## SURTVEY OP



BUSINESS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

## SURVEY DF CURIENT BUSINESS <br> 

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Published by the Department of Commerce, Cifarles 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. Make checks payable to Treasurer of the United States.

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The volume of consumer credit has returned to the all-time peak reached last December......
BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

but the ratio of consumer credit to disposable income remained below the prewar average.
PERCENT


The increase in credit during the year was due to the steady rise in installment loans reflecting higher automobile sales.


[^0]THE
Susiness Situation

## By the Office of Business Economics

T

$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{H}}$month was extended into August with seasonal movements again dominating activity in most segments. Industrial production advanced from the low volume of July as factory operations were resumed following midsummer vacation shut-downs. Department store sales picked up moderately as cooler weather stimulated business. Construction activity continued upward to reach $\$ 1.9$ billion, close to the all-time high of last August. Employment in the aggregate in August showed a modest increase from July with a rise in the nonagricultural segment almost entirely offset by a seasonal decline in agriculture. Unemployment dropped back about 400,000 below the postwar peak of 4.1 million reached in July.

## Industrial prices firm

The general level of wholesale prices declined slightly during August primarily because of prospective bumper crops for feed grains and some weakness in certain other agricultural prices including fruits and livestock. Industrial prices on the average were virtually unchanged during the month, continuing the stability noted in July and suggesting some firming of demand following a steady decline since the end of last year.

Business purchasing, however, remained generally cautious. Liquidation of manufacturers' inventories continued in July with a drop of $\$ 600$ million in book value, bringing the total decline to nearly $\$ 2$ billion since February, after adjustment for the seasonal factor. Among retailers and wholesalers there has been some tendency for the decline in stocks to level off in recent months, with total inventories held at these levels of distribution remaining about the same in July as they were in May. The value of new orders received by manufacturers in July reflected principally the usual midsummer slowness.

## Stability in important segments

Though inventories have been reduced, and industrial production and prices have dropped as a consequence, the firmness of other segments of the economy continued through the late summer of this year. As shown in the sections below, there was no tendency for the moderate declines which occurred early this year in personal incomes and retail sales to deepen appreciably; employment has been rising-though less than seasonally-since February, and construction has advanced very close to the highs of last year.

## Capital outlays remain high

Likewise, expenditures on new plant and equipment by nonagricultural business are expected to show little change from the second to the third quarter, according to early returns in the quarterly survey conducted jointly by the Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The preliminary reports suggest that during the first 9 months of the year these expenditures on fixed capital were moderately above those in the corresponding period of 1948 .

Outlays of electric and gas utilities, transportation concerns other than railroads, and commercial firms showed moderate increases in the third quarter, while expenditures of manufacturing companies remained at about the same volume.

Investment anticipations for the fourth quarter, as reported in these early returns, suggest a slight decline from the third quarter of the year instead of the usual seasonal increase. All industry groups except gas and electric utilities anticipated some reduction in expenditures in the fourth quarter from the high rates maintained in the past 2 years.

## Railroad freight rates higher

Little effect upon the general price structure is anticipated from the most recent increase in freight rates authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The increase, averaging about 4 percent, became effective this September 1 and followed an interim boost of 5 percent granted last January, making an aggregate rise of 9 percent over the rates in effect in September a year ago. The recent rate advance, according to Commission estimates, will add approximately $\$ 293$ million annually to the operating revenues of class I carriers on the basis of anticipated 1949 traffic. It was designed to meet the higher costs incurred by the 40 -hour workweek for approximately 1 million nonoperating railroad employees which also became effective on September 1. This marks the eighth increase granted by the Commission since June 30, 1946, to offset the sharp advances in wage rates and prices of materials and fuel in the postwar period.

## Small effect on prices

The increase in freight rates allowed this year will affect prices only slightly, if at all, even in the case of commodities which are low in cost in relation to bulk and where shipping charges are consequently an important element in total costs. This is illustrated in the accompanying table which shows for three representative raw materials the estimated maximum potential increase in total costs to consumers resulting from the higher freight rates:


It should be noted that these potential cost increases are based upon shipping practices prevailing in 1948 and that, for two reasons in particular, actual net increases in prices to consumers are expected to be smaller. First, it is probable that the higher freight rates may accelerate the diversion of tonnage to cheaper forms of transportation, particularly trucks. Tonnage moved by trucks during the first half of this year ran ahead of the same period last year while
railroad shipments were below, a continuation of the trend in progress since 1947. Second, because of the high degree of competition existing in many markets, it appears likely that manufacturers or other shippers may in many cases absorb all or a part of the increased freight charges.

## Personal incomes lower

The aggregate flow of incomes to individuals in July-at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 209.7$ billion-remained within 3 percent of the peak reached last December. Indeed, since February, the range of variation has been limited to less than 2 percent. Furthermore, during the first 7 months of 1949 personal incomes were still 2 percent above the same period last year, and represented an important element of underlying strength in the economy throughout the period of business adjustment in progress since last fall.

As noted in the section below dealing with agricultural production, declining farm prices have resulted in some reduction in farmers' incomes this year. In May and June agricultural income was supported by receipts due in those months under government purchase agreements. In July, however, the lower prices now prevailing for most crops as well as livestock-along with some decline in marketingswere more fully reflected in the volume of income payments to farmers and accounted in the main for the decline of nearly $\$ 3$ billion, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, in total

Chart 2.-Personal Income by Source


Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
personal incomes. Nonagricultural income was down only slightly during the month-reflecting lower payments to miners under the 3 -day week in the coal industry and a small reduction in the receipts of nonfarm proprietors.

## Diverse movements of income components

The relative stability in personal income during this year resulted from declines in some components that were offset by increases in others. The break-down of personal income depicted in chart 2 brings into sharp focus the shifting pattern within the nearly constant total of payments to individuals, and depicts the major components which have been affected by changes in activity since the business adjustment period began late last fall. Declines from December 1948 to July

1949 were limited almost entirely to wages and salaries in manufacturing, reflecting a drop in production and employment, and to agricultural income, reflecting lower farm prices. Partial offsets occurred in the increases in nonmanufacturing and Government pay rolls and in transfer payments, especially unemployment insurance. Other income sources such as personal interest and dividends remained stable or tended upward as shown in table 1, and though proprietors' and rental incomes were down, this was due mainly to the decline in receipts of farm proprietors.

Total wages and salaries-the most important segment of personal incomes-declined from $\$ 137.1$ billion in December 1948, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, to $\$ 133.7$ billion in July 1949. Manufacturing pay rolls accounted for nearly all of the reduction, coincident to the cut in inventories and the fall of new orders and output.

Construction pay rolls have continued high, in reaction to the spurt in house building. Pay rolls in wholesale and retail trade have mirrored the relative stability in consumer purchases since early this year. Disbursements in the transportation and public utility industries have been maintained, principally reflecting wage-rate rises and the higher employment associated with the postwar expansion of facilities by the public utilities. The service industries have also remained virtually unaffected by adjustments elsewhere in the economy, extending a postwar upward trend to a status more in line with their prewar position relative to other segments.
Government pay rolls have also continued to edge up. On the State and local level, pay rolls for education personnel in particular have advanced substantially over last year. The rise in Federal pay rolls was mainly due to higher outlays for postal service and, to a lesser extent, for military personnel.

The major factor tending to stabilize total personal income has been the rise of transfer payments, which advanced from an annual rate of $\$ 10.7$ billion in December 1948 to $\$ 12.1$ billion in July 1949. To a considerable extent, the rise in transfer payments has reflected-and also compensated for-the falling off in the rate of manufacturing operations. Unemployment insurance payments accounted for virtually all the rise in transfer payments during the first half of the year, though benefits paid under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act were also a factor.

## Income effect on consumer buying

The stabilizing influence of high personal incomes on general business activity as exercised through disposable income has been reflected in a steady volume of consumer expenditures. During the first half of this year consumers spent almost as much on goods and services as they did on the average in 1948, and because of lower prices they received about the same amount in terms of physical quantities. At the same time consumers were able to save a larger proportion of their current incomes than they did last year-as is fully described in the article on this subject in this issue of the Survey.

Consumer buying of goods and services, at $\$ 178.2$ billion in the second quarter of this year, was $\$ 2.7$ billion-or less than 2 percent-below the fourth quarter 1948 high. Continued relative stability through the summer is suggested by the slight decline in retail sales volume in July and the moderate rise in department store sales in August.

The July retail sales pattern carried forward with little change the characteristics of sales developments since the turn of the year. Durable-goods sales, chiefly because of automobiles, have been stable or rising slightly. Sales at nondurable-goods stores, on the other hand, have fallen almost steadily-by about 5 percent-since January.

## Consumer credit nears previous high

An important factor supporting the volume of consumer buying in the past several months has been the resumption in the upward movement of consumer credit. Following the peak of $\$ 16.3$ billion in December 1948, total consumer credit declined through February, but turned upward again in March to reach $\$ 16.2$ billion in July after successive relaxations of consumer credit regulations and the final suspension of Regulation W at the end of June. Even at the high July volume of consumer credit, its ratio to disposable income was significantly below the ratios of the immediate prewar years.
The resumption in the rise of consumer credit is primarily attributable to increased purchases of automobiles, particularly on installment. In contrast to the movement of total consumer credit, as depicted in the chart on the first page of this issue, installment credit declined only slightly during the late winter and spring months and by July had advanced to $\$ 9.3$ billion, 8 percent over December 1948. Total noninstallment credit declined moderately early in the year and at the end of July amounted to $\$ 6.9$ billion, nearly 11 percent below December 1948. The fall in non-installment credit was greatest in the charge account sector, coinciding with the lower volume of department store sales since late last year.

Table 1.—Monthly Personal Income in the United States
[Seasonally adjusted annual rates in billions of dollars]

| Item | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1948 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { De- } \\ & \text { cem- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1948 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1949 \end{aligned}$ | Dollar change |  | Percent change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ \text { 1948 to } \\ \text { July } \\ 1949 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 1948 to } \\ & \text { July } \\ & 1949 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ \text { Juto to } \\ \text { July } \\ 1949 \end{gathered}$ | Decem- ber 1948 to July 1949 |
| Total personal income. | 214.5 | 217.0 | 209.7 | -4.8 | -7.3 | -2.2 | -3.4 |
| Wage and salary receipts. | 134.6 | 137.1 | 133.7 | 9 | -3.4 | 7 | -2.5 |
| Total employer disburse- | 136.8 | 139.4 | 135.9 | -. 9 | -3.5 | -. 7 | -2.5 |
| Commodity - producing industries 1 | 60.7 | 62.3 | 58.1 | -2.6 | -4.2 | -4.3 | -6.7 |
| Distributive indus- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tries ${ }^{1}$--.-.-..... | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.2 | +. 4 | +. 2 | +1.0 | $\pm .5$ |
| Service industries $1 . .-{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 16.9 19.4 | 16.9 20.2 | 17.0 20.6 | + +1.2 | +.1 | +6.6 +6.2 | +.6 +2.0 |
| Less employee contributions for social insurance | 12.4 | 2.2 2.3 | 2.2 |  | +. -1 |  | -4.3 |
| Other labor income-.......-- | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | +. 1 | +. 1 | +5.0 | +5.0 |
| Proprietors' and rental income | 50.8 | 50.3 | 44.5 | -6.3 | -5.8 | -12.4 | -11.5 |
| Personal interest income and dividends. | 16.0 | 16.9 | 17.3 | +1.3 | +. 4 | +8.1 | +2.4 |
| Transfer payments ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 11.1 | 10.7 | 12.1 | +1.0 | +1.4 | $+9.0$ | +13.1 |
| Total nonagricultural income ${ }^{3}$.... | 190.2 | 193.6 | 191.1 | + 9 | -2.5 | + 5 | -1.3. |
| Total agricultural income..------- | 24.3 | 23.4 | 18.6 | -5.7 | -4.8 | -24.5 | -20.5. |

1"Commodity-producing industries", consists of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, mining, contract construction, and manufacturing. "Distributive industries", consists of wholesale and retail trade, transportation, and communications and public utilities. "Service industries" comprises finance, insurance, and real estate and services.
${ }_{2}$ Consists mainly of payments to veterans and unemployment insurance and other social insurance payments.
wages equals personal income exclusive of net income of unincorporated farm enterprises, farm corporations.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

## Employment trends

The small rise of the general volume of employment in August resulted from an increase of 1.4 million in nonagricultural employment coupled with a decline in agricultural employment of only slightly smaller dimensions, according to the monthly report of the Census Bureau. The drop in the number of farm workers during the month reflected the usual late summer slackening in farm operations. The rise in nonagricultural employment resulted in part from a pick-up in industry and trade from the seasonally low levels of July. Also contributing to the latter change was the reclassifica-tion-from farm to nonfarm employment status-of dualjob holders in rural areas, who put in fewer hours of work in agriculture as the midsummer peak was passed in crop cultivation.
(Continued on p.23)

## Agricultural Production and Food Supplies

FARM production this year is continuing the high rate maintained since the end of the war. A decline from last year in crop output is estimated to about offset an increase in livestock and livestock products. The quantity of food available for consumption so far this year, plus the amount in prospect through December, is also expected to show little change from 1948. The continued high rate of output, together with some decline in demand, has resulted in a rise in the carry-over of several crops including the important staples-cotton, corn, and wheat. These influences have been reflected in a downward trend in farm prices and incomes during the first 7 months of this year, tempered by an extension of production controls and an increase in pricesupport activity.

## Major crop supplies rising

A combination of favorable weather and the largest planted acreage since 1933 is expected to produce a total crop volume which is second only to last year's harvest. Another bumper corn crop this year is estimated by the Department of Agriculture to provide a substantially larger feed supply than in any previous year, both absolutely and in relation to the number of livestock to be fed. The wheat crop is smaller this year than last, but the greater carry-over will make supplies for the crop year beginning in 1949 about as large as in the preceding year.

Cotton acreage rose again this year but as a result of less favorable growing weather and heavy boll weevil infestation, output will be about the same as the 14.9 million bales of last year-a crop greater than any harvested in the preceding 10 years. With the carry-over, supplies for the 1949 crop year are estimated at about 2 million bales larger than last year.

As shown in table 2 production of oil seed crops is expected to be lower than last year, principally as a result of cuts in

Table 2.-Index Numbers of Volume of Production for Sale and Home Consumption
$[1935-39=100]$

| Commodity group | 1940 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 19491 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Livestock and products:       <br> $\begin{array}{l}\text { Meat animals }\end{array}$ 118 147 145 145 134 135 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dairy products---- Poultry and eggs. | 112 | 170 | 160 | 157 | 153 | 168 |
| All livestock | 112 | 141 | 138 | 137 | 130 | 134 |
| Crops: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food grains. | 110 | 155 | 164 | 197 | 184 | 171 |
| Feed crops---------- | 114 | 144 68 | 172 | ${ }_{93}^{131}$ | ${ }^{204}$ | 187 |
| Cotton (lint and seed) | 95 | 68 142 | +66 | 93 141 | 117 142 | 119 135 |
| Truck crops.ab-.- | 101 | 142 110 | 128 | 107 | 123 | 104 108 |
| Tobacco-........ | 101 | 137 | 160 | 145 | 136 | 139 |
| Fruits and tree nuts. | 110 | 112 | 133 | 127 | 122 | 122 |
| Oil-bearing crops.- | 171 | 291 | 277 | 300 | 358 | 304 |
| Sugar crops | 104 | 94 | 103 | 110 | 89 | 92 |
| All crops_ | 107 | 122 | 135 | 135 | 152 | 144 |
| All commodities. | 110 | 134 | 137 | 136 | 138 | 138 |

${ }^{1}$ Production estimates are based on crop estimates as of July 1 and estimated marketings and home consumption of livestock and livestock products.
Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
peanut and soybean acreages and lower flaxseed yields. Vegetable crops production is estimated to be substantially lower in 1949 than a year earlier, and production of fruits and nuts is about the same as last year.

## Expanding livestock output

A decline in the livestock population which began during the war was arrested last year, and with the aid of ample feed supplies a gradual expansion is providing the basis for a
larger output of meat and dairy and poultry products. To a limited extent the increases in output are already showing up. The number of chickens raised in 1949 is estimated to be 17 percent higher than in 1948 and egg production in the latter part of the year is expected to be above a year earlier. As usual, following a large corn harvest the hog population is expanding and this will be reflected in a more than seasonal rise in hog marketings this fall and winter of the large spring pig crop.

Apparently a gradual expansion is under way in beef cattle herds but because of the relatively long time required to raise a steer the expansion has not yet brought an increase in cattle marketings. In fact, the decline in veal output this year is the immediate result of the move to expand herds by raising more of the calves rather than sending them to slaughter. The sharp reduction in the slaughter of mature cows also indicates an expansion in breeding herds.

Chart 3.-Total United States Food Disappearance ${ }^{1}$

${ }^{1}$ Data include both domestically produced and imported foods.
2 Includes lend-lease.
${ }^{3}$ Includes military civilian feeding for all years and procurement for relief feeding in are occupied by our armed forces for 1947-49.
${ }^{4}$ Data are preliminary estimates.
Source of data: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Milk production has been running higher in 1949 than last year although the year-to-year gain has been quite small in the past few months. The increased output results from higher rates of feeding of a slightly smaller dairy herd. Recent declines in the number of dairy cows, however, have been small-about 1 percent in the past year-indicating a leveling off in the dairy cattle population following the curtailment which has been under way for the past 5 years.

## More production controls

The continued high rate of agricultural production together with some weakening in demand has brought a rise in the carry-over of the principal staple crops. This has necessitated increasing price support activity and is bringing into operation production controls which had been largely inactive during the war and postwar periods. In addition to tobacco, where controls have been in effect since before the war, potatoes and peanuts were both subject to controls during 1949, and acreage restrictions have been invoked for next year's wheat crop. The indicated supplies of corn and cotton are both within the range which require the Secretary of

Agriculture to hold a referendum on controls for next year's crop.

## Food supplies stable

Total food supplies for the United States are estimated to be about the same in 1949 as last year though somewhat smaller than the very high levels maintained in the years immediately following the end of the war.

The large portion of total food production which is exported has been an important influence upon the demand for food and upon farm income, and the maintenance of such exports has helped to limit the decline in prices which began in the late summer of last year. Exports of farm products have not yet been reduced as a result of the increasing dollar shortage abroad, although the effect of current developments on the future trend is uncertain. As shown in chart 3 about one-tenth of total United States food continues to go for export and for military purchases including the feeding of civilians in occupied areas.

On a per-capita basis, food consumption in 1949 is expected to be about 10 percent higher than the average for the years 1935-39. Food will be about as plentiful this year on a percapita basis as in 1948 but in smaller supply than in other years since the end of the war, primarily as a result of declines in livestock and dairy products and in fruits and vegetables.

Meat consumption is estimated at 146 pounds per capita, unchanged from 1948 but several pounds less than in the two preceding years. Reductions in veal and lamb offset increases in available pork. Beginning in August and September when the first of the large 1949 spring pig crop reaches the market, the production of pork is expected to be substantially higher than a year earlier, but the supply of beef will be no higher and possibly a little lower than a year earlier.

Per capita milk supply is expected to be a little higher this year than last year, but the decline in fluid milk and cream consumption, which accompanied the rise in milk prices since the end of the war, has continued despite some price reduction in 1949. The increased milk output has been going into butter production and other manufactured dairy products, but some of the increase in these products is being purchased by the Government in order to support prices. The per-capita supply of eggs is about the same in 1949 as a year ago, but chicken meat consumption is expected to be 10 percent higher per capita than in 1948, and turkey supplies will show an even larger expansion. Fresh vegetables and citrus fruit supplies are lower in 1949 than a year ago, but canned fruit is more plentiful and canned vegetables are in about the same volume as last year.

Despite the smaller crop of potatoes, per capita civilian consumption is expected to be at least as large as a year ago and the quality will be better because of smaller purchases of high grade potatoes for price support by the Government.

## Farm prices lower

Farm prices in recent months have resumed a downward trend following a leveling off period of 2 or 3 months beginning in February of this year. In the 4 months between April and August prices received by farmers declined at an average rate of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ percent per month-about the same rate of decline as in the latter half of 1948. In August they were about 20 percent lower than the peak reached in January of last year.

Meanwhile, the index of prices paid by farmers has shown only a small decline-about 3 percent-from the peak reached a year ago. Since this index is used as the basis for calculating parity prices, the level of Government support prices has also declined very slowly. This has been an important factor limiting the decline in farm prices and incomes.

## Supports cushion farm income

While through the first half of 1948 quotations for almost all farm products were above support levels, by the early spring of 1949 this situation had changed. As farm prices dipped within range of support levels, and in a few cases fell temporarily below, Government purchases and loans cushioned the price decline over a broad area during the latter half of 1948 and the first 8 months of this year. Among the products affected were cotton, corn, wheat, potatoes, eggs, butter, cheese, and milk.
Chart 4.-Per Capita Civilian Consumption of Major Foods ${ }^{1}$
Consumers are obtaining about the same amount of food this year as in 1948.

|  | INDEX, 1935-39 = 100 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ALL FOODS, } \\ & \text { PER CAPITA } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | WTO |  |



and less of these.

${ }^{1}$ Data are for calendar years except fresh citrus fruits, which are for the crop years beginning in October of the previous year.
Source of data: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Nevertheless, the lower level of farm prices this year has resulted in some reduction in farm incomes, despite the greater volume of marketings. Cash income from farm marketings during the first 8 months of 1949 was 11 percent below the corresponding period in the record year 1948. Net income of farm proprietors-adjusted for changes in inventories-was at an annual rate of $\$ 16.5$ billion in the first half of 1949, also below 1948, but higher than in any other year and three times as high as in 1940.

## Rising Construction Activity

Offsetting the weakness displayed in many manufacturing industries the rise in construction activity has been an important contributing factor to the stability in business conditions and employment in the past 6 months.

Dollar expenditures for new public and private construction have continued to increase more than seasonally, from the low point reached in February. During August the total was $\$ 1,618$ million, seasonally adjusted, about 1 percent above the expenditures in July.

The rise since February, however, has not kept pace with the particularly sharp increase in the same period of last year-with the result that the total volume of construction in August was somewhat less than 2 percent below the peak reached in the corresponding month of 1948.

Chart 5.-New Construction Activity


I Includes a small amount of farm residential.
Sources: Basic data, joint estimates of U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Domestic Commerce, and U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; seasonal adjustments, Office of Domestic Commerce.

Private construction activity reached a postwar peak during the third quarter of 1948, as shown in chart 5 and declined steadily through the first quarter of this year. The subsequent partial recovery during the spring and summer reflected a high rate of dwelling units placed under construction as well as the continued increase in public utility plant outlays. In August the total value of private
construction put in place was about 8 percent below the corresponding month of 1948 . In contrast, expenditures for public construction as indicated in the lowest panel of chart 5 rose rather steadily over the entire period.

Largely because of this rise in public building the aggregate dollar volume of expenditures on construction during the first 8 months of 1949 was almost 2 percent above the total for the corresponding period of 1948. The increase in public construction between these two periods amounted to 30 percent, more than offsetting a reduction of 6 percent in the private category. Moderate declines in costs imply that the increase in physical volume was somewhat higher than in dollar expenditures.

The temporary slump in building last fall and winter, coupled with the record-breaking production of most building materials in 1948, resulted in the elimination of virtually all shortages of materials, particularly lumber and other materials used extensively in home building. This has led to some inventory accumulation and subsequent decline in production and to a lesser extent in prices. Characteristically volatile, lumber showed the greatest decrease in prices, followed closely by paint and paint materials, while structural steel and cement showed little change.

## Residential construction recovers

Private residential construction activity registered its fourth consecutive monthly increase during August, amounting to $\$ 579$ million after allowing for seasonal influences. Although this represents only a small increase over the July total of $\$ 570$ million, the recovery from the low point reached in April has been quite substantial as seen in chart 5. It is about 8 percent below the postwar peak months of August and September of last year, but if public residential building is included, the combined total of $\$ 600$ million compares with $\$ 640$ million for the corresponding month last year, or about 6 percent less.
The increase in residential activity in recent months reflects the greater than seasonal rise in dwelling units placed under construction during the spring and summer and has been sufficiently large to offset continued declines in other areas of private construction, particularly industrial. Although private starts alone have not, according to preliminary data, as yet exceeded last year's peak months, the combined private and public starts in July and August were above those of the corresponding months of last year, as chart 6 shows.

Public starts, although more than triple the volume of last year, are still very small relative to the total, as indicated in table 3. As the Public Housing Act of 1949 is implemented these starts can be expected to grow quite rapidly, approaching an average of 135,000 per year and up to 200,000 upon authorization of the President.
The recovery of private starts from last winter's low point to only slightly below last year's peak demonstrates the strong demand that still exists for housing. It should be noted, however, that this demand has apparently been most effective in the rental units and in homes costing somewhat less than in 1948.

## Multifamily starts higher

The outstanding characteristic of residential construction in 1949 has been the trend toward a greater percentage of multifamily houses, including 2 -family homes. Over 25 percent of total private starts during the first 6 months of 1949 are estimated to be of this type in contrast to 18 percent during the same period last year and only 16.5 percent for all of 1948 .

At the present time this proportion is not yet back to the ratio established during the years 1925-29 when about 40 percent of all starts were of the multifamily type. The shift from the past 2 years' pattern which emphasized the singleunit home does, however, suggest some weakening of demand for this type of construction. Presently available evidence seems to indicate that during the last few months of sharply increased starts the rate of recovery in single units was not nearly as rapid as the total number.

## Chart 6.-New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started ${ }^{1}$


${ }^{1}$ Data represent dwelling units privately and publicly financed and include prefabricated housing units. Figures exclude temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, and military barracks.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
The rise in the absolute number as well as the proportion of multifamily units started reflects several factors. Probably the most important, aside from the greater difficulty in selling single houses, is the relatively easier financing made possible by the reenactment last August of the liberal provisions for multifamily projects included in section 608 of the National Housing Act of 1948. Some of the concentration of rental type units during the first half of 1948 was undoubtedly caused by the anticipation of the expiration of this section in April of that year. Further effects of the hiatus in the operation of section 608 between April and August of last year has been the even heavier concentration of these starts during the first half of this year. The popularity of this section of the Housing Act was further demonstrated this year when an apparently abnormal number of applications for FHA insurance for rental projects was received during March and again in June when it was thought that this section would once more be permitted to expire.

The moderate recovery of single type dwelling units has been aided in part by the reduction in average prices from last year's peak. This reduction is due in part to the lowered costs discussed below as well as the increasing relative importance of smaller homes.

## Financing easier

Some liberalization of financing arrangements for the single unit house owner, while not as direct as that afforded under section 608 for the multifamily project, has also developed
during recent months. The decline in starts during the latter half of last year was accompanied by greater caution by lenders which, probably accelerated the decline. More recently there has been a greater willingness by both mortgage companies and builders to accept lower initial equities and longer amortization periods. This has been particularly effective in promoting sales among those ineligible for GI financing privileges.
An additional factor has been the expanded activity of the Federal National Mortgage Association in providing a secondary mortgage market and increasing the funds currently available from private lenders for new mortgages. The importance of the FNMA's operations as a secondary mortgage market can be seen in table 4. The rapid depletion of funds available made it necessary for the Congress to authorize an additional half billion dollars to its revolving fund during July. A further increase in its activities can be expected if, as has been suggested, new legislation relaxes the present restriction limiting its purchases to not more than 50 percent of the aggregate value of all guaranteed and FHA insured mortgages of less than $\$ 10,000$ made after April 20, 1948, by any one lender.

Mortgage terms may also be favorably affected by the easier money market position induced by the reduction in July of the legally required reserves of member banks of the Federal Reserve System.

## Other private construction continues to decline

The total of all private construction except residential continued to decline more than seasonally during the first 8 months of 1949, with the seasonally adjusted dollar volume reaching $\$ 585$ million in August compared with $\$ 588$ million in July and $\$ 644$ million in the peak month of August 1948.

Underlying the slow decline in this series, as shown in chart 5, has been the sharp reduction in industrial and commercial construction offset in part by the rising volume of expenditures on new plant by public utility firms. During the entire postwar period the proportion of total national production accounted for by business construction has been considerably lower than during 1929 and only slightly more than the prewar years. This is in contrast to the ratio of

Table 3.-Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started Privately and Publicly Financed
[Thousands]

| Year and month | Total | Private |  |  |  | Public |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { types }}{\text { All }}$ | Onefamily | Twofamily | Multifamily | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { types } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1946 | 670.5 | 662.5 | 590.0 | 24.3 | 48.2 | 8.0 |
| 1947 | 849.0 | 845.6 | 740.2 | 33.9 | 71.5 | - 3.4 |
| 1948 | 931.3 | 913.5 | 763.2 | 46.4 | 103.9 | 17.8 |
| 948-January - | 53.5 | 52.5 | 42.1 | 2.8 | 7.6 | 1.0 |
| February | 50.1 | 48.9 | 38.0 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 1.2 |
| March | 76.4 | 76.3 | 62.4 | 4.6 | 9.3 | . 1 |
| April. | 99.5 | 98.1 | 78.4 | 7.6 | 12.1 | 1.4 |
| May | 100.3 | 99.2 | 83.7 | 5.2 | 10.3 | 1.1 |
| June. | 97.8 | 96.6 | 81.4 | 4.2 | 11.0 | 1.2 |
| July | 95.0 | 93.7 | 78.3 | 4.0 | 11.4 | 1.3 |
| August | 86.6 | 85.1 | 74.2 | 3. 2 | 7.7 | 1.5 |
| September | 82.2 | 80.5 | 69.2 | 3.9 | 7.4 | 1.7 |
| October | 73.4 | 71.9 | 62.0 | 3.2 | 6. 7 | 1. 5 |
| November. | 63.6 | 61.3 | 52.5 | 2.4 | 6.4 | 2.3 |
| December. | 52.9 | 49.4 | 41.0 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 3.5 |
| 1949-January | 50.0 | 46.3 | 37.0 | 2.7 | 6.6 | 3. 7 |
| February | 50.4 | 47.8 | 39.7 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 2.6 |
| March | 69.4 | 65.3 | 54.4 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 4. 1 |
| April. | 88.3 | 85.0 | 69. 6 | 3.3 | 12. 1 | 3.3 |
| May | 95.0 | 91.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 3.4 |
| June | 100.0 | 95.8 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 4.2 |
| July - | 96.0 | 92.8 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 3.2 |
| 1948-January-July | 572.6 | 565.3 | 464.3 | 30.9 | 70.1 | 7.3 |
| 1949-January-July. | 549.1 | 524.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 24.5 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Not available. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

expenditures for producers' durable equipment to the gross national product which reached an all-time high during the postwar years.

Construction by the public utilities, particularly by the gas and electric companies, however, has continued to grow during virtually the entire period since the end of the war. Expenditures by the gas and electric utilities for plant expansion for the first 8 months of 1949 are about 15 percent greater than in the same period of 1948.

Table 4.-Outstanding Mortgages and Commitments and Funds Available of Federal National Mortgage Association, December 1948-June 1949

| Year and month | Outstanding mortgages and commitments | Funds available |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Millions of dollars) |  |
| 1948-December. | 426.0 | 527.5 |
| 1949-January | 462.0 | 500.5 |
| February | 505.1 | 470.3 |
| March | 567.5 | 419.7 |
| April.- | 648.9 | 354.7 |
| June-- | 762.4 951.4 | 264.3 108.7 |

Source: Federal National Mortgage Association.
Expenditures for community service buildings such as religious, private educational and recreational, and medical structures have remained at the high level established during the last quarter of 1948. Their aggregate for the first 8 months of this year is more than one-third larger in dollar volume, slightly more than that in physical volume, than for the same period of last year.

The decline this year in expenditures for commercial construction, especially stores and restaurants, follows a particularly high volume of activity in this segment in 1948. Commercial expenditures during August declined a little more than seasonally from the previous month and were only a little more than two-thirds of the amount recorded during the peak months of August and September of last year.

## Public construction at a postwar high

Expenditures for public construction during August, $\$ 454$ million, seasonally adjusted, remained virtually at the high level recorded during the second quarter of 1949 although slightly below the May peak of $\$ 464$ million. This continues the almost steady increase in these expenditures, as indicated in chart 5 , which began at the close of the war. Moderate cost declines imply that the physical volume increase has been somewhat in excess of the rise in dollar expenditures.

Back of this expansion is the great need for virtually all types of public construction, apparent in the shortages of school buildings, water supply systems, etc. Although current levels of expenditures and activity for all types of public construction appear large, and, as previously indicated, have offset the decline in private activity since last year, they constitute a smaller proportion of the gross national product than during any peacetime year from 1929 through 1948.

Highway construction, as is usual for peacetime years, has been the largest element of current activity. Dollar expenditures during the first 8 months of 1949 are almost 8 percent larger than for the same period in 1948 while the seasonally adjusted total for August is larger than for any month this year and only slightly below August 1948, the peak for that
year. The current level of expenditures reflects only a portion of the serious need for extending the highway system to meet the growing postwar needs as well as to take care of deferred maintenance resulting from the lack of such activity during the period of hostilities.

The largest percentage increase in dollar expenditures between this and last year thus far has been in hospital and institutional construction which was almost $2 \frac{1}{2}$ times as much in 1949 as in last year. Public residential building expenditures are almost double the amount for last year and, of course, will bulk larger as the Housing Act of 1949 is translated into homes. The impact of this legislation is not expected to be felt until the building season of 1950 .

Public education construction is almost two-thirds more than last year for the months of January-August and has climbed steadily during the entire postwar period. Sewage and waterworks construction increased almost a fourth over the same period of last year reflecting in part the need to service new residential developments established in previous unoccupied subdivisions during the past $2 \frac{1}{2}$ years of high residential activity.

The largest reduction was recorded in the relatively minor component of military and naval construction. During the first 8 months of the year expenditures for these purposes were reduced almost 30 percent.

Total contract awards for public construction show significant increases over last year continuing through July, the last month of available data. Because of the relatively long building pattern for this kind of construction it would appear that this component will probably not be reduced from present levels, except for seasonal declines, during the remainder of this year.

## Construction costs

Construction cost indicators have edged downward from their peak of last fall. While precise measurement of this decline is difficult, it is clear that there has been a reduction in building material prices, economies resulting from the greater availability of supplies and improved efficiency in the utilization of labor, elimination of some of the contingent costs characteristic of boom conditions, and some reduction in builders' margins resulting from increased competition. With construction still at a high level these reductions have been quite modest. As is characteristic of the industry, they vary considerably from region to region and even from project to project.

During July, the last month of available data, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices of building materials dropped about 1 percent and is now 7 percent below the peak period last fall. It is still more than double 1939. Because of improvements in quality and availability, and the reestablishment of normal competitive trade practices, the declines in the index probably understate the actual reduction in prices.

The lumber group and the paint group have both dropped by 13 percent from their postwar peaks. Other groups, particularly structural steel and cement, have changed very little, but it should be noted that these prices also rose much more moderately relative to prewar levels.

Although wage rates are somewhat higher than a year ago they have been offset, at least in part, by the reduction in premium overtime payments and increased output per manhour. The latter is the product of a number of factors including a better flow of materials and increased availability of skilled labor.

# Personal Saving in the Postwar Period 

ACONSIDERABLE amount of attention has been focused on the upturn in personal saving over the past 2 years. After reaching unprecedented amounts during the war years-both absolutely and relatively-as a result of high incomes, price control, rationing, and patriotic inducements to save, personal saving declined rapidly after the end of the war and reached a postwar low in 1947 in spite of a rise in income.

In the latter part of 1947, the rate of personal saving again tended upward and is currently 8 percent of disposable personal income as compared with 3 percent in 1947. The relatively small changes in this percentage since the third quarter of 1948, together with a small decline in the second quarter of this year, may indicate that the saving rate has started to level off (charts 1 and 2).

Just as the drop in the rate of personal saving after the war had a stimulating effect on the economy, the increase in saving during 1948 had a reverse influence, helping to check the inflationary forces which had characterized business activity up to that time.

Various questions have been raised as to the causes and implications of this upturn in saving. This article will attempt to answer these questions, to the extent possible with existing data, by considering the meaning and significance of personal saving and its relation to investment, analyzing the composition of saving in recent years, and appraising recent developments in historical perspective.

## Significance of Personal Saving

Personal or private noncorporate saving, as defined by the Department of Commerce in its national income and product accounts, is the difference between disposable personal income (i. e., personal income less personal taxes) and personal consumption expenditures. This is equivalent to the increase in personal or private noncorporate assets less the increase in liabilities, exclusive of gains or losses from revaluation of assets. These balance-sheet changes also show up as a change in net worth or more specifically in what would correspond in accounting terminology to earned surplus. ${ }^{1}$ Capital gains are not included in income and therefore are excluded from saving.

Since personal saving is confined to saving by individuals or by the private noncorporate sector of the economy, it is necessary to differentiate such saving from total saving by the entire economy. In a sense all saving is done directly or indirectly by individuals, but it has been found convenient for purposes both of analysis and measurement to segregate total saving and savers into at least three com-

[^1]ponent groups-Government, corporate, and personal (or individual). The last of these groups, as measured by the Department of Commerce, includes all saving by noncorporate enterprises, both farm and nonfarm, and by nonprofit organizations as well as by consumers.

## Chart 1.-Personal Saving as a Percentage of Disposable Personal Income ${ }^{1}$


${ }^{1}$ Percentages for quarters are based upon seasonally adjusted data.
Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
Though saving is simply the difference between income and consumption, it may take a variety of forms, including an increase in cash and securities, additional insurance, a reduction in debt, or net investment in durable goods and inventories. Saving is not a spendable residual in the sense that it necessarily adds to individuals' liquid assets a vailable for expenditures in the next period, since part of the income saved during a period may have been invested by the same group of persons, or placed in nonliquid assets, prior to the end of the period.

Consumption expenditures or those on current account are not the only expenditures on goods and services that individuals make. They also make capital expenditures, or in other words invest as well as consume. Thus increased equity in housing, as well as in unincorporated business plant and equipment and inventories, is considered as a capital rather than a current expenditure in the national income and product accounts, while all other purchases of goods and services by consumers, including those adding to consumers' inventories, are considered as consumption expenditures.

Depreciation on housing and on noncorporate assets is treated as dissaving or consumption since it results in a reduced equity.

The distinction between current and capital expenditures, or between consumption and investment, is to some extent arbitrary. Theoretically, all additions to consumers' as well as to unincorporated business fixed assets and inventories should be considered as investment rather than consumption However, changes in most items of consumers' inventories are usually small and in practice the only important difficulty in classifying expenditures arises in relation to outlays on consumers' durable goods which are ordinarily treated-as they are here-as consumption expenditures, though for many purposes they can be considered as capital outlays.

## Saving versus investment

It is obvious from the definition of saving that it is related to, though different from, investment. ${ }^{2}$ Investment here refers to economic investment and not to financial investment. In other words, it includes the acquisition of newly produced capital goods, such as dwellings and plant and equipment, and the value of the change in the volume of business inventories, ${ }^{3}$ but it excludes financial or indirect investment in the securities of or other claims against enterprises or Government. It also excludes the acquisition of existing or second-hand capital goods. Economic investment, it may be noted, adds directly to product or income while financial investment or acquisition of existing capital goods does not. From the viewpoint of an individual, investment does include the acquisition of other income-producing assets as well as newly produced capital goods, but the former do not add directly to product or income, and cancel out for the economy as a whole.

For an individual or for an economic group such as the private noncorporate sector of the economy, investment does not necessarily bear any close relationship to saving. When depreciation is subtracted from investment or added back to saving to place both on a comparable basis, the difference between saving and investment is precisely measured by the individuals' or groups' net acquisition of claims on and indirect equities in (and transfers of existing or second-hand capital goods from) other sectors of the economy.
To illustrate, if during a year an individual receives $\$ 10,000$ in income, spends $\$ 8,000$ on consumers' goods and services, and buys a new house for $\$ 20,000$, his saving is $\$ 2,000$, his investment $\$ 20,000$, and the difference of $\$ 18,000$ between his saving and investment represents the decrease in his claims on other sectors of the economy or an increase in the claims of other sectors against him. This may take the form of a decline in cash accumulated as a result of past saving, or an increase in mortgages or both. Assuming a down payment of $\$ 5,000$, cash would decline $\$ 3,000$, or the difference between the down payment and saving, and the new mortgage would amount to $\$ 15,000$.

There are of course significant differences in the timing of these transactions. Income will be received at regular intervals throughout the year, and expenditures on consumers' goods and services will also be spread in a similar manner though not quite so evenly (particularly for consumers' durable goods). Saving, which is the difference between the two, therefore also will normally occur throughout the year. On the other hand, investment for an individual is obviously a more discrete or discontinuous process. Furthermore, while saving adds to equity or net worth at the time it occurs, investment usually adds to one form of asset by
${ }^{2}$ Apart from problems of valuation, accumulated saving and wealth are synonymous in a closed economy. For any economic unit, however, wealth will refect the net result of capital transfers as weli as the cumulation of saving. The relationship between saving and wealth corresponds to that between retained profits and net worth in the financial statements of a business firm. assets and liabilities.
decreasing some other asset or increasing some liability and does not normally add to an individual's net worth.

Though saving in the above example is measured as the difference between $\$ 10,000$ in income, and $\$ 8,000$ in expenditures on consumers' goods and services, it may also be obtained by subtracting from the investment of $\$ 20,000$ the decline in cash and increase in mortgages amounting to $\$ 18,000$. However, while an excess of income over consumption is saving, and does indicate increased equity or net worth, an increase in any asset such as results from investment, or a decline in any liability, is not in itself saving, since it may be offset by changes in other assets and liabilities.

It is only the net result of these changes in assets and liabilities (exclusive of revaluation items) on the capital account which can be used as a measure of saving. The changes in individual items of assets and liabilities are of interest from the viewpoint of the saving process primarily in showing the forms saving takes; i. e., the changes in the balance sheet associated with saving.

## Chart 2.-Personal Saving and Disposable Personal Income



Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
It should be recognized from this example that for an individual investor saving may be only a small proportion of, and may not even be influenced at all by, his investment. However, such an excess of investment over saving for one individual or group must be financed directly or indirectly by an excess of saving over investment for other individuals or groups. For the economy as a whole, saving and investment as here defined (including net foreign investment in an open economy) are equal with the claims and equities of the various sectors offsetting each other.

## Role of saving

Before proceeding to the statistical analysis of personal saving, it is desirable to consider briefly the relation of saving to economic theory and practice. Estimates of the volume and composition of saving are of interest primarily from two points of view: the determination of the nature of the consumption-saving function; i. e., the relation of consumption and saving to income; and the analysis of the operations of the capital markets. The study of the relation of consumption and saving to income is of value in appraising over-all economic activity and the market for goods produced by business.

The principle that at any given level of aggregate income investors collectively may want and attempt to invest more (or less) than savers collectively want to save, with a stimulating (or retarding) effect on the economy, is generally accepted and is an important part of many theories of economic fluctuations.

More controversial is the thesis, basic to some important areas of business cycle thinking, that saving (or consumption) for the private sector of the economy is largely determined by income, while private investment is largely independent of the current level of income, so that income is effectively determined by the volume of private investment and the Government surplus or deficit, together with the functional relation of saving to income. The volume of investment necessary to offset the saving which can be expected at various levels of income plays a central role in these business cycle theories. The functional relation of saving to income-i. e., the propensity to save-is assumed to be comparatively stable over time, though even within this body of theory there are considerable differences of opinion over the nature of the relationship and over the time period and circumstances in which the assumption of stability holds.

Several points should be emphasized. Regardless of the precise nature of the relationship between saving and income, when investors as a group attempt to invest an amount different from that which savers as a group want to save, income will change accordingly. To illustrate, let us assume that during a year 10 individuals who account for the entire income and product of some economy receive $\$ 100,000$ in income and spend $\$ 80,000$ on consumers' goods, and 1 of them buys a newly constructed house for $\$ 20,000$. Let us further suppose that these individuals regularly tend to consume 80 percent and save 20 percent of their income. Product (consumption plus investment) and income are of course equal and amount to $\$ 100,000$. Investment and saving, which are equal for the 10 individuals combined though not for any 1 of the 10 , amount to $\$ 20,000$.

During the next year two individuals instead of one decide to invest in houses so that product and hence income are initially raised to an annual rate of $\$ 120,000$, representing $\$ 80,000$ of consumption and $\$ 40,000$ of investment. Temporarily saving at $\$ 40,000$ would exceed 20 percent of income. However, at this higher level of income, individuals would attempt to raise their consumption and lower their temporary rate of saving.

Consequently, unless there was a permanent change in the propensity to consume, income would eventually in-crease-through greater volume or higher prices-to an annual rate of $\$ 200,000$ where investment of $\$ 40,000$ would be offset by the assumed equilibrium rate of saving amounting to 20 percent of income. ${ }^{4}$ Even if there was a permanent change in the propensity to consume, income would still vary until intended saving was in equilibrium with intended investment. In the same way, if investment declined and was not adequate to offset intended saving at a given income, a lower level of income would result.

It is important to recognize from the preceding example that while actual saving and investment for the economy as a whole will always be equal, this is not true for attempted saving and investment except under special conditions. There is no reason why the amount people want to save at a given level of income should necessarily be equal to the amount people want to invest, since saving and investment to a considerable extent are performed by different persons, and since different factors determine their amounts even when they are performed by the same person.

Investment for obvious reasons generally bears a much less stable relationship to income than saving for any single individual (or for any nonindividual). Typically, as income

[^2]is received by a person or business, part is consumed and part is saved, the latter reflecting the desire to accumulate assets for later use. Saving, particularly for individuals, is in large part determined by current income together with consumption habits which change relatively slowly. Investment by any person or business, on the other hand, is normally much less tied down to current income since it can to a much greater extent than consumption be financed out of borrowed funds, and since it is largely dependent on profit expectations which are strongly influenced by factors other than current income. It is for these reasons that saving and investment are customarily analyzed separately and that the income of any economic unit is usually considered as a more important determinant of its saving than of its investment.

The data on personal saving presented in this article will be examined subsequently for any light that they can cast on the characteristics of individuals' propensity to save. Recent trends in personal saving will be analyzed in detail and compared with the historical relationships of saving (or consumption) and income to determine whether there are reasons to believe that consumers will attempt to change their present rate of saving so long as the current level of income is maintained. Only incidental reference will be made to the implications of the saving data for capital market analysis to show the manner in which the saving of one sector of the economy finances the investment or dissaving of other sectors. ${ }^{5}$

## Deficiencies in data

For the purposes mentioned above, the major deficiency of the available historical data on the volume and composition of personal saving is the inability to separate satisfactorily the saving by individuals in business; i. e., owners of unincorporated enterprises, from other individuals. Personal saving is segregated from other saving to obtain a more homogeneous classification for purposes of analysis. However, aggregation of the saving of the various types of economic units designated as individuals, covering the entire private noncorporate sector, loses too much significant detail.

As a minimum, individuals' saving should be broken down into saving of three essentially different groups, farmers, nonfarm entrepreneurs, and other individuals. Even this break-down is not sufficiently detailed for many purposes and it would be desirable to have figures on saving by more homogeneous economic groups, including data by income classes. Finally, since total personal saving for any period is a composite of saving by some individuals and dis-saving-or consumption in excess of income-by others, it would be helpful to have information separately for savers and dissavers.

## Composition of Personal Saving

Table 1 presents the components of personal saving on an annual basis from 1933, the first year for which these detailed data are available, through 1948. It should be noted that many of the individual items estimated in the table, especially those applicable to unincorporated enterprises, are subject to a substantial margin of error. ${ }^{6}$ The sum total of these items, however, furnishes a fairly adequate and independent estimate of total personal saving which can be directly compared with the Department of Commerce estimate obtained as the difference between disposable income and consumption expenditures.

[^3]In view of the sizable margin of error inherent in the estimation of an item such as personal saving, attention may well be called to the relatively close correspondence between the level as well as movement of the Department of Commerce estimate of personal saving and the independently derived total of the changes in assets and liabilities shown in table 1. The difference between the Department of Commerce estimates of personal saving in the first line of the table and the sum total of the changes in assets and liabilities is indicated in the last line as errors and omissions. Generally during this period, the Department of Commerce indirect estimate obtained as the difference between disposable income and consumption expenditures is somewhat lower than the direct estimate obtained by adding together the individual component items.

It may be noted that, as a consequence of the equality between saving and investment for the economy as a whole, still another check on the estimate of personal saving can be obtained from the national income and product accounts by subtracting corporate and Government saving, the latter defined as the surplus on income and product transactions, from the sum of net private domestic investment and net foreign investment. ${ }^{7}$ This third estimate of personal saving is generally consistent with the other two.

The table shows the changes in assets and liabilities associated with personal saving, indicating the disposition of investment of such saving. It segregates such items as changes in cash and the major types of securities, in private

[^4]insurance, and in the more important forms of debt, net purchases of nonfarm residences, new construction and equipment of nonfarm and farm unincorporated enterprises, changes in inventories of unincorporated enterprises and depreciation. The items are grouped for convenience under four headings-personal saving other than change in equity in nonbusiness real property and unincorporated enterprises, increase in equity in nonbusiness real property, increase in equity in unincorporated enterprises other than farms, and increase in equity in farm enterprises. However, the last two groups exclude changes in cash and related items invested in unincorporated enterprises since these cannot on the basis of the available data be segregated from other changes in personal holdings of these items.
It should be pointed out that some of the items in the table reflect the net transfer of existing assets from corporations and Government to individuals. While such transfers do not affect the total of personal saving, they do affect its composition. Though normally quite unimportant, they were fairly significant at the beginning of the war and in the immediate postwar period as corporations switched to a noncorporate status and back again as a result of the wartime corporate excess-profits tax.

Another grouping of items in table 1, breaking down personal saving into real and financial investment, is also of considerable interest for analysis of the data. This involves dividing personal saving into two major groups, net real or tangible investment and changes in claims on (and indirect equities in) other sectors of the economy. The first is obtained by adding together net purchases of nonfarm resi-

Table 1.-Personal Saving and Its Composition, 1933-48
[Billions of doliars]

|  | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal saving | $-1.18$ | -0.25 | 1.76 | 3.58 | 3.93 | 0.95 | 2. 70 | 3.69 | 9.76 | 25.58 | 30.20 | 35.41 | 27.98 | 10.34 | 5.05 | 12.00 |
| Personal saving other than change in equity in nonbusiness real property and unincorporated enterprises | -1.08 | 2.89 | 1.34 | 3.61 | 2.66 | 2.04 | 3. 59 | 3.78 | 9.29 | 27.36 | 34.79 | 36.52 | 32.73 | 12.00 | 8.20 | 5.50 |
|  | -1.75 | 1. 96 | . 61 | 3. 31 | 1. 45 | -. 14 | 2.65 | 3. 09 | 8.12 | 21.61 | 30.64 | 33.50 | 30.09 | 11.87 | 7.85 | 4.46 |
| Currency and bank deposits | $-1.28$ | 1.80 | 2.46 | 3.64 | . 43 | . 40 | 3.00 | 2.88 | 4.80 | 10.96 | 16. 18 | 17.54 | 19.06 | 10.58 | 2.92 | -1.22 |
| Savings and loan associations. | -. 54 | $-.26$ | $-.18$ | $-.11$ | -. 11 | (1) | . 06 | . 21 | . 38 | . 28 | . 59 | . 82 | 1. 06 | 1.18 | 1. 20 | 1.25 |
| United States Government securities ${ }^{2}$-- | . 63 | 1.12 | -. 41 | . 87 | 1.17 | $-.15$ | . 06 | . 51 | 3.47 | 10.37 | 14. 15 | 15.74 | 10.49 | -. 15 | 2.36 | 1.33 |
| State and local government securities--- | $-.67$ | -. 79 | $-.12$ | -. 47 | $-.05$ | $-.22$ | -. 23 | $-.46$ | -. 28 | -. 22 | $-.12$ | $-.08$ | $-.18$ | $-.36$ | . 40 | 1.20 |
| Corporate and other securities.-.........- | . 11 | . 09 | $-1.14$ | -. 72 | . 01 | $-.17$ | -. 24 | -. 05 | -. 25 | . 22 | $-.16$ | $-.52$ | $-.34$ | . 62 | . 97 | 1.90 |
| Increase in private insurance and pension reserves. | 57 | 1.33 | 1.55 | 1.67 | 1.76 | 1.54 | 1. 72 | 1.85 | 2.14 | 2.49 | 2.85 | 3.21 | 3.46 | 3.43 | 3.68 | 3.51 |
|  | . 10 | $-.40$ | $-.82$ | $-1.27$ | $-.55$ | . 64 | $-.78$ | $-1.16$ | $-.97$ | 3.26 | 1. 30 | $-.19$ | $-.82$ | $-3.30$ | $-3.33$ | -2.47 |
| Increase in equity in nonbusiness real property .- | $-.69$ | $-1.63$ | $-.73$ | . 03 | . 28 | . 36 | . 97 | . 95 | 1.32 | . 32 | $-.17$ | $-60$ | $-.79$ | $-.71$ | . 58 | 2.51 |
| Net purchases of nonfarm residences ${ }^{4}$.-....- | . 17 | . 29 | . 58 | 1.31 | 1.68 | 1.91 | 2.93 | 3.26 | 3.82 | 2. 11 | 1.33 | 1.13 | 1. 23 | 4.10 | 6.24 | 8.02 |
| New construction by nonprofit institutions- | . 08 | . 08 | . 10 | . 15 | 20 | . 24 | . 24 | . 22 | . 25 | . 12 | . 03 | . 08 | . 14 | . 45 | . 53 | . 86 |
| dwellings | 61 | $-.45$ | . 16 | . 15 | . 02 | $-.14$ | -. 50 | $-.78$ | -. 94 | $-.06$ | . 36 | . 12 | $-.20$ | -3. 24 | -4.06 | -4.09 |
| Less: Depreciation. | 1. 55 | 1. 55 | 1.57 | 1. 59 | 1.62 | 1. 65 | 1.70 | 1.75 | 1.81 | 1.85 | 1.89 | 1.93 | 1.96 | 2.02 | 2.13 | 2.28 |
| Increase in equity in unincorporated enterprises other than farms. | . 62 | 1.93 | 1. 58 | 1.67 | . 67 | -2.05 | . 16 | . 74 | -. 54 | 2.07 | . 32 | . 83 | -. 68 | 1.63 | $-.47$ | 3. 40 |
| Increase in inventories-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.------ | $-.48$ | (1) | . 21 | . 53 | . 24 | $-.19$ | . 09 | . 40 | . 25 | . 29 | $-.04$ | . 81 | . 43 | . 94 | $-66$ | . 98 |
| New construction and producers' durable equipment ${ }^{5}$ | . 56 | . 78 | 1.04 | 1.36 | 1. 62 | 1.08 | 1. 36 | 1.61 | 1.89 | . 80 | . 54 | . 62 | 1. 73 | 4.22 | 4.79 | 4.47 |
| Decrease in bank and mortgage debt......-- | . 98 | . 55 | . 55 | . 13 | . 07 | $-.31$ | -. 10 | $-.05$ | -. 74 | . 29 | . 41 | . 07 | $-.77$ | $-2.13$ | $-2.22$ | -. 75 |
| Decrease in net payables to other corporations and financial intermediaries. | . 32 | 1.38 | . 56 | . 44 | $-.42$ | -1.79 | -. 34 | -. 36 | -1.02 | 1.72 | . 42 | . 30 | -1.12 | $-.28$ | -1.18 |  |
| Less: Depreciation. | . 76 | . 78 | . 78 | . 79 | . 84 | . 84 | . 85 | . 86 | . 92 | 1.03 | 1.01 | . 97 | . 95 | 1.12 | 1. 20 | 1.30 |
| Increase in equity in farm enterprises. | $-.45$ | -2.01 | . 17 | $-.84$ | . 75 | -. 23 | . 31 | . 20 | . 93 | 1.94 | . 19 | $-.19$ | . 26 | . 01 | -1.99 | 2.25 |
| Increase in inventories | $-.27$ | $-1.32$ | . 48 | $-1.11$ | . 54 | 14 | . 10 | 24 | . 46 | 1.31 | $-.42$ | $-.54$ | $-.15$ | $-.23$ | -2.16 | 1.32 |
| New construction and producers' durable equipment ${ }^{6}$. | . 38 | . 60 | . 92 | 1.12 | 1.35 | 1.13 | 1.23 | 1.32 | 1.73 | 1.57 | 1.33 | 1.74 | 1.75 | 2.61 | 3.68 | 4.87 |
| Decrease in mortgage debt to corporations and financial intermediaries. | . 26 | -. 47 | -. 06 | . 07 | . 08 | . 09 | . 13 | . 03 | . 06 | . 30 | . 48 | . 36 | . 25 | . 01 | $-.03$ | $-.15$ |
| Decrease in other debt to corporations and financial intermediaries. | . 17 | . 15 | . 22 | . 10 | $-.21$ | $-.55$ | -. 06 | -. 39 | -. 26 | -. 05 | . 14 | -. 01 | . 38 | -. 24 | $-.80$ | -. 48 |
| Decrease in farm holdings by corporations and financial intermediaries. | -. 19 | -. 14 | $-.08$ | -. 08 | . 03 | . 01 | (1) | 10 | 18 | . 17 | . 19 | . 11 | 08 | . 05 | . 02 | (1) |
| Less: Depreciation. | . 80 | . 83 | . 87 | . 94 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1. 24 | 1.36 | 1. 53 | 1.85 | 2.05 | 2.19 | 2.70 | 3.31 |
| Errors and omissions ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | . 41 | $-1.42$ | $-.61$ | $-.89$ | $-.46$ | . 86 | $-2.31$ | $-1.98$ | $-1.25$ | $-6.10$ | $-4.92$ | -1.16 | -3.54 | $-2.60$ | -1.25 | $-1.66$ |

1 Under $\$ 5$ million.
8 Excludes armed forces leave bonds.
 segments of individuals' debt have been allocated to the assets to which they pertain: viz, savings in savings and loan associations, insurance and securities.
${ }^{4}$ Includes net purchases of nonfarm residences by proprietorships and partnerships.
${ }^{6}$ Includes farm dwellings.
: Excess of personal saving over sum of components specifled above.
Source: Securities and Exchange Commission and U. S. Department of Commerce.
dences, and new construction, equipment, and changes in inventories of unincorporated enterprises, and subtracting depreciation; while the second is obtained from the remaining items consisting of financial assets and liabilities, by adding the increases in assets and deducting the increases in liabilities.

While seasonally adjusted quarterly estimates of total personal saving are available for the first half of this year, only unadjusted figures are available for the components of saving, and for the second quarter of 1949 only on a tentative basis. Consequently, in the following table, unadjusted figures for the first half of 1948 are given for comparison with the most recent estimates covering the first half of this year. Moreover, the total of personal saving is broken down into two groups only in view of the margin of error in some of the component figures. Though the unadjusted figures for total personal saving during these two half years are fairly close to the adjusted estimates, this is not true for the components of saving, where there are some pronounced seasonal movements from the first to the second half of the year.

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1948 \\ \text { (first half) } \\ \text { (Billions } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1949 \\ \text { (first half) } \\ \text { of dollars) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal saving | 4. 1 | 8. 6 |
| Net tangible investment | 5. 9 | 5. 5 |
| Increase in claims.. | -2.0 | 2. 2 |
| Errors and omissions | 2 | 9 |

## Recent trends

It is obvious from these tables that the upward movement in personal saving after 1947 was not uniform for the different components. Net additions to private insurance changed very little over this period and have been virtually constant since the end of the war. There was actually a decline in the rate of accumulation of liquid assets-currency, bank deposits, and United States Government securities-from 1947 to 1948, particularly in demand deposits, though this decline was halted in the middle of 1948. In contrast to the decrease in net purchases of United States Governments from 1947 to 1948, there was an increase for corporate and State and local securities. In this connection it may be noted that individuals' net purchases of corporate and State and local securities in 1948 were by far the highest in the recorded series which, however, only go back to 1933.

Changes in the components of saving other than liquid assets or insurance apparently explain the initial upturn in saving during 1948. There was generally much less incurrence of debt in 1948 than in 1947, with the rate of increase in consumer debt-shown in the table as debt not elsewhere classified-much smaller than in the previous year, and with an even larger decline in the incurrence of debt by unincorporated enterprises. This trend was accentuated in the first half of 1949, as the rate of growth in residential mortgages (net of payments on old mortgages) was slowed and other debt moved downward.

## Increase in noncorporate investment

Private noncorporate investment, the remaining major form of personal saving, increased substantially from 1947 to 1948. New housing, growth in noncorporate inventories, particularly farm inventories, and expenditures on farm equipment all contributed to this increase. ${ }^{8}$ There was little change in private noncorporate investment from 1948 to the middle of 1949

It appears, therefore, that increases in equity in real property, in unincorporated enterprises other than farms and in farm enterprises accounted for virtually the entire
${ }^{8}$ Part of the decline in nonfarm inventories in 1947, as compared with the rise in 1948, was simply due to the switeh from noncorporate to corporate status of a fairly sizable number o business enterprises. The peak in nonfarm fixed investment in 1947 and the slight tapering off in 1948 reflected the greater entry of new businesses in the former year.
rise in personal saving from 1947 to 1948 , while the increase to the first half of this year was due primarily to the smaller incurrence of consumer, residential mortgage, and noncorporate business debt. It is not possible to infer from this fact, however, that personal saving increased after the beginning of 1948 because investment in housing and in unincorporated enterprises increased.

## Components versus economic groups

A break-down of saving into its components, showing the form saving takes, should not be confused with a break-down into the economic groups performing the saving. Thus, people who buy new houses normally pay for the major part of such purchases by taking out mortgage loans and drawing down their accumulated cash balances rather than by current saving. Even if such persons increased their saving rate in 1948 as a result of their purchases, they would not be expected in view of their relatively small number to have a significant effect on the level of saving.

Moreover, there is reason to doubt that in the year a person buys a house he increases his saving rate at all. He might instead be expected to increase the proportion of his income spent on such goods as furniture, household appliances, and related items without offsetting declines elsewhere. In later years, of course, his saving rate might tend upward if the necessity of making mortgage payments (or accumulating cash) impinges on the consumption expenditures he would otherwise make.

Similarly, increased equity in unincorporated enterprises in the form of more inventories or less debt does not necessarily indicate that entrepreneurs stepped up their rate of saving. To reach such a conclusion definitely it would be necessary to know not only the changes in the noncorporate business assets and liabilities segregated in table 1, but also the changes in entrepreneurs' other balance sheet items, particularly cash and securities. Thus, the increase in inventory investment and the decline in incurrence of business debt in 1948 may be offset in large part by decreases in liquid assets.

The only over-all data available in this connection-the Federal Reserve Board survey of demand deposits-show a significant decline in entrepreneurial demand deposits in 1948, but this survey does not cover other forms of liquid assets and omits from the accounts of noncorporate business those demand deposits of entrepreneurs which are considered to be primarily personal in nature.

The thesis has been advanced that totally apart from any corroborative data, it is reasonable to suppose that higher investment in noncorporate business, such as in inventories, increases entrepreneurs' propensity to save. The argument runs that if an entrepreneur wants to or has to invest more in his business, he will tend to increase his saving out of current income, particularly if he has any difficulty in financing this investment from external sources. It does not appear likely, however, that normally he will decrease his propensity to consume significantly when activity and prices are rising. On the other hand, if circumstances result in substantial involuntary investment in inventories, the situation might be changed. However, such involuntary accumulation of noncorporate inventories as may have occurred in the postwar period probably has not had any marked effect on saving.

One important exception to these generalizations may be the unusually large decline in farm inventories in 1947 as compared with the fairly sizable increase in 1948. It is possible that to some extent farmers regarded the money received from the sale of inventories as current income rather than as a conversion of assets. To the extent that this is true, it would be appropriate to exclude the change in farm inventories both from income and saving to arrive at a more stable saving-income relationship. Even if
this is done-and obviously only part of such an adjustment would be warranted-a pronounced rise in the rate of personal saving from the low point in 1947 is still evident. Moreover, the increase in saving from the first half of 1948 to the first half of this year is virtually unaffected by this adjustment.

## Reasons for rise in saving

On balance, it would appear from this discussion of the components of personal saving that the action taken by individuals to add to their equity in housing and other noncorporate investment was responsible for only part of the increase in the rate of personal saving from 1947 to the first half of 1949. The over-all figures indicate a rise in personal saving for reasons other than the desire or necessity for individuals to increase their investment.

Probably the most important of these reasons was a return of the consumption pattern to a more normal status as the more pressing deferred demands built up during the war were satisfied in the postwar period and as psychological factors which made consumers temporarily willing to pay unusually high prices after price decontrol in the latter part of 1946 diminished in importance. Other reasons for the rise in the rate of saving might be expected to include the effect of an increased volume of debt on individuals' ability and willingness to contract further debt and on the necessity for repayment; the decline in capital gains after the beginning of 1948 , in conjunction with the fact that individuals with capital gains presumably tend to spend a higher proportion of their current income, which does not reflect such gains; ${ }^{9}$ increased consumer resistance to higher prices together with the psychological reaction to price declines starting in the latter part of 1948; and an improvement in conditions of supply which made available cheaper lines of goods previously unavailable tending to decrease consumption relative to income.

The decline from 1947 to 1948 in the ratio of liquid assets to income and prices, reflecting an increase in income and prices rather than a drop in liquid assets, may also have tended to increase saving at the expense of consumption since the purchasing power of accumulated liquid assets declined and the amount needed for transactions and precautionary purposes increased. The decline, however, was halted by the first half of 1949 with the ratio still very high by prewar standards. There may also have been during this period a shift of accumulated liquid assets into stronger hands; i. e., into the hands of persons with a higher propensity to save, but there are no satisfactory data to test this hypothesis.

These tentative explanations for the low level of saving in 1947 and the subsequent rise will be checked against other sources of data and further analyzed in the following sections of this article. However, it may be noted at this point that personal or more accurately private noncorporate investment in the first half of 1949 was a lower proportion of personal saving than in most prewar years of high business activity, including the twenties. It would appear, therefore, that even if an increase in individuals' investment does have some effect on their propensity to save, there is no reason to believe that the current period is affected to any unusual extent.

## Individuals versus nonindividuals

To complete the picture of recent developments in saving and investment for the economy as a whole, it should be pointed out that personal saving exceeded private noncorporate investment (less depreciation) in the first half of 1949, but was smaller in 1948, so that changes in the saving and investment of other sectors in the economy must have occurred.

[^5]The excess of individuals' saving over their investment during the first 6 months of this year was offset by a Government deficit (or dissaving) on income and product transactions which was in contrast to the substantial Government surplus of the preceding year.

Saving and investment by corporations, the remaining sector of the economy, were about equal in the first half of 1949. The ratio of corporate investment to saving, like the corresponding ratio for individuals, moved downward from 1948 to 1949. Consequently, over this period the change in the Government fiscal position has tended to lessen the impact of a moderate decline in private demand.

## Saving by Economic Groups

Direct data on personal saving by the different economic groups are available only for a small sample of individuals and only for a few selected years through 1947. However, the Department of Commerce does show in its national income and product accounts, from 1929 to the middle of 1949, over-all information on the distribution of personal income by type of income, from which some idea of the effect on personal saving of changes in the distribution of income can be obtained.
These data, which separate personal income into wage and salary receipts, other labor income, transfer payments, farm and nonfarm proprietors' income, dividends, personal interest income, and rent show no important changes from 1947 to 1948 except for a rise in the relative importance of farm proprietors' income offset by reverse movements for nonfarm proprietors' income and rent. From 1948 to the first half of 1949, a moderate rise in the comparative importance of dividends, interest and rent was more than offset by a fairly sizable drop in proprietors' income-particularly for farm operators-with wages and salaries, other labor income and transfer payments showing a small relative increase. From 1947 to the first half of 1949, therefore, there was a small increase in the share of wages and salaries, dividends and interest, and a corresponding decline in the share of entrepreneurial income and rent.
The comparative importance of wages and salaries, other labor income and transfer payments currently approximates the 1940-41 relationship but is somewhat greater than in 1935-36 or 1929. Proprietors' income, on the other hand, is relatively more important than in the prewar period, while the reverse is true of dividends, interest, and rent.

