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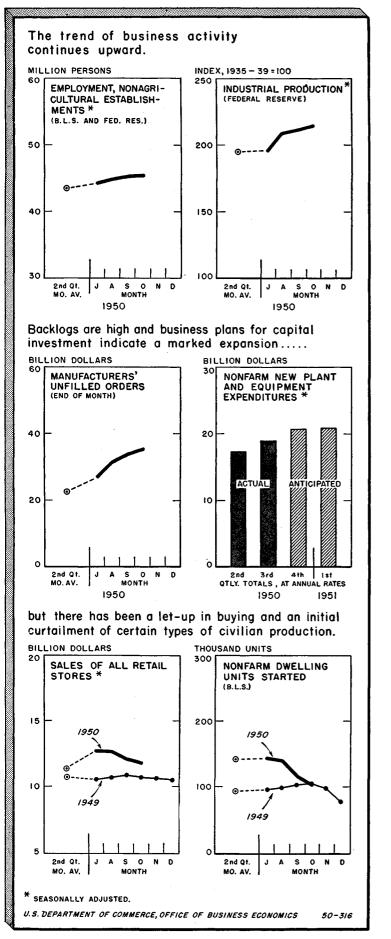
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

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Index, Survey of Current Business, Volume 30	Houston 14, Tex. 602 Federal Office Bldg.	St. Louis 1, Mo. 1114 Market S
	Jacksonville 1, Fla. 311 W. Monroe St;	Salt Lake City 1, Utal 350 S. Main S
Published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, CHARLES SAWYER, Secretary. Office of Business Economics, M. JOSEPH MEEHAN,	Kansas City 6, Mo. 911 Walnut St.	San Francisco 11, Calif 555 Battery S
Director. Subscription price, including weekly statistical supplement, \$3 a year; Foreign \$4. Single copy, 25 cents. Send remittances to any Depart-	Los Angeles 12, Calif. 312 North Spring St.	Savannah, Ga. 125–29 Bull S
ment of Commerce Field Office or to the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Special subscription arrangements, including changes of address, should be made directly with the Superintendent of Documents. Make checks payable to	Louisville 2, Ky. 631 Federal Bldg.	Seattle 4, Wash. 909 First Av
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERC



THE 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

917111°—50—1 Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis 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 utilization 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
	(billio (seasonally	ns 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
Wages and salaries, total	137.7	148.9	$^{+9}_{+8}$
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 remainder 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 reduction 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

[June 1950=100

Item	January 1950	June 1950	October 1950	Novem- ber 1950 (esti- mated)
Spot primary (28 commodities)	93. 7	100.0	123. 5	129. 0
Wholesale prices:				100.0
All commodities	96. 3	100. 0	107.5	108.9
Farm products	93.2	100.0	107.2	110.3
Foods. Commodities other than farm products and	95. 5	100.0	106.4	108.3
foods	98.0	100.0	108.5	109.6
Building materials	94.8	100.0	108.4	107.0
Chemical and allied products		100.0	115.5	118.9
Fuel and lighting materials	99.0	100.0	102.0	102.1
Hides and leather products		100.0	114.1	
Housefurnishing goods	98.5	100.0	111.2	
Metals and metal products	98.0 101.2	100.0 100.0	103.9	105.2 121.4
Consumers' price index: All items	98.1	100.0		
Apparel	100.0	100.0	104.5	
Food		100.0	102.2	
Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration		100.0	103.0	
Housefurnishings	99.7	100.0	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.

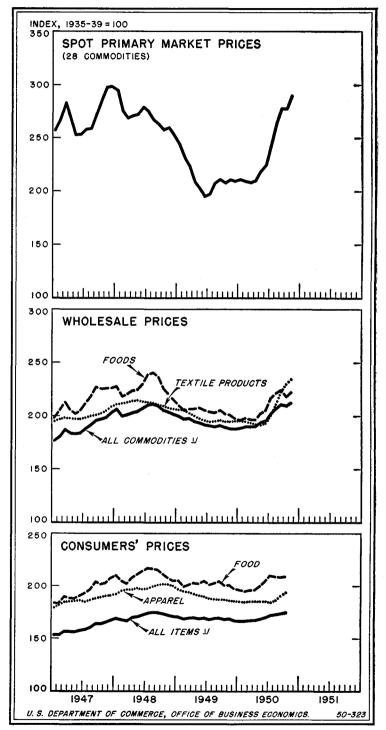
Table	2.—Prices	of	Textiles	and	Products

				Percent	change
Item	June 1950	October 1950	No- vember 1950	June– October 1950	June- No- vember 1950
A. Textile fibers: Cotton (10 market average) wool (scoured basis)do Silkdo Rayon, staple (viscose)do	33. 8 176. 0 268. 3 35. 0	39.8 246.9 351.0 37.0	42. 2 254. 0	+17.8 +40.5 +30.8 +5.7	+24.9 +44.3
B. Wholesale fabrics: Cotton goodsIndex, 1926=100 Woolen and worsted goodsdo Rayon and nylondo	173. 8 148. 3 39. 9	225. 7 188. 9 42. 5		+29.9 +27.4 +6.5	
C. Wholesale apparel: Clothing (men and boys)do Hosiery and underweardo	143. 8 97. 7	147.7 108.7		+2.7 +11.3	
D. Retail apparel (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

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



¹ 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. The 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 products.

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.¹ 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

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

 $^{^1}$ 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, 1945-51¹ [Millions of dollars]

								19	49		1950				1951
Industry	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 ²	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	7, 460 690 910 800 1, 900 4, 430	$\begin{array}{r} 8,340\\ 800\\ 1,320\\ 700\\ 2,680\\ 5,390 \end{array}$	$7,250 \\740 \\1,350 \\520 \\3,140 \\5,120$	7, 950 690 1, 140 430 3, 220 4, 700	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1,\ 850 \\ 190 \\ 360 \\ 130 \\ 680 \\ 1,\ 260 \end{smallmatrix} }$	$1,880 \\ 190 \\ 380 \\ 140 \\ 780 \\ 1,290$	$1,690 \\ 180 \\ 310 \\ 140 \\ 790 \\ 1,260$	$1,830 \\ 180 \\ 300 \\ 120 \\ 890 \\ 1,320$	$1,520 \\ 150 \\ 230 \\ 80 \\ 650 \\ 1,060$	$1,860 \\ 160 \\ 300 \\ 90 \\ 760 \\ 1,160$	2,050 180 280 120 820 1,230	$2,520 \\ 200 \\ 320 \\ 140 \\ 990 \\ 1,240$	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.

³ Data include trade, service, communications, construction and finance.

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

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 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.

The Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter of 1950

 ${
m THE}$ 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 Dig the beginning of 1946 to the end of September 1949.

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 aggregate, 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 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-

December 1950

Table	1International	Transactions

		[Millions	of dollars	1			1.5	ble 1	-Intern	ational	Trans	actions
		ERP co	untries		1	ERP depe	ndencies		<i></i>	Other I	Europe	
Item	1949		1950		1949		1950		1949	1950		
	IV	I	II r	III P	IV	I	II 7	III »	IV	I	II r	III p
Exports of goods and services: Merchandise, adjusted. Transportation Travel.	906 107 11	825 108 9	844 120 12	734 107 13	$158 \\ 10 \\ 1$	117 8 2	100 7 3	111 9 2	42 3 (*)	37 3 (x)	37 3 1	39 3 1
Miscellaneous services: Private Government Income on investments:	56 18	$\begin{array}{c} 65\\21\end{array}$	64 23		2 1	$3 \\ 1$	(*) 2	2 1	2 1	(x) 2	(*) 1	(*) ¹
Private Government	26 7	34 27	34 8	35 36	31	14 	16 1	35	1 1	(*) 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. Miscellaneous services:	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
Private Government Income on investments:	43 59	58 66	51 63	49 68	(^{x)} 4	(x) 3	(*) 2	(*) 3	(*) 4	(x) 3	(*) 2	(*) 2
Private Government	66 1	58 1	97 2	67 3	(x) (x)	(*) ¹	(*) ¹	(*)	(*) ¹	(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		-65	+4	-8	9	6
Unilateral transfers (net): Private. Government grants. Other transfers.	90 857 4	$-65 \\ -806 \\ -5$	$-70 \\ -911 \\ -3$	$-55 \\ -692 \\ -3$	-2 (*)	-3 (*)	-2 -1	-2 0 -1	-21 -6 (*)	-12 (*)	-11 (x) (x)	-7 (z) (z)
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	-27 + 29 - 13 - 32	-47 +55 -22 -28	-33 +8 -21 -23	$-156 \\ -48 \\ -12 \\ -18$	$-19 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ (x)$	-1 -2 (z)	-7 + 1 - 1	$^{+1}_{-1}_{-3}$	$^{+1}_{-9}_{+1}$	-9 + 12 - 6 (z)	$^{+2}_{-3}_{-8}$	(z) -2 -8
Foreign capital (net): Long-term	$^{+28}_{+214}$	$^{+11}_{+171}$	$^{+63}_{+451}$	$^{+174}_{-232}$	(x) -16	$^{+1}_{+10}$	$^{(z)}_{+29}$	(z) -18	(*) +5	$^{+6}_{-15}$	-1 -1	$^{+6}_{-6}$
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in gold stock	+39	+131	+23	+650	+5	+3	+1	+1	+5	-3	(<i>x</i>)	(*)
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

 Less than \$500,000.

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

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 Digitized for FRASER in merchandise imports during the quarter. Although 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

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

[Millions of dollars]

of the United States, by Area

									L	Millions (
		Can	ada			Latin A	merica			All other	countries		Int	ernationa	l instituti	ons		Tot	al	
	1949		1950		1949		1950		1949		1950	_	1949 1950				1949		1950	
	IV	I	II 7	III >	IV	I	II 7	III 🤊	IV	I	II •	III >	IV	I	11 7	III »	IV	I	II 7	III Þ
	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
	10 (*)	12 1	17 1	17 1	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 6 \end{array}$	$^{24}_{5}$	21 7	21 6	13 10	14 11	12 13	$\begin{smallmatrix} 12\\10 \end{smallmatrix}$	18	18	17	18	$\begin{array}{c} 125\\ 36\end{array}$	138 39	134 44	131 45
	90 (*)	71	118	83	131 4	113 2	$\substack{131\\5}$	$155 \\ 2$	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 3	5 6	4 5	4 12	5 10	10^{5}	5 11	1 53	2 47	1 34	$\begin{array}{c}2\\67\end{array}$	2	2	(*)	21	$\begin{array}{c} 52\\138\end{array}$	69 134	$\begin{array}{c} 62\\117\end{array}$	60 177
ŧ .	13 2	8 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 2 \end{array} $	16 3	(*) 3	(*) ²	(*) ³	31	$3 \\ 1$	2 1	(*) 2	(z) 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		+144	-68	+302	+208	+157			+21	+25	-14	+1, 105	+704	+811	+71
	-3 -2	0 3	$+1 \\ -1$	$+2 \\ 0 \\ -2$	-4 -7 -1	$^{+1}_{-6}_{-2}$	$-4 \\ -6 \\ -1$	$-8 \\ -6 \\ -1$	$-18 \\ -159 \\ -18$	$-28 \\ -154 \\ -21$	$-25 \\ -167 \\ -17$	$-22 \\ -144 \\ -15$	-20	$-2 \\ -24 \\ -24$	$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -24 \end{bmatrix}$	$-3 \\ -28$	$^{-138}_{-1,049}_{-25}$	$-109 \\ -990 \\ -31$	$-113 \\ -1,108 \\ -23$	$-95 \\ -870 \\ -22$
	-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		-45	107	426	433	-916
	$+63 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ (x) $	$^{-81}_{(x)}$	-16 (x) -1 (x)	$-289 \\ -79 \\ -1 \\ (x)$	-118 -9 -4 (x)	$^{-40}_{+85}$ $^{-18}_{+22}$	$-30 \\ -18 \\ -4 \\ (z)$	$^{-61}_{+10}$ $^{-8}_{+15}$	$-47 \\ -17 \\ -12 \\ (x)$	$-48 \\ -1 \\ -15 \\ (x)$	$^{-16}_{ m +20}_{ m +20}_{ m +3}$	-21 + 1 - 4 - 1	5	$\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ (z) \\ -11 \\ +1 \end{array}$	+1 (*) -4	+1 -3 0	$-147 \\ -10 \\ -35 \\ -32$	-227 + 151 - 72 - 4	$-99 \\ -14 \\ -19 \\ -20$	$ \begin{array}{r} -525 \\ -119 \\ -39 \\ -4 \end{array} $
	$^{-14}_{+42}$	$^{+79}_{-12}$	$^{+84}_{-26}$	$^{+87}_{+503}$	$^{-7}_{+116}$	$^{+1}_{-55}$	$^{+17}_{-24}$	$^{-3}_{+164}$	$^{+3}_{-82}$	+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	(*)	+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 Digitand that most of the increase came from increased travel to http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ 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

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·	MJ 	1 illions of dolla	rsj 					
		United I	Lingdom			Other ERI	countries	
Item	1949		1950		1949		1950	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	IV	I	Πr	III »	IV	I	١I ۲	III Þ
Exports of goods and services: Merchandise, adjusted. Transportation Travel Miscellaneous services:	$158 \\ 21 \\ 5$	$\begin{array}{c} 132\\22\\4\end{array}$	104 27 6	$\begin{array}{c} 126\\ 28\\ 6\end{array}$	20 (*) 2	14 1 (*)	12 1 (*)	19 1 (*)
Private Government Income on investments:	41 1	50 3	44 3	39 3	2 1	(*) ¹	(*) 1	(*) 2
Private Government	16	22 2	17	21 1	(x)	(x)	(z)	(x)
Total	242	235	202	224	24	16	14	22
Imports of goods and services: Merchandise, adjusted Transportation Travel	73 24 4	63 28 4	$\begin{array}{c} 72\\ 50\\ 11\end{array}$	101 44 17	2 2 1	2 2 1	1 2 2	2 2 3
Miscellaneous services: Private Government Income on investments:	$40 \\ 6$	47 4	$\begin{array}{c} 46\\8\end{array}$	45 8	4	(*) 2	(*) 2	(*) 3
Private Government	35 (*)	(x) 31	(z) 72	37 1	(*)	(#)	(*)	(*)
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 Government grants Other transfers	$-9 \\ -221 \\ -1$	-5 -193 -1	$-5 \\ -222 \\ -1$	$-6 \\ -114 \\ -1$	-2 -5 (*)	-3 -1 (x)	$\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ -2 \\ (z) \end{array}$	-4 -1 (*)
Total	-231	- 199	-229		-7	-4	-3	-5
United States capital (net): Private, long-term. Private, short-term. Government, long-term. Government, short-term.	-19 +20 +19 -15	(x) -16 +14 -7	$-13 \\ -5 \\ +13 \\ -8$	$ \begin{array}{r} -21 \\ -48 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{array} $	(*) -13 (*)	(z) (z) (z)	(z) 17 (z)	(x) 13
Foreign capital (net): Long-term Short-term	$^{+30}_{+135}$	$^{+10}_{+99}$	+34 +262	$+14 \\ -415$	-1	(*) -1		
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in gold stock	(*)	+80	(<i>z</i>)	+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

[Millions of dollars]

Table 2.-International Transactions of the

Revised

P Preliminary

* Less than \$50, 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.

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.¹ 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 quarter.

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

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

December 1950

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	I	II r	III Þ	IV	I	II r	III P
68 5 1	58 5 1	47 4 2	52 5 1	144 11 2	137 12 2	155 12 3	100 11 3	390 38 8	341 40 7	318 44 11	$\begin{array}{c} 311\\ 45\\ 10\end{array}$
1 1	(*) 2	(z) 2	(x) 2	5	(x)	(*) 5	(*) 5	49 3	59 3	52 3	48 3
28	10	13	30	13	14 (*)	(*) 14	12	57	46 2	44 1	63 1
104	76	68	90	175	171	189	131	545	498	473	481
82 3 5	115 2 9	124 3 8	$\begin{array}{c}136\\3\\8\end{array}$	145 3 1	154 4 2	$\begin{array}{c} 168 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{array}$	180 3 1	$302 \\ 32 \\ 11$	334 36 16	365 59 23	419 52 29
(*) 3	(x) 2	(*) 2	(*) 2	2	(z) 2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	40 15	47 10	47 14	46 15
(x) (x)	(x) (x)	(x) (x)	(*)	(z) 1	(*) 1	(x) (x)	1	36 (*)	32 (*)	(*) 72	38 1
93	128	137	149	152	163	177	188	436	475	580	600
+11	-52	-69		+23	+8	+12	-57	+109	+23	-107	-119
$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ x \\ x \end{pmatrix}$	(*) (*)	-2 -1	-2	(x) (x) (x)	-2 -1	-3 -1	-4 -1	$-16 \\ -226 \\ -1$	$-12 \\ -194 \\ -2$	$-12 \\ -224 \\ -3$	$-15 \\ -115 \\ -3$
-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-4	-5	-243	208	- 239	-133
-16 -1 (*)	+1 (z)	-1 + 1 - 1 - 1	-4 (^x)	(z) $(z) $ $(z) $ $(z) $ $(z) $ (z)	(x) (x) (x)	$+2 \\ -24 \\ +1 \\ +1$	-10 +6 +4 -1	-42 + 15 + 6 - 14	-19 -7 -15 -7	$-12 \\ -28 \\ -4 \\ -7$	$-35 \\ -43 \\ -12 \\ -3$
(*) +1	(*) +5	(z) +20	^(*) -19	$^{+1}_{-2}$	(*) -4	(*) -12	(*) +19	$^{+31}_{+133}$	+10 +99	+34 +270	+14 -415
	+2	(*)	(*)	-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 capital over 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 Korea. This large increase in the accumulation of foreign reserves does not represent a change but rather an acceleration 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

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http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis 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 [Millions of dollars]

	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:	2, 401 448	2, 567 —455	2, 711 679	3, 403 —1, 579
International Monetary Fund. International Bank. U. S. Government:	47 11	-12 17	11	-82
Grants and other unilateral transfers (net). Long- and short-term loans (net). United States private sources:	$\substack{1,074\\67}$	1, 021 76	1, 131 39	892 43
Remittances (net) Long- and short-term capital (net) 1	138 157	109 75	113 114	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). Preliminary. Revised.

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. Tempo-rarily, 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 [Millions of dollars]

	1949		1950	
Item	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter 7	Third quarter Þ
Government: Payments:				
Civilian supplies for occupied countries Greek-Turkish Aid Program War damage payments and other transfers	185 35	121 35	138 14	130 130 13
to the Republic of the Philippines European Recovery Program ¹ International Refugee Organization	767 18	39 770 18	27 850 17	35 548 8
Mutual Defense Assistance Program Miscellaneous grants Other transfers	44 31	5 48 26	66 36 25	140 33 22
Total payments	1, 127	1,062	1, 173	929
Receipts: ECA counterpart funds Other	51 2	41	40 2	36
Total receipts Net Government payments	53 1,074	41 1, 021	42 1, 131	37 892
Private remittances: Payments Receipts	148 10	121 12	126 13	113
Net private payments	138	109	113	95

Revised. 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.

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 Þ
Long-term capital: Government: Outflow:				
Export-Import Bank loans	36	50	58	40
European Recovery Program		54	30	49
Other	14	19	28) 6
Total outflow	80	123	116	95
Inflow (repayments):				
Export-Import Bank loans	11	30	15	28
Other loans	34	21	1 82	28
Total inflow	45	51	97	56
Net outflow of Government long-term capital	35	72	19	39
Private:		Ì		
Outflow:	0.57	914	281	. 100
Direct investments	357 37	314	43	² 196 372
•••				
Total	394	558	324	568
Inflow:		1		
Direct investments	149	149	112	(2)
Debt retirement.	64 34	135	70 43	17 26
Other	34	47	40	20
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	-1	-1
Net outflow to foreign countries (as used in table 3)	147	226	100	526

" Revised.

» 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.

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.

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 procedures.

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 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 indi-

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

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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.

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 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 the year.

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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1½ 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, 1947-50¹

[Millions of dollars]

	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 ³ 4, 420	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	7,2507401,3505203,1405,120	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

^a Data include trade, service, communications, construction and finance.

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.

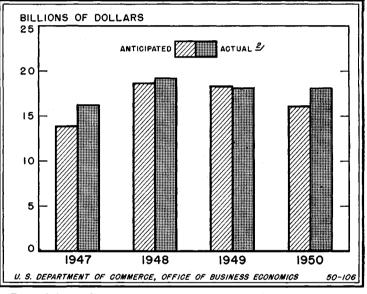
The inaccuracies involved in the quarterly anticipationsparticularly the second set—are probably to a considerable extent due to the difficulties in programing the deliveries of, and consequently the outlays on, capital goods already on order. Apart from such difficulties in timing, the discrepancies 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. Digitized for FR

Reasons for discrepancies

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 Securi-ties 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 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 1949¹

Percent change of actual expenditures from anticipation	Number of firms	Percent
	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	14 15	$3.6 \\ 1.5 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.6 \\ 7$
200 and over	113	12.0
Total	941	100.0

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 1949.

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

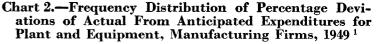
although the aggregate figures refer to new only. In 1949 purchases of used capital goods constituted a very small proportion of the total.

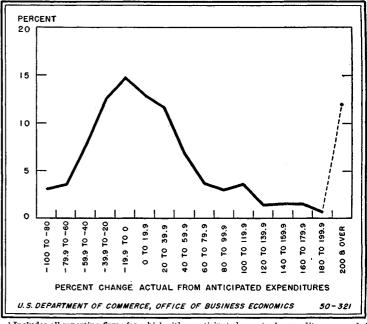
A considerable degree of dispersion is indicated by the figures in table 2. Only a little more than one-fourth of the firms came within 20 percent of their anticipations, while over one-fifth spent more than twice and one-tenth spent

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.

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.





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

⁴Where 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 Invest-ment Plans: Manufacturing Firms, 1949, by Assets Size¹

			Total	assets				
Percent change of actual expenditures from anticipation	Under \$1	10,000,000),000 to 00,000	Over \$50,000,000			
	Number of firms	Percent	Number of firms	Percent	Number of firms	Percent		
	1 10 25 25 27	.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	9.5 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	11 4 3 4 4	5.0 1.8 1.4 1.8 1.8	6 2 4 0 1	2.8 .9 1.9 .5	1 0 0 0 1	1. 1 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. An-ticipated 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.

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.

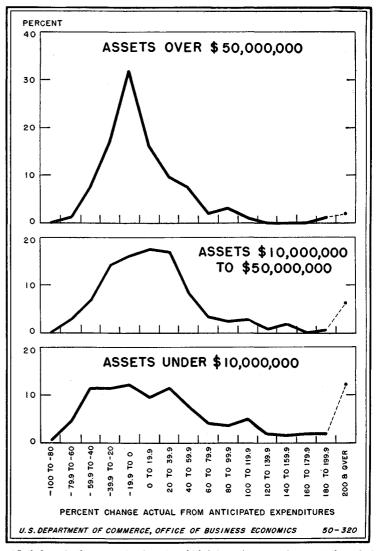
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Breakdown by size

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 Size¹



 $^{^1}$ 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.

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

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

⁶ 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 invest-ment, since some firms report actual expenditures but fail to report anticipations. ⁶Whatever tendency these two groups of firms have toward systematic underestimation of Digitexpenditures was somewhat more than offset by cyclical influences in this year.

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.⁷

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 FRANCE.

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, 1949¹

	New	plant	New eq	uipment
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.	26 28 41 37 33 39	10. 8 6. 1 6. 6 9. 6 8. 7 7. 8 9. 2 3. 5	34 32 59 88 103 92 72 42	$\begin{array}{c} 4.5\\ 4.2\\ 7.8\\ 11.6\\ 13.6\\ 12.1\\ 9.5\\ 5.5\end{array}$
60 to 79.9. 80 to 99.9.	12	2.8 2.8	33 35	4.3 4.6
100 to 119.9. 120 to 139.9. 140 to 159.9. 160 to 179.9. 180 to 199.9.	6 9	$2.4 \\ 1.4 \\ 2.1 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.2$	$23 \\ 18 \\ 10 \\ 13 \\ 4$	3.0 2.4 1.3 1.7 .5
200 and over	101	23.8	102	13.4
Total	425	100.0	760	100.0

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 itrms 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 1949¹

	Antici	pated expension gross fixe	nditure rela ed assets	ative to
Percent change of actual expenditures from anticipation	Greater pero	than 10 cent	Less t perc	han 10 ent
	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.	$0 \\ 4 \\ 16 \\ 24 \\ 34$	2.610.515.722.2	0 12 28 45 55	3.3 7.8 12.5 15.3
0 to 19.9 20 to 39.9 40 to 59.9 60 to 79.9 80 to 99.9	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	$1 \\ 0$	2.6 .7 .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. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Securities and Exchange Commission.

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.⁹ 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;

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 classification "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 developments 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 here.

"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

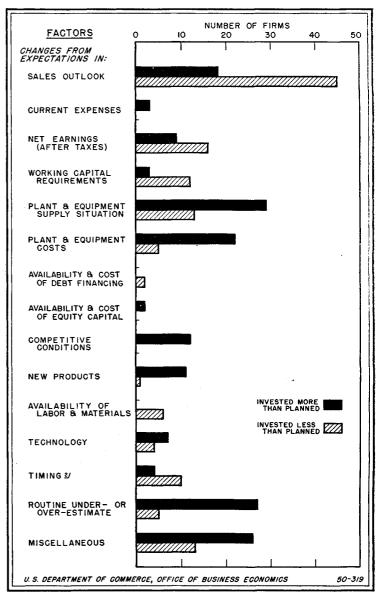
 $^{\rm n}$ Changes in competitive conditions and in technology were the only two of these factors which were suggested in the questionnaire as possible "other" conditions which might differ from expectations.

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, 1949¹



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.

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.

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 ttlavs 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 antici-pated.¹³ 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,

timing, and availability of labor and materials—were clearly 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 conditions, 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

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

				Distribu	tion of firms	designating	factor as			
		Major reason for change								
Factor		All	ìrms			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 -	outlays -
	Nur	nber	Per	cent	Nur	nber	Nu	mber	Nur	nber
Changes from expectations in: Sales outlook	18 3 9 3 29 22 22 12 11 0 7 4 27 4 26	45 06 12 13 5 2 0 0 1 6 4 10 5 3	$10.4 \\ 1.7 \\ 5.2 \\ 1.7 \\ 16.8 \\ 12.7 \\ 1.2 \\ 6.9 \\ 6.4 \\ 4.0 \\ 2.3 \\ 15.6 \\ 15.0 \\ 1.5.0 \\ 1$	34.1 12.1 9.1 9.8 3.8 1.5 	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\ 2\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 13\\ 0\\ 1\\ 9\\ 7\\ 7\\ 0\\ 5\\ 3\\ 26\\ 24\\ \end{array}$	22 0 2 4 7 4 1 0 0 0 1 5 3 8 4 11	12 1 7 2 8 9 9 0 1 3 4 0 2 1 1 1 2	23 0 14 8 6 6 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 1 2	8 15 39 10 0 2 4 3 0 2 3 8 5	$15, 111 \\ 116, 122 \\ 22 \\ 111 \\ 10 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 1$
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.

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

 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 hanges in the sales and earnings outlook accounted for a higher proportion of downward revisions in equipment than in plant.

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 noncyclical in character.

Similarly, a number of the factors resulting in upward revisions in programmed expenditures during 1949 were af-fected 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 normally 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 side competitive 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

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 princi-pal 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 the other half. other half

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.

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

	Under \$	2,000,000	\$2,000,006 t	o \$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
		<u> </u>	Number	of firms	·····			· · · ·	Per	cent	·	
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 ma- terials Technology. Timing ³ Routine under-or over-estimate.	4 0 1 1	16 0 9 4 0 2 1 0 0 1 2 2 2 1	9 1 4 1 14 7 0 2 3 6 6 0 4 2 2 3 6	18 0 3 4 9 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 8	3 0 4 1 3 6 0 0 1 1 1 0 2 1	11 0 4 4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9.0 3.0 1.5 1.5 17.9 13.4 11.9 6.0 1.5 1.5	37.2 20.9 9.3 4.7 2.3 2.3 4.7 4.7 4.7 2.3	11. 4 1. 3 5. 1 1. 3 17. 7 8. 8 	32.7 5.5 7.3 16.4 1.8 1.8 1.8 3.6 14.5	11. 1 14. 8 3. 7 11. 1 22. 2 	32. 4 11. 8 11. 8 11. 8 5. 9
Routine under- or over-estimate. Miscellaneous	10 12	3	15 11	6	3	4	14.9 17.9	4.7 7.0	19.0 13.9	3.6 10.9	7.4	2. 11.
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. The influence 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 liquid-ity 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 ³ Time lag in placing of order or contract.

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

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 deviations 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 therealization 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

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

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.

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.

New or Revised STATISTICAL SERIES

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

[Thousands of employees]

Month	Trade											Ser	vice	_		
MOILI	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
January February Mareh April May Juno	$\begin{array}{c} 6,343\\ 6,328\\ 6,403\\ 6,482\\ 6,526\\ 6,571 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,608\\ 6,599\\ 6,797\\ 6,745\\ 6,833\\ 6,906 \end{array}$	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
July August. September October November December Monthly average	$\begin{array}{c} 6,508\\ 6,514\\ 6,693\\ 6,802\\ 6,883\\ 7,293\\ 6,612 \end{array}$	6, 811 6, 843 7, 033 7, 130 7, 244 7, 729 6, 940	7, 386 7, 451 7, 568 7, 650 7, 748 8, 135 7, 416	7, 145 7, 139 7, 219 7, 371 7, 461 7, 809 7, 333	7, 093 7, 036 7, 108 7, 264 7, 442 7, 729 7, 189	7, 141 7, 118 7, 208 7, 375 7, 544 7, 866 7, 260	7, 313 7, 316 7, 537 7, 761 8, 033 8, 441 7, 522	8, 492 8, 592 8, 731 8, 905 9, 193 9, 611 8, 602	$\begin{array}{c} 3,386\\ 3,393\\ 3,417\\ 3,345\\ 3,317\\ 3,320\\ 3,321\\ \end{array}$	3, 527 3, 556 3, 571 3, 542 3, 512 3, 507 3, 477	3, 779 3, 803 3, 810 3, 772 3, 750 3, 740 3, 705	3, 928 3, 939 3, 947 3, 899 3, 852 3, 852 3, 826 3, 857	3, 962 3, 960 3, 979 3, 937 3, 916 3, 903 3, 919	3, 980 3, 976 3, 984 3, 930 3, 909 3, 889 3, 934	4, 044 4, 064 4, 089 4, 220 4, 312 4, 388 4, 055	4, 64 4, 64 4, 65 4, 68 4, 69 4, 69 4, 69

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.

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

[Billions of dollars]

			Durabl	e goods				Non	durable	goods					s	lervices			
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	Recre- ation	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	2.43.54.9 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	$1.7 \\ 1.8 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.9$	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																		}	
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	159, 5 163, 9 167, 6 171, 3	$\begin{array}{c} 20.\ 4\\ 21.\ 2\\ 21.\ 4\\ 22.\ 6\end{array}$	5.96.76.57.2	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 \\ 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 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 quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	174. 4 177. 0 179. 7 178. 7	$\begin{array}{c} 22.1 \\ 23.3 \\ 23.9 \\ 22.2 \end{array}$	7.0 7.4 7.9 7.8	11. 2 11. 9 12. 1 10. 4	4.0 4.0 4.0 3.9	$\begin{array}{c} 100.\ 1\\ 100.\ 6\\ 101.\ 5\\ 101.\ 4\end{array}$	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	3.8 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	$\begin{array}{c} 22.\ 4\\ 23.\ 0\\ 24.\ 7\\ 25.\ 3\end{array}$	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	$1.9 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.8 \\ 1.8 \\ 1.8$	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 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 fl. of the July 1950 SURVEY.

Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, Adjusted Data: Revisions for Page S-11¹

[Thousands of employees]

Manth						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	34, 731 34, 864 35, 620	38, 389 38, 775 39, 148	41, 807 42, 068 42, 083 42, 056	41, 487	41, 407 41, 317 41, 047	40, 069 40, 635 41, 035	$\begin{array}{r} 42,977\\ 43,088\\ 43,187\\ 43,050\\ 43,103\\ 43,333\end{array}$	43, 734 43, 981	43, 695 43, 426 43, 206 42, 997	9, 859 9, 859	10,470 10,412 10,420	12,756	14,044 14,252 14,477	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	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		32, 055 32, 462 32, 915 33, 327	37,107 37,295	40, 287 40, 544 40, 876 41, 129	41, 965 42, 104 42, 234	41, 329 41, 156 41, 091 41, 092	38,246 38,205 38,606	41, 777 42, 282 42, 470 42, 658 42, 971 43, 009	$\begin{array}{r} 43,240\\ 43,362\\ 43,517\\ 43,686\\ 43,811\\ 44,003 \end{array}$	44, 335 44, 365 44, 416 44, 437 44, 453 44, 328	42, 808 43, 014 42, 135 42, 431	10,246 10,556	$10,784 \\ 10,961 \\ 11,173 \\ 11,362$	13,695	15, 369 15, 579 15, 829 16, 076	17, 590 17, 584 17, 708 17, 819	$17,050 \\ 16,980 \\ 16,803 \\ 16,721 \\ 16,664 \\ 16,735 \\ 16,735 \\ 16,735 \\ 16,735 \\ 16,735 \\ 16,735 \\ 10,735 \\ 1$	15, 281 13, 314 13, 268 13, 330	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
						Trađe										S	ervice					
Month	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Month January February March April May June	1939 6, 512 6, 522 6, 495 6, 487 6, 550 6, 571	6, 783 6, 800 6, 822 6, 821 6, 859	7, 150 7, 198 7, 217 7, 299 7, 317	1942 7, 533 7, 491 7, 388 7, 355 7, 330 7, 276	1943 7, 208 7, 183 7, 206 7, 147 7, 155 7, 211	1944 7, 244 7, 265 7, 251 7, 179 7, 205 7, 244	1945 7, 417 7, 444 7, 398 7, 356 7, 371 7, 401	1946 8, 156 8, 286 8, 418 8, 395 8, 472 8, 532	9, 019 9, 044 9, 055 9, 068 9, 130 9, 173	1948 9, 452 9, 447 9, 359 9, 443 9, 472 9, 510	9, 514 9, 501 9, 497 9, 481 9, 475	1939 3, 268 3, 269 3, 274 3, 284 3, 302 3, 319	1940 3, 394 3, 402 3, 418 3, 441 3, 445 3, 458	1941 3, 594 3, 610 3, 630 3, 668 3, 673 3, 686	1942 3, 824 3, 807 3, 817 3, 833 3, 823 3, 846	1943 3, 917 3, 916 3, 915 3, 920 3, 922 3, 902	3, 954 3, 952 3, 949 3, 943 3, 935	3, 949 3, 951 3, 938 3, 939 3, 931	4, 437 4, 484 4, 537 4, 681	4, 692 4, 701 4, 727 4, 747 4, 777	4, 818 4, 800 4, 790 4, 789 4, 792	4, 795 4, 784 4, 768 4, 768 4, 768 4, 780
January February March April May	6, 512 6, 522 6, 495 6, 487 6, 550	6, 783 6, 800 6, 822 6, 821 6, 859 6, 906 6, 914 6, 972 7, 033 7, 052 7, 113 7, 172	7, 150 7, 198 7, 217 7, 299 7, 317 7, 403 7, 498 7, 592 7, 568 7, 566 7, 579 7, 574	7, 533 7, 491 7, 388 7, 355 7, 330	7, 208 7, 183 7, 206 7, 147 7, 155 7, 211 7, 201 7, 170 7, 135 7, 183 7, 224	7, 244 7, 265 7, 251 7, 179 7, 205 7, 244 7, 250 7, 254 7, 253 7, 293 7, 325 7, 371	7, 417 7, 444 7, 398 7, 356 7, 371	8, 156 8, 286 8, 418 8, 395 8, 472	9, 019 9, 044 9, 055 9, 068 9, 130	9, 452 9, 447 9, 359 9, 443 9, 472 9, 510 9, 528 9, 541 9, 533 9, 533 9, 533 9, 533 9, 537	9, 514 9, 501 9, 497 9, 481 9, 475 9, 456 9, 383 9, 385 9, 419 9, 386 9, 339 9, 339 9, 426	3, 268 3, 269 3, 274 3, 284 3, 302	3, 394 3, 402 3, 418 3, 441 3, 445	3, 594 3, 610 3, 630 3, 668 3, 673	3, 824 3, 807 3, 817 3, 833 3, 823	3, 917 3, 916 3, 915 3, 920 3, 922	3, 954 3, 952 3, 949 3, 943 3, 935 3, 929 3, 929 3, 921 3, 917 3, 925 3, 930 3, 929 3, 928	3, 949 3, 951 3, 938 3, 939 3, 931 3, 948 4, 043 4, 064	4, 437 4, 484 4, 537 4, 681 4, 657 4, 643 4, 643 4, 642 4, 648 4, 650 4, 682 4, 698 4, 691	4, 692 4, 701 4, 727 4, 747 4, 777 4, 810 4, 810 4, 821 4, 837 4, 834 4, 848 4, 828	4, 818 4, 800 4, 790 4, 789 4, 792 4, 800 4, 794 4, 802 4, 801 4, 787 4, 806 4, 805	4, 795 4, 784 4, 768 4, 768 4, 780 4, 786 4, 786 4, 786 4, 779 4, 788 4, 785 4, 770 4, 792 4, 786

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.

U. S. Department of Commerce • Office of Business Economics

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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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National Income Statistics, as provided in this Supplement, are designed to form an interrelated system of national-economic accounting. Covering the years from 1929 through 1946, the Supplement contains the data to which the more recent and current series are keyed and an explanation of fundamental concepts and procedures. 54 pages. Price 25 cents. Also July 1950 National Income Number of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS presents the latest comprehensive figures, 1946–49. Price

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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		1950										
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	
	CENI		DIIGIN	TREE T	NDICA	TODE						-	

							- ORS						
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: National income, total			214.2			216.9			229.1				
Compensation of employees, total						142.3			147.9			155.2	
Wages and salaries, totaldododododo						135.2			140.6			147.7	
Privatedo						114.3			119.5				
Militarydo			4.6			4.5			4.5				
Government civiliandododododododo	•••••		16.4						16.6 7.3				
Proprietors' and rental income, total d									41.2			45.4	
Business and professional									22.3			24.7	
Farm						12.8						13.3	
Rental income of personsdo						7.3						7.4	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation ad-													
justment, totalbil. of dol			28.4			28.2			35.0				
Corporate profits before tax, totaldo						29.2			37.4				
Corporate profits tax liabilitydo			10.6		· · · · · · · · · · · ·	12.0			15.1 22.2				
Corporate profits after taxdo Inventory valuation adjustmentdo	•••••					17.2 - 1.0			-2.3				- -
Net interestdo													
			7.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
Gross national product, totaldododo			253.8			263.4			270.3			284.3	
Personal consumption expenditures, total.do			180.6			182.4			185. 2			198.4	
Durable goodsdo			25.3			26.9			26.7			33.5	
Nondurable goodsdo						97.4			99. 3			104.9	
Servicesdo						58.1			59. 2			59.9	-
Gross private domestic investmentdo						41.7			46.9			48.4	
New constructiondo Producers' durable equipmentdo			18. 2 18. 7			19.9 19.9			$21.3 \\ 22.3$			22.8 27.1	
Change in business inventories			-5.7			2.0			22.5			-1.5	
			7			-1.7			-2.0			-3.3	
Government purchases of goods and services,						1. 1			2.0			0.0	
totalbil. of dol			42.8			41.0			40.2			40.8	
Federal (less Government sales)do			24.3			22.2			21.4			21.2	
State and localdo			18.5			18.7			18.8			19.6	
Personal income, totaldo			205.4			216.4			215.1			224.8	
Less: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo			18.7						19.5			20.0	
Equals: Disposable personal incomedo Personal saving§do			186.8 6.2			197.5 15.0			195.6 10.4			204.7	
rersonal savingg			0. 4			15.0			10.4			0.4	
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE												1	
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	230.1
Wage and salary receipts, totaldo	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	150.0
Employer disbursements, totaldo	132.5	133.4	135.1	135. 0	134. 2	136.4	138.1	140.5	143.2	144.5	148.5	τ 150. 6	153.1
Commodity-producing industriesdo	54.8	55.5	57.0	56.7	55.8	57.7	59.1	60. 9	62.7	63.3	65.6	7 66. 5	67.8
Distributive industriesdo	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.5	39.3	39.6	39.7	40.1	40.7	40.9	41.7	* 41.6	41.7
Service industriesdo	17.8 20.9	17.8 21.1	17.8 21.0	17.9 20.9	18.1 21.0	18.1 21.0	18.2	18.5 21.0	18.6 21.2	18.7	18.8	7 18.8	18.9 24.7
Governmentdod	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	24.7
ance	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.1
Other labor income do	3. 0	3.1	3 . ĩ	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Proprietors' and rental income	39.8	41.7	40.6	43.5	41.0	40.2	39.8	41.5	42.3	45.5	46.1	+ 45.0	45.6
Personal interest income and dividendsdo	17.2	17.2	18.9	17.5	17.7	18.0	18.2	17.8	17.8	17.8	18.4	7 21.1	19.1
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	12.0
Total nonagricultural incomedo	12.1				199.0	203.7	198.7	198.4	200.7	202. 7	207.3	7 211.2	211.8
Total honagricultural mcome	12. 1	187.6	191.1	195.2									•
		187.6	191.1	195. 2	100.0	200.1	100.1						
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES		187.6	191.1	195. 2	100.0	200.1	100.1						
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES	186. 0								A 990			r 4 600	
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES All industries, quarterly totalmil. of dol.	186. 0		4, 630			3, 700			4, 330 1, 860			r 4, 690 r 2, 050	
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES All industries, quarterly totalmil. of dol Manufacturing	186.0		4, 630 1, 830			3, 700 1, 520 150			1,860			r 2,050	
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES All industries, quarterly totalmil. of dol Manufacturingdo Miningdo Railroaddo	186.0		4, 630 1, 830 180 300			3, 700 1, 520 150							
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES All industries, quarterly totalmil. of dol Manufacturingdo Miningdo Railroad	186. 0		4, 630 1, 830 180 300 120			$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{3,700} \\ \textbf{1,520} \\ \textbf{150} \\ \textbf{230} \\ \textbf{80} \end{array}$			1,860 160 300 90			r 2,050 180 r 280 r 120	
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES All industries, quarterly totalmil. of dol Manufacturingdo Miningdo	186. 0		4, 630 1, 830 180 300 120 890			$egin{array}{c} 3,700 \ 1,520 \ 150 \ 230 \ 80 \ 650 \end{array}$			1,860 160 300 90 760			r 2,050 180 r 280 r 120 r 820	

 Revised. ¹ 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.
 ¿Includes inventory valuation adjustment.
 §Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above. pp.

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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
	GENI	ERAL 1	BUSIN	IESS I	NDICA	TORS-	—Cont	inued			·	·	·
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS												l	
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total tmil. of dol Farm marketings and CCC loans, totaldo Cropsdodo Livestoek and products, totaldo Dairy productsdo Meat animalsdo Poultry and eggsdo Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC	3, 366 3, 354 1, 873 1, 481 296 907 205	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	r 2, 913 r 2, 906 r 1, 452 1, 454 305 883 248	p 3, 580 p 3, 568 p 2, 034 p 1, 534 p 301 p 950 p 268
All commodities	505 656	435 537	371 441	337 385	240 203	247 167	232 153	266 152	275 195	353 371	383 414	r 437 r 509	₽ 538 ₽ 715
Livestock and products	391 212 276 164	359 184 216 159	318 165 187 149	301 154 168 143	268 109 92 123	307 112 72 142	293 104 59 139	352 117 61 159	335 120 77 153	339 143 144 142	359 154 170 142	384 • 167 • 194 147	₽ 405 ₽ 201 ₽ 259 ₽ 158
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	-												
Federal Reserve Index											1		
Unadjusted, combined index	169 179	174 180	178 186	179 189	177 188	183 191	188	195 203	200 208	198 207	212 221	• 216 • 225	≠ 219 ≠ 228
Manufacturesdo Durable manufacturesdo	179	180	201	206	188 204	191 210	197 221	203 232	208 238	207	249	r 254	p 262
Iron and steel	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \\ 138 \\ 165 \\ 125 \\ 226 \\ 164 \\ 162 \\ 167 \\ 167 \\ \end{array} $	145 144 163 134 217 164 161 170	$201 \\ 145 \\ 170 \\ 132 \\ 227 \\ 167 \\ 163 \\ 175$	203 130 166 111 229 180 176 191	201 138 173 119 236 190 184 202	205 147 176 133 243 201 197 208	222 158 175 150 251 198 194 207	232 162 175 155 258 197 192 208	231 166 178 160 262 207 202 218	2028 161 174 155 265 202 200 207	236 177 192 170 279 212 212 212 , 212	r 245 178 r 194 r 170 r 286 r 215 r 219 209	<i>p</i> 254 <i>p</i> 175 <i>p</i> 198 <i>p</i> 163 <i>p</i> 300 <i>p</i> 222 <i>p</i> 224 218
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	7 214 229 7 162 234 272 262	7 221 242 7 171 223 7 285 271	* 224 239 * 173 229 * 286 * 267	p 229 249 p 177 269 p 291 p 269
Nondurable manufacturesdo do Alcoholic beveragesdodo dododo Chemical productsdodo	181 180 245 414 108 99 115 177 121 155 193	$178 \\ 171 \\ 247 \\ 417 \\ 98 \\ 95 \\ 101 \\ 162 \\ 97 \\ 172 \\ 123 \\$	$175 \\ 151 \\ 249 \\ 422 \\ 101 \\ 99 \\ 103 \\ 156 \\ 96 \\ 186 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 105 \\ 101 \\ $	$175 \\ 143 \\ 249 \\ 419 \\ 108 \\ 96 \\ 116 \\ 149 \\ 95 \\ 183 \\ 92$	$176 \\ 143 \\ 250 \\ 424 \\ 118 \\ 109 \\ 124 \\ 146 \\ 107 \\ 144 \\ 86$	$177 \\ 162 \\ 250 \\ 428 \\ 115 \\ 97 \\ 128 \\ 148 \\ 128 \\ 148 \\ 83 \\ 83$	178 168 253 434 110 101 115 150 159 145 90	180 177 255 443 101 94 106 157 199 144 98	$184 \\ 202 \\ 258 \\ 451 \\ 104 \\ 100 \\ 107 \\ 164 \\ 226 \\ 146 \\ 122 \\$	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	r 201 217 r 272 r 463 p 123 109 r 193 173 152 r 276	p 201 p 280 p 478
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 49 169 192 169 134 318 161 171	$177 \\ 168 \\ 205 \\ 102 \\ 167 \\ 187 \\ 175 \\ 138 \\ 340 \\ 158 \\ 172 \\ 172 \\ 172 \\ 172 \\ 172 \\ 100 $	$167 \\ 160 \\ 219 \\ 158 \\ 162 \\ 193 \\ 173 \\ 134 \\ 350 \\ 151 \\ 138 \\$	$178 \\ 171 \\ 211 \\ 154 \\ 157 \\ 194 \\ 178 \\ 144 \\ 355 \\ 154 \\ 162 \\$	$179 \\ 172 \\ 205 \\ 124 \\ 166 \\ 195 \\ 179 \\ 144 \\ 357 \\ 159 \\ 159 \\ 154$	179 173 207 146 172 197 173 138 350 152 167	182 175 206 174 203 174 139 348 154 154	181 173 216 175 169 213 175 140 347 157 168	$185 \\ 178 \\ 222 \\ 177 \\ 169 \\ 221 \\ 173 \\ 132 \\ 348 \\ 161 \\ 176 \\ 176 \\ 176 \\ 185 $	$172 \\ 166 \\ 229 \\ 176 \\ 150 \\ r 222 \\ 165 \\ 123 \\ 360 \\ 134 \\ 160 \\ 134$	191 181 238 176 161 * 238 189 155 * 366 172 204	194 184 7 242 178 7 248 191 152 7 380 170 181	<i>p</i> 197 <i>p</i> 247 <i>p</i> 181 <i>p</i> 255 <i>p</i> 194 162 372 170
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 7170	* 168 167 92 144 * 184 * 172	p 169 p 170 116 151 p 183 p 163
Adjusted, combined index♂do	166	173	179	183	180	187	190	195	199	196	209	7 212	₽ 215
Manufacturesdo	176	179	188	192	192	194	199	204	208	205	218	r 220	₽ 224
Durable manufactures. do Lumber and products. do Lumber. do Nonferrous metals. do Stone, clay, and glass products. do Clay products. do Clay products. do Glass containers. do	175 133 116 164 167 184 182 182 146 204	181 147 139 163 169 183 191 147 193	203 159 153 166 174 187 206 150 190	209 144 132 180 191 190 207 158 206	207 150 138 190 202 192 211 157 207	211 156 145 200 208 188 192 158 201	$\begin{array}{c} 222 \\ 159 \\ 150 \\ 198 \\ 207 \\ 200 \\ 218 \\ 158 \\ 222 \end{array}$	$231 \\ 158 \\ 149 \\ 197 \\ 208 \\ 203 \\ 210 \\ 160 \\ 223$	237 155 144 207 219 210 214 161 234	235 151 140 202 208 211 208 161 244	247 165 151 212 7 212 212 214 7 165 215	r 252 165 150 r 216 r 209 r 216 206 r 167 225	
Nondurable manufactures do Alcoholic beverages do Chemical products do Leather and products do Leather tanning do Manufactured food products do Dairy products do Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables do r Revised P Preliminary.	177 167 240 108 98 165 146 155 149	$177 \\ 187 \\ 243 \\ 97 \\ 92 \\ 160 \\ 147 \\ 154 \\ 134$	176 173 245 101 99 160 148 157 132	$179 \\ 169 \\ 248 \\ 108 \\ 95 \\ 161 \\ 148 \\ 154 \\ 142$	$180 \\ 159 \\ 247 \\ 115 \\ 102 \\ 161 \\ 149 \\ 151 \\ 136$	$181 \\ 175 \\ 247 \\ 116 \\ 98 \\ 165 \\ 154 \\ 160 \\ 152$	180 169 252 110 101 164 153 157 148	$181 \\ 172 \\ 256 \\ 101 \\ 95 \\ 164 \\ 150 \\ 144 \\ 150$	$184 \\ 184 \\ 261 \\ 105 \\ 102 \\ 164 \\ 153 \\ 147 \\ 158 \\$	181 206 7 263 7 101 91 167 152 151 147	195 248 7 267 7 119 108 7 168 150 155 134	<pre></pre>	p 195 p 275 p 164 145 p 158 p 158

Revised. P Preliminary.
 TData 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.
 C³Seasonal factors for a number of industries were fixed at 100 during 1939-42; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series.

