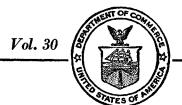
SURVEY OF

CURRENT BUSINESS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



No. 12

DECEMBER 1950

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The trend of business activity continues upward. MILLION PERSONS INDEX, 1935 - 39 = 100 EMPLOYMENT, NONAGRI-INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION CULTURAL ESTABLISH-MENTS * (B.L.S. AND FED. RES.) 50 200 40 150 100 2nd Qt. MO, AV. MONTH MO. AV. MONTH Backlogs are high and business plans for capital investment indicate a marked expansion.... BILLION DOLLARS BILLION DOLLARS MANUFACTURERS' NONFARM NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT UNFILLED ORDERS **EXPENDITURES** 40 20 20 10 0 311 MONTH QTLY. TOTALS, AT ANNUAL RATES 1950 1950 but there has been a let-up in buying and an initial curtailment of certain types of civilian production. BILLION DOLLARS THOUSAND UNITS SALES OF ALL RETAIL NONFARM DWELLING STORES UNITS STARTED (B.L.S.) 15 200 1950 10 100 1949 1949 2nd Qt. 0 2nd Qt. 0 MO. AV. MO. AV. MONTH SEASONALLY ADJUSTED. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS 50-316

Business SITUATION



By the Office of Business Economics

Business activity continued at a high rate in November, with the basic trend upward as the increase in Government expenditures and in private investment gave further impetus to economic expansion. The total output of goods and services has continued to advance at the same rate as in the third quarter.

Income and prices have moved upward under conditions of strong demand and rising costs. Wage rates have advanced, with the recently signed contract in the steel industry—providing for a general increase in pay scales—indicative of this trend. Steel price increases were announced at the same time. Under those wage contracts with a cost-of-living clause, rates have been advanced automatically with the cost-of-living increase.

The large and pervasive expansion in business investment programs is analyzed in a subsequent section which presents the results of the regular quarterly survey of business programs. Preliminary analysis of returns for the year 1951—a companion survey not yet complete—indicates that a general expansion of plant and equipment expenditures on the part of all business is programed.

Nonagricultural employment expanded to a new high for November partly reflecting seasonal influences but there was also some nonseasonal rise in factory employment. The latest information available on manufacturers' orders indicated that they were continuing to exceed the high rate of shipments which reflected the gradual rise in factory output.

Government programs expanded

The dominant factor in the economic pattern continues to be the current and more particularly the prospective expansion in Government defense programs. During the month further steps were taken by the National Production Authority to make available for these purposes an increased quantity of basic materials by a series of orders restricting the use of these products for civilian purposes. The organization of the Economic Stabilization Agency proceeded with the appointment of the Director of Price Stabilization and the Chairman and members of the Wage Stabilization Board.

Following the large-scale Chinese Communist intervention in Korea, the President, in a special message to Congress on December 1, requested an additional \$18 billion in new funds for accelerated mobilization. This sum included more than \$1 billion for the atomic energy program, in addition to nearly \$17 billion for the Department of Defense—predominantly for military equipment. The Army was scheduled to receive the major share of the new obligational authority.

This latest appropriation, together with the previous supplemental bill passed in August, would bring Defense Department military appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, to nearly \$42 billion—more than three times

the amount included in the original 1951 Budget. Addition of stockpiling, foreign military assistance, and the atomic energy program (including the two supplemental requests) gives total obligational authority for the current fiscal year of about \$50 billion for defense activities.

Actual defense spending, of course, has not yet begun to approach this volume. Despite substantial increases in October and November from an annual rate of less than \$15 billion in the third quarter, the rate at present is less than half of that now scheduled for full-scale operations under

fiscal 1951 appropriations.

The economic impact of the program has been very considerably greater than is suggested by the government purchasing rate to date, because of general consumer and business anticipation regarding its prospective increase and private business spending on defense orders under which deliveries have not yet been made to the government. Nevertheless, it is apparent that most of the direct impact of the program as spelled out at present remains to be felt next year; moreover, the program is in process of further extension.

In anticipation of the heavy Government spending in prospect as the expansion proceeds, the President has recently recommended, in addition to the individual and corporate income tax increases passed last September, the imposition of an excess profits tax. As originally proposed, this levy was designed to yield about \$4 billion of additional revenue at recent levels of corporate profits; with the liberalized credits and other modifications introduced in the bill passed by the House of Representatives, the yield would be less than this. Whatever version of this bill may be enacted, however, the magnitude of the gap between prospective expenditures and revenues under existing law will make further new tax legislation by the 82nd Congress necessary.

Income rising

The expansion of private demand on the part of business and consumers is being financed by the rise in personal incomes, including a large increase in labor income; by the marked advance in farm and business income; and by the increased funds derived from borrowing and the utiliza-

tion of existing cash assets or their equivalent.

Total personal income averaged 7 percent higher in September-October than in the second quarter. Because of irregular month-to-month variations in a number of components of the personal income series, the relative expansion in the principal income groups in recent months may be measured more effectively by the following comparison of the estimates for the two most recent months with those of the second quarter:

	Second quarter 1950 (average)	September- October 1950 (average)	Percent change
	(billion (seasonally o	us of dollars) adj.—annual ra	te)
Personal income, total	215. 1	229. 4	+7
Transfer payments, total	14. 9	11. 7	-22
Personal income, excluding transfer pay-			
ments	200. 2	217. 8	$^{+9}_{+8}$
Wages and salaries, total	137. 7	148. 9	+8
Employer disbursements in com-			
modity-producing industries	60. 9	67. 2	+10
Proprietors' and rental income	41. 2	45 . 3	+10
Personal interest income and dividends	17. 9	20 . 1	+12

If transfer payments are excluded, income from current productive activity was up 9 percent with about equal relative increases in wages and salaries and in proprietors' and rental income and a slightly greater rise in dividend income reflecting a nonrecurring bulge in payments in September. Pay rolls of production workers in manufacturing rose more rapidly—about 14 percent—during this period with about half of the rise attributable to increased employment and the re-

mainder reflecting longer hours and higher rates of pay. Straight-time hourly earnings rose an estimated 2½ percent and increased premium pay added another half percent to gross hourly earnings.

Commercial loans up—Inventories now rising

Business working capital requirements have continued to increase, and this is reflected in the rapid expansion in commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans by banks. At the end of November such loans made by member banks reporting weekly to the Federal Reserve at \$17.1 billion were \$600 million higher than 4 weeks earlier, and \$3.5 billion above the end of June—changes which are about double the usual seasonal increase in each case.

This trend is influenced by the rise in inventories which has been resumed following a temporary period in the summer when the movement of goods into final use exceeded production, depleting inventories in some lines. But with the easing in consumer spending and the expanded rate of production and shipment of goods, some accumulation of stocks at the various levels of production and distribution has resulted.

For the second consecutive month the book value of business inventories rose by nearly \$2 billion in October. In more normal times this combination of rising inventories and easing in consumer demand is a traditional warning of a slow-up in business activity. At present, however, this is not the case as the rising capital investment, the expanding defense requirements, and the accompanying increase in personal income flow limit the adjustment, which can be traced basically to a tendency toward a more usual relationship of spending to income than characterized the third quarter. In that period, as indicated in the review of income in last month's issue the ratio of saving to income was down to the low figure of 3 percent. In recognition of this less eager buying by individuals, retail merchants have stepped up promotions where stocks are undesirably large.

With this tendency toward less anticipatory consumer buying the expansion in consumer credit has been slowed. In October, total consumer credit outstanding rose \$51 million, much less than in other recent months when consumer durable buying was not subject to as restrictive credit regulations as are now in force. Redemption of series "E" savings bonds continued to exceed sales in November, but the difference was less than in other recent months as the decline in redemptions was somewhat greater than the re-

duction in sales.

Price Movements

The basic tendency toward higher prices manifest in earlier months continues to characterize market developments. A leveling off in primary and wholesale prices in October, reflecting declines in foods and farm products rather than any general pause in trend, was followed by general increases in November and early December.

In the period between June and November, wholesale prices rose about 9 percent with increases in farm products, foods, and industrial products all rising in about the same proportion. The farm and food prices had risen substantially in the earlier months of the year, so that during the year as a whole, these prices rose 15 to 20 percent, whereas industrial prices were up an average of 11 percent—changes which are more like the traditional pattern of price movements.

The price rises have in general followed the pattern of change expected with a major shift in economic prospects. Raw materials typically rise more promptly and more rapidly than semi-finished and final products, the latter moving up more slowly because of a lag tendency and the slower movement of other basic costs. This lag in adjustment is a particularly important element affecting the current prices in some principal areas.

Table 1.—Prices at Primary, Wholesale, and Retail Levels

LJune 1950=100

[0410 1000 -				
Item	January 1950	June 1950	October 1950	November 1950 (estimated)
Spot primary (28 commodities)	93. 7	100.0	123. 5	129. 0
Wholesale prices: All commodities	96. 3	100. 0	107. 5	108. 9
Farm products	93. 2 95. 5	100.0 100.0	107. 2 106. 4	110.3 108.3
foodsBuilding materials.	98.0 94.8	100. 0 100. 0	108. 5 108. 4	109. 6 107. 0
Chemical and allied products Fuel and lighting materials Hides and leather products	99.0	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	115. 5 102. 0 114. 1	118. 9 102. 1
Housefurnishing goods Metals and metal products	98. 5	100.0 100.0 100.0	111. 2 103. 9	105, 2
Textile products	101. 2	100.0	119. 2	121. 5
Consumers' price index: All items	98. 1	100. 0	102,7	
ApparelFood		100. 0 100. 0	104. 5 102. 2	
Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration Housefurnishings	100. 8 99. 7	100.0 100.0	103.0 107.9	
Rent	99.0	100.0	100. 9	

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bases recomputed by U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

The general picture of price changes can be seen in the three-panel chart. The 28-commodity index of primary prices rose 23 percent between June and October, or about three times as rapidly as the comprehensive general commodity index, whereas the consumers' price index rose less than 3 percent during this period.

Lag in clothing price adjustment

A specific example of the price pattern is provided by textiles and products. The principal raw fibers all rose sharply—wool and silk from 30 percent to 40 percent between June and October, and cotton about 18 percent in this period and another 7 percent in November. (See table 2.) Both the cotton and wool price rises have been partly a result of declining supplies as well as increasing demand. At the first major processing stage, cotton goods and woolen and worsted goods both increased about 30 percent from June to October. For the next processing stage, wholesale prices are available on men's and boys' clothing, most of which is made from cotton and wool. These clothing prices show an advance of less than 3 percent during the same 4 months period. More moderate but substantial increases occurred in synthetic fibers and their products—6 percent in rayon and nylon and 11 percent in hosiery and underwear.

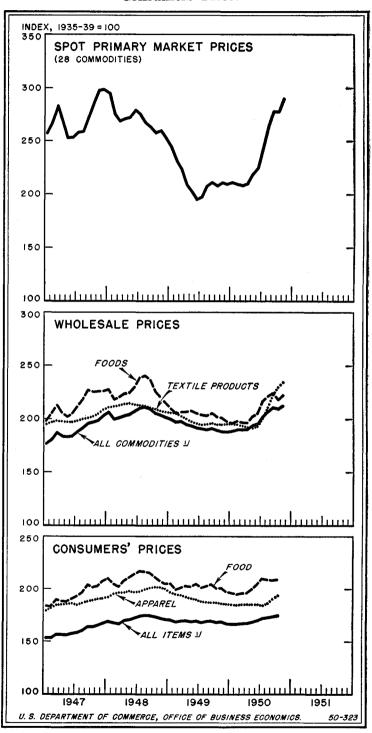
Table 2.—Prices of Textiles and Products

Item	June 1950	October 1950	No- vember 1950	June- October 1950	June- No- vember 1950
A. Textile fibers:	33. 8 176. 0 268. 3 35. 0 173. 8 148. 3 39. 9		42. 2 254. 0	+17.8 +40.5 +30.8 +5.7 +29.9 +27.4 +6.5	+24.9 +44.3
C. Wholesale apparel: Clothing (men and boys)do Hosiery and underweardo D. Retail apparel		147. 7 108. 7		+2.7 +11.3	
(Consumers' Price Index, 1935–39=100)	185. 0	193. 4		+4.5	

Sources of data: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U. S. Department of Agriculture Digitized for FRASER

During the same period, retail apparel prices rose 5 percent, of which 4 percent occurred in September and October. Meanwhile in November a further substantial rise occurred in cotton and wool prices and in wholesale textiles and products as a group.

Chart 2.—Comparison of Primary, Wholesale, and Consumers' Prices



Include other groups not shown separately in these panels.

Sources of data: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Primary and wholesale price indexes were recomputed with 1935-39 as base by U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; November 1950 prices for these are estimates of O. B. E. based upon B. L. S. data.

The upswing in food prices began in May and was most rapid in July from which point retail food prices eased slightly in succeeding months. In October wholesale food prices were 11 percent higher than in April, whereas retail food prices were up 6 percent during the same period—movements which are about in line with the average ratio prevailing between changes in these series over a period of years.

In other areas, prices continue to rise at about the same rate as in other recent months. Advances in the chemicals group have not slackened, and the total rise since June at the wholesale level had reached nearly 20 percent in November. Conditions in the house-furnishings group were similar although the price rise was somewhat less rapid than for textiles and chemicals.

Price advances in metals and metal products averaged about 5 percent from June to the end of November. Very sharp advances in nonferrous metals and plumbing and heating equipment were accompanied by near-stability in published quotations in finished steel products. With the conclusion of wage-rate negotiations in an important part of the industry at the beginning of December which resulted in a general advance in wages, price rises averaging 5 to 6 percent were announced.

The only product group for which prices have ceased rising is building materials. Here the price advance which had reached about 15 percent in September from the beginning of the year has been followed by approximately offsetting declines in lumber and increases in other materials. pinch in building supplies appears to be easing as the rate of construction levels off. In October and November, declines in residential building were about offset by expansion in the principal types of nonresidential construction.

Production at peak

The easing in consumer buying has not affected industrial production. In November production was maintained at the record rate of the previous month. Output in most of the basic industries—iron and steel, bituminous coal, petroleum and paperboard—expanded slightly or was sustained at the high October rate. While actual production data for the month of November are not available, scattered information indicates increased activity in most plants producing general

industrial machinery and other types of heavy equipment. A higher level of activity was also indicated for plants turning out railway freight cars and locomotives.

The principal exceptions to the general rule of stability or further expansion were automobiles and lumber where output began to taper off somewhat. Assemblies of passenger cars and trucks in U. S. plants which averaged approximately 35,000 cars per day in the July-October period, dipped below 30,000 per day in November. Most of the decline, however, is traceable to the model change-over season for a large portion of the industry and to shortages of component parts primarily from suppliers' plants. The drop in lumber production has accompanied some decrease in the seasonally

adjusted volume of residential construction.

The bulk of shipments from the Nation's factories continues to represent civilian goods as the diversion of materials to war production is just getting underway. The National Production Authority orders already issued restricting the use of certain strategic materials will gradually influence output of finished goods. This applies particularly to the consumer durable goods industry—a consumer of large quantities of such strategic materials as steel and many nonferrous metals—where output to date has been generally maintained at the high third-quarter rate, despite some slackening in the strong demand at stores offering these

Output of television receivers in the first 3 weeks of November was maintained at the October peak rate of around 200 thousand units per week, but there was evidence of curtailment at the end of the month as a result of shortages

of materials.

In household electrical appliances, a new postwar production peak was reported for washing machines in October, output of vacuum cleaners topped the July-September period, and shipments of electrical refrigerators to distributors and retail outlets showed a less than seasonal drop from September to October. An exception to the generally stable trend occurred in electric ranges where output declined about 15 percent.

Expanded Demand for Plant and Equipment

THE GROWING demand for new plant and equipment evident during 1950 will continue into the early months of 1951, according to the latest joint quarterly survey of the Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Reports from nonagricultural business received between mid-October and mid-November indicate that capital goods outlays have been scheduled at successive new highs (on a seasonally adjusted basis) in the last quarter of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951.

In addition, early returns in the survey of 1951 investment programs suggest that planned spending for the year as a whole is considerably higher than the seasonally adjusted annual rate in the first quarter. As a result, the scale of investment now contemplated by businessmen for 1951 far exceeds any previous rate of expenditure on record. It is also worthy of note that past surveys indicate that business investment plans tend on the average to somewhat understate actual expenditures. Next year, however, will have the complicating factor of the enlarged military programs, whose restrictive effect cannot be allowed for at this time by business in its forward planning.

The unprecedented demand for new facilities indicated by these surveys reflects the economic impact of recent international developments. It would appear at this time that the major limiting factor on the realization of these programs is the availability of resources.

Quarterly trends

Except for an increase in the nonrail transport group, actual capital outlays by each major industry group in the third quarter were lower than anticipations reported in the previous quarterly survey. This probably reflected in part the inability of the capital goods industries to fill the sharp expansion in orders in the immediate post-Korea period. Revised plans for the fourth quarter, however, were up sharply in every case except the commercial and miscellaneous group (which was unchanged). The magnitude of these upward adjustments in investment programs was considerably greater than the systematic upward revisions found in fourth quarter anticipatory data in previous years. The most significant increases occurred in manufacturing, mining and in electric and gas utilities.

Anticipated capital outlays in the fourth quarter of this year and in the first 3 months of 1951 are currently estimated at \$5.4 and \$4.8 billion, respectively—about 17 and 30 percent above the comparable quarters a year ago (see table 3). Allowing for the rise in capital goods costs which has already occurred, about one-half of the advance in the fourth quarter and a greater proportion in the first quarter of 1951 represent increased rates of physical addition to facilities.

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ This is more fully discussed in an article elsewhere in this issue of the Survey of Current Business.

Table 3.—Business Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment, 1945-51 ¹
[Millions of dollars]

				1948	1949	1950 2		19	1949			1950			
Industry	1945	1946	1947				Jan Mar.	Apr June	July- Sept.	Oct Dec.	Jan Mar.	Apr June	July- Sept.	Oct.²– Dec.	Jan.²- Mar.
All industries	6, 630	12, 040	16, 180	19, 230	18, 120	18, 130	4, 460	4,660	4,370	4, 630	3,700	4, 330	4, 690	5, 410	4,810
Manufacturing Mining	3, 210 440 550 320 630 1, 480	5, 910 560 570 660 1, 040 3, 300	690 910 800	8, 340 800 1, 320 700 2, 680 5, 390	7, 250 740 1, 350 520 3, 140 5, 120	7, 950 690 1, 140 430 3, 220 4, 700	1, 850 190 360 130 680 1, 260	1, 880 190 380 140 780 1, 290	1,690 180 310 140 790 1,260	1,830 180 300 120 890 1,320	1, 520 150 230 80 650 1, 060	1, 860 160 300 90 760 1, 160	180 280 120 820	2, 520 200 320 140 990 1, 240	2, 190 170 320 150 740 1, 230

¹ Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current account.
² Anticipated expenditures for the fourth quarter of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951 were reported by business between mid-October and mid-November.

Adjusting for seasonal differences, planned investment in the first quarter of 1951 is slightly above the rate in the final 3 months of 1950 and about 10 percent above spending in the third quarter. In general, plant programs were being increased relatively more than equipment, and the larger firms were planning proportionately greater expansion than were smaller companies.

$Annual\ investment$

The realization of current investment plans for the fourth quarter would bring total expenditures for new plant and equipment in 1950 to about \$18.1 billion—the same level of capital outlays as in 1949 and about \$1 billion lower than in

the peak year of 1948.

Capital outlays by manufacturers in 1950 (estimated at \$8) billion) are almost 11 percent above the previous year and within 4 percent of the 1948 high. Fixed investment by the electric and gas utilities is expected to increase about 3 percent from 1949 to a new peak. All other major industries have scheduled lower investment rates during 1950, though

³ Data include trade, service, communications, construction and finance. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.

in all cases the decline was reversed in the second half of this year.

Within manufacturing, very substantial increases in plant and equipment expenditures occurred in automobiles, electrical and other machinery, stone, clay and glass, chemicals and food. Sizable cutbacks from 1949 levels were made in nonferrous metals and nonautomotive transportation equipment. It should be noted, however, that both of these industries showed marked reversals in trend in the latter part of 1950 and are expected to show the largest relative increases in investment in the first quarter of 1951. Other areas within manufacturing planning sharp expansion in the latter period are steel and chemicals.

Although plant and equipment expenditures by both the rail and nontransport groups during 1950 fell well below the previous year's levels, investment programs reported for the first quarter of 1951, at seasonally adjusted annual rates, are higher than 1949 expenditures. All transport agencies—rail, air, motor, water, and pipeline—were contributing to these increased anticipations.

There are several considerations, however, which must be

weighed in an evaluation of the extent to which third-quarter

developments may be the result of temporary circumstances,

and the degree to which they mirror fundamental change

in the basic international economic situation. In the aggre-

gate, however, the latter is becoming increasingly significant

since both market demands and the terms of trade are being

altered in favor of foreign countries.

Exports show seasonal influence

The Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter of 1950

THE aggression against South Korea, which set in motion military action by the United Nations, was a major, though not the sole, influence effecting a sharp change in the transactions of the United States with the rest of the world during the third quarter. Merchandise transactions came into approximate balance for the first time since 1937. The surplus on goods and services shrank from an annual rate of \$3.2 billion in the second quarter to less than \$300 million in the third. This, too, was the lowest rate since 1937.

Government grants and loans declined also, but far less than the export surplus on goods and services. Imports exceeded by nearly \$800 million that portion of exports which was not financed directly or indirectly by Government aid, as compared to \$330 million in the second quarter. These funds were added by foreign countries to their reserves.

The increased strength in the financial position of certain foreign countries and currency areas, such as Canada, and the sterling area, and perhaps some speculation or shifts for business reasons, increased considerably the outflow of capital

from this country.

Largely as a result of these two factors—the shift in the trade balance and the outflow of capital—foreign countries were able to increase their gold and dollar assets through transactions with the United States by nearly \$1.6 billion during the July-September period alone. For the 12-month period ending with September 1950, the corresponding amount was about \$3 billion. Thus, during the last year foreign countries regained nearly 40 percent of the \$7.6 billion of gold and dollar assets they sold to the United States from

Digthed beginning of 1946 to the end of September 1949.

The decline in merchandise exports from the second to the third quarter by about \$100 million corresponded almost exactly to the decline in cotton exports, which is not unusual during the summer quarter. During the quarter, exports rose to an annual rate in September of nearly \$11 billion, which was the highest rate since December 1949. Most of the increase from July to September, however, was also of a seasonal character, particularly the new rise in cotton and tobacco shipments. There were also higher exports of machinery and vehicles, chemicals and other manufactured products. Some of the rise in these products was in exports of military goods, but even in other categories some increases could be noted.

Part of the growth in exports from July to September was due to the general rise in domestic prices; average unit values rose about 4 percent. By far, the major factor was however, the 13 percent increase in volume.

The rise in export unit values was about equal to the rise in domestic wholesale prices during the same period. Since September wholesale prices have continued to rise, partic-

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Table 1.—International Transactions

[Millions of dollars]

		ERP co	untries			ERP depe	endencies			Other 1	Europe	
Item	1949 1		1950	1950		1950			1949		1950	
	IV	I	II '	III »	IV	I	IΙτ	III »	IV	I	II '	III p
Exports of goods and services: Merchandise, adjusted.	906	825	844	734	158	117	100	111	42	37	37	39
Transportation Travel Miscellaneous services:	11	108 9	120 12	107 13	10 1	8 2	3	9 2	(x) 3	(z) 3	3 1	3 1
Private	18	65 21	64 23	60 27	2 1	3 1	(*)	2 1	2 1	(z) 2	(*)	(z) 1
Private Government	26 7	34 27	34 8	35 36	31	14	16 1	35	1	(z) 2	1 1	7
Total	1,131	1,089	1, 105	1, 012	203	145	129	160	50	44	44	51
Imports of goods and services: Merchandise, adjusted Transportation Travel	84	258 106 21	254 132 71	335 125 109	167 4 6	194 4 10	189 5 9	208 5 9	37 3 1	46 3 (*)	48 2 1	52 2 1
Miscellaneous services: Private Government Income on investments:	43 59	58 66	51 63	49 68	(z) 4	(x) 3	(z) 2	(x) 3	(x) 4	(z) 3	(*) 2	(*) 2
Private Government	66 1	58 1	97 2	67 3	(x) (x)	(x) 1	(*)	(x)	(*)	(x) (x)	(x) (x)	(*)
Total	526	568	67 0	756	181	212	206	225	46	52	53	57
Balance on goods and services	+605	+521	+435	+256	+22	-67	-77	-65	+4	-8	9	-6
Unilateral transfers (net): Private. Government grants.	-90 -857	-65 -806	-70 -911	-55 -692	-2	-3	-2	-2	-21 -6	-12	-11 (x) (x)	-7 (x) (x)
Other transfers					(z)	(x)	-1	-1	(z)	(x)	(z)	l
Total	-951	-876	984	-750	-2	-3	-3	-3	-27	-12	-11	-7
Balance on goods and services and unilateral transfers (net foreign investment)	-346	-355	-549	-494	+20	-70	-80	-68	-23	-20	-20	-13
United States capital (net): Private, long-term. Private, short-term. Government, long-term. Government, short-term.	$ \begin{array}{r} -27 \\ +29 \\ -13 \\ -32 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -47 \\ +55 \\ -22 \\ -28 \end{array} $	-33 +8 -21 -23	-156 -48 -12 -18	-19 -1 -1 (z)	-1 -2 (z)	-7 +1 -1	+1 -1 -3	+1 -9 +1 (x)	-9 +12 -6 (z)	+2 -3 -8	(z) -2 -8
Foreign capital (net): Long-term Short-term	+28 +214	+11 +171	+63 +451	+174 -232	(x) -16	+1 +10	(z) +29	(z) -18	(*) +5	+6 -15	-1 -1	+6
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in gold stock	+39	+131	+23	+650	+5	+3	+1	+1	+5	-3	(x)	(2)
Transfers of funds between foreign areas (receipts from other areas (), payments to other areas (+)), and errors and omissions	+108	+84	+81	+136	+12	+59	+57	+88	+20	+35	+31	+23

Revised.

ularly in nonagricultural and nonfood commodities. It may be assumed, therefore, that a further rise in export unit values will take place.

A still higher quantity of exports is also indicated, at least for the near future, because of enhanced foreign demand resulting from higher incomes and the anticipation of future supply difficulties in the United States. In many countries, particularly Canada and some of those in Latin America, increased dollar reserves have already led to a considerable relaxation of import restrictions and to an increase in purchases from the United States; further relaxations in these or other countries can be expected. A decline in shipments under the European Recovery Program will be offset by an increase under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program.

The relatively low value of exports during the third quarter appears to reflect, therefore, aside from seasonal factors, a lag in the impact upon actual shipments of the improved financial position of foreign countries and of the normal reactions of foreign buyers to rising prices and expected supply problems. Although requirements of this country and resulting controls will place a brake upon exports, effective foreign demand will undoubtedly continue upward and the resulting export values will be a compromise between these two opposing forces.

Imports reach new record

Higher prices as well as a higher volume contributed to the pigitized for FRASER in merchandise imports during the quarter. Although

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

import unit values rose from the previous quarter by 8.3 percent, two-thirds of the rise in import values can be attributed to a rise in actual volume.

Coffee and sugar accounted for more than \$200 million of the rise in import values. The sharp rise in coffee imports apparently compensated for the relatively low imports during the preceding quarter. Higher imports of sugar resulted from the sharp rise of consumer purchases in the early weeks of the Korean conflict. To some extent a portion of the import rise during the third quarter must, therefore, be considered temporary.

On the other hand, the import figures for September, although already at the high annual rate of over \$10 billion, probably do not yet reflect the full impact of the change in the international political climate and the rearmament program. In particular, many import prices were considerably lower than the current spot prices. Although some lag of import prices behind the spot prices should be expected, since the trade statistics are based upon the prices at which contracts were placed, it appears that for some important commodities the September imports indicate prices prevailing in late June or early July. This is the case particularly for coffee, cocoa, rubber, tin, and wool.

Thus, imports during the next months will be affected by the increased purchases of strategic materials, both for current use and for stockpiles, which were made after June and by the sharp rise in prices of most imported raw materials which has occurred since July. It is also likely that imports

p Preliminary.

[#] Less than \$500,000.

of the United States, by Area

[Millions of dollars]

	Can	ada			Latin A	merica			All other	countries		Int	ernationa	l instituti	ons		То	tal	
1949		1950		1949		1950		1949		1950		1949		1950		1949		1950	
IV	I	II '	III »	IV	I	II ·	III »	IV	I	II •	III »	IV	I	Πτ	III P	IV	I	II •	III »
438 18 30	396 15 27	521 19 46	500 19 61	612 60 24	600 56 26	635 60 33	689 62 37	508 49 5	473 49 3	466 42 6	440 40 6	4	5	1 9		2, 664 251 71	2, 448 244 67	2, 604 260 101	2, 513 240 120
(*)	12 1	17 1	17 1	24 6	24 5	21 7	21 6	13 10	14 11	12 13	12 10	18	18	17	18	125 36	138 39	134 44	131 45
90	71	118	83	131 4	113 2	131 5	155 2	68 (*)	67 1	$^{62}_{2}$	68 1		4		3	347 12	303 32	362 17	379 46
586	522	722	681	861	826	892	972	653	618	603	577	22	27	27	21	3, 506	3, 271	3, 522	3, 474
445 25 39	404 25 24	475 29 53	499 33 151	638 48 41	716 62 54	636 52 42	919 49 52	279 9 5	341 12 5	392 12 5	491 11 5	15	2		12	1,830 173 116	1, 961 212 114	1, 994 232 181	2, 516 225 327
4 4	· 4	5 6	4 5	4 12	5 10	5 10	5 11	1 53	2 47	1 34	2 67	<u>2</u>	2	(*)	21	52 138	69 134	62 117	60 177
13	8 2	16 2	16 3	(x) 3	(z) 2	(z) 3	3 1	3 1	2 1	(x) 2	(x) 3	2	2	2	2	86 6	71 6	119 6	89 9
532	470	586	711	746	849	748	1, 040	351	410	446	579	19	6	2	35	2, 401	2, 567	2,711	3, 403
+54	+52	+136		+115	-23	+144	-68	+302	+208	+157		+3	+21	+25	-14	+1,105	+704	+811	+71
-3 -2	-3	+1 	+2 0 -2	-4 -7 -1	$\begin{array}{c} +1 \\ -6 \\ -2 \end{array}$	-4 -6 -1	-8 -6 -1	-18 -159 -18	-28 -154 -21	-25 -167 -17	-22 -144 -15	-20	-2 -24	-2 -24	-3 -28	$-138 \\ -1,049 \\ -25$	-109 -990 -31	-113 -1, 108 -23	-95 -870 -22
-5	-3	0	0	-12	-7	-11	-15	-195	-203	-209	-181	-20	-26	-26	-31	-1,212	-1,130	-1, 244	-987
+49	+49	+136	-30	+103	-30	+133	-83	+107	+5	-52	-183	-17	-5	-1	-45	107	-426	-433	-916
+63 -3 -1 (z)	-81 +2 (z) +1	$ \begin{array}{c} -16 \\ \stackrel{(x)}{-1} \\ \stackrel{(z)}{(z)} \end{array} $	-289 -79 -1 (x)	-118 -9 -4 (x)	-40 +85 -18 +22	-30 -18 -4 (x)	-61 +10 -8 +15	$ \begin{array}{c c} -47 \\ -17 \\ -12 \\ (x) \end{array} $	-48 -1 -15 (*)	$ \begin{array}{r} -16 \\ -2 \\ +20 \\ +3 \end{array} $	-21 +1 -4 -1	 5	-1 (*) -11 +1	+1 (z) -4	+1 -3 0	-147 -10 -35 -32	-227 +151 -72 -4	-99 -14 -19 -20	-525 -119 -39 -4
-14 +42	+79 -12	+84 -26	+87 +503	$^{-7}_{+116}$	+1 -55	+17 -24	-3 +164	+3 -82	+1 +41	-16 +63	+1 +171	+2 -66	+23 -14	+56 -57	+8 -11	+12 +213	+122 +126	+203 +435	+273 +571
-2	-1	-1	-11	+71	+35	(x)	+54	+24	+23	-5	+29	+23	+15	+11	+17	+165	+203	+29	+740
-134	-37	-176	-180	-152	0	-74	-88	+24	-6	+5	+7	+63	-8	-6	+33	-59	+127	-82	+19

of finished and semifinished goods, particularly those of which the domestic supplies are likely to become relatively tight, will increase. Purchases of such goods will mostly affect our imports from the ERP countries and Japan.

Merchandise imports from the ERP countries in September were already at an annual rate of nearly \$1.5 billion, or about 50 percent higher than during the first half of the year. Imports from Japan have risen by about the same rate. This rise, however, may not yet reflect the impact of our actions to meet the Korean aggression, but may be due to a considerable part to purchases for the Christmas trade and other seasonal factors.

Sharply higher prices for many imported materials during the last months indicates that the current demand exceeds the available supplies. Later, after the increased purchases and higher prices are more fully reflected in the import data, and after the need for rearmaments in Europe has tightened the supply situation there, too, the quantity of imports may level off.

Goods and services nearly in balance

Net receipts on service transactions declined from about \$200 million during the second quarter to about \$70 million during the third. The change was mostly the result of the seasonal increase of tourist expenditures abroad. From the preliminary data available, it appears that tourist expenditures were approximately 10 percent higher than last year Digitard that most of the increase came from increased travel to

Europe. The increase in miscellaneous service expenditures by the Government reflects mainly the rising military expenditures in the Far East.

On the receipt side the largest item was income on foreign investments. This increased by about 40 percent from the comparable quarter a year earlier. Most of that increase was due to increased remittances of earnings by American oil companies from the heavy and expanding investments in developing petroleum resources abroad

developing petroleum resources abroad.

Mainly as a result of the large increase in imports the balance on goods and services declined from a surplus of over \$800 million during the second quarter to about \$70 million during the third. The developments during the summer accelerated the closing of the gap between exports and imports. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that this situation existed less than 1 year after the financial crisis which forced the devaluation of the British pound and most other foreign currencies. Moreover, the gap was closed only 3 years after the convertibility crisis of the British pound when foreign demand for dollars was so great that the United Kingdom had to use within a few months over \$2 billion of the \$3.75 billion loan it had received from the United States, and when, in addition, foreign countries were liquidating their dollar assets at the rate of about \$1 billion per quarter.

It may also be remembered that the closing of this gap between exports and imports occurred about 3 years after the first public discussions on the Marshall Plan and about 2 years after the European Recovery Program was well under way. Thus, the United States aid program has been

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

[Millions of dollars]

Table 2.—International Transactions of the

		United I				Other ERI	P countries	
Item	1949		1950		1949		1950	
Item	1949		1950		1949		1930	
	IV	I	H:	III »	IV	I	II:	III Þ
Exports of goods and services: Merchandise, adjusted.	158	132	104	126	20	14	12	19
Transportation Travel	21 5	22 4	27 6	28 6	(x) 1	(z)	(z)	(z) 1
Miscellaneous services: Private	41	50	44	39	2 2	1	1	2
Government Income on investments:	1	3	3	3	1	(z)	(z)	(x)
Private Government	16	$egin{array}{c} 22 \ 2 \end{array}$	17 1	21	(x)	(z)	(z)	(x)
Total	242	235	202	224	24	16	14	22
Imports of goods and services:				***				
Merchandise, adjusted Transportation	73 24 4	63 28	72 50	101 44	2 2	2 2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
Travel. Miscellaneous services:	40	47	46	17 45	1	(2)	(x)	3
Private Government Income on investments:	6	4	8	8	4	2	2	(x) 3
Private	35 (*)	31 (*)	72 (z)	37 1	(z)	(z)	(2)	(x)
Total	182	177	259	253	9	7	7	10
Balance on goods and services.	+60	+58	-57	-29	+15	+9	+7	+12
Unilateral transfers (net): Private	-9	-5	-5	-6	-2	-3	-1	-4
Government grants. Other transfers.	$-221 \\ -1$	-193 -1	$-222 \\ -1$	-114 -1	$\begin{pmatrix} -z \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$	(z) -3	$\begin{bmatrix} & -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$	(x) -1
Total	-231	-199	-229	-120	-7	-4	-3	-5
United States capital (net): Private, long-term	-19	-16	-13	-21	(z)	(x)	(x)	(m)
Private, short-term	+20 +19	-10 +14	-13 -5 +13	-21 -48 -3	——————————————————————————————————————		-17	(x).
Government, long-term Government, short-term	+19 -15	-7	-8	$\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$	(z) -13	(z) -15	(z) -11	~13
Foreign capital (net): Long-term.	+30	+10	+34	+14		(x)		
Short-term	+135	+99	+262	-415	-1	-1		
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in gold stock	(z)	+80	(z)	+580				
Transfers of funds between foreign areas (receipts from other areas $(-)$, payments to other areas $(+)$), and errors and omissions.	+1	-39	+3	+44	+6	+11	+13	+6

an effective complement to the programs which the European countries undertook in order to achieve viability of their international accounts.

Government aid temporarily reduced

Government grants and loans to foreign countries declined to the lowest point since the start of the European Recovery Program. The assistance under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program was, however, still far from the rate provided for under appropriations during the present and last year totaling \$7.2 billion. The dip in total foreign assistance is thus not a reflection of the trend; the civilian assistance programs are either reduced or expiring before the military programs have been expanded to full size.

Capital outflow greatly increased

The strengthening of the foreign dollar position which resulted from the virtual elimination of the foreign deficit on transactions in goods and services was further reinforced by an unprecedented outflow of long and short term private capital. In part, this situation was produced by incidents which occurred during this period for extraneous reasons and were not closely related to other economic developments. For instance, a private loan of \$225 million was made by United States banks to the French Government. The purpose of the loan was to facilitate internal transactions within France and the proceeds were reinvested in United States Government securities. In addition, \$54 million was lent to Canada for refunding purposes, but the old loans were not paid off until the October-December quarter. These transactions, amounting to about \$280 million, did not constitute, therefore, a real outflow of new capital during the third

Direct investments, according to preliminary estimates amounted to nearly \$200 million, about \$27 million more than during the previous quarter. The remaining net outflow of long- and short-term capital included an increase of United States deposits and security holdings in Canada of about \$230 million and an increase in short-term claims on the United Kingdom amounting to nearly \$50 million. The purchases of Canadian securities were made mainly in order to gain from the expected revaluation of the Canadian dollar.

The unusual increases in short-term assets in Canada and the United Kingdom may also have been due in part to speculative influences, including the forward purchases of foreign currencies for the purpose of financing future imports. Both types of transactions are likely to have been somewhat larger than is indicated by the figures presented here; purchases of foreign securities include only those transacted through American brokers, but omit those purchased directly through a foreign agency. Data on foreign assets for this

P Preliminary

Less than \$500, 000.

1 The data for the total sterling area (but not for the United Kingdom and the other component areas) are adjusted to include "special category" exports purchased for cash but exclude all transactions under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program. For the definition of "special category" goods see Foreign Trade Statistics Notes for September 1950, published by the Bureau of the Census.

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

¹ See Foreign Transactions of the United States Government in Fiscal 1950, Survey of Digitized for FRASUREENT BUSINESS; November 1950, page 16.

United States With the Sterling Area

[Million of dollars]

	Depende	encies			All other co	untries			Total 1		
1949		1950		1949		1950		1949		1950	
IV	I	II r	III Þ	IV	1	II :	III Þ	IV	I	II :	III Þ
68 5 1	58 5 1	$\begin{array}{c} 47 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{array}$	52 5 1	144 11 2	137 12 2	155 12 3	100 11 3	390 38 8	341 40 7	318 44 11	311 45 10
1	(z) 2	(z) 2	(x) 2	5	(z) 6	(2) 5	(2)	49	59 3	52	48 3
28	10	13	30	13	(z) 14	(2) 14	12	57	46 2	44	63 1
104	76	68	90	175	171	189	131	545	498	473	481
82 3 5	115 2 9	124 3 8	136 3 8	145 3 1	154 4 2	168 4 2	180 3 1	302 32 11	334 36 16	365 59 23	419 52 29
(z) 3	(*) 2	(x) 2	(*) 2	2	(z) 2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	40 15	47 10	47 14	46 15
(z) (z)	(x) (x)	(x) (x)	(x)	(z) 1	(z) 1	(x) (x)	1	(z) 36	(z) 32	(z) 72	38 1
93	128	137	149	152	163	177	188	436	475	580	600
+11		<u>-69</u>	-59	+23	+8	+12	-57	+109	+23	-107	-119
$\begin{bmatrix} z \\ z \\ z \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{pmatrix}$	-2 -1	-2 -1	$\begin{pmatrix} z \\ z \end{pmatrix}$	-2 -1	-3 -1	-4 -1	$ \begin{array}{c} -16 \\ -226 \\ -1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -12 \\ -194 \\ -2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -12 \\ -224 \\ -3 \end{array} $	-15 -115 -3
-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-4	-5	-243	-208	-239	-133
-16 -1	+1 -1	-1 +1 -1	-4 -1 (2)	-7 -4 (z) +1	$\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -20 \\ x \end{pmatrix}$	+2 -24 +1 +1	-10 +6 +4 -1	-42 +15 +6 -14	$\begin{array}{ccc} -19 \\ -7 \\ -15 \\ -7 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -12 \\ -28 \\ -4 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$	-35 -43 -12 -3
(x) +1	(z) +5	(z) +20	(z) -19	$^{+1}_{-2}$	(z) -4	(z) -12	(*) +19	+31 +133	+10 +99	+34 +270	+14 -415
	+2	(z)	(z)	-20	-4	-10	(*)	-20	+78	-10	+580
+7	+47	+53	+86	+11	+27	+34	+44	+25	+46	+103	+166

quarter are based on reports by American banks for their own and their customers' account. Again, foreign deposits by individuals or business firms other than banks are not included in the figures.

Foreign reserves rise at record rate

The excess of foreign dollar receipts—from the increased imports of goods and services, from Government aid and from the large outflow of speculative and other capitalover foreign expenditures here accounts for the rise in foreign dollar assets and in foreign gold purchases, totaling nearly \$1.6 billion. Even deducting from this total the proceeds of the \$225 million loan to France and \$54 million refunding loans to Canada, the rise in foreign gold and dollar assets was nearly as much as during the 9 months period from the foreign devaluations last September to the invasion of South This large increase in the accumulation of foreign reserves does not represent a change but rather an accelera-tion of previously existing trends. These trends were definitely established after the devaluations, and in fact were already in evidence at the end of 1948.

The recent increase in foreign assets, however, was rather unevenly distributed. Of the total increase in foreign gold and dollar resources by about \$3.5 or \$3.75 billion (including \$500-750 million of newly mined gold) during the last year, Canada accounted for about \$900 million and the sterling area, excluding the Union of South Africa, for about \$1.3 billion. It appears that the countries showing the greatest gain in dollar assets were those which were able to gain from rising exports or where these gains were augmented by the inflow of speculative capital. Some of the Latin-American

countries, in addition to some increase in their reserves, were also able to pay off a major portion of their short-term

liabilities to this country.

While the gold outflow during the third quarter was greater than in any previous 3-month period since the years 1932 and 1933, it cannot be necessarily concluded that foreign countries exchanged their dollar assets for gold because of distrust of the future value of the dollar. In fact, total foreign dollar holdings increased by an even higher amount than foreign gold purchases. Most of the gold purchases were made by the United Kingdom (\$580 million) and by other ERP countries (\$70 million), which customarily hold their foreign reserves in the form of gold and keep only their "working capital" in foreign exchange.

International equilibrium not yet reached

Although the transactions on goods and services during the third quarter were nearly in balance, and foreign countries were able to acquire gold and dollar reserves through their transactions with the United States at an annual rate of over \$6 billion, it would be premature to conclude that this widespread improvement means a new equilibrium in international transactions has already been reached.

The ERP countries and their dependencies still had a deficit with the United States of about \$200 million—despite the large increase in tourist expenditures and some increase in the prices of raw materials and foods imported by the United States from their colonies.

A deficit of this magnitude could be financed if the ERP countries were able to obtain dollars through an export surplus with those countries which have a dollar surplus

through their transactions with the United States, and the opportunities to do so have been greatly enhanced in the past half-year. However, these opportunities had not yet been developed because for the present the dollar surplus countries seem to have increased their reserves rather than increasing their dollar expenditures in Europe. Although the current trend in these countries is toward utilizing these balances to acquire goods, the preference is apparently still to use the available dollars for purchases in the United States.

Table 3.—Exports of Goods and Services and Means of Financing

[Withous of de	onarsj			
	1949		1950	
Item	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter >
Exports of goods and services	3, 506	3, 271	3,522	3, 474
Means of Financing				
Foreign resources: United States imports of goods and services. Liquidation of gold and dollar assets. Dollar disbursements (net) by: International Monetary Fund. International Bank. U. S. Government: Grants and other unilateral transfers (net). Long- and short-term loans (net). United States private sources: Remittances (net). Long- and short-term capital (net) 1	67 138 157	2, 567 -455 -12 17 1, 021 76 109 75	2, 711 679 11 1, 131 39 113 114	3, 403 -1, 579 -8 2 892 43 95 645
Errors and omissions.	+59	127	+82	-19

¹ Excludes net purchases or sales of obligations issued or guaranteed by the International Bank (see table 5).

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

For some European countries and Japan the rise in raw material and food prices is not a favorable development, although in the sterling area it adds dollars to the central pool held by the United Kingdom. While the increased dollar earnings of the countries producing the primary materials open up greatly improved markets for manufactured products, the countries producing manufactured goods have to increase the volume of their exports considerably just to keep pace with the increased prices of their import products. To reverse the flow of dollar funds their exports would have to rise still further.

Another factor to take into consideration is the timing of the economic impacts created by the aggressive moves of the Communists in Korea and the necessity to rearm. The impact was greatest and was felt first in the United States; it came later and has been more limited to date in the other countries of the non-Communist world. During this interval the European countries have been able to raise their exports to the United States and may also gain from the difficulties experienced here in maintaining exports of civilian type goods to third areas. It is likely, however, that improvements in the European balance of payments based upon these developments will disappear again as rearmament in Europe assumes greater proportions.

During the third quarter of 1950 the balance of payments indicated some developments which were characteristic of the World War II period. Although we had at those times an export surplus which rose to over \$12 billion in 1944, the balance on goods and services not financed through Government aid was negative. Thus, while we assisted our allies, we had an import surplus with other countries, which vastly strengthened the financial position of their economies, enabling them to accumulate gold and dollar assets. Temporarily, they were not able to buy as much from the United States as they wanted and for which they would have been able to pay. These balances were spent as soon as goods became available after the war, resulting in pent-up purchasing beyond the amount financed from current sales of goods

Table 4.—Grants and Other Unilateral Transfers

	1949		1950	
Item	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter 7	Third quarter
Government: Payments:				
Civilian supplies for occupied countries	185	121	138	130
Greek-Turkish Aid Program.	35	35	14	13
War damage payments and other transfers				
to the Republic of the Philippines	47	39	27	35
European Recovery Program 1	767	770	850	548
International Refugee Organization	18	18	17	
Mutual Defense Assistance Program	44	5 48	66 36	140
Miscellaneous grantsOther transfers	31	26	25	22
Total payments	1, 127	1,062	1, 173	929
Receipts:				
ECA counterpart funds	51	41	40	36
Other	2		2	1
Total receipts	53 1,074	41 1, 021	42 1, 131	37 892
Private remittances:				
Payments	148	121	126	113
Receipts	10	12	13	18
Net private payments	138	109	113	95

⁷ Revised

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

Table 5.—Movements of United States Long-Term Capital

[Millions of dollars]

	1949		1950	
Item	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter >
Long-term capital: Government: Outflow:				
Export-Import Bank loans European Recovery Program Other	36 30 14	50 54 19	58 30 28	40 49 6
Total outflow	80	123	116	95
Inflow (repayments): Export-Import Bank loans Other loans	11 34	30 21	15 1 82	28 28
Total inflow	45	51	97	56
Net outflow of Government long-term capital Private: Outflow: Direct investments Other	357 37	72 314 244	19 281 43	² 196 372
Total	394	558	324	568
Inflow: Direct investments Debt retirement Other	149 64 34	149 135 47	112 70 43	(2) 17 26
Total	247	331	225	43
Net outflow (as in tables 1 and 2)	147	227	99	525
Deduct: Net purchases (+) and sales (-) of obliga- tions issued or guaranteed by the Inter- national Bank		+1		
Net outflow to foreign countries (as used in table 3)	147	226	100	526

r Revised.

and services to the United States. The situation was essentially the same as that which existed in the United States following World War II when businesses and consumers utilized savings, brought about by war induced scarcities, to build up their stock of real goods and acquire additional services.

Revised. Preliminary.

Preliminary

¹ Includes aid to Indonesia of \$16 million in the first quarter, \$21 million in the second and \$1 million in the third quarter of 1950.

Preliminary.

¹ Includes a repayment of \$54 million from Japan of loans by United States Government for purchases of U. S. cotton.

² Estimate for net outflow only.

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

Business Investment Programs and Their Realization

THE Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission have, since World War II, been compiling data on anticipated as well as actual capital outlays by business. Early each quarter a sample of firms is asked to report plant and equipment expenditures for the quarter just past and budgeted or planned expenditures for each of the current and succeeding quarters. Annually, at the yearend, these firms are also asked to report both their anticipated capital outlays and sales for the following year.1

This article will use these data to analyze the differences between the plant and equipment expenditures programed or planned by business and those actually realized, in order to appraise the accuracy with which businessmen anticipate their capital outlays, as well as more generally to cast light on the nature of investment decisions. Attention will be paid not only to the aggregate discrepancies between actual and anticipated expenditures but also to the individual company differences. These differences will be analyzed in terms of the type of company involved, the size and form of investment, and the cyclical and other characteristics of the period covered.

For the last full year covered in this analysis—1949—a special questionnaire was sent to a sample of companies asking them to indicate the reasons for differences between actual and anticipated expenditures. The results of this survey provide, for the first time, fairly comprehensive direct information on the factors which motivate businessmen's

changes in investment decisions.

Summary

It appears from the available evidence that aggregate expenditures for plant and equipment can be estimated 1 year ahead with reasonable accuracy on the basis of the amounts which businessmen anticipate spending. When investment is measured in physical volume terms, the accuracy of projections based on anticipations is further improved.

The most important reason for these results are, first, that investment decisions as reflected in business programs involve commitments some time in advance and, second, that many of the factors which affect these decisions for individual firms tend to offset in the aggregate. The projection of expenditures on the basis of anticipated outlays gives better results on the average than alternative

Apart from influences which offset in their effect on investment programs of different firms, there are cyclical factors which tend to make actual expenditures somewhat higher or lower than those anticipated, depending on the direction of movement in economic conditions. In addition, there is some tendency toward systematic understatement in the

¹ The sample firms regularly responding in the survey consist of close to 1,000 registered corporations in all industries reporting each quarter to the Securities and Exchange Commission and more than 1,100 nonregistered manufacturing companies, noncorporate as well as corporate, reporting to the Office of Business Economics. On the basis of these reports totals are estimated for all nonagricultural business by major industry groups and are publicly released as a regular quarterly series.

expenditure plans reported by business, largely as a result of the omission of many small items of capital outlays and the exclusion of items whose acquisition is uncertain.

By making appropriate adjustments for these factors, projections based on anticipations can be improved, but additional data for other periods will be required before the magnitude of these adjustments can be determined at different stages of the cycle. The quarterly anticipations have provided a useful adjunct to the annual data in making

adjustments for sharp changes in the economic situation.

There is a wide disparity in the accuracy with which individual businessmen anticipate their capital outlays, though in the aggregate the positive and negative discrepancies tend to cancel out. The degree of accuracy is related to many different factors, including size of firm, amount of investment, and age of existing assets.

The largest firms are much more accurate in their anticipations than the smallest firms. Similarly, firms projecting large-scale investment (relative to existing assets) perform better than those planning minor expenditures. It is also interesting to note that where existing plant and equipment is relatively old, firms are less likely to substantially curtail their planned expenditures.

An analysis of the changes in investment programs and associated changes in the firm's operating experience and financial position did not disclose any statistically significant relationships in the postwar years. Changes in sales and earnings, whether these were anticipated or unanticipated, seem to have had only a slight effect in this period on the realization of annual investment programs for most firms. The same thing is true of changes in the firm's liquid position and of changes in the ratio of unfilled orders to sales, which might be taken as a measure of pressure on capacity as well as an indication of future earnings.

The absence of significant relationships between changes in investment and sales or earnings for firms as a whole is due in part to the unusual backlog of demand for capital goods during these years but also reflects the complexity of factors affecting investment decisions. Even within this period, however, there were a number of firms for which movements in sales and earnings did exercise a decisive influence on investment programs.

A special questionnaire sent to a sample of companies with large percentage differences between actual and anticipated expenditures in 1949 indicates that for these firms changes in the sales and in the earnings outlook accounted for nearly half of the cases where actual expenditures in 1949 were lower than those anticipated. These two factors were also given as reasons for increasing expenditures but in a much smaller proportion of the cases. Of the many other factors resulting in downward revisions in planned outlays, probably the single most important was a change in working capital requirements.

The most significant factors tending to increase planned expenditures were changes in the plant and equipment supply situation, changes in plant and equipment costs, competitive conditions, new products, and the failure to report small capital outlays and items whose acquisition was regarded as uncertain. These factors were mentioned as the principal motivating forces by 73 percent of the firms with

NOTE: Mr. Friend is Chief of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business Economics. Mrs. Bronfenbrenner is on leave from the University of Illinois, which made research funds available to assist in certain phases of this study.

expenditures higher than planned but only by 28 percent of the firms with lower expenditures.

Though there were significant changes during 1949 in the availability of equity and debt financing, they were quite unimportant in altering planned outlays on plant and equipment. Technological developments were only moderately more influential.

In general it appears that a sizable proportion of the changes in planned outlays on plant and equipment is attributable to factors whose impact is determined by cyclical influences, but there are other important factors which are largely independent of the level of business activity.

Role of Investment

The series on actual and anticipated plant and equipment expenditures has in a comparatively short time become one of the most widely used economic barometers, and it may be worthwhile to consider briefly the reason for the great interest which has been evidenced in this type of information.

The long-term role of investment in adding to the Nation's stock of capital, in raising productivity, and in contributing a major share to the secular rise in the standard of living is of fundamental importance to the economy. However, possibly even more attention in recent years has been placed on the role of investment in the cyclical determination of income.

The flow of funds into fixed business investment is among the most dynamic elements of the economy. In direction and timing, these capital outlays have corresponded fairly closely with the movement of the more comprehensive measures of general economic activity such as the gross national product, but the relative magnitude of the changes in capital expenditures has typically been much more pronounced.

The sensitivity of these capital expenditures reflects their dependence on relatively volatile business expectations, their postponability, and their reliance on external financing. Because of these influences, investment by any individual or business is normally much less tied down to current income than is consumption—the other major type of expenditure. As a consequence, total investment by the economy is usually considered to be a major determinant of—as well as affected by—the level of business activity or the national income.

by—the level of business activity or the national income.

It is the independent influence of investment on income that is a predominating reason for the interest that attaches to the series on plant and equipment expenditures. Moreover, investment decisions involve commitments some time in advance, so that they would be expected to provide some advance insight into the course of expenditures.

Factors affecting investment programs

Investment programs are affected not only by the factors determining a firm's demand for capital goods but also by those determining the supply of such goods. The supply situation is, however, less subject to the control of the individual firm.

On the demand side, investment decisions are largely a reflection of discounted profit expectations, with due regard to the uncertainty with which these expectations are held and due allowance for the expected cost of financing. At times, of course, funds may not be available on virtually any terms. The expected rate of return on investment, which in turn reflects estimated sales and fixed and variable costs, is a function of many different variables, including the level of and the rate of change in sales, orders, utilization of capacity, prices and costs, and technological and institutional developments. It is affected by, though not completely determined by, past experience.

An investment decision in response to a given expected rate of return and cost of financing may further depend on the financial condition of the business, including its liquidity and debt-equity position. It will also be influenced by other noneconomic as well as economic characteristics of the firm and period, of which the most important are those affecting the degree of confidence or certainty which is placed on the appraisal of prospects.

When actual investment of an individual firm deviates significantly from that planned, it may reflect a divergence between actual conditions and expectations with respect to the factors mentioned above as determining demand, or it may indicate that the supply situation is different from that anticipated. For firms in the aggregate, it would be expected that many though not all of these reasons for differences between actual and anticipated expenditures would offset each other. An indication of the extent to which there is such offsetting is presented in the next section.

Aggregate Expenditures— Actual Versus Anticipated

Table 1 and chart 1 show the comparison between actual and anticipated aggregate expenditures on new plant and equipment in the years 1947–50 for which such information is available. The table gives the data by major industry groups as well as an all-industry total.

It is evident that the degree of accuracy with which businessmen have anticipated their actual outlays in the past has varied considerably both by industries and more importantly by years. In 1947—the first calendar year for which planned outlays were collected—actual expenditures were 16 percent higher than those anticipated at the beginning of the year, while in 1948 and 1949 the differences were reduced to 3 percent and 1 percent, respectively. In 1950 it again appears that actual expenditures will considerably exceed those anticipated, the difference probably amounting to more than 12 percent.

Before considering some of the possible explanations for these discrepancies, mention might be made of the comparative results obtained by other procedures. This obviously constitutes one test of the usefulness of anticipation data.

The projection of expenditures on the basis of anticipated outlays gives better results on the average than those obtained by extending current outlays. The same conclusion is reached if any other obvious extrapolation of past data is used, such as adjusting current expenditures by the rate of change in such expenditures, or estimating prospective outlays from lagged profits.

The accuracy of the projection of expenditures on the basis of anticipated outlays, however, is not very satisfactory in 1947 and 1950. In 1947, this result may be explainable in part by the newness of the survey and in part by an unanticipated easing of supplies and elimination of restrictions on nonresidential construction; in 1950, the Korean developments—which obviously could not be foreseen by businessmen at the beginning of the year—played a major though not exclusive role in the change in the investment picture.

Probably the most encouraging aspect of the comparative data cited above is the indicated ability of the anticipated expenditures to correctly project a downward movement in actual outlays at the cyclical turning point which occurred at the beginning of 1949. It is much easier to project current trends than to anticipate a real change in the business situation. Moreover, it should be pointed out that in the first quarter of 1948 businessmen correctly anticipated an increase in expenditures in spite of the weakening in prices and orders at that time.² In both 1948 and 1949, virtually every industry was able to indicate whether their outlays

² Similarly, a special survey carried out in early 1945 of capital outlays planned by businessmen in the first postwar year (SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, June 1945) pointed to a high level of such expenditures at a time when there was considerable uncertainty concerning the immediate postwar trend and the extent of decline in the volume of business activity that could be anticipated in this period.

would rise or decline during the year—the one exception being a rather small group.

Quarterly comparison

The quarterly anticipations provide a useful adjunct to the annual data, particularly when the economic situation changes rapidly. Thus in 1950 they depicted in advance the substantial upsurge in capital outlays in the second half of

Since businessmen are requested quarterly to supply their estimated outlays for each of the past, current, and next quarters, there are really two series of anticipated quarterly expenditures—the first anticipations typically relating to quarterly outlays as much as 4½ months in the future, and the second anticipations relating on the average to actual expenditures of the past 1½ months and prospective outlays for the next $1\frac{1}{2}$ months.

Except when sudden changes occur in the economic situation, neither set of quarterly anticipations gives appreciably more accurate approximations of aggregate expenditures than do projections for an entire year. Moreover, when tested against the other methods of projecting outlays, the quarterly anticipations do not fare much better in such a comparison than do the annual anticipations. The second set of anticipations furnishes only moderately better results than the first set.

Table 1.—Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment: Actual and Anticipated, 1947–50 $^{\rm 1}$

[Millions of dollars]											
Thom	19	47	19	48	19	49	1950				
Item	Antici- pated	Actual	Antici- pated	Actual	Antici- pated	Actual	Antici- pated	Actual ²			
All industries	13, 890	16, 180	18,610	19, 230	18,310	18, 120	16,090	18, 130			
Manufacturing Mining Railroads Other transportation Electric and gas utilities Commercial and miscella- neous 4	6, 170 610 1, 000 (3) 1, 690	7, 460 690 910 (3) 1, 900 3 5, 220	7, 760 690 1, 530 780 2, 300 5, 560	8, 340 800 1, 320 700 2, 680 5, 400	7, 240 820 1, 450 650 3, 130 5, 010	7, 250 740 1, 350 520 3, 140 5, 120	6, 740 650 930 350 2, 940 4, 480	7, 950 690 1, 140 430 3, 220 4, 700			

¹ Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current account. Anticipated expenditures were reported by business between mid-January and mid-March of the respective year.
² Data include actual outlays in first 3 quarters and expenditures anticipated by business

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

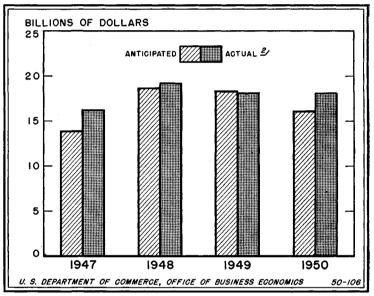
Though these are the results for all companies combined, it is interesting to note that for most individual firms the second anticipation is significantly more accurate than the first and is appreciably better than the other procedures for projecting quarterly outlays. The comparative accuracy of the second set of anticipations is particularly marked for the large and medium size firms.

The inaccuracies involved in the quarterly anticipationsparticularly the second set—are probably to a considerable extent due to the difficulties in programing the deliveries of, and consequently the outlays on, capital goods already on order. Apart from such difficulties in timing, the discrepancies between actual and anticipated expenditures for all companies combined may also reflect differences in the samples used in deriving aggregate estimates since not all the firms reporting actual outlays also reported anticipated outlays.

There is one systematic quarterly discrepancy between actual and anticipated expenditures which is worthy of note. Actual expenditures as reported for the fourth quarter were regularly higher than anticipated outlays, apparently reflecting the concentration of certain charges to capital accounts in the end-of-year statements.

Both annual and quarterly surveys suggest that movements in capital goods prices are an important factor in departures from projected dollar expenditures on plant and equipment. Thus the price rises for capital goods during 1947 and 1950 might have been responsible for as much as half the discrepancies between actual and anticipated expenditures for those years. In 1948 and 1949 the price movements were again in the same direction as, but percentagewise even larger than, the discrepancies between actual and anticipated expenditures. On a quarterly basis, businessmen fairly consistently overestimated their outlays during the few periods in which prices declined and generally underestimated their outlays in other periods. It is quite possible, therefore, that anticipated outlays to a considerable extent reflect a planned physical volume of investment valued at prevailing prices, and hence do not sufficiently take account of price factors.

Chart 1.—Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment: Actual and Anticipated 1



¹ Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current account, anticipated expenditures were reported by business between mid-January and mid-March

of the respective year.

² Data for 1950 include actual expenditures for the first three quarters and anticipated expenditures for the fourth quarter.

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

There are two other sets of factors, apart from random miscalculations, which may cause actual expenditures to diverge from expectations. First, changes in economic conditions obviously have some effect on investment plans totally aside from their influence on the prices of capital goods. Second, abstracting from economic conditions and assuming that they conform to expectations, there is probably a systematic understatement in anticipated fixed capital outlays reported for any period well in the future, since businessmen generally tend to be conservative in their budget or stated plans and are likely to omit their more tentative projects. Thus the greater understatement of actual expenditures in the second half of the year than in the first half, as indicated by the anticipated quarterly and annual figures reported at the beginning of the year, is presumably due at least in part to the lesser completeness of future programs as compared to near-term budgets.