Though over-all figures on the distribution of income by income groups comparable to these results by type of income are not available, the Federal Reserve Board in its survey of consumer finances has compiled such information annually in the postwar period for a small sample of individuals together with related material on saving and selected liquid assets. The complete survey results for 1948 have not yet been published, $\mathrm{br}^{+}$, the sample data on the distribution of income and liquid assets have been released.

There is some indication from these data that the proportion of income received by the upper-income groups declined slightly from 1947 to 1948, but the changes are too small to be significant. The percentage distribution of income by income groups in 1948 was not unlike that in 1941, but was less concentrated than in 1935-36-the only other prewar period for which reasonably comparable data are availablewhen the upper income groups accounted for a higher proportion of total income. ${ }^{10}$ While 1948 sample data on the distribution of saving by income groups are not yet available, the 1947 results indicate that this distribution also had returned to the 1941 pattern.

[^6]The above evidence seems to indicate that changes in the distribution of income among economic groups from 1947 to 1948 and the first half of 1949 were not a major factor in the upturn in personal saving. In other words, the increased rate of saving in this period apparently reflected a greater propensity to save within the various groups of persons rather than a shift of income to persons in the upper-income brackets or farm proprietors, who characteristically save a relatively high proportion of their income, or to nonfarm entrepreneurs, who might have been subject to special influences during this period. As compared to the prewar years, the higher proportion of income going to the lower income groups would tend to decrease the aggregate rate of saving, but this might be offset at least to some extent by the higher proportion of income going to entrepreneurs.

The Federal Reserve sample results on the distribution of selected liquid assets (bank deposits and United States Government securities) by economic groups are also of interest in the analysis of the consumption function. Generally speaking, the higher and more widespread the liquid asset holdings in relation to income and prices, the lower the expected rate of saving. As previously pointed out, the drop in the ratio of over-all personal liquid asset holdings to income and prices may have had some effect on the trend in saving from 1947 to 1948. The Federal Reserve data point to an increase in the proportion of spending units without any liquid assets from 1947 to 1948 though not much change otherwise in the concentration of liquid asset holdings. ${ }^{11}$

## Postwar Saving in Historical Perspective

The above analysis has considered some of the factors responsible for the changes in the rate of personal saving since 1947. In appraising the implications of these changes for the future, it is necessary to consider the current rate of saving in historical perspective.

Over-all personal saving or consumption in the years prior to the war bore a close relationship to the level of disposable personal income, with a rise in income associated with a rise both in saving and consumption, and a larger proportion of income saved the higher the level of income. A similar relationship between saving and income has been evident in budget studies of the consumption patterns of samples of individuals. It appears therefore that the historical relationship between over-all saving and income should provide a norm for appraising the current rate of saving.

There are, however, a number of limitations to an extrapolation of any prewar relationship of saving and income to the postwar period. To begin with, income currently is far higher than in any prewar year, and extrapolation so far beyond the range of observed values is subject to a sizable margin of error. Moreover, the relationship between saving and income during the prewar period might well have changed as a result of the substantial changes in our economy since that time.

It is easy enough to stipulate variables other than current income which would be likely to affect total saving; these include the distribution of income by income and occupation groups, past income, accumulated liquid assets and other components of wealth the level of debt and other contractual obligations, the size of the population and its age composition, prices, interest rates, realized and unrealized capital gains and losses, and psychological expectations. However, it is not possible to determine from the available data the quantitative importance of many of these factors. Not only did income alone account for most of the fluctuations in saving in the prewar years, but many of the other variables which influenced saving were either highly correlated with income or did not vary sufficiently to have much effect.

[^7]
## Prewar relationships

Over the limited prewar period for which data are available, there is not much basis for distinguishing statistically among a number of different relationships between saving and other variables, all of which are plausible on a priori grounds. Among these relationships are the correlation for the years 1923-40 of personal saving and disposable personal income in current dollars, the correlation of deflated per capita saving with deflated per capita income, the correlation of saving with income and accumulated liquid assets on a deflated per capita basis, the correlation of deflated per capita saving with income and a cyclical variable such as the ratio of current to past peak income, and the correlation of the ratio of saving to income with a cyclical variable alone. In several of these relationships, a time trend and the change in income from the preceding year have been utilized as additional independent variables. Though all of these relationships give reasonably satisfactory and similar descriptions of the prewar data, some of them give quite divergent results when projected into the current period.

Chart 3.-Per Capita Personal Saving, in 1939 Dollars: Actual and Calculated

${ }^{1}$ Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years $1923-40$; based upon disposable personal income, changes in disposable personal income (both adjusted for changes in population and price level) and time. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted, at annual rates.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
The relationships between saving and income in current dollars indicate the highest expected level of saving for the postwar period, while the relationships involving a cyclical variable indicate the lowest expected saving. An intermediate position for saving at the current level of income is given by the deflated per capita relationships between saving and income.

The closest fits for saving are obtained for the relationships with income as one of the independent variables. These relationships have the advantage of allowing for the differential effect of differences in the level of income at corresponding points in two or more cycles.

Of these relationships, those based on deflated per capita
figures adjust for the fact that at the same level of income, a larger population or higher prices are equivalent to lower per capita real income and presumably imply a lower rate of saving. The deflated per capita figures also give a somewhat higher correlation than the unadjusted figures. The correlation between deflated per capita saving and income is significantly improved by the introduction of two additional variables, the change in income from the preceding year reflecting the lag of consumption behind income, and a time variable reflecting the composite trend effect of the factors which have not been explicitly taken into consideration otherwise.

It would be desirable to introduce explicitly all the more important cyclical influences into the relationship between saving and income, including the inertia of consumption habits and the distributional effects of cyclical changes in income. However, this is virtually impossible with existing data. The change in income from the preceding year does of course reflect some cyclical influences. The more comprehensive measures of such influences which have been proposed in recent years, such as the ratio of current to past peak income, do not improve significantly the correlation between saving and income, when either time or change in income has been included as a second independent variable. Moreover, the evaluation of these measures becomes particularly difficult in the postwar period.

Though the present state of our information does not permit a conclusive judgment, the relationship in deflated per capita terms between saving and income, with change in income from the preceding year and time as additional independent variables, appears to be as satisfactory as and gives the highest correlation of any of the plausible regressions of saving with other variables. As has already been noted, it yields an estimate for current saving midway in the range given by the other relationships. For 1941, moreover, it indicates a value of saving which conforms best with the actual value, though still too low. The results in 1941 are of special interest since that year represented the highest level of income in the prewar years and consequently is closest to the current period in this respect, though saving in 1941 may already have begun to reflect some wartime influences.

Chart 3 presents a comparison of actual saving with the figures which would be expected on the basis of the 1923-40 correlation of deflated per capita saving, with deflated per capita income, change in income and time. ${ }^{12}$ The time trend reflects such long-term factors as movements of the population from rural to urban communities, which tend to increase the propensity to consume at a given level of income; trends in the size distribution of disposable income, which tend in the same direction; long-run changes in asset position; and the secular rise in living standards. Apart from this time trend and the short-run lag effect of the change in income, the correlation assumes that individuals determine the distribution of income between saving and consumption linearly on the basis of their real per capita income.

The chart shows that though personal saving in 1947 was much lower than would have been expected on the basis of this prewar relationship, by the third quarter of 1948 the rate of saving was pretty much in line with the prewar years. The remaining deficiency in saving in the second quarter of 1949 as compared to the prewar relationship was quite small amounting to less than $\$ 500$ million in current prices for the population as a whole. ${ }^{13}$

## Institutional changes

Since it is not possible from the available historical data to measure the effect on total saving of a number of variables other than income, it is desirable to consider the likely effect of recent changes in the values of some of these other
variables on the expected level of saving. The much higher volume of liquid assets in the postwar as compared to the prewar period, both absolutely and relatively, would tend to increase consumption at the expense of saving since individuals with sizable accumulated liquid assets can use them to supplement current income for consumption purposes and do not have so strong an incentive to save as people without or with small amounts of such assets. ${ }^{14}$ The level of consumer and mortgage debt, which would be expected to have an opposite effect on saving, by retarding rather than stimulating consumption, is also much higher currently in absolute amount than in the prewar period, but in relation to income is not much different from 1929 or 1940 though higher than in the midtwenties. ${ }^{15}$

Another significant difference from the prewar period is the changed distribution of income by income and occupation groups. On the one hand, the smaller proportion of income in the hands of the upper income groups tends to lower saving for given income, since the lower-income groups typically spend a much higher proportion of their income than the upper-income groups. On the other hand the larger proportion of income in the hands of entrepreneurs tends to raise saving, particularly for farmers whose propensity to save is notably high. On balance, as some of the temporary factors affecting the distribution of income by economic groups disappear, the more progressive income tax structure of the postwar period, with its effect on the distribution of disposable income by income class, might be expected to have a long-run tendency to decrease somewhat individuals' propensity to save out of current income as compared to the prewar period.

The other institutional changes since the prewar period do not appear to have any consistent effect on individuals' propensity to save. Thus, the growth in social security funds since the midthirties, which is reflected in Government rather than in personal saving, may tend to lower somewhat individuals' propensity to save. Any unusual development of new products in the postwar period would be an influence in the same direction. On the other hand, pay roll deduction plans, the accelerated growth of private pension and welfare funds, National Service Life Insurance, and other habits of saving acquired during the war may operate in the opposite direction. These factors are of course only partially reflected in the time trend used in chart 3.

It is obvious from the above discussion that until more data are available, very few definitive statements can be made on the expected rate of personal saving in the postwar period. There are several transitory influences which may be affecting the current propensity to save, including the remaining deferred demand on the one side, and the tendency to wait for lower prices on the other. It will take some time before the postwar relationship clearly emerges. However, the preceding analysis indicates that the prewar data furnish little justification for concluding that the rate of saving approximately maintained over the past year is greatly out of line in either direction.

[^8]Chart 4.-Personal Consumption Expenditures as Percentages of Disposable Personal Income, by Selected Groups ${ }^{1}$

${ }^{1}$ Percentages are based upon seasonally adjusted data.
2 Includes alcoholic beverages.
Source of data: U. S. Department of Commrece, Office of Business Economics.

## Components of saving

With comprehensive data on the components of personal saving, such as those presented in table 1, not available prior to 1933 , it is not possible to analyze statistically trends in these components in the same manner as the total of personal saving since the information from 1933 on covers too short a period and is dominated by the upturn of one major business cycle. However, tentative data prior to 1933 are available for some of the components. It has already been noted that the ratio of private noncorporate investment to personal saving in the twenties was higher than it has been recently.

The proportion of saving and income which is invested in capital goods by individuals through private noncorporate investment or through net purchases of corporate securities, as compared to the amount channeled into investment through such financial intermediaries as insurance companies and banks, is, of course, of great importance in the structure and operation of the capital markets. Table 1 indicates a marked increase in the relative importance of direct investment in capital goods and purchases of corporate securities from the late thirties to the postwar period. However, tentative figures suggest that individuals' purchases of
corporate securities have not regained the relative position which they held in the late twenties, while direct investment in capital goods is currently also somewhat less important.
For trends in the amount of personal saving going through financial intermediaries, the only satisfactory data available relate to life insurance companies. In this area there has been a long-term growth in the relation of saving in the form of insurance to disposable personal income. Thus from an estimated 0.8 of 1 percent in 1909 the ratio of saving in insurance to income increased to 1.7 percent in the late twenties and to 2.4 percent in the late thirties. The ratio, however, has declined since that time and is currently 1.8 percent. In the postwar period, saving in insurance also leveled off in absolute amount as a rise in benefits paid out as a result of past insurance fully offset the increase in new insurance. Whether as a result there will be in the future a less intense demand for outlets for funds by these institutions will depend, of course, not only on the continuation of this trend but also on the extent of investment opportunities.

## Trends in Consumers' Expenditures

The rise in the rate of saving over the past 2 years had its counterpart in a corresponding decline in the ratio of consumption to income. Since trends in the component parts of consumers' expenditures may cast light on developments in saving, they will be briefly reviewed.

Not all items of consumers' expenditures were affected uniformly over the past 2 years. The major part of the decline in the ratio of consumers' expenditures to income from 1947 to the third quarter of 1948 was attributable to nondurable goods, particularly food (including alcoholic beverages) and to a lesser extent clothing (chart 4). In the closing months of 1948, a firming of nondurable goods expenditures was counterbalanced by a substantial drop in expenditures on furniture and household equipment.

In the first quarter of 1949 , declines in most items were only partly offset by increased expenditures on automobiles, housing, and other services with the result that the rate of saving again moved upward. In the second quarter of 1949, there was a slight decline in the rate of saving, reflecting a substantial increase in the absolute and relative volume of automobile expenditures to an all-time high, and another rise in expenditures on services, particularly housing.

The recent upward movement in automobile purchases seems to be largely a result of increased supply and a continuing backlog of deferred demand. A similar trend in expenditures on housing reflects the gradual elimination of housing accommodations from rent control as well as the fact that rents are always relatively insensitive to movements in income and are particularly so at present as a result of Government controls.

In summarizing these developments in consumers' expenditures in recent years, it should be pointed out that though a diminution in the backlog of deferred demand probably explained most of the drop in relation to income of expenditures on furniture and household equipment and other consumers' durables aside from automobiles, and may have been responsible for a considerable portion of the decline in clothing expenditures, it presumably did not account for the major part of the downward movement in expenditures on food and alcoholic beverages. Other factors discussed in earlier sections were primarily responsible for this movement. However, it would be expected that a sizable drop in one item of consumption expenditures such as food would, in the absence of a decline in total income, normally be associated with a rise in other consumption expenditures as well as in saving. The fact that other consumption expenditures generally did not rise in relation to income starting with the latter part of 1947 is probably in
(Continued on page 23)

# International Transactions During the Second Quarter of 1949 

THE PROGRESS which has been made since 1947 toward the establishment of a balance between foreign dollar expenditures and United States dollar disbursements (including Government aid) was interrupted during the second quarter this year. Foreign countries have recently experienced increased difficulty in meeting their dollar requirements, despite the continuance of United States Government aid.

## Foreign countries draw again on reserves

During the second quarter of 1949 foreign countries had to draw upon their gold and dollar assets to the extent of over $\$ 300$ million in order to meet deficits in their current dollar transactions. This rate of liquidation of foreign reserves exceeded that of any period since the second quarter of 1948-when the European Recovery Program was initi-ated-and was also higher than the average quarterly rate for the entire year 1948.

The opening of the gap from the first to the second quarter of this year between current dollar receipts and expenditures by foreign countries seems to have been due primarily to: (i) the decline of United States imports of goods and services by about $\$ 170$ million, and (2) the increase of United States exports of goods and services by about $\$ 90$ million.
Total dollar receipts ${ }^{1}$ by foreign countries from the United States during the second quarter were about $\$ 300$ million smaller than during the preceding quarter. (See chart 1.) This includes the smaller net outflow of private United States capital-largely on account of the liquidations of short-term credits. ${ }^{2}$ The decline of receipts was apparently made up through the sale of gold by foreign countries and a reduction in their dollar balances.
During the second quarter of 1948 foreign dollar receipts were about $\$ 200$ million smaller than during the second quarter of 1949 but the liquidation of foreign gold and dollar assets was higher by the same amount. Thus it appears that foreign dollar utilizations have not changed substantially since a year ago.

## Means to finance United States exports decline

The ability of foreign countries to substitute their own dollar resources for the reduction in their current dollar receipts, however, is declining as their foreign reserves become more limited. As these reserves shrink, the need for

Note.-Mr. Lederer is a member of the International Economics Division, Office of Business Economics.
${ }^{1}$ This includes receipts from United States imports of goods and services, unilateral transfers, movement of United States capital and dollar disbursements by the International organizations. (See table 2.)
The apparent licuidation of short-term credits to foreign countries by over $\$ 100$ million represents to a large extent ( $\$ 60 \mathrm{million}$ ) the cancellation of short-term credits against short term liabilities to Cuba. The real changes in short-term private capital and in short-term liabilities are, therefore, overstated by that amount.
reducing dollar expenditures increases despite the high demand prevailing for goods and services from the United States at current prices. As is indicated by recent experience, the relatively long period of time required to accomplish the necessary adjustments illustrates the difficulties of equating current dollar receipts with expenditures even in economic systems which rely on import licenses rather than on the operations of a free exchange market.

Chart 1.-Foreign Dollar Receipts Through U. S. Imports, Unilateral Transfers, and Movements of U.S. Capital ${ }^{1}$

${ }^{1}$ Imports include goods and services; capital movements include dollar sales by The Inter national Monetary Fund and dollar loans by The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
The countries most affected by the reduction of reserves during the second quarter were the sterling area and Canada, which lost about $\$ 260$ million and $\$ 90$ million, respectively. Several countries, however, showed substantial gains in their reserves, particularly Venezuela, Belgium, and Switzerland. As table 8 indicates, the renewed difficulties of the sterling area are due not only to the decline in the value of United States imports of goods and services by about $\$ 90$ million, but also to the increase in United States exports by about the same amount from the first to the second quarter of 1949. In the case of Canada the loss in reserves seems to be due primarily to the increase in merchandise purchases from the

United States of about $\$ 100$ million. In fact, a comparison of the rise in merchandise exports from the United States to these two areas with the rise in total transfers of goods from this country amounting to only $\$ 30$ million (see table 3) indicates that other countries as a whole reduced their purchases here by $\$ 140$ million and thus were far more successful in adjusting their dollar expenditures to the amount of their current dollar receipts.

Table 1.-International Transactions of the United States
[Millions of dollars]

| Item | 1948 |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Third quarter | Fourth quarter | First quarter | Second quarter |
| Receipts: Goods and services: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Income on investments. | 315 | 415 | 263 | 301 |
| Other services. | 526 | 480 | 550 | 570 |
| Total goods and services. | 3,946 | 4, 201 | 4,266 | 4,353 |
| Unilateral transfers | 108 | 128 | 109 | 121 |
| Long-term capital: |  |  |  |  |
| Movements of United States capital invested abroad | 453 | 197 | 197 | 91 |
| Movements of foreign capital invested in United States. $\qquad$ | 13 | 39 | 55 | 51 |
| Total long-term capital | 466 | 236 | 252 | 142 |
| Total receipts | 4,520 | 4,565 | 4,627 | 4,616 |
| Payments: |  |  |  |  |
| Goods and services: |  |  |  |  |
| Goods. | 1,882 | 2,028 | 1,963 | 1,742 |
| Income on investmen |  | ${ }^{87}$ | $\begin{array}{r}81 \\ 564 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 56 643 |
| Total goods and services | 2, 741 | 2,682 | 2,608 | 2, 441 |
| Unilateral transfers | 1,437 | 1,277 | 1,529 | 1,709 |
| Long-term capital: |  |  |  |  |
| Movements of United States capital invested abroad | 635 | 910 | 652 | 355 |
| Movements of foreign capital invested in United States. | 58 | 21 | 119 |  |
| Total long-term capital | 693 | 931 | 771 | 355 |
| Total payments | 4,871 | 4,891 | 4,908 | 4, 505 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Unilateral transfers.- | $-1,329$ | -1, 149 | -1, 420 | -1,588 |
| Goods and services and unilateral transfers. <br> Long-term capital | $\begin{aligned} & -124 \\ & -227 \end{aligned}$ | +369 +695 | +238 +519 | +324 -213 |
| All transactions. | -351 | -326 | -281 | +111 |
| Net flow of funds on gold and short-term capital account: |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase (-) or decrease ( + ) in gold stock. | -320 | -338 | -69 | -169 |
| Net movement of United States short-term capital abroad | +61 | +45 | +30 | +128 |
| Net movement of foreign short-term capital in United States. $\qquad$ | +189 | $+477$ | +139 | -230 |
| Net inflow ( + ) or outflow ( - ) of funds. | -70 | +184 | $+100$ | -271 |
| Errors and omissions | +421 | +142 | +181 | +160 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of B usiness Economics.
The restrictions on dollar purchases imposed by the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area as a result of their declining reserves should be expected to reduce total merchandise exports. Thus, the rising trend in exports which started with the inception of the European Recovery Program and which continued, although at a considerably slower rate during the second quarter, is likely to have reached the peak during that period. Export data for July indicate that a considerable decline had already occurred in that month.

## Decline affects consumer goods exports

Underlying the slow rise in merchandise exports during the past year have been some important shifts in their composition. Producers' goods, both equipment and raw materials,
increased in importance while industrial goods used directly by consumers declined. The value of foodstuffs exported did not change. Total merchandise exports as recorded by the Bureau of the Census increased by about $\$ 100$ million from the second quarter 1948 to the second quarter of this year. Crude materials and semimanufactures, however, rose by $\$ 250$ million, and steel mill products and industrial and agricultural machinery by $\$ 75$ million. In contrast to this rise, other finished manufactures, mainly textiles, declined by over $\$ 200$ million.

Table 2.-Exports of Goods and Services and Means of Financing

| [Millions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | 1948 |  | 1949 |  |
|  | Third quarter | Fourth quarter | First quarter | Second quarter |
| Exports of goods and services | 3,946 | 4,201 | 4,266 | 4,353 |
| MEANS OF FINANCING |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign resources: |  |  |  |  |
| United States imports of goods and services.- | 2, 741 | 2,683 | 2,608 | 2, 441 |
| Liquidation of gold and dollar assets | 158 | -192 | -28 | 324 |
| Dollar disbursements (net) by: |  |  |  |  |
| International Monetary Fund... | 6 | -36 | 32 | 18 |
|  | 20 | -1 | 8 | 8 |
| United States Government: |  |  |  |  |
| Grants (net) --.............-.-.-- | 1,190 | 975 | 1,273 | 1, 440 |
|  | -160 | 523 | 292 | 113 |
| United States private sources: |  |  |  |  |
| Remittances (net)......-- | 139 | 174 | 147 | 148 |
| Long- and short-term capital (net).-.---.-.-. | 273 | 145 | 115 | 21 |
| Errors and omissions. | -421 | -142 | -181 | -160 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
Table 3.-Merchandise Transactions With Foreign Countries

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Item} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1948} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1949} <br>
\hline \& Third quarter \& Fourth quarter \& First quarter \& Second quarter <br>
\hline Transfers to foreign countries: \& \multirow[b]{6}{*}{2,935

73
46
51} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{3, 126} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{3,286} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{3,330} <br>
\hline Exports including reexports recorded by the Bureau of the Census \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Offshore transfers and other adjustments: \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Civilian supplies for occupied countries not included in recorded exports. \& \& 7 \& 24 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{28} <br>

\hline Surplus property including ship sales and military sales. \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
40 \\
133
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{39

104} \& <br>

\hline  \& \& \& \& | 46 |
| :--- |
| 78 | <br>

\hline Total transfers to foreign countries \& 3, 105 \& 3,306 \& 3,453 \& 3,482 <br>
\hline Through private United States business \& 2, 451 \& 2, 759 \& 2,868 \& 2,908 <br>
\hline Through United States Government agencies. \& 654 \& 547 \& 585 \& 574 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{| Transfers from foreign countries: |
| :--- |
| General imports recorded by Bureau of the Census. |
| Purchases for offshore use and other adjustments: |
| Military purchases abroad. |
| Foreign purehases by other Government agencies not included in recorded im-ports.- |
| Other adjustments. |} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1,729} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1,875} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{1,790} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1,601} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 1,720 \& 1,875 \& \& 1, <br>
\hline \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{99} \& \multirow{3}{*}{105} \& \multirow{3}{*}{90} <br>
\hline \& 73 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{54
26} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{38
16} \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{56
12} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}23 \\ \hline 28 \\ \hline\end{array}$} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| Total transfers from foreign countries |
| :--- |
| Through private United States business. |
| Through United States Government agencies. |} \& 1,882 \& 2, 028 \& 1,963 \& 1,742 <br>

\hline \& 1, 705 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,823} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,744} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,561} <br>
\hline \& 177 \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economies.
To some extent this shift reflects the improvement in the supply situation in the United States, and the continued needs abroad particularly for steel mill products and agricultural machinery. The decline in exports of other manufactured products is due, in part, to restrictions imposed abroad on the use of scarce dollar resources for such purposes.

An additional factor in many countries may be the improved relationship between supply and demand for manufactured consumer goods partly because foreign production increased and possibly also because some of the accumulated demand has already become satisfied.

Table 4.-Service Transactions With Foreign Countries

| [Millions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | 1948 |  | 1949 |  |
|  | Third quarter | Fourth quarter | First quarter | Second quarter |
| Receipts: |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation. | 298 | 271 | 322 | 309 |
| Travel | 90 | 69 | 70 | 101 |
| Miscellaneous services: |  |  |  |  |
| Private..... | 114 | 110 | 112 | 117 |
| Government | 24 | 30 | 46 | 43 |
| Total receipts | 526 | 480 | 550 | 570 |
| Payments: |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation.- | 229 | 219 | 225 | 219 |
| Travel Miscellaneous services: | 262 | 108 | 111 | 163 |
| Private......----- | 49 | 49 | 49 | 52 |
| Government | 235 | 194 | 179 | 209 |
| Total payments. | 775 | 570 | 546 | 643 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
Table 5.-Gifts and Other Unilateral Transfers [Millions of dollars]


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

## Reduced imports cut foreign dollar receipts

The decline in imports of goods and services constituted the most important factor contributing to the gap which has emerged between foreign dollar receipts and expenditures. Merchandise purchased by the United States declined by $\$ 220$ million which was only partly offset by a better-thanseasonal rise in foreign travel and by higher Government service expenditures abroad (see table 4).

Imports in the second quarter of 1949 as recorded by the Bureau of the Census were about $\$ 190$ million less than in the first quarter and about $\$ 275$ million or 15 percent below the previous peak reached in the last quarter of 1948. Twothirds of this latter decline was due to the reduced quantity of imports and one-third to lower prices.

Nearly all areas lost sales in the United States, but-both relatively and absolutely-the decline was most pronounced in the case of Europe and least in the case of North America.

Table 6.-Movements of United States Capital [Millions of dollars]

| Item | 1948 |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Third quarter | Fourth quarter | First | Second quarte |
| Long-term capital:Goverament:Outfow: Outflow: |  |  |  |  |
| Credits on sale of surplus property located abroad. |  |  |  | 7 |
| Export-Import Bank loans. European Recovery Program | \% ${ }_{7}{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} \left({ }^{(1)}\right. \\ 49 \\ 485 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \left.()^{2}\right) \\ 200 \\ 280 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{98}^{42}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total outfow- | 88 | 564 | 359 | 60 |
| Inflow | 210 | 42 | 63 | 53 |
| Net outflow capital. | -122 | 522 | 296 | 107 |
| Private: |  |  |  |  |
| Purchase of obligations from or guaranteed by the International |  |  |  |  |
| Direct investments.-.------------- | 385 |  | 266 | 195 |
| Other | 155 | 14 |  |  |
| Total outlow. | 547 | 346 | 293 | 195 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct investments. Other | ${ }_{37}^{206}$ | 115 40 | 104 30 | 38 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net outfow of private long-term capital-, | 304 | 191 | 159 | 157 |
| Net outflow of short-term capital: Government <br> Private | ${ }_{2}-38$ | ${ }_{-46}^{1}$ | - ${ }^{-4}$ | 6 -134 |

${ }^{1}$ Less than 0.5 million dollars.
${ }^{1}$ Lncludes $\$ 1$ million of short-term obligations guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
The decline in imports from the sterling area which amounted to $\$ 80$ million or over 20 percent from the first to the second quarter of 1949 was twice as great as the relative decline in total imports. Prices of goods imported from the sterling area, however, seemed to have fallen less during that period than the average prices for all imports. The relatively sharper decline in imports may to some extent explain why the present "dollar crisis" is more pronounced for the sterling area than for the rest of the world and may indicate, as will be discussed below, that in addition to the factors influencing all imports special circumstances must have been at work affecting United States purchases from this area.

The change in the trend of imports since the last quarter of 1948 has frequently been attributed to the decline in business activity in the United States. It appears, however, that the sharp reduction of imports during this period was considerably larger than the decline in the Gross National Product which amounted to only 5 percent, and larger than the decline in personal incomes of 1.7 percent. Although in previous periods of declining business activity imports fell more sharply than the Gross National Product, the extent of the current decline indicates that factors besides the decline in general business activity were operating. Among these the following may be specifically mentioned:

1. In the early postwar period a considerable proportion of current production was used for filling the production pipe lines. It can be assumed that a part of the imports of such products as rubber, tin, copper, wood pulp, newsprint and copra, during the same period were utilized for the same purpose.

This demand for imported products resulted in increases in the quantities of imports as well as their prices. With the completion of the restocking process in 1948, it was to be expected, therefore, that the value of imports would decline even if business activity had remained at peak levels.

Table 7.-International Transactions of the United States by Area
Millions of dollars]

${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
2. The same factors of demand and supply which facilitated the "gray market" for many commodities produced in the United States made it also possible to sell here imported products at prices considerably in excess of those which would be charged in a normal market. With the increase in production and the gradual satisfaction of wartime accumulated demands a more normal market situation has prevailed since the latter part of 1948. Some portion of the decline in our imports, particularly those from Europe, may be ascribed to this correction of the previous abnormality.
3. The decline in some of our imports such as rubber, wool, and burlap was attributable partly to the desire on the part of producers to reduce their inventories and not only to a decline in consumption. For some commodities, such as wool, this was due to an unduly large accumulation during previous periods; for others the expectation of lower prices in the future may have been responsible. As a result, it appears that the decline in imports was greater than warranted by the drop in business activity. This development is of major importance in the trade with the sterling area from which the commodities mentioned above are mainly imported.

Table 8.-International Transactions of the United States With the Sterling Area
[Millions of dollars]

| Item | 1948 |  | 1949 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In quarterly } \\ & \text { rates } \end{aligned}$ |  | First quarter |  | Second quarter |  |
|  | Total | United <br> King. <br> dom | Total | $\begin{array}{c}\text { United } \\ \text { King- } \\ \text { dom }\end{array}$ | Total | United Kingdom |
| Exports of goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise adjusted.--- | ${ }_{506}^{50}$ | 165 | 505 53 | 178 31 | $\begin{array}{r}567 \\ 57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 218 33 |
| Travel ......... | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 6 |
| Miscellaneous services | 52 | 43 | 54 | 46 | 57 | 46 |
| Income on investments.- | 39 | 19 | 38 | 22 | 53 | 29 |
| Total. | 659 | 260 | 658 | 281 | 744 | 332 |
| Imports of goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation....-- | 52 | 37 | 55 | 44 | 58 | 48 |
| Travel | 12 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 9 |
| Miscellaneous services | 48 | 40 | 49 | 42 | 57 | 47 |
| Income on investments | 26 | 25 | 42 | 42 | 20 | 20 |
| Total | 493 | 205 | 534 | 242 | 446 | 198 |
| Net balance of goods and services | +166 | +55 | +124 | +39 | +298 | +134 |
| Unilateral transfers (net): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government. | -116 | -117 | -206 | -204 | -300 | -299 |
| Total. | -135 | -128 | -225 | -213 | -3229 | -311 |
| Long-term capital (net): United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private.....- | -22 | -5 -124 |  | -4 | -11 -19 | -8 |
| Foreign capital. | - +3 | -124 +5 | +8 | +8 | -11 +5 | $+6$ |
| Total | -144 | -124 | -75 | -68 | -24 | $+9$ |
| Gold and short-term capital: <br> Net purchase ( - ), sales ( + ) of gold <br> Net movements of United States short-term capital abroad | -313 | -184 | -69 | +2 | -226 | -169 |
|  | +8 | (1) | -10 | -13 | +15 | +15 |
| Net movements of foreign shortterm capital in the United States. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | +45 | +53 | -25 | $-30$ | -95 | -112 |
| Total | -260 | -131 | -104 | -41 | -306 | -266 |
| Transfers of funds between foreign areas (receipts) from other areas ( - ), payments to other areas ( + ), and errors and omissions....-.-................ | +373 | +328 | +280 | +283 | +354 | +434 |
| 1 Less than \$500,000. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

4. In addition to these factors shifts in purchases to other countries may also account in part for the relatively greater decline of United States imports from the sterling area.

Such shifts arose largely from the gradual restoration of production in competing countries such as the Netherlands East Indies and some of the industrial countries in Europe.

## Foreign "dollar shortage" intensified

The financial difficulties of foreign countries which became intensified during the second quarter appeared to be due, therefore, to two major developments. First, the long-run disequilibrium in foreign countries resulting from a volume of production too small to meet both domestic demand and export requirements. Contributing to this development were the accumulated needs of the foreign populations and the necessity to compensate for the loss of income from foreign investments and from services rendered to formerly dependent territories. This long-run disequilibrium ultimately will have to be resolved through increased productivity or reduced domestic demands abroad.

In addition, a secondary disequilibrium seems to have resulted from earlier completion of readjustments of the economy in the United States than abroad, from the dislocations created by the war. This appears to have been the basic reason for the recently increased liquidation of dollar assets and gold by foreign countries.

Table 9.-Industrial Production of Selected European Countries [1937=100]

| Country | June 1948 | $\underset{1949}{\text { March }}$ | Latest data |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom. | 112 | 118 | 120 (May) |
| France... |  | 121 | 120 (July) |
| Belgium--- | ${ }_{117}^{94}$ (May) | 100 | ${ }^{96}$ (April) |
| Western Germany ( $1936=100$ ) | 117 | 129 90 | ${ }^{123} 82$ (June) |
| Sweden.- | 143 | 147 | 147 (May) |
| Italy.. | 100 | 99 | 112 (May) |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
Table 10.-Total Exports from ERP Countries

| Period | Billions of dollars |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1948: |  |
| First quarter | 3.5 |
| Second quarter. | 4. 1 |
| Third quarter-- | 4. 2 |
|  |  |
| 1949: |  |
| First quarterSecond quarter. | 4. 9 4.9 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
In the United States industrial production rose after the war until it reached a postwar peak in the early part of 1948 and remained close to that level for about a year. Although the rise eased the supply situation of many commodities, it was not before the middle of that year when supplies of practically all goods caught up with demand. As a result prices began to decline.

For European countries as a whole, as shown in table 9, the rise in production continued throughout 1948 and only at the end of the year does it appear that a plateau was being reached comparable to that experienced in the United States about a year earlier. The latest available data indicate that in some countries output began to decline very moderately during the first half of 1949. In other countries, however, production continued to rise slowly.

The rise in prices in most European countries seems to have been arrested by the end of 1948 but only few countries had as yet experienced a decline comparable to that of the United States. Both the production and price developments in

Europe around the middle of 1949 represented, therefore, a stage in the postwar adjustment process which the United States had passed about 6 to 12 months earlier.

This discrepancy in the speed of the postwar adjustment process has led to a continued demand abroad for products from the United States while the demand of the United States for imports has declined. It is expected, however, that this disequilibrium would be resolved as soon as the European countries enter into the phase of the business cycle in which
the United States has been since the beginning of this year. Since the accumulated demands and purchasing power in many foreign countries continue to be high in relation to their productive capacity, the period of adjustment may be expected to last for some time. Special, though short-term, measures will be required therefore, to equate foreign dollar expenditures with dollar receipts including those from present Government aid programs.

## Business Situation

## (Continued from p.3)

The dominant trends in employment during the past 12 months are reflected in the modest adjustment in the level of personal incomes and the more pronounced adjustment in the internal structure of these payments to individuals, described above. While wage rates have continued slightly upward in most industries, total employment which reached its peak in July of last year at 61.6 million, dropped to a low of 57.2 million last February and advanced slowly since that date to 59.9 million in August. The rise during the spring and summer, however, was less than the usual seasonal advance in
this period. Total unemployment in August, after a drop o 400,000 from July, amounted to 3.7 million against 1.9 million a year ago.
The decline in employment from a year ago-and the increase in unemployment-was centered primarily in the manufacturing industries and, as indicated above, accounted for the bulk of the decline in the Nation's pay rolls since the October peak. According to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, total nonagricultural employment was down 1.6 million between July 1948 and July 1949, and about four-fifths of this loss was in manufacturing industries, particularly durable goods lines. The more recent data of the Census Bureau, however, suggest some recovery in manufacturing employment in August.

## Personal Saving in the Postwar Period

(Conitinued from p. 17)

part a reflection of the lessening in deferred demand for many commodities even where expenditures did not show much of a decline in relation to income until a later date.

It may be noted that after price decontrol in the latter part of 1946, consumers were apparently temporarily willing to pay abnormally high prices for food. As a result food expenditures were much higher in relation to income than in the prewar period. Even after the recent decline relative to income, food expenditures are still somewhat higher than would have been expected on the basis of any plausible prewar relationship. Of the other categories of consumption outlays, it is obvious that automobile and housing expenditures are still influenced to some extent by temporary factors, though in opposite directions. With these exceptions, it is difficult to make any definitive statements about the current position of the various major items of consumption expenditures.

## Summary

The foregoing analysis indicates that the increased rate of personal saving characterizing the past year is closer to a normal rate of saving than that prevailing in 1947. Moreover, the prewar data do not lead to the conclusion that current saving is greatly out of line in either direction.

This does not mean, of course, that the ratio of saving to income will remain relatively constant if income changes
markedly, but it does suggest that changes in the saving rate are not likely to affect income to the same extent as in the years 1946 to 1948 . However, there are temporary factors still affecting saving in both directions, including some residue of deferred demand on the one hand and some postponement of purchasing in expectation of price declines on the other. Thus, it will take some time for the pattern of postwar saving to become apparent.

It is important to recall that personal saving in large part has its offset in personal, or private noncorporate, investment. Currently, personal saving is only moderately above private noncorporate investment though it has risen relative to private noncorporate investment since last year. This relatively small excess of personal saving over private noncorporate investment is currently being offset by Government dissaving, with corporate investment and corporate saving in approximate balance.

Even if individuals attempt to maintain their saving at the current rate, it is possible for income to remain at the present high level without substantial deficit spending, or other devices significantly affecting the disposition of the national income. The problem in this respect is whether private capital formation will continue sufficiently high to approximately offset both personal and corporate saving (including capital consumption allowances) at the present level of income.

Any major changes in the volume of economic activity in future months are more likely to reflect alterations in the amount of private investment or in the Government fiscal position than in the rate of personal saving.
［United States average cost，1926－29＝100］

|  | A verage 20 cities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Appartments， hotels，and office buildings |  |  | Commercial and factory buildings |  |  |  |  | Residences |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { gin } \\ \text { 部 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \widetilde{\$} \\ & i=0 \end{aligned}$ | 苞 | 罭 |
| 1910 monthly average | 52.7 | 55.2 | 55.8 | 52.6 | 57.1 | 53.4 | 57.9 | 62.3 | 55.1 | 56.7 |
| 1911 monthly average | 52.0 | 54.2 | 55.0 | 52.0 | 56.0 | 52.8 | 57.0 | 61.2 | 54.6 | 55.9 |
| 1912 monthly average． | 52.7 | 55.0 | 56.2 | 52.8 | 56.8 | 53.6 | 58.4 | 61．5 | 55.8 | 57.2 |
| 1913 monthly average | 54.0 | 55.6 | 54．7 | 54．5 | 57.6 | 53． 2 | 55.6 | 62.5 | 54.3 | 54.7 |
| 1914 monthly average | 53.2 | 54.0 | 54.7 | 54.3 | 55.8 | 53.0 | 56.0 | 58.6 | 54.5 | 55． 1 |
| 1915 monthly average | 54.6 | 55． 5 | 56.0 | 55．9 | 57.1 | 54.2 | 57.5 | 60.1 | ${ }_{59}^{55.9}$ | 56.5 |
| 1916 monthly average | 61.3 73.2 | 64.3 78.7 | 60.6 71.7 | 62.8 73.2 | 68.8 85.6 | 59.0 69.3 | 60.9 71.1 | $\begin{array}{r}78.4 \\ 102.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 59.7 69.4 | 60.0 70.4 |
| 1917 monthly average | 73.2 82.6 | 78.7 87 | 71.7 <br> 84 | 73.2 <br> 83.1 <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> 17 | 85.6 91.1 | 69.3 82.4 | ${ }^{71.1}$ | 102.4 101.9 | $\begin{array}{r}69.4 \\ 83.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 70.4 83.4 |
| 1919 monthly average | 93.3 | 98.5 | 97.1 | 93.3 | 97.4 | 95.8 | 97.3 | 103.4 | 96.6 | 96.8 |
| 1920 monthly average | 119.0 | 125． 2 | 125.1 | 117.9 | 119.8 | 123.3 | 125．6 | 121.1 | 124.6 | 124.9 |
| 1921 monthly average | 98.1 | 98.0 | 100.6 | 100.8 | 98.5 | 100.5 | 99.2 | 97.7 | 100.8 | 99.7 |
| 1922 monthly average． | 92.2 | 93.8 | 92.5 | 93.9 | 91.5 | 92.4 | ${ }^{91.3}$ | 90.9 | 92.6 | 91.7 |
| 1923 monthly average | 101． 8 | 102.5 | 103． 5 | 103.8 | 102.1 | 102.9 | 103.0 | 102.2 | 103． 6 | 102.9 |
| 1924 monthly average | 102． 7 | 97.3 | 102.5 | 105.0 | 102.4 | 102.9 | 100.8 | 100.6 | 102.5 | 101.0 |
| 1925 monthly average | 102.4 | 100.8 | 101． 5 | 104.9 | 101.7 | 101.1 | 100.2 | 100.4 | 101.7 | 100.2 |
| 1927 monthly average | 102.4 | 100.3 | 100.8 101 | 103.8 | 101.4 | 101.0 | 100.4 | 100.1 | 101． 4 | 99.9 |
| 1929 monthly average | 103.6 | 102.6 | 105． 4 | 105.6 | 103.6 | 104.0 | 106．4 | 101． 6 | 105．2 | 105.0 |
| 1930 monthly average | 103.3 | 100.8 | 102.6 | 105.4 | 103.0 | 101． 2 | 103． 1 | 100.7 | 102.9 | 102.0 |
| 1931 monthly average． | 95.1 | 92.8 | 95.0 | 97.3 | 95.7 | 93.7 | 95.2 | 93.6 | 94.5 | 94.3 |
| 1932 monthly average． | 80.8 | 80.0 | 80.5 | 82.6 | 83.1 | 80.2 | 79.1 | 84.4 87 | 80.4 | 79.4 |
| 1933 monthly average． | 84.0 92.7 | 82.7 91.1 | 81.0 88.5 | 86.2 95.3 | 86.0 <br> 93.5 | 80.7 91.0 | 88.7 | 87.9 93.1 | 80.7 88.4 | 79.2 85.4 |
| $1934$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ．－． | 88．6 | 87.1 | 85.1 | 91． 6 | 89.5 | 87.1 | 81.5 | 90.3 | 84．9． | 82.5 |
| February | 89.5 | 87.7 | 85． 8 | 82.4 | 90.6 | 87.9 | 81.7 | 90.7 | 85.6 | 83.0 |
| March | 90.5 | 88.7 | 86.5 | 93.3 | 91．5 | 88.5 | 82.4 | 91.4 | 86.5 | 83.7 |
| April | 93.0 | 91.6 | 89.6 | 95．6 | 93.4 | 91.7 | 85.9 | 92.9 | 89.7 | 87.1 |
| May | 93.6 | 92.3 | 90.2 | 96． 3 | 94.5 | 92.6 | 86． 1 | 93.9 | 90.3 | 87.4 |
| June | 94.0 | 92.6 | ${ }^{90.8}$ | 96.5 | 95.0 | 93.0 | 86.3 | 94.4 | 90.7 | 87.8 |
| July－1 | 93． 9 | 92.9 92.0 | 90.8 88.9 | ${ }_{96 .}^{96.5}$ | 94.8 94.3 | 92.9 91.6 |  | 94．${ }^{94} 5$ | 90.7 88.7 | 87.8 85.6 |
| August Septem | 93.7 93.8 | 92．0 | 88.9 88.3 | 96．2 | 94．3 94. | 91.6 91.1 | 83.5 83.0 | 94． 5 | 88.7 88.2 | 85.6 84.9 |
| October | 93.9 | 92.2 | 88.3 | 96． 2 | 94． 4 | 91.1 | 82.0 | 94．0 | 88.2 | 84.9 |
| November | 93.8 | 92.0 | 88.7 | 96.4 | 94.5 | 92.1 | 82.9 | 93.7 | 88.7 | 85.0 |
| December． | 93.9 | 92.0 | 88.8 | 96.4 | 94． 6 | 91.9 | 82.9 | 93.7 | 88.3 | 85.1 |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 93． 5 | 91.6 | 87.7 | 96.2 | 94.0 | 90.7 | 82.1 | 93.3 | 87.7 | 84.0 |
| March． | 93.3 | 91.5 | 87.7 | 95．9 | 93.9 | 90.7 | 82.0 | 93.1 | 87.6 | 84.1 |
| April | 93.1 | 91.3 | 87.8 | 95.7 | 93． 6 | 90.8 | 82.1 | 92.6 | 87.7 | 84． 2 |
| May | 92.0 | 90.3 | 85.9 | 94． 1 | 92.3 | 87.9 | 81.7 | 92.1 | 85.8 | 83.1 |
| June | 91.6 | 89．7 | 85.5 | 94.3 | 92.3 | 87.4 | 81.7 | 92.4 | 85.8 | 82.8 |
| July． | 91.4 | 89．5 | 85． 5 | 94．${ }^{2}$ | 92． 2 | 87.4 | 81.2 | 91.8 | 85.6 | 82.6 |
| August | 91.5 | 89.7 | 85.7 | 94．6 | ${ }_{92}^{92.5}$ | 87.6 | ${ }_{81}^{81.4}$ | ${ }_{91}^{92.0}$ | ${ }_{85}^{85 .} 8$ | 81.8 82 8 |
| September | 91.4 91.0 | 89.6 89.1 | 85.2 85.2 | 94． 5 | 92.3 92.0 | 87.5 87.1 | 81.5 81.0 | 91.7 91.9 | 85.7 85.3 | 82.8 82.3 |
| October－－ November | ${ }^{91.0} 9$ | 89.1 88.8 8 | 84． 8 | 94．1 | 92．0 | 87．1 | 81.0 81.1 | 91.9 91.6 | 85.3 85.2 | 82.3 82.2 |
| December | 90.5 | 88.3 | 84.6 | 93.5 | 91．4． | 86.4 | 80.5 | 91.4 | 84.7 | 81.8 |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March | 93.4 | 91． 5 | 88.1 | 95.9 | 94.6 | 89.8 | 84.2 | 94.3 | 88.2 | 85.3 |
| April． | 94.3 | 92.1 | 88.8 | 96.9 | 95.2 | 90.6 | 84.9 | 94.5 | 89.0 | 85.8 |
| May | 94.2 | 92.0 | 88.7 | 96.8 | 95． 2 | 90.5 | 84.8 | 94.5 | 88.9 | 85.8 |
| June | 94.9 | 92.4 | 89.3 | 97.6 | 95.8 | 91.1 | 85.4 | 94.9 | 89.5 | 86.3 |
| July | 94.7 | 92.3 | 89． 2 | 97.4 | 95.5 | 90.9 | 85． 5 | 94.6 | 89.5 | 86.4 |
| August | 95.4 | 93.1 | 89．7 | 98.1 | ${ }^{96.3}$ | 91.4 | 85.9 | 95.3 | 89.9 | 86.8 |
| Septembe | 95.6 | 93.3 | 89.7 | 98.2 | 96.5 | 91.4 | 86． 1 | 95． 6 | 89.9 | 86． 9 |
| October－ | 96.2 | 94.1 | 90． 2 | 98.9 | 97． 2 | 92.0 | 86.7 | 96． 2 | 90.4 | 87.4 |
| November | 96.8 | 94.5 | 90.7 | 99.4 | 97.7 | 92.4 | 87.4 | ${ }^{96.6}$ | 91.0 | 88.0 |
| December | 97.0 | 94.8 | 91.0 | 99．6 | 98.0 | 92.6 | 87.0 | 97．1． | 91.2 | 88.1 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 94.5 | 91.6 |
| February | 100.0 | 98.2 | 94.8 | 102.5 | 101． 1 | 96.1 | 91.7 | 99.5 | 94.7 | 92.0 |
| March． | 100.5 | 99．9 | 96.2 | 103． 4 | 102.8 | 97.3 | 93.2 | 102.1 | 96.1 | 93.5 |
| April | 101.9 | 100.8 | 97.9 | 104． 2 | 104． 2 | 98.7 | 95.4 | 103．5 | 97.7 | 95.5 |
| May | 103.2 | 102.2 | 99.0 | 105.4 | 106．0 | 99.9 | 96.7 | 105． 6 | 98.9 | 96.7 |
| June | 105． 4 | 104． 4 | 100.3 | 107． 4 | 107.4 | 101.0 | 97.9 | 108.1 | 100.2 | 97.7 |
| July | 107.1 | 105． 5 | 100．9 | 109.3 | 109． 5 | 102.0 | 98.0 | 109.2 | 101.0 | 98.3 |
| August | 108． 2 | 106.6 | 101． 7 | 110.4 | 110.6 | 102.8 | 98.8 | 110.0 | 101.8 | 99.1 |
| Septermb | 108． 4 | 107.2 | 102.6 | 110.4 | 110.8 | 103.5 | 99.8 | 110.7 | 102.5 | 99.8 |
| October－ | 108． 6 | 107.1 | 102.0 | 111.0 | 111.0 | 103.4 | 98.6 | 110.7 | 102.0 | 98.8 |
| November | 108.5 | 107.0 | 101． 6 | 110.9 | 110.9 | 103.1 | 97.9 | 110.7 | 101． 6 | 98.2 |
| December | 108.4 | 106.8 | 100.8 | 110.7 | 110.7 | 102.8 | 96.9 | 110.7 | 100.8 | 97.4 |
| 1938 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 108． 5 | 106.9 | 100.5 | 110.9 | 110.7 | 102.1 | 97.1 | 110.8 | 101.0 | 97.1 |
| February | 109.7 | 108．0 | 102.1 | 111.9 | 111.6 | 103． 2 | 98.5 | 111.4 | 102.7 | 98.7 |
| March． | 109． 7 | 108： 0 | 102.1 | 111.9 | 111.7 | 103.1 | 98.7 | 111.7 | 102.8 | 98.8 |
| April | 110.1 | 108.4 | 102.2 | 112.2 | 112.1 | 103.2 | 98.8 | 112.2 | 102.9 | 98.9 |
| May | 110.2 | 108． 5 | 101． 9 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 103.0 | 98.2 | 112.5 | 102.5 | 98.5 |
| June． | 110.6 | 108.7 | 102.1 | 112.6 | 112.5 | 103.3 | 98.6 | 112.8 | 102． 6 | 98.6 |
| July ． | 110.5 | 108． 6 | 102.0 | 112． 5 | 111.8 | 103.3 | 98.5 | 111.1 | 102.5 | 98.6 |
| Augus | 110.5 | 108.5 | 102.4 | 112.7 | 111.3 | 103.6 | 99.1 | 109.9 | 103.0 | ${ }_{99}^{99.1}$ |
| Septembe | 110.4 110.4 | 108.5 <br> 108.6 | 102.6 | 1112.6 | 111.2 | 103．7 ${ }^{103.8}$ | 99.5 99.9 | 109.6 | 103.2 103.4 | 99.3 99.7 |



[^9] on page $S-6$ ．

# Monthly 

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

Data subsequent to July for selected series will be found in the Weekly 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April | May | June | July |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS


[^10]Personal savings is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Quarterly estimates of national income, gross national product, and personal income have been revised beginning 1939; monthiy estimates of personal income have been revised beginning 1942; see pp. 26-31 of the July 1949 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\substack{\text { Septern- }}}$ | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cash receipts from farming, including Government \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline payments, totalt --.........-mil. of dol.- \& 2,693 \& 2,722 \& 3,132 \& 3, 714 \& 3, 314 \& 2, 740 \& 2,383 \& 1,783 \& 1,973 \& 1,850 \& 1,944 \& ${ }^{2} 2,053$ \& 2,177 <br>
\hline From marketings and CCC loans, total....do...- \& 2, 683 \& 2,716 \& 3,127 \& 3,707 \& 3,304 \& 2,730 \& 2,367 \& 1,768 \& 1.946 \& 1,823 \& 1,915 \& r 2,036 \& 2,168 <br>
\hline  \& 1,203 \& 1,235 \& 1,583 \& 2,135 \& 1,725 \& 1,309 \& 1,080 \& 689 \& 677 \& 592 \& 639 \& ¢ 757 \& 972 <br>
\hline Livestock and products, total \& 1,480 \& 1, 481 \& 1,544 \& 1, 572 \& 1,579 \& 1,421 \& 1,287 \& 1,079 \& 1. 269 \& 1,231 \& 1,276 \& - 1,279 \& 1,196 <br>
\hline  \& 447 \& 430 \& 367 \& 333 \& 296 \& 295 \& 305 \& 283 \& $1 \cdot 327$ \& 326 \& , 361 \& - 359 \& ${ }^{1} 347$ <br>
\hline  \& 744 \& 783 \& 902 \& 936 \& 937 \& 816 \& 752 \& 589 \& 692 \& 623 \& 627 \& -647 \& 592 <br>
\hline  \& 259 \& 246 \& 254 \& 282 \& 330 \& 298 \& 223 \& 200 \& 242 \& 265 \& 259 \& 239 \& 233 <br>
\hline Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted: $\ddagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline All commodities .-...............-. - $1935-39=100$. \& 404 \& 409 \& 471 \& 558 \& 497 \& 411 \& 356 \& 266 \& 293 \& 275 \& 288 \& - 306 \& 320 <br>
\hline  \& 421 \& 433 \& 554 \& 747 \& 604 \& 458 \& 378 \& 241 \& 237 \& 209 \& 224 \& - 265 \& 340 <br>
\hline Livestock and products \& 391 \& 391 \& 407 \& 415 \& 417 \& 375 \& 340 \& 285 \& 335 \& 325 \& 337 \& 338 \& 316 <br>
\hline Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted: $\ddagger$ \& 144 \& 146 \& 170 \& 206 \& 176 \& 160 \& \& 113 \& \& \& 123 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 144
153 \& 163 \& ${ }_{215}$ \& 296 \& 176
209 \& 186 \& 145
160 \& 103 \& 120
94 \& 114
81 \& 129 \& +132

$\times 110$ \& 141
145 <br>
\hline  \& 137 \& 133 \& 135 \& 146 \& 150 \& 140 \& 135 \& 120 \& 139 \& 140 \& 149 \& 148 \& 138 <br>

\hline | INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION |
| :--- |
| Federal Reserve Index | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Unadjusted, combined index--.-.-.-. 1935-39=100. \& 187 \& 194 \& 197 \& 199 \& 195 \& 190 \& 187 \& 185 \& 181 \& 177 \& 174 \& 170 \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 164$ <br>
\hline  \& 183 \& 200 \& 203 \& 205 \& 202 \& 197 \& 195 \& 193 \& 100 \& 183 \& 179 \& 176 \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 170$ <br>
\hline Durable manufactures.--.-.-.............- do. \& 220 \& 224 \& 227 \& 232 \& 229 \& 229 \& 225 \& 223 \& 221 \& 212 \& 202 \& 195 \& ${ }^{p} 186$ <br>
\hline  \& 201 \& 207 \& 214 \& 221 \& 224 \& 223 \& 228 \& 232 \& 233 \& 219 \& 204 \& 177 \& ${ }^{\circ} 156$ <br>
\hline  \& 151 \& 158 \& 153 \& 154 \& 142 \& 132 \& 118 \& 115 \& 124 \& 126 \& 129 \& -130 \& ${ }^{\circ} 122$ <br>
\hline  \& 157 \& 163 \& 165 \& 170 \& 169 \& 168 \& 154 \& 154 \& 150 \& 144 \& 139 \& ${ }^{p} 142$ \& - 141 <br>
\hline  \& 148 \& 156 \& 147 \& 145 \& 128 \& 113 \& 100 \& 96 \& 110 \& 116 \& 124 \& ${ }^{+} 124$ \& p 113 <br>
\hline Machinery \& 269 \& 271 \& 273 \& 277 \& 276 \& 277 \& 268 \& 262 \& 252 \& 240 \& 232 \& ${ }^{p} 226$ \& p 219 <br>

\hline Nonferrous metals and products....... do...- \& 185 \& | 186 |
| :--- |
| 185 |
| 19 | \& 192 \& 192 \& 188 \& 184 \& 183 \& 185 \& 183 \& 167 \& -145 \& ${ }^{+} 132$ \& P 130 <br>

\hline  \& 184 \& 185
190 \& 192 \& 192 \& 192 \& 185 \& 182 \& 180 \& 172 \& 151 \& ${ }^{-123}$ \& ${ }^{+1} 107$ \& -109 <br>
\hline Smelting and refining --..---------.- do \& 187 \& 190 \& 193 \& 191 \& 176 \& 183 \& 186 \& 200 \& 210 \& 209 \& 200 \& ${ }^{+192}$ \& ${ }^{\sim} 180$ <br>
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products.-.-.-..-do. \& 207 \& 218 \& 216 \& 220 \& 208 \& 199 \& 192 \& 187 \& 185 \& 186 \& 189 \& ${ }^{5} 190$ \& p 187 <br>
\hline  \& 207 \& 210 \& 213 \& 214 \& 211 \& 193 \& 169 \& 168 \& 171 \& 202 \& 206 \& 209 \& <br>
\hline  \& 168 \& 180 \& 175 \& 180 \& 178 \& 178 \& 166 \& 166 \& 163 \& 160 \& 156 \& ${ }^{p} 153$ \& ${ }^{p} 151$ <br>
\hline Glass containers --..--------.-.-.-. - do. \& 198 \& 227 \& 231 \& 230 \& 191 \& 171 \& 185 \& 179 \& 178 \& 179 \& ${ }^{+} 202$ \& 205 \& <br>
\hline Transportation equipment----------.- do---- \& 233 \& 230 \& ${ }_{197}^{231}$ \& 243 \& 238 \& 246 \& 244 \& 241 \& 240 \& 235 \& 220 \& $\pm 239$ \& - 245 <br>
\hline Automobiles (incl. parts)...-.........do.--- \& 202 \& 198 \& 197 \& 209 \& 203 \& 208 \& 209 \& 206 \& 204 \& 203 \& 184 \& - 210 \& - 217 <br>
\hline Nondurable manufactures. . . . . . . . . . .-. do. \& 171 \& 180 \& 185 \& 183 \& 179 \& 171 \& 170 \& 168 \& 164 \& 159 \& 160 \& 161 \& ${ }^{p} 157$ <br>
\hline  \& 188 \& 184 \& 195 \& 203 \& 212 \& 174 \& 153 \& 159 \& 173 \& 163 \& 182 \& 190 \& 188 <br>
\hline Chemicals \& 247 \& 256 \& 257 \& 258 \& 258 \& 258 \& 255 \& 251 \& 248 \& 239 \& 233 \& - 228 \& - 222 <br>
\hline  \& 433 \& 450 \& 448 \& 446 \& 449 \& 450 \& 447 \& 435 \& 427 \& 417 \& 406 \& P 395 \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 382$ <br>
\hline  \& 94 \& 112 \& 118 \& 114 \& 104 \& 99 \& 108 \& 116 \& 113 \& 106 \& 101 \& r 104 \& <br>
\hline  \& 91 \& 103 \& 106 \& 109 \& 103 \& 102 \& 104 \& 115 \& 99 \& 96 \& 95 \& 95 \& <br>
\hline Shoes \& 96 \& 119 \& 126 \& 117 \& 104 \& 97 \& 111 \& 117 \& 123 \& 113 \& 105 \& $r 111$ \& <br>
\hline Manufactured food products............-do. \& 172 \& 174 \& 188
+158 \& 173 \& 161 \& 153 \& 148 \& 146 \& 145 \& 148 \& 156 \& -165 \& ${ }^{\text {P }} 174$ <br>
\hline  \& - 223 \& - 198 \& - 158 \& - 122 \& $p 95$ \& $\bigcirc 92$ \& -92 \& - 104 \& - 124 \& - 160 \& p 203 \& p 223 \& - 215 <br>
\hline  \& 126 \& 111 \& 124 \& 142 \& 173 \& 181 \& 179 \& 149 \& 141 \& 134 \& 138 \& 139 \& ${ }^{2} 140$ <br>
\hline Processed fruits and vegetables .-...- do...- \& 184 \& 203 \& 317 \& 197 \& 129 \& 111 \& 90 \& 86 \& 85 \& 94 \& 102 \& ${ }^{p} 126$ \& ${ }^{p} 183$ <br>
\hline  \& 149 \& 165 \& 166 \& 172 \& 170 \& 153 \& 163 \& 158 \& 151 \& 146 \& 144 \& 143 \& p 129 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{p}^{145}$ \& ${ }_{-}^{160}$ \& +160 \& -167 \& 163 \& 149 \& 158 \& 154 \& 148 \& 142 \& 139 \& 138 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{p} 217$ \& ${ }^{\square} 221$ \& ${ }^{7} 207$ \& ${ }^{+} 217$ \& $\bigcirc 227$ \& - 231 \& - 228 \& ${ }^{p} 221$ \& ${ }^{p} 213$ \& ${ }^{p} 210$ \& ${ }^{+} 207$ \& ${ }^{p} 203$ \& ${ }^{2} 205$ <br>
\hline  \& 170 \& 178 \& 181 \& 181 \& 183 \& 184 \& 184 \& 185 \& 178 \& 182 \& 175 \& 159 \& <br>
\hline Printing and publishing.-....-------- do.--- \& 137 \& 147 \& 155 \& 167 \& 163 \& 158 \& 149 \& 152 \& 156 \& 157 \& ${ }^{r} 158$ \& 148 \& ${ }^{p} 131$ <br>
\hline  \& 200 \& 207 \& 205 \& 205 \& 203 \& 200 \& 193 \& 188 \& 182 \& 177 \& 178 \& ${ }^{p} 179$ \& ${ }^{p} 179$ <br>
\hline  \& 154 \& 166 \& 168 \& 167 \& 164 \& 156 \& 160 \& 157 \& 142 \& 129 \& 123 \& ${ }^{+} 127$ \& ${ }^{p} 122$ <br>
\hline Cotton consumption........-.-......... do...-- \& 115 \& 127 \& 132 \& 129 \& 122 \& 114 \& 123 \& 125 \& 120 \& 111 \& 103 \& 105 \& 87 <br>
\hline  \& 324 \& 318 \& 322 \& 319 \& 322 \& 317 \& 313 \& 305 \& 275 \& 240 \& - 214 \& 216 \& 239 <br>
\hline Wool textile production................do \& 137 \& 168 \& 166 \& 168 \& 162 \& 151 \& 150 \& 143 \& 122 \& 112 \& 118 \& 124 \& <br>
\hline Tobacco products..--...-.-.-.-.-........- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 154 \& 184 \& 178 \& 180 \& 173 \& 136 \& 158 \& 153 \& 163 \& 153 \& 170 \& 179 \& 152 <br>
\hline  \& 158 \& 164 \& 160 \& 161 \& 160 \& 151 \& 143 \& 143 \& 131 \& 146 \& 148 \& r 137 \& - 128 <br>
\hline Fuels \& 160 \& 166 \& 162 \& 166 \& 167 \& 164 \& 156 \& 155 \& 137 \& 148 \& 149 \& r 135 \& - 125 <br>
\hline  \& 100 \& 117 \& 119 \& 118 \& 116 \& 103 \& 88 \& 74 \& 52 \& 88 \& 105 \& 78 \& \% 93 <br>
\hline  \& 143 \& 158 \& 156 \& 152 \& 155 \& 145 \& 145 \& 142 \& 93 \& 144 \& 144 \& 104 \& ${ }^{p} 80$ <br>
\hline  \& 172 \& 174 \& 170 \& 176 \& 177 \& 177 \& 167 \& 168 \& 163 \& 156 \& 155 \& ${ }_{-153}$ \& D 146 <br>
\hline  \& 147 \& 149 \& 148 \& 132 \& 114 \& 77 \& 68 \& 76 \& 93 \& 134 \& -142 \& +151 \& - 149 <br>
\hline  \& 186 \& 191 \& 192 \& 195 \& 195 \& 192 \& 191 \& 189 \& 184 \& 179 \& 174 \& 169 \& ${ }^{p} 162$ <br>
\hline  \& 192 \& 197 \& 199 \& 202 \& 201 \& 199 \& 198 \& 196 \& 193 \& 184 \& 179 \& 175 \& p169 <br>
\hline  \& 219 \& 223 \& 225 \& 231 \& 229 \& 231 \& 227 \& 225 \& 223 \& 212 \& 201 \& 194 \& p 185 <br>
\hline  \& 142 \& 148 \& 143 \& 147 \& 145 \& 143 \& 129 \& 123 \& 129 \& 126 \& 126 \& 124 \& ${ }^{p} 116$ <br>
\hline  \& 135 \& 140 \& 132 \& 135 \& 133 \& 131 \& 117 \& 107 \& 119 \& 118 \& 120 \& ${ }^{+} 114$ \& ${ }^{2} 104$ <br>
\hline Nonferrous metals--..---.-.-.-.-.-.--- do.--- \& 185 \& 186 \& 192 \& 192 \& 187 \& 184 \& 183 \& 185 \& 183 \& 167 \& 145 \& ${ }^{+} 132$ \& p 130 <br>
\hline Smelting and refining.-.---.-........-do...- \& 188 \& 100 \& 193 \& 191 \& 175 \& 183 \& 186 \& 200 \& 210 \& 209 \& 200 \& ${ }^{+} 193$ \& ${ }^{p} 181$ <br>
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products.........-do.-.- \& 200 \& 210 \& 207 \& 210 \& 203 \& 205 \& 264 \& 202 \& 195 \& 189 \& 184 \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 187$ \& ${ }^{p} 185$ <br>
\hline  \& 188 \& 186 \& 183 \& 184 \& 195 \& 212 \& 208 \& 222 \& 208 \& 213 \& 196 \& 195 \& <br>
\hline  \& 168 \& 175 \& 169 \& 171 \& 172 \& 173 \& 180 \& 176 \& 171 \& 164 \& 1.57 \& ${ }^{2} 154$ \& p 150 <br>
\hline Glass containers --------------........ do. \& 206 \& 218 \& 226 \& 224 \& 189 \& 184 \& 189 \& 184 \& 178 \& 179 \& \% 189 \& 207 \& <br>
\hline Nondurable manufactures.--.-.------.- do. \& 169 \& 177 \& 178 \& 179 \& 178 \& 173 \& 175 \& 173 \& 168 \& 162 \& 161 \& 160 \& p 156 <br>
\hline  \& 173 \& 179 \& 189 \& 186 \& 217 \& 197 \& 181 \& 177 \& 187 \& 164 \& 174 \& 169 \& 165 <br>
\hline  \& 251 \& 259 \& 257 \& 255 \& 257 \& 257 \& 257 \& 250 \& 245 \& 237 \& 234 \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 231$ \& p 226 <br>
\hline  \& 96 \& 113 \& 119 \& 113 \& 102 \& 100 \& 108 \& 113 \& 113 \& 106 \& 101 \& +105 \& <br>
\hline  \& 95 \& 105 \& 108 \& 108 \& 100 \& 103 \& 103 \& 107 \& 99 \& 96 \& 95 \& 97 \& <br>
\hline Manufactured food products..-...-.... do. \& 160 \& 156 \& 163 \& 161 \& 159 \& 158 \& 160 \& 162 \& 162 \& 162 \& - 163 \& 164 \& ${ }^{p} 163$ <br>
\hline Dairy products \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 152$ \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 154$ \& -150 \& - 148 \& ${ }^{p} 144$ \& ${ }^{p} 144$ \& ${ }^{\nu} 144$ \& ${ }^{p} 145$ \& ${ }^{2} 150$ \& ${ }^{\square} 154$ \& ${ }^{\text {p } 153}$ \& ${ }^{p} 151$ \& ${ }^{p} 150$ <br>
\hline  \& 135 \& 126 \& 133 \& 141 \& 155 \& 154 \& 152 \& 156 \& 153 \& 145 \& 137 \& 141 \& ${ }^{\sim} 150$ <br>
\hline Processed fruits and vegetables......-do.-.-- \& 142 \& 107 \& 162 \& 152 \& 140 \& 142 \& 138 \& 136 \& 154 \& 155 \& 156 \& - 163 \& p 141 <br>
\hline  \& 150 \& 165 \& 166 \& 172 \& 169 \& 153 \& 163 \& 158 \& 151 \& 146 \& 144 \& 143 \& p 129 <br>
\hline Paper and pulp..--.-.-.....-.-.-....- do..-- \& 146 \& 161 \& 160 \& 167 \& 163 \& 150 \& 158 \& 154 \& 147 \& 141 \& 139 \& 137 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

