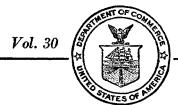
SURVEY OF

CURRENT BUSINESS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



No. 3

MARCH 1950

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Published by the Department of Commerce, Charles Sawyer, 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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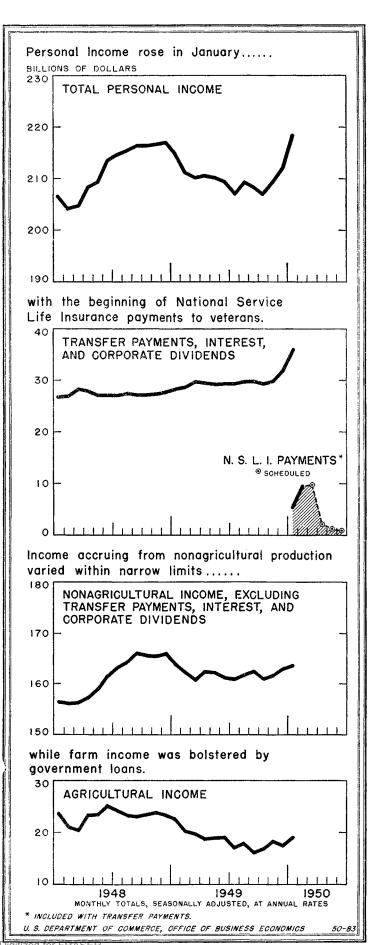
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Business SITUATION



By the Office of Business Economics

ECONOMIC activity during the first 2 months of 1950 tended slightly upward from the rate prevailing at the close of last year. The improvement in aggregate demand, which progressed unsteadily during the second half of 1949 from the summer low, was extended both at retail and in industrial segments. Consumer purchasing in particular was firm as personal incomes were boosted by the substantial payments to veterans depicted in the accompanying chart. Business purchasing remained in line with the volume of sales, in contrast with most of 1949 when the book value of manufacturers' inventories was sharply reduced. Private capital formation increased while government expenditures were steady.

Investment expands

The advance in private investment in fixed capital was attributable both to the continued strength in residential building and to a firming of business outlays for plant and equipment, which stemmed the downturn in this segment in evidence through the second half of last year. Total construction activity rose through January and February to a level of 5 percent above the December volume, after seasonal adjustment, and—as opposed to the situation in 1949—there were appreciable gains for commercial and industrial as well as for residential building.

The increase in the construction of stores, restaurants, garages, warehouses, office and loft buildings mirrored the substantial expansion in residential areas steadily in progress since early last year. The advance in industrial building followed the improvement in general business activity last fall. Coupled with this was a firming in the demand for producers' equipment.

Manufacturing output improves

The flow of new orders to manufacturers in general rose sharply at the start of the new year, and industrial production and manufacturers' sales increased in almost all categories. In February there were some reductions resulting from the coal strike but the basic trend of output remained firm, while in mid March the rate of output in industries affected by the stoppage, such as steel, climbed rapidly. Total employment in February was down from December by about the usual seasonal amount, with some gains—after seasonal adjustment—in manufacturing and to a lesser extent in construction.

New orders exceed last year

In aggregate value new orders received by manufacturers in January reached \$18.8 billion and were 12 percent above both December and January last year. Four-fifths of the

increase for January this year occurred in those sectors of manufacturing where orders are usually taken for future delivery and hence are reflective of future sales movements.

In large measure the orders rise was a material expression of the general atmosphere of business optimism prevailing at the opening of the new year. But in part the spurt in new business may have represented a "borrowing of orders" which normally would have been made later. Anticipation of price increases in metal fabricated products stemming from higher costs of steel probably prompted the early placement of some orders. The possibility of future disruptions in manufacturing output arising out of the coal situation may also have hastened order commitments.

A particular feature of the developments in January orders was the high level of new business for durables. The 23 percent rise over December brought aggregate value of new commitments placed with the heavy-goods industries to \$8.6 billion. This aggregate compares with previously recorded highs of \$7.6 billion in September 1949 and \$8.9

billion in June 1948

The motor vehicle industry (where new orders are considered equal to sales during a month) contributed largely to the January gain, with an increase of more than one-third from the preceding month. However, commitments placed with other durable-goods industries—largely for future fulfillment—increased 20 percent from December to a total of \$7.3 billion.

Of most interest was the pick-up for the machinery other than electrical group, shown in the accompanying table. The gain halted at least temporarily the downtrend which had characterized most of 1949. Orders for electrical machinery continued close to the higher level achieved in the

fourth quarter of last year.

Among the metal producing industries, January changes in new business were more moderate. For iron and steel the rise of 12 percent continued the general upward movement which began in late summer. New business in nonferrous metals moved up in both December and January after

rather sharp declines from September values.

New orders for nondurables gained 4 percent in January but the aggregate value of \$10.2 billion was below the September 1949 high of \$11.8 billion and equal to January 1949. For a large proportion of these industries new orders are equal to sales, so that the January dollar value in large measure reflected the seasonal contraction of sales in those industries. Among those nondurable-goods groups where orders are taken for future delivery—such as textiles and paper—new business was generally up sharply.

Backlogs increase \$1.4 billion

Manufacturers' sales increased in January, but not to the extent of the rise in orders. Consequently unfilled orders on the books of producers at the end of January were \$1.4 billion higher than at the end of December. Practically all of the rise—\$1.3 billion—occurred among the durables though percentagewise the nondurables increased almost as much. Backlogs held by durable-goods industries were valued at \$19.9 billion and those of nondurable-goods producers at \$3.4 billion.

Durable-goods backlogs at the end of January were equivalent to 2.8 months of sales. This average represents a sizable rise from the August-September lows of 2.3. The best information currently available indicates that the immediate

prewar ratios were about 1.5.

The largest January increases—about 6 percent—occurred in iron and steel and general machinery and transportation equipment (except motor vehicles). The increase in backlogs for iron and steel was due largely to the fabricating portion where the rise was somewhat higher than in primary

manufactures. Most of the increase in the general machinery group was in the agricultural, mining, construction, store and service machine portion. Backlogs of orders for aircraft were up sharply from year-end levels but those for railroad and shipbuilding equipment declined.

Table 1.—Value of Manufacturers' New Orders

[Billions of dollars]

		1949						
Item	Janu- ary	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	No- vember	Decem- ber	Janu- ary		
All manufacturing	16, 9	19, 4	18.4	18, 2	16.8	18.		
Durable goods	6,7	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.0	8.1		
Iron and steel	2. 0 . 6 . 7 . 9	1.5 .6 .8 1.0	1.8 .6 .8 1.0	1. 8 . 5 . 7 1. 0	1.9 .5 .8 1.0	2		
motor vehiclesOther durable goods 1	(*) 2.6	. 4 3. 4	. 2 3. 0	2.7	2.6	3. :		
Nondurable goods	10.2	11.8	10, 9	10.8	9.8	10.		

^{*}Net cancellations of orders,
! Includes motor vehicles,

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

Veterans' dividends expand incomes

The flow of National Service Life Insurance dividend payments to 16 million veterans, which began on January 16, was calculated to expand personal incomes in the Nation as a whole by about 4 percent during the first quarter of this year—an advance which was partly offset in February by reductions in income due to the work stoppage in coal In all, the dividend payments will amount to \$2.8 billion about three-fourths of which was expected to be distributed by the end of March. The actual and planned rates of payment, computed on an annual rate basis, are shown in chart 1.

The effect of these payments on the gross national product will, of course, be limited to its impact on the over-all volume of production and the level of prices. This, in turn, will reflect: (1) the extent to which receipt of dividends leads to increased spending on goods and services by veterans; and (2) the extent to which this rise in expenditures induces an advance in incomes and spending for other individuals and business firms.

Table 2.—Adjusted Service Bonds (1936), Armed Forces Leave Bonds (1947), and National Service Life Insurance Dividends (1950)

Year	Aggregate value of bonds or dividend payments	Aggregate value as per- centage of dis- posable income 1	Number of veterans re- ceiving bonds or dividend payments	Average value of bond issue or dividend payment per veteran ²
1936	Billions of dollars 2. 0 2. 1 2. 8	Percent 2. 9 1. 2 1. 5	Millions 3. 5 10. 1 16. 0	Dollars 558 207 175

Aggregate value as percentage of disposable personal income at seasonally adjusted annual rates in the second half of 1936, 1947, and 1949, respectively.
 Averages based on detailed rather than rounded figures given in the table.

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

Some information bearing on the behavior of veterans in similar circumstances in the past may be of interest. Rough parallels to the current flow of dividend payments are to be found in the permissive redemption of Armed Forces Leave Bonds on September 2, 1947, and the payment of Adjusted Service Certificates to veterans of World War I in 1936.

In both cases interest-bearing bonds were issued to veterans,

to be redeemed upon request.1

The salient data relating to these two bond issues, as well as to the dividend payments in 1950, are given in table 2. It will be noted that the current distribution is the largest of the three on an absolute basis, and is larger than that in 1947 even when expressed as a ratio to the higher volume of disposable income now prevailing. The current distribution is more widely dispersed and payments to individual veterans are on the average considerably smaller.

Redemption pattern of 1936 and 1947 bond issues

Of particular interest is the rate at which bonds were redeemed in 1936 and 1947, depicted in chart 2. In both cases a large proportion of the bonds were cashed in promptly—62 percent at the end of 4 months in 1947 and 69 percent in the comparable period in 1936. Thereafter the rate of redemption declined sharply. At the end of a year, on both occasions, 77 percent of the bonds had been redeemed and at the end of a year and one-half, 80 percent. As to the disposition of the redeemed portion of bond issues, a survey of the use and ownership of liquid assets by the Federal Reserve Board indicates that about 20 percent of the cash so obtained in 1947 was used to pay off debts or was otherwise saved.

This type of information is only of limited value because it does not indicate changes in the concomitant disposition of other sources of income and of other assets. Only if these were known could inferences be drawn as to the total of veterans' spending and saving in response to such payments. Also, it should be noted that economic conditions currently differ widely from those in 1936 and 1947, and that veterans' behavior might correspondingly be different. However, if current experience follows the 1947 pattern, it may be expected that a substantial part of the \$2.8 billion payment will enter the spending stream during the calendar year 1950.

Retail sales expand

While it is likely that the payments to veterans have already provided stimulus for the volume of retail trade, past experience as well as current data suggest a gradual rather than an abrupt adjustment to the amount added to personal incomes. Neither in 1936 nor in 1947 was there a bulge in consumer expenditures comparable to that in personal incomes attributable to the bond redemptions, though in both years consumer purchases rose steadily. In the present case retail sales exhibit continued strength in virtually all lines with pronounced improvement in the homefurnishing and building materials and hardware groups.

In January retail sales were above the same month a year ago and only 1 percent below the postwar peak of December 1948, after seasonal adjustment. When lower prices are taken into account it is apparent that the physical volume of trade is at a record level. Data now available on department store sales suggest continued strength in this

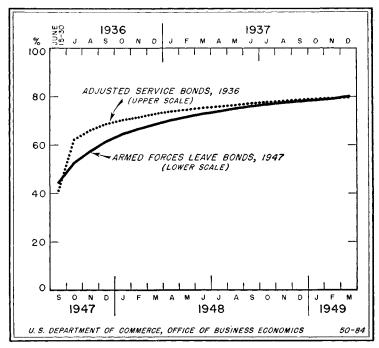
segment in February.

Changing pattern of retail trade

The most important element supporting the total volume of retail sales throughout most of 1949 was the expanding supply of automobiles. In recent months there has been considerable recovery in some lines in which weakness had developed in the early months of last year—especially house furnishings, electrical appliances, hardware and building ma-

terials, and men's apparel. Nevertheless, automobiles remain the most important single consumption item for which the backlog demand has not yet been exhausted and since 1948 their sales have accounted for an abnormally large proportion of total consumer expenditures.

Chart 2.—Redemptions of Adjusted Service Bonds and Armed Forces Leave Bonds: Cumulative Percentages of Totals Issued



Source: Basic data from U. S. Treasury Department.

It is of particular interest to note, however, that with the exception of automobiles the pattern of retail trade at the start of 1950 had moved more closely in line with that characteristic of prewar years in which high incomes prevailed. This gradual adjustment from the distortions of the war and earlier postwar years is illustrated in table 3.

Table 3.—Percent Distribution of Retail Sales

	Includ	ling auton	obiles	Excluding automobiles				
Period	Total	Durable	Nondur-	Total	Durable	Nondur-		
	retail	goods	able goods	retail	goods	able goods		
	sales	sales	sales	sales	sales	sales		
Year 1929	100.0	29. 3	70. 7	100.0	18. 4	81.6		
January 1941	100. 0	29. 8	70. 2	100. 0	16. 2	83. 8		
January 1944	100. 0	15. 8	84. 2	100. 0	12. 2	87. 8		
January 1945	100. 0	15. 7	84. 3	100. 0	12. 3	87. 7		
January 1946	100. 0	19. 0	81. 0	100. 0	14. 7	85. 3		
January 1947	100. 0	25, 6	74. 4	100. 0	16. 8	83. 2		
January 1948	100. 0	28, 4	71. 6	100. 0	17. 9	82. 1		
January 1949	100. 0	28, 5	71. 5	100. 0	17. 3	82. 7		
January 1950	100. 0	32, 7	67. 3	100. 0	18. 0	82. 0		

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

Accelerated rise in consumer credit

The volume of consumer credit outstanding rose in December 1949 by nearly \$1 billion—the largest increase in any month on record. In January, after allowance for the usual seasonal reduction, there was an additional advance to a level above January of last year by \$2.6 billion or 16 percent. To some extent these increases may have reflected retail purchases by veterans in anticipation of receipt of insurance dividends, especially in the Christmas period.

¹The 1947 bonds were issued pursuant to the Armed Forces Leave Act of August 9, 1946, and were dated in accord with the separation dates of veterans from the Armed Forces. All such bonds, however, became redeemable on September 2, 1947.

Basically, however, the most recent gains extended the upward drift in consumer credit which has been in progress since the end of the war.

Through 1946 and 1947, when consumer durable goods were scarce and the volume of liquid assets held by lower income groups was high when compared with prewar, the volume of consumer credit outstanding was less than 8 percent of disposable income. The subsequent increase served to bring this percentage more in line with the prewar situation as shown in the accompanying tabulation.

The accelerated pace of the advance since early 1949 centered in installment credit and mirrored especially the expanding supply of automobiles. In recent mouths, however, credit extended for purchases of automobiles accounted for a much smaller proportion of the rise, reflecting Consumer credit outstanding, end of year, as percent of disposable personal income, fourth quarter, seasonally adjusted at annual rates

1940	11. 4
1941	
1944	
1946	
1949	
1950 (January) 1	9. 9

¹ Consumer credit outstanding, adjusted for seasonal variation to end of year level, as percent of disposable income in fourth quarter of 1949.

the more general improvement in retail trade as well as the progressive easing in terms of credit since June 1949 when Regulation W lapsed. Of the \$2.6 billion increase in total consumer credit between January 1949 and January 1950, about \$1.2 billion was accounted for by credit extended for purchase of articles other than automobiles.

International Transactions During the Fourth Quarter 1949

THE financial situation of foreign countries as a whole improved considerably in the fourth quarter of 1949 as compared to the two previous quarters, despite a large reduction in United States Government disbursements on foreign aid (see table 1). This is evident from a decline of the foreign deficit on goods and services as shown in the United States balance of international payments and from the rise in foreign gold and dollar reserves.

Foreign financial position strengthened

The recent improvements appear to have been mostly the belated effect of smaller purchases by foreign countries in the United States after the middle of 1949 and the result of a reversal of speculative actions which temporarily had offset

Table 1.—Exports of Goods and Services and Means of Financing 1

[Mill	lions of d	ollars]	I - V T THE RAW BY SHARE T THEORY					
	1948	1949						
Item	IV	I	11	ш	[V P	Total P		
Exports of goods and services.	4, 201	4, 266	4, 414	3, 662	3, 572	15, 914		
Means of financing	1							
Foreign sources: United States imports of goods and services. Liquidation of gold and dollar assets.	2, 683 -192	2, 608 -28	2, 422 330	2, 392 93	2, 409 -442	9, 831 -47		
Dollar disbursements (net) by— International Monetary Fund International Bank	36 -1	32 8	18 8		48 11	101 38		
U. S. Government: Grants and other unilateral transfers (net) Long- and short-term loans (net)	975 523	1, 273 292	1, 490 110		1, 054 70			
United States private sources: Remittances (net). Long- and short-term capital excluding purchases of obligations issued or	174	147	141	108	142	538		
guaranteed by the International Bank (net)	145	115	53	103	184	455		
Errors and omissions	-142	-181	-158	500	+96	-74		
			i		ı			

¹ See footnote 1 in tables 4 and 5. P Preliminary.

the financial effects of this decline in the foreign deficit. An increase in United States imports from the third to the fourth quarter contributed further to the favorable change during that period in the balance of payments of foreign countries as a whole, although imports were still at a lower rate than during the first half of the year.

These developments indicate that the deterioration of the international financial position of foreign countries during the two or three quarters preceding the currency devaluations of September was not entirely due to an intensification of the basic disequilibrium in international economic relationships that existed since the end of the war. Similarly, the recent improvements are not necessarily indicative of an equally large step toward a solution of these basic difficulties.

If the decline in United States exports were merely the result of the lack of dollar exchange on the part of foreign countries, the improvement in their balance of payments would have been achieved by curtailing their domestic consumption or investment activity below the prevailing demand. While this undoubtedly was the case in most countries, there are also indications that the rest of the world is becoming less dependent upon supplies from the United States both because of increased production and the gradual replenishment of producers' and consumers' stocks abroad. This is suggested by the inter-area dollar payments and by foreign trade statistics which indicate that European countries were able to reduce their trade deficit with non-European countries other than the United States during the second half of 1949. The restoration of sources of supply outside the United States permitted the latter countries to reduce their dollar requirements without having to curtail their total imports by the same amount.

Devaluations reverse speculative actions

Speculative actions in anticipation of the devaluations had not only obscured the effects of the reductions of foreign expenditures in the United States but had actually weakened the foreign financial position during the third quarter. The reversal of these actions during the last quarter of the year, after the devaluations had taken place, overemphasized, therefore, the change in the other direction.

Purchases of certain commodities, (e. g. rubber, tin, and wool), which had been postponed during the second and third quarters of 1949 in anticipation of lower prices were increased again after the devaluations became effective. This is indicated by the change in inventory movements from a decline in the third quarter to a rise in the fourth. More important, however, was apparently a movement of speculative capital to foreign countries reversing the flow to the United States during the preceding quarter. The probability of the existence of such capital transfers (for which so far little evidence can be found in officially collected statistics) is indicated by the \$340 million rise of the "errors and omissions" in the balance of payments from the second to the third quarter and the \$600 million decline in the fourth quarter (see table 2). These speculative actions were probably respon-

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

Table 2.—International Transactions of the United States 1

[Millions of dollars] 1949 Item IV \mathbf{II} III IV p Total > Receipts: Goods and services: 3, 306 415 480 2, 782 305 575 2, 672 410 490 12, 401 1, 328 2, 185 Goods $\frac{3,453}{263}$ 3, 494 350 Income on investments Other services 550 570 Total goods and services..... 4,201 4,266 4,414 3,662 3,572 15, 914 Unitateral transfers 128 109 99 169 66 443 Long-term capital:

Movements of United States capital
invested abroad 197 197 230 236 124 787 Movements of foreign capital invested in United States 39 55 25 184 34 298 236 252 420 1, 085 Total long-term capital 158 255 Total receipts 4, 627 4, 768 4. 251 3, 796 17, 442 Payments: Goods and services: Goods 1, 604 63 2,028 1,963 1, 741 57 1,826 95 7.134 Income on investments 296 2, 401 85 570 624 725 488 2, 392 2, 409 9,831 Total goods and services..... 2, 608 2, 422 Unilateral transfers. 1,277 1,529 1,730 1,545 1,262 6,066 Long-term capital:

Movements of United States capital invested abroad.

Movements of foreign capital invested in United States. 910 652 531 416 326 1, 925 21 7 119 12 35 173 771 Total long-term capital..... 931 538 428 361 2, 098 4,891 4, 365 Total payments.... 4,908 4,690 4,032 17,995 Excess of receipts (+) or payments (-): 1.659 -1, 992 -1, 631 +6,083 - 5,623 +1,518 -1,149Unilateral transfers 1, 420 Goods and services and unilateral $^{+238}_{-519}$ +369+361-106+460transfers_____ Long-term capital_____ -203 -1,013-326-281 --114 **-2**36 All transactions +78 -- 553 Net flow of funds on gold and short-term capital account: Net increase (-) or decrease (+) in old stock -338--69 -- 169 **-91** +165-164 gold stock

Net movement of United States shortterm capital abroad

Net movement of foreign short-term +45 +30 +136 -106 -524-8 capital in United States +477+139-203 -189+219-34 Net inflow (+) or outflow (-) of

Errors and omissions

Preliminary.

Note.—Data on Government transactions which are included in the balance of payments statements are obtained from, and are basically the same as those compiled by the Clearing Office of Foreign Transactions, Office of Business Economics, and published in the quarterly reports of the Clearing Office and in the Survey of Current Business (e.g., "Foreign Transaction of the United States Government in Fiscal 1949" by E. Seymout Kerber, November 1949.) Differences may be due to the use in the balance-of-payments statement of preliminary data which include estimates whenever the reports of Government agencies appear to be inadequate for balance of payment purposes. Major revisions of the balance-of-payments data for 1948 and 1949 which will incorporate the revised figures for Government transactions are now scheduled for publication in June 1950. Other discrepancies may result from conceptual differences. For example, in the balance of payments, loans guaranteed by the Export-Import Bank are included in private rather than in Government capital movements. Further differences may arise from the attempts to enter transactions in the balance of payments at the time they are assumed to have taken place, rather than the time transactions appear in the records of the reporting Government agencies.

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

 ± 184

+100

+181

-236

+158

-386

+500

+332

-190

+743

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

sible for the fact that the decline in foreign purchases from the United States from the second to the third quarter did not result in an improvement of the foreign financial position until 3 months later.

Decline of merchandise imports halted

The rise in imports from the third to the fourth quarter by about \$280 million terminated a declining trend which had been evident since the beginning of 1949. Several factors seem to have been responsible for that change, besides the already mentioned resumption of purchases which had been

postponed in anticipation of lower prices.

Seasonal factors usually tend to raise fourth quarter Digitized for the over those in the third quarter. During the years 1946 to 1948 this rise averaged approximately 8 percent even after elimination of rising trends both in the quantity and in prices of imports. On this basis seasonal factors may have accounted for more than 40 percent of the rise in imports from the third to the fourth quarter of 1949.

The increase in industrial production in the United States during the fourth quarter has probably increased the demand for certain imported raw and semimanufactured materials. This may be assumed on the basis of the close relationship between industrial production and such imports for past periods.

Another important element in the rise in import values was the advance in the price of coffee. This price change alone contributed about 14 percent of the increase of total imports and was largely responsible for the improvement in the balance of payments of certain Latin American countries.

Aside from the short-run effects of the devaluation in eliminating inducements to postpone imports, the longer-run effects which should result in an increase of the value of imports of competitive goods, have not yet become apparent. Recorded imports from the ERP countries rose from the third to the fourth quurter of 1949 by \$53 million as against \$46 million during the same period in the previous year. The rise, therefore, appears to have been not much more than should be expected during this season. It may be of some significance, however, that any fall in dollar prices resulting from the devaluation was at least offset by increases in quantity, and that the declining trend of dollar imports from these countries during the first 3 quarters of 1949 was apparently halted.

Exports declined more than Government aid

Government aid declined from the third to the fourth quarter by more than \$300 million. The changes took place primarily in the disbursements under the European Recovery

Table 3.—Merchandise Transactions With Foreign Countries [Millions of dollars]

1949 Item ΙV п ш IV P Total P Transfers to foreign countries:
Exports, including reexports, recorded
by the Bureau of the Census 3, 126 3, 286 3, 356 2,682 2, 629 11, 953 Offshore transfers and other adjust-ments:

Civilian supplies for occupied coun-tries not included in recorded exports
Surplus property including shipsales and military sales 7 24 50 46 1 121 $\frac{40}{133}$ 39 104 Other adjustments
Total transfers to foreign coun-3, 306 3, 494 tries_______Through private United States 3, 453 2,782 2,672 12, 401 2, 868 2, 306 2, 378 10, 458 business
Through U. S. Government agencies 2,906 2, 759 547 585 588 476 294 1,943 Transfers from foreign countries: General imports recorded by the Bureau of the Census...... Purchases for offshore use and other 6, 626 1,875 1,790 1,601 1,477 1,758 adjustments: Military purchases abroad

Foreign purchases by other Government agencies not included in 105 86 79 45 315 99 recorded imports. 38 56 28 16 1 -8 92 Other adjustments _____ Total transfers from foreign coun-12 32 31 101 16 26 tries______Through private United States 1,604 2,028 1,963 1,741 1,826 7.134 business. hrough U. S. Government 1,823 1.744 1,559 1, 454 1,751 6, 508 Through U. S. Governmagencies 219 182 150 205 75 626

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

¹ See footnote 1 Table 4, and footnote 1 Table 5.

Adjustments for goods purchased in previous quarters but imported during the fourth

Program and under the relief program for occupied countries. The rate of disbursements under the former program was less than the estimate of expenditures during the current fiscal year included in the President's recent budget message to Congress. It may be assumed, therefore, that for one or two quarters this decline will be followed by a period of stable or slightly increasing disbursements before the trend toward reduced foreign aid expenditures which will result from the expected decline of appropriations becomes ef-

The reduced Government aid disbursements were not reflected in an equally large reduction of merchandise exports from the third to the fourth quarter of 1949. This was possible because the decline in exports which had taken place from the second to the third quarter was larger by far than the reduction in foreign aid expenditures at that time. It thus had provided a large margin for a further decline in the available means of financing purchases in the United States, such as took place during the fourth quarter. Although the decline in exports preceded the decline in Government aid, over the period as a whole, i. e., from the second to the fourth quarter 1949, merchandise transfers to foreign countries fell approximately \$800 million, while Government aid disbursements were reduced by about \$500 million. The reason for the more precipitous decline of exports lies in the inability of foreign countries to continue drawings upon their gold and dollar reserves and also in their desire to rebuild these reserves.

Foreign countries replenish gold and dollar

The ability of foreign countries to replenish their reserves during the last quarter was, therefore, primarily the result of their reduced imports from the United States after the middle of 1949. Adequate gold and dollar reserves by foreign countries represent one of the essential prerequisites for the expansion of multilateral trade and the relaxation of exchange restriction. The magnitude of the rise in foreign reserves through transactions with the United States alone was unprecedented for any quarter during the postwar period and was almost large enough to compensate for the liquidations of gold and dollar assets during the three preceding quarters of the year. Considering newly mined gold, foreign countries as a whole must have been able during 1949 to increase their aggregate reserves by about one-half billion dollars although exact data are not yet available. There were, of course, substantial differences by areas and countries.

As a result of the transactions with the United States during the entire year 1949, Latin America (principally Venezuela) gained approximately \$360 million in gold and dollar assets and Canada approximately \$70 million. (Canada was also able to add its own gold production of about \$100 million to its reserves.) The ERP countries, other than the United Kingdom, were able to increase their gold holdings and dollar balances by more than \$200 million during 1949. The largest gains in this group were recorded by Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. The United Kingdom was the principal country selling gold to the United States. For the year as a whole these sales amounted to \$444 million, which was partly offset by an increase in short-term dollar assets of \$47 million. In addition, the rest of the sterling area sold about \$200 million of gold (most of which came from the Union of South Africa) but gained about \$50 million in dollar assets.

These data on the respective gains and losses in reserves make evident the importance of the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area in the recent monetary crisis and in any attempts to create a new equilibrium in world economic Digitized for FRrelations.

Table 4.—Service Transactions With Foreign Countries 1

[Millions of dollars]

	1948	1949						
	IV	I	П	III	IV p	Total P		
Receipts:								
Transportation	271	322	303	308	263	1, 196		
Travel	69	70	99	109	74	352		
Miscellaneous services:	***		110	105	110			
Private Government	110 30	112 46	119 49	125 33	$\frac{119}{34}$	475 162		
Government	30	40	49	- 33	34	102		
Total receipts	480	550	570	575	490	2, 185		
Payments:			ļ			l		
Transportation	219	225	237	271	239	972		
Travel	108	111	171	296	117	695		
Miscellaneous services:								
Private	49	49	51	51	43	194		
Government	194	179	165	107	89	540		
Total payments	570	564	624	725	488	2, 401		

¹ The methods of estimating receipts from and payments for transportation services and Government service expenditures were revised for the third and fourth quarters 1949. Revisions for earlier periods will be prepared for publication in the June Survey. The data for the first and second half of 1949 are, therefore, not fully comparable. Estimates for receipts on transportation were raised by about 50 million per quarter as compared to the previously used method and those for payments by about 30 million. The change in the data for Government services payments resulted from the use of different sources for troop expenditures which lowered the previous estimate by about 60 million per quarter. Approximately 50 million of this revision applied to the occupied countries of Germany and Japan, where expenditures were previously assumed to have been made with currencies supplied by the occupied countries without compensation. The expenditures in these countries, therefore, were previously offset as unilateral receipts.

Preliminary.

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

Table 5.—Gifts and Other Unilateral Transfers

[Millions of dollars]

7	1948			1949		
Item	IV	I	II	III	IV p	Total p
Government:						
Payments:						
European Recovery Program	617	905	1, 122	940	767	3, 734
Chinese and Korean aid program Civilian supplies for occupied	89	53	55	16	15	139
countries	202	243	244	314	180	981
Greek-Turkish aid program	75	53	43	42	33	171
War damage payments and other		- 1		ì I		
transfers to the Republic of the						
Philippines	51	53	44	59	49	205
International Refugee Organization. Other transfers	23 31	18 47	18 50	18 30	18 44	72 171
Other transfers	- 31	41		30		1/1
Total payments	1,088	1,372	1,576	1, 419	1, 106	5, 473
Receipts:						
ECA counterpart funds Other 1	25	9	16	151	52	228
Other 1	88	90	70			160
Total receipts	113	99	86	151	52	388
Net Government payments	975	1, 273	1, 490	1, 268	1,054	5,085
Private remittances:						
Payments	189	157	154	126	156	593
Receipts	15	10	13	18	14	55
Net private payments	174	147	141	108	142	538

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

New trade pattern

In any one country the need for drawing upon gold and dollar reserves does not necessarily arise from a deficit with the United States. Payments between foreign countries, and particularly settlements of surpluses and deficits between foreign countries themselves, are frequently made in dollars. Thus, transfers of funds from one area to another may also necessitate the liquidation of dollar or gold reserves of the

^{*} Preliminary.

1 "Other" unilateral receipts represent mostly local currencies supplied without compensation by the occupied countries of Germany and Japan to meet local expenditures of the armies of occupation. According to information received since the last publication of the balance of international payments (December 1949) such expenditures were paid in dollars in Japan since September 1948 and in Germany since January 1949. The corresponding revisions were carried through for the third and fourth quarters 1949. Revisions for the earlier period will be published in the Survey for June 1950.

Table 6.—Movements of United States Capital

[Millions of dollars]

Item 1		1949						
Item	iv	r	II	III	IV p	Total p		
Long-term capital: Government:								
Outflow:	20			0.5	0.0	1,00		
Export-Import Bank loans European Recovery Program	69 485	50 280	42 98	35 16	36 31	163 125		
Other	10	29	28	29	12	98		
Total outflowInflow (repayments):	564	359	168	80	79	686		
Export-Import Bank loans	14	43	21	26	11	101		
Other loans	28	20	35	14	34	103		
Total inflow Net outflow of Government	42	63	56	40	45	204		
long-term capital	522	296	112	40	34	482		
Private:								
Outflow:								
Purchases of obligations from, or guaranteed by, the Interna-	i l					1		
tional Bank	1	18	2			20		
Direct investments	332	266	352	221	1 220	1.059		
Other	14	9	9	115	27	160		
Total outflowInflow:	346	293	363	336	247	1, 239		
Direct investments	115	104	132	154	(1)	390		
Other	40	30	42	42	79	198		
Total inflow Net outflow of private long-term	155	134	174	196	79	583		
term capital	191	159	189	140	168	656		
Short-term capital net outflow:								
PrivateGovernment	-46 1	-26 -4	$-134 \\ -2$	2 -38	16	-182		
Government	1 1	~4	-2	144	36	+174		

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

paying country. Except for payments made to other countries for supplies furnished under the European Recovery Program and for dealings with the International Bank and Fund these transactions cannot be accounted for at this time from United States sources.

On the basis of the area break-down of the balance of payments data of this country and supported by corresponding data provided by other countries, it appears that at least since the end of the war the ERP countries as a whole, and particularly the United Kingdom, paid dollars to other areas, notably Canada and Latin America. These payments were due mostly to the inability of European countries to pay for their imports from these countries with funds obtained from exports of goods and services or as income from investments there.

During the last quarter of 1949 total unaccounted for transactions by the ERP countries fell to the lowest level so far recorded for the postwar period. The strongest factor in this decline was probably the return flow of hidden capital, mentioned earlier, which offset the dollar transfers to other areas. Another factor, smaller numerically but not less significant, was a reduction in the deficit of the ERP countries with the rest of the world (excluding the United States), particularly Latin America and, to a lesser extent, Canada. This is evidenced by fragmentary trade data of European countries for the third and fourth quarters of 1949.

The developments during the fourth quarter of 1949 may thus represent another step toward the emergence of a trade pattern in which the European deficit with the United States would be paid for through a surplus with other areas, particularly Southern Asia, Africa and Latin America. Correspondingly, however, the United States surplus with Europe would

(Continued on p. 20)

Table 7.—International Transactions of the United States With the Sterling Area in 1949 1 [Millions of dollars]

First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter P Total year P Item United Kingdom United Kingdon United Kingdom United Kingdom United Kingdom Other Total Other Total Total Other Total Other Other Exports of goods and services:

Merchandise, adjusted

Transportation. 505 53 8 $\frac{327}{22}$ 575 50 10 54 54 158 22 5 36 26 229 13 3 10 41 $\frac{178}{31}$ 423 36 8 51 54 1,890 174 $724 \\
105 \\
20 \\
170$ 1, 166 $\frac{349}{21}$ $\frac{162}{23}$ $\frac{387}{35}$ 226 261 29 6 13 14 35 115 Travel.
Miscellaneous services.
Income on investments. $\frac{4}{9}$ 46 22 $\frac{3}{43}$ $\frac{3}{27}$ 45 23 16 $\frac{8}{27}$ 658 281 377 743 329 414 572 260 312 543 247 296 2, 516 1, 117 1,399 Imports of goods and services:

Merchandise, adjusted

Transportation. 373 55 15 49 42 284 64 19 $\frac{240}{52} \\ 25$ 228 318 175 34 163 111 262 216 70 44 17 42 170 297 876 36 35 24 $\frac{11}{12}$ 40 10 42 33 $\frac{4}{35}$ Travel
Miscellaneous services.
Income on investments. ------- $\frac{42}{42}$ 50 24 44 23 $\frac{187}{126}$ 534 242 441 199 422 1,787 813 974 Total..... 292 242 390 199 191 173 249 +74 Balance of goods and services +124+39+85+172+182+121+121+729+304+425+302+130+47 +61Unilateral transfers (net): $^{-28}_{-10}$ $-12 \\ -307$ $^{-16}_{-227}$ $^{-10}_{-222}$ $-65 \\ -995$ -20 -309 $-10 \\ -253$ $^{-6}_{-252}$ Government..... -204Total -225-213-12-329-319 -10 -263-- 258 -5 -243 -232 -111,060 -1,022-38United States private.
United States Government.... $^{+4}_{-11}$ -- 13 -- 19 -24-83 -72 +8 $+11 \\ +12$ $-29 \\ -1$ -12 $^{+19}_{-2}$ -13 +1 ~65 oreign capital +11 (x) +10 -75 +17-14 -123 -74 -68 -7 -- 20 -37 -2 -12-14 +4-- 18 -49 Gold and short-term capital:
Net purchases (-) or sales (+) of gold.
Net movement of United States capital abroad.
Net movement of foreign capital in United States. -200 -162-50 -336 -284 -644-444 $^{+2}_{-13}$ -52-27-27 +2 +135 $-61 \\ +49$ $+17 \\ -78$ +135+70 +47+55-30+29 +21+102-104 --41 -63 -273 -252 -21+137-452 -147 -328-32+106-599-296-31Transfers of funds between foreign areas (receipts from other areas (-), payments to other areas (+)), and errors and omissions.

+280

+283

+320

-3

+424

+423

-104

+495

-72

-30

+1,053

+13

+17

+1,219

-166

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Preliminary.
Only data for net outflow available.
Includes a repayment of \$1 million of short-term obligations guaranteed by the Inter-

Less than \$500,000.
See footnotes I in tables 4 and 5.

Preliminary

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

Family Formation and the Demand for Residential Construction

THE high volume of residential construction has been an important factor contributing to the postwar investment boom. It is an important influence sustaining general busi-

ness activity at the present time.

Historically, residential construction has frequently been a key element in business developments, partly because it has been subject to extreme fluctuations. It is basic, as part of an evaluation of present economic prospects, to have some understanding of the extent to which the recent high rate of residential construction has been due to a catching up with the backlog of demand. It is also important to have some understanding of the size of the remaining backlog.

Such an appraisal, as developed in this article, is necessarily a rough approximation. It suffices, however, to show that, following the restrictions of the war years, the net increase in dwelling units over the last 3 years has been two to three times that necessary to take care of the normal 3-year growth in households. Since the rate of improvements to existing structures has also been high, this has meant that considerable progress has been made in alleviating the acute need which was a legacy of the war. It appears that the larger part of the demand pent up during the war—somewhere around two-thirds of the backlog existing at the end of 1945—has now been met, though this must be subject to the qualification that some of the units provided represent temporary solutions of the housing problem.

The remaining backlog is still large and appears sufficient to warrant construction close to the recent yearly rates for a considerable period, although probably not extending beyond 3 years. (This appraisal assumes favorable business conditions in this period.) Nevertheless, it is not too early to consider the implications of the elimination of war-induced shortages and the challenging requirement of broadening the market base. The latter involves the opportunities which would flow from the development of a large replacement market to improve the available housing. Activation of a large replacement demand—which has not been effectively developed heretofore—seems to offer the best hope of sustaining activity beyond the volume necessary merely to take care of the normal increase in households.

Current additions to housing supply

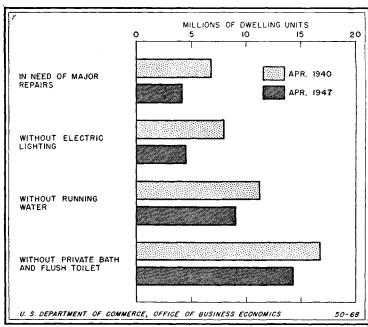
New residential construction, plus the dwelling units created through conversion of existing structures and by other means, has resulted in a net addition of about 1.4 million dwelling units per year over the last 3 years.

Since about 50,000 units a year are demolished or destroyed by fire or other catastrophe, gross additions in this period were about 1,450,000 units a year. On the basis of

NOTE.—Prepared in the National Economics Division, Office of Business Economics. The author is indebted to the various Federal agencies whose statistics are used in the article, and particularly to Mr. Emanuel Landau of the Population Division of the Bureau of the Census.

available data, these apparently included an annual average of something under 200,000 farm dwelling units, and about 875,000 newly constructed nonfarm dwelling units reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This leaves about 400,000 units to be accounted for by the conversion of existing structures to create additional dwelling units, additional trailers and other dwelling places not usually included under residential construction, and by the shift of existing dwelling units from farm to nonfarm classifications.

Chart 1.—Net Improvements to Existing Dwelling Units ¹



¹ Data include occupied and vacant farm and nonfarm dwelling units. Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Some of these obviously represent "make-do" arrangements prompted by the housing scarcity, and hence must be discounted to some extent both as a measure of what has actually been accomplished in meeting the demand for better-type housing, and as a measure of the actual reduction in the backlog of demand. In other words, some of the units provided in recent years have really not met the requirement for permanent additions to the housing supply.

The average annual net increase of 1.4 million units in the past 3 years compares with 0.5 million units a year from 1930 to 1940 and 0.6 million units a year from April

1940 to April 1947.

These estimates are necessarily rough approximations. For the period after 1940 they are primarily dependent

upon the Census Bureau's periodic sample surveys of the population which provide the basis for estimating the increase in the number of households. Their derivation and validity are discussed in an appendix to this article.

Improvements to existing dwellings

Over and above the net addition to the number of dwelling units, there have been large expenditures on the modernization and improvement of existing structures, with resultant qualitative improvement of housing. Precise data on the magnitude of these expenditures are not available, but conscrvative estimates of the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, indicate that expenditures for additions and major alterations averaged nearly \$1 billion a year from 1947 through 1949, and that expenditures for repairs and maintenance averaged almost \$3 billion. Both figures are high in comparison with previous periods, even when allowance is made for price changes.

Another indication of the extent of the improvements which have been made to existing structures is found in a comparison of the sample census of housing in April 1947 with the complete census of April 1940. Chart 1 shows that over this 7-year period the number of dwelling units in need of major repairs, including vacant units, was reduced from 6.8 million to 4.0 million. Because of the difference in the wording of the schedules, this comparison may overstate the actual improvement in status of repairs. The number without electric lighting was reduced from 8.0 to 4.5 million and the number without running water in the dwelling unit from 11.3 million to 7.0 million. The number without private bath and private flush toilet was reduced from 16.8 million to 14.3 million.

These statistics do not cover a wide variety of other improvements such as the addition of extra rooms, the modernization of kitchens, and the installation of central heating. They serve to suggest, however, that there was a rather large volume of such improvements. The number of dwelling units affected, ranging from a reduction of 2.5 million in those without bath and private flush toilet to 4.3 million in those without running water, compares with the 3 to 4 million new dwelling units constructed in this 7-year period

Corresponding data are not available since April 1947. There is a strong presumption, however, that the annual rate of improvement has been even higher. Consumer buying power has remained high and there have not been the shortages and restrictions which tended to limit such activity during the war.

Sources of Postwar Demand for Housing

Fundamentally, the demand for housing is dependent not only upon the need for housing facilities but also upon the relationship between family income and the prices of housing, the terms of financing available, and a variety of other influences which are outside the scope of this article. It is feasible, however, to indicate the extent to which these influences in combination have resulted in a more than normal growth in the number of households, and the magnitude of the remaining backlog of demand for additional dwelling units to be satisfied as additional housing becomes available.

Normal growth in households

According to a 1946 projection by the Bureau of the Census, the net increase in the number of households in the United States "under normal conditions" is currently between 475 and 500 thousand (1).¹ This was the "medium" projection which assumed no net immigration and a death

rate slightly higher than that actually experienced to date. Adjustment for these factors brings the estimate to over 500 thousand (2).

A current normal growth in households of roughly 500 thousand is suggested by the calculations in table 1, utilizing data on marriages, divorces, immigration, emigration, and deaths. While this is a useful check, it is also necessarily only an approximation.

Table 1.—Calculated Current Normal Growth in Households

[Annual rate in thousands of dwelling units]

Line No.	Item	
1 2	Marriages Divorces	1, 380 280
3	Marriages minus divorces.	1, 100
4 5	Plus net immigration of married women. Minus married couples dissolved by death.	20 680
6 7	Net increase in married women Net increase in married couple households	440 440
8	Increase in family households not headed by married couples	
9	Proportionate increase in households made up of single or unrelated persons	60
10	Net increase in households (roughly)	500

Note. -- For derivation of statistical data by line see Tabular Notes on p. 15.

The normal growth in households is declining gradually. The 1946 Census projection calls for an increase of 440 thousand families per year in the 5 years from July 1, 1950 to July 1, 1955, and 390 thousand per year in the 5 years July 1, 1955 to July 1, 1960. These figures would also be raised to the extent of any net immigration and by the probability of lower than assumed death rates. They are not affected by the higher than assumed birth rate in recent years since the higher birth rate will not affect the population of marriageable age to any appreciable extent until after 1960 (3).

The increase in dwelling units necessary to take care of this normal increase in households, and also maintain a normal supply of vacant dwellings, should be about 5 percent larger than the increase in households.

More than normal household growth

The difference between the normal growth of a little over half a million households per year currently and the estimated actual increase of about 1.4 million is made up of (a) the more than normal increase in the number of married couples, reflecting the very high postwar marriage rate, (b) the undoubling of married couples previously living as subfamilies in other households, and (c) the setting up of additional households by single persons, or 2 or more unrelated persons.

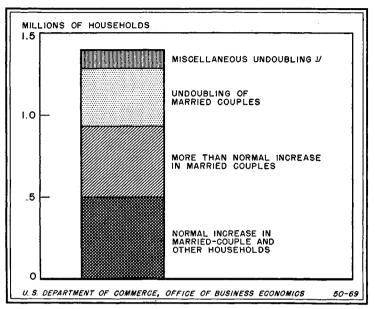
These items are quantified in table 2 which summarizes the Census Bureau's estimates derived from its sample surveys of population. According to these surveys, the increase in married couples from April 1947, to April 1949, was 958 thousand per year. Even after a downward adjustment, explained in the appendix, to reconcile this figure with data on the number of marriages and dissolutions, this is at the annual rate of 873 thousand which is 433 thousand per year above the normal growth in married couples calculated in table 1.

The number of married couples living in secondary and subfamilies rather than households of their own was reduced by 672 thousand from April 1947 to April 1949. This meant an average increase of 336 thousand households per year. For much the same reasons as the undoubling of married couples, the setting up of separate households by individuals who were previously living with their relatives has been widespread. There was a 2-year increase of 393 thousand, or

¹ Numbers in parentheses refer to text notes on p. 15.

197 thousand per year, in the number of households having a head with no relative living in the household, i. e., made

Chart 2.—Origin of Annual Average Increase in Number of Households Between April 1947 and April 1949



¹ Data include annual average increase in heads of households with no relatives, minus the normal increase in such households, less the decrease in single parent or 2-child households.

up of single persons or 2 or more unrelated persons. This is 137 thousand per year above the normal growth in such households shown in table 1.

The other changes shown in table 2 are small. The number of households made up of families other than married couples, such as those composed of one parent and children, has not changed significantly in recent years. Apparently any tendency toward undoubling in this category has been just about offset by the high marriage rate and the resulting reduction in such families. The number of families in hotels, large rooming houses and other quasi-households, never very large, also has not changed significantly.

To recapitulate, much less than half of the net increase of 1.4 million dwelling units per year over the last 3 years has been necessary to accommodate the normal growth in the number of households to be housed. The remainder has been required to meet the demands stemming from the abnormally high marriage rate, the undoubling of couples already married and the similar "undoubling" of single persons who have established separate households. These items are shown graphically in chart 2. It is clear also that the large expenditures for improvement of existing structures has meant that the requirements for such improvements have likewise been met on a very large scale.

These demands in turn reflect the very favorable economic and other conditions which have existed since the end of the war. More specifically, they reflect a moving up to the higher living standards made possible by the improvement in those conditions as compared with the immediate prewar years. As with other durable goods, residential construction activity has been experiencing boom conditions because of these unusually favorable market conditions.

Backlog of Demand Still Substantial

With so much of current residential construction going to satisfy pent-up demand, it is important to have some understanding of the progress which has been made and of the amount of construction still required to catch up with requirements carried over from earlier years. This requires consideration of the trend in the marriage rate; of the extent to which married couples and other families now doubled up may establish separate households; and of the construction involved in the restoration of a normal vacancy ratio.

Few deferred marriages

The proportion of the population which is married is now well above any prewar year for which we have data. The increase is general, although it is particularly marked among those aged 20 to 34 years. These changes are shown in detail in table 3 which compares 1949 with the 3 previous decennial censuses. In other words, the high marriage rate has been considerably more than a catching up of marriages which may have been delayed by the war or the previous depression.

The increase in the proportion married appears to be due to a combination of economic and institutional factors, and probably also to less clearly defined psychological factors.

Among the economic factors have been high incomes, bolstered by the backlog of wartime savings, and very favorable job opportunities. These conditions have been a little more favorable to family formation than they were prior to the 1920 and 1930 census when the proportion married was substantially less than estimated for 1949. There has been a disproportionate increase in the incomes after taxes of the low income groups and, therefore, presumably in the earnings of the younger age groups where the increase in the proportion married has been most pronounced.

Table 2.—Sources of Increase in Households, April 1940-April 1949

Line No.	Item	A pril 1940	April 1947	Change April 1940- April 1947	A pril 1948	Change April 1947– April 1948	A pril 1949	Change April 1948- April 1949	A verage annual change 1940–1947	Average annual change 1947-1949
1 2	Married women Husband absent	30, 090 1, 573	35, 212 1, 754	+5, 122 +181	35, 783 1, 494	$^{+571}_{-260}$	37, 013 1, 690	1, 230 +196	+731.7 +25.9	+900.5 -32.0
3	Husband present	28, 517	33, 458	+4,941	34, 289	+831	35, 323	1,034	+705.9	+932.5
4 5 6 7	Married couples. As secondary and sub-families In quasi-bouseholds Heading households	28, 517 1, 846 100 26, 571	33, 406 2, 712 149 30, 545	+4, 889 +866 +49 +3, 974	34, 289 2, 333 122 31, 834	+883 -379 -27 +1, 289	35, 323 2, 040 116 33, 167	+1, 034 -293 -6 +1, 333	+698. 4 +123. 7 +7. 0 +567. 7	+958.5 -336.0 -16.5 +1,311.0
8 9	Other family households Head of household with no relatives	4, 864 3, 400	4, 879 3, 714	+15 +314	4, 840 4, 046	-39 +332	4, 833 4, 107	$-7 \\ +61$	+2.1 +44.9	-23.0 +196.5
10	Households	34, 835	39, 138	+4, 303	40, 720	+1,582	42, 107	+1,387	+614.7	+1,484.5
11 12	Farm Nonfarm	7, 025 27, 810	6, 669 32, 469	-356 +4,659	6, 841 33, 879	+172 +1, 410	7, 058 35, 049	+217 +1,170	-50.9 +665.6	+194. 5 +1, 290. 0

Note,-For derivation of statistical data by line see Tabular Notes on p. 15.

Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based upon data of U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Among the institutional factors are the further breakdown of social barriers against working wives, and the general

acceptance of married men and women in colleges.

While the influences of these varied factors cannot be isolated, and their effects measured, it seems reasonable to conclude that those which are more or less permanentbarring a major recession—are far more important than those whose influence has been only temporary. equally true that by now these factors have had time to make their influence fully felt, although some marriages may still be postponed because the supply of existing housing is inadequate.

Marriages approaching normal

The best evidence of the easing trend in this element of demand is found in the recent trend of marriages as depicted in chart 3. Marriages in calendar 1949 were still 150 to 200 thousand above the norm shown in this chart, and used in the calculation in table 1. A continuation of the declining trend of recent years from a peak of 2,291 thousand in 1946 to 1,803 thousand in 1948—and the roughly 1,550 thousand in 1949 indicated by marriage licenses for the first 10 months—would bring marriages in 1950 approximately in line with the normal rate. This suggests that the remaining backlog of demand from this one factor is only about 100 thousand dwelling units.

The Census of 1940 listed 1,846 thousand married couples in private households which were sharing the living quarters of other persons. This is exclusive of another 100 thousand who were living in hotels, rooming houses, or other quasihouseholds. Observation of doubling up among the comparatively wealthy suggests that many of these married couples had not established their own households for other than economic reasons.

The Census Bureau estimated, from information collected on the marital status of individuals and family heads, and from unpublished data on the married status of male personnel in the armed forces, that between 1940 and mid-1945 there was an increase of 225 thousand in the number of married couples living with someone else as "sub-families, and that there were also 1,450 thousand married women with husbands in the armed forces who were living with other families because of wartime conditions (4). These additions to the 1940 figure brought the total of such doubling up to 3,500 thousand.

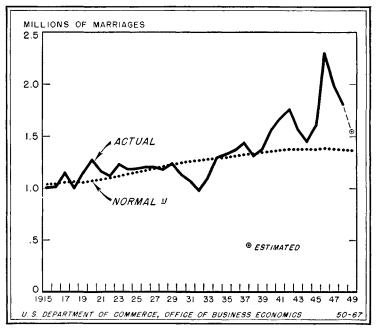
Table 2 indicates that, by April 1947, the number of married couples in private households who had not established households of their own but were sharing the accommodations of other persons was 2,700 thousand. Thus, there was a net reduction of 800 thousand over the 2-year period in this potential demand for housing, over half of this change probably being concentrated in the second year. Table 2 shows a further reduction of nearly 400 thousand in the year ending April 1948 and 300 thousand in the year ending April 1949. In year-to-year changes of this magnitude the possible error due to sampling variability is large. Nevertheless, the declining rate of such undoubling suggests that this source of demand, though substantial, is tending downward.

As of the latter date the number of such married couples was still about 200 thousand larger than in 1940—although it was already a smaller percentage of all married couples. Assuming some further undoubling during the remainder of 1949, the number of couples still doubled up at the year-end would be about the same as in 1940. It would be about 5 percent of the total married couples as compared with 6.5 percent in 1940.

The demand in terms of further undoubling of married couples is necessarily some fraction of the 1.8 million still Digitized for FRASER

living with other private families. Because we have no data on the reasons why these families are still doubled up, the amount of this further undoubling which might occur with

Chart 3.—Number of Marriages: Actual and Normal



¹ Normal marriages represent the number that would have occurred in each year if the marriage rates for the various age classifications had been the same as the average for the years

Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, except normal for 1947–49 and actual for 1949, which were computed by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based upon Bureau of the Census data.

continued favorable economic conditions, and with an ample supply of housing, is necessarily a conjecture which has very little analytical basis. The 1944 study of "Housing Needs" by the National Housing Agency made the unavoidably arbitrary assumption that, under more favorable conditions after the war, 650 thousand of those who were doubled up in 1940 would establish separate nonfarm households. Lacking any better basis, this might be accepted as a reasonable guess.

Change in other households

The change in the number of family households not headed by a husband living with his wife has not contributed to the enlarged postwar demand for housing. In fact, the number of households made up of such families is nominally smaller in recent years than in 1940. Thus, there is no evidence that there is any abnormal demand in this respect.

This appears to be true also in the case of households established by single persons or 2 or more unrelated persons. In 1940, the number of households reported as having a head with no relative in the household was 9.76 percent of the total. According to subsequent sample surveys, the proportion was 9.49 percent in April 1947, 9.94 percent in April 1948, and 9.75 percent in April 1949. These changes are not large enough to be significant in view of the possible error due to sampling variability.

Over the whole period 1940 to 1949 the increase in such households was roughly proportionate to the increase in total households, including that resulting from the abnormally high marriage rate and from the undoubling of married couples. On the assumption that the same economic influences have been at work here, it might be computed that the remaining pent-up demand still to be satisfied is also proportionate—less than 100 thousand.

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Table 3.—Marital Status of the Female Population of the United States

[Percent married 1920 to 1949 by age]

Age	1920, January	1930, April	1949, April	19 49. April	Increase, 1949 over 1940	
15 to 19 years	12.5	12.6	11.6	14. 5	2. 9	
20 to 24 years	52.3	51.6	51.3	67, 6	16.	
25 to 29 years	73.4	74. 3	74.1	82.6	8.3	
30 to 34 years	80.1	81. 5	80.4 i	85.4	5. (
35 to 39 years	81.0	82. 3	81.5	84. 5	3.0	
40 to 44 years	79.3	80. 6	80.6	83. 9	3.	
45 to 49 years	76. 4	77.6	$78.3 \\ 73.3 \\ 76.0$	77. 8	1.8	
50 to 54 years	71. 2	72.3	73.3} / 0.0	11.8	1.0	
55 to 59 years		66. 2	67. 2) 58. 0 53. 0	64. 3	1	
60 to 64 years		56. 9	58. 0 55. 0	04. 5	1.	
65 years and over	33. 9]	34. 7	34.3	36. 6	1.	

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Age bracket breakdown 25–44 interpolated for 1949 by Office of Business Economics.

Construction needed to restore normal vacancies

Any attempt to estimate the backlog of demand in terms of the volume of construction necessary to restore a normal supply of vacant dwelling units again runs up against the uncertainty as to just what is "normal". Judging by past experience, there is a wide range between a vacancy ratio which is so low that the available supply of housing is obviously inadequate to meet the demand and a vacancy ratio so high as to constitue an obvious oversupply. This is particularly true since the national average is likely to hide extreme conditions in many localities.

According to the census of housing taken in April 1947, the national total of just over 1 million unoccupied, habitable, nonseasonal dwelling units was 2.5 percent of the total of all dwelling units. It would take a million additional units to restore this vacancy ratio to a more normal 5 percent. It is conceivable that sometime in the next few years the vacancy ratio may go above 5 percent, but if so the excess could hardly be described as necessary to meet a backlog of deferred demand (5).

Unfortunately, there are no comparable data on vacancies subsequent to April 1947. With a declining rate of increase in households, while the volume of residential construction held up well, the presumption is that the demand arising from this source is at least no larger than it was in 1947.

A factor affecting the vacancy ratio, as well as undoubling, is the high number of births of the past 4 years, associated with the high marriage rate and favorable economic conditions. In the decade of the 20's the average number of births per thousand population was 21.5; in the 30's the average number amounted to 17.4; and in the prewar years of 1940 and 1941 the average number was 18.4 per thousand. Despite the decline in the number of marriages from 1947 to 1949, the number of births per thousand population in 1949, amounting to 24.1, was still high although below the 1947 peak of 25.8. Furthermore, in this period second and third child births were exceptionally high.

Such a development results in two types of pressure. First, an abnormally high birth rate increases the need for separate living accommodations. Second, the high birth rate also tends to produce shifts of families from smaller to larger quarters. Such a development may increase the vacancy ratio as the pressure from other factors of demand for housing eases.

Deferred demand aggregated

These three items of deferred demand add up to about 1.8 million dwelling units at the end of 1949. This total comes from the 100 thousand additional married couples, 650 thousand further undoubling of married couples, less than 100 thousand further undoubling of single persons, and 1 million needed to restore a normal vacancy ratio. Because

of the necessary crudity of the calculations, this backlog might more properly be given as a range of perhaps one-third either way of this estimate, or from 1¼ to 2½ million. The fact that some of the units added in recent years have been, as earlier indicated, of the "make-do" variety would favor the higher portion of this range.

Despite the wide range of these estimates, it is apparent that the current rate at which dwelling units are being added—almost 1 million per year in excess of that necessary to take care of the normal growth in households—is rapidly correcting the condition of short supply which has characterized the housing market for most of the last decade.

For the immediate future the remaining backlog of demand is apparently large enough to prevent a serious decline in new residential construction. In fact, the volume of unfinished construction carried over into 1950 was larger than that carried over into 1949, and new starts so far in 1950 have continued very high.

Experience with previous construction booms suggests the probability that the high rate of construction activity will be maintained longer than indicated by the above estimate of the remaining backlog—even without the development of a large replacement market. Because the net additions even in a boom year are only a very small fraction of the total supply of housing, it takes an extended period of overbuilding to push the vacancy ratio up to the point where it is a serious deterrent to further construction.

These qualifications do not alter the well-recognized fact that the very high rate of construction activity in the last 3 years has been due in part to temporary factors. When these factors are exhausted, a major new source of demand—such as the development of a large replacement market—will be required if the present level of residential construction activity is to be maintained.

Replacement Demand a Major Factor in Long-Term Outlook

Removing the obstacles in the way of such a replacement market has historically been very difficult. Very few dwelling units have ever been torn down except to make way for more intensive use of the sites—such as the demolition of a single-family house to make way for an apartment building or a commercial structure. Such demolitions, plus losses through fire and other catastrophe, amount to roughly 50 thousand dwelling units per year (6). Barring these shifts in land use, it has nearly always been found economical to remodel or partially rebuild the structure, and to add the modern conveniences to keep up with changing living standards, rather than to tear it down.

The extent to which it is feasible to modernize and improve rather than replace existing structures is strikingly illustrated by the statistics cited above on the dollar outlays for this purpose and on the degree of improvement in existing structures in recent years.

Granting the desirability of tearing down and replacing blighted areas where the area as a whole has deteriorated to a point where piecemeal modernization is no longer a solution, the practical difficulties in the way of such wholesale rebuilding have in the past prevented much progress in this direction. Perhaps the major obstacle is the difficulty of acquiring land in blighted areas in sufficiently large blocks, and at a sufficiently low cost.

Cost reduction can improve market

The development of such a replacement market depends on an effective combination of business and government action. The relationship between family incomes and housing costs must be sufficiently improved to cause the abandonment of dwellings in these areas in favor of more desirable accommodations. This, in turn, would tend to reduce land values to the point where wholesale rebuilding might be feasible.

In the decade before the war, this objective was not achieved because of the effect of the major depression on consumer incomes. Since then the increase over prewar construction costs has more than kept pace with the rise

in average family income.

Even if major cost reductions are attained, the problems of urban redevelopment are such that it is doubtful whether it will be undertaken on the scale necessary to contribute substantially to maintenance of the volume of residential construction, except with considerable government assistance. This aid can be effective in a variety of ways in addition to the outright subsidizing of slum clearance and the provision of subsidized housing for those who could not otherwise afford to move out of slum areas. It has been widely extended in the postwar period in the financing of new housing on favorable terms.

In view of the obstacles to be overcome, any estimate of the amount of replacement of existing dwelling units which might be undertaken in the future would be essentially the setting up of a social objective rather than a measure of market demand. Furthermore, there is no satisfactory basis for calculating what proportion of the existing housing is so

bad that it should be torn down (7).

Maintenance of the recent rate of expansion in the number of dwelling units over the next few years will depend to a gradually increasing extent on the degree to which this replacement demand materializes. The calculation in table 4 is based on the above estimates of normal growth and of the remaining backlog of demand. It arbitrarily assumes that all of this remaining backlog will be exhausted over the next 3 years. Because of the crudity of the estimates, the calculation has no merit beyond a broad quantification of the extent of the shift towards replacement. Beyond this period the temporary factors would diminish further or disappear.

Other possible new sources of demand

Aside from the necessary crudity of the estimates, the calculations in table 4 have the further limitation that they are in terms of dwelling units. Thus, they ignore the possibility that a decline in the rate at which dwelling units are added might be offset, or partially offset, by an increase in the value per unit.

Much of the housing that has been built in recent years was undertaken and completed under general market pressures on both the demand and the supply side. The houses have been kept within the price range of the potential buyer, in spite of high construction costs, by reducing the size and lowering the quality. Increasing the value per unit depends on lowering

costs so people can afford more and better housing.

Even more important are the various temporary expedients used to accommodate the large postwar increase in households. Some of these expedients involved comparatively little construction activity. A decline in household formation might be reflected in part in fewer of such units without a proportionate reduction in new residential construction. Furthermore, such units are a prime source of the replacement demand discussed above.