The following sections compare actual and anticipated expenditures on an individual company basis to obtain information which cannot be derived from the aggregate

for the fourth quarter.

3 Other transportation in 1947 is included in the commercial and miscellaneous group.

4 Data include trade, service, communications, construction and finance.

Reasons for discrepancies

figures. The analysis will be confined for the most part to annual data for manufacturing firms since the sample of respondents is largest for this group.

Individual Company Expenditures— Actual Versus Anticipated

The accuracy with which individual firms anticipate their plant and equipment expenditures is of interest from several points of view. First, it is important to determine whether the relatively close agreement between expenditures and anticipations in the aggregate is the result of accurate programing on the part of individual firms or whether it relies heavily on offsets between large positive and negative errors. In the latter case the reliability of the predictions over time will depend on the stability of the forces which bring about a balance between positive and negative discrepancies. Second, an analysis of the individual discrepancies makes it possible to determine whether anticipations are more accurate for certain groups of firms and certain types of investment than for others and this may lead to improvement of extrapolation procedures. Third, any information regarding the firmness of individual companies' investment programs contributes to knowledge of the behavior of the firm and is a tool for the study of investment decisions.

Percentage deviations from anticipated investment

Table 2 and chart 2 show the frequency distribution of percent changes of actual from anticipated expenditures for 941 manufacturing firms which reported both figures for 1949.³ Here, as elsewhere in this section, similar results have been obtained for 1948 and 1947 but only the 1949 figures are presented. Unless otherwise indicated, expenditures for used as well as new plant and equipment have been included,

Table 2.—Frequency Distribution of Percent Changes in Investment Plans: Manufacturing Firms 1949 ¹

Percent change of actual expenditures from anticipation	Number of firms	Percent
-100 to -80. -79.9 to -60. -59.9 to -40. -39.9 to -20. -19.9 to 0.	33 71	3. 0 3. 5 7. 5 12. 5 14. 7
0 to 19.9 20 to 39.9 40 to 59.9 60 to 79.9 80 to 99.9	120 109 64 35 27	12. 8 11. 6 6. 8 3. 7 2. 9
100 to 119.9 120 to 139.9 140 to 159.9 160 to 179.9 180 to 199.9	34 14 15 15 7	3. 6 1. 5 1. 6 1. 6
200 and over	941	12.0

¹ Includes all reporting firms for which either actual or anticipated expenditures exceeded \$10,000. Anticipated expenditures were reported by business between mid-January and mid-March 1940.

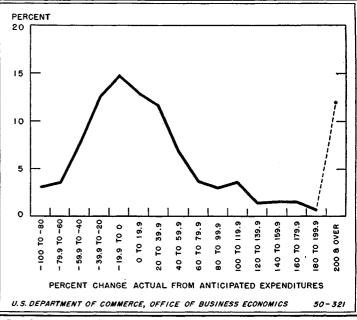
although the aggregate figures refer to new only. In 1949 purchases of used capital goods constituted a very small proportion of the total.

A considerable degree of dispersion is indicated by the figures in table 2. Only a little more than one-fourth of the firms came within 20 percent of their anticipations, while over one-fifth spent more than twice and one-tenth spent

less than half the amount planned. Thus it appears that the high accuracy of the aggregate projection in 1949 results from offsets between underestimates and overestimates and from the fact (to be discussed later) that large firms and firms projecting major capital outlays performed substantially better than the average. (See tables 3 and 5).⁴

The figures in table 2 do not, however, give a complete picture of the accuracy of individual firms' anticipations. In many cases a large percentage discrepancy between actual and anticipated investment may represent an expenditure which is very minor from the point of view of the firm in question. Thus when the discrepancy is related to the firm's gross fixed assets, it is not ordinarily found to constitute a substantial percentage of this base. For the 513 reporting firms for which information on gross fixed assets was readily available almost half of the discrepancies amounted to less than 2 percent of gross fixed assets, while over 70 percent amounted to less than 4 percent. In only 7 percent of the cases did the discrepancy exceed 10 percent of gross fixed assets.

Chart 2.—Frequency Distribution of Percentage Deviations of Actual From Anticipated Expenditures for Plant and Equipment, Manufacturing Firms, 1949 ¹



 1 Includes all reporting firms for which either anticipated or actual expenditures exceeded \$10,000 in 1949. Anticipated expenditures were reported by business between mid-January and mid-March 1949.

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

As in the case of the aggregate figures, projections based on anticipations were found to perform better than projections based on extrapolation of past data.

Tendency to underestimate expenditures

As indicated in table 2, substantially more than half (59 percent) of the firms underestimated their expenditures. Since 1949 was a year of moderate decline in economic activity, the understatement of expenditures by a majority of firms in this year (as well as in previous years) again indicates a systematic tendency in this direction. This will be elaborated in a subsequent section dealing with the reasons

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

³ This includes all of the reporting firms for which either actual or anticipated expenditures exceeded \$10,000. Where smaller amounts than this were involved, it was felt that the percent change might be a misleading measure of the accuracy of the anticipations.

⁴ Where asset data were available, it was found that firms with total assets exceeding \$50,000,000 constituted only 6 percent of the firms in the extreme intervals (i. e., with expenditures less than half or more than twice the amount planned) as compared with 21 percent of those in other intervals. Firms with projected expenditures exceeding 19 percent of gross fixed assets constituted 17 percent of the firms in the extreme intervals as compared with 33 percent of those in other intervals.

given by businessmen for departures from their investment programs.

Despite the prevalence of cases in which individual firms exceeded their anticipations, actual investment for all firms was slightly smaller than the aggregate projection. This is primarily due to the fact that firms with negative discrepancies represent a larger proportion of aggregate investment than their number indicates; e. g., the number of negative discrepancies exceeding \$1,000,000 is significantly larger than the number of positive discrepancies of this size.⁵ It will be seen later that large firms and firms anticipating major expenditures showed no tendency to exceed their investment programs in 1949.6

Table 3.—Frequency Distribution of Percent Changes in Investment Plans: Manufacturing Firms, 1949, by Assets Size 1

	Total assets												
Percent change of actual expenditures from anticipation	Under \$1	10,000,000		0,000 to 00,000	Over \$50,000,000								
	Number of firms	Percent	Number of firms	Percent	Number of firms	Percent							
-100 to -80 -79.9 to -60 -59.9 to -40 -39.9 to -20 -19.9 to 0	10 25 25	. 5 4. 5 11. 3 11. 3 12. 2	0 6 14 30 34	2. 8 6. 6 14. 1 16. 0	0 1 7 16 30	1. 1 7. 4 17. 0 31. 9							
0 to 19.9 20 to 39.9 40 to 59.9 60 to 79.9 80 to 99.9	25 17 9	9. 5 11. 3 7. 7 4. 1 3. 6	37 36 18 7 5	17. 4 16. 9 8. 5 3. 3 2. 3	15 9 7 2 3	16. 0 9. 6 7. 4 2. 1 3. 2							
100 to 119.9 120 to 139.9 140 to 159.9 160 to 179.9 180 to 199.9	4 3	5. 0 1. 8 1. 4 1. 8 1. 8	6 2 4 0 1	2.8 .9 1.9	1 0 0 0 0	1.1							
200 and over	27	12. 2	13	6.1	2	2. 1							
Total	221	100.0	213	100.0	94	100.0							

¹ Includes all reporting firms for which either actual or anticipated expenditures exceeded \$10,000 and for which information on total assets at the end of 1948 was readily available. Anticipated expenditures were reported by business between mid-January and mid-March 1949.

It should also be noted that the tendency for individual firms to understate expenditures was much more pronounced in 1947 than in 1949 or 1948. As indicated in the previous section, this reflects the differential effect in these years of movements in capital goods prices, as well as in other economic variables.

Influence of company characteristics

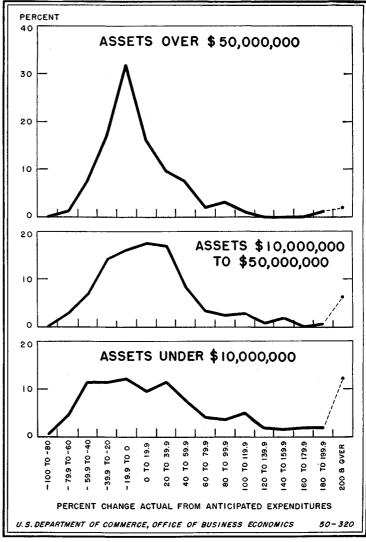
An attempt was made to determine which characteristics of the individual company appear to affect the accuracy with which investment is anticipated. The most obvious possibilities are size and industry, both of which were tested. Other possibly relevant characteristics involve the mechanics of the firm's decision making—the existence of a formal capital budget for instance. Information of this sort, however, was not available for the reporting companies.

Another basis of classification, which may indicate in some degree the urgency of proposed expenditures, is the condition of the firm's existing stock of capital, as regards both physical repair and obsolescence. Again, direct information on this point was not available, but a rough measure of the relative newness of capital assets was obtained by examining the size of capital outlays in the period 1946-48 relative to the firm's fixed assets.

Breakdown by size

Table 3 and chart 3 give a breakdown by asset size of the percent changes of expenditures from anticipations for those firms for which data on total assets were readily available. Firms with total assets exceeding \$50,000,000 were considerably more accurate in their anticipations than the firms with assets between \$10,000,000 and \$50,000,000; and these in turn were more accurate than the firms with assets less than \$10,000,000.

Chart 3.—Frequency Distribution of Percentage Deviations of Actual From Anticipated Expenditures for Plant and Equipment, Manufacturing Firms, 1949, by Assets Size 1



 $^{^{1}}$ Includes only those reporting firms for which information on total assets at the end of 1948 was readily available, and for which either anticipated or actual expenditures exceeded \$10,000 in 1949. Anticipated expenditures were reported by business between mid-January and mid-March 1949.

There are a number of reasons why such a result might be expected. In the first place the expenditure plans of a large firm ordinarily involve a number of separate projects. the extent that the discrepancies between expenditures and anticipations for these individual projects are random in nature there will already be cancellation of positive against negative discrepancies within the firm.

Second, there are certain expenditures which occur from time to time but which cannot be specifically foreseen in advance—for example, the unexpected breakdown of a piece

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

Some difficulty may also arise from the fact mentioned earlier that the total figure for actual investment is based on a slightly different group of firms than for anticipated investment, since some firms report actual expenditures but fail to report anticipations.

Whatever tendency these two groups of firms have toward systematic underestimation of Digitexpenditures was somewhat more than offset by cyclical influences in this year.

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

of machinery. The large firm will experience a number of such incidents in any given year and will be in a position to make some blanket allowance for them in advance, although unable to predict what the individual items of expenditure will be. The small firm, which experiences few such expenditures in a single year, will frequently not attempt to allow for them in advance, giving rise to a definite bias in the direction of underestimation. In this connection, it might be noted that the only size group which did not show a tendency to underestimate expenditures in 1949 was that with assets over \$50,000,000.

Third, a large organization must make its plans further in advance than would be necessary for a smaller firm. The decision-making process is more formalized; a capital budget is more likely to exist. The number of administrative levels which must give approval is larger. These factors contribute not only to the making of decisions well in advance of actual expenditure but also to the inflexibility of plans when made; and the effect is to reduce the likelihood of large discrepancies from anticipations.

Breakdown by industry

A breakdown was also made by industry groups within manufacturing. Seven such groups—namely, food, textiles, paper, chemicals, iron and steel, electrical machinery, and machinery other than electrical—were sufficiently well represented to permit separate analysis.

Of the industries studied, textiles (with 84 firms), paper (with 55 firms), chemicals (with 74 firms), and iron and steel (with 137 firms) gave the best performance in terms of percent discrepancies from anticipations. Only food (95 firms) and machinery other than electrical (121 firms) showed as much

or more dispersion than the total distribution.

Chemicals, iron and steel, and machinery other than electrical, in contrast to the general pattern, indicated no tendency to exceed investment plans. In the first two cases this reflects the presence of a high proportion of the very large firms which showed a slight tendency to spend less than anticipated. In the third case, the tendency to exceed investment plans was apparently offset by the relatively sizable decline in sales and profits in 1949. Food and textiles—which were characterized by comparatively small firms and in the case of food by relatively good profit experience—showed a very large predominance of positive discrepancies.

Effect of recent capital outlays

The third company characteristic tested to determine its influence on the accuracy of anticipations was the proportion of the firm's existing plant and equipment which was relatively new. This was estimated at the beginning of 1949 from the size of investment outlays for 1946-48 in relation to 1948 gross fixed assets, though it was realized that gross fixed assets are an imperfect measure of the existing stock of capital. Where the proportion of recent expenditures was small, it was expected that replacement needs would be relatively urgent and that this would tend to diminish the probability of substantial curtailment of projected expenditures.

The firms for which postwar investment amounted to less than 30 percent of gross fixed assets showed a somewhat higher accuracy in 1949 than did firms with larger relative expenditures in 1946-48. More striking is the fact that a much smaller proportion of the former than of the latter group showed negative discrepancies of more than 20 percent.

Influence of type of investment

The accuracy with which expenditure is anticipated may also depend on the nature of the intended investment. Significant differences were found in this respect between

The difference between the two groups is too large to be explained on the basis of size of Digitized for FRANKER

investment in plant and in equipment and between expenditures of major and minor proportions (relative to gross fixed assets). It is probable that there are further differences in behavior which depend on whether expansion, cost-cutting, or replacement is primarily involved, but no information was available on which to make such a distinction.

Plant versus equipment

Table 4 shows the percent changes of actual from anticipated expenditures for new plant and new equipment separately.8 The distribution relating to equipment follows very closely the pattern for plant and equipment combined.

The anticipations as to expenditure for plant are definitely less accurate than for equipment in spite of the fact that construction, requires relatively firm commitments for a considerable period in advance of expenditure. Investment in plant is normally a much more discrete process than investment in equipment. For many firms the decision is either to build some particular structure involving a substantial capital outlay, or not to build it, with no half-way measures feasible. Thus, when changes in plans occur, they are likely to be substantial, and it is not surprising that a considerable

Table 4.—Frequency Distribution of Percent Changes in Investment Plans: Plant Versus Equipment, Manufacturing Firms, 1949 1

Donard share of catalana a litera of care	New	plant	New equipment			
Percent change of actual expenditures from anticipation	Number of firms	Percent	Number of firms	Percent		
-100 to -80 -79.9 to -60 -59.9 to -40 -39.9 to -20 -19.9 to 0 0 to 19.9 20 to 39.9 40 to 59.9 60 to 79.9 80 to 99.9	26 28 41 37 33 39 15	10. 8 6. 1 6. 6 9. 6 8. 7 7. 8 9. 2 3. 5 2. 8	34 32 59 88 103 92 72 42 33	4. 5 4. 2 7. 8 11. 6 13. 6 12. 1 9. 5 5. 5 4. 3		
100 to 119.9. 120 to 139.9. 140 to 159.9. 160 to 179.9. 180 to 199.9. 200 and over	10 6 9 5 5	2. 4 1. 4 2. 1 1. 2 1. 2 23. 8	23 18 10 13 4	3. 0 2. 4 1. 3 1. 7 . 5		
Total	425	100.0	760	100.		

¹ Included in the analysis of plant expenditures are all reporting firms for which either actual or anticipated expenditures on plant exceeded \$10,000. A similar rule was followed with respect to equipment. Anticipated expenditures were reported by business between mid-January and mid-March 1949.

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

proportion of cases fall in the extreme intervals of the frequency distribution. Almost a third of the firms spent more than twice as much on plant as anticipated while over a fifth spent less than half the amount planned.

Scale of investment

Table 5 shows a breakdown between firms which planned investment on a major scale—exceeding 10 percent of gross fixed assets—and those which anticipated relatively minor expenditures. It appears that anticipations are considerably more accurate in the former case, with 43 percent of the firms spending within 20 percent of anticipations, while only 12 percent spent less than half or more than twice as much as anticipated. When smaller expenditures were planned, 26 percent fell in the range of high accuracy and 26 percent in the extreme intervals.

These results suggest that major investments may be more carefully planned than others, for longer periods in advance. There is, of course, considerable correlation between the

⁸ The breakdown between plant and equipment is available for new capital goods only. The number of tirms is substantially smaller than for plant and equipment combined, since many firms do not report plant and equipment separately. Cases in which both anticipated and actual expenditures were less than \$10,000 are again excluded.

asset size of firms and the scale of anticipated investment relative to gross fixed assets; but even within asset-size groups anticipations were found to be more accurate when major expenditures were planned. For firms with assets over \$50,000,000, 54 percent of those projecting major expenditures fell within the range of high accuracy, as compared with 40 percent of those planning minor expenditures; and comparable differences occurred in the other two size groups. In all size groups a smaller proportion of firms fell in the extreme intervals when major rather than minor expenditures were projected; and for all but the largest firms the difference was substantial.

Firms projecting minor expenditures showed a systematic tendency toward investing more than was planned, while firms anticipating major capital outlays showed little evidence of such a tendency in 1949. The same pattern held true within asset-size groups for small and medium-sized firms, though large firms showed no tendency to exceed projected expenditures even when these were small relative to existing assets.

Table 5.—Frequency Distribution of Percent Changes in Investment Plans, Classified by Ratio of Anticipated Expenditures to Gross Fixed Assets: Manufacturing Firms $1949^{\,1}$

	Antici		nditure rela ed assets	tive to			
Percent change of actual expenditures from anticipation		than 10 cent	Less than 10 percent				
	Number of firms	Percent	Number of firms	Percent			
-100 to -80. -79.9 to -60. -59.9 to -40. -39.9 to -20. -19.9 to 0.	4 16	2. 6 10. 5 15. 7 22. 2	0 12 28 45 55	3.3 7.8 12.5 15.3			
0 to 19.9	32 20 9 3 2	20. 9 13. 1 5. 9 2. 0 1. 3	40 49 32 15 14	11. 1 13. 6 8. 9 4. 2 3. 9			
100 to 119.9	0	2.6 .7 .7	13 5 7 2 5	3.6 1.4 1.9 .6 1.4			
200 and over	2	1.3	38	10.6			
Total	153	100.0	360	100.0			

¹ Includes all reporting firms for which either actual or anticipated expenditures exceeded \$10,000 and for which assets data at the end of 1948 were readily available. Anticipated expenditures were reported by business between mid-January and mid-March 1949.

A final test was made to determine whether the same firms tend to anticipate accurately in successive years. Apart from the effects of size and other considerations already noted, there was no evidence of such a tendency.

Reasons for Changes in Investment Plans

As previously mentioned, a special follow-up questionnaire was sent to a sample of companies early this year asking them to indicate the reasons for differences between actual and anticipated expenditures in 1949. The questionnaire was sent to most survey firms whose actual outlays on plant and equipment during 1949 differed by more than 25 percent from the expenditures anticipated at the beginning of the year. Replies were received from 368 or 84 percent of the 440 companies contacted. Of these responses, the 305 in manufacturing are analyzed below.

Check list

The companies were given a check list of the more important conditions which might have differed from expectations and were asked to designate the principal factor and other major factors responsible for the discrepancy in expenditures. The list included changes in the sales outlook, current expenses, net earnings, working capital requirements, plant and equipment supply situation, plant and equipment costs (viz, prices paid), availability and cost of debt financing, availability and cost of equity capital, and other (technology, competitive conditions, unfilled orders, etc.). It was realized that not all of these factors were independent in their influence on investment decisions—e. g., changes in the sales outlook or in expenses usually involve changes in the earnings outlook—but it was desired to determine the relative emphasis placed on these factors by businessmen themselves.

In addition, the respondents were requested to indicate the reason for the difference between actual and anticipated outlays if this was not due to a divergence between actual conditions and expectations with respect to the factors enumerated in the check list. They were also asked to submit any other remarks which might help to explain the

discrepancy in expenditures.

The explanatory factors mentioned in the responses have been classified into 15 categories. In addition to the eight specific factors in the check list, seven more were included to cover the supplementary comments. As will be seen from the following discussion, there may be different influences affecting plant and equipment expenditures even within the categories used. In some instances it is possible to segregate these influences on the basis of written comments or other supplementary information.

The check list requires little in the way of clarification. The "sales outlook" category has been adjusted by the removal for separate consideration of cases in which the change in sales outlook is associated with a change in competitive conditions and cases in which a new product or a change in

product mix is involved.

The "current expenses" category covers two situations. In the first, the effect is one of encouraging or discouraging the substitution of capital for labor, so that current expenses and plant and equipment expenditures might be expected to move in the same direction relative to anticipations. In the second situation, the change in current expenses is simply the reason for a change in earnings and has the same impact as a change in earnings arising from any other source. This would lead to a change in plant and equipment expenditures in the opposite direction from the change in current expenses. The second pattern was the usual one and was characteristic of the cases where earnings or sales was checked as the principal factor and current expenses as a major factor.

The category "plant and equipment supply situation" includes cases in which postwar shortages of capital goods eased more rapidly than anticipated, as well as cases of purely routine delays and speed-ups in the delivery of capital goods on order. The category "plant and equipment costs" covers cases in which the physical volume of investment is not particularly affected but prices and hence dollar expenditures are different from those anticipated, and cases in which purchases are induced or deferred because of price changes. The two types of cases under this category operate differently on plant and equipment expenditures but can generally be distinguished by the direction of the discrepancy between actual and anticipated prices of capital goods; the first type—where physical quantities are not particularly affected—was somewhat more common during the year covered. 10

Other explanatory factors

The seven explanatory factors which were added to those contained in the check list are as follows: Change in competitive conditions; new product or change in product mix;

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

⁹ This questionnaire was not sent to all of the firms in this group since it was necessary to obtain other information from them and it was not desired to burden any firm unduly. Moreover, if actual expenditures were under \$5,000, a questionnaire was sent only if the discrepancy was in excess of \$1,000.

¹⁹ This type of case was definitely more important than the other for new plant and equipment. However, as an offset, there were a number of cases in which unanticipated purchases of used plant and equipment were made because bargains became available.

change in technology; timing problems; routine under- or over-estimates; and miscellaneous. 11 In all cases the changes

referred to are changes from expectations.

The category "change in competitive conditions" contains all cases where this factor is mentioned, even though sales outlook may be the factor checked. When competitive conditions are mentioned, the pattern of behavior is a fall in sales below anticipations, accompanied by a rise in plant and equipment expenditures. This is in contrast with the parallel movement of sales and capital goods expenditures which predominates when sales are checked and competitive conditions are not mentioned.

"New product or change in product mix" covers, in about equal number, cases in which a new product is introduced or the demand for a new product exceeds expectations, and cases where, in response to shifts in demand the production of certain products is expanded at the expense of others. However, when the unanticipated expenditure results from style changes or minor product improvements, the classifi-

cation "routine under-estimate" is used.

"Changes in the availability of labor or raw materials" during 1949 applied mainly to strikes. In a couple of cases,

material shortages were involved.

"Changes in technology" covers the cases where develop-ments in production techniques appear to have governed the decision to spend more or less for plant and equipment than was anticipated. Process changes and reevaluation from a technological point of view of proposed equipment purchases are included here.

Under "timing" are included situations in which a proposed investment decision takes more (or in a few cases less) time to consummate than was anticipated. The time lag generally is that between the original investment decision and the placing of the order or contract. No change of decision or intent by the management to postpone the project is involved. Delays or speed-ups which arise from the supply side—from supply shortages or the acceleration of deliveries of capital goods already on order—are of course included under "plant and equipment supply situation" rather than

"Routine under- or over-estimate" is intended to apply where the discrepancy results from a number of small expenditure items rather than the initiation or cancellation of any major projects. The typical pattern here is that the firm estimates a certain lump sum, not for expenditures specifically in mind at the time but to cover replacement and miscellaneous other needs which will arise during the year in the ordinary course of operations. This estimate may be either too small or too large to take care of the needs

which actually arise.

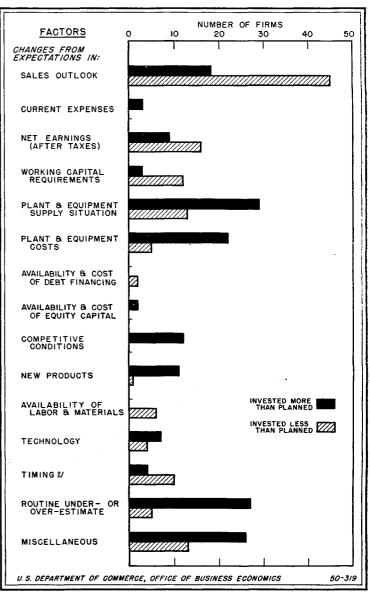
The miscellaneous category includes a number of subgroups. The largest of these (the principal factor in 15 cases and a major factor in 5 cases) contains the firms which simply state that certain projects were initiated or deferred or canceled without any clear indication as to why this decision was made, except for an apparent tendency to exclude from reported investment programs items whose acquisition is uncertain. The projects here are too large and too specific for the concept of a routine under- or over-estimate to be appropriate. A second subgroup (six cases, all principal) consists of instances in which the discrepancy is purely a matter of accounting procedure—a decision as to what items of expenditure should be capitalized and when. In other subgroups the discrepancy is related to the sale or dissolution of the business (two cases), the replacement of a major fire loss (two cases), the decision to buy rather than lease the needed capital good (four cases), and clerical errors in the

reporting of actual or anticipated expenditures (six cases, including five principal and one major). A final subgroup contains one-of-a-kind cases not otherwise classified (five cases).

Importance of different factors

Chart 4 and table 6 indicate the number of firms giving designated reasons for discrepancies between actual and anticipated expenditures in 1949, segregating firms which exceeded investment plans by at least 25 percent from those which curtailed plans by this amount. The table shows the frequency with which each factor was indicated as being the principal influence, and also the frequency with which it was mentioned as a major influence. For principal factors, the table shows separately the firms which gave one reason only

Chart 4.—Frequency Distribution of Explanatory Factors for Changes in Investment Plans, Manufacturing Firms, 1949 1



¹ Survey included only those firms whose actual plant and equipment expenditures in 1949 differed by more than 25 percent from anticipated outlays reported by business between mid-January and mid-March 1949. Factors include only those indicated as "principal" by respondents.

respondents.

2 Time lag in placing of order or contract.

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

¹¹ Changes in competitive conditions and in technology were the only two of these factors which were suggested in the questionnaire as possible "other" conditions which might differ from expectations.

and those which indicated major influences in addition to the principal factor.12

A change in the sales outlook was by far the most commonly mentioned as the reason for a decrease in expenditures below the level anticipated at the beginning of the year. Unlike the other reasons given for discrepancies between actual and anticipated expenditures, information does exist on the level of actual and anticipated sales for a high proportion of the firms in the survey so that a quantitative comparison can be made between the discrepancies in expenditures and the extent to which conditions differed from expectations with respect to sales.

For the firms mentioning a change in sales outlook as the principal reason for discrepancies between actual and anticipated expenditures, there was a strong positive correlation between changes in expenditures and in sales; i. e., the larger the discrepancy in sales relative to anticipations the larger the corresponding discrepancy in expenditures. In contrast, there was no such correlation between discrepancies in expenditures and sales for the firms specifying other reasons for a divergence between actual and anticipated outlays. For the firms not sent the special follow-up questionnaire, there was only a slight positive correlation between discrepancies in expenditures and sales.

A second factor of some importance in reducing planned atlays was a change in the earnings outlook. Together outlays was a change in the earnings outlook. changes in the sales and earnings outlook, which are obviously closely related, accounted for nearly half of the cases where actual expenditures in 1949 were lower than those anticipated. These two factors were also given as reasons for increasing expenditures but in a much smaller proportion of the cases. Of the other factors resulting in revisions in planned outlays, only three-working capital requirements,

more important on the down than on the up side. The most significant factors tending to increase planned outlays were changes in the plant and equipment supply situation, in plant and equipment costs, competitive condi-

timing, and availability of labor and materials—were clearly

tions, new products, routine underestimates, and miscellaneous influences resulting in the initiation of substantial new projects. These factors were mentioned as the principal motivating forces by 73 percent of the firms with expenditures higher than planned but only by 28 percent of the firms with

lower expenditures.

It is interesting to note that changes in the availability of debt and equity financing were quite unimportant in altering planned outlays on plant and equipment. In a year when debt financing apparently became somewhat more difficult to obtain, only a few firms substantially decreased their capital expenditures as a result of this development. Similarly, though stock prices rose considerably during 1949 and equity financing was more attractive to business concerns, very few firms were thereby induced to step up their expenditure programs.

The other two factors indicated in the table—changes in current expenses and in technology—also had only a small influence in revisions of planned outlays. Only a few firms were induced to substitute capital for labor to a significantly greater extent than planned at the beginning of the year. A somewhat higher proportion of firms increased their plant and equipment expenditures as a result of technological developments, but these were offset in large part by firms which decreased their planned outlays for the same reason.

Cyclical versus non-cyclical influences

The period covered by these questionnaire replies obviously affects both the relative frequency with which a specific factor is mentioned, and for many of the factors the relative frequency of increases as compared with decreases in expenditures. The importance of a number of these factors and the direction of their effect on expenditures will vary widely in different stages of the business cycle.

The effect of changes in the sales and earnings outlook

12 It may be noted that though there are more increases than decreases in the table, the preponderance of increases is not quite so marked for these firms with substantial discrepancies as for the entire sample of firms reporting in the Office of Business Economics—Securities and Exchange Commission survey (see table 2). The apparent explanation for this difference is that small routine discrepancies are more likely than major discrepancies to be associated with increases as compared with decreases in expenditures.

13 When more than one factor was mentioned by the same firm, a change in the sales outlook was more frequently associated with a change in the earnings outlook than with any other factor. Both were in a number of instances, either separately or jointly, mentioned together with a change in working capital requirements. It may be noted that changes in the sales and earnings outlook accounted for a higher proportion of downward revisions in equipment than in plant.

Table 6.—Frequency Distribution of Explanatory Factors for Changes in Investment Plans: 305 Manufacturing Firms, 1949 1

	Distribution of firms designating factor as											
				rincipal reas	son for chang	e			Major reaso	n for change		
Factor		All	îrms			tioning prin- ctor only		tioning both and major	Increased outlays ²	Decreased outlays 2		
	Increased outlays ²	Decreased outlays ²	Increased outlays ²	Decreased outlays ²	Increased outlays ²	Decreased outlays ²	Increased outlays ²	Decreased outlays 2	outlays.	onnays.		
	Nur	nber	Per	cent	Nu	mber	Nur	nber	Nur	nber		
Changes from expectations in: Sales outlook Current expenses Net earnings (after taxes) Working capital requirements Plant and equipment supply situation Plant and equipment costs Availability and cost of debt financing Availability and cost of equity capital Competitive conditions New products Availability of labor and materials Technology Timing ³ Routine under- or over-estimate Miscellaneous ⁴	22 0 2 12	45 0 16 12 13 5 2 0 0 1 6 4 10 5	10. 4 1. 7 5. 2 1. 7 16. 8 12. 7 1. 2 6. 9 6. 4 4. 0 2. 3 15. 6 15. 0	34.1 12.1 9.1 9.8 3.8 1.5 4.5 3.0 7.6 6.3.8 9.8	6 2 2 1 21 13 0 1 9 7 0 5 3 3 26 24	22 0 2 4 7 4 1 0 0 1 5 3 8 8 4	12 1 77 2 8 9 0 1 1 3 4 0 2 1	23 0 14 8 6 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 2	8 1 5 3 9 10 0 2 4 3 3 0 2 3 8 5 5	15 11 16 12 2: 11 1 0 0 0 1 1 3 6 5		
All factors	173	132	100.0	100.0	120	72	53	60	63	84		

¹ Survey included only those firms whose actual plant and equipment expenditures in 1949 differed by more than 25 percent from anticipated outlays reported by business between mid-January and mid-March 1949.

2 Increased (decreased) outlays refer to 1949 expenditures higher (lower) than anticipated by the firm at the beginning of 1949.

³ Time lag in placing of order or contract.
4 See text for breakdown of these factors.

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

would be expected to be completely different in a period of strong inflationary conditions or at other points of the business cycle than in the very moderate downturn in 1949. Thus whereas in a downturn, or at least in its initial stages, the apparent effect of changes in these factors for most firms is to lower planned outlays, the reverse effect is likely in a recoverv.

It is more difficult to tell whether the other significant factors resulting in downward revisions in planned outlaysworking capital requirements, timing, and availability of labor and material—are strongly influenced by cyclical movements. Thus to the extent that the depressing influence of changes in working capital requirements in 1949 on plant and equipment expenditures was a reflection of smaller sources of funds from internal operations than had been anticipated without a corresponding reduction in working capital requirements, the effect might be assumed to be cyclical and related to sales and earnings. 14 However, to the extent it reflects no change in the availability of funds but larger working capital requirements than had been anticipated, it is not easy to determine the cyclical impact.

Changes in the availability of labor and materials, which tended to reduce capital expenditures in 1949, presumably have their greatest effect in a boom period and much less effect in a depression. Only timing difficulties, of the important factors depressing investment, seem to be largely non-

cyclical in character.

Similarly, a number of the factors resulting in upward revisions in programmed expenditures during 1949 were affected to some extent by cyclical influences. The plant and equipment supply situation is one such factor, but as a result of the special wartime and postwar developments the easing of supply conditions for capital goods probably had a more important impact on expenditures in 1949 than might nor-

mally be expected from purely cyclical influences.

Plant and equipment costs also reflect cyclical influences but again it is difficult to infer from the 1949 experience any normal cyclical behavior. It is easy enough to describe the behavior of the two component parts, the first composed of cases in which the anticipated purchase is made but at different cost, the second of cases in which a purchase is induced or deferred because of change in costs. However, each of these operates differently on plant and equipment expenditures and it is not possible to determine the relative importance of these two types of cases in various stages of the cycle. In 1949, the cases in which the physical quantities of purchases were not particularly affected (but only the dollar expenditures) were somewhat more important than the other cases in stimulating upward revisions in programmed expenditures, particularly for new plant and equipment. Apparently, in spite of the slight decline in average costs during the year, a sizable number of companies anticipated lower costs than actually prevailed.¹⁵

Neither the plant and equipment supply situation nor plant and equipment costs appears to be as strongly dependent on cyclical considerations as the more important factors responsible in 1949 for downward revisions in programed expenditures—viz, changes in the sales and earnings outlook. Moreover, the other key factors on the up sidecompetitive conditions, new products, routine underestimates and miscellaneous influences resulting in the initiation of substantial new projects—appear to be even less dependent on cyclical influences. This is especially true for the last

two of these categories.

The foregoing discussion suggests that while a sizable

18 The aggregate expenditure figures and data on costs suggest that this factor may have been much more significant in 1947 and probably also, to a lesser extent, in 1948 and 1950.

proportion of the changes in planned outlays on plant and equipment is attributable to factors whose impact is cyclically determined, there are other important factors which are largely independent of the level of business activity. It is not possible without similar data for a number of periods to appraise the relative importance of the different factors in various stages of the business cycle.

However, in addition to the cyclical influences, there is evidence once again of a systematic tendency on the part of businessmen to underestimate their plant and equipment expenditures in their programs for the following year. Among the factors responsible for this systematic understatement are the omission of many small items of capital outlays and a tendency to exclude items whose acquisition is uncertain. These factors help to explain the earlier finding that nearly three-fifths of all firms included in the joint Department of Commerce and Securities and Exchange Commission survey underestimated their plant and equipment expenditures in 1949, even though about the same proportion overestimated their sales.

Explanatory factors by size of firm

Though the data are rather scanty, table 7 suggests that the relative importance of several factors for explaining discrepancies between actual and anticipated expenditures varies by size of firm. The table presents for 3 different size groups of firms a distribution of the principal factors which resulted in higher outlays than anticipated and of those which resulted

in lower outlays.16

The table indicates that in 1949 changes in the plant and equipment supply situation and in competitive conditions were relatively much more important in raising expenditures of the smallest firms than for the largest firms. Only the smallest firms mentioned changes in the earnings outlook as a significant factor in reducing planned outlays. The few firms in the total sample which gave changes in the availability and cost of debt and equity financing as the primary factor in explaining discrepancies between actual and anticipated outlays were all relatively small; each had assets less than one million dollars in amount. There were also minor differences in the apparent effect of technology and new products among the three size groups.

However, possibly the most interesting difference is the much greater importance of routine and miscellaneous miscalculations for medium-size and small firms as compared to the large firms. For the latter, there is no indication of any systematic tendency to underestimate plant and equipment expenditures. Of the other factors, changes in the sales outlook, in working capital requirements, and in plant and equipment costs, had about equal impact on expenditures in

all of the size groups.

Explanatory factors by size of discrepancy

As might be expected, a distribution of the absolute size of discrepancies in plant and equipment expenditures associated with various explanatory factors shows about the same picture as the distribution by size of firm. For the large absolute discrepancies, routine under- and over-estimates are quite unimportant on both sides, and miscellaneous miscalculations, though somewhat more important, cancel out in their net impact on plant and equipment expenditures.17

¹⁴ It might be noted that where working capital requirements were mentioned as the principal factor inducing a reduction in plant and equipment expenditures, actual sales during 1949 were lower than those anticipated at the beginning of the year in half the cases and higher in

¹⁶ The firms are classified by sales size since this was available in virtually every case whereas assets size was available only in a much smaller proportion of the cases. However, a distribution by assets size seems to show approximately the same size differences as those depicted in table 7. The data are inadequate for an industry breakdown.

17 The situation is different, however, for the large relative discrepancies—i. e., the ratios of absolute discrepancies to anticipated investment—which represent for the most part small and medium-size firms and for which the distribution of explanatory factors is very close to that for all firms.

Table 7.—Frequency Distribution of Principal Explanatory Factors for Changes in Investment Plans: 305 Manufacturing Firms, 1949, by Sales-Size ¹

			1		1		<u> </u>				1		
	Under \$	2,000,000	\$2,000,006 to	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	and over	Under \$	2,000,000	\$2,000,000 to	\$20,600,000	\$20,000,000	and over	
Item	Increased outlays ²	Decreased outlays ²	Increased outlays ²	Decreased outlays ²	Increased outlays ²	Decreased outlays 2	Increased outlays 2	Decreased outlays ²	Increased outlays ²	Decreased outlays 2	Increased outlays ²	Decreased outlays ²	
			Number	of firms					Per	cent			
Changes from expectations in: Sales outlook	6 2 1 1 1 12	16 0 9 4 0	9 1 4 1 14	18 0 3 4 9	3 0 4 1 3	11 0 4 4 4	9. 0 3. 0 1. 5 1. 5 17. 9	37. 2 20. 9 9. 3	11. 4 1. 3 5. 1 1. 3 17. 7 8. 8	32. 7 5. 5 7. 3 16. 4 1. 8	11. 1 14. 8 3. 7 11. 1 22. 2	32. 4 11. 8 11. 8 5. 9	
Availability and cost of debt financing Availability and cost of equity capital Competitive conditions New products	0 0 8 4	0 0 0 1	0 2 3 6	1 0 0 0	0 0 1 1	0 0 0	11. 9 6. 0	2. 3	2. 5 3. 8 7. 6	1.8	3. 7 3. 7 3. 7		
Availability of labor and materials Technology Timing 3 Routine under- or over-estimate Miscellaneous	1 1 10	2 2 1 2 3	0 4 2 15 11	1 2 8 2 6	0 2 1 2 3	3 0 1 1 4	1. 5 1. 5 14. 9 17. 9	4.7 4.7 2.3 4.7 7.0	5. 1 2. 5 19. 0 13. 9	1. 8 3. 6 14. 5 3. 6 10. 9	7. <u>4</u> 3. 7 7. 4 11. 1	8. 8 2. 9 2. 9 11. 8	
Total	67	43	79	55	27	34	100.0	100.0	100. 0	100. 0	100.0	100. (

¹ Survey included only those firms whose actual plant and equipment expenditures in 1949 differed by more than 25 percent from anticipated outlays reported by business between mid-January and mid-March 1949. Factors include only those indicated as "principal" by respondents. Sales-size is based on 1948 sales.
² Increased (decreased) outlays refer to 1949 expenditures higher (lower) than planned by the firm at the beginning of 1949.

Nonmanufacturing firms

Though follow-up questionnaires to determine the reasons for differences between actual and anticipated expenditures in 1949 were sent to nonmanufacturing as well as manufacturing firms whose actual outlays were more than 25 percent higher or lower than anticipated, it was only for the railroad group that the sample response was sufficient to justify separate treatment. For this group, under- and overstatement of outlays were equally common.

Changes in the sales and earnings outlook, in working capital requirements, and timing difficulties tended to reduce planned investment for railroads as they did for manufacturing firms. However, changes in the sales outlook were much less important for the railroads. On the other hand, routine under- or over-estimates were much more important on the up side, accounting for well over half of the revisions in planned outlays, but only a negligible proportion of decreases. Most other factors were relatively insignificant.

Statistical Relationships Between Discrepancies and Explanatory Variables

Four major groups of factors were indicated in the followup responses as reasons for deviations from investment plans: Changes in the sales and profitability picture; changes in the availability of funds either from internal or from external sources; changes arising from a variety of reasons not connected with the firm's economic position-e.g., technological considerations, misjudgments as to timing, or necessity for unexpected replacement; and changes arising from the supply side, in the cost and availability of capital goods. fluence of factors in the first 2 groups may be investigated further by comparing the observed discrepancies of actual from anticipated expenditures with the movements in such variables as sales, profit rates, and various measures of liquidity and availability of funds.

It should be pointed out that the analysis of deviations from investment plans in a particular year is a somewhat different problem from the analysis of investment decisions Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.

themselves. For example, the timing of orders and deliveries and the availability of capital goods are factors which may have considerable effect in explaining differences between actual and anticipated expenditures in a given year but no substantial impact on the total of investment over somewhat longer periods. Conversely, the record of sales and profit experience previous to the formulation of the investment program will be an important determinant of the investment decision, but subsequent changes in these variables may not contribute as greatly to the explanation of deviations from the original plan.

Effect of changes in sales and earnings

The evidence supplied by the follow-up responses indicates that changes in sales and earnings subsequent to the formation of the investment plan influence the extent to which the plan is realized. However, the correlation between percent deviations from anticipated expenditures in 1949 and percent changes in sales either from expectations or from sales in the previous year was found to be quite low.¹⁸ The same result holds in 1948 and in 1947.

A rather large proportion of firms shows an increase in capital outlays above anticipations in spite of a fairly substantial decline in sales. This recalls the pattern of behavior found in the follow-up responses in those cases where a decline in sales was associated with a change in competitive conditions. It appears that when the competitive situation is an important factor, the investment response to a decline in sales is opposite in direction to that which ordinarily occurs. The fact that a negative relationship between these variables is superimposed upon the predominantly positive one is partly responsible for the unsatisfactory nature of the results obtained.

Movements in sales, in addition to influencing profit expectations, may reflect changes in the pressure on productive capacity. An attempt was made, however, to find a

³ Time lag in placing of order or contract.

¹⁸ Discrepancies between actual and anticipated investment were measured relative to gross fixed assets, as well as to anticipations, in studying the influence of sales movements and other variables which will be considered later. However, correlations were not substantially improved when discrepancies were measured in terms of gross fixed assets.

variable which would be more adequate than sales for this purpose. The variable used was the ratio of unfilled orders to sales, but no significant correlation was found when the changes in this ratio were compared with the percent devia-

tions from investment plans.

Movements in earnings, also, were found to contribute little toward the explanation of discrepancies between actual and anticipated expenditures. The two income variables tested were the change in profit rates from the previous year and the difference between the actual profit rate and an estimate of the expected rate, obtained by multiplying sales anticipations and the ratio of income to sales in the previous year. The correlation in both cases was small.

In evaluating these results it should be recalled that the period studied was unusual in the existence of a large backlog of demand for plant and equipment, and this may have diminished the influence of changes in sales and earnings upon investment. On the other hand, changes in earnings cannot be expected to exert a direct influence on the realization of investment plans except insofar as the current profit movements influence fairly long-run profit expectations. 19 Even when the investment under consideration represents expansion, the current fluctuations in sales and profits may not have a predominant influence on the expected rate of return. When cost-cutting or the replacement of obsolescent machinery is involved, the influence will be even less, since in this case the expected rate of return is likely to be quite unrelated to over-all profit rates on existing investment.

Effect of liquidity

A number of variables relating to liquidity were also tested to determine their effect on the discrepancies between actual and anticipated investment. It was believed that unexpected decreases in the liquid funds internally available might contribute to the curtailment of planned investment, since many firms either do not find external financing available or prefer not to make use of it. To a lesser extent unexpected increases in liquid assets might lead to an expansion

of investment plans, especially in cases where a desirable expenditure is being postponed because of a shortage of working capital.

Changes in the ordinary liquidity ratios did not yield satisfactory results because unanticipated investment in itself operates to make the year-end position less liquid than otherwise.20 The resulting tendency toward a negative correlation between discrepancies from planned investment and movements in liquidity ratios apparently outweighed any influence which increases (or decreases) in liquidity might exercise toward encouraging (or discouraging) investment expenditures. Only slightly better results were secured by utilizing an estimate of the unexpected change in liquid funds available from internal operations. This estimate was obtained by adjusting the difference between actual profits and the previously discussed estimate of expected profits for changes in liquidity requirements associated with a level of sales and profits different from expectations. Results were not improved when profits were held constant.

Quite apart from any changes in liquidity, the level of surplus liquid assets—not required for current operations might influence the extent to which it was possible to carry out additional investment expenditures that become desirable during the year. The degree of excess liquidity in 1949 was measured by comparing the ratio of liquid assets to sales with an average of the corresponding ratios for 1948 and 1941—2 years in which business enterprises as a whole held rather little in the way of surplus liquid assets. The correlation between this measure of surplus liquidity and the discrepancy of actual from anticipated investment was small for the reporting sample as a whole, but larger for those firms which experienced sizable increases in sales as compared with anticipations. Such firms presumably had a strong motive for exceeding their projected investment and the existence of excess liquidity apparently had an appreciable effect in encouraging investment under these circumstances.

New or Revised

STATISTICAL SERIES

Employees in Trade and Service, Unadjusted Data: Revisions for Page S-111

(Thousands of employees)

Month				Tra	ade				Service							
Month	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
January February March April May June	6, 343 6, 328 6, 403 6, 482 6, 526 6, 571	6, 608 6, 599 6, 797 6, 745 6, 833 6, 906	6, 965 6, 984 7, 083 7, 326 7, 290 7, 402	7, 365 7, 296 7, 323 7, 311 7, 302 7, 249	7, 073 7, 021 7, 071 7, 174 7, 101 7, 157	7, 135 7, 101 7, 148 7, 174 7, 151 7, 162	7, 305 7, 276 7, 371 7, 274 7, 316 7, 318	8, 035 8, 101 8, 261 8, 426 8, 409 8, 468	3, 203 3, 204 3, 241 3, 285 3, 352 3, 385	3, 326 3, 334 3, 384 3, 441 3, 497 3, 527	3, 522 3, 539 3, 594 3, 668 3, 728 3, 760	3, 748 3, 731 3, 779 3, 833 3, 880 3, 924	3, 839 3, 838 3, 876 3, 900 3, 943 3, 980	3, 875 3, 873 3, 910 3, 923 3, 955 4, 008	3, 870 3, 872 3, 899 3, 919 3, 951 4, 027	4, 43: 4, 48: 4, 53: 4, 68: 4, 65: 4, 64:
JulyAugust_ September_ October_ November. December	6, 508 6, 514 6, 693 6, 802 6, 883 7, 293	6, 811 6, 843 7, 033 7, 130 7, 244 7, 729	7, 386 7, 451 7, 568 7, 650 7, 748 8, 135	7, 145 7, 139 7, 219 7, 371 7, 461 7, 809	7, 093 7, 036 7, 108 7, 264 7, 442 7, 729	7, 141 7, 118 7, 208 7, 375 7, 544 7, 866	7, 313 7, 316 7, 537 7, 761 8, 033 8, 441	8, 492 8, 592 8, 731 8, 905 9, 193 9, 611	3, 386 3, 393 3, 417 3, 345 3, 317 3, 320	3, 527 3, 556 3, 571 3, 542 3, 512 3, 507	3, 779 3, 803 3, 810 3, 772 3, 750 3, 740	3, 928 3, 939 3, 947 3, 899 3, 852 3, 826	3, 962 3, 960 3, 979 3, 937 3, 916 3, 903	3, 980 3, 976 3, 984 3, 930 3, 909 3, 889	4, 044 4, 064 4, 089 4, 220 4, 312 4, 388	4, 64 4, 64 4, 65 4, 68 4, 69 4, 69
Monthly average	6, 612	6, 940	7, 416	7, 333	7, 189	7, 260	7, 522	8, 602	3, 321	3, 477	3, 705	3, 857	3, 919	3, 934	4, 055	4, 62

¹ Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Revisions shown above reflect the shift of the automotive-repair industry from the trade division to the service division. The figures for September-December 1946 supersede those shown on p. 24 of the November 1949 Survey; data beginning 1947 in that table and in subsequent issues of the Survey are comparable with the current series, having been revised for the above-mentioned transfer.

¹⁹ There may also be an indirect effect through resulting changes in liquidity.

²⁰ Among the liquidity variables tested without significant results were changes in the following ratios: liquid assets to sales, liquid assets to current liabilities, current assets to current liabilities, long-term debt to net worth, long-term debt to common plus preferred stock, interest charges to net income before interest and taxes, and net current assets to long-term debt. Changes in the cost of equity capital, as measured by the earnings/price and dividends/price ratios, were also tested.

Personal Consumption Expenditures, Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates: Revised Data for Page S-81

[Billions of dollars]

			[Difficults of dottales]																
			Durable	e goods				Non	durable	goods					٤	Services			
Year and quarter	Total	Total	Auto- mobiles and parts	Furni- ture and house- hold equip- ment	Other	Total	Cloth- ing and shoes	Food and alco- holic bever- ages	Gas- oline and oil	Semi- durable house- furnish- ings	Tobac- co	Other	Total	House- hold opera- tion	Hous- ing	Per- sonal service	Recreation	Trans- porta- tion	Other
1946																			
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	137. 2 142. 3 152. 0 156. 1	12. 8 15. 5 18. 3 19. 7	2. 4 3. 5 4. 9 6. 0	6. 8 8. 1 9. 3 9. 8	3. 7 3. 9 4. 1 3. 9	81. 9 83. 3 88. 3 89. 8	18. 3 18. 5 19. 3 18. 4	47. 6 48. 1 51. 7 53. 8	2. 6 2. 9 3. 1 3. 3	1.7 1.8 1.9 1.9	3. 4 3. 4 3. 5 3. 6	8. 3 8. 5 9. 0 9. 0	42. 4 43. 5 45. 4 46. 6	6. 2 6. 2 6. 4 6. 6	12. 7 12. 9 13. 2 13. 5	3. 2 3. 4 3. 5 3. 6	3. 5 3. 7 3. 9 3. 8	4. 1 4. 2 4. 4 4. 4	12.7 13.2 14.1 14.6
Year	146. 9	16.6	4.2	8.5	3.9	85, 8	18.6	50. 3	3.0	1.8	3, 5	8.7	44. 5	6.4	13.0	3.4	3.7	4.3	13. 6
1947										•						:		<u> </u>	
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	159. 5 163. 9 167. 6 171. 3	20. 4 21. 2 21. 4 22. 6	5. 9 6. 7 6. 5 7. 2	10. 5 10. 5 10. 8 11. 4	4. 0 4. 0 4. 0 4. 0	91. 9 94. 4 96. 5 97. 8	18. 7 18. 9 19. 2 19. 6	54. 8 56. 1 57. 5 58. 1	3. 3 3. 5 3. 6 3. 7	1.8 1.9 1.9 1.9	3.7 3.8 4.0 4.0	9. 6 10. 2 10. 4 10. 5	47. 3 48. 3 49. 8 50. 9	6. 7 7. 0 7. 2 7. 3	13, 9 14, 2 14, 8 15, 5	3. 6 3. 7 3. 8 3. 8	3. 8 3. 8 3. 8 3. 8	4. 5 4. 6 4. 6 4. 7	14. 8 15. 0 15. 5 15. 9
Year	165. 6	21.4	6.6	10.8	4.0	95. 1	19.1	56. 6	3, 5	1.9	3, 9	10. 2	49.1	7.0	14.6	3.7	3.8	4.6	15.3
1948																			
First quarterSecond quarterThird quarterFourth quarter	174. 4 177. 0 179. 7 178. 7	22. 1 23. 3 23. 9 22. 2	7. 0 7. 4 7. 9 7. 8	11. 2 11. 9 12. 1 10. 4	4. 0 4. 0 4. 0 3. 9	100. 1 100. 6 101. 5 101. 4	19. 7 19. 9 20. 0 20. 3	59. 7 59. 9 60. 0 59. 9	4. 0 4. 1 4. 2 4. 3	1.9 1.9 2.0 1.9	4. 1 4. 0 4. 3 4. 2	10. 8 10. 6 11. 0 10. 7	52. 2 53. 2 54. 3 55. 2	7.6 7.6 7.8 7.9	15. 7 15. 9 16. 2 16. 5	3. 8 3. 8 3. 8 3. 8	3. 8 3. 9 3. 9 4. 0	4. 8 4. 9 5. 1 5. 2	16. 4 17. 0 17. 5 17. 8
Year	177. 4	22. 9	7. 5	11. 4	4.0	100.9	20.0	59. 9	4. 2	1.9	4. 1	10.8	53. 7	7.7	16.1	3.8	3. 9	5. 0	17. 2
1949																			
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	177. 4 178. 4 179. 0 180. 6	22. 4 23. 0 24. 7 25. 3	8. 2 9. 1 10. 2 10. 4	10. 4 10. 1 11. 0 11. 3	3. 8 3. 7 3. 6 3. 7	99. 4 99. 2 97. 6 97. 9	19. 3 19. 1 18. 0 18. 1	59. 1 58. 7 58. 4 58. 3	4. 4 4. 7 4. 7 4. 8	1. 9 1. 9 1. 8 1. 8	4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3	10. 4 10. 6 10. 4 10. 5	55, 6 56, 2 56, 6 57, 4	8. 1 8. 2 8. 3 8. 5	16. 8 17. 1 17. 3 17. 6	3. 8 3. 8 3. 7 3. 7	4. 0 3. 9 4. 0 3. 9	5. 1 5. 1 5. 1 5. 1	17. 9 18. 2 18. 3 18. 6
Year	178, 8	23.8	9. 5	10. 7	3.7	98. 5	18.6	58.6	4. 7	1.9	4. 3	10.5	56. 4	8.3	17. 2	3. 7	3.9	5.1	18. 2

¹ Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Pusiness Economics. This table provides a breakdown of personal consumption expenditures (a component of the "gross national product" series) and reflects revisions occasioned by the availability of new source materials; details on the revisions are shown on pp. 5 ff. of the July 1950 Survey.

Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, Adjusted Data: Revisions for Page S- $11^{\,1}$

[Thousands of employees]

								f.T.Hoi	isanas (of emplo	yees											
March						Total										Manu	ıfacturir	ıg				
Month	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
January February March April May June	29, 727 29, 826 29, 537 29, 729	31, 280 31, 211 31, 306	34, 499	38, 126 38, 389 38, 775 39, 148	42,068	42, 083 , 42, 032 41, 844 41, 567 41, 487 41, 475	41, 407 41, 317 41, 047 40, 790	40, 069 40, 635	43, 103	44, 152 43, 969 43, 998 43, 734 43, 981 44, 195	43, 968 43, 695 43, 426 43, 206 42, 997 42, 906	9, 677 9, 753 9, 817 9, 859 9, 859 9, 887	10, 470 10, 412 10, 420	11, 749 11, 947 12, 165 12, 461 12, 756 13, 067	13, 890 14, 044 14, 252 14, 477 14, 689 14, 858	16, 870 17, 088 17, 211 17, 288	17, 645 17, 610 17, 477 17, 298 17, 206 17, 139	16, 816 16, 750 16, 585 16, 395	12, 812 13, 533 14, 212 14, 360	15, 316 15, 333 15, 307 15, 182	15, 374 15, 404 15, 170 15, 171	14, 673 14, 506 14, 318 14, 089
July August September October November December	30, 332 30, 720 31, 163 31, 238	32, 055 32, 462 32, 915 33, 327	36, 709 37, 107 37, 295 37, 446 37, 540 37, 689	40, 287 40, 544 40, 876 41, 129	42, 099 41, 965 42, 104 42, 234	41, 329 41, 156 41, 091 41, 092	40, 103 38, 246 38, 205 38, 606	42, 470 42, 658 42, 971	43, 362 43, 517 43, 686 43, 811	44, 365 44, 416 44, 437 44, 453	42, 808 43, 014 42, 135 42, 431	10,040 10,246 10,556	10, 961 11, 173 11, 362	13, 481 13, 563 13, 635 13, 695	15, 113 15, 369 15, 579 15, 829 16, 076 16, 397	17, 576 17, 590 17, 584 17, 708 17, 819 17, 711	16, 803 16, 721 16, 664	15, 281 13, 314	14, 973 15, 101 15, 125 15, 279	15, 111 15, 181 15, 234 15, 318	15, 309 15, 317 15, 289 15, 243	13, 958 14, 088 13, 678 13, 684
Monthly average	30, 287	32, 031	36, 164	39, 697	42, 042	41, 480	40, 069	41, 412	43, 371	44, 201	43,006	10, 078	10, 780	12, 974	15, 051	17, 381	17, 111	15, 302	14, 461	15, 247	15, 286	14, 146
7541						Trade						Service										
Month	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
January February March April May June	6, 512 6, 522 6, 495 6, 487 6, 550 6, 571	6,800 6,822 6,821	7, 217 7, 299 7, 317	7,491 7,388 7,355 7,330	7, 208 7, 183 7, 206 7, 147 7, 155 7, 211	7, 244 7, 265 7, 251 7, 179 7, 205 7, 244	7, 417 7, 444 7, 398 7, 356 7, 371 7, 401	8, 156 8, 286 8, 418 8, 395 8, 472 8, 532	9, 019 9, 044 9, 055 9, 068 9, 130 9, 173	9, 452 9, 447 9, 359 9, 443 9, 472 9, 510	9, 514 9, 501 9, 497 9, 481 9, 475 9, 456	3, 268 3, 269 3, 274 3, 284 3, 302 3, 319	3, 394 3, 402 3, 418 3, 441 3, 445 3, 458	3, 594 3, 610 3, 630 3, 668 3, 673 3, 686	3, 824 3, 807 3, 817 3, 833 3, 823 3, 846	3, 917 3, 916 3, 915 3, 920 3, 922 3, 902	3, 954 3, 952 3, 949 3, 943 3, 935 3, 929	3, 938 3, 939 3, 931	4, 437 4, 484 4, 537 4, 681 4, 657 4, 643	4, 727 4, 747 4, 777	4, 800 4, 790 4, 789 4, 792	4, 784 4, 768 4, 768 4, 780
July	6, 606 6, 637 6, 693 6, 728 6, 758 6, 770	6, 972 7, 033	7, 592 7, 568 7, 566 7, 579	7, 275 7, 246 7, 289 7, 271	7, 201 7, 170 7, 135 7, 183 7, 224 7, 239	7, 250 7, 254 7, 235 7, 293 7, 325 7, 371	7, 424 7, 456 7, 565 7, 675 7, 803 7, 916	8, 620 8, 755 8, 763 8, 840 8, 930 9, 016	9, 214 9, 234 9, 282 9, 354 9, 349 9, 398	9, 528 9, 541 9, 531 9, 533 9, 533 9, 537	9, 383 9, 385 9, 419 9, 386 9, 339 9, 426	3, 345 3, 352 3, 887	3, 475 3, 503 3, 518 3, 542 3, 547 3, 579	3, 722 3, 747 3, 754 3, 772 3, 788 3, 815	3, 870 3, 881 3, 889 3, 899 3, 891 3, 904	3, 903 3, 901 3, 920 3, 937 3, 936 3, 942	3, 921, 3, 917 3, 925 3, 930 3, 929 3, 928	4, 064 4, 089 4, 220 4, 312		4,821 4,837 4,834 4,848	4, 802 4, 801 4, 787 4, 806	4, 788 4, 785 4, 770 4, 792
Monthly average	6, 612	6, 940	7, 416	7, 333	7, 189	7, 260	7, 522	8, 602	9, 196	9, 491	9, 438	3, 321	3, 477	3, 705	3,857	3, 919	3, 934	4, 055	4, 621	4, 786	4, 799	4, 782

¹ The data, adjusted for seasonal variation by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, are based on estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures shown above supersede those on p. 22 of the May 1950 Survey. The revisions in total employees and in manufacturing were occasioned by changes in seasonal factors; data on trade and service were revised to reflect the shift of the automotive-repair service from the trade division to the service division. Other components of the series have not been revised.

Special Articles and Features in Volume 30

Index—Survey of Current Business—1950

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The Economy in Adjustment—A Review of 1949	2	1	1950 and Revision of Balance of Payments Data,		
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lation	5	12	Realization of Investment Programs	12	11
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ter 1949	3	4	Construction Activity Continues to Expand	9	8
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ter of 1950		4	National Product and Income in the Third Quarter		
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The Rise in Business Inventories		3	Consumer Buying and Credit Developments		10
Building Material Prices and Production Increase .		4	Expanded Demand for Plant and Equipment		4
Changes in the Incomes of Lawyers and Dentists,	ı		Balance of International Payments—Third Quar-		
40.40.40	~		+f 1050	4.0	_

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTS

1949 Statistical Supplement

More than 2,600 series of commercial and governmental statistics for the business world are included in this supplement. Provides monthly data from January 1945 through December 1948 and annual averages of monthly data from 1935 through 1948, plus complete annotations for meaningful use. 306 pages. Price \$1.25.

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Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. or the nearest Department of Commerce Field Office

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 (price \$1.25) 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.

