## SURMEY (DF

## CURRENT


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

## SUIVEY ©F CURRENT BUSINESS

Vol. 3

Contents
THE BUSINESS SITUATION ..... 1
National Income and Product in the First Quarter of 1950 ..... 4
SPECIAL ARTICLES
The Demand for Furniture ..... 8
The Size Distribution of the Postwar Business Population ..... 12
MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS ..... S-1 to S-40
New or Revised Statistical Series ..... 21
Statistical Index ..... Inside Back Cover

Published by the Department of Commerce, Charles Sawyer, Secretary. Office of Business Economics, M. Joseph Meehan, Director. Subscription price, including weekly statistical supplement, $\$ 3$ a year; Foreign $\$ 4$. Single copy 25 cents. Send remittances to any Department of Commerce Field Office or to the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Special subscription arrangements, including changes of address, should be made directly with the Superintendent of Documents. Make checks payable to Treasury of the United States.

Contents are not copyrighted and may be freely reprinted.

DEPARTMEN"I OF COMMERCE FIELD SERVICE

| Albuquergue, N. Mex. 203 W. Gold Ave. | Memphis 3, Tenn. 229 Federal Blik. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Atlanta 1, Ga. 50 Whitehall St. SW. | Miami 32, Fla. 36 NE. Firat St. |
| Baltimore 2. Md. 103 S. Gay St. | Milwaukee 1, Wis. 517 E. Wisconsin Ave. |
| Boston 9, Mass. 2 India St. | Minneapolis 1, Minn. 2d Ave. S. at 4th St. |
| Buйalo 3, N. Y. 117 Ellicott St. | Mobile, Ala. 109-13 St. Joseph St. |
| Burse, Mont. 14 W. Granite St. | New Orleans 12, La. 333 St. Charles Ave. |
| Charleston 3, S. C. <br> 18 Broad St. | New York 4, N. Y. 42 Broadway |
| Cheyenne, Wyo. 206 Federal Office Bldg: | Oklahoma City 2, Okla. 102 NW. Third St. |
| Chicago 4, Ill. 332 S. Michigan Ave. | Omaha 2, Nebr. <br> 1319 Farnam St. |
| Cincinnati 2, Ohio 105 W. Fourth St. | Philadelphia 6, Pa. 437 Chestnut St. |
| Cleveland 14, Ohio 925 Fuclid Ave. | Phoenix 8, Ariz. 234 N. Central Ave. |
| Dallas 2, Tex. <br> 1114 Commerce St. | Pittsburgh 19, Pa. 700 Grant St. |
| Denver 2, Colo. 828 Seventeenth St. | Portland 4, Oreg. 520 SW. Morrizon St. |
| Detroit 26, Mich. 230 W. Fort St. | Providence 3, R. I. <br> 24 Weybosect St. |
| El Paso 7, Tex. 206 U. S. Court Honee Bldg. | Reno, Nev. <br> 118 W. Second St. |
| Hartford 1, Conn. 135 High St. | Richmond 19, Va. 801 E. Broad St. |
| Houston 14. Tex. 602 Federal Office Bldg. | St. Louig 1, Mo. 1114 Market St. |
| Jacksonville 1, Fla, 311 W. Monroe St. | Sait Lake City l, Utah 350 S. Main Ss. |
| Kaness City 6, Mo. 911 Walnut St. | Sau Fraveisco 11, Calif. 555 Battery St. |
| Los Angeles 12, Calif. 312 North Spring St. | Savannah, Ga. 125-29 Buil St. |
| Iousiaville 2, Ky. 6.31 Federal Bddg. | Sieattle s, Wash. 909 Firat Ave. |

For local telephone listing, consult section devoted to U. S. Government

## Expanded income lifted retail trade

 in the first quarter
with substantial gains in sales of most durable-goods stores.......


and somewhat higher activity in most nondurablegoods stores, except general merchandise.


If DATA INCLUDE JEWELRY STORES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY IN THE CHART.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMIOS

Susiness Situation

By the Office of Business Economics

T1 HE rising volume of business activity, reflected in a 3 percent increase in the gross national product in the first quarter of the year, was extended into April. Total personal incomes were down from the March high point as disbursement of veterans' dividends dwindled, but incomes generated by current productive services were expanding. The upward movement in consumer spending continued, with retail trade registering a further gain in April over the high volume reached in the first quarter, shown in the chart.

Industry generally extended the scale of operations. In March new orders on the books of manufacturers established a new postwar peak, moving up more sharply than the rising volume of shipments, with a consequent increase in backlogs. These gains, which were reflected in the continued rise in output and employment in April, were most pronounced for durable goods. The more than seasonal improvement in job opportunities resulted in a significant decline in employment.

## Higher production

Automobile production rose 10 percent during the month and with the end of the work stoppage in the plants of a major producer, there was a further substantial gain in early May. Output of most other consumer durables and building materials also moved higher or held to previous nearcapacity rates. As a result of the expanding requirements of consuming industries, steel production reached an annual rate of over 99 million tons of ingots by the end of April, topping its previous peak of March 1949. The principal exceptions to the general rule of stability or further expansion were textiles, for which demand has been lagging, and coal. Output of coal dropped by about 13 percent from the abnormally high rate in March, when industrial consumers were replenishing stocks cut by the work stoppage in this industry.

The general rise in demand was reflected in some price advances. Increases, however, were confined to the most sensitive market prices-scrap steel, the nonferrous metals, rubber, heavy fuel oil, and some farm prices, and to a few of the products, such as glass, carpets, and refrigerators, affected by the current building boom and by the related heavy consumer purchases of durable goods and furnishings. The over-all wholesale price index, which has been nearly stable since the summer of last year, was up in April by less than 1 percent. Consumer prices in March were fractionally higher.

## Retail sales advance

The rise in consumer spending through the early spring of this year affected nearly all retail lines. Sales of automobiles in March were running at about 16 percent above the same period of last year. For building materials, household appliances, and furniture and housefurnishings the gains over a year ago were from 10 to 27 percent. For nondurable-goods
stores other than the apparel and general merchandise groups there was also an advance, though the improvement over a year ago was slight. Aggregate sales in all retail stores in the first quarter of the year were moderately above the previous peak period-the third quarter of 1948-in dollar value and more than 5 percent higher in terms of the physical volume of trade.

## Apparel and general merchandise relatively weak

In this general setting of rising demand there were two areas of relative weakness-apparel stores, for which sales were virtually unchanged from the fourth quarter of 1949, after seasonal adjustment, and general merchandise stores, for which there was a slight decline. The less favorable trends of trade in these two groups are, of course, related. Detailed analysis of department store sales-the weakest element in the general merchandise group-demonstrates that the largest declines occurred for apparel-especially women's-and in piece goods. Sales of furniture and bedding, appliances and television, and television-radio-phonograph combination sets were far above the level of a year ago, as shown for the latest dates for which detailed breakdowns are available in table 1. Because of the importance of soft goods in the total volume, however, the dollar value of department store sales in April, despite a slight gain from March, was 7 percent below its peak of 1948 .

From the standpoint of business purchasing it is significant that at the start of the year the expectations were for a higher volume of sales in virtually all lines-particularly in the light of the prospective $\$ 2.8$ billion insurance dividend payments to veterans. This was evidenced by the prompt rise in manufacturers' new orders, output and shipments early in the year. The disparity between expectations and actual developments in the general merchandise and apparel groups is suggested by the tabulation below which compares recent changes in stock-sales ratios for selected types of stores:

| Item | Percent increase in sales fourth quarter 1949 to first quarter 1950 | Percent in-crease in stocksDec. 31,1949 toMar. 31,1950 | Stock-sales ratios |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Fourth quarter 1949 | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { quarter } \\ 1950 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total retail sales | 4.0 | 3.5 | 1. 29 | 1. 28 |
| Durable goods | 10.1 | 2.8 | 1.53 | 1.43 |
|  | 14.8 | -1.2 | . 93 | 80 |
| Building materials and hard- | 4.4 | 6.2 | 2.27 | 2.31 |
|  | 3.8 | 5.1 | 1.91 | 1. 94 |
| Jewelry----------------...--- | 1.1 | $-4$ | 5.13 | 5.06 |
| Nondurable goods-.---.........- | 1.2 | 3.9 | 1.18 | 1.21 |
| Apparel.-.-.-. | . 7 | 4.1 | 2.39 | 2.49 |
| General merchandise-......... | -1.1 | 4.4 | 2. 10 | 2. 33 |
| All other- | 1.9 | 3.4 | . 75 | 76 |

There was little change in the ratio of inventories to sales in housefurnishings or in building materials and hardware, where stocks in general moved up closely in line with sales. There was likewise little change in the ratio for the non-durable-goods stores group, apart from apparel and general merchandise. The sharp decline in the stock-sales ratio for the automotive group reflected primarily the restriction on the volume of manufacturers' shipments resulting from the strike in the plants of a major producer. Oo the other hand, in the apparel and general merchandise groups, stock-sales ratios rose substantially, suggesting that orders to manufacturers in the early months of this year may have been predicated upon a materially larger volume of sales than were eventually realized.

## Continued Rise in Construction Activity

The pace of economic activity in general during the first 4 months of the year was stimulated by the continued advance in the volume of construction. In April the value of all building by both private and public sources was onefourth above last year and-when rough correction is made for prices-represents a level of physical activity about as great as the previous peaks reached in the late 1920's.
The most important element in the current advance has been resumption of the boom ir private residential housing, as illustrated in the following tabulation:

Percent Change in New Construction, at Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates

| Item | To January-April 1950 average |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| from |  |

After weakening in the first half of 1949, residential construction turned upward in late summer and rose at an accelerated pace through the spring of this year. Underlying this upswing was a complex of factors including the many intangibles which affect the psychology of prospective home-owners as well as builders. Thus, it appears that hopes for lower prices waned as 1949 wore on and fewer purchases were deferred for this reason. Some evidence of this is provided by the survey of consumers' purchases and anticipations sponsored by the Federal Reserve Board. Also contributing to the rising volume of activity was the expanding range of assistance provided directly by the Federal Government for home construction.

Table 1.-Change in Department Store Sales by Departments

| Item | January-February 1948 average to Jan-nary-February 1950 average | January-February 1949 average to Jan-uary-February 1950 average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total ${ }^{1}$ | Percent change $-7.2$ | Percent change $-3.1$ |
| Women's apparel, accessories | -13.4 | -10.3 |
| Women's accessories. | $-12.0$ | -6. 7 |
| Underwear, slips, and negligees_ | $-17.7$ | $-13.5$ |
| Infants' wear-- | -10.3 | $-5.2$ |
| Women's, misses' coats and suits | -12.3 | -15. 1 |
| Women's and misses' dresses.- | -13.7 | $-12.7$ |
| Girls' wear | $-15.7$ | -9.9 |
| Men's and boys' wear | $-8.0$ | $-5.3$ |
| Men's clothing | $-5.1$ | -4. 5 |
| Boys' wear | -12.2 | $-5.3$ |
| Piece goods and household textiles_ | -13.2 | $-12.1$ |
| Plece goods | -34. 4 | -25.9 |
| Household textiles | +2.5 | $-3.7$ |
| Small wares | -4.0 | -4.6 |
|  | -12.3 | -5. 6 |
| Toys, games, sporting goods, cameras | -15.4 | $-3.0$ |
|  | -6.1 | -10.4 |
| Housefurnishings | +4.8 | +10.2 |
| Furniture and bedding | +14.5 | +11.9 |
| Domestic floor coverings | -9.9 | -2.3 |
| Major household appliances | -23.5 | +17.4 |
| Radios, phonographs, televisions. | +159.0 | +121.0 |

[^0]
## Expanding Government support

The magnitude of Federal Government assistance, in relation to the total number of new one-family homes sold in 1949 and the first quarter of 1950 is depicted in chart 2. It should be noted that one-family homes have accounted in recent periods for considerably more than 80 percent of the value of total residential construction. Of all one-family home sales in the first quarter of 1950, more than 40 percent were financed under programs of either the Veterans' Administration or the Federal Housing Administration.
It is significant that in the second quarter of last year the activities of these agencies provided support in a generally declining market; Government-assisted sales in this period dropped much less than the total-accounting for almost 50 percent of all sales. Since the second quarter of last year, the volume of purchases financed under the programs of these agencies have expanded steadily.

## More low-cost housing

One important reason for the expansion in residential building has been the increasing proportion of total activity devoted to low-cost homes. Though data on this subject are not available for the market as a whole, the breakdown of sales to veterans (through loans guaranteed by the VA), by price of house, given in table 2, is of significance in this connection. From the first quarter of 1949 to the first 2 months of 1950 the proportion of houses priced at less than $\$ 10,000$ rose steadily from less than 65 percent to more than 75 percent. While in the early period, sales tended to concentrate in the $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 12,000$ group, the point of concentration this year has been in residences selling at from $\$ 8,000$ to $\$ 9,000$. In general, purchases by veterans are at a lower price level than for the population as a whole, but the direction of the trend shown in table 2 may be taken as an indicator of the movement in the national average.
Table 2.-Purchase Price Distribution of New and Proposed Construction Home Loans Guaranteed by Veterans' Administration

| Item | 1949 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1950{ }^{1} \\ \text { First } \\ \text { quarter } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First quarter | Second quarter | Third quarter | Fourth quarter |  |
| Total units .-.--- | 35,449 | 34,298 | 40,514 | 53,166 | 46,342 |
|  | Percent of units |  |  |  |  |
| Less than \$5,000 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1. 5 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| \$6,000- \$6,999 | 6.9 | 9.2 | 12.2 | 13.5 | 11.8 |
| \$7,000-\$7,999 | 11.5 | 13.9 | 18.5 | 19.7 | 22.4 |
| \$8,000-\$8,999 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 19.8 | 20.6 | 22.9 |
| \$9,000-\$9,999 | 19.9 | 18.5 | 16.5 | 15.7 | 16.2 |
| \$10,000-\$ 11,999 | 22.2 | 19.9 | 16.8 | 15.8 | 14.3 |
| \$12,000-\$14,999 | 9.8 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 6. 1 | 5.5 |
| \$15,000-\$19,999 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| \$20,000 and over. | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 8 | . 6 | . 4 |
| Under \$10,000 | 63.5 | 67.3 | 72.8 | 75.3 | 77.7 |
| Over \$10,000 | 36. 5 | 32.7 | 27.2 | 24.7 | 22.3 |
| Total.- | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Estimated on basis of January and February data.
Source: Veterans' Administration.

## Types of Government aid for home-ownership

The impact of the Veterans'Administration program upon the demand for housing is exerted both through a substantial reduction in the cash required of prospective home-owners as well as in the size of carrying charges. On the average the down payment under the veterans' program is less than half of that otherwise required, and in many cases purchases have been made without down payments. Carrying charges are reduced by provision of a lower interest rate-4 percent as against from $4 \frac{1}{2}$ to $5 \frac{1}{2}$ percent for comparable properties in the open market-and by longer periods of amortization.

Assistance along these lines to nonveterans is provided by FHA, although privileges are in all respects more limited. In addition, this agency insures repayment of specific percentages of housing loans ranging up to 95 percent of value in the case of certain low-cost homes.

## Liberalized provisions of 1950 Housing Act

Further support for private residential building has been given in the provisions of the Housing Act of 1950, which became effective on April 20. This act revised existing veteran regulations by (1) increasing the percentage of the loan guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration from 50 to 60 percent with the dollar ceiling raised from $\$ 4,000$ to $\$ 7,500$ for veterans who have not previously used their guarantee entitlement; (2) increasing the maximum period of amortization from 25 to 30 years; and (3) authorizing after July 20,1950 , loans up to $\$ 10,000$ at 4 percent for not more than 30 years. The act also ordered termination of combination FHA-VA loans by December 31, 1950; such loans, for which average interest costs ordinarily exceeded the 4 percent minimum, were subsequently terminated by the VA as of October 20, 1950.
Chart 2.-Total Sales and Government Underwritten Sales of New Private One-Family Dwelling Units

${ }_{1}$ Total sales are the number of new permanent nonfarm private one-family dwelling units 1 Total sales are the number of new perm
started (B.L. S. series) lagged 5 months.
started (B. Consists of new dwelling units insured under Federal Housing Administration programs
(class 3 , sec. 203, and sec. 603), plus units included in new and proposed construction loans (class 3 , sec. 203 , and sec. 603 ), plus units included in new and proposed construction loans
guaranteed by Veterans' Administration, adjusted to eliminate duplication of units underguaranteed by Veterans' Administration, adjusted to eliminate duplication of units under-
written by both agencies. Data include a negligible number of units in two- to four-family dwelling units.
Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based upon data from U. S. Department of Labor, Bureat of Labor Statistics, Veterans' Administration, and Federal Housing Administration.
Other provisions of the act in general liberalized or continued with some modification existing programs for the assistance of nonveteran as well as veteran building. Most important of these were the authorization of an additional $\$ 2.5$ billion for insuring loans for the purchase of houses, some expansion in insurance authorization for modernization and repair, extension of the range of cases for which such types of assistance are available, authorization of an additional $\$ 250$ million for mortgage purchases by Federal National Mortgage Association and of $\$ 300$ million for direct loans for student and faculty housing to educational institutions through the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Although section 608 of the National Housing act-which provided financial assistance for rental housing-was not extended, an additional $\$ 500$ million of insuring authority was provided for applications filed on or before March 1, 1950, under that section, and alternative provisions for financing. such construction after that date were liberalized.

# National Income and Product in the First Quarter of 1950 

Gross national product-the market value of the Nation's production of goods and services-rose at seasonally adjusted annual rates by $\$ 7$ billion, to $\$ 264$ billion, from the final quarter of last year to the first quarter of 1950 (chart 3). The increase followed a stabilization of output in the latter half of 1949 , and contrasted sharply with declining trends in evidence a year ago.

National income, which measures national output in terms of earnings arising from current production, also appears to have risen by a substantial amount, although absence of adequate corporate profits data for the first quarter makes an estimate impossible at this time.

Personal income-the income receipts of persons from all sources-was at an annual rate of $\$ 220$ billion. in the first quarter, as compared with $\$ 209$ billion in the preceding period. The large refund of insurance premiums to veterans by the Federal Government accounted for the unusual size of the quarterly gain. There was an increase of $\$ 2$ billion, however, in the basic income flow apart from this temporary disbursement.

## Production trends upward

During the quarter national production, which had been lagging behind final demand for three quarters, more than caught up, leaving a margin for inventory accumulation. This was in marked contrast to the immediately preceding quarters when a liquidation of business inventories supplemented current production in satisfying final demand.
This shift in the ratio of production to final purchases had been foreshadowed, even during the 1949 downturn, by the marked stability of total purchases exclusive of inventory investment. While reduced business buying - with enlargement of inventories no longer required-seriously affected production and employment, especially in the manufacturing industries, its effects on the flow of consumer incomes were mitigated by such factors as tax reductions, increases in unemployment insurance benefits, and the maintenance of corporate dividend payments. Consumption expenditures remained virtually constant throughout 1949 , and changes in other components of final demand were offsetting. It became apparent that continuance of inventory liquidations, at a time when stocks were not unduly excessive in relation to current sales, was inconsistent with this maintenance of aggregate final demand.

There ensued a restoration of business confidence in the outlook for sales and a resumption of business buying shortly after midyear. Industrial prices firmed. Despite the effects of major labor-management disputes, the economic situation during the balance of the year was one of essential stability.

During the first quarter of 1950, recovery forces gathered strength. Consumer demand, already strong, was bolstered by the veterans' insurance payments. The downtrend in fixed business investment was arrested, and the homebuilding boom continued. New orders placed with manufacturers exceeded those of any recent quarter, and unfilled orders increased. In response to this firming of current demand, production was stepped up, even though strikes in important industries again impeded operations.

Thus all major segments of private domestic demand for the Nation's output shared in the first-quarter increase of gross national product. The only declining elements were Federal Government buying and net foreign purchases.
The developments summarized above are discussed more fully in the following review of the product and income flows.

## Demand for Gross National Product

## CONSUMER PURCHASES INCREASE

Personal consumption expenditures, after a year of virtual stability, advanced appreciably in the first quarter of 1950. At a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 183$ billion, they were $\$ 3$ billion above the final quarter of last year, and by a lesser margin exceeded even the high rates recorded in the closing months of 1948 . With consumers' prices varying little on the average, the first-quarter rise in consumption appears to have been at least as large in real terms as in dollar value.

Foremost among the factors underlying this increase of consumer demand was an extraordinary quarterly spurt in disposable personal income, which rose by $\$ 10 \frac{1}{2}$ billion to an annual rate of $\$ 201$ billion in the first quarter of 1950 . Primarily, the increase reflected rapid disbursement, beginning in mid-January, of special dividends to veterans holding National Service Life Insurance policies. This part of the rise has to be discounted somewhat, because of the nonrecurrent character of the dividends. It is significant, however, that there was also an increment of about $\$ 2$ billion representing higher wage and salary receipts and larger incomes from unincorporated business and farming. The influence of these expanded earnings upon consumer spending was probably far greater per dollar of income than that of the insurance dividends.

## Chart 3.-Gross National Product



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

## Effects of insurance refund

The effects of the special dividend payments cannot be identified with precision, but it is evident that through March only a fraction of the payments had entered the current spending stream. This accords with prior exper-
ience in connection with two roughly analogous disburse-ments-the cashing of Adjusted Service Bonds in 1936 and of Armed Forces Leave Bonds in 1947. In neither instance was there a concentration of consumption expenditures proportionate to the heavy initial disbursements to veterans, although steadily rising consumer purchases in both years were in part attributable to these payments.

While the impact of N. S. L. I. payments in the first quarter-and even earlier, to the extent that purchases were made in anticipation of the dividends--was by no means inconsiderable, these precedents suggest that additional effects upon consumption expenditures remained to be felt during the second and subsequent quarters of 1950. These effects, of course, will fall short of total dividend disbursements because part of them will be indefinitely saved.

## Durable goods strong

Analysis of the pattern of gains in retail trade suggests at least two other factors, somewhat independent of recent income developments, underlying the advance in consumer expenditures this year. These are the residential building boom and the continued high demand for automobiles. Their combined influence accounted for a substantial share of the advance in consumption expenditures, and, more particularly, for the proportionately better showing of durable goods than of nondurables.

Consumption expenditures for durable goods rose by nearly 7 percent from the fourth to the first quarter, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Automobiles contributed materially to the increase, despite a strike in the plants of a major producer. Larger gains, however, appeared among types of merchandise strongly affected by the sharp rise in building activity since the spring of 1949. Furniture and homefurnishings, refrigerators, washing machines, ranges, and other household appliances all fall in this category. It is noteworthy that sales of most such goods had been sagging last year until after the upturn in residential construction.

## Purchases of nondurables up slightly

Consumer purchases of nondurables, which stabilized toward the end of 1949 after falling during most of the year, recovered moderately in the first quarter of 1950 . Most major classes of nondurable goods, with the exception of clothing, shared in the advance. Food sales accounted for about half of the combined rise for all groups showing increases, although greater percentage gains were reported for several smaller categories, including gasoline and oil and nondurable housefurnishings. The shift towards home consumption of food observable last year apparently continued, as grocery store sales expanded proportionately more than those of public eating and drinking places.

The exception to generally favorable trends which has been noted in the case of apparel was particularly pronounced in women's clothing and accessories, as Easter sales apparently fell somewhat short of expectations. Over-all, however, the decline in clothing outlays was moderate.

Consumer expenditures for services continued to increase at about the rate which prevailed last year. As in the recent past, gradually rising costs of housing and household operation, including the imputed rental value of owneroccupied homes, dominated the advance.

## DOMESTIC INVESTMENT RECOVERS

The strength of domestic investment demand in the first quarter contrasted sharply with its downtrend during most of last year. Total private gross capital formation, at an annual rate of $\$ 41$ billion, was $\$ 7$ billion higher than in the closing quarter of 1949.

In the main, this upturn resulted from reversal of the inventory liquidations which had characterized the three previous quarters, together with continued expansion of homebuilding. Also important qualitatively, however, was an arrest of the decline which persisted throughout last year in business outlays for plant and equipment.

## Residential construction surge continues

The first quarter of 1950 was the third consecutive period in which the value of residential construction put in place has advanced by well over $\$ 1$ billion, at annual rates. This impressive expansion carried homebuilding activity to a level far in excess of that prevailing in the corresponding quarter last year, and the exceptional pace of new housing starts through March presages continued strength in this segment of the economy for at least the next few months.
smproved financing opportunities and successful tapping of unsatisfied housing demand by the building industry through shifts toward less expensive types of dwellings appear to have been important factors both in the initiation and the sustention of the residential construction boom. The improved financing opportunities included provision of an expanding secondary mortgage market by the Federal Government. These factors are discussed more fully elsewhere in this issue of the Survey.

## Plant and equipment installations steady

Business investment in new plant facilities and durable equipment firmed in the first quarter after falling steadily last year. Industrial building, which had accounted for most of the decline in plant expansion, recovered somewhat from the fonth-quarter low; and commercial building, already stabilizing before the turn of the year, also advanced slightly. There was little change in the volume of public utility construction.

Purchases of producers' durable equipment, at an annual rate of over $\$ 19$ billion in the first quarter, were about $\$ 1 / 2$ billion greater than in the previous quarter. Primarily responsible for this interruption of an extended downtrend was a strengthening of demand for industrial machinery, especially by automobile manufacturers. Investment programs differed widely among other manufacturing industries, but on balance their demand showed less strength than that of the auto industry. Agricultural machinery and tractors were also purchased in larger volume-a reversal of the weakening farm equipment demand evidenced during 1949. The weakest segment of equipment purchases in the first quarter was in the transportation field, where a decline in freight car deliveries was especially marked.

## Inventory shift

Business inventories increased by about $\$ 11 / 2$ billion at annual rates in the first quarter, as a sizeable increment in nonfarm stocks was partly offset by a reduction of farm holdings.

The shift thus reflected, from inventory liquidation at the rate of $\$ 31 / 2$ billion annually in the previous quarter, constituted the largest single element of increase in gross national product. It was associated with the expansion of industrial activity in the first three months of 1950, after three successive quarters in which production had fallen short of aggregate demand, with resultant drawing-down of inventories.

The first-quarter increase of nonfarm stocks was fairly general. However, there was considerable divergence among major industrial groups in the degree of inventory accumulation. The largest absolute increase occurred in retail trade, where fourth-quarter liquidations had been primarily concentrated. Manufacturers also shifted from liquidation
of inventories to accumulation, but the magnitude of the shift was much less than that in retail trade. Wholesale stocks, which already were being replenished in the second half of 1949 , increased again in the first quarter.

## FOREIGN DEMAND WEAKENS FURTHER

Net foreign purchases of United States output were further reduced in the first quarter of this year, as foreign countries as a whole made additional progress toward balance in their international financial positions-a development which had become evident in the latter part of 1949. An increased negative balance of net foreign investment during the March quarter reflected both a decline in merchandise exports and a rise in the value of imports. The downdrift of exports, which was the more important factor, represented continuation of a trend in evidence, with some interruptions, since 1947. Gradual improvement of war-disrupted supply conditions abroad has progressively reduced the urgency of demand for many types of United States goods, also rendering shifts to nondollar sources of supply increasingly feasible. Such shifts, which have been actively promoted by foreign governments through import and exchange controls and related measures, have perhaps been intensified since the currency devaluations of last September. Although the financial position of the rest of the world in relationship to this country has been improving, the need to replenish dollar reserves continues to exert a restrictive pressure upon demand abroad for United States products.

Rising merchandise imports stemmed, in part, from the upturn in domestic business. A large proportion of our imports consists of raw materials which show considerable sensitivity to fluctuations of industrial activity and business buying in the United States, and such goods accounted for much of the first-quarter increase. It is possible that rebuilding of inventories of imported commodities depleted last year in anticipation of foreign currency devaluation played a part. Price increases for some imports also were a factor of consequence, especially in the case of coffee. Because of normal shipping lags, the March quarter was the first in which imports fully reflected the sharp rise in coffee prices last autumn.

## Government purchases continue high

Government purchases of the Nation's output continued high in the initial quarter of 1950, although, at an annual rate of $\$ 42$ billion, they were somewhat below the preceding quarter. Federal Government expenditures accounted for the drop, as small increases continued at the State and local level.

The decline in Federal purchases has now persisted for three quarters, in contrast to the preceding year and a half of steady expansion. Among the declining elements in the March quarter was a fall in military and stock-piling outlays. These had tapered off somewhat after mid-1949, mainly as a result of economy measures in the National Defense Establishment; but full reflection of the cuts was delayed until early this year, partly because of lags between placement of orders and payments on procurement contracts. Military disbursements in the first quarter were running somewhat below the revised 1950 Budget rates recently presented to Congress, owing largely to slower than anticipated deliveries. Expenditures for civilian relief in occupied areas of Germany and Japan also dropped in the first quarter.

Other elements of decline call for qualification. Lower farm price-support purchases than in the fourth quarter are included, but this component of the total presents difficult problems of seasonal adjustment, hence should not be interpreted too literally on a quarterly basis. Also, part of the drop represents disappearance of a special contribution made to the National Service Life Insurance Fund in 1949
to cover claims arising from extra hazards of military service. Such contributions appear in the national income accounts (as Government purchases and as supplements to wages and salaries) during the calendar year of transfer. This timing has little economic significance, and must be discounted in assessing quarterly movements.
Purchases of goods and services by State and local governments advanced again, as in every quarter since the end of the war. The rate of increase, however, was considerably reduced for both of the largest components of outlay-payrolls and public works.

## The Flow of Income

## PERSONAL INCOME HIGHER

Personal income in the first quarter-enhanced by the special insurance dividend payments to veterans to which references have earlier been made-was at an annual rate of nearly $\$ 220$ billion (chart 4). This was $\$ 10 \frac{1}{2}$ billion above the corresponding figure for the preceding quarter, and compares with a previous peak of $\$ 217$ billion in the final quarter

Chart 4.-Personal Income


Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
of 1948. The basic income flow-without the refund itemadvanced by about $\$ 2$ billion in the first quarter, continuing the upswing which began in the latter part of last year.

From January 16 througb March 31, checks totaling \$2.1 billion were issued in payment of special dividends from the National Service Life Insurance Fund. Converted to an annual-rate basis to conform with other personal income data, these payments accounted for over $\$ 8$ billion of the increase in aggregate personal income for the first quarter. They represented a temporary factor, of course, as payments will be substantially completed within a few months. The amount disbursed through March was about three-fourths of the estimated total of $\$ 2.8$ billion.

Total personal income, exclusive of N. S. L. I. payments, was $\$ 211 \frac{1}{2}$ billion-approximately the same as in the corresponding period of 1949 and higher than in any subsequent
quarter of that year. Nonagricultural personal income, also exclusive of the insurance dividends, exceeded even its previous peak in the final quarter of 1948.

## Payrolls advance

Payrolls moved upward from the fourth quarter by about $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, at annual rates. It should be noted, however, that not all of this increase was reflected in personal income. Employee contributions for social insurance, which are deducted in obtaining wage-and-salary receipts, rose by about $\$ 1 / 2$ billion as higher rates under the old-age and survivors insurance program became effective in January.

Distributive and service industries contributed to the firstquarter wage advance, but factory payrolls in durablegoods manufacturing establishments accounted for most of it. In part, the rise in these payrolls was due to the lesser effect of strikes than in the preceding quarter. More importantly, however, it reflected the character of the recent upturn in final demand, which, as already explained, was associated to a large extent with durable goods. March payrolls in durable-goods industries exceeded the presteel-strike figure of last September (as well as all intervening months). Average weekly hours worked in durable manufacturing have been increasing since the middle of 1949, and it would appear that the rate of increase accelerated somewhat in the first quarter after allowance is made for seasonal factors.

Wages in nondurable manufacturing showed little change from the fourth quarter. This was also true of other com-modity-producing industries, among which small variations proved largely offsetting on balance. Government payrolls were stable.

## Favorable showing of proprietors' income

Proprietors' and rental income amounted to $\$ 45$ billion at annual rates in the initial quarter of this year-roughly $\$ 1$ billion above the preceding quarter. Gains in this component of personal income centered in the nonagricultural business sector, as neither farm nor rental incomes showed much change.

Chiefly responsible for the favorable movement of nonfarm proprietors' earnings was the expansion of consumer spending early this year. Since apart from agriculture the noncorporate form of organization is concentrated heavily in retail trade, and since proprietors of such establishments benefited substantially from the increased volume of retail sales, they accounted for most of the rise in business and professional income. Proportionately large gains also accrued to manufacturing proprietors, but these were not great in absolute terms.

The stability of farm income resulted from an approximate balance between divergent movements of its major determinants. A decline in the seasonally adjusted volume of crops marketed was counterbalanced by increased marketings (seasonally adjusted) of livestock and livestock products. Prices received by farmers differed very little, on the whole, from the fourth quarter.

## Other components of personal income

Among the principal components of personal income, the only one to decline in the first quarter was dividends. This drop, however, reflected inclusion in the fourth quarter figures of an unusually large declaration of an extra dividend in December by a single great manufacturing corporation, and did not signify a basic downturn. The rate of distribution of profits to stockholders remained higher than in any previous quarter except the fourth of 1949.
(Continued on p. 24)

Table 3.-National Income and Product, Fourth Quarter 1949 and First Quarter $1950{ }^{1}$ [Billions of dollars]

| Item | Unadjusted |  | Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1949 | 1950 | 1949 | 1950 |
|  | IV 2 | I | IV ${ }^{2}$ | I |
| NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES | 55.1 | (3) | 219.1 | (3) |
| Compensation of employees | 35.7 | 35.2 | 140.9 | 142.8 |
| Wages and salaries..... | 34.4 | 33. ${ }^{6}$ | 135.3 | 136. 7 |
| Military | 1.1 | 1.1 | 13.5 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Government civilian | 4.5 | 4.4 | 17.3 | 17.2 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries. | 1.3 | 1.5 | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| Proprietors' and rental income ${ }^{4}$ | 10.9 | 11.2 | 43.7 | 44.7 |
| Business and professional | 6.0 | 6.3 | 24.0 | 25.0 |
| Farm | 3. 1.7 | 3. 1.7 | 12.9 6.8 | 12.9 6.8 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment | 7.4 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 30.2 | (3) |
|  | 7.2 | (3) | 29.5 | (3) |
| Corporate profits tax liability | 2.7 4.5 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 11.2 | (3) |
| Corporate profits after tax-- Inventory valuation adjustment | $\begin{array}{r}4.5 \\ .2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{(3)}{-2}$ | 18.2 .7 | $\stackrel{\text { - }}{ }$ |
| Net interest. | 1.1 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Addendum: Compensation of general Government employees | 5.3 | 5.2 | 20.7 | 20.3 |
| GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE |  |  |  |  |
| Gross national product. | 68.0 | 63.3 | 256.7 | 263.9 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 48.7 | 43.1 | 179.8 | 182.7 |
| Durable goods.-- | 7.2 | 5.9 | 25.2 | 26.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 27.4 | 22.6 | 97.7 | 98.1 |
| Services | 14.2 | 14.5 | 56.9 | 57.7 |
| Gross private domestic investment | 8.3 | 10.4 | 33.7 | 41. 1 |
| New construction-.-.-.-.-.... | 4.8 | 4.2 | 18.7 | 20.1 |
| Producers' durable equipment. | 4.8 | 4.8 | 18.7 | 19.3 |
| Change in business inventories, total | -1.3 | 1.4 | -3.7 | 1.7 |
| Nonfarm only ........-- | -1.1 | 1.6 | -2.8 | 2.5 |
| Net foreign investment_ | . 0 | -. 6 | -. 5 | -2.1 |
| Government purchases of goods and services | 11.0 | 10.4 | 43.7 | 42.2 |
| Federal -.....-.-.... | 6.3 | 5.9 | 25.2 | 23.4 |
| Less: Government sales | - | 0 | . 2 |  |
| State and local | 4.8 | 4.5 | 18.8 | 18.9 |
| DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME |  |  |  |  |
| Personal income. | 53.6 | 54.3 | 209.3 | 219.9 |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payments | 3.6 | 6.8 | 18.6 | 18.7 |
| Federal | 3.1 | 6.0 | 16.1 | 16.1 |
| State and local | . 5 | . 8 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Equals: Disposable personal income | 49.9 | 47.5 | 190.7 | 201.3 |
| Less: Personal consumption expenditures | 48.7 | 43.1 | 179.8 | 182.7 |
| Equals: Personal saving | 1.2 | 4.4 | 10.8 | 18.6 |
| RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME |  |  |  |  |
| Gross national product. | 68.0 | 63.3 | 256.7 | 263.9 |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances | 4.3 | 4.4 | 17.2 | 17.5 |
| Indirect business tax and nontax liability | 5.5 | 5.3 | 21.4 | 21.6 |
| Business transfer payments. <br> Statistical discrepancy | $\xrightarrow{3.0}$ | (3) $^{2}$ | .6 -1.4 | ${ }_{(3)} .6$ |
| Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of Government enterprises. | . 1 | . 1 | . 3 | 4 |
| Equals: National income | 55.1 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 219.1 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment | 7.4 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 30.2 |  |
| Contributions for social insurance --- | 1.3 | 1.7 | 5.6 | 6.6 |
| Excess of wage accruals over disbursements. | . 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Plus: Government transfer payments | 3.0 | 5.2 | 11.8 | 20.7 |
| Net interest paid by Government | 1.3 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Dividends | 2.7 | 2.0 | 8.9 | 8.6 |
| Business transfer payments | . 2 | . 2 | . 6 | . 6 |
| Equals: Personal income | 53.6 | 54.3 | 209.3 | 219.9 |

1 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
${ }^{2}$ Data for the fourth quarter of 1949 are the same as those in the February issue of the SURVEY, with two exceptions: An actual estimate of fourth-quarter corporate profits, not previously available, has been introduced; and a revised figure for net foreign investment has been included. Comprehensive revisions of the national income and product estimates for 1949 No incorporate
Not available.
4 Includes noncorporate inventory adjustment.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

# The Postwar Furniture Market and the Factors Determining Demand 

CCONSUMER outlays for furniture are currently at their postwar high. After a brief decline in the spring of 1949, the strong demand for these products was demonstrated by a renewal of the advance which has characterized most of the period since the close of the war.

This firmness in the market for furniture is clearly associated with the high disposable personal income in recent years, and with the unprecedented activity of private residential construction, since any expansion in the number of dwellings creates a corresponding need for furnishing those units. For much of the period since the end of the war, the backlog of demand, in conjunction with the accumulation of liquid savings and the relatively low volume of consumer debt, has also contributed significantly to expenditures for furniture.

## Furniture market approximately $\$ 3$ billion

Purchases of household furniture comprise an important category of consumption expenditures. In the year 1949, nearly $\$ 2.8$ billion were spent for furniture, not including housefurnishings or household appliances and equipment. This was only slightly below the $\$ 2.9$ billion expended in 1948, and in dollar value was more than double the total purchased in any prewar year. During the early months of 1950, expenditures reached a new high as they exceeded a $\$ 3.0$ billion annual rate:

In quantity terms also, purchases of furniture during the first quarter of 1950 were higher than ever. Volume was nearly 30 percent above the prewar high of 1941, and more than 50 percent greater than in 1929 and 1939.

Chart 1 shows the proportion of disposable income that consumers have spent in acquiring these items. The chart reveals the well-known tendency characterizing durablegoods expenditures to fluctuate in relative importance with the swings of business activity. In peacetime years of full employment, outlays for furniture have accounted for about 1.5 percent of spendable income, this proportion dropping appreciably when business turns down.

## Expenditures related to the construction cycle

Also visible in the chart is the effect on furniture outlays of high activity in residential construction. Thus, in the years immediately preceding the war-years which were comparable to the 1920's in terms of aggregate economic activity, but not in the number of houses built-purchases of furniture accounted for a perceptibly smaller part of consumer income than in periods when large numbers of new houses were erected, such as the past 3 years and the decade following the First World War.

This relationship of furniture buying to residential construction is also evident in quantity terms. However, the greater importance of dollar expenditures for furniture in periods of active building is in part a reflection of the fact that furniture prices tend to be high relative to other prices in such periods, both because of the greater demand and

[^1]because there is some competition between the construction and furniture industries for materials and labor.

The price factor is, of course, a basic element in any study of demand, since, other things being equal, lower prices bring more consumers into the market. By and large, the

Chart 1.-Personal Consumption Expenditures for Furniture as a Percentage of Disposable Personal Income

${ }^{1}$ Data for 1924, 1926, and 1928, are not available.
${ }_{2}^{1}$ Data for 1924, 1926, and 1928, are not available. were estimated on the basis of first quarter data.
Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
way furniture prices relate to prices of other goods and services is more significant to the analysis than the absolute level of furniture prices. The ratio between furniture prices and prices of all consumer goods and services has been used as a measure of the relative price movements. However, it should be recognized that this measure is not completely satisfactory, primarily because of continuing changes in quality.
Although furniture prices have slowly declined relative to other consumer prices since the end of the war, the ratio is substantially above its prewar values, as the following table indicates.

Ratio of Furniture Prices to Average Consumer Prices (1939=100)

| 1993 | 1929 | 1938 | 1959 | 1941 | 1945 | 1948 | 1949 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 118 | 106 | 93 | 100 | 105 | 139 | 132 | 129 |

## Population growth

The changing size and composition of the population is also relevant to the market for furniture, as for other categories of consumer expenditure. Although the rate of increase in the population is primarily relevant to the long-
term outlook, population developments also have a bearing on the short-run picture.
A high rate of family formation, which normally is associated with a housing boom, is one of the elements involved in the relation between furniture expenditures and residential construction activity. The rise in the birth rate following the war is also significant, and is reflected in the increased production of infants' and children's furniture indicated in the table. ${ }^{1}$

Table 1.-Value of Shipments of Household Furniture, 1947, Compared With Value of Production in 1939

| Item | $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \text { pro- } \\ & \text { duction } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1947 \text { ship- } \\ \text { ments } \end{gathered}$ | Percent increase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total wood household furniture, except upholstered | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Millions of } \\ \text { dollars } \\ 279.2 \end{array}$ | Millions of dollars 892.3 | 220 |
| Living room, library, sunroom and hall furniture - | 64.8 | 269.1 | 315 |
| Dining room and junior dining room furniture..-- | 34.5 | 112.6 | 226 |
| Bedroom furniture | 102.2 | 345.0 | 238 |
| Infant's and children's furniture | 8.3 | 49.7 | 499 |
| Kitchen furniture and cabinets | 26.2 | 54.2 | 107 |
| Porch and lawn furniture. | 2.3 | 8.0 | 248 |
| Furniture-in-the-white (unpainted) | . 6 | 15.4 | 2,467 |
| Other wood household furniture. | 40.3 | 38.3 | -5 |
| Total household furniture, upholstered | 151.4 | 419.1 | 177 |
| Living room, library, sunroom and hall furniture (including studio couches, sofa-beds, etc.) | 140.7 | 376.3 | 167 |
| Other household furniture, upholstered.--------- | 10.7 | 42.8 | 300 |
| Total metal household furniture, except upholstered.- | 42.0 | 218.2 | 420 |
| Metal kitchen furniture and cabinets. | 14. 1 | 144.1 | 922 |
| All other metal household furniture | 27.9 | 74.1 | 166 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

## Measuring Furniture Demand

In attempting to obtain a quantitative appraisal of the factors which influence the amounts consumers purchase of a commodity or service, there are two approaches possible. The first approach surveys a sample of consumers at a given time, obtaining for each individual--or other type of consuming unit, such as household or family-the amount he has expended or the amount he intends to spend, as well as other information relevant to his consumption habits: for example, his income, liquid assets and occupation. ${ }^{2}$ The other method determines historically in terms of aggregate data how total expenditures for the commodity have fluctuated with total disposable income and other important variables. Each of these methods has its advantages and disadvantages, and generally it is desirable for a thoroughgoing study of demand to use both approaches when possible, and to check the results of each against the other.

Aggregate figures constitute the only reliable information about furniture which covers an extended period of time, and the statistical analysis employed here is based on them. The rather meager material on furniture available from surveys is considered later.

## Factors in the present study

The variables which enter into the following analysis of furniture expenditures are aggregate disposable personal income, the value of new private residential construction, an index expressing the changes in furniture prices in relation to prices of other consumer items, and the number of house-

[^2]holds. As shown in chart 2 on page 10, these variables account for all but a negligible part of the fluctuations in consumer purchases of furniture during the period 1923-40. ${ }^{3}$

Each coefficient in the regression equation expressing this relationship is an estimate of the average percentage change in furniture expenditures per household during the base period when the corresponding variable changed by 1 percent, the other variables remaining unchanged. ${ }^{4}$ Thus, with a 1-percent increase in per-household income alone, perhousehold outlays for furniture were raised by a little more than 1 percent, and a 1-percent rise in residential construction per household was attended on the average by a one-sixth of 1 percent increase in expenditures. Similarly, an increase in furniture prices of 1 percent relative to other consumer prices, income and construction not changing, was accompanied by a decline of one-half of 1 percent in the dollar value of furniture purchases.

Of course, changes in any one of the factors did not take place independently of the others. For example, an increase in residential building was ordinarily associated with a rise in income, which also worked to lift furniture outlays, and with higher prices for furniture relative to other consumer goods and services, which tended toward lower outlays. However, of the single factors, income is by far the most important in accounting for the movements of furniture expenditures, while construction activity and price are secondary, though still significant.

The preceding discussion has been based on consideration of the average household, the "calculated" aggregate expenditures in the chart being derived by obtaining the perhousehold expenditures from the relationship and multiplying by the number of households. This appears to be the most plausible approach, since stability of consumption patterns is more likely to exist for the average consuming unit than for the population as a whole. The number of consuming units for furniture is probably approximated more closely by the number of households than by the number of individuals, spending units, or even families.
The average household at the present time spends about $\$ 70$ a year on furniture. A newly formed household naturally spends much more than this, but the data do not permit a satisfactory estimate of the outlays typical of these new households.

## Alternative relationships

In addition to the analysis presented in chart 2, a number of other relationships were tested. These included, on a current dollar basis, linear as well as logarithmic regressions for aggregate expenditures and per-household expenditures, and similar analyses in constant dollars. ${ }^{5}$ The various perhousehold relationships were about equally satisfactory in accounting for the fluctuations in furniture expenditures during the prewar years, and the expected values calculated for current outlays from these relationships agreed closely.
There was, however, a significant difference in the levels of furniture expenditures indicated for the war period by the logarithmic and linear per-household relationships. The

[^3]linear regression yielded markedly higher calculated values for expenditures during the war years, implying that the aggregate unsatisfied demand in this period was much greater than that indicated by the logarithmic analysis. ${ }^{6}$

The relationships employing aggregate rather than perhousehold data, which gave correlations nearly as high as the per-household set, indicated somewhat higher expected rates of expenditure in the postwar years. The same was true when a per capita analysis was used. Nevertheless, as noted earlier, the per-household basis was felt to be the most satisfactory.
Chart 2.-Personal Consumption Expenditures for Furniture: Actual and Calculated


1 Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years 1923-40, based on disposable personal income and the value of residential construction, both adjusted for changes in the number of households, and on the ratio of furniture prices to the prices of all consumers'
goods and services.
${ }_{3}$ Data for 1924, 1926, and 1928, are not available. were estimated on the basis of first quarter data.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
The relationship shown in chart 2 accounts for almost all of the observed fluctuation in furniture outlays before the war, and in addition indicates that expenditures in the past few years have been closely in line with the historical pattern. However, there is an implicit assumption, in applying such a statistical analysis to the appraisal of current demand, that relevant factors which are not explicitly introduced have not changed in their joint effect on demand since the period on which relationship is based. Other potentially significant factors which did not have a measurable effect in the prewar years are considered below, in order to investigate their current importance.

## Other influences

Among the factors tending to raise outlays at the present time as compared with the values indicated by the statistical analysis, one of the most important is the great increase since

[^4]before the war in individuals' liquid assets. The availability of liquid assets raises consumption generally by reducing the impulse to save out of current income. Also, particularly in the case of durables such as furniture which require large outlays, it makes possible purchases that might otherwise be deferred because buying on time might be undesirable or difficult to arrange.
Another element which may account for higher spending currently is the condition of consumer inventories of furniture. Although the most urgent replacement demand arising out of wartime limitations on production has largely been met, it is rather doubtful that consumer holdings are as yet completely back to normal in quantity or age composition.
Similarly, the effect on furniture demand of the recent high marriage and birth rates, following a decade of relatively low rates, is also likely to be in an upward direction. Such fluctuations are already represented to some extent in the quantitative relationship, which is on a per-household basis.

The apparent decrease in income concentration over the period of analysis-in part the result of changes in the tax structure-has probably not been important, since a change in the income distribution will not affect aggregate expenditures if the relation of expenditure with income is linear, and this linearity holds approximately within a range of income accounting for about 90 percent of furniture outlays. ${ }^{7}$

A factor which tends toward lower expenditures currently than is indicated by the relationship is the upward trend in the proportion of households occupying apartments rather than houses. This proportion has been declining somewhat since the end of the war, but it is appreciably higher than in 1940, and even further above 1930.
Again, disposable income in the first half of 1950 has been temporarily raised by the payment of the National Service Life Insurance dividend. Since there is a tendency to save more than the usual proportion of such nonrecurring income, the "calculated" expenditures obtained by treating these payments as ordinary income may be somewhat too high.
A number of other elements may be cited as having some relevance to the analysis, although the direction of their influence is less clear. The increasing average age of the population and the shift from rural to urban areas are examples of factors which may alter expenditure patterns over a long period of time. Also, there is the intangible but nonetheless important matter of tastes, particularly as these are influenced by more widespread use of new styles and materials.

There is little indication that the net effect of these factors not covered by the statistical relationship is significant at the present time. Among these should be included the growth in consumer credit, which is also probably not of major importance, though it has had some stimulating effect on current demand. This is discussed at greater length below in view of the interest in the subject.

It appears, therefore, that the demand equation presented should be useful in measuring the potential market for furniture. However, a continuing appraisal must be made of the influence exerted by factors not covered by the relationship.

## The Influence of Credit

In the years before the war, consumer installment credit played a constantly increasing part in furniture buying. In the middle twenties about a third of all sales at furniture and house-furnishing stores were subject to installment terms;

[^5]by 1940 more than half of the sales of these stores were in this category (chart 3). This advance reflected both the institutional growth of lending and financing agencies and changes in the attitude of consumers and merchants toward installment credit.

## Limitations of the data

The information available for measuring the effect of credit buying on furniture demand contains some important gaps. Consumer installment credit consists primarily of installment sales credit and cash loans. Sales credit is granted in connection with installment sales at retail estabishments. Cash loans are extended by personal finance companies, credit unions, industrial banking companies and commercial banks. Although these loans are used in large part to finance the purchase of durable goods, data on loans by use are not available, and it is not possible to measure variations in the importance of cash loans for buying furniture.

In addition to installment credit, purchases on charge accounts constitute a part of consumer credit. No continuous series on charge account credit for furniture is available for the years prior to 1939. However, charge account sales of furniture are only about half as large as installment sales, and the duration of indebtedness is much shorter in the case of charge accounts, so that this type of credit forms a relatively small part of credit outstanding.

The installment sales credit figures utilized in this discussion are for furniture and housefurnishings stores. As such they refer to sales of furniture together with other goods carried by these stores, such as appliances, radio and television sets, floorcoverings, etc. However, a substantial amount of furniture is sold by department stores and mail-order houses, some of it on installment terms, and since data on credit sales of these outlets are not broken down by commodity, they are not included in the figures discussed here.

## Influence of installment buying on demand

The growth in importance of installment sales in the prewar period, as revealed by the top panel of chart 3 and the figures in table 2, might have been expected to result in an upward trend in furniture buying. Individuals who are unable to accumulate enough savings to pay cash for items like furniture may still find it possible to buy such goods on time, and to the extent that this happens, a growth in installment credit should add to the demand for furniture.

Such an effect, however, was not observable during the prewar period. The statistical relationship presented, which includes neither a credit variable nor a time trend, yields an extremely close fit and no secular increase in demand over this period is apparent.

Table 2.-Furniture Store Sales, Cash and Charge and Installment

| [Millions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Cash and charge | Installment | Year | Cash and charge | Installment |
| 1929. | 1,122 | 691 | 1940. | 689 | 703 |
| 1930. | 882 | 574 | 1941.. | 911 | ${ }^{876}$ |
| 1931. | 646 358 | 432 | 1942-- | 1,011 | 810 |
| 1932. | 358 | 242 | 1943. | 1,035 | 750 |
| 1933-..----- | 378 | 268 |  |  |  |
| 1934.. | 419 | 309 | 1945-..----- | 1,151 1,308 | 800 837 |
| 1935 | 494 | 358 | 1946.....-- | 2,000 | 1,175 |
| 1936 | 610 | 472 | 1947 | 2,229 | 1,517 |
| 1937 | 686 | 568 | 1948 | 2,306 | 1,739 |
| 1938. | 530 |  | 1949. | 2,022 | 1,722 |
| 1939...----- | 593 | 607 |  |  |  |

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce.

It is not clear, of course, that the effect of credit on demand is adequately measured by the proportion of furniture sales on an installment basis. One obvious limitation is the failure to reflect the impact of repayments. Another measure of the potential effect of credit is the trend in installment debt outstanding pictured in the middle panel of chart 3.
Installment credit outstanding at furniture and housefurnishing stores showed no growth relative to disposable income over the decade before the war. It may also be noted that total consumer credit outstanding has moved much like furniture credit both before and after the war. Thus, to the extent that the influence of credit on demand is exerted through the necessity of repaying obligations previously incurred, there would be no measurable secular effect over the prewar years indicated.

## Chart 3.-Installment Credit Sales of Furniture and Housefurnishings Stores


${ }^{1}$ Percentages are based on the average of installment credit outstanding at end of month, and annual disposable personal income.
Source of data: Installment Credit, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Disposable Personal Income, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Such factors as the size of down payment required, the length of the maturity period and the scale of service charges also affect the demand for furniture on credit. Changes in installment terms are revealed in some degree by the bottom panel of chart 3, which gives average duration of indebtedness at furniture and housefurnishings stores. However, there was no trend toward easing of credit terms evidenced by these figures over the prewar period.

## Present position

As chart 3 makes clear, installment credit buying in furniture has not yet recovered from the drop in relative importance it experienced during the war years. Consequently,

By Murray F. Foss and Betty C. Churchill $\underset{\sim}{*}$

# The Size Distribution of the Postwar Business Population 

THE past 5 years have witnessed the formation of a record number of new firms and the net addition of over 750,000 companies to the business population. Although conditions of high income and employment were prevalent throughout this period, there were many structural changes taking place as the economy was undergoing the transformation to peacetime production. It is of interest, in the light of these developments, to see if the balance between large and small concerns has been altered, and, in particular, whether there has been any shift in the share of activity accounted for by the leading corporations.
This article presents new data on the size breakdown of the business population for the years from 1945 to 1948, size being defined in terms of the number of paid employees in the organization. Also presented are statistics on the volume of employment in each size classification, as well as figures on the size distribution of new and discontinued businesses.

## Summary

The following points provide a summary of the major findings: (1) The share of employment in the largest firmthose with 1,000 employees or more-is currently lower than it was in early 1945 in most industries, including manufacturing. (2) Though the importance of large concerns in less than in early 1945, it has increased, especially in manufacturing, since 1946-subsequent to the sharp employment cut-backs which resulted from the cessation of hostilities. (3) While it was not possible to prepare detailed estimates on a comparable basis for the prewar size distribution of employment, the available data indicate that firms with at least 1,000 workers are currently more numerous and account for a somewhat larger share of total employment than before the war. (4) The proportion of employment accounted for by an identical list of the very largest concerns seems substantially unchanged from 1940.
It is interesting to note that the proportions of firms in operation in the various size categories have remained un-altered-in broad outline-over the postwar period, despite the effects of business turn-over and shifts due to variations in employment. Most of the new firms started in the postwar years were extremely small. More than 85 percent of the new businesses had less than 4 employees, and of these a high proportion were without employees. However, discontinuances were similarly bunched in the bottom size classes. Birth rates, that is, new businesses relative to firms in operation, as well as death rates, were highest among the smallest organizations and showed for each year and in every industry a tapering-off as size of concern increased.

## Source of data

The size estimates shown here, like the State data presented previously, were made within the framework of the revised estimates of the business population. ${ }^{1}$ Most of the

[^6]basic data relating to the size classification of firms and new and discontinued businesses came from the Bureau of OldAge and Survivors Insurance from records submitted by employing organizations. The industry classification of firms and their corresponding employment is based on the primary activity of the firm; for this reason the industry breakdowns shown here will differ from a breakdown accord-

Chart 1.-Percent Change in Number of Firms in Operation, by Size of Firm


Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
ing to establishment. A more detailed description of sources and methods may be found in the technical notes.

It should be borne in mind that the business population represents an estimated count of legal entities; each corporation, including corporate subsidiaries, is treated as a separate unit, regardless of ownership. Many of the largest businesses classified in the top size class represent subsidiaries of larger corporate systems. A completely satisfactory picture of employment concentration would treat all firms under a common ownership as a single unit.

## Paid employment as a measure of size

As already mentioned, size of firm is defined in terms of the number of paid employees in the business as of a given time period; this excludes proprietors, partners and unpaid family workers. In general, number of paid employees serves as a convenient criterion of a firm's size but it is by no means the only one-sales and total assets being two other common measures-and it has certain shortcomings which should be mentioned.

First, the particular measure used here is mid-March employment and this may give distorted results in industries subject to wide seasonal changes. For example, the relative importance and distribution of employment in contract construction, whose employment is seasonally low in March, would be especially affected in comparison to other industries. With few exceptions, however, seasonal variations in employment in the period under consideration tended to diminish under the stimulus of the heavy war and postwar demand. Second, employment understates somewhat the importance of the small concerns in which the proprietor and members of his family supply all the labor used in the business. Third, classifying firms solely by the number of employees ignores the amount of nonlabor resources used in production; firms which are "large" with respect to employment are not necessarily "large" with respect to total investment. Finally, the interpretation of changes in the share of employment in firms of a given size over long time periods must take account of the possibility of differential productivity changes among firms of different sizes.

## 1948 Distribution of Firms and Employment

A review of the characteristics of the size structure of the business population in early 1948, the most recent period for which detailed size data are available, serves to point up the overwhelming preponderance of very small firms in the
economy. At the end of March 1948, about three-fourths of all the concerns had less than four employees, and a high proportion of these had none. Fewer than one percent of the firms in operation had more than 100 workers and only 3,100 companies out of close to 4 million had as many as 1,000 persons on the payroll. The basic figures on number of firms in operation by size and industry are shown in table 7; percent distributions of firms for 1948 within each major industry division are presented in the left-hand section of table 1.

There are marked differences, of course, both among and within major industries, but these variations should not obscure the fact that, so far as numbers are concerned, very small firms predominate in each broad industry group while the largest concerns make up only a tiny fraction of the total. This generalization does not necessarily hold, of course, if industries are defined in very narrow terms.
As might be expected, manufacturing had the lowest proportion of firms with fewer than 4 employees but even here the percentage was close to 45 . By way of contrast, services had the highest ratio of firms with fewer than 4 employees in any major industry division- 83 percent-and almost 80 percent of the concerns in retail trade were in this category. Nearly 6 percent of the businesses classified in manufacturing had 100 or more workers; in retail trade, finance and services, the corresponding proportions were well under 1 percent.

By turning these distributions around, it is possible to get an idea of the relative importance of each major industry within each size class. Manufacturing firms constituted only 8 percent of all firms in the business population without regard to size but 55 percent of the concerns having at least 100 workers, and close to 60 percent of the businesses with at least 1,000 . At the other extreme were retail trade and services, accounting for 43 and 21 percent of the total business population but only 11 and 8 percent, respectively, of the firms in the 100 -plus group, and 11 and 3 percent in the 1,000 -plus group.

## Employment

Although most of the firms are embraced in the lower size classes, it is a well-known fact that in our present day economy, in which technology and mass markets have made possible large-scale production and selling, the bulk of employment is concentrated at the upper end of the size scale. In the right-hand section of table 1 are statistics on the 1948 size distribution of employment in each major industry division. The basic statistics on employment are shown in table 8.

