353 | ${ }_{560}^{635}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ r \\ \\ 274 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | ${ }_{172}^{220}$ |
|  | 309 237 | 343 217 18 | 334 100 | 297 60 | 449 | 307 <br> 117 | 164 58 5 | 293 106 | ${ }_{128}^{538}$ | 353 113 | 560 | $\begin{array}{r}+274 \\ +38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Retirement of debt and stock, total.-..do | 47 | 114 | 166 | 21 | 74 |  | 15 | 42 | 28 | 34 | 26 |  | 32 |
|  | 14 | 83 | 62 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
|  | 22 | 30 | 104 | 20 | 45 | 91 | 11 | 28 | 18 |  | 21 | 7 | 25 |
| Preferred stock--------------------- | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 26 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
|  | 1 | 6 | 25 | 18 | 5 | 40 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 16 | 66 |
|  | 425 | 123 | 269 | 152 | 93 | 275 | 123 | 118 | 382 | 195 | 143 | ${ }^{r} 162$ | 128 |
|  | 390 | 83 | 154 | 120 | 70 | 168 | 113 | 108 | 361 | 177 | 130 | -139 |  |
| Retirement of debt and stock.---.---- do | $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ 119 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 320 | 265 | 216 | 403 | 94 176 | 10 75 | ${ }_{26} 6$ | 244 | 16 | 2 <br> 479 | 9 r 118 | 23 |
| New money | 106 | 281 | 233 | 209 | 363 | 149 | 73 | 226 | 236 | 209 | 457 | r 118 | 102 |
| Retirement of debt and stock-.----- do | 12 | 36 | 31 | 2 | 40 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 2 | 36 | 8 | 18 | 22 | 0 |  |
| Railroad, total--------------------10.- | 34 | 80 | 51 | 24 | 83 | 68 | 30 | 41 | 62 | 71 | 45 | 36 | 54 |
|  | ${ }_{0}^{34}$ | $\stackrel{42}{47}$ | 32 19 | 24 0 0 | 69 14 | 68 0 | 29 1 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | 62 0 | 71 0 | $\stackrel{45}{0}$ | 36 0 | $\stackrel{5}{4}$ |
| Real estate and flmancial, total.---....-do | 16 | 157 | 41 | 4 | 62 | 45 | 10 | 43 | 9 | 9 | 6 | - 20 | 32 |
|  | 15 | (1) 153 | ${ }_{7}^{15}$ |  |  | 39 | 8 |  |  | 8 | 3 | +19 | 29 |
| Retirement of debt and stock $-\ldots-\cdots$--- ${ }^{\text {do..-- }}$ |  | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 227,408 | 639,938 | 167, 626 | 196, 141 | 307, 848 | 258, 299 | 318,816 | 119,039 | 283, 325 | 213, 808 | 131, 720 | - 199,063 | 190,966 |
| Short term | 79,895 | 103, 453 | 94, 387 | 24, 857 | 59,759 | 104, 759 | 150, 303 | 100, 402 | 43, 138 | 81, 747 | 84, 614 | -126,809 | 119, 198 |
| COMMODITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume of trading in grain futures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 293 | $\begin{aligned} & 280 \\ & 454 \end{aligned}$ | 278 390 | ${ }_{276}^{260}$ | ${ }_{279}^{284}$ | 420 | 4716 | $\begin{gathered} 392 \\ 301 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{263}^{266}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 381 \\ & 348 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{337}^{301}$ | ${ }_{328}^{250}$ | 395 445 |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand and in banks ...........-mil. of dol.- |  |  |  |  | 332 |  |  |  |  |  | 349 |  |  |
| Customers' debit balances (net) .-.............do..-- | 537 | 550 | 572 | 615 | 619 | 608 | 573 | 570 | 580 | 551 | 550 | 537 | 527 |
| Customers' free credit balances .-.-...........do | 596 | 592 | 614 | 619 | 576 | 577 | 551 | 550 | 540 | 563 | 586 | 573 | 565 |
|  | 208 | 229 | 241 | 258 | 283 | 288 | 252 | 238 | 252 | 244 | 257 | 247 | 225 |
| Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices: ${ }_{\text {Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 99.84 | 99.97 | 100.19 | 100.80 | 101.72 | 100.04 | 99.93 | 99.87 | 99.79 | 99.85 | 100.18 | 100.47 | 100.45 |
|  | 100.35 | 100. 54 | 100.74 | 101.35 | 102.30 | 100. 59 | 100.47 | 100.40 | 100.30 | 100.37 | 100.69 | 100.96 | 100.93 |
|  | 67.61 | 65. 20 | 65.99 | 66.45 | 66.93 | 66.62 | 66.85 | 67.65 | 68.19 | 67.82 | 68.41 | 69.82 | 70.26 |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, utility, and railroad: High grade (12 bonds) $\dagger$. dol. per $\$ 100$ bond.- | 98.1 | 98.5 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 100.2 | 99.2 | 98.3 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 98.9 | 100.5 | 100.5 |
| Medium grade: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 90.5 | 90.7 | 91.4 | 92.8 | 94.4 | 94.6 | 93.2 | 92.9 | 91.9 | 91.1 | 90.9 |  | 92.7 |
| Industrial (5 bonds) ---.--------- do - | 94.3 | 94.5 | 94.9 | ${ }_{96} 98$ | 98.2 | 99.3 | 98.1 | 97.5 | 95.7 | 94.5 | 94.7 | 96.1 | 97.0 |
| Public utility ( 4 bonds) .-.-.-----.- do | ${ }_{82}^{96.0}$ | 96.3 82.2 | 96.7 83.5 | 95.0 | 95.6 |  | 95.0 | 94.6 | 94.4 | 93.6 | 93. 6 | 93.8 | 94.7 |
| Domestic municipal (15 bonds) --..........d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 122.6 | 123.1 | 125. 7 | 127.0 | 127.8 | 126.5 | 124.4 | 124.0 | 124.5 | 124.9 | 127.8 | 129.9 | 86.6 |
| U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable.....-..-..-. do...- | 100.70 | 100.78 | 100.84 | 101.20 | 101.23 | 100.82 | 100.73 | 100.70 | 100.69 | 100.79 | 100.89 | 101.16 | 101.51 |
| Sales: <br> Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All registered exchanges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value...------------thous. of dol-- | ${ }^{60,126}$ | 67,055 | 87, 151 | 87, 363 | 90, 704 | 68,289 | 51, 238 | 50, 449 | 57, 711 | 63,049 | 63,470 | -60,686 | 52,009 |
|  | 84, 508 | 95, 180 | 132, 534 | 119,745 | 123,899 | 90, 827 | 67,315 | 67,313 | 78, 581 | 88, 261 | 89,347 | - 80, 599 | 70,080 |
|  | 56,161 | 62, 799 | 81,942 | 83, 047 |  |  | 48,470 | 47,699 | 54, 179 | 59,386 | 60, 152 | 57,073 | 49,038 |
|  | 79,154 | 89, 511 | 125, 834 | 113,325 | 117,483 | 86, 380 | 63,479 | 63,847 | 74, 345 | 83,409 | 84,620 | 75, 419 | 66, 056 |
| New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, total.............thous. of dol... | 69,745 | 85, 367 | 114, 479 | 108, 954 | 104,021 |  | 55, 967 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Government .-.............-........-do....- |  |  |  |  | , 60 | ${ }^{306}$ |  | ${ }^{258}$ | 2, 137 | , 36 |  |  | 202 |
| Other than U. S. Government, total ¢ - .-.do $^{\text {d }}$ | 69, 729 | 85, 288 | 114, 428 | 108,902 | 103,961 | 75, 525 | 55, 926 | 62,644 | 72, 445 | 74, 501 | 78,042 | 69,660 | 63,459 |
| Domestic-.------------------------ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do | 63,511 | 74, 326 | 106, 223 | 99,580 | ${ }^{96,286}$ | 69,138 | 51, 100 | 56, 870 | 66, 631 | 69, 115 | 69, 941 | 62, 188 | 55,150 |
|  | 5,846 | 10, 721 | 7,931 | 8,975 | 7,474 | 6,198 | 4,606 | 5,679 | 5,713 | 5,287 | 8,018 | 7,301 | 8,043 |

- Revised
${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for January-August 1947 are available upon request
bonds. 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
$\dagger$ Revised series. The price series for high grade bonds is based on average yield of 12 bonds through August 1948 and 11 bonds thereafter, converted to a price basis by assuming a 234
chent 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.


$r$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data based on 14 stocks. ${ }^{2}$ Data based on 11 stocks.
$\sigma^{\circ}$ Total includes bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately.
Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of the series.
jelds ow series. The new series on diviend rates or zon common stocks, which replace simiar data ormeriy shown or 600 stocks, price per share, and earnings and the revised series for Yields are obtained by dividing per share dividends by per share prices. Earnings are net after taxes and contingencies less preferred dividend requirement (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 ores and da keg.
been minor revision in the vield series for industrial and 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.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

FOREIGN TRADE

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline INDEXES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports of U. S. merchandise: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{289}^{208}\) \& \({ }_{303}^{222}\) \& \({ }_{298}^{219}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{215}\) \& 198
270 \& \({ }_{271}^{197}\) \& \({ }_{263}^{195}\) \& 185 \& \({ }_{272}^{204}\) \& \({ }_{218}^{165}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
259 \\
342 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 217 \& \\
\hline  \& 289
139 \& 303
136 \& \({ }_{136}^{298}\) \& 293
136 \& 270
136 \& \({ }_{138}^{271}\) \& 263
135 \& \({ }_{133}^{246}\) \& 133 \& 132 \& 132 \& \({ }^{288}\) \& \\
\hline Imports for consumption: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 141 \& 155 \& 126 \& 132 \& 145 \& 134 \& 141 \& 139 \& 143 \& 133 \& \({ } 169\) \& 138 \& \\
\hline Value. \& \({ }_{128}^{180}\) \& 200
130 \& 165
131 \& 170
130 \& \({ }_{129}^{187}\) \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
176 \\
132
\end{tabular} \& 185
132 \& 184 \& 189
132 \& 175 \& \(\underset{\sim}{221}\) \& \({ }_{131}^{181}\) \& \\
\hline Agricultural products, quantity: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports, domestic, total: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}85 \\ 104 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 91
103 \& r 80 \& 99 \& \({ }_{95}^{73}\) \& \(\stackrel{88}{121}\) \& \({ }_{93} 9\) \& \({ }_{73}^{91}\) \& \({ }_{73}^{98}\) \& \({ }_{85}^{99}\) \& 108 \& 114 \& \\
\hline Total, excluding cotton: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 139 \& 143 \& 133 \& 124 \& 123 \& 148 \& 161 \& 152 \& 155 \& 134 \& 181 \& 169 \& \\
\hline Adjusted \(\ddagger\) \& 175 \& 162 \& 163 \& 146 \& 149 \& 188 \& 148 \& 121 \& 121 \& 120 \& 163 \& 175 \& \\
\hline Imports for consumption: \& 111 \& 124 \& 86 \& 96 \& 112 \& 93 \& 104 \& 99 \& 102 \& 92 \& 30 \& 09 \& \\
\hline Adjusted. \& 107 \& 109 \& 80 \& 99 \& 122 \& 103 \& 113 \& 103 \& 103 \& 85 \& 129 \& 104 \& \\
\hline SHIPPING WEIGRT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Water-borne trade: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports, including reexports_ thous. of long tons_General imports. \& 6,312
4,173 \& 5,125
5,036 \& 4, 780
4,438 \& 7,781
4,682 \& 8,050
5,735 \& 8,060
5,055 \& 8,356
5,336 \& 7,319
5,017 \& 6,937
5,673 \& 5,609
\(\mathbf{5 , 3 4 4}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5,654 \\
\& 5,656
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \\
\hline value \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports, including reexports, totalf.---.-mil. of dol.- \& 1,086 \& 1,139 \& 1, 120 \& 1,102 \& 1,015 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 920
166 \& 197 \& \({ }_{187}^{936}\) \& \({ }_{182}^{921}\) \& (1) \& \({ }_{(1)}^{1}\) \& (1) \& (1) \& (1) \& \({ }_{(1)}^{(1)}\) \& (1) \& (1) \& (1) \\
\hline By geographic regions: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 62,374 \& 66, 134 \& 78.626
201.462 \& 63,908
193,062 \& 64,596
180
180 \& \& 66,998 \& 59,489 \& 61.007 \& 46, 339 \& 78, 988 \& 52, 675 \& \\
\hline Asia and Óceania \& 195, 423 \& 190, 636 \& 201. 462 \& 193, 0662 \& \({ }^{180,} 623\) \& 209, 243 \& \({ }^{180.809} 8\) \& 154,736 \& 178. 618 \& 131,209 \& 242, 717 \& 221, 792 \& \\
\hline  \& - \(\begin{array}{r}398,292 \\ 141,729\end{array}\) \& 406.298
151,301 \& 371.415
150,775 \& 352,016
171,245 \& 336,757
179,067 \& 330,886
155,103 \& 323,239
169,273 \& 319,674
168.744 \& 327,816
180,155 \& 272.245 \& 436,971
165,481 \& 365,235
148,475 \& \\
\hline  \& 113.723 \& 126, 058 \& 127, 878 \& 149,369 \& 119, 055 \& 114,915 \& 108. 012 \& -98, 162 \& 119.702 \& 99, 188 \& 154, 862 \& 122,925 \& \\
\hline  \& 174.889 \& 198, 143 \& 190, 324 \& 172, 457 \& 134, 456 \& 141,171 \& 141,688 \& 125, 262 \& 154, 141 \& 95, 564 \& 204, 753 \& 172, 693 \& \\
\hline Total exports by leading countries: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 3,058 \& 2,862 \& 3,455 \& 2,314 \& 3,322 \& 3,3 \& 1,531 \& 3,465 \& 2,286 \& 2,000 \& 6,282 \& 6,567 \& \\
\hline Union of South Africa--------------.-. - do. \& 36,698 \& 36, 610 \& 49,593 \& 40,565 \& 41,309 \& 44,376 \& 45,578 \& 42, 278 \& 39,344 \& 31,885 \& 45,638 \& 22, 113 \& \\
\hline Asia and oceania:
Australia, includi \& 9,706 \& 9,209 \& 6,446 \& 8,571 \& 6,814 \& \& \& \& 9,823 \& 10,393 \& 17,947 \& \& \\
\hline British Malaya...........................- do \& 7,962 \& 6, 868 \& 11, 177 \& 10,760 \& 7,913 \& 7,227 \& 4,088 \& 4,899 \& 5,703 \& 1,598 \& 7,069 \& 5,733 \& \\
\hline  \& 21, 891 \& 23. 504 \& 31, 364 \& 35, 494 \& 22, 824 \& 26, 633 \& 18,968 \& 7,737 \& 9,473 \& 11,232 \& 13, 025 \& 8, 541 \& \\
\hline  \& 18,006 \& 18,489 \& 32, 762 \& 25, 048 \& 32, 294 \& 26,519 \& 19,373 \& 31, 148 \& 28,812 \& 17,519 \& 35,786 \& 35, 939 \& \\
\hline Japant - - \& 37,888
5,536 \& 24,108
6,248 \& 11,797
8,308 \& 12,093
7,421 \& 18,060
7,473 \& 46,791
8,557 \& \(\begin{array}{r}40,172 \\ 5,218 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 26,380
7,425 \& 27,449
8,388 \& 18,267
3,839 \& 30,077
16,754 \& 34,407
18,197 \& \\
\hline Republic of the Philippines....................... \& 43, 584 \& 41, 540 \& 41, 851 \& 39, 530 \& 36, 857 \& 39,561 \& 33, 396 \& 26,028 \& 38, 153 \& 31,570 \& 53, 043 \& 44,301 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Europe: \\
France:
\end{tabular} \& 57, 217 \& 64, 472 \& 50,378 \& 69,399 \& 48, 016 \& 37, 495 \& 37, 504 \& 30,819 \& 30, 411 \& 30,006 \& 55,093 \& 50, 577 \& \\
\hline Germany \& 61, 209 \& 91, 174 \& 87, 023 \& 61, 516 \& 90,492 \& 78, 468 \& 81, 370 \& 57,779 \& 65, 306 \& 61,322 \& 67,384 \& 81, 135 \& \\
\hline Italy \(\ddagger\). \& 40, 165 \& - 41, 128 \& 45, 730 \& 47, 589 \& 25, 040 \& 22, 098 \& 23, 824 \& 26, 263 \& 29, 418 \& 30,097 \& 48, 156 \& 36, 786 \& \\
\hline Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....-do \& 5, 175 \& 8, 176 \& 3,971 \& 204 \& \& 412 \& \({ }^{\text {r }}\) 1, 177 \& \& \& \& \& 186 \& \\
\hline 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 \& \\
\hline North and South America: \& 139, \& 148,7 \& 148, 374 \& 168, 272 \& 176.577 \& 152,7 \& 165,647 \& 166. 272 \& 176, 026 \& 174, 152 \& 161,074 \& 146, 211 \& \\
\hline Latin American Republics, total.-.........do \& 270, 924 \& 306, 373 \& 300, 228 \& 303, 827 \& 236, 854 \& 289, 909 \& 234, 214 \& 208.506 \& 256, 455 \& 184, 435 \& 338, 159 \& 278, 788 \& \\
\hline  \& 48, 249 \& 48, 842 \& 46, 512 \& 38.269 \& 27, 452 \& r 21, 598 \& 16.659 \& 18,961 \& 20, 249 \& 14,942 \& 26, 160 \& 18, 170 \& \\
\hline  \& 45, 672 \& 63, 135 \& 46, 154 \& \({ }^{43,062}\) \& 20, 012 \& 37, 990 \& 35,940 \& 33, 115 \& 41, 255 \& 29, 129 \& 57, 217 \& 51, 165 \& \\
\hline Chile \& 5,909 \& 5,662 \& 7,136 \& 5, 342 \& 10, 141 \& 6,372 \& 8.076 \& 7,599 \& 13,822 \& 5,899 \& 21, 482 \& 13, 044 \& \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 20,434 \\ 36995 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \&  \& 21,924
40,207 \& 20,353
50,119 \& - \(\begin{array}{r}14,264 \\ .32,854\end{array}\) \& 13,717
30,873 \& 13. 477 \& 12,005
28,863 \& 12,651
38,397 \& 9, 748
32,772

8 \& 18, 533 \& 17, 584 \& <br>

\hline  \& | 36,995 |
| :--- |
| 37,121 | \& -45,597 \& 47, 132 \& -45,852 \& - 46,384 \& - 46,870 \& 38,293 \& 36,698 \& 48,738 \& 32,782

38,845 \& 46,791
50,586 \& 36,676
41,178 \& <br>
\hline Venezuela \& 38,397 \& 40, 807 \& 46,554 \& 48,719 \& 44,359 \& - 43,625 \& 47. 106 \& 36,776 \& 48, 558 \& 27,923 \& 58, 256 \& 51, 162 \& <br>
\hline Exports of U. S. merchandise, total $\ddagger$ - mil. of dol.-- \& 1,076 \& 1,128 \& 1,110 \& 1,091 \& 1,005 \& 1,010 \& 981 \& 916 \& 1,011 \& 813 \& 1,272 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 1,074}$ \& 1,017 <br>

\hline | By economic classes: |
| :--- |
| Crude materialst thous. of dol | \& 108, 595 \& 108, 351 \& 86, 352 \& 125, 595 \& 115, 550 \& 130, 296 \& - 119,003 \& 124, 194 \& r 127,852 \& - 146,732 \& 184, 256 \& 141, 574 \& <br>

\hline Crude foodstuffs $\ddagger$-..........................do \& 118.742 \& 104, 258 \& 89,745 \& 74, 236 \& 81, 311 \& 111, 466 \& $\cdot 138,517$ \& 107, 223 \& r127, 203 \& 96, 545 \& 116, 621 \& 121, 409 \& <br>
\hline Manufactured foodstuff and beveragest.do \& 100, 953 \& 122. 231 \& ${ }^{127,043}$ \& -129,797 \& 113, 839 \& 102, 921 \& ${ }_{-} \mathbf{1 0 9 , 0 9 2}$ \& 97, 297 \& 92, 560 \& 80, 397 \& 122, 784 \& 92, 599 \& <br>
\hline  \& 120,808 \& 129, 878 \& 122, 352 \& ${ }_{+}^{+121,101}$ \& + $\begin{array}{r}113,357 \\ 580,672\end{array}$ \& 115,236
550,096 \& ${ }_{-}^{+107,341}$ \& 91,489 \& 102,711
560 \& 83,961 \& 128,944 \& 127, 241 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& 580,672 \& \& \& 495, 796 \& 560, 994 \& 405, 320 \& 719, 242 \& \& <br>
\hline Agricultural produets, total $\ddagger$. \& 281, 035 \& 293, 174 \& 272, 722 \& 272,097 \& 239, 392 \& - 278,461 \& - 294,793 \& r 265,854 \& - 289,359 \& 272, 192 \& 379, 791 \& 323,435 \& <br>
\hline Cotton, unmanufactured $\ddagger$-.-------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 33, 620 \& 45,904 \& $\begin{array}{r}31,282 \\ \times 27 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& 40, 439 \& 26,475 \& +28,673 \& + 21,002 \& - 30,755 \& r ${ }^{43,752}$ \& 74,777 \& 91, 623 \& -68,883 \& <br>
\hline Fruits, vegetables, and preparationsf-- do \& 181, 755 \& 127, 258 \& + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2 } \\ \times 131,237\end{array}$ \& 131, 062 \& 18, 186,600 \& +157, 618 \& + 19,543
+188,134 \& +143,927 \& + $\begin{array}{r}18,808 \\ \hline 149,536\end{array}$ \& 15,346
108,440 \& 24,732

142,698 \& | 2180, |
| :--- |
| 143 |
| 18 | \& <br>

\hline  \& 14, 412 \& - 19, 524 \& 9,235 \& 9,873 \& 10, 448 \& ${ }^{\text {+ } 11,024}$ \& 11,011 \& 10,722 \& 9,987 \& 8,190 \& 18,922 \& 213,447 \& <br>
\hline Nonagricultural products, totalł.........-do \& ${ }^{\text {r } 794,718}$ \& - 834,887 \& -837, 239 \& - 818,625 \& - 765,337 \& 731, 554 \& 686, 308 \& r 650, 145 \& - 721, 961 \& 540, 764 \& 892, 055 \& 749, 877 \& <br>
\hline Aircraft, parts, and accessories --.-.-.-dc...- \& 10, 576 \& 13,613
83,819 \& 14,791
90,012 \& 19, 222 \& -14,189 \& 10,591 \& ${ }^{+} 10,621$ \& ${ }_{-}^{11,410}$ \& r r 11,098 \& 11, 052 \& 15, 888 \& 11,740 \& <br>
\hline Automobiles, parts, and accessories...-do...- \& 72, 78.275 \& 83,819

72,509 \& | 90, 012 |
| :--- |
| 708 | \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 74, } 898 \\ \cdot 688 \\ \hline 683\end{array}$ \& 64,084

63,415 \& 83,931
64,406 \& 70,507
$-58,064$ \& r 69,717
53,877 \& $\begin{array}{r}+78,998 \\ 63,794 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 47, 748
50,932 \& 91,760
82,066 \& 2
2
2
260,472
2 \& <br>
\hline Copper and manufactures.............-do. \& 10. 384 \& 9,188 \& 12,755 \& 11, 102 \& 10,975 \& 7,884 \& 9,359 \& 5,904 \& 10, 004 \& 6,176 \& 8 8,136 \& 210,260 \& <br>
\hline Iron and steel-mill products..............do \& 61, 044 \& 63, 708 \& r 57,807 \& 51, 282 \& 51, 322 \& ${ }^{r} 48,470$ \& r 45,878 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 45,712}$ \& + 51,636 \& 36,075 \& 70,075 \& 65, 924 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& - ${ }^{214,120}$ \& - 2177 , 921 \& ${ }^{-201,169}$ \& - 184, 464 \& ${ }^{*}$ 171,941 \& \& - $\begin{array}{r}159,859 \\ 30 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ \& \& 124, 196 \& 231,726 \& ${ }^{2} 205,930$ \& <br>
\hline  \& + ${ }^{28,564}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 32, } \\ \hline \\ \hline 488 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 39,024
r 50,459 \& 33,267
$\times 47,580$ \& 34,066
37,502 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 29, } \\ \cdot \\ 34,365 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& r 28,536
$\mathrm{r} 34,958$ \& 30,412
31,792 \& - $\begin{array}{r}32,281 \\ \mathrm{r} 7,234 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{26,057}^{25,901}$ \& 38,381
52,712 \& 210,697
2
200604 \& <br>
\hline Metal working \& 14, 990 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 15$, 963 \& 14,437 \& 11,685 \& 11, 903 \& 11,477 \& 11,771 \& 12, 576 \& 11,795 \& 27,951 \& 19,216 \& 2
2
24,864 \& <br>
\hline Other industrial \& -96,003 \& ${ }^{-104,382}$ \& +101,876 \& - 97,339 \& - 90,139 \& -85,849 \& r 77,172 \& - 75,440 \& r 94, 144 \& 57,946 \& 106, 737 \& 106, 079 \& <br>
\hline Petroleum and pro \& - 44, 168 \& 49, 409 \& 58, 845 \& ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} \mathbf{6 0 , 3 7 4}$ \& 61, 395 \& 67, 864 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 60,916}$ \& ${ }^{+} 55,913$ \& ${ }^{+} 50,815$ \& 43, 332 \& 56,601 \& 55, 496 \& <br>
\hline Textiles and manufacturesł..........-.-do..... \& ${ }^{\text {'77, }} 478$ \& 74, 935 \& 83, 129 \& 78,626 \& 67,328 \& 62, 136 \& 53,703 \& 55, 013 \& 68,395 \& 50, 477 \& 91, 397 \& 70,523 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^15]\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Unless otherwige stated，statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey} \& \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{1948} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1949} <br>
\hline \& Febru－ ary \& March \& April \& May \& June \& July \& August \& Septem－ ber \& October \& Novem－ ber \& Decem－ ber \& January \& Febru－ ary <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{FOREIGN TRADE－Continued} <br>
\hline VALUE－Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline General imports，total．．．．－．．．．．．－．．．－thous．of dol．－ \& －582， 097 \& ${ }^{\text {r 665，}} 813$ \& r 528， 037 \& ${ }^{+} 549,428$ \& r 615， 479 \& 558， 346 \& 598， 860 \& r 558， 221 \& r 597，342 \& 550， 062 \& 721， 588 \& ＋589， 251 \& 567， 855 <br>
\hline By geographic regions： \& －45， 563 \& 44，561 \& －29， 295 \& －35， 501 \& －28，704 \& 「31， 923 \& 41，806 \& 33，955 \& 31，184 \& 23，097 \& 35， 233 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ＋122，023 \& 138， 873 \& r 112，302 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 112,300$ \& 137， 669 \& －117， 734 \& r 134,275 \& ＋97， 340 \& r 125， 115 \& 95， 519 \& 179， 008 \& 124， 044 \& <br>
\hline  \& r 85， 660 \& r98，965 \& r 80,699
$\sim$ \& 83， 622 \& r r 95， 188 \& r 87， 501 \& ＋89，237 \& 94， 174 \& －102， 271 \& 81， 758 \& 112， 923 \& 128， 737 \& <br>
\hline  \& －101， 550 \& 128,617
+114 \&  \& $r$
180,279
$r$ \& ${ }^{r} 129,285$ \& 125,778
$+73,150$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathbf{1 3 6} \\ \mathrm{r} 82,107 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ＋ $\begin{array}{r}157,276 \\ r 67\end{array}$ \& r 153， 624 \& 170， 583 \& 148， 791 \& 12\％，050 \& <br>
\hline Southern North America．．．．．．－．－．．．．－．．．．．－do \& r 93， 771 \& ${ }_{r}^{\text {r }}$ 114， 938 \& r 88,264

