# SURMVE OT <br> CURRENT BUSINESS 


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

## SURVEY ©F CURRENT IBUSINESS

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## Contents

THE BUSINESS SITUATION ..... 1
Expanded Demand for Plant and Equipment ..... 4
Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter of 1950 ..... 5
SPECIAL ARTICLEBusiness Investment Programs and Their Realization . 11
MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS ..... S-1 to S-40
New or Revised Statistical Series ..... 22
Statistical Index Inside Back Cover
Index, Survey of Current Business, Volume 30 ..... 24

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERC

 FIELD SERVICE

The trend of business activity continues upward.


Backlogs are high and business plans for capital investment indicate a marked expansion.....

but there has been a let-up in buying and an initial curtailment of certain types of civilian production.
BILLION DOLLARS



* seasonally adjusted.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS


## ${ }^{\text {TE }}$ Susiness Situation

 3By the Office of Business Economics

BBUSINESS 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 indus-try-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 1951a companion survey not yet complete-indicates that a general expansion of plant and equipment expenditures on the part of all business is programed.

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

## Government programs expanded

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

Following the large-scale Chinese Communist intervention in Korea, the President, in a special message to Congress on December 1 , requested an additional $\$ 18$ billion in new funds for accelerated mobilization. This sum included more than $\$ 1$ billion for the atomic energy program, in addition to nearly $\$ 17$ billion for the Department of Defense-predominantly for military equipment. The Army was scheduled to receive the major share of the new obligational authority.
This latest appropriation, together with the previous supplemental bill passed in August, would bring Defense Department military appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, to nearly $\$ 42$ billion-more than three times
the amount included in the original 1951 Budget. Addition of stockpiling, foreign military assistance, and the atomic energy program (including the two supplemental requests) gives total obligational authority for the current fiscal year of about $\$ 50$ billion for defense activities.

Actual defense spending, of course, has not yet begun to approach this volume. Despite substantial increases in October and November from an annual rate of less than $\$ 15$ billion in the third quarter, the rate at present is less than half of that now scheduled for full-scale operations under fiscal 1951 appropriations.

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

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

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Second } \\ \text { quarter } \\ \text { (averecage) } \end{gathered}$ | September- otober- I9D (average) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { (billions of dollars) } \\ \text { (seasonally adj.-annual rate) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Personal income, total | 215. 1 | 229.4 | $+7$ |
| Transfer payments, total | 14. 9 | 11.7 | -22 |
| Personal income, excluding transfer payments. | 200. 2 | 217.8 | +9 |
| Wages and salaries, total | 137.7 | 148. 9 | +8 |
| Employer disbursements in com-modity-producing industries ... | 60.9 | 67.2 | +10 |
| Proprietors' and rental income | 41.2 | 45. 3 | +10 |
| Personal interest income and dividends. | 17. 9 | 20.1 | +12 |

If transfer payments are excluded, income from current productive activity was up 9 percent with about equal relative increases in wages and salaries and in proprietors' and rental income and a slightly greater rise in dividend income reflecting a nonrecurring bulge in payments in September. Pay rolls of production workers in manufacturing rose more rapidly-about 14 percent-during this period with about half of the rise attributable to increased employment and the re-
mainder reflecting longer hours and higher rates of pay. Straight-time hourly earnings rose an estimated $2^{1 / 2}$ 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 $\$ 51 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion, 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1950 \end{aligned}$ | November 1950 (estimated) |
| Spot primary (28 commodities) --------------------- | 93.7 | 100.0 | 123.5 | 129.0 |
| Wholesale prices: All commodities | 96.3 | 100.0 | 107.5 | 108.9 |
| Farm products. | 93.2 | 100.0 | 107.2 | 110.3 |
| Foods.-.------ | 95.5 | 100.0 | 106.4 | 108.3 |
| Commodities other than farm products and foods | 98.0 | 100.0 | 108.5 | 109.6 |
| Building materials ------------------------ | 94.8 | 100.0 | 108.4 | 107.0 |
| Chemical and allied products | 101.0 | 100.0 | 115.5 | 118.9 |
| Fuel and lighting materials.- | 99.0 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 102. 1 |
| Hides and leather products. | 98.2 | 100.0 | 114. 1 | --------- |
| Housefurnishing goods .-. | 98.5 | 100.0 | 111.2 |  |
| Metals and metal products. | 98.0 | 100.0 | 103.9 | 105. 2 |
| Textile products. | 101.2 | 100.0 | 119.2 | 121.5 |
| Consumers' price index: <br> All items | 98.1 | 100.0 | 102.7 |  |
|  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 104.5 |  |
| Food-..-- | 95.8 | 100.0 | 102.2 |  |
| Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration. | 100.8 | 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

| Item | ${ }_{1950}^{\text {June }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ 1950 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No- } \\ \text { vember } \\ 1950 \end{gathered}$ | Percent change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | JuneOctober 1950 |  |
| A. Textile fibers: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton (10 market average) |  | 39.8 |  |  |  |
| Wool (scoured basis)...-.-.......-. do...- | 176.0 | 246.9 | 254.0 | +40.5 | +44.3 |
| Silk | 268.3 | 351.0 |  | +30.8 | -------- |
| Rayon, staple (viscose) .-..-.-.----.do....- | 35.0 | 37.0 |  | +5.7 |  |
| B. Wholesale fabrics: Cotton goods.-.-.-_Index, 1926 $=100$ _ | 173.8 | 225.7 |  | $+29.9$ |  |
| Woolen and worsted goods....-.....do..-- | 148.3 | 188.9 |  | +27.4 |  |
| Rayon and nylon.--..----------.-. do.--- | 39.9 | 42.5 |  | +6.5 |  |
| C. Wholesale apparel: Clothing (men boys) do |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing (ruen and boys) ---.-.-.-.-do.....- | 143.8 97.7 | 147.7 108.7 | ----.--- | +2.7 +11.3 | ----....- |
| Hosiery and underwear-.----------do...- | 97.7 | 108.7 |  | +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 Statisties, and U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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

[^0]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.

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

| Industry | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | $1950{ }^{2}$ | 1949 |  |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  | $\frac{1951}{\frac{\text { Jan. }}{\text { Mar. }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr.- } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July- } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ | Oct.Dec. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr.- } \\ & \text { Junne } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July- } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ | Oct. ${ }^{2-}$ Dec. |  |
| 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 | 3,210 | 5,910 | 7,460 | 8,340 | 7,250 | 7,950 | 1,850 | 1,880 | 1,690 | 1,830 | 1,520 | 1,860 | 2,050 | 2,520 | 2,190 |
| Mining Railroads -...... | 440 550 | 560 570 | 690 910 | 800 1,320 | 740 1,350 | 690 1,140 | 190 360 | 190 380 | 180 310 | 180 300 | 150 230 | 160 300 | 180 280 | 200 320 | 170 320 |
| Other transportation | 320 | 666 | 800 |  | -520 | ${ }^{130}$ | 130 | 140 | 140 | 120 | 80 | ${ }_{90} 9$ | 120 | 140 | 150 |
| Electric and gas utilities. | 630 | 1,040 | 1,900 | 2,680 | 3, 140 | 3, 220 | 680 | 780 | 790 | 890 | 650 | 760 | 820 | 990 | 740 |
| Commercial and miscellaneous ${ }^{3}$ | 1,480 | 3,300 | 4,430 | 5,390 | 5,120 | 4,700 | 1,260 | 1,290 | 1,260 | 1,320 | 1,060 | 1,160 | '1,230 | 1,240 | 1,230 |

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

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

## Annual investment

The realization of current investment plans for the fourth quarter would bring total expenditures for new plant and equipment in 1950 to about $\$ 18.1$ billion-the same level of capital outlays as in 1949 and about $\$ 1$ billion lower than in the peak year of 1948 .

Capital outlays by manufacturers in 1950 (estimated at $\$ 8$ billion) are almost 11 percent above the previous year and within 4 percent of the 1948 high. Fixed investment by the electric and gas utilities is expected to increase about 3 percent from 1949 to a new peak. All other major industries have scheduled lower investment rates during 1950, though
${ }^{3}$ Data include trade, service, communications, construction and finance.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.
in all cases the decline was reversed in the second half of this year.
Within manufacturing, very substantial increases in plant and equipment expenditures occurred in automobiles, electrical and other machinery, stone, clay and glass, chemicals and food. Sizable cutbacks from 1949 levels were made in nonferrous metals and nonautomotive transportation equipment. It should be noted, however, that both of these industries showed marked reversals in trend in the latter part of 1950 and are expected to show the largest relative increases in investment in the first quarter of 1951. Other areas within manufacturing planning sharp expansion in the latter period are steel and chemicals.
Although plant and equipment expenditures by both the rail and nontransport groups during 1950 fell well below the previous year's levels, investment programs reported for the first quarter of 1951, at seasonally adjusted annual rates, are higher than 1949 expenditures. All transport agencies-rail, air, motor, water, and pipeline-were contributing to these increased anticipations.

## The Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter of 1950

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

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

The increased strength in the financial position of certain foreign countries and currency areas, such as Canada, and the sterling area, and perhaps some speculation or shifts for business reasons, increased considerably the outflow of capital from this country.
Largely as a result of these two factors-the shift in the trade balance and the outflow of capital-foreign countries were able to increase their gold and dollar assets through transactions with the United States by nearly $\$ 1.6$ billion during the July-September period alone. For the 12 -month period ending withSeptember 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 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-

r Revised.
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 rise 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
of the United States, by Area

| Canada |  |  |  | Latin America |  |  |  | All other countries |  |  |  | International institutions |  |  |  | Total |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949 | 1950 |  |  | 1949 | 1950 |  |  | 1949 | 1950 |  |  | 1949 | 1950 |  |  | 1949 | 1950 |  |  |
| IV | I | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | III ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | IV | I | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | III ${ }^{p}$ | IV | I | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | III ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | IV | 1 | II ${ }^{+}$ | III ${ }^{p}$ | IV | I | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | III ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |
| 438 | 396 | 521 | 500 | 612 | 600 | 635 | 689 | 508 | 473 | 466 | 440 |  |  | 1 |  | 2,664 | 2,448 | 2,604 | 2,513 |
| 18 | 15 | 19 | 19 | 60 | 56 | 60 | 62 | 49 | 49 | 42 | 40 | 4 | 5 | 9 |  | 251 | 244 | 260 | 240 |
| 10 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 125 | 138 | 134 | 131 |
| ${ }_{(x)}^{90}$ | 71 | 118 | 83 | 131 | 113 | 131 | 155 | ${ }_{(x)} 68$ | 67 1 | 62 2 | 68 |  | 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 | 404 | 475 | 499 | 638 | 716 | 636 | 919 | 279 | 341 | 392 | 491 | 15 | 2 |  | 12 | 1,830 | 1,961 | 1,994 | 2, 516 |
| 25 | 25 | 29 | 33 | 48 | 62 | 52 | 49 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 11 |  |  |  |  | 173 | 212 | 232 | 225 |
| 39 | 24 | 53 | 151 | 41 | 54 | 42 | 52 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | --- | - |  |  | 116 | 114 | 181 | 327 |
| 4 4 |  | 5 6 | 5 | 4 .12 | 5 10 | 5 10 | ${ }_{11}^{5}$ | 1 53 | 2 47 | 1 34 | ${ }_{6}^{2}$ | 2 | 2 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 21 | 52 138 | 69 134 | 62 117 | 60 177 |
|  | 8 | 16 | 16 |  |  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |  |  |  | 86 | 71 | 119 | 89 |
|  |  | 2 | 3 | (r) | (x) | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 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 | -30 | +115 | -23 | +144 | -68 | +302 | +208 | +157 | -2 | +3 | +21 | +25 | -14 | +1,105 | +704 | +811 | +71 |
| -3 | 0 |  | +2 0 | -4 | +1 +6 | -4 -6 | -8 -6 | -18 -159 | -28 -154 | -25 -167 | -22 -144 | -20 | -2 -24 | -2 -24 | -3 -28 | -138 $-1,049$ | -109 -990 | -113 $-1,108$ | -95 -870 |
| -2 | -3 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 | -18 | -21 | -17 | -15 |  |  |  |  | -25 | -31 | -23 | -22 |
| -5 | -3 | 0 | 0 | -12 | $-7$ | -11 | -15 | -195 | -203 | -209 | -181 | -20 | -26 | -26 | -31 | -1,212 | -1,130 | -1,244 | -987 |
| +49 | $+49$ | +136 | $-30$ | +103 | -30 | +133 | -83 | +107 | $+5$ | -52 | -183 | -17 | -5 | -1 | -45 | -107 | -426 | -433 | -916 |
| +63 | -81 | $-16$ | -289 | -118 | -40 | $-30$ | -61 | -47 | -48 | -16 | -21 |  | -1 | +1 | +1 | -147 | $-227$ | -09 | -525 |
| -3 -1 | ${ }_{(x)}^{+2}$ | ${ }^{(x)}-1$ | -79 -1 | -9 -4 | +85 | -18 -4 | +10 -8 | -17 -12 | -15 | -2 +20 | +1 | -5 | $\stackrel{(x)}{-11}$ | ${ }^{(x)}$ | --- | 10 -35 | +151 | -14 | -119 |
| (x) | +1 | (z) | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | +22 | (x) | $+15$ | (x) | ( ${ }^{1}$ | +3 | -1 | - | +1 |  | 0 | -32 | -4 | -20 | -4 |
| -14 |  | $+84$ | +87 | -7 | +1 |  | -3 | +3 | +1 | -16 | +1 | +2 |  |  | +8 | +12 | +122 | $+203$ |  |
| +42 | $-12$ | $-26$ | +503 | +116 | $-55$ | -24 | +164 | -82 | +41 | +63 | +171 | $-66$ | -14 | -57 | -11 | $+213$ | +126 | +435 | $+571$ |
| -2 | -1 | -1 | -11 | +71 | +35 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | +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 and that most of the increase came from increased travel to

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

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

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

Table 2.-International Transactions of the

r Revised.

- Preliminary
${ }^{x}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
${ }_{1}$ The data for the total sterling area (but not for the United Kingdom and the other component areas) are adjusted to include "special category" exports purchased for cash but exclude all transactions under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program. For the definition of "special category" goods see Foreign Trade Statistics Notes for September 1950, published by the Bureau of the Census.

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

1 See Foreign Transactions of the United States Government in Fiscal 1950, Survey of
Current Business; November 1950, page 16 . Current Business; November 1950, page 16.

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

United States With the Sterling Area

| Dependencies |  |  |  | All other countries |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949 | 1950 |  |  | 1949 | 1950 |  |  | 1949 | 1950 |  |  |
| IV | I | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | III ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | IV | I | II ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | III ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | IV | I | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | III ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| 68 | 58 | 47 | 52 | 144 | 137 | 155 | 100 | 390 | 341 | 318 | 311 |
| 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 38 | 40 | 44 | 45 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 10 |
| 1 | (x) 2 | (x) 2 | (z) 2 | 5 | (x) 6 | (x) 5 | (x) 5 | 49 3 | 59 3 | 52 3 | 48 3 |
| 28 | 10 | 13 | 30 | 13 | (x) 14 | (x) 14 | 12 | 57 | 46 2 | 44 1 | 63 1 |
| 104 | 76 | 68 | 90 | 175 | 171 | 189 | 131 | 545 | 498 | 473 | 481 |
| 82 | 115 | 124 | 136 | 145 | 154 | 168 | 180 | 302 | 334 | 365 | 419 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 32 | 36 | 59 | 52 |
| 5 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 16 | 23 | 29 |
| ( $)^{\text {) }}$ | (x) | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | (x) | , | (x) 0 | 1 | 1 | 40 | 47 | 47 | 46 |
| (x) | (x) | ( $x$ ) | (r) | 1 | 1 | (x) | 1 | 36 | 32 | 72 | 38 |
| ( $)^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ |  | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | 1 |
| 93 | 128 | 137 | 149 | 152 | 163 | 177 | 188 | 436 | 475 | 580 | 600 |
| +11 | -52 | -69 | -59 | +23 | +8 | +12 | -57 | +109 | $+23$ | -107 | $-119$ |
| -2 | -2 | -2 | -2 | -3 | -2 | -3 | -4 | -16 | -12 | -12 | -15 |
| $\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { ( }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{(x)}$ | -1 | $-1$ | $(x)$ $(x)$ | -1 | -1 | -1 | -226 -1 | -194 -2 | -224 -3 | -115 -3 |
| -2 | -2 | -3 | -3 | -3 | -3 | -4 | $-5$ | $-243$ | -208 | -239 | $-133$ |
| -16 | . $\begin{array}{r}+1 \\ -1\end{array}$ | $\pm 1$ | -4 | -7 | -4 | +2 -24 | -10 +6 | -42 | -19 | -12 | -35 -43 |
|  | (a) | $-1$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ - | ( $)^{\text {) }}$ | - | +1 | $+4$ | $+1$ | -15 | -4 | -43 -12 |
| (x) |  |  |  | +1 | s) | +1 | -1 | -14 | -7 | -7 | -3 |
| ${ }^{(x)}+1$ | (x) +5 | (x) +20 | ${ }^{(x)}-19$ | +1 -2 | (x) -4 | (x) -12 | (x) +19 | +31 +133 | +10 +99 | +34 +270 | +14 -415 |
|  | +2 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $-20$ | -4 | -10 | ( $x$ ) | -20 | +78 | -10 | +580 |
| +7 | +47 | +53 | $+86$ | +11 | +27 | +34 | +44 | +25 | +46 | +103 | +166 |

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

## Foreign reserves rise at record rate

The excess of foreign dollar receipts-from the increased imports of goods and services, from Government aid and from the large outflow of speculative and other capitalover foreign expenditures here accounts for the rise in foreign dollar assets and in foreign gold purchases, totaling nearly $\$ 1.6$ billion. Even deducting from this total the proceeds of the $\$ 225$ million loan to France and $\$ 54$ million refunding loans to Canada, the rise in foreign gold and dollar assets was nearly as much as during the 9 months period from the foreign devaluations last September to the invasion of South 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
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]

| Item | 1949 <br> Fourth quarter | 1950 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | First quarter | Second quarter ${ }^{r}$ | Third quarter $D$ |
| Exports of goods and services. <br> Means of Financing | 3,506 | 3,271 | 3,522 | 3,474 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign resources: |  | 2,567 | 2,711-679 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,403 \\ -1,579 \end{array}$ |
| United States imports of goods and services.- | 2,401-448 |  |  |  |
| Liquidation of gold and dollar assets....-....- |  | -455 |  |  |
| Dollar disbursements (net) by: <br> International Monetary Fund | 4711 | -1217 | 11 | -82 |
| International Bank.--....-. |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Government: | 1,07467 | 1,021 | 1,131 | 89243 |
| Grants and other unilateral transfers (net). |  |  |  |  |
| Long- and short-term loans (net) .-......- |  | 76 | 39 |  |
| United States private sources: |  | 109 | 113 |  |
| Remittances (net) | 138157 |  |  | 95645 |
| Long- and short-term capital (net) 1 ...... |  | 75 | 114 |  |
| 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).
$r$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
For some European countries and Japan the rise in raw material and food prices is not a favorable development, although in the sterling area it adds dollars to the central pool held by the United Kingdom. While the increased dollar earnings of the countries producing the primary materials open up greatly improved markets for manufactured products, the countries producing manufactured goods have to increase the volume of their exports considerably just to keep pace with the increased prices of their import products. To reverse the flow of dollar funds their exports would have to rise still further.
Another factor to take into consideration is the timing of the economic impacts created by the aggressive moves of the Communists in Korea and the necessity to rearm. The impact was greatest and was felt first in the United States; it came later and has been more limited to date in the other countries of the non-Communist world. During this interval the European countries have been able to raise their exports to the United States and may also gain from the difficulties experienced here in maintaining exports of civilian type goods to third areas. It is likely, however, that improvements in the European balance of payments based upon these developments will disappear again as rearmament in Europe assumes greater proportions.
During the third quarter of 1950 the balance of payments indicated some developments which were characteristic of the World War II period. Although we had at those times an export surplus which rose to over $\$ 12$ billion in 1944, the balance on goods and services not financed through Government aid was negative. Thus, while we assisted our allies, we had an import surplus with other countries, which vastly strengthened the financial position of their economies, enabling them to accumulate gold and dollar assets. Temporarily, they were not able to buy as much from the United States as they wanted and for which they would have been able to pay. These balances were spent as soon as goods became available after the war, resulting in pent-up purchasing beyond the amount financed from current sales of goods

Table 4.-Grants and Other Unilateral Transfers
[Millions of dollars]

| Item | 1949 | 1950 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fourth quarter | First quarter | Second quarter ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Third quarter |
| Government: Payments: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Greek-Turkish Aid Program...-......- | 185 35 | 121 35 | 138 14 | 13013 |
| War damage payments and other transfers to the Republic of the Philippines |  |  |  |  |
| European Recovery Program ${ }^{1}$. | $\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ 767 \end{array}$ | 39 770 | $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 850 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ | 35 548 |
| International Refugee Organization. | 18 | $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1766 | 8140 |
| Mutual Defense Assistance Program |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous grants... | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | 3625 | 33 <br> 22 |
| Other transfers...... |  |  |  |  |
| Total payments | 1,127 | 1,062 | 1,173 | 929 |
| Receipts: | 512 |  |  | 36 |
| ECA counterpart funds. |  | 41 | 40 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total receipts | $\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ 1,074 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ 1,021 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 1,131 \end{array}$ | 37892 |
| Net Government payments |  |  |  |  |
| Private remittances: |  |  |  |  |
| Payments --- | 14810 | 12112 | 12613 | 11318 |
| Receipts.- |  |  |  |  |
| Net private payments | 138 | 109 | 113 | 95 |

- Revised. $\quad$ 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]

| Item |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

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.

By Irwin Friend and Jean Bronfenbrenner

# 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

[^1]expenditure plans reported by business, largely as a result of the omission of many small items of capital outlays and the exclusion of items whose acquisition is uncertain.
By making appropriate adjustments for these factors, projections based on anticipations can be improved, but additional data for other periods will be required before the magnitude of these adjustments can be determined at different stages of the cycle. The quarterly anticipations have provided a useful adjunct to the annual data in making adjustments for sharp changes in the economic situation.

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

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

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

The absence of significant relationships between changes in investment and sales or earnings for firms as a whole is due in part to the unusual backlog of demand for capital goods during these years but also reflects the complexity of factors affecting investment decisions. Even within this period, however, there were a number of firms for which movements in sales and earnings did exercise a decisive influence on investment programs.
A special questionnaire sent to a sample of companies with large percentage differences between actual and anticipated expenditures in 1949 indicates that for these firms changes in the sales and in the earnings outlook accounted for nearly half of the cases where actual expenditures in 1949 were lower than those anticipated. These two factors were also given as reasons for increasing expenditures but in a much smaller proportion of the cases. Of the many other factors resulting in downward revisions in planned outlays, probably the single most important was a change in working capital requirements.
The most significant factors tending to increase planned expenditures were changes in the plant and equipment supply situation, changes in plant and equipment costs, competitive conditions, new products, and the failure to report small capital outlays and items whose acquisition was regarded as uncertain. These factors were mentioned as the principal motivating forces by 73 percent of the firms with
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.

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

## Factors affecting investment programs

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

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

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

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

## Aggregate ExpendituresActual 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 develop-ments-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]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 $1 \frac{1}{2}$ months and prospective outlays for the next $1 \frac{1}{2}$ months.

Except when sudden changes occur in the economic situation, neither set of quarterly anticipations gives appreciably more accurate approximations of aggregate expenditures than do projections for an entire year. Moreover, when tested against the other methods of projecting outlays, the quarterly anticipations do not fare much better in such a comparison than do the annual anticipations. The second set of anticipations furnishes only moderately better results than the first set.
Table 1.-Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment: Actual and Anticipated, 1947-50 ${ }^{1}$
[Millions of dollars]

| Item | 1947 |  | 1948 |  | 1949 |  | 1950 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Anticipated | Actual | Anticipated | Actual | Anticipated | Actual | Anticipated | Actual $^{2}$ |
| All industries | 13,890 | 16,180 | 18,610 | 19,230 | 18,310 | 18, 120 | 16,090 | 18,130 |
| Manufacturing--.-.-...--- | 6, 170 | 7, 460 | 7,760 | 8, 340 | 7,240 | 7,250 | 6,740 | 7,950 |
| Mining | ${ }^{610}$ | 690 910 | - 690 | 8, 800 | 820 1,450 | 740 1.350 | 650 930 | 690 1.140 |
| Other transportation | ${ }^{\text {, }}$ (3) | (3) | 1,780 | 1,700 | 1,450 | 1,320 | ${ }_{350}^{930}$ | 1,140 |
| Electric and gas utilities- | 1,690 | 1,900 | 2, 300 | 2, 680 | 3, 130 | 3, 140 | 2,940 | 3,220 |
| Commercial and miscellaneous ${ }^{4}$ $\qquad$ | ${ }^{3} 4,420$ | 35,220 | 5,560 | 5,400 | 5,010 | 5,120 | 4,480 | 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.
Data include actual outlays in first 3 quarters and expenditures anticipated by business or the fourth quarter.

4 Data include tration in 1947 is included in the commercial and miscellaneous group.
, service, communications, construction and finance.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Securities and
Exchange Commission. 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.

## 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 incl
${ }_{2}$ Data for 1950 include actual expenditures for the first three quarters and anticipated expenditures for the fourth quarter.
Sources of data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.

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

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

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

## Percentage deviations

## from anticipated investment

Table 2 and chart 2 show the frequency distribution of percent changes of actual from anticipated expenditures for 941 manufacturing firms which reported both figures for $1949 .{ }^{3}$ Here, as elsewhere in this section, similar results have been obtained for 1948 and 1947 but only the 1949 figures are presented. Unless otherwise indicated, expenditures for used as well as new plant and equipment have been included,

Table 2.-Frequency Distribution of Percent Changes in Investment Plans: Manufacturing Firms $1949{ }^{1}$

| Percent change of actual expenditures from anticipation | Number of firms | Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -100 to -80 | 28 | 3.0 |
| -79.9 to -60 | 33 | 3.5 |
| -59.9 to -40. | 71 | 7.5 |
| -39.9 to -20. | 118 | 12.5 |
| -19.9 to 0....-. - | 138 | 14.7 |
| 0 to 19.9 | 120 | 12.8 |
| 20 to 39.9 | 109 | 11.6 |
| 40 to 59.9 | 64 | 6.8 |
| 60 to 79.9 | 35 | 3.7 |
| 80 to 99.9 | 27 | 2.9 |
| 100 to 119.9 | 34 | 3.6 |
| 120 to 139.9. | 14 | 1.5 |
| 140 to 159.9 . | 15 | 1.6 |
| 160 to 179.9. | 15 | 1.6 |
| 180 to 199.9. | 7 | . 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 midMarch 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]less than half the amount planned. Thus it appears that the high accuracy of the aggregate projection in 1949 results from offsets between underestimates and overestimates and from the fact (to be discussed later) that large firms and firms projecting major capital outlays performed substantially better than the average. (See tables 3 and 5). ${ }^{4}$

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

Chart 2.-Frequency Distribution of Percentage Deviations of Actual From Anticipated Expenditures for Plant and Equipment, Manufacturing Firms, $1949{ }^{1}$

${ }_{1}$ Includes all reporting firms for which either anticipated or actual expenditures exceeded $\$ 10,000$ in 1949 . Anticipated expenditures were reported by business between mid-January and mid-March 1949.
Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.

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

## Tendency to underestimate expenditures

As indicated in table 2 , substantially more than half ( 59 percent) of the firms underestimated their expenditures. Since 1949 was a year of moderate decline in economic activity, the understatement of expenditures by a majority of firms in this year (as well as in previous years) again indicates a systematic tendency in this direction. This will be elaborated in a subsequent section dealing with the reasons
${ }^{4}$ Where asset data were arailable, 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 expendi tures less than half or more than twice the amount planned) as compared with 21 percent of fixed assets constituted 17 percent of the firms in the extreme intervals as compared with 33 percent of those in other intervals.
given by businessmen for departures from their investment programs.

Despite the prevalence of cases in which individual firms exceeded their anticipations, actual investment for all firms was slightly smaller than the aggregate projection. This is primarily due to the fact that firms with negative discrepancies represent a larger proportion of aggregate investment than their number indicates; e. g., the number of negative discrepancies exceeding $\$ 1,000,000$ is significantly larger than the number of positive discrepancies of this size. ${ }^{5}$ It will be seen later that large firms and firms anticipating major expenditures showed no tendency to exceed their investment programs in 1949. ${ }^{6}$

Table 3.-Frequency Distribution of Percent Changes in Investment Plans: Manufacturing Firms, 1949, by Assets Size ${ }^{1}$


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 $\$ 10,000$ 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.

[^4]
## Breakdown by size

Table 3 and chart 3 give a breakdown by asset size of the percent changes of expenditures from anticipations for those firms for which data on total assets were readily available. Firms with total assets exceeding $\$ 50,000,000$ were considerably more accurate in their anticipations than the firms with assets between $\$ 10,000,000$ and $\$ 50,000,000$; and these in turn were more accurate than the firms with assets less than $\$ 10,000,000$.
Chart 3.-Frequency Distribution of Percentage Deviations of Actual From Anticipated Expenditures for Plant and Equipment, Manufacturing Firms, 1949, by Assets Size ${ }^{1}$

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

[^5]investment in plant and in equipment and between expenditures of major and minor proportions (relative to gross fixed assets). It is probable that there are further differences in behavior which depend on whether expansion, cost-cutting, or replacement is primarily involved, but no information was available on which to make such a distinction.

## Plant versus equipment

Table 4 shows the percent changes of actual from anticipated expenditures for new plant and new equipment separately. ${ }^{8}$ The distribution relating to equipment follows very closely the pattern for plant and equipment combined.
The anticipations as to expenditure for plant are definitely less accurate than for equipment in spite of the fact that construction. requires relatively firm commitments for a considerable period in advance of expenditure. Investment in plant is normally a much more discrete process than investment in equipment. For many firms the decision is either to build some particular structure involving a substantial capital outlay, or not to build it, with no half-way measures feasible. Thus, when changes in plans occur, they are likely to be substantial, and it is not surprising that a considerable
Table 4.-Frequency Distribution of Percent Changes in Investment Plans: Plant Versus Equipment, Manufacturing Firms, $1949^{1}$

| Percent change of actual expenditures from anticipation | New plant |  | New equipment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of firms | Percent | Number of firms | Percent |
| -100 to -80 | 46 | 10.8 | 34 | 4.5 |
| -79.9 to -60 | 26 | 6.1 | 32 | 4.2 |
| -59.9 to -40 | 28 | 6.6 | 59 | 7.8 |
| -39.9 to -20 | 41 | 9.6 | 88 | 11.6 |
| -19.9 to 0. | 37 | 8.7 | 103 | 13.6 |
| 0 to 19.9. | 33 | 7.8 | 92 | 12.1 |
| 20 to 39.9. | 39 | 9.2 | 72 | 9.5 |
| 40 to 59.9 | 15 | 3.5 | 42 | 5. 5 |
| 60 to 79.9 | 12 | 2.8 | 33 | 4.3 |
| 80 to 99.9. | 12 | 2.8 | 35 | 4.6 |
| 100 to 119.9. | 10 | 2.4 | 23 | 3.0 |
| 120 to 139.9 | 6 | 1. 4 | 18 | 2.4 |
| 140 to 159.9 | 9 | 2.1 | 10 | 1.3 |
| 160 to 179.9 | 5 | 1. 2 | 13 | 1.7 |
| 180 to 199.9. | 5 | 1.2 | 4 | . 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 midJanuary 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

[^6] and actual expenditures were less than $\$ 10,000$ are again excluded.
asset size of firms and the scale of anticipated investment relative to gross fixed assets; but even within asset-size groups anticipations were found to be more accurate when major expenditures were planned. For firms with assets over $\$ 50,000,000,54$ percent of those projecting major expenditures fell within the range of high accuracy, as compared with 40 percent of those planning minor expenditures; and comparable differences occurred in the other two size groups. In all size groups a smaller proportion of firms fell in the extreme intervals when major rather than minor expenditures were projected; and for all but the largest firms the difference was substantial.

Firms projecting minor expenditures showed a systematic tendency toward investing more than was planned, while firms anticipating major capital outlays showed little evidence of such a tendency in 1949. The same pattern held true within asset-size groups for small and medium-sized firms, though large firms showed no tendency to exceed projected expenditures even when these were small relative to existing assets.
Table 5.-Frequency Distribution of Percent Changes in Investment Plans, Classified by Ratio of Anticipated Expenditures to Gross Fixed Assets: Manufacturing Firms $1949{ }^{1}$

| Percent change of actual expenditures from anticipation | Anticipated expenditure relative to gross fixed assets |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Greater than 10 percent |  | Less than 10 percent |  |
|  | Number of firms | Percent | Number of firms | Percent |
| -100 to -80 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| -79.9 to -60 | 4 | 2.6 | 12 | 3.3 |
| -59.9 to -40 | 16 | 10.5 | 28 | 7.8 |
| -39.9 to -20. | 24 | 15. 7 | 45 | 12.5 |
| -19.9 to 0 - | 34 | 22.2 | 55 | 15.3 |
| 0 to 19.9 | 32 | 20.9 | 40 | 11.1 |
| 20 to 39.9 | 20 | 13.1 | 49 | 13.6 |
| 40 to 59.9 | 9 | 5.9 | 32 | 8.9 |
| 60 to 79.9 | 3 | 2.0 | 15 | 4.2 |
| 80 to 99.9. | 2 | 1.3 | 14 | 3.9 |
| 100 to 119.9 | 4 | 2.6 | 13 | 3.6 |
| 120 to 139.9 | 1 | . 7 | 5 | 1.4 |
| 140 to 159.9 | 0 |  | 7 | 1.9 |
| 160 to 179.9 | 1 | 7 | 2 | . 6 |
| 180 to 199.9. | 1 | . 7 | 5 | 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

[^7]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 in vestment 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;

[^8]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

[^9]reporting of actual or anticipated expenditures (six cases, including five principal and one major). A final subgroup contains one-of-a-kind cases not otherwise classified (five cases).

## Importance of different factors

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

Chart 4.-Frequency Distribution of Explanatory Factors for Changes in Investment Plans, Manufacturing Firms, $1949{ }^{1}$


I 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 midJanuary and mid-March 1949. Factors inelude only those indicated as "prineipal" by 2 Time lag
placing of order or contract
Sources of data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Sectrities 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 outlays was a change in the earnings outlook. Together changes in the sales and earnings outlook, which are obviously closely related, accounted for nearly half of the cases where actual expenditures in 1949 were lower than those anticipated. ${ }^{13}$ 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,

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 omce of Business Economics-securities is that smali routine discrepancies are more likely than major discrepancies to be associated with increases as compared with decreases in expenditures.
13 When more than one factor was mentioned by the same firm, a change in the sales outlook was more frequently associated with a change in the earnings outlook than with any other factor. Both were in a number of instances, either separately or jointly, mentioned together with a change in working capital requirements. It may be noted that changes in the sales and earnings outlook accounted for a higher proportion of downward revisions in equipment
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, $1949{ }^{1}$


[^10]${ }^{3}$ Time lag in placing of order or contract.
4 See text for breakdown of these factors.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.
would be expected to be completely different in a period of strong inflationary conditions or at other points of the business cycle than in the very moderate downturn in 1949. Thus whereas in a downturn, or at least in its initial stages, the apparent effect of changes in these factors for most firms is to lower planned outlays, the reverse effect is likely in a recovery.
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 affected to some extent by cyclical influences. The plant and equipment supply situation is one such factor, but as a result of the special wartime and postwar developments the easing of supply conditions for capital goods probably had a more important impact on expenditures in 1949 than might 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 sidecompetitive conditions, new products, routine underestimates and miscellaneous influences resulting in the initiation of substantial new projects-appear to be even less dependent on cyclical influences. This is especially true for the last two of these categories.

The foregoing discussion suggests that while a sizable

[^11]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. ${ }^{17}$
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. table The situation is different, however, for the large relative d
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 ${ }^{1}$

| Item | Under \$2,000,000 |  | \$2,000,000 to \$20,000,000 |  | \$20,000,000 and over |  | Under \$2,000, 000 |  | \$2,000,000 to \$20,600,000 |  | \$20,000,000 and over |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Increased outlays ${ }^{2}$ | Decreased outlays ${ }^{2}$ | Increased outlays ${ }^{2}$ | Decreased outlays ${ }^{2}$ | Increased outlays ${ }^{2}$ | Decreased outlays ${ }^{2}$ | Increased outlays ${ }^{2}$ | Decreased outlays ${ }^{2}$ | Increased outlays ${ }^{2}$ | Decreased outlays ${ }^{2}$ | Increased outlays ${ }^{2}$ | Decreased outlays ${ }^{2}$ |
|  | Number of firms |  |  |  |  |  | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |
| Changes from expectations in: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales outlook..----------- | 6 | 16 | 9 | 18 | 3 | 11 | 9.0 | 37.2 | 11. 4 | 32.7 | 11.1 | 32.4 |
| Current expenses.---------------- | 2 1 | 0 9 | 1 | 0 <br> 3 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 3.0 1.5 |  | 1. 3 |  |  |  |
| Working capital requirements | 1 | 9 4 | 1 | 3 4 | 4 1 | 4 4 | 1.5 1.5 | 20.9 9.3 | 1.1 1.3 | 5.5 7.3 | 14.8 3.7 | 11.8 11.8 |
| Plant and equipment supply situation. | 12 | 0 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 17.9 |  | 17.7 | 16.4 | 11.1 | 11.8 |
| Plant and equipment costs | 9 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 13.4 | 4.7 | 8.8 | 1.8 | 22.2 | 5.9 |
| Availability and cost of debt financing | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  | 2.3 |  | 1.8 | ----------- | ------.---- |
| A vailability and cost of equity capital. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 2.5 |  |  |  |
| Competitive conditions.--------- | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11.9 |  | 3.8 |  | 3.7 | ------------- |
|  | 4 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 7.6 |  | 3.7 |  |
| Availability of labor and materials. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |  | 4.7 |  | 1.8 |  | 8.8 |
|  | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 7.4 |  |
|  | 1 | 1 | ${ }^{2}$ | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 14.5 | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| Routine under- or over-estimate. | 10 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 14.9 | 4. 7 | 19.0 | 3.6 | 7.4 | 2.9 |
| Miscellaneous.---------------- | 12 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 17.9 | 7.0 | 13.9 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.8 |
| Total. | 67 | 43 | 79 | 55 | 27 | 34 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 liquidity and availability of funds.
It should be pointed out that the analysis of deviations from investment plans in a particular year is a somewhat different problem from the analysis of investment decisions
${ }^{3}$ 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

[^12]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 the realization of investment plans except insofar as the current profit movements influence fairly long-run profit expectations. ${ }^{19}$ Even when the investment under consideration represents expansion, the current fluctuations in sales and profits may not have a predominant influence on the expected rate of return. When cost-cutting or the replacement of obsolescent machinery is involved, the influence will be even less, since in this case the expected rate of return is likely to be quite unrelated to over-all profit rates on existing investment.

## Effect of liquidity

A number of variables relating to liquidity were also tested to determine their effect on the discrepancies between actual and anticipated investment. It was believed that unexpected decreases in the liquid funds internally available might contribute to the curtailment of planned investment, since many firms either do not find external financing available or prefer not to make use of it. To a lesser extent unexpected increases in liquid assets might lead to an expansion
${ }^{19}$ 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 operationsmight 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.

[^13]
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# Statistical Series 

Employees in Trade and Service, Unadjusted Data: Revisions for Page S-1.1 ${ }^{1}$

[Thousands of employees]

| Month | Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 |
| January | 6, 343 | 6, 608 | 6,965 | 7,365 | 7,073 | 7, 135 | 7, 305 | 8, 035 | 3, 203 | 3,326 | 3, 522 | 3, 748 | 3,839 | 3,875 | 3,870 | 4,438 |
| February | 6,328 | 6, 599 | 6,984 | 7,296 | 7,021 | 7, 101 | 7, 276 | 8, 101 | 3, 204 | 3,334 | 3, 539 | 3,731 | 3,838 | 3,873 | 3, 872 | 4,484 |
| March | 6, 403 | 6, 797 | 7,083 | 7,323 | 7,071 | 7,148 | 7,371 | 8,261 | 3,241 | 3,384 | 3,594 | 3,779 | 3,876 | 3, 910 | 3, 899 | 4,537 |
| April. | 6, 482 | 6,745 | 7,326 | 7,311 | 7,174 | 7,174 | 7,274 | 8,426 | 3,285 | 3,441 | 3,668 | 3, 833 | 3,900 | 3,923 | 3,919 | 4,681 |
| May | 6, 526 | 6,833 | 7,290 | 7,302 | 7,101 | 7,151 | 7,316 | 8,409 | 3,352 | 3,497 | 3,728 | 3,880 | 3,943 | 3,955 | 3, 951 | 4,657 |
| June. | 6,571 | 6,906 | 7,402 | 7,249 | 7,157 | 7,162 | 7,318 | 8,468 | 3,385 | 3,527 | 3,760 | 3,924 | 3,980 | 4, 008 | 4,027 | 4,643 |
| July | 6, 508 | 6,811 | 7,386 | 7,145 | 7,093 | 7,141 | 7,313 7 7 | 8,492 | 3,386 | 3,527 | 3,779 3,803 | 3,928 | 3,962 | 3,980 | 4,044 4 | 4,642 4,649 |
| August | 6, 514 6,693 | 6,843 7,033 | 7,451 7,568 7 | 7,139 7,219 | 7,036 7,108 7 | 7,118 7,208 | 7,316 7,537 | 8,592 8,731 | 3,393 3,417 | 3,556 3,571 3 | 3,803 3,810 | 3,939 3,947 | 3,960 3,979 | 3,976 3,984 | 4,064 <br> 4,089 | 4,649 4,650 |
| September | 6, 693 6,802 | 7,033 7,130 | 7,568 7,650 | 7,219 7,371 | 7, 108 7 7 | 7, 208 7,375 | 7,537 7,761 | 8,731 8,905 | 3,417 3,345 | 3,571 3,542 | 3,810 3,772 | 3,947 3,899 | 3,979 3,937 | 3,984 | 4,089 4,220 | 4,650 4,682 |
| November | 6,883 | 7,244 | 7,748 | 7,461 | 7,442 | 7, 544 | 8, 033 | 9.193 | 3,317 | 3, 512 | 3.750 | 3, 852 | 3,916 | 3,909 | 4,312 | 4,698 |
| December | 7,293 | 7,729 | 8,135 | 7,809 | 7, 729 | 7,866 | 8,441 | 9,611 | 3,320 | 3, 507 | 3, 740 | 3,826 | 3,903 | 3,889 | 4,388 | 4,691 |
| Monthly average. | 6,612 | 6,940 | 7,416 | 7,333 | 7,189 | 7, 260 | 7,522 | 8,602 | 3,321 | 3,477 | 3,705 | 3,857 | 3,919 | 3,934 | 4,055 | 4,621 |

[^14]Personal Consumption Expenditures, Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates: Revised Data for Page S-8 ${ }^{1}$
[Billions of dollars]

| Year and quarter | Total | Durable goods |  |  |  | Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  | Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Automobiles and parts | Furniture and household equipment | Other | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cloth- } \\ & \text { ing } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { shoes } \end{aligned}$ | Food and alcoholic beverages | Gasoline and oil | Semidurable house-furnishings | Tobacco | Other | Total | House- hold opera- tion | Housing | Personal service | Recreation | Trans-portation | Other |
| 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First quarter. | 137.2 | 12.8 | 2.4 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 81.9 | 18.3 | 47.6 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 8.3 | 42. 4 | 6.2 | 12.7 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 12.7 |
| Second quarter | 142.3 | 15. 5 | 3.5 | 8.1 | 3.9 | 83.3 | 18.5 | 48.1 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 3. 4 | 8.5 | 43.5 | 6.2 | 12.9 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 13.2 |
| Third quarter | 152.0 | 18.3 | 4. 9 | 9.3 | 4. 1 | 88.3 | 19.3 | 51.7 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 9.0 | 45.4 | 6. 4 | 13. 2 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 14.1 |
| Fourth quarter. | 156.1 | 19.7 | 6.0 | 9.8 | 3.9 | 89.8 | 18.4 | 53.8 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 9.0 | 46.6 | 6.6 | 13.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 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- | 159.5 | 20.4 | 5.9 | 10.5 | 4. 0 | 91.9 | 18.7 | 54.8 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 9.6 | 47.3 | 6. 7 | 13.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 14.8 |
| Second quarter | 163.9 | 21.2 | 6.7 | 10.5 | 4.0 | 94.4 | 18.9 | 56.1 | 3. 5 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 10.2 | 48.3 | 7.0 | 14. 2 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 15.0 |
| Third quarter. | 167.6 | 21.4 | 6.5 | 10.8 | 4.0 | 96.5 | 19.2 | 57.5 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 10.4 | 49.8 | 7.2 | 14.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 15.5 |
| Fourth quarter- | 171.3 | 22.6 | 7.2 | 11.4 | 4.0 | 97.8 | 19.6 | 58.1 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 10.5 | 50.9 | 7.3 | 15.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 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. | 174.4 | 22.1 | 7.0 | 11.2 | 4.0 | 100.1 | 19.7 | 59.7 | 4. 0 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 10.8 | 52.2 | 7.6 | 15. 7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 16.4 |
| Second quarter | 177.0 | 23.3 | 7.4 | 11.9 | 4.0 | 100.6 | 19.9 | 59.9 | 4. 1 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 10.6 | 53.2 | 7.6 | 15.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 17.0 |
| Third quarter | 179.7 | 23.9 | 7.9 | 12. 1 | 4.0 | 101.5 | 20.0 | 60.0 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 11.0 | 54.3 | 7.8 | 16.2 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 17.5 |
| Fourth quarter -- | 178.7 | 22.2 | 7.8 | 10.4 | 3.9 | 101.4 | 20.3 | 59.9 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 10.7 | 55.2 | 7.9 | 16.5 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 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 | 177.4 | 22.4 | 8.2 | 10.4 | 3.8 | 99.4 | 19.3 | 59.1 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 10.4 | 55.6 | 8.1 | 16.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 17.9 |
| Second quarter. | 178.4 | 23.0 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 3.7 | 99.2 | 19.1 | 58.7 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 10.6 | 56.2 | 8.2 | 17.1 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 18.2 |
| Third quarter... | 179.0 | 24.7 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 3.6 | 97.6 | 18.0 | 58.4 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 10.4 | 56.6 | 8.3 | 17.3 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 18.3 |
| Fourth quarter. | 180.6 | 25.3 | 10.4 | 11.3 | 3.7 | 97.9 | 18.1 | 58.3 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 10.5 | 57.4 | 8.5 | 17.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 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 |

 national product" series) and reflects revisions occasioned by the availability of new source materials; details on the revisions are shown on pp. 5 ff. of the July 1950 SURver.

Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, Adjusted Data: Revisions for Page S-11 ${ }^{1}$
[Thousands of employees]

| Month | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |
| January | 29,653 | 31,326 | 34,221 | 38,016 | 41,621 | 42,083 | 41,317 | 39,483 | 42,977 | 44,152 | 43,968 | 9,677 | 10,602 | 11,749 | 13,890 | 16,652 | 17,645 | 16,785 | 13, 558 | 15,294 | 15,472 | 14, 844 |
| Februar | 29, 727 | 31,355 | 34, 499 | 38,126 | 41, 807 , | 42,032 | 41, 407 | 39,014 | 43, 088 | 43, 969 | 43, 695 | 9,753 | 10, 560 | 11, 947 | 14,044 | 16,870 | 17,610 | 16, 816 | 12, 812 | 15.316 | 15, 374 | 14, 673 |
| March | 29,826 | 31, 280 | 34, 731 | 38,389 | 42, 068 | 41, 844 | 41,317 | 40,069 | 43, 187 | 43, 998 | 43, 426 | 9,817 | 10,470 | 12, 165 | 14, 252 | 17, 088 | 17, 477 | 16, 750 | 13, 533 | 15, 333 | 15, 404 | 14, 506 |
| April | 29,537 | 31, 211 | 34, 864 | 38,775 | 42,083 | 41,567 | 41,047 | 40, 635 | 43, 050 | 43, 734 | 43, 206 | 9,859 | 10, 412 | 12, 461 | 14,477 | 17, 211 | 17, 298 | 16, 585 | 14, 212 | 15, 307 | 15, 170 | 14, 318 |
| May | 29,729 | 31,306 | 35,620 | 39, 148 | 42,056 | 41, 487 | 40,790 | 41,035 | 43, 103 | 43, 981 | 42,997 | 9,859 | 10, 420 | 12,756 | 14,689 | 17,288 | 17, 206 | 16, 395 | 14,360 | 15, 182 | 15, 171 | 14,089 |
| June. | 30,016 | 31, 495 | 36, 132 | 39,483 | 42, 213 | 41, 475 | 40,644 | 41, 415 | 43,333 | 44, 195 | 42,906 | 9,887 | 10,464 | 13,067 | 14,858 | 17,465 | 17,139 | 16,095 | 14, 545 | 15, 171 | 15, 250 | 14, 017 |
| July | 30, 114 | 31,656 | 36,709 | 39,852 | 42,232 | 41,379 | 40, 422 | 41,777 | 43, 240 | 44,335 | 42,728 | 9,944 | 10,548 | 13, 339 | 15, 113 | 17, 576 | 17, 050 | 15,697 | 14, 728 | 15, 079 | 15, 358 | 13, 934 |
| August | 30,332 | 32, 055 | 37, 107 | 40, 287 | 42,099 | 41,329 | 40, 103 | 42, 282 | 43,362 | 44,365 | 42, 808 | 10,040 | 10,784 | 13, 481 | 15, 369 | 17,590 | 16, 980 | 15, 281 | 14, 973 | 15, 111 | 15, 309 | 13, 958 |
| September | 30, 720 | 32, 462 | 37,295 | 40, 544 | 41,965 | 41, 156 | 38, 246 | 42, 470 | 43,517 | 44, 416 | 43, 014 | 10, 246 | 10,961 | 13, 563 | 15,579 | 17,584 | 16,803 | 13, 314 | 15, 101 | 15, 181 | 15, 317 | 14,088 |
| October- | 31, 163 | 32, 915 | 37, 446 | 40, 876 | 42, 104 | 41, 091 | 38, 205 | 42,658 | 43,686 | 44, 437 | 42, 135 | 10, 556 | 11, 173 | 13, 635 | 15, 829 | 17, 708 | 16,721 | 13, 268 | 15, 125 | 15, 234 | 15, 289 | 13, 678 |
| November | 31, 238 | 33, 327 | 37, 540 | 41, 129 | 42, 234 | 41, 092 | 38, 606 | 42,971 | 43, 811 | 44, 453 | 42, 431 | 10,607 | 11, 362 | 13, 695 | 16, 076 | 17, 819 | 16, 664 | 13, 330 | 15, 279 | 15,318 | 15, 243 | 13, 684 |
| December | 31, 289 | 33, 879 | 37,689 | 41,494 | 42,124 | 41,244 | 38,835 | 43,009 | 44, 003 | 44,328 | 42,758 | 10,636 | 11, 575 | 13, 767 | 16,397 | 17,711 | 16,735 | 13,317 | 15,291 | 15,406 | 15, 083 | 13, 946 |
| 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 |
| Month | Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |
| January | 6, 512 | 6, 783 | 7,150 | 7, 533 | 7, 208 | 7,244 | 7,417 | 8, 156 | 9,019 | 9,452 | 9, 514 | 3,268 | 3,394 | 3,594 | 3,824 | 3, 917 | 3, 954 | 3,949 | 4, 437 | 4,692 | 4, 818 | 4,795 |
| February | 6, 522 | 6, 800 | 7, 198 | 7,491 | 7, 183 | 7,265 | 7,444 | 8, 286 | 9,044 | 9,447 | 9, 501 | 3,269 | 3,402 | 3,610 | 3,807 | 3,916 | 3, 952 | 3,951 | 4, 484 | 4, 701 | 4,800 | 4,784 |
| March. | 6,495 | 6,822 | 7, 217 | 7,388 | 7, 206 | 7,251 | 7,398 | 8,418 | 9,055 | 9,359 | 9,497 | 3,274 | 3,418 | 3,630 | 3,817 | 3,915 | 3, 949 | 3,938 | 4,537 | 4,727 | 4, 790 | 4,768 |
| April | 6,487 | 6, 821 | 7,299 | 7,355 | 7, 147 | 7,179 | 7,356 | 8,395 | 9,068 | 9,443 | 9, 481 | 3,284 | 3,441 | 3,668 | 3,833 | 3, 920 | 3, 943 | 3,939 | 4,681 | 4,747 | 4,789 | 4,768 |
| May | 6,550 | 6,859 | 7,317 | 7,330 | 7,155 | 7,205 | 7,371 | 8,472 | 9, 130 | 9,472 | 9,475 | 3,302 | 3,445 | 3,673 | 3,823 | 3,922 | 3, 935 | 3,931 | 4,657 | 4,777 | 4,792 | 4,780 |
| June | 6,571 | 6,906 | 7,403 | 7, 276 | 7,211 | 7,244 | 7,401 | 8,532 | 9,173 | 9,510 | 9,456 | 3,319 | 3,458 | 3,686 | 3,846 | 3,902 | 3, 929 | 3,948 | 4,643 | 4,810 | 4, 800 | 4,786 |
| July . | 6,606 | 6,914 | 7,498 | 7, 253 | 7, 201 | 7,250 | 7,424 | 8,620 | 9, 214 | 9,528 | 9,383 | 3,336 | 3,475 | 3,722 | 3, 870 | 3, 903 | 3,921, | 4,043 | 4,642 | 4,810 | 4,794 | 4, 779 |
| August | 6,637 | 6,972 | 7,592 | 7,275 | 7,170 | 7,254 | 7,456 | 8,755 | 9,234 | 9, 541 | 9,385 | 3,343 | 3,503 | 3,747 | 3,881 | 3,901 | 3,917 | 4,064 | 4,648 | 4,821 | 4,802 | 4,788 |
| Septembe | 6,693 | 7,033 | 7,568 | 7,246 | 7,135 | 7,235 | 7,565 | 8,763 | 9,282 | 9,531 | 9, 419 | 3,367 | 3, 518 | 3,754 | 3,889 | 3,920 | 3, 925 | 4,089 | 4,650 | 4,837 | 4, 801 | 4,785 |
| October- | 6,728 | 7,052 | 7, 566 | 7, 289 | 7, 183 | 7,293 | 7,675 | 8,840 | 9,354 | 9,533 | 9,386 | 3,345. | 3,542 | 3,772 | 3,899 | 3,937 | 3, 930 | 4,220 | 4,682 | 4, 834 | 4,787 | 4,770 |
| Novembe | 6,758 | 7, 113 | 7,579 | 7,271 | 7, 224 | 7,325 | 7, 803 | 8,930 | 9,349 | 9, 533 | 9, 339 | 3,352 | 3,547 | 3,788 | 3,891 | 3, 936 | 3, 929 | 4,312 | 4,698 | 4,848 | 4,806 | 4,792 |
| December | 6,770 | 7,172 | 7,574 | 7,290 | 7, 239 | 7,371 | 7,916 | 9,016 | 9,398 | 9,537 | 9, 426 | 3,887 | 3,579 | 3,815 | 3,904 | 3,942 | 3, 928 | 4,389 | 4,691 | 4,828 | 4,805 | 4, 786 |
| Monthly average.- | 6,612 | 6,940 | 7,416 | 7,333 | 7,189 | 7,260 | 7,522 | 8,602 | 9, 196 | 9, 491 | 9,438 | 3,321 | 3,477 | 3,705 | 3,857 | 3,919 | 3,934 | 4,055 | 4,621 | 4,786 | 4,799 | 4,782 |

[^15]
## U. S. Department of Commerce - Office of Business Economics

# Special Articles and Features in Volume 30 

| HramexSurwey | 1 df | Cu | ent Basimess-TDED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SPECIAL ARTICLES |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number | Page |  | Number | Page |
| Income of Dentists, 1929-48 | 1 | 8 | The Demand for Consumers' Durable Goods | 6 | 5 |
| Income Sensitivity of Consumption Expenditures. | 1 | 17 | Balance of International Payments, First Quarter of |  |  |
| The Economy in Adjustment-A Review of 1949. | 2 | 1 | 1950 and Revision of Balance of Payments Data, |  |  |
| Family Formation and the Demand for Residential Construction | 3 | 8 | 1946-49 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6 | 11 |
| American Expenditures for Foreign Travel in 1949 | 3 | 16 | Firms . . | 6 | 19 |
| Capital Investment Programs and Sales Expectations in 1950 | 4 | 6 | National Income and Product of the United States, 1949 | 7 | 5 |
| Capital Requirements of New Manufacturing Firms. | 4 | 11 | State Income Payments in 1949 <br> Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter | 8 | 11 |
| Foreign Transactions of the U. S. Government in 1949. | 4 | 19 | of 1950 <br> Public and Private Debt in 1949 | 9 10 | 18 9 |
| The Demand for Furniture | 5 | 8 | Foreign Transactions of the U. S. Government in |  |  |
| The Size Distribution of the Postwar Business Popu- |  |  | Fiscal 1950 | 11 | 14 |
| lation . . | 5 | 12 | Realization of Investment Programs | 12 | 11 |

## FEATURES

| Third Quarter 1949 Corporate Profits | 1 | 3 | National Income and Product in the Second Quarter |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm Income and Price Support | 1 | 6 | of 1950 . | 8 | 11 |
| The Economy in Adjustment-A Review of 1949 | 2 | 1 | Manufacturers' Sales, Orders and Inventories | 9 |  |
| International Transactions During the Fourth Quarter 1949 | 3 | 4 | Increased Business Spending for Capital Goods Construction Activity Continues to Expand . | 9 | 8 |
| Production Trends | 4 | 2 | Supplies of Selected Basic Materials | 9 | 11 |
| Normal Coal Production Resumed. | 4 | 3 | Retail Buying High | 9 | 14 |
| Price and Wage Developments | 4 | 4 | Changes in Social Security | 9 | 16 |
| Farmers' Planting Intentions . . . . . . . . . . | 4 | 5 | National Income and Corporate Profits in the Second Quarter of 1950 | 10 |  |
| National Income and Product in the First Quarter of 1950 | 5 | 4 | Trends in Employee Compensation <br> National Product and Income in the Third Quarter | 10 |  |
| Capital Expenditure Programs Expanded. | 6 | 2 | of 1950 . | 11 |  |
| The Rise in Business Inventories. | 6 | 3 | Consumer Buying and Credit Developments | 11 | 10 |
| Building Material Prices and Production Increase | 6 | 4 | Expanded Demand for Plant and Equipment | 12 |  |
| Changes in the Incomes of Lawyers and Dentists, 1948-49 | 7 | 4 | Balance of International Payments-Third Quarter of 1950 | 12 | 5 |

## SPPECLAL 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 $\$ 1.25$.

## National Income Supplement

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 30 cents.

T H 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 ( $\dagger$ ), 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 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

| NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT $\dagger$ |
| :---: |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: National income, total.-......-...........bil. of dol |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| roprietors' and rental income, total ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Business and professiona |
| Farm |
| Rental income of persons...--..... |
| justment, total $\qquad$ bil. of dol |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| Inventory valuation adjustmen |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Nondurable |
| Gross private domestic investment.-.-.--- do |
|  |  |
|  |
| Now construction-...-.-....-.-.------ do- |
| Change in business in |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Federal (less Government sales).-......do |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |


| PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE $\dagger$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates: |  |  |
| Total personal income--..-......-.-.bil. of dol.- | 202.4 | 205.7 |
| Wage and salary receipts, total..........-do. | 130.3 | 131.3 |
| Employer disbursements, total | 132.5 | 133.4 |
| Commodity-producing industries...-do | 54.8 | 55.5 |
| Distributive industries.-.----------- do | 39.0 | 39.0 |
| Service industries..-.---------------- do. | 17.8 | 17.8 |
|  | 20.9 | 21.1 |
| Less employee contributions for social insurance $\qquad$ bil. of dol. | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Other labor income.----------......... do. | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Proprietors' and rental income .-.-....-do | 39.8 | 41.7 |
| Personal interest income and dividends...do. | 17.2 | 17.2 |
| Total transfer payments. .-.------.-.....do | 12.1 | 12.4 |
| Total nonagricultural income...-...-......-do. | 186.0 | 187.6 |
| NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES |  |  |
| All industries, quarterly total......-.--mil. of dol. |  |  |
| Manufacturing----------1.------------ do |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Commercial and miscell |  |  |





$r$ 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.
pp. $28-35$ of the July 1950 SURVEY for the revised figures.
${ }^{7}$ Includes inventory valuation adjustment.
§Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.
$917111^{\circ}-50-4$

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash receipts from farming, including Government |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| payments, total $\ddagger$.................mil. of dol.- | 3,366 | 2,905 | 2, 473 | 2,254 | 1,614 | 1,674 | 1,594 | 1,809 | 1,859 | 2,356 | 2, 551 | - 2,913 | p 3, 580 |
| Farm marketings and CCC loans, total...-do.... | 3,354 | 2, 893 | 2,464 | 2, 238 | 1,596 | 1,642 | 1,544 | 1,768 | 1,825 | 2,343 | 2,543 | $\stackrel{+2,906}{ }$ | p 3, 568 |
| Crops | 1,873 | 1,534 | 1,258 | 1, 099 | 581 | 478 | 436 | 434 | 557 | 1.058 | 1,182 | - 1,452 | ${ }^{p} 2,034$ |
| Livestock and products, total .-.......-. - do -.- | 1,481 | 1,359 | 1,206 | 1,139 | 1,015 | 1,164 | 1,108 | 1,334 | 1,268 | 1,285 | 1,361 | 1,454 | D 1, 534 |
| Dairy products --------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 296 | 272 | ${ }_{6}^{274}$ | 290 | 276 | 315 | 313 579 | 358 | 368 | 351 | 323 | 305 | $\begin{array}{r}\square \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 907 | 769 | 646 | 676 | 574 | 639 | 579 | 744 | 667 | 701 | 792 | 883 | \% 950 |
| Poultry and eggs .....................-- do--- | 265 | 306 | 273 | 165 | 156 | 200 | 202 | 208 | 203 | 214 | 229 | 248 | ${ }^{\text {s } 268}$ |
| Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCO loans, unadjusted: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities....--............. $1935-39=100$ | 505 | 435 | 371 | 337 | 240 | 247 | 232 | 266 | 275 | 353 | 383 | + 437 | p 538 |
| Crops ---......-.-.-------------- do---- | 656 | 537 | 441 | 385 | 203 | 167 | 153 | 152 | 195 | 371 | 414 | '509 | ${ }^{9} 715$ |
| Lndexes of volume of farm marketings, unadiusted :f | 391 | 359 | 318 | 301 | 268 | 307 | 293 | 352 | 335 | 339 | 359 | 384 | ${ }^{2} 405$ |
| All commodities ..-.................-1935-39 = 100. | 212 | 184 | 165 | 154 | 109 | 112 | 104 | 117 | 120 | 143 | 154 | $\cdot 167$ | s 201 |
|  | 276 | 216 | 187 | 168 | 92 | 72 | 59 | 61 | 77 | 144 | 170 | 194 147 | P 259 $\gg 158$ |
|  | 164 | 159 | 149 | 143 | 123 | 142 | 139 | 159 | 153 | 142 | 142 | 147 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, combined index $\ldots-\ldots . .-1935-39=100 \ldots$ | 169 | 174 | 178 | 179 | 177 | 183 | 188 | 195 | 200 | 198 | 212 | - 216 | ${ }^{\text {x }} 219$ |
| Manufactures..-.-.---.-......................do. | 179 | 180 | 186 | 189 | 188 | 191 | 197 | 203 | 208 | 207 | 221 | ' 225 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 228$ |
|  | 176 | 181 | 201 | 206 | 204 | 210 | 221 | 232 | 238 | 237 | 249 | - 254 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 262$ |
|  | 102 | 145 | 201 | 203 | 201 | 205 | 222 | 226 | 231 | 228 | 236 | - 245 | ${ }^{p} 254$ |
| Lumber and products---------------- do | 138 | 144 163 | 145 <br> 170 <br> 1 | 130 | 173 | 176 | 175 <br> 175 <br> 1 | 162 <br> 175 | 1178 | 174 | 192 | -194 | ${ }^{p} 198$ |
|  | 125 | 134 | 132 | 111 | 119 | 133 | 150 | 155 | 160 | 155 | 170 | -170 | $p 163$ |
|  | 226 | 217 | 227 | 229 | 236 | 243 | 251 | 258 | 262 | 265 | 279 | +286 | - 360 |
| Nonferrous metals and products------.-do- | 164 | 164 | 167 | 180 | 190 | 201 | 198 | 197 | 207 | 202 | 212 | $\checkmark 215$ | ${ }^{p} 222$ |
|  | 162 | 161 | 163 | 176 | 184 | 197 | 194 | 192 | 202 | 200 | 212 | +219 | ${ }^{7} 224$ |
| Smelting and refining-.-------------do..-- | 167 | 170 | 175 | 191 | 202 | 208 | 207 | 208 | 218 | 207 | '212 | 209 | 218 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.........do.. | 193 | 188 | 181 | 179 | 179 | 180 | 197 | 209 | 212 | 214 | 221 | - 224 | p 229 |
|  | 211 | 206 | 187 | 168 | 160 | 157 | 207 | 221 | 229 | 229 | 242 | 239 | ${ }_{-179}^{249}$ |
|  | 154 | 153 | 154 | 147 | 150 | 151 | 154 | 160 | 160 | $\bigcirc$ | 171 | +173 | $\bigcirc{ }^{\sim} 177$ |
|  | ${ }_{238}^{210}$ | 195 206 | ${ }_{211}^{177}$ | ${ }_{242} 202$ | 201 | ${ }_{214}^{201}$ | ${ }_{226}^{222}$ | 238 262 | ${ }_{277}^{232}$ | $\begin{array}{r}234 \\ 272 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 223 +285 | +286 | p 291 |
|  | 216 | 175 | 181 | 224 | 182 | 189 | 204 | 249 | 268 | 262 | 271 | -267 | p. 269 |
| Nondurable manufactures-.---...-.-..--- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 181 | 178 | 175 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 180 | 184 | 182 | 198 | 201 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 201$ |
|  | 180 | 171 | 151 | 143 | 143 | 162 | 168 | 177 | 202 | 219 | 237 | 217 |  |
|  | 245 | 247 | 249 | 249 | 250 | 250 | 253 | 255 | ${ }_{251}^{258}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +459 \\ \\ \hline 45\end{array}$ | $r$ $r$ $r$ |  | $p 280$ $p$ 478 |
| Industrial chemicals....-.-.........-.do. | 414 | 417 | 422 | 419 | 424 | 428 | 434 | 443 | 451 | $\ulcorner 453$ | r +119 +19 | ${ }^{+}$ | p 478 |
| Leather and products........---.-.---- do...-- | 108 | 98 | 101 | 108 | 118 | 115 | 110 | 101 | 104 | 99 |  | -109 |  |
| Leather tanning--.----------------- do | $\begin{array}{r}99 \\ 115 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}95 \\ 101 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}99 \\ 103 \\ \hline 108\end{array}$ | 96 116 | 109 | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 128 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 101 | $\begin{array}{r}94 \\ 106 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 100 107 | 107 | r 127 | 109 |  |
|  | 177 | 162 | 156 | 149 | 146 | 148 | 150 | 157 | 164 | 178 | -191 | r 193 | -178 |
|  | 121 | 97 | 96 | 95 | 107 | 128 | 159 | 199 | 226 | 223 | 217 | 173 | 132 |
|  | 155 | 172 | 186 | 183 | 144 | 148 | 145 | 144 | 146 | 141 | 134 | 152 | ${ }^{p} 158$ |
| Processed fruits and vegetables.-.-.-.do----- | 193 | 123 | 103 | 92 | 86 | 83 | 90 | 98 | 122 | 191 | - 255 | - 276 | p 204 |
|  | 176 | 177 | 167 | 178 | 179 | 179 | 182 | 181 | 185 | 172 | 191 | 194 | P 197 |
| Paper and pulp-....-...............do | 168 | 168 | 160 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 175 | ${ }_{21}^{173}$ | 178 | 166 | ${ }_{238}^{181}$ | +184 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products...........-do. | 198 | 205 | ${ }^{219}$ | 211 | 205 | 207 | 206 | ${ }_{215} 178$ | ${ }_{177}^{222}$ | ${ }_{176} 22$ | 176 | 178 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 247$ |
| Printing and publishing | 169 | 167 | 162 | 157 | 126 | 148 <br> 172 | 174 | 169 | 169 | 150 | 161 | 173 | p 181 |
| Rubber products.......--------------------- | 192 | 187 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 197 | 203 | 213 | 221 | 222 | 238 | 248 | P255 |
|  | 169 | 175 | 173 | 178 | 179 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 173 | 165 | 189 | 191 | ${ }^{*} 194$ |
|  | 134 | 138 | 134 | 144 | 144 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 132 | 123 | 155 | 152 | 162 |
| Rayon deliveries------------------- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 318 | 340 | 350 | 355 | 357 | 350 | 348 | 347 | 348 | ${ }^{360}$ | 366 172 17 | 380 | 372 |
|  | 161 | 158 | 151 | 154 | 159 | 152 | 154 | 157 | ${ }_{176}^{161}$ | 134 | 172 | 181 |  |
| Tobaceo products ---------------------- -- | 171 | 172 | 138 | 162 | 154 | 167 | 152 | 168 | 176 | 160 | 204 | 181 | 170 |
| Minerals | 112 | 141 | 128 | 125 | 113 | 139 | 138 | 147 | 155 | 149 | 163 | 168 | - 169 |
| Fuels --.-.---.-.......-.....................do | 120 | 152 | 136 | 133 | 118 | 148 | 147 | 148 | 155 | 148 | 162 | 167 | ${ }^{2} 170$ |
|  | 118 | 117 | ${ }^{63}$ | 69 | 65 | 108 | 83 | 97 | 96 | 68 | 97 | 92 | 116 |
| Bituminous coal.......................-. - do | 31 | 133 | 103 | 96 | 38 | 149 | 143 | 131 | 136 | 109 | 142 | 144 | 151 |
|  | 156 | 163 | 157 | 154 | 155 | 152 | 155 | 160 | 168 | 171 | 177 +170 | +172 | ${ }^{p} 183$ |
| Metals------------------------------1.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 63 | 76 | 81 | 80 | 81 | 83 | 87 | 140 | 155 | 158 | ${ }^{*} 170$ | '172 | ${ }^{p} 163$ |
| Adjusted, combined index ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 166 | 173 | 179 | 183 | 180 | 187 | 190 | 195 | 199 | 196 | 209 | - 212 | p 215 |
|  | 176 | 179 | 188 | 192 | 192 | 194 | 199 | 204 | 208 | 205 | 218 | - 220 | - 224 |
| Durable manufactures..................... do. | 175 | 181 | 203 | 209 | 207 | 211 | 222 | 231 | 237 | 235 | 247 | - 252 | ${ }^{\text {p } 260}$ |
| Lumber and products.-..................do. | 133 | 147 | 159 | 144 | 150 | 156 | 159 | 158 | 155 | 151 | 165 | 165 | ${ }^{p} 165$ |
|  | 116 | 139 | 153 | 132 | 138 | 145 | 150 | 149 | 144 | 140 | 151 | 150 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 148$ |
|  | 164 | 163 | 166 | 180 | 190 | 200 | 198 | 197 | 207 | 202 | 212 | + 216 | ${ }^{p} 222$ |
| Smelting and refining.-.-.----....-do. | 167 | 169 | 174 | 191 | 202 | 208 | 207 | 208 | 219 | 208 | ${ }_{212}^{212}$ | r 209 -216 | $p$ $p$ $p$ 219 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products .---.....do | 184 | 183 | 187 | 190 | 192 | 188 | 200 | ${ }_{210}^{203}$ | 210 | 208 | 214 | ${ }_{2}^{216}$ | ${ }^{-219}$ |
| Clay products---.-.-.................- do | 182 146 | 191 | 206 150 | 207 158 | 211 | 192 | ${ }^{218}$ | 2160 | 161 | 161 | +165 | +167 | 2168 |
|  | 204 | 193 | 190 | 206 | 207 | 201 | 222 | 223 | 234 | 244 | 215 | 225 | 262 |
| Nondurable manufactures...-- ---------- do. | 177 | 177 | 176 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 180 | 181 | 184 | 181 | 195 | 194 | p 195 |
| Alcoholic beverages.-----...-.--------- do. | 167 | 187 | 173 | 169 | 159 | 175 | 169 | 172 | 184 | 206 | 248 | 223 |  |
| Chemical products.-....................-do.- | 240 | 243 | 245 | 248 | 247 | 247 | 252 | 256 | 261 | ${ }^{\text {r } 263}$ | +267 +119 | 「 270 | ${ }^{2} 275$ |
| Leather and products .-.-.-----.-.......do. | 108 | 97 | 101 | 108 | 115 | 116 | 110 | 101 | 105 | 「 101 | r119 | ${ }^{\circ} 111$ |  |
| Leather tanning ------------------ do.... | 98 | 92 | 99 | 95 | 102 | 98 | 101 | 95 | 102 | 91 | 108 | 111 |  |
| Manufactured food products .--.------ do. | 165 | 160 | 160 | 161 | 161 | 165 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 167 | ${ }^{+} 168$ | ${ }^{168}$ | ${ }^{p} 164$ |
|  | 146 | 147 | 148 | 148 | 149 | 154 | 153 | 150 | 153 | 152 | 150 | 148 | 145 |
| Meat packing------------------ do | 155 | 154 | 157 | 154 | 151 | 160 | 157 | 144 | 147 | 151 | 155 | 168 | ${ }_{8} 158$ |
| Processed fruits and vegetables......-do | 149 | 134 | 132 | 142 | 136 | 152 | 148 | 150 | 158 | 147 | 134 | , 14 | ${ }^{*} 158$ |

$\underset{ }{*}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. 1948 (further revised since the April issue) and January-July 1949 are available upon request.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | January | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Septem－}}{\text { ber }}$ | October |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

MANUFACTURERS＇SALES，INVENTORIES， Sales：

Value（unadjusted），total Durable－goods industries．－

Value（adjusted），total． l－－．－－－ $\qquad$ Durable－goods industries，tot Nonferrous metals and products Electrical machinery and equipment Machinery，except electrical． Motor vehicles and equipment． Transportation equipment，n．e．s Lumber and timber basic products Furniture and finished lumber products do Other durable－goods industries

Nondurable－goods industries，total Food and kindred products Beverages
Toxacco manufacture
Apparel and related products Leather and products．
Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Petroleum and coal products Retroleum and
Other nondurable－goods industries
Inventories，end of month
Book value（unadjusted），total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Durable－goods industries Nondurable－goods industrie

B7 stages of fabrication：
Purchased materials ooods in proces

Book value（adjusted），total． Durable－goods industries，tot iron，steel，and products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Nonferrous metals and products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do Electrical machinery and equipment． Machinery，except electrical Motor vehicles and equipment Transportation equipment，n．e．s． Lumber and tinber basic products．．． Surniture and finished lumber products＿do Other durable－goods industries
 $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ ．．．do．．．． do．．．．． －－do．．．－－

> lo. do do lo--
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\begin{gathered}
17 \\
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\end{gathered}
$$

r Revised．＂p Preliminary．Fisee note marked＂o＂＂on p．S－2．
§The term＂business＂here includes only manufacturing and trade．
$\dagger$ Revised series．Data on manufacturers＇sales，inventories，and inder Business inventories as shown on p．S－1 cover data for all types of producers，both farm and nonfarm． the October 1950 Surver．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS $\dagger$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inventories, end of month-Continued <br> Book value (adjusted)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products...-.-.-.-. do..-- | 2,799 | 2,761 | 2,803 | 2,861 | 2,851 | 2, 917 | 3, 000 | 3, 061 | 3,042 | 2,831 | 2,820 | - 2, 928 | 3,028 |
|  | 1, 027 | 996 | 986 | 998 | 1,013 | 1,034 | 1,028 | 1,012 | 993 | 1,037 | 1,048 | -1,118 | 1,102 |
| Tobacco manufactures-.----.-.-----.-- - do | 1,541 | 1,522 | 1,527 | 1,514 | 1,480 | 1,475 | 1,484 | 1,490 | 1,482 | 1,467 | 1,562 | +1,680 | 1,683 |
| Textile-mill products .--...-.....-.-....-do | 1,950 |  | 1,965 | 1,988 | 2,010 | 2, 042 | 2,064 | 2, 148 | 2,244 | 2,274 | 2, 285 | r 2, 372 | 2, 603 |
| Apparel and related products..........-do | 1,223 | 1,236 | 1,241 | 1,282 | 1,282 | 1,338 | 1,348 | 1,328 | 1, 407 | 1,448 | 1,455 | r 1, 520 | 1,567 |
| Leather and products..................-do | 511 | 517 | 509 | 522 | 501 | 509 | 531 | ${ }_{706}$ | ${ }^{557}$ | 568 | 573 | -589 | 588 |
| Paper and allied products...-..........-do | 669 | ${ }_{6}^{669}$ | 687 | 704 | 701 | 703 | 714 | 706 | 704 | 695 | 671 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 678$ | 688 |
| Printing and publishing--...-..........-. do. | 525 | 551 | 553 | 595 | 581 | 582 | 592 | 587 | 611 | 601 | 593 | 625 | 633 |
| Chemicals and allied products ........-do | 2,084 | 2,074 | 2, 059 | 2, 032 | 2, 022 | 1,978 | 1,993 | 2,014 | 2, 034 | 2,041 | 2,043 | - 2, 108 | 2,169 |
| Petroleum and coal products....-......-do. | 2, 282 | 2,247 | 2, 194 | 2, 161 | 2, 123 | 2, 049 | 2,012 | 2, 018 | 2, 018 | 2,046 | 2,050 | 「2,108 | 2, 196 |
| Rubber products-.-.-..---....-....-do. | 517 | 526 | ${ }_{410}^{531}$ | 524 | 526 | ${ }_{416}^{532}$ |  | 540 | 544 | 501 | 483 | 502 |  |
| Other nondurable-goods industries .-.-.do | 422 | 408 | 410 | 432 | 424 | 416 | 416 | 422 | 448 | 433 | 416 | - 432 | 427 |
| New orders, net (unadjusted), total..-----.- do | 17, 151 | 16,868 | 16, 009 | 17, 032 | 16,861 | 18,810 | 17, 182 | 19,097 | 20,666 | 22,046 | 27, 134 | + 23,581 | 24, 459 |
| Durable-goods industries, total........-....do | 6,892 | 6,941 | 6,923 | 7,479 | 7,213 | 8, 508 | 7,857 | 8, 514 | 9,814 | 10,553 | 13, 863 | - 11, 500 | 11,994 |
| Iron, steel, and products ----------- do- | 1,708 | 1,687 | 1,855 | 1,892 | 1,836 | 2,173 | 1,901 | 2, 178 | 2,493 | 2, 724 | 3, 277 | г 2, 989 | 2,883 |
| Nonferrous metals and products.------.-do | 442 | 418 | 392 | 469 | 480 | 488 | 474 | 531 | 557 | 637 | 814 | ${ }^{\text {F }} 683$ | 716 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment..-.-do | 803 | ${ }_{699}^{694}$ | ${ }^{706}$ | 793 | 726 | ${ }_{9} 946$ | ${ }^{772}$ | 884 | 1,035 | 934 | 1,572 | -1,423 | 1,342 |
| Machinery, except electrical -----------do..-- | 962 | 979 | 1,018 | 1,211 | 1,211 | 1,392 | 1,316 | 1,410 | 1,527 | 1,764 | 2, 197 | -1,948 | 2,090 |
| Transportation equipment, except motor | 194 | 551 | 167 | 255 | 395 | 266 | 333 | 232 | 543 |  |  |  | 831 |
| Other durable-goods industries...-.-.-.-. do. | 2,782 | 2. 613 | 2,784 | 2,860 | 2,566 | 3,243 | 3,060 | 3,279 | 3,660 | 3, 392 | 4, 404 | r3, 765 | 4,132 |
| Nondurable-goods industries......-.-....-...-do. | 10,259 | 9,927 | 9,086 | 9, 553 | 9, 648 | 10,302 | 9,325 | 10,582 | 10,852 | 11, 493 | 13, 271 | - 12,081 | 12,465 |
| Unfilled orders (unadjusted), totai* ${ }^{*}$..........do. | 19,450 | 19,924 | 19,850 | 20, 876 | 21,494 | 21,773 | 21,770 | 22, 218 | 23,458 | 26,998 | 31, 519 | - 33,764 | 35,466 |
| Durable-goods industries.......................do. | 16, 152 | 16, 559 | 16,767 | 17,581 | 18,005 | 18,449 | 18, 662 | 18,763 | 19,569 | 22, 171 | 26, 105 | r 28,070 | 29,692 |
| Iron, steel, and products.-...-...........-do | 4,460 | 4,778 | 4,925 | 5, 111 | 5, 252 | 5,480 | 5,488 | 5,566 | 5,866 | 6, 593 | 7,348 | r 7,923 | 8,166 |
| Nonferrous metals and products ------.- do | 435 | 420 | 382 | 419 | 456 | 451 | 481 | 497 | 506 | 679 | 914 | ${ }^{\text {r 1,006 }}$ | 1,075 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment....- do. | 2, 158 | 2, 094 | $\stackrel{2,046}{ }$ | 2, 131 | 2,129 | ${ }_{3}^{2,183}$ | 2,164 | 2, 215 | 2, 308 | 2, 434 | 2,940 | - 3,250 | 3,390 |
| Machinery, except electrical.--...-.-.-.- do | 2,812 | 2,750 | 2,666 | 2,852 | 2,995 | 3,076 | 3,147 | 3,194 | 3,277 | 3,758 | 4,433 | r 4, 909 | 5,352 |
| $\qquad$ motor | 3, 027 | 3, 264 | 3,086 | 3, 068 | 3,140 | 3,081 | 3,103 | 3,015 | 3,215 | 4,030 | 5,255 | r 5, 566 | 6,012 |
| Other durable-goods industries......-....-do. | 3,260 | 3,254 | 3,661 | 4,000 | 4,033 | 4,178 | 4, 278 | 4, 276 | 4,398 | 4,678 | 5,214 | -5,414 | 5,698 |
| Nondurable-goods industries .------------ - do. | 3,298 | 3,365 | 3,083 | 3,295 | 3, 489 | 3,324 | 3,109 | 3,455 | 3,888 | 4,827 | 5,414 | - 5, 694 | 5,775 |

BUSINESS POPULATION

| OPERATING RUSINESSES AND BUSINESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating businesses, total, end of quarter-_thous .. |  |  | 3, 953.3 |  |  | 3,968.4 |  |  | - 3,984.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 339.5 | ----- | ------- | 350.4 3025 | ...... |  | p 360.8 $p 303.4$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 302.4 852.6 |  |  | 302.5 854.4 |  |  | p 303.4 $p$ 854. 9 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1, 687. 5 |  |  | 1,685.9 |  |  | - 1,685.9 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 202.9 |  |  | 203.2 |  |  | p 203.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 568.3 |  |  | 572.0 |  |  | > 575.9 |  |  |  |  |
| New businesses, quarterly total .-............do. |  |  | 80.0 |  |  | 107.5 |  |  | r 114.0 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 12.7 |  |  | 22.1 |  |  | 22.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 7.0 16.5 |  |  | 10.7 20.2 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathrm{r} 20.1 \\ \hline 12.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 16.5 29.8 |  |  | ${ }_{36.2}^{20.2}$ |  |  | r 20.1 r 40.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3.8 |  |  | 4.6 |  |  | 4.6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10.1 |  |  | 13.6 |  |  | 14.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Discontinued businesses, quarterly total.... do... |  |  | 84.0 |  |  | 92.4 |  |  | p98.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction.-............................... do <br> Manufacturing.................................................. |  |  | 10.9 10.9 |  |  | 11.3 |  |  | $p 12.0$ $p 11.3$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 16. 1 |  |  | 18.4 |  |  | - 19.6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 32.5 |  |  | 37.9 |  |  | ¢ 40.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4.0 |  |  | 4.3 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 4.6$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 9.6 |  |  | 9.9 |  |  | p 10.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Business transfers, quarterly total --.-.-.-- - do. |  |  | 71.0 |  |  | 104.6 |  |  | 86.7 |  |  |  |  |
| BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New incorporations (48 States)*-.--......number-- | 6,877 | 6,755 | 7,857 | 9,070 | 7,736 | 9, 180 | 8,375 | 9,216 | 8,861 | 7, 191 | +7,201 | -6, 277 | 6, 782 |
| INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 802 | 835 | 770 | 864 | 811 | 884 | 806 | 874 | 725 | 694 | 787 | 648 | 707 |
| Commercial serviceot <br> Construction $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{73}^{69}$ | 74 86 86 | ${ }_{76}^{44}$ | 62 80 | 67 61 61 | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | 51 91 | $\begin{array}{r}43 \\ 75 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{91}^{64}$ |
|  | 181 | 197 | 201 | 225 | 170 | 206 | 195 | 197 | 167 | 151 | 173 | 147 | 150 |
|  | 364 | ${ }^{395}$ | 349 | 403 | 399 | 402 | 398 | 426 | 363 | 343 | 402 | 314 | 339 |
|  | 109 | 97 | 90 | 110 | 100 | 116 | 93 | 109 | 67 | 73 | 70 | 69 | 63 |
| Liabilities, totalor----------------..-thous. of dol.- | 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 |
|  | 1,248 11.989 | 1,281 4,362 | 668 1,814 | 1,829 | 1,875 | 1,706 2.777 |  | 1,474 2,129 | 1,572 <br> 1,533 | 1,495 | ${ }^{2}, 078$ | 1,450 <br> 1,303 | 2,009 2410 |
|  | 1,989 11,897 | 4,362 8,419 | 1,814 7,465 | $\begin{array}{r}1,884 \\ 10,928 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,824 7,905 | 1,777 12,241 | $\begin{array}{r}1,465 \\ 7,980 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2, 129 7,470 | 1,533 | 1,619 8.533 | 7, ${ }_{7}^{1,235}$ | 1,303 5,855 | 2, 410 5,949 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 |

## Revised. Preliminary.

$\dagger$ 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.
tThe 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
sinesses beginning with the fourth quarter of 1948. Revisions prior to the third quarter of 1949 will be shown later.
o'Data are from Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc. Scattered monthly revisions for the indicated series are shown on p. S-4 of the February 1950 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\underset{\text { Februu }}{\text { ary }}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October |

## COMMODITY PRICES

## PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS

Prices received，all farm products $\$$ §．． $1910-14=100 \ldots$ Crops．


Prices paid：$\dagger$
 Commodities used in living． All commodities，interest，taxes，and wage rates


## RETAIL PRICES

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

Consumers＇price index（U．S．Dept．of Labor）： All items $\odot$ ．－．－－－－－－－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $1935-39=100$ Apparel
 Dairy products．－． Fruits and vegetables．
Meats，poultry，and fish
$\qquad$的 Fuel，electricity，and refrigeration． Other fuels． Housefurnishings．
Rent $\odot$

## WHOLESALE PRICES $O^{\circ}$

U．S．Department of Labor indexes：$\ddagger$
All commodities．．．
Manufactured products
Raw materials Raw materials ．．．－． Farm products． Livestock and poultry Commodities other than farm products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Foods．
Cereal products Fruits and vegetables Meats，poultry，and fish

Commodities other than farm products and foods Building materials Brick and tile Cement－
Paint and paint materials
Chemicals and allied products $\qquad$ Chemicals and allied products．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． Drugs and pharmaceutical materials do－－ Fertilizer materials．．．．．．．．．．．－．－．－．－．－do． Oils and fats．
Fuel and lighting materials．


Hides and leather products．

 Shoes．－．

Housefurnishing goods Furnishings

|  vio | is cros |  |  onvemo |  AOCN00 |  ooosor | 눙 wavonnt | 㚱 |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 男出 } \\ & \text { cos } \\ & \text { cis } \end{aligned}$ | ¢ | $\infty$ | 荅 | W్ర్ర్M |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wetr } \\ & \text {-u } \\ & \text { ons } \end{aligned}$ |  | － crinosis |  |  onoroma |  <br> CrAHON |  <br> －owonero | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hen } \\ \text { in } \end{gathered}$ |  <br>  | 苏会 | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{P} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ¢ | 笖 | W్ర్cu |  |
|  | かッチンy woso |  |  |  <br> OCloceros |  Crwocco | 넝 crernamon |  |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 世命 } \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*} \end{aligned}$ | 会 | 5 | 篤 |  | 6， |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 気気 } \\ & \text { 莫 } \\ & \rightarrow \infty \text { io } \end{aligned}$ |  woivo |  |  |  <br> O－ONDO |  oivormar |  <br>  | $$ |  <br> $-\infty \omega N-\omega の-\infty 0 \infty 00 \mathrm{~T}$ |  | 令 | 8. | 洓 | W్త్ర్ర |  |
|  onNOT | 必気多家 wois |  |  |  Noocinn |  00000 cr |  <br>  |  |  OOHATCONHOOOO | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qu } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { no } \end{aligned}$ | 冎 | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | N్\％ | N్ర్ర్ర |  |
|  |  coinion |  $\mathrm{Croson}^{2}$ |  |  <br>  |  |  noowern | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \stackrel{N}{2} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ber } \\ & \text { er } \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{+}{\infty}$ | 8 | 気 | N氛営 |  |
|  |  | जかった ovivor |  nocecern |  $\infty 0000 \mathrm{O}$ | 気気島出䔍 $-10000$ | 부웅우우융 vownown | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{G} \pi \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 會令 } \\ & 0 \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | ¢ $\substack{0 \\ \sim \\ 0}$ | 9 | N | 虫忒突 |  |
|  |  かのにの |  |  |  voourn |  |  norcosentor | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G } \\ & \stackrel{7}{\omega} \end{aligned}$ |  WONHOONNMOON | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 合点 } \\ & \text { isis } \end{aligned}$ | － | 9 | N\％ |  |  |
|  |  $\infty \mathrm{Cu} \mathrm{Cos}^{2}$ |  |  |  <br> oowisor |  <br> NODNA |  $\infty \infty 00000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  inwis ovonownovor |  | － | 感 | 管 | N0N |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  NOOOO |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ↔- } \\ & \hline- \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ory } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { io } \end{aligned}$ | ¢ | \％ | 管 | N亚䢒䢒 |  |
|  | 象象荌憙 $\infty \infty$ No |  |  |  |  <br> oovern |  | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & 6 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | －nterons $\infty \infty+\cos 0 \infty 00$ inciorcos |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \stackrel{y}{0} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | 令 | \％ |  |  |
|  |  ngern |  |  |  9 |  |  <br>  | 呂 |  <br>  |  | 葛 | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{6}}{\text { ¢ }}$ | \％ |  |  |


 d products，299；meat－animals，357；dairy products，267；poultry and eggs， 209.