P Revised. 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.
\& Data have been revised beginning January 1946 to incorporate revisions in reports on production and sales of farm products; revised figures for January $1946-J u n e ~ 1947$ are published on

 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION-Continued |  | - 22 | $p$ | > 217 | > 227 | p 231 | $\pm 228$ | - 221 | $\bigcirc 213$ | P 209 | $\bigcirc 207$ | - 203 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adjustedq-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactures--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable manufactures-Continued ${ }_{\text {Petroleum and coal products } . .1935-39=100 . .}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{p} 205$ |
| Printing and publishing......-.-.....-. do...- | 147 | 155 | 154 | 164 | 156 | 154 | 155 | 153 | 153 | 152 | $\checkmark 155$ | 149 | ${ }^{p} 142$ |
| Textiles and products.----.........-- - do | 154 | 166 | 168 | 167 | 164 | 156 | ${ }^{160}$ | 157 | 142 | 129 | 123 | - 127 | ${ }^{p} 122$ |
|  | 148 | 178 | 168 | 174 | 170 | 146 | 159 | 160 | 172 | 162 | 170 | 172 | 146 |
|  | 153 | 159 | 156 | 158 | 161 | 156 | 149 | 149 | 136 | 148 | 145 | 134 | ${ }^{p} 124$ |
|  | 113 | 115 | 119 | 113 | 121 | 110 | 104 | 113 | 129 | 145 | 126 | ${ }^{\circ} 125$ | $p 114$ |
| BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business sales, total ................-.-mil. of dol.- | 34,937 | 37,004 | 38, 125 | 38,725 | 37, 248 | 39,520 | 33, 270 | 32. 144 | 36, 120 | 34, 848 | - 34.149 | - 34,442 | 31, 855 |
|  | 16, 403 | 18, 169 | 18, 781 | 18, 807 | 17,987 | 18, 130 | 16.691 | 16, 424 | 18, 107 | 16,763 | r 16, 295 | - 16, 536 | 15,010 |
| Durable goods industries .-..--........-.-.do. | 6,473 | 7,159 | 7,566 | 7,750 | 7,472 | 7,696 | 6,941 | 6,960 | 7,744 | 7,222 | 6,799 | r 7, 150 | 6, 204 |
| Nondurable goods industries..............do. | 8,930 | 11,010 | 11, 215 | 11, 057 | 10, 515 | 10, 434 | 9,750 | 9,464 | ${ }^{\text {r10,363 }}$ | 9,541 | 9,496 | - 9 , 336 | 8,806 |
|  | 7,796 | 8, 161 | 8,286 | 8,376 | 8, 242 | 8,196 | 7,163 | 6, 802 | 7,489 | 6,962 | 7,077 | 7,086 | 6, 603 |
| Durable goods establishments.............-do. | 2,088 | 2, 254 | 2,290 | 2,321 | 2,178 | 2,134 | 1,769 | 1,776 | 2,009 | 1,963 | 1, 942 | 1,955 | 1,775 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5, } 708 \\ 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,907 10.674 | 5,996 | 6,055 | 6,064 11,019 | \% $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6, } 062 \\ 13 \\ \hline 194\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{5}{5,394}$ | 5,026 | 5,480 10 1024 | 4,999 | 5,135 | 5, 131 | 4,828 |
|  | 10,738 | 10.674 | 11,058 | 11,542 | 11,019 | 13, 194 | 9, 416 | 8,918 | 10, 524 | 11, 123 | 10,777 | r 10,820 | 10, 242 |
| total $\qquad$ mil. of dol, | 51,664 | 52,501 | 53, 648 | 54, 532 | 55, 394 | 53, 966 | 54, 113 | 54, 479 | 54,791 | 53, 801 | - 52,646 | - 51, 510 | 50, 397 |
|  | 38, 236 | 30, 429 | 30, 710 | 30, 848 | 31, 225 | 31, 713 | 32, 062 | 32, 070 | 31,793 | 31, 266 | 36, 903 | - 30, 304 | 29, 692 |
| Durable goods industries .-.-.-.-.-.....-do | 13,967 | 14, 032 | 14, 252 | 14, 334 | 14,580 | 14,835 | 15, 142 | 15. 279 | 15, 280 | 15, 122 | 14, 918 | r 14,499 | 14, 103 |
| Nondurable goods industries............-do. | 16,269 | 16,397 | 16, 458 | 16,514 | 16, 645 | 16,878 | 16,920 | 16,791 | 16, 513 | 16,144 | 15,985 | r 15, 805 | 15,589 |
| By stages of fabrication: <br> y stages or materials | 12,711 | 12,779 | 12,779 | 12,855 | 12,900 | 12,972 | 12,831 | 12,628 | 12,227 | 11,794 | 11,443 |  |  |
|  | 7,877 | 8,009 | 8, 103 | 8,063 | 8,081 | 8,104 | 8,321 | 8,367 | 8,312 | 8,155 | 8,086 | -7, 881 | $\begin{array}{r}10,974 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Finished goods...............-..................do | 9,648 | 9,641 | 9,828 | 9, 930 | 10,244 | 10,637 | 10,910 | 11,075 | 11, 254 | 11,317 | 11,374 | r 11, 365 | 10,993 |
|  | 7,930 | 8,100 | 8,243 | 8,400 | 8,517 | 8,315 | 8,527 | 8, 567 | 8,445 | 8, 186 | 7,912 | 「 7,774 | 7,830 |
| Durable goods establishments...-.-.-...... do | 2, 836 | 2,818 | 2,853 | 2, 881 | 2,957 | 2,980 | 3,128 | 3,226 | 3,274 | 3,221 | 3, 109 | 2,997 | 2,885 |
| Nondurable goods establishments..------do | -5,094 | - | 5,390 14.695 | 5,519 15,284 | -5,560 | 5,335 | 5,399 | 5,341 | 5,171 | 4,965 | 4,803 | 4,777 | 4,945 |
|  | 13,498 | 13,872 | 14.695 | 15, 284 | 15,652 | 13,938 | 13, 524 | 13,842 | 14,553 | 14,349 | -13.863 | - 13,432 | 12,975 |
| MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS-INDEXES OF VALUE $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales, total..............average month 1939=100 | 309 | 342 | 367 | 354 | 352 | 341 | 326 | 335 | 328 | 315 | 319 | $\times 311$ | 294 |
| Durable goods industries.............................. | ${ }^{333}$ | 368 | 404 | 398 | ${ }^{399}$ | 396 | 371 | 387 | 383 | 371 | 363 | ${ }^{+} 367$ | 332 |
|  | 301 | 362 | 391 | ${ }^{393}$ | 386 | 385 | 374 | 376 | 372 | 341 | 332 | $\checkmark 321$ | 280 |
| Iron, steel, and products.-.-.-.........do-..-- | 350 | 421 | 487 | 456 | 503 | 461 | 417 | 426 | 380 | 351 | 328 | r 336 | 289 |
| Mactrical mathinery and equipment | 410 | 414 | 489 | 472 | 495 | 499 | 449 | 483 | 485 | 456 | 459 | ${ }^{+} 449$ | 401 |
|  | 317 | 347 | 376 | ${ }_{5}^{359}$ | ${ }^{348}$ | 365 | 329 | 349 | 350 | 339 | 341 | - 329 | 290 |
|  | 438 | 437 | 488 | 503 | 503 | 507 | 486 | 519 | 504 | 534 | 489 | + 545 | 516 |
| Transportation equipment, except automo- <br> biles..........-.........average month $1939=100$ | 457 | 503 | 553 | 540 | 579 | 611 | 572 | 649 | 689 | 629 | 685 | - 656 | 607 |
| Furniture and forished lumber products...do.... | 226 | 259 | 290 | 270 | 257 | 237 | 224 | 237 | 235 | 227 | 230 | -229 | 211 |
|  | 267 248 | ${ }_{282}^{289}$ | ${ }_{299}^{293}$ | ${ }_{202}$ | ${ }_{264}^{285}$ | 255 | 235 | ${ }_{239}^{238}$ | 258 | 270 | ${ }_{2}^{272}$ | + -285 -285 | 264 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products....-.-....-do...-. | 248 | 282 | 289 | 268 | 264 | 243 | 228 | 229 | 222 | 224 | 230 | -235 | 213 |
| Nondurable goods industries--.-.-...-..-- do | 295 | 327 | 346 349 | 328 | 324 | 310 | 301 | 304 | 296 | 283 | 293 | +278 | 272 |
|  | 310 <br> 349 | 315 <br> 391 | 349 <br> 378 | 322 <br> 358 | 312 <br> 375 | 302 <br> 341 | 310 | 304 319 | 288 319 | ${ }_{3}^{276}$ | 306 <br> 348 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 284 \\ r \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 282 |
|  | 349 | 391 | ${ }_{378}^{378}$ | 358 | ${ }^{375}$ | ${ }_{3}^{341}$ | 306 | 319 | 319 | 317 | 348 | ${ }^{+} 346$ | 374 |
| Textile-mill products, excluding apparel...do...- | ${ }_{2}^{269}$ | 342 | 378 | 344 28 | ${ }_{3}^{334}$ | ${ }^{304}$ | 296 | 310 | 286 | 252 | 252 | ${ }^{2} 270$ | 227 |
| Leather and products.........-.........-do...-. | 256 301 | 309 <br> 342 | 318 <br> 352 | 283 <br> 348 | 277 348 | ${ }_{215}^{269}$ | 315 | 335 | 312 | 280 | ${ }_{5}^{252}$ | ${ }^{+} 258$ | ${ }_{264}^{264}$ |
|  | ${ }_{232} 301$ | 342 <br> 266 | 352 329 | 348 313 | 348 316 | ${ }_{293}^{315}$ | 321 <br> 245 | 313 <br> 278 | 310 288 | 297 284 | 301 <br> 284 | $\begin{array}{r}287 \\ +278 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 267 <br> 256 <br> 20 |
|  | 292 | 331 | 341 | 322 | 308 | 287 | 300 | 295 | 281 | 268 | 278 | $\checkmark 266$ | 255 |
|  | ${ }^{337}$ | 341 | 340 | 345 | 353 | 373 | 330 | 317 | 305 | 294 | 303 | - 286 | 300 |
| Petroleum and coal products..............do...- | 339 | 351 | 345 | 344 | 322 | 318 | 291 | 283 | 285 | r290 | 298 | 271 |  |
| Other nondurable goods industries-...-....-do.....- | 245 | 264 | 251 | 232 | 259 | 241 | 228 | 225 | 233 | 227 | 259 | - 246 | 248 |
|  | 254 | 341 | 353 | 344 | 338 | 304 | 289 | 318 | 340 | 330 | 300 | r 262 | 249 |
| Inventories, book value, end of month, total do-...-Durable goods industries | 281 | ${ }_{2}^{283}$ | 286 | 287 | 291 | 295 | 298 | 299 | 296 | 291 | 288 | $\ulcorner 282$ | ${ }^{276}$ |
|  | 290 296 | ${ }_{227}^{291}$ | ${ }_{233}^{296}$ | 297 236 | ${ }_{241}$ | 308 | 314 | ${ }_{236}^{317}$ | 317 | 314 <br> 24 | 339 | ${ }^{+301}$ | ${ }_{236}^{293}$ |
|  | 226 | 227 | ${ }_{24}^{233}$ | ${ }_{2}^{236}$ | 241 | 243 | ${ }^{243}$ | 246 | 243 | ${ }_{2} 24$ | ${ }_{2}^{246}$ | 241 | ${ }^{236}$ |
|  | 271 | 276 | 284 | 287 | ${ }_{2}^{287}$ | 298 | 302 | 301 | 313 | 312 | 305 | 297 | 294 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment.....do.... | ${ }_{3}^{398}$ | 396 | 400 | 401 | 403 | 405 | 417 | 424 | 425 | 417 | 405 | 391 | 374 |
|  | $\stackrel{298}{475}$ | 298 | ${ }_{486} 301$ | 303 | 309 | ${ }_{512}$ | 317 | 319 | 321 | 317 | 309 | ${ }_{r} \times 301$ | 290 |
| Automobrles and equipment.-------------do-..- | 475 | 476 | 486 | 482 | 492 | 510 | 538 | 549 | 548 | 530 | 514 | r 497 | 478 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles ..................average month $1939=100$ | ${ }^{635}$ | ${ }_{6}^{629}$ | 642 | ${ }_{6}^{639}$ | ${ }^{654}$ | 671 | ${ }_{680}$ | ${ }_{6} 67$ | 672 | ${ }^{672}$ | 681 | -672 | 663 |
| Furniture and finished lumber productst do.... | 259 | 261 | 252 | 247 | 252 | 256 | 266 | 271 | 274 | 267 | 259 | - 249 | 243 |
|  | 159 | 166 | 172 | 174 | 179 | 187 | 189 | 194 | 190 | 186 | 181 | r 178 | 173 |
| O ther durable goods industries $\ddagger$...--------.-do.-.-- | 183 | 184 | 187 | 192 | 194 | 194 | 199 | 197 | 196 | 196 | 195 | ${ }^{+} 186$ | 184 |
| Nondurable goods industries..............- do. | ${ }^{275}$ | ${ }_{240}^{277}$ | 278 | 279 | 281 | 285 | 286 | 284 | 279 | 273 | 270 | 267 | 263 |
| Food and kindred products.............- do | 237 | ${ }_{240}^{240}$ | ${ }_{264}^{235}$ | 238 | 249 | 257 | 249 | 237 | ${ }_{221}$ | 203 | 195 | ${ }^{r} 191$ | 193 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}364 \\ 355 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 359 |  |  |  | 348 <br> 24 |
| Textile-mill products, excluding apparel..-do | 261 <br> 264 | 262 <br> 258 | 258 <br> 250 <br> 18 | 256 <br> 244 | 254 <br> 254 <br> 24 | 2256 | 268 | ${ }_{268}^{266}$ | 266 263 | 261 | 254 <br> 268 | $\begin{array}{r}+243 \\ +269 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{263}^{245}$ |
| Peaper and allied productsPrinting and publishing. | 305 | 311 | 316 | 317 | 315 | 312 | 311 | 308 | 309 | 305 | 303 | - 300 | 289 |
|  | 432 | 429 | 418 | 404 | 397 | 404 | 397 | 406 | 413 | 417 | 429 | $\checkmark 435$ | 418 |
| Printing and publishing. | 284 | 282 | 278 | 280 | 286 | ${ }^{296}$ | 296 | 292 | 288 | 283 | 276 | - 264 | 259 |
| Petroleum and coal products .-.-.-.......-do | 207 | 214 | ${ }_{228}^{221}$ | 226 | ${ }_{2}^{232}$ | 232 | 233 | 237 | 239 | 241 | 243 | - 244 | 246 |
|  | 229 | 239 | ${ }_{258}$ | 271 | ${ }_{265}^{288}$ | -289 | ${ }_{271}^{295}$ | 300 | 302 | $\begin{array}{r}303 \\ 259 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 303 | + 248 | 339 |
| Other nondurable goods industries | 405 | 407 | 412 | 405 | 393 | 393 | 400 | 394 | 385 | 373 | 374 | 391 | 386 |
|  | 246 | 251 | 265 | 249 | 254 | 236 | 231 | 220 | 215 | 195 | 203 | ${ }^{+} 208$ | 192 |
|  | 291 | 287 | 303 314 | ${ }_{285}^{278}$ | 277 | ${ }^{276}$ | 276 | 253 | 243 | 206 | 206 | ${ }^{+} 215$ | 191 |
|  | 311 305 | 303 <br> 302 | ${ }_{323}^{314}$ | 285 296 | 282 306 | 284 | ${ }_{285}^{289}$ | 243 | 220 | 175 | 171 | 185 | 155 |
|  | 305 | 302 | 323 | 298 | 306 | 314 | 285 | 297 | 300 | 261 | 266 | - 275 | 250 |
| Other durable goods, excluding transporta- tion equipment.-..average month $1939=100 .-$ | ${ }_{219}^{259}$ | ${ }_{230}^{260}$ | ${ }_{242}^{276}$ | ${ }_{231}^{258}$ | 250 | 238 | 256 | 214 | 207 | 182 | 181 | ${ }^{+} 186$ | 179 |
| Nondurable goods industries.................do.... | 219 | 230 | 242 | 231 | 239 | 212 | 203 | 201 | 199 | 188 | 201 | 204 | 193 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ISee note marked " $q$ " on $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}-2$.
8 The new orders indexes are belng revised.
Data fed series Thbisher in the May to September 1948 issues have been revised; revisions for January 1946-July 1947 are available upon request.
petail sales beginning 1942 . For monthly figures for January $1946-\mathrm{March} 1947$ and earlier annual figures for manufacturers' sales and inventories have been revised for all years and estimates of retail sales beginning visi. For monthly figures for January 1946 -March 1947 and eariier annual fgures for manufacturers' sales and inventories (except as indicated in note marked ' $f$ ") and an
explanation of the revision, see pp. $8,9,23$, and 24 of the May 1948 Survey. Monthly data for value of manufacturers' sales and inventories for $1938-45$ are on pp. 15 and 20 of the January and March 1949 issues of the Survey, respectively. For reference to revised data for the retail series and a break-down of sales and inventories by durable goods and nondurable goods stores, see p. S-8 of this issue. Annual data for $1929-47$ and data for all months of 1947 for wholesale sales and year-end figures for $1938-47$ for wholesale inventories are on pp. 23 and 24 of the August 1948 Survey; revised data for 1941 for total wholesale sales, durable and nondurable, are on the back cover of theFebruary 1949 Survey. Monthly data 1941-46 for sales and 1942-47 for inventories are on pp. 23 and 24 of the September 1948 Survey. Sales and inventories of service and limited-function wholesalers only are published currently on p. S-9.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and deacriptive notes may he found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | December | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July |
| BUSINESS POPULATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 335.4 327.6 |  |  | 325.4 <br> 323.2 <br> 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 855.3 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}851.2 \\ 1695 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,706. ${ }_{202}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1,695.7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 570.7 |  |  | 569.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction........................-do |  |  | 14.4 |  |  | 11.3 |  |  | 16.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 19.2 |  |  | 7.5 |  |  | 19.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 18.8 32.8 |  |  | 16.4 28.8 |  |  | 19.8 34.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 182.8 4.1 |  |  | 28.8 3.9 |  |  | 1.8 4.4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 11.1 |  |  | 9.8 |  |  | 11.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction $\qquad$ do... |  |  | 10.9 |  |  | 11.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing |  |  | 11.5 |  |  | 11.9 21.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 37.7 |  |  | 39.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade.........--......-......-...- do-- |  |  | 3.8 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10.8 |  |  | 11.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business transfers, quarterly |  |  | 86.9 |  |  | 70,6 |  |  | 102.2 |  |  |  |  |
| BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New incorporations (4 States) $\qquad$ number.- | 2,351 | 2,084 | 2,199 | 2,186 | 2,181 | 2,556 | 2, 728 | 2,149 | 2,524 | 2,367 | 2, 433 | 2,383 | 2,007 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 420 37 | $\begin{array}{r}439 \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}398 \\ 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 461 52 | $\begin{array}{r}460 \\ 31 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 531 36 | 566 41 | 685 44 | 849 89 | 877 76 |  | 828 75 |  |
|  | 36 | 40 | 37 | 40 | 37 | 64 | 53 | ${ }_{63}$ | 77 | 68 | 63 | 74 | 61 |
| Manufacturing and mining.-......-.......-do...- | 119 | 109 | 98 | 112 | 129 | 155 | 129 | 170 | 215 | 229 | 202 | 215 | ${ }_{344}^{188}$ |
|  | 166 62 | 194 | 173 52 | 188 69 | $\begin{array}{r}208 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{217}$ | 267 | 318 | 366 | $\begin{array}{r}406 \\ 98 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{372}$ |  |
| Labilities, total | 13,876 | 21, 442 | 20, 703 | 101,060 | 24, 416 | 31, 731 | $\begin{array}{r}19,159 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 970 | 97, 444 | 31,930 | 28, 374 | 28, 161 | 21,804 |
|  | 1, 279 | 9,034 | 1,032 | 77, 709 | 1,382 | -924 | 1,174 | ${ }^{896}$ | 65, 048 | 5, 774 | 5,390 | 1786 | 1, $\begin{aligned} & 1,393 \\ & 1,845 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1,163 7,208 | 5, ${ }_{5}^{1,860}$ | 12,165 | 1,135 14,160 | 15,933 | 2,396 21,980 | ${ }_{8,625}^{1,89}$ | 2,476 15,009 | 3,018 17,075 | 1,519 14,523 | 1,434 11,182 |  | 10,848 |
|  | 2,281 | 3,036 |  | 5,917 | 3,456 2 | 4,247 | 4,841 | 5,728 | 7 7,269 | 6,139 | 6,034 | 6, 234 | -5.629 |
|  | 1,945 | 1,831 | 3,676 | 2,139 | 2,690 | 2, 184 | 2,627 | 3,458 | 5,034 | 3,975 | 4,334 | 4,089 | 2,754 |

## COMMODITY PRICES

| PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Prices received, all farm products\% |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Feed grain |  |
| Cotton |  |
|  |  |
| Fruit |  |
|  |  |
| Livestock and por |  |
|  |  |
| Meat animals. |  |
| Dairy products..... |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Parity ration-.-......-- |  |
| Retail prices |  |
| All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce indcex) $-\ldots-\ldots-\ldots-1935-39=100$ |  |
|  |  |
| Anithracite ...........-Oct. 1922-Sept. $1925=100 \ldots$Bitment |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Consumers' price index (U.S. Dept. of Labor) <br> All items |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Food-als and hakery products |  |
| Dairy products...ti-....................- do |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Meats, poultry, and fish |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

[^11]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| Wholesale prices 9 | 168.8 | 169.8 | 168.9 | 165.4 | 164.0 | 162.4 | 160.6 | 158.1 | 158.4 | 156.9 | 155.7 | 154.4 | 153.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Department of Labor indeses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 184.3 | 182.3 | 181.0 | 177.0 | 175.2 | 172.2 | 169.3 | 165.8 | 167.3 | 165.8 | 165.9 | 164.3 | 163.0 |
| Semimanufactured articles | 157.5 | 161.2 | 160.4 | 160.0 | 161.0 | 160.8 | 160.4 | 159.6 | 156.9 | 153.1 | r 149.4 | -146.5 | 146.0 |
|  | 195.2 | 191.5 | 189.9 | 183.5 | 180.8 | 177.3 | 172.5 | 168.3 | 171.5 | 170.5 | 171.2 | 168.5 | 165.8 |
| Grains. | 190.6 | 179.2 | 176.9 | 170.4 | 171.1 | 171.1 | 167.7 | 157.2 | 162.6 | 163.8 | 159.9 | 154.9 | 154.1 |
| Livestock and poultry ${ }^{\circ}$ | 250.8 | 250.0 | 244.2 | 223.4 | 213.4 | 204.6 | 194.7 | 187.2 | 195.0 | 189.0 | 191.5 | 193.3 | 188.4 |
| Commodities other than farm productsor do...- | 162.8 | 164.7 | 164.1 | 161.2 | 160.1 | 158.9 | 157.8 | 155.7 | 155.3 | 153.7 | 152.1 | -151.0 | 150.5 |
|  | 188.3 | 189.8 | 186. 9 | 178.2 | 174.3 | 170.2 | 165.8 | 161.5 | 162.9 | 162.9 | 163.8 | 162.4 | 161.3 |
|  | 154.5 | 154.0 | 153.3 | 149.6 | 1150.5 | 150.0 | 148.0 | 146.7 | 146.5 | 145.3 | 145.1 | 145.6 | 146.1 |
|  | 182.9 | 188.1 | 179.9 139.4 | 174.9 | 170.7 | 171.2 | 163.6 | ${ }_{1529}^{159}$ | 154. 8 | 147.2 | 145.9 | 145.5 | 149.2 |
| Fruits and vegetables --............- do.... | 151.2 263.8 | 140.5 273.7 | 139.4 266.5 | 137.1 239.8 | 139.6 229.4 | 139.8 220.8 | 145.3 214.2 | 152.3 205.1 | 151.7 214 | 158.1 216.0 | 167.3 215.2 | 157.5 215.5 | 145.3 212.2 |
| Commodities other than farm products and | 151.4 | 153.3 | 153.6 | 153.4 | 153.6 | 153.1 | 152.9 | 151.8 | 150.7 | 148.9 | 146.8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 145.4$ | 145.0 |
|  | 200.0 | 203.8 | 204.1 | 203.7 | 203.1 | 202.2 | 202.3 | 201.5 | 200.0 | 196.5 | 193.8 | 191.4 | 189.1 |
| Brick and tile........-...................d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 158.5 | 159.2 | 159.5 | 160.1 | 160.4 | 160.5 | 162.5 | 162.4 | 162.4 | 160.8 | 160.8 | 160.8 | 161.5 |
|  | 132.1 | ${ }^{131.0}$ | 131.2 | 133.6 | 133.6 | 133.4 | 134.1 | 134.3 | 134.3 | 134.3 | 134.3 | 134.3 | 133.6 |
| Lumber --...........-.-.............-do. | 318.5 | 319.9 | 317.4 | 315.4 | 311.2 | 305.9 | 299.5 | 296.9 | 294.7 | 290.6 157.9 | 285.2 | 280.8 | 277.6 |
| Paint and paint materials ...........-do..-- | 157.7 | 158.4 | 160.0 | 160.1 | 161.4 | 161.2 | 166.3 | 185.3 | 162.3 | 157.9 | 157.4 | 153.6 | 145. 2 |
| Chemicals and allied products.........-do. | 135.7 | 133.2 | 134.5 | 135.5 | 134.4 | 131.1 | 126.3 | 122.8 | 121.1 | 117.7 | 118.2 | 116.8 | 118.1 |
|  | 128.8 | 127.2 | 127.0 | 128.5 | 125.8 | 123.4 | 122.2 | 119.5 | 118.4 | 117.2 | 116.9 | 116.9 | 118.1 |
| Drug and pharmaceutical materials. do | 153.7 | 153.4 | 152.7 | 152.7 | 152.0 | 151.5 | 150.4 | 148.9 | 142.4 | 123.0 | 123.6 | 124.3 | 124.7 |
| Fertilizer materials. ---------------- do | 115.0 | 114.9 | 116.2 | 117.2 | 119.5 | 120.1 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 119.6 | 119.7 | 118.9 | 117.5 | 120.7 |
| Oils and fats ....-.-.---.-.-.-.-.-. do | 199.7 | 185.1 | 193.6 | 194.5 | 195.1 | 179.4 | 146. 1 | 131.7 | 129.3 | 121.2 | 127.0 | 116.9 | 118.5 |
| Fuel and lighting materials--.------- do | 135.9 | 136.4 | 136.9 | 137.3 | 137.6 | 137.2 | 137.1 | 135.9 | 134.3 | 132.0 | 130.1 | 129.9 | 129.9 |
| Electricity | 66.4 | 65.5 | 66.3 | 66.5 | 67.3 | 67.7 | 67.7 | 68.5 | 67.9 | 67.9 | 68.2 |  |  |
| Gas. | 90.4 | 86.9 | 90.7 | 90.9 | 92.6 | 91.1 | 88.1 | 91.9 | 92.8 | 92.3 | 90.9 | 90.1 |  |
| Petroleum products...................do. | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.2 | 122.8 | 122.8 | 122.0 | 121.3 | 118.7 | 115.9 | 113.3 | 110.7 | 110.4 | 110.2 |
| Hides and leather products .............do. | 189.2 | 188.4 | 187.4 | 185.5 | 186.2 | 185.3 | 184.8 | 182.3 | 180.4 | 179.9 | 179.2 | 178.8 | 177.6 |
| Hides and skins | 220.3 | 212.1 | 210.6 | 202.0 | 206.0 | 197.2 | 198.7 | 185.9 | 181.8 | 183.4 | 188.2 | 186.0 | 182.4 |
|  | 189.2 | 186.0 | 181.9 | 180.4 | 183.8 | 186.5 | 185.4 | 183.9 | 178.9 | 177.8 | 177.4 | 177.1 | 175.4 |
| Shoes. | 186.3 | 189.4 | 190.0 | 189.7 | 188.1 | 188.0 | 187.8 | 187.8 | 187.8 | 186.9 | 184.0 | 184.1 | 183.8 |
| Housefurnishin | 144. 5 | 145. 4 | 146.6 | 147.5 | 148.2 | 148.4 | 148.8 | 148.3 | 148.0 | 147.0 |  | +145.1 |  |
| Furnishings | 1148.6 | ${ }^{1499} 5$ | 151.5 | 152.5 | 153.6 <br> 1428 <br> 18 | 158.6 143.1 | 153.6 | 154. 2 | 153.9 | 152.4 | 151.9 | r 150.9 +13.3 | 149.1 |
|  | 140.4 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 143.1 | 14.8 | 14.3 | 142.1 | 141.6 | 140.3 | ${ }^{+139.3}$ | 137.1 |
| Metals and metal productsor-...-.-.-. do | 162.2 | 171.0 | 172.0 | 172.4 | 173.3 | 173.8 | 175.6 | 175.5 | 174.4 | 171.8 | 168.4 | ${ }^{\square} 166.6$ | 167.4 |
|  | 153.2 | 163.2 | 164.0 | ${ }^{164.5}$ | 165.0 | 165.4 | 169.1 | 169.1 | 168.3 | 166.2 <br> 156.4 <br> 154 | ${ }^{+} 165.1$ |  |  |
| Metals, nonferrous--.......-......do...- | 153.7 <br> 145.5 | 165.9 153.9 | 166.4 157.0 | 167.0 157.3 | 171.4 157.3 | 172.5 157.3 | 172.5 156.9 | 172.5 156.1 | 168.4 <br> 155.3 | 156.4 154.9 | r r r 15488.8 | $\begin{array}{r}{ }_{r}^{r} 128.8 \\ r \\ \hline 154.7\end{array}$ | 132.1 154.7 |
|  | 150.8 | 150.4 | 149.3 | 148.3 | 147.4 | 146.7 | 146.1 | 145.2 | 143.8 | 142.2 | 140.5 | 139.2 | 138.2 |
|  | 148.2 | 148.7 | 148.6 | 148.8 | 149.1 | 148.8 | 147.7 | 147.3 | 147.1 | 146.4 | 146.0 | 145.6 | 144.8 |
| Cotton goods | 209.3 | 205.3 | 199.8 | 195.0 | 191.2 | 189.2 | 186.9 | 184.8 | 180.1 | 176.2 | 172.6 | 169.7 | 167.8 |
| Hosiery and underwear................do | 104.7 | 104.7 | 104.5 | 104,3 | 104.0 | 103.7 | 102.5 | 101.3 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 100.4 | 99.6 | 98.5 |
| Rayon. | 40.7 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 40.8 | 39.6 | 39.6 |
|  | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 50.1 | 50.1 | 50.1 | 50.1 | 50.1 | 49.2 | 49.2 |
| Woolen and worsted goods®........ddo.... | 156.4 | 158.4 | 158.9 | 159.6 | 159.6 | 159.6 | 161.6 | 162.1 | 161.8 | 160.9 | 159.7 | 159.7 | 157.9 |
| Miscellaneous....-...---.........- do-.-. | 120.3 | 119.7 | 119.9 | 119.0 | 119.2 | 118.5 | 117.3 | 115.3 | 115.7 | 115.6 | 113.5 | 111.0 | 110.2 |
| Automobile tires and tubes...---..-- do | ${ }^{66.2}$ | 66.2 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 65.5 | 64.7 | 64.6 | 64. 6 | 64.5 | ${ }^{5} 62.1$ | 60.6 |
| Paper and pulp-..-------1.-.-....-do...- | 166.8 | 169.0 | 170. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 170.2 | 169.9 | 169.5 | 168.3 | 168.0 | 167.2 | 165.1 | 163.3 | 159.6 | 156.8 |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 47.6 | 47.4 | 47.6 | 48.7 | 49.1 | 49.5 | 50.1 | 60.9 | 50.8 | 51.2 | 51.6 | 52.1 | 52.4 |
|  | 87. 6 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 57.6 | 58.1 | 58.3 | 58.5 | 59.2 | 59.0 | 58.9 | 59.1 | 59.0 | 59.3 |
|  | 46.1 | 46.2 | 46.5 | 47.3 | 48.2 | 48.8 | 48.8 | 60.1 | 49.6 | 49.5 | 49.4 | 48.9 | 49.6 |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE


| 1,874 | 1,934 | 1,901 | 1,814 | 1,646 | 1,447 | 1,293 | 1,172 | 1,267 | 1,378 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.585$ | ${ }^{1} 1,745$ | 1,853 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,423 | 1,454 | 1, 427 | 1,355 | 1,256 | 1,129 | 1,002 | 1,905 | . 951 | 997 | 1, 117 | r 1, 239 | 1,309 |
| 707 | 720 | 707 | 670 | 615 | 547 | 475 | 400 | 420 | 445 | 530 | 600 | 650 |
| 321 | 329 | 331 | 327 | 325 | 305 | 285 | 271 | 262 | 251 | 257 | ¢ 268 | 269 |
| 110 | 113 | 116 | ${ }^{116}$ | 116 | 114 | 110 | 104 | 96 | 89 | 82 | -76 | 72 |
| 81 |  | 63 |  |  | 13 |  |  | 18 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 |
| 314 | 323 | 326 | 319 | 294 | 264 | 230 | 224 | 251 | 271 | 290 | $32]$ |  |
| 451 | 480 | 474 | 459 | 390 | 318 | 291 | 267 | 316 | 381 | - 468 | + 506 | 544 |
|  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 14 | 15 | - 17 | 19 |
| 11 95 | 12 103 | 11 109 | 115 | ${ }_{116}^{11}$ | 9 110 | ${ }_{110}^{7}$ | 7 108 | 9 122 | 8 8 134 | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}19 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 103 2 2 | 109 2 2 | 115 2 180 | 116 2 | 110 | (1) 110 | (1) ${ }^{108}$ | (1) 122 | (1) 134 | ${ }_{\text {(1) }} 141$ | ${ }_{\text {(1) }}{ }^{144}$ |  |
| 206 | 220 | 200 | 186 | 131 | 83 |  |  |  | 100 | 160 | r 185 | 210 |
|  |  |  |  | 125 | 109 | 98 | 92 | 107 | 125 | ${ }^{\text {r } 143}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 151$ | 158 |
| 36, 216 | 33,801 | 29,080 | 29,761 | 25, 264 | 24,143 | 15, 597 | 16,510 |  | 31,570 | 33,474 | 37, 203 | 32,579 |
| 962,685 334,501 | $\begin{array}{r}854,091 \\ 289 \\ \hline 810\end{array}$ | ${ }_{762} 762192$ | 778, 606 | ${ }_{198}^{611,216}$ | ${ }^{694,023}$ | 482, 984 | 568, 467 | 747,619 | 842,586 | 880, 344 | 945, 676 | 943, 560 |
| 334, 501 628,184 | 289,510 <br> 564 | 259, ${ }^{2811}$ | 261,988 516,618 | 198,699 412,517 | 278,147 415,876 | ${ }_{323,042}^{159,942}$ | 251,866 | ${ }_{465,672}^{281,947}$ | 318,506 524,080 |  | 375,431 570 | -410,352 |
|  |  |  |  | 3,529 | 3,374 | 2,901 | 2,929 | 3,695 | 4,154 | 4,138 |  | 4,384 |
| - 4985 | 33,954 308,750 | 279,862 | 33,118 316,354 | $\stackrel{25,077}{240,310}$ | ${ }_{26,385}^{28,385}$ | 21,685 | 21, 646 | 27,953 | 31,929 | 30, 166 | 32,961 | 33, 283 |
|  |  |  | 316, 354 | 240, 310 | 266, 399 | 221, 883 | 221,895 | 327, 441 | 316, 370 | 320, 630 | 335, 961 | 350, 282 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Not shown separately. $\ddagger$ See note for wholesale prices at the bottom of p . S-4 regarding revisions of the indexes. \&See note marked " t "
F or actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.
20, ${ }^{2}$ 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-June products 144.4 commodities other than - The series designated "meats, poultry, and fish"' was formerly designated "meats" but included poultry, fish is include and metal products, 143.9 .
than poultry) were introduced into this subgroup and revised data for livestock "mere ins" but included poultry; fish in included only beginning November 1948. Revised data for meats (other (made equal to) the former indexes in that month. Earlier data for the two subgrouns will be revised when revision poultry subgroup" in October 1948. The revised indexes were linked to $\dagger$ Revised series. The index of wholesale prices of furniture has been revised beginning 1943 ; revisions for $1943-46$ will be shown later. The components is completed
and other composite indexes beginning November 1947; for further detail, see note marked " $t$ ", February 1949 SURyEx. © Revised beginning January 1948 torated in the group index wool yarns which occurred arter November 1946; comparable data prior to 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued


$r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported. ${ }^{2}$ Data now reported quarterly.
8 Data for July, September, and December 1948 and March and June 1949 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 uppon request.
started" shown in the 1947 Suplement seenote marked "*", on 0 . S-5 of the July 1948 SURVEY for a brief description of the series- dat the series on "total nonfarm dwelling units scheduled to be started" shown in the 1947 supplement; seenote marked "*" on p. S-5 of the July 1948 SURVEY for a brief description of the series; data for January $1941-\mathrm{April} 1947$ are available upon request;
data prior to 1941 shown in the 1947 Suprlement are ccmparable with the current series. The new 20 -city averages of construction costs from E. H. Boeckh and Associates have been substituted data prior to 1941 shown in the 1947 Eupriement are comparable with the current series. The new 21 -city averages of construction costs from E. H. Boeckh and Associates have been substituted
for the series for selected cities shown in the Surver through the August 1948 issue; monthly figures beginning 1834 and earlier annual data are shown on p. 24 of this Surver. See note marked "*" on $p$. S-6 of the September 1948 SUBVEY for brief descriptions of the index of highway construction costs and the index of production of selected construction materials and source of data through 1946 for the latter series.

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

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| REAL Estate-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated, total thous. of dol. | 331,893 | 317, 842 | 297, 175 | 287, 336 | 260, 472 | 249,828 | 205, 389 | 210, 407 | 264, 187 | 273, 590 | 286, 472 | 320, 605 | 299, 361 |
| By purpose of loan: | 101,236 | 92, 132 | 85, 233 | 89, 505 | 82, 172 | 70,011 | 56,369 | 59, 139 | 75,301 | 83,011. |  | 97, 513 | 90, 536 |
|  | 152,875 | 151,882 | 141, 661 | 132,006 | 117,088 | 114,090 | 89,939 | 88,401 | 109,688 | 113,085 | 121,845 | 138,755 | 90,536 127,055 |
|  | 26,876 | 25, 324 | 24,607 | 23,482 | 22,881 | 23,549 | 22, 713 | 24,074 | 30, 359 | . 29,259 | 28,535 | 31, 150 | 28, 437 |
| Repairs and reconditioning.-.-..-.-.-.-.-.- do.--- | 14, 794 | 15, 528 | 14, 889 | 14,089 | 12,270 | 11, 506 | 10,348 | 11,511 | 13,916 | 15, 356 | 16,835 | 17, 185 | 16, 066 |
|  | 36, 112 | 32, 978 | 30, 385 | 28, 254 | 26,061 | 30,672 | 26,020 | 27, 282 | 34, 923 | 32,879 | 33, 013 | 36,002 | 37, 267 |
| New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under), estimated, total............. thous of dol. Non farm foreclosures, index, adjusted $\dagger 1935-39=100$ | $1,018,397$ 8.8 | 1,024, 223 | 991, 408 | 977,830 8.9 | 919,631 | 938,938 ${ }_{9.2}$ | 789, 5.559 | 756, 490 | 881,033 10.3 | 908,016 9.7 | 942, 749 | 1,000, 920 | 953, 520 |
| Fire losses-.---..---...........thous. of dol.- | 50, 8.85 | 49,543 | 49,945 | 51,845 | 52,949 | 69,397 | 57,926 | 62, 424 | 67,218 | 55, 290 | 54, 162 | 51,787 | 49,592 |

## DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advertising indexes, adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Printers' Ink, combined indext----1935-30=100 | 268 | ${ }_{2}^{276}$ | 302 | 311 | 302 | 284 | 296 | 301 | 318 | 310 | 309 | 302 |  |
|  | 299 | 294 | ${ }^{344}$ | 329 | 342 | 322 | 302 | 334 | 350 | 346 | 338 | 314 |  |
|  | ${ }_{288}^{233}$ | 280 284 | 262 296 | 278 320 | ${ }_{285}^{253}$ | ${ }_{255}^{237}$ | ${ }_{314}^{277}$ | 274 310 | 306 296 | 280 279 | 290 298 | 286 |  |
|  | ${ }_{272}^{288}$ | 299 | 308 | 327 | ${ }_{317}^{285}$ | ${ }_{319}$ | ${ }_{310}$ | ${ }_{303}$ | ${ }_{307}$ | 3 | 308 | 305 |  |
|  | 250.1 | 272.7 | 287.0 | 276.8 | 281.4 | 253.5 | 277.8 | 287.6 | 301.2 | 284.6 | 286.4 | 283.2 |  |
| Radio advertising: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of facilitites, total........-.-...thous. of dol-- | 13,282 | 14, 272 | 15,650 | 18,321 | 17,394 | 17,951 | 17, 702 | 16, 117 | 17,698 | 16,762 | -17,072 | 15,487 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Automobiles and }}^{\text {Clothing }}$ accessories............... do. | 370 82 | $\begin{array}{r}425 \\ 80 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 414 | 659 156 | 1,036 | 772 117 | 782 146 | ${ }_{123}^{612}$ | 657 <br> 124 | 729 119 | 809 114 | ${ }_{6}^{663}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{656}^{82}$ | 691 | 674 | 681 | 668 | 651 | 624 | 601 | 702 | 653 | ${ }_{683}^{114}$ | 644 |  |
|  | 373 | 400 | 363 | 374 | 333 | 364 | 347 | 320 | 342 | 349 | 364 | 336 |  |
| Foods, food beverages, confections........do | 3,446 | 3,835 | 4, 313 | 4,782 | 4,673 | 4,948 | 4,768 | 4,493 | 5,006 | 4,690 | 4,608 | 4,127 |  |
| Gasoline and oil------.-.-.-.-............ do | 435 | 453 | 441 | 514 | 511 | ${ }^{613}$ | 636 | 570 | 620 |  | 460 |  |  |
| Housefurnishings, etc...-...---........... do | 183 1 173 | ${ }_{1} 1637$ | 1163 | ${ }_{1}^{213}$ | ${ }_{1}^{176}$ | ${ }_{1}^{186}$ | 201 | 162 | 164 | 169 | ${ }^{\tau} 1897$ | 158 |  |
| Soap, cleansers, etc.......................- do Smoking materials | 1,473 1,532 | 1,630 1,566 | 1,920 1,510 | 1, ${ }^{1,731}$ | 1,936 | 1,955 1,966 | 1,708 2,089 | 1,707 1,914 | 1,936 | 1,818 | 1,852 | 1,698 |  |
| Toilet goods, medical supplies-.--.........-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 3,783 | 3,922 | 4, 232 | 4, 4,677 | 1,684 4,416 | ${ }_{4}^{1,760}$ | 4, ${ }_{450}^{2,089}$ | 4, 1,042 | 1,946 4,616 | $1,1,240$ 4,208 | 4, 470 | 4,285 |  |
| All other---.....- | 948 | 1,112 | 1,506 | 2, 611 | 1,829 | 1,618 | 1,752 | 1,573 | 1,585 | 1,506 | 1,526 | 1,133 |  |
| Magazine ad vertising: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}29,495 \\ 3,068 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}33,382 \\ 2,856 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}45,239 \\ 3,048 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 52,993 3,922 | $\begin{array}{r}52,330 \\ 3,907 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 39,209 2,756 | 29,115 2,309 | 39,069 3,227 | 46,365 3,923 | 51,170 4,705 | $\begin{array}{r}50,659 \\ 4,562 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40,642 3,856 |  |
|  | 1,115 | 3,730 | 6,554 | 6,151 | 4,936 | 3,498 | 1,748 | 3,373 | 5, 224 | 5,509 | 4,937 | 3,185 |  |
| Electric household equipment.............do | 1,476 | 1,246 | 2,589 | 3,366 | 3, 080 | 2,417 | 845 | 1,440 | 2,168 | 3, 052 | 2,770 | 2,146 |  |
|  | ${ }_{4} 517$ | -494 | ${ }^{665}$ | 758 | 798 | 619 | 707 | 743 | 800 |  | 880 | 796 |  |
| Foods, food beverages, confections....-- do. | 4,651 | 4,731 | 5, 441 | 7, 253 | 6,940 | 5,242 | 4,845 | 6, 588 | 6,299 | 6,479 | 6,396 | 5,678 |  |
|  | 1,143 | $\begin{array}{r}1,495 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ | 3,728 | 4, 504 | 1,013 <br> 4,580 | 2,474 | 1,215 | 2,174 | 3,111 | 3,788 | ${ }_{4}^{1,108}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,535}$ |  |
| Soap, cleansers, etc.......-...-............do | 926 | 950 | 1,152 | 1,780 | 1,247 | 729 | 574 | 1,027 | 1,300 | 1,387 | 1,478 | 1,098 |  |
| Office furnishing and supplies.-....----.- do | 378 | 700 | 787 | 777 | 1,049 | 913 | 501 | 576 | 672 | ${ }^{654}$ | 813 | 538 |  |
| Smoking materials.-. - | 978 4.430 | 1,131 <br> 4,180 | ${ }_{5}^{1,146}$ | 1,287 | 1, 349 | ${ }^{1,351}$ | 1,098 | 1,205 | 1,334 | 1,356 | 1, 455 | 1,345 |  |
|  | ${ }_{9,962}^{4,98}$ | 10,874 | 14,254 | 16,299 | 17,652 | 14,069 | $\begin{array}{r}1,08 \\ 10,831 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{12,933}$ | 15, 084 | 16,641 | 16,453 | 13,269 |  |
| Linage, total-----.-.-...-.-.-.- thous. of lines.- | 3,171 | 3,968 | 4,462 | 4, 847 | 4,145 | 3,015 | 3,410 | 3,921 | 4,301 | 4,350 | 3,806 | 2,814 | 2,854 |
| Newspaper ad vertising: <br> Linage total ( 52 cities) $\qquad$ do | 161,430 | 176, 800 | 197,335 | 220,449 | 209, 199 | 204, 428 | 163, 977 | 163, 379 | 202. 070 | 205, 466 | 210, 677 | 193, 287 |  |
| Classified | 43, 081 | 46, 467 | 45, 810 | 46, 861 | 41, 480 | 37, 624 | 38, 498 | 35, 559 | 42, 195 | 43, 404 | 45, 386 | 41, 476 | 40, 082 |
|  | 118, 349 | 130,333 | 151,525 | 173, 588 | 167,718 | 165, 804 | 125, 479 | 127, 820 | 159, 875 | 162, 062 | 165, 291 | 151, 811 | 123, 959 |
|  | 6,714 | 7,066 | 6,921 | 7,453 | 7,567 | 8,843 | 7,362 | 7,335 | 9,698 | 9,791 | 9, 554 | 9,265 | 8,115 |
| Financial | $\begin{array}{r}2,448 \\ \\ 22 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ | 1,782 | $\begin{array}{r}1,849 \\ 30 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 1,994 | 1,999 | 2,112 | 2,952 | 1,744 | 2,236 | 2, 143 | 2, 001 | 2,039 | 2, 252 |
| General. <br> Retail | -86,396 | -98,484 | 112, 658 | - ${ }_{\text {125, }} \mathbf{8 8 1}$ | 34,880 123,273 | - ${ }^{263,146}$ | - ${ }_{93}^{21,910}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26,920 \\ 91,820 \end{gathered}$ | 34, 029 <br> 113,914 | $\begin{array}{r} 32,453 \\ 117,676 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,758 \\ 119,978 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,045 \\ 109,462 \end{array}$ | -24, 895 |
| POSTAL BUSINESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money orders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic, issued ( 50 cities): <br> Number |  |  | 4,476 |  |  | 5,229 |  |  |  |  |  | 4,743 |  |
|  | 90, 545 | 87, 845 | 90, 407 | 98,446 | 97,114 | 98,629 | 94,492 | 87, 275 | 201,312 | 91,387 | 84, 477 | 84, 583 | 81,320 |
| Domestic, paid (50 cities): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\qquad$ thousands $\qquad$ thous. of dol. | $\begin{array}{r} 14,408 \\ 206,027 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,207 \\ 208,527 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,703 \\ 216,336 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,552 \\ 247,204 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,044 \\ 256,791 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,235 \\ & 265,659 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,395 \\ 227,123 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,245 \\ 209,374 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,680 \\ 264,621 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,106 \\ 218,673 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,971 \\ 197,015 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,711 \\ 207,673 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,822 \\ 185,481 \end{array}$ |
| PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDI- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods and services, total -------..-- - bil. of dol.- |  |  | 180.3 |  |  | 180.9 |  |  | 177.9 |  |  | 178.2 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}24.8 \\ 8.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}22.9 \\ 8.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 22.5 8.6 |  |  | 23.6 9.6 |  |
| Furniture and household equipment.-.do |  |  | 12.1 |  |  | 10.4 |  |  | 10.2 |  |  | 10.1 |  |
| Other durable goods .-.................- do |  |  | 4.0 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 3.8 |  |
| Nondurable goods, total - --------------- |  |  | 101.8 |  |  | 103.8 |  |  | 99.9 |  |  | 98.7 |  |
|  |  |  | 19.9 |  |  | 20.5 |  |  | 19.3 |  |  | 19.1 |  |
| Food and alcoholic beverages.........-do |  |  | 60.5 |  |  | 61.7 |  |  | 60.0 |  |  | 59.2 |  |
|  |  |  | 4.2 |  |  | 4.3 |  |  | 4.1 |  |  | 4.2 |  |
| Semidurable house furnishings....-.-.-. do |  |  | 2.0 |  |  | 1.9 |  |  | 2.0 |  |  | 1.8 |  |
|  |  |  | 10.9 |  |  | 40.8 10.8 |  |  | 10.4 |  |  | 1.1 10.1 |  |

- Revised.

 dvertising in farm magazines in the 1948 data for magazines materially affected the comparability of the figures.







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

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDI- TURES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seasonally adj. quarterly totals at annual ratest-Con. Goods and services-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services...-......-.................-bil. of dol.. |  |  | 53.7 |  |  | 54.8 |  |  | 55.4 |  |  | 55.9 |  |
| Household operation......-.............. do...- |  |  | 7.7 16.0 |  |  | 7.9 16.3 |  |  | ${ }^{8.1} 1$ |  |  | 8.0 17.0 |  |
|  |  |  | 13.7 |  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 3.6 |  |  | 3.7 |  |
|  |  |  | 4.0 |  |  | 4.1 |  |  | 4.0 |  |  | 4.0 |  |
|  |  |  | 5. 2 |  |  | 5.3 176 |  |  | 5.2 17.9 |  |  | 5.1 |  |
| Other services |  |  | 17.2 |  |  | 17.6 |  |  | 17.9 |  |  | 18.1 |  |
| RETAIL TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All types of retail stores: $\ddagger$ Estimed sales totalit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11, 123 | 10,777 | - 10,820 | 10, 242 |
| Estimated sales, totalt | $\begin{array}{r}10,738 \\ 3.188 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,674 3,292 | 11,058 3,171 | 11, ${ }_{3,212}$ | 11,019 3,055 | 13,194 <br> 3,336 | $\stackrel{9}{2,446}$ | 8,918 2,465 | $\begin{array}{r}10,524 \\ 3,138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,335 | 3 3,398 | + $+3,478$ | 3,262 |
|  | 1,569 | 1,655 | 1,508 | 1,568 | 1,506 | 1,537 | 1,324 | 1,402 | 1,845 | 1,917 1,781 | 1,906 1,762 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r } 1,958 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,903 1,752 |
| Motor vehiclest. | 1,389 | 1,483 | 1,353 | 1,421 | 1,361 | 1,360 | 1,211 | 1,298 | 1,717 | ${ }_{1}^{1} 8$ | ${ }_{143}$ | $\xrightarrow{+152}$ | 1,751 |
| Parts and aceessories | 180 | 172 | 155 | 148 | 144 | 177 | 113 | 103 | 128 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { Building materials and hardware grount } \dagger \text { mil. of dol } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 992 | 987 | 986 | 1,001 | 880 | 840 | ${ }_{6}^{631}$ | 591 | 740 | 830 485 | 866 524 5 | 889 <br> 548 <br> 8 | 802 492 |
|  | ${ }_{158}^{630}$ | 654 135 | ${ }_{126}^{654}$ | 657 139 | 556 <br> 130 <br> 1 | 483 109 | $\begin{array}{r}395 \\ 94 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 362 90 | 442 <br> 132 | 148 | 135 | 139 | 128 |
| Farm implements $\dagger$....................-. do....- | 158 203 | 135 | 126 <br> 205 | 139 205 505 | 130 <br> 194 <br> 1 | 109 248 | $\begin{array}{r}94 \\ 142 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}90 \\ 139 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 167 | $\stackrel{197}{514}$ | 207 | 202 | 182 494 |
| Home furnishings grount-..............- do- | 549 | 568 | 592 | 566 | 561 | 703 | 421 | 407 | 483 | 514 <br> 305 | 546 <br> 323 | 545 <br> 315 | 494 268 |
| Furniture and house furnishingst-..-do.... Household appliances and radios | 315 234 | ${ }_{232}^{336}$ | 350 <br> 242 | ${ }_{234}^{332}$ | 343 <br> 218 <br> 18 | 403 <br> 300 | 244 177 | 237 170 | 283 200 | 309 209 | 324 224 | 325 230 | 226 |
| $\qquad$ | ${ }^{23}$ | 82 | 85 | 85 | 109 | $\stackrel{357}{ }$ | $\underline{69}$ | 65 | 69 | 74 | 80 | 87 | 63 |
| Nondurable goods storest ................-do. | 7,549 | 7,382 | 7,887 | 8,321 | 7,964 | 9,857 | 6,972 | 6,453 | 7,387 | 7,788 | 7,379 | $\begin{array}{r}7842 \\ + \\ r \\ \hline 731\end{array}$ | 980 526 |
|  | ${ }_{6}^{630}$ | ${ }_{6}^{635}$ | ${ }_{188}^{878}$ | 982 230 | ${ }_{201}^{901}$ | 1,272 | 687 <br> 186 | 578 <br> 138 <br> 18 | ${ }_{163} 75$ | ${ }_{202}$ | 777 178 | r +191 +191 | 131 |
|  | 1276 | 135 <br> 307 | 188 426 | ${ }_{477}^{230}$ | ${ }_{422}^{226}$ | 369 539 | ${ }_{303}^{186}$ | 138 270 | 163 <br> 368 | 436 | 346 | , 313 | 224 |
| Family and other apparel...---..---do | 86 | 90 | 122 | 140 | 132 | 199 | 95 | 80 | 103 | 124 170 | 102 | $\begin{array}{r}96 \\ +131 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 72 98 |
|  | 114 | 103 | 142 | 135 307 | ${ }_{296}^{121}$ | 174 394 | 102 297 | $\begin{array}{r}89 \\ 284 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 118 | 300 | 296 | ${ }_{297}^{131}$ | 296 |
|  | 1,064 | 1299 1,091 | $\begin{array}{r}1,105 \\ \hline 299\end{array}$ | 1,115 | 1, 037 | 1,085 | ${ }_{992}$ | ${ }_{896} 88$ | ${ }_{994}$ | 1,007 | 1,009 | r 996 | 999 |
| Eating and drinking places | 2, 762 | 2,576 | 2,648 | 2,787 | 2,626 | 2,942 | 2,568 | 2,373 | 2,610 | ${ }_{2}^{2,665}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}, 546$ | $+2,579$ $\cdot 2018$ | 2, 676 |
| Grocery and combinationt-..------ do | 2, 1875 | 2,013 | 2,055 | 2,188 | 2, 051 | 2,300 | 2,021 | 1,873 | 2,058 | 2, 548 | 2, 541 | - ${ }^{2,018}$ | 2,115 |
|  | 575 581 | ${ }_{570}^{563}$ | ${ }_{551}^{593}$ | 598 550 | 575 519 | 642 531 | 546 472 | 500 442 | ${ }_{496}^{552}$ | 524 | 550 | 552 | 573 |
|  | 1,221 | 1,265 | 1, 447 | 1,560 | 1,599 | 2,306 | 1,049 | 1,012 | 1,242 | 1,399 | 1,302 | - 1,268 | 1,057 |
| Oepartment, including mailorder.-.-do | ${ }^{1} 765$ | 830 | 978 | 1,054 | 1,100 | 1,526 | 689 | 656 | 834 | 920 | 864 | - 836 | 656 |
| General, including general merchandise with food ......................... mil. of dol. | 176 | 162 | 167 | 172 | 161 | 196 | 129 | 123 | 140 | 162 | 156 | 154 | 149 |
| Dry goods and other general merchandise $\begin{gathered}\text { mil. of dol. }\end{gathered}$ | 118 | 116 | 139 | 152 | 146 | 217 | 100 | 96 | 115 | 134 | 125 | 121 | 101 |
|  | 161 | 157 | 164 | 184 1,020 | 191 | 368 1,326 | 131 | ${ }_{867}^{137}$ | ${ }_{991}^{153}$ | 184 <br> 962 <br> 1 | ${ }_{924}^{157}$ | $\begin{array}{r}157 \\ +918 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{853}^{151}$ |
| Other retail stores | 142 | 132 | 142 | 1,165 | 986 165 | 1,362 | 133 | 128 | 138 | 147 | 135 | -134 | 135 |
|  | 842 | 816 | 827 | 855 | 821 | 1,065 | 774 | 739 | 853 | 815 | 789 | 785 | 719 |
| Indexes of sales: <br> Unadiusted, total $\qquad$ $1935-39=100$ | 323.1 | 328.9 | 350.6 | 349.0 | 349.3 | 404.3 | 293.1 | ${ }_{298}^{298.7}$ | 318.0 | 340.6 | 337.1 |  | 314.2 |
| Durable goods storest $\dagger$.-...................do. | 399.5 | 408.7 | 408.2 | ${ }_{332}^{399.5}$ | 393.2 | 415.0 400.8 | 309.5 | ${ }_{386.9}^{335.1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}382.9 \\ 206.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 421.0 314.4 | 429.8 306.9 |  | ${ }_{212.1}^{412.1}$ |
| Nondurable goods storest..............-do.-.-- | 299.5 | 302.9 | 331.8 | 332.6 | 335.0 | 400.8 | 287.7 | 286.9 | 296.8 |  |  | '304.7 |  |
|  | ${ }^{336.9}$ | 338.0 | 340.3 | 338.0 | 334. 2 | 343.2 3917 | 329.4 | 328.6 | 329.5 | 334.2 399.6 | 332.8 403.9 | - 3331.5 | 327.5 406.7 |
|  | 389.5 <br> 344.8 | 405.0 367.0 | 396.6 <br> 351.8 | 385.7 354.7 | 382.5 <br> 359.8 | 391.7 369.2 | 364.0 33.5 | 377.6 367.0 | 395. 7 | 411.0 | 409.2 | - 419.7 | 425.0 |
| Automotive groupt ${ }^{\text {Buiding materials and hardwaregroupt do }}$ | 353.8 <br> 1 | ${ }_{464.7}$ | 455.9 | 439.7 | 429.3 | 427.1 | 402.2 | 396.2 | 393.9 | 391.2 | 401.1 | - 394.4 | 382.8 |
| Bomefurnishings groupt.............do | 436.9 | 439.2 | 452.7 | ${ }^{405.8}$ | 384.8 | 411.0 | 100.1 | 385.4 | 377.1 | 383.6 358.0 | 402.7 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ +397.7 \\ 347 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 401.4 317.6 |
|  | 381.1 | 390.4 | 385.7 | 372.5 | 379.3 | 388.3 | 384.9 | 367.3 | 359.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods storest . ....-.......-do. | 319.7 | 316.1 | 322.0 | 322.5 | 318.4 | 327.4 337.7 | ${ }_{341.8}^{318.1}$ | 312.6 309.6 | 309. 5 | 312.9 311.4 | 309.6 310.2 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { F } 306.8 \\ +2999 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 301.7 273.6 |
| Apparel group. | 311.3 255.7 | 305.6 <br> 254.0 | 328.3 255.8 | 336.6 256.9 | 322.1 <br> 254.4 | 3370.7 250.5 | 341.8 261.3 | 309.6 264.6 | 302.0 258.5 | 311.4 258.1 | 248.2 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { +299.9 } \\ \hline 252.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 249.3 |
| Eating and drinking places.-.....---- do | 414.7 | 406.8 | 419.9 | 416.3 | 420.7 | 423.0 | 414.9 | 412.7 | 404.4 | 409.3 | ${ }^{333.0}$ | '391.8 | 389.1 |
| Food group $\dagger$-....--..................-do | 333.1 | ${ }^{331.1}$ | 339.3 | 342.9 | 346.3 | 349.0 | 340.3 | 340.2 | 341.0 | 335.4 | 333.0 | Y 334.6 -253 | ${ }_{253}^{332.5}$ |
|  | ${ }_{262.2}^{262}$ | 257.8 <br> 277.6 | 252.8 277.3 | 250.1 271.1 | 249.0 260.3 | 249.7 281.7 | 243.0 260.5 | 254.2 250.7 | 252.2 246.2 | ${ }_{259.7}^{25.3}$ | 260.6 260 | -253. ${ }^{254.0}$ | 253.6 247.9 |
| General merchandise group $\dagger$...........-do Other retail stores_........................do | 278.9 350.9 | 277.6 342.8 | 277.3 341.8 | ${ }_{344.8}^{271.1}$ | 260.3 332.3 | 281.7 347.0 | 260.5 334.4 | 250.7 326.8 | 246.2 325.2 | 328.2 | 328.1 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 219.9 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 320.3 |
| Estimated inventories, totalt........-mil of dol. | 13.498 | 13,972 | 14,695 | 15, 284 | 15,652 | 13, 938 | 13, 524 | 13,842 | 14, 553 | 14, 349 | ${ }_{-} 13,863$ | $\begin{array}{r}13,432 \\ \Gamma \\ \text { 5 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12,875 |
| Durable goods stores | ${ }_{1}^{4,927}$ | 4,937 <br> 129 | 5,086 | 5,312 1 1298 | 5,409 18 | 5, 227 <br> 1.454 <br> 18 | 5, 195 <br> 11555 <br> 15 | 5,270 1,623 | 5, 501 <br> 1,651 <br> 1 | 5, 512 1,587 | r 5, 218 1,469 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } 5,069 \\ +1,483 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5, 11 1.480 |
| Automotive group - .and hardware group do | 1, 1,974 | 2,058 | 2, 124 | $\stackrel{1}{2,062}$ | $\stackrel{1}{2} \mathbf{2} \mathbf{0 5 0}$ | 1, 1.901 | 1, | 1,931 | 2, 1,059 | 2,101 | ${ }^{2}, 060$ | - 2,002 | 1,962 |
| Bomefurnishings group........-......do | 1,292 | 1,227 | 1,306 | 1,477 | 1,479 | 1,475 | 1,362 | 1,319 | 1, 349 | 1,378 | - 1,249 | $+1,172$ + $r$ | 1,177 |
|  | 399 | 413 | ${ }_{437}$ | 475 | 510 | 397 | 386 | 397 | 442 | 446 | 440 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 412$ | 392 |
| Nondurable goods stores...-.............-do...- | 8,571 | 9,035 | 9,609 | 9,972 | 10,243 | 8.711 | 8,329 | 8,572 | 9,052 | 8,837 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 8,615 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 58,363 $r 1737$ | 7,864 |
|  | 1,749 | 1, 904 | 2, 139 | 2, ${ }_{538}$ | 2, 227 | 1,730 | 1,679 | 1,840 536 | 2.049 538 | 1,969 527 | 1,921 510 | r +1.737 $r$ 510 | 1,643 |
|  | 322 | 322 | 324 | 310 | 314 | 304 | 298 | 283 | 298 | 278 | 275 | ${ }^{+272}$ | 257 |
|  | 1, 826 | 1,845 | 1,979 | 2, 1111 | 2,098 | 1,920 | 1,791 | 1,783 | 1,851 | 1,747 | 1,720 | ז $\begin{array}{r}1.704 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,690 |
|  | 150 2,657 | 1,168 <br> 2,796 | 186 3,004 | 3,107 | $\begin{array}{r}215 \\ 3,218 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,558 | 2.445 | 2,585 | 2,780 | 2,735 | + 2,662 | - 2.569 | 2, ${ }_{237}^{188}$ |
| Other retail stores.........................do | 1,370 | 1,407 | 1,466 | 1,513 | 1,577 | 1,426 | 1,352 | 1,338 | 1,333 | 1,373 | r 1,370 | г 1,379 | 1,374 |
| Chain stores and mail-order houses: ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , 242 |  |  |
| Sales, estimated, total $\dagger$ Apparel | ${ }^{2,281}$ | 2,200 | 2, ${ }^{265}$ | 2,524 290 | 2,392 | 3,030 375 | 1,980 185 | 1,862 | 2, 238 | 2, 304 | 2, 248 | 235 | , 171 |
|  | ${ }_{26}$ | 24 | 42 | 50 | 48 | ${ }_{66}$ | 35 | 28 | 38 | 46 | 37 | 38 | 22 |
|  | 106 | 103 | 130 | 145 | 129 | 179 | 86 | 85 | 120 | 148 | 116 | r 108 | 87 |
|  | 60 | ${ }_{50}^{53}$ | 72 | 69 | 63 | 98 | 48 | 45 | 59 | 90 | ${ }_{46}^{66}$ | 70 | 52 48 |
| Automotive parts and accessories..--.---do | 54 113 | 118 | -126 | 125 | 101 | $\stackrel{62}{80}$ | 70 | 29 60 | 38 74 | 88 | ${ }_{95}^{46}$ | $\bigcirc$ | 90 |
|  | 70 | 68 | 67 | 71 | 67 | 97 | 66 | 64 | 68 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 69 |
| Eating and drinking places.-...........-do- | 54 26 | 54 29 | 53 30 | ${ }_{25}^{54}$ | 51 28 | 55 39 | ${ }_{19}^{51}$ | 48 19 | 52 22 | $\stackrel{52}{24}$ | $\stackrel{51}{26}$ |  | $\stackrel{51}{22}$ |

r Revised. or There have been revisions beginning 1947 in the chain-store series and some earlier revisions; see note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-9. 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 rroup, 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 Surver. All revisions through June 1947 will be shown later
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\ddagger$ " 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 $1935-46$ 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.