Table 1.-Percent Distribution of Firms and Employment Within Industry Division by Size of Firm, Mar. 31 , 1948

| Industry division | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { size } \\ & \text { class- } \\ & \text { es } \end{aligned}$ | Firms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { size } \\ & \text { class- } \\ & \text { es } \end{aligned}$ | Paid employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0-3 em-ployees | 4-7 <br> em- <br> ploy- <br> ees | 8-19 <br> em- <br> ploy- <br> ees | 20-49 em-ployees | 50-99 em-ployees | 100-499 em-ployees | 500-999 em-ployees | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { more } \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ |  | 0-3 em-ployees | $\begin{gathered} 4-7 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ | 8-19 em-ployees | 20-49 <br> em- <br> ploy. <br> ees | 50-99 em-ployees |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { more } \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ |
| All industries | 100.0 | 74.5 | 12.8 | 7.8 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 7.3 | 15.7 | 6.3 | 37.7 |
| Mining and quarrying | 100.0 | 52.6 | 17.0 | 15.6 | 7.9 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 4 | . 3 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 23.2 | 9.9 | 36.5 |
| Contract construction | 100.0 | 67.4 | 16.7 | 10.5 | 3.7 | 1. 1 | . 6 | (1) | (1) | 100.0 | 9.5 | 13.0 | 18.7 | 16.6 | 10.9 | 16.3 | 4.9 | 10.1 |
| Manufacturing.-.----- | 100.0 | 44.5 | 15.8 | 17.3 | 11.5 | 5.1 | 4.6 | . 6 | ${ }^{\text {. }} 6$ | 100.0 | . 8 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 19.8 | 8.6 | 50.0 |
| Metals and metal products. | 100.0 | 34.2 | 16.0 | 19.0 | 13.9 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 1. 2 | 1.4 | 100.0 | . 4 | . 8 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 14.2 | 7.6 | 66.8 |
| Other manufacturing | 100.0 | 46.8 | 15.8 | 16.9 | 11.0 | 4.7 | 4.0 | . 5 | . 4 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 23.8 | 9.4 | 38.1 |
| Transportation, communication and other public utilities. | 100.0 | 76.7 | 10.3 | 7.3 | 3.2 | 1. 1 | 1.0 | 2 | . 2 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 9.7 | 5.0 | 69.2 |
| Wholesale trade. | 100.0 | 53.7 | 21.0 | 16.2 | 6.4 | 1.7 | . 9 | . 1 | (1) | 100.0 | 7.5 | 11.0 | 19.6 | 19.0 | 11.6 | 16.3 | 4. 6 | 10.4 |
| Retail trade.- | 100.0 | 78.2 | 13.2 | 6.4 | 1.7 | . 4 | . 2 | (1) | (1) | 100.0 | 13.9 | 16.2 | 17.8 | 12.0 | 5.9 | 8.4 | 3.0 | 22.8 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 100.0 | 82.4 | 9.6 | 5.2 | 1. 7 | . 5 | . 4 | (1) | (1) | 100.0 | 13.0 | 9.6 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 7.3 | 15.7 | 6.6 | 25.7 |
| Service industries.....-- | 100.0 | 83.4 | 9.0 | 4.9 | 1.8 | . 5 | . 3 | (1) | (1) | 100.0 | 15.3 | 14.0 | 17.8 | 15.9 | 10.6 | 15.8 | 3.8 | 6.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Less than 0.05 percent.
Note: Distributions were computed from unrounded data. Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on data in tables 7 and 8.

Table 2.-Percent Change in Number of Firms in Operation and in Employment, Mar. 31, 1945 to Mar. 31, 1948, by Industry Division and Size of Firm

| Industry division | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { size } \\ & \text { clas- } \\ & \text { Ses } \end{aligned}$ | Firms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | All <br> size <br> clas- <br> ses | Paid employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0-3 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4-7 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8-19 } \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20-49 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | 50-99 em-ployees | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 100-499 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 500-999 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { more } \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0-3 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4-7 } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8-19 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | 20-49 <br> em- <br> ploy- <br> ees | 50-99 em-ployees |  | 500-999 em-ployees | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { more } \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 23.2 | 20.6 | 32.4 | 38.7 | 24.3 | 18.1 | 13.0 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 27.9 | 31.2 | 38.5 | 22.5 | 17.2 | 9.1 | 2.0 | -6.7 |
|  | 10.6 | $-1.7$ | 31.9 | 37.0 | 19.3 | 27.4 | 3.5 | 16.1 | 9.4 | 12.5 | 6.2 | 30.4 | 37.5 | 17.1 | 26.2 | 4.0 | 14. 1 | 8. 6 |
| Contract construction | 85.5 | 70.2 | 124.8 | 130.7 | 135.4 | 132.9 | 116.7 | 90.9 | 34.0 | 91.3 | 84.0 | 124.4 | 129.9 | 132.9 | 130.9 | 106.8 | 90.6 | $-8.0$ |
|  | 27.2 | 46.1 | 24.9 | 19.5 | 8.1 | 6.1 | 5.1 | $-3.4$ | 1. 4 | $-6.3$ | 26.2 | 23.4 | 19.2 | 6. 6 | 5. 2 | 2. 0 | $-4.3$ | -14.9 |
|  | 38.9 | 139.7 | 34.8 | 21.7 | 8.1 | $-.3$ | $-.3$ | $-18.1$ | $-10.3$ | $-23.6$ | 62.5 | 32.4 | 20.0 | 5.0 | $-2.8$ | $-5.8$ | -21.0 | -30. C |
|  | 25.0 | 37.6 | 22.9 | 19.0 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 13.1 | 11.3 | 21.8 | 21.6 | 18.5 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 9.1 | 15. |
| 'Transportation, communication and other pub- <br> lic utilities. | 35.9 | 40.6 | 24.5 | 41.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 14. 9 | 6.6 | 27.0 | 22.5 | 41.7 | 0 | . 7 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 6.0 |
|  | 28.4 | 21.1 | 34.5 | 42.4 | 41.6 | 34.4 | 41.2 | 9.1 | -12.4 | 27.1 | 29.6 | 32.9 | 42.0 | 39.6 | 33.5 | 37.3 | 7.1 | -16. 3 |
| Retail trade.- | 18.0 | 15.5 | 25.5 | 34.0 | 30.2 | 32.9 | 13.2 | 8.7 | 11.9 | 21.0 | 27.7 | 24.5 | 33.9 | 28.9 | 31.6 | 9.6 | 7.3 | 7.5 |
|  | 6.7 | 4.5 | 13.5 | 32.4 | 9.3 | 20.1 | 26.4 | 21. 0 | 55.9 | 21.6 | 1.8 | 13.5 | 31.7 | 7.5 | 19.8 | 22.3 | 19.6 | 42.0 |
|  | 22.0 | 20.4 | 32.3 | 38.0 | 21.6 | 4.0 | 12.3 | 5.9 | 20.3 | 20.5 | 29.1 | 30.9 | 38.9 | 19.7 | 3.1 | 8.4 | 3.9 | 15.7 |

Note.-Changes were computed from unrounded data.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on data in tables 7 and 8.

This concentration of employment among a very small number of large concerns and the sizable number of small firms with comparatively little employment is apparent in each of the major industry divisions. For the business population as a whole, the bottom 75 percent of the firmsthose with fewer than four employees-accounted for 6 percent of total paid employment. In not a single major industry division did the proportion of employment in firms of this size exceed one-sixth, despite their numerical importance in such industries as retail trade, finance, and services. It should be borne in mind, however, that proprietors and family workers, whose employment is not counted here, are the most important source of labor in small retail and service businesses.
Table 3.-Year-to-Year Changes in Number of Operating Firms, by Size of Firm and Source of Change
[Thousands]

| Period and source of change | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All size } \\ & \text { classes } \end{aligned}$ | Number of firms with- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { employees }}{0-3}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4-19 } \\ \text { employees } \end{gathered}$ | 20 or more employees |
| March 1945-46... | 297 | 145256-111 | 1313992 | 21219 |
| From excess of births. |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 324 \\ & 324 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 260 \\ 280 \\ -200 \end{array}$ | 56424214 | 82 |
| March 1946-47 $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |
| From shifts in size. |  |  |  |  |
| March 1947-48 | 127 | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 111 \\ -12 \end{array}$ | 24177 | -1 |
| From excess of births. |  |  |  |  |
| From shifts in size.... |  |  |  |  |

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

On the other hand, the top 3,100 concerns, or one-tenth of 1 percent of the firms-those with at least 1,000 workersgave employment to 38 percent of all employees covered in the business population universe; the top 1 percent-firms with at least 100 employees-accounted for 60 percent of the employment. There were about 225 concerns as of early 1948 that had as many as 10,000 employees; they represented an even smaller number of parent companies and accounted for 18 percent of all the employees. Moreover, if all firms under the same ownership as these 225 companies were combined, they would account for a significantly higher proportion of employment.

The transportation, communication and other public utility group had the largest proportion of employment in the 1,000 -plus class-almost 70 percent-followed by manufacturing with 50 percent and mining witb 36 percent. The concentration of employment in this top size category in
manufacturing was heavily weighted by the metals industries where the largest 800 concerns--those with at least 1,000 employees-accounted for 67 percent of the employment. In all other manufacturing, the corresponding proportion was 38 percent.
By and large, the 1948 distribution of firms by size was not substantially different from the distribution early in 1945 , even though 1.5 million new concerns were established over this period, 750,000 were liquidated and many existing firms as well as new firms underwent changes in size. The relative importance of the bottom size group dropped from 76.1 to 74.5 percent but most of this loss was picked up by the next 3 -size categories-firms averaging 4 to 49 employeesas the smaller firms shifted into larger size classes. As may be seen in table 2, the number of firms in all size classes above 50 rose less than average, especially those with 500 or more employees.

Chart 2.-Ratio of Number of New and Discontinued Businesses to Firms in Operation, by Size of Firm, 1945-48 Average ${ }^{1}$


[^7]Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Changes are more apparent when each industry is considered separately. Thus, the proportion of very small firms in manufacturing rose from 39 to 45 percent in this 3 -year period; in metals and metal products, the rise was from 19 to 34 percent of the total. Manufacturing is the one major industry whose population has undergone a marked decline since early 1948, the current level being not much higher than it was in early 1946. An important reason for this large drop can be traced to the carlier marked increase in the number of very small firms, whose ability to survive was especially dependent on the pent-up demands of the prior years.

## Year-to-year changes

Year-to-year changes in the number of operating firms by size, illustrated in chart 1 , mirror many of the basic features of the postwar reconversion which are obscured in the single 1945-48 comparison. The bottom panel highlights the decline among the largest firms in the period immediately after the war, at a time when the number of firms in the smaller size class was expanding. The middle panel emphasizes the widespread increases throughout the size structure as the tempo of reconversion was accelerating, and highlights the recovery of the top size classes. The upper panel, covering the period ending in March 1948, stresses the general pattern of diminished growth in the business population as it came more nearly into balance relative to the general level of business activity.

## Effect of turnover and shifting

One point brought out by chart 1 is that firms with fewer than four employees rose less than average between 1945 and 1946 but more than average the following year. This differential behavior may serve to illustrate the role played by births and deaths, on the one hand, and by shifts due to employment increases on the other, on changes in the number of firms in the various size classes.

In table 3 it may be seen that the number of firms having less than 4 workers rose by 145,000 between 1945 and 1946 although the number of new firms of this size exceeded discontinuances by 256,000 . The difference is accounted for by the net outflow of 111,000 firms into larger size classes. It may also be noted that in the two other size classes shown in the table, additions of this nature were more important than changes due to an excess of births over discontinuances.

Nineteen hundred and forty-five and early 1946 were especially favorable for the growth of very small businesses. Veterans were returning to the labor market in sizable numbers while large concerns were still releasing workers from war jobs. Essentially this was the period when existing small enterprises were able to recoup their wartime employment losses and newly established small businesses were particularly able to expand their initial employment to meet the rising tide of pent-up demand. ${ }^{2}$

The smallest firms also enjoyed an expansion in employment in the following year but it was dampened by the resurgence of the large concerns, especially in manufacturing. It is clear from table 3 that upward shifting in the size scale was considerably reduced after early 1946.

## New and Discontinued Businesses

Certain aspects of births and deaths have already been discussed in connection with changes in the number of operating firms but there are other points relating to business turnover which merit additional consideration. First, it may be pointed out that both business births and deaths during the postwar years were even more concentrated in the smaller size classes than firms in operation. Of the

[^8]roughly 2 million new businesses which were established in the calendar years 1945-48, 87 percent were firms with 0 to 3 employees; the proportion of total discontinuances in this size class was approximately the same.

Throughout this period only 1 or 2 percent of all new and discontinued firms had 20 or more employees, although the proportion of firms in existence with 20 or more employees was about 5 percent. The number of new large concerns was small; there were fewer than 200 firms started between the second quarter of 1945 and the third quarter of 1949 whose employment was 250 or more, and the bulk of these had fewer than 500 persons on the payroll. ${ }^{3}$ Data on the number of new and discontinued businesses are presented in table 4.

## Stability in birth and death distributions

A second feature of the births and deaths is the stability of their percentage-size distributions over the 1945-48 period even though in the aggregate the number of births declined by over one-third between 1946 and 1948 while the number of deaths increased by almost two-thirds over the same years. There is no evidence of any appreciable change in the distributions of discontinuances and new firms during the first half of 1949 when the business population was declining.

Table 4.-Number of New and Discontinued Businesses by Industry Division and by Size of Firm, 1945-48

| [Thousands] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry division and size class | New businesses |  |  |  | Discontinued businesses |  |  |  |
|  | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
| All industries | 429.8 | 619.8 | 472.8 | 394.6 | 202.6 | 226.4 | 291.8 | 373.6 |
| 0-3 employees | 379.3 | 535.6 | 409.1 | 339.8 | 177.6 | 197.0 | 250.5 | 326.8 |
| 4-7 employees | 33.0 | 56.5 | 43.4 | 37.7 | 13.1 | 16.0 | 23.6 | 27.0 |
| 8-19 employees | 12.2 | 20.8 | 15.4 | 12.8 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 12.2 | 14.2 |
| 20 or more employees..------------------ | 5.3 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| Mining and quarrying | 4.0 | 5. 0 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 5.1 |
| 0-3 employees .... | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2. 2 | 2.8 | 3.8 |
| 4-7 employees | . 9 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | .4 | . 4 | . 5 | . 7 |
| 8-19 employees | . 5 | . 6 | . 8 | . 8 | .3 | . 3 | . 4 | . 5 |
| 20 or more employees | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | .2 | .2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Contract construction | 56.0 | 94.9 | 74.3 | 64.8 | 18.1 | 26.6 | 36.5 | 45.1 |
| $0-3$ employees | 47.3 | 78. 1 | 60.7 | 53.2 | 15.5 | 22.1 | 29.0 | 36.4 |
| $4-7$ employees | 6.3 | 12.1 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| 8-19 employees | 1.7 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.2 | . 8 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| 20 or more employees | . 6 | 1.1 | . 8 | . 7 | . 4 | . 5 | . 8 | . 9 |
| Manufacturing | 48.3 | 76.7 | 49.9 | 39.7 | 26.7 | 29.2 | 41.1 | 49.7 |
| $0-3$ employees | 33.5 | 52.8 | 36.2 | 29.0 | 20.8 | 22.8 | 31.3 | 39.8 |
| 4-7 employees | 8.1 | 13.8 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| 8-19 employees | 4. 4 | 7.0 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 3. 4 |
| 20 or more employees-.------------ | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2. 2 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | 27.9 | 40.0 | 28.4 | 23.2 | 11.1 | 14.3 | 17.2 |  |
| 0-3 employees--.--------------------------- | 25.6 | 36.8 | 26.3 | 21.5 | 9.9 | 12.9 | 15.5 | 18.0 |
| $4-7$ emplo yees. | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 | . 6 | . 7 | -. 9 | 1.0 |
| 8-19 employees | . 5 | . 7 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 5 | . 5 |
| 20 or more employees | . 3 | . 3 | .2 | . 1 | . 3 | .3 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Wholesale trade. | 22.4 | 31.9 | 23.3 | 18.3 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 13.1 | 16.1 |
| $0-3$ employees. | 19.1 | 26.8 | 19.5 | 15.5 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 10.5 | 13.1 |
| 4-7 employees. | 2.3 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 | . 7 | . 9 | 1. 6 | 1.7 |
| 8-19 employees | 7 | 1. 1 | . 8 | . 6 | . 4 | . 5 | . 7 | . 8 |
| 20 or more employees | . 3 | 3 | , | 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 3 | . 4 |
| Retail trade | 150.1 | 216.4 | 169.2 | 139.9 | 75.6 | 79. 1 | 102.7 | 141.1 |
| 0-3 employees. | 138.0 | 195.5 | 152.9 | 126.1 | 66.9 | 70.0 | 90.9 | 126.8 |
| $4-7$ employees | 8.7 | 14.9 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 5. 2 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 9.4 |
| $8-19$ employees | 2.7 | 4. 9 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2. 7 | 3. 2 | 4. 0 |
| 20 or more employees. | 8 | 1.0 | 9 | . 8 | 8 | . 8 | . 9 | . 9 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate. | 25.3 | 26.7 | 19.9 | 18.3 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 18. 0 |
| 0-3 employees. | 23.6 | 24.1 | 17.8 | 16.4 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 14.8 | 16.4 |
| ${ }_{8}^{4-7}$ employees. | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | . 5 | . 6 | . 9 | 1.1 |
| $8-19$ employees | . 4 | . 6 | . 5 | . 4 | . 2 | . 3 | . 4 | . 4 |
| 20 or more employees | 1 | 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Service industries. | 95.8 | 128.3 | 102.8 | 84.4 | 46.4 | 51.2 | 60.9 | 78.9 |
| $0-3$ employees. | 89.8 | 118.3 | 92.9 | 74.9 | 42.6 | 46.6 | 55.7 | 72.6 |
| 4-7 employees. | 4.1 | 6. 7 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| 8 -19 employees | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2. 7 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| 20 or more employees | . 7 | . 9 | . 7 | . 7 | . 5 | . 6 | . 6 | . 7 |

[^9]Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based primarily on data from the Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.
${ }^{3}$ It should be pointed out that data on business turnover are prepared on a more current basis and in somewhat greater detail than are shown in the tables.

## Birth and death rates

Chart 2 shows the ratio of the number of new and discontinued businesses during the year to the number of firms in existence as of March 31, on an average basis for the years 1945-48. Over this period, the annual rate of new-business formation averaged a little over 13 percent for all size classes combined. The chart shows the highest rate in the smallestsize class and displays a rapid tapering-off thereafter. Discontinuance ratios show the same general behavior by size class-reflecting with some lag the pattern of births-except that the spread between the less-than- 4 group and 20 -andover group is less pronounced than in the case of the new firms rates. Annual data on entry and discontinuance rates by major industry and size class are presented in table 5 .

## Chart 3.-Percent Distribution of Employment, by Size

 of Firm, All Industries and Manufacturing

Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
There are a number of reasons to expect higher new firm ratios in the small size groups than in the larger groups. For example, the larger the size of the prospective business, the greater the initial investment requirements. In addition, the prospective entrepreneur is more likely to be forced to find outside sources to supplement his own funds for financing his initial capital outlays.

## Birth rates by industry

It may be noted that industrial comparisons of birth rates are generally improved when the size distribution of new and existing firms within industries is taken into account. This may be illustrated by a comparison between the birth rates
of manufacturing and transportation. On an over-all basis there is comparatively little difference between the two ratios in each of the years from 1945 to 1948. Size class for size class, however, the ratios in manufacturing are substantially in excess of those in the transportation group, being about one-third higher in the $0-3$ category and approximately twice as great in the succeeding size groups.

## Postwar Changes in Size Distribution of Employment

The 1948 distribution of employment among the various size classes, in contrast to the distribution of firms, represents an alteration in many respects of the pattern which existed just before the end of the war in 1945. Obviously, a small change in the number of giant concerns can have only an insignificant effect on the distribution of firms but may bring about significant shifts in the distribution of employment. Much attention has been focused on this problem recently because the particular industries most stimulated by the war production program were those characterized by very large scale manufacturing enterprises, and the question has naturally arisen as to what has happened since the war to the share of activity accounted for by large companies. The remainder of this article is devoted to a description of the changes in the relative shares of employment among the size classes.

## Employment in largest concerns lower than in 1945

Employment changes over the 3 -year period ending in March 1948, by major industry division and size class, are summarized in the right-hand section of table 2. One point which stands out is that the relative gain in over-all employment was only 8 percent, in contrast to the rise of almost one-fourth in the number of operating firms. The chicf reason for this may be found in the reduced volume of employment in the top size class. In addition, however, it should be remembered that many of the firms added to the business population had no paid employees while the bulk of the new employers had only one to three employees.

Chart 3 illustrates the changing shares of employment in three broad size classes for all industries and for manufacturing. If the change from 1945 to 1948 is considered, it may be seen that the proportion of employment among firms with 1,000 or more employees decreased from 44 to 38 percent. It was approximately unchanged for the groups with 100 to 999 workers and increased among firms with fewer than 100 employees.

## Trend reversed after early 1946

It is obvious from chart 3 , however, that the entire decline in importance of the largest companies occurred immediately after the war. In manufacturing, for example, the share of employment in the 1,000-plus group between 1945 and 1946 dropped from 55 to 47 percent; in metals, from 73 to 64 percent. Since 1946 this movement has been reversed, though the share of the top group leveled off between 1947 and 1948 for all industries combined but continued to rise in manufacturing. Table 6 presents the changing proportions of employment in the top size class by detailed size groups and by major industry divisions.

## Firm growth and changes in concentration

It should be fairly clear that changes in the relative shares of employment among the largest concerns over this period reflected only in part the expansion in the business population and the added employment brought about by this growth. In an industry whose employment is highly concentrated, the appearance of new firms can have relatively
little effect on the employment distribution unless the new businesses are of large size. In metal manufacturing, for example, the number of firms rose by one-sixth between 1945 and 1946 but most of the concerns were extremely small and had little to do with the lower share of employment in the top size class. It may also be noted that in the transportation group the top size class accounted for about 69 percent of the employment in all 4 years despite the addition of 50,000 firms.

It is where concentration is not so pronounced that the addition of new firms has the effect of appreciably reducing the proportion of employment in the top size class. In retail trade and services the importance of each of the classes with 100 or more employees has decreased. And in this respect it is of interest to note that the finance, insurance and real estate industry, whose population has grown least over this period, is the one major industry division where the share of employment in the top size class has shown a pronounced increase.

## Developments since 1948

Employment statistics by size of firm are not generally available since March 1948. It would appear, however, that in manufacturing, the small decline in output which has occurred over the past 2 years has been accompanied by a continued increase in the relative importance of the top firms. This is suggested by two pieces of information.
Table 5.-Entry and Discontinuance Rates ${ }^{1}$ by Industry Division and Size of Firm, 1945-48

| Industry division and size class | Entry rate |  |  |  | Discontinuance rate |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
| All industries | 134 | 176 | 123 | 99 | 63 | 64 | 76 | 94 |
| 0-3 cmployees. | 155 | 206 | 143 | 115 | 72 | 76 | 88 | 111 |
| 4-7 employces. | 86 | 124 | 88 | 75 | 34 | 35 | 48. | 53 |
| 8-19 employees -...- | 55 | 74 <br> 88 | 51 | 41 | 35 | 32 | ${ }_{29}^{41}$ | 46 |
| 20 or more employees | 33 | 38 | 26 | 22 | 26 | 24 | 29 | 29 |
| Mining and quarrying | 129 | 157 | 151 | 171 | 118 | 99 | 120 | 148 |
| $0-3$ employees. | 130 | 166 | 142 | 179 | 148 | 125 | 152 | 209 |
| 4-7 employces. | 205 | 247 | 273 | 277 | 91 | 78 | 103 | 115 |
| $8-19$ employces | 131 | 143 | 160 | 153 | 87 | 74 | 88 | 87 |
| 20 or more employees | 45 | 40 | 45 | 42 | 46 | 42 | 42 | 35 |
| Contract construction. | 332 | 415 | 265 | 207 | 107 | 116 | 130 | 144 |
| 0-3 employees. | 382 | 514 | 317 | 253 | 125 | 145 | 152 | 173 |
| 4-7 employees. | 272 | 319 | 221 | 166 | 58 | 68 | 101 |  |
| 8-19 employees | 122 | 141 | 95 | 68 | 54 | 56 | 75 | 84 |
| 20 or more employees | 87 | 83 | 56 | 42 | 61 | 41 | 55 | 54 |
| Manufacturing | 186 | 263 | 151 | 121 | 103 | 100 | 124 | 151 |
| 0-3 employees. | 334 | 441 | 245 | 198 | 207 | 190 | 211 | 271 |
| 4-7 employees. | 194 | 300 | 160 | 123 | 54 | 58 | 82 | 84 |
| 8-19 emiloyces | 92 | 132 | 66 | 54 | 42 | 40 | 58 | 60 |
| 20 or more employees | 33 | 43 | 22 | 18 | 24 | 22 | 31 | 29 |
| Transportation, communication and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{203}$ | 254 | 159 | 124 | 81 | 91 | 96 | 106 |
| $0-3$ employees | 252 | 315 | 193 | 150 | 97 | 110 | 114 | 126 |
| 4-7 employees. | 92 | 126 | 84 | 60 | 37 | 41 | 50 | 51 |
| 8-19 employces. | 53 | 52 | 32 | 27 | 42 | 33 | 37 | 38 |
| 20 or more employees | 28 | 26 | 16 | 13 | 24 | 25 | 19 | 22 |
| Wholesale trade. | 143 | 181 | 120 | 91 | 46 | 51 | 68 | 80 |
| $0-3$ employees. | 213 | 287 | 188 | 143 | 68 | 79 | 101 | 121 |
| $4-7$ employees. | 72 | 101 | 64 | 50 | 22 | 24 | 40 | 41 |
| $8-19$ employees. | 33 | 37 | 26 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 23 | 26 |
| 20 or more employees | 21 | 19 | 16 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 17 | 22 |
| Retail trade | 104 | 140 | 102 | 82 | 52 | 51 | 62 | 83 |
| $0-3$ employees. | 120 | 164 | 119 | 95 | 58 | 59 | 71 | 95 |
| 4-7 employees. | 49 | 71 | 53 | 45 | 29 | 26 | 35 | 42 |
| 8-19 employees. | 33 | 49 | 34 | 27 | 33 | 26 | 30 | 37 |
| 20 or more employees | 26 | 29 | 22 | 20 | 26 | 23 | 22 | 23 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 78 | 80 | 58 | 53 | 43 | 42 | 47 | 52 |
| 0-3 employees | 87 | 87 | 6.3 | 57 | 48 | 47 | 52 | 57 |
| 4-7 employees | 40 | 57 | 42 | 39 | 16 | 19 | 27 | 33 |
| 8-19 employees. | 27 | 35 | 28 | 23 | 15 | 19 | 21 | 20 |
| 20 or more employees. | 15 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 21 |
| Service industries | 137 | 170 | 125 | 99 | 66 | 68 | 74 | 92 |
| 0-3 employees. | 152 | 189 | 136 | 105 | 72 | 75 | 81 | 102 |
| $4-7$ employees | 70 | 94 | 86 | 83 | 37 | 37 | 41 | 49 |
| 8-19 employees | 42 | 62 | 67 | 58 | 37 | 35 | 38 | 44 |
| 20 or more employees. | 34 | 42 | 34 | 32 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 30 |

${ }^{1}$ Number of new and discontinued firms each calendar year per 1,000 firms in operation Mar. 31 .

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on data in tables 4 and 7

Table 6.-Percent Distribution of Employment by Industry Division and Size of Firm, 1945-48

| Industry division and year | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { size } \\ \text { class- } \\ \text { es } \end{gathered}$ | Firms with- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0-3 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4-7 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8-19 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | 20-49 <br> em- <br> ploy- <br> ees | $\begin{gathered} 50-99 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100- \\ 499 \\ \text { cm- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ées } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 500- \\ 999 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ |
| All industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945. | 100.0 | 5. 1 | 5.8 | 7.8 | 8. 7 | 6. 7 | 15. 5 | 6. 6 | 43.6 |
| 1946 | 100.0 | 5. 8 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 7. 6 | 16.5 | 6.5 | 36.6 |
| 1947 | 100.0 | 5. 9 | 7.0 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 16.0 | 6. 4 | 37.7 |
| 1948 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 99 | 7.3 | 15.7 | 6.3 | 37.7 |
| Mining and quarrying: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 2. 0 | 2.9 | 6. 0 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 25.1 | 9.8 | 37.8 |
| 1946 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 3. 1 | 6. 8 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 23.8 | 9.8 | 37.4 |
| 1947 | 100. 0 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 6. 7 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 23.8 | 9.6 | 38.0 |
| 1948 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 23.2 | 9.9 | 36.5 |
| Contract construction: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945-.--. | 100. 0 | 9.9 | 11.1 | 15.5 | 13.6 | 9.0 | 15. 1 | 4. 9 | 20.0 |
| 1946 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 13.2 | 20.3 | 18.4 | 11.5 | 15.8 | 3.3 | 8.2 |
| 1947 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 12.7 | 18.6 | 16.5 | 10.7 | 17.1 | 4. 7 | 10.3 |
| 1948 | 100.0 | 9. 5 | 13.0 | 18.7 | 16.6 | 10.9 | 16.3 | 4.9 | 10.1 |
| Manufacturing : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1945$ | 100.0 | . 6 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 6. 4 | 6.5 | 18.2 | 8.5 | 55.0 |
| 1946. | 100.0 | . 8 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 21. 5 | 9.0 | 46.9 |
| 1947 | 100.0 | . 8 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 20.3 | 8.8 | 49.1 |
| 1948 | 100.0 | . 8 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 19.8 | 8.6 | 50.0 |
| Metals and metal products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | . 2 | 4 | 1. 4 | 2. 8 | 3.3 | 11.5 | 7.4 | 73.0 |
| 1946 | 100.0 | . 3 | 7 | 2. 1 | 4.1 | 4. 7 | 16. 2 | 8.0 | 63.8 |
| 1947 | 100.0 | 4 | 7 | 2.1 | 3. 9 | 4.3 | 15.1 | 8.0 | 65.6 |
| 1948 | 100.0 | 4 | . 8 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 14.2 | 7.6 | 66.8 |
| Other manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945 | 100.0 | 1. 0 | 2. 2 | 5. 7 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 25.0 | 9.6 | 36.7 |
| 1946 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 2. 3 | 6. 1 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 25.0 | 9.6 | 35. 6 |
| 1947 | 100.0 | 1. 1 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 24.0 | 9.0 | 37. I |
| 1948 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 23.8 | 9.4 | 38.1 |
| Transportation, communication, and other pablic utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945---------------------- | 100.0 | 1. 6 | 2.1 | 3. 0 | 4. 7 | 3.7 | 10.1 | 5. 2 | 69.6 |
| 1946 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 2. 3. | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 9.5 | 5.2 | 69.4 |
| 1947 | 100.0 | 1. 8 | 2. 3 | 3. 9 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 9.6 | 5.1 | 69.6 |
| 1948 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 9.7 | 5.0 | 69.2 |
| Wholesale trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 10.5 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 11.1 | 15. 1 | 5.4 | 15.8 |
| 1946. | 100.0 | 7.1 | 10.5 | 18.6 | 18.3 | 11.8 | 15.8 | 4.9 | 13.0 |
| 1947 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 10.8 | 19.0 | 18.5 | 11.4 | 16.3 | 4.8 | 11.9 |
| 1948 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 11.0 | 19.6 | 19.0 | 11.6 | 16.3 | 4.6 | 10.4 |
| Retail trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945. | 100.0 | 13.2 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 11. 2 | 5. 4 | 9.3 | 3.3 | 25.7 |
| 1946 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 16.6 | 18.1 | 12.0 | 6.0 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 22.4 |
| 1947 | 100.0 | 13.6 | 16.5 | 18.0 | 11.9 | 6. 0 | 8.5 | 3.0 | 22.6 |
| 1948 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 16.2 | 17.8 | 12.0 | 5.9 | 8.4 | 3.0 | 22.8 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945. | 100.0 | 15.6. | 10.3 | 11.2 | 11. 2 | 7.4 | 15.6 | 6. 7 | 22.0 |
| 1946 | 100.0 | 14. 4 | 10.2 | 12.4 | 10.2 | 7.4 | 15.8 | 7. 2 | 22.5 |
| 1947 | 100. 0 | 13.5. | 9.8 | 12.2 | 9.8 | 7.2 | 16. 4 | 6.8 | 24. 1 |
| 1948 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 9.6 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 7.3 | 15.7 | 6.6 | 25.7 |
| Service industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 12.4 | 17.5 | 4.4 | 7.2 |
| 1946 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 16.8 | 15.9 | 11.2 | 17.1 | 4. 2 | 7.1 |
| 1947 | 100. 0 | 14.8 | 13.7 | 17.0 | 15.8 | 10.9 | 16.5 | 3.8 | 7.5 |
| 1948 | 100.0 | 15.3 | 14.0 | 17.8 | 15.9 | 10.6 | 15.8 | 3.8 | 6. 9 |

Note.-Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on data in table 8.

First, between the first quarter of 1948 and the first quarter of 1949 , sales of all manufacturers declined by 2 percent while sales of "large" manufacturers rose by 2 percent. In metals, sales of the "large" concerns rose 13 percent against an industry average of 2 percent, while for all other manufacturing industries, sales of the "large" concerns declined 3 percent in contrast to an industry decline of 6 percent. A similar divergent movement-though not so pronounced-is also apparent between the first two months of 1949 and 1950 Second, preliminary employment figures for an identical sample of very large manufacturers suggest a smaller drop in employment between March 1948 and 1949 than occurred in manufacturing generally. Cyclically this sort of development is not unexpected; the small firms in any industry are ordinarily the first to feel the pinch of the increased competition which accompanies an edging-off in demand.

Table 7.-Number of Firms in Operation by Industry and Size of Firm, March 31, 1945-48
[Thousands]

| Industry | March 31, 1945 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | March 31, 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { AlI } \\ \text { size } \\ \text { classes } \end{gathered}$ | Number of firms with- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { size } \\ \text { classes } \end{gathered}$ | Number of firms with- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 0-3 em- ploy- ees | $\begin{aligned} & 4-7 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8-19 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20-49 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ | 50-99 <br> em- <br> ploy- <br> ees | $\begin{gathered} 100-499 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 500-999 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy. } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0-3 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4-7 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8-19 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20-49 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50-99 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 100-499 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 500-999 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy. } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { more } \\ & \text { ern- } \\ & \text { ploy. } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ |
| All industries. | 3,219. 1 | 2,451.1 | 382.3 | 223.3 | 97.6 | 33.3 | 25.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3,515.8 | 2,596. 4 | 455.6 | 280.6 | 112.6 | 37.3 | 27.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
|  | 31.1 | 18.4 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 2.3 | . 9 | .9 | . 1 | . 1 | 32.0 | 18.0 | 4.9 | 4,5 | 2.5 | . 9 | . 9 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Contract construction. | 168.4 | 123.7 | 23.2 | 14.2 | 4.9 | 1.4 | . 8 | . 1 | . 1 | 228.6 | 152.0 | 37.9 | 25.6 | 9.2 | 2.5 | 1.2 | . 1 | (1) |
| Manufacturing | 258.9 | 100.3 | 41.7 | 47.6 | 35.1 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 291.0 | 119.9 | 45.9 | 52.8 | 37.0 | 16.6 | 15.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Food and kindred products | 36.1 | 12.8 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | . 2 | . 2 | 36.3 | 12.7 | 6. 9 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 1. 6 | . 2 | 1 |
| Textiles and textile products | 35.5 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 3.8 | 3.2 | . 4 | $\mathrm{i}^{2}$ | 40.4 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 4.3 | 3.6 | . 4 | . 3 |
| Leather and leather products. | 5.3 | 1.2 | . 7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | . 6 | . 6 | . 1 | (1) | 6.4 | 1.8 | . 8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | . 7 | . 7 | . 1 | (1) |
| Lumber and lumber products. | 57.6 | 30.9 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | . 1 | (1) | 67.4 | 37.6 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 | . 1 | (1) |
| Paper and allied products | 3.5 | $\stackrel{.5}{5}$ | . 4 | . 6 | . 8 | . 5 | . 6 | . 1 | . 1 | 3.9 | .$^{9}$ | .3 | . 7 | . 8 | . 5 | . 6 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Printing and publishing------ | 39.1 | 23.9 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 1.0 | . 8 | . 1 | . 1 | 41.6 | 24.1 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 1.0 | . 8 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Chemicals and allied products ${ }^{2}$ | 11.6 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1. 6 | . 8 | . 7 | (1) | .1 | 11.8 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | . 7 | .6 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Rubber products ...-.-.-.-...-- | 1.1 | .4 .9 | -1 | +1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | 1.2 | . 6 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | .1 | (1) | (1) |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 7.4 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | . 9 | .$^{4}$ | .4 | . 1 | (1) | 10.0 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.2 | . 5 | . 5 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Metals and metal products....- | 42.2 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 4.0 | 4.3 | . 9 | . 9 | 49.0 | 14.0 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 7.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 | . 7 | . 7 |
| Other manufacturing ${ }^{3}$ - | 19.5 | 8.6 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 1.0 | . 8 | . 1 | . 1 | 22.8 | 11.4 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 1.0 | . 7 | . 1 | (1) |
| Transportation, commmication, and other public utilities. | 137.3 | 101.8 | 15.4 | 9.6 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | . 3 | . 4 | 157.2 | 116.9 | 17.4 | 12.7 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | . 3 | . 4 |
| Wholesale trade | 156.9 | 89.4 | 31.5 | 22.9 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 1.2 | . 1 | . 1 | 176.1 | 93.5 | 37.3 | 28.9 | 11.5 | 3.2 | 1.6 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Retail trade | 1,443.8 | 1,153.6 | 178.8 | 80.9 | 22.5 | 4.7 | 2.7 | . 3 | . 3 | 1,540. 6 | 1, 194, 4 | 209.1 | 101.0 | 26.8 | 5.7 | 2.9 | . 3 | . 3 |
| General merchandise | 71.4 | - 52.4 | 10.9 | 5.0 | 1.8 | . 6 | . 6 | . 1 | . 1 | 73.2 | 153.0 | 11.4 | 5.2 | 1.9 | . 6 | . 6 | .1 | . 1 |
| Food and liquor | 443.6 | 392.6 | 36.2 | 11.2 | 2.4 | . 6 | . 5 | 1 | ${ }_{1} 1$ | 459.8 | 400.9 | 41.3 | 13.3 | 3.0 | . 7 | . 5 | 1 | . 1 |
| Automotive.- | 49.8 | 29.1 | 10.2 | 7.8 | 2.3 | . 4 | . 1 | (1) | (1) | 60.0 | 31.3 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 4.1 | .6 | . 1 | (1) | (1) |
| Apparel and accessories. | 83.1 | 58.8 | 13.3 | 7.2 | 2.4 | . 8 | . 5 | (1) | (1) | 87.0 | 60.7 | 14.3 | 8.0 | 2.6 | . 8 | 5 | (1) | (1) |
| Eating and drinking places | 281.0 | 193.4 | 51.0 | 26.6 | 8.2 | 1.3 | . 5 | (t) | (1) | 296.9 | 195. 5 | 58.9 | 32.4 | 8.0 | 1.5 | . 5 | (i) | (1) |
| Filling stations------- | 194.9 | 186.0 | 7.1 | 1.5 | . 3 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 210.7 | 195.4 | 12.3 | 2.6 | . 4 | . 1 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Other retail trade | 319.9 | 241.4 | 50.1 | 21.7 | 5.1 | 1.0 | . 5 | (t) | (1) | 353.0 | 257.6 | 58.6 | 28.1 | 6.8 | 1.4 | . 6 | (1) | (1) |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 324.0 | 272.8 | 29.1 | 13.7 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | . 1 | . 1 | 334.6 | 276.8 | 32.0 | 16.9 | 5.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Service industries | 698.8 | 591.0 | 58.3 | 30.5 | 12.4 | 4.2 | 2.2 | . 2 | . 1 | 755.8 | 625.0 | 71.1 | 38.1 | 14.3 | 4.4 | 2.5 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Hotels and other lodging places. | 75. 9 | 62.3 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 1.7 | . 8 | . 7 | . 1 | (1) | 76.0 | 60.9 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 1.9 | . 8 | . 8 | .1 | (1) |
| Personal services-.---.-. | 377.8 | 338.5 | 22.8 | 9.7 | 4.4 | 1.7 | . 8 | (1) | (1) | 393.3 | 348.9 | 25.6 | 11.3 | 4.9 | 1.8 | . 8 | (1) | (1) |
| Business services. | 57.7 | 42. 3 | 7.8 | 4.4 | 2.1 | .7 | . 3 | (1) | (1) | 67.2 | 47.9 | 9.9 | 6.0 | 2.3 | . 7 | . 4 | (1) | (1) |
| Automobile repair | 67.1 | 54.6 | 8.8 | 3.1 | . 5 | . 1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 80.2 | 60.7 | 13.2 | 5.2 | . 9 | . 1 | (1) | () | (1) |
| Miscellaneous repair | 66.9 | 60.4 | 4. 1 | 1.8 | . 4 | . 1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 82.9 | 73. 5 | 5.9 | 2.7 | . 6 | . 1 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Motion pictures | 11.7 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 1. 3 | . 3 | . 2 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | 12.1 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 1.4 | . 4 | . 2 | (1) | (1) |
| Other amusements. | 41.7 | 29.2 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 2.0 | . 6 | . 1 | (1) | (1) | 44.2 | 29.5 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 2.4 | . 6 | . 2 | (1) | (1) |

## See footnotes on page 19.

## Comparison with prewar

It was not possible to prepare both size and industry distributions for the prewar period comparable to the postwar distributions, so that only tentative conclusions maybe drawn regarding changes over the past decade or so. Although an earlier SURVEy article showed an estimated firm and employment size distribution for the year 1939, the lack of comparability with the estimates shown here is sufficient to invalidate a direct comparison of the figures. ${ }^{4}$

There is available from the BOASI, however, data on the estimated number of firms and employment by size class for all industries combined as of September 1940. These estimates were based on tabulations containing about 84 percent of the estimated total number of firms and about 95 percent of the estimated total employment and are not as accurate as the postwar BOASI data.

Between September 1940 and March 1948 it would appear that employment among firms with 1,000 or more workers rose by 41 percent, in contrast to a rise of 24 percent in total employment covered by the business population. The number of firms in operation in this category rose by about 25 percent, or somewhat more than the 19 percent over-all advance in the business population. However, concentration as measured by a Lorenz curve-which takes into account the complete size distribution of firms and employ-ment-does not show any marked increase for industry generally over this period. It should be noted, moreover,

[^10]that manufacturing, especially the durable goods industries, where most of the large concerns are located, has undergone a more pronounced increase in employment than nonmanufacturing over this period. Consequently, it is not possible to draw any conclusions about changes in concentration within industries from these data.

## Comparison of identical manufacturing companies

A second comparison was based on a sample of approximately 100 identical firms which were among the 200 largest manufacturing corporations-ranked according to size of total assets-in 1939 and 1946; there were 170 concerns common to both lists. Unlike what has preceded these are parent companies, ordinarily including all subsidiaries. The companies chosen were those for whom employment figures could be obtained for 1940 and 1948. For these concerns the rise in employment was not much different from the average increase for all manufacturing employment as indicated by Bureau of Labor Statistics data. It is realized that the latter figures are on an establishment basis whereas the identical companies have employment cutting across many nonmanufacturing industries. Nonetheless the evidence does not suggest that the share of employment among the very largest manufacturing concerns has changed appreciably from the prewar period, though these firms do account for a smaller proportion of the total number of manufacturers in view of the marked increase in the business population since that time.

Table 7.-Number of Firms in Operation by Industry and Size of Firm, March 31, 1945-48-Continued
[Thousands]

| Industry | Mar. 31, 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mar. 31, 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { size } \\ \text { classes } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Number of firms with- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { All } \\ \text { size } \\ \text { classes } \end{array}$ | Number of firms with- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0-3 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 4-7 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { eses } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8-19-19 } \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20-49 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50-99 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { eses } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 100-499 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 500-999 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { more } \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0-3 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { epes } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4-7 } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { eses } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8-19 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy. } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20-49 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50-99 \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ese } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 100-499 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 500-999 \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ese } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ |
| All industries. | 3,839.7 | 2,856.3 | 490.8 | 301.1 | 118.0 | 38.7 | 28.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3,966. 8 | 2,955.3 | 506.0 | 309.8 | 121.4 | 39.3 | 28.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Mining and quarrying | 33.4 | 18.7 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 1 | . 1 | 34.4 | 18.1 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Contract construction. | 280.5 | 191.4 | 45.2 | 29.0 | 10.2 | 2.9 | 1.6 | . 1 | . 1 | 312.4 | 210.5 | 52.1 | 32.8 | 11.6 | 3.3 | 1.8 | . 1 | 1 |
| Manufacturing----- | 330.6 | 147.9 | 51.3 | 57.3 | 37.9 | 16.9 | 15.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 329.3 | 1466 | 52.1 | 56.8 | 37.9 | 16.8 | 15.3 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Food and kindred products. | 37.8 <br> 43 <br> 8 | 14.1 | 7.2 | 8.0 9.3 | 4.7 9.0 | 1.9 4.9 | 1.6 | . ${ }_{4}$ | $\cdot{ }^{2}$ | 36.1 | 12.5 | 7.3 5.7 | 8. 0 | 4.6 | 1.8 4 4 | 1.6 | $\stackrel{.}{4}$ | $\cdot \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Textiles and textile products. | 43.8 6.9 | 11.3 2.5 | 6.0 .8 | 9.3 1.2 | 9.0 1.0 | 4.2 .6 | 3.5 .7 | . 1 | (i) ${ }^{3}$ | 43.5 6.7 | 10.9 2.4 | 5.7 .8 | 9.1 | 9.2 1.0 | 4.3 .6 | 3.6 .7 | .4 | (1) ${ }^{3}$ |
| Lumber and lumber products... | 84.1 | 48.7 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 1.7 | . 1 |  | 84.4 | 48.8 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 1.7 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Lumber and timber basic products.- | 73.3 | 44.6 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | . 1 | (1) | 73.4 | 44.6 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 1.1 | . 1 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
|  | 10.8 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.4 | . 6 | .6 | .1 | (1) | 11.0 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.5 | .7 | .6 | .1 | (1) |
| Paper and allied products. | 4.3 44.3 | 1.1 25.9 | 7.4 | 5.7 | 3. 9.1 | 1. 5 | . 6 | .1 | .1 | 4.2 45.5 | 1.1 26.9 | 7.4 | 5.7 | 3. ${ }^{.8}$ | .5 1.2 | . 6 | . 1 | .1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 12.2 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.4 | . 7 | . 6 | . 1 | . 1 | 11.7 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.4 | . 6 | . 6 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 10.8 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.3 | . 6 | . 5 | . 1 | . 1 | 10.4 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.3 | .6 | . 5 | . 1 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal. | 1.4 | . 7 | . 1 | . 2 | .1 | .1 | .1 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | 1.3 | . 7 | . 1 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 | .1 | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| Rubber products. Stone, clay, and glass products | 1.4 13.2 | ${ }_{6} .8$ | 2. 1 | 2. 2 | $\stackrel{.1}{2}$ | . 1 | .15 | ${ }^{(1)} .1$ | ${ }^{(1)} .1$ | 1.5 12.5 | .8 5.6 | 2. ${ }^{1}$ | 2. ${ }^{2}$ | 1. 2 | .15 | . 15 | ${ }^{(1)} .1$ | ${ }^{(1)} .1$ |
| Metals and metal products | 57.2 | 18.4 | 8.9 | 11.2 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 | . 8 | . 8 | 58.6 | 20.0 | 9.4 | 11. 1 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | .7 | . 8 |
| Primary metals--- | 6.2 17.4 | 1.7 | 2. 9 | $\frac{1.1}{3.6}$ | 1.1 | 1. ${ }^{6}$ | 1.7 | . 2 | . 1 | 6.3 18.0 | 1.9 6.0 | . 3.1 | 1.1 3.6 | 1.0 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | .12 | . 1 |
| Machinery except electrical | 18.6 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | . 2 | .2 | 19.1 | 5.5 | 3. 6 | 4. 2 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 | . 2 | .2 |
| Electrical machinery- | 4.9 | 1.6 | . 6 | . 8 | .7 | .4 | . 5 | . 1 | . 1 | 4.9 | 1.7 | . 6 | . 8 | . 7 | $\cdot{ }^{4}$ | . 5 | .1 | ${ }^{1}$ |
| Transportation equipment...------- | 6.8 | 3.7 | . 7 | . 8 | .7 | .3 | . 4 | . 1 | . 1 | 6.7 | 3.4 | . 8 | . 8 | . 7 | . 3 | . 4 | . 1 | . 1 |
| ling instruments....-..............- | 3.4 | 1.3 | . 6 | . 6 | .4 | . 2 | . 2 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | . 1 | 3.6 | 1.5 | . 6 | . 6 | . 4 | . 2 | . 2 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) |
| Other manufacturing ${ }^{3}$ - | 25.4 | 13.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 2.3 | . 9 | . 7 | (1) | (1) | 24.5 | 12.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 2.2 | . 9 | . 7 | . 1 | 1 |
| Transportation, communication and other public utilities | 178.9 | 136.4 | 18.6 | 13.4 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 | . 3 | . 4 | 186.5 | 143.0 | 19.1 | 13.6 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | . 3 | . 4 |
| Wholesale trade | 194.4 | 103.5 | 41.5 | 31.7 | 12.5 | 3.4 | 1.7 | . 1 | . 1 | 201.4 | 108.3 | 42.3 | 32.6 | 12.8 | 3.4 | 1.8 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Retail trade. | 1,656.6 | 1,289.9 | 221.4 | 107.2 | 28.4 | 6.1 | 3.0 | . 3 | . 3 | 1,704.2 | 1,332.3 | 224.3 | 170.3 | 29.3 | 6.2 | 3.1 | .3 | .$^{3}$ |
| Good and liquor- | 76.5 484.2 | 56.6 424.7 | 11.2 41.6 | 5.2 13.5 18 | 1.9 3.0 | . 6 | . ${ }^{6}$ |  | ${ }^{\cdot} 1$ | 78.8 492.8 | 59.0 434.3 | 11.1 40.8 | 5.2 13.2 | 2.0 3.1 | . 6 | . 7 | . 1 | . ${ }^{2}$ |
| Food and liquor- Automotive.--- | 484.2 71.9 | 424.7 37.8 | 41.6 14.3 | 13.5 13.6 | 3.0 <br> 5.1 | . 7 | . 5 | $(1)^{1}$ | (1) ${ }^{1}$ | 492.8 77.9 | 434.3 40.6 | 40.8 15.1 | 13.2 14.9 | 3.1 | 1.1 | . 2 | (1) ${ }^{1}$ | (1) ${ }^{1}$ |
| A pparel-and accessories. | 92.3 | 65.3 | 14.6 | 8.3 | 2.8 | . 8 | .5 | (1) | (1) | 95.4 | 68.4 | 14.3 | 8.4 | 2.8 | . 8 | . 5 | (1) | (1) |
| Eating and drinking places | 317.4 | 213.7 | 61.3 | 32.8 | 7.6 | 1.4 | ${ }_{(1)}{ }^{5}$ | (1) | (1) | 324.9 | 222.6 | 62.4 | 31.1 | 7.0 | 1.3 | ${ }^{\text {(1) }}{ }^{5}$ |  |  |
| Filling stations | 226.5 387.8 | 282.0 202.8 | 14.1 | 3.0 30.9 | 7.4 | 1.1 | ${ }^{(1)} .6$ | (1) | (1) | 229.3 405.1 | ${ }_{296.1}^{211.2}$ | 14.6 66.0 | 3.1 32.5 | .4 8.0 | 1. 6 | ${ }^{(1)} .7$ | (1) | (1) |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 3843.7 | 282.8 284.1 | 64.9 32.9 | 30.9 17.6 | 7.6 5.6 | 1.6 | .6 1.4 | ${ }^{\text {(2) }}$ | ${ }^{\text {( })} 1$ | 345.8 | 286.1 285.0 | 66.0 33.0 | 18.2 | 8.0 5.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Service industries | 821.5 | 684.5 | 74.8 | 40.1 | 14.9 | 4.5 | 2.5 | . 2 |  | 852.8 | 711.5 | 77.1 | 42.1 | 15.1 | 4.4 |  |  |  |
| Hotels and other lodging places. | 78.0 | 62.9 | 7.3 | 4.4 | 1.8 | . 8 | . 7 |  | (1) | 78.2 | 62.8 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 1.8 | . 8 | . 7 | ${ }^{1}$ | (1) |
| Personal services-------- | 416.9 | 370.6 | 26.8 | 11.7 | 5.0 | 1.9 | . 9 | (1) | (1) | 428.2 | 382.0 | 26.6 | 11.8 | 5. 0 | 1. 8 | . 8 | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| Business services- | 75.8 | 54.2 | 11.0 | 6.9 | 2.5 | . 7 |  | (1) | (1) | 80.7 | 57 | 11.6 | 7.4 | 2.7 | .7 | $8^{4}{ }^{4}$ | (1) | (1) |
| Automobile repair- | 92.2 | 72.0 | 13.7 | 5.5 | . 9 | . 1 | (1) | (1) | - (1) | 95.4 | 75.7 <br> 94 <br> 1 | 13.3 | 5.3 | ${ }^{9} 9$ | .1 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Miscellaneous repair | 98.9 12.7 | 88.6 4.1 | 6.6 3.0 | 2.9 3.5 | + 1.5 | .1 | ${ }^{(1)} .2$ | (1) | (1) | 104.6 13.2 | 94.4 4.3 | 6.7 3.1 | 2.8 3.7 | 1.5 1.5 | .1 | ${ }^{(1)} .2$ | (1) | (1) |
| Other amusements. | 47.0 | 32.2 | 6. 4 | 5.2 | 2.5 | .5 | .2 | (1) | (1) | 52.4 | 34.4 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 2.5 | .5 | .2 | (1) | (1) |

1 Less than 50 .
${ }_{2}$ Includes products of petroleum and coal.
${ }^{3}$ Includes tobacco and miscellaneous manufactures.
Note.-Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

## TECHNICAL NOTES

The sources of data and methods employed in the construction of business population estimates for all size classes combined were discussed in the technical notes to the article, "Revised Estimates of the Business Population," which appeared in the June 1949 issue of the SURVEY. The size distributions of the number of firms in operation as of March 31, 1945-48 were estimated within this framework primarily on the basis of data furnished by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, showing estimated number of employers by size classand detailed industry. As a result of the procedure followed, the class with less than four employees contains an estimate of firms having no paid employees, though such concerns are not covered by the BOASI data. Since in most major industry divisions a substantial number of companies operate without paid employment, this bottom size class (including the 0 -group) is subject to larger errors of estimate than the other groups. The BOASI data were suppleroad Retirement Board on the size distribution of firms operating interstate railroads and certain related companies not covered by the Social Security Act.
In each year BOASI provided a global estimate of employment for all industries and size classes as or March. The in iness populaes n in the or emines population universe such as total less employment in those industries not in the business population universe such as prot covered by the OASI program-chiefly railroads. Railroad and related employment represent annual averages rather than the March level each year.
It should be noted that in the business population statistics, each firm is classified by size according to the total employment of the firm and by industry according to the major activity
of the firm as a whole. As a result, the size distributions presented here will not necessarily

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based primarily ance
agree with distributions based on data in which size or industry classifications have been made on an establishment basis.
The estimates of employment by size of firm and industry for every year include complete data for firms with 10,000 or more employees. For all other size classes, estimates of employment within each detailed industry and size class for each year were prepared from the estimated number of frms in operation and the average number of employees per fim. Average the first quarters of 1947 and 1948 in 19475 percent of the frms and less than 3 percent of the mployment were not incuded in these tabulations, and in 1948, less than 1 percent of the firms and employment were missing.
While in 1947 and 1948 an industry breakdown of employment by size was provided by BOASI, in 1945 and 1946 only a size breakdown for all industries combined was obtainable. As already mentioned, the number of firms in each size class and industry was also available. In each detailed industry and size class, the average number of employees per firm was obtained from the 1947-48 statistics. These averages were then multiplied by the estimated number of firms in each detailed industry and size category for 1945 and 1946 to yield a first approximation of total employment in each cell.
For each size class these initial estimates of employment by industry were summed and were then corrected to BOASI estimates of total employment within the size class; the adjustments did not exceed a rew percentage points in eltner year. A inal aujustment in each size class in 1946 the largest size class includes employment estimates for three very large firms whose employment was abnormally low because of strikes.
The basic data underlying size estimates of new and discontinued business also came from the BOASI. A description of methods used may be found in the technical notes in the June 1949 article mentioned above.

