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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FIELD SERVICE


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with the beginning of National Service Life Insurance payments to veterans.


Income accruing from nonagricultural production varied within narrow limits

while farm income was bolstered by government loans.


[^0]
## THE <br> usiness Situation

## By the Office of Business Economics

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

## Investment expands

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

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

## Manufacturing output improves

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

## New orders exceed last year

In aggregate valuc new orders received by manufacturess in January reached $\$ 18.8$ billion and were 12 pereent above both December and January last yoar. Four-fifths of the
increase for January this year occurred in those sectors of manufacturing where orders are usually taken for future delivery and hence are reflective of future sales movements.

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

A particular feature of the developments in January orders was the high level of new business for durables. The 23 percent rise over December brought aggregate value of new commitments placed with the heavy-goods industries to $\$ 8.6$ billion. This aggregate compares with previously recorded highs of $\$ 7.6$ billion in September 1949 and $\$ 8.9$ billion in June 1948

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

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

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

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

## Backlogs increase $\$ 1.4$ billion

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

Durable-goods backlogs at the end of January were equivalent to 2.8 months of sales. This average represents a sizable rise from the August-September lows of 2.3 . The best information currently available indicates that the immediate prewar ratios were about 1.5 .

The largest January increases-about 6 percent-occurred in iron and steel and general machinery and transportation equipment (except motor vehicles). The increase in backlogs for iron and steel was duc largely to the fabricating portion where the rise was somewhat higher than in primary
manufactures. Most of the increase in the general machinery group was in the agricultural, mining, construction, stort and service machine portion. Backlogs of orders for aircraft were up sharply from year-end levels but those for railroad and shipbuilding equipment declined.

Table 1.-Value of Manufacturers' New Orders
[Billions of dollars]

| Item | 1949 |  |  |  |  | 1950 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | September | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { No- } \\ \text { rember } \end{gathered}$ | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |
| All manufacturing. | 16.9 | 19.4 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 16.8 | 18.1 |
| Durable goods. | 6.7 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 8.1 |
| Iron and steel | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2. |
| Nonferrous metals. | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 5 | . 5 | . 1 |
| Clectrical machinery | .7 | . 8 | . 8 | $\therefore 7$ | . 8 | ! |
| General machinery --.......-.-...- | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.: |
| Transportation equipment, excl. motor vehicles. | (*) | . 4 | 2 | 7 | . 2 |  |
| Other durable goods ${ }^{1}$ | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2. 6 | 3.5 |
| Nondurable goods. | 10.2 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 10.: |

*Net cancellations of orders.
1 Includes motor vehicles.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

## Veterans' dividends expand incomes

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

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

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

| Year | Aggregate <br> value of bonds or dividend payments | Aggregate value as percentage of disposable income 1 | Number of veterans receiving bonds or dividend payments | Average value of bond issue or dividend payment per reteran? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Billions of dollars | Percent | Millions | Dollars |
| 1936 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 558 |
| 196 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 10.1 | 207 |
| 1950 | 2. 8 | 1.5 | 16.0 | 175 |

1 Aggregate value as percentage of disposable personal income at seasonally adjusted annual rates in the second half of 1936,1947 , and 1949 , respectively.
2 A verages based on detailed rather than rounded figures given in the table.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
Some information bearing on the behavior of veterans in similar circumstances in the past may be of interest. Rough parallels to the current flow of dividend payments are to be found in the permissive redemption of Armed Forces Leave Bonds on September 2, 1947, and the payment of Adjusted Service Certificates to veterans of World War I in 1936.

In both cases interest-bearing bonds were issued to veterans, to be redeemed upon request. ${ }^{1}$

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

## Redemption pattern of 1936 and 1947 bond issues

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

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

## Retail sales expand

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

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

## Changing pattern of retail trade

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

[^1]terials, and men's apparel. Nevertheless, automobiles remain the most important single consumption item for which the backlog demand has not yet been exhausted and since 1948 their sales have accounted for an abnormally large proportion of total consumer expenditures.

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



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

Table 3.-Percent Distribution of Retail Sales

| Period | Including automobiles |  |  | Excluding automobiles |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total retail sales | Durable goods sales | Nondurable goods sales | Total retail sales | Durable goods sales | Nondurablegoods sales |
| Year 1929 | 100.0 | 29.3 | 70.7 | 100.0 | 18.4 | 81.6 |
| January 1941 | 100.0 | 29.8 | 70.2 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 83.8 |
| January 1944 | 100.0 | 15.8 | 84.2 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 87.8 |
| Januity 1945 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 84.3 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 87.7 |
| January 1946 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 81.0 | 100.0 | 14.7 | 85.3 |
| January 1947 | 100.0 | 25.6 | 74.4 | 100.0 | 16.8 | 83.2 |
| January 1948 | 100.0 | 28.4 | 71.6 | 100.0 | 17.9 | 82.1 |
| January 1949 | 100.0 | 28.5 | 71.5 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 82.7 |
| January 1950 | 100.0 | 32.7 | 67.3 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 82.0 |

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

## Accelerated rise in consumer credit

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

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

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

The accelerated pace of the advance since early 1949 centered in installment credit and mirrored especially the expanding supply of automobiles. In recent mouths, however, credit extended for purchases of automobiles accounted for a much smaller proportion of the rise, reflecting

Consumer credit outstanding, end of year, as percent of disposable personal income, fourth quarter, seasonally adjusted at annual rates
 percent of disposable income in fourth quarter of 1949 .
the more general improvement in retail trade as well as the progressive easing in terms of credit since June 1949 when Regulation W lapsed. Of the $\$ 2.6$ billion increase in total consumer credit between January 1949 and January 1950, about $\$ 1.2$ billion was accounted for by credit extended for purchase of articles other than automobiles.

## International Transactions During the Fourth Quarter 1949

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

## Foreign financial position strengthened

The recent improvements appear to have been mostly the belated effect of smaller purchases by forcign countries in the United States after the middle of 1949 and the result of a reversal of speculative actions which temporarily had offset.
Table 1.-Exports of Goods and Services and Means of Financing ${ }^{1}$

| [ Tillions of dollats] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | 1948 | 1949 |  |  |  |  |
|  | IV |  | II | III | [1] | Cotal ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Exports of goods and services | 4,201 | 4,266 | 4,414 | 3,662 | 3,572 | 15, 914 |
| Means of financing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign sources: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States imports of goods and services | 2,683 | 2,608 | 2.422 | 2.392 | 2. 409 | 9.831 |
| Liquidation of gold and dollar assets... | -192 | -28 | 330 | 93 | $-442$ | $-47$ |
| 1 )ollar disbursements (net) by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| International Monetary Fund | 36 |  | 18 |  | 18 |  |
| International Bank..-...-.---- | $-1$ | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 38 |
| U. S. Government: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grants and other unilateral transfers (net) | 975 | 1,273 | 1,490 | 1. 268 | 1,054 | 5,085 |
| Long- and short-term lonus (net) | 523 | , 292 | 110 | 184 | 70 | 650 |
| United States private sources: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Remittances (net) -.------ | 174 | 147 | 141 | 108 | 142 | 538 |
| Long- and short-term capital excluding purchases of obligations issued or |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| guaranted by the International |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank (net).. | 145 | 115 | 53 | $10: 3$ | 184 | 45. |
| Errors and omissions. | -142 | $-181$ | $-1.58$ | -500 | +96 | $-743$ |

${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1 in tables 4 and 5.
Preliminary.
source: ©. Department of Commerce, Ontice of Business Economies
the financial effects of this decline in the foreign deficit. An increase in United States imports from the third to the fourth quarter contributed further to the favorable change during that period in the balance of payments of foreign countries as a whole, although imports were still at a lower rate than during the first half of the year.

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

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

## Devaluations reverse speculative actions

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

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

Table 2.-International Transactions of the United States ${ }^{1}$ [Millions of dollars]

| Item | 1948 | 1949 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Cotal ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Receipts: Goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Groods. | 3,306 | 3,453 | 3,494 | 2, 782 | 2,672 | 12,401 |
| lncome on investments | 415 | 263 | 350 | 305 | 410 | 1,328 |
| Other services. | 480 | 550 | 570 | 575 | 490 | 2, 185 |
| Total goods and services | 4, 201 | 4,266 | 4,414 | 3, 662 | 3,572 | 15,914 |
| Unilateral transfers | 128 | 109 | 99 | 169 | 66 | 443 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movements of United States capital invested abroad $\qquad$ | 197 | 197 | 230 | 236 | 124 | 787 |
| Movements of foreign capital invested in United States. | 39 | 55 | 25 | 184 | 34 | 298 |
| Total long-term capi | 236 | 252 | 255 | 420 | 158 | 1,085 |
| Total receip | 4,565 | 4,627 | 4,768 | 4,251 | 3,796 | 17,442 |
| Payments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Groods. | 2,028 | 1,963 | 1,741 | 1,604 | 1,826 | 7,134 |
| Income on investments | 85 | 81 | 57 | 63 | 95 | 296 |
| Other services. | 570 | 564 | 624 | 725 | 488 | 2. 401 |
| Total goods and ser | 2,683 | 2,608 | 2,422 | 2,392 | 2,409 | 9,831 |
| Unilateral transfers. | 1,277 | 1,529 | 1,730 | 1,545 | 1,262 | 6,066 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movements of United States capital invested abroad | 910 | 652 | 531 | 416 | 326 | 1.925 |
| Movements of foreign capital invested in United States | 21 | 119 | 7 | 12 | 35 | 173 |
| Total long-term | 931 | 771 | 538 | 428 | 361 | 2,098 |
| Total payments | 4,891 | 4,908 | 4,690 | 4,365 | 4,032 | 17,995 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unilateral transfers | -1,149 | -1, 420. | -1,631 | $-1,376$ | -1,196 | - 5,623 |
| Goods and services and unilateral transfers. | +369 | +238 | +361 | -106 | -33 | $+460$ |
| Long-term capital | -695 | -519 | -283 | -8 | -203 | -1,013 |
| All transactions | -326 | -281 | $+78$ | -114 | -236 | -553 |
| Net flow of funds on gold and shortterm capital account: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase ( - ) or decrease ( + ) in gold stock. | -338 | -69 | -169 | -91 | +165 | -164 |
| Net movement of United States shortterm capital abroad. | +45 | +30 | +136 | -106 | -52 | +8 |
| Net movement of foreign short-term capital in United States | +477 | +139 | -203 | -189 | 1 +219 | -34 |
| Net inflow ( + ) or outflow ( - ) of funds. | +184 | $+100$ | -236 | -386 | +332 | -190 |
| Errors and omissions. | +142 | +181 | +158 | $+500$ | -96 | +743 |

1 See footnote 1 Table 4, and footnote 1 Table 5.
${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
Note.-Data on Government transactions which are included in the balance of payments statements are obtained from, and are basically the same as those compiled by the Clearing Office of Foreign Transactions, Office of Business Economics, and published in the quarterly reports of the Clearing Office and in the Survey of Current Business (e.g., "Foreign Transaction of the United States Government in Fiscal 1949" by E. Seymour Kerber, November 1949.) Differences may be due to the use in the balance-of-payments statement of preliminary data which include estimates whenever the reports of Government agencies appear to be inadequate for balance of payment purposes. Major revisions of the balance-of-payments data for 1948 and 1949 which will incorporate the revised figures for Government transactions are now scheduled for publication in June 1950 . Other discrepancies may result from con-port-Import Bank are included in private rather than in Government capital movements. Further differences may arise from the attempts to enter transactions in the balance of payments at the time they are assumed to have taken place, rather than the time transactions appear in the records of the reporting Government agencies.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
sible for the fact that the decline in foreign purchases from the United States from the second to the third quarter did not result in an improvement of the foreign financial position until 3 months later.

## Decline of merchandise imports halted

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

Seasonal factors usually tend to raise fourth quarter imports over those in the third quarter. During the years

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

The increase in industrial production in the United States during the fourth quarter has probably increased the demand for certain imported raw and semimanufactured materials. This may be assumed on the basis of the close relationship between industrial production and such imports for past periods.
Another important element in the rise in import values was the advance in the price of coffee. This price change alone contributed about 14 percent of the increase of total imports and was largely responsible for the improvement in the balance of payments of certain Latin American countries.
Aside from the short-run effects of the devaluation in eliminating inducements to postpone imports, the longer-run effects which should result in an increase of the value of imports of competitive goods, have not yet become apparent. Recorded imports from the ERP countries rose from the third to the fourth quurter of 1949 by $\$ 53$ million as against $\$ 46$ million during the same period in the previous year. The rise, therefore, appears to have been not much more than should be expected during this season. It may be of some significance, however, that any fall in dollar prices resulting from the devaluation was at least offset by increases in quantity, and that the declining trend of dollar imports from these countries during the first 3 quarters of 1949 was apparently halted.

## Exports declined more than Government aid

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

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

| Item | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

[^2]Program and under the relief program for occupied countries. The rate of disbursements under the former program was less than the estimate of expenditures during the current fiscal year included in the President's recent budget message to Congress. It may be assumed, therefore, that for one or two quarters this decline will be followed by a period of stable or slightly increasing disbursements before the trend toward reduced foreign aid expenditures which will result from the expected decline of appropriations becomes effective.

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

## Foreign countries replenish gold and dollar reserves

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

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

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

Table 4.-Service Transactions With Foreign Countries ${ }^{1}$
[Millions of dollars]

| Item | $\begin{gathered} 1948 \\ \text { IV } \end{gathered}$ | 1949 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | I | II | III | IV $D$ | Total D |
| Receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation | 271 | 322 | 303 | 308 | 263 | 1,196 |
| Travel | 69 | 70 | 99 | 109 | 74 | 352 |
| Miscellaneous services: | 110 |  |  | 125 |  |  |
| Grivate...-- | 110 30 | 112 | 119 49 | $\begin{array}{r}125 \\ 33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 119 34 | 475 162 |
| Total receipts | 480 | 550 | 570 | 575 | 490 | 2,185 |
| Payments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation | 219 | 225 | 237 | 271 | 239 | 972 |
| Travel..-....-. | 108 | 111 | 171 | 296 | 117 | 695 |
| Miscellaneous services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private | 49 | 49 | 51 | 51 | 43 | 194 |
| Government | 194 | 179 | 165 | 107 | 89 | 540 |
| Total payments. | 570 | 564 | 624 | 725 | 488 | 2, 401 |

${ }^{1}$ The methods of estimating receipts from and payments for transportation services and Government service expenditures were revised for the third and fourth quarters 1949 . Revisions for earlier periods will be prepared for publication in the June Survex. The data for the first and second half of 1949 are, therefore, not fully comparable. Estimates for receipts on transportation were raised by about 50 million per quarter as compared to the previously
used method and those for payments by about 30 million. The change in the data for Governused method and those for payments by about 30 milion. The change in the data ior Governlowered the previous estimate by about 60 million per quarter. Approximately 50 million of this revision applied to the occupied countries of Germany and Japan, where expenditures were previously assumed to have been made with currencies supplied by the occupied countries without compensation. The expenditures in these countries, therefore, were previously offset as unilateral receipts.
p Preliminary.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 5.-Gifts and Other Unilateral Transfers
Millions of dollars]

| Item | $\begin{gathered} 1948 \\ \text { IV } \end{gathered}$ | 1949 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Total ${ }^{p}$ |
| Government: Payments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| European Recovery Program | 617 89 | 905 | 1,122 | 940 | 767 | 3, 734 |
| Chinese and Korean aid program--Civilian supplies for occupied |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Greek-Turkish aid program...-...-- | 202 75 | 243 53 | 244 43 | 42 | 33 | 981 171 |
| War damage payments and other transfers to the Republic of the |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| International Refugee Organization. | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | $\begin{array}{r}205 \\ 72 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Other transfers .-------------------- | 31 | 47 | 50 | 30 | 44 | 171 |
| Total payments | 1, 088 | 1,372 | 1,576 | 1,419 | 1, 106 | 5,473 |
| Receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ECA counterpart funds | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | 9 90 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | 151 | 52 | 228 160 |
| Total receipts | $\begin{aligned} & 113 \\ & 975 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 1,273 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ 1,490 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 151 \\ 1,268 \end{array}$ | 521,054 | 3885,085 |
| Net Government payments. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private remitances: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payments | $\begin{array}{r} 189 \\ 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 157 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 154 \\ 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126 \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | 59355 |
| Receipts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net private payments. | 174 | 147 | 141 | 108 | 142 | 538 |

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary
1 "Other" unilateral receipts represent mostly local currencies supplied without compensation by the occupied countries of Germany and Japan to meet local expenditures of the armies of occupation. According to information received since the last publication of the balance of international payments (December 1949) such expenditures were paid in dollars in Japan since september 1948 anding Germany source Jancary 1949 . Revisions for the earlier period will be published in the SURVEY for June 1950.