December 1950

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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
	GENE	ERAL 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	₽ 197 ₽ 176 165
Mineralsdododo	112 59	141 76	132 106	130 117	118 118	144 119	140 98	145 125	151 130	144 124	* 159 136	163 • 142	» 166 143
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES§								1					
Business sales (adjusted), total†bil. of dol Manufacturing, total†do Durable-goods industries†do Nondurable-goods industries†do Wholesale trade, total Durable-goods establishmentsdo Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo Retail trade, total do Durable-goods storesdo Nondurable-goods stores	33.6 15.8 6.2 9.6 7.1 1.7 5.4 10.7 3.6 7.1	34. 4 16. 2 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 3.1 7.4	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	$\begin{array}{c} 36.\ 6\\ 17.\ 8\\ 7.\ 6\\ 10.\ 2\\ 7.\ 7\\ 1.\ 9\\ 5.\ 8\\ 11.\ 1\\ 3.\ 7\\ 7.\ 4\end{array}$	35.6 17.2 7.5 9.7 1.8 5.6 11.1 3.7 7.4	38.7 19.3 8.6 10.7 8.0 2.1 5.9 11.3 3.9 7.4	$\begin{array}{c} 39.9\\ 19.8\\ 9.0\\ 10.8\\ 8.4\\ 2.3\\ 6.1\\ 11.7\\ 4.2\\ 7.5 \end{array}$	41.8 20.1 8.7 11.4 9.0 2.6 * 6.5 12.7 4.7 8.0	45. 1 22. 8 10. 1 12. 7 9. 6 2. 9 7 6. 7 12. 7 4. 7 8. 0	r 42.0 r 21.0 r 9.4 11.6 8.9 2.6 6.3 12.1 4.4 7.7	$\begin{array}{c} 41.8\\ 21.2\\ 9.7\\ 11.5\\ 8.8\\ 2.5\\ 6.3\\ 11.8\\ 4.2\\ 7.6\end{array}$
Business inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), total†	52.528.913.415.69.12.96.214.55.78.8	$52.1 \\ 28.7 \\ 13.2 \\ 15.5 \\ 9.1 \\ 2.9 \\ 6.2 \\ 14.3 \\ 5.5 \\ 8.8 \\ 8$	$51. \ 6 \\ 28. \ 9 \\ 13. \ 4 \\ 15. \ 5 \\ 9. \ 0 \\ 2. \ 9 \\ 6. \ 1 \\ 13. \ 7 \\ 5. \ 1 \\ 8. \ 6 \\ \end{cases}$	$\begin{array}{c} 52.\ 0\\ 29.\ 0\\ 13.\ 4\\ 15.\ 6\\ 9.\ 0\\ 3.\ 0\\ 6.\ 0\\ 14.\ 0\\ 5.\ 4\\ 8.\ 6\end{array}$	51. 8 29. 0 13. 4 15. 5 9. 0 3. 0 6. 0 13. 8 5. 2 8. 6	52. 429. 013. 515. 69. 13. 06. 114. 35. 39. 0	$52.8 \\ 29.3 \\ 13.6 \\ 15.7 \\ 9.4 \\ 3.1 \\ 6.3 \\ 14.1 \\ 5.3 \\ 8.9$	53.529.613.715.99.53.26.314.45.49.0	$54.1 \\ 29.9 \\ 13.8 \\ 16.1 \\ 9.5 \\ 3.3 \\ 6.2 \\ 14.7 \\ 5.6 \\ 9.1 \\ 1$	$53.1 \\ 29.7 \\ 13.8 \\ 15.9 \\ 9.3 \\ 3.2 \\ 6.2 \\ 14.1 \\ 5.1 \\ 9.0 \\$	54. 4 29. 7 13. 7 16. 0 9. 6 3. 0 7 6. 5 15. 1 5. 5 9. 6	* 56.3 * 30.6 13.9 16.7 * 9.9 3.1 * 6.8 * 15.8 * 5.8 * 10.0	58.231.514.317.210.23.36.916.56.310.2
MANUFACTURERS [,] SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†											1		
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	* 21, 326 * 9, 538 *11, 800	$22,756 \\ 10,371 \\ 12,385$
Value (adjusted), total	$ \begin{array}{c} 1, 123 \\ 380 \\ 721 \\ 1, 051 \\ 1, 195 \\ 279 \\ 429 \\ 328 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 16,221\\ 6,631\\ 1,405\\ 399\\ 736\\ 1,087\\ 1,130\\ 324\\ 475\\ 348\\ 406\\ 321\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,756\\ 6,516\\ 1,704\\ 406\\ 676\\ 1,028\\ 994\\ 319\\ 443\\ 309\\ 358\\ 279\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,216\\ 6,817\\ 1,718\\ 440\\ 738\\ 1,085\\ 1,220\\ 284\\ 359\\ 290\\ 380\\ 303\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,877\\7,103\\1,801\\461\\745\\1,115\\1,211\\350\\408\\310\\393\\308\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17,797\\7,643\\1,851\\464\\832\\1,254\\1,362\\297\\472\\369\\405\\335\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17, 206\\ 7, 488\\ 1, 884\\ 432\\ 773\\ 1, 223\\ 1, 333\\ 307\\ 485\\ 360\\ 375\\ 315\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19,309\\ 8,605\\ 2,126\\ 523\\ 878\\ 1,352\\ 1,600\\ 319\\ 570\\ 401\\ 480\\ 356\end{array}$	19, 838 9, 030 2, 191 566 955 1, 385 1, 385 1, 710 310 652 404 481 374	$\begin{array}{c} 20,092\\ 8,670\\ 2,178\\ 558\\ 924\\ 1,374\\ 1,459\\ 315\\ 603\\ 409\\ 469\\ 382\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,766\\ 10,060\\ 2,471\\ 606\\ 1,129\\ 1,554\\ 1,716\\ 410\\ 695\\ 485\\ 540\\ 454\end{array}$	r 20, 965 r 9, 392 r 2, 345 r 591 r 1, 116 r 1, 458 r 1, 449 r 379 r 656 r 433 r 513 r 451	$ \begin{array}{c} 21, 167\\ 9, 705\\ 2, 464\\ 602\\ 1, 122\\ 1, 594\\ 1, 474\\ 392\\ 656\\ 447\\ 539\\ 414 \end{array} $
Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo do	$\begin{array}{c} 9, 631\\ 2, 685\\ 415\\ 250\\ 994\\ 830\\ 261\\ 507\\ 512\\ 1, 163\\ 1, 528\\ 255\\ 232\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,590\\ 2,624\\ 413\\ 272\\ 1,033\\ 721\\ 244\\ 502\\ 517\\ 1,167\\ 1,589\\ 247\\ 262\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,240\\ 2,496\\ 439\\ 248\\ 965\\ 743\\ 228\\ 474\\ 597\\ 1,063\\ 1,518\\ 245\\ 226\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9, 399\\ 2, 637\\ 390\\ 271\\ 926\\ 804\\ 242\\ 485\\ 600\\ 1, 104\\ 1, 436\\ 265\\ 265\\ 240\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,774\\ 2,772\\ 393\\ 263\\ 956\\ 835\\ 273\\ 495\\ 654\\ 1,130\\ 1,479\\ 273\\ 250\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10, 154\\ 2, 772\\ 473\\ 272\\ 963\\ 851\\ 285\\ 510\\ 649\\ 1, 250\\ 1, 550\\ 293\\ 287\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,718\\ 2,753\\ 471\\ 246\\ 896\\ 753\\ 264\\ 468\\ 582\\ 1,189\\ 1,565\\ 288\\ 244\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,704\\ 3,150\\ 542\\ 274\\ 1,012\\ 748\\ 290\\ 513\\ 606\\ 1,334\\ 1,624\\ 321\\ 290\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,809\\ 3,136\\ 582\\ 277\\ 1,062\\ 663\\ 317\\ 538\\ 602\\ 1,383\\ 1,668\\ 350\\ 231\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,422\\ 3,245\\ 573\\ 287\\ 1,206\\ 962\\ 349\\ 528\\ 596\\ 1,442\\ 1,561\\ 454\\ 221 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,706\\ 3,257\\ 649\\ 299\\ 1,544\\ 1,256\\ 381\\ 633\\ 615\\ 1,667\\ 1,669\\ 457\\ 280\\ \end{array}$	r 11, 573 r 3, 038 r 448 r 261 1, 354 r 955 r 335 r 620 r 633 r 1, 583 r 1, 583 r 1, 684 404 r 280	$\begin{array}{c} 11,462\\ 3,032\\ 448\\ 267\\ 1,278\\ 985\\ 328\\ 659\\ 563\\ 1,552\\ 1,665\\ \hline\end{array}$
nventories, 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	$\begin{array}{c} 28,969\\ 13,316\\ 15,674 \end{array}$	$29, 249 \\ 13, 375 \\ 15, 874$	$\begin{array}{c} 29,151\\ 13,464\\ 15,687 \end{array}$	$29, 151 \\ 13, 547 \\ 15, 604$	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 materialsdo Goods in processdo Finished goodsdo	11,0266,55011,227	10,9886,41311,206	11, 270 6, 378 11, 341	$11, 249 \\ 6, 541 \\ 11, 460$	$11, 207 \\ 6, 578 \\ 11, 365$	11, 132 6, 662 11, 357	11,0086,75011,405	11,0326,81311,564	11, 120 6, 783 11, 785	11, 426 6, 957 11, 287	11, 790 7, 134 10, 696	7 12, 277 7, 344 7 10, 658	12, 905 7, 554 10, 846
Book value (adjusted), totaldo Durable-goods industries, totaldo Iron, steel, and productsdo Nonferrous metals and productsdo Machinery, except electricaldo Motor vehicles and equipmentdo Transportation equipment, n. e. sdo Lumber and timber basic productsdo Furniture and finished lumber productsdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Other durable-goods industriesdo	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,656\\ 13,195\\ 2,874\\ 963\\ 1,489\\ 3,152\\ 1,661\\ 787\\ 550\\ 582\\ 515\\ 622\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,865\\ 13,400\\ 2,958\\ 965\\ 1,521\\ 3,157\\ 1,774\\ 742\\ 552\\ 584\\ 524\\ 622\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29,014\\ 13,400\\ 2,975\\ 948\\ 1,524\\ 3,124\\ 1,750\\ 730\\ 585\\ 607\\ 522\\ 638\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,961\\ 13,448\\ 2,955\\ 956\\ 1,550\\ 3,145\\ 1,753\\ 705\\ 590\\ 628\\ 523\\ 643 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29,037\\13,463\\2,961\\960\\1,544\\3,166\\1,755\\690\\562\\636\\532\\658\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29,315\\ 13,599\\ 3,012\\ 975\\ 1,566\\ 3,197\\ 1,764\\ 670\\ 556\\ 654\\ 541\\ 664\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29,562\\ 13,688\\ 3,056\\ 962\\ 1,614\\ 3,208\\ 1,736\\ 659\\ 569\\ 671\\ 536\\ 675\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29,904\\ 13,822\\ 3,140\\ 988\\ 1,658\\ 3,225\\ 1,669\\ 653\\ 588\\ 678\\ 538\\ 678\\ 538\\ 685\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29,706\\ 13,764\\ 3,147\\ 973\\ 1,633\\ 3,208\\ 1,678\\ 660\\ 576\\ 675\\ 542\\ 671\end{array}$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 29,736\\13,736\\3,191\\965\\1,630\\3,228\\1,651\\663\\550\\664\\534\\661 \end{bmatrix} $	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 550 r 692	$ \begin{vmatrix} 31, 495\\ 14, 291\\ 3, 306\\ 937\\ 1, 660\\ 3, 350\\ 1, 794\\ 716\\ 593\\ 685\\ 543\\ 707\\ \end{vmatrix} $

* 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. The vised 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		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	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	GENI	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS I	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	$\begin{array}{c} 15,550\\ 2,799\\ 1,027\\ 1,541\\ 1,950\\ 1,223\\ 511\\ 669\\ 525\\ 2,084\\ 2,282\\ 517\\ 422\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,461\\ 2,761\\ 996\\ 1,522\\ 1,953\\ 1,236\\ 517\\ 669\\ 551\\ 2,074\\ 2,247\\ 526\\ 408 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,466\\ 2,803\\ 986\\ 1,527\\ 1,965\\ 1,241\\ 509\\ 687\\ 553\\ 2,059\\ 2,194\\ 531\\ 410 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,614\\ 2,861\\ 998\\ 1,514\\ 1,988\\ 1,282\\ 522\\ 704\\ 595\\ 2,032\\ 2,161\\ 524\\ 432\end{array}$	$15, 513 \\ 2, 851 \\ 1, 013 \\ 1, 480 \\ 2, 010 \\ 1, 282 \\ 501 \\ 701 \\ 581 \\ 2, 022 \\ 2, 122 \\ 526 \\ 424 \\ 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,574\\ 2,917\\ 1,034\\ 1,475\\ 2,042\\ 1,338\\ 509\\ 703\\ 582\\ 1,978\\ 2,049\\ 532\\ 416\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,716\\ 3,000\\ 1,028\\ 1,484\\ 2,064\\ 1,348\\ 531\\ 714\\ 592\\ 1,993\\ 2,012\\ 536\\ 416\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,874\\ 3,061\\ 1,012\\ 1,490\\ 2,148\\ 1,328\\ 546\\ 706\\ 587\\ 2,014\\ 2,014\\ 2,014\\ 2,014\\ 2,014\\ 2,014\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,082\\ 3,042\\ 993\\ 1,482\\ 2,244\\ 1,407\\ 557\\ 611\\ 2,034\\ 2,018\\ 544\\ 448\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15, 942\\ 2, 831\\ 1, 037\\ 2, 274\\ 1, 448\\ 568\\ 695\\ 601\\ 2, 041\\ 2, 041\\ 2, 041\\ 433\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,000\\ 2,820\\ 1,048\\ 1,562\\ 2,285\\ 1,455\\ 573\\ 671\\ 593\\ 2,043\\ 2,050\\ 483\\ 416\end{array}$	* 16, 660	$17, 204 \\3, 028 \\1, 102 \\1, 683 \\2, 603 \\1, 567 \\588 \\633 \\2, 169 \\2, 196 \\427$
New orders, net (unadjusted), totaldo Durable-goods industries, totaldo Iron, steel, and productsdo Nonferrous metals and productsdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Machinery, except electricaldo Transportation equipment, except motor	$\begin{array}{c} 17,151 \\ 6,892 \\ 1,708 \\ 442 \\ 803 \\ 962 \end{array}$	16, 868 6, 941 1, 687 418 694 979	16, 009 6, 923 1, 855 392 706 1, 018	17,0327,4791,8924697931,211	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	7 11, 500 7 2, 989 7 683 7 1, 423 7 1, 948	24, 459 11, 994 2, 883 716 1, 342 2, 090
vehiclesmil. of dol Other durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	194 2, 782 10, 259	551 2, 613 9, 927	167 2, 784 9, 086	255 2, 860 9, 553	395 2, 566 9, 648	266 3, 243 10, 302	333 3, 060 9, 325	232 3, 279 10, 582	543 3, 660 10, 852	1, 102 3, 392 11, 493	1, 600 4, 404 13, 271	r 692 r 3, 765 r 12, 081	831 4, 132 12, 465
Unfilled orders (unadjusted), total*do Durable-goods industriesdo Iron, steel, and productsdo Nonferrous metals and productsdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Machinery, except electricaldo	19,45016,1524,4604352,1582,812	$19,924 \\ 16,559 \\ 4,778 \\ 420 \\ 2,094 \\ 2,750$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 20,876\\ 17,581\\ 5,111\\ 419\\ 2,131\\ 2,852 \end{array}$	21, 494 18, 005 5, 252 456 2, 129 2, 995	21, 773 18, 449 5, 480 451 2, 183 3, 076	$21,770 \\ 18,662 \\ 5,488 \\ 481 \\ 2,164 \\ 3,147$	22, 218 18, 763 5, 566 497 2, 215 3, 194	$\begin{array}{c} 23,458\\ 19,569\\ 5,866\\ 506\\ 2,308\\ 3,277\end{array}$	26, 998 22, 171 6, 593 679 2, 434 3, 758	31, 519 26, 105 7, 348 914 2, 940 4, 433	7,923 1,006	35, 466 29, 692 8, 166 1, 075 3, 390 5, 352
Transportation equipment, except motor vehiclesmil. of doldol Other durable-goods industriesdodddddddddddddddd	3, 027 3, 260 3, 298	3, 264 3, 254 3, 365	3, 086 3, 661 3, 083	3, 068 4, 000 3, 295	3, 140 4, 033 3, 489	3, 081 4, 178 3, 324	3, 103 4, 278 3, 109	3, 015 4, 276 3, 455	3, 215 4, 398 3, 888	4, 030 4, 678 4, 827	5, 255 5, 214 5, 414	7 5, 566 7 5, 414 7 5, 694	6, 012 5, 698 5, 775

BUSINESS POPULATION

									ı				
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER‡													
Operating businesses, total, end of quarterthous			3, 953, 3			3, 968, 4			» 3, 984, 1				
Contract construction			339.5			350.4			» 360. 8				
Manufacturingdo						302, 5			» 303.4				
Service industriesdo						854.4	.		p 854.9				
Retail tradedo						1, 685. 9			p 1,685.9				
Wholesale tradedo			202.9 568.3			203.2 572.0							
An other			000.0			012.0			P 575.9				
New businesses, quarterly totaldo			80.0			107.5			7 114.0				
Contract construction			12.7			22.1			22.3				
Manufacturingdo			7.0			10.7			r 12. 2				
Service industriesdo			16.5			20.2			r 20.1				
Retail tradedodo			29.8 3.8			$36.2 \\ 4.6$			r 40.3 4.6				
All other			3.8 10.1			4.0 13.6			4.6		•••••		
All other			10.1			10.0			14.0		•••••		<u>-</u>
Discontinued businesses, quarterly totaldo			84.0			92.4			₽ 98.4				
Contract constructiondo						11.3							
Manufacturingdo			10.9			10,6							
Service industriesdo						18.4			₽ 19.6				
Retail tradedodddodddddoddddddddddddddddddd			$32.5 \\ 4.0$			37.9 4.3			p 40.3 p 4.6				
All other			4. 0 9. 6			4.3 9.9			p 4. 6 p 10. 5				
									10.0				
Business transfers, quarterly totaldo			71.0			104.6			86.7				-
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS									ļ				
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	r 7, 201	r 6, 277	6, 782
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES	-				5								
Failures, total	802	835	770	864	811	884	806	874	725	694	787	648	707
Commercial service	58	63	50	61	69	74	44	62	67	62	51	43	64
Constructiondo	90	83	80	65	73	86	76	80	61	65	91	75	91
Manufacturing and miningdo Betail tradedo	181	197	201	225	170	206	195	197	167	151	173	147	150
Retail tradedo	364	395	349	403	399	402	398	426	363	343	402	314	339
Wholesale tradedo	109	97	90	110	100	116	93	109	67	73	70	69	63
Liabilities, total	23, 894	22, 799	19.251	26, 436	22, 156	27, 900	21, 250	22.672	18,072	19, 538	18,448	15.254	16.649
Commercial service	1, 248	1. 281	668	1,829	1.875	1,706	819	1,474	1.572	1, 495	2.077	1,450	2,009
Constructiondo	1, 989	4, 362	1, 814	1,884	1, 824	2, 777	1,465	2, 129	1, 533	1.619	1, 233	1,303	2,410
Manufacturing and miningdo	11, 897	8,419	7,465	10, 928	7,905	12, 241	7,980	7,470	7, 244	8, 533	7, 225	5,855	5, 949
Retail tradedo	5, 833	5, 929	6, 284	7, 355	6, 386	7,859	7, 179	8,650	5,154	5, 251	5,685	4,775	4,683
Wholesale tradedo	2, 927	2,808	3,020	4, 440	4, 166	3, 317	3, 807	2, 949	2, 569	2, 640	2, 228	1,871	1, 598
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	I			1	<u> </u>	l	<u> </u>	1	1	<u> </u>	1		I

Revised. P 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. g^oData are from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Scattered monthly revisions for the indicated series are shown on p. S-4 of the February 1950 SURVEY.

December 1950

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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
			СОМ	MODI	ГY PR	ICES							
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS		1											
Prices received, all farm productst\$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 Dairy products do Poultry and eggs do	242 210 213 161 396 241 180 174 221 271 301 258 230	237 210 215 157 369 233 172 213 220 262 286 261 216	$\begin{array}{c} 233\\ 210\\ 219\\ 168\\ 394\\ 223\\ 174\\ 196\\ 225\\ 255\\ 280\\ 261\\ 194\\ \end{array}$	235 219 218 170 382 222 185 261 228 249 286 254 158	$\begin{array}{c} 237\\ 215\\ 219\\ 171\\ 389\\ 231\\ 186\\ 203\\ 228\\ 257\\ 306\\ 250\\ 155\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 237\\215\\224\\174\\389\\236\\193\\168\\230\\258\\308\\243\\165\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 241\\ 225\\ 227\\ 181\\ 389\\ 242\\ 206\\ 205\\ 239\\ 256\\ 312\\ 235\\ 161\\ \end{array}$	247 223 230 190 387 246 195 178 248 269 342 230 154	$\begin{array}{c} 247\\ 225\\ 218\\ 190\\ 388\\ 251\\ 207\\ 182\\ 254\\ 268\\ 342\\ 227\\ 156\end{array}$	263 226 195 387 278 211 200 267 287 371 287 371 232 173	$\begin{array}{c} 267\\ 239\\ 224\\ 193\\ 399\\ 311\\ 200\\ 164\\ 293\\ 292\\ 369\\ 240\\ 191\\ \end{array}$	272 243 221 194 428 336 217 126 303 298 372 248 196	268 238 219 188 426 327 207 138 300 296 358 261 201
Prices paid: All commodities	237 239 235 246	236 238 234 245	237 239 235 246	238 238 237 249	237 238 237 248	239 239 239 250	240 239 240 251	244 242 246 254	245 243 247 255	247 245 249 256	248 248 249 258	252 252 251 261	253 254 251 261
Parity ratio†dodo	98	97	95	94	96	95	96	97	97	103	103	104	103
All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index)	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	193.9
Coal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes): AnthraciteOct. 1922-Sept. 1925=100Bituminousdo	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	157.3 166.7
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	$\begin{array}{c} 168.5\\ 186.8\\ 200.6\\ 169.1\\ 186.7\\ 235.1\\ 138.4\\ 97.0\\ 188.3\\ 185.2\\ 121.5\\ 155.2 \end{array}$	168. 6 186. 3 200. 8 169. 2 186. 4 202. 0 229. 1 139. 1 97. 0 190. 0 185. 4 122. 0 154. 9	167.5 185.8 197.3 169.2 223.2 139.7 97.2 191.6 185.4 122.2 155.5	$\begin{array}{c} 166. \ 9\\ 185. \ 0\\ 196. \ 0\\ 169. \ 0\\ 184. \ 2\\ 204. \ 8\\ 219. \ 4\\ 140. \ 0\\ 96. \ 7\\ 193. \ 1\\ 184. \ 7\\ 122. \ 6\\ 155. \ 1\end{array}$	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. 0 182. 4 195. 2 227. 3 140. 9 97. 1 194. 4 185. 4 185. 4 122. 9 155. 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. 5 155. 3	$\begin{array}{c} 170.\ 2\\ 185.\ 0\\ 204.\ 6\\ 169.\ 6\\ 177.\ 1\\ 217.\ 2\\ 246.\ 7\\ 138.\ 9\\ 97.\ 0\\ 189.\ 4\\ 185.\ 2\\ 123.\ 9\\ 155.\ 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 172.5\\184.7\\210.0\\171.3\\179.5\\220.8\\256.0\\139.5\\97.0\\190.9\\186.4\\124.3\\156.2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 173.0\\ 185.9\\ 209.0\\ 175.5\\ 182.7\\ 194.7\\ 257.5\\ 140.9\\ 97.0\\ 194.4\\ 189.3\\ 124.6\\ 158.1 \end{array}$	196.5	199. 4 199. 8 125. 0
WHOLESALE PRICES♂													
U.S. Department of Labor indexes: All commodities	152. 2 149. 1 160. 4 145. 3 159. 6 155. 3 177. 7 150. 3 159. 6	151. 6 148. 2 160. 4 145. 1 156. 4 156. 4 169. 6 150. 3 158. 9	151. 2 147. 9 159. 5 144. 7 154. 9 160. 9 167. 0 150. 1 155. 7	151. 5 148. 2 159. 8 144. 8 154. 7 160. 2 170. 5 150. 5 154. 8	152. 7 149. 1 162. 4 144. 3 159. 1 161. 3 179. 9 151. 1 156. 7	152. 7 148. 9 162. 8 144. 1 159. 4 165. 4 180. 3 151. 0 155. 5	152.9 149.4 162.5 143.9 159.3 169.6 178.0 151.2 155.3	155. 9 152. 2 166. 3 145. 6 164. 7 172. 3 194. 6 153. 7 159. 9	157.3 153.5 167.7 148.4 165.9 169.3 197.5 155.2 162.1	162. 9 158. 0 175. 8 152. 9 176. 0 173. 5 215. 8 159. 8 171. 4	166. 4 161. 2 179. 1 159. 2 177. 6 167. 7 217. 3 7 163. 7 174. 6	164.0 7 181.8 7 165.7 180.4 166.5 211.3 166.9	163. 5 180. 2 169. 3 177. 8 165. 3 198. 7 166. 9
Cereal products	139.0 144.6 154.6 128.0 205.0	108.9 144.6 154.7 130.7 198.9	133.7 144.6 154.4 132.4 193.5	134. 8 144. 3 148. 8 134. 3 194. 5	130.7 144.8 147.5 138.2 201.6	133. 5 145. 6 144. 8 134. 9 200. 0	135. 5 145. 9 141. 1 137. 6 200. 6	139, 9 146, 0 138, 0 139, 2 217, 1	102.1 145.6 135.9 140.5 223.7	1/1.4 151.2 141.8 137.0 240.7	174.6 154.9 148.0 132.0 240.2	155.5 154.7 131.0	153. 8 160. 8 129. 6
Commodities other than farm products and foodsBuilding materialsdoBrick and tiledo Brick and tiledodododododododo Paint and paint materialsdo	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	159. 2 r 219. 7 168. 7 r 136. 3 r 371. 5	161. 5 219. 0 178. 2 140. 2
Chemicals and allied productsdo Chemicalsdo Drugs and pharmaceutical materials.do Fertilizer materialsdo Oils and fatsdo	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	122.5 122.1 135.0 112.1 141.5	125.6 153.4 111.4	161.1 111.2
Fuel and lighting materialsdo Electricitydo. Gasdo. Petroleum and productsdo	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	$ \begin{array}{r} 131.2 \\ 67.8 \\ 86.8 \\ 109.5 \end{array} $	132, 1 66, 6 87, 2 112, 6	132.7 67.0 87.3 113.9	133. 4 67. 0 88. 3 115. 5	134. 4 65. 5 88. 1 116. 8	89.0	135. 4
Hides and leather productsdo Hides and skinsdo Leatherdo Shoesdo	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	195. 6 238. 2 192. 3 191. 4	r 202.9 r 264.7 196.8 194.8	208. 4 266. 5 201. 3 200. 1
Housefurnishing goodsdo Furnishingsdo Furnituredo	143. 0 149. 2 136. 7	143. 4 149. 9 136. 8	144. 2 151. 2 137. 0	144. 7 151. 5 137. 8	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	r 153.9 r 162.8 144.6	159. 2 r 168. 1 r 149. 9	163. 4 173. 3 153. 1

r Revised.
r 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.
s 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.
Not corrected for new-unit bias in rent index.
or For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.
t Indexes for the lates 2 months are preliminary and are currently revised to incorporate corrections received in the 2 months following. Any additional corrections received are incorporated in final annual summaries issued in the middle of the year. Indexes for 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.

December 1950

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	1949 Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	19: May	50 June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	<u> </u>	СОМ	MODI	TY PR	ICES-	Conti	nued		I	I	<u> </u>		i
WHOLESALE PRICES													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes: tContinued Commodities other than farm prod., etcCon. Metals and metal products1926=100 Iron and steeldo Nonferrous metalsdo Plumbing and heatingdo	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 + 172.2 166.1 166.9	178.6 173.1 173.3 177.2
Textile products do Clothing do Cotton goods do Hosiery and underwear do Rayon and nylon do Silk do Woolen and worsted goods do	$138.0 \\ 144.6 \\ 176.5 \\ 98.4 \\ 39.6 \\ 49.2 \\ 145.1$	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. 4144. 2172. 897. 739. 949. 1146. 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	$142. \ 6 \\ 144. \ 3 \\ 190. \ 7 \\ 99. \ 2 \\ 40. \ 7 \\ 60. \ 3 \\ 150. \ 9$	$\begin{array}{c} 149.\ 5\\ 145.\ 2\\ 206.\ 8\\ 101.\ 2\\ 41.\ 3\\ 65.\ 6\\ 157.\ 7\end{array}$	<pre>158.3 146.7 221.6 104.8 41.7 64.9 178.7</pre>	163. (147. 225. 108. 42. 65. 188.
Miscellaneousdo Automobile tires and tubesdo Paper and pulpdo	109. 0 60. 7 156. 5	$\begin{array}{c} 109.\ 7\\ 62.\ 5\\ 156.\ 5\end{array}$	$110.\ 7\\64.\ 3\\156.\ 0$	$110.0\ 64.3\ 155.9$	$110.0 \\ 64.3 \\ 155.6$	110. 7 64. 3 155. 5	112.665.0155.4	114.765.8155.4	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. 78. 173.
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR													
As measured by— Wholesale prices1935-39=100 Consumers' pricesdo Retail food pricesdo	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 RI	EAL E	STATI	C	<u> </u>		·		<u> </u>
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY													1
New construction, totaldodo Private, totaldo Residential (nonfarm)do New dwelling unitsdo Additions and alterationsdo	$2,177 \\ 1,506 \\ 832 \\ 740 \\ 76$	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, 233 1, 130 8
Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, totalmil. of dol. Industrialdo Commercialdo Farm constructiondo Public utilitydo	$264 \\ 68 \\ 84 \\ 104 \\ 299$	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	375 11 13 80 290
Public, total do Residential do Nonresidential building do Military and naval do Highway do Conservation and development do Other types do	$\begin{array}{r} 671 \\ 41 \\ 215 \\ 16 \\ 233 \\ 80 \\ 86 \end{array}$	560 36 179 14 184 71 76	$451 \\ 34 \\ 158 \\ 12 \\ 117 \\ 60 \\ 70$	414 35 155 9 90 56 69	$356 \\ 26 \\ 154 \\ 9 \\ 55 \\ 49 \\ 63$	$ \begin{array}{r} 437 \\ 28 \\ 170 \\ 8 \\ 100 \\ 62 \\ 69 \\ \end{array} $	506 28 178 9 145 73 73	593 28 187 8 210 82 78	652 28 191 10 250 92 81	$\begin{array}{r} 678 \\ 24 \\ 196 \\ 10 \\ 275 \\ 91 \\ 82 \end{array}$	719 27 204 14 305 85 85	735 28 213 17 310 82 85	721 34 222 14 299 76 81
CONTRACT AWARDS													
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):	43, 782 1, 061, 751 331, 892 729, 859	40, 132 957, 761 315, 683 642, 078	34, 704 929, 030 298, 714 630, 316	30, 989 730, 855 200, 541 530, 314	3 5, 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, 2841, 286, 541364, 298922, 243	49, 604 1, 135, 813 308, 118 827, 693
Nonresidential buildings, total: Projectsnumber Floor areathous, of sq. ft Valuationthous, of dol	4, 528 32, 004 357, 085	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
Commercial buildings: Floor areathous. of sq. ft Valuationthous. of dol	7, 486 82, 772	6, 291 58, 591	6, 632 60, 695	5, 934 60, 635	5, 847 58, 329	8, 840 88, 575	10, 657 106, 792	10, 419 96, 387	10, 673 97, 677	12, 220 117, 356	14, 430 137, 850	12, 899 137, 157	10, 550 104, 483
Manufacturing buildings: Floor areathous. of sq. ft Valuationthous. of dol Residential buildings:	5, 291 48, 928	4, 542 35, 939	6, 807 64, 829	4, 729 37, 678	3, 832 27, 876	6, 686 161, 505	10, 984 119, 199	10, 086 83, 696	9, 874 69, 291	9, 373 79, 780	13, 290 128, 821	10, 819 90, 837	12, 93; 93, 596
Projectsnumber Floor areathous. of sq. (t Valuationthous. of dol Public works:	37, 289 60, 801 500, 702	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, 96 64, 94 529, 86
Projectsnumber Valuationthous. of dol Utilities: Projectsnumber	1, 566 128, 860 399	1, 032 125, 891 358	1, 185 134, 384 308	643 86, 300 235	805 120, 178 243	1, 202 184, 081 372	1, 608 177, 334 442	1, 807 199, 239 451	2, 156 221, 654 423	2, 133 208, 648 456	2,020 200,431 417	1, 812 145, 728 472	1, 44 119, 63 369
Valuationthous, of dol Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes):	75, 104	130, 532	72, 390	65, 760	32, 333	40, 781	49, 707	65, 217	51, 762	49, 338	53, 350	92, 503	59, 49
Total, unadjusted1923-25=100_ Residential, unadjusteddo Total, adjusteddo Residential, adjusteddodo	251 260 263 269	240 245 265 256	213 217 262 255	198 203 242 245	228 232 263 260	279 292 275 278	325 348 284 298	329 358 274 303	334 358 291 325	351 372 325 369	346 358 334 362	323 332 321 332	29 28 30 29
Contract awards (E. N. R.)§thous. of dol Highway concrete pavement contract awards:O Totalthous. of sq. yd Airportsdododo	553, 482 2, 648 487 1, 037 1, 124	589, 224 3, 329 498 939 1, 891	863, 561 ¹ 3, 040 ¹ 55 ¹ 1, 907 ¹ 1, 078	915, 475 3, 396 310 1, 952 1, 134	686, 221 2, 322 81 1, 369 872	993, 453 5, 369 51 2, 684 2, 635	885, 044 5, 032 425 2, 126 2, 481	931, 153 7, 094 460 3, 457 3, 177	1, 253, 720 8, 351 580 4, 604 3, 167	1, 175, 138 5, 832 224 2, 901 2, 708	1, 164, 682 6, 589 190 2, 890 3, 509	959, 530 4, 114 477 1, 333 2, 304	950, 52 3, 60 5 1, 63 1, 92

^{*} Revised. ¹ Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported. ^{*} For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. ^{*} See note marked "‡" on p. S-5. ^{*} Revised series. Data cover items not previously included; annual data beginning 1915 and monthly data beginning 1939 are available in the "Statistical Supplement" to the May 1950 Construction and Construction Materials Report. ^{*} Data for December 1949 and March. June, and August 1950 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. ^{*} OData for November 1949 and March, May, and August 1950 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

December 1950

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				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	
	CONST	FRUCT	TION A	ND R	EAL E	STAT	E—Cor	atinued	ł					
NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN BUILDING														
New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started	104, 300	95, 500	78, 300	78, 700	82, 900	117, 300	133, 400	149, 100	144, 300	144, 400	⁷ 141, 700	115,000	103, 000	
(U. S. Department of Labor)	59, 574	54, 394	44, 736	50, 464	53, 318	80, 571	83,056	91, 730	83, 351	r 84, 063	r 83, 042	62, 302	56, 78	
New urban dwelling units, total‡number Privately financed, totaldo Units in 1-family structuresdo	57, 320 41, 794	52, 357 41, 562	43, 365 31, 327	49, 596 36, 026	$53,141 \\ 40,234$	79, 436 59, 785	81, 290 63, 484	88, 458 69, 377	82, 862 66, 877	r 79, 473 r 64, 586	7 79,001 7 61,711	58, 266	55, 39	
Units in 2-family structuresdo	2,747	2,095	1,996	2, 306	2,375	4,237	3, 237	3, 859	2,828	7 3, 118	* 3, 018	46, 466	2.28	
Units in 2-family structuresdo Units in multifamily structuresdo Publicly financed, totaldo	12, 779 2, 254	8, 700 2, 037	10,042 1,371	11, 264 868	10, 532 177	$15,414 \\ 1,135$	14, 569 1, 766	$15,222 \\ 3,272$	13, 157 489	* 11, 769 4, 590	* 14, 272 * 4, 041	9, 557 • 4, 036	9, 37 1, 38	
Indexes of urban building authorized: Number of new dwelling units1935-39=100	* 343.7	313.7	257.5	288.3	305.6	464.5	477.7	530.0	481.7	485.4	477.1	* 358. 1	326.	
Valuation of building, totaldo New residential buildingdo New nonresidential buildingdo	r 389.4 r 593.2	354.2 556.0	319.7 433.4	319.1 484.9	$327.1 \\ 529.8$	488. 9 837. 4	526, 3 885, 2	$\begin{array}{c} 607.1 \\ 1,044.2 \end{array}$	577.9 928.4	606.1 950.7	622.2 964.4	* 478.5 * 713.6	487. 662.	
New nonresidential buildingdo Additions, alterations, and repairsdo	7 256.3 7 276.6	233.7 213.8	273.8 184.2	$214.5 \\ 217.8$	201.4 198.1	265.4 285.6	306.3 290.4	333.4 334.6	352.5 374.8	398. 2 371. 2	419.1 380.6	* 333. 2 * 327. 2	405. 305.	
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES														
Aberthaw (industrial building)	}		307			305			311			330		
A merican Appraisal Company:	484	484	483	486	486	486	488	490	498	502	508	513	51	
Average, 30 cities	505 492	503 493	503 493	506 495	506 495	508 495	511 497	511 497	518 504	519 514	526	536	54	
San Franciscodo	442	442	442	444	443	444	447	452	459	465	522 473	531 478	53	
St. Louisdo Associated General Contractors (all types)do	471 345	471 345	471 345	474 345	474 346	474 346	476 346	476 346	485 349	488 357	495 366	499 369	50 37	
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: Average, 20 cities:							1							
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete_U.S. avg. 1926-29=100	207.9	208.3	208.6	209.1	210. 1	210.7	211.3	214.4	215.6	218.0	219.5	220.4	220.	
Brick and steeldodo	207.2 212.9	207.5 213.7	207.9 213.4	208.6 213.9	210.1 215.8	$210.8 \\ 217.3$	211.3 218.1	214.5 224.4	$215.8 \\ 227.2$	218.6 230.8	220.7 234.6	221.4	221.	
Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concretedo	211.1	211.4	211.6	212.0	212.7	213.3	214.0	217.1	218.3	220.3	221.4	222.3	222.	
Brick and steel do	208.4 210.1	208.7 210.9	208.9 210.9	210. 0 211. 1	210. 9 212. 6	211.6 213.7	212.1 214.4	215.7 219.8	216.9 222.4	219.0 225.4	220.7 228.4	221.3 228.4	221. 227.	
Brick and wooddo Framedo Steeldo	215.2	216.3	215.6	215.9	218.6	220.7	221.7	229.1	232.5	236.4	241.5	240.7	238.	
Residences:	194.4	194.6	194. 9	197.7	198.5	198.8	199.2	201.7	202.3	203.8	205, 1	205.8	206.	
Brickdo Framedo	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. 233.	
Engineering News-Record: 7 Building1913=100	352.9	353.2	356.2	356.5	360.0	362.8	364.3	373.0	376. 9	383.1	392.8	396.2	388.	
Constructiondo Bu. of Public Roads—Highway construction:	480.0	480.3	484.7	484. 9	488.4	491.9	496.6	506.5	511.9	521.4	530. 4	534.4	527.	
Composite, standard mile			145.3			140.7	-		140.0			. 146. 2		
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS									1					
Production of selected construction materials, index: Unadjusted	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	r 192.5			
REAL ESTATE			1						-					
Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by— Fed. Hous. Adm.: New premium paying								1						
Vet. Adm.: Principal amount*do	198, 235 161, 909	199, 841 162, 898	211, 758 143, 605		206,681 218,000	210,919 221,416	172, 453 217, 610	178,000 218,315	182, 568 214, 433	183, 559 234, 070	217, 594 268, 611		241, 42 332, 20	
Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions	347	371	427	360	331	315	331	360	437	500	626		72	
New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associa-		1										694	1	
tions, estimated totalthous. of dol By purpose of loan:	353, 909	343, 260	342, 028	300, 906	325, 224	414, 783	422, 553	490, 324	527, 967	517, 163	556, 469	467, 585	449, 96	
Home constructiondo Home purchasedo	$102, 151 \\ 159, 050$	105, 784 150, 877	112, 463 141, 059	94, 916 124, 265	107,335 128,398	$143,950\\161,952$	151, 627 168, 381	180, 762 197, 761	189, 363 223, 617	188, 938 214, 412	183, 493 248, 089	145, 422 219, 001	140, 65 213, 88	
RefinancingdodOdO	31, 814 17, 796	33, 441 15, 735	33, 358 14, 384	$32,041 \\ 11,584$	32, 573 13, 706	39, 717 17, 895	35, 683 20, 014	39, 517 22, 890	42, 093 22, 461	38, 887 21, 853	43, 410 25, 575	34, 827 20, 220	34,41 16,95	
All other purposesdo New nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and	43, 098	37, 423	40, 764	38, 100	43, 212	51, 269	46, 848	49, 394	50, 433	53, 073	55, 902	48, 115	44,05	
under), estimated totalthous, of dol Nonfarm foreclosures, adjusted index 1935-39=100	1, 117, 212 12. 8	1, 114, 041 11. 8	1, 125, 200 13. 8	$1,024,000 \\ 14.1$	1,003,090 14.5	1, 221, 644 15. 3	1, 171, 148 14, 1	1, 377, 918 13. 7	1, 465, 469 14. 6	1,470,812 12.9	1, 624, 913 14. 1	1, 497, 824 13. 7	1, 544, 41	
Fire lossesthous. of dol	48, 914	53, 116	67, 279	58, 823	58, 340	72, 468	61, 605	58, 765	57, 116	52, 980	49, 878	45, 922	49, 95	
		·	DO	MEST	IC TRA	ADE		·				·		
ADVERTISING														
Advertising indexes, adjusted:		0.07												
Printers' Ink, combined index1935-39=100 Magazinesdo	306 294	305 308	294 291	329 326	315 330	319 328	323 327	331 324 325	333 321	311 316	318 341	336 338	36 34	
NewspapersdodOdOdO	305 323	291 320	286 292	330 334	297 328	307 318	317 296	290	320 328	306 288	297 327	310 302	32	
Radiod	289 284. 5	287 274.1	287 256. 2	300 288. 3	288 310. 3	291 314. 3	288 309. 5	294 311. 7	294 309. 9	273 280.0	269 298.8	278 317. 2	28 308.	
Radio advertising: Cost of facilities, totalthous. of dol	16, 423	15, 855	16, 409	* 17, 083	r 15, 383	* 16, 843	+ 15, 909	* 16, 576	r 15, 146	r 12, 293	* 12, 559	13,932		
Automotive, incl. accessories	10, 425 486 4, 494	- 463 4, 381	447	720	498 7 4,084	407	614	411	357	288	297	325		
Electric household equipment	189	198	218	198	181	r 4, 557 180	7 4, 108 145	* 4, 431 167	r 4, 193 142	* 3, 349 136	7 3, 648 148	3, 970 136		
Financial do Foods, soft drinks, confectionery do	282 4, 597	278 4, 463	296 4, 741	284 4, 736	260 4, 327	256 4, 849	216 4, 348	238 4, 756	249 4, 366	226 3, 513	239 3, 371	3,843		
Gasoline and oildodododo	416 1, 547	407 1, 583	463 1,615	452 * 1, 753	409 1,637	454 r 1, 862	370 r 1, 811	409 + 1, 947	391 r 1, 791	467 7 1, 310	475 • 1,431	469 1,664		
Smoking materialsdo	2,126	2,089	2, 215	2, 165	1, 999	2, 215	2,068	2,101	1, 831	1, 577	1, 562	1, 540		

Revised. P Preliminary.
 Minor revisions in number of dwelling units beginning January 1947 are available upon request. C³Data 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.
 §Includes data for apparel and household furnishings, shown separately prior to the October 1950 SURVEY.

December 1950

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	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
		DOM	MESTI	C TRA	DE(Contin	ued			-			
ADVERTISING—Continued													
Magazine advertising:‡ Cost, totalthous. of dol Apparel and accessoriesdo Automotive, inel. accessoriesdo Building materials § Drugs and toiletriesdo Foods, soft drinks, confectionerydo Beer, wine, liquors §	51, 213 4, 919 4, 216 2, 001 6, 397 7, 568 2, 815	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{45, 882}\\ \textbf{3, 813}\\ \textbf{3, 438}\\ \textbf{1, 346}\\ \textbf{6, 020}\\ \textbf{6, 693}\\ \textbf{2, 790} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36,921\\ 2,632\\ 2,684\\ 539\\ 4,690\\ 5,271\\ 3,469 \end{array}$	* 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	50, 304 4, 237 4, 226 2, 499 5, 693 6, 582 2, 364	<pre>* 42, 529 2, 832 3, 882 1, 719 5, 618 6, 846 2, 024</pre>	7 32, 788 884 3, 832 1, 081 4, 844 5, 874 1, 738	r 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, etcdo Smoking materialsdo All otherdo	$\begin{array}{r} 3, 326 \\ 3, 389 \\ 2, 133 \\ 1, 606 \\ 1, 634 \\ 11, 208 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,866\\ 2,827\\ 1,829\\ 1,295\\ 1,416\\ 11,549 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,502\\ 1,360\\ 1,490\\ 698\\ 1,456\\ 10,130 \end{array}$	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 7 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 7, 817	1, 574 929 1, 588 865 1, 116 ^r 8, 121	$\begin{array}{r} 3, 648 \\ 2, 767 \\ 2, 657 \\ 1, 091 \\ 1, 497 \\ 11, 548 \end{array}$	
Linage, totalthous. 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: Linage, total (52 cities)do Classifieddo Display, totaldo Automotivedo Financialdo Generaldo Retaildo	$\begin{array}{c} 214, 935\\ 42, 295\\ 172, 640\\ 10, 033\\ 2, 140\\ 38, 417\\ 122, 051 \end{array}$	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, 48841, 139172, 3509, 2402, 35535, 691125, 064	215, 753 43, 326 172, 427 11, 290 2, 316 35, 645 123, 176	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{220, 211} \\ \textbf{45, 576} \\ \textbf{174, 636} \\ \textbf{12, 441} \\ \textbf{2, 469} \\ \textbf{36, 560} \\ \textbf{123, 166} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{209, 093} \\ \textbf{44, 776} \\ \textbf{164, 317} \\ \textbf{11, 410} \\ \textbf{2, 237} \\ \textbf{33, 876} \\ \textbf{116, 795} \end{array}$	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	$\begin{array}{c} 230,288\\ 47,678\\ 182,610\\ 11,314\\ 2,531\\ 41,222\\ 127,542 \end{array}$
POSTAL BUSINESS													
Money orders: Domestic, issued (50 cities): Numberthousands Valuethous. of dol Domestic, paid (50 cities): Numberthousands Valuethous. of dol	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													
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 .3.7						26.7		 	33. 5 13. 5 16. 2 3. 8	
Nondurable goods, total			97. 9 18. 1 58. 3 4. 8 1. 8 4. 3 10. 5			97. 4 17. 7 58. 2 4. 9 1. 9 4. 3 10. 4			99.3 18.4 59.1 5.1 1.9 4.3 10.6			19.7 62.5 5.2 2.3 4.3	
Services do Household operation do Housing Opersonal service do Recreation Transportation do Other services Other services Other services			57.4 8.5 17.6 3.7 3.9 5.1 18.6			58.1 8.9 17.9 3.7 3.8 5.1 18.8			59. 2 9. 2 18. 1 3. 7 3. 9 5. 1 19. 2			9.3 18.4 3.7 3.8	
RETAIL TRADE													
All types of retail stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), total Q mil. of dol Durable-goods stores Q do Antomotive group Q do Motor-vehicle dealers Q do Parts and accessories C do Building materials and hardware group C	11, 1253, 5962, 0111, 868143	10,8723,3481,7941,650144	12,8463,3781,5881,419170	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	r 12, 498 r 4, 462 r 2, 492 2, 308 r 184	12, 080 4, 249 2, 312 2, 131 181
Building materials and the fact of the fac	898 606 116 176 603 333 270 84	835 569 100 167 621 350 271 97	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	$\begin{array}{c} 1,117\\745\\167\\205\\685\\356\\329\\72\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,248\\874\\161\\214\\778\\392\\386\\85\end{array}$	r 1, 125 r 787 133 205 r 752 r 385 367 92	368 347
Nondurable-goods stores Q	7, 529 806 186 385 112 122 295 961	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	r 8, 036 r 855 r 191 r 403 116 r 145 302 r 979	123

^{*} Revised.
 ^{*} 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 "housefurnishings, etc." Revised data for January 1948-September 1949 are available upon request.
 §See note marked "i" above.
 ^{*} fRevised series. Estimates of personal consumption expenditures have been revised beginning 1946; revised figures for the grand total and for total durable and nondurable goods and services are shown as a component of gross national product on p. 31 of the July 1950 SURVEY; revised figures for various periods back to 1943 and revisions from August 1948 forward are shown beginning with the October 1949 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. Data prior to 1946 and unpublished revisions are available upon request.
 QRevised beginning 1943.