Calculations in terms of dwelling units also ignore the important element of outlays to improve existing structures. Such outlays in recent years have also been catching up with the backlog of demand. As the more urgent and obviously more desirable of such improvements are completed, it will be easier for people to postpone additional outlays. The amount of improvements which could be made to existing structures, however, is still large.

In the light of all these possibilities, the need for further improvement in the Nation's housing is large. The problem Digitized for FRASER

Table 4.—Replacement Demand Required to Maintain Recent Rate at Which Dwelling Units Have Been Provided

[Annual rate in thousands of dwelling units]

Item	April 1947– April 1949	3 years 1950–52
Normal growth in households (plus proportionate increase in vacancies)	525	535
More than normal increase in married couples	434	33
Undoubling of married couples (including those from quasi- households)	353	217
More than normal increase in households not headed by married couples.	113	
Restoration of normal vacancies		333
Required net increase in dwelling units (including increase in vacant dwellings proportionate to normal growth in house- holds)	1, 425	1,118
Replacements	50	357
Cross dwelling units added	1, 475	1, 175

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce; calculations by Office of Business Economics.

is to translate those needs into effective demand with the resultant beneficial effect upon the economy as a whole.

Appendix on Current Additions to Housing Supply

The estimate, cited in the text, that there has been a net addition of about 1.4 million dwelling units a year over the last 3 years is necessarily a rough approximation arrived at by piecing together and reconciling several sources of information.

One of these sources is the Census Bureau's periodic sample surveys of the population. These surveys are summarized in table 2 along with comparable data from the 1940 census. For the moment we are concerned only with line 10 of that table, which shows the number of households. Since by definition a household is approximately equivalent to an occupied dwelling unit, these data should differ from total dwelling units by the number of vacant units (8).

Large increase in households

According to this source, there was an increase of 2,969 thousand households between April 1947 and April 1949. The increase of almost 1.5 million per year in this period compares with the average annual increase of 615 thousand between April 1940 and April 1947, and the average annual increase of 504 thousand, on a slightly different basis, in the decade 1930 to 1940.

Since the estimates for 1947, 1948, and 1949 are sample surveys, they are subject to sampling variability. This is particularly important for short periods since a small difference in the estimate of households at either the beginning or end of the period can mean a much larger percentage error in the estimated increase between the two dates. view of this possibility, it is important to check these estimates against any collateral evidence where this is possible (9).

Increase confirmed by other data

Of the reported increase in households from April 1947 to April 1949, 958 thousand per year was due to the increase in married couples (line 4 of table 2). The balance was the result of the undoubling of married couples who had been living in other households, plus the net increase in households not headed by married couples. This 958 thousand compares with an estimated increase of 698 thousand married

couples per year from April 1940 to April 1947.

As used here the term "married couple" means a husband and wife living together. Part of the difference of 260 thousand per year between the two periods is explained by changes in the number of married persons who were not living together (line 2 of table 2). There was a decrease in such persons between April 1947 and April 1947. As compared with the ingress between April 1940 and April 1947. compared with the increase between April 1940 and April 1947. According to the same Census reports, the increase in the number of married women was only 169 thousand per year larger in the second

period than in the first (line 1).

The reported increase in married women is compared with other data for the two periods in table 5. Marriages, minus divorces, were 100 thousand per year larger in the second period than in the first. In addition, the net immigration of married women was also larger by about 30 thousand. The further decline in the death rate was offset by the larger number of married persons to whom this rate applied. The resulting calculated increase in married women is less for both periods than the increase derived from the sample census of population.

By definition, the number of married women with husband present

(line 3 in table 2) should be the same as the number of married couples

(line 4). Due to technical differences in the way the two estimates were derived from the sample data, the number of married couples reported in April 1947 is 52 thousand less than the number of married women with husband present. This makes only a nominal difference in the average annual increase from 1940 to 1947, but raises the annual increase in married couples between April 1947 and April 1949 by 26 thousand.

Table 5.-Comparison of Calculated With Reported Increase in Married Women

[Annual rate in thousands]

2 Divorces 400 3 Marriages minus divorces 1, 322	17 to 949
	1, 842 421
	1, 421
4 Plus net immigration of married women 20	51
5 Minus dissolution of marriages by death	680
6 Calculated increase in married women 672	792
7 Reported increase in married women 732	901

Note.—For derivation of statistical data by line see Tabular Notes on p. 20.

When this amount is added to the difference between the calculated and the reported increase in married women shown in table 5, it suggests that there may be an overstatement in the reported increase in married couples of over 100 thousand per year. The fact that the difference is no larger than this suggests that the error in the other elements of the reported increase in households may not be large.

This calculation does not constitute proof that there is any over-statement of the increase in households. The fact that the calculated increase is also below the reported increase in married women for the period April 1940 to April 1947, although by a smaller amount, suggests that the differences may be due to the unavoidable crudity of the calculations in table 5. A round increase of 1.4 million households per year does, however, appear more nearly consistent with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' data discussed below than the almost 1.5 million per year reported.

Corresponding increase in dwelling units

Unfortunately there is no direct measure of the increase in dwelling units since April 1947 comparable to the sample census of housing taken at that time. It is clear, however, that the increase in the number of households could only have taken place because there was a roughly corresponding increase in the total number of dwelling units.

This is necessarily so because the number of vacant dwelling units in April 1947 was already very low. According to the sample census of housing taken at that time, vacancies in habitable nonseasonable

dwellings were as follows:

	Percent of total dwelling is
Urban	1. 4
Rural nonfarm	3. 1
Rural farm	 5. 0
Total	2. 5

These national averages included some fairly high vacancy ratios in areas where migration had left an excess supply of housing. Thus, they indicated an even tighter situation in areas where additional dwellings were needed to take care of the growth in households.

While vacancy data are not available for a more recent date, it

has, if anything, been a little more than the increase in households. With an annual increase of 1.4 million households, it would take an additional 35 thousand dwelling units per year just to maintain vacancies at the 1947 percent.

Increase continued through 1949

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data, discussed below, suggest that the net increase in dwelling units over the 3 calendar years, 1947 through 1949, has been at an annual rate which is not significantly through 1949, has been at an annual rate which is not significantly different from that for the 2-year period April 1947 to April 1949. Assuming a 4-month lag between the time the dwelling unit is started and the time it is completed, the annual rate of completions of nonfarm units in the 3-year period is less than 2 percent below that for the 2-year period. Possible changes in the volume of farm construction would not alter this comparison materially. There is no current information on nonfarm additions of the type not covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' reports on new construction, but in the past these have been a fairly constant proportion of the total.

Part of the estimated net increase of 1.4 million dwelling units per year over the 3-year period was the result of conversion of existing

year over the 3-year period was the result of conversion of existing Digitized for FRASER

structures, plus the inclusion of trailers and other units not usually counted as new residential construction. The reasonableness of the over-all estimate can be checked, however, by comparison with the less inclusive data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This comparison is made in table 6 (10).

Farm construction

According to a sample survey made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 240 thousand farm dwelling units were either started or completed in 1947 (11). Assuming a 4-month carry-over of unoccupied dwellings from 1946, and assuming the same trend of starts as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for nonfarm units, this would mean somewhere around 190 thousand units started in 1947. Since economic conditions have continued relatively favorable—somewhat more so in 1948 and less so in 1949—it seems reasonable to assume that the average volume of farm dwelling construction over the 3-year period, 1947 through 1949, has been a little less than 200 thousand units per year.

thousand units per year.

The net addition to the supply of farm housing would be slightly less because of demolitions or losses due to fire and other catastrophe, and because of any conversion of farm houses to nonfarm use. These and because of any conversion of farm houses to nonfarm use. items would probably more than offset the additional units created by conversion of existing structures or in other ways not counted as new construction.

The increase in households could be more or less than the net increase in dwelling units, depending on the change in vacant units. The change in vacancies over the 2-year period, however, probably was small. Thus, the BAE data are roughly consistent with the estimated average annual increase of 180 thousand farm households in the 2 years, April 1947 to April 1949 (line 6 of table 6).

Table 6.—Increase in Households Reported by the Bureau of the Census Compared With New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics

[Annual rate in thousands]

Item	April 1930 to April 1940	April 1940 to April 1947	April 1947 to April 1949
Adjusted			1, 485 1, 400 10
Farm: Reported	54	622 -62 -684	1, 410 194 180 1, 230
Farm		$ \begin{array}{c c} 20 \\ 42 \\ -22 \end{array} $	20 20
Farm		642 -20 662	1, 430 180 1, 250
New nonfarm dwelling units reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Minus demolitions, etc Increase in nonfarm dwelling units not reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics.	273 40 168	477 40 225	890 50 410
Net increase in nonfarm units	401	662	1, 250
Percent of gross additions not reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics.	38%	32%	32%
	Increase in households: Reported Adjusted Increase in dwellings occupied by nonresidents Increase in occupied dwelling units Farm: Reported Adjusted Nonfarm Increase in vacant dwelling units Farm Nonfarm Net increase in dwelling units Farm Nonfarm New nonfarm dwelling units Farm Nonfarm New nonfarm dwelling units reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Minus demolitions, etc Increase in nonfarm dwelling units not reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics Net increase in nonfarm units Percent of gross additions not reported by Bureau of Labor	Item	Item

NOTE.—For derivation of statistical data by line see Tabular Notes on p. 20.

Deducting the increase in farm dwelling units from the total additions to the housing supply, as derived from the sample population censuses, leaves roughly 14 million nonfarm units per year (line 13 of table 6). An increase of this magnitude is not necessarily inconsistent with the data on nonfarm construction reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New nonfarm construction

For purposes of comparison it can be assumed that the number of dwelling units completed in the years ending in April are roughly equivalent to those started in the years ending in the previous December. On this basis the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported 890 thousand analysis units per year completed in the 2-year period sand nonfarm dwelling units per year completed in the 2-year period, April 1947 to April 1949. From this figure must be deducted losses of about 50 thousand per year, due to demolitions or destruction by fire or other catastrophe, in order to arrive at the net increase in dwelling units.

This leaves approximately 400 thousand units per year to be accounted for by conversion of existing structures to create additional

dwelling units, plus additional trailers and other dwelling places not usually included under residential construction, plus the shift of existing dwelling units from farm to nonfarm classifications, plus any under reporting by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This seems like a rather large difference to be accounted for by these items, particularly if it is assumed that the underreporting is negligible, and that no further downward adjustment of the Census data is warranted. There is, however, historical precedent for a difference of this magnitude.

Table 6 shows that the difference to be thus accounted for is larger in absolute terms, but about the same percentagewise, as in the period April 1940 to April 1947, when the possibility of error in the Census estimate, because of sampling variability, was less than in the shorter

period.

By construction of new housekeep of dwelling units started)

By remodeling of structures, net.

In nonhousekeeping structures: Trailers....

The difference is a smaller proportion of the increase in dwelling units than was accounted for by these same items in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' reconciliation of its data for the decade 1930 to 1940 with the complete Census enumerations at the beginning and end of that period. Details of that reconciliation are given in table 7.

Table 7.-Nonfarm Dwelling Units Added April 1930 to April 1940 [In thousands]

ing units (comparable to present BLS reports	2,734
725	2, 701
100	
416	}
s	

Other 416
In unremodeled housekeeping units 345
By reclassification from farm to nonfarm 91 1, 677 397 Minus units eliminated by demolition or disaster..... Increase in units, April 1930 to April 1940....

Source: Naigles, M. H., "Housing and the Increase in Population," Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 1942.

Independent estimates of most of these items are not available for recent years. Even the estimates in table 7 are based on rather thin evidence. For the immediate purpose this is not a vital lack because it is not necessary to demonstrate whether these items account for all of the difference, or whether there is an understatement of the volume of new residential construction.

The important point is that over the whole period since 1930 roughly a third of the increase in nonfarm households has been accommodated by an increase in dwelling units which was not covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' data. Obviously the current rate of total increase in the supply of housing is the proper figure to compare with the current and prospective rate of increase in households (12).

To recapitulate, the net increase in the supply of housing over the past 3 years appears to have been roughly 1.4 million dwelling units per year. This estimate is less than the increase indicated by the Census Bureau's periodic sample surveys of housing, but collateral evidence suggests that sampling variability in these surveys may have operated in the direction of overstating the increase. It is considerably more than the BLS reports of nonfarm residential construction, plus an estimate of farm construction derived from BAE data. difference, however, can be explained, at least in part, by the additional dwelling units created in various ways not counted as new residential construction.

TEXT NOTES

- 1. "Estimates of Number of Families in the United States," *Population—Special Reports*, Series P-46, No. 4, June 1, 1946, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
- series P-46, No. 4, June 1, 1945, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

 2. The extent of the possible understatement because of these assumptions is indicated by comparing the estimated population as of July 1, 1948, with the projection which was made, using the same assumptions, when only 1945 data were available. ("Forecasts of the Population of the United States, 1945-75," U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census June 1947.) The number of females 14 years of age and over on that date was 561 thousand larger than this projection. ("Estimates of the Population of Continental United States, by Age, Color, and Sex: 1946 to 1948," Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 21, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, May 27, 1949.) Applying to this difference the proportion of the total female population married in 1938, by age groups (unpublished data from the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce), the increase in the number of married women between July 1, 1945, and July 1, 1948, was 353 thousand larger than projected. Part of this difference is due to the abnormal limmigration in this period particularly the immigration of 92 thousand war brides. The net immigration of married women amounted to 52 thousand per year in the 3 years, July 1, 1945, to July 1, 1948, so compared with 8 thousand per year in the 3 years, July 1, 1945, to July 1, 1948, so compared with 8 thousand per year. Since the estimate cannot be precise—and since the whole concept of normal growth is necessarily somewhat vague—the only conclusion warranted is that the 1946 projection is probably a little too low.

 3. The projected decline in the normal rate of growth in households is before any allow-
- 3. The projected decline in the normal rate of growth in households is before any allow-3. The projected decline in the normal rate of growth in nouseholds is before any allowance for the possibility that the very high war and postwar marriage rate may have borrowed to some extent from future family formation. As is indicated in the discussion of this point later in the article, the increase in the proportion married has not been due primarily to temporary influences which are likely to be reversed in the future. To the extent that there has been such borrowing, however, the future family formation would be even lower than the projected normal growth.
- 4. "Estimates of Number of Families in the United States: 1940-1960," Population—Special Reports, Series P-46, 0. 4, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, June 1, 1946.
- 5. The concept of a normal vacancy ratio is necessarily rather nebulous. A difference of 1 percent either way would make a difference of over 400 thousand in the calculated backlog.

- **6.** According to a monograph on "Residential Real Estate" by David L. Wickens for the National Bureau of Economic Research, demolitions for the decade 1920 to 1929 amounted to 330 thousand, plus another 250 thousand lost through demolitions by fire and other catastrophe. The BLS study on "Housing and the Increase in Population" cited in table 4, estimates the total of these two items at 397 thousand in the decade April 1930 to April 1940.

esumates the total of these two items at 397 thousand in the decade April 1930 to April 1940.

7. The above-mentioned 1944 study of "Housing Needs" by the National Housing Agency estimated that the number of nonfarm dwellings that should be replaced was equivalent to that reported by the 1940 census as being in need of major repairs or, in metropolitan areas, without toilet or bath. In addition to the 7 million dwelling units already in these categories in 1940, it was estimated that the normal aging would add another 2.6 million by 1955.

While admitting that many of these dwellings could be put in adequate condition by installation of necessary improvements, it was argued that such dwellings would be offset by other units not reported in these categories, but substandard for other reasons. Granting this argument, it is nevertheless interesting to note that by the same standards the sample census of April 1947 reports the number of such substandard nonfarm units reduced from 7 million to 5 million. Presumably there have been further improvements since April 1947. This serves to emphasize the importance of repair and remodeling rather than outright replacement.

- 8. As the term is used in these surveys, a household includes all the persons who occupied a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes a dwelling unit. Thus, the reported increases from 1940 to 1947, and from 1947 to 1949, understate the increases in occupied private dwelling units to the extent of any small increases in the number of dwelling units occupied by nonresidents. (See table 6.) Vacation homes in the off-season are one example of such units. The increase from 1930 to 1940, shown in table 6, is in terms of occupied dwelling units occupied dwelling units.
- 9. The sampling variability is somewhat less in the change from 1940 to 1947 than in the change from 1947 to 1949. The number of households in 1940 is a complete enumeration, so the 1940 to 1947 comparison involves only one sample, instead of having both the beginning and end of the period based on sample data. Furthermore, the sample in 1947, while of the same design, was slightly larger than that in 1949.

 Because of the longer period, any difference due to sampling variability in the estimate of households in 1947 would be a smaller percent of the change in households from 1940 to 1947 than a corresponding difference in 1947 or 1949 as a percent of the change from 1947 to 1949. While too much should not be made of this point, it is useful to compare the collateral evidence for the two periods.

for the two periods.

- 10. In order to include the unadjusted Census data, the comparison in table 6 is limited to a 2-year period. The estimated increase in households for the 3 years, 1947-49, is the same as the adjusted increase shown in the table (see above). The nonfarm dwelling units reported by the BLS are slightly less—875 thousand vs. 890 thousand.
- ${\bf 11.}\,$ U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics' release dated December 10, 1948.
- 12. Of course, it would be desirable to know what portion of the war and postwar increase in households has been housed by essentially temporary expedients—thus enhancing future replacement demand. Since the disparity between the Census data on the increase in dwelling units and the BLS data on new residential construction has continued for 2 decades, it cannot be assumed that the difference is any measure of such temporary expedients.

TABULAR NOTES

Table 1.—

Line 1.—The average annual number of marriages per one thousand women, by age groups, for the period 1920 to 1939, applied to the estimated female population July 1, 1948.

Line 2.—This is 20 percent of the normal marriage rate. The range for the period 1925 to 1941 was 15 to 18 percent. There was some upward tendency in this period but no clearly definable trend. The war and postwar increase in divorces was even greater than the increase in marriages. The ratio reached a peak of 30 percent in 1945 and was 22 percent in 1948.

Line 4.—The female married immigrants admitted, exclusive of war brides, exceeded the female emigrants departed by just over 20,000 per year during the 3-year period ending June 30, 1948.

Line 5.—This is approximately the current rate of dissolution of married couples because of death. Derived from estimates furnished by Mr. Paul H. Jacobson of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City.

Line 7.—Assuming no change in number of absent husbands and no doubling or undoubling this would necessarily be the same as Line 6.

Line 8.—From 1940 to 1949 the change in the number of such households was nominal.

Line 9.—In recent years the number of such households has been around 12 or 13 percent of the number of households headed by married couples.

Lines 1, 2, and 3.—"Changes in Number of Households and In Marital Status, 1940 to 1947,"
Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 3, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of
the Census, September 16, 1947; "Marital Status, Number of Times Married, and Duration
of Present Marital Status: April 1948," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 23,
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 4, 1949; "Changes in Number of
Households and In Marital Status: 1940 to 1949," Current Population Reports, Series P-20,
No. 25, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, August 19, 1949.

Line 4.—"Changes in Number of Households and In Marital Status: 1940 to 1949," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 25, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, August 19, 1949. Conceptually this is the same as line 3. It differs in 1947 because of technical differences in the way the increase was derived from the sample.

of technical differences in the way the increase was derived from the sample.

Lines 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.—"Characteristics of Families and Subfamilies in the United States, 1947," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 17, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, May 19, 1948; "Characteristics of Household, Families, and Individuals: April 1948," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 21, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, December 19, 1948; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 26, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, April 1949. The adjustment indicated in Line 10, below, was arbitrarily assigned to Lines 8 and 9. Since some of the non-resident households may have been headed by married couples there may be an element of double counting in Lines I through 7 for 1940. The amounts involved, however, are too small to be significant. The division between Lines 8 and 9 for 1940 is proportionate to that of the larger total shown in "Households by Type, Composition, and Housing Characteristics in 1947," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 16, May 5, 1948, table 5.

Line 10 "Changes in Number of Households and in Marital Status: 1940 to 1949." Current

Line 10.—"Changes in Number of Households and in Marital Status: 1940 to 1949," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 25, with the 1940 data adjusted to exclude 115 thousand dwelling units occupied by nonresidents. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, August 19, 1949.

Lines 11 and 12.—"Characteristics of Families and Subfamilies in the United States in April, 1947," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 17: "Characteristics of Household, Families, and Individuals: April, 1948," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 21, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, May 19, 1948, and December 19, 1948, respectively; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 26, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, April 1949.

(Continued on p. 20)

American Expenditures for Foreign Travel in 1949

SIGNIFICANT among current United States "imports" from foreign countries are the expenditures made for travel abroad by residents of the United States. Travel expenditures, excluding fare payments to and from noncontiguous areas, amounted to \$695 million in 1949, and were larger than any single commodity import except coffee. Travel payments in 1949 were 15 percent higher than in 1948, and 44 percent higher than the prewar peak of \$483 million in 1929 (see table 1).

European Travel Relatively Low

Travel expenditures during 1949 in the European and Mediterranean area were about 13 percent lower than the 1929 peak. Expenditures in this area were \$185 million, or 70 percent below what they might have reached if the 1923–37 relationship to income had been maintained (see chart 1).

This relation indicates that after allowing for the influence of changes in income, travel expenditures in this area showed

a declining trend during the base period.

The downward trend presumably reflects in large part the declining number and increase age of the foreign-born population of the United States following the restrictive legislation of the early twenties. This group of people, constituting about 10 percent of the total population of the country in 1929, furnished approximately 58 percent of the number of persons traveling to Europe and the Mediterranean area in that year. (In 1949, they constituted 51 percent of the total.)

Another factor in the downward trend was the fact that travel in the thirties was also restricted by political unrest, especially in central Europe. The declining trend is indicated by the time factor in the correlation equation, showing a decline in expenditures of about \$3.5 million a year.

Transportation shortage limits summer travel

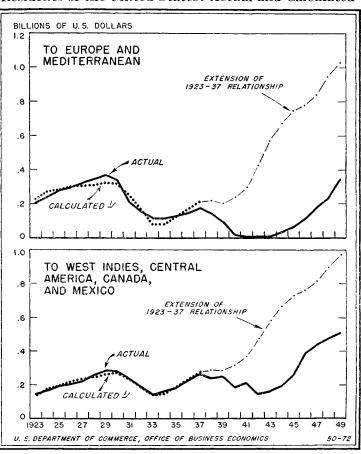
The disparity between the actual and "calculated" amounts of travel expenditures in Europe in the postwar period may be accounted for partly by the shortage of transportation facilities, which in 1949 were only about 60 percent of the 1937 total for sea and air combined. That shortage affects summer-season travel significantly (see chart 2). It is evident from the record of citizen arrivals from Europe at the principal port of entry into the United States, New York, that during the period 1947–49 most of the increase in travel from year to year has been confined to the peak season.

As a result of the difficulty of travel to Germany and other countries in Central and Eastern Europe, only about 2 percent of total United States travel outlays in Europe were made in Germany in 1948–49—as compared with about 15 percent

Note.—Mrs. Sasser is a member of the International Economics Division, Office of Business Economics.

in 1937-38 (see table 2). A factor generally tending to reduce postwar travel to Europe has been the unsatisfactory quality or outright shortage of food and tourist accommodations in many countries.

Chart 1.—Travel Expenditures, Including Fares, by Residents of the United States: Actual and Calculated



¹ The calculated value is based upon a linear least squares regression of travel expenditures in millions of dollars (including fares), disposable personal income at current prices in billions of dollars, and a time trend (1930=0) for the years 1923-37. Disposable personal income (X) is the average of the preceding and current year, with respective weights of 2 and 1. Europe and Mediterranean, Y = -3.44t + 6.94x - 233.2; West Indies, Central America, Canada, and Mexico, Y = 8.049t + 4.851x - 112.2.

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

The favorable exchange rates resulting from currency devaluations, along with liberalized customs exemptions, large scale interchange of students and teachers between the United States and Europe, and an awakened interest in foreign culture aroused by the war, should serve to stimulate travel to Europe in the future. Still, it is highly possible in view of significant changes in basic economic and political conditions brought about by the war that United States travel expenditures will not reach the "calculated" value as determined by the prewar relationship.

Native Americans spend more than foreign-born

American travelers to Europe may be divided into three main categories: native-born United States citizens, naturalized or foreign-born citizens, and alien residents of the United States. In view of the fact that foreign travel by alien residents of the United States and foreign-born citizens is likely to be motivated chiefly by the desire to visit families or friends, their average expenditure, length of stay, means of transportation, and choice of countries visited differ widely from the pattern established by native-born citizens, who travel primarily for recreational purposes.

In 1948 all United States citizens traveling in Europe and the Mediterranean spent an average of \$683 per trip, excluding fares. Foreign-born United States citizens spent an average of \$541, compared with \$845 spent by native-born travelers. Americans of foreign birth visiting Europe in 1948 visited an average of 1.4 countries per trip, compared

with 3.5 countries visited by native-born citizens.

The higher average expenditures in the case of native-born travelers can thus be attributed in part to the fact that the expense involved in traveling from one country to another—or from place to place within the same country—is obviously much greater than that incurred when remaining in a single locality. In addition, it is more costly to stop at hotels and other public lodging places than to stay at private residences; foreign-born citizens in most cases stay with relatives or friends.

In 1949, United States citizens spent an average of \$771 per trip. While separate averages have not yet been computed in 1949 for foreign-born and native-born citizens, the lower expenditure average of foreign-born travelers is implicit in the averages set forth for travelers according to class of steamship accommodation, showing the relative proportion of foreign-born carried in each class (see table 3). The average expenditure of residents traveling by first class to Europe amounted to more than twice that of tourist-class travelers, partly due to the larger proportion of foreign-born persons traveling tourist class.

The range in per diem expenditures between first- and tourist-class travelers was even wider than in the case of total expenditures. Thus, a decrease in the numbers of foreign-born travelers would be more than offset by a proportionate increase in native-born travelers, whose expenditures average 56 percent more than European-born

travelers.

About 62 percent of total American travel payments to Europe and the Mediterranean area during 1949 were made in France, the United Kingdom, and Italy (see table 2). France received the largest share of the American tourist's expenditures in Europe—in contrast to the late 1930's when the United Kingdom ranked first in tourist receipts. Furthermore, the highest per capita expenditures in 1949 were made in France despite the fact that the average length of stay there was only 22 days. American travelers stayed longer in Italy, Eire, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

A greater proportion of American visitors to Europe in 1949 visited France than any other European country, with the United Kingdom ranking second (see table 4). Italy received the third largest number of visitors, showing an increase in absolute numbers of 25 percent over 1937. This increase has been largely due to heavy travel to Italy by our foreign-born citizens, superimposed on normal tourist travel, both of which had been curtailed in the middle and late 1930's due to political disturbances.

Many factors affect destinations

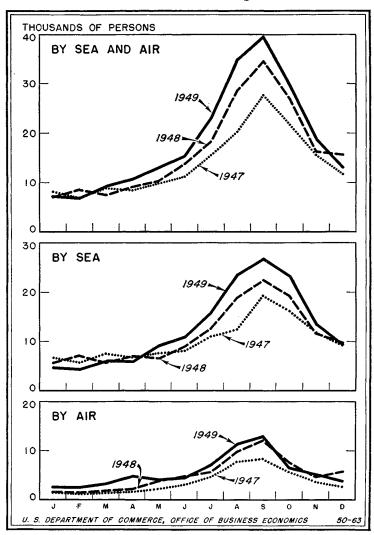
Important factors in determining the choice of the country visited—in addition to family connections or other personal relationships—are transportation facilities with the United

States, whether access to a country is direct or necessitates transit through other countries, the extent of its tourist attractions, the traveler's business affiliations, and the relative costs of travel, including the effect of exchange rates.

Thus, although in 1940 the United Kingdom ranked third

Thus, although in 1940 the United Kingdom ranked third as a country of birth of our European-born population, it ranked first during the prewar years as the destination of United States citizen travel, which can be attributed in part to its tourist attraction and to the fact that British ports furnished a major gateway to Europe.

Chart 2.—United States Citizens Arriving at the Port of New York from Europe



Source of data: U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Netherlands have received a consistently large share of American travelers for many years in spite of the fact that they do not rank high as countries of origin of the European-born population of the United States. United States citizens born in these countries indicate a propensity to return to Europe greater than the average for the area (see table 5).

The average 1949 length of stay in Europe, 63 days, was substantially above the 1937–38 average of 52 days. This is in part due to the postwar upsurge in the proportion of foreign-born travelers to Europe. The average 1948 length of stay, 79 days, was still higher, reflecting even more clearly the backlog of family travel accumulated during the war. That backlog is being worked off, as is evidenced by the

decline in the proportion of alien-born travelers from 60 percent in 1948 to 51 percent in 1949.

It is interesting to note that the length of stay of travelers to Europe and the Mediterranean area also varies with the class of steamship accommodation used, and between sea and air travelers (see table 3). Citizens traveling by first class during 1949 remained in Europe for the briefest period, while tourist class travelers averaged the longest stay. Travelers by air to Europe during 1949 averaged 47 days in the area, compared with sea travelers who averaged 71 days.

Travel to Nearby Areas at New High

Travel expenditures in nearby areas of the Western Hemisphere—Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean region—reached a new high in 1949. Only 15 percent of the foreign-born population of the United States originated in the Western Hemisphere; for this reason family ties are relatively insignificant in stimulating travel to this area. If all Canadian-born United States residents had visited Canada in 1948, for example, they would have accounted for less than 10 percent of the total number of travelers, whereas over 50 percent of the American residents visiting Europe were born there. However, the advantage of proximity, with the resulting lower cost of travel, far outweighs this factor, with the result that expenditures in Canada alone are far greater than those in all Europe.

Upward trend in nearby travel

The growing popularity of the nearby region among American travelers is reflected in the relationship between travel expenditures and disposable personal income, which in the prewar years showed a rising trend (see note to chart 2).

This upward trend seems to be the result of various factors, and the influence of each cannot be measured with any degree of precision. However, among the more important are the following:

1. The economic depression of the thirties seems to have led to a substitution of lower cost (nearby) foreign travel for European trips.

2. The improvement in the highway systems of Canada and Mexico, accompanied by developments in the motor car which make longer trips safer and more pleasant, led to a rapid increase in motor travel to all destinations accessible

by highway.
3. The increase in the number of paid vacations, especially in industry, has probably been more of a stimulative factor with regard to nearby travel, since the typical vacation period (2 weeks) will permit trips to Canada and Mexico but not to Europe, except by air.

4. With the reduction of travel to Europe after 1929-30. many ships were transferred to Caribbean cruise travel, leading to an increase in the number of cruise passengers to this area from 15,000 in 1929 to 98,000 in 1937, and to the popularization of the area.

Table 1.—Travel Expenditures ¹ Within Foreign Countries by Residents of the United States, Selected Prewar Years and 1946-49

	Europe and Mediterranean		Canada		Mexico		West Indies Am	and Central erica	Other co	Total	
Year	Millions of dollars	Percent of total	Millions of dollars	Percent of total	Millions of dollars	Percent of total	Millions of dollars	Percent of total	Millions of dollars	Percent of total	Millions of dollars
1920 1929 1933 1937	102 213 67 97	53. 7 44. 1 33. 7 27. 9	52 178 71 156	27. 4 36. 9 35. 7 44. 8	6 36 33 44	3. 1 7. 5 16. 6 12. 6	19 37 19 35	10. 0 7. 7 9. 5 10. 1	11 18 9 16	5. 8 3. 8 4. 5 4. 6	190 483 199 348
1946		13. 8 18. 8 21. 3 26. 6	209 241 270 280	45. 7 44. 3 44. 9 40. 3	125 115 114 135	27. 3 21. 1 19. 0 19. 4	35 55 52 57	7. 7 10. 2 8. 7 8. 2	25 30 37 38	5. 5 5. 6 6. 1 5. 5	457 544 601 695

NOTE.—Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

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

Table 2.—Estimated Expenditures of United States Residents Within Europe and the Mediterranean Area, 1937-38 and 1948-49

[Millions of United States dollars]

Country	1937	1938	1948	1949
France United Kingdom Italy Switzerland	13. 6	11. 4	28. 9	50. 0
	21. 8	18. 6	24. 0	34. 0
	10. 4	10. 2	16. 8	30. 0
	4. 1	3. 0	13. 0	18. 5
Sweden Netherlands Belgium Norway	2. 3	3. 0	8. 0	7. 0
	2. 4	1. 8	4. 0	6. 0
	1. 5	1. 3	4. 0	5. 8
	1. 7	2. 0	6. 0	5. 0
Eire Germany Denmark Other	3. 4	3. 6	4. 0	5. 0
	15. 2	11. 5	2. 5	4. 5
	1. 5	1. 4	3. 5	3. 5
	19. 5	10. 7	13. 1	15. 7
Total, Europe and Mediterranean.	97. 4	78. 5	127.8	185, 0

¹ Data compiled from questionnaire returns. Figures exclude expenditures for travel by military personnel, employees of the United States Government and international agencies, and persons employed abroad.

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

Table 3.—Estimated Percent of Foreign-Born and Average Expenditures, Length of Stay, and Round Trip Fare Payments of Citizens Traveling to Europe and the Mediterranean During 1949, by Class of Accommodation

Means of travel and class of accommodation	Percent of foreign-	Average length of stay ²	Average tures with coun	Average round-trip fare and		
assammoddwion	born 1	(Days)	Per trip	Per diem	shipboard expenses	
Sea:						
First class	28	55	\$1, 276	\$23. 20	\$946	
Cabin class	52	76	690	9.08	533	
Tourist class	61	80	517	6.46	404	
Mono class	40	74	547	7.39	469	
All classes	47	71	777	10.94	591	
Air	48	47	757	16. 11	694	
Sea and air, total	47	63	771	12, 24	624	

Estimates exclude fare payments made to United Statea and foreign carriers for travel between the United Statea and noncontiguous foreign countries. In the case of estimates for travel expenditures in Canada and Mexico, train and bus fares prorated on the basis of the mileage covered in each country and plane and boat fares paid to Canadian or Mexican carriers are included with estimated travel expenditures in Canada and Mexico. All estimates exclude travel expenditures by military personnel, employees of the government and international agencies, and persons employed abroad, and include shore expenditures of cruise passengers. For methodology underlying estimates, see Oversea Travel and Travel Expenditures in the Balance of International Payments of the United States, 1919–38, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1950, pp. 217–225.

 $^{^1}$ Based on tabulations of passenger manifests, citizens arrivals from Europe and Mediterranean at New York. 2 Data compiled from questionnaire returns. Figures exclude expenditures of military personnel, employees of the Government and international agencies, and persons employed

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

Table 4.—Principal Countries Visited by United States Citizens Traveling in Europe and Mediterranean Area, 1937-38 and 1948-491

Country	travel	ing in	d States o Europe y specific	who	Average number of days spent by United States citizens in country specified					
	1937	1938	1948	1949	1937	1938	1948	1949		
Belgium	16	16	15	20	6	5	10	9		
Denmark	7	9	13	8	13	10	34	22		
France	55	49	39	56	12	15	24	22		
Germany	40	36	10	18	25	29	41	23		
Eire	8	11	6	7	27	28	40	28		
Italy	29	28	24	37	21	27	49	32		
	18	20	17	20	7	6	13	8		
	5	7	15	7	20	15	56	26		
	7	8	17	9	14	22	46	24		
	27	23	22	33	7	10	30	15		

¹ Data compiled from questionnaire returns. Figures exclude travel by military personnel, employees of the United States government and international agencies, and by persons employed abroad.
² Excludes visitors to Scotland.

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

5. Finally, the rapid expansion of facilities for air travel to the Caribbean area in the thirties also served to increase travel to that section, by greatly reducing the amount of time necessary for a Caribbean trip, particularly by people who are vacationing in Florida.

As determining influences, these factors may not show the same rate of development in the future as they did during the interwar period. High economic activity may reduce the urge of substituting travel in nearby areas for transatlantic vacations. The improvement of the highway system in the United States and Canada is not likely to proceed at the same pace as before the war, and the number of automobiles in use is not expected to rise at the prewar rate. Consequently the extension of the prewar trend will depend upon the appearance of other stimulating factors.

The calculated expenditures shown for the postwar years in chart 1 do, however, assume the extension of the prewar upward trend. The difference already existing between actual and calculated expenditures in nearby areas during the postwar years may be partly accounted for by the shortage of tourist accommodations in Canada, which accounts for 60 percent of expenditures in the nearby foreign areas. Travel to the West Indies and Central America has also been restricted since the war by the continued shortage of regular steamship accommodations, available services in 1949 amounting to less than two-fifths of the 1937 total. The shortage of ships in cruise service has further restricted travel to the area in 1949.

Largest expenditures in Canada and Mexico

American travelers spent \$280 million in Canada in 1949 (see table 1), the highest amount ever recorded for expenditures in any single country. Mexico, with \$135 million, received more United States tourist dollars than any country except Canada. In each of these countries, spending by persons living or visiting adjacent to the international boundary (who cross frequently to utilize facilities in the border towns of Canada and Mexico) forms a significant fraction of the total-22 percent in the case of Canada and 48 percent in the case of Mexico in 1949.

The high level of expenditures in these countries may be attributed, of course, to their accessibility, especially by motor car. In 1949, for instance, 30 percent of the bona fide travelers to Canada (excluding "border crossers") employed private automobiles.

While disbursements in Canada were up only slightly in 1949 as compared to 1948, preliminary estimates indicate

Table 5.—Ratio of European-born United States Citizens Returning From Europe and the Mediterranean to Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth, 1949

Country	Percent
France Belgium Switzerland Netherlands Denmark Norway Sweden United Kingdom Italy Eire	2.3 2.2 1.7 1.6
Germany Austria Poland U.S. S. R Other countries Total, Europe and Mediterranean	1.0 .4 .3 .2 .5

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. Based on data obtained from the Bureau of the Census and Office of International Trade.

that travel to Mexico increased about 20 percent both in number of travelers and total expenditures. Improvement in the Mexican highway system continues to attract more and more American tourists. However, the sharp rise in 1949 can be attributed chiefly to the depreciation of the Mexican peso, beginning in July 1948 and culminating in an official stabilization on June 18, 1949 at 56 percent of the previous rate.

Travel expenditures in the West Indies and Central America are estimated at \$57 million during 1949—compared with \$52 million in 1948 and a prewar high of \$40 million in 1930. Although the highest travel expenditures in Europe and the Mediterranean were made in 1929, the prewar peak in travel payments to the Caribbean area lagged by 1 year, perhaps reflecting the tendency of travelers during a business depression to substitute less extensive and costly trips in place of more extended ones.

Inasmuch as the travel peak to the West Indies coincides with the Florida season, travel payments to Cuba and the Bahamas in particular are adversely affected by a decline in winter travel to Florida. That accounted for the 1948 drop in travel expenditures in Cuba to \$17.5 million from the record high of \$19.2 in 1947. During 1949, travel payments to Cuba were estimated at approximately \$18 million.

Travel expenditures by United States residents in Bermuda during 1949 showed a 40-percent increase over 1948 pay-ments, as a result of the reopening of regular steamship service between Bermuda and the mainland.

Expenditures in Other Areas Small

Travel expenditures in other areas—namely, South America, Oceania, and non-Mediterranean Asia and Africaaccount for about 6 percent of total United States expenditures for foreign travel. The rise from \$16 million in 1937 to \$38 million in 1949 is largely accounted for by the increase of expenditures in South America from an estimated \$10 million in 1937 to \$22 million in the latter year.

The increase in business affiliations with South America during the past decade has been responsible for a portion of the increase in travel. In addition, the growth of transportation facilities by air has served to make South America more accessible for travelers.

Travel to Oceania and non-Mediterranean Asia and Africa is predominantly nonrecreational. Expenditures in these areas by United States residents, although showing a considerable percentage increase in terms of dollars, remain an insignificant portion of total travel payments.

International Transactions During Fourth Quarter 1949

(Continued from p. 7)

have to be compensated by a deficit with the latter areas. In the fourth quarter of 1949, for the first time since the war, the United States developed a small deficit with Canada and with Latin America. In the case of the latter area, the total of the merchandise, services, and United States capital transactions (including income on investments) showed a deficit for the first time since the war, thus supplying the countries in that area actually with more dollars than they spent here. The same was also true of our transactions with the sterling area excluding the United Kingdom, if the sales of newly mined gold by South Africa are added to foreign merchandise exports (see table 7 on page 7).

Foreign adjustments initiated during the year

Comparing the fourth quarter of 1949 with the fourth quarter of the preceding year, the results may appear disappointing. The international transactions of the United States were contracting rather than expanding. Exports declined more than United States Government aid because foreign countries not only failed to increase their sales of goods and services to us, but actually even lost some ground. This applies not only to raw materials, which were in smaller demand because inventories were being reduced, rather than increased as was the case a year ago, but also to imports from Europe, consisting largely of manufactured goods.

The difficulties encountered by foreign countries—par-

The difficulties encountered by foreign countries—particularly those of Western Europe—in increasing their dollar

earnings through exports to the United States may cloud the continued progress of the rest of the world toward the goal of self support at a high level of economic activity.

It appears that the war-created destruction and economic dislocations were overcome to a considerable degree, as is evidenced by the fact that despite the reductions in Government aid during the second half of 1949 the volume of production abroad was maintained. Most foreign countries had succeeded in rebuilding their productive facilities, replenishing their production pipelines and meeting the most urgent accumulated consumer demand. Until the recent devaluations, however, they were not able to expand their exports sufficiently to compensate for the loss of international investment income and to pay for higher import requirements. In fact, the gradual disappearance of world-wide postwar inflationary market situations made it difficult for foreign countries even to maintain their earlier export gains.

The shift of resources in foreign countries from meeting domestic demand to producing goods for exports, and the change in the competitive situation in world markets, would in any case require major adjustments. The devaluations were intended to facilitate and perhaps to speed up these adjustments. Obviously this has not yet been completed. The recent changes in the balance of payments of the United States, supported by trade data of other countries indicate, however, that some progress is being made.

Additional Data Available. Estimates of the balance of international payments by areas have been prepared for all four quarters of 1949, but because of space limitations it was not possible to include them in this issue of the Survey. However, a large and detailed table showing the area distribution has been separately printed and is available on request.

Family Formation and the Demand for Residential Construction

(Tabular Notes continued from p. 15)

Table 5.

 $Lines 1 and 2, \\ --Interpolated from marriage and divorce statistics published by the National Office of Vital Statistics, Federal Security Agency.$

Line 4.—Interpolated from data on immigration and emigration furnished by the Statistic Section, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U. S. Department of Justice.

Line 5.—Derived from estimates furnished by Mr. Paul H. Jacobson of the Mctropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City. See pages 3 to 15 in *Studies in Population*, George F. Mair, Editor, Princeton University Press; 1949.

Line 7.—See table 1.

Table 6.

Line 1.—"Changes in Number of Households and in Marital Status: 1940 to 1949," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 25, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, August 19, 1949. 1940 data adjusted to exclude 115 thousand dwelling units occupied by nonresidential households.

Line 2.—See text for explanation of this adjustment.

Lines 3 and 4.—"Housing Characteristics of the United States: April 1947," Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 1, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, October 29, 1947, for the period April 1940 to April 1947. Subsequent period estimated on the assumption that economic conditions have favored a small increase in vacation dwellings, etc. Increase from 1930 to 1940 based on complete census.

Line 5.—"Housing Characteristics of the United States: April 1947," Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 1, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, October 29, 1947, for the period April 1940 to April 1947; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 26, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, April 1949.

Line 6.—A proportionate share of the adjustment in Line 2. The difference between this figure and the estimated new construction of 190 thousand units may be explained by loss due to fire or other catastrophe, and by the shift of farm houses to nonfarm use. Hence the assumption in Line 9 that there has been no increase in farm vacancies.

Line 7.—Line 4 minus Line 5 (minus Line 6 for period April 1947 to April 1949.)

Lines 8, 9 and 10.—"Housing Characteristics of the United States: April 1947," Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 1, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, October 29, 1947, for the period April 1940 to April 1947. The estimate for the subsequent period is sufficient only to maintain the 1947 nonfarm vacancy ratio, thus it may be an understatement. The nonfarm estimate for the prewar decade, from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' report on "Housing and the Increase in Population."

Line 11.—Line 4 plus Line 8.

Line 12.—Line 5 (Line 6 for the latest period) plus Line 9.

Line 13.—Line 7 plus Line 10.

Line 14.—Prewar decade from "Housing and the Increase in Population." The total shown includes, in addition to the 1,623 thousand units actually reported by BLS in this period, 1,111 units of similar types in rural non-farm areas and in areas which were reclassified from rural to urban during the decade. The present BLS reporting includes estimates of construction in these areas. For the subsequent periods dwelling units completed in the years ending in April are assumed to be equivalent to those started in the years ending in the previous December.

Line 15.—Includes demolition plus destruction by fire or other catastrophe. Estimate for the prewar decade from "Housing and the Increase in Population." April 1940 to April 1947 assumed to be at the same rate. The estimate for the subsequent period is increased slightly on the assumption that a higher rate of commercial and apartment house construction probably involved an increased rate of demolition of existing housing.

Line 16.—Line 13 minus Line 14, plus Line 15. See Table 4 for breakdown of this residual in the prewar decade.

Line 17.—Line 7 plus Line 10.

Line 18.—Line 16 divided by Lines 14 plus 16.

MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS

Attention is directed to the 1949 averages published on pages S-1 to S-40 of this issue of the Survey of Current Business. These averages used in conjunction with those in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey provide, in most instances, continuous data beginning with 1935 for approximately 2,600 statistical series, comprising a variety of subjects. The 1949 Supplement is available from the nearest Department of Commerce field office or from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.25.

Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS

THE DATA here are a continuation of the statistics published in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. That volume contains monthly data for the years 1945 to 1948, 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 1945. Series added or revised since publication of the 1949 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. The terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers and dollar values refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	49						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Annual total	January
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS													
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:		224.7			220.8			220.7				1 221, 5	
National income, total bil. of dol_ Compensation of employees, total dodo	1							141.1			140.9	141.1	
Wages and salaries, total do Private do		136. 5			135, 4			135.6			135.3	135.6	
Privatedo		116.1			114.7			114.4			113. 5	114.6	
Militarydo Government civiliando	- -	4. 1 16. 3			4. 1 16. 6			4. 2 16. 9			4. 5 17. 3	4. 2 16. 8	
Supplements to wages and salaries do	1	5.4			5. 5			5.5			5.6	5.5	
Proprietors' and rental income total & do	Į.	47.1	{		45. 1		1	43.1	1	1	1 43.7	44.8	
Business and professional do do Farm do Rental income of persons do		24.1			24. 1			24.0			24.0	24.0	
Farmdo		16.4			14.3	(<i>-</i>	[12.6			12.9	14.1	
Rental income of persons do		6.7	}		6.7			6.6			6.8	6.7	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation ad-	l	31.6			30.7			32.3]			1 31.4	[
justment, total bil, of dol Corporate profits before tax, total do Corporate profits tax liability do do corporate profits tax liability do before tax liability do corporate profits do corporate profits tax liability do corporate profits do corpor		29.4	-		26. 4			28. 9				1 28.8	
Corporate profits tax liabilitydo		11.5	l		10.6			11.4				1 11.4	
Corporate profits after taxdo Inventory valuation adjustmentdo		17.9		{	15.8		l	17.5				1 17.3	
Inventory valuation adjustmentdo		2.2	 		4.3			3.3			.7	2.6	-
Net interestdo		4.1			4. 2			4.2			4.3	4.2	
Gross national product, totaldo	i	262.0	l		257. 9	ł		254.6		ł	255. 2	257, 4	
Personal consumption expenditures, total_do	1	178. 7									179.8	179.4	
Durable goods do			1		23. 6	l	l	0.57				24.4	
Durable goodsdo Nondurable goodsdo		100.4			99. 8]	l	97.6			97.7	98.9	
Servicesdo		55.3		~	55. 9			56. 5			56. 9	56.1	
Gross private domestic investmentdo		40.0			33. 2			32.1			33. 7	34.7	
New construction do Producers' durable equipment do		16.8 20.7			16. 4 20. 0			17. 4 19. 6			18. 7 18. 7	17.3 19.7	
Change in business inventoriesdodo		20.7			-3. 2			-5.0			-3.7	-2.3	
Not foreign investment do		1.0			1. 2			3			-2.0	0	
Net foreign investmentdo Government purchases of goods and services,					-,-	ì		1	1	1	i .		
totalbil. of dol		42.3			44. 2			43. 2			43.7	43.4	
Federal (less Government sales)dododo		25. 2 17. 1			26. 4 17. 8			25, 0 18, 2			25. 0 18. 8	25. 4 18. 0	
December 1 to a company de de la		212.0	ļ		210.0	1		208, 2				209.8	ļ
Personal income, totaldo Less: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo	[18.6						18 6			18.6	18.6	
Equals: Disposable personal incomedo	· /	193.4			191.4			189. 5			190.7	191.2	
Personal saving§dodo		14.8			12. 1			9,8			10.8	11.8	
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE			}				-				-	ŀ	
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:													
Total personal incomebil, of dol	211.3 134.0	210. 2 132. 3	210. 5 133. 9	210. 2 133. 7	209. 4 132. 9	207. 2 133. 0	209, 1 133, 4	208, 3 133, 7	207. 0 132. 7	209. 4 132. 5	r 211. 9 r 134. 4	209.8 133.5	218. 4 134. 1
Wage and salary receipts, totaldodododo	136. 3	134.6	136. 0	135. 9	135. 2	135. 2	135. 6	135. 9	134. 9	134.7	r 136. 6	135. 7	136. 9
Commodity-producing industriesdo	59, 4	57. 4	57. 4	57.0	56. 7	56.4	56. 9	57. 1	55. 5	56.0	57.4	57.3	57.4
Distributive industriesdo	39. 5	39. 4	40.7	40.9	40.3	40. 5	40.5	40.5	40.2	39. 5	r 39. 9	40.2	40. 2
Service industriesdodo	17.0	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.1	17.1	17.1	17. 5	17. 4	17.4	17.2	17. 5
Governmentdo	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.9	21.2	21.1	21.2	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.0	21.8
Less employee contributions for social insur- ance bil. of dol.	2.3	2.1	2, 2	2.3	2. 2	2. 2	2, 2	2.2	2.2	2. 2	2.2	2.2	۱ 。
Other labor incomedo	2.3	2.1	2. 1	2.3	2. 2	2. 2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2. 2	2. 2	2.1	2. 8 2. 2
Proprietors' and rental income do	46.6	46. 2	45. 0	45. 2	45. I	42.8	43.9	42.7	42. 9	44. 9	r 43. 5	44.8	46. 2
Proprietors' and rental incomedo Personal interest income and dividendsdo	17.0	17.0	17. 1	17.0	17.0	16.9	17.1	17. 2	17. 3	17. 4	r 18. 9	17.3	17.4
Total transfer paymentsdo	11.6	12.6	12.4	12. 2	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.0	12.4	r 12. 8	12.2	18.5
Total nonagricultural incomedo	191.0	190. 5	191.8	191.4	190. 5	190. 2	191.4	192. 2	190.3	191.3	r 194. 5	191.4	199.5
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES								:					
All industries, quarterly totalmil. of dol_	1	4, 460	1		4, 660		İ	4, 360	1		2 4, 430	3 4, 478	
Manufacturing		1, 850			1, 880			1,690			2 1, 710	3 1, 783	
Mining		1, 350			190			1,090			2 170	3 183	
Railroad	1	360			380			310			2 290	4 335	
Manufacturing do Mining do Mining do Mining do Charles do Commercial and miscellaneous do Commercial and Commercial a		130			140			130			² 110	3 128	1
Electric and gas utilitiesdo		680			780			790			2 900	3 790	
Commercial and miscellaneousdo	·	1, 260 ·		ا ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ	1, 290 J		J	1, 260	1	1	² 1, 250	³ 1, 260	

Revised. ¹ Data for estimating fourth-quarter corporate profits are not yet available. To arrive at national income and corporate profits for the year, corporate profits for the fourth quarter were obtained arbitrarily by averaging the results derived by holding constant (first) third-quarter corporate profits before tax and (second) third-quarter corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. Annual totals calculated on this basis are believed to be sufficiently accurate for general purposes. ² Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of concludes inventory valuation adjustment. §Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	949						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	GENI	ERAL	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS	Cont	tinued			_		·
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS										[]		
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total \$\psi\$ mil. of dol. Farm marketings and CCC loans, total	1, 783 1, 768 689 1, 079 283 589 200	1, 973 1, 946 677 1, 269 327 692 242	1, 850 1, 823 592 1, 231 326 623 265	1, 944 1, 915 639 1, 276 361 627 259	2, 053 2, 036 757 1, 279 359 647 239	2, 177 2, 168 972 1, 196 347 592 233	2, 417 2, 411 1, 162 1, 249 328 661 245	2, 608 2, 601 1, 327 1, 274 304 705 250	3, 139 3, 127 1, 773 1, 354 298 787 255	3, 050 3, 038 1, 722 1, 316 266 735 303	2, 326 2, 317 1, 175 1, 142 267 603 262	2, 309 2, 293 1, 047 1, 246 314 668 248	2. 266 2, 250 1, 111 1, 139 290 676 165
loans, unadjusted:	266 241 285	293 237 335	275 209 325	288 224 337	306 265 338	326 340 316	363 407 330	392 465 336	471 621 357	457 603 347	349 411 301	345 368 329	339 389 301
Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted: All commodities	113 103 120	120 94 139	114 81 140	123 89 149	132 110 148	141 145 138	162 190 140	168 209 138	202 270 150	193 246 153	155 170 144	147 156 141	154 168 143
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION Federal Reserve Index							Ì						
Unadjusted, combined index1935-39=100	185 193	181 190	177 183	174 179	170 176	163 169	174 181	179 189	169 179	174 179	r 178	176 183	⊅ 179 ⊅ 189
Durable manufactures	223 232 115 154 96 262 185 180 200 187 168 166 179 241	221 233 124 150 110 252 183 172 210 185 171 163 178 240	212 219 126 144 116 240 167 151 209 186 202 160 179 235 203	202 204 129 139 124 232 145 123 200 190 206 156 202 220 220	195 177 129 139 124 225 133 108 192 188 209 151 204 240 211	186 156 121 136 133 217 127 105 179 187 209 140 214 249 225	194 178 134 148 126 216 141 128 174 190 207 149 212 246 225	200 179 141 158 132 224 157 150 175 191 219 219 252 231	176 102 138 165 125 226 164 162 167 192 211 154 210 238 218	7 181 144 144 163 134 217 163 161 170 188 206 153 195 206 176	7 202 7 201 7 145 7 170 132 7 227 7 166 7 162 7 175 181 187 154 177 7 219	202 187 130 151 119 234 160 149 187 188 197 155 195 236 207	p 207 p 204 p 132 p 166 p 114 p 228 p 177 p 192 p 179 168 p 146
Nondurable manufactures	168 159 251 435 116 115 117 146 104 149 86	164 173 248 427 113 99 123 145 124 141	159 163 239 417 106 96 113 148 160 134 94	160 182 233 406 101 95 105 156 203 138 102	161 190 230 404 104 95 110 165 223 139 133	156 188 225 392 94 80 104 172 222 240 140	170 179 226 388 110 90 123 189 197 134 287	179 179 238 405 114 98 125 190 159 145 267	181 180 245 414 108 99 115 177 121 155 192	178 171 247 418 99 95 101 162 97 172	174 151 249 7 424 101 99 103 7 155 96 186 7 102	168 172 241 415 106 97 112 162 150 151	p 174 p 252 p 433 p 147 p 184 p 81
Paper and products	158 154 221 185 152 188 157 125 305 143 153	151 148 213 178 156 182 142 120 275 122 163	146 142 209 182 157 177 129 111 240 112 153	144 139 207 175 158 178 123 103 214 118	143 138 202 159 148 178 126 105 217 120 179	128 125 198 139 133 175 120 87 238 109 152	155 148 203 146 143 178 140 111 259 134 184	169 160 208 145 159 202 155 127 294 139 185	176 168 198 49 169 197 169 134 318 161	177 168 204 102 167 195 174 138 340 160 172	166 159 7 217 158 162 192 174 134 350	156 151 209 150 155 186 147 118 280 135	v 177 v 218 v 156 v 193 v 176 144 354
Minerals do Fuels do Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Crude petroleum do Metals do	143 155 74 142 168 76	131 137 52 93 163 93	146 148 88 144 156 134	148 149 105 144 155 142	137 135 78 104 153 150	128 126 93 80 147 140	134 134 82 108 149 135	123 122 50 60 154 128	112 120 118 31 156	141 152 117 133 163	128 136 63 103 157 7 81	135 139 84 107 157 107	" 126 " 134 " 69 " 96 " 155 " 79
Adjusted, combined index o	189	184	1	174	169	161	170	174	166	173	r 180		p 183
Manufacturesdododo	196 225	193 223	184 212	179 201	175 194	168 185	178	184	176 175	179	r 188		» 193 » 210
Lumber and products do Lumber do Nonferrous metals do Smelting and refining do Stone, clay, and glass products do Cement do Clay products do Glass containers do	123 107 185 200 202 222 176 184	129 119 183 210 195 208 171 178	126 118 167 209 189 213 164 179	126 120 145 200 185 196 157 189	123 114 133 193 186 195 152 206	115 104 127 180 185 190 140 223	126 115 141 174 183 183 145 204	132 119 157 175 183 189 146 195	133 116 164 167 184 182 146 204	147 139 163 169 183 191 147 193	7 159 153 7 165 174 187 206 150		p 147 p 137 p 177 p 192 p 190 207 p 158
Nondurable manufactures	173 177 250 113 107 162 145 156 136 158	168 187 245 113 99 162 150 153 154 151	162 164 237 106 96 162 154 145 155 146	161 174 234 101 95 163 153 137 156 144 139	160 169 233 105 97 165 151 141 173 143 138	154 165 228 96 84 161 151 150 139 129	165 172 229 110 91 166 152 153 151 155 148	173 174 236 115 100 167 151 158 137 169 160	177 167 240 108 98 165 146 155 149 176	177 187 243 97 92 159 147 154 131 177 168	175 173 r 246 101 99 r 159 148 157 r 131 167 160		ν 158 ν 155 ν 125 ν 177

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	49		<u> </u>		<u>-</u>		1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	GENE	ERAL 1	BUSIN	ESS IN	NDICA'	rors-	–Conti	inued		·			<u> </u>
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued													
Adjusted 7—Continued Manufactures—Continued Nondurable manufactures—Continued Petroleum and coal products1935-39=100_ Printing and publishingdo Tobacco productsdo	221 153 160	213 153 172	209 152 162	207 155 170	202 149 172	198 144 146	203 151 178	208 159 175	198 165 165	204 160 169	r 217 159 149		p 218 p 162
Minerals do do Metals do	149 113	136 129	148 145	145 126	133 124	123 105	129 102	119 98	112 57	141 74	7 132 103		p 131
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES*													
Business sales (adjusted), total bil. of dol Manufacturing, total do Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do Wholesale trade, total do Durable-goods establishments do Nondurable-goods establishments do Retail trade, total do Durable-goods stores do Nondurable-goods stores do	36. 6 18. 2 7. 8 10. 4 7. 7 1. 8 5. 9 10. 7 3. 2 7. 5	37. 1 18. 5 7. 8 10. 6 7. 9 1. 9 6. 0 10. 7 3. 3 7. 4	35. 9 17. 6 7. 4 10. 2 7. 4 1. 7 5. 7 10. 8 3. 3 7. 5	36.0 17.7 7.5 10.3 7.5 1.8 5.7 10.8 3.3 7.4	36. 4 18. 0 7. 7 10. 2 7. 7 1. 8 5. 9 10. 7 3. 3 7. 3	34. 8 17. 1 7. 2 9. 9 7. 2 1. 6 5. 5 10. 5 3. 3 7. 2	37. 1 18. 9 8. 0 11. 0 7. 5 1. 8 5. 7 10. 7 3. 5 7. 2	37. 2 18. 9 7. 9 11. 0 7. 5 1. 9 5. 6 10. 9 3. 5 7. 4	34.6 16.8 6.5 10.3 7.1 1.7 5.4 10.7 7.6 7.1	35. 5 17. 3 77. 0 10. 3 77. 6 1. 8 7 5. 8 10. 6 3. 3 7. 3	734.6 716.8 77.0 9.9 77.3 1.7 75.6 10.5 3.1	36. 0 17. 8 7. 4 10. 4 7. 5 1. 8 5. 7 10. 7 3. 3 7. 4	35. 7 17. 6 7. 5 10. 1 7. 2 1. 6 5. 7 10. 8 3. 5 7. 3
Business inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), total bil. of dol Manufacturing, total do Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do Wholesale, total do Durable-goods establishments do Nondurable-goods establishments do Retail trade, total do Durable-goods stores do Nondurable-goods do Nondurable-goods do do do Durable-goods stores do Nondurable-goods do do Nondurable-goods stores do do Nondurable-goods stores do	58. 4 34. 4 16. 6 17. 8 9. 5 3. 4 6. 1 14. 5 5. 7 8. 8	58. 2 34. 2 16. 5 17. 7 9. 3 3. 4 5. 9 14. 7 5. 8 8. 9	57. 8 34. 0 16. 5 17. 6 9. 3 3. 4 5. 9 14. 5 5. 7 8. 8	56. 9 33. 6 16. 0 17. 6 9. 2 3. 3 5. 9 14. 1 5. 4 8. 8	56. 4 33. 3 15. 7 17. 5 9. 0 3. 2 5. 8 14. 2 5. 4 8. 8	55. 3 32. 4 15. 2 17. 1 9. 1 3. 1 6. 0 13. 9 5. 3 8. 6	54. 6 31. 6 14. 7 16. 9 9. 1 3. 0 6. 0 13. 9 5. 3 8. 6	54. 6 31. 1 14. 3 16. 8 9. 2 3. 0 6. 2 14. 4 5. 6 8. 8	54. 4 30. 7 13. 9 16. 9 9. 1 2. 9 6. 2 14. 5 5. 7 8. 8	7 54. 0 30. 5 13. 6 16. 8 9. 1 2. 9 6. 2 14. 3 5. 5 8. 8	r 53.6 r 30.9 13.8 r 17.1 r 9.0 2.9 r 6.1 r 13.7 r 5.1 r 8.6	56. 1 32. 6 15. 3 17. 3 9. 2 3. 2 6. 0 14. 3 5. 5 8. 8	53. 9 31. 0 13. 8 17. 2 8. 9 3. 0 6. 0 13. 9 5. 4 8. 6
Manufacturing inventories (unadjusted), by stage of fabrication, total bil. of dol. Purchased materials do Goods in process do Finished goods do	34.6 13.9 8.3 12.4	34. 4 13. 6 8. 2 12. 5	33. 9 13. 3 8. 2 12. 4	33. 4 12. 8 8. 3 12. 4	32. 9 12. 4 8. 1 12. 4	32.3 12.2 8.0 12.2	31. 7 12. 0 7. 7 11. 9	31.0 11.8 7.5 11.7	30. 7 11. 8 7. 2 11. 7	30.6 12.0 6.8 11.7	* 31. 1 * 12. 3 * 6. 9 * 12. 0	32. 6 12. 7 7. 8 12. 1	31. 1 12. 1 7. 0 12. 0
MANUFACTURERS' SALES AND INVENTORIES—VALUE (ADJUSTED)*													
Sales, total	1, 217	18, 451 7, 805 2, 054 567 742 1, 325 1, 222 453 384 337 371 351	17, 643 7, 445 1, 883 488 720 1, 261 1, 289 426 370 316 332 361	17, 741 7, 488 1, 768 452 741 1, 229 1, 389 484 381 328 367 350	17, 990 7, 745 1, 811 512 730 1, 195 1, 553 454 417 339 369 366	17, 114 7, 207 1, 703 418 669 1, 063 1, 558 487 362 288 349 310	18, 945 7, 982 1, 850 546 749 1, 130 1, 739 492 410 336 395	18, 865 7, 877 1, 894 579 802 1, 130 1, 579 365 436 346 346 388 358	16, 805 6, 542 1, 088 500 756 1, 053 1, 371 359 409 324 354 354	7 17, 313 7, 041 1, 457 512 767 1, 081 1, 258 410 454 345 345 393 363	7 16, 840 7 6, 958 7 1, 778 7 531 7 738 7 981 7 1, 085 7 444 7 438 7 302 7 339	17, 814 7, 450 1, 783 525 738 1, 163 1, 370 439 397 322 367 348	17, 580 7, 469 1, 869 532 768 1, 072 1, 487 416 360 261 363 363
Nondurable-goods industries, total do Food and kindred products do Beverages do Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products do Apparel and related products do Leather and products do Paper and allied products do Printing and publishing do Chemicals and allied products do Petroleum and coal preducts do Rubber products do Rubber products do Rubber products do Chemicals and allied products do Rubber products do Cother nondurable-goods industries do	978 288 497 619 1,129	10, 646 2, 923 601 2992 1, 028 1, 043 294 486 641 1, 152 1, 584 260 342	10, 198 2, 942 607 266 943 895 291 461 596 1, 086 1, 540 257 314	10, 253 3, 027 671 284 936 807 279 451 573 1, 144 1, 523 248 310	10, 244 3, 006 701 279 984 685 303 461 592 1, 143 1, 525 266 300	9, 907 2, 774 674 271 968 770 282 497 555 1, 106 1, 511 271 221	10, 964 2, 969 740 298 1, 111 995 316 583 573 1, 239 1, 598 295 245	10, 988 2, 989 589 285 1, 164 964 294 644 4596 1, 274 1, 618 277 294	10, 263 2, 890 528 256 1, 089 791 274 623 509 1, 174 1, 575 262 291	7 10, 272 2, 834 522 280 1, 133 688 254 618 512 1, 182 1, 654 262 333	7 9, 882 7 2, 716 7 547 7 256 7 1, 048 7 695 242 7 582 7 619 7 1, 070 7 1, 565 266	10, 364 2, 928 597 276 1, 034 856 281 534 581 1, 153 1, 566 265 294	10, 110 2, 821 503 291 1, 034 753 238 599 617 1, 152 1, 496 265 340
Inventories, book value, end of month, total do Durable-goods industries, total do Iron, steel, and products do Nonferrous metals and products do Electrical machinery and equipment do Machinery, except electrical do Motor vehicles and equipment do Transportation equip, except autos do Lumber and timber basic products do Furniture and finished lumber products. do Stone, clay, and glass products do Other durable-goods industries do	34, 409 16, 629 3, 633 1, 029 2, 088 2, 217 976 744 835 605 813	34, 223 16, 528 3, 632 1, 096 2, 063 3, 691 2, 194 951 698 817 572 815	34, 018 16, 466 3, 654 1, 123 2, 024 3, 628 2, 201 926 737 795 570 808	33, 565 15, 994 3, 629 1, 120 1, 941 3, 533 2, 008 909 725 787 557 785	33, 250 15, 727 3, 564 1, 136 1, 888 3, 484 1, 977 915 652 786 563 762	32, 367 15, 225 3, 459 1, 115 1, 806 3, 386 1, 904 903 617 757 548 731	31, 638 14, 741 3, 337 1, 064 1, 737 3, 329 1, 824 860 586 754 527 724	31, 076 14, 282 3, 202 1, 035 1, 648 3, 239 1, 769 869 558 744 506 712	30, 744 13, 876 3, 062 1, 023 1, 603 3, 152 1, 678 839 598 717 492 712	7 30, 547 13, 646 3, 048 1, 028 1, 568 3, 082 1, 626 809 602 723 474 687	7 30, 876 7 13, 810 7 3, 108 7 1, 048 7 1, 607 7 3, 101 7 1, 673 7 744 7 628 7 722 7 484 7 694	732, 594 15, 289 3, 410 1, 073 1, 836 3, 415 1, 940 657 271 541 755	30, 970 13, 772 3, 120 996 1, 584 3, 083 1, 709 728 649 735 487 680
Nondurable-goods industries, total do Food and kindred products do Beverages do Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products do Apparel and related products do Leather and products do Paper and allied products do Printing and publishing do Chemicals and allied products do Rubber products do Petroleum and coal products do Rubber products do	1, 577 2, 509 1, 494 606 906 645 2, 411 2, 495 661 420	17, 695 3, 010 1, 118 1, 568 2, 482 1, 436 598 919 628 2, 355 2, 516 653 412	17, 552 3, 028 1, 114 1, 595 2, 395 1, 363 595 911 616 2, 346 2, 527 648 414	17, 572 2, 993 1, 108 1, 614 2, 404 1, 404 617 894 611 2, 316 2, 539 650 420	17, 524 3, 026 1, 095 1, 633 2, 361 1, 412 624 872 609 2, 278 2, 544 427	17, 142 2, 842 1, 102 1, 611 2, 316 1, 421 590 832 580 2, 264 2, 546 625 415	16, 898 2, 884 1, 062 1, 668 2, 219 1, 359 598 793 568 2, 247 2, 513 586 400	16, 794 2, 806 1, 124 1, 728 2, 198 1, 332 614 756 561 2, 228 2, 497 562 390	16, 867 2, 955 1, 099 1, 715 2, 218 1, 332 611 739 559 2, 222 2, 507 537 373	7 16, 900 2, 983 1, 082 1, 697 2, 254 1, 357 616 737 589 2, 223 2, 472 587 302	*17,067 *3,065 1,093 *1,706 *2,289 *1,382 *616 *760 *584 *2,207 *2,422 584 *360	17, 305 2, 965 1, 094 1, 643 2, 347 1, 403 610 836 600 2, 294 2, 502 617 397	17, 198 3, 189 1, 114 1, 686 2, 304 1, 423 626 783 604 2, 169 2, 357 558 385

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. See note marked "S" on p. S-2.