ONot corrected for new－unit bias in rent index．o For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities，see respective commodities

 Corrected indexes for January－May 1948 and 1949 are available upon request．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and deacriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 19.49 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July: | Augrust | Septem- | Detober |

COMMODITY PRICES—Continued

| WHOLESALE PRICES $0^{+}$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Department of Labor indexes: $\ddagger-$ Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metals and metal products .-......-1926=100.. | 167.3 | 167.3 | 167.8 | 168.4 | 168.6 | 168.5 | 168.7 | 169.7 | 171.9 | 172.4 | 174.3 | 176.7 | 178.6 |
|  | 163.3 | 163.4 | 165.4 | 167.3 | 168.8 | 169.0 | 168.9 | 168.5 | 169.4 | 169.8 | 171.0 | r1722 | 173.1 |
|  | 131.5 | 131.7 | 129.2 | 128.6 | 128.1 | 127.2 | 128.9 | 136.3 | 148.4 | 150.6 | 156.3 | 166.1 | 173.3 |
|  | 154.6 | 154.6 | 154.6 | 151.7 | 148.7 | 151.9 | 154.7 | 156.4 | 156.3 | 156.5 | 164.6 | [86. 9 | 177.2 |
|  | 138.0 | 138.0 | 138.4 | 138.5 | 138.2 | 137.3 | 136.4 | 136.1 | 136.8 | 142.6 | 149.5 | ${ }^{+158.3}$ | 163.0 |
|  | 144.6 | 144.2 | 144.0 | 143.9 | 143.1 | 143. 5 | 144.2 | 143.8 | 143.8 | 144.3 | 145.2 | 146.7 | 14.17 .7 |
|  | 176.5 | 177.9 | 178.4 | 178.7 | 178.4 | 176.5 | 172.8 | 172.0 | 173.8 | 190.7 | 206.8 | 221.6 | 225.7 |
|  | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.0 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 99.2 | 101.2 | 104.8 | 108.7 |
|  | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 42.5 |
|  | 49.2 | 49.5 146.0 | 49.9 146.9 | 50.1 147.0 | 50.1 | 49.1 146.3 | 499.1 | 146.3 | $\begin{array}{r}49.3 \\ 148.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 60.3 150.9 | 65.6 157.7 | 64.9 | 65.3 |
| Woolen and worsted goods...-----...-. do. | 145.1 | 146.0 | 146.9 | 147.0 | 147.2 | 146.3 | 146.1 | 146.2 | 148.3 | 150.9 | 157.7 | ${ }^{+} 178.7$ | 188.9 |
|  | 109.0 | 109.7 | 110.7 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.7 | 112.6 | 114.7 | 114.7 | 119.0 | 124.3 | 127.4 | 131.3 |
| Automobile tires and tubes----.-.....-do-. | 160.7 | 62.5 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 65.0 | 65.8 | ${ }^{67.0}$ | 68.7 | 75.0 | 77.4 | 78.1 |
|  | 156.5 | 156.5 | 156.0 | 155.9 | 155.6 | 155.5 | 155.4 | 155.4 | 155.6 | 159.9 | 163.9 | 167.1 | 173.4 |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52.8 | 53.1 | 53.2 | 53.1 | 52.7 | 52.7 | 52.6 | 51.6 | 51.2 | 49.4 | 48.3 | 47.5 | 47.6 |
|  | 59.3 49.9 | 59.3 49.8 | 59.7 50.6 | 59.9 50.9 | 60.1 51.2 | 59.9 50.9 | 59.8 50.8 | 59.3 49.9 | 58.8 48.9 | 58.0 47.6 | 57.8 47.8 | 57.5 48.0 | 57.2 47.8 |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY $\dagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New construction, total .-..-.-.-.-.-. mil. of dol \& 2,177 \& 2,044 \& 1,852 \& 1,712 \& 1,618 \& 1,750 \& 1,989 \& 2,283 \& 2,535 \& 2,675 \& 2,790 \& 2, 806 \& 2,728 <br>
\hline  \& 1,506 \& 1,484 \& 1,401 \& 1.298 \& 1, 262 \& 1,313 \& 1,483 \& 1,690 \& 1,883 \& 1,997 \& 2,071 \& 2,071 \& 2,000 <br>
\hline  \& -832 \& -837 \& -806 \& 742 \& 717 \& 741 \& 882 \& 1,035 \& 1,171 \& 1,253 \& 1,309 \& 1,306 \& 1,232 <br>
\hline New dwelling units \& 740 \& 750 \& 730 \& 680 \& 655 \& 675 \& 800 \& 940 \& 1,065 \& 1,145 \& 1. 200 \& 1,195 \& 1,130 <br>
\hline  \& 76 \& 72 \& 61 \& 51 \& 51 \& 55 \& 70 \& 82 \& 92 \& 93 \& 93 \& 94 \& 84 <br>
\hline Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total.. mil. of dol. \& 264 \& 270 \& 267 \& 257 \& 252 \& 249 \& 249 \& 275 \& 306 \& 324 \& 330 \& 351 \& 378 <br>
\hline  \& 68 \& 68 \& 68 \& 69 \& 70 \& 69 \& 70 \& 73 \& 78 \& 83 \& 89 \& 100 \& 111 <br>
\hline Commercial -------------------------- do \& 84 \& 88 \& 86 \& 79 \& 77 \& 77 \& 76 \& 92 \& 110 \& 117 \& 113 \& 121 \& 135 <br>
\hline  \& 104 \& 87

283 \& 245 \& 74
216 \& 75
209 \& 79
235 \& $\begin{array}{r}88 \\ \hline 253\end{array}$ \& 100
267 \& 108
285 \& 113 \& 116
305 \& 106 \& 88
295 <br>
\hline Public utility \& 299 \& 283 \& 246 \& 216 \& 209 \& 235 \& 253 \& 267 \& 285 \& 296 \& 305 \& 301 \& 295 <br>
\hline  \& 671 \& 560 \& 451 \& 414 \& 356 \& 437 \& 506 \& 593 \& 652 \& 678 \& 719 \& 735 \& 728 <br>
\hline  \& 41 \& 36 \& 34
158 \& 35 \& 26 \& 28 \& 28 \& 28 \& 28 \& 24 \& 27 \& 28 \& 30 <br>
\hline Nonresidential building ---------------- do \& 215 \& 179 \& 158 \& 155 \& 154 \& 170
8 \& 178
9 \& 187
8 \& 191 \& 196
10 \& 204
14 \& 213 \& 227 <br>
\hline Military and naval --..-.....-------.-.- do....- \& $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ 233 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 14
184 \& 117 \& 9
90 \& $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& -88888 \& 1459 \& -8880 \& 10
250 \& 10
275 \& 14
305 \& 17
310 \& 18
290 <br>
\hline Conservation and development------------ do \& 80 \& 71 \& 60 \& 56 \& 49 \& 62 \& 73 \& 82 \& 92 \& 91 \& 85 \& 82 \& 76 <br>
\hline  \& 86 \& 76 \& 70 \& 69 \& 63 \& 69 \& 73 \& 78 \& 81 \& 82 \& 84 \& 85 \& 87 <br>
\hline CONTRACT AWARDS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 50, 284 \& <br>

\hline | Total projects number.- |
| :--- |
| Totel valuation thous. of dol.- | \& 1,061,751 \& 957, 761 \& 34,704

929,030 \& 730,855 \& 779,530 \& 1, 300, 201 \& 1, 550, 496 \& 1, 347, 603 \& 1, 345, 463 \& 1,420, 181 \& 1,548,876 \& 1, 286, 541 \& 1, 135, 815 <br>
\hline  \& 331, 892 \& 315, 683 \& 298, 714 \& 200, 541 \& 284, 925 \& 1480, 972 \& '354, 115 \& 388, 643 \& 428, 264 \& -450,921 \& 1. 437, 770 \& 364, 298 \& 308, 118 <br>
\hline  \& 729,859 \& 642, 078 \& 630,316 \& 530, 314 \& 494, 605 \& 819, 229 \& 996, 381 \& 958, 960 \& 917, 199 \& 960, 260 \& 1, 111, 106 \& 922, 243 \& 827,697 <br>
\hline Nonresidential buildings, total: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Projects .------------------------ \& 4,528 \& 3,518
25
25495 \& 3,293
28.345 \& 2, 2 , 882 \& 3,017
24,790 \& 4,373
37,539 \& 4,998
43,071 \& 5,204
40,482 \& 5,090
45,254 \& 5,085
46,580 \& 5,987
51,741 \& 5,094
47,458 \& 4,830
42,583 <br>
\hline Floor area \& 32,004
357,085 \& 25,495
266,103 \& 28.345
303,205 \& 235, 294 \& 24,
265,
260 \& 37,
500,658 \& 43,071
448,619 \& 40, 482
408,543 \& 45, 254
443,996 \& 46,580
487,115 \& 540,989 \& 498,725 \& 42,883
426,820 <br>
\hline Commercial buildings:---------thous. of dol-- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Floor area thous. of sq. ft... \& 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 \& 10,419
96,387 \& 10.673
97,677 \& 117, 220 \& 14,430
137,850 \& 12,899
137,157 \& 10,550
104,483 <br>
\hline Valuation -
Manufacturing buildings: \& 82,772 \& 58, 591 \& 60,695 \& 60, 635 \& 58, 329 \& 88,575 \& 106, 792 \& 96, 387 \& 97, 677 \& 117,356 \& 137, 850 \& 137, 157 \& 104, 483 <br>
\hline  \& 5,291 \& 4,542 \& 6,807 \& 4,729 \& 3,832 \& 6,686 \& 10, 984 \& 10, 086 \& 9,874 \& 9,373 \& 13,290 \& 10,819 \& 12, 932 <br>
\hline Valuation ---------------------1hous. of dol \& 48,928 \& 35,939 \& 64,829 \& 37,678 \& 27,876 \& 161,505 \& 119, 199 \& 83, 696 \& 69.291 \& 79, 780 \& 128,821 \& 90,837 \& 93, 596 <br>
\hline Residential buildings: \& 37, 289 \& 35,224 \& 29,918 \& 27, 229 \& 31,650 \& 47, 547 \& 52, 568 \& 57, 843 \& 52, 989 \& 53, 268 \& 62,025 \& 42,906 \& 42,960 <br>
\hline  \& 60, 801 \& 53, 262 \& 49,481 \& 42,078 \& 46, 235 \& 71, 543 \& 84, 964 \& 84,937 \& 77, 850 \& 84, 323 \& 89,033 \& 65, 069 \& 64, 945 <br>
\hline  \& 500, 702 \& 435, 235 \& 419,051 \& 343, 501 \& 361, 452 \& 574, 681 \& 674, 836 \& 674, 604 \& 628, 051 \& 675, 080 \& 754, 106 \& 549, 585 \& 529, 867 <br>
\hline Public works: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,566
128,860 \& 1,032
125,891 \& 134, 1884 \& 643
86,300 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 1205 } \\ \hline 178\end{array}$ \& 184, 081 \& 177, 334 \& 199, 239 \& 2,156
221,654 \& 208,648 \& 2,020
200,431 \& 145, 728 \& 119,633 <br>
\hline Utilities: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 399 \& , 358 \& 72308 \& 65 235 \& 243 \& 40.372 \& -442 \& ${ }_{65}^{451}$ \& -423 \& $4{ }^{456}$ \& 4317 \& 92.472 \& 369 <br>
\hline  \& 75, 104 \& 130, 532 \& 72,390 \& 65, 760 \& 32,333 \& 40,781 \& 49,707 \& 65, 217 \& 51, 762 \& 49,338 \& 53,350 \& 92, 503 \& 59,495 <br>
\hline Value of contract awards (F, R. indexes): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total, unadjusted ---.-.-.-.-..---1923-25=100-- \& 251
260 \& 240 \& 213 \& 198 \& 228 \& 279

292 \& 325 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
329 <br>
358 <br>
\hline

 \& 

334 <br>
358 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 351

372 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
346 <br>
358 <br>
\hline

 \& 

323 <br>
332 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 290 <br>

\hline  \& 263 \& 265 \& 262 \& 242 \& 263 \& 275 \& 284 \& 274 \& 291 \& 325 \& 334 \& 321 \& 304 <br>
\hline  \& 269 \& 256 \& 255 \& 245 \& 260 \& 278 \& 298 \& 303 \& 325 \& 369 \& 362 \& 332 \& 297 <br>

\hline | Engineering construction: |
| :--- |
| Contract awards (E. N. R.) §........thous. of dol... | \& 553, 482 \& 689, 224 \& 863, 561 \& 015, 475 \& 686, 221 \& 993,453 \& 885, 044 \& 931, 153 \& 1, 253, 720 \& 1, 175, 138 \& 1, 164, 682 \& 959, 530 \& 950, 526 <br>

\hline Highway concrete pavement contract awards: $\odot$ \& \& \& \& \& 2, 322 \& \& 5, 032 \& \& 8,351 \& 5,832 \& 6,589 \& 4, 114 \& 3,605 <br>

\hline |  |
| :--- |
| Airports. |
| do | \& 2,648 \& 3, 498 \& $\begin{array}{r}13,040 \\ 155 \\ \hline 1.907\end{array}$ \& 3,396

310
1 \& 2, 81 \& 5, 51 \& 5,032
425 \& $\begin{array}{r}7,094 \\ 460 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}8,351 \\ 580 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}5,832 \\ 224 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ \& 6,589
190 \& 4, 474 \& 3,605
50 <br>
\hline  \& 1,037 \& 939 \& 11,907 \& 1,952 \& 1,369 \& 2,684 \& 2,126 \& 3,457 \& 4, 604 \& 2,901 \& 2,890 \& 1,333 \& 1,634 <br>
\hline  \& 1,124 \& 1,891 \& ${ }^{1} 1,078$ \& 1,134 \& 872 \& 2,635 \& 2, 481 \& 3,177 \& 3,167 \& 2,708 \& 3,509 \& 2,304 \& 1,920 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

*Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported.
 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.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor) number | 104, 300 | 95,500 | 78,300 | 78,700 | 82,900 | 117, 300 | 133, 400 | 149, 100 | 144, 300 | 144, 400 | - 141,700 | 115,000 | 103,000 |
| Urban building authorized (U. S. Dept. of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New urban dwelling units, total $\ddagger$.-....-number-- ${ }^{\text {Privately }}$ financed, total | 59,574 57,320 | ${ }_{52}^{54,394}$ | 44,736 43,365 | 50,464 <br> 49.596 | 53, 51418 | 80,571 79,436 | 83,056 81290 | 91,730 88.458 | 83,351 82.862 | r 84,063 $r$ $\mathrm{r} 9,473$ | r 83,042 $r$ 79,001 | 62,302 58,266 | 56,781 55,392 |
| Units in 1-family struetures-..-..........-do. | 41, 794 | 41,562 | 31, 327 | 36,026 | 40, 234 | 59,785 | 63, 484 | 69,377 | 66, 877 | r 64,586 | ${ }^{\text {r 61, } 711}$ | 46, 466 | 43,734 |
| Units in 2 -family structures............-do. | 2,747 | 2,095 | 1,996 | 2, 306 | 2,375 | 4, 237 | 3,237 | 3,859 | 2, 828 | r 3, 118 | r 3, 018 | 2,243 | 2. 287 |
| Units in multifamily structures.........do | 12,779 | 8,700 | 10,042 | 11,264 | 10,532 | 15,414 | 14,569 | 15,222 | 13,157 | - 11, 769 | -14,272 | 9,557 | 9,371 |
| Publicly financed, total...-....-........-do | 2,254 | 2,037 | 1,371 | 868 | 177 | 1,135 | 1,766 | 3,272 | 489 | 4,590 | ${ }^{+4,041}$ | 4,036 | 1,389 |
| Indexes of urban building authorized: <br> Number of new dwelling units $-\quad 1935-39=100$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 343.7$ | 313.7 | 257.5 | 288.3 | 305.6 | 464.5 | 477.7 | 530.0 | 481.7 | 485.4 | 477.1 | +358.1 | 326.4 |
| Valuation of building, total...-------.-- do..-- | + 389.4 | 354.2 | 319.7 | 319.1 | 327.1 | 488.9 | 526.3 | 607.1 | 577.9 | 606.1 | 622.2 | - 478.5 | 487.1 |
| New residential building--.-.-.-------- do | ${ }^{+} 593.2$ | 556.0 | 433.4 | 484.9 | 529.8 | 837.4 | 885.2 | 1,044.2 | 928.4 | 950.7 | 964.4 | - 713.6 | 662.4 |
| New nonresidential building..---.---- do | -256.3 | 233.7 | 273.8 | 214.5 | 201.4 | 265.4 | 306.3 | 333.4 | 352.5 | 398.2 | 419.1 | - 333.2 | 405.6 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs....-do | + 276.6 | 213.8 | 184.2 | 217.8 | 198.1 | 285.6 | 290.4 | 334.6 | 374.8 | 371.2 | 380.6 | - 327.2 | 305.6 |
| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aberthaw (industrial building)..........1914=100.- |  |  | 307 |  |  | 305 |  |  | 311 |  |  | 330 |  |
| American Appraisal Company: <br>  |  | 484 | 483 | 486 | 486 | 486 | 488 | 490 |  | 502 |  |  | 5 |
|  | 505 | 503 | 503 | 506 | 506 | 508 | 511 | 511 | 518 | 519 | 526 | 536 | 42 |
|  | 492 | 493 | 493 | 495 | 495 | 495 | 497 | 497 | 504 | 514 | 522 | 531 | 34 |
| San Francisco | 442 | 442 | 442 | 444 | 443 | 444 | 447 | 452 | 459 | 465 | 473 | 478 | 479 |
|  | 471 | 471 | 471 | 474 | 474 | 474 | 476 | 476 | 485 | 488 | 495 | 499 | 502 |
| Associated General Contractors (all types) .-.do | 345 | 345 | 345 | 345 | 346 | 346 | 346 | 346 | 349 | 357 | 366 | 369 | 371 |
| E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: Average, 20 cities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 220.9 |
| Brick and steel.........................-do..- | 207.2 | 207.5 | 207.9 | 208.6 | 210.1 | 210.8 | 211.3 | 214.5 | 215.8 | 218.6 | 220.7 | 221.4 | ${ }^{221.9}$ |
| Brick and wood.-.....-..............do | 212.9 | 213.7 | 213.4 | 213.9 | 215.8 | 217.3 | 218.1 | 224.4 | 227.2 | 230.8 | 234.6 | 234.3 | 233.2 |
| Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concrete.------- | 211 | 21 | 21 | 212.0 | 212.7 | 213.3 | 214.0 | 21.1 | 218.3 | 220.3 | 221.4 | 222.3 | 222.9 |
| Brick and steel | 208.4 | 208.7 | 208.9 | 210.0 | 210.9 | 211.6 | 212.1 | 215.7 | 216.9 | 219.0 | 220.7 | 221.3 | 221.5 |
| Brick and wood | 210.1 | 210.9 | 210.9 | 211.1 | 212.6 | 213.7 | 214.4 | 219.8 | 222.4 | ${ }^{225.4}$ | 228.4 | 228.4 | 227.9 |
| Frame | 215.2 | ${ }^{216.3}$ | 215.6 | 215.9 | 218.6 | 220.7 | 221.7 | 229.1 | 232.5 | ${ }^{236.4}$ | 241.5 | 240.7 | 238.9 |
| Steel...-- | 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. 2 |
| Residences: Brick |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick Frame | 213.4 210.8 | 214.0 211.6 | 213.8 211.2 | $\stackrel{214.2}{211.6}$ | 214.0 | 217.6 215.8 | $\stackrel{218.5}{216.7}$ | 224.9 223.7 | 227.7 226.7 | 231.3 230.5 | ${ }_{235.1}^{235.1}$ | 234.8 234.5 | 233.7 23.0 |
| Engineering News-Record |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building .-...-.--------------------1913=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 | 388.9 |
|  | 480.0 | 480.3 | 484.7 | 484.9 | 488.4 | 491.9 | 496.6 | 506.5 | 511.9 | 521.4 | 530.4 | 534.4 | 527.9 |
| Bu. of Public Roads-Highway construction: Composite, standard mile $\ldots \ldots-\quad-\quad 1925-29=100 \ldots$ |  |  | 145.3 |  |  | 140.7 |  |  | 140.0 |  |  | 146.2 |  |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of selected construction materials, index: <br>  <br> Adjusted <br> do. | 140.8 127.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 142.8 \\ & 144.1 \end{aligned}$ | 135.9 153.7 | 120.8 141.5 | 117.3 142.2 | 140.2 148.4 | 1478.5 | 166.7 157.6 | 171.5 160.3 | r 163.7 $r$ $r$ 153.9 | ¢ $\sim$ $\cdot 170.1$ | 180.2 867.6 |  |
| REAL ESTATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home mortgages insured or guaranteed byFed. Hous. Adm.: New premium paying |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cto thous. of dol.- | 198, 235 | 199, 841 | 211,758 | 232, 950 | 206,681 | 210, 919 | 172, 453 | 178,000 | 182, 568 | 183, 559 | 217,594 | 216,154 | 241,423 |
| Vet. Adm.: Principal amount*-.-------do---- | 161, 909 | 162, 898 | 143, 605 | 183, 395 | 218,000 | 221,416 | 217,610 | 218,315 | 214, 433 | 234,070 | 268, 611 | 258, 401 | 332, 201 |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions..................mil. of dol | 347 | 371 | 427 | 360 | 331 | 315 | 331 | 360 | 437 | 500 | 626 | 694 | 24 |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total .............thous. of dol | 353, 909 | 343, 260 | 342, 028 | 300, 906 | 325, 224 | 414,783 | 422, 553 | 490, 324 | 527, 967 | 517, 163 | 556, 469 | 467, 5 | 449, 963 |
| By purpose of loan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 102, 151 | 105, 784 | 112,463 | 94,916 | 107, 335 | 143, 950 | 151, 627 | 180, 762 | 189, 363 | 188, 938 | 183, 493 | 145, 422 | 140, 655 |
| Home purchase...-....-.-.-.-.----------- do. | 159,050 | 150, 877 | 141, 059 | 124, 265 | 128, 398 | 161,952 | 168, 381 | 197, 761 | 223, 617 | 214, 412 | 248, 089 | 219, 001 | 213, 888 |
|  | 31, 814 | 33, 441 | 33, 358 | 32, 041 | 32, 573 | 39, 717 | 35,683 | 39,517 | 42, 093 | 38,887 | 43, 410 | 34, 827 | 34, 415 |
| Repairs and reconditioning------------- do- | 17,796 | 15,735 | 14,384 | 11, 584 | 13,706 | 17, 895 | 20, 014 | 22,890 | 22, 461 | 21,853 | 25,575 | 20, 220 | 16,951 |
| All other purposes | 43,098 | 37,423 | 64 | 38, 100 | 43, 212 | 51, 269 | 46, 848 | 49, 394 | 50, 433 | 53,073 | 55, 902 | 48,115 | 44.054 |
|  | 1, 117, 212 | 1, 114, 041 | 1,125, 200 | 1, 024, 000 | 1,003, 090 | 1, 221, 644 | 1, 171, 148 | 1,377,918 | 1,465,469 | 1, 470, 812 | 1,624,913 | 1, 497, 824 | 1, 544, 410 |
|  | 12.8 48,914 | 11.8 53,116 | 13.8 67,279 | 14.1 58,823 | 14.5 58,340 | 15.3 72,468 | 14.1 61,605 | 13.7 58,765 | 57,116 ${ }^{14.6}$ | 1.2.9 52,980 | 14.1 49,878 | 13.7 45,922 |  |
|  | 48, 91 | 53, 16 | 67, 279 | 58,82 |  | 72,460 | 61,005 | 58,765 | 57,110 | 52,58 | 49,878 | 45, 922 | 49,953 |

DOMESTIC TRADE


| Ualess otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | December | January | February | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | September | October |

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued

## ADVERTISI Magazine advertising: $\ddagger$



## POSTAL BUSINESS

Money orders:


## RETAIL TRADE

All types of retail stores: $\dagger$
Estimated sales (unadjusted), total $\circ$ _mil. of dol Durable-goods stores 0

-do---
do--
do--Motor-vehicle dealers
Parts and accessories ${ }^{1}-. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ Building materials and hardware group or mil. of dol
Building materials $\sigma^{7}$ -----do.Farm implements
 Household appliances and radioso ${ }^{-1}$ Hewelry stores ${ }^{7}$ ㄱ․

Nondurable-goods stores 9 Apparel group $\sigma^{\circ}$
Men's clothing and furnishingso Women's apparel and accessories. Family and other apparelo ${ }^{3}$ Dhoes---
Eating and drinking places 9

## Eating and <br> \section*{$r$ Revised.}


 equipment" and "housefurnishings, etc." Revised data for January 1948-September 1949 are available upon request. §See note marked " $\ddagger$ " above.
 services are shown as a component of gross national product on p. 31 of the July 1950 Surver; revised figures for 1946-49 are shown on p. 23 of this issue of the Survex.


o Revised beginning 1943. o $\sigma^{7}$ Revised beginning 1948.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { ber } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | October |

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline RETAIL TRADE-Continued \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{2,336} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{2,575} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{2,529} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{2,591} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{2,752} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{+2,793} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\(\stackrel{2,620}{2,082}\)} \\
\hline All types of retail storest-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Estimated sales (unadjusted), total-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Nondurable-goods stores \(\%\)-Continued
Food group \({ }^{\text {a }}\). \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 2,040 \& 1,978 \& 2,272 \& \& \& \& \& 2,561
2,054 \& \& 2,819
2,289 \& \& \& \\
\hline Other food 9. \& , 522 \& 506 \& , 551 \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{487} \& 1,851 \& , 501 \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\({ }_{523}\)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{507} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\({ }_{581} 51\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}530 \\ 655 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{649} \& 548 \& 2,082 \\
\hline Filling stations \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 567 } \\ 1,377\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{533
\(\mathbf{1 , 5 0 4}\)
\(\mathbf{1}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{540
2,264
1,500} \& \& 453 \& 512 \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{582}^{548}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{578
1,441} \\
\hline General-merchandise groups-------- do \& \& \& \& 986 \& 980 \& 1,241 \& 1,297 \& 1,338 \& 1,320 \& 1,306 \& 1,379 \& 1,481 \& \\
\hline Department, including mail-orders.--do.... \& 929 \& 1,040 \& 1,500 \& 654 \& 647 \& 844 \& 857 \& 893 \& 874 \& 855 \& 924 \& 1,008 \& 978 \\
\hline General, including general merchandise with food.-........................ mill. of dol. \& 145 \& 143 \& 178 \& 112 \& 109 \& 128 \& 141 \& 155 \& 155 \& 166 \& 160 \& 160 \& 149 \\
\hline Dry goods and other general merchandiseo \({ }^{7}\) \& 130 \& 136 \& 209 \& 92 \& 89 \& 113 \& 124 \& 129 \& 129 \& 124 \& 125 \& 136 \& 136 \\
\hline Variety-..............--..............do. \& 173 \& 184 \& 377 \& 128 \& 135 \& 156 \& 175 \& 162 \& 162 \& 161 \& 169 \& 177 \& 177 \\
\hline  \& 960 \& 988 \& 1,296 \& 885 \& 888 \& 1,044 \& 968 \& 1,001 \& 967 \& 974 \& 1,083 \& 1,045 \& 1,052 \\
\hline  \& 148 \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{832} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1,037} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{760} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{766} \& 139 \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{833} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{867} \& 130 \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{840} \& 137 \& 145 \& 154 \\
\hline Other§----------------------------- \& 812 \& \& \& \& \& 905 \& \& \& 837 \& \& 946 \& 900 \& 898 \\
\hline Estimated sales (adjusted), total...........-do \& 10,678 \& 10,630 \& 10,503 \& 10,855 \& 11, 101 \& 11,125 \& 11,080 \& 11,327 \& 11,699 \& 12,700 \& 12,682 \& 12,133 \& 11,759 \\
\hline Durable-goods stores.......................-. do \& 3,551 \& 3,334 \& 3,145 \& 3,558 \& 3,742 \& 3,734 \& 3,679 \& 3,886 \& 4,179 \& 4,679 \& 4,694 \& r 4, 417 \& 4, 184 \\
\hline Automotive group.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-......do \& 2,094 \& 1,867 \& 1,675 \& 2,077 \& 2,206 \& 2, 187 \& 2, 130 \& 2, 262 \& 2,485 \& 2,763 \& 2,690 \& + 2, 570 \& 2,401 \\
\hline Motor-vehicle dealers---------.----- do \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,955
139} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{138}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{141}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{1} 136\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2, 144} \& 2,038 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{148} \& 2, 105 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{2} 160\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2251} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{2} 206\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{2} 181\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{2}, 176\)} \\
\hline Parts and accessories --.........-. \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& -149 \& \& \({ }^{2} 157\) \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline mil. of dol. \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{781
507} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{798
532} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{798
524} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{800
531} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
828 \\
553 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
851 \\
572 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{880
592} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{969
666} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,026} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,084} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,143} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{r 1,015
\(r 684\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
986 \\
670 \\
\hline 102
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline Building materials...-...............-do. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{166
583
58} \& 165 \& 173 \& 167 \& 168 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
164 \\
608 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& 166 \& 176 \& 189 \& 210 \& 210 \& 198 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
192 \\
690 \\
\hline 651
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline Homerurnishings group ------------- do \& \& 579 \& 589 \& 592 \& 616 \& \& 576 \& 569 \& 576 \& 739 \& 760 \& \(r 727\) \& \\
\hline Furniture and housefurnishings.-.--- do \& 318
265 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{261} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 334 \\
\& 255
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 336 \\
\& 255
\end{aligned}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 337 \\
\& 278
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 337 \\
\& 271
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 317 \\
\& 259
\end{aligned}
\] \& 323 \& 329 \& 397 \& 384 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 360 \\ \hline 67\end{array}\) \& \\
\hline Household appliances and radios...--do Jewelry stores........................................ do. \& 265
93 \& \& \(\stackrel{255}{25}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
255 \\
89
\end{array}
\] \& \& 271
89 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
259 \\
93
\end{gathered}
\] \& 247
87 \& 248
92 \& 342
93 \& 376
101 \& 360
104 \& 339. \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& 7, 297 \& 7,359 \& 7,391 \& 7,401 \& 7,440 \& \& 8,021 \& 7,987 \& 7,716 \& 7,575 \\
\hline  \& 7,127
709 \& \({ }^{7} 296\) \& 7, 747 \& 7,297 \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{186} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{178} \& 753 \& 765 \& 7,519 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{878
190} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{788
190} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{r 786} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}772 \\ 189 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \\
\hline Men's clothing and furnishings.....-. do \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
165 \\
334 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& 179 \& 182 \& 194 \& \& \& 173 \& 183 \& 186 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Women's apparel and accessories ...-do. \& \& 360 \& 342 \& 331 \& 319 \& 328 \& 350 \& 349 \& 350 \& 344 \& 355 \& 352 \& 357 \\
\hline Family and other apparel....---....-do. \& 99 \& 119 \& 119 \& 107 \& 104 \& 105 \& 107 \& 108 \& 109 \& 113 \& 110 \& 108 \& 106 \\
\hline  \& 111 \& 119
296 \& 119 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
124 \\
305 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
125 \\
304 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
130 \\
305 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
124 \\
304 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 124
296 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
126 \\
305 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{295}^{131}\) \& 133
302 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 125 \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline 04\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{308}\) \\
\hline Eating and drinking places.----------------10- \& 904 \& 900 \& 937 \& 917 \& 930 \& 912 \& 915 \& 906 \& 929 \& 911 \& 929 \& \({ }^{9} 938\) \& 933 \\
\hline  \& 2,465 \& 2,539 \& 2,519 \& 2,511 \& 2, 563 \& 2,599 \& 2, 551 \& 2,578 \& 2,604 \& 2,754 \& 2,728 \& - 2,640 \& 2,624 \\
\hline Grocery and combination.---------- do \& 1,964 \& 2,027 \& 2, 024 \& 1,994 \& 2, 052 \& 2,092 \& 2,058 \& 2,071 \& 2,107 \& 2, 226 \& 2,192 \& r 2, 127 \& 2,096 \\
\hline  \& 501 \& 512 \& 495 \& 517 \& 511 \& 506 \& 492 \& 507 \& 496 \& 528 \& 536 \& 514 \& 528 \\
\hline  \& 535 \& 536 \& 538 \& 541 \& 548 \& 540 \& 534 \& 546 \& 553 \& 601 \& 590 \& 564 \& 546 \\
\hline General-merchandise group. .-.-.-...-.do \& 1,274 \& 1,297 \& 1,356 \& 1,304 \& 1,298 \& 1,282 \& 1,330 \& 1,344 \& 1,376 \& 1,605 \& 1,523 \& r 1, 445 \& 1,351 \\
\hline Department, including mail-order ---do \& 851 \& 859 \& 911 \& 867 \& 862 \& 848 \& 892 \& 1892 \& 919 \& 1,122 \& 1,037 \& 981 \& 897 \\
\hline Other retail stores...--.-------------- do \& 945 \& 966 \& 971 \& 965 \& 982 \& 1,012 \& 1,014 \& 1,006 \& 983 \& 1,078 \& 1,127 \& 1,056 \& 1,042 \\
\hline Estimated inventories (adjusted), total....-do. \& 14, 475 \& 14, 336 \& 13,698 \& 13,998 \& 13, 800 \& 14, 282 \& 14, 138 \& 14,416 \& 14,720 \& 14, 125 \& 15, 076 \& \({ }^{r} 15,793\) \& 16,548 \\
\hline Durable-goods stores. .-..---.-........-- do \& 5,725 \& 5,548 \& 5,112 \& 5,352 \& 5, 163 \& 5,259 \& 5, 258 \& 5,437 \& 5,634 \& 5,135 \& 5,484 \& r 5,807
\(\sim\)
1,781 \& \\
\hline Automotive group. \& 2,317 \& 2,116 \& 1,740 \& 1,973 \& 1,776 \& 1,696 \& 1,622 \& 1,763 \& 1,948 \& 1,574 \& 1,744 \& -1,781 \& 2,019 \\
\hline mil. of dol. \& 1,870 \& 1,865 \& 1,798 \& 1,849 \& 1,808 \& 1,889 \& 1,939 \& 1,993 \& 2,027 \& 2,021 \& 2,042 \& r 2, 192 \& 2,326. \\
\hline Homefurnishings group \& 1,112 \& 1,130 \& 1,117 \& 1,071 \& 1, 124 \& 1,197 \& 1,232 \& 1,217 \& 1,189 \& 1,069 \& 1,214 \& r 1,325 \& 1,462 \\
\hline Jewelry stores --------------------- do \& +426 \& \(\begin{array}{r}437 \\ 8 \\ \hline 788\end{array}\) \& - 4587 \& - 459 \& 455 \& \({ }^{477}\) \& 8465 \& -464 \& - 470 \& 471
8.990 \& + 484 \& r 509
+9.986 \& 10, 220 \\
\hline Nondurable-goods stores...------------- do \& 8,750 \& 8,788 \& 8,586 \& 8,646 \& 8,637 \& 9,023 \& 8,880 \& 8,979 \& 9,086 \& 8,990 \& r 9, 592 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ +9,986 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 10,221
2,065 \\
\hline  \& 1, 869 \& 1,780 \& 1,768 \& 1,746 \& 1,776 \& 1,856 \& 1,835 \& 1,842 \& 1,859 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,835 \\ \hline 594\end{array}\) \& +1,989 \&  \& \(\begin{array}{r}2,065 \\ \hline 992\end{array}\) \\
\hline Drut stores-7.and drinking places \& \({ }_{396} 56\) \& \({ }_{411} 55\) \& \({ }_{416} 54\) \& 567
392 \& 579
399 \& \({ }_{420}^{582}\) \& 560
396 \& 599
393 \& \({ }_{391}^{618}\) \& \({ }_{420}^{594}\) \& 619
435 \& \(\begin{array}{r}+620 \\ r \\ \hline 456\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{470}\) \\
\hline  \& 1,550 \& 1,496 \& 1,444 \& 1,489 \& 1,504 \& 1,595 \& 1,515 \& 1,568 \& 1,625 \& 1,619 \& 1,779 \& -1,802 \& 1,799 \\
\hline  \& 301 \& 287 \& 277 \& 270 \& 285 \& 315 \& 310 \& 332 \& 374 \& 392 \& 377 \& r 385 \& 369 \\
\hline General-merchandise group .-...........do \& 2,843 \& 2,943 \& 2,893 \& 2,943 \& 2,955 \& 3,015 \& 2,956 \& 2,916 \& 2,852 \& 2,805 \& 2,994 \& r 3, 181 \& 3,334 \\
\hline Other retail stores........---..............-do. \& 1,288 \& 1,316 \& 1,247 \& 1,239 \& 1,139 \& 1,240 \& 1,308 \& 1,329 \& 1,367 \& 1,325 \& 1,399 \& r 1,504 \& 1,592, \\
\hline Chain stores and mail-order houses: \(\dagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Sales, estimated, total 9 - \& 2, 358 \& 2,339 \& 3,068 \& 1,872 \& 1,887 \& 2,267 \& 2,334 \& 2,361 \& 2,380 \& 2, 496 \& 2,485 \& \(\xrightarrow{r} \mathrm{r}, 5888\) \& 2, \({ }_{246}\) \\
\hline Apparel group --------..--- .---------- do \& 239 \& 236 \& 358 \& 162 \& 159 \& 243 \& 263 \& 238 \& 234 \& 186 \& 196 \& r 262 \& 246
40 \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 119 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{43}\) \& \({ }^{65}\) \& 30 \& 25 \& 39 \& 38 \& 34 \& 37 \& 24
91 \& 24 \& +41
+125 \& 121 \\
\hline  \& 62 \& \({ }_{59}\) \& 96 \& 45 \& 45 \& \({ }_{65}\) \& 79 \& \({ }_{68}\) \& 70 \& 56 \& \({ }_{58}^{98}\) \& \({ }^{1} 75\) \& 4 \\
\hline Automotive parts and accessories-.-.-..--- \({ }^{\text {do- }}\) \& 44 \& 43 \& 64 \& 31 \& 32 \& 42 \& 45 \& 53 \& 58 \& 81 \& 67 \& 57 \& 52 \\
\hline  \& 113 \& 99 \& 78 \& 70 \& 63 \& 75 \& 88 \& 109 \& 121 \& 126 \& 142 \& \({ }^{+136}\) \& 136 \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{67}\) \& \({ }_{49}^{63}\) \& 94 \& \(\stackrel{63}{5}\) \& 61 \& \({ }_{50}^{66}\) \& 65
50 \& \({ }_{5}^{64}\) \& 65 \& 66
51 \& \(\stackrel{66}{5}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}66 \\ +50 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 68
52 \\
\hline Eating and drinking places \& 51
29 \& \(\stackrel{49}{29}\) \& 52
40 \& 50
20 \& \({ }_{21}^{45}\) \& \({ }_{25}^{50}\) \& \(\stackrel{50}{24}\) \& \(\stackrel{52}{28}\) \& 50
26 \& \(\stackrel{51}{29}\) \& \(\stackrel{52}{32}\) \& -50 \& \({ }_{34}^{52}\) \\
\hline  \& 637 \& 669 \& 1,041 \& 415 \& 431 \& 546 \& 598 \& 610 \& 621 \& 652 \& 656 \& r 692 \& - \\
\hline Department, dry goods, and general merchandise \(\qquad\) \& 381 \& 378 \& 570 \& 228 \& 235 \& 311 \& 360 \& 377 \& 386 \& 420 \& 397 \& 427 \& 398 \\
\hline Mail-order (catalog sales) \& 100 \& 126 \& 140 \& 71 \& \({ }_{73}\) \& 94 \& 80 \& 86 \& 87 \& 84 \& 105 \& 105 \& 112 \\
\hline Variety-..................................-do \& 145 \& 155 \& 317 \& 108 \& 114 \& 131 \& 147 \& 136 \& 137 \& 136 \& 142 \& 149 \& 149 \\
\hline Grocery and combination -.-.-------...- \({ }^{\text {do.- }}\) \& 812 \& 789 \& 906 \& 737 \& 755 \& 849 \& 845 \& 833 \& 826 \& 902 \& 843 \& +873 \& 840 \\
\hline  \& 306.0 \& \& 389.7 \& 258.9 \& 272.0 \& \& 312.0 \& 314.1 \& \& 328.8 \& \& \& 336.6 \\
\hline Adjusted, combined index ¢ .-..........-do. \& - 294.4 \& 301.0 \& +302.3 \& - 299.9 \& - 306.0 \& 308.1 \& 309.6 \& 313.1 \& 317.7 \& 354. 6 \& 347.3 \& \({ }^{+332.3}\) \& 323.3 \\
\hline Apparel group \({ }^{\text {r }}\) - - \& 283.7 \& \({ }^{297.8}\) \& 301.0 \& 299.8 \& 293.6 \& 301.4 \& 305. 1 \& 303.3 \& 300.9 \& 301.8 \& 315.4 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 316.4\) \& 303.9 \\
\hline Men's wearo'--.........................do. \& 228.5 \& 264.7 \& 282.3 \& 280.8 \& 251.1 \& 250.7 \& 252.0 \& 263.6 \& 265.3 \& 274.8 \& 286.1 \& \({ }^{+} 281.1\) \& 257.5 \\
\hline  \& 387.8 \& 390.5 \& 383.0 \& 377.4 \& 371.3 \& 389.7 \& 400.9 \& 390.6 \& 387.9 \& 381.8 \& 393.5 \& \({ }^{+} 409.9\) \& 407.6 \\
\hline  \& 210.6 \& 224.8 \& \({ }^{231.1}\) \& 236.5 \& 241.8 \& 244.0 \& 240.2 \& 239.8 \& 235.4 \& 237.8 \& 254.7 \& \({ }^{+} 241.6\) \& 227.1 \\
\hline Automotive parts and accessories \(\sigma^{\text {a }}\)----do- \& 244.0 \& 223.9 \& 258.8 \& 257.6 \& 266.7 \& 264.0 \& 265.6 \& 264.6 \& 291.3 \& 407.7 \& 339.1 \& r 308.6 \& 285.6 \\
\hline Building materials \({ }^{1}\)-....................do.. \& 336.3 \& 351.8 \& 345.5 \& 340.1 \& 336.0 \& 331.1 \& 330.8 \& 365. 2 \& 396. 6 \& 442.1 \& 450.7 \& + 412.7 \& 404.5 \\
\hline  \& 220.0 \& 215.7 \& 218.1 \& 220.9 \& 220.7 \& 221.3 \& 224.6 \& 215.9 \& 222.0 \& 221.2 \& 224.6 \& r 227.8 \& 223.4 \\
\hline Eating and drinking placesor---------- do \& 211.8 \& 210.7 \& 209.0 \& 214.8 \& \({ }_{212.4}\) \& 209.3 \& 217.5 \& 222.4 \& 221.7 \& 216.9 \& 220.4 \& \(\begin{array}{r}+214.4 \\ +293 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \\
\hline Furniture and housefurnishings \(\sigma^{7}\) General-....- do- \& 248.7
+273.9 \& 229.3
286.9 \& 244.9
+294.6 \& 256.5
290.3 \& 246.6
297.0 \& 236.9
291.8 \& 240.6
293.0 \& 244.4
300.5 \& 243.9
310.3 \& 314.9
369.2 \& 290.2
347.3 \& r 293.4
+321.5 \& 289.0
299.2 \\
\hline General-merchandise groupd
Department, dry goods, and general mer- \(1935-39=100\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}+273.9 \\ +328.5 \\ \hline 2385\end{array}\) \& 28.9 \& \& 290.3 \& 297.0 \& 291.8 \& 293.0 \& 300.5 \& 310.3
385 \& 369.2
477 \& 347.3 \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{232.5}^{323.5}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
342.2 \\
255.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 346.7
269.4 \& \({ }_{245.2}^{350.1}\) \& 363.8
248.4 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
354.5 \\
251.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 361.9
237 \& 370.4
2525 \& 385.7
265.9 \& 477.7
339.9 \& 437.0
3097 \& +400.8

269.2 \& ${ }_{253.8}^{360.8}$ <br>
\hline Variety ${ }^{\text {r }}$ \& +216.5 \& 223.1 \& +233.0 \& 228.1 \& 226.4 \& 222.3 \& 222.4 \& 224.3 \& 224.0 \& 227.3 \& 236.9 \& +234.2 \& 234.4 <br>
\hline Grocery and combination.------------do.- \& 358.8 \& 365.6 \& 361.9 \& 356.0 \& 368.3 \& 377.3 \& 378.8 \& 379.1 \& 378.9 \& 410.9 \& 402.2 \& ${ }^{2} 391.2$ \& 394.7 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$r$ Revised.
$\dagger$ See note marked " $\dagger$ " 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 Survex.
\% Revised beginning 1943. §Revised beginning 1947. $\sigma^{\top}$ Revised beginning $1948 . \quad \odot$ Revised beginning 1945.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and deacriptive 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 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Septem－} \\ \text { ber }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

DOMESTIC TRADE－Continued


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| 4nonnmor <br>  | Nowerene <br> oconocorvan | N．NGM <br>  | N00 | Coybegeen |  | －\＃ | \％898 | － |
| Ancoury <br>  |  <br>  | 罟気落宽志志 | 运俈 |  |  |  | 89 | N00 |
| Anowner <br>  |  oroooroonn |  | 走告 | Wekisw |  | 它出耍 |  | \％ |
| AnNoncor <br>  |  connowermaco | 黄会単资品 | 谷芴 | W0usidy | N0\％ | ジせ | 二式 | N0\％ |
| ＋Moncorer <br>  |  <br> －ococionconcrar |  | \％ |  |  | －䓵 | $\square_{0}$ | 宮熍 |
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EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION


Revised．Preliminary
Red． p． 24 of the April 1950 SURTEd 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 for the districts Current revisions for Dallas are tentative，pending completion of the revision for earlier periods．Department－store sales and stocks for the U．S．reflect all revisions in dat for the districts and，therefore，are subject to further revision．Figures for wholesale trade have been revised back to $1939 ;$ monthly figures for 1946 －48 and annual data beginning 1939 are shown on pp．18－20 of the October 1949 SURVEY；unpublished revisions are available upon request．§Data for 1947 and 1948 have been revised；revisions prior to August 1948 are available upon request．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | Novem. ber | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



- Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary.





$\sigma^{\prime}$ 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 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued




Y Revised. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ Preliminary.
$\dagger$ Revised seris. See note marked " $\dagger$ ", on p. S-11. The adjusted manufacturing employment index was further revised in the November 1950 Surver; revisions for January 1939-August 1949 are available upon request. §Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately. of Data beginning December 1949 cover all of Fair1949 are available upon request. sotal includes state engineering, supervisory,

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decern- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued


$r$ Revised．$\quad$ Preliminary．$\dagger$ Revised series．See note marked＂$f$＂on $p . S-11$ ．
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| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued




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| :--- |
|  |

Average hourly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor).

Lumber and wood products (except furni-
and fixtures
Glass and glass products. Blasy metal industries Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous. Fabricated metal prod. (except oranane ma chinery, transportation equipment) Heating apparatus (except electrical) and
Machinery (except electrical) -.-.............. do
Electrical machinery......................
Transportation equipment. Automobiles.... hip and boat building and repairs-do-.
Instruments and related products
Miscellaneous mfg. industries
Food and kindred products
Meat products
Canning and preserving-
Beverages.
r Revised. D Preliminary. $\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-11.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Surve | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | Octobe |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued

| WAGES－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average hourly earnings，etc． t －Continued All manufacturing industries－Continued Nondurable－goods industries－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.194 | 1.915 | 1.197 | 1.202 | 1.209 | 1． 209 | 1.204 | 1． 204 | 1.208 | ${ }_{-1.212}^{1.095}$ | 1．220 | ＋1．229 | ${ }^{2} 1.290$ |
| Broad－woven fabric mills．．．．．－．－．．－．do． | 1.200 | 1.200 | 1.201 | 1． 204 | 1． 201 | 1.199 | 1.193 | 1． 190 | 1． 197 | r 1.203 | 1． 210 | 1． 218 |  |
| Knitting mills．－．－．－．－do－ | 1.123 | 1.127 | 1.126 | 1.134 | 1.166 | 1．177 | 1.160 | 1．162 | 1.156 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.156$ | －1．162 | 1． 168 |  |
| Apparel dollars＿－ | 1.168 | 1.131 | 1． 165 | 1．186 | 1． 212 | 1.195 | 1.159 | 1.156 | 1．170 | －1．194 | －1．224 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.208$ | D 1.231 |
| Men＇s and boys＇suits and coats．．．．．．．do．．．． Men＇s and boys＇furnishings and work | 1.347 | 1.352 | 1.344 | 1.348 | 1.348 | 1.355 | 1.337 | 1．333 | 1．335 | －1．334 | r 1.350 | 1.348 |  |
|  | ． 916 | ． 919 | ． 919 | ． 929 | ． 979 | ． 984 | ． 986 | ． 983 | ． 982 | － 979 | r． 983 | ． 994 |  |
| Women＇s outerwear－．－－－－－－－－－－．－－do． | 1.447 | 1． 363 | 1.424 | 1.453 | 1．466 | 1.403 | 1.335 | 1.317 | 1.357 | －1．430 | －1．487 | 1．446 |  |
| Paper and allied products－．．．－．－．－－－－do．－ | 1.354 | 1.356 | 1.354 | 1． 364 | 1． 360 | 1．363 | 1．376 | 1.373 | 1.396 | r1．417 | －1．426 | 1．437 | \％ 1.441 |
| Pulp，paper，and paperboard mills．－do－．．． Printing，publishing，and allied industries | 1.421 | 1.424 | 1.424 | 1.433 | 1.422 | 1.426 | 1.445 | 1.431 | 1.466 | ＇1．494 | r 1.504 | 1.518 |  |
| Newspapers．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1.845 2.135 | 1.837 2.125 | 1.839 2.139 | 1． 2831 2.094 | 1.852 2.104 | 1.869 <br> 2.131 <br> 1.8 | 1.870 2.153 | 1.877 2.173 | 1.879 2.171 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \％} 1.878 \\ \\ \sim \\ \hline 2.164\end{array}$ | ＋1．880 2．159 | 1.900 2.198 | ${ }^{2} 1.907$ |
|  | ${ }_{1}{ }^{1} 768$ | ${ }_{1} 1265$ | ${ }^{1} 1.139$ | －1．894 | 1.104 <br> 1 | ${ }_{1}^{2.8131}$ | ${ }^{2} 1.789$ | 2.801 | 2.171 | －1．817 | r1．810 |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products．－．．．．．．．．．do | 1.427 | 1．432 | 1． 437 | 1． 454 | 1． 459 | 1．462 | 1.470 | 1． 485 | 1.507 | 1.529 | ＋1．524 | 1.534 | D 1.534 |
| Industrial organic chemicals－．．．．．．．．．．do． | 1.559 | 1.561 | 1.561 | 1.578 | 1．566 | 1． 564 | 1.574 | 1.578 | 1.597 | －1．622 | r 1.615 | 1． 652 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal ．．．．．．－do． | 1.807 | 1.803 | 1.798 | 1.813 | 1．800 | 1．802 | 1.810 | 1.805 | 1.814 | ＋1．829 | ז1．818 | 1.841 | ${ }^{p} 1.855$ |
| Petroleum refining－．．－－－－－－－－－－－．－do | 1.889 | 1.886 | 1.885 | 1．902 | 1.890 | 1.891 | 1.904 | 1.898 | 1.911 | ， 1.925 | 1.913 | 1.936 |  |
|  | 1.512 1.738 | 1.508 1.732 | 1.506 1.737 | 1.536 1.763 | 1.528 1.755 | 1.519 1.745 | 1.544 1.775 | 1.566 1.815 | 1.572 1.824 | $\begin{array}{r}+1.592 \\ -1.862 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ¢ 1.585 +1.862 | 1.587 1.841 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1.594$ |
| Leather and leather products．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do． | 1.143 | 1.142 | 1.133 | 1． 138 | 1.157 | 1.165 | 1.172 | 1.174 | 1.172 | 1.174 | r1．186 | 1．199 | v1．207 |
| Footwear（except rubber）．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 1.100 | 1.093 | 1.083 | 1．090 | 1.117 | 1.127 | 1.129 | 1.125 | 1.122 | 1.128 | r1．144 | 1.152 |  |
| Nonmanufacturing industries： <br> Mining： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.487 | 1.477 | 1.498 | 1.517 | 1． 499 | 1． 504 | 1.512 | 1.517 | 1.524 | －1． 537 | r1． 539 | 1.568 |  |
|  | 1.934 | 1.903 | 1.919 | 1.866 | 1.953 | 1.928 | 1.974 | 1.983 | 1.992 | －1．971 | 「1．978 | 1． 984 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per dollars－－ | 1.793 | 1.780 | 1.788 | 1.824 | 1.797 | 1.781 | 1.806 | 1．772 | 1.777 | － 1.817 | 「1．769 | 1.808 |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying．．．．．do－．－－ | 1.307 | 1.306 | 1.299 | 1． 289 | 1.313 | 1． 331 | 1.331 | 1.339 | 1．345 | 「1．366 | ${ }_{+1}^{+1.361}$ | 1.384 |  |
| Contract construction－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1.881 | 1.891 | 1.917 | 1.932 | 1.950 | 1.954 | 1.938 | 1.950 | 1.941 | $\stackrel{1.954}{ }$ | ＋1．976 | 2.019 |  |
| Nonbuilding construction－－－－－．．－－－－－－do | 1.741 | 1.754 | 1.777 | 1．753 | 1.771 | 1.766 | 1.746 | 1.762 | ${ }_{1}^{1.756}$ | ＋1．776 | 1.793 +2031 | ${ }_{2}^{1.825}$ |  |
| Local railways and bus lines．－－－－－－－－－do．． | 1．455 | 1.455 | 1.463 | 1．473 | 1． 469 | 1.476 | 1．481 | 1．486 | 1． 488 | $\bigcirc 1.496$ | ¢ 1.496 +1.393 | 1.510 |  |
| Telephone | 1.377 | 1.402 | 1． 367 | 1．380 | 1.391. | 1.376 | 1.381 | 1.381 | 1.386 | －1．395 | ${ }^{+1} 1.393$ |  |  |
| Telegraph－－－．．．．．－－－－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 1.415 | 1.420 | 1.424 | 1． 425 | 1.428 | 1.427 | 1.438 | 1.440 | 1.430 | 1.425 | 1.422 | 1.446 |  |
| Gas and electric utilities．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．do． | 1.576 | 1． 567 | 1.580 | 1．585 | 1.572 | 1.573 | 1.578 | 1． 578 | 1.590 | －1．599 | 1． 582 | 1.608 |  |
|  | 1.427 | 1.425 | 1.423 | 1． 432 | 1.446 | 1． 453 | 1.466 | 1.463 | 1． 476 | r 1.494 | r 1.487 | 1.478 |  |
| Retail trade： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General－merchandise stores ．－．－．－．．．－do－ | ． 952 | ． 945 | ． 948 | 967 | ． 963 | 960 | ． 960 | ． 975 | ． 984 | $\bigcirc .990$ | $\stackrel{5}{987}$ | ． 990 |  |
| Food and liquor－．．．．．．．－．．．－．．．．．．－do． | 1.247 | 1．256 | 1.254 | 1．267 | 1．268 | 1． 269 | 1． 270 | 1． 267 | 1． 270 | P1．286 | 1． 277 | 1.292 |  |
| Automotive and accessories dealers．．．do．－．Service：H |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ． 743 | ． 783 | ． 7849 | ． 753 | ． 765 | ． 755 | ． 756 | ． 756 | ． 761 | $\bigcirc .765$ | ． 773 | ． 779 |  |
| Laundries Cleaning and dyeing plants．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do． | ． 8477 | .837 .977 | .844 .987 | ． 8487 | ． .843 | .843 .995 | 1.850 1.002 | 1.857 1.016 | －865 | 1.858 | $\begin{array}{r}.858 \\ 1.004 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1．869 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.458 | ＋ 2.464 | 2． 462 | 2． 462 | ${ }_{2} 4.466$ | 2． 469 | 2.478 | 2． 485 | 2.517 | 2． 524 | 2． 544 | 2． 554 | 2．${ }^{\text {1．}} 565$ |
| Farm wage rates，without board or room（quar－ <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70 |  |  | 73 |  |  | 66 |
| Railway wages（average，class I） | $\begin{array}{r} 1.562 \\ 1.17 \end{array}$ | 1． 569 | 1.572 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.574 \\ 1.17 \end{array}$ | 1.601 | 1.552 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.574 \\ 1.13 \end{array}$ | 1.558 | 1.555 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.579 \\ 1.20 \end{array}$ | 1.552 | 1.586 | 1.23 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## FINANCE

| banking |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accoptances and commercial paper outstanding： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers＇acceptances ．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．－．mil．of dol ${ }^{\text {Commercial paper }}$ do | 215 278 | 251 278 | 272 257 | 280 258 | 256 257 | 245 258 | 237 257 | 231 250 | 279 240 | 335 259 | 374 286 | 397 308 | 383 312 |
| Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies super－ vised by the Farm Credit Administration： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1，712 |  |  | 1，744 |  |  | 1，816 |  |  | ， 838 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{899}^{956}$ |  |  | 969 |  |  | 980 |  |  | 981 |  |
| Land Bank Commissioner－－－－－．．．．．．．．－．－．do |  |  | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ |  |  | 53 |  |  | 49 |  |  | 947 |  |
| Loans to cooperatives．．．．－．．．－－－－．－．－．－．－．do | 306 | 313 | 306 | 294 | 279 | 265 | 255 | 247 | 246 | 246 | 251 | 269 | 305 |
|  | 506 | 471 | 450 | 453 | 476 | 510 | 540 | 564 | 589 | 606 | 606 | 582 | 546 |
|  | －90， 759 | －88， 599 | －106， 284 | － 95,359 | r 86， 192 | －104， 035 | －91， 682 | －100， 301 | －107， 113 | r 98,509 | ${ }^{\text {r } 115,531}$ | ${ }^{-110,146}$ | 112， 045 |
| New York City | 36， 334 | 35， 249 | 45， 781 | 38，962 | 35， 227 | 43，112 | 37，025 | 41，463 | 43， 781 | 38，757 | 50， 067 | 44，910 | 43，837 |
| Outside New York Cityo＇．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－do | － 54,425 | － 53,350 | ${ }^{\text {r } 60,503}$ | － 56,397 | ${ }^{\text {r } 50,565}$ | r 60,923 | － 54,657 | － 58,838 | ${ }^{\text {r 63，}} 332$ | ＋59，752 | －65， 464 | －65， 236 | 68，208 |
| Federal Reserve banks，condition，end of month： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 43，513 | 44， 272 | 45.643 | 44， 194 | 44，097 | 43， 568 | 43，895 | 43， 525 | 44， 284 | 43，804 | 44， 049 | 45， 604 | 44，826 |
| Reserve bank credit outstanding，total．．．do．．．－ | 17，860 | 18，267 | 19，499 | 18， 326 | 18， 226 | 18， 070 | 18，301 | 17， 935 | 18，703 | 18，466 | 18，820 | 20，340 | 19，798 |
| Discounts and advances．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do． |  | 322 | 78 | 145 | 130 | 225 | 113 |  | 43 | 219 | 82 | 72 | ${ }_{116}$ |
| United States Government securities．．．－do． | 17，316 | 17，682 | 18，885 | 17， 827 | 17，746 | 17， 592 | 17，796 | 17.389 | 18，331 | 17，969 | 18，356 | 19，572 | 19，252 |
| Gold certificate reserves．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－d | 23， 320 | 23， 232 | 23， 176 | 23， 168 | 23， 120 | 23，020 | 23， 035 | 22，998 | 22，982 | 22，886 | 22，389 | 22， 235 | 22，045 |
| Liabilities，total | 43， 513 | 44， 272 | 45， 643 | 44， 194 | 44， 097 | 43，568 | 43，895 | 43， 525 | 44， 284 | 43， 804 | 44， 049 | 45， 604 | 44， 826 |
|  | 17，632 | 17，793 | 18，906 | 18，348 | 18，064 | 17，796 | 18，083 | 17，655 | 18，316 | 18， 139 | 17，912 | 19， 197 | 18，398 |
| Member－bank reserve balances． | 15，850 | 16，038 | 16，568 | 16， 211 | 15， 973 | 15，657 | 15，878 | 15， 814 | 15， 934 | 16， 129 |  | 16，709 | 16，514 |
| Excess reserves（estimated） | 588 23.247 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | －${ }^{\text {P } 613}$ |
|  | 23,247 57.0 | 23,373 56.4 | 23,483 54.7 | 22,926 56.1 | 22,974 56.3 | 22,911 56.6 | 22,880 56.2 | 22,836 56.8 | 22,921 55.7 | 22,841 55.8 | 22,947 54.8 | 22,997 52.7 | 23,075 53.2 |


$\sigma^{\prime}$ 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 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | October | November | December | January | Febru- ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## FINANCE-Continued

| BANKING-Continued |
| :---: |
| Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: |
| Deposits: |
| Demand, adjusted_-...-.--------.-.-. mil. of dol. |
| Demand, except interbank: |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol. |
| States and political subdivisions..-.-. do do |
| United States Govermment....-.-.-.--- do |
| Time, except interbank, total............. do. |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol |
| States and political subdivisions.-.-.-. do. |
| Interbank (demand and time) .------.-. do |
|  |
| U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, total....-.................... of dol. |
|  |
| Certificat |
| Bonds and guaranteed obligations...... do |
|  |
| Other securities ...-............................ do |
|  |
| Commercial, industrial, and agricultural do |
| To brokers and dealers in securities . .- . do |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities |
| mil. of dol |
| Real-estate loans.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |
|  |
| Other loan |

Money and interest rates: $\sigma^{-}$
In New York City
In 7 other northern and eastern ---.-........................ In 11 southern and western cities........... do... Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank)
Federal land bank loans Federal intermediate credit bank loans.-.-- do-Open market rates, New York City: Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 days Commercial paper, prime, $4-6$ months - do... Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.) $-\ldots .$. Yield on U.S. Govt. securities: 3 -month bills. 3-5 year taxable issues $\qquad$ --do-.
Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors:--
New York State savings banks


| CON |
| :---: |
| Total consumer credit, end of month $\odot$.mil. of $d$ Instalment credit, total $\qquad$ do <br> Sale credit, total. do <br> Automobile dealers. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do <br> Department stores and mail-order houses mil. of <br> Furniture stores do <br> Household-appliance stores $\qquad$ do <br> Jewelry stores. $\qquad$ <br> All other retail stores. $\qquad$ do do |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Cash loans, total. Commercial banks Industrial banks.
Industrial-Ioan con
$\qquad$ do...
$\qquad$ Indured repair companies Insured repair and modernization loans Small-loan companies.
Miscellaneous lenders. mil. of dol
Charge accounts
Single-payment loans $\odot$
Service credit $\qquad$

Consumer instalment loans made during the month, by principal lending institutions:
Commercial banks.......-.-....................... of dol. Credit unions
Industrial banks..............
Industrial-loan companies.
Small-loan companies..