1029 \& ＋ 84,895
$+112,831$ \& $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ + \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 73，} \\ \times 150 \\ \hline 122\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 82，} \\ \mathrm{r} 114 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& r 67，
$\sim$ \& 64，774 \& 55,729
123 \& 83， 095 \& 77， 622 \& <br>
\hline  \& r 133， 529 \& ${ }^{r} 139,859$ \& 102， 874 \& ＇112，831 \& r 148， 011 \& r 122， 261 \& г 114， 453 \& r 108， 026 \& 120，374 \& 123，376 \& 162， 539 \& 144， 257 \& <br>
\hline Africa： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Egypt $\qquad$ do．－．－ \& 2,486
r 11，869 \& 2,082
$\times 12,988$ \& 464
$+9,460$ \& 215
$+12,176$ \& 415
9.978 \& 1,577
$+12,565$ \& 10,322
10,901 \& 9,959
$+10,055$ \& － 13.744 \& 206
11． 029 \& 350
10,849 \& ${ }_{9}^{266}$ \& <br>
\hline Union of South Africa． $\qquad$ do．．－－ Asia and Oceania： \& ${ }^{\text {r 11，}} 869$ \& ${ }^{\text {r 12，}} 988$ \& ${ }^{+} 9,460$ \& 「 12， 176 \& 9，978 \& ＋12， 565 \& 10，901 \& －10，055 \& r 13，744 \& 11，029 \& 10，849 \& 9，553 \& <br>
\hline Australia，including New Guinea．．．．．．do \& 11， 133 \& $\stackrel{7}{*} 24,395$ \& 7，287 \& 5，589 \& 13， 242 \& 13，468 \& r 16，932 \& －6，538 \& －8，914 \& 4．999 \& 13， 171 \& 9，387 \& <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}110,304 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{r} \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \mathbf{r} 10,003 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}16,684 \\ 7 \\ \hline 778\end{array}$ \& 20， 237 \& 22， 204 \& 「 23,947 \& F 20,442
$r_{9}, 933$ \& 17,463
8
8 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 24,499$ \& 14，404 \& 34， 501 \& 17， 169 \& <br>
\hline China \&  \& $r$
$\mathbf{2 2}, 512$ \& 7,778
$r 35,569$ \& 9,133
28,457 \& 10,232
$+27,472$ \& 11,297
$\cdot 22,310$ \& r 9,933
$\times 20,532$ \& 8,736
$\times 16,733$ \& 10,971
$+23,802$ \& －9，315 \& 13,747
26,958 \& 11，839 \& <br>
\hline Japan \& 4，385 \& 4，643 \& 4， 019 \& － 3,789 \& 5， 671 \& 6，750 \& 5，518 \& 4，083 \& 7，130 \& 6， 214 \& r $\mathbf{7 , 3 5 2}$ \& 26，${ }^{\mathbf{7}, 122}$ \& <br>
\hline Netherlands Indies \& 3， 266 \& 4，908 \& 3，511 \& 2，942 \& 6， 038 \& 5， 889 \& 8，961 \& ${ }^{5} 5,512$ \& 8，092 \& 8，458 \& 15， 235 \& 9，995 \& <br>
\hline Republic of the Philippines \& 18，912 \& 23，990 \& 16，942 \& 17， 632 \& 25，415 \& 15，356 \& 23，538 \& 13，311 \& 13，950 \& 11， 546 \& 25， 081 \& 14，891 \& <br>

\hline | Europe： |
| :--- |
| France | \& 4，642 \& －6，489 \& 4，842 \& 4，656 \& r 7，470 \& －6， 191 \& r 6， 806 \& 6，402 \& 7，661 \& 5，521 \& 7，344 \& 6，414 \& <br>

\hline  \& 2，681 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,737$ \& ${ }^{+1,356}$ \& ＋1，495 \& 2，003 \& 3，064 \& 2， 982 \& 4， 102 \& ＋ 3,606 \& 3， 056 \& 3，491 \& 4，648 \& <br>
\hline Italy \& ${ }^{\text {r 5，}} \mathbf{1} 554$ \& 8，414 \& 9， 127 \& 7， 210 \& 7，214 \& 「5，928 \& $+5,860$ \& －7，475 \& ${ }^{-10,263}$ \& 9， 103 \& 11， 775 \& 7，902 \& <br>
\hline Union of Soviet Socialist Republics．．．．do \& 1，953 \& 7，414 \& 6， 682 \& 7，371 \& 7，400 \& 5，628 \& ${ }^{5} 8,420$ \& 9，788 \& 5，253 \& 6，745 \& 6，592 \& 1，613 \& <br>
\hline United Kingdom \& ${ }^{-} 20,186$ \& －25， 573 \& 23，871 \& 20，862 \& 26， 247 \& 23，646 \& 23，643 \& 21，468 \& 27， 051 \& 19，462 \& 29，379 \& 24， 671 \& <br>
\hline North and South America： \& －99，893 \& 126， 440 \& －113， 041 \& ＋116， 211 \& －125， 541 \& ＋122，310 \& \& ＋153， 315 \& 149， 251 \& 165， 863 \& 145， 943 \& \& <br>
\hline Latin American Republics，total．．．．．．．．．do \& － 212,735 \& r 237,191 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 1737,173$ \& －186， 427 \& ＋${ }^{1212,913}$ \& 184， 043 \& －182，876 \& $\stackrel{+163,515}{ }$ \& 174， 444 \& 166， 680 \& 231， 054 \& 208． 506 \& <br>
\hline  \& －17， 662 \& r 19，706 \& 12， 520 \& 11，906 \& 17，600 \& 16， 104 \& r 15，785 \& 10，076 \& 10，352 \& 6，908 \& 9， 830 \& 15． 234 \& <br>
\hline Brazil \& 44， 165 \& 40,684
$r 17,863$ \& r 30,928
r 15,688 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \text { 13，} \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 52，381 \& $\begin{array}{r}36,216 \\ -15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& －34， 899 \& －37， 681 \& 47， 449 \& 48， 393 \& 62， 235 \& 47， 437 \& <br>
\hline Chile \& 17,142

18,135 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
r 17,863 \\
17,442
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
r 15,688 \\
8,694
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 13,706

14,182 \& 18,004
19,963 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 15，} \\ 21,145 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 13， 995 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 12，} 209 \\ 182 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 12， 536 \& 11， 876 \& 18， 019 \& 15，456 \& <br>

\hline  \& 18， 345 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
17,442 \\
\times 47,168
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
8,694 \\
33,763
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 14,182

38,990 \& 19,963
$\mathrm{r} 30,627$ \& 21,145
29,810 \& 18,737
42,551 \& 18,762
32,787 \& 19,954
29,140 \& 22,840
15,965 \& 28,750
26,630 \& 21， 749 \& <br>
\hline  \& 34,681
25,320 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text {＋} \\ \\ \mathbf{2 7}, 168 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 33，} 763 \\ +24,244 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 38，
17,593 \& r 30,627
$\mathbf{1 7 , 0 5 1}$ \& 29,810
18,646 \& 42， 551
$-17,473$ \& 32,787
17,247 \& 29,140
17,301 \& 15,965

19,623 \& 26， 630 \& | 24,558 |
| :--- |
| 24 |
| 198 | \& <br>

\hline  \& 19，986 \& 26， 880 \& г 23， 464 \& 22， 735 \& 25，693 \& －19，863 \& 20，626 \& 21，317 \& 21，498 \& 25， 105 \& 27， 271 \& 24， 2486 \& <br>
\hline Imports for consumption，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& －573， 776 \& 638， 378 \& 525， 609 \& r 543， 650 \& ＋595， 802 \& －562，990 \& r 589， 199 \& 587，998 \& －601， 726 \& 557， 195 \& 705， 982 \& 578， 142 \& 554， 164 <br>
\hline By economic classes：
Crude materials \& ${ }^{\text {r 177，}} 528$ \& 195， 121 \& 153， 174 \& ${ }^{+153,155}$ \& r 187， 378 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 168,978$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Crude foodstuff \& 115， 914 \& 121，995 \& －85， 425 \& 95，101 \& 106，830 \& － 89,043 \& 1788,717 \& － $\mathrm{r} 93,212$ \& r
105,931 \& 116， 094 \& 145， 217 \& 181,460
109,606 \& <br>
\hline Manufactured foodstuff and beverages．do \& －55， 922 \& 70， 650 \& 56， 030 \& －63，255 \& r 61， 086 \& 57， 206 \& r 74,870 \& r 67，081 \& 72， 852 \& 53， 434 \& 63， 862 \& 49，831 \& <br>
\hline  \& －133， 792 \& 140， 794 \& 121， 445 \& r 130，303
$\sim$ \& r 133， 128 \& r 138，563 \& －140， 580 \& ${ }^{\text {r 138，}}$－ 906 \& r 139，821 \& 127， 860 \& 165， 397 \& 127， 684 \& <br>
\hline Finished manufactures \& r 90， 621 \& 109， 818 \& 109， 535 \& ＋101，836 \& ${ }^{\text {r 1 107，}} 379$ \& －109， 201 \& －107， 227 \& ${ }^{\text {r 105，}} 627$ \& r 118，407 \& ${ }^{\text {r 1 1 }} 13,273$ \& 127，958 \& 109，562 \& <br>
\hline By principal commodities \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& $+277,358$
62,324 \& ＋ 310,659
63,435 \& r 224,686
39,671 \& $+237,024$
52,703 \& r 267,899
67,489 \& r 238,665
50,357 \& r 258,166
44,461 \& r 261,756
46,645 \& 256,337
55,306 \& 231,972
60,865 \& 313,647
85,827 \& 251,736
71,555 \& <br>
\hline  \& 12，592 \& 10，587 \& 8,110 \& 6，961 \& 8，694 \& 10，040 \& 6，649 \& 6，878 \& 5， 050 \& 5． 064 \& 65，331 \& 5，646 \& <br>
\hline Rubber，crude，including Guayule．．．．．do \& 22， 459 \& 29，639 \& 16，405 \& 16，335 \& 26， 688 \& 27， 233 \& 28， 365 \& 22， 294 \& 27，740 \& 22，758 \& 37， 862 \& 27， 672 \& <br>
\hline Silk，unmanufactured．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－．－do \& \％ 276 \& 1，863 \& －828 \& 982 \& 2， 174 \& 3，316 \& 906 \& 1，034 \& 1，745 \& 1， 091 \& 1，543 \& 2，517 \& <br>
\hline Sugar－－－－－－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－10．－${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 30， 796 \& 40， 808 \& 25，547 \& 30， 254 \& 22，115 \& 22， 470 \& 42， 142 \& 30， 934 \& 27， 448 \& 13，452 \& 21， 003 \& 19， 283 \& <br>
\hline 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 \& <br>

\hline | Nonagricultural products，total |
| :--- |
| Furs and manufactures $\qquad$ do．．．．－ | \& r 296，419

r 18，381 \& ＋ 327,719
11,996 \& r 300,924
9,600 \& r 306,626
15,276 \& r 327,903
14,503 \& r 324,326
10,104 \& r
$r$
$r 31,033$
17 \& r 326,242
16,630 \& r 345,388
12,771 \& －325， 224 \& 392， 335 \& 326， 406 \& <br>
\hline Furs and manufactures $\qquad$ do －．．． Nonferrous ores，metals，and manufactures， total thous．of dol \& r 18，381
47,138 \& 11,996
$+49,476$ \& 9,600
44,744 \& 15,276
r 48， 474 \& 14,503
50,995 \& 10,104
52,523 \& r 17,270
r 55,717 \& 16,630
54,468 \& 12,771
$+63,896$ \& 9,226
55,356 \& 11,932
88,027 \& 6,764
74,603 \& <br>
\hline Copper，incl ore and manufactures do－．－－ \& 19， 129 \& $+19,006$ \& 15，376 \& －13，499 \& 18，967 \& 19，224 \& － 15,895 \& 64,468
$+14,223$ \& $+63,896$
$+15,774$ \& 55,356
15,888 \& 88,027
22,820 \& 74,603
$\mathbf{2 3 , 2 4 3}$ \& <br>
\hline Tin，including ore．．．．－．．．－．．．－－－－－．－．do． \& 5，692 \& 7，613 \& 8，452 \& 13， 225 \& 13，947 \& 7，965 \& 11， 666 \& 10，899 \& 13，663 \& 7，637 \& 24， 706 \& 9， 591 \& <br>
\hline  \& 30， 978 \& $\checkmark 29,003$ \& 22， 347 \& 28，967 \& 32， 296 \& 29， 563 \& 27， 271 \& 23， 612 \& 22，857 \& 20，974 \& 22，562 \& 17， 869 \& <br>
\hline  \& 27， 483 \& 37，367 \& 32， 801 \& 34， 477 \& 34，843 \& 33， 093 \& 37， 320 \& 33， 172 \& 34， 587 \& 39，609 \& 39， 081 \& 35， 442 \& <br>
\hline Petroleum and products．－－－－－．－－－－－－－－－ \& 30，368 \& 37， 277 \& 32，544 \& 30，204 \& 34， 612 \& 32，799 \& 33， 267 \& 35， 569 \& 34， 430 \& 41，454 \& 46， 032 \& 44，004 \& － <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
TRANSPORTATION \\
Airlines \\
Operations on scheduled air lines：
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Miles flown，revenue．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thousands．． \& 20，978 \& 24， 849 \& 25，710 \& 27， 176 \& 28，050 \& 29，444 \& 29， 427 \& 27，639 \& 27，718 \& 25，361 \& 26， 250 \& 23，141 \& \\
\hline Express and freight carried ．－．．．．．－．－short tons－－ \& 10，582 \& 12，783 \& 12，422 \& 13， 275 \& \({ }^{13,069}\) \& 11，998 \& 13， 316 \& 15， 952 \& 16，575 \& 14，973 \& 17，636 \& 12， 176 \& \\
\hline Express and freight ton－miles flown．．thousands．－ \& 6,199
2,618 \& 7,817
3,045 \& 7,446
2,819 \& 8,406
2,923 \& 8,097
2,868 \& 7,296
2
2 \& 7，935 \& \(\stackrel{9,540}{3}\) \& 10，028 \& －\({ }^{9}, 509\) \& 11，085 \& 7，859 \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& 1，017 \& 1，131 \& 1， 187 \& 1，181 \& \({ }_{1}^{2,206}\) \& \({ }_{1,176}\) \& 3,321
1,159 \& 3,360
966 \& －5，098 \& 3，292 \& \\
\hline  \& 349， 934 \& 431，156 \& 473，950 \& 527， 924 \& 575， 019 \& 546，018 \& 552，710 \& 535， 578 \& 522，007 \& 440，971 \& 473， 636 \& 418， 212 \& \\
\hline Express Operations \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Operating revenue \(\qquad\) Operating income \(\qquad\) thous．of dol＿－ \& 25,910
78 \& 26， 355 \& 25,318
131 \& 21， 87 \& 23，632 \& 23,180
20 \& 22，\({ }_{4} 12\) \& 24,106
\(d 24\) \& 23， 210 \& 23,373
12 \& 28，585 61 \& 23,105
28 \& \\
\hline Local Transit Lines \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Fares，average cash rate ．．．．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．－－cents．．－ \& 8． 4652 \& 8． 5234 \& 8． 5816 \& 8． 6093 \& 8.6591 \& 8.9140 \& 8.9694 \& 9.0165 \& 9.0913 \& 9． 1439 \& 9.1827 \& 9.2131 \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{111}^{11,438}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,581 \\ 121 \\ \hline 800\end{array}\) \& 1,491
119,500 \& 12，487 \& 1,437
118 \& 1,356
12,700 \& 12， 1242 \& 12，369 \& 1，439 \& 11，392 \& 1，478 \& 1，399 \& 1，273 \\
\hline Operating revenues．．．－－．．．－－－－－－－－－－thous．of dol．－ \& 111， 100 \& 121，800 \& 119， 500 \& 120， 200 \& 118，300 \& 123， 700 \& 124， 200 \& 121， 200 \& 130， 900 \& 130， 200 \& 143，300 \& 128，400 \& \\
\hline Class I Steam Railways \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Freight carloadings（A．A．R．）：I thousands \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& r

$r$
7 \& 2，${ }^{\text {，}} 510$ \& 2，984 \& 4， 994 \& 3，524 \& \& \& 3， 694 \& 4， 888 \& 3，295 \& 2，951 \& 3， 428 \& 2，767 <br>
\hline  \& 60 \& 53 \& 40 \& 72 \& 58 \& 67 \& 59 \& 58 \& 75 \& 60 \& 59 \& 78 \& 63 <br>
\hline  \& ＋167 \& 181 \& 173 \& 224 \& 189 \& ${ }_{2}^{246}$ \& 212 \& 197 \& 243 \& 169 \& 156 \& 168 \& 131 <br>
\hline Grains and grain products－－－－－－－－－－－－－do \& 144 \& 141
35 \& 153 \& 200 \& 199 \& 322 \& 223 \& 195 \& 264 \& 207 \& 193 \& 215 \& 156 <br>
\hline  \& 34
+49

+48 \& | 35 |
| :--- |
| 64 | \& 294 \& 63

395 \& 42
332 \& $\begin{array}{r}44 \\ 408 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}43 \\ 311 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& －38 \& 99
346 \& $\begin{array}{r}62 \\ 22 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& 47
78 \& 51
59 \& ${ }_{52}^{34}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& 461 \& \& 544 \& \& 487 \& 420 \& 420 \& ${ }_{557}$ \& 411 \& 369 \& 434 \& ${ }^{52}$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{+1,457}$ \& 1， 509 \& 1，510 \& 1，913 \& 1，499 \& 1，823 \& 1，548 \& 1， 578 \& 2， 100 \& 1，523 \& 1，428 \& 1，666 \& 1，356 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

＇Revised．© Deficit．
QData for May，July，October 1948，and January 1949 are for 5 weeks；other months， 4 weeks．
$\ddagger$ Figures for January－March 1946 revised；see note marked＂$\ddagger$＂on p．S－22 of the July 1948 Survey．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\overline{\text { Febru- }} \underset{\text { ary }}{ }$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru- } \\ \text { aryi }}}{ }$ |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
TRANSPORTATION-Continued \\
Class I Steam Railways-Continued
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 129 \& 122 \& 128 \& 143 \& 144 \& 143 \& 146 \& 150
149 \& 151 \& 141 \& 128 \& 120 \& 117 \\
\hline Coke \& 188 \& +163 \& 134 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
163 \\
183 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
153 \\
183 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
144 \\
177 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 153
187 \& 149
190 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
147 \\
190 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 138 \& \({ }_{201}^{131}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
130 \\
198 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 124 \\
\hline  \& 135 \& 146 \& 141 \& 145 \& 156 \& 165 \& 171 \& 164 \& 158 \& 141 \& 123 \& 116 \& 107 \\
\hline  \& 101 \& 100 \& 108 \& 113 \& 147 \& 189 \& 156 \& 142 \& 150 \& 152 \& 138 \& 125 \& 111 \\
\hline  \& 61
49 \& \(\stackrel{62}{ }\) \& 94 \& \(\begin{array}{r}86 \\ 277 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}74 \\ 296 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}66 \\ 296 \\ \hline 29\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}76 \\ 273 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{273}^{113}\) \& \({ }_{240}^{143}\) \& 114 \& 82
62 \& 76
44 \& \({ }_{46} 6\) \\
\hline  \& 69 \& \({ }_{73}^{57}\) \& 210 \& \({ }_{69} 6\) \& 296
66 \& \({ }^{293}\) \& 67 \& 70 \& 71 \& 68 \& 60 \& 57 \& 58 \\
\hline Miscellaneous \& 137 \& 142 \& 143 \& 144 \& 144 \& 142 \& 146 \& 156 \& 159 \& 149 \& 139 \& 129 \& 128 \\
\hline Total, adjusted \& 139 \& 130 \& 130 \& 141 \& 139 \& 138 \& 142 \& 139
149 \& 140 \& 137 \& \({ }_{131}^{137}\) \& 131 \& 124 \\
\hline Coal- \& \begin{tabular}{l}
150 \\
178 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }^{98}\) \& 1105 \& 185 \& 153 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
144 \\
183 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 153 \& 149
192
1 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
147 \\
194 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
138 \\
198 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 131
192 \& 189 \& 124 \\
\hline  \& 140 \& 146 \& 141 \& 139 \& 150 \& 165 \& 162 \& 152 \& 149 \& 144 \& 139 \& 129 \& 112 \\
\hline Grains and grain products \& 103 \& 109 \& 123 \& 129 \& 144 \& 158 \& 144 \& 127 \& 150 \& 155 \& 147 \& 125 \& 113 \\
\hline  \& 76 \& 79 \& 105 \& 96 \& 86 \& 86 \& 80 \& 85 \& 93 \& 90 \& 85 \& 79 \& 75 \\
\hline Ore ------------------------------- do \& \({ }_{71}^{195}\) \& 195 \& \({ }_{70}^{213}\) \& 213
69 \& \({ }_{66}^{191}\) \& \({ }^{185}\) \& \({ }^{182}\) \& \({ }^{182}\) \& 178 \& 178 \& 201 \& 175
60 \& 185 \\
\hline  \& 71 \& +150 \& 70
145 \& 69
143 \& 66
140 \& 64
141 \& 66
145 \& \(\begin{array}{r}66 \\ 144 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}68 \\ 145 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}66 \\ 144 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{62}\) \& 60
141 \& \({ }_{61}^{61}\) \\
\hline  \& 146 \& 150 \& 145 \& 143 \& \& \& \& 144 \& 145 \& 144 \& \& 141 \& 136 \\
\hline Car surplus, total --.-------.....--number-- \& 6,657 \& 35, 244 \& 104,170 \& 14,515 \& 15,633 \& 16,942 \& 5,392 \& 4,285 \& 1,792 \& 4,473 \& 11,573 \& 31, 831 \& 60,063 \\
\hline  \& 1,817 \& 2,585 \& 3,459 \& 5,824 \& 9,938 \& 1,736 \& 486 \& 385 \& 74 \& 161 \& 1, 902 \& 6,031 \& 14,930 \\
\hline  \& 132 \& 27,938 \& 95, 106 \& 109 \& 14 \& 11, 539 \& 47 \& 56 \& \({ }^{253}\) \& 653 \& 4,781 \& 16,221 \& 34, 917 \\
\hline Car shortage, \& 13, 030 \& 7,783 \& 2,330 \& 13. 282 \& 15,350 \& 14, 108 \& 19,095 \& 16,992 \& 20, 885 \& 11, 339 \& 1,561 \& \({ }^{657}\) \& 549 \\
\hline Box cars \& 4,922
7,586 \& 2,974
4,374 \& 1,079
1,058 \& 1,133
11,500 \& 2,002
12,637 \& 5,020
8,279 \& 5,210
12,985 \& 6,262
9891 \& 10,804
8,908
87 \& 7,254
3,469 \& 791
670 \& 212
429 \& 103
320 \\
\hline Financial operations (unadjusted): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Operating revenues, total...........thous. of dol.- \& 715,891
589,894 \& 776,616 \& 728,969
601,376 \& 796,403
666,984 \& 838,106
690,838 \& -841,994 \& 868,089
711,360 \& 844,774
696,795 \& 738,588 \& 825, 326
691,177 \& 806,554
648,028 \& 730,686
594,747 \& 675,749
559,186 \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 589,894 } \\ 72,065 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 642,346
74,398 \& 601,376
69,490 \& 666,984
71,786 \& 690,838
84,251 \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
711,360 \\
92 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& 696,795
83,603 \& 75,316
7515 \& 691,
74,220 \& 648,028
90,671 \& - 594,747 \& 559,186
67,374 \\
\hline Operating expenses \& 586, 356 \& 618,759 \& 585, 625 \& 616,231 \& 626,080 \& 626, 159 \& 637,362 \& 620.993 \& 651,909 \& 637, 472 \& 648, 742 \& 616, 269 \& 567, 778 \\
\hline Tax aceruals, joint facility and equinment rents \& 90,110 \& 97, 132 \& 90,239 \& 89,993 \& 87,047 \& 110, 578 \& 115,033 \& 112,932 \& 115, 335 \& 103,788 \& 93, 150 \& 81,173 \& 78,217 \\
\hline Net railway operating income......-.......-do. \& 39,425 \& 60,724 \& 53,104 \& 90, 178 \& 124,979 \& 105, 257 \& 115, 695 \& 110, 849 \& 110,877 \& 84, 066 \& 64, 682 \& 33, 244 \& 29, 754 \\
\hline  \& 17,798 \& 35, 447 \& 26,916 \& 63,715 \& 94, 071 \& 76, 474 \& 85, 510 \& 82, 657 \& 84, 486 \& 61,760 \& 49,890 \& 11,884 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Financial operations, adjusted: \\
Operating revenues, total \\
mil. of dol
\end{tabular} \& 781.1 \& 760.8 \& 726.1 \& 794.7 \& 855.6 \& 818.6 \& 842.4 \& 836.0 \& 845.0 \& 832.9 \& 810.6 \& 767.8 \& \\
\hline  \& 644.2 \& 623.3 \& 593.6 \& 665.0 \& 710.3 \& 669.8 \& 695.2 \& 688.1 \& 707.8 \& 695.9 \& 659.4 \& 627.2 \& \\
\hline Passenger \& 77.4 \& 75.5 \& 72.1 \& 72.8 \& 81.6 \& 87.5 \& 82.8 \& 84.2 \& 77.2 \& 77.8 \& 89.2 \& 85.1 \& \\
\hline Railway expenses \& 710.5 \& 705.4 \& 684.4 \& 701.0 \& 719.0 \& 726.8 \& 743.6
98 \& 737.4 \& 755.9
89.1 \& \({ }^{751.7}\) \& 738.6 \& 703.4 \& \\
\hline Net railway operat \& 70.6
38.3 \& 55.4
22.2 \& 41.7
8.8 \& 93.7
61.8 \& 136.6
102.5 \& 91.7
57.4 \& 98.7
65.3 \& 98.6
64.9 \& 56.3 \& 81.2
48.6 \& 72.1