Monthly averages for 1949 are shown in the March 1950 issue of the Survey of Current Business. Data subsequent to October 1950 for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949	_					19	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octobe
		GENI	ERAL	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS						
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT†													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: National income, totalbil. of dol			214. 2			216. 9			229. 1				
National income, total bil. of dol Compensation of employees, total do			140. 2 133. 6			142.3			147. 9			155. 2	
Wages and salaries, total			133.6			135. 2 114. 3			140. 6 119. 5			147. 7 125. 2	
Militarydo			4.6			4.5			4.5		1		
Government civiliando			16.4	l		16.4			16.6				
Supplements to wages and salariesdo			6.6			7.1			7.3			7.5	
Proprietors' and rental income, total dododododo			40.7 20.6			41.5 21.4			41. 2 22. 3			45. 4 24. 7	
Farm do			12.8			12.8			11.7			13.3	
Farm do Rental income of persons do Corporate profits and inventory valuation ad-						7.3			7.1			7.4	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation ad-			İ				1			1		1	1
instment total bil of dol	II.	1	28. 4 27. 6			28. 2 29. 2			35. 0 37. 4			.	
Corporate profits ter liability do			10.6			12. 0			15. 1				
Corporate profits before tax, total do Corporate profits tax liability do Corporate profits after tax do			16.9			17. 2			22. 2				
inventory valuation adjustmentdo		l	.8			17. 2 -1. 0			-2.3			—7.9	
Net interestdo			4.8			5.0			5.0			5.0	
Green national product total			253, 8			263.4	i		270.3	1		284.3	
Gross national product, total do Personal consumption expenditures, total do Personal consumption expension			180.6			182. 4			185. 2				
Durable goodsdo			25. 3			26, 9			26.7				
Durable goods do Nondurable goods do Services do			97. 9			97.4			99. 3			104.9	
Servicesdo				1	I	58.1			59. 2			59. 9	
Gross private domestic investment do New construction do Producers' durable equipment do Change in business inventories do Net foreign investment do			31.2			41.7 19.9			46. 9 21. 3				
Producers' durable equipment do			18.2			19.9			21. 3 22. 3				
Change in business inventoriesdo			-5.7			2.0			3.4				
Net foreign investmentdo			7			$-\tilde{1}.\tilde{7}$			-2.0			-3.3	
Government parchases of goods and services,		1	1										ŀ
total bil. of dol			42.8			41.0			40. 2				
Federal (less Government sales) do State and local do			24.3			22. 2 18. 7			21. 4 18. 8			21. 2 19. 6	
State and recaruo			10.0			10.1			10.0			13.0	
Personal income, totaldo			205. 4		- 	216.4			215. 1		- -	224.8	
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments do	.		18.7			19.0		-	19.5		- -	20.0	
Equals: Disposable personal incomedo Personal saving§do			186.8			197. 5 15. 0			195. 6 10. 4			204.7	
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE†			0.2			15.0			10.4			0.4	
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates:										-	1		
Total personal incomebil. of dol.	202.4	205. 7	208.4	214. 6	215.4	219.3	213.8	214. 5	217. 1	220. 7	225. 4	7 228.7	230.
Total personal incomebil. of dolbull. of doldobolder dodobull.	130. 3	131.3	132. 9	132. 2	131. 5	133. 6	135.3	137.7	140. 2	141. 7	145. 5	r 147. 8	150.
Employer disbursements, total do do do do do	132. 5 54. 8	133. 4 55. 5	135. 1 57. 0	135. 0 56. 7	134. 2 55. 8	136. 4 57. 7	138. 1 59. 1	140. 5 60. 9	143. 2	144. 5 63. 3	148.5	7 150. 6 7 66. 5	153.
Distributive industriesdo	39.0	39. 0	39.3	39. 5	39.3	39.6	39.7	40.1	62. 7 40. 7		65. 6 41. 7	7 41. 6	67. 41.
Service industriesdo	17.8	17.8	17.8	17. 9	18.1	18.1	18. 2	18.5	18.6		18.8	7 18. 8	18.
Governmentdo	20.9	21. 1	21.0	20. 9	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.0	21. 2	21.6	22. 4	r 23. 7	24.
Less employee contributions for social insur-						l	l			1		l	
ancebil, of dol Other labor incomedo	2. 2	2. 1 3. 1	2. 2 3. 1	2. 8 3. 0	2.7 3.0	2.8 3.3	2.8 3.3	2.8 3.4	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8 3.4	3.
Proprietors' and rental income do	39.8	41.7	40.6	43. 5	41.0	40.2	39.8	41.5	3. 4 42. 3	3. 4 45. 5	3. 4 46. 1	7 45. 0	3. 45.
Personal interest income and dividendsdo	17. 2	17. 2	18.9	17. 5	17. 7	18.0	18. 2	17.8	17.8		18.4	r 21. 1	19.
Total transfer paymentsdo	. 12.1	12.4	12. 9	18.4	22. 2	24. 2	17. 2	14.1	13. 4	12.3	12.0	11.4	12.
Total nonagricultural incomedo	186.0	187. 6	191.1	195. 2	199.0	203. 7	198. 7	198. 4	200. 7	202. 7	207.3	7 211. 2	211.
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES													
All industries, quarterly totalmil. of dol.	1		4, 630			3,700	1		4, 330			r 4, 690	1
Manufacturing do			1, 830			1, 520			1,860			r 2, 050	
Mining do			180			1, 520			1,800			180	
Railroaddo			300			230		l <u></u>	300			r 280	1
Manufacturing	.		120			80			90			r 120	
Electric and gas utilitiesdo			890			650		 -	760			7 820	
Commercial and miscensineousdo		1	1,320			1,060		I	1,160		l	⁷ 1, 230	1

Revised. Estimates for the last quarter of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951, based on anticipated capital expenditures of business, are shown on p. 5 of this Survey. †Revised series. Quarterly estimates of national income, gross national product, and personal income and monthly estimates of personal income have been revised beginning 1946; see 28-35 of the July 1950 Survey for the revised figures. The cludes 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	-	1949				- RU		195	0				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	GENI	ERAL	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS	—Cont	inued					<u> </u>
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS													
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total 1 mil. of dol. Farm marketings and CCC loans, total do Crops. do Livestock and products, total do Dairy products do Meat animals do. Poultry and eggs. Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC	3, 366 3, 354 1, 873 1, 481 296 907 265	2, 905 2, 893 1, 534 1, 359 272 769 306	2, 473 2, 464 1, 258 1, 206 274 646 273	2, 254 2, 238 1, 099 1, 139 290 676 165	1, 614 1, 596 581 1, 015 276 574 156	1, 674 1, 642 478 1, 164 315 639 200	1, 594 1, 544 436 1, 108 313 579 202	1, 809 1, 768 434 1, 334 358 744 208	1, 859 1, 825 557 1, 268 368 667 203	2, 356 2, 343 1, 058 1, 285 351 701 214	2, 551 2, 543 1, 182 1, 361 323 792 229	7 2, 913 7 2, 906 7 1, 452 1, 454 305 883 248	p 3, 580 p 3, 560 p 2, 034 p 1, 534 p 300 p 950 p 260
loans, unadjusted.; All commodities	505 656 391	435 537 359	371 441 318	337 385 301	240 203 268	247 167 307	232 153 293	266 152 352	275 195 335	353 371 339	383 414 359	r 437 r 509 384	p 538 p 71. p 40.
All commodities 1935-39 = 100 Crops do Livestock and products do	212 276 164	184 216 159	165 187 149	154 168 143	109 92 123	112 72 142	104 59 139	117 61 159	120 77 153	143 144 142	154 170 142	7 167 7 194 147	⊅ 201 ⊅ 259 ⊅ 158
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION													
Federal Reserve Index Unadjusted, combined index1935-39=100	169	174	178	179	177	183	188	195	200	198	212	r 216	₽ 21s
Manufacturesdo	179	180	186	189	188	191	197	203	208	207	221	, 22 5	p 22
Durable manufactures	176 102 138 165 125 226 164 162 167	181 145 144 163 134 217 164 161	201 201 145 170 132 227 167 163 175	206 203 130 166 111 229 180 176 191	204 201 138 173 119 236 190 184 202	210 205 147 176 133 243 201 197 208	221 222 158 175 150 251 198 194 207	232 226 162 175 155 258 197 192 208	238 231 166 178 160 262 207 202 218	237 228 161 174 155 265 202 200 207	249 236 177 192 170 279 212 212 , 212	7 254 7 245 178 7 194 7 170 7 286 7 215 7 219 209	# 262 # 254 # 179 # 163 # 300 # 222 # 224 213
Stone, clay, and glass products	193 211 154 210 238 216	188 206 153 195 206 175	181 187 154 177 211 181	179 168 147 202 242 224	179 160 150 201 210 182	180 157 151 201 214 189	197 207 154 222 226 204	209 221 160 238 262 249	212 229 160 232 277 268	r 214 229 r 162 234 272 262	7 221 242 7 171 223 7 285 271	r 224 239 r 173 229 r 286 r 267	p 22 24 p 17 26 p 29 p 26
Nondurable manufactures	181 180 245 414 108 99 115 177 121 155 193	178 171 247 417 98 95 101 162 97 172	175 151 249 422 101 99 103 156 96 186 103	175 143 249 419 108 96 116 149 95 183	176 143 250 424 118 109 124 146 107 144 86	177 162 250 428 115 97 128 148 128 148 83	178 168 253 434 110 101 115 150 159 145	180 177 255 443 101 94 106 157 199 144	184 202 258 451 104 100 107 164 226 146	182 219 7 259 7 453 99 87 107 178 223 141 191	198 237 7 264 7 454 7 119 106 7 127 7 191 217 134 7 255	7 201 217 7 272 7 463 123 109 7 193 173 152 7 276	p 20 p 28 p 473 p 173 p 150 p 20
Paper and products do Paper and pulp do Petroleum and coal products do Coke do Printing and publishing do Rubber products do Textiles and products do Cotton consumption do Rayon deliveries do Wool textiles do Tobacco products do	176 168 198 49 169 192 169 134 318 161	177 168 205 102 167 187 175 138 340 158 172	167 160 219 158 162 193 173 134 350 151	178 171 211 154 157 194 178 144 355 154 162	179 172 205 124 166 195 179 144 357 159	179 173 207 146 172 197 173 138 350 152 167	182 175 206 174 174 203 174 139 348 154 152	181 173 216 175 169 213 175 140 347 157 168	185 178 222 177 169 221 173 132 348 161	172 166 229 176 150 7 222 165 123 360 134 160	191 181 238 176 161 238 189 155 7366 172 204	194 184 7 242 178 173 7 248 191 152 7 380 170 181	p 197 p 247 p 181 p 255 p 194 162 372
Minerals do Fuels do Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Crude petroleum do Metals do	112 120 118 31 156 63	141 152 117 133 163 76	128 136 63 103 157 81	125 133 69 96 154 80	113 118 65 38 155 81	139 148 108 149 152 83	138 147 83 143 155 87	147 148 97 131 160 140	155 155 96 136 168 155	149 148 68 109 171 158	163 162 97 142 177	7 168 167 92 144 7 184 7 172	p 169 p 170 116 151 p 183 p 163
Adjusted, combined index ofdo	166	173	179	183	180	187	190	195	199	196	209	7 212	» 21.
Manufactures do	176	179 181	188 203	192 209	192 207	194 211	199 222	204 231	208 237	205 235	218 247	r 220	» 22-
Durable manufactures	175 133 116 164 167 184 182 146 204	181 147 139 163 169 183 191 147	159 153 166 174 187 206 150	209 144 132 180 191 190 207 158 206	207 150 138 190 202 192 211 157 207	156 145 200 208 188 192 158 201	159 150 198 207 200 218 158 222	251 158 149 197 208 203 210 160 223	257 155 144 207 219 210 214 161 234	151 140 202 208 211 208 161 244	165 151 212 7 212 212 214 7 165 215	165 150 7 216 7 209 7 216 206 7 167 225	p 16 p 14 p 22 p 21 p 21 p 21 16 26
Nondurable manufactures	146	177 187 243 97 92 160 147 154	176 173 245 101 99 160 148 157	179 169 248 108 95 161 148 154	180 159 247 115 102 161 149 151	181 175 247 116 98 165 154 160	180 169 252 110 101 164 153 157 148	181 172 256 101 95 164 150 144	184 184 261 105 102 164 153 147	181 206 7 263 7 101 91 167 152 151 147	195 248 7 267 7 119 108 7 168 150 155 134	7 194 203 7 270 9 123 111 7 168 148 168 7 142	p 195 p 275 p 164 145 p 158

Revised. **Preliminary.

Data for 1947-49 were revised to incorporate changes in reports on production and sales of farm products. Revised figures for 1947 appear on p. 23 of the April 1950 Survey; those for 1948 (further revised since the April issue) and January-July 1949 are available upon request.

Seasonal factors for a number of industries were fixed at 100 during 1939-42; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through													
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	GENE	RAL 1	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS-	-Cont	inued				-	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued]												_
Adjusted — Continued Manufactures — Continued Nondurable manufactures — Continued Paper and products	176 168 165 165	177 168 160 169	167 160 159 149	179 171 163 162	178 171 168 162	179 172 169 176	181 174 169 161	180 173 166 168	185 177 170 170	173 166 162 154	191 181 169 197	194 184 172 172	p 197
Minerals do	112 59	141 76	132 106	130 117	118 118	144 119	140 98	145 125	151 130	144 124	* 159 136	163 • 142	^p 166 143
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.	33. 6 15. 8 6. 2 9. 6 7. 1 1. 7 5. 4 10. 7 3. 6 7. 1	34. 4 16. 2 6. 6 9. 6 7. 6 1. 8 5. 8 10. 6 3. 3 7. 3	33. 6 15. 8 6. 5 9. 2 7. 3 1. 7 5. 6 10. 5	34. 2 16. 2 6. 8 9. 4 7. 2 1. 6 5. 6 10. 9 3. 6 7. 3	35.3 16.9 7.1 9.8 7.3 1.7 5.6 11.1 3.7 7.4	36. 6 17. 8 7. 6 10. 2 7. 7 1. 9 5. 8 11. 1 3. 7 7. 4	35.6 17.2 7.5 9.7 1.8 5.6 11.1 3.7	38.7 19.3 8.6 10.7 8.0 2.1 5.9 11.3 3.9 7.4	39.9 19.8 9.0 10.8 8.4 2.3 6.1 11.7 4.2 7.5	41. 8 20. 1 8. 7 11. 4 9. 0 2. 6 7 6. 5 12. 7 4. 7 8. 0	45. 1 22. 8 10. 1 12. 7 7 9. 6 2. 9 7 6. 7 12. 7 4. 7 8. 0	7 42.0 7 21.0 7 9.4 11.6 8.9 2.6 6.3 12.1 4.4 7.7	41.8 21.2 9.7 11.5 8.8 2.5 6.3 11.8 4.2 7.6
Business inventories, book value, end of month (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 Nondurable-goods stores do Nondurable-goods stores do	52. 5 28. 9 13. 4 15. 6 9. 1 2. 9 6. 2 14. 5 5. 7 8. 8	52. 1 28. 7 13. 2 15. 5 9. 1 2. 9 6. 2 14. 3 5. 5 8. 8	51. 6 28. 9 13. 4 15. 5 9. 0 2. 9 6. 1 13. 7 5. 1 8. 6	52. 0 29. 0 13. 4 15. 6 9. 0 3. 0 6. 0 14. 0 5. 4 8. 6	51. 8 29. 0 13. 4 15. 5 9. 0 3. 0 6. 0 13. 8 5. 2 8. 6	52. 4 29. 0 13. 5 15. 6 9. 1 3. 0 6. 1 14. 3 5. 3 9. 0	52. 8 29. 3 13. 6 15. 7 9. 4 3. 1 6. 3 14. 1 5. 3 8. 9	53. 5 29. 6 13. 7 15. 9 9. 5 3. 2 6. 3 14. 4 9. 0	54. 1 29. 9 13. 8 16. 1 9. 5 3. 3 6. 2 14. 7 5. 6 9. 1	53. 1 29. 7 13. 8 15. 9 9. 3 3. 2 6. 2 14. 1 5. 1 9. 0	54. 4 29. 7 13. 7 16. 0 9. 6 3. 0 7 6. 5 15. 1 5. 5 9. 6	3. 1 7 6. 8 7 15. 8	58. 2 31. 5 14. 3 17. 2 10. 2 3. 3 6. 9 16. 5 6. 3 10. 2
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†													
Sales: Value (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	17, 019 6, 595 10, 424	16, 394 6, 534 9, 860	16, 083 6, 715 9, 369	16, 005 6, 664 9, 341	16, 243 6, 790 9, 453	18, 531 8, 064 10, 467	17, 184 7, 644 9, 540	18, 649 8, 413 10, 236	19, 426 9, 007 10, 418	18, 506 7, 951 10, 554	22, 613 9, 929 12, 684	r 21, 326 r 9, 538 r 11, 800	22, 756 10, 371 12, 385
Value (adjusted), total	15, 798 6, 167 1, 123 380 721 1, 051 1, 051 1, 195 429 328 364 296	16, 221 6, 631 1, 405 399 736 1, 087 1, 130 324 475 348 406 321	15, 756 6, 516 1, 704 406 676 1, 028 994 319 443 309 358 279	16, 216 6, 817 1, 718 440 738 1, 085 1, 220 284 359 290 380 303	16, 877 7, 103 1, 801 461 745 1, 115 1, 211 350 408 310 393 308	17, 797 7, 643 1, 851 464 832 1, 254 1, 362 297 472 369 405 335	17, 206 7, 488 1, 884 432 773 1, 223 1, 333 307 485 360 375 315	19, 309 8, 605 2, 126 523 878 1, 352 1, 600 319 401 480 356	19, 838 9, 030 2, 191 566 955 1, 385 1, 710 310 652 404 481 374	20, 092 8, 670 2, 178 558 924 1, 374 1, 459 603 409 469 382	22, 766 10, 060 2, 471 606 1, 129 1, 554 410 695 485 540 454	7 20, 965 7 9, 392 7 2, 345 7 591 7 1, 116 7 1, 458 7 1, 449 7 379 7 656 7 433 7 513 7 451	21, 167 9, 705 2, 464 602 1, 122 1, 594 1, 474 392 656 447 539 414
Nondurable-goods industries, total do. Food and kindred products do. Beverages do. Tobacco manufactures 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 products do. Rubber products do. Rubber products do. Other nondurable-goods industries do.	9, 631 2, 685 415 250 994 830 261 507 512 1, 163 1, 528 255 232	9, 590 2, 624 413 272 1, 033 721 244 502 517 1, 167 1, 589 247 262	9, 240 2, 496 439 248 965 743 228 474 597 1, 063 1, 518 245 226	9, 399 2, 637 390 271 926 804 242 485 600 1, 104 1, 436 265 240	9, 774 2, 772 393 263 956 835 273 495 654 1, 130 1, 479 273 250	10, 154 2, 772 473 272 963 851 285 510 649 1, 250 1, 550 293 287	9, 718 2, 753 471 246 896 753 264 468 582 1, 189 1, 565 288 244	10, 704 3, 150 542 274 1, 012 748 290 513 606 1, 334 1, 624 290	10, 809 3, 136 582 277 1, 062 663 317 538 602 1, 383 1, 668 350 231	11, 422 3, 245 573 287 1, 206 962 349 528 596 1, 442 1, 561 454 221	12, 706 3, 257 649 299 1, 544 1, 256 633 615 1, 667 1, 669 457 280	7 3, 038 7 448	11, 462 3, 032 448 267 1, 278 985 328 659 563 1, 552 1, 665
Inventories, end of month: Book value (unadjusted), totaldo Durable-goods industriesdo. Nondurable-goods industriesdo.	28, 803 13, 324 15, 479	28, 606 13, 101 15, 506	28, 969 13, 316 15, 674	29, 249 13, 375 15, 874	29, 151 13, 464 15, 687	29, 151 13, 547 15, 604	29, 163 13, 635 15, 528	29, 409 13, 785 15, 624	29, 688 13, 848 15, 840	29, 670 13, 803 15, 868	29, 619 13, 725 15, 894	7 30, 279 7 13, 910 7 16, 368	31, 304 14, 235 17, 070
By stages of fabrication: Purchased materials. Goods in process. Finished goods. do.	11, 026 6, 550 11, 227	10, 988 6, 413 11, 206	11, 270 6, 378 11, 341	11, 249 6, 541 11, 460	11, 207 6, 578 11, 365	11, 132 6, 662 11, 357	11, 008 6, 750 11, 405	11, 032 6, 813 11, 564	11, 120 6, 783 11, 785	11, 426 6, 957 11, 287	11, 790 7, 134 10, 696	7 12, 277 7 7, 344 7 10, 658	12, 905 7, 554 10, 846
Book value (adjusted), total	28, 923 13, 373 2, 916 956 1, 509 3, 194 1, 711 809 546 576 529 626	28, 656 13, 195 2, 874 963 1, 489 3, 152 1, 661 787 550 582 515 622	28, 865 13, 400 2, 958 965 1, 521 3, 157 1, 774 742 552 584 524 622	29, 014 13, 400 2, 975 948 1, 524 3, 124 1, 750 730 585 607 522 638	28, 961 13, 448 2, 955 956 1, 550 3, 145 1, 753 705 590 628 523 643	29, 037 13, 463 2, 961 960 1, 544 3, 166 1, 755 690 562 636 532 658	29, 315 13, 599 3, 012 975 1, 566 3, 197 1, 764 670 556 654 541 664	29, 562 13, 688 3, 056 962 1, 614 3, 208 1, 736 659 671 536 675	29, 904 13, 822 3, 140 988 1, 658 3, 225 1, 669 653 588 678 578 685	29, 706 13, 764 3, 147 973 1, 633 3, 208 1, 678 660 576 675 542 671	29, 736 13, 736 3, 191 965 1, 630 3, 228 1, 651 663 550 664 534 661	r 30, 594 r 13, 934 r 3, 228 r 959 r 1, 632 r 3, 283 r 1, 700 r 672 r 560 r 677 r 530 r 692	31, 495 14, 291 3, 306 937 1, 660 3, 350 1, 794 716 593 685 543 707

^{*}Revised. P Preliminary. See note marked "S" on p. S-2. \$The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade. Business inventories as shown on p. S-1 cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm. †Revised series. Data on manufacturers' sales, inventories, and new orders have been revised beginning 1946. Revisions for 1946-49 and appropriate explanations appear on pp. 16-23 of the October 1950 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						195	0				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS-	Cont	inued					
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†—Continued													
Inventories, end of month—Continued Book value (adjusted)—Continued Nondurable-goods industries, total. mil. of dol. Food and kindred products	15, 550 2, 799 1, 027 1, 541 1, 950 1, 223 511 669 525 2, 084 2, 282 517 422	15, 461 2, 761 996 1, 522 1, 953 1, 236 517 669 551 2, 074 2, 247 526 408	15, 466 2, 803 986 1, 527 1, 965 1, 241 509 687 553 2, 059 2, 194 410	15, 614 2, 861 998 1, 514 1, 988 1, 282 522 704 595 2, 032 2, 161 524 432	15, 513 2, 851 1, 013 1, 480 2, 010 1, 282 501 701 581 2, 022 2, 123 526 424	15, 574 2, 917 1, 034 1, 475 2, 042 1, 338 509 703 582 1, 978 2, 049 532 416	15, 716 3, 000 1, 028 1, 484 2, 064 1, 348 531 714 592 1, 993 2, 012 536 416	15, 874 3, 061 1, 012 1, 490 2, 148 1, 328 546 706 587 2, 014 2, 018 540 422	16, 082 3, 042 993 1, 482 2, 244 1, 407 557 704 611 2, 034 2, 018 544 448	15, 942 2, 831 1, 037 1, 467 2, 274 1, 448 568 695 601 2, 041 2, 046 501 433	16, 000 2, 820 1, 048 1, 562 2, 285 1, 455 573 671 593 2, 043 2, 050 483 416	7 16, 660 7 2, 928 7 1, 118 7 1, 680 7 2, 372 7 1, 520 7 589 625 7 2, 108 7 2, 108 502 7 432	17, 204 3, 028 1, 102 1, 683 2, 603 1, 567 588 688 633 2, 166 2, 196
New orders, net (unadjusted), 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_ Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles mill of dol Other durable-goods industries do_	17, 151 6, 892 1, 708 442 803 962	16, 868 6, 941 1, 687 418 694 979	16, 009 6, 923 1, 855 392 706 1, 018	17, 032 7, 479 1, 892 469 793 1, 211	16, 861 7, 213 1, 836 480 726 1, 211	18, 810 8, 508 2, 173 488 946 1, 392	17, 182 7, 857 1, 901 474 772 1, 316	19, 097 8, 514 2, 178 531 884 1, 410	20, 666 9, 814 2, 493 557 1, 035 1, 527	22, 046 10, 553 2, 724 637 934 1, 764	27, 134 13, 863 3, 277 814 1, 572 2, 197 1, 600	7 23, 581 7 11, 500 7 2, 989 7 683 7 1, 423 7 1, 948	24, 458 11, 994 2, 883 716 1, 342 2, 090
Nondurable-goods industries do Unfilled orders (unadjusted), total* do Durable-goods industries do Iron, steel, and products do Nonfarous metals and products do	2, 782 10, 259 19, 450 16, 152 4, 460 435	2, 613 9, 927 19, 924 16, 559 4, 778 420	2, 784 9, 086 19, 850 16, 767 4, 925 382	2, 860 9, 553 20, 876 17, 581 5, 111 419	2, 566 9, 648 21, 494 18, 005 5, 252 456	3, 243 10, 302 21, 773 18, 449 5, 480 451	3, 060 9, 325 21, 770 18, 662 5, 488 481	3, 279 10, 582 22, 218 18, 763 5, 566 497	3, 660 10, 852 23, 458 19, 569 5, 866 506	3, 392 11, 493 26, 998 22, 171 6, 593 679	4, 404 13, 271 31, 519 26, 105 7, 348 914	7 3, 765 7 12, 081 7 33, 764 7 28, 070 7 7, 923 7 1, 006	4, 132 12, 465 35, 466 29, 692 8, 166 1, 075
Electrical machinery and equipment. do Machinery, except electrical. do Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles mil. of dol. Other durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	2, 158 2, 812 3, 027 3, 260 3, 298	2, 094 2, 750 3, 264 3, 254 3, 365	2, 046 2, 666 3, 086 3, 661 3, 083	2, 131 2, 852 3, 068 4, 000 3, 295	2, 129 2, 995 3, 140 4, 033 3, 489	2, 183 3, 076 3, 081 4, 178 3, 324	2, 164 3, 147 3, 103 4, 278 3, 109	2, 215 3, 194 3, 015 4, 276 3, 455	2, 308 3, 277 3, 215 4, 398 3, 888	2, 434 3, 758 4, 030 4, 678 4, 827	2, 940 4, 433 5, 255 5, 214 5, 414	7 3, 250 7 4, 909 7 5, 566 7 5, 414 7 5, 694	3, 390 5, 352 6, 012 5, 698 5, 775
			BUSIN	ESS F	OPUL	ATION	1						
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER;						***							
Operating businesses, total, end of quarter_thous_ Contract construction			3, 953. 3 339. 5 302. 4 852. 6 1, 687. 5 202. 9 568. 3			302, 5 854, 4 1, 685, 9 203, 2 572, 0			p 3, 984. 1 p 360. 8 p 303. 4 p 854. 9 p 1, 685. 9 p 203. 2 p 575. 9				
New businesses, quarterly total do Contract construction do Manufacturing do Service industries do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do All other do		ŀ	1 7.0			22. 1 10. 7 20. 2 36. 2 4. 6 13. 6			r 40. 3 4. 6 14. 5				
Discontinued businesses, quarterly total do Contract construction do Manufacturing do Service industries do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do All other do			84.0 10.9 10.9 16.1 32.5 4.0 9.6			92. 4 11. 3 10. 6 18. 4 37. 9 4. 3 9. 9			p 98. 4 p 12. 0 p 11. 3 p 19. 6 p 40. 3 p 4. 6 p 10. 5				
Business transfers, quarterly totaldo BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS			71.0			104.6			86.7				
New incorporations (48 States)*number	6, 877	6, 755	7, 857	9, 070	7, 736	9, 180	8, 375	9, 216	8, 861	7, 191	7, 201	r 6, 277	6, 782
Failures, total decommercial service decommercial s	802 58 90 181 364 109	835 63 83 197 395 97	770 50 80 201 349 90	864 61 65 225 403 110	811 69 73 170 399 100	884 74 86 206 402 116	806 44 76 195 398 93	874 62 80 197 426 109	725 67 61 167 363 67	694 62 65 151 343 73	787 51 91 173 402 70	648 43 75 147 314 69	6 9 15 33
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	23, 894 1, 248 1, 989 11, 897 5, 833 2, 927	22, 799 1, 281 4, 362 8, 419 5, 929 2, 808	19, 251 668 1, 814 7, 465 6, 284 3, 020	26, 436 1, 829 1, 884 10, 928 7, 355 4, 440	22, 156 1, 875 1, 824 7, 905 6, 386 4, 166	27, 900 1, 706 2, 777 12, 241 7, 859 3, 317	21, 250 819 1, 465 7, 980 7, 179 3, 807	22, 672 1, 474 2, 129 7, 470 8, 650 2, 949	18, 072 1, 572 1, 533 7, 244 5, 154 2, 569	19, 538 1, 495 1, 619 8, 533 5, 251 2, 640	18, 448 2, 077 1, 233 7, 225 5, 685 2, 228	15, 254 1, 450 1, 303 5, 855 4, 775 1, 871	2, 009 2, 410 5, 949 4, 688

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary.
†Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3.
*New series. For data on unfilled orders beginning 1946, see p. 22 of the October 1950 Survey. Data on new incorporations are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; they are available for the 48 States beginning 1946, and for 47 States (excluding Louisiana) beginning July 1945; figures through 1948 are shown on p. 21 of the May 1950 Survey.
†The number of operating businesses has been revised to reflect revisions in the number of new businesses beginning with the fourth quarter of 1947 and in the number of discontinued businesses beginning with the fourth quarter of 1948. Revisions prior to the third quarter of 1949 will be shown later.
6*Data are from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Scattered monthly revisions for the indicated series are shown on p. 8-4 of the February 1950 Survey.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949		-				19	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
			COM	MODIT	ry pr	ICES							
RICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS													
rices received, all farm products \$.1910-14=100 Crops do Food grain do Feed grain and hay do Tobacco do Cotton do Fruit do Truck crops do Oil-bearing crops do Livestock and products do Meat animals do Meat animals do	242 210 213 161 396 241 180 174 221 271 301	237 210 215 157 369 233 172 213 220 262 286	233 210 219 168 394 223 174 196 225 255 280	235 219 218 170 382 222 185 261 228 249 286	237 215 219 171 389 231 186 203 228 257 306	237 215 224 174 389 236 193 168 230 258 308	241 225 227 181 389 242 206 205 239 256 312	247 223 230 190 387 246 195 178 248 269 342	247 225 218 190 388 251 207 182 254 268 342	263 236 226 195 387 278 211 200 267 287 371	267 239 224 193 399 311 200 164 293 292 369	272 243 221 194 428 336 217 126 303 298 372	263 233 213 183 422 322 200 133 300 299 35
Meat animals do Dairy products do Poultry and eggs do	258 230	261 216	261 194	254 158	250 155	243 165	235 161	230 154	227 156	232 173	240 191	248 196	26 20
rices paid:† All commodities	237 239 235 246 98	236 238 234 245 97	237 239 235 246 95	238 238 237 249 94	237 238 237 248	239 239 239 250 95	240 239 240 251 96	244 242 246 254 97	245 243 247 255 97	247 245 249 256 103	248 248 249 258 103	252 252 251 261 104	25 25 25 26
RETAIL PRICES													
ll commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index)1935-39=100	185. 6	185. 7	184. 4	183. 8	183. 3	183. 8	184. 1	185. 7	187. 3	190.0	190.8	r 192. 6	193
oal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes): AnthraciteOct. 1922–Sept. 1925=100 Bituminousdo	147. 4 158. 5	148.3 160.5	148. 4 162. 7	148. 5 164. 1	148. 5 164. 5	149. 3 166. 2	154. 2 165. 6	147. 2 160. 9	147. 4 160. 2	150.3 160.5	153. 9 162. 4	155, 8 164, 0	
onsumers' price index (U. S. Dept. of Labor): All items	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	167. 5 185. 8 197. 3 169. 2 186. 2 223. 2 223. 2 139. 7 97. 2 191. 6 185. 4 122. 2	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	166. 5 184. 8 194. 8 169. 0 183. 6 199. 1 221. 6 140. 3 97. 1 193. 2 185. 3 122. 8 155. 1	167. 0 185. 0 196. 0 169. 0 182. 4 195. 2 227. 3 140. 9 97. 1 194. 4 185. 0	167. 3 185. 1 196. 6 169. 3 179. 3 200. 5 227. 9 141. 4 97. 2 195. 6 185. 6 123. 1 154. 8	168. 6 185. 1 200. 3 169. 6 177. 8 206. 5 239. 5 138. 8 97. 1 189. 1 185. 4 123. 5	170. 2 185. 0 204. 6 169. 6 177. 1 217. 2 246. 7 138. 9 97. 0 189. 4 185. 2 123. 9	172. 5 184. 7 210. 0 171. 3 179. 5 220. 8 256. 0 139. 5 97. 0 190. 9 186. 4 124. 3 156. 2	173.0 185.9 209.0 175.5 182.7 194.7 257.5 140.9 97.0 194.4 189.3 124.6 158.1	173. 8 190. 5 208. 5 176. 5 185. 2 184. 6 257. 8 141. 8 97. 0 196. 5 195. 4 124. 8	193 209 177 190 187 250 143 96 199 199
WHOLESALE PRICES♂				·	-								
J. S. Department of Labor indexes: 1926=100	152. 2 149. 1 160. 4 145. 3 159. 6 155. 3 177. 7 150. 3	151. 6 148. 2 160. 4 145. 1 156. 8 156. 4 169. 6 150. 3	151. 2 147. 9 159. 5 144. 7 154. 9 160. 9 167. 0 150. 1	151. 5 148. 2 159. 8 144. 8 154. 7 160. 2 170. 5 150. 5	152. 7 149. 1 162. 4 144. 3 159. 1 161. 3 179. 9 151. 1	152. 7 148. 9 162. 8 144. 1 159. 4 165. 4 180. 3 151. 0	152. 9 149. 4 162. 5 143. 9 159. 3 169. 6 178. 0 151. 2	155. 9 152. 2 166. 3 145. 6 164. 7 172. 3 194. 6 153. 7	157, 3 153, 5 167, 7 148, 4 165, 9 169, 3 197, 5 155, 2	162. 9 158. 0 175. 8 152. 9 176. 0 173. 5 215. 8 159. 8	166. 4 161. 2 179. 1 159. 2 177. 6 167. 7 217. 3	164. 0 7 181. 8 7 165. 7 180. 4 166. 5	163 180 169 177 163
Foods. do Cereal products. do Dairy products do Fruits and vegetables. do Meats, poultry, and fish do	159. 6 144. 6 154. 6 128. 0 205. 0	158, 9 144, 6 154, 7 130, 7 198, 9	155. 7 144. 6 154. 4 132. 4 193. 5	154. 8 144. 3 148. 8 134. 3 194. 5	156. 7 144. 8 147. 5 138. 2 201. 6	155. 5 145. 6 144. 8 134. 9 200. 0	155. 3 145. 9 141. 1 137. 6 200. 6	159. 9 146. 0 138. 0 139. 2 217. 1	162, 1 145, 6 135, 9 140, 5 223, 7	171. 4 151. 2 141. 8 137. 0 240. 7	174. 6 154. 9 148. 0 132. 0 240. 2	155. 5 154. 7 131. 0	153 160 129
Commodities other than farm products and foods	145. 0 189. 3 161. 8 134. 5 282. 0 141. 4	145. 0 189. 6 161. 9 134. 5 283. 5 140. 1	145. 4 190. 4 161. 9 134. 5 285. 2 139. 6	145. 8 191. 6 163. 5 134. 8 287. 5 139. 0	145. 9 192. 8 163. 2 134. 9 292. 1 139. 0	146. 1 194. 2 163. 3 134. 9 295. 9 138. 2	146. 4 194. 8 163. 4 134. 9 299. 4 136. 7	147. 6 198. 1 163. 9 134. 9 310. 8 136. 8	148. 8 202. 1 164. 3 134. 9 322. 6 137. 7	151. 5 207. 3 167. 4 135. 3 338. 0 138. 6	155. 5 7 213. 9 167. 8 135. 5 357. 6 142. 4	7 219. 7 168. 7 7 136. 3	219 178 140 359
Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals do Drugs and pharmaceutical materials do Fertilizer materials do Oils and fats do	115. 9 115. 3 123. 1 120. 2 115. 6	115. 8 115. 0 123. 0 118. 3 118. 3	115. 2 114. 3 121. 6 117. 9 118. 2	115. 7 114. 7 121. 5 117. 4 122. 7	115. 2 114. 7 121. 4 116. 9 120. 9	116.3 115.4 121.9 117.3 125.6	117. 1 116. 4 122. 0 117. 4 127. 5	116. 4 116. 5 122. 3 116. 8 122. 2	114. 5 117. 3 122. 7 108. 4 111. 9	118. 1 119. 3 129. 1 110. 1 125. 7	122. 5 122. 1 135. 0 112. 1 7 141. 5	7 128.7 125.6 153.4 111.4 7 163.9	131 161 111
Fuel and lighting materials do Electricity do Gas do Petroleum and products do	130, 6 70, 1 87, 8 109, 9	130, 2 70, 3 88, 3 108, 5	130. 4 69. 6 87. 2 108. 5	131. 4 68. 9 85. 0 109. 4	131. 3 69. 6 87. 4 109. 4	131. 5 67. 9 88. 3 108. 6	131, 2 67. 8 86. 8 109. 5	132. 1 66. 6 87. 2 112. 6	132, 7 67, 0 87, 3 113, 9	133. 4 67. 0 88. 3 115. 5		89. 0 117. 8	118
Hides and leather products do Hides and skins do Leather do Shoes do	181. 3 205. 6 176. 5 183. 4	180. 8 199. 5 177. 0 184. 3	179. 9 192. 8 178. 1 184. 3	179. 3 189. 0 177. 6 184. 3	179. 0 188. 2 176. 6 184. 3	179. 6 190. 4 177. 9 184. 3	179. 4 187. 2 179. 1 184. 3	181. 0 194. 4 179. 3 185. 0	182. 6 202. 1 180. 6 184. 8	187. 2 219. 8 185. 3 185. 8	191.4	7 202. 9 7 264. 7 196. 8 194. 8	266 201 200
Housefurnishing goodsdo Furnishingsdo Furnituredo	143. 0 149. 2 136. 7	143. 4 149. 9 136. 8	144, 2 151, 2 137, 0	151. 5	145, 2 151, 8 138, 4	145. 5 152. 2 138. 6	145.8 152.6 138.8	146. 6 154. 1 138. 9	146. 9 154. 2 139. 4	148.7 156.2 141.0	7 153. 9 7 162. 8 144. 6	159. 2 r 168. 1 r 149. 9	173

Revised.
†Revised series. Beginning with the February 1950 SURVEY, data have been revised (effective back to 1910) to reflect changes prescribed in the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949; revisions for 1910-48 are shown on p. 36 of July 1950 SURVEY.
§November 1950 indexes: All farm products, 276; crops, 250; food grain, 224; feed grain and hay, 192; tobacco, 428; cotton, 346; fruit, 194; truck crops, 188; oil-bearing crops, 351; livestock and products, 299; meat-animals, 357; dairy products, 267; poultry and eggs, 209.
⑤Not corrected for new-unit bias in rent index. ♂For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.
‡Indexes for the latest 2 months are preliminary and are currently revised to incorporate corrections received in the 2 months following. Any additional corrections received are incorporated in final annual summaries issued in the middle of the year. Indexes for June-December 1949 were corrected in the August 1950 Survey and for June-December 1948 in the August 1949 issue. Corrected indexes for January-May 1948 and 1949 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						199	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
		COM	MODI	TY PR	ICES-	-Conti	nued						
WHOLESALE PRICES♂—Continued													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes:‡—Continued Commodities other than farm prod., etc.—Con. Metals and metal products	167. 3 163. 3 131. 5 154. 6	167. 3 163. 4 131. 7 154. 6	167. 8 165. 4 129. 2 154. 6	168. 4 167. 3 128. 6 151. 7	168.6 168.8 128.1 148.7	168. 5 169. 0 127. 2 151. 9	168. 7 168. 9 128. 9 154. 7	169. 7 168. 5 136. 3 156. 4	171. 9 169. 4 148. 4 156. 3	172. 4 169. 8 150. 6 156. 5	174.3 171.0 156.3 164.6	176. 7 7 172. 2 166. 1 166. 9	178. 6 173. 1 173. 3 177. 2
Textile products	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	138. 5 143. 9 178. 7 98. 5 39. 6 50. 1 147. 0	138. 2 143. 1 178. 4 98. 6 39. 9 50. 1 147. 2	137.3 143.5 176.5 98.0 39.9 49.1 146.3	136. 4 144. 2 172. 8 97. 7 39. 9 49. 1 146. 1	136. 1 143. 8 172. 0 97. 7 39. 9 49. 3 146. 2	136.8 143.8 173.8 97.7 39.9 49.3 148.3	142. 6 144. 3 190. 7 99. 2 40. 7 60. 3 150. 9	149. 5 145. 2 206. 8 101. 2 41. 3 65. 6 157. 7	7 158.3 146.7 221.6 104.8 41.7 64.9 7 178.7	163.0 P47.7 225.7 108.7 42.5 65.3 188.9
Miscellaneousdo Automobile tires and tubesdo Paper and pulpdo	109. 0 60. 7 156. 5	109. 7 62. 5 156. 5	110. 7 64. 3 156. 0	110, 0 64, 3 155, 9	110. 0 64. 3 155. 6	110. 7 64. 3 155. 5	112. 6 65. 0 155. 4	114, 7 65, 8 155, 4	114. 7 67. 0 155. 6	119. 0 68. 7 159. 9	124. 3 75. 0 163. 9	127. 4 77. 4 167. 1	131. 3 78. 1 173. 4
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR													
As measured by— Wholesale prices	52. 8 59. 3 49. 9	53. 1 59. 3 49. 8	53. 2 59. 7 50. 6	53. 1 59. 9 50. 9	52. 7 60. 1 51. 2	52, 7 59, 9 50, 9	52, 6 59, 8 50, 8	51, 6 59, 3 49, 9	51, 2 58, 8 48, 9	49. 4 58. 0 47. 6	48.3 57.8 47.8	47. 5 57. 5 48. 0	47.6 57.2 47.8
	(CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND R	EAL E	STATI	E					
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY†													
New construction, total mil. of dol Private, total do Residential (nonfarm) do New dwelling units do Additions and alterations do Nonresidential building, except farm and public	2, 177 1, 506 832 740 76	2, 044 1, 484 837 750 72	1, 852 1, 401 806 730 61	1,712 1,298 742 680 51	1, 618 1, 262 717 655 51	1,750 1,313 741 675 55	1, 989 1, 483 882 800 70	2, 283 1, 690 1, 035 940 82	2, 535 1, 883 1, 171 1, 065 92	2, 675 1, 997 1, 253 1, 145 93	2, 790 2, 071 1, 309 1, 200 93	2, 806 2, 071 1, 306 1, 195 94	2, 728 2, 000 1, 232 1, 130 84
utility, total	264 68 84 104 299	270 68 88 87 283	267 68 86 75 246	257 69 79 74 216	252 70 77 75 209	249 69 77 79 235	249 70 76 88 253	275 73 92 100 267	306 78 110 108 285	324 83 117 113 296	330 89 113 116 305	351 100 121 106 301	378 111 135 88 295
Public, total do Residential do Nonresidential building do Military and naval do Highway do Conservation and development do Other types do	671 41 215 16 233 80 86	560 36 179 14 184 71 76	451 34 158 12 117 60 70	414 35 155 9 90 56 69	356 26 154 9 55 49 63	437 28 170 8 100 62 69	506 28 178 9 145 73 73	593 28 187 8 210 82 78	652 28 191 10 250 92 81	678 24 196 10 275 91 82	719 27 204 14 305 85 84	735 28 213 17 310 82 85	728 30 227 18 290 76 87
CONTRACT AWARDS													
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): Total projects number Total valuation thous of dol. Public ownership do- Private ownership do-	331,892	40, 132 957, 761 315, 683 642, 078	34, 704 929, 030 298, 714 630, 316	30, 989 730, 855 200, 541 530, 314	35, 715 779, 530 284, 925 494, 605	53, 494 1, 300, 201 480, 972 819, 229	59, 616 1, 350, 496 354, 115 996, 381	65, 305 1, 347, 603 388, 643 958, 960	60, 658 1, 345, 463 428, 264 917, 199	60, 942 1, 420, 181 459, 921 960, 260	70, 449 1, 548, 876 437, 770 1, 111, 106	50, 284 1, 286, 541 364, 298 922, 243	49, 604 1, 135, 815 308, 118 827, 697
Nonresidential buildings, total: Projectsnumber_ Floor areathous, of sq. ft. Valuationthous. of dol_ Commercial buildings:		3, 518 25, 495 266, 103	3, 293 28, 345 303, 205	2, 882 22, 297 235, 294	3, 017 24, 790 265, 567	4, 373 37, 539 500, 658	4, 998 43, 071 448, 619	5, 204 40, 482 408, 543	5, 090 45, 254 443, 996	5, 085 46, 580 487, 115	5, 987 51, 741 540, 989	5, 094 47, 458 498, 725	4, 830 42, 583 426, 820
Floor area thous of sq. (t. Valuation thous of dol. Manufacturing buildings: Floor area thous of sq. (t. Valuation thous of dol.	7, 486 82, 772 5, 291 48, 928	6, 291 58, 591 4, 542 35, 939	6, 632 60, 695 6, 807 64, 829	5, 934 60, 635 4, 729 37, 678	5, 847 58, 329 3, 832 27, 876	8, 840 88, 575 6, 686 161, 505	10, 657 106, 792 10, 984 119, 199	10, 419 96, 387 10, 086 83, 696	97, 677 9, 874 69, 291	12, 220 117, 356 9, 373 79, 780	14, 430 137, 850 13, 290 128, 821	12, 899 137, 157 10, 819 90, 837	10, 550 104, 483 12, 932 93, 596
Residential buildings: number Projects. thous. of sq. ft. Floor area. thous. of sq. ft. Valuation. thous. of dol.		35, 224 53, 262 435, 235	29, 918 49, 481 419, 051	27, 229 42, 078 343, 501	31, 650 46, 235 361, 452	47, 547 71, 543 574, 681	52, 568 84, 964 674, 836	57, 843 84, 937 674, 604	52, 989 77, 850 628, 051	53, 268 84, 323 675, 080	62, 025 89, 033 754, 106	42, 906 65, 069 549, 585	42, 960 64, 945 529, 867
Public works: number Projects number Valuation thous, of dol Utilities: Projects number Valuation thous, of dol	1, 566 128, 860 399	1, 032 125, 891 358 130, 532	1, 185 134, 384 308 72, 390	643 86, 300 235 65, 760	805 120, 178 243 32, 333	1, 202 184, 081 372 40, 781	1,608 177,334 442 49,707	1, 807 199, 239 451 65, 217	2, 156 221, 654 423 51, 762	2, 133 208, 648 456 49, 338	2,020 200,431 417 53,350	1, 812 145, 728 472 92, 503	1, 445 119, 633 369 59, 495
Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes):	75, 104	240	213	198	228	279	325	329	334	351	346	323	290
Total, unadjusted	251 260 263 269 553, 482	240 245 265 256 589, 224	213 217 262 255 863, 561	203 242 245 915, 475	228 232 263 260 686, 221	279 292 275 278 993, 453	348 284 298 885, 044	358 274 303 931, 153	358 291 325	372 325 369 1, 175, 138	358 334 362	332 321 332 332 959, 530	288 304 297 950, 526
Highway concrete pavement contract awards:⊙ Total thous. of sq. yd Airports do Roads do Streets and alleys do	2, 648 487	3, 329 498 939 1, 891	1 3, 040 1 55 1 1, 907 1 1, 078	3, 396 310 1, 952 1, 134	2, 322 81 1, 369 872	5, 369 51 2, 684 2, 635	5, 032 425 2, 126 2, 481	7, 094 460 3, 457 3, 177	8, 351 580 4, 604 3, 167	5, 832 224 2, 901 2, 708	6, 589 190 2, 890 3, 509	4, 114 477 1, 333 2, 304	3, 605 50 1, 634 1, 920

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						19	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	CONST	ruct	TON A	ND R	EAL E	STAT	E—Cor	ntinue	l				
NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN BUILDING													
New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor)	104, 300 59, 574 57, 320 41, 794 2, 747 12, 779 2, 254	95, 500 54, 394 52, 357 41, 562 2, 095 8, 700 2, 037	78, 300 44, 736 43, 365 31, 327 1, 996 10, 042 1, 371	78, 700 50, 464 49, 596 36, 026 2, 306 11, 264 868	82, 900 53, 318 53, 141 40, 234 2, 375 10, 532 177	80, 571 79, 436 59, 785 4, 237 15, 414 1, 135	133, 400 83, 056 81, 290 63, 484 3, 237 14, 569 1, 766	91, 730 88, 458 69, 377 3, 859 15, 222 3, 272	144, 300 83, 351 82, 862 66, 877 2, 828 13, 157 489	144, 400 r 84, 063 r 79, 473 r 64, 586 r 3, 118 r 11, 769 4, 590	* 141, 700 * 83, 042 * 79, 001 * 61, 711 * 3, 018 * 14, 272 * 4, 041	115,000 62,302 58,266 46,466 2,243 9,557 74,036	103, 000 56, 781 55, 392 43, 734 2, 287 9, 371 1, 389
Publicly financed, total	7 343. 7 7 389. 4 7 593. 2 7 256. 3 7 276. 6	313. 7 354. 2 556. 0 233. 7 213. 8	257. 5 319. 7 433. 4 273. 8 184. 2	288. 3 319. 1 484. 9 214. 5 217. 8	305. 6 327. 1 529. 8 201. 4 198. 1	464. 5 488. 9 837. 4 265. 4 285. 6	477. 7 526. 3 885. 2 306. 3 290. 4	530. 0 607. 1 1, 044. 2 333. 4 334. 6	481. 7 577. 9 928. 4 352. 5 374. 8	485. 4 606. 1 950. 7 398. 2 371. 2	477. 1 622. 2 964. 4 419. 1 380. 6	7 358. 1 7 478. 5 7 713. 6 7 333. 2 7 327. 2	326. 4 487. 1 662. 4 405. 0 305. 0
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES Aberthaw (industrial building)1914=100,			307			305			311			330	
American Appraisal Company: 1913=100 Average, 30 cities 1913=100 Atlanta do New York do San Francisco do St. Louis do Associated General Contractors (all types) do E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: Average, 20 cities:	484 505 492 442 471 345	484 503 493 442 471 345	483 503 493 442 471 345	486 506 495 444 474 345	486 506 495 443 474 346	486 508 495 444 474 346	488 511 497 447 476 346	490 511 497 452 476 346	498 518 504 459 485 349	502 519 514 465 488 357	508 526 522 473 495 366	513 536 531 478 499 369	515 542 534 479 502 371
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete _ U. S. avg. 1926–29=100. Brick and steel	207. 9 207. 2 212. 9	208. 3 207. 5 213. 7	208. 6 207. 9 213. 4	209. 1 208. 6 213. 9	210. 1 210. 1 215. 8	210. 7 210. 8 217. 3	211.3 211.3 218.1	214. 4 214. 5 224. 4	215. 6 215. 8 227. 2	218. 0 218. 6 230. 8	219. 5 220. 7 234. 6	220. 4 221. 4 234. 3	220. 9 221. 9 233. 2
Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concrete	211. 1 208. 4 210. 1 215. 2 194. 4	211. 4 208. 7 210. 9 216. 3 194. 6	211. 6 208. 9 210. 9 215. 6 194. 9	212. 0 210. 0 211. 1 215. 9 197. 7	212. 7 210. 9 212. 6 218. 6 198. 5	213. 3 211. 6 213. 7 220. 7 198. 8	214. 0 212. 1 214. 4 221. 7 199. 2	217. 1 215. 7 219. 8 229. 1 201. 7	218. 3 216. 9 222. 4 232. 5 202. 3	220. 3 219. 0 225. 4 236. 4 203. 8	221. 4 220. 7 228. 4 241. 5 205. 1	222. 3 221. 3 228. 4 240. 7 205. 8	222. 9 221. 5 227. 9 238. 9 206. 2
Brick do	213. 4 210. 8	214. 0 211. 6	213, 8 211, 2	214. 2 211. 6	216. 1 214. 0	$217.6 \\ 215.8$	218. 5 216. 7	224. 9 223. 7	227. 7 226. 7	231. 3 230. 5	235. 1 235. 1	234. 8 234. 5	233. 7 233. 0
Engineering News-Record: Building 1913=100 Construction do Bu. of Public Roads—Highway construction: Composite, standard mile 1925-29=100.	352. 9 480. 0	353. 2 480. 3	356. 2 484. 7 145. 3	356. 5 484. 9	360. 0 488. 4	362. 8 491. 9 140. 7	364. 3 496. 6	373. 0 506. 5	376. 9 511. 9 140. 0	383. 1 521. 4	392. 8 530. 4	396. 2 534. 4 146. 2	1
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS Production of selected construction materials, index: Unadjusted. 1939=100. Adjusted. do. REAL ESTATE	140.8 127.1	142.8 144.1	135. 9 153. 7	120, 8 141, 5	117. 3 142. 2	140. 2 148. 4	147. 5 148. 4	166. 7 157. 6	171. 5 160. 3	r 163. 7 r 153. 9	, 192. 5 , 170. 1	» 180. 2 » 167. 6	
Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by-													
Fed. Hous. Adm.: New premium paying Vet. Adm.: Principal amount* do Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions. mil. of dol. New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associa- tions, estimated total. thous. of dol. By purpose of loan:	347 353, 909	371 343, 260	211, 758 143, 605 427 342, 028	360 300, 906	206, 681 218, 000 331 325, 224	210, 919 221, 416 315 414, 783	172, 453 217, 610 331 422, 553	360 490, 324	182, 568 214, 433 437 527, 967	183, 559 234, 070 500 517, 163	217, 594 268, 611 626 556, 469	258, 401 694 467, 585	332, 201 724 449, 963
Home construction	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	94, 916 124, 265 32, 041 11, 584 38, 100	107, 335 128, 398 32, 573 13, 706 43, 212	143, 950 161, 952 39, 717 17, 895 51, 269	151, 627 168, 381 35, 683 20, 014 46, 848	180, 762 197, 761 39, 517 22, 890 49, 394	189, 363 223, 617 42, 093 22, 461 50, 433	188, 938 214, 412 38, 887 21, 853 53, 073	183, 493 248, 089 43, 410 25, 575 55, 902	145, 422 219, 001 34, 827 20, 220 48, 115	140, 65, 213, 88, 34, 41, 16, 95, 44, 05,
New nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under), estimated total thous of dol Nonfarm foreclosures, adjusted index 1935-39=100 Fire losses thous of dol	1, 117, 212 12. 8 48, 914	1, 114, 041 11. 8 53, 116	1, 125, 200 13. 8 67, 279	$1,024,000 \ 14.1 \ 58,823$	1, 003, 090 14. 5 58, 340	1, 221, 644 15. 3 72, 468	1, 171, 148 14, 1 61, 605	1, 377, 918 13. 7 58, 765	1, 465, 469 14. 6 57, 116	1, 470, 812 12. 9 52, 980	1, 624, 913 14. 1 49, 878	1, 497, 824 13. 7 45, 922	1, 544, 410
		· -	DO	MEST	IC TRA	ADE							
ADVERTISING													
Advertising indexes, adjusted: Printers' Ink, combined index 1935-39=100. Magazines	306 294 305 323 289 284. 5 16, 423 486 4, 494	305 308 291 320 287 274.1 15,855 463 4,381	294 291 286 292 287 256. 2 16, 409 447 4, 400	329 326 330 334 300 288.3 717,083 720 74,536	315 330 297 328 288 310. 3 * 15, 383 498 * 4, 084	319 328 307 318 291 314.3 r 16,843 407 r 4,557	323 327 317 296 288 309. 5 r 15, 909 614 r 4, 108	331 324 325 290 294 311. 7 * 16, 576 411 * 4, 431	333 321 320 328 294 309. 9 * 15, 146 357 * 4, 193	311 316 306 288 273 280.0 r 12, 293 288 r 3, 349	318 341 297 327 269 298. 8 * 12, 559 297 * 3, 648	336 338 310 302 278 317. 2 13, 932 325 3, 970	368 345 322 360 283 308. 8
Electric household equipment	189 282 4, 597 416 1, 547 2, 126 2, 286	198 278 4, 463 407 1, 583 2, 089 1, 994	218 296 4, 741 463 1, 615 2, 215 2, 014	198 284 4,736 452 1,753 2,165 2,240	181 260 4, 327 409 1, 637 1, 999 1, 988	180 256 4,849 454 1,862 2,215 2,064	145 216 4, 348 370 1, 811 2, 068 2, 229	167 238 4, 756 409 71, 947 2, 101 2, 116	142 249 4, 366 391 7 1, 791 1, 831 1, 826	136 226 3,513 467 71,310 1,577 1,429	148 239 3, 371 475 1, 431 1, 562 1, 387	1,664 1,540	

r Revised. P Preliminary.

†Minor revisions in number of dwelling units beginning January 1947 are available upon request. The Data reported at the beginning of each month are shown here for the previous month. New series. Compiled by the Veterans Administration, representing the amount of home loans closed monthly under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; data prior to August 1949 are available upon request.

**Servicemen's Readjustment Act; data prior to August 1949 are available upon request.

JunctionIncludes data for apparel and household furnishings, shown separately prior to the October 1950 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1949			1950									
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	A pril	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE—(Contin	ued						
ADVERTISING—Continued													
Magazine advertising:‡ Cost, total	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	7 29, 177 1, 517 2, 610 739 4, 470 4, 951 1, 738	7 39, 678 2, 706 3, 347 1, 177 5, 863 6, 891 2, 139	7 47, 070 4, 857 3, 934 1, 958 6, 277 6, 338 2, 381	7 52, 137 4, 457 4, 054 2, 675 6, 485 7, 149 2, 416	7 50, 304 4, 237 4, 226 2, 499 5, 693 6, 582 2, 364	7 42, 529 2, 832 3, 882 1, 719 5, 618 6, 846 2, 024	7 32, 788 884 3, 832 1, 081 4, 844 5, 874 1, 738	7 33, 615 3, 273 3, 772 1, 128 4, 338 5, 435 1, 476	49, 646 5, 540 4, 255 2, 537 5, 416 6, 724 1, 965	
Household equipment and supplies \ do Household furnishings \ do Industrial materials \ do Soaps, cleansers, etc Smoking materials do All other do do do	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	739 782 1, 259 673 1, 201 7 8, 498	1, 732 1, 358 1, 672 1, 081 1, 129 r 10, 583	3, 252 2, 359 2, 184 1, 189 1, 206 r 11, 136	4, 337 3, 361 2, 341 1, 232 1, 336 r 12, 293	4, 515 3, 282 2, 320 1, 238 1, 327 r 12, 022	3, 615 1, 715 2, 162 983 1, 364 7 9, 770	2, 057 697 1, 713 884 1, 365 7, 817	1, 574 929 1, 588 865 1, 116 r 8, 121	3, 648 2, 767 2, 657 1, 091 1, 497 11, 548	
Linage, total thous. of lines	4, 464	3, 645	2, 838	3, 261	3, 868	4, 270	4, 482	3, 853	2, 974	3, 175	3, 791	4, 505	4,602
Newspaper advertising: do Linage, total (52 cities) do Classified do Display, total do Automotive do Financial do General do Retail do	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	168, 921 37, 157 131, 764 10, 014 3, 237 23, 730 94, 783	170, 738 35, 362 135, 376 7, 668 1, 911 29, 473 96, 324	213, 488 41, 139 172, 350 9, 240 2, 355 35, 691 125, 064	215, 753 43, 326 172, 427 11, 290 2, 316 35, 645 123, 176	220, 211 45, 576 174, 636 12, 441 2, 469 36, 560 123, 166	209, 093 44, 776 164, 317 11, 410 2, 237 33, 876 116, 795	173, 092 42, 684 130, 409 9, 338 2, 683 26, 048 92, 339	186, 524 45, 005 141, 518 8, 969 1, 832 25, 431 105, 287	207, 305 45, 888 161, 417 8, 793 2, 091 32, 705 117, 829	230, 288 47, 678 182, 610 11, 314 2, 531 41, 222 127, 542
POSTAL BUSINESS Money orders:	ļ									<u> </u>			
Nomey orders. Domestic, issued (50 cities): Number	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, 531 89, 403 14, 463 190, 987	4, 961 88, 510 12, 694 181, 523	5, 237 107, 778 15, 973 225, 619	4, 932 92, 858 13, 354 197, 478	4, 543 90, 363 14, 055 205, 818	4, 258 84, 983 13, 960 202, 790	4, 062 83, 459 12, 279 183, 502	4, 228 88, 172 13, 842 210, 887	4,039 91,350 12,836 206,145	5, 474 100, 802 14, 218 222, 331
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES			<u></u>										
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, totalbil. of dol		 	180 6			182. 4			185. 2			198.4	
Durable goods, total			25. 3 10. 4 11. 3			26. 9 10. 8 12. 6			26. 7 11. 0 12. 0]		33. 5 13. 5 16. 2]
Nondurable goods, total						58. 2 4. 9 1. 9			18. 4 59. 1 5. 1 1. 9			19.7 62.5 5.2 2.3	
Services do Household operation do Housing do Personal service do Recreation do Transportation do Other services do			57. 4 8. 5 17. 6 3. 7 3. 9			17. 9 3. 7 3. 8			18. 1 3. 7 3. 9			18. 4 3. 7 3. 8	
RETAIL TRADE			-5.0										
All types of retail stores:† Estimated sales (unadjusted), total pmil. of dol. Durable-goods stores pm. do. Automotive group pm. do. Motor-vehicle dealers pm. do. Parts and accessories dom. Building materials and hardware group dom.	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	9, 522 3, 061 1, 907 1, 799 108	9, 281 3, 054 1, 889 1, 783 107	11, 062 3, 736 2, 316 2, 180 136	11, 072 3, 758 2, 250 2, 110 140	11, 654 4, 200 2, 461 2, 294 167	11, 957 4, 515 2, 698 2, 521 177	12, 313 4, 755 2, 881 2, 610 271	12, 737 4, 967 2, 856 2, 632 224	7 184	12, 080 4, 249 2, 312 2, 131 181
Building materials of	898 606 116 176 603 333 270 84	835 569 100 167 621 350 271	780 475 85 220 776 424 352 233	619 414 78 127 472 259 212 64	605 400 79 125 496 267 229 65	779 509 118 152 574 316 258 66	881 569 141 171 554 311 243 72	1, 061 715 145 201 597 354 244 81	1, 133 769 159 205 595 344 251 89	1, 117 745 167 205 685 356 329 72	1, 248 874 161 214 778 392 386 85	7 787 133 205 7 752 7 385 367	1, 128 791 135 203 716 368 347 93
Nondurable-goods stores?do_ Apparel group \(\sigma^2\)do_ Men's clothing and furnishings \(\sigma^2\)do_ Women's apparel and accessoriesdo Family and other apparel \(\sigma^2\)do Shoesdo_ Drug storesdo Eating and drinking places \(\sigma^2\)do	186 385 112 122 295	7, 524 835 209 390 121 115 286 895	9, 468 1, 208 345 507 187 168 384 954	6, 462 606 165 261 86 94 286 875	6, 227 536 131 242 75 88 272 798	7, 326 762 169 361 104 128 298 894	7, 314 812 179 374 110 149 291 893	7, 454 756 173 349 104 130 296 928	7, 442 747 195 317 101 134 299 936	7, 558 583 140 247 83 113 293 928	7, 770 641 134 304 89 114 298 986	7 855 7 191 7 403 116 7 145 302	7, 831 844 203 400 118 123 306 991

r Revised.

1 Comparable data on magazine advertising cost (Publishers' Information Bureau, Inc.) are available back to January 1948 only. Beginning with the October 1949 Survey, five new components are shown (marked with "\$"); the total of the two components 'household equipment, etc.' and 'household furnishings' covers all items formerly included in "electric household equipment" and "household furnishings, etc.' Revised data for January 1948-September 1949 are available upon request.

1 Revised series. Estimates of personal consumption expenditures have been revised beginning 1946; revised figures for 1946-49 are shown as a component of gross national product on p. 31 of the July 1950 Survey; revised figures for 1946-49 are shown on p. 23 of this issue of the Survey.

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 and revisions from August 1948 forward are shown beginning with the October 1949 Survey; specific periods for which the series have been revised are as stated in the notes below. Monthly data for 1946-48 for both sales and inventories of all types of retail stores (unadjusted and adjusted series) appear on pp. 21-23 of the October 1949 Survey.