Table 8.-Paid Employment by Industry Division and Size of Firm, March 31, 1945-48
[Thousands]


## Mew or Revised

## Statistical Series

## Department Store Sales-San Francisco Federal Reserve District: Revised Series for Pages S-9 and S-10 ${ }^{1}$

[1935-39 = 100]

| Month | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | $192 ?$ | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | WITHOUT ADJUSTMENT FOR SEASONAL VARIATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 47 | 68 | 70 | 63 | 71 | 79 | 78 | 83 | 86 | 89 | 93 | 89 | 82 | 66 | 50 | 57 | 64 | 71 | 81 | 81 | 83 | 89 | 100 | 130 | 153 | 169 | 200 | 216 | 256 | 280 |
| February | 47 | 61 | 64 | 58 | 69 | 77 | 77 | 82 | 86 | 88 | 89 | 89 | 79 | 65 | 50 | 61 | 68 | 74 | 85 | 79 | 86 | 92 | 104 | 133 | 192 | 180 | 220 | 255 | 283 | 294 |
| March. | 51 | 67 | 66 | 61 | 76 | 79 | 84 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 99 | 94 | 90 | 70 | 49 | 70 | 72 | 85 | 102 | 87 | 95 | 108 | 115 | 148 | 174 | 200 | 237 | 261 | 301 | 326 |
| April | 57 | 71 | 67 | 69 | 79 | 84 | 90 | 92 | 109 | 103 | 98 | 102 | 93 | 66 | 64 | 68 | 84 | 93 | 100 | 99 | 106 | 107 | 129 | 150 | 192 | 200 | 208 | 291 | 306 | 332 |
| May | 59 | 80 | 73 | 77 | 87 | 87 | 94 | 97 | 100 | 102 | 106 | 99 | 94 | 67 | 64 | 69 | 80 | 93 | 105 | 100 | 104 | 113 | 131 | 144 | 184 | 203 | 221 | 287 | 309 | 339 |
| June- | 59 | 75 | 67 | 67 | 80 | 81 | 85 | 89 | 91 | 92 | 94 | 92 | 83 | 61 | 61 | 63 | 79 | 94 | 99 | 94 | 100 | 108 | 127 | 140 | 158 | 196 | 219 | 293 | 303 | 338 |
| July . | 53 | 64 | 58 | 59 | 73 | 70 | 78 | 79 | 82 | 87 | 87 | 79 | 75 | 53 | 59 | 58 | 72 | 87 | 90 | 85 | 91 | 101 | 120 | 140 | 170 | 188 | 217 | 271 | 282 | 310 |
| August | 58 | 72 | 64 | 67 | 77 | 78 | 84 | 91 | 94 | 97 | 97 | 91 | 83 | 62 | 65 | 70 | 79 | 91 | 98 | 94 | 100 | 111 | 153 | 160 | 183 | 204 | 213 | 294 | 312 | 338 |
| September | 68 | 78 | 71 | 71 | 84 | 84 | 91 | 102 | 105 | 108 | 108 | 99 | 88 | 68 | 70 | 79 | 91 | 108 | 111 | 99 | 115 | 127 | 156 | 188 | 202 | 228 | 247 | 330 | 348 | 355 |
| October- | 73 | 80 | 73 | 82 | 94 | 92 | 100 | 103 | 106 | 113 | 110 | 101 | 86 | 71 | 68 | 79 | 96 | 107 | 112 | 104 | 120 | 123 | 145 | 194 | 223 | 243 | 259 | 338 | 352 | 346 |
| November | 73 | 81 | 72 | 84 | 93 | 93 | 105 | 107 | 111 | 111 | 114 | 101 | 89 | 63 | 67 | 81 | 96 | 109 | 110 | 114 | 116 | 133 | 158 | 223 | 256 | 300 | 324 | 382 | 419 | 391 |
| December | 115 | 120 | 109 | 128 | 143 | 143 | 155 | 170 | 167 | 179 | 182 | 158 | 131 | 103 | 118 | 134 | 153 | 175 | 175 | 171 | 197 | 213 | 236 | 301 | 331 | 380 | 416 | 515 | 574 | 582 |
| Annual index | 63 | 76 | 71 | 74 | 86 | 87 | 93 | 99 | 102 | 105 | 106 | 100 | 89 | 68 | 65 | 74 | 86 | 99 | 106 | 101 | 109 | 119 | 140 | 171 | 204 | 224 | 248 | 311 | 337 | 353 |

ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION

| 52 | 75 | 76 | 68 | 78 | 89 | 88 | 95 | 100 | 10.3 | 106 | 103 | 96 | 79 | 60 | 70 | 81 | 91 | 103 | 103 | 106 | 113 | 122 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 246 | 270 | 321 | 35 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 58 | 73 | 76 | 69 | 82 | 89 | 89 | 95 | 101 | 103 | 106 | 105 | 94 | 77 | 60 | 72 | 83 | 92 | 106 | 99 | 107 | 114 | 124 | 152 | 215 | 203 | 244 | 284 | 326 | 347 |
| 59 | 73 | 72 | 70 | 83 | 88 | 92 | 99 | 103 | 101 | 105 | 104 | 96 | 73 | 55 | 74 | 82 | 95 | 108 | 98 | 105 | 114 | 128 | 156 | 194 | 214 | 245 | 293 | 322 | 345 |
| 60 | 78 | 74 | 71 | 85 | 86 | 93 | 99 | 102 | 108 | 106 | 103 | 97 | 71 | 64 | 72 | 84 | 95 | 106 | 100 | 109 | 115 | 132 | 159 | 194 | 211 | 229 | 296 | 326 | 358 |
| 57 | 77 | 71 | 75 | 86 | 86 | 93 | 97 | 102 | 104 | 108 | 101 | 96 | 69 | 67 | 72 | 83 | 96 | 108 | 102 | 107 | 116 | 138 | 156 | 200 | 218 | 238 | 307 | 328 | 35 |
| 63 | 79 | 71 | 72 | 85 | 87 | 93 | 99 | 101 | 102 | 106 | 102 | 93 | 69 | 69 | 70 | 85 | 100 | 106 | 100 | 107 | 116 | 139 | 156 | 210 | 218 | 242 | 320 | 328 | 36 |
| 65 | 79 | 71 | 72 | 89 | 86 | 95 | 97 | 100 | 107 | 107 | 98 | 92 | 65 | 72 | 71 | 86 | 102 | 106 | 100 | 107 | 119 | 142 | 170 | 204 | 225 | 256 | 318 | 329 | 365 |
| 65 | 79 | 69 | 73 | 87 | 87 | 92 | 100 | 102 | 105 | 104 | 97 | 89 | 66 | 69 | 74 | 86 | 99 | 105 | 101 | 108 | 120 | 163 | 176 | 204 | 229 | 240 | 327 | 339 | 59 |
| 69 | 79 | 72 | 73 | 86 | 86 | 94 | 101 | 103 | 106 | 107 | 98 | 86 | 67 | 68 | 76 | 87 | 102 | 105 | 94 | 109 | 121 | 147 | 18.3 | 202 | 229 | 248 | 327 | 344 | 50 |
| 68 | 75 | 69 | 78 | 88 | 87 | 94 | 98 | 100 | 107 | 107 | 97 | 83 | 68 | 65 | 76 | 91 | 102 | 106 | 99 | 114 | 118 | 142 | 185 | 212 | 234 | 251 | 330 | 348 | 34 |
| 68 | 76 | 68 | 79 | 87 | 87 | 99 | 100 | 105 | 104 | 107 | 96 | 84 | 60 | 64 | 77 | 90 | 103 | 103 | 107 | 111 | 126 | 141 | 186 | 209 | 242 | 263 | 318 | 359 | 349 |
| 72 | 75 | 69 | 80 | 90 | 88 | 94 | 103 | 101 | 107 | 109 | 94 | 79 | 60 | 69 | 78 | 90 | 104 | 104 | 102 | 116 | 126 | 146 | 190 | 209 | 240 | 263 | 324 | 355 | 350 |


 1950 Sirvey and subsequent issues.

New Business Incorporations (48 States): New Series for Page S-4 ${ }^{1}$
[Number]

| Month | $1945{ }^{2}$ | 1916 | 1947 | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January |  | 13.006 | 12,112 | 11,000 |
| February |  | 10. 5854 | 9. 111 | 7, 873 |
| March |  | 12, 225 | 10.247 9 902 | 9, 346 |
| May. |  | 12,044 | 9.179 | 8, 246 |
| Junc. |  | 11, 402 | 8,922 | 8,550 |
| July | 4, 173 | 11,987 | 9,041 | 7,690 |
| August | 4, 530 | 10,400 | 8. 055 | 6. 723 |
| September | 4,781 | 9, 5.51 | 8,561 | 6,930 |
| October | 6,979 | 10,799 | 9,609 | 6, 688 |
| November. | 7,039 | 8,485 | 7, 873 | 6.413 |
| December | 8,279 | 9,994 | 10, 126 | 7,421 |
| Monthly average | ${ }^{3} 5,964$ | 11,076 | 9.387 | 8,008 |

${ }^{1}$ Compiled by Dun \& Bradstreft, Inc. The new series, substituted for that which included 4 States, was shown first in the October 1949 SURVEY. For 1949-50 data, see p. S-4.
${ }^{2}$ Data are for 47 States (excluding Louisiana).
3 Average of data for July-December.

## New Nonfarm Mortgages Recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and Under), Estimated Total: Revised Series for Page S-7 ${ }^{1}$

| [Thousands of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Month | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1978 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Compiled by Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. For monthly data beginning January 1949 , see p. S-7 of the February 1950 Surver and later issues.

## Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, Adjusted: Revised Data for Page S-11 ${ }^{1}$ <br> [Thousands of employees]

| Month | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
| January | 29,669 | 31, 341 | 34, 228 | 37, 984 | 41,551 | 42,017 | 41, 262 | 39,440 | 42,895 | 44, 064 | 9, 716 | 10,641 | 11,782 | 13,885 | 16,629 | 17, 626 | 16,779 | 13, 543 | 15,269 | 15, 44 |
| Februar | 29,733 | 31, 355 | 34, 499 | 38, 133 | 41, 803 | 41,951 | 41, 325 | 38, 966 | 43, 058 | 43, 932 | 9, 782 | 10, 584 | 11,972 | 14, 048 | 16, 864 | 17,604 | 16, 810 | 12, 790 | 15, 320 | 15,37 |
| March | 29, 823 | 31, 279 | 34, 740 | 38,403 | 42,065 | 41,833 | 41, 305 | 40,049 | 43, 212 | 44, 016 | 9, 818 | 10, 469 | 12,172 | 14,259 | 17, 083 | 17, 470 | 16, 738 | 13,508 | 15, 328 | 15, 39 |
| April. | 29,554 | 31, 227 | 34, 880 | 38,781 | 42, 117 | 41, 623 | 41,090 | 40,658 | 43, 115 | 43, 785 | 9, 846 | 10, 400 | 12, 450 | 14, 459 | 17, 219 | 17, 322 | 16,598 | 14, 204 | 15, 321 | 15, 16 |
| May | 29,784 | 31, 306 | 35, 654 | 39, 188 | 42, 042 | 41, 499 | 40, 802 | 41, 051 | 43,145 | 44, 011 | 9,870 | 10,435 | 12,741 | 14, 680 | 17, 291 | 17, 216 | 16, 404 | 14, 374 | 15, 200 | 15, 17 |
| June | 30,096 | 31, 576 | 36,173 | 39,493 | 42, 203 | 41, 467 | 40, 626 | 41, 407 | 43,325 | 44, 182 | 9,925 | 10,500 | 13, 059 | 14,846 | 17, 461 | 17,135 | 16, 082 | 14, 535 | 15, 163 | 15,23 |
| July. | 30, 160 | 31, 705 | 36,765 | 39,873 | 42, 243 | 41,397 | 40, 390 | 41, 840 | 43, 233 | 44,316 | 9,971 | 10,577 | 13,372 | 15, 110 | 17, 563 | 17,044 | 15,699 | 14,786 | 15,072 | 15,33 |
| August | 30,324 | 32,025 | 37, 098 | 40, 298 | 42,162 | 41,378 | 40, 072 | 42, 346 | 43, 408 | 44, 424 | 10, 054 | 10,776 | 13,496 | 15, 374 | 17,600 | 16,976 | 15, 256 | 14, 997 | 15, 121 | 15,33 |
| September | 30,682 | 32, 406 | 37, 309 | 40,589 | 42, 022 | 41, 225 | 38, 262 | 42,573 | 43, 562 | 44, 476 | 10, 232 | 10,930 | 13,575 | 15,621 | 17,611 | 16,841 | 13,358 | 15, 169 | 15, 191 | 15, 34 |
| October | 31,087 | 32, 851 | 37, 409 | 40, 886 | 42, 108 | 41, 106 | 38, 245 | 42, 674 | 43,698 | 44, 468 | 10,497 | 11, 128 | 13, 619 | 15, 860 | 17,733 | 16, 729 | 13, 281 | 15, 143 | 15, 246 | 15, 32 |
| November | 31, 165 | 33,267 | 37, 506 | 41, 103 | 42, 237 | 41, 081 | 38, 593 | 42,931 | 43, 793 | 44, 403 | 10,554 | 11, 323 | 13,685 | 16, 075 | 17,828 | 16,659 | 13, 324 | 15, 247 | 15, 324 | 15, 25 |
| December | 31, 267 | 33, 862 | 37,627 | 41, 420 | 42,062 | 41, 204 | 38, 793 | 42,914 | 43,918 | 44, 276 | 10,619 | 11, 566 | 13, 742 | 16,382 | 17,687 | 16, 708 | 13,291 | 15, 246 | 15, 377 | 15, 05 |
| Monthly average | 30, 287 | 32, 031 | 36, 164 | 39,697 | 42, 042 | 41, 480 | 40, 069 | 41, 412 | 43, 371 | 44, 201 | 10,078 | 10,780 | 12, 974 | 15, 051 | 17,381 | 17, 111 | 15,302 | 14, 461 | 15, 247 | 15,28 |
| Month | Mining |  |  | Contract construction |  |  | Transportation and public utilities |  |  | Trade ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | Finance |  | Service ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | Government : |  |  |
|  | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1947 | 1948 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
| January | 866 | 929 | 980 | 1,341 | 1,870 | 2,120 | 3,970 | 4,096 | 4,129 | 8,323 | 8.985 | 9, 417 | 1,607 | 1,682 | 4, 242 | 4,669 | 4,794 | 5, 658 | 5,470 | 5, 49! |
| February | 862 | 933 | 975 | 1,406 | 1,889 | 2, 013 | 3, 978 | 4, 095 | 4, 149 | 8, 460 | 9,010 | 9, 412 | 1,607 | 1,691 | 4, 284 | 4,701 | 4,800 | 5, 665 | 5, 503 | 5, 521 |
| March | 865 | 932 | 987 | 1,478 | 1,898 | 2, 063 | 4,018 | 4, 120 | 4, 152 | 8, 628 | 9,061 | 9,359 | 1. 607 | 1, 696 | 4,332 | 4,751 | 4,814 | 5,678 | 5,515 | 5, 54' |
| April | 550 | 909 | 873 | 1,559 | 1,919 | 2, 103 | 4,011 | 3, 977 | 4, 074 | 8, 633 | 9,095 | 9, 478 | 1,618 | 1, 700 | 4, 474 | 4, 771 | 4,813 | 5,668 | 5,505 | 5, 58: |
| May | 767 | 936 | 990 | 1, 601 | 1,917 | 2,132 | 3,947 | 4, 053 | 4, 130 | 8,683 | 9, 130 | 9,472 | 1,624 | 1, 708 | 4,448 | 4,801 | 4,816 | 5,661 | 5, 484 | 5, $58!$ |
| June | 881 | 946 | 1,001 | 1,636 | 1,985 | 2,180 | 3,964 | 4, 146 | 4, 152, | 8,747 | 9,173 | 9,510 | 1,630 | 1, 719 | 4,430 | 4, 810 | 4,800 | 5,631 | 5,472 | 5, 58i |
| July | 895 | 918 | 967 | 1,700 | 1,990 | 2, 194 | 4,007 | 4,145 | 4, 171 | 8,841 | 9, 214 | 9,528 | 1,644 | 1,716 | 4, 426 | 4,810 | 4,794 | 5,586 | 5,440 | 5, 60, |
| August | 908 | 953 | 998 | 1,764 | 2, 031 | 2, 207 | 4, 045 | 4,159 | 4, 166 | 9,013 | 9, 270 | 9,577 | 1,654 | 1, 725 | 4,430 | 4, 821 | 4,802 | 5, 573. | 5,399 | 5,61' |
| September | 909 | 95.5 | 1,002 | 1,797 | 2, 050 | 2, 214 | 4,059 | 4, 164 | 4, 168 | 9, 018 | 9,317 | 9, 566 | 1, 663 | 1,754 | 4, 430 | 4,837 | 4, 801 | 5, 572 | 5,385 | 5, 64 |
| October- | 909 | 962 | 998 | 1,819 | 2, 063 | 2, 223 | 4. 097 | 4. 169 | 4, 195 | 9,059 | 9,354. | 9, 533 | 1,676 | 1,737 | 4, 461 | 4, 834 | 4,787 | 5, 549. | 5,394 | 5, 67! |
| November | 911 | 968 | 998 | 1,850 | 2, 061 | 2, 242 | 4,104 | 4, 157 | 4, 170 | 9, 146 | 9, 349. | 9, 500 | 1,678 | 1, 738 | 4, 474 | 4, 824 | 4,782 | 5, 558, | 5,432 | 5,72k |
| December | 901 | 976 | 1,003 | 1,882 | 2,072 | 2, 245 | 4, 075 | 4,179 | 4,158 | 9,192 | 9, 366 | 9,537 | 1,684 | 1, 741 | 4, 465 | 4, 804 | 4,781 | 5,509 | 5,460 | 5,75t |
| Monthly average | 852 | 943 | 981 | 1,661 | 1,982 | 2, 165 | 4,023 | 4,122 | 4,151 | 8,815 | 9, 196 | 9,491 | 1,641 | 1,716 | 4, 408 | 4,786 | 4,799 | 5,607 | 5,454 | 5,61\% |



 servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.



 December, 5,657.
 industry from the trade to the service division.

Newsprint—Canada (Including Newfoundland): Revised Series for Page S-37 ${ }^{1}$
[Short tons]

| Month | 1937 |  |  | 1938 |  |  | 1939 |  |  | 1940 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Production | Shipments from mills | Stocks, at mills, end of month | Production | Shipments from mills | Stocks, at mills, end of month | Production | Shipments from mills | Stocks, at mills, end of month | Production | Shipments from mills | Stocks, at mills, end of month |
| January | 318,810 | 277,069 | 171, 184 | 245. 352 | 181, 616 | 159. 257 | 230.925 | 216, 217 | 222.889 | 282, 708 | 272.372 | 268, 438 |
| February | 304, 503 | 241, 329 | 231.358 | ${ }_{2}^{225.173}$ | 177.011 | 207. 419 | 222, 760 | 190, 362 | 255. 287 | 260, 156 | 233.716 | 294, 878 |
| March | ${ }_{32} 32.878$ | 314, 815 | 249.421 | ${ }_{2}^{249.958}$ | ${ }^{198.900}$ | 258.477 | 245. 457 | 222, 340 | 278.004 | 270. 135 | ${ }^{261.095}$ | 303, 918 |
| May | -340,522 | 318, 442 | 263, 131 | 227. 667 | 213,847 | 265.130 | 272.313 | 299, 918 | 263, 869 | 354,296 | ${ }_{3}^{2964.898}$ | 303,682 283,080 |
| June. | 341, 846 | 341, 134 | 263, 843 | 221, 883 | 228, 567 | 258, 446 | 263, 482 | 252, 784 | 274,567 | 345, 401 | 376, 626 | 251, 855 |
| July.. | 346, 128 | 323, 781 | 286.190 | 223, 518 | 231,941 | 250.023 | 253.425 | 242,018 | 285, 974 | 364, 051 | 380.043 | 235.863 |
| August | 350, 180 | 354, 404 | 281,966 | 233. 280 | 225, 481 | 257.822 | 267, 595 | ${ }^{270.085}$ | 283. 484 | 347. 906 | 353. 788 | 229, 981 |
| September | 343, 257 | 332, 775 | 292, 448 | 254, 238 | 258, 134 | 253.926 | 279.965 | 297, 711 | 235. 738 | 312. 6.27 | 314, 511 | 228, 097 |
| Oetober- | 313,947 | 378, 414 | 257, 981 | 278.778 | 282.384 | 250.320 | 309, 728 | 305, 252 | 270. 214 | 341.901 | 315.080 | 254,918 |
| November | 329.903 | 403, 697 | 184, 187 | 274,939 | 300.546 | 224.713 | 318, 425 | 312, 714 | 275, 925 | 313, 120 | 310, 782 | 257, 256 |
| Deecmber | 318,650 | 407, 316 | 95, ¢21 | 236, 508 | 253, 040 | 208, 181 | 266, 228 | 284, 141 | 258, 012 | 280, 915 | 314, 032 | 224, 139 |
| Monthly average. | 333, 162 | 335, 989 | 234, 857 | 241, 082 | 231,694 | 237, 085 | 264, 545 | 260, 393 | 268, 786 | 314, 162 | 316,985 | 261, 342 |
| Month | 1941 |  |  | 1942 |  |  | 1943 |  |  | 1944 |  |  |
|  | Production | Shipments from mills | Stocks, at mills, end of month | Production | Shimments from mills | Stocks, at mills, end of month | Production | Shipments from mills | Stocks, at mills, end of month | Production | Shipments from mills | Stocks, at mills, end of month |
| January | 293, 571 | 273, 459 | 244.251 | 340, 528 | 315, 287 | 218.410 | 247, 169 | 227,335 | 178, 6666 | 263, 521 | 223,036 | 145, 043 |
| February | 273, 646 | 259, 938 | 257, 959 | 30., 431 | ${ }^{250} 50,584$ | 243, 257 | 235,603 | ${ }^{239,035}$ | 175, 234 | 261, 591 | 242.665 | 163, 969 |
| March | 306, 868 | 290, 058 | 274, 769 | 323, 835 | 330, 746 | 236, 346 | 262, 468 | 261.577 | 176, 125 | 270,960 | 253, 886 | 181, 063 |
| April. | 308, 800 | 316, 045 | 265, 524 | 303, 707 | 265.254 | 274.799 | 242,707 | 264, 390 | 154. 442 | 256, 078 | 28C, 620 | 156, $\mathbf{2} 21$ |
| May | 313,291 | 312, 175 | 266, 640 | ${ }^{276,826}$ | 283, 688 | 267.957 | 270,425 | 271,316 | 153. 551 | 286. 295 | 288, 896 | 153, 920 |
| June. | 302,407 | 309, 493 | 259, 554 | 263, 107 | 278, 192 | 252, 872 | 278.383 | 300, 364 | 131, 5.0 | 268, 899 | 299, 237 | 123, 582 |
| July | 323, 024 | 334,762 | 247, 816 | 261, 234 | 266, 280 | 247.876 | 287, 075 | 312.695 | 105, 950 | 266, 208 | 279, 958 | 109.832 |
| August- | 321. 737 | 327, 917 | ${ }_{2}^{241}$ 24, 636 | ${ }_{280}^{270} 234$ | ${ }_{3}^{281,506}$ | 236. 604 | 281, 407 | 287, 871 | 99. 486 | 287, 934 | 286, 785 | 110,981 |
| September | 327, 431 | 328, 715 | 240.352 | 280.931 | 332.227 | 195, 308 | 274, 433 | 271,055 | 102. 864 | 269,685 | 284,055 | 96. 611 |
| October. | 348,543 | 343, 480 | 245, 415 | 293.377 | 322, 186 | 166,499 | 283, 759 | 271, 964 | 114.659 | 282, 204 | 296, 026 | 82, 789 |
| November | 328, 074 | 350, 737 | 222, 752 | 271, 643 | 282, 460 | 155,682 | 283. 191 | 289, 660 | 108. 190 | 284, 353 | 275, 026 | 92, 116 |
| December | 325, 273 | 354, 854 | 193, 171 | 263, 627 | 260,477 | 158.832 | 272.384 | 276. 116 | 104, 558 | 266, 853 | 261,241 | 97, 728 |
| Monthly average | 314, 222 | 316, 803 | 246, 653 | 287, 877 | 290, 739 | 221.204 | 268,250 | 272,773 | 133, 775 | 272.048 | 272, 618 | 126, 180 |

[^11]Newsprint—Canada (Including Newfoundland): Revised Series for Page S-37 ${ }^{\text {1_Continued }}$
[Short tons]

| Month | 1945 |  |  | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  | 1948 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Production | Shipments from mills | Stocks, at mills, end of month | Production | Shipments from mills | Stocks, at mills, end of month | Production | Shipments from mills | Stocks, at mills, end of month | Production | Shipments from mills | Stocks, at mills, end of month |
| January | 291, 356 | 252,399 | 136,685 | 359, 200 | 346, 095 | 149, 826 | 402, 207 | 367, 476 | 181, 255 | 399,835 | 372, 507 | 120, 733 |
| February | 265, 634 | 240, 970 | 161, 349 | 335, 826 | 305, 364 | 180, 288 | 371, 005 | 341.551 | 210, 709 | 369, 428 | 349, 918 | 140,243 |
| March | 290, 888 | 288, 565 | 163, 672 | 365, 304 | 344, 068 | 201, 524 | 404, 425 | 397, 118 | ${ }^{218,016}$ | 416, 182 | 403, 254 | 153, 171 |
| April. | 273, 168 | 281, 246 | 155, 594 | 367, 357 | 379, 229 | 189, 652 | 398, 879 | 406, 863 | 210, 032 | 418, 249 | 408, 641 | 162, 779 |
| May | 292, 524 | 290, 750 | 157, 368 | 391, 746 | 397,367 | 184, 031 | 412, 901 | 430.201 | 192, 732 | 420,799 | 442, 937 | 140, 641 |
| June | 294, 292 | 298, 523 | 153, 137 | 363, 075 | 354, 066 | 193, 040 | 385, 763 | 424, 628 | 153, 867 | 415, 051 | 422, 869 | 132, 823 |
| July | 297,471 | 314,480 | 136, 128 | 388, 357 | 391, 016 | 190, 381 | 412, 317 | 413, 013 | 153, 171 | 424, 500 | 409, 698 | 147,625 |
| August | 314, 427 | 337, 177 | 113, 378 | 403, 107 | 393, 809 | 199, 679 | 409, 814 | 418,242 | 144, 743 | 422, 258 | 422, 323 | 147, 560 |
| October. | 341, 259 | 330. 986 | 123, 352 | 409, 017 | 410, 300 | 191, 023 | 430, 621 | 427,566 | 135, 481 | 435,337 | 419,308 | 140, 251 |
| November | 328, 781 | 325, 439 | 126, 694 | 395, 193 | 426, 438 | 159, 578 | 394, 973 | 422, 101 | 108, 353 | 432, 097 | 441, 462 | 130, 886 |
| December | 304, 277 | 294, 250 | 136, 721 | 368, 332 | 381, 386 | 146, 474 | 397, 824 | 412, 772 | 99,367 | 420, 288 | 441,979 | 103, 233 |
| Monthly average. | 299,325 | 296, 076 | 139, 763 | 375, 505 | 374, 688 | 181, 484 | 401, 680 | 406, 107 | 161,679 | 415, 236 | 413,920 | 137, 014 |

${ }^{1}$ Compiled by the News Print Service Bureau. Data have been revised to include figures for Newfoundland. For monthly data beginning January 1949, see p. S-37 of the April 1950 Surver and later issues.

Paper, Excluding Building Paper, Newsprint, and Paperboard: Revised Data for Page S-37 ${ }^{1}$


[^12]
## The Postwar Furniture Market

(Continued from p. 11)
there appears to be room for substantial growth in credit at the present time. It is likely that a return of installment buying to its prewar importance would have a stimulating influence, even through credit developments before the war had no distinguishable effect on furniture demand.

There is evidence, both in the behavior of aggregate expenditures and in reports from trade sources, that the increased availability of credit when regulations ended on June 30,1949 , aided the upturn in furniture sales in the second half of the year. The ratios of installment to total sales at furniture stores and of credit outstanding to disposable income and the average duration of installment indebtedness all advanced significantly. However, they still remained below the values shown prior to the war. Thus, more extensive installment buying may be acceptable to both the retailer and the consumer, provided that the funds necessary to finance the extension are available.

## Expenditure Surveys

In addition to changes in aggregate demand from year to year, variations in demand among groups of consumers are of interest. The relation of consumption habits to the characteristics of the individual consuming unit could best be determined by sample surveys if adequate data were available.

Among the advantages of the survey approach are the ability to determine the direct effect on each consumer's outlays of a variable such as income and, in particular, to take account of the distribution of income, wealth and similar factors; the opportunity to measure factors like consumer inventories, about which usually there is little or no aggregate information available; and the fact that, when these surveys are repeated over a period of time, changes in consumption patterns may be disclosed which would not show up in studies based on over-all data. The major disadvantages of the survey method are its cost, and the wellknown fact that some types of data are subject to serious reporting biases in this kind of survey. Moreover, there is little historical information available from such surveys up to the present time.

The Survey of Consumer Finances, carried out annually in the postwar period by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, differs from earlier public surveys of expenditures in covering purchasing intentions as well as actual outlays. From the information on furniture included in these surveys up to now, it appears that plans to buy
furniture may be useful in indicating movements of actual expenditures, but are not satisfactory for direct estimates of dollar outlays. However, more experience will be required to assess the value of this information in analyzing furniture demand.

The most recent survey, covering buying plans for 1950 of consumers as of the early months of this year, reported that intentions to purchase furniture were little different from those expressed in the corresponding survey a year earlier and relating to 1949.

## Summary

Expenditures for furniture, both in dollar and in quantity terms, are now at a rate surpassing any previous year on record. The major factor accounting for the strength of this demand is the high level of disposable personal income, which has been swelled even further in the first quarter of 1950 by the payment of the National Service Life Insurance dividend. The activity of residential building has also been important in sustaining furniture buying.

A quantitative relationship has been presented for measuring furniture demand on the basis of the prewar expenditure pattern. The current high rate of expenditure appears to be closely in line with this relationship, which makes allowance not only for the level of income and residential construction, but also for the growth in the number of households and for the advances in furniture prices. Compared with the prices of other goods and services, the price of furniture is substantially higher than before the war. However, the ratio of furniture prices to the over-all consumer price index has been tending downward since 1945.

In the years immediately following the end of the war, the backlog demand created by wartime restrictions on furniture production, together with the liquid assets accumulated by consumers during the war, had helped to push expenditures beyond the values indicated by the historical pattern. However, there is little indication that this backlog is still of great importance at present prices, although there may well be a larger-than-normal replacement demand at lower price levels.

It is also noteworthy that installment sales of furniture currently form a smaller proportion of all furniture sales than in the period 1939-41, despite the sizable increase of the past few years in installment credit outstanding. Moreover, installment credit outstanding is lower relative to disposable income than at any time during the period 1929-41. Consequently, there is little reason to expect that installment credit will be a limiting factor on furniture sales for some time to come.

## National Income and Product in the First Quarter of 1950

(Continued from p.7)
Transfer payments, apart from the veterans' insurance dividends discussed above, were raised about $\$ 1 / 2$ billion, at annual rates, by expansion of unemployment compensation benefits. The apparent contradiction between this increase and the rise in seasonally adjusted employment is attributable largely to concomitant growth of the labor force and perhaps also to other factors related to the coverage and administration of the unemployment-insurance programs.

## TEMPORARY RISE IN PERSONAL SAVING

The large block of Federal individual income tax collections of year-end settlements on the previous year's liabilities declined substantially in 1950 as compared with corre-
sponding collections in 1949, but this drop was approximately offset by a reduction in refunds. Accordingly, net personal taxes varied but slightly from the fourth quarter of 1949 to the first of this year, and disposable income followed closely the movement of total personal income.

Consumption expenditures did not keep pace with the spurt in disposable income. As a result, personal saving is shown in table 3 to have risen from an annual rate of $\$ 11$ billion in the fourth quarter to $\$ 181 / 2$ billion in the first. Predominantly, of course, the rise represented saving-much of it doubtless temporary-of the N.S. L. I. payments. Thus the increase in saving does not indicate a change in the basic propensity of consumers to spend, which is obviously high. It simply reflects the fact that the spending of the insurance refunds will be spread over a longer time than their receipt. Accordingly, consumer expenditures in the second quarter will be influenced by the delayed effects of the disbursements through March, as well as by additional payments subsequent to that date.

The data here are a continuation of the statistics published in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. That volume (price $\$ 1.25$ ) contains monthly data for the years 1945 to 1948, and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1935 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1945. Series added or revised since publication of the 1949 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger ( $\dagger$ ), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. The terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers and dollar values refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation. Data subsequent to March 1950 for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the Survey.

Monthly averages for 1949 are shown in the March 1950 issue of the Survey of Current Business. Copies of that issue (price 25 cents) are available from Department of Commerce field offices or trom the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS


$r$ Revised. 1 Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business.
${ }^{\text {Th}}$ Includes inventory valuation adjustment.
§Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash receipts from farming, including Government |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | r $\sim$ $\sim$ 1,8888 | 1,850 1,823 | 1,944 1,915 | 2,053 2,036 | 2, 177 2,168 | 2, 2,417 | 2,608 2,601 | 3,139 3,127 | 3,050 3,038 | 2,326 2,317 | 2,254 2,238 | 1.614 1,596 | 1.674 1,642 |
| Crops --..........................-.-. do---- | +635 +1.25 | - 592 | 1,639 | ${ }_{1} 757$ | ${ }^{2} 972$ | 1,162 | 1, 327 | 1,773 | 1,722 | 1,175 | 1,099 | , 581 | , 478 |
| Livestock and products, total.............-do. | r 1,253 | 1,231 | 1, 276 | 1,279 | 1,196 | 1,249 | 1,274 | 1,354 | 1,316 | 1,142 | 1.139 | 1,015 | 1,164 |
| Dairy products............-..............do. | 327 | 326 | 361 | 359 | 347 | 328 | 304 | 298 | 266 | 267 | 290 | 276 | 315 |
|  | ${ }^{+676}$ | 623 | 627 | 647 | 592 | 661 | 705 | 787 | 735 | 603 | 676 | 574 | 639 |
|  | 242 | 265 | 259 | 239 | 233 | 245 | 250 | 255 | 303 | 262 | 165 | 156 | 200 |
| Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{r} 284$ | 275 | 288 | 306 | 326 | 363 | 392 | 471 | 457 | 349 | 337 | 240 | 247 |
|  | - 222 | 209 | 224 | 265 | 340 | 407 | 465 | 621 | 603 | 411 | 385 | 20.3 | 167 |
| Livestock and products...-............. do | ${ }^{7} 331$ | 325 | 337 | 338 | 316 | 330 | 336 | 357 | 347 | 301 | 301 | 268 | 307 |
| Indexes of volume of farm marketinss, unadjusted: $\ddagger$ - All commodities | ${ }^{\text {r }} 118$ | 114 | 123 | 132 | 141 | 162 | 168 | 202 | 193 | 155 | 154 | 109 | 112 |
|  | ¢ 93 | 81 | 89 | 110 | 145 | 190 | 209 | 270 | 246 | 170 | 168 | 92 | 72 |
| Livestock and products------------...- do-...- | 「137 | 140 | 149 | 148 | 138 | 140 | 138 | 150 | 153 | 144 | 143 | 123 | 142 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION Federal Reserve Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, combined index $\ldots \ldots-\ldots . . .-1935-39=100 \ldots$ | 181 | 177 | 174 | 170 | 163 | 174 | $r 178$ | 169 | 174 | 178 | 179 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 177$ | P 183 |
|  | 190 | 183 | 179 | 176 | 169 | 181 | -188 | 179 | 180 | 186 | 189 | ${ }^{+} 189$ | p 191 |
| Durable manufactures..--.........-....-- do...-- | 221 | 212 | 202 | 195 | 186 | 194 | 200 | 176 | 181 | 201 | 206 | -204 | \% 211 |
|  | 233 | 219 | 204 | 177 | 156 | 178 | 179 | 102 | 145 | 201 | 203 | 201 | 205 |
| Lumber and products--------------- do-- | 124 | 126 | 129 139 | 129 139 | 121 | 134 | 141 | 138 | 144 | 145 | 130 | $\stackrel{137}{ }$ | ${ }^{p} 149$ |
| Furniture--------------------------- do- | 1150 | 114 | 124 | 139 | 136 113 | 148 | 158 | 165 | 163 | 170 | 167 | 173 | ${ }^{p} 174$ |
|  | 252 | 240 | 232 | 225 | 217 | 216 | 224 | 125 | ${ }_{217}$ | 227 | - 111 | $\begin{array}{r}+119 \\ +237 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $p 137$ $p 243$ |
| Nonferrous metals and products.----.-do. | 183 | 167 | 145 | 133 | 127 | 141 | 157 | 164 | $\checkmark 164$ | 166 | 179 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 183$ | ¢ 194 |
|  | 172 | 151 | 123 | 108 | 105 | 128 | 150 | 162 | 161 | 162 | 174 | ${ }^{+} 183$ | p 190 |
| Smelting and refining -----.-.-.-. do.- | 210 | 209 | 200 | 192 | 179 | 174 | 175 | 167 | 170 | 175 | 191 | - 202 | ${ }^{p} 207$ |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 185 | 186 | 190 | 188 | 187 | 190 | 191 | 193 | 188 | 181 | 181 | r 181 | $p 182$ |
|  | 171 | 202 | 206 | 209 | 209 | 207 | 219 | 211 | 206 | 187 | 168 | 160 | 157 |
|  | 163 | 160 | 156 | 151 | 140 | 149 | 151 | 154 | 153 | 154 | -147 | 149 | ${ }^{p} 152$ |
|  | 178 | 179 | 202 | 204 | 214 | 212 | 199 | 210 | 195 | 177 | + 202 | 202 | 201 |
| Transportation equipment--...------ do- | 240 | 235 | 220 | 240 | 249 | 246 | 252 | 238 | 206 | 211 | $\checkmark 241$ | +211 | p 217 |
|  | 204 | 203 | 184 | 211 | 225 | 225 | 231 | 216 | 175 | 181 | ${ }^{+} 223$ | ז 183 | p 191 |
| Nondurable manufactures ....----------.- do - | 164 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 156 | 170 | r 178 | 181 | 178 | 175 | 175 | 176 | 175 |
| Alcoholic beverages..------------------ | 173 | 163 | 182 | 190 | 188 | 179 | 179 | 180 | 171 | 151 | 143 | 142 | 162 |
|  | 248 | 239 | 233 | 230 | 225 | 226 | 238 | 245 | 247 | ${ }^{+} 249$ | 249 | 250 | - 250 |
| Industrial chemicals.........-.-.....-do. | 427 | 417 | 406 | 404 | 392 | 388 | 405 | 414 | 417 | ${ }^{*} 422$ | 421 | 424 | - 428 |
| Leather and products .-.......-........-do.- | 113 | 106 | 101 | 104 | 94 | 110 | 114 | 108 | 98 | 101 | 108 | 118 |  |
| Leather tanning.----.........-- | 99 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 80 | 90 | 98 | 99 | 95 | 99 | 96 | 109 |  |
|  | 123 | 113 | 105 | 110 | 104 | 123 | 125 | 115 | 101 | 103 | 116 | 124 | p 126 |
| Manufactured food products.-.-.----- do- | 145 | 148 | 156 | 165 | 172 | 189 | 190 | 177 | 162 | 156 | 149 | 145 | ${ }^{1} 148$ |
| Dairy products .-.................... do | 124 | 160 | 203 | 223 | 222 | 197 | 159 | 121 | 97 | 96 | 95 | 107 | : 126 |
| Meat packing --........---.......-dio--- | 141 85 | 134 94 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 134 | 145 | 155 | 172 | 186 | 183 | 144 | - 148 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables..-----do...- | 85 | 94 | 102 | 133 | 181 | 287 | 267 | 193 | 123 | 103 | 92 | ${ }^{+} 86$ | ${ }^{\text {P }} 85$ |
|  | 151 | 146 | 144 | 143 | 128 | 155 | 169 | 176 | 177 | 167 | 178 | 179 | p 179 |
| Paper and pulp--....-.-.-.-.-.--- do. | 148 | 142 | 139 | 138 | 125 | 148 | 160 | 168 | 168 | 160 | 171 | 172 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products --.....-. - do | ${ }_{178}^{213}$ | 209 | 207 | 202 | 198 | 203 | 208 | 198 | 205 | 219 | 211 | 204 | -208 |
| Coke...-------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 178 | 182 | 175 | 159 | 139 | 146 | 145 | 49 | 102 | 158 | 154 | 124 |  |
|  | 156 | 157 | 158 | 148 | 133 | 143 | 169 | 169 | 167 | 162 | 157 | 167 | p 169 |
| Rubher products | 182 | 177 | 178 | 178 | 175 | 178 | -174 | 192 | 187 | ${ }^{+193}$ | 194 | 196 | p 196 |
| Textiles and products-...................- do... | 142 | 129 | 123 | 126 | 120 | 140 | 155 | 169 | 175 | 173 | 178 | 179 | ${ }^{p} 173$ |
| Cotton consumption.-----.-------- do- | 120 | 111 | 103 | 105 | 87 | 111 | 127 | 134 | 138 | 134 | 144 | 144 | 138 |
| Rayon deliveries------------------ do. | 275 | 240 | 214 | 217 | 238 | 259 | 294 | 318 | 340 | 350 | 355 | 357 | 346 |
| Wool textiles ----------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 122 | 112 | 118 | 120 | 109 | 134 | 139 | 161 | 158 | 151 | ${ }^{-154}$ | 159 |  |
|  | 163 | 153 | 170 | 179 | 152 | 184 | 185 | 171 | 172 | 138 | 162 | 154 | 167 |
|  | 131 | 146 | 148 | 137 | 128 | 134 | 123 | 112 | 141 | 128 | 125 | ${ }^{+} 113$ | > 138 |
|  | 137 | 148 | 149 | 135 | 126 | 134 | 122 | 120 | 152 | 136 | 133 | 118 | ${ }^{2} 148$ |
|  | 52 | 88 | 105 | 78 | ${ }_{80}^{93}$ | 82 | 50 | 118 | 117 | 63 | 69 | 65 | 108 |
| Bituminous coal.........................-do- | 93 | 144 | 144 | 104 | 80 | 108 | 60 | 31 | 133 | 103 | 96 | 38 | 149 |
|  | 163 | 156 134 | 155 | 153 | 147 | 149 | 154 | 156 | 163 | 157 | 154 | ${ }^{\tau} 155$ | p 151 |
|  | 93 | 134 | 142 | 150 | 140 | 135 | 128 | 63 | 76 | 81 | 80 | 80 | - 80 |
|  | 184 | 179 | 174 | 169 | 161 | 170 | 174 | 166 | 173 | ${ }^{-179}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 183$ | ${ }^{\sim} 181$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 186$ |
|  | 193 | 184 | 179 | 175 | 168 | 178 | 184 | 176 | 179 | 188 | 192 | -192 | P 194 |
|  | 223 | 212 | 201 | 194 | 185 | 193 | 199 | 175 | 181 | 203 | 209 | 207 | ${ }^{\circ} 212$ |
| Lumber and products.----.-........-...do. | 129 | 126 | 126 | 123 | 115 | 126 | 113 | 133 | 147 | ${ }^{-159}$ | - 144 | ${ }^{+} 150$ | ${ }^{\circ} 157$ |
| Lumber --.---------------------- do | 119 | 118 | 120 | 114 | 104 | 115 | 119 | 116 | 139 | 153 | r 132 | ${ }^{+} 138$ | p 149 |
|  | 183 | 167 | 145 | 133 | 127 | 141 | 157 | 164 | 163 | -166 | 179 | ${ }^{+188}$ | p 194 |
| Smelting and refining-----.........-do.- | 210 | 209 | 200 | 193 | 180 | 174 | 175 | 167 | 169 | 174 | 191 | ${ }^{+} 202$ | ${ }^{\sim} 206$ |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 195 | 189 | 185 | 186 | 185 | 183 | 183 | 184 | 183 | 187 | 192 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 194$ | p 190 |
| Cement | 208 | 213 | 196 | 195 | 190 | 183 | 189 | 182 | 191 | 206 | 207 | 211 | 192 |
|  | 171 | 164 | 157 | 152 | 140 | 145 | 146 | 146 | 147 | 150 | ${ }^{7} 158$ | ${ }^{\tau} 157$ | ${ }^{\circ} 158$ |
|  | 178 | 179 | 189 | 206 | 223 | 204 | 195 | 204 | 193 | 190 | 206 | 208 | 204 |
| Nondurable manufactures. .-.--.-.-.-.- do-... | 168 | 162 | 161 | 161 | 154 | 165 | r 172 | 177 | 177 | 176 | 179 | 180 | p 179 |
|  | 187 | 164 | 174 | 169 | 165 | 172 | 174 | 167 | 187 | 173 | 169 | 158 | 174 |
| Chemical products --.-.-.-...........-. do- | 245 | 237 | 234 | 233 | 228 | 229 | 236 | 240 | 243 | ${ }^{r} 245$ | - 248 | - 247 | - 247 |
| Leather and products .-----.-.------- do. | 113 | 106 | 101 | 105 | 96 | 110 | 115 | 108 | 97 | 101 | 108 | 115 |  |
| Leather tanning ----------------- do | 99 | 96 | 95 | 97 | 84 | 91 | 100 | 98 | 92 | 99 | r 95 | 102 |  |
| Manufactured food products.-------- do-- | 162 | 162 | 163 | 165 | 161 | 166 | 167 | 165 | 160 | 160 | 161 | $\times 161$ | ${ }^{p} 166$ |
|  | 150 | 154 | 153 | 151 | 151 | 152 | 151 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 148 | 149 | -152 |
|  | 153 | 145 | 137 | 141 | 150 | 153 | 158 | 155 | 154 | 157 | 154 | 151 | 160 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables | 154 | 155 | 156 | 173 | 139 | ${ }_{1}^{151}$ | 137 | 149 | 134 | 132 | 142 | ¢ 136 | ${ }^{\sim} 155$ |
|  | 147 | 146 141 | 144 139 | 143 138 | 129 126 | 155 | 169 160 | 176 168 | 177 | 167 | 179 | 179 | ${ }^{-179}$ |
|  | 147 | 141 | 139 | 138 | 126 | 148 | 160 | 168 | 168 | 160 | 171 | 172 |  |

 revisions beginning August 1948 are shown on p. S-2 of the October 1949 Survey and later issucs. $\delta$ Seasonal factors for a number of industries were fixed at 100 during $1939-42$; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series.

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

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS－Continued


BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES＊

Business inventories，book value，end of month
 Nondurable－goods industries Wholesale，total．
Durable－goods establishments．
Nondurable－goods establishments．
Retail trade，total
Durable－goods stores． －

Manufacturing inventories（unadjusted）by
stage of fabrication，total
Purchased matorials
Goods in process Finished goods $\qquad$
$-$

NUFACTURERS＇SALES AND INVEN－ TORIES－VALUE（AIDJUSTED）＊
 Iron．steel，and products Nonferrous metals and producte Flectrical machinery and equipment－．．． Machinery，except electrical． Motor vehicles and equipment． Transportation equip．，except autos． Lumber and timber basic products
Furniture and finished lumber products． Stone，chay，and glass products $\qquad$
Nondurable－goods industries，total． Food and ki
Beverages
Tohaceo manufactures Textile－mill products
Apparel and related products
Paper and allied prodict
Printing and pubiishing
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum and coal products
Rubher protucts - －．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Other nondurable－goods industries．
Inventories，book value，end of month，total．
Durable－goods industries．total．．
Jron，stcel，and products
Nonferrous metals and products．
Electrical machinery and equipment．
Machinery，except electrical．
Transportation equip．，except autos
Transportation equip．，except autos
Furniture and finished lumber products Stone，clay，and glass products

Nondurable－goods industries，total＿－－－－－－－
 Beverages．
Tobaceo manufactures．
Textile－mili products．
Apparel and related product
Leather and products．
Paper and allied products．
Printing and publishing－．－．－－
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum and coal products．
Rubher products
Other nondurable－goods industries．
$\qquad$


（
（20）

$$
1
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \infty \rightarrow \infty \\
& \hline \vdots \\
& : \\
& \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$ do－

do－
do ．do－．
－do－－
do do．．．－ do．－－
do－－－
do．



$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Now } \\
\text { Now } \\
\text { crow } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

|  |  |  |  | Now NONO |  OCOOMーーNが |  iveroronconion | 宮気 | 荅苍宫 | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NN MNOENG try |  | 上ー |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wo } \\ & 0 \rightarrow 0 \\ & 0 \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$ |  のwかOOーツのO | $\text { is ornaco } 0000$ | ¢ | 品匂䍖 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\infty \text { oris iv onowios }$ |  | ¢ ¢ | 出楽器 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  <br>  | ज <br>  | ¢ 灾 | 家为为 |  |
|  |  <br>  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & =\operatorname{sen}^{n} \\ & =000 \end{aligned}$ |  oor wnoncouero |  w00000000000r | 気気 | 安象宫 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { تosw } \\ & \text { oso } \end{aligned}$ |  かールーが0000 |  | ¢\％¢ | 気式 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ッタペめ ONNO |  0かっO00000mm |  | 気 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  <br> －NがOONOHO |  | 出実 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 为我 |  ounsoiviser or |  | 它先 |  |  |

r Revised．$\quad p$ Preliminary．$\quad \sigma^{7}$ See note marked＂ 0 ＂＂on p．S－2．

 both farm and nonfarm．

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

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| MANUFACTURERS' NEW ORDERS, NET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value (unadjusted), total ....-.-.-.-.-. mil. of dol | 17,962 | 15, 968 | 15, 734 | 16,300 | 15, 496 | 18,697 | 19,441 | 18,359 | 18, 138 | 16.775 | 18,646 | - 17, 983 | 20, 213 |
| Durable-goods industries, total - .-.-.-.-...do. | 7,185 | 6, 127 | 5,993 | 6,544 | 6, 195 | 7,407 | 7, 634 | 7,432 | 7,402 | 7.019 | 8.377 | - 7, 513 | 9,113 |
| Iron, steel, and products.--.-...-........-do | 1,816 | 1,425 | 1,328 | 1,504 | 1,284 | 1,776 | 1.513 | 1,837 | 1,771 | 1,915 | 2,067 | + 1,995 | 2,341 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products....do. | 570 | 437 | 358 | 418 | 365 | 615 | 583 | 566 | 525 | 508 | 586 | 「 578 | 644 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment .-.- do | 754 | 619 | 584 | 702 | 561 | ${ }_{688}^{687}$ | 810 | 841 | 724 | 788 | 817 | ${ }_{5} 754$ | 988 |
| Machinery, except electrical -----.-.-. do | 1,151 | 985 | 986 | 1,017 | 858 | 938 | 996 | 970 | 953 | 1. 001 | 1. 181 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,196$ | 1,372 |
| Transportation equipment, except autos - do | $\begin{array}{r}1296 \\ 2,598 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 160 2,501 | 2, 2495 | ${ }_{2}^{217} 68$ | 263 2,865 | 244 3,146 | $\begin{array}{r}377 \\ 3,355 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 246 } \\ 2,972 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 2,711 | $\begin{array}{r}243 \\ 2.564 \\ \hline 2.754\end{array}$ | 3. 5186 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 449 320 |
| Nondurable-goods industries .------------- do | 10,778 | 9,841 | 9, 742 | 9, ${ }^{2,756}$ | 9, 301 | 11, 290 | 11,807 | 10,926 | 10,736 | 9.756 | 10, 269 | $+2,470$ $+10,40$ | 11, 100 |

BUSINESS POPULATION

| OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating businesses, total, end of quarter . thous.- | 3,938. 1 |  |  | 3,911.9 |  |  | D 3, 895.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction..........-.-...-....- do...- | 323.2 |  |  | 322.8 |  |  | D 321.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 307.9 <br> 848.8 |  |  | 296.1 845.7 |  |  | $\square$ <br> p 2866.4 <br> p |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 848.8 $1,688.3$ |  |  | 845.7 1.679 .5 |  |  | r $p$ $1,643.6$ 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}1,888.3 \\ 202.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | $1,679.5$ 202.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other | 567.5 |  |  | 565.7 |  |  | ${ }^{-} 565.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New businesses, quarterly total..-...-.......do. | 95.0 |  |  | 99.0 |  |  | -84.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16.1 |  |  | 16.9 |  |  | p 12.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9.1 |  |  | 9.0 |  |  | D 7.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19.8 |  |  | 20.0 |  |  | P 16.6 p 34.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.4 |  |  | 4.2 |  |  | ${ }_{p} 3.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11.1 |  |  | 11.0 |  |  | p 9.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discontinued businesses, quarterly total.....do. | 121.6 |  |  | 125.2 |  |  | - 101.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16.6 |  |  | 17.3 |  |  | $p 14.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing ------------1.------------ do- | 21.0 |  |  | 20.8 |  |  | $p 16.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23.2 |  |  | 23.1 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { p } 18.6 \\ & p 37.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail trade. Wholesale trade $\qquad$ | 43.1 |  |  | 46.7 4.4 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} p 37.7 \\ p 3.6 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade ------------------------------ | 4.7 12.9 |  |  | 4.4 12.8 |  |  | \$3.6 p 10.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business transfers, quarterly total...........do..... | 102.2 |  |  | 83.6 |  |  | -83. 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New incorporations (48 States)*..........-number.- | 7,637 | 7,273 | 7,445 | 7,260 | 6,424 | 6,828 | 6,867 | 6,877 | 6,755 | 7,857 | 9,070 | 7,736 | 9, 180 |
|  | 847 | 877 | 775 | 828 | 719 | 810 | 732 | 802 | 835 | 770 | 864 | 811 | 884 |
|  $\qquad$ | 87 <br> 77 | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}58 \\ 63 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 75 74 | 49 61 | 53 55 5 | 67 71 | 58 90 | 63 83 83 | 50 80 | 61 68 | 69 73 | 74 86 |
|  | 215 | 229 | 202 | 215 | 188 | 221 | 183 | 181 | 197 | 201 | 225 | 170 | 116 |
| Retail trade | 366 | 406 | 351 | 372 | 344 | 385 | 329 | 364 | 395 | 349 | 403 | 399 | 402 |
| Wholesale trade.-.-.------------------------- do | 102 | 98 | 101 | 92 | 77 | 96 | 82 | 109 | 97 | 90 | 110 | 100 | 116 |
| Liahilities, totalor --..............-.-. thous. of dol.- | 37, 118 | 31, 930 | 24,583 | 28,161 | 21, 804 | 31, 175 | 20, 598 | 23,894 | 22,799 | 19, 251 | 26,436 | 22, 156 | 27,900 |
|  | 4,792 | $5,774$ | $1,599$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,862 \\ & 2,476 \end{aligned}$ | 1,393 1,845 10, | 1,187 | 1,289 | 1,248 | 1,281 | $\begin{array}{r} 668 \\ 1.814 \end{array}$ | 1,829 | 1, 875 | 1,706 |
|  | 3,018 17,075 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,519 \\ 14.523 \end{array}$ | 1,434 11,182 1, | 2,476 13,500 | 1,845 10,183 | 2,272 16908 | 2, 148 9,379 | 1,989 11. 897 | 4,362 8,419 | 1,814 7,465 | 1,884 10,928 | 1,824 7,905 | 2,777 12.241 |
| Retail trade | 17,269 | $\begin{array}{r}14,139 \\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6, 034 | 6, 234 | 1,185 5 2 | 6, 424 | 4,929 | 5,833 | 5,929 | 6. 284 | - 7,355 | 6, 386 | -7.859 |
|  | 5,034 | 3,975 | 4,334 | 4,089 | 2,754 | 5,284 | 2,853 | 2, 927 | 2, 808 | 3.020 | 4,440 | 4,166 | 3,317 |

COMMODITY PRICES
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS
Prices received, all farm products $\dagger \AA-1910-14=100$
Crops.-............
Foed grain

Feed grain and hay
Tobacco
Fruit
Oil-bearing crop
Livestock and products
Meat animals
Poultry and eggs
Prices paid: $\dagger$
All commodities

All commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates
Parity ratiot

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 258 | 256 |
| 232 | 234 |
| 226 | 229 |
| 176 | 177 |
| 403 | 403 |
| 242 | 251 |
| 207 | 225 |
| 235 | 196 |
| 261 | 256 |
| 281 | 276 |
| 327 | 324 |
| 254 | 241 |
| 215 | 220 |
|  |  |
| 245 | 244 |
| 247 | 246 |
| 243 | 242 |
| 255 | 254 |
| 101 | 101 |

-Revised. P Preliminary.


 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 this issue of the Surver.

producis, 256; meat animals, 312 ; dairy products, 235; poultry and egess, 161.
 and 1949; revisions prior to December 1948 will be shown later.