+40.0 \& 64.4
32.3 \& <br>
\hline Onerating results: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Freight carried 1 mile -----.-...mil. of ton-miles \& 53, 579 \& 52,466 \& 49,902 \& ${ }^{60,250}$ \& 58,231 \& ${ }^{57,995}$ \& 61,253 \& 58, 1 15 \& 62,900 \& 56,162 \& 52,541 \& 49, 197 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1.176
3,198 \& 1.300
3,271 \& 1.284 \& ${ }_{3,151}^{1.183}$ \& $\xrightarrow{1.262}$ \& 1.261
4,094 \& $\stackrel{1}{3,961}$ \& +1.256 \& $\xrightarrow{1.248}$ \& 1.300
2,990 \& $\stackrel{1}{1.312}$ \& -1.292 \& <br>

\hline | Passengers carried 1 mile $\qquad$ millions.- |
| :--- |
| Waterway Traffic | \& \& \& 3,043 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total U S ports \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total, U. S. ports Foreign
$\qquad$ thous. net tons. do \& 6,446
2,815
8,8 \& 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 \& 6,307
3,232 \& $\stackrel{6,567}{3,101}$ \& 5,892
3,015 \& <br>
\hline United States \& 3 3,631 \& 4,005 \& 3 3,720 \& 4,099 \& 4, 304 \& 4,507 \& 4, 294 \& 3,495 \& 3, 554 \& 3,075 \& 3,460 \& 2,876 \& <br>
\hline Panama Canal: ${ }_{\text {T }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total United States vessels thous. of long tons \& 2,098

1,092 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2, <br>
1,165 <br>
\hline 163

 \& 

2, <br>
1, 184 <br>
\hline 184
\end{tabular} \& 1,990 \& $\xrightarrow{2,125} 1$ \& 1,117 \& 1,167 \& 1,075 \& 1,642 \& 1,764 \& 1,827 \& 1,179 \& 1,981 <br>

\hline Travel \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline A verage sale per occupied room..........dollars \& 5.03 \& 4.81 \& 5.35 \& 4.91 \& 5. 27 \& 5.12 \& 5.62 \& 5.53 \& 5. 60 \& 5. 70 \& 5. 25 \& 5.41 \& 5. 38 <br>
\hline Rooms occupied...............-. percent of total- \& \& 89 \& \& 89 \& 89 \& \& 88 \& 90 \& 89 \& 84 \& 73 \& 83 \& 86 <br>
\hline Restaurant sales index, same month -- 1929 = 100-- \& 211 \& 206 \& 245 \& 246 \& 248 \& 227 \& 236 \& 240 \& 224 \& 225 \& 204 \& 222 \& 222 <br>
\hline Foreign travel:
U. S. citizens, arrivals \& 46, 695 \& 47, 587 \& 41, 823 \& 37, 517 \& 45,627 \& 52, 038 \& 67,000 \& 63, 648 \& 53,004 \& 41,410 \& 43, 108 \& 38, 587 \& 46, 873 <br>
\hline  \& 42,690 \& 44, 722 \& 40, 574 \& 41, 271 \& 59, 432 \& 58,080 \& 42, 549 \& 32, 113 \& 33, 727 \& 25, 323 \& 36, 078 \& 39,815 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,193 \& 1,556 \& 1,750 \& 1,395 \& 1,707 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 14, 272 \& 14, 567 \& 14, 211 \& 12,742 \& 12,345 \& 12, 364 \& 11, 495 \& 12, 314 \& 15,707 \& 15,304 \& 20, 829 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 17, 915 \& 26, 883 \& 25, 110 \& 27, 304 \& 30,372 \& 21, 699 \& 16, 168 \& 13, 892 \& 12, 456 \& 11, 134 \& 12, 669 \& 16, 744 \& 21, 975 <br>
\hline National parks, visitors...------------thousands-- \& 208 \& 258 \& 351 \& 689 \& 1,454 \& 2,613 \& 2,800 \& 1,371 \& 616 \& 215 \& 150 \& 155 \& 177 <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& 1,040 \& 1,028 \& 1,016 \& 1,020 \& 1,008 \& 922 \& 933 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 9,328 \& 9,364 \& 8,676 \& 8,254 \& 9,516 \& 9, 334 \& 8, 128 \& 9,240 \& 9,183 \& 8,396 \& 8,417 \& 10,814 \& <br>
\hline COMMUNICATIONS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Telephone carriers: 1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Operating revenues.---------------thous. of dol.- \& \& \& 235,094 \& ${ }_{133}^{238,347}$ \& ${ }^{2415,148}$ \& 240,002 \& \& ${ }_{\text {24, }}^{244,659}$ \& 248,456
139 \& 248, 576 \& 258,051 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 128,440
78,490 \& 132,124
87,003 \& $\begin{array}{r}132,437 \\ 88,653 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 133,426
85,348 \& 135,379
85,868 \& $\begin{array}{r}133,533 \\ 86,248 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}134,254 \\ 88,964 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 136,663
87,153 \& 139,384 \& 141,178 \& ${ }_{93}^{143,015}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 174, 364 \& 187, 252 \& 183,836 \& 185,762 \& 189.214 \& 193, 785 \& 192, 228 \& 193,927 \& 193, 407 \& 199, 356 \& 211, 342 \& \& <br>
\hline Net operating income-..........................do \& 23,956 \& 23,800 \& 24, 130 \& 25, 250 \& 24,702 \& 21,180 \& 24, 327 \& 23, 739 \& 26, 759 \& 24, 210 \& 21, 235 \& \& <br>
\hline Phones in service, end of month .-... thousands. \& 32,628 \& 32, 934 \& 33, 186 \& 33,499 \& 33,769 \& 34,009 \& 34, 286 \& 34,518 \& 34, 760 \& 35, 044 \& 35, 298 \& \& <br>
\hline Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Operating revenues .-..........thous. of dol.- \& 14, 084 \& 16,055 \& 15. 014 \& 15, 482 \& 16,508 \& 15, 107 \& 15,403 \& 15, 290 \& 14,842 \& 14, 493 \& 15,959 \& 14,024 \& <br>
\hline Operating expenses, incl. depreciation...-do...- \& 13, 210 \& 14, 190 \& 14, 224 \& 14, 610 \& 14, 751 \& 15,091 \& 14, 490 \& 14, 163 \& 14, 187 \& 14,069 \& 17,154 \& 14, 124 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{\text {d }} 88$ \& 900 \& ${ }^{\text {d }} 185$ \& ${ }^{\text {d }} 108$ \& 741 \& ${ }^{\text {d }} 759$ \& \& 164 \& ${ }^{4} 68$ \& ${ }^{1} 298$ \& d 1,989 \& d 942 \& <br>
\hline Operating revenues......................-do. \& 1,629 \& 1,885 \& 2,089 \& 2,012 \& 2,065 \& 2,005 \& 1,980 \& 2,076 \& 2,057 \& 1,942 \& 2,362 \& 1,939 \& <br>
\hline Operating expenses, incl. depreciation...-do...- \& 1,567 \& 1,843 \& 1,787 \& 1,758 \& 1,702 \& 1,842 \& 1,724 \& 1,724 \& 1,734 \& 1,709 \& 1,837 \& 1,611 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{1} 128$ \& ${ }^{1} 102$ \& 92 \& 60 \& 170 \& \& 39 \& 157 \& 132 \& 40 \& 315 \& 123 \& <br>
\hline Operating revenues...-.-................do \& 1,760 \& 1,817 \& 1,807 \& 1,846 \& 1,931 \& 1,869 \& 1,797 \& 1,838 \& 1,849 \& 1,848 \& 2,121 \& 1,820 \& <br>
\hline Operating expenses, incl. depreciation.-.-do...--
Net operating revenues...---.-.-. \& 1,765 \& 1,896 \& 1,779 \& 1,857 \& 1,832 \& 1,849 \& 1,819 \& 1,780 \& 1,791 \& 1,850 \& 2,020 \& 1,783 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{1} 75$ \& ${ }^{1} 140$ \& 445 \& ${ }^{1887}$ \& 12 \& ${ }_{4} 54$ \& ${ }_{8} 82$ \& ${ }_{6} 16$ \& ${ }_{\text {d }} \mathbf{8} 9$ \& ${ }_{668}$ \& 2, 47 \& ${ }_{\text {d }}{ }_{36}$ \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^16]| Ualess otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inorganic chemicals, production: <br> Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ammonia, synthetic anhyarous (commercial) ${ }_{\text {short }}$ tons.- | 90, 550 | 100, 142 | 92,640 | 82,408 | 81, 364 | 89,642 | 85, 556 | 86,062 | 92,791 | $93,923$ | $\text { 99, } 303$ | r 99,057 | 90,917 |
| Calcium arsenate (commercial) .-....thous. of lb.. | 2,433 | 3,379 | 37,910 | 3,399 | 5,488 | 3,273 |  |  |  | (1) | (1) 71 | (1) | (1) |
| Calcium carbide (commercial) Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid | 55,006 | 61,489 | 57,649 | 59,009 | 54, 585 | 53,375 | 57, 443 | 55, 164 | 57,805 | 55,347 | 57, 971 | 61,918 | 56,480 |
| , thous. of lb.- | 59,304 | 70, 590 | 83, 260 | 96, 217 | 103, 850 | 118,787 | 120, 884 | 101, 358 | 71,125 | 60, 734 | 59,668 | 60,371 | 58,183 |
|  | 116, 143 | 132,668 | 126,992 | 130, 926 | 133, 231 | 129, 445 | 142, 412 | 136, 382 | 147, 593 | 147, 451 | 154, 469 | 152,838 | 136, 461 |
| Hydrochloric acid ( $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ HCl) --..-----.-. do | 33, 940 | 36,579 | 36,306 | 38,349 | 34,930 | 32, 862 | 35, 782 | 37, 825 | 39,863 | 38,889 | 39, 237 | - 39, 378 | 38, 184 |
| I ead arsenate (acid and basic) .-.-.-thous. of lb. | 3,697 | 3,654 | 3, 814 | 3,127 | 2,097 | ${ }^{506}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | () | (1) | 1,648 | 3,866 | 4,089 |
| Nitric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ ) ------------short tons | 100, 546 | 101,041 | 94, 904 | 86, 487 | 81, 888 | 92, 594 | 90, 318 | ${ }^{95,570}$ | 99, 190 | 91,348 | 95, 099 | 97, 854 | 90, 545 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}1,258 \\ 90 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 105, 097 | -17,562 | -1,360 | 1, ${ }^{1,288}$ | 1,205 96864 | 102, ${ }^{1,361}$ | 1,279 106,304 | 113, ${ }^{1,431}$ | 1,386 104,433 | 109,409 | 1,403 | 1,364 |
|  | 90,601 | 105, 097 | 97,510 | 98,565 |  | 96,864 |  | 106, 304 | 113, 726 | 104, 433 | 109, 149 | 12, 257 | 107,335 |
|  | 360, 437 | 404, 525 | 357, 752 | 360, 110 | 347, 656 | 308, 871 | 394, 215 | 357, 618 | 406, 603 | 398, 158 | 406, 026 | 372, 224 | 329, 076 |
| Sodium bichromate and chromate---------do. | 7.106 | 708,971 | $\begin{array}{r}8,184 \\ 186 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,962 | 190, 576 | 7.850 | 7,783 | 8, 200 |  | 8,277. | 8,328 | 8,913 | 7,987 |
| Sodium hydroxide ( $100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}$ ) --.....-- ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 173, 693 | 198, 658 | 186, 300 | 186, 265 | 190, 576 | 194, 012 | 203, 274 | 196, 163 | 211, 836 | 212, 494 | 221, 479 | 209, 891 | 188, 373 |
| Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) _-...............................-short tons. | 44,090 | 54, 702 | 38,773 | 33,588 | 39,003 | 38,230 | 36, 085 | 38, 232 | 38,617 | 46,868 | 38,049 | 35,914 | 31,683 |
| 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 | 7, 539 |
| Sulphuric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ): <br> Production $\qquad$ short tons_ | 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, 584 |
| whesale, ${ }^{\text {dol. per short ton.- }}$ | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acetic anhydride, production.....chous. of do.--- | 58,184 | 64, 849 | 60, 103 | 64, 641 | 57, 784 | 63,246 | 63,004 | 69,240 | 69,857 | 73, 450 | 67, 941 | 66,520 |  |
| A cetyl salicylic acid (aspirin), production.-do | 985 | 1,054 | 1,061 | 559 | 640 | 249 | 905 | 1,043 | 1,079 | 1,088 | 1,113 | 1,180 |  |
| Alcohol, denatured: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals) --..-- or- wine | 11, 243 | 13,046 | 13, 206 | 14, 211 | 13, 138 | 12,492 | 14,124 | 15,573 | 15,457 | 16,185 | 15,266 | 12, ${ }^{12} \mathbf{8 9}$ | 11, 121 |
|  | 1,653 | 1,613 | 1,712 | 1,245 | 1,073 | 1,110 | 1,282 | 1,344 | 1,982 | 1,816 | 2,190 | 2,136 | 10,116 3,229 |
| Alcohol, ethyl: $\quad$ Prous. of proof gal | 20, 951 | 29, 265 |  | 29,852 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23,886 | ${ }_{29}^{29} 888$ | 31, 601 | 34, 874 | 38, 273 | ${ }_{38,487}$ | -36,098 | 31,725 | 29,592 | 33,609 <br> 31 <br> 199 | 30, 779 | 26, 573 | 22,381 |
| In industrialalcohol bonded warehouses do | 22,654 | 29,413 | 31, 032 | 34,353 | 37, 699 | 38, 114 | 35,654 | 31,313 | 23,738 | 31, 496 | 34, 317 | 36, 587 | 37,727 37,434 |
| In denaturing plants....-...............-do | 1,232 | 395 | 569 | 521 | 574 | 373 | 444 | 412 | 853 | 503 | 601 | 567 | - 293 |
| Withdrawn for denaturing .-...---........ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d | 21, 151 | ${ }^{23,213}$ | 24, 899 | 25, ${ }^{268}$ | 23, 445 | 22, 997 | 26, 626 | 28,671 | 30, 116 | 29, 217 | 29,522 | 23,761 | 20,325 |
| Withdrawn tax-paid-..........-.-.-.-. do | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } 678 \\ \mathbf{1 1 , 9 2 5} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,237 12,179 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ 12,884 \\ \hline, 884\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,838 \\ 11 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,933 10,654 | 3,024 11,345 | 3,432 11,930 | 3,809 12,483 | 4,702 11,756 | - ${ }^{\mathbf{5}, 114} \mathbf{4 3 6}$ | 3,159 $\mathbf{1 2} 29$ 8 | 2,988 $\mathbf{1 3 , 1 3 7}$ 1, | 3,184 |
| Ethyl acetate ( $85 \%$ ), production....-thous. of lb | 5,712 | 5,850 | 5,422 | 5, 788 | 5, 763 | 4,972 | 5,457 | 4,830 | 5,008 | 4,904 | 8, 279 | 5,560 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production---------------------thous. of | 7,947 | 7,699 | 6,715 | 6,383 | 8,772 | 4,778 | 7,045 | 6,886 | 6, 551 | 7,069 | 7,203 | 5,920 |  |
| Consumption------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 7,098 | 7, 272 | 7,456 | 7,379 | 7,806 |  | 7, 261 | 7,547 | 7,290 | 6,980 | 6,652 | 6,289 |  |
| Stocks | 17,974 | 18, 197 | 16,744 | 15, 221 | 18,027 | 15, 257 | 14,980 | 13, 795 | 13,376 | 13,538 | 13, 692 | 13, 905 |  |
| Chemicaliy pure: | 10.294 | 350 | 8, 293 | 7,704 | 05 | 57 |  |  | 9,530 | 9,240 | 10,600 |  |  |
|  | 7,376 | 7,845 | 7,116 | 6,776 | 6,730 | 5,992 | 7,471 | 7,432 | 7,780 | 7,544 | 7,551 | 7,907 |  |
| Stocks, | 19,013 | 21,866 | 21,923 | 21,384 | 22,355 | 21, 057 | 20,701 | 20,420 | 20,586 | 18,640 | 20, 565 | 21,987 |  |
| Methanol, production: <br> Natural ( $100 \%$ ) $\qquad$ thous. of ga | 198 | 204 | 212 | 203 | 190 | 214 | 190 | 191 | 186 | 192 | 181 | 198 |  |
| Synthetic (100\%)...............................do | 9,161 | 10,944 | 10,489 | 12,771 | 12,880 | 13,508 | 14, 261 | 14,577 | 16,396 | 16,342 | 15,950 | 14.327 | 172 |
| Phthalic anhydride, production...-.thous. of ib.- | 12,048 | 14, 082 | 13,072 | 13, 632 | 11,606 | 12,133 | 11,567 | 12, 288 | 13, 254 | 15,921 | 15,873 | 16, 295 |  |
| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, totalt--.----.--thous. of short tons_- | 1,140 | 1,440 | 1,085 | 643 | 382 | 356 | 343 | 582 | 529 | 552 | 768 | 1,293 |  |
| Midwest Statest----------------------- do | 1,178 |  | 202 | 118 | 99 | 189 | 143 | 184 | 74 | 112 | 260 | 1,630 | 1, ${ }_{198}$ |
| Southern States | 962 | 1,252 | 883 | 525 | 283 | 168 | 200 | 399 | 455 | 440 | 509 | 263 |  |
| Exports, totals,Nitrogenous materials | 152, 851 | 318, 694 | 276, 845 | 171,981 | ${ }^{202,191}$ | 264, 889 | 359, 713 | ${ }^{2555}, 000$ | 230, 088 | 207, 704 | 200, 858 | 164, 704 |  |
|  | 14,306 | 169,457 | 68, 429 | 31, 564 | 34,469 | 77, 029 | 54, 897 | 57, 515 | 79,641 | 91, 321 | 93, 869 | 42, 756 |  |
| Phosphate materialss--------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 116, 204 | 128, 272 | 198, 169 | 133, 078 | 161, 829 | 181, 354 | 295, 984 | 183, 292 | 131, 712 | 100, 172 | 82, 149 | 102, 382 |  |
| Potash materials§ Imports, total | 10,735158,626 | 10,030 | 8,563 | 5, 524 | 3,797 | 5,467 | 8,109 | 11, 283 | 10,540 | 9,845 | 12, 283 | 9, 201 |  |
| Imports, total Nitrogenous materials, |  | 147, 828 | 145, 160 | 163, 761 | 104, 306 | 78.688 | 129,587 | 95, 906 | 66,405 | 87,081 | 116, 635 | 98, 651 |  |
| Nitrogenous materi Nitrate of soda | 135, 258 | 126, 802 | 116,875 | 131, 798 | 92, 041 | 72, 494 | 121, 746 | 72, 270 | 51,974 | 74, 175 | 93,869 | 79.805 |  |
| Nitrate of soda |  | 78,764 | 76, 232 | 89, 924 | 68, 049 | 30, 339 | 64,920 | 34,050 | 19,357 | 41, 840 | 49, 913 | 45, 199 |  |
| Phosphate materials Potash materials | 10, 449 | ${ }^{436}$ | 301 | 8,594 | 5,890 | 243 | 3,481 | 10, 208 | 3,487 | 4,856 | 9,774 | 3, 464 |  |
| Potash materials Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, | 5,227 | 8,238 | 12,861 | 6,662 | 2 | 0 |  | 8, 192 | 4,914 |  | 241 | 8,020 |  |
| Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehouses dol. per short ton | $\begin{array}{r} 48.00 \\ 91.574 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48.00 \\ 99,728 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48.00 \\ 99,135 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48.00 \\ 80,497 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48.00 \\ 84,792 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48.00 \\ 80,338 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50.63 \\ 90,806 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51.50 \\ 96,738 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51.50 \\ 94,312 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51,50 \\ 102,160 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51.50 \\ 103,032 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54.50 \\ 98,968 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54.50 \\ 90,604 \end{array}$ |
| Potash deliveries.--i-----------------short tons.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Superphosphate (bulk): | $\begin{array}{r} 883,852 \\ 1,081,544 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1,033,294 \\ 994,464 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 974,420 \\ & 965,480 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 977,100 \\ \mathbf{1 , 1 3 1 , 8 8 3} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 825,549 \\ 1,314,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 741,993 \\ 1,421,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 839,890 \\ 1,418,921 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 801,926 \\ 1,382,289 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 828,646 \\ 1,333,435 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{r} 840,276 \\ \mathrm{r} 1,387,127 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 854,128 \\ 1,229,019 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 853,461 \\ 1,357,931 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 822,517 \\ 1,407,694 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| NAVAL STORES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rosin (gum and wood): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production $\qquad$ drums ( 520 lb .).. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 382,720 \\ & 277,980 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 566,300 \\ & 401,170 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 607,805 \\ & 576,530 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 539,310 \\ & 670,550 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Price, gum, wholesale, "H" grade (Sav.) bulk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per 100 lb - | 8.55 | 7.19 | 7.00 | 6.80 | 7.52 | 7.29 | 7.28 | 7.4 | 7.62 | 7.73 | 7.69 | 7.66 | 7.15 |
| Turpentine (gum and wood): <br> Production $\qquad$ bbl. (50 gal.) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 115,460 \\ & 195,350 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 183, 240 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | .63 |  | . 62 |  | 200, 42 | -----39 | .-7.-. 38 | $\begin{array}{r} 228,600 \\ .38 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 262,670 \\ .37 \end{array}$ | $.37$ | -------- |
| Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah) .-dol. per gal.. |  |  |  | . 58 |  |  |  |  | - . 39 | --7.-79 |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black blasting powder--.-.-.......... thous. of lb.. | $\begin{array}{r} 3,049 \\ 45,799 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,739 \\ 46,406 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,415 \\ 45,302 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,336 \\ 58,026 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,886 \\ 60,271 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,168 \\ 54,684 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,836 \\ 60,929 \end{array}$ | - 58,548 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,626 \\ 56,497 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,581 \\ 53,175 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,405 \\ 47,704 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,9535 \\ 43,832 \end{array}$ | 1,73044,985 |
| High explosives |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bone black: ${ }^{\text {Production }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,017 \\ & 2,004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 519 \\ 1,877 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 520 \\ 1,650 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 607 \\ 1.526 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,010 \\ & 1,696 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^17]$\dagger$ Revised series. Data for fertilizer consumption by midwestern States and the total were revised in the March 1948 Survey to exclude minois 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 Septem-
$\S$ Beginning in the April 1948 Survey export figures include Army civilian supply shipments; see note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p . 8-21.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septero- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gelatin: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total.----------....--- thous. of lb.- | 4,659 3,425 | 4,336 <br> 3,034 | 4,009 2,883 | 4,504 3,103 | 4, ${ }_{3,437}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,425 6,558 | 3,034 7,000 | 2,883 6,889 | 3,103 7,268 | 3,437 7,462 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,144 | 3,464 | 3,392 | 3,713 | 4,060 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glue, animal: ${ }^{+}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.- | 13,131 | 11,795 | 12,165 | 11, 503 | 11, 771 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sulfur: ${ }^{\text {Pre--- }}$ | 10,828 | 10,957 | 12,062 | 12,960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production----------------------------1ong tons-- | \% 388,332 | $\begin{array}{r} 402,832 \\ 3.368 .064 \end{array}$ | r 392,991 | 409,530 | 409,610 | 3, ${ }^{423,233}$ | 406, 220 | $\left.\right\|_{2}{ }_{2}^{400,657}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 398,385 \\ 3 \end{array}$ |  |  | $416,678$ | $\begin{aligned} & 351,086 \\ & 929 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 3,348,462 | $3,368,064$ | 3,338, 345 | 3,297, 705 | 3, 303, 884 | 3, 340,019 | 3,310, 693 | 3, 313, 777 | $3,292,826$ | $3,226,170$ | $3,225,014$ | 3, 274, 313 | 3,234, 481 |
| OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS, AND BYPRRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats, greases, and oils: Animal fats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.-...-.--...............-thous. of lb.- | 258, 924 | 222,845 | 222,070 | 238.278 | 267, 662 | 215, 921 | 189, 987 | 185, 865 | 221, 253 | 298, 192 | - 366,883 | 361, 417 |  |
| Consumption, factory----.------------ do---- | 118, 795 | 116,571 | 107,826 | 116, 137 | 122,370 | 84, 640 | 113, 254 | 113, 369 | 122,063 | 119, 816 | - 117,092 | 97, 284 |  |
|  | 369, 460 | 369, 989 | 396, 045 | 414, 980 | 431, 815 | 449, 291 | 376, 852 | 326, 165 | 288, 614 | 310, 020 | ${ }^{-102,332}$ | 464, 820 |  |
|  | 46, 815 | 45,153 | 543 | 47, 147 | 1, 411 | 48,097 | 43, 323 | 42,192 | 47,344 | 50,619 47 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ +49,144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 52,050 |  |
| Consumption, factory---....---.............do | 53, 195 122,608 | 56,212 129,645 | 51,525 126,831 | 46,433 124,582 | 51,931 129,997 | 30,009 149,604 | 47,211 142,626 | r $\begin{array}{r}50,474 \\ 129,354\end{array}$ | 51,547 119,351 | 47, 116 112,915 | $+59,474$ $+104,308$ $+\quad 3$, | 55,887 111,489 |  |
| Fish oils: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{697}$ | 766 | 1,000 | ${ }^{4,296}$ | 13,345 | 17, 112 | 23, 379 | 22,332 | 11,344 | 6,529 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 5, } 649 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,064 |  |
|  | 20,178 69,069 | 19,005 61,021 | 15,721 65,000 | 16,993 60,879 | 17,776 66,479 | 13,979 78,276 | 18,569 89,878 | 18,946 93,299 | 21,225 97,756 | 117, 7192 |  | 14,102 108,537 |  |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 134,465 |  |  |
| Vegetable oils, total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, erude - | ${ }_{410}^{441}$ | 4 | ${ }_{385}^{352}$ | 331 351 | 316 <br> 354 | 310 281 | ${ }_{322}^{307}$ | 409 367 | 498 | 532 449 | 7529 $r 453$ |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 598 | ${ }^{592}$ | 555 | 526 | 465 | 474 | 447 | 463 | 528 | 614 | -693 | 808 |  |
|  | r $\begin{array}{r}14,136 \\ \hline 264\end{array}$ | 305 21,199 | 16,319 | 25, ${ }^{254}$ | 19, 727 | 14, 204 | 11,831 | 130 7,793 | 152 10 | 9,648 | 19, 279 | r <br> 341 <br> 215.89 |  |
|  | r 40, 502 | 32,646 | 29,596 | 30, 256 | 25, 708 | 25, 931 | 23,799 | 32,184 | 10,603 40,967 | 31,329 | 61, 350 | 31, 334 |  |
| Paint oils. <br> All other vegetable oils | 21, 847 $\mathrm{r} 18,655$ | 10,270 22,376 | 10,531 19,065 | 9,266 20,991 | 9,697 16,011 | 15,888 10,043 | 7,390 16,409 | $\begin{array}{r}14,429 \\ 17 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 19,028 | 7,946 23,382 | 16, 845 | 11, 335 |  |
| Copra: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21,939 |  | 44, 495 | 22, 000 |  |
| Consumption, factory....-.........short tons.- | 53, 135 | 50, 194 | 40, 136 | ${ }^{35,102}$ | 31,797 | ${ }^{23,530}$ | 32, 503 | 23,553 | 21,356 | 27, 377 | 33,343 | 29, 959 |  |
|  | 35,382 55,546 | 36,471 51,513 | 28,825 34,349 | 22,659 27,644 | 21,868 40,991 | 25,145 24,916 | 16,638 | 16,581 | 14, 1864 | 5.265 19.557 | 26,359 58,361 | 20, 574 |  |
| Coconut or copra oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Crude...........................thous. of 1 l .- | 67 | 280 | 51, 137 | 45, 362 | 40,456 | 29,945 | 41, 408 | 30,003 |  | 35,185 | 42,657 | 38,454 |  |
|  | 28,361 | 31, 602 | 27,771 | 26,935 | 29,812 | 21,890 | 28,744 | 24, 611 | 27,682 | 19,488 | 21, 203 | 21,453 |  |
| Consumption, factory: | 68,333 | 69,523 | 54, 4 | 54,088 | 57, 539 | 40,259 |  |  |  | 43,827 |  |  |  |
| Refined | 24,666 | 23, 342 | 22,985 | 23, 575 | 26, 332 | 16,255 | 23,916 | 21, 118 | 19,529 | 21, 288 | 21,842 | $\begin{aligned} & 43,620 \\ & 19,962 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Stocks, end of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude | 86, 546 | 96, 226 | 98, 773 | 101, 254 | 85, 80 | 78,048 | 70,315 | 54, 892 | 39,135 | 44, 208 | 52, 180 | 280 |  |
| Refined | 10,500 3,848 | 11,837 9,598 | 12.120 7664 | 14,214 6,428 | 12,274 6,528 | 11,561 2,991 | 11,164 5,419 | 10,889 7,024 | 11,876 8,569 | 8,807 14,475 | 8,976 24,930 | 10,059 |  |
| Cottonseed: ${ }_{\text {Im }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,569 |  |  | 10,049 |  |
| Receipts at mills .-. --.--thous. of short tons-- | 74 | ${ }^{+53}$ | ${ }_{-}{ }^{22}$ | ${ }^{+16}$ | 22 | $\stackrel{\square}{7}$ | 373 | 1,231 | 1,593 | ${ }_{711} 7$ | $\stackrel{762}{ }$ | 212 |  |
|  | 412 +775 | + ${ }^{326}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 149 \\ \cdot 187 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{-94}^{115}$ | +96 +89 | 173 289 | ${ }_{985}^{534}$ | 1,807 | 711 2,129 | r <br> 2080 <br> +2067 | - 1,614 |  |
| Cottonseed cake and meal: $\otimes$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,871 |  |  | 1,665 |  |
| Production-i-...-......-........-short tons..- |  | + $\begin{array}{r}154,755 \\ \text { r } 85,726\end{array}$ | $r$ $+94,575$ +9284 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 54,792 \\ \hline \mathrm{r} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r r $\mathrm{ram}, 258$ | 80,566 | 241,993 | 318, 208 | 322, 578 | - 300,891 | 272,678 |  |
| Stocks at milis, end of month....-----.-.do.-. Cottonseed oil, crude: | +85,082 | +85, 726 | r92,874 | - 101, 492 | r 94,428 | '83, 406 | 74, 554 | 75, 250 | 80, 246 | 78,427 | 515 | 100, 297 |  |
|  | r <br> $+1170,415$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 105, } \\ \mathrm{r} 87,882 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | r 67,059 $r$ 58, |  |  |  | 52,130 25,601 | 166,148 63,285 | ${ }^{223,733} 9$ | - ${ }^{227,956}$ | - 211,964 | 195, 053 |  |
|  |  |  | r 58,100 | r 43,117 | r 32,591 | r 22,834 | 25,601 | 63, 285 | 97,778 |  | 157,722 |  |  |
|  | -119,504 | ז 125, 823 | r 90,567 | - 59,819 | - 47,843 | - 35,680 | 43,586 | 111, 259 | 178,087 | - 177, 824 | - 182,062 | 156,949 |  |
| Consumption, factory -.--------1.------ do | 106, 611 | 105, 985 | 96, 604 | 91,090 40.195 | 68, 170 | 46,449 | 76, 475 | 103, 281 | 138,828 |  | 117,056 | 130, 378 |  |
|  | - $\begin{array}{r}42,779 \\ \hline 161,724\end{array}$ | 38,728 $\cdot 181,635$ | 36, 180 | 40, 195 | 32, 114 | 20,314 97549 | 30,955 60,695 | 39,476 59,241 | 45,687 | - 120,976 | 38,569 168,081 | 44. 065 |  |
| Stocks, end of month $\otimes$ | r 161, 724 | -181,635 | - 167, 952 | + 126,901 | -110, 912 | 97, 549 | 60,695 | 59,241 | 83, 053 | 120, 774 | 168, 081 | 202, 869 |  |
| dol. per lb-- | . 246 | . 261 | . 305 | . 371 | . 356 | . 290 | . 211 | . 231 | . 215 | . 221 | . 199 | . 174 | 155 |
| Production (crop estimate).......-thous. of bu_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 152,533 |  |  |
| Duluth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 80 | ${ }_{216}$ | 242 | ${ }^{5,233}$ | 4,759 | 1,350 | 365 | 61 |  |
|  | 794 | 843 | 189 707 | 69 683 | 459 304 | 225 | 310 157 | 1,253 4,137 | 3,133 5,763 | 3,717 3,396 | 1,471 2,289 | 79 2,271 | ${ }_{3} 9$ |
| Minneapolis: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3, 323 |
|  | ${ }_{318}^{723}$ | 530 298 | 653 199 | 870 | 1,178 | 1,384 | 8,357 | $\begin{array}{r}15,101 \\ 2,654 \\ \hline 8 .\end{array}$ | 6,912 | $\underset{\substack{1,311}}{1,625}$ | 1,491 | 762 304 | ${ }^{427}$ |
| Stocks, end of month | 4, 263 | 3,099 | 2,500 | 1,888 | 967 | 636 | 1,420 | 8,748 | 13,886 | 12,920 | 11,957 | $\begin{array}{r}11,410 \\ \hline 3\end{array}$ | 10,548 |
| Consumption_...........................-do |  |  | 2,442 | 2,737 | 3,156 | 3,798 | 3,577 | 3,675 |  | 2,981 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 5,800 | 4,879 | 3,843 | 3,234 | 4,185 | 6, 112 | 6, 746 | 8,492 | 8,538 | 7,076 | r 7,744 | 6,775 |  |
| Imports | 6. $5^{6}$ | 6. $\stackrel{19}{2}^{\text {a }}$ | 6.04 | 477 6.09 | 105 6.09 | $\begin{array}{r}332 \\ 6.08 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 95 6.00 | 6. 200 | 1 6.00 | 6.015 | 6. 120 | 58 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Linseed cake and meal: <br> Shipments from Minneapolis. .....thous. 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 |  |
| Linseed oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53, 520 |
|  | 51,663 28,020 | 46,264 29,760 | 48,974 37,440 | 54,170 33,720 | 63,142 33,540 | 76,965 32,460 | 72,234 33,300 | 73,427 <br> 35,160 | 60,973 29,520 | $\begin{gathered} 58,111 \\ 26,340 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 62,645 19,560 | 61,694 25,560 |  |
| Consumption, factory ---.-.---.-.-.....-do | 38, 987 | 40.871 | 40, 292 | 40,754 | 44,330 | 39, 275 | 42,671 | 42,535 | 39,347 | 31,707 | 31,331 |  | 27,360 |
| Stocks at factory, end of month.........do | 141, 504 | 135, 741 | 134, 511 | 131, 442 | 137, 132 | 150,118 | 165, 273 | 180, 175 | 190,988 | 210, 894 | 226, 403 | 239,763 |  |
| Price, wholesale (N. Y.) soybeans | . 306 | . 292 | . 290 | . 290 | . 294 | . 291 | . 290 | . 290 | . 293 | . 292 | . 290 | . 288 | .288 |
| Production (crop estimate) ........thous. of bu.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1220,201 |  |  |
|  | 14,962 | 14, 762 | 14, 185 | 13, 247 | ${ }^{12,681}$ | 12,571 | 10,742 | 10,276 | 13,849 | 16,154 | r 16, 677 | 16,830 |  |
| Stocks, end of month------------1.---do | 43,596 | 36,857 | 33,608 | 27, 447 | 23, 042 | 15,821 | '8,008 | 5,417 | 48,781 | 58,392 | 「55, 564 | 49, 721 |  |