2 Revised beginning 1943.

3 Revised beginning 1948.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						19	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
		DO	MEST	IC TR	ADE—	Contin	ued						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													_
All types of retail storest—Continued Estimated sales (unadjusted), total—Continued Nondurable-goods stores \$\times\$—Continued Food group \$\times\$—mil. of dol. Grocery and combination \$\times\$—do. Other food \$\times\$—do. Filling stations	2, 563 2, 040 522 567 1, 377 929	2, 484 1, 978 506 533 1, 504 1, 040	2, 823 2, 272 551 540 2, 264 1, 500	2, 336 1, 855 480 487 986 654	2, 300 1, 851 449 453 980 647	2, 575 2, 074 501 512 1, 241 844	2, 529 2, 047 482 523 1, 297 857	2, 561 2, 054 507 573 1, 338 893	2, 591 2, 090 501 581 1, 320 874	2, 819 2, 289 530 655 1, 306 855	2, 752 2, 205 547 629 1, 379 924	7 2, 793 7 2, 244 548 582 1, 481 1, 008	2, 620 2, 082 538 578 1, 441 978
$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \text{mil. of dol.} \\ & & \text{do.} \\ & \text{Other retail stores} \odot & & \text{do.} \\ & \text{Liquor} \odot & & \text{do.} \\ & \text{Others} & & & \text{do.} \\ \end{array}$	130 173 960 148 812	136 184 988 157 832	209 377 1, 296 258 1, 037	92 128 885 125 760	89 135 888 123 766	113 156 1,044 139 905	124 175 968 135 833	129 162 1,001 134 867	129 162 967 130 837	124 161 974 134 840	125 169 1,083 137 946	136 177 1,045 145 900	136 177 1,052 154 898
Estimated sales (adjusted), total	10, 678 3, 551 2, 094 1, 955 139	10, 630 3, 334 1, 867 1, 729 138	10, 503 3, 145 1, 675 1, 534 141	10, 855 3, 558 2, 077 1, 941 136	11, 101 3, 742 2, 206 2, 061 144	11, 125 3, 734 2, 187 2, 038 149	11, 080 3, 679 2, 130 1, 982 148	11, 327 3, 886 2, 262 2, 105 157	11, 699 4, 179 2, 485 2, 325 160	12, 700 4, 679 2, 763 2, 512 251	12, 682 4, 694 2, 690 2, 484 206	r 12, 133 r 4, 417 r 2, 570 2, 389 r 181	11, 759 4, 184 2, 401 2, 225 176
Building materials mil. of dol Hardware do Homefurnishings group do Furniture and housefurnishings do Household appliances and radios do Jewelry stores do	781 507 166 583 318 265 93	798 532 165 579 318 261 90	798 524 173 589 334 255 83	800 531 167 592 336 255 89	828 553 168 616 337 278 93	851 572 164 608 337 271 89	880 592 166 576 317 259 93	969 666 176 569 323 247 87	1, 026 702 189 576 329 248 92	1, 084 723 210 739 397 342 93	1, 143 778 210 760 384 376 101	7 1, 015 7 684 198 7 727 7 367 360 104	986 670 192 690 351 339 107
Nondurable-goods stores do 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, 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, 297 756 194 331 107 124 305	7, 359 735 186 319 104 125 304 930	7, 391 740 178 328 105 130 305 912	7, 401 753 173 350 107 124 304 915	7, 440 765 183 349 108 124 296 906	7, 519 770 186 350 109 126 305 929	8, 021 778 190 344 113 131 295 911	7, 987 788 190 355 110 133 302 929	7,716 7768 184 352 108 7125 304 7938	7, 575. 772. 189. 357 106. 119. 308. 933.
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.	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, 511 1, 994 517 541 1, 304 867 965	2, 563 2, 052 511 548 1, 298 862 982	2, 599 2, 092 506 540 1, 282 848 1, 012	2, 551 2, 058 492 534 1, 330 892 1, 014	2, 578 2, 071 507 546 1, 344 892 1, 006	2, 604 2, 107 496 553 1, 376 919 983	2,754 2,226 528 601 1,605 1,122 1,078	2, 728 2, 192 536 590 1, 523 1, 037 1, 127	r 2, 640 r 2, 127 514 564 r 1, 445 981 1, 056	2, 624 2, 096 528 546 1, 351 897 1, 042
Estimated inventories (adjusted), totaldo Durable-goods storesdo Automotive groupdo Building materials and hardware group	14, 475 5, 725 2, 317	14, 336 5, 548 2, 116	13, 698 5, 112 1, 740	13, 998 5, 352 1, 973	13, 800 5, 163 1, 776	14, 282 5, 259 1, 696	14, 138 5, 258 1, 622	14, 416 5, 437 1, 763	14, 720 5, 634 1, 948	14, 125 5, 135 1, 574	r 15, 076 5, 484 1, 744	* 15, 793 * 5, 807 * 1, 781	16, 548 6, 327 2, 019
mil. of dol. Jewelry stores	1, 870 1, 112 426 8, 750 1, 809 563 396 1, 550 301 2, 843 1, 288	1, 865 1, 130 437 8, 788 1, 780 555 411 1, 496 287 2, 943 1, 316	1, 798 1, 117 457 8, 586 1, 768 541 416 1, 444 277 2, 893 1, 247	1, 849 1, 071 459 8, 646 1, 746 567 392 1, 489 270 2, 943 1, 239	1, 808 1, 124 455 8, 637 1, 776 579 399 1, 504 285 2, 955 1, 139	1, 889 1, 197 477 9, 023 1, 856 582 420 1, 595 315 3, 015 1, 240	1, 939 1, 232 465 8, 880 1, 835 560 396 1, 515 310 2, 956 1, 308	1, 993 1, 217 464 8, 979 1, 842 599 393 1, 568 332 2, 916 1, 329	2, 027 1, 189 470 9, 086 1, 859 618 391 1, 625 374 2, 852 1, 367	2, 021 1, 069 471 8, 990 1, 835 594 420 1, 619 392 2, 805 1, 325	2,042 1,214 484 79,592 1,989 619 435 1,779 377 2,994 1,399	7 2, 192 7 1, 325 7 509 7 9, 986 7 2, 038 7 620 7 456 7 1, 802 7 385 7 3, 181 7 1, 504	2, 326 1, 462 10, 221 2, 065 592 470 1, 799 369 3, 334 1, 592
Chain stores and mail-order houses:† Sales, estimated, total ? do Apparel group do Men's wear do Women's wear do Automotive parts and accessories do Building materials do Drug do Furniture and housefurnishings do General-merchandise group do Department, dry goods, and general mer-	1 113	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	1,872 162 30 73 45 31 70 63 50 20 415	1, 887 159 25 76 45 32 63 61 45 21 431	2, 267 243 39 119 65 42 75 66 50 25 546	2, 334 263 38 124 79 45 88 65 50 24 598	2, 361 238 34 116 68 53 109 64 52 28 610	2, 380 234 37 107 70 58 121 65 50 26 621	2, 496 186 24 91 56 81 126 66 51 29 652	2, 485 196 24 98 58 67 142 66 52 32 656	* 2,588 * 262 * 41 * 125 * 75 57 * 136 66 * 50 * 33 * 692	2, 502 246, 40, 121 64 52 136 68 52 34 671
chandise .mll. of dol Mail-order (catalog sales) .do Variety .do Grocery and combination .do	145	378 126 155 789	570 140 317 906	228 71 108 737	235 73 114 755	311 94 131 849	360 80 147 845	377 86 136 833	386 87 137 826	420 84 136 902	397 105 142 843	427 105 149 r 878	398 112 149 840
Indexes of sales;† Unadjusted, combined index \(\begin{align*} \) . 1935-39=100.	283. 7 228. 5 387. 8 210. 6 244. 0 336. 3 220. 0	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 7 302. 3 301. 0 282. 3 383. 0 231. 1 258. 8 345. 5 218. 1 209. 0 244. 9 7 294. 6	258. 9 299. 8 280. 8 377. 4 236. 5 257. 6 340. 1 220. 9 214. 8 256. 5 290. 3	272. 0 293. 6 293. 6 251. 1 371. 3 241. 8 266. 7 336. 0 220. 7 212. 4 246. 6 297. 0	295. 3 308. 1 301. 4 250. 7 389. 7 244. 0 264. 0 331. 1 221. 3 209. 3 236. 9 291. 8	312. 0 309. 6 305. 1 252. 0 400. 9 240. 2 265. 6 330. 8 224. 6 217. 5 240. 6 293. 0	314. 1 313. 1 303. 3 263. 6 390. 6 239. 8 264. 6 365. 2 215. 9 222. 4 244. 4 300. 5	319. 2 317. 7 300. 9 265. 3 387. 9 235. 4 291. 3 396. 6 222. 0 221. 7 243. 9 310. 3	328.8 354.6 301.8 274.8 381.8 237.8 407.7 442.1 221.2 216.9 314.9 369.2	325. 2 347. 3 315. 4 286. 1 393. 5 254. 7 339. 1 450. 7 224. 6 220. 4 290. 2 347. 3	7 341. 2 7 332. 3 7 316. 4 7 281. 1 7 409. 9 7 241. 6 7 308. 6 7 412. 7 7 227. 8 7 214. 4 7 293. 4 7 321. 5	336. 6 323. 3 303. 9 257. 5 407. 6 227. 1 285. 6 404. 5 223. 4 214. 0 289. 0 299. 2
General-merchandise group of do Department, dry goods, and general merchandise of 1935-39=100 Mail-order of do Variety of Grocery and combination do 7 Revised.	328. 5 232. 3	342. 2 255. 8 223. 1 365. 6	346. 7 269. 4 7 233. 0 361. 9	350. 1 245. 2 228. 1	363. 8 248. 4 226. 4 368. 3	354. 5 251. 9 222. 3 377. 3	361. 9 237. 9 222. 4 378. 8	370. 4 252. 5 224. 3 379. 1	385. 7 265. 9 224. 0 378. 9	477. 7 339. 9 227. 3 410. 9	437. 0 309. 7 236. 9 402. 2	7 400. 8 269. 2 7 234. 2	360. 8 253. 2 234. 4 394. 7

r Revised.
†See note marked "†" on p. S-8. Revisions for chain stores and mail-order houses for 1943-July 1948 are shown on p. 23 of the April 1950 SURVEY.

Q Revised beginning 1943.

§Revised beginning 1945.

ORevised beginning 1945.

	J	,						195					
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE(Contin	ued	*	· · · · · · · · ·			•	
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
Department stores: Accounts receivable, end of month: Charge accounts1941 average=100	191	213	285	222	191	185	190	194	194	184	191	r 210	216
Instalment accounts do Ratio of collections to accounts receivable:	175	189	214 52	209 49	207 47	209 53	212 50	217	219	230 49	241	* 256 51	261 51
Charge accounts	53 20	54 20	20	18	17	19	17	52 18	51 17	17	50 18	18	18
Cash sales percent of total sales. Charge account sales do Instalment sales do	48 42 10	48 43 9	50 42 8	49 7 41 7 10	48 7 41 7 11	7 49 7 41 10	49 42 9	48 43 9	48 43 9	47 41 12	46 42 12	46 42 12	47 43 10
Sales, unadjusted, total U. S1935-39=100 Atlantado	293 395	339 425	481 642	216 285	224 322	257 359	285 389	286 378	281 345	283 386	281 373	331 426	- ⊅ 309 388
Boston do Chicago do Cleveland do do	234 271 274	292 324 332	418 438 465	185 205 215	177 204 217	$207 \\ 241 \\ 256$	241 269 290	228 280 296	230 i 278 281	185 271 284	198 278 290	261 320 337	239 296 317
Dallas do	414 325	442 347	662 505	313 228	327 244	$\frac{362}{277}$	393 304	391 306	353 296	429 340	399 326	454 363	405 ₽ 328
Minneapolis do New York do Philadelphia do	314 7 247 279	310 293 355	438 401 472	188 183 197	210 183 207	229 208 255	278 225 276	273 221 275	272 230 271	276 192 239	287 202 239	7 320 267 313	^p 328 259 299
Richmond do do St. Louis do	314 331	378 378	541 504	218 232	$\frac{234}{252}$	283 285	313 316	7 316 323	* 307 293	285 326	7 288 318	7 356 363	333 326
San Francisco ‡dodododo	r 338	358 277	565 293	251 282	273 280	291 274	321 292	319 290	321 298	387 362	352 335	374 320	⊅ 344 > 292
Atlanta‡ do Boston do Chicago‡ do do	376 211 258	367 234 262	382 239 281	376 244 274	383 229 262	374 216 265	397 244 269	390 231 277	392 240 278	494 268 330	415 268 335	409 r 255 305	370 216 282
Cleveland†do Dallas‡do	259 387 301	266 371 299	283 404 322	290 396 300	271 409 301	270 389 298	299 401 307	299 403 309	299 410	364 537 414	334 449 355	333 420 346	292 375 . • 303
Kansas Citytdo Minneapolistdo New Yorktdo	278 r 227	267 227	293 237	$\frac{246}{229}$	$\frac{284}{220}$	250 217	277 235	268 226	322 283 242	342 274	321 277	289 262	≠ 292 238
Philadelphia‡ do Richmond‡ do St. Louis do	7 261 295 309	267 305 300	276 311 330	267 300 282	276 299 300	262 288 297	281 323 319	270 7 321 330	285 r 333 326	331 7 394 418	319 7 360 370	310 7 332 360	279 315 309
San Francisco :do	337	319	339	316	323	321	333	336	342	454	374	368	p 343
Unadjusteddo Adjusteddo	, 298 , 271	305 273	244 271	244 272	267 279	290 285	294 286	289 285	267 276	7 258 7 269	285 284	322 309	p 361
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol Montgomery Ward & Cododo	315, 329 112, 398	327, 785 115, 727	434, 472 150, 420	202, 617 61, 458	206, 104 63, 805	268, 483 85, 639	291, 580 94, 751	311, 492 97, 705	317, 043 96, 389	356, 756 104, 957	339, 478 112, 568	357, 438 113, 430	335, 351 113, 037
Sears, Roebuck & Codo Rural sales of general merchandise: Total U. S., unadjusted1935-39=100	202, 931	212, 059 369. 4	284, 053 442, 1	141, 160 212, 7	142, 299 229, 0	182, 845 258. 7	196, 829 264, 8	213, 787 257. 6	220, 654	251,799	226, 910	244, 008	222, 314
East do South do	278. 7 384. 0	371.7 445.2	408. 2 484. 4	191. 8 241. 6	207. 9 270. 7	246. 5 290. 2	249. 0 287. 0	239. 8 273. 8	271. 1 259. 6 283. 4	268. 0 231. 3 286. 3	307. 2 271. 2 327. 2	334. 6 301. 0 374. 3	346. 8 319. 7 402. 0
Middle West do Far West do Total U. S., adjusted do	297. 6 352. 1 266. 2	345. 5 363. 6 285. 0	417. 1 509. 9 312. 2	203. 0 231. 1 281. 0	208. 4 237. 5 273. 6	247. 9 269. 2 273. 2	248. 4 290. 9 276. 7	247. 5 278. 4 287. 2	261, 7 315, 9 305, 6	258. 6 335. 3	293. 4 367. 5 335. 0	310. 1 390. 3	322.3 388.3
East do South do	232. 2 300. 5	266. 1 325. 4	282. 5 350. 3	253. 0 302. 0	242. 3 294. 2	246. 5 305. 5	250. 5 312. 6	267. 0 330. 3	299. 1 346. 0	363. 6 346. 3 409. 6	309. 2 364. 4	302. 5 290. 3 328. 9	290. 0 266. 4 314. 6
Middle Westdo Far Westdo	253. 3 313. 3	262. 9 290. 0	281. 1 325. 2	270. 7 314. 0	260. 5 317. 9	260, 9 299, 1	254, 5 311, 1	279. 3 310. 7	285. 7 349. 1	346. 2 410. 9	316. 8 376. 9	288. 2 341. 2	274. 3 345. 8
WHOLESALE TRADE Service and limited-function wholesalers:													
Sales, estimated (unadj.), totalmil. of dol	5, 769 1, 842 3, 927	5, 904 1, 762 4, 142	5, 685 1, 688 3, 997	5, 165 1, 457 3, 708	5, 035 1, 583 3, 452	5, 715 1, 882 3, 833	5, 113 1, 816 3, 297	5, 599 2, 052 3, 547	5, 743 2, 149 3, 594	7 6, 355 2, 415 7 3, 940	7,349 2,866 4,483	7 6, 899 2, 581 7 4, 318	7, 140 2, 703 4, 43°
Inventories, estimated (unadj.), totaldododododo	7, 007 2, 736 4, 271	7, 019 2, 733	6, 888 2, 757	6, 983 2, 849	7,054 2,908	7, 216 3, 022	7, 256 3, 094	7, 263 3, 153	7, 208 3, 171	7 6, 991 2, 990	7, 271 2, 878	7, 500 2, 911	7, 833 3, 060
Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	4, 271	4, 286	4, 131	4, 134	4, 146	4, 194	4, 162	4, 110	4, 037	r 4, 001	r 4, 393	r 4, 589	4, 777
	T .	EMPI	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION		· - · · ·	1	<u> </u>	1	
POPULATION Population, continental United States:	140.045	150 100	150 005	150 004	150 000	150 000							
Total, including armed forcesthousandsdodo	149, 947 148, 502	150, 183 148, 747	150, 397 148, 966	150, 604 149, 196	150, 808 149, 442	150, 998 149, 653	151, 188 149, 859	151, 358 150, 037	151, 553 150, 242	151, 772 150, 457	152, 016 150, 679	152, 271 150, 817	
EMPLOYMENT Employment status of noninstitutional population:													
Estimated number 14 years of age and over, total. thousands. Male do Female do	109, 975 54, 036	110, 063 54, 075	110, 169 54, 121	110, 256 54, 160	110, 344 54, 196	110, 442 54, 238	110, 536 54, 279	110, 608 54, 308	110, 703 54, 350	110, 806 54, 395	110, 924 54, 427	111, 030 54, 473	111, 141 54, 52
	1	55, 988	56, 048	56, 096	56, 148	56, 204	56, 257	56, 300	56, 353	56, 411	56, 497	56, 557	56, 619
Total labor force, including armed forcesdo Civilian labor force, totaldo Maledo	. 43,988	64, 363 62, 927 44, 099	63, 475 62, 045 43, 765	62, 835 61, 427 43, 715	63, 003 61, 637 43, 769	63, 021 61, 675 43, 879	63, 513 62, 183 44, 120	64, 108 62, 788 44, 316	66, 177 64, 866 45, 429	65, 742 64, 427 45, 708	66, 204 64, 867 45, 818	65, 020 63, 567 44, 726	65, 438 63, 704 44, 268
Femaledo	18, 588 59, 001	18, 828	18, 280	17, 712	17, 868	17, 796	18,063	18, 472	19, 437	18, 719	19,049	18, 841	19, 430
Employed do do Male do Female do do	41, 426	59, 518 41, 783 17, 735	58, 556 41, 293 17, 263	56, 947 40, 453 16, 494	56, 953 40, 343 16, 610	57, 551 40, 877 16, 674	58, 668 41, 492 17, 176	59, 731 42, 186 17, 545	61, 482 43, 229 18, 253	61, 214 43, 582 17, 632	62, 367 44, 154 18, 213	61, 226 43, 244 17, 982	61, 764 43, 096 18, 668
Female do Agricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do Unemployed do	. 51, 290	7, 878 51, 640 3, 409	6, 773 51, 783 3, 489	6, 198 50, 749 4, 480	6, 223 50, 730	6, 675 50, 877 4, 123	7, 195 51, 473	8,062 51,669	9, 046 52, 436	8, 440 52, 774	8, 160 54, 207	7, 811 53, 415	8, 491 53, 273
Not in labor forcedo	1	45, 701	46, 694	4, 480 47, 420	4, 684 47, 342	4, 123	3, 515 47, 024	3, 057 46, 500	3, 384 44, 526	3, 213 45, 064	2, 500 44, 718	2, 341 46, 010	1, 940 45, 704

Revised. Preliminary.

‡Revisions in the adjusted indexes of department-store sales for various periods prior to 1949 are shown for the indicated districts (except New York, Richmond, and San Francisco) on p. 24 of the April 1950 SURVEY; revisions for New York and Richmond for 1946-January 1949 are available upon request. Current revisions for Dellas are tentative, pending completion of the revision for earlier periods. Department-store sales and stocks for the U. S. reflect all revisions in data for the districts and, therefore, are subject to further revision. Figures for 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 have been revised; revisions prior to August 1948 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						195	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	EMPI	LOYM	ENT A	ND P	PULA	TION-	–Conti	inued	·		in a		
EMPLOYMENT—Continued							-						
Employees in nonagricultural establishments:† Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)								!					
Manufacturingdododo	42, 601 13, 892 6, 986	42, 784 13, 807 7, 050	43, 694 14, 031 7, 303	42, 125 13, 980 7, 342	41, 661 13, 997 7, 324	42, 295 14, 103 7, 418	42, 926 14, 162 7, 548	43, 311 14, 413 7, 809	43, 945 14, 666 7, 964	7 44, 096 7 14, 777 7 7, 978	7 45, 053 7 15, 442 7 8, 287	7 45, 680 7 15, 687 7 8, 435	P 45, 769 P 15, 757 P 8, 563
Mining, total do do	6, 906 593	6, 757 917	6,728 940	6, 638 861	6, 673 595	6, 685 938	6, 614 939	6, 604 940	6, 702 946	r 6, 799 r 922	7, 155 7 954	7, 252 951	p 7, 194 p 944
Metalo do do Anthracite do Bituminous coalo do	70 76 94	89 77 401	97 76 420	98 76 348	98 76 83	98 77 423	99 75 419	100 76 413	102 75 410	103 74 7 382	103 76 7411	75 409	p 103
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production thousands	256	255 96	253	251	- 250	249	251	254	259	262	262	260	
Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo Transportation and public utilitiesdo	96 2, 313 3, 871	2, 244 3, 892	94 2, 088 3, 930	89 1, 919 3, 869	89 1, 861 3, 841	90 1, 907 3, 873	95 2, 076 3, 928	97 2, 245 3, 885	100 2, 414 4, 023	r 101 r 2, 532 r 4, 062	7 2, 621 7 4, 118	7 2, 610 7 4, 136	p 102 p 2, 595 p 4, 112
Interstate railroadsdodododododod	1, 257 156 619	1, 281 155 616	1, 333 154	1, 316 153	1, 290 152 607	1, 315 151	1, 356 150	1, 296 149	1, 407 147	1, 414 7 148	1, 440 146	1, 457 146	
Telephone do. Telegraph do. Gas and electric utilities do.	49 514	48 514	612 48 513	608 47 512	46 511	607 46 512	609 47 513	611 47 516	615 47 522	620 47 7 530	623 47 7 531	622 48 529	
Tradedododo	9, 505 2, 554	9, 607 2, 538	10, 156 2, 542	9, 246 2, 511	9, 152 2, 495	9, 206 2, 484	9, 346 2, 477	9, 326 2, 479	9, 411 2, 502	r 9, 390 r 2, 528	7 9, 459 2, 574	r 9, 648 r 2, 607	p 9, 745 p 2, 611
Retail tradedododododo	6, 951 1, 489	7, 067 1, 588	2, 542 7, 614 1, 987	6,735 $1,392$	6, 657 1, 360	6, 722 1, 392	6, 869 1, 466	6, 847 1, 412	6, 909 1, 411	7 6,862 7 1,372	7 6, 885 7 1, 384	r 7, 041 r 1, 474	p 7, 134 p 1, 524
Food and liquordodo Automotive and accessories dealers_dododo	. 696	1, 208 704 1, 766	1, 217 717 1, 770	1, 187 701 1, 772	1, 185 700 1, 777	1, 192 699 1, 791	1, 200 706 1, 803	1, 204 714 1, 812	1, 205 733 1, 827	1, 203 746 71, 831	7 1, 201 747 7 1, 837	r 1, 211 r 742 r 1, 826	p 1, 228 p 743 p 1, 821
Servicedododo	4, 794 451	4, 768 445	4, 738 443	4, 701 428	4, 696 430	4,708 431	4, 757 441	4, 790 451	4, 826 482	7 4, 841 515	r 4, 829 r 513	7 4, 818 477	p 4, 756
Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do Government do	.) 147	348 145 5, 783	347 143 6,041	347 141 5,777	345 140 5,742	346 141 5, 769	347 146 5, 915	354 150 5, 900	362 156 5,832	r 363 152 5, 741	7 358 147 7 5, 793	357 150 r 6, 004	p 6, 039
Total, adjusted (Federal Reserve) dodo	42, 135 13, 678	42, 431 13, 684	42, 758 13, 946	42, 627 14, 040	42, 283 14, 023	42, 752 14, 135	43, 212 14, 302	43, 578 14, 629	44, 010 14, 802	r 44, 259 r 14, 977	r 44. 888 r 15, 325	7 45, 194 7 15, 448	p 45, 278
Miningdodododo	591 2, 203	917 2, 200	940 2, 131	867 2, 109	604 2, 091	2,096	942 2, 163	941 2, 223	943 2, 299	7 915 7 2, 366	7 946 72, 427	7 946 7 2, 439	p 15, 534 p 942 p 2, 471
Transportation and public utilitiesdododododododo	9,386	3, 895 9, 339 1, 784	3, 930 9, 426 1, 788	3, 901 9, 371 1, 781	3, 874 9, 358 1, 786	3, 906 9, 348 1, 791	3, 948 9, 391 1, 794	3, 888 9, 459 1, 803	3, 995 9, 532 1, 809	7 4, 021 7 9, 556 7 1, 804	r 4, 071 r 9, 636 r 1, 819	7 4, 116 7 9, 657 7 1, 835	p 4, 118 p 9, 623 p 1, 839
Service do. Government do	4,770	4, 792 5, 820	4, 786 5, 811	4, 773 5, 784	4, 768 5, 779	4, 756 5, 776	4, 757 5, 915	4, 766 5, 869	4, 778 5, 852	7 4, 769 5, 851	7 4, 781 7 5, 883	r 4, 770 r 5, 983	p 4, 732 p 6, 019
Production workers in manufacturing industries:† Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)thousands	11, 368	11, 289	11, 504	11, 449	11, 460	11, 549	11, 597	11,841	12,066	r 12, 151	r 12, 794	r 13, 021	p 13, 075
Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood products (except furni-	5, 651	5, 719 17	5, 961 17	6, 000 17	5, 982 17	6,070	6, 195 18	6, 456 19	6, 596 19	6, 597 19	^r 6, 891 20	7,024 21	p 7, 135
ture)thousands_ Sawmills and planing millsdo	689 414	692 413	682 404	642 381	652 386	677 399	692 410	723 430	741 r 437	7 750 7 444	7778 7461	7 781 462	p 775
Furniture and fixturesdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Glass and glass productsdo	284 411 108	283 411 108	289 412 107	289 403 106	297 408 108	301 410 109	303 419 113	303 432 116	303 441 118	7 303 440 114	7 319 459 122	r 326 r 461 118	р 327 р 469
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	559	743	955	963	978	982	1, 007	1,026	1,050	* 1, 054	7 1, 085	1, 103	p 1, 120
mills thousands Primary smelting and refining of nonfer- rous metals thousands	131	325 38	507	511 43	512	507 45	523 45	529 46	538 46	542 45	7 550 46	551	
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- chinery, transportation equipment) thousands	677	666	688	693	698	709	722						
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' suppliesthousands_	116	113	111	107	112	114	118	742 119	769 122	7773 120	7 815 132	, 838 138	» 849
Machinery (except electrical)dododo	922 548 986	908 546 898	929 559 896	937 561 978	960 573 872	981 580 879	1, 003 595 899	1, 022 606 1, 045	1, 033 615 1, 078	7 1, 032 7 620 7 1, 070	7 1, 059 7 655 7 1, 112	r 1, 055 r 678	p 1, 092
Automobiles do Aircraft and parts do Ship and boat building and repairs do	.1 666	582 184	585 184	675 184	567 184	576 184	595 185	736 185	765 187	757 188	784 r 200	7 1, 143 7 774 215	ν 1, 144 ν 791
Railroad equipmentdodoInstruments and related productsdoMiscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	69 53 174	71 51 174	69 50 173	66 46 172	68 45 171	67 44 172	67 44 174	67 48 176	68 49 180	68 48 - 178	779 48 7190	76 49 7 201	p 210
Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	383	381 5, 570	361 5, 543	345 5, 449	356 5, 478	361 5, 479	363 5, 402	362 5, 385	367 5, 470	7 358	r 399	7 417	p 427
Food and kindred productsdo	1, 273	1, 185 242	1, 139 251	1, 078 244	1, 055 232	1,060 228	1,065 223	1, 090 227	1, 141 7 233	r 5, 554 r 1, 231 r 235	7 5, 903 7 1, 331 236	7 5, 997 7 1, 351 236	⊅ 5, 940 r 1, 264
Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do	104 232 199	99 160 195	96 136 190	95 117 186	97 110 188	99 109 190	103 120 191	108 127 193	114 151 191	116 r 223 194	114 301 192	107 323 194	
Tobacco manufactures do do	149	146 89	141 87	135 85	134 81	139 78	141 76	146 76	157 75	7 164 75	7 169 82	159 - 87	» 86
Textile-mill products do Broad-woven fabric mills do Knitting mills do	1, 168 565 227	1, 184 572 230	1, 187 574 227	1, 177 568 223	1, 183 571 223	1, 183 574 221	1, 172 573 218	1, 162 573 213	1, 174 580 212	1, 160 571 209	1, 226 595 227	7 1, 256 607 234	p 1, 264
Apparel and other finished textile prod- uctsthousands Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo	1, 083	1, 028 118	1,040	1, 032	1,065	1,058	1,003	976	976	979	1, 084	1,093	p 1, 091
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing thousands	252	251	127 247	130 241	135 244	136 245	132 241	129 239	135 238	127	138 - 252	138 255	
Women's outerwear do Paper and allied products do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do	308 392 200	280 393 201	296 390 200	302 385	315 386	305 389	272 391	254 392	248 399	r 266 r 396	7 305 411	304 r 418	p 418
Printing, publishing, and allied industries thousands	500	500	501	199 493	200 495	200 496	201 497	202 498	205 500	204 r 499	208 504	210 r 509	» 512
Newspapers dododo	144 166	145 165	145 168	142 167	145 165	146 165	148 165	149 164	150 166	150 164	149	151	

* Revised. * Preliminary. †Revised series. Beginning with the October 1949 Survey, the indicated series on employment, payrolls, 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. Published revisions are as follows: Employees in nonagicultural establishments by major groups—unadjusted series on p. 24 of the November 1949 Survey (except for data on trade and service which have been further revised for 1939-46 and are shown on p. 22 of this issue); adjusted series (total, manufacturing, trade, and service), p. 23 of this issue; other components of the adjusted series, p. 22 of the May 1950 Survey; production workers in manufacturing—total and durable-goods industries, pp. 17 and 24 of the September 1950 Survey; nondurable-goods industries, pp. 23-24 of the October 1950 issue. Unpublished revisions will be shown later.

O'Revisions for metal and bituminous-coal mining for August 1948-June 1949 are shown in note at bottom of p. S-11 of the September 1950 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						199	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	EMPI	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	-Conti	inued					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued Production workers in mfg, industries†—Con, Total (U. S. Dept, of Labor)—Continued Nondurable-goods industries—Continued	400	40*	40.4	400	401	407	400	405	400	470	401	***	
Chemicals and allied products thousands Industrial organic chemicals	488 141 185 148 187 81 349 224	485 143 188 148 186 81 332 208	484 144 185 146 187 82 343 224	480 144 184 145 187 83 348 231	485 144 183 144 188 83 357 235	487 145 182 143 189 83 357 235	490 146 176 136 191 84 341 222	485 148 177 136 194 86 335 218	482 150 181 138 199 88 343 224	479 151 182 138 200 88 351 230	491 7 154 1 193 147 209 90 370 237	506 157 189 145 216 93 7371 236	p 526
Manufacturing production-worker employment index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)† 1939=100 Manufacturing production-worker employment index, adjusted (Federal Reserve)† 1939=100	138. 8 136. 3	137. 8 136. 3	140. 4 139. 3	139. 8 140. 5	139. 9 140. 2	141.0 141.3	141. 6 143. 2	144. 5 147. 1	147. 3 148. 9	148. 3 r 150. 9	r 156, 2 r 154, 9	r 158. 9 r 156. 1	» 159. (
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, totalsnumber Construction (Federal and State)do Maintenance (State)do	310, 606 137, 971 122, 022	278, 309 107, 399 120, 798	240, 059 72, 406 117, 596	220, 000 54, 603 115, 154	217, 821 52, 854 114, 714	228, 932 63, 347 114, 891	250, 272 82, 362 116, 980	282, 425 108, 956 121, 802	312, 091 129, 051 128, 470	7 327, 886 7 141, 983 130, 168	327, 183 139, 768 130, 714	319, 180 137, 215 126, 664	
Federal civilian employees: United States Washington, D.C., metropolitan area o' do Railway employees (class I steam railways): Total thousands.	1,846 211 1,116	1, 835 211 1, 141	1, 829 213 1, 183	1, 801 213 1, 180	1, 801 213 1, 154	1, 940 214 1, 177	1, 939 214 1, 221	1, 851 213 1, 163	1, 819 214 1, 272	1, 839 215 1, 279	1, 913 218 r 1, 302	1, 945 219 21, 315	p 1, 977 p 225 p 1, 324
10131	106. 9 103. 4	109. 2 108. 2	112. 7 114. 5	112. 8 117. 3	110.3 113.0	112. 5 115. 3	116. 7 118. 6	111. 0 111. 5	121. 6 120. 0	122.3 119.7	7 124. 5 7 121. 9	p 125. 7 p 122. 7	p 126. 5 p 122. 4
Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)†1939=100 LABOR CONDITIONS Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of	320. 9	313. 9	329. 3	329.2	330.0	333. 5	337.2	348.0	362. 7	r 367. 5	r 393. 9	403.6	
Labor):† All manufacturing industrieshours. Durable-goods industriesdo Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood products (except furni-	39. 7 39. 9 40. 3	39. 1 39. 0 40. 2	39.8 40.1 40.7	39. 7 40. 0 40. 2	39. 7 40. 1 40. 4	39. 7 40. 2 40. 6	39. 7 40. 7 40. 6	39. 9 40. 8 40. 7	40. 5 41. 3 40. 7	40. 5 r 41. 1 r 42. 6	41. 2 41. 8 r 42. 0	7 41. 0 7 41. 7 7 42. 9	p 41. p 42. p 43.
ture)	41. 7 41. 6 41. 7 40. 4 39. 5 37. 5	41. 0 41. 0 41. 2 40. 0 39. 2 36. 4	41. 3 40. 8 42. 2 40. 3 39. 7 39. 4	39, 2 38, 3 41, 1 39, 8 39, 7 39, 5	39. 8 39. 4 41. 7 40. 0 40. 0 39. 6	40. 4 40. 1 41. 7 40. 1 40. 1 38. 9	40.7 40.5 41.3 40.4 40.2 40.4	40. 7 40. 5 41. 2 40. 8 40. 5 40. 5	41.6 41.6 41.8 41.1 40.2 40.8	7 41. 1 40. 9 41. 0 7 40. 9 7 39. 5 7 40. 7	42. 2 42. 0 42. 8 41. 6 39. 7 41. 3	41. 5 41. 2 7 42. 4 7 41. 6 39. 6 7 41. 5	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills hours. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals hours. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) hours.	34.0 40.7 40.1	34. 4 39. 4 39. 2	39.3 40.5 40.5	39.3 41.3 40.3	39. 3 40. 4 40. 3	37. 5 40. 7 40. 3	40.0 40.8 40.7	39. 7 40. 8 40. 7	39. 8 40. 9 41. 5	39. 9 r 40. 3 r 41. 1	40. 3 40. 9 42. 2	40. 4 41. 2 r 42. 2	
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumber's supplies. hours. 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 Instruments and related products. do Miscellaneous mfg. industries. do	41. 4 39. 2 40. 4 39. 1 39. 0 40. 5 36. 4 38. 5 39. 8 40. 7	40. 0 38. 5 40. 0 37. 3 36. 2 41. 5 34. 8 38. 3 40. 0 40. 9	40. 5 39. 7 40. 6 38. 9 38. 2 41. 2 38. 4 38. 4 40. 0 40. 9	40. 5 40. 9 40. 7 37. 8 38. 0 39. 7	39. 7 40. 3 40. 4 39. 7 39. 6 40. 7 37. 5 39. 4 39. 9 40. 2	40. 0 40. 6 40. 5 40. 2 40. 4 40. 5 38. 2 39. 2 40. 0 40. 2	39. 9 41. 0 40. 6 41. 3 42. 2 40. 3 37. 9 39. 2 40. 0 40. 2	40. 3 41. 3 40. 8 41. 0 41. 4 40. 8 38. 4 39. 8 40. 4 40. 3	40. 7 41. 5 40. 4 42. 0 42. 8 40. 7 38. 3 39. 2 40. 7 40. 5	38. 1 39. 1 r 40. 9	41. 7 7 42. 3 41. 1 7 41. 9 7 42. 3 7 42. 2 39. 6 7 41. 1 41. 6	42. 4 42. 5 7 41. 5 7 41. 0 40. 8 42. 8 38. 4 40. 4 7 42. 0 7 42. 0	p 42. p 42. p 41.
Nondurable-goods industries	39. 6 41. 7 41. 1 44. 2 40. 0 41. 6 40. 5 38. 2 39. 4 39. 6 38. 9	39. 3 41. 6 42. 9 43. 9 37. 1 41. 4 40. 1 38. 0 39. 5 39. 8 38. 4	39. 5 41. 4 43. 4 44. 1 36. 6 41. 3 39. 7 38. 0 39. 8 40. 3 37. 6	42. 9 44. 5 38. 2 41. 1 39. 7 38. 0	39. 3 40. 7 40. 4 43. 8 37. 7 41. 6 40. 0 36. 2 39. 6 40. 1 37. 2	39. 2 40. 7 40. 3 43. 7 36. 8 41. 5 40. 1 36. 7 39. 2 39. 8 37. 0	38. 5 40. 4 39. 8 43. 9 36. 3 41. 2 40. 7 35. 5 37. 8 38. 4 35. 0	38. 9 41. 0 40. 7 44. 3 37. 2 41. 6 41. 1 36. 7 37. 9 38. 5 35. 0	39. 5 41. 8 41. 3 45. 0 38. 9 41. 9 42. 0 38. 3 38. 7 39. 2 36. 2	39. 8 42. 3 41. 8 7 45. 3 41. 7 7 42. 3 38. 4 39. 0 39. 5 37. 0	40.5 741.9 40.9 745.0 40.8 41.7 741.4 739.5 40.6 40.8 39.2	7 40. 2 7 41. 8 41. 5 44. 8 41. 1 41. 3 41. 1 7 39. 2 7 40. 7 41. 1 38. 9	p 41.
Apparel and other finished textile products hours. Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothinghours.	34.3	35. 7 32. 9 36. 8	35. 9 34. 7 36. 8	35. 4 36. 2	36. 7 37. 0 36. 4	36. 4 37. 5 36. 2	35. 2 35. 5 35. 5	35. 7 36. 7 35. 9	35. 8 36. 7 36. 2	7 36. 9 7 36. 1	37. 7 7 38. 0 37. 9	7 35. 8 35. 8 37. 3	
Women's outerwear	43. 7 38. 6	33. 6 43. 0 43. 6	34. 5 42. 9 43. 6 39. 3	43. 0 38. 5	35. 9 42. 5 43. 4 38. 2	35. 4 42. 6 43. 4 38. 6	34. 5 42. 3 43. 2	34. 6 42. 3 43. 2 38. 7	33. 8 43. 0 43. 8 38. 7	r 34. 7 r 43. 3 r 44. 0	36. 3 44. 1 44. 7 38. 9	32. 2 7 44. 1 44. 5 7 39. 2	ν 44. ν 38.
Newspapers do Commercial printing do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do Footwear (except rubber) do	40. 3 39. 4 37. 3 36. 5	37. 2 39. 3 41. 5 40. 0 40. 0 40. 0 38. 4 36. 9 35. 1 33. 3	38. 1 40. 3 41. 6 40. 2 39. 9 39. 7 39. 2 37. 3 37. 1 36. 2	40. 7 39. 4 38. 4 37. 7	36. 3 39. 3 41. 1 40. 0 39. 8 39. 6 39. 2 38. 3 38. 1 37. 8	36. 8 39. 6 41. 1 40. 0 39. 7 39. 6 39. 3 37. 4 37. 9 37. 4	37. 1 39. 4 41. 2 40. 1 40. 8 40. 5 40. 0 39. 0 35. 8 34. 7	37. 3 39. 8 41. 2 40. 6 39. 9 41. 1 41. 1 35. 4 34. 2	37. 2 39. 6 41. 4 40. 2 41. 4 40. 6 37. 2 36. 4	7 41. 2 7 40. 7 7 41. 6 41. 0 7 41. 2 7 40. 4 38. 1	36. 4 40. 1 7 41. 5 40. 8 39. 8 7 42. 2 7 41. 5 39. 2 1 40. 7	37. 0 40. 6 7 41. 8 40. 8 7 41. 9 41. 5 42. 3 41. 5 7 38. 1 40. 3	p 41. p 41. p 42. p 37.

Revised. Preliminary. Revised series. See note marked "it" on p. S-11. The adjusted manufacturing employment index was further revised in the November 1950 Survey; revisions for January 1939-August 1949 are available upon request. State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately. Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately. Total beginning December 1949 cover all of Fairfax County, Virginia, and Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Maryland.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						19.	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	EMP	LOYMI	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	–Conti	inued					
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued	1]
Average weekly hours per worker, etc.†—Continued Nonmanufacturing industries:			1	<u>.</u>							i		
Mining	40.1	35, 7	41.6	42.0	41. 9	41. 1	41.6	41.6	41.6	r 41.1	r 41. 8	40.8	
Metal hours Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	39. 2 31. 9	35. 7 34. 1	22. 0 25. 4	23. 9 24. 5	20. 6 25. 4	41.5 39.2	29. 0 36. 0	34. 7 34. 1	32. 6 34. 7	7 34. 8 7 34. 6	7 33. 5 7 35. 5	34. 8 35. 7	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production	}					30.1				-	00.0		
hours Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo	44. 2	40.0 42.7	40.0 42.4	41.8 41.4	40.0 41.4	39. 8 41. 6	41. 2 43. 6	40.0 44.4	40.0 44.9	7 41. 6 7 44. 6	40. 4 r 45. 2	40.9 44.7	
Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding constructiondo	41.8	37. 1 39. 9	36. 4 38. 3	35. 2 37. 4	34. 3 37. 8	35. 1 38. 7	36. 6 40. 9	37.3 40.7	38. 0 42. 0	37.9 41.5	38. 5 7 42. 7	41.3	
Building construction do Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines do	36. 9 44. 2	36. 1 44. 1	35. 8 44. 5	34. 8	33. 7 44. 4	34. 5 44. 4	35. 6	36. 5 44. 8	37.0	* 36. 9	* 37. 5	l .	
Trelanhone do	1 39 7	38. 8 43. 7	38. 4 43. 7	44. 2 38. 5 44. 1	38. 6 44. 1	38. 5 44. 1	44. 5 38. 7 44. 6	38. 9 45. 4	45.3 39.1 44.9	7 45.1 39.4 45.0	44. 8 39. 3 45. 0	39.6	
Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do Trade:	41.7	41. 5	41.8	41.7	41. 4	41. 2	41. 3	41.3	41.5	41.6	7 41. 6	41. 9	
Wholesale tradedo		40.6	40. 9	40.6	40. 3	40. 3	40. 1	40. 4	40.6	40.9	r 40. 9	40.8	
General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor do	40.3	36. 3 40. 1	38. 1 40. 3	36. 9 40. 0	36.8 40.1	36. 5 40. 0	36. 1 40. 1	36, 4 40, 1	37. 2 40. 8	7 37. 7 7 41. 5	r 37. 4 41. 5	40.3	
Automotive and accessories dealersdo	45. 9	45.6	45.8	45.8	45. 3	45.8	45.8	45.9	45.9	7 45.7	* 45. 7	45.7	
Hotels, year-round do Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do	44. 2	44. 0 40. 9 40. 9	43. 8 41. 2	43. 9 41. 5	43. 8 40. 8 39. 9	43.8 41.0	44.0 41.0	44.1 41.7	43.8 42.0	7 43. 8 7 41. 5 7 41. 4	7 43. 6 40. 6	43.3 41.3	
industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs):	41.1	40.9	41.0	41. 2	39, 9	40.6	40. 4	43.0	43.0	41.4	40.0	41.7	
Boginning in month:	256	197	170	225	210	260	400	450	425	425	560	525	5
Work stoppagesnumber_ Workers involvedthousands_ In effect during month:	570	57	46	185	75	80	160	325	260	225	350	275	5
Work stonneges number	1 475	388 914	323 417	340 300	325 515	400 530	550 300	650 500	650 400	650 400	800 465	800 460	8 3
Workers involved thousands Man-days idle during month do Percent of available working time	17, 500 2. 5	6, 270 . 9	1, 350 . 2	2,600 .4	7, 850 1. 3	3, 750 . 5	3, 150 . 5	3,000 .4	2,750 .4	2, 900 . 4	2, 900 . 4	3, 500	2, 4
J. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placementsthousands	416	350	312	305	289	368	406	489	494	486	624	618	
Unemployment compensation: Initial claims	1, 363	1, 545	1,630	1, 725	1, 240	1, 294	1, 543	1, 367	1, 104	971	641	558	6 7
Continued claims do Benefit payments:	8, 363	7, 584	8, 259	9, 000	8, 068	8, 261	6, 656	6, 702	5, 827	5, 115	4, 424	3, 293	3, 1
Panaficiarias magkly avarage do	1, 528 135, 707	1, 698 152, 170	1, 889 170, 580	2, 078 186, 383	2, 027 167, 212	2, 098 187, 215	1, 559 138, 969	1, 567 138, 778	1, 388 119, 430	1, 158 99, 714	983 89, 681	806 64, 458	57, 5
Amount of payments thous of dol. Veterans' unemployment allowances: Initial claims do do dol.	31	29	29	29	23	20	14	14	18	13	9	5	
Claims filed during last week of monthdo	265 62 5, 467	268 60 5, 291	280 61 5, 474	289 66 5, 753	258 63 5, 069	275 58 5, 713	187 43 3, 838	160 33 3, 18 5	128 27 2,526	112 25 2, 209	92 19 1, 988	1 10	1
Amount of paymentsthous. of dol Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments:	}	0, 291	5, 474	5, 155	3,009	0,713	3,030	3, 183	2, 520	2, 209	1,988	1, 126	6
Accession rate. monthly rate per 100 employees.	3. 7 4. 1	3.3 4.0	3. 2 3. 2	3. 6 3. 1	3. 2 3. 0	3. 6 2. 9	3. 5 2. 8	4.4 3.1	4.8 3.0	4.7 2.9	6. 6 4. 2	r 5. 7	₽ 5 ₽ 4
Discharges do Lay-offs do	2.3	. 2 2. 5	1.9	$\frac{.2}{1.7}$	1.7	$\frac{.2}{1.4}$	1.2	1.1	.3	.3	1 .4	.4	p
Quits do Military and miscellaneous do	1.5	1. 2 . 1	1.0	1.1	1.0 .1	7 .1	1.3	1.6 .1	1.7	1.8 .2	2.9		p 2
WAGES										}			
Average weekly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor):†													
All manufacturing industries dollars Durable-goods industries do do	55. 26 58. 17	54. 43 56. 82	56.04 59.19	56. 29 59. 40	56. 37 59. 47	56. 53 59. 74	56. 93 61. 01	57. 54 61. 57	58.85 62.86	59. 21 r 63. 01	7 60. 28 7 64. 25	7 60. 68 7 65. 09	^p 61.
Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	59. 97	59.82	60. 85	60. 70	60.88	61.31	61.43	61.66	61.90	7 64. 92	7 65. 02	7 67.18	<i>▶</i> 69.
dollars_ Sawmills and planing millsdo	54.17 54.54	52. 48 52. 89	52. 66 52. 31	48. 02 47. 38	50. 55 50. 59	52. 24 51. 85	53. 36 53. 10	54.38 54.19	56. 28 56. 08	r 56, 27 r 55, 95	7 58. 49 7 57. 96	7 57. 85 57. 47	
Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do Clay and glass	55 51	50. 72 55. 28	52. 50 55. 65	51. 13 55. 32	52. 29 55. 56	52. 17 55. 70	51. 67 56. 56	51. 50 57. 28	52.50 58.12	7 52. 03 7 58. 57	7 54, 87 7 59, 36	7 55. 25 7 60. 90	p 62.
Glass and glass products do Primary metal industries do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	57. 04 58. 35	57, 19 57, 48	58. 16 62. 92	59. 31 63. 79	59. 36 63. 48	59. 35 62. 40	59. 58 65. 00	59. 78 65. 57	59. 74 66. 50	7 60.24 7 66.95	7 58. 88 67. 73	61.70 769.43	p 70.
dollars_ Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	55. 90	56.48	64. 65	65, 83	64. 81	61.84	66.08	65, 86	66. 63	67.83	67.78	69.89	
metals dollars Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma-	59.87	58. 43	59. 60	62. 07	60. 24	61.13	61.61	61.98	62. 54	r 62. 83	r 62. 86	64.07	
chinery, transportation equipment)	58. 51	56. 88	59. 66	59. 93	59. 68	59. 64	60. 56	60.89	62. 87	r 62. 55	r 64. 78	r 65. 83	» 66.
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies dollars. Machinery (except electrical) do	55, 58	59. 32 59. 21	60. 39 61. 30	59. 23 61. 57	59. 59 62. 55	60. 20	60.76	61.30	62.11	7 63. 28	r 64. 47	66. 40	n 770
Machinery (except electrical)do Electrical machinerydo	60. 21	59. 21 57. 36	58. 63	61. 57 58. 44	62. 55 58. 26	63. 34 58. 44	64. 33 58. 71	65. 09 59. 28	65, 69 58, 62	7 66.35 7 59.44	r 67. 85 r 60. 21	69.15 + 61.54	₽ 70. ₽ 63.
Transportation equipmentdo Automobilesdo	64. 75 65. 87	61. 92 61. 03	65. 31 65. 44	68. 12 70. 14	66, 58 67, 64	67. 46 69. 08	70. 46 73. 77	69. 62 71. 66	72. 53 75. 76	771.71 74.35	772.70 775.12	72.41 74.01	
Aircraft and partsdo Ship and hoat building and repairsdo	63. 67	66. 69 56. 97	66. 41 62. 86	65. 20 61. 46	65. 69 61. 16	65. 29 62. 53	64. 96 62. 08	65. 61 63. 21	65.32 62.39	7 66. 54 7 64. 20	7 68. 74 7 65. 14	70. 96 63. 63	
Railroad equipmentdo Instruments and related productsdo	62. 49 56. 08	63. 16 56. 52	63. 3 9 56. 84	61. 60 56. 49	64. 89 56. 86	64. 21 57. 40	64. 52 57. 52	64. 99 58. 34	64. 56 58. 93	r 64. 40 r 58. 98	7 65. 50 7 60. 17	68. 40 r 62. 96	p 63.
Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	.1 51.44	51.70 marked Ҡ	52. 23	•	51. 62	51.82	51.94	52. 47	52.69		r 54.66		

1							195					
October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octob
EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	-Conti	nued					
		-0.00										
_ 53.83	54.16	54. 57	54.94	54, 05	54.42	54.14	54.90	56. 01	r 56. 94	r 56. 31	7 55. 52 7 56. 35 62. 37	p 56. p 56.
54. 76 45. 92	53.95 41.29	54. 29 43. 26	55. 67	54. 88 44. 94	54.63 44.79	54.79	55, 02 45, 01	55. 85	7 57. 21 7 47. 73	r 56.70	56. 99 47. 55	
52. 29 64. 40	52, 12 63, 60	52. 16 63. 12	52. 07 63. 52	52.96 64.52	52.75 65.16	66.38	53. 12 66. 71	53. 21 68. 96	7 53. 88 7 70. 11	r 54. 42 r 68. 77	54. 27 68. 18	
47.04	47. 20	47.64	47.36	47.88	47.39	45. 51	45, 63	46. 75	* 47. 27	49. 53	r 50.02	
43.68	43. 28	42, 34	41.73	43.38	43.55	40, 60	45. 82 40. 67	46. 92 41. 85	, 47. 52 , 42. 77	7 45. 55	45. 44	
42.63 46.20	40.38 44.48	41.82 46.64	42.70 47.72	44. 48 49, 88	43. 50 50. 81	40. 80 47. 46	41. 27 48. 92	41.89 48.99	7 43. 22 7 49. 22	7 46, 14 7 51, 30	43. 25 48. 26	
34.35	33.82	33.82	33. 63	35. 64	35. 62	35.00	35. 29	35. 55	* 35. 34	7 37. 26	37.08	
58.36	58. 31	58.09	57. 56	57.80	58.06	58, 20	58.08	60.03	r 61. 36	r 53. 96 r 62. 89	46. 56 63. 37	» 63
		1							1	1		j
80. 06 69. 84	79, 05	81.50	76.43	76.38	78.42	79.88	81.05	80.76	7 79. 20	78. 59	81.33	
1 59.51	59. 43 62. 44	59. 78 62. 75	60. 05 63, 63	59.96	60. 09 62. 56	60. 56 63. 12	61.18	62.39	7 62, 99 7 66, 02	r 63. 25	7 64. 12 67. 40	p 6
74. 09 76. 13	72.12 75.44	71. 74 74. 83	73. 79 77. 41	71.64 74.84	71. 54 74. 88	73. 85 77. 11	73. 28 75. 73	74.37 76.82	r 76.09	r 74, 17	77.14 80.34	p 7
59. 57 64. 83	63, 91	64.79	67. 70	67. 22	65. 26	69. 23	74.60	74.05	7 75.22	7 66. 89 7 77. 27	67. 13 76. 40	1
41. 72 38. 61	40, 08 36, 40	42, 03 39, 20	42, 90 40, 77	44. 08 42. 22	44. 15 42. 15	41, 96 39, 18	41.56 38.48	43.60 40.84	44.73 7 42.53	r 46. 49 r 44. 39	7 45.68 43.32	p 4
50.63	59 79	60.29	64.71	69.91	£1 01	69.00	69 11	62.40	. 62 17	r 64 99	62.07	
- 75. 81 63. 10	67.94	42. 22	44, 60	40. 23	80.01	57. 25	68. 81	64.94	r 68. 59	r 66. 26	69.04	
- 03. 10	00.17	10.11	17.50	10.00	10.70	12.10	00.07	09. 92	09.03	70.90	11.19	
73. 87 57. 77	71. 20 55. 77	71. 52 55. 08	76. 24 53. 36	71.88 54.36	70.88 55.37	74. 41 58. 03	70.88 59.45	71.08 60.39	^r 75. 59 ^r 60. 92	r 71, 47 r 61, 52	73.95 61.86	
72.06 72.71	70, 12 69, 90	69. 75 68. 15	68. 01	66. 89 66. 94	68, 59	70. 93	72.74	73.66	7 74. 05	7 76. 08	75. 51 75. 37	
- 71.80	70. 21	70. 26	68.76	67.00	68.83	70.70	72. 93	73.82	7 74.02	7 76. 16	75. 57	
64 31	54.40	52.49	53. 13	53.69	52.98	53.44	53.72	67. 41 54. 19	r 54.96	r 67. 02 r 54. 74	55, 80	
62. 97 65. 72	62. 05 65. 03	62. 23 66. 04	62. 84 66. 09	62. 97 65. 08	62. 93 64. 81	64. 13 65. 17	65, 38 65, 17	64. 21 65. 99	64. 13 7 66, 52	63.99 r 65.81	64. 49 67. 38	
_ 58, 36	57.86	58. 20	58.14	58. 27	58. 56	58. 79	59. 11	59. 93	⁷ 61. 10	r 60. 82	60.30	
34. 64 50. 25	34. 30 50. 37	36. 12 50. 54	35, 68 50, 68	35. 44 50. 85	35. 04 50. 76	34.66 50.93	35. 49 50. 81	36.60 51.82	7 37.32	7 36. 91	35. 94 52.07	
_ 59.39	58.78	58. 26	58. 72	57. 76	59. 22	60.36	60. 50	62. 29	r 63. 71	r 63. 66	63. 80	
43. 94	43. 96	43. 95	45, 29	45. 52	45. 37	45. 83	45. 54	45. 42	r 46. 34	46.37	46, 80	
	34. 23	34.77	33. 06 35. 15	34.39	33. 07 34. 56	33. 26 34. 85	33. 34 35. 74	33. 33 36. 33	7 33. 51 7 35. 61	r 33. 70 r 34. 83	33. 73 35. 89	
	39.96	40. 47	40.75	39. 26	40.40	40. 48	43.69	44. 03	r 42.02	40. 16	42. 70	
	1 202	1 408	1 410	1 490	1 494	1 494	1 449	1 450	1 400	-1 402	1 400	١.,
1, 458	1.457	1.476	1.485	1.483	1.486	1.499	1, 509	1.522	1.533	⁷ 1. 537	r 1. 561	p 1
1	1. 280	1. 275	1. 225	1. 270	}							1
1, 233	1. 231	1. 244	1. 237 1. 244	1. 284 1. 254	1. 293 1. 251	1.311 1.251	1,338 1,250	1.348 1.256	r 1.368 r 1.269	7 1. 580 7 1. 282	1.395 1.303	p 1
_ 1.444	1.459	1.465	1.494	1.484	1.480	1.482	1.476	1.486	r 1. 523	r 1. 483	1. 464 1. 558	p 1
1	(1		Į.		i			i			1.
1	ł	1	l	l					ĺ	ł .	1	1
1.1.1	1.100	1.110	2.000	1.401	1.002	1. 510	1,515	1, 029	1,000	1.051	1. 353	
1. 459	1.451	1. 473	1. 487	1.481	1.480	1.488	1.496	1.515	1. 522	r 1. 535	r 1. 560	<i>p</i> 1
1. 479 1. 536	1.483 1.538	1. 491 1. 544	1.492 1.547	1.501 1.552	1.505 1.560	1. 519 1. 569	1. 521 1. 576	1.526 1.583	7 1.536 7 1.595	7 1. 546 7 1. 604	1, 566 1, 627	
1.435	1. 434	1. 444	1. 443	1,442	1.443	1.446	1. 453	1.451	r 1. 464	r 1. 465	7 1. 483	
1.689	1.686	1.713	1.715	1.708	1. 678 1. 710	1.706 1.748	1. 698 1. 731	1. 727 1. 770	r 1. 728 r 1. 766	7 1.735 7 1.776	r 1. 766 1. 814	
1.624	1.637	1.637	1.626	1. 614 1. 631	1.612 1.637	1.612 1.638	1.608 1.646	$1.605 \\ 1.629$	r 1.615 r 1.685	1. 629 r 1. 663	1, 658 1, 657	
1,409	1.413	1.421	1.423	1.425	1.435	1.438	1. 633 1. 444	1.448	r 1. 442	7 1. 654 7 1. 464	1. 693 1. 499	p 1
1			i	1	[ļ	1.328	1
1. 291	1.302	1.318	1.327	1.328	1.337	1.340	1.339	1.340	r 1, 346	r 1. 344	r 1.348	
1 230	1.229	1. 231	1.251	1. 253	1.250	1.248	1, 242	1.241	r 1. 263	r 1. 260	1. 272	
1. 257	1.259	1.263	1.267	1. 273	1. 271	1. 271	1, 277	1, 270	r 1, 292	r 1. 305	1.314	
	EMP 52. 47 53. 83 56. 51 54. 76 45. 92 64. 40 37. 86 47. 52 43. 68 46. 20 71. 22 80. 06 69. 84 69. 51 62. 10 71. 22 80. 06 69. 84 59. 51 64. 83 59. 57 64. 83 59. 57 64. 83 63. 10 73. 87 772. 06 772. 06 772. 07	EMPLOYM 52. 47 52. 07 53. 83 54. 16 56. 51 60. 23 54. 76 53. 95 45. 92 41. 29 52. 29 52. 12 64. 40 63. 68 47. 04 47. 20 47. 52 47. 76 43. 68 43. 28 42. 63 40. 38 46. 20 44. 48 34. 35 33. 82 49. 49 45. 80 58. 36 58. 31 62. 10 62. 09 71. 22 70. 91 80. 06 79. 05 69. 84 69. 36 59. 51 59. 36 59. 51 59. 36 62. 20 62. 44 59. 57 57. 15 64. 83 63. 91 41. 72 40. 08 38. 61 36. 40 59. 63 52. 73 75. 81 63. 10 68. 17 73. 87 71. 20 57. 77. 20. 67 71. 80. 70 71. 80 70. 21 71. 80 71. 20 71. 80 71. 20 71. 80 71. 20 71. 80 71. 20 71. 80 71. 20 71. 80 71. 20 71. 80 71. 20 71. 80	Detailed Detailed	EMPLOYMENT AND PC 52.47 52.07 52.69 52.91	Detailed Detail Detail		EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Conting		EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued 123,47 123,07 12,69 123,04 133,06 133,04 134,04 1			