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

## New trade pattern

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

Table 6.-Movements of United States Capital [Millions of dollars]

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

p Preliminary.
1
${ }^{2}$ Includes a repayment of $\$ 1$ million of short-term obligations guaranteed by the International Bank.
paying country. Except for payments made to other countries for supplies furnished under the European Recovery Program and for dealings with the International Bank and Fund these transactions cannot be accounted for at this time from United States sources.

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

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

The developments during the fourth quarter of 1949 may thus represent another step toward the emergence of a trade pattern in which the European deficit with the United States would be paid for through a surplus with other areas, particularly Southern Asia, Africa and Latin America. Correspondingly, however, the United States surplus with Europe would
(Continued on $p$. 20)

Table 7.-International Transactions of the United States With the Sterling Area in $1949{ }^{1}$
[Millions of dollars]

| Item | First quarter |  |  | Second quarter |  |  | Third quarter |  |  | Fourth quarter ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  | Total year D |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | United Kingdom | Other | Total | United <br> Kingdom | Other | Total | United <br> Kingdom | Other | Total | United Kingdom | Other | Total | United <br> Kingdom | Other |
| Exports of goods and services: | $\begin{array}{r} 505 \\ 53 \\ 8 \\ 54 \\ 38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 178 . \\ 31 \\ 4 \\ 46 \\ 22 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 327 \\ 22 \\ 4 \\ 8 \\ 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 575 \\ 50 \\ 10 \\ 54 \\ 54 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 226 \\ 29 \\ 6 \\ 45 \\ 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 349 \\ 21 \\ 4 \\ 9 \\ 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ 36 \\ 8 \\ 51 \\ 54 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 162 \\ 23 \\ 5 \\ 43 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 261 \\ 13 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 387 \\ 35 \\ 8 \\ 46 \\ 67 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 158 \\ 22 \\ 5 \\ 36 \\ 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 229 \\ 13 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 41 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,890 \\ 174 \\ 34 \\ 205 \\ 213 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 724 \\ 105 \\ 20 \\ 170 \\ 98 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,166 \\ 69 \\ 14 \\ 35 \\ 115 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Merchandise, adjusted.-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Travel.---...-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous services. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income on investments. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.- | 658 | 281 | 377 | 743 | 329 | 414 | 572 | 260 | 312 | 543 | 247 | 296 | 2,516 | 1,117 | 1,399 |
| Imports of goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted. | $\begin{array}{r} 373 \\ 55 \\ 15 \\ 49 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 44 \\ 3 \\ 42 \\ 42 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 262 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 284 \\ 64 \\ 19 \\ 50 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 54 \\ & 10 \\ & 44 \\ & 23 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 216 \\ 10 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 240 \\ 52 \\ 25 \\ \hline 46 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 44 \\ & 17 \\ & 42 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 170 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 297 \\ 40 \\ 10 \\ 42 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ 33 \\ 4 \\ 35 \\ 35 \end{array}$ | 2287671 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,194 \\ 211 \\ 69 \\ 187 \\ 126 \end{array}$ | 31817534163123 | $\begin{array}{r}876 \\ 36 \\ 35 \\ 24 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Transportation---- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Travel----------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income on investments. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | $\begin{array}{r} 534 \\ +124 \end{array}$ | 242 | 292 | $\begin{array}{r} 441 \\ +302 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 199 \\ +130 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 242 \\ +\quad 172 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 390 \\ +182 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 199 \\ +61 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 191 \\ +121 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 422 \\ +121 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 173 \\ +74 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 249 \\ +47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,787 \\ & +729 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 813 \\ +304 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 974 \\ +425 \end{array}$ |
| Balance of goods and services |  | +39 | +85 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unilateral transfers (net): |  | $\begin{array}{r} -9 \\ -204 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private...-.-.-.- |  |  | -10-2 | $\begin{gathered} -20 \\ -309 \end{gathered}$ | -12-307 | -8-2 | -10-253 | -6-252 | $-4$ | -16-227 | -10-222 | -6-5 | $\begin{array}{r}-65 \\ -995 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-37 \\ -985 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -28-10 |
| Government |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | -225 | -213 | -12 | -329 | -319 | -10 | -263 | -258 | -5 | -243 | -232 | -11 | -1,060 | -1,022 | -38 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States Government | $\begin{gathered} -83 \\ +8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -4 \\ -72 \\ +8 \end{array}$ | +4-11 | $\begin{aligned} & -13 \\ & -18 \\ & +11 \end{aligned}$ | +11+12 | -7 -29 | -1-5-8 | +7-8 | ${ }_{-12}$ | ${ }_{-1}^{+6}$ | +19-2 | -13+1 | -100+10 | -35+10 | -65 |
| Foreign capital.--- |  |  |  |  |  | -1 |  |  | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | -75 | -68 | -7 | -20 | +17 | -37 | -14 | -2 | -12 | $-14 \quad+4$ |  | -18 | -123 | -49 | -74 |
| Goid and short-term capital: | $\begin{aligned} & -69 \\ & -10 \\ & -25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +2 \\ -13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -71 \\ +3 \\ +5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -444 <br> -55 <br> +47 | $\begin{array}{r}-200 \\ -2 \\ +55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Net purchases ( - ) or sales ( $(+)$ of gold - ..----- |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} -212 \\ +17 \\ +78 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -162 \\ +17 \\ -107 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -50 \\ & (x) \\ & +29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -336 \\ -62 \\ +70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -284 \\ -61 \\ +49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -52 \\ -1 \\ +21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -27 \\ -27 \\ +135 \end{array}$ | $+{ }_{+135}^{+2}$ | -27 <br> -4 | $\begin{array}{r}-644 \\ -57 \\ +102 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Net movement of United States capital abroad-- Net movement of foreign capital in United States- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | $\begin{aligned} & -104 \\ & +280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -41 \\ +283 \end{array}$ | $-63$$-3$ | $\begin{aligned} & -273 \\ & +320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -252 \\ & +424 \end{aligned}$ | -21 | -328 | -296 | -32 | +106 | $\begin{aligned} & +137 \\ & +17 \end{aligned}$ | $-31$$+13$ | -599 | -452 | -147 |
| Transfers of funds between foreign areas (receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $+1,053$ $+1,219$ -166 |  |  |
| from other areas ( - ), payments to other areas $(+))$, and errors and omissions |  |  |  |  |  | -104 | +423 | +495 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$\times$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
${ }^{1}$ See footnotes 1 in tables 4 and 5.
p Preliminary.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

# Family Formation and the Demand for Residential Construction 

THE high volume of residential construction has been an important factor contributing to the postwar investment boom. It is an important influence sustaining general business activity at the present time.
Historically, residential construction has frequently been a key element in business developments, partly because it has been subject to extreme fluctuations. It is basic, as part of an evaluation of present economic prospects, to have some understanding of the extent to which the recent high rate of residential construction has been due to a catching up with the backlog of demand. It is also important to have some understanding of the size of the remaining backlog.
Such an appraisal, as developed in this article, is necessarily a rough approximation. It suffices, however, to show that, following the restrictions of the war years, the net increase in dwelling units over the last 3 years has been two to three times that necessary to take care of the normal 3-year growth in households. Since the rate of improvements to existing structures has also been high, this has meant that considerable progress has been made in alleviating the acute need which was a legacy of the war. It appears that the larger part of the demand pent up during the war-somewhere around two-thirds of the backlog existing at the end of 1945 -has now been met, though this must be subject to the qualification that some of the units provided represent temporary solutions of the housing problem.
The remaining backlog is still large and appears sufficient to warrant construction close to the recent yearly rates for a considerable period, although probably not extending beyond 3 years. (This appraisal assumes favorable business conditions in this period.) Nevertheless, it is not too early to consider the implications of the elimination of warinduced shortages and the challenging requirement of broadening the market base. The latter involves the opportunities which would flow from the development of a large replacement market to improve the available housing. Activation of a large replacement demand-which has not been effectively developed heretofore-seems to offer the best hope of sustaining activity beyond the volume necessary merely to take care of the normal increase in households.

## Current additions to housing supply

New residential construction, plus the dwelling units created through conversion of existing structures and by other means, has resulted in a net addition of about 1.4 million dwelling units per year over the last 3 years.
Since about 50,000 units a year are demolished or destroyed by fire or other catastrophe, gross additions in this period were about $1,450,000$ units a year. On the basis of

[^3]available data, these apparently included an annual average of something under 200,000 farm dwelling units, and about 875,000 newly constructed nonfarm dwelling units reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This leaves about 400,000 units to be accounted for by the conversion of existing structures to create additional dwelling units, additional trailers and other dwelling places not usually included under residential construction, and by the shift of existing dwelling units from farm to nonfarm classifications.
Chart 1.-Net Improvements to Existing Dwelling Units ${ }^{1}$


1 Data include occupied and vacant farm and nonfarm dwelling units.
Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Some of these obviously represent "make-do" arrangements prompted by the housing scarcity, and hence must be discounted to some extent both as a measure of what has actually been accomplished in meeting the demand for better-type housing, and as a measure of the actual reduction in the backlog of demand. In other words, some of the units provided in recent years have really not met the requirement for permanent additions to the housing supply.
The average annual net increase of 1.4 million units in the past 3 years compares with 0.5 million units a year from 1930 to 1940 and 0.6 million units a year from Ápril 1940 to April 1947.
These estimates are necessarily rough approximations. For the period after 1940 they are primarily dependent
upon the Census Bureau's periodic sample surveys of the population which provide the basis for estimating the increase in the number of households. Their derivation and validity are discussed in an appendix to this article.

## Improvements to existing dwellings

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

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

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

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

## Sources of Postwar Demand for Housing

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

## Normal growth in households

According to a 1946 projection by the Burcau of the Census, the net increase in the number of households in the United States "under normal conditions" is currently between 475 and 500 thousand (1)." This was the "medium" projection which assumed no net immigration and a death
rate slightly higher than that actually experienced to date. Adjustment for these factors brings the estimate to over 500 thousand (2).

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

Table 1.-Calculated Current Normal Growth in Households
[Amnual rate in thousands of dwelling units]

| Line No. | Iterm |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Marriages | 1,30 |
| 2 | Divorees. | $2 \times 1$ |
| 3 | Marrimes mimus divorces | 1,100 |
| 4 | Plos met immigration of maried women. | 20 |
| 5 | Minas married complos dissolved by death | 681 |
| 6 | Net merame in mamied women ....... | 440 |
| 7 | Nat increase in marrind couple households | 440 |
| 8 | Incrase in family households not headed by married couples. | -- |
| 9 | Proportionate increase in households made up of single or unrelated bersome | (6) |
| 10 | Net increase in households (ronehly) | . 500 |

Note. - For derivation of statistical datu by line see Tabular Notes on p. 15.
The normal growth in households is declining gradually. The 1946 Census projection calls for an increase of 440 thousand families per year in the 5 years from July 1, 1950 to July 1, 1955, and 390 thousand per year in the 5 years July 1 , 1955 to July 1, 1960. These figures would also be raised to the extent of any net immigration and by the probability of lower than assumed death rates. They are not affected by the higher than assumed birth rate in recent years since the higher birth rate will not affect the population of marriageable age to any appreciable extent until after 1960 (3).

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

## More than normal household growth

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

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

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

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

Chart 2.-Origin of Annual Average Increase in Number of Houscholds Between April 1947 and April 1949


1 Data include annual average increase in heads of households with no relatives, minus the normal increase in such households, less the decrease in single parent or 2-child households.
Sources of data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Onlice of Business Economics, based upon data of U . S. Department of Conmerce, Bureau of the Census.
up of single persons or 2 or more unrelated persons. This is 137 thousand per year above the normal growth in such households shown in table 1.

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

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

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

## Backlog of Demand Still Substantial

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

## Few deferred marriages

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

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

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

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

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Line } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Item | $\underset{1940}{\text { April }}$ | ${ }_{1947}^{\text {April }}$ | Change April 1940April 1947 | ${ }_{1948}$ | Change <br> April 1947- <br> April 1948 | ${ }_{1949}$ | Change April 1948April 1949 | A verage amnual change 1940-1947 | $\begin{gathered} \text { A verage } \\ \text { annual } \\ \text { change } \\ 194 \bar{i}-1949 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Married women. | 30, 090 | 35,212 | $+5,122$ | 35, 783 | $+571$ | 37. 013 | 1,230 | +-731.7 | $+900.5$ |
| 2 | Husband absent. | 1,573 | 1,754 | +181 | 1,494 | -260 | 1,690 | +196 | $+25.9$ | $-32.0$ |
| 3 | Husband present. | 28,517 | 33,458 | +4,941 | 34, 289 | +831 | 35.323 | 1,034 | +705.9 | +932.5 |
| 4 | Married couples. | 28,517 | 33, 406 | +4,889 | 34, 289 | $+883$ | 35.323 | +1,034 | +698. 4 | +958.5 |
| 5 | As secondary and sub-families | 1,846 | 2,712 | +866 | 2.333 | $-379$ | 2, 040 | $-293$ | $+123.7$ | $-336.0$ |
| 6 | In quasi-households. . | 100 | 149 | $+49$ | 122 | -27 | 116 | -6 | +7.0 | -16.5 |
| 7 | Heading households | 26,571 | 30,545 | +3,974 | 31,834 | +1,289 | 33, 167 | +1,333 | $+567.7$ | $+1,311.0$ |
| 8 | Other family households. | 4, 864 | 4, 879 | +15 | 4,840 | -39 | 4, 833 | -7 | $+2.1$ | $-23.9$ |
| 9 | Head of household with no relatives | 3, 400 | 3,714 | +314 | 4,046 | +332 | 4,107 | +61 | +44.9 | $+196.5$ |
| 10 | Households. | 34,835 | 39, 138 | +4,303 | 40,720 | +1,582 | 42. 107 | +1,387 | +614.7 | +1,484.5 |
| 11 | Farm. | 7. 025 | 6. 669 | -356 | 6,841 | $+172$ | 7,058 | +217 | -50.9 | $+194.5$ |
| 12 | Nonfarm | 27,810 | 32,469 | +4,659 | 33,879 | +1,410 | 35,049 | +1,170 | +665.6 | +1,290.0 |

[^4]Among the institutional factors are the further breakdown of social barriers against working wives, and the general acceptance of married men and women in colleges.

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

## Marriages approaching normal

The best evidence of the easing trend in this element of demand is found in the recent trend of marriages as depicted in chart 3. Marriages in calendar 1949 were still 150 to 200 thousand above the norm shown in this chart, and used in the calculation in table 1. A continuation of the declining trend of recent years from a peak of 2,291 thousand in 1946 to 1,803 thousand in 1948-and the roughly 1,550 thousand in 1949 indicated by marriage licenses for the first 10 months-would bring marriages in 1950 approximately in line with the normal rate. This suggests that the remaining backlog of demand from this one factor is only about 100 thousand dwelling units.
The Census of 1940 listed 1,846 thousand married couples in private households which were sharing the living quarters of other persons. This is exclusive of another 100 thousand who were living in hotels, rooming houses, or other quasihouseholds. Observation of doubling up among the comparatively wealthy suggests that many of these married couples had not established their own houscholds for other than economic reasons.

The Census Bureau estimated, from information collected on the marital status of individuals and family heads, and from unpublished data on the married status of male personnel in the armed forces, that between 1940 and mid-1945 there was an increase of 225 thousand in the number of married couples living with someone else as "sub-families," and that there were also 1,450 thousand married women with husbands in the armed forces who were living with other families because of wartime conditions (4). These additions to the 1940 figure brought the total of such doubling up to 3,500 thousand.
Table 2 indicates that, by April 1947, the number of married couples in private households who had not established households of their own but were sharing the accommodations of other persons was 2,700 thousand. Thus, there was a net reduction of 800 thousand over the 2 -year period in this potential demand for housing, over half of this change probably being concentrated in the second year. Table 2 shows a further reduction of nearly 400 thousand in the year ending April 1948 and 300 thousand in the year ending April 1949. In year-to-year changes of this magnitude the possible error due to sampling variability is large. Nevertheless, the declining rate of such undoubling suggests that this source of demand, though substantial, is tending downward.