 series discontimed by the Bureau of the census.

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


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | January | Febru$\operatorname{ary}$ |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS, ETC.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, etc.-Continued Soybean oil: <br> Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}139,900 \\ 99 \\ \hline 180\end{array}$ | 139,370 108829 | 133, ${ }_{1164}$ | ${ }_{1128,596}$ | ${ }_{112}^{123,931}$ | ${ }_{84}^{122,7915}$ | 105, 282 | ${ }_{92}^{104,230}$ | ${ }_{91}^{136,864}$ | 154,757 116 910 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 160,081$ | 162,648 |  |
|  | 94,091 | 100, 295 | 114, 035 | 122, 268 | 115, 310 | 80,426 | 111, 700 | 105,619 | 95,935 <br> 9.9 | -168,468 | 110,908 97 | 124,100 99,891 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 104, 788 | 114, 745 | 98, 493 | 86,971 | 65, 360 | 77,615 | 54,843 | 44, 921 | 62,351 | 77,432 | ${ }^{+101,100}$ | 134, 829 |  |
|  | 71,561 | 84, 848 | 89, 797 | 87, 992 | 80, 229 | 70,635 | 63,756 | 51,294 | 48,725 | 69, 216 | 86, 576 | 109, 463 |  |
| Price, wholesale, edible (N.Y.)---dol. per lb.- | . 262 | . 268 | . 298 | . 322 | . 330 | . 292 | . 278 | . 294 | . 259 | . 250 | . 237 | . 209 | 0.173 |
|  | r 80, 423 | ${ }^{+} 71,835$ | r 76,050 | r 83, 964 | - 75, 869 | 52,554 | 73,335 | 80, 434 | 79,626 | 72,377 | 74, 308 |  |  |
| Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) - do..-- | - 75,067 | r 74,313 | - 76, 954 | r 80, 808 | r 69, 402 | 55,855 | 72,858 | 75, 852 | 78, 319 | 72, 997 | 69,918 | 80, 336 |  |
| Price, wholesale, vegetable, delivered, (Chicago) | . 343 | . 343 | . 348 | . 363 | . 363 | . 363 | . 351 | . 343 | . 323 | . 315 | . 303 | . 283 | . 269 |
| Shortenings and compounds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production. <br>  | 101,120 64,144 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 109, } \\ 59,550 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 128,033 51,396 | $\begin{array}{r} 124,142 \\ 56,751 \end{array}$ | 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 | $\begin{array}{r} 114,917 \\ 73,773 \end{array}$ |  |
| PAINT SALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Classified, total............................................ | 78,933 <br> 71,256 <br>  <br> 11,59 | 91,685 <br> 82,403 | 96. 971 | 99,079 <br> 89 <br> 834 <br> 15 | $\begin{array}{r}103,706 \\ 93,305 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 88,966 <br> 80,408 <br> 8 | 94, 364 <br> 8602 <br> 002 | $\stackrel{91,482}{81,842}$ | 81,781 <br> 74,070 <br> 18 | 71,778 | $\begin{array}{r} r \\ r \\ 59,38,386 \end{array}$ | 76,997 69,889 |  |
|  | 30, 159 | 35, 328 | 33, 846 | 31, 909 | 34,569 | 31,007 | 34, 706 | 34, 464 | 31, 600 | 29,864 | r 28,797 -3089 |  |  |
|  | 41, 7,677 | 47,074 9,283 | 53,868 9,246 | 57,626 9,545 | 58,826 10,311 | 49,401 8,558 | 51,296 8,362 | 47,378 9,640 | 42,470 7,711 | 35,252 6,662 | $+30,589$ 6,438 | 41,930 7,108 |  |
| PLASTICS AND SYNTHETIC RESINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments and consumption ${ }^{\text {a }}$ <br> Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: <br> Sheets, rods, and tubes .-......-thous. of lb.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3, ${ }_{3}^{1,321}$ | - 1,354 | 3, ${ }^{1,568}$ | 1,458 | 3, 1,066 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes....-- do...- | 930 | 999 | 1,071 | 866 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other cellulose plastics...-...--.-.-.-.-.-.-. do. | 652 | 769 | 974 | 1,024 | (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins....-.-...-do.--- | $\begin{array}{r}26,701 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline 82\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,382 6,772 | 12,718 7,116 | 12,189 6,561 | 10,777 | ${ }_{(1)}^{11,798}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,634 | 19,037 | 19,198 | 15,946 | 15,188 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,800 | 8,639 | 8, 219 | 8,490 | 9,008 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production (utility and industrial), total $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eleetric utilities, total $\ddagger \ldots \ldots .$. | 26,465 22,194 | 27,966 23,478 | -26, 26.296 | - 22,6095 | 27,161 22,705 | 27,673 23,282 | $\begin{array}{r}28,759 \\ 24,229 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{23,635}^{28,081}$ | 29,006 24,351 | 28,748 24,169 10 | 30,431 25,688 | 30,374 $\mathbf{2 5 , 5 7 0}$ | 24,463 22,996 |
|  | 15, 821 | 16,005 | 14, 416 | 14,925 | 15,769 | 16,430 | 17,494 | 17,595 | 18,386 | 17,588 | 18,221 | 17,803 | 15,701 |
|  | 6,373 | 7,473 | 7,881 | 7,684 | 6,937 | 6,852 | 6,735 | 6, 040 | 5,9e6 | 6,581 | 7,467 | 7,767 | 7, 295 |
| Privately and municipally owned utilities $\ddagger$ mil. of kw.-hr. | 18,996 | 20,015 | 18,802 | 19, 122 | 19,446 | 19,715 | 20,631 | 20,167 | 20,974 | 20,802 | 21,963 |  |  |
|  | 3,198 | 3,463 | 3,494 | 3,487 | 3,259 | 3, 567 | 3, 597 | 3,468 | 3,377 | 3,367 | ${ }_{3} \mathbf{7}, 725$ | 3,733 | 19,506 3,490 |
| Industrial establishme | 4,271 | 4,488 | 4,272 | 4,427 | 4,456 | 4,391 | 4, 530 | 4,446 | 4,654 | 4,579 | 4,743 | 4, 804 | 4,467 |
| By fuels $\ddagger$ | 3,902 | 4,061 | 3,807 | 3, 971 | 4,034 | 4,061 | 4, 188 | 4, 158 | 4,362 | 4, 247 | 4,321 | 4, 355 | 4,027 |
| By water power + --.-.--- |  | 427 | 466 | 455 | 422 | 330 | 342 | 288 | 292 | 332 | 422 | 449 | 440 |
| Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute) mil. of kw.-hr- | 19,904 | 19,969 | 19,400 | 19,163 | 19,297 | 19,367 | 20, 180 | 20, 539 | 20, 511 | 20,678 | 21,465 |  |  |
| Commercial and industrial: <br> Small light and power. $\qquad$ | 3,518 | 3,497 | 3,450 | 3,382 | 3,482 | 3,653 | 3,728 | 3,805 | 3,634 | 3,651 | 3,823 |  |  |
|  | 9,897 | 10, 197 | 10,014 | 10, 134 | 10, 261 | 10,035 | 10,648 | 10, 721 | 10,796 | 10,673 | 10,720 |  |  |
| Railways and railroads.------.......------ - | 613 |  | 560 | 547 | 514 | 508 | 505 | 492 | 530 | 532 | 613 |  |  |
|  | 4,633 | 4,391 | 4,159 | 3,913 | 3, 815 | $\begin{array}{r}3,823 \\ \hline 637\end{array}$ | 3, 7324 | 4,018 | 4, 172 | 4,495 487 | 4,959 |  |  |
|  | 219 | 214 | 188 | 176 | 164 | 170 | 189 | 206 | 233 | 251 | 270 |  |  |
| Other public authorities..---.------------ do | 534 | 531 | 509 | 504 | 499 | 489 | 502 | 515 | 526 | 540 | 557 |  |  |
| Interdepartmental..---.---.-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 59 | 59 | 57 | 55 | 53 | 53 | 52 | 50 | 50 |  | 52 |  |  |
| Electric Institute) $\qquad$ thous. of dol. | - 357,942 | '354, 844 | ${ }^{+} 346,889$ | 341, 932 | : 345,023 | ${ }^{*} 348,380$ | -356, 863 | 366, 155 | 367, 712 | 375,038 | 390,128 |  |  |
| GAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total .-..-thousands.- |  | 10,768 10,050 |  |  | 10, 553 |  |  | 10,462 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial |  | 1, 710 |  |  | 9,683 |  |  | 9,672 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total..-..-.....-mil. of cu. ft-- |  | 205, 843 |  |  | 138, 318 |  |  | 105, 321 |  |  | 143,721 |  |  |
| Residential. <br> Industrial and commerciai |  | $\begin{array}{r} 143,042 \\ 60,926 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 90,174 \\ & 47,076 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 63,357 \\ & 41,124 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 94,456 \\ & 47,938 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of dol |  | 176, 109 |  |  | 136, 644 |  |  | 112,035 |  |  | 143,338 |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) <br> Industrial and commercial |  | $\begin{array}{r} 130,434 \\ 44,490 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 100,639 \\ 35,203 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 81,211 \\ & 30,164 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 105,368 \\ 37.089 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Natural gas (quarterly): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total -----thousands |  | 10, 955 |  |  | 11,313 |  |  | 11,406 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating)--------do |  | 10, 129 |  |  | 10, 505 |  |  | 10, 601 |  |  | 10,894 |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial--.-.-. milo of cu |  | 839,675 |  |  | 653, 789 |  |  | 579,384 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salesidential (incl. house-heating).........do...- |  | 369, 264 |  |  | 180, 887 |  |  | 87, 248 |  |  | 216,009 |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial....--.-.-.-.--d |  | 441, 040 |  |  | 458, 268 |  |  | 464, 957 |  |  | 501, 618 |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, to |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating)........-do |  | 211, 399 |  |  | 117, 238 |  |  | 68, 535 |  |  | 136, 622 |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial.....-.......-- - do |  | 108, 342 |  |  | 101, 472 |  |  | 98, 181 |  |  | 117, 423 |  |  |

[^18]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO



## $r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate.

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



 dairy products for 1946 are shown on p. S-27 of the September 1948 Survey; final revisions for 1947 are shown at the bottom of p. S-35 of the February 1949 issue.
o Revisions 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 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Septem- }}$ | October | November | December | January | February |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

${ }^{5}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate. ot reported in stock fgures until crop year begins in July for barley, oats, and wheat and October for corn. 3 No quotation.
Includes old crop only; new grain not reported in stock fgures until crop year begins in July for barley, oats, and wheat and October for corn. No quotation. §Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply exports; see note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-21.
DData are partly estimated; see note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-28 of the October 1948 Survey.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data included for wheat flour, cornmeal, malt, and oatmeal have been revised using new conversion factors supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which take into account changesin milling practices. The revisions have been carried back in each case to the earliest year for which the new iniormation is available as follows: Exports of principal grain 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 1944-40 for barley and through August 1947 for other series will be published later. The new factor for malt has been used in data for barley exports beginning January 1947 published in previous issues.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | Oetober | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued



## - Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation. $\ddagger$ Revisions for January 1946 to June 1947 are shown on p. S-29 of the September 1948 Survey. <br> §Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply shipments; see note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-21.