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						19	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND P	OPULA	TION-	-Cont	inued	,	·			
WAGES—Continued													
Average hourly earnings, etc.†—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued									,				
Nondurable-goods industries—Continued Tobacco manufactures———————dollars.	. 991	1.012	1.019	1.033	1.063	1.076	1.087	1.081	1.086	1.095	1.097	r 1. 101	» 1. 079
Textile-mill productsdo Broad-woven fabric millsdo Knitting millsdo	1. 194 1. 200 1. 123	1.915 1.200 1.127	1, 197 1, 201 1, 126	1. 202 1. 204 1. 134	1. 209 1. 201 1. 166	1. 209 1. 199 1. 177	1. 204 1. 193 1. 160	1. 204 1. 190 1. 162	1. 208 1. 197 1. 156	7 1. 212 7 1. 203 7 1. 156	1. 220 1. 210 1. 162	1. 229 1. 218 1. 168	» 1. 290
Apparel and other finished textile products dollars	1. 168	1. 131	1. 165	1.186	1. 212	1.195	1, 159	1, 156	1. 170	r 1. 194	r 1. 224	r 1. 208	» 1. 231
Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothingdollars.	. 916	1.352	1.344 .919	1.348	1.348	1.355	1.337	1.333 .983	1.335	7 1. 334 7 . 979	r 1. 350	1.348	
Women's outerweardo Paper and allied productsdo	1.447 1.354	1.363 1.356	1,424 1,354	1, 453 1, 364	1.466 1.360	1.403 1.363	1.335 1.376	1.317 1.373	1.357 1.396	7 1. 430 7 1. 417	7 1. 487 7 1. 426	1. 446 7 1. 437	p 1. 441
Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries dollars.	1.421	1.424 1.837	1,424	1. 433 1. 831	1.422 1.852	1. 426 1. 869	1.445 1.870	1. 431 1. 877	1. 466 1. 879	r 1.494 r 1.878	r 1. 504	1.518	p 1, 907
Newspapersdodododo	2.135 1.768	2. 125 1. 765	2. 139 1. 766	2. 094 1. 770	2. 104 1. 799	2.131 1.807	2. 153 1. 799	2. 173 1. 801	2, 171 1, 813	7 2. 164 7 1. 817	2.159 71.810	2. 198 1. 818	
Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do	1. 427 1. 559	1. 432 1. 561	1. 437 1. 561	1. 454 1. 579.	1. 459 1. 566	1. 462 1. 564	1. 470 1. 574	1. 485 1. 578	1, 507 1, 597	1. 529 7 1. 622	7 1. 524 7 1. 615	1. 534 1. 652	p 1. 534
Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningdo	1.807 1.889	1.803 1.886	1.798 1.885	1.813 1.902	1.800 1.890	1,802 1,891	1.810 1.904	1.805 1.898	1.814 1.911	7 1.829 1.925	7 1. 818 1. 913	1.841 1.936	p 1. 855
Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do	1. 512 1. 738 1. 143	1.508 1.732 1.142	1.506 1.737	1. 536 1. 763	1.528 1.755	1.519 1.745	1. 544 1. 775	1. 566 1. 815	1. 572 1. 824 1. 172	7 1. 592 7 1. 862 1. 174	7 1. 585 7 1. 862 7 1. 186	1. 587 1. 841 7 1. 199	p 1. 594
Footwear (except rubber) do Nonmanufacturing industries:	1, 100	1.142	1. 133 1. 083	1. 138 1. 090	1. 157 1. 117	1. 165 1. 127	1. 172 1. 129	1. 174 1. 125	1.172	1.128	71.186	1. 152	p 1. 207
Mining: Metaldo	1. 487	1.477	1.498	1.517	1.499	1.504	1.512	1.517	1.524	r 1. 537 r 1. 971	7 1. 539 7 1. 978	1, 568 1, 984	
Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	1, 934 1, 978	1.903 1.999	1.919 1.919	1. 866 1. 933	1. 953 1. 962	1. 928 2. 009	1. 974 2. 022	1. 983 2. 005	1. 992 2. 015	7 2.014	, 1. 978 , 1. 999	2.011	
Petroleum and natural-gas production dollars_	1. 793	1.780	1. 788	1.824	1.797	1.781	1.806	1.772	1.777	7 1.817 7 1.366	7 1.769	1.808	
Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding constructiondo	1.307 1.881 1.741	1.306 1.891 1.754	1. 299 1. 917 1. 777	1. 289 1. 932 1. 753	1.313 1.950 1.771	1. 331 1. 954 1. 766	1. 331 1. 938 1. 746	1. 339 1. 950 1. 762	1. 345 1. 941 1. 756	7 1. 300 7 1. 954 7 1. 776	7 1. 361 7 1. 976 1. 793	1, 384 2, 019 1, 825	
Building constructiondo Transportation and public utilities:	1.944	1.947	1.964	1, 976	1.988	1, 995	1.986	1.998	1.995	r 2. 006	7 2. 031	2.076	
Local railways and bus lines do Telephone do Constitution do Constitution de C	1. 455 1. 377	1.455 1.402	1.463 1.367	1. 473 1. 380	1. 469 1. 391	1. 476 1. 376	1. 481 1. 381	1. 486 1. 381	1. 488 1. 386 1. 430	7 1. 496 7 1. 395 1. 425	7 1. 496 7 1. 393 1. 422	1.510 1.409	
Telegraphdo Gas and electric utilitiesdo Trade:	1. 415 1. 576	1. 420 1. 567	1. 424 1. 580	1, 425 1, 585	1. 428 1. 572	1. 427 1. 573	1. 438 1. 578	1. 440 1. 578	1. 590	r 1. 599	1. 582	1.608	
Wholesale trade. do Retail trade:	1, 427	1.425	1.423	1, 432	1.446	1. 453	1.466	1. 463 . 975	1. 476 . 984	r 1.494	r 1. 487	1.478	
General-merchandise storesdo Food and liquordo Automotive and accessories dealersdo	. 952 1, 247 1, 294	. 945 1. 256 1. 289	. 948 1, 254 1, 272	. 967 1. 267 1. 282	. 963 1. 268 1. 275	. 960 1, 269 1, 293	. 960 1. 270 1. 318	1. 267 1. 318	1. 270 1. 357	* 1. 286 * 1. 354	1. 277 1. 393	1. 292 1. 396	
Service: Hotels, year-rounddodo	. 743	. 753	. 759	. 753	. 765	. 755	. 756	. 756	. 761	7.765	.773	.779	
Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do Miscellaneous wage data:	. 841	.837 .977	. 844 . 987	. 847 . 989	. 843 . 984	. 843 . 995	. 850 1, 002	.857 1.016	. 865 1. 024	7 . 858 1. 015	1. 004	1. 024	
Construction wage rates (E. N. R.): Common labordol. per hr.	1.478	1.478	1. 478	1. 485	1.485	1. 486	1.493	1. 511	1. 528	1. 538	1. 561	1. 561	1. 568
Skilled labor do Farm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly)* dol. per hr	2, 458	7 2. 464	2, 462	2, 462	2, 466	2, 469	2.478	2.485	2. 517	2. 524	2. 544	2. 554	2. 565
Railway wages (average, class I) do Road-building wages, common labor do		1. 569	1, 572	1. 574 1. 17	1.601	1.552	1. 574 1. 13	1. 558	1. 555	1. 579 1. 20	1.552	1.586	1.23
		<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	FINA	NCE		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u>'</u>	
BANKING				<u> </u>									
Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptancesmil. of dol.	215	251	272	280	256	245	237	231	279	335	374	397	383
Commercial paper do Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies super-	278	278	257	258	257	258	257	250	240	259	286	308	312
vised by the Farm Credit Administration: Totalmil, of dol Farm mortgage loans, totaldo			1,712 956			1, 744 969			1, 816 980			1,838	
Federal land banks do Land Bank Commissioner do			899 57			916 53			931 49			941 47	
Loans to cooperatives do Short-term credit do	. 306	313 471	306 450	294 453	279 476	265 510	255 540	247 564	246 589	246 606	251 606	269 582	305 546
Bank debits, total (141 centers) do	7 90, 759 36, 334 7 54, 425	7 88, 599 35, 249 7 53, 350	7 106, 284 45, 781 7 60, 503	7 95, 359 38, 962 7 56, 397	r 86, 192 35, 727 r 50, 565	7 104, 035 43, 112 7 60, 923	7 91, 682 37, 025 7 54, 657	7 100, 301 41, 463 7 58, 838	7 107, 113 43, 781 7 63, 332	7 98, 509 38, 757 7 59, 752	7 115, 531 50, 067 7 65, 464	7 110, 146 44, 910 7 65, 236	112, 045 43, 837 68, 208
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:			,										
Assets, totalmil, of dol_ Reserve bank credit outstanding, totaldo Discounts and advancesdo	43, 513 17, 860 283	44, 272 18, 267 322	45, 643 19, 499 78	44, 194 18, 326 145	44, 097 18, 226 130	43, 568 18, 070 225	43, 895 18, 301 113	43, 525 17, 935 306	44, 284 18, 703 43	43, 804 18, 466 219	44, 049 18, 820 82	45, 604 20, 340 72	44, 826 19, 798 116
United States Government securitiesdo Gold certificate reservesdo	17, 316 23, 320	17, 682 23, 232	18, 885 23, 176	17, 827 23, 168	17,746 23,120	17, 592 23, 020	17, 796 23, 035	17, 389 22, 998	18, 331 22, 982	17, 969 22, 886	18, 356 22, 389	19, 572 22, 235	19, 252 22, 045
Liabilities, totaldodododo	43, 513 17, 632	44, 272 17, 793	45, 643 18, 906	44, 194 18, 348	44, 097 18, 064	43, 568 17, 796	43,895 18,083	43, 525 17, 655	44, 284 18, 316	43, 804 18, 139	44, 049 17, 912	45, 604 19, 197	44, 826 18, 398
Member-bank reserve balancesdo Excess reserves (estimated)do Federal Reserve notes in circulationdo	15, 850 589 23, 247	16, 038 671 23, 373	16, 568 1, 018 23, 483	16, 211 698 22, 926	15, 973 583 22, 974	15,657 507 22,911	15,878 676 22,880	15, 814 526 22, 836	15, 934 436 22, 921	16, 129 595 22, 841	15, 989 219 22, 947	16, 709 , 888 22, 997	16, 514 20, 075
Reserve ratio percent Revised. Preliminary. †Revised series.	57.0	56.4	54.7	56. 1	56.3	56.6	56. 2	56.8	55.7	55.8	54.8	52.7	53. 2

Revised.
 Preliminary.
 Revised series.
 See note marked "†" on p. S-11.
 Rates as of November 1, 1950: Common labor, \$1.574; skilled labor, \$2.571.
 New series.
 Comparable data prior to January 1948 are not available.
 Revisions for June-August 1949 (mil. of dol.): Total—98,286; 88,362; 88,546; outside New York City—55,396; 51,895; 52,476.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						19	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
BANKING—Continued													
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month:													
Deposits: Demand, adjustedmil. of dol_ Demand, except interbank:	46, 848	47, 648	48, 253	47, 767	46, 926	46, 162	46, 928	47, 533	47, 972	48, 264	48, 995	49, 238	49, 47
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol_	46, 867	48, 037	48, 857	47, 600	47, 193	45, 848	46, 672	47, 856	47, 925	48, 555	49, 368	50, 198	50, 44
States and political subdivisionsdo United States Governmentdo Time, except interbank, totaldo	3, 299 2, 335 15, 228	3, 255 2, 117 15, 162	3, 296 1, 955 15, 288	3, 456 2, 322 15, 333	3, 454 2, 302 15, 377	3, 431 2, 691 15, 397	3, 601 1, 668 15, 472	3, 571 1, 982 15, 496	3, 611 2, 350 15, 552	3, 443 1, 946 15, 387	3, 321 2, 390 15, 331	3, 245 2, 338 15, 329	3, 362 1, 808 15, 292
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol	14, 500 605	14, 431 608	14, 537 621	14, 578 627	14, 647 609	14, 660 617	14, 71 7 633	14, 738 636	14, 768 652	14, 613 638	14, 535 663	14, 537 662	14, 518 658
States and political subdivisionsdoInterbank (demand and time)dolovestments, totaldo	10, 687 42, 341	10, 305 42, 226	10, 729 42, 527	10, 394 42, 780	10, 415 42, 090	9, 994 41, 677	10, 356 41, 525	9, 930 42 , 070	10, 098 42, 376	10, 345 41, 466	10, 125 41, 317	10, 285 40, 265	11, 03: 39, 85
Investments, total do	37, 388 2, 618	37, 248 2, 345	37, 469 2, 544	37, 595 2, 762	36, 774 2, 212	36, 118 1, 768	35, 916 1, 753	36, 456 2, 125	36, 638 2, 641	35, 496 1, 831	35, 082 2, 297	33, 845 2, 391	33, 53 2, 48
Billsdo Certificatesdo Bonds and guaranteed obligationsdo	7, 273 26, 347	7, 257 26, 470	6, 856 24, 637	6, 152 24, 796	5, 071 24, 862	4, 638 24, 016	4, 307 24, 080	4, 420 24, 193	2, 916 24, 433	2, 134 24, 513	1, 359 23, 539	1,156 22,426	1, 04 22, 24
Notes do	1, 150 4, 953 24, 325	1, 176 4, 978 24, 613	3, 432 5, 058 24, 894	3, 885 5, 185 24, 486	4, 629 5, 316 24, 741	5, 696 5, 559 24, 886	5, 776 5, 609 25, 009	5, 718 5, 614 25, 033	6, 648 5, 738 25, 584	7, 018 5, 970 26, 381	7, 887 6, 235 r 27, 253	7,872 6,420 r 28,502	7, 760 6, 313 29, 38
Other securities do Loans, total do Commercial, industrial, and agricultural do To brokers and dealers in securities do	13, 694 1, 618	13, 775 1, 623	13, 904 1, 608	13, 918 1, 364	13, 834 1, 529	13, 790 1, 670	13, 420 1, 813	13, 359 1, 801	13, 602 1, 717	14, 022 1, 934	14, 739 1, 427	15, 725 1, 487	16, 52 1, 35
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	597 4, 246	626 4, 299	599 4, 342	573 4, 396	570 4, 413	588 4, 465	624 4, 522	627 4, 595	652 4, 682	676 4, 815	743 r 4, 938	718 r 5, 035	728 5, 126
Real-estate loans do Loans of banks do Other loans do Money and interest rates: o	207 4, 266	214 4, 393	319 4, 445	154 4, 455	302 4, 470	212 4, 540	368 4,644	235 4,800	405 4,912	214 5, 111	358 5, 439	339 5, 590	5, 733
Money and interest rates: 3 Bank rates on business loans: † In New York Citypercent			2.38			2, 29			2, 34			2.32	_
In 7 other northern and eastern cities do In 11 southern and western cities do Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) do			2. 67 3. 03			2. 55 3. 12			2, 67 3, 22			2. 63 3. 13	
Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank)do Federal land bank loansdo Federal intermediate credit bank loansdo	1.50 4.08 2.04	1. 50 4. 08 2. 04	1. 50 4. 08 2. 04	1. 50 4. 08 2. 00	1. 75 4. 08 2. 00	4.08	1. 78 4. 08 2. 00						
Open market rates, New York City:	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06 1.31	1.06 1.31	1.06 1.31	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	7 1. 16	1.31	1.3
Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 months do Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.) do Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.) do Yield on U. S. Govt. securities:	1. 38 1. 63 1. 63	1. 38 1. 63 1. 63	1.31 1.63 1.63	1. 63 1. 63	1. 63 1. 63	1. 63 1. 63	1. 31 1. 63 1. 63	1, 31 1, 63 1, 63	1, 31 1, 63 1, 63	1. 31 1. 63 1. 63	7 1. 44 1. 63 1. 63	1.63	1. 73 1. 63 1. 63
3-month bills	1.044	1.073	1.097	1.100 1.39	1.130	1.140	1.164	1.167	1. 175	1.172	1. 211		1,329
3–5 year taxable issuesdo Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: New York State savings banksmil. of dol	1.38	1. 37 10, 926	1. 37 11, 087	11, 179	1, 44 11, 237	1. 45 11, 325	1 1. 45 11, 363	1. 45 11, 411	1. 47 11, 512	1. 45 11, 476	1. 45 11, 448	11,462	1. 65
U. S. postal savingsdodo	3, 215	3, 199	3, 182	3, 183	3, 177	3, 168	3, 151	3, 125	3, 097	3, 061	r 3, 021	2, 985	p 2, 960
Total consumer credit, end of month@.mil. of dol_ Instalment credit, totaldo	r 15, 336	7 15, 884 10, 441	r 16, 809	7 16, 368 10, 836	† 16, 159 10, 884	* 16, 338 11, 077	7 16, 639 11, 322	† 17, 077 11, 667	† 17, 651 12, 105	* 18, 295	7 18, 842 7 13, 009		» 19, 366 » 13, 379
Sale credit, total do Automobile dealers do	10, 166 5, 661 2, 986	5, 880 3, 085	10, 890 6, 240 3, 144	6, 174 3, 179	6, 213 3, 256	6, 334 3, 355	6, 511 3, 470	6, 733 3, 600	6, 995 3, 790	12, 598 7, 343 3, 994	7, 613 4, 107		p 7, 879 p 4, 231
Department stores and mail-order houses mil of dol	855	906 858	1,010 935	975 902	958 891	960 899	979 913	1, 011 935	1, 032 947	1, 081 976	1, 123 998		p 1, 17:
Furniture stores do Household-appliance stores do Jewelry stores do	454 123	464 127	500 163	491 } 627	492 616	502 618	518 631	537 650	561 665	597 695	658 727	p 702	p 699
All other retail storesdodo	421	440 4, 561	488 4, 650	4, 662	4, 671	4, 743	4, 811	4, 934	5, 110	5, 255	r 5, 396	1	» 5, 500
Cash loans, total do. Commercial banks do. Credit unions do	1, 936 385	1, 944 394	1, 951 402	1, 957 404	1, 973 408	2, 026 421	2, 066 431	2, 134 450	2, 233 474	2, 316 495	r 2, 401 514	p 2, 462 p 524	p 2, 463
Industrial banks	239 172	244 173	250 175	251 175	254 174	258 176	262 178	267 182	27.5 187	282 192	290 197		» 29 » 20
mil. of dol_ Small-loan companiesdo Miscellaneous lendersdo	780 858 135	794 875 137	801 929 142	801 931 142	792 928 142	783 936 143	785 945 144	797 959 145	816 978 147	826 995 149	7 835 1, 009 150	> 1,010	p 1, 020 p 1, 5
		3, 454	3, 909	3, 506	3, 233	3, 211	3, 241	3, 290	3, 392	3, 527	3,636	> 3,741	p 3, 703
Charge accounts do Single-payment loans⊙ do Service credit do	979	7 996 993	r 1, 018 992	7 1, 027 999	7 1, 034 1, 008	7 1, 045 1, 005	7 1, 067 1, 009	7 1, 092 1, 028	7 1, 116 1, 038	, 1, 133 1, 037	7 1, 157 1, 043		p 1, 235 p 1, 055
Consumer instalment loans made during the month, by principal lending institutions:	970	900	500	000	000	990	90=	040	050	901		2000	- 00
Commercial banks mil. of dol Credit unions do Industrial banks do	272 59 34	269 64 36	280 69 41	269 59 37 27	268 61 34	336 78 43	307 70 37 28	348 83 43	379 93 46	381 84 45		₽ 77 ₽ 40	p 67
Industrial-loan companiesdo Small-loan companiesdo	_ 26	28 161	31 232	27 131	25 126	31 163	28 154	32 168	34 175	32 166	33 166	p 32	p 2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE													
Budget receipts and expenditures: Receipts, totalmil. of dol_ Receipts, netdo	1, 993 1, 881	2, 727 2, 344	4, 255 4, 191	3, 480 3, 366	3, 607 2, 972	5, 622 4, 820	2, 092 1, 488	2, 895 2, 320	4,776 4,404	2, 148 1, 881	3, 238 2, 860	4,842 4,605	2,30 2,05
Customs do Income and profits taxes do	35 1,060	37 1, 489	35 3, 214	37 2, 545	35 2, 342	43 4, 429	34 1, 267	38 1, 721	3, 526	39 1, 028	52 1, 768	3,635	1, 10
Employment tores do	1 65	356 722 124	139 720 147	67 645 186	544 599 88	362 701 88	93 629 69	295 704 138	349 714 146	204 737 140	340 948 129	312 775	18 80 14
Miscellaneous internal revenue do All other receipts do Expenditures, total† do Interest on public debt do Veterans Administration do Noticeal department of the control of	3, 111 255	3, 127 2 306	3, 722 2 1, 008	$^{3,323}_{^{2}463}$	2, 496 2 161	3, 269 2 636	2, 847 2 184	2, 962 2 136	4, 296 2 1, 611	3, 013 2 271	2, 515 2 134	3, 520 2 646	3, 17
national delense and related activitiesdo	1,002	547 1,056 1,218	1, 095 1, 130	516 1,046	502 936 897	588 1, 051 994	509 964 1, 190	504 1,007 1,315	465 998 1, 222	1, 024 1, 269	466 1, 149 766	402 r 1, 037	2 1, 351
All other expenditurestdo		,					,		•	,	•	1 . 1,400	1, 13

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Series was changed on April 1 to 134 percent Treasury notes of March 15, 1954 and 1½ percent Treasury notes of March 15, 1955.

2 Beginning November 1949, data represent interest due and payable; previously, interest paid.

3 For bond yields see p. S-19. †Revised series. Annual averages for 1939-48 on the new basis are available upon request.

4 Revisions for total budget expenditures (June 1948-January 1949) are shown at bottom of p. S-14 of the April 1950 Survey; those for national defense and all other expenditures (July 1948-February 1949), at bottom of p. S-17 of the September 1950 Survey.

3 Gevised beginning 1929 to exclude nonconsumer single-payment loans; data prior to October 1949 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						19	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
			FINA	NCE-	-Contin	nued							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE—Con.													
Debt, gross: Public debt (direct), end of month, total	056 770	256, 982	057 120	ore oer	DEC 200	055 704	055 710	050 050	052 052	055 541	077 074	017 016	0re 027
Interest-bearing, total do Public issues do	256, 778 254, 876 221, 066	255, 124 221, 295	257, 130 255, 019 221, 123	256, 865 254, 869 221, 367	256, 368 254, 406 221, 535	255, 724 253, 506 221, 408	255, 718 253, 516 221, 714	256, 350 254, 183 222, 315	257, 357 255, 209 222, 853	257, 541 255, 403 222, 884	257, 874 255, 764 223, 059	257, 216 254, 968 221, 572	256, 937 254, 731 221, 191
Special issues do- Noninterest bearing do- Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government.	33, 810 1, 901	33, 829 1, 858	33, 896 2, 111	33, 502 1, 997	32, 871 1, 962	32, 098 2, 218	31, 802 2, 202	31, 868 2, 167	32, 356 2, 148	32, 518 2, 138	32, 705 2, 110	33, 396 2, 247	33, 539 2, 206
Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, end of month mil. of dol- U. S. savings bonds:	28 56, 729	29 56, 774	29 56, 910	27	27	24	22	20	20	16	18	20	22
Amount outstanding, end of monthdo Sales, series E, F, and Gdo Redemptionsdo	388 396	383 415	495 466	57, 108 707 618	57, 345 581 418	57, 446 524 510	57, 534 423 413	57, 576 416 454	57, 629 398 456	57, 655 417 505	57, 451 350 537	57, 473 310 475	58, 027 971 567
Government corporations and credit agencies: Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol			23, 733			24, 360			24, 118				
Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do To aid agriculturedo To aid home ownersdo			12, 733 4, 362 1, 251			13, 350 4, 851 1, 324			3, 773				
To aid other industriesdo			114 462			113 496			113 515				
To aid banksdo To aid other financial institutionsdo Foreign loansdo			$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 442 \\ 6,090 \end{array}$			$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 328 \\ 6, 101 \end{array}$			451 6 116		. .		
All otherdo Commodities, supplies, and materialsdo			484 1,549			492 1, 567			485				1
U. S. Government securitiesdododo			2, 047 3, 492			2, 221 3, 488			2, 101 3, 483				
Land, structures, and equipmentdo All other assetsdo			2, 962 950			2, 932 801			2, 924 923				
Liabilities, except interagency, totaldo Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the United Statesdo			2, 520 28			2, 801 21			2, 238 18				ì
Other dododo			772 1,720			708 2, 072			774 1, 446				
Privately owned interestdo U. S. Goverment interestdo			183 21, 030			190 21, 368			201 21, 679				
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and securities (at cost) outstanding, end of month, totalmil. of dol.	1,737	1,825	1,874	1, 951	1, 998	2, 043	2, 070	2, 105	2, 085	2, 113	2, 166	1 000	997
Industrial and commercial enterprises, including national defensemil. of dol.	443	472	481	500	507	516	524	542	518	525	535	1,009 518	515
Financial institutions do	121 117 30	118 117 29	114 112 29	114 111 29	113 110	112 110	112 111 25	110 111 25	110 110	109 110	108 110	105 111	105 111
States, territories, and political subdivisions. do United Kingdom and Republic of the Philippines mil. of dol.	165	161	149	147	27 145	27 139	137	133	25 128	25 126	25 125	118	24 113
Mortgages purchaseddo Other loansdo	824 37	891 37	951 37	1, 012 37	1, 060 37	1, 102 37	1, 125 37	1, 147 37	1, 156 37	1, 180 36	1, 227 36	97 36	94 36
LIFE INSURANCE Assets, admitted:													
All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), esti- mated totalmil. of dol_ Securities and mortgagesdo	58, 407 52, 903	58, 699 53, 171	59, 280 53, 652	59, 781 53, 911	60, 080 54, 252	60, 382 54, 592	60, 660 54, 839	60, 973 55, 034	61, 307 55, 311	61, 679 55, 675	61, 988 55, 909	62, 370 56, 224	62, 706 56, 334
49 companies (Life Insurance Association of America), totalmil. of dol.	52, 134	52, 389	52, 879 37, 397	53, 184	53, 445	53, 697	53, 936	54, 196	54, 476	54, 811	55, 078	55, 381	55, 669
Bonds and stocks, book value, totaldo Govt. (domestic and foreign), totaldo U.S. Governmentdo	37, 064 7 15, 907 13, 781	37, 162 15, 797 13, 682	37, 397 15, 921 13, 779	37, 411 15, 881 13, 743	37, 588 15, 853 13, 716	37, 687 15, 834 13, 684	37, 716 15, 790 13, 640	37, 674 15, 598 13, 453	37, 679 15, 383 13, 256	37, 781 15, 366 13, 242	37, 731 15, 170 13, 011	37, 758 15, 045 12, 839	37, 548 14, 687 12, 502
Railroaddodo	9, 196 2, 857	9, 261 2, 859	9, 314 2, 864	9, 320 2, 866	9, 473 2, 877	9, 503 2, 878 9, 472	9, 551 2, 906	9, 638 2, 914	9, 740 2, 949	9, 806 2, 948	9, 900 2, 961	9, 943 2, 973	10, 042 2, 988
Otherdo Cashdo Mortgage loans, totaldo	7 9, 104 724 10, 234	9, 244 697 10, 388	9, 298 706 10 , 569	9, 345 852 10, 691	9, 386 704 10, 831	9, 472 687 11, 016	9, 468 689 11, 181	9, 524 719 11, 379	9, 607 794 11, 611	9, 661 726 11, 821	9, 699 725 12, 064	9, 797 712 12, 302	9, 831 848 12, 570
Farm do Other do Policy loans and premium notes do Other do Policy loans and premium notes do Other do Double Policy loans and premium notes do Other do Double Policy loans and premium notes do Other do Double Policy loans and premium notes do Other do Double Policy loans and premium notes do Other do Double Policy loans and premium notes do Other do Double Policy loans and premium notes do Double Polic	958 9, 276	966 9, 422	978 9, 591	987 9, 704	1,006 9,824	1,020 9,996	1, 036 10, 144	1, 054 10, 325	1, 071 10, 540	1, 085 10, 736	1,099 10,965	1, 110 11, 192	1, 125 11, 445
Policy loans and premium notesdo Real-estate holdingsdo Other admitted assetsdo	1, 915 1, 077 1, 120	1, 925 1, 090 1, 127	1, 934 1, 102 1, 171	1, 943 1, 113 1, 173	1, 952 1, 124 1, 246	1, 963 1, 134 1, 210	1, 972 1, 144 1, 234	1, 983 1, 159 1, 283	1, 994 1, 176 1, 222	2, 009 1, 207 1, 267	2, 024 1, 216 1, 317	2, 036 1, 228 1, 346	2, 047 1, 244 1, 412
Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for-insurance):			i										
Value estimated total mil of dol	1,861 267 416	1,901 308 395	2, 195 504 360	1,745 212 402	2, 335 706 433	2, 413 443 490	2, 171 382 445	2, 273 341 479	2, 280 431 431	2, 304 515 392	2, 519 349 393	2, 384 553 391	2, 570 700 475
Group. do Industrial do Ordinary, total do New England do	1, 178	1, 198 83	1, 331 86	1, 131 85	1, 196 82	1, 480 96	1,344 88	1, 453 98	1, 418 96	1,397 96	1, 777 117	1, 440 89	1, 395 95
Middle Atlantie do East North Central do West North Central	277 251 111	278 256 113	289 280 133	293 239 104	294 253 111	359 307 138	317 277 121	336 293 129	324 292 128	312 284 127	361 346 169	294 302 140	320 299 128
South Atlantic do East South Central do	137 53	140 52	156 58	124 44	136 48	166 65	159 60	179 61	168 60	175 62	239 84	177 64	162 65
New England	99 40 134	102 41 133	117 52 160	95 35 111	105 40 127	135 48 165	120 48 154	132 53 172	134 50 165	125 51 165	185 64 212	135 55 183	121 48 158
Institute of Life Insurance:													
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated total thous of dol. Death claim payments do Mettured endowments	276, 422 121, 365 38, 565	276, 654 120, 828 38, 559	339, 057 132, 673 37, 933	327, 079 132, 259 46, 643	288, 708 124, 549 38, 750	358, 738 152, 034 48, 070	295, 802 128, 731	313, 640 137, 941 41, 298	330, 149 133, 973 48, 117	277, 771 117, 588 36, 949	302, 338 131, 433 38, 190	280, 449 115, 933 35, 834	304, 642 141, 539 40, 964
Disability payments do	8, 136	7, 867 19, 689	8, 534 17, 097	8, 969 25, 323	38, 750 7, 800 19, 434	48, 070 8, 354 21, 704	40, 216 7, 884 19, 888	8, 440 21, 466	8, 583 21, 568	36, 949 7, 462 21, 183	8, 658 21, 090	35, 834 8, 542 19, 077	8, 282 21, 056
Annuity payments do Policy dividends do Surrender values do	39, 729 48, 549	38, 638 51, 073	83, 640 59, 180	60, 422	47, 168 51, 007	65, 460 63, 116	46, 463 52, 620	45, 139 59, 356	57, 664 60, 244	44, 147 50, 442	45, 943 57, 024	r 48, 456	42, 439 50, 362

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						19	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued													
Life Insurance Association of America: Premium income (39 cos.), totalthous. of dol Accident and health	31, 116 53, 964	435, 499, 31, 627 51, 973 31, 606 61, 410 258, 883	653, 742 42, 178 115, 207 40, 929 108, 014 346, 914	483, 248 32, 284 79, 118 51, 213 72, 425 248, 208	469, 517, 32, 145 64, 435 34, 444 66, 613 271, 880	558, 510 39, 696 67, 701 42, 886 79, 324 328, 903	420, 371 33, 123 51, 566 31, 553 58, 570 245, 559	474, 305 39, 823 52, 132 38, 311 70, 648 273, 391	539, 208 38, 584 72, 477 39, 351 75, 220 313, 576	442, 303 34, 505 67, 160 35, 432 61, 966 243, 240	447, 976 43, 025 54, 865 42, 113 66, 011 271, 962	476, 122 38, 796 48, 948 30, 101 75, 080 283, 197	
Gold and silver:													
Gold: Monetary stock, U. S. mil. of dol. Not release from earmark thous, of dol. Gold exports. do. Gold imports. do. Production, reported monthly total do. Africa. do. Canada do. United States do.	24, 584 -89, 117 2, 397 58, 527 65, 422 39, 012 12, 804 7, 306	24, 479 -63, 939 2, 998 10, 629 66, 140 38, 509 12, 659 7, 385	24, 427 -59, 399 10, 111 8, 697 63, 653 38, 492 13, 058 6, 609	24, 395 -93, 162 7, 223 46, 201 64, 007 38, 780 12, 399 5, 869	24, 345 -50, 411 4, 119 4, 350 60, 093 36, 456 12, 247 5, 506	24, 246 -95, 432 4, 338 2, 706 39, 661 13, 417 6, 084	24, 247 -59, 175 2, 130 55, 419 	24, 231 -29, 873 1, 553 14, 628 39, 930 13, 082 6, 819	24, 231 -17, 627 2, 246 12, 274 38, 940 12, 913 6, 645	24, 136 -89, 969 4, 069 2, 556 38, 969 12, 893 7, 078	23, 627 -431, 378 46, 368 4, 146 	7 23, 483 -65, 889 108, 448 11, 998 	^p 23, 250 -146, 220 95, 967 2, 519
Silver: do	86 7, 508	184 6, 370	680 4, 060	47 8, 065	30 4, 355	110 6, 317 . 731	62 3, 412	70 8, 253	1, 219 6, 126	375 10, 408	425 8, 904 . 728	334 17, 371	335 12,350
Price at New York dol. per nne oz. Production: Canada Mexico do United States do	1, 894 4, 000 2, 884	1, 504 3, 800 3, 101	1,718 4,800 3,193	1, 196 3, 700 2, 965	. 733 1, 385 4, 100 2, 496	1, 768 3, 800 3, 721	. 718 1, 454 3, 100 4, 224	. 726 1, 751 3, 800 3, 890	1, 968 4, 400 2, 669	2, 286 3, 300 4, 102	2, 278 3, 660	4, 222	. 751
Money supply: Currency in circulationmil. of dol_ Deposits, adjusted, all banks, and currency out-	27, 407	27, 543	27, 600	26, 941	27, 068	27, 042	27, 048	27, 090	27, 156	27, 010	27, 120	r 27, 161	p 27, 226
side banks, total mil. of dol. Currency outside banks	171, 200 24, 900	171, 300 25, 100 146, 200	173, 030 25, 415 147, 615	172, 900 24, 500 148, 400	172, 400 24, 700 147, 700	7 171, 400 24, 600 7 146, 800	7 171, 600 24, 600	7 172, 400 24, 700	r 173, 765 r 25, 185 r 148, 580	p 174, 000 p 24, 400 p 149, 600	p 174, 800 p 24, 500 p 150, 300	p 175, 300 p 24, 500 p 150, 800	^p 176, 200 ^p 24, 600 ^p 151, 600
posits	146, 300 84, 300 58, 400	85, 000 58, 000	85, 750 58, 616	86, 400 58, 700	84, 500 59, 000	7 83, 200 59, 300	7 147, 000 7 84, 300 59, 500	7 147, 700 7 85, 000 59, 500	7 85, 040 7 85, 739 7 59, 739	^p 86, 600 ^p 59, 400	p 87, 400 p 59, 100	* 88, 100 * 59, 000	p 89, 400 p 89, 100 p 59, 100
Other leading citiesdodo	18. 5	19. 1	20.0	18. 9	18.9	19. 3	19. 4	19. 2	20. 2	20. 3	19. 9	21.5	20. 9
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) Manufacturing corporations (Federal Reserve):* Profits after taxes, total (200 cos.)mil. of dol. Durable goods, total (106 cos.)do. Action of the cos. of the			1 200			7 804 7 496 7 167 7 82 7 215 7 308 7 47 7 117 7 87 387 220 166			7 1, 048 7 695 7 225 7 94 7 330 7 353 7 7 141 7 95 7 393 7 218 175 212	l		p 1, 242 p 778 p 255 p 109 p 357 p 464 p 86 p 174 p 131 p 546 p 341 p 205	
SECURITIES ISSUED													
Commercial and Financial Chronicle: Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) mil. of dol. New capital, total do. Domestic, total do. Corporate do. Federal agencies do. Municipal, State, etc. do. Foreign do. Refunding, total do. Corporate do. Federal agencies do. Foreign do. Refunding, total do. Corporate do. Refunding, total do. Corporate do. Federal agencies do. Municipal, State, etc. do.	675 639 405 0 234 36 148 148 91	489 379 379 150 0 229 0 109 109 35 52 22	731 513 513 315 0 198 0 218 218 105 56	1, 185 817 817 553 30 233 0 369 269 108 159	809 711 708 146 13 550 3 98 83 20 57 6	1, 060 769 750 365 21 363 19 292 229 168 58	700 540 520 327 23 170 20 160 160 89 65	1, 061 771 770 427 39 304 1 290 282 237 31	1, 285 954 949 598 18 334 5 330 330 276 35 20	579 505 505 292 8 204 0 75 75 75 21 53	795 555 529 263 0 265 240 190 134 48 8	943 707 687 270 145 272 19 236 219 20 193 6	794 651 646 465 0 181 5 143 77 77 63
Securities and Exchange Commission: Estimated gross proceeds, totaldo By type of security:	1	1, 293	1,842	2,098	1,631	1,866	1,300	1,678	2, 311	r 1, 228	7 1, 544	7 1, 248	1, 939
Bonds and notes, total .do Corporate .do Common stock .do P referred stock .do	308	1, 212 251 44 36	1, 684 416 122 36	1, 984 500 44 70	1, 571 200 47 13	1,772 452 64 30	1, 103 293 136 61	1, 530 520 76 72	2, 055 813 160 96	r 1, 154 r 241 r 47 27	7 1, 489 7 352 18 7 38	7 1, 170 7 338 48 30	1, 747 328 88 104
Preferred stock	413 84 196 41 13 11 1,220 978	332 36 136 10 1.7 92 961 707 251	574 64 305 31 4 85 1, 268 1, 011 255	614 32 212 94 206 20 1,484 1,118	259 64 118 13 (1) 24 1, 371 810 546	547 50 210 108 18 132 1,320 886 366	490 36 239 31 23 87 810 634 176	669 189 317 69 13 32 1,010 689 319	1,069 174 566 75 64 129 1,242 882 359	7 315 7 69 7 48 7 13 7 24 7 31 7 913 706 205	7 407 7 43 7 229 7 42 7 7 7 39 7 1, 137 773 299	7 416 7 71 7 167 7 17 7 8 7 28 7 832 531 279	519 181 216 19 23 43

Revised. Proliminary. Less than \$500,000.

§Or increase in earmarked gold (-). TRevisions for January-May 1948 for United States and total gold production are shown in the August 1949 Survey, p. S-18. Revisions for 1948-April 1949 for securities issued (SEC data) are available upon request. OU.S. Government deposits at Federal Reserve banks are not included.

*New series. Data on profits and dividends cover large manufacturing corporations (total assets end of 1946, \$10,000,000 and over); quarterly averages for 1939-48 and quarterly data for 1946-March 1948 are shown on p. 23 of the June 1950 Survey. Data on securities issued for manufacturing and communication for January 1948-May 1949 are available upon request.

§ Revisions for 1946-48 are available upon request.

† Revised series. Data (covering electric, gas, and water companies) are available beginning January 1948.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						195	60		,		
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	aued							
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued													
Securities and Exchange Commission‡—Continued New corporate security issues:													
Estimated net proceeds, totalmil. of dol.	407	327	565	605	255	538	480	658	1,055	r 311	r 402	r 408	508
New money, total do Plant and equipment do	. 214	270 159	331 223	453 405	190 130	371 242	344 295	306 212	625 451	7 211 7 131	r 225 r 189	r 306 r 248	274 224
Working capital do Retirement of debt and stock, total do Funded debtdo	. 46 98	111 41 17	108 151 111	48 104 39	60 46 30	129 150 138	49 126 36	94 341 164	174 381 311	771 740 719	7 36 7 154 7 132	7 58 7 64 7 28	50 215 61
Other debt do Preferred stock do	58 37 3	24	37 2	53 12	13	11 1	76 14	137 40	65 5	r 20	7 17 6	7 32 5	127 27
Other purposes	49	16	83 63	48 31	18 63	17 49	9 34	11 186	49 169	r 60	23	r 37	19
Manufacturing, total*do New moneydodododo	41 19	36 24 8	49 10	27 3	47 14	38 11	$\begin{bmatrix} 34 \\ 24 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$	80 103	109 109 52	7 68 7 50 7 16	r 42 r 20 r 9	7 70 7 43 7 22	177 63 113
Public utility, total†dododo	193 102	133 109	299 136	208 148	116 84	206 130	234 189	312 111	560 370	r 47 r 34	7 227 7 115	7 165 147	212 148
Retirement of debt and stockdo Railroad, totaldo New moneydo	67 41 41	15 10 10	102 31 27	30 93 27	32 13 13	67 107 85	44 31 27	199 69 39	175 74 15	13 + 13 + 13	7 111 7 42 7 38	7 17 7 17	48 19 19
Retirement of debt and stock do	0 13	0 16	4 4	66 205	(1) (1)	22 18	4	30 13	40 64	0 7 23	7 4 7 6	0 7	0 22
New moneydo	(1)	14 2 92	(1) 4 85	202 2 20	(1) 0 23	18 0 132	23 22 1 86	(1) 31	3 60 127	7 21 3	(1)	5 3	14 8
New money do Retirement of debt and stock do	6 5	90	70	(1)	(1)	75 50	22 61	27 1	92 35	r 30 r 25	7 39 7 22 14	7 28 21 5	43 17 23
New money do Retirement of debt and stock do State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): Long-term thous of dol Short-term do	230, 822 46, 514	265, 519 119, 155	255, 707 126, 144	248, 176 178, 972	568, 839 167, 048	361, 726 100, 279	184, 192 114, 088	355, 150 119, 129	361, 302 79, 256	206, 855	322, 795	7 290, 006	188, 327
COMMODITY MARKETS	40, 514	119, 155	120, 144	110, 812	107,048	100, 279	114, 000	119, 129	19, 200	136, 896	172, 489	r 39, 798	60, 161
Volume of trading in grain futures: Cornmil. of bu Wheatdo	128 244	237 294	198 284	154 237	103 230	140 364	142 342	190 387	154 370	167 518	132 336	143 275	132 253
SECURITY MARKETS	2	201	201		200	001	0.2	00.	0.0	010	000	210	200
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)												İ	
Cash on hand and in banks mil. of dol Customers' debit balances (net) do	783	813	306 881	901	953	1, 018	1, 084	1, 175	314 1, 256	1, 208	1, 231	1, 284	1, 351
Customers' debit balances (net) do Customers' free credit balances do Money borrowed do	586 416	596 445	633 523	669 493	669 522	666 579	678 619	657 750	673 827	712 755	780 752	738 751	771 759
Bonds Prices:													
Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), total§dollars	101. 81 102. 27	102.00 102.45	102. 43 102. 89	102. 11 102. 56	101. 95 102. 38	101. 78 102. 20	101. 53 101. 94	101. 43 101. 84	100. 94 101. 37	101, 25	101.33	101.06	100.83
Domestic do Standard and Poor's Corporation:	72. 48	72. 92	73. 70	74. 46	74. 80	75. 48	75. 81	75. 89	73. 92	101. 72 71. 71	101, 79 72, 56	101. 52 74. 05	101. 27 73. 37
Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+ issues): Composite (17 bonds)*dol. per \$100 bond	121. 9	122. 2	122.5	122. 7	122. 7	122. 7	122. 5	122. 1	122. 0	121.5	122. 1	121.7	121. 1
Domestic municipal (15 bonds) do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable do Sales:	128. 8 103. 90	129. 6 104. 22	130. 3 104. 36	131. 3 104. 16	131. 7 103. 62	131. 5 103. 24	131. 2 102. 87	131. 5 102. 73	131. 0 102. 42	131. 1 102. 24	134. 8 102, 28	135. 2 101. 90	136. 4 101. 64
Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds:		24.040	04.040	107 070	a m *10	00.404	== 010		100 444				
Market value thous of dol Face value do New York Stock Exchange:	51, 480 68, 959	64, 646 84, 467	84, 642 111, 120	107, 958 144, 088	67, 512 84, 939	88, 494 116, 471	77, 916 97, 114	84, 941 96, 720	100, 444 113, 114	106, 848 132, 672	82, 962 100, 627	68, 654 84, 250	77, 833 93, 748
Market valuedododododo	47, 938 64, 706	60, 157 79, 064	80, 274 105, 909	103, 400 138, 310	63, 443 78, 760	84, 757 111, 305	75, 161 93, 378	82, 036 92, 926	97, 466 109, 088	103, 389 128, 381	80, 536 97, 044	65, 795 80, 272	74, 681 90, 132
New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, totalsthous. of dol. U. S. Governmentdo	63, 934	74, 692	99,080	119, 727 25	68, 487 72	98, 704 1	85, 117 24	82, 347 14	105, 474 10	113, 040 37	80, 583 12	76, 484 12	83, 982 1, 636
Other than U. S. Government, totalsdo	63, 922 56, 494	74, 692 67, 065	99, 058 91, 063	119, 702 108, 323	68, 415 59, 215	98, 703 87, 246	85, 093 76, 453	82, 333 75, 038	105, 464 97, 132	113, 003 105, 879 7, 044	80, 571 74, 865	76, 472 68, 717	82, 346 74, 340
Foreign do Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Market value, total, all issues mil. of dol.	7, 412	7, 598 132, 445	7, 938 128, 464	11, 280 128, 021	9, 161	11, 420 125, 846	8, 616 125, 497	7, 261	8, 262 124, 633	7, 044 125, 209	5, 688 125, 257	7,740	7, 981 118, 417
Domesticdodo	130, 509	130, 726 1, 463	126, 755 1, 452	126, 290 1, 475	126, 054 1, 469	124, 116 1, 476	123, 766 1, 477	123, 633 1, 466	122, 957 1, 421	123, 581 1, 375	123, 607 1, 396	117, 158 1, 451	116, 802 1, 362
Foreign do Face value, total, all issues§ do Domestic do Foreign do	129, 870 127, 608 2, 012	129, 854 127, 597 2, 007	125, 410 123, 190 1, 970	125, 373 123, 142 1, 981	125, 332 123, 119 1, 963	123, 645 121, 440 1, 955	123, 610 121, 411 1, 949	123, 581 121, 400 1, 931	123, 471 121, 298 1, 923	123, 660 121, 493 1, 917	123, 612 121, 437 1, 924	117, 618 115, 409 1, 959	117, 441 115, 334 1, 857
Yields: Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent.	1	2.89	2.86	2. 83	2. 83	2.84	2.84	2. 86	2.87	2.90	2.85	2.86	2.88
By ratings: Aaadodododo	2. 61 2. 70	2. 60 2. 68	2. 58 2. 67	2. 57 2. 65	2. 58 2. 65	2. 58 2. 66	2. 60 2. 66	2. 61 2. 69	2. 62 2. 69	2. 65 2. 72	2. 61 2. 67	2. 64 2. 71	2. 67 2. 72
Ado Baado	. 2. 94	2. 93 3. 35	2. 89 3. 31	2. 85 3. 24	2. 86 3. 24	2. 86 3. 24	2. 86 3. 23	2. 88 3. 25	2. 90 3. 28	2. 92 3. 32	2. 87 3. 23	2. 88 3. 21	2. 91 3. 22
By groups: Industrialdodo Public utilitydo	2. 68 2. 83	2. 67 2. 81	2. 65 2. 79	2. 63 2. 79	2. 63 2. 78	2. 64 2. 78	2. 64 2. 79	2. 65 2. 81	2. 66 2. 81	2. 69 2. 83	2. 66 2. 80	2. 68 2. 84	2. 70 2. 85
Railroaddodo	3. 20	3. 20	3. 14	3.07	3.08	3.08	3.08	3. 12	3. 15	3. 19	3.08	3. 07	2. 85 3. 09
Bond Buyer (20 cities) do Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds)do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo	2. 21	2. 11 2. 17 2. 20	2. 08 2. 13 2. 19	2. 05 2. 08 2. 20	2.02 2.06 2.24	2. 01 2. 07 2. 27	2. 03 2. 08 2. 30	1. 99 2. 07 2. 31	2. 00 2. 09 2. 33	1.85 2.09 2.34	1.83 1.90 2.33	1.85 1.88 2.36	1.75 1.82 2.38
r Revised. 1 Less than \$500,000.		. 2.20	. 2.19	. 2. 2U	, 4.4 4	4.21	. 2. OU	, 4.01	2.00	1 4.34	1 4.00	. 2.00	1 4.58

Revised. Less than \$500,000.
Revised. Plays April 1949 are available upon request.
New series. For S. E. C. date, see corresponding note on p. S-18. Bond prices are averages of weekly data for high-grade corporate issues; monthly data beginning 1900 are available upon request.
Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-18.
Sales and value 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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the		1949					г 1	198	50			· · · · ·	
1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octob
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued Stocks													
Cash dividend payments publicly reported:	İ							,					
Total dividend payments mil. of dol- Finance do	465.8 71.7	189. 6 27. 8	1, 482. 1 135. 3	530. 2 103. 3	213. 2 37. 1	818. 4 54. 6	483.2 78.4	210. 6 31. 3	892.1 73.5	509. 4 113. 3	212. 9 42. 2	1, 152. 2 73. 4	489 86
Manufacturing do do do do do do do do do do do do do	207. 4 6. 4	103. 1 1. 4	1, 015, 5 95, 4	232.1 4.6	103.2 1.5	509. 9 69. 5	216.0 5.6	120.1 3.0	549. 5 64. 6	224. 1 5. 2	106. 5 3. 6	800. 7 80. 1	221
Communicationsdododododo	58. 4 57. 7	. 4 41, 9	29. 6 59. 1	60.7 46.3	. 5 40. 6	28.0 52.6	63.0 49.3	. 6 42. 0	30. 5 60. 5	61. 1 48. 9	. 6 41. 1	30. 3 58. 6	59 49
Railroaddo	15. 5 40. 5	3.6 7.9	51.2 62.5	11.7 58.4	11. 4 16. 7	34. 3 48. 1	19.4 41.8	3.0 7.6	42. 4 48. 4	9.3 37.1	7. 0 7. 5	30. 7 54. 1	1 4
Miscellaneousdo Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, 200 common stocks (Moody's):	8.2	3.5	33. 5	13. 1	2.2	21.4	9.7	3.0	22.7	10. 4	4.4	24.3	
Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks)	3.01	3, 26	3.27	3.26	3. 27	3.27	3. 29	3. 32	3.34	3.39	3.63	3, 66	3
Industrial (125 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3.09 1.68	3.26 3.42 1.68	3. 44 1. 68	3.42 1.69	3.43 1.70	3.44 1.70	3.47 1.71	3. 51 1. 74	3.53 1.74	3.59 1.78	3.91 1.78	3. 95 1. 78	1 1
Railroad (25 stocks)do Bank (15 stocks)do Insurance (10 stocks)do	2.36 2.37	2.30 2.39	2.24 2.47	2.25 2.47	2.16 2.47	2.11 2.47	2.11 2.47	2.04 2.47	2.04 2.48	2.04 2.48	2.05 2.48	2. 15 2. 50	2
	2. 11 49. 25	2.11 49.27	2.34 51.39	2. 40 51. 94	2.40 52.38	2. 40 53. 07	2. 41 55. 05	2.41 57.32	2. 41 54. 09	2. 43 54. 98	2. 43 56. 80	2. 43 58. 87	59
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks)do Industrial (125 stocks)do Public utility (24 stocks)†do	49. 94 29. 82	49.89 29.81	52.28 30.57	52. 58 31. 60	52.88 31.91	53.76 32.08	56. 17 32. 47	58. 79 33. 51	55, 56 31, 07	56, 43 29, 73	58. 68 30. 07	61. 27 30. 58	61 30
Railroad (25 stocks)	28.26	28.37	30.42	31.70	31. 52	31.30	31.38	31.64	29, 49	34.61	34. 25	35. 62	35
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) Industrial (125 stocks) dollars	6. 11 6. 19 5. 63	6. 62 6. 86 5. 64	6, 36 6, 58 5, 50	6. 28 6. 50 5. 35	6. 24 6. 49 5. 33	6. 16 6. 40 5. 30	5. 98 6. 18 5. 27	5. 79 5. 97 5. 19	6. 17 6. 35 5. 60	6.17 6.36 5.99	6.39 6.66 5.92	6. 22 6. 45 5. 82	6 6 6
Railroad (25 stocks)do Bank (15 stocks)do	8.35 4.41	8. 11 4. 61	7.36 4.54	7. 10 4. 55	6. 85 4. 32	6. 74 4. 42	6. 72 4. 38	6.45 4.26	6. 92 4. 54	5. 89 4. 50	5. 99 4. 50	6. 04 4. 45	6
Insurance (10 stocks)dodo Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly:	3.10	3.00	3. 18	3.37	3.28	3.30	3.44	3.29	3.41	3.74	3.51	3. 27	3
Industrial (125 stocks)dollars. Public utility (24 stocks) †do			7.05 2.36 5.47			1 6.60 2.52 1.37			1 8, 50 2, 58 5, 67			1 p 9.00 r 2.53 r 9.75	
Industrial (125 stocks) dollars. Public utility (24 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.) percent	3, 88	3, 89	3. 88	3. 83	3.84	3.81	3. 82	3.82	3.85	3, 92	3.85	3.85	3
Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks) dol. per share	66.66	67.98	70.35	72. 53 199. 79	73.64	74. 52	75. 86	77. 68	77.37	73. 22	77. 56	80. 21	82
Industrial (30 stocks) do—Public utility (15 stocks) do—	186. 47 38. 25 48. 68	191. 61 39. 22 48. 46	196. 78 40. 55 51. 21	199, 79 41, 52 54, 68	203. 46 42. 62 55. 16	206.30 43.16 55.48	212. 67 42. 86 55. 72	219, 36 43, 61 56, 36	221.02 43.04 54.96	205.30 38.69 56.46	216, 60 38, 88 62, 48	223. 21 39. 44 65. 93	229 40 69
Railroad (20 stocks)dodo Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial public utility and railroad:	40.00	40.40	31.21	34.00	35.10	30.40	30.72	30. 30	J4. 50	00.40	02.40	00.55	
Industrial, public utility, and railroad: Combined index (416 stocks)1935-39=100 Industrial, total (365 stocks)do	127. 3 134. 4	129. 1 136. 5	132.7 140.3	135. 1 142. 6	136. 7 144. 4	138. 8 146. 5	141.8 150.0	146. 9 156. 1	147. 7 157. 6	138. 2 147. 3	147. 2 158. 0	151.7 163.3	15 17
Capital goods (121 stocks) do Consumers' goods (182 stocks) do Consumers' goods	119.7 133.0	123.8 135.2	128. 6 140. 2	143. 4	134. 5 145. 3	136.3 146.5	141. 4 148. 7	148. 9 152. 4	149. 7 154. 6	138. 6 141. 8	149. 4 149. 1	153. 2 155. 4	15 16
Public utility (31 stocks) do Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) do Gordon	101. 2 97. 6 99. 5	102. 6 96. 2 99. 3	104.1 101.0 99.6	105. 8 107. 8 101. 8	107. 4 107. 2 104. 2	109. 6 108. 5 107. 7	111. 0 109. 5 104. 5	112. 8 109. 7 107. 9	111. 5 107. 1 108. 5	103.0 109.7 102.2	104. 2 120. 6 104. 6	104. 9 125. 1 105. 8	10 12 10
Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks)do Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	157. 2	160.1	168.1	168. 5	169.0	170.6	166. 7	166. 4	171.0	157. 1	159. 2	168. 7	17
Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuemil. of dol	1,083	1, 222	1, 480	1, 663	1, 374	1, 690	1,807	1,866	1, 949	1,930	1,700	1,608	2,
Shares sold thousands On New York Stock Exchange: Market value mil, of dol	51, 455 906	55, 245 1, 035	68, 535 1, 252	73, 807 1, 409	59, 240 1, 164	67, 872 1, 422	86, 339 1, 532	81, 089 1, 605	73, 396 1, 680	72, 026 1, 692	65, 977 1, 456	63, 712 1, 380	84,
Shares sold	38, 474	40, 464	52, 028	56, 037	45, 078	54, 725	64, 018	62, 181	57, 257	57, 074	50, 038	48,009	64,
(N. Y. Times)thousands Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange:	28, 891	27, 244	39, 293	42, 576	33, 406	40, 411	48, 245	41,604	45,647	44, 549	34, 473	38, 594	48,
Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol_ Number of shares listedmillions_	72, 631 2, 145	73, 175 2, 152	76, 292 2, 166	77, 940 2, 181	78, 639 2, 184	79, 483 2, 204	82, 415 2, 213	85, 625 2, 225	80, 652 2, 236	82, 000 2, 247	85, 053 2, 257	88, 673 2, 272	88, 2,
INTER	NATI(ONAL	TRAN	SACTI	ons o	F TH	E UNI	TED S	TATE	S			
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY)													
Exports of goods and services, totalmil. of dol Merchandise, adjusteddodo			3, 506 2, 664			3, 271 2, 448			7 3, 522 7 2, 604			3, 474 2, 513	
Income on investments abroaddoOther servicesdo			359 483			335 488			7 379 7 539			425 536	
Imports of goods and services, totaldo Merchandise, adjusteddodo			2, 401 1, 830			2, 567 1, 961		_ 	7 2, 711 7 1, 994			3, 403 2, 516	
Income on foreign investments in U, Sdo Other servicesdo			92 479			77 529			7 125 7 592			98 789	
Balance on goods and servicesdo			+1,105		 	+704		 	r +811			+71	
Unilateral transfers (net), totaldo	 		-1,212			-1, 130			7 -1, 244 7 -113			-987 -95	
Private do			-138 $-1,074$			-109 -1,021			r -1, 131			-892 -892	
U. S. long- and short-term capital (net), total_do Privatedo			$-224 \\ -157$			7 -152 7 -76			7 -152 7 -113			-687 -644	
Governmentdo			-67			-76			7 -39			-43	
Foreign long- and short-term capital (net)do			+225			+248			r +638			+844	
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in U. S. gold stock mil. of dol			+165			+203			+29			+740	

r Revised. r Preliminary. 1 As reported. Approximate data using year's effective tax rate are as follows: First quarter, \$6.25; second quarter, \$8.00; third quarter, \$10.00. †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. §Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of the series.