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

## COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| RETAIL PRICES | 180.4 | 189.2 | 188.3 | 188.3 | 186.8 | 186.6 | 187.2 | 185.6 | 185.7 | 184.4 | 183.8 | 183.3 | 183.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index) $1935-39=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 149.1160.0 | 144.9 | 140.7 | 142.3 | 143.0 | 143.4 | 145. 4 | 147.4 | 148.3 | 148.4 | 148.5 | 148.5 | 149.3 |
|  |  | 158.1 | 154.7 | 154.8 | 154.8 | 154.9 | 156.4 | 158.5 | 160.5 | 162.7 | 164.1 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 164.5$ | 166.0 |
| Consumers' price index (U. S. Dept. of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 167.0 |
|  | 193.9 | 192.5 | 191.3 | 190.3 | 188.5 | 187.4 | 187.2 | 186.8 | 186.3 | 185.8 | 185.0 | 184.8 | 185.0 |
|  | 201.6 | 202.8 | 202.4 | 204.3 | 201.7 | 202.6 | 204.2 | 200.6 | 200.8 | 197.3 | 196.0 | 194.8 | 19f. 0 |
| Cereals and bakery products.---------- do | 170.1 | 170.3 | 170.1 | 160.7 | 169.5 | 169.4 | 169.7 | 169.1 | 169.2 | 169.2 | 169.0 | 169.0 | 169.0 |
|  | 190.3 | 184.9 | 182.6 | 182.0 | 182.2 | 184.9 | 185.3 | 186.7 | 186.4 | 186.2 | 184.2 | 183.6 | 182.4 |
| Fruits and vegetables .-....-.-.-.-.-....do | 214.5 | 218.6 | 220.7 | 217.9 | 210.2 | 201.9 | 199.8 | 194.5 | 202.0 | 198.2 | 204.8 | 199.1 | 195.1 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish...----------- do | 229.6 | 234. 4 | 232.3 | 240.6 | 236.0 | 239.5 | 243.6 | 235.1 | 229.1 | 223.2 | 219.4 | 221.6 | 227.3 |
| Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration........do. | 138.9 | 137.4 | 135.4 | 135.6 | 135.6 | 135.8 | 137.0 | 138.4 | 139.1 | 139.7 | 140.0 | 140.3 | 140.9 |
| Cas and electricity.---------..........-do. | 96.1 | 96.8 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 97.2 | 96.7 | 97.1 | 97.1 |
|  | 192.5 | 187.8 | 182.7 | 183.0 | 183.1 | 183.1 | 185.9 | 188.3 | 190.0 | 191.6 | 193.1 | 193.2 | 194.4 |
| Housefurnishings-.--.-.-.-.-.-.............do | 193.8 | 191.9 | 189.5 | 187.3 | 186.8 | 184.8 | 185.6 | 185.2 | 185.4 | 185.4 | 184.7 | 185.3 | 185. 4 |
| Rent | 120.1 | 120.3 | 120.4 | 120.6 | 120.7 | 120.8 | 121.2 | 121.5 | 122.0 | 122.2 | 122.6 | 122.8 | 122.9 |
|  | 154.4 | 154.6 | 154.5 | 154.2 | 154.3 | 154.8 | 155.2 | 155. 2 | 154.9 | 155.5 | 155.1 | 155.1 | 155.0 |
| WHOLESALE PRICES ${ }_{\text {a }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Economic classes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured products..--.-.-.-.-...-do...- | 154.1 | 153.0 | 151.5 | 150.7 | 149.7 | 149.4 | 150.1 | 149. 1 | 148.1 | 148.0 | 148.2 | 149.0 | 148.8 |
| Raw materials..--...--.-.-...........-do. | 167.3 | 165.8 | 165.9 | 164.5 | 163.2 | 161.3 | 162.0 | 160.3 | 160.4 | 159.5 | 159.8 | 162.4 | 162.7 |
| Semimanufactured articles..............do. | 156.9 | 153.1 | 149.4 | 146.5 | 146.0 | 147.9 | 147.8 | 145.3 | 145. 1 | 144.7 | +144.8 | $\stackrel{144.3}{ }$ | 144.0 |
|  | 171.5 | 170.5 | 171.2 | 168.8 | 166.2 | 162.3 | 163.1 | 159.6 | 156.8 | 154.9 | 154.7 | 159.1 | 159.4 |
|  | 162.6 | 163.8 | 159.9 | 154.9 | 154.1 | 150.4 | 156.4 | 155. 3 | 156.4 | 160.9 | 160.2 | 161.3 | 165.4 |
| Livestock and poultry ..............-.-. - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 195.0 | 189.0 | 191.5 | 193.3 | 188.5 | 186.3 | 186.6 | 177.7 | 169.6 | 167.0 | 170.5 | 179.9 | 180.3 |
| Commodities other than farm products..do. | 155.3 | 153.7 | 152.1 | 151.2 | 150.5 | 150.6 | 151.2 | 150.3 | 150.2 | 150.2 | 150.5 | 151.1 | 150.9 |
|  | 162.9 | 162.9 | 163.8 | 162.4 | 161.3 | 160.6 | 162.0 | 159.6 | 158.9 | 155.8 | 154.8 | ${ }^{+} 156.7$ | 155.5 |
|  | 146.5 | 145.3 | 145.1 | 145.6 | 146.1 | 142.8 | 143. 7 | 144.6 | 144.6 | 144.6 | 144.3 | 144.8 | 145.6 |
| Dairy products | 154.8 | 147.2 | 145.9 | 145.5 | 149.2 | 152.7 | 153.5 | 154. 6 | 154.7 | 154.4 | 148.8 | 147.5 | 144.8 |
|  | 151.7 | 158.1 | 167.3 | 157.5 | 145.4 | 130.3 | 126.9 | 128.1 | 130.8 | 132.5 | -134.3 | -138.2 | 134.9 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish ................- do.... | 214.8 | 216.0 | 215.2 | 215.5 | 212.2 | 210.7 | 215.1 | 205.0 | 198.9 | 193.5 | 194.5 | +201.6 | 200.0 |
| Commodities other than farm products and | 150.7 | 148.9 | 146.8 | 145.6 | 145.0 | 145.0 | 145.3 | 145.0 | 144.9 | 145.5 |  | 145.9 | 146.0 |
| Building materials .-...-...----------- do - | 200.0 | 196.5 | 193.9 | 191.4 | 189.0 | 188.2 | 189.4 | 189.2 | 189.5 | 190.4 | 191.6 | r 192.8 | 146.0 193.9 |
|  | 162.4 | 160.8 | 160.8 | 160.8 | 161.5 | 161.5 | 161.8 | 161.8 | 161.9 | 161.9 | 163.5 | ${ }^{+163.2}$ | 163.2 |
|  | 133.9 | 133.7 | 133.7 | 133.7 | 138. 1 | 133.0 | 133.0 | 134.5 | 134.5 | 134.5 | 134.8 | 134.9 | 134.9 |
|  | 294.7 | 290.6 | 285.2 | 280.7 | 277.4 | 277.4 | 279.7 | 281.9 | 283.4 | 285.2 | 287.5 | ${ }^{+} 292.1$ | 295.9 |
| Paint and paint materials.-.---.......- do | 162.3 | 157.9 | 157.4 | 153.6 | 145.2 | 143.8 | 143.9 | 141. 1 | 139.9 | 139.3 | 139.0 | 138.6 | 137.3 |
| Chernicals and allied products.........-do | 121.1 | 117.7 | 118.2 | 116.8 | 118.1 | 119.7 | 117.7 | 116.0 | 115.9 | 115.3 | 115.7 | ${ }^{\text {r } 115.2}$ | 116.3 |
| Chemicals .-....................-do | 118.4 | 117.2 | 116.9 | 116.9 | 118.1 | 118.0 | 117.4 | 115.5 | 115.2 | 114.6 | 114.7 | 114.7 | 115.4 |
| Drug and pharmaceutical materials do do | 142.4 | 123.0 | 123.6 | 124.3 | 124.7 | 125.0 | 125.0 | 123.1 | 123.0 | 121.6 | 121.5 | 121.4 | 121.9 |
| Fertilizer materials..-.---............. do. | 119.6 | 119.7 | 118.9 | 117.5 | 120.7 | 121.8 | 120.4 | 120.2 | 118.3 | 117.9 | 117.4 | 116.9 | 117.3 |
|  | 129.3 | 121.2 | 127.0 | 116.9 | 118.5 | 130.3 | 118.4 | 115.6 | 118.3 | 118.2 | 122.7 | 120.9 | 125.6 |
| Fuel and lighting materials........-...do. | 134.3 | 132.0 | 130.1 | 129.9 | 129.9 | 129.7 | 130.0 | 130.5 | 129.9 | 130.5 | 131.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 131.3$ | 131.4 |
|  | 67.9 | 67.9 | 68.2 | 68.9 | 70.0 | 68.5 | 68.9 | 70.1 | 70.3 | 69.6 | 68.9 |  |  |
|  | 92.8 | 92.3 | 90.9 | 90.1 | 89.5 | 88.9 | 89.3 | 87.8 | 88.3 | 87.2 | 85.0 | 87.4 |  |
| Petroleum and products............-do. | 115.9 | 113.3 | 110.7 | 110.4 | 110.2 | 109.7 | 109.1 | 109.9 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 109.4 | 109.4 | 108.6 |
| Hides and leather products.............do. | 180.4 | 179.9 | 179.2 | 178.8 | 177.8 | 178.9 | 181.1 | 181.3 | 180.8 | 179.9 | 179.3 | 179.0 | 179.6 |
|  | 181.8 | 183.4 | 188.2 | 186.0 | 184.7 | 194.5 | 204.8 | 205.6 | 199.5 | 192.8 | 189.0 | 188.2 | 190.4 |
|  | 178.9 | 177.8 | 177.4 | 177.1 | 175.4 | 173.7 | 175.5 | 176.5 | 177.0 | 178.1 | 177.6 | 176.6 | 177.9 |
|  | 187.8 | 186.9 | 184.0 | 184.1 | 183.8 | 183.8 | 183.8 | 183.4 | 184.3 | 184.3 | 184.3 | 184.3 | 184.3 |
| Housefurnishing goods...--.-...........-do.. | 148.0 | 147.0 | 146.2 | 145.1 | 143.0 | 142.9 | 142.9 | 143.0 | 143.4 | 144.2 | '144.7 | 145.0 | 145.3 |
|  | 153.9 | 152.4 | 151.9 | 150.9 129 | 149.1 | 149.1 | 149.1 | 149.2 | 149.9 | 151.2 | '151.5 | 151.8 | 15.2 |
| Furniture-.-...-....................--do...- | 142.1 | 141.6 | 140.3 | 139.3 | 136.8 | 136.6 | 136.6 | 136.7 | 136.8 | 137.0 | 137.8 | 138.1 | 138.1 |
| Metals and metal products.---------.- do. | 174.4 | 171.8 | 168.4 | 167.5 | 167.9 | 168.2 | 168.3 | 167.3 | 167.3 | 167.8 | 168.4 | 168.6 | 168.4 |
| Iron and steel | 168.3 | 166.2 | 165.1 | 164.7 | 164.2 | 163.8 | 164.0 | 163.3 | 163.4 | 165.4 | 167.3 | 168.7 | 168.8 |
|  | 168.4 | 156.4 | 138.2 | 128.8 | 135.1 | 135.9 | 135.7 | 131.5 | 131.7 | 129.2 | 128.6 | 128.1 | 127.2 |
|  | 155. 3 | 154.9 | 154.7 | 154.7 | 154.7 | 154.7 | 154.6 | 154.6 | 154.6 | 154.6 | 151.7 | 148.7 | 151.9 |
|  | 143.8 | 142.2 | 140.5 | 139.2 | 138.0 | 138.1 | 139.0 | 138.0 | 138.0 | 138.4 | 138.5 | 138.2 | 137.3 |
|  | 147.1 | 146. 4 | 146.0 | 145. 6 | 144.8 | 144.8 | 144.8 | 144.6 | 144.2 | 144.0 | 143.9 | 143.1 | 143.5 |
|  | 180.1 | 176. 2 | 172.6 | 169.7 | 167.3 | 170.2 | 174.8 | 176.5 | 177.9 | 178.4 | 178.7 | 178.4 | 176.5 |
| Hosiery and underwear------------ do.- | 101. 2 | 101.2 | 100.4 | 99.6 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.0 |
|  | 41.8 50 | 41.8 50 | 40.8 | 39.6 | 39.6 49.2 | 39.6 49 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | ${ }_{49.6}$ | 39.6 | 39.9 | 39.9 |
|  | 50.1 161.8 | 50.1 160.9 | 50.1 159.7 | 49.2 159.7 | +49.2 | 49.2 152.6 | 49.2 150.4 | +49.2 | 49.5 146.0 | 49.9 146.9 | 50.1 147.0 | 50.1 147.2 | 49.1 146.3 |
| Miscellaneous..--.......................- do | 115.7 | 115.6 | 113.5 | 111.0 | r 110.3 | 109.8 | 109.6 | 109.0 | 109.7 | 110.7 | 110.0 | 110.0 |  |
| Automobile tires and tubes...........-do. | 64.6 | 64.6 | 64.5 | 62.1 | 60.6 | 60.6 | 60.6 | 60.7 | 62.5 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 64.3 |
|  | 167.2 | 165.1 | 163.3 | 159.6 | 156.8 | 156.8 | 156.5 | 156.5 | 156.5 | 156.0 | 155.9 | 155.6 | 155.5 |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale prices. .-. .-...-........--1935-39=100.. | 50.8 | 51.2 | 51.6 | 52.0 | 52.4 | 52.6 | 52.4 | 52.8 | 53.1 | 53.2 | 53.1 | 52.7 | 52.7 |
| Consumers' prices...-.-.-....................- do...- | 59.0 | 58.9 | 59.1 | 59.0 | 59.3 | 59.2 | 59.0 | 59.3 | 59.3 | 59.7 | 59.9 | 60.1 | 59.9 |
| Retail food prices | 49.6 | 49.5 | 49.4 | 48.9 | 49.6 | 49.4 | 49.0 | 49.9 | 49.8 | 50.6 | 50.9 | 51.2 | 50.9 |

[^13]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1950 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sertember | October | November | December | January | February | March |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction, total...................mil. of dol. | 1,267 | 1,370 | 1,576 | 1,735 | 1,833 | 1,903 | 1,922 | 1,879 | 1,767 | 1,612 | 1,496 | 1,395 | 1,540 |
|  | 951 | 989 | 1,108 | 1,229 | 1,301 | 1,343 | 1,368 | 1,343 | 1,295 | 1,225 | 1,139 | 1,068 | 1,155 |
|  | 420 | 445 | 530 | 600 | 650 | $6{ }_{6} 5$ | 710 | 715 | 715 | 690 | 650 | 590 | 650 |
| Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total_-............................ of dol | 262 | 251 | 257 | 288 | 269 | 264 | 263 | 261 | 266 | 261 | 252 | 246 | 243 |
|  | 79 | 76 | 83 | 92 | 91 | 85 | 83 | 82 | 86 | 84 | 77 | 75 | 74 |
| Industrial | 96 | 89 | 82 | 76 | 72 | 71 | 70 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 69 |
|  | 18 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 65 | 50 | 25 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 19 |
|  | 251 | 263 | 281 | 311 | 322 | 329 | 330 | 317 | 289 | 259 | 226 | 220 | 243 |
|  | 316 | 381 | 468 | 506 | 532 | 560 | 554 | 536 | 472 | 387 | 357 | 327 | 385 |
|  | 10 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 23 | ${ }_{2}^{27}$ | ${ }^{27}$ | 24 | 22 | 24 | 20 | 24 |
| Military and naval--.....................do ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 9 |  | 9 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Nonresidential building-.......-.-...........do | 122 | 134 | 141 | 144 | 148 | 152 | 155 | 158 | 151 | 142 | 142 | 140 | 151 50 |
| Conservation and development*-.....--- ${ }^{\text {dighay }}$ | 45 68 | 56 100 | 67 160 | $\begin{array}{r}74 \\ 185 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}75 \\ 200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 215 | 77 200 | $\begin{array}{r}74 \\ 185 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 65 145 | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | 48 70 | 45 50 | 50 80 |
|  | 62 | 69 | 76 | 77 | 79 | 81 | 81 | 78 | 75 | 66 | 63 | 63 | 71 |
| CONTRACT AWARDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24,281 747.619 | 31,570 842,586 | $\begin{array}{r}33,474 \\ 880,344 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 37,203 945,676 | 32,579 943,560 | 37,662 905,748 | - $\begin{array}{r}46,925 \\ 1,093,724\end{array}$ | 43,782 $1,061.751$ | 40,132 957,761 | 34,704 929,030 | 30,989 730.855 | 35,715 779,530 | 53,494 $1,300,201$ |
|  | 281,947 | 318, 506 | 368, 551 | 375, 431 | 410,352 | 316. 409 | 288, 754 | 331, 892 | 315, 683 | 298,714 | 200,541 | 284,925 | 480,972 |
|  | 465, 672 | 524, 080 | 511, 793 | 570,245 | 533, 208 | 589,339 | 804, 970 | 729,859 | 642,078 | 630,316 | 530,314 | 494, 605 | 819, 229 |
| Nonresidential buildings: | 3,695 | 4,154 | 4,138 | 4, 578 | 4,384 | 4,318 | 4,186 | 4,528 | 3. 518 | 3,293 | 2,882 | 3,017 | 4,373 |
|  | 27,953 | 31,929 | 30, 166 | 32,961 | 33, 283 | 25,746 | 32, 448 | 32,004 | 25,495 | 28,345 | 22, 297 | 24, 790 | 37, 539 |
| Valuation----------------------------thous. of dol-- | 327, 441 | 316,370 | 320, 630 | 335,961 | 350, 282 | 278,031 | 345, 023 | 357, 085 | 266, 103 | 303,205 | 235, 294 | 265, 567 | 500,658 |
| Residential buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Projects $\qquad$ thous. number -- | $\begin{aligned} & 19,288 \\ & 28,282 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{37,087}^{25,54}$ | 27,187 42,392 | $\begin{gathered} 29,949 \\ 45,804 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,570 \\ & 42,950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,079 \\ & 48,146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,342 \\ & 65,715 \end{aligned}$ | $37,289$ $60,801$ | 35,224 53,262 | $\begin{aligned} & 29,918 \\ & 49,481 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,229 \\ & 42,078 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,650 \\ & 46.235 \end{aligned}$ | 47, 417 |
|  | 251, 770 | 303, 825 | 346, 251 | 370,752 | 340, 593 | 393, 434 | 525, 572 | 500, 702 | 435, 235 | 419, 051 | 343, 501 | 361,452 | 574,681 |
| Publie works: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,566 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 120, 210 | 169, 700 | 179,396 | 175,861 | 207, 130 | 173,714 | 171, 576 | 128, 860 | 125,891 | 134,384 | 663 860 | $\begin{array}{r} 805 \\ 120,178 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,202 \\ 184,081 \end{array}$ |
| Utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 344 48.198 | $\begin{array}{r} 362 \\ 52,691 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 412 \\ 34,067 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 479 \\ 63,102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 483 \\ 45,555 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 373 \\ 60,569 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 450 \\ 51,553 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 399 \\ 75,104 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 358 \\ 130,532 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 308 \\ 72,390 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 65, } \\ \text { 655 } \\ \hline 760\end{array}$ | 243 32,333 | 372 40,781 |
|  | 48, 198 | 52,691 | 34,067 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65,760 | 32, 333 | 40, 781 |
| Total, unadjusted .-..........-1923-25=100 | 176 | 201 | 218 | 226 | 228 | 238 | 247 | 251 | 240 | 213 | 198 | -228 | 272 |
| Residential, unadjusted.----------------- -- | 136 | 165 | 187 | 194 | 202 | 226 | 254 | 260 | 245 | 217 | 203 | ${ }^{\text {r } 232}$ | 282 |
|  | 175 | 177 | 181 | 195 | 209 | 229 | 246 | 263 | 265 | 262 | 242 | ${ }^{\text {r } 263}$ | 269 |
|  | 130 | 141 | 159 | 176 | 200 | 228 | 254 | 269 | 256 | 255 | 245 | 「260 | 268 |
| Engineering construction: <br> Contract awards (E. N. R.) §........thous. of dol.- | 743,529 | 589, 693 | 601, 209 | 896, 128 | 619,442 | 781,416 | 810,309 | 553, 482 | 589, 224 | 863,561 | 915,475 | 686, 221 | 993, 453 |
| Highway concrete pavement contract awards: $\sigma^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3, 302 | 3,653 53 | + ${ }^{427}$ | 7,966 | ${ }_{9}{ }^{5}$ | - ${ }^{59}$ | 3, 208 | -2,687 | - 498 | 13,040 155 1 1 | 3,396 310 | 2, 322 | 5, 369 |
|  | 2, 164 | 1.633 | 2,198 | 4,792 | 2,950 | 2.854 | 2,154 | 1, 037 | 939 | ${ }^{1} 1,907$ | 1,952 | 1,369 | 2.684 |
|  | 1, 079 | 1,968 | 1,885 | 2,387 | 1,990 | 2, 281 | 1,565 | 1, 124 | 1,891 | ${ }^{1} 1,078$ | 1,134 | 872 | 2,685 |
| NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor) | 69, 400 | 88,300 | 95,400 | 95, 500 | 96,100 | 99,000 | 102, 900 | 104, 300 | 95, 500 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 78,300$ | -78,700 | 80,000 | 110,000 |
| Urban building authorized (U, S. Dept. oi Labor): | 46, 225 | 53,782 | 57, 767 | 58,899 | 51,655 | 58. 636 | 64, 580 | 59,574 | 54,394 | 44,736 | ¢ 50,413 | r 52,995 | 80, 486 |
| Privately financed, total ------------- do-- | 42, 315 | 51,012 | 54, 397 | 55, 454 | 48, 501 | 57,093 | 62, 434 | 57, 320 | 52,357 | 43, 365 | r 49,545 | - 52,818 | 79,351 |
| Units in 1-family structures.........-. - do. | 32, 909 | 37,758 | 36.563 | 36,985 | 34, 324 | 40, 382 | 43, 982 | 41,794 | 41.562 | 31,327 | - 36,014 | r 40,200 | 59, 746 |
| Units in 2 -family structures -------...-do | 2,391 | 2,960 | 2. 588 | 2,131 | 1,765 | 2, 282 | 2,196 | 2. 747 | 2.095 | 1,996 | ${ }^{r} 2,285$ | r ${ }^{2} 2.377$ | 4. 197 |
| Units in multitamily structures.....-. - do | 7,015 | 10, 294 | 15,246 | 16,338 | 12,412 | 14. 429 | 16,256 | 12,779 | 8.700 | 10, 042 | -11, 246 | ¢ 10,241 | 15, 408 |
| Publicly financed, total --.-.------- do---- | 3,910 | 2,770 | 3,370 | 3,445 | 3,154 | 1,543 | 2,146 | 2,254 | 2,037 | 1.381 | r 868 | 177 | 1,135 |
|  | 267.5 | 308.7 | 330.5 | 338.5 | 295.3 | 337.7 | 377.3 | 343.5 | 313.7 | 257.5 | 288.3 | + 305.6 | 464.1 |
| Valuation of building, total.-.---.-.-.-.-do..- | 333.4 | 362.9 | 380.4 | 427.5 | 342.3 | 390.8 | 412.6 | 387.8 | 354.2 | 319.7 | 319.1 | + 327.1 | 488.1 |
| New residential building --.............-do..... | 467.0 | ${ }^{523.5}$ | 583.5 | 578.3 | 495.9 | 570.4 | 627.5 | 592.8 | 556.0 | 433.4 | 484.9 | - 529.8 | 837.0 |
| New nonresidential building. --.------- do | 248.6 | 257.0 | 240.2 | 334.8 | 234.0 | 267.5 | 278.2 | ${ }_{2} 253.0$ | ${ }^{233.7}$ | 273.8 | $\stackrel{214.5}{5}$ | r 201.4 | 264.1 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs....do.... | 265.0 | 277.0 | 287.3 | 329.0 | 277.7 | 306.9 | 279.0 | 276.5 | 213.8 | 184.2 | 217.8 | +198.1 | 284.9 |
| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aberthaw (industrial building) .-....... 1914=100 | 319 |  |  | 313 |  |  | 307 |  |  | 307 |  |  | 305 |
| American Appraisal Company: $\quad 1913=100$ |  |  | 492 | 489 |  | 486 | 485 | 484 | 484 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 513 | 510 | 508 | 501 | 497 | 495 | 493 | 492 | 493 | 493 | 495 | 495 | 495 |
|  | 448 | 447 | 446 | 445 | 445 | 446 | 443 | 442 | 442 | 442 | 444 | 443 | 444 |
|  | 485 | 482 | 480 | 477 | 477 | 474 | 471 | 471 | 471 | 471 | 474 | 474 | 474 |
| Associated General Contractors (all types).--do.. | 339 | 340 | 340 | 343 | 343 | 342 | 343 | 345 | 345 | 345 | 345 | 346 | 346 |
| E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick and concrete |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S | 209.3 | 208.6 | 207.1 | 208.2 | 206.5 | 207.1 | 207.4 | 207.9 | 208.3 | 208.6 | 209.1 | 210.1 | 210.7 |
| Brick and steol ---------------------- do-.- | 211.0 | 210.0 | 208.0 | 208.1 | ${ }^{206.2}$ | 206.1 210.0 | 206.3 21.1 | 207.2 212.9 | ${ }_{213.7}^{207.5}$ | 207.9 213.4 | 208.6 213.9 | 210.1 | 210.8 217.3 |
| Commercial and factory buildings: | 219.2 | 218.2 | 214.9 | 214.6 | 210.8 | 210.0 | 211.1 | 212.9 | 213.7 | 213.4 | 213.9 | 215.8 | 217.3 |
|  | 213.3 | 212.0 | 209.3 | 211.1 | 210.2 | 210.6 | 210.7 | 211.1 | 211.4 | 211.6 | 212.0 | 212.7 | 213.3 |
|  | 210.3 | 209.5 | 207.5 | 208.3 | 207.1 | 207.3 | 207.6 | 208.4 | 208.7 | 208.9 | 210.0 | 210.9 | 211.6 |
| Brick and wood......................-...- do.- | 215.5 | 214.5 | 211.2 | 211.3 | 208.6 | 208.2 | 208.9 | 210.1 | 210.9 | 210.9 | 211.1 | 212.6 | 213.7 |
|  | 223.8 | 222.5 | 219.0 | 218.2 | 212.6 | 211.3 | 212.7 | 215.2 | 216.3 | 215.6 | 215.9 | 218.6 | 220.7 |
| Steel.....-----............................d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 197.5 | 196.7 | 194.7 | 195.1 | 194.1 | 194.4 | 194.4 | 194.4 | 194.6 | 194.9 | 197.7 | 198.5 | 198.8 |
| Residences: | 219.7 | 218.7 | 215.6 | 215.4 |  |  |  | 213.4 |  | 213.8 |  |  |  |
|  | 219.1 | 217.8 | 214.3 | 213.6 | 208.7 | 207.6 | 208.9 | 210.8 | 211.6 | 211.2 | 211.6 | 214.0 | 215.8 |

Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported.
New series. Monthly averages for $1915-38$ and monthly figures for January $1939-$ July 1948 are available upon request.
Data for March, June, September, and December 1949 and March 1950 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
$o^{7}$ Data for March, June, August, and November 1949 and March 1950 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
$\ddagger$ Minor revisions in figures for number of dwelling units beginning January 1947 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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Engineering News-Record: ${ }^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 351.4 | 348.9 | 349.3 | 349.5 | 350.9 | 352.0 | 353.0 | 352.9 | 353.2 | 356. 2 | 356.5 | 360.0 | 362.8 |
|  | 474.3 | 472.1 | 473.8 | 477.5 | 478.2 | 479.8 | 480.5 | 480.0 | 480.3 | 484.7 | 484.9 | 488.4 | 491.9 |
| Bu. of Pubic Roads-Highway construction: <br> Composite, standard mile-...-- | 161.4 |  |  | 155.5 |  |  | 148.7 |  |  | 145.3 |  |  | 140.7 |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of selected construction materials, index: Unadiusted <br> $1939=100$ | 129.9 | 130.5 | 132.6 | 135.3 | 123.8 | 146.8 | 148.9 | 140.8 | 142.8 | 135.9 | -120.2 | ${ }^{\circ} 116.3$ |  |
|  | 137.5 | 131.3 | 125.3 | 126.4 | 116.4 | 129.7 | 138.5 | 127.1 | 144.1 | 153.7 | +140.7 | - 141.0 |  |
| REAL EState |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home mortgages insured by Fed. Hous. Admin.: New premium paying mortgages. . thous. of dol. | 188,634 | 162, 187 | 156, 122 | 168, 527 | 154, 576 | 186,312 | 173, 970 | 198, 235 | 199,841 | 211, 758 | 232, 950 | 206, 681 | 210,919 |
| Loans outstanding of agencies under the Home Lonn Bank Board: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions ............. of dol | 357 | 339 | 333 | 358 | 332 | 331 | 333 | 347 | 371 | 427 | 360 | 331 | 315 |
| Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstanding -....... mil. of dol | 344 |  |  | 319 |  |  | 291 |  |  | 231 |  |  |  |
| New mort,gage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total...........-.-. - thous. of dol | 268, 128 | 279, 606 | 293, 215 | 326, 637 | 304, 343 | 348, 276 | 354, 194 | 353,909 | 343, 260 | 342, 028 | 300, 906 | 325, 224 | 414,783 |
| By purpose of loan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home construction.-..---.------------- do..-- | 76, 666 | 84, 277 | 87,517 | 97, 963 | 90, 397 | 101, 022 | 108, 280 | 102, 151 | 105,784 | 112, 463 | 94, 916 | 107,335 | 143, 950 |
| Home purchase.----------------------do- | 111, 523 | 116, 051 | $\begin{array}{r}125,073 \\ 2884 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 141,674 31 3188 | 128,657 | 149, 867 | 155,915 | 159,050 | 150, 877 | 141, 059 | 124, 265 | 128,398 | 161,952 |
| Refinancing -.....---------------.-.- do | 30,562 | ${ }^{29,383}$ | 28, 849 | 31, 838 | 29, 026 | 34, 443 | 33, 188 | 31, 814 | 33, 441 | 33, 358 | 32, 041 | 32, 573 | 39,717 |
| Repairs and reconditioning.-.--.---.....-do. | 14, 242 | 15,663 | 17,375 | 17, 714 | 16,732 | 19,510 | 18,362 | 17,796 | 15, 735 | 14,384 | 11,584 | 13,706 | 17,895 |
| All other purposes ---..-.-.-.-.-.-..... do | 36, 135 | 34, 232 | 34, 401 | 37, 448 | 39, 531 | 43, 434 | 38,449 | 43, 098 | 37, 423 | 40, 764 | 38, 100 | 43, 212 | 51, 269 |
| New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under), estimated total $\dagger$...........thous. of dol. | 896, 790 | 922,023 | 959, 653 | 1,018,427 | 967, 440 | 1,068,813 | 1,065,431 | 1, 117, 212 | 1, 114, 041 | 1, 125, 200 | 1,024,000 | 1, 003, 090 | 1, 221,644 |
| Nonfarm foreclosures, adjusted index $\quad$ - $1935-39=100$. Fire losses |  |  |  | 10.9 51,787 | 11.8 49,592 | 12.8 50.150 | 11.9 49,678 | 12.8 48,914 | 11.8 53,116 | 13.8 67.279 |  |  |  |
|  | 67,218 | 55,290 | 54, 162 | 51,787 | 49,592 | 50, 150 | 49,678 | 48,914 | 53, 116 |  |  |  | 72,468 |

## DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Advertising indexes, adjusted: |  |
| Printers' Ink, combined index---- $1935-39=100$. |  |
| Magazines |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Radio advertising: <br> Cost of facilities, total. $\qquad$ thous. of dol. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Automotive, incl. accessories............- do-..-- |  |
|  |  |
| Electric household equipment--.-.-...-- - do...- |  |
|  |  |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery .-........do.... |  |
| Gasoline and oil.......-.-..............-. do...- |  |
|  |  |
| Soap, cleansers, etc. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Magazine advertising: $\ddagger$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Building materialsf |  |
| Drugs and toiletries |  |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery-................ Beer, wine, liquors§ $\qquad$ do... |  |
|  |  |
| Household equipment and supplies§......do.- |  |
| Houschold furnishingss |  |
|  |  |
| Industrial materials |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Linage, total --------.---------- thous. of lines.- |  |
| Newspaper advertising: |  |
|  |  |
| Classified |  |
| Display, total |  |
| Automotive |  |
| Financial. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

, Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
o Data, reported at the beginning of each month, are shown here for the previous month. †Revisions for 1944-November 1948 are shown on p . 21 of this issue of the Strver.
$\ddagger$ Comparable data on magazine advertising cost (Publishers' Information Bureau, Inc.) are available back to January 1948 only, Beginning with the October 1949 Surver, five new com-
ponents are shown (marked with " $\S$ "); the total of the two components 'household equipment, etc." and "household furnishings" covers all items formerly included in "eloctri hew equinment" and "liousefurnishings, etc." the total of the two components "household equipment, etc." and "household furnishings" covers all items formerly included in "electric household equipment" and "housefurnishings, etc." Data for January-July 1948 for the new components are available upon request.
\$See note marked " $\ddagger$ " above.

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

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| POSTAL BUSINESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Money orders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic, issued (50 cities): <br> Number $\qquad$ thousands | 5, 105 | 4,718 | 4,318 | 4,743 | ${ }^{\text {r 4, }} \mathbf{4} \times 1$ | 3,967 | 4, 175 | 4,557 | 4,409 | 4,844 | 4,531 | 4,961 | 5. 237 |
| Value....-...--------..--...-- thous. of dol.- | 101,312 | 91, 387 | 84, 477 | 84, 583 | 81, 320 | 85, 093 | 83, 785 | 88,798 | 83, 938 | 90, 046 | 89,403 | 88, 510 | 107, 788 |
| Domestic, paid ( 50 cities): | 16,680 | 14. 106 | 13,971 | 14,711 | 12,822 | 13,749 | 13,592 | 14,005 | 14,397 | 15,096 | 14, 463 | 12,694 | 15,973 |
|  | 264, 621 | 218, 673 | 197,015 | 207, 673 | 185, 481 | 203,946 | 201, 534 | 207, 377 | 205, 209 | 209, 721 | 190, 987 | 181, 523 | 225, 619 |
| PERSONAL CONSUMPTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and ser vices, total.-............-bil. of dol.- | 178.7 |  |  | 179.3 |  |  | 179.7 |  |  | 179.8 |  |  | 182.7 |
|  | 23.0 |  |  | 23.6 |  |  | 25.7 |  |  | 25.2 |  |  | 26.9 |
|  | 9.0 |  |  | 9.9 |  |  | 11.0 |  |  | 10.6 |  |  | 11. 1 |
| Furniture and household equipment ...do..-- | 10.3 |  |  | 10.0 |  |  | 11. 2 |  |  | 11.1 |  |  | 12.4 |
| Other durable goods....--.-............-d. ${ }^{\text {do... }}$ | 3.7 |  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 3.5 |  |  | 3.6 |  |  | 3.4 |
| Nondurable goods, total...-..............-do...-- | 100.4 |  |  | 99.8 |  |  | 97.6 |  |  | 97.7 |  |  | 98.1 |
| Clothing and shoes --.-.-.-.-.-.------ do.--- | 19.3 |  |  | 19.3 |  |  | 17.9 |  |  | 18.2 |  |  | 17.9 |
| Food and alcoholic beverages.-.-.....-- do | ${ }_{60.1}^{4}$ |  |  | 59.5 4.6 |  |  | 58.8 4.6 |  |  | 58.8 4.6 |  |  | 59.2 4.7 |
| Semidurable housefurnishings----------- do- | 2.0 |  |  | 1.8 |  |  | 1.8 |  |  | 1.8 |  |  | 1.9 |
|  | 4.3 |  |  | 4.3 |  |  | 4.3 |  |  | 4.3 |  |  | 4.3 |
| Other nondurable goods....-.-.-.-.-.-.-do. | 10.5 |  |  | 10.4 |  |  | 10.1 |  |  | 10.1 |  |  | 10.3 |
|  | 55.3 |  |  | 55.9 |  |  | 56.5 |  |  | 56.9 |  |  | 57.7 |
| Household operation..--.-.-.---------..- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 8.1 |  |  | 8.1 |  |  | 8.3 |  |  | 8.4 |  |  | 8.7 |
|  | 16.6 |  |  | 16.8 |  |  | 17.0 |  |  | 17.3 |  |  | 17.6 |
|  | 3.6 |  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 3.7 |
|  | 4.0 |  |  | 4.0 |  |  | 4.1 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 3.8 |
| Transportation.-...-.........................- do Other services | [5.2 |  |  | 5.2 18.0 |  |  | 5.2 18.3 |  |  | 5.2 18.4 |  |  | 18.7 |
| RETAIL TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All types of retail stores: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales, unadjusted, total $¢$ | 10,526 | 11, 137 | 10,763 | 10.809 | 10,210 | 10,630 | 10, 998 | 11, 125 | 10, 872 | 12,846 | 9,522 | 9. 281 | 11. 069 |
|  | 3,280 | $\begin{array}{r}1,469 \\ \\ \\ \hline 1059\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,520 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,601 | 3,370 | ${ }^{3}, 631$ | 3,526 |  |  | 3,378 | 3,061 1,907 | + 3.084 | 3, 740 |
|  | 1,989 | 2,059 1,925 | 2,039 1,898 | 2.093 1.945 | 2,026 1,880 | 2,165 2,019 | 2,006 1,872 | 2,011 1,868 | 1,794 1,650 | 1,588 1.419 | 1,907 1,799 | 1,889 1.783 | ${ }_{2}^{2.317}$ |
| Motor-vehicle dealers | 1,864 126 | 1,925 | 1,898 | 1.945 148 | 1,880 | 2,019 145 | 1, ${ }_{134}$ | $1{ }_{143}$ | 1, 144 | 1,419 170 | ${ }^{1} 108$ | 1.783 107 | 2. 1180 |
| Building materials and hardware group ${ }^{7}$ mil. of dol | 728 | 818 | 855 | 874 | 788 | 851 | 880 | 898 | 835 | 780 | 619 | ${ }^{-} 605$ | 781 |
| Building materials $0^{\circ}$...................do.... | 438 | 482 | 523 | 544 | 486 | 563 | 591 | 606 | 869 | 475 | 414 | -400 | 511 |
| Farm implements.....-...-..........- do.. | 132 | 148 | 135 | 139 | 128 | 121 | 114 | 116 | 100 | 85 | 78 | 79 | 118 |
|  | 159 | 188 | 197 | 192 | 173 | 167 | 174 | 176 | 167 | 220 | 127 | 125 | 152 |
| Homefurnishings groupor --........do | 489 | 515 | 542 | 543 | 490 | 541 | 564 | 603 | 621 | 776 | 472 | 496 | 576 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings ${ }^{\circ}$.....do | 288 | 307 | 328 | 320 | 274 | 307 | 316 | 333 | 350 | 424 | 259 | 267 | 317 |
| Household appliances and radioson Jewelry storeson | 201 | 208 | 214 | 223 | 216 | 234 | 247 | 270 | 271 | 352 | 212 | 229 | 258 |
|  | 73 | 78 | 84 | 91 | 66 | 75 | 77 | 84 | 97 | 233 | 64 | 65 | 66 |
| Nondurable-good stores $9 . .-$--...------- do. | 7,246 | 7,668 | 7,243 | 7,208 | 6,839 | 6,998 | 7,472 | 7,529 | 7,524 | 9,468 | 6,462 | -6.227 | 7,328 |
| Apparel groupor -...- --.-.-....-...-d | 754 | 934 | 757 | 736 | 530 | 563 | 788 | 806 | 835 | 1,208 | 606 | - 536 | 762 |
| Men's clothing and furnishings or ----do | 163 | 203 | 178 | 192 | 132 | 118 | 171 | 186 | 209 | 345 | 165 | 131 | 169 |
| Women's anparel and accessories ----do- | 369 | 437 | 348 | 315 | 226 | 268 | 373 | 385 | 390 | 507 | 261 | +242 | 361 |
| Family and other apparelor | 103 <br> 118 | 124 170 | 103 | -97 | 73 98 | 78 | 107 | 112 | 121 | 187 | 86 | 73 | 104 |
|  | 118 | 170 |  | 132 |  | 99 | 136 | 122 | 115 | 168 | 94 | 88 | 128 |
| Drug stores - ${ }^{\text {Eating and }}$ drinking places | 298 937 | 300 952 | 296 944 | ${ }_{932}^{297}$ | 296 945 | 293 972 | ${ }_{958}^{288}$ | 295 961 | 286 895 | 384 <br> 954 | $\stackrel{286}{875}$ | 272 798 | 297 895 |
| Food group $¢$ | 2,512 | 2,583 | 2,461 | 2. 491 | 2,574 | 2,518 | 2,566 | 2,563 | 2,484 | 2,823 | r 2,336 | 2.300 | 2,575 |
| Grocery and combination 9 -.-.-...--do | 2,002 | 2,072 | 1,961 | 1.973 | 2,056 | 1,997 | 2,036 | 2,040 | 1,978 | 2,272 | 1,855 | 1,851 | 2, 074 |
|  | 510 | 512 | 500 | 518 | 518 | 521 | 529 | 522 | 506 | 551 | 480 | 449 | 501 |
|  | 500 | 524 | 550 | 552 | 573 | 563 | 551 | 567 | 533 | 540 | 487 | 453 | 512 |
| General-merchandise groups | 1,242 | 1,401 920 |  | 1, 270 |  |  | 1,347 | 1,377 929 | 1,504 1,040 | 2,264 1,500 | 986 654 | +980 +647 | 1, 242 |
| Department, including mail-order $\$$. do...General, including general merchandise | 832 | 920 | 864 | 836 | 656 | 783 | 913 | 929 | 1,040 | 1,500 | 654 | -647 | 845 |
| with food mil. of do | 140 | 162 | 156 | 154 | 149 | 144 | 146 | 145 | 143 | 178 | 112 | 109 | 128 |
| Dry goods and other general merchandise or mil. of dol | 116 | 136 | 126 | 123 | 103 | 107 | 125 | 130 | 136 | 209 | 92 | 89 | 113 |
|  | 153 | 184 | 157 | 157 | 151 | 156 | 162 | 173 | 184 | 377 | 128 | 135 | 156 |
|  | 1,003 | 974 | 932 | 930 | 863 | 899 | 974 | 960 | 988 | 1,296 | 885 | 888 | 1.045 |
|  | 137 | 146 | 132 | 130 | 130 | 126 | 138 | 148 | 157 | ,258 | 125 | 123 | 139 |
|  | 866 | 828 | 799 | 800 | 733 | 774 | 836 | 812 | 832 | 1,037 | 760 | 766 | 906 |
| Estimated sales (adjusted), total .-.......-do | 10, 724 | 10,814 | 10,759 | 10,684 | 10,549 | 10,669 | 10, 856 | 10,678 | 10,630 | 10, 503 | 10,855 | - 11, 101 | 11. 132 |
|  | 3,309 | 3,314 | 3,328 | 3,346 | 3,333 | 3,480 | 3, 504 | 3,551 | 3, 334 | 3,145 | 3,558 | 3, 7 +2 | 3, 740 |
|  | 1,902 | 1,914 | 1,885 | 1,933 | 1,949 | 2,081 | 2,074 | 2,094 | 1,867 | 1,675 | 2,077 | 2, 206 | 2. 189 |
| Motor-vehicles dealers-------------- do-- | 1,764 | 1, 779 | 1,746 | 1,798 | 1. 813 | 1,947 | 1,942 | 1,955 | 1,729 | 1,534 | 1,941 | 2,061 | 2, 038 |
| Parts and accessories -----.-.-.-.-.-do.--- | 138 | 135 | 139 | 135 | 136 | 134 | 132 | 139 | 138 | 141 | 136 | 144 | 151 |
| Building materials and hardware group mil. of dol- | 792 | 788 | 813 | 792 | 766 | 783 | 796 | 781 | 798 | 798 | 800 | 828 | 853 |
| Building materials.------------------do.---- | 492 | 483 | 507 | 496 | 473 | 501 | 515 | 507 | 532 | 524 | 531 | +553 | 575 |
|  | 171 | 177 | 183 | 177 | 177 | 165 | 168 | 166 | 165 | 173 | 167 | +168 | 164 |
| Homefurnishings group...--...........-d.... | 519 | 516 | 538 | 528 | 533 | 529 | 546 | 583 | 579 | 589 | 592 | 616 | 609 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings .....-do | 306 | 301 | 311 | 306 | 306 | 299 | 302 | 318 | 318 | 334 | 336 | 337 | 338 |
| Household appliances and radios .-. do..-- | 213 96 | 215 96 | 227 92 | 222 93 | 227 85 | 230 87 | 244 88 | 265 93 | 261 90 | 255 83 | 255 89 | 278 93 | 271 89 |

r Revised.
$\dagger$ †Revised series. Dollar estimates of sales for all types of retail stores and for chain stores and mail-order houses have been revised for various periods back to 1943 and revisions from August 1948 forward are shown beginning with the October 1949 Survey; specific periods for which the series have been revised are as stated in the notes below. Also in the October 1949 SURVEY, ad-
justed dollar values for sales and inventories of all types of retail stores were substituted for the index numbers formerly shown; monthly data for $1946-48$ for both the unadjusted and adjusted series appear on pp. 21-23 of that issue. Unpublished revisions are available upon request. Revised data on sales of chain stores and mail-order houses for 1943 -July 1948 are shown on p. 23 of the April 1950 SURyEY. $\quad$ Revised beginning 1943. ortevised beginning 1948. §Revised beginning 1947. ©Revised beginning 1945.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and dezcriptive notes are shown in the199 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1950 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | ${ }^{\text {ay }}$ | June | July | August | Septem- | October | $\underset{\substack{\text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{\text { der }}$ | Decem- | January | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ | March |

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued



Accounts receivable, end of month:
Charge accounts........... 1941 average $=100$
Ratio of collections to accounts receivable Charge accounts
Instalment accounts
Sales by tvpe of payment:
Cash sales... payment.


Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.-...... 1935-39=100. Atlanta
Chicago-
Dallas.
Kansas City
Minneapolis
Philadelphia
Richmond

"Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary.
 Francisco for 1919-48 are shown on p. 21 of this issue of the Survey

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

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department stores-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales, adjusted, total U. S. $\ddagger \ldots$. $-\ldots .-1935-39=100 \ldots$ | 279 | 293 | 291 | 285 | 280 | 283 | 289 | 276 | 277 | 293 | 282 | 280 | ¢ 274 |
|  | 365 | 389 | 376 | 368 | 377 | 360 | 367 | 376 | 367 | 382 | 376 | 383 | 374 |
|  | 208 | 251 | 243 | 242 | 227 | 234 | 241 | 211 | 234 | 239 | 244 | -229 | p 216 |
|  | 266 | 277 | 275 | 262 | 258 | 276 | 282 | 258 | 262 | 281 | 274 | 262 | 265 |
|  | 279 | 301 | 295 | 281 | 274 | 269 | 279 | 259 | 266 | 283 | 290 | 271 | 270 |
| Dallas $\ddagger$ | - 391 | 374 | 384 | 385 | 387 | 374 | 374 | 387 | 371 | 404 | 396 | 409 | 389 |
| Kansas City $\ddagger .$. | 301 | 314 | 309 | 309 | 304 | 299 | 312 | 301 | 299 | 322 | - 300 | - 301 | - 298 |
| Minneapolis $\ddagger$---------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 267 | 292 | 273 | 266 | 261 | 269 | 276 | 278 | 267 | 293 | 246 | r 284 | 249 |
|  | r 223 | 242 | 234 | 236 | 222 | 234 | 238 | 223 | 227 | 237 | 229 | +220 | 217 |
| Phiadelphia | 272 | 274 | 271 | 269 | 261 | 268 | 277 | 260 | 267 | 276 | 267 | 276 | 263 |
|  | - 295 | 303 | 315 | 311 | 326 | 304 | 306 | 295 | 305 | 311 | 300 | ¢ 299 | 287 |
|  | 309 | 321 | 335 | 314 | 325 | 326 | 332 | 309 | 300 | 330 | 282 | 300 | p 297 |
|  | г 328 | 335 | 340 | 335 | 329 | 333 | 326 | 337 | 319 | 339 | 316 | r 323 | p 321 |
| Stocks, total U. S., end of month: $\ddagger$ <br> Unadjusted $\qquad$ | 287 | 285 | 277 | 256 | 245 | 251 | 274 | 297 | 305 | 244 | 244 | r 268 | p 289 |
| Adjusted | 282 | 278 | 273 | 265 | 256 | 253 | 263 | 270 | 273 | 271 | $2 \overline{2}$ | r 279 | p 284 |
| Mail-order and store sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 258,692 89,179 | 295, 754 101,110 | 292,936 100,334 | 284,289 90,678 | 240,126 77,005 | 280,233 95,517 | 316,387 106,735 | 315,329 112,398 | 327, 785 115,727 | $\begin{aligned} & 434,472 \\ & 150,420 \end{aligned}$ | 202,617 61.458 | 206,104 63,805 | 268.483 85,639 |
|  | 169,513 | 194, 644 | 192, 602 | 193,611 | 163,121 | 184,716 | 209, 652 | 202, 931 | 212, 059 | 284, 053 | 141, 160 | 142, 299 | 182, 845 |
| Rural sales of general merchandise: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total U. S., unadjusted .-.-. .-. . $1935-39=100$ | 260.5 | 278.4 | 272.4 |  |  |  | 317.3 | ${ }_{218} 18$ | 369.4 | 442.1 | 212.7 | 229.0 | 258.7 |
|  | 248.8 290.4 | 265.7 <br> 302.5 | 264.0 287.7 | 244.1 273.1 | 183.1 228.2 | 235.9 289.4 | 285.3 354.6 | 278.7 384.0 | 371.7 445.2 | 408.2 484.4 | 191.8 241.6 | 207.9 270.7 | 246.5 290.2 |
| Middle West.-.-.-.-.........................-- | 251.1 | 264.8 | 262.6 | 251.5 | 202.9 | 250.3 | 305.1 | 297. 6 | 345.5 | 417.1 | 203.0 | 208.4 | 247.9 |
| Far West | 268.2 | 290.0 | 283.2 | 300.0 | 249.9 | 305.4 | 338.4 | 352.1 | 363.6 | 509.9 | 231.1 | 237.5 | 269.2 |
| Total U. S., adjusted | ${ }^{261.3}$ | 290.9 | 303.7 | 293.2 | 283.7 | 287.4 | 286.9 | ${ }^{266.2}$ | ${ }^{285.0}$ | 312.2 | 281.0 | 273.6 | 259.5 |
| East | 248.8 | 267.3 | 294.0 | ${ }^{281.2}$ | 274.1 | 269.0 | 275.1 | 232.2 | 266.1 | 282.5 | 253.0 | 242.3 | 246.5 |
| South | ${ }^{305 .} 7$ | 329.5 | 347.0 | 333.5 | 326.5 | 322.3 | 311.6 | 300.5 | 325.4 | 350.3 | 302.0 | 294.2 | 305.5 |
|  | ${ }^{264.3}$ | 271.3 | 296.4 | 274.6 | 271.6 | 270.3 | 283.6 | 253.3 | 262.9 | 281.1 | 270.7 | 260.5 | 260.9 |
|  | 298.0 | 310.2 | 316.1 | 331.5 | 306.2 | 313.2 | 295.8 | 313.3 | 290.0 | 325.2 | 314.0 | 317.9 | 299.1 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Service and limited-function wholesalers: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales, estimated (unadj.), total..-.-.-mil. of dol.- | 5,737 1839 | ${ }^{5,236}$ | 5,220 1,754 | 5,247 1,735 | 4, 856 | 5,551 | ${ }_{1}^{5,851}$ | 5,769 | 5,904 | 5,685 | 5,165 | ${ }^{\text {r 5 5, }} \mathbf{0} 535$ | 5,720 |
| Nondurable-goods establishments.-.-.-...-. do..... | 1,889 3,898 | 3, 471 | 1, | -1, ${ }^{1,512}$ | 3,331 | 1,7814 | 1,843 4,008 | 1,842 3,927 | 1,762 4,142 | 1,688 | 1,457 | -1, 3 , 458 | 1,882 3,838 |
| Inventories, estimated (unadj.), total....-.do.... | 7,413 | 7,217 | 6,992 | 6,854 | 6.839 | 6, 873 | 7,002 | 7,007 | 7,019 | 6,888 | 6,984 | 7,057 | 7, 225 |
| Durable-goods establishments--------- do.. | 3, 392 | 3,341 | 3,222 | 3,092 | $\stackrel{2,970}{ }$ | 2.848 | 2,820 | 2.736 | 2,733 | 2,757 | 2,849 | 2,908 | 3,022 |
| Nondurable-goods establishments........ do.- | 4, 021 | 3,876 | 3,770 | 3,762 | 3,869 | 4, 025 | 4. 182 | 4, 271 | 4,286 | 4,131 | 4, 135 | 4, 149 | 4,203 |

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION


- Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. Minneapolis, 1946-March 1948; Kansas Custed indexes of department-store sales appear on p. 24 of the April 1950 Survey: Atlanta, 1944-A pril 1948; Chicago, 1945-A pril 1948; Cleveland and visions for New York and Richmond for $1946-J a n u a r y ~ 1949$ are available upon request. Current revisions for Dallas are tentative, pending completion of the revision for earlicr periods. Department store sales indexes for the United States reflect all revisions in the districts and, therefore, are subject to further adjustment. Recent revisions of data on department-store
stocks, by districts, are reflected in the U. S. total which is also subject to further revision. The indexes of rural sales of merchandise have been recomputed on a $1935-39$ base; data through stocks, by districts, are reflected in the U. S. total which is also subject to further revision. The indexes of rural sales of merchandise have been recomputed on a $1935-39$ base; data through 1948 appear in the 1949 Statistical Supplement. The series on wholesale trade have
pp. $18-20$ of the October 1949 Survex; unpublished revisions are available upon request.
§Data for 1947 and 1948 (shown in the 1949 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT) have been revised; revisions prior to August 1948 are available upon request.
tRevised 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 Survey | 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1950 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | January | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| EMPLOYMENT-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employees in nonagricultural establishments $\dagger-$ Continued <br> Unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)-Continned |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,523 | 2, 504 | 2, 482 | 2, 491 | 2,472 | 2,515 | 2,538 | $\stackrel{9}{2,554}$ | 2,538 | - $\mathrm{r} 2,542$ | - 2,514 | r 2,495 | $p$ $p$ 2,476 |
|  | 6,787 | 6,974 | 6.860 | 6,845 | 6,748 | 6,698 | 6,871 | 6,951 | 7,067 | 7,614 | - 6,759 | $\stackrel{\text { r 6, } 684}{ }$ | ${ }^{\sim}$ 6, 786 |
| General-merchandise stores.-........... do | 1,411 | 1,515 | 1,434 | 1,401 | 1,356 | 1,337 | 1,432 | 1.489 | 1,588 | 1,987 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,418}$ | r 1, 384 | ¢ 1,442 |
| Food and liquor---..--.---.-.-.-.- do. | 1,193 | 1,204 | 1,293 | 1,208 | 1,201 | 1,181 | 1,192 | 1,200 | 1, 208 | 1,217 | +1,193 | r 1, 194 | ${ }^{p} 1,205$ |
| Automotive and accessories dealers-. do | 648 | 658 | ${ }_{6}^{681}$ | 679 | ${ }^{679}$ | 688 | 1692 | 696 | 704 | ${ }^{r} 717$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 701$ | ${ }^{+} 699$ | ${ }^{p}{ }^{696}$ |
| Finance---------------------1.------- do | 1,749 | 1,757 | 1,763 | 1,774 | 1,780 | 1,780 | 1,771 | 1,767 | 1,767 | - 1,770 | +1,773 | r 1, 776 | ${ }^{p} 1,789$ |
|  | 4,720 | 4, 768 | 4, 804 | 4,834 | 4,851 | 4, 834 | 4, 833 | 4,794 | 4,768 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 4, } \\ \times \\ \mathrm{r} 443 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,701 \\ \Gamma \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 4,697 | p 4.710 |
| Hotels and lodging places.------------ do | 445 | 451 | 464 | 487 | 511 | 504 | 475 | 451 | 445 | r 443 | ${ }^{-} 429$ | 431 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 432$ |
|  | 346 | 347 | 353 | 361 | 364 | 358 | 356 | 350 | 348 | 347 | 347 | 345 | ${ }^{2} 345$ |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants...-.-.-.-..-do | 144 | 150 | 153 | 154 | 151 | 144 | 147 | 147 | 145 | 143 | 141 | 140 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 142$ |
|  | 5,761 | 5,775 | 5,813 | 5,803 | 5,738 | 5,763 | 5,893 | 5,866 | 5,783 | 6,041 | 5,777 | 5. 742 | p5 769 |
| Total, adjusted (Federal Reserve) | 43, 445 | 43, 263 | 43,027 | 42, 896 | 42, 711 | 42.864 | 43, 068 | 42, 163 | 42, 385 | ${ }^{7} 42,710$ | - 42, 569 | - 42, 271 | p 42,795 |
|  | 14, 501 | 14, 316 | 14, 095 | 14, 007 | 13,917 | 13, 979 | 14, 108 | 13,706 | 13, 695 | - 13,922 | - 14, 017 | - 14, 023 | ${ }^{\circ} 14,120$ |
|  | 987 | 987 | 975 | 965 | 939 | 949 | 943 | 591 | 917 | 940 | r 865 | ${ }^{r} 609$ | p 934 |
| Contract construction.-.-....-.-....-.-.- do | 2, 140 | 2,121 | 2,116 | 2,100 | 2,128 | 2,167 | 2.188 | 2,203 | 2, 200 | 2, 131 | + 2, 109 | + 2.084 | p 2.091 |
| Transportation and public utilities...-.-. do. | 4,008 | 4,008 | 4, 024 | 4,003 | 3,968 | 3,947 | 3,939 | 3,877 | 3,895 | + 3,930 | r 3, 901 | r 3,872 | p3, 905 |
|  | 9,497 | ${ }^{9}, 516$ | 9,475 | 9,456 | 9,368 | 9,420 | 9. 453 | 9,386 | 9,303 | -9,426 | ${ }^{\text {r 9, }} 363$ | - 9,350 | p 9, 398 |
|  | 1. 749 | 1,748 | 1,754 | 1,756 | 1,755 | 1,762 | 1,780 | 1,785 | 1,784 | -1,788 | ${ }^{\text {¢ 1, }} 782$ | ${ }^{+1} 1785$ | ${ }^{\text {p } 1,789}$ |
|  | 4,792 | 4, 792 | 4, 804 | 4,786 | 4,777 | 4,788 | 4,785 | 4,770 | 4, 768 | ${ }^{-} 4,762$ | 4,748 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 4.769$ | p 4.782 |
|  | 5,771 | 5,775 | 5,784 | 5,823 | 5,846 | 5,852 | 5,872 | 5,845 | 5, 820 | 5,811 | 5,784 | 5,779 | -5,776 |
| Production workers in manufacturing industries: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable-goods industries-.-....-.......-- - do-. | 6,417 | 6,262 | 6,057 | 6,022 | 5,894 | 5,947 | 6, 060 | 5, 651 | 5,719 | ${ }^{+} 5,961$ | r6,001 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 5.986$ | p6,072 |
|  | 23 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 18$ |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) $\qquad$ thousands.- | 659 | 659 | 672 | 686 | 676 | 686 | 684 | 689 | 692 | -682 | 641 | 650 | ${ }^{p} 668$ |
| Sawmills and planing mills.---...-.--do...- | 385 | 389 | 399 | 410 | 407 | 414 | 416 | 414 | 413 | 404 | 381 | 384 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures -....-....-.-.-. do. | 274 423 | 268 416 | 259 414 | 257 409 | 253 400 | 263 412 | ${ }_{4}^{277}$ | ${ }_{211}^{284}$ | 283 411 | 289 412 | 289 403 | +297 +408 +18 | $p$ $p$ 298 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products......-.-- do- Glass and glass products....-.-. | 107 | 105 | 4106 | 105 | 101 | 107 | 107 107 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 403 106 | r +108 +108 | ${ }^{p} 410$ |
| Primary metal industries ..............d. do...- | i, 062 | 1,028 | 991 | 971 | 934 | 932 | 938 | 559 | 743 | +955 | r 963 | r 977 | p983 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. thousands | 552 | 545 | 534 | 523 | 506 | 498 | 499 | 131 | 325 | , 507 | - 511 | 513 |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonfer- rous metals | 47 | 47 | 45 | 45 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 39 | 38 | 41 | 43 | 46 |  |
| Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) thous. | 729 | 706 | 683 | 45 679 | 671 | 41 688 | 42 708 | 677 | 666 | 688 | 693 | r 699 | P 710 |
| Eeating apparatus (except electrical) and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mumbers supplies------.-.thousands-- | 108 | 103 | 97 | 94 | $\stackrel{92}{ }$ | 100 | 110 | 116 | 113 | 111 | 108 | 112 |  |
| Electrical machinery.-.....------....- do...- | 1, 585 | 1,066 | 1,014 | 577 | ${ }_{505}^{939}$ | 927 507 | 935 | 922 | 908 | 929 | 936 | 960 | p982 |
| Transportation equipment.--------------- do | 1,017 | 1,012 | ${ }_{955}$ | ${ }_{995}$ | 1,014 | 507 998 | ${ }^{531}$ | 548 | ${ }^{546}$ | ${ }^{-} 559$ | $\checkmark 561$ | +571 | ${ }^{\square} 577$ |
| Automobiles .-.-.-.------------------- | 646 | 649 | 601 | 646 | , 670 | 678 | -686 | ${ }_{666}$ | 898 582 188 | 896 <br> 585 <br> 8 | r 980 +677 | r <br> 89 <br> 574 | ${ }^{\square} 890$ |
|  | 192 | 192 | 187 | 187 | 192 | 185 | 191 | 188 | 184 | 184 | 185 | 184 |  |
| Ship and bnat building and repairs .-.-do...- | 98 | 93 | 92 | 88 | 86 | 80 | 74 | 69 | 71 | 69 | 66 | 68 |  |
| Railroad equipment..........-----. do | ${ }^{72}$ | ${ }^{69}$ | ${ }^{67}$ | ${ }_{66}^{66}$ | 59 | 47 | 56 | 53 | 51 | 50 | 46 | 46 |  |
| Instruments and related products .-.--- do-.-- | 183 | 181 | 177 | 176 | 170 | 169 | 172 | 174 | 174 | 173 | 172 | r 172 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 173$ |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries.-.-.-.-- - do | 354 | 343 | 333 | 333 | 313 | 347 | 366 | 383 | 381 | - 361 | - 346 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 356$ | p 363 |
| Nondurable-goods industries...---.---...-do.. | 5,487 | 5,354 | 5,267 | 5,315 | 5,317 | 5,614 | 5,715 | 5,717 | 5,570 | -5,543 | - 5, 450 | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }} 478$ | p 5, 479 |
| Food and kindred products............-do.... | 1,069 | 1,071 | 1,095 | 1,153 | 1,224 | 1,350 | 1,340 | 1,273 | 1,185 | 1, 139 | 1,078 | r 1,056 | p 1,056 |
|  | 226 | 217 | 221 | 226 | 227 | 229 | 230 | 236 | 242 | 251 | 244 | 232 |  |
| Dairy products .-.-...................-do. | 103 | 108 | 115 | 122 | 122 | 116 | 110 | 104 | 99 | 96 | 95 | 97 |  |
| Canning and preserving--.---------- do | 110 | 125 | 131 | 169 | 220 | 339 | 322 | 232 | 160 | 136 | 117 | 109 |  |
| Bakery products.....-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do... | 185 | 186 | 188 | 192 | 191 | 194 | 196 | 199 | 195 | 190 | 186 | 188 |  |
|  | 149 | 140 | 148 | 152 | 169 | 165 | 157 | 149 | 146 | 141 | 135 | 134 |  |
|  | 85 | 82 | 82 | 84 | 82 | 91 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 87 | 85 | 81 | -79 |
| Toxtile-mill products | 1,150 | 1,110 | 1,1,87 | 1,083 | 1,057 | 1,092 | 1,132 | 1,168 | 1,184 | 1,187 | 1,176 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,183$ | ${ }^{-1,183}$ |
| Broad-woven fabric mills .-.-.......-- do.--- | ${ }_{211}$ | 530 207 | 526 | ${ }_{203}^{525}$ | 518 | 530 | 547 | ${ }^{665}$ | 572 | 574 | 1, 567 | 571 | 1, 8 |
| Knitting mills do Apparel and other finished textile prod- | 211 | 207 | 202 | 203 | 200 | 211 | 219 | 227 | 230 | 227 | 223 | 223 |  |
|  | 1,051 | 1,008 | 956 | 959 | 942 | 1,040 | 1,082 | 1,083 | 1,028 | -1,010 | ¢, 1,034 | 1,066 | r 1,061 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats...-do-.-- | 137 | 134 | 118 | 122 | 116 | , 131 | , 133 | , 129 | 118 | 1,127 | $\stackrel{1}{\square} 130$ | 135 | 1,061 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{218}^{242}$ | ${ }_{2}^{241}$ | ${ }_{257}^{239}$ | ${ }_{258}^{236}$ | 221 | 235 | 246 | 252 | 251 | r 247 | - 242 | 245 |  |
| Women's outerwear----.-..........-do....- | 318 | 289 377 | 257 | 258 | 263 | 306 | 319 | 308 | 280 | - 296 | - 303 | 315 |  |
| Paper and allied products.-.-...-.-.-do. | 336 | 377 | 372 | 369 | 365 | 371 | 384 | 392 | 393 | 390 | 385 | 386 | \% 389 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.--do-..- | 201 | 196 | 194 | 192 | 188 | 191 | 197 | 200 | 201 | 200 | 199 | 199 |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied indus- | 496 | 495 | 494 | 494 | 485 | 486 | 495 | 500 | 500 | +501 | 493 |  |  |
| Newspapers-..--.-.-.........-.-.-...- do. | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 141 | 141 | 144 | 144 | 145 | +145 | 143 | 146 | ${ }^{p} 499$ |
| Commercial printing .-.................do. | 164 | 163 | 162 | 163 | 162 | 161 | 163 | 166 | 165 | 168 | 167 | 164 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products.-.-.-.-.-do. | 511 | 495 | 476 | 464 | 453 | 458 | 478 | 488 | 485 | 484 | 480 | 485 | P 487 |
| Industrial organic chemicals-.--.-....do- | 157 | 148 | 142 | 139 | 136 | 135 | 140 | 141 | 143 | 144 | 144 | 144 |  |
| Pruss and medicites - paints, piements, and fillers ----- do | ${ }_{61}^{61}$ | ${ }_{44}^{61}$ | 60 43 | 60 <br> 43 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 59 |  |
|  | -44 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 45 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal.-.....- do Petroleum refining $\qquad$ | 187 149 | 188 | 188 | 189 | 189 | 190 | 189 | 185 | 188 | 185 | 184 | 183 | ${ }^{2} 181$ |
|  | 149 | 149 190 | 149 185 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 149 | 148 | 148 | 146 | 145 | 144 |  |
|  | 89 | 89 | 185 87 | $\begin{array}{r}181 \\ 86 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}177 \\ 82 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 180 81 | 167 64 | $\begin{array}{r}187 \\ 81 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 181 | 187 | 187 | ${ }^{\tau} 187$ | ${ }^{1} 187$ |
| Leather and leather products.-.-...-----do- | 358 | 348 | 332 | 339 | 342 | 356 | 354 | 349 | 332 | $\begin{array}{r}182 \\ \\ \hline 343\end{array}$ | 388 | 838 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 357$ |
| Footwear (except rubber) ----.-...-. do | 234 | 228 | 216 | 223 | 226 | 234 | 230 | 224 | 208 | r 224 | 232 | 235 | , |
| Manufacturing production-worket exmployment index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| anufacturing production-worker employment | 145.3 | 141.8 | 138.2 | 138.4 | 136.9 | 141.1 | 143.7 | 138.8 | 137.8 | 140.4 | r 139.8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 139.9$ | p 141.0 |
| index, adjusted (Federal Reserve) $\dagger$-... $1939=100$ | 145.6 | 143.4 | 140.8 | 139.9 | 138.9 | 139.6 | 141.3 | 136.6 | 136.5 | 139.0 | r 140.2 | +140.2 | ค 141.3 |