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Budget receipts and expenditures:
 Receipts, ne Customs
Income and profits taxes
Miscellaneous internal revenue All other receipts
Expenditures, total $\ddagger$
Interest on public debt.

National defense and related activities $\ddagger$.-do....
$\underset{r}{ }$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. 1 Series was changed on A pril 1 to $13 / 8$ percent Treasury notes of March 15, 1954 and $11 / 2$ percent Treasury notes of March $15,1955$.
2 Beginning November 1949, data represent interest due and payable; previously, interest paid.
$0^{3}$ For bond yields see p. S-19. †Revised series. Annual averages for $1939-48$ on the new basis are available upon request.
 February

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October |

FINANCE-Continued

| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE-Con |
| :---: |
| Debt, gross: <br> Public debt (direct), end of month, total |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Special issues |
| Noninterest bearing--.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do. |
| Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, end of month mil. of dol. |
| U. S. savings bonds: <br> Amount outstanding, end of month...... do Sales, series E, F, and G.........................do. Redemptions. do. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| To aid railroads |
| To aid other industries..-...---.-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |
| To aid banks... |
| To aid other financial institutions..--- do |
| Foreign loans |
|  |  |
|  |
| U. S. Government securities .................do. <br> Other securities $\qquad$ |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| Liabilities, except interagency, total.-. .-. -do. |
| Bonds, notes, and debentures: |
| Guara |
|  |  |
|  |
| Privately owned interest $\qquad$ do. <br> U.S. Goverment interest $\qquad$ |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Industrial and commercial enterprises, including national defense. $\qquad$ mil. of dol. |
|  |  |
|  |
| Railroads. do <br> States, territories, and political subdivisions do United Kingdom and Republic of the Philippines |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

## LIFE INSURANCE

Assets, admitted:
All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), estiSecurities and mortgages -------------1l. odo 49 companies (Life Insurance Association of America), total............................ of dol. Bonds and stocks, book value, total......do. Govt. (domestic and foreign), total.....do.. Pub. Government. Pubilc utility Other. Cash ${ }^{\text {Mortgage loans, total }}$ Farm-
Policy loans and premium notes.
Real-estate holdings.
Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for-insurance): Value, estimated total........................ of dol Industria Ordinary, total

Middle Atlantic
East North Central West North Central South Atlantic... East South Central West South Central Mountain

Institute of Life Insurance
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, Death claim payment Matured endowments.
Disability payments.
Annuity payments.
Policy dividends
Surrender values
$r$ Revised.

|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
|  |  |
| 256,982 | 257,1 |
| 255,124 | 255,0 |
| 221,295 | 221,1 |
| 33,829 | 33,8 |
| 1,858 | 2,1 |
| 29 |  |
| 56,774 | 56,9 |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

FINANCE-Continued


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1949} \& \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{1950} <br>
\hline \& October \& Novem-
ber \& December \& January \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Febru- } \\
& \text { ary }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& March \& April \& May \& June \& July \& August \& Septem.
ber \& October <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{FINANCE-Continued} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Securities and Exchange Commissiont-Continued New corporate security issues:} \& 538 \& 480 \& 658 \& 1,055 \& r 311 \& r 402 \& r 408 \& 508 <br>
\hline New money, total \& 260 \& 270
159 \& 331
223 \& 453 \& 190
130 \& ${ }_{242}^{371}$ \& 344 \& 306
212 \& 625 \& $\checkmark 211$ \& r 225
+189 \& 306 \& 274 <br>
\hline Working capital \& 46 \& 111 \& 108 \& 48 \& 60 \& 129 \& 49 \& 94 \& 174 \& + 71 \& + ${ }^{189}$ \& ${ }_{-}^{248}$ \& 224
50 <br>
\hline Retirement of debt and stock, total. do \& 98 \& 41 \& 151 \& 104 \& 46 \& 150 \& 126 \& 341 \& 381 \& $r 40$ \& r 154
+181 \& - 64 \& 215 <br>
\hline Funded debt-------..------....- do \& 58 \& 17 \& 111 \& 39 \& 30 \& 138 \& 36 \& 164 \& 311 \& -19 \& -132 \& r 28 \& 61 <br>
\hline  \& 37 \& 24 \& 37 \& 53 \& 13 \& 11 \& 76 \& 137 \& 65 \& r 20 \& -17 \& - 32 \& 127 <br>
\hline  \& 3 \& 0 \& ${ }^{2}$ \& 12 \& 3 \& 1 \& 14 \& 40 \& 5 \& ${ }^{(1)}$ \& 6 \& 5 \& 27 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 41 \& 24 \& 49 \& 27 \& 47 \& 38 \& 24 \& 80 \& 109 \& - 50 \& +20 \& , 43 \& 63 <br>
\hline Retirement of debt and stock. .-... do \& 19 \& 8 \& 10 \& 3 \& 14 \& 11 \& 7 \& 103 \& 52 \& r 16 \& $\stackrel{9}{ }$ \& - 22 \& 113 <br>
\hline Public utility, totalt ---..............-do. \& 193 \& 133 \& 299 \& 208 \& 116 \& ${ }^{206}$ \& 234 \& 312 \& 560 \& $\stackrel{47}{ }$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 227$ \& $\bigcirc 165$ \& 212 <br>
\hline  \& 102 \& 109 \& 136 \& 148 \& 84 \& 130 \& 189 \& 111 \& 370 \& - 34 \& -115 \& 147 \& 148 <br>
\hline Retirement of debt and stock .....do \& 67 \& 15 \& 102 \& 30 \& 32 \& ${ }^{67}$ \& 44 \& 199 \& 175 \& 13 \& r 111 \& 11 \& 48 <br>
\hline  \& 41 \& 10 \& 31 \& ${ }_{27}^{93}$ \& 13 \& 107 \& 31 \& 69 \& 74 \& ${ }^{+13}$ \& ${ }^{-} 42$ \& r 17 \& 19 <br>
\hline New money-.-. \& ${ }_{4}^{41}$ \& 10 \& 27
4 \& 27
66 \& 13
0 \& 85
22 \& 27
4
4 \& 39
30 \& 15
40 \& 13
0 \& $r$

+4

+4 \& | r |
| ---: |
| 17 |
| 0 | \& 19

0 <br>
\hline Commumication, total*-.--------- do \& 13 \& 16 \& 4 \& 205 \& (1) \& 18 \& ${ }^{4}$ \& ${ }_{13}$ \& 64 \& $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ +23 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}+4 \\ +6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 0
7 \& $\stackrel{0}{22}$ <br>
\hline New money - , --.-.-.---- do \& 11 \& 14 \& \& 202 \& (1) \& 18 \& 22 \& 13 \& 3 \& - 21 \& ${ }^{-6}$ \& 5 \& 14 <br>
\hline Retirement of debt and stock \& ${ }^{(1)}$ \& 92 \& ${ }^{(1)} 85$ \& ${ }_{2}^{2}$ \& 0 \& ${ }^{0}$ \& ${ }_{1}^{1}$ \& ${ }^{(1)} 31$ \& ${ }_{120}^{60}$ \& 3 \& ${ }^{(1)}$ \& 3 \& 8 <br>
\hline Real estate and financial, total
New money............ \& 11
6 \& 90 \& 70 \& \& 11 \& $\begin{array}{r}132 \\ 75 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 12
22 \& ${ }_{27}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}127 \\ 92 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathrm{r} 25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& +39
+22 \& 21 \&  <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 46, 514 \& 119, 155 \& 126, 144 \& 178, 972 \& 167, 048 \& 100, 279 \& 114, 088 \& 119, 129 \& 79, 256 \& 136,896 \& 172, 489 \& ${ }^{\text {r 39, }} 798$ \& 60, 161 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{COMMODITY MARKETS} <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Volume of trading in grain futures: |
| :--- |
|  |} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

{ }_{244}^{128}
\]} \& \multirow{3}{*}{237

294} \& \multirow{3}{*}{198
284} \& \multirow{3}{*}{154

237} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 103 \\
& 230
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow{3}{*}{140

364} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 142 \\
& 342
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow{4}{*}{190

387} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 154 \\
& 370
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 167 \\
& 518
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 132 \\
& 336
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow{4}{*}{143

275} \& \multirow{4}{*}{$\stackrel{132}{135}$} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline SECURITY MARKETS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Cash on hand and in banks .-.-.-......-mil. of dol Customers' debit balances (net) -........................} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 306 \\
& 881 \\
& 633 \\
& 523
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \& \multirow{4}{*}{965

669
522} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,018} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1, $\begin{array}{r}314 \\ 1,656 \\ \hline 837\end{array}$} \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{783
586
416} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{813
596
445} \& \& 901 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1, 087} \& 1,175 \& \& 1,208 \& 1,231 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{, 284} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,351} <br>
\hline Customers' free credit balances .------------- do \& \& \& \& 669
493 \& \& 666
579 \& \& $\stackrel{657}{750}$ \& ${ }_{8}^{673}$ \& 712 \& 780 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& 579 \& 619 \& 750 \& 827 \& 755 \& 752 \& 751 \& 59 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{Prices: Bonds} \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{102.00} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{102.43} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{| 102.11 |
| :--- |
| 102.56 |
| 7.46 |} \& \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{101.78

102.20

78.48} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{| 101.53 |
| :--- |
| 101.94 |} \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{${ }_{101.56}^{101.06}$} \& <br>

\hline \& 101.81 \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{101.95
102.38} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{101.43
101.84} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{100.94
101.37} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{101.25
101.72} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{101.33
101.79} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{100.83
101.27} <br>
\hline \& 102. 27 \& 102. 45 \& 102.89 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 72. 48 \& 72. 92 \& 73.70 \& 74.46 \& 74.80 \& 75.48 \& 75.81 \& 75.89 \& 73.92 \& 71.71 \& 72.56 \& 74.05 \& 73. 37 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Standard and Poor's Corporation:} <br>
\hline 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 \& \& \& \& 121.1 <br>
\hline Domestic municipal (15 bonds) ..........do \& 128.8 \& 129.6 \& 130.3 \& 131.3 \& 131.7 \& 131.5 \& 131.2 \& 131.5 \& 131.0 \& 131.1 \& 134.8 \& 135.2 \& 136.4 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| All registered exchanges: |
| :--- |
| Market value $\qquad$ thous. of dol |
| Face value $\qquad$ --...-do. |} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 51,480 \\
& 68,959
\end{aligned}
$$} \& 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 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 106,848 \\
& 132,672
\end{aligned}
$$} \& 82,962 \& 68,654

84,250 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 77,833 \\
& 93,748
\end{aligned}
$$} <br>

\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{} \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 47,938 \\
& 64,706
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 60,157 \\
& 79,064
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{80,274

105,909} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 103,400 \\
& 138,310
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{63,43

78,760} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
84,757 \\
111,305
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 75,161 \\
& 93,378
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
82,036 \\
92,926
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{97,466

109,088} \& 103, 389 \& 80,535 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 65,795 \\
& 80,272
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{74,681

$\mathbf{9 0 , 1 3 2}$} <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 128, 381 \& 97,044 \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped} <br>
\hline U. S. Government

do... \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
63,934 \\
12
\end{array}
$$ \& 74, 692 \& 99,080

22 \& 119, 727 \& 68,487 \& 98, 704 \& 85,117

24 \& 82, 347 \& 105, 474 \& 113, 040 \& 80, 583 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{| 76,484 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 83,982 |
| 1,636 |  |} <br>

\hline Other than U. S. Government, total§--do.. \& ${ }^{63,922}$ \& 74,602 \& ${ }^{99,058}$ \& 119, 702 \& ${ }^{68,415}$ \& 98,703 \& 85.093 \& 82, 333 \& 105, 464 \& 113,003 \& 80, 571 \& 76, 472 \& 82,346 <br>
\hline  \& 56, 494 \& 67,065 \& 91, 063 \& 108,323 \& 59, 215 \& 87, 246 \& 76, 453 \& 75, 338 \& 97, 132 \& 105, 879 \& 74, 865 \& 68,777 \& 74, 340 <br>
\hline Value issues listed on N - Y - S. E - \& 7,412 \& 7,598 \& 7,938 \& 11, 280 \& 9,161 \& 11, 420 \& 8, 616 \& 7, 261 \& 8,262 \& 7,044 \& 5,688 \& 7,740 \& 7,981 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.:} \& 118,417 <br>

\hline  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 132,221 \\
& 130,509
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 132,445

130,766 \& 128,464

126,755 \& 126, 290 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
127,777 \\
126,054 \\
1,469
\end{array}
$$} \& 125,846

124,116 \& 123, 766 \& 125,353 \& 122, 957 \& 123, 581 \& 123,607 \& 117, 158 \& 116, 802 <br>
\hline Foreign.---1.-- \& \& \& \& 1,475
125,373 \& \& 1,476
123,645 \& 1,477
123,610 \& 123, 486 \& 123,471 \& 1,375
123,660 \& \& 1,451
117,618 \& ${ }_{117}^{1,362}$ <br>
\hline  \& 129,870
127,608 \& 129,854
127,597 \& 125,410
123,190 \& 125,373
123,142 \& 125,332
123,119 \& 123,645
121,440 \& 123,610

121,411 \& | 123,581 |
| :--- |
| 121 |
| 100 | \& ${ }_{121,298}^{123,471}$ \& 123,660

121,493 \& ${ }_{1}^{123,612}$ \& 117,618 \& 117,441
115,334 <br>
\hline Foreign \& 2,012 \& 2,007 \& 1,970 \& 1,981 \& 1,963 \& 1,955 \& 1,949 \& 1,931 \& 1,923 \& 1,917 \& 1,924 \& 1,959 \& 1,857 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Yields:} <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{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 <br>
\hline \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{2. 61
2. 70
2.94
3.

36} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.60 \\
& 2.68 \\
& 2.93 \\
& 2.95
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.58 \\
& 2.67 \\
& 2.89 \\
& 2.391
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.57 \\
& 2.65 \\
& 2.85 \\
& 3.24
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.58 \\
& 2.65 \\
& 2.86
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.58 \\
& 2.66 \\
& 2.86 \\
& 2.86
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{2. 60

2. 66
3. 

36
. 23} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{2. 61
2. 69
2. 88
3} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{2. 62
2. 69
2. 90

3} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.65 \\
& \text { 2. } 72 \\
& 2.92
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.61 \\
& 2.67 \\
& 2.87 \\
& 3.27
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{2.64

2.711
2.88
3.81
3.21} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{2.
2.
2.
2.
3.
32} <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{} \& \& 3.25 \& 3.28 \& 3.32 \& 3.23 \& \& <br>

\hline Industrial \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2. } 68 \\
& \text { 2. } 83 \\
& 3.20
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2. 81} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2. 2.65} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.63

2.79
3} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{2. 78} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{2.78} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{2.79} \& 2.65 \& 2.66 \& 2. 69 \& 2.66 \& 2.68 \& <br>

\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 2.81 \& 2.81 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.09 \\
& 2.83 \\
& 3.19
\end{aligned}
$$} \& 2.80 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.84 \\
& 3.07
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2. 85

3.09} <br>
\hline  \& \& 3.20 \& 3.14 \& 3.07 \& 3.08 \& 3.08 \& 3.08 \& 3.12 \& 3.15 \& \& 3.08 \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.11 \\
& 2.17 \\
& 2.20
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.08 \\
& 2.13 \\
& 2.19
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.05 \\
& 2.08 \\
& 2.20
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& 2.02 \& 2.01 \& 2.03 \& 1.99 \& 2.00 \& 1.85 \& 1.83 \& 1.85 \& 1.75 <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
2.13 \\
2.21 \\
2.22
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \& \& \& 2.06 \& 2.07 \& 2.08 \& 2.07 \& 2.09 \& 2.09 \& 1.90 \& 1.88 \& 1.82 <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& 2. 24 \& 2.27 \& 2.30 \& 2.31 \& 2.33 \& 2.34 \& 2.33 \& 2.36 \& 2.38 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$r$
$\dagger$ Revised.

$\dagger$ Revisions for $1948-$ April 1949 are a available upon request.
${ }^{\dagger}$ Nevisions for series. For S. E. C. data, see corresponding note on $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}-18$. Bond prices are averages of weekly data for high-grade corporate issues; monthly data beginning 1900 are available upon request.
$\dagger$ Revised series.
\&Sales and value farresponding note 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.

## FINANCE-Continued




INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES


[^16]§Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of the series.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
FOREIGN TRADE \(\ddagger\) \\
Indexes
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports of U．S．merchandise：ๆ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
195 \\
347 \\
\hline 178
\end{tabular} \& 192
342
178 \& \(\begin{array}{r}214 \\ -384 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& +168
+301
+3 \& \(\times 176\)
+312
+177 \& r
+
+359

139 \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
r 187 \\
r 327
\end{array}
$$

\] \& $\begin{array}{r}7194 \\ +335 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& | 203 |
| :--- |
| 355 | \& | 178 |
| :--- |
| 313 | \& $\begin{array}{r}174 \\ \hline 008 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{368}^{201}$ \& <br>

\hline Unit \& 178 \& 178 \& 179 \& 179 \& 177 \& 176 \& 175 \& 173 \& 175 \& 176 \& 177 \& 183 \& <br>
\hline Imports for consumption： 1 \& 125 \& 134 \& 133 \& 138 \& 129 \& 143 \& 123 \& 141 \& 143 \& 143 \& 161 \& 56 \& <br>
\hline Value． \& 273 \& 289 \& 289 \& 304 \& 288 \& 322 \& 279 \& 319 \& ${ }_{331}^{143}$ \& ${ }_{343}^{143}$ \& 399 \& 401 \& <br>
\hline Unit value \& 218 \& 215 \& 217 \& 220 \& 223 \& 225 \& 227 \& 226 \& 232 \& 240 \& 247 \& 257 \& <br>
\hline Agricultural products，quan Exports，domestic，total： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Unadjusted．．．．－．－．－．．．－－－－．．．．－1924－29＝100 \& 99 \& 99 \& 116 \& 89 \& 98 \& 103 \& 98 \& 89 \& 103 \& 69 \& 78 \& 88 \& <br>
\hline  \& 72 \& 77 \& 93 \& 85 \& 113 \& 16 \& 124 \& 122 \& 157 \& 104 \& 109 \& 73 \& <br>
\hline Total，excluding c
Unadjusted． \& 136 \& 133 \& 136 \& 100 \& 103 \& 10 \& 26 \& 102 \& 102 \& 98 \& 101 \& 20 \& <br>
\hline Adjusted．－ \& 106 \& 17 \& 122 \& 104 \& 24 \& 25 \& 150 \& 120 \& 124 \& 125 \& 109 \& 98 \& <br>

\hline | Imports for consumption： |
| :--- |
| Unadjusted |
| Adjusted | \& ${ }_{99}^{98}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 114 \\
& 120
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 111 \& 112 \& 109

105 \& 114 \& 104
98 \& 103
105 \& 118 \& 1113 \& 4 \& 122 \& <br>
\hline Ship \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Water－borne trade： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Exports，including reexports＿－thous．of long tons \& 3,083
6,271 \& －3，705 \& 3，815
6,058 \& 6，654 \& 2，676
5,289 \& 7，196 \& 4,430
6,432 \& $\mathbf{5 , 5 1 9}$

$\mathbf{6}, 962$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \mathrm{7}, 4886 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 5,086 \\
& 6,771
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline Value \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Exports，including reexports，total ．－－．．mil．of dol \& 853 \& 841 \& 944 \& ＇743 \& 770 \& ， 864 \& －806 \& 828 \& 876 \& 17 \& ${ }^{1} 761$ \& 「1911 \& 904 <br>
\hline Africa \& 42，535 \& 40， 203 \& 47，651 \& ＋24， 253 \& r 31，463 \& r 28，177 \& r 29， 582 \& r 29,625 \& ＋36，379 \& r 28， 770 \& 22， 698 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 174， 189 \& 152， 886 \& 197， 069 \& r 144， 529 \& $r 148,683$ \& r 168， 631 \& r 131， 977 \& r 151， 231 \& r 152,978 \& －119， 151 \& 124， 892 \& 134， 846 \& <br>
\hline Europe \& 285， 200 \& 277，667 \& 324， 506 \& －237， 259 \& r 269，926 \& －285， 965 \& r 262,746 \& r 239，867 \& ＋ 278,195 \& r 175,053 \& 184， 146 \& 246， 642 \& <br>
\hline Northern North Ame \& 147， 639 \& 150， 979 \& 144，997 \& ${ }^{-}$－128， 348 \& ${ }^{-120,199}$ \& r 148，312 \& ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 164， 647 \& －191，369 \& ${ }^{+} 174,271$ \& $\stackrel{+165,653}{ }$ \& 160．718 \& 179， 927 \& <br>

\hline Southern North America \& 105，386 \& 122，040 \& 118，${ }_{11}$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }}$＋16， 416 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathrm{r} 99,885 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ \& $\stackrel{+125,191}{\sim}$ \& $\stackrel{+}{r} \mathrm{r}$ 111， 127 \& $\stackrel{+}{+} \mathrm{r} 109,235$ \& $$
\text { + 108, } 582
$$ \& $\stackrel{\text { r }}{ } \times 115,182$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }}$ \& 140， 996 \& <br>

\hline South America \& 97， 589 \& 96，906 \& 110，359 \& r 92,440 \& r 99,383 \& r 107，800 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 106,340$ \& ${ }^{\text {r 106，}} 542$ \& $$
|+125,648|
$$ \& r 100， 712 \& ${ }^{\text {r 109，} 076}$ \& 124， 163 \& <br>

\hline Africa： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2，991 \& 3，546 \& 2，758 \& 2，338 \& 2，160 \& －1，703 \& 2，764 \& 3，416 \& 2，513 \& 3，315 \& 1．680 \& 2，442 \& <br>
\hline  \& 20， 411 \& 13， 952 \& 18，727 \& 6，847 \& 8，566 \& 9，198 \& 11，832 \& 12，189 \& 16，654 \& 9，170 \& 9，803 \& 9，605 \& <br>

\hline | Asia and Oceania： |
| :--- |
| Australia，including New Guinea $\qquad$ do | \& 11，419 \& 8，064 \& 13，333 \& r 10，157 \& 8,043 \& 10，361 \& 10， 43 \& 6，906 \& 12，151 \& \& 6，646 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 2，167 \& 1，839 \& 2，037 \& ${ }^{r} 1,267$ \& －1，681 \& ${ }^{\text {r 1，371 }}$ \& 1，424 \& 1，586 \& 1，980 \& 1，703 \& 1，369 \& 2，135 \& <br>
\hline China \& 280 \& 714 \& 3． 250 \& 3．400 \& 8，199 \& r 4， 323 \& 38 \& 599 \& 4，096 \& 2.957 \& 8，902 \& 1，004 \& <br>
\hline  \& 14， 979 \& －9，977 \& 17,431
38,811 \& 16，786 \& r
$+20,413$
33 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text {＋} \\ +36.372 \\ \\ 2989 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 18,100 \\ { }_{28} 1 \\ \hline 180\end{array}$ \& 31，458 \& 25， 145 \& r 17,485 \& 11，922 \& 11， 491 \& <br>
\hline Japan \& 32,020
5,813 \& 24,479
4,243 \& 38，811 \& $\begin{array}{r}33,572 \\ 9.615 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 33,106
688 \& 29,893
6,842 \& ＋${ }^{28,030}$ \& 35,872
$r 8,148$ \& $\begin{array}{r}33,477 \\ 5,522 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}33,552 \\ 3,518 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 32,988
4,001 \& 46,301
6,468 \& <br>
\hline Republic of the Philippines \& 39，036 \& 35， 213 \& 41，425 \& 19.597 \& 17，343 \& 24，007 \& －23，842 \& 22， 238 \& 22， 193 \& 17，151 \& 16，500 \& 6，${ }^{69}$ \& <br>
\hline Europe： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline France－ \& $\begin{array}{r}29,279 \\ 59 \\ \hline 107\end{array}$ \&  \& | 30,719 |
| :--- |
| 608 |
| 807 | \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
r \\
r \\
r \\
\mathbf{4 3 ,}, 370 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& r \\
& r \\
& r \\
& 36,0,060 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { r } 25,690 \\
r \\
\mathbf{3 8}, 222
\end{array}
$$

\] \& $\begin{array}{r}37,628 \\ 57 \\ 58 \\ \hline 199\end{array}$ \& 14，198 \& | 14,119 |
| :--- |
| 25 |
| 8 | \& 24， 890 \& <br>

\hline Germany \& －58，${ }_{28}$ \& 64,193
23,904 \& 60,807
37617 \&  \& r
$+312,208$
$+31,322$ \& ＋ 42,157
$+31,337$ \&  \& r
$+38,222$

$+34,357$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 57，} \\ \hline 392 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $$
20,135
$$

$$
17,652
$$ \& 25， 82 \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
42,256 \\
23,224
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline Union of Soviet Socialist Rep \& \& \& 122 \& \& \& \& 292 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline United Kingdom－．．．．－． \& 55，910 \& 42，496 \& 54， 873 \& r 29， 134 \& －56， 398 \& 54，683 \& 49， 989 \& 29，284 \& －24， 389 \& 23，920 \& 41，598 \& 59，375 \& <br>
\hline North and South America：
Canada，incl．Newfoundland and Labrador＿－do \& 147， 6 \& 150，9 \& 144， 992 \& r 128，346 \& 120， 192 \& r 148，307 \& －164，636 \& r 191， 302 \& －174， 220 \& －165， 623 \& 160.715 \& 179， 909 \& <br>
\hline Latin－American Republics，total．．．．．－．－．do \& 190， 935 \& 208， 282 \& 214， 861 \& r 198， 025 \& 189， 218 \& －215， 205 \& 205， 832 \& 204， 432 \& 223，550 \& r 199，973 \& － 213,742 \& 253， 904 \& <br>
\hline  \& 10， 238 \& ${ }^{9}, 516$ \& 8，730 \& ${ }^{-10,676}$ \& 15，624 \& 11， 551 \& 10，344 \& 11， 818 \& 14，774 \& 8，963 \& 11， 600 \& 10，506 \& <br>
\hline Brazil \& 19，472 \& 18，948 \& 18，954 \& 18，672 \& 19， 468 \& \& \& \& 27，696 \& \& \& 39， 524 \& <br>
\hline Chile－ \& 8，952 \& 9，397 \& 12，698 \& 6，823 \& 6，315 \& 6，712 \& 5，763 \& 6，096 \& 5，697 \& 4，333 \& －4，785 \& 4， 235 \& <br>
\hline Colomb \& 11， 344 \& 12，492 \& 16， 403 \& 14， 261 \& 13， 955 \& 17，303 \& 22，755 \& 23， 612 \& 28，681 \& 20，580 \& 17，004 \& 18，621 \& <br>

\hline | Cuba． |
| :--- |
| Meric | \& $\begin{array}{r}34,777 \\ 36,412 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 32,872

35,817 \& 38,248
38,291 \& 32,622
41.314 \& 27,336
34.690 \& 33,837

39,463 \& | 32,983 |
| :--- |
| 36,758 | \& 31,243

r 36,712 \& －36，695 \& －38，${ }_{39} \mathbf{3 9 4}$ \& 41,116
$\mathbf{4 0} 407$ \& 53，
473
47 \& <br>
\hline Mexic Venez \& 36,412
34,287 \& 35,817
33,014 \& 38,291
36,721 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text {＋} \\ +30,314 \\ \hline 306\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}34,690 \\ -32,125 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& － $\begin{array}{r}39,463 \\ \hline 36,112\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 36，758 } \\ -32,731 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& r 316,712

30,286 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
40,160 \\
\times 34,713
\end{array}
$$ \& 39,645

26,202 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 40,307 \\
& 30,505
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 47,194

34,923 \& <br>
\hline Exports of U．S．merchandise，total．．．．mil．of do \& 846 \& 833 \& 935 \& 「 734 \& 76 \& 85 \& r 797 \& 81 \& 865 \& 1763 \& ${ }^{1} 750$ \& 1898 \& 1892 <br>
\hline By economic classes： thous．of dol \& 133， 865 \& 130，710 \& 171， 502 \& 121， 5 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 83， 843 \& 94， 658 \& 91， 834 \& 66，604 \& 148， 450 \& 64．465 \& 66，313 \& － \& ${ }_{\mathrm{r}}^{+58,312}$ \& ${ }^{1} \mathbf{5 4 , 1 5 1}$ \& 141,612
57,054 \& 175,627
59,845 \& <br>
\hline Manufactured foodstuffis and beverages．－d \& ${ }^{63,475}$ \& 59， 210 \& 63， 826 \& ${ }^{*} 48,343$ \& ${ }^{+} 44,576$ \& r 47,155 \& － 52,462 \& r 48， 192 \& ＋50， 374 \& －55， 531 \& －48， 406 \& 57， 143 \& <br>
\hline Semimanufactures．．．－－．．．－．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．－ \& 86， 718 \& 83， 335 \& 101， 159 \& ＋77，866 \& －87，039 \& r 91，052 \& －87， 206 \& r 90， 254 \& ＋93， 561 \& ＋83，907 \& －84， 602 \& 102，954 \& <br>
\hline Finished manufactures－－－－－－－．．．．－－－－－－do \& －478， 274 \& 465， 379 \& 506， 366 \& －420，000 \& －417，039 \& 487，043 \& r 445， 270 \& r 454， 542 \& r 470， 115 \& r 462， 282 \& ＋423，648 \& 501， 967 \& <br>
\hline By principal commodities： \& \& 259，315 \& 299， 850 \& 224， 326 \& ${ }^{\text {r 246，395 }}$ \& 258.477 \& ＊233， 022 \& ＋233， 966 \& 「 262，434 \& 177，5 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cotton，unmanufactured．－．－．．．－．．．．．．．－－${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 69， 358 \& 71，704 \& 106， 050 \& 84， 667 \& 105， 389 \& 111， 492 \& － 78.675 \& 90． 245 \& 127，912 \& 46，058 \& 65， 954 \& 75， 704 \& <br>
\hline Fruits，vegetables，and preparations ${ }^{\circ}$－do \& 18， 402 \& 16， 129 \& 14，893 \& 10， 107 \& 15，757 \& 14， 523 \& 13， 909 \& r 14， 495 \& 16， 377 \& 13， 756 \& 12， 899 \& 18，382 \& <br>

\hline  \& | 92， 989 |
| :--- |
| 10 |
| 101 | \& \& \& 80,425

10,436 \& ＋ $\begin{array}{r}70.153 \\ +13,984\end{array}$ \& 66，517
$-15,368$ \& 69,218
10
10 \& －54， 088 \& －60，015 \& r 70.734 \& 62， 74 \& 71， 994 \& <br>
\hline Packing－house productsor－－－－－－－－－－－－－do． \& 10， 291 \& 12，865 \& 14， 221 \& 10， 436 \& －13， 984 \& －15， 368 \& 10，463 \& 10，036 \& 12，732 \& 11，581 \& 13， 120 \& 12，880 \& <br>
\hline Nonagricultural products，total－－．－－－－－do． \& －586， 221 \& 573， 978 \& 634， 837 \& －510，040 \& 515，701 \& 597， 901 \& 565， 533 \& r 582， 265 \& 601，504 \& 584， 917 \& －549， 267 \& 644，076 \& <br>

\hline Aircraft，parts，and accessories \％－．．．－．－do \& | 15,276 |
| :--- |
| 53 |
| 886 | \& 8， 048 \& 10，954 \& 11， 386 \& －14，653 \& 12，457 \& 7，987 \& 9，150 \& 9，854 \& 3，103 \& 1，781 \& 3，821 \& <br>

\hline Chemicals and related productsos＇．－－．－do \& 53，
5897 \& 44,631
62,076 \& 46， 1478 \& 44,839
49,627 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 47,409 \\ 52,631 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ \& 49,646
61,572 \& r
46， 671
60,220 \& $\begin{array}{r}+55,049 \\ \mathbf{6 0 , 9 2 8} \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 68,726
65,181 \&  \& － 62,482 \& 62， 675 \& <br>
\hline  \& 3，727 \& 5， 052 \& 9，390 \& 4,717 \& 8，130 \& 7， 715 \& 6，580 \& 5，525 \& 4，623 \& 4，075 \& 5， 293 \& 5，339 \& <br>
\hline Iron and steel－mill products． \& 37，681 \& 26，094 \& 48，907 \& 41，467 \& 40，317 \& 39，868 \& $\cdot \mathrm{r} 3$ ， 148 \& 40，500 \& r 47,942 \& 34， 149 \& 34， 826 \& 38，021 \& <br>

\hline Machinery，total ${ }^{\text {d }}$－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－ \& 177，900 \& \[
$$
\begin{gathered}
170,761 \\
6838
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 203,073 \\
& 7808
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

162,072
\] \& 159， 873 \& －194， 659 \& －175，749 \& 173， 933 \& －176， 116 \& r 197，939 \& r 160，302 \& 197，002 \& <br>

\hline  \& 7，897 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
6,838 \\
19.546
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7,808 \\
& \hline 0
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
6,527 \\
62.580
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 7,923

2183 \& 10，669 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 10,933$ \& 10，759 \& 10，022 \& ${ }^{9}$ 9，696 \& 10， 894 \& 8，801 \& <br>
\hline Tractors，parts，and accessories＊§．．．．．d．do． \& 20,700
35,515 \& 19,546
31,922 \& 23，410
37,697 \& 22,580
27,472 \& 21,337
30,818 \& 24,224

36,905 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
21,926 \\
\times 31,420
\end{array}
$$ \& 22,773

29,695 \& $\begin{array}{r}19,921 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ＋ 20.411 \& ${ }_{26}^{18,927}$ \& 16，370 \& <br>

\hline Metal working \& 16，046 \& 16，238 \& 17，008 \& | 27， |
| :--- |
| 13621 | \& 30,818

15,741 \& | 36,905 |
| :--- |
| 20,743 | \&  \& 29,695

17,037 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 16．} \\ 16.421 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 27,215 \\ \mathbf{1 5 , 4 8 4} \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& | 26,980 |
| :--- |
| 12,858 | \& 34,012

19 \& <br>
\hline Other industrialo \& 76， 523 \& 75， 460 \& 90，695 \& 71， 055 \& 67， 236 \& 81，311 \& － 74,543 \& 75， 370 \& 77， 433 \& －73，031 \& 59，552 \& 75， 882 \& <br>
\hline Petroleum and products． \& 42，694 \& 35， 373 \& 40， 419 \& r 32， 650 \& ${ }^{5} 37,329$ \& 35， 442 \& 40， 131 \& 40，968 \& ${ }^{\text {r 39，}} \mathbf{0 5 8}$ \& ＋ 39,898 \& 38， 144 \& 45， 665 \& <br>
\hline Textiles and manufactures \& 49，874 \& 43，887 \& 49，652 \& 33， 675 \& 33， 128 \& 44， 638 \& 44， 701 \& 41，742 \& 44， 119 \& 32，029 \& 38，983 \& 45， 123 \& <br>

\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{7}{*}{| －Revised．${ }^{1}$ Total exports and various component items include MDAP shipments as follows：July 1950，$\$ 47$ million；August，$\$ 21.4$ million；September，$\$ 31.7$ million；October，$\$ 52.4$ million．Beginning July 1950，certain items classed as＂special category＂exports，although included in total exports，are excluded from area and country data． |
| :--- |
| $\ddagger$ Revisions for various periods in 1947 and 1948 have been made（since publication of the 1949 Statistical Supplement）in most of the foreign－trade items and there will be further changes beginning 1946 as final data are completed by the Bureau of the Census；moreover，the revaluation of tin imports and the transfer of certain＂relief and charity＂food items from the nonagricul－ tural exports group to the agricultural group have affected the pertinent series back to 1942．Revisions will be shown later． |
| IIndex base changed beginning with the October 1950 SURVEY．Data prior to August 1949 will be shown later． |
| o＇Data beginning 1948 have been adjusted in accordance with the 1949 commodity classifications．Unpublished revisions（January－July 1948）are available upon request． |
| §Excludes＂special category＂exports not shown separately for security reasons． |
| ＊New series．Not separately available prior to 1948；included with agricultural machinery． |}} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES－Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FOREIGN TRADE §－Continued Value－Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline General imports，total \& 557， 102 \& 592，916 \& 604， 800 \& r 623， 284 \& 「 600， 046 \& r 664，355 \& r 583， 196 \& －658， 771 \& －685，328 \& －708，840 \& r 819.115 \& r 857，400 \& 921， 000 \\
\hline By geographic regions：do \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 27,098
108,473 \& 27,198
118,363 \& 34,405
106,783 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 26,438 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}49,253 \\ +115.253 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& r 46,963
125,491 \& r 28,657
139,631 \& r 37， 447
137,613 \& 36,590
149,525 \& 33,352
150,439 \& 38,536
160,080 \& 63， 570 \& \\
\hline Asia and Ocea \& 108,473
79,656 \& 118,
89
8,449 \& \(106,7.3\)
\(81,0.2\) \& \(+127,681\)
\(+89,254\) \& \(+115,283\)
\(+79,389\) \& 125,491
98,253 \& 139,631
\(r 82,909\) \& 137，
+943
\(\mathbf{r} 94,594\) \& 149,525
\(+99,372\) \& 150,439
103,287 \& 160,080
\(r\)
120,645 \& 167,384
135,462 \& \\
\hline Northern North America．－－－－－－－－－－－．－．\({ }^{\text {do }}\) do \& 139，386 \& 157， 533 \& 145， 325 \& 127， 910 \& 125， 700 \& 149， 990 \& 132， 310 \& \({ }^{+} 167,645\) \& 178， 458 \& 163，136 \& r 160， 395 \& 178， 626 \& \\
\hline Southern North America－－－－－－－－－－－－．－．－．do \& 69， 687 \& 68，587 \& 69，699 \& 89，029 \& 89，413 \& 111， 774 \& 81， 569 \& 95， 852 \& 87，396 \& －94， 616 \& 119， 634 \& 178， 032 \& \\
\hline  \& 132， 803 \& 131， 786 \& 167，506 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 162,990\) \& 141， 212 \& 131， 890 \& 118， 167 \& 125， 689 \& 133，957 \& 164，056 \& 219， 824 \& 214， 626 \& \\
\hline By leading countries： Africa： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 170 \& 295 \& 404 \& 3，290 \& 9，701 \& 10，998 \& 593 \& 262 \& 202 \& 304 \& 5， 263 \& 19，789 \& \\
\hline  \& 12，435 \& 13，984 \& 12，296 \& 6，540 \& 9，010 \& r 11， 727 \& 8，252 \& －11，000 \& 11，878 \& 8，773 \& 12，225 \& 15，543 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Asia and Oceania： \\
Australia，including New Guinea d
\(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& 5，154 \& 6，587 \& 11， 638 \& 18， 006 \& 13，111 \& 7，535 \& 11，008 \& 13，148 \& 7，421 \& 8，972 \& 9，885 \& 9，593 \& \\
\hline British Malaya．．．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do \& 15，472 \& 18，595 \& 12， 647 \& 19， 122 \& r 19， 854 \& 16， 472 \& 17，507 \& 21，750 \& 25，516 \& 23，932 \& 30， 227 \& 24，749 \& \\
\hline  \& 9，430 \& 13， 334 \& 6，732 \& 8，655 \& 6，940 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 10,182\) \& 9，055 \& 11，070 \& 11， 728 \& 12，159 \& \({ }^{r} 11,746\) \& 14，639 \& \\
\hline India and Pakistan ．－．．．．．．．－．－．．．．．．．．．do \& 20， 545 \& 22，693 \& 23， 122 \& 21，367 \& 19，233 \& 26，380 \& 26， 644 \& 20，355 \& 22， 418 \& 22．002 \& 21， 333 \& 29， 883 \& \\
\hline  \& 6， 339 \& 8，035 \& 7，013 \& 9，553 \& 9，530 \& 11，859 \& 10，068 \& 17，152 \& 15，580 \& 13，759 \& 16， 744 \& 18，582 \& \\
\hline  \& 12， 093 \& 10，628 \& 9，218 \& 8，704 \& 5，598 \& 7，003 \& 10，357 \& \％7，085 \& 13，505 \& 10， 285 \& 15，479 \& 13，875 \& \\
\hline Republic of the Philippines ．－－－－－－－－．－．\({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& 15，351 \& 15， 133 \& 10，175 \& 15，204 \& 14，175 \& 16，268 \& 19，362 \& 21，589 \& 20，420 \& 19，393 \& 20，622 \& 21，026 \& \\
\hline Europe： \& 5，003 \& 6，580 \& 5，484 \& 5，466 \& 6，777 \& 092 \& ＋6，002 \& \& \& 8． 262 \& 12，593 \& \& \\
\hline Germany－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－10－10 \& 2，588 \& 4，048 \& 4，327 \& 4，563 \& 4，076 \& 5，367 \& 6，001 \& 4，897 \& 6， 175 \& 6， 268 \& 12,593
8,528 \& 10， 1367 \& \\
\hline Italy \& 7，221 \& 6， 641 \& 5， 789 \& 5，121 \& 5，552 \& 9，554 \& －7，334 \& 5，798 \& 7，182 \& 6，590 \& 9， 469 \& 10， 390 \& \\
\hline Union of Soviet Socialist Republics－－－do \& 2，759 \& 1， 791 \& 1，700 \& 2，448 \& 4，575 \& 3，446 \& 2，827 \& 3，558 \& 3，010 \& 4，300 \& 2，182 \& 6，420 \& \\
\hline United Kingdom．－．－－－．－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－do \& 18，878 \& 22，708 \& 21， 213 \& r 18， 204 \& \({ }^{\text {r 17，} 689}\) \& － 20,997 \& 18，287 \& － 24,090 \& 27，171 \& 28，668 \& 36， 401 \& 31,473 \& \\
\hline North and South America： Canada，incl．Newfoundland and Labrador \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline thous．of dol－－ \& 139， 234 \& 157， 331 \& 144，973 \& 127，910 \& 125，700 \& r 149，940 \& ＋132，100 \& ＋167， 500 \& r 178， 177 \& 163， 008 \& －160，359 \& 178． 451 \& \\
\hline Latin－American Republics，total．．．－．－do ．－． \& 188,544
8,765 \& 187,828
6,039 \& 220,998
16,281 \& 235,603
19,003 \& r 219,566
18,544 \& 227,015
18,337 \& 185,203
17,686 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
206,875 \\
15,881
\end{array}
\] \& 207，
13，
204 \& 244,582
17,432 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
321,791 \\
18,624
\end{array}
\] \& 297.866
17,211 \& \\
\hline Argazil \& 48， 778 \& 61，519 \& 80， 747 \& 55，307 \& 41， 877 \& 43，049 \& 43，720 \& 45， 149 \& 37，912 \& 64，995 \& 83，662 \& 85，320 \& \\
\hline  \& 6， 519 \& 7，547 \& 8，933 \& 9，928 \& r 11，887 \& 10，020 \& 8，713 \& 16， 248 \& 16，621 \& 7，977 \& 15，070 \& 14， 547 \& \\
\hline  \& 23， 754 \& 22，729 \& 21， 345 \& 30，004 \& 28， 650 \& 18，736 \& 15， 663 \& 13， 357 \& 15， 587 \& r 26,091 \& 42， 650 \& 40，474 \& \\
\hline  \& 32， 014 \& 27， 610 \& 12，583 \& 19，025 \& 30， 808 \& 47， 824 \& 29，650 \& 36， 598 \& 29， 078 \& 34， 241 \& 54， 290 \& 42，976 \& \\
\hline  \& 16，689 \& 19，437 \& 23， 478 \& 27， 261 \& 22，517 \& 23，708 \& 21， 277 \& 26， 598 \& 25， 131 \& 22， 251 \& 26，507 \& 28， 918 \& \\
\hline  \& 27， 004 \& 22， 231 \& 27， 265 \& 32，061 \& 21，775 \& 28，471 \& 26，499 \& 23， 210 \& 26，921 \& 25，722 \& 30，118 \& 26，636 \& \\
\hline Imports for consumption \& 560， 155 \& r 591， 762 \& 591，784 \& 622， 764 \& 589， 925 \& 659， 683 \& －571， 620 \& 653， 788 \& r 678，812 \& r 702，688 \& r 818，088 \& r 823，100 \& 913，300 \\
\hline By economic classes： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Crude materials \& 160，559 \& 154,555
139,809 \& 162,495
152,625 \& 183,495
154,409 \& 168，894 \& 183， 891 \& 161,857
109,378 \& 167， 766 \& 183，771 \& 183,620
154,608 \& \[
223,159
\] \& 224， 270 \& \\
\hline  \& \[
110,521
\] \& \(\begin{array}{r}139,809 \\ 809 \\ \hline 180\end{array}\) \& 152,625
41,457 \& 154,409
46,860 \& 139,891
58,090 \& 128,460
80,124 \& \[
109,378
\] \& 117， 124 \& \[
119,916
\] \& 154,608
\(+86,145\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
r 181,499 \\
103.819
\end{array}
\] \& \[
179,770
\] \& \\
\hline Manufactured foodstuff and beverages \({ }_{\text {－}}\) do－ \& \(\begin{array}{r}64,793 \\ 119 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 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 \& \[
75,144
\] \& \[
=86,145
\] \& \[
103,819
\] \& \[
88,139
\] \& \\
\hline Semimanufactures＿－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－．－do－ \& 119,495
104,788 \& 130,114
106,314 \& 131,302
103,905 \& 138,523
99,479 \& 130,824
92,226 \& 146,894
120,315 \& 130,474
108,184 \& 169,049
123,879 \& 180,392
119,885 \& \(\begin{array}{r}+162,627 \\ \hline 119,095\end{array}\) \& 184,140
125,471 \& 195， 576 \& \\
\hline Finished manufactures－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－ \& 104，788 \& 106，314 \& 103，905 \& 99，479 \& 92， 226 \& 120，315 \& 108， 184 \& 123，879 \& 119，885 \& 119，095 \& 125， 471 \& 135， 623 \& \\
\hline By principal commodities： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 240,335
65,812 \& \(r\)