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December 1950

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	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	<u> </u>	DO	MEST	IC TRA	ADE	Contin	ued		·		·	· · · ·	<u></u>
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
All types of retail storest-Continued Estimated sales (unadjusted), total-Continued Nondurable-goods stores & -Continued Food group &mil. of dol Other food &	2, 563 2, 040 522 567 1, 377 929 145 130 173 960	2, 484 1, 978 506 533 1, 504 1, 040 143 136 184 988	$\begin{array}{c} 2,823\\ 2,272\\ 551\\ 540\\ 2,264\\ 1,500\\ 178\\ 209\\ 377\\ 1,296\end{array}$	2, 336 1, 855 480 487 986 654 112 92 128 885	2,300 1,851 449 453 980 647 109 89 135 888	2, 575 2, 074 501 512 1, 241 844 128 113 156 1, 044	2, 529 2, 047 482 523 1, 297 857 141 124 175 968	2, 561 2, 054 507 573 1, 338 893 155 129 162 1, 001	2, 591 2, 090 501 581 1, 320 874 155 129 162 967	2, 819 2, 289 530 655 1, 306 855 166 124 161 974	$\begin{array}{c} 2,752\\ 2,205\\ 547\\ 629\\ 924\\ 160\\ 125\\ 169\\ 1,083\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108$	r 2, 793 r 2, 244 548 582 1, 481 1, 008 160 136 177 1, 045	2, 620 2, 082 538 578 1, 441 978 149 136 177 1, 052
LiquorOdodododo	148 812	157 832	258 1,037	125 760	123 766	139 905	135 833	134 867	130 837	134 840	137 946	145 900	154 898
Estimated sales (adjusted), totaldo Durable-goods storesdo Automotive groupdo Motor-vehicle dealersdo Parts and accessoriesdo Building materials and hardware group	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	$11, 327 \\ 3, 886 \\ 2, 262 \\ 2, 105 \\ 157$	11,6994,1792,4852,325160	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	r 1, 015 r 684 198 r 727 r 367 360 104	986 670 192 690 351 339 107
Nondurable-goods stores	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, 297 756 194 331 107 124 305 917	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 7 768 184 352 108 7 125 304 7 938	7, 575. 772 189 357 106. 119 308 933
Food group do Grocery and combinationdo do Other food do Filling stations	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	$\begin{array}{c} 2,754\\ 2,226\\ 528\\ 601\\ 1,605\\ 1,122\\ 1,078\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,728\\ 2,192\\ 536\\ 590\\ 1,523\\ 1,037\\ 1,127\end{array}$	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 mil. of dol Homefurnishings groupdo Jewelry storesdo Nondurable-goods storesdo Apparel groupdo Drug storesdo Eating and drinking placesdo Food groupdo Filling stationsdo General-merchandise groupdo Other retail storesdo	$14, 475 \\ 5, 725 \\ 2, 317 \\ 1, 870 \\ 1, 112 \\ 426 \\ 8, 750 \\ 1, 809 \\ 563 \\ 396 \\ 1, 550 \\ 396 \\ 1, 550 \\ 301 \\ 2, 843 \\ 1, 288$	14, 336 5, 548 2, 116 1, 865 1, 130 437 8, 788 1, 780 417 1, 496 287 2, 943 1, 316	$13,698 \\ 5,112 \\ 1,740 \\ 1,798 \\ 1,117 \\ 457 \\ 8,586 \\ 1,768 \\ 541 \\ 416 \\ 1,444 \\ 277 \\ 2,893 \\ 1,247 \\ 1,2$	$\begin{array}{c} 13, 998\\ 5, 352\\ 1, 973\\ 1, 849\\ 1, 071\\ 459\\ 8, 646\\ 1, 746\\ 567\\ 392\\ 1, 489\\ 270\\ 2, 943\\ 1, 239\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,800\\ 5,163\\ 1,776\\ 1,808\\ 1,124\\ 455\\ 8,637\\ 1,776\\ 579\\ 399\\ 1,504\\ 285\\ 2,955\\ 1,139\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,282\\ 5,259\\ 1,696\\ 1,889\\ 1,197\\ 477\\ 9,023\\ 1,856\\ 582\\ 420\\ 1,595\\ 315\\ 3,015\\ 1,240 \end{array}$	$\begin{matrix} 14, 138\\ 5, 258\\ 1, 622\\ 1, 939\\ 1, 232\\ 465\\ 8, 880\\ 1, 835\\ 3, 880\\ 1, 835\\ 396\\ 1, 515\\ 310\\ 2, 956\\ 1, 308\\ \end{matrix}$	$14, 416 \\ 5, 437 \\ 1, 763 \\ 1, 993 \\ 1, 217 \\ 464 \\ 8, 979 \\ 1, 842 \\ 9 \\ 393 \\ 1, 568 \\ 332 \\ 2, 916 \\ 1, 329 \\ $	14, 720 5, 634 1, 948 2, 027 1, 189 470 9, 086 1, 859 470 9, 086 1, 859 391 1, 625 374 2, 852 1, 367	$14, 125 \\ 5, 135 \\ 1, 574 \\ 2, 021 \\ 1, 069 \\ 471 \\ 8, 990 \\ 1, 835 \\ 420 \\ 1, 619 \\ 392 \\ 2, 805 \\ 1, 325 \\ $	r 15, 076 5, 484 1, 744 2, 042 1, 214 484 r 9, 592 r 1, 989 619 435 1, 779 377 2, 994 1, 399	* 15, 793 * 5, 807 * 1, 781 * 2, 192 * 1, 325 * 509 * 9, 986 * 2, 038 * 620 * 456 * 1, 802 * 385 * 3, 181 * 1, 504	$\begin{array}{c} 16, 548\\ 6, 327\\ 2, 019\\ 2, 326\\ 1, 462\\ 520\\ 10, 221\\ 2, 065\\ 5592\\ 470\\ 1, 799\\ 369\\ 3, 334\\ 1, 592\\ \end{array}$
Chain stores and mail-order houses:† do	2, 358 239 38 119 62 44 113 67 51 29 637 381 100 145 212	2, 339 236 43 113 59 63 49 29 669 378 126 155 759	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{3,068}\\ \textbf{358}\\ \textbf{65}\\ \textbf{168}\\ \textbf{96}\\ \textbf{64}\\ \textbf{78}\\ \textbf{94}\\ \textbf{52}\\ \textbf{40}\\ \textbf{1,041}\\ \textbf{570}\\ \textbf{140}\\ \textbf{317}\\ \textbf{70} \end{array}$	$1, 372 \\ 162 \\ 30 \\ 73 \\ 45 \\ 31 \\ 70 \\ 63 \\ 50 \\ 20 \\ 415 \\ 228 \\ 71 \\ 108 \\ 707 \\ 777 \\ 108 \\ 797 $	1,887 159 25 76 45 32 63 61 45 21 431 431 235 73 114	$\begin{array}{c} 2,267\\ 243\\ 39\\ 119\\ 65\\ 42\\ 75\\ 66\\ 50\\ 25\\ 546\\ 311\\ 94\\ 131\\ 240\end{array}$	2, 334 263 38 124 79 45 88 65 50 24 598 360 80 147 245	2, 361 238 34 116 68 53 109 64 52 28 610 377 86 136 232	2, 380 234 37 107 70 58 121 65 50 26 621 386 87 137 938	2, 496 186 24 91 566 66 66 51 29 652 420 84 136 902	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 485\\ 196\\ \cdot 24\\ 98\\ 58\\ 67\\ 142\\ 66\\ 52\\ 32\\ 656\\ 397\\ 105\\ 142\\ 842\\ \end{array}$	r 2,588 r 262 r 41 r 125 57 r 136 6 6 6 6 6 7 50 r 33 r 692 427 105 149 r 978	2, 502 246, 40, 121 64 52 136 68 52 34 671 398 112 149 840
Grocery and combinationdo. Indexes of sales:† Unadjusted, combined index Q1935-39=100 Adjusted, combined index Q1935-39=100 Apparel group ofdo. Men's wear ofdo. Women's wear ofdo. Shoes ofdo. Building materials ofdo. Building materials ofdo. Drugdo. Eating and drinking places ofdo. Furniture and house furnishings ofdo. General-merchandise group ofdo.	812 306.0 7294.4 283.7 228.5 387.8 210.6 244.0 336.3 220.0 211.8 248.7 7 273.9	789 321. 5 301. 0 297. 8 264. 7 390. 5 224. 8 223. 9 351. 8 215. 7 210. 7 229. 3 286. 9	906 389, 7 7 302, 3 301, 0 282, 3 383, 0 231, 1 258, 8 345, 5 218, 1 209, 0 244, 9 244, 9 7 294, 6	737 258. 9 299. 8 280. 8 377. 4 236. 5 257. 6 340. 1 220. 9 214. 8 256. 5 290. 3	755 272. 0 293. 6 251. 1 371. 3 241. 8 266. 7 336. 0 220. 7 212. 4 246. 6 297. 0	849 295. 3 308. 1 250. 7 289. 7 244. 0 331. 1 221. 3 209. 3 236. 9 291. 8	845 312. 0 309. 6 305. 1 400. 9 240. 2 265. 6 330. 8 224. 6 217. 5 240. 6 298. 0	833 314. 1 303. 3 263. 6 390. 6 239. 8 264. 6 365. 2 215. 9 222. 4 244. 4 300. 5	826 319. 2 317. 7 300. 9 265. 3 387. 9 235. 4 291. 3 396. 6 222. 0 221. 7 243. 9 310. 3	902 328.8 354.6 301.8 274.8 381.8 237.8 407.7 442.1 221.2 216.9 314.9 369.2	843 325. 2 347. 3 315. 4 286. 1 393. 5 254. 7 339. 1 450. 7 224. 6 220. 4 290. 2 347. 3	* 878 * 341. 2 * 332. 3 * 316. 4 * 281. 1 * 409. 9 * 241. 6 * 308. 6 * 412. 7 * 227. 8 * 214. 4 * 293. 4 * 321. 5	840 336. 6 323. 3 303. 9 257. 5 407. 6 227. 1 285. 6 404. 5 223. 4 214. 0 289. 0 289. 0
Department, dry goods, and general mer- chandised	328.5 232.3 - 216.5	342. 2 255. 8 223. 1 365. 6	346. 7 269. 4 7 233. 0 361. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 350.\ 1\\ 245.\ 2\\ 228.\ 1\\ 356.\ 0\end{array}$	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 7 391. 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 1947. ♂Revised beginning 1948. ⊙Revised beginning 1945.

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	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 accounts. 1941 average=100 Instalment accounts. 1941 average=100 Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: do Charge accounts. percent Instalment accounts. do Sales by type of payment: Cash sales. Charge account sales. percent of total sales.	191 175 53 20 48 42	213 189 54 20 48 43	285 214 52 20 50 42	222 209 49 18 49 7 41	191 207 47 17 48 7 41	185 209 53 19 7 49 7 41	190 212 50 17 49 42	194 217 52 18 48 43	194 219 51 17 48 43	184 230 49 17 47 41	191 241 50 18 46 42	r 210 r 256 51 18 46 42	216 261 51 18 47 43	
Instalment salesdo	10 293	9 339	8 481	7 10 216	r 11 224	10 257	9	9 286	9	12 283	12 281	12 331	10 _ # 309	
Sales, unadjusted, total U. S	395 234 271 274	339 425 292 324 332 442 347 310 293 355 378 378 358	$\begin{array}{c} 461\\ 642\\ 418\\ 438\\ 465\\ 662\\ 505\\ 438\\ 401\\ 472\\ 541\\ 504\\ 565\end{array}$	285 285 205 313 228 183 183 183 197 218 232 251	224 322 177 204 217 327 244 210 183 207 234 252 273	257 359 207 241 256 362 277 229 208 255 283 285 285 285 291	$\begin{array}{c} 285\\ 389\\ 241\\ 269\\ 290\\ 393\\ 304\\ 278\\ 225\\ 276\\ 313\\ 316\\ 321\\ \end{array}$	286 378 228 296 391 306 273 221 275 7316 323 319	281 345 230 278 281 353 296 272 230 271 , 307 293 321	285 386 185 271 429 340 276 192 239 285 326 387	231 373 198 278 290 399 326 287 202 239 * 288 318 352	331 426 261 320 337 454 363 * 320 267 313 * 356 363 374	- > 30% 38% 290 311 9 322 25% 299 333 320 294 333 320 294 333	
Sales, adjusted, total U. S.; do Atlanta1. do Boston do. Chicago1. do. Chicago1. do. Cleveland1. do. Dallas1. do. Kansas City1. do. Minneapolis1. do. New York1. do. Philadelphia1. do. San Francisco1. do. Stocks, total U. S., end of month:1 unadjusted. Unadjusted. do.	+ 277 376 211 258 259 387 301 278 + 227 205 309 337 + 298 + 271	$\begin{array}{c} 277\\ 367\\ 234\\ 262\\ 266\\ 371\\ 299\\ 267\\ 227\\ 267\\ 305\\ 300\\ 319\\ 305\\ 273\end{array}$	293 382 239 281 283 404 322 293 237 276 311 330 339 244 271	$\begin{array}{c} 282\\ 376\\ 244\\ 274\\ 290\\ 396\\ 200\\ 246\\ 229\\ 267\\ 300\\ 282\\ 316\\ 244\\ 272\end{array}$	280 383 229 262 271 409 301 284 220 276 209 300 323 267 279	274 374 216 265 270 389 298 250 217 262 288 297 321 262 288 297 321	292 397 244 269 401 307 277 235 281 323 319 333 294 286	290 390 231 277 403 309 268 226 270 * 321 330 336 289 285	298 392 240 278 299 410 322 283 242 285 7 333 326 342 267 276	362 494 268 330 364 537 414 342 274 331 r 394 418 454 r 258 r 269	335 415 268 335 334 449 355 321 277 319 * 360 370 374 285 284	320 409 * 255 305 333 420 262 262 310 * 332 360 368 322 309	» 299 377 9 214 288 209 377 9 209 233 277 311 300 9 344 9 36 > 322	
Mail-order and store sales:	315, 329	327, 785	434, 472	202, 617	206, 104	268, 483	291, 580	311, 492	317,043	356, 756	339, 478	357, 438	335, 35	
Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol. Montgomery Ward & Codo. Sears, Roebuck & Codo. Rural sales of general merchandise:	112, 398 202, 931	115,727 212,059	150, 420 284, 053	61, 458 141, 160	63, 805 142, 299	85, 639 182, 845	94, 751 196, 829	97, 705 213, 787	96, 389 220, 654	104, 957 251, 799	112, 568	113, 430 244, 008	113, 03 222, 31	
Rural sales of general merchandise: Total U. S., unadjusted. 1935-39=100. East do South. do Middle West. do Total U. S., adjusted. do Total U. S., adjusted. do South. do East do South. do Far West do Far West do	318. 4 278. 7 384. 0 297. 6 352. 1 266. 2 232. 2 300. 5 253. 3 313. 3	$\begin{array}{c} 369.\ 4\\ 371.\ 7\\ 445.\ 2\\ 345.\ 5\\ 363.\ 6\\ 285.\ 0\\ 266.\ 1\\ 325.\ 4\\ 262.\ 9\\ 290.\ 0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 442.\ 1\\ 408.\ 2\\ 484.\ 4\\ 417.\ 1\\ 509.\ 9\\ 312.\ 2\\ 282.\ 5\\ 350.\ 3\\ 281.\ 1\\ 325.\ 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 212.\ 7\\ 191.\ 8\\ 241.\ 6\\ 203.\ 0\\ 231.\ 1\\ 281.\ 0\\ 302.\ 0\\ 302.\ 0\\ 270.\ 7\\ 314.\ 0\end{array}$	229. 0 207. 9 270. 7 208. 4 237. 5 273. 6 242. 3 294. 2 260. 5 317. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 258.\ 7\\ 246.\ 5\\ 290.\ 2\\ 247.\ 9\\ 269.\ 2\\ 273.\ 2\\ 246.\ 5\\ 305.\ 5\\ 260.\ 9\\ 299.\ 1\end{array}$	264. 8 249. 0 287. 0 248. 4 290. 9 276. 7 250. 5 312. 6 254. 5 311. 1	257. 6 239. 8 273. 8 247. 5 278. 4 287. 2 267. 0 330. 3 279. 3 310. 7	$\begin{array}{c} 271.1\\ 259.6\\ 283.4\\ 261.7\\ 315.9\\ 305.6\\ 299.1\\ 346.0\\ 285.7\\ 349.1 \end{array}$	268.0 231.3 286.3 258.6 335.3 363.6 346.3 409.6 346.2 410.9	307. 2 271. 2 327. 2 293. 4 367. 5 335. 0 309. 2 364. 4 316. 8 376. 9	334. 6 301. 0 374. 3 310. 1 390. 3 302. 5 290. 3 328. 9 288. 2 341. 2	346. 319. 402. 322. 388. 290. 266. 314. 274. 345.	
WHOLESALE TRADE			,											
Service and limited-function wholesalers: Sales, estimated (unadj.), totalmil. of dol Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo Inventories, estimated (unadj.), totaldo Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	$5,769 \\ 1,842 \\ 3,927 \\ 7,007 \\ 2,736 \\ 4,271$	5, 904 1, 762 4, 142 7, 019 2, 733 4, 286	$5,685 \\ 1,688 \\ 3,997 \\ 6,888 \\ 2,757 \\ 4,131$	5, 165 1, 457 3, 708 6, 983 2, 849 4, 134	5,035 1,583 3,452 7,054 2,908 4,146	5, 715 1, 882 3, 833 7, 216 3, 022 4, 194	5, 113 1, 816 3, 297 7, 256 3, 094 4, 162	5, 599 2, 052 3, 547 7, 263 3, 153 4, 110	$5,743 \\ 2,149 \\ 3,594 \\ 7,208 \\ 3,171 \\ 4,037$	r 6, 355 2, 415 r 3, 940 r 6, 991 2, 990 r 4, 001	r 7, 349 2, 866 r 4, 483 r 7, 271 2, 878 r 4, 393	r 6, 899 2, 581 r 4, 318 r 7, 500 2, 911 r 4, 589	7, 14 2, 70 4, 43 7, 83 3, 06 4, 77	
		EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION							
POPULATION Population, continental United States: Total, including armed forcesthousands Civilian populationdo EMPLOYMENT	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 status of noninstitutional population: Estimated number 14 years of age and over, total	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	

Male_____do____do____do____ 54, 196 56, 148 54, 473 56, 557 54, 522 56, 619 54, 075 55, 988 54, 279 56, 257 54, 308 56, 300 54, 350 56, 353 54, 395 56, 411 54, 427 56, 497 55, 939 56, 048 56, 096 54, 238 56, 204 Total labor force, including armed forces ...do.... Civilian labor force, total......do.... Male.....do Female.....do 64, 021 62, 576 43, 988 18, 588 64, 363 62, 927 44, 099 18, 828 $\begin{array}{c} 63,\,475\ 62,\,045\ 43,\,765\ 18,\,280 \end{array}$ 62, 835 61, 427 43, 715 17, 712 63, 003 61, 637 43, 769 17, 868 63, 021 61, 675 43, 879 17, 796 63, 513 62, 183 44, 120 18, 063 65, 742 64, 427 45, 708 18, 719 64, 108 62, 788 44, 316 66, 177 64, 866 45, 429 66, 204 64, 867 45, 818 19, 049 65, 438 63, 704 44, 268 19, 436 65, 020 63, 567 44, 726 18, 841 18, 472 19, 437 Employed do. Male do. Female do Agricultural employment do. Nonagricultural employment do. Unemployed do. $59,001 \\ 41,426 \\ 17,575 \\ 7,710 \\ 51,290 \\ 3,576$ 59, 518 41, 783 17, 735 7, 878 51, 640 3, 409 58, 556 41, 293 17, 263 6, 773 51, 783 3, 489 56, 947 40, 453 16, 494 6, 198 50, 749 4, 480 56, 953 40, 343 16, 610 6, 223 50, 730 4, 684 57, 551 40, 877 16, 674 6, 675 50, 877 4, 123 $58,668\\41,492\\17,176\\7,195\\51,473\\3,515$ 59, 731 42, 186 17, 545 8, 062 51, 669 3, 057 61, 482 43, 229 18, 253 9, 046 52, 436 3, 384 $\begin{array}{c} 61,\,214\\ 43,\,582\\ 17,\,632\\ 8,\,440\\ 52,\,774\\ 3,\,213 \end{array}$ 61, 226 43, 244 17, 982 7, 811 53, 415 2, 341 61, 764 43, 096 18, 668 8, 491 53, 273 1, 940 62, 367 62, 367 44, 154 18, 213 8, 160 54, 207 2, 500 45, 953 Not in labor force......do..... 45, 701 46, 694 47, 420 47,342 47, 422 47,024 46, 500 44, 526 45,064 44, 718 46,010 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; revised data for San Francisco for 1910-48 appear on p. 21 of the May 1950 SURVEY; revisions for New York and Richmond for 1946-January 1949 are available upon request. Current revisions for Dallas are tentative, pending completion of the revision for carlier 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.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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	LOYMI	ENT A	ND PO)PULA	TION-	–Conti	inued					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Employees in nonagricultural establishments:† Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) thousands Manufacturingdo Durable-goods industriesdo	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 7, 964	r 44, 096 r 14, 777 r 7, 978	r 45, 053 r 15, 442 r 8, 287	r 45, 680 r 15, 687 r 8, 435	₽ 45, 769 ₽ 15, 757 ₽ 8, 563
Nondurable-goods industries	6, 906 593 70 76 94	6, 757 917 89 77 401	6, 728 940 97 76 420	6, 638 861 98 76 348	6, 673 595 98 76 83	6, 685 938 98 77 423	6, 614 939 99 75 419	6, 604 940 100 76 413	6, 702 946 102 75 410	r 6, 799 r 922 103 74 r 382	7, 155 954 103 76 411	r 7, 252 951 r 103 75 409	p 7, 194 p 944 p 103 p 406
thousands. Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo. Transportation and public utilitiesdo. Interstate railroadsdo. Local railways and bus linesdo. Telephonedo. Teleptanedo. Gas and electric utilitiesdo.	$\begin{array}{c c} 256\\ 96\\ 2,313\\ 3,871\\ 1,257\\ 156\\ 619\\ 49\\ 514 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 255\\ 96\\ 2,244\\ 3,892\\ 1,281\\ 155\\ 616\\ 48\\ 514\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 253\\ 94\\ 2,088\\ 3,930\\ 1,333\\ 154\\ 612\\ 48\\ 513\end{array}$	251891,9193,8691,31615360847512	- 250 89 1, 861 3, 841 1, 290 152 607 46 511	$\begin{array}{c} 249\\ 90\\ 1,907\\ 3,873\\ 1,315\\ 151\\ 607\\ 46\\ 512\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 251\\ 95\\ 2,076\\ 3,928\\ 1,356\\ 150\\ 609\\ 47\\ 513\end{array}$	254972, 2453, 8851, 29614961147516	$\begin{array}{c} 259\\ 100\\ 2,414\\ 4,023\\ 1,407\\ 147\\ 615\\ 47\\ 522\end{array}$	262 r 101 r 2, 532 r 4, 062 1, 414 r 148 620 47 r 530	$\begin{array}{c} 262\\ 104\\ r\ 2,\ 621\\ r\ 4,\ 118\\ 1,\ 440\\ 146\\ 623\\ 47\\ r\ 531\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 260 \\ 103 \\ 72,610 \\ 74,136 \\ 1,457 \\ 146 \\ 622 \\ 48 \\ 529 \end{array}$	^p 102 p 2,595 p 4,112
Trade	$\begin{array}{c} 9,505\\ 2,554\\ 6,951\\ 1,489\\ 1,200\\ 696\\ 1,767\\ 4,794\\ 451\\ 350\\ 147\\ 5,866\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,607\\ 2,538\\ 7,067\\ 1,588\\ 1,208\\ 704\\ 1,766\\ 4,768\\ 445\\ 348\\ 145\\ 5,783\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10, 156\\ 2, 542\\ 7, 614\\ 1, 987\\ 1, 217\\ 717\\ 1, 770\\ 4, 738\\ 443\\ 347\\ 143\\ 6, 041\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,246\\ 2,511\\ 6,735\\ 1,392\\ 1,187\\ 701\\ 1,772\\ 4,701\\ 428\\ 347\\ 141\\ 5,777\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,152\\ 2,495\\ 6,657\\ 1,360\\ 1,185\\ 700\\ 1,777\\ 4,696\\ 430\\ 345\\ 140\\ 5,742\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,206\\ 2,484\\ 6,722\\ 1,392\\ 1,192\\ 699\\ 1,791\\ 4,708\\ 431\\ 346\\ 141\\ 5,769\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,346\\ 2,477\\ 6,869\\ 1,466\\ 1,200\\ 706\\ 1,803\\ 4,757\\ 441\\ 347\\ 146\\ 5,915\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,326\\ 2,479\\ 6,847\\ 1,412\\ 1,204\\ 714\\ 1,812\\ 4,790\\ 451\\ 354\\ 150\\ 5,900 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9, 411 \\ 2, 502 \\ 6, 909 \\ 1, 411 \\ 1, 205 \\ 733 \\ 1, 827 \\ 4, 826 \\ 482 \\ 362 \\ 156 \\ 5, 832 \end{array}$	r 9, 390 r 2, 528 r 6, 862 r 1, 372 1, 203 r 746 r 1, 831 r 4, 841 515 r 363 152 5, 741	r 9, 459 2, 574 r 6, 885 r 1, 384 r 1, 201 r 1, 837 r 4, 829 r 513 r 358 147 r 5, 793	r 9, 648 r 2, 607 r 7, 041 r 1, 474 r 1, 211 r 742 r 1, 826 r 4, 818 477 357 150 r 6, 004	p 9, 745 p 2, 611 p 7, 134 p 1, 524 p 1, 228 p 743 p 1, 821 p 4, 756
Total, adjusted (Federal Reserve) do. Manufacturing do. Mining do. Contract construction do. Transportation and public utilities do. Trade do. Finance do. Service do. Government do.	$\begin{array}{c} 42, 135\\ 13, 678\\ 591\\ 2, 203\\ 3, 877\\ 9, 386\\ 1, 785\\ 4, 770\\ 5, 845\\ \end{array}$	42, 431 13, 684 917 2, 200 3, 895 9, 339 1, 784 4, 792 5, 820	42, 758 13, 946 940 2, 131 3, 930 9, 426 1, 788 4, 786 5, 811	$\begin{array}{r} 42,627\\ 14,040\\ 867\\ 2,109\\ 3,901\\ 9,371\\ 1,781\\ 4,773\\ 5,784\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 42,283\\ 14,023\\ 604\\ 2,091\\ 3,874\\ 9,358\\ 1,786\\ 4,768\\ 5,779\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 42,752\\ 14,135\\ 944\\ 2,096\\ 3,906\\ 9,348\\ 1,791\\ 4,756\\ 5,776\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43,212\\ 14,302\\ 942\\ 2,163\\ 3,948\\ 9,391\\ 1,794\\ 4,757\\ 5,915\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 43,578\\14,629\\941\\2,223\\3,888\\9,459\\1,803\\4,766\\5,869\end{array}$	44, 010 14, 802 943 2, 299 3, 995 9, 532 1, 809 4, 778 5, 852	r 44, 259 r 14, 977 r 915 r 2, 366 r 4, 021 r 9, 556 r 1, 804 r 4, 769 5, 851	r 44. 888 r 15, 325 r 946 r 2, 427 r 4, 071 r 9, 636 r 1, 819 r 4, 781 r 5, 883	r 45, 194 r 15, 448 r 946 r 2, 439 r 4, 116 r 9, 657 r 1, 835 r 4, 770 r 5, 983	p 45, 278 p 15, 534 p 942 p 2, 471 p 4, 118 p 9, 623 p 1, 839 p 4, 732 p 6, 019
Production workers in manufacturing industries: Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)thousands Durable-goods industriesdo Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood products (except furni-	11, 368 5, 651 18	11, 289 5, 719 17	11, 504 5, 961 17	11, 449 6, 000 17	$11,460 \\ 5,982 \\ 17$	11, 549 6, 070 18	11, 597 6, 195 18	11,8416,45619	12, 066 6, 596 19	r 12, 151 6, 597 19	* 12, 794 * 6, 891 20	r 13, 021 r 7, 024 21	p 13, 075 p 7, 135 p 22
ture)	689 414 284 411 108 559 131	692 413 283 411 108 743 325	682 404 289 412 107 955 507	642 381 289 403 106 963 511	652 386 297 408 108 978 512	677 399 301 410 109 982 507	692 410 303 419 113 1,007 523	723 430 303 432 116 1,026 529	741 7 437 303 441 118 1,050 538	r 750 r 444 r 303 440 114 r 1,054 542	r 778 r 461 r 319 459 122 r 1, 085 r 550	r 781 462 r 326 r 461 118 1,103 551	p 775 p 327 p 469 p 1, 120
Primary smelting and refining of nonfer- rous metals	39 677	38 666	41 688	43 693	45 698	45 709	45	46 742	46 769	45	46	46	
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' suppliesthousandsdodo Electrical machinerydo Transportation equipmentdo Automobilesdodo Aircraft and partsdo Ship and boat building and repairsdo Railroad equipmentdo Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	116	113 908 546 898 582 184 71 51 174 381	$\begin{array}{c} 111\\ 929\\ 559\\ 896\\ 585\\ 184\\ 69\\ 50\\ 173\\ 361\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \\ 937 \\ 561 \\ 978 \\ 675 \\ 184 \\ 66 \\ 46 \\ 172 \\ 345 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 112\\ 960\\ 573\\ 872\\ 567\\ 184\\ 68\\ 45\\ 171\\ 356\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 114\\ 981\\ 580\\ 879\\ 576\\ 184\\ 67\\ 44\\ 172\\ 361\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 118\\ 1,003\\ 595\\ 899\\ 595\\ 185\\ 67\\ 44\\ 174\\ 363\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 119\\ 1,022\\ 606\\ 1,045\\ 736\\ 185\\ 67\\ 48\\ 176\\ 362\\ \end{array}$	122 1,033 615 1,078 765 187 68 49 180 367	120 r 1, 032 r 620 r 1, 070 r 757 188 68 48 r 178 r 358	132 7 1,059 7 655 7 1,112 784 7 200 7 79 48 7 190 7 399	138 r 1, 055 r 678 r 1, 143 r 774 215 766 49 r 201 r 417	^p 849 ^p 1, 092 ^p 700 ^p 1, 144 ^p 791 ^p 210 ^p 427
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products do Meat products do Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Bakery products do Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products do Broad-woven fabric mills do Knitting mills do Apparel and other finished textile prod	1 104	$\begin{array}{c} 5,570\\ 1,185\\ 242\\ 99\\ 160\\ 195\\ 146\\ 89\\ 1,184\\ 572\\ 230\\ \end{array}$	$5, 543 \\ 1, 139 \\ 251 \\ 96 \\ 136 \\ 190 \\ 141 \\ 87 \\ 1, 187 \\ 574 \\ 227 \\ 227 \\ 1, 187 \\ 574 \\ 227 \\ 3, 543 \\ 227 \\ 3, 544 \\ 227 \\ 3, 544$	$5,449 \\ 1,078 \\ 244 \\ 95 \\ 117 \\ 186 \\ 135 \\ 85 \\ 1,177 \\ 568 \\ 223$	$5, 478 \\ 1, 055 \\ 232 \\ 97 \\ 110 \\ 188 \\ 134 \\ 81 \\ 1, 183 \\ 571 \\ 223$	$5,479 \\ 1,060 \\ 228 \\ 99 \\ 109 \\ 190 \\ 139 \\ 78 \\ 1,183 \\ 574 \\ 221 \\$	$5,402 \\ 1,065 \\ 223 \\ 103 \\ 120 \\ 191 \\ 141 \\ 76 \\ 1,172 \\ 573 \\ 218 \\ 218 \\ 233 \\ 218 \\ 340 \\$	$5, 385 \\ 1, 090 \\ 227 \\ 108 \\ 127 \\ 193 \\ 146 \\ 76 \\ 1, 162 \\ 573 \\ 213 \\$	5, 470 1, 141 r 233 114 151 157 75 1, 174 580 212	r 5, 554 r 1, 231 r 235 116 r 223 194 r 164 75 1, 160 571 209	r 5, 903 r 1, 331 236 114 301 192 r 169 82 1, 226 595 227	r 5, 997 r 1, 351 236 107 323 194 159 r 87 r 1, 256 607 234	<i>p</i> 5, 940 <i>r</i> 1, 264 <i>p</i> 86 <i>p</i> 1, 264
ucts	1, 083 129 252 308 392 200	1, 028 118 251 280 393 201	1, 040 127 247 296 390 200	1, 032 130 241 302 385 199	1,065 135 244 315 386 200	1, 058 136 245 305 389 200	1, 003 132 241 272 391 201	976 129 239 254 392 202	976 135 238 248 399 205	979 127 * 232 * 266 * 396 204	1, 084 138 7 252 7 305 411 208	1,093 138 255 304 + 418 210	 p 418
Printing, publishing, and allied industries thousands Newspapers	500 144 166	500 145 165	501 145 168	493 142 167	495 145 165	496 146 165	497 148 165	498 149 164	500 150 166	r 499 150 164	504 149 165	7 509 151	₽ 512

r Bevised. - 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 nonagricultural 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 SURVEY; of 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						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	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	OPULA	TION-	-Conti	nued			·		
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Production workers in mfg. industries†—Con. Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Continued Nondurable.goods industries—Continued Chemicals and allied productsthousands Industrial organic chemicalsdo Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningdo Rubber productsdo Tires and inner tubesdo Leather and leather productsdo Footwear (except rubber)do	488 141 185 148 187 81 349 224	485 143 188 148 148 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 + 154 + 193 147 209 90 370 237	506 157 * 189 145 * 216 93 * 371 236	\$ 526 \$\$ 191 \$\$ 220 \$\$ 368 \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$
Manufacturing production-worker employment index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)† 1939=100	138.8	137.8	140. 4	139.8	139. 9	141.0	141.6	144.5	147.3	148.3	r 156. 2	r 158. 9	₽ 159.6
Manufacturing production-worker employment index, adjusted (Federal Reserve)†1939=100	136.3	136. 3	139.3	140.5	140.2	141.3	143. 2	147. 1	148.9	r 150. 9	* 154. 9	r 156. 1	₽ 157. O
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, total§number Construction (Federal and State)do Maintenance (State)do Federal civilian employees:	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	
United Statesthousandsthousands Washington, D.C., metropolitan area do Railway employees (class I steam railways):	1,846 211	1, 835 211	1, 829 213	1, 801 213	$1,801 \\ 213$	1, 940 214	1, 939 214	1, 851 213	1, 819 214	1, 839 215	1, 913 218	1, 945 219	₱ 1,977 ₱ 222
Totalthousands Indexes: Unadjusted1935-39=100	1, 116 106. 9 103. 4	1, 141 109. 2 108. 2	1, 183 112. 7 114. 5	1, 180 112. 8 117. 3	1, 154 110. 3 113. 0	1, 177 112. 5 115. 3	1, 221 116. 7 118. 6	1, 163 111. 0 111. 5	1, 272 121. 6 120. 0	1, 279 122.3 119.7	* 1, 302 * 124. 5 * 121. 9	P 1, 315 P 125. 7 P 122. 7	 p 1, 324 p 126. 5 p 122. 4
Adjusteddo PAYROLLS Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept, of Labor)†1939=100	320.9	313.9	329.3	329.2	330.0	333. 5	337.2	348.0	362.7	* 367.5	* 393. 9	403.6	V 122. 4
Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept, of 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	r 41.0 r 41.7 r 42.9	p 41. 4 p 42. 2 p 43. 7
ture)hourshours Sawmills and planing millsdo Furniture and fixturesdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Glass and glass productsdo Primary metal industriesdo	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	r 41. 1 40. 9 41. 0 r 40. 9 r 39. 5 r 40. 7	7 42. 2 42. 0 42. 8 7 41. 6 39. 7 41. 3	41.5 41.2 7 42.4 7 41.6 39.6 7 41.5	p 43. (p 42. (
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling millshours Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	34.0	34.4	39.3	39.3	39.3	37.5	40.0	39. 7	39.8	39. 9	40.3	40.4	
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- chinery, transportation equipment) hours.	40.7 40.1	39.4 39.2	40.5 40.5	41.3 40.3	40.4 40.3	40.7 40.3	40.8 40.7	40.8 40.7	40.9 41.5	r 40.3 r 41.1	40. 9 42. 2	41.2	
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumber's supplies	40. 1 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. 7 40. 0 40. 9	39.7 39.8 40.5 40.5 40.9 40.9	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	41. 2 41. 6 r 40. 6 r 41. 5 r 42. 1 r 41. 2 38. 1 39. 1 r 40. 9	41.7 7 42.3 41.1 7 41.9 7 42.3	42. 4 42. 5 7 41. 5 7 41. 0 40. 8 42. 8 38. 4 40. 4 7 42. 0	p 42. 8 p 42. 9 p 41. 6
Nondurable-goods industriesdo Food and kindred productsdo Meat productsdo Dairy productsdo Canning and preservingdo Bakery productsdo Beveragesdo Tobacco manufacturesdo. Textile-mill productsdo. Broad-woven fabric millsdo. Knitting millsdo.	41. 6 40. 5 38. 2	$\begin{array}{c} 39.3 \\ 41.6 \\ 42.9 \\ 43.9 \\ 37.1 \\ 41.4 \\ 40.1 \\ 38.0 \\ 39.5 \\ 39.8 \\ 38.4 \end{array}$	39.5 41.4 43.4 44.1 36.6 41.3 39.7 38.0 39.8 40.3 37.6	$\begin{array}{c} 39.4\\ 41.4\\ 42.9\\ 44.5\\ 38.2\\ 41.1\\ 39.7\\ 38.0\\ 39.4\\ 40.0\\ 36.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 39.3\\ 40.7\\ 40.4\\ 43.8\\ 37.7\\ 41.6\\ 40.0\\ 36.2\\ 39.6\\ 40.1\\ 37.2\end{array}$	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	$\begin{array}{c} 38.9\\ 41.0\\ 40.7\\ 44.3\\ 37.2\\ 41.6\\ 41.1\\ 36.7\\ 9\\ 38.5\\ 35.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 39.5 \\ 41.8 \\ 41.3 \\ 45.0 \\ 38.9 \\ 41.9 \\ 42.0 \\ 38.3 \\ 38.3 \\ 38.7 \\ 39.2 \\ 36.2 \end{array}$	39.0 39.5	* 45. 0 40. 8 41. 7 * 41. 4 * 39. 5 40. 6	44. 8 41. 1 41. 3 41. 1 7 39. 2 7 40. 7 41. 1	p 41. 4
Apparel and other finished textile products hours. Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work	36. 5 34. 3	35. 7 32. 9	35. 9 34. 7	36. 0 35. 4	36.7 37.0	36. 4 37. 5	35.2 35.5	35.7 36.7	35. 8 36. 7	36. 2 7 36. 9	37.7 * 38.0	7 35. 8 35. 8	
Women's outerwear dours Women's outerwear dours Paper and allied products dours Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills dours Printing, publishing, and allied industries	37.5 34.2 43.1 43.7	36. 8 33. 6 43. 0 43. 6	36. 8 34. 5 42. 9 43. 6	36. 2 35. 0 42. 2 43. 0	36. 4 35. 9 42. 5 43. 4	36. 2 35. 4 42. 6 43. 4	35.5 34.5 42.3 43.2	35.9 34.6 42.3 43.2	36. 2 33. 8 43. 0 43. 8	r 43. 3 r 44. 0	37. 9 36. 3 44. 1 44. 7	37.3 32.2 744.1 44.5	» 44.
Printing, publishing, and and thousanes hours. hours. Newspapers	38. 6 37. 5 39. 5 41. 7 39. 9 41. 0 41. 0 39. 4 39. 4 39. 4 39. 4 37. 3 36. 5	38. 6 37. 2 39. 3 41. 5 40. 0 40. 0 40. 0 40. 0 38. 4 36. 9 35. 1 33. 3	39.3 38.1 40.3 41.6 40.2 39.9 39.7 39.2 37.3 37.1 36.2	38.4 37.7	38. 2 36. 3 39. 3 41. 1 40. 0 39. 8 39. 6 39. 2 38. 3 38. 3 38. 3 37. 8	38. 6 36. 8 39. 6 41. 1 40.0 39. 7 39. 6 39. 7 39. 6 39. 7 39. 6 39. 7 39. 7 39. 7 37. 4 37. 4	38.6 37.1 39.4 41.2 40.1 40.8 40.5 40.0 39.0 35.8 34.7	38.7 37.3 39.8 41.2 40.6 39.9 41.1 41.1 35.4 34.2	38.7 37.2 39.6 41.4 40.8 41.1 40.2 41.4 40.6 37.2 36.4	39.6 r 41.2 r 40.7 r 41.6 41.0 r 41.2 r 40.4 38.1	40. 1 7 41. 5 40. 5 40. 8 39. 8 7 42. 2 7 41. 5 39. 2	37.0 40.6 7 41.8 40.8 7 41.9 41.5 42.3 41.5 7 38.1	p 41. 8 p 41. 6 p 42. 6

* Revised. * Preliminary. * Revised series. See note marked "'t" 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. \$Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately. o*Data beginning December 1949 cover all of Fair-fax County, Virginia, and Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Maryland.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						19	50			<u></u>	
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	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	OPULA	TION-	Cont	inued					
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued]
Average weekly hours per worker, etc. †—Continued Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining: Metalhours Anthracitedo	40. 1 39. 2	35. 7 35. 7	41.6 22.0	42. 0 23. 9	41, 9 20, 6	41. 1 41. 5	41. 6 29. 0	41.6 34.7	41.6 32.6	r 41. 1 r 34. 8	r 41. 8 r 33. 5	40. 8 34. 8	
Bituminous coal do Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production hours	31.9 41.2	34.1 40.0	25. 4 40. 0	24. 5 41. 8	25. 4 40. 0	39. 2 39. 8	36. 0 41. 2	34. 1 40. 0	34.7 40.0	* 34.6 * 41.6	* 35. 5 40. 4	35.7 40.9	
Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding constructiondo. Building constructiondo.	44. 2 38. 3 41. 8 36. 9	42. 7 37. 1 39. 9 36. 1	42. 4 36. 4 38. 3 35. 8	41. 4 35. 2 37. 4 34. 8	41. 4 34. 3 37. 8 33. 7	41. 6 35. 1 38. 7 34. 5	43. 6 36. 6 40. 9 35. 6	44. 4 37. 3 40. 7 36. 5	44. 9 38. 0 42. 0 37. 0	7 44.6 37.9 7 41.5 7 36.9	r 45. 2 38. 5 r 42. 7 r 37. 5	44. 7 37. 4 41. 3 36. 4	
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus linesdo Telephonedo Telegraphdo Gas and electric utilitiesdo	44. 2 38. 7 44. 5 41. 7	44. 1 38. 8 43. 7 41. 5	44.5 38.4 43.7 41.8	44. 2 38. 5 44. 1 41. 7	44. 4 38. 6 44. 1 41. 4	44. 4 38. 5 44. 1 41. 2	44. 5 38. 7 44. 6 41. 3	44. 8 38. 9 45. 4 41. 3	45.3 39.1 44.9 41.5	r 45. 1 39. 4 45. 0 41. 6	44. 8 39. 3 45. 0 7 41. 6	44. 6 39. 6 44. 6 41. 9	
Trade: Wholesale tradedo Retail trade: General-merchandise storesdo	40. 9 36. 4	40. 6 36. 3	40. 9 38. 1	40. 6 36. 9	40. 3 36. 8	40. 3 36. 5	40. 1 36. 1	40. 4 36. 4	40. 6 37. 2	40. 9 7 37. 7	r 40.9 r 37.4	40. 8 36. 3	
Food and liquordo Automotive and accessories dealersdo Service: Hotels, year-rounddo	40.3 45.9 44.2	40. 1 45. 6 44. 0	40. 3 45. 8 43. 8	40. 0 45. 8 43. 9	40. 1 45. 3 43. 8	40. 0 45. 8 43. 8	40. 1 45. 8 44. 0	40. 1 45. 9 44. 1	40.8 45.9 43.8	r 41. 5 r 45. 7 r 43. 8	41.5 r 45.7 r 43.6	40.3 45.7 43.3	
Laundriesdo Cleaning and dyeing plantsdo Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs):	41.1 41.1	40. 9 40. 9	41. 2 41. 0	41. 5 41. 2	40. 8 39. 9	41. 0 40. 6	41. 0 40. 4	41.7 43.0	42.0 43.0	r 41.5 r 41.4	40.6 40.0		
Beginning in month: Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvedthousands In effect during month:	256 570	197 57	170 46	225 185	210 75	260 80	400 160	450 325	425 260	425 225	560 350	275	180
Work stoppagesnumber Workers involved	475 977 17, 500 2. 5	388 914 6, 270 . 9	323 417 1, 350 . 2	340 300 2, 600 . 4	$325 \\ 515 \\ 7,850 \\ 1.3$	400 530 3, 750 . 5	550 300 3, 150 . 5	650 500 3,000 .4	650 400 2,750 .4	650 400 2, 900 . 4	800 465 2, 900 . 4	460 3, 500	300 2, 450
U. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placementsthousands Unemployment compensation: Initial claimsdo	416	350 1, 545	312 1.630	305 1, 725	289 1, 240	368 1, 294	406	489	494 1.104	486	624 641	618	612
Continued claimsdo Benefit payments: Beneficiaries, weekly averagedo A mount of paymentsthous. of dol Veterans' unemployment allowances:	8, 363 1, 528 135, 707	7, 584 1, 698 152, 170	8, 259 1, 889 170, 580	9, 000 2, 078 186, 383	8, 068 2, 027 167, 212	8, 261 2, 098 187, 215	6, 656 1, 559 138, 969	6, 702 1, 567 138, 778	5, 827 1, 388 119, 430	5, 115 1, 158 99, 714	4, 424 983 89, 681	3, 293	3, 141 650 57, 530
Veterans' unemployment allowances: Initial claims Continued claims Claims filed during last week of monthdo Amount of paymentsthous. of dol.	31 265 62 5, 467	29 268 60 5, 291	29 280 61 5, 474	29 289 66 5, 753	23 258 63 5, 069	20 275 58 5, 713	14 187 43 3, 838	14 160 33 3, 185	18 128 27 2, 526	13 112 25 2, 209	9 92 19 1, 988	5 55 10	4 30 6
Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments: Accession rate monthly rate per 100 employees Separation rate, total	3.7 4.1	3.3 4.0 .2	3.2 3.2 .2	3.6 3.1 .2	3. 2 3. 0 . 2	3.6 2.9 .2	3.5 2.8 .2	4.4 3.1 .3	4.8 3.0 .3	4.7 2.9 .3	6.6 4.2 .4	* 4.9 .4	P 5.4 P 4.4 P.4
Lay-ons0 Quitsdo Military and miscellaneousdo WAGES	2.3 1.5 .1	2.5 1.2 .1	1.9 1.0 .1	1.7 1.1 .1	1.7 1.0 .1	1.4 1.2 7.1	1.2 1.3 .1	1.1 1.6 .1	.9 1.7 .1	.6 1.8 .2	.6 2.9 .3	* 3.4	
Average weekly earnings (U. S. Department of													
Labor):† All manufacturing industriesdollars Durable-goods industriesdo Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	55. 26 58. 17 59. 97	54. 43 56. 82 59. 82	56. 04 59. 19 60. 85	56, 29 59, 40 60, 70	56. 37 59. 47 60. 88	56. 53 59. 74 61. 31	56. 93 61. 01 61. 43	57. 54 61. 57 61. 66	58, 85 62, 86 61, 90	59.21 * 63.01 * 64.92	7 60. 28 7 64. 25 7 65. 02	r 65.09 r 67.18	p 66. 34 p 69. 00
dollars Sawmills and planing millsdo Furniture and fixturesdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Glass and glass productsdo Primary metal industriesdo	54. 17 54. 54 51. 42 55. 51 57. 04 58, 35	52.48 52.89 50.72 55.28 57.19 57.48	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	48. 02 47. 38 51. 13 55. 32 59. 31 63. 79	50, 55 50, 59 52, 29 55, 56 59, 36 63, 48	52. 24 51. 85 52. 17 55. 70 59. 35 62. 40	53.36 53.10 51.67 56.56 59.58 65.00	54.38 54.19 51.50 57.28 59.78 65.57	$56.28 \\ 56.08 \\ 52.50 \\ 58.12 \\ 59.74 \\ 66.50$	r 56. 27 r 55. 95 r 52. 03 r 58. 57 r 60. 24 r 66. 95	r 58, 49 r 57, 96 r 54, 87 r 59, 36 r 58, 88 67, 73	57.47 r 55.25 r 60.90 61.70	p 56, 80
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills dollars Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	55. 90 59. 87	56. 48 58. 43	64. 65 59. 60	65. 83 62. 07	64. 81 60. 24	61. 84 61. 13	66. 08 61. 61	65, 86 61, 98	66. 63 62. 54	67.83 r 62.83	67.78 7 62.86		
chinery, transportation equipment) dollars	58. 51	56.88	59.66	59. 93	59.68	59.64	60. 56	60.89	62.87	* 62. 55	r 64. 78	* 65. 83	₽ 66.38
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' suppliesdollars Machinery (except electrical)do Electrical machinerydo	55.58 60.21 7.97	59, 32 59, 21 57, 36		59, 23 61, 57 58, 44	59, 59 62, 55 58, 26	60. 20 63. 34 58. 44	60. 76 64. 33 58. 71	61. 30 65. 09 59. 28	$\begin{array}{c} 62.11 \\ 65.69 \\ 58.62 \end{array}$	r 63. 28 r 66. 35 r 59. 44	r 64. 47 r 67. 85 r 60. 21	69.15	₽ 70. 53
Transportation equipmentdo Automobilesdo Aircraft and partsdo Ship and boat building and repairsdo Railroad equipmentdo Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	56.08	$\begin{array}{c} 61.\ 92\\ 61.\ 03\\ 66.\ 69\\ 56.\ 97\\ 63.\ 16\\ 56.\ 52\\ 51.\ 70\\ \end{array}$	65. 31 65. 44 66. 41 62. 86 63. 39 56. 84 52. 23	68. 12 70. 14 65. 20 61. 46 61. 60 56. 49 51. 78	$\begin{array}{c} 66.58\\ 67.64\\ 65.69\\ 61.16\\ 64.89\\ 56.86\\ 51.62\\ \end{array}$	67. 46 69. 08 65. 29 62. 53 64. 21 57. 40 51. 82	70. 46 73. 77 64. 96 62. 08 64. 52 57. 52 51. 94	69. 62 71. 66 65. 61 63. 21 64. 99 58. 34 52. 47	72. 53 75. 76 65. 32 62. 39 64. 56 58. 93 52. 69	71.71 74.35 766.54 764.20 764.40 758.98 752.47	7 72.70 7 75.12 7 68.74 7 65.14 7 65.50 7 60.17 7 54.66	74.01 70.96 63.63 68.40 * 62.96	p 63. 64