\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{6}{|c|}{1948} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{1949} \\
\hline \& July \& August \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Septem- } \\
\text { ber }
\end{gathered}
\] \& October \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Novem- } \\
\text { ber }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Decem- } \\
\& \text { ber }
\end{aligned}
\] \& January \& Febru-
ary \& March \& April \& May \& June \& July \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued} \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{RETAIL TRADE-Continued} \\
\hline Chain stores and mail-order houses--Continued Sales, estimated-Continued \(\ddagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline General merchandise group \(\dagger\)-.....-mil. of dol \& 569 \& 588 \& 648 \& 706 \& 706 \& 1,024 \& 430 \& 424 \& 530 \& 620 \& 581 \& - 573 \& 506 \\
\hline Department, dry goods, and general merchandise....................................... of dol. \& 342 \& 342 \& 382 \& 414 \& 394 \& 556 \& 231 \& 224 \& 298 \& 368 \& 351 \& 347 \& 306 \\
\hline Mail-order (catalog sales).-.-.-.......... do...- \& 78 \& 102 \& 116 \& 125 \& 139 \& 144 \& 79 \& \({ }^{76}\) \& 92 \& 86 \& 86 \& 82 \& \({ }_{6} 6\) \\
\hline Variety \(\dagger\) - \& \(\begin{array}{r}136 \\ 824 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 132
741 \& 138
751 \& 155 \& 161
774 \& 310
850 \& 110
807 \& 116
740 \& 129
816 \& 155
848 \& 132
788 \& 132
772 \& 127
806 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Unadjusted, combined index \(\dagger\) - \(\quad\) - \(1935-39=100 \ldots\) \& 291.3 \& 296.0 \& 323. 3 \& \({ }_{312}^{325.9}\) \& 328.3 \& 406.6 \& \({ }_{3}^{266.6}\) \& 268.5 \& 287.4 \& 310.9 \& 307.2 \& - 301.0 \& 276. 9 \\
\hline Adjusted, combined index \(\dagger\).-.......----- do...- \& \begin{tabular}{l}
314.8 \\
322.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
317.3 \\
325.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
316.6 \\
344.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 312.3
345.3 \& 307.6
330.3 \& \({ }_{349.1}^{319.1}\) \& 307.8
334.3 \& \({ }_{318.0}^{301.1}\) \& 302.1
314.1 \& 304.9
328.6 \& 307.0 \& \(\stackrel{7}{7301.4}\) \& \({ }^{298.5}\) \\
\hline  \& 289.6 \& \({ }_{290.9}\) \& 310.8 \& 300.1 \& \({ }_{298 .}{ }^{318}\) \& 316.5 \& 315.7 \& 288.8 \& 3146.1
266.0 \& 3283.4
27 \& 313.9
291.1 \& +304.3
+271.3 \& 282.9
248.3 \\
\hline  \& 417.8 \& 427.6 \& 454.8 \& 478.6 \& 447.5 \& 448.7 \& 420.4 \& 411.8 \& 413.0 \& 441.1 \& 400.7 \& \({ }_{+}+392.5\) \& 365.4 \\
\hline  \& 246.1 \& 242.5 \& 250.1 \& \({ }^{235.4}\) \& 231.0 \& 269.5 \& 259.8 \& \({ }^{242.2}\) \& 243.0 \& 246.9 \& 241.1 \& + 235.7 \& 220.3 \\
\hline Automotive parts and accessories...-. - do-.- \& 277.6 \& 263.6 \& 242.2 \& 238.8 \& 207.3 \& 260.2 \& \({ }^{235 .} 6\) \& \({ }_{3}^{2310} 1\) \& 238.9 \& 240.8 \& 248.2 \& r 235.2 \& 243.9 \\
\hline  \& 383.5
235 \& \({ }^{388} \times 1\) \& 389.6
2318 \& \({ }_{232}^{386} 0\) \& \({ }^{374.9} 9\) \& 368.6 \& 342.1
238.4 \& \(\begin{array}{r}319.5 \\ \\ \\ \hline 23\end{array}\) \& 316.5 \& 316.9 \& 327.6 \& +328.3
-225 \& 315. 1 \\
\hline Drug Eating and drinking places .-...........- do - \& 229.5 \& \({ }_{226.9}^{23.2}\) \& 227.5 \& 221.8 \& 217.4 \& 222.4 \& 222.5 \& 226.4 \& \({ }^{2255.2}\) \& 229.8 \& \({ }_{225}^{225} 2\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}\ulcorner \\ + \\ +2253 \\ \hline 23\end{array}\) \& 234. 4 \\
\hline Furniture and housefurnishings.-.----- do \& 269.9 \& 274.8 \& 270.3 \& 224.8 \& 217.6 \& 248.9 \& 243.5 \& 222.7 \& 212.6 \& 224.6 \& 236.6 \& - 232.8 \& \({ }_{225}^{218.1}\) \\
\hline General merchandise group \(\dagger\)--------- do- \& 314.0 \& 320.6 \& 315.0 \& 300.4 \& 300.3 \& 323.4 \& 298.3 \& 290.0 \& 289.4 \& 289.6 \& 303.2 \& +293.0 \& 285.7
287.0 \\
\hline Department dry goods and general merchandise \& 380.7 \& 382.6 \& 381.2 \& 358.2 \& 355.2 \& 378.2 \& 351.6 \& 345.4 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 309.8 \& 329.7 \& 292.9 \& 283.0 \& 279.7 \& 301.0 \& 276.5 \& 256.1 \& 346.9

246 \& 244.3 \& 269.6 \& 258.7 \& 350.9
257.1 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{216.2}$ \& 223.3 \& 228.7 \& 223.6 \& 230.3 \& 254.6 \& 230.7 \& 225.7 \& 226.3 \& 221.2 \& 223.1 \& 215.6 \& 208.4 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow{3}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Accounts receivable, end of month: |
| :--- |
| Charge accounts....-.-.-. 1941 average $=100$. |
| Installment accounts do |} \& 167 \& \& \& 206 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& 138 \& 144 \& 151 \& 155 \& 160 \& 176 \& 163 \& ${ }_{157}^{187}$ \& 182 \& 191 \& 192 \& 188 \& 164 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Charge accounts-------....------- percent- \& ${ }_{23}^{51}$ \& ${ }_{21}^{51}$ \& ${ }_{24}^{53}$ \& ${ }_{24}^{54}$ \& 55 \& ${ }_{25}^{53}$ \& 52 \& 50 \& 56 \& 53 \& 53 \& 54 \& 50 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{} \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Sales by type of payment: |
| :--- |
| Cash sales. percent of total sales. | \& 54 \& 52 \& 50 \& 51 \& \& \& 52 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 38 \& 39 \& 42 \& 42 \& 42 \& 41 \& 41 \& 42 \& 42 \& ${ }_{41}^{51}$ \& 50
42 \& 51
42 \& 52
39 <br>
\hline Installment sales - \& 88888 \& $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 259 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 8
319 \& \& ${ }^{7}$ \& \& 7 \& 7 \& 7 \& 8 \& 8 \& 7 \& 9 <br>

\hline Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.t..... $1935-39=100 \ldots$ \& | 243 |
| :--- |
| 314 | \& $\begin{array}{r}259 \\ 354 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& | 319 |
| :--- |
| 410 | \& 328

424 \& 357
434
434 \& 495
635 \& ${ }_{287}^{226}$ \& ${ }_{214}^{227}$ \& 254 \& 295 \& 287 \& r 268 \& -22n <br>

\hline  \& 176 \& 175 \& 260 \& 258 \& | 434 |
| :--- |
| 285 |
| 8 | \& 428 \& 187 \& 314 \& 339 \& 393 \& 365 \& $\bigcirc 324$ \& 294 <br>

\hline  \& 243 \& 248 \& 305 \& 313 \& 345 \& 460 \& 216 \& 212 \& ${ }_{239}^{194}$ \& 256
280 \& 241 \& 232 \& 155 <br>
\hline  \& 244 \& 268 \& 320 \& 338 \& 366 \& 491 \& 230 \& 227 \& 254 \& 304 \& 292 \& 265 \& ${ }_{214}^{212}$ <br>
\hline  \& 330 \& 365 \& 444 \& 427 \& 475 \& 648 \& 306 \& 315 \& 353 \& 377 \& 373 \& 331 \& ${ }_{310}^{214}$ <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Kansas City} \& ${ }^{270}$ \& 304 \& 344 \& 361 \& 375 \& 502 \& 223 \& 252 \& 280 \& 311 \& 306 \& 284 \& 250 <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{181}^{238}$ \& 261
187 \& 316
257 \& 343
280 \& 334
298
298 \& ${ }_{414}^{431}$ \& 203
194 \& 202
192 \& 241 \& 295 \& 279 \& 255 \& 212 <br>
\hline  \& 181
-208
+25 \& $\stackrel{1}{217}$ \& 297
+296
+278 \& r 323 \& 298
356 \& 481
480 \& 194
209 \& 199 \& 209

249 \& | 237 |
| :--- |
| 284 | \& 230

277 \& ${ }_{225}^{224}$ \& 155
188 <br>
\hline Philadelphia \& 235 \& 260 \& 357 \& 359 \& 388 \& 575 \& 224 \& 239 \& 274 \& 309 \& 310 \& 287 \& 236 <br>

\hline | Richmond |
| :--- |
| St. Louis $\qquad$ do do | \& +277 \& | 305 |
| :--- |
| 338 | \& $\begin{array}{r}366 \\ 355 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 362

346 \& 404 \& | 517 |
| :--- |
| 588 | \& ${ }^{238}$ \& 261 \& 287 \& 327 \& 328 \& 283 \& 253 <br>

\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& - 310 \& 338
309 \& 355
309
309 \& $\begin{array}{r}346 \\ +309 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{391}$ \& +582 \& 272 \& ${ }_{281}^{266}$ \& 289 \& 331 \& 322 \& , 314 \& - 280 <br>

\hline \& ${ }_{402}^{311}$ \& | 309 |
| :--- |
| 393 | \& | 309 |
| :--- |
| 394 | \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 409 \\ 404 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 290 \\ \\ 374 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}68 \\ +378 \\ +378 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{295}$ \& 281 \& 277 \& 294 \& 292 \& r 285 \& , 232 <br>


\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 4 \& $\stackrel{3}{237}$ \& | 354 |
| :--- |
| 292 | \& ${ }_{232}$ \& | 328 |
| :--- |
| 228 | \& | 345 |
| :--- |
| 248 | \& 378

246 \& ${ }_{234}^{374}$ \& 325 \& 389 \& 376 \& 368 \& 377 <br>
\hline \& 297 \& 299 \& 291 \& 298 \& 278 \& 295 \& 289 \& 272 \& ${ }_{266}^{208}$ \& ${ }_{277}^{251}$ \& $\stackrel{245}{275}$ \& 242
262 \& 224
228 <br>
\hline  \& 313 \& 308 \& 316 \& 319 \& 293 \& 300 \& 311 \& 284 \& 279 \& 301 \& 295 \& 281 \& 274 <br>
\hline Dallast-- \& $\stackrel{412}{330}$ \& 405
330 \& $\begin{array}{r}419 \\ 327 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 410 \& 390 \& ${ }_{320}^{397}$ \& 387 \& 393 \& 392 \& 374 \& 384 \& 385 \& 387 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 330 \& 330 \& ${ }_{327}$ \& | 334 |
| :--- |
| 304 | \& ${ }^{323}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{320}$ \& 293 \& 311 \& 301 \& 314 \& 309 \& 309 \& p 305 <br>


\hline \& 259 \& ${ }_{256}^{290}$ \& 254 \& | 304 |
| :--- |
| 252 | \& 236

229 \& $\stackrel{288}{247}$ \& ${ }_{243}^{265}$ \& ${ }_{229}^{274}$ \& ${ }_{2}^{267}$ \& 292 \& ${ }_{29}^{273}$ \& ${ }_{2}^{266}$ \& 262 <br>
\hline  \& r 289 \& 289 \& -293 \& r 302 \& r268 \& 284 \& 283 \& 265 \& ${ }_{272}^{220}$ \& ${ }_{274}^{242}$ \& 271 \& 26988 \& 222 <br>
\hline Philadelphia \& ${ }_{3}^{324}$ \& 326 \& 333 \& ${ }_{3}^{337}$ \& 314 \& ${ }_{3}^{331}$ \& 309 \& 306 \& 294 \& 303 \& 315 \& 311 \& 326 <br>
\hline  \& + ${ }_{\text {r }}^{355}$ \& 354
+361

+ \& $\begin{array}{r}362 \\ +350 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +348 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 321 \& 338
+358
+ \& ${ }_{343} 9$ \& 310 \& 309 \& 321 \& 335 \& 314 \& 324 <br>
\hline San Francisco $\dagger$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 358$ \& - 361 \& - 350 \& '345 \& , 343 \& - 358 \& 343 \& 308 \& 324 \& 338 \& 339 \& - 336 \& p 324 <br>

\hline | Stocks, total U. S., end of month: |
| :--- |
| Unadjusted $\qquad$ do | \& 274 \& 288 \& 304 \& ${ }_{3} 318$ \& 330 \& 262 \& 250 \& 265 \& \& 285 \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Mailorder and store sales: ${ }_{\text {Tolal }}$} \& 286 \& 286 \& 291 \& 290 \& 295 \& 288 \& 278 \& 276 \& 283 \& 280 \& 273 \& 265 \& <br>
\hline \& 284, 626 \& 302, 716 \& 336, 487 \& 353, 270 \& \& \& 205,902 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Mears, Roebuek \& Co} \& 97, 833 \& 108,903 \& 119, 706 \& 131, 302 \& 124, 896 \& 150,960 \& 66, 689 \& 68, 316 \& 258,692
89,179 \& 291, 110 \& ${ }_{100}^{292,336}$ \& 284,289
90,678 \& 240,126
77,005 <br>
\hline \& 186, 793 \& 193, 813 \& 216, 782 \& 221,968 \& 225, 852 \& 280, 641 \& 139,213 \& 128, 340 \& 899,513
169 \& 194, 644 \& 192, 602 \& 193,611 \& 163, 121 <br>
\hline \& 283.2 \& 352.3 \& 400.7 \& 453.5 \& 479.1 \& 516.1 \& 276.7 \& 273.7 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 245.5 \& 333.1 \& 369.0 \& 431.5 \& 484.8 \& 489.6 \& 265.4 \& 252.5 \& 300.8
28.0 \& ${ }_{307.6}^{321.5}$ \& 314.6 6 \& ${ }_{282} 30.4$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 374.0 \& 491.4 \& ${ }^{602.4}$ \& 673.7 \& 701.3 \& 705.7 \& 404.6 \& ${ }^{383.0}$ \& 399.4 \& 416.1 \& 395.7 \& 375.7 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Middle West} \& ${ }_{356.3}^{249.1}$ \& 299.2
437.4 \& \& ${ }_{457.5}^{381.2}$ \& 403. 8 \& \& \& ${ }_{296}^{231.7}$ \& 264.7 \& 2791 \& ${ }^{276.8}$ \& 265.1 \& <br>
\hline \& 356.3
387.9 \& 4330.4
48 \& 477.2
379.1 \& 457.5
349.1 \& 522.5

368.3 \& | 657.3 |
| :--- |
| 322.7 | \& 308.4

363.6 \& 296.8
338.3 \& 340.9 \& 368.6

349.8 \& 359.9 \& 381.2 \& <br>
\hline Total U. S., adjusted \& 344.8 \& 418.0 \& 386.7 \& 335.3 \& 376.1 \& 294.0 \& 349.2 \& 308.7 \& $\begin{array}{r}342.6 \\ 320.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 329.8 \& ${ }_{332.1}^{342 .}$ \& 329.8
3078 \& <br>
\hline  \& 550.8 \& ${ }^{681 .} 6$ \& ${ }^{545.6}$ \& ${ }^{454.6}$ \& 510.8 \& ${ }^{470.5}$ \& 511.5 \& 420.0 \& 442.3 \& 472.3 \& 466.6 \& 467.3 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& ${ }_{434.5}^{337.5}$ \& 382.7 \& 327.8 \& 360.2
380.9 \& 308.0 \& 289.0 \& 305.0 \& 291.4 \& 298.7 \& 298.8 \& 292.3 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 474.9 \& 407.9 \& 380.9 \& 430.8 \& 402.8 \& 419.6 \& 401.0 \& 414.2 \& 412.7 \& 400.4 \& 400.0 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{WHOLESALE TRADE} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Sales, estimated, totalt $\dagger$-....-.--.....mil. of dol.-} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 5,143 \& 5,674 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{3,693}^{2,057}$ \& 2,222 \& 2,259
4,040 \& 2,289
4,037 \& 2,148

4.065 \& | 2,106 |
| :--- |
| 4,028 | \& 1,745 \& 1,753

3,390 \& 1,982 \& | 1, |
| :--- |
| 3,294 |
| 29 | \& 3, ${ }^{1,977}$ \& 1,930

3,338 \& 3. ${ }^{1.747}$ <br>
\hline Inventories, estimated, total*.-.............do \& 6,322 \& 6,389 \& 6,455 \& 6,548 \& 6, 650 \& 6,447 \& 6, 877 \& 6,746 \& 6,679 \& 6,460 \& 6,243 \& 6, 161 \& 6.154 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Durable goods establishments*----....-do-..--} \& 2,716 \& 2,699 \& 2,733 \& 2,760 \& 2, 832 \& 2,854 \& 2, 996 \& 3, 090 \& 3,136 \& 3,085 \& 2,978 \& 2,871 \& 2.763 <br>
\hline \& 3,606 \& 3,690 \& 3,722 \& 3,788 \& 3, 818 \& 3,593 \& 3,681 \& 3,656 \& 3,543 \& 3, 375 \& 3,265 \& 3, 290 \& 3. 391 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{\circ}$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. §Minor revisions have been made in department store stocks beginning 1924; recent revisions of data by districts are reflected in the U. S. total which is also subject to further revision.
and the general merchandise group; revisions through June 1947 will be shown later.
tRevised series. Adjusted indexes of department store sales have been revised as follows: Atlanta, January 1944-A pril 1948; Boston, September 1943-June 1947; Chicago, January 1945-A pri




 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | Septem. ber | October | Novem- ber | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES

| EMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment status of noninstitutional population: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated number 14 years of age and over, total . . . . | 108, 597 | 108,660 | 108, 753 | 108, 853 | 108, 948 | 109, 036 | 109, 117 | 109, 195 | 109, 290 | 109, 373 | 109, 458 | 109. 547 | 109, 664 |
|  | 53, 436 | 53, 461 | 53, 501 | 53, 546 | 53, 587 | 53,624 | 53, 658 | 53, 689 | 53, 730 | 53, 764 | 53, 799 | 53, 837 | 53, 898 |
|  | 55,161 | 55, 199 | 55,252 | 55,307 | 55, 361 | 55, 412 | 55, 459 | 55, 506 | 55, 560 | 55, 609 | 55,659 | 55,716 | 55,766 |
| Total labor force, including armed forces......do..-- | 65,135 | 64,511 | 63, 578 | 63,166 | 63, 138 | 62, 828 | 61, 546 | 61, 896 | 62,305 | 62,327 | 63, 452 | 64, 866 | 65, 278 |
|  | 1,293 | 1,325 | 1,366 | 1,391 | 1,414 | 1,453 | 1,468 | 1,508 | 1,491 | 1,492 | 1,469 | 1,468 | 1,463 |
| Civilian labor force, total....................do....- | 63,842 | 63,186 | 62, 212 | 61,775 | 61, 724 | 61, 375 | 60, 078 | 60,388 | 60, 814 | 60,835 | 61, 983 | 63, 398 | 63, 815 |
|  | 45, 437 | 45,215 | 44, 101 | 43,851 | 43,782 | 43, 773 | 43, 161 | 43, 229 | 43, 525 | 43, 668 | 43,886 | 44, 832 | 45, 267 |
|  | 18,405 | 17,971 | 18, 111 | 17,924 | 17,942 | 17, 802 | 16, 917 | 17,159 | 17,289 | 17, 167 | 18,097 | 18, 566 | 18, 548 |
|  | 61,615 | 61,245 | 60, 312 | 60, 134 | 59,893 | 59, 434 | 57, 414 | 57, 168 | 57,647 | 57, 819 | 58, 694 | 59,619 | 59, 720 |
|  | 43, 989 | 43, 889 | 42, 850 | 42,763 | 42,551 | 42, 162 | 41, 150 | 40, 812 | 41, 092 | 41,463 | 41, 521 | 42, 233 | 42,422 |
|  | 17, 626 | 17,356 | 17, 462 | 17,371 | 17,342 | 17, 272 | 16. 264 | 16,356 | 16,555 | 16,356 | 17, 173 | 17, 386 | 17, 298 |
| Agricultural employment .-...........-. do..... | 9, 163 | 8,444 | 8,723 | 8,627 | 7,961 | 7,375 | 6,763 | 6,993 | 7,393 | 7,820 | 8; 974 | 9, 696 | 9, 647 |
| Nonagricultural employment | 52, 452 | 52, 801 | 51, 590 | 51, 506 | 51, 932 | 52,059 | 50, 651 | 50, 174 | 50, 254 | 49,999 | 49,720 | 49,924 | 50,073 |
|  | 2,227 | 1,941 | 1,899 | 1,642 | 1,831 | 1,941 | 27,664 | 3,221 | 3,167 | 3,016 | 3, 289 | 3,778 | 4,095 |
|  | 43, 462 | 44, 149 | 45,176 | 45,685 | 45,810 | 46, 208 | 47,571 | 47,298 | 46,985 | 47,046 | 46,006 | 44,683 | 44, 385 |
| Employees in nonagricultural establishments: $\ddagger$ Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total............................thousands.. | 45,078 | 45,478 | 45, 889 | 45,877 | 45, 735 | 46,088 | 44,350 | 44, 019 | 43, 893 | 43,939 | - 43, 670 | r 43, 733 | ${ }^{p} 43,509$ |
|  | 16,158 | 16,441 | 16,697 | 16, 597 | 16, 455 | 16.283 | 15,890 | 15,777 | 15,625 | 15, 332 | 15, 030 | 15, 061 | p 14, 951 |
|  | 921 | 952 | 948 | 941 | 938 | ${ }^{939}$ | 925 | ${ }^{1522}$ | 914 | 919 | - 908 | 913 | ${ }^{p} 889$ |
| Construction....-.-...........-. | 2, 219 | 2, 253 | 2,239 | 2,206 | 2,162 | 2,079 | 1,906 | 1,820 | 1,841 | 1,941 | r 2,020 | - 2,078 | - 2,149 |
| Transportation and public utilities.....do...- | 4,136 | 4, 139 | 4,092 | 4,091 | 4,066 | 4,066 10 | 3,978 | 3,956 | 3,912 | 3,929 | 3,952 | 3,984 | p 3,970 |
|  | 9,646 | 9, 660 | 9,733 | 9,889 | 10,036 | 10,381 | 9,625 | 9, 513 | 9,525 | -9, 688 | 9,535 | 9, 520 | p 9 9, 421 |
|  | 1,754 | 1,761 | 1,732 | 1,723 | 1,720 | 1,722 | 1,716 | 1,712 | 1, 717 | 1,728 | 1,740 | 1,753 | $p$ p 1,755 p 4,623 |
|  | 4,645 | 4,622 5,650 | 4,647 | 4,641 5,789 | 4,644 5,714 | 4, 624 | 4,549 | 4,560 | 4,597 | 4,634 | 4,665 | 4,641 5,783 | p 4,623 p 5,751 |
| Government | 5, 599 | 5,650 | 5,801 | 5,789 | 5, 714 | 5,994 | 5,761 | 5,759 | 5,762 | 5, 773 | 5,820 | 5,783 | ${ }^{\text {D }}$ 5,751 |
|  | 45, 271 | 45, 312 | 45,654 | 45,669 | 45,443 | 45, 252 | 44,773 | 44,505 | 44,231 | 44,076 | r 43, 775 | - 43,777 | p 43,681 |
|  | 16,302 | 16, 278 | 16,556 | 16,548 | 16, 420 | 16, 195 | 15,954 | 15, 801 | 15, 602 | 15, 425 | 15, 152 | 15,116 | p 15,074 |
|  | 915 | 944 | 945 | 939 | 937 | 940 | 931 | 928 | 15, 920 | ${ }^{922}$ | +909 | 910 | ${ }^{p} 882$ |
|  | 2, 093 | 2, 106 | 2,093 | 2, 101 | 2, 120 | 2, 121 | 2,095 | 2,045 | 1,980 | 1,981 | - 2, 000 | r 2, 017 | p 2, 027 |
| Transportation and public utilities ....-do | 4, 078 | 4,078 | 4,085 | 4,095 | 4,070 | 4, 084 | 4, 032 | 4,006 | 3,948 | 3,949 | 3,939 | 3, 937 | - 3,914 |
|  | 9, 791 | 9, 805 | 9, 806 | 9,817 | 9, 782 | 9, 769 | 9,697 | 9, 656 | 9, 705 | 9,683 | 9,606 | 9, 627 | p 9, 563 |
|  | 1,737 | 1,752 | 1, 741 | 1,740 | 1,737 | 1,739 | 1,725 | 1,721 | 1,717 | 1,719 | 1,723 | 1,727 | p 1, 738 |
|  | 4, 645 | 4,622 | 4, 647 | 4,641 | 4,644 | 4,624 | 4,549 | 4, 560 | 4,597 | 4,634 | 4,665 | 4,641 | p 4, 623 |
|  | 5, 710 | 5,727 | 5, 781 | 5,788 | 5,733 | 5,780 | 5,790 | 5,788 | 5,762 | 5,763 | 5,781 | 5,802 | P5,860 |
| Estimated production workers in manufacturing industries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor) $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mausties, total (U. B. Dept. or Lasands.. | 12,987 | 13,245 | 13, 488 | 13,375 | 13, 238 | 13,059 | 12,673 | 12,561 | 12,404 | 12,129 | 11,847 | 11,862 | 11,754 |
|  | 6, 681 | 6, 709 | 6,803 | 6,822 | 6,810 | 6. 736 | 6,525 | 6,420 | 6,325 | 6, 188 | 6,002 | 5,980 | 5,864 |
|  | 1,601 | 1,631 | 1,648 | 1,657 | 1,654 | 1,638 | 1,597 | 1, 574 | 1,545 | 1,498 | 1,449 | 1,422 | 1,380 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 527 | 536 | 535 | 535 | 538 | 543 | 543 | 548 | 547 | 543 | 533 |  |  |
| Electrical machinery $\ddagger$.-...-.-...............do.... | 535 | 538 | 548 | 553 | 557 | 552 | 536 | 521 | 505 | 486 | 467 | 459 | 451 |
| Machinery, except electricalt --......................- | 1. 209 | 1, 202 | 1,208 | 1,209 | 1,204 | 1,202 | 1,179 | 1,158 | 1,133 | 1,092 | 1,045 | 999 | 970 |
| Machinery and machine shop productst. do...- | 506 | 502 | 509 | 507 | 506 | 506 | 499 | 490 | 477 | 458 | 443 |  |  |
|  | 47 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 41 |  |  |
|  | 787 | 763 | 788 | 782 | 780 | 784 | 776 | 760 | 759 | 763 | 710 | 760 | 778 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobilest | 430 | 414 | 439 | 449 | 453 | 453 | 444 | 442 | 439 | 431 | 421 | 415 | 412 |
| A ircraft and parts, excluding engines.- do...- | 130 | 134 | 139 | 145 | 150 | 152 | 152 | 151 | 152 | 152 | 146 |  |  |
|  | 26 | 22 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding ----...- do..-- | 104 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 95 | 93 | 88 | 86 | 84 | 80 | 79 |  |  |
| Nonferrous metals and their products $\ddagger$... do...- | 388 | 395 | 399 | 403 | 404 | 398 | 385 | 378 | 368 | 354 | 343 | 339 | 325 |
| Lumber and timber basic products $\ddagger$-...-- do. | 829 | 844 | 843 | 831 | 821 | 785 | 720 | 710 | 714 | 719 | 738 | 758 | 734 |
| Sawmills and logging camps $\ddagger$ - .-........do | 681 | 692 | 691 | 678 | 667 | 632 | 574 | 569 | 577 | 581 | 602 |  |  |
| Furniture and finished lumber products $\ddagger$ do...- | 452 | 461 | 466 | 470 | 470 | 462 | 440 | 437 | 429 | 423 | 413 | 413 | 406 |
|  | 244 | 250 | 253 | 256 | 257 | 254 | 242 | 241 | 235 | 230 | 223 |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products $\ddagger$.-.....-. do.-. | 450 | 461 | 464 | 468 | 467 | 462 | 448 | 440 | 433 | 422 | 416 | 415 | 408 |
|  | 6,306 | 6,536 | 6,685 | 6,553 | 6,428 | 6, 323 | 6,148 | 6,141 | 6,079 | 5, 941 | 5,845 | 5,882 | 5,890 |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures thousands | 1,243 | 1,274 | 1,261 | 1,249 | 1,245 | 1,236 | 1,200 | 1,190 | 1,149 | 1,099 | 1,087 | 1,087 | 1,044 |
| Cotton manufactures, except small wares $\ddagger$ | 510 | 522 | 517 | 511 | 509 | 508 | 495 | 491 | 479 | 465 | 455 |  |  |
| Silk and rayon goods $\ddagger$ - | 117 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 121 | 118 | 115 | 109 | 101 | 98 |  |  |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures except dyeing and finishing $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ thousands. | 168 | 170 | 166 | 160 | 158 | 157 | 149 | 144 | 129 | 111 | 120 |  |  |
| A pparel and other finished textile products $\ddagger$ thousands. | 1,070 | 1,157 | 1, 173 | 1,175 | 1,161 | 1, 147 | 1,129 | 1,180 | 1,178 | 1,124 | 1,063 | 1,050 | 1,062 |
|  | 275 | 296 | 297 | 296 | 286 | 281 | 280 | 291 | 290 | 284 | 269 |  |  |
| Women's clothing $\ddagger$ - | 437 | 479 | 490 | 489 | 489 | 487 | 484 | 503 | 499 | 461 | 427 |  |  |
| Leather and leather products $\ddagger$.-...........do. ${ }^{\text {d }}$. | 375 | 383 | 379 | 376 | 363 | 364 | 365 | 368 | 368 | 358 | 343 | 351 | 356 |
| Boots and shoes $\ddagger$. | 240 | 245 | 241 | 239 | 229 | 232 | 237 | 239 | 239 | 233 | 221 |  |  |
| Food and kindred products $\ddagger$.---............-do....- | 1,364 | 1, 418 | 1,537 | 1,400 | 1,306 | 1, 253 | 1,182 | 1,153 | 1,155 | 1,164 | 1,192 | 1,252 | 1,319 |
|  | 250 | 251 | 253 | 258 | 256 | 252 | 244 | 244 | 245 | 247 | 249 |  |  |
|  | 274 | 326 | 444 | 292 | 195 | 163 | 132 | 120 | 122 | 139 | 145 |  |  |
| Slaughtering and meat packing $\ddagger$....-.-do...- | 201 | 197 | 195 | 198 | 205 | 218 | 213 | 205 | 200 | 192 | 195 |  |  |
| Tobacco manufacturers $\ddagger$--.-...-.-.-.... do...- | 83 | 86 | 88 | 90 | 90 | 87 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 82 |
| Paper and allied products $\ddagger$-........----- do.... | 388 | 394 | 398 | 401 | 403 | 401 | 391 | 386 | 381 | 375 | 373 | 371 | 366 |
|  | 206 | 207 | 207 | 206 | 207 | 207 | 205 | 202 | 200 | 198 | 197 |  |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries $\ddagger$ thousands. | 430 | 432 | 436 | 442 | 442 | 443 | 436 | 433 | 432 | 432 | 431 | 431 | 427 |
| Newspapers and periodicals $\ddagger$.-....-.--do...- | 147 | 148 | 149 | 151 | 151 | 152 | 150 | 150 | 152 | 153 | 154 |  |  |
| Printing; book and job $\ddagger$--- .-...-......- do. | 183 | 183 | 185 | 189 | 188 | 189 | 187 | 184 | 181 | 180 | 179 |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products $\ddagger$............do. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 567 | 586 | 597 | 600 | 599 | 597 | 594 | 588 | 586 | 570 | 549 | 534 | 522 |
|  | 202 | 211 | 211 | 210 | 211 | 211 | 209 | 205 | 203 | 198 | 193 |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal $\ddagger$---.-.-- do...- | 170 | 170 | 168 | 162 | 167 | 164 | 162 | 162 | 162 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 163 |
|  | 117 | 116 | 114 | 108 | 114 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 112 | 112 |  |  |
|  | 191 | 195 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 196 | 191 | 187 | 183 | 179 | 174 | 172 | 169 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes $\ddagger . .$. | 91 | 92 | 91 | 90 | 91 | 90 | 88 | 87 | 86 | 86 | 84 |  |  |

${ }^{*}$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary
$\ddagger$ The unadjusted estimates of employment in nonagricultural establishments have been revised beginning January 1946 for manufacturing, mining, and government and 1945 for con-




§ See note marked " $\sigma$ " on page $8-11$.

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

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES—Continued



${ }^{\top}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
tEstimates 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 Fedindustry groups, and the indicated individual manufacturing industries have been revised besinning January 1946, or found to need no revision, to adjust the series to levels indicated by Fed-
eral 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 January 1949 Survey; corresponding revisions in the pay-roll indexes are on p. 19 of the March 1949 issue.
$\neq$ 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 1949 Survey. Indexes for the mining industries have also been revised beginning 1939 and have been adjusted to Federal Security Agency data orn 1946, revised agures for 1939-4, win be shown later.
grComparison 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 published 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | September | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ | March | April | May | June | July |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES—Continued



## LABOR CONDITIONS

A verage weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor)
Al manufacturing
Durable goods industries........................................................
Iron and steel and their products....... Blast furnaces, steel works, and rollin
 Machine tools $\qquad$
 biles.-.............................. Aircraft and parts, excluding engines hours..




|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 360.0 | 374.7 | 382.2 | 382.9 | 379.3 | 377.6 | 363. 1 |

## 








## 



${ }^{\text {r R Revised. }}$ P Preliminary.
§See note marked "o"' on page S-11.
Revised beginning January 1946; see note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-11.
tRevised series. Data revised beginning 1939; see note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-11.

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

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES—Continued

| I ABOR CONDITIONS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage weekly hours per worker-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manuracturing-Continued ${ }^{\text {Durable }}$ goods industries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| hours | 40.3 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.3 |
|  | 40.0 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 38.7 | 38.5 |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and plass products....-...-do...- | 39.4 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 40.1 | $\stackrel{40.6}{ }$ | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 38.3 |
| Nondurable goods industries. $\qquad$ do 0.... Textile-mill products and other fiber manu- | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 37.6 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 38.7 |
| Textile-mile products and other fiber manu- factures | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 37.0 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 36.2 | 33.6 |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { Cotton manufactures, except small wares } \\ \text { hours } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 38.0 | 37.7 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 36.3 | 36.6 | 36.2 | 34.5 | 33.8 |  |  |
| Silk and rayon goods -..............-do---- | 41.6 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 37.4 | 37.0 | 33.8 37.4 |  |  |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures, excent dyeing and finishing. $\qquad$ hours | 39.5 | 39.6 | 38.8 | 37.6 | 38.1 | 39.1 | 38.8 | 38.1 | 36.8 | 35.7 | 36.4 |  |  |
| A pparel and other finished textile products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A prat hours - | 35.8 | 36.4 | 36.1 | 34.8 | 35.9 | 35.4 | 35.2 | 36.0 | 36.2 | 34.2 | 35. 2 | 34.9 | 35.3 |
| Men's clothing | 36.8 34.9 | 36.8 36.0 | 36.7 <br> 35.6 | 35.0 33.5 | $\begin{array}{r}35.4 \\ 35.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 35.3 <br> 35.1 | 34.8 35.2 3.2 | 36.0 35.6 | 36.3 35.6 | 34.6 33.3 | 34.7 35.0 |  |  |
| Leather and leather products-...........do | 37.4 | 37.9 | 37.3 | 36.3 | 35.5 | 37.2 | 37.2 | 37.6 | 35.4 37.4 | -35.6 | 335.0 | 36.7 | 37.2 |
| Hoots and shoes. | 37.0 | 37.4 | 36.8 | 35.6 | 34.4 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 35.1 | 34.1 | 36.7 | 37.2 |
| Food and kindred products-...------- do | 42.6 | 41.0 | 42.6 | 41.8 | 41.5 | 41.8 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 42.2 |
|  | 42.7 | 42.5 | 42.8 | 42.4 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 40.9 | 42.2 | 41.6 | 42.1 | 42. 2 |  |  |
| Canning and preserving-----.-.-.- do | 39.0 | 36. 1 | 41.4 | 39.5 | 35.4 | 36.3 | 36.6 | 38.1 | 37.2 | 36.4 | 37.5 |  |  |
| Slaughtering and meat packing.....-do. | 42.9 38.0 | 41.2 39 | 42.3 | 41.9 38 | $\begin{array}{r}43.1 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 44.5 | 43.1 | ${ }^{40.6}$ | ${ }^{40.2}$ | 39.7 | 40.4 |  |  |
|  | 38.0 42.5 | 39.0 43.1 | 38.0 42.7 | 38.9 42.9 | 37.8 42.9 | 38.1 42.6 | 36.4 <br> 41.5 | 35.3 41.4 | 36.1 41.0 | 34.8 40.3 | 35.8 40.5 | 37.7 40.9 | 37.6 41.3 |
|  | 43.9 | 44.4 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 44.0 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 42.4 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.2 |  |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newspapers and periodicals.......-do hours.- | 38.9 <br> 37.8 | 39.2 38.4 | $\begin{array}{r}39.4 \\ 38.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 38.9 38.5 | 39.1 38.3 | 39.6 38.6 | 38.6 37.3 | 38.5 37.4 | 38.5 37.6 | 38.3 378 | 38.6 37 | 38.5 | 38.4 |
| Printing; book and job----.-.-.----- do. | 39.7 | ${ }_{39.8}^{38.4}$ | 38.8 | 39.1 | 38.6 39.6 | 38.6 40.3 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 38.6 39.2 | 37.8 38.7 | 37.9 39 |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products........-do. | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.1 |
|  | 41.3 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 40.1 |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal. .......do | 40.8 | 41.2 | 39.3 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40. 0 | 40.4 |
|  | 40.4 39 | 41.0 | 38.5 39.4 | 40.8 39 3 | 40.3 38.6 | 40.4 | 41.6 | 40.1 | ${ }^{40.1}$ | 39.9 | ${ }^{40.2}$ |  |  |
| Rubber products | 39.7 39.3 | 40.3 39.5 | 39.4 37.7 | 39.3 37.2 | 38.6 36.2 | 38.5 35.6 | 37.9 35.3 | 37.5 35.5 | 37.1 35.9 | 36.8 35.4 | 37.7 36.3 | 38.3 | 38.7 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite...............................d. ${ }^{\text {do.. }}$ | 31.7 | 38.3 | 36.6 | 38.7 | 33.4 | 34.0 | 36.0 | 26.2 | 25.0 | 30.6 | 34.1 |  |  |
| Bituminous coal.-.................................. | 34.2 | 39.4 | 37.9 | 38.6 | 37.1 | 38.5 | 39.3 | 38.0 | 36.3 | 37.4 | 37.4 |  |  |
|  | 40.6 | 42.9 | 41.4 | 42.7 | 42.5 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 42.5 | 43.5 | 42.9 | 42.3 |  |  |
| Quarrying and nonmetalic---.-.-.--do | 44.1 | 45.9 | 45.0 | 45.8 | 44.3 | 44.1 | 42.5 | 42.2 | 42.5 | 43.2 | 44.1 |  |  |
| Crue perreum and nataral gas prodaction hours.- | 40.1 | 41.3 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 41.2 | 40.0 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 41.1 |  |  |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Street railways and busses.-...............-do | 47.0 | 47.5 | 46.3 | 46.4 | 46.1 | 46.4 | 45.6 | 45.8 | 45.8 | 45.7 | 44.9 |  |  |
|  | 45.8 | 45. 6 | 44.8 | 44.5 | 44. 5 | 44.2 | 44.4 | 44.6 | 44.7 | 45.4 | 45.3 |  |  |
| Services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41.7 | 39.8 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 42.4 | 42.9 |  |  |
| Power laundries .-....-.-.-..........-.-. do. | 42.2 | 41.1 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.9 |  |  |
|  | 44.0 | 44.9 | 43.9 | 44.2 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 43.9 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 43.8 | 44.4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41. 2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beginning in month: Work stoppages...-................number | 394 | 355 | 299 | 256 | 216 | 144 | 225 | 225 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 218 | 143 | 158 | 110 | 111 | $\begin{array}{r}144 \\ 41 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 225 70 | 280 80 | 500 | 175 | ${ }_{250}$ | 375 575 | ${ }^{2} 3110$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{307}^{614}$ | ${ }_{232}^{603}$ | ${ }_{267}^{553}$ | 198 | 388 189 | $\begin{array}{r}283 \\ 93 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 400 110 | 350 120 | 400 540 | 500 225 | 600 320 | ${ }_{660}^{550}$ | ${ }^{p} 525$ |
| Man-days idle during month---.-..-.-...-- do.--- | 2, 670 | 2,100 | 2,540 | 2,060 | 1,910 | 713 | 800 | 650 | 3,600 | 1,800 | 3, 200 | 4,600 | P ${ }_{2,100}$ |
| Percent of available working time. | . 4 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 5 | . 3 | . 5 | . 6 | ¢. 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment compensation (Soc. Sec. Admin.):- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 839 4,294 | $\begin{array}{r}706 \\ 4.002 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 680 3,591 | 724 3,306 | $\begin{array}{r}956 \\ 3,953 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ¢1,323 <br> 5,175 | ¢, 1, 555 | 1,300 7,111 | 1,458 8854 | 1,780 7,886 | 1,399 8,366 | 1,365 8 8 | 1,360 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beneficiaries, weekly average ------...-- do --- | ${ }_{67} 823$ | ${ }^{786}$ | ${ }_{797}^{721}$ | ${ }_{6} 659$ | 731 | ${ }_{9}^{939}$ | 1,213 | 1,468 | 1,788 | 1,598 | 1,718 | r 1,809 | 1,718 |
|  | 67, 630 | 64,562 | 59, 797 | 55, 435 | 62,151 | 79,966 | 102,963 | 115, 264 | 152,373 | 136, 558 | 146, 712 | '154,695 | 148,773 |
|  |  |  | 227 | 192 | 256 | 383 | 450 | 372 | 376 | 299 | 331 | 446 | 279 |
| Continued claims.-.-.-.-........-...-do | 1,720 | 1,741 | 1,477 | 1,017 | 1, 124 | 1,578 | 2,206 | 2,551 | 3, 130 | 2,608 | 2,358 | 2, 486 | 2,569 |
| Claims filed during last week of month. do-- |  |  | - 310 | $\begin{array}{r}19,239 \\ \hline 108\end{array}$ | 1,259 20,088 | ${ }^{355}$ | 571 | 647 | 678 | 624 | 553 | 548 | 606 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accession rate - monthly rate per 100 employees.- | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | ¢ 3.5 | ${ }^{p} 4.2$ |  |
| Separation rate, total - .---.---...---thousands.- | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.8 | ${ }^{\text {r } 5.2}$ | ${ }^{p} 4.1$ |  |
|  | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 1. 2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | ${ }^{2} \cdot{ }^{3}$ | $\stackrel{3}{5}$ | ${ }^{.3}$ | 2.83 | $\stackrel{.8}{2}$ | ${ }_{+}^{+3.3}$ | ${ }^{p}{ }^{3.2}$ |  |
|  | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1.5$ |  |
| Military and miscellaneous.----..-...-- do...- | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | ग. 1 |  |
| Wages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage weekly earnings (U.S. Dept. of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing .-.......-.-.-.......-dollars. | 52.95 | 54.05 | 54. 19 | 54. 65 | 54, 56 | 55.01 | 54.51 | 54.12 | 53.59 | 52.62 | 52.86 | 53.68 | 53.66 |
| Durable goods industries..................do...- | 56.21 | 58.19 | 57.95 | 59.41 | 58.71 | 59.23 | 58.69 | 58.21 | 57.37 | 56.82 | 56.82 | 57.57 | 57.21 |
| Iron and steel and their products......do--- Blast furnaces, | 57.71 | 60.52 | 60.69 | 62.17 | 61.72 | 61.95 | 61.20 | 60.70 | 59.78 | 58. 52 | 58.06 | 58.52 | 57.53 |
|  | 60.37 | 65. 10 | 66.02 | 67.02 | 66.27 | 66.00 | 66.34 |  | 65.04 | 64.59 |  |  |  |
| Electrical machinery .....................do... | 55.46 | 57.49 | 57.72 | 58.17 | 58.29 | 58.29 | 57.41 | 57.57 | 56. 93 | 56.05 | ${ }_{55.96}$ | 57.18 | 55.50 |

${ }^{*}$ Revised. ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary.



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

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES—Continued



[^12] 1948 Survey.

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

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline WAGES-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{A verage hourly earnings-Continued}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Nondurable goods industries-Continued Printing, publishing, and allied industries}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Newspapers and periodicals.........-do...- \& 1.894 \& 1.908 \& 1.954 \& 1.942 \& 1.956 \& 1.973 \& 1.954 \& 1.972 \& 2.002 \& 2.017 \& 2.040 \& 1.78 \& \\
\hline Printing; book and job.....-.....-.-.-.do- \& 1. 576 \& 1.578 \& 1. 595 \& 1.597 \& 1.600 \& 1.605 \& 1.614 \& 1.632 \& 1.664 \& 1.658 \& 1.667 \& \& \\
\hline Chemicals and allied products--.---.-.-. do- \& 1. 380 \& 1. 407 \& 1.410 \& 1.390 \& 1.398 \& 1. 403 \& 1.411 \& 1.416 \& 1.410 \& 1.419 \& 1. 434 \& 1. 452 \& 1.466 \\
\hline Chemicals --.---.-.-....-.-.---- do \& 1. 533 \& 1. 552 \& 1. 596 \& 1. 533 \& 1. 574 \& 1.574 \& 1. 584 \& 1.596 \& 1.593 \& 1.600 \& 1. 602 \& \& \\
\hline Products of petroleum and coal. --.----do \& 1.703 \& 1.716
1.832 \& 1.748
1.873 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.738 \\
1.868 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 1.763
1.894
1 \& 1.743
1.857 \& \({ }_{1}^{1.752}\) \& 1.746
1.853 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.745 \\
1.852 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 1.746
1.859 \& 1.738
1.856 \& 1.753 \& 1.782 \\
\hline  \& 1.472 \& 1.832
1.500 \& 1.504 \& 1. 1.507 \& 1.508 \& 1.499 \& 1.501 \& 1.502 \& 1.499 \& 1.504 \& 1.512 \& 1.533 \& 1.525 \\
\hline Rubber tires and inner tubes...--..-.-do- \& 1.684 \& 1. 730 \& 1.732 \& 1. 734 \& 1.735 \& 1.721 \& 1.721 \& 1.723 \& 1.719 \& 1.721 \& 1.740 \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1.934 \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 1.862 \& 1.874 \& 1.895 \& 1.892 \& 1.906 \& 1.915 \& 1.918 \& 1.930 \& 1.933 \& 1.934 \& 1.931 \& \& \\
\hline Mining: \({ }^{\text {a }}\), \& 1.736 \& 1.901 \& 1.897 \& 1. 904 \& 1.824 \& 1.862 \& 1.873 \& 1.841 \& 1.847 \& 1.858 \& 1.869 \& \& \\
\hline Bituminous coal.-.-.-.-.....................-do \& 1.936 \& 1. 267 \& 1.970 \& 1. 959 \& 1.951 \& 1. 960 \& 1. 949 \& 1.943 \& 1. 941 \& 1.932 \& 1.947 \& \& \\
\hline Metal \& 1.427 \& 1.455 \& 1. 501 \& 1. 502 \& 11.504 \& 1. 513 \& \({ }_{1}^{1.533}\) \& 1.521 \& 1. 5220 \& 1. 1.513 \& 1.506 \& \& \\
\hline Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas production \& 1.268 \& 1. 281 \& 1.284 \& 1.288 \& 1.291 \& 1.290 \& 1.299 \& 1.297 \& 1.297 \& 1.318 \& 1.332 \& \& \\
\hline dollars.- \& 1.676 \& 1. 682 \& 1.711 \& 1.716 \& 1.734 \& 1.730 \& 1.770 \& 1.758 \& 1.751 \& 1.757 \& 1.761 \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Public utilities: \\
Electric light and power- \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& 1.483 \& 1. 472 \& 1.490 \& 1. 509 \& 1. 508 \& 1. 508 \& 1.517 \& 1.520 \& 1.523 \& 1. 539 \& 1.557 \& \& \\
\hline Street railways and busses...-...........do \& 1. 328 \& 1.327 \& 1.355 \& 1.380 \& 1.383 \& 1.392 \& 1.414 \& 1.415 \& 1.413 \& 1.427 \& 1. 442 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1.379 \& 1.373 \& 1.379 \& 1.380 \& 1. 381 \& 1. 385 \& 1.388 \& 1. 390 \& 1.392 \& 1.398 \& 1.407 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1. 237 \& 1.229 \& 1.250 \& 1. 263 \& 1.305 \& 1. 290 \& 1.301 \& 1.321 \& 1.328 \& 1.323 \& 1.339 \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Services: \\
Cleaning and dyeing....................................
\end{tabular} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{. 9422} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{. 981} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{. 9688} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{. 9780} \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{. 874} \& \& \& \\
\hline Power laundries...-....................-do. \& \& \& \& \& . 986 \& . 9688 \& . 989 \& . 9870 \& . 840 \& \& . 850 \& \& \\
\hline  \& . 714 \& . 709 \& . 725 \& . 726 \& . 734 \& . 739 \& . 748 \& . 746 \& . 739 \& . 739 \& . 743 \& \& \\
\hline  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{1}^{1.3677}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1. 080} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.086
1.378} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1. 1.380} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.084} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.072} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.110} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1. 104} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1. 102} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1. 106} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.114 \\
\& 1423
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Construction wage rates (E. N. R.) : 8 dol. per hr.-
Common labor.-........-d} \& 1.386 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.386
\(\mathbf{2} .30\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.491
2.32} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.413
2.33} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.413
2.34} \& 1.413 \& 1.417 \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|r}
1.417 \\
2.35
\end{tabular}} \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.465 \({ }_{2} .4\)} \\
\hline \& 2.29 \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\underline{2.35}\)} \& \(\underline{2.35}\) \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}1.424 \\ 2.38 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1.424
2.38 \& 1.431
2.38 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.39} \& \\
\hline Farm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly) *-...-.............................. dol. per hr- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 74 \\
\hline Railway wages (average, class I) ----.....-do..- \& 1. \({ }^{281}\) \& 1. 295 \& 1.313 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
.71 \\
1.314 \\
1.08
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.341} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1. 338} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.352
1.00} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.370} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{37} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.380
1.06} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.389} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.3} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1.16} \\
\hline Road-building wages, common labort.-.....do. \& 1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{FINANCE} \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{BANKING} \\
\hline A cceptances and commercial paper outstanding: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Bankers' acceptances.................-mil. of dol.- \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{284}^{235}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{221
309} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{214
305} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{285}^{221}\)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\({ }_{287}^{238}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{269}^{259}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{268}^{262}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{268}^{228}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{225} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{249} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{219} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{199} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{194
211} \\
\hline Commerciel paper...-...-...-.-.-.-..-...-do. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration:} \\
\hline  \& (1) \& (1) \& 1,739 \& (1) \& (1) \& 1,677 \& \({ }^{(1)}\) \& (1) \& 1,710 \& \({ }^{(1)}\) \& (1) \& 1,786 \& (1) \\
\hline Farm mortgage loans, total ------------ do \& (1) \& (1) \& 943
861 \& (1) \& (1) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1932 \\ 857 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& (1) \& (1) \& \({ }^{936}\) \& (1) \& (1) \& 986
880 \& \\
\hline Federal land banks \& (1) \& (1) \& \(\begin{array}{r}861 \\ 82 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& (1) \& (1) \& 857
75 \& (1) \& (1) \& 866
70 \& (1) \& (1) \& 880
68 \& (1) \\
\hline Loans to cooperatives......-.............-- \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& 251 \& 262 \& 278 \& \({ }^{301}\) \& \({ }^{314}\) \& 311 \& \({ }^{299}\) \& \({ }_{289}\) \& 270 \& \({ }_{262}\) \& \({ }^{2} 5\) \& 250 \& \\
\hline  \& 537 \& 539 \& 517 \& 480 \& 449 \& 435 \& 444 \& 466 \& 504 \& \({ }_{2} 537\) \& 2565 \& \({ }_{2} 591\) \& \({ }^{6} 600\) \\
\hline Bank debits, total (141 cent \& 91, 804 \& 87,149 \& 93,511 \& 95,582 \& 91, 568 \& 109,908 \& 94, 080 \& 80,180 \& 98,335 \& 89,206 \& 89,077 \& 98, 278 \& 88,360 \\
\hline New York City \& 35, 832 \& 33,031 \& 37,531 \& 38, 169 \& 34,754 \& 46, 194 \& 38, 429 \& 31, 982 \& 39, 698 \& 35, 832 \& 36,974 \& 42, 890 \& 36, 467 \\
\hline Outside New York City - - -------.-do.--- \& 55, 972 \& 54,118 \& 55, 980 \& 57, 413 \& 56,815 \& 63, 714 \& 55,651 \& 48,198 \& 58, 637 \& 53, 374 \& 52,103 \& 55,388 \& 51,893 \\
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:} \& \\
\hline Assets, total \({ }^{\text {Reserve bank eredit outstanding, total }}\) \& 22,035 \& - 22,107 \& 24,071 \& \(\stackrel{43,875}{ }\) \& \({ }_{23,881}^{49,803}\) \& 24,097 \& 22,914 \& 22, 885 \& -48,051 \& 47,396
21,737 \& 45,483
20,092 \& 45,502
19,696 \& 44,937
19,29 \\
\hline Discounts and sdvances.........-...do \& \({ }^{218}\) \& \({ }^{22} 123\) \& -325 \& 3339 \& 23, 337 \& 24, 223 \& \({ }^{22} 8456\) \& -251 \& 22, 246 \& \({ }^{21,703}\) \& 20,247 \& 103 \& \({ }_{1}{ }^{1817}\) \\
\hline United States Government securities.-do \& 21, 325 \& 21,577 \& 23, 413 \& 23, 042 \& 23,209 \& 23,333 \& 22, 109 \& 22,342 \& 21,688 \& 21,094 \& 19, 704 \& 19,343 \& 18,529 \\
\hline Gold certiffeate reserves .-..-....-.....-.- do \& 22,407 \& 22,465 \& 22, 603 \& 22,726 \& 22,889 \& 22,966 \& 23.025 \& 23,045 \& 23.077 \& 23, 099 \& 23, 116 \& 23, 245 \& 23, 285 \\
\hline Liabilities, total.-.-.-.......................do. \& 47,072 \& 47, 246 \& 49,632 \& 49,514 \& 49, 803 \& 50, 043 \& 48.585 \& 48,448 \& 48, 051 \& 47, 396 \& 45, 483 \& 45, 502 \& 44, 937 \\
\hline  \& 20,518 \& 20,462 \& 22, 494 \& 22,420 \& 22,427 \& 22, 791 \& 22, 248 \& 22,235 \& 21,754 \& 21, 304 \& 19,582 \& 19,246 \& 18, 968 \\
\hline Member-bank reserve balances \(\qquad\) do.... \& 17, 686 \& 17, 679 \& 19,986 \& 19,736 \& \& 20, 479 \& 19,540 \& 19,617 \& 19, 118 \& 19,076 \& 18, 024 \& 17, 867 \& 17, 437 \\
\hline Excess reserves (estimated) \& \({ }^{87} 8\) \& \({ }^{837}\) \& 1,038 \& 742 \& 8809 \& 1,202 \& 477 \& \& \& \& 794 \& -948 \& \({ }^{\text {p }} 784\) \\
\hline Federal Reserve notes in circulation --.-.-do-.-- \& 23,771 \& 23,935 \& 24, 024 \& 24,062 \& 24,172 \& 24, 161 \& 23,609 \& 23,528 \& 23, 383 \& 23,327 \& 23, 346 \& 23, 373 \& 23,305 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Demand, except interbank: \\
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline States and political subdivisions.......do..- \& \(\begin{array}{r}46,666 \\ 3,400 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 46,919
3,370 \& 46,940
3,241 \& 47,474
3,299

17 \& 47,840
3,292 \& -48,214 \& $\begin{array}{r}46,576 \\ 3,408 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}46,014 \\ 3,418 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}44,341 \\ 3,888 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}45,737 \\ 3,548 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ \& 46,128
3,683 \& 3,361 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{45,
3,432
1,591
1,591} <br>
\hline United States Government-.............do \& 1,259 \& 1,217 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14,742} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,513
14,944} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,264
14,796} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,274
15,028} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{15,087} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,706
15,132} \& 2, 095 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,188
15, 226} \& ${ }^{7} 780$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,356
15,375} \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Time, except interbank, total ........................} \& 14,950 \& 14,795 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 15, 151 \& \& 15, 283 \& \& 15, 282 <br>
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14,337} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14, 271} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14,317
541} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14,323
536} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14,238
505} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14, 403} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14, 419} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14,452
593

18,} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}14,458 \\ \hline 602\end{array}$} \& 14, 485 \& 14, 513 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14,596
664} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14,520} <br>
\hline States and political subdivisions.......do...- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{6} 648$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{39, 224} \& 39, 136 \& 37, 006 \& 37, 502 \& 37, 238 \& 37, 192 \& 37, 452 \& ${ }_{37,359}^{10}$ \& 36, 137 \& 36,945 \& 38,525 \& 38,699 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10,032
40,637} <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 31,750 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}2,042 \\ 4,420 \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2, 14188} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,142 \\
& 3,745
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}2,378 \\ 4,423 \\ \hline 24\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}2,106 \\ 4,458 \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,807 \\
4,742 \\
0
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}1,987 \\ 5,364 \\ 24.8900 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,000 \\
54,048 \\
24,992 \\
1,029
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,063 \\
& 4,624
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,827

4,712} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } 105 \\ 5,255 \\ \text { 25, } \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 1,793 |
| :--- |
| 5,274 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2, 5 503} <br>

\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Bonds (incl. guaranteed obligations) - do \& 25, ${ }^{234}$ \& 25, 802 \& 25, 230 \& 24.794 \& 24, 823 \& 24, 594 \& \& \& 25, 136 \& 25, 458 \& 25, 734 \& 26, 332 \& 26,394 <br>

\hline  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,474 \\
& 4,354
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2, 600

4.422} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,442 \\
\text { 2.447 }
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,673 \\
& 4,234
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,688

4,163} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,844 \\
& 4,205
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

4,184

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,290} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

4,387

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
954 \\
4,354
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& 971

4,490 \& 950
4,550 \& 1,060
4.864 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 4,49n \& 4,580 \& 4,864 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{\circ}$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary.
${ }_{2}{ }^{1}$ Beginning July 1,1948 . farm mortgage loan data are reported quarterly.
2 In aceordance with Public Law 38, 81st Congress, the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., was dissolved and as of April 16, 1949, its assets were transferred
to the Farmers Home Adminstration to the Farmers Home Adminstration.

Reported quarterly after July 1947 for the week ended nearest the 15th of the indicated month.
§ Rate as of September 1, 1949: Common labor, $\$ 1$ 170; skilled
8 Rate as of September 1, 1949: Common labor, $\$ 1.470$; skilled labor $\$ 243$
wage-rate series into better agreement with current practices; comparable data prior to January 1948 are not a the present series are based on improvements in the interview surveys, to bring the


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

## FINANCE—Continued

| BANKING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fed. Res. weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans, totals ----------.-.-.-.-mil. of dol.- | 23,859 14,490 |  | 24, 899 | $\begin{array}{r}24,730 \\ 15,433 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 25,092 | $\begin{array}{r}25,559 \\ 15,57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 25,244 15 15 | 24, 617 | 25,034 14,904 | 24,010 14 | 23,811 13 13 1 | 23,88 13 18181 | 23, 150 |
|  | -954 |  | 1,043 | , 662 | 974 | 1,331 | 1,297 | 947 | 1,548 | 1, 328 | 1,678 | 1,955 | 12,831 1,520 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities§ mil. of dol | 778 | 737 | 717 | 695 | 673 | 679 | 663 | 630 | 638 | 617 | 628 | 657 | 661 |
|  | 3,858 | 3,920 | 3,961 | 4,021 | 4, 044 | 4, 062 | 4,079 | 4, 082 | 4, 083 | 4, 078 | 4,092 | 4,118 | 4, 143 |
|  |  |  | 315 | 295 | 218 | 241 | 258 | 266 | 308 | ${ }^{263}$ | ${ }^{3} 33$ | , 292 | 264 |
|  | 3, 752 | 3,813 | 3,870 | 3,887 | 3,893 | 3,930 | 3,918 | 3,837 | 3,851 | 3,863 | 3,904 | 3,981 | 4,046 |
| Money and interest rates:I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2.32 |  | $\cdots$ | 2.34 |  |  | 2.42 |  |  | 2.35 |  |
| 7 other northerm and eastern cities.......-do..- |  |  | 2.60 |  |  | 2.68 |  |  | 2.68 |  |  | 2.86 |  |
| 11 southern and western eities............do |  |  | 3.01 |  |  | 3.02 |  |  | 3.12 |  |  | 3.17 |  |
| Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) -.........do | 1.25 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| Federal land bank loans.......--........-do | 4.00 | 4.04 | 4.04 | 4.04 | 4. 04 | 4.04 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | ${ }^{4.08}$ |
| Federal intermediate credit bank loans...--do | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.02 | 2.02 | 2.02 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.04 |
| Open market rates, New York City: <br> Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 days.... do. | 1.06 | 1.13 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1. 19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.06 |
| Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 months...-do | 1.38 | 1.44 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1. 56 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1. 56 | 1. 56 | 1.56 | 1.56 |
| Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.) --.....-do. | 1.50 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1. 63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 |
| Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.) --....-d. ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 1.50 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 |
| A verage yield on U.S. Govt. securities: <br> 3-month bills $\qquad$ do. | . 997 | 1.053 | 1.090 | 1.120 | 1. 144 | 1. 154 | 1.160 | 1.163 | 1.162 | 1.155 | 1.156 | 1.158 | .990 |
| $3_{3-5}^{3-5}$ year taxable issues............................. | 1.56 | 1. 65 | 1.69 | 1.71 | 1. 69 | 1.64 | 1.59 | 1.57 | 1. 54 | 1. 53 | 1. 49 | 1.42 | 1. 26 |
| Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: | 10,099 | 10,112 | 10, 141 | 10,149 | 10,194 | 10,326 | 10,402 | 10,446 | 10,518 | 10,550 | 10,600 | 10,718 | 10,753 |
| U. S. Postal Savings | 3,368 | 3, 356 | 3,348 | 3,342 | 3,336 | 3,330 | 3,334 | 3,333 | 3, 327 | 3, 314 | 3, 294 | r 3, 277 | p3, 260 |
| CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total consumer short-term credit, end of month $\dagger$ mil. of dol. | 14,723 | 14,916 | 15, 231 | 15, 518 | 15,739 | 16,319 | 15,749 | 15,332 | 15, 360 | 15, 618 | - 15, 856 | $p$ 16, 122 | p 16,185 |
| Installment credit, totalt.-.---.............-do. | 7,738 | 7,972 | 8,190 | 8,233 | 8,322 | 8,600 | 8,425 | 8,339 | 8,427 | 8, 627 | -8,887 | p9, 114 | p9,322 |
|  | 3,849 | 4,018 | ${ }^{4,193}$ | 4,239 | 4,310 | 4, 528 | 4,371 | ${ }^{4,306}$ | 4,362 | 4, 514 | 4,717 | ¢ 4, 867 | ${ }^{\text {p } 5,012}$ |
| Automobile dealers......................do | 1,689 | 1,781 | 1,858 | 1,889 | 1,922 | 1,961 | 1,965 | 1,996 | 2, 105 | 2, 241 | 2,386 | p 2, 499 | p 2,614 |
| Department stores and mail-order houses mill. of dol.. | 732 | 759 | 786 | 797 | 812 | 874 | 816 | 778 | 754 | 758 | 770 | $p 771$ | ${ }^{p} 763$ |
|  | ${ }_{629}^{629}$ | ${ }^{652}$ | 685 | 687 | 696 | 750 | 704 | 685 | 675 | 683 | 704 | $p 718$ | ${ }^{p} 728$ |
| Household appliance stores $\dagger$--.....-.-.-. do | 339 | 356 | 377 | 379 | 377 | 387 | 366 | 353 | 348 | 351 | 367 | p 382 | $p 406$ |
| Jewelry stores $\dagger$------------------------ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 120 | 118 | 119 | 117 | 127 | 152 | 141 | ${ }_{3}^{130}$ | 124 | 123 | 123 | $\bigcirc 124$ | ${ }^{\square} 123$ |
|  | 340 | 352 | 398 | 370 | 376 | 404 | 379 | 364 | 356 | 358 | 367 | ${ }^{p} 373$ | ${ }^{p} 378$ |
| Cash loans, totalt | 3,889 | 3,954 | 3,997 | 3,994 | 4,012 | 4,072 | 4,054 | 4,033 | 4, 065 | 4,113 | 4, 170 | p 4,247 | ${ }^{p} 4,310$ |
| Commercial banks...........-...-...-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,669 | 1,701 | 1,712 | 1,700 | 1,701 | 1,709 | 1,705 | 1,695 | 1,720 | 1,749 | 1,788 | ${ }^{p} 1,836$ | ${ }^{p} 1,865$ |
|  | ${ }^{282}$ | 291 | 300 | 302 | 304 | 312 | 309 | 308 | 315 | 323 | 333 | ${ }^{p} 346$ | p 357 |
| Industrial banks | 199 | 203 | 206 | 204 | ${ }_{156}^{204}$ | 204 | ${ }_{159}^{202}$ | ${ }_{1}^{201}$ | 203 | 207 | ${ }^{213}$ | ${ }^{p} 219$ | ${ }^{p} 224$ |
| Industrial loan companies-------..-. do | 152 | 154 | 155 | 155 | 156 | 160 | 159 | 159 | 161 | 163 | 165 | ${ }^{\circ} 167$ | ${ }^{p} 169$ |
| Insured repair and modernization loans $t$ mil. of dol.. | 705 | 717 | 727 | 735 | 740 | 739 | 737 | 734 | 720 | 727 | 722 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 720$ | ¢ 719 |
| Small loan companiest..-......-.-......do. | 757 | 763 | 771 | 772 | 780 | 817 | 812 | 806 | 807 | 815 | 818 | ${ }^{p} 827$ |  |
| Miscellaneous lenderst......................do | 125 | 125 | 126 | 126 | 127 | 131 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 131 | 131 | $\bigcirc 132$ | p 133 |
|  | 3, 185 | 3,130 | 3, 227 | 3,457 | 3,557 | 3,854 | 3,457 | $\stackrel{3,176}{ }$ | 3,148 | 3,258 | 3,249 | ${ }^{p} 3,282$ | p 3, 130 |
|  | 2. 840 | 2,847 | 2,855 | 2,868 | 2, 892 | 2,902 | 2,904 | 2,865 | 2,816 | 2,764 | 2,739 | ${ }^{2} 2.752$ | > 2 , 768 |
| Service credit | 960 | 967 | 959 | 959 | 968 | 963 | 963 | 952 | 969 | 969 | $\stackrel{+981}{ }$ | ${ }^{2} 974$ | ${ }^{2} 965$ |
| Consumer installment loans made during the month by principal lending institutions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial banks........-...-.......-mil. of dol.- | 277 | 270 | 254 | 222 | 237 | 251 |  | 215 | 287 | 278 | 288 | ${ }^{\square} 303$ | p 283 |
|  |  | 52 | 51 | 44 | ${ }_{31}^{46}$ | ${ }_{37}^{57}$ | 42 | 44 | 58 | 58 | ${ }_{60}^{60}$ | ${ }^{p} 68$ | ${ }^{5} 59$ |
|  | ${ }^{33}$ | 32 | 31 | 29 | ${ }_{26}$ | ${ }^{37}$ | ${ }^{31}$ | ${ }_{2}^{28}$ | 36 | 33 | 35 | ) 38 | ¢ 35 |
| Industrial loan companies-.-.-.-.--------- do- |  | 27 | 26 | 24 |  | 31 | 26 | 25 | 30 | 29 | 28 | ¢ 28 | ${ }^{2} 28$ |
|  | 130 | 126 | 122 | 116 | 134 | 180 | 112 | 109 | 142 | 146 | 135 | p 140 | p 155 |
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Budget receipts and expenditures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, total ---...-...-....-.-.-.-. mil. of dol.. | 2,300 |  |  | 2,199 | 2,941 | 4,062 | 3,675 |  |  | 2,306 |  | 4,928 |  |
|  | 2,096 | 2, 505 | 4,542 | 2,101 | 2,540 | 4,014 | 3,579 | 3,381 | 5, 435 | 1,340 | 1,945 | 4,767 | 1,946 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{34}$ | 29 |  | 28 | 25 |
| Income tax | 1,254 | 1,568 | 3,632 | 1,180 | 1,583 | 3,042 | 2,762 | 2,690 | 5,100 | 1,308 | 1,544 | 3,819 | 1,209 |
| Miscellaneous internal revenue ---------- | 677 | 742 | 130 | 65 768 | 384 768 | ${ }_{702}$ | 638 | 438 | 168 | ${ }_{644}^{81}$ | 410 | 137 | ${ }_{6}^{65}$ |
| All other receipts- | 271 | 194 | 124 | 150 | 173 | 146 | 192 | 130 | 111 | 244 | 114 | 240 | 110 |
|  | 3, 558 | 2,142 | 2,869 | 2,684 | 2,815 | 3,603 | 2,968 | 2, 646 | 3,621 | 2,748 | 2, 822 | 4,579 | 3,434 |
|  | 286 | 114 | 570 | 212 | 122 | 1,112 | 319 | 141 | 589 | 178 | 125 | 1,570 | 322 |
| Veterans Administration---------.--do-- | ${ }^{788}$ | 539 | 487 | 490 | ${ }_{9}^{618}$ | ${ }^{555}$ | 528 | 547 | 640 | 548 | 614 | 525 | 494 |
| National detense and related activities ...-do..--- | 1,155 | 800 690 | 715 | 931 | 957 | 1, 017 | 1,043 | 930 | 1,109 | 1,043 | 950 | 1,159 | 987 |
|  | 1,329 | 690 | 1,097 | 1,052 | 1,118 | 920 | 1,078 | 1,027 | 1,283 | 979 | 2, 208 | 1,325 | 1,631 |
| Public debt (direct), end of month, total...do.. | 253, 374 | 253, 049 | 252,687 | 252, 460 | 252, 506 | 252, 800 | 252, 620 | 252, 721 | 251, 642 | 251, 530 | 251, 889 | 252, 770 | 253,877 |
|  | 251, 168 | 250, 875 | 250, 518 | 250, 300 | 250, 391 | 250, 579 | 250, 435 | 250, 603 | 249,573 | 249,509 | 249, 890 | 250,762 | 251,880 |
| Public issues. | 220, 381 | 219, 887 | 219, 297 | 219,077 | 218,992 | 218,865 | 218, 675 | 218,799 | 217, 647 | 217, 676 | 217, 975 | 217, 986 | 218,831 |
| Special issues to trust accounts, etc...-.do-. | 30,787 | 30,887 | 31, 221 | $\stackrel{31,223}{2}$ | 31,400 | 31,714 | 31, 760 | 31, 818 | 31,926 | 31, 833 | 31, 914 | 32,776 | 33, 049 |
|  | 2,206 | 2,175 | 2,170 | 2,161 | 2,115 | 2, 220 | 2,186 | 2, 118 | 2,068 | 2, 021 | 2,000 | 2,009 | 1,996 |
| end of month $\qquad$ mil. of dol. | 55 | 51 | 50 | 52 | 57 | 55 | 36 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 27 | 26 |
| U. S. Savings bonds: Amount outstanding, end of month......do.... | 54, 662 | 54,756 | 54, 826 | 54, 908 | 54, 989 | 55, 197 | 55, 467 | 55,763 | 55, 982 | 56, 103 |  |  |  |
| Sales, series E, F, and G......-.-.-.......do | 1,673 | 474 | 412 | 415 | 419 | 540 | 647 | 599 | 590 | 454 | 433 | 485 | 511 |
|  | 438 | 442 | 407 | 393 | 406 | 432 | 476 | 369 | 440 | 398 | 415 | 451 | 425 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. IFor bond yields see p. S-20
$0,000,000$ transferred to the "Foreign Economic Cooperation Trust Fund" and considered expended during the fiscal year 1948, as required by the Economincer
\& Beginning June 30, 1948, individual loan items are reported gross, i. e., before deduction of valuation reserves, instead of net as previously.
TRevised series. Bank rates to customers have been revised to reflect a change in the reporting form; for the series shown here, no revisions were made prior to June 1948 . Credit unions BLS statistics for state-chartered credit unions. Other revisions are as follows: Insured repair and modernization loans, beginning 1934; components of sale credit (furniture stores, household appliance stores, jewelry stores, and all other retail stores), beginning 1942; single payment loans and loans by small loanc companies and miscellaneous lenders beginning 1946 . of earnings. Effective January 1949 a amounts refunded by the Government, principally for the Treasury, principally by wholly owned corporations, for retirement of stock and disposition of earnings. Effective January 1949, amounts refunded by the Government, principally for the overpayment of taxes, are reported as deductions from total receipts rather than as expenditures.