270,298
77,590 \& 272,017
105,315 \& 292,905
104,945 \& 295,299
84,607 \& － 306,281
73,089 \&  \& 278,788
58,679 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 289,210 \\ 56,374 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $r$

$\mathbf{3} 31,5,153$
11, \& 410,143
130,836 \& 393,344
128,662 \& <br>
\hline Hides and skin \& 6，045 \& 5，627 \& 6，470 \& 7，539 \& 7，175 \& 7，973 \& 7，653 \& 8，506 \& ＋12， 026 \& 11， 664 \& 12，481 \& 10，598 \& <br>
\hline Rubber，erude，including guayule \& 15， 892 \& 22，345 \& 22，631 \& 19，837 \& 19，218 \& 22，947 \& 29，598 \& 23，786 \& 33， 853 \& 29，994 \& 39， 824 \& 41， 109 \& <br>
\hline Silk，unmanufactured．－－－－－－－－－－－－－．．－do．．． \& 156 \& 115 \& 301 \& 1，238 \& 1，270 \& 1，192 \& 1，588 \& 1，215 \& 1，422 \& 1，706 \& 1，249 \& 2，571 \& <br>
\hline  \& 29， 276 \& 23，761 \& 6，827 \& 16，182 \& 27，614 \& 43，344 \& 30，393 \& 37，067 \& 31， 109 \& 34,213 \& 53， 309 \& 40， 156 \& <br>
\hline Wool and mohair，unmanufactured．．．．do．．－－ \& 22，472 \& 22， 138 \& 26， 053 \& 37，061 \& r 35，072 \& 31， 863 \& 27，925 \& 31， 055 \& 31，044 \& 39，340 \& 46，851 \& 36，757 \& <br>
\hline Nonagricultural products，total－．－．．．．－－do－．－－ \& 319，820 \& 321， 464 \& 319，766 \& 329，860 \& 294， 626 \& 353， 363 \& 309， 094 \& －374， 849 \& r 389，602 \& r 370， 818 \& r 407， 945 \& 430，034 \& <br>
\hline Furs and manufactures．．．．－．－．．．．．．．－－－do－．－－ \& 13，651 \& 4，526 \& 7，828 \& 11，368 \& 6，599 \& 9，318 \& 5，792 \& 8， 030 \& 5，293 \& 8，308 \& 6，281 \& 13， 696 \& －－－－－－－－－－ <br>
\hline Nonferrous ores，metals，and manufactures， total thous．of dol－ \& 59，711 \& 56，385 \& 53，637 \& ＋63，061 \& －59，675 \& －53，981 \& 43，866 \& 71，606 \& 80，160 \& 63，987 \& 76， 411 \& 67，511 \& <br>
\hline Copper，incl．ore and manufactures＿do．．－－ \& 13，024 \& 14，377 \& 19， 151 \& r 19,305 \& 20， 026 \& －14， 825 \& 11， 789 \& 23， 283 \& 32，771 \& 12，779 \& 14，598 \& 16， 649 \& <br>
\hline Tin，including ore $\qquad$ do．．．． \& 26，707 \& 17， 850 \& 8，702 \& 17，360 \& 15， 340 \& 10，593 \& 6，955 \& 17， 456 \& 14，911 \& 21， 230 \& 24，016 \& 16，880 \& <br>
\hline Paper base stocks \& 19，132 \& 24，306 \& 20， 868 \& 22，623 \& 19，747 \& －21， 704 \& 15，898 \& 21，438 \& 23， 865 \& 20，830 \& 21，577 \& 22， 848 \& <br>
\hline  \& 37，487 \& 35， 735 \& 38， 921 \& 「34，567 \& 31，708 \& 35， 606 \& 33， 703 \& 44，927 \& 40，544 \& 38， 410 \& 34， 066 \& 38，933 \& <br>
\hline Petroleum and products．．．－－－－－－－－．－．do．．．－ \& 46， 204 \& 43， 455 \& 48，489 \& 54，332 \& 「38，230 \& 51，305 \& 47，675 \& 45，295 \& 47，054 \& ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 44， 296 \& 50， 548 \& 47，644 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION <br> Airlines |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations on scheduled airlines： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miles flown，revenue．－．－．－－－－－－－－－－－thousands | 28， 116 | 26，037 | 26，014 | 24，946 | 23， 696 | 26，001 | 27， 206 | 28，868 | 28，591 | 28，860 | 28，778 | 27， 564 |  |
| Express and freight carried．－－．－．－．．－short tons－－ | 19， 014 | 18，709 | 22， 007 | 15，784 | 14， 529 | 17，329 | 18， 121 | 19， 287 | 20， 717 | 18，134 | 21，776 | 22，452 |  |
| Express and freight ton－miles flown＿thousands．－ | 11， 791 | 11，425 | 13，460 | 9， 714 | 9， 276 | 11， 443 | 11， 166 | 12， 418 | 12，367 | 11， 654 | 13，150 | 13， 672 |  |
|  | 3，248 | 3，310 | 4，952 | 3，302 | 3，217 | 3，685 | 3， 493 | 3，741 | 3，498 | 3，252 | 3，775 | 3，762 |  |
| Passengers carried，revenue．．．．－－－－－－－－－－－．－．do． | 1，286 | 1，080 | 941 | －915 | －942 96 | 1，109 | 1，289 | 1，419 | 1，539 | 1，459 | 1，562 | 1，490 |  |
| Passenger－miles flown，revenue．．．－．－．－．－．．．．－do．．．．－ | 593， 402 | 490， 167 | 464， 170 | 468， 709 | 466， 757 | 552， 098 | 617，914 | 665， 511 | 762， 097 | 723， 803 | 749，845 | 719，494 | －－－－－－－－． |
| Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues ．－．－．－－－．－－－－－－thous．of dol | 19，808 | 20，077 | 23，190 | 19，566 | 18，655 | 19，372 | 18，304 | 18， 501 | 18， 174 | 17， 226 | 17，647 | 17．697 |  |
| Operating income．－－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－．－－do．．－－ | 41 | 18 | 19 | 54 | 56 | 67 | 42 | 67 | ${ }^{d} 5$ | 223 | 178 | 176 |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fares，average cash rate．．－．．．－．－．－－－．－．－．－．cents．－ | 9． 5158 | 9.5523 | 9.6399 | 9.8029 | 9.8029 | 9.8428 | 9.8516 | 9.9051 | 9.9343 | 9.8370 | 9.8954 | 9.9270 | 9.9416 |
| Passengers carried，revenue．．－－－－－．－．－．－millions．－ | ᄃ 1， 252 | 1，226 | 1． 293 | 1，236 | 1，135 | 1，274 | 1，191 | 1，227 | 1，152 | 1，048 | 1，099 | 1，094 | 1，177 |
| Operating revenues $\ddagger$ ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of dol． | 125， 100 | 124， 200 | 135， 100 | 121， 100 | 114， 000 | 123， 700 | 121，300 | 124， 400 | 117， 400 | 113，000 | 121， 600 | 114， 300 |  |
| Class I Steam Railways |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings（A．A．R．）：$\sigma^{\text {＇}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total cars．．．－．－．－．－．－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－thousands．－ | 2，339 | 2，638 | 3，121 | 2，393 | 2， 288 | 3，446 | 2，875 | 2，980 | 3， 905 | 3，018 | 3，374 | 4，220 | 3， 531 |
|  | 205 | 559 | 626 | 435 | 259 | 787 | 614 | 572 | 705 | 469 | 617 | 787 | 657 |
|  | 16 | 26 | 59 | 48 | 42 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 73 | 58 | 59 | 75 | 64 |
| Forest products | 162 | 160 | 180 | 126 | 140 | 191 | 159 | 171 | 227 | 176 | 202 | 239 | 191 |
|  | 217 | 206 | 214 | 162 | 157 | 206 | 164 | 159 | 229 | 222 | 215 | 246 | 225 |
|  | 75 | 52 | 48 | 37 | 29 | 37 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 26 | 31 | 62 | 66 |
|  | 33 | 52 | 66 | 46 | 46 | 55 | 72 | 239 | 388 | 329 | 324 | 409 | 301 |
|  | 353 | 334 | 385 | 298 | 320 | 424 | 341 | 325 | 400 | 306 | 352 | 438 | 354 |
|  | 1，277 | 1，250 | 1，543 | 1，241 | 1，297 | 1，688 | 1，434 | 1， 424 | 1，846 | 1，433 | 1，574 | 1，963 | 1，673 |


$\sigma^{\prime}$ Data for December 1949 and March，June，and September 1950 are for 5 weeks；other months， 4 weeks．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Noverm- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued <br> Class I Steam Railways-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 99 42 | 120 | 107 97 | $\begin{array}{r}107 \\ 97 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{46}^{96}$ | 120 139 | 122 | 125 119 | 131 | 130 105 | 140 | 145 135 | 147 |
| Coke | ${ }_{53}^{42}$ | 196 | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 155 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 158 | 130 | 144 | 177 | 179 | 188 | 190 | 186 | 198 | 201 |
|  | 131 | 135 | 119 | 106 | 115 | 123 | 129 | 139 | 150 | 149 | 163 | 160 | 154 |
|  | 153 | 149 | 123 | 119 | 111 | 116 | 115 | 112 | 133 | 162 | 150 | 143 | 159 |
|  | 131 | ${ }_{51}^{95}$ | 69 45 | 68 | 52 39 | 53 | 61 | 59 | 51 | 48 | 57 | 95 | 116 |
|  | 35 56 | 51 55 | 45 50 | 49 | 51 | 39 54 | 63 54 | ${ }_{51}{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r}277 \\ 52 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 51 | 56 | 57 | 162 56 |
| Miscellaneous | 121 | 124 | 120 | 122 | 122 | 127 | 135 | 135 | 142 | 141 | 149 | 154 | 158 |
|  | 92 | 117 | 115 | 117 | 104 | 127 | 126 | 122 | 127 | 126 | 135 | 134 | 137 |
|  | 42 54 54 | 131 96 1 | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 148 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 151 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{122}$ | 139 143 | 123 | 119 | 116 | 105 | 126 | ${ }_{201}^{135}$ | ${ }_{306}^{135}$ |
|  | ${ }_{124}^{54}$ | 137 | 134 | 118 | 119 | 123 | 129 | 134 | 144 | 148 | 155 | 148 | 146 |
| Grain and grain products----------------------10 | 153 | 152 | 131 | 119 | 11.3 | 126 | 131 | 127 | 130 | 135 | 139 | 128 | 159 |
| Livestock | 85 | 75 | 72 | 70 | 65 | 67 | 68 | 66 | 61 | 61 | 60 | 72 | 75 |
|  | 28 54 | $\stackrel{42}{54}$ | 146 52 | 169 52 | 156 52 | $\begin{array}{r}134 \\ 53 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}121 \\ 53 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}121 \\ 51 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}179 \\ 52 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}186 \\ 51 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 190 56 | 198 | 190 54 |
|  | 111 | 119 | 127 | 133 | 130 | 134 | 137 | 133 | 138 | 140 | 147 | 142 | 145 |
| Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Car surplus, total.---.-.-.-.-.................- | 190, 978 | 100, 208 | 44, 382 | 110, 945 | 165, 541 | 76, 055 | 18, 362 | 12,178 | 6,625 | 8,311 | 4,346 | 3,583 | 2, 405 |
|  | 3,451 | 2, 3 , 368 | $\begin{array}{r}8,303 \\ \hline \text { 5 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 17, 425 | $\begin{array}{r}11,701 \\ 139 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 4, 867 | 5,103 | 3, 189 | 1,949 | 234 | 16 |  |  |
| Coal cars--------------------------- do | 183, 594 | 92,938 | 25, 831 | 77,385 | 139,311 | 58,377 | 4. 559 | 1,957 | 513 |  | 39 | 30 | 113 |
| Car shortage, total.-.-.-.-.-.-...............do | 10, 924 | 5,964 | 1,021 | ${ }_{2}^{224}$ | 569 | 5.012 | 4,906 | 6.663 | 11, 491 | 21, 154 | 38, 064 | 34, 381 | 35, 135 |
|  | 10,346 132 | 3,918 1,909 | 448 | ${ }_{37}$ | 414 16 | 2,749 2,121 | 2,795 1,810 | 2,986 3,080 | 5,845 4,748 | 13,875 6,103 | 21,846 14,101 | 19,444 13,243 | 19,620 14,349 |
| Financial operations (unadjusted) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total .-.-.-.-. - thous. of dol | r r 535, 202 | 704,806 587,060 | 710,830 575,664 | 657,044 537,338 | 584,928 | 743,326 630,542 | 713,820 601,801 | 745,406 634,747 | 779,182 649,228 | 772,161 639,729 | 889,796 748,110 | 872,032 725,014 | 925, 383 784,544 |
|  | + ${ }^{\text {3 }} \mathbf{6 0 , 9 2 9}$ | -587,776 | 376, 74,379 | - 637,725 | ${ }_{57,845}^{481,985}$ | 630,542 59,555 | 601,801 60,555 | 634, 5601 5601 | 649 71,660 | 639, 76,006 | $\begin{array}{r}748,110 \\ 78 \\ \hline 120\end{array}$ | 725,014 71,623 | 784, 664 66,271 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r 521, }} 133$ | 537, 354 | 568,292 | 546, 665 | 501, 118 | 574, 408 | 562, 625 | 580, 567 | 588, 763 | 579, 116 | 626, 265 | 600, 697 | 635, 021 |
| Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents thous. of dol | r 81,461 | 91, 869 | 73, 229 | 77,622 | 68,574 | 93, 211 | 88,978 | 97, 808 | 100, 372 | 109, 134 | 141,467 | 148, 712 | 155,733 |
| Net railway operating income .-............do...- | - 46, 652 | 75, 582 | 69,309 | 32,758 | 15, 236 | 75, 706 | 62, 217 | 67, 032 | 90,047 | 83, 910 | 122,064 | 122,622 | 134,629 |
| Net income $\ddagger$--......-.-.-------.-......-do | 23,592 | 54, 425 | 82,455 | 11,016 | ${ }^{\text {d }} 9,301$ | 49, 437 | 37, 530 | 45, 221 | 72, 050 | 58,622 | 95,829 | 98, 965 |  |
| Financial operations, adjusted: <br> Operating revenues, total mil. of dol | 622.9 | 708.5 | 712.1 | 688.6 | 638.4 | 722.5 | 729 | 715.2 | 791.4 | 771.9 | 832.5 | 857.6 |  |
|  | 511.0 | 588.8 | 584.0 | 565.0 | 522.9 | 607.4 | 613.8 | 604.6 | 663.4 | 646.1 | 699.2 | 711. 1 |  |
|  | 62.3 | 66.7 | 73.0 | 72.8 | 64.1 | 60.2 | 62.7 | 57.4 | 69.2 | 69.7 | 69.8 | 71.9 |  |
|  | 591.9 | 636.4 | 631.5 | 628.9 | 606.3 | 655.1 | 666.6 | 660.9 | 691.5 | 685.9 | 744.3 | 749.1 |  |
| Net railway operating income-.-..........--- - - do | ${ }_{0}^{31.0}$ | 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 | ${ }_{54.1}^{86.1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}88.2 \\ +54.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {p }} 7108.15$ |  |
| Operating results: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | p75.1 |  |
| Freight carried 1 mile . .-......-mil. of ton-miles . | 40, 554 | 46, 036 | 45, 190 | 41,793 | 36,383 | 50, 937 | 49,687 | 51, 155 | 51,865 | 51,982 | 59.403 |  |  |
| Revenue per ton-mile .-...................cents.- | 1.400 | 1. 356 | 1.343 | 1. 370 | 1. 407 | 1.318 | 1. 289 | 1.314 | 1.326 | 1. 305 | 1.325 |  |  |
| Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue ......millions.- | 2,533 | 2,488 | 2,912 | 2,730 | 2,215 | 2, 304 | 2,362 | 2,215 | 2,830 | 3,042 | 3,125 |  |  |
| Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total U.'S. ports. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{3}{6,396}$ | $\stackrel{3}{3,433}$ | 6,458 3,479 | 3,619 3,695 | ${ }_{2}^{5,933}$ | ${ }_{3}^{6,665}$ | 3,928 | 4, 403 | ${ }_{4}^{4,860}$ | 4,630 | 5,302 |  |  |
|  | 3,098 | 2,934 | 2,979 | 2, 523 | 2,496 | 2,800 | 3,163 | 3,135 | 3,271 | 2,983 | 3,249 |  |  |
| Panama Canal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,297 \\ & 1,313 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,079 \\ & 1,079 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,638 \\ & 1,576 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,508 \\ & 1,412 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,565 \\ & 1,588 \end{aligned}$ | 2,762 1,551 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,365 \\ & 1,339 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,606 \\ & 1,447 \end{aligned}$ | 2,562 1,450 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,857 \\ & 1,668 \end{aligned}$ | 2,452 1,477 | 2,356 1,307 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,478 \\ & 1,157 \end{aligned}$ |
| Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hoters. ${ }^{\text {Average sale per occupied room...... dollars }}$ | 5. 71 | 5.81 | 5.25 | 5.41 | 5.43 | 5. 25 | 5.73 | 5.26 | 5.64 | 5.43 | 6.13 | 5.98 | 6. 17 |
| Rooms occupied --....-------- percent of total.. | 86 | 80 | ${ }^{67}$ | 80 | 83 | 81 | 83 | 83 | 84 | 77 | 81 | 84 |  |
| Restaurant sales index ...-same month $1929=100 \ldots$ | 213 | 218 | 194 | 211 | 215 | 208 | 230 | 239 | 238 | 207 | 231 | 232 | 228 |
| orelgn travel: <br> U. S. citizens, arrivals $\qquad$ number | 54,039 | 39,301 | 40, 723 | 40, 553 | 51,656 | 59,457 | 53,434 | 50, 283 | 56,902 | 78,034 | 96,425 |  |  |
| U. S. citizens, departures......................do | 37, 532 | 31,925 | 37, 437 | 42, 636 | 55, 067 | 65, 836 | 62,677 | 60,413 | 88,305 | 180,857 | 161,804 |  |  |
| Emigrants............................-.....-- - - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 2,371 | 1,795 | 2,395 | 1,634 | 1,524 | 2,122 | 1,985 | 2,083 | 3,384 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 27, 243 | 21,918 | 23, 972 | 14, 201 | 15,365 | 16, 142 | 16,463 | 19,974 | 18,215 | D 17,877 |  |  |  |
|  | 13, 592 | 13,608 | 13, 932 | 22,069 | 30, 156 | 39, 187 | 36, 607 | 41, 453 | 41, 233 | 21, 335 | 18,037 | 13,827 | 12, 734 |
| National parks, visitors.-.------------thousands-- | 678 | 298 | 188 | 187 | 237 | 304 | 560 | 886 | 1,930 | 3, 271 | 3,300 | 1,474 | 833 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue passenger-miles. millions. Passenger revenues....-.-.-................. thous. of dol. | 887 7,512 | 785 7,260 | 830 7,750 | 1,026 9,577 | 845 7,881 | 865 8,069 | 808 7.555 | 664 6,229 | 861 8,009 | $\begin{array}{r} 850 \\ 7.826 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 930 \\ 8,444 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8, } \\ 813 \\ \hline 186 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: $\dagger$ O |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 262,534 154,018 | 262,745 156,367 | ${ }_{159,895}^{271,879}$ | 271,019 161,650 | 262, 131 | 280,803 164,709 | 275,806 163,935 | 285,947 168.157 | 287,467 169,767 | $\underset{\text { 289, }}{\mathbf{2 8 9}} \mathbf{1 2 4}$ | 300,617 172,540 |  |  |
|  | 90, 258 | 88, 159 | 93, 536 | 90, 417 | 84,093 | 97, 096 | 92, 636 | 98, 504 | 98, 275 | 100,646 | 108, 189 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, before taxes......-.....do | 195, 137 | 196,809 | 205, 535 | 200, 786 | 191, 542 | 204, 642 | 196,628 | 208, 569 | 204, 849 | 205, 664 | 211, 798 |  |  |
| Net operating income - | 33, 119 | 32, 277 | 32,729 | 32, 603 | 33, 198 | 36, 448 | 37, 873 | 37, 310 | 33, 229 | 41,489 | 35,337 |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of month ---thousands.- | 35, 231 | 35, 408 | 35, 635 | 36,426 | 36, 605 | 36, 813 | 36,999 | 37, 158 | 37, 304 | 37, 441 | 37,620 |  |  |
| Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carricrs: Wire-telegraph: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues .-.-..........thous. of dol. | 13,944 | 13,413 | 14,584 | 13, 241 | 12,636 | 14, 565 | 13, 755 | 15, 192 | 15,378 | 14,738 | 16,022 | 15, 041 |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation...- do.... | 12, 984 | 12,673 62 | 13, 3683 | $\begin{array}{r}12,756 \\ \hline 859\end{array}$ | 11,887 ${ }_{8} 8$ | 12, 7908 | 12,467 | 13,262 1,090 | 13,086 1,469 | 13, 272 | 13, $\begin{array}{r}116 \\ 1,525\end{array}$ | 13, 364 |  |
|  | 253 | 62 | 596 | -359 |  | 907 | 474 | 1,090 | 1,469 | 671 | 1,525 | 940 |  |
| Operating revenues - -------.----1......do...- | 1,817 | 1,788 | 1,882 |  | 1,620 | 1,901 | 1,646 | 1,902 |  | 2,189 | 2,295 | 2,254 |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation.... do.... | 1,506 | 1,548 | 1,660 | 1,548 | 1, ${ }_{\text {d }}^{188}$ | 1,703 | 1,568 | 1,612 | 1, 552 | 1,563 | 1,581 | 1,553 |  |
| Net operating revenues..-..............--do...- Radiotelegraph: | 145 |  | 38 | 31 | ${ }^{1} 118$ | 13 | ${ }^{1} 105$ | 116 | 207 | 418 | 510 |  |  |
| Operating revenues---------------- do | 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. depreciation...-do-.-- | 1,741 | 1,827 46 | 1,973 | 1,790 | 1,700 | 1,835 | 1,742 <br> d <br> 1 | 1,803 | 1,781 | 1,808 | 1,795 | 1,419 |  |
|  | 126 |  |  |  |  | 83 |  | 64 | 175 | 325 | 525 | 335 |  |

[^17]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decerm- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inorganic chemicals, production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) $\underset{\text { short tons.- }}{ }$ | 108, 604 | 115,667 | 124,900 | 124,079 | 115,976 | 123,996 | 134, 452 | 133,842 | 127, 295 | 125, 027 | 124,617 | 128,596 | 136,736 |
| Calcium arsenate (commercial) .-.-. -thous. of lb .- | (1) | 1, 151 | 1,548 | (1) | (1) | 1,206 | 2,848 | 4,898 | 9,334 | 10, 274 | 8,920 | 2, 850 | 3,390 |
| Calcium carbide (commercial) --.- short tons-- | 47, 274 | 55, 212 | 55,836 | 56,849 | 51,317 | 59,336 | 54, 837 | 59, 107 | 56, 482 | 52, 388 | 55,237 | 55,323 | 57,436 |
| Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid $\ddagger$ thous. of lb.- | 84, 768 | 69, 157 | 69,671 | 63, 180 | 59, 120 | 77,086 | 92, 408 | 114, 286 | 131, 314 | 139, 130 | 133,728 | 107,708 | 94,156 |
|  | 151, 128 | 155,943 | 168, 282 | 158, 202 | 151, 513 | 167, 091 | 168,878 | 177, 269 | 167, 721 | 173, 788 | 173, 117 | 165, 828 | 187, 666 |
| Hydrochloric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{BCl})$ | 44,094 | 45,420 | 45,983 | 47,871 | 43,315 | 50, 708 | 51,319 | 52, 157 | 50,635 | 51, 288 | r 51.521 | r 52, 785 | 58,492 |
| Lead arsenate (acid and basic) ---- thous. of 1b-- | (1) | -676 | 890 | 3,217 | 3,756 | 5,568 | 4,694 | 4,406 | 2,326 | (1) | (i) | 2,196 | 2,924 |
| Nitric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ ) | 85, 208 | 91, 832 | 99, 925 | 105, 575 | 101, 386 | 98, 906 | 114,629 | 111,511 | 104, 604 | 105,831 | 105,206 | 107, 210 | 119,661 |
| Oxygen (high purity) $\dagger_{\text {coser }}$ | - 662 | 1,011 | 1,329 | 1,369 | 1,253 | 1,427 | 1,432 | 1, 447 | 1,404 | 1,400 | 1,512 | 1,529 | 1, 666 |
| Phosphoric acid ( $50 \% \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ ) $\ddagger$....---short tons $-\ldots$ | 135, 018 | 127, 680 | 120,815 | 132, 745 | 129, 191 | 128,987 | 135, 319 | 146, 673 | 135, 526 | 141, 107 | 136, 187 | r 131,302 | 141, 863 |
| Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100\% <br>  | 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 chromate...--.--- do-.-- | 5,938 | 5,781 | 6,726 | 7,350 | 6.771 | 7,835 | 7, 452 | 7,907 | 8,135 | 5,492 | 5, 649 | 7,418 | 8, 424 |
| Sodium hydroxide ( $100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}$ ) | 189, 367 | 196,575 | 201, 012 | 187, 201 | 180,945 | 205, 354 | 210, 344 | 219, 641 | 200, 836 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 232, 787 |
| Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhy- <br>  | 49,912 | 46,073 | 41,794 | 36,410 | 31,416 | 38,693 | 41,300 | 45,588 | 40,899 | 29,929 | 32, 278 | 37,707 | 47,317 |
| Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake $\ddagger$ short tons | 56, 479 | 59,325 | 56,158 | 60, 069 | 54,820 | 60,773 | 59,096 | 54, 377 | 49,567 | 54, 725 | 61,820 | 70,333 | 77, 157 |
| Sulphuric acid ( $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ): <br> Production $\ddagger$ | 936, 109 | 985, 589 | 1,051, 165 | 1, 019, 803 | 967,335 | 1,071, 299 | 1,057, 073 | 1, 104, 335 | 1,039,938 | 1, 047, 544 | 1,051, 694 | 1,057, 851 | 1, 137,367 |
| Price, wholesale, $66^{\circ}$, 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 | 1,072 17.75 | 17.75 | 1,067 17.75 | 19.33 |
| Organic chemicals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production <br> 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..-.........-do. | 68,704 | 70,853 | 72,458 | 69, 140 | 67,356 | 73, 287 | 65, 734 | 75, 183 | 74,992 | 80, 743 | 83, 012 | 77,963 |  |
| Acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin), production_-d | 927 | 843 | 873 | 829 | 824 | 934 | 796 | 867 | 921 | 672 | 1,080 | 1,116 |  |
| Alcohol, denatured: thous of wine gal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,056 15,471 | 14,612 15,541 | 13,618 15,066 | 14,771 15,200 | 13,188 13,205 | 16,539 17,086 | 15,402 15.922 | 15,994 16,850 | 19,146 18,517 | 18,719 18,204 | 17,733 17,120 | 16,708 18,474 | 19,273 18,727 |
| Stocks ----------------------------------- do | 6,306 | 5,358 | 3,899 | 3,464 | 3,429 | 2,873 | 2,346 | 1,487 | 2,099 | 2,611 | 3,199 | 1,467 | 8,727 2,012 |
| Alcohol, ethyl: thous. of proof gal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22,680 43,135 | 23,181 37,199 | 22,516 33,949 | 24,688 31,273 | 24,254 28,384 | 27,304 24,049 | 31, 210 | 33,410 28,502 | 31,102 23,248 | 31,727 21,619 | 33,098 24,580 | 37,391 29,432 | 40,910 36,597 |
| In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses do | 41,920 | 36, 230 | 33, 204 | 30,377 | 27,700 | 23, 512 | 24,829 | 27, 614 | 22, 284 | 20, 489 | 23, 886 | 20, 088 | 35,979 |
| In denaturing plants....-------------- do | 1,216 | 969 | 745 | 896 | 684 | 537 | 901 | 888 | , 964 | 1, 130 | 694 | 344 | 619 |
| Withdrawn for denaturi | 27, 117 | 26,838 | 24, 907 | 27,411 | 24, 044 | 30, 321 | 28,855 | 29,418 | 35,468 | 33, 018 | 27,870 | 26,611 | 31, 151 |
| Withdrawn tax-paid.--....-...-------- - - - | 3,936 | 4, 289 | 2,288 | 2,750 | 2, 547 | 3,846 | 3,552 | 3,257 | 4,188 | 4,986 | 6,928 | 3,660 | 3,422 |
| Creosote oil, production ...-.......thous. of gal -- | 6,254 | 6,508 | 10,314 | 10,597 | 10,063 | 11, 424 | 12,360 | 12, 869 | 12, 769 | 10,929 | 11, 510 | 11, 415 |  |
| Ethyl acetate ( $85 \%$ ), production.-...-thous. of lb.Glycerin, refined ( $100 \%$ basis): | 6,852 | 6,469 | 6,456 | 6,449 | 6,917 | 6,899 | 6,159 | 9,746 | 5, 624 | 5,646 | 7,737 | 7,970 |  |
| High gravity and yellow distilled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production .-.....---.-.-.-.-. thous. of lb | 7,550 | 7,879 | 6, 834 | 6,927 | 6,159 | 8, 499 | 6.876 | 8,420 | 8,079 | 4,822 | 7,419 | 7,631 | 8,222 |
| Consumption-.-.-.-.-.---------------- do | 6, 913 | 6,545 | 6,214 | 5,971 | 6, 082 | 7, 794 | 7,668 | 8, 633 | 7,961 | 7, 239 | 8,581 | 8,007 | 8,850 |
|  | 12, 123 | 13, 103 | 13,591 | 14,347 | 13, 564 | 14, 468 | 13, 717 | 14,302 | 15,132 | 13,518 | 12, 297 | 12,855 | 13,070 |
| Chemically pure: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-.---.---------------------- do | $\begin{array}{r}11,655 \\ 8.054 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12.426 7.916 | 12,335 7,209 | 12,840 9.174 | 12,228 7.224 | 12,553 8,158 | 10,880 7.619 | 10,865 8,364 | 9.932 8.011 | 7,430 7 | 12,262 9,007 | 12,098 | 13,435 8,363 |
| Consumptio | 11,054 17,214 | 7,916 17,838 | 7,209 20,071 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9. } \\ \text { 22, } \\ \hline 111\end{array}$ | 7.224 $\mathbf{2 4 , 6 4 5}$ | 8,158 $\mathbf{2 5 , 9 7 2}$ | 7.619 26.406 | 8,364 23,678 | 8,011 22,537 | 7,399 $\mathbf{1 8 , 4 4 4}$ | 9,007 17 | 8,450 18,172 | 8,363 19,368 |
| Methanol, production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natural (100\%) -----------------thous, of gal | 165 | 165 | 169 | 171 | 145 | 197 | 166 | 175 | 173 | 1167 | 184 | 183 | 177 |
|  | 11,143 | 9, 789 | 10,628 | 11,655 | 8,767 | 9,371 | 9, 357 | 10,063 | 10.417 | 11, 125 | 11,395 | 12,984 |  |
| Phthalic anhydride, production...-.thous. of lb-- | 16, 284 | 16,340 | 18,075 | 18. 174 | 17,090 | 18,722 | 15, 436 | 15,675 | 16,209 | 17,615 | 18,367 | 19,031 | ------.-. |
| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (14 States) t-..--thous. of short tons.- | - 528 | 301. 505 | ${ }_{5}^{593}$ | 1,177 | 1,480 | 1, 8 ¢ 80 | 1, 535 | -998 | 408 | 325 | 285 | 551 | 598 |
|  | 310.303 | 391, 164 | 300, 251 | 262, 125 | 311, 746 | 368, 792 | 446, 192 | 495, 432 | 450.744 | 250, 642 | 226,631 | 279, 942 |  |
| Nitrogenous materials.---...-.-.---------- do | 124, 806 | 150, 907 | 159, 502 | 61,925 | 126, 224 | 148, 988 | 91, 136 | 129, 204 | 128,730 | 90,482 | 83, 193 | 46, 081 |  |
| Phosphate materials.-------------------- do | 155, 912 | 186, 581 | 110, 806 | 181, 362 | 161, 543 | 182, 652 | 311, 684 | 347, 639 | 289, 520 | 141, 469 | 129,904 | 213, 503 |  |
|  | 9,985 | 11,540 | 5,631 | 3,406 | 4,562 | 9,389 | 11.819 | 10. 325 | 7,147 | 10, 989 | 7,095 | 12, 741 |  |
| Imports, total | 97, 236 | 87, 735 | 106, 389 | 142, 225 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 167,593$ | $+223,808$ +139 | 272, 080 | 214, 918 | - 107, 888 | 50, 974 | 70, 484 | 129, 288 |  |
|  | 86,961 47,695 | 70, 828 | 88,773 | 98, 717 | $+107,773$ $-50,661$ | $+139,175$ 68,259 | 128, 400 | 166,523 | r 83,783 40,269 | 37, 835 | 54,762 7 7 | 104, 447 |  |
| Nitrate of soda | 47,695 | 26, 454 | 33, 163 | 55, 563 | ${ }^{\text {r 50, }} 661$ | 68.259 | 76, 408 | 103, 322 | 40, 269 | 1,110 | 7,990 | 51, 717 |  |
|  | 4, 737 | 8,389 20 | 5,135 4,738 | 5,433 26,159 | 13,606 33,548 | 7,824 57,024 | 7,023 115,775 | 13,659 10,744 | 11,255 $\tau$ 1 | 3,298 2,518 | 7, 153 3,407 | 11,496 3,365 |  |
| Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehouses. dol. per short ton. | 52. 25 | 51.50 | 51. 50 | 51. 50 | 33, 51.50 | 57,024 51.50 | 115,775 51.50 | 10,744 51.50 | 1,050 51.50 | 2,518 51.50 | 3,407 51.50 | 3,365 51.50 | 51.50 |
| Potash deliveries ..-------------------short tons.- | 105, 678 | 72,787 | 45,485 | 27,896 | 91, 803 | 116, 035 | 113, 107 | 83, 446 | 134, 624 | 97, 301 | 107, 056 | 114, 710 | 114, 210 |
| Superphosphate (bulk): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 816,724 | 850,563 | 836, 137 | 802, 943 | 854, 292 | 1, 082, 523 | 1.039, 177 | 986, 684 | 832, 868 | 718, 165 | 852, 505 | + 866,484 | 946,672 |
|  | 1. 259,932 | 1,311,085 | 1,420,577 | 1,495, 731 | 1, 308, 555 | 1,006, 718 | 778, 270 | 903, 607 | 1, 178, 262 | 1, 295, 803 | 1, 236, 526 | 1, 214, 804 | 1,147, 855 |
| NAVAL STORES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rosin (gum and wood): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, quarterly total....-.drums ( 520 lb .).- |  |  | $\mathbf{5 5 2 , 9 4 0}$ $\mathbf{9 2 9}, 960$ |  |  | 370,480 894 |  |  | $566,830$ |  |  | 594, 250 |  |
|  |  |  | 929,960 |  |  | 894, 280 |  |  | $936,460$ |  |  | 873, 340 |  |
| Price, gum, wholesale, "WG" grade (Sav.), bulk* dol. per 100 lb . | 6. 60 | 6.58 | 6.66 | 6. 66 | 6.40 | 6.29 | 5.71 | 5.29 | 4.93 | 5. 59 | 6.11 | 6.61 | 7.26 |
| Turpentine (gum and wood): <br> Production, quarterly total bbl. (50 gal.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 194.050 |  |
|  |  |  | 238, 660 |  |  | 205, 960 |  |  | 200, 670 |  |  | 194,050 151,430 |  |
| Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah) - dol. per gal.- | . 39 | . 39 | . 40 | . 41 | . 43 | 205, 43 | . 41 | . 40 | 151, 40 | . 41 | . 46 | 151, 4 | . 71 |

 May 1949 revisions including data for these plants, see note at bottom of p. S-25 of the August 1950 Surver.

 and Drug Reporter, has been substituted for the "H" grade formerly shown. Data beginning 1935 are shown on p. 24 of the September 1950 Surver.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |


| MISCELLANEOUS <br> Explosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powder High explosives. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,436 \\ 47,608 \\ 400,564 \\ 3,114,865 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,212 \\ 47,585 \\ 392,655 \\ 3,099,305 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,999 \\ 40,468 \\ 401,232 \\ 3,074,562 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,803 \\ 37,389 \\ 376,942 \\ 3,040,190 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,213 \\ 53,418 \\ 412,425 \\ 2,988,527 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,464 \\ 55,794 \\ 389,305 \\ 2,885,294 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,407 \\ 59,843 \\ 475,694 \\ 2,875,893 \end{array}$ | 1,14859,805487,845$2,956,333$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,235 \\ 55,128 \\ 466,063 \\ 2,975,927 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,837 \\ 68,581 \\ 436,612 \\ 2,935,503 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,912 \\ 60,822 \\ 446,245 \\ 2,853,688 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,057 \\ 64,557 \\ 440,262 \\ 2,822,913 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sulfur <br>  <br> Stocks. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats, greases, and oils: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 288,318 | 338,009 | 378, 469 | 363, 933 | 288, 055 | 317, 265 | 287, 983 | 298, 594 | 299, 189 | 255, 357 | 272, 295 | 260, 795 | 300, 360 |
| Consumption, factory----------.---.-.....- do | 117, 519 | 106, 627 | 96, 214 | 111, 714 | 103, 724 | 122, 437 | 104, 256 | 101, 937 | 96, 559 | 74,577 | 130, 289 | 127,332 | 129,658 |
| Stocks, end of mont | 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, 874 |
| Greases: $\quad$ Production | 48,110 | 54, 861 | 55,935 | 53, 954 | 48,962 | 53, 289 | 50, 510 | 52,369 | 53, 266 | 45,750 | 52, 262 | 5, 521 |  |
|  | 42,016 | 42,911 | 43, 794 | 42,005 | 40, 593 | 42,437 | 38,742 | 43, 595 | 40,163 | 30,615 | 46, 388 | 50,402 | 58,114 |
| Stocks, end of month ----------................d | 116, 477 | 112,412 | 111, 379 | 113, 753 | 111, 321 | 113,951 | 123,683 | 122,910 | 122, 920 | 118, 590 | 110,950 | 94, 200 | 86, 676 |
| Fish oils: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production. | 24,908 | 8,438 | 10, 076 | 4, 833 | 493 | 524 | 481 | 3,649 | 17, 506 | 23, 113 | 24,486 | 22, 517 | 22, 961 |
| Consumption, facto | 20, 865 | 15,364 | 14, 777 | 15, 236 | 15, 438 | 19,543 | 15, 280 | 14,682 | 13,990 | 14, 401 | 18, 145 | 18,152 | 20, 467 |
| Stocks, end of month --.........--- | 102, 849 | 94,776 | 106, 261 | 103, 076 | 87,502 | 90, 827 | 82,478 | 69,944 | 148, 093 | 149,440 | 159,821 | - 175,917 | 67,954 |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vegetable oils, total: | 601 | 601 | 3 | 541 | 471 | 478 | 423 | 388 | 354 | 368 | 381 | 431 | 558 |
| Consumption, crude, factory-......-.---- - do...Stocks, end of month: | 480 | 496 | 456 | 475 | 450 | 484 | 406 | 398 | 375 | 330 | 456 | 430 | 496 |
|  | - 856 | 963 | 1,042 | 1,074 | 1,058 | 1,051 | 1,069 | 1,020 | 1758 | 1787 | 1736 | 1826 | 885 |
|  | 231 | 288 |  |  | , 404 | , 398 | ${ }_{423}$ | , 392 | 363 | 297 | 214 | 189 | 216 |
|  | 36,575 | 71, 986 | 48,924 | 60, 199 | 62, 747 | 77,755 | ${ }^{+} 56,562$ | -68,105 | - 38, 327 | 32,421 | 17, 627 | 40, 406 |  |
|  | 28,785 | 36,906 | 22, 024 | 22,177 | 25,344 | 26, 146 | 15,375 | 43,682 | 40,639 | 33,922 | 52,839 | 65, 112 |  |
|  | 10,616 | 11,689 | 5, 535 | '1,803 | 3,869 | 6,456 | 11,698 | 8,883 | 10,389 | 9,988 | 14,530 | 19, 834 |  |
| Copra: | 18,169 | 25, 217 | 16,489 | 20,374 | 21,475 | 19,690 | 21,491 | 34,799 | 30, 250 | 23,934 | 38,309 | 45, 277 |  |
|  | 46, 206 | 723 | 33, 180 | 36, 640 | 25.5 | 24,72 | 28,0 | 28,757 | 27, 134 | 21,050 | 37, 356 | 40,929 | 45,619 |
|  | 18,710 | 21,998 | 22, 328 | 23, 784 | 17,725 | 21, 074 | 18,042 | 13, 194 | 10,342 | 16, 295 | 14,968 | 16, 417 | 17,740 |
|  | 60, 027 | 52,913 | 32,798 | 44, 905 | 27, 160 | 27,903 | 29,092 | 31, 976 | 26,064 | 36, 449 | - 43, 286 | 52, 213 |  |
| Coconut or copra oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Crude Rund | 58, | 55, 482 | 42,72 | 46, 743 | 32,38 | 31, 179 | 36, 169 | 36, 6 | 34, 211 | 26, | 48,420 | 3,167 | 0, 334 |
| Consumption, factory: | 29,169 | 25.363 | 24,304 | 22,515 | 21,358 | 23, 268 | 23, 393 | 26, 247 | 22, 909 | 20, 727 | 30, 529 | 30,744 | 33, 316 |
|  | 55, 248 | 48, 532 | 45, 222 |  |  |  | 43, | 47,923 | 39,642 | 35,324 | 11 |  |  |
| Refined | 25,914 | 23, 287 | 22, 344 | 20,617 | 20,708 | 22,592 | 21, 394 | 21, 420 | 21, 673 | 17,639 | 28,798 | 27, 246 | 28,553 |
| Stocks, end of month: | 112,977 | 134, 570 | 141, 073 | 167, 154 | 167, 888 | 165, 462 | 167, 106 | 170,014 |  |  | (1) | 144,709 | 61,989 |
| Refined | 8,283 | 8,676 | 9,016 | 9,893 | 8,446 | 7,899 | 6,889 | 8,997 | 7,756 | 7,968 | 6,286 | 6,975 | 8,962 |
| Imports- | 8,442 | 12,409 | 6,015 | 11,847 | 10,729 | 7,152 | 7,787 | 12, 260 | 9,724 | 4,767 | 9,586 | 9,390 |  |
|  | 1,382 | 1,322 | 5 | 179 | 262 | 213 | 183 | 95 | 47 | 128 | 220 | $\bigcirc 600$ | 1,119 |
| Receipts at mills...-.....-thous. of short tons.-Consumption (erush) | 748 | 785 | 677 | 654 | 533 | 492 | 365 | 276 | 208 | 178 | 228 | $\stackrel{+4}{ }$ | 619 |
|  | 1,575 | 2,112 | 1,884 | 1,409 | :,137 | 858 | 676 | 495 | 334 | 285 | 276 | 472 | 971 |
| Stocks at mills, end of month.............do.... <br> Cottonseed cake and meal: | 334,030 | 355, 146 | 309,772 | 289, 039 | 235, 130 | 220, 201 | 162,095 | 124,140 | 93, 264 | 80, 988 | 104, 675 | - 180, 934 | 275, 861 |
| Stocks at mills, end of month-----.-.-. do | 116,912 | 123,518 | 142,801 | 175, 724 | 196, 406 | 186, 446 | 182, 209 | 179, 112 | 163,360 | 136, 002 | 121, 179 | ${ }^{\text {r } 153,478}$ | 213, 959 |
| Cottonseed oil, crude: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-1.-.-..........-...thous. of | 242,687 123,462 | 252,640 162,355 | 217,619 $\mathbf{1 8 1}, 587$ | 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 |  | 194, 584 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 178,666 | 188, 938 | 172, 940 | 175, 927 | 174, 054 | 160, 817 | 116, 520 | 98,983 | 80,792 | 59,523 | 78, 244 | r 85, 825 | 143, 07.5 |
| Consumption, facto | 129, 424 | 144, 799 | 133,830 | 145,547 | 158,713 | 174, 461 | 118,392 | 130,694 | 114, 983 | 118,382 | 155, 135 | 116,937 | 112, 573 |
| In oleomargarine | 35, 728 | 36, 049 | 41, 205 | 47,649 | 46, 604 | 52,837 | 26,754 | 27,086 | 34,039 | 241,698 | 235,496 | 2 26,052 | ${ }^{2} 26,749$ |
| Stocks, end of month .....-.-....-.-. | 125, 176 | 174, 981 | 218, 210 | 255, 630 | 273, 525 | 271,007 | 285,761 | 251,672 | 225, 034 | 167,553 | 97, 930 | - 73,621 | 107, 144 |
| Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.) dol. per lb.- | . 129 | . 118 | 123 | . 130 | . 138 | 153 | . 160 | . 170 | . 162 | . 176 | . 196 | . 205 | . 208 |
| Flaxseed: <br> Production (erop estimate) $\qquad$ thous. of bu. |  |  | ${ }^{3} 43,664$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 435,224 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,468 | 3,254 | 3,194 | 2,937 | 2,752 | 2,576 | 2,360 | 2,209 | 3,270 | 4,119 | 2,946 | 3,963 | 3,425 |
| Imports. | ${ }^{7,553}$ | 6,982 | 5,412 | 5,058 | 3,928 | ${ }_{\text {(6) }} 554$ | 1,055 | 1,384 | 2,255 | 2,195 | 2,505 | 5,111 | 6, 177 |
|  | 3.85 | 3.93 | 3.92 | 3.95 | 3.88 | 3.93 | 4.00 | 4.05 | 4.03 | 3.84 | 3.75 | 3. 55 | 3.26 |
| Linseed oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 67,803 44,411 | 62,856 36,376 | 61,681 30,518 | 57,066 32 32 | 53, 469 | 50,939 | 47,154 | 43, 697 | 63,490 | 82, 216 | 57, 809 | 77,316 | ${ }^{67,805}$ |
|  | 44, 411 |  | 30, 518 | 32, 292 | 33,619 | 39, 850 | 38, 194 | 42, 119 | 44,990 | 50, 031 | 65, 721 | 58,402 | 53,795 |
| Stocks at factory, end of month......... do do.-.Price, wholesale (N. Y.)......- por ib. | 433, 921 | 462, 934 | 485, 112 | 515, 697 | 531, 932 | 548, 907 | 564, 035 | 539, 931 | 551, 263 | 569, 973 | 561, 185 | 561,102 | 557, 688 |
|  | . 192 | . 186 | . 185 | . 184 | . 185 | . 180 | . 180 | 182 | 189 | 187 | . 188 | . 186 | 170 |
| Soybeans: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ thous. of bu |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a } 222,305}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 281, 133 |
|  | 17,522 | 17, 139 | 17, 290 | 16,909 | 15,466 | 18,112 | 17,198 | 16,880 | 13,913 | 15,637 | 15,416 | 13,634 | 19,475 |
|  | 63, 581 | 70,914 | 66, 508 | 59,398 | 54, 214 | 47, 991 | 41,674 | 34, 735 | 28, 478 | 19,315 | 9,003 | 2,484 | 58,769 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 172, 491 | 165,473 | 166, 855 | 165, 088 | 153, 046 | 177, 518 | 170, 251 | 169,001 | 141, 705 | 159,261 | 157, 026 | 137, 695 | 189, 988 |
|  | 125, 902 | 133, 442 | 119, 251 | 130, 317 | 118, 749 | 146, 063 | 131,913 | 131,848 | 132, 235 | 109,087 | 166, 442 | ${ }^{+145,546}$ | 152, 890 |
| Consumption, factory, | 119,778 | 129,801 | 104, 727 | 117,599 | 111,398 | 139,881 | 116, 186 | 125, 688 | 120, 525 | 100, 548 | 162, 308 | - 149, 258 | 156, 192 |
|  | 67,314 | 69,405 | 90, 116 | 82,877 | 78, 911 | 87, 228 | 101, 386 | 91, 462 | 88,338 | 104, 223 | 75,971 | - 53,358 | 65, 874 |
|  | 55, 410 | 57, 976 | 59, 985 | 66,650 | 66,791 | 64,118 | 71,651 | 74, 809 | 77, 528 | 73, 394 | 67, 121 | + 60,116 | 51. 201 |
| Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.)..dol. per Ib.. | . 145 | . 142 |  | . 150 | . 153 | . 168 | . 171 | . 177 | . 171 | . 174 | 185 | 203 | 191 |