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Inless 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	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	EMP	LOYMI	ENT A	ND PO	OPULA	TION-	-Conti	inued					
WAGES-Continued													
Average weekly earnings, etc. †—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued													
Nondurable-goods industriesdollars_	52.47	52.07 54.16	52.69 54.57	52. 91 54. 94	53.06 54.05	53.04 54.42	52.17 54.14	52, 83 54, 90	53. 92 56. 01	r 54.73 r 56.94	7 55.69 7 56.31	7 55.52 7 56.35	₽ 56.50 ₽ 56.06
Meat products	56.51	60. 23 53. 95	60. 98 54. 29	60. 19 55. 67	55, 99 54, 88	56.14 54.63	55.64 54.79	57, 10 55, 02	58.11 55.85	7 59.31 7 57.21	7 58.32 7 56.70	62.37 56.99	
Canning and preservingdo Bakery products	45.92 52.29	41.29 52.12	43.26 52.16	45.15 52.07	44. 94 52. 96	44.79 52.75	44.32 52.37	45.01 53.12	45.94 53.21	7 47.73 7 53.88	48.39 - 54.42	47.55 54.27	
rood and kindred products	64.40 37.86	63.60 38.46	63.12 38.76	63.52 39.25	64.52 38.48	65.16 39.49	66. 38 38. 59	66. 71 39. 67	68.96 41.59	70.11 42.12	r 68.77 r 43.49	68.18 7 42.30	₽ 41.54
Textile-mill productsdo Broad-woven fabric millsdo	47.04	47.20 47.76	47.64 48.40	47.36 48.16	47.88 48.16	47.39 47.72	45. 51 45. 81	45.63 45.82	46.75 46.92	* 47.27 * 47.52	49.53 49.37	r 50.02 50.06	₽ 52.50
repporter und other million of teatine produced		43.28	42.34	41.73	43.38	43.55	40, 60	40.67	41.85	⁺ 42.77	* 45. 55	45.44	
dollarsdo Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo	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	r 43. 22 r 49. 22	7 46. 14 7 51. 30	43.25 48.26	» 46. 04
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothingdollars_	- 34.35	33.82	33.82	33.63	35.64	35.62	35.00	35.29	35. 55	7 35. 34	7 37. 26	37.08	
Women's outerweardo Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo	49.49 58.36 62.10	45.80 58.31 62.09	49.13 58.09 62.09	50.86 57.56	52.63 57.80	49.67 58.06	46,06 58,20	45.57 58.08	45.87 60.03	* 49.62 * 61.36	r 53.96 r 62.89	46.56 63.37	» 63. 5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries dollars_		70.91	72. 27	61.62 70.49	61.71 70.75	61.89 72.14	62, 42 72, 18	61. 82 72. 64	64.21 72.72	7 65.74 7 72.30	r 67. 23	67.55 74.48	₽ 74. 18
Newspapersdo	80.06	79.05 69.36	81.50 71.17	76.43 70.80	76.38	78.42	79.88 70.88	81.05 71.68	80.76 71.79	79.20	78.59 72.58	81.33 73.81	
(homicals and allied products do	1 50 51	59.43 62.44	59.78 62.75	60.05 63,63	59.96 62.64	60.09 62.56	60.56 63.12	61.18 63.91	62.39 65.16	7 62.99 7 66.02	7 63. 25 7 65. 41	⁷ 64. 12 67. 40	p 64.1
Industrial organic chemicals	74.09	72.12 75.44	71.74 74.83	73.79 77.41	71.64 74.84	71.54	73.85 77.11	73.28 75.73	74.37 76.82	76.09 78.93	r 74. 17 76. 14	77.14 80.34	₽ 77.1
Tires and inner tubes do	04.83	57.91 63.91	59.04 64.79	60. 52 67. 70	59.90 67.22	59.70 65.26	61.76 69.23	$64.52 \\ 74.60$	65.08 74.05	7 66.59 7 75.22	7 66. 89 7 77. 27	67.13 76.40	₽ 67.9
Leather and leather productsdo Footwear (except rubber)do	41.72	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	44.73 742.53	r 46. 49 r 44. 39	7 45.68 43.32	₽ 45.5
Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining:													
Metaldo Anthracitedo	59.63 75.81	52.73 67.94	$62.32 \\ 42.22$		62.81 40.23	$61.81 \\ 80.01$	62.90 57.25	63.11 68.81	63.40 64.94	r 63.17 r 68.59	r 64. 33 r 66. 26	63.97 69.04	
Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	- 63. 10	68.17	48.74	47.36	49.83	78.75	72.79	68.37	69.92	^r 69.68	* 70. 96	71.79	
Petroleum and natural-gas production dollars_ Nonmetalic mining and quarryingdo	- 73.87	71.20	71.52 55.08	76. 24 53. 36	71.88 54.36	70.88	74.41	70.88	71.08	7 75.59	71.47	73.95	
Contract construction	2.06	55.77 70.12 69.90	69.75 68.15	68.01 65.56	66. 89 66. 94	55.37 68.59 68.34	58.03 70.93 71.41	59, 45 72, 74 71, 71	60.39 73.66	r 60.92 r 74.05 r 73.70	7 61. 52 7 76. 08	61.86 75.51 75.37	
Building construction	71.80	70. 21	70.26	68.76	67.00	68.83	70.70	72.93	$73.75 \\ 73.82$	74.02	7 76.56 7 76.16		
Building constructiondo Transportation and public utilities:do Telephone	64.31 53.29	64.17 54.40	65.10 52.49		$65.22 \\ 53.69$	65.53 52.98	65. 90 53. 44	$\begin{array}{c} 66.56 \\ 53.72 \end{array}$	67.41 54.19	* 67.47 * 54.96	* 67. 02 * 54. 74	67.35 55.80	
Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do	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 * 65.81	64.49	
Trade: Wholesale tradedo	1	57.86	58.20	58.14	58.27	58.56	58.79	59.11	59.93	7 61.10	r 60. 82		
Retail trade: General-merchandise storesdo	34.64	34.30	36.12	35.68	35.44	35.04	34.66	35.49	36.60	* 37.32	r 36. 91	35.94	
Food and liquordo Automotive and accessories dealersdo	50. 25	50.37 58.78	50. 54 58. 26	50.68 58.72	50.85 57.76	50.76 59.22	50. 93 60. 36	50.81 60.50	51.82 62.29	7 53.37 7 63.71	7 53.00 7 63.66	52.07 63.80	
Finance: Banks and trust companiesdo	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	
Service: Hotels, year-rounddo Laundriesdo Cleaning and dyeing plantsdo	32.84	33. 13 34. 23	33.24 34.77	$33.06 \\ 35.15$	33. 51 34. 39	33.07	33. 26	33.34	33. 33	7 33. 51	r 33. 70	33. 73	
Cleaning and dyeing plantsdo	40.15	39. 96	40.47	40.75	39.26	34.56 40.40	34.85 40.48	35. 74 43. 69	36. 33 44. 03	r 35.61 r 42.02	7 34, 83 40, 16	35.89 42.70	
verage hourly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor):†		1											
All manufacturing industriesdollarsdollarsdo	1.458	1.392 1.457	1.408 1.476	$1.418 \\ 1.485$	$1.420 \\ 1.483$	1.424 1.486	1.434 1.499	$1.442 \\ 1.509$	$1.453 \\ 1.522$	$1.462 \\ 1.533$	7 1. 463 7 1. 537	1.480	₽ 1.49 ₽ 1.57
Ordnance and accessories	1.488	1.488	1.495	1.510	1.507	1.510	1. 513	1.515	1.521	7 1. 524	r 1. 548	1.566	P 1.57
ture)dollarsdollars. Sawmills and planing millsdo Furniture and fixturesdo		1.280 1.290	1.275 1.282	1.225 1.237	1.270 1.284	1.293 1.293	1.311 1.311	$1.336 \\ 1.338$	$1.353 \\ 1.348$	r 1.369 r 1.368	7 1.386 7 1.580	7 1.394 1.395	p 1.37
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	1. 233 1. 374 1. 444	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1.231 \\ 1.382 \\ 1.459 \end{array} $	1.244 1.381 1.465	$\begin{array}{c} 1.244 \\ 1.390 \\ 1.494 \end{array}$	1.254 1.389 1.484	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.251 \\ 1.389 \\ 1.480 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.251 \\ 1.400 \\ 1.482 \end{array} $	1.250 1.404	1.256 1.414	⁷ 1. 269 7 1. 432 7 1. 592	7 1. 282 7 1. 427	7 1.303 1.464	p 1.32 p 1.47
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Glass and glass productsdo Primary metal industriesdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	1. 556	1. 579	1. 597	1.615	1. 603	1. 604	1. 609	$1.476 \\ 1.619$	$1.486 \\ 1.630$	r 1.523 r 1.645	7 1. 483 1. 640	1. 558 7 1. 673	p 1.6
.0011ars Primary smelting and refining of ponferrous	- 1.644	1.642	1.645	1.675	1.649	1.649	1.652	1.659	1.674	1.700	1.682	1. 730	
metalsdollarsdollarsdollarsdollars	1. 471	1.483	1.479	1.503	1. 491	1.502	1. 510	1, 519	1, 529	r 1, 539	r 1. 537	1. 555	
chinery, transportation equipment) dollars_	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	P 1. 5
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' suppliesdollarsdollarsdodddd	1.479	1.483	1.491	1.492	1.501	1. 505	1. 519	1. 521	1. 526	7 1. 536	7 1. 546	1.566	
Machinery (except electrical)do Electrical machinerydo	1. 536 1. 435	1. 538 1. 434	1. 544 1. 444	1.547 1.443	1.552 1.442	1.560 1.443	1.569 1.446	1.576 1.453	$1.583 \\ 1.451$	7 1.595 7 1.464	7 1.604 7 1.465	1.627 71.483	p 1. 64 p 1. 51
Transportation equipmentdo Automobilesdo	1.656	1.660	1.679	1.682	1.677	1.678	1.706	1.698	1.727	r 1. 728	r 1.735	* 1.766	₽ 1.78
Aircraft and parts		$ \begin{array}{r} 1.686 \\ 1.607 \\ 1.637 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.713 \\ 1.612 \\ 1.637 \end{array} $	1.715 1.602 1.626	1.708 1.614	1.710 1.612 1.627	1.748 1.612 1.628	1.731 1.608 1.646	1.770 1.605 1.620	r 1.766 r 1.615	7 1.776 1.629	1.814 1.658	
Railroad equipment	1. 624 1. 623 1. 409	1.637 1.649 1.413	1.637 1.638 1.421	$1.626 \\ 1.621 \\ 1.423$	1.631 1.647 1.425	1.637 1.638	1.638 1.646 1.438	1.646 1.633 1.444	1.629 1.647 1.449	r 1.685 r 1.647 r 1.442	7 1.665 7 1.654	1.657	
Miscellaneous mfg, industries	1. 409	1.413	1. 421	1. 423 1. 288	1.425 1.284	1.435 1.289	1.438 1.292	$1.444 \\ 1.302$	$1.448 \\ 1.301$	7 1.442 7 1.302	7 1. 464 7 1. 314	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.499 \\ 1.328 \end{array} $	p 1.50 p 1.34
Nondurable-goods industriesdo Food and kindred productsdo	1.325	$1.325 \\ 1.302$	1.334 1.318	$1.343 \\ 1.327$	$1.350 \\ 1.328$	1.353 1.337	1.355 1.340	$1.358 \\ 1.339$	$1.365 \\ 1.340$	7 1.375 7 1.346	r 1.375 r 1.344	r 1.381 r 1.348	» 1.40
Food and kindred productsdo Meat products	1. 375	1. 407 1. 229	1.406 1.231	$1.403 \\ 1.251$	$1.386 \\ 1.253$	1. 393	1. 398 1. 248	1,355 1,403 1,242	1, 407 1, 241	7 1. 419 7 1. 263	1. 344 1. 426 1. 260	1.503	₽ 1.35
Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Bavery products do Beverages do	1.148 1.257	$1.113 \\ 1.259$	1.182 1.263	$1.182 \\ 1.267$	$1.192 \\ 1.273$	1. 217 1. 271	1. 240 1. 221 1. 271	1, 210 1, 277	1, 181 1, 270	r 1. 203 r 1. 153 r 1. 292	1. 186 1. 305	1.157	
Beverages do r Revised. p Preliminary. †Revised series	1.590	1.586	1.590	1.600	1.613	1.625	1.631	1.623	1.642	, 1. 681	7 1. 661	1.659	!

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

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
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND P	OPULA	TION-	Conti	inued					
WAGES-Continued												.	
Average hourly earnings, etc.†—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued Nondurable-goods industries—Continued Tobacco manufactures	. 991	1.012	1.019	1.033	1.063	1.076	1.087	1.081	1.086	1.095	1.097	* 1, 101	» 1. 079
Textile-mill products	1. 194 1. 200 1. 123	1.915 1.200 1.127	1, 197 1, 201 1, 126	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.202 \\ 1.204 \\ 1.134 \end{array} $	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	r 1. 212 r 1. 203 r 1. 156	1. 220 1. 210 1. 162	1. 101 7 1. 229 1. 218 1. 168	» 1. 290
dollars Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work	1. 168 1. 347	1. 13 1 1. 352	1. 165 1. 344	1.186 1.348	1.212 1.348	$1.195 \\ 1.355$	1, 159 1, 337	1, 156 1, 333	$1.170 \\ 1.335$	* 1. 194 * 1. 334	7 1.224 7 1.350	r 1. 208 1. 348	p 1. 231
Clothing	.916 1.447 1.354 1.421	.919 1.363 1.356 1.424	.919 1.424 1.354 1.424	.929 1.453 1.364 1.433	.979 1.466 1.360 1.422	, 984 1, 403 1, 363 1, 426	.986 1.335 1.376 1.445	. 983 1. 317 1. 373 1. 431	$\begin{array}{r} .982 \\ 1.357 \\ 1.396 \\ 1.466 \end{array}$	7.979 1.430 1.417 1.494	r. 983 r 1. 487 r 1. 426 r 1. 504	.994 1.446 7 1.437 1.518	p 1. 441
doilars dodo Commercial printingdo Chemicals and allied productsdo	1.427	$1.837 \\ 2.125 \\ 1.765 \\ 1.432 \\ 1.432$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.839 \\ 2.139 \\ 1.766 \\ 1.437 \end{array}$	1.831 2.094 1.770 1.454	$1.852 \\ 2.104 \\ 1.799 \\ 1.459 \\ 1.900 \\ 1.90$	$1,869 \\ 2,131 \\ 1,807 \\ 1,462$	$1.870 \\ 2.153 \\ 1.799 \\ 1.470$	1.877 2.173 1.801 1.485	$1.879 \\ 2.171 \\ 1.813 \\ 1.507 \\ 1.67$	* 1.878 * 2.164 * 1.817 1.529	* 1.880 2.159 * 1.810 * 1.524	r 1. 900 2. 198 1. 818 1. 534	P 1. 534
Industrial organic chemicalsdo Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningdo Rubber productsdo Tires and inner tubesdo Leather and leather productsdo Footwear (except rubber)do Nonmanulacturing industries:	1.559 1.807 1.889 1.512 1.738 1.143 1.100	$\begin{array}{c} 1.561\\ 1.803\\ 1.886\\ 1.508\\ 1.732\\ 1.142\\ 1.093\end{array}$	1.561 1.798 1.885 1.506 1.737 1.133 1.083	1.579. 1.813 1.902 1.536 1.763 1.138 1.090	1.566 1.800 1.890 1.528 1.755 1.157 1.117	1.564 1.802 1.891 1.519 1.745 1.165 1.127	$1.574 \\1.810 \\1.904 \\1.544 \\1.775 \\1.172 \\1.129 \\1.129$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.578\\ 1.805\\ 1.898\\ 1.566\\ 1.815\\ 1.174\\ 1.125\end{array}$	$1.597 \\1.814 \\1.911 \\1.572 \\1.824 \\1.172 \\1.122$	<pre>* 1. 622 * 1. 829 1. 925 * 1. 592 * 1. 862 1. 174 1. 128</pre>	r 1. 615 r 1. 818 1. 913 r 1. 585 r 1. 862 r 1. 186 r 1. 144	1. 652 1. 841 1. 936 1. 587 1. 841 r 1. 199 1. 152	p 1.85
Mining: Metal	1,487 1,934 1,978	1. 477 1. 903 1. 999	1, 498 1, 919 1, 919	1.517 1.866 1.933	1, 499 1, 953 1, 962	1, 504 1, 928 2, 009	1. 512 1. 974 2. 022	1. 517 1. 983 2. 005	1. 524 1. 992 2. 015	r 1. 537 r 1. 971 r 2. 014	r 1. 539 r 1. 978 r 1. 999	$1.568 \\ 1.984 \\ 2.011$	
dollars Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo. Nonbuilding constructiondo. Building constructiondo.	1, 793 1, 307 1, 881 1, 741 1, 944	$1.780 \\ 1.306 \\ 1.891 \\ 1.754 \\ 1.947$	1.788 1.299 1.917 1.777 1.964	$1.824 \\ 1.289 \\ 1.932 \\ 1.753 \\ 1.976$	1.797 1.313 1.950 1.771 1.988	1, 781 1, 331 1, 954 1, 766 1, 995	1.806 1.331 1.938 1.746 1.986	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 772 \\ 1.\ 339 \\ 1.\ 950 \\ 1.\ 762 \\ 1.\ 998 \end{array}$	1. 777 1. 345 1. 941 1. 756 1. 995	r 1.817 r 1.366 r 1.954 r 1.776 r 2.006	7 1.769 7 1.361 7 1.976 1.793 7 2.031	$\begin{array}{c} 1.808\\ 1.384\\ 2.019\\ 1.825\\ 2.076\end{array}$	
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus linesdo Telephonedo Telegraphdo Gas and electric utilitiesdo Trade:	$1.455 \\ 1.377 \\ 1.415 \\ 1.576$	$1.455 \\ 1.402 \\ 1.420 \\ 1.567$	$1.463 \\ 1.367 \\ 1.424 \\ 1.580$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.473 \\ 1.380 \\ 1.425 \\ 1.585 \end{array}$	1.469 1.391 1.428 1.572	1. 476 1. 376 1. 427 1. 573	1. 481 1. 381 1. 438 1. 578	1. 486 1. 381 1. 440 1. 578	1. 488 1. 386 1. 430 1. 590	7 1. 496 7 1. 395 1. 425 7 1. 599	r 1. 496 r 1. 393 1. 422 1. 582	$\begin{array}{c} 1.510 \\ 1.409 \\ 1.446 \\ 1.608 \end{array}$	
Wholesale tradedo Retail trade:	1.427 .952	1.425	1.423 .948	1,432 .967	1.446 .963	1, 453 . 960	1.466	1.463 .975	1.476 .984	r 1.494	r 1.487	1.478	1
General-merchandise storesdo Food and liquordo Automotive and accessories dealersdo Service:		1. 256 1. 289	1,254 1,272	1, 267 1, 282	$1.268 \\ 1.275$	1,269 1,293	1. 270 1. 318	1. 267 1. 318	1. 270 1. 357	* 1. 286 * 1. 354	1. 277 1. 393	1. 292 1. 396	
Hotels, year-round	. 743 . 841 . 977	. 753 . 837 . 977	. 759 . 844 . 987	. 753 . 847 . 989	. 765 . 843 . 984	. 755 . 843 . 995	$.756 \\ .850 \\ 1,002$. 756 . 857 1. 016	. 761 . 865 1. 024	r.765 r.858 1.015	.773 .858 1.004	.779 .869 1.024	
Construction wage rates (E. N. R.): Common labordol. per hr Skilled labordo Farm wage rates, without board or room (quar-	1, 478 2, 458	1. 478 7 2. 464	1. 478 2. 462	$1.485 \\ 2.462$	1. 485 2. 466	1. 486 2. 469	1. 493 2. 478	1. 511 2. 485	1. 528 2. 517	1. 538 2. 524	1. 561 2. 544	1. 561 2. 554	1.563 2.56
terly)*dol. per hrdol. per hrdo Railway wages (average, class I)do Road-building wages, common labordo	.64 1.562 1.17	1. 569	1. 572	$.75 \\ 1.574 \\ 1.17$	1. 601	1. 552	.70 1.574 1.13	1. 558	1. 555	.73 1.579 1.20	1. 552	1.586	. 60

FINANCE

	1			ſ	I				1	ī	1	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
BANKING									{	1			
Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptancesmil. of dol. Commercial paperdo. Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies super- vised by the Farm Credit Administration: Totalmil. of dol.	215 278	251 278	272 257 1.712	280 258	256 257	245 258 1. 744	237 257	231 250	279 240 1, 816	335 259	374 286	397 308 1, 838	383 312
Farm mortgage loans total do			1,712			1, 744						988	
Farm mortgage loans, total			956 899 57			969 916 53			931			941	
Land Bank Commissionerdo	306		57			53			49			47	
Loans to cooperatives	306 506	313 471	306 450	294 453	279	$265 \\ 510$	255	247 564	246	246	251 606	269 582	305 546
Short-term creditdo	006	4/1	400	403	476	510	540	504	089	000	000	582	040
Bank debits, total (141 centers) dodo New York Citydo Outside New York City dodo	7 90, 759 36, 334 7 54, 425	r 88, 599 35, 249 r 53, 350	* 106, 284 45, 781 * 60, 503	r 95, 359 38, 962 r 56, 397	r 86, 192 35, 727 r 50, 565	r 104, 035 43, 112 r 60, 923	r 91, 682 37, 025 r 54, 657	r 100, 301 41, 463 r 58, 838	* 107, 113 43, 781 * 63, 332	r 98, 509 38, 757 r 59, 752	7 115, 531 50, 067 7 65, 464	r 110, 146 44, 910 r 65, 236	$\begin{array}{c} 112,045\\ 43,837\\ 68,208 \end{array}$
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, total mil. of dol. Reserve bank credit outstanding, totaldo Discounts and advancesdo United States Government securitiesdo Cold certificate reservesdo Liabilities, total	$17, 316 \\ 23, 320 \\ 43, 513 \\ 17, 632 \\ 15, 850 \\ 589 \\ 23, 247$	$\begin{array}{c} 44,272\\ 18,267\\ 322\\ 17,682\\ 23,232\\ 44,272\\ 17,793\\ 16,038\\ 671\\ 23,373\\ 56.4 \end{array}$	45, 643 19, 499 78 18, 885 23, 176 45, 643 18, 906 16, 568 1, 018 23, 483 54, 7	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{44, 194} \\ \textbf{18, 326} \\ \textbf{145} \\ \textbf{17, 827} \\ \textbf{23, 168} \\ \textbf{44, 194} \\ \textbf{18, 348} \\ \textbf{16, 211} \\ \textbf{698} \\ \textbf{22, 926} \\ \textbf{56, 1} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{44,097}\\ \textbf{18,226}\\ \textbf{130}\\ \textbf{17,746}\\ \textbf{23,120}\\ \textbf{44,097}\\ \textbf{18,064}\\ \textbf{15,973}\\ \textbf{583}\\ \textbf{22,974}\\ \textbf{56.3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{43, 568}\\ \textbf{18, 070}\\ \textbf{225}\\ \textbf{17, 592}\\ \textbf{23, 020}\\ \textbf{43, 568}\\ \textbf{17, 796}\\ \textbf{15, 567}\\ \textbf{507}\\ \textbf{22, 911}\\ \textbf{56. 6} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{43, 895} \\ \textbf{18, 301} \\ \textbf{113} \\ \textbf{17, 796} \\ \textbf{23, 035} \\ \textbf{43, 895} \\ \textbf{18, 083} \\ \textbf{15, 878} \\ \textbf{676} \\ \textbf{22, 880} \\ \textbf{56, 2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43,525\\17,935\\306\\17,389\\22,998\\43,525\\17,655\\15,814\\526\\22,836\\56.8\end{array}$	44, 284 18, 703 43 18, 331 22, 982 44, 284 18, 316 15, 934 436 22, 921 55, 7	43, 804 18, 466 219 17, 969 22, 886 43, 804 18, 139 16, 129 595 22, 841 55, 8	44, 049 18, 820 82 18, 356 22, 389 44, 049 17, 912 15, 989 219 22, 947 54, 8	45, 604 20, 340 72 19, 572 22, 235 45, 604 19, 197 16, 709 r 888 22, 997 52, 7	44, 826 19, 798 116 19, 252 22, 045 44, 826 18, 398 16, 514 \$

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.
 of 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	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
			FINA	NCE-	-Contin	aued							
BANKING-Continued													ĺ
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month:						1						i	
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, 471
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol	4 5, 867	48, 037	48, 857	47, 600	47, 193	45, 848	46, 672	47, 856	47, 925	48, 555	49, 368	50, 198	50, 445
States and political subdivisionsdo United States Governmentdo	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	$3,362 \\ 1,805 \\ 15,292$
Time, except interbank, totaldo Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol	14, 500	14, 431	14, 537	14, 578	14, 647	14, 660	14, 717	14, 738	14, 768	14, 613	14, 535	14, 537	14, 513
States and political subdivisionsdododo	$ \begin{array}{r} 605 \\ 10, 687 \\ 42, 341 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 608 \\ 10,305 \\ 42,226 \end{array}$	621 10, 729 42, 527	627 10, 394 42, 780	$\begin{array}{r} 609 \\ 10, 415 \\ 42, 090 \end{array}$	617 9, 994 41, 677	$\begin{array}{r} 633 \\ 10,356 \\ 41,525 \end{array}$	636 9, 930 42, 070	652 10, 098 42, 376	638 10, 345 41, 466	$\begin{array}{r} 663 \\ 10, 125 \\ 41, 317 \end{array}$	662 10, 285 40, 265	653 11, 032 39, 850
Investments, total	37, 388	37, 248	37, 469	37, 595	36, 774	36, 118	35, 916	36, 456	36, 638	35, 496	35, 082	33, 845	33, 535
Billsdo Certificatesdo Bonds and guaranteed obligationsdo	2,618 7,273 26,347	2,345 7,257 26,470	2,544 6,856 24,637	2, 762 6, 152 24, 796	2, 212 5, 071 24, 862	$1,768 \\ 4,638 \\ 24,016$	$1,753 \\ 4,307 \\ 24,080$	2, 125 4, 420 24, 193	2, 641 2, 916 24, 433	1, 831 2, 134 24, 513	2, 297 1, 359 23, 539	2, 391 1, 156 22, 426	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2,481 \\ 1,048 \\ 22,246 \end{array} $
Notesdododo	1,150 4,953	1, 176 4, 978	3, 432 5, 058	3, 885 5, 185	4, 629 5, 316	5, 696 5, 559	5, 776 5, 609	5, 718 5, 614	6, 648 5, 738	7, 018 5, 970	7, 887 6, 235	7,872 6,420	7, 760 6, 315
Loans, totaldo Commercial, industrial, and agricultural.do To brokers and dealers in securitiesdo	$\begin{array}{r} 24,325 \\ 13,694 \\ 1,618 \end{array}$	$24, 613 \\ 13, 775 \\ 1, 623$	24, 894 13, 904 1, 608	24, 486 13, 918 1, 364	$24,741 \\ 13,834 \\ 1,529$	24, 886 13, 790 1, 670	25, 009 13, 420 1, 813	25, 033 13, 359 1, 801	25, 584 13, 602 1, 717	26, 381 14, 022 1, 934	r 27, 253 14, 739 1, 427	r 28, 502 15, 725 1, 487	29, 387 16, 529 1, 355
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	597	626 4, 299	599 4, 342	573 4, 396	570 4, 413	588 4, 465	624 4, 522	627	652 4,682	676 4, 815	743 * 4, 938	718 * 5,035	728
Real-estate loansdodddodddddddddddddddddddddd	4, 246 207 4, 266	4, 299 214 4, 393	4, 342 319 4, 445	4, 390 154 4, 455	4, 413 302 4, 470	4,405 212 4,540	4, 522 368 4, 644	4, 595 235 4, 800	4,082 405 4,912	4, 815 214 5, 111	358 5, 439	5, 535 339 5, 590	5, 126 312 5, 733
Money and interest rates:♂ Bank rates on business loans:†			2.38			2. 29			2, 34	-		2.32	
In New York Citypercent In 7 other northern and eastern citiesdo In 11 southern and western citiesdo	1		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	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.50 \\ 4.08 \\ 2.00 \\ \end{array} $	1.50 4.08 2.00	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.50 \\ 4.08 \\ 2.00 \end{array} $	1.50 4.08 2.00	1.50 4.08 2.00	1.50 4.08 2.00	1.50 4.08 2.00	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.75 \\ 4.08 \\ 2.00 \end{array} $	1.75 4.08 2.00	
Open market rates New York City.	·]	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	r 1. 16	1.31	1.31
Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 daysdo Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do	1.38 1.63 1.63	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.38 \\ 1.63 \\ 1.63 \end{array} $	1.31 1.63 1.63	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.31 \\ 1.63 \\ 1.63 \end{array} $	1.31 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	1, 31 1, 63 1, 63	7 1.44 1.63 1.63	7 1.66 1.63 1.63	1.73 1.63 1.63
Vield on U. S. Govt. securities: 3-5 year taxable issues	1.044	1.073	1.097	1.100	1.130	1.140	1.164	1.167	1. 175	1.172	1.211	1.315	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	1.39 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	1.55 11,462	1.65 11,464
U. S. postal savingsdo CONSUMER CREDIT	3, 215	3, 199	3, 182	3, 183	3, 177	3, 168	3, 151	3, 125	3, 097	3,061	* 3,021	P 2, 985	v 2, 960
Total consumer credit, end of monthO_mil, of dol.	r 15, 336	* 15, 884	r 16, 809	r 16,368	* 16, 159	* 16, 338	7 16, 639	* 17,077	* 17,651	* 18, 295	* 18, 842	» 19, 315	p 19, 366
Instalment credit, totaldo Sale credit, totaldo	5,661	10, 441 5, 880 3, 085	10, 890 6, 240 3, 144	$10,836 \\ 6,174 \\ 3,179$	$10,884 \\ 6,213 \\ 3,256$	11,077 6,334 3,355	$ \begin{array}{r} 11,322\\6,511\\3,470\end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 11,667 \\ 6,733 \\ 3,600 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,105 \\ 6,995 \\ 3,790 \end{array}$	12, 598 7, 343 3, 994	7 13,009 7,613 4,107	P 13, 337 P 7, 858 P 4, 213	p 13, 379 p 7, 879 p 4, 231
Automobile dealers do do Department stores and mail-order houses mil. of dol	855	906	1,010	975	958	960	979	1,011	1,032	1, 081	1, 123	₽ 1, 159 ₽ 1, 028	₽ 1, 172
Furniture stores mil. of doldo Household-appliance stores do Jewelry stores do All other retail stores do	822 454 123	858 464 127	935 500 163	$\left. \begin{array}{c} 902\\ 491\\ \end{array} \right\} 627$	891 492 616	899 502	913 518	935 537 650	947 561 665	976 597 695	998 658 727	₽ 1,028 ₽ 702 ₽ 756	
	1	440	488 4,650	4.662	4, 671	618 4, 743	631 4, 811	4, 934	5, 110	5, 255	r 5, 396	₽ 5, 479	P 757
Cash loans, totaldo Commercial banksdo Credit unionsdo	4, 505 1, 936 385	4, 561 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	⁺ 2, 401 514	p 2, 462 p 524	p 5, 500 p 2, 463 p 523
Industrial banksdo Industrial-loan companiesdo Insured repair and modernization loans	239 172	244 173	250 175	251 175	254 174	$258 \\ 176$	262 178	267 182	275 187	282 192	290 197	₽ 295 ₽ 201	
mil. of dol Small-loan companiesdo	858	794 875	801 929	801 931	792 928	783 936	785 945	797 959	816 978	826 995	r 835 1,009	₽ 837 ₽ 1,010	
Miscellaneous lendersdo	135 3, 197	137 3,454	142 3,909	142 3, 506	142 3, 233	143 3, 211	144 3, 241	145 3, 290	147 3, 392	149 3, 527	150 3,636	₽ 150 ₽ 3, 741	P 152
Charge accountsdo Single-payment loans Odo Service creditdo	* 979 994	+ 996 993	r 1,018 992	7 1, 027 999	* 1,034 1,008	* 1,045 1,005	* 1,067 1,009	r 1,092 1,028	* 1, 116 1, 038	, 1, 133 1, 037	r 1, 157 1, 043	₽1,190 ₽1,045	p 1, 232
Consumer instalment loans made during the month, by principal lending institutions:													
Commercial banks mil. of dol. Credit unions do	272 59 34	269 64 36	280 69 41	269 59 37	268 61 34	336 78 43	307 70 37	348 83 43	379 93 46	381 84 45	387 88 46	₽ 356 ₽ 77 ₽ 40	» 67
Industrial banksdo 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	₽ 32 ₽ 150	P 28
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE									}				
Budget receipts and expenditures: Receipts, totalmil. of dol.	1, 993	2,727	4, 255	3, 480	3, 607	5, 622	2,092	2, 895	4, 776	2,148	3, 238	4,842	2,300
Receipts, netdodododododododo	1,881 35 1,060	2, 344 37 1, 489	4, 191 35 3, 214	3,366 37 2,545	2, 972 35 2, 342	4, 820 43 4, 429	1,488 34 1,267	2, 320 38 1, 721	4, 404 40 3, 526	1,881 39 1,028	2,860 52 1,768	4,605 47 3,635	57
Employment taxesdo Miscellaneous internal revenuedo	65 753	356 722	139 720	$67 \\ 645$	544 599	362 701	93 629	295 704	349 714	204 737	340 948	312 775	186 808
All other receiptsdodddodddodddodddddddddddddddddd_	79 3, 111 255	$\begin{array}{c c} 124\\ 3,127\\ {}^2306\end{array}$	147 3,722 21,008	$186 \\ 3,323 \\ {}^2463$	$ \begin{array}{r} 88 \\ 2,496 \\ {}^{2}161 \end{array} $	88 3, 269 2 636	69 2,847 2 184	138 2,962 2 136	146 4, 296 2 1, 611	$ \begin{array}{r} 140 \\ 3,013 \\ {}^{2}271 \end{array} $	129 2,515 2 134	73 3, 520 2 646	3,170
Veterans Administrationdo National defense and related activitiest_do	502 1,002	547 1,056	489 1,095	516 1,046	502 936	588 1,051	509 964	504	465 998	449 1,024	466 1, 149	402 r 1,037	460 \$\$1,351
All other expenditures ¹ * Revised. * Preliminary. ¹ Series was cha		i, 218 1, 218	1,130 percent T		l 897 es of Marcl	994 h 15, 1954 a	' 1, 190 nd 1½ perc	' 1, 315 cent Treasu	l 1, 222 ury notes o	1, 269 f March 15	766 , 1955.	* 1,435	1, 130

* Revised. * Preliminary. ¹ Series was changed on April 1 to 13% 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. † 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. O Revised beginning 1929 to exclude nonconsumer single-payment loans; data prior to October 1949 are available upon request.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

S-16

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949			,			. 19	50	·1		· · · · · ·	
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-	-Contin	nued							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE-Con.													
Debt, gross: Public debt (direct), end of month, total Public issues	$\begin{array}{c} 256,778\\ 254,876\\ 221,066\\ 33,810\\ 1,901\\ 28\\ 56,729\\ 388\\ 396\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 256,982\\ 255,124\\ 221,205\\ 33,829\\ 1,858\\ 29\\ 56,774\\ 383\\ 415\\ \end{array}$	$257, 130 \\ 255, 019 \\ 221, 123 \\ 33, 896 \\ 2, 111 \\ 29 \\ 56, 910 \\ 495 \\ 466 \\$	256, 865 254, 869 221, 367 33, 502 1, 997 27 57, 108 707 618	256, 368 254, 406 221, 535 32, 871 1, 962 27 57, 345 581 418	255,724253,506221,40832,0982,2182457,446524510	$255,718 \\ 253,516 \\ 221,714 \\ 31,802 \\ 2,202 \\ 22 \\ 57,534 \\ 423 \\ 413$	$256, 350 \\ 254, 183 \\ 222, 315 \\ 31, 868 \\ 2, 167 \\ 20 \\ 57, 576 \\ 416 \\ 454 \\ 454 \\ 100$	257, 357255, 209222, 85332, 3562, 1482057, 629398456	257, 541 255, 403 222, 884 32, 518 2, 138 16 57, 655 417 505	257, 874 255, 764 223, 059 32, 705 2, 110 18 57, 451 350 537	257, 216 254, 968 221, 572 33, 396 2, 247 20 57, 473 310 475	256, 937 254, 731 221, 191 33, 539 2, 206 22 58, 027 971 567
Government corporations and credit agencies: Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do To aid agriculturedo To aid home ownersdo To aid home ownersdo To aid ther industriesdo To aid other industriesdo To aid other financial institutionsdo Foreign loansdo All otherdo Commodities, supplies, and materialsdo U. S. Government securitiesdo Other securitiesdo Land, structures, and equipmentdo All other assetsdo			$\begin{array}{c} 23,733\\ 12,733\\ 4,362\\ 1,251\\ 114\\ 462\\ 4\\ 442\\ 6,090\\ 484\\ 1,549\\ 2,047\\ 3,492\\ 950\end{array}$			$\begin{array}{c} 24,360\\ 13,350\\ 4,851\\ 1,324\\ 113\\ 496\\ 3\\ 328\\ 6,101\\ 1,567\\ 2,221\\ 3,488\\ 2,932\\ 801 \end{array}$			$\begin{array}{c} 24,118\\ 12,502\\ 3,773\\ 1,316\\ 515\\ 53\\ 451\\ 6,116\\ 485\\ 2,101\\ 3,483\\ 2,924\\ 923 \end{array}$				
Liabilities, except interagency, totaldo Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the United Statesdo Otherdo Other liabilitiesdo Privately owned interestdo			2, 520 28 772 1, 720 183 21, 030			2, 801 21 708 2, 072 190 21, 368			2, 238 18 774 1, 446 201 21, 679				
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and securities (at cost) outstanding, end of month, totalmil. of dolmil. of dolmil. of dolmil. of dolmil. of dolmil. of doldodododo	1, 737 443 121 117 30 165 824 37	1, 825 472 118 117 29 161 891 37	1, 874 481 114 112 29 149 951 37	1, 951 500 114 111 29 147 1, 012 37	1, 998 507 113 110 27 145 1, 060 37	2, 043 516 112 110 27 139 1, 102 37	2,070 524 112 111 25 137 1,125 37	2, 105 542 110 111 25 133 1, 147 37	2, 085 518 110 110 25 128 1, 156 37	2, 113 525 109 110 25 126 1, 180 36	2, 166 535 108 110 25 1,227 36	1,009 518 105 111 24 118 97 36	997 515 105 111 24 113 94 36
Assets, admitted: All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), estimated total mated total Securities and mortgages do de companies (Life Insurance Association of America), total Bonds and stocks, book value, total Govt. (domestic and foreign), total do U. S. Government Public utility do Cash Gott, total Gotter do Cash Gotter do Other do Policy loans and premium notes do Real-estate holdings do Real-estate add assets	2,857 r 9,104	58, 699 53, 171 52, 389 37, 162 15, 797 13, 682 9, 261 2, 850 9, 244 697 10, 388 966 9, 422 1, 925 1, 090 1, 127	59, 280 53, 652 52, 879 37, 397 15, 921 13, 779 9, 314 2, 864 9, 298 706 10, 569 978 9, 591 1, 934 1, 102 1, 171	59, 781 53, 911 53, 184 37, 411 13, 743 9, 320 2, 866 9, 345 852 10, 691 987 9, 704 1, 943 1, 113 1, 173	60, 080 54, 252 53, 445 37, 588 15, 853 13, 716 9, 473 2, 877 9, 386 704 10, 831 1, 962 9, 824 1, 982 1, 124	60, 382 54, 592 53, 697 37, 687 15, 834 9, 503 2, 878 9, 472 687 11, 016 1, 020 9, 996 1, 963 1, 34 1, 210	60, 660 54, 839 53, 936 37, 716 15, 790 9, 551 2, 906 9, 468 689 11, 181 1, 036 10, 144 1, 972 1, 144 1, 234	60, 973 55, 034 54, 196 37, 674 15, 598 2, 914 9, 638 2, 914 9, 524 710 11, 379 1, 054 10, 325 1, 983 1, 983 1, 283	61, 307 55, 311 54, 476 37, 679 15, 383 13, 256 9, 740 2, 940 2, 949 9, 607 794 11, 611 10, 540 1, 994 1, 176	$\begin{array}{c} 61,\ 679\\ 55,\ 675\\ 54,\ 811\\ 37,\ 781\\ 15,\ 366\\ 2,\ 9,\ 806\\ 2,\ 948\\ 9,\ 661\\ 726\\ 11,\ 821\\ 1,\ 085\\ 10,\ 736\\ 2,\ 009\\ 1,\ 207\\ 1,\ 267\\ \end{array}$	61, 988 55, 909 55, 078 37, 731 15, 170 2, 961 9, 699 725 12, 064 1, 099 10, 965 2, 024 1, 216	62, 370 56, 224 55, 381 37, 758 15, 045 12, 839 9, 943 9, 973 9, 797 712 2, 030 1, 100 11, 192 2, 036 1, 228 1, 346	$\begin{array}{c} 62,700\\ 56,334\\ 55,660\\ 37,544\\ 14,68,\\ 12,502\\ 10,044\\ 2,988\\ 9,831\\ 24,988\\ 12,577\\ 1,122\\ 11,444\\ 2,044\\ 1,412\\ \end{array}$
Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for-insurance): Value, estimated totalmil. of dol Groupdo. Industrialdo. Ordinary, totaldo. New Englanddo. Middle Atlanticdo. East North Centraldo. South Atlanticdo. East South Centraldo. West South Centraldo. Bast South Centraldo. West South Centraldo. Mountaindo. Pacificdo.	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 861\\ 267\\ 416\\ 1, 178\\ 77\\ 277\\ 251\\ 111\\ 137\\ 53\\ 99\\ 40\\ 134\end{array}$	1, 901 308 395 1, 198 83 278 256 113 140 52 102 41 133	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 195 \\ 504 \\ 360 \\ 1, 331 \\ 86 \\ 289 \\ 280 \\ 133 \\ 156 \\ 58 \\ 117 \\ 52 \\ 160 \end{array}$	$1,745 \\ 212 \\ 402 \\ 1,131 \\ 85 \\ 293 \\ 239 \\ 104 \\ 124 \\ 44 \\ 95 \\ 35 \\ 111$	2, 335 706 433 1, 196 82 294 253 111 136 48 105 40 127	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2, 413} \\ \textbf{443} \\ \textbf{490} \\ \textbf{1, 480} \\ \textbf{96} \\ \textbf{359} \\ \textbf{307} \\ \textbf{138} \\ \textbf{166} \\ \textbf{65} \\ \textbf{135} \\ \textbf{48} \\ \textbf{165} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 171\\ 382\\ 445\\ 1, 344\\ 88\\ 317\\ 277\\ 121\\ 159\\ 60\\ 120\\ 48\\ 154 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 273\\ 341\\ 479\\ 1, 453\\ 98\\ 336\\ 293\\ 129\\ 179\\ 61\\ 132\\ 53\\ 172 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,280\\ 431\\ 431\\ 1,418\\ 96\\ 324\\ 292\\ 128\\ 168\\ 60\\ 134\\ 50\\ 165\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 304 \\ 515 \\ 392 \\ 1, 397 \\ 96 \\ 312 \\ 284 \\ 127 \\ 175 \\ 62 \\ 125 \\ 51 \\ 165 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,519\\ 349\\ 393\\ 1,777\\ 117\\ 361\\ 346\\ 169\\ 239\\ 84\\ 185\\ 64\\ 212\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 384 \\ 553 \\ 391 \\ 1, 440 \\ 89 \\ 294 \\ 302 \\ 140 \\ 177 \\ 64 \\ 135 \\ 55 \\ 183 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 570\\ 700\\ 477\\ 1, 399\\ 95\\ 320\\ 299\\ 125\\ 162\\ 65\\ 121\\ 48\\ 158\end{array}$
Institute of Life Insurance: Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated totalthous. of dol Death claim paymentsdo Matured endowmentsdo Disability paymentsdo Annuity paymentsdo Policy dividendsdo Surrender valuesdo	276, 422 121, 365 38, 565 8, 136 20, 078 39, 729 48, 549	276, 654 120, 828 38, 559 7, 867 19, 689 38, 638 51, 073	339, 057 132, 673 37, 933 8, 534 17, 097 83, 640 59, 180	327, 079 132, 259 46, 643 8, 969 25, 323 60, 422 53, 463	288, 708 124, 549 38, 750 7, 800 19, 434 47, 168 51, 007	358, 738 152, 034 48, 070 8, 354 21, 704 65, 460 63, 116	$\begin{array}{c} 295,802\\ 128,731\\ 40,216\\ 7,884\\ 19,888\\ 46,463\\ 52,620\\ \end{array}$	313, 640 137, 941 41, 298 8, 440 21, 466 45, 139 59, 356	$\begin{array}{c} 330,149\\ 133,973\\ 48,117\\ 8,583\\ 21,568\\ 57,664\\ 60,244\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 277,771\\ 117,588\\ 36,949\\ 7,462\\ 21,183\\ 44,147\\ 50,442 \end{array}$	302, 338 131, 433 38, 190 8, 658 21, 090 45, 943 57, 024	280, 449 115, 933 35, 834 8, 542 19, 077 r 48, 456 r 52, 607	304, 642 141, 539 40, 964 8, 282 21, 056 42, 439 50, 362