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

FINANCE—Continued

'Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Excludes securities from PWA. ${ }^{\circ}$ OTSurrender values include premium notes and liens voided by lapse.









 1948. Data on the revised basis are available only beginning May 1947
§Data 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novern- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

FINANCE-Continued

| MONETARY STATISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign exchange rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina ---------------- dol per paper peso-- | ${ }^{1} 0.2977$ | $\begin{array}{r}0.2977 \\ .0228 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0.2977 | 0.2977 | 0.2977 | $\begin{array}{r}0.2977 \\ .0228 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0.2977 | 0.2977 | 0. 2977 | 9. 2077 | ${ }_{2}^{0.2977}$ | 0. 2077 | 0.2977 2.0228 2 |
| Belgium............-.......----- dol per per cruzeiro-- | .0514 | -0544 | .0544 | . 0544 | . 0544 | . 0544 | . 05244 | . 05244 | . .02544 | . 020244 | . 0544 | - 0.0244 | -. 0254 |
| Canada, free ratelo.........-dol. per Canadian dol.- | :9283 | . 8270 | . 9218 | . 9290 | 9238 | 9225 | . 9244 | . 9267 | . 9326 | ${ }_{9357}$ | . 9545 | . 9552 | . 9454 |
| Colombin - .......................dol. per peso.- | ${ }^{(8)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ |  | ${ }^{(3)}$ |  | ${ }^{(3)}$ |  |  |  |  |
| France, official rate q-....-.-.-.-.-dol. per franc.- | . 0047 | . 0047 | . 0047 | 4. 0047 | 4.0047 | . 0047 | . 0047 | . 0047 | . 0047 | . 0047 | . 0047 | . 0047 | . 0047 |
| India, excluding Pakistan....-...-dol. per rupee-- | . 3017 | . 3017 | . 3017 | . 3017 | . 3017 | 3017 | . 3017 | . 3017 | . 3017 | . 3017 | . 3017 | . 3017 | . 3017 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}8.2057 \\ \\ \\ \hline 3785 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{.} 3762$ | ${ }^{(3760}$ | - 14344 | . 3757 | . 14762 | - 14768 | . 14363 | . 1433 | . 1430 | . 31251 | . 1191 | . 1156 |
| Sweden | . 2782 | . 2782 | 2782 | 2782 | 2782 | 2782 | . 2782 | . 2782 | . 2782 | 2782 | ${ }_{2782}$ | ${ }_{2} 788$ | . 2782 |
| United Kingdom, free rate-..........dol. per £. | 4.0314 | 4.0315 | 4.0315 | 4. 0314 | 4.0315 | 4.0315 | 4.0313 | 4.0314 | 4.0311 | 4.0300 | 4. 0304 | 4.0285 | 4.0298 |
| Gold and silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold: ${ }^{\text {Monetary stock, }}$ U. S.............mil. of dol.- | 23,679 | 23,725 | 23,872 | 24, 004 | 24, 166 | 24, 244 | 24, 271 | 24, 290 | 24,314 | 24,332 | 24,342 | 24, 466 | p 24,520 |
| Net release from earmark - .-..-.-.thous. of dol.- | -188,411 | 59,475 | 98, 137 | ${ }^{24,970}$ | 99,659 | -45,945 | -2,690 | -22, 201 | -16,725 | -17,741 | 37,775 | 121, 632 | -19,936 |
|  | 2,486 | 47, 353 | 25, 993 | 8,337 | 21, 097 | 24, 123 | 6,399 | 4,499 | 5,108 | 12,019 | 1,612 | 5. 483 | 6,890 |
|  | 269, 178 | 86,431 | 79, 283 | 129,908 | 75, 321 | 132.420 | 52,333 | 25, 978 | 24,879 | 25, 615 | 11, 142 | 12,389 | 137, 986 |
| Production, reported monthly, totalt-.--do | 64,386 | 62, 176 | ${ }^{61,550}$ | ${ }^{61,103}$ | 60,482 | 60, 208 | 58, 335 | 56, 397 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39,013 | 38,173 | 37, 817 | 37, 855 | 37, 758 | 37, 682 | 37, 456 | 35, 529 | 39, 275 | 37,941 |  |  |  |
|  | 10,367 | 10,689 | -10,322 | 10,742 | 10,897 | 11,444 | 10,815 | 10,762 3 | 11, 994 | 11, 382 |  |  |  |
| Silver: ${ }^{\text {United States }}$ | 6,965 | 7,446 | 7,173 | 6,325 | 5,091 | 4,832 | 3,864 | 3,869 | 5, 544 | 5, 674 | 5,623 | 5,529 |  |
|  | 278 | 13 | 52 | 61 | 123 | 1,418 | 581 | 261 | 214 | 4,783 | 514 | 1,818 | 11,910 |
|  | 4,352 | 4,781 | 5,758 | 6,910 | 4,973 | 4,908 | 2,116 | 3,278 | 6, 444 | 2,825 | 12,190 | 10. 237 | 6,824 |
| Price at New York.............dol. per fine oz.- | . 746 | . 738 | . 753 | . 772 | . 736 | . 700 | . 700 | . 708 | . 715 | . 715 | . 715 | . 715 | . 715 |
| Production: <br> Canada ${ }^{-1}$ $\qquad$ thous. of fine oz. | 1,782 | 1,518 | 1,230 | 1,381 | 1,118 | 1,090 | 975 | +969 | 1,156 | 1, 126 | 1,355 |  |  |
|  | 3,700 | 3,900 | 3,800 | 4,500 | 3,400 | 3,600 | 4.400 | 4,100 | 4, 800 | 4,000 | 4,400 |  |  |
|  | 2,721 | 2, 327 | 3,466 | 2,957 | 3,414 | 2,281 | 2,761 | 2, 821 | 2,743 | 3,341 | 3, 614 | p 2,724 |  |
| Money supply: <br> Currency in circulation $\qquad$ mil of dol | 27,866 | 28,055 | 28.118 | 28,176 | 28,331 | 28, 224 | 27,580 | 27,557 | 27,439 | 27,417 | 27,507 |  |  |
| Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency outside banks total $\odot$ $\qquad$ | 168,500 | 169,100 | 169,600 | 170,500 | 170,300 | 170,570 |  |  |  |  |  | 167 800 | - 168,300 |
| Currency outside banks | 25, 500 | 25,600 | 25,700 | 25, 700 | 25,900 | 26, 079 | ${ }^{\text {p } 25,200}$ | p 25, 100 | ${ }^{2} 25,100$ | ${ }^{2} 24,900$ | $\pm 25,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \nu 167,800 \\ & \gg 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ p \\ p \end{array} 18,98,900 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Deposits, adjusted, total, including U.S. de-posits- $\qquad$ mil. of dol.- |  |  | 144,000 |  | 144, 400 | 145, 491 | p 145,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits, adiusted, excl. U. S. do...- | 83, 300 | 83, 800 | 83,900 | 85, 109 | 85, 200 | 85, 520 | ${ }^{2} 855,400$ | -83,400 | ${ }_{\text {P } 21,100}$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 82,400$ | p 82.600 | ${ }_{-}$ |  |
| Time deposits, incl postal savings.....do. | 57,300 | 57,300 | 57,300 | 57,300 | 57,000 | 57, 520 | p 57,600 | p 57,806 | ${ }^{2} 58,000$ | ${ }^{p} 58,100$ | P 58, 200 | $\square 58,400$ | ${ }^{\text {p } 58,600}$ |
| Turn-o ver of demand deposits, except interbank and U. S. Government, annual rate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City -----ratio of debits to deposits-- | ${ }^{26.6}$ | 23.9 | 27.5 | 27.9 19 | 27.8 | 32.1 | 29.3 | 27.1 | 27.2 | ${ }^{27.6}$ | 28.3 | 29.8 | 28.7 |
| Other leading cities. ---------------mil. of dol.- | 19.1 | 18.5 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 20.8 | 21.0 | 19.3 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 18.5 |
| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing corporations (Federal Reserve):* Profits after taxes, total (200 cos.) ......mil. of dol. |  |  | 832 |  |  | 958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods, total (106 cos.)--------- do-. |  |  | 470 |  |  | 564 |  |  | 498 |  |  |  |  |
| Primary metals and products ( 39 cos.) . do.. |  |  | 185 |  |  | 240 |  |  | 220 |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery (27 cos.) -------1.---1.-. do |  |  | 71 |  |  | 105 |  |  | 72 |  |  |  |  |
| Automobiles and equipment (15 cos.) - do |  |  | 175 |  |  | 176 |  |  | 180 |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods, total (94 cos.) --.-.-. do |  |  | 362 |  |  | 394 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products ( 28 cos.) - - do- |  |  | 16 |  |  | 71 |  |  | 53 |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products (26 cos.) do. |  |  | 104 |  |  | 119 |  |  | 105 |  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum refining (14 cos.) ----------- do |  |  | 132 |  |  | 141 |  |  | 120 |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends, total ( 200 cos.) - ---............-- do |  |  | 307 |  |  | 499 |  |  | 343 |  |  |  |  |
| Durable yoods ( 106 cos.) |  |  | 166 |  |  | 227 |  |  | 197 |  |  |  |  |
| Electric utilities, profits after taxes (Fed. Res.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 146 |  |  |  |  |
| Railways and telephone cos. (see p. S-23). mil of dol- |  |  | 143 |  |  | 176 |  |  | 206 |  |  |  |  |
| SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial and Financial Chronicle: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| curities issued, by type of security, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| capital and refunding) ......-...-.-mil. of dol.- | ${ }^{7} 773$ |  | 666 |  |  | 831 |  | 500 | 695 | 949 |  |  |  |
|  | -689 | ${ }_{681}^{681}$ | ${ }_{576} 57$ | 902 | 593 | ${ }_{753} 7$ | 633 | 436 | 600 | 904 | 681 | 1, 550 | 685 |
|  | - 688 +503 | ${ }_{5}^{531}$ | 574 456 | 651 <br> 378 |  | 753 | 618 419 | 436 | 584 <br> 383 | 904 |  | 1,535 | 441 |
| Corporate. | r 503 | 259 35 | 456 0 | 378 0 | 433 0 | 627 | 419 7 | 231 14 14 | 383 26 | 681 33 | $\begin{array}{r}295 \\ 51 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 432 9 |
| Federal agencies | 118 | 237 | 118 | 273 | 150 | 126 | 192 | 191 | 174 | 190 | 335 | 315 | ${ }_{0}^{9}$ |
| Foreign -- | 1 | 150 | 2 | 251 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 244 |
|  | 85 | 175 | 89 | 81 | 73 | 78 | 57 | 64 | 96 | 45 | 76 | 94 | 79 |
| Domestic, total-...------------------ - - | 85 | 175 | 89 | 81 | 73 | 78 | 57 |  | 96 | 45 | ${ }^{76}$ | 94 | 78 |
|  | ${ }^{15}$ | 2 | ${ }^{26}$ | 19 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 39 | 1 | 31 | 31 | 22 |
| Federal agencies ------------------- | 68 | 123 50 | ${ }^{62}$ | 56 | $\stackrel{56}{2}$ | 72 | 55 | 53 | 55 | 44 | 38 | 62 | 56 |
| Municipal, State, etc..................do | $\stackrel{2}{0}$ |  | ${ }_{0}^{1}$ | 0 | 0 | 3 0 | 1 | 4 | $\frac{1}{0}$ | 1 | 7 | 1 | ${ }^{0}$ |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated gross proceeds, total $\ddagger$. .-..-.-.-.- ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 2,507 | 1,207 | 1,723 | 1,809 | 1,427 | 1,894 | 1,408 | 1,280 | 1,395 | 1,606 | 1.489 | 2,672 | 2,327 |
| By type of security: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds and notes, total.-.-............-- do- | 2, 530 | 1,171 | ${ }^{1,601}$ | 1, 619 | 1,375 | ${ }_{6}^{1,813}$ | 1,336 | 1,266 | 1,314 | 1,423 | 1,347 | 2,541 | 2.268 |
| Commonsto | 30 | 34 | 61 | 35 | 31 | 68 | 65 | 3 | ${ }_{41}$ | 1315 | $\begin{array}{r}246 \\ 60 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,126 | 415 |
|  | 14 | 40 | 11 | 52 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 40 | 50 | 82 | 57 | 14 |

- Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary.



3 Quotations not available after June 10 .
SOfficial rate since July 4, 1946, is $\$ 1.000$
fFree rates are as follows: February 10-August 1948, $\$ 0.0033$; September-December 1948, $\$ 0.0032$; and January-April 1949, $\$ 0.0031$; May and June, $\$ 0.0030$. Or increase in earmarked gold (一)
$\ddagger$ Revisions for January-August 1947 are available upon request.
Revised series. Begiming in the July 1948 Survey figures for A frica and the total include production in Belgian Congo and the total includes also production in Mexico and revised fig.


 TRevisions for Jonuary-November 194
*New series on large manufacturing corporations (assets end-of-year 1948, $\$ 10,000,000$ and over); annual data beginning 1939 and quarterly data beginning 1946 available upon request.

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

FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Securities and Exchange Commission-Continued <br> Estimated gross proceeds $\ddagger$-Continued By type of issuer: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate, total --------------..-mil. of dol... | ${ }_{582}^{574}$ | 244 | 473 | 705 | 509 | 684 <br> 146 | 345 169 169 | 321 | 411 | ${ }_{6}^{698}$ | 388 | 1,257 | 475 |
| Industrial | ${ }_{178}^{282}$ | 127 | 121 | ${ }_{248}^{385}$ | 197 | 146 487 | 169 | 129 | 117 | 340 281 | 102 | ${ }_{925}^{211}$ | ${ }_{138} 25$ |
|  | 178 69 | 76 <br> 1 | ${ }_{42}$ | 248 62 | 231 72 | 48 | 120 36 | 105 | $\begin{array}{r}188 \\ 88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\underline{18}$ | 198 49 | $\stackrel{45}{45}$ | ${ }_{51} 138$ |
| Real estate and financial --.............do..... | 46 | 11 | 45 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 20 | 32 | 23 | 59 | 39 | 76 | 34 |
| Noncorporate, total --.-.-.-.-.-. do .-. | 1,933 | 963 | 1,250 | 1, 104 | 918 | 1,209 | 1,063 | 958 | 985 | 908 | 1,101 | 1,415 | 1,852 |
| Federal agency not guaranteed..---. - do-... |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| U. S. Government-------------.- do - | 1, 813 | 526 | 1,128 | 825 | 763 | 1,080 | 870 | 763 | 792 | 717 | 759 | 1,099 | 1,606 |
|  | 120 0 | ${ }_{150}^{287}$ | 122 0 | 279 0 | 152 0 | 129 0 | 193 | 195 0 | 175 16 | 190 0 | 342 0 | 316 0 | 245 0 |
| Nonprofit do | (1) | (1) | 0 | (1) | 0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 16 1 | 2 |  | 0 | 0 |
| New corporate security issues: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated net proceeds, total-. - - .-......... do ...- | 564 | 238 | 465 | 697 | 503 | 673 | 336 | 318 | 403 | 688 | 380 | 1,244 | 468 |
| New money, total .......................do. | 424 | 222 | 399 | 666 | 466 | 635 | 312 | 220 | 319 | 553 | 340 | 1,074 | 430 |
| Plant and equipment.-.-.------ .-- do | 307 | 164 | 293 | 538 | 353 | 560 | 274 | 172 | 253 | 402 | 254 | 958 | 393 |
| Werking capital --at and stock, total | 117 | 58 15 | 106 42 | $\begin{array}{r}128 \\ 28 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 113 34 | 75 26 | 38 9 | ${ }_{32}$ | 66 81 81 | 151 | 85 33 | 116 161 | 37 30 |
|  | 8 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | ${ }_{37}$ | 1 | 33 | 40 | 18 |
|  | 91 | 11 | 28 | 18 | 26 | 21 | 7 | 25 | 44 | 126 | 15 | 116 | 12 |
| Preferred stock | ${ }^{(1)} 40$ | , | 4 24 | ${ }^{0}$ | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{7}$ | 5 | ${ }_{9}^{4}$ | 1 |
| Pther purposes.-.-.-.-.....-..........-do...- | 40 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 16 | 66 | 3 | 7 | 7 |  | 8 |
| Industrial, total.-.-.....................do. | 275 | 123 | 118 | 382 | 195 | 143 | 162 | 128 | 114 | 336 | 100 | 207 | 249 |
| New money - ${ }_{\text {Retirement }}$ debt and stoek...........do....- | 168 | 113 | 108 | 361 | 177 | 130 | 139 | 39 | 85 | ${ }_{215}^{215}$ | ${ }_{7} 9$ | 113 |  |
|  | 176 | 75 | 262 | 244 | 228 | 479 | 118 | 104 | 179 | 276 | 192 | 916 | 1136 |
|  | 149 | 73 | 226 | 236 | 209 | 457 | 118 | 102 | 125 | 270 | 171 | 856 | 134 |
| Retirement of debt and stock-......- do | ${ }^{(1)} 68$ | 2 | ${ }_{41}^{36}$ | ${ }_{6}^{8}$ | 18 | ${ }_{45}^{22}$ | 0 | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | 54 | 7 | ${ }_{49}^{21}$ | 54 | ${ }^{2}$ |
|  | 68 | 29 | 41 | 62 | 71 | 45 | ${ }_{36}$ | 50 | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \\ & 87 \end{aligned}$ | 17 | 49 | 45 | 51 |
| Retirement of debt and stock........-do | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | , | 0 | 0 |
| Real estate and financial, total...--.---do | 45 | 10 | ${ }^{43}$ | 9 | 9 |  | 20 | 32 | 23 | 58 | 39 | 76 | 33 |
|  | 39 6 | 2 |  |  | 8 | 3 |  | 29 3 | 21 1 | $\stackrel{51}{2}$ |  | 60 16 | ${ }_{16}^{9}$ |
| State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long term...-...-.......-.---.....thous. of dol.- | 258, 299 | 318, 816 | 119,039 | 283, 325 | 213, 808 | 131,720 | 199, 063 | 203, 674 | 171, 704 | 198, 762 | 349, 557 | r 324, 825 | 232, 668 |
|  | 104,759 | 150, 303 | 100,402 | 43, 138 | 81,747 | 84, 614 | 126, 809 | 120, 198 | 133,002 |  | 61, 224 | r 120,040 | 57,317 |
| COMMODITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume of trading in grain futures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 420 420 | 471 416 | 392 301 | ${ }_{263}^{266}$ | 381 348 | ${ }_{337}^{301}$ | ${ }_{328}^{250}$ | 395 445 | $\stackrel{254}{257}$ | 209 368 | 173 380 | 169 552 | 199 660 |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand and in banks.-.-......-mil. of dol.. |  |  |  |  |  | 349 |  |  |  |  |  | 280 |  |
| Customers', debit balances (net)..............- do. | 608 577 | 573 | 570 <br> 550 | 580 540 | 551 | 550 | 537 573 5 | 527 | 530 | ${ }_{542} 62$ | ${ }_{6}^{66}$ | 681 |  |
|  | 288 | 252 | 238 | 252 | 244 | 257 | 247 | 225 | 254 | 329 | ${ }_{355}$ | 493 | 399 |
| Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total \$.-....-.........................d.dollars.- | 100.04 | 99.93 | 99.87 | 99.79 | 99.85 | 100.18 | 100.47 | 100.45 | 100. 58 | 100.56 | 100.49 | 100.98 | 101.40 |
|  | 100. 59 | 100.47 | 100.40 | 100. 30 | 100.37 | 100.69 | 100.96 | 100.93 | 101.04 | 101.01 | 100.93 | 101.45 | 101.86 |
|  | 66.62 | 66.85 | 67.65 | 68.19 | 67.82 | 68.41 | 69.82 | 70.26 | 71.35 | 72.18 | 72.20 | 71.40 | . 71.77 |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utility, and railroad: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| High grade (12 bonds) $\dagger$..-dol. per \$100 bond.- | 99.2 | 98.3 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 98.9 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 100.9 | 102.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite (14 bonds)-----..........- do...-- | 94.6 | 93.2 | 92.9 | 91.9 | 91.1 | 90.9 | 92.1 |  | 91.9 | 91.7 | 91.9 | 91.7 | 91.8 |
| Public utility (4 bonds) --...-.-.-.-. do- | 95.6 | 95.0 | 94.6 | 94.4 | ${ }_{93.6} 6$ | 93.6 | 93.8 | 94.7 | 95.5 | ${ }_{95.6}^{98.0}$ | 95.7 | 96.3 | 98.6 96.9 |
|  | 89.1 | 86.9 | 86.8 | 85.8 | 85.1 | 84.5 | 86.4 | 86.6 | ${ }_{83.1}$ | 81.6 | 81.2 | 80.0 | 79.9 |
| Domestic municipal (15 bonds) ...........do.. | 126.5 | 124.4 | 124.0 | 124.5 | 124.9 | 127.8 | 129.9 | 128.5 | 128.8 | 129.0 | 129.0 | 127.5 | 127.9 |
| U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable......--.....-do...- | 100.82 | 100.73 | 100. 70 | 100.69 | 100.79 | 100.89 | 101.16 | 101.51 | 101.67 | 101.65 | 101.62 | 101.72 | 103.29 |
| Sales: <br> Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All registered exchanges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value....-.-...-....-thous. of dol.- | 68, 289 | 51, 238 | 50,449 | 57,711 | 63,049 | 63,470 | 60,686 | 52, 009 | 56,225 | 53, 189 |  | 49, 004 |  |
|  | 90, 827 | 67, 315 | 67,313 | 78, 581 | 88, 261 | 89,347 | 80, 599 | 70,080 | 80,637 | 76,590 | 67, 997 | 67, 171 | 87, 224 |
| New York Stock Exchange: <br> Market value. $\qquad$ do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 86, 380 | 63, 479 | 63,847 | 74,345 | 83,409 | 84, 620 | 75, 419 | $\begin{aligned} & 49,038 \\ & 66,056 \end{aligned}$ | 75, 821 | 72,458 | 63,601 | 63, 433 | 69,941 84,074 |
| New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value total............thous. of dol.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. S. Government |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{63,660}$ |  |  |  | 64,257 r 30 |  |
| Other than U. S. Government, totals....do.... | 75, 525 | 55, 926 | 62, 644 | 72, 445 | 74, 501 | 78,042 | 69, 660 | 63, 459 | 67, 807 | 66, 836 | 62, 279 | - 64, 227 | 63,990 |
| Domestic .--------------------------- do- | 69, 138 | 51, 100 | 56, 870 | 66, 631 | 69, 115 | 69,941 | 62, 188 | 55, 150 | 59,523 | 54, 953 | 54, 847 | 58,133 | 58, 779 |
| Foreign------------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do----- }}$ | 6,198 | 4, 006 | 5,679 | 5,713 | 5,287 | 8,018 | 7,301 | 8,043 | 8,155 | 11, 804 | 7,350 | r 6, 035 | 5,166 |

- Revised.
${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for January-August 1947 are available upon request.





| Unless otherwise stated, statigtics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | A pril | May | June | July |
| FINANCE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SECURITY MARKETS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Face value, total, all issues $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{\text {r }}$-----.-.mil. of dol.- | 131, 593 | 131,707 | 131,294 | 131, 226 | 131,426 | 131, 068 | 131,276 | 131, 272 | 131,304 | 131, 360 | 131, 381 | 130, 402 | 130, 975 |
|  | 129, 230 | 129, 345 | 128,980 | 128, 923 | 129, 126 | 128, 771 | 128, 994 | 128, 993 | 129,027 | 129, 094 | 129, 120 | 128, 146 | 128, 724 |
|  | 2, 113 | 2,112 | 2,064 | 2,054 | 2,050 | 2, 048 | 2,032 | 2,030 | 2, 028 | 2, 016 | 2, 011 | 2,006 | 2,001 |
| Market value, total, all issues ${ }^{\prime}$.-..-......... do. | 131,645 129995 | 131,610 | 131, 128 | 130, 945 | 131, 234 | 131, 306 | 131,897 | 131, 863 | 132, 065 | 132. 098 | 132,029 | 131,686 | 132, 813 |
|  | 129,995 1,408 | 129,957 1,412 | 129,491 1,396 | 129,304 1,460 | 129,600 1,390 | 129,660 1,401 | 130,230 1,419 | 130,188 1,426 | 130, 368 | 130,392 1,455 | 130,326 | 130,000 | 131, 124 |
| Yields: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic corporate (Moody's)...........- percent.- By ratings: | 3.04 | 3.09 | 3.09 | 3.11 | 3.12 | 3.09 | 3.02 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.98 |
|  | 2.81 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.79 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2. 70 | 2. 70 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.67 |
|  | 2.89 | 2. 94 | 2.93 | 2.94 | 2.92 | 2.88 | 2.81 | 2.80 | 2. 79 | 2.79 | 2. 78 | 2.78 | 2.75 |
| A | 3.07 3.37 | 3. 13 3.44 | 3.13 3.45 | 3. 3. 3 | 3. 18 | 3. 16 | 3.08 3.46 | 3. 05 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 3.04 | 3.04 | 3.03 |
|  | 3.37 | 3.44 | 3.45 | 3.50 | 3. 53 | 3. 53 | 3.46 | 3.45 | 3.47 | 3.45 | 3.45 | 3.47 | 3.46 |
| By groups: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.02 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.09 | 3.06 | 2.99 | 2. 99 | 2.97 | 2. 96 | 2. 95 | 2.93 | 2.89 |
|  | 3.26 | 3.31 | 3.32 | 3.35 | 3.37 | 3.36 | 3.26 | 3.24 | 3.27 | 3.27 | 3.26 | 3.29 | 3.29 |
| Domestic municipal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard and Poor's Corp (15 bonds).--do. | 2.33 | 2.45 | 2.46 | 2. 45 | 2.42 | 2.26 | 2.15 | 2.23 | 2.21 | 2.20 | 2. 20 | 2. 28 | 2. 26 |
| U.S. Treasury bonds, taxable...-....-....-- ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 2.44 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2. 44 | 2.44 | 2.42 | 2.39 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2. 38 | 2.38 | 2.27 |
| Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash dividend payments publicly reported: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finance-.......-.-.-..-.-...--.....------- do...-- | 99.2 | 39.1 | 41.3 | 62.9 | 25.1 | 111.5 | 103.8 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 68.3 | 27.0 | 68.8 | 105.4 |
|  | 230.0 | 115.6 | 422.0 | 231.1 | 114.3 | 838.7 | 223.3 | 99.1 | 440.6 | 217.7 | 102.0 | 515.0 | 226.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heat, light, and power-..................do. | 45.8 | 33. 9 | 39.9 | 50.3 | 38.1 | 45.9 | 48.0 | 36.8 | 40.8 | 52.1 | 38.8 | 49.7 | 43.4 |
|  | 15.1 | 6.2 | 23.3 | 16.1 | 12.7 | 68.5 | 22.4 | $9.7{ }^{\text {, }}$ | 37.5 | 19.7 | 12.6 | 39.5 | 13.7 |
|  | 33.8 | 7.5 | 40.1 | 41.9 | 7.9 | 84.5 | 55.0 | 15.8 | 50.2 | 41.8 | 7.5 | 46.6 | 34.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividend rate per share ( 200 stocks)*--..dollars.. | 2. 69 | 2.77 | 2. 80 | 2. 90 | 3.02 | 3.04 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.08 | 3.09 | 3.08 | 3.05 | 3.04 |
| Industrial (125 stocks)--...---.-.......... do- | 2.73 | 2.82 | 2.84 | 2.97 | 3.12 | 3.14 | 3.17 | 3.17 | 3.18 | 3. 18 | 3. 17 | 3. 14 | 3. 12 |
|  | 3.26 1.99 | 3.26 2.04 | 3.25 2.19 | 3.28 2.24 | 3.29 29 | 3.30 2.40 | 3.30 | 3.31 | 3.31 | 3.32 | 3. 32 | 3.31 | 3.30 |
| Bank (15 stocks) | 2.33 | 2.33 | 2.33 | 2.33 | 2.32 2.33 | 2.34 | 2.42 2.35 | 2.42 2.35 | 2.46 | 2. 36 | 2.46 2.35 | 2.46 2.33 | 2.46 2.33 |
|  | 1. 86 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 2. 35 1.99 | 2.35 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 2.03 | 2.03 |
| Price, per share, end of month (200 stocks) *- do..-- | 48. 45 | 48. 61 | 47.05 | 49.87 | 44.97 | 46. 30 | 46.40 | 44.79 | 16.92 | 45.37 | 43.77 | 43.58 | 45.76 |
| Industrial (125 stocks)---.-...-........-do.--- | 48. 60 | 48.60 | 46.87 | 50.07 | 44. 70 | 46. 33 | 46. 36 | 44.52 | 46.21 | 45. 28 | 43.46 | 43.48 | 46.01 |
|  | 56. 25 | 56.17 | 55. 10 | 56. 55 | 54.14 | 54. 23 | 54.62 | 54.34 | 54. 64 | 54.31 | 53.05 | 52. 28 | 53.48 |
|  | 35. 54 | 36. 59 | 35.02 | 36. 12 | 31. 28 | 31.31 | 31.14 | 28.86 | 29.60 | 28.52 | 27.60 | 26.52 | 27.43 |
|  | 5. 5.5 | 5. 70 | 5.95 | 5.82 | 6. 72 | 6. 57 | 6.62 | 6.85 | 6.60 6.66 | 6.81 | 7.04 | 7.00 | 6. 64 |
| Industrial (125 stocks) --.......-........... do. | 5.62 | 5. 80 | 6. 06 | 5. 93 | 6. 98 | 6.78 | 6.84 | 7.12 | 6.68 6.88 | 7.02 | 7.29 | 7.22 | 6. 78 |
| Public utility (25 stocks).-...-............. do. | 5.80 | 5.80 | 5. 90 | 5. 80 | 6. 08 | 6.09 | 6.04 | 6.09 | 6.88 6.06 | 6.11 | 6. 26 | 6.33 | 6.17 |
|  | 6.60 4.72 | 5.58 | 6.25 | 6. 20 | 7.42 | 7.67 | 7.77 | 8. 39 | 8.31 | 8.63 | 8.91 | 9.28 | 8.97 |
| Bank (15 stocks) - | 4. 72 3.53 | 4.54 3.49 | 4. 67 3.40 | 4. 4.16 | 4.87 3.30 | 4. 74 3.34 | 4. 67 | 4. 70 | 4. 66 | 4.71 3.34 | 4.75 3.38 | 4.76 | 4.70 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3.84 |  |  | 3.95 |  |  | 2. 3.85 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 9.02 |  |  | 6.29 |  |  | 1.72 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices: <br> A verage price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dow-Jones \& Co. (65 stocks)....-. dol. per share.- | 69.97 | 67.99 | 67.69 | 69.00 | 64.90 | 64.24 | 65.37 | 63.15 | 63.29 | 63.47 | 62.79 | 59.25 | 61.61 |
|  | 187.05 | 181.77 | 180.33 | 185.19 | 176. 60 | 176. 31 | 179.75 | 174.46 | 175.88 | 175. 65 | 174. 03 | 165.59 | 173.34 |
| Public utility (15 stocks)...--.............. do | 35.39 | 34.65 | 34.74 | 35. 20 | 33.34 | 33.09 | 34.43 | 34.51 | 35. 08 | 35. 73 | 35. 73 | 34.31 | 35.31 |
| Railroad (20 stocks) Standard and Poor's Corporation:--.......-do | 62.34 | 60.29 | 60.23 | 60.62 | 55.00 | 53.27 | 53.16 | 49.37 | 48.19 | 48.27 | 45.90 | 42.89 | 44.31 |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: <br> Industrial, utility, and railroad: § |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index ( 416 stocks) . $\quad 1935-39=100 .$. | 131.9 | 127.1 | 125.7 | 127.8 | 120.4 | 119.4 | 121.0 | 117.2 | 118.0 | 118.5 | 117.7 | 112.0 | 117.8 |
| Industrial (365 stocks) -.---.-.-...... do...- | 138.9 | 133.5 | 131.7 | 134.3 | 126.4 | 125.5 | 127.3 | 122.7 | 123.7 | 124.2 | 123.5 | 117.0 | 123.8 |
| Capital goods (121 stocks) ------..- do..-- | 126.8 | 121.6 | 121.1 | 123.9 | 116.3 | 115.9 | 117.6 | 113.2 | 113.1 | 111.6 | 110.4 | 104.3 | 110.5 |
| Consumers goods (182 stocks)....... do...- | 132.0 | 128.3 | 127.2 | 128.0 | 122.1 | 120.2 | 122.8 | 120.4 | 120.9 | 121.2 | 121.2 | 116.7 | 123.9 |
| Public utility ( 31 stocks)..-----.---- do.-. | 99.5 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.4 | 94.2 | 92.9 | 94.2 | 94.4 | 95.3 | 96.1 | 95.3 | 93.0 | 95.4 |
| Railroad (20 stocks) - ${ }_{\text {Ranks, }}$ | 124.7 94.3 | $\begin{array}{r}119.7 \\ 95.0 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | 120.4 | 120.9 96.0 | 108.8 | 105.8 | 105.9 | 99.6 | 97.4 | 97.1 | 95.8 | 88.4 | 96.6 |
| Fanks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) - 18 ctocks) .-.... do... | 94.3 127.3 | 95.0 122.8 | 96.1 | 96.0 135.3 | 92.9 | 90.3 | ${ }^{92.6}$ | 92.6 | 93.4 | 93.9 | 93.3 | 91.0 | 92.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On New York Stock Exchange: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value..-.-.-.-.........--- mil. of dol.- | ${ }^{934}$ | 624 | 626 | 747 | 970 | 914 | 716 | 601 | 626 | 722 | 639 | 587 | 526 |
| Shares sold...-.......-.......thousands.- | 32,877 | 21,758 | 22,649 | 29,081 | 39,345 | 35, 534 | 26, 471 | 22, 153 | 26, 182 | 30,293 | 26,709 | 28,776 | 29,139 |
| Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N.Y. Times) $\qquad$ thousands | 24, 585 | 15,039 | 17,564 | 20,434 | 28,319 | 27,963 | 18,825 | 17, 180 | 21,136 | 19,314 | 18,179 | 17,767 | 18,752 |
| Ghares listed, New York Stock Exchange: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18,752 |
| Market value, all listed shares.........mil. of dol.. | 71,056 | 70, 862 | 68,614 | 72, 186 | 65,466 | 67,048 | 67, 478 | 65, 325 | 67, 518 | 66, 238 | 64, 147 | 63, 921 | 67, 279 |
| Number of shares listed...-...............-millions.- | 1,991 | 1,998 | 2,004 | 2,008 | 2,011 | 2,018 | 2,030 | 2,045 | 2,051 | 2,060 | 2, 072 | 2,140 | 2,150 |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data based on 14 stocks. ${ }^{2}$ Data based on 11 stocks.
$\$^{*}$ 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.



 series and data keginning 1929 will be published later.
 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\underset{\substack{\text { Novem. } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July |

## FOREIGN TRADE

| INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{271}^{197}$ | $\xrightarrow{195}$ | 185 246 | 204 272 | ${ }^{166}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 266 \\ +350 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 220 -291 | $\stackrel{211}{274}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { +239 } \\ +308 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 239 | ${ }_{287}^{227}$ | 233 | 338 |
| Unit value | 138 | 135 | 133 | 133 | 132 | 131 | 132 | +130 | r 129 | 128 | 126 | 126 | 338 |
| Imports for consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 134 | 141 | 138 | 142 | 132 | 166 | +137 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 132$ | 150 | 131 | 133 | 133 |  |
|  | 178 | 187 | 185 | 190 | 176 133 | ${ }_{133}^{221}$ | 181 133 | 174 | ¢ 196 $\cdot 131$ | 165 | 167 | 166 | 144 |
| Unit value... | 133 | 133 | 135 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 31 | 26 | 25 | 25 |  |
| Agricultural products, quantity: Exports, , $o m e s t i c, ~ t o t a l: ~$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted $\ddagger \ldots \ldots .$. | 88 | 92 | 91 | 98 | 99 | 130 | 115 | 120 | 125 | 117 | 116 | 115 |  |
|  | 122 | 94 | 73 | 73 | 85 | 108 | 114 | 145 | 143 | 147 | 146 | 159 |  |
| Total, excluding cotton: | 148 | 163 | 152 | 155 | 134 | 181 | 169 | 165 | 165 | 148 | 162 | 154 |  |
| Adjusted $\ddagger$. | 188 | 149 | 121 | 121 | 120 | 163 | 175 | 207 | 192 | 174 | 180 | 181 |  |
| Imports for consumption: <br> Unadjusted. | 97 | 104 | 99 | 102 | 92 | 130 | 109 | 99 | 109 | 96 |  | 97 |  |
|  | 109 | 113 | 103 | 103 | 85 | 129 | 104 | 97 | 98 | 91 | 93 | 104 |  |
| SHIPPING WEIGHT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water-borne trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, including reexports_. thous. of long tons. General imports............................................. | ${ }_{5}^{8,065}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,356 \\ & 5,336 \end{aligned}$ | 7,319 5,017 | 6,937 5,673 | $\underset{\substack{\text { 5, } \\ \mathbf{5}, 619}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,654 \\ 5,657 \end{gathered}$ | 4, 5,315 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,700 \\ & 4,978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} \mathbf{5}, 464 \\ \cdot 5,228 \end{aligned}$ | \%,251 |  |  |  |
| value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Africa ..........................-thous. of dol.. | - 67, 994 | 66,998 | 59,489 | 61,007 | 46, 409 | 78,224 | 52,996 | 35,763 | 74,299 | 57,978 | 51,745 | 76,896 |  |
| Asia and Oceania $\ddagger$.-....-....-.............d. do. | 209, 200 | 180.890 | 154, 736 | 178, 618 | 131,270 | 243,655 | 221,065 | 206, 057 | 224, 038 | 232, 502 | 209, 439 | 211,740 |  |
| Europeł | 330,877 | ${ }_{169}^{323} 239$ | 319, 674 | 327, 816 | ${ }^{272}$, 311 | 437,012 | 365, 417 | 373, 540 | 412, 012 | 400, 487 | 392.452 | 392,020 |  |
| Northern North America-....-.------.-.- do | -155, 73 | 169, 273 | 168.744 | 180, 155 | 175, 298 | 165, 451 | 148, 475 | 156, 455 | 165, 836 | 188, 444 | 196,930 | 186, 117 |  |
|  | - 115, 129 | ${ }_{108}^{108.012}$ | 98, 162 | 1194, 7102 | 99, 98589 | 154,998 | 123,546 174,783 | 113, 932 | 122, 674 | 112, 765 | 101, 558 | 104,722 |  |
| Toral exports by leading countries: |  |  | 125, 262 |  | 95, 604 |  |  | 143,649 | 153, 447 | 155, 418 | 124, 923 | 132,475 |  |
| A frica: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ofyion of South Africa | 44,376 | 45,578 | 42,278 | 39,344 | 31,885 | 6,282 45,602 | 22,338 | 4,874 14,840 | -6,674 | 5,406 | - 4,076 | -4,078 |  |
| Asia and Oceania: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia, including New Guinea........-do---- | 7,881 | 7,748 | 5,711 | ${ }_{5}^{9,823}$ | 10, 393 | 18, 110 | 14, 262 | 13, 431 | 15, 109 | 10, 930 | ${ }^{13,924}$ | 12,599 |  |
|  | - 26,727 | 18,968 | 7,737 | 9, 473 | 11,232 | 13, 334 | 8,541 | -3,792 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, }, 293 \\ \hline 183\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{32,3615}$ |  | 7,245 |  |
| India and Pakistan........................-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 26,519 | 19,373 | 31, 148 | 28,812 | 17, 519 | 35, 847 | 35,939 | 26, 854 | 35, 362 | 34, 521 | 33, 265 | 36,010 |  |
| Japant | 46,791 | 40, 172 | 26, 390 | 27, 449 | 18, 267 | 30,077 | 33, 408 | 45, 218 | 43, 758 | 36, 385 | 47, 819 | 41, 711 |  |
| Netherlands Indie | 「8,419 39,561 | 5,218 33,396 | 7,425 26,028 | 8,388 38,153 | 3,839 31,652 | 16,754 53,132 | 18, 44.197 | 15, ${ }^{15} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{4}$ | 12,991 | 12, 727 | 10, 593 | 91,711 |  |
| Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41,335 | 37,624 |  |  |
|  | 37,495 | 37, 504 | 30, 819 | 30, 411 | 30, 006 | 55, 093 | 50, 577 | 52,543 | 61, 244 | 56, 947 | 40, 984 | 62,063 |  |
|  | 78,468 | - 81,370 | 57,187 | 65, 306 | 61, 322 | 67,384 | 81, 135 | 71, 976 | 77, 306 | 72, 517 | 81,742 | 59, 186 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialis | 22,098 | 23,1724 1,177 |  | 29,418 525 |  | 48,156 605 | $\begin{array}{r}36,786 \\ \hline 186\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}55,492 \\ \hline 8.176\end{array}$ | 54,014 1,901 | 54,188 3,077 |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom. | 65, 649 | 53,648 | 54,617 | 51,806 | 46,071 | 58,394 | 53, 392 | 59,377 | 62, 246 | 61,770 | 76, 165 | 78, 266 |  |
| North and South America: <br> Canada | -152, 681 | 165,647 | 166. 272 | 175, 944 | 174, 152 | 161,074 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latin American Repubies, total..........do | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 240, 161 | 234, 327 | 208.506 | 256, 455 | 184, 435 | 338,790 | 280, 000 | 240,814 | 260, 158 | 251, 191 | 211, 846 | 221,021 |  |
|  | ' 21,616 | 16,659 | 18,961 | 20, 249 | 14,942 | 26, 233 | 18, 130 | 9, 262 | 9,909 | 9,743 | ${ }_{5}^{5}, 630$ | 8,282 |  |
|  | 37,090 6372 | 35,940 8,076 8 | 33,115 7 7 | 41, 255 | 29, 129 | 57, 119 | 51, 307 | 44, 812 | 43, 113 | 36,023 | 28, 885 | 33, 938 |  |
|  | -6, ${ }^{6} 3717$ | 8.076 13.477 | 7,599 12,005 |  |  |  | 13, 212 |  |  |  |  | 14, 230 |  |
| Colom | 13,717 30,873 | 13.477 <br> 30,003 | 12,005 28,863 | 12,651 <br> 38,397 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9, } \\ \text { 32,78 } \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18,660 46,791 | - 17,745 | 15,037 34,386 | 19,575 <br> 34,177 | 19,326 29,527 | 14,697 27,258 | 14,083 29,241 |  |
| Mexico | - 46, 954 | 38, 293 | 36,698 | 42, 738 | 39, 146 | 50, 722 | 41, 388 | 42, 868 | 46, 139 | 43,663 | 40, 882 | 35, 838 |  |
| Venezuela | 43.625 1,010 | 47. 1081 | 36,776 | 48,558 1,011 | 27, ${ }^{923}$ | 58,440 1,304 | $\begin{array}{r}51,162 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 44, 901 | 49, 706 | 54, 175 | 45,625 | 44, 265 |  |
| Exports of By economic classes: | 1,010 |  |  | 1,011 |  | 1,304 | 1,082 | 1,021 | 1,146 | 1,138 | 1,069 | 1,093 | 88 |
|  | - 130, 286 | 119,003 | 124, 194 | 127, 852 | 146, 732 | 183, 920 | 141, 667 | 154, 118 | 170, 624 | 196, 260 | 173, 385 | 179,646 |  |
|  | 111,466 | 138, 517 | 107, 223 | 127, 203 | 96,545 | 116, 621 | 120, 422 | 130, 911 | 144, 196 | 97, 685 | 138, 722 | 111, 521 |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages $\ddagger$..do |  | 109,092 107,341 | 97,297 91,489 | 92,560 102,711 | 80,397 83,961 | 122, 784 | $\begin{array}{r}92,877 \\ 127293 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 82,597 118,454 | 75,514 138,948 | 94, 1390 133 090 | 85, 358 | 86, 959 |  |
|  | +550, 255 | 507, 148 | 495, 796 | 560, 994 | 405, 320 | 720, 097 | 592, 102 | 532, 394 | 610,049 | 616,700 | 542, 531 | 589, 318 |  |
| By principal commodities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural products, totalf............-do...- | $+280,090$ 28,673 | $\begin{array}{r}294,793 \\ 21,002 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 265, 8 854 | 289,359 | 272, 192 | 379, 791 | 322, 686 | 336, 898 | 361, 376 | 338, 212 | 342, 165 | 320, 145 |  |
| Fruits, vegetables, and preparations | 15,813 | 19, 543 | - $\begin{aligned} & 31,755 \\ & 18,927\end{aligned}$ | 43,752 18,808 | 74,777 15,346 | 91, 623 24,732 |  | 84,897 119,318 | $\begin{array}{r}98,199 \\ \hline 124,835 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 100,805 118,151 1 | 80,653 115,566 | 90.191 113,813 |  |
| Grains and preparations $\ddagger$..............do. | 157,618 | 188,134 | 143, 296 | 149, 536 | 108, 440 | 142, 622 | 139, 137 | 142, 595 |  | 112,091 |  | 118, 565 |  |
|  | 11,024 | 11,011 | 10,722 | 9,987 | 8,190 | 18,922 | ${ }^{113} 1447$ | ${ }^{1} 13,558$ | ${ }^{1} 17,626$ | ${ }^{1} 24,479$ | ${ }^{1} 17,811$ | ${ }^{1} 21,715$ |  |
| Nonagricultural products, totalł.........-do.. | - 730, 109 | 686, 308 | 650, 145 | 721, 961 | 540,764 | 892, 582 | 751,575 | 681, 575 | 777, 954 | 799,615 | 725,040 | 773, 227 |  |
| Aircraft, parts, and accessories --.-...-do- |  |  |  |  | 11,052 | 15,895 | 11,754 1 | $13,941$ | $14,617$ | $15,117$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27917 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }^{2} 71449$ |  |
| Automobiles, parts, and accessories .-.- do-. | 83, 8381 | 70,507 58,064 | 69,717 <br> 53,877 | 78,998 | 47, 748 50,932 | 97,906 88,147 | 170,579 163,651 16021 |  | 174,766 176,380 17 | 172,646 173,845 | 163,699 163,316 | 161,137 164,379 |  |
| Copper and manufactures......-.-.-.-. do | 7,884 | 9,359 | 5,904 | 10, 004 | 6,176 | 8,136 | ${ }^{1} 10,260$ | 15,358 | 17,755 | ${ }_{1} 5,719$ | 17,396 | 164,38 1783 |  |
| Iron and steel-mill products............-do | r 48,476 | 45,878 | 45,712 | 51,636 | 36,075 | 69,374 | 66, 021 | 58,963 | 68, 268 | 76,700 | 70,440 | 78, 761 |  |
|  | 171,941 | 162,233 | 159,859 | 185, 597 | 124, 640 | 232, 662 | ${ }^{1206,683}$ | ${ }^{1} 189,534$ | ${ }^{1} 218,431$ | ${ }^{1} 229,027$ | 1.2204,286 | 1.2222,903 |  |
|  | 29,905 <br> 34,360 <br> 1 | - 28.536 | -30,412 | 32,281 37 37 | 25,901 26,057 | 38,381 5, 31 | ${ }^{1} 110,697$ | ${ }^{1} 10,535$ | 112,462 | 1 14, 010 | - 1144,785 | ${ }^{1} 113,043$ |  |
| Metal working | 11,477 | 11,851 | 12,576 | 11,795 | 20,951 | - 19,238 | 1 14.864 | ${ }_{1}^{156,769}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{1} 11742375$ | $1,234,494$ 115315 | $1.236,663$ 117109 |  |
| Other industrial. | 85, 849 | 78,172 | 75, 440 | 94, 144 | 57, 946 | 107, 136 | 106,503 | 90, 260 | 102. 775 | 112,188 | 94, 338 | 107, 216 |  |
| Petroleum and products $\ddagger$ | 67, 864 | ${ }^{60,916}$ | 55, 913 | 50, 815 | 43, 332 | 56,770 | 55, 443 | 49, 616 | 53,709 | 54,061 | 54, 252 | 47, 193 |  |
| Textiles and manufactures $\ddagger$.-.-.-.-.-.- do | 62, 136 | 53,703 | 55,013 | 68,395 | 50, 477 | 91, 398 | 20,559 | 60,443 | 65, 012 | 61, 409 | 53,795 | 57,964 |  |


ractors, parts, and accessories (totaling $\$ 22,100,000$ in January 1949) from the agricultural machinery group to a separate group.
Data beginning May 1949 are not comparable with earlier figures because of the exclusion of "special category" exports not shown separately in the interest of national security


 ported by the Army and Navy, are as
1947 and 1948 data asindicated above.

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

FOREIGN TRADE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline VALUE-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline General imports, total...............thous. of dol.- \& F 563, 414 \& 605,506 \& 560, 282 \& 600, 294 \& 554, 289 \& 719,803 \& 590, 100 \& 567, 855 \& 631, 945 \& 533, 973 \& 540, 500 \& - 526, 119 \& 455, 500 \\
\hline By geographic regions: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Asria and Ocean \& 31,923
118,810 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 1387, } \\ \hline 150\end{array}\) \& 31,827
97911 \& 125, 556 \& -96,118 \& - \({ }_{\text {178, }} \mathbf{3 6 5}\) \& 124, 2619 \& 124, 129 \& 47,305
128,071 \&  \& - \(24.44,293\) \& 27,595 \& \\
\hline  \& 87, 194 \& 93, 875 \& 96,363 \& 105, 794 \& 83, 264 \& 113, 229 \& 90,008 \& 89,450 \& 90, 669 \& 66, 882 \& 67, 337 \& 68, 887 \& \\
\hline  \& + 125, 863 \& 136, 982 \& 157, 277 \& 153,664 \& 170, 648 \& 148,803 \& 12\%,050 \& 119,340 \& 133, 031 \& 121, 788 \& 129, 531 \& 130, 594 \& \\
\hline Southern North Ameri \& 73, 176 \& 82,092 \& 66,819 \& 64, 875 \& 56, 140 \& 83, 476 \& 77,622 \& 91, 716 \& 108, 454 \& 86, 018 \& 80,826 \& 82.152 \& \\
\hline South America \& 126, 448 \& 116,787 \& 110, 084 \& 122, 662 \& 125, 578 \& 160, 254 \& 144, 257 \& 114, 519 \& 124, 415 \& 109, 794 \& 110, 019 \& 109, 938 \& \\
\hline By leading countries: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1,577 \& 10,322 \& 9,959 \& 205 \& 206 \& \({ }_{8}^{350}\) \& 261 \& 342 \& 367 \& \({ }_{259}^{231}\) \& 492 \& 76 \& \\
\hline Union of South Africa ----------------- do..-- \& 12, 565 \& 10,901 \& 10,055 \& 13,744 \& 11,029 \& 10, 849 \& 9, 558 \& 7,341 \& 12,579 \& 6, 259 \& 7,195 \& 7, 193 \& \\
\hline Australia, including New Guinea...... do \& 13, 468 \& 16,932 \& 6, 538 \& 8,914 \& 4,999 \& 13, 171 \& 9,387 \& 11,772 \& 9,570 \& 5,318 \& 13,916 \& 11,812 \& \\
\hline British Malaya. \& - 23,848 \& 20,442 \& 17,463 \& 24,499 \& 14,309 \& 34, 195 \& 17,159 \& 13,639 \& 25, 255 \& - \({ }^{25,745}\) \& 13, 808 \& 9,901 \& \\
\hline China \& 11, 297 \& -9,933 \& 8,736 \& 10,971 \& \({ }^{9,315}\) \& 13,747 \& 11, 839 \& 15,757 \& 8,012 \& - \({ }_{\text {5, }}^{2988}\) \& 6,916 \& 5,888 \& \\
\hline India and \& 22,310
6,750 \& 20,532
5,518 \& 16,733
4,083 \& 23,518
7,130 \& 6, 214 \& 7,482 \& 7,122 \& -9,029 \& 7,524 \& 6,355 \& 5,545 \& 6, 635 \& \\
\hline Netherlands Indie \& r 6, 965 \& 10, 890 \& 6, 530 \& 8,583 \& 8,333 \& 15, 235 \& 9,995 \& 7,260 \& 8 8,722 \& 12, 117 \& 10, 833 \& 11, 335 \& \\
\hline Rurope: \({ }^{\text {Replic of the Philippines....---......do }}\) \& 15,455 \& 23, 538 \& 13,311 \& 13,950 \& 11,546 \& 25, 081 \& 14,913 \& 15,051 \& 16, 929 \& 15, 259 \& 23,053 \& 20,441 \& \\
\hline France \& 6,175 \& 6,844 \& 6,402 \& 7,768 \& 5,521 \& 7,344 \& 6,414 \& 5,851 \& 5,473 \& 5,282 \& 3,794 \& 3,672 \& \\
\hline Germany \& 2,791 \& 2,982 \& 4,102 \& 3,606 \& 3,516 \& 3,491 \& 4,648 \& 4,745 \& 6, 149 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
4, 371 \\
4,468 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 4,395 \& 2, 881 \& \\
\hline Italy. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
5,928 \\
5,628 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 5, 860
8,420 \& 7,460
9,788 \& \(\begin{array}{r}10,263 \\ 5,253 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 9,049
6,745 \& \(\begin{array}{r}11,775 \\ 6,592 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 7,993
1,613 \& \(\stackrel{5}{3,962}\) \& 6,414
4,293 \& +1,468 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3,789 \\
4,183 \\
\hline, 18
\end{tabular} \& 6,145
4,609 \& \\
\hline United Kingdom \& 23,646 \& 23,731 \& 21, 498 \& 27,051 \& 19,462 \& 29,685 \& 24, 829 \& 20,512 \& 22, 804 \& 14, 053 \& 15,225 \& 14,707 \& \\
\hline North and South America: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 119, 716 \& \& \& \\
\hline Canada \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 122,305 \\ 188,257 \\ \hline 1826\end{array}\) \& 134,003
185,196 \& 153,315
165,022 \& 176, 834 \& 165,928
169,294 \& 145, \({ }^{1455}\) \& 121.998
208,506 \& \({ }_{195}^{115,216}\) \& \({ }_{221,350}^{128,267}\) \& 184, 613 \& \({ }_{181,371}^{126,532}\) \& -127,609 \& \\
\hline Argent \& 16, 104 \& 15,785 \& 10,076 \& 10, 352 \& 6,908 \& 9, 830 \& 15, 234 \& 11, 133 \& 3,869 \& 4, 500 \& 6,790 \& 7,541 \& \\
\hline Brazil \& 36, 216 \& 34, 899 \& 37, 681 \& 47, 449 \& 48,393 \& 62, 327 \& 47,437 \& 33, 418 \& 39, 270 \& - 41,919 \& 34, 161 \& 36, 944 \& \\
\hline Chile \& 15, 803 \& 13,595 \& 12, 209 \& 12,536 \& 11, 876 \& 18,019 \& 15,084 \& 18, 552 \& 19,530 \& 16,198 \& 18,750 \& 14,367 \& \\
\hline Colon \& \(\begin{array}{r}21,145 \\ \times 29 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
18,737 \\
42 \\
48 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
18,762 \\
32,787 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 19,954
\(\mathbf{2 9} 140\) \& - 122,840 \& 28,699 \& 21,749
24,588 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
16,202 \\
37 \\
\hline 104
\end{tabular} \& - 47,121 \& 36, 431 \& 14,047 \& 18,069 \& \\
\hline Mexico \& - 18,678 \& 17,473 \& 16,617 \& \({ }^{17,404}\) \& 19,970 \& 25, 232 \& 24, 198 \& 24,664 \& 25, 963 \& \({ }_{22}^{21,725}\) \& 19,898 \& 23.079 \& \\
\hline Venezue \& 19,863 \& 20,626 \& 21, 317 \& 21, 498 \& 25, 105 \& 24, 946 \& 24, 566 \& 20, 820 \& 20, 739 \& \& 23, 051 \& 21,022 \& \\
\hline Imports for consumption, total \& 568,075 \& 595, 845 \& 590, 050 \& 604, 682 \& 561, 418 \& 704, 133 \& 578, 800 \& 554, 164 \& 623,809 \& 526, 708 \& 533,000 \& - 530,399 \& 58,000 \\
\hline BY economic elasses: \& 174, 212 \& 183, 407 \& 185, 221 \& 167, 642 \& 150, 651 \& 201, 526 \& 181, 466 \& 156, 146 \& 164, 709 \& 146, 294 \& 154, 257 \& 150, 151 \& \\
\hline Crude foodstuffs \& 89, 043 \& 88,718 \& 93, 216 \& 106, 009 \& 116, 158 \& 145, 154 \& 109, 608 \& 99, 428 \& 131, 165 \& 109,906 \& 90, 186 \& 103, 887 \& \\
\hline Manufactured foodstufts and beverages. - do \& -57, 223 \& 74, 831 \& 67,070 \& 72, 852 \& 53, 429 \& 63, 862 \& 49, 854 \& 57,983 \& 72,958 \& 61, 004 \& 69, 229 \& 68,161 \& \\
\hline Semimanufactures \& 138, 290 \& 141,514 \& 138, 908 \& 139,877 \& 127, 895 \& 165, 657 \& 127, 750 \& 131, 764 \& 137, 463 \& 109,648 \& 113, 389 \& 109, 625 \& \\
\hline Finished manufactures \& 109, 308 \& 107, 374 \& 105,635 \& 118,301 \& 113, 285 \& 127, 933 \& 109, 562 \& 108,843 \& 117, 514 \& 99,857 \& 104, 785 \& 98, 575 \& \\
\hline BY principal commodities: \& 238, 775 \& 258, 127 \& 261, 113 \& 256, 418 \& 232, 429 \& 313, 883 \& 251, 758 \& 238,029 \& 274, 787 \& 226,946 \& 216, 314 \& 235, 545 \& \\
\hline  \& 50,357 \& 44, 461 \& 46, 645 \& 55, 306 \& 60, 865 \& 85, 827 \& 71, 555 \& 57, 396 \& 73, 671 \& 58, 906 \& 48,995 \& 56, 038 \& \\
\hline Hides and skins .-....-.---...-. .-.-.- do \& 10, 040 \& 6,649 \& 6, 878 \& 5, 050 \& 5. 064 \& 6,331 \& 5, 646 \& 4,780 \& 5,465 \& 5,439 \& 7,049 \& 6,173 \& \\
\hline Rubber, crude, including Guayule .-.- do \& \(\begin{array}{r}27,233 \\ 3.316 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 28, \({ }^{365}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}22,294 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 034\end{array}\) \& 27,740 \& 22,758 \& - \({ }^{37} \mathbf{8} \mathbf{8 6 2}\) \& 27,672

2
217 \& 22,580 \& ${ }^{21,660}$ \& 19,387
34 \& 19, ${ }^{33}$ \& 19,198 \& <br>
\hline Sugar_............... \& 22,
22, 470 \& 42,142 \& 30,934 \& - 27,448 \& 13,452 \& 21,003 \& $\stackrel{\text { 19,283 }}{ }$ \& 3,129
32659 \& 44,278 \& 35, 209 \& 39,770 \& 38,276 \& <br>
\hline Wool and mohar, unmanuactured....d \& 25, 142 \& 26,948 \& 22,156 \& 19,893 \& 16, 456 \& 18, 531 \& 21, 307 \& 21, 796 \& 16, 428 \& 10, 813 \& 10, 549 \& 15,605 \& <br>
\hline Nonagricultural products, total...-.......do. \& - 329,300 \& 337,718 \& 328,937 \& 348, 264 \& 328, 990 \& 390, 250 \& 326,479 \& 316, 135 \& 349,022 \& 299, 763 \& 315,533 \& 294, 854 \& <br>
\hline Fons and manufactures-1.-do \& 10, 104 \& 17, 270 \& 16,630 \& 12,771 \& 9, 226 \& 11,932 \& 6,764 \& 7,012 \& 11,457 \& 9,127 \& 11,859 \& 8,072 \& <br>
\hline total.-.-.-..-.......... thous. of do \& 57, 687 \& 62, 272 \& 57, 153 \& 66, 605 \& 59,112 \& 88, 058 \& 74, 569 \& 64,900 \& 87,362 \& 73,973 \& 71, 895 \& 66, 398 \& <br>
\hline Copper, incl. ore and manufactures - do \& 19, 224 \& 15, 895 \& 14, 223 \& 15, 774 \& 15,888 \& 22, 820 \& 23, 243 \& 25, 076 \& 29, 158 \& ${ }^{21,689}$ \& 20, 550 \& 17, 763 \& <br>
\hline Tin, including ore.....-...----........ do \& ${ }^{13,129}$ \& 18, 186 \& 13, 884 \& 16,375 \& 11,361 \& 24, 706 \& 9,591 \& 11, 007 \& 26,753 \& 28,260 \& 17,518 \& 13, 495 \& <br>
\hline Paper base stock \& $\begin{array}{r}29,563 \\ 33,093 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 27,271
37,320 \& 23, 612
33,172 \& 22,

$\mathbf{3 4 , 5 8 7}$ \& | 20,974 |
| :--- |
| 39 |
| 609 | \& 22,562

39,081 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
17.869 <br>
35.442 <br>
\hline

 \& 

22,277 <br>
34,210
\end{tabular} \& $\begin{array}{r}17,948 \\ 37 \\ \hline 104\end{array}$ \& 12,427

34,200 \& | 17,925 |
| :--- |
| 39,195 | \& 17,619

37261 \& <br>
\hline Petroleum and products.-------------- do \& 32,799 \& 33, 267 \& 35, 569 \& 34, 430 \& 41, 454 \& 43,907 \& 44,004 \& 36,820 \& 35,875 \& 38, 244 \& 36,482 \& 37, 473 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS


${ }^{+}$Revised. ${ }^{d}$ Deficit.
IData for July and October 1948, and January, April, and July 1949 are for 5 weeks; other months. 4 weeks.