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

The demand in terms of further undoubling of married couples is necessarily some fraction of the 1.8 million still
living with other private families. Because we have no data on the reasons why these families are still doubled up, the amount of this further undoubling which might occur with

## Chart 3.-Number of Marriages: Actual and Normal



1 Normal marriages represent the number that would have occurred in each year if the marriage rates for the various age classifications had been the same as the average for the years 1920-39.

Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, except normal for 1947-49 and actual for 1949 , which were computed by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based upon Bureau of the Census data.
continued favorable economic conditions, and with an ample supply of housing, is necessarily a conjecture which has very little analytical basis. The 1944 study of "Housing Needs", by the National Housing Agency made the unavoidably arbitrary assumption that, under more favorable conditions after the war, 650 thousand of those who were doubled up in 1940 would establish separate nonfarm households. Lacking any better basis, this might be accepted as a reasonable guess.

## Change in other households

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

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

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

Table 3.-Marital Status of the Female Population of the United States
[Percent married 1920 to 1949 by age]

| An | 1920, <br> January | $\begin{aligned} & 1930 \\ & \text { A } P r i b \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1940 \\ & \text { Aprit } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1949 \\ & \text { April } \end{aligned}$ | Increase, 1949 over 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 19 ymers | 12.5 | 12.6 | 11.6 | 14.5 | 2.9 |
| 20 to 24 yeam | 52.3 | 51.6 | 51.3 | ATA | 16.3 |
| 25 to 29 year | 73.4 | 74.3 | 74.1 |  | 8.5 |
| 30 to 34 ysum | 80.1 | 81.5 | 80.1 ; | 85.4 | 5.0 |
| 35 to 39 years. | 81.0 | 82.3 | 81.5 | 84.7 | 3.0 |
| 40 to 44 years | 79.3 | 80.6 | 81.6 | 83.6 | 3.3 |
| 45 to 49 years | 76.4 | 77.6 |  | 77.8 | 1.8 |
| 50 to 54 year: | 71.2 | 72.3 | 73.3180 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| 55 to 59 vertr. | 65.4 56.2 | 66.2 56.9 | $\left[\begin{array}{ll}67 & 2 \\ 58 & 0\end{array}\right\}^{3} 30$ | 64.3 | 1.3 |
| Cotod 64 65 yours and over. | 56.2 33.9 | 34. 98 | 58.01) 34.3 | 36.6 | 1.7 |

## Construction needed to restore normal vacancies

Any attempt to estimate the backlog of demand in terms of the volume of construction necessary to restore a normal supply of vacant dwelling units again runs up against the uncertainty as to just what is "normal". Jutying by past experience, there is a wide range betwen a racancy ratio which is so low that the available supply of housing is obviously inadequate to meet the demand and a vacancy ratio so high as to constitue an obvious oversupply. This is particularly true sine the national average is likely to hide extreme conditions in many localities.
According to the census of housing taken in April 1947, the national total of just over 1 million unoccupied, habitable, nonseasonal dwelling units was 2.5 percent of the total of all dwelling units. It would take a million additional units to restore this vacancy ratio to a more normal 5 percent. It is conceivable that sometime in the next few years the vacancy ratio mav go above 5 pereent, but if so the excess could hardly be described as necessary to meet a backlog of deferred demand (5).

Unfortunately, there are no comparable data on vacancies subsequent to April 1947. With a declining rate of increase in households, while the volume of residential construction held up well, the presumption is that the demand arising from this source is at least no larger than it was in 1947.
A factor affecting the vacancy ratio, as well as undoubling, is the high number of births of the past 4 years, associated with the high marriage rate and favorable economic conditions. In the decade of the 20 's the average number of births per thousand population was 21.5 ; in the 30 's the average number amounted to 17.4; and in the prewar years of 1940 and 1941 the average number was 18.4 per thousand. Despite the decline in the number of marriages from 1947 to 1949, the number of births per thousand population in 1949, amounting to 24.1, was still high although below the 1947 peak of 25.8 . Furthermore, in this period second and third child births were exceptionally high.
Such a development results in two types of pressure. First, an abnormally high birth rate increases the need for separate living accommodations. Second, the high birth rate also tends to produce shifts of families from smaller to larger quarters. Such a development may increase the vacancy ratio as the pressure from other factors of demand for housing eases.

## Deferred demand aggregated

These three items of deferred demand add up to about 1.8 million dwelling units at the end of 1949. This total comes from the 100 thousand additional married couples, 650 thousand further undoubling of married couples, less than 100 thousand further undoubling of single persons, and 1 million needed to restore a normal vacancy ratio. Because
of the necessary crudity of the calculations, this backlog might more properly be given as a range of perhaps onethird either way of this estimate, or from $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $21 / 2$ million. The fact that some of the units added in recent years have been, as earlier indicated, of the "make-do" variety would favor the higher portion of this range.

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

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

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

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

## Replacement Demand a Major Factor in LongTerm Outlook

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

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

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

## Cost reduction can improve market

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

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

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

In view of the obstacles to be overcome, any estimate of the amount of replacement of existing dwelling units which might be undertaken in the future would be essentially the setting up of a social objective rather than a measure of market demand. Furthermore, there is no satisfactory basis for calculating what proportion of the existing housing is so bad that it should be torn down (7).

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

## Other possible new sources of demand

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4--Replacement Demand Required to Maintain Recent Rate at Which Dwelling Units Have Been Provided
[Annual rate in thousands of dwelling units]

| Item | A pril 1947- <br> April 1949 | 3 years $1950-52$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal growth in households (plus proportionate increase in vacuncies) | 525 | 535 |
| More than normal increase in married couples | 434 | 33 |
| Undonbling of married conples (including those from quasihouseholds) | 35: | 217 |
| More than nommal incrase in households not headed by married couples. | $11:$ |  |
| Restoration of normal vacaties. |  | 333 |
| Required net increase in dwelling units (including increase in vacant dwellings proportionate to normal growth in house- |  |  |
|  | 1.425 | 1,118 |
| Replacements | 50 | 357 |
| Cross dwelling units added. | 1. 775 | 1, 175 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce; culeulations by Office of Business Ecomonics.
is to translate those needs into effective demand with the resultant beneficial effect upon the economy as a whole.

## Appendix on Current Additions to Housing Supply

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

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

## Large increase in households

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

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

## Increase confirmed by other data

Of the reported increase in households from April 1947 to April 1949,958 thousand per year was due to the increase in married couples (line 4 of table 2). The balance was the result of the undoubling of married couples who had been living in other households, plus the net increase in households not headed by married couples. This 958 thousand compares with an estimated increase of 698 thousand married couples per year from April 1940 to April 1947.

As used here the term "married couple" means a husband and wife living together. Part of the difference of 260 thousand per year between tho two periods is explained by changes in the number of married persons who were not living together (line 2 of table 2). There was a decrease in such persons between April 1947 and April 1949 as compared with the increase between April 1940 and April 1947. According to the same Census reports, the increase in the number of married women was only 169 thousand per year larger in the second period than in the first (line 1).

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

By definition, the number of married women with husband present (line 3 in table 2) should be the same as the number of married couples
(line 4). Due to technical differences in the way the two estimates were derived from the sample data, the number of married couples reported in April 1947 is 52 thousand less than the number of married women with husband present. This makes only a nominal difference in the average annual increase from 1940 to 1947 , but raises the annual increase in married couples between April 1947 and April 1949 by 26 thousand.

Table 5.-Comparison of CaIculated With Reported Increase in Married Women
[Annual rate in thousands]

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Line } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Item | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 1910 \text { to } \\ & \text { April } 1947 \end{aligned}$ | April 1917 to <br> April 1949 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Marriages | 1. 722 | 1. 812 |
| 2 | Divorces. | 400 | 421 |
| 3 | Marriages minus divorces. | 1,322 | 1,421 |
| 4 | Plus net immigration of married women | 20 | 51 |
| 5 | Minus dissolution of marriages by death. | 670 | 680 |
| 6 | Calculated increase in married women | 672 | 792 |
| 7 | Reported increase in married women | 732 | 901 |

Note.-For derivation of statistical data by line see Tabular Notes on p. 20.
When this amount is added to the difference between the calculated and the reported increase in married women shown in table 5 , it suggests that there may be an overstatement in the reported increase in married couples of over 100 thousand per year. The fact that the difference is no larger than this suggests that the error in the other elements of the reported increase in households may not be large.

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

## Corresponding increase in dwelling units

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

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


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

While vacancy data are not available for a more recent date, it seems probable that the net increase in dwelling units since April 1947 has, if anything, been a little more than the increase in households. With an annual increase of 1.4 million households, it would take an additional 35 thousand dwelling units per year just to maintain vacancies at the 1947 percent.

## Increase continued through 1949

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

Part of the estimated net increase of 1.4 million dwelling units per year over the 3 -year period was the result of conversion of existing
structures, plus the inclusion of trailers and other units not usually counted as new residential construction. The reasonableness of the over-all estimate can be checked, however, by comparison with the less inclusive data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This comparison is made in table 6 (10).

## Farm construction

According to a sample survey made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 240 thousand farm dwelling units were either started or completed in 1947 (11). Assuming a 4-month carry-over of unoceupied dwellings from 1946, and assuming the same trend of starts as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for nonfarm units, this would mean somewhere around 190 thousand units started in 1947.

Since economic conditions have continued relatively favorablesomewhat more so in 1948 and less so in 1949 -it seems reasonable to assume that the average volume of farm dwelling construction over the 3 -year period, 1947 through 1949 , has been a little less than 200 thousand units per year.

The net addition to the supply of farm housing would be slightly less because of demolitions or losses due to fire and other catastrophe, and because of any conversion of farm houses to nonfarm use. These items would probably more than offset the additional units created by conversion of existing structures or in other ways not counted as new construction.
The increase in households could be more or less than the net increase in dwelling units, depending on the change in vacant units. The change in vacancies over the 2-year period, however, probably was small. Thus, the BAE data are roughly consistent with the estimated average annual increase of 180 thousand farm households in the 2 years, April 1947 to April 1949 (line 6 of table 6).

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

| [Annual rate in thousands] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Line } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Item | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1930 \text { to } \\ \text { April } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1940 \text { to } \\ \text { April } \\ 1947 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1947 \text { to } \\ \text { April } \\ 1949 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Increase in households: |  |  |  |
| 1 | Reported.--------- |  | 615 | 1. 485 |
| 2 |  |  |  | 1. 400 |
| 3 | Increase in dwellings occupied by nonresidents |  | 7 | 10 |
| 4 | Increase in occupied dwelling units. | 504 | 622 | 1,410 |
| 5 | Farma Reported | 54 | -60 | 194 |
| 6 | Adjusted | 84 | -62 | 180 |
| 7 | Nonfarm | 450 | 684 | 1,230 |
| 8 | Increase in vacant dwelling units |  | 20 | 20 |
| 9 | Farm. |  | 42 |  |
| 10 | Nonfarm. | -49 | -22 | 20 |
| 11 | Net increase in dwelling units. |  | 642 | 1. 130 |
| 12 | Farm |  | -20 | 180 |
| 13 | Nonfarm. | 401 | 662 | 1. 250 |
| 14 | New nonfarm dwelling units reported by Bureau of Labor |  |  |  |
|  |  | 273 | 477 | 890 |
| 15 |  | 40 | 40 | 50 |
| 16 | Increase in nonfarm dwelling units not reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics | 168 | 225 | 410 |
| 17 | Net increase in nonfarm units. | 401 | 662 | 1. 250 |
| 18 | Percent of gross additions not reported by Burean of Labor Statistics | 38\% | 32\% | 32\% |

Note.-For derivation of statistical data by line see Tabular Notes on p. 20.
Deducting the increase in farm dwelling units from the total additions to the housing supply, as derived from the sample population censuses, leaves roughly $1 \frac{1}{4}$ million nonfarm units per year (line 13 of table 6). An increase of this magnitude is not necessarily inconsistent with the data on nonfarm construction reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## New nonfarm construction

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

This leaves approximately 400 thousand units per year to be accounted for by conversion of existing structures to create additional
dwelling units, plus additional trailers and other dwelling places not usually included under residential construction, plus the shift of existing dwelling units from farm to nonfarm classifications, plus any under reporting by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This seems like a rather large difference to be accounted for by these items, particularly if it is assumed that the underreporting is negligible, and that no further downward adjustment of the Census data is warranted. There is, however, historical precedent for a difference of this magnitude.

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

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

| By construction of new housekeeping units (comparable to present BLS reports of dwelling units started) |
| :---: |
| By remodeling of structures, net |
| In nonhousekeeping structures: |
| Trailers |
| Other- |
| In unremodeled housekeeping units |
| By reclassification from farm to nonfarm |

of dwelling units started)
By remodeling of structures, net
In nonhousekeeping structures:
nonhousekeeping structures
Other-
In unremodeled housekeeping units
Minus units eliminated by demolition or disaster
Increase in units, April 1930 to April 1940.

Source: Naigles, M. H., "Housing and the Increase in Population," Monthly Labor Review,
U. S. Department of Labor, Burean of Labor Statistics, April 1942.
Independent estimates of most of these items are not available for recent years. Even the estimates in table 7 are based on rather thin evidence. For the immediate purpose this is not a vital lack because it is not, necessary to demonstrate whether these items account for all of the difference, or whether there is an understatement of the volume of new residential construction.

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

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

## TEXT NOTES

1. "Estimates of Number of Families in the United States," Population-Special Reports, Series P-46, No. 4, June 1, 1946, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
2. The extent of the possible understatement because of these assumptions is indicated by comparing the estimated population as of July 1,1948 , with the projection which was made, using the same assumptions, when only 1945 data were available. ("Forecasts of the Population of the United States, $1945-75, "$ U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
June 1947.) The number of females 14 years of age and over on that date was 561 thousand June 1947.) The number of females 14 years of age and over on that date was 561 thousand
larger than this projection. (Estimates of the Population of Continental United States, larger than this projection. ("Estimates of the Population of Continental United States,
by Age, Color, and Sex: 1946 to 1948," Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 21, by Age, Color, and Sex: 1946 to 1948," Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 21,
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, May $27,1949$.$) Applying to this differ-$ ence the probortion of the total female population married in 1938, by age groups (unpublished data from the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce), the increase in the number of married women between July 1, 1945, and July 1, 1948, was 353 thousand larger particularly the immigration of 92 thousand war brides. The net immigration of married particularly the immigration of 92 thousand war brides. The net immigration of married women amounted to 52 thousand per year in the 3 years, July, 1945 , to July 1,1948 , as com-
pared with 8 thousand per year in the previous 5 years. The balance of the 353 thousand would amount to an upward adjustment of $6 f$ thousand per year, bringing the normal growth to around 550 thousand per year. Since the estimate cannot be precise--and since the whole concept of normal growth is necessarily somewhat vague-the only conclusion warranted is that the 1946 projection is probably a little too low.
3. The projected decline in the normal rate of growth in households is before any allowance for the possibility that the very high war and postwar marriage rate may have borrowed
to some extent from future family formation. As is indicated in the discussion of this point to some extent from future family formation. As is indicated in the discussion of this point
later in the article, the increase in the proportion married has not been due primarily to temporary influences which are likely to be reversed in the future. To the extent that there has been such borrowing, however, the future family formation would be even lower than the projected normal growth.
4. "Estimates of Number of Families in the United States: 1940-1960," PopulationSpecial Reports, Series P-46, 0.4, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, June 1, 1946.
5. The concept of a normal vacancy ratio is necessarily rather nebulous. A difference of 1 percent either way would make a difference of over 400 thousand in the calculated backlog.
6. According to a monograph on "Residential Real Estate" by David L. Wickens for the 330 thousand plus anonomic Researeh, demolitions for the decade 1920 to 1929 amounted to 330 thousand, plus another 250 thousand lost through demolitions by fire and other catas-
trophe. The BLS study on "Housing and the Increase in Population" cited in table 4, estimates the total of these two items at 397 thousand in the decade April 1930 to April 1940 .
7. The above-mentioned 1944 study of "Housing Needs" by the National Housing Agency estimated that the number of nonfarm dwellings that should be replaced was equivalent to that reported by the 1940 census as being in need of major repairs or, in metropolitan areas, without toilet or bath. In addition to the 7 million dwelling units already in these categories in 1940 , it was estimated that the normal aging would add another 2.6 million by 1955 .
lation of necessary improvements, it was argued that such dwellings would be offset by other lation of necessary improvements, it was argued that such dwellings would be offset by other
units not reported in these catecories, but substandard for other reasons Granting this units not reported in these categories, but substandard for other reasons. Granting this of April ig47 reports the number of such substandard nonfarm units rednced from 7 million to 5 million. Presumably there have been further improvements since April 1947 , This serves to emphasize the importance of repair and remodeling rather than outright replacement.
8. As the term is used in these surveys, a household includes all the persons who occupied a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes a dwelling unit. Thus, the reported increases from 1940 to 1947, and from 1947 to 1949 , understate the increases in occupied private dwelling units to the extent of any small increases in the number of
 occupied dwelling units.
9. The sampling variability is somewhat less in the change from 1940 to 1947 than in the change from 1947 to 1949. The number of households in 1940 is a complete enumeration, so the 1940 to 1947 comparison involves only one sample, instead of having both the beginning and end of the period based on sample data. Furthermore, the sample in 1947, while of the same design, was slightly larger than that in 1949
Because of the longer period, any difference due to sampling variability in the estimate of than a corresponding difference in 1947 or 1949 as a change in households from 1947 to 1947 While too much should not be made of this point, it is useful to compare the collateral evidence for the two periods.
10. In order to include the unadjusted Census data, the comparison in table 6 is limited to a 2-year period. The estimated increase in households for the 3 years, 1947-49, is the same as the adjusted increase shown in the table (see above). The nonfarm dwelling units reported by the BLS are slightly less- 875 thousand vs. 890 thousand.
11. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics' release dated December 10, 1948
12. Of course, it would be desirable to know what portion of the war and postwar increase in households has been housed by essentially temporary expedients-thus enhancing future replacement demand. Since the disparity between the Census data on the increase in dwelling units and the BLS data on new residential construction has continued for 2 decades, it
cannot be assumed that the difference is any measure of such temporary expedients. cannot be assumed that the difference is any measure of such temporary expedients.