*New scries. Except as otherwise stated, seasonally adjusted dollar sales and inventories have been substituted beginning with the October 1949 Survey for the unadjusted dollar values and indexes formerly shown; for earlier figures and details regarding the new series, see pp. 12-24 of the October issue. Sales and inventories of service and limited-function wholesalers only are published currently on p. S-10.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the			1			19	49			1		125	1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	GENE	ERAL	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS	-Cont	inued				-	
MANUFACTURERS' NEW ORDERS, NET *]			
Value (unadjusted), totalmil. of doldododo	16, 534 6, 734	17, 962 7, 185	15, 968 6, 127	15, 734 5, 993	16, 300 6, 544	15, 496 6, 195	18, 697 7, 407	19, 441 7, 634	18, 359 7, 432	18, 165 7, 402	7 16, 809 7 6, 979	17, 194 6, 861	18, 793 8, 578
Iron, steel, and products doNonferrous metals and their products do	1, 832 514	1, 816 570	1, 425 437	1, 328 358	1, 504 418	1, 284 365	1, 776 615	1, 513 583	1, 837 566	1, 771 525	7 1, 948 536	1, 672	2, 174 564
Electrical machinery and equipment. dodododododo	612 1, 016	754 1, 151	619 985	584 986	702 1, 017	561 858	687 938	810 996	841 970	724 953	7 788 7 971	698 980	785 1, 197
Transportation equipment, except autosdo	384	296	160	495	217	263	244	377	246	711	r 177	285	682
Other durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	2, 376 9, 800	2, 598 10, 778	2, 501 9, 841	2, 241 9, 742	2, 686 9, 756	2, 865 9, 301	3, 146 11, 290	3, 355 11, 807	2, 972 10, 926	2, 718 10, 763	7 2, 557 7 9, 832	2, 719 10, 333	3, 175 10, 215
			BUSIN	ESS P	OPUL.	ATION	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER		,· · ·						1					
Operating businesses, total, end of quarter_thous_		3, 938. 1			3,911.9 322.8			p 3, 895. 5 p 321. 8					
Contract construction do		307. 9			296.1			₹ 286. 4		ì	}		
Service industriesdo Retail tradedo		848. 8 1, 688. 3			1,679.5			^p 843. 6 ^p 1, 676. 2					
Wholesale tradedo All otherdo		7 202. 3 567. 5			202. 1 565. 7			p 202. 3 p 565. 0					
New businesses, quarterly totaldo		95.0			99.0			p 84. 5					
Contract construction do		16. 1 9. 1			9.0			p 12. 9 p 7. 1					
Service industriesdo Retail tradedo		19.8 34.5			20. 0 37. 9			p 16.6					
Wholesale tradedo All otherdo		4. 4 11. 1			4.2			p 3. 8 p 9. 6					·
Discontinued businesses, quarterly totaldo		121.6			125. 2			p 101. 0					
Contract constructiondo Manufacturingdo		16, 6 21, 0						p 14. 0 p 16. 8					
Service industriesdo Retail tradedo		23. 2 43. 1			23.1			p 18. 6 p 37. 7					
Wholesale trade do All other do		4. 7 12. 9			4.4			p 3.6					.}
Business transfers, quarterly totaldo		102. 2	į į		83.6			₽ 83. 5		1			
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS							}						
New incorporations (48 States)*number	6, 362	7, 637	7, 273	7, 445	7, 260	6, 424	6, 828	6, 867	6,877	6, 755	7, 857	7, 124	9, 070
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES													
Failures, totalo number. Commercial service do	685	847	877 76	775 58	828 75	719 49	810	732	802 58	835	770 50	771 60	864 61
Construction	44 63	87 77	68	63	74	61	53 55	67 71	90	63 83	80	70	68
Manufacturing and miningdo Retail tradedo	170 318	215 366	229 406	202 351	215 372	188 344	221 385	183 329	181 364	197 395	201 349	354	225 403
Wholesale tradedo	90	102	98	101	92	77	96	82	109	97	90		110
Liabilities, totalo thous, of dol. Commercial service do.	27, 567 896	37, 118 4, 792	31, 930 5, 774	24, 583 1, 599	28, 161 1, 862	21, 804 1, 393	31, 175 1, 187	20, 598 1, 289	23, 894 1, 248	22, 799 1, 281	19, 251 668		26, 436 1, 829
Construction do do Manufacturing and mining do	2, 476 15, 009	3, 018 17, 075	1, 519 14, 523	1, 434 11, 182	2, 476 13, 500	1,845 10,183	2, 272 16, 008	2, 148 9, 379	1, 989 11, 897	4, 362 8, 419	1, 814 7, 465		
Retail trade do	5, 728 3, 458	7, 269 5, 034	6, 139 3, 975	6, 034 4, 334	6, 234 4, 089	5, 629 2, 754	6, 424 5, 284	4, 929 2, 853	5. 833 2, 927	5, 929 2, 808	6, 284 3, 020	5, 939	7, 35
			COM	MODI'	TY PR	ICES		1					1
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS						İ							
Prices received, all farm products †\$1910-14=100.	255	258	256	253	249	246		247	242	237	233		
Crops do- Food grain do-	. 234	232 226	234 229	235 229	225 213	221 209	214	212 211	210 213	210 215	210 219	223	219
Feed grain and hay doTobacco do	. 171	176 403	177 403	174 403	168 404	171 404		166 393	161 396	157 369	168 394	170	170
Cotton do Go-Fruit do	. 245	242 207		252 239	253 235	253 217	246 181	250 160	241 180	233	223	245	222
Truck cropsdodo	. 267	235	196	194	155	168	170	188	174	172 213	174 196	201	261
Oil-bearing cropsdo Livestock and productsdo	. 275	261 281 327	256 276	245 271	232 271	219 269	241 271	227 279	221 271	220 262	225 255	272	249
Meat animalsdo Dairy productsdo	309 265	254	324 241	319 235	323 233	316 237	244	319 251	301 258	286 261	280 261	311 251	286 256
Poultry and eggsdo	216	215	220	215	212	213	225	236	230	216	194		158
Prices paid:† All commodities	242	245	244	244	242	240	238	238	237	236	237	241	238
Commodities used in livingdo Commodities used in productiondo	245 238	247 243	246 242	245 242	245 239	244 235	242 234	240 234	239 235	238 234	239 235	243	238
All commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates	252	255	254	253	252	250	249	248	246	245	246		
Parity ratio †	ţ		Į	100	99								
TALLEY TALLET	101	101	101	1 100	, 99	98	98	100	98	97	95	100	94

^{*}New series. Beginning with the December 1949 Survey, dollar values of manufacturers' new orders have been substituted for the indexes shown prior to the October 1949 issue; figures back to January 1946 and details regarding the new series are given on pp. 18-24 of the December 1949 Survey. Data on new incorporations are compiled by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.; they are available for the 48 States beginning 1946, and for 47 States (excluding Louisiana) beginning 1949, support 1949 Survey. Data on new incorporations are compiled by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.; they are available for the 48 States beginning 1946, and for 47 States (excluding Louisiana) beginning 1941 9145.

§February 1950 indexes: All farm products, 237; crops, 215; food grain, 219; feed grain and hay, 171; tobacco, 389; cotton, 231; fruit, 186; truck crops, 203; oil-bearing crops, 228; livestock and products, 257; meat animals, 306; dairy products, 250; poultry and eggs, 155.

†Revised series. Beginning with the February 1950 issue of the Survey, data are revised (effective back to 1910) to reflect changes prescribed in the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949; revisions prior to December 1948 will be shown later.

						194	9						1950
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
		C	OMMO	DITY	PRICI	ES—Co	ntinu	ed					-
RETAIL PRICES													
All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index)	189. 2	189. 4	189. 2	188.3	188, 3	186. 8	186. 6	187. 2	185. 6	185. 7	184. 4	187. 7	183. 8
Coal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes): Anthracite Oct. 1922–Sept. 1925=100_ Bituminous do	149. 1 160. 0	149. 1 160. 0	144. 9 158. 1	140. 7 154. 7	142.3 154.8	143. 0 154. 8	143. 4 154. 9	145. 4 156. 4	147. 4 158. 5	148. 3 160. 5	148 4 162. 7	145. 7 157. 9	148. 5 164. 1
$ \begin{array}{c c} \text{Consumers' price index (U. S. Dept. of Labor):} \\ All items. & 1935–39=100 \\ & \text{Apparel} & \text{do.} \\ & \text{Food} & \text{do.} \\ & \text{Food} & \text{do.} \\ & \text{Cereals and bakery products.} & \text{do.} \\ & \text{Dairy products.} & \text{do.} \\ & \text{Fruits and vegetables.} & \text{do.} \\ & \text{Ments, poultry, and fish.} & \text{do.} \\ & \text{Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration.} & \text{do.} \\ & \text{Gas and electricity,} & \text{do.} \\ & \text{Other fuels.} & \text{do.} \\ & \text{House furnishings.} & \text{do.} \\ & \text{Rent.} & \text{do.} \\ & \text{Miscellaneous.} & \text{do.} \\ \end{array} $	169. 0 195. 1 199. 7 170. 0 192. 5 213. 7 221. 4 138. 8 96. 1 192. 6 195. 6 119. 9 154. 1	169. 5 193. 9 201. 6 170. 1 190. 3 214. 5 229. 6 138. 9 96. 1 192. 5 193. 8 120. 1 154. 4	169. 7 192. 5 202. 8 170. 3 184. 9 218. 6 234. 4 137. 4 96. 8 187. 8 191. 9 120. 3 154. 6	169. 2 191. 3 202. 4 170. 1 182. 6 220. 7 232. 3 135. 4 96. 9 182. 7 189. 5 120. 4 154. 5	169.6 190.3 204.3 169.7 182.0 217.9 240.6 135.6 96.9 183.0 187.3 120.6 154.2	168. 5 188. 5 201. 7 169. 5 182. 2 210. 2 236. 0 135. 6 96. 9 183. 1 186. 8 120. 7 154. 3	168. 8 187. 4 202. 6 169. 4 184. 9 201. 9 239. 5 135. 8 138. 1 183. 1 184. 8 154. 8	169. 6 187. 2 204. 2 169. 7 185. 3 199. 8 243. 6 137. 0 97. 1 185. 9 185. 6 121. 2	168. 5 186. 8 200. 6 169. 1 186. 7 194. 5 235. 1 138. 4 97. 0 188. 3 185. 2 121. 5	168. 6 186. 3 200. 8 169. 2 186. 4 202. 0 229. 1 139. 1 97. 0 190. 0 185. 4 122. 0 154. 9	167. 5 185. 8 197. 3 169. 2 186. 2 198. 2 223. 2 139. 7 97. 2 191. 6 185. 4 122. 2 155. 5	169. 1 190. 1 201. 9 169. 7 186. 7 208. 1 233. 4 137. 5 96. 7 187. 7 189. 0 120. 8 154. 6	166. 9 185. 0 196. 0 169. 0 184. 2 204. 8 219. 4 140. 0 96. 7 193. 1 184. 7 122. 6 155. 1
WHOLESALE PRICES ♂ U. S. Department of Labor indexes:‡	158.1	158. 4	156. 9	155.7	154. 5	153. 5	159.0	150 6	150.0	151.6	151.0		
All commodities	154. 0 165. 8 159. 6 168. 3 157. 2 187. 2 155. 7	158. 4 154. 1 167. 3 156. 9 171. 5 162. 6 195. 0 155. 3	153. 0 165. 8 153. 1 170. 5 163. 8 189. 0 153. 7	151. 5 165. 9 149. 4 171. 2 159. 9 191. 5 152. 1	150. 7 164. 5 146. 5 168. 8 154. 9 193. 3 151. 2	149. 7 163. 2 146. 0 166. 2 154. 1 188. 5 150. 5	152. 9 149. 4 161. 3 147. 9 162. 3 150. 4 186. 3 150. 6	153. 6 150. 1 162. 0 147. 8 163. 1 156. 4 186. 6 151. 2	152. 2 149. 1 160. 3 145. 3 159. 6 155. 3 177. 7 150. 3	148. 1 160. 4 145. 1 156. 8 156. 4 169. 6 150. 2	151.3 147.9 159.7 144.7 155.3 160.9 168.2 150.1	155. 0 151. 2 163. 9 150. 2 165. 6 158. 3 185. 8 152. 5	151. 6 148. 2 160. 1 144. 9 155. 3 160. 2 172. 4 150. 5
Foods	161. 5 146. 7 159. 8 152. 3 205. 1	162. 9 146. 5 154. 8 151. 7 214. 8	162. 9 145. 3 147. 2 158. 1 216. 0	163. 8 145. 1 145. 9 167. 3 215. 2	162. 4 145. 6 145. 5 157. 5 215. 5	161.3 146.1 149.2 145.4 212.2	160. 6 142. 8 152. 7 130. 3 210. 7	162. 0 143. 7 153. 5 126. 9 215. 1	159. 6 144. 6 154. 6 128. 1 205. 0	158. 9 144. 6 154. 7 130. 8 198. 9	155. 7 144. 6 154. 4 132. 5 193. 4	161. 6 145. 3 152. 9 143. 6 210. 2	154. 7 144. 3 148. 8 134. 4 194. 3
Commodities other than farm products and foods	151.8 201.5 162.4 133.9 296.9 165.3	150. 7 200. 0 162. 4 133. 9 294. 7 162. 3	148. 9 196. 5 160. 8 133. 7 290. 6 157. 9	146. 8 193. 9 160. 8 133. 7 285. 2 157. 4	145. 6 191. 4 160. 8 133. 7 280. 7 153. 6	145. 0 189. 0 161. 5 133. 1 277. 4 145. 2	145. 0 188. 2 161. 5 133. 0 277. 4 143. 8	145. 3 189. 4 161. 8 133. 0 279. 7 143. 9	145. 0 189. 2 161. 8 134. 5 281. 9 141. 1	r 144. 9 189. 5 161. 9 134. 5 283. 4 139. 9	r 145. 4 r 190. 4 161. 9 134. 5 r 285. 2 139. 3	147. 3 193. 3 161. 7 133. 8 286. 0 151. 1	145. 8 191. 7 163. 5 134. 8 287. 5 139. 0
Chemicals and allied productsdoChemicalsdoDrug and pharmaceutical materialsdoFertilizer materialsdododododododo	122. 8 119. 5 148. 9 120. 8 131. 7	121.1 118.4 142.4 119.6 129.3	117. 7 117. 2 123. 0 119. 7 121. 2	118. 2 116. 9 123. 6 118. 9 127. 0	116. 8 116. 9 124. 3 117. 5 116. 9	118.1 118.1 124.7 120.7 118.5	119. 7 118. 0 125. 0 121. 8 130. 3	117. 7 117. 4 125. 0 120. 4 118. 4	116. 0 115. 5 123. 1 120. 2 115. 6	115. 9 115. 2 123. 0 118. 3 118. 3	115. 3 114. 6 121. 6 117. 9 118. 2	118. 6 117. 4 129. 1 119. 7 123. 8	115. 7 114. 7 121. 5 117. 4 122. 7
Fuel and lighting materials do Electricity do Gas do Petroleum and products do	135. 9 68. 5 91. 9 118. 7	134.3 67.9 92.8 115.9	132. 0 67. 9 92. 3 113. 3	130. 1 68. 2 90. 9 110. 7	129. 9 68. 9 90. 1 110. 4	129. 9 70. 0 89. 5 110. 2	129. 7 68. 5 88. 9 109. 7	130. 0 68. 9 89. 3 109. 1	130. 5 70.1 87. 8 109. 9	r 129. 9 70. 3 88. 3 108. 5	7 130. 5 87. 2 108. 5	131. 7 1 68. 8 89. 8 112. 2	131. 3
Hides and leather products do Hides and skins do Leather do Shoes do	182. 3 185. 9 183. 9 187. 8	180. 4 181. 8 178. 9 187. 8	179. 9 183. 4 177. 8 186. 9	179. 2 188. 2 177. 4 184. 0	178. 8 186. 0 177. 1 184. 1	177, 8 184, 7 175, 4 183, 8	178. 9 194. 5 173. 7 183. 8	181. 1 204. 8 175. 5 183. 8	181. 3 205. 6 176. 5 183. 4	180. 8 199. 5 177. 0 184. 3	179. 9 192. 8 178. 1 184. 3	180. 4 192. 2 178. 0 185. 1	179. 3 189. 0 177. 6 184. 3
Housefurnishing goods. do. Furnishings do. Furniture do.	148. 3 154. 2 142. 3	148. 0 153. 9 142. 1	147.0 152.4 141.6	146.2 151.9 140.3	145. 1 150. 9 139. 3	143. 0 149. 1 136. 8	142. 9 149. 1 136. 6	142. 9 149. 1 136. 6	143. 0 149. 2 136. 7	143. 4 149. 9 136. 8	144. 1 151. 2 r 136. 9	145. 2 151. 3 139. 0	144. 8 151. 8 137. 5
Metals and metal productsdo Iron and steeldo Nonferrous metalsdo. Plumbing and heatingdo	175. 5 169. 1 172. 5 156. 1	174. 4 168. 3 168. 4 155. 3	171. 8 166. 2 156. 4 154. 9	168. 4 165. 1 138. 2 154. 7	167. 5 164. 7 128. 8 154. 7	167. 9 164. 2 132. 1 154. 7	168. 2 163. 8 135. 9 154. 7	168, 3 164, 0 135, 7 154, 6	167. 3 163. 3 131. 5 154. 6	167. 3 163. 4 131. 7 154. 6	167. 8 165. 4 129. 2 154. 6	170. 2 165. 7 144. 3 154. 8	168. 4 167. 3 128. 6 154. 6
Textile products	145. 2 147. 3 184. 8 101. 3 41. 8 50. 1 162. 1	143. 8 147. 1 180. 1 101. 2 41. 8 50. 1 161. 8	142. 2 146. 4 176. 2 101. 2 41. 8 50. 1 160. 9	140, 5 146, 0 172, 6 100, 4 40, 8 50, 1 159, 7	139. 2 145. 6 169. 7 99. 6 39. 6 49. 2 159. 7	138. 0 144. 8 167. 3 98. 5 39. 6 49. 2 157. 6	138. 1 144. 8 170. 2 98. 4 39. 6 49. 2 152. 6	139. 0 144. 8 174. 8 98. 4 39. 6 49. 2 150. 4	138. 0 144. 6 176. 5 98. 4 39. 6 49. 2 145. 1	138. 0 144. 2 177. 9 98. 4 39. 6 49. 5 146. 0	138. 4 144. 0 178. 4 98. 4 39. 6 49. 9 146. 9	140. 4 145. 6 176. 1 99. 5 40. 5 49. 6 155. 2	138. 5 143. 9 178. 7 98. 5 39. 6 50. 1 146. 9
Miscellaneous do Automobile tires and tubes do Paper and pulp do	115. 3 64. 7 168. 0	115. 7 64. 6 167. 2	115. 6 64. 6 165. 1	113. 5 64. 5 163. 3	111. 0 62. 1 159. 6	111, 3 60, 6 156, 8	109. 8 60. 6 156. 8	109. 6 60. 6 156. 5	109. 0 60. 7 156. 5	109. 7 62. 5 156. 5	110.7 64.3 156.0	112.3 62.9 160.8	110. 0 64. 3 155. 9
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR												200.0	200.0
As measured by— Wholesale prices 1935-39=100_ Consumers' prices do Retail food prices do	50. 9 59. 2 50. 1	50. 8 59. 0 49. 6	51. 2 58. 9 49. 5	51. 6 59. 1 49. 4	52, 0 59, 0 48, 9	52. 4 59. 3 49. 6	52. 6 59. 2 49. 4	52. 4 59. 0 49. 0	52. 8 59. 3 49. 9	7 53. 1 59. 3 49. 8	53. 2 59. 7 50. 6	51. 9 59. 1 49. 7	53. 1 59. 9 50. 9

^{*}Revised. To ractual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.

The Department of Labor is currently reviewing and revising the samples of commodities and of reporters for the indexes, subgroup by subgroup, to reflect postwar changes in production and distribution. As subgroup revisions are completed, the revisions are incorporated in the pertinent group indexes and the all-commodity index and the subgroup indexes are revised retroactively for the entire period covered by the revision; however, to avoid repeated revisions of the group indexes and the all-commodity index, these are not revised retroactively more than 2 months. If introduction of a revised subgroup into the calculations changes significantly the levels of the group indexes and the all-commodity index, the latter indexes computed with the original sample for the first month of the revision will be provided in a footnote. In some instances, it is necessary to correct previously published indexes because of late reports, or other errors in prices previously used. Indexes for undexes received in the 2 months following. Any additional corrections received are incorporated in final annual summaries issued in the middle of the year. Indexes for June-December 1948 were corrected in the August 1949 Survey. Corrected indexes for January-May 1948 are available upon request.

1 Average for 11 months, January-November.

Jnless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the	Fahrer					194		Qont		No	Danner	Messer	1950
1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar
		CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND R	EAL E	STATI	E					_
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY													
New construction, totalmil. of dol_ Private, totaldo	1, 172 905	1, 267 951	1, 370 989	1, 576 1, 108	1, 735 1, 229	1, 833 1, 301	1, 903 1, 343	1, 922 1, 368	1, 879 1, 343	1, 767 1, 295	1,612 1,225	1, 611 1, 172	1, 49 1, 1
Residential (nonfarm)do Nonresidential building, except farm and public	400	420	445	530	600 268	650	675	710	715	715	690	585	65
utility, total mil. of dol Commercial* do Industrial do	271 78 104	262 79 96	251 76 89	257 83 82	92 76	269 91 72	264 85 71	263 83 70	261 82 68	266 86 68	261 84 68	265 83 81	2!
Farm construction do Public utility do	10 224	18 251	30 263	40 281	50 311	$\frac{60}{322}$	75 329	65 330	50 317	25 289	15 259	38 284	2
Public, total do	267 8	316 10	381 14	468 15	506 17	532 20	560 23	554 27	536 27	472 24	387 22	439 18	3
Residential	108	9 122	8 134	9 141	9 144	10 148	12 152	14 155	14 158	12 151	9 142	10 139	1
Conservation and development do All other do do do do do do do do do do do do do	108 39 52 53	45 68 62	56 100 69	67 160 76	74 185 77	75 200 79	77 215 81	77 200 81	74 185 78	65 145 75	56 92 66	62 139 68	1
CONTRACT AWARDS													
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):	10 510	04.004	01 500	00 454	07.000	00 550	0	42.005	40 =00	10.100			
Total projects number Total valuation thous, of dol Public ownership do	16, 510 568, 467 251, 866	24, 281 747, 619 281, 947	31, 570 842, 586 318, 506	33, 474 880, 344 368, 551	37, 203 945, 676 375, 431	32, 579 943, 560 410, 352	37, 662 905, 748 316, 409	46, 925 1, 093, 724 288, 754	43, 782 1, 061, 751 331, 892	40, 132 957, 761 315, 683	34, 704 929, 030 298, 714	32, 868 863, 271 309, 837	30, 90 730, 8 200, 5
Private ownershipdo	316, 601	465, 672	524, 080	511, 793	570, 245	533, 208	589, 339	804, 970	729, 859	642,078	630, 316	553, 434	530, 3
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft Valuation thous, of dol	2, 929 21, 646 221, 895	3,695 $27,953$ $327,441$	4, 154 31, 929 316, 370	4, 138 30, 166 320, 630	4, 578 32, 961 335, 961	4, 384 33, 283 350, 282	4, 318 25, 746 278, 031	4, 186 32, 448 345, 023	4, 528 32, 004 357, 085	3, 518 25, 495 266, 103	3, 293 28, 345 303, 205	3, 885 28, 638 303, 659	2, 8 22, 2 235, 2
Residential buildings:	12, 770	19, 288	25, 541	27, 187	29, 949	25, 570	31,079	40, 342	37, 289	35, 224	29, 918	27, 168	27, 2
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft. Valuation thous, of dol. Public works:	26, 665 193, 073	28, 282 251, 770	37, 087 303, 825	42, 392 346, 251	45, 804 370, 752	42, 950 340, 593	48, 146 393, 434	65, 715 525, 572	60, 801 500, 702	53, 262 435, 235	49, 481 419, 051	43, 373 353, 282	42, 0 343, 5
Projectsnumber Valuationthous, of dol	573 117, 325	95 <u>4</u> 120, 210	1, 513 169, 700	1, 737 179, 396	2, 197 175, 861	2, 142 207, 130	1, 892 173, 714	1, 947 171, 576	1, 566 128, 860	1,032 125,891	1, 185 134, 384	1, 447 148, 215	86, 30
Utilities: number Valuation thous, of dol	238 36, 174	344 48, 198	362 52, 691	$\frac{412}{34,067}$	479 63, 102	483 45, 555	373 60, 569	450 51, 553	399 75, 104	358 130, 532	308 72, 390	369 58, 115	25 65, 76
Valuation thous, of dol. [alue of contract awards (F. R. indexes): Total, madjusted 1923–25=100. Residential, unadjusted do.	146 109	176 136	201 165	218 187	226 194	228 202	238 226	247 254	251 260	240 245	r 213 r 217	211	19
Residential, unadjusted do Residential, adjusted do Residential, adjusted do	169 123	175 130	177 141	181 159	195 176	209 200	229 228	246 254	263 269	265 256	7 262 7 255	192	20 24 24
Ingineering construction: Contract awards (E, N, R.)\thous, of dollighway concrete pavement contract awards:\(\sigma\) Totalthous, of sq. yd.	563, 084	743, 529	589, 693	601, 709	896, 128	619, 442	781, 416	810, 309	553, 482	589, 224	863, 561	1 681, 450	915, 47
Airportsdodo	1, 151 37	3, 302 59	3, 653 53	4, 410 327	7, 966 787	5, 035 95	5, 224 89	3, 927 208	2, 648 487	3, 329 498	² 3, 040 ² 55	3, 854 228	3, 3
Roads do Streets and alleys do	601 513	2, 164 1, 079	1,633 1,968	2, 198 1, 885	4, 792 2, 387	2, 950 1, 990	2, 854 2, 281	2, 154 1, 565	1, 037 1, 124	939 1,891	² 1, 907 ² 1, 078	2, 080 1, 545	1, 9, 1, 1
NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN BUILDING							:						
lew permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor) number	50, 400	69, 400	88, 300	95, 400	95, 500	96, 100	99,000	102, 900	r 104, 300	93, 000	79, 000	85, 275	80, 00
Irban building authorized (U. S. Dept. of Labor): New urban dwelling units, total;number_ Privately financed, totaldo	29, 002 26, 522	46, 225 42, 315	^r 53, 782 ^r 51, 012	r 57, 767 r 54, 397	r 58, 899 r 55, 454	* 51,655 * 48,501	r 58, 636 r 57, 093	r 64, 580 r 62, 434	* 59, 574 * 57, 320	r 54, 394 r 52, 357	44, 736 43, 365	50, 528 47, 849	49, 6; 48, 8
Units in 1-family structuresdodo	18, 331 1, 345	32, 909 2, 391	7 37, 758 7 2, 960	36, 563 2, 588	⁷ 36, 985 2, 131	34, 324 1, 765	7 40, 382 2, 282	⁷ 43, 982 ⁷ 2, 196	7 41, 794 7 2, 747	7 41, 562 7 2, 095	31, 327 1, 996	34, 388 2, 201	36, 03 2, 28
Units in multifamily structures do Publicly financed, total Indexes of urban building authorized:	6, 846 2, 480	7, 015 3, 910	10, 294 r 2, 770	^r 15, 246 3, 370	16, 338 r 3, 445	7 12, 412 3, 154	14, 429 1, 543	r 16, 256 r 2, 146	⁷ 12, 779 2, 254	7 8, 700 7 2, 037	10, 042 1, 371	11, 260 2, 678	10, 5:
Number of new dwelling units1935-39=100 Valuation of building, totaldo New residential buildingdo	157. 5 221. 3 265. 3	267. 5 333. 4 467. 0	308. 7 362. 9 523. 5	330. 5 380. 4 583. 5	338, 5 427, 5 578, 3	295, 3 342, 3 495, 9	337. 7 390. 8 570. 4	377. 3 412. 6 627. 5	343. 5 387. 8 592. 8	313. 7 354. 2 556. 0	* 257. 5 * 319. 7 * 433. 4	290. 3 348. 4 496. 4	286. 317.
New nonresidential building do. Additions, alterations, and repairs do.	190. 6 201. 8	248. 6 265. 0	257. 0 277. 0	240. 2 287. 3	334. 8 329. 0	234. 0 277. 7	267. 5 306. 9	278. 2 279. 0	253. 0 276. 5	233. 7 213. 8	7 273.8 7 184.2	255. 4 258. 3	481. 214. 217.
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES													
berthaw (industrial building)	499	319 496	494	492	313 489	400	486	307	404	404	307	3 312	
Atlanta do New York do do do do do do do do do do do do do	529 516	525 513	521 510	518 508	510 501	488 509 497	506 495	485 503 493	484 505 492	484 503 493	483 503 493	490 514 503	48 50 49
San Francisco do St. Louis do ssociated General Contractors (all types) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	452 488 339	448 485 339	447 482 340	446 480 340	445 477 343	445 477 343	446 474 342	443 471	442 471 345	442 471	442 471	446 478	44
H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: Average, 20 cities:		000	940	0.00	990	343	342	343	940	345	345	342	34
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete U. S. avg. cost 1926-29=100	209.3	209. 3	208.6	207. 1	208.2	206, 5	207. 1	907.4	207. 9	2000 2	200 6	900.1	222
Brick and steeldo Brick and wooddo	211. 5 220. 9	211.0 219.2	210.0 218.2	208.0 214.9	208. 2 208. 1 214. 6	206. 3 206. 2 210. 8	207. 1 206. 1 210. 0	207. 4 206. 3 211. 1	207. 9 207. 2 212. 9	208. 3 207. 5 213. 7	208. 6 207. 9 213. 4	208. 1 208. 4 215. 0	209. 208. 213.
Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concretedo Brick and steeldo	213. 2 210. 6	213.3 210.3	212.0 209.5	209.3 207.5	211.1 208.3	210. 2	210.6	210. 7	211. 1	211. 4	211.6	211.4	212.
Brick and Steel	216. 5	215. 5 223. 8	$214.5 \\ 222.5$	$\frac{211.2}{219.0}$	211.3 218.2	207. 1 208. 6 212. 6	207. 3 208. 2 211. 3	207. 6 208. 9 212. 7	208. 4 210. 1 215. 2	208, 7 210, 9 216, 3	208. 9 210. 9 215. 6	208. 7 211. 9 218. 4	210. 211. 215.
Steeldo Residences: Brickdo	1	197. 5 219. 7	196. 7 218. 7	194. 7 215. 6	195. 1 215. 4	194. 1	194. 4	194. 4	194. 4	194.6	194.9	195, 5	197. !
Frame do do Revised. Based on annual total which inc	221.1	219.1	217.8	214.3	213.6	211. 4 208. 7	210. 6 207. 6	211. 7 208. 9	213. 4 210. 8	214. 0 211. 6	213. 8 211. 2	215. 6 213. 8	214. 211.

Revised. ¹Based on annual total which includes revision not available by months. ²Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported. ³Quarterly average New series. Monthly averages for 1915-38 and monthly figures for January 1939-July 1948 are available upon request.
§Data for March, June, September, and December 1949 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
¿Data for March, June, August, and November 1949 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
‡Minor revisions in figures for number of dwelling units beginning January 1947 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	49						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND R	EAL E	STATI	E—Con	tinued		· · · · · ·			
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES—Con.													
Engineering News-Record: 3 Building	352. 5 474. 8	351. 4 473. 5	348. 9 472. 1	349. 3 473. 8	349. 4 477. 5 155. 5	350. 7 478. 3	352. 0 479. 8	353. 5 480. 4 148. 7	352. 8 480. 0	353. 1 480. 3	7 356. 2 484. 7 145. 3	351. 9 477. 6	356. 5 484. 9
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS													
roduction of selected construction materials, index: Unadjusted	108. 2 131. 2	129. 9 137. 5	130. 5 131. 3	132. 6 125. 3	135. 3 126. 4	, 123.8 , 116.4	r 146. 8 r 129. 7	r 148. 9 r 138. 5	p 140. 8 r 127. 1	r 143. 1 r 144. 4	* 135. 4 * 153. 2	p 132. 7	
REAL ESTATE													
ome mortgages insured by Fed. Hous. Admin.: New premium paying mortgages. thous. of dol- oans outstanding of agencies under the Home Loan Bank Board:	183, 152	188, 634	162, 187	156, 122	168, 527	154, 576	186, 312	173, 970	198, 235	199, 841	211, 758	2 182, 574	232, 950
Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutionsmil. of dol_ Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstandingmil. of dol_ ew mortgage loans of all savings and loan associa-	386	357 344	339	333	358 319	332	331	333 291	347	371	427 231		360
ew mortgage loans of all savings and loan associa- tions, estimated totalthous. of dol_ By our pose of loan:	214, 931	269, 128	279, 606	293, 215	326, 637	304, 343	348, 276	354, 194	353, 909	343, 260	342, 028	303, 009	303, 551
Home construction do Home purchase do Refinancing do Repairs and reconditioning do All other purposes do do	59, 611 90, 348 24, 181 11, 822 28, 969	76, 666 111, 523 30, 562 14, 242 36, 135	84, 277 116, 051 29, 383 15, 663 34, 232	87, 517 125, 073 28, 849 17, 375 34, 401	97, 963 141, 674 31, 838 17, 714 37, 448	90, 397 128, 657 29, 026 16, 732 39, 531	101, 022 149, 867 34, 443 19, 510 43, 434	108, 280 155, 915 33, 188 18, 362 38, 449	102, 151 159, 050 31, 814 17, 796 43, 098	105, 784 150, 877 33, 441 15, 735 37, 423	112, 463 141, 059 33, 358 14, 384 40, 764	90, 213 129, 941 30, 273 15, 820 36, 762	95, 897 125, 223 32, 313 11, 700 38, 418
w nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and inder), estimated total † thous of dol	770, 561 9. 7 62, 424	896, 790 10. 3 67, 218	922, 023 9. 7 55, 290	959, 653 9. 7 54, 162	1,018,427 10.9 51,787	967, 440 11. 8 49, 592	1,068,813 12. 8 50, 150	1,065,431 11. 9 49, 678	1, 117, 212 12. 8 48, 914	1, 114, 041 11. 8 53, 116	1, 125, 200 13. 8 67, 279	985, 667 11. 2 55, 628	1, 024, 300 58, 823
			DO	MEST	IC TRA	ADE	<u> </u>	·	· <u> </u>	<u></u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	
ADVERTISING													
dvertising indexes, adjusted: Printers' Ink, combined index . 1935-39=100 Magazines do Newspapers do Outdoor do Radio do Tide advertising index do	301 334 274 310 303 287. 6	318 350 306 296 307 301. 2	310 346 280 279 309 284. 6	309 338 290 289 308 286. 4	302 314 286 296 305 283. 2	276 284 264 274 252 257. 6	270 297 252 284 256 272, 2	292 301 286 299 278 293. 2	306 294 305 323 289 284.5	7 305 308 291 320 287 274. 1	294 291 286 292 287 256, 2	298 313 283 298 291 279. 9	
adio advertising: Cost of facilities, total thous, of dol. Apparel and accessories do. Automotive, incl. accessories do. Drugs and tolletries do. Electric household equipment do. Financial do.	16, 119 123 612 4, 042 601 320	17, 700 124 657 4, 616 702 342	16, 763 119 729 4, 240 653 349	17, 074 114 809 4, 470 683 364	15, 425 75 663 4, 285 644 336	12, 085 89 332 3, 473 222 318	12, 160 71 335 3, 544 208 287	14, 082 96 404 3, 829 247 298	16, 423 117 + 486 4, 494 189 282	7 15, 855 101 463 7 4, 381 198 278	16, 409 118 447 4, 400 218 296	15, 650 108 560 4, 202 432 318	
Foods, soft drinks, confectionery do_ Gasoline and oil do_ Household furnishings, etc do_ Soap, cleansers, etc. do_ Smoking materials do_ All other do_	4, 493 570 162 1, 707 1, 915 1, 573	5, 006 620 164 1, 936 1, 948 1, 585	4, 690 530 169 1, 818 1, 960 1, 506	4, 608 460 197 1, 852 1, 990 1, 526	4, 127 408 158 1, 698 1, 966 1, 067	2, 994 379 148 1, 148 1, 844 1, 139	3, 073 376 103 1, 255 1, 743 1, 165	4, 006 377 112 1, 467 1, 782 1, 465	4, 597 416 128 1, 547 2, 126 2, 041	4, 463 407 139 1, 583 2, 089 1, 753	4, 741 463 152 1, 615 2, 215 1, 744	4, 297 470 153 1, 611 1, 972 1, 526	
agazine advertising:‡ Cost, total do. Apparel and accessories do. Automotive, incl. accessories do. Building materials do. Drugs and tolletries do. Foods, soft drinks, confectionery do. Beer, wine, liquors§ do.	39, 069 3, 373 3, 227 1, 286 5, 203 6, 584 2, 066	46, 365 5, 224 3, 923 1, 842 5, 610 6, 299 2, 435	51, 170 5, 509 4, 795 2, 545 5, 584 6, 479 2, 413	50, 659 4, 937 4, 562 2, 427 5, 463 6, 396 2, 432	40, 642 3, 185 3, 856 1, 774 5, 162 5, 678 2, 215	28, 582 771 3, 481 956 4, 538 4, 938 1, 755	31, 495 3, 436 3, 330 917 4, 284 4, 812 1, 614	41, 729 5, 273 3, 490 1, 789 5, 093 5, 665 2, 002	51, 213 4, 919 4, 216 2, 001 6, 397 7, 568 2, 815	45, 882 3, 813 3, 438 1, 346 6, 020 6, 693 2, 790	36, 921 2, 632 2, 684 539 4, 690 5, 271 3, 469	41, 074 3, 735 3, 602 1, 532 5, 173 5, 936 2, 313	
Household equipment and supplies\(\) do. Household furnishings\(\) do. Industrial materials\(\) do. Soaps, cleansers, etc. do. Smoking materials. do. All other do.	1, 998 1, 617 1, 648 1, 027 1, 205 9, 834	3,007 2,272 1,910 1,300 1,334 11,208	3, 861 2, 978 2, 165 1, 387 1, 356 12, 187	3, 781 3, 332 2, 075 1, 478 1, 455 12, 320	2, 970 1, 712 1, 996 1, 098 1, 345 9, 651	1, 318 489 1, 456 833 1, 191 6, 858	1, 025 956 1, 286 1, 040 1, 348 7, 447	2, 129 2, 633 1, 822 1, 441 1, 252 9, 139	3, 326 3, 389 2, 133 1, 606 1, 634 11, 208	2, 866 2, 827 1, 829 1, 295 1, 416 11, 549	2, 502 1, 360 1, 490 698 1, 456 10, 130	2, 490 2, 044 1, 767 1, 148 1, 341 9, 993	
Linage, totalthous. of lines_	3, 921	4, 301	4, 350	3, 806	2, 814	2, 854	3, 494	3, 921	4, 464	3, 645	2, 838	3, 652	3, 26
fewspaper advertising: do. Linage, total (52 cities) do. Classified do. Display, total do. Automotive do. Financial do. General do. Retail do.	163, 379 35, 559 127, 820 7, 335 1, 744 26, 920 91, 820	202, 070 42, 195 159, 875 9, 698 2, 236 34, 029 113, 914	205, 466 43, 404 162, 062 9, 791 2, 143 32, 453 117, 676	210, 677 45, 386 165, 291 9, 554 2, 001 33, 758 119, 978	193, 287 41, 476 151, 811 9, 265 2, 039 31, 045 109, 462	164, 040 40, 082 123, 959 8, 115 2, 252 24, 534 89, 057	170, 504 40, 713 129, 791 8, 887 1, 609 21, 879 97, 416	197, 858 40, 050 157, 808 8, 224 1, 752 29, 766 118, 066	214, 935 42, 295 172, 640 10, 033 2, 140 38, 417 122, 051	207, 909 38, 306 169, 603 9, 891 2, 337 33, 689 123, 686	207, 865 36, 061 171, 805 7, 330 2, 139 26, 337 135, 999	191, 831 40, 335 151, 495 8, 790 2, 112 29, 565 111, 028	168, 921 37, 157 131, 764 10, 014 3, 237 23, 730 94, 783

^{*}Revised. **Preliminary. 1 Quarterly average. 2 Based on annual total which includes revisions not available by months.

*Theorem and the beginning of each month, are shown here for the previous month. †Revisions for 1944-November 1948 are available upon request.

*Theorem and the beginning of each month, are shown here for the previous month. †Revisions for 1944-November 1948 are available upon request.

*Theorem and the beginning of each month, are shown here for the previous month. †Revisions for 1944-November 1948 are available upon request.

*Theorem and the beginning with the October 1949 Survey, five new components are shown (marked with "4"); the total of the two components "household equipment," and "household furnishings" covers all items formerly included in "electric household equipment" and "housefurnishings, etc." Data for January-July 1948 for the new components are available upon request.

*See note marked "‡" above.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	49						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE—	Contin	ued				-		
POSTAL BUSINESS													
Money orders: Domestic, issued (50 cities): Number thousands Value thous, of dol Domestic, paid (50 cities): Number thousands Value thous, of dol.	4, 422 87, 275 13, 245 209, 374	5, 105 101, 312 16, 680 264, 621	4, 718 91, 387 14, 106 218, 673	4,318 84,477 13,971 197,015	4, 743 84, 583 14, 711 207, 673	4, 042 81, 320 12, 822 185, 481	3, 967 85, 093 13, 749 203, 946	4, 175 83, 785 13, 592 201, 534	4, 557 88, 798 14, 005 207, 377	4, 409 83, 938 14, 397 205, 209	4, 844 90, 046 15, 096 209, 721	4, 502 88, 042 14, 231 211, 479	4, 531 89, 403 14, 463 190, 987
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	200,011	201, 021		107,010	201,010	100, 101	200,010	201,001	207,617	200,200		,	
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, totalbil. of dol.		178. 7			179.3			179. 7			179.8	1 179. 4	
Durable goods, totaldoAutomobiles and partsdoFurniture and household equipmentdoOther durable goodsdo		23. 0 9. 0 10. 3 3. 7			23. 6 9. 9 10. 0 3. 7			25. 7 11. 0 11. 2 3. 5			25, 2 10, 6 11, 1 3, 6	1 10.6	
Semidurable housefurnishingsdo		100. 4 19. 3 60. 1 4. 3 2. 0 4. 3 10. 5			99. 8 19. 3 59. 5 4. 6 1. 8 4. 3 10. 4			1.8			97.7 18.2 58.8 4.6 1.8 4.3 10.1	1 59.3 1 4.5 1 1.9 1 4.3	
Housingdo		55. 3 8. 1 16. 6 3. 6 4. 0 5. 2 17. 7			55. 9 8. 1 16. 8 3. 7 4. 0 5. 2 18. 0			56. 5 8. 3 17. 0 3. 7 4. 1 5. 2 18. 3			56. 9 8. 4 17. 3 3. 7 3. 9 5. 2 18. 4	1 16. 9 1 3. 7 1 4. 0	
RETAIL TRADE		14.4			10.0			10.5			10.1	10.1	
All types of retail stores:† Estimated sales, unadjusted, total 9 _ mil. of dol _ Durable-goods stores 9do _ Automotive group 9do _ Motor-vehicle dealers 9do _ Parts and accessories 7do _	8, 919 2, 592 1, 522 1, 420 102	10, 526 3, 280 1, 989 1, 864 126	11, 137 3, 469 2, 059 1, 925 134	10, 763 3, 520 2, 039 1, 898 141	10, 809 3, 601 2, 093 1, 945 148	10, 210 3, 370 2, 026 1, 880 146	10, 630 3, 631 2, 165 2, 019 145	10, 998 3, 526 2, 006 1, 872 134	11, 125 3, 596 2, 011 1, 868 143	10, 872 3, 348 1, 794 1, 650 144	12, 846 3, 378 1, 588 1, 419 170	10, 682 3, 323 1, 894 1, 757 137	9, 509 3, 050 1, 906 1, 799 107
Building materials and hardware group of mil. of dol. Building materials of do. Farm implements	582 357 90 135 420 245 175 68	728 438 132 159 489 288 201 73	818 482 148 188 515 307 208 78	855 523 135 197 542 328 214 84	874 544 139 192 543 320 223 91	788 486 128 173 490 274 216 66	851 563 121 167 541 307 234 75	880 591 114 174 564 316 247	898 606 116 176 603 333 270 84	167 621 350	780 475 85 220 776 424 352 233	792 502 117 174 545 312 233 92	613 411 78 124 471 258 212 60
Nondurable-good stores 9 do. Apparel group 7 do. Men's clothing and furnishings 7 do. Women's apparel and accessories do. Family and other apparel 7 do. Shoes do. Drug stores do. Eating and drinking places 9 do.	6, 327 578 138 270 80 89 280 853	7, 246 754 163 369 103 118 298 937	7, 668 934 203 437 124 170 300 952	7, 243 757 178 348 103 127 296 944	7, 208 736 192 315 97 132 297 932	6, 839 530 132 226 73 98 296 945	6, 998 563 118 268 78 99 293 972	7, 472 788 171 373 107 136 288 958	7, 529 806 186 385 112 122 295 961	835 209 390 121 115 286	9, 468 1, 208 345 507 187 168 384 954	7, 359 765 185 349 107 123 300 937	6, 458 604 165 260 86 94 287 876
Food group 9	2, 284 1, 822 462 442 1, 013 657	2, 512 2, 002 510 500 1, 242 832	2, 583 2, 072 512 524 1, 401 920	2, 461 1, 961 500 550 1, 303 864	2, 491 1, 973 518 552 1, 270 836	2, 574 2, 056 518 573 1, 058 656	2, 518 1, 997 521 563 1, 190 783	2, 566 2, 036 529 551 1, 347 913	2, 568 2, 040 522 567 1, 377 r 929	1, 978 506 533 1, 504 1, 040	540 2, 264 1, 500	1,335 885	654
with food	97 137 877 126 750	140 116 153 1,003 137 866	162 136 184 974 146 828	156 126 157 932 132 799	154 123 157 930 130 800	149 103 151 863 130 733	144 107 156 899 126 774	146 125 162 974 138 836	145 130 173 960 148 812	136 184 989 157	178 209 377 1, 296 258 1, 037	147 126 177 967 147 821	92 128 878 125
Estimated sales (adjusted), total	10, 706 3, 207 1, 783 1, 645 138	10, 724 3, 309 1, 902 1, 764 138	10, 814 3, 314 1, 914 1, 779 135	10, 759 3, 328 1, 885 1, 746 139	10, 684 3, 346 1, 933 1, 798 135	10, 549 3, 333 1, 949 1, 813 136	10, 669 3, 480 2, 081 1, 947 134	10, 856 3, 504 2, 074 1, 942 132	10, 678 3, 551 2, 094 1, 955 139	3, 334 1, 867 1, 729 138	10, 503 3, 145 1, 675 1, 534 141		2, 076 1, 941 135
Building materials	797 494 181 530 316 214 97	792 492 171 519 306 213 96	788 483 177 516 301 215 96	813 507 183 538 311 227 92	792 496 177 528 306 222 93	766 473 177 533 306 227 85	783 501 165 529 299 230 87	7 796 515 168 546 302 244 88	781 507 166 583 318 265 93	579 318 261	798 524 173 589 334 255 83		527 103 591 335

^{*} Revised. 1 Annual total.

†Revised. 1 Annual total.

†Revised series. Dollar estimates of sales for all types of retail stores and for chain stores and mail-order houses have been revised for various periods back to 1943; specific periods for which the series have been revised are as stated in the notes below. Adjusted dollar values for sales and inventories of all types of retail stores have been substituted beginning with the October 1949 Survey for the index numbers formerly shown; monthly data for 1944-48 for both the unadjusted and adjusted series appear on pp. 21-23 of that issue. Unpublished revisions are available upon request.

• Revised beginning 1943.

• Revised beginning 1943.