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

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued

| TRANSPORTATION—Continued <br> Clase I Steam Railways-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 143 <br> 144 <br> 1 | 146 <br> 153 | 150 149 | 151 | 131 138 | ${ }_{131}^{128}$ | 120 | 117 124 | 111 79 | 125 | 125 130 | 119 98 | ${ }_{79}^{115}$ |
| Coke | 177 | 187 | 190 | 190 | 198 | 201 | 198 | 198 | 175 | 184 | 171 | 147 | 115 |
|  | 165 | 171 | 164 | 158 | 141 | 123 | 116 | 107 | 117 | 119 | 128 | 127 | 117 |
| Grains and grain products.-...............do | 189 66 | 156 76 | 1142 | 1143 | 115 | $\begin{array}{r}138 \\ 82 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}125 \\ 76 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 111 60 | 128 61 | 121 68 | 132 66 | $\begin{array}{r}159 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 212 60 |
| Ore - | 296 | 273 | 273 | 240 | 196 | 62 | 44 | 46 | 68 | 228 | 267 | 282 | 284 |
|  | 63 | 67 | 70 | 71. | 68 | 60 | 57 | 58 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 57 | 55 |
| Miscellaneous | 142 | 146 | 156 | 159 | 149 | 139 | 129 | 128 | 131 | 130 | 127 | 126 | 121 |
| Total, adjusted | 134 | 142 | 139 | 140 | 137 | 137 | 131 | 126 | 120 | 127 | 124 | 115 | 110 |
|  | 144 | 153 194 | 149 192 | 147 194 1 | 138 198 | 131 192 1 | 130 189 | 124 | $\begin{array}{r}79 \\ 174 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 129 188 | 130 173 | $\begin{array}{r}98 \\ 150 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 79 118 |
| Forest products-.........................-. do | 165 | 162 | 152 | 149 | 144 | 139 | 129 | 112 | 117 | 119 | 123 | 122 | 117 |
|  | 158 | 144 | 127 | 150 | 155 | 147 | 125 | 113 | 139 | 138 | 150 | 156 | 177 |
|  | 86 | -80 | 85 | 93 | 90 | 85 | 79 | 75 | 77 | 76 | 73 | 64 | 70 |
|  | 185 | ${ }^{182}$ | 182 | $\begin{array}{r}178 \\ 68 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 178 66 | 201 62 | 175 60 | 185 61 | $\begin{array}{r}236 \\ \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}215 \\ 59 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}215 \\ 59 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 182 | 177 55 |
|  | 64 141 | 145 | 144 | 145 | 144 | 148 | 141 | ${ }_{136}^{61}$ | 138 | 132 | 126 | 122 | 120 |
| Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Car surplus, total-.-....................- ${ }^{\text {number }}$. | 16, 942 | 5,392 | 4,285 | 1,792 | 4, 473 | 11,573 | 31,831 | 60, 063 | 114,926 | 78, 336 | 49, 195 | 60, 075 | 86. 418 |
|  | 1,736 11,539 | 488 | $\begin{array}{r}385 \\ 56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -74 | 161 | 1,902 | 6,031 | 14,930 | ${ }^{17.803}$ | 28, 672 | 34, 365 | 35, 263 | 17, 839 |
| Car shortage, total | 14, 108 | 19,095 | 16,992 | 20, 885 | 11,339 | 1,561 | 657 | 549 | 510 | 236 | 375 | 395 | 1,741 |
| Box cars. | 5, 220 | 5, 210 | 6, 262 | 10, 804 | 7,254 | 791 | 212 | 103 | 165 | 35 | 71 | 184 | 1,632 |
|  | 8,279 | 12,985 | 8,891 | 8,908 | 3,469 | 670 | 429 | 320 | 198 | 74 | 164 | 36 |  |
| Financial operations (unadjusted): <br> Operating revenues, total...........thons. of dol | 841,994 | 868,089 | 844,774 | 878, 121 | 825, 326 | 806, 554 | 730, 686 | 675,749 | 739, 058 | 747, 259 | 741, 069 |  | 700, 648 |
| Freight................-.-....................do. | 685, 426 | 711, 360 | 696,795 | 738.588 | 691, 177 | 648,028 | 594, 747 | 559, 186 | 616,074 | 620, 293 | 615, 923 | 599, 507 | 562, 811 |
|  | 95,094 | 92,511 | 83, 603 | 651,316 | 74, 220 | 90,671 | 81, 522 | 67,374 | 67,608 | 68,659 | 67, 858 | 77, 076 | 82, 564 |
| Operating expenses ----.......................-do | 626, 159 | 637,362 | 620.993 | 651,909 | 637,472 | 648, 742 | 616, 269 | 567,778 | 587, 933 | 594, 270 | 600, 852 | 588, 177 | 569, 818 |
| Tax aceruals, joint facility and equinment rents thous. of dol.. | 110, 578 | 115,033 | 112,932 | 115,335 | 103,788 | 93, 150 | 81, 173 | 78, 217 | 85, 708 | 88, 226 | 82,621 | 85, 998 |  |
| Net railway operating income.......-......do...- | 105, 257 | 115, 695 | 110, 849 | 110, 877 | 84, 066 | 64,662 | 33, 244 | 29, 754 | 65, 417 | 64, 763 | 57, 595 | 61, 263 | 50,337 |
|  | 76,474 | 85,510 | 82,657 | 84, 486 | 61,760 | 49,890 | 11,884 | 4,635 | 41, 494 | 39, 989 | 32, 209 | 42, 476 |  |
| Financial operations, adjusted: <br> Operating revenues, total. <br> mil. of d | 818.6 | 842.4 | 836.0 | 845.0 | 832.9 | 810.6 | 767.8 | 739.7 | 721.6 | 741.9 | 736.9 | 748.3 |  |
|  | 669.8 |  | 688.1 | 707.8 | 695.9 | 659. 4 | 627.2 | 609.0 | 596.0 | 610.4 | 611.7 | 614.5 |  |
|  | 87.5 | 88.8 | 84.2 | 77.2 | 77.8 | 89.2 | 85.1 | 74.7 | 68.4 | 71.0 | 68.6 | 74.4 |  |
| Railway expenses | 726.8 | 743.6 98.7 | ${ }_{98.6}^{73.4}$ | 75.9 89.1 | ${ }_{8} 71.7$ | 738.6 | 763.4 | 688.5 | 662.6 | 689.1 | 676.2 | 677.0 |  |
| Net railway operating income Net income. | 91.7 57.4 | 65.3 | 94. 68 | 56.3 | 81.2 48.6 | 72.1 40.0 | 64.4 34.2 | 31.3 20.4 | 26.4 | 52.8 21.3 | + 29.2 | 39.8 |  |
| Operating results: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carried 1 mile.- ........mil. of ton-miles | 57,995 | 61, 253 | 58, 815 | 62,900 | 56, 162 | 52, 541 | 49, 197 | 45, 359 | 46,716 | 50.199 | 51, 607 | 47, 964 |  |
| Revenue per ton-mile | - 4 4,094 | $\frac{1}{3,961}$ | - | $\xrightarrow[3,101]{1.248}$ | 1.300 2,990 | - ${ }^{1.312} 538$ | -1. | 1.314 2.740 | - 1 2, 744 | -1.321 | 1.283 2,735 | -1.332 |  |
| Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total U S ports | 9,004 |  |  | 7,638 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign | - 4, 497 | 4,478 | 4,059 | 4,083 | 3,232 | ${ }_{3}^{6,101}$ | 3,015 | $\stackrel{5}{2,767}$ | 3,401 | 3,933 | 4,425 | 2, 2,964 |  |
|  | 4,507 | 4, 294 | 3,495 | 3,554 | 3,075 | 3,466 | 2,876 | 2,768 | 3,248 | 2,819 | 3,880 | 1,384 |  |
| Panama Canal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total In United States vessels.......................................... | 1,117 | 1,167 | 1,075 | ${ }^{1,751}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,764 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,827 \\ 909 \end{array}$ | 1,179 | 1,981 | 2,554 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,525 \\ & 1,174 \end{aligned}$ | 1,049 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,330 \\ & 1,116 \end{aligned}$ | 1, 1.387 |
| Hotels: Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage sale per occupied room.-...----dollars.- | 5.12 | 5.62 | 5. 53 | 5. 60 | 5. 70 | 5. 25 |  | 5. 38 | 5. 15 | 5. 62 |  | 5.48 |  |
| Rooms occupied-1.-........ercent of tot | 227 | 236 | 240 | 224 | 225 | 204 | 222 | $8{ }^{86}$ | 85 | 288 | 234 | 233 | 211 |
| Foreign travel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52, 038 | 67,000 | 63, 648 | 53, ${ }^{534}$ | 41, 410 | 43, 108 | 38, 587 | 46,973 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 58, 080 | 42,549 | 32, 113 | 33, 727 | 25, 323 | 36,078 | 39,815 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Immigrants.---------------------------- do | 121,699 | 16,168 | 13, 892 | 12,456 | 11, 134 | 20, 829 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19,688 |
|  | 2,613 | 2,800 | 1,371 | 616 | $\xrightarrow{215}$ | 12,669 150 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 21,975 \\ 177 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 32,319 \\ 433 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,602 \\ 81 \theta \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,294 \\ 1,732 \end{array}$ | 3,969 |
| Pullman Co.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{1,028}{9,384}$ | 8, 128 | $\stackrel{1}{1,020}$ | $\stackrel{1,008}{9,183}$ | 8, 896 | $\begin{array}{r} 933 \\ 8,417 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,187 \\ 10,814 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 943 \\ 8,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 941 \\ 8,663 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 868 \\ 7,883 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 796 \\ 7,370 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 887 \\ 8,135 \end{array}$ |  |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues..-----.----...thous. of dol.- | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{240,002}$ | ${ }^{2434,779}$ | 244,659 | ${ }^{248}{ }^{248}, 456$ | ${ }_{\text {241, }}^{248} \mathbf{1 4 7}$, 178 | ${ }_{143}^{258,051}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Station revenues..--------------------- do- | $\begin{array}{r}133,533 \\ 86,248 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 134,254 88,964 | $\begin{array}{r}136,663 \\ 87,153 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}139,384 \\ 89 \\ \hline 102\end{array}$ | 141,178 | ${ }_{93}^{143,893}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 193,785 | 192, 228 | 193,927 | 193,407 | 199, 356 | 211, 342 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net operating income | 21, 180 | 24, 327 | 23, 739 | 26,759 | 24, 210 | 21, 235 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of month.-.... thousands.- | 34,009 | 34, 286 | 34, 518 | 34,760 | 35, 044 | 35, 298 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues . . . .-.......thous. of dol | 15, 107 | 15.403 | 15, 290 | 14, 842 | 14,493 | 15,959 | 14,024 | 13, 227 | 14,955 | 14,354 | 14, 819 | 15,098 |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation ...do... | 15,091 | 14,490 | 14, 113 | 14, 186 | 14, 069 | 17,154 | 14, 124 | 13.171 | 14, 345 | 14. 167 | 14. 228 | 13. 901 |  |
| Net operating revenues-..-...............-do..- | ${ }^{\text {d }} 759$ |  | 164 | ${ }^{6} 69$ | ${ }^{1} 293$ | d 1,989 | ${ }^{1} 942$ | ${ }^{\text {d } 756}$ | ${ }^{\text {d }} 166$ | ${ }^{1} 612$ | ${ }^{\text {d }} 2054$ | 360 |  |
| Operating revenues .-.-.-.-.-.-.-...-do |  | 1,980 | 2,076 | 2.057 | 1,942 | 2,362 | 1,939 | 1,931 | 2,090 | 1. 944 | 2,078 | 2,019 |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation...-do... | 1,842 | 1,724 | 1,724 | 1,734 | 1,709 | 1,837 | 1,611 | 1,584 | 1,662 | 1,696 | 1, 675 | 1,822 |  |
| Net operating revenues...-.-..............do...- |  | 39 | 157 | 132 | 40 | 315 | 123 | 137 | 232 | 55 | 180 |  |  |
| Radiotelegraph: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues.....-....-.-.......do...- | 1,869 1,849 |  |  | 1,849 1,791 | 1,848 | $\stackrel{2,121}{2,020}$ | 11,820 | '11,844 | ${ }^{1} 2.067$ | ${ }^{1} 1.896$ | $\begin{array}{r}11.979 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11,950 |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation.-.-.do-...-- | ${ }_{1}^{1,849}$ | 1,892 | $1{ }_{1}^{178}$ | 1, 898 | ${ }_{1}^{1,880}$ | 2,020 | - ${ }_{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}11.747 \\ \\ \\ \hline 127 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 1 1,856 1 148 | 11,862 ${ }^{1} 858$ | $\begin{array}{r}11.843 \\ \hline 152 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 11,845 116 |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Deficit.
for total coal cars.
TData relate to Continental United States. $\ddagger$ Revised data for June 1948, $\$ 94,425,000$.
${ }^{1}$ Beginning January 1949, data are compited from reports of carriers having annual operating revenues of $\$ 250,000$ or more; however, the one company excluded on the new basis accounted for
only 0.3 percent of total revenues in December 1948 . ( 1948

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

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEmicals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inorganic chemicals, production: <br> A mmonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ammonia, synthetic anhyorous (commert tons..- | 89,642 | 85, 556 | 86,0 | 92,791 | 93, 923 | 99,303 | 99,057 | 90,917 | 103, 418 | 109,306 | 110, 129 | ${ }^{103,217}$ | 109, 505 |
| Calcium arsenate (commercial).---- thous of lb-- | 3,273 |  |  |  | (1) ${ }^{5}$ | (1) ${ }^{\text {(1) }}$ | ${ }^{(1)} 9$ | (1) ${ }^{\text {(1) }}$ | 129 | 1,159 | 1,515 | -1,871 | 3, 070 |
| Calcium carbide (commercial) and solid short tons-- | 53,375 | 57, 443 | 55, 164 | 57,805 | 55,347 | 57,971 | 61,918 | 56, 480 | 58,123 | 50, 763 | 45, 804 | 47,424 | 44, 227 |
| , | 118,787 | 120, 884 | 101, 358 | 71, 125 | 60, 734 | 59,668 | 60,371 | 58,183 | 73, 255 | 75, 758 | 103, 665 | 116,758 | 131, 141 |
|  | 129. 445 | 142, 412 | 136, 382 | 147, 593 | 147, 451 | 154, 469 | 152, 838 | 136, 431 | 148, 693 | 140, 791 | 143, 718 | 134, 572 | 139, 163 |
| Hydrochloric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HCl}$ )--...-....-do | 32, 869 | 35, 782 | 37,825 | 39, 863 | 38,889 | 39, 234 | 39,378 | 38,994 | 42, 297 | ${ }^{40,267}$ | 37, 825 | 34, 833 | 35.978 |
| I ead arsenate (acid and basic)---.-- thous of lb-. |  |  |  |  | (1) | 1,648 | 3,866 | 4,089 | 2,833 | 1,627 | 711 | 784 |  |
| Nitric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ ) .-.-.-.-.-...- ${ }^{\text {short }}$ tons.- | 92, 594 | 90, 318 | 95, 570 | 99, 190 | 91, 348 | 95,099 | 97, 854 | 90, 545 | 85, 680 | 101, 790 | 99,800 | 97.476 | 90.382 |
|  | 1,205 | 1,328 | 1. 279 | 1,431 | 1,386 | 1.409 | 1,403 | 1,364 | 1,471 | 1,367 | 1.286 | 1,048 | 1,042 |
| Phosphoric acid ( $50 \% \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO} 4 .-\ldots . . .-$ short tons. | 96, 864 | 102, 961 | 106, 304 | 113,726 | 104, 433 | 109, 149 | 112, 257 | 107, 134 | 113,927 | 108, 045 | 111,040 | - 97, 252 | 103, 323 |
| Soda Co3 ash, ammonia-soda process ( $98-100 \% \mathrm{Na}_{2}$ | 398, 871 | 394, 215 | 7, 618 | 6,603 | 398, 158 | 406, 026 | 372. 224 | 329, 076 | 349, 849 | 312,647 | 285. 741 | 309, 379 | 289, 943 |
| Sodium hichromate and chromate...-......-do | 7,850 | 7,783 | 8, 200 | 8,734 | 8, 277 | 8,328 | 8,913 | 7, 987 | 8,116 | 7, 105 | 5. 288 | 4. 648 | 10, 446 |
| Sodium hydroxide ( $100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}$ ) | 194, 012 | 203, 274 | 196, 163 | 211, 836 | 212, 494 | 221, 479 | 209, 891 | 188, 340 | 192,947 | 175, 850 | 176, 703 | 170, 283 | 163,678 |
| Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) .......................................... | 38,230 | 36,085 | 38,232 | 38,617 | 46,868 | 38,049 | 35,914 | 31,683 | 35, 423 | 32, 579 | 43, 277 | 37,658 | 26,446 |
| Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake.................................-.-short tons. | 64,083 | 67, 293 | 71,926 | 76,811 | 73,721 | 71,868 | 72, 477 | 67, 539 | 65,623 | 60,834 | 54,485 | - 48,393 | 42,176 |
| Sulphuric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO} 0^{4}$ ): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.-. Price, wholesale, $66^{\circ}$, tanks, at works | 838,317 | 901, 994 | 866, 168 | 950, 801 | 944, 268 | 989, 887 | 964, 506 | 868, 584 | 978, 251 | 908, 599 | 937, 255 | 859, 275 | 832.063 |
| , whesale , iank, dol. per short ton.- | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15. 00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 |
| Organic chemicals: <br> Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (hous. of lb.- | 37,745 | ${ }^{31,626}$ | 35,437 | 38,322 | 41, 238 | 43, 496 | 41,366 | ${ }^{34,789}$ | 30,496 | 29,617 | 29, 521 | 25,420 |  |
| Acetic anhydride, production. | $\begin{array}{r}63,246 \\ \hline 249\end{array}$ | 63,004 905 | 69,240 1,043 | 69,857 1,079 | 73,450 1,088 | 67,941 1,113 | 66,520 1,180 | 57,807 1,069 | 48,157 609 | 39,459 804 | $\begin{array}{r}39,775 \\ \hline 940\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35,334 \\ 1,009 \end{array}$ |  |
| Alcohol, denatured: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production --- | ${ }_{7}{ }^{+12,543}$ | 14, 289 | 15,636 | 15,962 | 16,013 | 15,765 | 12,855 | 11, 1121 | 15, 120 | 14,500 | 13,883 | 16, 559 | 10,097 |
|  | - 1,119 | 14,124 1,282 | 1, 344 | 1, 882 | 1,816 | 2,190 | 2, 136 | 3, 229 | 14,088 4,249 | 13, 5 5 | +6,604 | 14,477 8,746 | 10,556 8,266 |
| Alcohol, ethyl: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production--.-.-.......---.-.thous. of proof | $\begin{array}{r}23,833 \\ 38,487 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 25, 790 36,098 | 27,972 31,725 | 29,827 29,592 | 33,609 31,999 | 30,779 34,917 | 26,573 <br> 37,154 | 22,381 37,727 | 28,293 <br> 37,708 | 36,232 <br> 43,530 | 33,855 <br> 49,950 | 31,796 51,015 | 23,780 53,788 |
| In industrialalcohol bonded warehouses do | 38,114 | 35, 654 | 31, 313 | 28, 783 | 31, 496 | 34, 317 | 36, 587 | 37, 434 | 37, 420 | 43, ${ }^{661}$ | 49, 441 | 50, 544 | 53, 273 |
| In denaturing plants...............-.-. do | ${ }^{373}$ | ${ }^{444}$ | ${ }_{5}^{12}$ | 853 | ${ }^{503}$ | ${ }^{601}$ | 567 | 293 | 288 | 469 | 510 | 471 | 515 |
| Withdrawn for denaturing-------------- d | - 22.646 | 26, 209 | 28, 384 | 30, 075 | $\begin{array}{r}29,134 \\ \text { E, } 114 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 29,339 | 23,615 | 20, 169 | 27, 824 | 27,027 | 25,770 | 30, 593 | 18.663 |
| Withdrawn tax-paid. | + | - ${ }^{3,432}$ | 3,809 12,483 | 4,72 11,756 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 13, } \\ \mathbf{1 3 4} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,159 12,591 | 2,988 13,137 | 3,184 13,435 | 3.114 13.861 18 | 2,541 13,250 | $\begin{array}{r}3.021 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,040 13 13 a 22 | 2,664 |
| Ethyl acetate ( $85 \%$ ), production-..--thous. of | 4,972 | 5,457 | 4, 830 | 5,008 | 4, 904 | 8,279 | 6,379 | 3,616 | 6,374 | 6. 416 | 5,368 | 5,479 |  |
| Glycerin, refined ( $100 \%$ basis): High gravity and yellow distilled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,953 | 7,261 | 7,547 | 7, 290 | 6,980 | 6,652 | 6,289 | 5,774 | 6,305 | 6, 182 | 6. 341 | 6,668 |  |
| Stocks | 15,257 | 14,980 | 13,795 | 13,376 | 13, 538 | 13,692 | 13,905 | 12,679 | 12,406 | 12,936 | 12,110 | 13,596 |  |
| Chemically pure: |  |  |  | 9,530 | 9,240 | 10,600 | 10,530 | 8,956 | 9,973 | 8, 910 |  |  |  |
| Consumption | 5,992 | 7,471 | 7,432 | 7,780 | 7,544 | 7, 551 | \%,907 | 6,921 | 7,621 | 7,065 | 7,189 | 6,947 |  |
| Stocks. | 21, 057 | 20,701 | 20,420 | 20,586 | 18,640 | 20, 565 | 21,987 | 21, 764 | 21, 307 | 20,685 | 20,393 | 18,211 |  |
| Methanol, rroduction: thous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natural ( $100 \%$ ) | 13,508 | 14, ${ }_{261}^{190}$ | 14,577 | 16,396 | 16, 342 | $\begin{array}{r}15,950 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ | 14,506 | 12, 783 | 14,87 14,038 | 11,417 <br> 106 | 8,864 | 7,023 7,02 | 136 |
| Phthalic anhydride, production...--thous. of ib.- | 12, 133 | 11, 567 | 12,288 | 15, 254 | 15,921 | 15,873 | 16, 295 | 12,815 | 12, 470 | 10, 192 | 9, 507 | 8,018 |  |
| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, total $\dagger$...........thous. of short tons_- | 334 | 323 | 505 | 493 | 531 | 736 | 1,244 | 1, 423 | 1,815 | 1,163 | ${ }^{2} 684$ | ${ }^{2} 355$ |  |
|  | 145 | 143 | ${ }_{322}^{184}$ | 74 419 | 112 | ${ }_{477}^{260}$ | ${ }_{980}^{263}$ |  |  |  | 2 109 | 36 2319 |  |
|  | 145 | 180 | 322 | 419 230,088 | [ $\begin{array}{r}419 \\ 207,704\end{array}$ | 477 200.858 | 1689 164,704 |  |  | 1,014 250,058 | 2575 207809 | 2319 |  |
| Exports, total§.-.-.-.-.............-short tons Nitrogenous materials | 264, 889 | 253, ${ }_{\text {2085 }}^{54}$ | 255,000 57,515 | 230,088 79,641 | $\begin{array}{r}207,704 \\ 91 \\ \hline 121\end{array}$ | - 200,858 | 164,704 42 4 | 207, 588 | 250, ${ }^{1042}$ | $\begin{array}{r}250,058 \\ 99 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ | 207,809 63 | ${ }^{258,996}$ |  |
| Nitrogenous materials | 181, 354 |  | 183, 292 | 13, 131,712 | 91,321 100,172 | 93,869 82,149 | - 102,382 | 92, 242 | 123, 799 | 99, 138, 789 | 129,643 |  |  |
| Phosphate materia | 181,354 5,467 | 189,356 8,109 | 183,292 11,283 | 131,712 10,540 | 100,172 9,845 | 82,149 12,283 | 102,382 9,201 | -92, ${ }^{\text {8, } 116}$ | 123,799 7,993 | 138,789 9, 133 | 129.643 7.828 |  |  |
| Potash materials§ | 78, 768 | 129, 887 | - 87,774 | -66,405 | 87,081 | 116, 635 | 98, 651 | 144, 203 | 170, 937 | 152, 777 | 176, 584 | 110,049 |  |
| Nitrogenous mater | 72, 494 | 121, 746 | 72, 330 | 51,974 | 74, 175 | 93,869 | 79.805 | 130, 339 | 150,466 | 123, 809 | 141, 302 | 93, 061 |  |
| Nitrate of soda- | 30,339 | 64,920 | 34,050 | 19,357 | 41,840 | 49,913 | 45, 199 | 88, 559 | 82, 123 | 61, 341 | 86, 544 | 66, 791 |  |
| Phosphate materials.-----.-.---.-......--- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 243 | 3, 481 | 10, 208 | 3,487 | 4,856 | 9,774 | 3,464 | 464 | 8, 401 | 3,215 | 13, 333 | 4,430 |  |
|  |  | 0 | ${ }^{r} 0$ | 3,613 |  | 241 | 8,020 | 5,962 | 1,964 | 13, 130 | 548 | 2,198 |  |
| Preet warehouses.-....-....-dol. per short ton.- | 48.00 | 50.63 | 51.50 | 51.50 | 51.50 | 51.50 | 54.50 | 54.50 | 54.50 | 54.50 | 54.50 | +54,54 | 54.50 |
| Potash deliveries...---------------.-.-- short tons.- | 80,338 | 90,806 | 96,738 | 94,312 | 102, 160 | 103,032 | 98,968 | 90,604 | 100, 338 | 114, 673 | 78, 290 | 114,025 | 77,015 |
| Superphosphate (bulk): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 835 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 1,410,505 | $1,403,167$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,382,289 \end{aligned}$ | 1,333,435 | 1,357,931 | 1,407,694 | 1,387, 127 | 1,234. 569 | 984, 456 | 802, 638 | r 824,080 | -960, 752 | 1, 163,379 |
| NAVAL STORES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, gum, wholesale, "H" grade (Sav.), bulk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per 100 lb .- | 7.29 | 7.28 | 7.41 | 7.62 | 7.73 | 7.69 | 7.48 | 7.05 | 6.11 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 6. 42 | 6. 48 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of quarter.-....................do. ${ }^{\text {do.- }}$ |  |  | 228,600 |  |  | 262, 670 |  |  | 229, 690 |  |  | 218, 490 |  |
| Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah) -.dol. per gal.- | . 39 | . 38 |  | . 39 | . 39 | . 37 | . 37 | . 40 | . 41 | . 40 | . 39 | . 37 | . 36 |
| miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments: <br> Black blasting powder.-............- thous. of lb. <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -2,168 | 2,836 60,929 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,548 \\ 58,124 \end{array}$ | 2,626 56,497 | 2,581 $\mathbf{5 3 , 1 7 5}$ | 2,405 47804 | 2,953 43,832 | 1,730 44,985 | 1. 287 | 1,333 | 1,269 | 1,081 50,982 | 1,068 |
| Sulfur: <br> Production $\qquad$ long tons. <br> Stocks do. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 423, 233 | 406, 220 | 400, 657 | 393,385 | 412,680 | 438,527 | 416,678 | 351,086 | 402, 711 | 396,447 | 417, 526 | 399, 025 | 388, 811 |
|  | 340, 019 | 3, 310, 593 | 3, 313,777 | , 292,826 |  |  |  | 234, 48 | , 202, 481 | , 181,199 | , 168,051 | , 168,312 | 142, 845 |


$\dagger$ Revised series. Data for fertilizer consumption by midwestern States and the total were revised in the March 1948 Survey to exclude Illinois which has discontinued tag sales; data for consumption by southern States and the total have been revised beginning in the November 1948 Survey to exclude Louisiana which has discontinued tag sales. Besinning in the July issue, data for consumption by southern states and the total have been revised to exclude Texas which has diseontinued tax tag sales. Revised data prior to September 1947 for the total and midwestern States, and prior to May 1948 for the southern States will be shown later.
\& Beginning in the April 1948 Survey export figures include Army civilian supply shipments; see note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. s-21.

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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS, AND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Animal fats, greases, and oils: Animal fats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 215, 921 | 189, 987 | 185, 865 | 221, 253 | 298.192 | 366,883 | ${ }^{1} 361,417$ | ${ }^{1} 303,420$ | 1306,947 | ${ }^{1} 270,742$ | ${ }^{1} 272.192$ | ${ }^{1} 275.069$ |  |
| Consumption, factory------------------ do. | 84,640 409 | 113,254 | 113, 369 | 122, 063 | 119,816 | 117, $9 \times 2$ | 197, 264 | 194, 838 | 1111, 662 | ${ }^{1} 94.188$ | ${ }^{1} 109,734$ | 1 105, 502 |  |
|  | 449, 291 | 376, 852 | 326, 165 | 288, 614 | 310, 920 | 402, 3.32 | ${ }^{1} 464,820$ | ${ }^{1} 485,516$ | 1446, 760 | 1 408,634 | 1368, 929 | 1319, 521 |  |
| Greases: <br> Production | 48,097 | ,323 | 42, 192 | 7,344 | 50,619 | 53, 144 | 152.050 | ${ }^{1} 50,232$ | 151,138 | 1 46,852 | 1 49, 170 | 1 50, 50.5 |  |
| Consumption, | 30, 009 | 47,211 | 50, 474 | 51,547 | 47,116 | 49, 474 | 155,887 | 145,023 | 148,539 | 143, 564 | ${ }^{1} 38,425$ | 141,590 |  |
|  | 149,604 | 142,626 | 129,354 | 119,351 | 112,915 | 104, 308 | ${ }^{1} 111,489$ | ${ }^{1} 107,603$ | 1109,933 | ${ }^{1} 110,882$ | ${ }^{1} 113,706$ | 1124, 927 |  |
| ish oils: <br> Production $\qquad$ do | 17,112 | 23, 379 | 22,332 | 11,344 | 6,529 | 5,649 | 2,064 | 741 | 879 | 1,063 | 4,717 |  |  |
| Consumption, facto | 13,979 | 18,569 | 18,946 | 20,225 | 17,979 | 16, 227 | 14,102 | 10,733 | 13,395 | 9,653 | 10,753 | 12. 377 |  |
| Stocks, end of month. | 78,276 | 89, 878 | 93, 279 | 97, 756 | 115,792 | 134, 465 | 108,537 | 104,404 | 88,713 | 80,946 | 78, 176 | 78,442 |  |
| Vegetahle oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vegetable oils, total: <br> Production, crude <br> mil. of lb. | 310 | 307 | 409 | 498 | 532 | 529 | 2506 | 2449 | 2469 | ${ }^{2} 381$ | ${ }^{2} 374$ | 2378 |  |
| Consumption, crude, factory----.-........do. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 281 | 322 | 367 | 440 | 449 | 453 | 2434 | 2414 | 2450 | 2405 | ${ }^{2} 384$ | 2370 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Crude $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 474 | 447 | 463 | 528 | 614 | 692 | 2769 | 2808 | 2812 | ${ }^{2} 736$ | ${ }^{2} 735$ | ${ }^{2} 732$ |  |
|  | 201 | 149 | 130 | 152 | 211 | 279 | ${ }^{2} 390$ | ${ }_{2} 414$ | 2432 | 2403 | ${ }^{2} 376$ | ${ }^{2} 316$ |  |
|  | r 14, 353 | - 11, 981 | -7,945 | - 10,776 | r 9,682 | +19.767 | 16, 397 | 27,456 | 47, 741 | - 98.268 | 115, 017 | 60, 173 |  |
|  | 25, 331 | 23,799 7 7 | 32, 184 | 40, 967 | 31, 329 | 61,350 | 31, 834 | 30, 545 | - 23,126 | 8,827 | 13, 955 | 24, 378 |  |
| All other vegetable | 10,043 | 16,409 | 14,756 14 | 19,028 21 | 23,382 | 16,855 44,495 | 22,500 | 11, 1953 | 5. 17,387 | ¢, 6,025 | 2,168 11,788 | 1,699 22,769 |  |
| Copra: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory-....-......--short to | 25, ${ }_{245}^{23,140}$ | 16, 388 | - 23,553 | 21,356 14,864 | 27,377 5,265 | 33,343 26,359 | 20,559 20,574 | 17,624 <br> 19 | 25, ${ }_{1618}$ | 19,754 14,337 | 30,203 $r 15,536$ | 36,773 15,034 |  |
| Imports............ | 24,916 | 41, 894 | 17,757 | 19,049 | 20,676 | 58,361 | 21,824 | 20,638 | 26,006 | 22,677 | 32,655 | 40,940 |  |
| Coconut or copra oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude.............-.-...-.........thous. of lb.- | 29,94 | 41, 40 | 30 | 27,554 | 35,185 | 42, 657 | 38,454 | 23,014 | 32,682 | 25,762 | 38,933 | 47,231 |  |
|  | 21,890 | 28, 744 | 24,611 | 23,682 | 19,488 | 21, 203 | 21,453 | 20,545 | 21, 522 | 28, 162 | 24, 473 | 25, 022 |  |
| Consumpti | 40,259 | 54,944 | 50,150 |  | 43.827 | 47,369 | 43.620 | 38,592 | 42,566 | 46,903 | 42,585 |  |  |
| Refined | 16,255 | 23,916 | 21, 118 | 19,529 | 21, 288 | 21,842 | 19,962 | 17,838 | 22, 533 | 25, 224 | 22,827 | 24, 483 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: Crude | 78,048 | 70, 315 | 54, 892 |  | 44,208 | 52, 180 | 73,280 | 63,978 | 64, 224 | 47,880 | 56, 132 | 61,318 |  |
| Refined | 11,561 | 11, 164 | 10, 899 | 11, 876 | 8,807 | 8,976 | 10,059 | 11,423 | 7,893 | 8,805 | 9,063 | 8,477 |  |
| Imports | 2,991 | 5,419 | 7,024 | 8, 569 | 14, 475 | 24,930 | 10,049 | 6,950 | 7,796 | 2,330 | 7,852 | 8,442 |  |
| Cottonseed: Peceipts at mills | 92 | 373 | 1,231 | 1,593 | 975 | 602 | 212 | 115 | 94 | 30 | 19 | 15 |  |
| Consumption (crush) --..-............-do- | $\stackrel{96}{89}$ | 173 | 534 | 707 | 711 | ${ }^{670}$ | 614 | 520 | ${ }_{881}^{473}$ | 325 | 262 | 197 |  |
| Stecks at mills, end of month............-d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 89 | 289 | 985 | 1,871 | 2,129 | 2,067 | 1,665 | 1,260 | 881 | 586 | 343 | 162 |  |
| Cottonseed cake and meal: Production $\qquad$ short ton | 49, 257 | 80, 566 | 241, 993 | 318, 208 | 322, 572 | 300, 891 | 272, 678 | 231,639 | 209, 422 | 143,338 | 117, 678 | 85, 660 |  |
| Stocks at milis, end of month .-...-......do. | 83, 406 | 74, 554 | 75, 250 | 80, 246 | 78,427 | 81, 515 | 100, 297 | 92, 253 | 95, 907 | 95, 806 | 104, 700 | 88, 354 |  |
| Cottonseed oil, crude: | 32,362 | 52,130 | 166, 148 | 223,733 | 227,956 | 211, 964 | 195, 053 | 167,157 | 153, 918 | 107, 085 | 87.873 | 65, 569 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 22,834 | 25,601 | 63, 285 | 97,778 | 141,085 | 157, 722 | 188, 390 | 198, 729 | 184, 758 | 168, 447 | 118,896 | 76, 240 |  |
| Cottonseed oil, refined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production $\qquad$ | 35,680 <br> 46, 449 | 76, 475 | 103,281 | $\begin{aligned} & 178,087 \\ & 138,828 \end{aligned}$ | 122,772 | 182,062 | 156,949 130,378 | 122,995 | $\begin{aligned} & 150,595 \\ & 13,361 \end{aligned}$ | 124, 750 | $\begin{aligned} & 115,419 \\ & 125,584 \end{aligned}$ | 97, 1389 1389 |  |
| In oleomargorine | - 20,314 | 30, 955 | $\xrightarrow{39,476}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 138,828 \\ 45,687 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{122,972}$ | 178,569 | 130,378 44.065 | 122,995 | 130,819 | 124,751 32,771 |  | 138,039 32,728 |  |
|  | 97, 549 | 60,695 | 59,241 | 83, 053 | 120,774 | 168,081 | 202, 869 | 220, 937 | 242, 512 | 236, 197 | 227, 587 | 186, 268 |  |
| Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.) | . 290 | . 211 | . 231 | . 215 | 221 | 199 | . 174 | 155 | . 143 | . 136 | 134 | . 122 | 125 |
| Flaxseed: <br> Production (crop estimate) thou |  |  |  |  |  | 3 52, 533 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41,924 |
| Duluth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rereipts --------------------------- - - | ${ }_{2}^{216}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,233 \\ & 1,253 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 62 587 | ${ }_{1}^{20}$ |  |
| Shipments Stocks, end of | 225 | 310 157 | 1,253 4,137 | 3, 133 5,763 | 1,717 <br> 3,396 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,471 \\ & 2,289 \end{aligned}$ | 79 2,271 | 2 2,323 | 2,522 2,121 | -124 | 587 1,551 | 173 1,433 | 660 802 |
| Minneapolis: ${ }_{\text {Receipts }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts $\qquad$ | 1,384 196 | 8,357 | 15,101 2,654 | 6,912 1,875 | 1, ${ }_{1}^{1,625}$ |  |  | ${ }_{287}^{427}$ | 971 | $\begin{aligned} & 825 \\ & 253 \end{aligned}$ | 148 | 408 | 719 |
| Stocks, end | 636 | 1,420 | 9,748 | 13,286 | 12,920 | 11,957 | 11,410 | 10,548 | 10, 180 | 10,083 | 9, 285 | 8,611 | 8,667 |
| Oil mills: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption------.....-............- do | 3,798 | 3,577 | 8,675 | 3,098 | 2,981 | 3,178 | 2,660 | 3,006 | 3,177 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 241$ | 2,393 | 3, 528 |  |
|  | 6, 112 | 6,746 | 8,492 | 8,538 | 7,076 | 7,744 | 6,775 | 5,313 | 3, 142 | 2,104 | 1,960 | 1,513 |  |
| per bu. | 6.08 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.01 | 6. 00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | ${ }^{(5)}$ | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 3.86 |
| Linseed cake and meal: <br> Shinmentsfrom Minneapolis thous oflb | 42,000 | 48,840 | 66,540 | 61,560 | 52,140 | 53,280 | 48, 240 | 53, 520 | 60,780 | 54,660 | 41, 220 | 55, 080 | 60,600 |
| Linseed oill: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Production}_{\text {Shipments }}$ from Minneapolis | 76,965 | 72, 234 | 73, 427 | ${ }_{20} 520$ | 58.111 | 62, 645 | ${ }^{6} 52,794$ | ${ }^{5} 58,542$ | ${ }^{6} 60,949$ | - 43,510 | -4., 497 | -70,927 | - |
|  |  |  |  | 39.347 | - $\begin{aligned} & 26,740 \\ & 31\end{aligned}$ | 19,560 31,331 | ${ }_{6}{ }_{66}^{25,208}$ | ${ }^{8} 27.3608$ | ${ }^{-131,966}$ | 6 625,432 | - 623,734 | - 626,402 | 36,840 |
| Stocks at factory, end of month.........do-- | 150, 118 | 165, 273 | 180, 175 | 190, 988 | 210, 894 | 226, 403 | ${ }^{8} 204,600$ | 6229,914 | ${ }^{6} 254,739$ | ${ }^{6} 252,087$ | ${ }^{6} 321,765$ | ${ }_{6}^{636}, 431$ |  |
| Price, wholesale (N. Y.) --------..-dol. per lb-- | . 291 | . 290 | . 290 | . 293 | . 292 | . 290 | . 288 | . 283 | . 288 | . 288 | . 288 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$. 277 | 250 |
| Soybeans: Production (crop estimate)........thous. of bu.. |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 220,201$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} 202,386$ |
| Consumption, factory --.---...-..........do..-- | 12, 571 | 10,742 | 10, 276 | 13,849 | 16, 154 | 16,677 | 16, 830 | 15,520 | 17,032 | 15,937 | 15,459 | 15. 264 |  |
| Stocks, end of month-....--------1....-do. | 15,821 | 8,008 | 5,417 | 48,781 | 58,392 | 55, 564 | 49, 721 | 44, 415 | 36,305 | 29,029 | 22,992 | 18.333 |  |

T Revised. 1 Beginning January 1949, data include for animal fats, 45 plants and for greases, 23 plants not previously reporting; operations at these plants in January (thousands of pounds)

 tion, 29; stocks, 142 ; rapeseed-consumption, 550 ; stocks, 2,763 ; linseed oil-production, 8,900;
stocks, 1,604 .
3 December 1 estimate. "Angust 1 estimate. ${ }^{5}$ No sales. ${ }^{\text {B See note " } 2 \text { " for this page }}$

3 December 1 estimate. ${ }^{\text {4 Angust } 1} 1$ estimate. ${ }^{5}$ No sales. ${ }^{6}$ See note " 2 " for this page.
§ Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply shipment; see note marked " $f$ ", on p. S- 21 . $\dagger$ Revised series. Beginning January 1948 , data include § Beginning in the April 1948 survey, export figures include Army civilian supply shipment; see note marked " $\ddagger$ " on $p$. S-21. $\dagger$ Revised series.
oleomargarine of vegetable or animal origin January-June 1948 revisions, respectively (thous. of pounds): 36,$584 ; 14,745 ; 21,790 ; 16,409 ; 25,778 ; 19,890$.

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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS, ETC.-Contin} \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{V egetable oils, oilseeds, etc.-Continued Soybean oll:} \\
\hline Production: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 150,583 \& \\
\hline  \& 128, 8915 \& 108, 965 \& 199, \({ }^{\text {92, }} 790\) \& -91,632 \& 114, 910 \& 110,908 \& 124, 100 \& 125, 950 \& 137,081 \& 127,425 \& 118,045 \& 124, 209 \& \\
\hline  \& 80, 426 \& 111, 700 \& 105, 619 \& 95,915 \& 98. 468 \& 97, 934 \& 99,891 \& 103, 591 \& 130,314 \& 130, 934 \& 123, 969 \& 119, 081 \& \\
\hline Stocks, end of month: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 77, 615 \& 54, 843 \& 44, 921 \& 62, 351 \& 77, 432 \& 101, 100 \& 134, 229 \& 140,245 \& 132,959 \& 105, 365 \& 88,631 \& 84, 868 \& \\
\hline Refined-.-.-.-- \({ }_{\text {price }}\) \& 70,635
.292 \& 63,756
.278 \& 51, 294 \& 48, 725 \& 69, 216 \& 86,576
.237 \& 109,463
.209 \& 119,744
.173 \& 123, 562 \& 112, 523 \& 102,045
.154 \& 91,
.
.141 \& \\
\hline Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.)...-dol. per lb--
Oleomargarine: \& . 292 \& \& . 294 \& . 259 \& . 250 \& . 237 \& \& . 173 \& . 154 \& \& . 154 \& . 141 \& . 142 \\
\hline Oleomargarine:
Production \& 52, 554 \& 73,335 \& 80, 434 \& 79,626 \& 72, 377 \& 74,308 \& 81, 652 \& 76, 045 \& 80,185 \& 65, 754 \& 59,613 \& 63, 590 \& \\
\hline Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) - do...- \& 55, 855 \& 72,858 \& 75, 852 \& 78, 319 \& 72,997 \& 69,918 \& 80, 336 \& 75, 305 \& 78, 964 \& 64, 719 \& 60, 415 \& 61,978 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Price, wholesale, vegetable, delivered, (Chicago) \\
dol. per lb.-
\end{tabular} \& . 363 \& . 351 \& . 343 \& . 323 \& . 315 \& . 303 \& . 283 \& . 269 \& . 256 \& . 229 \& . 224 \& . 224 \& . 224 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Shortenings and compounds: \\
Production. thous. of lb.
\end{tabular} \& 79, 577 \& 113, 663 \& 123, 615 \& 125,517 \& 134,629 \& 129,341 \& 114,917 \& 112, 150 \& 125, 607 \& 119, 576 \& 125, 908 \& 122, 213 \& \\
\hline  \& 72,513 \& 62,015 \& 50,428 \& 53,137 \& 52,508 \& 66,390 \& 73,773 \& 70, 850 \& 72, 800 \& 80, 436 \& 84, 851 \& 85, 821 \& \\
\hline PAINT SALES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} \\
\hline thous. of dol.- \& \begin{tabular}{l}
88,800 \\
80 \\
\hline 234
\end{tabular} \& 94,355
85,994 \& 91,408
81,768 \& 81,759
74,048 \& 71,778 \& 65,824
59,386 \& 76,961
69,853 \& 70,190
63,968 \& 84, 124
75,938 \& 86,236
77,852 \& 89,083
79.913 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 88,465 \\ r \\ \hline 79,546\end{array}\) \& 73,941
67,340 \\
\hline  \& 80,234
31,113 \& 85,994
34,706 \& 81,768
34,464 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
74, \\
31,598 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& 65,186
29,864 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
59,386 \\
28,797 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 69,853
27,950 \& 63,968
26,124 \& 75,938
30,178 \& 77,852
28,473 \& 79,913
27,582 \& r

789,546
$\mathrm{r} 28,755$ \& 67,340
25,152 <br>
\hline  \& 49, 221 \& 51, 287 \& 47,304 \& 42,459 \& 35, 252 \& 30,589 \& 41,903 \& 37,844 \& 45, 760 \& 49,379 \& 52, 331 \& - 50,791 \& 42,187 <br>
\hline Unclassified -------------.--------------- do. \& 8,566 \& 8,362 \& 9, 640 \& 7,711 \& 6,662 \& 6,438 \& 7,108 \& 6, 222 \& 8,186 \& 8,384 \& 9, 170 \& 8,919 \& 6, 601 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production (utility and industrial), total $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. of kw.-hr_ | 27, 670 | 28,789 | 28, 065 | 29,058 | 28,768 | 30, 478 | 30,374 | 27, 463 | 29,514 | 27,745 | 27,875 | 28, 025 | 27,946 |
|  | 23, 295 | 24, 242 | 23, 613 | 24,385 | 24, 180 | 25, 716 | 25, 570 | 22,906 | 24,721 | 23, 215 | 23, 348 | 23, 617 | 23, 684 |
|  | 16, 443 | 17,506 | 17,578 | 18,409 | 17, 587 | 18,250 | 17,803 | 15,701 | 16,585 | 15, 057 | 15, 290 | 16,393 | 16,355 |
|  | 6,851 | 6,736 | 6,035 | 5,976 | 6,594 | 7,467 | 7,767 | 7,295 | 8, 136 | 8,. 158 | 8, 058 | 7,224 | 7,330 |
| Privately and municipally owned utilities $\ddagger$ | 19,725 | 20,642 | 20, 143 | 21,004 | 20,811 | 21,985 | 21,838 | 19,506 | 21, 028 | 19,749 | 19,785 | 20,034 | 19,973 |
|  | 3,570 | 3,600 | 3, 470 | 3, 381 | 3, 369 | 3, 731 | 3,733 | 3,490 | 3,694 | 3,466 | 3, 563 | 3,583 | 3, 711 |
|  | 4,376 | 4,547 | 4,452 | 4,673 | 4,587 | 4,762 | 4, 804 | 4,467 | 4, 793 | 4,530 | 4,526 | 4, 407 | 4, 262 |
|  | 4,044 | 4,210 | 4,164 | 4,382 | 4, 254 | 4,340 | 4,355 | 4,027 | 4,327 | 4,053 | 4,048 | 4,012 | 3,881 |
|  | 332 | 337 | 288 | 292 | 333 | 422 | 449 | 440 | 466 | 478 | 479 | 395 | 381 |
| Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute) .mil. of kw.-hr.- | 19,367 | 20,180 | 20,539 | 20,511 | 20,678 | 21,465 | 21,831 | 21, 143 | 20,882 | 20, 420 | 19,914 |  |  |
| Commercial and industrial: <br> Small light and power. | 3,653 | 3,728 | 3,805 | 3,634 | 3,651 | 3, 823 | 3,834 | 3,835 | 3, 709 | 3, 685 | 3,611 |  |  |
|  | 10,035 | 10,648 | 10, 721 | 10, 796 | 10, 673 | 10,720 | 10,647 | 10,220 | 10,304 | 10, 141 | 9,967 |  |  |
|  | , 508 | 10,605 | -492 | 10, 530 | -532 | 10,613 | 10,595 | -532 | 1080 | - 525 | 499 |  |  |
|  | 3,823 | 3,824 | 4,018 | 4, 172 | 4,495 | 4,959 | 5,424 | 5,269 | 5,006 | 4,763 | 4,464 |  |  |
| Rural (distinct rural rates) .-.-.---.-.---.- do.. | 637 | 732 | 733 | 570 | 487 | 472 | 459 | 456 | 465 | 531 | 627 |  |  |
|  | 170 | 189 | 206 | 233 | 251 | 270 | 266 | 233 | 229 | 205 | 190 |  |  |
| Other public authorities...----------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 489 | 502 | 515 | 526 | 540 | 557 | 560 | 550 | 536 | 522 | 510 |  |  |
|  | 53 | 52 | 50 | 50 | 48 | 52 | 46 | 48 | 52 | 48 | 46 |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) $\qquad$ thous. of dol.- | 348,380 | 356, 863 | 366, 155 | 367, 712 | 375, 038 | 390, 128 | 398,487 | 389,527 | 382, 150 | 374, 713 | 368, 578 |  |  |
| GAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): <br> Customers, end of quarter, total .....thousands.- |  |  | 10, 462 |  |  | 10,537 |  |  | 10, 590 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) --..-...- do.--- |  |  | 9, 783 |  |  | 19,844 |  |  | 9,885 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial..------------ do- |  |  | ¢72 |  |  | -686 |  |  | 697 |  |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total ---.-----mil. of cu. $\mathrm{ft}_{\text {- }}$ |  |  | 105, 321 |  |  | 143, 721 |  |  | 186, 071 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 63, 357 |  |  | 94, 456 |  |  | 128, 942 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial.-.-.-----.-. d |  |  | 41, 124 |  |  | 47, 938 |  |  | 55, 576 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol |  |  | 112,035 |  |  | 143, 338 |  |  | 176,698 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl, house-heating) .-....-.- do..-- |  |  | 81, 211 |  |  | 105, 368 |  |  | 131, 379 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 30, 204 |  |  | 37, 089 |  |  | 44, 272 |  |  |  |  |
| Natural gas (quarterly): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total.-....thousands.Residential (incl. house-heating) .....-....do... |  |  | 11,406 10,601 |  |  | 11,773 10,894 |  |  | 11,971 10,961 |  |  |  |  |
| Resiductrial and commercial |  |  | 11,601 796 |  |  | 10,894 869 |  |  | 10,961 1,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total.-------mil. of cu. ft. |  |  | 579,384 |  |  | 749, 156 |  |  | 924, 244 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating)...-.....do. |  |  | 87,248 |  |  | 216, 009 |  |  | 390, 136 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial...------.-.-. do |  |  | 464,957 |  |  | 501, 618 |  |  | 511, 640 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol |  |  | 171,016 |  |  | 259,309 |  |  | 358, 296 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating).........-do.- |  |  | 68, 535 |  |  | 136, 622 |  |  | 224, 031 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial...--..-...........do. |  |  | 98,181 |  |  | 117, 423 |  |  | 130, 165 |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. $\otimes$ 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.

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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

| A LCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |  |  | 6,6936,3669,064 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,173 \\ & 6,666 \\ & 8,278 \end{aligned}$ | 6, 807 <br> 6, 567 <br> 8,213 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,040 \\ & 5,589 \\ & 8,410 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,687 \\ & 5,444 \\ & 8,397 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,726 \\ & 7,066 \\ & 8,748 \end{aligned}$ | 7,307$\mathbf{6 , 5 0 1}$9,250 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,325 \\ & 7,566 \\ & 9,646 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9. } 251 \\ & 8,622 \\ & 9,878 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,382 \\ 8,722 \\ 10,147 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fermented malt liquors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production - ${ }_{\text {Tax-paid withdrawals }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} 8,998 \\ \hline 8,981 \\ r 9,690 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,682 \\ & 8,396 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,886 \\ & 7,991 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distilled spirits: | r 18,790 | 15,924 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-.....................tous. of tax gal. Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes $\ddagger$ |  |  | 20,908 | 33,337 | 37,037 | 28, 225 | 21, 804 | 19,667 | 20, 233 | 16,923 | 16,791 | 13,724 | 8,818 |
| , thous. of wine gal- | $\begin{gathered} 12,235 \\ r 6,733 \end{gathered}$ | 12,377 <br> 7,532 <br> 1 | 14,791 | 16,499 | 18,516 | 20, 175 | 11, 690 | 12,741 | 14, 038 | 12,919 | 13,300 | 13,078 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawals....-. - thous. of tax gal.- |  | 607, 676 | $\begin{array}{r}19,304 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11,455 | 12,154 | 7,378 | 6,546 |  | 9,334 | 7,752 | 7. 825 | 7,631 | 8,067 |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 002,868 \\ 877 \end{array}\right.$ |  | 610,988 1,234 | 614,840 1,380 | 621,672 1,524 | 635,674 1,507 | 646, ${ }_{941}$ | 654,589 874 | 661,757 1,109 | 668, 9074 | 674,662 1,097 | 677.344 1,111 | 6, 337 |
| Whisky: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production .-...-.-.........--thous. of tax gal.- | $\begin{array}{r} 10,960 \\ r 3,232 \\ r 528,919 \\ \hline 507 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,540 \\ 3,977 \\ 533,292 \\ 820 \end{array}$ | 11, 429 | 12,193 | 14,026 | 17,532 | 14,861 | 34, 148 | 14.462 | 11. 526 | 10,972 | 7,852 | 5,099 |
|  |  |  | 4,736 | 6, 090 | 6,6612 | 3,965 | 3,971 | 4,227 | 4,720 | 3,383 | 3. 731 | 3,537 | 4,048 |
| Stocks, end of month - -- |  |  | 537, 41411 | 541, ${ }_{\text {51, }}^{124}$ | 547,534 | 559,818 1,39 | 569, 734 | 578,448 | 586, 754 | 592, 680 | 599, 562 | 602, 926 | 602, 865 |
| Imports...------.-.-...--- thous. of proof gal. |  |  | 1,113 | 1,247 | 1,388 | 1,329 | 836 | 783 | 994 | 752 | 1,017 | 1,027 |  |
| Whisky thous. of proof gal.- | $\begin{gathered} \ulcorner 8,184 \\ \times 7,354 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,299 \\ & 8,503 \end{aligned}$ | 10,937 10,130 | 13,484 12,515 | 14,449 13,376 | 9,739 8,792 | 7,398 6,613 | 8,464 7.736 | $\xrightarrow{10,186}$ | 8,289 7 7 | $\stackrel{8,917}{7}$ | 9,035 <br> 7 | , 088 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7, 736 | 9,206 | 7,335 | 7,908 | 7,889 |  |
| Sparkling wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawals. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 61 \\ 57 \\ 1,822 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 122 \\ 69 \\ 1,871 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 118 \\ 1,813 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ 127 \\ 1,729 \end{array}$ | 1121,640 | 1681,525 | $\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 68 \\ 1,545 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ 1,530 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}65 \\ 1,515 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{137}$ | 68$\mathbf{1}, 673$ | 178 | -....- |
| Stocks, end of month | 1,644 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,743 |  |  |  |
| Still wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawals | $\begin{array}{r} 565 \\ 7,234 \\ 120.200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 769 \\ 8,248 \end{array}$ | 10, 166 | 11, 294 | 12, 255 | 11, 193 | 9,828 | 9, 613 | 191,809 | 9,581 | 8,860 | 162, 586 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month | $\begin{array}{r} 189,827 \\ 1,341 \\ 1,342 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 131,805 \\ 2,505 \\ 2,519 \end{array}$ | 136,806228 | $\begin{gathered} 195,069 \\ 256 \end{gathered}$ | 233, 335 | 223, 774 | 213, 610 | 203,612 |  | 182, 173 | 173, 494 |  |  |  |
| Imports |  |  |  |  | 95,778 | $\begin{array}{r} 294 \\ 12,924 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 212 \\ 1,060 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 217 \\ & 491 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 253 \\ 1,437 \end{array}$ | 1238409 | 221929 | $\begin{aligned} & 177 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | - |  |
| Distilling materials produ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 132,715 \\ & \hline 256 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 126,030 \\ 8,030 \\ .1056 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 96,360 \\ & 93,850 \end{aligned}$ |  | 79, 190 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 91,210 \\ 8,718 \\ .633 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 117,265 \\ 97,624 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93,330 \\ & 83,412 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 83,880 \\ & 32,615 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 92,030 \\ & 18,737 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111,865 \\ 6,318 \\ .616 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 123,820 \\ 15,338 \\ .599 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 158,675 \\ 51,056 \\ \quad .597 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 155,585 \\ r_{102}^{102,701} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 136,155 \\ 136,525 \\ 599 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, 92 -score (New York) dol. per ib-- | 115,8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (factory), totalo'. .-.....thous. of lb.- |  | 106,730 | $\begin{array}{r} 87,660 \\ 70,520 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80,745 \\ & 62,545 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67,995 \\ & 51,025 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 72,905 \\ 55,125 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80,120 \\ & 60,580 \end{aligned}$ | 79,30059,540 | 95,610 <br> 72,140 <br> 18.6 | 113,01088,330 | 142,645 | ¢ 136,585 | $\begin{array}{r} 117,310 \\ 99,000 \\ 180,929 \\ 157,919 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 95, 020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{134,765}$ | ${ }_{r} \mathrm{r} 162,256$ |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total.--do | $\begin{array}{r} 196,820 \\ 168,809 \\ 1,491 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}217,819 \\ 185 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{2122,282}$ | 195,470167,535 | 164,410140,791 | 148,100126,534 | 135, 110 | 126, 503 | 120, 563 | 125,903 |  |  |  |  |
| American, whole milk |  |  |  |  |  |  | 116. 779 | 111, 072 | 105, 608 | 109, 920 | 117. 021 | r 140, 859 |  |  |
| Imports. |  | 1,210 | 1,293 | 3,199 | 3, 090 | 2, 272 | I, 423 | 1, 533 | 2,035 | 2,393 | 2. 466 | 2, 794 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago)* dol. per lb | . 520 | . 493 | . 448 | . 420 | . 397 | . 410 | . 371 | . 348 | . 336 | . 337 | 341 | . 343 | . 330 |  |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: Production: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened): $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bulk goods }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40,250 \\ 11,800 \\ 907000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,700 \\ 12,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,500 \\ & 10,300 \end{aligned}$ | 15,4158,600 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,050 \\ 8,250 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Case goods |  |  |  |  |  | 12,795 10,000 | 15,250 10,950 | 14,735 10,300 | 18,800 14,800 | 25,565 12,150 | 40,400 12,800 | $\begin{aligned} & 35,070 \\ & 10,550 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,450 \\ 9,400 \\ 312,500 \end{array}$ |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods...do | 387, 200 | 360, 100 | 282, 600 | 226, 250 | 154, 900 | 147,000 | 154, 100 | 160,650 | 215, 750 | 269, 250 | 362, 850 | 357, 500 |  |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month | $\begin{array}{r} 13,165 \\ 444,015 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15,645 \\ 621,948 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) ----------thous. of 1 lb |  | $\begin{array}{r} 14,275 \\ 513,665 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 13,408 \\ 622,624 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,824 \\ 542,810 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,576 \\ 424,619 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,504 \\ 297,463 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,759 \\ 206,464 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,350 \\ 177,077 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,511 \\ 189,735 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,390 \\ 298,661 \end{array}$ | 13,069 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,778 \\ 454,397 \end{array}$ |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) -----------..- do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 379,000 |  |  |
| Exports:S ${ }^{\text {Condensed ( }}$ (sweetened) | 10,88621,650 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,585 \\ 27,780 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,342 \\ 33,486 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,455 \\ & 19,316 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,367 \\ 15,836 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,713 \\ 49,058 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,521 \\ & 24,837 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,322 \\ 29,189 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,021 \\ & 20,669 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,901 \\ 18,613 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,657 \\ 22,897 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,903 \\ 24,991 \end{array}$ | -.......... |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10.02 \\ 6.71 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.02 \\ 6.56 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) | 9.876.61 |  |  | 9.93 | 9.60 | 9. 60 | 9.60 | 9.48 | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9.10 |  |
| Fluid milk: ${ }^{\text {Evaporated ( }}$ (unsweetened) |  |  |  | 6.26 | 5.94 | 5.95 | 5.81 | 5.66 | 5. 45 | 5.18 | 5.05 | 5. 09 | 5.12 |  |
| Production......-......-......-.......-mil. of | 11,514 | 10,511 | 9, 124 | 8,748 | 8,031 | 8,215 | 8,671 | 8.276 | 9.558 | 10,226 | 11, 888 |  |  |  |
| Utilization in mfd. dairy products $\ddagger$ | 4,800 | 4,444 | 3,619 | 3,336 | 2,724 | 2,866 | 3,143 | 3, 113 | 3,833 | 4, 394 | r 5. 640 |  | 11,544 |  |
| Price, dealers', standard grade....dol. per 100 lb .. | 5.16 | 5.29 | 5.32 | 5.30 | 5.27 | 5. 25 | 5. 16 | 5.04 | 4,89 | 4.67 | 4.58 | 4.56 | 4.61 |  |
| Dry milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: ${ }^{\text {² }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dry whole milk-------------thous. of lb_- | 19,675 | 16, 845 | 13, 100 | 11, 515 | 7,350 | 9, 165 | 11,400 | 9,350 | 11, 150 | 12, 275 | 15,415 | 12,525 |  |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) ..... do . | 70,675 | 52,515 | 38,020 | 36,790 | 35,450 | 49,700 | 54, 275 | 57, 035 | 76, 930 | 94, 250 | 118, 250 | 109, 400 | 88,900 |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: |  | 29,613 | ,097 | 30,713 |  |  | 16, r98 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)----.- do | + 90, 742 | 99,340 | 86, 524 | 74, 112 | 51,986 | 44,738 | 49,627 | 63, 320 | 71,784 | 76,114 | 95, 387 | 104, 868 | -98,020 |  |
| xports: ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 387 | 8,354 | 8,923 | 7,061 | 6,217 | 11, 439 | 11,431 | r 8, 229 | r 4, 616 | 6,666 |  | 5,873 |  |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) .....do.... | 9,674 | 8,457 | 10,587 | 16, 406 | 23, 901 | 19,704 | 26,496 | - 5, 620 | r 8,288 | 26, 248 | 16, 226 | 14,042 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human food), U. S. average....................dol. per lb.. | . 151 | 158 | 157 | 158 | 15 | 151 | .13] | 115 | . 11 | . 117 | . 118 | .11 | .117 |  |
| FRUITS AND VEGETABLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apples: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipmen | 273 | 621 | $\overline{5} 90$ | 7.73 | 4,791 | 3,505 | 3297 |  |  |  |  |  | 127, 823 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month - thous. of bu-- | 148 | 214 | 4, 020 | 22,413 | 21, 836 | 17,813 | 12,971 | 9,028 | ${ }_{5}^{5,491}$ | 3, 318 | 1,768 | ${ }^{7} 764$ | 546 |  |
| Citrus fruits, carlot shipments ---.- no. of carloads.- | 9, 401 | 6,968 | 7,258 | 8,604 | 9,580 | 15,334 | 12,633 | 10,319 | 11.571 | 10.210 | 10.051 | ${ }^{9}$ |  |  |
| Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9,00 | , 895 |  |
|  | 340, 894 | 371, 565 | 364, 115 | 362, 423 | 346,941 | 5,940 | 317.695 | 301, 249 | 266,581 | 237, 419 | 237, 856 | r 2555,787 | 335, 316 |  |
| Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of <br>  | 214, 096 | 266, 910 | 311, 734 | 311,968 | 308, 829 | 281, 825 | 262, 047 | 229, 506 | 206, 061 | 191, 666 | 186, 821 | r 219,515 | 239, 249 |  |
| Potatoes, white: Production (erop estimate) ..........thous. of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, carlot ---.-.-.-.-no. of carioads. | 16, 669 | 23,567 | 31, 030 | 33,052 | 24,026 | 26. 4.37 | 21,304 | 25,415 | 35, 867 | 26,059 | 22,999 | - 24,226 | $12,023$ |  |
| ice, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York)* dol. per 100 lb | 3.624 | 3.757 | 3.499 | 3.193 | 3.302 | 3.699 | 4. 628 | 4. 474 | 4. 568 | 4.623 | 5. 258 | 3. 546 | 3.287 |  |