Table 1.-

## TABULAR NOTES

Line 1.-The average annual number of marriages per one thousand women, by age groups, for the period 1920 to 1939, applied to the estimated female population July 1, 1948 .
Line 2.-This is 20 percent of the normal marriage rate. The range for the period 1925 to 1941 was 15 to 18 percent. There was some upward tendency in this period but no clearly definable trend. The war and postwar increase in divorees was even greater than the increase in marriages. The ratio reached a peak of 30 percent in 1945 and was 22 percent in 1948 .
Line 4.-The female married immigrants admitted, exclusive of war brides, exceeded the female emigrants departed by just over 20,000 per year during the 3 -year period ending June 30, 1948.
Line 5.-This is approximately the current rate of dissolution of married couples because of death. Derived from estimates furnished by Mr. Paul H. Jacobson of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City.
Line 7.-Assuming no change in number of absent husbands and no doubling or undoubling this would necessarily be the same as Line 6 .
Line 8.-From 1940 to 1949 the change in the number of such households was nominal.
Line 9.-In recent years the number of such households has been around 12 or 13 percent of the number of households headed by married couples.
Table 2.-
Lines 1, 2, and 3.--"Changes in Number of Households and In Marital Status, 1940 to 1947," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 3, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, September 16, 1947; "Marital Status, Number of Times Married, and Duration of Present Marital Status: April 1948," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 23,
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 4, 1949; "Changes in Number of Households and In Marital Status: 1940 to 1949," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 25, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, August 19, 1949.
Line 4.-"Changes in Number of Households and In Marital Status: 1940 to 1949," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 25, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, August 19, 1949 . Conceptually this is the same as line 3 . It differs in 1947 because sample.
Lines 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.-"Characteristics of Families and Subfamilies in the United States, 1947," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 17, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, May 19, 1948; "Characteristies of Household, Families, and Individuals: April 1948," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 21, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, December 19, 1948; Current Popuation Reports, Series P-20, No. 26, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, April 1949. The adjustment
indicated in Line 10, below, was arbitrarily assigned to Lines 8 and 9 . Since some of the non. indicated in Line 10, below, was arbitrarily assigned to Lines 8 and 9 . Since some of the nonresident households may have been headed by married couples there may be an element small to be significant. The division between Lines 8 and 9 for 1940 is proportionate to that small to be significant. The division between Lines 8 and 9 for 1940 is proportionate to that in 1947," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 16, May 5, 1948, table 5.

Line 10.-_"Changes in Number of Households and in Marital Status: 1940 to 1949," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 25, with the 1940 data adjusted to exchude 115 thousand dwelling units occupied by nonresidents. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, August 19, 1949.
Lines 11 and 12.-"Characteristics of Families and Subfamilies in the United States in April, 1947," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 17: "Characteristics of Household, Families, and Individuals: A pril, 1948,', Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 21, respectively; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 26, U. S. Department of Com. merce, Bureau of the Census, April 1949 .
(Continued on p. 20)

# American Expenditures for Foreign Travel in 1949 

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

## European Travel Relatively Low

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

This relation indicates that after allowing for the influence of changes in income, travel expenditures in this area showed a declining trend during the base period.
The downward trend presumably reflects in large part the declining number and increase age of the foreign-born population of the United States following the restrictive legislation of the early twenties. This group of people, constituting about 10 percent of the total population of the country in 1929, furnished approximately as pereent of the number of persons traveling to Europe and the Mediterrancan area in that year. (In 1949, they constituted 51 percent of the total.)

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

## Transportation shortage limits summer travel

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

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

[^5]in 1937-38 (see table 2). A factor generally tending to reduce postwar travel to Europe has been the unsatisfactory quality or outright shortage of food and tourist accommodations in many countries.

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


The calculated valu is basel upon a linear least squares regrossion of travel expenditures in millions of dolars (inminding fares), disposable personal income at current prices in bhlions of dollats, and a time temd ( $150=0$ ) for the vecres 1923-97. Disposable personal income ( $X$ ) is the arevage of the predine and current yor, with respective weichts of 2 and . Earope and Mediterranean, $y=-2.4 t+6.94 x-233.2$; West Indies, Centma Ametict, Canda, and Mexico, $\mathrm{Y}=8.019+4.801 \mathrm{x}-112.2$
Source of dita: U. S. Jepartment of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
The favorable exchange rates resulting from currency devaluations, along with liberalized customs exemptions, large scale interchange of students and teachers betwen the United States and Europe, and an awakened interest in foreign culture aroused by the war, should serve to stimulate travel to Europe in the future. Still, it is highly possible in view of significant changes in basic economic and political conditions brought about by the war that United States travel expenditures will not reach the "calculated" value as determined by the prewar relationship.

## Native Americans spend more than foreign-born

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

In 1948 all United States citizens traveling in Europe and the Mediterranean spent an average of $\$ 683$ per trip, excluding fares. Foreign-born United States citizens spent an average of $\$ 541$, compared with $\$ 845$ spent by native-born travelers. Americans of foreign birth visiting Europe in 1948 visited an average of 1.4 countries per trip, compared with 3.5 countries visited by native-born citizens.

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

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

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

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

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

## Many factors affect destinations

Important factors in determining the choice of the country visited - in addition to family connections or other personal relationships-are transportation facilities with the United $574681^{\circ}-50-3$

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

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

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



Source of data: U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.
France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Netherlands have received a consistently large share of American travelers for many years in spite of the fact that they do not rank high as countries of origin of the European-born population of the United States. United States citizens born in these countries indicate a propensity to return to Europe greater than the average for the area (see table 5).
The average 1949 length of stay in Europe, 63 days, was substantially above the 1937-38 average of 52 days. This is in part due to the postwar upsurge in the proportion of foreign-born travelers to Europe. The average 1948 length of stay, 79 days, was still higher, reflecting even more clearly the backlog of family travel accumulated during the war. That backlog is being worked off, as is evidenced by the
decline in the proportion of alien-born travelers from 60 percent in 1948 to 51 percent in 1949.

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

## Travel to Nearby Areas at New High

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

## Upward trend in nearby travel

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

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

1. The economic depression of the thirties seems to have led to a substitution of lower cost (nearby) foreign travel for European trips.
2. The improvement in the highway systems of Canada and Mexico, accompanied by developments in the motor car which make longer trips safer and more pleasant, led to a rapid increase in motor travel to all destinations accessible by highway.
3. The increase in the number of paid vacations, especially in industry, has probably been more of a stimulative factor with regard to nearby travel, since the typical vacation period (2 weeks) will permit trips to Canada and Mexico but not to Europe, except by air.
4. With the reduction of travel to Europe after 1929-30, many ships were transferred to Caribbean cruise travel, leading to an increase in the number of cruise passengers to this area from 15,000 in 1929 to 98,000 in 1937, and to the popularization of the area.

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

| Year | Europe and Mediterranean |  | Canada |  | Mexico |  | West Indies and Central Ainerica |  | Other countries |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millions of dollars | Percent of total | Millions of dollars | Percent of total | Millions of dollars | Percent of total | Millions of dollars | Percent of total | Millions of dollars | Percent of total | Millions of dollars |
| 1920. | 102 | 53.7 | 52 | 27.4 | 6 | 3.1 | 19 | 10.0 | 11 | 5.8 | 190 |
| 1929. | 213 | 44.1 | 178 | 36.9 | 36 | 7.5 | 37 | 7.7 | 18 | 3.8 | 483 |
| 1933. | 67 | 33.7 | 71 | 35.7 | 33 | 16. 6 | 19 | 9.5 | 9 | 4.5 | 199 |
| 1937.... | 97 | 27.9 | 156 | 44.8 | 44 | 12.6 | 35 | 10. 1 | 16 | 4.6 | 348 |
| 1946 | 63 | 13.8 | 209 | 45.7 | 125 | 27.3 | 35 | 7.7 | 25 | 5.5 | 457 |
| 1947 | 102 | 18.8 | 241 | 44.3 | 115 | 21.1 | 55 | 10.2 | 30 | 5.6 | 544 |
| 1948 | 128 | 21.3 | 270 | 44.9 | 114 | 19.0 | 52 | 8.7 | 37 | 6.1 | 601 |
| 1949 | 185 | 26.6 | 280 | 40.3 | 135 | 19.4 | 57 | 8. 2 | 38 | 5.5 | 695 |

Note.- Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
${ }^{1}$ Estimates exclude fare payments made to United Statea and forcign carriers for travei between the United States and noncontiguous foreign countries. In the case of estimates for travel expenditures in Canada and Mexico, train and bus fares prorated on the basis of the mileage covered in each country and plane and boat fares paid to Canadian or Mexican carriers are incluted with estimated travel expenditures in Canada and Mexico. All estimates exclude travel expenditures by military personnel, employees of the government and international agencies, and
 merce, 1950 , pp. 217-225.

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

Table 2.-Estimated Expenditures of United States Residents Within Europe and the Mediterranean Area, ${ }^{1}$ 1937-38 and 1948-49
[Millions of United States dollars]

| Country | 1937 | 1938 | 1948 | 1949 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| France | 13.6 | 11.4 | 28.9 | 50.0 |
| United Kingdom | 21.8 | 18.6 | 24.0 | 34.0 |
| Italy | 10.4 | 10.2 | 16.8 | 30.0 |
| Switzerland | 4.1 | 3.0 | 13.0 | 18.5 |
| Sweden. | 2.3 | 3.0 | 8.0 | 7.0 |
| Netherlands | 2.4 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 6.0 |
| Belgium. | 1.5 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 5.8 |
| Norway | 1.7 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Eire. | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Germany- | 15.2 | 11.5 | 2.5 | 4.5 |
| Denmark. | 1.5 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Other | 19.5 | 10.7 | 13.1 | 15.7 |
| Total, Europe and Mediterranean. | 97.4 | 78.5 | 127.8 | 185.0 |

[^6]Table 3.-Estimated Percent of Foreign-Born and Average Expenditures, Length of Stay, and Round Trip Fare Payments of Citizens Traveling to Europe and the Mediterranean During 1949, by Class of Accommodation

| Means of travel and class of accommodation | Percent of foreignborn ${ }^{1}$ | A verage length of stay ${ }^{2}$ (Days) | A verage expenditures within foreign countries ${ }^{2}$ |  | Average round-trip, fare and shipboard expenses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Per trip | Per diem |  |
| Sea: |  |  |  |  |  |
| First class. | 28 | 55 | \$1,276 | \$23. 20 | \$946 |
| Cabin class. | 52 | 76 | 690 | 9.08 | 533 |
| Tourist class | 61 | 80 | 517 | 6. 46 | 404 |
| Mono class | 40 | 74 | 547 | 7.39 | 469 |
| All classes. | 47 | 71 | 777 | 10.94 | 591 |
| Air | 48 | 47 | 757 | 16. 11 | 694 |
| Sea and air, total | 47 | 63 | 771 | 12.24 | 624 |

[^7] ranean at New York.
${ }_{2}$ Data compiled from questionnaire returns. Figures exclude expenditures of military personnel, employees of the Government and international agencies, and persons employed abroad.

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

Table 4.-Principal Countries Visited by United States Citizens Traveling in Europe and Mediterranean Area, 1937-38 and 1948-49 ${ }^{1}$

| Country | Percent of United States citizens traveling in Europe who visited country specifiod |  |  |  | Average number of days spent by United Etates citizens in country specified |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1938 | 1948 | 1949 | 1937 | 1938 | 1948 | 1949 |
| Belgium | 16 | 16 | 15 | 20 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 9 |
| Denmark | 7 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 34 | 22 |
| France. | 55 | 49 | 39 | 56 | 12 | 15 | 24 | 22 |
| Germany | 40 | 36 | 10 | 18 | 25 | 29 | 41 | 23 |
| Eire... | 8 | 11 | , | 7 | 27 | 28 | 40 | 28 |
| Italy | 29 | 28 | 24 | 37 | 21 | 27 | 49 | 32 |
| Netherlands | 18 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 8 |
| Norway - | 5 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 20 | 15 | 56 | 26 |
| Sweden | 7 | 8 | 17 | 9 | 14 | 22 | 46 | 24 |
| Switzerland. | 27 | 23 | 22 | 33 | 7 | 10 | 30 | 15 |
| United Kingdom | 252 | 54 | 43 | 50 | 217 | 25 | 21 | 25 |

1 Data compiled from questionnaire returns. Figures exclude travel by military personnel, employees of the United States government and international agencies, and by persons em-
ployed abroad
Excludes visitors to Seotland
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
5. Finally, the rapid expansion of facilities for air travel to the Caribbean area in the thirties also served to increase travel to that section, by greatly reducing the amount of time necessary for a Caribbean trip, particularly by people who are vacationing in Florida.

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

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

## Largest expenditures in Canada and Mexico

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

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

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

Table 5.-Ratio of European-born United States Citizens Returning From Europe and the Mediterranean to Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth, 1949
 obtained from the Bureau of the Census and Office of International Trade.
that travel to Mexico increased about 20 percent both in number of travelers and total expenditures. Improvement in the Mexican highway system continues to attract more and more American tourists. However, the sharp rise in 1949. can be attributed chiefly to the depreciation of the Mexican peso, beginning in July 1948 and culminating in an official stabilization on June 18, 1949 at 56 percent of the previous rate.

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

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

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

## Expenditures in Other Areas Small

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

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

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

## International Transactions During Fourth Quarter 1949

(Continued from p. 7)

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

## Foreign adjustments initiated during the year

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

The difficulties encountered by foreign countries-particularly those of Western Europe-in increasing their dollar
earnings through exports to the United States may cloud the continued progress of the rest of the world toward the goal of self support at a high level of economic activity.