• Revised beginning 1944.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	49			,			1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	A pril	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
		· DO	MEST	IC TRA	DE—	Contin	ued		·		•	•	·
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
All types of retail storest—Continued Estimated sales (adjusted), total—Continued Nondurable-goods stores. mil. of dol. Apparel group do. Men's clothing and furnishings do. Women's apparel and accessories do. Family and other apparel do. Shoes do. Drug stores do. Eating and drinking places do.	7, 499 791 196 357 111 127 313 992	7, 415 776 184 352 111 129 305 955	7, 500 801 180 380 111 130 310 973	7, 431 800 194 366 112 128 297 920	7, 338 772 188 355 105 124 303 923	7, 216 708 179 315 99 115 299 926	7, 189 695 167 314 97 117 296 915	7, 352 738 173 337 104 124 293 916	7, 127 709 165 334 99 111 295 904	7, 296 762 179 360 104 119 296 900	7, 358 747 182 342 104 119 290 937		7, 295 753 194 329 107 123 306 918
Food group do. Grocery and combination do. Other food do. Filling stations do. General-merchandise group do. Department, including mail-order do. Other retail stores do.	2, 552 2, 026 526 534 1, 340 873 977	2, 560 2, 040 520 528 1, 317 859 974	2, 540 2, 027 513 534 1, 367 905 975	2, 539 2, 033 506 524 1, 376 909 975	2, 527 2, 009 518 526 1, 336 885 951	2,500 r 1,989 511 526 1,304 868 953	2, 502 1, 989 513 528 1, 317 881 936	2, 540 2, 032 508 534 1, 342 897 989	2, 465 1, 964 501 535 1, 274 851 945	2, 539 2, 027 512 536 1, 297 859 966	2, 519 2, 024 495 538 1, 356 911 971		2, 516 1, 999 517 541 1, 304 867 959
Estimated inventories (adjusted), totaldo Durable-goods storesdo Automotive groupdo Building materials and hardware group	14, 479 5, 675 2, 169	14, 700 5, 751 2, 150	14, 458 5, 669 2, 038	14, 139 5, 375 1, 841	14, 182 5, 357 1, 914	13, 862 5, 289 1, 917	13, 932 5, 333 2, 051	14, 355 5, 580 2, 222	14, 475 5, 725 2, 317	7 14, 336 5, 548 2, 116	r 13, 698 r 5, 112 r 1, 740	14, 273 5, 512 2, 050	13, 936 5, 375 2, 002
Building materials and hardware group mil. of dol. Homefurnishings group	1, 857 1, 215 434 8, 804 1, 747 599 428 1, 511 329 2, 875 1, 315	1, 904 1, 234 463 8, 949 1, 833 602 465 1, 523 329 2, 925 1, 272	1, 938 1, 235 458 8, 789 1, 794 588 426 1, 458 328 2, 847 1, 348	1, 935 1, 139 460 8, 764 1, 798 581 423 1, 488 333 2, 787 1, 354	1, 904 1, 086 453 8, 825 1, 810 596 423 1, 530 347 2, 733 1, 386	1, 882 1, 039 451 8, 573 1, 716 571 402 1, 543 347 2, 646 1, 348	1, 840 993 449 8, 599 1, 752 583 398 1, 529 324 2, 675 1, 338	1, 869 1, 047 442 8, 775 1, 806 596 411 1, 552 327 2, 767 1, 316	1, 870 1, 112 426 8, 750 1, 809 563 396 1, 550 301 2, 843 1, 288	1, 865 1, 130 437 7 8, 788 1, 780 555 411 1, 496 7 287 7 2, 943 7 1, 316	7 1, 798 7 1, 117 7 457 7 8, 586 7 1, 768 7 416 7 416 7 1, 444 7 277 7 2, 893 7 1, 247	1, 883 1, 132 448 8, 761 1, 780 581 421 1, 510 321 2, 823 1, 326	1, 861 1, 055 457 8, 561 1, 726 540 408 1, 432 269 2, 945 1, 241
Chain stores and mail-order houses:† Sales, estimated, total ?	1, 856 173 28 85 45 29 54 64 48 18	2,186 238 38 120 59 38 70 68 52 22 530	2, 401 308 46 148 90 42 85 67 54 24 620	2, 240 238 37 116 66 46 93 66 51 26 581	2, 226 235 38 108 70 47 99 66 51 25 573	2, 095 176 22 88 52 49 87 69 52 23 501	2, 144 180 21 93 52 47 102 66 53 26 562	2, 307 249 40 117 71 41 112 64 50 26 622	2, 358 239 38 119 62 44 113 67 51 29 637	2, 339 236 43 113 59 43 99 63 49 29 669	3, 068 358 65 168 96 64 78 94 52 40 1, 041	2, 266 235 38 113 64 43 88 68 51 26 599	1, 871 160 30 72 44 30 67 64 50 19
dise mil. of dol. Mail-order (catalog sales) do. Variety do. Grocery and combination do.	224 76 116 740	298 92 129 816	368 86 155 848	351 86 132 789	347 82 132 773	300 62 127 797	330 90 132 754	369 105 137 778	381 100 145 812	378 126 155 789	570 140 317 906	346 94 149 801	229 71 107 741
Indexes of sales:† Unadjusted, combined index \(\frac{2}{2} \) 1935-39=100 Adjusted, combined index \(\frac{2}{2} \) do. Apparel group \(\sigma^2 \) do. Men's wear \(\sigma^2 \) do. Women's wear \(\sigma^2 \) do. Shoes \(\sigma^2 \) do. Automotive parts and accessories \(\sigma^2 \) do. Building materials \(\sigma^2 \) do. Drug do. Eating and drinking places \(\sigma^2 \) do. Furniture and housefurnishings \(\sigma^2 \) do. General-merchandise group \(\sigma^2 \) do. Department, dry goods, and general mer-	267. 7 300. 6 316. 3 284. 7 409. 2 242. 2 238. 6 292. 2 232. 2 226. 4 222. 7 291. 3	286. 8 302. 0 315. 1 271. 2 413. 0 243. 0 241. 8 300. 2 225. 2 218. 1 214. 9	310. 6 304. 5 328. 8 273. 4 441. 1 246. 9 240. 8 306. 5 229. 8 233. 2 229. 4 288. 3	306. 9 308. 4 315. 4 291. 1 404. 5 241. 1 248. 2 325. 1 225. 2 221. 4 236. 6 303. 4	300. 5 300. 9 304. 3 271. 3 392. 5 235. 7 235. 2 325. 6 225. 3 223. 7 231. 8 293. 1	274. 7 296. 7 284. 9 250. 1 368. 8 220. 9 248. 0 306. 6 233. 8 221. 2 244. 2 285. 6	281. 0 300. 5 291. 0 245. 1 374. 9 232. 5 238. 2 321. 8 223. 9 224. 9 242. 5 294. 5	314. 9 306. 9 313. 0 291. 9 396. 6 240. 6 222. 5 340. 5 222. 4 214. 5 229. 4 299. 3	306. 0 294. 0 283. 7 228. 5 387. 8 210. 6 244. 0 336. 3 220. 0 211. 8 248. 7 272. 5	321. 5 301. 0 297. 8 264. 7 390. 5 224. 8 223. 9 351. 8 215. 7 210. 7 229. 3 286. 9	389. 7 302. 5 301. 0 282. 3 383. 0 231. 1 258. 8 345. 5 218. 1 209. 0 244. 9 295. 4	302. 4 308. 4 274. 9 400. 3 236. 0 240. 8 323. 1 224. 9 219. 5 235. 5 292. 6	258. 7 299. 5 296. 1 279. 4 371. 6 233. 7 250. 5 325. 5 224. 0 217. 9 246. 1 291. 3
Department, uty goods, and general mer- chandise of	345. 4 256. 1 229. 9 361. 1	348. 8 246. 8 226. 3 367. 1	349.3 244.3 221.2 366.3	368. 2 269. 6 226. 0 368. 7	356. 3 258. 7 218. 0 358. 4	344. 0 256. 7 215. 0 358. 0	358. 4 262. 9 217. 9 360. 8	363. 8 261. 8 225. 6 368. 1	328. 5 232. 3 212. 1 358. 8	342. 2 255. 8 223. 1 365. 6	346. 7 269. 4 235. 4 361. 9	351. 2 257. 0 225. 8 364. 9	351. 6 245. 2 228. 0 358. 0
Department stores: Accounts, collections, and sales by type of payment: Accounts receivable, end of month: Charge accounts	187 157 49 21 51 42 7	180 152 55 23 51 42 7	190 152 53 23 51 41 8	191 153 53 22 50 42 8	187 152 53 21 51 42 7	163 151 49 19 52 39	161 155 51 21 50 40	182 165 52 20 49 42 9	191 175 53 20 48 42 10	213 189 54 20 48 43	285 214 52 20 50 42 8	196 165 52 21 50 42 8	223 209 49 18 49 42
Sales, unadjusted, total U. S. 1935-39=100. Atlanta do. Boston do. Chicago do. Cleveland do. Dallas do. Kansas City do. Minneapolis do. New York do. Philadelphia do. Richmond do. St. Louis do. San Franciscot do. ' Revised. Preliminary.	227 314 180 212 227 315 252 202 192 199 239 261 266	254 339 194 239 254 353 280 241 209 249 274 287	295 393 256 280 304 377 311 295 237 284 309 327 332	287 365 241 277 292 373 306 279 230 277 310 318 328 323	268 323 232 262 265 331 284 255 224 256 287 283 314	218 294 155 212 214 310 249 211 155 188 236 254 280	238 324 173 229 234 333 275 242 171 201 243 280 313	299 381 248 296 282 404 328 307 243 280 328 328 335 331	293 395 234 271 274 414 325 314 243 279 314 331 339	339 425 292 324 332 442 347 310 293 355 378 378 358	7 481 642 7 418 438 465 7 662 506 7 438 401 472 541 504 7 565	285 285 2374 224 2271 281 281 285 207 275 233 277 207 207 207 207 207 207 207	* 216 285 186 205 214 315 * 228 189 183 * 198 * 218 232 * 249

Revised. Preliminary.
†See note marked "†" on p. S-8. Prevised beginning 1943. Revised beginning 1948. ‡Revised beginning 1919; unpublished revisions are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	49	·					1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE—C	Contin	ued			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
Department stores—Continued Sales, adjusted, total U. S.‡ 1935-39=100 Atlanta‡ do Boston do Chicago‡ do Cleveland‡ do Dallas‡ do Kansas City‡ do	283 374 234 272 284 393 311	278 365 208 266 279 392 301	293 389 251 277 301 374 314	292 376 243 275 295 384 309	285 368 242 262 281 385 309	280 377 227 258 274 387 304	283 360 234 276 269 7 374 299	289 367 241 282 279 * 374	276 376 211 258 259 387 301	276 367 234 262 266 r 371 299	293 382 7 239 281 283 7 404 322		282 376 245 274 290 398 2301
Minneapolist do New York do Philadelphiat do Richmondt do St. Louis do Sep. Franciscot do	274 7 232 265 306 310 314	267 7 222 272 294 309 329	292 242 274 303 321 335	273 - 234 271 315 335 340	266 7 236 269 311 314 335	261 222 261 326 325 329	269 234 268 304 326 333	276 * 238 277 306 332 326	278 r 223 260 295 309 337	267 7 227 267 305 300 319	7 293 7 237 276 311 330 339		247 229 • 267 • 300 282 • 314
Stocks, total U. S., end of month:‡ Unadjusted do Adjusted do Mail-order and store sales:	265 276	287 283	285 278	277 273	256 265	245 256	254 253	274 264	297 270	305 273	244 271	p 270	₽ 244 ₽ 272
Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol Montgomery Ward & Codo Sears, Roebuck & Codo Rural sales of general merchandise: 1	196, 656 68, 316 128, 340 237, 0	258, 692 89, 179 169, 513 260. 5	295, 754 101, 110 194, 644 278. 4	292, 936 100, 334 192, 602 272, 4	284, 289 90, 678 193, 611 260. 1	240, 126 77, 005 163, 121 209, 1	280, 233 95, 517 184, 716	316, 387 106, 735 209, 652	315, 329 112, 398 202, 931	327, 785 115, 727 212, 059	434, 472 150, 420 284, 053	287, 380 97, 842 189, 538 289, 0	202, 617 61, 458 141, 160
Total U. S., unadjusted	218. 1 278. 4 219. 8 233. 5 283. 2 254. 2 302. 6 274. 8 312. 6	248. 8 290. 4 251. 1 268. 2 261. 3 248. 8 305. 7 264. 3 298. 0	276. 4 265. 7 302. 5 264. 8 290. 0 290. 9 267. 3 329. 5 271. 3 310. 2	264. 0 287. 7 262. 6 283. 2 303. 7 294. 0 347. 0 296. 4 316. 1	200. 1 244. 1 273. 1 251. 5 300. 0 293. 2 281. 2 333. 5 274. 6 331. 5	209. 1 183. 1 228. 2 202. 9 249. 9 283. 7 274. 1 326. 5 271. 6 306. 2	263. 5 235. 9 289. 4 250. 3 305. 4 287. 4 269. 0 322. 3 270. 3 313. 2	317. 3 285. 3 354. 6 305. 1 338. 4 286. 9 275. 1 311. 6 283. 6 295. 8	318. 4 278. 7 384. 0 297. 6 352. 1 266. 2 232. 2 300. 5 253. 3 313. 3	369. 4 371. 7 445. 2 345. 5 363. 6 285. 0 266. 1 325. 4 262. 9 290. 0	281.1	269. 4 326. 0 274. 1 311. 4	212. 7 191. 8 241. 6 203. 0 231. 1 281. 0 253. 0 302. 0 270. 7 314. 0
Service and limited-function wholesalers: Sales, estimated (unadj.), totalmil. of dol. Durable-goods establishmentsdo. Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo. Inventories, estimated (unadj.), totaldo. Durable-goods establishmentsdo. Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo.	5, 234 1, 615 3, 619 7, 487 3, 342 4, 145	5, 737 1, 839 3, 898 7, 413 3, 392 4, 021	5, 236 1, 765 3, 471 7, 217 3, 341 3, 876	5, 220 1, 754 3, 466 6, 992 3, 222 3, 770	5, 247 1, 735 3, 512 6, 854 3, 092 3, 762	4, 856 1, 525 3, 331 6, 839 2, 970 3, 869	5, 551 1, 737 3, 814 6, 873 2, 848 7 4, 025	5, 851 1, 843 4, 008 7, 002 2, 820 4, 182	5, 769 1, 842 3, 927 7, 007 2, 736 4, 271	5, 904 1, 762 4, 142 7, 019 2, 733 4, 286	5, 685 1, 688 3, 997 6, 888 2, 757 4, 131	5, 480 1, 726 3, 754 7, 084 3, 040 4, 043	5, 165 1, 457 3, 708 6, 984 2, 849 4, 135
		EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION						
POPULATION Population, continental United States: Total, including armed forces thousands. Civilian population do EMPLOYMENT	148, 245 146, 731	148, 430 146, 921	148, 639 147, 145	148, 823 147, 354	149, 014 147, 546	149, 215 147, 752	149, 452 147, 983	149, 703 148, 244	149, 947 148, 502	150, 183 148, 747	150, 397 148, 966	149, 175 147, 706	150, 604 149, 196
Employment status of noninstitutional population: Estimated number 14 years of age and over, totalthousands Male	109, 195 53, 689 55, 506	109, 290 53, 730 55, 560	109, 373 53, 764 55, 609	109, 458 53, 799 55, 659	109, 547 53, 837 55, 710	109, 664 53, 898 55, 766	109, 760 53, 939 55, 821	109, 860 53, 984 55, 876	109, 975 54, 036 55, 939	110, 063 54, 075 55, 988	110, 169 54, 121 56, 048	53, 878	110, 256 54, 160 56, 096
Total labor force, including armed forces	61, 896 1, 508 60, 388 43, 229 17, 159 57, 168 40, 812 16, 356 6, 993 50, 174 3, 221	62, 305 1, 491 60, 814 43, 525 17, 289 57, 647 41, 092 16, 555 7, 393 50, 254 3, 167	62, 327 1, 492 60, 835 43, 668 17, 167 57, 819 41, 463 16, 356 7, 820 49, 999 3, 016	63, 452 1, 469 61, 983 43, 886 18, 097 58, 694 41, 521 17, 173 8, 974 49, 720 3, 289	64, 866 1, 468 63, 398 44, 832 18, 566 59, 619 42, 233 17, 386 9, 696 49, 924 3, 778	65, 278 1, 463 63, 815 45, 267 18, 548 59, 720 42, 422 17, 298 9, 647 50, 073 4, 095	65, 105 1, 468 63, 637 45, 163 18, 474 59, 947 42, 644 17, 303 8, 507 51, 441 3, 689	64, 222 1, 459 62, 763 44, 319 18, 444 59, 411 42, 085 17, 326 8, 158 51, 254 3, 351	64, 021 1, 445 62, 576 43, 988 18, 588 59, 001 41, 426 17, 575 7, 710 51, 290 3, 576	64, 363 1, 436 62, 927 44, 099 18, 828 59, 518 41, 783 17, 735 7, 878		63, 571 1, 466 62, 105 44, 075 18, 030 58, 710 41, 660	62, 835 1, 408 61, 427 43, 715 17, 712 56, 947 40, 453 16, 494 6, 198 50, 749 4, 480
Not in labor forcedo	47, 298	46, 985	4 7, 046	46,006	44, 683	44, 385	44, 655	45, 638	45, 953	45, 701	46, 694		47, 420
Employees in nonagricultural establishments;† Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) Manufacturing do Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do Mining, total do Metal do Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	986 101 80 455	42, 918 14, 475 7, 819 6, 656 981 102 79 448	42, 966 14, 177 7, 656 6, 521 984 103 78 446	42, 731 13, 877 7, 441 6, 436 974 101 77 438	42, 835 13, 884 7, 392 6, 492 968 100 77 431	42, 573 13, 757 7, 255 6, 502 943 95 76 410	42, 994 14, 114 7, 302 6, 812 956 94 76 425	43, 466 14, 312 7, 409 6, 903 948 92 76 421	7 42, 601 7 13, 892 7 6, 986 7 6, 906 593 65 76 100	7 404	r 43, 695 r 14, 054 r 7, 319 r 6, 735 r 936 91 76 r 421	p 14, 148 p 7, 466 p 6, 682 p 931 p 94 p 77 p 405	p 42, 22; p 13, 99; p 7, 36; p 6, 63; p 810; p 9;
thousands Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do Contract construction do Transportation and public utilities do Interstate railroads do Local railways and bus lines do Telephone do Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do	258 93 1, 926 4, 024 1, 414 161 644 56 504	257 95 1, 947 3, 975 1, 370 160 644 55 505	259 97 2,036 3,991 1,387 161 641 55	260 98 2,137 4,021 1,416 159 639 55 509	262 98 2, 205 4, 031 1, 410 159 637 53 515	264 99 2, 277 4, 007 1, 381 158 638 52 520	263 99 2, 341 3, 992 1, 375 157 633 52 521	261 99 2, 341 3, 959 1, 339 157 625 50 519	7 256 96 2, 313 7 3, 871 7 1, 257 156 619 49 514	96 7 2, 244 7 3, 891 7 1, 281 154 616 48	254 r 93 r 2, 091 r 3, 935 1, 328 154 612 48 514	p 96 p 2, 156 p 3, 979 p 1, 367 p 158 p 632 p 53	₽ 90 ₽ 1, 992 ₽ 3, 878

Revised. Preliminary.

The adjusted indexes of department-store sales have recently been revised; unpublished revisions available upon request are as follows: Atlanta, 1944-April 1948; Chicago, 1945-April 1948; Cleveland and Minneapolis, 1946-March 1948; Kansas City, 1945-March 1948; New York, 1946-January 1949; Philadelphia, 1944-March 1948; Richmond, 1946-May 1948; San Francisco, 1919-November 1948. Current revisions for Dallas are tentative, pending completion of the revisions for earlier periods. Department-store sales indexes for the United States reflect all revisions in the districts and, therefore, are subject to further adjustment. Recent revisions of data on department-store stocks, by districts, are reflected in the U. S. total which is also subject to further revision. The indexes of rural sales of merchandise have been recomputed on a 1935-39 base; data through 1948 appear in the 1949 Statistical Supplement. The series on wholesale trade have been revised back to 1939; monthly figures for 1946-48 and annual data beginning 1939 are shown on pp. 18-20 of the October 1949 Survey; unpublished revisions are available upon request. §Data for 1947 and 1948 (shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement) have been revised; revisions prior to August 1948 are available upon request. †Revised series. See note marked "1" on p. 8-11.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1949							1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued Employees in nonagricultural establishments†— Continued													
Unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Continued Trade	6, 751 1, 386 1, 184 647 1, 735 4, 712 447 346	9, 310 2, 523 6, 787 1, 411 1, 193 648 1, 749 4, 720 445 346 144 5, 761	9, 478 2, 504 6, 974 1, 515 1, 204 658 1, 757 4, 768 451 347 150 5, 775	9, 342 2, 482 6, 860 1, 434 1, 203 661 1, 763 4, 804 464 353 153 5, 813	9, 336 2, 491 6, 845 1, 401 1, 208 670 1, 774 4, 834 487 361 154 5, 803	9, 220 2, 472 6, 748 1, 356 1, 201 679 1, 780 4, 851 511 364 151 5, 738	9, 213 2, 515 6, 698 1, 337 1, 181 688 1, 780 4, 836 504 358 144 5, 763	9, 409 2, 538 6, 871 1, 432 1, 192 1, 771 4, 833 475 356 147 5, 893	7 9, 505 7 2, 554 7 6, 951 7 1, 489 7 1, 200 696 7 1, 767 4, 794 451 350 147 5, 866	7 9, 605 2, 538 7 7, 067 7 1, 588 1, 208 7 704 1, 767 7 4, 769 7 445 7 348 145 5, 783	7 10, 130 7 2, 537 7 7, 593 7 1, 973 7 1, 217 7 716 7 1, 770 7 4, 738 444 347 143 7 6, 041	P 9, 436 P 2, 521 P 6, 915 P 1, 479 P 1, 198 P 676 P 1, 762 P 4, 782 P 464 P 352 P 147 P 5, 811	P 9, 295 P 2, 517 P 6, 778 P 1, 394 P 1, 183 P 708 P 1, 771 P 4, 705
Total, adjusted (Federal Reserve)	14, 671 995 2, 164 4, 059	43, 445 14, 501 987 2, 140 4, 008 9, 497 1, 749 4, 792 5, 771	43, 263 14, 316 987 2, 121 4, 008 9, 516 1, 748 4, 792 5, 775	43, 027 14, 095 975 2, 116 4, 024 9, 475 1, 754 4, 804 5, 784	42, 896 14, 007 965 2, 100 4, 003 9, 456 1, 756 4, 786 5, 823	42, 711 13, 917 939 2, 128 3, 968 9, 368 1, 755 4, 777 5, 846	42, 864 13, 979 949 2, 167 3, 947 9, 420 1, 762 4, 788 5, 852	43, 068 14, 108 943 2, 188 3, 939 9, 453 1, 780 4, 785 5, 872	7 42, 163 7 13, 706 591 2, 203 7 3, 877 7 9, 386 7 1, 785 4, 770 5, 845	7 42, 375 7 13, 691 7 912 7 2, 200 7 3, 894 7 9, 304 7 1, 788 7 4, 769 5, 820	r 2, 134 r 3, 935 r 9, 403		# 42,656 # 14,025 # 816 # 2,189 # 3,911 # 9,398 # 1,780 # 4,753 # 5,784
Production workers in manufacturing industries:† Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor) thousands Durable-goods industries do Ordnance and accessories do	12,074 6,523 23	11, 904 6, 417 23	11,616 6,262 23	11, 324 6, 057 21	11, 337 6, 022 21	11, 211 5, 894 19	11, 561 5, 947 18	11, 775 6, 060 18	r 11, 368 r 5, 651 18	7 11, 283 7 5, 713 17	7 11, 513 7 5, 965 17	p 11, 597 p 6, 096 p 20	p 11, 456 p 6, 007 p 17
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	278 429 110 1,077	659 385 274 423 107 1,062	659 389 268 416 105 1,028	672 399 259 414 106 991	686 410 257 409 105 971	676 407 253 400 101 934	686 414 263 412 107 932	684 416 277 414 107 938	689 r 414 284 411 108 r 559	7 692 7 412 283 411 108 7 737	r 684 404 r 289 r 413 107 r 953	p 676 p 401 p 272 p 416 p 107 p 939	» 289 » 403 » 966
mills thousands. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals thousands. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma	553	_	545 47	534 45	523 45	506 42	498	42	7 131	r 320 38	505 41	p 476	
chinery, transportation equipment), thous Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies thousands. Machinery (except electrical) do Electrical machinery, do Transportation equipment do Automobiles do Aircraft and parts do Ship and boat building and repairs do Railroad equipment do Miscellaneous mfg. industries do Miscellaneous mfg. industries do	112 1,133 607 1,021 649 190 100 72 185	1	706 103 1,066 560 1,012 649 192 93 69 181 343	683 97 1,014 538 955 601 187 92 67 177 333	94 977 518 995 646 187 88 66 176 333	92 939 505 1,014 670 192 86 59 170 313	688 100 927 507 998 678 185 80 47 169 347	110 935 531 1, 017 686 191 74 56	7 677 116 922 7 548 7 986 7 666 188 69 53 174 383	7 546 7 898 7 582 7 184 72	7 688 112 7 931 7 556 7 898 585 185 69 50 173 7 363	p 701 p 106 p1,001 p 552 p 987 p 644 p 189 p 85 p 61 p 177 p 354	p 941 p 553 p 977 p 171 p 346
Nondurable-goods industries	231 100 108 189 145 88 1,190 582 214	5, 487 1, 069 226 103 110 185 149 85 1, 150 558 211	5, 354 1, 071 217 108 125 186 140 82 1, 100 530 207	5, 267 1, 095 221 115 131 188 148 82 1, 087 526 202	5, 315 1, 153 226 122 169 192 152 84 1, 083 525 203	5, 317 1, 224 227 122 220 191 169 82 1, 057 518 200	5, 614 1, 350 229 116 339 194 165 91 1, 092 530 211	1, 340 230 110 322 196 157 94 1, 132	7 5, 717 7 1, 273 236 104 7 232 199 149 92 7 1, 168 565 227	146 89 r 1, 184	r 5, 548 r 1, 138 252 96 135 189 141 r 86 r 1, 187 574 227	p 5, 501 p 1, 172 p 232 p 108 p 181 p 191 p 151 p 87 p 1, 136 p 551 p 214	p 84 p 1, 174
Apparel and other finished textile prod- ucts	- 1,055 139		1,008 134	956 118	959 122	942 116	1, 040 131	133	r 1, 083 129	1	r 1, 045 129	p 1, 022 p 129	» 1, 039
clothing thousands. Women's outerwear do. Paper and allied products do. Printp, paper, and paperboard mils do. Printing, publishing, and allied indus-	324 391 204	242 318 386 201	241 289 377 196	239 257 372 194	236 258 369 192	221 263 365 188	235 306 371 191		7 252 308 392 200	279 393	248 296 7 390 200	p 240 p 294 p 382 p 198	p 384
tries thousands. Newspapers do Commercial printing do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do Drugs and medicines do Paints, pigments, and fillers do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do Footwear (except rubber) do Go	497 137 166 513 162 62 45 188 150 197 89 359	194 89 358	495 140 163 495 148 61 44 188 149 190 89 348 228	494 141 162 476 142 60 43 188 149 185 87 332 216	494 142 163 464 139 60 43 189 150 181 86 339 223	485 141 162 453 136 59 41 189 150 177 82 342 226	486 141 161 458 135 60 42 190 150 180 81 356 234	144 163 478 140 61 42 189 149 167 64	500 r 144 166 488 141 62 44 185 148 r 187 81 349 224	145 165 485 143 62 44 187 148 7 188	r 502 147 168 r 484 144 62 44 r 185 146 r 187 82 r 344	p 495 p 141 p 164 p 485 p 146 p 61 p 43 p 188 p 149 p 186 p 84 p 347 p 226	v 496 v 481 v 183 v 188 v 348
Manufacturing production-worker exmployment index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)† 1939=100. Manufacturing production-worker employment	147. 4	145.3	141.8	138. 2	138. 4	136. 9	141.1	143. 7	138.8	r 137. 7	r 140.5	p 141. 6	p 139. 8
index, adjusted (Federal Reserve)†1939=100_		145. 6	143.4	140.8	139, 9	138. 9	139. 6	141.3	136. 6	r 136. 4	, _{139. 2}		p 140. 2

r Revised. * Preliminary.
†Revised series. Beginning with the October 1949 Survey, the indicated series on employment, pay rolls, and hours and earnings have been revised to incorporate three major changes:
(1) adoption of the current Standard Industrial Classification for manufacturing industries; (2) reclassification of reporting establishments on the basis of major postwar product or activity;
(3) adjustment to 1947 bench-mark levels and a revision in estimating production-worker employment. Revised data on employees in nonagricultural establishments (unadjusted) by major groups are shown on p. 24 of the November 1949 Survey. The Federal Reserve adjusted figures for the total nonagricultural and manufacturing employment and the adjusted indexes for manufacturing production workers were further revised in the December 1949 Survey. All unpublished revisions are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	49						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	Cont	inued		·			
EMPLOYMENT—Continued					,								
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, totalsnumber Construction (Federal and State)do Maintenance (State)do Federal civilian employees:	203, 088 48, 744 109, 014	214, 405 59, 507 108, 618	238, 605 80, 881 111, 169	268, 525 106, 743 113, 965	295, 071 124, 025 120, 469	314, 414 137, 965 124, 931	327, 536 146, 144 128, 631	320,842 143,585 125,032	r 310, 606 r 137, 971 122, 022	271, 129 100, 219 120, 798	240, 059 72, 406 117, 596	267, 685 100, 866 117, 705	
United States thousands. District of Columbia. Railway employees (class I steam railways): Total thousands.	1, 900 213 1, 261	1, 908 214 1, 228	1, 922 215 1, 245	1, 933 216 1, 267	1, 929 217 1, 261	1, 923 217 1, 238	1, 915 214 1, 231	1,886 213 1,196	1, 846 211 1, 116	1, 835 211 7 1, 141	7 1, 829 7 1 213 1, 183	1, 894 1 214 p 1, 221	1, 80 1 21 p 1, 17
Indexes: Unadjusted1935-39=100dodo	120. 6 123. 6	117.3 120.3	119.1 121.0	121.2 121.7	120, 6 119, 0	118.4 116.0	117. 8 115. 4	114. 2 111. 5	106. 9 103. 4	7109. 2 108. 2	p 112.6 p 114.4	p 116. 7	p 112. p 117.
PAY ROLLS	120.0	12010						111.5	1		11111		
Manufacturing production-worker pay roll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)†1939=100 LABOR CONDITIONS	340.4	332. 8	319. 2	312. 8	315. 7	312. 8	323. 0	335.1	7 320. 9	r 315. 5	331.7	p 325. 5	
Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor):† All manufacturing industries hours- Durable-goods industries do Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products (except furnisher)	39. 4 39. 9 41. 3	39. 1 39. 5 39. 6	38. 4 39. 0 36. 7	38. 6 39. 0 40. 3	38. 8 39. 2 39. 7	38. 8 38. 8 40. 3	39. 1 39. 3 39. 7	39. 6 39. 6 40. 3	39. 7 39. 9 40. 3	r 39. 3 39. 3 40. 2	r 40. 0 r 40. 3 r 40. 7	p 39. 2 p 39. 5 p 40. 0	p 39. p 40. p 40.
ture)	39. 5 39. 3 39. 8 40. 4 39. 9 39. 8	40. 3 40. 2 39. 6 39. 9 39. 1 39. 0	40. 5 40. 6 38. 7 39. 3 38. 2 38. 4	41. 1 41. 1 38. 5 39. 6 39. 1 38. 0	40, 7 40, 7 39, 0 39, 4 38, 9 37, 6	39, 4 39, 3 38, 6 38, 7 37, 9 36, 9	40. 7 40. 8 40. 5 39. 6 39. 0 37. 6	40. 7 40. 6 41. 0 39. 6 38. 2 37. 6	7 41.7 46 7 41.7 7 40.4 7 39.5 37.5	7 41.0 7 41.0 7 41.2 7 40.0 7 39.1 36.6	7 41. 4 40. 9 7 42. 1 7 40. 4 39. 7 7 39. 4	# 40.6 # 40.6 # 40.0 # 39.8 # 39.0 # 38.2	p 39.
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals hours Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment). hours	39.9 40.8 39.7	39. 5 41. 0 39. 5	39. 4 41. 3 38. 7	38.7 40.7 39.0	37. 7 40. 5 39. 2	36. 4 39. 1 39. 3	37. 6 39. 4 39. 6	37.1 39.6 40.2	7 34. 0 40. 7 7 40. 1	34.7 r 39.4 r 39.3	39. 2 40. 3 7 40. 5	p 37. 9 p 40. 3 p 39. 6	
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies hours. Machinery (except electrical) do. Electrical machinery do. Transportation equipment do. Automobiles do. Ship and boat building and repairs do. Railroad equipment do. Instruments and related products. do. Miscellaneous mfg. industries do.	37. 2 40. 4 39. 6 39. 8 39. 5 41. 2 38. 5	37. 6 39. 9 39. 1 38. 6 37. 7 40. 7 38. 9 39. 9 39. 7 40. 2	36.6 39.1 38.5 38.7 38.6 39.4 38.2 38.6 39.3	37. 1 39. 2 38. 8 38. 2 37. 3 40. 5 38. 1 39. 2 39. 5	37. 3 39. 2 39. 0 39. 5 39. 4 40. 5 38. 4 39. 0 39. 2	37. 7 39. 0 38. 7 39. 9 40. 3 39. 9 38. 4 37. 7 39. 0	39. 5 39. 1 39. 1 39. 7 39. 8 40. 2 37. 3 7 38. 4 39. 0 38. 9	40. 3 39. 3 40. 0 40. 1 40. 4 40. 6 37. 7 38. 1 39. 5 40. 2	7 41. 4 39. 2 40. 4 39. 1 39. 0 40. 5 7 36. 4 38. 5 39. 8 40. 7	7 40.0 7 38.6 39.9 7 38.7 7 38.3 7 41.5 7 34.8 38.2 40.0 7 41.0	40.5	p 38. 6 p 39. 4 p 39. 5 p 39. 4 p 39. 2 p 40. 6 p 39. 0 p 39. 6	p 39, p 40, p 42,
Nondurable-goods industries	41.3 41. 2 45. 0 38. 2 42. 1 40. 3 35. 4	38. 6 40. 9 40. 3 44. 4 37. 2 41. 4 40. 8 36. 1 36. 2 36. 8 36. 5	37. 6 40. 6 39. 9 44. 6 36. 5 42. 0 40. 9 34. 7 35. 7 35. 2 35. 1	38.1 41.3 40.7 45.2 37.4 42.1 41.8 35.7 35.4 34.6 35.3	38.5 41.6 40.4 45.8 38.3 42.2 42.1 38.0 36.3 35.7 36.2	38. 7 42. 2 41. 8 45. 7 39. 7 42. 2 42. 7 37. 4 36. 3 36. 3	38. 9 41. 7 41. 0 45. 0 40. 8 41. 5 41. 4 38. 7 37. 6 37. 6	39. 6 41. 8 41. 6 44. 4 40. 1 42. 1 40. 7 38. 9 38. 6 38. 5 37. 8	39.6 41.7 41.1 44.2 40.0 41.6 40.5 38.2 39.4 39.6 738.9	7 40. 0 38. 0 39. 5 39. 8		p 38. 8 p 41. 5 p 41. 4 p 44. 8 p 38. 2 p 41. 7 p 40. 9 p 37. 1 p 37. 6 p 37. 5	p 39 p 41
Apparel and other finished textile products hours_ Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo	36. 2 36. 5	36.3 36.7	34. 4 34. 5	35. 5 34. 2	35. 4 33. 3	35. 4 33. 4	35. 7 33. 5	36.8 35.4	7 36. 5 7 34. 3	35. 7 33. 0	r 35. 9 34. 7		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing hours. Women's outerwear do Paper and allied products do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do Printing, publishing, and allied industries	35. 6 35. 8 41. 2 42. 0	36. 4 35. 4 41. 0 41. 7	35. 2 33. 4 40. 3 41. 2	36. 1 35. 0 40. 4 41. 1	35. 8 34. 6 40. 7 41. 1	36. 1 33. 9 41. 1 41. 8	36, 4 34, 2 41, 8 42, 6	36. 9 35. 8 42. 6 43. 0	r 37. 5 r 34. 2 43. 1 43. 7		36. 7 34. 6 7 42. 8 43. 6	p 34, 6 p 41, 6	p 42.
Newspapers do Commercial printing do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do Paints, pigments, and fillers do Paints, pigments, and fillers do Petroleum refining do Petroleum refining do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do Footwear (except rubber) do Go	39. 9	38. 6 37. 1 39. 6 40. 9 39. 4 40. 7 40. 5 40. 0 37. 0 35. 8 37. 5 37. 2	38. 4 37. 6 39. 3 40. 6 38. 8 40. 1 41. 1 40. 1 39. 8 36. 9 35. 4 35. 8	38. 7 37. 8 39. 7 40. 7 39. 2 40. 4 40. 7 40. 5 37. 7 36. 3 35. 1 34. 0	38.7 37.4 40.0 40.5 39.2 40.2 41.2 40.2 39.9 38.2 36.6 36.5 36.0	38.6 37.1 39.8 40.6 39.3 40.0 40.9 40.7 40.4 38.4 36.6 37.0 36.8	38. 5 36. 8 39. 6 40. 5 39. 2 40. 0 41. 1 40. 3 39. 8 38. 3 36. 0 37. 2 36. 7	39. 1 37. 5 39. 9 41. 4 39. 8 40. 4 41. 5 40. 3 39. 1 30. 8 36. 8	38. 6 37. 5 39. 5 41. 7 39. 9 40. 6 41. 4 41. 0 40. 3 39. 4 37. 3 7 36. 5	7 37. 3 39. 3 7 41. 5 7 40. 0 40. 7 41. 0 7 40. 0 7 39. 9 38. 5 36. 9	40.3 41.6 40.3 7 40.4 44.1 39.8 39.7 39.3 7 37.0	p 37. 4 p 39. 7 p 41. 0 p 39. 6 p 40. 4 p 41. 0 p 40. 2 p 38. 3 p 36. 6	p 41 p 40 p 38
Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining: Metal	42. 4 26. 1 37. 9	43, 3 25, 0 36, 4	42. 6 30. 6 37. 4	42. 2 34. 1 37. 5	40. 6 23. 4 30. 7	39. 4 35. 0 25. 1	39. 5 23. 4 26. 1	39. 6 31. 8 27. 0	40.1 39.2 731.9	7 35. 8 7 35. 7 7 34. 9	42. 2 22. 0 26. 4	₽ 30. 2	
Petroleum and natural-gas production hours. Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdodo Contract constructiondo. Nonbuilding constructiondo. Building constructiondo.	39. 8 42. 3 37. 3 39. 7 36. 5	39. 6 42. 5 36. 9 39. 5 36. 1	40.1	40. 6 44. 3 38. 5 41. 7 37. 2	39. 7 43. 8 38. 5 41. 9 37. 1	40. 3 43. 4 38. 6 42. 2 37. 1	42. 4	40. 4 43. 2 37. 7 40. 9 r 36. 5	41. 2 7 44. 2 38. 3 41. 8 36. 9	42. 8 37. 1 39. 9	42. 5 36. 4 38. 3	p 43. 3 p 37. 7 p 40. 7	1

Revised. p Preliminary. December and January data and December data in the average include all of Fairfax County, Virginia, and Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, STotal includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately, Revised series. See note marked "f" on p. S-11.

				······································	19-							1950
Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar
EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND P	PULA	TION-	-Conti	inued					
							:					
. 40.1	45. 2	45. 2	44.9	46.0	45.1	44.7	44.3	7 44. 2	44.0	44.5	p 44. 9	
44. 5 41. 4	44.7	45.3	45. 2	45.0	45. 4	45.1	44.5	44.5	43.7	43.7	p 44. 7	
l .	40.6	40.6	40.7	40. 6	40.8	40.7	40. 7	r 40. 9	40.6	41.0	» 40. 7	
36.3	36.1	36. 6 40. 0	36.3 39.7	36.8 40.4	37. 2 41. 1	37. 2 41. 1	36. 6 40. 2	7 36. 4 40. 3	36. 2 40. 1	37.9	p 36. 7	
45. 5	45.7	45. 7	45, 8	45. 5	45. 6	45. 6	45.5	45.9	r 45. 7	45. 9	» 45. 7	
	41.5	44. 2 41. 8 42. 4	44, 7 42, 4 42, 7	44.1 41.6 42.3	44. 1 41. 5 41. 0	40.8	44. 1 41. 2 41. 7	r 41. 1	40.9	41. 2	₽ 41. 5	
240 77	290 500	365 160	455 235	385 575	350 110	380 140	290 475	250 600	200 70	r 150	300 258	2
	440	535	680	635	600	625	525	425	360	225		. 8
675	3, 500 . 5	1, 900 .3	310 3, 450 .5	4, 500 .6	2, 400 . 4	2, 100 . 3	6, 550 . 9	1, 000 19, 000 2. 7	7, 500 1. 0	1, 200 . 2	4, 417 . 6	2, 8
276	327	363	403	400	369	452	466	416	350	312	370	3
1,300	1, 458	1,800	1,662	1, 522	1,383	1, 252	1, 013	1, 363	1, 545	1,630	1, 457	1, 7
1.468	1,786	1,598	i '	1,809	1,717	1, 952	1,744	1, 528	1,698	ĺ	1	9, 0
115, 268	,	-	146, 712			· '			152, 170	r 170, 580	145, 032	186, 3
2, 551 647	3, 130 678	2, 608 592	2, 358 539	2, 486 586	2, 569 582	936 113	385 83	265 62	268 60	280	1,670	2
47, 103	60, 766	50, 423	44, 618	45, 797	48, 939	24, 135	8, 775	5, 462	5, 291	5, 474	32, 219	5, 7
2.9	3.0 4.8	2.9 4.8	3. 5 5. 2	4.4 4.3	3. 5 3. 8	4. 4 4. 0	4. 1 4. 2	3.7 4.1	3.3 4.0	3. 2 3. 0	3. 5 4. 2	
2.3	2.8	2.8 2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	.3 1.8	1.8	2.3	7 2. 5	1.7	2.4	
1.1	1.0	1. í	1.0	i.i	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	
						!						
	54.74 57.83	53.80 57.21	54.08 57.21	54. 51 57. 82	54. 63 57. 31	54.70 57.89	55. 72 58. 69	55, 26 58, 17	r 54. 74	7 56. 40 7 59 56	p 54. 94	₽ 56. ₽ 59.
- 59. 22	57.90	54. 13	59.32	58.72	59.64	58.44	59.76	59. 97	57.82	7 60. 85	₽ 58. 82	₽ 60.
48. 73	50.85	52.29	53.76	53.56	51.25	53, 53	53.35	54. 54	r 52. 93	52. 47	p 52.32	₽ 47. ₽ 51.
55. 02 58. 53	54. 18 56. 97	53. 37 55. 39	53.90 56.81	53. 58 55. 98	52.94 55.22	54. 17 56. 08	54.73 55.89	* 55. 51 * 57. 04	r 55. 28 r 57. 09	7 55. 79 58. 24		p 54.
		i	ļ			l .		1	i	1 .		» 63.
61.16	61.09	61.95	61.05	60.71	59.00	58.39	59. 24	59.87	r 58. 43	59.64		
. 57.72	57.35	56.19	56.67	57.39	57. 61	58.13	59. 25	r 58. 51	7 57.02	r 59.62	₽ 57. 81	1
54.94 61.57	55. 57 60. 85	53.99 59.55	54.61 59.70	54. 72 59. 94	54.85 59.71	57. 63 59. 86	59. 56 60. 44	7 55. 58 7 60. 21	r 53. 19 r 59. 37	57. 28 r 61. 26	p 60. 35	p 61.
57.02 65.79 66.91	63.19	63.58	63.03	65.49	66. 27	65. 90	67. 13	64.75	r 64. 32	7 67.70	p 65. 28	₽ 70.
61.99	63.41 62.98	60.99 62.50	62.98 61.61	62. 94 62. 82	62. 08 61. 94	62. 07 60. 05	63. 58 61. 00	63. 67	r 66. 73	66. 29	p 63. 54	
- 65. 53 - 55. 28	55.18	54. 51	63. 39 54. 83	54.61	60.32 54.37	* 62. 05 54. 25	61.84 55.26	7 62. 49 56. 08	7 62. 92 7 56. 48	63. 24 r 57. 02	p 63. 18 p 55. 27	₽ 56.
51.33	51.07	49.67	50.41	50.97	51.55	51.31	52. 59	r 52. 47	* 52.07	• 52. 73	» 51. 46	₽ 52.
55, 70	55. 25	54.98	56.17	55.87	58.02	56.87	57.78	7 53.83 7 56.51 7 54.76	54.07 59.94	7 54. 78 60. 83	» 53. 57 » 57. 29	₽ 54.
_ 51, 28	42.89 50.34	43.07 51.07	43.65 51.61	42.63 52.29	43. 59 52. 62	44. 27 51. 83	44. 79 52. 88	7 45. 92 7 52. 29	7 54. 38 7 41. 33 7 51. 91	54. 63 43. 30 52. 24	p 43, 50	
- 61.54 34.94	62.75 36.21	62. 29 35. 15	64. 54 36. 27	65. 59 38. 57	68. 79 38. 19	66. 24 38. 58	64. 92 38. 39	7 64. 40 37. 86	r 63. 44 r 38. 46	63. 44 r 38. 89	₽ 64. 07 ₽ 37. 27	» 39.
45.01 44.83 41.09	44. 19 43. 28 41. 39	42. 20 41. 08 39. 87	41.91 40.52 40.07	42. 98 42. 09 40. 73	43. 26 42. 87 40. 44	44. 37 44. 41 41. 11	45, 82 45, 74 42, 22	* 47. 52	47.16 747.76 743.20	7 47. 64 48. 44 42. 26	7 44. 71 7 44. 44 7 41. 41	p 47.
	EMP 45. 1 38. 6 41. 4 40. 5 36. 3 40. 0 45. 5 44. 0 45. 5 44. 0 40. 77 370 105 675 .1 1,468 115, 268 2,551 1,300 7,111 1,468 115, 268 47,103 2. 9 4.1 3. 3 1. 4 1.1 6 55. 20 48. 03 48. 73 1. 4 1.1 6 55. 20 66. 64 64. 64 65. 64 66. 64 66. 64 66. 64 66. 65 66. 64 66. 66	EMPLOYM - 45.1	EMPLOYMENT A 45. 1	EMPLOYMENT AND PO 45.1 45.2 45.2 44.9 38.6 38.3 38.2 38.6 44.5 44.7 45.3 45.2 41.4 41.5 41.3 41.3 41.3 40.5 40.6 40.6 40.6 39.7 40.0 39.7 40.0 39.7 40.0 39.7 45.5 45.7 45.5 41.8 42.4 42.7 45.5 41.5 41.8 42.4 42.7 44.5 41.5 41.8 42.4 42.7 44.5 41.5 41.8 42.4 42.7 44.5 41.5 41.8 42.4 42.7 44.5 41.5 41.8 42.4 42.7 44.5 41.5 41.8 42.4 42.7 44.5 41.5 41.8 42.4 42.7 44.5 41.8 42.4 42.7 44.5 41.5 41.8 42.4 42.7 44.5 41.8 42.4 42.7 44.5 41.8 42.4 42.7 44.5 41.5 41.8 42.4 42.7 44.5 41.5 41.8 41.8 42.8 42.7 41.6 41.5 41.8 41.8 42.8 42.7 41.6 41.5 41.8 41.8 41.8 41.8 41.8 41.8 41.8 41.8	EMPLOYMENT AND POPULA 45. 1	EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION- 45.1	EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Cont: 45. 1	EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued 45. 1	EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued 45.1	Section Column	EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued 1	

nless otherwise stated, statistics through	1949												1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Janua
	EMP.	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					
WAGES-Continued									1				
verage weekly earnings†—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued Nondurable-goods industries—Continued													
Apparel and other finished textile products dollars	43.87	43, 41	39, 53	39. 94	40. 11	41.03	41. 95	44. 01	r 42. 63	r 40. 41	r 41. 97	p 41. 83	p 42.
Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work	49. 42 32. 89	50, 13 33, 82	46.30	46.00 33.36	43.86	44.93	44. 96 32. 80	47.90	r 46. 20	r 44. 32	46.60	p 46. 56	
clothing dollars Women's outerwear do Paper and allied products do do	53, 84 54, 84	51. 68 54. 45	32, 49 45, 42 53, 48	45. 61 53. 73	32. 76 46. 33 54. 54	33. 03 48. 51 55. 57	50. 40 56. 26	33.87 53.13 57.64	7 34. 35 7 49. 49 7 58. 36	7 33. 87 7 46. 10 7 58. 31	33. 69 49. 75 r 58. 04	p 33. 26 p 49. 51 p 55. 90	p 57.
Women's outerwear do Paper and allied products do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do Printing, publishing, and allied industries	58.72	58. 17	57.35	57.58	57. 95	59. 65	60.32	61.06	62, 10	r 62. 19	62.04	<i>₽</i> 59. 75	
Newspapersdo Commercial printingdo Chemicals and allied productsdo	68. 32 75. 65 67. 91	69, 56 76, 72 69, 26	69. 39 78. 43 68. 42	70. 40 80. 02 69. 51	70. 47 78. 73 70. 80	70. 45 78. 02 70. 05	70. 69 77. 80 69. 66	72. 02 80. 14 70. 22	r 71. 22 r 80. 06 r 69. 84	7 70.95 7 79.34 7 69.33	772.61 82.31 71.05	\$70.31 \$78.50 \$69.48	p 70
	57. 81 60. 37	57. 51 59. 69	57. 45 59. 17	58. 20 60. 09	59, 08 60, 56	59. 44 61. 50	58. 77 60. 68	59.66 62.33	59. 51 r 62. 20	* 59. 43 * 62. 48	59.78 62.91	p 58. 70 p 60. 95	p 60
Drugs and medicines do. Paints, pigments, and fillers do. Products of petroleum and coal do. Petroleum refining do	56, 52 58, 97	56. 37 58. 81 70. 92	55. 78 59. 92	56. 68 59. 22	56. 28 59. 90	56. 40 59. 31 73. 59	56. 32 59. 51	56, 96 60, 88	57.16 7 60.90	7 57. 43 60. 27 7 72. 08	57. 00 60. 60	p 56. 61 p 59. 73	
Products of petroleum and coaldododododo	70, 82 73, 89 56, 55	70, 92 74, 00 55, 43	71. 26 73. 95 55. 50	72, 12 75, 21 57, 08	71. 84 74. 73 58. 29	76. 60 58. 37	72.38 75.10 57.72	74. 47 77. 11 61. 01	74.09 76.13 759.57	7 75. 21 7 58. 06	71.48 74.72 759.38	p 72. 36 p 75. 31 p 57. 82	p 7
Tires and inner tubesdododododo	60, 99 42, 83	61, 50 42 , 56	60. 92 40. 74	63. 20 40. 05	64. 09 41. 46	64. 45 41. 74	62.32 42.00	69. 95 41. 99	64.83	64. 02 40. 08	65. 28 * 41. 96	p 63, 52 p 41, 62	p 4
Rubber products	41. 07	40.96	38.68	37. 37	39. 24	39. 93	40.04	39. 74	7 38. 61	36. 43	39. 10	p 39. 32	
Mining: do	64. 74 47. 97	66. 16 46. 15	64. 71 56. 82	63. 72 63. 63	60. 53 45. 28	58. 75 66. 08	58. 18 42. 80	58. 96 59, 24	r 59. 63 75. 81	7 52, 95 7 67, 97	63. 51 42. 24	p 61. 38 p 56. 78	
Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production	73. 56	70, 54	72, 33	72, 98	59, 90	47. 94	49. 51	52.46	r 63. 10	τ 69. 63	50. 42	p 63. 23	
Petroleum and natural-gas production dollars Nonmetalic mining and quarryingdo	70.37 54.36	69. 54 54. 40	70.30 56.38	71. 78 58. 17	70, 59 57, 82	72.54 56.77	70. 74 57. 86	72. 40 56. 68	* 73.87 * 57.77	771.00 755.81	70. 86 55. 21	271.44 256.35	
Nonbuilding construction do	69. 96 68. 06	69. 22 67. 25	69. 86 68. 47	71. 70 71. 42	71. 41 71. 34	71.55 72.20	72. 13 72. 56	70. 73 70. 82	72.06 72.71	7 70. 12 69. 90	69. 93 68. 15	p 70. 73 p 70. 04	
Building constructiondo	70. 53	69.83	70.33	71.81	71.44	71, 28	71.95	70.69	71.80	70.21	70. 50	p 70. 94	
Local railways and bus lines do— Telephone do— Telegraph do— Gas and electric utilities do—	64. 18 50. 84 61. 94	64. 18 50. 82 62. 31	64, 64 50, 58 63, 37	64, 48 51, 84 63, 69	66. 01 51. 46 62. 96	65. 21 51. 90 63. 97	64. 46 51. 57 63. 64	64, 55 52, 61 62, 83	7 64.31 7 53.29 62,97	7 64. 02 7 54. 36 62. 01	65, 19 52, 45 62, 23	p 64. 59 p 51. 80 p 62. 79	
Gas and electric utilitiesdo	62. 60	62. 54	62.82	63.40	63.64	64. 02	63. 92	64. 75	65.72	r 65. 23	66. 24	p 64. 00	
Wholesale tradedo	56. 82	56.88	57. 12	57.83	57. 49	58.18	57. 10	57. 3 5	r 58.36	r 57. 86	58. 38	p 57. 55	
General-merchandise stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do	34, 01 49, 12 57, 15	33. 68 48. 87 58. 18	34. 26 49. 08 59. 50	34. 85 48. 99 60. 00	35. 62 50. 26 59. 70	35, 86 51, 13 59, 83	35.75 51.00 59.55	35. 17 50. 57 59. 51	7 34.65 7 50.25 7 59.39	7 34. 32 50. 49 7 58. 91	35. 47 50. 90 58. 52	p 34. 84 p 49. 98 p 58. 96	
Finance: Banks and trust companiesdo	43, 55	43. 24	43, 49	44. 05	43. 10	43, 80	43. 10	43. 62	r 43, 94	43. 78	43.96	p 43. 63	1
Service: Hotels, year-rounddododododododo	32, 47	32. 53	32. 35	32.99	32, 85	32. 90	32. 93	32, 90	r 32.84	33. 22	33.32	» 32. 81	
Laundriesdodododododo	34, 90 39, 32	35. 07 39. 93	35. 24 42. 15	36. 04 43. 17	35, 3 2 42, 17	35, 03 40, 43	34. 27 38. 63	34. 69 41. 28	r 34. 57 r 40. 15	r 34. 36 r 40. 04	34. 81 40. 43	p 34. 98 p 40. 67	
erage hourly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor):													
All manufacturing industriesdollars_ Durable-goods industriesdo	1. 401 1. 466	1. 400 1. 464	1.401 1.467	1. 401 1. 467	1. 405 1. 475	1. 408 1. 477	1. 399 1. 473	1. 407 1. 482	1. 392 1. 458	r 1.393 r 1.459	r 1. 410	p 1. 402 p 1. 469	p 1
Ordnance and accessories do- Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture) dollars	1. 434 1. 216	1, 462 1, 246	1. 475 1. 272	1. 472 1. 288	1. 479 1. 300	1. 480 1. 288	1. 472	1. 483	1.488 r 1.299	1. 488 r 1. 281	r 1. 495	p 1. 471	p 1
Sawmills and planing millsdo Furniture and fixturesdo	1. 240 1. 231	1. 265 1. 234	1. 288 1. 230	1.308 1.236	1.316 1.240	1.304 1.240	1. 312 1. 230	1.314 1.237	1.311 1.233	r 1. 291 r 1. 231	1. 283 r 1. 246	P 1. 289 P 1. 235	P]
Stone, clay, and glass products do Glass and glass products do Primary metal industries do Gordon	1, 362 1, 467	1.358 1.457	1. 358 1. 450	1.361 1.453	1. 360 1. 439	1. 368 1. 457	1. 368 1. 438	1. 382 1. 463	1.374 1.444	1. 382 7 1. 460	7 1. 381 1. 467	p 1. 358 p 1. 454	P]
Blast lurnaces, steel works, and rolling mills dollars.	1. 587 1. 645	1. 582 1. 643	1.584 1.642	1. 581 1. 634	1. 591 1. 650	1. 589 1. 645	1. 581 1. 631	1.607 1.673	r 1. 556	r 1, 580 r 1, 642	1. 597 1. 647	p 1. 586	P 1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals dollars. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma-	1.499	1.490	1. 500	1. 500	1. 499	1. 489	1. 482	1. 496	1. 471	1. 483	1. 480	p 1. 492	
chinery, transportation equipment)_dollars	1.454	1. 452	1.452	1. 453	1. 464	1.466	1.468	1. 474	r 1. 459	r 1, 451	r 1. 472	p 1. 451	p 1
plumbers' suppliesdollarsdo	1.477 1.524	1.478 1.525	1.475 1.523	1.472 1.523	1.467 1.529	1. 455 1. 530	1.459 1.531	1. 478 1. 538	1. 479 r 1. 536	1.484 r 1,538	1. 491 1. 543	p 1. 474 p 1. 530	p 1
Transportation equipmentdo	1. 440 1. 653	1.445 1.637	1. 444 1. 643	1. 443 1. 650	1.440 1.658	1, 447 1, 661	1. 451 1. 660	1. 447 1. 674	7 1. 435 1. 656	1. 435 r 1. 662	7 1. 446 7 1. 684	p 1. 442 p 1. 658	p j
Automobilesdo Aircraft and partsdo Ship and boat building and repairsdo	1. 694 1. 566 1. 610	1. 670 1. 558 1. 619	1. 678 1. 548 1. 636	1. 695 1. 555	1. 699 1. 554 1. 636	1. 704 1. 607 1. 613	1. 703 1. 544	1. 716 1. 566	1. 689 1. 572	7 1, 687 7 1, 608 7 1, 639	1.719 1.613	P 1. 696 P 1. 571	
Railroad equipmentdo Instruments and related productsdo	1.610 1.389	1.623 1.390	1. 617 1. 387	1.617 1.617 1.388	1.608 1.393	1.600 1.394	1. 610 1. 616 1. 391	1. 618 1. 623 1, 399	1. 624 r 1. 623 1. 409	r 1. 647 r 1. 412	1, 639 1, 634 r 1, 422	p 1. 624 p 1. 621 p 1. 397	p]
Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	1. 262	1.248	1.255	1. 252	1. 262	1. 250	1. 247	1. 258	r 1. 264	r 1. 263	1. 278	p 1. 250	2 1
Nondurable-goods industries do- Food and kindred products do-	1. 323 1. 285	1.323 1.291	1.321 1.289	1.323 1.294	1. 324 1. 289	1.332 1.296	1. 319 1. 271	1. 328 1. 283	r 1. 325	r 1. 325 r 1. 303	r 1. 335 r 1. 320	p 1. 325 p 1. 292	p 1
Meat products do Dairy products do Capping and preserving do	1, 352 1, 213 1, 149	1. 371 1. 211 1. 153	1.378 1.213 1.180	1, 380 1, 205 1, 167	1. 383 1. 206 1. 113	1.388 1.219 1.098	1. 387 1. 216 1. 085	1. 389 1. 245 1. 117	1.375 r 1.239 r 1.148	7 1. 407 7 1. 233 7 1. 114	1. 408 1. 236 1. 183	p 1. 384 p 1. 221	
Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do	1. 218 1. 527	1. 216 1. 538	1. 216 1. 523	1. 226 1. 544	1. 239 1. 558	1. 098 1. 247 1. 611	1. 249 1. 600	1. 256 1. 595	r 1. 257	7 1. 114 7 1. 260 7 1. 586	1. 183 1. 265 1. 598	p 1. 139 p 1. 239 p 1. 565	
Topacco manufacturesdo	. 987	1.003 1.188	1.013 1.182	1. 016 1. 184	1. 015 1. 184	1. 021 1. 182	. 997 1. 180	. 987 1. 187	. 991	r 1. 012 1. 194	7 1. 018 1. 197	p 1. 303 p 1. 004 p 1. 189	p 1
Textile-mill products do Broad-woven fabric mills do Knitting mills do	1. 186 1. 132	1. 176 1. 134	1. 167 1. 136	1. 171 1. 135	1.179 1.125	1. 181 1. 114	1.181	1.188	r 1. 200 r 1. 123	r 1. 200	1. 202 1. 124	p 1. 185 p 1. 127	

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	149						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					
WAGES—Continued													
Average hourly earnings, etc.†—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued Nondurable-goods industries—Continued Apparel and other finished textile products													
dollars Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work	1, 212 1, 354	1. 196 1. 366	1. 149 1. 342	1, 125 1, 345	1. 133 1. 317	1. 159 1. 306	1.175 1.342	1. 196 1. 353	7 1. 168 7 1. 347	7 1. 132 7 1. 343	1. 169 1. 343	p 1. 170 p 1. 343	₽ 1. 187
clothing dollars. Women's outerweardo. Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills. do Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1.398	. 929 1. 460 1. 328 1. 395	. 923 1. 360 1. 327 1. 392	. 924 1. 303 1. 330 1. 401	. 915 1, 339 1, 340 1, 410	. 915 1. 431 1. 352 1. 427	. 901 1. 465 1. 346 1. 416	. 918 1. 484 1. 353 1. 420	7.916 71.447 71.354 1.421	7, 918 71, 368 71, 356 71, 423	. 918 1. 438 1. 356 1. 423	p. 920 p 1. 428 p 1. 342 p 1. 411	p 1, 356
Newspapers dollars. Occumercial printing do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do Drugs and medicines do Paints, pigments, and fillers do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Petroleum coal do Petroleum coal do Petroleum coal do Petroleum coal do Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do Footwear (except rubber) do Nonmanufacturing industries:	- 1, 500 - 1, 723 1, 136	1. 802 2. 068 1. 749 1. 406 1. 515 1. 385 1. 452 1. 773 1. 850 1. 498 1. 718 1. 135 1. 101	1. 807 2. 086 1. 741 1. 415 1. 525 1. 391 1. 458 1. 777 1. 858 1. 504 1. 721 1. 138 1. 102	1. 819 2. 117 1. 751 1. 430 1. 533 1. 403 1. 403 1. 472 1. 857 1. 514 1. 741 1. 141 1. 099	1, 821 2, 105 1, 770 1, 448 1, 545 1, 400 1, 454 1, 787 1, 873 1, 526 1, 751 1, 136 1, 090	1, 825 2, 103 1, 760 1, 464 1, 565 1, 410 1, 450 1, 898 1, 896 1, 520 1, 761 1, 128 1, 085	1. 836 2. 114 1. 759 1. 451 1. 548 1. 408 1. 408 1. 796 1. 887 1. 507 1. 731 1. 129 1. 091	1. 842 2. 137 1. 760 1. 441 1. 566 1. 410 1. 467 1. 812 1. 904 1. 514 1. 789 1. 141 1. 104	7 1. 845 7 2. 135 7 1. 768 1. 427 1. 559 1. 408 7 1. 471 1. 807 1. 889 7 1. 512 1. 738 1. 143 7 1. 100	7 1. 838 2. 127 7 1. 764 1. 432 7 1. 562 7 1. 411 1. 470 7 1. 802 7 1. 885 7 1. 508 1. 735 1. 142 1. 094	1. 843 2. 149 1. 723 1. 437 1. 561 1. 411 1. 478 1. 796 1. 882 1. 511 1. 750 1. 134 1. 083	P 1. 817 P 2. 101 P 1. 750 P 1. 430 P 1. 541 P 1. 401 P 1. 457 P 1. 790 P 1. 874 P 1. 510 P 1. 740 P 1. 137 P 1. 096	v 1. 448 v 1. 808 v 1. 536 v 1. 144
Mining:	. 1.941	1. 528 1. 846 1. 938	1, 519 1, 857 1, 934	1.510 1.866 1.946	1, 491 1, 935 1, 951	1.491 1.888 1.910	1, 473 1, 829 1, 897	1. 489 1. 863 1. 943	r 1. 487 1. 934 r 1. 978	† 1.479 † 1.904 † 1.995	1.505 1.920 1.910	P 1.503 P 1.879 P 1.941	
Petroleum and natural-gas production dollars. Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding constructiondo Building constructiondo Transportation and public utilities;	1. 285 1. 877 1. 714	1. 756 1. 280 1. 875 1. 703 1. 933	1. 762 1. 302 1. 872 1. 709 1. 934	1. 768 1. 313 1. 864 1. 712 1. 930	1. 778 1. 320 1. 856 1. 704 1. 924	1.800 1.308 1.856 1.712 1.922	1. 764 1. 306 1. 862 1. 712 1. 932	1.792 1.312 1.874 1.730 1.938	7 1. 793 7 1. 307 1. 881 1. 741 1. 944	* 1. 775 * 1. 304 * 1. 891 * 1. 754 * 1. 947	1. 776 1. 299 1 923 1. 777 1. 973	p 1. 776 p 1. 302 p 1. 875 p 1. 723 p 1. 935	
Local railways and bus linesdo_ Telephonedo_ Telegraphdo Gas and electric utilitiesdo Trade:	1. 317 1. 392 1. 512	1. 420 1. 327 1. 394 1. 507	1. 430 1. 324 1. 399 1. 521	1, 436 1, 343 1, 409 1, 535	1. 435 1. 340 1. 399 1. 541	1.446 1.348 1.409 1.550	1.442 1.343 1.411 1.544	1. 457 1. 363 1. 412 1. 564	r 1. 455 r 1. 377 1. 415 r 1. 576	7 1. 455 7 1. 401 1. 419 7 1. 568	1. 465 1. 366 1. 424 1. 581	p 1. 440 p 1. 346 p 1. 406 p 1. 542	
Wholesale tradedo Retail trade: General-merchandise storesdo Food and liquordo Automotive and accessories dealersdo Service:	. 937	1. 401 . 933 1. 231 1. 273	1, 407 , 936 1, 227 1, 302	1, 421 . 960 1, 234 1, 310	1.416 .968 1.244 1.312	1. 426 . 964 1. 244 1. 312	1.403 .961 1.244 1.306	1. 409 . 961 1. 258 1. 308	7 1. 427 7. 952 7 1. 247 7 1. 294	7 1. 425 7 . 948 1. 259 1. 289	1. 424 . 936 1. 260 1. 275	p 1. 414 p . 950 p 1. 242 p 1. 292	
Hotels, year-round do Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (E. N. R.):	. 738 . 841 . 983	. 731 . 845 . 986	. 732 . 843 . 994	. 738 . 850 1. 011	. 745 . 849 . 997	.746 .844 .986	. 745 . 840 . 978	.746 .842 .990	. 743 r. 841 r. 977	. 755 7. 840 7. 979	. 759 . 845 . 986	p.743 p.844 p.988	
Common labor dol. per hr Skilled labor do Farm wage rates, without board or room (quar- terly)* dol, per hr	2,353	1. 424 2. 376	1. 424 2. 378	1. 431 2. 384	1. 441 2. 394	1. 465 2. 412 . 74	1. 470 2. 434	1. 478 2. 453	1. 478 2. 458	1. 478 2. 462	1. 478 2. 462	1. 450 2. 410	1, 485 2, 462
Railway wages (average, class I)do Road-building wages, common labordo	1.370	1. 337	1.380 1.06	1,389	1, 375	1.392 1.16	1. 373	1. 565	1. 562 1. 17	1. 569	1.572	1. 436 1. 10	1. 17
				FINA	ANCE								
BANKING													
Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptancesmil. of dol. Commercial paperdo Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration:	_ 268	215 257	204 249	195 219	198 199	194 211	189 230	207 265	215 278	251 278	272 257		280 258
Total	(1) (1) (1) (289	1,710 936 866 70 270 504	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 262 2 537	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 252 2 565	1, 786 946 880 65 250 2 591	(1) (1) (1) (1) (258 2 600	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 261 2590	1, 791 951 890 62 281 2 559	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 306 2 506	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 313 2 471	1,712 956 899 57 306 2 450		(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 294 2 453
Bank debits, total (141 centers)do New York Citydo Outside New York Citydo Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:	31, 982 48, 198	98, 335 39, 698 58, 637	89, 206 35, 832 53, 374	88, 969 36, 974 51, 995	98, 276 42, 890 55, 386	88, 353 36, 467 51, 886	88, 536 36, 070 52, 466	7 90, 257 37, 191 7 53, 066	7 90, 747 36, 334 7 54, 413	88, 588 35, 249 53, 339	106, 274 45, 781 60, 493	91, 817 37, 741 54, 075	95, 336 38, 962 56, 374
Assets, total mil. of dol. Reserve bank credit outstanding, total do. Discounts and advances do. United States Government securities do. Gold certificate reserves. do. Liabilities, total do. Deposits, total do. Member-bank reserve balances do. Excess reserves (estimated) do. Federal Reserve notes in circulation do. Reserve ratio percent. **Revised.** **Preliminary. **Quarterly av.	251 22, 342 23, 045 48, 448 22, 235 19, 617 808 23, 528 50, 4	48, 051 22, 267 246 21, 688 23, 077 48, 051 21, 754 19, 118 686 23, 383 51, 1	47, 396 21, 737 303 21, 094 23, 099 47, 396 21, 304 19, 076 638 23, 327 51. 8	45, 483 20, 092 247 19, 704 23, 116 45, 483 19, 582 18, 024 794 23, 346 53. 8	45, 502 19, 696 103 19, 343 23, 245 45, 502 19, 246 17, 867 948 23, 373 54. 5	44, 937 19, 239 317 18, 529 23, 285 44, 937 18, 968 17, 437 752 23, 305 55. 1	44, 192 18, 225 17, 524 23, 362 44, 192 18, 036 16, 512 1, 175 23, 273 56, 6	44, 323 18, 415 109 18, 010 23, 350 44, 323 18, 173 15, 947 771 23, 278 56, 3	43, 513 17, 860 283 17, 316 23, 320 43, 513 17, 632 15, 850 589 23, 247 57, 0	44, 272 18, 267 322 17, 682 23, 232 44, 272 17, 793 16, 038 671 23, 373 56, 4	45, 643 19, 499 78 18, 885 23, 176 45, 643 18, 906 16, 568 1, 018 23, 483 54, 7		18, 348 16, 211 ** 712 22, 926

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary. *Quarterly average.

1 Beginning July 1, 1948, farm mortgage loan data are reported quarterly.

2 In accordance 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 Administration.

†Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. S-11.

§Rate as of March 1, 1950: Common labor, \$1.486; skilled labor. \$2.469.