 commercial stocks basis.
${ }_{2}$ Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
3 December 1 estimate. 4 November 1 estimate. ${ }_{5}{ }_{5}$ Less than 500 bushels.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Beginning in the September 1949 Surver, data include oleomargarine of vegetable or animal origin.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistice through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | Decem- ber | January | Febru- ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued

| FATS, OILS, ETC.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, etc.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oroduction.......................-thous. of lb. | 75, 471 | 71, 278 | 76,948 | 84, 237 | 81, 299 | 95,315 | 53,817 | 56,357 | 69, 370 | ${ }^{189,425}$ | 184, 129 | -164, 829 | 173,940 |
| Stocks (factory and warehouse)*-.-.- | 15, 279 | 14, 117 | 13,027 | 13, 219 | 12,474 | 17,561 | 15,776 | 12,064 | 24, 247 | 12, 193 | 21, 383 | - 16, 811 | 14,676 |
| Price, wholesale, vegetable, delivered (Chicago) dol. per lb | . 224 | . 224 | . 224 | . 224 | . 224 | . 236 | . 244 | . 244 | . 244 | . 249 | . 264 | . 269 | . 264 |
| Shortenings and compounds: |  |  | 125,783 | 135,591 | 145, 489 | 161722 | 126,516 |  | 40 | 101, 037 | 180, 280 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month.-.-...-.-............-- ${ }^{\text {do..-- }}$ | 62,860 | 61, 889 | 81, 722 | 71, 190 | 66, 407 | 71,708 | 83, 553 | 103,734 | 117, 648 | 71, 189 | 60,544 | $\begin{array}{r} 180,820 \\ \times 71,852 \end{array}$ | 142,118 85,863 |
| PAINT SALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paint, varnish, lacquer, and filler, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Classified, total..-........................-.-. do | 68,757 | 60,613 | 51,957 | 68,887 | 64, 640 | 79,098 | 79,348 | -93, 434 | 98, 634 | -89,857 | 121, 165 | 103, 197 |  |
|  | 28, 597 | 25, 226 | 23, 481 | 27,684 | 27, 145 | 32, 250 | 30,935 | 35,175 | 36, 719 | 33,008 | 42, 161 | 38, 388 |  |
| Trade.-...............................-...-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 40, 159 | 35,387 | 28,476 | 41, 203 | 37, 495 | 46,847 | 48,413 | 58, 259 | 61,915 | 56,849 | 69,004 | 54,809 |  |
|  | 7,203 | 6,409 | 5,383 | 7,049 | 6,233 | 8,071 | 8,257 | 9, 812 | 10, 276 | 9,354 | 11,465 | 10, 160 |  |
| SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheets, rods, and tubes | 2,138 6,904 | 1,962 5,183 | 4,674 | 1,938 5,387 | 1,875 5,399 | 1,883 6,405 | 6, ${ }^{2,144}$ | 1,980 6,518 | 2,072 6,603 | $\mathbf{2 , 3 9 7}$ 7,240 | 2,585 8,389 | 2,719 7,248 |  |
| Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes....--do---- | 453 | 440 | 485 | 546 | , 546 | 650 | 587 | 650 | 628 | 563 | 798 | 638 |  |
| Other cellulose plastics ......................do...- |  |  | 972 | 825 | 1,168 | 1,198 | 926 | 898 | 817 | 830 | 1,111 | 1,150 |  |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins.--------- do | 25,056 | 28,684 <br> 20,901 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r}25,811 \\ 20 \\ \hline 137\end{array}$ | 27,499 | 27, 453 | 32,334 | 29,978 | 31,910 | 32,415 | 25,901 | - 38,128 | 36, 905 |  |
|  | 22,156 13,239 | 20,901 | 20,137 13,389 | 20, 332 <br> 129 | 20, 2422 | 27, 13,205 | 24, 513 | 25,441 14,581 | 25,170 15,059 | 26,570 13,505 | 27,993 17,994 | 29,377 |  |
|  | 31,786 | 33, 503 | 33,036 | 33, 111 | 31, 429 | 37,662 | 35,946 | 35, 510 | 32,596 | 34, 376 | 36, 142 | 35, 280 |  |
|  | 20,787 | 20,619 | 17,902 | 18,825 | 21, 223 | 25, 624 | 21, 864 | 24,625 | 25,539 | 22,760 | - 25,806 | 25, 718 |  |
|  | 10,728 18,896 | 9,777 $\mathbf{1 8 , 7 0 9}$ |  | 8,486 21,096 | 8,479 20,009 | 10,156 20,759 | 9,138 19,642 | 9,809 22,331 | 9, $\mathbf{2 1 , 7 7 2}$ | 9,348 $\mathbf{2 1 , 5 6 7}$ | - 12,832 $\mathbf{2 3 , 9 6 9}$ | 10,737 24,893 |  |
|  | 18,890 | 18, 18 | 18,861 | 21,096 | 20,009 | 20, 759 | 19,642 | 22,331 | 21,772 | 21,567 | 23,969 | 24, 893 |  |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

${ }^{5}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Nompiled 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 reperts from a few additional
$\ddagger$ Revisions for January-July 1948 for electric-power production and for the first two quarters of 1949 for the gas series will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | January | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO


## DAIRY PRODUCTS



Apples：
Production（crop estimate）．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of bu＿ Stocks，cold storage，end of month thous．of bu Citrus fruits，carlot shipments ．．．．．no．of carloads． Frozen fruits，stocks，cold storage，end of month
Frozen vegetables，stocks，cold storage，end of month－
Potatoes，white：
Production（crop estimate）．－．．．．．－．－－thous．of bu＿
Shipments，carlot wholesale，U．S．No． 1 （New York） Price，wholesale，U．S．No． 1 （New York）
dol．per 100 lbs

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[^18]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | Decem- | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | October | Novern- ber | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| LIVESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cattle and calves: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slaughter (Federally inspected): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 568 | 585 | 511 | 465 | ${ }_{4}^{443}$ | 586 | 494 | 496 | 485 | 443 | 484 | 488 | 515 |
|  | 1,156 3,080 | 1,116 | 1,064 | 1,103 | $\begin{array}{r}939 \\ \mathbf{1}, 537 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,082 | $\begin{array}{r}999 \\ \mathbf{1}, 590 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,075 $\mathbf{1}, 871$ | 1,066 1,704 | 1,070 1,759 | 1,184 2,046 | ${ }_{2}^{1,196}$ | 1,169 $\mathbf{2}, 795$ |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States ....do | 869 | ${ }^{2}$ | 1,678 | 1313 | 1, 112 | ${ }^{141}$ | 1,128 | 1,80 | 160 | 1 | , 239 | -2,447 | 2,795 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef steers (Chicago) ---------dol. per 100 lb -- | 28.93 | 28.21 | 26.47 | 25.98 | 25. 58 | 25. 90 | 26.94 | 29.02 | 30.13 | 30.67 | 30.09 | 30.57 | 30.49 |
| Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)..do--.- | 20.57 | 21.45 | 21.44 | 22.94 | 24.13 | 25.32 | 25,79 | 27.19 | 27.44 | 27.48 | 26.90 | 26. 90 | 26. 92 |
|  | 27.15 | 26.75 | 27.25 | 30.40 | 30.88 | 29.06 | 29.19 | 30.35 | 29.00 | 29.60 | 32.00 | 32. 88 | 31.70 |
| Hogs: <br> Slaughter (Federally inspected) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of animals-- | 4,959 | 6,003 | 6,477 | 5,844 | 4, 191 | 5,020 | 4,316 | 4,338 | 4,154 | 3,314 | 3,626 | 4,137 | 5, 102 |
| Receipts, principal markets ...-- | - 3,058 | 3,618 | 3,813 | 3,712 | 2,691 | 3,058 | 2,593 | 2,836 | 2, 586 | 2,234 | 2,345 | 2,431 | 2, 955 |
| Prices: <br> Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) <br> dol. per 100 lb .- | 17.87 | 15.87 | 15.05 | 15.23 | 16. 55 | 16.13 | 16.02 | 18.41 | 18.18 | 20.65 | 21.55 | 21. 10 | 19.41 |
| Hog-corn ratio <br> bu, of corn equal in value to 100 lb . of live hog-- | 16.1 | 15.3 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 14.3 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 14.0 |
| Sheep and lambs: <br> Slaughter (Federally inspected) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dens. of animals-- | 1,172 | 1,060 | 1,058 | 1,077 | 863 | 939 | 834 | 941 | 1,019 | 960 | 1,076 | 1,063 | 1,081 |
| Receipts, principal markets .----.-....... do | 2,054 | 1,296 | 1,139 | 1,206 | 931 | 979 | 1,013 | 1,455 | 1,206 | 1,149 | 1,466 | 2,001 | 1,790 |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States.-.--do Prices, wholesale: | 572 | 212 | 71 | 115 | 112 | 101 | 98 | 157 | 166 | 153 | 355 | 576 | 591 |
| Lambs, average (Chicago).--- dol. per 100 lb | 23,75 | 23.38 | 22.38 | 24.00 | 26.12 | 27. | 26.75 | 27.12 | 27.75 | 27. | 27.12 | 27.62 | 28.25 |
| Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha).do-..- | 23.28 | 23.25 | 22.88 | 23.64 | 25.12 | 26. 59 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 27.42 | 28.50 | 28.90 |
| meats |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 'Total meats (including lard): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) .-....mil. of lb-- | 1,564 | 1,763 | 1,864 | 1,793 | 1,356 | 1,585 | 1,397 | 1,488 | 1,501 | 1,366 | 1,449 | 1,478 | 1,621 |
|  | 409 | 532 58 | 799 69 | $\begin{array}{r}943 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +897 | 866 85 | 857 46 | 802 43 | 769 50 | 649 45 | 542 42 | 468 31 | 457 |
| Beef and veal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) --- thous. of | 660, 890 | 640, 589 | 616, 302 | 642, 167 | 554, 425 | 644, 109 | 575, 795 | 638, 652 | 628,277 | 626, 299 | 696,567 | 704, 754 | 686, 636 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month------- do | 78,763 1 | 103, 582 | 136,903 | 143, 599 | 123, 281 | 110.022 | 98, 839 | 78, 844 | 67, 291 | 66, 051 | 79,919 | + 89,485 | 103, 956 |
|  | 1,070 | 1,167 | 2, 569 | 1,068 | 1,078 | 1,021 | 1,433 | 1,558 | 1,990 | 1,578 | 1,831 | 1,829 |  |
| (600-700 lbs.) (New York).........-dol. p | . 476 | . 476 | . 445 | . 438 | . 430 | 433 | 447 | 474 | 48 | 498 | . 486 | . 491 | . 486 |
| Lamband mutton: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) ---thous. of | 51,338 8,222 | 47,893 10,534 | 48,982 13,811 | 51,344 14,332 | 42,392 13,062 | 45,917 10,689 | $\begin{array}{r} 39,949 \\ 8,440 \end{array}$ | 43,184 7,099 | 43,597 6881 | 41,543 6,079 | 47,225 5,998 | 46,674 $r 6,486$ | 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 | 634, 343 | 801, 460 | 880, 945 | 804, 033 | 558, 664 | 664, 439 | 573, 780 | 592, 792 | 605,008 | 514,916 | 519,370 | 547, 272 | 665,625 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month | 209, 687 | 297, 205 | 473, 741 | 582, 737 | 573, 108 | 548, 640 | 541, 955 | 492, 194 | 469, 361 | 394, 402 | 303, 588 | - 240, 544 | 221, 282 |
|  | 2, 479 | 2,711 | 6, 576 | 4,017 | 4,179 | 5,584 | 5,145 | 4,812 | 3,851 | 4, 481 | 3,572 | 3,284 | , |
| Hams, smoked (Chicago) . .-.....--dol. per lb | . 489 | . 468 | . 469 | . 489 | . 495 | 485 | . 478 | . 528 | . 548 | 611 | . 586 | . 551 | . 482 |
| Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York) do | . 453 | . 386 | . 351 | . 368 | . 430 | 409 | . 412 | . 485 | . 480 | . 579 | . 587 | . 557 | 467 |
| Miscellaneous meats and meat products, stocks, cold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Edible offal.-......-.-..........thous. of lb- | 47,642 | 51, 174 | 62, 163 | 63, 173 | 56,670 | 54, 246 | 48,699 | 46,631 | 43,875 | 41, 288 | 39,744 | ${ }^{\text {r 38, } 157}$ | 38,761 |
| products. $\qquad$ thous. of lb . | 26,094 | 30,014 | 38,186 | 45,984 | 49,457 | 54, 818 | 51,381 | 49, 190 | 45,952 | 34,893 | 37,014 | - 35, 608 | 33,389 |
| Lard: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) - .-...--.--do. | 158, 861 | 190, 237 | 232, 483 | 215, 492 | 146, 905 | 170,946 | 151, 151 | 155, 971 | 163,743 | 133,375 | 135,697 | 131, 253 | 161,749 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month | 38,320 31,503 | 39, 808 | 73,995 54,311 | -92,949 | $\begin{array}{r}81,174 \\ \mathrm{r} 69 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -87,306 | 108, 105 | 128, 467 | 136, 258 | 106, 613 | 75, 496 | - 58,241 | 51, 449 |
| Exports ${ }_{\text {Price, }}$ wholesale, refined (Chicago) -.dol. per lb.- | 31,503 .158 | 49,467 .130 | 54,311 .128 | 45, 770 .129 | r 69,966 .129 | r 74,145 $\quad .132$ | 34,873 .132 | 31,629 .147 | 38,855 .142 | 33,456 .174 | 33,126 190 | 21,653 .181 | . 165 |
| POULTRY AND EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry: Receipts, 5 markets......-.-.-...--thous. of lb | 58,185 | 82,866 | 73,034 | 34,859 | 28,604 | 27,462 | 30,985 | 36,928 | 36,707 | 41, 632 | 68 | 53,859 | 72,338 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month .-.....do .- | 211, 517 | 267, 508 | 292, 513 | 295, 736 | 260, 523 | 212,058 | 167,000 | 136, 548 | 122,328 | 103,367 | 105,179 | - 140, 352 | 217,801 |
| Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) . dol. per lb-- | . 236 | . 217 | . 213 | . 204 | . 223 | . 239 | . 226 | . 211 | . 208 | . 229 | . 262 | . 239 | . 220 |
| Eggs: ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, farm -------------------millions-- | ${ }^{\text {r 3, } 777}$ | 3,851 | 4,499 | 5, 147 | 5,217 | 6,429 | 6,386 | 6,142 | 5,168 | 4,637 | 4, 221 | 3,894 | 4,014 |
| Dried egg production--1.-.----thous. of lb-- | 933 | 1,207 | 8,579 | 3,239 | 6,257 | 10,082 | 12, 887 | 19,051 | 16,316 | 11,098 | 5,095 | 3,739 | 1,984 |
|  |  |  | 110 | 380 |  | 1,296 | 2, 147 | 3,412 | 3,667 | 3,163 | 2568 | 1,558 |  |
|  | 96,382 | 72, 556 | 53, 902 | 55, 052 | 73, 159 | 116,546 | 155, 108 | 179, 732 | 188,476 | 174, 761 | 155, 369 | -133, 002 | 104,079 |
| Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) $\dagger$ dol. per doz. | . 564 | . 527 | . 381 | . 323 | . 327 | . 358 | . 344 | . 317 | . 342 | . 398 | . 412 | . 503 | . 560 |
| Miscellaneous food products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Candy, sales by manufacturers...----thous. of dol.- | 69,382 | 65, 913 | 52, 730 | 51,675 | 49,091 | 53,018 | 42,945 | 40,368 | 37,542 | 33,788 | 53,723 | 71,989 | 75,588 |
| Price, wholesale, Accra (New York) .-dol. per lb-- | 205 | . 246 | . 259 | ${ }^{2} .272$ | . 251 | 24,228 | 20,240 | 32,893 .286 | 35,712 .308 | 26,475 .356 | 19,849 .405 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,494 \\ \quad .420 \end{array}$ | 372 |
| Coffee: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances from Brazil, total ---..-thous. of bags.- | 1,945 | 2, 185 | 1,439 | 1,093 | 779 | 1,286 | 728 | 855 | 1,198 | 1,517 | 1,687 | 1,721 | 1,684 |
| To United States-------------------10 | 1,280 | 1,507 | 874 | ${ }_{8}^{699}$ | 519 | 727 | 596 | 506 | 803 | 1,170 | 1,095 | 999 | 974 |
| Visible supply, United States-.--------1.- do-.-- |  |  | 992 | 868 | 928 | 949 | 731 | 609 | 609 | 715 | 719 | 796 | 768 |
| Imports | 1,853 | 2,016 | 2,247 | 2, 070 | 1,574 | 1,321 | ${ }^{\bullet} 1,130$ | 1,050 | 976 | 1,804 | 2,099 | 1,987 |  |
| dol. per 1b.- | . 355 | 496 | 490 | 496 | . 485 | 471 | . 473 | . 462 | . 478 | . 538 | . 553 | . 561 | . 530 |
| Fandings, fresh fish, 5 ports....-.-.-thous. of lb.. | 55,025 | 42,123 | 31, 238 | 27, 205 | 32,953 | 39,328 | 44,656 | 58.100 | 65, 671 | 69,303 | 70,140 |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month .........do..... | 156.077 | 158, 719 | 146,813 | 125.516 | 105, 818 | 87, 133 | 79,027 | 97, 773 | 116, 897 | 137,307 | 153,625 | 158,473 | 166, 105 |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con | 1,021 | 707 | 397 | 423 | 1,423 | 2, 878 | 3,438 | 3,773 | 3,246 | 2,721 | 2,176 | 1,825 | 1. 186 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sugar: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of Spanish tons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 548, 576 | 766, 441 | 418, 627 | 72,870 | 31,605 | 24,382 | 17,572 | 28,821 | 45, 324 | 26,003 | 90,775 | 129, 607 | 594, 565 |
| Entries from off-shore --.-.-.-.-.-.-.- do...- | 402, 253 | 252, 307 | 306, 744 | 404, 682 | 379.389 | 584, 423 | 572, 778 | 593,854 | 550, 711 | 587,920 | 731, 339 | ${ }^{628,737}$ | 450, 538 |
|  | 133, 168 | 99, 018 | 309, 803 | 174, 121 | 119, 554 | 148, 180 | 243, 296 | 241, 671 | 210, 870 | 231, 972 | 224, 624 | 237.608 | 149,352 |
|  | - 527, 680 | 539, 902 | 527,904 | 511, 962 | 503.096 | 620, 674 | 565, 982 | 738, 858 | 863, 123 | 1, 190,084 | 948,443 | 668, 739 | 514, 287 |
| For domestic consumption...........-do. | - 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 |
|  | r4, 298 | 2,645 | 2,069 | 3,425 | 1,588 | 2,179 | -756 | 3,705 | 2,987 | 1, 1,993 | 4,186 | 8,889 | 10,480 |
| Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons.- | +880 | 1,446 | 1,708 | 1,625 | 1,525 | 1,564 | 1,573 | 1,489 | 1,178 | 635 | 487 | 605 | 1,152 |
| Exports, refined sugar-.---..-------short tons--- | 1,475 | 1,133 | ${ }^{1} 977$ | 1,695 | 1,693 | 5,976 | 64, 433 | 82,827 | 56,021 | 7,925 | 1,897 | 2,006 |  |
| Imports: ${ }_{\text {Raw }}$ sugar, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 250,846 242,278 | 197,959 | 66,038 | 125, 1311 | r 218,847 201,313 | 387,307 337,769 | 269,725 203,875 | 309,350 235,773 | $\underset{216,334}{275}$ | 304,034 236,455 | 449,594 390,383 | 353,194 <br> 323 <br> 203 |  |
|  | 1,416 | 7,076 | 0 | 6,238 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 32,480$ | 49, 405 | 65, 850 | 71,760 | 55, 647 | 66,443 | 52,413 | 25,087 |  |
|  | 27, 763 | 24,521 | 50 | 18,555 | 37,980 | 49, 421 | 37, 933 | 55, 147 | 24,788 | 32,830 | 52, 784 | 25,786 |  |
|  | 26,639 | 24, 511 | 0 | 18,544 | 37,789 | 49,111 | 37, 307 | 54, 244 | 22,998 | 27,487 | 52, 267 | 21,132 |  |
| Price (New York): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Refined: | . 060 | . 059 | . 057 | 058 | . 056 | . 055 | . 055 | . 057 | . 058 | . 060 | . 062 | . 062 | 062 |
|  | . 093 | . 093 | . 093 | 1. 462 | 1. 461 | ${ }^{1} .456$ | ${ }^{1} .455$ | 1. 454 | ${ }^{1} .454$ | ${ }^{1} .452$ | ${ }^{1} .491$ | ${ }^{1} .489$ | 1. 482 |
|  | . 079 | . 079 | . 079 | . 079 |  | . 076 | . 076 |  | . 076 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leai: Production (crop estimate) .............mil. of lb. |  |  | ${ }^{2} 1,970$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | : 2,013 |
| Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter, total mil. of lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3,880 |  |  | 3,944 |  |  | 3, 509 |  |  | 3,672 |  |
| Domestic: |  |  | 316 |  |  | 402 |  |  | 384 |  |  | 353 |  |
| Cigar leaf <br> Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscellaneous domestic.-......................... of lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3,404 |  |  | 3, |  |  | 2,9 |  |  | 3,160 |  |
| Foreign grown: |  |  | 19 |  |  | 19 |  |  | 18 |  |  | 18 |  |
|  |  |  | 141 |  |  | 152 |  |  | 148 |  |  | 142 |  |
| Exports, including scrap and stems.-.-thous. of ib. | 56, 720 | 37,675 | 50, 179 | 16, 052 | 19,049 | 28, 203 | 44, 167 | $\cdots 36,723$ | 22,533 | 24, 525 | 46,762 | 72, 980 |  |
| Imports, including scrap and stems.....-...-do...- | 7,261 | 6,903 | 4,758 | 8,355 | 6,368 | ${ }^{\text {r 7, }}$, 934 | 6,530 | 8, 121 | 7,571 | 5,720 | 10,407 | 8,078 |  |
| Manufactured products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, manufactured tobacco, total...do . | 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 twist.-.-.----------do.... | 7,774 10 1097 |  | 6,643 |  |  | 8,085 |  |  |  |  |  | 7, ${ }^{7}$, 627 |  |
| Smoking | 10,997 3,664 | $\mathbf{9 , 0 5 5}$ 3,547 | 6, 971 3,505 | 8,483 2,933 | 7,919 $\mathbf{2 , 9 2 5}$ | 10,199 3,747 | 8,391 <br> 8.3 | $\mathbf{9 , 1 8 9}$ 3,402 | 9,333 3,766 | 6,911 $\mathbf{2 , 8 2 8}$ | 10,267 3,932 | 10,601 3,203 |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,828 |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes (small): <br> Tax-free |  | 2,215 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3, 048 |  |
|  | 29, 194 | 29,657 | 24,776 | 29, 290 | 25, 645 | 32,036 | 25, 829 | 32,674 | 32,815 | 27,374 | 39, 126 | - 30,846 | 29.738 |
| Cigars (large), tax-paid ------- thousands-- | 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 |
| Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid thous of lb. | 21,975 | 19,324 | 16,556 | 19,286 | 17,354 |  | 18,176 | 18,998 | 20,095 | 16, 204 | 23,531 | 20, 851 | 22,322 |
| Exports, cigarettes .-.---------------millions.- | 1, 523 | 1,341 | 1,893 | 903 | ${ }_{969}$ | 1,464 | 1,157 | 1,017 | 1,422 | 1,484 | 1,337 | 1,181 |  |
| destination. $\qquad$ tes, f. o. b. dol. 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 skins.........-thous. of lb.. | 16, 028 | 16, 499 | 18, 503 | 23,838 | 20,421 | 22,115 | 18,683 | 20,781 | - 28,588 | 30,811 | 36,447 | 29, 574 |  |
| Calf and kip skins.-.-.---..-.-.-thous. of pieces.- | 120 | 116 | 110 | 276 | 251 | 170 |  | 177 | . 190 | 348 | $\bigcirc 346$ | 411 |  |
|  | 47 | 77 | 172 | 235 | 162 | 186 | ${ }^{122}$ | 160 | ${ }^{5} 245$ | 258 | ${ }_{-}{ }^{5} 532$ | ${ }^{386}$ |  |
|  | 2,771 | 2,688 2,723 | 3,041 | 2,924 2,335 | 3,752 1,381 | 3,743 $\mathbf{2 , 0 4 0}$ | 3,052 3,013 | 4,269 2,348 | 3, 9,988 5,338 | 3,479 3,846 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ 3,4111 \\ \hline 276\end{array}$ | 2,816 1,389 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lb .-.-....-dol. per 1 lb -- Hides, steer, packers', heavy, | . 4244 | . 4245 | . 445 | (i) ${ }^{450}$ | . 4205 | .440 .213 | . 4308 | .450 .220 | .484 .245 | . 4878 | .560 .309 | . 5731 | .575 .322 |
| LEATHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Calf and kip...................thous. of skins | 886 | 861 | 941 | 925 | 885 | 902 | 814 | 829 | 923 | 584 | 1,052 | 930 |  |
|  | 1,874 | 1,869 | 1,974 | 1,880 | 1,949 | 2,115 | 1,853 | 1,949 | 2,070 | 1,698 | + 2,300 | 2,083 |  |
| Goat and kid.........................- thous. of skins.- | 2,956 | 2,743 | 2,794 | 3,016 | 2,960 | 3, 514 | 2,821 | 3,206 | 3,329 | 2,670 | 3,260 | 2,862 |  |
|  | 2,677 | 2,687 | 2,128 | 2,193 | 2, 675 | 2,566 | 2,625 | 2,720 | 2, 053 | 1,989 | 3,373 | 2,832 |  |
| Exports: Sole leather: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bends, backs, and sides ...........thous. of lb.- | 60 | 9 | 25 | 5 | 57 | 82 | 52 | 13 | 79 | 43 | 22 | 30 |  |
| Offal, including belting offal ............do.-. |  |  | 31 | 10 | 21 | 39 | 27 | 19 | 39 | 10 | 32 | 43 |  |
| Upper leather-..--...------......thous. of sq. ft .- | 3,938 | 2,916 | 4,016 | -3,377 | - 2,840 | ${ }^{+} 3,093$ | 2, 594 | 2, 471 | 2, 726 | 2, 271 | 2,944 | 2,417 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: steer, f. o. b. tannery ....dol. 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 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Price for 5 pounds; quotations prior to 1950 are for 1-pound package. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{3}$ November 1 estimate. 4 Noquotation. $0^{\prime}$ See corresponding note on p . S-30 of the October 1949 Surver.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decemı- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |
| LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LEATHER MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shoes and slippers: $\$$ <br> Production, total. thous. of pairs Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, total. -.-.........................thous. of pairs.- | 39,677 | 34, 959 | 35, 593 | 38,696 | 39, 259 | 46, 496 | 38,058 | 38, 485 | 39, 070 | 35,465 |  |  | --------- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 48, 770 | 48,691 |  |
|  | 32, 258 | 27,872 | 31, 147 | 35,822 | 36, 209 | 42,861 | 34, 204 | 34, 215 | 34, 221 | 30,954 | - 41,824 | 37, 189 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part leather and nonleather-.......--do By |  |  |  | 2, 651 | 3,023 | 3,940 | 3,477 | 3,493 | 3,127 | 2,141 | 3,011 |  |  |
|  | 8,300 | 7,256 | 8,0761,289 | 8,1481,207 | 7,, 182 <br> 1,203 <br> 18 | 9,421 <br> 1,378 | 7,84211,10517 | 8,2871,281 | 8, <br> 1,418 <br> 184 | 6,897 | r 9,5191.777 | 1,686 | ---.-.-.-- |
|  | 1,627 | 1,147 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,334 |  |  |  |
| Women's ----7idren'----------1.-- do---- | 15,495 | $\begin{array}{r}12,887 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14,050 4 | 17, 974 | 18,709 | 22,577 | 17,468 4 4 | 17,105 | 16,756 | 16,595 $\mathbf{3}, 959$ | - 22, 300 | 18,731 4,777 | -------. |
| Infants' and babies'--------------------10.-- | $\stackrel{4}{4,673}$ | $\stackrel{3}{2,625}$ | 3, ${ }^{4,194}$ | - | 3,2062,569 | 3,7233,083 |  | 3,0043,708 | $\stackrel{4}{4,861}$ | 2, ${ }_{2} \mathbf{3}, 169$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ \text { r } 6198 \\ \hline 199\end{array}$ | 2, 891 |  |
|  | 6,805 | 6, 581 | 3, 998 | 2,425 |  |  | $\stackrel{3}{3,119}$ |  | 4, 242 | 2,169 4,026 |  | 5,781 |  |
|  | 318 | 279 | 232 | 220 | 247 | 277 | 277 | 319 | 319 | 263 | ${ }^{5} 355$ | 330 |  |
|  | 296 409 | $\begin{aligned} & 227 \\ & 359 \\ & \hline 797 \end{aligned}$ | 216 348 | $\begin{aligned} & 2299 \\ & 229 \end{aligned}$ | 319 | $337$ |  | 257 | 233 | 193 |  | 1275 | --.... |
| Exports | 409 | $359$ | 348 | 229 | 319 |  | 307 |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 256$ |  |  |
| Men's black calf oxford, plain toe..dol. per pair.. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.555 \\ & 6.600 \\ & 5.150 \end{aligned}$ | 9. 5556.6005.150 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.555 \\ & 6.600 \\ & 5.150 \end{aligned}$ | 9.5556.6005.150 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.555 \\ & 6.600 \end{aligned}$ | 9. <br> 6. 600 <br> 5.600 | 9.556.7505.150 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.555 \\ & 6.750 \\ & 5150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.678 \\ & 6.750 \end{aligned}$$5.150$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.045 \\ 7.150 \\ 5.150 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.131 \\ 7.225 \\ 5.150 \end{array}$ | 10.3887.2505.150 |
| Men's black calf oxford, tip toe-........do...- | 9.60466.6005.150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women's black kid blucher oxford.-.----do.--- |  |  |  |  |  | 5. 150 | 5. 150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, total sawmill products $\ddagger$.........M bd ft. | 52, 514 | 62,817 | 44, 529 | r 33,691 | r 34, 326 | 34,383 | - 40, 277 | 38,178 | - 50, 589 | 44,852 | ${ }^{\text {r 37, }} \mathbf{7 7 2}$ | 40, 658 |  |
| Imports, total sawmill products.-.-.-.-.-.-...do.. | 170,507 | 200, 847 | 173, 518 | 167, 280 | 166, 228 | 255, 642 | 262, 114 | 275, 384 | 357, 413 | 338, 658 | 339, 051 | 374, 294 |  |
|  | 3,063 | 3, 097 | 2,967 | 2,387 | 2,463 | 3,090 | 3,226 | 3,576 | 3, 579 | 3,338 | 3,950 | 3,717 | 3,687 |
|  | 3,604 | 3, 649 | 2,956 | 2, 633 | 2, 601 | ${ }_{669} 6$ | 3, 688 | , 752 | 3, 754 | , 761 | -829 | 848 | , 828 |
| Softwoods- | 2,459 | 2,448 | 2,311 | 1,754 | 1,862 | 2, 421 | 2,538 | 2, 824 | 2,825 | 2,577 | 3,121 | 2,869 | 2, 858 |
| Shipments, totalo | 3, 218 | 3,348 | 2,972 | 2, 633 | 2,817 | 3,342 | 3,220 | 3,683 | 3, 600 | 3, 265 | 3,758 | 3, 637 | 3,553 |
| Hardwoods. |  | 732 | 662 | 697 | 689 | 739 | 683 | ${ }^{776}$ | 703 | 703 | 780 | 778 | 791 |
| Softwoods $\odot$ | 2,612 | 2, 616 | 2,310 | 1,936 | 2,128 | 2,603 | 2,537 | 2,907 | 2,897 | 2,562 | 2,978 | 2,859 | 2,762 |
| Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month, total $\odot$ mil. bd. ft | 7,385 | 7,076 | 7, 070 | 6,823 | 6, 468 | 6,216 | 6, 223 | 6,117 | 6,096 | 6,170 | 6,361 | 6,441 | 6,555 |
|  | 2, 270 | 2,187 | 2,181 | 2,117 | 2,029 | 1,959 | 1,964 | 1,941 | 1,992 | 2,050 | 2,099 | 2,168 | 2, 203 |
|  | 5,115 | 4, 889 | 4, 889 | 4,706 | 4,439 | 4,257 | 4,259 | 4,176 | 4, 104 | 4, 120 | 4, 262 | 4, 273 | 4,352 |
| Douglas fir: SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 920 | 878 | 776 | 919 | 796 | 994 | 1,044 | 917 | 905 | 889 | 989 | 848 | 832 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month $\odot . .-$--------do | 815 | 571 | 515 | 798 | 844 | 872 |  | 878 | 845 | 976 | 1,044 |  | 754 1,007 |
|  | 866 | 848 | 844 | 575 | 644 | 921 | 927 | 994 | 886 | 794 | 1,083 | $\begin{array}{r}1,009 \\ \hline 96\end{array}$ | 1,007 |
|  | ${ }_{939}^{895}$ | 8882 | ${ }_{878}^{831}$ | ${ }_{817}^{635}$ | 748 | ${ }_{667}^{967}$ | 929 | 1,028 | 938 579 | 616 | ${ }_{778} 7$ | 790 | 806 |
| Exports, total sawmill products....---.-M bd. ft- | 24, 305 | 30, 784 | 18, 685 | - 10, 861 | ${ }^{-12,093}$ | 14,600 | r 15,520 | 9,331 | - 20,731 | 20, 200 | 17,461 | 17,087 |  |
|  | 5,008 | 7,884 | 3, 882 | 4, 437 | 5,379 | 3,977 | 5,145 | 2, 125 | r 4 4,682 | 6,684 | 5,324 | 6,796 |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc--.---....do | 19,297 | 22,900 | 14, 803 | 6,424 | -6,714 | 10,623 | - 10, 375 | 7,206 | г 16,049 | 13, 516 | 12, 137 | 10,291 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1 comm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per M bd | 62.720 | 62.720 | 63.210 | 64. 484 | 66.640 | 67.620 | 69.090 | 2.324 | ${ }^{2} 75.430$ | 282.389 | - 87.050 | 88.95 | 87.628 |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, R. L. dol. per M bd. ft-- | 108.780 | 105. 448 | 104.860 | 102.900 | 103.635 | 105.840 | 105.840 | 109.368 | ${ }^{2} 111.770$ | ${ }^{2} 119.539$ | r 126.063 | 128.922 | 129.933 |
| Southern pine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new | 765 374 | 711 <br> 304 | 627 253 | 714 291 | 802 397 | 749 361 | 770 <br> 385 | 982 488 | 840 469 | 914 576 | 844 <br> 488 <br> 8 | 760 414 | 751 391 |
| Production. | 701 | 760 | 756 | 703 | 667 | 766 | 758 | 798 | 797 | 757 | 831 | 790 | 815 |
|  | 763 | 781 | 678 | 676 | 696 | 785 | 746 | 879 | 859 | 807 | 932 | 834 | 774 |
| Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,566 | 1,545 9,226 | 1,623 7,925 | 1,650 9,104 | 1,621 8,269 | 1,602 6,813 | 8,614 | 1,533 8,866 | 1,471 11,999 | 1,421 10,448 | 1,320 8,324 | $\stackrel{1}{5,501}$ | 1,317 |
| Sawed timber-.............................- do | 2,376 | 3,298 | 2,791 | 2,688 | 2,178 | 1,584 | 2,562 | 1,926 | 2,866 | 2,683 | 2,445 | 1,544 |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc--.---.-.-.-- do | 6,092 | 5,928 | 5,134 | 6,416 | 6,091 | 5, 229 | 6,040 | 6,940 | 9,133 | 7,765 | 5,879 | 3,957 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, composite: ${ }_{\text {Boards, }}$ No. 2 common $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ or $8^{\prime \prime} \times 12$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 64.311 | 65. 008 | 65.467 | 65.765 | 65.618 | 65.986 | 66. 176 | . 34 | 2. 182 | 74.568 | 81.773 | 87. 22 | 2.954 |
|  | 139. 583 | 140. 256 | 140.256 | 141. 114 | 139.472 | 139.410 | 139. 165 | 141.892 | 142.657 | 144.776 | 48.40 | 154. 295 | 153. 204 |
| Western pine: Orders, new Or |  | 630 |  |  | 467 | 584 | 619 | 721 | 828 | 803 | 851 | 766 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month.-.........-.do. | 734 | 759 | 767 | 757 | 755 | 763 | 783 | 719 | 758 | 778 | 823 | 804 | 786 |
| Productiont--.......-----......................do- | 617 | 563 | 477 | 264 | 326 | 477 | 585 | 729 | 837 | 766 | 879 | 771 | 735 |
|  | ${ }^{669}$ | ${ }^{627}$ | 569 | 405 | 439 | 582 | 597 |  |  | 733 |  | 734 | 721 |
| Stocks, gross, mill, end of month --.......-do. | 1,847 | 1,724 | 1,632 | 1,491. | 1,377 | 1,272 | 1,261 | 1,293 | 1,341 | 1,374 | 1,447 | 1,484 | 1,498 |
| Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 com- <br>  | 57.56 | 58.00 | 59.18 | 6.37 | 61.26 | 62.72 | 64.1 | 66. 22 | 68.53 | 70.84 | 74. 69 | 78.68 | 81.38 |
| SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production........thous. of sq. ft., $38^{\prime \prime}$ equivalent | 189,159 | 189, 244 | 192, 454 | 175, 484 | 177,577 | 235, 291 | 207, 431 | 228, 184 | 223, 051 | 150, 764 | - 244, 051 | 229, 340 |  |
| Shipments | 191,511 | 193,447 | 198,390 | 168, 635 | 177, 905 | 237, 000 | 206, 840 | 224, 383 |  | 146, 607 | - 237, 558 |  |  |
|  | 59,664 | 55, 304 | 49,189 | 55, 268 | 55, 322 | 53,878 | 53, 638 | 57,861 | 50,836 | 55, 129 | r 60,695 | 56,721 |  |
| HARDWOOD FLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beech, and birch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new Orders, unfiled, end of month......................................... | 4,800 6,850 | 4,525 7,125 | 4,325 5,900 | 5,400 7 7 | 5,275 8,250 | 7,150 8850 8 | 5,800 11,050 | 7,525 12,675 | 5,425 12,475 | 8,550 15,625 | $\begin{array}{r}11,650 \\ 19 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,950 19,675 | 5,475 19.100 |
|  | 4,175 | 4,375 | 4, 450 | 4,225 | 4,125 | 4,850 | 4,025 | 5, 225 | 5,425 | 4,500 | 5,825 | 5,375 | 5,900 |
|  | 4,575 | 4,200 | 4, 250 | 4,225 | 4,450 | 5,450 | 4,625 | 5,325 | 6,550 | 5, 650 | 7,500 | 6, 100 | 5,750 |
| Stocks, mill, end of month..................do... | 9,650 | 10,000 | 10,025 | 9,925 | 9,650 | 9, 050 | 8,275 | 8,150 | 7,000 | 5, 700 | 4,075 | 3,425 | 3,570 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| HARDWOOD FLOORING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oak: ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 85, 525 | 74, 615 | 71, 891 | 85,965 | 91,090 | 93, 988 | 78, 601 | 92, 625 | 84, 121 | 98, 438 | 99, 968 | 82,785 | 71,035 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month .-..-----...-do. | 55,918 | 55, 715 | 61,488 | 75, 816 | 95, 627 | 102,330 | 102,115 | 106, 689 | 95, 723 | 108, 142 | 104, 163 | 96, 413 | 83, 098 |
|  | 72, 162 | 72, 953 | 69, 066 | 71,038 | 68,334 | 81, 429 | 75, 243 | 86,791 | 91, 649 | 83,300 | 99, 237 | 91, 059 | ${ }_{03,879}{ }^{31}$ |
| Stocks, mill, end of month | 47, 202 | 44, 201 | 47,149 | 45; 612 | 41, 201 | 34,965 | 31, 392 | 28, 134 | 24, 696 | 21,977 | 17, 267 | 17,791 | 93,131 18,539 |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total.-..-.---.......--short tons.- | 255, 611 | 187, 348 | 373, 765 | 298, 496 | - 282,076 | 273, 017 | - 258,084 | - 290,000 | r 346,024 | - 249,668 | 252,086 | 286, 746 |  |
|  | 20,319 | 17, 557 | 18, 189 | ${ }^{13,552}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 17,177$ | 14,481 | 18, 151 | 18, 575 | 15,719 | 14, 357 | 12,537 | $\stackrel{29,006}{ }$ |  |
|  | 25,247 17,086 | $\xrightarrow{62,368}$ | 62, 18 | 69, 33, | 51,136 3,606 | 97, <br> 1588 <br> 83 | 102,857 18,408 | 1812 <br> $\mathbf{2 1 , 0 9 0}$ | 182,152 45,220 | $\stackrel{182,102}{182}$ | 299,929 | - ${ }_{\text {251, }}$ |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, total..--.....-- thous. of short tons.- | 1,664 | 3, 401 | 5,320 | 5,495 | 5,084 | 5,714 | 5,733 | 5,973 | 5,737 | 5, 273 | 5,826 | 5,790 |  |
|  | 765 899 | 1,795 | 2,824 2,496 | $\begin{array}{r}2,956 \\ \hline 299\end{array}$ | 2, 2677 | $\begin{array}{r}2,992 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,988 \\ \hline 745 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,115 \\ 2,85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,956 | 2,760 2 513 | 3,078 2 2 | 3,026 2,764 |  |
| Purchased scrap, Stocks, consumers , end of month, total | 899 5,340 | 1,606 5,497 | 2,496 5,718 | 2,539 5,400 | 2,407 <br> 5,154 | 2,722 <br> 4.740 | 2,745 4,511 | 2,858 4,646 | 2, <br> 5 <br> 5,151 <br> 151 | - ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{513}$ | 2,748 5,816 | 5,767 |  |
|  | 1,737 | 1,693 | 1,642 | 1,548 | 1,468 | 1,343 | 1,315 | 1,371 | 1,499 | 1,602 | 1,699 | 1,711 |  |
|  | 3,603 | 3,804 | 4,076 | 3,852 | 3, 686 | 3, 397 | 3,196 | 3,275 | 3,652 | 3,951 | 4,117 | 4,056 |  |
| Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron ore: ${ }_{\text {All districts: }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production....---------.--thous, of long tons..- | 709 | 2,049 | 2,816 | 2,777 | 2,492 | 2,496 | 2,999 | 10,740 | 12,355 | 13,477 | 14,478 | 13,887 |  |
|  | 1,591 | 2,079 | 1,649 | 1,524 | 1,245 | 1,150 | 2,087 | 10,770 | 13,274 | 14, 238 | 15,012 | 14,514 |  |
| Stocks, at mines, end of month....-.-.-.-do...- | 4,456 | 4,407 | 5,575 | 6,831 | 8,077 | 9,424 | 10,337 | 10,306 | 8,460 | 8,685 | 8,154 | 7,527 |  |
| Lake Superior district: | 1,575 | 1,103 | 171 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 349 | 9,496 | 11,738 | 12,704 | 12,482 | 12,191 | 11,380 |
| Consumption by furnaces | , 877 | 3, 520 | 6,760 | 6,740 | 5,329 | 5,948 | 7,109 | 7,362 | 7,249 | 7,579 | 7,371 | 7, 175 | 7,415 |
| Stocks, end of month, total...-...-......do | 47,017 | 44,786 | 38, 629 | 32, 004 | 26,745 | 20,865 | 14,099 | 14,384 | 19,189 | 24, 108 | 29,966 | 35,716 | 39, 711 |
| At furnaces.-.---------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 39,585 | 37, 848 | 32, 544 | 26,710 | 22, 103 | 16, 829 | 11,033 | 11,544 | 15,997 | ${ }^{20,651}$ | 26,084 | 31,388 | 35, 651 |
| On Lake Erie docks ---.------------- do | 7,432 | 6,939 | 6,085 | 5, 2904 | 4,642 509 | 4,035 | 3, ${ }_{3} \mathbf{0 6 6}$ | 2,840 678 | 3, 1971 | $\begin{array}{r}3,456 \\ \hline 92\end{array}$ | 3, 8881 | 4,328 920 | 4, 059 |
|  | 458 | 655 | 348 | 601 | 509 | 579 | 334 | 678 | 871 |  | 852 |  |  |
| Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous. of long tons.- | 44 | 60 | 80 | 47 | 55 | 61 | 68 | 64 | 107 | 88 | 56 | 72 |  |
| Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castings, gray iron: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unfilled orders for sale...-.-.thous. of short tons.- | 955 716 | 939 719 | 892 862 | 914 913 | 873 <br> 864 <br> 87 | ${ }_{996}^{922}$ | ${ }_{981}^{922}$ | $\begin{array}{r}978 \\ 1,095 \\ \hline 105\end{array}$ | 1,040 1,136 | $\begin{array}{r}1,287 \\ \hline 961\end{array}$ | 1,670 1,202 | 1,794 1,159 |  |
| For sale- | 398 | 395 | 440 | 450 | 417 | 500 | 484 | 573 | 613 | 508 | 677 | 649 |  |
| Castings, malleable iron: Orders, new for sale. |  |  | 34,719 |  |  |  | 42,663 | 43,256 | 56, 322 | 55,715 |  |  |  |
| Orders, new, for sale--..............--short tons.---- | 25, 54,322 | 55,795 | - 60,835 | 62,307 | 36,949 67049 | 69, ${ }^{466}$ | 76,250 | 77, 784 | 86,783 | 105, 300 | 132,374 | 152, 583 |  |
|  | 57, 150 | 49, 439 | 57, 379 | 62, 874 | 60,386 | 66, 259 | 69,822 | 76, 161 | 82, 345 | 67, 514 | 86, 021 | 82, 479 |  |
|  | 28,582 | 25, 250 | 29,679 | 32, 918 | 31, 249 | 38,639 | 36, 279 | 42, 432 | 46, 613 | 37, 198 | 50,019 | 46,927 |  |
| Pig iron: | 612 | 2,722 | 5,231 | 5,294 | 4,173 | 4,601 | 5,577 |  | 5,633 | 5,879 |  | 5,697 | 5,924 |
|  | 753 | 2,773 | 5,215 | 5,285 | 4,357 | 4, 779 | 5,548 | 5,827 | 5,637 | 5,620 | 5,752 | 5,703 |  |
| 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 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite-.---......-.-.-.-.-dol. per long ton.- | 46.68 | 46.68 | 46.68 | 46.68 | 46.85 | 47.28 | 47.28 | 47.28 | 47.28 | 47. 28 | 47.48 | 47. 95 | 49.87 |
| Basio (furnace) ---.-.-.-................- | 46. 00 | 46. 00 | 46. 00 | 46.00 46.50 | 46.00 | 46. 60 | 46. 00 | 46. 00 | 46. 00 | 46.00 | 46. 00 | 46.75 | 49.00 |
| Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island.....do.... | 46.50 | 46.50 | 46.50 | 46.50 | 46. 50 | 46.50 | 46.50 | 46. 50 | 46.50 | 47.25 | 49. 50 | 49. 50 | 49.50 |
| Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel castings: <br> Shipments total <br> short tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 78, 7203 | 76, 588 | 85,033 53,079 | 80,186 57,996 | 62,045 | 717,588 | 75, 133 | 83,845 | 194, 637 | 68,374 | -94, 113 | 96, 738 |  |
|  | 8,964 | 7, 270 | 9,258 | 9,298 | 10, 920 | 15,281 | 17, 406 | 20,552 | 27, 065 | 15,734 | 24,922 | 25, 295 |  |
| Steel forgings, for sale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 280, 291 |  | ${ }^{363} \mathbf{3}, 656$ | 327,035 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 231,849 48,442 | 240,715 46,182 | 263,816 43,840 | 280,023 47,012 | 294,251 46,704 | 287,874 62,484 | 297,032 60,206 | 311,811 60,993 | 342,535 65,810 | 391,820 53,747 | $\begin{array}{r} 483,840,840 \\ 63,712 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 530,689 \\ 89,718 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 81, 278 | 72, 859 | 78, 266 | 92,994 | 92,547 | 108,677 | 99, 193 | 113,657 | 117,333 | 94,929 | 123,608 | 122, 408 |  |
|  | 65, 651 | 56, 455 | 61,765 | 73,458 | 73,440 | 87,745 | 80, 950 | 93,459 | 96, 061 | 79,081 | 99,605 | 97,753 |  |
| Press and open hammer--.---.-.-.-.-.do.-.-- | 15, 627 | 16,404 | 16,501 | 19,536 | 19, 107 | 20, 932 | 18,243 | 20, 198 | 21, 272 | 15,848 | 24,003 | 24,655 |  |
| Steel ingots and steel for castings: <br> Production.......................thous. of short tons.- |  | 4,223 | 7,728 | 7,930 | 6,793 | 7,487 |  | 8,552 |  | 8,071 |  | 8,193 |  |
| Percent of capacity $\ddagger$ | 11 | 53 | ${ }^{7} 9$ | 94 | ${ }^{89}$ | 89 | 8100 | ${ }^{8} 101$ | 99 | 95 | 96 | 99 | $\begin{array}{r}8,719 \\ \hline 102\end{array}$ |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite, finished steel --.-...-dol. per lb.- | . 0420 | . 0420 | . 0427 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 |
| Steel billets, rerolling (producing point) <br> dol. per long ton.- |  |  | 58.80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 59.36 |  |
| Structural steel (Pittsburgh) --...-.-dol. per 1b.- | . 0350 | . 0350 | .0363 | . 0375 | . 0375 | . 0375 | . 0375 | . 0375 | 0375 | . 0375 | . 0375 | 0375 | 0375 |
| Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton. | 29.38 | 31.38 | 31.00 | 30.00 | 31.63 | 31.60 | 32.88 | 37.00 | 43. 90 | 40. 50 | 43.60 | 44.00 | 44.00 |
| Steel, Manufactured Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,361 $\mathbf{1}, 694$ | 5,298 1,682 | 4,592 1,956 | 4,863 1,635 | 4,937 1,758 | 4,745 2,095 | 4,659 1,721 | 4,410 1,967 | 4,886 2,089 | 5,795 2,128 | 7, 138 $\mathbf{2 , 7 0 4}$ | 7,182 |  |
|  | 31 | 26 |  | 61 | 42 | 31 | 28 | 35 | 36 | 44 | 49 | 36 | ------.--- |

end of month
$r$ Revised.