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

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

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

# Family Formation and the Demand for Residential Construction 

(Tabular Notes continued from p. 15)
Table 5.
Lines 1 and 2.--Interpolated from marriage and divorce statistics published by the National Onlee of Vital Statistics, Federal Security Agency.
Line 4.--Interpolated from data on immigration and emigration furnished by the Statistic Section, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U. S. Department of Justice.
Line 5.-Derived from estimates furnished by Mr. Paul H. Jacobson of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City. See pages 3 to 15 in Studies in Population, George F. Mair, Editor, Princeton University Press; 1949.

Line 7.-Sce table 1.
Table 6.
Line 1.-"Changes in Number of Households and in Marital Status: 1940 to 1949," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 25, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, August 19, 1949 . 1940 data adjusted to exclude 115 thousand dwelling units occupied by nomesidential households.
Line 2.-See text for explanation of this adjustment.
Lines 3 and 4.-"Housing Characteristics of the United States: April 1947," Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 1, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, October 29, 1947, for the period April 1940 to April 1947. Subsequent period estimated on the etc. Increase from 1930 to 1940 based on complete census.
Line 5.-"Housing Characteristics of the United States: April 1947," Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 1, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, October 29, 1947, for the period April 1940 to April 1947 ; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 26, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, April 1949 .

Line 6.- A proportionate share of the adjustment in Line 2. The difference between this ficure and the estimated new construction of 190 thomsand units may be explained by loss due to fire or other catastrophe, and by the shift of farm houses to nonfarm use. Hence the assumption in Line 9 that there has been no increase in farm vacancies.
Line 7.-Line 4 minus Line 5 (minus Line 6 for period April 1947 to April 1949.)
Lines 8, 9 and 10.-"Housing Characteristics of the United States: April 1947," Current Pophlation Reports. series P-70, No. 1, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, October 29, 1947 , for the period April 1940 to A pril 1947. The estimate for the subsequent perion is sufticient only the mantarm estimate for the prewar decade from the Bureau of Labor Statisties" report on "Housing and the Increase in Population","

Line 11.-Tine 4 plas Line 8.
Line 12 .-Line 5 (Line 6 for the latest period) plus Line 9.
Line 13.-Line 7 plus Line 10.
Line 14.-Prewar decade from "Housing and the Increase in Population." The total shown includes, in addition to the 1,623 thousand units actually reported by BLS in this period, 1,11 units of similar typesin rural non-farm areas and in areas which were reclassified from rural to urban during the decade. The present BLS reporting includes estimates of construction in these areas. For the subsequent periods dwelling units completed in the years
ending in April are assumed to be equivalent to those started in the years ending in the ending in April are assumed to be equivalent to those started in the years ending in the previous December.
Line 15.-Includes demolition plus destruction by fire or other catastrophe. Estimate for the prewar decade from "Housing and the Increase in Population." April 1940 to A pril 1947 assumied to he at the same rate. The estimate for the subsequent period is increased tion probably involved an increased rate of demolition of existing housing.

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

Line 17.-Line 7 plas Line 10.
Line 18.-Line 16 divided by Lines 14 plus 16.

## MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS

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

# Monthly 

Business Statistics

## 

The data here are a continuation of the statistics published in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. That volume contains monthly data for the years 1945 to 1948, and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1935 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1945 . Series added or revised since publication of the 1949 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk $\left(^{*}\right)$ 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 January for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the Survey.

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

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS


PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE

| Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates: Total personal income |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Wage and salary receipts, total |  |
| Employer disbursements, total.-.-.-. do. |  |
| Commodity-producing industr |  |
| Distributive industries....-..---.-.... do. |  |
| Service industries |  |
|  |  |
| Less employee contributions for social insur- <br>  |  |
|  |  |
| Proprietors' and rental income. .-...........do <br> Personal interest income and dividends_- do...- <br> Total transfor payments |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES

All industries, quarterly total..........--mil. of dol
Manufacturing
Mining
Other transportation
Electric and gas utilitie
ilities
Commercial and miscellaneous
|l


 business. ${ }^{3}$ Q Quarterly average.
o'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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1950}{\text { January }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Monthly average |  |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash receipts from farming, including Government |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,783 | 1,973 | 1,850 | 1,944 | 2,053 | 2,177 | 2,417 | 2,608 | 3,139 | 3,050 | 2, 326 | 2,309 | 2. 266 |
| Farm marketings and CCC loans, total...do...- | 1,768 | 1,946 | 1, 823 | 1,915 | 2, 036 | 2,168 | 2,411 | $\stackrel{2}{2,601}$ | ${ }^{3} 127$ | 3, 038 | 2, 317 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 293$ | 2, 250 |
|  | 1,079 | 677 1,269 | 592 1,231 | 1639 $\mathbf{1}, 276$ | 757 $\mathbf{1 , 2 7 9}$ | 1972 1,196 | 1,162 1,249 | 1,327 1,274 | 1,773 1,354 | 1,722 1,316 | 1,175 1,142 | 1,047 1,246 | 1,111 139 |
| Dairy products.....-.....---.-.......-- do- | ${ }^{1} 283$ | 1,327 | ${ }_{326}$ | ${ }^{1} 361$ | -359 | ${ }^{1} 197$ | ${ }^{1} 328$ | - 304 | -298 | ${ }^{1} 266$ | ${ }^{1} 267$ | 1,314 | +290 |
|  | 589 | 692 | 623 | 627 | 647 | 592 | 661 | 705 | 787 | 735 | 603 | 668 | 676 |
| Poultry and eggs--.-.-.-..............do do- | 200 | 242 | 265 | 259 | 239 | 233 | 245 | 250 | 255 | 303 | 262 | 248 | 165 |
| Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 266 | 293 | 275 | 288 | 306 | 326 | 363 | 392 | 471 | 457 | 349 | 345 | 339 |
|  | ${ }_{285}^{241}$ | ${ }_{335}^{237}$ | ${ }_{325}^{209}$ | ${ }_{337}^{224}$ | ${ }_{338}^{265}$ | 340 316 | 407 330 | ${ }_{3}^{465}$ | ${ }_{6}^{621}$ | 603 347 | 411 | 368 329 | 389 301 |
| Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadustedit. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 336 | 357 | 34 |  | 329 | 301 |
|  | 113 | 120 | 114 | 123 | 132 | 141 | 162 | 168 | 202 | 193 | 155 | 147 | 154 |
|  | 120 | 139 | 140 | 149 | 148 | 138 | 140 | 138 | 150 | 153 | 144 | 141 | 168 143 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION <br> Federal Reserve Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, combined index. ....-... $1935-39=100 .$. | 185 | 181 | 177 | 174 | 170 | 163 | 174 | 179 | 169 | 174 | r 178 | 176 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 179$ |
|  | 193 | 190 | 183 | 179 | 176 | 169 | 181 | 189 | 179 | 179 | -187 | 183 |  |
|  | 223 | 221 | 212 | 202 | 195 | 186 | 194 | 200 | 176 | + 181 | - 202 | 202 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 207$ |
|  | 232 | 233 | 219 | 204 | 177 | ${ }^{156}$ | 178 | 179 | 102 | 144 | $\ulcorner 201$ | 187 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 204$ |
| Lumber and products....................do... | 115 | 124 | 126 | 129 | 129 | 121 | 134 | 141 | 138 | 144 | +145 | 130 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 132$ |
|  | 154 | 150 | 144 | 139 | 139 | 136 | 148 | 158 | 165 | 163 | -170 | 151 | ${ }^{p} 166$ |
| Lumber-....-.-.-.-.-.-..............- do. | 96 | 110 | 116 | 124 | 124 | 113 | 126 | 132 | 125 | 134 | 132 | 119 | ${ }^{p} 114$ |
| Machinery----atals and products --.--- do - | 185 | ${ }_{183}^{252}$ | 240 167 | 232 <br> 145 | 225 133 | ${ }_{127}^{217}$ | 1416 | ${ }_{1}^{224}$ | ${ }_{164}^{226}$ | ${ }_{163}$ | 7227 +166 | ${ }_{2}^{234}$ | ¢ 228 8177 |
| Nonferrous metals and products.......- do Fabricating- | 185 | 183 | 167 | 145 <br> 123 | 133 <br> 108 | 127 105 | 141 | 157 <br> 150 | 164 162 | 163 161 168 |  | 160 | ${ }^{\text {P } 177}$ |
|  | 200 | 210 | 209 | 200 | 192 | 179 | 174 | 175 | 167 | 170 | r 175 | 187 | -192 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products........-do. | 187 | 185 | 186 | 190 | 188 | 187 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 188 | 181 | 188 | ${ }^{9} 179$ |
|  | 168 | 171 | 202 | 206 | 209 | 209 | 207 | ${ }_{219}^{219}$ | 211 | 206 | 187 | 197 | 168 |
|  | 166 | 163 | 160 | 156 | 151 | 140 | 149 | 151 | 154 | 153 | 154 | 155 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 146$ |
| Glass containers -------1.---.-....- do | 179 | 178 | 179 | 202 | 204 | 214 | ${ }^{212}$ | 199 | 210 | 195 | 177 | 195 |  |
| Transportation equipment--------.---- do - | 241 | 240 | ${ }_{23}^{235}$ | 220 | 240 | 249 | ${ }_{2}^{246}$ | 252 | 238 | 206 | ${ }_{+}{ }^{2} 19$ | ${ }_{2}^{236}$ | p 248 |
| Automobiles (incl. parts).....-.-....--do.. | 206 | 204 | 203 | 184 | 211 | 225 | 225 | 231 | 216 | 176 | -191 | 207 | ${ }^{*} 228$ |
| Nondurable manufactures-.------...----do..-- | 168 | 164 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 156 | 170 | 179 | 181 | 178 | 174 | 168 | - 174 |
| Alcoholic beverages-------------------do---- | ${ }_{251}^{159}$ | 173 | ${ }_{239}^{163}$ | ${ }_{23}^{182}$ | 190 | 188 | ${ }_{226}^{179}$ | 179 | 180 | 171 | 151 | 172 |  |
|  | 251 435 | 248 427 | 239 417 | 233 406 | 230 404 | 225 392 | 226 <br> 388 | 238 405 | 245 | 247 | 249 | 241 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 252$ |
| Industrial chemicals-.---------------do---- |  | ${ }_{113}$ |  | 406 |  | 392 | 388 | 405 | 414 | 418 | 424 | 415 | D 433 |
|  | 116 | 113 99 | 106 96 | ${ }_{95}^{101}$ | 104 | 94 80 | 110 90 | $\begin{array}{r}114 \\ 98 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 108 99 | 99 <br> 95 | 101 99 | ${ }_{97}^{106}$ |  |
|  | 117 | 123 | 113 | 105 | 110 | 104 | 123 | 125 | 115 | 101 | 103 | 112 |  |
| Manufactured food products.............do. | 146 | 145 | 148 | 156 | 165 | 172 | 189 | 190 | 177 | 162 | ${ }^{5} 155$ | 162 | ${ }^{p} 147$ |
| Dairy products.------------------ do- | 104 | 124 | 160 | 203 | 223 | ${ }^{222}$ | 197 | 159 | 121 | 97 | 96 | 150 |  |
|  | 149 | 141 | 134 | 138 | ${ }^{139}$ | 140 | 134 | 145 | 155 | 172 | 186 | 151 | ${ }^{2} 184$ |
| Processed fruits and vegetables...----do...- | 86 | 85 | 94 | 102 | 133 | 181 | 287 | 267 | 192 | 121 | -102 | 144 | ¢ 81 |
|  | 158 | 151 | 146 | 144 | 143 | 128 | 155 | 169 | 176 | 177 | 166 | 156 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 177$ |
|  | 154 | 148 | 142 | 139 | 138 | 125 | 148 | 160 | 168 | 168 | 159 | 151 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products---------- do-- | 221 | 213 | 209 | 207 | 202 | 198 | 203 | 208 | 198 | 204 | 217 | 209 | - 218 |
|  | 185 | 178 | 182 | 175 | 159 | 139 | 146 | 145 | 49 | 102 | 158 | 150 |  |
|  | 152 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 148 | 133 | 143 | 159 | 169 | 167 | 162 | 155 | ${ }^{p} 156$ |
| Rubber products --.---------------- do-... | 188 | 182 | 177 | 178 | 178 | 175 | 178 | 202 | 197 | 195 | 192 | 186 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 193$ |
|  | 157 | 142 | 129 | 123 | 126 | 120 | 140 | 155 | 169 | 174 | 174 | 147 | p 176 |
| Cotton consumption......-...-.....-- do | 125 | 120 | 111 | 103 | 105 | 87 | 111 | 127 | 134 | 138 | 134 | 118 | 144 |
|  | 305 143 |  | 240 112 | 214 118 | 217 | 238 | 259 | 294 | 318 | 340 | 350 | 280 | 354 |
|  | 143 | 122 | 112 | 118 | 120 | 109 | 134 | 139 | 161 | 160 |  | 135 |  |
|  | 153 | 163 | 153 | 170 | 179 | 152 | 184 | 185 | 171 | 172 | 138 | 165 |  |
|  | 143 | 131 | 146 | 148 | 137 | 128 | 134 | 123 | 112 | 141 | 128 | 135 | - 126 |
|  | 155 | 137 | 148 | 149 | 135 | 126 | 134 | 122 | 120 | 152 | 136 | 139 | ${ }^{2} 134$ |
| Anthracite------------------------- do- | 74 | ${ }_{53}^{52}$ | 88 | 105 | 78 | ${ }_{80}^{93}$ | 82 | 50 | 118 | 117 | 63 | 84 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 69$ |
|  | 142 | 93 | 144 | 144 | 104 | 80 | 108 | 60 | 31 | 133 | 103 | 107 | ¢ 96 |
| Crude petroleum ..------------------- do..-- | 168 76 | 163 93 | 156 | 155 | 153 | 147 | 149 | 154 | 156 | 163 | 157 | 157 | ${ }^{\square} 155$ |
|  | 76 | 93 | 134 | 142 | 150 | 140 | 135 | 128 | $\bigcirc 62$ | ¢ 75 | r 81 | 107 | ${ }^{2} 79$ |
|  | 189 | 184 | 179 | 174 | 169 | 161 | 170 | 174 | 166 | 173 | r 180 |  | ${ }^{\text {p }} 183$ |
|  | 196 | 193 | 184 | 179 | 175 | 168 | 178 | 184 | 176 | 179 | r 188 |  | ${ }^{\text {P }} 193$ |
|  | 225 | 223 | 212 | 201 | 194 | 185 | 193 | 199 | 175 | 181 | r 204 |  | p 210 |
| Lumber and products....----.--------- do....- | 123 | 119 | ${ }_{118}^{126}$ | 126 120 | 114 | 115 | 126 | 132 | 133 | 147 | r 159 |  | ${ }^{\text {p }} 147$ |
|  | 185 | 119 | 1187 | 145 | 114 | 104 127 | 114 | 119 | 116 <br> 164 <br> 1 | 139 | 153 |  | ${ }^{\square} 137$ |
|  | 200 | 210 | 209 | 200 | 193 | 180 | 174 | 175 | 167 | 169 | 174 |  | ¢ 177 p 192 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products......-..do...- | 202 | 195 | 189 | 185 | 186 | 185 | 183 | 183 | 184 | 183 | 187 |  | P 190 |
|  | ${ }^{222}$ | 208 | 213 | 196 | 195 | 190 | 183 | 189 | 182 | 191 | 206 |  | 207 |
| Clay products .-........-...............do.... | 176 | 171 | 164 | 157 | 152 | 140 | 145 | 146 | 146 | 147 | 150 |  | p 158 |
| Glass containers-.-.-----------------do...- | 184 | 178 | 179 | 189 | 200 | 223 | 204 | 195 | 204 | 193 | 190 |  |  |
| Nondurable manufactures..--.-----.--- do-- | 173 | 168 | 162 | 161 | 160 | 154 | 165 | 173 | 177 | 177 | 175 |  | ${ }^{\text {p }} 179$ |
|  | 177 | 187 | 164 | 174 | 169 | 165 | 172 | 174 | 167 | 187 | 173 |  |  |
|  | 250 | 245 | 237 | 234 | 233 | 228 | 229 | 236 | 240 | 243 | r 246 |  |  |
|  | 113 | 113 | 106 | 101 | 105 | 96 | r 110 | 115 | 108 | 97 | 101 |  |  |
| Leather tanning --.---------------do---- | 107 | 99 | 96 | 95 | 97 | 84 | 91 | 100 | 98 | 92 | 99 |  | D 158 |
| Manufactured food products.---.-...-.do.--- | 162 | 162 | 162 | 163 | 165 | 161 | 166 | 167 | 165 | 159 | r 159 |  |  |
|  | 145 | 150 | 154 | 153 | 151 | 151 | 152 | 151 | 146 | 147 | 148 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{156}^{156}$ | 153 | 145 | 137 | 141 | 150 | 153 | 158 | 155 | 154 | 157 |  | P155 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables......--do...- Paper and products | 136 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 173 | 139 | 151 | 137 | 149 | 131 | r 131 |  | p 125 |
|  | 158 | 151 147 | 146 | 144 | 143 | ${ }_{126}^{129}$ | 155 148 | 169 160 | 176 168 | 177 178 | 167 |  | D 177 |