*New series. Comparable data prior to January 1948 are not available.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the	1 1			1		1	949	Cantom		Tarram	I Deser	Ta fameble	1950
1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	
			FINA	ANCE-	-Conti	nued					_,		i e
BANKING—Continued			, 1	_		!	1		'	'			
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: Deposits.	12 119	.: 020	12 175	12.201	12.002	12.009	10 727	10 457	10.049	17 649	10.050		76-
Demand, adjustedmil. of dol Demand, except interbank; Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol	46,014	44, 341	46, 175 45, 737	46, 364 46, 128	46. 093 45, 805	46, 282 45, 685	46, 416	46, 457 46, 465	46, 848	48, 037	48, 857		47, 600
States and political subdivisionsdoUnited States Governmentdodododododododododo	3, 418 1, 706 15, 132	3, 588 2, 095 15, 151	3, 548 1, 188 15, 226	3, 683 790 15, 283	3, 361 1, 356 15, 375	3, 432 1, 591 15, 282	3, 367 2, 196 15, 270	3, 165 2, 636 15, 255	3, 299 2, 335 15, 228	3, 255 2, 117 15, 162	3, 296 1, 955 15, 288	3	3, 456 2, 322 15, 333
mil. of dol States and political subdivisionsdo Interbank (demand and time)do Investments, totaldo	14. 452 593 10. 163 37, 359	14, 458 602 9, 364 36, 137	14, 485 648 9, 203 36, 945	14, 513 667 9, 703 38, 525	14, 596 664 9, 526 38, 699	14, 520 641 10, 032 40, 637	14, 502 647 10, 095 42, 288	14, 501 632 10, 065 42, 064	14, 500 605 10, 687 42, 341	608 10, 305	621	1	10, 894
U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, totalmil. of dol Billsdo. Certificatesdo. Bonds and guaranteed obligationsdo	33, 069 2, 000	31,750 1,063 4,624	32, 951 1, 827 4, 712	34, 035 2, 105 5, 225	34, 149 1, 793 5, 274	35, 773 2, 603 5, 716	37, 307 3, 260 6, 392		7, 273	2, 345 7, 257	37, 469 2, 544 6, 856	9	37, 595 2, 762 6, 152
Bonds and guaranteed obligations do Notes do Other securities do Loans, total do Commercial, industrial, and agricultural do	1,029	25, 136 927 4, 387 25, 034	25, 458 954 4, 354 24, 010	25, 734 971 4, 490 23, 811	26, 132 950 4, 550 23, 883	26, 394 1, 060 4, 864 23, 159	26, 536 1, 119 4, 981 23, 491 12, 965	5, 060 23, 998	24, 325	1, 176 3 4, 978 5 24, 613	3, 432 5, 058 24, 894	2 8 	3, 885 5, 185 24, 487
To brokers and dealers in securitiesdo Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	630	14, 904 1, 548	14, 162 1, 328 617	13, 476 1, 678	13, 181 1, 955 657	12, 826 1, 520 663	12, 965 1, 609 665	1,668	1, 618 597	1,623	3 1,608 599	8 9	1, 365
Real-estate loans	4, 082 266 3, 837		4, 078 263 3, 863	4, 092 333 3, 904	4, 118 292 3, 981	4, 143 264 4, 049	4, 185 273 4, 102	233	207	7 214	1 319	9	154
Bank rates to customers:† In New York Citypercent In 7 other northern and eastern citiesdo In 11 southern and western citiesdo		. [3. 12].		1, 50	2.35 2.86 3.17 1.50	1. 50		- 2, 64 3, 07			2. 67 3. 03	7 2. 71 3 3. 10	
Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) do. Federal land bank loans do. Federal intermediate credit bank loans. do. Open market rates, New York City:	2.02	4. 08 2. 02	1. 50 4. 08 2. 04 1. 19	1.50 4.08 2.04	1, 50 4, 08 2, 04 1, 19	1. 50 4. 08 2. 04	4. 08 2. 04	4. 08 2. 04	4. 08 2. 04	4, 08 2, 04	4. 08 2. 04	8 4.08 2.04	4. 08 2. 00
Open market rates, New York Cuty: A cceptances, prime, bankers', 90 daysdo. Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo. Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do. Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do. Yield on U. S. Govt. securities: 3-month billsdo.	1. 19 1. 56 1. 63 1. 63	1.56	1, 19 1, 56 1, 63 1, 63	1. 19 1. 56 1. 63 1. 63	1. 19 1. 56 1. 63 1. 63	1. 66 1. 56 1. 63 1. 63	1. 44 1. 63	1.38 1.63	1, 38 1, 63	3 1, 38 1, 63	8 1.31 1.63	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & 1.48 \\ 3 & 1.63 \end{array} $	3 1.31 1.63
Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors:	1.07	1.54	1. 155 1. 53	1. 156 1. 49	1. 158 1. 42 10, 718	. 990 1. 26 10, 753	10,786	10, 830	1 1.38	11.37	1 1.37 6 11,087	7 1 1.43	11.39
New York State savings banks mil. of dol. U. S. postal savings do			3,314	3, 294	3, 277	3, 266	3, 248		3, 214	3, 199	3, 182		3, 178
CONSUMER CREDIT Total consumer credit, end of monthmil. of dol	15, 325	15, 335	15, 595	15, 843	16, 124	16, 198	16, 453	16, 801	17, 221	1 7 17, 813	3 p 18, 777		
Instalment credit, total do. Sale credit, total do. Automobile dealers do. Department stores and mail-order houses	8, 339 4, 306 1, 996	8, 429 4, 364 2, 105	8, 630 7 4, 517 2, 241	8, 888 4, 718 2, 386	9, 123 4, 870 2, 499	9, 335 5, 010 2, 610	9, 622 5, 223 2, 761	9, 897 5, 438 2, 876	10, 164 5, 661 2, 986	10, 439 7 5, 880 3, 085	9 p 10, 891 p 6, 240 p 3, 144	0	P 10, 830 P 6, 163 P 3, 179
Furniture stores do Jewelry stores do Jewelry stores do Jewelry stores	685 353 130	675 348 124	760 683 351 123 359	771 704 367 123 367	774 718 382 124 373	766 730 405 121 378	781 755 417 121 388	784 435 121	822 454 123	2 858 4 7464 3 127	8 P 935 4 P 500 7 P 163		ν 903 ν 484
All other retail storesdo Cash loans, totaldo Commercial banksdo. Credit unionsdo	4, 033 1, 695 308	4, 065 1, 720 315	4, 113 1, 749 323	4, 170 1, 788 333	4, 253 1, 836 346	4, 325 1, 866 357	4, 399 1, 897 369	4, 459 1, 922 379	4, 503 1, 936 385	3	9	1	P 4, 667 P 1, 958 P 403
Industrial banksdo Industrial-loan companiesdo Insured repair and modernization loans mil. of dol	201 159 734	203 161 729	207 163 727	213 165 722	219 167 726	225 169 732	230 171 747	235 172 761	239 172 778	9 244 2 173 8 792	4	2	№ 175 № 807
Small-loan companiesdo Miscellaneous lendersdo	806 130 3, 169	807 130 3, 121	815 131 3, 232	818 131 3, 235	827 132 3, 274	843 133 3, 123	851 134 3, 064	855 135 3, 123	3, 197	5 137 7 3, 454	7	9	p 142 p 3, 506
Single-payment loansdo Service creditdo	2,865	2, 816		2,739	2, 752 975	2, 768 972							
Consumer instalment loans made during the month, by principal lending institutions: Commercial banks mill, of dol. Credit unions. do. Industrial-loan companies do. Small-loan companies do. Small-loan companies do.	215 44 28 25	58 36 30	33 29	60 35 28	303 68 38 28 140	282 59 35 28 155	66 37 29	65 34 27	59 34 26	9 64 4 36 6 28	4 p 69 6 p 41 8 p 31	59	9 p 59 7 p 37 8 p 27
Small-loan companiesdodododo	-~-	1	1										
Budget receipts and expenditures: Receipts, totalmil. of dol	3, 935				4, 928 4, 767	2,061							
Receipts, net	3, 381 29 2, 690 438 654	5, 100 168 720	29 1, 308 81 644	28 1, 544 410 656	4, 767 28 3, 819 137 704	1, 209 65 653	32 1, 568 404 749	33 3, 893 1 144 714	35 1,060 65 753	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 37 \\ 1,489 \\ 356 \\ 722 \end{bmatrix}$	7 35 9 3, 214 6 139 2 720	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 35 & 31 \\ 4 & 2,471 \\ 39 & 205 \\ 20 & 694 \end{array} $	1 3: 1 2,54: 5 6: 4 64:
Miscellations internal revenue	122 2, 646 141 547 930	3, 621 589 640 1, 109	244 2,748 178 548 1,043	2, 822 125 614 950	240	3, 434 322 494 987	165 3, 585 125 522 1, 134	101 3, 995 544 859 985	79 3, 111 255 502 959	9 124 1 3, 127 5 2 306 2 547 9 1, 024	4 147 7 3,722 6 21,008 7 489 1,069	17 146 22 3,363 38 2457 569 568 1,033	6 18 3 3, 32 7 2 46 8 51 3 3 1, 01

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Beginning September 12, series changed from one to two bond issues (2 percent December 1952-54 and 2½ percent March 1956-58). Average for old series for September 1: 2 Beginning November 1949, data represent interest due and payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest paid. * Excludes war assets expenditures. * For bond payable; previously, interest payable; previously, interest payable; previously, interest payable; previously, interest payable; previously, interest payable; previously, interest payable; previously, interest payable; previously, interest payable; previously, interest payable; previously, interest payable; previously, interest payable; previously, interest payable; previously, in

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	19						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·		FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued	· · ·				·	<u> </u>	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE—Con.													
Debt, gross: Public debt (direct), end of month, total mil. of dol. Interest-bearing, total Public issues do Special issues Noninterest bearing Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government,	252, 721 250, 603 218, 799 31, 804 2, 118	251, 642 249, 573 217, 647 31, 926 2, 068	251, 530 249, 509 217, 676 31, 833 2, 021	251, 889 249, 890 217, 975 31, 914 2, 000	252, 770 250, 762 217, 986 32, 776 2, 009	253, 877 251, 880 218, 831 33, 049 1, 996	255, 852 253, 921 220, 563 33, 358 1, 931	256, 680 254, 756 220, 842 33, 914 1, 923	256, 778 254, 876 221, 066 33, 810 1, 901	256, 982 255, 124 221, 295 33, 829 1, 858	257, 130 255, 019 221, 123 33 896 2, 111		256, 865 254, 869 221, 367 33, 502 1, 997
end of monthmil. of dol U. S. savings bonds: Amount outstanding, end of monthdo	26 55, 763	24 55, 982	23 56, 103	23 56, 195	27 56, 333	26 56, 522	27 56, 602	29 56, 663	28 56, 729	29 56, 774	29 56. 910	100	27 57, 108
Sales, series E, F, and Gdododo	599 369	590 440	454 398	433 415	485 451	511 425	449 439	398 411	388 396	383 415	495 466	486 425	707 618
Government corporations and credit agencies: Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do To aid agriculturedo To aid nome ownersdo To aid railroadsdo To aid other industriesdo To aid banksdo To aid other financial institutionsdo Foreign loansdo All otherdo Commodities, supplies, and materialsdo U.S. Government securitiesdo Other securitiesdo Land, structures, and equipmentdo All other assetsdo		22, 324 12, 228 4, 209 851 141 337 5 367 6, 098 589 674 2, 077 3, 515 3, 048 782			22, 232 11, 770 3, 847 980 120 364 4 368 6, 108 488 1, 140 2, 004 3, 508 2, 946 865			22, 594 11, 720 3, 617 1, 123 120 407 4 347 6, 090 494 1, 596 2, 069 3, 501 2, 933 775					
Liabilities, except interagency, totaldo	i	2, 834			2, 377			1, 957		i		-	
Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the United States		23 884 1, 927			26 865 1, 487			28 856 1,074				-	
Privately owned interestdodododo		170 19, 320			172 19, 682			177 20, 460				-	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and securities (at cost) outstanding, end of month, total	1, 362 340 126 138 135 191 395	1, 411 349 125 139 138 185 438	1, 465 362 124 138 138 182 483	1, 419 380 123 138 30 179 531	1 1, 458 384 123 1 117 30 174 592	1 1, 522 399 122 1117 30 173 643	1 1, 603 416 123 1 117 30 176 703	1 1, 670 434 122 1 117 30 167 762	1 1, 737 443 121 117 30 165 824	1 1, 825 472 118 1 117 29 161 891	11, 874 481 114 1112 29 149 951		1 1, 951 500 114 1 111 29 147 1, 012
Other loansdodo	37	37	37	37	37	37	38	37	37	37	37		37
Assets, admitted: All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), estimated total mil. of dol. Securities and mortgages do 49 companies (Life Insurance Association of America), total mil. of dol. Bonds and stocks, book value, total do Govt. (domestic and foreign) total do U. S. Government do Public utility do Railroad do Other do Cash do Mortgage loans, total do Farm do Other do Cash do Cother do Cash Isan do Cash do Cash do Cash Isan do Cash Isan do Cash Isan do Cash Isan do Cash Isan do Cash Isan Isan do Cash Isan Isan do Cash Isan Isan Isan Isan Isan Isan Isan Isan	7 15, 110 7 8, 396 2, 856 7 7 946	56, 309 50, 995 7 50, 340 7 36, 433 7 17, 020 7 14, 969 7 8, 475 2, 857 7 78, 081 7 728 9, 300 7 871 7 8, 429 980 1, 070	56, 589 51, 323 r 50, 589 r 36, 567 r 16, 809 r 14, 761 r 8, 594 2, 855 r 9, 430 r 88, 544 r 1, 841 995 r 1, 163	56, 872 51, 498 7 50, 833 7 36, 578 7 16, 591 7 14, 542 7 8, 686 2, 853 7 731 7 9, 557 7 903 7 8, 655 7 1, 833 1, 007 7 1, 106	57, 233 51, 921 7 51, 143 7 36, 809 7 16, 377 7 14, 337 7 8, 977 2, 865 7 9, 713 7 915 7 8, 707 7 1, 806 1, 028 7 1, 052	57, 503 52, 251 r 51, 364 r 36, 951 r 16, 149 r 14, 106 r 9, 090 2, 861 r 650 r 9, 828 r 928 r 928 r, 1, 042 r 1, 015	57, 768 52, 390 7, 51, 589 7, 36, 911 7, 16, 016 7, 134 2, 855 7, 8, 906 7, 703 7, 9, 971 7, 938 7, 9, 033 7, 1, 892 1, 045 7, 1, 066	58, 082 52, 040 7 51, 858 7 36, 984 7 13, 883 7 9, 153 2, 856 7 8, 899 7 692 7 10, 117 7 948 7 9, 170 1 1, 059 7 1, 101	58, 407 52, 903 7, 52, 134 7, 137, 044 7, 15, 905 7, 13, 781 7, 9, 196 9, 276 7, 10, 234 7, 058 7, 276 7, 10, 127 7, 10, 127 7, 10, 127 7, 10, 127 7, 11, 120	7 37, 162 7 15, 797 7 13, 682 7 9, 261 2, 859 7 9, 244 7 697 7 10, 388 7 966 7 9, 422 7 1, 925 1, 090	37, 397 15, 921 13, 779 9, 314 2, 864		9, 345 852 10, 691 987 9, 704 1, 943 1, 113
Value, estimated total mil. of dol. Group do Industrial do Ordinary, total do New England do Middle Atlantic do East North Central do South Central do South Atlantic do East South Central do West South Central do Mountain do Pacific do Institute of Life Insurance: do	78 298 250 99 123 46 97 34	2, 224 454 433 1, 337 89 335 290 124 147 55 111 41 145	1,852 182 414 1,256 84 302 267 122 141 52 106 41	1,861 185 431 1,245 83 294 258 118 141 53 108 43	1,890 242 396 1,252 81 289 263 127 135 52 114 45	1, 657 179 356 1, 122 73 263 235 113 124 46 99 40	1,778 250 381 1,147 69 249 243 116 132 50 108 42 138	1,718 249 384 1,085 67 234 231 112 123 49 101 38 128	1,861 267 416 1,178 77 277 251 111 137 53 99 40 134	1, 198 83 278 256 113 140 52	86 289 280 133 156 58 117 52	2 283 2 396 2 1, 233 80 283 257 116 135 51 104 41	1, 748 212 402 1, 131 85 293 239 104 1124 44 95 35
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated total thous of dol. Death claim payments do Matured endowments do Disability payments do Annuity payments do Policy dividends do Surrender values do La Revised 1 Excludes securities from PWA	38, 101 7, 825 17, 630 46, 239 41, 746	326, 028 143, 484 44, 426 8, 142 20, 500 58, 889 50, 587	285, 303 124, 889 37, 960 8, 013 19, 256 46, 348 48, 837	274, 398 119, 043 37, 318 7, 385 19, 998 42, 061 48, 593	304, 428 124, 888 42, 636 8, 347 20, 868 56, 118 51, 571	267, 451 115, 810 34, 227 7, 475 19, 970 42, 990 46, 979	286, 065 130, 188 35, 505 7, 912 18, 739 43, 828 49, 893	276, 238 115, 711 36, 027 7, 641 19, 856 47, 329 49, 674	276, 422 121, 365 38, 565 8, 136 20, 078 39, 729 48, 549	120, 828 38, 559 7, 867 19, 689 38, 638 51, 073	8, 534 17, 097 83, 640 59, 180	124, 145 38, 944 7, 988 19, 824 50, 017 48, 945	327, 079 132, 259 46, 643 8, 969 25, 323 60, 422 53, 463

r Revised.

1 Excludes securities from PWA.

2 Averages are based on totals which include the following year-end upward adjustments: Total, \$481,000; group, \$52,000; industrial, \$52,000; ordinary, \$377,000.

1 Revisions beginning January 1949 reflect the consolidation of one contributing company with an outside company, changing the coverage of the series from 89.1 percent to 89.3 percent of all United States legal reserve life insurance companies. Revisions for January 1949 (mil. of dol.): Total, 49,860; bonds and stocks—total, 36,220; total government, 17,206; U. S. Government, 15,163; public utility, 8,331; railroad, 2,861; other, 7,823; cash, 804; mortgage loans—totals, 9,041; farm, 846; other, 8,195; policy loans and premium notes, 1,808; real-estate holdings, 947; other admitted Digitized Tol FRASER

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1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey ary March April May June July August September October November December Worthly average Je	Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	949			1950
EININGE C I	1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the	repru-	March	April	May	June	July	August	October		January
FINANCE—Continued				FIN	ANCE-	-Conti	nued		 		

			F 11\P	ANCE-	-Conti	<u>nuea</u>							
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued	<u> </u>						'	'		1			
Life Insurance Association of America: ¶ Premium collections (39 cos.), total thous, of dol. Accident and health do. Annuities do. Group do. Industrial. ¶ do. Ordinary do.	7 451, 530 29, 185 54, 430 37, 036 7 66, 868 264, 011	7 526, 641 34, 267 67, 864 40, 824 77, 888 305, 798	7 406, 246 26, 391 47, 377 32, 182 7 58, 258 242, 038	7 437, 033 31, 655 46, 497 34, 905 7 67, 835 256, 141	7 499, 255 32, 955 63, 102 34, 690 7 75, 018 293, 490	7 372, 943 28, 171 14, 316 30, 362 7 60, 330 239, 764	7 434, 472 32, 927 50, 965 37, 535 7 65, 659 247, 386	7 465, 995 29, 964 52, 865 30, 485 7 75, 341 277, 340	7 414, 068 31, 116 53, 964 32, 973 7 63, 054 232, 961	435, 499 31, 627 51, 973 31, 606 61, 410 258, 883	653, 742 42, 178 115, 207 40, 929 108, 014 346, 914	462, 223 31, 563 57, 909 35, 211 70, 936 266, 604	
MONETARY STATISTICS		1	'		1	1	1 '	1	1 '	1	1	1	1
Gold and silver: Gold: Monetary stock, U. S	24, 290 -22, 201 4, 499 25, 978 56, 335 35, 529 10, 766 3, 869	24, 314 -16, 725 5, 108 24, 879 62, 227 39, 275 11, 994 5, 544	24, 332 -17, 741 12, 019 25, 615 60, 816 37, 941 11, 442 5, 674	24, 342 37, 775 1, 612 11, 142 763, 171 38, 902 11, 635 5, 623	24, 466 121, 632 5, 483 12, 389 64, 823 39, 307 12, 015 5, 529	24, 520 -19, 936 6, 890 137, 986 r 63, 102 39, 966 11, 421 5, 728	24, 608 -208, 540 11, 563 268, 936 66, 224 40, 380 12, 569 6, 505	24, 602 -154, 799 15, 857 114, 002 39, 366 12, 735 6, 239	24, 584 -89, 117 2, 397 58, 527 39, 012 12, 804 7, 306	12,659	24, 427 -59, 399 10, 111 8, 697 	-41, 306 7, 078 6, 259 11, 995 5, 823	p 24, 395 -93, 162 7, 223 46, 201
Silver: Exports	261 3, 278 . 708	214 6, 444 .715	4, 783 2, 825 .715	514 12, 190 . 715	1,818 10,237 .715	11, 910 6, 824 .715	2,090 6,056 .719	160 5, 628 . 732	86 7, 508 . 733	184	680 4, 060 .733	1, 940 6, 128 719	47 8, 065 . 733
Production: Canadad thous, of fine oz. Mexico do United States do Money supply:	969 4, 100 2, 821	1, 298 4, 800 2, 743	1, 246 4, 000 3, 341	1, 499 4, 400 3, 614	2, 198 4, 300 2, 676	1, 735 3, 500 2, 349	1, 196 4, 600 2, 909	1, 144 4, 700 2, 167	1,894 4,000 2,884	3, 800 3, 101	3, 193	2, 880	
Currency in circulationmil. of dol_ Deposits, adjusted, all banks, and currency out- side banks, totalmil. of dol_	27, 557 169, 300	27, 439 167, 6 00	27, 417 167, 500	27, 507 167, 600	27, 493 167, 930	27, 394 » 167, 900	27, 393 p 170, 000	27, 412 p 170, 300	27, 407 27, 500	p 171, 800	r 27, 600 p173, 100		
Currency outside banks. Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. depositsOmil. of dol. Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. S. do. Time deposits, incl. postal savires. do.	25, 100 144, 200 83, 400 57, 800	25, 100 142, 500 81, 100 58, 000	24, 900 142, 600 82, 400 58, 100	25,000 142,600 82,500 58,200	25, 266 142, 664 81, 877 58, 483	p 24, 900	p 25, 100 p 144, 900 p 83, 400 p 58, 400	^p 24, 900 ^p 145, 400 ^p 83, 300	p 24, 900 p 146, 600 p 84, 600 p 58, 400	p 25, 100 p 146, 700 p 85, 500	\$25,000 \$148,100 \$86,700		p 24, 500 p 148, 800 p 86, 800
Turn-over of demand deposits, except interbank and U.S. Government, annual rate: New York City ratio of debits to deposits Other leading cities	27. 1	27. 2 19. 2	27. 6 18. 6	28. 3 18. 5	29. 8 18. 7	28.7 18.5	2 5. 5 17. I		27. 3 18. 5	27. 2	32. 5 20. 0	28. 2 18. 7	28. 6 18. 9
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)	1 '	1	'	'	'	'	'	1	'		1		1
Manufacturing corporations (Federal Reserve):* Profits after taxes, total (200 cos.)		498 220 72 180 325 52 105 119 343 196			491 161 70 229 259 54 87 92 354 188			7 504 7 130 7 71 7 267 7 295 7 63 7 109 7 86 7 332 7 184 7 148					
Commercial and Financial Chronicle:	'		1	!	1		'	1			1		1
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) mil. of dol.	64 64 7 53	695 600 584 383 26 174 16 96 96 39 55	949 904 904 681 33 190 0 45 45 45 44	757 681 681 295 51 335 0 76 76 76 31 38 7	31	765 685 441 432 9 6 244 79 78 8 22 56 0		519 510 127 69 314 10 188 188	823 675 639 405 0 234 36 148 148 91 53	379 150 0 229 0 109 109 35	731 513 513 315 0 198 0 218 218 105 56 57	1 796 1 666 1 657 1 404 19 1 23 1 9 1 131 1 122 1 35 1 79 1 9	
Securities and Exchange Commission: ‡ Estimated gross proceeds, totaldo By type of security:	1, 289	1, 395	1,606	1, 493	2, 672	2, 327	2, 079	1,612	1, 667	1, 183	1, 759	1,708	2,059
Bonds and notes, total	. 5	41 40	1, 423 515 133 50	1, 351 246 60 82	2, 541 1, 126 74 57	2. 268 415 46 14	2, 012 105 46 21	113 35 27	1, 562 345 61 45	143 44	1, 602 336 123 35	1,611 355 61 35	1, 946 462 43 70
Corporate, total do Industrial do Public utility do Railroad do Real estate and financial do Noncorporate, total do U. S. Government do State and municipal do Foreign governments do Nonprofit do Nonprofit do On do Nonprofit Nonp	106 55 32 968 763 204	411 117 183 88 23 985 792 175 16	717 190 0	388 102 198 49 39 1, 105 759 346 0	76 1,415 1,099 316 0	0	1,608 198 100	16 24 1,438 894 327 0	451 166 203 41 42 1, 216 978 238 0	55 148 10 11 959 707 251 0	493 89 312 31 61 1, 266 1, 011 255 0	38 36 1,257 984 245	575 53 416 94 12 1,483 1,118 235 0
*Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Based on annu		•		•	,				1 1	1	(2)	1 '	U

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Based on annual total which includes revisions not available by months. 2 Less than \$500,000.

*Revisions for January 1949 are as follows (thous, of dol.): Total, 449,255; industrial 71,561.

*Or increase in earmarked gold (-). ‡Revisions for January-May 1948 for United States and total gold production are shown in the August 1949 Survey, p. S-18. Revisions for January-July 1948 for securities issued (SEC data) are available upon request.

*Revised. *Preliminary. 1 Based on annual total which includes revisions not available by months. 2 Less than \$500,000.

*July 1948 for securities issued (SEC data) are available upon request.

*Revisions for January-August 1948 are shown in the November 1949 Survey, p. S-18.

*OU.S. Government deposits at Federal Reserve banks are not included.

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

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	<u> </u>					194	19		**				1950
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued													
Securities and Exchange Commission‡—Continued New corporate security issues:	210	409	200	200	1 044	400	100	177				440	
Estimated net proceeds, totalmil. of dol Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, total	318 220	403 319	688 553	380 340	1, 244 1, 074	468 430	168 140	171 118	445 272	219 163	484 336	443 356	567 423
Plant and equipmentdo Working capitaldo Retirement of debt and stock, total _do	172 48 32 7	253 66	402 151 127	254 85	958 116 161	393 37 30	119 21	87 31	229 43	134 29	226 111	292 65	394 29
Funded debt $do_{}$ Other debt $do_{}$	25	81 37 44	1 126	85 33 13 15	40 116	18 12	21 24 7 17	40 19 2	88 58 29	38 18 20	82 75 6	65 62 24 35	104 39 53 12
Preferred stockdo Other purposesdo Proposed uses by major groups:	0 66	0 3	7	5 7	9	1 8	0 4	20 12	1 84	0 18	1 66	3 25	12 39
Industrial, totaldodododo	128 39	114 85	336 215	100 92 7	207 113	249 236	46 28 14	35 27	163 118	53 23	87 77	140 99	51 44
Retirement of debt and stockdo Public utility, totaldo New moneydo	104 102 2 54 50	26 179 125	118 276 270 7	192 171	91 916 856	11 136 134	97 93	97 54 37	23 199 108	23 144 120	306 173	29 230 194	410 348
Retirement of debt and stockdo Railroad, totaldo	54 50	54 87 87	7 17 17	21 49 49	856 54 45 45	2 51 51	4 20 13	16	65 41	16 10	72 31 27	28 38 37	32 93
New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo Real estate and financial, totaldo	32 29	0 23	0 58 51	0 39	76	0 33	7 6	16 0 23	41 0 41	10 0 11	60	1 35	27 66 12
New moneydodo Retirement of debt and stockdo tate and municipal issues (Bond Buyer):	29	21 1	51 2	28 5	60 16	9 16	(1) 5	22 1	5	10	(1) 59	27 4	(1) 4
Long-term thous. of dol	203, 674 120, 198	171, 704 133, 002	198, 762 110, 200	349, 557 61, 224	324, 825 120, 040	244, 173 67, 450	218, 662 196, 516	332, 957 105, 586	230, 822 46, 514	265, 519 119, 155	, 255, 707 , 126, 144	249, 619 111, 070	235, 963 142, 128
COMMODITY MARKETS													
Volume of trading in grain futures: Corn	395 445	254 357	209 368	173 380	169 552	199 660	216 420	153 371	128 244	237 294	198 284	215 392	154 237
SECURITY MARKETS													
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)								,	ļ	ı			
Cash on hand and in banks mil. of dol Customers' debit balances (net) do	527 565	530 551	626 542	660 537	280 681 528	690 530	699 548	740 584	783	813 596	306 881		901 669
Customers' free credit balancesdo Money borroweddo	225	551 254	329	355	493	399	404	418	586 416	445	633 523		493
Bonds Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.),													
total dollars do dollars do dollars	100. 45 100. 93 70, 26	100, 58 101, 04 71, 35	100, 56 101, 01 72, 18	100. 49 100. 93 72. 20	100. 98 101. 45 71. 40	101.40 101.86	101.82 102.28 72.07	101, 80 102, 27	101.81 102.27	102.00 102.45	102. 43 102. 89	101, 23 101, 70 71, 83	102.11
Foreigndo Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utility, and railroad:				į		71.77		71.82	72.48	72. 92	73.70		
High grade (11 bonds) dol. per \$100 bond. Medium grade: Composite (12 bonds) do	100.5	91.9	101. 0 91. 7	91.9	100. 9 91. 7	102.0 91.8	103. 0 92. 6	103. 1 93. 3	102. 8 93. 7	103. 2 93. 5	103.7 94.5	101.9 92.6	104. 0 96. 3
Industrial (4 bonds)do Public utility (4 bonds)do	97. 0 94. 7	97. 1 95. 5	98.0 95.6	98. 9 95. 7	98. 7 96. 3	98.6 96.9	98. 2 97. 7	99. 0 98. 8	99. 9 99. 2	100. 3 99. 5	101. 0 100. 1	98. 6 97. 0	101. 8 100. 6
Railroad (4 bonds)	86. 6 128. 5 101. 51	83. 1 128. 8 101. 67	81.6 129.0 101.65	81. 2 129. 0 101. 62	80.0 127.5 101.72	79. 9 127. 9 103. 29	81. 9 129. 1 103. 63	82. 1 128. 6 103. 86	82. 0 128. 8 103. 90	80.8 129.6 104.22	82. 2 130. 3 104. 36	82. 3 128. 9 102. 72	86. 4 131. 3 104. 16
Sales: Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: All registered exchanges:													
Market valuethous. of dol_ Face valuedo	52,009 70,080	56, 225 80, 637	53, 189 76, 590	50, 767 67, 997	49, 004 67, 171	72, 615 87, 224	60, 737 78, 549	47, 468 59, 560	51, 480 68, 959	64, 646 84, 467	84, 642 111, 120	58, 622 77, 746	107, 958 144, 088
New York Stock Exchange: Market valuedo Face valuedo	49, 038 66, 056	52, 359 75, 821	50, 459 72, 458	47, 431 63, 601	46, 165 63, 433	69, 941 84, 074	57, 108 73, 916	44, 469 55, 721	47, 938 64, 706	60, 157 79, 064	80, 274 105, 909	55, 201 73, 348	103. 400 138, 310
Face value. do New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, totals. thous. of dol. U. S. Government. do	63, 661 202	67, 820 13	66, 839	62, 284 5	64, 257 30	64, 021 31	66, 223 52	55, 413 61	63, 934 12	74, 692 0	99, 080	68, 162 41	
Other than U. S. Government, total dodo	63, 459 55, 150	67, 807 59, 523	66, 836 54, 953	62, 279 54, 847	64, 227 58, 133	63, 990 58, 779	66, 171 59, 388	55, 352 47, 169	63, 922 56, 494	74, 692 67, 065	99, 058 91, 063	68, 121 60, 396	
Foreign do	8, 043 131, 863	8, 155 132, 065	11, 804 132, 098	7, 350 132, 029	6, 035 131, 686	5, 166 132, 813	6, 769 133, 643	8, 166 132, 210	7, 412	7, 598 132, 445	7, 938 128, 464	7, 645	ļ
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	130, 188 1, 426 131, 272	130, 368 1, 447 131, 304	130, 392 1, 455 131, 360	130, 326 1, 452 131, 381	130, 000 1, 432 130, 402	131, 124 1, 436 130, 975	131, 956 1, 432 131, 254	130, 535 1, 422 129, 874	130, 509 1, 458 129, 870	130, 726 1, 463 129, 854	126, 755 1, 452 125, 410	130, 259 1, 441 130, 353	125, 373
Domestic do do	128, 993 2, 030	129, 027 2, 028	129, 094 2, 016	129, 120 2, 011	128, 146 2, 006	128, 724 2, 001	129, 017 1, 988	127, 644 1, 981	127, 608 2, 012	127, 597 2, 007	123, 410 123, 190 1, 970	128, 096 2, 007	
yields: Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent By ratings:	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2. 98	2.92	2. 90	2.90	2, 89	2.86	2, 96	2. 83
A8a	2. 71 2. 80 3. 05	2. 70 2. 79 3. 05	2. 70 2. 79 3. 05	2. 71 2. 78 3. 04	2. 71 2. 78 3. 04	2. 67 2. 75 3. 03	2. 62 2. 71 2. 96	2, 60 2, 69 2, 95	2. 61 2. 70 2. 94	2, 60 2, 68 2, 93	2. 58 2. 67 2. 89	2.66 2.75 3.00	2. 57 2. 65
Baado	3.45	3. 47	3.45	3. 45	3. 47	3.46	3.40	3.37	3.36	3. 35	3, 31	3. 42	,
Industrial do De la Companya de La C	2. 79 2. 99 3. 24	2. 78 2. 97 3. 27	2. 78 2. 96 3. 27	2. 78 2. 95 3. 26	2. 78 2. 93 3. 29	2. 75 2. 89 3. 29	2. 70 2. 86 3. 21	2. 68 2. 84 3. 19	2. 68 2. 83 3. 20	2. 67 2. 81 3. 20	2. 65 2. 79 3. 14	2.74 2.90 3.24	2. 63 2. 79 3. 07
Domestic municipal: Bond Buyer (20 cities)do Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds)do	2. 21 2. 23	2. 17 2. 21	2. 13	2. 21	2. 20 2. 28	2. 13 2. 26	2. 12 2. 20	2. 16 2. 22	2. 13	2.11	2.08	2. 15	2.05
U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo	2. 23	2.21	2. 20 2. 38	2. 20 2. 38	2. 28 2. 38	2, 26 2, 27	2. 20 2. 24	2. 22	2. 21 2. 22	2. 17 2. 20	2. 13 2. 19	2. 21 2. 31	2. 08 2. 20

r Revised. ¹ Less than \$500,000.

†Revisions for January-July 1948 are available upon request.

§Sales figures include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included also in computing average price of all listed bonds.

∂Total includes bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	19						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued Stocks													
Oash dividend payments publicly reported: Total dividend paymentsmil, of dolFinancedoManufacturingdoMiningdododo	204. 0 37. 9 99. 1 2. 1	705. 6 38. 0 440. 6 65. 2	474. 4 68. 3 217. 7 6. 8	193. 3 27. 0 102. 0 1. 6	825. 8 68. 8 515. 0 70. 5	493. 6 105. 4 226. 3 5. 3	189. 6 35. 1 93. 9 1. 3	725. 7 43. 7 448. 7 63. 7	463. 5 70. 4 207. 3 6. 6	190. 8 28. 7 102. 1 1. 5	1, 497. 4 143. 0 1, 015. 4 100. 1	541. 3 64. 2 307. 6 28. 2	530 103 232 4
Public utilities: Communications	. 4 36. 8 9. 7 15. 8 2. 2	14. 1 40. 8 37. 5 50. 2 19. 2	57. 5 52. 1 19. 7 41. 8 10. 5	38. 8 12. 6 7. 5 3. 4	13. 7 49. 7 39. 5 46. 6 22. 0	54. 8 43. 4 13. 7 34. 7 10. 0	. 4 40. 9 5. 9 9. 1 3. 0	24. 7 47. 8 27. 7 48. 5 20. 9	55. 5 57. 5 15. 6 42. 3 8. 3	42.8 3.7 8.0 3.6	26. 2 61. 1 51. 7 65. 3 34. 6	25. 3 46. 6 21. 6 35. 4 12. 3	60 46 11 58 13
Common stocks (Moody 8): Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) dollars Moody 8 dollars do Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do Bank (15 stocks) do Insurance (10 stocks) do do Insurance (10 stocks) do do Dividends do Dividends do do Dividends Dividends do Dividends	3. 07 3. 17 1. 63 2. 42 2. 35 1. 99	3. 08 3. 18 1. 63 2. 46 2. 35 1. 99	3. 09 3. 18 1. 66 2. 46 2. 35 1. 99	3. 08 3. 17 1. 66 2. 46 2. 35 1. 99	3. 05 3. 14 1. 67 2. 46 2. 33 2. 03	3. 04 3. 12 1. 67 2. 46 2. 33 2. 03	3. 03 3. 10 1. 66 2. 46 2. 33 2. 03	3. 01 3. 08 1. 68 2. 45 2. 33 2. 10	3. 01 3. 09 1. 68 2. 36 2. 37 2. 11	3. 26 3. 42 1. 68 2. 30 2. 39 2. 11	3. 27 3. 44 1. 68 2. 24 2. 47 2. 34	3. 09 3. 19 1. 66 2. 41 2. 36 2. 06	3. 3. 1. 2. 2. 2.
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks)do Industrial (125 stocks) do Public utility (24 stocks) † do Railroad (25 stocks) do	44, 79 44, 52 26, 93 28, 86	46. 22 46. 21 27. 41 29. 60	45. 37 45. 28 27. 75 28. 52	43. 77 43. 46 27. 62 27. 60	43. 58 43. 48 27. 02 26. 52	45. 76 46. 01 28. 03 27. 43	46. 64 46. 91 28. 76 27. 52	47. 72 48. 18 29. 58 28. 30	49. 25 49. 94 29. 82 28. 26	49. 27 49. 89 29. 81 28. 37	51. 39 52. 28 30. 57 30. 42	46. 68 46. 88 28. 37 28. 55	51. 52. 31. 31.
Yield (200 stocks) percent. Industrial (125 stocks) do Public utility (24 stocks)† do Railroad (25 stocks) do Bank (15 stocks) do Insurance (10 stocks) do Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: Industrial (125 stocks) do Public utility (24 stocks)† do Railroad (25 stocks) do	6. 85 7. 12 6. 05 8. 39 4. 70 3. 33	6. 66 6. 88 5. 95 8. 31 4. 66 3. 27 6. 60	6. 81 7. 02 5. 98 8. 63 4. 71 3. 34	7. 04 7. 29 6. 01 8. 91 4. 75 3. 38	7. 00 7. 22 6. 18 9. 28 4. 76 3. 52 6. 00	6. 64 6. 78 5. 96 8. 97 4. 70 3. 35	6. 50 6. 61 5. 77 8. 94 4. 51 3. 26	6. 31 6. 39 5. 68 8. 66 4. 52 3. 21	6. 11 6. 19 5. 63 8. 35 4. 41 3. 10	6. 62 6. 86 5. 64 8. 11 4. 61 3. 00	6. 36 6. 58 5. 50 7. 36 4. 54 3. 18	6. 63 6. 82 5. 86 8. 47 4. 63 3. 27	6. 6. 5. 7. 4. 3.
Public utility (24 stocks)†		2. 24 1. 72			2. 28 4. 04			² 2. 37 3. 40					
rices.	4.04	4.07	4.07	4.04	3. 98	3. 97	3.90	3. 85	3.88	3.89	3.88	3. 97	3.
Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100_ Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks) dol. per share_ Industrial (30 stocks)	69. 9 63. 15 174. 46 34. 51 49. 37	72. 0 63. 29 175. 88 35. 08 48. 19	70. 5 63. 47 175. 65 35. 73 48. 27	67. 9 62. 79 174. 03 35. 73 45. 90	67. 0 59. 25 165. 59 34. 31 42. 89	70. 1 61. 61 173. 34 35. 31 44. 31	71.3 63.79 179.24 36.54 46.14	73. 1 64. 68 180. 93 37. 65 46. 65	75. 9 66. 66 186. 47 38. 25 48. 68	76, 2 67, 98 191, 61 39, 22 48, 46	79. 1 70. 35 196. 78 40. 55 51. 21	72. 2 64. 37 179. 48 36. 44 47. 77	72. 199. 41. 54.
Industrial, public utility, and railroad; Combined index (416 stocks) 1935-39=100 Industrial, total (365 stocks) do Capital goods (121 stocks) do Consumers' goods (182 stocks) do Public utility (31 stocks) do Railroad (20 stocks) do Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) do Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks) do des (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges:	117, 2 122, 7 113, 2 120, 4 94, 4 99, 6 92, 6 140, 9	118.0 123.7 113.1 120.9 95.3 97.4 93.4 141.5	118. 5 124. 2 111. 6 121. 2 96. 1 97. 1 93. 9 140. 9	117. 7 123. 5 110. 4 121. 2 95. 3 95. 8 93. 3 139. 7	112. 0 117. 0 104. 3 116. 7 93. 0 88. 4 91. 0 134. 5	117. 8 123. 8 110. 5 123. 9 95. 4 90. 6 92. 5 138. 1	121. 8 128. 0 114. 5 127. 4 98. 5 94. 2 95. 5 144. 9	123. 8 130. 3 116. 0 129. 2 100. 0 95. 1 96. 8 149. 0	127. 3 134. 4 119. 7 133. 0 101. 2 97. 6 99. 5 157. 2	129. 1 136. 5 123. 8 135. 2 102. 6 96. 2 99. 3 160. 1	132. 7 140. 3 128. 6 140. 2 104. 1 101. 0 99. 6 168. 1	121. 4 127. 6 115. 3 126. 0 97. 5 96. 6 95. 0 146. 1	134 14: 13: 14: 10: 10: 10:
Total on all registered exchanges: Market value mil. of dol Shares sold thousands	720 31, 509	754 36, 915	853 40, 684	765 37, 411	705 39, 437	626 37, 950	807 39, 057	871 40, 437	1,083 51,455	1, 222 55, 245	1, 480 68, 535	895 42, 975	1, 73,
On New York Stock Exchange: Market valuemil. of dol Shares soldthousands	601 22, 153	626 26, 182	722 30, 293	639 26, 709	587 28, 776	526 29, 139	672 28, 977	729 29, 937	906 38, 474	1, 035 40, 464	1, 252 52, 028	751 31, 634	1, 56,
Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times) nares listed. New York Stock Exchange:	17, 180	21, 136	19, 314	18, 179	17, 767	18,752	21,785	23, 837	28, 891	27, 244	39, 293	22, 684	42,
Market value, all listed shares mil. of dol Number of shares listed millions	65, 325 2, 045	67, 518 2, 051	66, 238 2, 060	64, 147 2, 072	63, 921 2, 140	67, 279 2, 150	68, 668 2, 154	70, 700 2, 162	72, 631 2, 145	73, 175 2, 152	76, 292 2, 166	68, 614 2, 111	77,
INTER	NATIO	ONAL '	TRANS	SACTIO	ONS O	F TH	E UNI	red s	TATE	S			
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY)													
gods and services: mil. of dol. Receipts, total do. For goods exported do. For other services rendered do. For other services rendered do. For goods imported do. For foreign investments in U. S do. For other services received do.		4, 266 3, 453 263 550 2, 608 1, 963 81 564			4, 414 3, 494 350 570 2, 422 1, 741 57 624			7 3, 662 7 2, 782 7 305 7 575 7 2, 392 7 1, 604 7 63 7 725			3, 572 2, 672 410 490 2, 409 1, 826 95 488	1 3, 979 1 3, 100 1 332 1 546 1 2, 458 1 1, 784 1 600	

Unilateral transfers (net), total_____ Private Government____ -1, 420 -147 -1, 273 -1, 631 -141 -1, 490 -1, 376 -108 -1, 268 Long-term capital movements (net), total do Private do Government do -519 -223 -296 -283 -171 -112 7 -8 7 +32 7 -40 $^1 - 253$ $^1 - 133$ $^1 - 121$ $-203 \\ -169$ $^{-236}_{-372}$ $^{+136}$ 7 —386 7 —280 7 —106

r Revised. P Preliminary. Quarterly average.
†Revised series. Data for American Telephone and Telegraph stock (included in figures for 200 stocks) are excluded. Monthly data for 1929-48 are available upon request. Comparable figures for January 1949 are as follows: Dividends per share, \$1.63; price per share, \$27.15; yield, 6.00 percent.

§ Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of the series.

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Inless otherwise stated, statistics through						19-	49	,					1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
INTERNATIO	ONAL	TRANS	SACTI	ons o	F TH	E UNI	TED S	TATE	S—Con	tinued	l		
FOREIGN TRADE;								!					
Indexes													
Exports of U. S. merchandise: Quantity	214	243	r 243	230	233	194	191	196	189	186	208	212	
Unit value	277 130	312 r 128	310 1 2 8	7 291 126	294 126	7 239 123	234 123	⁷ 241 123	7 227 120	⁷ 223 120	251 121	266 125	
mports for consumption: Quantitydododododo	132	150	131	133	134	117	132	135	144	154	153	138	
Value do do Unit value do gricultural products, quantity:	174 - 132	196 131	165 126	167 126	166 124	144 123	161 122	166 123	176 123	⁷ 186 121	187 122	172 126	
Exports, domestic, total:	120	125	117	116	115	84	91	93	99	99	116	108	
Unadjusted 1924-29=100. Adjusted do Total, excluding cotton:	145	143	147	146	159	118	104	77	72	77	93		
Unadjusteddododo	165 207	165 192	148 174	162 180	154 181	133 164	154 155	152 124	136 106	133 117	$\frac{136}{122}$	151	
Imports for consumption:	99	109	96	92	97	91	97	102	98	114	111	101	
Unadjusteddodododo	97	98	91	93	104	100	105	r 107	99	120	108		
Shipping Weight													
Vater-borne trade: Exports, including reexports_thous. of long tons_	4, 700	5, 464	7, 251	8, 273	7, 945	4,907	5, 459	4, 553	r 3, 083	3, 665		a 5, 480	
General importsdo	4, 978	5, 228	5, 443	5,683	5, 829	5, 750	5, 975	6, 247	r 6, 271	6, 298		s 5, 729	
value xports, including reexports, totalmil. of dol	r 1, 044	1, 177	* 1, 166	r 1,092	1, 104	r 899	880	r 906	r 850	836	943	1,000	744
By geographic regions: Africathous. of dol_	35, 763	r 73, 837	r 58, 182	r 51, 753	* 76, 554	r 54, 945	* 37, 710	49, 814	r 42, 535	33, 878	47, 657	51,306	
Asia and Oceania do Europe do do		7 233, 753 424, 668	7 240, 636 7 406, 991	r 214, 729 r 399, 993	* 211, 065 * 392, 153	r 194, 900 r 280, 243	7 172, 162 7 280, 740	r 184, 152 r 286, 450	7 173, 271 7 285, 171	7 149, 181 7 277, 712	197, 019 324, 487	201, 061 342, 877	
Northern North Americadodo	7 114, 008	7 166, 454 7 125, 729	7 188, 489 7 115, 305	7 196, 899 7 102, 868	* 185, 614 * 104, 961	* 150, 917 * 89, 482	r 169, 744 r 106, 499	r 152, 317 r 104, 897	7 146, 986 7 104, 689	7 150, 228 7 128, 440	144, 987 118, 302	163, 187 111, 672	
South Americadodosonal exports by leading countries:	143, 950	⁷ 152, 662	⁷ 156, 162	125, 910	* 132, 584	r 128, 403	r 112, 752	⁷ 127, 058	7 97, 665	7 96, 633	110, 401	129, 913	
Africa: Egyptdo	4, 874	6, 651	5, 406	4,076	4, 501	r 4, 287	3, 636 17, 525	3, 589	2,991	3, 546	2, 758 18, 729	4, 407 22, 171	
Union of South AfricadoAsia and Oceania:	14, 840 13, 431	31, 036 15, 203	r 27, 844 10, 822	r 28, 740 13, 924	29, 136 12, 599	23, 416 12, 936	7,937	18,076	11, 419	13, 952 8, 064	13, 333	12,045	
Australia, including New Guineado British Malayado Chinado	3, 592 7 12, 126	4, 293 15, 921	3, 561 , 26, 816	3, 047 7, 225	2, 938 2, 090	2, 965 2, 433	2, 816 965	2, 616 7 820	r 2, 167 280	1, 839 714	2, 037 3, 250	3, 136 6, 885	
India and Pakistan do Japan do	26, 854 46, 190	35, 362 46, 820	7 34, 549 36, 385	7 33, 695 47, 819	7 36, 303 41, 471	r 22, 930 r 41, 042	7 16, 580 34, 333	7 14, 177 42, 586	7 14, 986 7 32, 147	9 977 r 24, 479	17, 328 39, 237	24, 890 38, 960	
Indonesia do Republic of the Philippines do do do do do do do do do do do do do	15, 072 35, 454	12, 991 7 34, 449	12, 647 r 41, 632	10, 593 37, 624	7 9, 740 31, 847	8, 434 r 36, 335	7, 944 28, 954	6, 605 32, 821	5, 813 r 38, 966	4, 243 35, 190	12,032 41,425	10, 359 36, 592	
Europe: Francedodo	54, 927	61, 244	56, 792	r 42, 700	62, 063	25, 423	22, 868	r 26, 853	29, 279	32, 175	30, 717	41, 434	
Germany do do do do do do do do do do do do do	71, 366 55, 487	77, 161 53, 980	72, 542 r 54, 186	81,742 52,911	59, 186 51, 872	64, 137 23, 370	7 63, 412 19, 139	63, 379 20, 420	59, 107 28, 407	64, 177 23, 873	60, 807 37, 627	68, 358 38, 172	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics do- United Kingdom do-	176 59, 415	1, 901 62, 246	3, 077 61, 770	384 76,156	, 78, 274	⁷ 50, 294	53, 203	7 52, 346	⁷ 55, 905	r 42, 496	122 54, 934	551 58, 369	
North and South America: Canada do do do do do do do do do do do do do	r 154, 263 r 241, 191	* 163, 452 * 262, 386	7 187, 569 7 254, 283	7 194, 129 7 214, 093	r 184, 470 r 221, 369	* 149, 951 * 203, 379	r 168, 733 r 204, 310	* 151, 392 * 217, 400	r 145, 936 r 190, 488	r 149, 653 r 207, 879	143, 268 214, 270	161, 622 226, 031	
Latin-American Republics, total do Argentina do Brazil do do	9, 344 44, 828	9, 909 42, 900	9, 858 7 36, 019	r 6, 110 r 28, 948	r 8, 307 r 33, 974	7 13, 689 28, 690	7 13, 731 25, 025	r 11, 530	7 10, 322 19, 464	9, 419	8, 730 18, 954	10, 762 31, 828	
Chile	11, 215 15, 154	10, 153 r 19, 588	14, 527 19, 336	12, 346 14, 698	14, 230 14, 115	12,625	10, 071	32, 918 12, 920 711, 738	8, 952 11, 644	9, 289	12, 698 16, 403	11, 853 14, 656	
Colombia .do Cuba .do Mexico .do	34, 386 + 43, 307	34, 183 + 49, 146	29, 52" r 44, 489	27, 240 42, 192	29, 241 736, 078	13, 335 25, 531 7 32, 993	r 26, 610 r 31, 456	30, 963 r 30, 796	7 34, 777	7 32, 872 35, 671	38, 254 37, 676	31, 688 38, 535	
Venezuelado	* 45, 178	r 49, 760	* 54, 516	r 45, 984	, 44, 278	* 43, 347	* 38, 438	r 41, 799	34, 287	33, 014	36, 763	43, 210	
xports of U. S. merchandise, totalmil. of dol By economic classes:	1, 033	1, 164 + 170, 517	r 1, 156	r 1, 082	1, 093	889	872	r 896	r 844	829 130, 476	934 171, 884	990	73:
Crude materialsthous, of dol_ Crude foodstuffsdo Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo	7 153, 823 130, 405 7 84, 139	144, 723 7 76, 909	196, 206 98, 538 7 97, 029	* 173, 500 139, 075	179, 646 111, 521	* 97, 875 * 98, 529 * 71, 411	7 108, 346 7 124, 509 7 49, 726	122, 821 102, 400	7 133, 784 7 83, 982 7 63, 495	r 94, 245 59, 198	91, 834 63, 826	148, 359 111, 707 73, 818	
Seminanufactures do Finished manufactures do G	7 119, 530 7 545, 413	r 139, 109 r 632, 816	133, 505 630, 720	7 86, 132 7 127, 224 7 556, 323	7 86, 958 7 125, 859 7 589, 324	7 104, 652 7 516, 581	7 100, 590 7 488, 892	7 52, 437 7 104, 389 7 514, 449	7 86, 786 7 475, 791	7 83, 640 7 461, 128	101, 143 505, 362	112, 839 543, 710	
Ry principal commodities:	338, 367	362, 864	341, 983	343, 407	* 320, 158	* 235, 438	r 244, 509	* 245, 842	r 260, 071	r 258, 919	299, 853	298, 002	
Agricultural products, total‡do Cotton, unmanufactureddo Fruits, vegetables, and preparationso*_do	85, 049 18, 136	98, 538 23, 642	100, 674 18, 352	80, 653 15, 469	90, 191 13, 813	7 38, 607 7 10, 799	28, 381 9, 389	36, 126 11, 299	69, 358 18, 402	71, 704 16, 129	106,050 14,893	72, 851 15, 719	-
Grains and preparations do—Packing house products od—do—	143, 356 13, 558	148, 701 17, 690	114, 239 24, 751	151, 083 17, 901	118, 565 r 21, 716	110, 907 14, 140	* 125, 374 * 12, 938	105, 949	93, 117 10, 213	7 99, 324 12, 599	104, 866 14, 177	121, 330 15, 454	
Nonagricultural products, totaltdo	r 694, 943	801, 209	*814, 014	738, 848	7773, 149	* 653, 610	* 627, 554	* 650, 653	r 583, 768	7 569, 767 1 7, 702	634, 197 1 10, 954	692, 431 2 10, 833	
Aircraft, parts, and accessories do- Automobiles, parts, and accessories do- Chemicals and related products do-	14, 135 70, 096 767, 534	15, 282 77, 598 76, 768	15, 094 73, 350 74, 223	1 8, 673 64, 968 7 63, 732	1 7, 449 r 61, 374 r 64, 378	1 7, 891 r1 59, 525 r 58, 801	1 6, 776 1 53, 421 r 58, 549	r 1 7, 224 r 1 56, 633 58, 190	r 1 15, 257 r 1 53, 359 58, 397	1 44, 441 1 62, 175	1 41, 434 67, 047	2 60, 685 64, 505	
Copper and manufactures do	5, 358 59, 316	7, 738 7, 738 * 68, 424	5, 719 76, 711	7, 396 7 70, 439	7, 832 7, 832 78, 761	4, 243 67, 795	3, 539 7 64, 125	5, 514 5, 514 7 67, 699	3,727 3,768	5, 053 26, 227	9, 390 48, 866	6, 314	
Machinery total do	r 191, 082 10, 535	* 220, 948 12, 461	231 , 907	1 206, 564 14, 785	1 223, 165 13, 041	1 202, 673 11, 332	1 179, 053 10, 108	1 191, 715 7 8, 892	¹ 175, 995 7, 897	1 169, 082 6, 838	1 202, 808 7, 808	² 200, 409	
Agricultural do	7 26, 835 37, 338	31, 867 • 43, 313	31, 593 7 43, 513	1 25, 938 r 1 34, 638	1 26, 644 1 36, 701	r 1 24, 372 r 1 33, 712	r 1 20, 978 1 35, 290	1 24, 192 1 31, 050	1 20, 700 1 33, 977	1 19, 540 1 31, 824	1 23, 412 1 37, 746	² 24, 905 ² 36, 734	
Metal workingdododo	15, 566 7 91, 031	* 17, 049 * 104, 124	* 17, 484 * 113, 888	15, 315 7 95, 931	17, 109 r 107, 957	19, 194 7 89, 520	14,836 779,794	15,792 r 91,584	16, 046 r 76, 145	16, 238 74, 943	17,008 90,580	16, 375 93, 616	
Petroleum and productsdo Textiles and manufacturesdo	49, 651 60, 599	7 53, 270 65, 218	54, 042 61, 525	54, 252 r 55, 402	47, 193 57, 964	39, 965 r 45, 767	48,708 • 44,085	40, 397 50, 270	r 42, 694 r 49, 874	7 35, 373 7 43, 864	40, 419 49, 591		-

^{*}Revised. A verage for 11 months, January-November. 1 Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately in the interest of national security. 2 See footnote "1". 1 Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately in the interest of national security. 2 See footnote "1". 1 Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately in the interest of national security. 2 See footnote "1". 1 Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately in the interest of national security. 2 See footnote "1". 1 Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately in the interest of national security. 2 See footnote "1". 2 See footnote "1". 1 Excludes "See footnote "1". 1 Excludes "See footnote "1". 2 See footnote "1". 3 See foo