	<u> </u>	1949						19	50			•	_
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
INTERNATION	ONAL	TRANS	SACTI	ONS O	F TH	E UNI	TED S	TATES	S—Con	tinued	<u>' '</u> 1		
FOREIGN TRADE;				1					-				
Indexes													
Exports of U. S. merchandise:¶													
Quantity 1936–38=100 Value do	195 347	192 342	214 7 384	, 168 , 301	, 176 , 312	r 199 r 351	, 187 , 327	7 194 7 335	203 355	178 313	7 174 308	201 368	
Unit valuedo Imports for consumption:	178	178	179	179	177	176	175	173	175	176	177	183	
Quantity do Value do do	125 273 218	134 289 215	133 289 217	138 304 220	129 288 223	143 322 225	123 279 227	141 319 226	143 331 232	143 r 343 r 240	161 399 247	156 401	
Unit valuedododododododo	210	210	211	220	220	220	221	220	202	7 240	241	257	
Unadjusted 1924-29=100 Adjusted do	99 72	99 77	116 93	89 85	98 113	103 116	98 124	89 122	103 157	69 104	78 109	88 73	
Total, excluding cotton: Unadjusted do do do do do do do do do do do do do	136	133	136	100	103	110	126	102	102	98	101	120	
Adjusted do Imports for consumption:	106	117	122	104	124	125	150	120	124	125	109	98	
Unadjusteddododo	98 99	114 120	111 108	112 105	109 105	114 101	104 98	103 105	108 118	113 126	134 146	122 128	
Shipping Weight				1									
Vater-borne trade:	2 000	0.705	0.015	0.000	0.000	2 010	4 400	F F10	- 7 500				
Exports, including reexports_thous. of long tons_deneral importsdo	3, 083 6, 271	3, 705 6, 298	3, 815 6, 058	2, 628 6, 654	2, 676 5, 289	3, 012 7, 196	4, 430 6, 432	5, 519 6, 962	7 5, 586 7 7, 496	5, 086 6, 771			
Value	İ]			
Exports, including reexports, totalmil. of dol By geographic regions:	853	841	944	r 743	7 770	r 864	r 806	828	876	1 774	1 761	r 1 911	1 9
Africa thous, of dol	42, 535 174, 189	40, 203 152, 886	47, 651 197, 069	r 24, 253 r 144, 529	7 31, 463 7 148, 683	, 28, 177 , 168, 631	r 29, 582 r 131, 977	7 29, 625 7 151, 231	7 36, 379 7 152, 978	, 28, 770 , 119, 151	22, 698 124, 892	26, 276 134, 846	
Europedo.	285, 200 147, 639	277, 667 150, 979	324, 506 144, 997	r 237, 259 r 128, 348	r 269, 926 r 120, 199	7 285, 965 7 148, 312	r 262, 746 r 164, 647	r 239, 867 r 191, 369	r 278, 195 r 174, 271	7 175, 053 7 165, 653	184, 146 160, 718	246, 642 179, 927	
Northern North Americado Southern North Americado South Americado otal exports by leading countries:	105, 386 97, 589	122, 040 96, 906	118, 933 110, 359	7 116, 416 7 92, 440	r 99, 885 r 99, 383	7 125, 191 7 107, 800	7 111, 127 7 106, 340	, 109, 235 , 106, 542	7 108, 582 7 125, 648	7 115, 182 7 100, 712	7 114, 646 7 109, 076	140, 996 124, 163	
Airica:													
Egyptdo	2, 991 20, 411	3, 546 13, 952	2, 758 18, 727	2, 338 r 6, 847	2, 160 r 8, 566	7 1, 703 9, 198	2, 764 11, 832	3, 416 12, 189	2, 513 16, 654	7 3, 315 9, 170	1, 680 9, 803	2, 442 9, 695	
Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guineado	11, 419 2, 167	8, 064 1, 839	13, 333 2, 037	r 10, 157 r 1, 267	8, 043 71, 681	10, 361 * 1, 371	7 10, 437 1, 424	6, 906 1, 586	12, 151 1, 980	5, 986	r 6, 646 1, 369	8,880	
Australia, including New Guinea. do British Malaya do China do India and Pakistan do	280 14, 979	714 9, 977	3, 250 17, 431	3, 400 16, 786	8, 199 7 20, 413	7 4, 323 7 36, 372	838	599 31, 458	4, 096 25, 145	1,703 2,957 7 17,485	8, 902 11, 922	2, 135 1, 004 11, 491	
Japanuv		24, 479 4, 243	38, 811 12, 032	33, 572 9, 615	33, 106 6, 382	29, 893 6, 842	28, 030 7, 611	35, 872 7 8, 148	33, 477 5, 522	33, 552 3, 518	32, 988 4, 001	46, 301 6, 468	
Indonesia do Republic of the Philippines do Europe:	39, 036	35, 213	41, 425	19, 597	17, 343	24, 007	7 23, 842	22, 238	22, 193	17, 151	16, 500	16, 990	
Francedododo	29, 279 59, 107	32, 173 64, 193	30, 719 60, 807	7 36, 889 7 34, 028	r 41, 969 r 32, 208	7 33, 370 7 42, 157	r 20,060 r 36,809	r 25, 690 r 38, 222	37, 628 57, 199	14, 198 20, 135	14, 119 25, 825	24, 890 42, 256	
Italy do Union of Soviet Socialist Republics do United Kingdom do	28, 407 60	23, 904 21	37, 617 122	r 27, 503 13	7 31, 322 130	7 31, 337 38	7 39, 685 292	r 34, 357 77	39, 624 26	17,652	18, 479 25	23, 224	
	55, 910	42,496	54, 873	r 29, 134	7 56, 398	54, 683	49, 989	29, 284	7 24, 389	23, 920	41, 598	59,375	
Latin-American Republics, totaldo	147, 636 190, 935 10, 238	150, 939 208, 282 9, 516	144, 992 214, 861 8, 730	r 128, 346 r 198, 025 r 10, 676	120, 192 189, 218 15, 624	7 148, 307 7 215, 205	7 164, 636 205, 832 10, 344	7 191, 302 204, 432	7 174, 220 223, 550	7 165, 623 7 199, 973	160, 715 r 213, 742	179, 909 253, 904	
North and Souli America: Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador. do Latin-American Republics, total. do Argentina do Brazil do Chile do Colombia do	19, 472 8, 952	18, 948 9, 397	18, 954 12, 698	18, 672 6, 823	19, 468 6, 315	11, 551 r 22, 753 6, 712	22, 670 5, 763	11,818 21,862 6,096	14,774 27,696 5,697	8, 963 27, 931 4, 333	11, 600 33, 702 4, 785	10, 506 39, 524 4, 235	
Colombia do do do do do do do do do do do do do	11, 644 34, 777	12, 492 32, 872	16, 403 38, 248	14, 261 32, 622	13, 955 27, 336	17, 303 33, 837	22, 755 32, 983	23, 612 31, 243	28, 681 36, 695	20, 580 38, 294	17, 004 41, 116	18, 621	
CubadoMexicodoVenezuelado	36, 412 34, 287	35, 817 33, 014	38, 291 36, 721	41, 314 7 30, 866	34, 690 7 32, 125	39, 463 7 36, 112	36, 758 r 32, 731	7 36, 712 30, 286	40, 160 r 34, 713	39, 645 26, 202	7 40, 307 30, 505	47, 194	
Exports of U. S. merchandise, totalmil. of dol.	846	833	935	r 734	r 761	r 855	7 797	7 816	865	1 763	1 750	1 898	
By economic classes: Crude materialsthous. of dol.	133, 865 83, 843	130, 710 94, 658	171, 502 91, 834	121, 553	143, 523	165, 109	145.814	r 168, 175	192, 497	, 107, 258	141, 612	175, 627	
Crude foodstuffsdo Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages _do Semimanufacturesdo	63, 475 86, 718	59, 210 83, 335	63, 826 101, 159	66, 604 7 48, 343 7 77, 866 7 420, 000	68, 450 7 44, 576 7 87, 039	64, 465 7 47, 155 7 91 052	66, 313 r 52, 462 r 87, 206 r 445, 270	55, 047 r 48, 192 r 90, 254	7 58, 312 7 50, 374 7 02 561	7 54, 151 7 55, 531	57, 054 r 43, 406	57, 143	
Finished manufactures do	r 478, 274	465, 379	506, 366	420,000	, 41 7 , 039	r 91, 052 r 487, 043	445, 270	r 90, 254 r 454, 542	7 93, 561 7 470, 115	r 83, 907 r 462, 282	* 84, 602 * 423, 648	102, 954 501, 967	
Agricultural products, total do Cotton, unmanufactured do	259, 948 69, 358	259, 315 71, 704	299, 850 106, 050	7 224, 326 84, 667	* 246, 395 105, 389	7 258. 477 111, 492	* 233, 022 * 78, 675	* 233, 966 90, 245	* 262, 434 127, 912	177, 547 46, 058	201, 066 65, 954	253, 460 75, 704	
Fruits, vegetables, and preparations do do Grains and preparations do Packing-house products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	18, 402	16, 129 99, 738	14, 893 104, 866	10, 107 80, 425	15, 757 70, 153	14, 523 66, 517	13, 909 69, 218	r 14, 495 r 54, 088	16, 377 7 60, 015	46, 058 13, 756 70, 734	12, 899 62, 074	18, 382	
	1	12,865	14, 221	10, 436	7 13, 984	, 15, 368	10, 463	10,036	12, 732	11,581	13, 120	12,880	
Nonagricultural products, totaldo Aircraft, parts, and accessories§do Automobiles, parts, and accessories♂§do	7 586, 221 15, 276	573, 978 8, 048	634, 837 10, 954	7 510, 040 11, 386	515, 701 14, 653	597, 901 12, 457	565, 533 7, 987	9, 150	9, 854	584, 917 3, 103	7 549, 267 1, 781 7 62, 482		
Automobles, parts, and accessories of a do	53, 876 58, 397 3, 727	44, 631 62, 076 5, 052	42, 147 66, 678 9, 390	44, 839 49, 627 4 717	7 47, 409 52, 631 8 130	49, 646 61, 572 7 215	7 46, 671 60, 220 6 580	7 55, 049 60, 928	68, 726 65, 181	7 62, 927 7 53, 407	57,396	65, 713	
Iron and steel-mill productsdo	37, 681	26, 094	48, 907	4, 717 41, 467	8, 130 40, 317	7, 215 39, 868	6, 580 7 39, 148	5, 525 40, 500	4, 623 47, 942	4, 075 34, 149	5, 293 34, 826	5, 339 38, 021	
Machinery, total (7) dodododo	177, 900 7, 897	170, 761 6, 838	203, 073 7, 808	162, 072 6, 527	159, 873 7, 923	7 194, 659 10, 669	* 175, 749 * 10, 933	173, 933 10, 759	* 176, 116 10, 022	* 197, 939 9, 696	r 160, 302 10, 894	197, 002 8 801	
Agricultural dododo Tractors, parts, and accessories*\$do Electrical dodo	. 35. 515	19, 546 31, 922	23, 410 37, 697	22, 580 27, 472	21, 337 30, 818	24, 224 36, 905	21, 926 21, 420	22, 773 29, 695	19, 921 7 33, 461	20, 411 r 27, 215	18, 227 26, 980	16,370	
Metal workingdo Other industrial	16, 046 76, 523	16, 238 75, 460	17, 008 90, 695	13, 621 71, 055	15, 741 67, 236	20, 743 81, 311	17, 374 + 74, 543	17, 037 75, 370	16, 729 77, 433	15, 484 73, 031	12, 858 59, 552	19,604	
Petroleum and products do Textiles and manufactures do	_ i 42, 694	35, 373	40, 419 49, 652	r 32, 650	37, 329 33, 128	35, 442 44, 638	40, 131	40, 968 • 41, 742	7 39, 058 44, 119	39, 898 32, 029	38, 144 38, 983	45, 665	

S-22	i	SURV	EY OI	F CUR	RENT	BUS	INESS	}				Decemb	er 1950
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						19:	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
INTERNATIO	ONAL '	FRANS	SACTI	ONS O	F THI	E UNI	red s	TATES	S—Cor	tinue	d		
FOREIGN TRADE §—Continued													
Value—Continued General imports, totalthous, of dol By geographic regions:		592, 916	604, 800	⁷ 623, 2 84	r 600, 046	r 664, 355	r 583, 196	• 6 58, 771	r 685, 328	708, 840	r 819. 115	r 857, 400	921, 000
By geographic regions: Africa	27, 098 108, 473 79, 656	27, 198 118, 363 89, 449	34, 405 106, 773 81, 0, 2	⁷ 26, 438 ⁷ 127, 661 ⁷ 89, 254	49, 253 r 115, 253 r 79, 389	7 46, 963 125, 491 98, 253	7 28, 657 139, 631 7 82, 909	7 37, 447 137, 613 7 94, 594	36, 590 149, 525 r 99, 372	33, 352 150, 439 103, 287	38, 536 160, 080 7 120, 645	63, 570 167, 384 135, 462	
Northern North America do Southern North America do South	139, 386 69, 687 132, 803	157, 533 68, 587 131, 786	145, 325 69, 699 167, 506	127, 910 89, 029 r 162, 990	125, 700 89, 413 141, 212	149, 990 111, 774 131, 890	132, 310 81, 569 118, 167	7 167, 645 95, 852 125, 689	178, 458 87, 396 133, 957	163, 136 - 94, 616 164, 056	r 160, 395 119, 634 219, 824	178, 626 98, 032 214, 626	
Africa:		205	404	3, 290	9, 701		593	262	202	304	5, 263	19, 789	
Egypt do Union of South Africa do Asia and Oceania: Australia including New Guinea do Australia including New Guinea		13, 984 6, 587	12, 296 11, 638	6, 540 18, 006	9,010	10, 998 r 11, 727 7, 535	8, 252 11, 008	11,000	11, 878 7, 421	8, 773 8, 972	12, 225 9, 885	15, 543 9, 593	
British Malaya do China do India and Bakistan	15, 472 9, 430 20, 545	18, 595 13, 334 22, 693	12, 647 6, 732 23, 122	19, 122 8, 655 21, 367	r 19, 854 6, 940 19, 233	16, 472 10, 182 26, 380	17, 507 9, 055 26, 644	21, 750 11, 070 20, 355	25, 516 11, 728 22, 418	23, 932 12, 159 22, 062	30, 227 11, 746 21, 333	24, 749 14, 639 29, 883	
Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guinea	6, 339 12, 093	8, 035 10, 628 15, 133	7, 013 9, 218	9,553 8,704 15,204	9, 530 5, 598 14, 175	11,859 7,003	10, 068 10, 357 19, 362	17, 152 7, 085	15, 580 13, 505	13, 759 10, 285 19, 393	16, 744 15, 479	18, 582 13, 875	
Europe: dodo	15, 351 5, 003 2, 588	6, 580 4, 048	10, 175 5, 484 4, 327	5, 466 4, 563	6, 777 4, 076	16, 268 8, 092	7 6, 002 6, 001	21, 589 6, 542	20, 420 7, 703	8, 262 6, 268	20, 622 12, 593	21,026 13,888	
France do Germany do Italy do United Kingdom do United Kingdom do United Kingdom do Control do Cont	7, 221 2, 759	6, 641 1, 791	5, 789 1, 700	5, 121 2, 448	5, 552 4, 575 r 17, 689	5, 367 9, 554 3, 446 r 20, 997	7,334 2,827	4,897 5,798 3,558	6, 175 7, 182 3, 010	6, 590 4, 300	8, 528 9, 469 2, 182	10, 967 10, 390 6, 420	
North and South America: Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador thous. of dol.	18, 878	22, 708 157, 331	21, 213 144, 973	127, 910	125, 700	r 149, 940	18, 287	r 24, 090 r 167, 500	27, 171	28, 668 163, 008	36, 401 - 160, 359	31, 473 178, 451	
Latin-American Republics, totaldo Argentinado	188, 544 8, 765 48, 778	187, 828 6, 039 61, 519	220, 998 16, 281 80, 747	235, 603 19, 003 55, 307	r 219, 566 18, 544 41, 877	227, 015 18, 337 43, 049	185, 203 17, 686 43, 720	206, 875 15, 881 45, 149	207, 014 13, 804 37, 912	244, 582 17, 432 64, 995	321, 791 18, 624 83, 662	297, 866 17, 211 85, 320	
Brazil do Chile do Colombia do	6, 519 23, 754 32, 014	7, 547 22, 729 27, 610	8, 933 21, 345 12, 583	9, 928 30, 004 19, 025	7 11, 887 28, 650 30, 808	10, 020 18, 736 47, 824	8, 713 15, 663 29, 650	16, 248 13, 357 36, 598	16, 621 15, 587	7, 977 7 26, 091 34, 241	15, 070 42, 650 54, 290	14, 547 40, 474	
Cubado Mexicodo Venezuelado	16, 689 27, 004	19, 437 22, 231	23, 478 27, 265	27, 261 32, 061	22, 517 21, 775	23, 708 28, 471	29, 630 21, 277 26, 499	26, 598 23, 210	29, 078 25, 131 26, 921	22, 251 25, 722	26, 507 30, 118	42, 976 28, 918 26, 636	
Imports for consumption, totaldo By economic classes: Crude materialsdo	560, 155 160, 559	7 591, 762 154, 555	591, 784 162, 495	622, 764 183, 495	589, 925 168, 894	659, 683 183, 891	7 571, 620 161, 857	653, 788 167, 766	7 678, 812 183, 771	702,688 183,620	r 818, 088 223, 159	r 823, 100 224, 270	913, 300
Crude foodstuffsdodo Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo	110, 521 64, 793	139, 809 60, 950 130, 114	152, 625 41, 457 131, 302	154, 409 46, 860 138, 523	139, 891 58, 090 130, 824	128, 460 80, 124 146, 894	109, 378 61, 858 130, 474	117, 124 75, 971 169, 049	119, 916 75, 144 180, 392	154, 608 r 86, 145	7 181, 499 103, 819 184, 140	179, 770 88, 139 195, 576	
Semimanufactures	104, 788	106, 314	103, 905 272, 017	99, 479	92, 226	120, 315	108, 184	123, 879 278, 788	119, 885	119, 095	125, 471 410, 143	135, 623 393, 344	
Coffeedo Hides and skinsdo Rubber, crude, including guayuledo	65, 812 6, 045 15, 892	77, 590 5, 627 22, 345	105, 315 6, 470 22, 631	104, 945 7, 539 19, 837	84, 607 7, 175 19, 218	73, 089 7, 973 22, 947	7 64, 061 7, 653 29, 598	58, 679 8, 506 23, 786	56, 374 7 12, 026 33, 853	105, 153 11, 664 29, 994	130, 836 12, 481 39, 824	128, 662 10, 598 41, 109	
Silk, unmanufactureddododo	156 29, 276 22, 472	22, 343 115 23, 761 22, 138	301 6,827 26,053	1, 238 16, 182 37, 061	1, 270 27, 614 7 35, 072	1, 192 43, 344 31, 863	1,588 30,393 27,925	1, 215 37, 067 31, 055	1, 422 31, 109 31, 044	1,706 7 34, 213 39, 340	1, 249 53, 309 46, 851	2, 571 40, 156 36, 757	
Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo Nonagricultural products, totaldo Furs and manufacturesdo Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures,	319, 820 13, 651	321, 464 4, 526	319, 766 7, 828	329, 860 11, 368	294, 626 6, 599	353, 363 9, 318	309, 094 5, 792	7 374, 849 8, 030	r 389, 602 5, 293		7 407, 945 6, 281	430, 034	
totalthous. of dol. Copper, incl. ore and manufactures _do Tin, including oredo	59, 711 13, 024 26, 707	56, 385 14, 377 17, 850	53, 637 19, 151 8, 702	* 63,061 * 19,305 17,360	7 59, 675 20, 026 15, 340	7 53, 981 7 14, 825 10, 593	43, 866 11, 789 6, 955	71, 606 23, 283 17, 456	80, 160 32, 771 14, 911	63, 987 12, 779 21, 230	76, 411 14, 598 24, 016	67, 511 16, 649 16, 880	
Paper base stocksdo Newsprintdo Petroleum and productsdo	19, 132 37, 487	24, 306 35, 735 43, 455	20, 868 38, 921 48, 489	22, 623 34, 567	19, 747 31, 708 7 38, 230	7 21, 704 35, 606 51, 305	15, 898 33, 703 47, 675	21, 438 44, 927 45, 295	23, 865 40, 544 47, 054	20, 830 38, 410	21, 577 34, 066 50, 548	22, 848 38, 933	
Tottoleam and produces	1	1 '		ON AN	1	1 '	1 '	1	1,	1 11,200	1 00,010	1,011	
The Avenor Trans	IRA	13101	IAII	I		 	 		1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	1
TRANSPORTATION Airlines				,									
Operations on scheduled airlines: Miles flown, revenuethousands. Express and freight carriedshort tons. Express and freight ton-miles flownthousands.	28, 116 19, 014 11, 791	26, 037 18, 709 11, 425	26, 014 22, 007 13, 460	24, 946 15, 784 9, 714	23, 696 14, 529 9, 276	26, 001 17, 329 11, 443	27, 206 18, 121 11, 166	28, 868 19, 287 12, 418	28, 591 20, 717 12, 367	28, 860 18, 134 11, 654	28, 778 21, 776 13, 150	27, 564 22, 452 13, 672	
Mail ton-miles flown do Passengers carried, revenue do Passenger-miles flown, revenue do	3, 248 1, 286	3, 310 1, 080 490, 167	4, 952 941 464, 170	3, 302 915 468, 709	3, 217 942 466, 757	3, 685 1, 109 552, 098	3, 493 1, 289 617, 914	3, 741 1, 419 665, 511	3, 498 1, 539 762, 097	3, 252 1, 459 723, 803	3, 775 1, 562 749, 845	3, 762 1, 490 719, 494	
Express Operations Operating revenues thous, of dol	19, 808	20, 077	23, 190	19, 566	18, 655	19, 372	18, 304	18, 501	18, 174	17, 226	17, 647	17. 697	
Operating incomedododo		20, 077	19	54	56	67	42	67	15, 174	223	178	17.697	
Fares, average cash rate cents Passengers carried, revenue millions Operating revenuest thous, of dol. Class I Steam Railways	9. 5158 7 1, 252 125, 100	9. 5523 1, 226 124, 200	9, 6399 1, 293 135, 100	9, 8029 1, 236 121, 100	9.8029 1,135 114,000	9. 8428 1, 274 123, 700	9. 8516 1, 191 121, 300	9. 9051 1, 227 124, 400	9, 9343 1, 152 117, 400	9, 8370 1, 048 113, 000	9, 8954 1, 099 121, 600	9. 9270 1, 094 114, 300	9. 9416 1, 177
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.): Total cars thousands	2,339	2, 638	3, 121	2, 393	2, 288	3, 446	2, 875	2, 980	3, 905	3,018	3, 374	4, 220	3, 531
Coal do Coke do Forest products do Coke do Cok	205 16 162	559 26 160	626 59 180	435 48 126	259 42 140	787 56 191	614 56 159	572 56 171	705 73 227	469 58 176	617 59 202	787 75 239	657 64 191
Grain and grain products do Livestock do Ore do	75 33	206 52 52	214 48 66	162 37 46	157 29 46	206 37 55	164 34 72	159 34 239	229 36 388	222 26 329	215 31 324 352	246 62 409	225 66 301
Merchandise, l. c. ldodododododo	353 1, 277	334 1, 250	385 1, 543	298 1, 241	320 1, 297	424 1, 688	341 1,434	325 1, 424	400 1,846	306 1,433		1, 963	354 1,673

Unless atherwise stated statistics through		1949						19	50				
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
TRA	NSPOI	RTATI	ON A	ND CO	MMUN	VICATI	IONS-	-Conti	nued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued Class I Steam Railways—Continued								,					
Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): Total, unadjusted	99 42 53 131 153 131 35 56 121 92 42 54 124 153 85 28 56 111	120 131 96 135 149 95 51 55 124 117 181 96 137 152 75 42 4119	107 97 155 119 123 69 45 50 120 115 97 148 134 131 72 146 52 127	107 97 158 106 119 68 42 49 122 117 97 151 118 119 70 169 52 133	96 46 130 115 111 52 39 51 122 104 46 122 119 113 65 52 130	120 139 144 123 116 53 39 54 127 127 127 139 143 123 126 67 134 53	122 123 177 129 115 61 63 54 126 123 181 129 131 68 121 53	125 119 179 139 112 19 217 51 135 122 119 181 134 127 66 121 51 133	131 116 188 150 133 51 277 52 142 127 116 192 144 130 61 179 52 138	130 105 190 149 162 48 298 51 141 126 105 195 148 135 61 186 51	140 126 186 163 150 57 285 56 149 135 126 194 155 139 60 190 190 147	145 135 198 160 143 95 298 57 154 135 201 148 128 72 198 55 142	147 135 201 154 159 116 202 205 158 137 135 206 146 159 159 159 140 145 145
Car surplus, total number Box cars. do Coal cars do Car shortage, total do Box cars. do Coal cars do	190, 978 3, 451 183, 594 10, 924 10, 346 132	100, 208 2, 368 92, 938 5, 964 3, 918 1, 909	44, 382 8, 303 25, 833 1, 021 448 517	110, 945 17, 425 77, 385 224 111 37	165, 541 11, 701 139, 311 569 414 16	76, 055 4, 867 58, 377 5, 012 2, 749 2, 121	18, 362 5, 103 4, 559 4, 906 2, 795 1, 810	12, 178 3, 189 1, 957 6, 663 2, 986 3, 080	6, 625 1, 949 513 11, 491 5, 845 4, 748	8, 311 234 4, 389 21, 154 13, 875 6, 103	4, 346 16 39 38, 064 21, 846 14, 101	3, 583 8 30 34, 381 19, 444 13, 243	2, 405 9 113 35, 135 19, 620 14, 349
Financial operations (unadjusted): Operating revenues, total thous. of dol. Freight do Passenger do Operating expenses do Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents	7 649, 246 7 535, 202 60, 993 7 521, 133 7 81, 461	704, 806 587, 060 63, 776 537, 354 91, 869	710, 830 575, 664 74, 379 568, 292 73, 229	657, 044 537, 338 69, 725 546, 665 77, 622	584, 928 481, 965 57, 845 501, 118 68, 574	743, 326 630, 542 59, 555 574, 408 93, 211	713, 820 601, 801 60, 555 562, 625 88, 978	745, 406 634, 747 56, 801 580, 567 97, 808	779, 182 649, 228 71, 660 588, 763 100, 372	772, 161 639, 729 76, 006 579, 116 109, 134	889, 796 748, 110 78, 220 626, 265 141, 467	872, 032 725, 014 71, 623 600, 697	925, 383 784, 544 66, 271 635, 021 155, 733
Net railway operating income thous. of dol. Net incomet do Net incomet do Financial operations, adjusted: Operating revenues, total mil. of dol. Freight do Passenger do Railway expenses do Net railway operating income do Operating results: Freight carried 1 mile mil. of ton-miles Revenue per ton-mile cents Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue millions Revenue millions	1, 401 1, 46, 652 23, 592 622. 9 511. 0 62. 3 591. 9 31. 0 0 40, 554 1, 400 2, 533	75, 582 54, 425 708. 5 588. 8 66. 7 636. 4 72. 0 39. 3 46, 036 1. 356 2, 488	69, 309 82, 455 712. 1 584. 0 73. 0 631. 5 80. 6 49. 1 45, 190 1. 343 2, 912	77, 022 32, 758 11, 016 688. 6 565. 0 72. 8 628. 9 59. 8 29. 1 41, 793 1. 370 2, 730	638. 4 522. 9 64. 1 606. 3 32. 1 1. 3 36, 383 1. 407 2, 215	75, 706 49, 437 722. 5 607. 4 60. 2 655. 1 67. 4 35. 8 50, 937 1. 318 2, 304	62, 217 37, 530 729. 8 613. 8 62. 7 666. 6 63. 2 31. 6 49, 687 1, 289 2, 362	97, 308 67, 032 45, 221 715. 2 604. 6 57. 4 660. 9 54. 3 20. 2 51, 155 1. 314 2, 215	791. 4 663. 4 69. 2 691. 5 100. 0 69. 7 51, 865 1, 326 2, 830	83, 910 58, 622 771. 9 646. 1 69. 7 685. 9 86. 1 54. 1 51, 982 1, 305 3, 042	141, 407 122, 064 95, 829 832, 5 699, 2 69, 8 744, 3 88, 2 7 54, 8 59, 403 1, 325 3, 125	711, 1 71, 9 749, 1 108, 5	134, 629
Waterway Traffic Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total U. S. portsthous. of net tons. Foreigndodo United Statesdo Panama Canal:	3, 099	6, 367 3, 433 2, 934	6, 458 3, 479 2, 979	5, 619 3, 095 2, 523	5, 429 2, 933 2, 496	6, 465 3, 665 2, 800	7, 091 3, 928 3, 163	7, 638 4, 503 3, 135	8, 130 4, 860 3, 271	7, 613 4, 630 2, 983	8, 552 5, 302 3, 249		
Total thous, of long tons In United States vessels do Travel	2, 297 1, 313	2, 079 1, 079	2, 638 1, 576	2, 508 1, 412	2, 565 1, 588	2, 762 1, 551	2, 365 1, 339	2, 606 1, 447	2, 562 1, 460	2, 857 1, 668	2, 452 1, 477	2, 356 1, 307	2, 478 1, 157
Hotels: Average sale per occupied room dollars. Rooms occupied per occupied room percent of total. Rostaurant sales index same month 1929=100. Foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivals number. U. S. citizens, departures do Emigrants do Immigrants do Passports issued do National parks, visitors thousands. Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-miles millions. Passenger revenues thous of dol.	807	5. 81 80 218 39, 301 31, 925 1, 795 21, 918 13, 608 298 785 7, 260	5. 25 67 194 40, 723 37, 437 2, 395 23, 972 13, 932 188 830 7, 750	5. 41 80 211 40, 553 42, 636 1, 634 14, 201 22, 069 187 1, 026 9, 577	5. 43 83 215 51, 656 55, 667 1, 524 15, 365 30, 156 237 845 7, 881	5. 25 81 208 59, 457 65, 836 2, 122 16, 142 39, 187 304 865 8, 069	5. 73 83 230 53, 434 62, 677 1, 985 16, 463 36, 607 560 808 7, 555	5. 26 83 239 50, 283 60, 413 2, 083 19, 974 41, 453 886 664 6, 229	5. 64 84 238 56, 902 88, 305 3, 384 18, 215 41, 233 1, 930 861 8, 009	5. 43 777 207 78, 034 1 80, 857 21, 635 3, 271 850 7, 826	6. 13 81 231 96, 425 1 61, 804 18, 037 3, 300 930 8, 444	5, 98 84 232 13, 827 1, 474 936 8, 513	12, 734 833
Telephone carriers:† Operating revenues	262, 534 154, 018 90, 258 195, 137 33, 119 35, 231	262, 745 156, 367 88, 159 196, 809 32, 277 35, 408	271, 879 159, 895 93, 536 205, 535 32, 729 35, 635	271, 019 161, 650 90, 417 200, 786 32, 603 36, 426	262, 131 159, 375 84, 093 191, 542 33, 198 36, 605	280, 803 164, 709 97, 096 204, 642 36, 448 36, 813	275, 806 163, 935 92, 636 196, 628 37, 873 36, 999	285, 947 168, 157 98, 504 208, 569 37, 310 37, 158	287, 467 169, 767 98, 275 204, 849 33, 929 37, 304	289, 528 169, 124 100, 646 205, 664 41, 489 37, 441	300, 617 172, 540 108, 189 211, 798 35, 337 37, 620		
Wire-felegraph: Operating revenuesthous. of dol. Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo Ocean-cable: Operating revenues Operating revenues, incl. depreciationdo	253 1,817	13, 413 12, 673 62 1, 788 1, 548	14, 584 13, 363 596 1, 882 1, 660	13, 241 12, 756 d 359 1, 762 1, 548	12, 636 11, 887 4 83 1, 620 1, 584	14, 565 12, 798 907 1, 901 1, 703	13, 755 12, 467 474 1, 646 1, 568	15, 192 13, 262 1, 090 1, 902 1, 612	15, 378 13, 086 1, 469 1, 943 1, 552	14, 738 13, 272 671 2, 189	16, 022 13, 716 1, 525 2, 295 1, 581	13, 364 940 2, 254	
Operating expenses, incl. depreciation	145 1, 938 1, 741	1, 948 74 1, 938 1, 827 46	2, 262 1, 973 205	1,883 1,790 4 20	1, 784 1, 784 1, 700 4 15	2, 017 1, 835 83	1, 708 d 105 1, 774 1, 742 d 71	1, 612 116 1, 967 1, 803 64	2, 055 1, 781 175	1, 563 418 2, 228 1, 808 325	1, 581 510 2, 408 1, 795 525		

Revised. Preliminary. Deficit. ‡Revised data for September 1949, \$38,046,000.

Data exclude departures via international land borders; land-border departures during the 12 months ended June 1950 amounted to less than 1 percent of total departures.

†Revised series. The coverage has been reduced from 100-120 to 56 carriers (except for January 1948-December 1949 when data covered 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; annual data prior to 1948 and monthly figures for January-July 1948 on the revised basis will be available later. Data relate to continental United States.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949		1				19	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	C	HEMI	CALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S					
CHEMICALS						1							
Inorganic 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;	108, 604 (1) 47, 274	115, 667 1, 151 55, 212	124, 900 1, 548 55, 836	124, 079 (1) 56, 849	115, 976 (1) 51, 317	123, 996 1, 206 59, 336	134, 452 2, 848 54, 837	133, 842 4, 898 59, 107	127, 295 9, 334 56, 482	125, 027 10, 274 52, 388	124, 617 8, 920 55, 237	128, 596 2, 850 55, 323	136, 736 3, 390 57, 436
thous. of lb. Short tons. Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl)† do Lead arsenate (acid and basic) thous. of lb. Nitric acid (100% HNO3) short tons. Oxygen (high purity)† mil. of cu. ft. Phosphoric acid (50% H ₃ PO ₄)† short tons. Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100%	84, 768 151, 128 44, 094 (1) 85, 208 662 135, 018	69, 157 155, 943 45, 420 676 91, 832 1, 011 127, 680	69, 671 168, 282 45, 983 890 99, 925 1, 329 120, 815	63, 180 158, 202 47, 871 3, 217 105, 575 1, 369 132, 745	59, 120 151, 513 43, 315 3, 756 101, 386 1, 253 129, 191	77, 086 167, 091 50, 708 5, 568 98, 906 1, 427 128, 987	92, 408 168, 878 51, 319 4, 694 114, 629 1, 432 135, 319	114, 286 177, 269 52, 157 4, 406 111, 511 1, 447 146, 673	131, 314 167, 721 50, 635 2, 326 104, 604 1, 404 135, 526	139, 130 173, 788 51, 288 (1) 105, 831 1, 400 141, 107	133, 728 173, 117 51, 521 (1) 105, 206 1, 512 136, 187	107, 708 165, 828 7 52, 785 2, 196 107, 210 1, 529 7 131, 302	94, 156 187, 666 58, 492 2, 924 119, 661 -1, 666 141, 863
Na ₂ Co ₃)short tons Sodium bichromate and chromatedo Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH)do	328, 899 5, 938 189, 367	360, 971 5, 781 196, 575	354, 412 6, 726 201, 012	338, 552 7, 350 187, 201	319, 578 6, 771 180, 945	368, 746 7, 835 205, 354	361, 328 7, 452 210, 344	388, 169 7, 907 219, 641	291, 681 8, 135 200, 836	185, 885 5, 492 (¹)	180, 849 5, 649 (¹)	170, 142 7, 418 (1)	334, 296 8, 424 232, 787
Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) short tons. Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt	49, 912	46, 073	41, 794	36, 410	31, 416	38, 693	41,300	45, 588	40, 899	29, 929	32, 278	37, 707	47, 317
Sulphuric acid (100% H ₂ SO ₄):	56, 479	59, 325	56, 158	60, 069	54, 820	60, 773	59, 096	54, 377	49, 567	54, 725	61, 820	70, 333	77, 157
Production:	936, 109	985, 589 17. 00	1, 051, 165 17. 00	1, 019, 803 17. 00	967, 335 17. 00	1, 071, 299 17. 00	1, 057, 073 17. 75	1, 104, 335 17. 75	1, 039, 938 17. 75	1, 047, 544 17. 75	17. 75	17. 75	1, 137, 367 19. 33
Organic chemicals: Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous. of lb. Acetic anhydride, production dododododododod	39, 667 68, 704 927	39, 923 70, 853 843	39, 824 72, 458 873	36, 765 69, 140 829	31, 147 67, 356 824	37, 441 73, 287 934	37, 506 65, 734 796	41, 012 75, 183 867	37, 633 74, 992 921	39, 520 80, 743 672	41, 593 83, 012 1, 080	40, 013 77, 963 1, 116	
Alcohol, denatured: Productionthous. of wine gal Consumption (withdrawals)do Stocksdo	15, 056 15, 471 6, 306	14, 612 15, 541 5, 358	13, 618 15, 066 3, 899	14, 771 15, 200 3, 464	13, 188 13, 205 3, 429	16, 539 17, 086 2, 873	15, 402 15, 922 2, 346	15, 994 16, 850 1, 487	19, 146 18, 517 2, 099	18, 719 18, 204 2, 611	17, 733 17, 120 3, 199	16, 708 18, 474 1, 467	19, 273 18, 727 2, 012
Alcohol, ethyl: Production thous of proof gal. Stocks, total do 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 Glycerin, refined (100% basis): High gravity and yellow distilled:	22, 680 43, 135 41, 920 1, 216 27, 117 3, 936 6, 254 6, 852	23, 181 37, 199 36, 230 969 26, 838 4, 289 6, 508 6, 469	22, 516 33, 949 33, 204 745 24, 907 2, 288 10, 314 6, 456	24, 688 31, 273 30, 377 896 27, 411 2, 750 10, 597 6, 449	24, 254 28, 384 27, 700 684 24, 044 2, 547 10, 063 6, 917	27, 304 24, 049 23, 512 537 30, 321 3, 846 11, 424 6, 899	31, 210 25, 729 24, 829 901 28, 855 3, 552 12, 360 6, 159	33, 410 28, 502 27, 614 888 29, 418 3, 257 12, 869 9, 746	31, 102 23, 248 22, 284 964 35, 468 4, 188 12, 769 5, 624	31, 727 21, 619 20, 489 1, 130 33, 018 4, 986 10, 929 5, 646	33, 098 24, 580 23, 886 694 27, 870 6, 928 11, 510 7, 737	37, 391 29, 432 29, 088 344 26, 611 3, 660 11, 415 7, 970	40, 910 36, 597 35, 979 619 31, 151 3, 422
Consumption do Stocks do	7, 550 6, 913 12, 123	7, 879 6, 545 13, 103	6, 834 6, 214 13, 591	6, 927 5, 971 14, 347	6, 159 6, 082 13, 564	8, 499 7, 794 14, 468	6. 876 7, 668 13, 717	8, 420 8, 633 14, 302	8, 079 7, 961 15, 132	4, 822 7, 239 13, 518	7, 419 8, 581 12, 297	7, 631 8, 007 12, 855	8, 222 8, 850 13, 070
Chemically pure: Production do Prosumption do Stocks do	11, 655 8, 054 17, 214	12. 426 7, 916 17, 838	12, 335 7, 209 20, 071	12, 840 9, 174 22, 411	12, 228 7, 224 24, 645	12, 553 8, 158 25, 972	10, 880 7, 619 26, 406	10, 865 8, 364 23, 678	9, 932 8, 011 22, 537	7, 430 7, 399 18, 444	12, 262 9, 007 17, 787	12, 098 8, 450 18, 172	13, 435 8, 363 19, 368
Methanol, production: Natural (100%)thous. of gal. Synthetic (100%)do Phthalic anhydride, productionthous. of lb	165 11, 143 16, 284	165 9, 789 16, 340	169 10, 628 18, 075	171 11, 655 18, 174	145 8, 767 17, 090	197 9, 371 18, 722	166 9, 357 15, 436	175 10, 063 15, 675	173 10, 417 16, 209	167 11, 125 17, 615	184 11, 395 18, 367	183 12, 984 19, 031	177
FERTILIZERS							1				1)	
Consumption (14 States)† thous. of short tons. Exports, total short tons. Nitrogenous materials do Phosphate materials do Imports, total do Nitrogenous materials, total do Nitrogenous materials, total do Phosphate materials do Phosphate materials do Potash materials	528 310, 303 124, 806 155, 912 9, 985 97, 236 86, 961 47, 695 4, 737	505 391, 164 150, 907 186, 581 11, 540 87, 735 70, 828 26, 454 8, 389 20	593 300, 251 159, 502 110, 806 5, 631 106, 389 88, 773 33, 163 5, 135 4, 738	1, 177 262, 125 61, 925 181, 362 3, 406 142, 225 98, 717 55, 563 5, 433 26, 159	1, 480 311, 746 126, 224 161, 543 4, 562 7 167, 593 7 107, 773 7 50, 661 13, 606 33, 548	1, 840 368, 792 148, 988 182, 652 9, 389 r 223, 808 r 139, 175 68, 259 7, 824 57, 024	1, 535 446, 192 91, 136 311, 684 11, 819 272, 080 128, 400 76, 408 7, 023 115, 775	998 495, 432 129, 204 347, 639 10, 325 214, 918 166, 523 103, 322 13, 659 10, 744	408 450, 744 128, 730 289, 520 7, 147 107, 888 83, 783 40, 269 11, 255 1, 056	90, 482	385 226, 631 83, 193 129, 904 7, 095 70, 484 54, 762 7, 990 7, 153 3, 407	551 279, 942 46, 081 213, 503 12, 741 129, 288 104, 447 51, 717 11, 496 3, 365	598
port warehouses	52. 25 105, 678	51. 50 72, 787	51. 50 45, 485	51. 50 27, 896	51. 50 91, 803	51. 50 116, 035	51. 50 113, 107	51, 50 83, 446	51. 50 134, 624	51.50 97,301	51. 50 107, 056	51.50 114,710	51, 50 114, 210
Superphosphate (bulk): Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	816, 724 1, 259, 932	850, 563 1, 311, 085	836, 137 1, 420, 577	802, 943 1, 495, 731	854, 292 1, 308, 555	1, 082, 523 1, 006, 718	1. 039, 177 778, 270	986, 684 903, 607	832, 868 1, 178, 262	718, 165 1, 295, 803	852, 505 1, 236, 526	7 866, 484 1, 214, 804	946, 672 1, 147, 855
NAVAL STORES	, ,		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,, ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , ,		,	,		2,200,000	, =====================================	, ===, 001	2,111,000
Rosin (gum and wood): Production, quarterly totaldrums (520 lb.). Stocks, end of quarter. Price, gum, wholesale, "WG" grade (Sav.), bulk*			552, 940 929, 960			370, 480 894, 280			566, 830 936, 460			594, 250 873, 340	
dol. per 100 lb Turpentine (gum and wood): Production, quarterly total	6.60	6.58	6, 66 170, 700 238, 660 .40	6.66	6.40	6. 29 125, 320 205, 960 . 43	5.71	5. 29	4. 93 200, 670 191, 200 . 40	5. 59	6.11	6. 61 194, 050 151, 430 . 64	7. 26

r Revised. ¹ Not available for publication. ‡Figures are not strictly comparable with those prior to 1948 because of the inclusion of data for additional plants. For January 1948—May 1949 revisions including data for these plants, see note at bottom of p. S-25 of the August 1950 Survey. †Revised series. Beginning in the January 1950 Survey, data for fertilizer consumption in 14 States have been substituted for the 13-States series formerly shown; revised figures prior to November 1948 will be shown later.

*New series. The series for rosin "WG" (window glass) grade, which is compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor beginning November 1948, and prior to that month by the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, has been substituted for the "H" grade formerly shown. Data beginning 1935 are shown on p. 24 of the September 1950 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949		!				19	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
(СНЕМІ	CALS	AND	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinue	d				
MISCELLANEOUS													
Explosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powderthous. of lb. High explosivesdo	1, 595 40, 130	2, 436 47, 608	2, 212 47, 585	1, 999 40, 468	1, 803 37, 389	2, 213 53, 418	1, 464 55, 794	1, 407 59, 843	1, 148 59, 805	1, 235 55, 128	1,837 68,581	1, 912 60, 822	2, 057 64, 557
Sulfur: Productionlong tons_ Stocksdo	392, 805	400, 564 3, 114, 865	392, 655 3, 099, 305	401, 232 3, 074, 562	376, 942 3, 040, 190	412, 425 2, 988, 527	389, 305 2, 885, 294	475, 694 2, 875, 893	487, 845 2, 956, 333	466, 063 2, 975, 927	436, 612 2, 935, 503	446, 245 2, 853, 688	440, 262 2, 822, 913
FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS		l											
Animal fats, greases, and oils: Animal fats:			ļ										
Productionthous. of lb_ Consumption, factorydo	117, 519	338, 009 106, 627	378, 469 96, 214	363, 933 111, 714	288, 055 103, 724	317, 265 122, 437	287, 983 104, 256	298, 594 101, 937	299, 189 96, 559	255, 357 74, 577	272, 295 130, 289	260, 795 127, 332	300, 360 129, 658
Stocks, end of monthdo Greases: Productiondo	240, 962 48, 110	251, 195 54, 861	316, 248 55, 935	360, 842 53, 954	344, 466 48, 962	350, 904 53, 289	375, 930 50, 510	394, 479 52, 369	388, 296 53, 266	346, 257 45, 750	297, 756 52, 262	240, 930 50, 521	270, 87
Consumption, factorydo Stocks, end of monthdo	42, 016 116, 477	42, 911 112, 412	43, 794 111, 379	42, 005 113, 753	40, 593 111, 321	42, 437 113, 951	38, 742 123, 683	43, 595 122, 910	40, 163 122, 920	30, 615 118, 590	46, 388 110, 950	50, 402 94, 200	58, 11 86, 67
Fish oils: Productiondo Consumption, factorydo	24, 908 20, 865	8, 438 15, 364	10, 076 14, 777	4, 833 15, 236	493 15, 438	524 19, 543	481 15, 280	3, 649 14, 682	17, 506 13, 990	23, 113 14, 401	24, 486 18, 145	22, 517 18, 152	22, 96 20, 46
Stocks, end of monthdo Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: Vegetable oils, total: Production, crudemil, of lb.	102, 849	94, 776	106, 261	103, 076 541	87, 502 471	90, 827	82, 478 423	69, 944	1 48, 093	1 49, 440	1 59, 821	r 1 75, 917 431	1 67, 95
Consumption, crude, factorydo Stocks, end of month:	480	496	456	475	450	484	406	398	354 375	330	456	430	49
Crudedo Refineddo Exports†thous. of lb_	856 231 36, 575	963 288 71, 986	1, 042 338 48, 924	1, 074 386 60, 199	1, 058 404 62, 747	1, 051 398 77, 755	1,069 423 - 56,562	1,020 392 7 68,105	1 758 363 7 38, 327	1 787 297 32, 421	1 736 214 17, 627	1 826 189 40, 406	1 88 21
Imports, total do Paint oils do All other vegetable oils do	28, 785 10, 616 18, 169	36, 906 11, 689 25, 217	22, 024 5, 535 16, 489	⁷ 22, 177 ⁷ 1, 803 20, 374	25, 344 3, 869	26, 146 6, 456 19, 690	15, 375 11, 698	43, 682 8, 883	40, 639 10, 389	33, 922 9, 988 23, 934	52, 839 14, 530 38, 309	65, 112 19, 834 45, 277	
Copra:		43, 723	33, 180	36, 640	21, 475 25, 515	24, 724	21, 491 28, 099	34, 799 28, 757	30, 250 27, 134	21,050	37, 356	40, 929	45, 61
Consumption, factory short tons Stocks, end of month do Imports do Coconut or copra oil:	18, 710 60, 027	21, 998 52, 913	22, 328 32, 798	23, 784 44, 905	17, 725 27, 160	21, 074 27, 903	18, 042 29, 092	13, 194 31, 976	10, 342 26, 064	16, 295 36, 449	14, 968 r 43, 286	16, 417 52, 213	17, 74
Production: Crude	58, 979 29, 169	55, 482 25, 363	42, 726 24, 304	46, 743 22, 515	32, 381 21, 358	31, 179 23, 268	36, 169 23, 393	36, 654 26, 247	34, 211 22, 909	26, 668 20, 727	48, 420 30, 529	53, 167 30, 744	60, 33 33, 31
Consumption, factory: Crudedodododo	55, 248 25, 914	48, 532 23, 287	45, 222 22, 344	43, 763 20, 617	40, 787 20, 708	46, 571 22, 592	43, 234 21, 394	47, 923 21, 420	39, 642 21, 673	35, 324 17, 639	53, 311 28, 798	52, 888 27, 246	56, 47 28, 55
Stocks, end of month: Crudedo Refineddo	1	134, 570 8, 676	141, 073 9, 016	167, 154 9, 893	167, 888 8, 446	165, 462 7, 899	167, 106 6, 889	170, 014 8, 997	(¹) 7,756	(1) 7, 968	(1) 6, 286	1 44, 709 6, 975	1 61, 98 8, 96
Importsdo	8, 442	12, 409	6, 015 450	11, 847	10, 729	7, 152	7, 787	12, 260	9, 724	4, 767 128	9, 586	9, 390	1, 11
Receipts at mills thous. of short tons. Consumption (crush) do Stocks at mills, end of month do	748 1,575	785 2, 112	677 1,884	654 1, 409	533 1, 137	492 858	365 676	95 276 495	47 208 334	178 285	228 276	7 404 472	619
Cottonseed cake and meal: Productionshort tons_ Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	334, 030 116, 912	355, 146 123, 518	309, 772 142, 801	289, 039 175, 724	235, 130 196, 406	220, 201 186, 446	162, 095 182, 209	124, 140 179, 112	93, 264 163, 360	80, 988 136, 002	104, 675 121, 179		275, 86 213, 95
Cottonseed oil, crude: Production	242, 687 123, 462	252, 640 162, 355	217, 619 181, 587	210, 781 171, 922	173, 826 146, 885	162, 217 99, 469	120, 814 82, 539	90, 610 65, 083	68, 051 50, 748	57, 790 47, 667	72, 730 43, 033	r 121, 808 r 63, 370	194, 58 89, 46
Cottonseed oil, refined: Productiondododododo	178, 666 129, 424	188, 938 144, 799	172, 940 133, 830	175, 927 145, 547	174, 054 158, 713	160, 817 174, 461	116, 520 118, 392	98, 983 130, 694	80, 792 114, 983	59, 523 118, 382	78, 244 155, 135	7 85, 825 7 116, 937	143, 07 112, 57
In oleomargarine do Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.)	35, 728 125, 176	36, 049 174, 981	41, 205 218, 210	47, 649 255, 630	46, 604 273, 525	52, 837 271, 007	26, 754 285, 761	27, 086 251, 672	34, 039 225, 034	² 41, 698 167, 553	² 35, 496 97, 930	² 26, 052 ⁷ 73, 621	² 26, 74 107, 14
Flaxseed: dol. per lb_	. 129	.118	. 123	. 130	. 138	. 153	. 160	.170	. 162	. 176	. 196	. 205	. 20
Production (crop estimate) thous of bu Oil mills: Consumption do. Stocks, end of month do.	3, 468	3, 254	3 43, 664 3, 194	2, 937	2, 752	2, 576	2,360	2, 209	3, 270	4, 119	2, 946	3, 963	4 35, 22 3, 42
Stocks, end of monthdo Importsdo Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minn.)dol. per bu_	7,553 0 3.85	6, 982 0 3, 93	5, 412 0 3, 92	5, 058 0 3, 95	3, 928 2 3, 88	2, 554 (6) 3, 93	1, 055 0 4, 00	1, 384 0 4. 05	2, 255 0 4, 03	2, 195 0 3, 84	2, 505 0 3. 75	5, 111 0 3, 55	6, 17
Linseed oil: Productionthous. of lb.	67, 803 44, 411	62, 856	61, 681 30, 518	57, 066	53, 469	50, 939	47, 154	43, 697	63, 490	82, 216	57, 809	77, 316	67, 80
Consumption, factorydoStocks at factory, end of monthdoPrice, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per lb.	433, 921	36, 376 462, 934 . 186	485, 112 . 185	32, 292 515, 697 . 184	33, 619 531, 932 . 185	39, 850 548, 907 . 180	38, 194 564, 035 . 180	42, 119 539, 931 . 182	44, 990 551, 263 . 189	50, 031 569, 973 . 187	65, 721 561, 185 . 188	58, 402 561, 102 . 186	53, 79 557, 66 . 17
Soybeans: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu Consumption, factorydo	17, 522	17, 139	\$ 222,305 17,290	16, 909	15, 466	18, 112	17, 198	16, 880	13, 913	15, 637	15, 416	13, 634	4 281, 13 19, 47
Stocks, end of monthdo Soybean oil: Production;	63, 581	70, 914	66, 508	59, 398	54, 214	47, 991	41, 674	34, 735	28, 478	19, 315	9, 003	2, 484	58, 76
Crudethous. of lb. Refineddo Consumption, factory, refineddo	172, 491 125, 902 119, 778	165, 473 133, 442	166, 855 119, 251	165, 088 130, 317	153, 046 118, 749	177, 518 146, 063	170, 251 131, 913	169, 001 131, 848	141, 705 132, 235	159, 261 109, 087	157, 026 166, 442	137, 695 7 145, 546	189, 988 152, 890
Stocks, end of month: Crudedo	67, 314	129, 801 69, 405	104, 727 90, 116	117, 599 82, 877	111, 398 78, 911	139, 881 87, 228	116, 186 101, 386	125, 688 91, 462	120, 525 88, 338	100, 548	162, 308 75, 971	53, 358	156, 19: 65, 87
Refineddo_ Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.)dol. per lb_	55, 410 . 145	57, 976 . 142	59, 985 . 148	66, 650 . 150	66, 791 . 153	64, 118	71, 651	74, 809	77, 528 . 171	73, 394 . 174	67, 121	r 60, 116	51, 20 . 19

^{*}Revised. ¹ Data for crude palm, coconut, castor, and sperm oil are excluded from the pertinent items for June-August; beginning September 1950, these oils have been restored on a commercial stocks basis.

¹ Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

¹ December 1 estimate.

¹ November 1 estimate.

¹ November 1 estimate.

† Revised series. Beginning in the September 1949 Survey, data include oleomargarine of vegetable or animal origin.

5-20		20101	21 0.			. 200	11111	,				ресещи	er 1990
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						19	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
•	HEMI	CALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	'S—Cor	ntinue	d				
FATS, OILS, ETC.—Continued									ļ				:
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, etc.—Continued Oleomargarine: Production	75, 471 15, 279	71, 278 14, 117	76, 948 13, 027	84, 237 13, 219 . 224	81, 299 12, 474 . 224	95, 315 17, 561 . 236	53, 817 15, 776	56, 357 12, 064	69, 370 24, 247 . 244	1 89, 425 12, 193	1 84, 129 21, 383 . 264	r 1 64, 829 r 16, 811	1 73, 940 14, 676
Shortenings and compounds: Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do	123, 178 62, 860	139, 965 61, 889	125, 783 81, 722	135, 591 71, 190	145, 489 66, 407	161, 722 71, 708	126, 516 83, 553	144, 761 103, 734	115, 440 117, 648	101, 037 71, 189	180, 280 60, 544	r 156, 820	142, 118 85, 863
PAINT SALES													
Paint, varnish, lacquer, and filler, total thous. of dol. Classified, total	75, 960 68, 757 28, 597 40, 159 7, 203	67, 022 60, 613 25, 226 35, 387 6, 409	57, 340 51, 957 23, 481 28, 476 5, 383	75, 936 68, 887 27, 684 41, 203 7, 049	70, 873 64, 640 27, 145 37, 495 6, 233	87, 169 79, 098 32, 250 46, 847 8, 071	87, 605 79, 348 30, 935 48, 413 8, 257	103, 246 93, 434 35, 175 58, 259 9, 812	108, 910 98, 634 36, 719 61, 915 10, 276	99, 212 89, 857 33, 008 56, 849 9, 354	122, 629 111, 165 42, 161 69, 004 11, 465	103, 357 93, 197 38, 388 54, 809 10, 160	
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS													
Production:* Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods, and tubes	2, 138 6, 904 453 749 25, 056 22, 156 13, 239 31, 786 20, 787 10, 728 18, 896	1, 962 5, 183 440 950 28, 684 20, 901 13, 568 33, 503 20, 619 9, 777 18, 709	1, 674 4, 638 485 972 25, 811 20, 137 13, 389 33, 036 17, 902 8, 086 18, 861	1, 938 5, 387 546 825 27, 499 20, 332 12, 989 33, 111 18, 825 8, 486 21, 096	1, 875 5, 399 546 1, 168 27, 453 20, 242 12, 522 31, 429 21, 223 8, 479 20, 009	1, 883 6, 405 6, 650 1, 198 32, 334 27, 032 13, 205 37, 662 25, 624 10, 156 20, 759	2, 144 6, 301 587 926 29, 978 24, 555 11, 434 35, 946 21, 864 9, 138 19, 642	1, 980 6, 518 650 898 31, 910 25, 441 14, 581 35, 510 24, 625 9, 809 22, 331	2, 072 6, 603 628 817 32, 415 25, 170 15, 059 32, 596 225, 539 9, 500 21, 772	2, 397 7, 240 563 830 25, 901 26, 570 13, 505 34, 376 22, 760 9, 348 21, 567	2, 585 8, 389 798 1, 111 7 38, 128 27, 993 17, 994 36, 142 7 25, 806 7 12, 832 23, 969	2, 719 7, 248 638 1, 150 36, 905 29, 377 16, 237 35, 280 25, 718 10, 737 24, 893	
	<u>' </u>	EL	ECTR	ic po	WER A	ND G	AS				•	1	<u> </u>
ELECTRIC POWER;	1			1					1		<u> </u>	1	
Production (utility and industrial) total		22.212											
mil. of kwhr. Electric utilities, totaldo By fuelsdo By water powerdo Privately and municipally owned utilities		28, 616 24, 348 17, 480 6, 868 20, 799	31, 162 26, 348 18, 720 7, 628 22, 474	31, 677 26, 871 18, 537 8, 334 22, 893	28, 789 24, 270 16, 528 7, 741	31, 864 26, 997 18, 268 8, 729	30, 191 25, 437 17, 140 8, 297	31, 486 26, 525 18, 048 8, 477	31, 608 26, 685 18, 701 7, 984	31, 626 26, 780 19, 273 7, 507	33, 874 28, 869 21, 338 7, 531	32, 650 27, 774 20, 231 7, 543	34, 307 29, 151 21, 763 7, 388
mil. of kwhr. do	3, 859 3, 876 3, 522	3, 549 4, 268 3, 897 371	3, 874 4, 814 4, 353 461	3, 979 4, 805 4, 362 443	20, 637 3, 632 4, 519 4, 082 437	23, 022 3, 975 4, 867 4, 383 483	21, 838 3, 599 4, 754 4, 318 436	22, 739 3, 786 4, 962 4, 503 459	22, 952 3, 734 4, 923 4, 484 439	22, 914 3, 866 4, 846 4, 459 387	24, 780 4, 090 5, 005 4, 647 358	23, 744 4, 030 4, 876 4, 511 366	25, 189 3, 962 5, 157 4, 781 376
Institute)	20, 309 3, 876 9, 709	20, 655 3, 890 9, 799	22, 020 4, 047 10, 384	22, 943 4, 181 10, 602	22, 203 4, 076 10, 297	22, 565 4, 002 10, 830	22, 397 3, 986 10, 930	22, 394 3, 919 11, 300	22, 694 4, 107 11, 547	22, 637 4, 277 11, 266	23, 646 4, 340 12, 172	24, 157 4, 434 12, 301	
Railways and railroads do Residential or domestic do Rural (distinct rural rates) do Street and highway lighting do Other public authorities do Interdepartmental do Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison	251 581	5,032 541 272 572 49	555 5,604 506 291 580 52	536 6, 276 409 287 602 49	507 6, 017 405 251 597 52	555 5, 782 493 250 596 57	497 5, 521 605 221 581 55	468 5, 235 634 206 581 52	5,072 694 192 583 49	437 5, 034 818 200 564 46	453 4, 964 867 218 587 46	5, 256 836 249 593 42	
Electric Institute) thous, of dol.	383, 236	391,007	409, 942	425, 325	416, 130	414, 263	410, 076	407, 411	414, 734	412, 437	421, 090	430, 680	
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands. Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo Sales to consumers, totalmil. of cu. ft.		.l 	10,004 9,333 664 141,005			9, 763 9, 092 664 184, 390			9, 617 8, 960 649 146, 059				
Residential do Industrial and commercial do Gevenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of dol Residential (incl. house-heating).			92,795			128, 143 54, 506 174, 188 129, 500			93, 636 51, 194 146, 139 107, 005				
Industrial and commercial do Natural gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, total thousands Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft.			36, 405 13, 210 12, 072 1, 128 829, 468			43, 505 13, 733 12, 562 1, 161 1, 080, 316			13, 941 12, 783 1, 143 882, 363				
Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol Residential (incl. house-heating)do			238, 906 555, 867 293, 085 160, 525			447, 480 606, 702 439, 632 278, 828 156, 322			255, 373 601, 037 319, 382 175, 734				
Industrial and commercialdo			126, 922			156, 322			139, 144				

Revised. ¹ Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

*New series. Data for stocks of electric-power production of synthetic plastics and resin materials, compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; figures prior to August 1949 will be shown later. The data for production of synthetic plastics and resin materials, 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 reports from a few additional companies. Data for alkyd resins and rosin modifications are not available prior to 1949.

‡Revisions for January-July 1949 for electric-power production and for the first two quarters of 1949 for the gas series will be shown later.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949			·			19	50				,
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octob
		FO	ODST	J FFS .	AND T	OBAC	CO	-					
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES													
Permented malt liquors: Productionthous. of bbl	6, 123	5, 780	6, 314	6, 139	5, 842	7, 562	7, 352	8, 361	9, 368	9, 241	9, 040	r 6, 870	6,3
Tax-paid withdrawalsdoStocks, end of monthdo	6, 439 9, 253	6, 103 8, 680	6, 247 8, 486	5, 597 8, 763	5, 523 8, 849	6, 693 10, 155	6, 367 10, 603	7, 616 10, 846	8,696 10,982	8, 511 11, 196	8, 621 11, 078	6,845 10,648	6, 9 9, 6
Distilled spirits:	26, 091	19, 771	19,060	16, 581	14, 137	15, 969	17, 305	20, 490	r 21, 358	21, 695	33, 042	41, 863	47, 8
Production thous of tax gal- Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes thous of wine gal-	15, 213	17, 673	, 20, 030	11, 519	11, 592	14, 333	13, 276	13, 783	13, 615	18, 757	20, 281	15, 816	
Tax-paid withdrawals thous, of tax gal- Stocks, end of month do Imports thous, of proof gal-	11, 440 670, 398 1, 529	12,073 669,884 1,607	8, 351 676, 021 1, 410	7, 220 680, 939 890	6, 299 684, 577 857	9, 219 686, 646 1, 076	7, 319 692, 458 864	7, 935 700, 420 1, 161	8, 091 708, 562 1, 291	10, 537 712, 863 1, 832	16, 142 720, 296 1, 692	11, 348 734, 968 1, 461	10, 760,
Whisky: Productionthous. of tax gal	9, 246	9, 705	10, 672	11,069	10, 115	11,045	11, 922	12, 727	12, 521	10, 339	15,072	17, 758	20,
Tax-paid withdrawalsdodo	6, 103 605, 298	6, 968 606, 015	5, 201 610, 341	4, 694 615, 424	4, 047 620, 133	5, 562 624, 188	7 4, 358 630, 678	4, 610 637, 409	5, 228 643, 280	6, 575 645, 268	9,869 647,062	6, 455 656, 999	5, 670,
Stocks, end of monthdodo	1, 413	1, 461	1, 262	790	778	967	772	1,076	1, 196	1, 719	1, 534	1,322	
Whiskydododododododo	12, 418 11, 246	12, 764 11, 616	7, 932 7, 107	6, 632 5, 870	6, 104 5, 458	9, 532 8, 497	7, 901 6, 775	8, 146 6, 923	9, 109 7, 612	10, 233 8, 749	16, 230 14, 029	11, 081 9, 741	10, 9,
Snarkling wines:				104	20	100	100	00	00			70	
Production thous of wine gal Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Imports do	47 141 1,633 43	54 154 1,520 86	86 159 1,425 86	124 64 1,475 24	38 41 1,456 17	108 60 1,494 29	190 61 1,675 28	86 78 1,614 38	98 78 1,619 40	44 53 1,605 27	116 87 1,627 41	73 111 1,579 44	
Productiondodo	58, 503	14, 579	3, 534	1,083	745	1,144	842	790	887	758	4, 250	41,610	
Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do	13, 112 203, 858	13, 557 206, 128	12,878 192,047	11, 984 179, 559	10,071 168,935	13,073 157,058	12, 365 145, 011	10, 573 134, 871	7,588 127,000	8, 236 117, 335	11, 367 109, 347	11, 271 143, 694	1
Imports do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials do Dist	286 105, 342	342 34, 705	335 7 4, 896	240 1,394	243 1,397	279 1, 280	286 734	263 1,300	347 216	255 1, 509	276 12, 813	331 98, 229	1
DAIRY PRODUCTS	100, 342	34, 100	1,000	1,001	1,007	1, 200	101	1,300	210	1, 509	12, 615	90, 229	
utter, creamery: Production (factory);thous. of lb	102, 800	90, 480	96,000	101, 515	97, 875	121, 970	128, 610	156, 195	166, 760	140 001	107 100	103, 035	91,
Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York)_dol. per lb_heese:	144, 819 . 625	130, 452 . 625	113, 993 .631	101, 515 103, 657 . 624	92, 886 . 635	93, 489 .607	109, 020	136, 867 . 600	185, 167 .599	148, 225 230, 063 . 603	125, 180 239, 398 . 614	⁷ 234, 111 . 633	207,
Production (factory), total‡ thous. of lb. American, whole milk‡ do do do do do do do do do do do do do	82, 155	71,875	74, 175	77, 365 54, 565	75, 685	97, 135	110, 595	132, 305	142, 355	123, 430	106, 640	7 89, 560	80
Stocks, cold storage, end of month, totaldo American, whole milkdo	62, 355 209, 515	51, 395 196, 125	52, 535 188, 653	176, 821	53, 775 163, 922	71, 040 158, 134	84, 305 171, 553	104, 535 208, 986	114, 705 254, 246 229, 785	98, 220 280, 948	83, 800 316, 661	7 67, 900	310
American, whole milk do Imports do Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chi-	185, 839 4, 003	175, 764 3, 946	168, 670 5, 102	159, 906 3, 085	149,004 6,845	141, 946 3, 540	153, 135 2, 806	186, 062 2, 518	229, 785 4, 355	256, 395 3, 564	287, 977 8, 937	7 292, 421 6, 854	277,
Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago)dol. per lb	.356	.356	,353	.349	.354	. 351	.346	.343	.347	. 341	. 349	.354	١.
cago) dol. per lbdol. per lb condensed and evaporated milk: Production:			1000		1001	1002	1020	1025		.011	.010		'
Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goodsthous, of lb_	16,300	11, 550	11, 675	14, 700	13, 200	16, 550	20, 450	29, 550	30, 200	27, 400	28, 010	21, 200	19,
Case goods do Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4, 675 167, 750	3, 200 134, 000	6, 300 151, 000	4, 450 168, 750	5, 900 183, 000	6, 500 241, 000	7, 350 258, 000	5, 375 346, 850	5, 300 348, 800	4, 900 302, 000	6, 875 284, 400	5, 900 232, 000	202
Stocks manufacturers' case goods and of month.	· ·	1		i					ļ	,	, ,		
Condensed (sweetened) thous, of lb_Evaporated (unsweetened) do	6, 925 426, 836	5, 795 333, 264	7, 386 243, 491	5, 249 151, 401	5, 951 101, 470	6, 757 86, 216	7, 596 116, 999	7, 650 222, 300	9, 733 343, 988	7, 368 340, 962	7, 016 349, 397	9, 409 388, 620	383,
Exports: Condensed (sweetened)	1,846	1, 618	2, 221	2, 858	2, 869	2, 514	3, 918	2, 735	465	2, 699	741	983	
Condensed (sweetened)	18, 257	14, 862	15, 351	13, 120	14, 306	8, 694	16, 275	18, 965	16, 905	6, 291	11, 741	18,075	
Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case_ Evaporated (unsweetened)do	9. 10 5. 08	9. 10 5. 09	9. 10 5. 09	9. 10 5. 10	9. 10 5. 10	9. 10 5. 10	9. 10 5. 10	9. 10 5. 10	9. 10 5. 09	9. 10 5. 10	9. 30 5. 29	9.30 5.36	9
luid milk: Productionmil. of lb	9, 056	8, 451	8, 622	9, 046	8, 671	9, 996	10, 612	11, 981	12, 485	11,827	10, 601	9, 375	9,
Utilization in mfd. dairy productsdo Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb ry milk:	3, 395 4. 74	2, 943 4. 75	3, 144 4. 75	3, 321 4. 66	3, 263 4. 63	4, 116 4. 58	4, 431 4. 37	5, 416 4. 31	5, 749 4. 29	5, 078 4. 38	4, 392 4, 52	3, 635 4. 62	3,
Production:‡ Dry whole milkthous. of lb	9, 150	7, 410	10, 300	9, 091	8, 135	11, 425	10, 550	11, 410	13, 200	11, 650	11, 945	10, 400	11,
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) do- Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: Dry whole milk do- Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) do-	54, 150 16, 666	49, 000 14, 180	58, 700 11, 105	64, 850 9, 710	65, 500 9, 187	85, 100 9, 719	97, 150 9, 799	113, 000 10, 307	118, 750 13, 219	89, 300 13, 908	61, 325 13, 630	43, 500 12, 503	35, 13,
Exports:	57, 026	47, 791	48, 722	43, 821	42, 213	51, 619	70, 091	81, 934	92, 873	82, 621	59, 407	42, 567	31,
Dry whole milkdo Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	5, 909 28, 897	4, 377 2, 814	5, 906 7, 326	5, 408 r 8, 374	3, 654 7 32, 890	5, 974 r 25, 440	5, 088 r 21, 761	4, 300 + 10, 267	6, 118 • 16, 794	4, 643 r 17, 704	4, 711 21, 759	5, 966 17, 966	
Price wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human food), U. S. averagedol. per lb	. 123	. 122	. 121	. 117	. 118	. 117	. 118	. 116	. 117	. 117	. 118	. 119	
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES										ļ		ļ	
pples: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu			1 133, 742							ļ		j	2 120,
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads Stocks, cold storage, end of month _ thous, of bu	6, 635 35, 224	4, 849 33, 405	4, 061 25, 667	3, 832 19, 573	4, 231 12, 502	3,326 7,074	2, 598 3, 645	1, 521 1, 289	554 165	240 115	333 102	7 1, 208 7 7, 321	5, 34,
citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads rozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month	5, 720	7, 599	11, 369	9, 760	8, 613	9, 911	8, 966	10, 579	9, 434	7, 403	5, 965	r 5, 658	4,
thous, of lb	342, 565	326, 934	300, 409	279, 255	265, 204	251, 119	243, 861	287, 445	356, 409	414, 557	461, 956	⁷ 466, 135	490,
rozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of lb	387, 681	383, 658	371, 003	339, 316	305, 316	269, 980	241, 992	221, 119	235, 955	283, 334	361, 366	r 430, 576	453,
otatoes, white: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu			1 401, 962				<u> </u>			.,			² 430,
Shipments, carlot no. of carloads Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York)	18, 934	17, 572	16, 598	19, 900	20, 750	27, 144	25, 291	24, 174	24, 117	12, 650	11,618	r 14, 900	14,
dol. per 100 lbs	2. 873	3.601	4. 134	3. 719	3.632	4. 473	4. 789	4. 221	3. 242	2.650	3, 485	2, 636	2.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949		<u> </u>			· · · · · ·	195	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	FC	ODST	UFFS	AND '	ГОВАС	CO-C	Continu	ıed				·	
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS				•									
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal thous. of bu.	37, 849	49, 503	42, 726	33, 835	31, 620	31, 684	33, 994	r 27, 569	r 29, 219	28, 003	r 2 8, 18 6	24, 375	
Barley: Production (crop estimate)do Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month:	11,003	9,015	1 238, 104 6, 820	4, 349	5, 806	6, 738	5, 627	7, 696	7, 217	5, 894	16, 968	21, 441	² 299, 954 13, 503
Commercial do do On farms do Exports, including malt do	35, 942	34, 109	32, 630 107, 532	30, 282	30, 454	28, 072 70, 692	27, 657	26, 228	25, 924 31, 305	25, 984	28, 593	178, 484	34, 026
Exports, including malt	1, 888 1, 556 1, 502	1, 468 1, 560 1, 451	2, 263 1, 509 1, 418	811 1. 546 1. 444	1. 547 1. 484	1, 677 1. 578 1. 518	250 1. 622 1. 538	736 1. 643 1. 593	362 1. 687 1. 601	1, 119 1, 692 1, 649	1, 253 1, 545 1, 484	2, 582 1, 529 1, 451	1. 488 1. 394
Corn: Production (crop estimate)mil. of bu	11, 206	10,047	1 3, 378 9, 554	9, 454	9, 446	10, 743	10, 371	10, 723	10, 682	11,371	12,096	11, 973	2 3, 108 11, 932
Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, domestic, end of month:	43, 947	58, 975	33, 364	24, 678	17,006	23, 470	19, 624	24, 065	26, 726	26, 697	33, 367	23, 264	24, 371
Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do On farms mil. of bu Exports, including meal thous of bu	20, 020 7, 513	46, 400 20, 561	51, 688 2, 401. 3 13, 470	47, 521 10, 082	45, 319 	47, 400 1, 634. 2 6, 161	43, 910	43, 177 7, 393	42, 874 1, 058. 5 6, 644	39, 434 6, 507	39, 768 10, 938	40, 127 485. 4 3, 317	38, 779
No. 3. white (Chicago)dol. per bu	1.390	1.308	1.450	1. 440	1.441	1.487	(3)	(3)	(3)	(²) 1. 556	(8)	(3) 1, 541	1, 528
No. 3, yellow (Chicago) do	1. 152 1. 134	1. 157 1. 142	1. 296 1. 248	1. 291 1. 249	1. 297 1. 261	1.337 1.305	1. 426 1. 419	1. 481 1. 480	1. 489 1. 462	1.530	1.534 1.511	1. 498	1. 521 1. 462
Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu- Receipts, principal markets thous. of bu- Stocks, domestic, end of month:	5, 953	5, 460	1 1, 323 7, 163	6, 862	4,670	7, 660	8,041	8, 343	7, 313	9, 066	17, 102	11,013	2 1, 484 8, 977
On larms	25, 254	21, 218	19, 029 819, 701	16, 050	13, 130	12, 099 481, 216	11, 295	11, 517	11, 268 190, 855	12, 510	18, 275	22, 020 1, 180, 466	20, 381
Exports, including oatmeal Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu.	1,045	2,460	. 762	268 . 749	. 769	. 783	.841	. 912	579 . 947	1, 055 . 890	r 333	.816	. 815
Rice: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu California:			1 89, 141										2 84, 493
Receipts, domestic, rough thous. of lb- Shipments from mills, milled rice do- Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end	236, 472 48, 435	39, 427 22, 610	65, 207 81, 654	32, 953 31, 183	45, 493 33, 990	83, 503 34, 770	50, 081 29, 175	83, 677 37, 907	111, 988 110, 244	109, 357 73, 299	65, 702 73, 075	16, 204 11, 100	163, 845 24, 661
of month; thous. of lb. Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.):	118, 083	119, 271	84, 784	73, 728	63, 891	78, 428	75, 125	83, 226	50, 908	47, 911	14, 179	14, 274	91, 714
of month! thous, of lb. Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): Receipts, rough, at mills other thous of lb. Shipments from mills, milled rice. do. Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned	665, 764 252, 141	587, 780 212, 584	236, 707 243, 272	93, 218 186, 783	63, 919 78, 592	76, 452 94, 348	70, 748 79, 203	72, 536 92, 608	39, 350 142, 501	41, 154 126, 695	289, 728 152, 488	715, 391 277, 498	999, 638 242, 294
basis), end of month†thous. of lb Exports†do Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.) . dol. per lb	508, 040 136, 669 . 070	675, 571 109, 077 . 077	589, 101 200, 905 . 082	468, 071 188, 297 . 082	430, 249 41, 146 . 081	384, 497 24, 694 . 080	351, 624 29, 925 . 081	305, 208 22, 113 . 081	188, 747 r 82, 592 . 081	90, 151 197, 343 . 085	132, 419 83, 407 . 090	328, 120 162, 644 . 085	757, 613
Rye: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu			1 18, 697										2 22, 509
Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month.do Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minn.)dol. per bu	2, 194 5, 401 1, 465	5, 071 10, 005 1. 418	9, 338 1. 457	300 8, 280 1. 430	263 7, 643 1. 343	323 7, 321 1. 393	303 6, 278 1. 395	1, 121 5, 977 1, 443	722 5, 900 1. 418	1, 484 5, 786 1, 483	2, 986 7, 174 1. 382	1, 576 7, 694 1. 388	7, 518 1. 369
Wheat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of bu Spring wheatdo			244.8										2 1, 010. 1 2 269. 5
Winter wheatdo Receipts, principal marketsthous. of bu Disappearance, domesticdo		24, 296	1 901. 7 18, 492 255, 586	18, 385	17, 347	19, 584 244, 422	17, 856	22, 154	38, 820 246, 819	82, 214	61, 948	45, 302 238, 722	² 740. 5 48, 301
Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat)dododododo	176, 459	165, 267	165, 657 909, 226	152, 065	146, 506	136, 625 665, 030	126, 762	108, 447	100, 743 420, 018	99, 169	85, 886	158, 197 1, 191, 865	197, 072
Commercialdo Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses thous, of bu	244, 664	227, 502	219, 038 237, 304	199, 613	189, 447	180, 659 190, 923	173, 136	169, 293	168, 497 126, 027	219, 702	256, 411	260, 104 319, 564	261, 313
Merchant mills do On farms do Exports, total, including flour do	26, 533		117, 849 327, 230	21, 996	21, 590	88, 731 199, 169	26, 768	r 18, 523	55, 934 64, 660 21, 490	10 170		136, 247 471, 216	
Wheat onlydo	22, 637	24, 067 20, 482	26, 094 21, 655	18, 055	19, 229	23, 315 18, 838	21, 559	15, 432	r 17, 635	19, 178 13, 649	15, 494 12, 446	18, 092 15, 799	
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu	2. 431	2. 395	2. 375	2. 366	2. 328	2. 358	2. 373	2. 453	2. 446	2. 530	2, 440	2, 420	2. 360
No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) do No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) do Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades do	2. 188 2. 083 2. 282	2. 202 2. 161 2. 274	2. 221 2. 200 2. 269	2. 223 2. 218 2. 259	2. 224 2. 158 2. 253	2. 272 2. 290 2. 300	2. 306 2. 329 2. 322	2. 300 2. 333 2. 365	2. 170 2. 160 2. 297	2. 228 2. 190 2. 300	2, 209 2, 163 2, 285	2. 210 2. 144 2. 285	2. 179 2. 127 2. 243
Wheat flour: Production:													
Flour thous, of sacks (100 lb.). Operations, percent of capacitys	20, 787 84. 3 424, 411	19, 100 77. 5 388, 849	18, 584 75, 4 377, 943	19, 165 78. 4 384, 792	17, 705 75. 9 355, 951	20, 043 74. 7 402, 001	16, 864 72. 2 337, 484	18, 360 71. 3 369, 090	17, 675 68. 9 353, 333	18, 970 81. 6 382, 753	21, 079 79. 6 422, 168	18, 869 82. 3 * 374, 335	18, 811 74, 5
Offal short tons. Grindings of wheat† thous. of bustocks held by mills, end of month† thous. of sacks (100 lb.).	48, 532	44, 674	43, 369 4, 998	44, 576	41, 172	46, 596 4, 911	39, 178	42, 690	41, 065 4, 635	44, 175	49, 099	43, 807	374, 874 43, 719
Exportsdo Prices, wholesale: Standard patents (Minneapolis)	1,672	1, 539	1, 905	1, 692	1, 442	1, 922	2, 235	r 1, 327	1, 655	2, 373	1,308	1, 422	
dol. per sack (100 lb.) Winter, straights (Kansas City)	5. 715 5. 165	5. 744 5. 119	5. 669 5. 115	5. 605 5. 138	5. 619 5. 188	5. 600 5. 269	5. 656 5. 283	5. 690 5. 158	5. 688 5. 002	5. 930 5. 165	5. 912 5. 162		