$r$ Revised. p Preliminary
 request. o'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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Febru－ ary | Mareh | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | Monthly average | January |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| ```industrial production－Continued \\ Adjusted \({ }^{\text {on }}\)－Continued \\ Manufactures－Continued \\ Nondurable manufactures－Continued \\ Petroleum and coal products \({ }_{\text {Printing }}-1935-39=100\)＿ \\ Tobacco productsNone``` | $\begin{aligned} & 2123 \\ & 160 \\ & 163 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 213 \\ & 172 \\ & 172 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2192 \\ 152 \\ 162 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2075 \\ & 1750 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 202 \\ & 142 \\ & 172 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198 \\ & 148 \\ & 148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { nis1 } \\ 1518 \\ 158 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 208 \\ & 1750 \\ & 1750 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \\ & 165 \\ & 168 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 206 \\ \substack{1060} \\ 169 \end{gathered}$ | 217 149 149 |  | ${ }_{\substack{p \\ p \\ p \\ 162 \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  <br> BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES＊ | 114 | $\stackrel{136}{136}$ | ${ }_{145}^{148}$ | ${ }_{126}^{145}$ | $\underset{124}{\substack{133 \\ 18}}$ | 123 <br> 105 | $\stackrel{129}{102}$ | $\underset{98}{119}$ | 112 57 | 141 74 | $\xrightarrow[103]{132}$ |  | ${ }_{\mathrm{p}}^{131}$ |
| Business sales（adjusted），total | ${ }^{36.6}$ | ${ }^{37}$ | 35.9 | ${ }^{36} 9$ | 36.4 | ${ }^{34.8}$ | 37.1 | 37.2 | ${ }^{34.6}$ | 35.5 | 34．6 | 36．0 |  |
| rab | 18.2 <br> 7.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18.9 7.9 |  |  |  |  | 176 |
| Nondurable－goods | 10.4 | ${ }^{10.6}$ | 10.4 | $\stackrel{10.3}{1.5}$ | $\stackrel{10.2}{10}$ | 9．9 7.2 7 | ${ }_{1}^{11.5}$ | $\underset{11.0}{17}$ | ${ }_{\substack{10.3 \\ 7.1 \\ 1.8 \\ \hline}}$ | $\xrightarrow{10.3}$ | ${ }^{9.9}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10.4 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Whinesale trade total teat | 1.8 5.9 | 1.9 <br> ${ }_{6} .9$ <br> .9 | 5.7 | 1.8 1.8 5.7 | 5.9 | 1． <br> 1.5 <br> 5.5 | 5.7 |  | 1．7 | ＋7．68 | ＋1．3 | 2.5 |  |
| Retail trade，total | ${ }^{10.7}$ | ${ }^{10.7}$ | ${ }^{10.8}$ | ${ }^{10.8} 1$ | ${ }^{10.7}$ | ${ }^{10.5}$ | ${ }^{10.7}$ | －10．9 |  |  |  |  | 5．7 <br> 10．8 <br> 1 |
| Dorahe－eods stores | ${ }^{3} .2$ | 3.4 7.3 | ${ }_{7}^{3.5}$ | ${ }_{7.4}^{3.3}$ | ${ }_{7}^{3.3}$ | ${ }_{7.2}^{3.3}$ | ${ }_{7}^{3.2}$ | ${ }_{7}^{3.4}$ | ${ }_{7.1}^{3.6}$ | ${ }_{7}^{3.3}$ | ${ }_{7}^{3.1}$ | 3.3 | ${ }_{7.3}^{3.5}$ |
| Business inventories，book value，end of mont |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 58.4 <br> 34.4 | ${ }_{\substack{58.2 \\ 34.2}}$ | 57.8 <br> 34.0 | 56.9 <br> 33.6 | ${ }_{53.3}^{56.4}$ |  | 54.6 31.6 31.6 | 54.6 31.1 31.1 | 54.4 <br> 30.7 | 54．0． | － 5 | 56.1 <br> 82.6 | ${ }^{9}$ |
| Durable－zoods industries－－－．．．．．．．．．．do | 12.8 | ${ }_{17}^{16.5}$ | 17.6 | crin 16 |  | ， | 14.7 | 16.8 | 13.9 18.9 | 16.8 | 13.8 <br> 17.1 | ${ }_{1}^{15,3}$ | 17.2 |
|  | 9.5 3.4 1 | 3．4 ${ }^{9.3}$ | 3.4 | ${ }^{9.2}$ | 3.2 | 3.1 | 9．19 | 9．20 | 9． 9.9 | ${ }_{2}^{9.9}$ | ${ }_{2}^{9.9}$ | 9.2 |  |
| Rectaid lrade，totald | 6.1 <br> 14.5 <br> 8.8 | 14.7 | $\begin{array}{r}5.9 \\ 14.5 \\ \hline 8.8\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{5}{14.1}$ | 5．8 <br> 1.2 <br> 1.2 | ${ }_{\text {li．}}^{6.0}$ |  | $\stackrel{6.2}{14.4}$ | 6.2 14.5 14.5 | －${ }_{16.2}^{1.3}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 6.1 \\ 13.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ¢6．0． | ${ }_{13.9}^{6.9}$ |
| Durahe－zocds stores－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 5.8 8.8 | 5.8 8.9 |  | 8． 8.4 | 8．8．4 | ¢5．6 | 5.3 8.6 | 8．8 | 8.8 | 8.5 | \％$\%$ \％ | 5.5 8.8 | ${ }_{8.6}^{5.4}$ |
| Manufacturing infentories（unadju Purchaseed materrials． | $\begin{gathered} 34.6 \\ 13.9 \\ 88.9 \end{gathered}$ |  | 33.9 <br> 13.3 |  | ${ }_{4}{ }^{4}$ |  | 31.7 <br> 12.0 | ${ }_{31}^{31.8}$ | 30.7 1.7 1.8 | 30．6 | 2．1． | 32.6 12.7 18 | $\underset{\substack{31.1 \\ 12.1}}{ }$ |
| Finished goods | ${ }_{12.4}$ | 12. | ${ }_{12.4}$ | ${ }_{12 .}$ | ${ }_{12.4}$ | ${ }_{12.2}$ | 11.9 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.7 | ${ }^{2} 12.0$ | 12.1 | 12.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total－－－－－－－－－－mil．of dol | 18， 175 | 18，451 | 17，643 | 17，741 | 17，990 | 17， 114 | 18，945 | 18．865 | 16，805 | ${ }_{17,313}$ |  | 17，844 | 17，580 |
| On， | ${ }_{\text {2，}}^{\substack{\text { asi }}}$ |  | ， | ， | （1，811 | $\underset{\substack{1,203 \\ 1,73}}{1}$ | 1，851 | （ ${ }_{\text {li，884 }}$ | coin | i，${ }_{\text {1，472 }}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { l，} \\ 1,850}}$ |  |
| Snifrrous metals and | ${ }_{716}^{602}$ | ${ }_{7}^{567}$ | ${ }_{720}^{488}$ | ${ }_{452}$ | ${ }^{312}$ | ${ }_{6} 189$ | ${ }_{7}^{546}$ | 579 | ${ }_{750}^{506}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{512}$ | （i38 | ${ }_{778}^{525}$ |  |
| Aachinery exceent electrical－．．．．．．．．－．do | ${ }_{1,217}^{1.220}$ | $\underset{\substack{1,225 \\ 1,222}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,289}}^{1,261}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{1,553}}^{1,195}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,5653}$ | ¢$1,1,139$ <br> 1,789 | ${ }_{\substack{1,1,50 \\ 1,59}}^{1}$ | （1，0531 | （1， |  |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,482}$ |
| Transportation equip，exeept autos．－．－．do | ${ }^{183}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{426 \\ 370}}{\substack{48 \\ \hline}}$ | 484 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture and finishes lumber products do | 3 | 7 |  |  | 39 | （238 | － | ${ }^{346}$ | 324 |  | － | 329 |  |
|  | ${ }_{364}^{338}$ | ${ }_{351}^{371}$ | ${ }_{361}^{332}$ |  |  | cos | ${ }_{3}^{335}$ | cos | ${ }_{\substack{357 \\ 327}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {cos }}^{393}$ | 339 <br> 324 | ${ }^{367}$ 367 |  |
| Nondura | 10, | ${ }^{10,6}$ | 10， 19 | ${ }^{10} 2$ | 10．244 | ${ }^{9,907}$ | －10，964 | － 10,988 | cine 10.26 | －10．272 | ${ }^{2}, 8882$ | － 0 ， 364 | ${ }^{10.110}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{607}^{607}$ |  | ${ }^{701}$ |  | 298 | （ | ${ }_{525}^{528}$ | ${ }_{5}^{522}$ | 47 |  |  |
|  | 1，014 | － | ${ }^{266}$ | 284 | $\underset{\substack{384 \\ 988}}{29}$ | 968 | 1，111 | －${ }_{\text {，} 1,184}^{286}$ |  | ${ }^{1,138}$ | － | ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | ${ }^{1,1,{ }_{34}}$ |
| Amparel and reated products－．．．．．．．．．．do |  |  | cis | ${ }^{807}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{685}$ | $\underset{\substack{780 \\ 282}}{ }$ |  |  | 771 <br> 274 <br> 7 <br> 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and allied products．．．．．．．．．．．．－．do | ${ }_{6619}^{497}$ | S6 | ${ }_{\text {cole }}^{696}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{461 \\ 592}}$ | ${ }_{5}^{495}$ |  | cis | ${ }_{509}^{623}$ | 618 |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and alited praduets ．．．．．．．．．do | li， 1,545 | $\underset{\substack{1,52 \\ 1,384}}{1,54}$ | li， 1,568 |  | ci，1,143 <br> 1,525 | ¢， $\begin{aligned} & 1,106 \\ & 1,511 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ | （1，239 | （1，274 | ${ }_{\substack{1,174 \\ 1,575}}^{1}$ | $\underset{\substack{1,182 \\ 1,654}}{ }$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 251 \\ 302 \\ 302 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{3}^{260}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { and } \\ 314}}^{257}$ | （248 | 300 | ${ }_{227}^{271}$ | ${ }_{295}^{295}$ | －${ }_{294}^{278}$ | ${ }_{291}^{262}$ | ${ }_{3}^{262}$ | ${ }_{275}^{266}$ | ${ }_{2}^{294}$ |  |
| Inventories | ${ }^{34} 8.4$ | 344，223 |  | $\underset{\substack{33,565 \\ 15,994}}{ }$ | cise |  | cin ${ }_{\substack{31,688 \\ 14.71}}$ | cin31,076 <br> 14,282 |  | － 30.547 |  |  |  |
| Nonferrous metalis and products－do |  | （eas | 1.123 | $\substack{\begin{subarray}{c}{3,629 \\ 1,120} }} \end{subarray}$ |  |  |  | cos， |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filcecrical mathinery ynde | ciose |  | 正， | 121 | $\underbrace{\substack{18}}_{\substack{1.888 \\ 1,18}}$ | cis | － | coin | 边， | ${ }_{\substack{1,568 \\ 1 \\ 1,062}}^{\substack{10}}$ | －1，660\％ |  | 1，584 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3,884}$ | come |  | ${ }_{\substack{3,239 \\ 1,769}}^{\substack{\text { ，29 }}}$ | ¢ | cince | ， | ， |  |
| ansporation equip e，exeept antos，－do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{897}$ |  |
| rniture and finished lumber products．．do | ¢885 | ${ }_{8}^{872}$ | ${ }_{7}^{795}$ | $\underset{\substack{787 \\ 557}}{\substack{189}}$ | 563 | $\pm$ | ${ }^{754}$ |  | ${ }_{717} 19$ |  | 㖪 |  | ${ }^{\text {i }} 3$ |
|  | ${ }_{88}^{683}$ | ${ }_{515}^{515}$ | ${ }_{808}^{508}$ | ${ }_{785} 8$ | ${ }_{762}$ | ${ }_{731} 7$ | ${ }_{724}$ | ${ }_{712}$ | 712 | ${ }_{687}$ | ${ }_{-69}$ | ${ }_{755}$ | ${ }_{680}^{485}$ |
| ran |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{17,528 \\ 3,028}}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 16，867 |  | ${ }_{1}^{17}$ |  | 17， |
| verazes |  | ， 5 | ${ }_{\text {1，} 114}$ | ${ }^{1,108}$ | ， | ${ }^{1}$ | ， | ， |  | 1，082 | ${ }^{1} 10,093$ | ，093 | 1．114 |
| Teetile－mill product | 2，509 |  |  | $\stackrel{2,404}{1,404}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {2，316 }}^{2,36}$ | ${ }_{\text {2，219 }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,198}$ | 2，218 | ${ }_{\text {2，25 }}^{1,29}$ | ${ }^{2} 2,289$ | ${ }_{2,347}^{1,314}$ | ${ }_{2,304}$ |
| Appare and reated | $\stackrel{1,490}{60}$ | $\xrightarrow{1,486}$ |  | ${ }^{1}, 48$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{610}^{403}$ | ${ }^{1,423}$ |
| and allee mpochuc | ${ }^{906}$ | －919 | ${ }_{616}$ | ${ }_{611}^{894}$ |  | ${ }_{550}^{832}$ | 588 | 561 | 559 | 589 | 584 | 690 | cis |
| ${ }_{\text {ald }}^{\text {alited d }}$ coal priol | ${ }_{\text {2，}}^{2,414}$ | ${ }_{\text {2，}}^{2,355}$ | $\underbrace{2,546}_{\substack{2,567}}$ |  |  |  | （ | － | ci，${ }_{2}^{2,522}$ | （ |  |  | 2.169 2.35 2.35 |
| Ruhher products－－－\％ods industries．．．．．．do | ${ }_{420}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{73}$ | 887 |  | 近 |  |


 are published currently on p．S－10．

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

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| MANUFACTURERS' NEW ORDERS, NET * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value (unadjusted), total -....-.-.-.-.-.mil. of dol. | 16,534 | 17,962 | 15,968 | 15, 734 | 16,300 | 15,496 | 18,697 | 19,441 | 18,359 | 18, 165 | ${ }^{r} 16,809$ | 17,194 | 18,793 |
| Durahle-goods industries, total............-do. | 6,734 | 7,185 | 6, 127 | 5, 993 | 6. 544 | ${ }^{6,195}$ | 7,407 | 7,634 | 7,432 | 7,402 | r6, 979 | 6,861 | 8,578 |
| Iron, steel, and products...-...-...-...- do | 1, 832 | 1, 816 | 1,425 | 1,328 | 1,504 | 1,284 | 1,776 | 1,513 | 1. 837 | 1,771 | - 1,948 | 1,672 | 2, 174 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 514 | 570 | ${ }_{6}^{437}$ | 358 584 | 418 | 365 | 615 | 583 | 566 | 525 | 536 | 507 | 564 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment.... do...- | 612 | 754 | 619 985 | 584 <br> 986 | 702 | 561 | ${ }_{6}^{687}$ | 810 | 841 | 724 | +788 +971 | 698 | 785 |
| Machinery, except electrical. | 1,016 384 | 1, 1591 | 988 | 986 | 1,017 217 | ${ }_{263} 8$ | ${ }_{244} 938$ | 996 377 | 970 246 | 953 711 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \mathrm{r} 177 \\ \hline 871\end{array}$ | ${ }_{280}^{980}$ | 1,197 |
| Other durable-goods industries ..........do | 2,376 | 2, 598 | 2, 501 | 2,241 | 2,686 | 2, 865 | 3, 146 | 3,355 | 2,972 | 2,718 | +2,557 | 2,719 | 3. 175 |
| Nondurable-goods industries.................. do | 9,800 | 10,778 | 9, 841 | 9, 742 | 9, 756 | 9,301 | 11, 290 | 11, 807 | 10,926 | 10,763 | r 9,832 | 10,333 | 10,215 |