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Janua
INTERNATIO		TRAN	SACTI	ons o	F THI	E UNI	TED S		S—Con				1
FOREIGN TRADE§—Continued								1		1		1	T
Value—Continued													1
deneral imports, totalthous. of dol	r 566, 691	r 632, 630	r 534, 296	r 540, 630	r 525, 964	r 456, 413	r 490, 747	r 530, 794	r 559, 106	⁷ 593, 694	605, 068	552, 194	622,
By geographic regions: Africadododododo	28, 997	47, 397	r 21, 101	r 24, 854	7 27, 632	r 23, 491	20, 014	7 29, 182	27, 105	27, 214	34, 342	28, 146	
Europedo	r 124, 430 r 89, 377	, 128, 177 , 90, 521	128, 246 r 66, 824	126, 670 67, 240	^r 106, 298 ^r 69, 156	r 94, 060 r 58, 355	r 101, 604 r 64, 297	7 97, 722 7 78, 947	7 110, 047 7 79, 954	118, 257 7 89, 611	106, 957 81, 030	113, 885 77, 118	
Northern North Americado Southern North Americado	r 117, 557 r 91, 759	7 133, 302 7 108, 796	7 122, 029 7 86, 133	7 130, 194 7 81, 571	7 131, 306 7 81, 608	7 108, 068 7 68, 441	r 120, 960 r 68, 610	⁷ 119, 571 ⁷ 68, 631	* 139, 352 * 69, 770	157, 379 r 69, 022	145, 348 69, 716	129, 341 78, 517	
South AmericadoBy leading countries:	r 114, 571	r 124, 437	109, 962	7 110, 101	r 109, 963	r 103, 997	r 115, 263	7 136, 742	r 132, 878	r 132, 210	167, 676	125, 189	
Africa: Egyptdo	342	367	231	429	76	189	62	6, 907	170	295	404	811	
Union of South AfricadoAsia and Oceania:	7, 567	12, 693	6, 295	r 7, 286	r 7, 097	9, 339	r 8, 119	9, 658	12, 439	14, 010	12, 288	9, 696	
Australia, including New Guineado	11, 772 13, 639	9, 570 25, 185	5, 318 25, 745	13, 913 13, 808	11, 812 9, 901	r 2, 727 10, 822	5, 183 17, 082	4, 647 r 15, 496	5, 153 15, 475	6, 587	11, 638 12, 702	8, 142 16, 300	
British Malaya do do China do do do do do do do do do do do do do	15, 757	8, 011 25, 278	5, 987 29, 582	6, 501 20, 949	7 5, 805 7 21, 833	7,749	7 8, 846	6, 470	9, 430	18, 589 13, 304	6, 729	8, 869 22, 204	
India and Pakistan do Japan do do do do do do do do do do do do do	25, 949 r 9, 209	7, 625	6, 355	5, 535	6,637	14, 140 5, 574	17, 252 r 5, 771	18, 573 6, 792	20, 545 6, 275	22, 670 8, 035	23, 131 7, 013	6,830	
Indonesia do Republic of the Philippines do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7, 260 r 15, 165	8, 758 17, 029	12, 117 15, 075	10, 833 22, 856	711,368 720,442	r 8, 979 r 21, 813	7 8, 970 20, 569	10,086 16,166	12,090 17,043	10,628 14,962	9, 289 10, 175	10,031 17,188	
Europe: Francedo	5, 847	5, 464	5, 247	3, 802	3, 672	r 3, 872	r 4, 998	4, 844	r 4, 996	6, 580	5, 456	5, 103	
Germanydododo	4, 994 5, 788	6, 154 6, 398	4, 371 r 4, 430	4, 606 3, 789	2, 896 6, 326	1, 499 5, 430	2, 836 6, 817	2, 484 4, 406	2, 588 7, 518	7 4, 054 6, 634	4, 333 5, 778	3, 789 5, 935	
Italy do	3, 257 20, 550	4, 293 22, 695	1,318 + 14,105	4, 209 15, 232	7 4, 637 14, 707	3, 531 15, 106	7 2, 961 7 16, 102	7, 090 r 20, 623	7 2, 765 18, 919	1,766 22,718	1,700 $21,210$	3, 262 18, 900	
North and South America:	r 113, 867	r 128, 538	r 119, 865	r 127, 135	r 128, 035	r 105, 990	, 117, 601	r 117, 369	* 137, 026	153, 564	141, 128	126, 007	
Canada do do Latin-American Republics, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	* 195, 311 * 11, 111	7 221, 714 3, 869	r 185, 065 4, 500	7 181, 887 6, 790	7 181, 044 7 7, 532	7 162, 131 5, 637	7 174, 557 5, 044	⁷ 193, 458	⁷ 188, 702	7 189, 204	221, 507 16, 247	191, 986 8, 126	
Argentina do Brazil do do	7 33, 451	r 39, 278	41, 919	34, 163	⁷ 36, 943	34,000	39, 866	6, 716 53, 784	8, 767 48, 851	6, 079 7 61, 518	80, 747	45, 995	
Chiledododo	18, 552 7 16, 237	19, 530 21, 923	13, 528 16, 198	7 18, 760 14, 168	14, 367 18, 324	7, 648 r 22, 609	7 11, 955 21, 844	10, 046 r 20, 604	6, 519 23, 754	7, 547 22, 716	8, 933 21, 345	12, 706 20, 123	
Cubadodo	7 37, 415 24, 664	7 47, 459 25, 963	7 36, 516 21, 725	7 37, 423 19, 918	⁷ 35, 080 23, 761	7 30, 363 13, 356	7 33, 349 7 15, 081	7 32, 670 7 15, 670	32, 014 7 16, 772	27, 586 19, 562	12, 553 23, 478	32, 291 20, 347	
Venezueladodo nports for consumption, totaldo	20, 820 r 554, 757	20, 755 r 624, 093	22, 628 r 526, 903	23, 114 r 533, 635	21, 022 r 529, 489	23, 620 r 458, 938	21, 680 r 513, 086	23, 357 528, 887	r 27, 004 r 561, 906	r 22, 624 r 592, 542	27, 565 595, 065	23, 230 549, 852	
By economic classes: Crude materialsdo	r 158, 101	r 164, 122	r 145, 509	r 154, 123	r 149, 220	r 126, 178	r 137, 883	7 160, 163	r 160, 669	r 154, 772	162, 817	154, 581	ļ
Crude foodstuffsdo Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo	7 99, 468 58, 105	131, 165 73, 315	7 109, 913 60, 917	7 90, 189 7 68, 997	⁷ 102, 098 ⁷ 68, 118	r 92, 462 r 65, 124	7 91, 746 7 69, 227	7 103, 233 7 59, 467	7 110, 520 7 64, 824	r 139, 790 61, 783	152, 994 41, 386	111, 100 61, 803	1
Semimanufacturesdo	7 130, 172 7 108, 910	7 137, 972	7 110, 697	r 114, 362	110, 598	r 84, 856	r 114, 424	r 106, 284	r 121, 122	r 129, 863	133, 963	118, 525	- -
Finished manufactures do By principal commodities:		r 117, 519	7 99, 867	r 105, 965	r 99, 456	7 90, 318	7 99, 806	r 99, 740	r 104, 770	106, 334	103, 903	103, 842	
Agricultural products, totaldodododo	r 238, 350 r 57, 430	73, 671	7 227, 046 58, 906	7 216, 116 48, 995 7, 051	7 233, 310 56, 038	⁷ 205, 067 ⁷ 58, 542	⁷ 225, 334 55, 294	r 239, 533 r 65, 992	7 242, 027 65, 812	7 271, 078 7 77, 582	272, 295 105, 684	241, 466 66, 292	
Hides and skinsdo Rubber, erude, including guayuledo	4, 780 22, 580	5, 465 21, 698	5, 439 19, 387	19,933	6, 173 19, 198	7 6, 168 16, 649	7, 044 17, 171	6, 661 15, 165	6,045 15,892	5, 646 22, 339	6, 470 22, 631	6, 049 20, 026	1
Silk, unmanufactureddo Sugardo	3, 129 32, 659	1, 006 r 44, 628	34 7 35, 292	r 39, 730	7 38, 186	23 36, 525	37, 683	71 727, 741	156 29, 276	115 23, 758	301 6, 827	627 31, 012	
Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo Nonagricultural products, totaldo	21, 820 7 316, 408	16, 428 r 348, 930	10, 813 r 299, 858	10, 629 r 317, 519	15, 605 r 296, 179	11,671 - 253,871	20, 734 r 287, 753	22, 553 r 289, 354	22, 472 r 319, 879	22, 138 r 321, 464	26, 053 322, 770	18, 519 308, 386	
Furs and manufactures do	7, 012	11, 457	9, 127	r 11, 936	r 8, 100	9, 270	8, 270	11, 002	13, 651	4, 542	7, 828	9, 080	
total thous, of dol. Copper, incl. ore and manufactures do	66, 571 + 26, 120	86, 959 28, 967	73, 767 721, 582	72, 041 20, 558	66, 374 17, 763	r 39, 486 11, 007	r 59, 252 15, 196	7 51, 021 13, 179	59, 711 13, 024	7 56, 411 14, 377	53, 588 19, 213	63, 312 18, 692	
Tin, including oredo	11, 007	26, 683 17, 948	28, 383 12, 427	17, 518	13, 495	11, 685	18,892	21, 370	26, 707	7 17, 850	8, 691	17, 656	
Paper base stocks do Newsprint do do	34, 210	37, 404	34, 200	7 17, 838 39, 195	7 17, 619 37, 261	14, 253 35, 942	7 16, 495 38, 192	13, 677 7 33, 636	19, 132 37, 498	7 24, 318 35, 735	20, 868 38, 921	17, 741 36, 470	1
Petroleum and productsdo		35,875 NSPOI	38, 244 RTATI	36, 855 ON AN	37, 473	36, 490 MIMITIN			7 46, 281	7 43, 429	48, 576	39, 815	<u>'</u>
TRANSPORTATION			I				ICAT		<u> </u>		[ī ———	1
Airlines													
perations on scheduled airlines: Miles flown, revenuethousands	r 23, 144	26, 852	26, 884	28, 257	28, 089	29, 257	- 00 970	00.004	00.110	00.00=			
Express and freight carriedshort tons	11,819	15, 871	16, 489	r 14, 766	r 14, 350	13,082	7 29, 370 15, 734	28, 084 18, 161	28, 116 19, 014	26, 037 18, 709	26, 014 22, 007	1 26, 937 16, 015	
Express and freight ton-miles flown_thousands_Mail ton-miles flowndo	7, 598 3, 207	10, 763 3, 633	10, 991 3, 554	8, 921 3, 320	7 8, 977 3, 233	8, 177 2, 915	10, 177 3, 116	11, 381 3, 094	11, 791 3, 248	11, 425 3, 310	13, 460 4, 952	10, 127 3, 406	1
Passengers carried, revenue do Passenger-miles flown, revenue do do	, 421, 729	1,092 520,960	1, 226 r 563, 013	1,311 594,050	1,389 659,605	1,342 621,449	1, 326 607, 332	1, 339 616, 559	1, 286 593, 402	1,080 490,167	941 464, 170	1, 168 1 547, 672	
Express Operations							Ï						
perating revenues thous, of dol- perating income do	22, 027 20	20, 235 42	19, 992 44	21, 810 19	20, 877 1	19, 736 d 25	19, 324 d 46	20, 487 51	19, 808 41	20, 077 18	23, 190 19	20, 889 18	
Local Transit Lines													
ares, average cash ratecents_	9. 1922 1, 271	9. 2092 1, 421	9. 2287 1, 358	9. 2895 1, 331	9.3114 1,268	9, 3869 1, 169	9, 4501	9, 4793	9. 5158	9, 5523	9, 6399	9.3690	9.
assengers carried, revenue millions perating revenuest thous, of dol	117, 300	130,000	130, 400	127, 700	122,000	116, 400	1, 193 121, 600	1, 220 116, 800	1, 265 125, 100	1, 226 124, 200	1, 293 135, 100	1, 284 124, 600	1
Class I Steam Railways													
Teight carloadings (A. A. R.):3 Total carsthousands	2, 767	3, 345	3, 078	3,099	3, 603	2, 762	2, 923	3, 391	2, 339	2, 638	3, 121	2,992	2
Coaldodo	63	498 70	634 59	633 54	560 57	393 35	459 38	410 49	205	559 26	626	518 49	
Forest productsdodododo	131 156	180 226	148 174	159 188	191 279	139 291	163 216	193 240	162 217	160	180	163	1
Livestockdo	34 52	43 105	39 266	37 303	38 396	33 311	41 277	69	75	206 52	214 48	215 46	1
Ore	369	480 1,743	378 1,381	374 1, 350	390 445 1, 637	329 1, 232	364 1,364	299 416 1,714	33 353	52 334	66 385 1, 543	184 382	1
									1,277	1, 250		1,435	

r Revised. d Deficit. 1 Revisions for January are included as follows (thous.): Revenue miles flown, 23,137; revenue passenger-miles, 419,628. §See note marked "‡" on p. S-21. ‡Data for 1947 revised; see note marked "‡" on p. S-22 of the September 1949 SURVEY. ∂*Data for March, June, September, and December 1949 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Digitized for FRAS Revisions for September 1947-December 1948 (thous.): 601,002; 571,245; 429,002; 434,182; 395,227; 351,489; 433,095; 475,564; 529,375; 576,475; 547,392; 554,026; 536,907; 523,370; 442,200; 457,091. http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TRANSPORTATION April May Julie July August her October her December her her December her Decemb	107 97 155 119 123	onthly yerage J	January
TRANSPORTATION—Continued Class I Steam Railways—Continued Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): Total, unadjusted 1935-39=100. 117 111 125 125 119 115 120 114 99 120 Coal	97 155 119 123		
Class I Steam Railways—Continued	97 155 119 123		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	97 155 119 123		
	97 155 119 123		
Forest products	97 155 119 123		107
Forest products do 107 117 119 128 127 117 131 130 131 135 Grain and grain products do 111 128 121 132 159 212 149 140 153 149 Livestock do 60 61 68 228 267 282 284 240 218 35 51	123	145	97 158
Oredo 46 68 228 267 282 284 240 218 35 51		123 142	106 119
Manahandina 1 a 1	69 45	77 151	68 42
Merchandise, l. c. l. do. 58 61 60 59 57 55 57 55 56 55 Miscellaneous do. 128 131 130 127 126 121 128 135 121 124	50 120	57 127	$\frac{49}{122}$
Total, adjusted do 126 120 127 124 115 110 117 105 92 117 Coal do 124 79 129 130 98 79 103 60 42 131	115		117 97
Coke do 187 174 188 173 150 118 123 130 54 96 Forest products do 112 117 119 123 122 117 125 121 124 137	148		151 118
Grain and grain productsdo113 139 138 150 156 177 138 125 153 152	131		119 70
Livestock do 75 77 76 73 70 70 77 79 85 75 Ore do 185 236 215 215 182 177 160 145 28 42 Merchandise, l. c, L do 61 60 59 59 58 55 57 52 54 54	146		169 52
Miscellaneous do 136 138 132 126 122 120 127 125 111 119 Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average:	107		133
Car surplus, total number 60,063 114,926 78,336 49,195 60,083 86,418 63,822 74,745 190,978 100,208 4		79, 582 15, 646	110, 945 17, 425
Coal earsdo34,917 87,579 39,994 4,321 14,786 59,834 43,570 62,109 183,594 92,938 2	5, 833	55, 475 2, 367	77, 385 224
Box cars do 103 165 35 71 184 1,632 2,254 3,173 10,346 3,918	4.40	1, 878	111 37
Financial operations (unadjusted):		715, 027	657, 044
Freight do 559, 186 616, 074 620, 293 615, 923 599, 507 562, 811 606, 201 569, 491 534, 885 587, 060 57	5, 664 a 58	587, 367	537, 338 69, 725
		71, 729 574, 316	546, 665
thous. of dol. $ 78,217 85,708 88,226 82,621 85,998 80,493 90.034 90,444 81,219 91,869 7$		83, 502	77, 622 32, 758
Net incomet do 4,635 41,494 39,989 32,209 42,476 26,861 39,061 38,131 23,592 54,425 8	~ · ·	57, 210 36, 506	32, 708
Operating revenues, totalmil. of dol. 739.7 721.6 741.9 736.9 748.3 700.9 697.3 685.2 622.9 708.5			
Passenger do 74.7 68.4 71.0 68.6 74.4 75.7 70.1 70.1 62.3 66.7	73. 0		
Railway expenses	80.6		
Operating results:			
Revenue per ton-mile	1. 343	1.340	
Waterway Traffic	2,012	2,915	
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total U. S. portsthous. of net tons 75,691	6, 458 1		
Foreigndo r 2, 849 r 3, 409 r 3, 984 r 4, 441 r 4, 586 r 4, 008 r 4, 008 r 3, 888 r 3, 396 r 3, 433 r	3,479 1	1 7, 024 1 3, 717	
Panama Canal:	0.000		A #00
	1 750	2, 305 1, 149	2, 508 I, 412
Hotels:			
Average sale per occupied roomdollars 5.38 5.15 5.62 5.16 5.48 5.27 5.84 5.59 5.71 5.81 Rooms occupiedpercent of total 86 85 84 84 84 78 81 86 86 80	5. 25 67	5. 47 82	5. 41 80
Restaurant sales indexsame month 1929=100 222 210 228 234 233 211 222 223 213 218 Foreign travel:	194	221	211
U. S. citizens, departures do 48, 161 54, 681 53, 899 53, 966 71, 695 77, 419 253, 058 241, 927 237, 141 231, 601 23		53, 599	
Emigrants do 1, 461 1, 883 2, 152 2, 078 2, 568 Immigrants do 10, 965 16, 662 17, 074 22, 038 20, 809 24, 000 26, 000 27, 000 27, 000 22, 000 22, 000 27, 000	4,000 2 2 2		
National parks, visitorsthousands_ 177 243 433 803 1.732 3.333 3.126 1.446 678 298	3,932 2	22, 405 1, 051	22, 069 187
Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-miles 943 941 868 796 887 841 825 833 807 785	830		
Passenger revenuesthous. of dol. 8, 600 8, 663 7, 883 7, 370 8, 135 7, 731 7, 587 7, 732 7, 512 7, 260 COMMUNICATIONS	7, 750		
Telephone carriers:			
Station revenues	114		
UDEFALING EXPENSES, DETOTE LAYES do 1 184 690 [198 130 L 193 004 L 197 139 L 198 956 L 195 617 L 190 779 L 196 790 L 196 197 L 198 200 L	4 19	195. 192	
Phones in service, end of monththousands	42	25, 977	
'delegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph:	į	1	
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo 13, 171 14, 345 14, 167 14, 228 13, 901 13, 939 13, 964 13, 420 12, 984 12, 673 1	3, 363	13, 690	
Net operating revenuesdo ^d 756 ^d 166 ^d 612 ^d 254 360 ^d 1,123 156 314 253 62	596	d 176	
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo 1,584 1,662 1,696 1,675 1,822 1,764 1,733 1,617 1,506 1,548			
Net operating revenues			
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo			
Net operating revenues 27 148 453 52 16 499 46 185 126 46	205	a 55	

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary. * Deficit. †Revised data for December 1948, \$45,442,000.

*Includes revisions not available by months; revisions for January for class I railways, financial operations, unadjusted, are as follows (thous. of dol.): operating revenues—total, 730,705, freight, 594,764; operating expenses, 616,285; net operating income, 33,776; tax accruals, etc., 80,643.

*Revisions for January are included as follows (thous. of net tons): Total U. S. ports, 5,948; foreign vessels, 3,037; U. S. vessels, 2,910.

*Beginning July 1949, data exclude departures via international land borders; land-border departures during the 12 months ended June 1949 amounted to less than 1 percent of total departures.

*Average for 6 months, January-June. *Average for 11 months, January-November. †Revised series. The coverage has been reduced from 100-120 to 53 carriers; however, the comparability of the series, based on annual operating revenues, has been affected by less than 3.0 percent. Also, data are now shown after elimination of intercompany duplications for the Bell System; figures prior to August 1948 on the revised basis will be shown later. Data relate to be the lates of the series of the se

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	49				,		1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	c	HEMI	CALS	AND A	LLIE	PRO	DUCT	S					
CHEMICALS													
lnorganic chemicals, production: Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial)					,								
short tons Calcium arsenate (commercial)thous. of lb Calcium carbide (commercial)short tons Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid	90, 917 (¹) 56, 480	103, 418 129 58, 123	109, 306 1, 159 50, 763	110, 129 1, 515 45, 804	103, 217 1, 871 47, 424	109, 505 3, 070 44, 227	113, 894 2, 969 42, 009	105, 443 (1) 40, 286	108, 604 (1) 47, 274	115, 667 1, 151 55, 212	124, 900 1, 548 55, 836	107, 838 ² 1, 677 50, 446	124, 079 (1) 56, 849
thouse of th	58, 183 136, 431	73, 255 148, 693	75, 758 140, 791	103, 665 143, 718	116, 758 134, 572	131, 141 139, 163	132, 266 147, 825	95, 085 147, 214	82, 139 151, 128	66, 259 155, 943	66, 861 r 168, 282	88, 478 147, 217	63, 186 158, 20
Chlorine short tons Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl) do Lead arsenate (acid and basic) thous of ib Nitric acid (100% HNO ₃) short tons Ovygen mill, of cu, ft	38, 994 4, 089 90, 545	42, 297 2, 833 85, 680	40, 267 1, 627 101, 790	37, 825 711 99, 800	34, 833 784 97, 476	35, 978 (1) 90, 382	39, 709 (1) 93, 308	41, 030 (1) 95, 721	43, 616 (1) 85, 208	44, 668 676 91, 832	7 44, 768 890 99, 925	$\begin{array}{c c} 40.280 \\ ^2 1.935 \\ 94.127 \end{array}$	47, 79 3, 21 105, 57
Oxygen mil. of cu. ft. Phosphoric acid (50% H ₂ PO ₄) short tons.	1, 364 107, 134	1, 471 113, 927	1, 367 108, 045	1, 286 111, 040	1, 048 97, 252	1, 042 101, 682	1, 184 109, 100	1, 174 111, 224	829 124, 479	990 118, 217	r 1, 308 r 113, 490	1, 206 110, 654	1, 36 123, 58
Phosphoric acid (50% H ₂ PO ₄) short tons Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100% Na ₂ Co ₃) short tons	329, 076 7, 987	349, 849	312, 647 7, 105	285, 741	309, 379	289, 943	305, 469	317, 406	328, 899	360, 971	354, 412	326, 335	338, 55
Sodium bichromate and chromate do Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH) do do Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH) do Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH)	7, 987 188, 340	8, 116 192, 947	7, 105 175, 850	5, 286 176, 703	4, 648 170, 283	4, 029 163, 678	5, 575 175, 933	5, 552 182, 143	5, 938 189, 367	5, 781 196, 575	6, 726 201, 012	6, 305 185, 227	7, 35 187, 20
Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhy- drous) short tons Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake short tons	31, 683	35, 423	32, 579	43, 277	37, 658	26, 446	28, 284	37, 159	49, 912	46, 073	r 41, 794	37. 184	36, 410
cakeshort tons_ Sulphuric acid (100% H ₂ SO ₄):	67, 539	65, 623	60, 834	54, 485	48, 393	42, 176	58, 794	49, 377	56, 1 6 6	59, 012	r 55, 845	57, 560	60, 136
Productiondodo Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works	868, 584	978, 251	908, 599	937, 255	859, 275	833, 063	871, 458	840, 955	891, 334	934, 916	996, 565		1, 020, 36
dol. per short ton Organic chemicals: Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17. 00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Acetic anhydride, production thous. of lb Acetic anhydride, productiondo	34, 739 57, 807	30, 496 48, 157	29, 617 39, 459	29, 521 39, 775	25, 420 35, 334	29, 698 40, 528	31,638 50,785	34, 788 62, 927	39. 667 68, 704	39, 923 70, 853	39, 824 72, 458	33, 891 54, 442	
Acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin), productiondo	1,069	609	804	940	1,009	250	908	813	927	843	873	852	
Productionthous, of wine gal Consumption (withdrawals)do	11, 121 10, 112	15, 121 14, 088	14, 468 12, 996	13, 883 12, 975	16, 575 14, 430	10, 097 10, 556	12, 313 12, 444	13, 947 15, 341	14, 845 15, 259	14, 612 15, 574	13, 618 15, 077	13, 621 13, 482	14, 90 15, 33
Alcohol, ethyl:	3, 232	4, 248 28, 426	5, 708 36, 232	6, 604 33, 855	8, 746 31, 796	8, 266 23, 760	8, 126 26, 660	6, 732	6, 313 22, 680	5, 358 23, 181	3, 899 22, 549	5, 785 26, 738	3, 46 25, 36
Production thous, of proof gal. Stocks, total do In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses do	22, 376 37, 727 37, 434	37, 741 37, 454	43, 842 43, 373	49, 942 49, 441	51.015 50,544	53, 788 53, 273	56, 588 53, 527	52, 426 50, 652	43, 133 41, 919	37, 192 36, 223	33, 949 33, 204	44, 542 43, 636	31, 34 30, 45
In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses, do In denaturing plants. do Withdrawn for denaturing do Withdrawn tax-paid do Creosote oil, production thous, of gal Ethyl acetate (85%), production thous, of lb	293 20, 165	288 27, 834	469 27,027	502 25, 770	471 30, 593	515 18, 663	3, 061 25, 176	1,775 24,362	1,214 $27,117$	969 26, 838	745 24, 907	906 25, 176	89 27, 41
Withdrawn tax-paiddo	3, 184 13, 435	2, 944 13, 861	2, 541 13, 250	3, 022 13, 728	3, 040 13, 215	2, 664 10, 542	3, 572 10, 005	3, 672 10, 492	3, 936 6, 254	4, 289 7 6, 508	2, 288 10, 314	3. 175 11. 228	2, 75
Ethyl acetate (85%), productionthous. of lb Glycerin, refined (100% basis):	3,646	6, 374	6, 416	5, 368	5, 479	5, 798	6, 424	5, 339	6, 852	6, 469	6, 456	5, 917	
High gravity and yellow distilled: Production thous. of lb. Consumption do Stocks	4, 689 5, 774	6, 234 6, 305	6, 213 6, 182	6, 089 6, 341	7, 907 6, 668	4, 692 5, 700	6, 781 7, 068	7, 528 7, 397	7, 550 6, 913	7, 879 6, 545	6, 834 6, 214	6, 526 6, 450	6, 92 5, 97
Ch	}	12, 406	12, 936	12, 110	13, 596	11, 316	11, 580	11, 790	12, 123	13, 103	13, 591	12. 595	14, 34
Commically pure: Production	8, 956 6, 921	9, 973 7, 621	8, 910 7, 065	9, 246 7, 189	8, 617 6, 947	6, 258 6, 286	11, 591 8, 181	11, 165 7, 729	11, 655 8, 054	12, 426 7, 916	12, 335 7, 209	10, 139 7, 419	12, 84 9, 17
Stocks do Methanol, production:	21,764	21, 307	20, 685 166	20, 393 223	18, 211 146	14, 926 136	15,674	15, 479	17, 214 165	17, 838 165	20,071	18, 796 169	22, 41
Natural (100%) thous, of gal Synthetic (100%) do Phthalic anhydride, production thous, of lb	172 12, 783 12, 815	187 14, 038 12, 470	11, 417 10, 192	8, 864 9, 507	7, 023 8, 018	7, 609 7, 104	157 8,059 10,103	9, 323 12, 602	11, 143 16, 284	9, 789 16, 340	10, 628 18, 075	10, 432 12, 484	
FERTILIZERS	12,010	12, 470	10.102	0,00	0,010	.,	10,100	12,,2	10,201	20,010	10,000		
Consumption, (14 States) †thous. of short tons	1,478	1,950	1, 234	739	375	308	279	511	520 7 310, 303	489	557	813	99
Exports, total short tons. Nitrogenous materials do	7 98, 587	254, 928 104, 414	250, 058 99, 590	207, 809 63, 127 129, 643	258, 996 58, 420 161, 062	264, 575 79, 592 172, 841	351.947 87,853	289, 754 98, 064 162, 598	7 310, 303 7 124, 806 155, 912	391, 164 150, 907 186, 581	300, 251 159, 502 110, 806	271, 911 97, 302 147, 203	
Phosphate materials do Potash materials do Imports, total do	92. 242 8, 116 144, 203	123, 799 7, 993 170, 937	138, 789 9, 133 152, 777	7, 828 176, 584	9, 824 110, 049	8, 410 69, 454	229, 784 8, 103 120, 479	15, 392 17, 352	9, 985 97, 236	11, 540 r 87, 735	5, 631 106, 389	9, 263 120, 987	
Nitrogenous materials, total do Nitrate of soda do	130, 339 88, 559	150, 466 82, 123	123.809 61,341	141, 302 86, 544	93, 061 66, 791	54, 254 32, 681	100, 699 52, 377	106, 241 52, 616	86, 961 47, 695	r 70, 828 r 26, 454	88, 773 33, 163	102, 212 56, 295	
Phosphate materials do do do do do do do do do do do do do	464 5, 962	8, 401 1, 964	3, 215 13, 130	13, 333 548	4, 430 2, 198	8, 130 1	13, 570	5, 066	4, 737	8, 389 20	5, 135 4, 738	6, 528 3, 049	
Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehousesdol. per short ton	54. 50	54.50	54.50	54.50	54, 50 114, 025	54.50 77,015	54. 50	54. 50	52. 25	51, 50 72, 787	51. 50 45, 485	53. 81 91, 219	51. 5 27, 89
Potash deliveries short tons superphosphate (bulk):	90, 604 856, 835	100, 338	994, 691	78, 290 928, 882	810, 775	829,083	103, 936 876, 802	92, 825 820, 111	105, 678 816, 724	850, 563	ł	873.017	799, 97
Production do Stocks, end of month do	1, 234, 569	984, 456	802, 638	824,080	960, 752	1, 161, 919		1, 268, 682	1, 259, 932	1, 311, 085	1, 420, 577	1, 156, 708	1, 492, 28
NAVAL STORES			1	i !						1			
Rosin (gum and wood): Production, quarterly totaldrums (520 lb.)		362, 650 618, 230			r 525, 250 719, 140			574, 840 840, 920			552, 940 929, 960		
Stocks, end of quarterdo Price, gum, wholesale, "WG" grade (Sav.), bulk* dol. per 100 lb_	7.15	6. 22	5. 68	6.41	6.42	6.49	6. 53	6. 70	6. 60	6. 58	6.66	1	6.6
Turpentine (gum and wood): Production, quarterly totalbbl. (50 gal.)		114,860			r 183, 160			194, 110			170, 700	3 165, 708	
Stocks, end of quarter do Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah) dol. per gal	.40	229, 690 41	.40	.39	218, 490 . 37	.36	.38	225, 070 . 39	. 39	. 39	238, 660 . 40		. 4
MISCELLANEOUS													
Explosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powderthous, of lb_High explosivesdo	1, 730 r 47, 507	r 1, 286 r 45, 883	1, 333 7 55, 729	1, 269 57, 992	1, 081 50, 982	1,068 45,443	1, 509 53, 158	1, 606 48, 548	1, 595 40, 130	2, 436 47, 608	2, 212 47, 585		1, 99 40, 46
Sulfur: Production long tons Stocks do	351,086	402, 711	396, 447	417, 526	399.025	388, 811	397, 024	389, 682	392, 805	400, 564	r 392, 655	395, 418	401, 2

Production long tons | 351,086 | 402,711 | 396,447 | 417,526 | 399,025 | 388,811 | 397,024 | 389,682 | 392,805 | 400,564 | 392,655 | 395,418 | 401,232 | 300,805 | 402,418 | 300,418 | 401,232 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400,504 | 400

nless otherwise stated, statistics through	ļ			,		194	19				,		1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Janua
(CHEMI	CALS	AND A	LLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S—Cor	ıtinue		-		·	
FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS													
nimal fats, greases, and oils:										! 			
Animal fats: Production thous, of lb	303, 420	306, 947	270, 742	272, 192	275, 069	254, 842	264, 394	248, 888	288, 318	338, 009	378, 469	296, 892	364, 9
Consumption, factorydo Stocks, end of monthdo	94, 838 485, 516	111, 062 446, 760	94, 188 408, 634	109, 734 368, 929	105, 502 319, 521	$61,981 \\ 322,974$	120, 143 292, 421	119, 516 265, 758	117, 519 240, 962	106, 627 251, 195	96, 214 316, 248	102, 882 348, 645	11, 7 360, 8
Greases: Productiondo	50, 232	51, 138	46, 852	49, 170	50, 505	45, 702	46, 753	44, 706	48, 110	54, 861	55, 935	49, 668	53, 9
Consumption, factorydo Stocks, end of monthdo	. 45, 023	48, 539 109, 933	43, 564 110, 882	38, 425 113, 706	41, 590 124, 927	32, 951 129, 265	41,895 124,518	46, 031 117, 852	42, 016 116, 477	42, 911 112, 412	43, 794 111, 379	43, 552 115, 870	42, 0 113, 7
Fish oils: Productiondo	741	879	1,063	4, 717	13, 599	12, 735	18,362	21, 962	24, 908	8, 438	10, 076	9, 962	4,8
Consumption, factory doStocks, end of month do	10, 733 104, 404	13, 395 88, 713	9, 653 80, 946	10, 753 78, 176	12, 377 78, 442	11, 126 69, 511	12, 823 79, 062	17, 667 92, 245	20, 865 102, 849	15, 364 94, 776	14, 777 106, 261	13, 636	15, 2
egetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts:	101, 101	00,110	30, 210	10, 110	10, 112	09, 511	19,002	32, 230	102, 649	94,770	100, 201	90, 327	103, 0
Vegetable oils, total: Production, crudemil. of lb	449	469	381	374	379	338	361	464	601	601	553	456	5
Consumption, crude, factorydo Stocks, end of month:		450	405	384	368	307	380	417	480	496	456	416	4
	808 423	812 448	736 462	735 376	739 319	732 266	718 188	776 171	856 231	963 288	7 1, 048 338	808 325	1,0
Exports † thous. of lb_ Imports, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	. 29,596	47, 741 - 22, 406	97, 268 8, 827	115, 017 13, 955	60, 173 24, 378	* 71, 885 32, 589	7 31,179 31,096	29, 982 38, 516	36, 630 28, 785	71, 986 35, 654	48, 924 22, 024	54, 731 26, 884	
Paint oilsdo All other vegetable oilsdo	11, 492 19, 053	5, 739 r 16, 667	2, 802 6, 025	2, 168 r 11, 787	1, 609 22, 769	2, 811 29, 778	4, 505 26, 592	4, 925 33, 591	10, 616 18, 169	11, 689 23, 966	5, 535 16, 489	6, 269 20, 615	
Copra: Consumption, factoryshort tons_	1	25, 148	19, 754	30, 203	36, 773	26, 914	34, 932	38, 306	46, 206	43, 723	33, 180		
Stocks, end of monthdo	19, 559	16, 618	14, 337	15, 536	15, 034	12, 769	10,010	8, 333	18, 710	21,998	22, 328	31, 894 16, 317	36, 6 23, 7
Importsdo Coconut or copra oil:	20, 638	26,006	22, 677	32, 655	40, 940	27, 909	38, 594	51, 251	60, 027	52, 913	32, 798	35, 686	
Production:thous. of lb_	23, 014	32, 682	25, 762	38, 933	47, 231	34, 368	44, 961	48, 892	58, 979	55, 482	42, 726	40, 957	46, 7
Refined dododo	20, 545	21, 522	28, 162	24, 473	25, 022	23, 139	29, 168	30, 374	29, 169	25, 363	24, 304	25, 225	22, 5
Crude do do Refined do do do do do do do do do do do do do	38, 592 17, 838	42, 566 22, 533	46, 903 25, 224	42, 585 22, 827	44, 905 24, 483	36,014 19,689	53, 219 28, 147	54, 538 26, 248	55, 248 25, 914	48, 532 23, 287	45, 222 22, 344	45, 995	43, 7 20, 6
Stocks, end of month:	63, 978	64, 224	47, 880	56, 132	71, 318	-	83, 124		,		1	23, 208	l
Crudedo Refineddo	11, 423	7, 893	8,805	9,063	8,477	82, 365 8, 728	6, 723	101, 042 7, 945	112, 977 8, 283	134, 570 8, 676	146, 739 9, 016	86, 469 8, 758	179, 5
Importsdo Cottonseed:		7,796	2, 330	7,852	8, 442	14, 512	14, 485	17,020	8, 442	11, 158	6, 015	9, 588	
Receipts at mills thous. of short tons. Consumption (crush) do	115 520	94 473	30 325	$^{19}_{262}$	15 197	117 147	353 207	1, 248 586	1, 382 748	1.322 785	450 677	446 462	1 6
Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Cottonseed cake and meal:	1,260	881	586	343	162	132	278	941	1, 575	2, 112	1,884	985	1,4
Productionshort tons_ Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	231,639 92,253	209, 422 95, 907	143, 338 95, 806	117, 678 104, 700	85, 660 88, 354	66, 340 65, 949	94, 081 52, 759	253, 763 98, 076	334, 030 116, 912	355, 146 123, 518	309, 772 142, 801	206, 129	288, 0 175, 6
Cottonseed oil, crude: Production thous. of lb_	1 '	153, 918	107,085	87,873	65, 569	48,656	64, 805	184, 291	242, 687	252, 640	217, 619	98, 111	
Stocks, end of monthdo	198, 729	184, 758	168, 447	118,896	76, 240	52, 233	40, 908	88, 766	123, 462	162, 355	181, 587	148, 946 132, 064	210, 0 171, 9
Cottonseed oil, refined: Productiondo	141, 105	150, 595	119, 975	115, 419	97, 996	61, 255	71, 976	113, 309	178, 666	188, 938	172, 940	130, 760	175, 9
Consumption, factorydo In oleomargarinedo	_ 38,635	133, 361 40, 819	124, 750 32, 771	125, 584 30, 560	138, 639 32, 728	110, 959 28, 882	142, 409 37, 530	115, 282 32, 076	129, 424 35, 728	144, 799 36, 049	133, 830 41, 205	129, 368 35, 921	145, 8
Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.)	_ 220, 937	242, 512	236, 197	227, 587	186, 268	132, 766	72, 590	69, 708	125, 176	174, 981	218, 210	175, 817	255, €
flaxseed: dol. per lb_	.155	.143	.136	.134	.122	.125	. 158	.140	.129	.118	. 123	. 138	.1
Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu_Oil mills:	-]						ļ	1 43, 664		
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	3,006 5,313	3, 177 3, 142	2, 241 2, 104	2,393	3, 528 1, 513	3, 505 2, 227	3,985 4,932	3,886	3, 468	3, 254	3, 194	3, 191	2, 9
Importsdo	_ 20	46	13	1,960	7	0	0	8, 139	7, 553	6,982	5, 412	4, 671 12, 312	5, 0
Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minn.)dol. per bu- Linseed oil:		6.00	6.00	(2)	(2)	3.86	3. 91	3.94	3.85	3.93	3.92	3 3, 95	3.
Production thous. of lb. Consumption, factory do	_ 27, 663	60, 949 31, 966	43, 510 25, 432	45, 497 23, 734	70, 927 26, 402	69, 949 35, 262	77, 071 42, 723	72, 923 49, 884	67, 803 44, 411	62, 856 36, 376	61, 681 30, 518	62, 042 33, 382	57, 0 32, 2
Stocks at factory, end of month do Price, wholesale (N. Y) dol. per lb	239, 449	270, 035 288	310, 827 . 288	321,765 288	363, 431 . 276	378, 788 . 250	407, 230 . 216	421, 115 208	433, 921 . 192	462, 934 . 186	485, 112 . 185	358, 681 . 245	515, 6
Soybeans: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu_	1					.200		.200	.102	.100	1 222, 305	.240	
Consumption, factory do Stocks, end of month do	15, 520	17,032 36,305	15, 937 29, 029	15, 459 22, 992	15, 264 18, 333	15, 302 12, 477	13, 551	11,996	17, 522	17, 139	17, 290	15, 737	16, 9
Soybean oil:	22, 210	00,000	20,029	22, 982	10,000	12,411	6, 549	10, 606	63, 581	70, 914	r 66, 508	35, 952	59, 3
Production: Crudethous. of lb_	151, 137	167, 689	156,088	154, 183	150, 583	155, 148	136, 015	120, 756	172, 491	165, 473	166, 855	154, 922	165, 0
Refined do	125, 950 103, 591	137, 081 130, 314	127, 425 130, 934	118, 045 123, 969	124, 209 120, 798	110, 190 97, 345	135, 106 141, 462	127, 703 136, 199	125, 902 119, 778	133, 442 129, 801	119, 251 104, 727	125, 700 119, 901	130, 3 117, 5
Stocks, end of month:	140, 245	132, 959	105, 365	88,631	82, 793	90,881	71, 925	56, 223	67, 314	69, 405	90, 116	94, 174	82, 8
Refined do Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	119, 744 . 173	123, 562 . 154	112, 523 . 158	102, 045 . 154	93, 929 . 141	92, 807 . 142	76, 384	56, 790	55, 410	57, 976	59, 985	88, 385	66,6

r Revised. ¹ December 1 estimate. ² No sales. ³ Average for 10 months, January-April and July-December. †Revised series. Beginning in the September 1949 Survey, data include oleomargarine of vegetable or animal origin.

					19	049						1950
Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
HEMI	CALS	AND A	LLIE) PRO	DUCT	S-Cor	ntinue	d				
76,061 75,032	r 80, 120 r 78, 984	⁷ 65, 665 ⁷ 64, 722	r 60, 419	r 61, 970	55, 366	79, 106 79, 346	74, 408 71, 172	73, 938	73, 072	76, 854	1 70, 967	. 224
112, 150	125, 607	119, 576	125, 908	122, 213	83, 355	156, 696	133, 849	123, 178	139, 965	125, 783	123, 600	135, 591
70,850	72,800	80, 436	84, 851	85, 821	64, 438	52, 851	59, 315	62, 860	61,889	81, 722	70, 967	71, 190
63, 968	75, 938	77, 852	79, 913	79, 546	67, 613	79, 375	75, 453	69,016	60,719	r 52, 061	70, 942	75, 88 68, 83
37, 844	45, 760	49,379	52, 331	50, 791 8 919	41,839	48, 554	45, 225	40, 334	35, 503	r 28, 570	43, 169	27, 67 41, 16 7, 04
0, 222	6, 160	0,004	8,170	0, 010	0,001	0,001	0, 920	1, 200	0, 409	<i>5</i> , 565	1,501	1,04
1 591	1 562	1 390	1 650	1 242	1 220	1 405	1 520	9 120	r1 060	1 874	1 500	
4, 322 691	4, 548 728	4, 610 750	3, 449 754	4, 303 626	3, 431 372	4, 626 517	5, 798 431	6, 904 453	5, 183 440	4, 638 485	4, 657 588	
890 20, 195	1,010 20,585	1,022 18,260	709 14, 828	176 14, 952	433 11, 232	113 17, 834	712 22, 569	749 25, 056	r 950 r 28, 684	972 25, 805	710 20, 119	
10, 641	17, 257 9, 248	8,500	8,049	15, 029 7, 931	6, 273	9, 569	10, 299	13, 239	13, 568	13, 412	10, 133	1
15, 242	16, 038	16,069	17, 853	19, 149	17, 304	19, 258	21, 114	20, 787	20,619	17, 904	18, 188	
17, 095	16, 084	14, 547	14, 162	14, 825	14,877	16, 646	19, 399	18, 896	18, 709	18, 861	16, 851	
	EL	ECTR	IC PO	WER A	ND G	AS	_					
27, 463	29, 514	27, 745	27, 875	28, 025	27, 946	29, 492	28, 358	28, 110	28, 539	31,096	28, 712	31, 67
15, 701	16, 585	15, 057	15, 290	16, 393	23, 684	25, 021 17, 672	23, 922 16, 946	24, 288 17, 353	24, 328 17, 467	26, 321 18, 705	24, 253 16, 777	26, 87 18, 53
			,								1	8, 33
3,490	3,694	3, 466	3, 563	3,583	3,711	4,055	3, 987	3,858	3,548	3, 865	3, 713	22, 89 3, 97
4,027	4, 327	4,053	4,048	4,012	3,881	4,067	4,055	3, 465	3,837	4, 310	4,036	4, 8 4, 3
21, 143	20,882	20, 420	19, 914	19, 904	19, 960	Ī	i	i		İ	ľ	1
3,835	3,709	3,685	3,611	3, 759	3, 975	4, 033	4, 046	3,876	3,891	İ	2 3, 841	
532	580	525	499	473	462	470	452	470	499		² 505	
456	465	531	627	664	825	873	809	626	541		2 4, 776 2 625	
550	53,6	522	510	522	516	592	541	581	572		² 546	
389, 527	382, 150	374, 713	368, 578	371, 446	375, 419	382, 161	387, 529	383, 250	391,078		2 382, 213	
l,	10, 590			10, 541			10, 262	ŀ			3 10 464	
	9, 885 697			9, 842 691			9, 582 672				3 9, 770	
	128, 942			90, 229			60, 288				³ 142, 344 ³ 93, 153	
	, 1						'				· ·	
	131, 379 44, 272			107, 058			82, 663				3 107, 033	
	11, 971			12, 328			12, 663	ł i	(i	1 '	
	10, 961 1, 000			11, 293 1, 026			11, 649 1, 004			l	3 I, 010	
	924, 244 390, 136						615, 338 91, 452				3 751, 621	
				202,000			02, 202				224, 749	
	511, 640 358, 296			501, 154			492, 683 183, 487				3 501, 826	
	1, 521 4, 322 6, 368 26, 124 4, 322 4, 322 4, 322 1, 521 4, 322 1, 521 4, 322 1, 521 4, 322 1, 521 4, 322 1, 521 4, 322 1, 521 4, 322 1, 521 1, ## Property of the content of the co	### HEMICALS AND A 76,061	### HEMICALS AND ALLIE 76,061	### HEMICALS AND ALLIED PRO 76, 061	February	### HEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Col	Pebrusary	Pebruary	February	Febru	Febru	

Revised. 1 See note marked "\$". 2 Average for 11 months. 3 Average for 3 quarters.

*New series. The data for production, compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission beginning July 1948, are essentially comparable with the series for shipments and consumption (reported by the Bureau of the Census) previously shown here, except for inventory changes (which tend to balance out over a short period) and the inclusion of a few companies not formerly covered. Figures for July 1948 are shown on p. S-26 of the October 1949 Surver. Data for alkyd resins and rosin modifications are not available prior to 1949.

§Final revisions for July 1948-January 1949 (thous. of lb.): Production—52,571; 73,339; 80,450; 79,726; 72,413; 73,476; 81,456; consumption—55,874; 72,861; 75,857; 78,565; 72,998; 72,198; 80,723.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the	Febru-					19		Santom		Novem-	Decem-	Monthly	1950
1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	ber	ber	average	January
		FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	OBAC	CO						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES													
Fermented malt liquors: Productionthous. of bbl	5, 721	7, 761	7, 314	8, 331	9, 258	9, 382	9, 182	7, 392	6, 122	5, 774	6.312	1 7, 391	6, 146
Tax-paid withdrawals dododo	5, 475 8, 399	7, 084 8, 708	6, 507 9, 24 8	7, 557 9, 646	8, 629 9, 879	8, 722 10, 147	8, 901 10, 033	7, 285 9, 836	6, 438 9, 252	6, 095 8, 686	6, 246 8, 484	1 7, 045 9, 227	5, 597 8, 77
Distilled spirits: Productionthous. of tax gal_ Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes	19, 631	20, 232	16, 922	16, 823	13, 732	8, 818	11, 581	16, 704	26, 093	19, 770	19. 057	1 17, 634	16, 577
Tax-paid withdrawalsthous. of tax gal.	12, 741 7, 264	14, 038 9, 334	12, 919 7, 755	13, 300 7, 826	13, 078 7, 632	12, 323 8, 067	12, 336 8, 072	14, 121 9, 471	15, 213 11, 438	17, 673 12, 070	20, 031 8, 351	1 14, 129 1 8, 653	7, 20
Stocks, end of month dodo	654, 589 874	661, 728 1, 109	668, 421 974	674, 661 1, 097	677, 344 1, 111	676, 337 878	675, 217 985	9, 471 673, 701 1, 329	671, 309 1, 529	669, 884 1, 607	676, 016 1, 410	668, 790 1, 154	680. 898
Whisky: Productionthous, of tax galto	14, 148	14, 462	11, 536	10, 971	7,852	5, 099	5, 959	8, 703	9, 246	9, 705	10.672	1 10, 270	11,069
Tax-paid withdrawalsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	4, 229 578, 342	4, 720 586, 592	3, 884 593, 094	3, 732 599, 561	3, 537 602, 926	4, 048 602, 865 803	4, 383 603, 231	5, 311 604, 768	6, 101 606, 210	6, 965 606, 015	5 197 610, 365	1 4, 674 596, 975	4, 684 615, 384
Stocks, end of month	783 8, 474	994	752 8, 306	1, 017 8, 931	1, 027 9, 069	8,008	914	1, 226 10, 228	1, 413	1, 461 12, 601	1, 262 7, 916	1,041	6, 625
Whiskydo Wines and distilling materials:	7, 739	9, 207	7,345	7, 908	7, 889	6, 864	7, 681	9, 250	11, 247	11, 473	7, 101	1 8, 361	5, 870
Sparkling wines:	60	74	188	98	163	54	128	47	47	54	86	92	
Production thous, of wine gal. Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do	57 1, 530	65 1, 515	53 1, 647	98 62 1, 673	77 1, 743	49 1, 742	62 1,808	99 1, 734	175 1,633	154 1, 771	159 1, 426	1 87 1, 647	
Importsdo	25 833	21	32	26	28	13	14	35	43	86	86	36	
Traches and of month	9, 696 203, 618	7 11, 703 191, 799	9, 585 182, 156	658 8, 885 173, 518	584 8, 815 162, 586	435 7, 763 155, 034	1, 335 8, 788 145, 702	19, 085 11, 303 154, 365	58, 451 13, 112 203, 831	14, 556 13, 540 205, 095	3, 534 12, 865 192, 024	1 8, 489 1 10, 494 181, 944	
Production do Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Imports do Distilling materials produced at wineries do	217 491	253 1, 802	238 405	221 929	102, 580 177 513	148 713	145	188 37, 979	286 r 105, 382	342 35, 142	335 4, 808	230 16, 140	
DAIRY PRODUCTS							-,	51,510	200,002	00,112	2,000		
Butter, creamery: Production (factory) t	92, 780	112, 525	124, 615	160, 625	157, 325	136, 390	128, 440	113, 770	102, 800	90, 480	r 96, 000	117, 394	101, 168
Production (factory) thous of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdoPrice, wholesale, 92-score (New York).dol. per lb	8, 718 . 633	6, 318 . 616	15, 338 599	51, 056 . 597	102, 701	136, 786 . 599	153, 855 . 618	154, 455 . 622	144, 819 . 625	130, 452 .625	r 113, 993 631	86, 436 615	104, 596
Cheese: Production (factory), total tthous, of lb	78, 570	94, 375	111, 165	r 143, 280	137, 125	118, 735	108, 410	94, 150	82, 155	71, 875	r 74, 175	99, 398	76, 855
American, whole milk t do Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total do	58, 030 126, 503	70, 945 120, 563	86, 845 125, 903	116, 365 134, 765	112, 545 162, 256	96, 760 185, 517	87, 370 210, 411	74, 135 213, 433	62, 355 209, 515	51, 395 196, 125	r 52, 535 r 188, 653	77, 300 167, 396	54, 185 175, 958
American, whole milk do Imports do American cipale de idea (Chi	111, 073 1, 533	105, 608 2, 035	109, 920 2, 393	117, 021 2, 402	140, 859 2, 794	162, 346 2, 206	183, 208 1, 804	188, 259 2, 442	185, 839 4, 003	175, 764 3, 946	7 168, 670 5, 102	147, 112 2, 668	159, 276
Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago)dol. per lb Condensed and evaporated milk:	.348	. 336	. 337	. 341	. 343	. 330	. 352	. 358	. 356	. 356	. 353	. 348	. 349
Production: ‡ Condensed (sweetened):				31				!				1	
Bulk goodsthous, of lb	12, 965 12, 100	15, 145 14, 100	22, 910 r 12, 000	39, 450 r 10, 300	34, 275 7 9, 800	22, 490 r 8, 200	26, 130 8, 800	22, 320 5, 750	16, 300 4, 675	11,550 3,200	11, 675 6, 300	20, 807 8, 835	14, 700 4, 450
Evaporated (unsweetened), case goodsdo Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened)thous. of lb Evaporated (unsweetened)do	160, 300 r 8, 694	215, 750 r 8, 341	266, 250 r 9, 290	361, 150 r 9, 066	r 350, 850 r 10, 027	306, 750 r 8, 309	273, 650	212,750	167, 750	134,000	151,000	229, 629	168, 750
Evaporated (unsweetened)do_ Exports:	206, 464	177, 077	189, 735	298, 661	379, 000	454, 210	8, 559 477, 812	6, 758 484, 246	6, 925 426, 836	5, 795 333, 264	7, 386 243, 491	a 8, 096 a 330, 707	5, 249 151, 401
Condensed (sweetened) do Evaporated (unsweetened) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7, 322 31, 795	11, 021 21, 688	9, 901 20, 971	7, 657 24, 517	8, 903 24, 391	6, 205 22, 967	4, 500 11, 209	5, 692 12, 368	r 1,846 r 18,257	1, 618 14, 862	2, 221 15, 351	6, 527 20, 794	
Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case Evaporated (unsweetened)do	9.48	9, 10	9. 10	9. 10	9. 10	9. 10	9. 10	9. 10	9. 10	9. 10	9. 10	9. 17	9. 10
Fluid milk:	5.66	5. 45	5, 18	5. 05	5, 09	5. 12	5. 11	5.08	5.08	5.09	5. 09	5. 23	5. 10
Productionmil. of lb_ Utilization in mfd, dairy productsdo Price, dealers', standard gradedol, per 100 lb_	* 8, 395 3, 113 5. 04	7 9, 616 3, 833 4, 89	7 10, 324 4, 394 4. 67	7 12, 069 5, 640 4, 58	7 12, 372 5, 482 4, 56	7 11, 559 4, 828 4, 61	7 10, 574 4, 475 4, 66	7 9, 427 3, 862	7 9, 056 3, 395	7 8, 451 2, 943	8, 622 3, 144	9, 928 4, 021	9, 046 3, 308
Dry milk: Production: ‡	5.04	4.05	4.07	4.00	4.00	1,01	4.00	4. 71	4. 74	4. 75	4.75	4.76	4.67
Dry whole milkthous. of lb_ Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	8, 540 59, 500	11, 150 80, 000	12, 275 98, 350	13, 715 122, 400	12, 225 112, 200	12, 620 88, 360	10,890 76,750	10, 725 63, 050	9, 150 54, 150	7, 410 49, 000	10, 300 58, 700	10, 821 76, 497	9, 091 64, 850
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: Dry whole milkdo Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	, 14, 834	15, 479	7 14, 124	r 16, 135	17, 377	19, 059	, 17, 788	* 18, 271	r 16, 666	14, 180	11, 105	a 15, 939	9, 710
Exports:	63, 492 8, 229	72, 785 4, 616	75, 436 6, 666	96, 275 10, 014	105, 446 5, 873	98, 129 7 5, 587	97, 201	80, 448	57, 026	47, 791	48, 722	4 74, 408	43, 821
Dry whole milk	5, 620	8, 288	26, 248	16, 226	14, 042	2,857	7, 336 20, 579	5, 449 44, 267	5, 909 28, 897	4, 383 2, 814	5, 906 7, 326	6, 783 16, 972	
food), U. S. averagedol. per lb_	. 115	.115	. 117	. 118	.116	. 117	. 118	. 121	. 123	. 122	. 121	. 120	. 117
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES Apples:													
Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu	3, 229 9, 028	3, 161 5, 491	2, 065 3, 318	1, 776 1, 294	764 343	549 175	507 412	2, 564 14, 777	6, 419 35, 224	4, 707	2 133, 181 4, 036	2,756	3,775
Citrus fruits, earlot shipmentsno. of carloads Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month	10, 319	11, 571	10, 210	10, 051	9,002	7, 902	6, 390	4, 790	5, 521	33, 405 7, 524	7 25, 667 7 11, 373	11, 842 8, 941	19, 365 9, 753
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of	301, 249	266, 581	237, 419	237, 856	255, 787	327,090	339, 588	355, 552	342, 565	326, 934	r 300, 409	300, 727	279, 697
monththous, of lb_	229, 506	206, 061	191, 666	186, 821	219, 515	237, 847	315, 788	368, 552	387, 681	383, 658	r 371, 003	280, 012	337, 600
Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu Shipments, carlot no, of carloads Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York)	25, 415	35, 867	26, 059	22, 999	24, 226	12,045	14, 641	19, 864	18, 602	17, 411	² 401, 962 r 16, 542	21, 255	19, 597
Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York) dol. per 100 lbs.	4. 474	4. 568	4. 623	5. 258	3. 546	3, 287	3. 498	3. 236	2. 873	3.601	4. 134	3, 984	3.719

dol. per 100 lbs. | 4. 474 | 4. 568 | 4. 623 | 5. 258 | 3. 546 | 3. 287 | 3. 498 | 3. 236 | 2. 873 | 3. 601 | 4. 134 | 3. 984 | 3. 719

* Revised. ¹ Average based on annual total which includes revisions not available by months. ² December 1 estimate. ‡ Revisions prior to October 1948 are available upon request. a Includes revisions for January as follows (thousands of pounds): Stocks—condensed (sweetened) milk, 8,002; evaporated (unsweetened), 297, 591; dry whole milk, 16,251; nonfat dry milk solids, 50,139.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru-	March	April	Mar	June	Iuly		Septem-	Octobos	Novem-	Decem-	Monthly	1950
1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	ary	March	Aprii	May	June	July	August	ber	October	ber	ber	average	January
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	ГОВАС	CO-C	Continu	ıed					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal thous. of bu Barley:	60, 184	65, 849	45, 380	57, 458	47, 295	r 44, 958	r 59, 048	46, 153	37, 905	49, 150	42, 726	² 51, 231	
Production (crop estimate)do Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month:	5, 254	8, 991	5, 860	11, 906	19, 312	24, 843	24, 940	14, 954	11, 003	9, 015	1 238, 104 6, 820	12, 602	4, 349
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do	12, 426	11, 197 111, 408	9, 491	10, 057	14, 922 59, 308	24, 659	33, 056	33, 976 148, 973	35, 942	34, 109	32, 630 107, 532	22, 307 3 106, 805	30, 282
Exports, including malt	2, 653 1. 344	2, 864 1, 312	1, 390 1, 256	1, 636 1, 249	2, 111 1. 253	4, 199 1, 29 0	6, 410 1, 327	3, 382 1, 523	1, 888 1, 556	1, 468 1. 560	2, 263 1, 509	2, 740 1, 388	
Corn:	1. 242	1. 200	1.178	1. 184	1. 163	1.236	1. 299	1. 455	1.502	1. 451	1.418	1.309	1.444
Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu- Grindings, wet process thous of bu- Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, domestic, end of month:	9, 357 20, 139	9, 902 23, 694	8, 813 19, 646	8, 632 21, 198	8, 910 21, 977	8, 658 19, 683	10, 637 22, 064	10, 501 23, 967	11, 206 43, 947	10, 047 58, 975	1 3, 378 9, 554 33, 364	9, 681 28, 911	9, 454 24, 678
Stocks, domestic, end of month: do Commercial do On farms mil. of bu Exports, including meal thous, of bu	43, 903	25, 895 1, 797, 5	15, 266	11, 589	10, 888 1, 255. 2	4, 744	5, 711	9, 614 708. 4	20, 020	46, 400	51, 688 2, 401, 3	24, 696 3 1, 540, 6	47, 521
Prices, wholesale:	13, 081	21, 267 1, 427	11, 251 1, 403	8, 209 1. 410	4, 611	7, 826 1, 451	8, 369	7, 116 1, 262	7, 513 1, 390	20, 238	13, 470	11, 192	
No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu. No. 3, yellow (Chicago) do. Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades do. Oats:	1. 271 1. 160	1. 337 1. 224	1. 370 1. 322	1. 358 1. 279	1, 353 1, 276	1. 401 1. 402 1. 327	1, 340 1, 307 1, 256	1, 312 1, 238	1. 152 1. 134	1.308 1.157 1.142	1, 450 1, 296 1, 248	4 1.391 1.312 1.242	1, 440 1, 291 1, 249
Production (crop estimate)mil. of bu_ Receipts, principal marketsthous, of bu_ Stocks, domestic, end of month:	5, 311	8, 915	10, 175	9, 874	13, 988	33, 804	24, 804	9, 338	5, 953	5, 460	1 1, 323 7, 163	12,009	6. 862
Commercial do	5, 916	4, 215 578, 832	3, 635	4, 129	6, 167 270, 501	17, 745	30, 095	26, 706 1,053,296	25, 254	21, 218	19, 029 819, 701	14, 554 3 680, 583	16, 050
On farms. do Exports, including oatmeal. do Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu	2, 539 . 741	1, 392 , 753	1, 869 . 74 1	503 . 701	3, 182 . 673	562 . 638	6, 719 . 637	1, 765 678	1,045	2, 430 . 759	. 762	2, 131 . 716	. 749
Rice: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu_California:											1 89, 141		
Receipts, domestic, roughthous, of lb. Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end	27, 300 18, 049	37, 216 19, 003	55, 691 61, 988	48, 913 30, 421	45, 785 26, 728	46, 994 31, 908	68, 741 64, 909	48, 951 26, 998	236, 472 48, 435	39, 427 22, 610	65, 207 81, 654	64, 531 37, 884	32, 953 31, 183
of month	56, 651 684	59, 154 841	38, 289 665	37, 944 412	39, 358 377	35, 752 183	13, 806 781	16, 508 4, 315	114, 029 4, 188	115, 691 3, 703	81, 914 1, 596	55, 505 1, 524	72, 043
Shipments from mills, milled rice. thous of lb. stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis) and of month	130, 522 379, 906	141, 767 332, 121	120, 202 286, 353	134, 241 202, 235	132, 777 113, 173	78, 233 57, 291	81, 631 65, 554	194, 961 316, 540	265, 382 489, 341	226, 358 650, 284	262, 745	159, 877	658 196, 778
Exports†	69, 715 103 . 093	51, 418 439 . 093	117, 042 458 . 092	106, 781 809 . 091	60, 952 772 . 089	88, 768 909 . 087	39, 932 606 . 084	63, 013 423 , 071	136, 387 310 . 070	108, 470 252	566, 941 200, 832 716	324, 492 94, 630 501	452, 037
Rye:	. 000	.000	. 002	,031	.003	.001	.001	.071	.070	. 077	. 082	. 086	. 082
Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu- Receipts, principal markets do. Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month. do. Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minn.) dol. per bu-	245 2, 971 1, 364	431 2, 075 1, 352	3,348 3,618 1,361	727 2, 732 1. 362	748 2, 993 1, 346	1, 772 4, 091 1, 454	3, 131 6, 170 1, 384	1, 043 5, 435 1, 428	2, 195 5, 401 1, 465	5,071 10,005 1,418	1 18, 697 569 9, 338 1, 457	1, 668 4, 901 1, 419	300 8, 280 1, 430
Wheat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of bu. Spring wheatdo											1 1, 146. 5 1 244. 8		
Winter wheat do. Receipts, principal markets thous. of bu- Disappearance, domestic do.	14, 067	36, 604 r 282, 975	27, 560	49, 082	64, 749 r 279, 460	130, 305	76, 031	50, 170 r 294, 748	27, 586	24, 296	1 901. 7 18, 492 251, 063	44, 739 3 277, 062	18, 385
Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat)do United States, domestic, totalodo	142, 276	130, 737 585, 572	118, 551	89, 097	70, 146 307, 347	55, 199	86, 400	162. 524 1,159,159	176, 459	165, 267	165, 657 908, 106	126, 473 3 740, 046	152, 065
Commercial dodo	125, 504	124, 656 148, 287	116, 806	114, 242	128, 158 75, 859	234, 493	260, 412	261, 109 282, 881	244, 664	227, 502	219, 038	183, 896 3 185, 828	199, 613
Merchant mills do do do Exports, total, including flour do		63, 229 246, 024 39, 095	29. 812	46, 555	32, 361 67, 172 36, 667	31, 796	r 37, 369	133, 688 472, 209	26, 589	94 067	236, 284 117, 749 327, 230	³ 86, 757 ³ 278, 159	
Wheat only do	30, 771	32, 358	23, 020	40, 617	30, 313	24, 789	34, 230	33, 495 · 30, 082	22, 693	24, 067 20, 482	26, 094 21, 655	² 34, 463 ² 28, 349	
No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City)do	2. 337 2. 196	2. 348 2. 241	2. 342 2. 260	2. 328 2. 221	2. 367 1. 951	2.379	2. 285	2.374	2. 431	2, 395	2.375	2, 359	2, 366
No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) do Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades do	2. 287 2. 246	2. 329 2. 278	2. 366 2. 285	2. 344 2. 254	1. 828 2. 160	2.004 1.872 2.096	2. 060 1. 865 2. 185	2, 152 2, 013 2, 253	2. 188 2. 083 2. 282	2. 202 2. 161 2. 274	2. 221 2. 200 2. 269	2, 162 2, 137 2, 239	2. 223 2. 218 2. 259
Wheat flour: Production:	***		45										
Flour thous, of sacks (100 lb.) Operations, percent of capacity short tons.	19, 969 74. 1 381, 285	20, 391 64. 1 392, 149	17, 187 56. 3 333, 615	17, 333 59. 2 337, 890	20,116 66.1 $390,721$	18, 994 65. 3 380, 597	19, 957 63. 5 405, 071	20, 357 70. 2 413, 639	20, 895 69. 0 424, 907	19, 221 68. 9 389, 304	18, 679 61. 8 378, 385	19, 643 66, 1 388, 071	19, 165 65. 9 374, 792
Grindings of wheatfthous. of bu- Stocks held by mills, end of month thous. of sacks (100 lb.)	45, 779	46, 910 5, 42 8	39, 581	39, 990	46, 344 4, 500	44, 222	46, 561	47, 541 4, 757	48, 740	44, 852	43, 542 4, 948	45, 490 3 4, 925	44, 576
Exports do Prices, wholesale: Standard patents (Minneapolis)	4, 784	3, 041	3, 044	2, 623	2, 727	3,007	r 1, 347	1, 465	1, 672	1, 539	1, 905	2, 685	
dol. per sack (100 lb.)	5. 469 5. 119	5. 400 5. 106	5. 269 4. 980	5. 255 4. 938	5. 512 4. 869	5. 575 4. 915	5. 340 4. 869	5, 600 5, 069	5. 715 5. 165	5. 744 5. 119	5, 669 5, 115	5, 495 5, 036	5. 60 5 5. 13 8

Revised. 1 December 1 estimate.

Revisions for January are included as follows (thousands of bushels): Exports, principal grains, 58,670; wheat exports—total, including flour, 40,630; wheat only, 29,181.