 1, 1950 , of $99,392,800$ tons; 1949 , on $96,120,930$ tons.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| IRON AND STEEL-Continued <br> Steel, Manufactured Products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), total | 285, 644 | 227, 359 | 219, 119 | 209, 187 | 198, 279 | 236,413 | 224,203 | 282, 923 | 356, 117 | 396,681 | 「 551,451 | 431, 161 |  |
|  | 188,092 | 150,987 | 146, 653 | 136,899 | 121,128 | 138,019 | 130,753 | 164, 147 | 228, 767 | 264, 343 | ${ }^{+} 395,266$ | 310, 916 |  |
|  | 97, 552 | 76,372 | 72,466 | 72,288 | 77,151 | 98, 394 | 93,450 | 118,776 | 127, 350 | 132, 338 | r 156.185 | 120, 245 |  |
|  | 252, 522 | 198, 034 | 184, 918 | 176, ${ }^{581}$ | 163,010 | 192, 993 | 187, 986 | 241,985 | 312, 661 | 364, ${ }^{124}$ | ${ }^{+498,369}$ | 382, 891 |  |
| Commercial closures, production.-.....-millions-- |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 19,511 } \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 16,767 } \\ \hline 831\end{array}$ | 1,951 21,365 | 908 22,066 | 1,061 26,281 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 25, } 953 \\ \hline 56\end{array}$ | 1,088 30,531 | 1,105 33,036 | 33, 836 | 1,527 36,613 | 1,451 30,291 |  |
| Steel products, net shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total --.-.-. thous. of short tons | 935 | 3, 297 | 5,411 | 5,483 | 5,135 | 5,723 | 5,780 | 6, 253 | 6, 192 | 5,669 | 6,326 | 6, 145 |  |
| Bars, hot rolled--Carbon and alloy....-.- do...- | ${ }_{31}^{89}$ | ${ }_{125}^{325}$ | 606 138 | 122 | ${ }_{101}^{602}$ | 662 116 | 646 122 | ${ }_{138}$ | ${ }^{693}$ | 156 | 169 | 151 |  |
|  | 18 | 104 | 220 | 228 | 220 | 230 | 225 | 241 | 229 | 250 | 282 | 269 |  |
|  | 121 | 400 | 653 | 671 | 633 | 658 | 743 | 803 | 807 | 703 | 801 | 779 |  |
|  | 51 | 290 | 519 | 456 | 346 | 441 | 438 | 467 | 447 | 393 | 454 | 482 |  |
| Rails | 1. | 31 | 141 | 151 | 125 | 125 | 164 | 189 | 186 | 152 | 158 | 154 |  |
| Sheets | 316 | 990 | 1,506 | ${ }^{1} 1,572$ | ${ }^{11,502}$ | ${ }^{1} 1,719$ | ${ }^{1} 1.686$ | ${ }^{1} 1,768$ | 11,735 | 11,728 | ${ }^{1} 1,756$ | ${ }^{1} 1,697$ |  |
| Strip-Cold roiled | 64 <br> 38 | 78 9 | 137 | ${ }_{176}^{141}$ | 141 | 151 | 146 179 | 154 | 157 | 115 | ${ }_{214}^{170}$ | 159 |  |
| Structural rolled | $\stackrel{38}{88}$ | 90 | 164 | 176 | 167 309 | 182 | 179 | 200 364 | 187 | ${ }_{347}^{177}$ | 214 | 210 |  |
|  | 81 | 246 | ${ }_{326}$ | 348 | 329 | ${ }_{363}$ | 333 366 | 432 | 438 | 420 | 467 | 424 |  |
|  | 71 | 268 | 419 | 424 | 408 | 464 | 429 | 456 | 471 | 354 | 495 | 433 |  |
| NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum: | 45,790 | 35,865 | 41,161 | 52,023 | 50, 668 | 58,747 | 58, 024 | 61,929 | 60, 400 | 63, 518 | 63, 006 | 59,400 | 62,900 |
|  | 252, 431 | 243, 748 | 259, 203 | 232, 796 | 142, 324 | 253, 181 | 248, 354 | 225, 388 | 167, 154 | 182, 954 | 207, 852 | 213, 408 |  |
| Price, wholesale, serap castings (N. Y.) <br> dol. per lb | 252, 073 | . 0775 | 211,181 .0775 | 23775 | 12,324 .0775 | . 0746 | 28,354 .0725 | 22, .0757 | 167,154 .0864 | 182, 084 .0882 | 20,882 .0985 | 218 .1107 | 1388 |
| Aluminum 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 |  |  |
|  | 29.1 | 26.3 | 26.8 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 35.8 | 33.4 | 36.0 | 37.6 | 30.2 | 39.9 |  |  |
|  | 106.2 | 80.7 | 93.1 | 100.7 | 111.3 | 149.0 | 129.4 | 127.5 | 137.5 | 133.6 | 169.1 | 165.9 |  |
| Plate, sheet, and strip--dionde | 75.9 .282 | 54.1 .286 | 61.2 .287 | 68.5 .287 | 77.0 .287 | 107.4 .287 | 89.4 .292 | 85.7 .312 | 92.7 .336 | 90.3 .342 | 113.0 .342 | 110.2 .363 | 9 |
| Copper: Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69,052 | 80, 598 | 80,390 | - 85, 650 | 80,756 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 90,358 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 83.782 | - 83, 286 | 96, 754 | 85, 378 | r 93.138 | - 86,678 | 91, 299 |
|  | 86, 882 | 92, 602 | 94,947 | 95, 229 | 94, 036 | ${ }^{-113,464}$ | 103,293 | - 112,411 | 113,961 | ${ }^{\text {r 96, }} 758$ | 108, 465 | 111, 842 | 110, 435 |
| Deliveries, refined, domestic .-...-.-.....-. do | 108, 192 | 117, 133 | 107, 662 | 111,668 | 112,773 | r 123, 054 | 101,729 | 113,837 | r 125, 016 | ${ }^{r} 96,006$ | r 112, 107 | 119,529 | 121, 806 |
| Stocks, refined, end of month...........--- do | 164, 464 | 139, 199 | 116, 027 | 101,070 | 77,472 | ${ }^{60,276}$ | 57, 028 | ${ }^{\text {r 51, }} \mathbf{0 4 3}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 500,350$ | + 48, 290 | 50, 952 | 58, 748 | 56,945 |
| Exports, refined and manufactures........-. do | 9,388 | 13, 075 | 25, 049 | 12,165 | 20,748 | 19,021 | 17, 120 | 14,064 | 11,434 | 9,785 | 12, 230 | 12, 035 |  |
|  | 37, 231 | 41,786 | 59, 054 | - 56, 213 | ${ }^{+61,378}$ | - 45, 207 | 34, 520 | ${ }^{r} 66,117$ | + 87, 222 | 29,347 | 33, 576 | 36, 298 |  |
| Unrefined, including scrap------------ do | 25, 102 | 21,811 | 39, 211 | ${ }^{+} 25.746$ | r 39,759 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 26,408 | 15,658 | ${ }^{-27,086}$ | ${ }^{-39,903}$ | 13, 112 | 8,204 | 8.625 |  |
| Refined_-...........do | 12,129 | 19,975 | 19,843 | 30,467 | 21,619 | r 18.799 | 18,862 | 39,031 | 47,319 | 16, 235 | 25.372 | 27,673 |  |
| Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.) dol. per lb.- | . 1733 | . 1806 | . 1820 | . 1820 | . 1820 | . 1820 | . 1864 | . 1961 | . 2200 | . 2220 | . 2227 | 2290 | . 2420 |
| Lead: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ore (lead content): <br> Mine production short tons | 29, 887 | 33, 225 | 36, 047 | 36,007 | 34, 794 | 38,678 | 35,612 | 37, 837 |  | 31, 162 |  | 34, 072 |  |
| Receipts by smelters, domestic ore.---- do.. | 29,497 | 36,329 | 37, 888 | 35, 031 | 36,452 | 38,457 | 35, 513 | 39,099 | 35, 811 | 32, 283 | 34,952 | 36,912 | 35,394 |
| Refined (primary refineries): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Productiont | 46, 246 | 48,500 | 48, 896 | ${ }^{47,512}$ | 41,670 | 49,104 <br> 22,358 | 48,196 33 3 | 48,989 <br> 45,702 | 44,490 35,774 | 41,520 41,188 | 47, 242 |  | 54,123 62,138 |
|  | 22,695 64,859 | 36,799 65,065 | - 70,438 | 25,683 76,529 | 21, 79,143 | 22,358 88,581 | 33,751 86,309 | 46, 436 | 35,774 69,025 | -47, 809 | 47,031 $\mathbf{6 7 , 4 9 5}$ |  | 62,138 50,854 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, total, except mirs. (lead content) per lb.. | 1342 | . 1252 | . 1200 | . 1200 | . 1200 | . 1096 | . 1063 | . 1172 | . 1181 | . 1166 | . 1293 | 1580 | . 1604 |
| short tons.- | 28,157 | 25,951 | 27,426 | 31, 286 | 33, 924 | 26, 197 | 32,787 | 54,917 | 41,523 | 35,646 | 50,548 | 41,881 |  |
| Tin: <br> Production, pig $\qquad$ long tons. | 3,246 |  | 3,081 |  | 2,652 | 3,137 |  | 3,185 | 2,605 | 2,574 | 2,717 | 3,130 |  |
|  | 2,411 | 3,925 | 4,605 | 4,941 | 5,131 | ${ }_{5}, 799$ | 5,488 | 6,120 | 6,478 | 6, 571 | 8,157 | 7,092 |  |
| Stocks, pig, end of month, totals...-......-.do | 32,070 | 35, 165 | 35, 777 | ${ }^{2} 39,827$ | ${ }^{2}$ 43,875 | ${ }^{8} 43,890$ | ${ }^{2} 42,270$ | ${ }^{2} 43,417$ | ${ }^{2} 42,644$ | ${ }^{2} 42,512$ | 243,717 | ${ }^{2}$ 41, 442 |  |
| Government§. | 22, 403 | 23,129 | 22,452 | 25,991 | 25, 816 | 23, 396 | 23,488 | 23, 482 | 20, 623 | 18, 254 | 19,623 | 17, 804 |  |
| Industrial. | 9,667 | 12,036 | 13,325 | 13,145 | 17, 104 | 19,673 | 18,427 | 19, 230 | 20, 117 | 22,780 | 21,910 | 22,587 |  |
| Imports: <br> Ore (tin content) | 4,899 | 4,122 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 658 |  | 3.882 |  |
| Bars, blocks, piss, ete | 7,558 | 4,881 | 2,915 | 7,409 | 8,184 | 4,972 | 2,941 | 10,434 | 8,569 | 11,621 | 8,254 | 4,869 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.) | . 9537 | . 8949 | . 7901 | . 7593 | . 7435 | . 7475 | . 7645 | . 7750 | . 7770 | . 8988 | 1. 0205 | 1. 0129 | 1.1335 |
| Zinc: Mine production of recoverable zinc. -short tons.. | 39,219 | 42,447 | 46,019 | 43,793 | 46, 187 | 51, 212 | 49,113 | 51, 785 | 50,184 | 48, 372 | 56, 114 | 54, 269 |  |
| Slab zinc: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-------------------------- do | 64,399 51 51 | 65, 055 | 71,327 |  | $\begin{array}{r}69,639 \\ 84,257 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 77,946 85,589 88 |  |  | 75,766 <br> 90 <br> 920 |  | 73,399 79,365 |  | 79,997 <br> 81 <br> 156 |
|  | 51,761 <br> 43,998 | 73,702 63,859 | -66,125 | 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 | 79,365 69,073 | 75. 741 | 81,156 71,596 |
| Stocks, end of month | 97, 666 | 89,019 | 94, 221 | 82, 037 | 67, 419 | 59,776 | 52, 520 | 41, 819 | 26, 665 | 20, 417 | 14,451 | 10, 267 | 9, 108 |
| Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis) ${ }^{\text {dol. per 1b_- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 0994 |  | 1197 | 1465 | 1500 | 1505 | 1710 | 1750 |
| Imports, total (zine content) -...-.-.-short tons.- | 20,507 | 28,454 | 21,294 | 23,157 | 30, 999 | 25,530 | 20,593 | 27, 202 | 43,662 | 38,824 | 58,549 | 32, 260 |  |
| For smelting, refining, and export-.----- do --- | 1,109 | 935 | 207 |  | 434 | 983 | 178 |  | 136 |  | 2,147 |  |  |
| For domestic consumption: Ore (zinc content) | 4,931 |  | 7,106 | 12,491 | 15, 625 | 13,382 | 7,044 | 13,309 | 30,141 | 20,467 | 43,785 | 16,853 |  |
|  | 14,467 | 17,588 | 13,981 | 10,606 | 14,940 | 11, 165 | 13,371 | 13,893 | 13,385 | 18,357 | 12, 617 | 15, 413 |  |
| HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boilers (round and square): <br> Shipments $\qquad$ thous. of lb . | 36, 989 | 25, 185 | 15,025 | 10,595 | 10,534 | 11,144 | 12,573 | 15,349 | 19,386 | 25,747 | 40,329 | 40, 153 |  |
| Stocks, end of month.-----.-...............do. | 61, 511 | 56, 796 | 60, 117 | 70,978 | 79, 029 | 90, 786 | 96, 634 | 99,986 | 100,994 | 87, 568 | 72, 295 | 58,577 |  |
| Radiation: <br> Shipments $\qquad$ thous. of sq. ft .- <br> Stocks, end of month | 5,970 | 4,190 5,602 | 2,813 5,688 | 2,678 5,806 | 2,966 5,655 | 3, 6,186 | 2,440 7,056 | 2,025 7,505 | 3,513 7,821 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,020 \\ & 6.531 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,449 \\ & 4,846 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,714 \\ & 4,020 \end{aligned}$ |  |

$r$ Revised. 1 Includes data for electrical strip.
${ }^{2}$ Includes small amount not distributed.
$\dagger$ Revised. 1Includes data for electrical strip. ${ }^{2}$ Includes small amount not distributed. to those formerly designated as primary) include some secondary lead produced by primary refineries.
${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ '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.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | October | November | December | January | Febru- ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem ber | October |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

heating apparatus, ETC.-Continued
 Oil burners:
Orders, unfilled, end of month Shipments.
Stocks, end of month
Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking ...................................
Ship Coal and wood
Gas (inc. bungalow and combination)
Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total....-do....
Coal and wood
 Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity-air flow), shipments, total............................................ Gas


## MACHINERY AND APPARATUS

Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly:
Blowers and fans, new orders ${ }^{\dagger}$.....thous. of dol Found heater group, new orders $\ddagger$....-.
net equipment (new), new orders, $\quad 39=100$
Furnaces, industrial, new orders:

Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel)* do Machine tools, shipments
Mechanical stokers, sales
Classes 4 and 5 :
Number.-
Horsepower
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new
orders................................................. of dol

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed:



Insulating materials, sales billed, index $1936=100$
Fiber products:
Laminated fiber products, shipments
Vulcanized fiber:
Consumption of fiber paper ....thous. of lb. Shipments of vulcanized products
Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipmen of dol
Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments short tons.
Motors and generators, quarterly:
New orders, index
$1936=100$
Polyphase induction motors, $1-200 \mathrm{hp}: \mathrm{o}^{7}$
New orders.....-.-....................... Dillings.............................................. Direct current motors and generators, $1-200 \mathrm{hp}$ :
New orders. New orde
Billings.

|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
|  |  |
| 44,164 |  |
| 56,518 |  |
| 96,963 |  |
| 29,014 |  |
| 291,030 | 2 |
| 16,718 |  |
| 257,506 | 23 |
| 16,806 |  |
| 666,940 | 50 |
| 206,025 | 1 |
| 263,134 | 2 |
| 197,781 | 12 |
| 102,989 |  |
| 44,606 |  |
| 34,676 | 23,707 |
| 23 |  |

,

| 37,937 | 41,362 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 47, 562 | 44, 176 |
| 60, 342 | 40, 906 |
| 32, 785 | 39, 130 |
| 69,616 | 204, 521 |
| 15,012 | 9, 436 |
| 158, 780 | 181, 112 |
| 15, 824 | 13,973 |
| 05,989 | 186, 219 |
| 40,391 | 45,669 |
| 43, 369 | 99,041 |
| 22, 229 | 41,509 |
| 78,828 | 51, 766 |
| 38,472 | 25, 736 |
| 24, 650 | 17,543 |
| 15, 706 | 8,487 |
| 4, 147 | 160, 785 |
|  | 15,905 12,341 |
| 270.4 | 201.0 |
| 293 | 281 |
| 516 | 719 |
| 67.6 | 75.7 |
| 2, 257 | 1,469 |
| 209 | 163 |
| 52, 631 | 46,854 |
| 2,525 | 2,560 |
| 2,132 | 1,694 |
| 137 | 181 |
| 53, 516 | 265, 513 |
| 98, 700 | 237, 591 |
| 345 | 338 |
| 4,723 | 4,625 |
| 3,231 | 3,155 |
| 1,112 | 1,097 |
| 12,662 | 20,946 |
|  | 236 |
| ---------- | 18,521 |
|  | 17,912 |
|  | 3, 747 |
|  | 3,472 |



PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

| COAL |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite: <br> Production thous. of short tons.- |  |
|  |  |
| Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month thous. of short tons. |  |
|  |  |
| Prices, composite, chestnut: |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Bituminous: |  |
| Production.........-............. thous. of short tons. Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total |  |
|  |  |
| Industrial consumption, total .-...-....-do.-. - |  |
| Beehive coke ovens...-.....................-do...- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Electric-power utilities------------------------- do.----- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  Retail deliveries ........................................... |  |
|  |  |

$$
\begin{array}{|r|r|r|} 
& & \\
4,979 & 4,657 & 2,749 \\
724 & 1,138 & 975 \\
510 & 421 & 277 \\
& & \\
20.36 & 20,49 & 20.49 \\
16.165 & 16.185 & 16.190 \\
10,545 & 45,037 & 36,335 \\
& & \\
28,068 & 34,948 & 43,036 \\
21,569 & 26,343 & 31,436 \\
16 & 52 & 112 \\
2,466 & 5,033 & 7,960 \\
654 & 675 & 725 \\
6,279 & 6,416 & 7,206 \\
4,584 & 5,080 & 5,665 \\
192 & 521 & 722 \\
7,378 & 8,566 & 9,046 \\
6,499 & 8,605 & 11,600
\end{array}
$$



Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary
$\ddagger$ See note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-34 of the June 1950 SURVEY regarding revised data.

 quarters of $1950,29$.
 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 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| COAL-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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, total | 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 |
|  | 45, 755 | 44, 359 | 43,721 | 36,038 | 24, 118 | 26, 893 | 36, 047 | 42,840 | 49, 198 | 49, 751 | 56, 620 | + 61,836 | 67, 685 |
| Byproduct coke ovens.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. - do | 9,946 | 10, 060 | 9,893 | 7,087 | 3,449 | 4,848 | 7,491 | 9,572 | 11, 280 | 10,395 | 12,353 | ${ }^{+} 13,964$ | 15,637 |
|  | 1,018 | 1,001 | 1,063 | 877 | 528 | 553 | 668 | 771 | 902 | 944 | 1,089 | 1,181 | 1,283 |
| Electric-power utilities....-.-.-........-do | 19,706 | 18,508 | 17,794 | 15, 066 | 11,055 | 11, 167 | 13, 820 | 16, 774 | 19,505 | 20, 581 | 22,925 | 24,940 | 26, 617 |
| Railways (class I) ----.-.-............. do | 4, 170 | 4,094 | 3,849 | 3, 010 | 2, 093 | 2,755 | 2,902 | 3,113 | 3,802 | 3,238 | 3,746 | 3,646 | 4. 172 |
| Steel and rolling mills...-.---.---.-.-- do | 916 | ${ }^{907}$ | 912 | 748 | 453 | 500 | 695 | 841 | 951 | 891 | 928 | 968 | 989 |
| Other industrial --------------------- ${ }_{\text {do }}^{\text {do }}$ | ${ }^{9,999}$ | 9,789 | 10, 210 | 9, 250 | 6,540 | 7,070 | 10, 471 | 11,769 | 12,758 | 13,702 | 15, 579 | 17, 137 | 18, 936 |
|  | 1,410 | 1,445 | 1,390 1,415 | 1,081 | 465 197 | $\begin{array}{r}1,161 \\ \hline 76\end{array}$ | 1, 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |
|  | 18.640 | 8. 667 | 8.711 | 8.767 | 8. 795 | 8. 861 | 18.756 | 8. 729 | 8. 707 | 8. 689 | 8.698 | 8. 699 | 8.713 |
|  | ${ }^{19} 9.358$ | 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: COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beehive------------.----- thous. of short tons.- | 8 | 34 | 80 | 104 | 26 | 248 | 424 | 449 | 568 | 505 | 644 | ¢ 587 | ${ }_{6}^{630}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,471 | 5,538 | $\begin{array}{r}5,358 \\ \hline 291\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,956 \\ \hline 259\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,979 \\ \hline 254\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,663 \\ \hline 246\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,868 \\ \hline 296\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,657 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,855 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,756 \\ \mathbf{3 1 5} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+5,671 \\ +283 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6.006 |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,120 | 2,017 | 1,714 | 1,281 | 655 | 550 | 700 | 718 | 724 | 816 | 825 | r 855 | 984 |
| At furnace plants---------------1.-...- do | 1,227 | 1,200 | ${ }_{723} 9$ | 807 | 448 | 448 | 581 | ${ }_{6}^{611}$ | 611 | 642 | 599 | 581 | ${ }^{661}$ |
| At merchant plants -------------------- do |  | 817 | 723 | 474 | 207 | 112 | 119 | 108 | 111 | 174 | 226 | 271 | 323 |
|  | ${ }_{59} 5$ | 160 30 | 140 36 | 149 | 154 | 112 | 117 29 | 133 32 | 129 22 | 125 39 | 101 34 | 104 37 |  |
| Price, beehive, Connelisville (furnace) dol. per short ton.. | 13.250 | 13.250 | 13. 250 | 13. 250 | 13.250 | 13.850 | 14. 250 | 14.250 | 14. 250 | 14. 250 | 14.250 | 14. 250 | 14. 250 |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,826 | 1,980 | 1,877 | 1, 806 | 13, 671 | 2,009 | 14,826 | 159, ${ }^{1,994}$ | r ${ }_{161,349}$ | 2, 135 | [ $\begin{array}{r}2,315 \\ 175,594\end{array}$ | 2,031 |  |
| Production.----....-...-..........thous. of bbl-- | 154,908 | 156, 285 | 155, 754 | 152, 590 | 139, 073 | 151, 213 | 149, 052 | 159,441 | 161,332 | 170, 017 | 175, 594 | 176, 636 |  |
| Refinery operations...-.ilit percent of capacity-- | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 166, } \\ \hline 868\end{array}$ | 158,782 | 169, 723 | 169,987 | $\begin{array}{r}148,847 \\ \hline 84\end{array}$ | 165,418 | 82 155,797 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 171, } 90 \\ \hline 179\end{array}$ | 169,683 | 182, 330 | 188, 078 | 181, 778 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: $0^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total ----.-...-do. | 250, 809 | 256, 010 | 253, 356 | 246, 610 | 243,750 | 241, 230 | 244, 605 | 239,877 | 242,287 | 240, 270 | 237,393 | 242, 311 |  |
| At refineries_.....-...-----............d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 58, 653 | 59,835 | 60,405 | 61, 195 | 59,965 | 60,647 | 62, 647 | 62,944 | 62,639 | 62, 845 | 61, 247 | 60. 884 |  |
| At tank farms and in pipelines......... do | 175, 984 | 180,086 | 177, 049 | 169, 217 | 167,916 | 164, 663 | 165, 373 | 160,751 | 162,506 | 160, 254 | 159,357 | 164,303 |  |
| On leases...--..............-..............-do | 16, 172 | 16,089 | 15,902 | 16,198 | 15, 869 | 15,920 | 16,585 | 16, 182 | 16,142 | 17, 171 | 16,789 | 17, 124 |  |
|  | 2,916 | 3,010 | 2,722 | 2,130 | r 2,328 | 2,153 | 2,968 | 2,946 | 3,226 | 3,250 | 3,096 | 2, 654 |  |
| Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells $\dagger$ dol per bbil | $\begin{array}{r}14,998 \\ \hline 250\end{array}$ | 13,699 2 | - ${ }_{2}^{13,878}$ | 16, 434 | 11,891 | 14, 924 | 13,787 | 13,731 | 14, 208 | 13, 097 | 15,426 | 14, 533 |  |
| Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wellst dol. per bbl.- <br> Refined petroleum products: | 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. 570 |
| Fuel oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Distillate fuel oil $\ldots$.-...........thous. of bbl | 31, 024 | 28,871 | 32,000 | 32,489 | 28,729 |  | 29,301 | 30,920 | 31,112 | 32, 253 |  |  |  |
|  | 35,361 | 35, 411 | 37, 283 | 37, 491 | 32,818 | 35,768 | 31, 426 | 32,954 | 32,058 | 35, 338 | 35, 585 | 35, 343 |  |
| Domestic demand: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distirlate fuel oil.-...-.................-do-- Residual duel oil | ${ }^{23,141}$ | 30,772 | 44, 759 | 43,406 51,334 | 39,484 | 42,604 | 28, 806 | 25, 123 | 19,705 39,055 | 22,864 40,743 | 26,785 | 24,860 |  |
|  | 41, 130 | 45,535 | 51, 362 | 51, 334 | 47, 281 | 52, 085 | 42,906 | 41,955 | 39,055 | 40,743 | 44, 762 | 42,663 |  |
| Consumption by type of consumer: Electric-power plants............. | r 6,642 | 7,316 | 7,938 | 7,804 | 7,462 | 7,868 | 5,319 | 5,673 | 5,275 | 5,324 | 6,043 | 5,899 | 6,145 |
|  | 4,755 | 4,377 | 4,333 | 4,035 | 3,791 | 4,033 | 3,543 | 3, 833 | 4.117 | 4, 029 | 4, 284 |  |  |
|  | 4,257 | 4,199 | 4,384 | 4, 292 | 4,160 | 5,088 | 5,048 | 4,700 | 5,030 | 4,476 | 5,413 | 4,772 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil | 90, 643 | 88, 212 | 75, 207 | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{6}$ 6, 938 | ${ }^{2} 52,206$ | 37,787 | 37, 530 | - 22,739 | 53,679 | ${ }^{2} 61,664$ | 68,426 | ${ }^{2} 78,270$ |  |
| Residual fuel oil.---------------------do..- | 68,673 | 65,122 | 60, 193 | 55, 808 | 47, 828 | 41, 860 | 39,979 | 39, 482 | 40,124 | 42,165 | 40,979 | 41,966 |  |
| Exports: <br> Distillate fuel oil $\qquad$ do | 750 | 666 | 430 | 649 | 1,036 | 1,001 | 863 | 714 | 626 | 925 | 809 | 916 |  |
|  | 817 | 852 | 751 | 843 | 644 | 1,193 | 958 | 861 | 1,398 | 935 | 1,221 | 802 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: Distillate ( |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 885 | . 080 | 082 | . 082 | 078 |  | 077 | 078 | 081 | 081 | . 082 | . 086 |  |
| Residual (Oklahoma, No. 6 fuel)*---- do.-- | 840 | 800 | 950 | 1. 190 | 1. 388 | 1. 438 | 1. 488 | 1. 590 | 1.625 | 1.620 | 1.650 | 1. 650 | 1.650 |
| Kerosene: <br> Production thous. of bbl. | 9,339 | 9,273 | 10,755 | 11, 140 | 9, 469 | 10, 100 | 8, 848 | 9,790 | 8,477 | 9,091 | 9,828 |  |  |
| Domestic demand.............................do-.-- | 8,269 | 11,454 | 14, 978 | 13, 906 | 11, 413 | 12,939 | 8,371 | ${ }_{5}, 700$ | 4, 570 | 6,926 | -7,035 | 7,929 |  |
| Stocks, end of month.......................-do | 27,609 | 25, 267 | 20, 888 | 18, 260 | 16, 126 | 13, 001 | 13, 383 | 17,304 | 21, 117 | 23, 151 | 25,803 | 27,677 |  |
| Exports | 43 | 118 | 97 | 68 | 89 | 213 | 39 | 71 | 26 | 43 | 61 | 113 |  |
| Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Har- <br>  | . 090 | . 086 | . 088 | . 093 | . 090 | . 089 | . 089 | . 090 | . 092 | . 092 | . 093 | . 096 | . 098 |
| Lubricants: ${ }_{\text {Production }}$ thous, of bbl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,116 2,927 | 3,984 2,982 | +2, ${ }^{4} 100$ | 3,932 2,846 8, | 3, 2 2,388 | 4,086 3,271 | $\begin{array}{r}3,645 \\ 2 \\ 244 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 4,039 <br> 3,346 | 4,002 <br> 3,588 | 4, 151 3,39 | 4,686 $+3,822$ | 4,646 3,510 | --.. |
|  | 2,927 8,894 | $\mathbf{2 , 9 8 2}$ $\mathbf{9} 109$ | 2,647 <br> 9 <br> 1,219 | 2, <br> 9,343 <br> 38 | 2, $\mathbf{9}, 341$ 1,311 | 3,271 8,989 | 2, 544 8,787 | 3,346 8,280 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } \\ 7,738 \\ \hline 788\end{array}$ | 3,183 <br> 7,427 <br> , 075 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6, 619 |  |
|  | ${ }^{976}$ | , 754 | 1,291 | 940 | 1,150 | 1,110 | 1,250 | 1,160 | 910 | ${ }^{3} 1,075$ | ${ }^{3} 1,101$ | ${ }^{3} 1,281$ |  |
| Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f. o. b. Tulsa) $\dagger$ dol. per gal. | 170 |  |  | 170 |  | 170 | 170 | . 172 | 181 | 199 | 220 | r. 255 | 268 |

${ }_{1}{ }^{\mathrm{H}}$ Revised.
1 Comparability of data is slightly affected in October 1949 and A pril 1950 by substitutions in reporting companies. Prices on new basis for September 1949 are $\$ 8.618$ (mine run) and $\$ 9.300$ (prepared sizes); for March 1950, $\$ 8.916$ (mine run).

New basis. Beginning January 1950, coverage was increased to include one East Coast terminal not previously reporting; comparable December 1949 figure, $75,435,000$ barrels.
${ }^{3}$ Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
$\dagger$ Includes stocks of heavy crude in California. $\dagger$ Revised series. Beginning in the July 1950 Strex, the following price series have been substituted for those previously shown: Crude petroleum, $36^{\circ}-36.9^{\circ}$ gravity (former series, $33^{\circ}-$ $33.9^{\circ}$ ); distillate fuel oil, New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel, bulk lots, f. o. b. refineries or terminals, excl. all fees and taxes (former series, Pennsylvania, $36^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 40^{\circ}$ gravity); lubricating oil, bright stock, conventional, $150-160$ viscosity D, $0-10$ pour point, midcontinent, excl. all fees and taxes (former series, cylinder, Pennsylvania). Beginning in the April 1950 SURvEr, prices for kerosene (N. Y,
Harbor, No. 1 fuel, f. o. b. refineries or terminals, excl. all fees and taxes) replace those for water white, Pennsylvania. Kerosene prices beginning 1935 are shown on p. 24 of the August 1950 SURVEY; data beginning 1935 for all other series will be available later.
${ }^{*}$ New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Burea $u$ of Labor Statistics. Prices are for bulk lots, excluding all fees and taxes (Oklahoma, group 3).

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | Febru- ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Contin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refined petroleum products-Continued Motor fuel: All types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline and naphtha from crude petro- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| leum-...-.....-.-. -thous, of bbl-- | 73,626 13,965 | 70,369 14,265 | 74,286 14,711 | 72,556 15,116 | 64.685 13,608 | 71,350 14,586 | 68,254 14,016 | 74,958 14,246 | 75.128 14.254 | 80,365 | 82,367 | 76,939 |  |
| Natural gasoline and allied products.- do -..-- | 13, 965 | 14, 265 | 14, 711 | 15,116 5 5 | 13,608 | 14,586 | 14, 016 | 14, 246 | 14,254 | 15, 002 | 15,449 | 15.466 |  |
| Of cycle produets .-......- thous. of bb | 4,406 8,301 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } \\ \hline 149\end{array}$ | 5, <br> 7,382 <br> 18 | 7.279 | 4,744 6,773 | 5,150 7852 | 4, 6684 <br> 6.984 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,403 \\ & 7112 \end{aligned}$ | 4,201 7321 | , 350 | 5,106 | 66 |  |
| Domestic demand.----------------------- do | 79,253 | 76, 270 | 75,553 | 66, 908 | 63, 366 | 78,739 | 80,348 | 89,033 | 90, 170 | 91, 707 | - 94,537 | 86, 739 |  |
| Stocks, gasoline, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished gasoline, total...--. | 96, 194 | 97, 173 | 103. 586 | 116.624 | 124, 177 | 124,924 | 119, 584 | 112,915 | 106. 026 | 102, 769 | 99,423 | 97, 904 |  |
|  | 55. 117 | 54, 200 | 62, 116 |  | 81, 457 |  |  |  | 61,771 | 58, 891 | 56,743 | 55. 676 |  |
| Unfinished gasoline | 7,093 | 7,534 | 7,857 | 8,674 | 8.619 | 8,842 | 8,473 | 8.120 | 8,048 | 8,286 | 7,644 | 7,844 |  |
| Natural gasoline and alied products - do | 6, 923 | $\begin{array}{r}7,141 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6.831 1.611 | 7,363 | 8,098 | 7,708 1 | 7,950 | ${ }_{8}^{8,163}$ | 8,151 | 8,730 | 8.667 1997 | 8,581 11 1853 |  |
|  | 2, 476 | 1,809 | 1,611 | 1,201 | 1,575 | 1,229 | 1,921 | 1,852 | 1,431 | ${ }^{1} 1,452$ | 1997 | ${ }^{1} 1,853$ |  |
| Price, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma), group 3 <br> dol. per gal | . 100 | . 098 | . 098 | . 097 | . 096 | . 095 |  | . 098 | . 101 | 102 |  |  |  |
|  | . 141 | . 140 | . 137 | . 137 | . 137 | . 137 | . 138 | . 142 | . 142 | . 145 | . 147 | . 147 | 104 147 |
| Retail, service stations, 50 cities .....do | . 203 | . 201 | . 201 | . 200 | . 199 | . 197 | . 200 | . 201 | . 202 | . 205 | . 203 | . 201 | 199 |
| A viation casoline: Production thous of bbl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,955 2,844 | 3,848 2.529 | 4,086 2,957 | 3.044 1,806 | 2,670 1,834 | 3,348 2,355 | 3,137 2,728 | 3,781 <br> 2,944 | 3,954 <br> 2,859 | 4,264 3,320 | 4,896 4,152 | 5,107 3,929 |  |
| Stocks, total | 6. 606 | 6, 822 | 7,444 | 7,940 | 88,026 | 7,758 | 7,446 | 7,138 | 6,593 | 6,656 | 6, 133 | 6, 000 |  |
| 100-octane and above.------.-.-.-.-.-.- do | 3,117 | 2,902 | 3.338 | 3,341 | 3,316 | 3,075 | 3,252 | 3,288 | 3,023 | 3,226 | 3,260 | 2,970 |  |
| Asphalt: | 002, 500 |  | 530,200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month---.-......-do...- | 798, 400 | 790,400 | 894, 200 | 1, 027,800 | 1, 140, 000 | 1, 238,700 | 1, 326, 500 | 1, 298, 900 | 1, 155, 300 | 1, 051,500 | 790, 000 | 742, 400 |  |
| Wax: <br> thous. of lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 130, 200 | 126, 000 | 132, 440 | 133,840 | 144, 760 | 137,760 | 140, 000 | 151, 760 | 158,480 | 161,560 | 151,760 | $\begin{aligned} & 114,800 \\ & 145,880 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Asphalt products, shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asphalt roofing, total...........-thous. of squares . Roll roofing and cap sheet: | 6,158 | 5,206 | 3,064 | 3,538 | 3,255 | 3,816 | 4,447 | 5,820 | 6,146 | 5,866 | 6,934 | 6, 161 | 6,641 |
| Roll roofing and cap sheet: | 1,545 | 1,284 | 767 | 936 | 821 | 883 | 979 | 1,108 | 1,181 | 1,127 | 1,351 | 1,311 |  |
| Mineral-surfaced.-.......-.-................-do | 1. 531 | 1,270 | 736 | 834 | 779 | 860 | 962 | 1,188 | 1,242 | 1,212 | 1,471 | 1,339 | 1,519 |
| Shingles, all types. | 3, 081 | 2. 652 | 1,562 | 1,768 | 1,655 | 2,072 | 2, 506 | 3, 524 | 3, 723 | 3, 527 | 4,113 | 3, 510 | 3,595 |
|  |  |  | [ 17.175 | 189 41,485 | [169 | ${ }^{1588}$ | 121 45.880 | + 148 | -137 | ${ }^{133}$ | 172 | 162 | 204 |
|  | 56, 550 | 55,413 | 39, 259 | 41, 485 | 35, 168 | 43,746 | 45,880 | 58, 543 | 61,591 | 59, 299 | 63,200 | 54, 435 | 58, 215 |

## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER} <br>
\hline Pulpwood: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,841
1,869 \& 1,772 \& 1,718
1,726 \& \& 1,662 \& \& \& \& \& 1,968 \& 2,326
2,093 \& 2,025
1,973 \& <br>
\hline  \& 4,964 \& 4,875 \& 4,879 \& 4,753 \& 4,675 \& 4,473 \& 3,999 \& 3,542 \& 3,392 \& 3,491 \& 3, 724 \& 3,775 \& <br>
\hline Waste paper: short ton \& 655, 365 \& 615,578 \& 606,410 \& 588,946 \& 557,634 \& 632,344 \& 604,058 \& 638,275 \& 639,504 \& 568.893 \& 711.910 \& 687,645 \& <br>
\hline  \& 639, 735 \& 625, 182 \& 573,516 \& 589, 046 \& 572, 188 \& 651, 142 \& 598, 526 \& 640,671 \& 639,505 \& 560, 469 \& 732,001 \& 687,968 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, end of month \& 379, 549 \& 368, 121 \& 397, 307 \& 394, 077 \& 372, 234 \& 355, 615 \& 363, 374 \& 357, 892 \& 354, 200 \& 362, 209 \& 348, 450 \& 340, 530 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Production: WOOD PULP}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total, all grades-...........thous. of short tons.--
Bleached sulphate \& r 1, 144
128,507 \& 128,443 \& 117,099 \& 139, 1814 \& 1,089
131,186 \& 1,199
146,640 \& - $\begin{array}{r}1,162 \\ 139888\end{array}$ \& 145,529 \& 1,219
146,624 \& 1,164
144,132 \& 1,314
148,996 \& r $\begin{array}{r}1,226 \\ 144,773\end{array}$ \& 171,513 <br>
\hline  \& -445, 495 \& 436, 025 \& 404,018 \& 465, 558 \& 422, 223 \& 453, 072 \& 450, 022 \& 489, 143 \& 468, 571 \& 453, 963 \& 512, 519 \& 468,025 \& 529, 945 <br>
\hline  \& r 165,157 \& 169,313 \& 162,468 \& 173, 759 \& 160, 266 \& 183, 146 \& 172, 614 \& 180, 213 \& 172,920 \& 160, 826 \& 187, 933 \& 171, 788 \& 192, 824 <br>
\hline  \& 「61, 012 \& 59, 601 \& 56, 889 \& 59, 534 \& 57,025 \& 64, 601 \& 57, 232 \& 59, 257 \& 57, 643 \& 53, 735 \& 63, 566 \& 63,712 \& 67, 324 <br>
\hline  \& 42,506 \& 43,341 \& 42, 232 \& 45, 120 \& 42, 179 \& 46,096 \& 44, 575 \& 48,300 \& 47, 249 \& 41, 723 \& 47,382 \& 43,949 \& 43,550 <br>
\hline Groundwood--.-....................- \& r