BUSINESS POPULATION


## COMMODITY PRICES

| PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prices received, all farm products $\dagger$ § | 255 | 255 | 256 | 253 | 249 | 246 | 244 | 247 | 242 | 237 | 233 | 249 | 235 |
|  | 234 | 232 | 234 | 235 | 225 | 221 | 214 | 212 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 223 | 219 |
|  | 223 | 226 | 229 | 229 | 213 | 209 | 205 | 211 | 213 | 215 | 219 | 219 | 218 |
| Feed grain and hay -------------1.-.... do | 17 | 176 | 17 | 174 | 168 | 17 | 165 | 168 | $1{ }^{161}$ | 157 | 168 | 170 | 170 |
|  | 404 | 403 | 403 | 403 | 404 | 404 | 400 | ${ }^{393}$ | 396 | 369 | 394 | 398 | 382 |
|  | 245 | 242 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 253 | 246 | 250 | 241 | 233 | 223 | 245 | 222 |
|  | 198 | 207 | 225 | 239 | 235 | 217 | 181 | 160 | 180 | 172 | 174 | 199 | 185 |
|  | 267 | 235 | 196 | 194 | 155 | 168 | 170 | 188 | 174 | 213 | 196 | 201 | 261 |
|  | 262 | 261 | 256 | 24.5 | 232 | 219 | 241 | 227 | 221 | 220 | 225 | 242 | 228 |
|  | 275 | 281 | ${ }^{276}$ | 271 | ${ }^{271}$ | 269 | 271 | 279 | 271 | 262 | 255 | 272 | 249 |
|  | 309 | 327 | 324 | 319 | 323 | 316 | 310 | 319 | 301 | 286 | 280 | 311 | 286 |
| Dairy products --.----.....----------- do- | ${ }_{216} 26$ | ${ }_{2}^{254}$ | ${ }_{221}^{24}$ | ${ }_{215}^{235}$ | 233 | ${ }_{2}^{237}$ | 244 | 251 | ${ }_{2}^{258}$ | ${ }_{216}^{261}$ | 261 | 251 | 254 |
|  | 216 | 215 | 220 | 215 | 212 | 213 | 225 | 236 | 230 | 216 | 194 | 219 | 158 |
| Prices paid: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities. --------------.-1910-14=100.. | 242 | 245 | 244 | 244 | 242 | 240 | 238 | 238 | 237 | 236 | 237 | 241 | 238 |
| Commodities used in living.-........... do | 245 | ${ }_{2} 247$ | 246 | 245 | 245 | 244 | 242 | ${ }_{20}^{240}$ | 239 | 238 | 239 | 243 |  |
| Commodities used in production.-.......do.... | 238 | 243 | 242 | 242 | 239 | 235 | 234 | 234 | 235 | 234 | 235 | 238 | 237 |
| All commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates | 252 | 255 | 254 | 253 | 252 | 250 | 249 | 248 | 246 | 245 | 246 | 250 | 249 |
|  | 101 | 101 | 101 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 95 | 100 | 94 |

r Revised. $\quad$ preliminary.




 revisions prior to December 1948 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 19.49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1950 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | Febru- ary | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monthly } \\ & \text { average } \end{aligned}$ | January |

## COMMODITY PRICES—Continued

| RETAIL PRICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All commodities (U.S. Department of Commerce <br>  | 189.2 | 189.4 | 189.2 | 188.3 | 188.3 | 186.8 | 186.6 | 187.2 | 185.6 | 185.7 | 184.4 | 187.7 | 183.8 |
| Coal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite .-..........-Oct. 1922-Sept. 1925=100.- | 149.1 | 149.1 | 144.9 | 140.7 | 142.3 | 143.0 | 143.4 | 145.4 | 147.4 | 148.3 | 1484 | 145.7 | 148.5 |
|  | 160.0 | 160.0 | 158.1 | 154.7 | 154.8 | 154.8 | 154.9 | 156.4 | 158.5 | 160.5 | 162.7 | 157.9 | 164.1 |
| Consumers' price index (U. S. Dept. of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All items-.------.--------------1935-39 = 100-- | 189.0 | 169.5 | 169.7 | 169.2 | 169.6 | 168.5 | 168.8 | 169.6 | 168.5 | 168.6 | 167.5 | 169.1 | 166.9 |
| Apparel | 195.1 | 193.9 | 192.5 | 191.3 | 190.3 | 188.5 | 187.4 | 187.2 | 186.8 | 186.3 | 185.8 | 190.1 | 185. 0 |
|  | 199.7 170.0 | 170.1 | 170.3 | 170.1 | 168.7 | 169.5 | 169.4 | 204.2 169.7 | 200.6 169.1 | 200.8 169.2 | 197.3 | 201.9 160 | 196.0 |
| Dairy products - | 192.5 | 190.3 | 184.9 | 182.6 | 182,0 | 182.2 | 184.9 | 185.3 | 186.7 | 186.4 | 186.2 | 186.7 | 169.0 184.2 |
|  | 213.7 | 214.5 | 218.6 | 220.7 | 217.9 | 210.2 | 201.9 | 199.8 | 194.5 | 202.0 | 198.2 | 208.1 | 204.8 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish .............-do. | 221.4 | 229.6 | 234.4 | 232.3 | 240.6 | 236.0 | 239.5 | 243.6 | 235.1 | 229.1 | 223.2 | 233.4 | 219.4 |
| Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration........do | 138.8 | 138.9 | 137.4 | 135.4 | 135.6 | 135.6 | 133.8 | 137.0 | 138.4 | 139.1 | 139.7 | 137.5 | 140.0 |
|  | 96.1 | 96.1 | 96.8 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 97.2 | 96.7 | 96.7 |
|  | 192.6 | 192.5 | 187.8 | 182.7 | 183.0 | 183.1 | 183.1 | 185.9 | 188.3 | 190.0 | 191.6 | 187.7 | 193.1 |
|  | 195.6 | 193.8 | 191.9 | 189.5 | 187.3 | 186.8 | 184.8 | 185.6 | 185.2 | 185.4 | 185.4 | 189.0 | 184.7 |
| Rent | 119.9 | 120.1 | 120.3 | 120.4 | 120.6 | 120.7 | 120.8 | 121.2 | 121.5 | 1220 | 122.2 | 120.8 | 122.6 |
|  | 154.1 | 154.4 | 154.6 | 154.5 | 154.2 | 154.3 | 154.8 | 155.2 | 155.2 | 154.9 | 155.5 | 154.6 | 155.1 |
| Wholesale Prices $\rightarrow^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Department of Labor indexes: $\ddagger$ <br> All commodities. $\qquad$ $1926=100 .$. | 158.1 | 158.4 | 156.9 | 155.7 | 154.5 | 153.5 | 152.9 | 153.6 | 152.2 | 151.6 | 151.3 | 155.0 | 151.6 |
| Economic classes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured products...........-...-.do... | 154.0 | 154.1 | 153.0 | 151.5 | 150.7 | 149.7 | 149.4 | 150. 1 | 149.1 | 148.1 | 147.9 | 151.2 | 148.2 |
|  | 165.8 | 167.3 | 165.8 | 165.9 | 164.5 | 163.2 | 161.3 | 162.0 | 160.3 | 160.4 | ${ }^{\text {r } 159.7}$ | 163.9 | 160.1 |
| Semimanufactured articles.....-...-.... do | 159.6 | 156.9 | 153.1 | 149.4 | 146.5 | 146.0 | 147.9 | 147.8 | 145.3 | 145.1 | 144.7 | 150.2 | 144.9 |
|  | 168.3 | 171.5 | 170.5 | 171.2 | 168.8 | 166. 2 | 162.3 | 163.1 | 159.6 | 156.8 | 155.3 | 16.5 . 6 | 155.3 |
|  | 157.2 | 162.6 | 163.8 | 159.9 | 154.9 | 154.1 | 150.4 | 156. 4 | 155.3 | 156.4 | 160.9 | 158.3 | 160.2 |
| Livestock and poultry - | 187.2 | 195.0 | 189.0 | 191.5 | 193.3 | 188.5 | 186.3 | 186.6 | 177.7 | 169.6 | 168.2 | 185.8 | 172.4 |
| Commodities other than farm products do | 155.7 | 155.3 | 153.7 | 152.1 | 151.2 | 150.5 | 150.6 | 151.2 | 150.3 | 150.2 | r 150.1 | 152.5 | 150. 5 |
| Foods | 161.5 | 162.9 | 162.9 | 163.8 | 162.4 | 161.3 | 160.6 | 162.0 | 159.6 | 158.9 | 155.7 | 161.6 | 154.7 |
|  | 146.7 | 146.5 | 145.3 | 145.1 | 145.6 | 146.1 | 142.8 | 143.7 | 144.6 | 144.6 | 144.6 | 145.3 | 144.3 |
|  | 159.8 | 154.8 | 147.2 | 145.9 | 14.5 | 149.2 | 152.7 | 153.5 | 154.6 | 154.7 | 154.4 | 152.9 | 148.8 |
|  | 152.3 | 151.7 | 158.1 | 167.3 | 157.5 | 145.4 | 130.3 | 126.9 | 128.1 | 130.8 | 132.5 | 143.6 | 134.4 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish .---.-----.-.-. do. | 205.1 | 214.8 | 216.0 | 215.2 | 215.5 | 212.2 | 210.7 | 215.1 | 205.0 | 198.9 | 193.4 | 210.2 | 194.3 |
| Commodities other than farm products and <br>  | 151.8 | 150.7 | 148.9 | 146.8 | 145.6 | 145.0 | 145.0 | 145.3 | 145.0 | r 144.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 145.4$ | 147.3 | 145.8 |
|  | 201.5 | 200.0 | 196.5 | 193.9 | 191.4 | 189.0 | 188.2 | 189.4 | 189.2 | 189.5 | +190.4 | 193.3 | 191.7 |
|  | 162.4 | 162.4 | 160.8 | 160.8 | 160.8 | 161.5 | 161.5 | 161.8 | 161.8 | 161.9 | 161.9 | 161.7 | 163.5 |
|  | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.7 | 133.7 | 133.7 | 133.1 | 133.0 | 133.0 | 134.5 | 134.5 | 134.5 | 123.8 | 134.8 |
|  | 296.9 | 294.7 | 290.6 | 285.2 | 280.7 | 277.4 | 277.4 | 279.7 | 281.9 | 283.4 | ${ }^{\tau} 285.2$ | 286.0 | 287.5 |
| Paint and paint materials ........... do - .-- | 165.3 | 162.3 | 157.9 | 157.4 | 153.6 | 145.2 | 143.8 | 143.9 | 141.1 | 139.9 | 139.3 | 151.1 | 139.0 |
| Chemicals and allied products.......-.do. | 122.8 | 121.1 | 117.7 | 118.2 | 116.8 | 118.1 | 119.7 | 117.7 | 116.0 | 115.9 | 115.3 | 118.6 | 115.7 |
| Chemicals .-..---...------.-.-. do. | 119.5 | 118.4 | 117.2 | 116.9 | 116.9 | 118.1 | 118.0 | 117.4 | 115. 5 | 115.2 | 114.6 | 117.4 | 114.7 |
| Prug and pharmaceutical materials - do | 148.9 | 142.4 | 123.0 | 123.6 | 124.3 | 124.7 | 125.0 | 125.0 | 123.1 | 123.0 | 121.6 | 129.1 | 121.5 |
|  | 1208 | 119.6 | 119.7 | 118.9 | 117.5 | 120.7 | 121.8 | 120.4 | 120.2 | 118.3 | 117.9 | 119.7 | 117.4 |
|  | 131.7 | 129.3 | 121.2 | 127.0 | 116.9 | 118.5 | 130.3 | 118.4 | 115.6 | 118.3 | 118.2 | 123.8 | 122.7 |
| Fueland lighting materials....-----.-. do. | 135.9 | 134.3 | 132.0 | 130.1 | 129.9 | 129.9 | 129.7 | 130.0 | 130.5 | r 129.9 | ${ }^{+} 130.5$ | 131.7 | 131.3 |
| Electricity ..-.-.-....-.-............... do. | 68.5 | 67.9 | 67.9 | 68.2 | 68.9 | 70.0 | 68.5 | 68.9 | 70.1 | 70.3 |  | 168.8 |  |
|  | 91.9 | 92.8 | 92.3 | 90.9 | 90.1 | 89.5 | 88.9 | 89.3 | 87.8 | 88.3 | 87.2 | 89.8 |  |
| Petroleum and products..-.-.-.-.-.-. do.. | 118.7 | 115.9 | 113.3 | 110.7 | 110.4 | 110. 2 | 109.7 | 109.1 | 109.9 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 112.2 | 109.4 |
| Hides and leather products............do. | 182.3 | 180.4 | 179.9 | 179.2 | 178.8 | 177.8 | 178.9 | 181.1 | 181.3 | 180.8 | 179.9 | 180.4 | 179.3 |
| Hides and skins.....-...-............-do | 185.9 | 181.8 | 183.4 | 188.2 | 186.0 | 184.7 | 194.5 | 204.8 | 205.6 | 199.5 | 192.8 | 192.2 | 189.0 |
|  | 183.9 | 178.9 | 177.8 | 177.4 | 177.1 | 175.4 | 173.7 | 175.5 | 176.5 | 177.0 | 178.1 | 178.0 | 177.6 |
|  | 187.8 | 187.8 | 186.9 | 184.0 | 184.1 | 183.8 | 183.8 | 183.8 | 183.4 | 184.3 | 184.3 | 185.1 | 184.3 |
| Houst furnishing goods.-.---.-..........-do. | 148.3 | 148.0 | 147.0 | 146.2 | 145.1 | 143.0 | 142.9 | 142.9 | 143.0 | 143.4 | 144.1 | 145.2 | 144.8 |
|  | 154.2 | 153.9 | 152.4 | 151.9 | 150.9 | 149.1 | 149. 1 | 149.1 | 149.2 | 149,9 | 151.2 | 151.3 | 151.8 |
|  | 142.3 | 142.1 | 141.6 | 140.3 | 139.3 | 136.8 | 136.6 | 136.6 | 136.7 | 136.8 | r 136.9 | 139.0 | 137.5 |
| Metals and metal products.-----......-do | 175.5 | 174.4 | 171.8 | 168.4 | 167.5 | 167.9 | 168.2 | 168.3 | 167.3 | 167.3 | 167.8 | 170.2 | 168.4 |
| Iron and steel---.-...............-...- do. | 169. 1 | 168.3 | 166.2 | 165.1 | 164.7 | 164.2 | 163.8 | 164.0 | 163.3 | 163.4 | 165.4 | 165.7 | 167.3 |
| Nonferrous metals----.-.---------- do | 172.5 | 168.4 | 156.4 | 138.2 | 128.8 | 132.1 | 135.9 | 135.7 | 131.5 | 131.7 | 129.2 | 144.3 | 128.6 |
| Plumbing and heating.-.--.....---- do. | 156.1 | 155.3 | 154.9 | 154.7 | 154.7 | 154.7 | 154.7 | 154.6 | 154.6 | 154.6 | 154.6 | 154.8 | 154.6 |
| Textile products...-.....------------- do | 145.2 | 143.8 | 142.2 | 140.5 | 139.2 | 138.0 | 138.1 | 139.0 | 138.0 | 138.0 | 138.4 | 140.4 | 138.5 |
|  | 147.3 | 147.1 | 146.4 | ${ }^{146.0}$ | 145.6 | 144.8 | 144.8 | 144.8 | 144.6 | 144.2 | 144.0 | 145.6 | 143.9 |
| Cotton goods ----.-.------------- do | 184.8 | 180.1 | 176.2 | 172.6 | 169.7 | 167.3 | 170.2 | 174.8 | 176.5 | 177.9 | 178.4 | 176.1 | 178.7 |
| Hosiery and underwear ...--...-.....do. | 101.3 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 100.4 | 99.6 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 99.5 | 98.5 |
|  | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 40.8 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 40.5 | 39.6 |
|  | 50.1 | 50.1 | 50.1 | 50.1 | 49.2 | 49.2 | 49.2 | 49.2 | 49.2 | 49.5 | 49.9 | 49.6 | 50.1 |
| Woolen and worsted goods.-..--.--- do.-.- | 162.1 | 161.8 | 160.9 | 159.7 | 159.7 | 157.6 | 152.6 | 150.4 | 145.1 | 146.0 | 146.9 | 155.2 | 146.9 |
| Miseellaneous --.-----.-...--------- do. | 115.3 | 115.7 | 115.6 | 113.5 | 111.0 | 111.3 | 109.8 | 109.6 | 109.0 | 109.7 | 110.7 | 112.3 | 110.0 |
| Automobile tires and tubes ----...-- do- | 64.7 | 64.6 | 64.6 165.1 | 64.5 163.3 | 62.1 159.6 | 60.6 156.8 | 60.6 156.8 | ${ }_{1}^{60.6}$ | 60.7 156 | 62.5 156 | 64.3 | 62.9 | 64.3 |
|  | 168.0 | 167.2 | 165.1 | 163.3 | 159.6 | 156.8 | 156.8 | 156.5 | 156.5 | 156.5 | 156.0 | 160.8 | 155.9 |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE dollar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale prices ------.---------1935-39=100-- | 50.9 | 50.8 | 51.2 | 51.6 | 52.0 | 52.4 | 52.6 | 52.4 | 52.8 | - 53.1 | 53.2 | 51.9 | 53.1 |
| Consumers' prices..---------------------- do. | 59.2 | 59.0 | 58.9 | 59.1 | 59.0 | 59.3 | 59.2 | 59.0 | 59.3 | 59.3 | 59.7 | 59.1 | 59.9 |
| Retail food prices - ----------------------- do-.--- | 50.1 | 49.6 | 49.5 | 49.4 | 48.9 | 49.6 | 49.4 | 49.0 | 49.9 | 49.8 | 50.6 | 49.7 | 50.9 |