The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the break-down of stocks. The vised series. Data for rough rice, included in rice exports, have been revised using a new conversion factor supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which takes into account changes in milling practices; revisions for 1933 to July 1948 are available upon request. Revised data for January 1947 to July 1948 for wheat-flour production and grindings of wheat will be published later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						194	19						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar y
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	OBAC	co–c	ontinu	ıed		•			
LIVESTOCK													
Cattle and calves: Slaughter (Federally inspected): Calvesthous. of animals Cattledo	476 994	619 1, 102	562 996	510 1, 025	533 1,095	501 1,090	549 1, 232	552 1, 224	568 1, 156	585 1, 116	511 1, 064	537 1, 102	465 1, 103
Receipts, principal markets	1, 526 72 22, 25	1, 895 126 24, 14	1, 733 100 24, 20	1, 827 92 24. 88	1, 896 140 26, 47	1, 833 164 25, 86	2, 470 384 26, 28	2, 528 586 28. 11	3, 061 869 28, 93	2, 280 r 432 28, 21	1, 676 198 26, 47	2, 047 272 25, 80	1, 839 133 25, 98
Beef steers (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb. Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City) do. Calves, vealers (Chicago) do. Hogs:	21. 25 30. 38	24. 37 27. 63	23.66 27.94	24. 02 26. 45	22. 53 25. 94	20. 62 24. 88	20. 06 25. 70	19. 74 27. 25	20. 57 27. 15	21, 45 26, 75	21. 44 27. 25	21. 34 27. 52	22. 94 30. 40
Slaughter (Federally inspected) thous. of animals. Receipts, principal marketsdo Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)	4, 080 2, 562	4, 315 2, 615	3, 894 2, 471	3, 721 2, 438	3, 745 2, 406	3, 165 2, 072	3, 417 2, 314	3, 879 2, 395	4, 959 3, 055	6,003 3,618	6, 477 3, 813	4, 419 2, 760	5, 844 3, 712
dol. per 100 lb_	19. 44	20. 16	18.32	18. 49	19.08	18. 2 3	19. 09	19. 74	17.87	15.87	15.05	18. 12	15. 23
bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb. of live hog. Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (Federally inspected) thous, of animals.	17.5	16. 9 949	15. 2 676	14. 7 761	15. 5 898	15. 4 976	16. 4 1, 126	17. 2 1. 180	16. 1 1, 172	15.3	13. 1 1, 058	15.8	13.1
Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale:	1, 092 74	845 61	824 63	1, 243 163	1, 164 138	1, 202 144	1, 650 335	1, 932 534	2, 054 572	1, 296 212	1, 139 71	1,011 1,320 210	1,077 1,206 115
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha).do	24. 75 (1)	30. 50 (1)	29. 50 (1)	29. 25 (1)	27. 12 (¹)	24. 50 (1)	23. 62 22. 66	23. 00 23. 21	23. 75 23. 28	23.38 23.25	22. 38 22. 88	25. 54 2 23. 06	24. 00 23. 64
MEATS													
Total meats (including lard): Production (inspected slaughter) mil. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Exports do	1, 408 1, 083 52	1, 519 1, 018 69	1,353 930 104	1, 362 779 77	1, 438 716 97	1,358 643 65	1, 441 521 7 46	1, 436 411 45	1, 564 409 41	1, 763 532 58	1,864 7799 69	1,522 742 64	1, 792 941
Beef and veal: Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo. Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, good	583, 486 158, 240 984	664, 174 143, 137 1, 709	606, 020 119, 431 2, 388	623, 536 94, 035 1, 302	645, 249 81, 148 1, 227	638, 252 75, 627 1, 482	716, 737 72, 053 2, 511	698, 993 71, 475 2, 260	660, 890 78, 763 1, 070	640, 589 103, 582 1, 167	616, 302 7 136, 903 2, 569	645, 285 108, 765 1, 634	642, 167 142, 767
(600-700 lbs.) (New York)dol. per lb	. 368	. 392	. 404	. 410	. 433	. 431	. 438	. 464	. 476	. 476	. 445	. 429	. 438
Production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do. Pork, including lard, production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb.	47, 548 19, 571 777, 258	43, 156 14, 268 811, 293	30, 761 9, 864 715, 895	33, 561 7, 007 704, 543	37, 427 6, 761 754, 870	40, 975 6, 651 678, 466	48, 257 6, 869 675, 735	50, 414 7, 268 686, 365	51, 338 8, 222 851, 970	47, 893 10, 534 1, 074, 324	48, 992 r 13, 811 1, 198, 884	44, 653 11, 108 831, 853	51, 344 14, 363 1, 099, 016
Pork, excluding lard: Production (inspected slaughter)do Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	563, 446 611, 123 3, 076	593, 593 586, 429 2, 943	527, 859 545, 231 3, 866	517, 974 466, 108 5, 855	556, 838 419, 590 - 11, 924	495, 142 367, 043 6, 102	500, 186 283, 178 6, 749	518, 143 204, 678 4, 342	634, 343 209, 687 2, 479	801, 460 297, 205 r 2, 711	880, 945 7 473, 741 6, 576	612, 690 420, 769 4, 971	804, 033 580, 704
Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked (Chicago)dol. per lb. Fresh loins, 8–10 lb. average (New York) do Miscellaneous meats and meat products, stocks, cold storage, end of month:	. 546 . 457	. 570 . 502	. 550 . 51 8	. 520	. 556 . 533	. 586 . 546	. 613 . 558	. 569 . 551	. 489 . 453	. 468	. 469 . 351	. 542	. 489 . 368
Edible offal thous of lb Canned meats and sausage and sausage-room products thous of lb thous	62, 136 51, 980	61, 269 55, 683	58, 535 58, 348	54, 707 50, 941	55, 322 49, 570	56, 671 41, 209	54, 958 34, 310	51, 245 27, 374	47, 642 26, 094	51, 174 30, 014	7 62, 163 7 38, 186	56, 654 42, 481	63, 762 46, 278
Lard: Production (inspected slaughter)do Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo. Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb	156, 573 179, 628 42, 517 . 152	159, 474 156, 782 55, 604 . 152	137, 441 138, 216 92, 304 . 136	136, 470 125, 823 63, 282 . 147	144, 798 103, 890 76, 508 . 136	134, 178 96, 255 52, 293 . 132	128, 257 68, 819 7 29, 407 . 166	122, 743 48, 768 32, 682 . 152	158, 861 38, 320 31, 503 , 158	199, 237 39, 808 49, 467 . 130	232, 483 7 73, 995 54, 310 . 128	160, 277 102, 576 51, 141 . 146	215, 492 93, 172 . 129
POULTRY AND EGGS Poultry:													
Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)_dol. per lb_	19, 959 131, 496 . 328	24, 937 108, 732 . 353	26, 798 89, 205 . 339	31, 644 77, 823 . 298	38, 054 74, 733 . 268	34, 769 71, 261 . 241	38, 991 83, 466 . 260	49, 399 132, 380 . 238	58, 185 211, 517 . 236	82, 866 267, 508 . 217	73, 034 r 292, 513 . 213	41, 725 140, 754 . 278	34, 859 294, 645 . 204
Eggs: Production, farm millions Dried egg production thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	4, 815 6, 846	6, 137 13, 993	6, 105 13, 285	5, 845 7, 875	4, 905 7, 640	4, 334 6, 118	3, 853 3, 963	3, 576 1, 778	3, 749 933	3, 851 1, 207	4, 499 8, 579	³ 4, 686 6, 221	5. 147 3, 239
Shell thous, of cases. Frozen thous, of lb. Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) † dol. per doz.	144 58, 621 . 435	530 77, 319 . 451	954 107, 058 . 483	1,943 141,361 .483	2, 290 166, 582 . 493	1, 936 168, 394 . 533	1, 426 146, 868 . 559	810 121, 476	96, 382	250 72, 556 . 527	r 110 r 53, 902	921 106, 838	379 55, 017
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS	. 100	. 401	. 400	. 700	. 430	. 000	,009	. 628	. 564	. 521	. 501	. 500	. 323
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous, of dol_Cocoa:	51,876	55, 507	43, 851	34, 642	36, 028	25, 580	40, 928	66, 713	69, 382	65, 913	52, 730	49, 461	51, 675
Imports long tons. Price, wholesale, Acera (New York) dol. per lbCoffee:	23, 276 . 203	44, 434 . 185	26, 698 . 199	24, 963 . 190	32, 103 . 187	21, 845 . 211	22, 119 . 226	11, 253 . 200	9, 936 . 205	21, 019 . 246	30, 461 . 259	23, 498 . 215	. 272
Clearances from Brazil, total thous. of bags. To United States do. Visible supply, United States do. Imports do. British and Scatter Mod (Mary Variable)	1, 359 890 929 1, 668	1, 488 1, 058 1, 127 2, 086	1, 294 811 906 1, 782	1, 572 942 796 1, 477	1, 326 906 808 1, 685	1, 672 933 859 1, 687	1, 868 1, 129 796 71, 604	2, 332 1, 403 798 1, 932	1, 945 1, 280 763 , 1, 853	2, 185 1, 507 850 7 2, 016	1, 439 874 992 2, 247	1, 641 1, 048 888 1, 846	1, 093 699 868
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb. Fish: Londings fresh fish 5 ports thous of lb.	. 268 29, 033	. 265	. 261	. 270	. 272	. 277	. 284	.302	. 355	. 496	. 490	318	. 496
Landings, fresh fish, 5 portsthous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo		40, 705 82, 722	7 49, 613 74, 940	69, 890 91, 453	71, 117 114, 031	66, 145 127, 217	77, 219 146, 344	64, 091 150, 608	55, 030 156, 077	158, 719	146, 813	155, 092 123, 391	125, 516

⁷ Revised. ¹ No quotation. ² Average for 5 months, August-December. ³ Includes revision for January, 4,581 millions. ⁴ Average for 10 months, January-October. †Revised series. U. S. Department of Agriculture data replace the series for U. S. standards published prior to the October 1949 issue of the Survey. Data for September 1944 to July 1948 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the	<u> </u>						949						1950
1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar
	FO	ODSTU	J FFS A	AND T	OBAC	со—с	ontinu	ed		·			
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS—Con.													
Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month												1	
thous, of Spanish tons United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis):	1,091	2, 490	3, 728	3, 678	3, 215	2, 599	2, 022	1,668	1, 021	707	397	41,913	42
Production and receipts: Productionshort tonsshort tons	54, 358 485, 090	(1) 681, 532	(1) 567, 829	(¹) 577, 439	(1) 509, 595	(¹) 471, 237	43, 899 642, 038	116, 207 391, 859	548, 576 402, 253	766, 441	418, 627 306, 744	175, 984	72, 87
Hawaii and Puerto Ricodo Deliveries, totaldo	138, 038 504, 622	225, 273 619, 578	236, 686 537, 449	156, 084 608, 479	123, 322 792, 936	84, 350 747, 453	132, 227 924, 533	165, 441 713, 977	133, 168 523, 702	252, 307 99, 018 539, 902	309, 803 527, 904	461,113 154,971 4635,314	404, 69 174, 12 511, 90
For domestic consumptiondo For exportdo Stocks, raw and refined, end of month	503, 222 1, 400	611, 382 8, 196	535, 102 2, 347	604, 698 3, 781	789, 878 3, 058	743, 698 3, 755	921, 391 3, 242	729, 920 4, 057	519, 358 4, 344	537, 257 2, 645	525, 835 2, 069	4 631, 669 4 3, 645	508, 53 3, 42
thous, of short tons	1,416	1, 442	1, 525	1, 492	1, 252	956	617	404	879	1,446	1,708	1, 207	1, 62
Exports, refined sugarshort tons_ Imports:	4,095	3, 657	2, 785	1,863	1,997	1,879	2, 379	2, 403	1, 475	1, 133	977	2,316	
Raw sugar, total do From Cuba do	313, 176 287, 966	386, 786 329, 913	318, 647 264, 133	382, 265 267, 999	346, 792 253, 348	342, 089 232, 097	342, 392 272, 690	248, 878 227, 217	250, 846 242, 278	197, 959 190, 878	66, 038 66, 011	282, 393 233, 941	
From Philippine Islands dododo	25, 176 26, 204	50, 849 68, 585	52, 845 42, 328	114, 266 7 25, 613	88, 409 r 38, 430	104, 072 23, 401	61, 901 28, 254	8, 549 28, 272	1, 416 27, 763	7,076 24,521	50	43, 995 28, 323	
From Cubado Price (New York):	25, 950	68, 147	41,820	25, 901	36, 555	23, 398	23, 684	28, 259	26, 639	24, 511		27, 581	-
Raw, wholesaledol. per lb_ Refined:	.056	.057	.056	. 058	. 059	.058	.059	. 060	.060	. 059	. 057	. 058	. 05
Retaildo Wholesaledo	.092	. 093	. 093	. 093	. 093 . 078	.093	.093	. 093	. 093	.093	. 093	. 093	. 00
Tea, importsthous. of lb TOBACCO	7, 606	8, 128	9, 774	7, 465	8, 411	6, 129	7,877	8, 443	7, 702	9, 327	6, 289	7, 910	
Leaf:											2 1, 990	Ì	
Production (crop estimate) mil. of lb Stock, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter, total mil. of lb		3, 851			3, 509			3, 690	İ		3, 879	3 3, 733	
Domestic:		345			367			330			316	3 340	
Cigar leafdo Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscel- laneous domesticmil. of lb.		3, 350			2, 970			3, 206			3, 403	3 3, 232	
Foreign grown:		22			23			20			19	3 21	
Cigar leaf dodododo	36, 167	134 25, 155	22, 249	20, 400	149 33, 402	30, 563	61,875	134 76, 768	55, 781	37, 675	141 50, 151	3 140	
Imports, including scrap and stemsdo	6, 713	9, 287	6, 905	7, 521	8, 217	6, 606	9,088	7, 483	7, 261	6, 903	4, 758	7,328	
Manufactured products: Production, manufactured tobacco, totaldo	17, 576	20, 880	18, 729	20, 591	21, 740	16, 625	22, 986	22, 565	22, 434	19, 675	17, 119	19, 913	
Chewing, plug, and twist do do do do do do do do do do do do do	6, 768 7, 548	7, 618 9, 567	6, 940 8, 535	7, 226 10, 120	8, 558 9, 747	6, 918 7, 311	8, 839 10, 308	8, 345 10, 579	7, 774 10, 997	7,672 9,055	6, 643 6, 971	9,010	
Consumption (withdrawals):	3, 260	3, 695	3, 254	3, 246	3, 435	2, 396	3, 838	3, 641	3, 664	3, 547	3, 505	3,409	
Cigarettes (small): Tax-freemillions	2,570 25,024	3, 168 31, 448	3, 568 27, 307	3, 172 30, 691	3, 236 32, 849	2, 155 25, 806	3, 041 35, 347	2, 680 31, 743	2,777	2, 215	2, 432 24, 776	2, 685 29, 317	29, 29
Tax-paiddo Cigars (large), tax-paidthousands_ Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid	410, 170	457, 149	428, 452	428, 357	519, 509	422, 496	516, 208	532, 446	29, 194 534, 274	29, 657 508, 626	386, 169	465, 178	424, 08 19, 28
thous of th	17, 138 1, 237	20, 490 1, 649	18, 392 2, 446	20, 362 1, 937	20, 583 1, 611	16, 625 1, 449	22, 869 1, 476	22, 674 1, 72 0	21, 975 1, 523	19, 324 1, 341	16, 556 1, 893	19,600 1,630	
Exports, cigarettes millions Price, wholesale (composite), cigarettes, f. o. b., destination dol. per thous	6.862	6, 862	6.862	6, 862	6. 862	6. 862	6, 862	6. 862	6, 862	6, 862	6. 862	6. 862	6, 86
desination.	1 0.00-	<u> </u>		_				3.002	0.002	1 0.002	0.002	0.002	0,00
	·	L	EATHI	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	'S			1	1		
HIDES AND SKINS													
Imports, total hides and skinsthous. of lb_ Calf and kip skinsthous. of pieces_	9, 900 67	10, 281 67	10, 714 58	15, 302 47	11, 942 44	$14,082 \\ 23$	16, 951 118	15, 569 145	16, 028 120	16, 499 116	18, 503 110	14, 126 83	
Cattle hidesdo Goatskinsdo	97 2, 722	, 125 , 3, 276	85 3, 294	53 3, 631	103 4,005	$\frac{27}{3,319}$	35 2, 657	41 2, 312	47 2, 771	77 2,688	172 3,041	84 3, 018	
Sheep and lamb skinsdo Prices, wholesale (Chicago):	925	991	1, 477	2,629	965	7 2, 726	4,076	3, 276	2, 571	2,723	1,811	2,088	
Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdol. per lb Hides, steer, packers', heavy, nativedo	.385 .229	. 421 . 209	. 422 . 200	. 414 . 213	.398 .214	. 385 . 209	. 410 . 238	. 421 . 246	. 425 . 244	.425 .245	. 445	.412	. 45 (4)
LEATHER										}			
Production: Calf and kip thous, of skins thous, of skins thous of hides	886 2 124	947	766 1, 891	797 1, 942	877 1, 976	571 1, 566	867 1, 982	831 1,959	886 1, 870	7 861	937	847	
Cattle hide thous, of hides Goat and kid thous, of skins Sheep and lamb do	2, 124 2, 982 2, 537	2, 163 3, 457 2, 463	2, 859 2, 154	2, 764 2, 214	3, 018 2, 419	2, 364 1, 834	2, 730 2, 619	2, 997 2, 532	2, 956 2, 694	7 1, 868 2, 747 2, 691	1, 999 2, 787 2, 134	1, 951 2, 890 2, 405	
Sheep and jamb	2,007	2, 100	۵, ۱۷۲	۵, ۵17	2, 110	1,004	₽, 013	2, 002	2,004	2,001	2, 104	2,405	
Bends, backs, and sidesthous. of lb_Offal, including belting offaldo	466 890	189 704	6 185	56 151	93 116	87 106	70 73	92 49	60 41	9	25 31	122 240	
Upper leather thous. of sq. ft.	6,314	6,035	3, 329	3, 113	r 3, 203	2, 906	73 3, 4 62	2, 886	3, 938	2, 882	4,016	4, 014	
Sole, bends, steer, f. o. b. tannerydol. per lb_ Chrome calf, black, B grade, composite	. 657	. 592	. 578	. 578	. 568	. 564	. 555	. 559	. 559	. 549	. 549	. 582	. 549
dol. per sq. ft	1.036	1.030	1.025	1.023	1.024	1.016	. 975	. 977	. 975	. 975	. 988	1.008	. 99

^{*} Revised.

1 Corrected monthly figures are not available; January-July 1949 total (including revisions for January and February) is 218,055 short tons.

2 December 1 estimate.

3 Quarterly average.

4 No quotation.

6 Revisions for January are included as follows: Cuban stocks, raw, 339,000 Spanish tons; deliveries (short tons)—total, 563,394; for domestic consumption, 558,519; for export, 4,876.

6 This series continues data in the 1942 Statistical Supplement to the Survey; there were no shipments for 1942 to 1947 except for January, February, and May 1942 (12,136, 1,120, and 8,618 short tons, respectively). Data for January-July 1948 are shown on p. 8-30 of the October 1949 Survey.

Note for Lumber Series, p. S. 31.—Exports of sawmill products for 1948 have been adjusted to exclude box shooks, in accordance with the revised commodity classification effective January 1949. Revisions for January-July 1948 are shown in a footnote on p. 8-38 of the October 1949 Survey.

Minor revisions for total lumber production, shipments, and stocks for 1946-47 (since publication of the 1949 Statistical Supplement) are available upon request. Revised data for total lumber for January-July 1948 and revised data for Western pine for January 1947-March 1948 are also shown in the above-mentioned note.

March 1950		SURV.	EI OI	CUR	KENI	BUS.	INESS)					S-31
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	49						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	L	EATH	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	CS—Co	ntinu	ed					
LEATHER MANUFACTURES													
Shoes and slippers: \$ Production, totalthous. of pairs	37, 089	44, 818	37, 626	35, 098	38, 509	32, 987	44, 969	41, 538	38, 208	r 33, 490	34, 141	37, 950	
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, totalthous. of pairs	34, 180	41, 266	34, 262	31, 429	34, 152	28, 845	38, 926	34, 858	31, 225	26, 850	30, 053	33, 364	
By types of uppers: o All leatherdo Part leather and nonleatherdo	31, 697 2, 506	38, 037 3, 183	31, 171 4, 454	28, 018 3, 351	32, 622 5, 911	26, 360 2, 580	35, 630 3, 405	32, 293 2, 660	29, 474 1, 802	25, 457 1, 617	28, 281 1, 834	30, 942 2, 947	
By kinds: Men'sdo Youths' and boys'do	8, 141	9, 623	7, 790	7, 283	8, 431	6, 383	8, 702	8, 409	8, 249	7, 205	8, 033	8,077	
women'sdo	1, 077 17, 151 4, 629	1, 407 20, 818 5, 634	1, 209 17, 537 4, 497	1, 217 16, 149 3, 956	1, 639 16, 748	1, 464 15, 234 3, 541	1, 797 20, 791 4, 782	1,710 18,052 4,156	1,608 14,818 3,941	1, 131 12, 211	1, 274 13, 289	1,393 16,607	
Misses' and children'sdo Infants' and babies'do Slippers for houseweardo	3, 182 2, 497	3, 784 3, 068	3, 229 2, 931	2, 824 3, 212	4, 267 3, 067 3, 877	2, 223	2, 854 5, 476	2, 531 6, 067	2, 609 6, 379	7 3, 736 7 2, 567 7 6, 149	4, 316 3, 141 3, 653	4, 357 2, 931 4, 099	
Slippers for housewear do Athletic do Other footwear do do do do do do do do do do do do do	227 185	261 223	216 217	246 211	255 225	3, 706 221 215	306 261	299 314	304 300	r 266 225	222 213	255 231	
Exportsdodoodyear welt, leather sole:	. 341	358	r 393	323	287	334	527	406	7 409	365	348	369	
Men's black calf oxford, plain toe_dol, per pair_ Men's black calf oxford, tip toedo Women's black kid blucher oxforddo	9. 653 6. 750 5. 150	9. 653 6. 750 5. 150	9, 653 6, 750 5, 150	9, 653 6, 600 5, 150	9, 653 6, 600 5, 150	9. 653 6. 600 5. 150	9. 653 6. 600 5. 150	9, 653 6, 600 5, 150	9.604 6.600 5.150	9. 555 6. 600 5. 150	9. 555 6. 600 5. 150	9. 633 6. 650 5. 150	9. 558 6. 600 5. 150
	<u>'</u>	LUN	IBER	AND N	1ANUI	'_ FACTU	RES	I	<u> </u>	1	1	1	<u> </u>
LUMBER—ALL TYPES							ĺ						
Exports, total sawmill productst	7 51, 731 98, 673	54, 161 123, 435	7 49, 838 103, 852	59, 784 117, 351	60, 234 121, 115	44, 549	61, 796	774, 533	r 52, 514 170, 493	, 62, 046	44, 529	1 55, 095 131, 187	
Imports, total sawmill productsdo National Lumber Manufacturers Association: Production, totalmil. bd. ft	2, 057	2,658	2, 613	2, 731	2,778	r 100, 173 2, 432	r 123, 729 2, 938	7 146, 878 2, 874	2,790	2, 947	173, 518 2, 956	2,669	2, 387
Hardwoods‡dododo	450 1,607	568 2, 090	377 2, 236	414 2, 317	426 2, 352	413 2, 019	471 2, 468	469 2, 405	501 2, 289	538 2, 409	654 2, 302	491 2, 179	633 1, 754
Shipments, total‡ do Hardwoods‡ do Softwoods‡ do	1, 946 378 1, 568	2, 533 463 2, 070	2, 625 407 2, 218	2, 653 406 2, 247	2, 729 368 2, 361	2,371 379 1,992	2, 901 450 2, 451	2, 951 478 2, 473	2, 903 500 2, 402	3, 209 603 2, 606	2, 985 656	2,669 472	2, 633 691
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month, total;mil. bd. ft.	7, 515	7, 679	7, 671	7, 743	7, 776	7, 859	7, 914	7, 851	7,777	7, 306	2, 329 7, 279	2, 197 7, 652	1, 936 7, 028
Hardwoods‡ dodododo	2, 406 5, 109	2, 512 5, 167	2, 482 5, 189	2, 490 5, 253	2, 548 5, 228	2, 582 5, 277	2, 603 5, 311	2, 594 5, 257	2, 594 5, 183	2, 529 4, 777	2, 542 4, 737	2, 518 5, 134	2, 478 4, 550
SOFTWOODS													
Douglas fir: Exports, total sawmill products	25, 943 12, 326 13, 617	28, 914 17, 407 11, 507	24, 231 11, 837 12, 394	29, 617 4, 307 25, 310	27, 606 9, 681 17, 925	20, 594 4, 852 15, 742	31, 062 5, 474 25, 588	42, 275 9, 054 33, 221	24, 305 5, 008 19, 297	30, 784 7, 884 22, 900	18, 685 3, 882 14, 803	27, 382 8, 307 19, 076	
Dimension, No. 1, common, 2" x 4" x 16' dol. per M bd. ft. Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L.	67.815	68. 310	68.310	68.310	67. 568	64. 680	63. 896	62.720	62. 720	62. 720	63. 210	65. 569	64. 484
Flooring, B and better, F. G., I'' x 4"', R. L. dol. per M bd. ft_ Southern pine:	133.650	128.700	127.958	122. 562	118.058	114.660	114. 660	114.660	108. 780	105. 448	104. 860	118. 884	102.900
Orders, new mil. bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do	539 282 598 560	738 307 706 713	660 276 661 691	725 261 728 740	690 228 703 723	697 247 670 678	913 340 744 820	842 372 782 810	765 374 701 763	711 304 760 781	627 253 756 678	709 296 709 715	714 291 703 676
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of monthmil. bd. ft	1,809	1,802	1,772 7,346	1,760	1,740	1, 732	1,656	1,628	1,566	1, 545	1, 623	1,700	1,650
Exports, total sawmill products	9, 299 3, 218 6, 081	11,390 4,330 7,060	7, 346 2, 930 4, 416	10, 202 3, 797 6, 405	9, 848 3, 457 6, 391	9, 028 3, 016 6, 012	9, 218 2, 737 6, 481	8, 869 2, 488 6, 381	8, 380 2, 376 6, 004	9, 226 3, 298 5, 928	7, 925 2, 791 5, 134	9, 151 3, 083 6, 068	
Boards, No. 2 common, 1" x 6" or 8" x 12' dol. per M hd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x 12-14' dol. per M bd. ft	65, 400	64.167 146.650	62,001 144,513	60,380 142,865	59.033 139.374	59. 479 139. 200	61. 173 136. 484	63, 326 138, 542	64. 311 139. 583	65, 008 140, 256	65. 467 140. 256	63. 055 142. 064	65. 765 141. 114
Western pine: Orders, newmil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	306 531	457 466	545 492	568 498	684 539	643 607	673 629	693 699	643	630	624	567	461
Production tdodo	238 288	381 400	579 523	619 561	712 643	628 578	721 655	627 626	734 617 610	759 563 627	767 477 569	609 533 532	757 264 405
Shipments; dodo	1,548	1,529	1,586	1,644	1,713	1, 763	1,829	1,840	1,847	1, 724	1, 632	1,688	1, 491
mon, 1" x 8" dol. per M bd. ft West coast woods: Orders, new mil. bd. ft	68.05	67.48	66. 80 705	65. 84 642	65. 20 646	62. 54 612	59. 21 794	57. 02 813	57. 56 790	58. 00 878	59. 18 776	62.89	60. 3
Orders, unfilled, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	610 577	650 761	584 743	524 709	403 683	476 513	570 735	582 725	607 723	573 824	517 820	554 695	800 575
Shipments do Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do	559 940	743 979	760 981	701 984	751 904	534 903	720 936	778 899	769 890	922 643	832 631	718 888	636 567
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD													
Productionthous. of sq. ft., 3\$" equivalent_ Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	143, 180 133, 192 84, 534	176,061 179,021 81,526	153, 516 158, 279 76, 148	154, 677 152, 137 77, 811	151, 386 160, 856 68, 742	96, 538 102, 578 62, 947	169, 274 172, 478 59, 756	168, 747 169, 832 58, 881	176, 197 178, 764 55, 984	176, 501 180, 945 51, 316	r 179, 876 r 186, 030 r 44, 941	155, 353 156, 829 66, 540	168, 257 161, 996 52, 835
HARDWOOD FLOORING					·						,	,	12,000
Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, new	4,025	5,000	3, 950	3, 400	4, 299	4, 275	4, 200	4,300	4, 800	4, 525	4 30¢	A 91F	K 404
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, mill, end of month do	8, 750 4, 200 3, 700 7, 850	5,000 7,575 5,000 5,200 8,550	8, 500 4, 175 3, 950 7, 725	7, 325 4, 275 3, 675 8, 000	6, 872 5, 246 4, 651 8, 843	4, 275 6, 875 4, 650 4, 000 9, 300	4, 200 6, 300 4, 900 4, 550 9, 700	6, 600 4, 325 3, 950 10, 150	4, 800 6, 850 4, 175 4, 575 9, 650	4, 525 7, 125 4, 375 4, 200 10, 000	4, 325 5, 900 4, 450 4, 250 10, 025	4, 215 7, 331 4, 498 4, 217 8, 924	5, 400 7, 225 4, 225 4, 225 9, 925

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	49						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	LUN	IBER .	AND N	IANUF	'ACTU	RES-	Contir	nued					
HARDWOOD FLOORING—Continued													
Oak: Orders, new	50, 086	61, 264	54, 156	58, 749	56, 876	62, 722	78, 066	87, 382	85, 525	74, 615	71, 891	66, 349	85, 965
Productiondo	32, 964 54, 460 51, 204	34, 744 65, 504 64, 869	34, 933 61, 441 60, 360	31, 879 64, 409 61, 803	31, 908 66, 584 62, 825	30, 229 58, 250 61, 691	35, 029 70, 606 73, 266	47, 846 71, 309 74, 565	55, 918 72, 162 77, 453	55, 715 72, 953 74, 818	61, 488 69, 066 66, 118	40, 420 65, 732 65, 446	75, 816 71, 038 71, 637
Shipments doStocks, mill, end of month do	58, 151	58, 786	59, 867	62, 473	66, 232	62, 791	57, 135	53, 879	47, 202	44, 201	47, 149	56, 063	45, 612
		ME	TALS A	AND N	IANUF	ACTU	RES						
IRON AND STEEL													
Foreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.):	900 071	457.005	FOE 140	EE2 000	599, 093	FOF 010	F00 044	F01 FF0	077 707	107 451	980 F89	440 015	
Exports, totalshort tons- Scrapdo Imports, totaldo	10, 157 293, 209	457, 025 12, 244 298, 844	565, 140 33, 217 184, 289	553, 696 53, 114 161, 729	50, 866 109, 133	507, 212 184, 052 56, 133	509, 644 27, 342 50, 667	521, 553 22, 433 19, 327	255, 787 20, 222 25, 246	187, 451 17, 557 73, 552	372, 573 18, 189 84, 769	38, 280 136, 753	
Scrap dododo	199, 846	239, 226	118, 839	127, 675	91, 838	52, 359	43, 207	5, 618	17, 086	11, 924	18, 930	91, 083	·
Consumption, totalthous, of short tons	5, 346	5, 925	5, 223	4, 968	4,398	3, 800	4, 756	4, 631	1, 664	3, 401	5, 320	4, 599	
Home scrapdo Purchased scrapdo Stocks, consumers', end of month, totaldo	2, 658 2, 688 5, 882	2, 976 2, 949 5, 842	2, 722 2, 501 5, 771	2, 719 2, 249 5, 745	2, 500 1, 898 5, 824	2, 241 1, 559 5, 748	2, 747 2, 009 5, 351	2, 658 1, 973 4, 824	765 899 5, 340	1, 795 1, 606 5, 497	2, 824 2, 496 5, 718	2, 460 2, 139 5, 631	
Home scrap do Purchased scrap do	1, 403 4, 479	1, 466 4, 376	1, 555 4, 216	1, 626 4, 119	1, 751 4, 073	1, 820 3, 928	1, 789 3, 563	1, 531 3, 293	1, 737 3, 603	1, 693 3, 804	1, 642 4, 076	1, 625 4, 006	
Ore													
Iron ore: All districts: Productionthous, of long tons	2, 882	4, 335	9, 889	11, 865	12, 923	, 12, 757	11, 986	10, 164	7,709	2. 049	2, 816	7, 082	
Stocks, end of monthdo	1, 610 8, 107	2, 799 9, 643	10, 910 8, 623	12, 549 7, 939	13, 750 7, 112	13, 696 6, 172	12, 582 5, 576	10, 421 5, 319	1, 591 4, 456	2, 079 4, 407	1, 649 r 5, 575	7, 042 6, 647	
Lake Superior district: Shipments from upper lake portsdo Consumption by furnacesdo	6, 992	499 7, 735	8, 868 7, 322	11, 656 7, 277	12, 162 6, 249	12, 768 5, 258	11, 315 5, 711	9, 461 5, 541	1, 575 877	1, 103 3, 520	171 6, 760	5, 798 5, 903	6, 740
Consumption by furnaces do Stocks, end of month, total do At furnaces do	24, 981 21, 811 3, 170	17, 308 15, 050 2, 258	17, 803 15, 770 2, 033	21, 508 19, 273 2, 235	27, 696 24, 957 2, 739	35, 064 31, 493	40, 811 36, 084 4, 728	45, 356 39, 346	47, 017 39, 585 7, 432	44, 786 37, 848	38, 629 32, 544	32, 739 28, 470	32, 004 26, 710
On Lake Erie docksdodo	391	386	560	650	642	3, 571 946	1, 025	6, 010 968	461	6, 939 654	6, 085 348	4, 268 617	5, 294
thous, of long tons Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures	55	48	38	37	60	42	46	50	44	67	89	52	
Castings, gray iron:	1, 857	1, 639	1,446	1, 243	1, 087	1 020	1,048	980	955	020	900	1 007	
Unfilled orders for salethous. of short tonsdo	987 535	1, 075 567	929 467	867 439	906 455	1,032 697 342	872 446	881 459	716 398	939 719 395	892 862 440	1, 265 879 460	914 913 449
Castings, malleable iron: Orders, new, for saleshort tons_ Orders, unfilled, for saledo	26, 999 118, 318	22, 204 102, 379	24, 307 94, 958	11, 629 78, 944	23, 560 69, 865	24, 147 70, 796	20, 861 61, 330	26, 828 57, 512	25, 392 54, 322	26, 723 55, 795	34, 719 60, 835	24, 526 79, 287	34, 390 62, 307
For sale do do do do do do do do do do do do do	66, 744 35, 074	72, 052 38, 143	61, 329 31, 728	54, 572 27, 643	59, 597 32, 639	44, 360 23, 216	58, 121 30, 327	60, 488 30, 646	57, 150 28, 582	49, 439 25, 250	57, 379 29, 679	59, 426 30, 914	62, 874 32, 918
Pig iron: Productionthous. of short tons. Consumptiondo	5, 223 5, 135	5, 820 5, 771	5, 531 5, 406	5, 517 5, 290	4, 819 4, 573	4, 173 4, 054	4, 477 4, 604	4, 350 4, 495	612 753	2, 722 2, 773	5, 231 5, 215	4, 517 4, 469	5, 294
Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month thous, of short tons. Prices, wholesale:	1, 295	1, 350	1, 525	1, 775	1, 942	2, 013	1, 847	2, 230	1,616	1	1, 499	1, 650	
Composite dol. per long ton Basic (furnace) do Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island do	47. 67 46. 00	47. 67 46. 00	47. 55 46. 00	46.62 46.00	46. 62 46. 00	46. 62 46. 00	46. 62 46. 00	46. 68 46. 00	46. 68 46. 00	46.00	46. 68 46. 00	46. 98 46. 00	46. 68 46. 00
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures	46. 50	46, 50	46. 50	46. 50	46. 50	46. 50	46. 50	46. 50	46. 50	46. 50	46. 50	46, 50	46, 50
Steel castings: Shipments, totalshort tons	135, 042	138, 889	119, 953	106, 178	116, 052	78, 710	89, 964	86, 502	70,690	76, 437	84, 508	103, 625	00 001
For sale, totaldo Railway specialtiesdo	99, 425 32, 545	102, 027 30, 313	83, 277 23, 834	75, 537 22, 165	84, 112 26, 940	50, 124 14, 625	59, 412 13, 348	55, 853 11, 823	48, 263 8, 964	50, 685 7, 270	53, 079 9, 258	72, 108 19, 415	88, 821 57, 996 9, 298
Steel forgings, for sale: Orders, unfilled, totaldodo Drop and upsetdodo	539, 717 439, 790	504, 142 410, 248	464, 782 379, 673	411, 601 338, 912	376, 761 310, 182	348, 239 293, 206	311, 923 257, 259	294, 240 250, 239	280, 291 231, 849	286, 897 240, 715	307, 656 263, 816	391, 410 323, 746	327, 035 280, 023
Drop and upset do Press and open hammer do Shipments, total do Drop and upset do Press and open hammer do	99, 927 111, 217	93, 894 120, 035 85, 986	85, 109 104, 305 76, 116	72, 689 91, 775 67, 580	66, 579 100, 756 77, 877	55, 033 70, 129	54, 664 95, 794 73, 630	44,001 88,417	48, 442 81, 278	46, 182 72, 859	43, 840 78, 266	67, 664 94, 886	47, 012 92, 994
Steel ingots and steel for castings:	1	34, 049	28, 189	24, 195	77, 877 22, 879	55, 072 15, 057	22, 164	71, 781 16, 636	65, 651 15, 627	56, 455 16, 404	61, 765 16, 501	72, 204 22, 682	73, 458 19, 536
Productionthous, of short tons Percent of capacity† Prices, wholesale:	7, 481 101	8, 388 103	7, 785 98	7, 590 93	6, 498 82	5, 779 71	6, 715 82	6, 590 84	925 11	4, 216 53	7, 717 95	6, 489 81	7, 930 89
Composite, finished steeldol. per lb_ Steel billets, rerolling (producing point)	. 0420	. 0420	. 0420	.0420	. 0420	. 0420	. 0420	. 0420	. 0420	.0420	. 0427	. 0421	. 0438
dol. per long ton Structural steel (Pittsburgh)dol. per lb Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh)	58. 24 . 0350	58. 24 . 0350	58. 24 . 0350	58. 24 . 0350	58. 24 . 0350	58. 24 . 0350	58. 24 . 0350	58. 24 . 0350	58. 24 . 0350	58. 24 . 0350	58.80 7.0363	58, 29 . 0351	59, 36 . 0375
dol. per long ton	39. 50	37. 25	26. 60	23. 25	23.00	21.00	21.00	27.75	29.38	31.38	31.00	32.07	30, 00
Steel, Manufactured Products Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types:		_											
Orders, unfilled, end of month thousands Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	7, 582 1, 801 31	7, 693 1, 917 34	6, 693 1, 745 22	6, 200 1, 921 32	5, 197 2, 087 29	5, 815 1, 833 30	5, 645 1, 990 33	5, 401 2, 419 28	5, 371 1, 712 31	5, 298 1, 682 26	4, 592 1, 956	1,926	
Revised.	.1 01	1 04	, 44	1 02	49	30	1 00	1 28	1 51	26	1 49	. 31	1

r Revised. ‡For 1950, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1950, of 99,392,800 tons of steel; 1949 data are based on capacity as of January 1, 1949, 96,120,930 tons.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						194	19					,	1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	MET	TALS A	AND M	IANUF	ACTU	RES-	Contin	ued					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued													
Steel, Manufactured Products—Continued													
Cans. metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), total short tons. Food do. Nonfood do. Shipments for sale. do. Commercial closures, production. millions. Crowns, production. thousand gross Steel products, net shipments: Total. thous, of short tons. Bars, hot rolled—Carbon and alloy. do. Reinforcing. do. Semimanufactures. do. Pipe and tubes. do. Pilates. do. Rails. do. Sheets. do. Strip—Cold rolled. do. Strip—Cold rolled. do. Hot rolled. do. do. do. Description of the collect. do. do. Description of the collect. do. Description of the	190, 755 126, 377 64, 378 163, 389 833 22, 316 5, 520 655 133 .08 584 590 179 1, 365 150	208, 188 131, 004 77, 184 172, 320 905 25, 496 6, 306 757 150 308 721 684 207 1, 562 170	204, 353 126, 898 77, 455 169, 194 23, 408 5, 597 677 141 223 635 619 199 1, 437 144 155	230, 167 147, 808 82, 359 189, 024 737 23, 422 5, 235 597 134 202 618 590 193 1, 330 132 142	303, 921 208, 633 95, 288 259, 026 779 27, 559 5, 177 564 141 139 623 517 211 1, 355 121	314, 372 219, 067 95, 305 282, 977 746 26, 984 4, 535 432 125 550 464 182 1, 290 76 125	489, 794 383, 603 106, 191 444, 976 920 29, 709 4, 918 465 136 648 481 196 1, 377 106 153	416, 974 312, 538 104, 438 371, 691 910 25, 511 5, 236 162 125 655 467 1662 1, 497 122 179	285, 644 188, 002 97, 552 252, 522 252, 522 19, 936 935 89 31 18 121 51 12 316 64 38	227, 359 150, 987 76, 372 198, 034 811 19, 554 3, 297 325 125 104 400 290 31 990 78	219, 126 146, 615 72, 511 184, 925 831 16, 767 5, 411 606 138 220 653 519 141 1, 506 137	273, 077 188, 453 84, 624 237, 142 237, 142 838 23, 711 4, 842 535 131 188 578 480 157 1, 294 122 140	951 21, 365
Structural shapes, heavydo Tin plate and terneplatedo	359 300	394 333	375 295	378 292	327 387	290 418	300 322	309 394	8 81	215 246	341 326	306 308	
Wire and wire productsdo	404	451	365	338	347	241	334	386	71	268	419	338	
Aluminum:	40.740	F4 050	F4 050	ra 000			FO 004	10.510				F0.000	
Production, primary	49, 749 175, 704	54, 852 254, 512	54, 076 180, 765	56, 909 182, 760	54, 184 262, 247	55, 777 182, 171	52, 001 276, 727	49, 742 245, 978	45, 790 252, 431	35, 865 243, 748	41, 161 259, 203	50, 290 224, 014	
dol. per lb_ Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total	. 1022	. 0847	. 0702 129, 5	. 0630	. 0605	. 0575	. 0651	. 0725	. 0737	. 0775	. 0775	.0776	. 0775
Castings mil. of lbs Wrought products, total do Plate, sheet, and strip do Brass sheets, wholesale price, mill dol. per lb Copper:	137, 3 27, 2 110, 0 80, 7 , 346	152. 9 27. 5 125. 4 92. 4 . 345	23, 8 105, 7 73, 1 . 331	110. 4 21. 4 89. 0 56. 9 . 295	103. 9 23. 3 80. 7 48. 1 . 276	90. 4 18. 6 71. 7 42. 8 . 277	104. 2 24. 0 80. 2 49. 3 . 282	123. 4 27. 6 95. 8 65. 3 . 282	135. 3 29. 1 106. 2 75. 9 . 282	107. 1 26. 3 80. 7 54. 1 . 286	119. 8 26. 8 93. 1 61. 2 . 287	121. 9 25. 4 96. 5 65. 8 . 303	129, 5 28, 8 100, 7 68, 5 , 282
Production: Mine production, recoverable copper								ļ					
Crude (mine or smelter, including custom intake)	56, 576 76, 941 80, 275 97, 861 83, 841 10, 653 59, 160 27, 861 31, 299	77, 906 97, 123 88, 165 113, 154 68, 450 15, 415 64, 414 31, 822 32, 592	72, 568 91, 589 93, 873 76, 134 76, 494 11, 248 48, 457 727, 040 21, 326	67, 343 81, 258 98, 139 32, 566 128, 441 14, 910 46, 548 19, 044 27, 504	61, 314 72, 051 92, 118 45, 653 166, 925 17, 066 46, 570 20, 221 26, 349	56, 735 62, 449 85, 638 45, 316 212, 817 10, 349 33, 829 14, 414 19, 415	55, 851 62, 279 85, 577 90, 739 217, 167 8, 695 45, 372 24, 372 21, 000	58, 013 64, 870 79, 949 103, 115 193, 890 14, 214 38, 177 15, 745 22, 432	60, 108 69, 052 86, 882 108, 192 164, 464 9, 388 37, 231 25, 102 12, 129	62, 243 80, 598 92, 602 117, 133 139, 199 13, 076 41, 786 7 21, 811 19, 975	62, 565 r 80, 390 94, 947 107, 662 116, 027 25, 049 59, 117 39, 274 19, 843	61, 783 75, 670 88, 039 85, 996 138, 231 16, 219 47, 416 24, 386 23, 023	71, 449 85, 612 95, 229 111, 668 101, 070
Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.)dol. per lb Lead:	. 2320	. 2318	. 2145	. 1776	. 1634	. 1706	. 1733	. 1733	. 1733	r. 1806	r. 1806	. 1920	. 1820
Ore (lead content): Mine productionshort tons Receipts by smelters, domestic ore do	32, 562 32, 285	39, 714 43, 558	36, 979 38, 715	36, 731 38, 347	36, 069 36, 654	29, 778 32, 126	33, 852 32, 255	30, 549 30, 161	29, 734 29, 497	31, 186 36, 329	33, 868 37, 888	33, 669 35, 010	36, 362 35, 031
Refined: Production, totalo do Primary do Shipments (domestic) d do Stocks, end of montho do Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (New York)	44, 751 42, 254 41, 652 38, 514	53, 947 51, 373 28, 368 56, 737	50, 150 48, 957 16, 743 72, 347	51, 605 51, 206 19, 792 94, 132	46, 429 45, 455 30, 017 100, 117	39, 282 38, 332 34, 894 94, 201	39, 362 37, 754 36, 059 76, 782	35, 924 34, 928 29, 566 61, 433	47, 210 46, 246 23, 738 66, 005	49, 223 48, 500 37, 779 65, 954	49, 743 48, 896 23, 486 71, 412	46, 524 45, 223 31, 045 69, 691	47, 512
dol. per lb Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content)	. 2150	. 1891	. 1515	. 1372	. 1200	. 1356	. 1503	. 1505	. 1342	. 1252	. 1200	. 1536	. 1200
Tin: Production, piglong tons	30, 859 3, 545	33, 250 3, 382	26, 430 3, 066	48, 731 3, 241	71, 661 3, 346	9, 287 3, 129	30, 856	19, 240 3, 171	28, 159 3, 246	25, 951 3, 313	27, 356 3, 081	34, 672 3, 281	
Consumption, pig do Stocks, pig, end of month, total§ do Government§ do Industrial do Imports:	4, 461 39, 827 25, 199 14, 628	4, 723 41, 602 27, 903 13, 699	4, 228 43, 322 31, 116 12, 206	4, 186 41, 130 30, 550 10, 580	4, 161 43, 431 33, 704 9, 727	3, 990 40, 679 31, 146 9, 533	5, 045 31, 416 21, 703 9, 713	4, 852 30, 287 20, 873 9, 414	2, 411 32, 070 22, 403 9, 667	3, 925 35, 165 23, 129 12, 036	4, 605 36, 677 22, 452 14, 225	4, 273 37, 907 26, 176 11, 731	
Ore (tin content) do	2, 443 2, 526 1, 0300	3, 174 8, 795 1, 0300	4, 205 8, 493 1, 0300	3, 801 4, 210 1, 0300	2, 108 4, 049 1, 0300	2, 210 3, 318 1, 0300	2, 332 6, 434 1, 0300	3, 284 6, 458 1, 0209	4, 899 7, 558 . 9572	4, 122 4, 881 . 9119	1, 793 2, 915 . 8300	3, 196 5, 019 , 9967	.7593
Zine: Mine production of recoverable zine_short tons_	52, 963	62, 049	59, 185	55, 925	54, 271	40, 256	45, 068	41, 887	38, 823	40, 112	41, 687	48, 657	43, 610
Slab zine: Production	69, 193 68, 522 60, 827 21, 100	78, 121 71, 017 51, 381 28, 204	75, 921 53, 143 35, 948 50, 982	77, 537 52, 689 35, 564 75, 830	73, 989 66, 900 44, 820 82, 919	74, 569 72, 080 62, 443 85, 408	73, 819 74, 339 68, 659 84, 888	70, 368 70, 228 60, 371 85, 028	64, 399 51, 761 43, 998 97, 666	65, 055 73, 702 63, 859 89, 019	71, 327 66, 125 57, 801 94, 221	72, 509 66, 395 54, 024 67, 975	69, 948 82, 576 69, 020 81, 593
dol. per lb_ Imports, total (zinc content)short tons_ For smelting, refining, and exportdo For domestic consumption: Ore (zinc content)do	5, 014	. 1706 21, 213 4, 090 7, 606	. 1406 20, 066 5, 447 7, 994	. 1188 36, 484 9, 025	. 0955 30, 534 6, 873 15, 093	. 0936 21, 113 5, 669 5, 747	, 1000 24, 756 3, 839 9, 941	. 1001 23, 198 1, 692 8, 265	. 0932 20, 547 1, 109 4, 931	. 0975 28, 454 935 9, 931	0975 21, 294 207 7, 106	. 1215 23, 805 3, 839 9, 128	. 0976
Blocks, pigs, etc do		9, 517	6, 625	7, 591	8, 568	9, 697	10, 976	13, 241	14, 507	17, 588	13, 981	10, 838	
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC													
Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron: Boilers (round and square): Shipmentsthous. of lb	8, 239	7, 127	6, 042	8, 528	13, 155	14, 265	27, 270	33, 839	36, 989	05 105	15 007	17 105	
Stocks, end of monthdo Radiation:	90, 152	100, 759	105, 574	8, 528 112, 115	109, 624	101, 842	89, 724	74, 863	61, 511	25, 185 56, 796	15, 025 60, 117	17, 191 87, 028	
Shipmentsthous. of sq. ft Stocks, end of monthdo	1, 823 9, 226	1, 412 11, 896	1, 305 13, 833	1, 510 14, 803	2, 221 13, 706	2, 747 12, 068	4, 130 10, 485	5, 363 8, 548	5, 970 6, 491	4, 190 5, 602	2, 813 5, 688	2, 991 9, 960	

 $[^]r$ Revised. p Preliminary. o Beginning July 1949, figures exclude data for one secondary plant included previously. §Government stocks represent those available for industrial use.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	49			1			1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar
	ME	TALS .	AND N	IANUI	FACTU	RES-	Contir	nued		•			
HEATING APPARATUS, ETC.—Continued													
Boilers, range, shipmentsnumber_ Dil burners:	31, 892	36, 295	27, 799	24, 867	29, 250	27, 587	39, 273	41, 492	44, 164	37, 937	41, 362	34, 703	
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	47, 722 23, 878	47, 673 25, 895	51, 231 25, 504	51, 388 34, 906	51, 210 46, 862	55,060 41,589	60, 801 74, 116	65, 364 94, 805	56, 518 96, 963	7 47, 562 60, 342	44, 176 40, 906	52, 054 49, 331	
Stocks, end of monthdodowestic cooking, exc. electric: Shipments, totalnumber	43, 581 154, 230	47, 112 189, 388	56, 430 177, 962	54, 684 177, 292	48, 050 187, 294	46, 910 149, 399	42, 004 241, 977	35, 451 262, 193	29, 014 291, 030	32, 785 269, 616	39, 130 199, 923	43, 244 203, 052	
Coal and wooddodododododo	16, 285 118, 171	17, 107 152, 217	12, 610 150, 737	10, 797 152, 382	10, 477 163, 115	11, 780 126, 619	17, 144 207, 521	18, 926 229, 244	16, 718 257, 506	15, 012 238, 780	9, 445 176, 505	14, 228 173, 329	
Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil do Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total do	19, 774 98, 800	20, 064 112, 212	14, 615 89, 125	14, 113 99, 691	13, 702 187, 626	11,000 288, 102	17, 312 563, 694	14, 023 734, 975	16, 806 666, 940	15, 824 505, 989	13, 973 186, 219	18, 828 304, 911	
Coal and wooddo Gasdo Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo	15, 102 32, 986 50, 712	11, 107 42, 038 59, 067	12, 986 34, 354 41, 785	17, 716 45, 821 36, 154	42, 249 62, 692 82, 685	75, 257 104, 603 108, 242	146, 962 220, 861 195, 871	213, 955 263, 859 257, 161	206, 025 263, 134 197, 781	140, 391 243, 369 122, 229	45, 669 99, 041 41, 509	79, 294 121, 070 101, 088	
Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity-air flow), shipments, totalnumber	33, 125	41,376	34, 595	42, 427	55, 857	48, 551	84, 250	111,582	102, 989	78, 828	41, 509	101,055	
Gas do oil do	8, 543 8, 834	12, 146 10, 330	12, 263 9, 668	17, 131 12, 613	24, 573 16, 820	20, 059 15, 237	36, 492 26, 143	48, 235 30, 852	44, 606 34, 676	38, 472 24, 650	52, 350 25, 736	59, 815 24, 761	
Solid fuel do do Water heaters, nonelectric, shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	15, 748 108, 485	18, 900 133, 674	12, 664 140, 597	12, 683 150, 111	14, 464 165, 597	13, 255 144, 701	21, 615 180, 632	32, 495 191, 787	23, 707 200, 959	15, 706 184, 147	18, 118 8, 496	18, 138 16, 917	
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS													
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol		12,672			16, 266			, 17, 033			15, 625	1 15, 399	
Unit heater group, new ordersdo Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net1937–39=100 Furnaces, electric, industrial, new orders:	144. 4	6, 549 190. 8	172.0	121.9	6,075 164.9	146. 6	127. 1	11, 432 166, 6	133, 5	270. 4	12, 213	1 9, 067	
UnitKilowatts	3,802	4, 242	5, 473	5, 998	2, 278	2, 401	1,892	3,033	4, 948	2, 312	233. 2	168. 4 4, 044	4
Valuethous, of dol	402 70.3	436 75. 8	543 74. 7	762 72. 8	196 79. 0	329 60. 7	67. 3	318 67. 6	565 62. 3	293 67. 6	2, 818 281 75, 7	4, 044 440 70. 2	4,
Mechanical stokers, sales: Classes 1, 2, and 3number_ Classes 4 and 5:	1,820	1,784	1, 524	1,552	2, 676	2, 378	4, 214	6, 671	4, 257	2, 257	1, 469	2, 713	
Number Horsepower	144 43, 781	133 47, 957	117 37, 836	158 30, 910	252 58, 142	191 31, 703	343 65, 118	268 50, 693	239 40, 923	209 52, 631	163	201 46, 520	
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new ordersthous. of dol.	3, 247	3, 593	2, 699	2, 775	3,019	3, 358	3, 767	2, 914	2, 539	2, 525	46, 854 2, 560	3, 032	2,
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT											2, 300	, 502	2,
Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments thousands	826	560	499	685	1,059	1, 637	2, 648	2,786	2, 573	2, 132	7 1, 869	1, 543	1,
Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed: Refrigerators, index	224 241, 267	245 309, 897	216 252, 656	220 222, 850	7 197 207, 354	210 161, 920	205	206 250, 036	168 272, 520	7 137	161 r 265, 513	204 240, 793	249,
Vacuum cleaners, standard typenumberdolosulating materials and related products:	201, 300	242, 500	192, 500	211, 700	260, 700	200, 900	219, 909 323, 789	357, 281	333, 700	253, 516 298, 700	237, 591	252, 758	275,
Insulating materials, sales billed, index_1936=100 Fiber products:	329	366	315	285	282	240	273	318	330	345	338	315	
Laminated fiber products, shipments thous, of dol Vulcanized fiber:	4,077	4,702	4, 170	3, 697	3, 646	3, 329	3, 649	4, 380	4, 479	4, 723	4, 625	4, 162	4,
Consumption of fiber paperthous. of Ib_ Shipments of vulcanized products	4, 227	4, 324	3, 844	3, 966	3, 649	2, 776	2, 678	3,038	3, 201	3, 231	3, 155	3, 543	3,
thous, of dol Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments	1, 454	1,496	1, 247	1, 133	982	810	947	1,013	1, 063	1, 112	1,097	1,157	1,
Motors and generators, quarterly:	21,630	24, 590 262	21,931	17, 566	13, 240 240	12, 568	12, 400	14, 992	17, 683	12,662	232	² 17. 452	
New orders, index 1936=100 Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 hp.: New orders thous, of dol.		202			18, 679			7 224 17, 715			18, 521	1 19,016	
Billings do Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp.:		22, 421			20, 542			19, 655			17, 912	1 20, 133	
New orders thous, of dol_Billings do		5, 266 5, 236			4, 997 4, 833			2, 890 3, 248			3, 747 3, 471	1 4, 225 1 4, 197	
	P	ETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, ANI	D PRO	DUCT	s S	į.	.1		1	:
COAL												1	
Anthracite: Productionthous, of short tons Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month	2, 927	2, 373	3, 722	4, 403	3, 403	3, 921	3, 707	2, 112	4, 975	4, 653	2, 746	3, 555	2,
Exportsdo	837 338	442 301	573 424	584 617	450 610	661 358	879 382	601 399	724 510	7 1, 138 421	975 277	733 412	
Prices, composite, chestnut: Retaildol. per short ton	20.60	20. 59	20. 01	19. 44	19.65	19. 75	19.80	20.08	20. 36	20. 49	20.49	20.13	20
Wholesaledo Bituminous: Productionthous, of short tons	16.029 r 46,315	16, 029 + 33, 762	15. 695 r 47, 425	15. 565 r 47, 795	15. 615 7 35, 476	15. 759 r 27, 071	15. 814 7 37, 615	16. 102 r 19, 783	16. 165 * 10, 307	16. 185 r 44, 623	16. 190 r 36, 028	15. 928 3 36, 250	16. 31,
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous, of short tons.	42, 270	44, 337	37, 494	34, 764	32, 608	29, 884	33, 591	36, 537	28,068	34, 948	r 43, 036	37,069	41.
Industrial consumption, totaldodododo	33, 703 983	34, 553 695	31, 363 995	29, 718 825	26, 891 417	25, 842 44	28, 005 79	27, 292 47	21, 569 16	26, 343 52	* 31, 436 112	29, 544 437	30,
Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do Fletrie-power utilities	7, 835 640 7, 167	8, 513 666 7 347	8, 253 649 6, 330	8, 305 670	7, 523 633 6 239	7, 008 629 6, 168	7,384 641 6,729	7, 161 625	2, 466 654 6, 270	5, 033 675 6 416	7 7, 960 725	7,175 662	7,
Electric-power utilitiesdo Railways (class I)do Steel and rolling millsdo	7, 167 6, 628 812	7, 347 6, 565 849	6, 330 6, 121 714	6, 142 5, 892 621	6, 338 5, 274 559	6, 168 4, 974 505	6, 732 5, 133 551	6, 341 4, 709 527	6, 279 4, 584 192	6, 416 5, 080 521	7, 206 5, 665	6, 726 5, 677	7, 5,
Other industrials do Retail deliveries do	9, 638	9, 918 9, 784	8, 301 6, 131	7, 263 5, 046	6, 147 5, 717	6, 514 4, 042	7, 485	527 7,882 9,245	7, 378 6, 499	8, 566 8, 605	722 9,046 11,600	8, 246 7, 525	8, 11,
r Revised. r Preliminary. 1 Quarterly aver	age. 2 A	verage for	11 months,	January-	November.	³ Inclu	ides revised	l data for J	anuary, 48	3,800,000 sh		, 020	,,

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Quarterly average. 2 Average for 11 months, January-November. 3 Includes revised data for January, 48,800,000 short tons. The number of companies reporting beginning the second quarter of 1949 is as follows: Direct current, 28; polyphase induction, 32.
§Data for coal-mine fuel are included in "other industrial."

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the			 -			19	49						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar
	PETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, ANI	PRO:	DUCT	SCon	tinued	l				
COAL—Continued													
Bituminous—Continued Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel)										ĺ			
thous, of short tons Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month,	46	49	99	118	114	87	85	78	54	71	39	73	1
total	68, 834 66, 927 13, 759	60, 511 59, 048 11, 452	65, 164 63, 066 12, 914	72, 755 70, 273 15, 870	74, 161 71, 351 15, 747	69, 119 66, 399 13, 896	68, 621 65, 776 13, 604	62, 064 59, 990 11, 903	47, 165 45, 755 9, 946	45, 804 44, 359 10, 060	7 45, 111 7 43, 721 7 9, 893	62, 259 60, 185 12, 627	36, 99 35, 99 7, 00
Cement mills do Electric power utilities do	1, 103 24, 120	984 22, 127	1, 105 23, 499	1, 433 25, 444	1, 614 25, 607	1, 469 25, 062	1, 454 25, 458	1, 422 24, 142	1, 018 19, 706	1, 001 18, 508	1, 063 17, 794	1, 238 22, 968	',0 8 15,0
Railways (class I) do do Steel and rolling mills	9, 861 1, 121	8, 908 1, 023	9, 296 1, 160	9, 701 1, 360	9, 818 1, 376	8, 669 1, 214	8, 196 1, 152	6, 680 1, 029	4, 170 916	4, 094 907	3, 849 912	7, 733 1, 099	3, 6
Other industrial do Retail dealers do	16, 963 1, 907	14, 554 1, 463	15,092	16, 465	17, 189 2, 810	16, 089	15, 912 2, 845	14, 814 2, 074	9, 999 1, 410	9, 789 1, 445	10, 210 1, 390	14, 520 2, 074	9, 2
	2,021	2,016	2,098 3,752	4,827	4, 349	2, 720 1, 923	, 2, 267	1,806	282	1, 101	1, 415	2, 320	
Retaildol. per short ton	16.04	16.04	15. 84	15. 51	15. 52	15, 53	15. 54	15. 69	15.89	16. 10	16. 32	15. 83	16.
Mine run do do Prepared sizes do do do do do do do do do do do do do	8, 832 9, 303	8. 778 9. 237	8. 570 9. 029	8. 539 8. 921	8, 518 8, 929	8. 531 8. 945	8. 515 8. 964	8. 580 9. 060	1 8. 640 1 9. 358	1 8, 653 1 9, 463	r 1 8. 693 r 1 9. 574		1 8. 7 1 9. 7
COKE													
Beehive thous. of short tons. Byproduct do Petroleum coke do	⁷ 634 5, 475	7 444 5, 958	⁷ 639 5, 761	5,798	r 270 5, 242	7 25 4, 911	7 47 7 5, 138	r 29 4, 952	7 8 1, 727	34 3, 471	80 5, 538	a 284 5, 004	5, 3
tocks end of month:	253	276	261	323	282	302	304	267	293	280	264	283	
Byproduct plants, total do At furnace plants do do	1, 504 1, 122	1, 313 952	7 1, 474 1, 015	1, 748 1, 182	1, 705 1, 077	1, 906 1, 077	2,027 1,054	1, 926 973	2, 120 1, 227	2, 017 1, 200	1, 714 991	1,750 1,082	1,2
At merchant plants do Petroleum coke do do	382 158 32	361 174 42	458 198 34	566 227 53	629 228 79	830 241 63	973 250	952 236	893 217	817 160	723 140	668 199	4
Exportsdododododo	14, 500	14. 500	14. 450	14, 250	13, 812	13, 250	38 13. 250	43 13. 250	59 13. 250	30 13, 250	36 13. 250	13. 788	13. 2
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS						207 == 0	10.200	10.200	10.200	10.200	10.200	10.100	10.2
Crude petroleum:	7 1, 414	r 1, 816	, 1, 753	† 1, 805	r 2, 133	r 1, 803	r 1, 847	r 1, 984	r 1, 826	r 1, 980	1, 877	o 1, 837	
Wells completednumber_ Productionthous, of bbl. Refinery operationspercent of capacity.	150, 519 90	161, 955 87	150, 354 84	154, 146 85	147, 098 84	145, 818 85	148, 192	148, 206	154, 908 86	156, 285 84	155, 754 88	153, 359 87	
Refinery operations percent of capacity Consumption (runs to stills) thous, of bbl. Stocks, end of month:	153, 440	165, 919	154, 223	161,053	154, 861	160, 358	162, 485	162, 812	166, 568	158, 782	169, 723	162, 127	
Gasoline-bearing in U. S., totaldo At refineriesdo	265, 216 66, 317	269, 341 66, 203	272, 520 68, 331	273, 912 66, 799	274, 691 64, 040	267, 586 62, 793	260, 585 60, 760	251, 689 58, 244	250, 809 58, 653	256, 010 59, 835	253, 356 60, 405	262, 864 a 63, 123	
At tank farms and in pipe linesdododo	182, 423 16, 476	187, 034 16, 104	188, 152 16, 037	190, 868 16, 245	194, 685 15, 966	188, 383 16, 410	183, 849 15, 976	177, 571 15, 874	175, 984 16, 172	180, 086 16, 089	177, 049 15, 902	a 183, 548 16, 192	
Exports dodo	1, 942 r 12, 788	1, 866 + 11, 275	3, 655 r 12, 013	2,872 7 12,522	3,071 12,550	2, 866 r 12, 706	3, 403 7 11, 647	2, 619 r 11, 964	2, 916 r 14, 998	3, 010 13, 699	2, 722 13, 983	2, 756 12, 902	
Price (Kansas-Oklahoma) at wells_dol. per bbl_ Refined petroleum products:	2.510	2. 510	2, 510	2. 510	2. 510	2. 510	2. 510	2. 510	2. 510	2. 510	2. 510	2. 510	2. 8
Fuel oil: Production:									i				
Distillate fuel oil thous, of bbl. Residual fuel oil do	28, 115 35, 904	28, 914 38, 996	25, 368 34, 417	25, 199 35, 277	23, 134 31, 218	25, 870 32, 250	27, 972 33, 414	30, 047 33, 299	31, 024 35, 361	28, 871 35, 411	32, 000 37, 283	28, 294 35, 402	
Domestic demand: Distillate fuel oildo	34, 899	* 32,490	22, 149	17, 575	16, 504	18, 790	22, 858	22, 478	23, 141	30, 772	44, 759	27, 336	
Residual fuel oil do Consumption by type of consumer;	42, 911	44, 344 4, 615	38, 085 3, 916	35, 378 4, 148	34, 877 4, 987	35, 682 5, 478	38, 281	39, 639	41, 130 6, 656	45, 535	51, 362	41, 277	
Electric-power plantsdo Railways (class I)do Vessels (bunker oil)do		4, 906 r 5, 366	4, 366 5, 353	4, 513 5, 063	4, 577 5, 345	4, 329 4, 665	5, 432 4, 075 r 4, 837	5, 810 4, 184 4, 765	4, 755 4, 238	7, 316 4, 377 4, 198	7, 938 4, 333 4, 368	5, 525 4, 540 4, 810	7, 8
Stocks, end of month: Distillate fuel oildo	53, 937	48, 923	51, 231	58,381	64, 730	71,553	76, 037	83, 213	90, 643	88, 212	75, 207	68, 650	· '
Residual fuel oildo Exports:	59, 398	58, 190	59, 668	63, 576	64, 628	66,084	66, 843	67, 117	68, 673	65, 112	60, 193		
Distillate fuel oil do Residual fuel oil Price, wholesale, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)	1, 121 562	1, 344 809	1, 108 514	711 1, 019	656 608	453 730	769 599	627 514	750 817	666 852	430 751	834 712	
Kerosene:	.108	. 103	. 098	.088	. 088	. 088	. 083	.084	.088	. 088	. 088	. 092	
Productionthous. of bbl_ Domestic demanddo	8, 789 10, 593	8, 974 9, 913	8, 166 6, 605	7, 361 4, 577	6, 715 4, 531	6, 974 5, 676	7, 175 6, 315	8, 093 6, 799	9, 339 8, 269	9, 273 11, 454	10, 755 14, 978	8, 513 8, 552	
Stocks, end of monthdodo	18, 953 489	17, 801 148	19, 052 258	21, 546 181	23, 648	24,826 79	25, 490 111	26, 650 93	27, 609 43	25, 267 118	20, 888	22, 749 154	
Exports do. Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal.	.118	. 112	.112	. 112	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		(2)
Lubricants:	3, 638	3, 698	3, 457	3, 606	3, 804	3, 554	3, 510	3, 729	4, 116	3, 984	4, 100	3, 782	
Production thous of bbl. Domestic demand do Stocks, refinery, end of month do	2, 195 10, 856	2, 426 10, 931	2, 623 10, 588	2,752 10,089	3, 023 9, 922	2, 699 9, 731	3, 111 8, 962	3, 026 8, 734	2, 927 8, 894	2, 982 9, 109	2, 647 9, 219	2, 751 9, 780	
Exports dodo	870	1, 138	1,031	1, 301	898	998	1, 115	886	976	754	1, 291	1,027	

^{*} Revised.