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

NoTE FOR Grain Exports, P. S-28.-The new factors for converting grain products to grain, referred to in note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-28, are as follows: Wheat flour-beginning July 1947 , an average factor is computed each month, weighting the milling rate for the types of flour exported by the quantities shipped; the factor for the period beginning September 1947 ranged from pounds of oatmeal.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decern- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February |

FOOD̉STUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sugar-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deliveries and supply (raw basis): Production and receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 68, 262 | 59,875 | (a) | 25,222 | 46,339 | 35, 014 | 42,368 | 102,233 | 505, 601 | 636,652 | 275, 318 | 125, 201 | 54, 358 |
| Entries from off-shore.........-.-.....-do...-- | 359, 259 | 566,627 | 445,309 | 512,510 | 492,872 | 489, 168 | 498, 295 | 594,859 | 482, 760 | 239,064 | 210, 060 | 245, 436 | 485,090 |
| Hawaii and Puerto Rico*-------- do. | 56, 003 | 148, 444 | 163, 577 | 192,742 | 249, 143 | 243, 933 | 85, 122 | 232, 575 | 238, 358 | 18, 865 | 79,992 | 56, 248 | 138, 038 |
|  | r 398,702 | 572,746 | 562, 391 | 599,958 | 818,181 | 925, 778 | 901, 689 | 617, 681 | 543, 260 | 576, 883 | 566, 901 | 563, 238 | 504, 622 |
| For domestic consumption......-...-do....- | r 391, 339 | 565, 503 | 557, 910 | 595, 614 | 814, 200 | 921, 498 | 893, 453 | 608,967 | 531, 969 | 571, 579 | 559,545 | 558, 390 | 503, 222 |
| For export.-.-.-...-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do...- | + 7,363 | 7, 243 | 4,481 | 4,344 | 3, 981 | 4,281 | 8,236 | 8, 774 | 11,291 | 5,304 | 7,356 | 4,848 | 1,400 |
| Stocks, raw and refined, end of month | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,915$ | 1,950 | 1,843 | 1,782 | 1,502 | 1,106 | 829 | 891 | 1,266 | 1,533 | 1,493 | 1,348 | 1,416 |
| Exports, refined sugar8.-..........-short tons.- | 5,544 | 9,555 | 3,936 | 4,120 | 2,890 | 3,805 | 4,292 | 7,293 | 7,612 | 3,186 | 8,447 | 3,149 |  |
| Imports: | 274, 977 | 384, 684 | 210,620 | 259,755 | 195, 268 | 195,537 | 397, 341 | 283, 798 | 234,854 | 134, 306 | 214, 014 | 189,969 |  |
| From Cuba | 251, 187 | 363, 978 | 204,965 | 228, 443 | 158, 918 | 177, 039 | 354, 566 | 247, 809 | 198,312 | 121, 292 | 205, 456 | 167,014 |  |
|  | 26, 709 | 26, 295 | 51, 232 | 30,470 | 37, 555 | 41,617 | 40, 753 | 31,801 | 39,396 | 8,330 | -1 | 6, 452 |  |
| From Cuba | 24, 782 | 25, 711 | 49,787 | 30,216 | 34, 204 | 41,617 | 38,753 | 31,801 | 39,396 | 8,330 |  | 6,450 |  |
| Price (New York): | . 055 | . 054 | . 054 | . 051 | . 054 | . 057 | . 058 | 057 | . 056 | 057 | 056 | 057 | 056 |
| Raw, wholesale. Refined: | . 055 | . 064 | . 054 | . 051 | . 054 | . 057 | . 088 | . 057 | . 05 | . 057 | . 056 | . 057 | 056 |
|  | . 093 | . 093 | . 093 | . 092 | . 091 | . 091 | . 092 | . 092 | . 092 | . 092 | . 092 | . 092 | . 092 |
|  | . 077 | . 076 | . 076 | . 075 | . 074 | . 076 | . 076 | . 076 | . 076 | . 076 | . 076 | . 078 | . 078 |
|  | 7, 105 | 6,538 | 13, 052 | 8,500 | 8,499 | 7,360 | 8,851 | 3, 871 | 6,511 | 4,001 | 9,332 | 7.670 |  |
| TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leaf: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ mil. of lb. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,898 |  |  |
| Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, end of quarter, total mil. of lb.- |  | 3,814 |  |  | 3, 444 |  |  | 3, 549 |  |  | 3,875 |  |  |
| Domestic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigar leaf ----------------.-.-.....- do. |  | 352 |  |  | 378 |  |  | 338 |  |  | 308 |  |  |
| Fire-cured and dark air-cured ---...-..-- |  | 287 |  |  | 265 |  |  | 240 |  |  | 232 |  |  |
| Flue-cured and light air-cured.-.-....- do..-- |  | 3,016 |  |  | 2, 644 |  |  | 2, 833 |  |  | 3,182 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |
| Foreign grown: <br> Cigar leaf |  | 30 |  |  | 28 |  |  | 25 |  |  | 24 |  |  |
|  |  | 127 |  |  | 127 |  |  | 112 |  |  | 128 |  |  |
| Exports, including scrap and stems | 33, 601 | 19, 194 | 27,786 | 34, 744 | 20,914 | 59,006 | 44,165 | 47, 855 | 36,260 | 21,711 | 57, 773 | 47,097 |  |
| Imports, including scrap and stems. $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ Manufactured products: | 5,725 | 7,153 | 7,075 | 6,720 | 7,335 | 6,337 | 7,943 | 7,756 | 7,713 | 6,838 | 6, 035 | 7,209 |  |
| Production, manufactured tobacco, total <br> thous. of lb_- | 18,549 | 21,055 | 21,340 | 19,536 | 20,937 | 17,889 | 21,610 | 22,816 | 23,999 | 20,461 | 17,517 | 18,031 |  |
|  | 1834 | , 322 | 220 | 217 | 257 | 230 | 251 | , 255 | 237 | , 268 | 17242 | , 228 |  |
|  | 3, 522 | 3,910 | 4,200 | 3,415 | 3,704 | 3,591 | 4,215 | 4,157 | 4,112 | 3, 872 | 3, 131 | 3, 108 |  |
|  | 3,183 | 3, 560 | 3,377 | 3,270 | 3,733 | 3,116 | 3,958 | 3,780 | 3,924 | 3,770 | 3,324 | 3,406 |  |
|  | 7,791 | 8,910 | 9, 693 | 9,015 | 9, 251 | 7, 548 | 9,390 | 10,666 | 11,743 | 8,721 | 6, 830 | 7,386 |  |
|  | 3,265 | 3,879 473 | 3,390 462 | 3, 176 | 3, 511 | 2, 950 | 3,342 454 | 3,471 486 | 3,451 532 | 3,354 476 | 3,535 | 3,427 | ---......- |
| Consumption (withdrawals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oigarettes (small): $0^{7}$ millions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,578 23,472 | 3,197 29,252 | 2,422 31,618 | 2,363 29,092 | 3,250 31,269 | 3,068 27,205 | 3,547 34,192 | 4,104 29,983 | 4,030 31,079 | 2,736 29,075 | 3, 185 24,897 | 2,208 $\cdot 27,967$ | 2,570 25,024 |
|  | 460,141 | 470,099 | 449, 504 | 444, 491 | 479,949 | 430, 210 | 505, 228 | 544, 856 | 529,971 | 553, 755 | 440, 267 | 438, 286 | 410, 170 |
| Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid thous. of lb.- | 18,071 | 20, 222 | 21,821 | 19,024 | 20, 280 | 17,880 | 21, 201 | 23,157 | 23,816 | 19,527 | 16, 492 | 18,214 | 17,138 |
|  | 2,365 | 2,349 | 1,417 | 1,448 | 2,090 | 1,947 | 2,025 | ${ }^{2} 2,545$ | 2,952 | 1,674 | 2,368 | 1, 280 |  |
| Price, wholesale (composite), cigarettes, f. o. b., destination. $\qquad$ dol. per thous. | 6. 509 | 6. 509 | 6. 509 | 6. 509 | 6. 509 | 6. 509 | 6.862 | 6.862 | 6.862 | 6. 862 | 6.862 | 6. 862 | 6.862 |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| HIDES AND SKINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports, total hides and skins.........thous. of Ib.- | 26, 215 | 21, 242 | 17, 266 | 17, 878 | 20,432 | 22,689 | 15,394 | 15,338 | 11,091 | 12,355 | 14,320 | 13,738 |  |
| Calf and kip skins......-.-.--- thous. of pieces.- |  | 76 76 | 86 | 54 | 48 | 38 | 23 | 92 | 50 | 105 | 51 | 13, 82 |  |
|  | 187 | 274 | 113 | 147 | 223 | 158 | 118 | 91 | 85 | 127 | 104 | 147 |  |
|  | 5,835 | 4,226 | 3, 510 | 2,928 | 2,420 | 2,999 | 2,710 | 2,611 | 3,181 | 1,480 | 3,433 | 2,497 |  |
|  | 2,342 | 2,246 | 2,128 | 1,404 | 3,686 | 3,529 | 1,946 | 3,144 | 897 | 2,831 | 1,011 | 885 |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Chicago): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lb ...----.-dol. per lb-- Hides, | . 415 | . 351 | . 392 | . 472 | .435 .274 | . 4501 | . 388 | .390 .289 | . 381 | .394 .295 | .410 .267 | .398 .267 | .385 .229 |
| LEATHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Calf and kip. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 834 2,330 | 2, 8188 | 836 2,175 | 2, 8118 | 935 2,183 | 1,801 | 938 2,186 | $\begin{array}{r}857 \\ 2,157 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 894 2,144 | 905 2,051 | r 1,053 r 2,239 | $\stackrel{941}{2,073}$ |  |
|  | 3,188 | 3,540 | 3, 408 | 3,017 | 3,338 | 2,815 | 2,736 | 2,987 | 3,108 | 3,058 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathrm{r}, 23 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,013 |  |
|  | 2,934 | 2,892 | 2,700 | 2,829 | 2,890 | 2,325 | 3,193 | 2,850 | 2,743 | 2,729 | 2, 665 | 2,581 |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sole leather: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bends backs, and sides | 32 | 19 | 125 | ${ }_{1}^{61}$ | 78 | 53 | 12 | 34 | 44 | 37 | 57 | 314 |  |
| Offal, including belting offal.------.---- do---- | 116 | 72 | 118 | 126 | 144 | 191 | 127 |  | 50 | 60 | 122 | 527 |  |
|  | 2,180 | 1,789 | 2,019 | 2, 289 | 2, 291 | 2,644 | 2, 159 | 2,085 | 2, 811 | 1,714 | 3,676 | 6,939 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Sole, steer, bends, tannery run (Boston) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per lb.- | . 742 | . 653 | . 632 | . 676 | . 672 | . 676 | -. 663 | . 642 | . 632 | . 674 | . 701 | . 681 | . 657 |
| Chrome, calf, black, first commercial grade, com- <br>  | 1.165 | 1.042 | 1.048 | 1.055 | 1.030 | 1.075 | 1.047 | 1.026 | 1.013 | '1.026 | 1.046 | F1.051 | 1.036 |
| ${ }^{r}$ Revised. <br> ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. <br> 1 December 1 est <br> - January-A pril 1948 total, including corrections <br> $\ddagger$ Not strictly comparable with data prior to Sep <br> $\$$ Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figu | ate. <br> month <br> mber 19 <br> include | rior to A see note rmy civ | il, 248,3 Novem n suppl | tons: co r 1948 i hipmen | cted mo e. see not | hly figu marked | not av on p . | ble. |  |  |  |  |  |
| * New series. Data on entries of raw and refine of raw and refined sugar from these areas compiled b c'Data for January-June 1947 are shown on p. S | he U. S. of the | basis) fr epartm uary 19 | Puert of Com survey. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ico and } \\ & \text { erce; coll } \end{aligned}$ | lawaii, ion of $d$ | piled b for Ha | he U. S ii has be | discont | of Ag <br> ed by | lture, hav latter ag | been su cy. | tituted | receipts |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued



## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LUMBER-ALL TYPES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 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 \& 145,085 \& \\
\hline Sawed timber \& 13,340 \& 11, 491 \& 8323 \& 10,336 \& 4,714 \& 7,566 \& 11,399 \& 3, 636 \& 2,624 \& 2,930 \& 10,671 \& \& \\
\hline Boards, planks, scantlings, ete-.-.-.......-do \& 37, 774 \& 55, 022 \& 41, 669 \& 45, 957 \& 36, 605 \& 34, 953 \& 42,601 \& 16, 418 \& 20, 270 \& 21, 669 \& 42, 379 \& \& \\
\hline Imports, total saw mill products--.-.------- \({ }^{\text {do.-. }}\) \& 142, 762 \& 181,594 \& 145, 949 \& 139, 146 \& 164, 838 \& 188, 131 \& 184, 106 \& 178, 560 \& 151,073 \& 148, 352 \& 126, 299 \& 94,181 \& \\
\hline National Lumber Manufacturers Association:
Production, total.-.-.---------mil. bd. ft.- \& 2,480 \& 3,022 \& 3,035 \& 3,089 \& 3,269 \& 3,431 \& , 614 \& 3,340 \& 3,369 \& 2,929 \& 2, 620 \& 2,232 \& 2,049 \\
\hline  \& 631 \& 714 \& 703 \& 674 \& 753 \& 814 \& 851 \& 791 \& 837 \& 707 \& 593 \& 610 \& 2, \({ }_{450}\) \\
\hline  \& 1,849 \& 2, 308 \& 2,332 \& 2,415 \& 2,516 \& 2,617 \& 2,762 \& 2,549 \& 2,532 \& 2,222 \& 2,027 \& 1,622 \& 1,599 \\
\hline  \& 2,623 \& 3,020 \& 2,997 \& 3,077 \& 3,125 \& 3,132 \& 3,375 \& 3,074 \& 3,085 \& 2,654 \& 2,383 \& 2,195 \& 1,938 \\
\hline  \& 697 \& 749 \& 738 \& 752 \& 714 \& 687 \& \({ }^{786}\) \& \({ }^{678}\) \& 736 \& \({ }_{872}^{682}\) \& 534 \& 576 \& \\
\hline  \& 1,926 \& 2,271 \& 2,259 \& 2,325 \& 2,411 \& 2,445 \& 2, 589 \& 2,396 \& 2,349 \& 1,972 \& 1,849 \& 1,619 \& 1,560 \\
\hline Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month, total.............................. bil. bt. \& 5,601 \& 5,604 \& 5,773 \& 5,805 \& 5,942 \& 6,313 \& 6, 606 \& 6,866 \& 7,200 \& 7,431 \& 7,680 \& 7,088 \& 7,152 \\
\hline  \& 2,074 \& \(\stackrel{2}{2,040}\) \& 2,008 \& 1,931 \& 1,969 \& 2,095 \& 2,160 \& 2,274 \& 2,374
4,826 \& 2,400 \& 2,458 \& 2,337 \& 2,408 \\
\hline  \& 3,527 \& 3,564 \& 3,765 \& 3,874 \& 3,973 \& 4,218 \& 4, 446 \& 4,592 \& 4,826 \& 5,031 \& 5, 222 \& 4,751 \& 4,744 \\
\hline SOFTWOODS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Douglas
Exports, , total sawmill products.........M bd.
ft.- \& 34,393 \& 47, 509 \& 31, 107 \& 33,456 \& 10,418 \& 22, 454 \& 35, 445 \& 5,091 \& 6,947 \& 5,427 \& 32,863 \& \& \\
\hline Sawed timber ...............-.............-. do...- \& 11,903 \& 10,363 \& 7,042 \& 7,302 \& 3, 294 \& 5,870 \& 9,311 \& 1, 565 \& 8807 \& 5 379 \& 8,836 \& \& \\
\hline Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.............do \& 22,400 \& 37, 146 \& 24, 065 \& 26, 154 \& 16, 124 \& 16,584 \& 26, 134 \& 3, 526 \& 6, 140 \& 5,048 \& 24, 027 \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Prices, wholesale: \\
Dimension, No. 1, common, \(2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}\)
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline dol. per M bd \& 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. 330 \\
\hline dol. per M bd. ft.- \& 104.940 \& 104.940 \& 116.078 \& 127.215 \& 132. 462 \& 133.650 \& 133.650 \& 133.650 \& 133.650 \& 133. 650 \& 133.650 \& 133.650 \& 133.650 \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 820 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of month...-.-.-.....-do. \& 522 \& 508 \& 489 \& 474 \& 447 \& 468 \& 491 \& 511 \& 460 \& 372 \& 332 \& 303 \& 282 \\
\hline  \& 581 \& 827 \& 860 \& 894 \& 885 \& 876 \& 806 \& 774 \& 797 \& 724 \& 732 \& 694 \& 598 \\
\hline  \& 631 \& 789 \& 797 \& 805 \& 808 \& 799 \& 780 \& 800 \& 802 \& 689 \& \({ }^{645}\) \& \({ }^{626}\) \& \({ }^{560}\) \\
\hline Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards) do \& 1,251 \& 1,289 \& 1,352 \& 1,441 \& 1, 518 \& 1,595 \& 1,612 \& 1,586 \& 1,581 \& 1,616 \& 1,703 \& 1,771 \& 1,809 \\
\hline Exports, total sawmill products.-----M Md. ft-- \& 1,585
1,392 \& 7, \({ }^{1} \mathbf{9 5 3}\) \& \& 10,903

2
8
8 \& 10,575
1
1
031 \& 8,734
1
1,369 \& 7, 2981 \& \& \& 11,672
2,532 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,392
$\mathbf{6}, 193$ \& 6, ${ }^{956}$ \& 1,147
7,473 \& 8,852 \& $\stackrel{1}{9,031}$ \& 1,369
7,365 \& 1,688
5,603 \& 1,861
4,901 \& 1,794
6,282 \& $\stackrel{2}{2,532}$ \& 1,743
8,099 \& \& <br>
\hline Prices, wholesale, composite: \& \& 6,2.6 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Boards, No. 2 common, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ or $8^{\prime \prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime}$ \& 77.728 \& 77.461 \& 77.007 \& 75.325 \& 73. 20 \& 73.260 \& 73.06 \& 71.869 \& 71.81 \& 70.289 \& 69.872 \& 67.292 \& 5.400 <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 148.409 <br>
\hline Western pine: $\dagger$ 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 \& 148.409 <br>
\hline  \& 441 \& 553 \& 500 \& 587 \& 682 \& 712 \& 818 \& 699 \& 618 \& 511 \& 438 \& 334 \& 306 <br>
\hline Orders, unflled, end of month.-..--.......-do \& 576 \& 648 \& 654 \& 685 \& 702 \& 714 \& 728 \& 775 \& 592 \& 611 \& 638 \& 589 \& 531 <br>
\hline  \& 384 \& 467 \& 515 \& 588 \& 721 \& 795 \& 827 \& 745 \& 702 \& 581 \& 422 \& 223 \& 237 <br>
\hline  \& \& 1,080 \& 1, 492 \& ${ }_{1} 553$ \& 666 \& ${ }_{9}^{69}$ \& ${ }_{723}$ \& ${ }_{6}^{65}$ \& 591 \& 499 \& 411 \& 299 \& 288 <br>
\hline Stocks, gross, end of month-1-...-.
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, \& 1,094 \& 1,080 \& 1,102 \& 1,131 \& 1,186 \& 1,282 \& 1,386 \& 1,479 \& 1,590 \& 1,664 \& 1,675 \& 1,599 \& 1,548 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { rice, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. } 3 \text { com- } \\
& \text { mon, } 1^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \text { bol. }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 64.45 \& 66.16 \& 66.36 \& 67. 66 \& 68.23 \& 70.42 \& 8.04 \& 2.09 \& 71. 03 \& 9. 93 \& 69.59 \& 8.00 \& 8.05 <br>