## $r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{2}$ August 1 estimate

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

 Tuesday; subsequently as of Monday.
 airy products for 1946 are shown on $p$. $S-27$ of the September 1948 Survey; final revisions for 1947 are shown at the bottom of $p$. Sm- 55 of the February 1949 issue.
or 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | September | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | A pril | May | June | July |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS <br> Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal $\dagger 8$ thous. of bu.. | 51, 789 | 62, 424 | 52,828 | 51,975 | 41,906 | 54, 234 | 58,028 | 59, 761 | - 65, 205 | 44,329 | 「 57, 214 | 47,020 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barley: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) | 8,271 | 22,535 | 13,926 | 12,570 | 10,616 | 1317,037 11,300 | 8,323 | 5,254 | 8,991 | 5,860 | 11,906 | 19,312 | 2 232,787 24,843 |
| Receipts, prineipal markets | 8,27 | 22, 5 |  |  | 10,616 | 00 | 8,323 | 5, 254 | 8,991 | 5,860 | 1,906 | 19,312 |  |
|  | 6,537 | 16, 196 | $\text { 19, } 254$ | 18,847 | 18,741 | $16,457$ | 15,214 | 12, 426 | 11,197 111,511 | 9,491 | 10,057 | $\begin{array}{r} 14,922 \\ 359,311 \end{array}$ | 24,659 |
|  | 1, 704 | 4,375 | $\begin{array}{r} 208,979 \\ 1,646 \end{array}$ | 3,467 | 1,570 | $\begin{array}{r} 156,600 \\ 1,162 \end{array}$ | 2, 614 | 2,653 | $\begin{array}{r} 111,511 \\ r 2,864 \end{array}$ | 1,390 | -1,636 | $\begin{array}{r} 359,311 \\ 2,111 \end{array}$ |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.754 1.704 | 1.486 1.366 | 1.410 1.270 | 1. 1.417 | 1. 1.447 | 1.480 1.346 | 1.474 1.375 | 1.344 1.242 | 1. 312 1.200 | 1. 256 1.178 | 1. 249 | 1. 253 | 1.290 1.236 |
| Corn: <br> Production (crop estimate) ................. mil. of bu.- |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 3,651$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23,538 |
| Grindings, wet process .---.-....-.-.thous. of bu | 8,438 | 8,799 | 9,261 | 10,517 | 11, 197 | 9,927 | 9,958 | 9,357 | 9,902 | 8,813 | 8,632 | 8,910 | 8,658 |
| Receipts, principal markets....-.-.-.-.-.-. . do..-- | 15, 688 | 16,897 | 17, 246 | 26,339 | 63,005 | 45,269 | 38,281 | 20, 139 | 23,694 | 19,646 | 21, 198 | 21,977 | 19,683 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: <br>  On farms........................................... of bu | 1,972 | 677 | 1,522 3114.0 | 4,621 | 39,002 | 50,328 $2,519.6$ | 50,639 | 43, 903 | 25,895 $1,776.2$ | 15,266 | 11, 582 | 10,888 $1,239.4$ | 4,744 |
|  | 581 | 587 | 523 | 1,225 | 6, 890 | 11,040 | 11,355 | 13, 081 | 21,267 | 11,251 | 8,209 | 1, 4,611 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: No. 3, white (Chicago) ...........dol. per bu.- | 2. 280 | 2. 250 | 2. 210 | 1. 477 | 1. 449 | 1. 443 | 1.464 | (4) | . 427 | 1.403 | 1.410 | (4) | 1. 451 |
| No. 3, yellow (Chicago) | 2.136 | 1. 951 | 1. 808 | 1. 470 | 1. 381 | 1.424 | 1.428 | 1. 271 | 1.337 | 1. 370 | 1.358 | 1.353 | 1. 402 |
| Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades. do | 2.100 | 1. 949 | 1. 760 | 1. 375 | 1. 272 | 1.329 | 1.303 | 1. 160 | 1. 224 | 1.322 | 1. 279 | 1. 276 | 1. 327. |
| Oats: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ mil. of bu |  |  |  |  |  | 11,492 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21.309 |
| Receipts, principal markets----------thous. of bu-- | 14,780 | 27,329 | 14,497 | 9,864 | 8, 861 | 9,335 | 9,321 | 5,311 | 8,915 | 10,175 | 9,874 | 13,988 | 33,804 |
|  | 3,821 | 18,889 | $\begin{array}{r} 18,902 \\ 1,187,541 \end{array}$ | 15,031 | 10, 424 | 11,433 927,488 | 9,544 | 5,916 | 4,215 577,945 | 3,635 | 1,662 | 6,167 3 270,264 | 17,745 |
| Exports, including oatmealti | 1,427 | 418 | 1,792 | 3,552 | 2,530 | 2,936 | 2,888 | 2,264 | 1,147 | 1, 647 | 292 | 3,182 |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu_. | . 770 | . 716 | . 746 | . 778 | . 878 | . 866 | . 819 | . 741 | . 753 | . 741 | . 701 | . 673 | . 638 |
| Rice: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ thous. of bu_- |  |  |  |  |  | 181,170 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 288,165 |
| California: <br> Receipts, domestic, rough | 32,446 | 3, | 3,03 | 97,925 | 89,946 | 40,833 | 53, 677 |  | 7, 216 | 691 | , 913 | 45,785 | 6. 994 |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice......do. | 26, 491 | 17,818 | 3,082 | 29,478 | 28, 920 | 42,987 | 21,904 | 18,049 | 19, 003 | 61, 988 | 30, 421 | 26,728 | 31,908 |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month thous. of lb. | 22,528 | 7,607 | 6,395 | 36,376 | 63,368 | 45, 769 | 56,962 | 56, 651 | 59, 154 | 38,289 | 37,944 | 39,358 | 35, 752 |
| Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): Receipts, rough, at mills thous of bbl ( 162 b.)-- | 5 | 1,210 | 3,816 | 5,182 | 2,682 | 1,577 | 473 | 683 | 842 | 663 | 415 | 375 | 185 |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice thous. of lb-- | 24,939 | 80, 124 | 178, 622 | 253, 425 | 241, 393 | 229, 229 | 155, 497 | 130,574 | 141, 733 | 119,909 | 134, 534 | 132,599 | 78,410 |
| Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month. thous. of lb | 16,058 | 61, 195 | 273,024 | 546, 802 | 587, 650 | 532,386 | 434, 167 | 379, 725 | 332, 121 | 286, 353 | 202, 235 | 113,173 | 57,291 |
|  | 7,663 | 19, 208 | 40, 782 | 83, 101 | 117, 435 | 146, 825 | 91,796 | 69, 568 | 51, 363 | 116, 730 | 105, 119 | 60, 801 |  |
| Imports | 350 | 350 | 150 | 150 | 202 | 534 | 21.5 | 103 | 439 | 458 | 809 | 772 |  |
| Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.)_dol. per lb-- | . 165 | . 163 | ${ }^{4}$ | . 100 | . 091 | . 103 | . 098 | . 093 | . 093 | . 092 | . 091 | . 089 | . 087 |
| Rye: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ thous. of bu-- |  |  |  |  |  | 126,388 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 18,731 |
| Receipts, principal markets.-.-.-.-.-......-do.-.- | 1,053 | 3,634 | 2,084 | 1,946 | 1, 714 | 1, 858 | 725 | 245 | 431 | 3,348 | 727 | 748 | 774 |
| Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month_do..-- | 901 | 3,205 | 4,469 | 4,322 | 5,376 | 4,838 | 3,980 | 2,971 | 2,075 | 3,618 | 2,732 | 2,993 | 4,091 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minne.).-.--dol. per bu-- | 1.783 | 1.598 | 1.503 | 1. 645 | 1.731 | 1.676 | 1. 632 | 1.364 | 1.352 | 1.361 | 1.362 | 1.346 | 1.454 |
| Wheat: <br> Prodinction (crop estimate), total.....mil. of bu_. |  |  |  |  |  | 11,288. 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 1,131.8$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1298.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2} 237.0$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 9900.1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2894.9 |
| Receipts, principal markets......-.- ${ }^{\text {thous. }}$ of bu | 150,846 | 85, 359 | 75, 714 | 46,870 | 28, 534 | 30,397 | 17,923 | 14,067 | $36,604$ | 27,560 | 49,082 | 64, 749 | 130,305 |
| Disappearance, domestic.--------.-.-.....- do. |  |  | - 336, 130 |  |  | 289, 210 |  |  | 280, 286 |  |  | 286, 356 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Canada (Canadian wheat) $\qquad$ | 34,765 | 64, 533 | 160, 812 | 180,518 | 169, 448 | 166, 144 | 155, 367 | 142, 276 | 130, 737 | 118,551 | 89,097 | 70, 146 | 54, 488 |
|  |  |  | 1, 148, 272 |  | 100, | 859, 077 |  | 142, 276 | 578, 863 | 118,561 | 88,007 | 3 293, 272 | 8,488 |
| Commercial $\qquad$ | 169,181 | 216, 633 | 219, 111 | 206, 600 | 181,917 | 166, 348 | 150, 165 | 125, 504 | 124, 656 | 116,806 | 114, 242 | : 128,158 | 234, 493 |
| Interior mils, elevators, and warens. ${ }^{\text {thous. of bu_- }}$ |  |  | 249,817 |  |  | 203, 984 |  |  | 148, 287 |  |  | 3 65, 119 |  |
|  |  |  | 129, 233 |  |  | 103, 377 |  |  | 63,229 |  |  | 330,600 |  |
| On farms |  |  | 546, 151 |  |  | 381, 667 |  |  | 239, 315 |  |  | 365,598 |  |
| Exports, total, including flour $\dagger 8$. | 48,068 | 57,044 | 48,866 | 46, 481 | 30,916 | 39,096 | 40,088 | 41,241 | 38,696 | 28, 984 | 46, 522 | 36, 392 |  |
|  | 32,748 | 39, 923 | 34, 732 | 35, 919 | 19,756 | 25,917 | 29, 123 | 30, 771 | 32, 358 | 23, 020 | 40,617 | 30,313 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) dol. per bu-.- do..- | 2.427 2.193 | 2. 319 2. 150 | 2.350 | 2. 387 | 2. 473 | 2.397 2.287 | 2.351 2.250 | 2.337 2.196 | 2. 348 2.241 | 2.342 2.260 | 2.328 2.221 | 2. 367 | 2.379 2.004 |
| No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) .-............do. do..- | 2. 248 | 2. 163 | 2. 245 | 2. 263 | 2. 359 | 2.444 | 2. 294 | 2. 287 | 2. 329 | 2. 366 | 2.344 | 1. 828 | 1.872 |
| Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades........do...-. | 2.308 | 2. 218 | 2. 256 | 2. 282 | 2. 367 | 2.308 | 2.286 | 2.246 | 2.278 | 2. 285 | 2.254 | 2. 160 | 2.096 |
| Wheat flour: <br> Production: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour | 24, 179 | 24,940 | 23, 402 | 24, 156 | 22,887 | 22, 487 | 22,383 | 19,760 | 20,178 | 17,007 | 17,152 | 19,900 | 19,500 |
| Operations, percent of capacity .-.-.-.....-.--- | 80.0 | 82.8 | 80.9 | 84.2 | 83.2 | 75.5 | 78.0 | 74.9 | 64.8 | 57.0 | 60.1 | 66.9 | 67.1 |
|  | 466, 902 | 478, 262 | 451, 015 | 461,952 | 434, 261 | 427,310 | 424, 801 | 377,295 | 388, 055 | 330, 126 | 334, 365 | 386, 700 | 393,000 |
| Grindings of wheat ${ }^{\text {foren }}$ | 55, 664 | 57,352 | 53, 771 | 55,355 | 52,385 | 51,488 | 51, 274 | 45, 300 | 46, 420 | 39, 168 | 39,573 | 45,900 | 45,400 |
| Stocks held by mills, end of month <br> Thorts8 thous. of sacks ( 100 lb .).. <br> Exports§ $\qquad$ do. $\qquad$ | 6,752 | 7,520 | 4,802 6,317 | 4, 713 | 5,038 | 5,118 5,897 | 4, 847 | 4, 716 | 5,428 2,873 | 2,676 | 2, 609 | 4,500 2,727 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Standard patents (Minneapolis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per sack (100 Ib.).- <br> Winter, straights (Kansas City)..................- | 5.662 5.110 | 5.595 5.181 | 5.588 5.131 | 5.775 5.140 | 5. 750 5.194 | 5.712 5.231 | 5.445 5.135 | 5. 469 5.119 | $5.400$ $5.106$ | 5. 269 4. 980 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.255 \\ & 4.938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.512 \\ & 4.869 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.575 \\ & 4.915 \end{aligned}$ |
| LIVESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle and calves: <br> Slaughter (Federally inspected): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calves (Federally inspected): |  |  |  | 633 |  |  |  |  |  | 562 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,046 | 1,086 | 1,178 | 1,176 | 1,151 | 1,197 | 1,126 | 994 | 1, 102 | 996 | 1,025 | 1,095 | 1,090 |

${ }_{2}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{2}$ A ugust 1 estimate
${ }^{3}$ Includes old crop only; new grain not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in July for barley, oats, and wheat and October for corn. ${ }^{4}$ No quotation.
IThe total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the break-down of stocks.
Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply exports; see note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-21.
$\dagger$ Devised series. Data included for wheat flour, corn meal, malt, and oatmeal have been revised using new conversion factors supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which take



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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| LIVESTOCK-Continued | 1,887138 | 2, 311 | $\begin{array}{r}2,548 \\ \hline 390\end{array}$ | 2,722 | 2,511 | $\begin{array}{r}1,855 \\ \hline 195\end{array}$ | 1,78694 | 1,52672 | 1,893126 | 1,733100 | 1,82792 | 1,896140 | 1,830164 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cattle and calves-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets - thous. of animals.-- Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States.--do---- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef steers (Chicago) --.-- --dol. per 100 lb _- | 36.3728.2528.31 | 35.22 <br> 27.40 <br> 29.30 | 34.0325.4230.25 | 32.0524.4130.7530 |  | 26.7823.2630.75 | $\begin{aligned} & 24.35 \\ & 22.15 \\ & 32.50 \end{aligned}$ | 22.2521.25 | 24.1424.37 | 24.2023.66 | 24.8824.02 | 26.4722.2325.94 | $\begin{aligned} & 25.86 \\ & 20.62 \\ & 24.88 \end{aligned}$ |
| Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)..do...- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calves, vealers (Chicago)*...-.-.-.......-do...- | 28.31 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30.38 |  | 27.94 | 26.45 |  |  |
| Hogs: <br> Slaughter (Federally inspected)_thous. of animals.Receipts, principal markets........................... Prices: | 3,0442,022 | 2,4401,706 | 2,8361,844 | 4,0982,361 | 5,425$\mathbf{3}, 272$ | 6,0893,528 | 5,377$\mathbf{3 , 3 1 6}$ |  | 4,3152,615 | 3,894$\mathbf{2 , 4 7 1}$ | 3,7212,438 | 3,7452,406 | $\xrightarrow{3,165}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,080 2,562 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) $\begin{gathered}\text { dol. per } 100 \mathrm{lb} . .\end{gathered}$ | 25.17 | 26.89 | 27.75 | 25.48 | 22.68 | 21.01 | 19.46 | 19.44 | 20.16 | 18.32 | 8.49 | 19.08 | 18.2315.4 |
| Hog-corn ratio <br> bu. of corn equal to 100 lb . of live hog-- |  | 14.2 | 15.3 | 17.8 | 18.0 | 17.2 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 16.9 | 15.2 | 14.7 |  |  |
| Sheep and lambs: <br> Slaughter (Federally inspected) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets..............-do | $\begin{array}{r} 1,195 \\ 1,409 \\ 61 \end{array}$ | 1,264 | 2,612 | 2, ${ }^{1,632}$ | 1,444 | $\begin{array}{r}1,329 \\ 1,439 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{1,386}$ | 1,046 1,092 | $\begin{aligned} & 949 \\ & 845 \end{aligned}$ | 676 <br> 824 <br> 8 | 761 1,243 | 898 1,164 | 9761,200144 |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt Stat |  | 229 | 495 | 548 | 367 |  | 151 | 74 | 61 | 63 | 163 | 138 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: | ${ }_{\text {(1) }}^{28.50}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.00 \\ & 25.97 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{(1)}{24.75}$ | $\underset{(1)}{30.50}$ | $\underset{(1)}{29.50}$ | $\underset{(\mathrm{l})}{29.25}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{27.12}$ | $\underset{(1)}{24.50}$ |
| Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha). do |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23.88 \\ & 23.18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.12 \\ & 22.12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.12 \\ & 23.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.12 \\ & 23.31 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(1)}{24.75}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| meats |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total meats (including lard): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) ......-mil. of lb.-.Stocks, | 1,27486036 | 1,14966835 | 1,22949238 | 1,432449 | 1,691 | 1,890879 | 1,7571,049 | 1,408 | 1,519 | 1,353 | 1,362779 | 1,438$r$716 | 1,358 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 930 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 38 | 34 | 28 | 64 | 46 | 52 | 68 | 103 | 76 | 97 |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) .-.-thous. of lb | $\begin{array}{r} 577,522 \\ 76,408 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 599,674 \\ 75,692 \end{gathered}$ | 650,37080,587 | $\begin{gathered} 640,225 \\ 97,705 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 635,429 \\ & 126,287 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 649,195 \\ & 170,784 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 588,486 \\ & 158,240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 664,174 \\ & 143,137 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 606,020 \\ & 119,431 \end{aligned}$ | 623,53694,035 | $\begin{array}{r}645,249 \\ r 81,148 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month-........do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports§...........................-.-...-- do | $\begin{array}{r} 1,073 \\ .578 \end{array}$ | 1,777 | 2,203 |  | - 20.447 | $\begin{array}{r} 170,581 \\ 1,928 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 170,784 \\ 935 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158,240 \\ & 984 \end{aligned}$ | 143,137 1,556 | 1, 509 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 94, } \\ 1,302 \\ \hline 1025\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathbf{8 1 , 1}, 227 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 75,239 |
| Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, good ( $600-700 \mathrm{lbs}$.), (New York)*......-dol. per lb.- |  | 584 | r. 562 | . 516 | . 489 | . 443 | . 406 | 368 | . 392 | 404 | . 410 | . 433 | 431 |
| Lamb and mution: ${ }_{\text {Prow }}$ (indiction (inspeted slaughter) ....thous. of lb_- | $\begin{array}{r} 49,915 \\ 8,557 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 61,783 \\ & 10,478 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 61,663 \\ 23,305 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58,335 \\ & 26,209 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 47,548 \\ 19,571 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43,156 \\ & 14,268 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,761 \\ 9,864 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,561 \\ 7,007 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37,427 \\ r 6,761 \end{gathered}$ | 40,975 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}53,389 \\ 9,847 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 67,469 \\ & 16,296 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 55,520 \\ & 22,466 \\ & \hline 46 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month ........do - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,485 |
| Pork, including lard, production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb | 646,403 | 496, 236 | 517,028 | 724, 588 | 993, 960 | 1,159,741 | 1,052, 632 | 777, 258 | 811, 293 | 715, 895 | 704, 543 | 754,870 | 678, 466 |
| Pork, excluding lard: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) --.-----.- do | 477, 942 | 372, 166 | ${ }^{397}$ | 558, 73 | 752, 254 | 851, 366 | 762, 355 | 563,446 | 593, 593 | 527,859 | 517, 974 | 556, 838 | 495, 142 |
|  | 508, 1,649 | 32,273 | 1,773 | 1,879 | -1,813 | $\underset{3,345}{463,38}$ | 88, 3,027 | 61, ${ }_{3,076}$ | 586.943 | 545,236 3,866 | -466, 5 , 855 | -419,590 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,105 |  |
| Hams, smoked (Chicago) .-.-.-.-.-dol. per lb | . 644 | . 658 | . 669 | . 586 | . 570 | . 579 | . 571 | . 546 | .570 | . 550 | . 520 | . 556 | 586 |
| Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York) do-- | . 624 | . 682 | . 675 | . 595 | . 456 | . 415 | . 429 | . 457 | . 502 | . 518 | . 515 | 533 | 546 |
| Miscellaneous meats and meat products, stocks, cold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50,393 | 43,843 | 36, 389 | 34, 690 | 42,312 | 58,081 | 64, 021 | 62, 136 | 61,269 | 58,535 | 54, 707 | r 55, 322 | , 092 |
| Canned meats and sausage and sausage room | 42,375 | 38,993 | 32,60 | 30,270 | 32,4 | 38,8 | 46,0 | 51,980 | 55,63 | 58,348 | 50, 941 | r 49,570 | 1,159 |
| Lard: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter)-------..- do | 123, 277 | 90, 594 | 87,107 | 120,682 | 176, 282 | 225,748 | ${ }_{18}^{212,810}$ | 156, 573 | 159,474 | 137, 414 | 136,470 | 144,798 | 134,178 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month ...-....-do | 174, 304 | 139.751 | 96, 587 | ${ }^{66,526}$ | 77, 021 | 116, 397 | 180, 610 | 179, 628 | 156, 782 | 138, 216 | 125, 823 | r 103, 890 | 97, 198 |
|  | 20, 747 | 1f, 806 | 14, 512 | 16, 525 | 15, 117 | 41, 112 | 33, 821 | 42, 517 | 55, 604 | 92, 304 | 63, 282 | 76, 508 |  |
| Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago) ...dol. per lb.- | . 240 | . 241 | . 240 | . 234 | . 216 | . 195 | . 171 | . 152 | . 152 | . 136 | . 147 | . 136 | . 132 |
| Poultry: POULTRY AND EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receints, 5 markets . .-.-----.-- .-.thous. of lb. | 32, 060 | 31, 520 | 41.724 | 45, 188 | 63, 536 | 54, 511 | 22, 069 | 19.959 | 24, 937 | 26, 798 | 31, 644 | 38.054 | 34, 769 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month.---- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ - | 91, 186 | 88, 234 | 108,368 | 154,617 | 171,472 | 160, 834 | 148, 418 | 131, 496 | 108, 732 | 89, 205 | 77, 823 | - 74, 733 | 73, 122 |
| Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)..dol. per lb.. | . 317 | 336 | . 332 | 300 | 306 | 346 | . 340 | . 328 | . 353 | . 339 | . 298 | . 268 | . 241 |
| Egrgs: Production, farm millions | 4,435 | 3,906 | 3,516 | 3,497 | 3,456 | 4,008 | 4,567 | 4815 | 6, 137 | 6.105 | 5845 | 4905 |  |
| Dried egg production-...-...-......-.-thous. of lb -. | 9,321 | 5,926 | 3,873 | 2,384 | 927 | 554 | 2, 431 | 6,846 | 13,993 | 13,285 | 7,875 | 7,640 | 4,334 6,118 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell--------------------.-- thous. of cas | 257, ${ }^{567}$ | 233, 431 | 200, 968 | 169,685 | - ${ }^{439,298}$ | 104, 1539 | - 152 | ${ }_{58,621}{ }^{144}$ | 530 77.319 | 954 | 11,943 | +2.290 | 2.123 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 104, 332 |  |  | 77,319 | 107,058 | 141,361 | ${ }^{+166,582}$ | 69, 172 |
| dol. per doz.. | . 412 | . 444 | . 442 | . 456 | 494 | . 482 | . 432 | . 409 | . 419 | . 434 | . 442 | . 432 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| miscellaneous food products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Candy, sales by manufacturers $\delta$----thous. of dol.- | 34,000 | 47, 260 | 66, 164 | 78, 074 | 77, 293 | 64,926 | 55.187 | 51,876 | 55,507 | 43,851 | 34, 642 | 36,028 | 25,580 |
| Cocoa: <br> Imports $\qquad$ long tons | 21, 090 | 21, 082 | 7,935 | 11, 898 | 13,958 | 24,698 | 13, 863 | 23, 276 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, Accra (New York)..-dol, per lb.- | . 446 | . 442 | . 404 | . 402 | . 391 | . 317 | . 266 | . 203 | . 185 | . 199 | . 190 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } 187 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 211 |
| Coffee: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances from Brazil, total.-----thous. of bags | 1,371 | 1,328 | 1,691 | 1,827 | 1,844 | 1,805 | 1,214 | 1,359 | 1,488 | 1,294 | 1,572 | 1,326 | 1,672 |
| To United States...------------1.--- do | 782 | 943 | 1,099 | 1,388 | 1,295 | 1,198 | 843 | 890 | 1,058 | 811 | 942 | 906 |  |
| Visible supply, United States...---------- do |  |  |  | 1,103 11,716 | 1,259 1,851 | 1,082 2,560 | $\stackrel{1}{1,036}$ | ${ }^{929} 6$ | 1,127 | 906 | 796 | 808 | 859 |
| ports <br> Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) | 1,397 | 1,342 | 1,412 | 1,716 | 1,851 | 2,560 | 2, 113 | 1,667 | 2,086 | 1,782 | 1,477 | 1,685 |  |
| dol. per lb.- | . 270 | . 268 | 265 | . 268 | 27 | 272 | . 270 | . 268 | . 265 | . 261 | . 270 | . 272 | 277 |
| Fish: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month..........do | 127, 474 | 135, 928 | 140, 160 | $\begin{array}{r} 54,418 \\ 148,049 \end{array}$ | 158,008 | 150,974 | 127, 233 | 104, 138 | 82, 42.72 | 49,612 74,940 | 69,800 91,453 |  |  |
| Sugar: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14, | 27,217 |
| Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous. of Spanish tons_ | r 2.794 | 2, 243 | 1,714 | 1,194 | 919 | 409 | 434 | 1,091 | 2,490 | 3,728 | 3,678 | 3, 215 | 2,599 |

- Revised. ${ }^{\text {T No }}$ Nuotation. ¿Revisions for January 1946 to June 1947 are shown on p. S- 29 of the September 1948 Survey. ${ }^{2}$ Not available.
$0^{\prime}$ 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.
New series. The new price series for calves, veaiers (Chicago) is essentially a continuation or that published in the March cing survey and earlior issues but is taken from a dinferent source and reffects a slight change in specifications; data beginning January 1946 will be published later. The series for beef, resh, steer carcasses, good ( $600-700$ pounds), New
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
2.234 to 2.276 bushels of wheat per 100 pounds of flour; malt -1 bushel of barley per bushel of malt; cornmeal- -3.16 bushels of corn per 100 pounds of meal; oatmeal- -7.6 bushels of oats per 100 2.234 to 2.276 bushels of wheat per 100 pounds of flour; malt-1 bushel of barley per bushel of malt; cornmeal- $\mathbf{3 . 1 6}$ bushels of corn per 100 pounds of meal; oatmeal -7.6 bushels of oats per 100
pounds of oatmeal.

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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sugar-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States: ${ }_{\text {Deliveries and supply (raw basis): }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deliveries and supply (raw basis): Production and receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production -............................... | 35,014 | 42,368 | 102, 233 | 505,601 | 636, 652 | 275, 318 | 125, 201 | 54, 358 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| Entries from off-shore | 489, 168 | 498, 295 | 594, 859 | 482, 660 | 239,064 | 210,060 | 245, 436 | 485, 0990 | ${ }_{681}^{6832}$ | 567,829 | 577, 439 | 509, 595 | 471, 237 |
| Hawaii and Puerto Rico*-....---- do...- | 243, 933 | 85, 122 | 232,575 | 238,358 | 18, 865 | 79,992 | 56, 243 | 138,038 | 225, 273 | 236, 686 | 156, 084 | 123, 322 | 84, 350 |
| Deliveries, total-------------------- do | 926,334 | ${ }^{901,306}$ | ${ }^{618,072}$ | 543, 215 | 576,922 | 564, 079 | 56, 238 | 504, 022 | 619, 578 | 537,449 | 608, 479 | 792, 936 | 729, 179 |
| For domestic consumption..---...-- do...- | 922, 053 | 893, 070 | 609, 298 | 531,924 | 571,618 | 556, 439 | 558,390 | 503, 222 | 611, 382 | 535, 102 | 604, 698 | 789, 878 | 725, 778 |
| For export Stocks, raw and refined, end of month | 4,281 | 8,236 | 8,774 | 11,291 | ${ }^{+5,314}$ | 7,640 | 4,848 | 1,400 | 8,196 | 2,347 | 3, 781 | 3,058 | 3,401 |
| thous. of short tons. | 1,106 | 829 | 891 | 1,266 | 1,533 | 1,493 | 1,348 | 1,416 | 1,442 | 1,525 | 1,492 | 1,252 | 956 |
| Exports, refined sugar§ .-.-.-------short tons.- | 3,905 | 4,292 | 7,293 | 7,612 | 3, 186 | 8,447 | 3,149 | 3,389 | 3,019 | 1,132 | 1,863 | 1,897 |  |
| Imports: <br> Raw sugar, total $\qquad$ | 195, 943 | 397, 341 | 283, 798 | 336, 329 | 134, 306 | 214, 014 | 189,969 | 313, 176 | 383, 040 | 317, 789 | 382, 265 | 346, 885 |  |
| From Cuba-...........................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 177,039 | 354, 566 | 247, 809 | 199, 787 | 121, 292 | 205, 456 | 167,014 | 287, 966 | 327, 282 | 263, 275 | 267, 999 | 253, 342 |  |
|  | 41,617 | 40, 753 | 31, 801 | 40, 260 | 8,330 | 1 | f. 452 | 26, 204 | 68,585 | 42,328 | 25,951 | 39, 180 |  |
|  | 41, 617 | 38,753 | 31,801 | 40, 260 | 8,330 |  | 6,450 | 25, 950 | 68, 147 | 41,820 | 25, 901 | 36,555 |  |
| Price (New York): |  |  | . 057 | . 056 | . 057 | . 056 | . 057 | . 056 | 057 | . 056 | . 058 | . 059 | . 058 |
|  | . 057 | . 088 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 097 | . 092 | . 092 | 092 | . 092 | . 092 | . 092 | . 092 | . 093 | 093 | 093 | . 093 | . 093 |
|  | 7,360 | 8,851 | 3, 781 | -6,680 | 4,001 | 9,332 | 7.670 | 7,606 | 8,128 | ${ }_{9,774}^{9,079}$ | r 7 \%,465 | r 8 , 411 | . 078 |
| TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leaf: Production (crop estimate)_..........-_mil. of lb. |  |  |  |  |  | 11,898 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22,019 |
| Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, end of quarter, total........-...............................-mil. of lb |  |  | 3, 549 |  |  | 3,875 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r 3, } 852}$ |  |  | 3, 509 |  |
| Domestic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigar leaf --------------------10 |  |  | 338 |  |  | 307 |  |  | r 345 |  |  | 367 |  |
| Fire-cured and dired and light air-cured.-.-....-.-.do |  |  | 2,833 |  |  | 3, ${ }^{232}$ |  |  | +29 +396 $+3,052$ |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous domestic....---------.--- do |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign grown: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigar leaf -------------------------- do- |  |  | 25 |  |  | 24 |  |  | 22 |  |  | 23 |  |
|  | 59,006 | 44.165 | 112 47.85 | 36,260 | 21,711 | 57,773 | - 46, 949 | 36, 167 | -134 | 22.249 | 20,400 | ${ }^{149}$ |  |
| Imports, including scrap and stems....-......do...- | 6,337 | 7.943 | 7,756 | 7,713 | 6,838 | 6,035 | 7,209 | ${ }^{\text {r 6, }} 713$ | 9,287 | 6,905 | 7,521 | 8, 217 |  |
| Manufactured products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, manufactured tobacco, total thous. of lb . | 17,889 | 21,610 | 22,816 | 23,999 | 20,461 | 17,517 | 18,031 | 17,576 | 20,880 | 18,729 | 20,591 | 21, 740 |  |
|  |  | 251 | 255 | 237 | 268 | 242 | 228 | ${ }^{207}$ | 213 | 202 | 256 | 251 |  |
|  | 3,591 | 4,215 | 4,157 | 4,112 | 3,872 | 3. 131 | 3,108 | 3, 009 | 3, 729 | 3,366 | 3, 655 | 4, 001 |  |
| Scrap, che | 3, 116 | 3,958 | 3,780 10 10 | $\begin{array}{r}3,924 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{8}^{3,770}$ | 3. 324 | 3.406 | 3, 697 | ${ }_{8}^{3,141}$ | ${ }^{2,915}$ | 2, 825 | 3, 806 |  |
| Snuff... | 2,950 | ¢, 3,342 | 10,666 3,471 | 11,743 3,451 | 3, ${ }^{8,724}$ | 3,835 3,530 | 7,386 | 7,548 3,260 | 9,567 3,695 | 8,535 <br> 3,254 | 10,120 3,246 | 9,747 3,435 |  |
|  | 454 | 454 | 486 | 532 | 476 | 455 | 476 | 454 | 534 | 458 | 490 | 501 |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,068 | 3,547 | 4, 104 | 4,030 | 2,736 | 3, 185 | 2, 208 | 2,570 | 3,168 | 3, 568 | 3,172 | 3,236 |  |
|  | 27, 205 | 34. 192 | 29,983 | 31,079 | 29, 075 | 24, 897 | 27.967 | 25.024 | 31, 448 | 27, 307 | 30,691 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 32,849$ |  |
| Cigars (large), tax-paid. $\qquad$ thousands- | 430, 210 | 505, 228 | 544, 856 | 529, 971 | 553, 755 | 440, 267 | 438, 286 | 410, 170 | 457, 149 | 428, 452 | 428, 357 | 519, 509 | 422, 496 |
| Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid thous. of lb. | 17,880 | 21, 201 | 23, 157 | $\begin{array}{r}23,816 \\ 2958 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 19,527 | 16,492 | 18,214 | 17, 138 | 20,490 | 18,392 |  |  | 16,625 |
| Exports, cigarettesf....----.-.-.-.-millions.- | 1,947 | 2,025 | 2,545 | 2,952 | 1,674 | 2,368 | 1,280 | 1,237 | 1,649 | 2, 446 | 1,937 | 1,611 |  |
| destination. dol. per thous. | 6. 509 | 6.862 | 6. 862 | 6.862 | 6. 862 | 6.862 | 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 lb.- | 22,689 | 15,394 | 15,338 | 11,091 | 12,355 | 14,320 | 13,738 | 9,900 | 10,281 | 10,714 | r 15, 302 | 11,942 |  |
| Calf and kip skins...---.....--- thous. of pieces.- |  | ${ }^{23}$ | 92 | 50 | 105 | ${ }^{51}$ | - 82 | 67 |  |  | ${ }^{47}$ | 1,44 |  |
| Goatskins | 2.999 | ${ }_{2} 1710$ | 2.611 | 3,181 | 1.480 | ${ }_{3} 104$ | ${ }^{148}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{727}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{85}$ | ${ }_{5}^{53}$ | 103 |  |
|  | 3, 529 | 1,946 | 3, 144 | ${ }_{897}$ | 2,831 | 1,011 | 2, 885 | -925 | -3, 977 | - 1,477 | 2,629 | 4,005 |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Chicago): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Califkins, packers', 8 to 15 lb - | . 450 | . 388 | . 390 | . 381 | . 394 | . 410 | . 398 | . 385 | . 421 | . 422 | . 414 | . 398 | 385 |
| Hides, steer, packers', heavy, native.------do.--- | . 301 | . 291 | . 289 | . 269 | . 295 | . 267 | . 267 | . 229 | . 209 | 200 | 213 | . 214 | 209 |
| LEATHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 699 | 935 | 854 | 894 |  |  | 943 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle hide --..--.-..............thous. of hides--------- | 1,833 | 2,187 | 2, 155 | 2,142 | 2,049 | 2, 239 | 2,073 | 2,124 | 2,163 | 766 1.891 | $\begin{array}{r}797 \\ 1.942 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18976 |  |
|  | 2, 842 | 2,776 | 2, 985 | 3, 106 | 3,048 | 3, 232 | 3,013 | 2,982 | 3,457 | 2,859 |  |  |  |
|  | 2,325 | 3,193 | 2,850 | 2,743 | 2,729 | 2,665 | 2, 564 | 2,537 | 2,463 | 2,154 | 2,214 | 2,419 |  |
| Exports: <br> Sole leather: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bends, backs, and sides ---.-...-thous. of lb. | 53 | 12 | 34 | 44 | 37 | 57 | 314 | 466 | 189 | 6 | 56 | 93 |  |
| Offal, including belting offal.---.-....-do-.- | 191 | 127 |  | 50 | 60 | 122 | 527 | 890 | 704 | 185 | 151 | 116 |  |
| Upper leather $\qquad$ thous. of sq. ft. | 2,644 | 2,159 | 2,085 | 2,811. | 1,714 | 3,676 | 6,939 | 6,314 | 6,035 | 3,329 | 3,113 | 3,153 |  |
| Sole, steer, bends, tannery run (Boston) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chrome calf, black, first commercial dol, per ib.-- | . 676 | . 663 | . 642 | . 632 | . 674 | . 701 | . 681 | . 657 | . 592 | . 578 | . 578 | 568 | 564 |
| $\qquad$ dal grade, comdol. per sq. ft | 1.075 | 1.047 | 1.026 | 1.013 | 1.026 | 1.046 | 1.051 | 1.036 | 1.030 | 1.025 | 1. 023 | 1. 024 | 1. 016 |
| PRevised, 1 December 1 estimate. ${ }^{2}$ August a Corrected monthly figures are not available; Ja \$ Nots strictly comparable with data prior to Sep 8 Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figu | estima <br> ary-Jul includ |  | neludi Nove supn | vision <br> r 1948 <br> hipmen | Janua <br> see not | nd Feb arked |  | 55 sh |  |  |  |  |  |
| of raw and refined sugar from these areas compiled by <br> orbata for January-June 1947 are shown on p. S $^{2}$ | ugar (ra of the | basis) uary 19 | Puer of Con survey. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rico and } \\ & \text { ree; } \end{aligned}$ | ion of d | piled b for Ha | he U. S . | partm | tof Agri ed by th | ture, ha tter ag | been su cy. | ituted | receipts |


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

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued



## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, total sawmill products......... M bd. ft.- | 58,901 | 61,483 | 27, 595 | 30, 193 | 29,555 | 58, 517 | ${ }^{145,092}$ | 151,421 | 1 154,613 | ${ }^{1} 149,924$ | 159,784 | 160,234 |  |
|  | 7,566 | 11, 399 | 3,636 | 2,624 | 2,930 | 10, 796 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.-..--------- do-.-- | -34,953 | - 184,601 | 16.418 | 20,270 151,03 | - 214,669 | 126,299 | 94, 181 | 98,673 | 123,435 | 103, 852 | 117,351 | 121, 014 |  |
| National Lumber Manufacturers Association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 123, |  |  | 12,014 |  |
|  | 3,431 | 3,614 | 3,340 | 3,369 | 2,929 | 2,620 | 2, 258 | 2,057 | 2,658 | 2,613 | 2,731 | 2,778 | 2,432 |
| Hardwoods ---------------------1----- do----- | 814 | 851 | 791 |  | 707 | 593 | ${ }^{7} 609$ | 450 | ${ }^{2} 568$ | ${ }_{3}^{377}$ | 414 | ${ }^{426}$ | ${ }^{413}$ |
| Shinments, tot | 2,617 3,132 | 3, 375 | 2,549 3,074 | 2,832 3,085 | $\xrightarrow{2,654}$ | 2,027 2,383 | $\begin{array}{r}1,649 \\ 2,220 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -1,607 | 2,090 2,533 | 2,236 2,625 | 2,317 2,653 | 2,352 2,729 | 2,019 2,371 |
| Hardwoods. | 687 | 786 |  | 736 | , 682 | 534 | ${ }^{2} 576$ | 1, 378 | , 463 | , 407 | ${ }^{4} 406$ | , 368 | 2, 371 |
|  | 2,445 | 2, 589 | 2,396 | 2,349 | 1,972 | 1,849 | 1,644 | 1,568 | 2,070 | 2,218 | 2,247 | 2,361 | 1,992 |
| Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hardwoods $\qquad$ | 6,313 2,095 | 2, <br> 2,160 <br> 180 | 6,866 <br> 2,274 <br> 2 | 2,200 | 7,431 2,400 | 7,680 2,458 | 7,455 2,338 | 7,515 2,406 | 7,679 2,512 | 7,671 2,482 | 7,743 2,490 | $\begin{array}{r}7,776 \\ 2,548 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,859 2,582 |
|  | 4,218 | 4,446 | 4, 592 | 4,826 | 5,031 | 5, 222 | 5,117 | 5,109 | 5,167 | 5,189 | 5,253 | 5,228 | 5,277 |
| SOFTWOODS <br> Douglas fir: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products-.------M M bd. ft-- | 22,454 | 35, 445 | 5,091 | 6,947 | 5,427 | 32, 863 | 24, 572 | 25, 943 | 28,914 | 24, 231 | 29, 617 | 27,606 |  |
|  | 5,870 16,584 | 9,311 | ${ }_{3}^{1,565}$ | 807 6,140 | 5, 379 |  | 7,970 | 12,326 | 17, 407 | 11, 837 | 4,307 25,310 | 9,681 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: | 16,584 | 26, 134 | 3,526 |  |  | 24, 027 | 16,602 | 13, 617 | 11, 507 | 12,394 | 25,310 | 17,925 |  |
| Dimension, No. 1, common, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 16^{\prime}$ dol. per M bd. ft. | 75. 240 | 75.240 | 75.240 | 75.240 | 75. 240 | . 78 | 66.330 | 67.815 | 68. 310 | 68.310 | 68.310 | 67.568 | 64.680 |
| dol. per M bd. ft.- | 133.650 | 133.650 | 133.650 | 133.650 | 133.650 | 133.650 | 133.650 | 133.650 | 128.700 | 127.958 | 122.562 | 118.058 | 114.660 |
| Southern pine: Orders, new | 820 | 812 | 820 | 751 | 601 | 605 |  |  |  |  | 725 | 690 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month.-.-......... do | 468 | 491 | 511 | 460 | 372 | 332 | 303 | ${ }_{282}$ | 307 | 276 | 261 | 228 | 247 |
|  | 876 | 806 | 774 | 797 | 724 | 732 | 694 | 598 | 706 | 661 | 728 | 703 | 670 |
|  | 799 | 789 | 800 | 802 | ${ }_{6}^{689}$ | 645 | 626 | 560 | 713 | 691 | 740 | 723 | 678 |
| Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards) do | 1, 895 | 1,612 <br> 7 <br> 291 | 1,586 <br> 6,762 | ${ }_{8,076}^{1,581}$ | -1,616 | 1,703 | 1,773 | 1,809 | 1,802 | 1,772 | 1,760 | 1,740 | 1,732 |
|  | 8,734 | 7, 7 , 688 | 6,762 <br> 18861 | 8,076 1,794 | $\stackrel{11,672}{2}$ | 9,842 | 9,076 | 9,299 | 11,390 | ${ }^{7}, 346$ | 10, 202 | 9,848 |  |
|  | 1,369 7,365 | $\stackrel{1,688}{5,603}$ | 1, 4,901 | 6,282 | $\stackrel{\text { 2, }}{\mathbf{2}, 140}$ | 1,743 8,099 | 6,521 | 3,218 | 4,330 | $\stackrel{2,930}{4,416}$ | 6, 405 | 3,457 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, composite: |  |  |  | 6,282 | 9,140 |  |  | 6,081 | 7,060 | 4,416 |  | 6,391 |  |
| Boards, No. 2 common, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ or $8^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 12-14^{\prime}$ | 73.260 | 73.063 | 71.869 | 71.815 | 70.289 | 69.872 | 67.292 | 65.400 | 64.167 | 62.001 | 60.380 | 59.033 | 59.479 |
| Wectern pine: $\dagger \quad$ dol. per M bd.ft-- | 151.539 | 151.906 | 152.881 | 152.852 | 152.764 | 152. 151 | 149.144 | 148. 409 | 146.650 | 144.513 | 142.865 | 139.374 | 139.200 |
|  | 712 | 818 | 699 | 618 | 511 | 438 | 334 | 306 | 457 | 515 | 568 | 684 | 643 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month...-..-......-do | 714 | 728 | 775 | 592 | 611 | 638 | 589 | 531 | 466 | 492 | 498 | 539 | 607 |
|  | 795 | 827 | 745 | 702 | 581 | 422 | 223 | 238 | 381 | 579 | 619 | 712 | 628 |
| Shipments-..- | 699 1,282 | 723 1,386 | 652 1,479 | 591 1,590 | 499 1,664 | 411 | 299 | 288 | 400 | ${ }_{5} 53$ | 561 | ${ }_{6}^{643}$ | 578 |
|  | 1,282 | 1,386 | 1,479 | 1,590 | 1,664 | 1,675 | 1,599 | 1,548 | 1,529 | 1,586 | 1,644 | 1,713 | 1,763 |
| mon, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$---...--.......-dol. per M bd. ft.- | 70.42 | 78.04 | 72.09 | 71.03 | 69.93 | 69.59 | 68.00 | 68.05 | 67.48 | 66.80 | 5.84 | 65.20 | 2.54 |
| West coast woods: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 667 | 705 | ${ }_{6}^{627}$ | 585 | 460 | 561 | 641 | 621 | 770 | 705 | 642 | 646 | 612 |
|  | 649 | ${ }_{793}$ | ${ }_{704}$ | 499 | ${ }_{617}^{426}$ | 444 | 547 | 610 | 650 | 584 | 524 | 403 | ${ }_{513}^{476}$ |
|  | 658 | 760 | 634 | 647 | 522 | 545 | 541 | 559 | 743 |  | 709 | ${ }_{751}^{68}$ | 513 534 |
| Stocks, gross, end of month .-...-...-....-.-do.-.- | 594 | 682 | 746 | 849 | 907 | 958 | 966 | 940 | 979 | 981 | 984 | 904 | ${ }_{903}$ |
| SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production_..-.-thous. of sq. ft , 3 3/8 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ equivalent | 123, 517 | 173, 009 | 178,963 | 183,486 | 172, 151 | 155, 286 | 118,284 | 143, 180 | 176,061 | 153, 516 | 154,677 | 151,386 |  |
| Shipments --.----------------------10.- | 119,359 | 170, 485 | 172,958 | 180, 626 | 160, 833 | 156,013 | 107,837 | 133, 192 | 179,021 | 158,279 | 152,137 | 160, 856 |  |
|  | 45, 137 | 47, 453 | 53, 356 | 54, 941 | 64, 670 | 63, 688 | 75, 894 | 84, 534 | 81, 526 | 76, 148 | 77,811 | 68, 742 |  |
| HARDWOOD FLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beeeh, and birch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.075 | 5,800 | 5,050 | 4,250 | 3,925 | 3, 925 | 3,475 | 4,025 | 5,000 | 3,950 | 3,400 | 4,299 | 4,275 |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month....-...---- do. | 16,000 | 15, 675 | 15,050 | 13,350 | 12,000 | 10, 025 | 9,300 | 8,750 | 7,575 | 8,500 | 7,325 | 6,872 | 6,875 |
| Production | 5,800 | 6,275 | 6,225 | 6,000 | 5,875 | 5,550 | 4,200 | 4, 200 | 5,000 | 4,175 | 4,275 | 5,246 | 4,650 |
| Shipments Stocks, end of mon | 5,650 <br> 4,975 | 6,375 4,500 | 4,, 700 5,775 | 5,800 5,900 | 4,925 6,825 | 4,700 7,425 | 3,900 7,300 | 3,700 78 | 5,200 8,550 | 3,950 7,725 | 3,675 8,000 | 4,651 8,843 | 4,000 9,300 |

${ }^{\circ}$ Revised.
${ }^{1}$ Not strictly comparable with data prior to 1949 because of changes in commodity classification; excludes exports of box shooks which averaged $1,244,000$ board feet per month in 1948 . in the regions covered. The revised figures for $W$ estern pine include all production in $W$ yoming, 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 largely Douglas fir; data for west coast woods have been revised to include fr in these two counties. $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1948 (thous. of pairs): Total shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic-Jan., 37,$900 ;$ Feb., 37,$344 ;$ April, 36.306; June, 34,599; men's-Feb., 9,087; Mav 7,$827 ;$ youths' and boys'-A pril-June, respectively, 1,257, 1,254, 1,566; women's-May, 14,245; infants' and babies'-Jan. 3,406; April, 3,520; May, 3,010; June, 3,317; slippers (housewear)-Feb., 2,465; May, 2,686; athletic-Jan., 303; Mar., 364; May, 260; June, 278; and other footwear-Feb,-June, respectively, $183,185,177,160$, and 166.
${ }^{7}$ The figures include a comparatively small number of "other footwear" which is not shown separately from shoes, sandais, etc., in the distribution by type of uppers; there are further small differences between the sum of the figures and the totals for shoes, sandals, and play shoes, because the latter, and also the distribution by kinds, include (except for the latest month),
small revisions not available by type of uppers. 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | Septerm- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

| HARDWOOD FLOORING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oak: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 71, 328 | 71,440 5509 | ${ }_{5}^{67,943}$ | 62, 568 | 58, 507 | ${ }^{51,806}$ | 54, 851 | ${ }^{50,086}$ | ${ }_{61}^{61,264}$ | 54,156 | 58,749 31 3189 | ${ }^{56,876}$ | 62, 722 |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month............-- do...-- | 78, 78.138 | 76, ${ }^{560}$ | 31, 209 76,000 | 45, 422 | 41, 781 | 34,730 67,849 | 32,389 <br> 62,043 | 32,964 54,460 | 34,744 65,504 | 34,933 61,441 | 31,879 64,409 | 31,908 66,584 |  |
|  | 73, 575 | 74, 476 | 71, 831 | 70,951 | 66, 185 | 58, 237 | 56, 378 | 51, 204 | 64, 869 | 60, 360 | 61, 803 | 62, 825 | 61, 691 |
|  | 22,565 | 24, 379 | 28,548 | 32, 019 | 39,618 | 49, 230 | 54, 895 | 58, 151 | 58,786 | 59,867 | 62,473 | 66, 232 | 62, 791 |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 366,497 28,550 | 343,673 10,844 | 326,221 11,073 | 377,496 19,181 | 281,097 27,498 | 463,376 16,010 | 436, 255 9,971 | 386,939 10,157 | 455,940 12,244 | - 565,140 33,217 | 553, 53,114 | 599,093 50,866 |  |
|  | 50, 754 | 67, 741 | 129,400 | 162,035 | 119,611 | 181, 716 | 284, 142 | 293, 209 | 298,844 | 184, 289 | 161, 729 | 109, 133 |  |
|  | 15, 260 | 26,449 | 72,034 | 77,598 | 70,886 | 76, 214 | 162, 435 | 198, 046 | 233, 225 | 118,839 | 127, 679 | 91,838 |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, total.....-.-.- thous. of short tons_- | 5,050 | 5,309 | 5,410 | 5,783 | 5,656 | 5,615 | 5,759 | 5,346 | 5,925 | 5,223 | 4,968 |  |  |
|  | 2,518 | 2, 603 | 2,718 | 2,914 | 2, 867 | 2, 819 | 2,915 | 2,658 | 2,976 | 2, 722 | 2,719 |  |  |
|  | 2,532 | 2,706 | 2, 692 | 2, 869 | 2,789 | 2,796 | 2,844 | 2, 688 | 2,949 | 2, 501 | 2,249 |  |  |
| Stocks, consumers', end of month, total......do...- | 5, 118 | 5, 1,401 | 5,601 | 5, 675 1511 | 5,792 1,491 | 6,065 | 6,030 1,485 | 5, 882 | 5,842 | 5,771 | 5, 745 |  |  |
|  | 1,272 3,846 | 1,401 3,988 | 1,505 4,096 | 1,511 4,164 | 1,491 4,301 | 1,550 4,515 | 1, 485 4,545 | 1,403 | 1,466 4,376 | 1,555 | 1,626 4,119 |  |  |
| Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron ore: <br> All districts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production,...-..............thous. of long tons.- | 12,787 | 12,748 | 11,942 | 10,003 | 8,577 | 3,675 | 2,920 | 2,882 | 4,335 | 9,889 | 11,865 | 12,923 |  |
|  | 13, 491 | 12,492 | 12, 204 | 11, 150 | 9,329 | 2,698 | 1,498 | 1,610 | 2,799 | 10,910 | 12, 549 | 13, 750 |  |
|  | 6,349 | 6,605 | 6,353 | 5,206 | 4,455 | 5,433 | 6,835 | 8,107 | 9,643 | 8,623 | 7,939 | 7,112 |  |
| Lake Superior district: <br> Shipments from upper lake ports ........ do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from upper lake ports........- do.-.-- | 11,821 | 11,735 7,036 | 10,599 6,965 | 10,029 7,273 | 7,239 7,058 | 7,351 | 7, 590 | 6, ${ }^{0}$ | 499 7,735 | 8,868 7,322 | 11,656 7,277 | 12,162 6,249 | 12,768 5,258 |
|  | 32, 611 | 37,081 | -6,903 | 43,883 | 45, 160 | 39,460 | 31,904 | - 24,998 | 7,735 17,308 | $\begin{array}{r}8,868 \\ 17,822 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 21, 508 | 6,249 27,696 | 5,258 35,064 |
|  | 29, 419 | 33,236 | 36,658 | 38,619 | 39, 470 | 34,557 | 27, 882 | 21, 811 | 15, 050 | 15, 770 | 19, 273 | 24,957 | 31, 493 |
| On Lake Erie docks.-..--.-...............- do. | 3,191 | 3,845 | 4,265 | 5,264 | 5,690 | 4,903 | 4, 022 | 3, 170 | 2,258 | 2,033 | 2,235 | 2,739 | 3,571 |
|  | 489 | 571 | 541 | 955 | 630 | 388 | 371 | 391 | 386 | 560 | 650 | 642 |  |
| Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thons. of long tons.- | 46 | 48 | 38 | 55 | 35 | 58 | 43 | 55 | 48 | 38 | 37 | 60 |  |
| Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castings, gray iron: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unfilled orders for sale - .-. . thous. of short tons.- | 2,601 | 2, 599 | 2,587 | 2, 523 | 2, 407 | 2, 284 | 2,065 | 1,857 | 1,639 | 1,446 | 1,243 | 1,087 |  |
| Shipments, total...----.-.-....-.............- do...- | 914 | 1,051 | 1,088 | 1,148 | 1, 100 | 1, 111 | 1,040 | 1,987 | 1,075 | 1,929 | 1,867 | 1,906 |  |
| For sale | 490 | 598 | 616 | 642 | 606 | 625 | 573 | 535 | 567 | 467 | 439 | 455 |  |
| Orders, new, for sale....................short tons.- | 36,679 | 37, 604 | 31, 163 | 38,654 | 30,312 | 34, 360 | 26,948 | 26,909 | 22, 204 | 24, 307 | 11,629 | 23, 560 | 24,147 |
|  | 180, 421 | 176,824 | 164,002 | 158,351 | 146, 422 | 137, 385 | 126,393 | 118, 318 | 102,379 | 94,958 | 78, 944 | 69,865 | 70, 796 |
|  | 64, 995 | 73, 272 | 77,815 | 81,761. | 77, 194 | 79, 882 | 71, 876 | 66, 744 | 72, 052 | 61,329 | 54, 572 | 59,597 | 44, 360 |
|  | 35, 018 | 41,201 | 43,985 | 44,305 | 42, 241 | 43,397 | 38, 040 | 35, 074 | 38, 143 | 31, 728 | 27,643 | 32,639 | 23,216 |
| Production.........---------- thous. of short tons. | 4,900 | 5,255 | 5,208 | 5,520 | 5,399 | 5,595 | 5,732 | 5, 223 | 5, 820 | 5,531 | 5,517 | 4,819 | 4,173 |
|  | 4,841 | 5,216 | 5,180 | 5,491 | 5,344 | 5,420 | 5,610 | 5,135 | 5, 771 | 5,406 | 5, 290 | 4,810 | 4, |
| Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month thous. of short tons. | 818 | 913 | 976 | 1,049 | 1,043 | 1,212 | 1,262 | 1,295 | 1,350 | 1,525 | 1,775 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  | 1,013 | 1,212 | 1,202 | 1,295 | 1,350 | 1,525 | 1,7\% |  |  |
| Basic (furnace) ©.-.-----....dol. per long ton | ${ }^{1} 42.00$ | 143.00 | 143.00 | 145.63 | ${ }^{1} 46.00$ | 1 46.00 | 146.00 | 146.00 | 146.00 | 146.00 | 146.00 | 146.00 | 146.00 |
|  | 143.26 | 145.32 | ${ }^{1} 45.44$ | 147.00 | ${ }^{1} 47.59$ | 1 47.59 | 147.65 | 147.67 | 147.67 | ${ }^{1} 47.55$ | 146.62 | 146.62 | 146.62 |
| Fonndry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Islande..do. | 1 42. 50 | ${ }^{1} 45.70$ | ${ }^{1} 46.50$ | 146.50 | ${ }^{1} 46.50$ | ${ }^{1} 46.50$ | 146.50 | 146.50 | 146.50 | 146.50 | ${ }^{1} 46.50$ | 146.50 | t 46.50 |
| Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel castings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total........................short tons.- | 120,445 | 140, 223 | 149, 222 | 152,083 | 146, 835 | 157,395 | 140, 577 | 135,042 | 138,889 | 119,953 | 106, 178 | 116,052 |  |
| For sale, total | 87, 927 | 107, 538 | 112,551 | 114,819 | 110, 275 | 116, 285 | 103, 503 | 139, 425 | 102,027 | 83, 277 | 75, 537 | 84, 112 |  |
|  | 28, 422 | 35,056 | 36,457 | 38,833 | 36,014 | 38,730 | 31, 891 | 32, 545 | -30,313 | 23,834 | 22, 165 | 26,940 |  |
| Orders, unfiled, total...-...................... do | 627, 131 | 634, 148 | 631, 032 | 604, 715 | 620, 503 | 600, 500 | 570, 665 | 539, 717 | 504, 142 | 464, 782 | 411,601 | 376, 761 |  |
|  | 515,619 | 521, 205 | 520, 585 | 495, 672 | 508, 339 | 493,487 | 469,059 | 439, 790 | 410, 248 | 379, 673 | 338, 912 | 310, 182 | 293, 206 |
|  | 111, 512 | 112, 943 | 110, 447 | 109,043 | 112, 164 | 107,013 | 101,606 | 99,927 | 93, 894 | 85, 109 | 72,689 | 66,579 | 55, 033 |
|  | 97,455 | 111, 097 | 120, 882 | 123, 161 | 128, 914 | 131,544 | 124, 582 | 111,217 | 120, 035 | 104,305 | 91,775 | 100, 756 | 70,129 |
|  | 70,662 26,793 | 79,212 31,885 | 87,075 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 88, } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 87,757 | 94,487 37,057 | $\begin{array}{r}90,093 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 79, 758 | 85, 986 | 194,316 76,116 | 67, 580 | -77, 877 | 55, 072 |
| Press and open hammer Strel ingots and steel for castings:-..----.....do...-- | 26,793 | 31, 885 | 33, 807 | 34,963 | 36, 157 | 37,057 | 34, 489 | 31, 459 | 34, 049 | 28,189 | 24,195 | 22,879 | 15,057 |
| Production--............- thous. of short tons -- | 7,076 | 7, 447 | 7,425 | 7,097 | 7,798 | 7, 781 | 8,183 | 7,481 | 8,388 | 7,785 | 7,590 | 6,498 | 5,779 |
| Percent of capacity $\ddagger$------------------------------ Prices, wholesale: | 89 | 93 | 96 | 100 | 101 | 98 | 100 | 101 | 103 | 98 | 93 | 82 | 71 |
| Composite, finished steel© ..............dol. per lb.Steel billets, rerolling (producing point) $\odot$ | 1. 0387 | 1.0415 | 1.0415 | 1.0415 | ${ }^{1} .0415$ | ${ }^{1} .0415$ | ${ }^{1} .0420$ | 1. 0420 | 1.0420 | 1. 0420 | ${ }^{1} .0420$ | 1.0420 | 1. 0420 |
| Structural dol. per long ton-- | ${ }^{1} 52.36$ | ${ }^{1} 58.24$ | ${ }^{1} 58.24$ | ${ }^{1} 58.24$ | ${ }^{1} 58.24$ | ${ }^{1} 58.24$ | ${ }^{1} 58.24$ | ${ }^{1} 58.24$ | ${ }^{1} 58.24$ | 158.24 | ${ }^{1} 58.24$ | ${ }^{1} 58.24$ | 158.24 |
| Structural steel (Pittsburgh) ©......dol. per lb.Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) \& | 1.0313 | ${ }^{1} .0350$ | 1.0350 | 1.0350 | 1.0350 | ${ }^{1} .0350$ | 1. 0350 | ${ }_{1} .0350$ | 1.0350 | 1.0350 | ${ }^{1} .0350$ | 1.0350 | 1.0350 |
| dol. per long ton.- | 40.75 | 42. 75 | 42. 75 | 42.75 | 42.75 | 42.75 | 42.05 | 39. 50 | 37.25 | 26.60 | 23.25 | 23.00 | 21.00 |
| Steel, Manufactured Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month_.....-thousands.- | 10,765 | 10, 204 | 9, 606 | 9, 485 | 9,321 |  | 9,088 |  |  |  | r 6,200 | 5,197 | 5,815 |
|  | 2,084 | 2,306 | 2,165 | 2,336 | 2,307 | 2,461 | 2,065 | 1,801 | 1, 917 | 1,745 | 1,921 | 2,087 | 1,833 |
|  | 26 | 35 | 25 | 21 | 30 | 27 | 33 | 31 | , 34 | - 22 | , 32 | 2, 29 | - 30 | r Revised. $\quad$ See note marked " $\odot$ ".


$\ddagger$ For 1949, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1949, of $96,120,930$ tons of steel; 1948 data are based on capacity as of January 1, 1948, $94,233,460$ tons.
© The basis of price quotations for pig iron and steel was changed from basing point to f. o. b. mill or shipping point effective July 13 , 1948. Specifications for the structural steel price series were revised in February 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. $\mathrm{S}-32$ of the November 1948 Survey.

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

${ }^{r}$ Revised. $v$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ See note marked " $\ddagger$ ", ${ }^{2}$ See note marked "‘I."
d Data beginning January 1947 as shown in the December 1947 Survey and later issues include copper from all sources; the November 1947 Survey provides January-March 1947 figures
 Total shipments of zinc include beginning August 1947 shipments for Government account in addition to shipments to domestic consumers and export and draw-back shipments

- For Januaiy-June 1947 data for the indicated series, see note for aluminum, copper, and tin at the bottom of p. S-35 in the November 1948 Survey.
Government stocks represent those available for industrial use; data for December 1948 reflect a considerable transfer of pig tin to strategic stock piles.
© Includes data shown in the November 1948 Survey and earlier issues as copper "For smelting, refining, and export;" since removal of excise tax on copper in A pril 1947 , only a part of the copper for smelting, refining, and export has been reported separately from copper for domestic consumption,
$\ddagger$ Beginning January 1949 data include production of light shapes (alloy bars, which averaged 161,000 tons monthly in 1948) not shown separately by compiling agency.

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

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline heating apparatus, ETC.-Continued Boilers range, shipments * number \& 30,817 \& 52,231 \& 39,798 \& 43, 417 \& 38,973 \& 33, 810 \& 34,513 \& 31,892 \& 36,295 \& 27,799 \& 24,867 \& 29, 250 \& <br>
\hline Boilers, range, shipments Oil burners: \& 30,817 \& 52, 201 \& 39, 98 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 67, 222 \& 71, 084 \& 71,052 \& 63, 198 \& 57, 087 \& 51, 225 \& 45,947 \& 47,722 \& 47,673 \& 51, 231 \& 51, 388 \& 51, 209 \& <br>
\hline  \& 30, 800 \& 50, 882 \& 56, 228 \& 59,351 \& 39,690 \& 27, 090 \& 26, 201 \& 23,878 \& 25, 895 \& 25,504 \& 34,906 \& 46,858 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, end of monthe \& 61,909 \& 49, 183 \& 44,449 \& 41,366 \& 42, 773 \& 45,501 \& 43,781 \& 43, 581 \& 47,112 \& 56,430 \& 54,684 \& 47, 985 \& <br>
\hline Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric: Shipments, total ${ }^{*}$ $\qquad$ number \& 256, 638 \& 304, 914 \& 314,727 \& 304, 971 \& 258, 193 \& 175,615 \& 136,321 \& 154, 230 \& 189,388 \& \& \& 187, 086 \& <br>
\hline ments. Coal and wood $\qquad$ \& 20,131 \& 27,607 \& 27, 803 \& 25, 480 \& 20, 832 \& 16,536 \& 136,321
14,440 \& 154, 288 \& 189,388
17
107 \& 17,962 \& 177,292
10,97 \& 187.086 \& <br>
\hline Gas (inc. hungalow and combination)*--do \& 201,532 \& 248,663 \& 260, 508 \& 259, 1013 \& ${ }^{215,715}$ \& 136, 683 \& 107, 148 \& 118, 171 \& 152, 217 \& 150, 737 \& 152, 382 \& 162,907 \& <br>
\hline Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil*----- do \& 34,955 \& 28, 644 \& 26,416 \& -19,978 \& 23, 646 \& 22, 396 \& 14,733 \& 19,774 \& 20, 064 \& 14,615 \& 14, 113 \& 18,702 \& <br>
\hline Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total*.-do \& 466,442 \& 714, 461 \& 728,004 \& 750, 738 \& ${ }^{509}{ }^{147} 780$ \& $\begin{array}{r}234,434 \\ 79 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ \& 125, 563 \& 98, 800 \& 112, 212 \& 89, 125 \& 99, 691 \& 187, 441 \& <br>
\hline  \& 101, 108 \& - ${ }_{277}^{171,664}$ \& $\xrightarrow{194,638}$ \& - 213,754 \& 147,042
189,515 \& 79, ${ }^{7328}$ \& 24,114
40.076 \& 15,102

32,986 \& 41, 107 \& 12,986 \& 17,716 \& 42, 249 \& <br>
\hline Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil*---------1.- do \& 185, 256 \& 265, 305 \& 282,061 \& 265, 441 \& 173, 223 \& 71, 802 \& 61,373 \& 50,712 \& 59,067 \& 41, 785 \& 36, 154 \& 82, 685 \& <br>
\hline Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity-air fow), shipments, total number. \& 57, 292 \& 92,011 \& 103, 566 \& 107,024 \& 77,498 \& 51, 163 \& 31, 855 \& 33, 125 \& 41,376 \& 34, 595 \& 42, 427 \& 55, 330 \& <br>
\hline  \& 14, 976 \& 20,792 \& ${ }^{23,714}$ \& ${ }^{24,} 862$ \& 17, 403 \& 13, 044 \& 8,876 \& 8,543 \& 12, 146 \& 12, 263 \& 17, 131 \& 24, 076 \& <br>
\hline  \& 12, 881 \& 23, 426 \& ${ }^{26,658}$ \& 26,718 \& 19,981 \& 15, 563 \& 9,714 \& 8, 834 \& 10,330 \& 9,668 \& 12,613 \& 16, 829 \& <br>
\hline Solid \& 29,435
160,415 \& 47, 793
208,855 \& 53,
1964
1964 \& 55,444
172,366 \& 40, 114
142,474 \& 22,556
114,817 \& -13, 265 \& 15,748

108,485 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
18,900 \\
133,674
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
12,664 \\
140,597
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
12,683 \\
150,111
\end{array}
$$
\] \& ${ }_{1}^{14,425}$ \& <br>

\hline | Water heaters, nonelectric, shipments**................... |
| :--- |
| MACHINERY AND APPARATUS | \& 160,415 \& 208,855 \& 196, 704 \& 172, 866 \& 142, 474 \& 114, 817 \& 116, 402 \& 108, 485 \& \[

133,674

\] \& \[

140,597

\] \& \[

150,111
\] \& 166, 117 \& <br>

\hline Elowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Blowers and fans, new orders. ......thous. of dol. |
| :--- |
| Unit heater group, new orders. $\qquad$ do. do... | \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 13,739 \\
& 11,811
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12,984 \\
& 11,201
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\ulcorner \\
\underset{6,549}{12,672}
\end{array}
$$
\] \& \& \& 15,917

6,075 \& <br>
\hline Foundry equipment (new), new orders. net $\qquad$ \& 456.3 \& 324.7 \& 273.5 \& 296.0 \& 284.4 \& 243.7 \& 149.9 \& 144.4 \& 190.8 \& 172.0 \& 121.9 \& 164.9 \& 146.6 <br>
\hline ${ }^{1}$ achine tools, shipments* \& 62.4 \& 69.8 \& 84.7 \& 80.4 \& 76.2 \& 96.9 \& 68.8 \& 70.3 \& 75.8 \& 74.7 \& 72.8 \& 79.0 \& ${ }^{5} 60.8$ <br>

\hline | Mechanical stokers, sales: |
| :--- |
| Closses 1, 2, and 3. number-- | \& 8,428 \& 10,576 \& 13,755 \& 10,685 \& 4,765 \& 2,851 \& 1,949 \& 1,820 \& 1,784 \& 1,524 \& 1,552 \& - 2,676 \& 2,356 <br>

\hline Classes 4 and 5: Number \& \& \& \& 391 \& \& 245 \& 193 \& 144 \& 133 \& \& 158 \& 252 \& <br>
\hline Horsepower \& 88, 803 \& 78,391 \& 74, 552 \& 76,774 \& 46, 679 \& 63,206 \& 52,677 \& 43,781 \& 47,957 \& 37,836 \& 30,910 \& 58, 142 \& 31,633 <br>
\hline Pumps, steam, rower, centrifugal and rotary, new orders. $\qquad$ thous. of dol \& 4,075 \& 4, 520 \& 3,474 \& 3,571 \& 3,580 \& 4, 263 \& 3,390 \& 3, 247 \& 3,593 \& 2,699 \& 2,775 \& 3,019 \& 3,358 <br>
\hline ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Batteries (automotive replacement only), shiprrents thousands. \& 1,506 \& 2,519 \& 2,643 \& 2, 845 \& 2, 541 \& 1,906 \& 1,243 \& 826 \& 560 \& 499 \& 68 \& 1,059 \& 1,652 <br>

\hline | Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed: |
| :--- |
| Pefrigerators, index - $\qquad$ $1936=100$ | \& \& \& \& \& 245 \& \& \& 224 \& \& 216 \& 220 \& 179 \& <br>

\hline Vacuum cleaners, standard type--..---.- \& 229,537 \& 237, 202 \& 280, 084 \& 281, 573 \& 255, 080 \& 274, 180 \& 228, 769 \& 241, 267 \& 309, 897 \& 252, 656 \& 222, 850 \& 207, 354 \& 161,920 <br>
\hline Washers .-....................-.-..........do...- \& 326, 181 \& 362, 169 \& 433, 919 \& 382, 400 \& 319,300 \& 183,700 \& 177, 900 \& 208, 500 \& 254, 300 \& 194,900 \& 214, 000 \& 272, 200 \& 200,900 <br>
\hline Furnaces, electric, industrial, new ordars: \& ,845 \& 4,853 \& 3,902 \& 7,413 \& 3,110 \& 4,960 \& 9,328 \& 3,802 \& 4,242 \& 5,473 \& 5,998 \& 2, 278 \& <br>
\hline Value----------------------------------- thous. of dol- \& 383 \& 390 \& 363 \& 599 \& 273 \& 690 \& 948 \& 402 \& 436 \& 543 \& 762 \& 196 \& 329 <br>
\hline Insulating materials and related products: \& 323 \& 354 \& 387 \& 390 \& 391 \& 391 \& 359 \& 329 \& 366 \& 315 \& 285 \& 282 \& <br>
\hline Insulating materials, sales billed, index $1936=100$. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Laminated fiber products, shipments thous. of dol. \& 4,127 \& 4,286 \& 4, 783 \& 4, 922 \& 4,966 \& 4,862 \& 4, 462 \& 4, 077 \& 4,702 \& 4,170 \& 3,697 \& 3,646 \& 3,329 <br>

\hline | Vulcanized fiber: |
| :--- |
| Consumption of fiber paper...... thous. of lb . | \& 3,775 \& 5,113 \& 3,632 \& 4,802 \& 4, 259 \& 4, 328 \& 4, 424 \& 4, 227 \& 4,324 \& 3,844 \& 3,966 \& 3, 649 \& 2,776 <br>

\hline Shipments of vulcanized products thous, of \& , \& 1,618 \& 1,60 \& 1,597 \& 1,568 \& 1,525 \& 1,518 \& 1,454 \& 1,496 \& 1,247 \& 33 \& 982 \& 810 <br>

\hline | Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments |
| :--- |
| short tons.- | \& 23,072 \& 19, 241 \& 22, 456 \& 24, 588 \& 27, 650 \& 28, 113 \& 22, 705 \& 21,630 \& 24, 590 \& 21, 931 \& 17,566 \& 13, 240 \& 12, 568 <br>


\hline | Motors and generators, quarterly: |
| :--- |
| New orders, index $1936=100$ | \& \& \& 290 \& \& \& 301 \& \& \& 262 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 h. p. \% \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline $\qquad$ thous. dol \& \& \& $$
\begin{gathered}
22,168 \\
27,669
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \& \& 24, 697

$$
29,090
$$ \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
21,148 \\
22,421
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 18,679 \\
& 20,542
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 h. p. 8 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New orders-..-----------.-....- thous. of dol.- \& \& \& 6,045 \& \& \& 5, 016 \& \& \& 5,266 \& \& \& 4,997 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 5,236 \& \& \& 4,833 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

PAPER AND PRINTING

## PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER

Pulpwood:
Receipts Consumption
Stocks, end of month
Waste paper:

Stocks, end of month-..............................................................
${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
SThe number of companies rep
1947, 34; second and third quarters 1947, 36 ; fourth quarter 1947,$35 ;$ thereafter, 3
1946 will be shown later previous to 1945 water heating units were not called for january to August 1947 are shown on p. S-34 of the November 1948 Survey. Revised figures for 1945 and
data on new orders has been discontinued.
*New series. Data on shipments of cooking stoves and ranges, heating stoves, range boilers, and water heaters have been substituted for production data, collection of which has been discontinued. It shonld 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 perind 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 1937 , 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 of industry shipments.