' Revised.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949					· · · · · ·	19	50		r		·
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	ANCE-	-Conti	nued					÷=u_		
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued													
Life Insurance Association of America: Premium income (39 cos.), totalthous. of dol Accident and healthdo Annuitiesdo Groupdo Industrialdo Ordinarydo	31, 116 53, 964 32, 973 63, 054	$\begin{array}{c} 435,499,\\ 31,627\\ 51,973\\ 31,606\\ 61,410\\ 258,883 \end{array}$	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	$558, 510 \\ 39, 696 \\ 67, 701 \\ 42, 886 \\ 79, 324 \\ 328, 903$	$\begin{array}{r} 420,371\\ 33,123\\ 51,566\\ 31,553\\ 58,570\\ 245,559\end{array}$	474, 305 39, 823 52, 132 38, 311 70, 648 273, 391	539, 208 38, 584 72, 477 39, 351 75, 220 313, 576	$\begin{array}{c} 442,303\\ 34,505\\ 67,160\\ 35,432\\ 61,966\\ 243,240 \end{array}$	447, 976 43, 025 54, 865 42, 113 66, 011 271, 962	476, 122 38, 796 48, 948 30, 101 75, 080 283, 197	
MONETARY STATISTICS													
Gold and silver: Gold: Monetary stock, U. Smil. of dol. Not release from earmarksthous of dol. Gold exportsdo. Gold importsdo. Production, reported monthly totaltdo Africado. Canadado. United Statest	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{r} 24,479\\-63,939\\2,998\\10,629\\66,140\\38,509\\12,659\\7,385\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24,427\\-59,399\\10,111\\8,697\\63,653\\38,492\\13,058\\6,609\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 24, 395 \\ -93, 162 \\ 7, 223 \\ 46, 201 \\ 64, 007 \\ 38, 780 \\ 12, 399 \\ 5, 869 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 24,345\\-50,411\\4,119\\4,350\\60,093\\36,456\\12,247\\5,506\end{array}$	24, 246 -95, 432 4, 338 2, 706 39, 661 13, 417 6, 084	$\begin{array}{r} 24, 247 \\ -59, 175 \\ 2, 130 \\ 55, 419 \\ 37, 615 \\ 12, 941 \\ 6, 717 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24, 231 \\ -29, 873 \\ 1, 553 \\ 14, 628 \\ \hline 39, 930 \\ 13, 082 \\ 6, 819 \end{array}$	$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	$\begin{array}{r} 23, 627 \\ -431, 378 \\ 46, 368 \\ 4, 146 \\ \hline \\ 13, 174 \\ 7, 890 \end{array}$	r 23, 483 65, 889 108, 448 11, 998 	^{<i>p</i>} 23, 250 146, 220 95, 967 2, 519
Silver:do Exportsdo Importsdo	86 7, 508	184 6, 370	680 4, 060	47 8,065	30 4, 355	110 6, 317	62 3, 412	70 8, 253	$1,219 \\ 6,126$	375 10, 408	425 8, 904	334 17, 371	335 12,350
Price at New Yorkdol. per fine oz Production: Canadathous. of fine oz Mexico	. 733 1, 894 4, 000 2, 884	. 733 1, 504 3, 800 3, 101	. 733 1, 718 4, 800 3, 193	. 733 1, 196 3, 700 2, 965	. 733 1, 385 4, 100 2, 496	. 731 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	. 728 2, 286 3. 300 4, 102	. 728 2, 278 3, 660	. 728	. 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	* 27, 16 1	₽ 27, 22€
side banks, total Currency outside banks	171, 200 24, 900	171, 300 25, 100	173, 030 25, 415	172, 900 24, 500	172, 400 24, 700	⁷ 171, 400 24, 600	* 171, 600 24, 600	⁷ 172, 400 24, 700	r 173, 765 r 25, 185	^p 174, 000 ^p 24, 400	₽ 24, 500	p 175, 300 p 24, 500	^p 176, 200 ^p 24, 600
Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U.S. do Demand deposits, incl. postal savingsdo Turn-over of demand deposits, except interbank and U.S. Government, annual rate:	146, 300 84, 300 58, 400	$\begin{array}{c} 146,200\\ 85,000\\ 58,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 147, 615 \\ 85, 750 \\ 58, 616 \end{array}$	148, 400 86, 400 58, 700	147,700 84,500 59,000	7 146, 800 7 83, 200 59, 300	r 147, 000 r 84, 300 59, 500	r 147, 700 r 85, 000 59, 500	r 148, 580 r 85, 040 r 59, 739	^p 149, 600 ^p 86, 600 ^p 59, 400	P 150, 300 P 87, 400 P 59, 100	p 88, 100 p 59, 000	p 151, 600 p 89, 400 p 59, 100
New York Cityratio of debits to deposits Other leading citiesdo	27.3 18.5	27. 2 19. 1	32.5 20.0	28.6 18.9	29.3 18.9	29.4 19.3	29.7 19.4	29.7 19.2	30.7 20.2	31.0 20.3	33.8 19.9	34. 2 21. 5	30. 7 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 Primary metals and products (39 cos.)do Machinery (27 cos.)do Nondurable goods, total (94 cos.)do Food and kindred products (28 cos.)do Petroleum refining (14 cos.)do Dividends, total (200 cos.)do Durable goods (106 cos.)do Electric utilities, profits after taxes (Fed. Res.) Q			64 115			r 804 r 496 r 167 r 82 r 215 r 308 r 47 r 117 r 87 387 220 166 230			r 225 r 94 r 330 r 353 r 57 r 141 r 95			p 1, 242 p 778 p 255 p 109 p 357 p 464 p 134 p 174 p 131 p 546 p 341 p 205 p 171	
Railways and telephone cos. (see p. S-23). SECURITIES ISSUED													
Commercial and Financial Chronicle: Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)mil. of dol. New capital, total	823 675 639 405 234 234 148 148 148 91 53	$\begin{array}{c} 489\\ 379\\ 379\\ 150\\ 0\\ 229\\ 0\\ 109\\ 109\\ 109\\ 35\\ 52\\ 22\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 731\\ 513\\ 513\\ 315\\ 0\\ 198\\ 218\\ 218\\ 105\\ 56\\ 57\end{array}$	$1, 185 \\ 817 \\ 817 \\ 553 \\ 30 \\ 233 \\ 0 \\ 369 \\ 269 \\ 108 \\ 159 \\ 1$	809 711 708 146 13 550 3 98 83 20 57 6	1,0607697503652136319292229168583	$\begin{array}{c} 700 \\ 540 \\ 520 \\ 327 \\ 23 \\ 170 \\ 20 \\ 160 \\ 160 \\ 89 \\ 65 \\ 6 \end{array}$	1,0617717704273930412902822373114	$1, 285 \\ 954 \\ 9598 \\ 18 \\ 334 \\ 5330 \\ 330 \\ 276 \\ 35 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 1, 285 \\ 20 \\ 1, 285 \\ 1$	579 505 505 292 8 204 0 75 75 21 53 1	795 555 529 263 0 265 26 240 190 134 48 8	943 707 687 270 145 272 19 236 219 20 193 6	794 661 646 465 181 142 77 77 65
Securities and Exchange Commission: Estimated gross proceeds, totaldo By type of security: Bonds and notes, totaldo Corporatedo	1, 528	1, 293 1, 212 251	1, 842 1, 684 416	2, 098 1, 984 500	1, 631 1, 571 200	1,866 1,772 452	1,300 1,103 293	1, 678 1, 530 520	2, 311 2, 055 813	r 1, 228 r 1, 154 r 241	* 1, 544 * 1, 489 * 352	7 1, 248 7 1, 170 7 338	1, 939 1, 747 328
Common stock	61 444 413 84 196 41 13 11 1,220	44 36 332 36 136 10 17 92 961 707 251	$\begin{array}{c} 122\\ 36\\ 574\\ 64\\ 305\\ 31\\ 4\\ 855\\ 1,268\\ 1,011\\ 255\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44\\ 70\\ 614\\ 32\\ 212\\ 94\\ 206\\ 20\\ 1,484\\ 1,118\\ 235\\ \end{array}$	47 13 259 64 118 13 (¹) 24 1,371 810 546	$\begin{array}{c} 64\\ 30\\ 547\\ 50\\ 210\\ 108\\ 18\\ 132\\ 1, 320\\ 886\\ 366\end{array}$	136 61 490 36 239 31 23 87 810 634 176	76 72 669 317 69 13 32 1,010 689 319	$\begin{array}{c} 160\\ 96\\ 1,069\\ 174\\ 566\\ 75\\ 64\\ 129\\ 1,242\\ 882\\ 359\end{array}$	r 47 27 r 315 r 69 r 48 r 13 r 24 r 31 r 913 706 205	18 7 38 7 407 7 43 7 229 7 42 7 7 7 39 7 1, 137 773 299	48 30 r 416 r 71 r 167 r 17 r 8 r 28 s 7 832 531 279	8 10 511 18 210 15 18 210 19 21 19 21 19 21 19 21 19 21 19 21 21 19 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21

Revised. Proliminary. ¹Less than \$500,000.
 §Or increase in earmarked gold (-). ¹Revisions 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. 8. 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 1 46-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.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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
			FINA	NCE-	Contin	nued							
SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued													
Securities and Exchange Commission [‡] -Continued New corporate security issues:													
Estimated net proceeds, totalmil. of dol Proposed uses of proceeds:	407	327	565	605	255	538	480	658	1,055	* 311	* 402	r 408	508
New morey, total	260 214	270 159	$331 \\ 223 \\ 108$	453 405	190 130 60	$371 \\ 242 \\ 129$	344 295 49	306 212 94	625 451	7 211 7 131	7 225 7 189	r 306 r 248	274 224
Working capitaldo Retirement of debt and stock, total_do Funded debtdo	46 98 58 37	111 41 17	108 151 111	48 104 39	46 30	129 150 138	49 126 36	94 341 164	174 381 311	71 740 719	7 36 7 154 7 132	7 58 7 64 7 28	$50 \\ 215 \\ 61$
Other debtdododododo	37	24	37 2	39 53 12	13	11	$\frac{76}{14}$	137 40	65 5	7 20 (1)	r 17	7 32	127 27
Other purposes	49	16	83	48	18	1 17	9	11	49	* 60	- 23	* 37	19
Manufacturing, total*do New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo	83 41 19	36 24 8	63 49 10	$^{31}_{27}$	63 47 14	49 38 11	$ \begin{array}{c} 34 \\ 24 \\ 7 \end{array} $	186 80 103	$169 \\ 109 \\ 52$	7 68 7 50 7 16	r 42 r 20 r 9	r 70 r 43 r 22	177 63 113
Public utility, total	193	133 109	299 136	208 148	116 84	206 130	$234 \\ 189$	312 111	560 370	r 47 r 34	, 227 , 115	7 165 147	212 148
Retirement of debt and stockdo Railroad, totaldo	67 41	15 10	102 31	30 93 27 66	$\frac{32}{13}$	67 107	44 31	199 69	175 74	13 r 13	* 111 * 42	11	48
New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo		10	27 4 4	$27 \\ 66 \\ 205$	13 0	85 22 18	27 4	39 30 13	15 40	7 13 0	r 38	* 17 0	
Communication, total*do New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo		16 14 2	(1) ⁴	$203 \\ 202 \\ 2$		18	$23 \\ 22 \\ 1$	(1) (1)	64 3 60	7 23 7 21 3	(1) r 6	7 5 3	22
Real estate and financial, totaldo New moneydo	11	92 90	85 70	20 6	$23 \\ 11$	132 75	86 22	31 27	127 92	r 30 r 25	r 39 r 22	7 28 21	8 43 17
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer):		0	6	(1) 248, 176	(1) 568, 839	50 261 706	61	1	35	1	14	5	23
Long-term thous. of dol	230, 822 46, 514	265, 519 119, 155	255, 707 126, 144	248, 176 178, 972	167, 048	361, 726 100, 279	184, 192 114, 088	355, 150 119, 129	361, 302 79, 256	206, 855 136, 896	322, 795 172, 489	r 290, 006 r 39, 798	188, 327 60, 161
COMMODITY MARKETS													
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												1	
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)													
Cash on hand and in banksmil. of dol Customers' debit balances (net)do	783	813	306 881 633	901 669	953 669	1,018	1,084	1, 175	314 1, 256	1, 208	1, 231	1, 284	1, 351
Customers' free credit balancesdododo	586 416	596 445	523	493	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§dollarsdollarsdo	101.81	102.00	102. 43 102. 89	102.11 102.56	$101.95 \\ 102.38$	101. 78 102. 20	101.53 101.94	101.43	100.94	101.25	101.33	101.06	100.83
Domestic	102.27 72.48	102.45 72.92	73.70	74.46	74.80	75.48	75. 81	101. 84 75. 89	101.37 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, taxabledo	128.8 103.90	129.6 104.22	130.3 104.36	131.3 104.16	$\begin{array}{c} 131.\ 7\\ 103.\ 62\end{array}$	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
Sales: Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: All registered exchanges:												1	
Market valuethous. of dol. Face valuedo	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
New York Stock Exchange: Market valuedo	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	80, 536	65, 795	74, 681
Face valuedodo New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, total§thous. of dol	63, 934	79,004	99,080	119, 727	68, 487	98, 704	85, 117	82, 347	105, 474	128, 381 113, 040	97, 044 80, 583	80, 272 76, 484	90, 132 83, 982
U. S. Government	$\begin{array}{c}12\\63,922\end{array}$	74,692	22 99,058	$\begin{array}{c} 25\\119,702\end{array}$	72 68, 415	1 98, 703	24 85, 093	14 82, 333	$10 \\ 105, 464$	37 113, 003	12 80, 571	12 76,472	1, 636 82, 346
Domesticdododo	56, 494 7, 412	67, 065 7, 598	91, 063 7, 938	108, 323 11, 280	59, 215 9, 161	87, 246 11, 420	76, 453 8, 616	75, 038 7, 261	97, 132 8, 262	105, 879 7, 044	74, 865 5, 688	68, 717 7, 740	74, 340 7, 981
Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Market value, total, all issues§mil. of dol. Domesticdo.	132, 221 130, 509	132, 445 130, 726	128, 464 126, 755	$128,021 \\ 126,290$	127,777 126,054	125, 846 124, 116	125, 497 123, 766	$125,353 \\ 123,633$	124, 633 122, 957	125, 209 123, 581	125, 257 123, 607	118, 861 117, 158	118, 417 116, 802
Foreigndo Face value, total, all issues§do	1,458 129,870	1, 463 129, 854	1, 452 125, 410	1,475 125,373	1,469 125,332	1, 476 123, 645	1,477 123,610	1,466 123,581	1,421 123,471	1,375 123,660	1,396 123,612	1, 451 117, 618	1,362 117,441
Domesticdo Foreigndo	127,608	127, 597 2, 007	123, 190 1, 970	$123, 142 \\ 1, 981$	123, 119 1, 963	121, 440 1, 955	121, 411 1, 949	121, 400 1, 931	121, 298 1, 923	121, 493 1, 917	121, 437 1, 924	115, 409 1, 959	115, 334 1, 857
Yields: Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent_ By ratings:	2. 90	2. 89	2.86	2. 83	2.83	2. 84	2. 84	2.86	2. 87	2.90	2.85	2.86	2.88
Aaado Aado	2.61	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 By groups:	2.94 3.36	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: Industrialdo Public utilitydo Railroaddo Domestic municipal: Domestic municipal:	2.68	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
Railroad	3. 20	3. 20	3.14	3.07	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.12	3.15	3.19	3.08	3.07	3.09
Hand Human (20 cities) do	2.13	2.11	2.08	2.05	2.02	2.01	2.03	1.99	2.00 2.09	1.85	1.83	1.85	1.75

New series. For S. E. C. data, 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.

December	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	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
			FINA	ANCE-	-Conti	nued				-			
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													
Stocks													
Cash dividend payments publicly reported: Total dividend paymentsmil, of dol Finance	465. 8 71. 7 207. 4 6. 4	$189. \ 6 \\ 27. \ 8 \\ 103. \ 1 \\ 1. \ 4$	1, 482. 1 135. 3 1, 015. 5 95. 4	530. 2103. 3232. 14. 6	213. 237. 1103. 21. 5	818. 4 54. 6 509. 9 69. 5	483. 2 78. 4 216. 0 5. 6	$210. \ 6 \\ 31. \ 3 \\ 120. \ 1 \\ 3. \ 0$	892. 1 73. 5 549. 5 64. 6	509. 4 113. 3 224. 1 5. 2	212. 9 42. 2 106. 5 3. 6	1, 152, 2 73, 4 800, 7 80, 1	489. 4 86. 0 221. 2 6. 0
Communications	58.4 57.7 15.5 40.5 8.2	.4 41.9 3.6 7.9 3.5	29. 6 59. 1 51. 2 62. 5 33. 5	$\begin{array}{c} 60.7\\ 46.3\\ 11.7\\ 58.4\\ 13.1\end{array}$.5 40.6 11.4 16.7 2.2	28.0 52.6 34.3 48.1 21.4	63.0 49.3 19.4 41.8 9.7	.6 42.0 3.0 7.6 3.0	30. 5 60. 5 42. 4 48. 4 22. 7	61. 1 48. 9 9. 3 37. 1 10. 4	.6 41.1 7.0 7.5 4.4	30. 3 58. 6 30. 7 54. 1 24. 3	59.9 49.3 13.4 44.4 9.1
Industrial (125 stocks) dollars. Industrial (125 stocks) do Public utility (24 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do Bank (15 stocks) do Insurance (10 stocks) do	3.01 3.09 1.68 2.36 2.37 2.11	$\begin{array}{r} 3.26 \\ 3.42 \\ 1.68 \\ 2.30 \\ 2.39 \\ 2.11 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3.27\\ 3.44\\ 1.68\\ 2.24\\ 2.47\\ 2.34\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.26 \\ 3.42 \\ 1.69 \\ 2.25 \\ 2.47 \\ 2.40 \end{array}$	3. 27 3. 43 1. 70 2. 16 2. 47 2. 40	3.27 3.44 1.70 2.11 2.47 2.40	3. 29 3. 47 1. 71 2. 11 2. 47 2. 41	3. 32 3. 51 1. 74 2. 04 2. 47 2. 41	3.34 3.53 1.74 2.04 2.48 2.41	3.39 3.59 1.78 2.04 2.48 2.43	$\begin{array}{r} 3.63 \\ 3.91 \\ 1.78 \\ 2.05 \\ 2.48 \\ 2.43 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3.66\\ 3.95\\ 1.78\\ 2.15\\ 2.50\\ 2.43\end{array}$	3. 84 4. 17 1. 84 2. 24 2. 50 2. 43
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks)do Industrial (125 stocks)do Public utility (24 stocks) †do Raijroad (25 stocks)do	49, 25 49, 94 29, 82 28, 26	49.27 49.89 29.81 28.37	$51.39 \\ 52.28 \\ 30.57 \\ 30.42$	$51.94 \\ 52.58 \\ 31.60 \\ 31.70$	$52.38 \\ 52.88 \\ 31.91 \\ 31.52$	53.07 53.76 32.08 31.30	55.0556.1732.4731.38	$57.32 \\ 58.79 \\ 33.51 \\ 31.64$	54.09 55.56 31.07 29.49	54. 98 56. 43 29. 73 34. 61	56. 80 58. 68 30. 07 34. 25	58.8761.2730.58 35.62	59, 13 61, 63 30, 53 35, 03
Yield (200 stocks) percent. Industrial (125 stocks) do. Public utility (24 stocks) †	$\begin{array}{c} 6.11 \\ 6.19 \\ 5.63 \\ 8.35 \\ 4.41 \\ 3.10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.62\\ 6.86\\ 5.64\\ 8.11\\ 4.61\\ 3.00\end{array}$	6.36 6.58 5.50 7.36 4.54 3.18	$\begin{array}{c} 6.28 \\ 6.50 \\ 5.35 \\ 7.10 \\ 4.55 \\ 3.37 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.24 \\ 6.49 \\ 5.33 \\ 6.85 \\ 4.32 \\ 3.28 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.16 \\ 6.40 \\ 5.30 \\ 6.74 \\ 4.42 \\ 3.30 \end{array}$	5.98 6.18 5.27 6.72 4.38 3.44	$5.79 \\ 5.97 \\ 5.19 \\ 6.45 \\ 4.26 \\ 3.29$	$\begin{array}{r} 6.17\\ 6.35\\ 5.60\\ 6.92\\ 4.54\\ 3.41 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6.17 \\ 6.36 \\ 5.99 \\ 5.89 \\ 4.50 \\ 3.74 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.39 \\ 6.66 \\ 5.92 \\ 5.99 \\ 4.50 \\ 3.51 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.22 \\ 6.45 \\ 5.82 \\ 6.04 \\ 4.45 \\ 3.27 \end{array}$	6. 49 6. 70 6. 00 6. 30 4. 60 3. 20
Industrial (125 stocks)dollarsdollarsdollarsdo			7.05 2.36	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		¹ 6.60 2.52			¹ 8, 50 2, 58			1 p 9.00 r 2.53	
Railroad (25 stocks)			5. 47			1.37			5.67			r 9.75	
Larinings per snare (at annual race, quateriy. Industrial (125 stocks)	3.88	3.89	3.88	3.83	3.84	3. 81	3.82	3.82	3.85	3.92	3.85	3.85	3.8
Prices: Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks) dol. per share Industrial (30 stocks)	66. 66 186. 47 38. 25 48. 68	67.98 191.61 39.22 48.46	70.35 196.78 40.55 51.21	$\begin{array}{c} 72.\ 53\\ 199.\ 79\\ 41.\ 52\\ 54.\ 68\end{array}$	73. 64203. 4642. 6255. 16	74. 52 206. 30 43. 16 55. 48	75. 86 212. 67 42. 86 55. 72	77, 68 219, 36 43, 61 56, 36	77.37 221.02 43.04 54.96	73. 22 205. 30 38. 69 56. 46	77.56 216.60 38.88 62.48	80. 21 223. 21 39. 44 65. 93	82.9 229.3 40.6 69.0
Industrial, public utility, and railroad. Combined index (416 stocks)1935-39=100 Industrial, total (365 stocks)do Capital goods (121 stocks)do Public utility (31 stocks)do Railroad (20 stocks)do Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)do Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks)do Fire and Exchange Commission):	$\begin{array}{c c} 127.3\\ 134.4\\ 119.7\\ 133.0\\ 101.2\\ 97.6\\ 99.5\\ 157.2\\ \end{array}$	$129.1 \\ 136.5 \\ 123.8 \\ 135.2 \\ 102.6 \\ 96.2 \\ 99.3 \\ 160.1$	$\begin{array}{c} 132.\ 7\\ 140.\ 3\\ 128.\ 6\\ 140.\ 2\\ 104.\ 1\\ 101.\ 0\\ 99.\ 6\\ 168.\ 1\end{array}$	$135.1 \\ 142.6 \\ 132.1 \\ 143.4 \\ 105.8 \\ 107.8 \\ 101.8 \\ 168.5$	$136.7 \\ 144.4 \\ 134.5 \\ 145.3 \\ 107.4 \\ 107.2 \\ 104.2 \\ 169.0$	138. 8 146. 5 136. 3 146. 5 109. 6 108. 5 107. 7 170. 6	141. 8 150. 0 141. 4 148. 7 111. 0 109. 5 104. 5 166. 7	146. 9 156. 1 148. 9 152. 4 112. 8 109. 7 107. 9 166. 4	$147.7 \\ 157.6 \\ 149.7 \\ 154.6 \\ 111.5 \\ 107.1 \\ 108.5 \\ 171.0 \\$	$138.2 \\ 147.3 \\ 138.6 \\ 141.8 \\ 103.0 \\ 109.7 \\ 102.2 \\ 157.1$	$147. 2 \\ 158. 0 \\ 149. 4 \\ 149. 1 \\ 104. 2 \\ 120. 6 \\ 104. 6 \\ 159. 2$	153.2 155.4	$157. \\ 170. \\ 159. \\ 164. \\ 106. \\ 129. \\ 105. \\ 175. \\ 175. \\ 175. \\ 175. \\ 175. \\ 106. \\ 175. \\ 106. \\ $
Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuemil. of dol Shares soldthousands On New York Stock Exchange:	1	1, 222 55, 245	1, 480 68, 535	1, 663 73, 807	1, 374 59, 240	1, 690 67, 872	1, 807 86, 339	1, 866 81, 089	1, 949 73, 396	1, 930 72, 026	1, 700 65, 977	1,608 63,712	2, 09 84, 45
Market valuemil. of dol	906 38, 474	1,035 40,464	1, 252 52, 028	1, 409 56, 037	1, 164 45, 078	1, 422 54, 725	1, 532 64, 018	1, 605 62, 181	1, 680 57, 257	1,692 57,074	1,456 50,038	1, 380 48, 009	1, 79 64, 42
Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times)thousands	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, 39
Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange: Market value, all listed sharesmill. 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, 52 2, 32

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY)											
Exports of goods and services, totalmil. of dol Merchandise, adjusteddo Income on investments abroaddo Other servicesdo	 - 2, 664 359			3, 271 2, 448 335 488			7 3, 522 7 2, 604 7 379 7 539			3,474 2,513 425 536	
Imports of goods and services, totaldo Merchandise, adjusteddo Income on foreign investments in U. Sdo Other servicesdo	 - 1, 830			2, 567 1, 961 77 529			7 2, 711 7 1, 994 7 125 7 592			2, 516	
Balance on goods and servicesdo	 +1, 105			+704			* +811			+71	
Unilateral transfers (net), totaldo Privatedo Governmentdo	$\begin{array}{c c} -1,212 \\ -138 \\ -1,074 \end{array}$			$\begin{array}{r} -1,130 \\ -109 \\ -1,021 \end{array}$			⁷ −1, 244 ⁷ −113 ⁷ −1, 131			$-987 \\ -95 \\ -892$	
U. S. long- and short-term capital (net), total_do Privatedo Governmentdo	 -157			-152 -76 -76			r -113			-644	
Foreign long- and short-term capital (net)do	 +225			+248			7 +638			+844	
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in U. S. gold stock mil. of dol	 +165		 	+203			+29			+740	
Errors and omissionsdo	 59	I		+127			r —82			+19	

r Revised. » 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.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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
INTERNATI	ONAL	TRANS	SACTI	ONS C	F TH	e uni	геd s	TATES	S—Con	tinued	l		
FOREIGN TRADE ‡	ł												
Indexes													
Exports of U. S. merchandise:¶ Quantity1936-38=100	195	192	214	r 168	r 176	r 199	r 187	- 194	203	178	• 174	201	
Valuedodddodddodddddddddddddddddddddddd	347 178	342 178	, 384 179	* 301 179	7 312 177	* 351 176	r 327 175	, 335 173	355 175	313 176	308 177	368 183	
Quantity do	125	134	133	138	129	143	123	141	143	143	161	156	
Valuedo Unit valuedo Agricultural products, quantity:	273 218	289 215	289 217	304 220	288 223	322 225	279 227	319 226	331 232	r 343 r 240	399 247	401 257	
	99	99	116	89	98	103	98	89	103	69	78	88	
Adjusteddodo	72	77	93	85	113	116	124	122	157	104	109	73	
Exports, domestic, total: Unadjusted	136 106	133 117	$136 \\ 122$	100 104	103 124	110 125	$126 \\ 150$	102 120	102 124	98 125	101 109	120 98	
Imports for consumption: UnadjusteddodO		114	111	112	109	114	104	103	108	113	134	122	
	. 99	120	108	105	105	101	98	105	118	126	146	128	
Shipping Weight													
Water-borne trade: Exports, including reexports_thous. of long tons General 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	,	0,200	0,000	0,001	0, 200	1,100	0, 102	0,002	1, 100	0,771			
Exports, including reexports, totalmil. of dol	853	841	944	r 743	r 770	r 864	r 806	828	876	1 774	1 761	r 1 911	1 90
By geographic regions: Africathous. of dol Asia and Oceaniado	42, 535	40, 203	47, 651	r 24, 253	r 31, 463	r 28, 177	r 29, 582	* 29, 625	* 36, 379	r 28, 770	22, 698	26, 276	
Asia and Oceaniado Europedo	174, 189 285, 200	152,886	197,069 324,506	⁷ 144, 529 ⁷ 237, 259	r 148, 683 r 269, 926	r 168, 631 r 285, 965	* 131, 977 * 262, 746	7 151, 231 7 239, 867	7 152, 978 7 278, 195	r 119, 151 r 175, 053	124, 892 184, 146	134, 846 246, 642	
Europedod0	147, 639 105, 386 97, 589	150, 979 122, 040 96, 906	144, 997 118, 933 110, 359	r 128, 348 r 116, 416 r 92, 440	r 120, 199 r 99, 885 r 99, 383	r 148, 312 r 125, 191 r 107, 800	7 164, 647 7 111, 127 7 106, 340	r 191, 369 r 109, 235 r 106, 542	r 174, 271 r 108, 582 r 125, 648	7 165, 653 7 115, 182	160,718	179, 927 140, 996	
South Americadodo Fotal exports by leading countries: Africa:	81,000	50, 500	110, 305	* 92, 440	1 99,000	107,800	100, 540	106, 542	120, 048	7 100, 712	* 109, 076	124, 163	
Egyptdo Union of South Africado	2, 991 20, 411	$3,546 \\ 13,952$	2, 758 18, 727	2,338 r 6,847	2, 160 * 8, 566	r 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 British Malayado	11, 419	8,064	13, 333	+ 10, 157	8, 043	10, 361	10, 437	6,906	12, 151	5, 986	* 6, 646	8,880	
British Malayadododododo	2, 167 280	1,839 714	2,037 3,250	71,267 3,400	1, 681 8, 199	r 1, 371 r 4, 323	1, 424 838	1, 586 599	1, 980 4, 096	1,703 2,957	1, 369 8, 902	2, 135 1, 004	
China do India and Pakistan do Japan do	14, 979 32, 020	9,977 24,479	17, 431 38, 811	* 16, 786 33, 572	7 20, 413 33, 106	* 36, 372 29, 893	* 18, 100 28, 030	31, 458 35, 872	25, 145 33, 477	* 17, 485 33, 552	11, 922 32, 988	11, 491 46, 301	
Indonesiado Republic of the Philippinesdo Europe:	5, 813 39, 036	4, 243 35, 213	12, 032 41, 425	9, 615 19, 597	6, 382 17, 343	6, 842 24, 007	* 7,611 * 23,842	r 8, 148 22, 238	5, 522 22, 193	3, 518 17, 151	4, 001 16, 500	6, 468 16, 990	
Francedodo	29, 279 59, 107	32, 173 64, 193	30, 719 60, 807	r 36, 889 r 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	
ItalydodO	28, 407 60	23,904	37, 617 122	* 27, 503 13	* 31, 322 130	* 31, 337 38	r 39, 685 292	r 34, 357 77	39, 624 26	17,652	18,479	23, 224	
North and South America:	55, 910	42, 496	54, 873	⁷ 29, 134	* 56, 398	54, 683	49, 989	29, 284	* 24, 389	23, 920	41, 598		
Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labradordo Latin-American Republics, totaldo Argentinado	147, 636 190, 935	150, 939 208, 282	144, 992 214, 861	r 128, 346 r 198, 025	120, 192 189, 218	r 148, 307 215, 205	* 164, 636 205, 832	* 191, 302 204, 432	* 174, 220 223, 550		160, 715 • 213, 742	179, 909 253, 904	
Argentina	10, 238 19, 472 8, 952	9, 516 18, 948 9, 397	8, 730 18, 954 12, 698	7 10, 676 18, 672 6, 823	15, 624 19, 468 6, 315	11, 551 r 22, 753 6, 712	$10,344 \\ 22,670 \\ 5,763$	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	
Colombiado	11,644	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	17,004 41,116	18, 621 53, 143	
Mexicodo Venezuelado	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	* 36, 712 30, 286	40, 160 • 34, 713	39, 645 26, 202	* 40, 307 30, 505	47, 194	
Exports of U.S. merchandise, totalmil. of dol	. 846	833	935	• 734	r 761	r 855	797	· 816	865	1 763	1 750	1 898	
By economic classes: Crude materialsthous. of dol Crude foodstuffsdo	133, 865 83, 843	130, 710 94, 658	171, 502 91, 834	121, 553 66, 604	143, 523 68, 450	165, 109 64, 465	* 145. 814 66, 313	* 168, 175	* 192, 497	* 107, 258	141, 612	175, 627	
Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo Semimanufacturesdo	63, 475 86, 718	59, 210 83, 335	63, 826 101, 159	* 48, 343 * 77, 866	7 44, 576 7 87, 039	7 47, 155 7 91, 052	7 52, 462 7 87, 206	55, 047 7 48, 192 7 90, 254	7 58, 312 7 50, 374 7 93, 561	r 54, 151 r 55, 531 r 83, 907	57,054 743,406 84,602	59,845 57,143 102,954	
Finished manufacturesdo	* 478, 274	465, 379	506, 366	* 420, 000	* 41 7 , 039	^r 487, 043	* 445, 270	* 454, 542	* 470, 115	* 462, 282	* 423, 648	501, 967	
Agricultural products, totaldo Cotton, unmanufactureddo	259, 948 69, 358	259, 315 71, 704	299, 850 106, 050	7 224, 326 84, 667	* 246, 395 105, 389	* 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	92, 989	16, 129 99, 738	14, 893 104, 866	10, 107 80, 425	15, 757 70, 153	14,523 66,517	13, 909 69, 218	* 14, 495 * 54, 088	16, 377 7 60, 015	13,756 70,734	12, 899 62, 074	18, 382 71, 994	
Packing-house products of	10, 291 r 586, 221	12, 865 573, 978	14, 221 634, 837	10, 436	7 13, 984	* 15, 368	10, 463	10,036	12,732	11, 581	13, 120		
Nonagricultural products, totaldo Aircraft, parts, and accessories§do Automobiles, parts, and accessories of §do	15, 276	8,048 44,631	10,954	11, 386 44, 839	515, 701 14, 653 + 47, 409	597, 901 12, 457 49, 646	565, 533 7, 987 7 46, 671	r 55,049	601, 504 9, 854 68, 726	584, 917 3, 103 7 62, 927	7 549, 267 1, 781 7 62, 482	644,076 3,821 62,175	
Automobiles, parts, and accessories of sdo Chemicals and related products ofdo Copper and manufactures of	3,727	62,076 5,052	66, 678 9, 390	49, 627 4, 717	52, 631 8, 130	$61,572 \\7,215$	60, 220 6, 580	60, 928 5, 525	68, 726 65, 181 4, 623	r 53, 407 4, 075	57, 396 5, 293	65, 713	
Iron and steel-mill productsdo	37, 681	26, 094	48, 907	41, 467	40, 317	39, 868	* 39, 148	40, 500	* 47, 942	34, 149	34, 826	38,021	
Machinery, totalo ³ §do Agriculturalo ³ do Tractors, parts, and accessories*§do	177,900 7,897	170, 761 6, 838	203, 073 7, 808 23, 410	162,072 6,527	159, 873 7, 923	* 194, 659 10, 669	* 175, 749 * 10, 933	173, 933 10, 759	* 176, 116 10, 022	* 197, 939 9, 696	* 160, 302 10, 894	8,801	
Electrical C	1 35 515	19, 546 31, 922 16, 238	37, 697	22, 580 27, 472	21, 337 30, 818	24, 224 36, 905	21, 926 • 31, 420	22, 773 29, 695	19, 921 7 33, 461	20, 411 7 27, 215	18, 227 26, 980	16,370 34,012	
Metal workingdodo	16, 046 76, 523 42, 694	16, 238 75, 460 35, 373	17,008 90,695 40,419	13, 621 71, 055 7 32, 650	15, 741 67, 236 + 37, 329	20, 743 81, 311 35, 442	17, 374 r 74, 543 40, 131	17, 037 75, 370 40, 968	16, 729 77, 433 7 39, 058	15, 484 73, 031 739, 898	12, 858 59, 552 38, 144	75,882	
Textiles and manufacturesdo	49, 874	43, 887	49,652	33, 675	33, 128	35, 442 44, 638	40, 131 44, 701	40, 968 r 41, 742	44, 119	39,898	38, 144 38, 983	40,605	

Unless otherwise 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	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
INTERNATIO	DNAL	TRANS	SACTI	ONS O	F THI	E UNI	FED S	TATES	5Cor	ntinueo	1		i
FOREIGN TRADE 5—Continued Value—Continued					1								
General imports, total	557, 102	592, 916	604, 800	⁷ 623, 2 84	⁷ 600, 046	r 664, 355	r 583, 196	• 6 58, 771	r 685, 328	r 708, 840	r 819. 115	r 857, 400	921, 000
Africadodo	27,098 108,473	27,198 118,363	34, 405 106, 773	* 26, 438 * 127, 661	49, 253 * 115, 253	⁺ 46, 963 125, 491	⁷ 28, 657 139, 631	r 37, 447 137, 613	36, 590 149, 525	33, 352 150, 439	38,536 160,080	$\begin{array}{c} 63,570 \\ 167,384 \end{array}$	
Europe do. Northern North America do. Southern North America do. South America do.	79, 656 139, 386 69, 687	89, 449 157, 533 68, 587	$\begin{array}{r} 81, 0.2 \\ 145, 325 \\ 69, 699 \end{array}$	r 89, 254 127, 910 89, 029	r 79, 389 125, 700 89, 413	98, 253 149, 990 111, 774		r 94, 594 r 167, 645 95, 852	r 99, 372 178, 458 87, 396	103, 287 163, 136 7 94, 616	7 120, 645 7 160, 395 119, 634	$135,462 \\ 178,626 \\ 98,032$	
By leading countries:	132, 803	131, 786	167, 506	r 162, 990	141, 212	131, 890	118, 167	125, 689	133, 957	164,056	219, 824	214, 626	
Africa: Egyptdo Union of South Africado	170 12,435	295 13, 984	404 12, 296	$3,290 \\ 6,540$	9, 701 9, 010	10, 998 r 11, 727	593 8, 252	262 7 11,000	202 11, 878	304 8, 773	5, 263 12, 225	19, 789 15, 543	
Asia and Oceania	5,154	6, 587	11,638	18,006	13, 111	7, 535	11,008	13, 148	7,421	8,972	9, 885	9, 593	
Australia, including New Guineado British Malayado Chinado India and Pakistandodo	15,472 9,430	18, 595 13, 334	12,647 6,732	$19,122 \\ 8,655$	r 19, 854 6, 940	16,472 + 10,182	17,507 9,055	21,750 11,070	25, 516 11, 728	23, 932 12, 159	30, 227 r 11, 746	24, 749 14, 639	
India and Pakistando Japando	$ \begin{array}{c} 20,545\\ 6,339\\ 10,002 \end{array} $	22, 693 8, 035	23, 122 7, 013	21, 367 9, 553	19, 233 9, 530	26,380 11,859	26, 644 10, 068	20,355 17,152	22, 418 15, 580	22,002 13,759	21,333 16,744	29, 883 18, 582	
Japan do Indonesia do Republic of the Philippines do Europe:	12, 093 15, 351	10, 628 15, 133	9, 218 10, 175	8, 704 15, 204	5, 598 14, 175	7, 003 16, 268	10, 357 19, 362	7,085 21,589	13, 505 20, 420	10, 285 19, 393	15, 479 20, 622	13, 875 21, 026	
Francedodo	5,003 2,588 7,221	6, 580 4, 048	5, 484 4, 327	5, 466 4, 563	6, 777 4, 076	8, 092 5, 367	* 6,002 6,001	6, 542 4, 897	7,703 6,175	8, 262 6, 268	12, 593 8, 528	$ \begin{array}{c c} 13,888\\ 10,967 \end{array} $	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	2,759	6, 641 1, 791	5,789	5, 121 2, 448	5, 552 4, 575	9,554 3,446	r 7, 334 2, 827	5, 798 3, 558	7, 182 3, 010	6, 590 4, 300	9,469 2,182	10,390 6,420	
United Kingdom North and South America: Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador	18,878	22, 708	21, 213	* 18, 204	r 17, 689	r 20, 997	18, 287	r 24, 090	27, 171	28, 668	36, 401	31, 473	
thous. of dol	139, 234 188, 544	157, 331 187, 828	$\begin{array}{c} 144,973 \\ 220,998 \end{array}$	127,910 235,603	125, 700 r 219, 566	* 149, 940 227, 015	* 132, 100 185, 203	r 167, 500 r 206, 875	7 178, 177 207, 014	163, 008 244, 582	* 160, 359 321, 791	178, 451 297, 866	
Argentinadododododo	8,765 48,778	6,039 61,519	16,281 80,747	19,003 55,307	18, 544 41, 877	18, 337 43, 049	17,686 43,720	15, 881 45, 149	13,804 37,912	17,432 64,995	$18,624 \\ 83,662 \\ 15,070$	17, 211 85, 320	
Chiledo Colombiado Cubado	$ \begin{array}{c} 6,519\\ 23,754\\ 32,014 \end{array} $	7,547 22,729 27,610	8, 933 21, 345 12, 583	9, 928 30, 004 19, 025	r 11, 887 28, 650 30, 808	10,020 18,736 47,824	8, 713 15, 663 29, 650	16, 248 13, 357 36, 598	$ \begin{array}{c c} 16,621 \\ 15,587 \\ 29,078 \\ \end{array} $	7, 977 7 26, 091 34, 241	$ \begin{array}{c} 15,070\\ 42,650\\ 54,290 \end{array} $	14, 547 40, 474 42, 976	
Mexico	16, 689 27, 004	19, 437 22, 231	23, 478 27, 265	27, 261 32, 061	22, 517 21, 775	23, 708 28, 471	21, 277 26, 499	26, 598 23, 210	25, 131 26, 921	22, 251 25, 722	26,507 30,118	$ \begin{array}{c} 28,918\\ 26,636 \end{array} $	
Imports for consumption, totaldodo	560, 155	r 591, 762	591, 784	622, 764	589, 925	659, 683	• 571, 620	653, 788	r 678, 8 12	r 702, 688	r [:] 818, 088	r 823, 100	913, 300
Crude materialsdo	160, 559 110, 521	154, 555 139, 809	162,495 152,625	183, 495 154, 409	168, 894 139, 891	183, 891 128, 460	161,857 109,378	167,766 117,124	183,771 119,916	183, 620 154, 608	223, 159 r 181, 499	224, 270 179, 770	
Crude foodstuffsdo Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo Semimanufacturesdo	64, 793 119, 495	60, 950 130, 114	41, 457 131, 302	46, 860 138, 523	58,090 130,824	80, 124 146, 894	61, 858 130, 474	75, 971 169, 049	75, 144 180, 392	r 86, 145 r 162, 627	103, 819 184, 140	88, 139 195, 576	
Finished manufacturesdo By principal commodities:	104, 788 240, 335	106, 314	103, 905 272, 017	99, 479 292, 905	92, 226 295, 299	120, 315 7 306, 281	108, 184	123, 879 278, 788	119, 885 r 289, 210	119,095 7 331,870	125, 471 410, 143	135, 623 393, 344	-
Agricultural products, totaldo Coffeedo Hides and skinsdo	65,812	77,590	105, 315	104, 945 7, 539	84,607 7,175	73,089 7,973	⁷ 64, 061 7, 653	58,679 8,506	56,374	105, 153 11, 664	130, 836 12, 481	128,662 10,598	
Rubber, crude, including guayuledo Silk, unmanufactureddodo	15, 892 156	22, 345 115	22, 631 301	19,837 1,238	19, 218 1, 270	22, 947 1, 192	29, 598 1, 588	23,786	33, 853 1, 422	29,994 1,706	39, 824 1, 249	41,109 2,571	
Sugardododododododododo	29,276 22,472 319,820	23,761 22,138 321,464	6, 827 26, 053 319, 766	$\begin{array}{r} 16,182\\ 37,061\\ 329,860 \end{array}$	27, 614 7 35, 072 294, 626	43, 344 31, 863 353, 363	30, 393 27, 925 309, 094	37,067 31,055 r 374,849	31, 109 31, 044 7 389, 602	r 34, 213 39, 340 r 370, 818	53, 309 46, 851 • 407, 945	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Nonagricultural products, totaldo Furs and manufacturesdo Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures,	13, 651	4, 526	7,828	11,368	6, 599	9,318	5, 792	8,030	5, 293	8,308	6, 281	13,696	
totalthous. of dol Copper, incl. ore and manufacturesdo	59,711 13,024	56, 385 14, 377	53, 637 19, 151	* 63, 061 * 19, 305	* 59,675 20,026	* 53, 981 * 14, 825	43, 8 66 11, 789	71, 606 23, 283	80, 160 32, 771	63, 987 12, 779	76, 411 14, 598	67, 511 16, 649	
Tin, including oredo Paper base stocksdo	19,132		8,702 20,868 38,921	22,623	$ \begin{array}{r} 15,340\\ 19,747\\ 31,708 \end{array} $	10, 593 7 21, 704 35, 606	6, 955 15, 898 33, 703	17, 456 21, 438 44, 927	14, 911 23, 865 40, 544	21, 230 20, 830 38, 410	$\begin{array}{c c} 24,016\\ 21,577\\ 34,066 \end{array}$	16, 880 22, 848 38, 933	
Newsprint	37, 487		48, 489		7 38, 230	51, 305	47,675	45, 295	40, 344 47, 054		50, 548	47,644	
	TRA	NSPOI	RTATI	ON AN	D CO	MMUN	ICATI	ONS					
TRANSPORTATION Airlines													
Operations on scheduled airlines:	00 114	96.027	96.014	94.046	23, 696	06.001	97 906	28,868	90 501	28, 860	28,778	07 504	
Miles flown, revenuethousandsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort statesshort tonsshort statesshort states	28, 116 19, 014 11, 791	26, 037 18, 709 11, 425	26, 014 22, 007 13, 460	24, 946 15, 784 9, 714	14, 529 9, 276	26,001 17,329 11,443	27, 206 18, 121 11, 166	19, 287 12, 418	28, 591 20, 717 12, 367	18, 134 11, 654	20, 776 21, 776 13, 150	27,564 22,452 13,672	
Mail ton-miles flowndo Passengers carried, revenuedo	3, 248 1, 286	3, 310 1, 080	4, 952 941	3, 302 915	3, 217 942	3, 685 1, 109	3, 493 1, 289	3, 741 1, 419	3, 498 1, 539	3, 252 1, 459	3,775 1,562	3, 762 1, 490	
Passenger-miles flown, revenuedo Express Operations	593, 402	490, 167	464, 170	468, 709	466, 757	552, 098	617, 914	665, 511	762, 097	723, 803	749, 845	719, 494	
Operating revenuesthous. of dol Operating incomedo	19, 808 41	20, 077 18	23, 190 19	$19,566 \\ 54$	18, 655 56	19, 372 67	18, 304 42	18, 501 67	18, 174 4 5	17, 226 223	17, 647 178	17,697 176	
Local Transit Lines	0 5150	0 5500	9.6399	0 0000	0 0000	0 0 400	0.0810	9. 9051	9. 9343	9, 8370	9, 8954	0.0070	0.0410
Fares, average cash rate cents Passengers carried, revenue millions Operating revenues‡ thous. of dol	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
Class I Steam Railways				, 200	, 000	,							
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.): 7 Total carsthousands	2,339	2,638	3, 121	2, 393	2, 288 259	3, 446 787	2, 875	2, 980 572	3, 905	3,018	3, 374	4, 220	3, 531
Coaldo Cokedo Forest productsdo	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 productsdo Livestockdo	217 75	206 52	214 48	162 37	$157 \\ 29$	206 37	164 34	159 34	229 36	222 26	215 31	239 246 62	225 66
Oredo	33 353	52 334	66 385	46 298	46 320	55 424	72 341	239 325	388 400	329 306	324 352	409 438	301 354
Miscellaneousdo r Revised. & Deficit.	1, 277	1, 250	1, 543	1, 241	1, 297	1, 688	1,434	1, 424	1,846	1,433	i 1,574	1,963	1,673

*Revised. 4 Deficit. §See note marked "‡" on p. S-21. ‡Revisions for January 1947-May 1948 appear in corresponding note on p. S-22 of the August 1949 SURVEY. The other of December 1949 and March, June, and September 1950 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