\hline West coast woods: $\dagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 680 \& 743 \& 769 \& 660 \& 575 \& 667 \& 705 \& 627 \& 585 \& 460 \& 561 \& 618 \& 613 <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of month------------ do \& 738 \& 673 \& 742 \& 754 \& 745 \& 700 \& ${ }_{6}^{626}$ \& 587 \& 496 \& 426 \& 444 \& 543 \& ${ }^{606}$ <br>
\hline  \& 675 \& 777 \& 654 \& 634 \& 591 \& 658 \& 760 \& 634 \& 647 \& 522 \& 545 \& 516 \& 550 <br>
\hline Stocks, gross, end of month...-.-.........-do...- \& 524 \& 528 \& 590 \& 550 \& 530 \& 594 \& 682 \& 746 \& 849 \& 907 \& 958 \& 941 \& 914 <br>
\hline SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production_.....thous. of sq. ft., $38^{\prime \prime}$ equivalent.- \& 156, 666 \& 185, 716 \& 164.862 \& 151,364 \& 150, 187 \& 122,386 \& 174, 062 \& 181,567 \& 185, 695 \& 174, 243 \& ${ }^{\text {r 155, } 236}$ \& 118,237 \& 143,180 <br>
\hline  \& 155, 878 \& 184, 443 \& 162,975 \& 150, 924 \& 149, 742 \& 118,426 \& 172,313 \& 174, 857 \& 183, 816 \& 163, 909 \& - 165, 012 \& 109,826 \& 133, 192 <br>
\hline Stocks, end of month \& 39, 323 \& 39,879 \& 40,435 \& 40,788 \& 41, 425 \& 44,397 \& 46, 571 \& 54, 082 \& 55,307 \& 64, 609 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 63,545}$ \& 72, 293 \& 84, 534 <br>
\hline HARDWOOD FLOORING \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Maple, beech, and birch: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 6,600 \& 7,175 \& 6,175 \& 5,950 \& 6,175 \& 6,075 \& 5,800 \& 5,050 \& 4, 250 \& 3,925 \& 3,925 \& 3,475 \& 4,025 <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of month \& 16,575 \& 17,350 \& 17,575 \& 17, 225 \& 15,975 \& 16,000 \& 15,675 \& 15,050 \& 13,350 \& 12,000 \& 10,025 \& 9,300 \& 8,750 <br>
\hline Production \& 6, 250 \& 6,525 \& 6,800 \& ${ }^{6,200}$ \& 7,350 \& 5,800 \& 6,275 \& 6,225 \& ${ }^{6}, 000$ \& 5,875 \& 5,550 \& 4,230 \& 4. 200 <br>
\hline  \& 5,925
3,550 \& 6,575
3,650 \& 6,225
4,275 \& 5,925
4,475 \& 6,750
4,925 \& 5,650
4,975 \& 6,375
4,500 \& 4,900
5,775 \& 5,800
5,900 \& 4,925
6,825 \& 4,700
7,425 \& 3,900
7,300 \& 3,700
7880 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^19]§Not strictly comparable with data prior to 1949 because of changes in commodity classification: excludes box shooks formerly included.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Beginning in the July 1948 survey data for 1948 for orders, production, shipments, and stocks of Western pine and west coast woods have been revised because of changes in the regions covered. The revised figures for Western pine include all production in Wyoming, Utah and Colorado (formerly only parts of these States were included) and only pine production, instead of total production as formerly, in two counties of Oregon which now produce largelyDouglas fir; data for west coast woods have been revised to include fir in these two counties. small differences between the sum of the figures and the totals for shoes, sandals, and play shows, because the latter, and also the distribution by kinds, include (except for the latest month), small revisions not available by type of uppers.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | January | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| HARDWOOD FLOORING-Continued | 56,814 | 59,988 | ${ }^{64,784}$ | ${ }_{60}^{60,293}$ | 65,579 | 71,32858,134 | 71,44055,098 | 67,94351,209 | 62,56845,223 | 58, 507 | 51, $\begin{array}{r}\text { 506 } \\ 34 \\ 34 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 54,85132,389 | 50, 086 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month-...--------- do. | 58,129 |  | 59,397 |  | 57, 391 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 57, 955 | 64, 991 | 67, 541 | 65, 616 | 70, 213 | 76, 375 | 76, 290 | 76,000 | 74, 422 | 73, 784 | ${ }^{67,849}$ | $\stackrel{62,043}{56}$ | 54, 460 |
|  | 57,078 15,482 | 62,797 15,626 | 65,226 17,941 | 63,449 19 | 69,007 20,860 | 73,575 <br> 22 | 74,476 <br> 24.379 | 71,831 28,548 | 70,951 32019 | - 66,185 | 58,237 49 | 56,378 54,895 | 51, 204 |
| Stocks, mill, end of mon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 58, 151 |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports, total ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | 486, 956 | 494, 766 | 438, 560 | 381,707 | 380, 391 | 366, 149 | 343,655 | 326,129 | 377, 496 | 281, 097 | 462, 810 | 447, 150 |  |
|  | 21, 784 | 22,011 | 28,986 | 19,675 | 21,512 | 28,550 | 10,844 | 11,073 | 19, 181 | 27, 498 | 16, 010 | 9,971 |  |
|  | 15, 245 | 45, 672 | 48, 798 | 27, 982 | 55, 263 | 50, 754 | 67, 741 | 129, 400 | 162,035 | 119, 605 | 181, 716 | 286, 896 |  |
|  | 4,219 | 19,973 | 15, 803 | 11,509 | 19,979 | 15, 260 | 26, 449 | 72,034 | 77, 598 | 70,886 | 76,214 | 162,435 |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, total.-.---...-.thous. 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 |  |
|  | 2,640 | 2, 890 | 2, 445 | 2,715 | 2,651 | 2, 518 | 2,603 | 2,718 | 2,914 | 2, 867 | 2, 819 | 2,915 |  |
|  | 2, 442 | 2,985 | 2,772 | 2, 873 | 2,750 | 2, 532 | 2, 706 | 2, 692 | 2, 869 | 2, 789 | 2,796 | 2, 844 |  |
| Stocks, consumers', end of month, total. .....do. | 3, 936 | 4,064 | 4,571 | 4, 654 | 4,922 | 5,118 | 5,389 | 5,601 | 5, 675 | 5,792 | 6,065 | 6,030 |  |
|  | 1, 196 | 1,161 | 1,196 | 1,147 | 1,222 | 1,272 | 1,401 | 1,505 | 1, 511 | 1,491 | 1. 550 | 1,485 |  |
|  | 2, 740 | 2,903 | 3,375 | 3,507 | 3,700 | 3,846 | 3,988 | 4,096 | 4,164 | 4,301 | 4,515 | 4,545 |  |
| Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron ore: <br> All districts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production...-........---.-. ${ }^{\text {thous. of long tons.- }}$ | 2,686 | 3,019 | 8,687 | 11, 865 | 12,578 | 12,787 | 12,748 | 11,942 | 10, 003 | 8,577 | 3,675 | 2,920 | 2,882 |
|  | 1,481 | 1,707 | 9,485 | 12, 537 | 13, 252 | 13, 491 | 12,492 | 12, 204 | 11,150 | 9,329 | 2,698 | 1,498 | 1,610 |
|  | 8,009 | 9,186 | 8,388 | 7,716 | 7,049 | 6,349 | 6,605 | 6,353 | 5,206 | 4,455 | 5,433 | 6,835 | 8,107 |
| Lake Superior district: Shipments from upper lake ports....-....do. | 0 | 0 | 7,677 | 11,609 | 11, 727 | 11, 821 | 11,735 | 10,599 | 10,029 | 7, 239 | 501 | 0 | 0 |
| Consumption by furnaces.........-------- do | 6,441 | 6,634 | 4,976 | 6, 656 | 6,577 | 6, 479 | 7,036 | 6,965 | 7, 273 | 7,058 | 7,351 | 7,500 | 6,992 |
| Stocks, end of month, total...-.-.-.-......- do | 22,628 | 16,022 | 17, 125 | 22,058 | 26, 965 | 32, 611 | 37,081 | 40, 923 | 43,883 | 45,160 | 39,460 | 31,904 | 24, 981 |
|  | 19,412 | 13,761 | 15, 172 | 19, 885 | 24, 308 | 29,419 | 33, 236 | 36, 658 | 38, 619 | 39, 470 | 34, 557 | 27, 882 | 21, 811 |
|  | 3,216 | 2, 262 | 1,953 | 2, 173 | 2, 657 | 3,191 | 3,845 | 4,265 | 5,264 | 5,690 | 4,903 | 4,022 | 3, 170 |
|  | 269 | 379 | 403 | 441 | 707 | 489 | 571 | 541 | 950 | 630 | 388 | 371 |  |
| Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous. of long tons.- | 50 | 68 | 47 | 39 | 62 | 46 | 48 | 38 | 55 | 35 | 58 | 43 |  |
| Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castings, gray iron: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unfilled orders for sale_..... thous. of short tons.- <br> Shipments, total | 2,769 1,024 | 2,726 1,169 | 2,691 1,051 | 2,602 993 | 2,587 | 2, 601 | 2,599 | 2,587 1,088 | 2,523 | 2,407 | 2,284 | 2,065 1,040 | 451 987 |
|  | 1,571 | 1,660 | 1,585 | 556 | 1, 598 | 490 | 1,598 | 1,616 | 1,642 | 1,606 | 1,625 | 1,573 | 987 535 |
| Castings, malleable iron: 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{*} 46,258$ | + 43, 969 | 「 42, 261 | - 34, 313 | - 35, 377 | - 36,679 | + 37,604 | + 31, 163 | 38,654 | 30,312 | - 34,360 | 26,948 | 26,999 |
|  | 209,447 | 203, 351 | 199, 578 | 191,553 | 178,760 | 180, 421 | 176, 824 | 164,002 | 158,351 | 146, 422 | - 137,385 | 126, 393 | 118,318 |
|  | r 75, 225 | 86,767 | 80, 602 | ${ }^{+} 76,078$ | 81, 747 | 64,995 | 73, 272 | r 77, 815 | 81,761 | г 77, 194 | - 79,882 | 71,876 | 66, 744 |
| For sale.- | - 42, 670 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 50,065$ | + 46,034 | ${ }^{\text {r 42, }} 338$ | - 48,170 | r 35, 018 | - 41, 201 | - 43,985 | 44,305 | 42, 241 | - 43,397 | 38, 040 | 35,074 |
| Pig iron: Production............-....-.thous. of short tons.- | 4,780 | 5,020 | 3,840 | 5,077 | 4,991 | 4,900 | 5,255 | 5,208 | 5,520 | 5,399 | 5, 595 | - 5,732 | 5,223 |
|  | 4,762 | 5,049 | 3,958 | 5, 008 | 4,973 | 4,841 | 5,216 | 5,180 | 5,491 | 5,344 | 5,420 | 5,610 | , 223 |
| Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month | 799 | 780 | 688 | 712 | 745 | 818 | 913 | 976 | 1,049 | 1,043 | 1,212 | 1,262 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Basic (furnace) $\odot$.---------.-- dol. per long ton-- | 39.00 | 39. 00 | 39.00 | 39.00 | 39.00 | 142.00 | 143.00 | 143.00 | 145.63 | 146.00 | 146.00 | 146.00 | 146.00 |
| Composite $\mathrm{O}^{\text {cound }}$ - | 40.63 39.50 | 40.63 39.50 | 40.63 39.50 | 40.97 39.50 | 41.29 41.90 | 143.26 | 145.32 | 145.44 | ${ }^{1} 47.00$ | ${ }^{1} 47.59$ | ${ }^{1} 47.59$ | 147.65 | 147.67 |
| Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island $\odot .$. do.... | 39.50 | 39.50 | 39.50 | 39.50 | 41.90 | 142.50 | 145.70 | 146.50 | ${ }^{1} 46.50$ | ${ }^{1} 46.50$ | 146.50 | 146.50 | 146.50 |
| Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel castings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total---.....--.-......-...-short tons.- | 142,434 | 162,891 | 150, 305 | 143, 337 | 152,894 | 120,445 | 140, 223 | 149, 222 | 152,983 | 146, 835 | 157,395 | 140, 577 | 135, 042 |
| For sale, total | 107, 762 | 125, 550 | 114,896 | 111, 616 | 117,794 | 87,927 | 107, 538 | 112, 551 | 114, 819 | 110, 275 | 116,285 | 103,503 | 99, 425 |
|  | 34,800 | 41,876 | 36,079 | 39, 275 | 41,587 | 28,422 | 35, 056 | 36,457 | 38,833 | 36, 014 | 38,730 | 31,891 | 32, 545 |
| Steel forgings, for sale: <br> Orders, unfilled, total | 630,860 | 641, 110 | 628, 123 | 623, 620 | 64n, 747 | 627, 131 | 634, 148 | 631, 032 | 604, 71.5 | 620, 503 |  |  |  |
| Drop and upset | 523, 319 | 525, 543 | 513, 980 | 509, 576 | 529, 237 | 515, 619 | 521, 205 | 520, 585 | 495,672 | 508, 339 | 493, 487 | 469,059 | 539, 717 |
| Press and open hammer.-.-.-.-.-..........do...- | 107, 541 | 115,567 | 114, 143 | 114, 044 | 111, 510 | 111, 512 | 112,943 | 110, 447 | 109,043 | 112, 164 | 107,013 | 101, 606 | 99,927 |
|  | 116, 676 | 131, 111 | 114,314 | 108, 546 | 119, 532 | 97,455 | 111,097 | 120, 882 | 123, 161 | 123, 914 | 131, 544 | 124,582 | 111, 217 |
| Drop and upset ..........-.-.-.-.........-- do-..-- | 86,592 | 95, 008 | 79, 651 | 75, 983 | 83, 366 | 70, 662 | 79, 212 | 87,075 | 88,198 | 87, 757 | 94,487 | 90,093 | 79,758 |
| Press and open hammer | 30,084 | 36, 103 | 34,663 | 32,563 | 36, 166 | 26,793 | 31,885 | 33, 807 | 34, 963 | 36, 157 | 37,057 | 34, 489 | 31,459 |
| Steel ingots and steel for castings: <br> Production - .-.............-. - thous. of short tons.- | 6,940 | 7,608 | 6,218 | 7,572 | 7, 256 | 7, 067 | 7,438 | 7,416 | 7,987 | 7,788 | 7,771 | 8,183 |  |
| Percent of capacity $\ddagger$ | 93 | 95 | 80 | 95 | 94 | 89 | ${ }^{7} 9$ | 7, 96 | 100 | -101 | -98 | 8,100 | ${ }_{101}$ |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite, finished steel®.............dol. per lb.. Steel billets, rerolling (Producing point) $\odot$ | 「. 0374 | . 0376 | . 0376 | ${ }^{\text {r. }} 0369$ | '. 0369 | r1.0387 | F1.0415 | ${ }^{1} .0415$ | ${ }^{1} .0415$ | ${ }^{1} 1.0415$ | ${ }^{+1} .0415$ | r1. 0420 | 1. 0420 |
| dol. per long ton-- | 47.70 | 50.40 | 50.40 | 50.40 | 50.40 | ${ }_{1} 52.36$ | ${ }^{1} 58.24$ | ${ }^{1} 58.24$ | ${ }^{1} 58.24$ | ${ }^{1} 58.24$ | ${ }^{1} 58.24$ | ${ }^{1} 58.24$ | 158.24 |
| Structural steel (Pittsburgh) ©......dol. per lb-Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) § | . 0293 | . 0305 | . 0305 | . 0300 | . 0300 | 1.0313 | 1.0350 | 1.0350 | 1.0350 | 1.0350 | ${ }^{1} .0350$ | 1.0350 | 1.0350 |
| dol. per long ton-- | 40.44 | 40.25 | 40.25 | 40.25 | 40.25 | 40.75 | 42.75 | 42.75 | 42.75 | 42.75 | 42.75 | 42.05 | 39.50 |
| Steel, Manufactured Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month.-.-.--thousands.- | 11,889 | 11,528 | 11, 471 | 10, 810 | 11, 104 | 10,765 | 10, 204 | 9, 606 | 9, 485 | 9,321 | 10, 041 | 9, 088 | 7,615 |
|  | 2,098 | 2, 516 | 2, 290 | 2, 019 | 2,244 | 2,084 | 2, 306 | 2, 165 | 2,336 | 2,307 | 2,461 | 2, 065 | 1,808 |
|  | 20 | 34 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 26 | 35 | 25 | 21 | 30 | 27 | 33 | 31 |

$r$ Revised.
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

$\odot$ 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 serie
were revised in February 1948; however, the January price on both the new and old basis was $\$ 0.0280$.
§ January-June 1947 data for steel scrap prices are shown on $p$. S-32 of the November 1948 Survey.
i Revised data for January 1948 (short tons): Orders-new, 49,239; unfilled, 205, 859 ; shipments-total, 77,927 ; for sale, 45,788.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | Decem- ber | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued



A luminum:
Production, primary e .-...................short tons.
Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y. dong tons. Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total
Castings
Plate, sheet, and strip Copper:
Production:
Mine production, recoverable copper


HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT
ELECTRIC
Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron:
Boilers (round and square):
Shipments. .-................................

Radiation:
Shipments Stocks, end of month

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued



## PAPER AND PRINTING

| PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER | $\begin{aligned} & 1,646 \\ & 1,589 \\ & 4,698 \end{aligned}$ | 1,8931,7784,790 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,580 \\ & 1,762 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,675 \\ & 1,850 \end{aligned}$ | 1,9031,767 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,109 \\ & 1,694 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,242 \\ & 1,882 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,063 \\ & 1,725 \end{aligned}$ | 2,0411185 | 1,658 <br> 1,822 | 1,7061,688 | 1,7881,8825,804 | 1,6531,6165,591 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulpwood: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts............-.thous. of cords (128 cu. ft.).. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption------------------------- do. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of |  |  |  |  | 4,543 | 4,956 | 5,311 | 5,641 | 5,778 | 5,608 | 5,622 | 5,604 |  |
|  | 595, 355 | 718, 411 | 687, 267 | 658, 004 | 645, 879 | 577, 204 | 587, 319 | 603,789 | 644,603 | 627, 082 | - 591, 356 | 497, 232 | 498 |
|  | 618,324 | 704, 677 | 684, 277 | 655, 855 | 624,008 | 543, 385 | 607, 408 | 599, 249 | 629, 100 | 617, 171 | ' 571, 176 | 509, 269 | 513, 272 |
| Stocks, end of month..-.---............-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 429, 676 | 441,335 | 443, 742 | 445, 216 | 461, 744 | 496, 475 | 474, 378 | 477, 088 | 487, 986 | 498, 301 | 516, 620 | 504, 084 | 488, 967 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Series discontinued by compling agency.
8The number of companies reporting beginning 1947 is as follows: Direct current-first quarter 1947, 28; second and third quarters 1947, 30; thereafter, 29; polyphase induction-first quarter 1947, 34; second and third quarters 1947, 36 ; fourth quarter 1947, 35 ; thereafter, 33.
1946 will be shown later previous to 1945 water heating units were not called for anuary to August 1947 are shown on p . $\mathrm{S}-34$ of the November 1948 Survey. Revised figures for 1945 and 1946 will be shown later; previous to 1945 water heating units were not called for on the schedule but were largely reported in data for residential burners shipped separately. Collection of

- Data for January-June 1947 for refrig
*New series. Data on shipments or cooking stoves and ranges, heating stoves, range boilers, and water heaters have been substituted for production data, collection of which has been discontinued. It should be noted that for range boilers and water heaters, shipments data have been shown beginning with the March 1947 issue of the Survey; however, production data were substituted in the 1947 Supplement because available for a longer period than shipments. Monthly shipments for September 1943-June 1947 for stoves and ranges and SeptemberDecember 1945 for range boilers and water heaters are available upon request. The index of machine tool shipments, computed by the National Machine Tool Builders Association begin.
ning January 1945 , has been substituted for estimates of total shipments which have been discontinued by the association; the index is based on reports estimated to account for about 90 percent ning January 1945, has b

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be fothe 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru－} \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ | October | $\underset{\substack{\text { Novem－} \\ \text { ber }}}{\text { a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Decem－}}^{\substack{\text { Deat } \\ \text { ber }}}$ | January | $\substack{\text { Febra－} \\ \text { ary－}}$ |

## PAPER AND PRINTING—Continued

| Production：WOOD PULP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total，all grades．．．．－－．．．．．．．thous．of short tons．－ | －955 | 1， 086 | 1，081 | 1，127 | 1，090 | 1，019 | 1，145 | 1， 055 | 1，157 | 1，119 | r 1，019 | 1，117 | 989 |
| Bleached sulphate．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．－－short tons．－ | 95，088 | 105， 190 | 102， 841 | 107， 217 | 104， 269 | 98， 163 | 112， 015 | 104， 289 | 116，651 | 116，910 | 102，755 | 118，969 | 109，316 |
| Unbleached sulphate．．．－．．．．－．－．－．．．．．．．．－．－do． | －325， 017 | 390， 188 | 384， 106 | 412，959 | 401， 306 | 373， 775 | 434， 807 | 385， 829 | 435， 079 | 414， 298 | －369，018 | 428， 796 | 365， 746 |
| Bleached sulphite | ${ }^{\text {r }} 156$ ， 859 | 168，923 | 161， 535 | 162， 481 | 156， 276 | 147， 566 | 164，355 | 153， 535 | 163，846 | 159， 849 | 146，022 | 158，635 | 150， 987 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 74,403$ | 80， 127 | 76，564 | 75，857 | 73， 867 | 66， 852 | 71， 223 | 70， 195 | 76，687 | 76，589 | 69，940 | 70，482 | 61，506 |
| Soda． | 39，762 | 42， 598 | 43，119 | 44， 385 | 43， 576 | 38， 110 | 43， 586 | 41， 582 | 44，069 | 42， 476 | 41，248 | 42，328 | 39， 692 |
| Groundwo | r．158，424 | 170， 230 | 184，129 | 191， 151 | 184， 684 | 173， 839 | 184， 401 | 171， 695 | 184，393 | 188， 297 | r 184，992 | 177， 719 | 160，759 |
| Defibrated，exploded， | 75，090 | 81，388 | 81， 521 | 82， 366 | 81， 567 | 75，256 | 82，615 | 81， 139 | 82，936 | 73， 558 | ＋55，663 | 63，973 | 57， 802 |
| Stocks，end of month： <br> Total，all grades． | r 94， 547 | 89， 211 | 96，598 | 105，018 | 102， 766 | 96，310 | 98， 640 | 99， 177 | 103， 265 | 108， 189 | －103， 363 | 114， 577 | 123， 551 |
|  | 7，558 | 6， 464 | 7， 127 | 7，665 | 9，044 | 7，664 | 8，669 | 9，774 | 9，191 | 11， 125 | 11，192 | 12，582 | 15， 575 |
| Unbleached sulphate | ${ }^{-} 11,698$ | 12， 084 | 10， 553 | 9， 637 | 8，309 | 11， 437 | 13，937 | 16， 053 | 16，486 | 14，098 | ＋14，535 | 16， 842 | 17， 533 |
|  | － 30,459 | 22， 543 | 22，317 | 23， 219 | 21，167 | 18，217 | 20，624 | 19，920 | 23，872 | 27，927 | 21，721 | 24， 744 | 27， 831 |
|  | ＋14，330 | 14，652 | 14，566 | 16，401 | 16，291 | 16，496 | 16，652 | 19，057 | 20，640 | 18， 556 | －17，067 | 19，356 | 20.540 |
|  | 3，454 | 3，363 | 3， 362 | 3，325 | 3，318 | 2， 829 | 2，981 | 2，967 | 3，241 | 3，109 | 2， 880 | 3，088 | 3， 008 |
| Groundwood | 22，316 | 24，776 | 32， 460 | 38，325 | 38，058 | 32，507 | 28， 260 | 23， 512 | 21，486 | 24， 692 | 28，592 | 29，942 | 30，311 |
| Exports，all grades，tot | 13，722 | 4，850 | 6，396 | 9，326 | 10，309 | 9，606 | 9，865 | 2， 455 | 3，795 | 4，423 | 7， 946 | 24，451 |  |
| Imports，all grades，tot | 215，851 | 208， 180 | 171， 010 | 205， 959 | 213， 200 | 183， 646 | 179， 342 | 154， 783 | 149， 272 | 144， 542 | 167，107 | 127， 036 |  |
| Bleached sulphate | 19，886 | 26， 250 | 18， 420 | 27， 089 | 32， 847 | 27， 214 | 23，669 | 25， 032 | 19， 532 | 21， 939 | 21， 339 | 25，385 |  |
| Unbleached sulpha | 45，033 | 38，667 | 26， 148 | 31， 470 | 30， 322 | 26， 007 | 27， 159 | 14， 999 | 21，036 | 16， 532 | 21， 312 | 18，094 |  |
| Bleached sulphite | 42，375 | 58，216 | 43， 502 | 50， 574 | 52， 490 | 49，082 | 46，570 | 49，396 | 42， 542 | 40， 549 | 49， 100 | 36，285 |  |
| Unbleached sulph | 88， 126 | 57， 794 | 50， 537 | 65， 993 | 60， 443 | 56， 706 | 55， 711 | 40，698 | 45， 694 | 43， 530 | 44，079 | 29，908 |  |
|  | 1，959 | 2， 414 | 1，674 | 1，795 | 2， 542 | 2，000 | 2，255 | 1，899 | 2，184 | 2，739 | 1，498 | 1，517 |  |
|  | 17，138 | 23，385 | 29，532 | 27， 864 | 33， 183 | 21， 795 | 23， 264 | 21，905 | 17，467 | 18，297 | 28， 724 | 15，035 |  |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All paper and paperboard mills： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and paperboard production，total thous．of short tons．－ | r 1，699 | 1，930 | 1，908 | 1，908 | 1，837 | 1，688 | 1，877 | 1，812 | 1，925 | 1，856 | －1，753 | 1，747 | 1，602 |
|  | 779 | ， 958 | ，953 | 960 | 939 | 859 | 938 | 916 | 968 | 923 | 「 797 | 814 | 1，755 |
|  | ＋721 | 854 | 843 | 827 | 789 | 703 | 812 | 777 | 841 | 827 | 「 761 | 762 | 698 |
| Building board | ＋95 | 117 | 112 | 122 | 109 | 126 | 127 | 119 | 116 | 106 | 102 | 98 | 69 |
| Paper，excl．building paper，newsprint，and paper－ board（American Paper and Pulp Association）：\＆ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders，new．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－short tons．－ | －693，309 | －788，563 | r 745， 219 | －745， 014 | ＋743，637 | －691， 643 | г 707， 663 | r 741， 433 | －741，601 | r 690， 493 | －716， 171 | －704， 336 | 657，000 |
| Orders，unfilled，end of monthor | －609， 141 | ＋605， 816 | ${ }^{\text {r 576，}} \mathbf{}$ | r 559， 248 | －554， 488 | ＋ 546,778 | －510， 048 | －517， 759 | r 486，380 | －424， 785 | －431，978 | －413， 443 | 393， 465 |
|  | r 719， 710 | ＋783， 209 | 「 776，935 | ＋777， 510 | ＋757， 636 | ${ }^{+} 691,037$ | －758， 201 | ${ }^{-} 743,555$ | r 781， 787 | r 750， 575 | ＋720，715 | ${ }^{+} 733,118$ | 700，000 |
|  | ${ }^{+} 722,646$ | ＋775， 292 | －773，834 | ＋770，342 | －745， 707 | r 690，911 | ${ }^{+} 753,159$ | －734， 975 | －781， 011 | ＋732，656 | ＋717， 139 | ${ }^{+} 7821,488$ | 676， 090 |
| Stocks，end of month | ＋225， 248 | －225，979 | r 231， 270 | － 243,928 | ＋250， 270 | ＋246，694 | r 256， 732 | －267， 494 | －271， 147 | r 277， 403 | r 288， 089 | ${ }^{+290,575}$ | 307， 315 |
| Fine paper：§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 89,929 \\ \mathbf{r} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 107，673 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 93，} 219 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 85，} \\ +9804 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 90,503 \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | －78， 567 $-85,006$ |  |  | $\stackrel{+80,313}{ }$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 77，} \\ -436 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | － 83,818 | 82，000 |
| Orders，unfilled，end of month．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | r 121， 486 | r 124，600 | r 114， 456 | －98， 345 | 「93， 047 | －85，906 | －67，454 | ${ }^{+56,168}$ | $r$ r 48， 791 | －39， 408 | －43，364 | $+36,370$ $+87,894$ | 38， 500 |
| Production．．．．． | ＋97，606 | 105，927 | －102， 628 | －101，376 | －99， 971 | －86， 866 | ＋95， 891 | －94， 054 | ＋93， 224 | －85， 660 | －86， 196 | ＋87，894 | 85，000 |
| Shipments | －95， 970 | 104， 313 | r 101， 795 | 102， 052 | －95， 960 | －86，437 | －93，475 | $\stackrel{70,886}{ }$ | ${ }^{\text {r 92，}} \mathbf{5 3 8}$ | －80，611 | －82， 275 | ${ }^{\text {r 90，}} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{0 7 2}$ | 79，000 |
| Stocks，end of month | ${ }^{\text {r }} 54,362$ | ${ }^{+} 55,712$ | ${ }^{\text {r 55，}} 956$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 54,967$ | r 61， 100 | r 63，995 | ${ }^{-64,715}$ | ${ }^{\bullet} \mathrm{69,369}$ | －70，394 | ${ }^{\text {r 77，}} 446$ | r 87，638 | r 83， 225 | 88，000 |
| Printing paper：§ | r 236， 609 | －274， 283 | r 250,772 | ＋263，870 | －269， 137 | ＋236， 841 | r 234， 777 | r 267， 734 | －251， 023 | －232， 172 | －250， 963 | r 240,442 | 220,000 |
| Orders，unfilled | r 254， 602 | －256， 130 | －246， 559 | ＋252， 018 | －252，316 | －250， 311 | ＋236，353 | r 251， 798 | ＋238，398 | －204， 498 | －203， 008 | r 192， 613 | 186，000 |
|  | 250，387 | 267，467 | 264， 706 | 268，911 | 267， 238 | 237， 927 | 254， 259 | 256，417 | 269， 603 | 261， 219 | －253， 493 | ＋ 248,850 | 235， 000 |
| Shipments | 251，898 | r 263， 711 | ＋259，901 | ＋264， 837 | ＋ 261,964 | ＋ 238,145 | －252， 648 | － 254,279 | 268， 295 | 257， 205 | ＋248，613 | ＋ 244,020 | 227， 000 |
| Stocks，end of mon | 67， 470 | r 68， 015 | 「 72， 328 | ＋79，105 | r 81， 738 | －79，437 | ＋83，139 | －83， 185 | － 85,012 | r 86， 887 | －90，416 | г96， 400 | 102， 000 |
| Price，wholesale，book paper，＂B＂grade，Eng－ lish finish，white，f．o．b．mill．．．dol．per 100 lb. | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 |
| Coarse paperit $\$$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ＋241，730 | －269，063 | ＋260， 800 | －260， 126 | ＋254，939 | ＋ 253,080 | －265， 232 | －258， 747 | －269， 424 | －253， 558 | －257，401 | ${ }^{5} 251,645$ | 232，000 |
| Orders，unfilled，end of month．．．．．．．．．－．do | r 150， 896 | ${ }_{-}^{+145,324}$ | ${ }^{+} 136,215$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1344,483$ | ${ }^{+} 135,013$ | ${ }^{r} 137,405$ | ${ }^{+} 135,193$ | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 136， 869 | ${ }^{+} 128,105$ | r 113， 485 | r 117， 930 | r 117， 500 | 103， 000 |
|  | －243， 108 | ＋269，439 | －265， 754 | ＋268， 742 | 「 257， 500 | ＋243， 602 | － 275,315 | ${ }^{-} 257,981$ | －276， 063 | r 268,132 | －251， 800 | 「 266， 742 | 255， 000 |
| Shipments | －246， 209 | － 267 7，438 | r 268，869 | r 265,175 | ${ }^{\text {r 255，}} 715$ | r 243，364 | － 275,191 | r 254,729 | －277， 956 | －261， 379 | －257， 029 | －258，250 | 246， 000 |
| Stocks，end of month do | ${ }^{\text {r }} 62,715$ | ${ }^{\text {r 60，}} 906$ | ${ }^{+57,940}$ | $\cdot 60,350$ | ${ }^{-63,045}$ | －59， 250 | ${ }^{-63,030}$ | －66，146 | r 65， 679 | －64， 492 | r 61， 207 | r 61， 635 | 67，000 |
| Newsprint： <br> Canada： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 344，645 | 387， 672 | 385， 606 | 388， 461 | 382， 937 | 391，481 | 389，148 | 376，062 | 399，788 | 397， 330 | 385， 819 | 385， 961 | 372，344 |
|  | 332， 211 | 380， 732 | 380， 843 | 397， 706 | 383， 594 | 379， 695 | 396，049 | 387， 897 | 392， 560 | 405， 923 | 406， 678 | 375， 667 | 356， 963 |
| Stocks，at mills，end of month ．．．．．．．．－．．．．do．－．－－ | 81， 764 | 88， 704 | 93，467 | 84， 222 | 83，565 | 95， 351 | 88，450 | 76，615 | 83， 843 | 75， 250 | 54，391 | 64， 685 | 80，066 |
| United States： |  |  |  | 348 | 327，060 |  |  |  |  | 364 |  |  |  |
| Production | 58，016 | 64，894 | 69，371 | 72，659 | 72，075 | 69，327 | 72，571 | 68，370 | 73，268 | 72，355 | 74，817 | 75， 226 | 68， 621 |
| Shipments from mills | 59，019 | 65， 943 | 69， 199 | 71， 553 | 72， 441 | 68，548 | 71，966 | 69，297 | 73， 214 | 72，371 | 73，584 | 75，096 | 69，235 |
| Stocks，end of month： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,355 267,958 | 6,306 274,453 | 6,478 268,665 | 7,584 282,202 | r 7， 218 | 7,997 337,372 | 8,602 382,849 | 7,675 382,559 | 7,729 345,423 | 7,713 344,226 | 8,946 373,590 | 9,476 382,691 | 8,862 391,580 |
|  | 20， 864 | 75， 785 | 88，644 | 89， 083 | － 73,363 | －80， 667 | 36，842 | －80，884 | 101， 655 | 342,892 92 | －84，555 | 98， 9165 | 391,580 92,609 |
|  | 293， 801 | 398， 283 | 349， 649 | 368， 533 | 375， 195 | 362， 174 | 390，408 | 349， 476 | 362， 298 | 416， 789 | 407， 527 | 369， 223 |  |
| Price，rolls（New York）－－．dol．per short ton－－ | 96.00 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Paperboard（National Paperboard Association）： |  |  | 790.200 | 791，200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 423，500 | 464， 700 | 397， 400 | 352， 000 | 381， 100 | 369，000 | 344， 500 | 375， 900 | 865，900 | 838， 700 | 957,200 318,700 | 783,700 304,100 | 656,300 267,700 |
|  | 713， 400 | 861， 200 | 824， 200 | 821， 800 | 789， 200 | 705，600 | 792，900 | 774， 000 | 832， 100 | 822， 500 | 953， 300 | 769， 400 | 694，300 |
| Percent of activity | 100 | 102 | 102 | 100 | 94 | 81 | 92 | 91 | 96 | 94 | 84 | 88 | 85 |
| Paper products： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping containers，corrugated and solid fiber， shipments＿．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．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 |
| Folding paper boxes，value： <br> New orders． $1936=100$ | 409.2 | 467.4 | 378.6 | 394.0 | 445.0 | 415.8 | 451.2 | 459.5 | 483.7 | 435.9 | 438.0 | 370.6 | 368.7 |
|  | 449.0 | 476.5 | 438.5 | 417.9 | 478.0 | 370.7 | 459.1 | 476.6 | 500.8 | 474.4 | 475.4 | 428.0 | 423.0 |