 the SURVEY. All unpublished revisions are available upon request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistica through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey 949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1950 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | Febru- | March |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| EMPLOYMENT-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous employment data: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal and State highways, total§--.--number.. | 214,405 59,507 | 238,605 80,881 | 268, 525 | 295,071 | 314, 414 | 327,536 <br> 146,144 | 320,842 | 310,606 137,971 | 278,309 107,399 | 240,059 72,406 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{r} 220,000 \\ \mathrm{r} 54,603 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 213,825 \\ 48,858 \end{array}$ |  |
| Construction (Federal and State).......-.do...- Maintenance (State) | 59,507 108,618 | 80,881 111,169 | 106, 743 113,965 | 124,025 120,469 | 137,965 124,931 | 146,144 128,631 | 143.885 125.032 | 137,971 122,022 | 107,399 120,798 | 72,406 117,596 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{r} 54,603 \\ 115,154 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,858 \\ 114,714 \end{array}$ |  |
| Federal civilian employees: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States --.-.....--------- thousands - | 1,908 | 1,922 | 1,933 | 1,929 | 1,923 | 1,915 | 1,886 | 1,846 | 1,835 | 1,829 | 1, 801 | 1,801 | ${ }^{2} 1,940$ |
| District of Columbia-...--------.--- do-. | 214 | 21.5 | 216 | 217 | 217 | 214 | 213 | 211 | 211 | ${ }_{1} 213$ | ${ }^{1} 213$ | ${ }^{1} 213$ | 12214 |
| Railway employees (class I steam railways): <br>  | 1,228 | 1,245 | 1,267 | 1,261 | 1,238 | 1,231 | 1,196 | 1,116 | 1,141 | 1,183 | -1,180 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1,162$ | p 1, 177 |
| Indexes: ${ }_{\text {Unadjusted }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 114. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted.------------------1935-39=100 | $\begin{aligned} & 117.3 \\ & 120.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.1 \\ & 121.0 \end{aligned}$ | 121.2 121.7 | 120.6 | 118.4 116.0 | 117.8 115.4 | 114.2 111.5 | 106.9 103.4 | 109.2 108.2 | 112.7 114.5 | : 112.8 $\cdot 117.3$ | $\begin{aligned} & p 110.1 \\ & { }_{p}^{p} 112.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & p 112.5 \\ & p \\ & p \end{aligned}$ |
| PAY ROLLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing production-worker pay roll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) $\dagger \ldots 1939=100 \ldots$ | 332.8 | 319.2 | 312.8 | 315.7 | 312.8 | 323.0 | 335.1 | 320.9 | 313.9 | - 329.3 | - 329.2 | 330.1 |  |
| LABOR CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor): $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39.1 39.5 | 38.4 39.0 | 38.6 39.0 | 38.8 39.2 | 38.8 38.8 | 39.1 39.3 | 39.6 39.6 | 39.7 39.9 | 39.1 39.0 | 39.8 40.1 | 39.7 40.0 | 39.7 40.1 | $p 39.7$ $p 40.3$ |
| Durable-goods industries | 39.6 | 36.7 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 40.4 | p $p$${ }^{40.3} 7$ |
| Lumber and !wood products (except furni- ture) | 40.3 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 39.4 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 39.3 | r 40.0 | ${ }^{p} 40.1$ |
| Sawmills and planing mills......-.-- do..-- | 40.2 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 39.3 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 38.4 | 39.7 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures.--.-.-.........-do.... | 39.6 | 38.7 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 38.6 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 41.7 | 41.2 | ${ }^{+} 42.2$ | 41.2 | $\stackrel{41.6}{ }$ | p 41.7 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.-.-.-.-. do- Glass and | 39.9 <br> 391 <br> 1 | 39.3 <br> 38.2 | 39.6 39.1 38 | 39.4 38.9 | 38.7 37.9 | 39.6 <br> 39.0 <br>  | 39.6 38 | 40.4 <br> 39.5 | 40.0 39.2 | 40.3 39 | 40.0 39 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 40.3 \\ 39.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | p 40.5 |
| Primary metal industries | 39.0 | 38.4 | 38.0 | 37.6 | 36.9 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 37.5 | 36.4 | 39.4 | 39.5 | +39.7 | p 39.3 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills hours.. | 39.5 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 37.7 | 36.4 | 37.6 | 37.1 | 34.0 | 34.4 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 39.3 |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41.0 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 40.7 | 39.4 | '40.5 | r 40.2 | 40.4 |  |
| Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) - hours | 39.5 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 40.5 | + 40.2 | $\begin{array}{r}+40.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | p 40.4 |
| Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies. hours | 37.6 | 36.6 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 37.7 | 39.5 | 40.3 | 41.4 | 40.0 | 40.5 | +39.7 | 39.7 |  |
| Machinery (except electrical).---.-.--- - do.-- | 39.9 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 40.3 39.3 | 39.2 | 38.5 | 39.7 | r 39.8 | r 40.4 | \% 40.6 |
| Electrical machinery--.------------.-.- do | 39.1 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 40.0 | - 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.5 | $\bigcirc 40.9$ |
| Transportation equipment-.---------- do | 38.6 | 38.7 | 38.2 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 37.3 | +38.9 | - 40.4 | 39.5 | ¢ 40.2 |
|  | 37.7 | 38.6 | 37.3 | 39.4 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 39.0 | 36.2 | 38.2 | r 40.7 | 39.3 |  |
| Aircraft and parts ----------------do | 40.7 | 39.4 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 40.7 |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs...do. | 38.9 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 37.3 | 37.7 | 36.4 | 34.8 | - 38.4 | - 38.2 | 37.8 |  |
| Railroad equipment | 39.9 | 38.6 | 39.2 | 39.0 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 38.3 | 38.7 | 38.0 | 39.3 |  |
| Instruments and related products .-...-do | 39.7 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 「40.1 | 39.7 | ¢ 39.8 | ${ }^{\circ} 40.0$ |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries...........do. | 40.2 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 40.9 | - 40.9 | 40.3 | r 40.2 | p 40.4 |
| Nondurable-goods industries...-...-.-...-do. | 38.6 | 37.6 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.3 | - 39.3 | p 39.1 |
| Food and kindred products...--...--.-do. | 40.9 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 42.2 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.6 | - 41.4 | 41.4 | - 40.7 | ${ }^{p} 40.7$ |
|  | 40.3 | 39.9 44 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 42.9 | +4.4 | 42.8 | 40.4 |  |
| Dairy products.---------.-.-.-......do. | 44.4 | 44.6 | 45.2 | 45.8 | 45.7 | 45.0 | 44.4 | 44.2 | 43.9 | - 44.1 | 44.8 | 43.9 |  |
| Canning and preserving -.-.---.---..- do. | 37.2 414 | 36.5 | 37.4 | ${ }_{48}^{38.3}$ | 39.7 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 37.1 | 36.6 | 38.2 | 37.8 |  |
|  | 41.4 | 42.0 40.9 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 41.5 | 42.1 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 41.6 |  |
|  | 40.8 36.1 | 40.9 34.7 | 41.8 <br> 35.7 | 42.1 38.0 | 42.7 37.4 | 41.4 | 40.7 <br> 38.9 | 40.5 38.2 | 40.1 38.0 | 39.7 38.2 | 39.8 <br> 38.0 <br>  | $\begin{array}{r}40.0 \\ +36.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ¢ 35.8 |
|  | 37.2 | 35.7 | 35.4 | 36.3 | 36.6 | 37.6 | ${ }_{38.6}$ | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.4 | - 39.6 | - 39.2 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills...--------- do... | 36.8 | 35.2 | 34.6 | 35.7 | 36.3 | 37.6 | 38.5 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 40. 1 |  |
| Knitting mills .-.-------------------do. | 36.5 | 35.1 | 35.3 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 37.0 | 37.8 | 38.9 | 38.4 | 37.6 | 36.8 | 37.1 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| d hours.- | 36.3 | 34.4 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 35.4 | 35.7 | 36.8 | 36. 5 | 35.7 | r 35.9 | - 36.1 | r 36.6 | * 36.2 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats....-do.-.- | 36.7 | 34. 5 | 34.2 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 35.4 | 34.3 | 32.9 | 34.7 | 35.6 | 36.9 |  |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work <br>  | 36.4 | 35.2 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 36.9 | 37.5 | 36.8 | -36.8 | -36. 3 | 36.4 |  |
|  | 35.4 | 33.4 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 33.9 | 34.2 | 35.8 | 34.2 | 33.6 | - 34.5 | 34.9 | 35.5 |  |
| Paper and allied products.................do. | 41.0 | 40.3 | 40.4 | $4 \mathrm{4C}$. | 41.1 | 41.8 | 42.6 | 43.1 | 43.0 | + 42.9 | 42.2 | 42.5 | \% 42.4 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do- | 41.7 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.8 | 42.6 | 43.0 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.0 | 43.4 |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 378.6 | 38.4 37.6 | 38.7 37.8 | 38.7 37.4 | 38.6 37.1 | 38 | ${ }_{37.5}^{39.1}$ | 38.6 37.5 | 38.6 37.2 | + 38.1 | 38.4 +36.1 | 38.0 36.0 | p 38.3 |
| Commercial printing -------.-...-- do | 39.6 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 39.4 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products......-.-. do. | 40.9 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 41.1 | p41.1 |
| Industrial organic chemicals.......... do. | 39. 4 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.0 | - 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.0 |  |
| Drugs and medicines ---.-.-.......-do. | 40.7 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.6 | +40.6 | 40.8 |  |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers -.-.-...--do...-- | 40.5 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.3 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal........dodo...- | 40.0 | 40. 1 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.0 | 39.9 | r 40.7 | - 39.9 | p 39.8 |
| Petroleum refining.--.-.-...-.-.-..... do. | 40.0 | 39.8 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 40.8 | 39.7 |  |
|  | 37.0 35 | 36.9 3.9 | 37.7 36.3 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 40.3 | 39.4 | 38.4 | 39.2 | 39.4 | r 39.6 | p 39.2 |
| Leather and leather products..-------.-.-.do | 35.8 37.5 | 35.4 <br> 35.8 | 36.3 35.1 | 36.6 36.5 | 36.6 37.0 | 36.0 37.2 | 39.1 36.8 | 37.3 36.5 | 36.9 35.1 | +37.3 $\quad 37.1$ | 38.3 37.7 | $\begin{array}{r}38.4 \\ -38.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ¢ 37.8 |
| Footwear (except rubber) .-.-.-.-.-.-...-do...-- | 37.2 | 35.1 | 34.0 | 36.0 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 36.0 | 35.1 | 33.3 | 36.2 | 37.3 | 37.8 |  |
| Nonmanufacturing industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining: | 43.3 | 42.6 | 42.2 | 40.6 | 39.4 | 395 |  | 40.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25.0 | 30.6 | 34.1 | 23.4 | 35.0 | 23.4 | 31.8 | 39.2 | 35.7 | +22.0 | 42.3 23.9 | 42.3 20.6 |  |
| Bituminous coal.-.--..-.-.-.....----- do. | 36.4 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 30.7 | 25.1 | 26.1 | 27.0 | 31.9 | 34.1 | +25.4 | - 24.6 | 24.6 |  |
| Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petron hours-- | 39.6 | 39.9 | 40.6 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 41.2 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 41.7 | 38.1 |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying...-. do...- | 42.5 | 43.3 | 44.3 | 43.8 | 43. 4 | 44.3 | 43.2 | 44.2 | 42.7 | 42.4 | - 41.1 | 41.6 |  |
| Contract construction_-...-.---------- do-.-- | 36.9 | 37.3 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38. 6 | 38.7 | 37.7 | 38.3 | 37.1 | 36. 4 | - 35.2 | 34.3 |  |
| Nonbuilding construction.------------- do..-- | 39.5 | 40.1 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 42.4 | 40.9 | 41.8 | 39.9 | 38.3 | - 37.4 | 37.6 |  |
| Building construction.......-.-.-.......do..... | 36.1 | 36.4 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 36.5 | 36.9 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 34.8 | 33.6 |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{D}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data include all of Fairfax County, Virginia, and Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Maryland.
${ }^{2}$ Data for the United States include 145,055 decennial census enumerators; the number of such employees is not available for the District of Columbia.
§Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately.
Hevised 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 Survey | 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1950 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem- | Decem- | January | Febru- | March |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued


${ }^{r}$ Revised. "Preliminary. tRevised 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 Survey | 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1950 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | January | Febru ary | March |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued

|  |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Average hourly earnings（U．S．Department of Labor）：
Al manufacturing industries．－－－－．．－．－．－．dollars Durable－goods industries－－
Ordnance and accessories Lumber and wood products（except furni－ ．．．dollars． Furniture and fixtures


Blast furnaces，steel works，and rolling mills Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous Fabricated metal prod．（except ordnance，ma－ chinery，transportation equipment）－dolars
plumbers＇supplies achinery（except electrical）－－．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．do do Electrical machinery Automohiles
Arcrait and part
hip and boat building and repairs．
Railroad equipment．
Miscellaneous mfg．industries
Tondurable－goods industries
Food and kindred products $\qquad$ －do．． Meat products Canning and preserving Bakery products．
Tobacco manufactures
Textile－mill products Broad－woven fabric mills

## 



| － |  | － | $\stackrel{-}{\square}$ | － |  |  |  | 菏 | 会楞 $\infty$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{8 \\ \infty \\ \infty \\ \infty} \end{aligned}$ |  | 89878 $\underset{\sim}{6}$ |  |  <br>  | 伿家家 <br> 二苗碞品 | cos ぁ』 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | － | - <br> $\%$ <br> 8 | ＋ |  | － | 真芯谷 <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 90_{0}^{0} \\ & 880 \\ & 880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 9 \\ & -1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | NG？ <br>  |  <br>  | To淢为出出 |  |
|  | ーートーートーーツ－ | 突 | － | 曆 | －－－－－ | ーー－ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm \\ & \stackrel{ \pm}{5} \end{aligned}$ | 为出范 88 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ת } \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ |  |  | NG9 <br> $\therefore$ ON |  <br>  | T以 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 岕 } \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - } \\ & \text { 另 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\sim}{8} \\ & \stackrel{4}{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & i \\ & 8 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \ddot{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { gg in } \\ & \text { ago } \\ & \text { ago } \end{aligned}$ | $$ | BN心家号号出き |  | 9出零 8 ON | 等出 |  | 会出 <br> 呙に |


| 1 |
| :--- |
| - |
| - |


| 4 |
| :---: |
| 8 |
| 8 |
| 8 |


出出



|  |
| :---: |






1． 069
r Revised．p Preliminary．†Revised series．See note marked＂$\dagger$＂on p．S－11．

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

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued

| WAGES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage hourly earnings, etc. $\dagger$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries-Continued A pparel and other finished textile products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's and boys', suits and coats ...- do...- | 1. 366 | 1.342 | 1.345 | 1. 317 | 1.306 | 1.342 | 1.353 | 1.347 | 1.352 | +1.344 | 1. 356 | r 1. 350 |  |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work <br>  | . 929 | . 923 | . 924 | . 915 | . 915 | . 901 | . 918 | . 916 | . 919 | . 919 | . 929 | . 981 |  |
|  | 1. 460 | 1.380 | 1.303 | 1. 339 | 1.431 | 1.465 | 1.484 | 1.447 | 1.363 | + 1.924 | 1.454 | 1. 475 |  |
|  | 1.328 | 1.327 | 1. 330 | 1. 340 | 1.352 | 1.346 | 1. 353 | 1. 354 | 1.356 | r1.354 | 1.363 | +1.358 | p1.358 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills...do...- | 1.395 | 1.392 | 1. 401 | 1. 410 | 1.427 | 1. 416 | 1.420 | 1.421 | 1.424 | 1.424 | r 1.432 | 1. 420 |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries dollars | 1. 802 | 1.807 | 1.819 | 1.821 | 1.825 | 1.836 | 1.842 | 1.845 | 1.837 | 「 1.839 | ${ }_{+} 1.833$ | + 1. 853 | ${ }^{p} 1.864$ |
|  | 2.068 | 2.086 | 2.117 | 2. 105 | 2.103 | 2.114 | 2.137 | 2.135 | 2.125 | + 2.139 | 1.883 +2.096 | 2. 107 |  |
| Commercial printing-...-................do | 1.749 | 1.741 | 1. 751 | 1.770 | 1.760 | 1.759 | 1. 760 | 1.768 | 1.765 | -1. 766 | +1.774 | 1.797 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products.........do | 1. 406 | 1. 415 | 1. 430 | 1. 448 | 1.464 | 1.451 | 1. 441 | 1.427 | 1.432 | 1. 437 | +1.453 | ${ }^{+} 1.457$ | ${ }^{p} 1.461$ |
| Industrial organic chemicals...-....- - do. | 1. 515 | 1.525 | 1. 533 | 1.545 | 1. 565 | 1.548 | 1.566 | 1. 559 | 1.561 | r 1.561 | +1.577 | 1. 564 |  |
| Drugs and medicines .-..............do. | 1.385 | 1.391 | 1. 403 | 1. 400 | 1.410 | 1.408 | 1.410 | 1.408 | 1.413 | 1. 409 | r 1.412 | 1. 426 |  |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers--------do. | 1.452 | 1. 458 | 1. 455 | 1. 454 | 1.450 | 1.448 | 1.467 | 1.471 | 1.474 | 1.483 | 1.492 | 1.498 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal. - .-..-- do Petroleum refining | 1.773 1.850 | 1. 777 <br> 1.858 | 1.772 | 1.787 1.873 | 1.808 1.896 | 1.796 <br> 1.887 | 1.812 1.904 | 1.807 1.889 | 1.803 1.886 | r r 1.898 r | r +1.815 -1.904 | $\begin{array}{r}+1.802 \\ \\ \text { 1. } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1.809$ |
| Rubber products..--.---------------------- | 1.498 | 1. 504 | 1.514 | 1. 526 | 1. 520 | 1. 507 | 1.514 | 1.512 | 1.508 | ${ }^{+1.506}$ | +1.533 | r 1. 532 | \%1.520 |
| Tires and inner tubes.-.............-.-.-. do | 1.718 | 1. 721 | 1. 741 | 1.751 | 1.761 | 1.731 | 1. 789 | 1.738 | 1.732 | r1. 737 | 1.765 | 1. 761 |  |
| Leather and leather products.-.------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1. 135 | 1. 138 | 1. 141 | 1.136 | 1.128 | 1.129 | 1. 141 | 1.143 | 1.142 | +1.133 | 1. 137 | 1. 153 | p1.165 |
| Footwear (except rubber)...-.-.-.-...do. | 1. 101 | 1. 102 | 1.099 | 1.090 | 1.085 | 1.091 | 1. 104 | 1. 100 | 1.093 | 1. 083 | 1.091 | 1. 115 |  |
| Nonmanufacturing industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining: Metal | 1. 528 | 1.519 | 1.510 | 1.491 | 1.491 | 1.473 | 1.489 | 1.487 | 1.477 | 1.499 | -1.518 | 1. 500 |  |
|  | 1.846 | 1.857 | 1.866 | 1. 935 | 1.888 | 1.829 | 1. 863 | 1.934 | 1.903 | 1.919 | 1.866 | 1. 953 |  |
| Bituminous coal.--...-.-.-.-.-.---.--- do - | 1. 938 | 1. 934 | 1. 946 | 1. 951 | 1. 910 | 1.897 | 1. 943 | 1.978 | 1. 999 | 1. 919 | +1.927 | 1. 952 |  |
| Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petron dollars.- | 1.756 | 1. 762 | 1.768 | 1.778 | 1.800 | 1. 764 | 1.792 | 1.793 | 1.780 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.788$ | r 1.824 | 1. 790 |  |
| Nonmetalic mining and quarrying....-do...- | 1. 280 | 1. 302 | 1.313 | 1.320 | 1. 308 | 1. 306 | 1.312 | 1.307 | 1.306 | +1.299 | +1.299 | 1. 304 |  |
| Contract construction..----.-....-....- do. | 1. 875 | 1. 872 | 1.864 | 1. 856 | 1. 856 |  | 1.874 | 1.881 | 1.891 | +1.917 | r 1.932 | 1. 961 |  |
| Nonbuilding construetion---.-......--- do | 1.703 | 1. 709 | 1.712 | 1.704 | 1. 712 | 1. 712 | 1.730 | 1.741 | 1.754 | 1. 777 | $\begin{array}{r}+1.753 \\ \tau \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1. 772 |  |
| Buiding construction-------------- do | 1.933 | 1. 034 | 1. 930 | 1. 924 | 1.922 | 1.932 | 1. 938 | 1.944 | 1. 947 | 1. 964 | ז 1.976 | + 2.001 |  |
| Transportation and public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.327 | 1.324 | 1.343 | 1. 340 | 1.348 | 1. 343 | 1. 363 | 1.377 | 1.402 | +1.367 | r 1.380 | 1. 392 |  |
|  | 1. 394 | 1.399 | 1. 409 | 1. 399 | 1. 409 | 1.411 | 1.412 | 1.415 | 1.420 | 1.424 | 1. 425 | 1. 428 |  |
| Gas and electric utilities...----.-----.do...- | 1. 507 | 1. 521 | 1. 535 | 1. 541 | 1. 550 | 1. 544 | 1. 564 | 1.576 | 1.567 | r 1.580 | ${ }^{+1.589}$ | 1. 577 |  |
|  |  | 1. 407 | 1.421 | 1.416 | 1.426 | 1.403 | 1.409 | 1.427 | 1.425 | + 1.423 | r 1.437 | 1. 451 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General-merchandise stores........-- do. | . 933 | 936 | 960 | 968 | 964 | . 961 | . 961 | . 952 | . 945 | $\bigcirc .948$ | ${ }^{\text {r. }} 980$ | 972 |  |
| Food and liquor -........-.......-. do. | 1. 231 | 1.227 | 1.234 | 1.244 | 1. 244 | 1. 244 | 1.258 | 1.247 | 1.256 | r 1.254 | +1.208 | 1. 274 |  |
| Automotive and accessories dealers ..-do...- | 1.273 | 1.302 | 1.310 | 1.312 | 1,312 | 1.306 | 1. 308 | 1. 294 | 1. 289 | r 1.272 | r 1.290 | 1. 285 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels, year-round...----------------- -- do-.-- | . 731 | . 732 | 738 850 | . 745 | . 7446 | . 745 | . 746 | . 743 | . 753 | $\bigcirc 759$ | -. 754 | 762 |  |
| Laundries |  | . 8943 | .850 1.011 | .849 .997 | .844 .986 |  |  | . 8471 | .837 .977 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r. } \\ \stackrel{8}{844} \\ \hline .987\end{array}$ | . 8485 | .842 .977 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction wage rates (E. N. R.) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common labor.------------.-.-. dol. per hr-- | 1.424 | 1.428 | 1.431 | 1. 441 | 1.465 | 1. 470 | 1.478 | 1.478 | 1. 478 | 1. 478 | 1.485 | 1. 485 | 1. 486 |
|  | 2.377 | 2. 378 | 2.384 | 2. 394 | 2. 412 | 2. 434 | 2. 453 | 2. 458 | 2. 462 | 2. 462 | 2. 462 | 2. 466 | 2. 469 |
| Farm wage rates, without board or room (quar-terly)*-.................................dol. per hr -- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75 |  | a. 70 |
| Railway wages (average, class I) --..--.-.- do..- | 1.337 | 1.380 | 1.389 | 1.375 | 1.392 | 1. 373 | 1.565 | 1. 562 | 1.569 | 1. 572 | 1.574 |  |  |
| Road-building wages, common labor-.....-do. |  | 1.06 |  |  | 1. 16 |  |  | 1.17 |  |  | 1.17 |  |  |

FINANCE

| BANKING <br> Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptances-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. - mil. of dol Commercial paper. $\qquad$ | 215257 | 2204 | 195219 | 198199 | ${ }_{211}^{194}$ | 189230 | 207 | 215278 | 278 | 272257 | 280258 | $\stackrel{256}{257}$ | 245 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,710 | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 1,786 | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 1,791 | (1) | (1) | 1,712 | (1) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | 1,744 |
| Farm mortgage loans, total .-..--------- do...- | 936 | (1) | (1) | 946 | (1) | (1) | ${ }_{80}^{951}$ | (1) | (1) | 956 | (1) | (1) | 969 |
|  | 866 | (1) | (1) | 880 | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 890 | (1) | (1) | 899 | (1) | (1) | 916 |
| Land Bank Commissioner-.-------.-- do | 70 | (t) | (1) | 65 | (1) | (1) | 62 | (1) | - (1) | 57 | (1) |  | 53 |
| Loans to cooperatives ---.---............- do- | 270 | 262 | 252 | 250 | 258 | 261 | 281 | ${ }^{306}$ | 313 | 306 | 294 | ${ }_{2}^{279}$ | 265 |
| Short-term credit...--------------------- do | 504 | ${ }^{2} 537$ | ${ }^{2} 565$ | ${ }^{2} 591$ | ${ }^{2} 600$ | ${ }^{2} 590$ | 2559 | 2506 | ${ }^{2} 471$ | ${ }^{2} 450$ | 2453 | 2476 | ${ }^{2} 510$ |
| Bank debits, total (141 centers) | 98,335 | 89, 206 | 88,969 | 98, 276 | 88, 353 | 88, 536 | 90, 257 | 90, 747 | 88,588 | 106, 274 | 95, 336 | 86, 273 | 104, 027 |
| New York City------------------ do | 39,698 | 35, 832 | 36,974 | 42, 890 | 36,467 | 36, 070 | 37, 191 | 36, 334 | 35, 249 | 45,781 | 38,962 | 35,727 | 43, 112 |
| Outside New York City ------------.-.-- do- | 58,637 | 53, 374 | 51,995 | 55,386 | 51, 886 | 52,466 | 53,066 | 54, 413 | 53,339 | 60,493 | 56,374 | 50,546 | 60,915 |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48,051 22,267 | 47,396 21,737 | 45,483 20,092 | 45,502 19,696 |  |  | 44,323 18,415 | 43,513 17,860 | 44,272 18,267 | 45,643 10,499 | 44,194 18,326 | 44,097 | 43,568 |
| Reserve bank credit outstanding, total..-do-- Discounts and advances............ | 22, 246 | 21,737 303 | 20,092 | 19,696 103 | 19, 239 | 18, 2231 | 18, 109 | 17, 863 | 18, 326 | 19,499 78 | 18,326 145 | 18, 228 | 18, 070 |
| United States Government securities . do | 21,688 | 21.094 | 19,704 | 19,343 | 18,529 | 17,524 | 18,010 | 17,316 | 17,682 | 18,885 | 17,827 | 17,746 | 17,592 |
| Gold certificate reserves..--..............-do. | 23, 077 | 23, 099 | 23,116 | 23, 245 | 23, 285 | 23,362 | 23,350 | 23,320 | 23, 232 | 23, 176 | 23, 168 | 23, 120 | 23, 020 |
|  | 48, 051 | 47,396 | 45,483 | 45,502 | 44,937 | 44, 192 | 44, 323 | 43,513 | 44, 272 | 45, 643 | 44, 194 | 44,097 | 43, 568 |
| Deposits, total.......-....................-do. | 21,754 | 21,304 | 19,582 | 19, 246 | 18,968 | 18,036 | 18,173 | 17,632 | 17,793 | 18,906 | 18,348 | 18,064 | 17.796 |
| Member-bank reserve balances-...-...- do. | 19, 118 | 19,076 | 18,024 | 17, 867 | 17,437 | 16,512 | 15, 947 | 15,850 | 16, 038 | 16,568 | 16, 211 | 15, 973 | 15,657 |
| Excess reserves (estimated) --...... do | 686 |  | 794 | 948 | 752 | 1,175 | 771 | 589 | 671 | 1,018 | 698 | r 583 | p 474 |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation.---- do .-- | 23,383 | 23,327 | 23, 346 | 23, 373 | 23, 305 | 23,273 | 23,278 | 23, 247 | 23,373 | 23,483 | 22,926 | 22,974 | 22.911 |
| Reserve ratio------------------------- percent--1 | 51.1 | 51.8 | 53.8 | 54.5 | 55.1 | 56.6 | 56.3 | 57.0 | 56.4 | 54.7 | 50.1 | 56.3 | 56.6 |

## ${ }^{5}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary, a Rate as of April 1, 1950.

${ }^{1}$ Beginning July 1, 1948, farm mortgage loan data are reported quarterly.
${ }^{2}$ In accordance with Public Law 38, 81st Congress, the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., was dissolved and as of April 16, 1949, its assets were transferred to the Farmers Home Administration.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-11.
§Rate as of May 1, 1950: Common
${ }^{\text {New }}$ series . 1 , 1950 : Common labor, $\$ 1.511$; skilled labor, $\$ 2.485$.

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

FINANCE－Continued


|  |  | No |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | nobennonn <br>  |  |  | ¢島菑镸蔡 | 気Now <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 苦 } \\ & \stackrel{8}{8} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Now | ¢ |  | WiNuce |  |  | － | \＆\％\％ |  | ～ <br>  |  <br>  | 参 앙 | 出——er <br>  | 尔 <br> $\stackrel{4}{4}$ |
|  | WN\％ | 边 |  | ＊ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \omega \stackrel{\circ}{0} \\ & \text { Now } \\ & \text { Nos } \end{aligned}$ | F | ¢8\％ |  | $\omega$－ 8isuㅇ్囗 |  <br>  | 禺灾想运柔気 | 苞 心豖萝商安 |  |
|  |  | Now | H్ర్ర心夊 |  | çণ |  |  | NOM | BZだ心 | nop－anono <br>  |  |  | M． <br>  |  | 落 |
|  | Gincucie | N－ |  | Bucurs | Cow |  | $\begin{aligned} & \omega \circ \\ & \text { 心. } \\ & \text { \& } \end{aligned}$ | \％ | －～¢ |  |  |  | 点 <br>  | 忒咨总总 | 吕 $\sim$ \％ |
|  | Wivicoit | 隹 | W． | － | ¢ ¢ ¢ | Norso <br>  |  | － | ¢－6 |  | 边 |  | 芯客范品承镸 | 可Now <br>  | ＋ <br> ＋ <br> － |
|  | NNwos |  |  | సi心ucce |  |  |  |  |  |  <br>  | Wixicio |  <br>  | 蛒口品㗊总恕 | ぞNoot <br>  | 出 |
| No No | Wiccicy | ¢ Now |  |  |  | Na゙す |  | F－ | － $8 \times 0$ | N0Y |  |  |  | 解い莫 N్ర心． | 出 |
|  | Fixccis |  |  |  |  | wrou |  |  |  |  |  |  | 今口 <br>  | 今nnow㲵気氮菏 | 出 |
|  |  |  | 式或吕 |  |  | （ | N－ | ت- | ほぼ\＆ | $\mathrm{N} \boldsymbol{\mathrm { N }} \mathrm{NON}$ 여웅․․․ |  | － <br>  | 蟆 <br>  | 范－cos <br>  | 晏 |
|  |  | \％ | 突发畣 | － | ¢ |  | 以 | － | \＆－B |  |  |  <br>  | ثった <br>  | Hincous <br>  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | F－ | B-B | NuThen <br>  |  | － <br>  | 出它 8붕엽 | Mncos気臺定家 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 䎌式苞成 |  <br>  |  | Gincolt <br>  | 岕 $\stackrel{\text { 尔 }}{ }$ |

${ }^{*}$ Revised．$\quad p$ Preliminary．${ }^{1}$ Beginning September 12 ，series changed from one to two bond issues（ 2 percent December 1952－54 and $21 / 2$ percent March 1956－58）．Average tor old series for September is 1.25 percent． 2 Beginning November 1949 ，data represents interest due and payable；previously，interest paid． ${ }^{-1}$ For bond yields see p．S－19．
$\dagger$ Revised series．Bank rates to customers have been revised to reflect a change in the reporting form；for the series shown here no revisions were made prior to June 1948 ． $\ddagger$ See note at bottom of p．S－17．

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

FINANCE-Continued
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE-Con.

Debt, gross:



## LIFE INSURANCE



- Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Excludes railroad securities acquired from PWA.

NOTE FOR FEDERAL EXPENDTVRES, D. S-16.-Data on 'total", and "all other" expenditures for June 1948-June 1949 have been revised to allocate to pertinent months the transactions



 figures for "total" expenditures for June 1948-January 1949 are shown in the note at the bottom of p. S-14 of the April 1950 SURVEY.

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

FINANCE-Continued


$*$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
July 1948 for securites issued (SEC data) are available upon request. 1948 for United States and total gold production are shown in the August 1949 Surver, p. S-18. Revisions for January-
$\boldsymbol{q}^{7}$ Revised data for January-August 1948 are shown in the November 1949 Survex, p. S-18. ©U. S. Government deposits at Federal Reserve banks are not included.
${ }^{*}$ New series. Data on profts and dividends cover large manufacturing corporations (total assets end of 1946, $\$ 10,010,000$ and over); annual data beginning 1939 and quarterly data beginning 1946 are available upon request. Data on securities issued for manufacturing and communication for January 1948-January 1949 are available upon request. $\dagger$ Revised series. Data (covering electric, gas, and water companies) are available beginning January 1948.

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


| SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Securities and Exchange Commission $\ddagger-$ Continued New corporate security issues: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated net proceeds, total. .-...-mil. of dol.- | 403 | 688 | 380 | 1,244 | 468 | 168 | 171 | 445 | 219 | 484 | 567 | 209 | 538 |
| Proposed uses of proceeds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New money, total-..........-........- do...-- | 319 253 | ${ }_{402}^{553}$ | ${ }_{254}^{340}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,074 \\ \hline 958 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 430 393 | 140 119 | 118 | 272 | 163 | 336 226 | 423 | 111 | 371 242 |
| Working capital | 66 | 151 | 85 | 116 | 37 | 21 | 31 | 43 | 139 29 | 111 | 29 | 42 | 129 |
| Retirement of debt and stock, total..do. | 81 | 127 | 33 | 161 | 30 | 24 | 40 | 88 | 38 | 82 | 104 | 41 | 150 |
| Funded debt....--------....----- do | 37 | 1 | 13 | 40 | 18 | 7 | 19 | 58 | 18 | 75 | 39 | 30 | 138 |
|  | 44 | 126 | 15 | 116 | 12 | 17 | 2 | 29 | 20 | ${ }^{6}$ | 53 | 8 | 11 |
|  | 0 3 | 0 7 | 5 7 | $\stackrel{4}{9}$ | 1 | 0 4 | 20 12 | 84 | 0 18 | ${ }_{66}^{1}$ | 12 39 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1{ }^{1}$ |
| Other purposes-...-..........-.-.--- do Proposed uses by major groups: | 3 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 84 | 18 | 66 | 39 | 15 | 17 |
| Manufacturing, total*-......---.....do. | 77 | 310 | 78 | 167 | 191 | 26 | 12 | 86 | 36 | 50 | 26 | 61 | 49 |
| New money--.-...-....-.-.-...- do | 57 | 192 | 70 | 81 | 179 | 15 | 8 | 46 | 15 | 48 | 22 | 47 | 38 |
| Retirement of debt and stock.....-do- Public utility, total $\dagger$-............do | 148 | 117 | 7 190 | 86 531 | 11 122 | ${ }^{7}$ | $\stackrel{2}{8}$ | 17 187 | 15 129 | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 303 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 206 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12 103 | 11 206 |
|  | 123 | 225 | 169 | 471 | 120 | 88 | 51 | 97 | 106 | 171 | 146 | 73 | 130 |
| Retirement of debt and stock .-...- do | 19 | 7 | 21 | 54 | 2 | 4 | 27 | 65 | 14 | 72 | 30 | 29 | 67 |
| Railroad, total...............-.---.-.-. do | 87 | 17 | 49 | 45 | 51 | 20 | 16 | 41 | 10 | 31 | 93 | 12 | 107 |
| New money...---.................. do | 87 | 17 | 49 | 45 | 51 | 13 | 16 | 41 | 10 | 27 | 27 | 12 | 85 |
| Retirement of debt and stock......d | ${ }_{37}$ | - | 0 | 0 385 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 66 | 0 | 22 |
| Communication, total ${ }^{\text {New }}$ | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 45 | 3 | 385 | 14 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 2 | 202 | 0 | 18 |
| Retirement of debt and stock.---- do | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |  | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Real estate and financial, total......-do | 23 | 58 | 39 | 76 | 33 | 6 | 23 | 41 | 11 | 60 | 12 | 21 | 132 |
| Now money ---1.-...-.-.------ d | ${ }_{1} 1$ | $\stackrel{51}{2}$ | 28 | 60 16 | ${ }^{9}$ | 5 | 22 | 5 | 10 |  |  | 9 | 75 |
| State and Retirement of debt and stock .-...do...- |  |  | $\delta$ | 16 | 16 |  | 1 |  | 0 |  |  |  | 50 |
|  | 171, 704 | 198, 762 | 349,557 | 324,825 | 244, 173 | 218,662 | 332, 957 | 230, 822 | 265, 519 | 255, 707 | 248.176 | + 570,664 | 357.805 |
|  | 133, 002 | 110, 200 | 61, 224 | 120,040 | 67,450 | 196, 516 | 105, 586 | 46,514 | 119, 155 | 126, 144 | 178,972 | + 167,048 | 100,029 |
| COMMODITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume of trading in grain futures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corn. mil. of bu <br> Wheat $\qquad$ do | ${ }_{357}^{254}$ | 209 368 | 173 380 | $\underline{552}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \\ & 660 \end{aligned}$ | 216 420 | 153 | $\begin{aligned} & 244 \\ & 248 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 237 \\ 294 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198 \\ & 284 \end{aligned}$ | 154 237 | ${ }_{230}^{103}$ | 140 364 |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand and in banks-..-..........mil. of dol. - |  |  |  | 280 |  |  |  |  |  | 306 |  |  |  |
| Customers' dobit balances (net)-.--.........- do.... | 530 | 626 | ${ }_{537}^{660}$ | ${ }_{5}^{681}$ | ${ }_{530}^{690}$ | ${ }_{548} 69$ | 740 584 | 783 | 813 | 881 | 901 | 953 | 1,018 |
| Customers' free credit balances .-.-...........- do- Money borrowed. | $\stackrel{551}{254}$ | 542 329 | ${ }_{355}^{537}$ | 528 493 | 530 399 | 548 404 | 584 418 | 586 416 | 596 445 | 633 523 | 669 493 | 669 522 | 666 579 |
| Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| totals $\qquad$ dollars | 100.58 | 100.56 | 100.49 | 100.98 | 101.40 | 101.82 | 101.80 | 101. 81 | 102.00 | 102.43 | 102.11 | 101.95 | 101.78 |
|  | 101.04 | 101.01 | 100.93 | 101.45 | 101.86 | 102.28 | 102.27 | 102.27 | 102.45 | 102.89 | 102.56 | 102.38 | 102.20 |
|  | 71.35 | 72.18 | 72. 20 | 71.40 | 71.77 | 72.07 | 71.82 | 72.48 | 72.92 | 73.70 | 74.46 | 74.80 | 75.48 |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utility, and railroad: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, utility, and railroad: High grade (11 bonds) .... dol. per $\$ 100$ bond.- | 100.7 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 100.9 | 102.0 | 103.0 | 103.1 | 102.8 | 103.2 | 103.7 | 104.0 | 104.0 | 104.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite (12 honds).-----------...- do- | 91.9 | 91.7 | 91.9 | 91.7 | 91.8 | 92.6 | 93.3 | 93.7 | 93.5 | 94.5 | 96.3 | 96.4 | 96.6 |
| Industrial (4 bonds) --............. do.- |  |  |  |  | 98.6 |  | 99.0 | 99.9 | 100.3 | 101.0 | 101.8 | 102.0 | 102.3 |
|  | 95.5 83.1 | 95.6 81.6 | 95.7 81.2 | 96.3 80.0 | 96.9 79.9 | 97.7 81.9 | 98.8 82.1 | 99.2 82.0 | 99.5 80.8 | 100.1 | 100.6 | 100.9 | 100. 8 |
|  | 83.1 128.8 | 81.6 129.0 | 81.2 129.0 | 80.0 127.5 | 79.9 127.9 | 81.9 129.1 | 82.1 128.6 | 82.0 128.8 | 80.8 129.6 | 82.2 130.3 | 86.4 131.3 | 86.5 131.7 | 86.7 131.5 |
| U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable...------.-.-.-. do. | 101.67 | 101.65 | 101.62 | 101.72 | 103.29 | 103.63 | 103.86 | 103.90 | 104.22 | 104.36 | 104.16 | 103.62 | 103.24 |
| Sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 56, 225 | 53,189 | 50, 767 | 49, 004 | 72,615 | 60,737 | 47,468 | 51, 480 |  | 84, 642 | 107. 958 | 67, 512 | 88. 494 |
|  | 80,637 | 76, 590 | 67,997 | 67, 171 | 87,224 | 78,549 | 59, 560 | 68,959 | 84,467 | 111, 120 | 144, 088 | 84,939 | 116, 471 |
| New York Stock Exchange: | 52,359 | 50,459 | 47, 431 |  | 69,941 | 57,108 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 75, 821 | 72,458 | 63, 601 | 63, 433 | 84,074 | 73,916 | 55, 721 | 64,706 | 79,064 | 105, 909 | 103. 1310 | 78, 780 | 84.757 111.305 |
| New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U sales, face value, total§..----- thous. of dol- | 67, 820 | 66,839 | 62, 284 | 64,257 30 |  |  |  | 63, 934 | 74, 692 | 99, 080 | 119,727 | 68, 487 | 98. 704 |
| U. S. Government |  |  |  |  | 31 63,990 |  |  | 63, 1222 |  | 22 | 25 | 72 |  |
| Other than U.S. Government, totals-..-do...- | ${ }_{59}^{67,807}$ | 66, 836 | 62, 299 | 64, 227 | ${ }_{58}^{63,980}$ | ${ }_{50} 68.178$ | 55, 352 | 63, 922 | 74,692 | 99, 058 | 119,702 | 68.415 | 98.703 |
| Formeign | 59,523 8,155 | 54,983 11,804 | 54,847 7,350 | 58,133 6,035 | 58,779 5,166 | 59,388 6,769 | 47,169 8,166 | 56,494 7,412 | 67,065 7 7 | ${ }^{91} 7088$ | 1088323 | $\begin{array}{r}59,215 \\ 9 \\ \hline 161\end{array}$ | 87, 246 |
|  | 8,155 | 11, 804 | 7,350 | 6,035 | 5,166 | 6, 699 | 8,166 | 7,412 | 7,598 | 7,938 | 11, 280 | 9, 161 | 11,420 |
| Market value, total, all issues $0^{*}$. ......mil. of dol. | 132, 065 | 132, 098 | 132,029 | 131,686 | 132,813 | 133,643 | 132, 210 | 132, 221 | 132,445 | 128, 464 | 128, 021 | 127, 737 | 125, 846 |
|  | 130, 368 | 130, 392 | 130, 326 | 130,000 | 131, 124 | 131,956 | 130, 535 | 130, 509 | 130.726 | 126.755 | 126. 290 | 126, 054 | 124.116 |
|  | 1,447 | 1,455 | 1,452 | 1,432 | 1,436 | 1,432 | 1,422 | 1,458 | 1,463 | 1,452 | 1,475 | 1,469 | 1. 476 |
| Face value, total, all issues ${ }^{\text {a }}$----------- do | 131, 304 | 131. 360 | 131, 381 | 130, 402 | 130,975 | 131,254 | 129,874 | 129.870 | 129,854 | 125, 410 | 125, 373 | 125. 332 | 123. fi, 4 |
|  | 129,027 | 129, 094 | 129, 120 | 128, 146 | 128,724 | 129,017 | 127,644 | 127, 608 | 127, 597 | 123, 190 | 123,142 | 123, 119 | 121.440 |
|  | 2,028 | 2,016 | 2,011 | 2, 006 | 2,001 | 1,988 | 1,981 | 2, 012 | 2,007 | 1,970 | 1,981 | 1,963 | 1,955 |
| Yields: <br> Domestic corporate (Moody's) $\qquad$ percent- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic corporate (Moody's) ----....-- percent-By ratings: | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.98 | 2.92 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.89 | 2.86 | 2.83 | 2.83 | 2.84 |
|  | 2. 70 | 2.70 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.67 | 2. 62 | 2.60 | 2.61 | 2. 60 | 2.58 | 2.57 | 2.58 | 2.58 |
| Aa | 2.79 | 2.79 | 2.78 | 2.78 | 2.75 | 2.71 | 2. 69 | 2. 70 | 2.68 | 2. 67 | 2.65 | 2. 65 | 2. 6.6 |
|  | 3. 05 | 3. 05 | 3. 04 | 3. 04 | 3. 03 | 2.96 | ${ }_{2} 2.95$ | 2. 94 | 2.93 | 2.89 | 2.85 | 2.86 | 2.86 |
|  | 3.47 | 3.45 | 3.45 | 3.47 | 3. 46 | 3.40 | 3.37 | 3.36 | 3.35 | 3.31 | 3.24 | 3.24 | 3.24 |
| By groups: <br> Industrial $\qquad$ do | 2.78 | 2.78 | 2. 78 | 2.78 | 2.75 |  | 2.68 | 2.68 |  | 2.65 |  |  | 2.64 |
| Public utility | 2.97 | 2.96 | 2.95 | 2.93 | 2.89 | 2.86 | 2.84 | 2.83 | 2.81 | 2.79 | 2. 79 | 2. 78 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2.78}$ |
|  | 3.27 | 3.27 | 3.26 | 3.29 | 3. 29 | 3.21 | 3.19 | 3. 20 | 3.20 | 3.14 | 3.07 | 3.08 | 3.08 |
| Domestic municipal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.17 | 2. ${ }_{2}^{2.13}$ | 2. 21 | 2. 20 2. 28 2. | 2.13 2.26 | 2.12 2.20 | 2.16 | 2. 13 | $\stackrel{2}{2.11}$ | ${ }^{2.08}$ | 2.05 | 2.02 | 2.01 |
| U.S. Treasury bonds, taxatie.....-....-d do | 2.21 2.38 | 2. 28 | 2. 28 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2. } \\ 2.38 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 2. ${ }_{2}^{26}$ | 2. 20 | 2. 22.22 | 2. 2.21 | 2.17 2.20 | 2.13 2.19 | 2.08 | 2. 2.06 | 2. 07 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for January-July 1948 are available upon request. *New series. See corresponding note on p. S-18. tRevised series. See corresponding note on p. S-18.
SSales figures include honds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; the
oTtotal includes bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately.


## FINANCE-Continued

|  | SECURITY MARKETS—Continue Stocks |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash dividend payments publicly reported: |
|  |  |
|  | Finance |
|  |  Mining |
|  |  |
|  | Public utilities: |
|  | Communications-.------------------ do. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, 200 common stocks (Moody's): |
|  | Dividends per share, annual rate ( 200 stocks) dollars |
|  | Industrial (125 stocks) . . .-.-.------------ do |
|  | Public utility (24 |
|  |  |
|  | Ban |
|  |  |
|  | Price per share, end of month (200 stocks) . do. |
|  |  |
|  | Public utility (24 stocks) $\dagger$................................ <br> Railroad (25 stocks) |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Industrial (125 stocks) do <br> Public utility ( 24 stocks) $\dagger$ $\qquad$ do |
|  |  |
|  | Railroad ( 25 stocks). |
|  | Bank (15 stoeks) |
|  | Insurance (10 stocks) |
|  | Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: |
|  | Industrial (125 stocks) ---.-----.-.- dollar |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Dividend yields, preferred stocks, high-grade, 11 stocks (Standard and Poor's Corp.) . . percent .- |
|  | Prices: <br> Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) <br> Dec. $31,1924=100$ |
|  |  |
|  | Dow-Jones \& Co., Inc. ( 65 stocks) dol. per share.- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Railroad (20 stocks) |
|  | Standard and Poor's Corporation: |
|  | Industrial, public utility, and railroad: $\$$ |
|  |  |
|  | Combined index (416 stocks) - $1935-39=100 \ldots$ |
|  | Industrial, total (365 stocks) |
|  | Consumers' goods (182 stocks)-----do------ |
|  | Public utility (31 stocks) ----------- do---- |
|  |  |
|  | Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks) |
|  |  |
|  | Sales (Sceurities and Exchange Commission): |
|  | Total on all registered exchanges: mil of dol |
|  | Shares sold $\qquad$ thousands. |
|  |  |
|  | On New York Stock Exchange: |
|  | Shares sold $\qquad$ thousands.- |
|  |  |
|  | Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales <br> (N. Y. Times) thousands.- |
|  |  |
|  | Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange: |
|  | Market value, all listed shares.-.-...-mil. of dol.Number of shares listed. .-.------.-. .-. .- millions.- |
|  |  |

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERIY)

Goods and services:


## Errors and omissions

$p$ Preliminary.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data for American Telephone and Telegraph stock (included in figures for 200 stocks) are excluded. Monthly data for $1929-48$ are available upon request.
§Number of stocks represents number carrently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of the series.

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

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE $\ddagger$ <br> Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U.S. merchandise: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 243 312 | 243 310 | 230 | 233 | 194 | 191 | 196 | 189 | 186 | 208 | 164 | 172 |  |
|  | 128 | 128 | 126 | 126 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 120 | 120 | 121 | 120 | 119 |  |
| Imports for consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 150 | 131 | 133 | 134 | 117 | 132 | 135 | 144 | 154 | 153 | 158 | 148 |  |
|  | 196 | 165 126 | 167 126 | 166 124 | 144 | 161 | 166 | 176 123 | 186 | 187 | 195 | 185 |  |
| Agricultural products, quantity: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted...-...................-1924-29=100.- | 125 | 117 | 116 | 115 | 84 | 91 | 93 | 99 | 99 | 116 | 89 | 98 |  |
|  | 143 | 147 | 146 | 159 | 118 | 104 | 77 | 72 | 77 | 93 | 85 | 113 |  |
| Total, excluding cotton: <br> Unadjusted | 165 | 148 | 162 | 154 | 133 | 154 | 152 | 136 | 133 | 136 | 100 | 103 |  |
|  | 192 | 174 | 180 | 181 | 164 | 155 | 124 | 106 | 117 | 122 | 104 | 124 |  |
| Imports for consumption: <br> Unadiusted $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ <br> Adjusted. $\qquad$ do. | 109 98 | 96 91 | 92 93 | 97 104 | 91 100 | 97 105 | 102 | 98 99 | 114 120 | $\begin{aligned} & 111 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | 111 | 108 |  |
| Shipping Weight |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water-borne trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, including reexports. .thous. of long tons.General imports. do. | 5,464 5,228 | 7,251 5,443 | 8,273 5,683 | 7,945 5,829 | 4,907 5,750 | 5,459 $\mathbf{5 , 9 7 5}$ | 4,553 6,247 | 3,083 6,271 | 3,705 6,298 | 3,795 6,055 |  |  |  |
| Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, including reexports, total. . . . mil. of dol.- | 1,177 | 1,166 | 1,092 | 1,104 | 899 | 880 | 906 | 850 | 836 | 943 | ${ }^{*} 746$ | - 773 | 1867 |
| By geographic regions: | 73, 837 | 58,182 | 51,753 | 76,55 | 54,945 | 37.710 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 233,753 | -540,636 | 21, 214.729 | 212, 065 | 54,945 194.900 | 172.162 | 185, 152 | 42, 173,271 | 33,878 149,181 | 197,019 | 24,315 145,739 | 31,606 150,002 |  |
|  | 424, 668 | 406, 991 | 399, 993 | 392, 153 | 280, 243 | 280, 740 | 286.450 | 285, 171 | 277, 712 | 324, 487 | 237,455 | 269, 117 |  |
| Northern North America..------------- do. | 166, 454 | 188, 489 | 196, 899 | 185, 614 | 150, 917 | 169,744 | 152,317 | 146.986 | 150, 228 | 144, 987 | 128, 432 | 119,980 |  |
| Southern North America .-.................. do. | 125,729 | 115, 305 | 102, 868 | 104, 961 | 89, 482 | 106, 499 | 104, 897 | 104, 689 | 128, 440 | 118,302 | 114, 681 | 99, 691 |  |
| South America-------------.-.-.-.---.- do | 152,662 | 156, 162 | 125,910 | 132, 584 | 128, 403 | 112, 752 | 127, 058 | 97, 665 | 96, 633 | 110, 401 | 92, 931 | 99, 580 |  |
| Total exports by leading countries: A frica: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,651 | 5,406 | 4,076 | 4,501 | 4,287 | 3, 636 | 3, 589 | 2,991 | 3, 546 | 2,758 | 2,338 | 2, 160 |  |
| Union of South Africa-......---.----...-. - do. | 31,036 | 27, 844 | 28,740 | 29,136 | 23,416 | 17, 525 | 18,076 | 20,411 | 13,952 | 18,729 | 6,876 | 8,592 |  |
| Asia and Ocoania: Australia, including New Guinea . . ....-do do | 15, 203 | 10,822 | 13,924 | 12,599 | 12,936 | 7,937 | 10,606 | 11,419 | 8, 064 | 13,333 | 10,179 | 8, 065 |  |
| British Malaya..-......-.-.-.-.--------- do | 4, 293 | 3,561 | 3,047 | 2, 938 | 2, 965 | 2,816 | 2,616 | 2,167 | 1,839 | 2,037 | 1,275 | 1. 706 |  |
|  | 15,921 | 26,816 | 7,225 | 2,090 | 2,433 | 965 | 820 | 280 | 714 | 3,250 | 3,400 | 8,199 |  |
| India and Pakistan --.----------------- do | 35, 362 | 34, 549 | 33, 695 | 36,303 | 22,930 | 16. 580 | 14, 177 | 14,986 | 9,977 | 17,328 | 16,818 | 20, 521 |  |
|  | 46, 820 | 36, 385 | 47, 819 | 41, 471 | 41, 042 | 34, 333 | 42,586 | 32, 147 | 24,479 | 39, 237 | 34, 238 | 33.895 |  |
|  | 12,991 | 12,647 | 10,593 | 9,740 | 8,434 | 7,944 | 6,605 | 5,813 | 4,243 | 12,032 | 9,616 | 6,382 |  |
| Republic of the Philippines.---.--.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do-.-- }}$ | 34, 449 | 41,632 | 37,624 | 31,847 | 36,335 | 28,954 | 32, 821 | 38,966 | 35, 190 | 41,425 | 19,601 | 17,343 |  |
| Europe: <br> France do | 61, 244 | 56,792 | 42,700 | 62, 063 | 25, 423 | 22,868 | 26, 853 | 29,279 | 32,175 | 30, 717 | 36,960 | 39, 011 |  |
|  | 77, 161 | 72, 542 | 81,742 | 59, 186 | 64, 137 | 63, 412 | 63, 379 | 59, 107 | 64,177 | 60, 807 | 36,960 33.968 | 39, 267 |  |
|  | 53,980 | 54, 186 | 52, 911 | 51,872 | 23, 370 | 19, 139 | 20, 420 | 28,407 | 23,873 | 37, 627 | 27, 523 | 32, 343 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics...... do...- | 1,901 | 3, 077 | 76.384 | 580 60 | 422 | ${ }_{53} 128$ | -80 | ${ }^{60}$ | 21 | 122 | -13 | -130 |  |
| United Kingdom | 62,246 | 61,770 | 76,156 | 78,274 | 50,294 | 53, 203 | 52,346 | 55, 005 | 42,496 | 54, 934 | 28,997 | 55,966 |  |
| Canada, ind. Newfoundland and Labradorf do. | 166,449 | 188, 474 | 196, 836 | 185, 596 | 150.844 | 169,739 | 152, 314 | 146, 983 | 150, 188 | 144,982 | 123, 430 | 119,976 |  |
| Latin-A merican Republics, total..-.-.-. do...- | 262,386 | 254, 283 | 214,093 | 221, 369 | 203, 379 | 204, 310 | 217, 400 | 190, 488 | 207, 879 | 214,270 | 196, 644 | 188, 751 |  |
|  | 9,909 | 9.858 | 6,110 | 8,307 | 13,689 | 13, 731 | 11,530 | 10,322 | 9, 419 | 8,730 | 10,751 | 15, 624 |  |
|  | 42,900 | 36, 019 | 28,948 | 33, 974 | 28,690 | 25,025 | 32,918 | 19,464 | 18,915 | 18,954 | 18,672 | 19,468 |  |
|  | 10,153 | 14, 527 | 12,346 | 14, 230 | 12,625 | 10, 071 | 12, 920 | 8,952 | 9. 289 | 12, 698 | 6,823 | 6,306 |  |
| Colombia | 19,588 | 19,336 | 14,698 | 14,115 | 13,335 | 9, 662 | 11,738 | 11,644 | 12,456 | 16,403 | 14, 261 | 13,955 |  |
|  | 34, 183 | 29.527 | 27, 240 | 29, 241 | 25, 531 | 26, 610 | 30,963 | 34,777 | 32, 872 | 38,254 | 32,508 | 27, 336 |  |
|  | 49, 146 | 44, 489 | 42, 192 | 36, 078 | 32, 993 | 31, 4.56 | 30, 796 | 35, 888 | 35, 671 | 37, 676 | 39, 244 | 34.323 |  |
| Venezuela | 49,760 | 54, 515 | 45,984 | 44, 278 | 43,347 | 38,438 | 41, 799 | 34, 287 | 33, 014 | 36, 763 | 30,965 | 32,076 |  |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise, total....mil. of dol.By economic classes: | 1,164 | 1, 156 | 1,082 | 1,093 | 889 | 872 | 896 | 844 | 829 | 934 | 736 | * 765 | 1858 |
| Crude materials --....---------- thous. of dol -- | 170, 517 | 196, 206 | 173, 500 | 179, 646 | 97, 875 | 108, 346 | 122, 821 | 133, 784 | 130, 476 | 171, 884 | 121,899 | 141, 365 |  |
| Crude foodstuff | 144,723 | 98, 538 | 139, 075 | 111,521 | 98,529 | 124, 509 | 102, 400 | 83, 982 | 94, 245 | 91, 834 | 66.600 | 68, 476 |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages. -do | 76,909 | 97, 029 | 86, 132 | 86.958 | 71, 411 | 49,726 | 52, 437 | 63, 495 | 59, 198 | 63, 826 | 49,109 | 44, 053 |  |
| Semimanufactures.-.-......-.----------.- do...- | 139, 109 | 133, 505 | 127, 224 | 125, 859 | 104, 652 | 100, 590 | 104, 389 | 86, 786 | 83, 640 | 101, 143 | 77, 509 | 86,874 |  |
|  | 632, 816 | 630, 720 | 556,323 | 589, 324 | 516,581 | 488, 892 | 514, 449 | 475, 791 | 461, 128 | 505, 362 | 419, 460 | 420, 680 |  |
| By Agricultural products, total $\ddagger$--.--........- do. | 362, 864 | 341, 983 | 343, 407 | 320, 158 | 235,438 | 244,509 | 245, 842 | 260, 071 | 258, 919 | 299, 853 | 224, 510 | 246, 013 |  |
| Cotton, unmanufactured......-......-- do. | 98, 538 | 100, 674 | 80, 653 | 90, 191 | 38, 607 | 28,381 | 36, 126 | 69,358 | 71, 704 | 106, 050 | 84, 814 | 102, 389 |  |
| Fruits, vegetables, and preparationsor. do. | 23, 642 | 18,352 | 15,469 | 13, 813 | 10,799 | 9.389 | 11, 299 | 18, 402 | 16, 129 | 14, 893 | 10, 107 | 15,757 |  |
| Grains and preparations --...-.-.-.-.- do.... | 148, 701 | 114, 239 | 151, 083 | 118,565 | 110,907 | 125,374 | 105, 949 | 93, 117 | 99,324 | 104, 866 | 80, 343 | 70, 179 |  |
|  | 17,690 | 24, 751 | 17, 901 | 21, 716 | 14, 140 | 12,938 | 12,321 | 10, 213 | 12,599 | 14, 177 | 10,366 | 13,815 |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total $\ddagger$. .-.....-do...- | 801, 209 | 814, 014 | 738, 848 | 773, 149 | 653, 610 | 627, 554 | 650, 653 | 588, 768 | 569, 767 | 634,197 | 510,067 | 515, 434 |  |
| A ircraft, parts, and accessories ........-do.... | 15, 282 | 15, 094 | 18,673 | 1 7, 449 | ${ }^{1} 78,891$ | 1 6, 776 | 17,224 | ${ }^{1} 15,257$ | 17,702 | 110,954 | 111, 386 | ${ }_{1} 14,653$ |  |
| Automobiles, parts, and accessories $\sigma^{\prime}$--do-.-- | 77. 598 | 73, 350 | 64, 968 | 61, 374 | 159,525 | ${ }^{1} 53,421$ | 1 56, 633 | 1 53, 359 | I 44, 441 | 141,434 | ${ }^{1} 144,015$ | 1 1 46,937 |  |
| Chemicals and related products $\sigma^{2} \ldots \ldots$ do.....- | 76,768 | 74, 223 | 63, 732 | 64,378 | 58, 801 | 58,549 | 58, 190 | 58,397 | 62, 175 | 67,047 | 50, 259 | 53, 398 |  |
| Copper and manufactures ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - - - | 7, 738 | 5, 719 | $\begin{array}{r}7,396 \\ \hline 70489\end{array}$ | 7,832 | 4,243 | 3,539 | 5,514 | 3,727 | 5, 053 | 9, 390 | 4, 717 | 8, 130 |  |
| Iron and steel-mill products...-.......... do do | 68, 424 | 76,711 | 70, 439 | 78, 761 | 67,795 | 64, 125 | 67, 699 | 37,768 | 26, 227 | 48,866 | 41,436 | 40,375 |  |
|  | 220, 948 | 231, 907 | ${ }^{1} 206,564$ | 1223,165 | 1202,673 | 1779,053 | 1191,715 | 1175,995 | ${ }^{1} 169,082$ | ${ }^{1} 202,808$ | ${ }^{1} 161,646$ | ${ }^{1} 159,524$ |  |
| Agricultural $0^{\text {Tractors, }}$ parts, and accessories* | 12,461 | 14. 010 | 14,785 | 13, 041 | 11,332 | 10, 108 | 8,892 | 7.897 | 6,838 | 7,808 | 6,527 | 7,923 |  |
| Tractors, parts, and accessories*...... do....- | 31, 867 | 31. 593 | ${ }^{1}$ 25, 938 | ${ }^{1} 26,644$ | ${ }^{1} 24,372$ | ${ }^{1} 20.978$ | 124,192 | ${ }^{1}$ 20,700 | ${ }^{1} 19,540$ | ${ }^{1} 23,412$ | ${ }^{1} 22,580$ | ${ }^{1} 21,328$ |  |
| Tlectrical ${ }^{\text {M }}$ - | 43,313 | 43, 513 | ${ }^{1} 34,638$ | ${ }^{1} 36,701$ | ${ }^{1} 33,712$ | ${ }^{1} 35,290$ | ${ }^{1} 31,050$ | ${ }^{1} 33,977$ | ${ }^{1} 31,824$ | ${ }^{1} 37,746$ | 127,457 | ${ }^{1} 30,517$ |  |
| Metal working | 17, 049 | 17,484 | 15,315 | 17, 109 | 19, 194 | 14, 836 | 15,792 | 16,046 | 16,238 | 17,008 | 13, 837 | 15, 741 |  |
| Other industrial $0^{7}$ Petroleum and products | 104, 124 | 113, 888 | 95, 931 | 107, 957 | 89,520 | 79,794 | 91, 584 | 76,145 | 74,943 | 90, 580 | 70, 522 | 67,200 |  |
| Petroleum and products Textiles and manufactures | 53,270 65,218 | 54,042 61,525 | 54,252 55,402 | 47,193 57,964 | 39,965 45,767 | 48,708 44,085 | 40,397 50,270 | 42,694 49,874 | 35,373 43,864 | 40,419 49,591 | 32,581 33,581 | 36,459 33,128 |  |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately in the interest of national security.

 ural exports group to the agricultural group have affected the pertinent series back to 1942 . Revisions will be shown later.