r Revised. ¹ December 1 estimate. ² November 1 estimate. ³ No quotation.
†Revised series. Data for rough rice, included in rice exports and stocks, have been revised using a new conversion factor supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; unpublished revisions for exports (1933-July 1948) and those for stocks (prior to August 1949) are available upon request. Revised data for January 1947-July 1948 for wheat-flour production and grindings will be published later.

OPrior to the October 1950 Survey, data are shown in thousands of barrels of 162 pounds.
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 breakdown of stocks.
§Based on a 5-day week (formerly on a 6-day week); data for January-June 1949 are shown on p. S-28 of the September 1950 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						195	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	говас	co—c	Continu	ıed					
LIVESTOCK											1		
Cattle and calves: Slaughter (Federally inspected): Calvesthous, of animals Cattledo Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale:	568 1,156 73,080 869	585 1, 116 2, 280 432	511 1, 064 1, 676 198	465 1, 103 1, 839 133	443 939 1, 537 112	586 1, 082 1, 715 141	494 959 1, 590 128	496 1, 075 1, 871 130	485 1,066 1,704 160	443 1,070 1,759 152	484 1, 184 2, 046 239	488 1, 196 2, 311 447	515 1, 169 2, 795 763
Beef steers (Chicago)dol_ per 100 lb_ Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do	28, 93 20, 57 27, 15	28, 21 21, 45 26, 75	26, 47 21, 44 27, 25	25. 98 22. 94 30. 40	25. 58 24. 13 30. 88	25. 90 25. 32 29. 06	26. 94 25. 79 29. 19	29.02 27.19 30.35	30. 13 27. 44 29. 00	30. 67 27. 48 29. 60	30, 09 26, 90 32, 00	30. 57 26. 90 32. 88	30. 49 26. 92 31. 70
Slaughter (Federally inspected) thous, of animals Receipts, principal marketsdo	4, 959 7 3, 058	6, 003 3, 618	6, 477 3, 813	5, 844 3, 712	4, 191 2, 691	5, 020 3, 058	4, 316 2, 593	4, 338 2, 836	4, 154 2, 586	3, 314 2, 234	3, 626 2, 345	4, 137 2, 431	5, 102 2, 955
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb.	17.87	15.87	15.05	15.23	16. 55	16. 13	16.02	18. 41	18.18	20.65	21.55	21. 10	19. 41
Hog-corn ratio bu, of corn equal in value to 100 lb, of live hog Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (Federally inspected)	16.1	15.3	13.1	13. 1	14.3	13. 5	12.4	13.8	13. 1	14.9	15, 0	14.7	14. 0
thous, of animals Receipts, principal markets Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States Prices, wholesale:	1, 172 2, 054 572	1,060 1,296 212	1, 058 1, 139 71	1, 077 1, 206 115	863 931 112	939 979 101	834 1,013 98	941 1, 455 157	1,019 1,206 166	960 1, 149 153	1, 076 1, 466 355	1, 063 2, 001 576	1, 081 1, 790 591
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha).do	23, 75 23, 28	23.38 23.25	22.38 22.88	24.00 23.64	26. 12 25. 12	27. 62 26. 59	26. 75 (1)	27. 12 (1)	27. 75 (1)	27. 25 (1)	27. 12 27. 42	27. 62 28. 50	28. 25 28. 90
MEATS													
Total meats (including lard): Production (inspected slaughter)mil. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	1, 564 409 41	1, 763 532 58	1, 864 799 69	1, 793 943 54	1, 356 897 7 80	1, 585 866 85	1, 397 857 46	1, 488 802 43	1, 501 769 50	1, 366 649 45	1, 449 542 42	1, 478 7 468 31	1, 621 457
Production (inspected slaughter) thous of lb- Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Exports do Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, good	660, 890 78, 763 1, 070	640, 589 103, 582 1, 167	616, 302 136, 903 2, 569	642, 167 143, 599 1, 068	554, 425 123, 281 1, 078	644, 109 110, 022 1, 021	575, 795 98, 839 1, 433	638, 652 78, 844 1, 558	628, 277 67, 291 1, 990	626, 299 66, 051 1, 578	696, 567 79, 919 1, 831	704, 754 7 89, 485 1, 829	686, 636 103, 956
(600-700 lbs.) (New York)dol. per lb Lamb and mutton:	. 476	. 476	. 445	. 438	. 430	. 433	. 447	. 474	. 488	498	. 486	. 491	. 486
Production (inspected slaughter)thous, of lb- Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Pork, including lard, production (inspected slaughter)thous, of lb.	51, 338 8, 222 851, 970	47, 893 10, 534 1, 074, 324	48, 992 13, 811 1, 198, 884	51, 344 14, 332 1, 099, 016	42, 392 13, 062 759, 390	45, 917 10, 689 894, 965	39, 949 8, 440 780, 940	43, 184 7, 099 806, 047	43, 597 6, 681 829, 338	41, 543 6, 079 697, 727	47, 225 5, 998 705, 016	46, 674 r 6, 486 726, 906	47, 326 7, 845 886, 656
Pork, excluding lard: Production (inspected slaughter)do Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	634, 343 209, 687 2, 479	801, 460 297, 205 2, 711	880, 945 473, 741 6, 576	804, 033 582, 737 4, 017	558, 664 573, 108 4, 179	664, 439 548, 640 5, 584	573, 780 541, 955 5, 145	592, 792 492, 194 4, 812	605, 008 469, 361 3, 851	514, 916 394, 402 4, 481	519, 370 303, 588 3, 572	547, 272 • 240, 544 3, 284	665, 625 221, 282
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:	. 489 . 453	. 468 . 386	. 469 . 351	. 489 . 368	. 495 . 430	. 485 . 409	. 478 . 412	. 528 . 485	. 548 . 480	. 611	. 586 . 587	. 551 . 557	. 482 . 467
Edible offal. thous of lb. Canned meats and sausage and sausage-room products thous of lb. Lard:	47, 642 26, 094	51, 174 30, 014	62, 163 38, 186	63, 173 45, 984	56, 670 4 9, 4 57	54, 246 54, 818	48, 699 51, 381	46, 631 49, 190	43 , 875 4 5, 952	41, 288 34, 893	39, 744 37, 014	* 38, 157 * 35, 608	38, 761 33, 389
Production (inspected slaughter) do Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Exports do Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago) do per lb	158, 861 38, 320 31, 503 . 158	199, 237 39, 808 49, 467 . 130	232, 483 73, 995 54, 311 . 128	215, 492 92, 949 45, 770 . 129	146, 905 81, 174 r 69, 966 . 129	170, 946 87, 306 7 74, 145 . 132	151, 151 108, 105 34, 873 . 132	155, 971 128, 467 31, 629 . 147	163, 743 136, 258 38, 855 . 142	133, 375 106, 613 33, 456 . 174	135, 697 75, 496 33, 126 . 190	131, 253 * 58, 241 21, 653 . 181	161, 749 51, 449 . 165
POULTRY AND EGGS Poultry:													
Receipts, 5 markets thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) dol. per lb. Eggs:	58, 185 211, 517 . 236	82, 866 267, 508 . 217	73, 034 292, 513 . 213	34, 859 295, 736 . 204	28, 604 260, 523 . 223	27, 462 212, 058 . 239	30, 985 167, 000 . 226	36, 928 136, 548 . 211	36, 707 122, 328 . 208	41, 632 103, 367 . 229	39, 168 105, 179 . 262	53, 859 • 140, 352 . 239	72, 338 217, 801 . 220
Production, farm millions Dried egg production thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Shell thous. of cases	r 3, 777 933 501	3, 851 1, 207 250	4, 499 8, 579 110	5, 147 3, 239 380	5, 217 6, 257 735	6, 429 10, 082 1, 296	6, 386 12, 987 2, 147	6, 142 19, 051 3, 412	5, 168 16, 316 3, 667	4, 637 11, 098 3, 163	4, 221 5, 095 2, 568	3, 894 3, 739 r 1, 558	4, 014 1, 984 494
Frozen thous of lb Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago)†	96, 382 . 564	72, 556 . 527	53, 902	55, 052	73, 159	116, 546	155, 108	179, 732	188, 476	174, 761	155, 369	* 133, 002	104, 079
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS	. 504	. 521	. 991	. 525	. 321	. 358	. 344	. 317	. 342	. 398	.412	.503	. 560
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol	69, 382	65, 913	52, 730	51, 675	49, 091	53, 018	42, 945	40, 368	37, 542	33, 788	53, 723	71, 989	75, 588
Importslong tons_ Price, wholesale, Accra (New York) _ dol. per lb_	9, 936 . 205	21, 019 . 246	30, 461 . 259	23, 512 . 272	42, 469 . 251	24, 918 . 228	20, 053 . 240	32, 893 . 286	35, 712 . 308	26, 475 . 356	19, 849 , 405	13, 494 . 420	. 372
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, total	1, 945 1, 280 763 1, 853	2, 185 1, 507 850 2, 016	1, 439 874 992 2, 247	1, 093 699 868 2, 070	779 519 928 1,574	1, 286 727 949 1, 321	728 596 731 71, 130	855 506 609 1,050	1, 198 803 609 976	1, 517 1, 170 715 1, 804	1, 687 1, 095 719 2, 099	1,721 999 796 1,987	1, 684 974 768
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb_ Fish:	. 355	. 496	. 490	. 496	. 485	. 471	. 473	. 462	. 478	. 538	. 553	. 561	. 530
Landings, fresh fish, 5 ports thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do	55, 025 156, 077	42, 123 158, 719	31, 238 146, 813	27, 205 125, 516	32, 953 105, 818	39, 328 87, 133	44, 656 79, 027	58, 100 97, 773	65, 671 116, 897	69, 303 137, 307	70, 140 153, 625	158, 473	166, 105

Revised. 1 No quotation. 1 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 December 1948 are shown on p. 24 of the June 1950 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the	ļ	1949]	1	— —	- · · ·		195	<u>U </u>				,
1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octol
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	ГОВАС	co-c	ontinu	ıed					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS—Con.													
Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month			207	400									١.
thous. of Spanish tons_ United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis): Production and receipts:	1,021	707	397	423	1, 423	2, 878	3, 438	3, 773	3, 246	2, 721	2, 176	1, 825	1,
Productionshort tons_ Entries from off-shoredo Hawaii and Puerto Ricodo	548, 576 402, 253	766, 441 252, 307	418, 627 306, 744	72, 870 404, 682	31, 605 379, 389	24, 382 584, 423	17, 572 572, 778	28, 821 593, 854	45, 324 550, 711	26, 003 587, 920	90, 775 731, 339	129, 607 628, 737	594, 450,
Deliveries, total	. * 527, 680	99, 018 539, 902 537, 257	309, 803 527, 904 525, 835	174, 121 511, 962 508, 537	119, 554 503, 096 501, 508	148, 180 620, 674 618, 495	243, 296 565, 982	241, 671 738, 858	210, 870 863, 123 860, 136	231, 972 1, 190, 084	224, 624 948, 443 944, 257	237, 608 668, 739 659, 850	149 514 503
For domestic consumptiondo For exportdo Stocks, raw and refined, end of month	r 4, 298	2, 645	2, 069	3, 425	1, 588	2, 179	565, 226 756	735, 153 3, 705	2, 987	1, 188, 091 1, 993	4, 186	8, 889	10
thous, of short tons Exports, refined sugarshort tons	7 880 1,475	1, 446 1, 133	1, 708 977	1,625 1,695	1, 525 693	1, 564 5, 976	1, 573 64, 433	1, 489 82, 827	1, 178 56, 021	635 7, 925	487 1,897	605 2,006	1
Imports: Raw sugar, totaldo	250, 846	197, 959	66, 038	139, 962	r 218, 847	387, 307	269, 725	309, 350	275, 323	304, 034	449, 594	353, 194	
From Cuba do		190, 878 7, 076	66, 011 0	125, 411 6, 238	201, 313	337, 769 49, 405	203, 875 65, 850	235, 773 71, 760	216, 334 55, 647	236, 455 66, 443	390, 383 52, 413	323, 203 25, 087	
Refined sugar, totaldo From Cubado	. 27, 763	24, 521 24, 511	50 0	18, 555 18, 544	7 32, 480 37, 980 37, 789	49, 421 49, 111	37, 933 37, 307	55, 147 54, 244	24, 788 22, 998	32, 830 27, 487	52, 784 52, 267	25, 786 21, 132	
Price (New York): Raw, wholesaledol. per lb	. 060	. 059	. 057	. 058	. 056	. 055	. 055	. 057	. 058	. 060	.062	. 062	
Refined: Retaildo	. 093	. 093	. 093	1, 462	1, 461	1. 456	1, 455	1, 454	1, 454	1.452	1.491	1.489	1
Wholesale do thous. of lb thous. of lb	7,702	. 079 9, 327	. 079 6, 289	. 079 7, 628	. 077 7, 943	. 076 13, 773	. 076 9, 550	. 076 10, 131	. 076 9, 745	. 078 10, 874	.080 8,787	. 081 8, 752	
TOBACCO				·							,		
Leaf: Production (crop estimate)mil. of lb_ Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quar-			2 1, 970										. 82
ter, totalmil. of lb.	.		3, 880			3, 944			3, 509			3,672	
Domestic: Cigar leaf Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscel-			316			402			384		-	353	
laneous domesticmil. of lb			3, 404			3, 371			2, 960			3, 160	
Foreign grown: Cigar leafdodo			19			19			18			18	
Cigarette tobaccodo Exports, including scrap and stemsthous. of lb	. 56, 720	37, 675	50, 179	16, 052	19, 049	152 28, 203	44, 167	r 36, 723	148 22, 533	24, 525	46, 762	72, 980	
Imports, including scrap and stemsdo	7, 261	6, 903	4, 758	8, 355	6, 368	^r 7, 934	6, 530	8, 121	7, 571	5,720	10, 407	8,078	
Manufactured products: Production, manufactured tobacco, totaldo Chewing, plug, and twistdo	22, 434 7, 774	19,675 7,072	17, 119 6, 643	18, 982 7, 566	17, 867 7, 023	22, 031 8, 085	18, 099 6, 354	19, 159 6, 568	20, 980 7, 881	16, 578 6, 839	23, 069 8, 870	21, 431 7, 627	
Smoking do do Snuff do do	10, 997 3, 664	9, 055 3, 547	6, 971 3, 505	8, 483 2, 933	7, 919 2, 925	10, 199 3, 747	8, 391 3, 353	9, 189 3, 402	9, 333 3, 766	6, 911 2, 828	10, 267 3, 932	10, 601 3, 203	
Consumption (withdrawals):	0,001	0,017	9, 000	2, 550	2, 020	0, 111	3,000	0, 102	0, 100	2,020	0,002	0,200	
Tax-free millions	2, 777 29, 194	2, 215 29, 657	2, 432 24, 776	1, 973 29, 290	2, 178 25, 645	2, 146 32, 036	1, 974 25, 829	2, 395 32, 674	2, 594 32, 815	2,820 27,374	4, 009 39, 126	3, 048 7 30, 846	
Tax-paiddodo Cigars (large), tax-paidthousands Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid	534, 274	508, 626	386, 169	424, 088	415, 318	453, 631	383, 345	424, 870	471, 152	400, 566	587, 406	503, 738	
thous. of lb. Exports, cigarettes millions	21, 975 1, 523	19, 324 1, 341	16, 556 1, 893	19, 286 903	17, 354 969	21, 941 1, 464	18, 176 1, 157	18, 998 1, 017	20, 095 1, 422	16, 204 1, 484	23, 531 1, 337	20, 851 1, 181	25
Price, wholesale (composite), cigarettes, f. o. b., destination	6. 862	6. 862	6. 862	6.862	6.862	6.862	6. 862	6.862	6. 862	6. 862	7. 056	7. 056	i
				l	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			1		1	
	1	<u> </u>	EAIH	ER AN	D PAG	DUCI	. 	1		1	1	1	<u> </u>
HIDES AND SKINS	10.000	10.400	10.500	00.000	00.401	00 115	10.000	00 701	• 00 F00	20.011	90.447	90 574	
Imports, total hides and skins thous. of lb_Calf and kip skins thous. of pieces_Cattle hidesdo	_ 120	16, 499 116	18, 503 110 172	23, 838 276 356	20, 421 251 162	22, 115 170 186	18, 683 154 122	20, 781 177 160	7 28, 588 190 7 245	30, 811 348 258	36, 447 7 346 7 532	29, 574 411	
Goatskins. do Sheep and lamb skins do	2, 771	2, 688 2, 723	3, 041 1, 811	2, 924 2, 335	3, 752 1, 381	3, 743 2, 040	3, 052 3, 013	4, 269 2, 348	3, 998 5, 333	3, 479 3, 846	3, 411 3, 276	2, 816 1, 389	
Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdol. per lb_	1 '	.425	. 445	. 450	.425	.440	. 431	. 450	. 484	. 485	. 560	.575	
Hides, steer, packers', heavy, nativedo	. 244	. 245	. 232	(4)	. 207	. 213	208	. 220	. 245	. 278	.309	.331	
LEATHER Production:					}								
Calf and kip thous. of skins thous. of hides	1,874	861 1,869	941 1, 974	925 1,880	885 1, 949	902 2, 115	814 1,853	829 1, 949	923 2, 070	584 1,698	1,052 2,300	930 2,083	
Goat and kidthous. of skins. Sheep and lambdo	2, 956	2, 743 2, 687	2, 794 2, 128	3, 016 2, 193	2, 960 2, 675	3, 514 2, 566	2, 821 2, 625	3, 206 2, 720	3, 329 2, 653	2, 670 1, 989	3, 260 3, 373	2, 862 2, 832	
Exports: Sole leather:				<u> </u>	·	,			,		,		ł
Bends, backs, and sides thous. of lb_Offal, including belting offal do	60	9	25 31	5 10	57 21	82 39	52 27	13 19	79 39	43 10	22 32	30 43	
Upper leatherthous. of sq. ft_ Prices, wholesale:	3, 938	2, 916	4, 016	* 3, 377	⁷ 2, 840	r 3, 093	2, 594	2, 471	2, 726	2, 271	2, 944	2, 417	
Sole, bends, steer, f. o. b. tannerydol. per lb. Chrome calf, black, B grade, composite	i	. 549	. 549	. 549	. 539	. 539	. 539	. 539	. 539	. 571	. 598	. 625	ł
dol, per sq. ft	. 975	. 975	. 988	. 991	. 991	1.017	1.027	1.034	1.037	1.080	1, 134	1.154	1

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						19	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octobe
	L	EATHI	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	'S—Co	ntinue	d					
LEATHER MANUFACTURES												1	
thoes and slippers: Production, totalthous, of pairs_	39, 677	34, 959	35, 593	38, 696	39, 259	46, 496	38, 058	38, 485	39, 070	35, 4 65	, 48, 770	48, 691	
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, total thous. of pairs	32, 258	27, 872	31, 147	35, 822	36, 209	42, 861	34, 204	34, 215	34, 221	30, 954	741, 824	37, 189	
By types of uppers:	1	2.,012	01,111	33, 170	33, 264	38, 629	29, 814	30, 563	31, 192	28,748	38, 671	01, 200	
All leatherdo Part leather and nonleatherdo By kinds:	ſ			2, 651	3, 023	3, 940	3, 477	3, 493	3, 127	2, 141	3, 011		
Men's do do do do do do do do do do do do do	8,300 1,627	7, 256 1, 147	8, 076 1, 289	8, 148 1, 207	7, 982 1, 203	9, 421 1, 378	7, 842 1, 105	8, 287 1, 281	8, 554 1, 418	6, 897 1, 334	7 9, 519 1, 777	9, 104 1, 686	
Misses' and children'sdo	15, 495 4, 163	12, 887 3, 957	14, 050 4, 538	17, 974 5, 134	18, 709 5, 109	22, 577 5, 762	17, 468 4, 670	17, 105 4, 538	16, 756 4, 632	16, 595 3, 959	r 5, 267	18, 731 4, 777	
Infants' and babies'	2, 673 6, 805	2, 625 6, 581 279	3, 194 3, 998 232	3, 359 2, 425 220	3, 206 2, 569 247	3, 723 3, 083 277	3, 119 3, 353 277	3, 004 3, 708 319	2, 861 4, 242 319	2, 169 4, 026 263	2, 961 7 6, 199 7 355	2, 891 5, 781 330	
Athletic do do do do Exports	318 296 409	227 359	216 348	229 229 229	234 319	275 337	224 307	243 257	288 233	203 222 193	r 392 1 256	391 1 275	
Exportsdo	403	335	940	220	518	301	301	201	200	130	- 200	2.0	
Men's black calf oxford, plain toe_dol. per pair_ Men's black calf oxford, tip toedo	9. 604 6. 600	9. 555 6. 600	9. 555 6. 600	9. 555 6. 600	9. 555 6. 600	9. 555 6. 600	9. 555 6. 600	9. 555 6. 750	9. 555 6. 750	9. 678 6. 750	10. 045 7. 150	10. 131 7. 225	10. 3 7. 2
Women's black kid blucher oxforddo	5. 150	5. 150	5. 150	5. 150	5. 150	5. 150	5. 150	5. 150	5. 150	5. 150	5. 150	5. 150	5.1
		LUM	IBER .	AND M	IANUF	ACTU	RES			, 	ı	1	
LUMBER—ALL TYPES													
xports, total sawmill products:	52, 514 170, 507	62, 817 200, 847	44, 529 173, 518	⁷ 33, 691 167, 280	7 34, 326 166, 228	34, 383 255, 642	7 40, 277 262, 114	38, 178 275, 384	, 50, 589 357, 413	44, 852 338, 658	7 37, 772 339, 051	40, 658 374, 294	
ational Lumber Manufacturers Association: Production, totalmil. bd. ft	3,063	3, 097	2, 967	2, 387	2, 463	3, 090	3, 226	3, 576	3, 579	3, 338	3, 950	3, 717	3, 6
Hardwoods dodo	604 2, 459	649 2, 448	656 2, 311	633 1, 754	$601 \\ 1,862$	669 2, 421	688 2, 538	752 2, 824	754 2, 825	761 2, 577	829 3, 121	2, 848 2, 869	2,8
Shipments, total \odot do do Hardwoods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3, 218 606	3,348 732	2, 972 662	2, 633 697	2, 817 689	3, 342 739	3, 220 683	3, 683 776	3, 600 703	3, 265 703	3,758 780	3, 637 778	3, 5
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end	2, 612 7, 385	2,616	2, 310 7, 070	1, 936	2, 128	2, 603	2, 537	2, 907	2, 897	2, 562 6, 170	2, 978 6, 361	2, 859 6, 441	2, 7
of month, total mil. bd. ft Hardwoods do Softwoods do	2, 270 5, 115	7, 076 2, 187 4, 889	2, 181 4, 889	6, 823 2, 117 4, 706	6, 468 2, 029 4, 439	6, 216 1, 959 4, 257	6, 223 1, 964 4, 259	6, 117 1, 941 4, 176	6, 096 1, 992 4, 104	2,050 4,120	2, 099 4, 262	2, 168 4, 273	6, 5 2, 2 4, 3
SOFTWOODS	4, ===	-,	-,		_,	-,	2,	2,2	7	·			
ouglas fir: Orders, new⊙dodo	920	878	776	919	796	994	1,044	917	905	889	989	848	8
Orders, unfilled, end of month o do Production o do	615 866	571 848	515 844	798 575	846 644	872 921	988 927	878 994	845 886	976 794	1,044 1,083	896 1,009 996	1,0
Shipments do do Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	895 939 24, 305	922 866 30, 784	831 878 18, 685	635 817	748 713 712,093	967 667	929 665	1, 028 632 9, 331	938 579 r 20, 731	757 616 20, 200	921 778 17, 461	790 17, 087	8
Exports, total sawmill products	5, 008 19, 297	7, 884 22, 900	3, 882 14, 803	7 10, 861 4, 437 7 6, 424	5, 379 7 6, 714	14, 600 3, 977 10, 623	7 15, 520 5, 145 7 10, 375	2, 125 7, 206	7 4, 682 7 16, 049	6, 684 13, 516	5, 324 12, 137	6, 796 10, 291	
Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1 common, 2" x 4" x 16'	19, 291	22, 800	14,000	0, 121	0,114	10, 023	10,575	1, 200	10,010	20,020	12, 101	10,201	
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L.	62. 720	62. 720	63. 210	64. 484	66. 640	67. 620	69. 090	72.324	² 75. 430	* 82. 389	r 87. 050	88.953	87.6
$\operatorname{dol.}$ per M bd. ft	108. 780	105. 448	104.860	102.900	103.635	105. 840	105. 840	109.368	2 111. 770	² 119. 539	r 126. 063	128. 922	129.9
Orders, new mil. bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do	765 374	711 304	627 253	714 291	802 397	749 361	770 385	982 488	840 469	914 576	844 488	760 414	3
Production do Shipments do Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end	701	760 781	756 678	703 676	667 696	766 785	758 746	798 879	797 859	757 807	831 932	790 834	8 7
of month	1, 566 8, 468	1, 545 9, 226	1,623 7,925	1, 650 9, 104	1, 621 8, 269	1, 602 6, 813	1, 614 8, 602	1, 533 8, 866	1, 471 11, 999	1, 421 10, 448	1,320 8,324	1, 276 5, 501	1, 3
Sawed timber do Boards, planks, scantlings, etc do	2,376	3, 298 5, 928	2, 791 5, 134	2, 688 6, 416	2, 178 6, 091	1, 584 5, 229	2, 562 6, 040	1, 926 6, 940	2, 866 9, 133	2, 683 7, 765	2, 445 5, 879	1, 544 3, 957	
Prices, wholesale, composite: Boards, No. 2 common, 1" x 6" or 8" x 12"	, ,,,,,	3,720	, ,,,,,,,,	5, 110	0,001	0, 220	5,010	-	,		,		
flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x 12-14"	64. 311	65. 008	65. 467	65. 765	65. 618	65. 986	66. 176	69. 342	72. 182	74. 568	81. 773	87. 225	82, 9
Vestern pine:	1	140. 256	140. 256	141.114	139. 472	139. 410	139, 165	141. 892	142. 657	144. 776 803	r 148. 405	154. 295 766	153. 2
Orders, new mil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	734	630 759 563	624 767 477	461 757 264	467 755 326	584 763 477	619 783 585	721 719 729	828 758 837	778 766	851 823 879	804 771	77
Shipments† do	669	627 1, 724	569 1,632	405 1, 491	439 1, 377	582 1, 272	597 1, 261	697 1, 293	789 1, 341	733 1, 374	806 1, 447	734 1, 484	7 1, 4
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 com- mon, 1" x 8" dol. per M bd. ft		58.00	59. 18	60. 37	61. 26	62. 72	64. 13	66. 22	68. 53	70.84	74. 69	78.68	81.
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD				ļ									
roductionthous. of sq. ft., 3%" equivalent.	189, 159	189, 244	192, 454	175, 484	177, 577	235, 291 237, 000	207, 431	228, 184 224, 383	223, 051 230, 444	150, 764 146, 607	r 244, 051 r 237, 558	229, 340 233, 608	
hipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	191, 511 59, 664	193, 447 55, 304	198, 390 49, 189	168, 635 55, 268	177, 905 55, 322	237, 000 53, 878	206, 840 53, 638	224, 383 57, 861	230, 444 50, 836	55, 129	r 60, 695	233, 608 56, 721	
HARDWOOD FLOORING													
Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, new	4,800	4, 525	4, 325	5, 400	5, 275	7, 150	5, 800	7, 525	5, 425	8, 550	11,650	5, 950	5, 4
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	6,850 4,175	7, 125 4, 375	5, 900 4, 450	7, 225 4, 225	8, 250 4, 125	9,850 4,850	11,050 4,025	12,675 5,225	12, 475 5, 425	15, 625 4, 500	19, 575 5, 825	19, 675 5, 375	19, 10 5, 9
Shipmentsdo Stocks, mill, end of monthdo	4, 575 9, 650	4, 200 10, 000	4, 250 10, 025	4, 225 9, 925	4, 450 9, 650	5, 450 9, 050	4, 625 8, 275	5, 325 8, 150	6, 550 7, 000	5, 650 5, 700	7, 500 4, 075	6, 100 3, 425	5, 7

Shipments do Stocks, mill, end of month do

^{*}Revised. 1 Excludes "special category" items. 2 Estimated; based on index computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 3 Data beginning July 1950 represent a composite of quotations from a larger number of companies.

§ Data beginning 1949 have been revised to include reports from additional companies (accounting for about 4 percent of total production in 1949) and, therefore, are not comparable with earlier figures; revisions for January-May 1949 will be shown later.

The figures include a comparatively small number of "other footwear" which is not shown separately from shoes, sandals, etc., in the distribution by types of uppers; there are further small differences between the sum of the figures and the totals for shoes, sandals, and play shoes, because the latter, and also the distribution by kinds, include small revisions not available by types of uppers. Data through 1949, shown prior to the August 1950 Survey, covered fewer reporting companies (see note "§" above).

§ See note at bottom of p. S-38 of the October 1949 Survey regarding revisions for exports of sawmill products for 1948 and Western pine for January 1947-March 1948. OMinor monthly revisions beginning 1929 for Douglas fir (formerly designated as West Cosat woods) and for total lumber production and shipments (beginning 1934), and stocks (1936, 1938) are available upon request. Revisions for January 1948-July 1949 for total lumber and softwoods are shown on p. S-30 of the October 1950 Survey.

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Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the		1949					 ,	195	0	i			<u> </u>
1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octob
·	LUM	IBER	AND I	MANUI	FACTU	RES-	Contir	nued					
HARDWOOD FLOORING—Continued													
Oak:♂ Orders, newM bd. ft	85, 525	74, 615	71, 891	85, 965	91,090	93, 988	78, 601	92, 625	84, 121	98, 438	99, 968	82, 785	71,0
Orders unfilled end of month	55, 918 72, 162	55, 715 72, 953	61, 488 69, 066	75, 816 71, 038	95, 627 68, 334	102, 330 81, 049	102, 115 75, 243	106, 689 86, 791	95, 723 91, 649	108, 142 83, 300	104, 163 99, 237	96, 413 91, 059	83, 93,
Production	77, 453 47, 202	74, 818 44, 201	66, 118 47, 149	71, 637 45, 612	71, 297 41, 201	87, 285 34, 965	78, 816 31, 392	88, 051 28, 134	95, 087 24, 696	86, 019 21, 977	103, 947 17, 267	90, 535 17, 791	93, 18,
		MET	TALS .	AND M	IANUF	ACTU.	RES					•	
IRON AND STEEL													
Foreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.):													
Exports, totalshort tons-	255, 611 20, 319	187, 348 17, 557	373, 765 18, 189	298, 496 13, 552	^r 282,076 r 17,177	273, 017 14, 481	r 258, 084 18, 151	r 290, 000 18, 575	7 346, 024 15, 719	r 249, 668 14, 357	252, 086 12, 537	286, 746 29, 006	
Imports, total do do Scrap do do do do do do do do do do do do do	25, 247 17, 086	62, 358 11, 924	62, 501 18, 930	69, 136 33, 468	51, 136 3, 606	97, 848 15, 832	102, 857 18, 408	136, 730 21, 090	182, 152 45, 220	182, 520 26, 102	299, 929 121, 140	251, 274 94, 601	
Iron and Steel Scrap													
consumption, totalthous, of short tonsdodo	1, 664	3, 401 1, 795	5, 320	5, 495 2, 956	5, 084 2, 677	5, 714 2, 992	5, 733 2, 988	5, 973 3, 115	5, 737 2, 956	5, 273 2, 760	5, 826 3, 078	5, 790 3, 026	
Purchased scrap	899 5, 340	1, 606 5, 497	2, 824 2, 496 5, 718	2, 956 2, 539 5, 400	2, 407 5, 154	2, 722 4, 740	2, 745 4, 511	2, 858 4, 646	2, 781 5, 151	2, 513 5, 553	2, 748 5, 816	2, 764 5, 767	
tocks, consumers', end of month, totaldo Home scrapdo Purchased scrapdo	1, 737 3, 603	1, 693 3, 804	1, 642 4, 076	1, 548 3, 852	1, 468 3, 686	1, 343 3, 397	1, 315 3, 196	1, 371 3, 275	1, 499 3, 652	1, 602 3, 951	1, 699 4, 117	1,711 4,056	
Ore	, ,,,,,	3,272	,,,,,	",,,,,	0,323	3,011	0,200	3,212	3, 322		3, ==.		
ron ore: All districts:												10.00=	
All districts: Production thous, of long tons. Shipments do Stocks, at mines, end of month do	709 1, 591	2,049 2,079	2, 816 1, 649	2, 777 1, 524	2, 492 1, 245	2, 496 1, 150	2, 999 2, 087	10, 740 10, 770	12, 355 13, 274	13, 477 14, 238	14, 478 15, 012	13, 887 14, 514	
Lake Superior district:	1	4, 407	5, 575	6, 831	8,077	9, 424	10, 337	10, 306	9, 460	8, 685	8, 154	7, 527	1
Shipments from upper lake ports do Consumption by furnaces do Stocks, end of month, total do	1, 575 877	1, 103 3, 520	6, 760	6, 740	5, 329	5, 948	349 7, 109	9, 496 7, 362	11, 738 7, 249	12, 704 7, 579	12, 482 7, 371	12, 191 7, 175	7
Stocks, end of month, totaldododododododododododododo	47,017 39,585	44, 786 37, 848	38, 629 32, 544	32, 004 26, 710	26, 745 22, 103	20, 865 16, 829	14,099 11,033	14, 384 11, 544	19, 189 15, 997	24, 108 20, 651	29, 966 26, 084	35, 716 31, 388 4, 328	35
Importsdo	7, 432 458	6, 939 655	6, 085 348	5, 294 601	4, 642 509	4, 035 579	3,066 334	2, 840 678	3, 192 871	3, 456 792	3, 881 852	920	
fanganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous, of long tons	. 44	60	80	47	55	61	68	64	107	88	56	72	
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures					İ								
astings, gray iron: Unfilled orders for salethous, of short tons Shipments, totaldo	955 716	939 719	892 862	914 913	.873 864	922 996	922 981	978 1, 095	1,040 1,136	1, 287 961	1,670 1,202	1, 794 1, 159	
For sale do de la front	398	395	440	450	417	500	484	573	613	508	677	649	
Orders, new, for saleshort tons. Orders, unfilled, for saledo Shipments, totaldo	25, 392 54, 322	26, 723 55, 795	34, 719 60, 835	34, 390 62, 307	35, 991 67, 049	41, 456 69, 866	42, 663 76, 250	43, 256 77, 074	56, 322 86, 783	55, 715 105, 300	77, 093 132, 374	67, 136 152, 583	
Shipments, total do For sale do	57, 150 28, 582	49, 439 25, 250	57, 379 29, 679	62, 874 32, 918	60, 386 31, 249	66, 259 38, 639	69, 822 36, 279	76, 161 42, 432	82, 345 46, 613	67, 514 37, 198	86, 021 50, 019	82, 479 46, 927	
ig iron: Productionthous. of short tons	612	2,722	5, 231	5, 294	4, 173	4, 601	5, 577	5, 855	5, 633	5, 879	5, 770	5, 697	
Consumption doStocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month	753	2,773	5, 215	5, 285	4, 357	4,779	5, 548	5,827	5, 637	5,620	5, 752		
thous. of short tons_	1,616	1, 446	1,499	1, 441	1, 299	1, 138	1,144	1, 168	1, 197	1,366	1, 427	1, 408 47. 95	1
Compositedol. per long ton_ Basic (furnace)do Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Islanddo	46. 68 46. 00 46. 50	46, 68 46, 00 46, 50	46. 68 46. 00 46. 50	46. 68 46. 00 46. 50	46. 85 46. 00 46. 50	47. 28 46. 00 46. 50	47. 28 46. 00 46. 50	47. 28 46. 00 46. 50	47. 28 46. 00 46. 50	47. 28 46. 00 47. 25	47. 48 46. 00 49, 50	46. 75 49. 50	4
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures													
teel castings: Shipments, totalshort tons	71, 295	76, 820	85,033	89, 136	92, 240	112, 335	107, 129	117, 773	131, 097	98, 269	128, 369	134, 574	
Shipments, total short tons For sale, total do Railway specialties do	48, 263 8, 964	50, 685 7, 270	53, 079 9, 258	57, 996 9, 298	62, 045 10, 920	77, 588 15, 281	75, 133 17, 406	83, 845 20, 552	94, 637 27, 065	68, 874 15, 734	94, 413 24, 922	96, 738 25, 295	<u></u>
teel forgings for sale:	280, 291	286, 897	307, 656	327, 035	340, 955	350, 358	357, 238	372, 804	408, 345	445, 567	547, 552	620, 407	
Orders, unfilled, total do Drop and upset do Press and open hammer do	231, 849 48, 442	240, 715 46, 182	263, 816 43, 840	280, 023 47, 012	294, 251 46, 704	287, 874 62, 484	297, 032 60, 206	311, 811 60, 993	342, 535 65, 810	391, 820 53, 747	483, 840 63, 712	530, 689 89, 718	
Shipments, total do do Drop and upset do do do do do do do do do do do do do	81, 278 65, 651	72, 859 56, 455	78, 266 61, 765	92, 994 73, 458	92, 547 73, 440	108, 677 87, 745	99, 193 80, 950	113, 657 93, 459	117, 333 96, 061	94, 929 79, 081	123, 608 99, 605	122, 408 97, 753	
Press and open hammerdoeel ingots and steel for castings:	15, 627	16, 404 4, 223	16, 501 7, 728	19, 536 7, 930	19, 107 6, 793	20, 932 7, 487	18, 243 8, 213	20, 198 8, 552	21, 272 8, 132	15, 848 8, 071	24, 003 8, 230	24, 655 8, 193	1
Productionthous. of short tons_ Percent of capacity‡		53	95	7, 950 94	89	89	100	101	99	95	96	99	
rices, wholesale: Composite, finished steeldol. per lb. Steel billets, rerolling (producing point)	. 0420	. 0420	. 0427	. 0438	. 0438	. 0438	. 0438	. 0438	. 0438	. 0438	. 0438	. 0438	
dol. per long ton_	58. 24 . 0350	58. 24 . 0350	58.80 .0363	59.36 .0375	59.36 .0375	59. 36 . 0375	59.36 .0375	59.36 .0375	59. 36 . 0375	59. 36 . 0375	59, 36 , 0375	59. 36 . 0375	
Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton	29. 38	31. 38	31.00	30.00	31. 63	31. 60	32. 88	37.00	43. 90	40. 50	43.60	44.00	
Steel, Manufactured Products				İ									
sarrels and drums, steel, heavy types:			4 800	4 000	4 005	4 74	1 200	4 446	4.000				
Orders, unfilled, end of month thousands. Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	5, 361 1, 694 31	5, 298 1, 682 26	4, 592 1, 956 49	4, 863 1, 635 61	4, 937 1, 758 42	4, 745 2, 095 31	4, 659 1, 721 28	4, 410 1, 967 35	4, 856 2, 089 36	5, 795 2, 128	7, 138 2, 704	7, 182 2, 435	
r Revised.	.1 91	, 20	, 49	. 01	, 42	01	. 40	1 90	1 90	44	1 49	1 30	

[&]quot;Revised.
"Monthly revisions (1940-46) to incorporate data for prefinished flooring and small quantities of species of hardwood flooring other than oak, included in current data, will be shown later; scattered monthly revisions (1934-36) are available upon request.

1Percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as follows: Data beginning July 1950, on capacity as of July 1 of 100,563,500 tons of steel; January-June 1950, on capacity as of January 1, 1950, of 99,392,800 tons; 1949, on 96,120,930 tons.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						19	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	ME'	TALS	AND I	MANUI	FACTU	RES-	-Contin	nued					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued													
Steel, Manufactured Products—Continued													
Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), total short tons. Food do do	285, 644 188, 092	227, 359 150, 987	219, 119 146, 653	209, 187 136, 899	198, 279 121, 128	236, 413 138, 019	224, 203 130, 753	282, 923 164, 147	356, 117 228, 767	396, 681 264, 343	r 551, 451 r 395, 266	431, 161 310, 916	
Nonfood do Shipments for sale do Commercial closures, production millions. Crowns, production thousand gross. Steel products, net shipments:	97, 552 252, 522 874 19, 936	76, 372 198, 034 811 19, 554	72, 466 184, 918 831 16, 767	72, 288 176, 582 951 21, 365	77, 151 163, 010 908 22, 066	98, 394 192, 993 1, 061 26, 281	93, 450 187, 986 956 25, 353	118,776 241,985 1,088 30,531	127, 350 312, 661 1, 105 33, 036	132, 338 364, 504 1, 124 33, 836	7 156, 185 7 498, 369 1, 527 36, 613	120, 245 382, 891 1, 451 30, 291	
Bars, hot rolled—Carbon and alloy——do—	935 89	3, 297 325	5, 411 606	5, 483 620	5, 135 602	5, 723 652	5, 780 646	6, 253 702	6, 192 693	5, 669 594	6, 326 674	6, 145 689	
Reinforcing do	31 18 121	125 104 400	138 220 653 519	122 228 671	101 220 633	116 230 658	122 225 743	138 241 803	138 229 807	156 250 703 393	169 282 801	151 269 770 482	
Rails do Sheets do	51 1 316	290 31 990	141 1, 506	456 151 11,572	346 125 11,502	441 125 11,719	438 164 11,686	467 189 11,768	447 186 11,735	152 11,728	454 158 11,756	154 1 1, 697	
Sheets do Strip—Cold rolled do Hot rolled do Structural shapes, heavy do	64 38	78 90	137 164	141 176	141 167	151 182	146 179	154 200	157 187	115 177	170 214	159 210	
Structural shapes, heavydo Tin plate and terneplatedo Wire and wire productsdo	81 71	215 246 268	341 326 419	325 348 424	309 329 408	331 363 464	333 366 429	364 432 456	361 438 471	347 420 354	343 467 495	355 424 433	
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS													
Aluminum: Production, primary	45, 790 252, 431	35, 865 243, 748	41, 161 259, 203	52, 023 232, 796	50, 668 142, 324	58, 747 253, 181	58, 024 248, 354	61, 929 225, 388	60, 400 167, 154	63, 518 182, 954	63, 006 207, 852	59, 400 213, 408	62, 900
dol. per lb Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total	. 0737	.0775	. 0775	. 0775	. 0775	. 0746	. 0725	. 0757	. 0864	. 0882	. 0985	. 1107	. 1388
Castings do Wrought products, total do	135, 3 29, 1 106, 2	107. 1 26. 3 80. 7	119. 8 26. 8 93. 1	129. 5 28. 8 100. 7	140. 2 28. 9 111. 3	184. 9 35. 8 149. 0	162. 7 33. 4 129. 4	163. 6 36. 0 127. 5	175. 1 37. 6 137. 5	163. 8 30. 2 133. 6	208. 9 39. 9 169. 1		
Plate, sheet, and stripdodo Brass sheets, wholesale price, milldol. per lb_ Copper:	75. 9 . 282	54. 1 . 286	61. 2 . 287	68. 5 . 287	77. 0 . 287	107. 4 . 287	89. 4 . 292	85.7 .312	92.7 .336	90. 3 . 342	113.0 .342	110. 2 . 363	. 369
Production: Mine production, recoverable copper short tons_ Crude (mine or smelter, including custom in-	60, 515	66, 044	69, 734	71, 464	67, 296	76, 083	73, 351	74, 522	74, 860	72, 525	80, 199	76, 645	
take)short tons_ Refineddo	69, 052 86, 882	80, 598 92, 602	80, 390 94, 947	r 85, 650 95, 229	80, 756 94, 036	r 90, 358 r 113, 464	83, 782 103, 293	r 83, 286 r 112, 411	96, 754 113, 961	85, 378 r 96, 758	r 93, 138 108, 465	7 86, 678 111, 842	91, 299 110, 435
Deliveries, refined, domesticdodododododo	108, 192 164, 464 9, 388	117, 133 139, 199 13, 075	107, 662 116, 027 25, 049	111, 668 101, 070 12, 165	112, 773 77, 472 20, 748	[*] 123, 054 60, 276 19, 021	101, 729 57, 028 17, 120	113, 837 51, 043 14, 064	7 125, 016 7 50, 350 11, 434	7 96, 006 7 48, 290 9, 785	7 112, 107 50, 952 12, 230	119, 529 58, 748 12, 035	121, 806 56, 94
Imports, totaldodododo	37, 231 25, 102	41, 786 21, 811	59, 054 39, 211	, 56, 213 , 25, 746	r 61, 378 r 39, 759	7 45, 207 7 26, 408	34, 520 15, 658	7 66, 117 7 27, 086	7 87, 222 7 39, 903	29, 347 13, 112	33, 576 8, 204	36, 298 8, 625	
RefineddoPrice, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.)_dol. per lb Lead:	12, 129 . 1733	19, 975 . 1806	19, 843 . 1820	30, 467 . 1820	21, 619 . 1820	, 18, 799 , 1820	18, 862 . 1864	39, 031 . 1961	47, 319 . 2200	16, 235 . 2220	25, 372 . 2227	27, 673 . 2290	. 2420
Ore (lead content): Mine productionshort tonsshort 887 29, 497	33, 225 36, 329	36, 047 37, 888	36, 007 35, 031	34, 794 36, 452	38, 678 38, 457	35, 612 35, 513	37, 837 39, 099	36, 713 35, 811	31, 162 32, 283	36, 015 34, 952	34, 072 36, 912	35, 394	
Refined (primary refineries): Production†	46, 246 22, 695 64, 859	48, 500 36, 799 65, 065	48, 896 22, 738 70, 424	47, 512 25, 683 76, 529	41, 670 21, 855 79, 143	49, 104 22, 358 88, 581	48, 196 33, 751 86, 309	48, 989 45, 702 76, 236	44, 490 35, 774 69, 025	41, 520 41, 188 67, 809	47, 242 47, 031 67, 495	7 49, 958 7 55, 898 7 61, 042	54, 123 62, 138 50, 854
Stocks, end of month†do Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) dol. per lb	. 1342	.1252	.1200		.1200	.1096	. 1063	. 1172	. 1181	. 1166	. 1293	. 1580	. 1604
Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) short tons	28, 157	25, 951	27, 426	31, 286	33, 924	26, 197	32, 787	54, 917	41, 523	35, 646	50, 548		
Production, piglong tons_ Consumption, pigdo Stocks, pig, end of month, totalsdo	3, 246 2, 411 32, 070	3, 313 3, 925 35, 165	3, 081 4, 605 35, 777	2, 987 4, 941 2 39, 827	2, 652 5, 131 2 43, 875	3, 137 5, 799 2 43, 890	2, 743 5, 488 2 42, 270	3, 185 6, 120 43, 417	2, 605 6, 478 2 42, 644	2, 574 6, 571 2 42, 512	2,717 8,157 2 43,717	3, 130 7, 092 2 41, 442	
Governments do Industrial do Imports:	22, 403 9, 667	23, 129 12, 036	22, 452 13, 325	25, 991 13, 145	25, 816 17, 104	23, 396 19, 673	23, 488 18, 427	23, 482 19, 230	20, 623 20, 117	18, 254 22, 780	19, 623 21, 910	17, 804 22, 587	
Ore (tin content) doBars, blocks, pigs, etcdoPrice, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.) dodol, per lb	4, 899 7, 558 . 9537	4, 122 4, 881 . 8949	1, 793 2, 915 . 7901	2, 549 7, 409 . 7593	1, 383 8, 184 . 7435	1,755 4,972 .7475	1, 392 2, 941 . 7645	374 10, 434 . 7750	473 8, 569 . 7770	658 11, 621 . 8988	4, 266 8, 254 1, 0205	3, 882 4, 869 1, 0129	1, 1335
Zine: Mine production of recoverable zinc_short tons Slab zinc:	39, 219	42, 447	46, 019	43, 793	46, 187	51, 212	49, 113	51, 785	50, 184	48, 372	56, 114	54, 269	
Productiondo Shipments, totaldo	64, 399 51, 761	65, 055 73, 702	71, 327 66, 125	69, 948 82, 132	69, 639 84, 257	77, 946 85, 589	75, 877 83, 133	79, 645 90, 346	75, 766 90, 920	77, 868 84, 116	73, 399 79, 365	71, 057 75, 241	79, 997 81, 156
Domesticdodo Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis)	43, 998 97, 666	63, 859 89, 019	57, 801 94, 221	69, 020 82, 037	72, 843 67, 419	74, 700 59, 776	73, 389 52, 520	71, 101 41, 819	68, 214 26, 665	67, 119 20, 417	69, 073 14, 451	70, 656 10, 267	71, 596 9, 108
Imports, total (zinc content) short tons. For smelting, refining, and export do For domestic consumption:	. 0932 20, 507 1, 109	. 0975 28, 454 935	. 0975 21, 294 207	. 0976 23, 157 60	. 0975 30, 999 434	. 0994 25, 530 983	. 1066 20, 593 178	. 1197 27, 202 0	. 1465 43, 662 136	. 1500 38, 824 0	. 1505 58, 549 2, 147	. 1710 32, 266 0	. 1750
Ore (zinc content)do Blocks, pigs, etcdo	4, 931 14, 467	9, 931 17, 588	7, 106 13, 981	12,491 10,606	15, 625 14, 940	13, 382 11, 165	7, 044 13, 371	13, 309 13, 893	30, 141 13, 385	20, 467 18, 357	43, 785 12, 617	16, 853 15, 413	
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC													i
Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron: Boilers (round and square):			,	,					40.000	O# ****	40.000	,,,	
Shipments thous of lb. Stocks, end of month do	36, 989 61, 511	25, 185 56, 796	15, 025 60, 117	10, 595 70, 978	10, 534 79, 029	11, 144 90, 786	12, 573 96, 634	15, 349 99, 986	19, 386 100, 994	25, 747 87, 568	40, 329 72, 295	1	
Shipments thous, of sq. ft. Stocks, end of month do	5, 970 6, 491	4, 190 5, 602	2, 813 5, 688	2, 678 5, 806	2, 966 5, 655	3, 015 6, 186	2, 440 7, 056	2, 025 7, 505	3, 513 7, 821	4, 020 6, 531	6, 449 4, 846	5, 714 4, 020	

Revised. ¹ Includes data for electrical strip. ² Includes small amount not distributed.
†Revised series. Data beginning 1949 have been revised to exclude figures for secondary refineries; revisions prior to 1949 will be published later. The production figures (corresponding to those formerly designated as primary) include some secondary lead produced by primary refineries.
3 Substituted series. Compiled by the American Metal Market; data represent average of daily closing prices (prior series was based on averages for the day).
§Government stocks represent those available for industrial use.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949	·					195	0			,	
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	ME'	TALS	AND N	MANUI	FACTU	RES—	Contin	ued					
HEATING APPARATUS, ETC.—Continued													
Boilers, range, shipmentsnumber Dil burners:	44, 164	37, 937	41, 362	42, 101	54, 523	53, 374	34, 481	33, 563	36, 498	37, 489	43, 552	38, 920	
Orders, unfilled, end of month do— Shipments do— Stocks, end of month do— toves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric:	56, 518 96, 963 29, 014	47, 562 60, 342 32, 785	44, 176 40, 906 39, 130	41, 206 36, 650 40, 040	45, 218 36, 808 42, 152	52, 517 51, 985 43, 744	54, 879 46, 208 51, 698	61, 945 64, 001 57, 818	81, 725 80, 562 59, 401	123, 693 98, 656 50, 446	r 146, 922 r 138, 587 r 38, 747	118, 930 115, 780 37, 468	
Shipments, total number Coal and wood do Gas (inc. bungalow and combination) do Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil do	291, 030 16, 718 257, 506 16, 806	269, 616 15, 012 238, 780 15, 824	204, 521 9, 436 181, 112 13, 973	192, 107 10, 581 167, 221 14, 305	236, 828 11, 933 209, 156 15, 739	299, 019 14, 527 265, 829 18, 663	263, 738 12, 170 239, 706 11, 862	266, 647 8, 663 244, 080 13, 904	246, 283 8, 783 220, 936 16, 564	281, 870 11, 113 256, 075 14, 682	7 376, 637 21, 045 333, 439 22, 153	323, 636 16, 157 288, 809 18, 670	
toves, domestic heating, shipments, total do— Coal and wood do— Gas do— Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil do—	666, 940 206, 025 263, 134 197, 781	505, 989 140, 391 243, 369 122, 229	186, 219 45, 669 99, 041 41, 509	95, 908 12, 088 48, 215 35, 605	93, 591 6, 366 42, 419 44, 806	108, 071 16, 597 59, 334 32, 140	130, 064 21, 376 69, 721 38, 967	190, 317 34, 975 101, 258 54, 084	294, 372 51, 160 137, 945 105, 267	433, 371 74, 704 228, 936 129, 731	785, 350. 172, 497 321, 487 291, 366	658, 807 173, 145 277, 940 207, 722	
Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity-air flow), shipments, totaldo Gasdo Oildo	102, 989 44, 606 34, 676	78, 828 38, 472 24, 650	51, 766 25, 736 17, 543	39, 887 20, 353 13, 696 5, 838	45, 618 24, 582 14, 248 6, 788	59, 982 36, 304 18, 348 5, 330	58, 798 38, 896 15, 465	78, 349 50, 162 21, 286 6, 901	98, 517 58, 476 30, 867	102, 189 54, 203 35, 380	7 145, 512 7 76, 463 45, 644	139, 014 74, 241 44, 980	
Solid fueldo Water heaters, nonelectric, shipmentsdo MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	23, 707 200, 959	15, 706 184, 147	8, 487 160, 785	164, 863	185, 780	210, 074	4, 437 213, 754	237, 837	9, 174 255, 072	12, 606 243, 490	23, 405 r 322, 909	19, 793 280, 683	
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: Blowers and fans, new orders;thous. of dol			15, 905			18, 619			25, 230				
Unit heater group, new orderst do- Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net 1937-39=100	133, 5	270. 4	12, 341 201. 0	159, 3	113. 1	8, 006 225. 2	160. 6	294. 9	9, 592 622. 7	401.8	693. 6		526. 8
Furnaces, industrial, new orders: Electricthous. of dol	565	293	281	473	697	753	415	982	1, 328	1, 445	1, 039	1, 485	1,603
Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel)*do	62. 3	516 67. 6	719 75. 7	1, 914 52. 8	616 56. 1	1, 300 75. 3	837 61. 6	1, 392 82. 5	1, 166 91. 9	2, 247 68. 3	3, 927 95. 7	1, 817 101. 6	2, 306 2 101. 1
Classes 1, 2, and 3number_ Classes 4 and 5: Number	4, 319	2, 257 209	1, 469	1, 327 106	670 95	692 116	846 115	743 134	1, 450 226	2, 208 244	4, 4 05	3, 521	
Horsepower 'umps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new ordersthous. of dol	41, 318	52, 631 2, 525	46, 854 2, 560	29, 700 2, 587	28, 564 2, 938	38, 845 3, 313	35, 453 3, 376	34, 960 3, 668	62, 952 4, 153	64, 102 4, 080	87, 404 6, 429	66, 267 5, 191	4, 98
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT				1									
Satteries (automotive replacement only), shipments thousands	2, 573	2, 132	1,694	1, 467	1, 174	1, 191	915	1, 196	1, 646	2,060	2, 839	r 2, 925	3, 01
Oomestic electrical appliances, sales billed: Refrigerators, index	168 272, 520	137 253, 516	181 265, 513	226 249, 150	280 263, 515	356 361, 014	330 292, 664	328 278, 645	332 250, 190	304 279, 967	293 341, 232	327, 524	331, 44
Washers do	333, 700	298, 700 345	237, 591	275, 600 345	343, 000 356	423, 800 406	333, 100 381	304, 600 446	325, 200 451	282, 300 370	381, 500 466	424,000	439, 90
Fiber products: Laminated fiber products, shipments						W 0.84							
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb	4, 479 3, 201	4, 723 3, 231	4, 625 3, 155	4, 696 3, 632	4, 788 3, 439	5, 351 3, 988	5, 226 3, 735	6, 069 4, 319	6, 165 4, 326	5, 164 3, 831	6, 288 4, 721	7, 054 4, 674	7, 33 5, 04
Shipments of vulcanized products thous. of dol	1,063	1, 112	1, 097	1, 217	1, 269	1, 566	1,307	1, 534	1, 523	1, 271	1, 717	1,794	2, 08
Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments short tons. Motors and generators, quarterly: New orders, index	1	12, 662	20, 946 236	15, 674	16, 100	17, 708 338	16, 515	17, 219	21, 645 337	24, 723	30, 543	29, 123	25, 87
Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 hp.:o New orders thous of dol.	1		18, 521			28, 236			25, 436			46, 582	
Billingsdo Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp.:o			17, 912]		19, 812			24, 608			29, 610	
New orders thous, of dol. Billings do			3, 747 3, 472			4, 692 3, 525			6, 106 4, 347			7, 428 4, 163	
	3	PETRO	LEUM	I, COA	L, AN	D PRO	DUCT	S					
COAL Anthracite:													
Production thous. of short tons. Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month thous. of short tons.		4, 657 1, 138	2, 749 975	2, 914 658	2, 581 358	4, 882 183	3,355 289	4, 258 408	4, 196 556	2, 875 637	4, 417 878	3, 862 1, 035	1
Exportsdo Prices, composite, chestnut:	- 510	421	277 20. 49	149 20, 51	201	364	261 21.30	364 20. 33	345 20.36	275	318	480	
Retaildol. per short ton. Wholesaledo	20.36	16. 185		16.190	16. 190	16. 577	16. 692	16. 207	16. 356 46, 318	16. 498 34, 874	21. 26 16. 636 7 48, 750		
Production————thous. of short tons. Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous. of short tons—	_ /28,068	45, 037 34, 948	43,036	31, 277 (41, 855	11, 950 34, 322	53, 104	44, 792 36, 617	45, 885 34, 031	33, 248	33, 819	37, 954	r 36, 957	38, 87
Industrial consumption, total do Beehive coke ovens do do do do do do do do do do do do do	_ 16	26, 343 52	31, 436 112	30, 719 152 7, 806	25, 458 40	30, 008 392	30, 041 666	29, 651 704	28, 763 864	28, 581 795	30, 836 1, 006	7 30, 202	98
Byproduct coke ovens doCement mills do	_ 654	5, 033 675	7, 960 725	7, 696 659	5, 714 579	7, 144 565	8, 091 631	8, 367 649	8, 072 636	8, 340 625	8, 183 670	652	7
Electric-power utilities do- Railways (class I) do- Steel and rolling mills do-	. 1 6, 279	6, 416 5, 080	7, 206 5, 665	7, 306 5, 320	6, 397 4, 119	6, 900 5, 522	6, 538 5, 341	6, 645 4, 926	6,779 4,727	6, 797 4, 750	7, 782 4, 988	4, 972	5, 3
Steel and rolling millsdo Other industrialdo	192 7,378	521 8, 566	722 9, 046	712 8,874	649 7, 960	745 8,740	663 8, 111	622 7, 738	558 7, 127	539 6, 735	583 7, 624	553 7, 609	8, 5
Retail deliveriesdo	6, 499	8,605	11,600	11, 136	8,864	10,025	6, 576	4, 380	4, 485	5, 238	7, 118		

*Revised. **Preliminary.