${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ Revised Data for January－June 1947 for unfilled orders and stocks are shown on p．S－ 35 of the November 1948 Survey．
$\dagger$ Revised series．The series for coarse paper（bag，wrapping，shipping sack，converting，and glassine，greaseproof and vegetable parchment）represent the series formerly shown as
wrapping paper revised to exclude special industrial paper；data beginning January 1947 are shown on p ．S－35 of the May 1948 Survey；earlier data，will be published later．
 262，870；stocks， 63,386 ．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February |

## PAPER AND PRINTING-Continued

| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Book publication, total.....-.-number of editions.- | 805 | 890 | 819 | 918 | 627 | 689 | 549 | 618 | 1,082 | 911 | 1,226 | 675 |  |
|  | 607 | 732 | 637 | 715 | 504 | 516 | 385 | 492 |  | 734 | 987 | 541 | 550 |
|  | 198 | 158 | 182 | 203 | 123 | 173 | 164 | 126 | 196 | 177 | 239 | 134 | 164 |

PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS

| Anthrecte. COAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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, 927 |
| Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous, of short tons.- | 320 | 256 | 153 | 96 | 63 | 51 | 135 | 413 | 703 | 971 | 964 | 928 | 837 |
| Exports.-------------------------------10.- | 412 | 604 | 671 | 628 | 612 | 449 | 691 | 692 | 642 | 470 | 408 | 305 |  |
| Prices, composite, chestnut: dol per short ton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18.24 14.912 | 18.24 115.022 | 18.24 115.023 | 18.29 115.134 | 18.60 115.325 | 18.94 115.836 | 20.01 16.338 | 20.09 116.388 | 20.10 16.391 | 20.10 16.384 | 20.10 116.389 | 20.30 115.982 | $\begin{array}{r} 20.60 \\ 116.029 \end{array}$ |
| Bituminous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50,395 | 34,399 | 35, 151 | 56, 583 | 53,118 | 48,611 | 53, 779 | 52,158 | 53,447 | 49,791 | 49,937 | 「47, 802 | 44,458 |
| Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total | 47,423 | 44,502 | 34,011 | 39, 169 | 38,928 | 38, 748 | 41,966 | 42,331 | 45,950 | 43, 959 | 46,913 | r 47,291 | 42, 468 |
| Industrial consumption, total.............do...- | 35, 746 | 34,974 | 29, 600 | 33, 541 | 32,985 | 33, 578 | 31, 470 | 36,175 | 38,575 | 37, 749 | 38,014 | ' 37, 814 | -33, 901 |
|  | 846 | 509 | 389 | 908 | 848 | -697 | 960 | 892 | 874 | 954 | ${ }^{38} 999$ | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}{ }^{981}$ | ${ }^{7} 952$ |
| Byproduct coke ovens.....-.......-.......- do. | 7,917 | 8,100 | 6, 488 | 8, 185 | 8,036 | 8, 233 | 8,349 | 8,199 | 8,500 | 8,268 | 8,655 | 8,654 | 7,835 |
|  | 636 | 671 | 649 | 692 | 690 | 721 | 719 | ${ }^{679}$ | 751 | 771 | 777 | 733 | 640 |
|  | 7,904 | 7,801 | 6,919 | 7,112 | 7,520 | 7,701 | 8,203 | 8,272 | 8,689 | 8,261 | 8,508 | 8,251 | 7,167 |
|  | 9,091 | 8,430 | 7,044 | 7,766 | 7,432 | 7,408 | 7,467 | 7,258 | 7,851 | 7,655 | 7,710 | 7,498 | 6, 628 |
|  | 986 | 1,023 | 819 | 822 | 798 | 663 | 706 | 697 | 766 | 793 | 859 | , 878 | , 812 |
| Other industrial. | 28,356 | ${ }^{2} 8,440$ | 27,292 | 28,C56 | 2 7,661 | ${ }^{2} 8,155$ | ${ }^{2} 10,066$ | ${ }^{2} 10,148$ | ${ }^{2} 11,044$ | 2 11, 047 | 10, 506 | r 10,819 | 9,867 |
| Retail deliveries.....-.-........-.............. do. | 11,677 | 9, 528 | 4,411 | 5,628 | 5,943 | 5,170 | 5,496 | 6,156 | 7, 375 | 6,210 | 8,899 | 9,477 | 8,567 |
| Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel) --.--do | 55 | 55 | 88 | 110 | 99 | 102 | 111 | 121 | 117 | 100 | 51 | 32 | 46 |
| Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month, <br>  | 48,613 | 43,585 | 34, 118 | 47, 032 | 58, 010 | 58,139 | 64, 057 | 67,592 | 68,696 | 69,579 | 69,373 | - 67,795 | 68,834 |
| Industrial, total | 47, 424 | 42, 881 | 33, 576 | 45, 680 | 56,166 | 55, 991 | 61,385 | 64, 674 | 65,772 | 66,500 | 66, 667 | - 65.552 | 66, 927 |
|  | 8,807 | 7, 435 | 4, 308 | 7,762 | 10, 474 | 8,975 | 10, 289 | 10,968 | 11,348 | 11, 465 | 12,104 | 12, 481 | 13, 759 |
|  | 991 | 956 | 776 | 1,001 | 1,361 | 1,364 | 1,328 | 1,369 | 1,354 | 1,377 | 1,291 | 1,184 | 1,103 |
| Electric power utilities.................-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 14,868 | 13, 609 | 11,745 | 14, 601 | 17,041 | 18,551 | 21,107 | 22,751 | 23,875 | 24, 894 | 24,812 | 24,150 | 24, 120 |
| Railways (class I) | 7,047 | 5, 599 | 4, 864 | 7, 208 | 8,787 | 8,388 | 8, 685 | 8,815 | 9,099 | 9,153 | 9, 411 | 9,551 | 9, 861 |
|  | 976 | 881 | ${ }_{7} 71$ | 1,074 | 1,269 | 1,134 | 1,166 | 1,152 | 1,066 | 1,019 | 1, 052 | +1,017 | 1,121 |
|  | 14, 735 | 14, 101 | 11, 112 | 14, 034 | 17, 234 | 17, 579 | 18, 810 | 19,619 | 19,030 | 18,592 | 17,997 | 17, 169 | 16,963 |
|  | 1, 189 | 1,004 | 842 | 1,352 | 1,844 | 2,148 | 2,672 | 2,918 | 2,924 | 3, 079 | 2, 706 | 2.243 | 1,907 |
|  | 3,219 | 2,601 | 1,030 | 4,728 | 5,627 | 5,168 | 5,485 | 4,574 | 4,202 | 3,570 | 2,311 | 2,083 |  |
| Prices, composite: <br> Retail 9 dol. per short | 14.70 | 14.71 | 14.80 | 15.11 | 15.29 | 15.73 | 15.92 | 15.98 | 15.99 | 15.99 | 15.96 | 15.98 | 16.04 |
| Wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine run | 7.710 8.090 | 17.684 18.123 | 17.728 18.146 | 17.864 18.272 | 17.882 18.359 | 18.321 18.806 | 18,379 18.872 | 18.403 18.915 | 18.403 19.199 | 18.395 19.211 | +18.756 +19.250 | r18.799 r19.276 | 18.810 19.303 |
| Production: COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beehive.-................... thous. of short tons.- | 540 | 325 | 247 | 578 | 541 | 435 | 612 | 588 | 623 | 610 | 638 | ${ }^{r} 624$ | 607 |
|  | 5,513 | 5,653 | 4,491 | 5,722 | 5,593 | 5,713 | 5,843 | 5,763 | 5,966 | 5,807 | 6, 066 | 6,076 | 5,475 |
|  | 203 | 242 | 225 | 217 | 256 | 259 | 259 | 246 | 249 | 259 | 279 | 288 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Byproduct plants, total.-................-do... | 807 | 716 | 646 | 802 | 856 | 940 | 1, 123 | 1,287 | $\begin{array}{r}1,474 \\ \hline 886\end{array}$ | 1,589 1,059 | 1,591 | 1.541 | 1,504 |
|  | 618 | 587 | 533 | 644 | 641 | 652 | 716 | 819 | 986 | 1,059 | 1,103 | 1,113 | 1,122 |
|  | 190 | 128 | 113 | 158 | 215 | 287 | 407 | 468 | 489 | 830 | 488 | r 428 | 382 |
|  | 79 | 66 | 69 | 83 | 91 | 100 | 111 | 109 | 115 | 117 | 129 | 154 |  |
|  | 59 | 67 | 37 | 81 | 67 | 51 | 82 | 73 | 46 | 46 | 37 | 39 |  |
| Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton- | 12.500 | 12.500 | 12.500 | 12.900 | 13.000 | 13.250 | 14.375 | 14.500 | 14.500 | 14. 500 | 14.500 | 14.500 | 14.500 |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,406 | 1,630 | 1,716 | 1,864 | 1,860 | 2, 105 | 17,959 | 2,153 163 | 2,027 | 1,968 | 2, 036 | 1,737 |  |
|  | 155, 224 | 167, 593 | 164,509 95 | 170,574 97 | 166, 330 | 171,196 96 | 172,886 96 | 163,037 92 | 174, 581 | 170,242 97 | 176,329 98 | 166, 321 |  |
| Refinery operations .-. Consumption (runs to stils) | [ $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 156,014\end{array}$ | (167, 007 | [66, $\begin{array}{r}95 \\ \hline 198\end{array}$ | 175, 705 | 168,952 | 96 174,546 | 96 174,242 | 161, ${ }^{980}$ | 95 173,429 | 97 170,166 | 98 177,335 | 94 174,868 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total..-----...-do...- | 224, 880 | 227, 408 | 227, 278 | 223, 820 | 223, 481 | 223, 124 | 224, 211 | 228,401 | 234, 615 | 240, 083 | 246, 199 | ${ }^{3} 258,230$ |  |
|  | 54, 572 | 58,989 | 60, 807 | 58,751 | 58,790 | 57.872 | 57,684 | 58,827 | 60,821 | 60, 629 | 60,783 | 3 54, 857 |  |
| At tank farms and in pipe lines.........do. | 154, 233 | 152, 758 | 150,787 | 148,890 | 148,469 | 148,994 | 150,238 | 153, 244 | 156,839 | 162, 885 | 169,321 | ${ }^{3} 176,316$ |  |
|  | 16, 075 | 15,661 | 15, 684 | 16, 179 | 16, 222 | 16, 258 | 16, 289 | 16,330 | 16,955 | 16,569 | 16,095 | 317,057 |  |
| Heavy in California | 6, 539 | 6,756 | 7,228 | 7,498 | 7,931 | 7,831 | 7,743 | 8,901 | 9,357 | 9,983 | 10,055 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |  |
|  | 2,626 | 3, 138 | 3,538 | 3, 362 | 3,419 | 3,661 | 3,974 | 3,362 | 3,404 | 3,192 | 3,068 | 2,127 |  |
| Imports | 7. 638 | 9,767 | 9,271 | 9, 144 | 11, 427 | 10, 804 | 10, 555 | 11,933 | 11,561 | 13,885 | 14, 062 | 14, 683 |  |
| Price (Kansas-Oklahoma) at wells _dol. per bbl. | 2. 510 | 2.510 | 2.510 | 2. 510 | 2.510 | 2.510 | 2.510 | 2.510 | 2.510 | 2. 510 | 2. 510 | 2.510 | 2. 510 |
| Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil......---.-.....thous. of bbl.- | 32,688 | 32,548 | 29,352 | 30,764 | 29,930 | 30,820 | 32, 190 | 28,960 | 33,140 | 32,434 | 34, 274 | 32,946 |  |
|  | 37,542 | 40,523 | 39, 104 | 40,732 | 38,387 | 39, 177 | 38, 673 | 34,493 | 39,313 | 38, 15 | 40, 276 | 41,778 |  |
| Domestic demand: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 38, 648 | 33, 779 | 25, 498 | 22,809 | 20, 896 | 18,305 | 20, 210 | 20, 364 | 25,595 | 30,645 | 41, 243 | 41, 599 |  |
| Residual fuel oil | 45,565 | 47,808 | 42,831 | 39, 819 | 38, 987 | 38,255 | 38, 400 | 35,026 | 38,807 | 39, 108 | 47, 300 | 47,925 |  |
| Consumption by type of consumer: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4, 0002 |  | 3,601 |  |  | 3, 186 | 3, 119 | 2,916 | 3,269 | 3, 566 | 4,325 | 5,356 | 4,651 |
| Railways (class I) | 6,188 5,603 | 6,409 5,819 | 5,895 5,457 | 5,824 5,348 | 5, 878 5,685 | 6, $\mathbf{5 , 7 7 5}$ | 5,889 5,604 | 5,620 4,181 | 6,171 4,386 | 5,761 3,734 | 5,733 | 5,380 |  |
| 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 | 4,604 |
|  | 34,590 | 32,214 | 34,514 | 40,781 | 48,352 | 58, 725 | 68,818 | 76,320 | 82,920 | 83, 909 | 75,953 | 461,584 |  |
|  | 43,156 | 41,945 | 43,301 | 48,788 | 52, 465 | 58,431 | 64, 096 | 68, 005 | 72,363 | 77,033 | 76, 942 | 462,508 |  |

## * Revised.



 compara
${ }^{2}$ Data for coal mine fuel are included in "other industrial." ${ }^{3}$ Beginning January 1949 stocks of heavy crude in California are included in gasoline-bearing figures,
 cluded in bulk terminal stocks are excluded; comparable figures on new basis for December 1948 (in thous. of barrels): Distillate and residual fuel oil, 71,381 and 63,993 , respectvely.
§Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply shipments (see note marked "t"on p. S-21).
 and in February 1947.

|  | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Febru- } \\ \text { and }}}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem- ber | Decem- | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS-Continued

| ETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refined petroleum products-Continued Fuel oil-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil.....-.........thous. of bbl.. | 942 | 1,222 | 1,608 | 2, 222 | 2,007 | ${ }_{1}^{2,261}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2,016}$ | 1, ${ }_{693}$ | 1,2661 | 1,134 | 1,153 | 1,376 774 |  |
| Residual fuel oil $\qquad$ <br> Price, wholesale, fuel oil (Pennsylvania) | 598 .110 | 740 110 | 947 110 | 790 .110 | . 110 | 1,018 .110 | 1,238 .110 | . 110 | . 110 | ${ }^{6} 110$ | 10 | 10 | . 108 |
| Kerosene: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production -...---.-------------thous. of bbl. | 11,030 | 11,262 | 10,236 | 9,973 | ${ }^{9}, 383$ | 9, 442 | 9, 180 | 9, 288 | 9, 663 | 10,848 | 10, 851 | 10,538 |  |
| Domestic demand--..............-...-. do....-. | 12,608 10,287 | 10,884 10,464 | 7,774 12,795 | 6,508 15,711 | 6,351 18,480 | 6,561 20,958 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6, } \\ \text { 23, } \\ \hline 664 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8, } \\ \text { 66, } 177 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ | -96,283 | -10,928 | -12, 24,010 | 121,252 |  |
| Exports. | 69 | 272 |  | ${ }_{474}$ | 220 | 362 | 333 | 232 | 113 | 297 | 246 | 189 |  |
| Price, wholesale, water white, $47^{\circ}$, refinery (Pennsylvania) ol. per gal | . 121 | 125 | . 125 | . 125 | . 125 | . 125 | . 121 | . 120 | 120 | . 120 | . 120 | 120 | . 118 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic demand - refinery, end of month.............-. do - | 3,044 7,829 | 7,961 | 3,096 8,022 | 2,956 8,411 | 3,007 8,166 | 2,803 <br> 8,350 | 2,957 8,747 | 2,843 <br> 8,884 |  | $\stackrel{8}{9,512}$ | -9,843 | 10,326 |  |
| Exports | 1,143 | 1,032 | 1,139 | 1,142 | 1,979 | 1,134 | 969 | 1,135 | 971 | 731 | 1,135 | 1,068 |  |
| Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsyl- Vania) | . 390 | . 390 | . 390 | . 390 | . 390 | . 390 | . 390 | . 370 | . 350 | . 318 | . 300 | 274 | 222 |
| Motor fuel: <br> All types |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline and naphthe from crude petro- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| leum | 59,964 | 63,608 12 1296 | 65,834 | 70, 501 | 69,883 11,550 | 71,221 11,871 | 71,964 12,157 | 66,522 11,543 | 70,579 12,83 | 69,588 12,916 | 74,268 13,476 | 72.190 12,998 |  |
| Nataras of 1. p. . . for fuel, etc., and transfers | 11,372 |  | 11, | 12,072 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| of cycle products --....- thous of bbl.- | 3,818 | 3,879 | 3,319 | 152 | 2,890 | 3,144 | 3,410 | 3 3,560 | 3,936 | 4,059 | , 465 | 4,529 |  |
| Used at refineries..................do-...- | 5,695 56,487 | 6,187 68,171 | 6,058 72,183 | $\begin{array}{r}6,551 \\ 77 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,979 78,044 | r $\begin{array}{r}6,123 \\ 81,428\end{array}$ | 6,535 80,348 | 5,962 76,159 | 3,617 75,164 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7, } \\ 72,560 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 7,143 | 6.497 63,278 |  |
| Stocks, gasoline, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished gasoline, total. --....-...-.-do | 102, 235 | 103,398 | 101, 280 | 99,554 | 96, 221 | 90,310 | 87,187 | 82,254 | 83, 969 | 87,275 | ${ }^{95,422}$ | 108, 227 |  |
| At refineries ------------------- do | 68, 604 | 68, 824 | 64, 553 | 61,648 | 56, 231 | 51, 873 | 49,152 | 46, 982 | 47,708 | 49,580 | 54, 992 | 65, 238 |  |
| Unfinished gasoline ${ }_{\text {Natural gasoline and alied products.-. }{ }^{\text {do }} \text { do }}$ | 8,764 4,673 | 8,551 4,806 | 8,549 5,305 3,109 | 8,998 5,622 | 8,297 6,077 | 8,529 6,176 | 8,258 6.308 | 8,287 | 8, 8 , 1737 | 8,814 | 8,275 5,579 | 8,394 6,217 |  |
| Exatural gasoline and allied products.-do | 4,673 1,426 | 4,806 $\mathbf{2}, 162$ | 5,305 3,190 | 3, ${ }^{5,622}$ | 2,077 2,977 | 3,849 | 2, 2,982 | 6,287 2,937 | 2, ${ }^{6} 444$ | $\stackrel{3}{2,463}$ | 2,975 | 3, 501 |  |
| Prices, gasoline: <br> Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.).....do..- | . 188 | . 188 | . 188 | . 188 | . 188 | . 188 | . 188 | . 188 | . 188 | 188 | . 188 | . 191 | . 191 |
| Retail, service stations, 50 cities......-do...-- | 195 | . 195 | . 195 | . 195 | . 196 | . 196 | . 196 | . 196 | . 196 | . 197 | . 201 | . 201 | .201 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 octane and above-................do- | 1,825 | ${ }_{2} \mathbf{7}, 329$ | 2,945 | 2,775 | 2,943 | 2,747 | 3,190 | 2,562 | 2,864 | 3,143 | 3, 713 | 3,297 |  |
|  | 7,186 | 7,044 | 7,359 | 6,790 | $\stackrel{6}{6} 469$ | 6,520 | 6.641 | 6,560 | 6,224 | 6,797 | 6, 068 | ${ }^{2}$ 6,790 |  |
| Aspha0 octane and above | 2,964 | 2,808 | 3,266 | 2,667 | 2,614 | 2,575 | 2,913 | 3, 172 | 3,001 | 3,309 | 2,603 | ${ }^{2} 3,170$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month...........do. | 925,800 | 1,020,700 | 1,082,900 | 1,156,200 | 1,048,000 | 957,600 | 798, 900 | 681, 600 | 685, 100 | 859, 500 | 1,028,500 | 1, 224, 200 |  |
| Wax: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month-.........do.-. | 103, 320 | 100, 800 | 108, 920 | 112, 560 | 122,920 | 136, 360 | 148, 680 | 151,480 | 154, 560 | 155, 120 | 154, 280 | 151, 760 |  |
| Asphalt roofing, total. $\qquad$ thous. of squares.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mineral-surfaced | 1, ${ }_{2}^{1,378}$ | 1,208 | 2, 1,056 | $\begin{array}{r}19988 \\ \hline 298\end{array}$ | \%,856 | 2, ${ }_{2}^{1,028}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { r }}{\mathbf{1}, 271}$ | 1,366 2,894 | 1,169 2,253 | 860 1,437 | r 810 $-1,360$ | 841 1,293 |
| Asphait sidings.-... |  |  |  |  |  | 2, 199 | , 234 | , 276 | , 320 | 339 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{226}$ | $\xrightarrow{+208}$ | 1, 181 |
|  | 37, 633 | 49,662 | 55,316 | 52,476 | 54,772 | 44, 812 | 44, 474 | 45,330 | 44, 403 | 39,384 | 29,500 | - 27,563 | 27,392 |

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS


## TIRES AND TUBES


rexports... 1
${ }_{2}$ Beginning January 1949, data exclude unfinished aviation gasoline stock
$0^{\circ}$ Beginning July 1947 data are reported stocks available to industry. $\dot{\otimes}$ Beginning July 1947 data are reported stocks.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February |