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

## PAPER AND PRINTING—Continued

| Production: WOOD PULPTotal, all grades | 1,02098,524 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1,055104,895 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,153 \\ 117,301 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,120 \\ 116,782 \end{array}$ | 103, ${ }^{1,023}$ | 1,117118,069 | $\begin{array}{r} 979 \\ 109,373 \end{array}$ | 1,057120,949 | $\begin{array}{r} 946 \\ 112,324 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +951 \\ 116,880 \end{array}$ | 112, $\begin{array}{r}920 \\ 129\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 806 \\ 104,061 \end{array}$ |
| Bleached sulphate-........-.......-short tons.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 379,075 | 440, 515 | 392, 345 | 437, 512 | 417, 273 | 373,350 | 428, 786 | 366, 048 | 381, 575 | 344, 744 | 343, 235 | 347, 366 | 307, 177 |
|  | 147, 194 | 164, 015 | 154, 097 | 163,849 | 160, 162 | 146, 467 | 158,635 | 150, 924 | 164, 235 | 156,712 | 155, 353 | 13E, 302 | 117,757 |
| Unbleached sulphite ... ----.............-do | ${ }^{66,558}$ | 70,642 | 71, 279 | 77, 378 | 76,241 | 70,698 | 70,482 | 61,418 | 67, 140 | 56,963 | 58, 988 | 56,309 | 39,318 |
| Soda | 38, 083 | 43,580 | 41, 588 | 44, 079 | 42,471 | 41, 286 | 42,328 | 39, 692 | 43,891 | 39,405 | 38,061 | 33,256 | 32, 128 |
| Gronndwood | 180,678 61,186 | 187,024 65,501 | -178, ${ }_{61,061}$ | 189,856 68,845 | 193,116 61,344 | 181,178 56,692 | 177,719 63,973 | 160,759 57802 | 180,197 52,375 | 165,322 32,376 | 166,006 <br> 32,282 | - $\begin{array}{r}160,917 \\ 33,592\end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{142,101}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, all grades ......-.............-. - - ${ }^{\text {hort }}$ tons | 96, 260 | 98,666 | 99, 107 | 103, 372 | 108, 378 | 104, 126 | 114, 577 | 123, 569 | 139,626 | 151,920 | 161,188 | ${ }^{1} 158,496$ | 145,672 |
| Bleached sulphate ......................... do | 7,664 | 8,669 | 9,774 | 9, 191 | 11, 125 | 11, 192 | 12, 582 | 15, 584 | 12,819 | 12,866 | 14, 459 | 17,650 | 17,593 |
| Unbleached sulphate..........................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 11,576 | 14, 180 | 16,230 | 16, 871 | 14,228 | 14, 535 | 16, 842 | 17, E80 | 17,982 | 17,003 | 13, 224 | 12,043 | 10,190 |
| Bleached sulphite | 18,028 | 20,407 | 19,673 | 23,594 | 27,927 | 21, 713 | 24,744 | 27, 809 | 34, 653 | ${ }^{40,803}$ | 45, 443 | ${ }^{-} 39,823$ | ${ }^{37,240}$ |
| Unbleached sulp | 16,496 | 16,652 | 19,057 | 20,640 | 18,556 | 16, 852 | 19,356 | 20,486 | 22, 477 | 23, 634 | 26, 711 | ${ }^{+} 28,831$ | 23, 290 |
| Soda | 2, 829 | 2,981 | 2,967 | 3,241 | 3,109 | 2,880 | 3,088 | 3, 608 | 3,388 | 3,463 | 3,631 | 5,116 | 4,488 |
| Groundwood | 32, 507 | 28, 260 | 23, 512 | 21, 486 | 24, 741 | 28,186 | 29,942 | 30, 311 | 38,616 | 44,171 | 46, 778 | 43,840 | 40,582 |
| Exports, all grades, to | 9,606 | 9,865 | 2,455 | 3,795 | 4,423 | 7,946 | 24,451 | 5, 147 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 11,321$ | 10,923 | 17,750 | 22,487 |  |
| Imports, all grades, to | 183,608 | 179,342 | ${ }^{154,783}$ | 149, 272 | 144, 542 | 167, 107 | 127,036 | 141, 366 | ${ }^{326,685}$ | 97, 517 | 143, 365 | 129,611 |  |
| Vlearhed sulphate | 27,176 26,007 | 23,669 27,159 | 25,032 14,999 | 19,532 21,036 | ${ }_{36,532}^{21,939}$ | 21,339 21,312 | 25,385 | 32,127 <br> 24,024 |  | 24,393 <br> 11,522 | 39, 272 | 36,635 14,369 |  |
| Bleached sulphite | 47, 182 | 44, 597 | 49,396 | 42, 542 | 40, 549 | 49, 100 | 18, 285 | 36, 523 | 13,489 39,872 | 25, 193 | 16,84 <br> 37,528 | 33, 686 |  |
| Unbleached sulphite | 58, 606 | 57,684 | 40,688 | 45,694 | 43,530 | 44, 079 | 29, 008 | 31, 572 | 28,764 | 19,155 | 24, 941 | 27,620 |  |
| Soda---..- | 2,000 21,795 | 2,255 23,264 | 1,899 21,905 | 2, 184 17,467 | 2,739 18,297 | 1,498 $\mathbf{2 8}, 724$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,517 \\ 15,035 \end{array}$ | -13, 4979 | 2,352 13,784 | 2,197 14,461 | 27, 100 21.939 | 1,695 15,629 |  |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All paper and paperboard mills: <br> Paper and paperboard production total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 859 | 938 | 916 | 968 | 923 | 797 | 887 | 821 | 895 | 826 | 807 | 801 |  |
| Paperboard | 703 | 812 | 777 | 841 | 827 | 761 | 762 | 760 | 735 | 695 | 683 | 698 |  |
| Paper, exel. building paper, newsprint, and paperloard (A merican Paper and Pulp Association): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of monthot..........do. | 546,778 | 510, 048 | 517,759 | 486, 380 | 424, 785 | 431, 978 | 416, 125 | 385, 086 | 381, 980 | 354, 868 | - 344, 235 | - 349, 1:0 | 368, 365 |
|  | 691,037 | 758, 201 | 743,555 | 781, 787 | 750, 575 | 720,715 | 735, 997 | 676,795 | 732,694 | 664, 594 | - 639,482 | r 631, 463 | 555, 000 |
| Shipments | 690, 911 | 753, 159 | 734,975 | 781,011 | 732,656 | 717, 139 | 724, 647 | 662,996 | 720,730 | 665, 185 | - 634, 235 | ${ }^{\text {r 625,653 }}$ | 566, 000 |
| Fine paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new ...-.....................-...- do | 78,567 | 78,572 | 79,471 | 80,313 | 73, 088 | 77,966 | \&3,762 | 80, 6 | 86,610 | 86, 234 | - 80,145 | r 84,456 | 78,000 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month........-.- do | 85, 006 | 67, 454 | 56, 168 | 48,791 | 39, 408 | 43, 364 | 37,740 | 38,155 | 39,070 | 43, 280 | -38, 795 | - 37,300 | 43,000 |
| Production | 86, 866 | 95, 891 | 94, 054 | 93, 224 | 85, 660 | 86, 196 | 87, 649 | 81,447 | 87, 484 | 83, 706 | 84, 222 | r 85,893 | 71,000 |
|  | 86.437 | 93, 475 | 90, 886 | 92, 538 | 80,611 | 82, 275 | 89, 8 ¢ 8 | 79,300 | 84, 422 | 86,128 | r 84,302 | - 85, 948 | 72,000 |
|  | 63,995 | 64,715 | 69,369 | 70,394 | 77, 446 | 87,638 | 85, 400 | 83, 510 | 86,075 | 85, 970 | r 89, 250 | - 89, 195 | 88, 195 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unflled, | 250, 311 | 236, 353 | 251,798 | 238, 388 | 204,498 | 203, c08 | 192, 520 | 181,840 | 178,880 | 169, 705 | r 166,870 | r 160,515 | 169,000 |
| Production | 237,927 | 254, 259 | 256, 417 | 269,603 | 261, 219 | 253, 493 | 248,708 | 231,686 | 255, 393 | 240, 109 | r 237,088 | ${ }^{\text {2 223, } 789}$ | 193, 000 |
| Shipments | 238, 145 | 252, 648 | 254, 279 | 268, 295 | 257, 205 | 248, 613 | 243, 890 | 229,000 | 252, 550 | 240,920 | r 238,600 | ${ }^{\text {r 228, } 579}$ | 196, 500 |
| Stocks, end of month --....---..........-do | 79,437 | 83, 139 | 83, 185 | 85,012 | 86,887 | 30,416 | 96, 344 | 97, 683 | 100, 365 | 101, 015 | r 98,480 | -94,425 | 91,000 |
| Price, wholesale, book paper, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 Ib . | 0. 80 | 10.80 | 11.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 1.30 | 31.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 1.30 |
| Coarse paper: $\dagger$Orders, new-...-.-..............short tons.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 253,080 | ${ }^{2655} 232$ | ${ }^{258,747}$ | 269,424 | 253, 558 | 257,401 | 254, 792 | 218, 650 | 244, 150 | 195,350 | r 193, 672 | r 209, 255 | 200,000 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month..........- do | 137, 405 | 135, 193 | 136,869 | 128, 105 | 113, 485 | 117,980 | 119, 0 co | 97,225 | 96, 165 | 74, 950 | r 72,425 | r 84, 570 | 90,000 |
|  | 243, 602 | 275, 315 | 257, 981 | 276, 063 | 268, 132 | 251, 8.0 | 270, 069 | 239, 403 | 252,040 | 217, 475 | - 201, 355 | -206, 705 | 189,000 |
| Shipments | 243, 364 | 275, 191 | 254,729 | 277, 956 | 261,379 | 257, 229 | 261,485 | 232,061 | 246, 509 | 215,043 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 195,343$ | -197, 108 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production - --.-----................... do. | :91, 481 | 389, 148 | 376,062 | 399, 788 | 397, 330 | 385, 818 | ¢85, 961 | 372, 344 | 415,792 | 404,973 | 404, 869 | 399, 891 | 385, 027 |
| Shipments from mills .....-.-...........-do | 879.695 | 396,049 | 387,897 | 392,560 | 405, 923 | 406,678 | 375, 667 | 356, 263 | 388, 148 | 403, 542 | 425, 675 | 401, 538 | 382, 059 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 72,490 | 75,735 | 71, 412 | 76,432 | 75, 518 | 74,817 | 75,626 | f8,621 | 78, 322 | 75,459 | ${ }_{76}{ }^{2}, 723$ | 76, 716 | 313,118 <br> 69 <br> 98 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \% 7 7,997 | -882,649 | - $\begin{array}{r}782,675 \\ 3859\end{array}$ | \% $\begin{array}{r}7,729 \\ 345,423\end{array}$ | 344, ${ }^{7} 713$ | $\begin{array}{r}8,946 \\ 373,2 \mathrm{cc} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}982,476 \\ \hline 691\end{array}$ | 8,862 391,580 | 9,780 392,601 | $\begin{array}{r}11,309 \\ 381 \\ \hline 865\end{array}$ | 11, 134 | 13,091 | $\begin{array}{r}12,176 \\ 416,595 \\ \hline 8 .\end{array}$ |
| In transit to publishers...................... do | 80,667 | 76,842 | 89,884 | 101,655 | 92, 892 | 84,565 | 98, 165 | 92, 609 | 82, 380 | 79,724 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 373, } \\ \text { 71, } 404 \\ \hline 184\end{array}$ |  | 416,595 76,848 |
| Imports | 362, 174 | 390,408 | 349, 476 | 3f2, 2 ¢8 | 416, 884 | 407, 527 | 369, 223 | 360,047 | 392, 317 | 362,996 | 414, 469 | 397, 741 | 76,848 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unflied, end of month .-........... do. | 359, eco | 344, 600 | 375, 900 | 365, 600 | 338,700 | 318,700 | 304, 100 | 267, 700 | 272,000 | 260,300 | 238, 600 | 243,300 | 268, 500 |
|  | 705,600 | 792,900 | 774,000 | 832, 100 | 822, 500 | 953, 300 | 769, 400 | 694, 300 | 731,800 | 696, 700 | 692, 300 | 696, 800 | 583, 800 |
| Faper products: <br> $\begin{array}{c}\text { Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fler, }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Folding naper boxes, value: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,773 |  |
| New orders | ${ }_{374.7}^{48.6}$ | 461.9 465.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 470.6 \\ & 482.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 492.3 \\ & 508.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 445.0 \\ & 480.1 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{483.6}^{451.4}$ | 386.9 433.6 | ${ }_{414.2}^{390.2}$ | 430.7 480.2 | 397.2 424.8 | 390.3 408.0 | 407.5 | 360.5 33.4 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. Data for January-June 1947 for unfilled orders and stocks are shown on p. S-35 of the November 1948 Survey.
${ }^{7}$ Data for January-June 1947 for unfilled orders and stocks are shown on p. S-35 of the November 1948 Survey.


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

## PAPER AND PRINTING-Continued

| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Book publication, total.........number of editions_- | 688 | 549 | 618 | 1,082 | 911 | 1,226 | 675 | 714 | 748 | 1,074 | 945 |  |  |
| New books.................-.-...............-do...- | 516 | 385 | 492 |  | 734 |  | 541 | 550 | 586 | 822 | 755 | 570 | 669 |
|  | 173 | 164 | 126 | 196 | 177 | 239 | 134 | 164 | 162 | 252 | 190 | 190 | 194 |

## PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS



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

## PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS—Continued

| TROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refined petroleum products-Continued Fuel oil-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports: <br> Distillate fuel oil $\qquad$ thous. of bbl | 2,261 | 2,016 | 1,193 | 1,266 | 1,134 | 1,153 | 1,376 | 1,121 | 1,344 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,108}$ | 711 | 656 |  |
|  | 1,058 | 1,238 | 693 | ${ }^{181}$ | ${ }^{1} 1342$ | 1, 821 | 1,774 | ${ }^{1} 562$ | -809 | , 514 | 1,019 | 608 |  |
| Price, wholesale, fuel oil (Pennsylvania) $\begin{gathered}\text { dol. per gal }\end{gathered}$ | . 110 | . 110 | . 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | .110 | . 108 | 103 | . 098 | 088 | 088 | 088 |
| Kerosene: <br> Production $\qquad$ thous. of bbl- | 9,442 | 9,180 | 9, 288 | 9,663 | 10,848 | 10, 851 | 10,538 | 8,789 | 8,974 | 8,166 | 7,361 | 6,715 |  |
| Domestic demand -...........................do. | 6,561 | 6,193 | 6, 365 | 9,411 | 10,928 | 12,384 | 12,917 | 10, 593 | 9,913 | 6,605 | 4,577 | 4, 531 |  |
|  | 20,958 | 23,564 | 26, 177 | 26, 283 | 25,829 | 24,010 | 121, 261 | 118,953 | ${ }^{1} 17,801$ | ${ }^{1} 19,052$ | ${ }^{1} 21,546$ | ${ }^{1} 23,648$ |  |
|  | 362 | 333 | 232 | 113 | 297 | 246 | 189 | 489 | 148 | 258 |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, water white, $47^{\circ}$, refinery (Pennsylvania)........................... per gal. | . 125 | . 121 | . 120 | . 120 | . 120 | . 120 | . 120 | . 118 | 112 | 112 | . 112 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Jubricating oils: <br> Production. thous. of bbl. | 4,135 | 4,341 | 4,121 | 4, 580 | 4,175 | 4,368 | 4,193 | 3,638 | 3,698 | 3,457 | 3,606 |  |  |
|  | 2,803 | 2,957 | 2, 843 | 3,178 | 3,229 | 2,953 | 2, 597 | ${ }_{2}, 195$ | ${ }_{2,426}$ | $\stackrel{3}{2,623}$ | 2,752 | ${ }_{3,023}^{3,}$ |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month----------- do | 8,350 | 8,747 | 8,884 | 9,306 | 9,512 | 9, 843 | 10,326 | 10,856 | 10,931 | 10, 588 | 10,089 | 9,922 |  |
|  | 1,134 | 969 | 1,135 | 971 | 731 | 1,142 | 1.068 | 870 | 1,138 | $\cdot 1,031$ | 1,301 | 898 |  |
| Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsyl- <br>  | . 390 | . 390 | 370 | . 350 | .318 | 300 | 274 | 222 | 200 | 190 | 168 | 150 | 150 |
| Motor fuel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All types: | 79,948 | 80, 711 | 74, 505 | 79,476 | 78,445 | 83, 279 | 80,779 | 71,357 | 79,025 | 77,157 | 82, 162 | 79,383 |  |
| Gasoline and naphtha from crude petro- |  | 71,964 | 66, 522 | 70,579 | 69,588 | 74, 268 | 72,310 | 63, 224 | 69,984 | 68,432 | 72,905 |  |  |
| Natural gasoline and ailied products do...- | 11,871 | 12, 157 | 11,543 | 12,833 | 12,916 | 13, 476 | 12,998 | 12,081 | 12,783 | ${ }_{12}, 346$ | 12,476 | 11,964 |  |
| Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc., and transfers of eycle products..........thous. of bbl.- | 3,144 | 3,410 | 3,560 | ${ }^{3,936}$ | 4,059 | 4,465 | 4,529 | 3,948 | 3,742 | 3, 621 | 3,219 | 3,184 |  |
|  | 6,123 | 6,535 | 5,962 | ${ }_{6,617}$ | 6,953 | 7,143 | 6. 497 | 6,314 | 6, 577 | 6,399 | 7,241 | 7,296 |  |
| Domestic demand ----------....-.- do | 81, 428 | 80,348 | 76,159 | 75,164 | 72,560 | 72, 162 | 63,083 | 57,934 | 73,118 | 75, 279 | 81,622 | 83, 338 |  |
| Stocks, gasoline end of month: Finished gasoline, total. | 90,310 | 87, 187 | 82, 254 | 83,969 | 87, 275 | 95, 422 | 108, 544 | 117,496 | 118, 822 | 117,020 | 113, 164 | 106, 068 |  |
|  | 51, 873 | 49, 152 | 46,982 | 47, 708 | 49,580 | r 55,051 | ${ }^{\text {r 65, }} 341$ | 73,212 | 74,706 | 70,817 | 65, 988 | 60,871 |  |
| Unfinished gasoline | 8,529 | 8,258 | 8,264 | 8, 457 | 8,314 | 8, 275 | 8, 394 | 8 8,558 | 8,621 | 8,331 | 8,438 | 7,973 |  |
| Natural gasoline and allied products - do.--- | $\stackrel{6,176}{3,849}$ | 6. 308 | 6,287 | $\stackrel{6,173}{ }$ | $\stackrel{5}{5,857}$ | 5,579 | 6,217 | 7,028 | 7,405 | 7,253 | 7,418 | 7,031 |  |
|  | 3,849 | 2,982 | 2,937 | 2,444 | 2,463 | 2,975 | 3,501 | 3,374 | - 3 , 406 | 3,364 | 3,668 | 3, 205 |  |
| Prices, gasoline: <br> Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whesale dol. per gal. | . 105 | . 105 |  |  |  | . 103 | . 102 | . 100 | . 099 | . 099 | . 099 | . 100 | . 100 |
| Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)......do.... Retail, service stations, 50 cities.................. | . 188 | $\begin{array}{r}.188 \\ .196 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 188 | . 188 | . 188 | . 1801 | . 1901 | .191 | .191 | .196 | .196 | . 196 | . 1904 |
| A viation gasoline: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total --..-...-.-.-.thous. of bbl.- | 4, 142 | 4,476 | 3, 285 | 3,603 | 4, 287 | 4, 373 | 4, 157 | 3,676 | 3,805 | 3,975 | 3,951 | 4,132 |  |
| 100 octane and above.------------- do | 2,747 | 3,190 | 2,562 | 2, 8684 | ${ }_{6}^{3,143}$ | 3,713 | 3,297 | 2,746 | 3,078 | 3,106 | 3,125 | 3,039 |  |
| Stocks, total. | ${ }_{6}^{6,520}$ | 6. 641 | 6,560 | 6,224 | $\begin{array}{r}6,797 \\ \hline, 309\end{array}$ | 6, 0688 | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3} 6,790$ | ${ }^{3} 7,401$ | ${ }^{3} 7,056$ | ${ }^{3} 7,357$ | ${ }^{3} 6,852$ | ${ }^{3} 6,841$ |  |
| 100 octane and above.-.-.-.-...----- do...- | 2,575 | 2,913 | 3, 172 | 3,001 | 3,309 | 2,603 | ${ }^{3} 3,170$ | ${ }^{3} 3,430$ | ${ }^{3} 3,123$ | ${ }^{3} 3,500$ | ${ }^{3} 3,088$ | ${ }^{3} 3,144$ |  |
| Production.-.......-.-.-.............-short tons. <br>  | 980,700 | 1,062, 200 | 922, 200 | 938,000 | 765,600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 957, 600 | 798, 900 | 681, 600 | 685, 100 | 859,500 | 1,028,500 | 1, 224, 200 | 1,351, 500 | 1,445, 800 | 1, 510,000 | 1,500, 000 | 1, 354, 000 |  |
| Wax: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production--............thous. of lb.- | $\begin{array}{r} 74,760 \\ 136,360 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74,760 \\ 148,680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66,640 \\ 151,480 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,640 \\ 154,560 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75,040 \\ 155,120 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78,960 \\ 154,280 \end{array}$ | 77,560 151,760 | 61,600 138,600 | 76,720 | 69,160 | 72.520 | 73,080 |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month |  |  | 151, 480 |  |  |  | 151, 760 | 138,600 | 136, 640 | 134, 680 | 140, 560 | 148, 680 |  |
| Asphat products, shipments: Asphalt roofing, total....-thous. of squares_- | 4,734 | 5,259 | 5,665 | 5,715 | 4,708 | 3,231 | 3,077 | 3,108 | 3,695 | 4,650 | 4,196 | r 4, 596 | 4,335 |
| Roll roofing and cap sheet: |  |  |  | 1,454 |  |  |  | 936 |  |  |  | 977 |  |
|  | 1,028 | 1,153 | 1,271 | 1,366 | 1,169 | 860 | 810 | ${ }_{843}$ | 1,863 | 1,189 | 997 | r 1,034 | 1,011 |
| Shingles, all types. | 2,543 | 2.835 | 2,975 | 2, 894 | 2, 253 | 1,437 | 1,360 | 1,330 | 1,807 | 2, 484 | 2,308 | r 2,584 | 2,318 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}184 \\ \\ \hline 2743 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}180 \\ \hline 45 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | +181 |
| Saturated felts-.........................-short tons.. | 44,912 | 44, 474 | 45,330 | 44, 403 | 39,384 | 29,500 | 27, 563 | 27, 403 | 32, 256 | 45,341 | 38,012 | + 43, 153 | 43,321 |

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| Naturel rubber: RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption--.-..--...................long tons.. | 48,769 | 53,366 | 52, 131 | 49,617 | 51,632 | 45,985 | 50, 188 | 46, 285 | 53, 108 | 47,859 | 46, 128 | - 47, 117 | 40,4.58 |
|  | 128, 446 | 129,622 | 123, 912 | 118,187 | 113, 251 | 141,541 | 125,050 | 118,803 | 117,664 | 112,916 | 111,875 | - 103, 626 | 102, 686 |
| Imports, including latex and guayule-.---do-- | 63, 824 | 68, 133 | 50,556 | 61,010 | 50,613 | 87,635 | 67,706 | 57,401 | 56,577 | 53,616 | 53, 434 | 51, 217 |  |
| Price, wholesale, smoked sheets ( $\begin{gathered}\text { New Yoris) } \\ \text { dol. per lb.- }\end{gathered}$ | . 243 | 237 | 228 | 222 | . 197 | 189 | . 192 | . 185 | . 191 | . 185 | . 178 | . 163 | . 164 |
| Production $\qquad$ long tons. | 41, 267 | 39,630 | 37, 890 | 41,419 | 40,779 | 42,133 | 38,890 | 36, 103 | 36,063 | 35, 445 | 32,335 | 31,953 | 34, 270 |
|  | 34, 511 | 39,339 | 39, 215 | 38,367 | 37,690 | 35, 446 | 36,765 | 34, 611 | 38,746 | 36, 454 | 35, 267 | ${ }_{\text {r 3 36, }} \mathbf{9 4 9}$ | 30,009 |
| Stocks, end of month $\otimes$.------ | 96, 140 | 97, 197 | 98, 246 | 102, 842 | 107, 297 | 115, 111 | 118,357 | 118, 932 | 116, 843 | 114,944 | 112,739 | r 106, 813 | 113,803 |
|  | 278 | 307 | 669 | 451 | 348 | 486 | 632 | 342 | 975 | 509 | 622 | 587 |  |
| Production....................................do. | 17,712 | 20, 255 | 21, 805 | 23, 859 | 23,050 | 21,430 | 19,741 | 18,270 | 19,991 | 18,463 | 18, 184 | r 18,849 | 14,612 |
| Consumption. | 19, 291 | 22,917 | 23, 478 | ${ }^{23,512}$ | 22, 170 | 21, 377 | 19,031 | 17,712 | 19,508 | 18,649 | 18,323 | - 19, 316 | 16,019 |
| Stocks, end of month $\otimes$-------------------- do | 34, 302 | 32,025 | 30, 198 | 31,879 | 33, 378 | 32,630 | 32,868 | 32,738 | 33,397 | 32, 825 | 32, 326 | ${ }^{\text {r 30, }} 884$ | 29, 274 |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumatic casings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ----------------------thousands.- | 6,667 78880 | 6,957 <br> 7,849 | 6,909 | 6,735 | 6,084 | 5,702 | 5, 896 | 5,891 | 6,578 | 6,959 | 6,934 | 7,392 |  |
|  | 2,380 | 2,291 | $\stackrel{6,715}{2,115}$ | 6,490 2 2,436 |  | 5,441 2,299 | 5,285 <br> 2,304 | 4,866 2,172 | 5,903 2.519 | $\stackrel{6}{6,611}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,824 \\ 2,380 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,535 3,234 |  |
| Replacement equipment -....-.-.-.-.....- do | 5,371 | 5,423 | 4,471 | 3, 899 | 3,139 | 2,953 | 2,855 | 2,589 | 3, 229 | 3,718 | 4, 323 | 4, 185 |  |
|  | ${ }_{10} 129$ | ${ }_{9} 134$ | 125 | 155 | 117 | 189 | 127 | 105 | , 155 | ${ }^{121}$ | 4, 121 | , 116 |  |
|  | 10, 207 | 9, 353 | 9, 802 | 9,905 | 10,476 86 | 10,698 | 11,339 179 | 12,385 | 13,091 | 13, 191 | 13, 301 | 13, 134 |  |
| Inner tubes: |  |  | 107 | 125 | 86 | 188 | 179 | 118 | 134 | 143 | 122 | 130 |  |
|  | 5,729 | 6,618 | 6, 171 | 6,321 | 5,462 | 5, 032 | 5,062 | 4,922 | 5,948 | 6,059 | 6,088 | 6, 430 |  |
| Stocks, end of month.-.-........................- do | 8,760 | 8, 8,527 | 6,210 8,748 | 6,064 8,915 | 5,126 9,303 | 4,723 9,641 | 4,926 9,815 | 4,406 10,442 | 5. 11.231 | 5,396 11,748 | 5,296 12,410 | -6,409 |  |
|  | ${ }^{8} 127$ | 75 | ${ }^{8} 67$ | ${ }_{85}$ | $\bigcirc 5$ | ${ }^{\text {, }} 131$ | ${ }^{130}$ | 10,442 |  | $\begin{array}{r}11,748 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,410 \\ 81 \end{array}$ | 12,466 |  |

' Revised.

$\sigma^{\prime}$ Beginning July 1947, data are reported stocks available to industry. $\otimes$ 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| ABRASIVE PRODUCTS <br> Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments_reams.- <br> PORTLAND CEMENT | 146, 164 | 191, 109 | 191, 884 | 165, 337 | 139, 414 | 122, 239 | 125,701 | 131, 393 | 143, 753 | 132,813 | 120, 863 | 123, 343 | 111, 262 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production. $\qquad$ thous. of bbl. | 18,721 ${ }_{90}$ | 18,961 91 | 18,605 93 | 19,349 | 18,435 | 17.425 84 | 15, 261 | 13,751 | 15,439 | 17,682 85 | 18,622 | 18, 279 | 18,856 |
| Shipments | 20,994 | 20,705 | 19, 938 | 20,324 | 18, 110 | 12,741 | 8,756 | 9,134 | 14, 639 | 17,779 | 19, 426 | 20,667 | 19,320 |
| Stocks, finished, end of month...---.-.......do...- | 10, 149 | 8, 355 | 7,061 | 6,094 | 6,399 | 11. 084 | 17, 591 | 22, 206 | 22, 104 | 22,977 | 22, 170 | ${ }^{+}$19, 784 | 19,320 |
|  | 4,514 | 3,916 | 3,068 | 2, 824 | 2,781 | 3,781 | 5 5,475 | 6, 752 | 7, 764 | 7,560 | 7,440 | ${ }_{\sim}^{+6,922}$ | 6,210 |
| Clay pronucts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, unglazed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 544, 858 | ${ }_{5}^{571,525}$ | 558, 585 | 595, 588 | 521,308 | 483, 574 | 389, 199 | 345, 696 | 399, 729 | 420, 477 | + 459, 671 | 487, 937 |  |
|  | 546,608 408,599 | 563,048 411,560 | $\underset{\text { (1) }}{553} 5$ | ${ }_{\text {(i) }}^{556}$ ( 409 | $\underset{(1)}{493,302}$ | $\underset{(1)}{413,324}$ | ${ }_{\text {(1) }}^{307} 702$ | $\underset{(1)}{289,331}$ | $\underset{\text { (i) }}{380} \mathbf{}$. 361 | $\underset{(1)}{407} 003$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{+43,772}$ | $464.115$ |  |
| Price, wholesale, common, composite, f.o.b. plant dol. per thous. | 23.032 | 23. 203 | 23.368 | 23.599 | 23.817 | 23.868 | 24.085 | 24.060 | 24.050 | 24. 021 | 24. 002 | 24, 000 | 23.962 |
| Clay sewer pipe, vitrified: <br> Production $\qquad$ short tons | 118, 119 | 129, 417 | 128,578 | 135, 565 | 128, 423 | 124, 647 | 116,015 | 114, 311 | 124, 781 | 125, 128 |  | 125, 012 |  |
|  | 128, 139 | 131, 131 | 132,013 | 135, 123 | 120.233 | 100, 836 | 83, 965 | 80,815 | 112. 870 | 112,584 | r 117,523 | 121,010 |  |
|  | 199, 244 | 197, 487 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | ${ }_{(1)}$ |  |
| Structurat tile, unglazed: | 113,349 | 114,541 | 110,412 | 111, 992 | 108, 111 | 103, 514 | 100, 398 | 101,059 | 117.742 | 114, 878 | r 112.150 |  |  |
| Shipments | 116, 291 | 122, 282 | 111,321 | 110, 948 | 103, 823 | 94, 289 | 85, 222 | 89. 899 | 105. 978 | 100. 093 | -112.997 | 111, 635 |  |
|  | 113, 378 | 106,031 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (i) | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |
| GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q lass containers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-.-.......-.-....-.thous. of gross-.. | 7,779 7,585 | 8,934 8,399 | 8,737 10,354 | 9,075 8,170 | 7,214 6,469 | 6,751 6,026 | 6, 302 <br> 102 | 6, 501 6,029 | 7,288 6,929 | 7,035 6,869 | 7,663 7,811 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 8,036 \\ \hline 7,928\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,108 \\ & 7,74 \end{aligned}$ |
| General use food: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Narrow neck food - Wide mouth food (incl, packers | 899 | 1,121 | 1,795 | 823 | 534 | 569 | 601 | 589 | 645 | 649 | 715 | r 701 | 748 |
| thous. of gross | 2, 041 | 2, 333 | 2,581 | 2, 161 | ${ }^{2} 1,775$ | 1,731 | 1,761 | 1,667 | 1,822 | 1,763 | 2.020 | 2,084 | 2,022 |
| Beverage ----------------------------- do-..- | 843 | 569 | ${ }^{3} 589$ | ${ }^{3} 460$ | 246 | ${ }^{3} 250$ | ${ }^{3} 159$ | ${ }^{3} 218$ |  | ${ }^{3} 538$ | 3816 | ${ }^{3} 1,025$ | ${ }^{3} 911$ |
|  | 729 | ${ }_{868}^{571}$ | 692 | $\begin{array}{r}422 \\ 1 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | 321 | ${ }^{332}$ | ${ }_{811} 27$ | 227 | 464 | 480 | 567 | ${ }^{646}$ | 538 |
|  | 6.41 |  | 1,136 | 1,308 | 1,263 | 872 | 811 | 799 | 1,035 | 841 | 840 | -837 | 874 |
| Medicinal and toilet --................-.-. do. | 1,413 | 1,807 | 2,307 | 2,008 | 1,592 | 1,564 | 1,792 | 1,6n5 | 1,678 | 1,612 | 1,666 | -1,584 | 1,526 |
| Chemical, household and industrial ----do- | ${ }_{513}$ | ${ }_{6}^{613}$ | 764 | 648 | 443 | 417 | 507 | 540 | 563 | 587 | ${ }_{6}^{628}$ | -553 | 561 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{231}$ | ${ }_{244}^{275}$ | ${ }^{338}$ | 320 | 290 24 | 281. | 277 | 244 | 262 | 251 | 227 | 242 | 253 |
|  | 8,704 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8, } \\ 8,874 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 151 7,164 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7, } 20 \\ \hline 76\end{array}$ | 24 8,306 | \% 8,745 | - ${ }^{16}$ | 9, 39 9,712 | 64 9,801 | 9, ${ }^{148}$ | -9,374 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +9,270 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}311 \\ 9,425\end{array}$ |
| Other glassware, machine-made: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tumblers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production_-...-.-.-...----- - thous. of dozens.- | 4,036 | 4,618 | 4,636 | 5,852 | ${ }_{4}^{5,398}$ | 4, ${ }_{4} 835$ | 4,722 | 4,707 | 4,796 | 4,621 | 5,242 |  |  |
|  | 7,507 | 4,676 7,397 | 6,038 688 | 5,427 7,150 | 4, ${ }_{7}^{4,673}$ | 4,347 8,245 | 4,288 | 4,450 8,693 | 5,038 <br> 8,474 | 4,905 8,270 | 8,055 |  |  |
| Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous. of dozens. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plate glass, polished, production hous. of dozens- | $\begin{array}{r} 2,977 \\ 17,484 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,052 \\ 24,475 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,402 \\ 20,774 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,301 \\ & \left({ }^{\prime}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(1)}{3,225}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{2,785}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{2,959}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,084 \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (1) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,264 \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,672 \\ & \text { (i) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,368 \\ & \text { (1) }^{3} \end{aligned}$ | (1) |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crade gypsum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports-...................-.-...-................................... |  |  | 1,003 1,882 |  |  | 895 1,827 1 |  |  | 357 1,466 1 |  |  | 1,590 |  |
| Calcined, production |  |  | 1,667 |  |  | 1,607 |  |  | 1,282 |  |  | 1,316 |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 509, 216 |  |  | 612,919 |  |  | 508, 200 |  |  | 485,097 |  |
| For butilding uses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Base-coat plasters.-..-..................-do.. |  |  | 573, 344 |  |  | 490, 297 |  |  | 397,763 |  |  | 443, 069 |  |
| Keene's cement .-.-.-.-.......-.......-do. |  |  | 13,786 |  |  | 12,419 |  |  | 10,263 |  |  | 11,734 |  |
| All other building plasters...........do...- |  |  | 126,359 |  |  | ${ }_{649} 139265$ |  |  | 108,453 |  |  | 108,400 |  |
|  |  |  | 689,932 7,084 |  |  | 649, 924 |  |  | 512, 015 |  |  | 393, 725 |  |
|  |  |  | 634, 889 |  |  | 729, 939 |  |  | 629, 052 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 58, 276 |  |  | 55, 067 |  |  | 57, 575 |  |  | 57,052 |  |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| CLOTHING |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery: |  |
|  |  |
| Production.-...-.-.-........ thous. of dozen pairs- <br> Shipments $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
| COTTON |  |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters): |  |
| Production: <br> Ginnings§ .............. thous. of running bales.. Crop estimate, equivalent $500-1 \mathrm{~b}$. bales |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Consumption ------...-.-...-...---.-.-- bales-- |  |
| Stocks in the United States, end of month, total $\ddagger$ <br> thous. of bales |  |
| Domestic cotton, total $\ddagger$--...-.-.-------- do. --- |  |
| On farms and in transit $\ddagger$ - $\qquad$ do.... Public storage and compresses $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
| Consuming establishments |  |
|  |  |


| 10,015 | 11,655 | 11, 8 ¢ 1 | 11,809 | 11,338 | 11. 280 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10, 025 | 12, 229 | 12, 563 | 12, 472 | 11,345 | 9,663 |
| 23, 733 | 23, 150 | 22, 488 | 21,825 | 21,817 | 25, 051 |
| 259 | 1,473 | 5,310 | 10,433 | 12,762 | 13,395 |
| 627,462 | 728, 732 | 739,139 | 695,887 | 685, 166 | 680,670 |
| 3,080 | 16,855 | 15,938 | 15, 125 | 13, 854 | 12, 646 |
| 2,991 | 16,776 | 15,815 | 14,995 | 13,729 | 12, 531 |
| 274 | 13,885 | 10,515 | 6,331 | 3,765 | 2,185 |
| 1,308 | 1, 700 | 4, C87 | 7,272 | 8,387 | 8,771 |
| 1. 409 | 1,191 | 1, 213 | 1,391 | 1,577 | 1,575 |
| 89 | 79 | 123 | 130 | 125 | 115 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Data discontinued by compiling agency. ${ }^{2}$ Jelly glasses included with wide mouth food containers.
TIncludes laminated board, reported as component board. 1949 crop.
§Total ginnings to end of month indicated.
tFor revisions for July-December 1946 and data for January-June 1947, see note marked '‘‘’on p. S-38 of the October 1948 Survey.

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

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

| COTTON-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 148,594 8,078 | 114,584 9,847 | 170,911 | 246,161 11,726 | [428, 132 | 521,568 5,443 | 402,923 12.244 | 496,578 8,533 | $\underset{\substack{576,846 \\ 7,595}}{\text { 5, }}$ | 591,105 4,497 | 463,978 3,014 | 508.246 4.057 | 301 |
| Prices received by farmers-...-........dol. per ib- | . 330 | . 304 | . 309 | 311 | . 305 | . 296 | . 293 | . 291 | . 287 | . 299 | . 300 | . 301 |  |
| Prices wholesale, middling, 13 he", average, 10 markets..........................................er lb.- | . 340 | .313 | . 312 | 312 | . 315 | . 322 | . 326 | . 326 | . 326 | . 330 | 320 | . 328 | . 321 |
| Cotton linters: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 103 |
|  | 31 | 105 53 | 169 | 222 | 219 | 204 | 188 | 159 | ${ }_{144}^{134}$ | ${ }_{99}$ | 80 | ${ }_{58}^{122}$ |  |
|  | 361 | 318 | 356 | 437 | 527 | 609 | 671 | 667 | 682 | $f 60$ | 688 | 503 |  |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton cloth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton hroad woven poods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly.....-mil. of linear yards.. |  |  | 2, 258 |  |  | 2, 261 |  |  | 2,251 |  |  | 2,003 |  |
|  | 71, 937 | 63, 773 | 62, 456 | 83,294 2,604 | 58,030 | 116, 046 | 102. 321 | 88,172 | ${ }^{93,525}$ | -79, 358 | 74, 317 | 81,115 |  |
|  | 2,670 | 2, 186 | 1,433 | 2,604 | 2,007 | 2,216 | 2,270 | 1,765 | 2,411 | 1,188 | 1,615 | 649 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: Mill margins.-.................cents per lb- | 45.18 | 46.29 | 41.76 | 37.55 | 35.34 | 33.98 | 32.78 | 32.29 | 31.35 | 29.93 | 28.76 | 27.75 | 28.18 |
|  | . 338 | . 338 | . 338 | . 338 | . 338 | . 338 | . 338 | . 338 | . 317 | 303 | . 303 | ${ }^{\text {. }} 303$ | . 308 |
|  | . 172 | . 172 | . 164 | . 157 | . 175 | ${ }^{15188}$ | . 155 | ${ }_{1} 152$ | . 146 | . 138 | . 131 | . 126 | . 128 |
| Sheeting, unhleached, 36 -inch, $56 \times 60 \ldots \mathrm{~d}$ | . 195 | . 186 | . 181 | . 178 | . 174 | . 172 | . 170 | 170 | 170 | . 170 | . 168 | . 163 | . 161 |
| Cotion yarn, southern, prices, wholesale, mili: <br> 22/1, carded, white, cones $\qquad$ dol. per lb- | 757 | 715 | . 696 | . 686 | . 686 | .f6f | .659 | 642 | . 629 | .612 | . 604 | . 598 | 600 |
| 40/1, twisted, carded. skeins....------.-.-. do...- | 1.044 | 1.002 | . 965 | . 941 | . 417 | . 882 | . 882 | 862 | . 827 | . 789 | . 776 | 764 | 764 |
|  | 22, 675 | ${ }^{22}, 703$ | 22.686 | 22,483 | 22, 513 | 22, 643 | 22, 186 | 21,950 | 21, 515 | 20, 86.4 | 20,936 | 20,568 | 20, 137 |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton..........do...- | 21,328 | 21, 352 | 21,202 | 21, 157 | 21, 231 | 20, 776 | 20, 927 | 20,758 | 20.425 | 19,801 | 19,862 | 19,464 | 19,012 |
| Spindle hours operated, all fikers, total** mil. of hr-- | 8,769 | 10, 019 | 9,998 | 9, 521 | 9, 2538 | 9, 102 | 8,940 | 8,425 | 9, 352 | 7,776 | 7,737 | 7,975 | 5,988 |
| A verage per spindle in place*-...... hours- | \% 8.856 8,212 | 9, 384 | 420 9,414 | 400 8,889 | 389 8,681 | 8.383 | $\begin{array}{r}376 \\ 8.425 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,966 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ 8 \\ 8,922 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton--....mil. of hr--- | 114.6 | 119.6 | 121.0 | 120.0 | 111.9 | 104.1 | 112.0 | 112.3 | 106.8 | 97.9 | 93.8 | 85.8 | 79.6 |
| RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rayon yarn and staple fiber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption: Filament yarn........................mil. of Ib.. | 72.2 | 71.8 | 69.9 | 71.8 | 70.4 | 75.0 | 69.8 | 63.5 | 57.8 | 48.2 | 51.7 | ${ }^{5} 56.2$ | 60.7 |
|  | 22.2 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 21.9 | 21.3 | 21.2 | 17.8 | 14.7 | 7.8 | 6.2 | r 7.8 | r 10.9 | 13.4 |
| Stocks, producers', end of month: <br> Filament yarn-..-...................................... | 9.3 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 12.3 | 11.1 | 15. 2 | 20.3 | 32.9 | 44.2 | 50.2 | 50.4 | 48.3 |
|  | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 16.2 | 19.1 | 20.4 | 18.9 | 15.9 |
| Imnorts ---------------------- thous of lb- | 4, 580 | 4,774 | 4, 194 | 1,654 | 2, 822 | 4,344 | 2,824 | 1,827 | 1,433 | 718 | 297 | 106 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| flament.................................. 1 lb . | 740 | . 764 | . 770 | . 770 | . 770 | . 770 | . 770 | .770 | . 770 | . 770 | . 746 | 710 | ${ }_{7} 710$ |
| Staple fiber, viscose, $11 / 2$ denier .-.........do | . 360 | . 368 | . 370 | . 370 | . 370 | . 370 | 370 | . 370 | . 370 | . 370 | . 362 | 350 | 350 |
| Rayon broad woven goods, production, quarterly |  |  | 519,793 |  |  | 542, 401 |  |  | - 513, 000 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {\% }} 434,000$ |  |
| Silk, raw: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,106 | 352 | 404 | 787 | 510 | 614 | 1.018 | 1,215 | 423 | 12 | 48 | 460 |  |
| wool dol. per lb.. wol | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2. 60 | 2. 60 | 2.60 | 2. 60 | 2.60 | ${ }^{2} 2.60$ | 22.60 | ${ }^{8} 2.60$ | 22.60 | 22.60 | ${ }^{2} 2.60$ |
| Consumption (scoured basis):9 theus of tb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A pparel class.-.....-.-.................................. | 31,741 11,286 | 38,825 16.963 | 45,211 20,358 | 33,988 18,092 | 29,765 16,634 | 37,099 19,000 | 29,624 16.928 | 27,688 15,676 | 29,110 18,575 | 20,152 12,840 | 21, ${ }^{212} 264$ |  |  |
|  | 61, 177 | 62, 530 | 54, 523 | 42, 411 | 38,840 | 39,495 | 42,870 | ${ }^{+39,701}$ | 31, 272 | 24,511 | 22, 118 | 29,878 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, Roston: <br> Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, scoured__dol. per Ib. | 1.480 | 11.800 | 11.800 | ${ }^{1} 1.788$ | ${ }^{1} 1.750$ | 11.700 | 11.800 | 11.800 | 11.800 | 11.800 | ${ }^{1} 1.781$ | 1.725 | 11.600 |
| Raw, hright fleece, 56s, greasy .............do-.. | . 560 | 1.560 | 1.560 | 1. 560 | ${ }_{1} .560$ | 1. 560 | 1. 560 | 1. 560 | 1. 560 | 1. 560 | 1.556 | 1.545 | 1. 545 |
| Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, scoured, in bond ............................................... | 1.820 | 1.820 | 1.696 | 1.615 | 1.615 | 1.801 | 1.925 | 1.925 | 1.925 | 1.862 | 1.675 | 1.675 | 1. 675 |
| WOOL MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery activity (weekly average): 1 Looms: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Looms: <br> Woolen and worsted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pile and Jacquard - .-.thous, of active hours _- |  | 82 | 79 | 89 | 78 | 77 | 85 | 80 | 75 | 73 | 79 |  |  |
|  | 1,893 | 2,323 | 2,185 | 2, 224 | 2,143 | 2,106 | 2,153 | 1,987 | 1,626 | 1,543 | 1,669 |  |  |
|  | 30 | 39 | 36 | 30 | 29 |  |  | 27 | 24 | 26 | 28 |  |  |
| Carpet and rug: Broad | 114 | 164 |  | 173 | 166 | 159 | 172 | 172 | 171 | 158 | 143 |  |  |
| Narrow | 90 | 130 | 124 | 126 | 114 | 103 | 97 | 88 | 82 | 75 | 74 |  |  |
| Spinning spindles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75, 888 |  |  |
| Worsted | ${ }_{87}{ }^{7} 8184$ | 109, 204 | 104, 311 | 101,900 | 92, 615 | $\stackrel{91}{ }{ }^{81}, 989$ | 85, 177 | 80, 209 | 73,066 | 59,803 | 63, 741 |  |  |
| Worsted combs | 179 | 222 | 210 | 189 | 160 | 165 | 114 | 156 | 142 | 110 | 115 |  |  |
| Wool yarn: ${ }_{\text {Production, total }}$ C.................thous. of lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48,188 5,408 | 62,113 6,895 | $\begin{array}{r}74,473 \\ 8,056 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 61,714 6,409 | 57,611 5,907 | 66,898 6,958 | $\begin{array}{r} 54,688 \\ 5,584 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52,208 \\ 5,232 \end{array}$ | 59,435 6.485 | 45,936 5,156 | 49,244 4,996 |  |  |
|  | 31, 907 | 38, 854 | 46, 384 | 38, 256 | 35, 209 | 41, 166 | 32, 760 | 31, 176 | 34,360 | 27,056 | 31, 144 |  |  |
| Carpet and other 9--............ | 10, 873 | 16, 364 | 20,033 | 17,049 | 15,995 | 18,774 | 16,344 | 15, 800 | 18,590 | 13,824 | 13.104 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, worsted yarn (Bradford weaving system) $2 / 32 s^{*}$......................dol. per Ib. | 3.350 | 3.350 | 3. 350 | 3. 350 | 3.350 | 3. 350 | 3.410 | 3. 425 | 3. 425 | 3. 395 | 3.375 | 3.375 | 3.375 |

## r Reviscd. $\quad$ Preliminary. §Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply shipments; see note marked "ई" on p. S-21.

 1 Data beginning August 1948 are for wool sold on the open market instead of the Commodity Credit Corporation selling price; August price for the territoearlier scries, $\$ 1.480$ per pound; for the bright fleece scries, the Commodity Credit Corporation and the open market price were the same in August and September
${ }^{2}$ Quotations beginning January 1949 are for a substituted series of the same description, but represent a composite price; the December 1948 price for the new series is $\$ 2.57$ per pound.

- Included in data for broad and narrow looms prior to Apri! 1947 . Data for June, September, and December 1948 and March and June 1949 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. *New serics. 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-
 spindles for August 1945 -January 1948, as shown in the Supplement and in previous issues of the monthly Survey, are not strictly comparable with earlier data because the figures for spindles in place collected beginning August 1945 and used in the computations include all cotton system spindles while the "in place" figures used in earlier computations related to spindles used exclusively for spinning cotton. Data for August 1945-June 1947 for the revised series on operations as a percent of capacity and for the new series on spindles and spindle hours are available in the May and August 1948 issucs, p. S-39, and the note for cotton spindle activity at the hottom of p. S-34 in each of those issues. Beginning with the March 1949 Survey, the new price series for wrorted yarn (Bradford weaving system) $2 / 32 \mathrm{~s}, 64 \mathrm{~s}$ (white) replaces the former price which has been discontinued; monthly data beginning 1947 will be shown later.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ ".

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | December | January | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April | May | June | July |
| TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WOOL MANUFACTURES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, quarterly, total....thous. of lin. yd.-- |  |  | 1184,816 |  |  | - 1159 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}101,808 \\ 87 \\ \hline 8.681 \\ \hline 85\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2,161 102,646 | --...... |  | $\begin{array}{r}3,651 \\ 96,116 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}4,952 \\ 82,729 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | --....- |  |  |
| Men's and boys' $\dagger$----.-.......- do...- |  |  | 46, 684 |  |  | 39,711 49 | --------- |  | 34,436 40 | - |  |  |  |
| Women's and children's $\dagger$.--...........-do |  |  | 48,023 7,939 |  |  | 49,130 7,275 | - |  | 40,744 7,549 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5,012 |  |  | 5,990 |  |  | 4,830 |  |  |  |  |
| Other nonapparel fabrics ---.-.-..-...-- do..-- |  |  | 8,997 |  |  | 9,726 |  |  | 9,297 |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f. ob b. mill: Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz _dol. per yd. | 3.465 | 3. 564 | 3. 589 | 3.589 | 3.589 | 3.589 | 3.589 | 3.589 | 3.589 | 3.589 | 3. 589 | 3. 589 | 3.459 |
| Women's dress goods, flannel, $8 \mathrm{oz}, 54$-inch* dol. per yd. | 2.450 | 2. 450 | 2. 537 | 2.624 | 2.624 | 2.698 | 2.722 | 2.722 | 2.722 | 2.722 | 2. 722 | 2.722 | 2. 475 |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fur sales by dealers.....-............-thous. of dol.. | 1,907 | 2,516 | 2,388 | 1,541 | 1,374 | 1,416 | 3,033 | 2,471 | 1,532 | 1,487 | 1,981 | 1,769 |  |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AIRCRAFT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shipments, total $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,119 \\ \hline 199\end{array}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |  |
| Civil aircraft.......................................... | 920 | 700 | 590 | 502 | 317 | 235 | 160 | 57 | 399 | 452 | 474 | 43 |  |
|  | 246 | 181 | 134 | 117 | 137 | 183 | 139 | 161 | 196 | 223 | 278 | 29 |  |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 474, 5516 | 461, 353 | 413, 537 | 491, 803 | 468, 822 | 486, 981 | 431,276 | 426, 665 | 518, 118 | 543,118 | 481, 467 | 593, 640 | 579, 048 |
|  | 1,012 | 771 | 1,143 |  | 545 | 824 | 658 | 418 | 545 | 514 | 564 | 632 | 439 |
|  | ${ }^{268} 947$ | ${ }_{6} 675$ | 1,051 | 600 | 460 | 763 | 618 | 326 | 423 | 494 | 511 | 522 | 399 |
|  | 356, 764 | ${ }^{348,822}$ | 301, 170 | 383, 755 | 364, 440 | 378,455 | 326,019 | 324, 547 | 402, 402 | 436, 392 | 394, 703 | 493, 882 | 483, 261 |
|  | 334, 736 | 328, 194 | 282, 458 | ${ }^{361,867}$ | 346, 999 | 360, 986 | 312, 199 | 310,343 | 385, 834 | 422, 149 | 380, 489 | 480,009 | 471,752 |
|  | 116,780 | 111,760 | 111, 224 | 107, 369 | 103,837 | 107,702 | 104, 599 | 101, 700 | 115, 171 | 106, 212 | 86, 200 | 99, 126 |  |
|  | 98,249 | 97, 222 | 94, 196 | 91, 296 | 89, 030 | -90,667 | 91, 282 | 88,540 | 99, 925 | 91, 808 | 75, 518 | 89, 174 | 85, 427 |
| Fxports, total. | ${ }^{41,283}$ | 34, 272 | 35, 222 | 36, 562 | 20, 526 | ${ }^{\mathbf{r}}{ }^{42} \mathbf{4 2 , 4 7 6}$ | ${ }^{\text {r 28, }} \mathbf{7} \mathbf{7 0 7}$ | ${ }^{r} 268,753$ | ${ }^{r} 31,626$ | $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ + \\ -19,993 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 22, 988 |  |
|  | 17, 681 | 19,349 | 17,696 | 17,651 | 10,742 | ${ }^{+} 18,822$ | ${ }^{r} 13,536$ | ${ }^{\text {r 12, } 676}$ | ${ }^{*} 15,673$ | ${ }^{+} 14,598$ | - 12,420 | 11, 878 |  |
|  | 23, 602 | 14,923 | 17, 526 | 18, 911 | 9,784 | 23, 654 | ${ }^{-15,171}$ | 14, 077 | ${ }^{-15,953}$ | - 15, 395 | - 12.664 | 10, 620 |  |
| Truck trailers, p |  | 3,622 | 3,594 | 3,725 | 3,819 |  | 2,766 | 2, 296 | 2, 634 | 2,760 | 2,752 | 2,817 | 2,197 |
| Complete trailers.---------------------- do | 3 3, 240 | 3,454 | 3,457 | 3,584 | 3,694 | 3,299 | 2,695 | 2, 181 | 2,510 | 2,568 | 2,631 | 2,686 | 2,109 |
|  | 1,657 | 1,866 | 1,876 | 1,982 | 2,444 | 1,935 | 1,490 | 1,095 | 1,254 | 1,231 | 1,426 | 1,575 | 1,314 |
|  | 1,583 | 1,588 | 1,581 | 1,602 | 1,250 | 1,364 | 1,205 | 1,086 | 1,256 | 1,337 | 1,205 | 1,111 | 795 |
| Chassis shipped as such --.-..............-.do.-. | 197 | 168 | 137 | 141 | 125 | 127 | 71 | 115 | 124 | 192 | 121 | 131 | 88 |
| Registrations: <br> New passenger cars $\qquad$ | 291, 206 | 317,788 | 296,339 | 291, 442 | 313, 230 | 311, 419 | 273, 161 | 258,218 |  | 390,932 | 446, 251 |  |  |
|  | 93, 829 | 91,923 | 85, 108 | 84, 284 | 75, 024 | 70,282 | 66,423 | 67, 537 | 87, 165 | 78,857 | 86,375 | 79,069 |  |
| RAILWAY EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Railway Car Institute: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars, total .....................number.- | 8,763 | 10, 414 | 9,886 | 9,169 | 9,486 | 10, 491 | 9,427 | 10,800 | 12,626 | 11,184 | 9,532 | 9,148 | 6, 645 |
| Equipment manufacturers, total.......-do.... | 6, 876 | 7,450 | 7,055 | 6,806 | 7,168 |  | 6,644 | 7,906 | 9,674 | 8,896 | 6,886 | 5,832 | 3,866 |
|  | 6,874 | 7,450 | 6,978 | 6,649 | 6,976 | 7,364 | 6, 130 | 7, 421 | 8,958 | 8,499 | 6, 879 | 5,805 | 3,655 |
|  | 1,887 | 2,964 | 2,831 | 2,363 | 2,318 | 2,603 | 2, 783 | 2,894 | 2,952 | 2, 288 | 2,646 | 3,316 | 2,779 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equipment manufacturers, total........do..... <br> Domestic. ................................................. | 62 62 | 61 61 | 64 | 81 75 | 69 <br> 69 <br> 10 | 83 78 | 82 71 | 75 66 | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \\ & 69 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | 95 77 | 98 94 | 68 66 |
| Railroad shops, domestic ${ }^{*}$ Association of American Railroads: | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 19 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A Freight cars (class I), end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Numher owned............. thousands.- | 1,747 | 1,749 | 1,752 | 1,754 | 1,755 | 1,755 | 1,757 | 1,761 | 1,763 | 1,767 | 1,770 | 1,771 | 1,769 |
| Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs thousands. |  | 85 | 81 | 78 | 79 | 80 |  | 91 | 94 | 98 | 109 | 113 | 126 |
| Percent of total on line. | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 7.4 |
|  | 102,389 | 100, 402 | 93,087 | 95, 785 | 90,484 | 84, 161 | 81, 683 | 73,384 | 63,410 | 53,975 | 45, 057 | 36,331 | 31,746 |
| Equipment manufacturers-..--.-.........do...- | 75, 220 | 73,113 | 65, 761 | 61, 438 | 57,877 | 53,118 | 51,007 | 46, 403 | 38,654 | 30, 850 | 23, 816 | 19,368 | 16, 474 |
|  | 27, 169 | 27, 289 | 27, 336 | 34, 347 | 32,607 | 31, 043 | 30,676 | 26, 981 | 24, 756 | 23, 125 | 21, 241 | 16,963 | 15, 272 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam, undergoing or awaiting classifed repairs number. |  | 2,792 | 2,713 | 2,646 | 2,600 | 2,439 | 2,479 | 2,504 | 2,650 | ${ }^{2} 602$ |  |  |  |
| Percent of total on line. | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.3 |
| Orders unflled: Steam locomotives, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam locomotives, total..---.-.-.-number.- | 119 | 116 | 101 |  |  | 72 |  |  |  | 38 |  |  | 25 |
| Equipment manufacturers-.-.---.-.-. do.--- |  | 99 | 86 | 72 | ${ }^{65}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | ${ }_{11}^{62}$ | 33 | ${ }^{26}$ | 17 | 10 | 10 | 7 |
|  | ${ }^{20}$ | ${ }^{17}$ | 15 |  | ${ }_{1615}^{13}$ | 12 |  |  |  | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 |
| Other locomotives, total.-.--.----.-- do | 1,509 | 1,510 | 1,477 | 1,544 | 1,615 | 1,561 | 1,490 | 1,452 |  | 1,134 | 1,043 | 1,098 | 984 |
| Equipment manufacturers--.-------- do | 1,509 | 1,510 | 1,474 | 1,541 | 1,615 | 1,561 | 1,490 | 1,452 | 1,287 | 1,134 | 1,043 | 1,098 | 984 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
|  | 97 | 69 | 101 | 133 | 43 | 87 | r 81 | 50 | 48 | 113 | 90 | 123 |  |
| Steam. | 24 | 9 | 41 | 33 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 43 | 7 |  |  |
|  | 73 | 60 | 60 | 100 | 28 | 77 | r 67 | 42 | 38 | 70 | 83 | 54 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total.-.-.-...........-...........number.- | 259 | 275 | 256 | 239 | 209 | 237 |  |  | 247 | 199 | 208 | 205 | 168 |
|  | 230 | 214 | 229 | 216 | 158 | 194 | 184 | 255 | 214 | 142 | 179 | 175 | 133 |
|  | 29 | 61 | 27 | 23 | 51 | 43 | 20 | 15 | 33 | 57 | 29 | 30 | 35 |

r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Not available for publication. ${ }^{2}$ Data not comparable with earlier figures; see note " 2 " for page S-21. nch 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 survey and earlier issues which has bea tRevised series. See note on wolen and worsted apparel fabrics in the May 1948 Survey or in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey for explanation of changes in the classifications in the second quarter of 1947. A further change was made in the last quarter of 1947. Beginning that quarter the unclassified item consists entirely of fabrics containing 25 , percent or more wool reported by cotton and rayon weavers, and all apparel fabrics produced by woolen and worsted manufacturers are distributed to the separate classifications for men's and boys' and ond worsted manufacturers as "sall other apparel fabrics." Apparel fabrics produced for Government orders were combined with other production prior to 1947 were reported by woolen Government orders are not available separately. Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars. were combined with other production prior to 1947. Blankets produced for

# INDEX TO MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages S1-S40 






- A BASIC TOOL FOR BUSINESSMEN ECONOMISTS, AND STATISTICIANS ENGAGING IN GURRENT BUSINESS ANALYSIS OR RESEARGH IN BUSINESS AND RELATED ECONOMIC PROBLEMS


## 1949 Statistical Supplement

## 

More than 2,600 series of commercial and governmental statistics for the business world are included in the 1949 Statistical Supplement presented by the Office of Business Economics as the historical record of series now appearing monthly in the Survey of Current Business.

## - . . designed fox quick and efficient xeseaxch

The Supplement provides monthly data from January 1945 through December 1948 and annual averages of monthly data from 1935 through 1948, plus complete annotations for meaningful use.

## - - complete covexage

Business indexes on income payments, farm marketings, industrial production, orders, shipments, inventories; statistics on construction, advertising, postal receipts, domestic trade, employment, wages, pay rolls, banking, commercial failures, life insurance, foreign exchange, corporation profits, public finance, securities and commodity markets; authoritative figures on exports, imports, transportation and communications, commodities, and many other classifications for business use.

## - - explanatony notes

Complete descriptions and explanations of the data covered in the tables and in the monthly Survey of Current Business, providing the reader with information essential to the proper use of the data-definitions of the statistical units employed, methods by which they are collected, adequacy of samples. In addition, the notes direct the reader to sources of monthly and annual data prior to January 1945 and call attention to changes in the nature of the data affecting their comparability. Exact sources are listed.


[^0]:    11 RATIO OF CONSUMER CREDIT END OF JUNE TO DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME FOR THE YEAR, EXCEPT THAT IN 1949 INCOME IS FOR THE HALF-YEAR, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AT ANNUAL RATE.
    SOURCES OF DATA: BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND
    . s. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS 49-302

[^1]:    Note.-Mr. Friend is Chief of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business Economics.
    ${ }^{1}$ Strictly speaking, personal saving can be defined as a change in private noncorporate earned surplus only if transfer payments which are included in personal income are considered as earned income.

[^2]:    ${ }^{4}$ For simplicity, this example ignores the complication that the aggregate ratio of saving to income might be expected to vary with the level and distribution of income.

[^3]:    The break-down of personal saving into its components, in the following section, makes possible such a sources and uses of funds analysis for the individual sector of the economy. For the corporate sector, similar data were presented in an article on "Business Financing in the Postwar Period': in the March 1948 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.
    ${ }_{6}$ The derivation of these figures and their limitations will be explained in a forthcomiug monograph on the volume and composition of individual's saving by the present author with the assistance of Vito Natrella.

[^4]:    ${ }^{7}$ This is equivalent to adding the statistical discrepancy in the system of national accounts consumption expenditures.

[^5]:    9 In this connection, it, should be noted that entrepreneurs would tend to have lower saving Intive to their income in 1947 than in 1948 in view of the much higher inventory valuation adjustment in the former year.

[^6]:    10 Federal Reserve Bulletin, July 1949 and July 1948, and Consumer Expenditures in the United States, by the National Resources Committee. The Federal Reserve surveys implied a moderate increase from 1945 to 1947 and a slight decline from 1947 to 1948 , in the proportion of income after taxes received by the upper-income groups

[^7]:    ${ }^{11}$ On the other hand, the Federal Reserve Board survey of demand deposits, based on data collected from banks rather than from individuals, indicates a rise from 1947 to 1948 in the proportion of personal demand deposits held in accounts larger than $\$ 10,000$.

[^8]:    12 The estimates of saving and income prior to 1929 are subject to a substantial margin o error, while the deflated figures even subsequent to 1929 are quite rough. The regression, with sonal income to.075 change in income -9.856 (year $-1931 / 1932$ ), with a coefficient of correlation of 0.951 . The corresponding coefficient of correlation between consumption and income, change in income and time, also on a deflated per capita basis, is of course much higher amounting to 0.994 .
    ${ }_{13}$ The straight-line relationship between saving and income and time in current dollars for the years $1923-40$ implies a deficiency of $\$ 5$ billion. The correlation of saving with income and previous peak income, al on a defiated per capita basis, implies an excess of $\$ 6$ billion in the arbitrarily taken as zero currently, but gives the same result as the regression in chart 3 if the highest prewar level (1941) is taken as the previous peak income determining the cyclical characteristics of the current saving-income pattern.
    ${ }^{14}$ It should be noted, however, that the correlation of saving with income and accumulated liquid assets, on a deflated per capita basis for the years 1923-40, gives the same result currently as the regression in chart 3; viz, that the rate of saving over the past year is pretty much in line with the prewar relationship. Liquid assets declined in the twenties, both absolutely and relative to income, but subsequently increased during the thirties to a new point well above the high of the twenties. from 1923 to 1929, and after declining in the early thirties returned to approximately their 1929 position by 1940.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Compiled by E．H．Boeckh and Associates，Inc．The new series was shown first in the September 1948 Survey．For a description of the series and monthly averages beginning
    1935 and monthly data for $1945-48$ see the 1949 Statistical Supplement．Data for 1949 appear

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Revised.
    Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business.

[^11]:    $\dagger$ Revised series. For earlier data and explanation of revisions see pp. 19-24 of the June 1949 Survey. $\ddagger$ Designation changed from "fuel, electricity and ice"; there has heen no
    
     puted for "other fuels" (shown above) and for "ice" which is not shown here. Data for ice are included, however, in the group total.

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

[^12]:    $\ddagger$ Data beginning May 1947 are not comparable with earlier data. Comparable figures for A pril 1947 and April 1947 figures comparable with earlier data are shown on p. S-14 of the June