Data beginning 1948 have been adjusted in accordance with the 1949 commodity classifications. Revised figures for January-July 1948 are available upon request.
New series; included with agricultural machinery prior to 1948.

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued



| 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1950 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March |



TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS




 Class I Steam Railways
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.): $0^{7}$




[^14]o'Data for March, June, September, and December 1949 and March 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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued <br> Class I Steam Railways-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted....................-1935-39 = 100.. | 111 | 125 | 125 | $\begin{array}{r}119 \\ 98 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 115 79 | 120 | 114 60 | 99 42 | 120 | 107 97 | 107 97 | 96 46 | 120 |
|  | 175 | 184 | 171 | 147 | 115 | 119 | 128 | 53 | 96 | 155 | 158 | 130 | 144 |
|  | 117 | 119 | 128 | 127 | 117 | 131 | 130 | 131 | 135 | 119 | 106 | 115 | 123 |
|  | 128 | 121 | 132 | 159 | 212 | 149 | 140 | 153 | 149 | 123 | 119 | 111 | 116 |
|  | 61 | 68 | 66 | 54 | $\begin{array}{r}60 \\ 284 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ 240 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 104 | 131 35 | 95 51 | 69 <br> 45 | 68 42 | 52 39 | 53 39 |
|  | 68 | 228 60 | $\begin{array}{r}267 \\ 59 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 282 57 | 284 | $\begin{array}{r}240 \\ 57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 55 | 56 | 55 | 50 | 49 | 51 | 54 |
| Miscellaneous...--------------------------- do | 131 | 130 | ${ }_{127}^{59}$ | 126 | 121 | 128 | 135 | 121 | 124 | 120 | 122 | 122 | 127 |
|  | 120 | 127 | 124 | 115 | 110 | 117 | 105 | 92 | 117 | 115 | 117 | 104 | 127 |
|  | 79 | 129 | 130 | ${ }^{98}$ | 79 | 103 | 60 130 | 42 | 131 | -978 | ${ }^{97}$ | 46 | 139 |
|  | 174 | 188 119 | ${ }_{123}^{173}$ | 150 122 | 118 | 123 125 1 | 130 121 | 54 124 1 | $\begin{array}{r}96 \\ 137 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 148 134 184 | 151 118 | 122 | 143 123 |
| Forest products....-.---.................- do | 117 | 119 138 | 123 | 122 | 117 177 | 125 | 121 125 | 124 153 | 137 <br> 152 | 134 131 | 118 | 119 113 | 126 |
| Livestock - | 77 | 76 | 73 | 70 | 70 | 77 | 79 | 85 | 75 | 72 | 70 | 65 | 67 |
|  | 236 | 215 | 215 | 182 | 177 | 160 | 145 | 28 | 42 | 146 | 169 | 156 | 134 |
| Merchandise, l. c. $1 .-$-----.------------- do | ${ }_{60}^{60}$ | 59 | 59 | 58 | 55 | 57 | 52 | 54 | 54 | 52 | ${ }_{5}^{52}$ | 52 | 53 |
|  | 138 | 132 | 126 | 122 | 120 | 127 | 125 | 111 | 119 | 127 | 133 | 130 | 134 |
| Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: Car surplus, total | 114,926 | 78,336 | 49, 195 | 60,083 | 86, 418 | 63,822 | 74,745 | 190, 978 | 100, 208 | 44,382 | 110,945 | 165, 541 | 76,055 |
|  | 17,803 | 28,600 | 34, 365 | 35, 263 | 17, 839 | 11, 103 | 7,697 | 3, 451 | 2,368 | 8,303 | 17,425 | 11, 701 | 4, 867 |
|  | 87, 579 | 39, 994 | 4,321 | 14,786 | 59, 834 | 43, 570 | 62, 109 | 183, 594 | 92, 938 | 25, 833 | 77,385 | 139, 311 | 58,377 |
| Car shortage, total..--..-----.-....-.......-do | 510 | 236 | 375 | 388 | 1,741 | 2,451 | 3, 582 | 10, 924 | 5,964 | 1,021 | 224 | 569 | 5, 012 |
| Box cars. | 165 | 35 | 71 | 184 | 1,632 | 2, 254 | 3,173 | 10, 346 | 3,918 | 448 | 111 | 414 | 2,749 |
| Coal cars | 198 | 74 | 164 | 32 | 5 | 113 | 104 | 132 | 1,909 | 517 | 37 | 16 | 2,121 |
| Financial operations (unadjusted): <br> Operating revenues, total thous of dol | 「 739,079 | 747, 259 | 741, 069 | 735, 439 | 700, 648 | 742,877 | 694, 969 | 648,924 | 704,806 | 710,830 | 657, 044 | 584, 928 | 743,326 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r 616,093 }}$ | 620,293 | 615, 923 | 599,507 | 562, 811 | 600, 201 | 569,491 | 534, 885 | 587, 060 | 575, 664 | 537, 338 | 481, 965 | 630, 542 |
|  | 67,608 | 68,659 | 67, 858 | 77,076 | 82, 564 | 78,606 | 69, 833 | 60,993 | 63, 776 | 74, 379 | 69,725 | 57,845 | 59, 555 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 587$, 948 | 594, 270 | 600, 852 | 588, 177 | 569, 818 | 587, 116 | 540, 988 | 520, 920 | 537, 354 | 568, 292 | 546, 665 | 501, 118 | 574,408 |
| Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents thous. of dol- | ${ }^{\text {r 8 85, }} 028$ | 88, 226 | 82, 621 | 85.998 | 80,493 | 90,034 | 90,444 | 81, 219 | 91, 869 | 73, 229 | 77, 622 | 68.574 | 93, 211 |
| Net railway operating income..-.-.-.-...-do-.-. | ${ }^{\text {r 66, }} 103$ | 64, 763 | 57, 595 | ${ }^{61,263}$ | 50,337 | 65.727 | 63, 538 | 46, 786 | 75, 582 | 69,309 | 32,758 | 15, 236 | 75, 706 |
| Net income $\ddagger$ - .-.-.-.-.-.----------- do | 41,494 | 39, 989 | 32, 209 | 42,476 | 26,861 | 39,061 | 38, 131 | 23, 592 | 54, 425 | 82, 455 | 11,016 | ${ }^{1} 9,301$ |  |
| Financiatineravons, adjusted: Operating revenues, total..........-mil. of dol. | 721.6 | 741.9 | 736.9 | 748.3 | 700.9 | 697.3 | 685.2 | 622.9 | 708.5 | 712.1 | 688.6 | 638.4 |  |
|  | 596.0 | 610.4 | 611.7 | 614.5 | 570.1 | 569.0 | 560.2 | 511.0 | 588.8 | 584.0 | 565.0 | 522.9 |  |
|  | 68.4 | 71.0 | 68.6 | 74.4 | 75.7 | 70.1 | 70.1 | 62.3 | 66.7 | 73.0 | 72.8 | 64.1 |  |
|  | 662.6 | 689.1 | 676.2 | 677.0 | 649.8 | 659.1 | 633.1 | 591.9 | 636.4 | 631.5 | 628.9 | 536.8 |  |
| Net railway operating income.-.-.-.-.--- - do...- | 59.0 | 52.8 | 60.6 | 71.3 37 | 51.1 | 38.2 | 52.1 | 31.0 | 72.0 | 80.6 | 59.8 | 32.1 |  |
| Net income. do Operating results: $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | 26.4 | 21.3 | 29.2 | 37.8 | 19.0 | 5.2 | 18.9 | 0 | 39.3 | 49.1 | ז29.1 |  |  |
| Freight carried 1 mile...........mil. of ton-miles .. | 46, 716 | 50,199 | 51,607 | 47, 964 | 44,991 | 47,107 | 44,219 | 40, 554 | 46,036 | 45,190 | 41,793 | 36, 383 |  |
| Revenue per ton-mile.-...-.-..............cents. | 1. 397 | 1. 321 | 1. 283 | 1. 332 | 1.345 | 1.338 | 1. 363 | 1. 400 | 1. 356 | 1.343 | 1.370 | 1.407 |  |
| Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue.......millions.. | 2,744 | 2,770 | 2,735 | 3,111 | 3,385 | 3,256 | 2,910 | 2,533 | 2,488 | 2,912 | 2,730 | 2,215 |  |
| Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total U. S. ports .........---- thous. of net tons-- | 6, 659 | 7,847 | 8,352 | 8,401 | 7,300 | 7,486 | 7,285 | 6,494 | 6,367 | 6,458 | 5,619 | 5,428 |  |
| Foreign_----------------------------- do | 3,409 3,250 | 3,984 3,863 | 4,441 3,911 | 4,586 3,816 | 4,008 3,292 | 4,098 3,390 | 3,888 3,396 | 3,396 3,099 | 3,433 <br> 2934 | $\begin{array}{r}3,479 \\ \hline 898\end{array}$ | 5,095 2,523 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ \mathbf{2} \times 39 \\ \hline 195\end{array}$ |  |
| Panama Canal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,554 \\ & 1,280 \end{aligned}$ | 2,525 1,174 | 2,426 1,049 | 2,330 1,116 | 2,387 1,047 | $\begin{array}{r}1,979 \\ \hline 928\end{array}$ | 2,125 1,166 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,297 \\ & 1,313 \end{aligned}$ | 2,079 1,079 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,638 \\ & 1,576 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,508 \\ & 1,412 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,565 \\ & 1,588 \end{aligned}$ | 2,762 1,551 |
| Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels: A verage sale per occupied room | 5.15 | 5.62 | 5.16 | 5.48 | 5.27 | 5.84 | 5.59 | 5.71 | 5.81 | 5.25 | 5.41 | 5.43 | 5. 25 |
| Rooms occupied.-.......---.-.- percent of total.. | 85 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 78 | 81 | 86 | 86 | 80 | 67 | 80 | 83 | 81 |
| Restaurant sales index....same month $1929=100$. | 210 | 228 | 234 | 233 | 211 | 222 | 223 | 213 | 218 | 194 | 211 | 215 | 208 |
| Foreign travel; | 55, 907 | 50,397 | 47,743 | 51,062 | 64,588 | 79,459 | 73.171 | 54,039 | 39, 205 | 40, 723 | 40, 553 | 51,656 | 59,457 |
|  | 54,681 | 53,899 | 53,966 | 71.695 | 177,419 | ${ }^{1} 53,058$ | 141,927 | ${ }^{1} 37,141$ | 131,601 | 137, 182 | 142,388 | ${ }^{1} 54,884$ |  |
|  | 1,883 | 2,152 | 2,078 | 2, 568 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16,662 | 17,074 | 22, 038 | 20,809 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 24,000$ | ${ }^{\text {P }} 26,000$ | > 26, 000 | ${ }^{p} 27,000$ | p 22,000 | p 24,000 |  |  |  |
|  | 34,761 | 32,319 | 34, 602 | 32, 294 | 19,688 | 19,847 | 15, 001 | 13, 592 | 13,608 | 13, 932 | 22,069 | 30, 156 | 39,187 |
|  | 243 | 433 | 803 | 1,732 | 3,333 | 3,126 | 1,446 | 678 | 298 | 188 | 187 | 237 | 304 |
| Pullman Co.: ${ }_{\text {Revenue passenger-miles }}^{\text {P }}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 833 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues .-----------.-. thous. of dol. | 247, 769 | 245, 837 | 250, 363 | 253, 432 | 249, 852 | 258, 353 | 257,096 | 262, 534 | 262,745 | 271, 879 | 271, 019 |  |  |
| Station revenues----------------------- do- | 141, 270 | 141, 955 | 143, 750 | 146, 744 | 144, 576 | 146, 891 | 149, 629 | 154, 018 | 156, 367 | 159, 895 | 161,650 |  |  |
| Tolls, message....-.-.-.-.-...-.-.-.-. do | 88,969 198,130 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 86, } \\ 1931 \\ 193 \\ \hline 23\end{array}$ | 88,844 197138 | 88, 828 | 87, 490 | 93,449 | 89, 507 | 90, 258 | 88, 159 | 93, 536 | 90, 417 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, before taxes...-.-.-.-.-. do do Net operating income | 198, 130 | $\begin{array}{r}193,094 \\ 23,958 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 197, 138 | 196, 858 | 195,617 | 199, 772 | 196,780 | 195, 137 | 196, 809 | 205, 535 | 200, 786 |  |  |
|  | 22,164 34,129 | 23,958 34,318 | 24,266 34,493 | 26,458 | 24,671 34,766 | 27, 433 | 28,827 | 33, 119 | 32, 277 | 32, 729 | 32, 603 |  |  |
| Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: | 34, 129 | 34,318 | 34,493 | 34, 335 | 34, 766 | 34, 902 | 35,059 | 35, 231 | 35,408 | 35,635 | 36, 426 |  |  |
| Wire-telegraph: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues-...t.e.t.thous. of dol | 14,955 | 14, 354 | 14,819 | 15,098 | 13,582 | 14,870 | 14, 523 | 13,944 | 13, 413 | 14, 584 | 13, 241 | 12,636 |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation....do...- Net operating revenues. | 14,345 | 14, 167 | 14, 228 | 13, 901 | 13, 939 | 13, 964 | 13, 420 | 12,984 | 12,673 | 13,363 | 12,756 | 11, 887 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {d } 166}$ | ${ }^{1} 612$ | d254 | 360 | ${ }^{\text {d } 1,124}$ | 156 | 314 | 253 | 62 | 596 | d 359 | ${ }^{1} 88$ |  |
| Operating revenues | 2,090 | 1,944 | 2,078 | 2,019 | 1,826 | 1,892 | 1,948 | 1,817 | 1,788 | 1,882 | 1,762 | 1;620 |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation...do..-- | 1,662 | 1,696 | 1,675 | 1,822 | 1,764 | 1,733 | 1,617 | 1,506 | 1,548 | 1,660 | 1,548 | 1,584 |  |
|  | 232 | 55 | 180 |  | ${ }^{1} 127$ | ${ }^{\text {d }} 20$ | 149 | 145 | 74 | 38 | 31 | ${ }^{1} 113$ |  |
| Operating revenues ....-....-----....-. do...- | 2,067 | 1,896 | 1,979 | 1,950 | 1,793 | 1,925 | 1,957 | 1,938 | 1,938 | 2,262 | 1,883 | 1,784 |  |
| Oprating expenses, incl. depreciation....do.... | 1,856 | 1,862 | 1,843 | 1,845 | 1, 809 | 1,800 | 1,696 | 1,741 | 1,827 | 1,973 | 1,790 | 1,700 |  |
|  | 148 | ${ }^{4} 53$ | 52 | 16 | ${ }^{1}{ }_{4} 99$ | 46 | 185 | ${ }^{126}$ | ${ }^{1} 18$ | ${ }^{1} 205$ | ${ }^{1} 20$ | ${ }^{1} 18$ |  |

「 Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Deficit, $\quad \ddagger$ Revised data for February 1949 , $\$ 5,794,000$.
Beginning July 1949 , data exclude departures via international land borders; land-border departures during the 12 months ended June 1949 amounted to less than 1 percent of total de-
rtures.
$\dagger$ Pevised series. The coverage has been reduced from 100-120 to 53 carriers; however, the comparability of the series, based on annual operating revenues, has been affected by less than percent. Also, data are now shown after elimination of intercompany duplications for the Bell System; figures prior to August 1948 on the revised basis will be shown later. Data relate to 3.0 percent. Also, data are
continental United States.

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

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inorganic chemicals, production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| short tons - | 103, 418 | 109, 306 | 110, 129 | 103,217 | 109, 505 | 113, 894 | 105, 443 | 108, 604 | 115, 667 | 124,900 | 124,079 | 115, 976 | 123. 996 |
| Calcium arsenate (commercial) .....-thous. of lb-. | 129 | 1,159 | 1, 515 | 1,871 | 3,070 | 2,969 | (i) | (I) | 1,151 | 1,548 | (1) | (1) | 603 |
| Calcium carbide (commercial) ---- short tons | 58, 123 | 50, 763 | 45, 804 | 47, 424 | 44, 227 | 42,009 | 40, 286 | 47, 274 | 55, 212 | 55, 836 | 56,849 | 51,317 | 59,336 |
| Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid thous. of lb.. | 73, 255 | 75, 758 | 103, 665 | 116,758 | 131, 141 | 132, 266 | 95,085 | 82, 139 | 66, 259 | 66, 861 | ${ }^{2} 63,180$ | ${ }^{2} 259,120$ | ${ }^{2} 74,802$ |
|  | 148, 693 | 140,791 | 143,718 | 134. 572 | 139, 163 | 147, 825 | 147, 214 | 151, 128 | 155, 943 | 168, 282 | 158, 202 | 151, 513 | 167.091 |
| Hydrochloric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HCl}$ )-...-..... do | 42.297 | 40,267 | 37, 825 | 34. 833 | 35, 978 | 39,709 | 41.030 | 43, 616 | 44, 668 | 44,768 | ${ }^{2} 47,871$ | ${ }^{2} 243,315$ | ${ }^{2} 50.769$ |
| Lead arsenate (acid and basic)...-. thous. of 1 b . | 2.833 | 1,627 | 711 | 784 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{61} 676$ | 880 | 3. 217 | 3, 756 | 5, 568 |
| Nitric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ ) | 85, 680 | 101,790 | 99. 800 | 97, 476 | 90, 382 | 93,308 | 95, 721 | 85, 208 | 91,832 | 99,925 | 2105,575 | 2101,386 | ${ }^{2} 98.906$ |
|  | 1,471 | 1,367 | 1. 286 | 1,048 | 1,042 | 1,184 | 1,174 | 829 | 990 | 1,308 | 21,369 | r 21,253 | ${ }^{2} 11,427$ |
| Phosphoric acid ( $\left.50 \% \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO} 4\right)$--.-. short tons | 113,927 | 108, 045 | 111,040 | 97, 252 | 101, 682 | 109. 100 | 111, 224 | 124, 479 | 118, 217 | 113, 490 | 122, 850 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 119,202$ | 117, 334 |
| Soda ash, ammonia-soda process ( $98-100 \%$ Naz <br>  | 349,849 | 312,647 | 285,741 | 309, 379 | 289, 943 | 305, 469 | 17,406 | 28, 899 | 360, 971 | 354, 412 | 338. 552 | 319, 578 | 68, 746 |
| Sodium bichromate and chromate---...- do --- | 8, 116 | 7, 105 | 5, 286 | 4, 648 | 4, 029 | 5,575 | 5,552 | 5,938 | 5. 781 | 6,726 | 7.350 | 6, 771 | 7, 835 |
| Sodium hydroxide ( $100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}$ ) $\ldots$......-- do | 192, 947 | 175,850 | 176, 703 | 170, 283 | 163, 678 | 175, 933 | 182, 143 | 189,367 | 196,575 | 201, 012 | 187, 201 | + 180,945 | 205, 354 |
| Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) .--.........-.-.-.-....................... | 35,423 | 32,579 | 43, 277 | 37,658 | 26,446 | 28, 284 | 37,159 | 49,912 | 46,073 | 41,794 | 36,410 | 31,416 | 8, 693 |
| Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt <br>  | 65, 623 | 60, 834 | 54, 485 | 48,393 | 42, 176 | 58,794 | 49,377 | 56, 166 | 59,012 | 55,845 | 60,069 | 54,820 | 60,773 |
| Sulphuric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ): <br> Production | 978, 251 | 908, 599 | 937, 255 | 859, 275 | 833, 063 | 871,458 | 840,955 | 891, 334 | 934, 916 | 996, 565 | 21,019,803 | - 2967,335 | 21,067,023 |
| Price, wholesale, $66^{\circ}$, tanks, at works <br> dol. per short ton.. | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17. 00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 7.00 |
| Organic chemicals: <br> Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30, 496 | 29.617 | 29,521 | 25, 420 | 29,698 | 31,638 | 34,788 | 39.667 | 39,923 | 39,824 | 36,765 | 31. 147 |  |
| Acetic anhydride, production .-.-.-.-.....do---- | 48,157 | 39, 459 | 39,775 | 35, 334 | 40, 528 | 50, 785 | 62,927 | 68,704 | 70, 853 | 72,458 | 69, 140 | 67.356 |  |
| Alcohol, denatured: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals)............- do | 14,088 | 12, 996 | 12,975 | 14, 430 | 10,556 | 12,444 | 15, 341 | 15, 259 | 15,574 | 15, 077 | 15, 335 | 13, 215 | 17,087 |
| Stocks | 4,248 | 5,708 | 6,604 | 8,746 | 8,266 | 8, 126 | 6,732 | 6,313 | 5,358 | 3,899 | 3,464 | 3.429 | 2, 873 |
| Alcohol, ethyl: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 28, 426 | 36, 232 | 33,855 | 31.796 | 23, 760 | 26, 660 | 22,770 | 22,680 | 23, 181 | 22,549 | 24, 688 | 24, 254 | 7. 304 |
| Stocks, total --...-.-.---............- do | 37,741 | 43, 842 | 49, 942 | 51.015 | 53, 788 | 56,588 | 52, 426 | 43. 133 | 37, 192 | 33, 949 | 31, 346 | 28. 397 | 24.050 |
| In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses_do. | 37,454 | 43, 373 | 49, 441 | 50, 544 | 53, 273 | 53, 527 | 50, 652 | 41, 919 | 36, 223 | 33, 204 | 30, 450 | 27, 713 | 23, 513 |
| In denaturing plants. | -288 | 7699 | 502 | ${ }^{471}$ | 515 | 3,061 | 1,775 | 1,214 | 969 | 745 | 896 | 685 | 537 |
| Withdrawn for denaturing | 27,834 | 27, 027 | 25,770 | 30.593 | 18, 663 | 25, 176 | 24,362 | 27, 117 | 26,888 | 24,907 | 27,411 | 24, 044 | 30, 321 |
|  | 2,944 | 2,541 | 3, 222 | 3.040 | 2, 664 | 3,572 | 3,672 | 3,936 | 4, 289 | 2,288 | 2,750 | 2,547 | 3,846 |
| Creosote oil, production .-..-.-.-. thous. of gal .- | 13, 861 | 13, 250 | 13,728 | 13,215 | 10, 542 | 10,005 | 10,492 | 6, 254 | 6. 599 | 10,314 | -10,597 | 10. 063 |  |
| Ethyl acetate (85\%), production....-thous. of lb.- Glycerin, refined ( $100 \%$ basis): | 6,374 | 6,416 | 5,368 | 5,479 | 5,798 | 6, 424 | 5.339 | 6, 852 | 6,469 | 6,456 | 6, 449 | 6.917 |  |
| Glycerin, refined ( $100 \%$ basis): <br> High gravity and yellow distilled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production....-.-...............- thous. of lb.- | 6, 234 | 6,213 | 6,089 | 907 | , 692 | 6, | 7,528 | 7,550 | 7,879 | 6,834 | 6,927 | 6,159 | 499 |
| Consumption...-.-.-.-.-.-.............-do. | 6,305 | 6, 182 | 6,341 | 6,668 | 5, 700 | 7,068 | 7,397 | 6,913 | 6,545 | 6,214 | 5,971 | 6. 082 | 7.794 |
| Stocks | 12,406 | 12,936 | 12,110 | 13,596 | 11,316 | 11, 580 | 11,790 | 12, 123 | 13, 103 | 13,591 | 14,347 | 13. 564 | 14, 468 |
| Chemically pu | 9,973 | 8,910 | 9,246 | 8,617 | 6, 258 | 11,591 | 11,165 |  | 12.426 | 12,335 |  |  |  |
| Consumptio | 7,621 | 7,065 | 7, 189 | 6,947 | 6,286 | 11, 8181 | 17,729 | $\begin{array}{r}11,655 \\ 8,054 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12,916 | 12, 7 ,209 | 12.840 9,174 | 12, 2224 | , 553 |
| Stocks. | 21, 307 | 20,685 | 20,393 | 18,211 | 14, 926 | 15,674 | 15, 479 | 17,214 | 17, 838 | 20,071 | 22,411 | 24, 645 | , 972 |
| Methanol. production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natural ( $100 \%$ ) --..-----------...thous. of | 187 | 166 | ${ }_{2}^{223}$ | 146 | 136 | 157 | 146 | 165 | 165 | 169 | 171 | 145 | 19 |
|  | 14,038 | 11,417 | 8.864 | 8,023 | 7,609 | 8,059 | 9.323 | 11, 143 | 9,789 | 10,628 | 11, 655 | 8.767 |  |
| Phthalic anhydride, production..---thous. of lb.- | 12, 470 | 10.192 | 9,507 | 8,018 | 7, 104 | 10,103 | 12.602 | 16, 284 | 16, 340 | 18,075 | 18, 174 | 17.090 |  |
| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, (14 States) $\dagger$--. thous. of short tons. | 1,950 | 1,234 | 739 | 375 | 308 | 279 | 511 | 520 | 489 | 557 | 992 | 1,468 | 1,859 |
|  | 254. 928 | 250, 058 | 207.809 | 258.996 | 264.575 | 351.947 | 289. 754 | 310, 303 | 391, 164 | 300, 251 | r 248.714 | 311, 246 |  |
| Nitrogenous materials.............------.-. - do | 104, 414 | 99,590 | 63, 127 | 58, 420 | 79,592 | 87, 853 | 98.064 | 124,806 | 150, 907 | 159,502 | 51,893 | 126, 224 |  |
|  | 123.799 | 138,789 | 129.643 | 161,062 | 172. 841 | 229, 784 | 162, 598 | 155, 912 | 186.581 | 110.806 | ${ }^{\text {r 177, }} 883$ | 161, 043 |  |
| Potash materials | 7,993 | 9,133 | 7, 828 | 9, 824 | 8.410 | 8, 103 | 15.392 | 9,985 | 11. 540 | 5,631 | T ${ }^{\text {3, }} 406$ | 4. 562 |  |
| Imports, total | 170.937 | 152.977 | 176, 584 | 110,049 | 69,454 | 120, 479 | 118,352 | 97, 236 | 87,735 | 106, 389 | 142, 225 | 173, 103 |  |
| Nitrogenous matcrials, total.....-.-......... do | 150. 466 | 124,009 | 141, 302 | 93, 061 | 54, 254 | 100, 6999 | 107, 241 | 86, 961 | 70, 828 | 88, 773 | 98, 717 | 113, 283 |  |
| Nitrate of soda. | 82, 123 | 61,341 | 86, 544 | 66, 791 | 32, 681 | 52,377 | 52, 616 | 47, 695 | 26, 454 | 33, 163 | 55, 563 | 56, 171 |  |
| Phosphate materia | 8, 401 | 3. 215 | 13. 333 | 4, 430 | 8,130 | 13, 570 | 5,066 | 4,737 | 8,389 | 5,135 | 5,433 | 13, 606 |  |
|  | 1,964 | 13, 130 | 548 | 2,198 |  |  | - | 2 | 20 | 4,738 | 26, 159 | 33, 548 |  |
| Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehouses. $\qquad$ | 54.50 | 54.50 | 54. 50 | 54. 50 | 54. 50 | 54. 50 | 54.50 | 52. 25 | 51.50 | 51.50 | 51.50 | 51.50 | 51.50 |
|  | 100, 338 | 114,673 | 78.290 | 114,025 | 77,015 | 103, 938 | 92, 825 | 105, 678 | 72,787 | 45,485 | 27, 896 | 91,803 | 116,035 |
| Superphosphate (bulk): $\ddagger$ <br> Production... | r 1,020,281 | 994, 691 | r929.998 | 810, 775 | - 833,6\%1 | ז 889.083 | 820, 111 | 816, 724 | 850,563 | 836, 137 |  |  |  |
|  | 984, 456 | 802, 638 | 824,080 | 960, 752 | -1,165,762 | 1,264,676 | 1, 268, 682 | 1, 259, 932 | 1,311,085 | 1,420, 577 | 1, 495, 731 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 854,292 \\ 1,308,555 \end{array}\right.$ | 1,071,632 |
| NAVAL. STORES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rosin (gum and wood): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, quarterly total......drums ( 520 lb .).- | 362, 650 |  |  | 525, 250 |  |  | 574, 840 |  |  | 552, 940 |  |  |  |
|  | 618, 230 |  |  | 719, 140 |  |  | 840.920 |  |  | 929, 960 |  |  |  |
| Price, gum, wholesale, "WG" grade (Sav.), bulk" <br> dol. per 100 lb . | 6.22 | 5.68 | 6.41 | 6.42 | 6.49 | 6. 53 | 6. 70 | 6.60 | 6.58 | 6. 66 | 6.6 | 6.4 |  |
| Turpentine (gum and wood): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, quarterly total..--.---bbl. (50 gal.)-- | 114, 860 |  |  | 183, 160 |  |  | 194. 110 |  |  | 170.700 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of quarter --.................- | 229, 690 |  |  | 218, 490 |  |  | 225, 070 |  |  | 238, 660 |  |  |  |
| Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah). dol per gal. | . 41 | 40 | .39 |  |  | . 38 | . 39 |  | . 39 | . 40 | . 41 | . 43 | 43 |
| MISCELLANEOUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black blasting powder.--------.-. - thous. of lb.. | 1,286 | 1,333 | 1,269 | 1,081 | 1,068 | 1,509 | 1,606 | 1,595 | 2,436 | 2, 212 | 1,999 | 1,803 | 2,213 |
| High explosives. | 45,883 | 55, 729 | 57,992 | 50,982 | 45,443 | 53, 158 | 48,548 | 40, 130 | 47,608 | 47, 585 | 40,468 | 37, 389 | 53,418 |
| Sulfur: <br> Production $\qquad$ long tons | 402, 711 | 396,447 | 417,526 | 399,025 | 388, 811 | 397,024 | 389, 682 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3, 202, 481 | 3,181, 199 | 3, 168,051 | 3, 168,312 | 3, 142,845 | 3, 156, 752 | 3, 139, 785 | 3,097,331 | 3, 114,865 | 3, 099,305 | 3. 074,562 | - 3 376,94, 940 | $\begin{array}{r} 412,425 \\ 2,988,527 \end{array}$ |
| ${ }^{\circ}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Not available for publication. ${ }^{2}$ Beginning January 1950, figures are not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods because of the inclusion of data for plants not previously reporting. Revised figures for 1948-49 including data for these plants (which account for less than 3.5 percent of the total production of the indicated chemicals) will be available later. <br> $\ddagger$ Revised data for February 1949 (short tons): Production, 865,568; stocks, 1,239,818. <br> $\ddagger$ Revised series. Beginning in the January 1950 SURvEx, data for fertilizer consumption in 14 States bave been substituted for the 13 -States series formerly shown; revised figures prior to November 1948 will shown later. <br> *New series. The series for rosin "WG" (window glass) grade, which is compiled by the $U$. S. Department of Labor beginning November 1948 , and prior to that month by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, has been substituted for the "H" grade formerly shown. Data beginning 1935 will be shown later. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| FATS, OILS OILSEEDS, AND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Animal fats, greases, and oils: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 306, 947 | 270, 742 | 272, 192 | 275, 069 | 254, 842 | 264, 394 | 248. 888 | 288, 318 | 338, 009 | 378, 469 | 363, 933 | 288, 055 | 314, 265 |
|  | 111, 062 | 94, 188 | 109, 734 | 105, 502 | 61, 981 | 12n, 143 | 119,516 | 117, 519 | 106, 627 | 96, 214 | 111,714 | 103, 724 | 122, 437 |
|  | 446, 760 | 408, 634 | 368, 929 | 319, 521 | 322, 974 | 292, 421 | 265,758 | 240, 962 | 251, 195 | 316, 248 | 360, 842 | 344, 466 | 350, 904 |
| Consumption | 48,539 | 43, 564 | 38,425 | 41, 590 | 32, 951 | 41,895 | 44,031 | 42,016 | 42.911 | 43, 794 | 42, 3005 | 48,902 40,593 | 42,707 |
|  | 109,933 | 110, 882 | 113, 706 | 124, 927 | 129,265 | 124,518 | 117, 852 | 116, 477 | 112,412 | 111, 379 | 113, 753 | + 111,321 | 114,390 |
| Fish oils: | 879 | 1,063 | 4,717 | 13,599 | 12,735 | 18,362 | 21,962 | 24, 908 | 8,438 | 10,076 | 4,833 | 493 | 524 |
| Consumption, factory | 13,395 | 9,653 | 10,753 | 12,377 | 11,126 | 12,823 | 17,667 | 20, 865 | 15,364 | 14, 777 | 15, 236 | 15,438 | 19,539 |
| Stocks, end of month | 88,713 | 80,946 | 78, 176 | 78,442 | 69, 511 | 79,062 | 92, 245 | 102,849 | 94, 776 | 100.261 | 103,076 | 87,502 | 90, 820 |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, a ${ }^{\text {Veg }}$ byproducts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vegetable oils, total: Production, crude..................mil. of | 469 | 381 | 374 | 379 | 338 | 361 | 464 | 601 | 601 | 553 | 541 | r 471 | 476 |
| Consumption, crude, factory .-...........- do | 450 | 405 | 384 | 368 | 307 | 380 | 417 | 480 | 496 | 456 | 475 | 450 | 48 |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Crude | 812 | 736 | 735 | 739 319 | 732 | ${ }_{188}^{718}$ | 776 | ${ }^{856}$ | 983 | 1,048 | 1,087 | 1,073 | 1,062 |
|  | ${ }^{4} 448$ | 462 97.268 | 376 115,017 | $\begin{array}{r}319 \\ 60,173 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 71.865 |  |  | 231 |  |  | 386 | 404 | 398 |
|  | -47,741 | 97,268 8,827 | 115,017 13,955 | 60,173 24,378 | 71,885 32,189 | 31,179 31,096 | 29,982 38.516 | 36,630 <br> 28,785 | 71,986 <br> 35654 <br> 11.68 | 48,924 <br> 22.024 | 60,199 20.873 | 62.747 25.344 |  |
|  | 23,126 5 5 | 8,827 2,802 | 13,955 2,168 11,88 | 24,378 12609 | 32,889 2,811 | 31,096 4,505 | 38,516 4,925 | 28,785 10.616 | 35,654 <br> 11.689 | 22,024 5 5,53 | 20,873 1,726 | 25,344 3,869 |  |
| All other vegetable oils | 17,387 | 6,025 | 11,787 | 22, 769 | 29,778 | 26,592 | 33, 591 | 18, 169 | 23,966 | 16,439 | 19,147 | 21, 475 |  |
| Conra: |  | 19,754 | 30, 203 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16, 118 | 14,337 | 15, 536 | 15, 034 | 12,769 | 10,010 | $\stackrel{38,33}{ }$ | 46,206 18,710 | 43.723 21.998 | 33,180 22,328 | 36,640 23,784 | 25,515 17,725 | 24,724 21,074 |
|  | 26, 006 | 22,677 | 32, 655 | 40,940 | 27, 009 | 38, 594 | 51, 251 | 60, 027 | 52,913 | 32,798 | 44, 625 | 27, 160 |  |
| Coconut or copra oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Crude $\qquad$ thous. of lb .- | 32,682 | 25,762 | 38, 933 | 47, 231 | 34, 368 | 44,961 | 48, 892 | 58, 979 | 55, 482 | 42, 726 | 46, 743 | 32,381 |  |
|  | 21, 522 | 28, 162 | 24, 473 | 25, 022 | 23, 139 | 29, 168 | 30,374 | 29, 169 | 25,363 | 24, 304 | 22,515 | 21,358 | 23,268 |
| Consumption, factory: Crude | 42,566 | 46, 903 | 42, 585 | 44, 905 | 36,014 | 53, 219 | 54, 538 | 55, | 48,532 | 45, 222 | 43, 763 | 40,787 |  |
| Refined | 22, 533 | 25, 224 | 22, 827 | 24,483 | 19,689 | 28, 147 | 26, 248 | 25, 914 | 23, 287 | 22,344 | 20,617 | 20,708 | 2, 592 |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude- | 64,224 7,893 | 47,880 8,805 | 56,132 9,063 | 71,318 8,477 | 82,365 8,728 | 83,124 6,723 | 101,042 7 7,945 | 112,977 8,283 | 134,570 8,676 | 146,739 9,016 | 179,560 9,893 | 183,139 8,446 | 182,968 7,899 |
| Imports | 7,796 | 2,330 | 7,852 | 8,442 | 14,512 | 14, 485 | 17,020 | 8,442 | 11,158 | 6,015 | 10,675 | 10,729 |  |
| Cottonseed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}94 \\ 473 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | 30 325 586 | $\begin{array}{r}19 \\ 262 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 197 | 117 | 353 207 208 | $\begin{array}{r}1,248 \\ 586 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,382 | 1,322 | 450 677 | 179 654 | ${ }_{533}^{262}$ | 213 492 |
| Stocks at mills, end of month --..........do.-.-- | 881 | 586 | 343 | 162 | 132 | 278 | 941 | 1,575 | 2,112 | 1,884 | 1,409 | 1,137 | 858 |
|  | 209,422 | 143, 3 | 117, | 85,600 | 66,340 | 94, 081 | 253, 763 | 334, 030 | 355, 146 | 309. 772 | 289, 039 | 235, 130 |  |
| Stocks at milis, end of month.............do...- | 95,907 | 95, 806 | 104, 700 | 88,354 | 65,949 | 52,759 | 98, 076 | 116,912 | 123,518 | 142, 801 | 175, 724 | 196, 406 | 186, 446 |
| Cottonseed oil, crude: <br> Production. $\qquad$ thous. of lb | 153, 918 | 107,085 | 87, 873 | 65,569 | 48,656 | 64,805 | 184, 291 | 242, 687 | 252, 640 | 217, 619 | 210, 781 | 173,826 |  |
|  | 184, 758 | 168, 447 | 118,896 | 76, 240 | 52, 233 | 40,908 | 88, 766 | 123,462 | 162,355 | 181, 587 | 171, 922 | 146, 885 | 99,469 |
| Cottonseed oil, refined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 150,595 133,361 | 119,975 124,750 | 115,419 <br> 125,584 | 97,996 138,639 | 61,255 110,959 | 71,976 142,409 | 113,309 115,282 | 178,666 129,424 | 188.938 144.799 | 172,940 133,830 | 175,927 | 174,054 $1.58,713$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160,817 \\ & 174.461 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 40, 819 | 32,771 | 30, 560 | 32,728 | 28,882 | 37,530 | 32, 076 | 35,728 | 146,049 | 41, 205 | 47, 449 | 46, 604 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 242, 512 | 236, 197 | 227, 587 | 186, 268 | 132, 766 | 72, 590 | 69,708 | 125,176 | 174, 981 | 218. 210 | 255, 630 | 273, 525 | 271,007 |
| Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N.Y.) | . 143 | . 136 | . 134 | . 122 | . 125 | . 158 | . 140 | . 129 | . 118 | . 123 | . 130 | . 138 | 15 |
| Flaxseed: <br> Production (crop estimate) ....... thous. of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 143,664 |  |  |  |
| Oil mills: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,177 | 2,241 | 2,393 | 3,528 | 3,505 | 3,985 | 3,886 | 3,468 | 3, 254 | 3,194 | 2,937 | 2,752 | 2,576 |
| Stocks, end of month | $\begin{array}{r}3,142 \\ 46 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,104 | 1,960 | ${ }_{1}^{1,513}$ | 2,227 | 4,932 | 8,139 | 7, 558 | 6,982 | 5,412 | 5,058 | 3,928 | 2,554 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minn.) | 6.00 | 6.00 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 3.86 | 3.91 | 3.94 | 3.85 | 3.93 | 3.92 | 3.95 | 3.88 | 3.93 |
| Linsced oil: <br> Production thous. of lb.- | 60,949 | 43, 510 | 45, 497 | 70,927 | 69,949 | 77,071 |  |  | 62.856 | 61, 681 |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory | 31,966 | 25, 432 | 23, 734 | 26,402 | 35, 262 | 42, 723 | 49, 884 | 44, 411 | 36, 376 | ${ }_{30} 518$ | 57,066 | 53, 469 | 50, 839 |
| Stocks at factory, end of month...........do | 270, 035 | 310, 827 | 321, 765 | 363,431 | 378,788 | 407, 230 | 421, 115 | 433, 921 | - 462,934 | 485. 112 |  | 33,619 531,932 | 545, 778 |
| Price, wholesale (N. Y) ............. dol. per lb.- | 288 | . 288 | . 288 | . 276 | . 250 | . 216 | . 208 | . 192 | . 186 | . 185 | . 184 | . 185 | . 180 |
| soybeans: <br> Production (crop estimate) ........thous. of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1222305 |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory--------.----.-.-. do | 17, 32 | 15, 937 | 15,459 | 15, 264 | 15, 302 | 13,551 | 11,996 | 17,522 | 17,139 | 17, 290 | 16,909 | 15,466 | 18,112 |
|  Soybean oil: | 36,305 | 29,029 | 22, 992 | 18,333 | 12,477 | 6,549 | 10,606 | 63, 581 | 70,914 | 66,508 | 59,398 | 54, 214 | 47,991 |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude----------------------- thous. of lb.- | 167,689 | 156,088 | 154, 183 | 150, 583 | 155, 148 | 136,015 | 120, 756 | 172,491 | 165, 473 | 166, 855 | 165, 088 | 153, 046 | 177, 518. |
|  | 137,081 130,314 | 127,425 130,934 | 118,045 123,969 | 124, 209 | 110,190 97 | 135, 106 | 127, 703 | 125, 902 | 133,442 | 119, 251 | 130, 317 | 118,749 | 146, 063 |
| Consumption, factory, refined Stocks, end of month: | 130,314 | 130, 934 | 123,969 | 120, 798 | 97, 345 | 141, 462 | 136, 199 | 119,778 | 129,801 | 104, 727 | 117, 599 | 111, 398 | 139, 881 |
|  | 132,959 123,562 | $\begin{aligned} & 105,365 \\ & 12,523 \end{aligned}$ | 88,631 102,045 | 82,793 93,929 |  | 71,925 76,384 | 56, 223 | 67,314 <br> 55 <br> 110 | ${ }^{69}$, 405 | ${ }^{90,116}$ | 82, 877 | 78,911 | 87, 228 |
|  | 12,562 .154 | 125,158 .158 | 102,045 .154 | 93,929 .141 | 92,814 .142 | $\begin{array}{r}11,928 \\ \hline .175\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}56,790 \\ \hline .157\end{array}$ | 55,410 .145 | 57,976 .142 | 59,985 .148 | 66.650 .150 | 66,791 $\mathbf{. 1 5 3}$ | 64, 118 .168. |

Revised. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{2}$ No sales.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Beginning in the September 1949 SURVEY, 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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| FATS, OHLS, ETC.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, etc.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oleomargarine: Production...........-.-......thous. of lb.- | 80, 120 | 65, 665 | 59,725 | 63, 610 | 56, 118 | 79, 106 | 74,408 | 75, 471 | 71,278 | 76, 948 | 84, 237 | 81, 299 |  |
| Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) .-. do.-- | 78,984 | 64, 722 | 60,419 | 61, 970 | 55,366 | 79,346 | 71,172 | 73,938 | 73,072 | 76, 854 | 83, 942 | 81, 218 |  |
| Price, wholesale, vegetable, delivered (Chicago) dol. per lb | . 256 | . 229 | . 224 | . 224 | . 224 | . 248 | . 249 | . 224 | . 224 | . 224 | . 224 | . 224 | . 236 |
| Shortenings and compounds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 125,607 | 119,576 | 125,908 | 122, 213 | 83, 355 | 156,696 | 133, 849 | 123, 178 | 139,965 | 125, 783 | 135, 591 | 145, 489 | 161, 722 |
|  | 72, 800 | 80, 436 | 84, 851 | 85, 821 | 64,438 | 52, 851 | 59,315 | 62, 860 | 61,889 | 81, 722 | 71, 190 | 66, 407 | 71,736 |
| PAINT SALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paint, varnish, lacquer, and filler, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of dol.- | 84, 124 | 86, 236 | 89, 083 | 88,465 | 74, 215 | 87,911 | 84,376 | 76,219 | 67, 128 | 57,445 | 75,936 | ${ }^{5} 70,873$ | 87, 523 |
|  | 75,938 | 77, 852 | 79, 913 | 79, 546 | 67, 613 | 79,375 | 75,453 | 69, 016 | 60,719 | 52,061 | 68,887 | - 64,640 | 79, 155 |
|  | 30, 178 | 28,473 | 27, 582 | 28,755 | 25,775 | 30,821 | 30, 227 | 28,682 | 25, 215 | 23, 491 | 27, 684 | ${ }^{-} \mathrm{F} 27,145$ | 32,263 |
|  | 45,760 8,186 | 49,379 8,384 | 52,331 9,170 | 50,791 8,919 | 41,839 6,601 | 48,554 8,537 | 45,225 8,923 | 40,334 7,203 | 35,503 $\mathbf{6}, 409$ | 28,570 5,383 | 41,203 7,049 | r 37,495 6,233 | 46,891 8,369 |
| SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production:* ${ }^{\text {Cellulose }}$ acetate and mixed ester plastics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods, and tubes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheets, rods, and tubes -....-......-thous. of lb.. Molding and extrusion materials $\qquad$ do. | 1,563 4,548 | 1,329 4,610 | 1,650 3,449 | 1,242 4,303 | 1,332 3,431 | 1,405 4,626 | 1,530 | 2,138 | 1,962 | 1,674 4,638 | 1,938 | 1,875 5,399 |  |
| Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes------1.---- | 728 | 750 | 754 | 626 | 372 | 517 | 431 | 453 | 440 | 485 | $\cdot 546$ | 5, 546 |  |
|  | 1,010 | 1,022 | 709 | 176 | 433 | 113 | 712 | 749 | 950 | 972 | 825 | 1,168 |  |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins.-.------- do.----- | 20, 585 | 18, 260 | 14,828 | 14,952 | 11,232 | 17,834 | 22,569 | 25,056 | 28, 684 | 25, 811 | + 27, 499 | 27, 297 |  |
|  | 17, 257 | 17, 548 | 16,331 | 15,029 | 15.905 | 19,749 | 20,723 | 22, 156 | 20, 901 | 20, 137 | - 20, 332 | 20, 242 |  |
| Urea and melamine resins..--------------- do.--- | 9, 248 | 8,500 | 8,049 | 7,931 | 6,273 | 9,569 | 10, 299 | 13, 239 | 13, 568 | 13, 389 | ${ }^{\text {r 12, }} \mathbf{r} 889$ | 12,577 |  |
|  | 22, 219 | 23, 613 | 20,407 | 20, 636 | 18,853 | 23,663 | 29,098 | 31, 786 | 33, 503 | 33.036 | + 33, 111 | 31, 429 |  |
| Alkyd resins | 16,038 | 16,069 | 17, 853 | 19, 149 | 17,304 | 19, 258 | 21, 114 | 20,787 | 20,619 | 17,902 | -18,825 | 20,947 |  |
|  | 7,848 | 8, 182 | 7,516 | 7,584 | 6,681 | 8,103 | 9,912 | 10, 728 | 9, 777 | 8,086 | +8,486 | 8,479 |  |
|  | 16,084 | 14,547 | 14, 162 | 14,825 | 14,877 | 16,646 | 19, 399 | 18,896 | 18,709 | 18, 861 | +21,096 | 20, 020 |  |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

${ }^{*}$ Revised.

 Data for alkyd resins and rosin modifications are not available prior to 1949.


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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fermented malt liquors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,761 | 7,314 | 8,331 | 9, 258 | 9,382 | 9,182 | 7,392 | 6,122 | 5,774 | 6,312 | 6, 146 | 5,842 | 7,554 |
| Tax-paid withdrawals....-.-...-....-......-do | 7,084 | 6,507 | 7,557 | 8,629 | 8,722 | 8, 901 | 7,285 | 6,438 | 6,095 | 6, 246 | 5,597 | 5,523 | 5,938 |
| Stocks, end of month.--.----.-.-----.-----do | 8,708 | 9, 248 | 9,646 | 9,879 | 10, 147 | 10,033 | 9,836 | 9, 252 | 8,686 | 8,484 | 8,775 | 8,849 | 10,073 |
| Distilled spirits: <br> Production <br> thous. of tax gal | 20, 232 | 16,922 | 16,823 | 13,732 | 8,818 | 11, 581 | 16,704 | 26,093 | 19,770 | 19,057 | 16,577 | 14, 137 | 15,994 |
| Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawats thous. of wine gal.- | 14,038 | + 12, 991 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 13,326$ | - 13, 064 | 12,323 | 12,336 | + 14, 120 | 15, 213 | 17,673 | 20,031 | 11, 519 | 11, 592 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawals....-thous. of tax gal - | 9,334 | 7,755 | 7,826 | 7,632 | 8,067 | 8,072 | 9,471 | 11,438 | 12,070 | 8.351 | 7,209 | 6, 295 | 9,215 |
| Stocks, end of month .------.-.-.-.-.-do | 661, 728 | 668, 421 | 674, 6601 | 677, 344 | 676,337 | 675, 217 | 673, 701 | 671,309 | 669, 884 | 676. 016 | 680, 898 | 684, 578 | 686, 640 |
| Imports....---------------thous. of proof gal.- | 1,109 | 974 | 1,097 | 1,111 | 878 | 985 | 1,329 | 1,529 | 1,607 | 1,410 | 890 | 857 |  |
| Production .-.-...-----.-.-.-thous. of tax gal.- | 14,462 | 11, 536 | 10,971 | 7,852 | 5,099 | 5,959 | 8,703 | 9, 246 | 9,705 | 10,672 | 11,069 | 10,115 | 11,045 |
| Tax-paid withdrawals...--.-.-.-....-.-.--do. | 4,720 | 3, 884 | 3,732 | 3, 537 | 4,048 | 4,383 | 5,311 | 6,101 | 6,965 | 5, 197 | 4,684 | 4, 043 | 5,558 |
| Stocks, end of month .-.------....-.-.- do | 586, 592 | 593, 094 | 599, 561 | 602, 926 | 602, 865 | 603, 231 | 604, 768 | 606, 210 | 606, 015 | 610,365 | 615, 384 | 620, 133 | 624, 182 |
| Imports--------.-........thous. of proof gal - | 994 | 752 | 1,017 | 1,027 | 803 | 914 | 1,226 | 1,413 | 1,461 | 1,262 | 790 | 777 |  |
| Rectified spirits and wines, production, total thous. of proof gal. | 10, 202 | 8,306 | 8,931 | 9,069 | , 008 | 9,043 | 10,228 | 12,400 | 12,601 | 7,916 | 6,622 | 6,092 | ,377 |
| Wines and distilling materials: --..-.-.........-do | 9, 207 | 7,345 | 7,908 | 7,889 | 6,864 | 7,681 | 9, 250 | 11, 247 | 11, 473 | 7,101 | 5,870 | 5,458 | 8,357 |
| Wines and distilling materials: Sparkling wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production .....-.-........ thous. of wine ga | 74 | 188 | 98 | 163 | 54 | 128 | 47 | 47 | 54 | 86 | 124 | 38 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawals....................-do | 65 | 53 | 62 | 77 | 49 | 62 | 99 | 175 | 154 | 159 | 64 | 41 |  |
| Stocks, end of month........-.-....-......-do | 1,515 | 1,647 | 1,673 | 1,743 | 1,742 | 1,808 | 1,734 | 1,633 | 1,771 | 1,426 | 1,474 | 1,456 |  |
| Imports. | 21 | 32 | 26 | 28 | 13 | 14 | 35 | 43 | 86 | 86 | 24 | 17 |  |
| Still wines: <br> Production | 821 | 640 | 658 | 584 | 435 | 1,335 | 19,085 | 58,451 | 14,556 | 3, 534 | 1,076 | 745 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawal | 11, 703 | 9,585 | 8,885 | 8,815 | 7,763 | 8.788 | 11, 303 | 13,112 | 13,540 | 12,865 | 11,974 | 10,071 |  |
| Stocks, end of month. | 191, 799 | 182, 153 | 173,518 | 162, 586 | 155,034 | 145, 702 | 154, 365 | 203, 831 | 205,095 | 192, 024 | r 179,526 | 168,923 |  |
| Imports. | 253 | 238 | 221 | 177 | 148 | 145 | 188 | 286 | 342 | 335 | 240 | 242 |  |
| Distilling materials produced | 1,802 | 405 | 929 | 513 | 713 | 4,900 | 37,979 | 105, 382 | 35, 142 | 4,808 | 1,394 | 1, 397 |  |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (factory) $\ddagger$ - --.....-.-- thous. of lb-- | 112,525 6,318 | 124,615 | 160,625 51,056 | 157, 325 | 136,390 136,786 | 128,440 153,855 | 113,770 154,455 | 102, 800 | 90, 480 | 96, 000 | 101, 515 | ¢ 97875 +98886 | 121,750 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month | 6,318 | 15,338 | 51, 056 | 102, 701 | 136, 788 | 153, 855 | 154, 455 | 144, 819 | 130,452 | 113, 993 | 103, 657 | -92,886 | 94, 178 |
| Price, wholesale, 92 -score (New York) _dol. per lb.- | 616 | . 599 | . 597 | . 590 |  |  | . 622 | . 625 | . 625 | . 631 | . 624 | . 635 | . 607 |
| Production (factory), total $\ddagger$.-....-- thous. of lb - | 94, 375 | 111, 165 | 143, 280 | 137. 125 | 118,735 | 108, 410 | 94, 150 | 82,1 | 71,875 | 74, | 77,365 | ${ }^{\text {r 75, }} \mathbf{7 8 5}$ | 96, 215 |
| American, whole milk $\ddagger$......-...........do. | 70,945 | 86,845 | 116,365 | 112,545 | 96, 760 | 87, 370 | 74, 135 | 62,355 | 51, 395 | 52, 535 | 54, 565 | - 53, 775 | 70,010 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total . . do | 120,563 | 125, 903 | 134,765 | 162, 256 | 185, 517 | 210, 411 | 213, 433 | 209,515 | 196, 125 | 188, 653 | 176, 821 | +163, 922 | 159,529 |
| American, whole milk | 105, 608 | 109, 920 | 117, 021 | 140, 859 | 162, 346 | 183, 208 | 188, 259 | 185, 839 | 175, 764 | 168, 670 | 159,906 | ${ }^{r} 149,004$ | 143, 303 |
|  | 2, 035 | 2,393 | 2, 402 | 2,794 | 2, 138 | 1,804 | 2, 442 | 4,003 | 3,946 | 5,102 | 3,085 | 6,845 |  |
| Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago) .......................... lb | . 336 | . 337 | . 341 | . 343 | . 330 | . 352 | . 358 | . 356 | . 356 | 353 | . 349 | . 354 | . 351 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bulk goods-.............--...-- thous. of lb | 15, 145 | 22,910 | 39,450 | 34, 275 | 22,490 | 26,130 | 22,320 | 16,300 | 11,550 | 11,675 | 14,700 | 13, 200 | 16,550 |
|  | 14, 100 | 12,000 | 10, 300 | 9, 800 | 8,200 | 8,800 | 5,750 | 4,675 | 3,200 | 6, 300 | 4,450 | 5,900 | 6. 500 |
| Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods - do---- | 215,750 | 266, 250 | 361,150 | 350,850 | 306, 750 | 273,650 | 212,750 | 167,750 | 134,000 | 151,000 | 168,750 | 183,000 | 241, 000 |
| Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened) ............thous. of Ib. | 8,341 | 9, 290 | 9,066 | 10,027 | 8,309 | 8,559 | 6,758 | 6,925 | 5,795 |  | 5,249 | 5,951 |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened)..................do. | 177, 077 | 189, 735 | 298,661 | - 379, 100 | 454, 210 | 477, 812 | 484, 246 | 426,836 | 333, 264 | 243,491 | 151,401 | 101,470 | 86,216 |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) | 11, 021 | 9,901 | 7,657 | 8,903 | 6, 205 | 4,500 | 5,692 | 1,846 | 1,618 | 2,221 | 2,858 | 2, 869 |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) | 21,688 | 20,971 | 24,517 | 24, 391 | 22,967 | 11,209 | 12,368 | 18,257 | 14, 862 | 15,351 | 13, 120 | 14, 306 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: Condensed (sweetened) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) ------- - dol. per case | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9. 10 | 9.10 | 9. 10 | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9. 10 |
| Evaporated (unsweetened)...-------1.-- do-- | 5.45 | 5.18 | 5.05 | 5.09 | 5.12 | 5.11 | 5.08 | 5.08 | 5.09 | 5.09 | 5.10 | 5. 10 | 5.10 |
| Production.------....---.-..........-mil. of | 9.616 | 10.324 | 12,069 | 12.372 | 11559 | 10.574 | 9,427 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Utilization in mad. dairy products.......-- do | 3,833 | 4,394 | 5,640 | 5,482 | 4, 828 | 4, 475 | 3, 862 | 3, 395 | 2,943 | 3,144 | 3, 321 | $\begin{array}{r}8,671 \\ +3,263 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9,996 |
| Price, dealers', standard grade..-. dol. per 100 lb -- | 4.89 | 4.67 | 4.58 | 4.56 | 4.61 | 4.66 | 4.71 | 4.74 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4. 66 | 4.63 | 4.58 |
| Dry milk: Production: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Dry whole milk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) -.-.-. - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 80,000 | 12,275 | 122, 400 | 112,225 | 12,620 88,360 | 10,890 76,750 | 10,725 63,050 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9, } \\ 54,150 \\ \hline 150\end{array}$ | 79410 | 10.300 | 9.091 | 8, 135 | 11,425 85,100 |
| Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 58, 700 | 64,850 | 65,500 | 5, 100 |
|  | 15,479 | 14, 124 | 16, 135 | 17.377 | 19,059 | 17,788 | 18, 271 | 16,666 | 14, 180 | 11, 105 | 9, 710 | 9,187 | 9,719 |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food).....do. | 72,785 | 75, 436 | 96, 275 | 105,446 | 98, 129 | 97, 201 | 80, 448 | 57,026 | 47, 791 | 48, 722 | 43, 821 | 42, 213 | 51,619 |
| Exports: <br> Dry whole milk. | 4,616 | 6, 666 | 10,014 | 5,873 | 5,587 | 7.336 | 5, 449 | 5,909 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) | 8,288 | 26, 248 | 16, 226 | 14,042 | 2,857 | 20,579 | 44, 267 | 28,897 | 2,814 | $7,326$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,408 \\ & 7,653 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Price wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human food), U. S. average.....................dol. per lb. | . 115 | 117 | . 118 | 116 | 117 | . 118 | . 121 | . 12 | . 122 | . 121 | . 117 | . 118 | 117 |
| Apples: <br> FRUITS AND VEGETABLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .-.--.... thous. of bu-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 133,181$ |  |  |  |
| Shipments, carlot .-.----.-.-- no. of carloads.- | 3,161 | 2,065 | 1,776 | 764 | 549 | 507 | 2, 564 | 6,419 | 4,707 | 4, 036 | 3,832 | 4,231 | 3,397 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month. thous. of bu-- | 5,491 | 3,318 | 1,294 | 343 | 175 | 412 | 14, 777 | 35, 224 | 33,405 | 25, 667 | 19,573 | -12,502 | 7,120 |
| Citrus fruits, carlot shipments......no. of carloads.- | 11, 571 | 10,210 | 10,051 | 9, 002 | 7,902 | 6,390 | 4,790 | 5,521 | 7,524 | 11, 373 | 9, 760 | -8, 613 | 9,853 |
| Frozen iruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb.- | 266, 581 | 237, 419 | 237, 856 | 255, 787 | 327,090 | 339, 588 | 355, 552 | 342, 565 | 326,934 | 300, 409 | 279, 255 | r 265, 204 | 254,619 |
| Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month | 206, 061 | 191, 666 | 186, 821 | 219,515 | 237, 847 | 315, 788 | 368, 552 | 387, 681 | 383,658 | 371,003 | 339,316 | + 305, 316 | 269,653 |
| Potatoes, white: Production (crop estimate) $\ldots$.......thous. of bu_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, carlot | 35, 867 | 26, 059 | 22,999 | 24, 226 | 12.045 | 14,641 | 19,864 | 18,602 | 17,411 | 16, 542 | 19,900 | - 20,750 | 26,980 |
| dol. per 100 lbs . | 4. 568 | 4. 623 | 5. 258 | 3. 546 | 3.287 | 3.498 | 3. 236 | 2.873 | 3.601 | 4. 134 | 3.719 | 3.632 | 4.473 |