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| ABRASIVE PRODUCTS <br> Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments_reams.- <br> PORTLAND CEMENT | 139,066 | 161, 110 | 160, 918 | 158, 554 | 171,412 | 146, 164 | 191, 199 | 191, 884 | 165,337 | 139, 414 | 122, 239 | 125, 701 | 131,393 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production. $\qquad$ thous. of bbl. | 13,347 $\begin{array}{r}\text { 70 } \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 14, 502 | 16,041 80 | 17,740 86 | $\begin{array}{r}17,757 \\ 89 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 18,721 90 | 18,961 ${ }_{91}$ | 18,605 93 | 19,349 ${ }_{93}$ | 18,435 | 17.425 84 | 15, 261 | 13,751 |
|  | 8,338 | 13, 957 | 19,047 | 19,544 | 21, 426 | 20,994 | 20, 704 | 19,938 | 20, 324 | 18, 110 | 12,741 | 8,756 | 9,134 |
| Stocks, finished, end of month.-.-...-........-do.. | 20,340 | 20,886 | 17,880 | 16,086 | 12, 422 | 10, 149 | 8,355 | 7,061 | 6,094 | 6,399 | 11. 084 | 17,591 | 22, 208 |
|  | 5,196 | 6,072 | 5,930 | 5,650 | 5,032 | 4,514 | 3,916 | 3,068 | 2,824 | 2,781 | 3,781 | 5,475 | 6,754 |
| CLAY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, unglazed: thous of standerd brick |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-............thous. of standard brick | 317,619 300,386 | 392,440 | 445,263 494,952 | 498, 171 | 541,527 544,523 | 544, 376 | 571, 713 568697 | ${ }_{5}^{561,532} 5$ | 598, 512 | 521,034 493.144 |  | 389,483 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 493, 925 | 470, 041 | 421, 568 | 420, 241 | 413,088 | 408.599 | 411, 560 | ${ }_{(1)}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{556,125}$ | ${ }_{\text {(1) }}^{483}$ | ${ }_{\text {(1) }}^{43}$ | ${ }_{\text {(1) }}^{310}$ |  |
| Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o.b. plant dol. per thous.- | 21.912 | 22.066 | 22. 391 | 22. 514 | 22.761 | 23.032 | 23. 203 | 23.368 | 23. 599 | 23.817 | ' 23,868 | - 24.085 | 24.083 |
| Clay sewer pipe, vitrifled: Production | 110,777 | 131,353 | 122, 561 | 120, 424 | 127,663 | 118, 119 | 129,417 | 128,578 | 135, 565 | 128, 423 | - 124,647 |  |  |
|  | 93, 973 | 122, 307 | 124, 272 | 120,808 | 128, 137 | 125, 139 | 131, 131 | 132,013 | 135,123 | 120, 233 | ${ }^{1} 100,836$ | 84, 310 |  |
| Stocks | 200, 385 | 200, 313 | 207, 527 | 207, 105 | 206, 505 | 199, 244 | 197, 487 | ${ }_{\text {(1) }}$ | ${ }_{(1)}$ | (1) | ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ ) |  |  |
|  | 83,982 | 99,575 | 109, 451 | 108, 946 | 113, 675 | 113, 349 | 114,546 | 110,434 | 111, 992 | 108, 327 | 103, 514 |  |  |
|  | 75, 800 | 97, 871 | 113,784 | 113, 588 | 116, 594 | 116,498 | 122, 287 | 111,362 | 110,948 | 103, 823 | 94, 289 | 85, 572 |  |
|  | 134, 959 | 136, 014 | 130,818 | 124, 522 | 118,786 | 113,378 | 106, 031 | ${ }_{(1)}$ | ${ }_{(1)}$ | ${ }_{\text {(1) }}$ | (1) | ${ }_{(1)}$ |  |
| GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: thous of gross |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,320 | 8,977 10,399 | 7,983 | 8,820 7,902 | 8,107 7,385 | 7,779 7,585 | 8,934 8 899 | $\begin{array}{r}8,737 \\ \mathbf{1 0 , 3 5 4} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9,075 8,170 | 7,214 $\mathbf{6 , 4 6 9}$ | r $\mathbf{6} 6,751$ $\mathbf{r}, 026$ | 「7,302 r 6, 203 | 6,503 5,971 |
| General use food: <br> Narrow neck food. $\qquad$ Wide mouth food (incl. packers tumblers) | 578 | 969 | 649 | 653 | 829 | 899 | 1,121 | 1,795 | 823 | 534 | 569 | - 601 | 572 |
| the thous. of gross.- | 1,759 | 2,518 | $\begin{array}{r}1,769 \\ 3 \\ \hline 729\end{array}$ | 1,976 | 1,865 | 2,041 | 2, 333 | 2,581 3 589 | $\begin{array}{r}2,161 \\ 3 \\ 460 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{21,775}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,731 \\ 3 \\ \hline 50\end{array}$ | 1,761 | 1,636 |
|  | 692 | 1,338 | $\begin{array}{r}3729 \\ \hline 605 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 849 | 884 | ${ }_{7}^{44}$ | 569 | $\begin{array}{r}3589 \\ \\ 692 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3460 \\ 422 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{246}$ | ${ }^{3} 250$ | ${ }^{13} 159$ | ${ }^{3} 215$ |
| Beer bottles .---------------------------- do | 788 | 1,055 | ${ }^{605}$ | ${ }_{781}^{692}$ | ${ }_{604}^{641}$ | 641 | ${ }_{868}^{571}$ | $\begin{array}{r}692 \\ 1,136 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,308 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1, } 321 \\ 1,263 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{872}^{332}$ |  | 312 |
|  | 1,584 | 2,281 | 1,861 | 1,638 | 1,465 | 1,413 | 1,807 | 2,307 | 2,008 | 1, 592 | ${ }^{+} \mathbf{1 , 5 6 4}$ | - 1,792 | 1,591 |
| Chemical, household and industrial......do | 502 | 812 | 470 | 535 | 501 | 513 | 613 | 764 | 648 | 443 | 417 | . 507 | 543 |
|  | 244 39 | ${ }^{272}$ | 339 | ${ }_{568}^{210}$ | 201 | 231 | ${ }_{2}^{275}$ | ${ }_{151}^{338}$ | ${ }^{320}$ | 290 24 8 | 280 | - 277 | 243 |
|  | 8,488 | 6, 724 | 7,876 | 8,419 | 8,799 | 8,704 | 8,876 | 7,164 | 7,776 | 8,306 | + 8, 745 | r , 459 | 9,689 |
| Other glassware, machine-made: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tumblers: ${ }_{\text {Production }}$ | 4,325 | 5,223 | 5,422 | 5,278 | 4,357 | 4,036 | 4,618 | 4,636 | 5,852 | 5,398 |  |  |  |
|  | 4, 296 | 5,314 | 5,628 | 5,277 | 4,742 | 4,805 | 4,676 | 5,038 | 5,427 | 4, 873 | 4,835 4,347 | 4. 4 4, 288 | 4,707 4,459 |
|  | 8,741 | 8,659 | 8,510 | 8,398 | 8,155 | 7,507 | 7,397 | 6,987 | 7,150 | 7,662 | 8,245 | 8,366 | 8 8,693 |
| Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous. of dozens. <br> Plate glass, polished, production... thous. of sq. ft-- | $\begin{gathered} 3,051 \\ 21,751 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,147 \\ 23,572 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,714 \\ 23,417 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,847 \\ 20,783 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,351 \\ 24,208 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,977 \\ 17,484 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,052 \\ 24,475 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,402 \\ 20,774 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{4,301}$ | ${ }_{(i)}^{3,225}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{2,785}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{2959}$ | ${ }_{\text {(1) }}^{3,084}$ |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orude gypsum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 241 1,562 1,38 |  |  | 720 1,773 1 |  |  | 1,003 1,882 1,88 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}895 \\ 1,827 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 1,385 |  |  | 1,500 |  |  | 1,667 |  |  | 1,607 |  |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used: <br> Uncalcined <br> short tons |  | 506, 561 |  |  | 523,688 |  |  | 509, 216 |  |  | 612, 919 |  |  |
| Calcined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For building uses: <br> Base-coat plasters $\qquad$ |  | 410, 518 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 11, 944 |  |  | 13, 812 |  |  | 13, 786 |  |  | 12, 119 |  |  |
| All other building plasters...---.-...-.-. - |  | 107, 121 |  |  | 126, 713 |  |  | 126,359 |  |  | 139, 265 |  |  |
| Lath --.---.-.-------------thous. of sq. ft-- |  | 530, 444 |  |  | 633, 137 |  |  | 689,932 |  |  | 649, 924 |  |  |
|  |  | 47,273 4684,302 |  |  | 659,878 |  |  | 7,084 634,689 |  |  | 6,991 |  |  |
|  |  | 50,692 |  |  | 56,548 |  |  | -58,276 |  |  | 72, 55,067 |  |  |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS


r Revised. 1 Data discontinued by compiling agency. $\quad 2$ Jelly glasses included with wide mouth food containers.
Laminated board included with tile.
${ }^{2}$ Includes laminated board, reported as component board, except in first quarter of 1948 .
$\ddagger$ For revisions for July-December 1946 and data for January-June 1947, see note marked " $\ddagger$ "on p. S-38 of the October 1948 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

| COTTON-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 163,498 $\cdot 19,431$ | 261,162 10,398 | 155,080 $+14,344$ | 204,811 7,846 | 132,898 3,090 | 148,594 8,078 | $\begin{array}{r}114,584 \\ 9,847 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 170,911 102,970 | 246,161 11,726 | 428, 132 | 521, 5688 | 402, 923 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}193,431 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,398 .318 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathbf{1 4 , 3 4 4} \\ \\ \hline .341\end{array}$ | 7,846 .353 | 3,890 .352 | 8,078 .330 | 9,847 .304 | 102,970 .309 | 11,726 .311 | . 305 | , 2296 | $\begin{array}{r}12,244 \\ .293 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 291 |
| Prices, wholesale, middting, $196^{\prime \prime}$, average, 10 markets. dol. per lb. | . 328 | . 342 | . 372 | . 376 | . 370 | . 340 | . 313 | . 312 | . 312 | . 315 | . 322 | . 326 | . 326 |
| Cotton linters: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption-.-.-.-.........-...-thous. of bal | 98 | 104 | 97 | 99 | 95 | 86 | 105 | 109 | 115 | 117 | 114 | 23 | 119 |
|  | 129 516 | +105 | +65 500 | -478 | r 403 403 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 361 \\ \hline 61\end{array}$ | 53 318 | 169 <br> 356 | ${ }_{437}^{222}$ | 219 527 | 609 | ${ }_{671}^{188}$ |  |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton cloth: <br> Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly ......mil. of linear yards.- |  | 2,588 |  |  | 2,540 |  |  | \% 22.258 |  |  | 2, 260 |  |  |
| Exports 8 -------------------..--thous. of sq. yd.- | 82, 410 | 75, 598 | 80, 070 | 79, 889 | 73, 129 | 71, 937 | 63, 673 | 62,456 | 83, 294 | 58,030 | 116, 046 | 102,321 |  |
|  | 3,461 | 2,364 | 2,760 | 3,813 | 3,916 | 2,670 | 2,196 | 1,433 | 2,604 | 2,007 | 2,216 | 2, 270 |  |
| Mill margins ------------------cents per lb-- | 63.65 | 58.26 | 51.01 | 47.86 | 45.34 | 45.58 | 46.29 | 41.76 | 37.55 | 35. 34 | 33.98 | 32.78 | 32.29 |
|  | . 2398 | . 3388 | . 3088 | . 338 | . 338 | .338 .177 | . .1728 | . .1384 | . 3157 | . 135 | . ${ }^{338}$ | . 1358 | .338 .152 |
| Sheeting, unbleached, 36 -inch, $56 \times 60$ | . 240 | . 240 | . 230 | . 230 | . 208 | .195 | . 186 | . 181 | . 178 | . 174 | . 172 | . 170 | . 170 |
| Cotton yarn, Southern, prices, wholesale, mill: 22/1, carded. white, cones..............-dol. per lb. | . 8004 | . 8004 | . 8098 | + 804 | . 7988 | . 757 | . 715 | . 696 | . 686 | . 686 | ${ }^{6686}$ | . 6589 | . 642 |
|  | 1.098 | 1.098 | 1.098 | 1.098 | 1.088 | 1.044 | 1.002 | . 965 | . 941 | . 917 | . 882 | . 882 | . 862 |
| Spindee activity cotton system spindes): thous | r 22861 | + 23.079 | r 23,044 | r 23.054 | г 22.777 | 22.675 | 22.703 | 22,686 | 22,483 | 22, 513 | 22,043 | 22,186 | 21,950 |
| Actonsuming 100 percent cotton. | r 21,485 | $\cdot 21,711$ | - 21,695 | 21, 723 | - 21, 473 | 21,328 | 21, 352 | 21, 302 | 21, 157 | 21, 231 | 20, 776 | 20,927 | 20,758 |
| Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total*.-mil. of $\mathrm{hr}-$ | - 10, 443 | - 11, 690 | - 11,330 | ${ }^{\text {r } 10,703}$ | r 10,852 | r8,759 | 10,019 | 9,998 | 9,521 | 9,253 | 9, 102 | 8,940 | 8,425 |
| A verage per spindle in place**------. hours-- | 440 9819 | + 492 | - ${ }^{475}$ | - 40 | + 4611 | + 356 | -421 |  | 8 400 | $\begin{array}{r}389 \\ 8.681 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |  |  | 355 |
| Operations as percent of capactiy $\dagger$ | ${ }^{-137.8}$ | ${ }_{-133.7}$ | ${ }_{\cdot}{ }^{136}$. 2 | r 134.2 | $\begin{array}{r} +10,318 \\ \mathbf{r} 130.8 \end{array}$ | - 104.6 | 119.6 | 121.0 | 120.0 | 111.9 | 104.1 | 112.0 | 112.3 |
| Rayon and manufactures and silk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rayon yarn and staple fiber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 60.9 | 68.1 | 68.2 | 68.6 | 70.7 | 72.2 | 71.8 | 69.9 | 71.8 | 70.4 | 75.0 | 69.8 | 63.0 |
|  | 20.7 | 22.7 | 22.9 | 22.1 | 22.4 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 21.9 | 21.3 | 21.2 | 17.8 | 15.0 |
| Stocks, producers', end of month: Filament yarn-.-........................................ | 8.8 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9. 3 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 12.3 | ${ }_{4}^{11.1}$ | 15.2 | 21.0 |
|  | 4.9 4,588 | 4.8 5,219 | 3.8 4,599 | 4.0 3,975 | 4.3 5,323 | 4.2 4,580 | 4,775 | 4.8 4,195 | 4.7 1,654 | 5. 2,822 | 4.6 4,344 | 6.2 2,824 | 10.0 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filament <br>  | .740 .360 | .740 .360 | .740 .360 | . 740 | .740 .360 | .740 .360 | .764 .368 | .770 .370 | $\begin{array}{r}770 \\ 370 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 770 | . 770 | .770 .370 | . 770 |
| Rayon broad woven goods, production, quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silk, raw: |  |  |  |  | 54, 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 397 | 829 | 417 | 470 | 1,349 | 1,106 | 352 | 404 | 787 | 510 | 614 | 1,018 |  |
| Price, wholesale, raw, Japan, $13 / 15$ (N. Y.) <br> dol. per lb_- | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | (a) | (a) |
| Consumption (scoured basis): $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 42,900 | 51, 680 | 42, 632 | 41,620 | 48, 120 | 31,744 | 38, 824 | 45, 210 | 33, 988 | 29,704 | ${ }^{\ulcorner } \mathrm{F} 37,100$ | 29, 644 |  |
|  | 15, 524 | 20,265 86,749 | -17,024 | 16,972 48,703 | 19,835 | 11,284 61,177 | 16,964 62,530 | 20,360 54,523 | 18,092 42,411 | 16,636 38,840 | r 19.000 39,503 | 16.860 |  |
| Imports Prices, whosale, Boston: |  |  |  |  | 74,307 | 61, 177 |  |  |  |  |  | 42, 870 |  |
| Raw, territory, 64 s , 70s, 80 s , scoured._dol. per lb_- | 1. 255 | 1.255 | 1. 296 | 1.310 | 1. 446 | 1. 480 | 11.800 1.560 | 11.800 1.560 | 1.788 1 1.560 | 11.750 1.560 | 1.7 .790 1 1.560 | 1.800 1 1 | 11.800 |
| Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy.-.-.....do--.- | . 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 550 | 560 | 1.560 | ${ }^{1.560}$ | 1.560 | ${ }^{1} .560$ | 1.560 | ${ }^{1.560}$ | ${ }^{1} .560$ |
| bond $\qquad$ dol. per lb. | 1.370 | 1.292 | 1.399 | 1.652 | 1. 820 | 1.820 | 1.820 | 1.696 | 1. 615 | 1.615 | 1.801 | 1.925 | 1.925 |
| WOOL MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery activity (weekly average): $\uparrow$ Looms: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woolen and worsted: <br> Pile and Jacquard - thous, of active hours |  |  |  | 91 |  |  |  |  | 89 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,572 | 2,495 | 2,497 | 2, 513 | 2,400 | 1,893 | 2,323 | 2,185 | 2,224 | 2, 143 | r 2, 106 | 2,156 |  |
|  | 51 | 40 | 42 | 37 | 35 | 30 | 39 | 36 | 30 |  | 26 | 22 |  |
| Carpet and rug: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 146 | 144 | 141 | 141 | 129 | ${ }_{90}^{114}$ | 130 | 124 | 126 | 114 | 103 | ${ }_{97}$ |  |
| Spinning spindles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 132, 666 | 129,269 | 125, 437 | -98, 1242 | -116, 709 | 73,791 87,804 | 109, 204 | 88,432 104,311 | 101,900 | ${ }^{90} 0274$ | r 84, 113 | 82, 665 |  |
|  | 252 | 250 | 245 | 248 | ${ }^{239}$ | ${ }^{179}$ | 222 | 104, 210 | 1789 | $\begin{array}{r}92,616 \\ \hline 160 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 91,989 165 | 85, 164 |  |
| Wool yarn: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 67, 304 | 82,550 | 65, 878 | 65,588 | 78,170 8,840 | 48,188 | ${ }_{6}^{62,112}$ | ${ }^{74,475}$ | ${ }^{61,716}$ | 57,612 | ${ }^{\text {r 66, }} 9000$ | 54, 760 |  |
|  | 7,940 43,872 | - 53,730 | 42, 488 | 41, 668 | 8,840 49,800 | 5,408 31,912 | 6, <br> 88,896 <br> 385 | 8,055 46,385 | 6,408 38,256 | 5,908 35,712 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +6,965 \\ +41 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5. 580 |  |
| Carpet and other 9.-............................do | 15, 492 | 19,210 | 16, 296 | 16,408 | 19,530 | 10,868 | 16,364 | 20,035 | 17,052 | 15,992 | + 18,770 | 16,388 |  |
| Price, wholesale, worsted yarn (Bradford weaving system) $2 / 32^{*}$...................dol. per lb. | 2.925 | 2. 962 | 3.069 | 3.350 | 3.350 | 3. 350 | 3.350 | 3. 350 |  | 3. 350 | 3.350 | 3.410 | 3.42 |

$r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary, Data not available §Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply shipments; see note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-21.
$i$ Data beginning August 1948 are for wool sold on the open market instead of the Commodity Credit Corporation selling price; August price for the territory wool
 earlier series, $\$ 1.480$ per pound; for the bright fleece series, the Commodity Credit Corporation and the open market price were the same in August and September.

* New series. The new series for cotton spindle activity and the revised series for operations as a percent of capacity relate to all cotton system spindles, including data for spindles spin-




 for worsted yarn (Bradford weaving system) $2 / 32 \mathrm{~s}$, 64 s (white) replaces the former price which has been discontinued; monthly data beginning 1947 will be shown later.
worsted yarn (Bradiord weaving system
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked "*".

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem. ber | December | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

| WOOL MANUFACTURES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts: <br> Production quarterly total thous of lin Fd |  |  |  |  | 130, 428 |  |  |  |  |  | 115, 046 |  |  |
| Proparel fabrics, total |  | 116, 258 |  |  | 114, 916 |  |  | 104, 807 |  |  | 100, 229 |  |  |
|  |  | 3,141 |  |  | 2, 176 |  |  | 2, 161 |  |  | 3,625 |  |  |
| Other than Government orders, totalt do.... |  | 113,117 |  |  | 112,740 5659 |  |  | 102,646 |  |  | 96, 904 |  |  |
|  |  | 55,113 |  |  | 55,599 48,090 |  |  | ${ }_{48}^{46,684}$ |  |  | -39,933 |  |  |
|  |  | 8,620 |  |  | 9,051 |  |  | 7,939 |  |  | 7,547 |  |  |
| Blanketing...--.-.-.-.-........-..........do. |  | 5,496 |  |  | 4,924 |  |  | 5,012 |  |  | 5,843 |  |  |
| Other nonapparel fabrics |  | 10,224 |  |  | 10, 588 |  |  | 8,997 |  |  | 8,974 |  |  |
|  | 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, 289 |
| Women's dress goods, fiannel, $8 \mathrm{oz}, 54$-ineh* <br> dol. per yd.. | 2.203 | 2.203 | 2.265 | 2.326 | 2.426 | 2.450 | 2.450 | 2.537 | 2. 624 | 2.624 | 2.698 | 2. 722 | 2,722 |
| miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fur sales by dealers.......-.-....-... thous. of dol.- | 3,082 | 2,092 | 4,782 | 4,980 | 3,381 | 1,907 | 2,516 | 2,388 | 1,538 | 1,327 |  |  |  |

## TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT



INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND
Shipments, total - RACTOR


\section*{616

155
461
112

383,002
1,101
763
274,847
256,753
107,054
88,889
30,366
16,422
13,944
3,454
3,239
1,688
1,551
215
249,781
74,326}

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| $\substack{(1) \\ (1) \\ 317 \\ 137}$ |
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$$
\begin{array}{l|l}
14 & \\
16 & \\
21 & \\
98 &
\end{array}
$$

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Not available for publication.
*New series. See note marked "*" on p. S-40 of the September 1948 Survey for January-June 1947 figures for passenger car shipments. The series for flannel dress goods, 8 ounce, $54-55-$
" 5 . inch, fo. b. mill, which is compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, has been substituted for the 7-712-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.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note on woolen and worsted apparel fabrics in the May 1948 Survey or in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey for explanation of changes in the classifications in the second quarter of 1947. A further change was made in the last quarter of 1947. Beginning that quarter the unclassified item consists entirely of fabrics containing 25, percent or more wool reported by cotton and rayon weavers, and all apparel fabrics produced by woolen and worsted manufacturers are distributed to the separate classifcations for men's and boys' and
women's and children's fabrics; for the second and third quarters of 1947 , the unclassified item includes also $3,340,000$ and $1,489,000$ linear yards, respectively, which were reported by woalen women's and children's fabrics; for the second and third quarters of 1947, the unclassified item includes also 3,340,000 and 1,489,000 linear yards, respeetively, which were reported by woolen Government orders are not available separately.

| Pagea marked |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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| ricultural |  |
| gricultural wages |  |
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| Alcoholic |  |
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| Anthracite. |  |
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| Asphalt and asphalt products | --1--- ${ }^{17}$ |
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| Battery ${ }^{\text {Beef and }}$ |  |
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| Beverages |  |
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| Building costs--- ${ }^{\text {Building }}$ construction (see Construction).----- |  |
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| Business, orders, sales, inventories.-.-.-.---- |  |
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| Cans, $m$ |  |
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| Cement |  |
| Cereal and bakery products, price Chain-store sales |  |
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| Chemicals ${ }_{\text {Cigars and }}$ |  |
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| Clay pro |  |
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| Consumers' price index |  |
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| Cost-of-living index (see Consumers price index) <br> Cotton, raw, and manufactures |  |
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| ttonseed, cake and meal, oil ops |  |
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| Dairy products |  |
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| Debt, short-term, consumer--.-.-.......-.-.-. 16 |  |
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| Earnings, weekly and hourly Fges and poultry $\qquad$ 13, 14, 15 <br> 2,4,29 |  |
|  |  |
| Electrical equipment |  |
| Employment estimates |  |
|  |  |
| Employment indexes--..------1 |  |
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| Emigration and immigration.-.-.------------ |  |
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| Exports (see also individual commodities) Express operations. |  |
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| Factory, employment, pay rolls, hours, wages 10 ,$\text { s, wages } 11,12,13,14,15$ |  |
| Failures, industrial and commercial <br> Farm marketings and income. <br> Farm wages |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Fats and oils.-.-.------------------- 5, 25, 25 |  |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition of |  |
|  |  |
| Federal Reserve reporting member banks_..- 15, <br> Fertilizers. |  |
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－Within a few weeks the entire sales stock of this publication， which had been expanded to meet anticipated demand from businessmen，economists，and market analysts，was sold out． This special issue of the Survey has now been reprinted to fill the needs of those who were unable to secure a copy from the first printing．

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All of these publications can be secured from the nearest Department of Commerce Field Office or from the Superintendent of Documents，U．S． Government Printing Office，Washington 25，D．C．Make checks payable to Treasurer of the United States．


[^0]:    ${ }_{1}^{1}$ Backlog Demand for Consumers' Durable Goods, by L. Jay Atkinson, SURver, April 1948.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ An extended discussion of the parity concept is given in Farm Price Supports and the General Price Level, Survey, July 1947.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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. Economics.

[^4]:    ${ }^{2}$ 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.

[^5]:    Note.-Mr. Jacobs and Mrs. Broida are members of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business Economics.

[^6]:    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.

[^7]:    1 The absence of a time trend does not necessarily imply that the efficiency of inventory management has remained static. Any increase in efficiency, however, has been offset in reduce reported sales without materially affecting inventories.
    $830718^{\circ}-49-3$

[^8]:    2 The use of the last-in-irst-out method may accentuate this tendency.

[^9]:    Nore.-Mr. Bridge is a member of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business Eeonomics.

[^10]:    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.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ See "Capital Requirements of New Trade Firms", Survex, December 1948.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ New firms are those which started operations in the 1945-47 period. Ratios are derived from year-end inventories and average monthly sales. Established frm 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.

[^13]:    ${ }^{3}$ Inventory Turn-Over in Retail Trade, Survey, Jume 1948.
    1 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.

[^14]:    ${ }^{+}$Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. 1 Not avallable

[^15]:    ${ }^{*}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Not available; see note marked "t". ${ }^{2}$ Not 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 seriesi ncludes 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 "t"). Separate figures for foreign aid ernment procured items), the Economic Cooperation Administration Program which began in April 1948, and Army civilian supply shipments (see marked " $\ddagger$ "). Separate figures for foreign aid
    gnd relief, other than Army civilian supply shipments, are not available after May 1948; moreover, some goods classified in previous months as commerical 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 ship.
    ments (with the excention of shipments of petroleum and petroleum products other than asphalt for road building) initiated during the war period to furnish relief to the civilian populations ments (with the exception of shipments of petroleum 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 milion 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 $1944-46$ totals include petroleum and petrolenm products which are not includej in 1947 and 1948 data as indicated above. "Total exports including reexports" includes comparatively small amounts under the lend-lease program which havenot been shown separately since the March 1948 Survey.

[^16]:    Revised. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Deficit.
    § Data have benn 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
    I Data relate to Continental United States. $\ddagger$ Revised data for January 1948, $\$ 19,342,000$.

[^17]:    ${ }^{7}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Not available for publication. ${ }^{7}$ Series discontinued by the Bureau of the Census.

[^18]:    Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Not available for publication. $\otimes$ Revised figures for January 1946-February 1947 are shown on p. 24 of the October 1948 Survey.
    $\ddagger$ Minor revisions for January-October 1947 will be shown later. ơ'Series discontinued by the Bureau of the Census.

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

[^19]:    - Revised. isee note marked " 8 ".