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
TRA	NSPO	RTATI	ON AN	ND CO	MMUN	ICAT	IONS-	-Contin	nued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued								1					
Class I Steam Railways—Continued							i						
Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): Total, unadjusted	99 42	120 131	107 97	107 97	96 46	120 139	$122 \\ 123$	125 119	131 116	130 105	$140 \\ 126$	145 135	14 13
Coaldo Cokedo Forest productsdo	53 131	96 135	155 119	$158 \\ 106$	$ 130 \\ 115 $	144 123	177 129	179 139	188 150	190 149	186 163	$198 \\ 160$	20 15
Grain and grain productsdododo	153 131 35	149 95 51	$ \begin{array}{r} 123 \\ 69 \\ 45 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 119 \\ 68 \\ 42 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c}111\\52\\39\end{array}$	116 53 39	115 61 63	$ \begin{array}{r} 112 \\ 59 \\ 217 \end{array} $	$133 \\ 51 \\ 277$	$ \begin{array}{c} 162 \\ 48 \\ 298 \end{array} $	$150 \\ 57 \\ 285$	143 95 298	15 11 26
Oredo Merchandise, l. c. ldo Miscellaneousdo	56 121	$51 \\ 55 \\ 124$		49 122	$\begin{array}{c} 51\\ 122 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 54 \\ 127 \end{array}$	54 135	51 135	$\begin{array}{c} 52\\142\end{array}$	51 141	56 149	57 154	5
Total, adjusteddodo	92 42	117 131	115 97	117 97	104 - 46 122	$127 \\ 139 \\ 142 $	126 123	122 119	127 116	$126 \\ 105 \\ 105$	135 126 194	134 135	13 13 20
Cokedo Forest productsdo Grain and grain productsdo	54 124 153	96 137 152	148 134 131	151 118 119	122 119 113	143 123 126	181 129 131	181 134 127	192 144 130	$ \begin{array}{r} 195 \\ 148 \\ 135 \end{array} $	194 155 139	201 148 128	14 15
Livestockdododo	85 28	75 42	$\begin{array}{c} 72\\146\end{array}$	70 169	$\begin{array}{c} 65\\ 156\end{array}$	67 134		66 121		61 186	60 190	72 198	7
Merchandise, l. c. ldo Miscellaneousdo Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average:	54 111	54 119	$\begin{array}{c} 52\\127\end{array}$	52 133	$\begin{smallmatrix}&52\\130\end{smallmatrix}$	53 134	53 137	$\begin{smallmatrix}&51\\133\end{smallmatrix}$	$\frac{52}{138}$	$51 \\ 140$	56 147	55 142	14
Car surplus, totalnumber Box carsdo	190, 978 3, 451	100, 208	44, 382 8, 303	110,945 17,425	165,541 11,701	76, 055 4, 867	$18,362 \\ 5,103$	12,178 3,189	$6,625 \\ 1,949$		4, 34 6 16	3, 583 8	2,40
Coal carsdo Car shortage, totaldo Box carsdo	$ 183, 594 \\ 10, 924 \\ 10, 346 $	92, 938 5, 964 3, 918	25,833 1,021 448	77, 385 224 111	139, 311 569 414	58,377 5,012 2,749	4, 559 4, 906 2, 795	1, 957 6, 663 2, 986	$513 \\11, 491 \\5, 845$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,389\\21,154\\13,875\end{array}$	39 38, 064 21, 846	30 34, 381 19, 444	$11 \\ 35, 13 \\ 19, 62$
Coal carsdo Financial operations (unadjusted):	132	1, 909	517	37	16	2, 121	1, 810	3, 080	4, 748	6, 103	14, 101	13, 243	14, 34
Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol. Freightdo Passengerdo	$\begin{bmatrix} r & 649, 246 \\ r & 535, 202 \\ 60, 993 \end{bmatrix}$	704,806 587,060 63,776	710, 830 575, 664 74, 379	$\begin{array}{r} 657,044\ 537,338\ 69,725 \end{array}$	$584,928 \\481,965 \\57,845$	743, 326 630, 542 59, 555	$\begin{array}{c} 713,820 \\ 601,801 \\ 60,555 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 745,406 \\ 634,747 \\ 56,801 \end{array}$	779, 182 649, 228 71, 660	$772, 161 \\639, 729 \\76, 006$	889, 796 748, 110 78, 220	872, 032 725, 014 71, 623	$ \begin{array}{c c} 925, 38\\ 784, 54\\ 66, 27 \end{array} $
Operating expenses	7 521, 133	537, 354	568, 292	546, 665	501, 118	574, 408	562, 625	580, 567	588, 763	579, 116	626, 265	600, 697	635, 02
thous. of dol Net railway operating incomedo Net income‡do	7 81, 461 7 46, 652 23, 592	91, 869 75, 582 54, 425	73, 229 69, 309 82, 455	$77,622 \\ 32,758 \\ 11,016$	68, 574 15, 236 4 9, 301	93, 211 75, 706 49, 437	88, 978 62, 217 37, 530	97, 808 67, 032 45, 221	$100, 372 \\ 90, 047 \\ 72, 050$	$109, 134 \\ 83, 910 \\ 58, 622$	141, 467 122, 064 95, 829	148, 712 122, 622 98, 965	155, 73 134, 62
Financial operations, adjusted: Operating revenues, totalmil. of dol	622.9 511.0	708.5 588.8	712.1	688.6	638.4 522.9	722.5	729.8	715.2	791.4	771.9	832.5	857.6	
Freightdo Passengerdo Railway expensesdo	62.3 591.9	636. 5 636. 4	584.0 73.0 631.5	$565.0 \\ 72.8 \\ 628.9$	64.1 606.3	$\begin{array}{r} 607.4 \\ 60.2 \\ 655.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 613.8 \\ 62.7 \\ 666.6 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 604.6 \\ 57.4 \\ 660.9 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 663.\ 4\\ 69.\ 2\\ 691.\ 5\end{array}$	$646.1 \\ 69.7 \\ 685.9$	699.2 69.8 744.3	711.1 71.9 749.1	
Net railway operating incomedo Net incomedo	31.0 0	72.0 39.3	80.6 49.1	59.8 29.1	$32.1 \\ 1.3$	$67.4 \\ 35.8$	63.2 31.6	$54.3 \\ 20.2$	100. 0 69. 7	86. 1 54. 1	88.2 7 54.8	108.5 275.1	
Operating results: Freight carried 1 milemil. of ton-miles Revenue per ton-milecents	40, 554 1. 400	46, 036 1. 356	45, 190 1. 343	$\substack{41,793\\1,370}$	36, 383 1, 407	50, 937 1. 318	49, 687 1, 289	51, 155 1. 314	51, 865 1, 326	$51,982 \\ 1,305$	59.403 1.325		
Passengers carried 1 mile, revenuemillions Waterway Traffic	2, 533	2, 488	2, 912	2, 730	2, 215	2, 304	2, 362	2, 215	2, 830	3, 042	3, 125		
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade:		0.00-			F 100	.	- 001		0.000				}
Total U. S. portsthous. of net tons. Foreigndo United Statesdo	6, 494 3, 396 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		
Panama Canal: Totalthous. of long tons.	2, 297	2,079	2,638	2, 508	2, 565	2, 762	2, 365	2, 606	2, 562	2, 857	2, 452	2, 356	2, 47
In United States vesselsdo Travel	1, 313	1,079	1, 576	1, 412	1, 588	1, 551	1, 339	1, 447	1, 460	1, 668	1, 477	1,307	1, 15
Hotels: Average sale per occupied room	5. 71	5.81	5.25 67	5. 41	5. 43 83	5. 25 81	5. 73	5.26	5.64	5. 43	6.13	5, 98	6.]
Rooms occupiedpercent of total. Restaurant sales indexsame month 1929=100. Foreign travel:	213	80 218	194	80 211	215 215	208	83 230	83 239	84 238	77 207	81 231	84 232	
U. S. citizens, arrivalsnumber	54,039 37,532 2,371	39, 301 31, 925 1, 795	40, 723 37, 437 2, 395	40, 553 42, 636 1, 634	$51,656 \\ 55,067 \\ 1,524$	59, 457 65, 836 2, 122	$53,434 \\ 62,677 \\ 1,985$	50, 283 60, 413 2, 083	56, 902 88, 305 3, 384	78, 034 1 80, 857	96, 425 1 61, 804		
Emigrantsdo Immigrantsdo Passports issueddo	27, 243 13, 592	21, 918 13, 608	23, 972 13, 932	14, 201 22, 069	15,365 30,156	$16,142 \\ 39,187$	16, 463 36, 607	19, 974 41, 453	18,215 41,233	₽ 17, 877 21, 635	18,037	13, 827	12, 73
National parks, visitorsthousands. Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-milesmillions.	678 807	298 785	188 830	187 1,026	237 845	304 865	560 808	886 664	1, 930 861	3, 271 850	3, 300 930	1, 474 936	
Passenger revenuesthous. of dol.	7, 512	7, 260	7, 750	9, 577	7, 881	8, 069	7, 555	6, 229	8, 009	. 7,826	8, 444	8, 513	
COMMUNICATIONS Telephone carriers:†			}								l		
Operating revenuesthous. of dol_ Station revenuesdo	154,018	262,745 156,367	271, 879 159, 895	271, 019 161, 650	262, 131 159, 375	280, 803 164, 709	275, 806 163, 935	$\begin{array}{c} 285,947\\ 168,157\end{array}$	287,467 169,767	289, 528 169, 124	300, 617 172, 540	••••	
Tolls, messagedo Operating expenses, before taxesdo Net operating incomedo	195, 137	88, 159 196, 809 32, 277	93, 536 205, 535 32, 729	$\begin{array}{r} 90,417\\ 200,786\\ 32,603\end{array}$	84, 093 191, 542 33, 198	97, 096 204, 642 36, 448	92, 636 196, 628 37, 873	98, 504 208, 569 37, 310	98, 275 204, 849 33, 929	$100,646 \\ 205,664 \\ 41,489$	108, 189 211, 798 35, 337		
Net operating incomedo Phones in service, end of monththousands. Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers:	35, 231	35, 408	32, 729 35, 635	36, 426	36, 605	36, 813	36, 999	37, 158	37, 304	37, 441	37, 620		
Wire-telegraph: Operating revenuesthous. of dol Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo	13, 944 12, 984	13, 413 12, 673	14, 584 13, 363	$13,241 \\ 12,756$	12,636 11,887	14, 565 12, 798	13, 755 12, 467	15, 192 13, 262	15, 378 13, 086	$14,738 \\ 13,272$	16, 022 13, 716	15, 041 13, 364	
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo Ocean-cable:		62	596	12,756 <i>359</i>	a 83	907	474	1, 090	1, 469	671	1, 525	940	
Operating revenuesdo Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo	1,817 1,506 145	1, 788 1, 548 74	1,882 1,660 38	1, 762 1, 548 31	1,620 1,584 <i>4 113</i>	1, 901 1, 703 13	1, 646 1, 568 <i>d</i> 105	$\begin{array}{c} 1,902 \\ 1,612 \\ 116 \end{array}$	$1,943 \\ 1,552 \\ 207$	2, 189 1, 563 418	2, 295 1, 581 510	1, 553	
Radiotelegraph: Operating revenuesdo	1, 938	1, 938	2, 262	1,883	1, 784	2.017	1, 774	1,967	2,055	2, 228	2, 408	2, 244	
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo	1,741	1,827 46	1, 973 205	1, 790 <i>d 20</i>	1, 700 \$ 15	1, 835 83	1,742 d 71	1, 803 64	1, 781 175	1, 808 325	1, 795 525	1, 419 335	

Revised. Preliminary. ⁴ Deficit. ‡Revised data for September 1949, \$38,046,000.
 ¹ 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						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
	C	HEMI	CALS	AND A	LLIE	D PRO	DUCT	s					
CHEMICALS													
Inorganic chemicals, production: Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial)		•	-										
Calcium arsenate (commercial)thous. of lb. Calcium carbide (commercial)thous. of lb. Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid [‡]	$ \begin{array}{c c} 108,604 \\ (^1) \\ 47,274 \end{array} $	$115,667 \\1,151 \\55,212$	$124,900 \\ 1,548 \\ 55,836$	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	$\begin{array}{r} 127,295\\9,334\\56,482\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 125,027\\ 10,274\\ 52,388\end{array}$	124, 617 8, 920 55, 237	$\begin{array}{c} 128,596 \\ 2,850 \\ 55,323 \end{array}$	136, 736 3, 390 57, 436
Chloring gas short tons	84, 768 151, 128	69, 157 155, 943	$69,671 \\ 168,282$	$63,180 \\ 158,202$	59, 120 151, 513	77, 086 167, 091	92, 408 168, 878	114,286 177,269	131, 314 167, 721	139, 130 173, 788	133,728 173,117	107,708 165,828	94, 156 187, 666
Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl) [‡] do	44, 094 (1) 85, 208	45, 420 676 91, 832	45, 983 890 99, 925	$\begin{array}{r} 47,871\\3,217\\105,575\end{array}$	43,315 3,756 101,386	50, 708 5, 568 98, 906	$51, 319 \\ 4, 694 \\ 114, 629$	52, 157 4, 406	50, 635 2, 326	51, 288 (1)	r 51, 521 (!) 105, 206	7 52, 785 2, 196 107, 210	58, 492 2, 924 119, 661
Nitric acid (100% HNO ₃)short tons_ Oxygen (high purity) [†] mil. of cu. ft Phosphoric acid (50% H ₃ PO ₄) [‡] short tons_	662 135, 018	1,011 127,680	1, 329 120, 815	105, 575 1, 369 132, 745	1, 253 129, 191	1, 427 128, 987	1,432	111, 511 1, 447 146, 673	104,604 1,404 135,526	105,831 1,400 141,107	1, 512 136, 187	1,529	113,00
Na ₂ Co ₃)	328, 899	360, 971	354, 412	338, 552	319, 578	368, 746	361, 328	388, 169	291, 681	185, 885	180, 849	170, 142	334, 296
Sodium bichromate and chromatedo Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH)do Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhy-	5, 938 189, 367	5, 781 196, 575	6, 726 201, 012	7, 350 187, 201	6, 771 180, 945	7, 835 205, 354	7, 452 210, 344	7, 907 219, 641	8, 135 200, 836	5, 492 (¹)	5, 649 (1)	7,418 (1)	8, 424 232, 78
drous)short tonssolutionsshort tonssolutionsshort tonsshort tonsshor	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, 31
caketshort tons_ Sulphuric acid (100% H2SO4): Productiontdo	56, 479 936, 109	59, 325 985, 589	56, 158	60, 069 1, 019, 803	54, 820 967, 335	60, 773 1. 071, 299	59, 096 1, 057, 073	54,377	49, 567 1, 039, 938	54, 725 1, 047, 544	61, 820	70, 333 1, 057, 851	77, 15 1, 137, 36
Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works dol. per short ton_	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75	19.3
Organic chemicals: Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous. of lb_	39.667	39,923	39,824	36, 765	31, 147	37, 441	37, 506	41.012	37,633	39, 520	41, 593	40,013	
Acetic anhydride, production	68, 704 927	70, 853 843	72,458	69, 140 829	67, 356 824	73, 287 934	65, 734 796	75, 183	74, 992 921	80, 743 672	83, 012 1, 080	77,963	
Alcohol, denatured: Productionthous. of wine galdodo 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, 27 18, 72 2, 01
Alcohol, ethyl: Productionthous. of proof galtocks, totaldo	22, 680 43, 135	23, 181 37, 199	22, 516 33, 949	24,688 31,273	24, 254 28, 384	27, 304	31, 210	33, 410	31, 102	31, 727	33,098 24,580	37, 391	40, 91
In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses do	43, 133 41, 920 1, 216	36, 230 969	33, 204 745	30, 377 896	27,700	$24,049 \\ 23,512 \\ 537$	25, 729 24, 829 901	28, 502 27, 614 888	23, 248 22, 284 964	21, 619 20, 489 1, 130	24, 580 23, 886 694	29, 432 29, 088 344	36, 59 35, 97 61
In denaturing plants	27, 117 3, 936	26,838 4,289	24,907 2,288	27,411 2,750	24,044 2,547	30, 321 3, 846	28, 855 3, 552	29, 418 3, 257	35, 468 4, 188	33, 018 4, 986	27, 870 6, 928	26, 611 3, 660	31, 15 3, 42
Creosote oil, productionthous. of gal. Ethyl acetate (85%), productionthous. of lb. Glycerin, refined (100% basis): High gravity and yellow distilled: Productionthous. of lb. Consumptiondo Stocksdo	6, 254 6, 852	6, 508 6, 469	10, 314 6, 456	10, 597 6, 449	10, 063 6, 917	11, 424 6, 899	12, 360 6, 159	12, 869 9, 746	12, 769 5, 624	10, 929 5, 646	11, 510 7, 737	11, 415 7, 970	
Production	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, 22 8, 85 13, 07
Chemically pure: Productiondo	11,655	12.426	12, 335	12, 840	12, 228	12, 553	10, 880	10, 865	9, 932	7,430	12, 262	12,098	13, 43
Productiondodddodododddo	8, 054 17, 214	7, 916 17, 838	7, 209 20, 071	9, 174 22, 411	7. 224 24, 645	8, 158 25, 972	7, 619 26, 406	8, 364 23, 678		7, 399 18, 444	9,007 17,787	8, 450 18, 172	8, 36 19, 36
Methanol, production: Natural (100%)thous. of gal. Synthetic (100%)do Phthalic anhydride, productionthous. of lb.	165 11, 143	165 9, 789	169 10, 628	$\begin{array}{c}171\\11,655\end{array}$	145 8, 767	197 9, 371	166 9, 357	175 10, 063	$173 \\ 10,417$	167 11, 125	184 11, 395	183 12, 984	17
Phthalic anhydride, productionthous. of lb_ FERTILIZERS	16, 284	16, 340	18,075	18, 174	17, 090	18, 722	15, 436	15, 675	16, 209	17,615	18, 367	19,031	
Consumption (14 States) thous. of short tons.	528	505	593	1, 177	1, 480	1, 840	1, 535	998	408	325	385	551	598
Exports, totalshort tonsdo Nitrogenous materialsdo Phosphate materialsdo	$\begin{array}{c} 310, 303 \\ 124, 806 \\ 155, 912 \end{array}$	391, 164 150, 907 186, 581	300, 251 159, 502 110, 806	$262, 125 \\ 61, 925 \\ 181, 362$	311,746 126,224 161,543	368,792 148,988 182,652	446, 192 91, 136 311, 684	495, 432 129, 204 347, 639	450.744 128,730 289,520	250, 642 90, 482 141, 469	$226, 631 \\83, 193 \\129, 904$	279, 942 46, 081 213, 503	
Potash materialsdo Imports, totaldo	9, 985 97, 236	11, 540 87, 735	5, 631 106, 389	3,406 142,225	4, 562 7 167, 593	9, 389 r 223, 808	11, 819 272, 080	10.325 214,918	7,147	10, 989 50, 974	7,095	12, 741 129, 288	
Nitrogenous materials, totaldo Nitrate of sodado Phosphate materialsdo	86, 961 47, 695 4, 737	70, 828 26, 454 8, 389	$\begin{array}{r} 88,773\\ 33,163\\ 5,135\end{array}$	98, 717 55, 563 5, 433	7 107, 773 7 50, 661 13, 606	* 139, 175 68, 259 7, 824	$ \begin{array}{c c} 128,400 \\ 76,408 \\ 7,023 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	r 83, 783 40, 269 11, 255	37,835 1,110	54,762 7,990 7,152	104, 447	
Potash materialsdodo Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars,	2	20	4, 738	26, 159	33, 548	57,024	115,775	13, 659	7 1,056	3, 298 2, 518	7, 153 3, 407	11, 496 3, 365	
port warehousesdol. per short ton. Potash deliveriesshort tons. Superphosphate (bulk):	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, 5 114, 21
Productiondododo	816, 724	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	852, 505 1, 236, 526	7 866, 484 1, 214, 804	946, 67 1, 147, 85
NAVAL STORES													
Rosin (gum and wood): Production, quarterly totaldrums (520 lb.).			552, 940			370, 480			566, 830			594, 250	
Stocks, end of quarterdo Price, gum, wholesale, "WG" grade (Sav.), bulk" dol per 100 b	6.60	6. 58	929, 960 6. 66	6.66	6.40	894, 280 6. 29	5. 71	5. 29	936, 460	5 50	 R 17	873, 340	
dol. per 100 lb_ Turpentine (gum and wood): Production, quarterly totalbbl. (50 gal.)_		0.08	170, 700	0.00	0.40	0. 29 125, 320	0. /1	0.29	4.93 200,670	5. 59	6. 11	6.61 194,050	7.2
Stocks, end of quarterdo Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah)dol. per gal.	.39	.39	238, 660	.41	.43	205, 960	.41	.40	191, 200	.41	. 46	151, 430	.7

r Revised. ¹Not 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 Angust 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.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Juless 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
(CHEMI	CALS	AND	ALLIE	D PRC	DUCT	'S—Coi	ntinue	d				
MISCELLANEOUS													
Explosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powderthous. of lb	1, 595	2, 436	2, 212	1, 999	1, 803	2, 213	1, 464	1, 407	1, 148	1, 235	1,837	1,912	2, 057
High explosives		47, 608 400, 564	47, 585 392, 655	40, 468 401, 232	37, 389 376, 942	53, 418 412, 425	55, 794 389, 305	59, 843	59, 805	55, 128 466, 063	68, 581 436, 612	60, 822	64, 55' 440, 26
Productionlong tonslong tonsdo	3, 097, 331	3, 114, 865	3, 099, 305	3, 074, 562				475, 694 2, 875, 893	487, 845 2, 956, 333			446, 245 2, 853, 688	2, 822, 91
FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS													
Animal fats, greases, and oils: Animal fats:			-										
Productionthous. of lbdododo	288, 318 117, 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, 36 129, 65
Stocks, end of monthdo Greases:	240, 962	251, 195	316, 248	360, 842	344, 466	350, 904	375, 930	394, 479	388, 296	346, 257	297, 756	240, 930	270, 87
Productiondo Consumption, factorydo Stocks, end of monthdo	48, 110 42, 016 116, 477	54, 861 42, 911 112, 412	55, 935 43, 794 111, 379	53, 954 42, 005 113, 753	48, 962 40, 593 111, 321	53, 289 42, 437 113, 951	$ \begin{array}{c} 50,510\\ 38,742\\ 123,683 \end{array} $	52, 369 43, 595 122, 910	$53, 266 \\ 40, 163 \\ 122, 920$	45,750 30,615 118,590	$\begin{array}{r} 52,262 \\ 46,388 \\ 110,950 \end{array}$	50, 521 50, 402 94, 200	53, 78 58, 11 86, 67
Fish oils: Productiondo	24,908	8, 438	10, 076	4, 833	493	524	481	3, 649	17, 506	23, 113	24, 486	22, 517	22, 96
Consumption, factorydo Stocks, end of monthdo	20, 865 102, 849	15, 364 94, 776	14, 777 106, 261	15, 236 103, 076	$15,438 \\ 87,502$	19, 543 90, 827	15, 280 82, 478	14, 682 69, 944	13, 990 1 48, 093	14, 401 1 49, 440	18, 145 1 59, 821	18,152 + 175,917	20, 46 1 67, 95
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: Vegetable oils, total: Production, crudemil. of lb.	601	601	553	541	471	478	423	388	354	368	381	431	55
Consumption, crude, factorydo	480	496	456	475	450	484	406	398	375	330	456	430	49
Crudedodo	856 231 36, 575	963 288 71, 986	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,042 \\ 338 \\ 48,924 \end{array} $	1,074 386 60,199		1,051 398			1 758 363	¹ 787 297 32, 421	1 736 214 17, 627	¹ 826 189	1 88 21
Exports†thous. of lb Imports, totaldo	28, 785	36, 906 11, 689	22, 024 5, 535	7 22,177 7 1,803	$\begin{array}{c c} 62,747\\ 25,344\\ 3,869\end{array}$	77,755 26,146 6,456	⁷ 56, 562 15, 375 11, 698	⁷ 68, 105 43, 682 8, 883	7 38, 327 40, 639 10, 389	32, 421 33, 922 9, 988	52, 839 14, 530	40, 406 65, 112 19, 834	
Paint oilsdodo All other vegetable oilsdo Copra:		25, 217	16, 489	20, 374	21, 475	19, 690	21, 491	34, 799	30, 250	23, 934	38, 309	45, 277	
Consumption, factoryshort tonsstocks, end of monthdo Importsdo	46, 206	43,723	33, 180 22, 328	36, 640 23, 784 44, 905	25, 515 17, 725	24,724 21,074	28,099 18,042	28,757 13,194	27, 134 10, 342	21,050 16,295	37, 356 14, 968	40, 929 16, 417	45, 61 17, 74
Coconut or copra oil: Production:	60, 027	52, 913	32, 798	44, 905	27, 160	27, 903	29, 092	31,976	26, 064	36, 449	* 43, 286	52, 213	
Crudethous. of lbdodo	58, 979 29, 169	55, 482 25, 363	42, 726 24, 304	$\begin{array}{c} 46,743 \\ 22,515 \end{array}$	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: Crudedodo Refineddo Stocks, end of month:		48, 532 23, 287	45, 222 22, 344	$43,763 \\ 20,617$	40, 787 20, 708	46, 571 22, 592	43, 234	47, 923	39,642	35, 324 17, 639	53, 311 28, 798	52, 888 27, 246	56, 47 28, 55
Stocks, end of month: Crudedo	112,977	134, 570	141,073	20, 017 167, 154	167, 888	165, 462	21, 394 167, 106	21, 420 170, 014	21, 673 (¹)	(1)	(1)	1 44, 709	1 61, 98
Crudedodo	8, 283 8, 442	8, 676 12, 409	9, 016 6, 015	9, 893 11, 847	8, 446 10, 729	7, 899 7, 152	6, 889 7, 787	8, 997 12, 260	7, 756 9, 724	7, 968 4, 767	6, 286 9, 586	6, 975 9, 390	8,96
Cottonseed: Receipts at millsthous. of short tonsdo	1,382	1,322 785	450 677	179 654	262 533	213 492	183 365	95 276	47 208	128 178	220 228	7 600 7 404	1, 11
Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	1,575	2, 112	1,884	1, 409	1, 137	858	676	495	334	285	276	472	97
Productionshort tonsdo	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	7 180, 934 7 153, 478	275, 86 213, 95
Cottonseed oil, crude: Productionthous. of lbthous. of lbtocks, end of monthdo	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	194, 58 89, 46
Cottonseed oil, refined: Productiondododo		188,938	172, 940	175, 927	174,054	160, 817	116, 520	98, 983	80, 792	59, 523	78, 244	7 85, 825	143, 07
Consumption, factory	129, 424 35, 728 125, 176	144, 799 36, 049 174, 981	133, 830 41, 205 218, 210	145, 547 47, 649 255, 630	158, 713 46, 604 273, 525	174, 461 52, 837 271, 007	$ \begin{array}{c} 118,392\\ 26,754\\ 285,761 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 130,694 \\ 27,086 \\ 251,672 \end{array}$	114, 983 34, 039 225, 034	118, 382 241, 698 167, 553	155, 135 2 35, 496 97, 930	r 116, 937 2 26, 052 r 73, 621	112, 57 226, 74 107, 14
Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.) dol. per lb_		.118	. 123	. 130	. 138	. 153	. 160	.170	. 162	.176	. 196	. 205	. 20
Flaxseed: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu.			3 43, 664										4 35, 22
Oil mills: Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	3,468	3, 254 6, 982	3, 194 5, 412	2, 937 5, 058	2,752 3,928	2, 576 2, 554	2, 360 1, 055	2, 209 1, 384	3,270 2,255	4, 119 2, 195	2, 946 2, 505	3, 963 5, 111	3, 42 6, 17
Importsdo Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minn.)dol. per bu	3.85	0 3.93	3, 92	0	3.88	(⁶) 3.93	4.00	4.05	0 4.03	0 3.84	0 3.75	0 3. 55	3. 2
Linseed oil: Productionthous. of lbtoos. Consumption, factorydo	67, 803	62, 856 36, 376	61, 681 30, 518	57, 066 32, 292	53, 469 33, 619	50, 939 39, 850	47, 154 38, 194	43, 697 42, 119	63, 490 44, 990	82, 216 50, 031	57, 809 65, 721	77, 316 58, 402	67, 80 53, 79
Stocks at factory, end of monthdo Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol, per lb_	433, 921	462, 934	485, 112	515, 697 . 184	531, 932	548, 907 . 180	564, 035 . 180	539,931	551, 263 . 189	569,973	561, 185 . 188	561,102	557,66
Soybeans: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu_			\$ 222, 305		_ _								4 281, 13
Consumption, factorydo Stocks, end of monthdo Soybean oil:	17, 522 63, 581	17, 139 70, 914	17, 290 66, 508	16, 909 59, 398	15, 466 54, 214	18, 112 47, 991	17, 198 41, 674	16, 880 34, 735	13, 913 28, 478	15, 637 19, 315	15, 416 9, 003	13, 634 2, 484	19, 47 58, 76
Production: Crudethous. of lb.	172, 491	165, 473	166, 855		153, 046	177, 518	170, 251	169, 001	141, 705	159, 261	157, 026	137, 695	189, 98
Refineddo Consumption, factory, refineddo	125,902	133, 442 129, 801	119, 251 104, 727	130, 317 117, 599	118, 749 111, 398	146, 063 139, 881	131, 913 116, 186	131, 848 125, 688	$\begin{array}{c} 132,235\\ 120,525 \end{array}$	109, 087 100, 548	166, 442 162, 308	7 145, 546 7 149, 258	152, 89 156, 19
Stocks, end of month: Crudedododo	67, 314 55, 410	69, 405 57, 976	90, 116 59, 985		78, 911 66, 791	87, 228 64, 118	101, 386 71, 651	91, 462 74, 809	88, 338 77, 528	104, 423 73, 394	75, 971 67, 121	r 53, 358 r 60, 116	65, 87 51, 20
Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.)dol. per lb	. 145	. 142	.148	. 150	. 153	. 168	. 171	. 177	.171	.174	. 185		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.
 Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
 December 1 estimate. November 1 estimate. Less than 500 bushels.
 Revised series. Beginning in the September 1949 SURVEY, data include oleomargarine of vegetable or animal origin.

December 1950

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						19	50			1	I
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
C	CHEMI	CALS	AND A	ALLIEI	D PRC	DUCT	S-Cor	ntinue	d				
FATS, OILS, ETCContinued	1												
egetable oils, oilseeds, etc.—Continued Oleomargarine: Productionthous. of lb Stocks (factory and warehouse)*do Price, wholesale, vegetable, delivered (Chicago) dol. per lb dol. per lb	75, 471	71, 278 14, 117 . 224	76, 948 13, 027 . 224	84, 237 13, 219 . 224	81, 299 12, 474 . 224	95, 315 17, 561 . 236	53, 817 15, 776 , 244	56, 357 12, 064 . 244	69, 370 24, 247 . 244	¹ 89, 425 12, 193 . 249	¹ 84, 129 21, 383 . 264	^{+ 1} 64, 829 ⁺ 16, 811 , 269	¹ 73, 94 14, 67 . 26
Shortenings and compounds: Productionthous. of lb Stocks, end of monthdo	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 r 71, 852	142, 1 85, 8
PAINT SALES		2 2											
aint, varnish, lacquer, and filler, total thous. of dol Industrial	40, 159	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	
roduction:" Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods, and tubesthous. of lb Molding and extrusion materialsdo Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubesdo Other cellulose plasticsdo Phenolic and other tar acid resinsdo Vinyl resinsdo Alkyd resinsdo Akyd resinsdo Miscellaneous resinsdo	453 749 25,056 22,156 13,239 31,786 20,787 10,728	1, 962 5, 183 440 950 28, 684 20, 901 13, 568 33, 503 20, 619 9, 777 18, 709	$1, 674 \\ 4, 638 \\ 485 \\ 972 \\ 25, 811 \\ 20, 137 \\ 13, 389 \\ 33, 036 \\ 17, 902 \\ 8, 086 \\ 18, 861 \\ 18, 861 \\ 11, 902 \\ 13, 902 \\ 14, 9$	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 938\\ 5, 387\\ 546\\ 825\\ 27, 499\\ 20, 332\\ 12, 989\\ 33, 111\\ 18, 825\\ 8, 486\\ 21, 096\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,875\\ 5,399\\ 546\\ 1,168\\ 27,453\\ 20,242\\ 12,522\\ 31,429\\ 21,223\\ 8,479\\ 20,009\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,883\\ 6,405\\ 650\\ 1,198\\ 32,334\\ 27,032\\ 13,205\\ 37,662\\ 25,624\\ 10,156\\ 20,759\\ \end{array}$	2, 144 6, 301 587 926 29, 978 24, 555 11, 434 35, 946 21, 864 9, 138 19, 642	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 980\\ 6, 518\\ 650\\ 898\\ 31, 910\\ 25, 441\\ 14, 581\\ 35, 510\\ 24, 625\\ 9, 809\\ 22, 331\end{array}$	2, 072 6, 603 82, 415 25, 170 15, 059 32, 596 25, 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 7,98 1, 111 7 38, 128 27, 993 36, 142 7 25, 806 7 12, 832 23, 969	$\begin{array}{c} 2,719\\ 7,248\\ 638\\ 1,150\\ 36,905\\ 29,377\\ 16,237\\ 35,280\\ 25,718\\ 10,737\\ 24,893 \end{array}$	
	1	EL	ECTR	IC POV	WER A	ND G	AS	1	1	1			 7
ELECTRIC POWER:													
roduction (utility and industrial), total mil. of kwhr By fuelsdo By water powerdo Privately and municipally owned utilities	24, 293 17, 358	$28, 616 \\ 24, 348 \\ 17, 480 \\ 6, 868$	31, 162 26, 348 18, 720 7, 628	$\begin{array}{c} 31,677\\ 26,871\\ 18,537\\ 8,334\end{array}$	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	$\begin{array}{c} 32,650\\ 27,774\\ 20,231\\ 7,543\end{array}$	34, 3 29, 1 21, 7 7, 3
mil. of kwhr. Other producersdo. Industrial establishments, totaldo. By fuelsdo. By water powerdo ales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute)mil. of kwhr.	20, 434 3, 859 3, 876 3, 522	20, 799 3, 549 4, 268 3, 897 371	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22,8933,9794,8054,362443	$20, 637 \\ 3, 632 \\ 4, 519 \\ 4, 082 \\ 437$	$\begin{array}{c c} 23,022\\ 3,975\\ 4,867\\ 4,383\\ 483\end{array}$	21,8383,5994,7544,318436	22,7393,7864,9624,503459	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, 1 3, 9 5, 1 4, 7
Commercial and industrial: Small light and powerdo Large light and powerdo Railways and railroadsdo Residential or domesticdo Rural (distinct rural rates)do Street and highway lightingdo	$\begin{array}{c} 3,876\\ 9,709\\ 470\\ 4,749\\ 626\\ 251\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 20,655\\ 3,890\\ 9,799\\ 499\\ 5,032\\ 541\\ 272\\ 572 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} 22,020\\ 4,047\\ 10,384\\ 555\\ 5,604\\ 506\\ 291\\ 580\end{array}$	22,943 4,181 10,602 536 6,276 409 287	$22, 203 \\ 4, 076 \\ 10, 297 \\ 507 \\ 6, 017 \\ 405 \\ 251 \\ 507 \\ 251 \\ 507 \\ 251 \\ 507 \\ 300 \\ 200 \\ 30$	22, 565 4, 002 10, 830 555 5, 782 493 250	22, 397 3, 986 10, 930 497 5, 521 605 221 221	22, 394 3, 919 11, 300 468 5, 235 634 206	22,6944,10711,5474505,072694192	22, 637 4, 277 11, 266 437 5, 034 818 200	23, 646 4, 340 12, 172 453 4, 964 867 218	$\begin{array}{c c} 24, 157 \\ 4, 434 \\ 12, 301 \\ 447 \\ 5, 256 \\ 836 \\ 249 \\ 593 \end{array}$	
Other public authorities	. 46	49	52	602 49	597 52	596 57	581 55	581 52	583 49	564 46	587 46	42	
Electric Institute)thous. of dol GAS t	383, 236	391,007	409, 942	425, 325	416, 130	414, 263	410, 076	407, 411	414, 734	412, 437	421, 090	430, 680	
Ianufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo Sales to consumers, totaldo Industrial and commercialdo Revenue from sales to consumers, total			10, 004 9, 333 664 141, 005 92, 795 46, 648			9, 763 9, 092 664 184, 390 128, 143 54, 506			9, 617 8, 960 649 146, 059 93, 636 51, 194				
thouse to consumers, total thouse, of dol Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo fatural gas (quarterly):			144, 379 106, 943 36, 405			174, 188 129, 500 43, 505			146, 139 107, 005 38, 225				
Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo Sales to consumers, totalmil. of cu. ft Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo			$\begin{array}{c} 13,210\\ 12,072\\ 1,128\\ 829,468\\ 238,906\\ 555,867\end{array}$			$13,733 \\ 12,562 \\ 1,161 \\ 1,080,316 \\ 447,480 \\ 606,702$			13, 941 12, 783 1, 143 882, 363 255, 373 601, 037				
Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo			293,085 160,525 126,922			439, 632 278, 828 156, 322			319, 382 175, 734 139, 144				

⁷ Revised. ¹ Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. ^{*}New series. Data for stocks of oleomargarine are 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.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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	Octob
		FO	ODST	UFFS .	AND 7	OBAC	CO						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES													
Fermented 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 withdrawalsdo Stocks, 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:	1	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	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 withdrawalsthous. of tax gal Stocks, end of monthdo Importsthous. 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	$ \begin{array}{r} 16, 142 \\ 720, 296 \\ 1, 692 \end{array} $	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 withdrawalsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Importsthous. of proof gal	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,
lectified spirits and wines, production, total	1	1, 461	1, 262	790	778	967	772	1,076	1, 196	1, 719	1, 534	1, 322	
thous. of proof gal Whiskydo Vines and distilling materials:	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,
Sparkling wines: Productionthous. of wine gal.	. 47	54	86	124	38	108	190	86	98	44	116	73	
Tax-paid withdrawals	141 1,633 43	154 1, 520 86	159 1,425 86	64 1, 475 24	41 1,456 17	60 1, 494 29	61 1,675 28	78 1, 614 38	78 1,619 40	53 1, 605 27	$ \begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 1, 627 \\ 41 \end{array} $	111 1, 579 44	
Productiondo	58, 503	14, 579 13, 557	3, 534 12, 878	1,083 11,984	745 10,071	1, 144 13, 073	842 12,365	790 10, 573	887 7,588	758 8, 236	4, 250 11, 367	41, 610 11, 271	
Stocks, end of monthdo Importsdo Distilling materials produced at wineriesdo	203, 858	206, 128 342	192,047	179, 559 240	168, 935 243	157,058 279	145,011 286	134, 871 263	127,000 347	117, 335 255	109, 347 276	143, 694 331	
Distilling materials produced at wineriesdo	105, 342	34, 705	* 4, 896	1, 394	1, 397	1, 280	734	1, 300	216	1, 509	12, 813	98, 229	
DAIRY PRODUCTS				1									
Butter, creamery: Production (factory)‡thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York)_dol. per lb	102, 800 144, 819 . 625	90, 480 130, 452 . 625	96, 000 113, 993 . 631	101, 515 103, 657 .624	97, 875 92, 886 . 635	121, 970 93, 489 . 607	128, 610 109, 020 . 599	156, 195 136, 867 . 600	166, 760 185, 167 . 599	148, 225 230, 063 . 603	125, 180 239, 398 . 614	* 103, 035 * 234, 111 . 633	91, 207,
Cheese: Production (factory), total	82, 155	71, 875	74, 175	77, 365	75, 685	97, 135	110, 595	132, 305	142, 355	123, 430	106, 640	r 89, 560	80,
American, whole milk	62,355	51,395 196,125	52, 535 188, 653	54,565 176,821	53, 775 163, 922	71,040 158,134	84, 305 171, 553	104, 535 208, 986	114, 705 254, 246	98, 220 280, 948	83, 800 316, 661	* 67,900 * 326,907	58, 310,
Imports	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	* 292, 421 6, 854	277,
Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chi- cago)dol. per lb	. 356	. 356	. 353	.349	.354	. 351	.346	.343	. 347	. 341	. 349	. 354	1.
Condensed and evaporated milk: Production: Condensed (sweetened):				2									
Dull goods thous of the	- 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 goodsdododo	4,675	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	4, 202,
Case goods	6, 925	5, 795	7,386	5, 249	5, 951	6, 757	7, 596	7,650	9, 733	7,368	7.016	9, 409	9,
		333, 264	243, 491	151, 401	101, 470	86, 216	116, 999	222, 300	343, 988	340, 962	349, 397	388, 620	383,
Condensed (sweetened)do Evaporated (unsweetened)do Prices, wholesale, U. S. average:	1	1, 618 14, 862	$2,221 \\ 15,351$	$2,858 \\ 13,120$	2, 869 14, 306	2, 514 8, 694	3, 918 16, 275	2, 735 18, 965	465 16, 905	2, 699 6, 291	741 11, 741	983 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	6
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	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,
Dry milk: Production:													
Dry whole milkthous. of lb Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	9, 150 54, 150	7, 410 49, 000	10, 300 58, 700	9, 091 64, 850	8, 135 65, 500	$11,425 \\ 85,100$	10, 550 97, 150	11, 410 113, 000	13, 200 118, 750	11,650 89,300	11,945 61,325	10, 400 43, 500	11, 35,
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: Dry whole milkdo Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	16, 666 57, 026	14, 180 47, 791	11,105 48,722	9, 710 43, 821	9, 187 42, 213	9, 719 51, 619	9, 799 70, 091	10, 307 81, 934	13, 219 92, 873	13,908 82,621	13, 630 59, 407	12, 503 42, 567	13, 31,
Exports: Dry whole milkdo	5, 909	4, 377	5, 906	5, 408	3, 654	5, 974	5, 088	4, 300	6, 118	4, 643	4, 711	5, 966	
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do Price wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human	28, 897	2, 814	7, 326	r 8, 374	7 32, 890	* 25, 440	* 21, 761	* 10, 267	* 16, 794	r 17, 704	21, 759	17, 966	
food), U. S. averagedol. per lb FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	. 123	. 122	. 121	. 117	. 118	. 117	. 118	. 116	. 117	. 117	. 118	. 119	•
pples:			1 100 540										
Production (crop estimate)	6, 635	4,849	¹ 133, 742 4, 061	3,832	4, 231	3, 326	2, 598 3, 645	1, 521	554	240	333	r 1, 208 r 7, 321	² 120, 5,
Stocks, cold storage, end of month_thous. of bu	35, 224 5, 720	33, 405 7, 599	25, 667 11, 369	19, 573 9, 760	12, 502 8, 613	7, 074 9, 911	3, 645 8, 966	1, 289 10, 579	165 9, 434	115 7, 403	102 5, 965	r 7, 321 r 5, 658	34, 0 4, 9
Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month 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,
Frozen 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	• 4 30, 576	453,
Potatoes, white: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu			1 401, 962				·						² 430,
Shipments, carlotno. 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	* 14, 900	14,9
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.

December 1950

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	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	FC	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	говас	с со—с	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	* 27, 569	r 29, 219	28, 003	* 28, 186	24, 375	
Barley: Production (crop estimate)do Receipts, principal marketsdo	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
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercialdododo	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	33, 429 178, 484	34, 026
On farms do Exports, including malt do Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):	1, 888 1, 556	1, 468 1, 560	2, 263 1, 509	811 1. 546	550 1. 547	1, 677 1. 578	250 1.622	736 1. 643	362 1.687	1, 119 1. 692	1, 253 1. 545	2, 582	1, 48
No. 2, maltingdol. per budodddod	1. 502	1. 300	1. 418	1. 340	1. 484	1. 578	1. 538	1. 593	1.687	1. 649	1, 484	1. 529 1. 451	1. 480
Corn: Production (crop estimate)mil. of bu Grindings, wet processthous. 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 marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercialdo	43, 947 20, 020	58, 975 46, 400	33, 364 51, 688	24, 678 47, 521	17, 006 45, 319	23, 470 47, 400	19, 624 43, 910	24, 065 43, 177	26, 726 42, 874	26, 697 39, 434	33 , 367 39, 768	23, 264 40, 127	24, 371 38, 779
On farmsmil. of bu Exports, including mealthous, of bu	7, 513	20, 561	2, 401. 3 13, 470	10, 082	8, 628	1, 634. 2 6, 161	5, 907	7, 393	1, 058. 5 6, 644	6, 507	10, 938	485. 4 3, 317	
Prices, wholesale: No. 3, white (Chicago)dol. per bu No. 3, yellow (Chicago)do	1.390 1.152	$1.308 \\ 1.157$	1.450 1.296	1. 440 1. 291	1. 441 1. 297	1. 487 1. 337	(³) 1. 426	(³) 1. 481	(³) 1. 489	(⁸) 1. 556	(⁸) 1.534	(3) 1. 541	1, 529 1, 521
Weighted average, 5 markets, all gradesdo Oats:	1.134	1.142	1.248	1.249	1.261	1.305	1.419	1.480	1.462	1.530	1.511	1.498	1.465
Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu Receipts, principal marketsthous. of bu	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, 97
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercialdo On farmsdo Exports, including oatmealdo	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
Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu	1, 045 . 687	2, 460 . 759	578 . 762	268 . 749	658 . 769	171 . 783	450 . 841	388 . 912	579 . 947	1, 055 . 890	r 333 . 781	.816	. 81
Rice: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu California:			1 89, 141										2 84, 49
Receipts, domestic, rough thous. of lb Shipments from mills, milled ricedo 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, 84 24, 66
of month [†]	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, 71
Shipments from mills, milled ricedo 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, 633 242, 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 * 82, 592 . 081	90, 151 197, 343 . 085	132, 419 83, 407 . 090	$328, 120 \\ 162, 644 \\ .085$	757, 61
Rye: Production (grop estimate) thous of hu			1 18, 697										² 22, 509
Receipts, principal marketsdo	2, 194 5, 401 1, 465	5,071 10,005 1.418	569 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	88 7, 51 1, 36
Wheat:			¹ 1, 146. 5				_						2 1. 010.
Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of bu Spring wheat	27, 586	24, 296	¹ 244. 8 ¹ 901. 7 18, 492	18, 385	17, 347	19, 584	17,856	22, 154	38, 820	82, 214	61, 948	45, 302	² 269. 5 ² 740. 5 48, 301
Disappearance, domesticdo	·{-•		255, 586			244, 422			246, 819			238, 722	
Canada (Canadian wheat)do United States, domestic, total dodo Commercialdo	176, 459 244, 664	165, 267 227, 502	165, 657 909, 226 219, 038	152, 065 199, 613	146, 506 189, 447	136, 625 665, 030 180, 659	126, 762 173, 136	108, 447 169, 293	100, 743 420, 018 168, 497	99, 169 219, 702	85, 886 256, 411	158, 197 1, 191, 865 260, 104	197, 072 261, 313
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses thous. of bu Merchant millsdo			237, 304 117, 849			190, 923 88, 731			126, 027 55, 934			319, 564 136, 247	
On farms	26, 533 22, 637	24,067 20,482	327, 230 26, 094 21, 655	21,996 18,055	21, 590 19, 229	88, 731 199, 169 23, 315 18, 838	26, 768 21, 559	7 18, 523 15, 432	64, 660 7 21, 490 7 17, 635	19, 178 13, 649	15,494 12,446	471, 216 18, 092 15, 799	
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis)	,,				,	10,000	,				, 110		
dol. per bu No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City)do No. 2, red winter (St. Louis)do	2. 431 2. 188 2. 083	2. 395 2. 202 2. 161	2. 375 2. 221 2. 200	2. 366 2. 223 2. 218	2. 328 2. 224 2. 158	2. 358 2. 272 2. 290	2. 373 2. 306 2. 329	2. 453 2. 300 2. 333	2. 446 2. 170 2. 160	2. 530 2. 228 2. 190	2. 440 2. 209 2. 163	2, 420 2, 210 2, 144	2.360 2.179 2.123
Weighted avg., 6 markets, all gradesdo Wheat flour:	2. 282	2. 274	2. 269	2. 259	2. 253	2. 300	2. 322	2. 365	2. 297	2.300	2, 285	2. 285	2.24
Draduation +	20, 787	19, 100 77. 5	18, 584 75. 4	19, 165 78. 4	17, 705 75. 9	20, 043 74. 7	16, 864 72. 2	18, 360 71. 3	17, 675 68. 9	18, 970 81. 6	21, 079 79. 6	18,869	1 8, 81 74.
Flour thous, of sacks (100 lb.) Operations, percent of capacitysshort tons Offalshort tonsthous, of bu Stocks held by mills, end of month	424, 411 48, 532	388, 849 44, 674	377, 943 43, 369	384, 792 44, 576	75.9 355,951 41,172	402, 001 46, 596	2. 2 337, 484 39, 178	369, 090 42, 690	68.9 353, 333 41, 065	81. 6 382, 753 44, 175	79. 6 422, 168 49, 099	82.3 * 374, 33 5 43, 807	374, 87 43, 71
thous. of sacks (100 lb.) Exportsdo		1, 539	4, 998 1, 905	1, 692	1, 442	4, 911 1, 922	2, 235	r 1, 327	4, 635 1, 655	2, 373	1, 308	4, 931 1, 422	
Standard patents (Minneapolis) dol. per sack (100 lb.) Winter, straights (Kansas City)do	5. 715	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	5.912	5.975	5.73
 r Revised. ¹ December 1 estimate. ² Nove 					<i>. 0</i> , 198	. 0.209	. 0.283	0,198	0.002	5. 165	5, 162	5.150	5.24

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 grind-ings will be published later. OPrior to the October 1950 SURVEY, data are shown in thousands of barrels of 162 pounds. of 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.