[^15]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1950 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | March |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS <br> Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal thous. of bu_ | 65,849 | 45, 380 | 57.458 | 47, 295 | 44, 958 | 59,048 | 46, 153 | 37, 905 | 49, 150 | 42, 726 | 33, 832 | 32, 632 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barley: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1238,104 |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets.-.-.-.------.----- do | 8,991 | 5,860 | 11,906 | 19,312 | 24,843 | 24,940 | 14,954 | 12,003 | 9,015 | 6,820 | 4,349 | 5,806 | 6,738 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: <br>  On farms. do. | 111, 198 | 9,491 | 10,057 | 14,922 59,308 | 24,659 | 33, 056 | 33,978 148,973 | 35, 942 | 34, 109 | $\begin{array}{r} 32,660 \\ 107,532 \end{array}$ | 30, 282 | 30,454 | 28,072 70,692 |
| Exports, including malt | 2,864 | 1,390 | 1,636 | 2, 111 | 4,199 | 6,410 | 14,383 3,382 | 1,888 | 1,468 | 2, 263 | 811 | 550 |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): <br> No. 2, malting <br> dol. per bu_ <br> No. 3, straight <br> do | 1.312 1.200 | 1.256 1.178 | 1.249 1.184 | 1. 253 1.163 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.290 \\ & 1.236 \end{aligned}$ | 1. 1.327 | 1.523 1.455 | 1. 1.502 | 1.560 1.451 | 1.509 1.418 | 1.546 1.444 | 1.547 1.484 | 1.578 1.518 |
| Corn: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ mil. of bu. . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13,378 |  |  |  |
| Crindings, wet process.-.-........thous. of bu.. | 9,902 | 8,813 | 8,632 | 8,910 | 8,658 | 10,637 | 10, 501 | 11, 206 | 10.047 | 9,554 | 9,454 | 9,446 | 10,743 |
| Recripts, principal markets Stocks, domestic, end of month:------ do-.--- | 23,694 | 19,646 | 21, 198 | 21,977 | 19,683 | 22, 064 | 23,967 | 43, 947 | 58,975 | 33,364 | 24,678 | 17,006 | 23,470 |
|  | 25,895 | 15,266 | 11, 589 | 10, 888 | 4.744 | 5,711 | 9.614 | 20,020 | 46, 400 | 51,688 | 47, 521 | 45,319 | 47.400 $1,634.2$ |
| On farms | 1, 21,267 | 11, 251 | 8,209 | + 1,611 | 7,826 | 8,369 | 7.116 | 7,513 | 20,238 | $2,401.3$ 13,470 | 10,080 | 8,628 | 1,634, 2 |
| Priers, wholesale (e, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.427 1.337 | 1.403 1.370 | 1.410 1.358 | $\stackrel{(2)}{1.353}$ | 1.451 1.402 1.32 | 1.340 1.307 | 1.262 1.312 | 1.390 1.152 | 1.308 1.157 | 1.450 1.296 | 1. 1.290 | 1.441 1.297 | 1. 487 |
| Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades. do.... | 1. 224 | 1.322 | 1. 279 | 1. 276 | 1.327 | 1. 256 | 1. 238 | 1. 134 | 1.142 | 1. 248 | 1. 249 | 1.261 | 1. 305 |
| Oats: <br> Production (crop estimate) ................mil. of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,323 |  |  |  |
| Rereipts, principal markets.-.-.-.-.- thous. of bu-- | 8,915 | 10,175 | 9,874 | 13,988 | 33, 804 | 24, 804 | 9,338 | 5,953 | 5,460 | 7, 163 | 6,862 | 4,670 | 7,660 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: <br>  | 4,215 | 3,635 | 4,129 | 6, 167 | 17,745 | 30,095 | 26,706 | 25, 254 | 21,218 | 19.029 | 16,050 | 13,130 | 12. 099 |
|  | 578,832 1.392 |  | 503 | 270,501 3,182 |  |  | 1,053,296 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}819,701 \\ \hline 78\end{array}$ |  |  | 481, 216 |
| Exports, including oatmeal <br> Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu.. | 1.392 .753 | 1,869 .741 | 503 .701 | 3,182 .673 | . 638 | 6,719 .637 | 1,765 678 | 1,045 .687 | 2,430 .759 | 578 .762 | 268 .749 | 659 .769 | . 783 |
| Rice: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ thous. of bu-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 189,141 |  |  |  |
| California: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, domestic, rough -- .-. - thous. of lb shipments from mills, milled rice ........ do. | $\begin{aligned} & 37,216 \\ & 19,003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55,691 \\ & 61,988 \end{aligned}$ | 48,913 30,421 | $\begin{aligned} & 45,785 \\ & 26,728 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46,994 \\ & 31,908 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68,741 \\ & 64,909 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48,951 \\ & 26,998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 236,472 \\ 48,435 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,427 \\ & 22,610 \end{aligned}$ | 65,207 81,654 | 32,953 31,183 | 45,493 | 83,503 34,770 |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month thous. of lb . | 59, 154 | 38,289 | 37, 944 | 29,358 | 35, 752 | 13, 806 | 16,508 | 114, 029 | 115, 691 | 81, 914 | 72,043 | 62,804 | 77,368 |
| Sonthern States (Ark., La, Tenn., Tex.) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, rough, at mills thous, of bbl. (162 16.$)$ - Shipments from mills, milled rice- thous. of lb -- | $\begin{array}{r} 841 \\ 141,767 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \left.\begin{array}{c} 665 \\ 120,202 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 412 \\ 134,241 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 377 \\ 132,777 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}18,233 \\ \hline 183\end{array}$ | 7881 81,631 | 4,315 194, 961 | 4, 188 265,382 | 3,703 226,358 | - 126596 | 658 196,778 | $\begin{array}{r} 480 \\ 92,216 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 493 \\ 105,130 \end{array}$ |
| Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned hasis), end of month . .............thous. of 1b. | 332, 121 | 286,353 | 202, 235 | 113, 173 | 57,291 | 65, 554 | 316,540 | 489, 341 | 650, 284 | 566, 941 | 452, 037 | 417, 203 | 373, 464 |
|  | 51,418 | 117, 042 | 106, 781 | 60, 952 | 88,768 | + 40, 375 | 63, 013 | ${ }^{+} \mathrm{I} 36,669$ | -109,077 | - 200, 905 | r 187,151 | 41, 146 | , |
|  | 439 | 458 | 809 | 772 | 909 | ${ }_{6}^{606}$ | 423 | 310 | 252 | 716 | 272 | 206 |  |
| Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.).-dol. per lb.- | . 093 | . 092 | . 091 | 089 | . 087 | . 084 | . 071 | . 070 | . 077 | 082 | . 082 | 081 | . 080 |
| Rye: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reccints, principal markets.-.--.-.- | 1 | 3,348 | 727 | 748 | 1,772 | 3,131 | 1,043 | 2, 194 | 5,071 | - 18,697 | 00 | 263 | 323 |
| Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month do | 2,075 | 3,618 | 2, 732 | 2,993 | 4,091 | 6,170 | 5,435 | 5, 401 | 10,005 | 9,338 | 8,280 | 7,643 | 7,321 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minn.)......dol. per bu.. | 1.352 | 1. 361 | 1.362 | 1.346 | 1.454 | 1.384 | 1.428 | 1.465 | 1. 418 | 1. 457 | 1. 430 | 1.343 | 1. 393 |
| Wheat: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate), total.-..-. mil. of buSpring wheat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,146.5 |  |  |  |
| Spring wheat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1244.8 |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets.....-.-.thous. of bu-- | 36,604 | 27, 560 | 49,082 | 64, 749 | 130,305 | 76,031 | 0, 170 | 27, 586 | 24, 296 | 18,492 | 18,385 | 17,347 | 19, 584 |
| Disappearance, domestic.-.-.................-do...- | 282, 991 |  |  | \% 279, 444 |  |  | 294, 748 |  |  | r 249, 992 |  |  | 19,584 |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada Canadian wheat) --......-do- | $\begin{aligned} & 130,737 \\ & r \\ & 585,506 \end{aligned}$ | 118, 501 | 89,097 | $\begin{array}{r} 70,146 \\ 307,347 \end{array}$ | 55, 199 | 86, 400 | 162,524 $1,159,159$ | 176, 459 | 165, 267 | $\begin{array}{r}165,657 \\ -909226 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 152,065 | 146, 506 | 136,625 662.938 |
| Commereial - .-.........------------ doInterior mills, elevators, and warehouses | 124, 656 | 116, 806 | 114,242 | 128, 158 | 234,493 | 260, 412 | -261,109 | 244,664 | 227, 502 | 219, 038 | 199,613 | 189, 447 | 180,659 |
| thous of hu.- | ${ }^{\text {r }} 148,271$ |  |  | 75, 859 |  |  | 282, 881 |  |  | r 237,304 |  |  | 188, 979 |
| Merchant mills. | $\begin{array}{r} 63,229 \\ 246,024 \end{array}$ |  |  | 32, 361 |  |  | 133, 688 |  |  | -117, 849 |  |  | 88, 583 |
| Fxports, total, including flour..................do | 39, 095 | 29,812 | 46, 555 | - 36,668 | 31,796 | 37,369 | 473, 495 | 26,589 | 24,067 | 26, 094 |  | $22.60{ }^{-1}$ | 199, 169 |
|  | 32, 358 | 23, 020 | 40,617 | 30,313 | 24, 789 | 34, 230 | 30,082 | 22, 693 | 20, 482 | 21, 655 | 18,055 | 19,240 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) | 2.348 | 2. 342 | 2. 328 | 2. 367 | 2.379 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) ...... do | 2. 241 | 2. 260 | 2. 221 | 1. 951 | 2.004 | 2. 060 | 2.152 | 2. ${ }^{2} 4318$ | 2.395 2.202 | 2.375 2.221 | 2. 366 | 2. 3228 | 2. 358 |
| No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) | 2. 329 | 2. 366 | 2. 344 | 1. 828 | 1.872 | 1.865 | 2. 013 | 2. 083 | 2. 161 | 2.200 | ${ }_{2.218}$ | 2.158 | 2. 290 |
| Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades....-do..-- | 2. 278 | 2. 285 | 2.254 | 2. 160 | 2.096 | 2. 185 | 2. 253 | 2. 282 | 2. 274 | 2.269 | 2.259 | 2.253 | 2. 300 |
| Wheat flour: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: $\dagger \quad$ thour of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour ------------ thous. of sacks ( 100 lb .) <br> Operations, percent of capacity | $\begin{array}{r} 20,391 \\ 64.1 \end{array}$ | 17,187 56.3 | 17,333 59.2 | 20,116 66.1 | 18,994 65.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,957 \\ 63,5 \end{array}$ | 20,357 70.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 20,895 \\ 69.0 \end{array}$ | 19,221 68.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 18,679 \\ 61.8 \end{array}$ | 19,165 | $\begin{array}{r}17,705 \\ \hline 660\end{array}$ | 20,043 63.6 |
|  | 392, 149 | 333,615 | 337, 890 | 390,721 | 380, 597 | 405, 071 | 413, 839 | 424, 907 | 389, 304 | 378, 385 | 384,792 | r 355,951 | 402,001 |
| Grindings of wheat $\dagger$ $\qquad$ thous. of bu-Stocks held by mills, end of month | 46,910 | 39,581 | 39, 990 | 46,344 | 44, 222 | 46, 561 | 47, 541 | 48, 740 | 44,852 | 43, 542 | 44,576 | ${ }^{\text {r 41, }} 172$ | 46,596 |
| Exports | $\begin{array}{r} 5,488 \\ 3,041 \end{array}$ | 3,044 | 2,623 | r 4,506 2, 727 | 3,007 | 1,347 | 4,757 1,465 | 1,672 | 1.539 | 4,948 |  |  | 4, 911 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  | 1,34 |  | , 612 | 1, 3 |  | 1,692 | 1,442 |  |
| Standard patents (Minneapolis) dol. per sack ( 100 lb. .- | 5. 400 | 5. 269 | 5. 255 | 5. 512 | 5. 575 | 5.340 | 5. 600 | 5. 715 | 5. 744 | 5. 669 | 5. 605 |  |  |
| Winter, straights (Kansas City) .........-do..-- | 5. 106 | 4. 980 | 4. 938 | 4. 869 | 4. 915 | 4. 869 | 5. 069 | 5. 165 | 5. 119 | 5. 115 | 5. 138 | 5.188 | 5. 269 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{2}$ No quotation


 of wheat will be published later.

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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| LIVESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cattle and calves: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slanghter (Federally inspected): $\begin{aligned} & \text { Calves }\end{aligned}$ | 619 | 562 | 510 | 533 | 501 | 549 | 552 | 568 | 585 | 511 | 465 | 443 | 586 |
|  | 1,102 | 996 | 1, 025 | 1,095 | 1,090 | 1,232 | 1,224 | 1,156 | 1,116 | 1,064 | 1,103 | 939 | 1,082 |
| Receipts, principal markets.-.-.-.---.-.- do. | r 1,897 | 1,733 | 1,827 | 1,896 | 1,833 | 2,470 | 2, 528 | 3, 061 | 2,280 | 1,676 | 1,839 | 1,537 | 1,715 |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States .-..-do...- | 126 | 100 | 92 | 140 | 164 | 384 | 586 | 869 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 432$ | 198 | 133 | 112 | 141 |
| rices, wholesgle: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef steers (Chicazo) - | $\stackrel{24.14}{ }$ | 23.66 | 24.02 | 22.53 | 20.62 | 20.06 | 19.74 | ${ }_{20.57}^{28.93}$ | 21.45 | 21.44 | 22. 94 | ${ }_{24}^{25.13}$ | 25. 25.10 |
| Calves, vealers (Chicago) .-.....---.--.-do...- | 27.63 | 27.94 | 26.45 | 25.94 | 24.88 | 25. 70 | 27.25 | 27.15 | 26.75 | 27.25 | 30.40 | 30.88 | 29.06 |
| Hogs: <br> Slaughter (Federally inspected) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of animals. | 4,315 | 3,894 | 3,721 | 3,745 | 3,165 | 3,417 | 3, 878 | 4,959 | 6,003 | 6. 477 | 5,844 | 4. 191 | 5,020 |
|  | r 2,617 | 2,471 | 2,438 | 2, 406 | 2,072 | 2,314 | 2,305 | 3, 055 | 3,618 | 3,813 | 3,712 | 2,691 | 3,058 |
| Prices: <br> Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb .- | 20.16 | 18.32 | 18.49 | 19.08 | 18.23 | 19.09 | 19.74 | 17.87 | 15.87 | 15.05 | 15. 23 | 16. 55 | 16. 13 |
| Hog-corn ratio bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb . of live hog-- | 16.9 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 16.4 | 17.2 | 16.1 | 15.3 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 14.3 | 13.5 |
| Sheep and lambs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slaughter (Federaly thous. of animals. | 949 | 676 | 761 | 898 | 976 | 1,126 | 1,180 | 1,172 | 1,060 | 1,058 | 1,077 | 863 | 939 |
| Receipts, principal markets .-.-.-.-...... do...- | +852 | 824 | 1,243 | 1,164 | 1,202 | 1,650 | 1,932 | 2,054 | 1,296 | 1,139 | 1,206 | 931 | 979 |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States.... do.... | 61 | 63 | 163 | 138 | 144 | 335 | 534 | 572 | 212 | 71 | 115 | 112 | 101 |
| Prices, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago) _.... dol. per 100 lb ... | 30.5 | 29.5 | 29. 25 | 27. | 24. 50 | 3.62 | 23.00 | 23.75 | 23.38 | 22.38 | 24.00 | 26. 12 | 7.62 |
| Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha) do | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.66 | 23.21 | 23. 28 | 23.25 | 22.88 | 23.64 | 25.12 | 26.59 |
| meats |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total meats (including lard) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) .-... mil. of lb | 1,519 | 1,353 | $\begin{array}{r}1,362 \\ r \\ 7 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ | 1,438 | 1,358 | 1,441 | 1,436 | 1,564 | 1,763 | 1,864 | 1,793 | 1,356 $r$ | 1,585 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month .-....-- do- | 1,018 | ${ }_{104}^{930}$ | 1799 77 | 716 97 | 643 65 | 520 46 | 411 | 409 41 | $\begin{array}{r}532 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 799 69 | ${ }_{55} 943$ | 1887 +78 | 868 |
|  |  | 104 |  |  | 65 | 46 | 45 | 41 | 58 | 69 | 55 | 78 |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) ....thous of lb.. | 664, 174 | 606, 020 | 623, 536 | 645, 249 | 638,252 | 716, 737 | 698, 983 | 660, 890 | 640, 589 | 616, 302 | 642, 167 | 554,425 | 644, 109 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month .........do | 143, 137 | 119,431 | 94, 035 | 81, 148 | 75,627 | 72,053 | 71.475 | 78.763 | 103, 582 | 136, 903 | 143, 599 | + 123,281 | 112, 280 |
|  | 1,709 | 2,388 | 1,302 | 1,227 | 1,482 | 2,511 | 2,260 | 1,070 | 1,167 | 2,569 | 1,118 | 1,078 |  |
| Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, good ( $600-700 \mathrm{lbs}$.) (New York) ............ dol. per lb | . 392 | 404 | . 410 | . 433 | . 431 | 438 | . 464 | . 476 | 476 | 445 | . 438 | . 430 | 433 |
| Lamband mutton: $\quad$ Production (inspected slaughter) .-.thous. of lb - | 43,156 | 30,761 | 33, 561 | 37, 427 | 40,975 | 48,257 | 50,414 | 51,338 | 47,893 | 48,992 | 51,344 | 42,392 |  |
| Prockes, cold storave, end of month | 14, 268 | 9,864 | 7,007 | 6,761 | 6,651 | 6,869 | 7,268 | 81,222 | 10, 534 | 13,811 | 14,332 | r 13,062 | 10,897 |
| Pork, including lard, production slaughter) | 811, 293 | 715, 895 | 704,543 | 754, 870 | 678,466 | 675, 735 | 686, 365 | 851, 970 | 1, 074, 324 | 1,198,884 | 1. 099, 016 | 759, 390 | 894. 965 |
| Pork, excluding lard: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) ...........-do | 593. 593 | 527,859 | 517,974 | 556, 838 | 495, 142 | 500, 186 | 518, 143 | 634, 343 | 801, 460 | 880, 945 | 804, 033 | 558, 664 | 664, 957 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month .-........ do | 586, 429 | 545,231 3,866 | 466,108 5,855 | 419,590 $\mathrm{r} 11,925$ | 367,043 6,102 | 283,178 6,749 | 204, 678 4,342 | 209,687 2,479 | 297,205 2,711 | 473,741 6,576 | 582, 737 | - 573, 108 | 546, 744 |
| Exports- | 2,943 | 3,866 | 5,855 | 「 11, 925 | 6, 102 | 6,749 | 4,342 | 2,479 | 2,711 | 6,576 | 4,017 | 4,179 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Mams, smoked $\qquad$ dol. per lb | 570 | . 550 | . 520 | . 556 | . 586 | . 613 | . 569 | . 489 | . 468 | . 469 | . 489 |  | 485 |
| Fresh loins, 8-10 16, average (New York) do - | . 502 | . 518 | . 515 | . 533 | . 546 | . 558 | . 551 | . 453 | . 386 | . 351 | . 368 | . 430 | 409 |
| Miscellaneous meats and meat products, stocks, cold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Edible offal .-........-.-.---.- - thous of lb.- | 61,269 | 58, 535 | 54, 707 | 55, 322 | 56,671 | 54,958 | 51,245 | 47, 642 | 51, 174 | 62, 163 | 63,173 | r 56,670 | 54, 842 |
| Canned meats and sausage and sausage-room products $\qquad$ thous. of lb_- | 55,683 | 58, 348 | 50,941 | 49,570 | 41,209 | 34,310 | 27,374 | 26,094 | 30,014 | 38, 186 | 45, 984 | * 49, 457 | 55,082 |
| Lard: <br> Production (inspected slaughter) $\qquad$ | 159, 474 | 137, 441 | 136, 470 | 144, 798 | 134, 178 | 128, 257 | 122,743 | 158,861 | 199,237 | 232, 483 | 215, 492 | 146. 905 | 167,713 |
| Stoeks, cold storage, end of month..........-do | 156,782 | 138,216 | 125,823 | 103, 890 | 96, 255 | 68,819 | 48,768 | 38, 320 | 39, 808 | 73,995 | 92, 949 | r 81.174 | 87,900 |
|  | 55, 604 | 92, 304 | 63,282 | 76,508 | 52, 293 | 29,407 | 32, 682 | 31, 503 | 49,467 | - 54, 311 | 45, 770 | 68,583 |  |
| Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)...-dol. per lb_ pOULTRY AND EGGS | . 152 | . 136 | . 147 | . 136 | . 132 | . 166 | . 152 | . 158 | . 130 | . 128 | . 129 | . 129 | 132 |
| Poultry: <br> Reccipts, 5 markets thous. of lb.- | 24,937 | 26,798 | 31,644 | 38, 054 | 34, 769 | 38,991 | 49,399 | 58, 185 | 82,866 | 73, 034 | 34,859 | 28, 604 |  |
| Stocks, cold storase, end of month....... do | 108,732 | 89, 205 | 77, 823 | 74, 733 | 71, 261 | 83, 466 | 132, 380 | 211, 517 | 267, 508 | 292, 513 | 295, 736 | - 260.523 | 212, 678 |
| Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) dol. per lb-- | . 353 | . 339 | . 298 | . 268 | . 241 | . 260 | . 238 | . 236 | 217 | . 213 | . 204 | . 223 | 239 |
|  | r 6.143 | 6.105 | 5.845 | 4.905 | 4,334 | 3,853 | 3,576 | 3,749 | 3,851 | 4.499 |  | 217 |  |
| Dried egg production---------------- thous. of lb-- | + 14,310 | 13,285 | 7,875 | 7,640 | 6,118 | 3,963 | 1,778 | 933 | 1,207 | 8,579 | 3,239 | 6, 257 | 10,082 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell thons of cases Frozen. thous. of lb- | 530 77,319 | $\begin{array}{r} 954 \\ 107,058 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,943 \\ 141,361 \end{array}$ | 2,290 166,582 | 17,936 168,394 | 1,426 146,868 | $\begin{array}{r} 810 \\ 121,476 \end{array}$ | 96, 382 | $\begin{array}{r} 250 \\ 72,556 \end{array}$ | 110 53,902 | 380 55,052 | $\begin{array}{r} 7735 \\ \times 73,159 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,253 \\ 115,320 \end{array}$ |
| Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) $\dagger$ dol. per doz. | . 451 | . 483 | . 483 | . 493 | . 533 | . 559 | . 628 | . 564 | . 527 | . 381 | . 323 | . 32 | . 358 |
| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Candy, sales by manufacturers........thous. of dol. | 55, 507 | 43,851 | 34,642 | 36,028 | 25,580 | 40,928 | 66, 713 | 69,382 | 65,913 | 52,730 | 51,675 | 49,091 | 53, 018 |
| Cocoa: | 44,434 |  | 24,963 | 32, 103 |  |  | 11,253 | 9,936 | 21.019 |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, Accra (New York) dol. per lb- | $\begin{array}{r}44,185 \\ \hline 1.188\end{array}$ | 20, 199 | 24, 190 | . 187 | 21, .211 | . 226 | 11200 | $\stackrel{.}{ } .205$ | $\stackrel{\text {, } 246}{ }$ | . 259 | $\xrightarrow{272}$ | . 251 | . 228 |
| Coffee: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances from Brazil, total . . . . .thous. of bags-- | 1,488 | 1,294 | 1,572 | 1,326 | 1,672 | 1,868 | 2,332 | 1,945 | 2,185 | 1,439 | 1,093 | 779 | 1,286 |
| To United States - | 1,058 | ${ }_{906}^{811}$ | 942 796 | 806 | ${ }_{859}^{933}$ | 1,129 | 1,403 | 1,280 | 1,507 | 874 992 | 699 868 | 519 928 | 727 949 |
| Imports | 2,086 | 1,782 | 1,477 | 1,685 | 1,688 | 1,604 | 1,932 | 1,853 | 2,016 | 2,247 | 2,070 | 1,574 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb.- | . 265 | . 261 | . 270 | . 272 | . 277 | . 284 | . 302 | . 355 | 496 | 490 | . 496 | '. 485 | . 471 |
| Landings, fresh fish, 5 ports..........thous. of lb.. | 40,705 | 49,613 | 69, 890 | 71,117 | 66, 145 | 77,219 | 64,091 | 55,030 | 42,129 | 31,246 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month.........do.... | 82, 722 | 74, 940 | 91, 453 | 114, 031 | 127, 217 | 146,344 | 150, 608 | 156, 077 | 158,719 | 146, 813 | 125,516 | 105,818 | 87,133 |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation.
$\dagger$ Revised series. U. S. Department of Agriculture data replace the series for U. S. standards published prior to the October 1949 issue of the Surver. Data for September 1944 to July 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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued




## Leaf: <br> TOBACCO

Production (crop estimate) .............. mil. of lb
Stock, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter, total.-.
Domestic:
 ir-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscelForeign grown:

Cigar leaf -------
Exports, including scrap and stems....thous. of lb
Manufactured products:



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

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LEATHER MANUFACTURES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Shoes and slippers: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production, total.-...---.-.thous, of pairs--
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, \& 44, 818 \& 37,626 \& 35, 098 \& 38,509 \& 32, 987 \& 44, 969 \& 41, 538 \& 38,208 \& 33, 490 \& 34, 124 \& \({ }^{\text { }} 38,696\) \& 39, 270 \& \\
\hline total....-.....---.......-thous. of pairs.- \& 41, 266 \& 34, 262 \& 31, 429 \& 34, 152 \& 28,845 \& 38,926 \& 34, 858 \& 31, 225 \& 26,850 \& 30, 129 \& \({ }^{\text {r 3 }} 35,822\) \& 36,231 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
By types of uppers: \(\sigma^{7}\) \\
All leather \(\qquad\) do-..
\end{tabular} \& 38,037 \& 31, 171 \& 28, 018 \& 32, 622 \& 26, 360 \& 35, 630 \& 32, 293 \& \& 25, 457 \& 28,281 \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 3, 183 \& 4, 454 \& 3,351 \& 5,911 \& 2,580 \& 3,405 \& 2,660 \& 1,802 \& 1,617 \& 1,834 \& 2,651 \& \({ }_{3}{ }^{3} 202\) \& \\
\hline By kinds: \& 9,623 \& 7,790 \& \& 8,431 \& 6,383 \& \& 8,409 \& 8,249 \& 7,205 \& 8,025 \& \& 7,980 \& \\
\hline  \& 1,407 \& 1,209 \& 1,217 \& 1,639 \& 1,464 \& 1,797 \& 1,710 \& 1,608 \& 1,131 \& 1,274 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 1,207 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1,204 \& \\
\hline  \& 20, 818 \& 17,537 \& 16,149 \& 16,748 \& 15, 234 \& 20,791 \& 18,052 \& 14, 818 \& 12,211 \& 13, 774 \& - 17, 974 \& 18, 723 \& \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}5,634 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 4,497 \& 3,956 \& 4, 267 \& 3, 541 \& 4,782 \& 4, 156 \& 3,941 \& 3,736 \& \({ }_{4}^{4,316}\) \& r 5 5, 134 \& 5,111 \& \\
\hline Infants' and babies'.....---.........-do- \& 3,784
3,068 \& 3,229
2,931 \& 2,824
3,212 \& 3,067
3,877 \& 2,223
3,706 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
2, \\
5,476 \\
\hline, 384
\end{tabular} \& 2,531 \& 2,609
6,379 \& 2,567
6,149 \& 3,140
3,562 \& \(+3,359\)
\(+\quad 3425\) \& 3,213
2588 \& \\
\hline  \& 3, 0681 \& \(\stackrel{2}{2,931}\) \& 3,212

246 \& $\begin{array}{r}3,877 \\ \hline 255\end{array}$ \& 3,706 \& 5, ${ }^{\mathbf{3} 76}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}6,067 \\ \hline 299\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}6,379 \\ \hline 04 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}6,149 \\ \hline 266\end{array}$ \& 3, 220 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 2,425 \\ \hline 200\end{array}$ \& 2, 5258 \& <br>
\hline  \& 223 \& 217 \& 211 \& 225 \& 215 \& 261 \& 314 \& 300 \& 225 \& 213 \& 229 \& 234 \& <br>
\hline Exports. \& 358 \& 393 \& 323 \& 287 \& 334 \& 527 \& 406 \& 409 \& 365 \& 348 \& 229 \& 319 \& <br>
\hline Prices, wholesale, factory, Goodyear welt, leather sole: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Men's black calf oxford, plain toe.. dol. per pair \& 9. 6.653
6.750 \& 9.653
6.750 \& 9.653
6.600 \& 9.853
6.600 \& 9.653
6.600 \& 9. 653
6.600 \& 9.653 \& 9. ${ }^{\text {6. } 604}$ \& 9.555
6.600 \& 9. 555 \& 9. 555 \& 9. 555 \& 9. 5555 <br>
\hline Men's black calf oxiord, Women's black kid blucher oxford.-.......-do...-- \& 5.150 \& 5. 150 \& 5.150 \& 5.150 \& 5.150 \& 5.150 \& 5.150 \& 5.150 \& 5.150 \& 5. 150 \& 6.600
5.150 \& -6. ${ }^{6.150}$ \& 6. 600
5.150 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LUMBER-ALL TYPES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Exports, total sawmill products $\ddagger$--------M M bd. ft.- \& 54,161 \& 49,838 \& 59,784 \& 60, 234 \& 44,549 \& 61,796 \& 74,533 \& 52,514 \& 62,046 \& 44, 529 \& 33,746 \& 469 \& <br>
\hline Imports, total sawmill products .-.-..-.-...do...- \& 123, 435 \& 103, 852 \& 117, 351 \& 121, 115 \& 100, 173 \& 123, 729 \& 146, 878 \& 170,493 \& 200, 847 \& 173, 518 \& 167, 260 \& 166, 228 \& <br>
\hline National Lumber Manufacturers Association: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& +2.819

$r$ 591 \& $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ + \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 2,938 \\ \quad r \\ \hline 459\end{array}$ \& $+3,027$
$r$
514 \& r 2,664
$r$
$r$ \& r 3,201
$r$
566 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \Gamma \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}+3,049 \\ r \\ \hline 604\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 3,087 \\ r \\ \hline 649\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ \\ + \\ r \\ \hline 656\end{array}$ \& 2, 383 \& 2,463
601 \& 3,091 ${ }_{669}$ <br>
\hline  \& -2, 228 \& -2,368 \& - 2,477 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 2,513}$ \& r2.167 \& - 2 , 635 \& -2,562 \& r 2,445 \& r 2 , 438 \& r 2,297 \& 1,754 \& 1, 862 \& 2,422 <br>
\hline  \& -2, 747 \& r 2,842 \& +2.863 \& + 2,963 \& - 2,608 \& '3, 146 \& -3,210 \& r 3, 225 \& r 3,364 \& r 2,983 \& 2,633 \& 2,865 \& 3,343 <br>
\hline Hardwoodst---------------------------10 \& ${ }^{r} 527$ \& ${ }^{2} 493$ \& ${ }^{r} 452$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 444$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 460$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 5444$ \& ${ }^{5} 578$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 606$ \& +732 \& ${ }^{5} 662$ \& 697 \& 689 \& 739 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{-2,220}$ \& ${ }^{+} 2,349$ \& + 2,411 \& + 2,519 \& - 2,148 \& - 2, 602 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 2,632}$ \& ${ }^{+2,619}$ \& r 2,623 \& r 2, 321 \& 1,936 \& 2,176 \& 2,604 <br>
\hline Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month, total $\ddagger$ mil. bd. ft \& ${ }^{-7181}$ \& ${ }^{\text {r 7, }} 161$ \& - 7, 234 \& -7,298 \& r 7,354 \& -7,409 \& -7,324 \& - 7, 207 \& - 6, 881 \& r 6, 851 \& 7, 028 \& 6,976 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{+} \mathbf{2 , 1 8 9}$ \& ${ }^{\text {r } 2,150}$ \& r 2,157 \& - 2, 227 \& - 2, 264 \& - 2,286 \& - 2, 272 \& + 2,270 \& r 2,187 \& r 2,181 \& 2,478 \& 2,390 \& 1,960 <br>
\hline  \& + 4,992 \& -5,011 \& -5,077 \& -5,071 \& -5,090 \& -5,123 \& -5,052 \& - 4,937 \& - 4, 694 \& r 4, 670 \& 4, 550 \& 4, 586 \& 4,317 <br>
\hline Douglas fir: SOFTWOODS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Exports, total sawmill products........... bdi. ft.. \& 28,914
17
11 \& 24,145
11,751 \& $\begin{array}{r}29,617 \\ 4,307 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 27,606
9,681 \& 20,594
4.852
4 \& 31,062
5 \& 42,275
9
9054 \& 24,305
5 \& 30,784 \& 18,685 \& 10, 916 \& 11,965 \& <br>
\hline  \& 17,407 \& 11,751
12,394 \& 4,307
25,310 \& 9,681
17,925 \& 4, 852
15,742 \& 5,474
25,588 \& -9,054 \& 5, 5198 \& 7,884
22,900 \& 3,882
14,803 \& 4,437
6,479 \& 1,379
$\mathbf{6 , 5 8 6}$ \& <br>
\hline Prices, wholesale:
Dimension, \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dimension, No. 1 common, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 16^{\prime \prime}$ bd. \& 68.310 \& 68.310 \& 68.310 \& 67.568 \& 64.680 \& 63.896 \& 62.720 \& 62. 720 \& 62.720 \& 63.210 \& 64.484 \& 66.640 \& 67.620 <br>
\hline  \& 128.700 \& 127.958 \& 122.562 \& 118.058 \& 114. 660 \& 114.660 \& 114.660 \& 108. 780 \& 105.448 \& 104.860 \& 102.900 \& 103.635 \& 105.840 <br>
\hline Southern pine:
Orders, new \& 738 \& 660 \& 725 \& 690 \& \& 913 \& 842 \& 765 \& 711 \& 627 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 307 \& 276 \& 261 \& 228 \& 247 \& 340 \& 372 \& 374 \& 304 \& ${ }_{253}$ \& 291 \& ${ }_{397}$ \& 749
361 <br>
\hline  \& 706 \& 661 \& 728 \& 703 \& 670 \& 744 \& 782 \& 701 \& 760 \& 756 \& 703 \& 667 \& 766 <br>
\hline  \& 713 \& 691 \& 740 \& 723 \& 678 \& 820 \& 810 \& 763 \& 781 \& 678 \& 676 \& 696 \& 785 <br>
\hline Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month mil. bd. ft \& 1,802 \& 1,772 \& 1,760 \& 1,740 \& 1,732 \& 1,656 \& 1,628 \& 1,566 \& 1,545 \& 1,623 \& 1,650 \& 1,621 \& 1,602 <br>
\hline Exports, total sawmill products.......... M bd. ft.. \& 11,390 \& 7,469 \& 10, 202 \& 9,934 \& 9,028 \& 9, 218 \& 8, 869 \& 8,468 \& 9,226 \& 7,925 \& 9, 104 \& 8,269 \& <br>
\hline Sawed timber--.----.-.-------------do- \& 4,330
7,060 \& 3,053
4,416 \& 3,797
6,405 \& 6,477 \& 3,016
6,012 \& 2,737
6,481 \& 2,488
681 \& 2,376
6,092 \& 3,298
5,928 \& 2,791
5,134 \& $\underset{6,416}{2,688}$ \& - ${ }_{6}^{2,178}$ \& --....-- <br>
\hline Prices, wholesale, composite; \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Boards, No. 2 common, $1^{x} \quad{ }^{6}$ or ${ }^{\text {or }}$ per M bd. ft. \& 64.167 \& 62.001 \& 60.380 \& 59.033 \& 59.479 \& 61.173 \& 63.326 \& 64.311 \& 65.008 \& 65.467 \& 65.765 \& 65.618 \& 65.986 <br>
\hline Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 12-14^{\prime}$ \& 146.650 \& 144.513 \& 142.865 \& 139.374 \& 139. 200 \& 136. 484 \& 138. 542 \& 139.583 \& 140.256 \& 140. 256 \& 141.114 \& 139.472 \& 139.410 <br>
\hline Western pine: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 457 \& 545 \& 568 \& 684 \& 643 \& 673 \& 693 \& 643 \& 630 \& 624 \& 461 \& 467 \& 584 <br>
\hline Orders, unflled, end of month..--------- do.- \& ${ }^{466}$ \& 492 \& 498 \& 539 \& 607 \& 629 \& 699 \& 734 \& 759 \& 767 \& 757 \& 755 \& 763 <br>
\hline  \& 381
400 \& 579
523 \& 619
561 \& 712 \& 628
578 \& 721 \& 637
626 \& 617 \& ${ }_{667}^{563}$ \& 477 \& 264 \& 336 \& 477 <br>
\hline Stocks, gross, mili, end of month...............d. do \& 1,529 \& 1,586 \& 1,644 \& 1,713 \& 678
1.763 \& 765
1,829 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1,840 } \\ \hline 1820\end{array}$ \& 610
1,847 \& 1,724 \& 569
1,632 \& 405
1,491 \& 439
1,377 \& 582
1,272 <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$, dol. per $M$ bd. ft \& 67.48 \& 66.80 \& 65.84 \& 65.20 \& 62.54 \& 59.21 \& 57.02 \& 57.56 \& 58.00 \& 59. 18 \& 60.37 \& 61.26 \& 62.72 <br>
\hline West Coast woods: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Orders, newt .-..................il. bd. ft-- \& +895
+656 \& +820
+592 \&  \&  \& 7
+743
+898 \& - 931 \& -954 \& -926 \& -884 \& -788 \& 919 \& 748 \& 995 <br>
\hline  \& '656 \&  \& - 511 \& + 397 \& + 469 \& $\checkmark 555$ \& $\checkmark 595$ \& ${ }^{-} 620$ \& - 575 \& - 520 \& 800 \& 848 \& 807 <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \times 884 \\ \hline 885\end{array}$ \& r
+884
+884 \& r 858
+854
+85 \&  \& +638
+671
+681 \& $\begin{array}{r}7873 \\ +846 \\ \hline 880\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ { }_{7}^{855} \\ \hline 981\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}7852 \\ \\ \hline 902\end{array}$ \& 5838
+929 \& \% 8830 \& 575 \& 644 \& 921 <br>
\hline  \& -958 \& -938 \& r 942 \& r 876 \& -843 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 870 \\ \\ \hline 876\end{array}$ \& - 811 \& +962
+761 \& +989
$\cdot 671$ \& +842
$\cdot 659$ \& 636
567 \& 776 \& ${ }_{727}$ <br>
\hline SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production........thous. of sq. ft., 88' $\mathbf{8}^{\prime \prime}$ equivalent. \& 176,061 \& 153, 516 \& 154,677 \& 151,386 \& 86, 538 \& 169, 274 \& 168,747 \& 176, 197 \& 176, 501 \& 179,876 \& 175, 484 \& -177,577 \& 235, 291 <br>
\hline  \& 179,021 \& 158, 279 \& 152, 137 \& 160, 856 \& 102,578 \& 172,478 \& 160, 832 \& 178, 764 \& 180, 945 \& 186,030 \& 168,635 \& 177,905 \& 237,000 <br>
\hline  \& 81, 526 \& 76,148 \& 77,811 \& 68, 742 \& 62,947 \& 59,756 \& 58,881 \& 55,984 \& 51,316 \& 44,941 \& 55, 268 \& ${ }^{\text {r 5 5, }} 322$ \& 53,361 <br>
\hline HARDWOOD FLOORING \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Maple, beech, and birch: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Orders, new -------------.......... M bd. ft-- \& 5,000 \& 3, 950 \& 3,400 \& 4, 299 \& 4,275 \& 4,200 \& 4,300 \& 4,800 \& 4, 525 \& 4,325 \& 5,400 \& 5. 275 \& 7,150 <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of month...........--do \& 7,575 \& 8, 500 \& 7,325 \& 6,872 \& 6,875 \& 6,300 \& 6,600 \& 6,850 \& 7,125 \& 5,900 \& 7,225 \& 8,250 \& 9, 850 <br>
\hline  \& 5,000 \& 4,175 \& 4,275 \& 5,246 \& 4, 650 \& 4,900 \& 4,325 \& 4, 175 \& 4,375 \& 4,450 \& 4,225 \& 4,125 \& 4,850 <br>
\hline Shipment \& 5,200
8,550 \& 4,
7
7 \& 3,675
8,000 \& 8, 8 8,851 \& 9,000
8 \& 4,550
9,700 \& 3,950
10,150 \& 4,575
9,650 \& 4,200
10,000 \& 4,250
10.025 \& $\stackrel{4}{4,225}$ \& 4,450

9,650 \& | 5,450 |
| :--- |
| , 054 | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{-}$Revised
'Revised. $\$ 1948$ data for production of shoes and slippers have been revised; revisions January-July are shown in the September 1949 SURVEY on p. S-31.
small differences between the sum of the flgures and the totals for shoes, sandals, and play shown separately from shoes, sandals, etc., in the distribution by types of uppers; there are further small differences between the sum of the fgures and the totals for shoes, sandals, and play shoes, because the latter, and also the distribution by kinds, include small revisions not available
by types of uppers. $\ddagger$ See note at the bottom of p . $\mathrm{S}-30$ of this issue regarding revised lumber series.

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

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| HARDWOOD FLOORING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oak: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 61, 264 | 54, 156 | 58,749 | ${ }^{56,876}$ | 62,722 | 78, 066 | 87,382 | 85, 525 | 74,615 | 71, 891 | 85, 965 | 91, 090 | 93. 988 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month..............-do...- | 34, 744 | 34, 933 | 31, 879 | 31, 908 | 30,229 | 35, 029 | 47, 846 | 55,918 | 55, 715 | 61,488 | 75, 816 | 95,627 | 102,330 |
|  | 65, 504 | 61, 441 | 64, 409 | 66, 584 | 58,250 | 70,606 | 71, 309 | 72,162 | 72,953 | 69, 066 | 71,038 | 68,334 | 81,049 |
|  | 64,869 <br> 58 <br> 886 | 60, 360 | ${ }_{6}^{61,803}$ | 62, 825 | 61, 691 | 73, 266 | ${ }_{7}^{74,585}$ | 77,453 | 74, 818 | 66, 118 | 71, 637 | 71, 297 | 87, 285 |
|  | 58,786 | 59, 867 | 62,473 | 66, 232 | 62, 791 | 57,135 | 53, 879 | 47,202 | 44, 201 | 47, 149 | 45, 612 | 41, 201 | 34,965 |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES



Castings, gray iron:
Unfilled orders for
Unfilled orders for sale.......thous of short ton Shipments, total..... Castings, malleable iron

Orders, new, for sale
Orders,
Shipments, total.
For sale
Pig iron:
Production $\qquad$ ---------.....-- do Consumption thous. of short tons.-
 Prices, wholesale: Composite-.... an. per long ton-
, No. 2, o. o. D. Nevile Island... do..

Steel castings:
Shipments, total $\qquad$
 Steel forgings, for sale:
Orders, unfilled, total
Drop and upset
Shipments, total.
Drop and upset
Steel ingots and steel for castings:
Production --...........-.-.-.-. rices, wholesale:
Composite, finished steel........................ per 1b.
Steel billets, rerolling (producing point)
Structural steel (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton
Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh)
dol. per long ton.

## Steel, Manufactured Products

Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types:
Orders, unfilled, end of month
Orders, unfilled, end of month-..----- thousands.


- Revised.
$\ddagger$ Revised.

| less | 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1950 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { beer } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued



## heating apparatus, except

Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron:


| 208, 188 | 204, 353 | 230, 167 | 303, 921 | 314, 372 | 489, 794 | 416, 974 | 285, 644 | 227, 359 | 219, 119 | 209, 187 | 198, 831 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 131, 004 | 126, 898 | 147, 808 | 208, 633 | 219,067 | 383, 603 | 312, 538 | 188, 092 | 150,987 | 146, 653 | 136, 899 | 121,680 |  |
| 77, 184 | 77,455 | 82, 359 | 95, 288 | 95, 305 | 106, 191 | 104, 436 | 97, 552 | 76,372 | 72,466 | 72, 288 | 77, 151 |  |
| 172, 320 | 169, 194 | 189, 024 | 259, 026 | 282, 977 | 444,976 | 371, 691 | 252, 522 | 198, 034 | 184, 918 | 176,582 | 163, 562 |  |
| 905 | 768 | 737 | 779 | 746 | -920 | ${ }^{910}$ | 874 | 811 | ${ }_{8} 81$ | 951 | 908 | 1,060 |
| 25,496 | 23, 408 | 23, 422 | 27, 559 | 26,984 | 29,709 | 25,511 | 19,936 | 19,554 | 16, 767 | 21,365 | 22, 066 | 26,281 |
| 6, 306 | 5,597 | 5,235 | 5,177 | 4,535 | 4,918 | 5,236 | 935 | 3,297 | 5,411 | 5,483 | 5,135 | 5,723 |
| , 757 | , 677 | 597 | 564 | -432 | 465 | 524 | 89 | 325 | 606 | 620 | 602 | 652 |
| 150 | 141 | 134 | 141 | 125 | 156 | 162 | 31 | 125 | 138 | 122 | 101 | 116 |
| 308 | 223 | 202 | 139 | 125 | 136 | 125 | 18 | 104 | 220 | 228 | 220 | 230 |
| 721 | 635 | 618 | 623 | 550 | 648 | 655 | 121 | 400 | 653 | 671 | 633 | 658 |
| 684 | 619 | 590 | 517 | 464 | 481 | 467 | 51 | 290 | 519 | 456 | 346 | 441 |
| 207 | 199 | 193 | 211 | 182 | 196 | 162 | 1 | 31 | 141 | 151 | 125 | ${ }_{1} 125$ |
| 1, 562 | 1, 437 | 1, 330 | 1,355 | 1,290 | 1,377 | 1,497 | 316 | 990 | 1,506 | 11,572 | ${ }^{1} 1,502$ | 11,719 |
| 170 | 144 | 132 | 121 | 76 | 106 | 122 | 64 | 78 | 137 | 141 | 141 | 151 |
| 169 | 155 | 142 | 150 | 125 | 153 | 179 | 38 | 90 | 164 | 176 | 167 | 182 |
| 394 | 375 | 378 | 327 | 290 | 300 | 309 | 8 | 215 | 341 | 325 | 309 | 331 |
| 333 | 295 | 292 | 387 | 418 | 322 | 394 | 81 | 246 | 326 | 348 | 329 | 363 |
| 451 | 365 | 338 | 347 | 241 | 334 | 386 | 71 | 268 | 419 | 424 | 408 | 464 |
| + 54, 852 | 54, 076 | - 56, 909 | 54, 184 | 55, 777 | - 52, 001 | r 49, 742 | 45, 790 | 35, 865 | 41, 161 | 52, 023 | 50,443 |  |
| 254, 512 | 180, 765 | 182, 760 | 262, 247 | 182, 171 | 276, 727 | 245,978 | 252,431 | 243, 748 | 259, 203 | 232, 813 | 142, 324 |  |
| . 0847 | . 0702 | . 0630 | . 0605 | . 0575 | . 0651 | . 0725 | . 0737 | . 0775 | . 0775 | . 0775 | . 0775 | . 0746 |
| 152.9 | 129.5 | 110.4 | 103.9 | 90.4 | 104.2 | 123.4 | 135.3 | 107.1 | 119.8 | 129.5 | 140.2 | 184.9 |
| 27.5 | 23.8 | 21.4 | 23.3 | 18.6 | 24.0 | 27.6 | 29.1 | 26.3 | 26.8 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 35.8 |
| 125.4 | 105.7 | 89.0 | 80.7 | 71.7 | 80.2 | 95.8 | 106. 2 | 80.7 | 93.1 | 100.7 | 111.3 | 149.0 |
| 92.4 | 73.1 | 56.9 | 48.1 | 42.8 | 49.3 | 65.3 | 75.9 | 54.1 | 61.2 | 68.5 | 77.0 | 107. 4 |
| . 345 | . 331 | . 295 | . 276 | . 277 | . 282 | . 282 | . 282 | . 286 | . 287 | . 287 | . 287 | 287 |
| 77,906 | 72,568 | 67, 343 | 61,314 | 56,735 | 55,851 | 58,013 | 60,108 | 62, 243 | 62,565 | 71,464 | +67, 296 | 75,711 |
| 97, 123 | 91, 589 | 81, 258 | 72, 051 | 62, 449 | 62, 279 | 64, 870 | 69,052 | 80, 598 | 80, 390 | + 85, 626 | ${ }^{\text {r 80, }} 756$ | 89, 952 |
| 88, 165 | 93, 873 | 98, 139 | 92, 118 | 85,638 | 85, 577 | 79, 949 | 86, 882 | 92, 602 | 94,947 | 95, 229 | 94, 036 | 113, 440 |
| 113,154 | 76, 134 | 32,566 | 45, 653 | 45,316 | 90,739 | 103, 115 | 108, 192 | 117, 133 | 107,662 | 111, 668 | 112, 773 | 123. 030 |
| 68,450 | 76,494 | 128,441 | 166, 925 | 212, 817 | 217,167 | 193, 890 | 164, 464 | 139, 199 | 116,027 | 101, 070 | 77, 472 | 60, 276 |
| 15, 415 | 11, 248 | 14, 910 | 17,066 | 10, 349 | 8,695 | 14, 214 | 9,388 | 13, 075 | 25, 049 | 12, 165 | 20,748 |  |
| 64, 414 | 48, 487 | 46,548 | 46, 570 | 33, 829 | 45,372 | 38, 177 | 37, 231 | 41,786 | 59, 117 | 56, 114 | 58, 049 |  |
| 31, 822 | 27, 161 | 19,044 | 20, 221 | 14, 414 | 24,372 | 15,745 | 25, 102 | 21, 811 | 39, 274 | 25, 647 | 36, 430 |  |
| 32,592 .2318 | 21,326 .2145 | 27,504 .1776 | 26,349 .1634 | 19,415 .1706 | 21,000 .1733 | 122,432 .1733 | 12,129 .1733 | 19,975 .1806 | 19,843 .1820 | 30,467 .1820 | 21,619 .1820 | . 1820 |
| 39,714 | 36, 979 | 36,731 | 36, 069 | 29,778 | 33, 852 | 30,549 | 29,734 | 31, 186 | 33, 868 | r 36,007 | 34. 526 |  |
| 43, 558 | 38,715 | 38,347 | 36, 654 | 32, 126 | 32, 255 | 30, 161 | 29,497 | 36, 329 | 37, 888 | 35, 031 | 36, 452 | 38,457 |
| 51, 373 | 48,957 | 51, 206 | 45,455 | 38,332 | 37, 754 | 34,928 | 46, 246 | 48, 500 | 48, 896 | 47, 512 | 41, 670 | 49,104 |
| 26,696 | 16, 229 | 19,060 | 29, 132 | 32, 562 | 33, 581 | 28, 298 | 22.695 | 36,799 | 22, 738 | 25, 683 | 21,855 | 22,358 |
| 53,422 | 68,353 | 90, 471 | 96,367 | 91, 834 | 75, 285 | 60, 208 | 64, 859 | 65, 065 | 70,424 | 76,529 | 79, 143 | 88,581 |
| . 1891 | . 1515 | . 1372 | . 1200 | . 1356 | . 1503 | . 1505 | . 1342 | . 1252 | . 1200 | . 1200 | . 1200 | . 1096 |
| 32, 833 | 25.870 | 48, 718 | 71,661 | 9,300 | 30,856 | 19,240 | 28, 159 | 25,951 | 27, 356 | 31, 286 | 33, 924 |  |
| 3,382 | 3, 066 | 3,241 | 3,346 | 3,129 | 3,307 | 3,171 | 3,246 | 3,313 | 3,081 | 2,987 | 2, 652 |  |
| 4,723 | 4,228 | 4, 186 | 4,161 | 3,990 | 5,045 | 4,852 | 2, 411 | 3,925 | 4,605 | 4,941 | 5, 131 |  |
| 41, 602 | 43, 322 | 41, 130 | 43, 431 | 40.679 | 31,416 | 30, 287 | 32, 070 | 35, 165 | 35,777 | 239,827 | ${ }^{2} 43,875$ |  |
| 27, 903 | 31, 116 | 30, 550 | 33, 704 | 31,146 | 21, 703 | 20,873 | 22,403 | 23, 129 | 22, 452 | 25, 991 | 25,816 |  |
| 13, 699 | 12, 206 | 10, 580 | 9,727 | 9,533 | 9,713 | 9, 414 | 9,667 | 12, 036 | 13,325 | 13, 145 | 17, 104 |  |
| 3,174 | 4, 205 | 3,764 | 2, 108 | 2,210 | 2,332 | 3,284 | 4,899 | 4,122 | 1,793 | 6, 153 | 1,383 |  |
| 8,795 1 | 8,493 | 4,210 | 4,049 | 3,318 | 6,434 | 6,458 | 7,558 | 4,881 | 2,915 | 7,409 | 8,029 |  |
| 1. 0300 | 1. 0300 | 1.0300 | 1.0300 | 1. 0300 | 1.0300 | 1.0209 | . 9572 | . 9119 | . 8300 | . 7593 | . 7435 | . 7569 |
| 62, 049 | 59, 185 | 55,925 | 54, 271 | 40, 256 | 45,068 | 41,887 | 38,823 | 40,112 | 41,687 | - 44, 113 | 46, 170 |  |
| 78, 121 | 75, 921 | 77, 537 | 73, 989 | 74, 569 | 73, 819 | 70,368 | 64, 399 | 65, 055 | 71, 327 | 68,948 | 69,639 | 77,946 |
| 71,017 | 53, 143 | 52, 689 | 66,900 | 72, 080 | 74,339 | 70, 228 | 51, 761 | 73, 702 | 66, 125 | 82, 132 | 84, 257 | 85, 589 |
| 51, 381 | 35, 948 | 35,564 | 44, 820 | 62,443 | 68,659 | 60,371 | 43,998 | 63, 859 | 57, 801 | 69, 020 | 72, 843 | 74, 700 |
| 28, 204 | 50, 982 | 75,830 | 82, 919 | 85, 408 | 84,888 | 85, 028 | 97, 666 | 89,019 | 94, 221 | 82,037 | 67, 419 | 59, 776 |
| . 1706 | . 1406 | . 1188 | . 0955 | . 0936 | . 1000 | . 1001 | . 0932 | . 0975 | . 0975 | . 0976 | . 0975 | . 0994 |
| 20,613 4,090 | 20,066 5,447 | 36,484 | 30,534 | 21, 113 | 24,756 | 23,198 | 20,507 | 28,454 | 21,294 | 23, 157 | 30, 999 |  |
| 4,090 | 5,447 | 9,025 | 6,873 | 5,669 | 3,839 | 1,692 | 1,109 | 935 | 207 | 60 | 434 |  |
| 7,606 8,925 | 7,994 | 19,868 7,591 | 15,093 8,568 | 5,747 9,697 | 9,941 10,976 | 8,265 13,241 | 4,931 14,467 | 9,931 17,588 | 7,106 13,981 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,491 \\ & 10,606 \end{aligned}$ | 15,625 14,940 |  |
| 7,127 | 6, 042 | 8,528 | 13,155 | 14,265 | 27, 270 | 33, 839 | 36,989 | 25, 185 | 15, 025 | 10,595 | 10. 534 |  |
| 100, 759 | 105, 574 | 112, 115 | 109, 624 | 101,842 | 89, 724 | 74, 863 | 61,511 | 56.796 | 60, 117 | 70,978 | 79, 029 | --------- |
| 1,412 11,896 | 1,305 13,833 | 14,510 14,803 | 2, 221 13,706 | 2,747 12,068 | 4,130 10,485 | 5,363 8,548 | 5,970 6,491 | 4,190 5,602 | 2, 813 | 2,678 5,806 | 2,966 5,655 |  |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Includes data for electrical strip. $\quad 2$ Includes small amount not distributed.
sGovernment stocks represent those available for industrial use.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data beginning 1949 have been revised to exclude figures for secondary refineri
hose formerly designated as primary) include some secondary lead produced by primary refineries.