* Revisions for January are included as follows: Production, beehive coke, 657,000 short tons; petroleum, wells completed, 1,804; gasoline-bearing stocks—at refineries, 65,095,000 bbl.; at tank farms and in pipe lines, 176,496,000 bbl.

* Because of substitutions in the reporting companies, data beginning October 1949 are not strictly comparable with earlier figures. September 1949 figures strictly comparable with October:

Mine run, \$8.618; prepared sizes, \$9.300.

* No quotation.

* Tincludes stocks of heavy crude in California.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through	 					194	19	· .		·			195
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Janu
	PETRO	LEUM	I, COA	L, ANI	D PRO	DUCTS	S—Con	tinued	I			·	
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued													
efined petroleum products—Continued Motor fuel:													
All types: Production, totalthous. of bbl_ Gasoline and naphtha from crude petro-	71, 357	79, 025	77, 157	82, 162	79, 383	82, 953	82, 232	80, 310	83, 185	79, 733	83, 515	80, 149	
leumthous. of bbl	63, 224	69, 984	68, 432	72, 905	70, 603	73, 740	73, 069	71,046	73, 626	70, 369	74, 286	71, 133	
Natural gasoline and allied productsdo Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc., and transfers	12,081	12, 783	12,346	12, 476	11, 964	12, 479	13, 054	13, 270	13, 965	14, 265	14, 711	13, 033	
of cycle productsthous. of bbl. Used at refineriesdo Domestic demanddo. Stocks, gasoline, end of month:	3, 948 6, 314 57, 934	3, 742 6, 577 73, 118	3, 621 6, 399 75, 279	3, 219 7, 241 81, 622	3, 184 7, 296 83, 338	3, 266 7, 269 82, 118	3, 891 7, 319 84, 632	4, 006 7, 470 80, 760	4, 406 8, 301 79, 253	4, 901 7, 449 76, 270	5, 482 7, 325 75, 470	4, 016 7, 121 76, 073	
Stocks, gasoline, end of month: Finished gasoline, total	117, 496	118, 822	117. 020	113, 164	106, 068	103, 867	97, 724	94, 445	96, 194	97, 173	103, 664	106, 182	
At refineries do_ Unfinished gasoline do_	73, 212 8, 558	74, 706 8, 621	70, 817 8, 331	65, 988 8, 438	60, 871 7, 973	58, 740 7, 350	55, 281 7, 155	53, 727 7, 354	55, 117 7, 093	54. 200 7, 534	62, 116 7, 857	62, 510 7, 888	
Natural gasoline and allied products do Exportsthous. of bbl	7,028 3,374	7, 405 3, 406	7, 253 3, 364	7, 418 3, 668	7, 031 3, 205	7, 668 1, 913	7, 391 3, 277	7, 607 2, 271	6, 923 2, 476	7, 141 r 1, 809	6, 831 1, 611	7, 159 2, 823	
Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma)					,	,	,					1	
dol. per galdolper galdododo	. 100	. 191	. 196	.099	.100	. 100	.100	. 100	.100	. 098	. 192	.100	
Retail, service stations, 50 cities do Aviation gasoline: Production total thous of bbl	. 201 3, 676	3,805	. 204 3, 975	. 204 3, 951	. 204 4, 132	. 204 3, 614	. 204	. 203 3, 718	. 203 3, 955	. 201 3, 848	. 201 4, 086	3, 913	
Production, total thous. of bbl 100-octane and above do Stocks, total	2, 746 7, 401	3, 078 7, 056	3, 106 7, 357	3, 125 6, 852	3, 039 6, 841	2, 735 6, 584	2, 954 6, 179	2, 805 6, 171	2, 844 6, 606	2, 529 6, 822	2, 957 7, 444	3, 913 2, 935 6, 842	
Stocks, totaldodododododo	3, 430	3, 123	3, 500	3,088	3, 144	3, 156	2, 782	2, 817	3, 117	2, 902	3, 338	3, 131	
Production short tons Stocks, refinery, end of month do	455, 800 1, 351, 500	526, 700 1, 445, 800	651, 100 1, 510, 000	798, 900 1, 500, 000	899, 100 1, 354, 000	934, 000 1, 247, 100	1, 018, 700 1, 044, 700	952, 200 830, 000	902, 500 798, 400	684, 700 790, 400	530, 200 894, 200	742, 500 1, 165, 900	
Wax: Productionthous. of lb.	61, 600 138, 600	76, 720 136, 640	69, 160 134, 680	72, 520 140, 560	73, 080 148, 680	64, 120 148, 400	66, 640 139, 720	72, 800 125, 160	99, 680 130, 200	71, 960 126, 000	92, 400	74, 853	
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdodo sphalt products, shipments: Asphalt roofing, totalthous. of squares	3, 108	3, 695	4, 650	4, 196	4, 596	4, 273	5, 482	5, 968	6, 101	5, 177	132, 440 3, 021	137, 737 4, 445	
Roll roofing and cap sheet:	936	1, 023	1, 189	991	977	988	1, 267	1, 418	1, 516	1, 269	751	1, 103	
Mineral-surfaced do Shingles, all types do do do do do do do do do do do do do	843 1, 330	865 1, 807	976 2,484	897 2, 308	1, 034 2, 584	990 2, 296	1,309 2,906	1, 437 3, 113	1,502 3,084	1, 254 2, 655	720 1, 550	1, 053 2, 290	
Mineral-surfaced. do. Shingles, all types. do. Asphalt sidings. do. Saturated felts. short tons	184 27, 403	207 32, 256	180 45, 341	166 38, 012	190 43, 153	181 42, 232	225 53, 387	53,911	289 59, 277	257 58, 198	170 41 , 228	211	
	1	PUI	LP. PA	PER,	AND P	RINTI	ING			1		J	<u> </u>
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER								!					Ī
ulpwood;													
Receipts thous, of cords (128 cu. ft.) Consumption do	1,644 1,619	1,628 1,739	1, 226 1, 572	1,311 1,537	1, 451 1, 502	1,388 1,330	1, 778 1, 670	1, 683 1, 684	1, 841 1, 869	1,772 1,841	1,742 1,732	1,604 1,657	
Stocks, end of monthdo	5, 575 498, 892	5, 465 545, 024	5, 112 509, 123	4, 876 492, 256	4,877 491,700	4, 918 427, 149	5,015	4, 995 588, 734	4,964	4, 875 r 615, 578	4, 877	5,096	
Receiptsshort tons_ Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	513, 396 488, 811	545, 882 481, 050	525, 914 439, 983	511, 138 418, 706	512, 582 397, 963	419, 348 405, 228	552, 539 586, 250 367, 874	591, 334 367, 980	655, 365 639, 735 379, 549	7 625, 182 7 368, 121	606, 321 578, 807 391, 927	539, 993 546, 069 417, 606	
WOOD PULP	400, 011	101, 000	100, 000	110,100	001, 000	100, 220	001,814	501, 550	310,040	300, 121	381, 821	417,000	
	979	1, 057	946	951	920	806	1,019	1, 030	1, 146	r 1, 136	1,077	11,015	
Bleached sulphateshort tons_ Unbleached sulphatedo	109, 373 366, 048	120, 949 381, 575 164, 235	112, 324 344, 744 156, 712	116, 830 343, 235 155, 353	112, 129 347, 366 135, 302	104, 061 307, 177	119, 599 408, 055	112, 819 400, 941	128, 507 445, 225	128, 443 7 436, 025	117, 099 404, 018	1 116, 764 1 384, 523	139 46
Unbleached sulphite do	150, 924 61, 418 39, 692	67, 140 43, 891	56, 963 39, 405	58, 988 38, 061	56, 309 33, 256	117, 955 39, 249 32, 128	149, 967 57, 505 40, 654	149, 496 54, 219 38, 844	165, 553 63, 043 42, 506	7 169, 313 7 59, 601 43 341	162, 468 56, 889 42, 232	153, 061 58, 406 39, 672	173
Groundwood do do do	160, 759 57, 802	180, 197 52, 375	165, 322 32, 376	166, 006 32, 282	160, 917 33, 592	142, 101 28, 475	157, 057 35, 463	155, 658 52, 441	167, 395 76, 925	43, 341 r 165, 969 76, 907	168, 344 73, 261	163, 756 52, 651	169 78
		,	- ,	,	· '	145, 522	139, 658	121, 395	114, 948	r 114, 018	98, 480	131, 961	109
tocks, own pulp at pulp mills, end of month: Total, all grades short tons	123, 569	139, 626	151, 920	161, 188	158, 496		199,000			12, 896	9, 240	14, 285	
Unblooched culphote do	17, 580	12, 819 17, 982	12, 866 17, 003	14, 459 13, 224	17, 650 12, 043	17, 593 10, 190	18, 237 9, 634	15, 442 9, 650	12, 047 8, 445	r 8, 355	7, 331	12, 365	
Unblooched culphote do	17, 580 27, 809 20, 486	12, 819 17, 982 34, 653 22, 477	12, 866 17, 003 40, 803 23, 634	14, 459 13, 224 45, 443 26, 711	17, 650 12, 043 39, 823 28, 831	17, 593 10, 190 37, 288 23, 173	18, 237 9, 634 38, 045 21, 515	9, 650 33, 351 17, 917	8, 445 33, 351 19, 808	7 8, 355 32, 412 7 19, 436	7, 331 25, 621 15, 104	34, 445	2
tocks, own pulp at pulp mills, end of month: Total, all grades. short tons Bleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Groundwood do	17, 580 27, 809	12, 819 17, 982 34, 653	12, 866 17, 003 40, 803	14, 459 13, 224 45, 443	17, 650 12, 043 39, 823	17, 593 10, 190 37, 288	18, 237 9, 634 38, 045	9, 650 33, 351	8, 445 33, 351	7 8, 3 55 32, 412	7, 331 25, 621	34, 445	1
Unbleached sulphate do Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Soda do Groundwood do	17, 580 27, 809 20, 486 3, 008	12, 819 17, 982 34, 653 22, 477 3, 388 38, 616	12, 866 17, 003 40, 803 23, 634 3, 463 44, 171 10, 923	14, 459 13, 224 45, 443 26, 711 3, 631 46, 778	17, 650 12, 043 39, 823 28, 831 5, 116 43, 840	17, 593 10, 190 37, 288 23, 173 4, 488 40, 584 6, 266	18, 237 9, 634 38, 045 21, 515 4, 668 36, 024	9, 650 33, 351 17, 917 3, 883 30, 863 4, 989	8, 445 33, 351 19, 808 3, 364 27, 492 4, 510	r 8, 355 32, 412 r 19, 436 2, 992 r 27, 634	7, 331 25, 621 15, 104 2, 099 29, 490 5, 628	34, 445 21, 548 3, 599 35, 479 10, 178	33
Unbleached sulphate do Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Soda do Groundwood do xports, all grades, total do Bleached sulphite do do do do do	17, 580 27, 809 20, 486 3, 008 30, 311 r 5, 128 141, 366 32, 127 24, 024	12, 819 17, 982 34, 653 22, 477 3, 388 38, 616 11, 321 126, 685 27, 690 13, 459	12, 866 17, 003 40, 803 23, 634 3, 463 44, 171 10, 923 97, 517 24, 393 11, 522	14, 459 13, 224 45, 443 26, 711 3, 631 46, 778 17, 750 143, 365 39, 272 16, 844	17, 650 12, 043 39, 823 28, 831 5, 116 43, 840 7 21, 154 129, 611 36, 635 14, 309	17, 593 10, 190 37, 288 23, 173 4, 488 40, 584 6, 266 113, 977 26, 394 15, 994	18, 237 9, 634 38, 045 21, 515 4, 668 36, 024 6, 068 135, 280 37, 409 13, 549	9, 650 33, 351 17, 917 3, 883 30, 863 4, 989 118, 632 28, 009 7, 848	8, 445 33, 351 19, 808 3, 364 27, 492 4, 510 174, 922 41, 739 18, 433	7 8, 355 32, 412 7 19, 436 2, 992 7 27, 634 3, 937 7 242, 494 40, 845 7 53, 836	7, 331 25, 621 15, 104 2, 099 29, 490 5, 628 212, 630 33, 063 40, 359	34, 445 21, 548 3, 599 35, 479 10, 178 146, 960 32, 747 20, 689	33
Unbleached sulphate do Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Soda do Groundwood do xports, all grades, total do Bleached sulphite do do do do do	17, 580 27, 809 20, 486 3, 008 30, 311 7 5, 128 141, 366 32, 127 24, 024 36, 523 31, 572	12, 819 17, 982 34, 653 22, 477 3, 388 38, 616 11, 321 126, 685 27, 690 13, 459 39, 872 28, 764	12, 866 17, 003 40, 803 23, 634 3, 463 44, 171 10, 923 97, 517 24, 393 11, 522 25, 193 19, 155	14, 459 13, 224 45, 443 26, 711 3, 631 46, 778 17, 750 143, 365 39, 272 16, 844 37, 528 24, 941	17, 650 12, 043 39, 823 28, 831 5, 116 43, 840 7 21, 154 129, 611 36, 635 14, 309 33, 686 27, 020	17, 593 10, 190 37, 288 23, 173 4, 488 40, 584 6, 266 113, 977 26, 394 15, 994 35, 027 23, 435	18, 237 9, 634 38, 045 21, 515 4, 668 36, 024 6, 068 135, 280 37, 409 13, 549 35, 531 30, 430	9, 650 33, 351 17, 917 3, 883 30, 863 4, 989 118, 632 28, 009 7, 848 35, 491 26, 187	8, 445 33, 351 19, 808 3, 364 27, 492 4, 510 174, 922 41, 739 18, 433 46, 125 42, 436	7 8, 355 32, 412 19, 436 2, 992 127, 634 3, 937 242, 494 40, 845 55, 836 65, 873 55, 534	7, 331 25, 621 15, 104 2, 099 29, 490 5, 628 212, 630 33, 063 40, 359 59, 233 51, 987	34, 445 21, 548 3, 599 35, 479 10, 178 146, 960 32, 747 20, 689 40, 531 32, 651	33
Unbleached sulphate do Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Soda do Groundwood do xports, all grades, total do Bleached sulphite do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	17, 580 27, 809 20, 486 3, 008 30, 311 7 5, 128 141, 366 32, 127 24, 024 36, 523	12, 819 17, 982 34, 653 22, 477 3, 388 38, 616 11, 321 126, 685 27, 690 13, 459 39, 872	12, 866 17, 003 40, 803 23, 634 3, 463 44, 171 10, 923 97, 517 24, 393 11, 522 25, 193	14, 459 13, 224 45, 443 26, 711 3, 631 46, 778 17, 750 143, 365 39, 272 16, 844 37, 528	17, 650 12, 043 39, 823 28, 831 5, 116 43, 840 7 21, 154 129, 611 36, 635 14, 309 33, 686	17, 593 10, 190 37, 288 23, 173 4, 488 40, 584 6, 266 113, 977 26, 394 15, 994 35, 027	18, 237 9, 634 38, 045 21, 515 4, 668 36, 024 6, 068 135, 280 37, 409 13, 549 35, 531	9, 650 33, 351 17, 917 3, 883 30, 863 4, 989 118, 632 28, 009 7, 848 35, 491	8, 445 33, 351 19, 808 3, 364 27, 492 4, 510 174, 922 41, 739 18, 433	7 8, 355 32, 412 7 19, 436 2, 992 7 27, 634 3, 937 7 242, 494 40, 845 7 53, 836 7 65, 873	7, 331 25, 621 15, 104 2, 099 29, 490 5, 628 212, 630 33, 063 40, 359 59, 233	34, 445 21, 548 3, 599 35, 479 10, 178 146, 960 32, 747 20, 689 40, 531	33
Unbleached sulphate do Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Soda do Groundwood do xports, all grades, total do Bleached sulphite do do do do do	75, 580 27, 809 20, 486 3, 008 30, 311 7 5, 128 141, 366 32, 127 24, 024 36, 523 31, 572 2, 497	12, 819 17, 982 34, 653 22, 477 3, 388 38, 616 11, 321 126, 685 27, 690 13, 459 39, 872 28, 764 2, 352	12, 866 17, 003 40, 803 23, 634 3, 463 44, 171 10, 923 97, 517 24, 393 11, 522 25, 193 19, 155 2, 197	14, 459 13, 224 45, 443 26, 711 3, 631 46, 778 17, 750 143, 365 39, 272 16, 844 37, 528 24, 941 2, 100	17, 650 12, 043 39, 823 28, 831 5, 116 43, 840 * 21, 154 129, 611 36, 635 14, 309 33, 686 27, 020 1, 695	17, 593 10, 190 37, 288 23, 173 4, 488 40, 584 6, 266 113, 977 26, 394 15, 994 35, 027 23, 435 1, 907	18, 237 9, 634 38, 045 21, 515 4, 668 36, 024 6, 068 135, 280 37, 409 13, 549 35, 531 30, 430 2, 351	9, 650 33, 351 17, 917 3, 883 30, 863 4, 989 118, 632 28, 009 7, 848 35, 491 26, 187 2, 357	8, 445 33, 351 19, 808 3, 364 27, 492 4, 510 174, 922 41, 739 18, 433 46, 125 42, 436 2, 774	7 8, 355 32, 412 7 19, 436 2, 992 7 27, 634 3, 937 7 242, 494 40, 845 7 53, 836 7 65, 873 55, 534 2, 763	7, 331 25, 621 15, 104 2, 099 29, 490 5, 628 212, 630 33, 063 40, 359 59, 233 51, 987 2, 805	34, 445 21, 548 3, 599 35, 479 10, 178 146, 960 32, 747 20, 689 40, 531 32, 661 2, 276	29 18 1 33
Bleached sulphite	75, 580 27, 809 20, 486 3, 008 30, 311 7 5, 128 141, 366 32, 127 24, 024 36, 523 31, 572 2, 497	12, 819 17, 982 34, 653 22, 477 3, 388 38, 616 11, 321 126, 685 27, 690 13, 459 39, 872 28, 764 2, 352	12, 866 17, 003 40, 803 23, 634 3, 463 44, 171 10, 923 97, 517 24, 393 11, 522 25, 193 19, 155 2, 197	14, 459 13, 224 45, 443 26, 711 3, 631 46, 778 17, 750 143, 365 39, 272 16, 844 37, 528 24, 941 2, 100	17, 650 12, 043 39, 823 28, 831 5, 116 43, 840 * 21, 154 129, 611 36, 635 14, 309 33, 686 27, 020 1, 695	17, 593 10, 190 37, 288 23, 173 4, 488 40, 584 6, 266 113, 977 26, 394 15, 994 35, 027 23, 435 1, 907	18, 237 9, 634 38, 045 21, 515 4, 668 36, 024 6, 068 135, 280 37, 409 13, 549 35, 531 30, 430 2, 351	9, 650 33, 351 17, 917 3, 883 30, 863 4, 989 118, 632 28, 009 7, 848 35, 491 26, 187 2, 357	8, 445 33, 351 19, 808 3, 364 27, 492 4, 510 174, 922 41, 739 18, 433 46, 125 42, 436 2, 774	7 8, 355 32, 412 7 19, 436 2, 992 7 27, 634 3, 937 7 242, 494 40, 845 7 53, 836 7 65, 873 55, 534 2, 763	7, 331 25, 621 15, 104 2, 099 29, 490 5, 628 212, 630 33, 063 40, 359 59, 233 51, 987 2, 805	34, 445 21, 548 3, 599 35, 479 10, 178 146, 960 32, 747 20, 689 40, 531 32, 661 2, 276	29 15 1 33
Unbleached sulphate do Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Soda do Groundwood do xports, all grades, total do Bleached sulphate do Bleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphite do Groundwood do Bleached sulphite do Groundwood do PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	17, 580 27, 809 20, 486 3, 008 30, 311 7 5, 128 141, 366 32, 127 24, 024 36, 523 31, 572 2, 497 13, 979	12, 819 17, 982 34, 653 22, 477 3, 388 38, 616 11, 321 126, 685 27, 690 13, 459 39, 872 28, 764 2, 352	12, 866 17, 003 40, 803 23, 634 3, 463 44, 171 10, 923 97, 517 24, 393 11, 522 25, 193 19, 155 2, 197	14, 459 13, 224 45, 443 26, 711 3, 631 46, 778 17, 750 143, 365 39, 272 16, 844 37, 528 24, 941 2, 100	17, 650 12, 043 39, 823 28, 831 5, 116 43, 840 * 21, 154 129, 611 36, 635 14, 309 33, 686 27, 020 1, 695	17, 593 10, 190 37, 288 23, 173 4, 488 40, 584 6, 266 113, 977 26, 394 15, 994 35, 027 23, 435 1, 907	18, 237 9, 634 38, 045 21, 515 4, 668 36, 024 6, 068 135, 280 37, 409 13, 549 35, 531 30, 430 2, 351	9, 650 33, 351 17, 917 3, 883 30, 863 4, 989 118, 632 28, 009 7, 848 35, 491 26, 187 2, 357	8, 445 33, 351 19, 808 3, 364 27, 492 4, 510 174, 922 41, 739 18, 433 46, 125 42, 436 2, 774	7 8, 355 32, 412 7 19, 436 2, 992 7 27, 634 3, 937 7 242, 494 40, 845 7 53, 836 7 65, 873 55, 534 2, 763	7, 331 25, 621 15, 104 2, 099 29, 490 5, 628 212, 630 33, 063 40, 359 59, 233 51, 987 2, 805	34, 445 21, 548 3, 599 35, 479 10, 178 146, 960 32, 747 20, 689 40, 531 32, 661 2, 276 17, 307	29 16 1 33

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	49			,		1	1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	PUI	LP, PA	PER,	AND I	RINT	NG-(Contin	ued					
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Continued													
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper- board (American Paper and Pulp Association):§					i		,				Ì		
Orders, newshort tons	7 642, 518 7 386, 050	7 720, 153 7 378, 230	7 634, 122 7 347, 140	7 629, 197 7 342, 763	* 637, 622 * 343, 370	* 368, 430	719,898	764,640 7463,553	7 803, 535 7 497, 820	754, 993 7496, 770	7 729, 832 7 490, 210	694, 428 410, 519	762, 000 503, 565
ProductiondoShipmentsdoStocks, end of monthdo	676, 795 7662, 811 7310, 025	732, 694 7 720, 680 7 322, 835	664, 594 r 664, 179 r 323, 662	639, 482 r 634, 219 r 328, 690	631, 906 7 626, 312 7 334, 556	560, 472 ⁷ 568, 772 ⁷ 327, 093	684, 243 7 679, 984 7 330, 664	699, 796 706, 642 7324, 990	765, 612 768, 592 7 321, 449	762,099 755,367 7328,285	740, 139 740, 071 328, 300	691, 152 687, 701 323, 199	760, 500 748, 000 340, 685
Fine paper: \$ Orders, newdo	r 80, 488	r 87, 002	r 86, 811	r 80, 045	* 84, 135	r 71, 205	r 87, 529	r 87, 252	7 100, 173	7 91, 985	7 86, 928	85, 609	96, 000
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	7 39, 215 81, 447	7 41, 905 87, 484	7 42, 762 83, 706	7 38, 443 84, 822	7 37, 168 85, 363	7 41, 740 66, 603	7 41, 355 87, 847	40, 500 86, 983	45, 270 93, 235	r 43, 270 r 93, 248	7 39, 285 7 92, 506	40, 719 85, 908	35, 000 93, 500
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	78, 992 84, 560	* 84, 280 * 87, 713	* 85, 520 * 85, 997	7 84, 286 7 86, 545	r 85, 563 r 86, 336	r 66, 483 r 86, 583	r 87, 887 r 85, 969	87,870 + 85,805	96, 342 r 82, 864	r 92, 987 r 83, 125	7 90, 911 7 84, 720	85, 916 85, 220	100, 000 78, 000
Printing paper:\$ Orders, newdo Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	r 220, 543	r 252, 634	r 230, 668	r 241, 155	r 229, 847	r 217, 290	r 261, 590	r 268, 975	r 274, 594	† 260, 080	r 252, 270	245, 549	275, 000
Productiondodo	231,686	7 174, 710 255, 393	r 163, 885 240, 199	r 167, 170 r 238, 088	7 159, 569 225, 219	7 173, 400 202, 468	7 190, 945 248, 153	206, 538 251, 456	7 215, 785 266, 393	7 218, 400 7 265, 313	213, 340 262, 811	187, 911 244, 574	231, 000 267, 000
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	7 228, 984 7 99, 015	7 252, 500 7 100, 585	* 240, 900 * 100, 225	238, 600 98, 480	230, 058 93, 925	204, 108 93, 000	243, 043 98, 000	251, 878 98, 000	263, 717 100, 500	7 257, 785 7 108, 140	7 261, 005 7 109, 895	243, 039 99, 676	257, 000 120, 000
Price, wholesale, book paper, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb.	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
Coarse paper: § Orders, newshort tons_ Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	7 218, 319 97, 225	r 243, 650 r 94, 250	7 195, 006 7 74, 100	193, 672 72, 425	208, 616 81, 068	198, 513 87, 200	248, 105 108, 500	280, 775 146, 500	288, 365 166, 300	r 269, 096 r 165, 040	7 260, 523 7 166, 500	238, 249 114, 147	258, 000 164, 500
Production do Shipments do	239, 403 r 232, 200	252, 040 246, 627	217, 475 215, 150	201, 355 195, 343	206, 055 196, 506	187, 236 192, 380	225, 676 226, 795	236, 977 242, 747	267, 024 268, 577	7 268, 903 7 270, 358	7 254, 752 7 259, 067	235, 580 233, 948	267, 000 260, 000
Stocks, end of month do Newsprint:	76,000	81, 400	r 83, 700	89, 700	99, 250	94, 100	92, 980	87, 210	85, 650	r 84, 195	79,880	85, 339	86, 880
Canada:	372, 344	415, 792	404, 973	404, 869	399, 891	385, 027	408, 761	377, 147	395, 766	400, 288	381, 312	394, 344	1 417, 011
Production	356, 963 80, 066	388, 148 107, 710	403, 542 109, 141	425, 675 88, 335	401, 538 86, 688	382, 059 89, 656	399, 223 99, 194	396, 313 80, 028	390, 016 85, 778	423, 151 62, 915	394, 569 49, 658	394, 739 88, 261	
United States:	308, 753	366, 887	368, 945	392, 212	349, 944	313, 118	318, 046	356, 528	399, 262	378, 626	372, 497	354, 791	345, 093
Consumption by publishers do Production do Shipments from mills do	68, 621 69, 235	78, 322 77, 404	75, 459 73, 930	79, 987 80, 162	7 80, 417 7 78, 460	76,218 77,133	78, 944 76, 941	r 70, 600 r 69, 614	73, 350 75, 013	72, 130 72, 417	69, 854 72, 255	74, 961 74, 805	74, 275 76, 080
Stocks, end of month:	8,862	9, 780	11, 309	11, 134	13, 091	12, 176	14, 179	15, 165	13, 502	13, 215	10, 814	11, 892	9,009
At publishers do In transit to publishers do Imports do	391, 580 92, 609	392, 601 82, 380 392, 317	381, 865 79, 724 362, 996	373, 041 71, 404	384, 872 75, 863	416, 595 76, 848 377, 409	446, 964 86, 044 404, 129	444, 335 85, 333	412, 805 75, 708	378, 578 87, 677	371, 131 74, 732	398, 088 82, 207 386, 404	355, 599 86, 039
Imports Price, rolls (New York)dol. per short ton_ Paperboard (National Paperboard Association):	360, 047 100, 00	100.00	100.00	414, 526 100.00	397, 741 100.00	100.00	100.00	353, 410 100, 00	399, 910 100. 00	386, 639 100, 00	418. 496 100. 00	100.00	100.00
Papernoard (National Paperboard Association): Orders, newshort tons_ Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	656, 300 267, 700	727, 300 272, 000	688, 000 260, 300	686, 700 238, 700	692,000 243,300	618, 100 268, 500	890, 200 365, 600	873, 000 360, 900	945, 000 400, 600	887, 000 429, 800	801, 200 359, 300	770, 708 314, 233	860, 277 337, 800
Production, total do_ Percent of activity	694, 300 85	731, 800	696, 700	692, 300 78	696, 800	583, 800 64	821, 600 86	833, 800 87	888, 500 94	882, 800 93	827, 400 83	759, 933	858, 800 88
Paper products: Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber,		"				01] 	"			00	
shipments mil. sq. ft, surface area folding paper boxes, value:	4, 346	4, 893	4, 646	4, 555	4,773	4, 324	5, 681	5, 668	6, 171	5, 665	7 5, 178	5, 051	5, 260
New orders 1936=100 Shipments do	390. 2 414. 4	430. 7 480. 2	397. 2 424. 8	390.3 408.0	407. 5 436. 2	360. 5 335. 4	447. 6 452. 4	513. 9 472. 0	482. 0 506. 6	453. 9 493. 5	411.7 448.3	422. 7 442. 1	437. 6 447. 5
PRINTING	-												
Book publication, totalnumber of editions_	714 550	748 586	1,074 822	945 755	760 570	863	704	763	1, 129	1, 019	1, 498	908	673
New books do New editions do	164	162	252	190	190	669 194	554 150	597 166	944 185	758 261	1, 114 384	705 203	524 149
		RUBB	ER A	ND RU	BBER	PROD	UCTS						
RUBBER													
Natural rubber: Consumption long tons	46, 285	53, 108	47, 859	46, 128	47, 117	40, 597	45, 307	43, 978	51, 243	52, 093	, 52, 919	² 47, 877	60, 218
Stocks, end of monthdo Imports, including latex and guayuledo Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York)	118, 803 57, 176	117, 664 56, 679	112, 916 50, 623	111, 875 53, 434	103, 626 51, 217	103, 017 46, 187	99, 850 49, 579	100, 618 45, 620	90, 733 47, 285	99, 208 67, 152	7 106, 619 67, 934	107, 498 55, 047	108, 414
Chemical (synthetic):	. 185	. 191	. 185	. 178	. 163	. 164	. 167	. 176	. 163	. 167	. 177	. 176	. 184
Production long tons. Consumption do do	36, 103 7 34, 889	36, 063 7 39, 041	35, 445 7 36, 529	32, 335 r 35, 528	31, 953 , 37, 211	34, 270 , 30, 094	33, 885 34, 419	30, 878 32, 443	28, 015 33, 687	28, 619 7 31, 684	27, 234 7 31, 771	32, 808 3 34, 532	27, 808 33, 941
Stocks, end of month do Exports do	118, 932 342	116, 843 975	114, 944 509	112, 739 622	106, 813 587	113, 595 691	111, 333 384	110, 848 425	103, 955 425	101, 430 478	7 98, 042 674	110, 653 562	92, 339
Reclaimed rubber: Productiondo	18, 270	19, 991	18, 463	18, 184	18,849	14, 626	17, 813	18, 304	20, 683	19, 382	7 19, 723	18, 669	19, 430
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	17, 712 32, 738	19, 508 33, 397	18, 649 32, 825	18, 323 32, 326	19, 316 30, 684	15, 966 29, 126	19, 297 27, 526	18, 517 26, 257	19, 638 26, 619	18, 512 27, 801	r 18, 210 r 28, 263	18, 557 30, 036	20, 187 27, 273
	İ												İ
TIRES AND TUBES		1			7, 392	6, 264	6, 228	5, 604	6, 500	8 040	0 077	10 204	0.00=
TIRES AND TUBES Pneumatic casings:	g 901	g #70	6.050	R 004			0.228	ຸ ວ,0∪4		6,040	6, 275	2 6, 364	6, 827 5, 959
TIRES AND TUBES Production thousands Shimments, total do	5, 891 4, 866 2, 172	6, 578 5, 903 2, 519	6, 959 6, 611 2, 771	6, 934 6, 824 2, 380	7, 535	7,694	7, 768	6,746	6, 840	5, 267	5, 234	2 6, 377	
Production thousands Shipments, total do Original equipment do Replacement equipment do	4, 866 2, 172 2, 589	5, 903 2, 519 3, 229	6, 611 2, 771 3, 718	6, 824 2, 380 4, 323	7, 535 3, 234 4, 185	7, 694 3, 098 4, 488	7, 768 3, 191 4, 463	3, 056 3, 576	2, 942 3, 740	1, 746 3, 422	2, 158 2, 944	² 2, 632 ² 3, 623	3, 139 2, 703
Production thousands Shipments, total do Original equipment do Replacement equipment do	4, 866 2, 172 2, 589	5, 903 2, 519 3, 229 155 13, 091	6, 611 2, 771 3, 718 121 13, 191	6, 824 2, 380 4, 323 121 13, 301	7, 535 3, 234 4, 185 116 13, 134	7, 694 3, 098 4, 488 108 11, 717	7, 768 3, 191 4, 463 115 9, 970	3, 056 3, 576 114 8, 936	2, 942 3, 740 158 8, 675	1, 746 3, 422 99 9, 542	2, 158 2, 944 131 10, 651	2 2, 632 2 3, 623 2 122 2 11, 328	3, 139 2, 703 116 11, 366
TIRES AND TUBES	4, 866 2, 172 2, 589 105 12, 385 161	5, 903 2, 519 3, 229 155 13, 091 142	6, 611 2, 771 3, 718 121 13, 191 171	6, 824 2, 380 4, 323 121 13, 301 169	7, 535 3, 234 4, 185 116 13, 134 130	7, 694 3, 098 4, 488 108 11, 717 120	7, 768 3, 191 4, 463 115 9, 970 7 134	3, 056 3, 576 114 8, 936 123	2, 942 3, 740 158 8, 675 151	1, 746 3, 422 99 9, 542 109	2, 158 2, 944 131 10, 651 120	2 2, 632 2 3, 623 2 122 2 11, 328 142	3, 139 2, 703 116 11, 366
TIRES AND TUBES	4, 866 2, 172 2, 589 105 12, 385 161 4, 922 4, 406	5, 903 2, 519 3, 229 155 13, 091	6, 611 2, 771 3, 718 121 13, 191	6, 824 2, 380 4, 323 121 13, 301	7, 535 3, 234 4, 185 116 13, 134	7, 694 3, 098 4, 488 108 11, 717	7, 768 3, 191 4, 463 115 9, 970	3, 056 3, 576 114 8, 936	2, 942 3, 740 158 8, 675	1, 746 3, 422 99 9, 542	2, 158 2, 944 131 10, 651	2 2, 632 2 3, 623 2 122 2 11, 328	3, 139 2, 703 116 11, 366

7 Revised. ¹ Includes data for Newfoundland; such data for earlier months will be shown later. ² Average is based on annual total which includes revisions not available by months. ³ Includes revised data for January 1949 are as follows (short tons): Total paper — new orders, 703,291; unfilled orders, 404,675; production, 735, 997; shipments, 724,786; stocks, 297,841; fine paper — new orders, 83,752; unfilled orders, 37,720; production, 87,649; shipments, 89,870; stocks, 82,425; printing paper — new orders, 236,945; unfilled orders, 189, 440; production, 248,708; shipments, 243,890; stocks, 96, 344; coarse paper — new orders, 254,351; unfilled orders; 110,650; production, 270,069; shipments, 261,622, stocks, 70,000.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			 			19	49	, 					1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar
	S	TONE,	, CLAY	, AND	GLAS	S PRO	DUCT	'S					
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS										1			
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments_reams_	131, 393	143, 753	132, 813	120, 863	123, 343	111, 262	132, 950	144, 716	148, 461	126, 936	124, 653	130, 570	145, 15
PORTLAND CEMENT	-												
Production thous, of bbl. Percent of capacity thous.	13, 751 73	15, 439 74	17, 682 85	18, 622 86	18, 279 87	18, 856 87	18, 715 87	19, 181 92	* 19, 070 88	18, 040 86	16, 936 78	17, 486 83	15, 17 7
hipments thous, of bbl_tocks, finished, end of month dodotocks, clinker, end of month dodo	9, 134 22, 206 6, 752	14, 539 23, 104 7, 764	17, 779 22, 977 7, 560	19, 426 22, 170 7, 440	20, 667 19, 785 6, 922	19, 321 19, 313 6, 212	23, 633 14, 381 5, 798	22, 763 10, 797 4, 461	7 21, 278 8, 569 3, 610	17, 269 9, 341 3, 356	11,606 r 14,686 r 4,597	17, 181 17, 077 5, 829	9, 59 20, 26 6, 10
CLAY PRODUCTS								l				l	
Brick, unglazed:	345, 696	399, 729	420, 477	459, 671	488, 860	449, 182	506, 890	492, 123	E11 E01	491, 254	454,704	450, 774	
Production thous, of standard brick Shipments do	289, 331	380, 361	407, 003	433, 772	464, 536	444, 523	507, 886	500, 344	511, 501 526, 164	499, 371	400, 418	430, 118	
Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant dol. per thous.	24.060	24. 050	24. 021	24.002	24.000	23.964	24.045	24.043	24. 010	r 24, 075	r 24. 053	24.034	24. 02
Clay sewer pipe, vitrified: Production. short tons. Shipments do Structural tile, unglazed:	114, 311 80, 815	124, 781 112, 870	125, 128 112, 584	126, 612 117, 523	125, 012 121, 010	105, 703 111, 298	126, 139 132, 431	123, 021	122, 020	126, 101	119, 196	121, 170 112, 735	
Structural tile, unglazed:		· '	í (112, 150				129, 811	136, 580	120, 750	93, 183		
Production do Shipments do	101, 059 89, 899	117, 742 105, 978	114, 878 100, 093	112, 130	111, 533 111, 846	120, 780 105, 648	121, 209 118, 388	109, 675 115, 559	111, 161 107, 601	107, 355 101, 739	100, 676 84, 221	110, 718 103, 266	
GLASS PRODUCTS													
Hass containers: Productionthous. of gross Shipments, domestic, totaldo	6, 501	7, 288	7, 035	7, 663	8,036	8, 108	8,662	7, 550	8, 283 7, 737	7, 375	6, 963	7, 564	7, 93
	6, 029	6, 929	6, 869	7, 811	7, 928	7,746	8, 933	7, 981		6, 963	6, 322	7, 288	7, 37
Narrow-neck fooddodododo	589	645	649	715	701	748	1, 108	1, 164	760	632	522	736	64
thous, of gross	1, 667	1, 822	1, 763	2,020	2, 084	2, 022	2, 528	1,965	1 2, 157	r 1 1,871	1 1, 701	€ 1,945	1 2, 28
Beer bottles. do. Liquor and wine do. Medicinal and tollet do. Chemical bousehold and industrial do.	218 327	396 464	538 480	816 567	1, 025 646	911 538	486 443	206 317	164 298	176 304	228 333	444 416	32
Liquor and winedo Medicinal and toiletdo	799 1,605	1, 035 1, 678	841 1,612	840 1, 666	837 1, 584	$874 \\ 1,526$	942 1, 992	1, 121 1, 975	1, 359 2, 024	1, 227 1, 887	968 1, 823	971 1,764	2, 12
Dairy products do	540 244	563 262	587 251	628 227	553 242	561 253	728 346	687 341	652 308	611 255	444 304	589 276	66
Fruit jars and jelly glassesdo Stocks, end of monthdo	39 9, 713	64 9, 801	148 9, 763	333 9, 374	255 9, 270	311 9, 42 5	359 8, 906	205 8,318	1 15 8, 602	r 1 r 8, 735	(1) r 9, 147	9, 210	9, 36
Other glassware, machine-made: Tumblers:	,		Ĺ	,	·		·	·					
Productionthous. of dozens_ Shipmentsdo	4, 707 4, 450	4, 796 5, 038	4, 621 4, 905	5, 242 5, 055	4,608 4,993	7 4, 148 4, 197	4, 907 5, 157	4, 770 4, 734	5, 521 5, 436	4, 940 4, 961	4, 853 3, 756	4, 820 4, 748	
Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments	8, 693	8, 474	8, 270	8, 615	8, 154	7, 689	7, 715	7,618	7, 676	7, 615	8, 584	8, 122	
thous, of dozens GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS	3, 084	3, 645	3, 264	3, 672	3, 368	2, 528	3, 323	3, 349	3, 801	3, 647	2, 617	3, 271	
Crude gypsum:													
Imports thous, of short tons Production do		357 1, 466			511 1, 590			991 1, 615			734 1, 783	4 648 4 1, 613	
Calcined, productiondododododododo		1, 382			1, 313			1, 418			1, 552	4 1, 416	
Uncalcinedshort tons_		508, 200			485, 097			473, 462			500, 893	4 491, 913	
For building uses:		397, 763			443, 069			514, 531			464, 022	4 454, 846	
Keene's cement do		10, 263 108, 453			11, 734 108, 400			12, 659			10, 902 122, 092	4 11, 390 4 114, 440	
All other building plastersdothous, of sq. ft		512, 015 6, 052			393, 725 6, 991		- -	118, 814 538, 427 9, 341			568, 066	4 503, 058	
Tiledo Wallboard♂do		629, 052			574, 797			610, 334			8, 134 712, 581	4 7, 630 4 631, 691	
Industrial plastersshort tons.		57, 575			57, 052			54, 958			57, 011	4 56, 649	
			TEX	rile i	PRODU	JCTS_							
CLOTHING Hosiery:													
Bosiery: Productionthous, of dozen pairs_ Shipmentsdo	11, 243 11, 408	12, 009 12, 808	11, 158 11, 714	11, 024 10, 898	11, 786 11, 205	9, 693 9, 450	12, 354 12, 809	12, 997 13, 883	13, 564 14, 526	13, 905 14, 434	12, 653 11, 635	11, 967 12, 142	12, 86 12, 40
Stocks, end of monthdo	25, 234	24, 386	23, 820	23, 938	25, 800	26, 044	25, 589	13, 883 24, 703	23, 741	23, 212	24, 230	24, 676	24, 59
COTTON													
Cotton (exclusive of linters):													
Production: Ginningsthous, of running bales		2 14, 580				298	1, 247	5, 309	9, 544	13, 976	15, 641		
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous. of bales	2:2-:-	² 14, 868				;;;:::-					³ 16, 034		
Consumption bales. Stocks in the United States, end of month, total	640, 179	721, 378	598, 502	580, 476	600, 651	454, 426	664, 133	709, 958	725, 602	771, 833	734, 013	656, 286	734, 18
thous. of bales Domestic cotton, totaldo	10, 346 10, 247	9, 019 8, 925	7,877 7,786	6, 836 7 6, 753	5, 781 5, 705	5, 283 5, 214	7 19, 257 7 19, 199	⁷ 18, 472 ⁷ 18, 408	† 17, 348 † 17, 273	7 16, 657 7 16, 592	15, 369 15, 304	5 11, 976 5 11, 897	14, 04 13, 97
On farms and in transitdodo	1, 167	775 6, 657	7 559 5, 842	7 480 5, 057	319 4, 388	251 4, 128	7 14, 622 3, 942	r 11, 590 6, 120	77, 852 8, 344	r 4, 685 10, 501	3, 036 10, 664	5 3, 911 6, 782	2, 31 9, 95
Public storage and compressesdodo	7, 532												

^{*}Revised. *Based on total number shipped during the year rather than on the monthly figures shown.

January and both jelly glasses and fruit jars in November and December.

Total ginnings of 1948 crop. *December 1 estimate of 1949 crop. *Quarterly average.

Revisions for January are included as follows (thous. of bales): Stocks in Ü. S., 11,463; domestic cotton—total, 11,353; on farms and in transit, 1,596.

O'Includes laminated board, reported as component board. *Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	49	,					1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
		TEX	TILE 1	PRODU	JCTS-	-Conti	nued						
COTTON—Continued													
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued Exports	7 497, 079 8, 533 . 291	581, 686 7, 595 . 287	r 590, 178 4, 497 . 299	463, 978 3, 014 . 300	508, 246 4, 057 . 301	7 221, 287 11, 218 . 301	167, 616 5, 324 . 293	211, 372 55, 889 . 297	415, 088 13, 789 . 287	433, 596 12, 419 . 278	656, 897 12, 896 . 265	429, 162 12, 623 . 291	. 265
Prices, wholesale, middling, 15/6", average, 10 markets. dol. per lb. otton linters: Consumption thous of bales. Production do. Stocks, end of month do.	.326 119 159 667	. 326 134 144 682	. 330 120 99 660	. 329 126 80 588	. 328 122 58 503	. 321 103 44 456	.310 136 63 385	. 300 141 182 411	. 296 143 227 468	. 298 132 235 531	. 303 131 203 568	.316 128 140 549	. 310 132 193 576
COTTON MANUFACTURES													
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterlymil. of linear yards Exportsthous. of sq. yd Importsdo Prices, wholesale:	88, 172 1, 765	2, 257 93, 525 2, 411	79, 372 1, 188	74, 317 1, 616	2, 004 81, 115 649	65, 886 822	60,051 1,057	7 1, 943 66, 384 1, 198	60, 383 2, 167	52, 811 2, 310	2, 315 55, 918 2, 290	² 2, 130 73, 355 1, 645	
Mill margins	32. 30 . 338 . 152 . 170	31.35 .317 .146 .170	29. 94 . 303 . 138 . 170	28. 76 . 303 . 131 . 168	27. 75 . 303 . 126 . 163	28. 18 . 303 . 128 . 161	30. 61 .303 .144 .160	34.70 .303 .163 .165	36.08 .303 .166 .167	38.17 .303 .170 .169	38. 05 . 303 . 170 . 170	32.39 .310 .149 .167	37. 90 . 303 . 166 . 172
22/1, carded, white, conesdol, per lb. 40/1, twisted, carded, skeinsdo spindle activity (cotton system spindles): Active spindles, last working day, totalthous Consuming 100 percent cottondo Spindle hours operated, all fibers, totalmill. of hr A verage per spindle in placehours Consuming 100 percent cottonmil, of hr Operations as percent of capacity	21, 950 20, 758 8, 425 355 7, 966 112, 3	21, 515 20, 425 9, 352 393 8, 922 106. 8	20, 864 19, 801 7, 776 327 7, 442 97. 9	20, 936 19, 862 7, 737 325 7, 358 93. 8	20, 568 19, 464 7, 975 337 7, 506 95. 8	20, 137 19, 012 5, 988 255 5, 637 79. 6	20, 941 19, 747 8, 827 377 8, 267 102. 5	21, 180 19, 975 9, 287 396 8, 725 115. 2	21, 450 20, 215 9, 540 409 8, 978 123, 3	21, 557 20, 314 10, 021 429 9, 442 124. 8	21, 476 20, 241 9, 781 419 9, 206 124. 7	21, 230 20, 062 8, 637 367 8, 156 107, 4	21, 463 20, 217 9, 663 496 9, 091 133, 0
RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK	112.0	100.0	00	00.0	2010		102.0	120.2	120.0	121.0		20172	1
Rayon yarn and staple fiber: Consumption: Filament yarnmil. of lb. Staple fiberdo. Stocks, producers', end of month: Filament yarndo. Staple fiberdo. Importsthous. of lb.	63. 5 14. 7 20. 3 9. 7 1, 827	57. 9 7. 8 32. 9 16. 2 1, 433	47. 9 6. 2 44. 1 19. 1 718	52. 1 7. 8 49. 8 20. 4 297	56. 8 10. 9 49. 7 18. 9 106	58.8 13.7 48.6 16.8 32	69. 2 19. 4 41. 9 12. 8 468	74. 8 22. 7 31. 1 7. 8 257	74. 9 25. 2 24. 7 4. 5 767	75. 7 24. 3 18. 9 3. 5 2, 952	779.7 23.9 14.3 2.9 4,317	65. 1 16. 2 32. 6 11. 6 1, 333	
Prices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filament	. 770 . 370	. 770 . 370 512, 663	. 770 . 370	. 746 . 362	. 710 . 350 435, 699	.710 .350	.710	.710 .350	.710	.710 .350	.710 .350 529, 163	. 733 . 358 2 482, 405	. 710 . 350
ilk, raw: thous of lb. Price, wholesale, Japan, white, 13/15 (N. Y.) dol. per lb. WOOL	1, 215 2. 60	423 2. 60	12 2.60	48 2. 60	460 2. 60	90 2. 60	27 2, 60	25 2. 60	164 2, 60	133 2. 65	370 2.68	332 2.61	2. 72
Consumption (scoured basis): Apparel class	27, 688 15, 676 39, 745	29, 110 18, 575 731, 292	20, 152 12, 840 24, 511	21, 576 12, 264 22, 118	28, 785 11, 415 29, 878	22, 636 6, 520 23, 082	29, 244 10, 588 38, 046	36, 160 13, 350 39, 252	33, 512 13, 032 46, 456	7 29, 044 7 13, 288 46, 158	35, 660 17, 360 57, 517	28, 600 13, 487 36, 744	
Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, scoured_dol. per lb_ Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasydo Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, scoured, in bonddol. per lb	1. 800 . 560 1. 925	1. 800 . 560 1. 925	1.800 .560 1.862	1. 781 . 556 1 1. 675	1. 725 . 545 1 1. 675	1.600 .545 11.675	1. 525 . 545 1 1. 675	1. 525 . 545 1 1. 675	1. 525 . 545 1 1. 675	1. 525 . 545 1. 375	1. 562 . 552 1. 375	1.664 .552 1.703	1. 588 . 559 1. 468
WOOL MANUFACTURES													
Machinery activity (weekly average):\$ Looms: Woolen and worsted: Pile and Jacquardthous. of active hours_ Broaddo Narrowdo	80 1, 987 27	75 1,626 24	73 1, 543 26	79 1,669 28	80 1,746 25	67 1,620 25	83 1,960 30	79 1, 926 26	90 2, 283 36	83 • 2, 267 30	69 2, 186 26	³ 78 ³ 1, 911 ³ 27	
Carpet and rug: do Broad	172 88 78,006	171 82 67, 404	158 75 68, 201	143 74 75, 641	120 60 76, 257	70 41 72, 030	124 65 88, 831	125 65 82, 778	141 68 91, 983	r 138 69 r 85, 798	141 72 77, 943	³ 140 ³ 71 ³ 78, 732	
Woolen	80, 209 156 52, 208 5, 232	73,066 142 59,435	59, 803 110 45, 936	63, 969 115 49, 356	69, 738 123 60, 495	62, 884 122 42, 884	81, 906 145 56, 096	90, 413 151 68, 895	110, 119 176 62, 356	7 97, 635 7 166 7 57, 020	94, 980 171 66, 635 7, 525	³ 80, 919 ³ 145 56, 347	
Knitting do Weaving do Carpet and other do Price, wholesale, worsted yarn (Bradford weaving system) 2/32s do do dol. per lb	31, 176 15, 800	6, 485 34, 360 18, 590 3, 425	5, 056 27, 056 13, 824 3. 395	4, 996 31, 256 13, 104 3. 375	6, 650 41, 120 12, 725 3, 375	4, 916 31, 124 6, 844 3, 375	6, 544 38, 416 11, 136 3, 375	8, 630 46, 235 14, 030 3, 244	7, 624 41, 232 13, 500 2, 850	7 6, 400 7 36, 692 7 13, 928 2, 912	41, 960 17, 150	13, 914	

⁷ Revised. J Nominal price. Quarterly average. Weekly average.
§Data for March, June, September, and December 1949 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	49	<u> </u>				Γ	3950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
		TEX'	TILE	PRODU	JCTS-	-Conti	nued	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			,	•	·
WOOL MANUFACTURES—Continued													
Voolen and worsted woven goods, except woven									!				
felts: Production, quarterly, totalthous, of lin. yd		102, 250			91, 921			r 106, 945			117, 367	a 104, 620	
Apparel fabrics, totaldodo		87, 556 4, 953			75, 937			7 90, 250			102, 393	a 89, 034	
Government ordersdo Other than Government orders, total_do		82,603			72, 719			3, 613 * 86, 637			3, 734 98, 659	a 3, 880 a 85, 155	
Men's and boys'do Women's and children'sdo		34, 420 40, 634			33, 227 30, 344			7 34, 507 7 45, 014			42, 660 48, 242	a 36, 204 a 40, 874	
Unclassifieddo		7,549			9, 148			r 7, 853			7, 757	a 8, 077	
Blanketing do Other nonapparel fabrics do		5, 555 9, 139			5, 704 10, 280			7 6, 330 7 10, 365			6, 507 8, 465	a 6, 024 a 9, 563	
Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill: Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz_dol. per yd_	3, 589	3, 589	3, 589	3, 589	3, 589	3, 459	3, 069	3.069	3. 069	3.069	3.069	3. 359	3.06
Women's dress goods, flannel, 8 oz, 54-inch				!						ł			1
dol. per yd	2. 722	2. 722	2. 722	2. 722	2. 722	2, 475	2, 475	2, 475	2. 475	2. 475	2.475	2, 599	2.47
MISCELLANEOUS													
Fur sales by dealersthous. of dol	2, 471	1, 532	1, 487	1, 981	1,769								
		TRA	NSPOI	RTATIO	ON EQ	UIPM	ENT					·	
AIRCRAFT					1					1			
Civil aircraft, shipments &number	257	r 400	r 456	474	439	301	272	284	228	158	116	295	
Exportsdo	161	196	223	1 78	1 89	1 56	1 88	1 43	1 70	1 61	1 29	² 103	
MOTOR VEHICLES													
Factory sales, totalnumber_	426, 665	518, 118	543, 118	481, 467	593, 640	579, 048	657, 664	626, 180	572, 917	455,008	r 358, 471	520, 298	581, 69
Coaches, totaldododo	418 326	545 423	514 494	564 511	632 522	439 399	444 420	298 274	322 275	308 279	369 353	459 408	2
Passenger cars, totaldo Domesticdo	324, 547 310, 343	402, 402 385, 834	436, 392	394, 703	493, 882 480, 009	483, 261 471, 752	557, 370 544, 630	534, 493	487, 891	381, 951	r 291, 358	426, 189	487, 8
Trucks, totaldo	101, 700	115, 171	422, 149 106, 212	380, 489 86, 200	99, 126	95, 348	99, 850	521, 524 91, 389	476, 461 84, 704	373, 838 72, 749	7 284, 097 7 66, 744	413, 610 93, 649	475, 49 93, 62
Domésticdo	88, 540	99, 925	91, 808	75, 518	89, 174	85, 427	89, 989	82, 487	76, 584	66,090	⁷ 60, 784	83, 134	84, 3
Exports, totaldo Passenger carsdo	27, 166 12, 676	31,717	30,004	25, 094	22, 648 12, 028	r 1 24, 397 r 13, 035	1 20, 234	7 1 21, 389	r 1 20, 063	1 17, 105	1 12, 545	2 23, 458	
Trucks	14, 490	15, 673 16, 044	14, 598 15, 406	12, 420 12, 674	10,620	r 1 11, 362	10, 853 1 9, 381	12,326	r 11, 197	9, 145 17, 960	6, 957 1 5, 588	12, 037 2 11, 421	
Truck trailers, production, totaldo Complete trailersdo	2, 296 2, 181	2, 634 2, 510	2, 760 2, 568	2,752 2,631	2, 817 2, 686	2, 197 2, 109	2, 601 2, 504					3 2 603	
Vansdo	1, 095	1, 254	1, 231	1, 426	1, 575	1,314	1,482					3 1, 358	
All otherdo Chassis shipped as suchdo	1, 086 115	1, 256 124	1, 337 192	1, 205 121	1, 111 131	795 88	1,022					3 1, 127 3 117	
Registrations: New passenger carsdo	258, 218	360, 584	390, 932	446, 251	432, 470	448, 477	478, 556	459, 647	465, 765	409, 702	414, 579	403, 195	
New commercial carsdo	67, 537	87, 165	78, 857	86, 375	79, 069	76, 866	85, 539	89, 253	86, 398	79, 699	78, 805	80, 163	
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT			l				İ			1		ļ	
American Railway Car Institute:									ļ				
Shipments:	10.000	70.000	11 104	0.500	9,148	0.045	- 104	2 004			2 400	7 001	1
Freight cars, totalnumber_ Equipment manufacturers, totaldo	10, 800 7, 906	12, 626 9, 674	11, 184 8, 896	9, 532 6, 886	5, 832	6, 645 3, 866	7, 184 4, 251	6, 201 3, 996	4, 537 2, 833	4, 456 2, 729	3, 432 2, 052	7, 931 5, 464	
Domesticdo Railroad shops, domesticdo	7, 421 2, 894	8, 958 2, 952	8, 499 2, 288	6, 879 2, 646	5, 805 3, 316	3,655 2,779	4, 245 2, 933	3, 936 2, 205	2,828 1,704	2, 649 1, 727	1,950 1,380	5, 246 2, 467	
Passenger cars, totaldo	80	76	85	95	98	68	70	93	90	85	80	84	
Equipment manufacturers, totaldo Domesticdo	75 66	74 69	85 85	95 77	98 94	68 66	70 65 0	93 87	90 84	85 76	80 75	83 76	
Railroad shops, domesticdodo Association of American Railroads:	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Freight cars (class I), end of month: \(\) Number ownedthousands	1, 761	1, 763	1, 767	1,770	1, 771	1,769	1, 767	1, 766	1, 765	1 769	1,750	1, 764	1, 74
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs				1			1			1, 763		1	1
Percent of total on line	91 5. 4	94 5. 5	98 5. 7	109 6. 4	113 6.6	126 7. 4	125 7.3	124 7. 3	132 7. 7	130 7. 7	134 8. 0	114 6. 7	8.
Orders, unfillednumber_ Equipment manufacturersdo	73, 384 46, 403	63, 410 38, 654	53, 975 30, 850	45, 057 23, 816	36, 331 19, 368	31,746 16,474	26, 599 13, 473	20, 609 9, 419	16, 183 6, 442	12, 661 4, 122	12, 861 2, 447	39, 542 21, 873	17, 70 4, 5
Railroad shopsdo	26, 981	24, 756	30, 850 23, 125	21, 241	16, 963	15, 272	13, 126	11, 190	9, 741	8, 539	10, 414	17, 669	13, 21
Locomotives (class I), end of month: Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs				İ						i.			
Percent of total on line	2, 504 7. 8	2,650 8,3	2,602 8.3	2, 737 8. 8	2, 665 8. 7	2, 833 9. 3	2, 949 9. 8	2, 992 10. 0	3, 189 10. 8	3, 297 11. 3	3, 204 11, 1	2, 842 9. 3	3, 45 12.
Orders, unfilled:	1]				1	1	1
Steam locomotives, totalnumber_ Equipment manufacturersdo	43 33	35 26	38	30 10	29 10	25 7	23	21 5	17 2	15	13	30 15	
Railroad shops do do do do	10 1, 452	9 1, 287	21 1, 134	20 1, 043	19 1, 098	18 984	17 873	16 775	15 816	14 954	13 885		1, 1
Equipment manufacturersdodo	1, 452	1, 287	1, 134	1,043	1, 098	984	873	775	816	954	885	1,066	1, 1
Railroad shopsdo Exports of locomotives, totaldo	50	0 48	113	90	0 123	73	0 - 65	80	0 62	0 65	107	80	
Steamdo	.] 8	10 38	43	7 83	69 54	17 56	12	76	25 37	5	31	20	
Otherdo	42	38	70	83	04	50	7 53	1 76	37	60	76	59	
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS													
Shipments, total number do do do do do do do do do do do do do	270 255	247 214	199 142	208 179	205 175	168 133	202 183	185 168	254 235	227 197	232 186	217 188	
	15	33	57	29	30	35	19	17	19	30	186		

r Revised. a Quarterly average.

1 Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately in the interest of national security.

2 See footnote "1".

3 Average for 8 months, January-August. of Publication of data for military shipments and the total, previously shown here, has been discontinued by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

§ Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

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