S-28

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						198	60				
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Octoper	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
	FC	ODST	UFFS	AND '	ГОВАС	с со—с	Continu	ued			_		
LIVESTOCK													
Cattle and calves: Slaughter (Federally inspected): Calvesthous, of animals Cattledo Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo	568 1, 156 7 3, 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
Prices, wholesale: Beef steers (Chicago)dol, per 100 lb Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do Hogs:	28, 93 20, 57 27, 15	28, 21 21, 45 26, 75	26, 47 21, 44 27, 25	25.9822.9430.40	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 Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)	4, 959 * 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
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
bu, of corn equal in value to 100 lb. of live hog Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (Federally inspected) thous, of animals Receipts, principal marketsdo	16. 1 1, 172	15.3 1,060	13.1	13. 1 1, 077	14.3 863	13. 5 939	12.4 834	13.8 941	13.1 1,019	14.9 960	15.0 1,076	14.7	14.0
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb	2,054 572 23,75	1, 296 212 23, 38	1, 139 71 22. 38	1, 206 115 24. 00	931 112 26.12	979 101 27.62	1,013 98 26.75	1, 455 157 27, 12	1, 206 166 27, 75	1, 149 153 27. 25	1,466 355 27,12	2,001 576 27,62	1, 790 591 28. 25
Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha).do MEATS	23.28	23.25	22.88	23.64	25.12	26.59	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	27.42	28.50	28.90
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
Beef and veal: Production (inspected slaughter)thous, of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo 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: Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	. 476 51, 338 8, 222	. 476 47, 893 10, 534	. 445 48, 992 13, 811	. 438 51, 344 14, 332	. 430 42, 392 13, 062	. 433 45, 917 10, 689	. 447 39, 949 8, 440	. 474 43, 184 7, 099	. 488 43, 597 6, 681	498 41, 543 6, 079	. 486 47, 225 5, 998	. 491 46, 674 r 6, 486	.486 47,326 7,845
Pork, including lard, production (inspected slaughter)thous, of lb.	851, 970	1, 074, 324	1, 198, 884	1, 099, 016	759, 390	894, 965	780, 940	806, 047	829, 338	697, 727	705, 016	726, 906	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 7 240, 544 3, 284	665, 625 221, 282
Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked (Chicago)dl, 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 . 579	. 586 . 587	. 551 . 557	. 482 . 467
Edible offalthous. of lbthous. of lb	47, 642	51, 174	62, 163	63, 173	56, 670	54, 246	48, 699	46, 631	43, 875	41, 288	39, 744	* 38, 157	38, 761
productsthous. of lb. Lard: Production (inspected slaughter)do Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo. Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb.	26, 094 158, 861 38, 320 31, 503 . 158	30, 014 199, 237 39, 808 49, 467 . 130	38, 186 232, 483 73, 995 54, 311 . 128	45, 984 215, 492 92, 949 45, 770 . 129	49, 457 146, 905 81, 174 r 69, 966 . 129	54, 818 170, 946 87, 306 7 74, 145 . 132	51, 381 151, 151 108, 105 34, 873 . 132	49, 190 155, 971 128, 467 31, 629 . 147	45, 952 163, 743 136, 258 38, 855 . 142	34, 893 133, 375 106, 613 33, 456 . 174	37, 014 135, 697 75, 496 33, 126 . 190	* 35, 608 131, 253 * 58, 241 21, 653 . 181	33, 389 161, 749 51, 449 . 165
POULTRY AND EGGS Poultry:													
Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo 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	$\begin{array}{r} 41,632\\ 103,367\\ .229\end{array}$	39, 168 105, 179 . 262	53 , 859 14 0, 352 . 239	72, 338 217, 801 . 220
Production, farmmillionsthous. of lbtools_cold storage, end of month: Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Shellthous. 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
Frozenthous. of lb Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago)† dol. per doz	96, 382	72, 556	53, 902 . 381	55, 052 . 323	73, 159	116, 546 . 358	155, 108	179, 732 . 317	188, 476 . 342	174, 761 . 398	2, 308 155, 369 . 412	* 133, 002 . 503	104, 079
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS		. 021	. 501	. 020	. 027	. 300		. 517	. 512	. 000	.412	. 005	. 500
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol Cocoa:	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 Coffee:	9, 936 . 205	21, 019 . 246	30, 461 . 259	23, 512 . 272	42, 469 . 251 770	24, 918 . 228	20, 053 . 240	32, 893 . 286	35, 712 . 308	26, 475 . 356	19, 849 . 405	13, 494 . 420	. 372
Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags To United States	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 * 1, 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
Fish: Landings, fresh fish, 5 portsthous. of lb	. 355 55, 025	. 496 42, 123	. 490 31, 238	. 496 27, 205	. 485 32, 953	. 471 39, 328	. 473 44, 656	. 462 58, 100	. 478 65, 671	. 538 69, 303	. 553 70, 140	. 561	. 530
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo		158, 719		125, 516	105, 818	87, 133	79, 027	97, 773	116, 897	137, 307		158, 473	166, 105

Revised. ¹ No quotation.
 †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		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
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	говас	со—с	Continu	ıed			<u></u> ,		
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.													
Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month													
thous. of Spanish tons	1, 021	707	397	423	1, 423	2, 878	3, 438	3, 773	3, 246	2, 721	2, 176	1, 825	1, 186
United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis): Production and receipts:													
Productionshort tons Entries from off-shoredo	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, 7 7 8	28, 821 593, 854	45, 324 550, 711	26,003 587,920	90, 775 731, 339	129, 607 628, 737	594, 565 450, 538
Hawaii and Puerto Rico	133,168	99, 018 539, 902	309, 803 527, 904	$174, 121 \\511, 962$	119, 554 503, 096	148, 180 620, 674	243, 296 565, 982	241, 671 738, 858	210,870 863,123	231,972 1,190,084	224, 624 948, 443	237,608 668,739	149, 352 514, 287
Deliveries, totaldo For domestic consumptiondo	r 523, 382	537, 257	525, 835	508, 537	501.508	618, 495	565, 226	735, 153	860, 136	1, 188, 091	944, 257	659,850	503, 801
For exportdo Stocks, raw and refined, end of month	r 4, 298	2, 645	2, 069	3, 425	1, 588	2, 179	756	3, 705	2, 987	1, 993	4, 186	8, 889	10, 480
thous. of short tons Exports, refined sugarshort tons	r 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, 152
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 Cubado From Philippine Islandsdodo	242, 278 1, 416	190, 878 7, 076	66, 011 0	$125,411 \\ 6,238$	201, 313 7 32, 480	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, totaldodododododododo	27, 763 26, 639	24, 521 24, 511	50 0	18, 555 18, 544	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):	l '				,	ŕ							
Raw, wholesaledol. per lb Refined:	. 060	. 059	. 057	. 058	. 056	. 055	. 055	. 057	. 058	. 060	.062	. 062	. 062
Retaildododo	.093	. 093	. 093	¹ . 462 . 079	¹ . 461 . 077	¹ . 456 . 076	¹ . 455 . 076	¹ . 454 . 076	¹ . 454 . 076	¹ .452 .078	¹ .491 .080	¹ .489 .081	¹ . 482 . 081
Tea, importsthous. of lb	7,702	9, 327	6, 289	7, 628	7, 943	13, 773	9, 550	10, 131	9, 745	10, 874	8, 787	8,752	
TOBACCO													
Leaf: Production (crop estimate)mil. of lb			2 1, 970										\$ 2, 013
Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quar- ter, totalmil. of lb	l		3,880			3, 944			3, 509	-		3,672	
Domestic: Cigar leafdo			316			402			384			353	
Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscel-													
laneous domesticmil. of lb Foreign grown:			3, 404			3, 371			2, 960	 -		3, 160	
Cigar leafdo			19 141		• • • • • • • • • • • • •	19 152			18 148			18 142	
Exports, including scrap and stemsthous. of lb_ Imports, including scrap and stemsdo	56, 720 7, 261	37,675 6,903	50, 179 4, 758	16,052 8,355	19, 049 6, 368	28, 203 r 7, 934	44, 167 6, 530	7 36, 723 8, 121	22,533 7,571	24, 525 5, 720	46, 762 10, 407	72, 980 8, 078	
- / • -	7,201	0, 903	4,700	8,800	0, 308	* 7, 934	0,000	0, 121	7, 571	5,720	10,407	0,078	
Manufactured products: Production, manufactured tobacco, totaldo	22, 434	19,675	17, 119	18, 982	17, 867	22, 031	18, 099	19, 159	20, 980	16, 578	23,069	21, 431	
Chewing, plug, and twistdododododo	7,774	7,072 9.055	6, 643 6, 971	7, 566 8, 483	7, 023 7, 919	8,085 10,199	6, 354 8, 391	6, 568 9, 189	7, 881 9, 333	6, 839 6, 911	8,870 10,267	7,627	
Snuff	3, 664	3, 547	3, 505	2, 933	2, 925	3, 747	3, 353	3, 402	3, 766	2, 828	3,932	3, 203	
Cigarettes (small):					o			0.005					0.000
Tax-freemillionsdodo	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	3, 223 29, 738
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	553, 776
thous, of lb	21, 975 1, 523	19, 324	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	23, 531 1, 337	20, 851	22, 322
Exports, cigarettes		1, 341	, i							1, 484		1, 181	
destinationdol. per thous	6.862	6.862	6.862	6.862	6.862	6.862	6.862	6.862	6.862	6.862	7.056	7.056	7.056

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

HIDES AND SKINS													
Imports, total hides and skinsthous. of lb Calf and kip skinsthous. of pieces Cattle hidesdo	16,028 120 47	16, 499 116 77	$18,503 \\ 110 \\ 172$	$23,838 \\ 276 \\ 356$	$20,421 \\ 251 \\ 162$	22, 115 170 186	$18,683 \\ 154 \\ 122$	20, 781 177 160	* 28, 588 190 * 245	30, 811 348 258	36, 447 7 346 7 532	29, 574 411 386	
Goatskins	2, 771 2, 571	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	r 3, 411 3, 276	2, 816 1, 389	
Caliskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdol. per lb Hides, steer, packers', heavy, nativedo	. 425 . 244	. 425 . 245	. 445 . 232	. 450 (4)	. 425 . 207	. 440 . 213	. 431 . 208	. 450 . 220	. 484 . 245	. 485 . 278	. 560 . 309	.575 .331	. 575 . 322
LEATHER													
Production: Calf and kipthous. of skins Cattle hidethous. of hides. Goat and kidthous. of skins Sheep and lambdo Exports:	886 1, 874 2, 956 2, 677	861 1, 869 2, 743 2, 687	941 1, 974 2, 794 2, 128	925 1, 880 3, 016 2, 193	885 1, 949 2, 960 2, 675	902 2, 115 3, 514 2, 566	814 1, 853 2, 821 2, 625	829 1, 949 3, 206 2, 720	923 2, 070 3, 329 2, 653	584 1, 698 2, 670 1, 989	1,052 2,300 3,260 3,373	930 2, 083 2, 862 2, 832	
Sole leather: Bends, backs, and sidesthous. of lb. Offal, including belting offaldo Upper leatherthous. of sq. ft. Prices, wholesalc:	60 41 3, 938	9 6 2, 916	25 31 4, 016	5 10 7 3, 377	57 21 7 2, 840	82 39 r 3,093	52 27 2, 594	13 19 2, 471	79 39 2, 726	43 10 2, 271	22 32 2, 944	30 43 2, 417	
Sole, bends, steer, f. o. b. tannerydol. per lb	. 559	. 549	. 549	. 549	. 539	. 539	. 539	. 539	. 539	. 571	. 598	. 625	. 657
Chrome calf, black, B grade, composite dol. per sq. ft	. 975	. 975	. 988	. 991	. 991	1.017	1.027	1.034	1.037	1. 080	1, 134	1.154	1. 166
Revised. ¹ Price for 5 pounds; quotations pr	ior to 1950	are for 1-p	ound pack	age. ³ D	ecember 1	estimate.	3 Noven	iber 1 estir	nate. 4]	Noquotatio	on.		

r Revised. ¹ Price for 5 pounds; quotations prior to 1950 are for 1-pound package. See corresponding note on p. S-30 of the October 1949 SURVEY.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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
	L	EATH	ER AN	D PRO	DUCI	'S-Co	ntinue	d					
LEATHER MANUFACTURES													
Shoes 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	r 48, 770	48, 691	
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, totalthous. of pairs By types of uppers: of	32, 258	27, 872	31, 147	35, 822	36, 209	42, 861	34, 204	34, 215	34, 221	30, 954	r 41, 824	37, 189	
All leatherdod				33, 170 2, 651	33, 264 3, 023	38, 629 3, 940	29, 814 3, 477	30, 563 3, 493	31, 192 3, 127	28, 748 2, 141	38, 671 3, 011		
By kinds: Men'sdo Youths' and boys'do	8, 300 1, 627	7, 256 1, 147		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	r 9, 519 1, 777	9, 104 1, 686	
Women's do	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 22, 300 r 5, 267	18, 731 4, 777	
Infants' and babies'do Slippers for houseweardo	2, 673 6, 805 318	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	
Athleticdo Other footweardo Exportsdo	296 409	219 227 359	252 216 348	229 229 229	234 234 319	275 337	224 307	243 257	288 233	205 222 193	r 392 1 256	391 1 275	
Exportsdo_	9, 604	9. 555	9. 555	9. 555	9, 555	9, 555	9. 555	9. 555	9, 555	9.678	10.045	10. 131	10, 388
Men's black calf oxford, plain toe_dol. per pair Men's black calf oxford, tip toedo Women's black kid blucher oxforddo	9. 604 6. 600 5. 150	9, 555 6, 600 5, 150	9. 555 6. 600 5. 150	9, 555 6, 600 5, 150	9, 555 6, 600 5, 150	9, 555 6, 600 5, 150	9, 555 6, 600 5, 150	6.750 5.150	9, 555 6, 750 5, 150	6.750 5.150	7. 150 5. 150	7. 225 5. 150	7. 250 5. 150
	· <u> </u>	LUM	IBER .	AND N	IANUF	FACTU	RES				·		
LUMBER—ALL TYPES												1	
Exports, total sawmill products:	52, 514 170, 507	62, 817 200, 847	44, 529 173, 518	7 33, 691 167, 280	r 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	* 37, 772 339, 051	40, 658 374, 294	
National Lumber Manufacturers Association: Production, totalomil. bd. ft Hardwoodsdo	3, 063 604	3, 097 649	2, 967 656	2, 387 633	2, 463 601	3, 090 669	3,226 688	3, 576 752	3, 579 754	3, 338 761	$3,950 \\ 829$	3, 717 848	3, 687 829
SoftwoodsOdodddododddddodddddddddddddddddd	2, 459 3, 218	2, 448 3, 348	2, 311 2, 972	1, 754 2, 633	$1,862 \\ 2,817$	2, 421 3, 342	2, 538 3, 220	2, 824 3, 683	2, 825 3, 600	2, 577 3, 265 703	3, 121 3, 758	2, 869 3, 637	2, 858 3, 553
Hardwoodsdo_	606 2, 612	732 2, 616	662 2, 310	697 1, 936	689 2, 128	739 2, 603	683 2, 537	776 2, 907	703 2, 897	703 2, 562	780 2, 978	778 2, 859	791 2, 762
of month, totalOmil. bd. ftmil. bd. ft Hardwoodsdododo	7, 385 2, 270 5, 115	7, 076 2, 187 4, 889	7, 070 2, 181 4, 889	$6,823 \\ 2,117 \\ 4,706$	6, 468 2, 029 4, 439	$\begin{array}{c} 6,216 \\ 1,959 \\ 4,257 \end{array}$	6, 223 1, 964 4, 259	6, 117 1, 941 4, 176	6, 096 1, 992 4, 104	6, 170 2, 050 4, 120	6, 361 2, 099 4, 262	6, 441 2, 168 4, 273	6, 555 2, 203 4, 352
SOFTWOODS Douglas fir:													
Orders, new Odo	920 615	878 571	776 515	919 798	796 846	994 872	1,044 988	917 878	905 845	889 976	989 1,044	848 896	832 754
Production O do	866 895 939	848 922 866	844 831 878	575 635 817	644 748 713	921 967 667	927 929 665	994 1, 028 632	886 938 579	794 757 616	1,083 921 778	1,009 996 790	1,007 974 806
Exports, total sawmill products	24, 305 5, 008	30, 784 7, 884	18, 685 3, 882	10, 861 4, 437	7 12,093 5,379	14, 600 3, 977	r 15, 520 5, 145	9, 331 2, 125	7 20, 731 7 4, 682	20, 200 6, 684	17, 461 5, 324	17, 087 6, 796	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1 common, 2" x 4" x 16'	19, 297	22, 900	14, 803	r 6, 424	r 6, 714	10, 623	r 10, 375	7, 206	r 16, 049	13, 516	12, 137	10, 291	
dol. per M bd. ft 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	* 87. 050	88.953	87.628
Southern pine: doi. per M bd. ft	108.780 765	105. 448 711	104. 860 627	102.900	103. 635 802	105. 840	105. 840	109.368 982	² 111. 770 840	* 119. 539 914	* 126. 063 844	128. 922 760	129.933 751
Orders, newmil. bd. ftdo Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	374 701	304 760	253 756	714 291 703	397 667	749 361 766	770 385 758	488 798	469 797	576 757	488 831	414 790	391 815
Shipmentsdo Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end	763	781	678	676	696	785	746	879 1, 533	859 1, 471	807 1, 421	932 1, 320	834 1, 276	774 1, 317
of monthmil, bd, ftmil, bd, ftmodelsesM bd, ftM bd,	1, 566 8, 468 2, 376	1, 545 9, 226 3, 298	1, 623 7, 925 2, 791	1,650 9,104 2,688	1, 621 8, 269 2, 178	1, 602 6, 813 1, 584	$1, 614 \\ 8, 602 \\ 2, 562$	8,866 1,926	11, 999 2, 866	10, 448 2, 683	8, 324 2, 445	5, 501 1, 544	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo Prices, wholesale, composite: Boards, No. 2 common, 1" x 6" or 8" x 12'	6, 092	5, 928	5, 134	6, 416	6, 091	5, 229	6, 040	6, 940	9, 133	7, 765	5, 879	3, 957	
dol. per M bd. ft. 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, 954
dol. per M bd. ft Western pine: Orders, newmil. bd. ft	139. 583 643	140. 256 630	140. 256 624	141.114 461	139. 472 467	139. 410 584	139.165 619	141. 892 721	142. 657 828	144.776 803	r 148, 405 851	154. 295 766	153. 204 747
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Production‡do	734 617	759	767	757 264	755	763 477	783	719 729	758 837	778 766	823 879	804 771	786
Shipmentstdo	669 1,847	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	721 1, 498
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 com- mon, 1" x 8"dol. per M bd. ft	57. 56	58.00	59.18	60.37	61.26	62.72	64.13	66. 22	68. 53	70.84	74.69	78.68	81.38
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD Production thous of so ft 36" acuivalent	180 150	180 944	102 454	175 484	177 577	925 901	207 421	998 184	223, 051	150, 764	r 244, 051	229, 340	
Productionthous. of sq. ft., 3%" equivalent. Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	189, 159 191, 511 59, 664	189, 244 193, 447 55, 304	192, 454 198, 390 49, 189	175,484 168,635 55,268	177, 577 177, 905 55, 322	235, 291 237, 000 53, 878	207, 431 206, 840 53, 638	228, 184 224, 383 57, 861	223, 051 230, 444 50, 836	150, 764 146, 607 55, 129	r 237, 558 r 60, 695	229, 340 233, 608 56, 721	
HARDWOOD FLOORING													
Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, newM bd ft	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, 475
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo Shipmentsdo	6,850 4,175 4,575	7, 125 4, 375 4, 200	5, 900 4, 450 4, 250	7, 225 4, 225 4, 225	8, 250 4, 125 4, 450	9,850 4,850 5,450	$11,050 \\ 4,025 \\ 4,625$	12, 675 5, 225 5, 325	12, 475 5, 425 6, 550	15, 625 4, 500 5, 650	19, 575 5, 825 7, 500	19,675 5,375 6,100	19, 100 5, 900 5, 750
Shipmentsdodo Stocks, mill, end of monthdo r Revised. 1 Excludes "special category" iten		10,000	10, 025	9, 925 ex comput	9,650	9,050	8, 275	8,150	7,000	5,700 5,700	4,075	3,425	3, 570

BUDGERS, HILH, END OF HOLDERS, HILL, END OF HOLDERS, HOLDERS, HILL, END OF HOLDERS, HILL, HOLDERS, HILL, HOLDERS, HOLDERS, HOLDERS, HOLDERS, HILL, HOLDERS, HOLDE

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

December 1950

Juless 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	Octobe
	LUN	IBER	AND I	MANUI	FACTU	RES-	Contin	nued					
HARDWOOD FLOORING—Continued													
ak: 3 ^a Orders, newM bd. ft Orders, unfiled, end of monthdo Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks, mil, end of monthdo	85, 525 55, 918 72, 162 77, 453 47, 202	74, 615 55, 715 72, 953 74, 818 44, 201	71, 891 61, 488 69, 066 66, 118 47, 149	85, 965 75, 816 71, 038 71, 637 45, 612	91, 090 95, 627 68, 334 71, 297 41, 201	93, 988 102, 330 81, 049 87, 285 34, 965	78, 601 102, 115 75, 243 78, 816 31, 392	92, 625 106, 689 86, 791 88, 051 28, 134	84, 121 95, 723 91, 649 95, 087 24, 696	98, 438 108, 142 83, 300 86, 019 21, 977	99, 968 104, 163 99, 237 103, 947 17, 267	82, 785 96, 413 91, 059 90, 535 17, 791	71, 03 83, 09 93, 87 93, 13 18, 53
		l	1	I AND N							1	1	
IRON AND STEEL													
oreign trade:												-	
Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports, totalshort tons Scrapdo Imports, totaldo Scrapdo Iron and Steel Scrap	255, 611 20, 319 25, 247 17, 086	187, 348 17, 557 62, 358 11, 924	373, 765 18, 189 62, 501 18, 930	298, 496 13, 552 69, 136 33, 468	^r 282,076 ^r 17,177 51,136 3,606	273, 017 14, 481 97, 848 15, 832	r 258, 084 18, 151 102, 857 18, 408	r 290, 000 18, 575 136, 730 21, 090	* 346, 024 15, 719 182, 152 45, 220	* 249, 668 14, 357 182, 520 26, 102	252, 086 12, 537 299, 929 121, 140	286, 746 29, 006 251, 274 94, 601	
onsumption, totalthous. of short tons Home scrapdo	1, 664	3, 401	5, 320	5, 495	5, 084	5, 714	5, 733	5, 973	5, 737	5, 273	5, 826	5, 790	
Purchased scrap	765 899 5, 340 1, 737 3, 603	1, 795 1, 606 5, 497 1, 693 3, 804	2, 824 2, 496 5, 718 1, 642 4, 076	2, 956 2, 539 5, 400 1, 548 3, 852	2, 677 2, 407 5, 154 1, 468 3, 686	2, 992 2, 722 4, 740 1, 343 3, 397	2, 988 2, 745 4, 511 1, 315 3, 196	3, 115 2, 858 4, 646 1, 371 3, 275	2, 956 2, 781 5, 151 1, 499 3, 652	2, 760 2, 513 5, 553 1, 602 3, 951	3,078 2,748 5,816 1,699 4,117	3, 026 2, 764 5, 767 1, 711 4, 056	
Ore ron ore: All districts:												10.000	
Productionthous, of long tonsdo Shipmentsdo Stocks, at mines, end of monthdo	709 1, 591 4, 456	2,049 2,079 4,407	2, 816 1, 649 5, 575	2, 777 1, 524 6, 831	2, 492 1, 245 8, 077	2, 496 1, 150 9, 424	2, 999 2, 087 10, 337	10, 740 10, 770 10, 306	12, 355 13, 274 9, 460	13, 477 14, 238 8, 685	14, 478 15, 012 8, 154	13,887 14,514 7,527	
Lake Superior district: Shipments from upper lake portsdo	1, 575	1, 103 3, 520	171 6, 760	0 6, 740	0 5, 329	0 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	11,
Consumption by furnacesdo Stocks, end of month, totaldo At furnaces	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	39, 35,
On Lake Erie docks	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	4, 328 920	4,
thous, of long tons Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures	44	60	80	47	55	61	68	64	107	88	56	72	
estings grav iron.	955	939	892	914	.873	922	922	978	1,040	1, 287	1,670	1, 794	
Unfilled orders for salethous, of short tons Shipments, totaldo For saledo	716 398	719 395	862 440	913 450	864 417	996 500	981 484	1, 095 573	1, 136 613	961 508	1, 202 677	1, 159 649	
astings, malleable iron: Orders, new, for saleshort tons Orders, unfilled, for saledo	25, 392 54, 322	26, 723 55, 795	34, 719 60, 835	34, 390 62, 307 62, 874	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	
Orders, numfiled, for sale	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 Consumptiondo	612 753	2, 722 2, 773	5, 231 5, 215	5, 294 5, 285	4, 173 4, 357	4, 601 4, 779	5, 577 5, 548	5, 855 5, 827	5, 633 5, 637	5, 879 5, 620	5, 770 5, 752	5, 697 5, 703	5,
Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month 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	
rices, wholesale: 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	$\begin{array}{r} 47.28 \\ 46.00 \\ 46.50 \end{array}$	47.28 46.00 46.50	47. 28 46. 00 47. 25	47.48 46.00 49.50	47.95 46.75 49.50	
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures													
teel castings: Shipments, totalshort tons For sale, totaldo Railway specialtiesdo	71, 295 48, 263 8, 964	76, 820 50, 685 7, 270	85, 033 53, 079 9, 258	89, 136 57, 996 9, 298	92, 240 62, 045 10, 920	112, 335 77, 588 15, 281	107, 129 75, 133 17, 406	117, 773 83, 845 20, 552	131, 097 94, 637 27, 065	98, 269 68, 874 15, 734	128, 369 94, 413 24, 922	134, 574 96, 738 25, 295	
teel forgings, for sale: Orders, unfilled, totaldo Drop and upsetdo	280, 291 231, 849	286, 897 240, 715	307, 656 263, 816	327,035 280,023	340, 955 294, 251	350, 358 287, 874	357, 238 297, 032	372, 804 311, 811	408, 345 342, 535	445, 567 391, 820	547, 552 483, 840	620, 407 530, 689	
Press and open hammerdodo	48, 442 81, 278 65, 651	46, 182 72, 859 56, 455	43, 840 78, 266 61, 765	47, 012 92, 994 73, 458	46, 704 92, 547 73, 440	62, 484 108, 677	60, 206 99, 193 80, 950	60, 993 113, 657 93, 459	65, 810 117, 333 96, 061	53, 747 94, 929 79, 081	63,712 123,608 99,605	89, 718 122, 408 97, 753	
Drop and upsetdo Press and open hammerdo eel ingots and steel for castings:	15, 627	16, 404	16, 501	73, 438 19, 536	19, 107	87, 745 20, 932	18, 243	93, 459 20, 198	21, 272	15, 848	24,003	24, 655	
Productionthous. of short tons Percent of capacity	928 11	4, 223 53	7, 728 95	7, 930 94	6, 793 89	7, 487 89	8, 213 100	8, 552 101	8, 132 99	8, 071 95	8, 230 96	8, 193 99	8,
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	5
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	44
Steel, Manufactured Products arrels and drums, steel, heavy types:													
arreis and drums, steel, neavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands Shipments	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 44		7, 182 2, 435 36	

Revised. of 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. tPercent 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.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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	Octo
·····	ME	TALS	AND N	IANUI	FACTU	RES-	Contir	nued					
IRON AND STEEL-Continued													}
Steel, Manufactured Products—Continued						1							1
Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), totalshort tons	285, 644	227, 359	219, 119	209, 187	198, 279	236, 413	224, 203	282, 923	356, 117	396, 681	r 551, 451	431, 161	
Fooddodo	188, 092 97, 552	150, 987 76, 372	146, 653 72, 466	$136,899 \\ 72,288$	$121,128 \\ 77,151$	138, 019 98, 394	130, 753 93, 450	$164, 147 \\118, 776$	228,767 127,350	264, 343 132, 338	r 395, 266 r 156, 185	$310,916 \\ 120,245$	
Shipments for sale do ommercial closures, production millions rowns, production thousand gross	252, 522 874	198, 034 811	184, 918 831	176, 582 951	163,010 908	192, 993 1, 061	187, 986 956	$241,985 \\ 1,088$	$312,661 \\ 1,105$	$364,504 \\ 1,124$	r 498, 369 1, 527	382, 891 1, 451	
teel products, net shipments	19,936	19, 554	16, 767	21, 365	22, 066	26, 281	25, 353	30, 531	33, 036	33, 836	36, 613	30, 291	
Totalthous. of short tons Bars, hot rolled—Carbon and alloydo	935	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	$6,145 \\ 689$	
Reinforcingdo Semimanufacturesdo	31	125 104	138 220	122 228	101 220	116 230	122 225 743	138 241	138 229	156 250	169 282	151 269	
Pipe and tubesdo Platesdo	121 51	400 290	653 519	671 456	633 346	658 441	438	803 467	807 447	703 393	801 454	770 482	
Railsdododo	316	31 990 78	141 1, 506	151 1,572 141	$125 \\ 11,502 \\ 141$	125 1 1, 719	$164 \\ 11,686$	189 1 1, 768 154	$186 \\ 11,735 \\ 157$	152 1 1, 728	158 11,756	154 1 1, 697	
Strip—Cold rolleddo Hot rolleddo	64 38	90	137 164	176	167	151 182	146 179	200	187	115 177	170 214	159 210	
Structural shapes, heavydo Tin plate and terneplatedo	81	215 246	341 326	325 348	309 329	$331 \\ 363$	333 366	364 432	361 438	347 420	343 467	355 424	
Wire and wire productsdo	. 71	268	419	424	408	464	429	456	471	354	495	433	
ONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS													
luminum: Production, primaryshort tonsshort tonssh	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	6
Imports, bauxitelong tons Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.)	. 0737	.0775	.0775	232, 796	. 0775	. 0746	. 0725	. 0757	. 0864	. 0882	. 0985	. 1107	
dol. per lb_ uminum fabricated products, shipments, total mil. of lbs_	135.3	107.1	119.8	129.5	140.2	184.9	162.7	163.6	175.1	163.8	208.9	. 1107	
Castingsdo Wrought products, totaldo	29.1 106.2	26.3 80.7	26.8 93.1	28.8 100.7	28.9 111.3	35.8 149.0	33.4 129.4	36.0 127.5	37.6 137.5	30. 2 133. 6	39.9 169.1	165.9	
Plate, sheet, and strip	75.9	54.1 .286	61. 2 . 287	68.5 .287	77.0	107.4	89.4	85.7 .312	92, 7 . 336	90.3 .342	113.0	110.2	
ass sneets, wholesale price, mindoi. per ib ppper: Production:		. 200	. 201	. 201	. 201	. 201	. 252	. 512	. 000	.012			
Mine production, recoverable copper short tons	60, 515	66, 044	69, 734	71, 464	67, 296	76, 083	73, 351	74, 522	74, 860	72, 525	80, 199	76, 645	
Crude (mine or smelter, including custom in- take)short tons	69,052	80, 598	80, 390	r 85, 650	80, 756	r 90, 358	83, 782	* 83, 286	96, 754	85, 378	<i>r</i> 93, 138	* 86, 678	9
Refineddodo	86,882 108,192	92,602 117,133	94, 947 107, 662	95, 229 111, 668	94, 036 112, 773	7 113, 464 7 123, 054	103,293 101,729	⁷ 112, 411 113, 837	113, 961 125, 016	r 96, 758 r 96, 006	108, 465	111,842 119,529	11 12
Stocks, refined, end of monthdo	164, 464	139, 199	107,002 116,027 25,049	101,008 101,070 12,165	77, 472 20, 748	60, 276 19, 021	57, 028 17, 120	⁷ 51, 043 14, 064	7 50, 350 11, 434	* 48, 290 9, 785	50, 952 12, 230	113, 323 58, 748 12, 035	5
Imports, total do	37, 231 25, 102	$ \begin{array}{c c} 13,075\\ 41,786\\ 21,811 \end{array} $	23, 049 59, 054 39, 211	7 56, 213 7 25, 746	r 61, 378 r 39, 759	* 45, 207 * 26, 408	34, 520 15, 658	⁷ 66, 117 7 27, 086	* 87, 222 * 39, 903	29, 347 13, 112	33, 576 8, 204	36, 298 8, 625	
Unrefined, including scrapdo Refineddo Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.)_dol. per lb	12, 129	19,975	19,843 .1820	30, 467	21, 619 . 1820	7 18,799 ,1820	18,862	39,031 .1961	47,319	16, 235	25,372 . 2227	27, 673 . 2290	
ead:	. 1755	. 1000	. 1820	. 1820	. 1820	. 1820	. 1004	. 1901	. 2200	. 2220	. 2021	. 2290	
Ore (lead content): Mine productionshort tons Receipts by smelters, domestic oredo	29, 887 29, 497	$33, 225 \\ 36, 329$	36, 047 37, 888	36,007	34, 794 36, 452	38,678	$35, 612 \\ 35, 513$	37, 837 39, 099	36, 713 35, 811	$31, 162 \\ 32, 283$	$36,015 \\ 34,952$	$34,072 \\ 36,912$	
Refined (primary refineries):				35, 031	30, 432 41, 670	38, 457	48, 196	48, 989	44, 490	41, 520	47, 242	7 49, 958	5
Productiontdododo	22, 695 64, 859	48, 500 36, 799	48, 896 22, 738	47,512 25,683 56,590	21,855	49, 104 22, 358	33, 751	45, 702	35, 774 69, 025	41, 188 67, 809	47,031	7 55, 898 7 61, 042	6
Stocks, end of month†do Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.)		65,065	70, 424	76, 529	79, 143	88, 581	86, 309 . 1063	76, 236	. 1181	. 1166	67, 495 . 1293	. 1580	5
dol. per lb Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) short tons_	. 1342	. 1252	. 1200	. 1200	. 1200	. 1096 26, 197		. 1172	41, 523	35, 646	50, 548	41, 831	
in.	28, 157 3, 246	25, 951	27, 426	31, 286	33, 924	, i	32, 787	54, 917	41, 525 2, 605	2, 574	2, 717	3, 130	
Production, piglong tonslong tonsdo Consumption, pigdodododododo	2, 411 32, 070	3, 313 3, 925	3,081 4,605	2,987 4,941	2,652 5,131	3, 137 5, 799	2, 743 5, 488 \$ 42, 270	$3,185 \\ 6,120 \\ 117$	2,005 6,478 2 42,644	6, 571 2 42, 512	8, 157 2 43, 717	7, 092 2 41, 442	
Governmentsdo	22,403	35, 165 23, 129	35, 777 22, 452	² 39, 827 25, 991	2 43, 875 25, 816	³ 43, 890 23, 396	23, 488	³ 43, 417 23, 482	20, 623 20, 117	18, 254 22, 780	19, 623 21, 910	17,804 22,587	
Imports	9, 667 4, 899	12,036 4,122	13,325 1,793	13, 145 2, 549	17, 104 1, 383	19, 673 1, 755	18, 427	19, 230 374	20, 117 473	658	4, 266	3, 882	
Ore (tin content)do Bars, blocks, pigs, etcdo Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.)&dol. per lb	7,558	4, 122 4, 881 . 8949	2, 915 . 7901	2, 549 7, 409 . 7593	1, 383 8, 184 . 7435	1,705 4,972 .7475	1, 392 2, 941 . 7645	10, 434 . 7750	8, 569 . 7770	11, 621 . 8988	8, 254 1. 0205	4,869 1.0129	1
nc: Mine production of recoverable gine short tons	39,219	42, 447	46,019	43, 793	. 7400 46, 187	51, 212	49, 113	51, 785	50, 184	48, 372	56, 114	54, 269	
nc: Mine production of recoverable zincshort tons Slab zinc: Production do	64, 399	65,055	71, 327	43, 793 69, 948	69, 639	77, 946	75, 877	79, 645	75, 766	77, 868	73, 399	71,057	7
Productiondo Shipments, totaldo	51, 761 43, 998	73, 702 63, 859	66, 125 57, 801	82, 132 69, 020	84, 257 72, 843	85, 589 74, 700	83, 133 73, 389	90, 346 71, 101	90, 920 68, 214	84, 116 67, 119	79, 365 69, 073	75, 241 70, 656	8
Domesticdo Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis)	97, 666	89,019	94, 221	82, 037	67, 419	59, 776	52, 520	41, 819	26, 665	20, 417	14, 451	10, 267	
dol. per lb	. 0932 20, 507	. 0975 28, 454	. 0975 21, 294	.0976 23,157	. 0975 30, 999	. 0994 25, 530	. 1066 20, 593	$.1197 \\ 27,202$	$.1465 \\ 43,662$. 1500 38, 824	.1505 58,549	. 1710 32, 266	
dol. per lb Imports, total (zinc content) For smelting, refining, and exportdo For domestic consumption: Ora (zinc content) do	1,109	28, 454 935	21, 294 207	23, 137 60	30, 999 434	20, 550 983	20, 595	21, 202	136	00, 024	2, 147	0	
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	
Blocks, pigs, etcdo HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC	14,407	11,088	19, 981	10,000	14, 940	11, 100	10,0/1	19, 889	10,000	10, 007	12,017	10, 110	
ELECTRIC pilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron:													İ
Boilers (round and square):	98 000	95 105	18 005	د 10 505	10 894	11 144	10 = 70	15 940	19,386	25, 747	40, 329	40, 153	
Shipmentsthous, of lbdo	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	40, 153 58, 577	
Radiation: Shipmentsthous. of sq. ft Stocks, end of monthdo	5, 970	4, 190	2, 813	2, 678	2, 966	3, 015	2, 440	2, 025	3, 513	4,020	6, 449	5, 714	·
Stocks, end of monthdo	. 6, 491	5,602	5, 688	5, 806	5, 655	6, 186	7, 056	7, 505	7, 821	6, 531	4, 846	4,020	

⁷ Revised. ¹ Includes data for electrical strip. ⁴ Includes small amount not distributed.
 ⁴ 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.
 ⁶ 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.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

December 1950

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	Octobe
	ME	TALS	AND N	MANUI	FACTU	RES-	Contin	ued					
HEATING APPARATUS, ETCContinued													
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 monthdo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	56, 518 96, 963 29, 014	47, 562 60, 342 32, 785	44, 176 40, 906 39, 130	$\begin{array}{c} 41,206\\ 36,650\\ 40,040 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45,218\\ 36,808\\ 42,152 \end{array}$	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	
toves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric: Shipments, totaldodo Gas (inc. bungalow and combination)do Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo	$\begin{array}{c} 291,030\\ 16,718\\ 257,506\\ 16,806\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 269,616\\ 15,012\\ 238,780\\ 15,824 \end{array}$	204, 521 9, 436 181, 112 13, 973	192, 107 10, 581 167, 221 14, 305	$\begin{array}{c} 236,828\\11,933\\209,156\\15,739\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 299,019\\ 14,527\\ 265,829\\ 18,663 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 263,738\\12,170\\239,706\\11,862 \end{array}$	266, 647 8, 663 244, 080 13, 904	246, 283 8, 783 220, 936 16, 564	281, 870 11, 113 256, 075 14, 682	* 376, 637 21, 045 333, 439 22, 153	323, 636 16, 157 288, 809 18, 670	
toves, domestic heating, shipments, totaldo Coal and wooddo Gasdo Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo	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	
Varm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity-air flow), shipments, totalnumberdododododo	102, 989 44, 606 34, 676 23, 707 200, 959	78, 828 38, 472 24, 650 15, 706 184, 147	51, 766 25, 736 17, 543 8, 487 160, 785	39, 887 20, 353 13, 696 5, 838 164, 863	45, 618 24, 582 14, 248 6, 788 185, 780	59, 982 36, 304 18, 348 5, 330 210, 074	58, 798 38, 896 15, 465 4, 437 213, 754	78, 349 50, 162 21, 286 6, 901 237, 837	98, 517 58, 476 30, 867 9, 174 255, 072	102, 189 54, 203 35, 380 12, 606 243, 490	r 145, 512 r 76, 463 45, 644 23, 405 r 322, 909	139, 014 74, 241 44, 980 19, 793 280, 683	
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	200, 000	104,147	100,100	104,000	100,100	210,011	210, 104	201,001	200, 012	210, 150	. 522, 505	230,035	
lowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: Blowers and fans, new orderst,, thous, of dol Unit heater group, new orderst,			15, 905 12, 341			18, 619 8, 006			25, 230 9, 592				
oundry equipment (new), new orders, net	133.5	270.4	201.0	159.3	113.1	225. 2	160.6	294. 9	622.7	401.8	693.6	483.8	526.
urnaces, industrial, new orders:	565	293	281	473	697	753	415	982	1, 328	1. 445	1.039	1. 485	1, 6
Electric thous of dol. Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel)* do lachine tools, shipments 1945-47=100 lechanical stokers, sales:	269 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, 3 2, 3 2, 101
Classes 1, 2, and 3number Classes 4 and 5:	4, 319 242	2, 257	1, 469 163	1, 327 106	670 95	692 116	846 115	743 134	1, 450 226	2, 208 244	4, 405 352	3, 521	
Number Horsepower umps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new	41, 318	52, 631	46, 854	29, 700	28, 564	38, 845	35, 453	34, 960	62, 952	64, 102	87, 404	66, 267	
ordersthous. of dol	2, 539	2, 525	2, 560	2, 587	2, 938	3, 313	3, 376	3, 668	4, 153	4, 080	6, 429	5, 191	4, 9
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT]									
atteries (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, 0
Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed: Refrigerators, index	168 272, 520 333, 700	137 253, 516 298, 700	181 265, 513 237, 591	226 249, 150 275, 600	280 263, 515 343, 000	356 361, 014 423, 800	330 292, 664 333, 100	328 278, 645 304, 600	332 250, 190 325, 200	304 279, 967 282, 300	293 341, 232 381, 500	327, 524 424, 000	331, 4 439, 9
nsulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed, index. 1936=100 Fiber products:	330	345	338	345	356	406	381	446	451	370	466		
Laminated fiber products, shipments thous. of dol	4, 479	4, 723	4, 625	4, 696	4, 788	5, 351	5, 226	6, 069	6, 165	5, 164	6, 288	7,054	7, 3
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb Shipments of vulcanized products	3, 201	3, 231	3, 155	3, 632	3, 439	3, 988	3, 735	4, 319	4, 326	3, 831	4, 721	4, 674	5, 0
thous. of dol Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments	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, 0
short tons Iotors and generators, quarterly: New orders, index	17,683	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, 8
Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 hp.: of New ordersthous. of dol			18, 521			28,236			25.436			46, 582	
Direct current motors and generators, 1–200 hp.:♂ New ordersthous, of dol.			. 17, 912 3, 747			19, 812 4, 692			24, 608 6, 106			29,610	
Billingsdo	.	· 	3, 472			3, 525			4, 347			4, 163	

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

		1		1	1						1	1	
COAL													
Anthracite:													
Production	4,979	4,657	2,749	2,914	2,581	4,882	3,355	4, 258	4, 196	2,875	4, 417	3,862	4,313
Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month	ŕ	· · ·	, i				,	,				ŕ	
thous, of short tons	724	1,138	975	658	358	183	289	408	556	637	878	1,035	1,298
Exportsdo	510	421	277	149	201	364	261	364	345	275	318	480	
Prices, composite, chestnut:													
Retail	20.36	20.49	20.49	20.51	20. 51	20.62	21.30	20, 33	20.36	20.76	21.26	21.52	21.73
Wholesaledo	16.165	16, 185	16, 190	16.190	16.190 i	16, 577	16.692	16.207	16.356	16.498	16,636	16.739	16.884
Bituminous:													
Production	10.545	45.037	36, 335	31,277	11,950	53,104	44, 792	45,885	46, 318	34, 874	* 48, 750	46, 828	51,035
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total		.,	· ·			- /	, .	,					-
thous. of short tons	/28,068	34, 948	43,036	/ 41, 855	34, 322	40.033	36, 617	34,031	33,248	33, 819	37, 954	* 36, 957	38, 875
Industrial consumption, totaldo		26,343	31, 436	30,719	25,458	30, 008	30,041	29,651	28, 763	28, 581	30, 836	7 30, 202	32,890
Beehive coke ovensdo	16	52	112	152	40	392	666	704	864	795	1,006	* 903	984
Byproduct coke ovensdo	2,466	5,033	7,960	7.696	5,714	7.144	8,091	8,367	8,072	8,340	8, 183	7 8,057	8,484
Cement millsdo	654	675	725	659	579	565	631	649	636	625	670	652	705
Electric-power utilitiesdo	6,279	6,416	7.206	7,306	6.397	6,900	6, 538	6,645	6,779	6,797	7.782	7,456	8,186
Railways (class I)	4, 584	5,080	5,665	5,320	4,119	5, 522	5,341	4,926	4,727	4,750	4, 988	4,972	5, 360
Steel and rolling millsdo	192	521	722	712	649	745	663	622	558	539	583	553	611
Other industrialdo	7.378	8,566	9,046	8,874	7.960	8,740	8, 111	7.738	7, 127	6,735	7,624	7,609	8, 560
Retail deliveriesdo	6,499	8,605	11,600	11, 136	8,864	10,025	6, 576	4, 380	4, 485	5, 238	7, 118	6,755	5, 985

^{*} Revised. ^{*} Preliminary.
 ^{*} See note marked "^{*}" on p. S-34 of the June 1950 SURVEY regarding revised data.
 ^{*} OThe 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
	PETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, ANJ	D PRO	DUCT	S—Cor	atinued	1				
COAL-Continued			i										
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, totaldodo	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	* 61, 836 * 13, 964	67, 685 15, 637
Cement millsdo Electric-power utilitiesdo	1, 018 19, 706 4, 170	1, 001 18, 508 4, 094	$1,063 \\ 17,794 \\ 3,849$	877 15, 066 3, 010	$528 \\ 11,055 \\ 2,093$	553 11, 167	668 13, 820 2, 902	771 16, 774	902 19, 505 3, 802	944 20, 581 3, 238	1,089 22,925 3,746	1, 181 24, 940 3, 646	$ \begin{array}{c} 1,283\\ 26,668\\ 4,172 \end{array} $
Railways (class I)	4, 170 916 9, 999	907 9, 789	912 10, 210	5, 010 748 9, 250	2, 095 453 6, 540	2,755 500 7,070	2, 902 695 10, 471	3, 113 841 11, 769	3, 802 951 12, 758	3, 238 891 13, 702	3, 740 928 15, 579	3, 040 968 17, 137	989 18, 936
Retail dealersdododododo	1,410 282	$1,445 \\ 1,101$	1, 390 1, 415	1, 081 557	465 197	1, 161 776	1, 543 2, 108	1,955 3,072	2, 178 2, 657	2, 228 2, 715	2,344 2,956	2,457 2,923	2, 764
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	8.71
Prepared sizesdo COKE	1 9, 358	9.463	9. 574	9. 732	9.766	9.855	9.456	9.403	9.394	9. 380	9.464	* 9. 554	9.574
Production: Beehivethous. of short tons	8	34	80	104	26	248	424	449	568	505	644	7 587	630
Byproductdo Petroleum cokedo	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	* 5, 671 283	6, 006
Stocks, end of month: Byproduct plants, totaldo At furnace plantsdo	2, 120 1, 227	2,017 1,200	1, 714 991	1, 281 807	655 448	550 448	700 581	718 611	724 612	816 642	825 599	r 855 584	984 661
At merchant plantsdodddododod	893 217	817 160	723 140	474 149	$207 \\ 155$	$102 \\ 112$	119 117	108 133	111 129	174 125	226 101	r 271 104	323
Exportsdo Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace)	. 59	30	36	29 12.050	24	12 950	29	32	22	39	34	37	14.98
dol. per short ton PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS	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
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	
Production thous of bbl Refinery operations percent of capacity Consumption (runs to stills) thous of bbl	154,908	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	
Stocks, end of month:		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., totaldo At refineriesdo	250, 809 58, 653 175, 984	256, 010 59, 835 180, 086	$253,356 \\ 60,405 \\ 177,049$	$\begin{array}{r} 246,610\\ 61,195\\ 169,217\end{array}$	243, 750 59, 965 167, 916	$\begin{array}{c c} 241,230\\ 60,647\\ 164,663\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 244,605\\ 62,647\\ 165,373 \end{array}$	239, 877 62, 944 160, 751	$242, 287 \\ 62, 639 \\ 162, 506$	$\begin{array}{r} 240,270\\ 62,845\\ 160,254 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 237,393 \\ 61,247 \\ 159,357 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 242,311 \\ 60,884 \\ 164,303 \end{array}$	
On leasesdo	16, 172	16, 089	15, 902	16, 198	15, 869	15, 920	16, 585	16, 182	16, 142	17, 171	16, 789	17, 124	
Exportsdo Importsdo Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells†.dol. per bbl	2, 916 14, 998	3, 010 13, 699	2,722 13,878	2, 130 16, 434	$r 2,328 \\ 11,891$	2, 153 14, 924	2,968 13,787	2, 946 13, 731	$3,226 \\ 14,208$	3, 250 r 13, 097	3, 096 15, 426	2, 654 14, 533	
Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells†_dol. per bbl_, Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil:	2. 570	2. 570	2. 570	2.570	2. 570	2. 570	2. 570	2. 570	2. 570	2. 570	2. 570	2. 570	2. 57
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	
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 oildo Residual fuel oildo Consumption by type of consumer:	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 plants	r 6, 642	7, 316 4, 377	7,938 4,333	7,804 4,035	7, 462 3, 791	7, 868 4, 033	5, 319 3, 543	5, 673 3, 833	5,275 4,117	5, 324 4, 029	6,043 4,284	5, 899	6, 14
Vessels (bunker oil)dodo	4, 257	4, 199	4, 384	4, 292	4, 160	5, 088	5, 048	4, 700	5, 030	4, 476	5, 413	4, 772	
Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo	90, 643 68, 673	88, 212 65, 112	$\begin{array}{c} 75,207\\ 60,193 \end{array}$	² 63, 932 55, 808	² 52, 206 47, 828	² 37, 777 41, 860	² 37, 530 39, 979	2 42, 739 39, 482	² 53, 679 40, 124	² 61, 664 42, 165	² 68, 426 40, 979	² 78, 270 41, 966	
Exports: Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo	750	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)†													
dol. per gal Residual (Oklahoma, No. 6 fuel)*do	. 085	. 080 . 800	. 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
Kerosene: Productionthous. of bbl Domestic demanddo	9, 339 8, 269	9, 273 11, 454	10, 755 14, 978	11, 140 13, 906	9, 469 11, 413	10, 100 12, 939	8, 848 8, 371	9, 790 5, 700	8, 477 4, 570	9, 091 6, 926	9, 828 + 7, 035	9, 989 7, 929	
Stocks, end of monthdodo	27, 609 43	25, 267 118	20, 888 97	18, 260 68	16, 126 89	13, 001 213	13, 383 39	17, 304 71	21,117 26	23, 151 43	25, 803 61	27,677	
Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Har- bor) †dol. per gal	. 090	. 086	. 088	. 093	. 090	. 089	. 089	. 090	. 092	. 092	. 093	. 096	. 098
Lubricants: Productionthous. of bbl Domestic demanddo	4, 116 2, 927	3, 984 2, 982	4, 100 2, 647	$3,932 \\ 2,846$	3, 587 2, 368	4, 086 3, 271	3, 645 2, 544	4, 039 3, 346	4, 002 3, 588	4, 151 3, 339	4, 686 7 3, 822	4,646	
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Exportsdo		9, 109 754	9, 219 1, 291	9, 323 940	9, 341 1, 150	8, 989 1, 110	8, 787 1, 250	8, 280 1, 160	7, 736 910	7, 427 \$ 1, 075	7 3, 822 7, 145 3 1, 101	6, 950 3 1, 281	
Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f. o. b. Tulsa) †dol. per gal.	1	. 170	. 170	. 170	. 170	. 170	. 170	. 172	. 181	. 199	. 220	r. 255	. 268