13ee note marked "‡" on p. S-34 of the June 1950 Survey regarding revised data.

The number of companies reporting is as follows: Polyphase induction—fourth quarter of 1949, 33; (1950) first half, 31; third quarter, 32; direct current—fourth quarter of 1949, 28; first three quarters of 1950, 29.

New series. Compiled by the Industriat Furnace Manufacturers Association, representing orders (less cancellations) for metallurgical and other purposes as reported by 24 to 28 companies. Currently, the combined data for electric and fuel-fired furnaces account for about 80 percent of the industry total. Data prior to 1949 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						195	0				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
. I	PETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, ANI) PRO	DUCT	S—Cor	ntinue	l				
COAL—Continued						,		<u> </u>					
Bituminous—Continued Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel) thous. of short tons	54	71	39	14	12	19	45	85	82	88	78	87	
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, totalthous. of short tons_	47, 165	45, 804	45, 111	37, 119	24, 583	28, 054	37, 590	44, 795	51, 376	51, 979	58, 964	r 64, 293	70, 449
Industrial, total	45, 755 9, 946	44, 359 10, 060	43, 721 9, 893	36, 038 7, 087	24, 118 3, 449	26, 893 4, 848	36, 047 7, 491	42, 840 9, 572	49, 198 11, 280	49, 751 10, 395	56, 620 12, 353	7 61, 836 7 13, 964	67, 685 15, 637
Cement mills dodododo	1, 018 19, 706	1, 001 18, 508	1, 063 17, 794	877 15, 066	528 11, 055	553 11, 167	668 13, 820	771 16, 774	902 19, 505	944 20, 581	1, 089 22, 925	1, 181 24, 940	1, 283 26, 668
Railways (class I) do	4, 170 916	4, 094 907	3, 849 912	3, 010 748	2, 093 453	2, 755 500	2, 902 695	3, 113 841	3, 802 951	3, 238	3, 746 928	3, 646 968	4, 172 989
Other industrialdodo	9, 999 1, 410	9, 789 1, 445	10, 210 1, 390	9, 250 1, 081	6, 540 465	7, 070 1, 161	10, 471 1, 543	11, 769 1, 955	12, 758 2, 178	13, 702 2, 228	15, 579	17, 137 2, 457	18, 936 2, 764
Retail dealers do Exports do	282	1, 101	1, 415	557	197	776	2, 108	3, 072	2, 657	2, 228 2, 715	2, 344 2, 956	2, 923	2, 109
Prices, composite: Retaildol. per short ton	15. 89	16. 10	16.32	16. 47	16. 51	16. 67	16. 63	16. 16	16. 09	16. 12	16.31	16, 47	16. 74
Wholesale: Mine rundo	1 8. 640	8. 667	8.711	8. 767	8. 795	8. 861	1 8. 756	8. 729	8. 707	8. 689	8.698	8, 699	8, 713
Prepared sizesdodo	1 9, 358	9. 463	9. 574	9. 732	9. 766	9. 855	9. 456	9. 403	9. 394	9. 380	9.464	r 9. 554	9. 574
Production: Beehivethous, of short tons	8	34	80	104	26	248	424	449	568	505	644	7 587	630
Byproduct do Petroleum coke do	7 1, 731 293	3, 471 280	5, 538 264	5, 358 291	3, 956 259	4, 979 254	5, 663 246	5, 868 296	5, 657 304	5, 855 318	5, 756 315	7 5, 671 283	6,006
Stocks, end of month: Byproduct plants, totaldo	2, 120	2, 017	1,714	1, 281	655	550	700	718	724	816	825	r 855	984
At furnace plantsdoAt merchant plantsdo	1, 227 893	1, 200 817	991 723	807 474	448 207	448 102	581 119	611 108	612 111	642 174	599 226	584 r 271	661
Petroleum cokedo	217 59	160	140 36	149 29	155 24	112 22	117 29	133 32	129 22	125 39	101 34	104 37	
Exportsdo Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton	13. 250	13. 250	13. 250	13. 250	13. 250	13.850	14. 250	14. 250	14. 250	14. 250	14. 250	14. 250	14, 250
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS													
Crude petroleum: Wells completednumber_	1, 826	1,980	1,877	1,806	1,671	2,009	1,826	1, 994	2, 349	2, 135	2, 315	2, 031	
Productionthous, of bbl	154, 908 86	156, 285 84	155, 754 88	152, 590 86	139, 073 84	151, 213 85	149, 052 82	159, 441 90	161, 332 88	170, 017 91	175, 594 94	176, 636 94	
Refinery operations percent of capacity Consumption (runs to stills) thous. of bbl. Stocks, end of month: 3	166, 568	158, 782	169, 723	169, 987	148, 837	165, 418	155, 797	171, 599	169, 663	182, 330	188, 078	181, 778	
Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total do	250, 809 58, 653	256, 010 59, 835	253, 356 60, 405	246, 610 61, 195	243, 750 59, 965	241, 230 60, 647	244, 605 62, 647	239, 877 62, 944	242, 287 62, 639	240, 270 62, 845	237, 393 61, 247	242, 311 60, 884	
At refineries do At tank farms and in pipelines do On leases do	175, 984 16, 172	180, 086 16, 089	177, 049 15, 902	169, 217 16, 198	167, 916 15, 869	164, 663 15, 920	165, 373 16, 585	160, 751 16, 182	162, 506 16, 142	160, 254 17, 171	159, 357 16, 789	164, 303 17, 124	
Exportsdo	2, 916	3, 010	2, 722	2, 130	r 2, 328	2, 153	2, 968	2, 946	3, 226	3, 250	3, 096	2, 654	
Importsdo Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells†_dol. per bbl	14, 998 2, 570	13,699 2,570	13, 878 2, 570	16, 434 2, 570	11,891 2.570	14, 924 2, 570	13, 787 2, 570	13, 731 2, 570	14, 208 2. 570	r 13, 097 2, 570	15, 426 2, 570	14, 533 2, 570	2, 570
Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil:				ì	,								1
Production: Distillate fuel oilthous. of bbl	31, 024	28, 871	32,000	32, 489	28, 729	29, 070	29, 301	30, 920	31, 112	32, 253	33, 765	35, 392	
Residual fuel oildo Domestic demand:	35, 361	35, 411	37, 283	37, 491	32, 818	35, 768	31, 426	32, 954	32, 058	35, 338	35, 585	35, 343	
Distillate fuel oildodododo	23, 141 41, 130	30, 772 45, 535	44, 759 51, 362	43, 406 51, 334	39, 484 47, 281	42, 604 52, 085	28, 806 42, 906	25, 123 41, 955	19, 705 39, 055	22, 864 40, 743	r 26, 785 r 44, 762	24, 860 42, 663	
Consumption by type of consumer: Electric-power plantsdo	r 6, 642	7, 316	7, 938	7, 804	7, 462	7, 868	5, 319	5, 673	5, 275	5, 324	6,043	5, 899	6, 145
Railways (class I)do Vessels (bunker oil)do	4, 755 4, 257	4,377 4,199	4, 333 4, 384	4, 035 4, 292	3, 791 4, 160	4, 033 5, 088	3, 543 5, 048	3, 833 4, 700	4, 117 5, 030	4, 029 4, 476	4, 284 5, 413	4, 772	
Stocks, end of month: Distillate fuel oildodo	90, 643	88, 212	75, 207	² 63, 932	² 52, 206	2 37, 777	2 37, 530	2 42, 739	2 53, 679	² 61, 664	2 68, 426	2 78, 270	
Residual fuel oildodo	68, 673	65, 112	60, 193	55, 808	47, 828	41, 860	39, 979	39, 482	40, 124	42, 165	40, 979	41, 966	
Distillate fuel oildododo	750 817	666 852	430 751	649 843	1,036 644	1,001 1,193	863 958	714 861	626 1, 398	925 935	809 1, 221	916 802	
Prices, wholesale: Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel)†			,,,			1,111			-,		-,	1	
dol. per gal Residual (Oklahoma, No. 6 fuel)*do	. 085	.080	. 082 . 950	. 082 1. 190	. 078 1. 388	. 078 1. 438	. 077 1. 488	. 078 1. 590	. 081 1. 625	. 081 1. 620	. 082 1. 650	. 086 1. 650	. 088 1. 650
Kerosene: Productionthous. of bbl	9, 339	9, 273	10, 755	11, 140	9, 469	10, 100	8, 848	9, 790	8, 477	9, 091	9, 828	9, 989	
Domestic demand do Stocks, end of month do	8, 269	11, 454 25, 267	14, 978 20, 888	13, 906 18, 260	11, 413 16, 126	12, 939 13, 001	8, 371 13, 383	5, 700 17, 304	4, 570 21, 117	6, 926 23, 151	7, 035 25, 803	7, 929 27, 677	
Exports. do Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Har-	43	118	20, 000	68	89	213	39	71	26	43	61	113	
bor) †dol. per gal_ Lubricants:	. 090	. 086	. 088	. 093	. 090	. 089	. 089	. 090	. 092	. 092	.093	. 096	. 098
Productionthous. of bbl.	4, 116 2, 927	3, 984 2, 982	4, 100 2, 647	3, 932 2, 846	3, 587	4,086	3, 645 2, 544	4,039	4, 002 3, 588	4, 151 3, 339	4,686	4, 646	
Domestic demand do Stocks, refinery, end of month do	8, 894	9, 109	9, 219	9, 323	2, 368 9, 341	3, 271 8, 989	8, 787	3, 346 8, 280	7, 736	7, 427	7 3, 822 7, 145	6, 950	
Exports do Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent,	976	754	1, 291	940	1, 150	1, 110	1, 250	1, 160	910	3 1, 075	3 1, 101	3 1, 281	960
f. o. b. Tulsa) †dol. per gal	. 170	. 170	. 170	. 170	. 170	. 170	. 170	. 172	. 181	. 199	. 220	r. 255	. 268

^{*}Revised stocks of heavy crude in California.

†Revised series. Beginning in the July 1950 Survey, the following price series have been substituted for those previously shown: Crude petroleum, 36°-36.9° gravity (former series, 33°-33.9°); distillate fuel oil, New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel, bulk lots, f. o. b. refineries or terminals, excl. all fees and taxes (former series, Pennsylvania, 36°-40° gravity); lubricating oil, bright stock, conventional, 150-160 viscosity D, 0-10 pour point, midcontinent, excl. all fees and taxes (former series, Pennsylvania). Beginning in the April 1950 Survey, prices for kerosene (N. Y. Harbor, No. 1 fuel, f. o. b. refineries or terminals, excl. all fees and taxes (former series beginning in the April 1950 Survey, prices for kerosene (N. Y. Harbor, No. 1 fuel, f. o. b. refineries or terminals. excl. all fees and taxes (former series beginning in 1935 are shown on p. 24 of the August 1950 Survey; data beginning 1935 for all other series will be available later.

*New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices are for bulk lots, excluding all fees and taxes (Oklahoma, group 3).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949		1950										
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	
	PETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, AN	D PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinue	d					
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued											,			
Refined petroleum products—Continued Motor fuel:														
All types:	83, 185	79, 733	83, 515	82, 075	73, 549	80, 786	77, 606	84, 801	85, 181	91, 017	92, 710	87, 539	 	
Production, total thous of bbl. Gasoline and naphtha from crude petro- leum thous of bbl.	73, 626	70, 369	74, 286	72, 556	64, 685	71, 350	68, 254	74, 958	75. 128	80, 365	82, 367	76, 939		
Natural gasoline and allied products _ do Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc., and transfers	13, 965	14, 265	14, 711	15, 116	13, 608	14, 586	14, 016	14, 246	14, 254	15, 002	15, 449	15, 466		
of cycle products thous, of bbl. Used at refineries do	4, 406 8, 301	4, 901 7, 449	5, 482 7, 325	5. 597 7, 279	4, 744 6, 773	5, 150 7, 352	4, 664 6, 984	4, 403 7, 113	4, 201 7, 321	4, 350 7, 506	5, 106 8, 510	4, 866 8, 520		
Domestic demand	79, 253	76, 270	75, 553	66, 908	63, 366	78, 739	80, 348	89, 033	90, 170	91, 707	* 94, 537	86, 739		
Finished gasoline, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	96, 194 55, 117	97, 173 54, 200	103. 586 62, 116	116, 624 73, 880	124, 177 81, 457	124, 924 83, 399	119, 584 76, 591	112, 915 68, 403	106, 026 61, 771	102, 769 58, 891	99, 423 56, 743	97, 904 55, 676		
Unfinished gasolinedo Natural gasoline and allied products _ do	7, 093 6, 923	7, 534 7, 141	7, 857 6, 831	8, 674 7, 363	8, 619 8, 098	8, 842 7, 708	8, 473 7, 950	8, 120 8, 163	8, 048 8, 151	8, 286 8, 730	7, 644 8, 667	7, 844 8, 581		
Exportsdo	2, 476	1,809	1, 611	1, 201	1, 575	1, 229	1, 921	1,852	1,431	1 1, 452	1 997	1 1, 853		
Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma), group 3 dol. per gal	.100	. 098	. 098	. 097	. 096	. 095	. 095	. 098	. 101	. 102	. 103	. 104	.1	
Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)†do Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo	. 141	. 140 . 201	. 137 . 201	. 137 . 200	. 137 . 199	. 137 . 197	. 138 . 200	. 142	. 142	. 145 . 205	. 147 . 203	. 147 . 201	i .1	
A viation gasoline: Production, totalthous. of bbltodododo	3, 955 2, 844	3, 848 2, 529	4, 086 2, 957	3, 044 1, 806	2, 670 1, 834	3, 348 2, 335	3, 137 2, 728	3, 781 2, 944	3, 954 2, 859	4, 264 3, 320	4, 896 4, 152	5, 107 3, 929		
Stocks, totaldododo	6. 606 3, 117	6, 822 2, 902	7, 444 3, 338	7, 940 3, 341	8, 026 3, 316	7, 758 3, 075	7, 446 3, 252	7, 138 3, 288	6, 593 3, 023	6, 656 3, 226	6, 133 3, 260	6, 000 2, 970		
Asnbalt:	1	684, 700	530, 200	535, 100	458, 700	602, 700	669, 800	929, 300	,	1, 173, 300	1, 246, 000	1, 197, 600		
Production short tons Stocks, refinery, end of month do Wax:	798, 400	790, 400	894, 200	1, 027, 800	1, 140, 000	1, 238, 700	1, 326, 500	1, 298, 900	1, 155, 300	1, 051, 500	790, 000	742, 400		
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, refinery, end of month do	99, 680 130, 200	71, 960 126, 000	92, 400 132, 440	87, 920 133, 840	101, 360 144, 760	79, 800 137, 760	102, 200 140, 000	104, 720 151, 760	98, 840 158, 480	96, 320 161, 560	113, 960 151, 760	114, 800 145, 880		
sphalt products, shipments: Asphalt roofing, total thous. of squares	6, 158	5, 206	3, 064	3, 538	3, 255	3, 816	4, 447	5, 820	6, 146	5, 866	6, 934	6, 161	6.0	
Roll roofing and cap sheet:	1, 545	1, 284	767	936	821	883	979	1, 108	1, 181	1, 127	1,351	1,311	1, 8	
Mineral-surfaced do Shingles, all types do Asphalt sidings do	1, 531 3, 081	1, 270 2, 652	736 1, 562	834 1, 768	779 1, 655	860 2, 072	962 2, 506	1, 188 3, 524	1, 242 3, 723	1, 212 3, 527	1, 471 4, 113	1,339 3,510	1, 3,	
Asphalt sidings do Saturated felts short tons	293 56, 550	261 55, 413	175 39, 259	189 41, 485	169 35, 168	158 43, 746	121 45, 880	142 58, 543	137 61, 591	133 59, 299	172 63, 200	162 54, 435	58,	
	<u>'</u>	PUI	LP, PA	PER,	AND I	PRINT	ING	<u>'</u>				<u>'</u>		
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER														
Pulpwood: Receiptsthous, of cords (128 cu. ft.)_	1,841	1,772	1,718	1,753	1,662	1,735	1,387	1, 523	1, 836	1,968	2, 326	2,025		
Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	1,869	1, 841 4, 875	1,718 1,726 4,879	1,884 4,753	1, 768 4, 675	1, 936 4, 473	1,860 3,999	1, 977 3, 542	1, 983 3, 392	1, 864 3, 491	2, 326 2, 093 3, 724	1, 973 3, 775		
Waste paper: Receiptsshort tons_	655, 365	615, 578	606, 410	588, 946	557, 634	632, 344	604, 058	638, 275	639, 504	568, 893	711, 910	687, 645		
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	. 639, 735	625, 182 368, 121	573, 516 397, 307	589, 046 394, 077	572, 188 372, 234	651, 142 355, 615	598, 526 363, 374	640, 671 357, 892	639, 505 354, 200	560, 469 362, 209	732, 001 348, 450	687, 968 340, 530		
WOOD PULP				}			i				1			
Production: Total, all grades	71,144	1, 136	1,077	1, 181	1,089	1, 199		1, 246		1, 164	1,314	1, 226	1,	
Unbleached sulphate do do do do do do do do do do do do do	128, 507 7 445, 495 7 165, 157	128, 443 436, 025 169, 313	117, 099 404, 018 162, 468	139, 514 465, 558 173, 759	131, 186 422, 223 160, 266	146, 640 453, 072 183, 146	139, 388 450, 022 172, 614	145, 529 489, 143 180, 213	146, 624 468, 571 172, 920	144, 132 453, 963 160, 826	148, 996 512, 519 187, 933	468, 025	171, 529, 192,	
Unbleached sulphite do do do do do do do do do do do do do	61, 012	59, 601 43, 341	56, 889 42, 232	59, 534 45, 120	57, 025 42, 179	64, 601 46, 096	57, 232 44, 575	59, 257 48, 300	57, 643 47, 249	53, 735 41, 723	63, 566 47, 382	63, 712 43, 949	67, 43,	
Groundwood do Defibrated exploded etc	42, 506 7 167, 422 76, 925	165, 969 76, 907	168, 344 73, 261	165, 152 74, 566	154, 439 71, 989	174, 005 76, 188	174, 672 76, 694	187, 516 72, 943	188, 297 79, 535	174, 729 76, 945	193, 498 81, 804	186, 878 82, 153	204,	
Stocks, own pulp at pulp mills, end of month: Total all grades short tons	114, 912	114, 018	98, 480	109, 010	108, 503	107, 733	116, 491	112, 366	106, 942	103, 364	105, 487	93, 120	90,	
Bleached sulphate do	12,047 r 8,506	12, 896 8, 355	9, 240 7, 331	9, 709 8, 770	10, 470 8, 206	9, 926 8, 463	12, 834 8, 587	11, 824 7, 367	12, 220 7, 784	13, 526 8, 782	13, 696 9, 512	13, 595	14, 9,	
Unbleached sulphitedodo	- 19,711	32, 412 19, 436	25, 621 15, 104	29, 644 15, 259	26, 937 17, 203	25, 808 18, 615	28, 125 17, 740	26, 042 18, 555	25, 667 13, 552	21, 701 13, 313	24, 558 12, 282	18, 215 14, 290	19, 13,	
Soda do do Groundwood do do do do do do do do do do do do	3,364 27,492	2, 992 27, 634	2, 099 29, 490	1,771 33,984	1, 456 34, 044	1, 414 33, 885	1,735 37,697	1, 483 37, 509	1,590 36,325	1, 314 35, 614	1, 830 33, 580	750 31, 077	29,	
Exports, all grades, totaldodo mports, all grades, totaldo		3,937	5, 628	7 4, 324	5, 629	5, 528	5, 926	7, 331	7, 891	6, 754	7, 818	10, 223		
Placehod gulphata do	1 41 855	244, 540 40, 845	211, 534 32, 464	7 235, 996 31, 744	7 183, 312 7 39, 615	7 202, 574 42, 620	150, 290 30, 837	204, 391 48, 556	224, 302 40, 444	177, 749 29, 479	186, 225 35, 754	190, 670 29, 312	1	
Unbleached sulphate	18,678 46,125	54, 014 66, 710	40, 142 58, 106	64, 496 50, 423	28, 325 51, 531	7 35, 007 58, 575	22, 365 48, 353	30, 980 56, 115	48, 899 59, 980	34, 330 47, 022	40, 953 46, 193	32, 557 58, 365		
Unbleached sulphitedo Sodado Groundwooddo	42, 436 2, 774 21, 246	56, 624 2, 763	52, 834 2, 805 24, 572	63, 260 2, 566	39, 898 2, 683 20, 456	38, 904 2, 983 r 23, 973	28, 030 2, 333 18, 071	41, 189 2, 833	43, 849 2, 851	43, 018 2, 707	34, 465 3, 205 24, 801	2, 868 21, 708		
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	21, 346	22, 888	24, 572	⁷ 22, 897	7 20, 456	r 23, 973	18, 071	24, 002	25, 974	20, 149	24, 891	21,708		
						İ			1		1)		
All paper and paperboard mills: Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of short tons.	1, 953	1, 920	1,807	1,881	1,796	2, 032	1,900	2,047	2, 029	1, 813	2, 184	9 001		
Paper (incl. building paper)do	_ 960	943 884	899 823	936 859	898 810	1, 029 901	959 848	1, 021 921	1, 033 890	939	1, 062 1, 002	1, 021 945		
Paperboard do Building board do do do do do do do do do do do do do	- 98	92	85	86	87	101	94		106		1,002			

Revised. ¹ Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons. †Revised series. Beginning with the October 1950 Survey, prices have been revised to exclude Federal and State taxes; comparable figures for January-July 1949 appear in corresponding note on p. S-36 of that issue. Data prior to 1949 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						195	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	PU	LP, PA	PER,	AND I	PRINT	ING	Contin	ued	·			<u> </u>	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Con.													
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper-board (American Paper and Pulp Association):† Orders, new short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of month do-Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	803, 535 497, 820 765, 612 768, 592 321, 449	754, 993 496, 770 762, 099 755, 367 328, 285	729, 665 486, 860 739, 789 739, 566 328, 508	785, 948 509, 545 775, 846 763, 256 341, 090	747, 742 519, 060 736, 448 738, 634 340, 315	858, 342 532, 895 840, 837 844, 503 336, 644	779, 468 540, 465 774, 868 772, 558 338, 950	810, 402 538, 304 814, 697 812, 556 341, 091	848, 656 566, 355 817, 773 822, 024 338, 255	918, 164 760, 260 716, 545 723, 630 330, 944	r 973, 952 r 876, 200 r 836, 936 r 845, 246 r 322, 990	7 913, 015 7 802, 701 7 812, 285	836, 000 899, 200 841, 000 850, 000 301, 470
Fine paper: do Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Printing paper: do	100, 173 45, 270 93, 235 96, 342 82, 864	91, 985 43, 270 93, 248 92, 987 83, 125	86, 355 39, 300 91, 908 90, 322 84, 710	96, 268 41, 525 93, 734 94, 033 84, 411	100, 628 50, 200 92, 899 92, 368 86, 350	113, 260 56, 890 104, 613 106, 569 84, 395	95, 020 55, 640 95, 161 96, 270 83, 285	108, 185 56, 225 105, 620 107, 599 81, 305	110, 740 61, 400 103, 702 106, 950 79, 475	135, 210 110, 200 83, 785 86, 350 76, 910	7 149, 100 7 143, 200 7 111, 513 7 116, 050 7 74, 115	7 113, 900 7 145, 800 7 106, 677 7 111, 287 7 69, 500	115, 000 148, 800 111, 000 112, 000 68, 500
Orders, new	274, 594 215, 785 266, 393 263, 717 100, 500	260, 080 218, 400 265, 313 257, 785 108, 140	252, 560 209, 880 263, 049 261, 078 110, 115	281, 470 232, 255 264, 983 259, 094 116, 004	249, 075 234, 200 244, 781 247, 125 113, 660	290, 232 238, 735 288, 123 285, 697 116, 085	259, 798 241, 750 260, 469 257, 445 119, 110	274, 241 238, 419 275, 228 277, 572 116, 766	293, 215 258, 020 273, 049 273, 605 116, 210	311, 075 329, 000 238, 605 239, 675 115, 140	r 353, 957 r 387, 500 r 286, 343 286, 188 r 116, 335	7 308, 107 7 414, 095 7 280, 596 7 281, 510 7 115, 310	278, 090 397, 000 291, 000 295, 000 111, 310
Price, wholesale, book paper, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill_dol. per 100 lb_Coarse paper:	11.30	11. 30 269, 096	11, 30 260, 710	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.65	11.65	11. 78 r 276, 025	12. 15 295. 000
Orders, new	288, 365 166, 300 267, 024 268, 577 85, 650	268, 903 268, 903 270, 358 84, 195	260, 710 166, 595 254, 841 259, 153 79, 883	267, 149 163, 950 275, 762 269, 794 85, 850	262, 560 161, 845 264, 135 264, 665 85, 320	304, 000 161, 610 300, 675 304, 231 81, 764	276, 000 166, 560 271, 129 271, 048 81, 845	286, 588 167, 945 291, 592 285, 200 88, 235	295, 568 167, 350 296, 290 296, 157 88, 365	312, 314 218, 870 258, 564 260, 790 86, 139	7 300, 665 7 227, 570 7 286, 377 7 289, 407 7 81, 352	7 276, 025 7 227, 700 7 272, 806 7 275, 875 7 72, 280	293, 000 230, 000 290, 000 293, 000 75, 000
Canada (incl. Newfoundland): do Production	435, 651 433, 039 165, 181	436, 766 460, 977 140, 970	414, 872 434, 652 121, 190	417, 011 403, 013 135, 188	399, 247 376, 834 157, 601	451, 635 426, 960 182, 276	422,774 425,660 179,390	459, 937 479, 560 159, 767	440, 967 440, 777 159, 957	439, 255 463, 339 135, 873	466, 443 417, 589 184, 727	437, 579 485, 165 137, 141	456, 443 465, 253 128, 331
Consumption by publishers	399, 262 73, 350 75, 013 13, 502	378, 626 72, 130 72, 417 13, 215	372, 497 69, 854 72, 255 10, 814	345, 093 74, 275 76, 080 9, 009	350, 906 69, 099 70, 756 7, 352	396, 923 80, 571 79, 027 8, 896	403, 801 82, 564 85, 340 6, 120	401, 922 89, 719 86, 257 9, 582	376, 482 88, 420 89, 928 8, 074	336, 759 84, 280 83, 586 8, 768	346, 795 90, 882 90, 955 8, 695	373, 788 84, 564 83, 962 9, 297	420, 786 89, 363 90, 837 7, 823
At publishers do. In transit to publishers do. Imports do. Price, rolls (New York) dol. per short ton. Paperboard (National Paperboard Association):	412, 805 75, 708 399, 910 100, 00	378, 578 87, 677 386, 639 100, 00	371, 131 74, 732 418, 496 100. 00	355, 599 86, 039 376, 819 100, 00	328, 881 88, 593 347, 950 100. 00	318, 036 86, 765 382, 399 100. 00	284, 010 91, 075 369, 560 100, 00	288, 684 94, 187 487, 435 100. 00	303, 524 78, 935 441, 239 100. 00	339, 424 93, 140 415, 424 100, 00	376, 900 81, 095 367, 604 100. 00	372, 943 94, 271 418, 664 100. 00	356, 782 88, 332 100. 00
Orders, new short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production, total do. Percent of activity. Paper products:	945, 000 400, 600 888, 500 94	887, 000 429, 800 882, 800 93	801, 200 359, 300 827, 400 83	\$60, 300 337, 800 858, 800 88	802, 800 314, 600 817, 000 92	952, 600 371, 800 908, 600 91	847, 100 343, 700 858, 300 92	964, 000 395, 500 934, 600 91	945, 400 394, 100 907, 600 94	983, 300 524, 400 816, 900 82	1, 204, 500 729, 100 1, 017, 300 100	977, 800 714, 900 954, 400 96	1, 039, 000 694, 700 1, 023, 400 102
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments mil. sq. ft. surface area. Folding paper boxes, value: New orders	6, 244 478. 5 507. 5	5, 753 452. 2 492. 8	5, 230 412. 9 449. 3	5, 260 441. 7 449. 0	5, 147 435. 2 432. 7	6, 112 529. 5 521. 6	5, 685 443. 0 456. 1	6, 081 502. 6 495. 5	6, 073 536. 0 526. 3	5, 840 580. 3 422. 8	7, 401 873. 5 597. 8	7, 010 725. 8 614. 4	7, 384 713. 0 669. 4
PRINTING													
Book publication, totalnumber of editions. New books	1, 129 944 185	1, 019 758 261	1,498 1,114 384	673 524 149	829 619 210	846 671 175	1, 107 872 235	892 695 197	774 566 208	850 650 200	766 618 148	962 816 146	1, 138 877 261
		RUBB	ER A	ND RU	BBER	PROD	UCTS	· 		·		······································	
RUBBER Natural rubber:													
Consumption long tons. Stocks, end of month do. Imports, including later and guayule do. Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) dol. per lb.	51, 243 90, 733 47, 285	52, 093 99, 208 67, 152	52, 919 106, 619 67, 934	59, 992 108, 769 58, 261	56, 580 104, 477 7 54, 175	60, 859 101, 691 61, 481	57, 914 106, 124 76, 828	63, 813 100, 776 60, 187	63, 333 99, 457 77, 876	61, 402 93, 653 62, 004	64, 297 87, 146 72, 703	7 61, 281 7 87, 409 61, 153	67, 868 82, 036
Chemical (synthetic):	28, 015 33, 687 103, 955 425	28, 619 31, 684 101, 430 478	27, 234 31, 771 98, 042 674	27, 808 33, 966 92, 284 580	29, 336 31, 860 88, 381 596	33, 003 37, 647 86, 824 635	34, 821 38, 075 83, 440 777	37, 320 46, 398 74, 524 646	38, 569 48, 608 65, 346 634	43, 820 43, 687 67, 085 724	43, 950 50, 379 63, 654 631	7 44, 460 7 49, 550 7 59, 059 645	44, 690 51, 049 51, 767
Reclaimed rubber: Production do	20, 683 19, 638 26, 619	19, 382 18, 512 27, 801	19, 723 18, 210 28, 263	19, 447 20, 106 27, 319	20, 424 19, 741 27, 256	23, 037 22, 151 27, 602	22, 683 21, 318 28, 352	24, 876 24, 158 27, 837	25, 869 25, 253 28, 470	24, 374 22, 377 30, 371	27, 312 26, 151 31, 793	r 29, 648 r 29, 250 r 33, 395	32, 663 32, 260 32, 602
Productionthousands Shipments, totaldo Original equipmentdo Replacement equipmentdo.	6, 489 6, 782 2, 937 3, 689	6, 037 5, 262 1, 746 3, 417	6, 272 5, 229 2, 158 2, 940	6, 827 5, 913 3, 094 2, 703	6, 691 6, 216 3, 247 2, 870	7, 314 6, 794 2, 830 3, 858	7, 583 7, 526 2, 975 4 438	8, 629 8, 521 3, 119 5, 296	8, 469 10, 194 4, 056 6 024	8, 264 12, 040 3, 884 8, 049	8, 173 10, 610 4, 093 6, 399	7, 816 8, 226 3, 814 4, 300	8, 659 8, 709 3, 782
Export	156 8,698 151	99 9, 542 109	131 10, 638 120	116 11,366 124	11, 797 92	106 12,355 96	4, 438 112 12, 341 89	5, 296 106 12, 367 94	6, 024 114 10, 749 94	7, 005 1 73	6, 399 117 4, 801 175	4, 300 113 4, 423 1 107	4, 774 152 4, 382
Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Exports do	5, 261 5, 489 8, 609 105	5, 141 4, 163 9, 645 53	5, 325 4, 179 10, 657 60	5, 629 5, 312 10, 926 49	5, 803 5, 610 11, 059 50	6, 223 5, 733 11, 432 51	6, 285 6, 094 11, 710 57	7, 089 6, 688 12, 110 48	7, 537 8, 459 11, 248 55	6, 916 9, 629 8, 422 33	7, 244 9, 209 6, 619 33	7, 074 7, 556 6, 129 50	7, 988 7, 415 6, 400

r Revised. Lexcludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.

a Data for 1937-48 (incl. Newfoundland) are shown on pp. 22 and 23 of the May 1950 Survey. Further revisions for stocks at mills, end of December, are shown at bottom of p. S-37 of the June 1950 Survey.

frevised data for 1948 are shown on p. 23 of the May 1950 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949		<u> </u>				19	50				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octobe
	S'	TONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLAS	SS PR	ODUC:	ГS	-				
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS													
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments, reams.	148, 461	126, 936	124, 653	145, 157	144, 609	157, 524	154, 385	165, 746	165, 781	151, 27 8	258, 575	206, 809	197, 50
Production thous of hill	19,070	18, 040	16, 967	15, 202	13, 115	14, 301	18, 134	19, 941	20, 001	20, 709	21, 884	20, 945	22, 48
Production thous. of bbl. Percent of capacity Shipments thous. of bbl. Stocks, finished, end of month do Stocks, finished, end of month do	88 21, 278	86 17, 269	78 11, 628	70 9, 6 32	67 9, 824	66 14, 669	85 18, 424	90 22, 834	93 24, 749	94 23, 167	99 25, 144	98 22, 910	24, 17
Stocks, finished, end of monthdo Stocks, clinker, end of monthdo	8, 569 3, 610	7 9, 352 3, 387	14, 706 4, 587	20, 275 6, 141	23, 583 7, 454	23, 216 8, 821	22, 936 8, 626	⁷ 20, 050 8, 142	15, 298 7, 346	12, 848 7 6, 388	9, 608 4, 900	7,642 74,029	5, 98 2, 88
CLAY PRODUCTS													
Brick, unglazed: Productionthous. of standard brick Shipmentsdo	522, 377 535, 362	501, 700 508, 100	464, 372 407, 417	377, 675 345, 485	345, 731 322, 320	397, 905 433, 816	448, 513 512, 242	550, 420 592, 472	573, 586 626, 933	560, 839 583, 436	622, 664 652, 581	585, 205 610, 795	
Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant dol. per thous		24. 075	24. 053	24. 035	24. 103	24. 152	24, 225	24. 475	24. 721	25. 032	25. 208	⁷ 25. 616	25. 9
Clay sewer pipe, vitrified: Productionshort tons_ Shipmentsdo	122, 773 136, 255	126, 879 120, 462	119, 931 92, 961	108, 580 92, 740	105, 032 85, 668	121, 935 113, 060	87, 639 102, 099	126, 921 145, 275	143, 053 156, 376	135, 856 150, 109	151, 853 159, 106	153, 180 149, 181	
Structural tile, unglazed: Production do do Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do		109, 699	102, 875	97, 456	91, 124	100, 988	98, 995	117, 313	119, 300	118, 089	119, 119	115, 506	
Shipments dodo	109, 360	103, 402	85, 597	79, 119	83, 238	104, 774	111, 465	126, 632	126, 601	124, 465	135, 112	120, 173	
Glass containers:													
Production thous. of gross—Shipments, domestic, total do—General-use food:	8, 283 7, 737	7, 375 6, 963	6, 963 6, 321	7, 952 7, 379	7, 290 6, 748	8, 204 8, 129	8, 420 7, 649	9, 377 9, 371	9, 125 9, 045	8, 870 9, 141	9, 133 11, 132	8, 673 10, 437	10, 6
Narrow-neck fooddodo Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers)	760	632	521	640	680	775	876	1, 274	819	844	1, 170	1,572	
Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable)	1 2, 157	11,871 176	¹ 1, 694 228	1 2, 291 231	¹ 1, 968 290	2, 111 479	1,871 592	2, 217 841	2, 375	1 2, 476	3, 204	2,672	
thous, of gross. Beer bottles	. 298 1, 359	304 1, 227	333 975	325 826	263 785	451 1, 140	475 964	632	1,064 715 908	845 700 1, 095	492 669 1, 551	582 1, 343	
Medicinal and toiletdodododo	2, 024 652	1,887 611	1,823 444	2, 127 669 256	1,809 667	2, 062 771	1,856 633	2, 158 730	1,849 724	1, 909 649	2, 501 819	2, 576 822	
Dairy products do Fruit jars and jelly glasses do Stocks, end of month do	308 1 15 8, 602	255 (1) 8, 735	304 (1) 9, 145	1 14 9, 352	253 1 33 9, 595	277 64 9,454	228 154 10, 006	272 253 9, 714	280 312 9, 382	290 1 333 8, 931	385 342 6, 743	369 197 4,865	6,
Other glassware, machine-made: Tumblers:					, ,					,	•	,	
Production thous. of dozens Shipments do Stocks	5, 521 5, 436 7, 676	4, 940 4, 961 7, 615	4, 853 3, 756 8, 584	6, 125 4, 981 9, 825	5, 578 5, 552 9, 820	6, 061 6, 251 9, 642	6, 515 6, 168 9, 938	6, 591 6, 223 10, 237	5, 635 5, 699 8, 719	5, 209 5, 264 8, 667	6, 548 7, 222 8, 091	5, 925 6, 070 8, 118	6, 5, 8,
Stocksdo Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous. of dozens	3, 801	3, 647	2,617	2, 644	3, 179	3, 900	3, 266	3, 394	3, 117	2, 530	3, 671	3, 356	3,
GYFSUM AND PRODUCTS													
Orude gypsum, quarterly total: Importsthous. of short tons			734 1, 821			414			702			1, 112	
Imports thous, of short tons. Production do Calcined, production, quarterly total do Typsum products sold or used, quarterly total:			1, 821 1, 552			1, 642 1, 574			1, 923 1, 768			2, 199 2, 047	
Uncalcined short tons. Calcined:	.		500, 302			424, 291			546, 147			573, 262	
For building uses: Base-coat plastersdo			464, 022 10, 902			459, 766 13, 066			584, 766 13, 642			693, 948	
Keene's cement do All other building plasters do Lath thous. of sq. ft Tile do			122, 092 568, 165			112, 638 610, 422			136, 521 659, 876			15, 863 156, 429 761, 573	
Tiledo Wallboardo do			8, 134 719, 627			8, 807 723, 786			10, 765 725, 128			13, 449 759, 260	
Industrial plastersshort tons	·		57, 011			55, 154		-	67, 088			66, 674	
			TEX	TILE I	PRODU	JCTS					·		
CLOTHING	1	ĺ		1									
Hosiery: Productionthous. of dozen pairs	13, 607	13, 987 14, 504	12, 731 11, 593	12, 868 12, 408	13, 042 12, 950	14, 072	12, 231 11, 480	12, 530	12, 573	10, 090	15, 592	13,779	14,
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	14, 580 23, 671	23, 153	24, 138	24, 606	24, 714	14, 126 24, 578	25, 364	11, 125 26, 794	11, 926 28, 613	11, 121 27, 582	16, 449 26, 725	15, 566 24, 937	15, 23,
COTTON													
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Production: Ginnings§thous, of running bales	9, 540	13, 976	14, 776	15, 636		² 15, 909				283	864	2,770	3 6.
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous. of bales.						2 16, 127							4 9,
Consumptionbales. Stocks in the United States, end of month, totalthous, of bales.	725, 628	772, 216 16, 657	733, 833 15, 283	729, 738 14, 035	739, 482 12, 713	900, 126	710, 662 10, 262	718, 826 8, 996	841, 868 7, 417	606, 878 6, 505	807, 840	968, 484	835,
Domestic cotton, totaldododo	17, 273 7, 852	16, 592 4, 685	15, 218 2, 950	13, 969 2, 310	12, 634 1, 658	11, 319 1, 244	10, 144 1, 133	8, 893 988	7, 310 720	6, 407 350	14, 777 14, 691 9, 064	12, 697 12, 621 6, 569	12, 12, 4,
Public storage and compressesdo Consuming establishmentsdo	8, 344 1, 077	10, 501 1, 405	10, 664 1, 604	9, 951 1, 708	9, 204 1, 771	8, 271 1, 805	7, 332 1, 679	6, 354 1, 551	5, 231 1, 359	4, 819 1, 238	4, 545 1, 082	4,871 1,181	6, 1,
Foreign cotton, totaldodo	•	65 de ielly glas	65	-	79	-	118	103	108	98	86	76	

* Total ginnings of 1949 crop. J Ginnings to November 1. Solution of 1950 crop. June 1949 crop

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1949 1950													
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
		TEX'	TILE	PRODU	JCTS-	-Conti	nued						
COTTON—Continued													
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued Exports	415, 088 13, 789 . 287	433, 596 12, 419 . 278	656, 897 12, 896 . 265	528, 316 10, 982 . 265	654, 948 70, 575 . 275	685, 775 62, 076 . 281	470, 653 8, 456 . 287	539, 105 2, 513 . 292	740, 533 1, 490 . 299	264, 982 2, 332 . 331	355, 975 4, 730 . 370	372, 381 22, 732 . 400	.38
Prices, wholesale, middling, 15/6", average, 10 markets	. 296 r 144	. 298	. 303	. 310 132	. 320	.319	. 325 131	.329	. 338	.371	.381	. 407	. 29
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	227 r 467	235 531	203 568	193 576	158 580	147 561	107 580	78 546	58 610	49 436	68 340	133 337	4
COTTON MANUFACTURES otton cloth:	,												
Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width,	60, 383		2, 313	26 502		2, 449 49, 266			* 2, 401	86-886-	45 000	2, 395	
Exports thous of sq. yd. Imports do Prices, wholesale:	2, 167 36, 88	52, 811 2, 310 38, 17	55, 918 2, 290 38. 05	36, 503 2, 845 37, 90	34, 970 4, 283 37, 52	7, 481	7 52, 840 4, 952 33, 08	7 51, 428 5, 042	52, 318 4, 596	35, 935 1, 905	45, 633 2, 918	50, 959 2, 570 48, 69	40
Mill marginst cents per lb. Denims, 28-inch dol. per yd. Print cloth, 38½-inch, 64 x 60 do. Sheeting, unbleached, 36-inch, 56 x 60 do. stton yarn, Southern, prices, wholesale, mill:	. 303 . 166 . 167	.303 .170 .169	. 303 . 170 . 170	.303 .166 .172	. 303 . 160 . 174	. 303 . 152 . 172	. 303 . 140 . 172	31.71 .303 .142 .172	31. 63 . 318 . 151 . 172	35, 93 . 326 . 175 . 185	43, 55 . 345 . 198 . 218	. 360 . 224 . 238	49.
22/1, carded, white, conesdoi. per 15 40/1, twisted, carded, skeinsdo	. 639 . 823	. 647	. 647 . 823	. 647 . 823	. 632 . 823	. 627 . 821	. 620 . 799	. 602 . 778	. 605 . 786	. 671 . 840	. 776 . 925	. 833 1. 007	1.0
pindle activity (cotton system spindles):¶ Active spindles, last working day, total_thous_ Consuming 100 percent cotton	21, 450 20, 215 9, 540 460 8, 978 123, 3	21, 557 20, 314 10, 021 466 9, 442 124. 8	21. 476 20, 241 9, 781 466 9, 206 124. 7	21, 463 20, 217 9, 663 496 9, 091 133, 0	21, 663 20, 417 9, 765 496 9, 181 133, 4	21, 596 20, 340 11, 808 472 11, 130 127, 3	21, 301 20, 048 9, 299 473 8, 764 127, 8	21, 458 20, 229 9, 467 473 8, 935 128, 1	21, 474 20, 221 11, 076 452 10, 435 123, 0	21, 794 20, 525 7, 754 408 7, 284 110, 9	21, 845 20, 544 10, 233 517 9, 711 140, 2	21, 945 20, 609 12, 638 516 11, 860 139, 7	22, 1 20, 7 10, 7 10, 0
AYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK		121.0		15510	2001		120		120.0	110.0		2001	
ayon yarn and staple fiber: Consumption: Filament yarnmil. of lb	74.9	75. 7	79.7	78. 1	71.5	81.0	70. 2	76. 8	78.0	79.7	* 85.1	79.0	82 25
Staple fiber do. Stocks, producers', end of month: Filament yarn do. Staple fiber do. Imports thous of lb.	25. 2 24. 7 4. 5 767	24. 3 18. 9 3. 5 2, 952	23. 9 14. 3 2. 9 4, 317	24. 1 14. 6 3. 3 4, 016	22. 5 13. 3 3. 3 4, 969	25. 4 12. 3 3. 6 6, 710	23. 3 14. 2 4. 4 5, 171	25. 5 15. 6 5. 5 8, 076	24. 5 14. 4 5. 9 7, 323	25. 8 13. 1 4. 6 6, 653	27. 7 10. 5 3. 9 7, 463	10. 0 2. 8 8, 960	10
Prices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filamentdol. per lb. Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdo.ayon broad-woven goods, production, quarterly thous, of linear yards.	.710	. 710 . 350	. 710 . 350 544, 104	. 710 . 350	. 710 . 350	. 710 . 350 590, 690	. 710 . 350	.710 .350	.710 .350 r 551, 842	. 732 . 355	.740 .370	. 755 . 370 . 570, 600	.;
lk, raw: Imports	164 2.60	133 2. 65	370 2. 68	539 2. 72	, 617 2.71	628 2. 65	669 2. 65	705 2. 68	744 2. 68	1, 033 3. 05	902 3. 42	1, 307 3, 40	3.
onsumption (scoured basis):\$ Apparel classthous. of lb. Carpet classdo nportsdo	33, 517 13, 004 46, 456	28, 732 13, 267 46, 158	35, 144 17, 355 57, 515	31, 352 15, 716 77, 891	34, 684 15, 724 7 74, 651	41, 730 19, 765 66, 630	31, 108 16, 652 56, 964	32, 468 16, 204 54, 879	39, 765 18, 445 55, 249	28, 816 9, 608 68, 773	7 38, 948 15, 768 74, 833	44, 310 18, 190 56, 832	
rices, wholesale, Boston: Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, scoured_dol. per lb_ Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasydo Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, scoured, in	1. 525 . 545	1. 525 . 545 1. 375	1. 562 . 552 1. 375	1. 588 . 559	1. 625 . 570	1. 625 . 570	1. 629 . 564	1. 698 . 620	1. 760 . 678	1.800 .702	2. 045 . 778 1. 965	2. 481 . 892 2. 725	2. 4
wool manufactures	- 1.010	1.010	1.010	1. 465	1.575	1. 575	1.600	1. 715	1. 775	1.775	1. 505	2. 120	1 2. 8
achinery activity (weekly average): Looms:							ļ						
Woolen and worsted: Pile and Jacquardthous, of active hours Broaddodo Narrowdo	90 2, 224 39	84 2, 207 33	69 2, 122 28	77 2, 175 29	86 2, 172 27	83 2, 096 27	86 2, 136 28	87 2, 188 27	86 2, 214 25	70 1, 933 26	102 7 2, 391 30	97 2, 354 25	
Carpet and rug: Broaddodododo	141 68	139 69	141 71	154 79	166 87	169 83	170 85	159 82	160 76	101 51	172 83	158 81	
Spinning spindles: do Woolen	94, 421 111, 729 176	87, 587 98, 564 166	77, 497 95, 935 172	77, 597 93, 207 185	79, 834 104, 027 209	77, 269 103, 917 207	79, 582 100, 746 186	85, 011 101, 863 191	85, 662 102, 418 187	74, 410 85, 975 167	r 96, 134 r 115, 302 r 233	87, 265 115, 035 227	
Jool yarn: thous of lb. Kritting\$	64, 311 7, 709 43, 058 13, 544	58, 518 6, 631 37, 901 13, 986	67, 365 7, 357 42, 795 17, 213	56, 780 6, 628 34, 796 15, 356	60, 324 6, 664 37, 908 15, 752	74, 610 7, 835 46, 495 20, 280	60, 516 6, 468 36, 832 17, 216	63, 320 6, 784 40, 012 16, 524	77, 555 8, 725 49, 380 19, 450	51, 064 5, 964 34, 860 10, 240	r 69, 848 r 8, 384 r 44, 796 r 16, 668	80, 630 9, 070 52, 425 19, 135	
Carpet and others do Price, wholesale, worsted yarn (Bradford weaving system) 2/32sdol. per lb	2. 850	2. 912	2. 975	1	2.975	2. 975	2. 975	2. 975	2. 975	2. 975	2. 975	3, 665	

Revised. 1 Nominal price.

Beginning 1950, data for the third month of each quarter cover a 5-week period and for other months, 4 weeks; prior to 1950, calendar months are represented; stock data and number of active spindles are for end of period covered.

Scattered monthly revisions beginning 1944 (to incorporate new quotations for two constructions previously included at OPA ceiling prices) are available upon request.

Substituted series. See note marked "3" at bottom of p. S-39 of the July 1950 Survey.

Data for the third month of each quarter cover a 5-week period, and for other months, 4 weeks.

I'mlan athermica stated statistics through		1949						19	50				
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
		TEX	TILE	PRODU	JCTS-	-Conti	nued						
WOOL MANUFACTURES—Continued				•		-							
Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts:													
Production, quarterly, totalthous. of lin. yd. Apparel fabrics, totaldodo			118, 318 102, 546			108, 149 90, 956			r 111, 647 r 92, 890			116, 071 1 96, 732	
Government orders do Other than Government orders, total do			4, 123 98, 423			2, 508 88, 448			1, 843 7 91, 047			² 1, 269 ² 92, 838	
Men's and boys'dododododo			42, 541 49, 621			42, 120 40, 737 5, 591			7 45, 709 7 40, 079			40, 821 47, 555	
Unclassified	. 		6, 261 6, 082 9, 690			5, 112 12, 081			5, 259 7 6, 555 7 12, 202			4, 462 6, 321	
Other nonapparel fabricsdo Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill: Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 ozdol. per yd_		3, 069	3, 069	3. 069	3. 069	2. 995	2. 970	2. 970	3. 094	r 3. 255	7 3. 440	13, 018	4. 306
Women's dress goods, flannel, 8 oz., 54-inch dol. per yd	2. 475	2. 475	2. 475	2. 475	2. 475	2. 475	2. 475	2. 475	2. 475	2. 524	2. 624	2.772	2.846
	_	TRA	NSPO	RTATI	ON E()UIPM	ENT				·		·
AIRCRAFT				1				1					
Civil aircraft, shipments Annumber Exports do	228 70	158 97	116 29	167 39	225 52	326 52	329 56	377 68	369 47	320 94	345 48	298 84	19
MOTOR VEHICLES													
Factory sales, total⊙ number Coaches, total do	7 573, 699 322	7 455, 371 308	r 359, 076 369	581, 366 219	475, 465 133	580, 660 199	559, 311 268	696, 893 412	856, 618 598	706, 672 397	818, 092 457	722, 812 423	760, 537 553
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- r 488, 176	7 381, 874	r 292, 009	194 487, 824	128 385, 361	170 469, 618	234 455, 193	323 575, 518	349 720, 688	291 595, 067	682, 782	345 616, 827	502 651, 169
Factory Sales, total \bigcirc number Coaches, total \bigcirc do Domestic Domestic	- 476, 461 7 85, 201	373, 838 r 73, 549	284, 097 7 66, 698 60, 784	475, 495 93, 323 84, 378	377, 185 89, 971	461, 119 110, 843 99, 809	446, 524 103, 850 93, 294	563, 119 120, 963 108, 997	702, 935 135, 332 120, 236	581, 069 111, 208	669, 550 134, 853 121, 272	602, 423 105, 562	636, 138 108, 815
		66, 090 17, 216	13, 083	15, 531	80, 939 * 18, 268	17, 639	7 17, 117	r 20, 187	r 24, 850	98, 573 r 24, 807	7 24, 441	93, 348 22, 302	97, 087
Exports, total‡ do Passenger cars do Trucks‡ do	11, 205 9, 326	9, 251 7, 965	7, 183 5, 900	8, 914 6, 617	7 8, 644 9, 624	8, 134 9, 505	7 6, 758 10, 359	7 8, 631 7 11, 556	12, 679 r 12, 171	12, 775 12, 032	7 11, 286 7 13, 155	10, 734 11, 568	
Truck trailers, production, total do Complete trailers do	3, 256 3, 087	2, 951 2, 816	3, 043 2, 865	3, 083 2, 969	3, 493 3, 348	4, 395 4, 183	4, 385 4, 192	4, 867 4, 650	5, 532 5, 337	³ 5, 798 ³ 5, 605	r 3 6, 593 r 3 6, 435	³ 6, 761 ³ 6, 568	
Vans. do All other do Chassis shipped as such do	2, 108 979	1, 821 995	1, 696 1, 169	1, 842 1, 127	2, 123 1, 225	2, 523 1, 660	2, 528 1, 664	2, 782 1, 868	3, 203 2, 134	³ 3, 316 ³ 2, 289	3 3, 735 r 3 2, 700	³ 3, 944 ³ 2, 624	
Registrations:		135	178	114	145	212	193	217	195	3 193	\$ 158	³ 193	
New passenger cars do New commercial cars do	465, 765 86, 398	409, 702 79, 699	414, 579 78, 805	381, 562 67, 925	408, 990 71, 698	495, 885 96, 266	471, 215 92, 241	488, 363 90, 786	583, 937 91, 512	609, 926 117, 040	683, 995 126, 533	625, 755 113, 750	101, 16
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT									ļ		}		
American Railway Car Institute: Shipments:								2 102					
Freight cars, total number Equipment manufacturers, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4, 537 2, 833 2, 828	4, 456 2, 729 2, 649	3, 432 2, 052 1, 950	2,395 1,006 1,006	2, 051 922 917	1, 712 830 830	983 235 223	2, 193 1, 211 1, 211	4, 074 3, 365 3, 165	3, 464 2, 138 2, 138	5, 203 2, 787 2, 787	5, 131 2, 395 2, 395	5, 501 2, 444 2, 444
Domestic		1, 727 85	1, 380	1, 389 61	1, 129 64	882 87	748	982 113	709 106	1, 326 94	2, 416 104	2, 736 70	3, 057 71
Equipment manufacturers, total do Domestic do	90	85 76	80 75	61 61	64 64	87 87	82 82 82	113 113	106 106	93 93	102 102	63 63	71
Railroad shops, domesticdo Association of American Railroads:	- 0	0	0	0	. 0	0.	0	0	0	1	2	7	0
Freight cars (class I), end of month: Number owned thousands Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	1, 765	1, 763	1, 750	1,745	1,742	1, 739	1, 733	1,728	1,724	1,722	1, 719	1,719	1, 717
thousands Percent of total on line	132 7.5	130 7. 7	134 8. 0	141 8. 4	139 8. 3	128 7. 8	127 7. 7	128 7. 4	118 6. 9	123 7. 1	108 6. 3	102 5. 9	98 5. 7
Orders, unfillednumber_ Equipment manufacturersdo	16, 183 6, 442	12, 661 4, 122	12, 861 2, 447	17, 766 4, 550	25, 647 8, 455	27, 011 16, 715	30, 170 13, 766	40, 405 24, 338	39, 360 21, 936	62, 124 37, 342	76, 582 48, 220	94, 557 63, 485	107, 994 76, 279
Railroad shopsdo Locomotives (class I), end of month:	9, 741	8, 539	10, 414	13, 216	17, 192	16, 296	16, 404	16, 067	17, 424	24, 782	28, 362	31,072	31, 715
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number. Percent of total on line.	3, 189 10. 8	3, 297 11. 3	3, 204 11. 1	3, 454 12. 2	3, 498 12. 5	3, 407 12. 3	3, 308 12. 1	3, 217 11. 9	3, 086 11. 7	3, 166 12. 1	3, 239 12. 4	3, 218 12, 4	3, 135 12. 3
Orders, unfilled: Steam locomotives, totalnumber.	. 17	15	13	12	12	11	10	9	23	22	21	20	19
Equipment manufacturersdo Railroad shopsdo	15	14	13	0 12	0 12	11	10	9	23	22	21	20	19
Other locomotives, totaldo Equipment manufacturersdo Railroad shopsdo	_ 816	954 954 0	885 885 0	1, 130 1, 130 0	1, 099 1, 099 0	1, 088 1, 088 0	1, 101 1, 101 0	1,000 1,000 0	23 977 977 977 0	1, 110 1, 110 0	1, 367 1, 367 0	1, 419 1, 419 0	1, 504 1, 504 0
Exports of locomotives, totaldosteamdodo	_ 25	65	107 31	102 48	48 2	107 55 52	54	81 3	48 5	69 10	53 8	61	
Other do do INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS ANI TRACTORS	ı	60	76	54	46	52	54	78	43	59	45	53	
Shipments, totalnumber_		227	232	199	183	229 196	204	203	268	199	237	263	290
Domestic do Export do	235 19	197 30	186 46	180 19	146 37	196 33	172 32	183 20	238 30	177 22	216 21	234 29	255 35

r Revised.

Includes 2,625,000 linear yards, containing from 25 to 50% wool, not distributed between government and non-government orders.

Not comparable with earlier data; see note 1.

Beginning July 1950, the industry coverage has been increased by approximately 7 percent.

Publication of data for military shipments and the total, formerly shown here, has been discontinued by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.

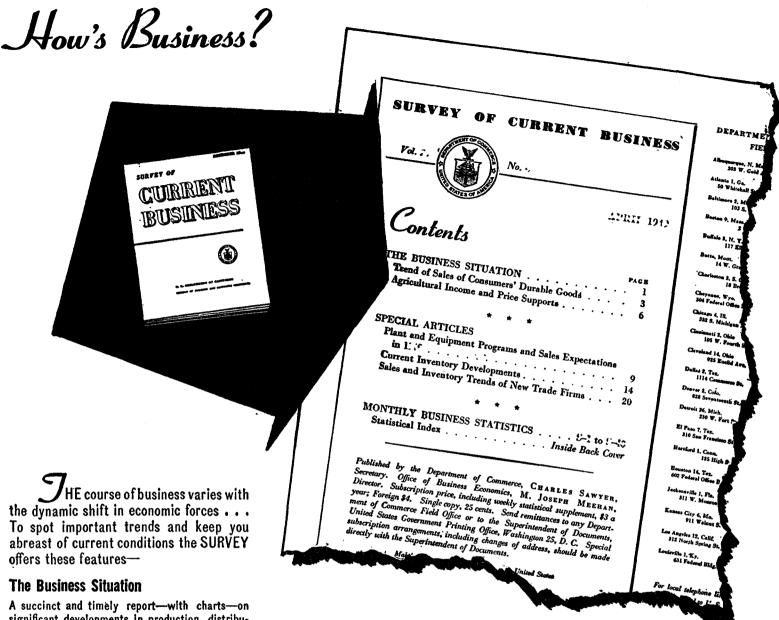
Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

Revisions for January-August 1949 (number): Factory, sales, total—432,454; 427,588; 519,661; 544,066; 483,451; 593,293; 579,420; 658,420; passenger cars, total—326,859; 324,601; 403,388; 437,058; 395,765; 493,670; 483,681; 557,624; trucks, total—104,937; 102,569; 115,728; 106,494; 87,122; 98,991; 95,400; 100,352.

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