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

## metals and manufactures-Continued

| heating apparatus, ETC.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boilers, range, shipments...------.-.-.-.-number-- | 36,295 | 27,799 | 24, 867 | 29, 250 | 27, 587 | 39, 273 | 41, 492 | 44, 164 | 37, 937 | 41,362 | 42,101 | 54, 523 |  |
| Oil burners: <br> Orders, unfilled, end of month. $\qquad$ do. | 47,673 | 51, 231 | 51, 388 | 51, 210 | 55,060 | 60,801 | 65,364 | 56,518 | 47, 562 | 44, 176 | 41,206 | 37, 347 |  |
|  | 25, 895 | 25, 504 | 34, 906 | 46,862 | 41, 589 | 74, 116 | 94, 805 | 96,963 | 60, 342 | 40,906 | 36,650 | 36, 814 |  |
| Stocks, end of month .-.....-.-.......--- do | 47, 112 | 56,430 | 54, 684 | 48,050 | 46, 910 | 42,004 | 35, 451 | 29,014 | 32,785 | 39,130 | 40,040 | 42, 152 |  |
| Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric: <br>  | 189,388 | 177,962 | 177, 292 | 187, 294 | 149, 399 | 241, 977 | 262, 193 | 291, 030 | 269,616 | 204, 521 | 192, 107 | 236, 828 |  |
|  | 17, 107 | 12,610 | 10,797 | 10, 477 | 11, 780 | 17, 144 | 18,926 | 16, 718 | 15, 012 | 29,436 | 10,581 | 11, 933 |  |
| Gas (inc. bungalow and combination) --.-do.. | 152, 217 | 150, 737 | 152,382 | 163, 115 | 126, 619 | 207, 521 | 229,244 | 257, 506 | 238, 780 | 181, 112 | 167, 221 | 209, 156 |  |
| Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil .-.-.-.-do-- | 20, 064 | 14,615 | 14, 113 | ${ }_{\text {18, }}^{13} 702$ | 11, 000 | 17, 312 | 14,023 | 16, 806 | 15,824 | 13, 973 | 14, $30 \stackrel{5}{5}$ | 15, 739 |  |
| Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total -- do Coal and wood. | 112, 212 | 89, 125 | 99,691 | $\begin{array}{r}187,626 \\ 42 \\ \hline 249\end{array}$ | ${ }^{288,102}$ | 563, ${ }^{594} \mathbf{1 4 6}$ | ${ }^{734,975}$ | 666, 940 | 505, 989 | 186, 219 | - 95,908 | 93, 591 |  |
|  | 412, 1078 | 12,986 <br> 34,354 | 17,716 45,821 | 42,249 62,692 | 75,257 104,603 | 146,962 220,861 | 213,955 263,859 | 206,025 263,134 | 140, 391 243,369 | 45,669 99,041 | 12,088 $-48,215$ | 6,366 42,419 |  |
| Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil | 59,067 | 41,785 | 36,154 | 82,685 | 108, 242 | 195, 871 | 257, 161 | 197,781 | 122, 229 | 41,509 | ${ }^{\text {r 35, }} 605$ | 44, 806 |  |
| Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity-air flow), shipments, total................................... | 41,376 | 34, 595 | 42, 427 | 55,857 | 48, 551 | 84, 250 | 111,582 | 102,989 | 78, 828 | 51,766 | 39,887 | 45, 618 |  |
|  | 12, 146 | 12, 263 | 17, 131 | 24, 573 | 20, 059 | 36,492 | 48,235 | 44, 606 | 38,472 | 25, 736 | 20, 353 | 24, 582 |  |
| Oil | 10,330 | 9,668 | 12,613 | 16, 820 | 15, 237 | 26, 143 | 30, 852 | 34, 676 | 24,650 | 17,543 | 13,696 | 14. 248 |  |
| Wolid fuel | 18, 900 | 12,664 140,597 | 12,683 150,111 | 14,464 165,597 | 13,255 144,701 | 21,615 180,632 | $\begin{array}{r} 32,495 \\ 191,787 \end{array}$ | 23,707 200,959 | 15,706 184,147 | 8,487 | 5,838 | 6,788 |  |
| Water heaters, nonelectric, shipments....-.-.-do.... <br> MACHINERY AND APPARATUS | 133,674 | 140, 597 | 150, 111 | 165, 597 | 144, 601 | 180, 632 | 191, 787 | 200,959 | 184, 147 | 160,785 | 164,863 | 185, 780 |  |
| Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: <br> Blowers and fans, new orders......-thous. of dol.- <br> Unit beater group, new orders.......................... | 12,672 6,549 |  |  | 16,266 6,075 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,033 \\ & 11,432 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15,625 \\ & 12,213 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Foundry equipment (new), new orders, <br> net $\text { . } 1937-39=100 \ldots$ | 190.8 | 172.0 | 121.9 | 164.9 | 146.6 | 127.1 | 166.6 | 133.5 | 270.4 | 201.0 | 159.3 | 113.1 | 225.2 |
| Furnaces, industrial, new orders: Electric | 436 | 543 | 762 | 196 | 329 | 210 | 318 | 565 | 293 | 281 |  |  |  |
|  | 305 | 323 | 438 | 257 | 594 | 706 | 589 | 269 | 516 | 719 | + 1,973 | 697 616 | 753 $+1,300$ |
| Machine tools, shipments......-.....-1945-47=100.. | 75.8 | 74.7 | 72.8 | 79.0 | 60.7 | 67.3 | 67.6 | 62.3 | 67.6 | 75.7 | 52.8 | -56.1 | p 75.4 |
| Mechanical stokers, sales: Classes 1, 2, and 3 ......................................... | ${ }^{5} 1,854$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,548$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,560$ | r 2,696 | г 2, 382 | r 4, 246 | ${ }^{\text {r 6, }}$, 881 | +4,319 | 2,257 | 1,469 | 1,327 | 670 | 693 |
| Classes 4 and 5: Number |  | , 8119 |  |  |  |  | 268 |  | 209 | 163 |  |  |  |
| Horsepower. | - 49, 909 | - 38,292 | 30, 910 | 58, 142 | r 31, 992 | -66,018 | 50,693 | - 41, 318 | 52,631 | 46,854 | 29,700 | 28,564 | 38,915 |
| Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new orders. $\qquad$ thous. of dol- | 3,593 | 2,699 | 2,775 | 3,019 | 3,358 | 3,767 | 2,914 | 2,539 | 2,525 | 2,560 | 2,587 | 2,938 | 3,313 |
| ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments <br> Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed: thousands.- | 560 | 499 | 685 | 1,059 | 1,637 | 2,648 | 2,786 | 2,573 | 2, 132 | 1,694 | 1,467 | -1,174 | 1,188 |
| Refrigerators, index...................1936=100 .- | 245 | 216 | 220 | 197 | 210 | 205 | 206 | 168 | 137 | - 181 | 226 | 280 |  |
| Vacuum cleaners, standard type.........number.- | 309, 897 | 252, 656 | 222, 850 | 207.354 | 161, 920 | 219,909 | 250,036 | 272, 520 | 253, 516 | 265, 513 | 249, 150 | 263, 515 |  |
|  | 242, 500 | 192, 500 | 211, 700 | 260, 700 | 200, 900 | 323, 789 | 357, 281 | 333, 700 | 298, 700 | 237, 591 | 275, 600 | 343, 000 | 423, 800 |
| Insulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed. index $1936=100 \ldots$ | 366 | 315 | 285 | 282 | 240 | 273 | 318 | 330 | 345 | 338 | 345 | 356 |  |
| Fiber products: <br> Laminated fiber products, shipments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of dol-- | 4,702 | 4,170 | 3,697 | 3,646 | 3,329 | 3,649 | 4,380 | 4,479 | 4,723 | 4,625 | 4,696 | 4,788 | 5,351 |
| Vulcanized fiber: <br> Consumption of fiber paper.....thous. of lb Shipments of vulcanized products | 4, 324 | 3, 844 | 3,966 | 3, 649 | 2, 776 | 2,678 | 3,038 | 3,201 | 3,231 | 3,155 | 3,632 | 3,439 | 3,988 |
| shipments or thous. of dol_- | 1,496 | 1,247 | 1,133 | 982 | 810 | 947 | 1,013 | 1,063 | 1,112 | 1,097 | 1,217 | 1,269 | 1,566 |
| Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments $\begin{gathered}\text { short tons.. }\end{gathered}$ | 24, 590 | 21, 931 | 17,566 | 13,240 | 12, 568 | 12,400 | 14,992 | 17,683 | 12,662 | 20,946 | 15,674 | 16, 100 |  |
| Motors and generators, quarterly: <br> New orders, index | 262 |  |  | 240 |  |  | 224 |  |  | 232 |  |  |  |
| Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 hp.: $0^{7}$ <br> New orders............................ous. of dol |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22, 421 |  |  | 20, 542 |  |  | 19.65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp. $\mathrm{o}^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,266 |  |  | 4,997 |  |  | 2,890 |  |  | 3,747 |  |  |  |
|  | 5,236 |  |  | 4,833 |  |  | 3,248 |  |  | 3,472 |  |  |  |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

| COAL <br> Anthracite: <br> Production. $\qquad$ thous. of short tons Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month thous. of short tons.- |  | 3,722 | 4, 403 | 3,403 | 3, 921 | 3,707 | 2,112 | 4,975 | 4,653 | 2,746 | 2,914 | 2,581 | 4, 882 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,373 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 442 | 573 | 584 | 450 | 661 | 879 | 601 | 724 | 1,138 | 975 | 658 | 358 | 183 |
|  | 301 | 424 | 617 | 610 | 358 | 382 | 399 | 510 | 421 | 277 | 149 | 201 |  |
| Pretail | 20.59 | 20.01 | 19.44 | 19.65 | 19.75 | 19.80 | 20.08 | 20.36 | 20.49 | 20.49 | 20.51 | 20.51 | 20.62 |
|  | 16. 029 | 15.695 | 15.565 | 15.615 | 15. 759 | 15.814 | 16. 102 | 16.165 | 16. 185 | 16. 190 | 16.190 | 16. 190 | 16. 577 |
| Bituminous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production--.-.---.-.-.-- thous. of short tons.- | 33, 762 | 47,425 | 47, 795 | 35, 476 | 27, 071 | 37,615 | 19, 783 | 10,307 | 44, 623 | 36, 028 | 31, 277 | 11,808 | 52, 435 |
| Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous. of short tons. | 44,337 | 37, 494 | 34.764 | 32, 608 | 29,884 | 33, 591 | 36, 537 | 28, 068 | 34, 948 | 43, 036 | 41, 855 | - 34, 322 |  |
| Industrial consumption, total ----------do--- | 34, 553 | 31, 363 | 29,718 | 26,881 | 25, 842 | 28,005 | 27, 292 | 21, 569 | 26, 343 | 31, 436 | 30,719 | r 25,458 | 30, 018 |
| Beehive coke ovens.....-.-.-.---.-.-.- do. | ${ }^{695}$ | 995 | 825 | 417 |  |  |  | 16 | 522 | -112 | -152 | r +40 5 | - 402 |
| Byproduct coke ovens.........-.-.-...- do | 8,513 | 8,253 | 8,305 | 7,523 | 7,008 | 7, 384 | 7,161 | 2,466 | 5. 033 | 7,960 | 7,696 | -5,714 | 7, 144 |
| Cement mills...----.-................--do. | 666 | 649 | 670 | 633 | -629 | 641 | 625 | 654 | 675 | 725 | 659 | 579 | 565 |
| Electric-power utilities.....................-do | 7,347 | 6, 330 | 6,142 | 6, 338 | 6, 168 | 6,732 | 6,341 | 6, 279 | ${ }^{6,416}$ | 7,206 | 7,306 | 6,397 | 6, 900 |
| Railways (class I) ---.-................-d do- | 6,565 | 6, 121 | 5,892 | 5,274 | 4,974 | 5,133 | 4, 709 | 4, 584 | 5,080 | 5,665 | 5,320 | 4, 119 | 5, 522 |
| Steel and rolling mills---------------- do---- |  | 814 | ${ }^{621}$ | 659 | 505 | 7551 | 7527 | 192 | 521 | , 722 | 712 | 749 | 745 |
|  | 9,918 | 8,301 | 7,263 | ${ }^{6,147}$ | 6,514 | 7,485 | 7,882 | 7,378 | 8,566 | 9,046 | 8,874 | 7,960 | 8,740 |
| Retail deliveries...........................-do | 9,784 | 6, 131 | 5,046 | 5,717 | 4,042 | 5,586 | 9,245 | 6,499 | 8, 605 | 11,600 | 11, 136 | 8, 864 | 10,025 |

 fourth quarter.
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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | December | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued




2'Includes stocks of heavy crude in California.
 vania) formerly shown; comparable January 1949 figure on the new basis, $\$ 0.103$. Data for $1935-48$ will be available later.

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

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued

| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refined petroleum products-Continued Motor fuel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All types: ${ }_{\text {Produc }}$ thous of bbl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 79,025 | 77,157 | 82, 162 | 79,383 | 82, 953 | 82, 232 | 80,310 | 83, 185 | 79,733 | 83, 515 | -82,075 | 73, 754 |  |
| leum_---.........thous. of bbl-- | 69,984 | 68,432 | 72,905 12476 | 70,603 11,964 | 73,740 12,479 | 73,069 13,054 | 71,046 | 73, 626 | 70,369 14,265 | 74,286 14,711 | 72,556 $\mathrm{r} 15,116$ | 64, 685 |  |
| Natural gasoline and allied products._do.... Sales of 1. D. q. for fuel, etc., and transfers of cycle products. | 12,783 3,742 | 12,346 3,621 | 12,476 3,219 | 11,964 3,184 | 12,479 3,266 | 13,054 3,891 | 13,270 4,006 | 13,965 4,406 | 14,265 4,901 | 14,711 5,482 | r 15,116 5,597 | 13,813 4,744 |  |
| Used at refineries....-------......- do..-- | 6,577 | 6. 399 | 7,241 | 7,296 | 7, 269 | 7,319 | 7,470 | 8,301 | 7,449 | 7,325 | 7,279 | 6. 773 |  |
| Domestic demand.......----.-..........- do | 73, 118 | 75, 279 | 81,622 | 83, 338 | 82, 118 | 84,632 | 80, 760 | 79, 253 | 76,270 | 75, 553 | - 66, 908 | 63, 414 |  |
| Stocks, gasoline, end of month: Finished gasoline, total............don | 118,822 | 117, 020 | 113, 164 | 106,068 | 103.867 | 97, 724 | 94, 445 | 96, 194 | 97, 173 | 103, 586 | 116, 624 | 124, 177 |  |
|  | 74, 706 | 70,817 | 65, 988 | 60,871 | 58,740 | 55, 281 | 53, 727 | 55, 117 | 54, 200 | 62, 116 | 73,880 | 81.457 |  |
| Unfinished gasoline ..................... do | 8, 621 | 8,331 | 8,438 | 7,973 | 7,350 | 7,155 | 7,354 | 7,093 | 7,534 | 7,857 | 8,674 | 8, 619 |  |
| Natural gasoline and allied products do | 7, 405 | 7, 253 | 7,418 | 7,031 | 7,668 | 7,391 | 7,607 | 6,923 | 7,141 | 6,831 | 7,363 | 8, 255 |  |
| Fxports..---.-.-.-.-.-...... thous. of bbl.. | 3,406 | 3,364 | 3,668 | 3,205 | 1,913 | 3,277 | 2, 271 | 2,476 | 1,809 | 1,611 | 1,201 | 1,410 |  |
| Prices, gasoline: <br> Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wolesale, relmery (oklahoma) dol. per gal . | . 099 | . 099 | . 099 | . 100 | . 100 | . 100 | . 100 | . 100 | . 098 | . 098 | . 097 | . 096 | . 095 |
| Wholesale, tank wagon (N, Y.)-----do.- | . 191 | . 196 | . 196 | .196 <br> .204 | $\begin{array}{r}.196 \\ .204 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 196 | . 196 | . 196 | . 195 | . 192 | . 192 | 192 | 192 |
| Retail, service stations, 50 cities .....-do.... Ariation casoline: | . 201 | . 204 | . 204 | . 204 | . 204 | . 204 | . 203 | . 203 | . 201 | . 201 | . 200 | 199 | . 197 |
| A viation gasoline: <br> Production, total $\qquad$ thous. of bbl | 3,805 | 3,975 | 3,951 | 4,132 | 3,614 | 4,036 | 3,718 | 3,955 | 3.848 |  | 3,044 |  |  |
| 100 -octane and above---------.-....- do...- | 3.078 | 3, 106 | 3,125 | 3,039 | 2,735 | 2, 954 | 2, 805 | 2, 844 | 2,529 | 2,957 | 1,806 | 1.834 |  |
|  | 7,056 | 7,357 | 6, 852 | 6,841 | 6, 584 | 6,179 | 6, 171 | 6, 606 | 6.822 | 7,444 | 7,940 | 8.026 |  |
| 100-octane and above..-----.-.......-- do | 3,123 | 3,500 | 3,088 | 3,144 | 3,156 | 2,782 | 2,817 | 3,117 | 2,902 | 3,338 | 3,341 | 3.316 |  |
| Asphalt: <br> Production $\qquad$ short tons | 526, 700 | 651, 100 | 798,900 | 899. 100 | 934,000 | 1,018,700 | 952, 200 | 902, 500 | 684, 700 | 530, 200 | 535, 100 |  |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month.-.-........do | 1, 445, 800 | 1,510, 000 | 1,500, 000 | 1,354,000 | 1, 247, 100 | 1,044, 700 | 830, 000 | 798, 400 | 790,400 | 894, 200 | 1, 027,800 | 1,140,000 |  |
| Wax: Production......................thous. of | 76, 720 | 69,160 | 72,520 | 73.080 | 64, 120 | 66,640 | 72.800 | 99630 | 71, 960 | 92, 400 | 87,920 | 101360 |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month.........-. do. | 136, 640 | 134,680 | 140, 560 | 148, 680 | 148, 400 | 139, 720 | 125, 160 | 130, 200 | 126,000 | 132,440 | 133, 840 | 144, 760 |  |
| Asphalt products, shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asphalt roofing, total --.-.-....thous. of squares.Roll roofing and cap sheet: | 3,695 | 4,650 | 4, 196 | 4,596 | 4,273 | 5,482 | 5,968 | 6, 101 | 5,177 | 3,021 | 3,538 | 3, 255 | 3,816 |
|  | 1,023 | 1,189 | 991 | 977 | 988 | 1. 267 | 1,418 | 1,516 | 1. 269 | 751 | 936 | 821 | 883 |
|  | 865 | 976 | 897 | 1, 034 | 990 | 1.309 | 1,437 | 1,502 | 1. 254 | 720 | 834 | 779 | 860 |
| Shingles, all types.............-.-.-.......-- - do. | 1,807 | 2, 484 | 2, 308 | 2,584 | 2,296 | 2,906 | 3,113 | 3,084 | 2,655 | 1,550 | 1,768 | 1,655 | 2,072 |
|  | ${ }_{32} 207$ | 180 45.341 | ${ }^{166}$ | +190 | ${ }^{181}$ | ${ }_{5} 223$ | ${ }_{5}{ }^{272}$ | - 289 | + 258 | +170 | 189 | $\begin{array}{r}169 \\ r 35 \\ \hline 168\end{array}$ | 158 |
| Saturated felts.----.---.-------------short tons.. | 32, 256 | 45,341 | 38, 012 | 43,153 | 42,232 | 53,387 | 53, 911 | 59, 277 | 58, 198 | 41, 228 | 41,485 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 35,168$ | 43, 746 |

PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

$r$ Revised.

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

PULP，PAPER，AND PRINTING－Continued

| APER AND PAPER PRODUCTS－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paper，excl．building paper，newsprint，and paper－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders，new | 720， 153 | 634， 122 | 629， 197 | 637， 622 | 593， 334 | 719，898 | 764，640 | 803， 535 | 754，993 | 729， 665 | 「785， 948 | 「750， 449 | 839，500 |
| Orders，unfilled，end of month．－．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 378， 230 | 347， 140 | 342， 763 | 343， 370 | 368， 430 | 407， 215 | 463， 553 | 497，820 | 496， 770 | 486， 860 | ＋509， 545 | ＋517，995 | 527，965 |
| Production | 732， 694 | 664， 594 | 639，482 | 631， 906 | 560,472 | 684，243 | 699， 796 | 765， 612 | 762， 099 | 739， 789 | －775， 846 | － 739,529 | 824，000 |
| Shipments | 720，680 | 664， 179 | 634， 219 | 626，312 | 568， 772 | 679，984 | 706，642 | 768， 592 | 755， 367 | 739， 566 | r 763， 256 | ＋741， 392 | 827，500 |
| Stocks，end of month | 322，835 | 323， 662 | 328，690 | 334， 556 | 327， 093 | 330， 664 | 324，990 | 321，449 | 328， 285 | 328， 508 | － 341,090 | －339， 228 | 335， 045 |
| Fine paper： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders，new Orders，unfiled，end of month－－－－－－－－－－－do | 87，002 | 86,811 <br> 42 | 80,045 38,443 | 84,135 <br> 37,168 <br> 8 | 71,205 41,740 | 87,529 41,355 | $87,252$ | 100,173 45,270 | $\begin{gathered} 91,985,270 \\ 43 \end{gathered}$ | 86,355 39,300 | r 96,268 41,525 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{r} 102,209 \\ \mathrm{r} 49,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 113,000 \\ 55,000 \end{array}$ |
| Orders，unfilled，end of month ．－．．．－．－．－．－．do Production | 41,905 87,484 | 42,762 83,706 | 38,443 84,822 | 37,168 85,363 | 41， 740 | 41,355 <br> 87,847 <br> 87.85 | $\begin{aligned} & 40,500 \\ & 860 \times 3 \end{aligned}$ | 45,270 93,235 | $\begin{aligned} & 43,270 \\ & 93,248 \end{aligned}$ | 39,300 91,908 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 41，} \\ \times \\ \times 93 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r 49,700 \\ r 94,813 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55,000 \\ 104,000 \end{array}$ |
|  | 87,484 84,280 | 83,706 85 85 | 84,822 84,286 | 85,363 85,563 | 66,603 66,483 | 87,847 87,887 | 86,983 87,870 | 93， 9342 | 93,248 92,987 | 91,908 90,322 | r 93,734 $\ulcorner 94,033$ | r 94， 813 $+94,000$ | 104,000 107,000 |
| Stocks，end of month | 87，713 | 85， 997 | 86， 545 | 86，336 | 86， 583 | 85， 969 | 85， 805 | 82，864 | 83， 125 | 84， 710 | －84， 411 | －84， 225 | 82， 000 |
| Printing paper： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders，unflled，end of month．－．－．－．－－－－－do | 174， 710 | 163， 885 | 167， 170 | 159，569 | 173， 400 | 190，945 | 206，538 | 215， 785 | 218， 400 | 209， 880 | ＋ 232.255 | r 234， 250 | 238，000 |
| Production． | 255， 393 | 240， 199 | 238， 088 | 225， 219 | 202，468 | 248， 153 | 251，456 | 266， 393 | 265， 313 | 263，049 | r 264,983 | ז 246,988 | 282，000 |
| Shipments | 252， 500 | 240， 900 | 238，600 | 230， 058 | 204， 108 | 243， 043 | 251，878 | 263，717 | 257，785 | 261，078 | r 259，094 | r 249,367 | 278， 000 |
| Stocks，end of month | 100， 585 | 100， 225 | 98， 480 | 93， 925 | 93，000 | 98，000 | 98，000 | 100，500 | 108， 140 | 110， 115 | r 116，004 | ＋113， 625 | 117， 500 |
| Price，wholesale，book paper，＂B＂grade，Eng－ lish finish，white，f．o．b．mill－dol．per 100 lb ．． | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 |
| Coarse paper： <br> Orders new | 243，650 | 195，006 | 193， 672 | 208， 616 | 198，513 | 248， 105 | 280， 775 | 288，365 | 269，096 | 260， 710 | 「267， 149 | r 262,515 | 295， 000 |
| Orders，unfilled，end of month．－．－．．．．．．do | 94， 250 | 74． 100 | 72，425 | 81，068 | 87， 200 | 108， 500 | 146，500 | 166， 300 | 165， 040 | 166， 595 | 163， 950 | 162．000 | 162，000 |
|  | 252，040 | 217，475 | 201， 355 | 206， 055 | 187， 236 | 225，676 | 236，977 | 267， 024 | 268， 903 | 254，841 | r 275， 762 | ז 264， 089 | 290， 000 |
|  | 246，627 | 215， 150 | 195， 343 | 196， 506 | 192， 380 | 226， 795 | 242，747 | 268， 577 | 270， 358 | 259， 153 | r 2689.794 | ז 264， 617 | 295，000 |
|  | 81， 400 | 83， 700 | 89，700 | 99， 250 | 94， 100 | 92， 980 | 87， 210 | 85， 650 | 84， 185 | 79， 883 | ＋85， 850 | ＋85，323 | 80， 000 |
| Newsprint： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 455，778 | 442，448 | 442， 730 | 437，043 | 421， 475 | 446， 834 | 415，179 | 435，651 | 436， 766 | 414， 872 | 417，011 | 399， 247 | 451，635 |
| Shipments from milis | 419，549 | 428， 999 | 459， 129 | 447， 961 | 412， 127 | 435，007 | 437，658 | 433， 139 | 460， 977 | 434，652 | 403， 013 | 376， 834 | 426，960 |
| Stocks，at mills，end of month－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 177， 741 | 191， 190 | 174， 791 | 163， 873 | 173， 221 | 185， 048 | 162， 569 | 165， 181 | 140，970 | 121， 190 | 135， 188 | 157， 601 | 182，276 |
| United States： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption | 366，882 | 368,945 775 75 | －79，987 | 880，417 | －76，218 | 788，944 | － 70,600 | 73， 350 | 72，130 | 69，854 | 74， 275 | 69，099 | 80，571 |
| Shipments from milis | 77，404 | 73，930 | 80，162 | 78， 460 | 77，133 | 76， 941 | 69，614 | 75，013 | 72， 417 | 72， 255 | 76，080 | 70，756 | 79，027 |
| Stocks，end of month： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,780 392,601 | 11,309 381,865 785 | 11,134 373,041 | 13,091 384,872 | 12,176 416.595 | 14,179 446,964 | 15,165 444,335 | 13,502 412,805 | $\begin{array}{r}13,215 \\ 37878 \\ \hline 878\end{array}$ | －10，814 | 9，009 355,599 | 7,352 388.881 | 8,896 318,036 |
|  | 82， 380 | 79， 724 | 71， 404 | 75， 863 | 76，848 | 86，044 | 85，333 | 75， 708 | 87，677 | 74， 732 | 86， 039 | 88，593 | 86， 765 |
| Imports ．－．．．．．．．do | 392， 317 | 362，996 | 414，526 | 397， 741 | 377，409 | 404， 129 | 356． 129 | 399，910 | 386， 639 | 418，496 | 376， 819 | 347， 950 |  |
| Price，rolls（New York）．．．dol per short ton－ | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Paperhoard（National Paperboard Association）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders，unfiled，end of month－－－－－－－．．．．．．do | 272，000 | 260， 300 | 238， 700 | 243， 300 | 268， 500 | 365， 600 | 360， 900 | 400,600 | 429，800 | 359，300 | 337,800 | 314， 600 | 371， 800 |
| Production，total． | 731，800 | 696， 700 | 692， 300 | 696， 800 | 583， 800 | 821， 600 | 833， 800 | 888， 500 | 882， 800 | 827， 400 | 858， 800 | 817， 000 | 908， 600 |
| Percent of activity | 84 | 79 | 78 | 75 | 64 | 86 | 87 | 94 | 93 | 83 | 88 | 92 | 91 |
| Paner products： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipning containers，corrugated and solid fiber， shipments．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．il．sq．ft．surface area | 4，893 | 4，646 | 4， 555 | 4，773 | 4，324 | 5，681 | 5，668 | 6， 171 | 5，665 | 5，178 | 5，260 | 5，147 | 6，112 |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 396.2$ | ＋ 385.7 | r 412.6 | ＋ 355.6 | r 450.7 | －516．6 | － 478.5 | r 452.2 | ¢ 412.9 | r 441.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 435.2$ |  |
|  | － 482.1 | ＋ 426.3 | ＋ 408.5 | － 436.4 | － 332.1 | ＋ 449.5 | $\begin{array}{r}+470.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{+} 507.5$ | ＋ 492.8 | － 449.3 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 449.0$ | ＋ 432.7 | 521.6 |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication，total．．．．．－．－$n$ umber of editions．－ | 748 | 1，074 | 945 | ${ }^{760}$ | 863 | 704 | 763 | 1，129 | 1，019 | 1，498 | 673 | 829 | 846 |
|  | 586 | 822 | 75.5 | 570 | 669 | 554 | 597 | 944 | 758 | 1，114 | 524 | 619 | 671 |
|  | 162 | 252 | 190 | 190 | 194 | 150 | 166 | 185 | 261 | 384 | 149 | 210 | 175 |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline RUBBER \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Consumption－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－long tons．－ \& 53， 108 \& 47，859 \& 46， 128 \& 47，117 \& 40，597 \& 45，307 \& 43，978 \& 51， 243 \& 52， 093 \& 52，919 \& 59，992 \& ${ }^{+} 56,580$ \& 60， 809 <br>
\hline  \& 117，664 \& 112， 916 \& 111，875 \& 103， 626 \& 103，017 \& 99， 850 \& 100，618 \& 90，733 \& 99， 208 \& 106，619 \& 108， 769 \& r 104.477 \& 101， 898 <br>
\hline Imports，including latex and guayule ．．．．．do \& 56， 679 \& 50，623 \& 53， 434 \& 51， 217 \& 46， 187 \& 49， 579 \& 45， 620 \& 47， 285 \& 67， 152 \& 67， 934 \& 58，251 \& 53，393 \& <br>
\hline Price，wholesale，smoked sheets（New York） dol．per lb．． \& 191 \& 185 \& 178 \& 163 \& 164 \& 167 \& 176 \& ． 163 \& 167 \& 177 \& ． 184 \& ． 195 \& ． 197 <br>
\hline Chemical（synthetic）： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 36， 063 \& 35， 445 \& 32，335 \& 31， 953 \& 34， 270 \& 33， 885 \& 30， 878 \& 28， 015 \& 28,619
31684 \& 27， 234 \& 27,808
33 \& $\begin{array}{r}29,336 \\ +31,860 \\ \hline 888\end{array}$ \& 33，003 <br>
\hline  \& 39,041
116,843 \& 36,529
114,944 \& 35,528
112,739 \& 37,211
106,813 \& 30,094
113,595 \& 34,419
111,333 \& 32,443
110,848 \& 33,687
103,955 \& 31,684
101,430 \& 31,771
98,042 \& 33,966
92,284 \& r

$r$
r
88,381 \& 37,605
86,949 <br>
\hline  \& 160843
975 \& 114,509
509 \& －112， 622 \& ＋587 \& ${ }_{691}$ \& ， 384 \& ${ }_{425}$ \& － 425 \& 1014
478 \& $\bigcirc 674$ \& 380
58 \& ${ }^{88}{ }^{596}$ \& <br>
\hline Reclaimed rubber： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 19，991 \& 18，463 \& 18， 184 \& 18，849 \& 14，626 \& 17，813 \& 18，304 \& 20，683 \& 19，382 \& 19，723 \& 19，447 \& ＋ 20.424 \& 23，036 <br>
\hline  \& 19，508 \& 18，649 \& 18， 323 \& 19，316 \& 15，966 \& 19，297 \& 18， 517 \& 19，638 \& 18，512 \& 18， 210 \& 20， 106 \& ${ }_{5} 19.741$ \& 22， 286 <br>
\hline  \& 33， 397 \& 32， 825 \& 32， 326 \& 30，684 \& 29，126 \& 27， 526 \& 26， 257 \& 26， 619 \& 27，801 \& 28， 263 \& 27，319 \& r 27,256 \& 27，517 <br>
\hline TIRES AND TUBES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Pneumatic casings：$\ddagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production ．．．．．．．－．－－－－－．－．．．．．．．．．．．－thousands．－ \& ${ }^{+} 6,580$ \& ${ }^{\text {r 6，}} 759$ \& 6，934 \& 7，392 \& 6，264 \& 6，228 \& ${ }^{\text {「 }} \mathbf{5}, 623$ \& $\stackrel{\cdot 6,489}{ }$ \& ${ }^{\text {r } 6,037}$ \& －6，272 \& 6． 827 \& 6，691 \& 7，314 <br>
\hline  \& －5， 904 \& ＋6，609 \& ＋6，822 \& －7，534 \& r 7,695 \& r
$+7,769$
+3192 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 6.756}$ \& －6， 782 \& r 5， 262 \& r 5.229 \& 5， 913 \& 6，216 \& 6，794 <br>
\hline  \& r 2， 518 \& ＋2， 770 \& ＋2，379 \& ${ }^{\text {r 3，}} 233$ \& r 3， 099 \& r 3,192 \& r 3， 079 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 2.937}$ \& 1，746 \& 2， 158 \& 3，094 \& 3，247 \& 2，830 <br>
\hline Replacement equipm \& ${ }^{+} 3,232$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 3,717$ \& 「 4,322 \& 4， 185 \& 4，488 \& 4，463 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 3.5844$ \& r 3.689 \& ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} 3,417$ \& г 2， 940 \& 2，703 \& 2， 870 \& 3，858 <br>
\hline  \& 155 \& 121 \& 121 \& 116 \& 108 \& ${ }^{r} 114$ \& ${ }^{r} 113$ \& ${ }^{r} 156$ \& 99 \& 131 \& 116 \& 100 \& 106 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 13,071$ \& 13， 191 \& 13，301 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 13,135$ \& 11， 717 \& 9，970 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 8,930 \\ \hline 103\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{r} 8,698$ \& 9，542 \& ${ }^{r} 10,638$ \& 11，366 \& 11，797 \& 12，355 <br>
\hline  \& 142 \& 171 \& 169 \& 130 \& 120 \& 134 \& 123 \& 151 \& 109 \& 120 \& 124 \& 92 \& <br>

\hline | Inner tubes：$\ddagger$ |
| :--- |
| Production | \& ${ }^{+5,889}$ \& r 5， 977 \& ${ }^{\text {r 6，}} 005$ \& г 6，343 \& r 5， 230 \& ${ }^{+5} 5165$ \& \& ${ }^{+5,261}$ \& ${ }^{5} 5,141$ \& ＋5． 325 \& \& 5，803 \& <br>

\hline  \& ＋5， 118 \& r 5，344 \& r 5， 237 \& r 6，345 \& －6，297 \& r 6， 600 \& r 5， 852 \& r 5 5，489 \& ${ }^{\text {r 4，}} 163$ \& 54,379 \& 5，312 \& 5，610 \& 5，733 <br>
\hline Stocks，end of month－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do \& 「 10,960 \& 11， 748 \& 12， 410 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 12,306$ \& 11，364 \& 9， 858 \& ${ }^{\text {r 8，}} 875$ \& ${ }^{\text {＇} 8,609}$ \& 9,645 \& ${ }^{+} 10,657$ \& 10，926 \& 11，059 \& 11， 432 <br>
\hline  \& 113 \& 110 \& 127 \& 89 \& 80 \& 72 \& 81 \& 105 \& 53 \& 60 \& 49 \& 50 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$r$ Revised．$\sigma^{7}$ Revised to include figures for Newfoundland；data for 1937－38 are shown on pp． 22 and 23 of this issue of the SURVEY．
$\dagger$ Revised data for 1948 are shown on p． 23 of this issue of the Survey．
§Revised indexes for January and February 1949 ，respectively，are as follows $(1936=100)$ ：New orders， 390.5 ；391．4；shipments， $435.1 ; 418.1$.
Final revisions for January and February 1949 （thous．）：Casings－production，$\overline{5}, 899 ; 5,893$ ；total shipments， 5,$287 ; 4,867$ ；original equipment，2，303；2，171；replacement，2，857；2，591；tubes－ production， 5,$013 ; 4,874$ ；total shipments， 4,$872 ; 4,361$ ．

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

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| ABRASIVE PRODUCTS <br> Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments_reams_ <br> PORTLAND CEMENT | 143, 753 | 132,813 | 120,863 | 123, 343 | 111, 262 | 132, 950 | 144, 716 | 148, 461 | 126, 936 | 124, 653 | 145, 157 | 144, 609 | 157, 524 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Proauction $\qquad$ thous. of bbl Percent of capacity $\qquad$ | 15,439 74 | 17,682 85 | 18,622 86 | 18,279 87 | 18,856 87 | 18,715 | 19, 181 | 19,070 88 | 18,040 86 | 16,936 78 | 15,174 70 7 | 13, 070 | 14, 238 |
|  | 14, 539 | 17, 779 | 19, 426 | 20,667 | 19,321 | 23,633 | 22, 763 | 21, 278 | 17, 269 | 11,606 | 9, 593 | 9, 775 | 14,613 |
| Stocks, finished, end of month...............-do..- | 23, 104 | 22,977 | 22,170 | 19,785 | 19,313 | 14,381 | 10,797 | 8,569 | 9, 341 | 14,686 | 20, 267 | -23,579 | 23, 204 |
|  | 7, 764 | 7, 560 | 7, 440 | 6, 922 | 6,212 | 5,798 | 4,461 | 3,610 | 3,356 | 4, 597 | 6,066 | -7,372 | 8,692 |
| CLAY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, unglazed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ------------ thous of standard brick-- | 399,729 <br> 380 <br> 61 | 420,477 407,003 | 459,671 433,772 | 488, 860 | 449, 182 | 506, 890 | 492, 123 | 511, 501 | 491, 254 | 454,704 | 377,675 | 345, 731 |  |
|  | 380, 361 | 407, 003 | 433, 772 | 464, 536 | 444, 523 | 507, 886 | 500, 344 | 526, 164 | 499, 371 | 400, 418 | 345, 485 | 322, 320 |  |
| dol. per thous.- | 24.050 | 24.021 | 24.002 | 24.000 | 23.964 | 24.045 | 24.043 | 24.010 | 24.075 | 24.053 | ${ }^{\text {r } 24.035 ~}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 24.104 ~}$ | 24. 132 |
|  | 124, 781 | 125, 128 | 126,612 | 125, 012 | 105,703 | 126, 139 | 123,021 | 122,020 | 126, 101 | 119, 196 | 108, 580 | 105, 032 |  |
|  | 112, 870 | 112, 584 | 117, 523 | 121,010 | 111, 298 | 132,431 | 129, 811 | 136, 580 | 120, 750 | 93, 183 | 92, 740 | 85, 668 |  |
| Structural tile, unglazed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 105,978 | 114,878 100,093 | 112, 997 | 111,833 | 120,780 105,648 | 121,209 | 109,675 115,559 | 111,161 107,601 | 107, ${ }^{101,739}$ | 100,676 84,221 | 97,456 79,119 | 91. 83.238 |  |
| Glass PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production .-...---.-.-. thous. of gross - | 7,288 | 7,035 | 7,663 | 8,036 | 8, 108 | 8,662 | 7,550 | 8,283 | 7,375 | 6,963 | 7,952 | r 7,290 $>6,748$ | 8, 204 |
| Shipments, domestic, total.--.-.........-- do-.-- | 6, 929 | 6, 869 | 7,811 | 7,928 | 7,746 | 8,933 | 7, 981 | 7,737 | 6,963 | 6,321 | 7,379 | ${ }^{\text {r 6, }} 748$ | 8,129 |
| General-use food: <br> Narrow-neck food. $\qquad$ do. Wide-mouth food (incl packers' tumblers) | 645 | 649 | 715 | 701 | 748 | 1,108 | 1,164 | 760 | 632 | 521 | 640 | ${ }^{\text {¢ } 680}$ | 775 |
| hous <br> Beverage ( <br> thous. of gross. | 1,822 | 1,763 | 2,020 | 2,084 | 2, 022 | 2,528 | 1,965 | ${ }^{1} 2,157$ | ${ }^{1} 1,871$ | ${ }^{1} 1,694$ | ${ }^{12} 299$ | ${ }^{+11,968}$ | 2,111 |
| thous. of gross | 396 | 538 | 816 | 1,025 | 911 | 486 | 206 | 164 | 176 | 228 | 231 | 290 | 479 |
| Beer bottles.-............................--do. | 464 | 480 | 567 |  | 538 | 443 | 317 | 298 | 304 | 333 | 325 | 263 | 451 |
| Liquor and wine .--------................. do | 1,035 | 841 | 840 | 837 | 874 | 942 | 1,121 | 1,359 | 1,227 | 975 | 826 | $r{ }^{785}$ | 1,140 |
| Medicinal and toilet ------------- do | 1,678 | 1,612 | 1,666 | 1,584 | 1,526 | 1,992 | 1,975 | 2,024 | 1.887 | 1,823 | 2,127 | + 1.809 | 2,062 |
| Chemical, household and industrial --- do | 563 | 587 | 628 | 553 | 561 | 728 | 687 | 652 | ${ }_{6}^{611}$ | 444 | 669 | 667 | 771 |
| Dairy products --.-.-.----------------- do | 262 | 251 | ${ }_{323}^{227}$ | 242 | 253 | 346 | 341 | 308 | 255 | 304 | 256 | 253 | 277 |
| Fruit jars and jelly glasses------------------ do Stocks end of month | - 684 | 148 9,763 | 9,374 | 9, 270 | 311 9,425 | 359 8,906 | $\begin{array}{r}205 \\ 8.318 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 115 8,602 | ${ }_{8}^{(1)} 735$ | $\stackrel{1}{9} 145$ | $\begin{array}{r}114 \\ 9,352 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $r 133$ +9.595 | 64 |
| Other glassware, machine-made: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,318 | 8,602 |  |  | 9,35 |  | 9,454 |
| Tumblers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production......-.----....... thous. of dozens.- | 4,796 | 4,621 | 5, 242 | 4, 608 | 4,148 | 4,907 | 4,770 | 5,521 | 4,940 | 4, 853 | 6, 125 | 5,578 | 6,061 |
| Shipments.-.------------------------- do | 5,038 | 4,905 | 5,055 | 4,993 | 4,197 | 5,157 | 4,734 | 5,436 | 4,961 | 3,756 | 4,981 | 5,552 | 6,251 |
|  | 8,474 | 8,270 | 8,615 | 8,154 | 7,689 | 7,715 | 7,618 | 7,676 | 7,615 | 8,584 | 9,825 | 9,820 | 9,642 |
| Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous. of dozens. - | 3,645 | 3,264 | 3,672 | 3,368 | 2,528 | 3,323 | 3,349 | 3,801 | 3,647 | 2,617 | 2,644 | 3,179 | 3,900 |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crudegrpsum: thous of short tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}357 \\ 1,466 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 511 $+1,589$ |  |  | 991 1,615 1 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}734 \\ \hline 1,821\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Caleined, production | 1,382 |  |  | 1,313 |  |  | 1,418 |  |  | 1, 552 |  |  |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used: <br> Uncalcined $\odot$ <br> short tons | - 507, 503 |  |  | r 488, 923 |  |  | + 472, 804 |  |  | \% 500, 302 |  |  |  |
| Calcined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For building uses: <br> Base-coat plasters do. | 397, 763 |  |  | r 446,069 |  |  | 514, 531 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,263 |  |  | +11,341 |  |  | 12,659 |  |  | 10,902 |  |  |  |
| All other building plasters© .-.-.-...-.do. | 108, 453 |  |  | - 105, 400 |  |  | 118,814 |  |  | 122, 092 |  |  |  |
| Lath.-.-----------.....-- thous. of sq. ft | - 512, 104 |  |  | 393, 725 |  |  | 538, 427 |  |  | ${ }^{+568.165}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 6, 052 |  |  | 6, 991 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 610341 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | - 812,134 |  |  |  |
| Wallboard $0^{6}$-------------------------- do-- | + 631, 045 |  |  | 574,797 |  |  | 610,334 |  |  | ' 719,627 |  |  |  |
| Industrial plasters.--......------------short tons.- | -52, 685 |  |  | - 51,610 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r 49,644 }}$ |  |  | 57,011 |  |  |  |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS


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

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued


RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK
Rayon yarn and staple fiber:


## WOOL MANUFACTURES

Machinery activity (weekly average): §
Loo Woolen and worsted:
Pile and Jacquard
Broad Broad
Narrow Narrow-......
Carpet and rug: Broad......... Spinning spindles: Woolen
Worsted co
Wool yarn:
Production, totals Knitting
Carpet and other
Price whon

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Nominal price. ${ }^{2}$ No quotation
 covered.
§ Data for March, June, September, and December 1949 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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru-u } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| WOOL MANUFACTURES-Continued |
| :---: |
| Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts: |
| Production, quarterly, total...--thous. of lin. yd. |
| Apparel fabrics, total.------------------- do...- |
| Government orders...--.-.-.-.-.-. do. |
| Other than Government orders, total do |
| Men's and boys' |
| Women's and children's |
| Unclassified. |
| Blanketing |
| Other nonapparel fabries |
| Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill: |
| Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz .-dol. per Women's dress goods, flannel, $8 \mathrm{oz}, 54$-inch |
|  |  |
|  |

MISCELLANEOUS
Fur sales by dealers..........................thous. of dol.


TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AIRCRAFT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 400 | 456 | 474 178 | 439 189 | 301 | 272 188 | 284 | 228 | 158 | 116 | 167 | 225 | 326 |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factory sales, total.-.-.-.-.-................number.- | 518, 118 | 543, 118 | 481, 467 | 593,640 | 579, 048 | 6.57, 664 | 626, 180 | 572,917 | 455, 008 | 358, 471 | 581, 695 | 474, 826 | 579,445 |
|  | 545 | 514 | 564 | 632 | 439 | 444 | 298 | 322 | 308 | 369 | 219 | 133 | 199 |
|  | 423 | 494 | 511 | 522 | 399 | 420 | 274 | 275 | 279 | 353 | 194 | 128 | 170 |
|  | 402, 402 | 436, 392 | 394, 703 | 493, 882 | 483, 261 | 557, 370 | 534, 493 | 487, 891 | 381, 951 | 291, 358 | 487, 854 | 385, 025 | 469,529 |
| Domestic.-.------------------------------ do | 385, 834 | 422, 149 | 380, 489 | 480, 009 | 471, 752 | 544, 630 | 521, 524 | 476, 461 | 373, 838 | 284, 097 | 475,495 | 377, 185 | 461, 119 |
| Trueks, total | 115, 171 | 106, 212 | 86, 200 | 99, 126 | 95,348 | 99, 850 | 91,389 | 84, 704 | 72,749 | 66, 744 | 93, 622 | 89,668 | 109.717 |
|  | 99,925 | 91, 808 | 75, 518 | 89, 174 | 85, 427 | 89,989 | 82, 487 | 76,584 | 66,090 | 60, 784 | 84,354 | 80, 939 | 99, 796 |
| Exports, total.----....---------------------- do-.-- | 31,717 | 30,004 | 25,094 | 22, 648 | 124,397 13,035 | ${ }^{1} 20,234$ | 121,389 | ${ }^{1} 20,063$ | ${ }^{1} 17,105$ | ${ }^{1} 12,545$ | ${ }^{1} 14,760$ | ${ }^{1} 17,965$ |  |
| Passenger cars..---.------------------------ do---- | 15,673 | 14,598 15,406 | 12,420 | 12, 028 | 13,035 111,362 | 10,853 19,381 | 12,326 19,063 | 11,197 | 9,145 17 | 6,957 15588 | 8,524 16,236 | 8,345 19660 |  |
|  | 16,044 2,634 | 15,406 2,760 | 12,674 2,752 | 10,620 2,817 | 111,362 2,197 | 19,381 2,601 | 19,063 | 18,866 | 17,960 | 15,588 | ${ }^{1} 6,236$ | ${ }^{1} 9.620$ |  |
|  | 2,684 2,510 | 2, 2,568 | 2,631 | 2,686 | 2,109 | 2,504 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,254 | 1,231 | 1,426 | 1,575 | 1,314 | 1,482 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,256 | 1,337 | 1,205 | 1, 111 | 795 | 1,022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 124 | 192 | 121 | 131 | 88 | 97 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Registrations: <br> New passenger cars $\qquad$ do. | 360, 584 | 390, 932 | 446, 251 | 432, 470 | 448, 477 | 478, 556 | 459,647 | 465, 765 | 409, 702 | 414, 579 | 2382,657 | ${ }^{2}$ 409,338 |  |
|  | 87, 165 | 78,857 | 86,375 | 79,069 | 76,866 | 85, 5\%9 | 89, 253 | 86, 398 | 79,690 | 78, 805 | 267,003 | 272,101 |  |
| RAILWAY EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Railway Car Institute: Shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12, 626 | 11, 184 | 9,532 | 9,148 | 6,645 | 7,184 | 6,201 | 4,537 | 4,456 | 3,432 | 2,395 | 2, 051 | 1,712 |
| Equipment manufacturers, total....... do...- | 9,674 | 8,896 | 6,886 | 5,832 | 3, 866 | 4,251 | 3,996 | 2,833 | 2, 729 | 2,052 | 1,006 | 2,922 | -830 |
|  | 8,958 | 8,499 | 6,879 | 5,805 | 3,655 | 4,245 | 3,936 | 2,828 | 2,649 | 1, 950 | 1,006 | 917 | 830 |
| Railroad shops, domestic.------.---.-. do. | 2,952 | 2,288 | 2,646 | 3,316 | 2, 779 | 2,933 | 2,205 | 1,704 | 1,727 | 1, 380 | 1,389 | 1,129 | 882 |
| Passenger cars, total | 76 | 85 | 95 | 98 | 68 | 70 | 93 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 61 | 64 | 87 |
| Equipment manufacturers, total.-..... do. | 74 | 85 | 95 | 98 | 68 | 70 | 93 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 61 | 64 | 87 |
|  | 69 | 85 | 77 | 94 | 66 | 65 | 87 | 84 | 76 | 75 | 61 | 64 | 87 |
| Railroad shops, domestic.-.....-.-...-do...- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Association of American Railroads: Freight cars (class I), end of month:\$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number owned.-.-...........-.-. thousands.- | 1,763 | 1,767 | 1,770 | 1,771 | 1,769 | 1,767 | 1, 766 | 1,765 | 1,763 | 1,750 | 1,745 | 1,742 | 1,739 |
| Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs thousands.- | 94 | 98 | 109 | 113 | 126 | 125 | 124 | 132 | 130 | 134 | 141 | 139 | 128 |
| Percent of total on line | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 7.8 |
|  | 63, 410 | 53, 975 | 45, 057 | 36,331 | 31,746 | 26, 599 | 20,609 | 16, 183 | 12,661 | 12, 861 | 17, 766 | 25,647 | 27,011 |
| Equipment manufacturers .--.-. - .-. - do..- | 38, 654 | 30, 850 | 23, 816 | 19,368 | 16, 474 | 13, 473 | 9,419 | 6, 442 | 4,122 | 2, 447 | 4,550 | 8,455 | 10, 715 |
|  | 24,756 | 23,125 | 21, 241 | 16,963 | 15, 272 | 13,126 | 11, 190 | 9,741 | 8,539 | 10,414 | 13,216 | 17, 192 | 16, 290 |
| Locomotives (class I), end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number | 2,650 | 2,602 | 2, 737 | 2,665 | 2, 833 | 2,949 | 2,992 | 3.189 | 3, 297 | 3, 204 | 3,454 | 3,498 | 3.407 |
|  | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 12.3 |
| Orders, unfilled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam locomotives, total.......-...-. $n$ nuber.- | 35 | 38 | 30 | 29 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Equipment manufacturers .--..--.-- do..-- | 26 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | 9 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Other locomotives, total | 1,287 | 1,134 | 1,043 | 1,098 | 984 | 873 | 775 | 816 | 954 | 885 | 1, 130 | 1,099 | 1,088 |
| Equipment manufacturers....-.-. -- - do. | 1,287 | 1,134 | 1,043 | 1,098 | 984 | 873 | 775 | 816 | 954 | 885 | 1, 130 | 1,099 | 1, 088 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1, 0 |
|  | - 50 | 113 | 30 | 123 | 73 | 65 | 80 | 62 | 65 | 107 | 102 | 48 |  |
| Steam | 10 | 43 | 7 | 69 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 25 | 5 | 31 | 48 | 2 |  |
|  | - 40 | 70 | 83 | 54 | 56 | 53 | 76 | 37 | 60 | 76 | 54 | 46 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total.----------.-.-.....-....-number-- | 247 | 199 | 208 | 205 | 168 | 202 | 185 | 254 | 227 | 232 | 199 | 183 |  |
|  | 214 | 142 | 179 | 175 | 133 | 183 | 168 | 235 | 197 | 186 | 180 | 146 |  |
|  | 33 | 57 | 29 | 30 | 35 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 30 | 46 | 19 | 37 |  |

Revised.
1 Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately in the interest of national security. 2 Includes estimate for Arkansas.
o'Publication of data for military shipments and the total, formerly shown here, has been discontinued by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.
§Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

| Pages marked |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Abrasive paper and cloth (coated) |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Agricultural |  |
| Agricultural |  |
| Airli |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Animal fats, |  |
|  |  |
| Appar |  |
|  |  |
| Asphalt and asphalt products. |  |
| Automobile |  |
| Balance of payments |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| uilding |  |
| Building construction (see |  |
| Building materials, prices, rctail trade..--- 5, 7, |  |
|  |  |
| Butter $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
| ndy |  |
| ans, m |  |
| apital |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Chain-store sales |  |
| Cheese |  |
| Chemicals_.........-2, $3,5,11,12,14,15,18,21$, |  |
| Cigars and cigare |  |
| Civil-service employees |  |
| Clay products (see also Stone, clay |  |
| Coal. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Commercial |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { hours } \\ 11,12,13,14,15 \end{array}$ |
| High |  |
| Consumer cre |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Consumers' price index |  |
|  |  |
| Copra and coconut oil.............................-. 19,25 |  |
|  |  |
| Cost-of-living index (see Consumers' price index) $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Crops |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Debt, short-term, consumer-------.-.....---- 16 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Deposits, bank -------------------------15, 16, 18 |  |
| Disputes, industrial --------...... | ----.....- |
| Distilled spirits-----------.......---.-.--- 18. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Earnings, weekly and hourly _ . . . . . . . . . 13,14,15 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Electric power, production, sales, revenues_-10, 11,12 |  |
|  |  |
| Employment indexes --.-.-.-....................- 11 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Factory, employment, pay rolls, hours, wages_- 10, |  |
| Failures, industrial and commercial. |  |
| Farm income and marketing3....-.-.-.........- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Federal Government, finance-.-.-.-.----- 16, 17 |  |
| Federal Reserve reporting member banks---- 15, 16 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



Plant and equipment expenditures
Plastics and resin materials, synthetic
Plywoor
Popula
Pork
Postal busines
Poutal savings.
Prices (see ergs.- $\overline{2}, 4,5,29$
Consumers' price index
Received and paid by farmers
Retail price indexes.
Wholesale price indexes

Profits, corporation_-1,
Public utilities_... $10,11,13,14,15,17,18,19,20$
Pullman Company
Pulpwood
Pumps.
power of the dollar

tistics, employment, wages $11,12,13,14,15,17,18,19,20,22,23,4$
Railways, street. (See Street railways, etc.)
Rayon, and rayon manufactures

Receipts, United States Government
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans.
Refrigerators.
Rents (housing), index
Retail trade, all retail stores, chain stores, de partment stores, mail order, rural sales, gen-
eral merchandise.
Rice merchandise
Roofing and siding, asphalt
Rosin and turpentine...............--------- 36
Rubber, natural, synthetic, and reclaimed
tires and tubes
Rubber industry, production inder, sales, in Rubber industry, production inder, sales, in-
ventories, employment, pay rolls, hours, earnings. ,3,11,12, 14, 15

Savings deposits
Savings, personal
Securities issued
Service industries, employment
Sewer pipe, clay
Shipbuilding Shoes.
Shortenings - -
Silk, imports, prices
Silver


Silver-
Slaughtering and meat packing
Soybeans, and soybean oil.
11,12,13, 14, 29
Spindle activity, cotton, wool
teel ingots and steel manufactures (see also Steen, scrap.
Stocks, department stores (see also Manufac turers' inventories)
tocks, dividends, issues, prices, sales, yields
tokers, mechanical
Stone, clay, and glass products
$11,12,13,14,38$
Stoves_ $-\overline{13},-14,15,24$
Suga
15,22
22,30
24
ulfur
Sulfuric acid
24
24
30
Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-tele30
 Tile.

40
38 Tin
$5,11,12,14,15,33$
$2,3,4,7,11,12,13,14,30$ Tires and inmer tubes. Tobacco---Trade, retail and wholesale.- $\mathbf{3}, 4,8,9,10,11,13,14,15$ Transit lines, local

| Transportation, commodity and passenger---- | 15, 22 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | Transportation equipment.... $2,3,4,11,12,13,14,40$ Travel

Truck trailers
Trucks ---------
24
Unemployment and unemployment compensa
United States Government bonds
10, 13
United States Government, finance-....--17, 18, 19 Utilities.......... $1,5,10,11,13,14,15,17,18,19,20$
Vacuum cleaners.
Variety stores
34
89
Vegetable oils $\quad$ Vegetables and fruits
5, 21, 27
Veterans' unemployment trade.
Wages, factory and miscellaneous . ....... $13,14,15$
Washers
Water heaters
34
34
36
19.28
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Wheat and wheat flour } & 36\end{array}$
Wholesale price indexes
19,28
Wholesale trade 5
10

Zinc


# Opportunities for Trading Around the World Each Week in Foreign Commerce Weekly 

## Foreign Commerce Weekly

Domestic Subscription, $\$ 9$ yearly; foreign, $\$ 12$ Make check payable to Treasurer of the United States

Order Foreign Commerce Weekly now from the nearest Field Office of the Department of Commerce or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

* This 48-page illustrated magazine regularly reports:

OPPORTUNITIES to sell products abroad.
SOURCES of foreign raw materials and merchandise for import to United States.

LISTS of businessmen from abroad visiting the United States.

BUSINESS and industrial developments abroad.
WORLD economic conditions.
EXCHANGE and finance information.
PROGRESS in international transport and communication.

WORLD-WIDE commodity information: metals, textiles, chemicals, machinery, lumber, oils, etc.

DETAILS of new domestic and foreign commercial laws, tariff changes, and other regulations.


[^0]:    1 Unadjusted for number of trading days to provide comparability with detailed departmental data. Includes some departments not shown separately.
    Sources: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

[^1]:    NOTE.-MR. JACOBS ANE MR. WINSTON ARE MEMBERS OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMIOS.

[^2]:    1 This table is based on data from the Census of Manufactures in 1939 and 1947. It has
    also appeared in "The Furniture Industry and Its Potential Market", a booklet issued this year by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Domestic Commerce.
    year by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Domestic Commerce.
    2 tures in the United States, 1935-36" by the National Resources Committee, and "Family Spending and Saving in Wartime," covering 1941 and early 1942, by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The second of these gives average expenditures by income class for detailed categories of household furniture and furnishings. Another family expenditure survey by B. L. S. is being planned. In the postwar period, the annual Survey of Consumer Finances, which is considered later, also provides some expenditure data.

[^3]:    ${ }^{3}$ The equation on which the "calculated" expenditures in chart 2 are based is: $F=0.0036$ $Y^{1.08,} R_{0.16}^{0.1} P P_{0.48}$, where $F$ is expenditures for furniture in dollars per household, $Y$ is disposable personal income per household, $R$ is the value per household of private residential construction, and $P$ is the ratio of the price index for furniture to the index of prices of all consumer goods and services $(1939=100)$. The multiple correlation coefficient is given by $\begin{aligned} R^{2} & =0.996 \\ 4 & \text { Since }\end{aligned}$
    Since the given relation is based on current dollars, the exponents do not mea sure elasticity of expenditure. An analysis relating per-household expenditures in 1939 doll ars to deflated disposable income per household, deflated private residential construction per household, and elasticity of furniture expenditure, and -1.2 for price elasticity.
    ${ }^{\circ}$ The best fit was obtained with a relationship like that presented in chart 2 , except th at the index of furniture prices and the consumer price index were employed as separate va riables rather than as a single variable in the form of a ratio. The improvement in fit over the rela. tionship actually employed was not quite significant.

[^4]:    ${ }^{6}$ The appreciably closer fit for the wartime outlays is obtained from the logarithmic regression largely because construction turns out to receive a greater weight relative to the price factor than in the linear case. The linear relationship, using the same notation as in footnote 3 , is $F=5.76+0.017 \quad Y+0.054 R-0.17 P$, with the multiple correlation coefficient given by $R^{2}=0.992$.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ This is indicated by the material in the survey on "Family Spending and Saving in War time" to which reference was made earlier. It may be noted that the relationship of expenditure to income on a per family basis implied by those figures is in reasonable conformity with ture to income on a per tamily basis implied by

[^6]:    NOTE.-MR. FOSS AND MISS CHURCHILL ARE MEMBERS OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.
    ${ }^{1}$ See "State Estimates of the Business Population," Surver, December 1949, and "Revised Estimates of the Business Population," Survey, June 1949.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Number of new and discontinued businesses are annual averages; firms in operation are as of March 31.

[^8]:    ${ }^{2}$ See, for example, "Sales and Inventory Trends of New Trade Firms," Survey, A pril 1949.

[^9]:    Note.-Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

[^10]:    4 "The Business Population in Wartime," Surver, May 1944. The sources and methods used in estimating the size distribution of firms, in particular, were quite different from those used here. See also "The Industrial Concentration of Employment," SURVEy, April 1945.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote at end of table on p. 23.

[^12]:    1. Compiled by the American Paper and Pulp Association. Data are adjusted to Burcau of the Census final figures for 1948.

    2 Excluding building paper. newsprint, and paperboard.

[^13]:    Revised. orFor actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.
    
    
    
    
    
     Survey. Corrected indexes for January-May 1948 are available upon request.

[^14]:    r Revised. ${ }^{\text {d Deficit. } \dagger \text { See corresponding note on } p . S-21 . ~}$
    tData for 1947 revised; see note marked "t" on p. S-22 of the September 1949 Surver.

[^15]:    $r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate. $\ddagger$ Revisions for January-September 1948 are available upon request.