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December 1950

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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—Cor	ntinue	d				
											1	
83, 185	79, 733	83, 515	82, 075	73, 549	80, 786	77, 606	84, 801	85, 181	91, 017	92, 710	87, 539	 - -
73, 626 13, 965	70, 369 14, 265	74, 286 14, 711	72,556 15,116	$\begin{array}{c} 64,685\\ 13,608 \end{array}$	$71,350 \\ 14,586$	68, 254 14, 016	74, 958 14, 246	75. 128 14, 254	80, 365 15, 002	82, 367 15, 449	76, 939 15, 466	
4, 406 8, 301	4, 901 7, 449	5,482 7,325	5. 597 7, 279	4, 744 6, 773	5,150 7,352 70,720	4, 664 6, 984	4, 403 7, 113	4, 201 7, 321	4, 350 7, 506	5,106 8,510	4, 866 8, 520	
96, 194	97, 173	103. 586	116,624	124, 177	124, 924	119, 584	112, 915	106, 026	102, 769	99, 423	97, 904	
7,093	7,534	7,857	8,674	8,619	8,842	8,473	8,120	61, 771 8, 048 8, 151	58, 891 8, 286 8, 730	7,644	55, 676 7, 844 8, 581	
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	
. 100	. 098 . 140	. 098 . 137	. 097 . 137	. 096 . 137	. 095 . 137	$.095 \\ .138$	$.098 \\ .142$. 101 . 142	. 102 . 145	. 103 . 147	. 104	. 104
	. 201	. 201	. 200 3. 044	. 199 2. 670	. 197 3. 348	. 200 3. 137	. 201 3. 781	. 202 3. 954	. 205	. 203	. 201	. 199
2,844	$2.529 \\ 6,822$	2, 957 7, 444	$1,806 \\ 7,940$	1, 834 8, 026	2, 335 7, 758	2,728 7,446	$2,944 \\ 7,138$	2, 859 6, 593	3, 320 6, 656	4, 152 6, 133	3, 929 6, 000	
902, 500	684, 700	530, 200	535, 100	458, 700	602, 700	669, 800	929, 300	1, 043, 800	1, 173, 300	1, 246, 000	1, 197, 600	
1			1		ĺ				· ·		742,400	
130, 200	126,000	132, 440	133, 840	144, 760	137, 760	140,000	151, 760	158, 480	161, 560	151, 760	145, 880	
1, 545	1, 284	767	936	821	883	979	1, 108	1, 181	1, 127	1,351	1, 311	6, 64 1, 52
1, 531 3, 081	2,652	1, 562	1, 768	1,655	2,072	2, 506	3, 524	1, 242 3, 723 137	1, 212 3, 527 133	1,471 4,113 172	1,339 3,510 162	3, 59
56, 550	55, 413	39, 259	41, 485	35, 168	43, 746	45, 880	58, 543	61, 591	59, 299	63, 200	54, 435	
	PU	L P, P A	PER,	AND I	PRINT	ING						
1,841	1,772			1,662 1,768	1,735	1,387	1,523	1,836	1,968	2,326	2,025	
1	4, 875	4,879	4, 753	4, 675	4, 473	3, 999	3, 542	3, 392	3, 491	3, 724	3, 775	
- 655, 365 - 639, 735 - 379, 549	615, 578 625, 182 368, 121	573, 516 397, 307	588, 946 589, 046 394, 077	572, 188 372, 234	651, 142 355, 615	598, 526 363, 374	638, 275 640, 671 357, 892	639, 504 639, 505 354, 200	568, 893 560, 469 362, 209	732,001	687, 645 687, 968 340, 530	
1, 144 128, 507	128, 443	117,099	139, 514			139, 388					144, 773	171, 51
165, 157 61, 012	436, 025 169, 313 59, 601	404, 018 162, 468 56, 889	465, 558 173, 759 59, 534	422, 223 160, 266 57, 025	453, 072 183, 146 64, 601	450, 022 172, 614 57, 232	489, 143 180, 213 59, 257	172, 920	160, 826	187, 933	171, 788	192, 82
. r 167, 422	43, 341 165, 969 76, 907	42, 232 168, 344 73, 261	45, 120 165, 152 74, 566	42, 179 154, 439 71, 989	46,096 174,005 76,188	44, 575 174, 672 76, 694	48,300 187,516 72,943	47, 249 188, 297	41, 723	47, 382 193, 498	43,949 186,878	43, 55 204, 51
r 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, 33
, r 8, 506 33, 351	8,355 32,412	7,331 25,621	8,770 29,644	8,206 26,937	8, 463 25, 808	28, 125	7, 367 26, 042	7,784 25,667	13, 526 8, 782 21, 701	13, 090 9, 512 24, 558	13, 595 9, 415 18, 215	9,62
19,711 3,364	19, 436 2, 992 27, 634	2,099	1,771	1,456	1,414	1.735	18, 555 1, 483 37, 509	1,590	1, 314	1,830	14,290 750 31,077	73
4, 510	3,937	5,628	7 4, 324	5, 629	5, 528	5,926	7,331	7, 891	6, 754	7, 818	10, 223	
18,678	40, 845 54, 014	32, 464 40, 142	31, 744 64, 496	* 39, 615 28, 325	42,620	30, 837 22, 365	48, 556 30, 980	40, 444 48, 899	29, 479 34, 330	35, 754 40, 953	29, 312 32, 557	
46, 125	66, 710 56, 624 2, 763	58, 106 52, 834 2, 805	50, 423 63, 260 2, 566	51.531	58, 575 38, 904 2, 983	48, 353 28, 030	56, 115 41, 189	59, 980 43, 849	47, 022 43, 018	46, 193 34, 465 3 205	58,365	
	22, 888	2, 805 24, 572	r 22, 897	r 20, 456	r 23, 973	18,071	2,833 24,002	2, 851 25, 974	20, 149	24, 891	2,808 21,708	
	1	1	1	1	ł	Į	1	ł	1	1	1	1
						i i			1			
1, 953 960	1, 920 943	1, 807 899	1, 881 936	1, 796 898	2, 032 1, 029	1,900 959	2, 047 1, 021	2, 029 1, 033	1, 813 939	2, 184 1, 062	2,081	
	PETRO 83, 185 73, 626 13, 965 4, 406 8, 301 79, 253 96, 194 55, 117 7, 093 2, 476 .100 .141 .203 3, 955 2, 844 6, 606 3, 117 902, 500 798, 400 99, 680 130, 200 6, 158 1, 545 1, 531 3, 081 3, 081 3, 081 1, 869 4, 964 -155, 365 -165, 365 -175, 107 -283, 400 99, 680 130, 200 6, 158 1, 545 1, 535 -1, 531 3, 081 3, 081 -2, 869 -1, 167, 422 -7, 6925 -114, 912 -2, 666 -7, 167, 425 -7, 695 -7, 114, 912 -2, 76, 925 -114, 912 -2, 76 -2, 76 -2, 76 -2, 774 -2, 764 -2, 774 -2, 774	October November PETROLEUM 83, 185 79, 733 73, 626 70, 369 13, 965 14, 265 4, 406 4, 901 8, 301 7, 449 79, 253 76, 270 96, 194 97, 173 55, 117 54, 200 7, 093 7, 534 6, 923 7, 141 2, 476 1, 809 .100 .098 .141 .140 .203 .201 3, 955 3, 848 2, 844 2, 529 902, 500 684, 700 798, 400 790, 400 99, 680 71, 960 130, 200 126, 000 6, 158 5, 206 1, 545 1, 2844 1, 531 1, 270 3, 081 2, 652 2, 99 261 56, 550 55, 413 99, 680 71, 960 1, 841 1, 772 1, 841	October Novern- ber Decem- ber PETROLEUM, COA 83, 185 79, 733 83, 515 73, 626 70, 369 74, 286 13, 965 14, 265 14, 711 4, 406 4, 901 5, 482 83, 01 7, 449 7, 325 79, 253 76, 270 75, 553 96, 194 97, 173 103, 586 55, 117 54, 200 62, 116 7, 093 7, 534 7, 857 6, 923 7, 141 6, 831 2, 476 1, 809 1, 611 .100 .098 .098 .141 .140 .137 .203 .201 .201 3, 955 3, 848 4, 086 2, 844 2, 529 .338 902, 500 684, 700 530, 200 789, 400 790, 400 894, 200 99, 680 71, 960 92, 400 130, 200 126, 000 132, 440 6, 158	October Novem- ber Decem- ber January PETROLEUM, COAL, ANI 83, 185 79, 733 83, 515 82, 075 73, 626 70, 369 74, 286 72, 556 13, 965 14, 265 14, 711 15, 116 14, 966 4, 901 5, 482 5, 597 79, 253 76, 270 75, 553 66, 908 96, 194 97, 173 103, 586 116, 624 55, 117 54, 200 62, 116 73, 863 7, 093 7, 534 7, 857 8, 674 6, 923 7, 141 6, 831 7, 363 2, 476 1, 809 1, 611 1, 201 .000 .098 .097 1, 141 140 .137 .203 .201 .201 .200 3, 384 .341 902, 500 684, 700 830, 200 1, 027, 800 1, 027, 800 130, 200 126, 000 132, 440 133, 840 669, 738 902, 500 684, 700 530	October November December January February PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRO 83, 185 79, 733 83, 515 82, 075 73, 549 73, 626 70, 369 74, 526 72, 556 64, 685 13, 965 14, 265 14, 711 15, 116 13, 608 4, 406 7, 449 7, 325 7, 279 6, 773 79, 253 76, 270 75, 553 66, 908 63, 396 96, 194 97, 173 103, 586 116, 624 124, 177 7, 933 7, 534 7, 857 8, 674 8, 199 2, 476 1, 809 1, 611 1, 201 1, 575 1,00 .098 .097 .096 1, 337 137 2,03 .201 .201 .200 199 3, 955 3, 848 4, 086 3, 044 2, 670 2, 844 2, 529 2, 957 1, 806 1, 834 3, 16 902, 500 684, 700 530, 200 , 535, 100 458, 70	October Novem- ber Decem- ber January Febru- ary March PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCT \$83, 185 79, 733 83, 515 82, 075 73, 549 80, 786 73, 626 70, 369 74, 286 72, 556 64, 685 71, 350 13, 965 14, 265 14, 711 15, 116 13, 608 14, 586 4, 406 4, 901 5, 482 5, 597 4, 744 5, 135 98, 194 97, 173 1062, 116 78, 587 8, 117 72, 353 96, 194 97, 173 1062, 116 72, 553 66, 908 0, 77, 73 7, 352 97, 233 76, 270 7, 553 66, 908 0, 97 0, 906 1, 201 1, 575 1, 229 100 .098 .097 .0965 3, 344 2, 686 3, 044 2, 670 3, 348 914 .140 .137 .137 .137 .137 .137 .137 203 .201 .200 .199 <td< td=""><td>October Nøvern- ber Decem- ber January Pebru- ary March April PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Cor 83, 185 79, 733 83, 515 82, 075 73, 549 80, 786 77, 606 73, 626 70, 389 74, 286 72, 556 64, 685 71, 350 68, 254 4, 664 4, 901 5, 482 5, 597 4, 744 5, 150 4, 664 8, 301 7, 449 7, 225 7, 270 6, 773 7, 352 6, 974 8, 413 96, 194 70, 270 75, 553 66, 906 124, 177 134, 398 119, 584 7, 033 7, 173 103, 586 116, 12, 201 1, 575 1, 229 1, 991 100 .098 .097 .096 .095 .095 .193 .101 .098 .098 .097 .1097 .200 .197 .200 .103 .098 .098 .097 .097 .0967 .095 .198 .192</td><td>October Novern- ber Decem- ber January Febru- ary March ary April May PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued 83, 185 79, 733 83, 515 82, 075 73, 549 80, 786 77, 606 84, 801 73, 622 70, 369 74, 286 72, 556 64, 465 17, 350 68, 254 74, 958 13, 666 14, 205 14, 711 15, 116 13, 606 14, 365 14, 016 14, 246 8, 4001 7, 250 7, 279 6, 773 7, 352 6, 984 7, 113 79, 253 7, 164 63, 366 78, 783 83, 484 89, 603 9, 192 7, 154 6, 983 7, 783 8, 842 7, 853 8, 990 9, 900 7, 161 6, 336 7, 785 7, 785 7, 595 8, 1637 140 139 137 137 137 137 137 137 138 142 141 540 14, 777 744 7, 785</td><td>October Novem ber Description ber January Pebru- ary March April May June PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued 88, 185 79, 733 83, 515 82, 075 73, 549 80, 786 77, 606 84, 801 85, 181 73, 626 70, 389 74, 286 5, 556 64, 685 71, 550 68, 244 74, 986 75, 128 13, 665 14, 366 14, 371 12, 351 100, 36, 366 16, 677 75, 757 6, 77, 85, 78, 874 8, 131 115, 551 16, 698 12, 171 124, 393 116, 543 12, 91 192, 1392 118, 521 183 16, 677 7, 632 7, 744 6, 303 7, 131 100, 530 101 1, 1, 201 1, 775 1, 1292 1, 977</td></td<> <td>Novem December Jannary Pebru- ary March April May June July PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued 88, 185 79, 733 83, 515 82, 075 73, 549 80, 786 77, 606 84, 801 85, 151 91, 017 78, 625 70, 399 74, 586 72, 556 64, 685 71, 250 68, 244 74, 958 75, 128 99, 365 13, 665 14, 254 14, 711 13, 161 13, 668 14, 566 14, 244 14, 244 14, 244 14, 244 14, 244 14, 244 14, 244 14, 244 15, 007 163, 665 76, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75</td> <td>October Norm Descr. January Febru- ary March April May June July August PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued 88, 185 79, 733 83, 515 82, 075 73, 646 90, 786 77, 606 84, 801 85, 181 91, 017 92, 710 78, 666 70, 299 74, 299 72, 566 64, 685 71, 856 14, 604 4, 404</td> <td>October Norm Deem- ber January Pehrp: ary March April May June July August Selfanz- ber PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued 88,185 79,738 83,515 82,075 73,599 77,606 94,800 85,181 91,017 92,710 87,539 12,695 14,529 13,116 13,106 13,500 14,568 14,558 14,551 15,507 45,685 14,551 15,507 45,685 14,551 15,507 45,684 14,558 15,507 45,684 14,551 15,507 45,684 712,299 65,510 45,695 55,797 53,20 65,497 72,297 65,729 55,778 55,997 55,897 55,697</td>	October Nøvern- ber Decem- ber January Pebru- ary March April PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Cor 83, 185 79, 733 83, 515 82, 075 73, 549 80, 786 77, 606 73, 626 70, 389 74, 286 72, 556 64, 685 71, 350 68, 254 4, 664 4, 901 5, 482 5, 597 4, 744 5, 150 4, 664 8, 301 7, 449 7, 225 7, 270 6, 773 7, 352 6, 974 8, 413 96, 194 70, 270 75, 553 66, 906 124, 177 134, 398 119, 584 7, 033 7, 173 103, 586 116, 12, 201 1, 575 1, 229 1, 991 100 .098 .097 .096 .095 .095 .193 .101 .098 .098 .097 .1097 .200 .197 .200 .103 .098 .098 .097 .097 .0967 .095 .198 .192	October Novern- ber Decem- ber January Febru- ary March ary April May PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued 83, 185 79, 733 83, 515 82, 075 73, 549 80, 786 77, 606 84, 801 73, 622 70, 369 74, 286 72, 556 64, 465 17, 350 68, 254 74, 958 13, 666 14, 205 14, 711 15, 116 13, 606 14, 365 14, 016 14, 246 8, 4001 7, 250 7, 279 6, 773 7, 352 6, 984 7, 113 79, 253 7, 164 63, 366 78, 783 83, 484 89, 603 9, 192 7, 154 6, 983 7, 783 8, 842 7, 853 8, 990 9, 900 7, 161 6, 336 7, 785 7, 785 7, 595 8, 1637 140 139 137 137 137 137 137 137 138 142 141 540 14, 777 744 7, 785	October Novem ber Description ber January Pebru- ary March April May June PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued 88, 185 79, 733 83, 515 82, 075 73, 549 80, 786 77, 606 84, 801 85, 181 73, 626 70, 389 74, 286 5, 556 64, 685 71, 550 68, 244 74, 986 75, 128 13, 665 14, 366 14, 371 12, 351 100, 36, 366 16, 677 75, 757 6, 77, 85, 78, 874 8, 131 115, 551 16, 698 12, 171 124, 393 116, 543 12, 91 192, 1392 118, 521 183 16, 677 7, 632 7, 744 6, 303 7, 131 100, 530 101 1, 1, 201 1, 775 1, 1292 1, 977	Novem December Jannary Pebru- ary March April May June July PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued 88, 185 79, 733 83, 515 82, 075 73, 549 80, 786 77, 606 84, 801 85, 151 91, 017 78, 625 70, 399 74, 586 72, 556 64, 685 71, 250 68, 244 74, 958 75, 128 99, 365 13, 665 14, 254 14, 711 13, 161 13, 668 14, 566 14, 244 14, 244 14, 244 14, 244 14, 244 14, 244 14, 244 14, 244 15, 007 163, 665 76, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75	October Norm Descr. January Febru- ary March April May June July August PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued 88, 185 79, 733 83, 515 82, 075 73, 646 90, 786 77, 606 84, 801 85, 181 91, 017 92, 710 78, 666 70, 299 74, 299 72, 566 64, 685 71, 856 14, 604 4, 404	October Norm Deem- ber January Pehrp: ary March April May June July August Selfanz- ber PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued 88,185 79,738 83,515 82,075 73,599 77,606 94,800 85,181 91,017 92,710 87,539 12,695 14,529 13,116 13,106 13,500 14,568 14,558 14,551 15,507 45,685 14,551 15,507 45,685 14,551 15,507 45,684 14,558 15,507 45,684 14,551 15,507 45,684 712,299 65,510 45,695 55,797 53,20 65,497 72,297 65,729 55,778 55,997 55,897 55,697

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						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
	PU	LP, PA	PER,	AND I	PRINT	ING-0	Contin	ued				<u></u>	·
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con.			1										
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper- board (American Paper and Pulp Association):† Orders, newshort tons Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo Productiondo Shipments	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	r 849, 137 r 913, 015 r 802, 701 r 812, 285 r 310, 750	836, 000 899, 200 841, 000 850, 000 301, 470
Fine paper: do Orders, new	$100, 173 \\ 45, 270 \\ 93, 235 \\ 96, 342 \\ 82, 864$	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	r 149, 100 r 143, 200 r 111, 513 r 116, 050 r 74, 115	r 113, 900 r 145, 800 r 106, 677 r 111, 287 r 69, 500	$115,000 \\ 148,800 \\ 111,000 \\ 112,000 \\ 68,500 \\ 000$
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, book paper, "B" grade, Eng- lish finish, white, f. o. b. mill_dol. per 100 lb.	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	r 308, 107 r 414, 095 r 280, 596 r 281, 510 r 115, 310	278, 090 397, 000 291, 000 295, 000 111, 310
lish finish, white, f. o. b. mill_dol. per 100 lb_ Coarse paper: Orders, newshort tons Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo Shipmentsdo	11.30 $288,365$ $166,300$ $267,024$ $268,577$ $85,650$	11. 30 269, 096 165, 040 268, 903 270, 358 84, 195	11. 30 260, 710 166, 595 254, 841 259, 153 79, 883	11. 30 267, 149 163, 950 275, 762 269, 794 85, 850	11. 30 262, 560 161, 845 264, 135 264, 665 85, 320	11. 30 304, 000 161, 610 300, 675 304, 231 81, 764	11. 30 276, 000 166, 560 271, 129 271, 048 81, 845	11.30 286,588 167,945 291,592 285,200 88,235	11. 30 295, 568 167, 350 296, 290 296, 157 88, 365	11. 65 312, 314 218, 870 258, 564 260, 790 86, 139	11. 65	11. 78 r 276, 025 r 227, 700 r 272, 806 r 275, 875 r 72, 280	12. 15 295, 000 230, 000 290, 000 293, 000 75, 000
Newsprint: Canada (incl. Newfoundland): 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, 297 372, 943	420, 786 89, 363 90, 837 7, 823 356, 782
At unhisters	940,000	378, 578 87, 677 386, 639 100, 00 887, 000	371, 131 74, 732 418, 496 100, 00 801, 200	355, 599 86, 039 376, 819 100, 00 860, 300	$\begin{array}{r} 328,881\\ 88,593\\ 347,950\\ 100.00\\ 802,800 \end{array}$	318, 036 86, 765 382, 399 100, 00 952, 600	284,010 91,075 369,560 100.00 847,100	288, 684 94, 187 487, 435 100, 00 964, 000	303, 524 78, 935 441, 239 100, 00 945, 400	339, 424 93, 140 415, 424 100, 00 983, 300	376, 900 81, 095 367, 604 100, 00	94, 271 418, 664 100, 00 977, 800	88, 332 100. 00 1, 039, 000
Production, totaldo Percent of activity Paper products: Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber,	400, 600 888, 500 94	429, 800 882, 800 93	359, 300 827, 400 83	337, 800 858, 800 88	314, 600 817, 000 92	371, 800 908, 600 91	343, 700 858, 300 92	395, 500 934, 600 91	394, 100 907, 600 94	524, 400 816, 900 82	729, 100 1, 017, 300 100	714,900 954,400 96	694, 700 1, 023, 400 102
shipmentsmil. 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. (669. 4
Book publication, totalnumber of editionsdodo	1, 129 944 185	1, 019 758 261	1, 458 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 AI	ND RU	BBER	PROD	UCTS						
RUBBER Natural rubber: Consumption Stocks, end of month. Imports, including latex and guayuledo Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York)	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 * 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	r 61, 281 r 87, 409 61, 153	67, 868 82, 036
dol. per lb Chemical (synthetic): Productionlong tons Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo Exportsdo.	. 163 28, 015 33, 687 103, 955 425	. 167 28, 619 31, 684 101, 430 478	. 177 27, 234 31, 771 98, 042 674	. 184 27, 808 33, 966 92, 284 580	. 195 29, 336 31, 860 88, 381 596	. 197 33, 003 37, 647 86, 824 635	. 238 34, 821 38, 075 83, 440 777	. 286 37, 320 46, 398 74, 524 646	. 309 38, 569 48, 608 65, 346 634	. 384 43, 820 43, 687 67, 085 724	. 521 43, 950 50, 379 63, 654 631	. 558 7 44, 460 7 49, 550 7 59, 059 645	. 638 44, 690 51, 049 51, 767
Reclaimed rubber: do Production do Consumption do Stocks, end of month do TIRES AND TUBES	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
Pneumatic casings: Production	6, 489 6, 782 2, 937 3, 689 156 8, 698 151	6, 037 5, 262 1, 746 3, 417 99 9, 542 109	6, 272 5, 229 2, 158 2, 940 131 10, 638 120	6, 827 5, 913 3, 094 2, 703 116 11, 366 124	6, 691 6, 216 3, 247 2, 870 100 11, 797 92	7, 314 6, 794 2, 830 3, 858 106 12, 355 96	7, 583 7, 526 2, 975 4, 438 112 12, 341 89	8, 629 8, 521 3, 119 5, 296 106 12, 367 94	8, 469 10, 194 4, 056 6, 024 114 10, 749 94	8, 264 12, 040 3, 884 8, 049 107 7, 005 ¹ 73	8, 173 10, 610 4, 093 6, 399 117 4, 801 ¹ 75	7, 816 8, 226 3, 814 4, 300 113 4, 423 ¹ 107	8, 659 8, 709 3, 782 4, 774 152 4, 382
Inner tubes: Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Exportsdo	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

Revised. 1 Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
 That 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.
 Further revisions for stocks at mills, end of December, are shown at bottom of p. S-37 of the Visco data for 1948 are shown on p. 23 of the May 1950 SURVEY.

aless 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	Octobe
	S	FONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLAS	SS PR	ODUCI	гs					
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS													
pated 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, 278	258, 575	206, 809	197, 50
PORTLAND CEMENT										1			
oductionthous. of bbl. Percent of capacitythous. of bbl. ocks, finished, end of monthdo	$19,070 \\ 88 \\ 21,278 \\ 8,569 \\ 3,610$	18, 040 86 17, 269 7 9, 352 3, 387	$16,967 \\78 \\11.628 \\14,706 \\4,587$	15, 202 70 9, 632 20, 275 6, 141	13, 115 67 9, 824 23, 583 7, 454	$14, 301 \\ 66 \\ 14, 669 \\ 23, 216 \\ 8, 821$	18, 134 85 18, 424 22, 936 8, 626	19, 941 90 22, 834 7 20, 050 8, 142	20, 001 93 24, 749 15, 298 7 7, 346	20, 709 94 23, 167 12, 848 * 6, 388	21, 884 99 25, 144 9, 608 4, 900	20, 945 98 22, 910 7 7, 642 7 4, 029	22, 48 10 24, 17 5, 95 2, 85
CLAY PRODUCTS													
ick, unglazed: Productionthous. of standard brick . Shipments	522, 377 535, 362 24, 010 122, 773 136, 255 113, 588 109, 360	501, 700 508, 100 24, 075 126, 879 120, 462 109, 699 103, 402	464, 372 407, 417 24. 053 119, 931 92, 961 102, 875 85, 597	377, 675 345, 485 24. 035 108, 580 92, 740 97, 456 79, 119	345, 731 322, 320 24, 103 105, 032 85, 668 91, 124 83, 238	397, 905 433, 816 24, 152 121, 935 113, 060 100, 988 104, 774	448, 513 512, 242 24, 225 87, 639 102, 099 98, 995 111, 465	550, 420 592, 472 24, 475 126, 921 145, 275 117, 313 126, 632	573, 586 626, 933 24. 721 143, 053 156, 376 119, 300 126, 601	560, 839 583, 436 25. 032 135, 856 150, 109 118, 089 124, 465	622, 664 652, 581 25, 208 151, 853 159, 106 119, 119 135, 112	585. 205 610, 795 7 25. 616 153, 180 149, 181 115, 506 120, 173	25. 90
GLASS PRODUCTS	100, 300	105, 102	00, 091	75,115	00, 200	104,774	111, 100	120, 032	120, 001	124,405	155,112	120,110	
ass containers: Productionthous. of gross Shipments, domestic, totaldo General-use food: Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers) thous. of gross Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable) Beer bottlesdo Liquor and wine	8, 283 7, 737 760 1 2, 157 164 298 1, 359 2, 024 652 308 115 8, 602 5, 521 5, 436 7, 676 3, 801	7, 375 6, 963 632 11, 871 1766 304 1, 227 1, 887 611 255 (1) 8, 735 4, 940 4, 961 7, 615 3, 647	6, 963 6, 321 521 1, 694 228 333 975 1, 823 444 304 (1) 9, 145 4, 853 3, 756 8, 584 2, 617	7, 952 7, 379 640 1 2, 291 231 325 826 2, 127 669 256 6 1 14 9, 352 6, 125 4, 981 9, 825 2, 644	7, 290 6, 748 680 1, 968 2960 263 785 1, 309 667 253 1, 33 9, 595 5, 578 5, 552 9, 820 3, 179	8, 204 8, 129 775 2, 111 479 451 1, 140 2, 062 2, 062 2, 071 277 67 4 9, 454 6, 061 6, 251 9, 642 3, 900	$\begin{array}{c} 8, 420\\ 7, 649\\ 876\\ 1, 871\\ 592\\ 964\\ 1, 856\\ 633\\ 228\\ 154\\ 10, 006\\ 6, 515\\ 6, 168\\ 9, 938\\ 3, 266\end{array}$	9, 377 9, 371 1, 274 2, 217 841 632 993 2, 158 730 272 253 9, 714 6, 591 6, 223 10, 237 3, 394	$\begin{array}{c} 9, 125\\ 9, 045\\ 819\\ 2, 375\\ 1, 064\\ 715\\ 908\\ 1, 849\\ 724\\ 280\\ 312\\ 9, 382\\ 5, 635\\ 5, 699\\ 8, 719\\ 3, 117\end{array}$	8, 870 9, 141 844 1 2, 476 845 1, 909 649 2200 1 333 8, 931 5, 204 8, 667 2, 530	9, 133 11, 132 1, 170 3, 204 402 669 1, 551 2, 501 819 385 342 6, 743 6, 548 7, 222 8, 091 3, 671	$\begin{array}{c} 8, 673\\ 10, 437\\ 1, 572\\ 2, 672\\ 305\\ 582\\ 1, 343\\ 2, 576\\ 822\\ 369\\ 197\\ 4, 865\\ 5, 925\\ 6, 070\\ 8, 118\\ 3, 356\\ \end{array}$	
GYF SUM AND PRODUCTS The gypsum, quarterly total: The production do The production, quarterly total do The production do The puilding uses: The puilding uses: The puilding plasters do The pui			464 022			414 1, 642 1, 574 424, 291 459, 766 112, 638 610, 422 8, 807 723, 786			$\begin{array}{c} 702\\ 1,923\\ 1,768\\ 546,147\\ 584,766\\ 13,642\\ 136,521\\ 659,876\\ 10,765\\ 725,128\\ \end{array}$			1, 112 2, 199 2, 047 573, 262 693, 948 15, 863 156, 429 761, 573 13, 449 759, 260	

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

								······································					
CLOTHING Hosiery: Productionthous. of dozen pairsdo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	13, 607 14, 580 23, 671	13, 987 14, 504 23, 153	12, 731 11, 593 24, 138	12, 868 12, 408 24, 606	13, 042 12, 950 24, 714	14, 072 14, 126 24, 578	12, 231 11, 480 25, 364	12, 530 11, 125 26, 794	12, 573 11, 926 28, 613	10, 090 11, 121 27, 582	15, 592 16, 449 26, 725	13, 779 15, 566 24, 937	14, 748 15, 794 23, 892
COTTON													
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Production: Ginnings§thous. of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous. of bales	9, 540	13, 976	14, 776	15, 636		² 15, 909 ² 16, 127				283	864	2, 770	³ 6, 459 4 9, 945
Consumptionbales_	725, 628	772, 216	733, 833	729, 738	739, 482	900, 126	710, 662	718, 826	841, 868	606, 878	807, 840	968, 484	835, 155
Stocks in the United States, end of month, totalthous, of balesthous, of balesdo On farms and in transitdo Public storage and compressesdo Consuming establishmentsdo Foreign cotton, totaldo	1 1.077	$16, 657 \\ 16, 592 \\ 4, 685 \\ 10, 501 \\ 1, 405 \\ 65$	$15, 283 \\ 15, 218 \\ 2, 950 \\ 10, 664 \\ 1, 604 \\ 65$	14, 035 13, 969 2, 310 9, 951 1, 708 66	12. 713 12, 634 1, 658 9, 204 1, 771 79	11, 428 11, 319 1, 244 8, 271 1, 805 108	10, 262 10, 144 1, 133 7, 332 1, 679 118	8, 996 8, 893 988 6, 354 1, 551 103	7, 417 7, 310 720 5, 231 1, 359 108	6, 505 6, 407 350 4, 819 1, 238 98	$14,777 \\ 14,691 \\ 9,064 \\ 4,545 \\ 1,082 \\ 86$	$12,697 \\ 12,621 \\ 6,569 \\ 4,871 \\ 1,181 \\ 76$	$12, 613 \\ 12, 545 \\ 4, 748 \\ 6, 358 \\ 1, 439 \\ 68$

¹ Revised. ¹ Data for wide-mouth food containers include jelly glasses in October, January, February, and July, and both jelly glasses and fruit jars in November and December.
 ² Total ginnings of 1949 crop. ³ Glinnings to November 1. ⁴ November 1 estimate of 1950 crop.
 ³ Oncludes laminated board, reported as component board. ⁵ Total ginnings to end of month indicated.
 ⁴ 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 are for end of period covered.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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
		TEX	TILE	PRODU	JCTS-	-Conti	nued						
COTTON-Continued													
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued Exportsdodo Importsdo Prices received by farmersdol. per lb Prices, wholesale, middling, 15/6", average, 10 marketsdol. per lbdol. per lb	415, 088 13, 789 . 287 . 296	433, 596 12, 419 . 278 . 298	656, 897 12, 896 . 265 . 303	528, 316 10, 982 . 265 . 310	654, 948 70, 575 . 275 . 320	685, 775 62, 076 . 281 . 319	470, 653 8, 456 . 287 . 325	539, 105 2, 513 . 292 . 329	740, 533 1, 490 . 299 . 338	264, 982 2, 332 . 331 . 371	355, 975 4, 730 . 370 . 381	372, 381 22, 732 . 400 . 407	. 389
Consumptionthous. of bales Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	r 144 227 r 467	132 235 531	131 203 568	132 193 576	. 128 158 580	156 147 561	131 107 580	134 78 546	138 58 610	112 49 436	149 68 340	124 133 337	129 200 409
COTTON MANUFACTURES	,												
Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterlymil. of linear yards Exportsthous. of sq. yd Importsdodo.	60, 383 2, 167	52, 811 2, 310	2, 313 55, 918 2, 290	36, 503 2, 845	34, 970 4, 283	2, 449 49, 266 7, 481	r 52, 840 4, 952	7 51, 428 5, 042	* 2, 401 52, 318 4, 596	35, 935 1, 905	45, 633 2, 918	2, 395 50, 959 2, 570	
Prices, wholesale:	36.88 .303 .166 .167	38.17 .303 .170 .169	38.05 .303 .170 .170	37.90 .303 .166 .172	37.52 .303 .160 .174	36.69 .303 .152 .172	33.08 .303 .140 .172	31.71 .303 .142 .172	31.63 .318 .151 .172	35, 93 , 326 , 175 , 185	43, 55 . 345 . 198 . 218	48.69 .360 .224 .238	49.30 .36 .21 .24
22/1, carded, white, conesdol. per lbdol.1, twisted, carded, skeinsdol.2011	. 639 . 823	. 647 . 823	. 647 . 823	.647 .823	. 632 . 823	$.627 \\ .821$. 620 . 799	. 602 . 778	. 605 . 786	. 671 . 840	. 776 . 925	, 833 1, 007	. 85 1. 07
Spindle activity (cotton system spindles):¶ Active spindles, last working day, total_thousdo Consuming 100 percent cottondo Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total_mil.of hr A verage per working day 3do Consuming 100 percent cottondo Operations as percent of capacity	$21, 450 \\ 20, 215 \\ 9, 540 \\ 460 \\ 8, 978 \\ 123.3$	21,55720,31410,0214669,442124.8	$21, 476 \\ 20, 241 \\ 9, 781 \\ 466 \\ 9, 206 \\ 124.7$	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, 54 10, 2 53 517 9, 711 140, 2	21, 945 20, 609 12, 638 516 11, 860 139, 7	$\begin{array}{c} 22, 14\\ 20, 75\\ 10, 71\\ 54\\ 10, 04\\ 146. \end{array}$
RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK													
Rayon yarn and staple fiber: Consumption: Filament yarn	74. 9 25. 2	75.7 24.3	79.7 23.9	78. 1 24. 1	71. 5 22. 5	81. 0 25. 4	70. 2 23. 3	76. 8 25. 5	78.0 24.5	79.7 25.8	* 85. 1 27. 7	r 79.0 r 25.5	82. 5 25. 3
Staple fiber do do do Staple fiber do Staple fiber do Staple fiber do Staple fiber do thous. of lb. Prices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, mini-	24. 7 4. 5 767	18.9 3.5 2,952	14.3 2.9 4,317	14.6 3.3 4,016	13. 3 3. 3 4, 969	12.3 3.6 6,710	14. 2 4. 4 5, 171	15.6 5.5 8,076	14.4 5.9 7,323	13. 1 4. 6 6, 653	10, 5 3, 9 7, 463	10. 0 2. 8 8, 960	10.5
mum filamentdol. per lb Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdo Rayon broad-woven goods, production, quarterly thous. of linear yards	. 710 . 350	. 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	. 76
Silk, raw:thous. of lb Price, wholesale, Japan, white, 13/15 (N. Y.) dol. per lb WOOL	164 2.60	133 2. 65	370 2.68	539 2. 72	r 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. 5
Consumption (scoured basis): Apparel class	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 r 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	r 38, 948 15, 768 74, 833	44, 310 18, 190 56, 832	
Prices, wholesale, Boston: Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, scoureddol. per lb Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasydo Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, scoured, in bond	1.525 .545 1.675	1.525 .545 1.375	1.562 .552 1.375	1.588 .559 1.465	1.625 .570 1.575	1.625 .570 1.575	1.629 .564 1.600	1. 698 . 620 1. 715	1.760 .678 1.775	1.800 .702 1.775	2.045 .778 1.965	2. 481 . 892 2. 725	2. 46 . 90 1 2. 51
WOOL MANUFACTURES		ł											
Machinery activity (weekly average):§ Looms:													
Woolen and worsted: Pile and Jacquardthous. of active hours Broaddo Narrowdu Carpet and rug:	90 2, 224 39	84 2, 207 33	69 2, 122 28	77 2, 175 29	2, 172 27	83 2, 096 27	2, 136 28	87 2, 188 27	86 2, 214 25	70 1, 933 26	102 7 2, 391 30	97 2, 354 25	
Broaddo Narrowdo Spinning spindles: Woolendo Worsteddo	141 68 94, 421 111, 729	139 69 87, 587 98, 564	141 71 77, 497 95, 935	154 79 77, 597 93, 207	166 87 79, 834 104, 027	169 83 77, 269 103, 917	170 85 79, 582 100, 746	159 82 85,011 101,863	160 76 85, 662 102, 418	101 51 74, 410 85, 975	172 83 * 96, 134 * 115, 302	158 81 87, 265 115, 035	
Worsted combs	64, 311 7, 709 43, 058	58, 504 166 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	207 74, 610 7, 835 46, 495 20, 280	100, 740 186 60, 516 6, 468 36, 832 17, 216	101, 000 191 63, 320 6, 784 40, 012 16, 524	102, 418 187 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	

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.
Steatered 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 "d" 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.

S-40		SURV	EY O	F CUR	RENT	BUS	INESS	,				Decemt	er 1950
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1949						19	50		·····		* <u>.</u>
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	U CTS –	-Conti	nued						
WOOL MANUFACTURES—Continued			1										
Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven													1
felts: Production, quarterly, totalthous, of lin. yd			118, 318			108, 149			r 111, 647			116,071	
Apparel fabrics, total	1	1	102, 546 4, 123			90, 956 2, 508			7 92, 890 1, 843			¹ 96, 732 ² 1, 269	
()ther then (+overnment orders total do	1		98, 423			88, 448			91,047			2 92, 838	
Men's and boys'			42, 541 49, 621			42, 120 40, 737		••••	7 45, 709 7 40, 079			40, 821 47, 555	
Unclassified			6, 261			5, 591			5, 259			4,462	
Blanketingdo_			6, 082 9, 690			5, 112 12, 081			7 6, 555 7 12, 202			6, 321 13, 018	
Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill: Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz_dol. per yd_			, í										
Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 ozdol. per yd Women's dress goods, flannel, 8 oz., 54-inch	3.069	3.069	3.069	3.069	3.069	2.995	2.970	2.970	3.094	r 3.255	7 3. 440	4.084 r	4.306
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 EQ)UIPM	ENT						
AIRCRAFT				Í					r I			1	_
Civil aircraft, shipments	228	158	116	167	225	326	329	377	369	320	345	298	19
Exports:do		97	29	39	52	52	56	68	47	94	48	84	
MOTOR VEHICLES		[[1		
Factory sales, totalonumberdo	* 573, 699	r 455, 371	r 359, 076	581, 366	475, 465	580, 660 199	559, 311 268	696, 893 412	856, 618	706, 672 397	818, 092	722, 812	760, 537
Domestic do	275	308 279	369 353	219 194	133 128	170	208	323	598 349	291	457 374	423 345	553 502
Passenger cars, total	7 488, 176	7 381, 874 373, 838	r 292,009 284,097	487, 824 475, 495	385, 361 377, 185	469, 618 461, 119	455, 193 446, 524	575, 518 563, 119	720, 688	595,067 581,069	682, 782 669, 550	616, 827 602, 423	651, 169
Passenger cars, totalo	476, 461	73,549	r 66, 698	93, 323	89,971	110, 843	103,850	120, 963	135, 332	111,208	134,853	105, 562	636, 138 108, 815
Domesticdo	76, 584	66, 090	60, 784	84, 378	80, 939	99, 809	93, 294	108, 997	120, 236	98, 573	121, 272	93, 348	97, 087
Exports, totaltdo	20, 531	17, 216	13, 083	15, 531	r 18, 268	17, 639	r 17, 117	7 20, 187	r 24, 850	r 24, 807	⁷ 24, 441	22, 302	
Exports, total‡do Passenger carsdo	$11,205 \\ 9,326$	9, 251 7, 965	7, 183 5, 900	8, 914 6, 617	7 8, 644 9, 624	8, 134 9, 505	r 6, 758 10, 359	7 8, 631 7 11, 556	12,679 r 12,171	7 12,775 12,032	7 11, 286	10,734	
Trucks‡do											* 13, 155	11, 568	-
Truck trailers, production, totaldo	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	
Complete trailersdo_	2.108	1, 821	1,696	1, 842	2,123	2, 523	2, 528	2,782	3, 203	\$ 3, 316	\$ 3, 735	3 3, 944	
All otherdodOd	979 169	995 135	1, 169	1,127 114	1,225 145	1,660 212	1,664 193	1,868 217	2, 134 195	³ 2, 289 ³ 193	^{r 3} 2,700 ³ 158	³ 2, 624 ³ 193	
Registrations:													
New passenger cars do New commercial carsdo	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	00,003	10,000	10,000	01, 520	11,000	30, 200	02, 241	20,700	01,012	117,040	120,000	110,700	101, 10
American Railway Car Institute:													
Shipments:													1
Freight cars, totalnumber Equipment manufacturers, totaldo	4, 537 2, 833	4,456 2,729	3, 432 2, 052	2,395 1.006	2,051 922	1, 712 830	983 235	2, 193 1, 211	4,074 3,365	3,464 2,138	5, 203 2, 787	5, 131 2, 395	5, 501 2, 444
	2,828	2,649	1,950	1,006	917	830	223	1, 211	3, 165	2,138	2,787	2,395	2,444
Railroad shops, domestic	1,704	1, 727	1,380	1, 389 61	1, 129 64	882 87	748	982 113	709	1,326	2, 416 104	2,736	3, 057
Passenger cars, totaldo Equipment manufacturers, totaldo	90	85	80	61	64	87	82 82 82	113	106	94 93 93	102	70 63	
Domesticdo Railroad shops, domesticdo Association of American Railroads:	84	. 76	75	61 0	64 0	87 0	82	113	106	93 1		63 7	71
Association of American Railroads:		1	0	([°]				0	0	1	1 1	1 1	1
Freight cars (class I), end of month:§ Number owned	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
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs													
thousands		130	134 8.0	141 8.4	139 8.3	128 7.8	127 7.7	128 7.4	118 6.9	123	108	102 5, 9	98
Percent of total on line Orders, unfillednumber	7.5 16,183	12, 661	12,861	17, 766	25, 647	27,011	30, 170	40, 405	39, 360	62, 124	76, 582	94, 557	107, 994
Equipment manufacturers	6.442	4, 122	2,447	4, 550	8,455	16, 715	13, 766	24, 338	21,936	37, 342	48, 220 28, 362	63, 485	76, 27
Railroad shops do	9,741	8, 539	10, 414	13, 216	17, 192	16, 296	16, 404	16, 067	17, 424	24, 782	20, 302	31,072	31, 71
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs		9.00**	2 004	9 184	2 400	2 407	2 200	9 017	2 000	2 100	2 020	2 010	0 10
number	3, 189	3, 297	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	3, 166 12, 1	3, 239 12, 4	3, 218 12, 4	3, 138

Shipments, total.....number_____do.___do.____do.____do.____do.____do.____do.____do.____do.____do.____do.____do.____do.____do.____do.____do.____do.___do.___do.___do.___do.___do.___do.___do.___do.___do.___do.___do.___do.___do.___do.___do.___do.___dd.__do.___dd.__dd.__dd.__dd.__dd.__dd.__dd.__dd._d

Exports of locomotives, total......do......do......do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do....

INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

3, 297 11. 3

15

 $65 \\ 5 \\ 60$

227 197 30

3, 204 11. 1

 $\begin{array}{r}
 13 \\
 0 \\
 13 \\
 885 \\
 885 \\
 0
 \end{array}$

107

31 76

 $232 \\ 186 \\ 46$

3, 454 12. 2

12

 $\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 12 \end{array}$

1, 130 1, 130 0

102

48 54

199 180 19

3, 189 10. 8

 $17 \\ 2 \\ 15 \\ 816 \\ 816 \\ 0 \\ 0$

62 25 37

 $254 \\ 235 \\ 19$

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. a Deplication of data for military shipments and the total, formerly shown here, has been discontinued by the *Civil Aeronautics Administration*. tExcludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons. Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars. O 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; 483,581; 557,624; trucks, total—104,937; 102,569; 115,728; 106,494; 87,122; 98,991; 95,400; 100,352.

3, 498 12. 5

 $12 \\ 0 \\ 12 \\ 1,099 \\ 1,099 \\ 0 \\ 0$

48 2 46

183 146 37

3, 407 12. 3

11 0 11

1, 088 1, 088 0

 $107 \\ 55 \\ 52$

229 196 33

3, 308 12. 1

54 0 54

 $204 \\ 172 \\ 32$

3, 217 11. 9

1,000 1,000 0

81 3 78

 $203 \\ 183 \\ 20$

9 0 9

3, 086 11. 7

48 5 43

268 238 30

3, 166 12. 1

1, 110 1, 110 0

69 10 59

199 177 22

3, 239 12. 4

 $21\\0\\21\\1,367\\1,367\\0$

53

8

45

 $237 \\ 216 \\ 21$

3, 218 12, 4

20 0 20 1,419 1,419

Õ

263 234 29

3, 135 12. 3

 $290 \\ 255 \\ 35$

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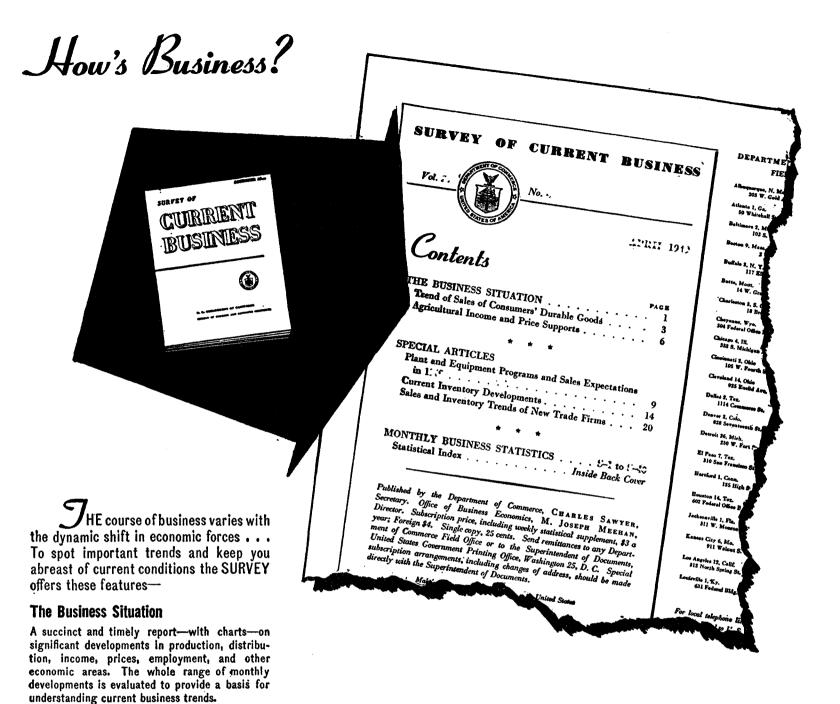
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