167,
7625 \& 165,969
76,907 \& 168,344 \& 165,152
74,566 \& 154,439
71,989 \& 174,005
76,188 \& 174,672
76,694 \& 1877,516 \& 188, 297 \& 174,729
76,945 \& 193,498
81,804 \& 186,878
82,153 \& 204,512
84,124 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Stocks, own pulp at pulp mills, end of month:} <br>
\hline Total, all grades .-...-......-....-...-short tons.- \& - 114,912 \& 114,018 \& 98,480 \& 109, 010 \& 108, 503 \& 107, 733 \& 116,491 \& 112,366 \& 106, 942 \& 103, 364 \& 105,487 \& 93, 120 \& 90,331 <br>
\hline Bleached sulphate-...............-.......-- do \& 12,047 \& 12, 895 \& 9,240 \& 9, 709 \& 10, 470 \& 9,926 \& 12,834 \& 11, 824 \& 12, 220 \& 13, 526 \& 13,696 \& 13,595 \& 14, 299 <br>
\hline Unbleached sulphate--- --.-----.------.- do. \& \& \& \& 8,770 \& 8, 206 \& 8,463 \& \& 7,367 \& 7,784 \& 8, 782 \& 9, 512 \& 9,415 \& 9,620 <br>
\hline  \& 33, 351 \& 32,412 \& 25,621 \& 29,644 \& 26,937 \& 25, 808 \& 28, 125 \& 26, 042 \& 25,667 \& 21, 71 \& 24, 558 \& 18,215 \& 19, 446 <br>
\hline Unbleached sulphite .-..............------ do \& 19,711
3
3 \& $\begin{array}{r}19,436 \\ 2 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}15,104 \\ 2 \\ \hline 099\end{array}$ \& 15,259 \& 17,203 \& $\begin{array}{r}18,615 \\ 1,414 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 17,740
1
1735 \& 18,555 \& 13, 552 \& 13,313 \& 12, 282 \& 14, 290 \& 13,787 <br>
\hline  \& 27,492 \& 27,634 \& 29,490 \& 33,984 \& 14,044 \& 13, 388 \& - 37,697 \& 17, 809 \& 36,325 \& -1,614 \& 33,580 \& 31,077 \& 29,309 <br>
\hline  \& 4,510 \& 3,937 \& 5,628 \& r 4,324 \& 5,629 \& 5,528 \& 5,926 \& 7,331 \& 7,891 \& 6,754 \& 7,818 \& 10, 223 \& <br>
\hline  \& 175, 283 \& 244, 540 \& 211, 534 \& - 235, 996 \& ${ }^{-183,312}$ \& + 202, 574 \& 150,290 \& 204, 391 \& 224,302 \& 177, 749 \& 186, 225 \& 190, 670 \& <br>
\hline  \& 41,855 \& 40, 845 \& 32, 464 \& 31,744 \& ${ }^{+} 39,615$ \& 42,620 \& 30, 837 \& 48,556 \& 40, 444 \& 29,479 \& 35,754 \& 29,312 \& <br>
\hline Unbleached sulphat \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 30,980 \& \& \& 40, 953 \& 32, 557 \& <br>
\hline Bleached sulphite--..-.-.-.................do \& 46,125
42,436 \& 66,710
56,624 \& 58,106
52,834 \& 50,423
63,260 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 51, } \\ \text { 39, } \\ \text { 398 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}58,575 \\ 38,904 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 48,353
28,030 \& 56,115
41,189 \& 59,980
43,849 \& 47,022
43,018 \& $\begin{array}{r}46,193 \\ 34,465 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 58,365
44,997 \& <br>
\hline Soda --1.-. \& 2,774 \& 2, 763 \& 2,805 \& 2,566 \& 2,683 \& 2,983 \& 2,333 \& 2,833 \& 2,851 \& 2,707 \& 3. 205 \& 2, 868 \& <br>
\hline  \& 21,346 \& 22, 888 \& 24, 572 \& - 22,897 \& - 20,456 \& + 23,973 \& 18,071 \& 24,002 \& 25,974 \& 20,149 \& 24,891 \& 21,708 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS} <br>
\hline All paper and paperboard mills: Paper and paperboard production, total \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Paper and paperboard production, thotal thous. of short tons.. \& 1,953 \& 1,920 \& 1,807 \& 1,881 \& 1,796 \& 2,032 \& 1,200 \& 2,047 \& 2,029 \& 1,813 \& 2,184 \& 2,081 \& <br>
\hline Paper (incl. building paper)....-.-.-......do...- \& 960 \& 943 \& 899 \& , 936 \& 898 \& 1,029 \& 959 \& 1,021 \& 1,033 \& 939 \& 1,062 \& 1,021 \& <br>
\hline  \& 896 \& ${ }_{82} 8$ \& 823 \& 859 \& 810 \& 901 \& 848 \& ${ }_{106}^{921}$ \& 890
106 \& 784
90 \& 1,002 \& 945 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}


note on p. S- 36 of that issue. Data prior to 1949 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Octaber | Novem. ber | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-Continued

| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Co |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paper, exel. building paper, newsprint, and paper- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 803,535 | 754, 993 | 729, 665 | 788, 948 | 747,742 | 858,342 | 779, 468 | 810, 402 | 848, 656 | 918, 164 | - 973, 952 | - 849, 137 | 836, 000 |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month.............do. | 497,820 | 496,770 | 486, 860 | 509,545 | 519,060 | 532,895 | 540,465 | 538, 304 | 566, 355 | 760, 260 | - 876,200 | r 913, 015 | 899, 200 |
| Production.....................................- do | 765, 612 | 762,099 | 739, 789 | 775, 846 | 736, 448 | 840, 837 | 774,868 | 814, 697 | 817,773 | 716,545 | - 836,936 | r 802, 701 | 841, 000 |
|  | 768, 592 | 755, 367 | 739, 566 | 763, 256 | 738,634 | 844,503 | 772,558 | 812,556 | 822,024 | 723, 630 | - 845, 246 | -812, 285 | 850,000 |
| Stocks, end of month .-..---------.-...... do | 321, 449 | 328, 285 | 328, 508 | 341, 090 | 340, 315 | 336, 644 | 338, 950 | 341, 091 | 338, 255 | 330, 944 | - 322,990 | ' 310, 750 | 301, 470 |
| Fine paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month.-..-.-.-.- do | 45, 270 | 43, 270 | 39,300 | 41,525 | 50, 200 | 56, 890 | 55,640 | 56, 225 | 61,400 | 110, 200 | - 143, 200 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 145,800$ | 148, 800 |
|  | 93, 235 | 93, 248 | 91,908 | 93,734 | 92, 899 | 104, 613 | 95, 161 | 105, 620 | 103, 702 | 83,785 | r 111,513 | ${ }^{+}$106,677 | 111, 000 |
| Shipments | 96, 342 | 92, 987 | 90, 322 | 94, 033 | 92,368 | 106,569 | 96, 270 | 107, 599 | 106,950 | 86,350 | $r 116,050$ | r 111, 287 | 112, 000 |
| Stocks, end of month | 82,864 | 83,125 | 84, 710 | 84,411 | 86,350 | 84, 305 | 83, 285 | 81, 305 | 79,475 | 76,910 | r 74, 115 | -69,500 | 68, 500 |
| Printing paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 278,000 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month.-.....-....do | 215,785 | 218, 400 | 209, 880 | 232, 255 | 234, 200 | 238,735 | 241,750 | 238,419 | 258, 020 | 329,000 | - 387, 500 | 7 414, 095 | 397, 000 |
| Production--.-.-.-.-.-.-......-.-...........do | 266, 393 | 265, 313 | 263,049 | 264, 983 | 244,781 | 288, 123 | 260,469 | 275, 228 | 273, 049 | 238,605 | - 286, 343 | - 280, 596 | 291, 000 |
| Shipments | 263, 717 | 257, 785 | 261, 078 | 259,094 | 247, 125 | 285, 697 | 257,445 | 277, 572 | 273, 605 | 239, 675 | 236, 188 | ${ }_{-}$281,510 | 295,000 |
| Stocks, end of month | 100, 500 | 108, 140 | 110, 115 | 116,094 | 113, 660 | 116, 085 | 119, 110 | 116, 766 | 116, 210 | 115, 140 | ${ }^{+116,335}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 115,310$ | 111,310 |
| Price, wholesale, book paper, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill. -dol. per 100 lb.- | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 1.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.65 | 11.65 | 11.78 | 12.15 |
| Coarse paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 288, 365 | 269, 096 | 260, 710 | 267, 149 | 262, 560 | 304, 000 | 276,000 | 286, 588 | 295, 568 | 312, 314 | + 300, 665 | - 276,025 | 295, 000 |
| Orders, unfille | ${ }^{1666} \mathbf{3 6 0}$ | ${ }^{165,040}$ | ${ }^{1664} \mathbf{5 9 5}$ | ${ }^{163,950}$ | ${ }^{16164} 8185$ | ${ }^{161,610}$ | 166,560 | ${ }^{167}{ }^{291}$ | 167,350 | ${ }_{258}^{218,870}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 227,570 \\ \mathrm{r} 286,377\end{array}$ |  | 230,000 290,000 |
| Shipments | 268, 577 | 270, 358 | 259, 153 | 269, 794 | 264, 665 | 304, 231 | 271,048 | 285, 200 | 296, 157 | 260, 790 | r 289,407 | г 275, 875 | 293, 000 |
| Stocks, end of month | 85,650 | 84, 195 | 79,883 | 85,850 | 85, 320 | 81,764 | 81,845 | 88,235 | 88,365 | 86, 139 | r 81,352 | r 72, 280 | 75,000 |
| Newsprint: <br> Canada (incl. Newfoundland): $\sigma^{\text {T }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from mill | 433, 039 | 460, 977 | 434, 652 | 403, 013 | 376, 834 | 426,960 | 425,660 | 479,560 | 440, 777 | 463, 339 | 417, 589 | 485, 165 | 465, 233 |
| Stocks, at mills, end of month | 165, 181 | 140, 970 | 121, 190 | 135, 188 | 157, 601 | 182,276 | 179, 390 | 159, 767 | 159,957 | 135, 873 | 184, 727 | 137, 141 | 128, 331 |
| United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.... | ${ }_{73,350}$ | 378,020 72,130 | 679,854 | -74,275 | 69,099 | 80, 571 | 82,564 | 89,719 | 888,420 | 84, 280 | 90, 882 | 84, 564 | 89,363 |
| Shipments from | 75,013 | 72, 417 | 72, 255 | 76, 080 | 70,756 | 79,027 | 85, 340 | 86, 257 | 89,928 | 83, 586 | 90,955 | 83, 962 | 90,837 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At mills--------------------------- do | 13,502 | 13, 215 | 10, 814 | 9,009 | 7,352 | 8,896 | 6,120 | 9,582 | 8,074 | 8,768 | 8,695 | 9,297 | 7,823 |
| At publishers------.-.......-........- do | 412,805 | 378, 578 | 371, 131 | 355, 599 | 328,881 | 318,036 | 284,010 | 288, 684 | 303,524 | 339, 424 | 376, 900 | 372, 943 | 356, 782 |
| In transit to publish | 75, 708 | 87,677 | 74,732 | 86, 039 | 88, 593 | 86,765 | 91,075 | 94, 187 | 78, 935 | 93, 140 | 81,095 | 94, 271 | 88,332 |
|  | 399,910 | 386, 639 | 418,496 | 376,819 | 347, 950 | 382, 399 | 369,560 | 487,435 | 441,239 | 415, 424 | 367, 604 | 418, 664 |  |
| Price, rollsPaperboard (National Paperboard Association): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.00 | 100.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month...............do... | 400, 600 | 429,800 | 359, 300 | 337, 800 | 314,600 | 371,800 | 343, 700 | 395, 500 | 394, 100 | 524, 400 | 1, 729,100 | 714,900 | 694, 700 |
| Production, total | 888,500 | 882,800 | 827,400 | 858,800 | 817,000 | 908, 600 | 858,300 | 934, 600 | 907, 600 | 816, 900 | 1, 017,300 | 954, 400 | 1, 023,400 |
| Percent of activity | 94 | 93 | 83 | 88 | 92 | 91 | 92 | 91 | 94 | 82 | 100 | 96 | 102 |
| Paper products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping containers, corrugated and solid flber, shipments.-............mil. sq. ft. surface area | 6,244 | 5,753 | 230 | 5,260 | 5,147 | 6,112 | 5,685 | 6,081 | 6,073 | 5,840 | 7,401 | 7,010 | 7,384 |
| Folding paper boxes, value: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 478.5 | 452.2 | 412.9 | 441.7 | 435.2 | 529.5 |  | 502.6 |  | 580.3 | 873.5 | 725.8 | 713.0 |
|  | 507.5 | 492.8 | 449.3 | 449.0 | 432.7 | 521.6 | 456.1 | 495.5 | 526.3 | 422.8 | 597.8 | 614.4 | 669.4 |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total......number of editions.. | 1,129 | 1,019 | 1,498 | 673 | 829 | 846 |  | 892 |  |  | 766 | 962 |  |
|  | 944 | 758 | 1, 114 | 524 | 619 | ${ }^{671}$ | 872 | 695 | 566 | 650 | 618 | 816 | 877 |
| New editions....------------------------ do..-- | 185 | 261 | 384 | 149 | 210 | 175 | 235 | 197 | 208 | 200 | 148 | 146 | 261 |

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption-.........................long tons.- | 51, 243 | 52,093 | 52,919 | 59,992 | 56,580 | 60,859 | 57,914 | 63,813 | 63,333 | 61, 402 | 64, 297 | -61. 281 | 67, 868 |
|  | 90, 733 | 99, 208 | 106,619 | 108, 769 | 104, 477 | 101, 691 | 106, 124 | 100, 776 | 99,457 | 93, 653 | 87, 146 | - 87.409 | 82, 036 |
| Imports, including latex and guayule.-...-do. | 47, 285 | 67, 152 | 67, 934 | 58, 261 | ${ }^{\text {r } 54,175}$ | 61,481 | 76, 828 | 60, 187 | 77,876 | 62, 004 | 72, 703 | 61, 153 |  |
| Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) <br> dol. per lb. | 163 | . 167 | . 177 | . 184 | . 195 | . 197 | . 238 | . 286 | . 309 | . 384 | . 521 | 558 | 638 |
| Chemical (synthetic): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-----------------------------1ong tons.- | 28,015 | 28,619 | 27, 234 | 27, 808 | 29,336 | 37,003 | 34,821 | 37,320 | 38,569 <br> 48608 <br> 6.6 | 43,820 43,68 | 43,950 <br> 50 <br> 189 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \% } \\ + \\ \mathrm{r} 49,460 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 44,690 51,049 |
|  | 33,687 | 31,684 | 31,771 | - | 31,860 | 37,647 | 38,075 | 46,398 | 48,608 | 43, 687 | 50,379 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 49,550$ | 51,049 51,767 |
|  | 103, 925 | $\begin{array}{r}101,430 \\ \hline 488\end{array}$ | 98,042 674 | 92,284 | 88,381 | 86,824 | 83, 470 | 74, 624 | 65, 346 | 67, 085 | 63,654 | ${ }^{\text {r 59, }} 659$ | 51,767 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20, 683 | 19,382 | 19,723 | 19,447 | 20, 424 | 23,037 | 22, 683 | 24,876 | 25, 869 | 24, 374 | 27,312 | ${ }^{\text {r } 29,648}$ | 32,663 |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumatic casings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,489 | 6,037 | 6, 272 | 6, 827 | 6,691 | 7,314 | 7,583 | 8,629 | 8,469 | 8,264 | 8,173 | 7,816 | 8,659 |
|  | 6,782 | 5,262 | 5,229 | 5,913 | 6,216 | 6,794 | 7,526 | 8, 521 | 10, 194 | 12,040 | 10,610 | 8,226 | 8, 709 |
|  | 2,937 | 1,746 | 2, 158 | 3, 094 | 3,247 | 2,830 | 2,975 | 3,119 | 4,056 | 3,884 | 4,093 | 3,814 | 3,782 |
|  | 3,689 | 3, ${ }_{99} 17$ | 2,940 | 2,703 | 2, 870 | 3,858 | 4,438 | 5,296 | 6,024 | 8,049 | 6, 399 | 4,300 | 4, 774 |
| Export. | 156 |  | 131 | 116 | 100 | 106 | 112 | 106 | 114 | 107 | 117 | 113 | 152 |
| Stocks, end of mon | 8,698 | 9,542 | 10,638 | 11,366 124 | 11,797 | 12,355 | 12,341 | 12, 367 | 10,749 | 7,005 | 4, 8171 | 4,423 1 | 4,382 |
| Inner tubes: | 151 | 109 | 120 | 124 | 92 | 96 | 89 | 94 | 94 |  | 175 | 107 |  |
|  | 5,261 | 5, 141 | 5,325 | 5,629 | 5,803 | 6,223 | 6,285 | 7,089 | 7,537 | 6,916 | 7, 244 | 7,074 | 7,988 |
|  | 5,489 | 4,163 | 4,179 | 5,312 | 5,610 | 5,733 | 6,094 | 6,688 | 8,459 | 9, 629 | 9, 209 | 7, 556 | 7,415 |
| Stocks, end of month | 8,609 105 | 9,645 53 | 10,657 60 | 10,926 49 | 11,059 50 | 11,432 51 | 11,710 57 | 12,110 48 | 11,248 | 8,422 | 6,619 33 | 6, 129 50 | 6, 400 |

[^19]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| ABRASIVE PRODUCTS <br> Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments reams.- <br> PORTLAND CEMENT | 148, 461 | 126,936 | 124.653 | 145, 157 | 144, 609 | 157, 524 | 154, 385 | 165, 746 | 165,781 | 151, 278 | 258, 575 | 206,809 | 197,500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production $\qquad$ thous. of bbl.- <br> Percent of capacity $\qquad$ | 19,070 88 88 | 18,040 86 | 16,967 | $\begin{array}{r}15,202 \\ 70 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ | 13,115 67 | 14,301 66 | 18,134 85 | 19,941 90 | 20,001 93 | 20,709 94 | 21,884 | 20, 945 98 | 22,488 |
|  | 21, 278 | 17, 269 | 11. 628 | 9,632 | 9, 824 | 14,669 | 18, 424 | 22,834 | 24.749 | 23.167 | 25,144 | 22, 910 | 24, 172 |
| Stocks, finished, end of month .-...-..........d. do | 8, 569 | -9,352 | 14, 700 | 20, 275 | 23, 583 | 23, 216 | 22,936 | - 20,050 | 15.298 | 12,848 | 9,608 | r 7,642 | 5,958 |
| Stocks, clinker, end of month $\qquad$ do <br> CLAY PRODUCTS | 3, 610 | 3,387 | 4,587 | 6, 141 | 7,454 | 8,821 | 8,626 | 8,142 | r 7,346 | ${ }_{r} \mathbf{6 , 3 8 8}$ | 4,900 | ${ }^{\text {r 4, }} \mathbf{0 2 9}$ | 2,850 |
| Brick, unglazed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production..---..-----thous. of standard brick .- | ${ }_{522,377}$ | 501, 700 | 464, 372 | 377,675 | 345,731 322,320 | 397,905 | 448, 513 512,242 | 550.420 | ${ }^{573.586}$ | 560, 839 | 622, 664 | 585. 205 |  |
| Shipments <br> Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant dol. per thous. | 535,362 24.010 | 508,100 24.075 | 407,417 24.053 | 345,485 24.035 | 322,320 24.103 | 433,816 24.152 | 512.242 24.225 | 592,472 24.475 | 626,033 24.721 | 583,436 25.032 | 652,581 25.208 | 610,795 +25.616 | 25. 901 |
| Clay sewer pipe, vitrified: Production |  | 126,879 | 119, 931 | 108, 580 | 105, 032 | 121,935 | 87,639 | 126,921 | 143, 053 | 135, 856 | 151, 853 |  |  |
|  | 136, 255 | 120,462 | 92,961 | 92, 740 | 85, 668 | 113.060 | 102,099 | 145,275 | 156, 376 |  |  | 153.181 |  |
| Struetural tile, unglazed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.....-.-...........................-do.. | 113,588 | 109,699 | 102,875 | 97,456 | 91, 124 | 100, 988 | 98, 995 | 117, 313 | 119,300 | 118,089 | 119,119 | 115, 506 |  |
|  | 109,360 | 103,402 | 85,597 | 79, 119 | 83, 238 | 104, 774 | 111,465 | 126,632 | 126,601 | 124,465 | 135,112 | 120, 173 |  |
| glass Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: <br> Production thous. of gross. | 8,283 | 7,375 | 6,963 | 7,952 | 7,290 | 8,204 | 8,420 | 9,377 | 9,125 | 8,870 | 9,133 | 8, 673 |  |
|  | 7,737 | 6,963 | 6,321 | 7,379 | 6,748 | 8,129 | 7,649 | 9,371 | 9,045 | 9, 141 | 11,132 | 10, 437 | 8,967 |
| General-use food: <br> Narrow-neck food -................................... <br> Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers) | 760 | 632 | 521 | 640 | 680 | 775 | 876 | 1,274 | 819 | 844 | 1,170 | 1,572 |  |
| thous. of gross.- | ${ }^{1} 2,157$ | 11,871 | ${ }^{1} 1,694$ | ${ }^{12} 2291$ | ${ }^{1} 1,968$ | 2,111 | 1,871 | 2,217 | 2,375 | ${ }^{1} 2,476$ | 3,204 | 2,672 |  |
| Beverase (returnable and nonreturnable) thous. of gross.- | 164 | 176 | 228 | 231 | 290 | 479 | 592 | 841 | 1,064 | 845 | 492 | 305 |  |
|  | 298 | 304 | 333 | 325 | 263 | 451 | 475 | 632 | 715 | 700 | 669 | 582 |  |
| Liquor and wine | 1,359 | 1,227 | 975 | 826 | 785 | 1,140 | 964 | 993 | 908 | 1,095 | 1, 551 | 1,343 |  |
| Medicinal and toilet --..-.-.-.-.-....-do. | 2,024 | 1,887 | 1,823 | 2, 127 | 1,809 | 2, 062 | 1,856 | 2,158 | 1,849 | 1,909 | 2, 501 | 2,576 |  |
| Chemical, household and industrial-.---do- | ${ }_{6}^{652}$ | 611 | 444 | ${ }_{6}^{669}$ | ${ }^{667}$ | ${ }_{277}^{771}$ | ${ }^{633}$ | 730 | 724 | 649 | 819 | 822 |  |
| Dairy products--.......- | 308 115 |  | (1) 304 | 256 114 | ${ }_{2}^{253}$ | 277 64 | ${ }_{154}^{228}$ | 272 | 280 | 290 | 385 | 369 |  |
| Fruit jars and jelly glasses | 8,602 | 8,735 | $\stackrel{9}{9,145}$ | - 914 | 133 $\mathbf{9 , 5 9 5}$ | - 9 64 454 | 154 10,006 | 9,714 | 912 $\mathbf{9 , 3 8 2}$ | 1333 8,931 | 342 6,743 | 197 4,865 | 6,123 |
| Other glassware, machine-made: Tumblers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,521 | 4,940 | 4,853 | 6, 125 | 5,578 | 6,061 | 6,515 | 6,591 | 5,635 | 5,209 | 6,548 | 5,925 | 6,994 |
|  | 5,436 | 4,961 | 3,756 | 4,981 | 5,552 | 6,251 | 6, 168 | 6,223 | 5,699 | 5,264 | 7,222 | 6,070 | 5,498 |
| Stocks | 7,676 | 7,615 | 8,584 | 9, 825 | 9,820 | 9,642 | 9,938 | 10,237 | 8,719 | 8,667 | 8,091 | 8,118 | 8,877 |
| Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous. of dozens.- | 3,801 | 3, 647 | 2,617 | 2,644 | 3,179 | 3,900 | 3,266 | 3,394 | 3,117 | 2. 530 | 3,671 | 3,356 | 3,846 |
| GYF SUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude gypsum, quarterly total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports.-................................. |  |  | 734 $\times 1.821$ |  |  | 414 1,642 |  |  | 702 1,923 |  |  | 1,112 |  |
| Calcined, production, quarterly total ------- do... |  |  | 1, 552 |  |  | 1, 574 |  |  | 1,768 |  |  | 2,047 |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: Uncalcined.......-....................-----short tons.- |  |  | 500, 302 |  |  | 424, 291 |  |  | 546, 147 |  |  | 573, 262 |  |
| Calcined: For building uses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 464, 022 |  |  | 459,766 |  |  | 584, 766 |  |  | 693, 948 |  |
| Keene's cement----.-.........------- do |  |  | 10,902 |  |  | 13,066 |  |  | 13, 642 |  |  | 15, 863 |  |
| All other building plasters.-- |  |  | 122, 092 |  |  | 112,638 |  |  | 136, 521 |  |  | 156, 429 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 568.165 \\ 8,134 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 610,422 \\ 8,807 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 659,876 \\ 10,765 \end{array}$ |  |  | 761,573 13,449 |  |
|  |  |  | 719, 627 |  |  | 723,786 |  |  | 725, 128 |  |  | 759,260 |  |
|  |  |  | 57,011 |  |  | 55,154 |  |  | 67,088 |  |  | 66,674 |  |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

| COTTON-Continued |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters)-Continued |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Prices received by farmers....-.-.-.-dol. per lb-- |  |
| Prices, wholesale, middling, $15 / 6^{\prime \prime}$, average, 10 markets dol. per lb. |  |
| Cotton linters: 1 <br> Consumption $\qquad$ thous. of bales. <br> Production $\qquad$ do. <br> Stocks, end of month $\qquad$ do. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |
| Cotton cloth: <br> Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly_....mil. of linear yards |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |
| Mill margins $\ddagger$--.-.------.-......cents per lb |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Sheeting, unbleached, 36 -inch, $56 \times 60 \ldots$ do |  |
| Cotton yarn, Southern, prices, wholesale, mili: 22/1, carded, white, cones. $\qquad$ dol. per lb. 40/1, twisted, carded, skeins. do. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Spindle activity (cotton system spindles): Active spindles, last working day, total_ thous Consuming 100 percent cotton. |  |
|  |  |
| Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total.mil. of hr. A verage per working dayor. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK

Rayon yarn and staple fiber:
Consumption:

Stocks, producers', end of month:
Filament yarn
Staple fiber.
Prices, wholesale:
Yarn, viscose 150 denier first quality, mini mum filament
 Rayon broad-woven goods, production, quarterly Silk, raw:

WOOL


## WOOL MANUFACTURES



| 415, 088 | 433, 596 | 656,897 | 528,316 | 654, 948 | 685, 775 | 470,653 | 539, 105 | 740, 533 | 264, 982 | 355, 975 | 372, 381 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13, 789 | 12,419 | 12,896 | 10,982 | 70,575 | 62, 076 | 8,456 | 2,513 | 1, 490 | 2,332 | 4,730 | 22, 732 |  |
| . 288 | 12, 278 | 12,865 .265 | - 265 | . 275 | -.281 | 8. 287 | -. 292 | 1, 299 | $\bigcirc$ | 4, +370 | 22,400 | . 389 |
| . 296 | . 298 | . 303 | .310 | . 320 | . 319 | . 325 | . 329 | . 338 | . 371 | . 381 | . 407 | . 298 |
| $\begin{array}{r}144 \\ \hline 227\end{array}$ | 132 235 | 131 203 | 132 | - 128 | 156 | 131 | 134 78 | 138 58 | 112 | 149 68 | 124 | 129 206 |
| r 467 | 531 | 568 | 576 | 580 | 561 | 580 | 546 | 610 | 436 | 340 | 337 | 409 |
|  |  | 2,313 |  |  | 2,449 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 2,401$ |  |  | 2,395 |  |
| 60, 383 | 52,811 | 55, 918 | 36,503 | 34,970 | 49,266 | r 52, 840 | - 51, 428 | 52, 318 | 35, 935 | 45,633 | 50,959 |  |
| 2,167 | 2,310 | 2, 290 | 2, 845 | 4,283 | 7,481 | 4,952 | 5,042 | 4,596 | 1,905 | 2,918 | 2,570 |  |
| 36.88 | 38.17 | 38.05 | 37.90 | 37.52 | 36.69 | 33.08 | 31.71 | 31.63 | 35.93 | 43.55 | 48.69 | 49.36 |
| . 303 | . 303 | . 303 | . 303 | . 303 | . 303 | . 303 | . 303 | . 318 | . 326 | . 345 | . 360 | . 364 |
| . 166 | . 170 | . 170 | . 166 | . 160 | . 152 | . 140 | . 142 | . 151 | . 175 | . 198 | . 224 | 215 |
| . 167 | . 169 | . 170 | . 172 | . 174 | . 172 | . 172 | . 172 | . 172 | . 185 | . 218 | . 238 | 245 |
| . 639 | . 647 | . 6478 | . 6477 | . 632 | . 627 | .620 .799 | . 602 | .605 .786 | . 671 | .776 .925 | .833 1.007 | 1.851 |
| 21,450 | 21,557 | 21. 476 | 21,463 | 21,663 | 21,596 | 21,301 | 21,458 | 21,474 | 21,794 | 21,845 | 21,945 | 22, 149 |
| 20, 215 | 20,314 | 20, 241 | 20, 217 | 20,417 | 20,340 | 20,048 | 20, 229 | 20, 221 | 20, 525 | 20, $544^{\prime}$, | 20,609 | 20.758 |
| 9. 540 | 10,021 | 9,781 | 9,663 | 9,765 | 11,808 | 9, 299 | 9,467 | 11,076 | 7,754 | 10,? \% | 12, 638 | 10.713 |
| 460 | 466 | 466 | 496 | 496 | 472 | 473 | 473 | 452 | 408 | 517 | 516 | 542 |
| 8,978 | 9,442 | 9.206 | 9,091 | 9,181 | 11,130 | 8,764 | 8.935 | 10,435 | 7,284 | 9,711 | 11,860 | 10,041 |
| 123.3 | 124.8 | 124.7 | 133.0 | 133.4 | 127.3 | 127.8 | 128.1 | 123.0 | 110.9 | 140.2 | 139.7 | 146.9 |
| 74.9 | 75.7 | 79.7 | 78.1 | 71.5 | 81.0 | 70.2 | 76.8 | 78.0 | +79.7 | r 85.1 | г 79.0 | 82.5 |
| 25.2 | 24.3 | 23.9 | 24.1 | 22.5 | 25.4 | 23.3 | 25.5 | 24.5 | 25.8 | 27.7 | -25. 5 | 25.3 |
| 24.7 | 18.9 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 14.2 | 15.6 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 10. 2 |
| 4.5 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 5. 9 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 4.1 |
| 767 | 2,952 | 4,317 | 4,016 | 4,969 | 6, 710 | 5,171 | 8,076 | 7,323 | 6,653 | 7,463 | 8,960 |  |
| . 710 | . 710 | . 710 | . 710 | . 710 | . 710 | . 710 | - 710 | - 710 | . 732 | . 740 | 755 | 760 |
|  |  | 544, 104 |  |  | 590, 690 |  |  | +551,842 |  |  | 570, 600 |  |
| 164 | 133 | 370 | 539 | $\ulcorner 617$ | 628 | 669 | 705 | 744 | 1,033 | 902 | 1, 307 |  |
| 2.60 | 2. 65 | 2.68 | 2.72 | 2. 71 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.68 | 2.68 | 3.05 | 3. 42 | 3.40 | 3.51 |
| 33, 517 | 28,732 | 35, 144 | 31,352 | 34,684 | 41, 730 | 31, 108 | 32,468 | 39,765 | 28,816 | r 38,948 | 44, 310 |  |
| 13, 004 | 13, 267 | 17,355 | 15, 716 | 15, 724 | 19, 765 | 16,652 | 16,204 | 18,445 | 9, 608 | 15,768 | 18, 190 |  |
| 46,456 | 46,158 | 57, 515 | 77, 891 | ${ }^{+74.651}$ | 66,630 | 56,964 | 54, 879 | 55, 249 | 68, 773 | 74,833 | 56,832 |  |
| 1.525 | 1. 525 | 1. 562 | 1.588 | 1. 625 | 1. 625 | 1. 629 | 1. 698 | 1. 760 | 1. 800 | 2.045 | 2. 481 | 2. 469 |
| . 545 | . 545 | . 552 | . 559 | . 570 | . 570 | . 564 | . 620 | . 678 | . 702 | . 778 | . 892 | . 909 |
| 11.675 | 1.375 | 1. 375 | 1. 465 | 1. 575 | 1. 575 | 1. 600 | 1. 715 | 1. 775 | 1.775 | 1. 965 | 2. 725 | 12.515 |
| 90 | 84 | 69 | 77 | 86 | 83 | 86 | 87 | 86 | 70 | 102 | 97 |  |
| 2, 224 | 2, 207 | 2,122 | 2,175 | 2, 172 | 2,096 | 2,136 | 2,188 | 2, 214 | 1,933 | -2,391 | 2,354 |  |
| 39 | 33 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 25 | - 26 | 30 | 25 | ---- |
| 141 | 139 | 141 | 154 | 166 | 169 | 170 | 159 | 160 | 101 | 172 | 158 |  |
| 68 | 69 | 71 | 79 | 87 | 83 | 85 | 82 | 76 | 51 | 83 | 81 |  |
| 94, 421 | 87, 587 | 77, 497 | 77, 597 | 79,834 | 77, 269 | 79,582 | 85, 011 | 85, 662 | 74, 410 | r 96, 134 | 87,265 |  |
| 111, 729 | 98, 564 | 95, 935 | 93, 207 | 104,027 | 103,917 | 100, 746 | 101, 863 | 102, 418 | 85, 975 | r 115, 302 | 115, 035 |  |
| 176 | 166 | 172 | 185 | 209 | 207 | 186 | 191 | 187 | 167 | ז 233 | 227 |  |
| 64,311 | 58,518 | 67,365 | 56, 780 | 60, 324 | 74,610 | 60,516 | 63, 320 | 77,555 | 51, 064 | ${ }^{\text {r 69, }} 848$ | 80,630 |  |
| 7,709 | 6,631 | 7,357 | 6,628 | 6,664 | 7,835 | 6,468 | 6,784 | 8,725 | 5,964 | $+8,384$ +4 | 9,070 |  |
| 43, 058 | 37, 901 | 42, 795 | 34,796 | 37, 908 | 46, 495 | 36, 832 | 40, 012 | 49,380 | 34, 860 | r 44,796 | 52, 425 |  |
| 13, 544 | 13, 986 | 17, 213 | 15, 356 | 15, 752 | 20, 280 | 17, 216 | 16,524 | 19, 450 | 10, 240 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 16,668$ | 19,135 |  |
| 2.850 | 2.912 | 2. 975 | 2. 975 | 2.975 | 2. 975 | 2.975 | 2. 975 | 2. 975 | 2.975 | 2.975 | 3. 665 | 4. 125 |

${ }^{+}$Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Nominal price.
 active spindles are for end of period covered.
$\ddagger$ Scattered monthly revisions beginning 194
+Scattered monthly revisions beginning 1944 (to incorporate new quotations for two constructions previously included at OPA ceiling prices) are available upon request.
§ Data for the third month of each quarter at oottom 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.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decern- } \\ \text { ber. } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued


## TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT



| 228 70 | 158 97 | 116 29 | 167 39 | $\begin{array}{r}225 \\ 52 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 326 52 | ${ }_{3}^{329}$ | 377 68 | 369 47 | 320 94 | 345 48 | 298 84 | 195 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| r 573, 699 | - 455, 371 | ${ }^{\text {r 3 }}$ 39,076 | 581,366 | 475, 465 | 580, 660 | 559, 311 | 696, 893 | 856, 618 | 706,672 | 818,092 | 722, 812 | 760, 537 |
| ${ }^{322}$ |  | 369 |  |  | 139 |  |  |  |  | 457 |  | 553 |
| 275 | 279 | 353 | 194 | 128 | 170 | 4234 | 323 | 349 | 291 | 374 | 345 | 502 |
| r 488, 176 | r 381, 874 | r 292, 009 | 487, 824 | 385, 361 | 469, 618 | 455. 193 | 575, 518 | 720, 688 | 595, 067 | 682, 782 | 616,827 | 651, 169 |
| 476. 461 | 373, 838 | 284, 097 | 475, 495 | 377, 185 | 461,119 | 446, 524 | 563, 119 | 702.935 | 581, 069 | 669, 550 | ${ }^{602,423}$ | 636, 138 |
| r 85, 201 | ${ }^{7} 73,549$ | - 666688 | -93, 323 | 89, 971 | 110, 843 | 103, 850 | 120,963 | 135, 332 | 111, 208 | 134, 853 | 105, 562 | 108, 815 |
| 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 |
| 20,531 | 17,216 | 13,083 | 15, 531 | ${ }^{r} 18,268$ | 17,639 | ${ }^{+17,117}$ | ' 20,187 | r 24,850 | ${ }^{\text {r } 24,807}$ | - 24,441 | 22, 302 |  |
| 11, 205 | 3,251 | 7, 183 | 8, 914 | ${ }^{\text {r 8, } 644}$ | 8.134 | ${ }^{r} 6.758$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 8.631$ | 12,679 | r 12, 775 | ${ }^{\text {r 11. }} 286$ | 10, 734 |  |
| 9,326 | 7,965 | 5,900 | 6,617 | 9,624 | 9,505 | 10,359 | ${ }^{\text {r 11, }} 556$ | ${ }^{r} 12.171$ | 12,032 | ${ }^{r} 13,155$ | 11, 568 |  |
| 3, 256 | 2,951 | 3, 043 | 3, 083 | 3,493 | 4, 395 | 4,385 | 4, 867 | 5,532 | ${ }^{3} 5,798$ | ${ }^{+3} \mathbf{6 , 5 9 3}$ | ${ }^{3} 6,761$ |  |
| 3,087 | 2,816 | 2, 865 | 2,969 | 3,348 | 4, 183 | 4, 192 | 4, 650 | 5,337 | 35,605 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3 6, 568 |  |
| 2,108 | 1,821 | 1,696 | 1,842 | 2, 123 | ${ }^{2}, 523$ | 2, 5288 | 2, 782 | 3, 203 | 3 3 3 3 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 3 \\ \mathbf{3}, 735 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3 3, 344 |  |
| 979 169 | 905 135 | 1,169 | 1,127 | 1,225 | 1,660 | 1,664 193 | 1,868 | 2,134 | $\begin{array}{r}32,289 \\ \begin{array}{r}193\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}r 32,700 \\ 3 \\ \hline 158\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 2,624 \\ 3 \\ 193 \end{array}$ |  |
| 465, 765 | 409, 702 | 414,579 | 381, 562 | 408.990 | 495, 885 | 471, 215 | 488, 363 | 583, 937 | 609,926 | 683,995 | 625, 755 |  |
| 86, 398 | 79,699 | 78,805 | 67, 925 | 71, 698 | 96, 266 | 92, 241 | 90,786 | 91,512 | 117,040 | 126, 533 | 113, 750 | 101, 169 |
| 4,537 | 4,456 | 3,432 | 2,395 | 2, 051 | 1,712 | 983 | 2,193 | 4,074 | 3,464 | 5. 203 | 5,131 | 5,501 |
| 2,833 | 2,729 | 2,052 | 1,006 | 922 | 830 | 235 | 1,211 | 3,365 | 2,138 | 2,787 | 2,395 | 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 |
| 1.704 | 1,727 | 1,380 | 1,389 | 1,129 | 882 | 748 | 982 | 709 | 1,326 | 2,416 | 2,736 | 3, 057 |
| 90 | 85 | 80 | 61 | 64 | 87 | 82 | 113 | 106 | 94 | 104 | 70 |  |
| 90 | 85 | 80 | 61 | 64 | 87 | 82 | 113 | 106 | 93 | 102 | 63 | 71 |
| 84 0 | 76 0 | 75 0 | 61 0 | ${ }_{64}^{64}$ | 87 0 | 82 0 | 113 0 | 106 0 | $\stackrel{93}{1}$ | 102 | 63 7 | 71 0 |
| 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 |
| 132 | 130 | 134 | 141 | 139 | 128 | 127 | 128 | 118 | 123 | 108 | 102 | 98 |
| - 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| 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 |
| 6, 442 | 4, 122 | 2,447 | 4.550 | 8,455 | 16.715 | 13,766 | 24.338 | 21, 936 | 37, 342 | 48, 220 | ${ }^{63,485}$ | 76, 279 |
| 9,741 | 8,539 | 10,414 | 13,216 | 17. 192 | 16, 296 | 16,404 | 16,067 | 17, 424 | 24, 782 | 28,362 | 31,072 | 31,715 |
| 3,189 10.8 | 3,297 11.3 | 3,204 11.1 | 3,454 12.2 | 3.498 12.5 | 3,407 12.3 | 3.308 12.1 | 3,217 11.9 | 3,086 11.7 | 3,166 12.1 | 3,239 12.4 | 3,218 12.4 | 3,135 12.3 |
| 17 2 | 15 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 23 0 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 |
| 15 | 14 | 13 |  | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 |
| 816 | 954 | 885 | 1,130 | 1,099 | 1,088 | 1,101 | 1,000 | 977 | 1, 110 | 1,367 | 1,419 | I, 504 |
| 816 0 | 954 0 | 885 0 | 1,130 | 1,099 | 1,088 0 | 1, 101 | 1,000 0 | 977 | 1, 110 | 1,367 0 | 1,419 0 | 1,504 |
|  |  | 107 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 69 |  |  |  |
| 25 | 5 | 31 | 48 | ${ }_{4}^{2}$ | 55 | $0$ | 3 78 | ${ }_{4}^{5}$ | 10 59 | 8 | 8 |  |
| 254 | 227 | 232 | 199 | 183 | 229 | 204 | 203 |  | 199 | 237 | 263 |  |
| 235 19 | 197 30 | 186 46 | 180 | 146 | 196 33 | 172 | 183 | 238 30 | 177 | 216 | 234 | 255 |

- Revised.
${ }^{1}$ Includes $2,625,000$ linear yards, containing from 25 to $50 \%$ wool, not distributed between government and non-government orders.
2 Not comparable with earlicr data; see note 1
${ }^{3}$ Beginning July 1950, the industry coverage has been increased by approximately 7 percent
o? Publication of data for military shipments and the total, formerly shown here, has been discontinued by the Civil Aeronautics Administration
ports not shown separately for security reasons.
§Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.
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.

INDEX TO MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages S1-S40

| Pages marked 5 | Pages marked 5 | Pages marked ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abrasive paper and cloth (coated) ---------- 38 | Fish oils and fish_-..............-.-.......- 25, 29 | Plant and equipment expendit |
|  |  | Plastics and resin materials, synthetic...-...- 26 |
|  |  |  |
| Agricultural income and marketings..------- ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| Agricultural wages, loans.....-.-...-...------12, 15 |  |  |
|  | 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 27, 28, 29, 30 | Postal business.- ------------------------- 8 |
|  | Footwear....-.-...-.-.--- 2, 5, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 31 |  |
| Alcohol, denatured and ethyl...-.............- 24 | Foreclosures, real estate...-............... 7 |  |
| Alcoholic beverages....-.-.-.-.-.-.-.---------- 2,27 | Foreign trade, indexes, shipping weight, value | Prices (see also individual commodities): |
|  | by regions, countries, economic classes, and |  |
|  | commodity groups.-.-.---------.-.-.-.- 21,22 | Received and paid by farmers --.-.......-- 5 |
|  |  | Retail price indexes ----------------.---- 5 |
| Apparel, wearing.........- 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 38 | Freight carloadings, cars, indexes |  |
|  |  | Printing_-..-----.-......-- 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 15, 37 |
| Asphalt and asphalt products 36 | Freight-car surplus and shortage...-.-...---- 23 | Profits, corporation...-5, 18 |
| Automobiles.-.-.---- 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 21 | Fruits and vegetables........................-2, 5, 21,27 | Public utilities....... 1, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20 |
| Balance of payments .-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- 20 | Fuel equipment and heating apparatus_----- 33,34 |  |
|  |  | Pumps |
|  | Furs |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Radio advertising <br> Railways, operations, equipment, financial sta- |
|  | Gas, customers, sales, revenues.-.-.---.---.-. 26 | tistics, employment, wages - |
| Bituminous coal.......-.-.. 2, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 34, 35 | Gasoline --.-.....................-......-. 36 | 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 40 |
|  | Glass and glassware (see also Stone, clay, etc.)- 2,38 | Railways, street (see Street railways, etc.). |
| Bonds, issues, prices, sales, yields.-.-.------ 19 |  | Rayon and rayon manufactures--.-.-.----- $2,6,39$ |
| Book publication-------------------------- 37 |  |  |
|  |  | Receipts, United States Government..-...-. 16 |
|  |  | Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans..- 17 |
| Brokers' loans----.------------------.-- 16, 19 | Gross national product.....-...........--.-...- 1 |  |
| Building construction (see Construction). |  |  |
| Building contracts awarded | Freating and ventilating equipment....-.---- 33,34 | Retail trade, all retail stores, chain stores, department stores, mail order, rural sales, gen- |
| Building materiais, prices, retail trade.-..-- $5,7,8,9$ | Hides and skins.-.-.-...-.-.-.-.-.........- 5 - 22,30 | eral merchandise.---.-.........-.-.-. $3,4,8,9,10$ |
| Business, orders, sales, inventories...-------- 3,4 |  |  |
| Businesses operating and business turn-over.- 4 |  | Roofing and siding, asphalt-....------------- 36 |
|  | Home Loan banks, loans outstanding---.---- 7 | Rosin and turpentine.--------------------2 24 |
|  |  | Rubber, natural, synthetic, and reclaimed, 22,37 |
| Candy metal $\qquad$ | Hotels |  |
| Capital flotations.-.-.-.-.-.................. 18,19 | Hours of work per week.....................- 12, 13 | Rubber industry, produc |
|  | Housefurnishings...-.-.-.-.---------.-.-.--- 5, 8, 9 | earnings.....-.-............... 2, 3, 4, 12, 14, 15 |
|  |  |  |
| Cement | Immigration and emigration_................ 23 |  |
| Cereal and bakery products, price | Imports (see also individual commodities)..-- 21,22 |  |
|  | Income, personal |  |
| Chemicals.........- $2,3,4,5,12,14,15,18,21,24$ | Income-tax receipts-----.-.---------------- 16 |  |
| Cigars and cigarettes .-..................... 30 | Incorporations, business, new-------------- 4 |  |
|  | Industrial production indexes-.-.---.-------- 2,3 |  |
| Clay products (see also Stone, clay, etc.) |  | Shipbuilding-...-.-.-.-.-.-.-------7-1, 11, 12, 13, 14 |
| Clothing-...-..........- $5,6,8,9,11,12,14,15,38$ | Ynstalment sales, department stores--------- 10 | Shoes-----.-..............- 2, 5, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 31 |
| Coal_.....................--- 2 , 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 34, 35 |  |  |
|  |  | Silk, imports, prices .--------------------6, 22, 39 |
|  | Interest and money rates-.-- |  |
|  | International transactions of the U. S.....- 20, 21, 22 |  |
| Commercial and industrial failures.............- 4 | Inventories, manufacturers' and trade-...--- 3,9,10 | Slaughtering and meat packing-........-.-12, 2 , |
| Construction: | Iron and steel, crude and manufactures - -2, $3,4,6,11,12,13,14,21,32,33$ |  |
|  | 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 32, 33 |  |
|  | Jewelry, sales, inventories, sale credit.......- 8, 9, 16 | Spindle activity, cotton, wool-----------1-- 39 |
|  |  | Steel ingots and steel manufactured (see also Iron and steel) |
| Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours $12,13,14,15$ |  | Steel, scrap |
|  | Labor disputes, turn-over | Stocks, department stores (see also Manufac- |
| New conatruction, dollar value....-.-.-.-...- 6 |  | turers inventories) --- 10 |
| Consumer credit ---.-.-..........---.----- 16 | Lard | Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, sales, yields.- 20 |
| Consumer expenditures-.............-.-......- 1,8 |  |  |
|  |  | Stone, clay, and glass products----11, $12,13,14,38$ |
|  |  |  |
| Corn and coconat | Livestock Loans, real eatate, agricultural, bank, brokers, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 5,29 | Street railways and buses..........-.-.-- $13,14,15,22$ |
| Cost-of-living index (see Consumers price | (see also Consumer credit) ....... 7, 15, 16, 17, 19 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Looms, woolen, activity--------------------- 39 |  |
| Crops |  |  |
|  |  | Tea Telephone, telegraph, cable. and radio-tele- 30 |
|  |  | graph carriers |
|  | Machinery.........- $2,3,41,12,13,14,18,21,34$ | Textiles........- $2,3,4,6,11,12,14,15,21,38,39,40$ |
| Debt, short-term, consumer------.-............- 16 | Magazine advertising ....-................- 8 | Tile--------------------------------------12, 38 |
| Debt, United States Government---------- 17 | Mail-order houses, sales ------.-.-.------- 10 |  |
|  | Manufacturers' Manufacturing production indexes | Tobacco--.....-- $2,3,4,5,7,8,11,12,14,15,30$ |
|  | Meats and meat packing .....-.- $2,5,11,12,14,29$ | Tools, machine--7-----3, |
|  | Metals_....... $2,3,4,6,11,12,13,14,15,18,32,33$ | Trade, retail and wholesale, 3,4, 8,9,10,11, 13, 14, ${ }_{\text {Transit }}$ |
| Dividend payments and rates........------ 1,18,20 | Methanol--------------------------------124 | Transportation, commodity and passenger--- 22,23 |
| Drug-store sales |  | Transportation equipment and ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 3,4,11,12,13,14,40 |
|  | Minerals | Travel_ |
|  | Money supply ------.--------------------7,-15, 18 |  |
| Eggs and poultry | Motor fuel |  |
| Electric power, production, sales, revenues--- 26 |  | Turpentine and rosin.---------------------- 24 |
| Electrical equipment------------------3, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 7,34 | Motors, electrical.------------------------ 34 | Unemployment and unemployment compensa- |
|  | National income and product.-.-.---.------- 1 |  |
| Employment security operations-------------- 13 |  | United States Government bonds_-...-.-. 17, 18, 19 United States Government, finance |
| Emigration and immigration-..----.---------- 23 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Expenditures, United States Government.-.- 16 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Explosives -- } \\ \text { Exports (see also individual commodities) } & 25\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Vegetables and fruits |
|  |  | Vessels cleared in foreign trade-............- 23 |
| Factory employment, payrolls, hours, wages -- 11 , | Orders, new and unfilled, manufacturers'. | Veterans' unemployment allowances.-.--------- 13 |
| $12,13,14,15$ |  |  |
| Failures, industrial and commercial..--..-.-. 4 | Paint and paint materials..-.-5, 5, 26 | Wages, factory and miscellaneous |
| Farm income and marketings-----------.-- 2 | Paper and pulp-.-...------ 2, 3, 6, 11, 12, 14, 36, 37 | Washers----------------------------------134 |
| Farm products, and farm prices | Paper products .-.----------------- 2, 3, 4, 36, 37 |  |
|  | Passports issued.-.--.-----------.---------- 23 |  |
| Fats and oils .-.---------------.-.-.---- 5, 25, 26 |  | Wheat and wheat four----.---.-.......---- 19, 28 |
|  | Personal consumption expenditures..--.-.-.-- 8 |  |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition of--.-.-.-- 15, 16 | Personal income -- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  |
|  | Personal saving and disposable income....---- | Wool and wool manufactures.........-- $2,-2,22,39,40$ |
|  | 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 35, 36 |  |
|  |  |  |

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ This is more fully discussed in an article elsewhere in this issue of the Survet of Current Business.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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 publiely eased 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.

[^2]:    2 Similarly, a special survey carried out in early 1945 of capital outlays planned by business men in the first postwar year (SURVEF 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.

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

[^4]:    ${ }^{5}$ Some difficulty may also arise from the fact mentioned earlier that the total figure for actual investment is based on a slightly different group of firms than for anticipated investment, since some firms report actual expenditures but fail to report anticipations.
    6Whatever tendency these two groups of firms have toward systematic underestimation of
    expenditures was somewhat more than offset by cyclical influences in this year.

[^5]:    ${ }^{7}$ The difference between the two groups is too large to be explained on the basis of size of ${ }^{7} \mathrm{~T}$

[^6]:    ${ }^{8}$ The breakdown between plant and equipment is available for new capital goods only. The number of irms is substantially smaller then for plant and equipment combined, since

[^7]:    ${ }^{9}$ This questionnaire was not sent to all of the firms in this group since it was necessary to over, if actual expenditures were under $\$ 5,000$, a questionnaire was sent only if the discrepancy over, if actual expendit
    was in excess of $\$ 1,000$.

[^8]:    ${ }^{19}$ 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.

[^9]:    ${ }^{11}$ Changes in competitive conditions and in technology were the only two of these factors which were suggested in the questionnaire as possible "other" conditions which might differ from expectations.

[^10]:    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

[^11]:    14 It might be noted that where working capital requirements were mentioned as the principal factor inducing a reduction in plant and equipment expenditures, actual sales during 1949 were lower than those anticipated at the beginning of the year in half the cases and higher in the other half.
    ${ }_{15}$ 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.

[^12]:    ${ }^{18}$ 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.

[^13]:    ${ }^{20}$ 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/ debt. Changes in the cost of equity capital, as measured by the earnings/price and dividends/ price ratios, were also tested.

[^14]:    
     are comparable with the current series, having been revised for the above-mentioned transfer.

[^15]:    
     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.

[^16]:    $r$ Revised. $\quad$ 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 fgures for 200 stocks) are excluded. Monthly data for $1929-48$ are available upon request.

[^17]:    
    ${ }^{1}$ Datae exclude departures via international land borders; 1and-border departures during the 12 months ended June 1950 amounted to less than 1 percent of total departures.
    $\dagger$ Revised series. The coverage e has been redueed from $100-120$ to 56 carriers (exceet 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; annuai 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.

[^18]:    ${ }^{5}$ Revised．${ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate．${ }^{2}$ November 1 estimate．$\quad$ Revisions prior to 1949 are shown on p． 24 of the August 1950 Surver．

[^19]:    r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
    ondata for 1937-48 (incl. Newfoundland) are shown on pp. 22 and 23 of the May 1950 Surver. Further revisions for stocks at mills, end of December, are shown at bottom of p. S-37 of
    $\dagger$ Revised data for 1948 are shown on p. 23 of the May 1950 Surver.