[^8] SURVEY. Corrected indexes for January-May 1948 are available upon request. 1 A verage for 11 months, January-November.
$874681^{\circ}-50-4$

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

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE


NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN BUILDING

New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started Urban building authorized (U.S. Dept of Labor): New urben dwelling units, totalf Privately financed, total Units in 1-family structures Units in 2-fmily structures .-.-.---........ do.... Units in multifamily structures.-............. do. Publicly financed, total
ndexes of urban buiding authorized: Number of new dwelling units $\quad 1935-39=100$. Valuation of building, total.New residential building -.... Additions, alterations, and repairs ---.-. do. CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES

Aberthaw (industrial building)
American Appraisal Company:

Atlanta
San Francisco

Associated General Contractors (all types) ...do.
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.:

A verage, 20 cities:
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings:



$$
\begin{array}{r|r|}
\hline 16,510 \\
568,467 \\
251,866 \\
316,601 \\
2,929 \\
21,646 \\
221,895 \\
\hline 12,770 \\
26,665 \\
193,073 \\
& 573 \\
-117,325 \\
& 238 \\
36,174 \\
& 146 \\
109 \\
169 \\
\hline 123 \\
- & 563,084 \\
-1,151 \\
-37 \\
- & 601 \\
\hline 513
\end{array}
$$



$$
\begin{array}{r}
24, \\
747, \\
281,
\end{array}
$$

.

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

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Engineering News-Record: ${ }^{\text {* }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building ------------------------.-1913=100 | 352.5 | 351.4 | 348.9 | 349.3 | 349.4 | 350.7 | 352.0 | 353.5 | 352.8 | 353.1 | - 356.2 | 351.9 | 356.5 |
|  | 474.8 | 473.5 | 472.1 | 473.8 | 477.5 | 478.3 | 479.8 | 480.4 | 480.0 | 480.3 | 484.7 | 477.6 | 484.9 |
| Bu. of Public Roads-Highway construction: Composite, standard mile |  | 161.4 |  |  | 155.5 |  |  | 148.7 |  |  | 145.3 | ${ }^{1} 152.7$ |  |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of selected construction materials, index: <br>  | 108.2 | 129.9 | 130.5 | ${ }_{122.6}{ }^{132}$ | 135.3 | $\stackrel{+123.8}{ }$ | -146. 8 | r 148.9 | ${ }^{p} 140.8$ | r 143.1 | ${ }^{p} 135.4$ | ${ }^{p} 132.7$ |  |
| real estate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home mortgages insured by Fed. Hous. Admin.: New premiam paying mortgages _ thous of dol | 183,152 | 188, 634 | 162,187 | 156,122 | 168, 527 | 154, 576 | 186,312 | 173, 970 | 198, 235 | 199,841 | 211, 758 | ${ }^{2} 182,574$ | 232, 950 |
| Loans outstanding of agencies under the Home Loan Bank Board: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding ad vances to member institutions - .-..-.-.-.-. mil. of dol | 386 | 357 | 339 | 333 | 358 | 332 | 331 | 333 | 347 | 371 | 427 |  | 360 |
| Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstanding mil of dol |  | 344 |  |  | 319 |  |  | 291 |  |  | 231 |  |  |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total. thous. of dol. | 214, 931 | 269, 128 | 279, 606 | 293, 215 | 326, 637 | 304,343 | 348, 276 | 354, 194 | 353,909 | 343, 260 | 342, 028 | 303,009 | 303, 551 |
| By purpose of loan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 59,611 90,348 | 76,666 111.523 | 84,277 116,051 | 87,517 125,073 | 97,963 141,674 | 90,397 128,657 | 101,022 149,867 | 108,280 155,915 | 102,151 159,050 | 105,784 150,877 | 112,463 141,059 | 90,213 129,941 | 95,897 125,223 |
|  | 24, 181 | 30,562 | 29,383 | 28,849 | 31, 838 | 29,026 | 34, 443 | 33, 188 | 31,814 | 33, 441 | 33, 358 | 30, 273 | 32, 313 |
| Repairs and reconditioning....-....------ - do. | 11, 822 | 14, 242 | 15,663 | 17,375 | 17,714 | 16, 732 | 19, 510 | 18,362 | 17,796 | 15,735 | 14,384 | 15,820 | 11,700 |
| All other purposes.....---..-....-.-.-.-.-do. | 28,969 | 36, 135 | 34, 232 | 34, 401 | 37,448 | 39, 531 | 43, 434 | 38,449 | 43,098 | 37, 423 | 40,764 | 36,762 | 38,418 |
| New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and | 770, 561 | 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 | 985, 667 | 1, 024, 300 |
|  |  | 10.3 67,218 | 9.7 55,290 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9, } \\ 54 \\ \hline 162\end{array}$ | 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 | 11.2 55,628 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 51, |  |  | 49,6.8 | 48,, 14 | 53,16 | 67, 279 | 55,623 | 58,823 |

DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advertising indexes, adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Printers' Ink, combined index.- ---1935-39 = 100. | 301 | 318 | 310 | 309 | 302 | 276 | 270 | 292 | 306 | r 305 | 294 | 298 |  |
| Magazines | 334 | 3306 | ${ }_{280} 340$ | 338 <br> 290 | 314 286 | 284 | 292 | 301 286 | 294 305 | 308 291 | 291 |  |  |
| Outdoor-------------------------------------- do | 310 | 296 | 279 | 289 | 296 | 274 | 284 | 299 | 323 | 320 | 292 | 298 |  |
|  | 303 | 307 | 309 | 308 | 305 | 252 | 256 | 278 | 289 | 287 | 287 | 291 |  |
|  | 287.6 | 301.2 | 284.6 | 286.4 | 283.2 | 257.6 | 272.2 | 293.2 | 284.5 | 274.1 | 256.2 | 279.9 |  |
| Radio advertising: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of facilities, total ------.-....-thous. of dol-- | 16, 119 | 17,700 | 16,763 | 17,074 | 15, 425 | 12, 085 | 12, 160 | 14, 082 | 16, 423 | - 15, 855 | 16,409 | 15,650 |  |
| Apparel and accessories.--..............- do-- | 123 | 124 | 119 | 114 | ${ }_{66} 76$ | 89 33 |  |  | r 1178 | ${ }_{463}^{101}$ | 118 | 108 |  |
| Automotive, incl. accessories..--.---..--- do | 612 |  | 29 |  | 663 | 332 |  | 404 |  | 463 | 447 | 560 |  |
| Drugs and toiletries --.-.........--......- do- | 4,042 601 | 4,616 | 4, ${ }_{653}$ | 4,470 | $\begin{array}{r}4,285 \\ \hline 644\end{array}$ | 3, ${ }_{222}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,544 \\ \hline 208 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3, ${ }_{247}$ | 4,494 189 | r 4,381 +198 | 4,400 218 | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 4 \\ 432 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 320 | 342 | 349 | 364 | 336 | 318 | 287 | 298 | 282 | 278 | 296 | 318 |  |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery----.---do...- | 4,493 | 5. 006 | 4,690 | 4,608 | 4,127 | 2,994 | 3,073 | 4,006 | 4,597 | 4,463 | 4, 741 | 4, 297 |  |
|  | 570 | ${ }_{6}^{620}$ | ${ }_{169} 53$ | 460 | 408 | 379 | 376 | 377 | 416 | 407 | 463 | 470 |  |
|  | 1.707 | $\begin{array}{r}164 \\ 1,936 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 169 1,818 | 197 1,852 | $\begin{array}{r}158 \\ 1,698 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}148 \\ 11148 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1103 | 112 | 1,547 | 139 | 1515 | 153 |  |
|  | 1,915 | 1,948 | 1,960 | 1,990 | 1,966 | 1, 844 | 1, 743 | 1,782 | 2,126 | 2,089 | 2,215 | 1,972 |  |
|  | 1,573 | 1,585 | 1,506 | 1,526 | 1,067 | 1,139 | 1,165 | 1,465 | 2,041 | 1,753 | 1,744 | 1,526 |  |
| Magazine advertising: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39, 069 | 46, 365 | 51, 170 | 50,659 | 40,642 | 28, 582 | 31,495 | 41, 729 | 51, 213 | 45, 882 | 36, 921 | 41, 074 |  |
| Apparel and accessories .------..----.-.- do | 3,373 | 5,224 | 5,509 | 4,937 | 3,185 | 771 | 3,436 | 5, 273 | 4,919 | 3, 813 | 2, 632 | 3,735 |  |
| Automotive, incl. accessories .-.......-.-- - do | 3,227 | 3,923 | 4,795 | 4,562 | 3,856 | 3,481 | 3, 330 | 3,490 | 4, 216 | 3,438 | 2, 684 | 3, 602 |  |
|  | 1,286 | ${ }_{5}^{1,842}$ | 2,545 | ${ }_{5}^{2.427}$ | 1,774 | 956 | 917 | 1,789 | ${ }^{2,001}$ | ${ }^{1,346}$ | ${ }^{539}$ | 1,532 |  |
| Drugs and toiletries .-.----.-.-.------- do | 5,203 | 5,610 | 5,584 | 5.463 | 5,162 | 4, 538 | 4, 284 | 5.093 | ${ }^{6,397}$ | 6,020 | 4,690 | ${ }_{5}^{5,173}$ |  |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery --...----- do | 6,584 2,066 | 6,299 2,435 | 6,479 2,413 | 6,396 2,432 | 5, <br> 2,278 <br> 2 | 4,938 1,755 | 4,812 1,614 | 5,665 2,002 | 7,568 2,815 | 6,693 2,790 | 5,271 <br> 3,469 | 5, ${ }_{2}, 336$ $\mathbf{2}$ |  |
| Household equipment and supplies§....-do_ | 1,998 | 3,007 | 3,861 | 3,781 | 2,970 | 1,318 | 1,025 | 2,129 | 3,326 | 2,866 | 2, 502 | 2,490 |  |
|  | 1,617 | 2.272 | 2,978 | 3,332 | 1,712 | 489 | 956 | 2,633 | 3,389 | 2,827 | 1,360 | 2, 044 |  |
| Industrial materials ------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,648 | 1,910 | 2,165 | 2,075 | 1,996 | 1,456 | 1,286 | 1,822 | 2,133 | 1,829 | 1,490 | 1,767 |  |
| Soaps, cleansers, etc | 1,027 1,205 | 1,300 1,334 | 1,387 | $\begin{array}{r}1,478 \\ 1,455 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,098}$ | 833 1,191 | $\begin{array}{r}1,040 \\ 1,348 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1, 441 | 1, 1,606 | 1,295 | 698 | 1,148 |  |
|  | 9,834 | 11, 208 | 12,187 | 12,320 | 9,651 | 6,858 | 7,447 | 9, 139 | 11,208 | 11,549 | 11, 138 | 9, ${ }_{993}^{1,141}$ |  |
|  | 3,921 | 4, 301 | 4,350 | 3,806 | 2,814 | 2,854 | 3,494 | 3,921 | 4,464 | 3,645 | 2,838 | 3,652 | 3,261 |
| Newspaper advertising: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 163, 379 | 202, 070 | 205, 466 | 210, 677 | 193, 287 | 164,040 | 170, 504 | 197, 858 | 214, 935 | 207,909 | 207, 865 | 191, 831 | 168, 921 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}35,559 \\ \mathbf{1 2 7 , 8 2 0} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 42,195 159,875 | 43,404 162,062 | 45,386 165,291 | [41,476 | 40,082 123,959 | 40,713 129,791 | 40,050 157,808 | $\begin{array}{r}42,295 \\ 172,640 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 38,306 169,603 | 36,061 171,805 | $\begin{array}{r}40,335 \\ 151 \\ \hline 195\end{array}$ | ${ }^{37} 1.157$ |
|  | 7,335 | 9,698 | 9,791 | 9, 554 | 9, 265 | 8,115 | 8,887 | 8,224 | 10, 033 | 9,891 | 7,330 | 8790 | 131,764 10,014 |
|  | 1,744 | 2,236 | 2,143 | 2, 001 | 2,039 | 2, 252 | 1,609 | 1,752 | 2,140 | 2,337 | 2,139 | 2,112 | 3,237 |
|  | 26, 920 | 34,029 | 32, 453 | 33,758 | 31,045 | 24,534 | 21,879 | 29,766 | 38,417 | 33,689 | 26,337 | 29,565 | 23, 730 |
| Retail.-.--------------------.-...---do.--- | 91,820 | 113,914 | 117,676 | 119,978 | 109,462 | 89, 057 | 97,416 | 118, 066 | 122, 051 | 123,686 | 135, 999 | 111, 028 | 94,783 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Quarterly average. ${ }^{2}$ Based on annual total which includes revisions not available by months.
${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Data, reported at the beginning of each month, are shown here for the previous month. $\dagger$ Revisions for $1944-$ November 1948 are available upon request.
$\ddagger$ 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 components are, shown (marked with " $\S$ ") 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1950}{\text { January }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Monthly average |  |

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| POSTAL BUSINESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Money orders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,422 | 5,105 | 4,718 | 4,318 | 4,743 | 4,042 | 3,967 | 4,175 | 4,557 | 4,409 | 4,844 | 4,502 | 4. 531 |
|  | 87, 275 | 101, 312 | 91,387 | 84, 477 | 84, 583 | 81,320 | 85,093 | 83, 785 | 88,798 | 83, 938 | 90,046 | 88,042 | 89,403 |
| Domestic, paid ( 50 cities): <br> Number <br> housands | 13, 245 | 16,680 | 14, 106 | 13,971 | 14,711 | 12,822 | 13,749 | 13,592 | 14,005 | 14,397 | 15,096 | 14,231 | 14,463 |
|  | 209, 374 | 264, 621 | 218,673 | 197,015 | 207, 673 | 185, 481 | 203,946 | 201, 534 | 207, 377 | 205, 209 | 209,721 | 211,479 | 190, 987 |
| PERSONAL CONSUMPTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, total..................bil. of dol. |  | 178.7 |  |  | 179.3 |  |  | 179.7 |  |  | 179.8 | ${ }^{1} 179.4$ |  |
| Durable goods, total.......-----------.-- do. |  | 23.0 |  |  | 23.6 |  |  | 25.7 |  |  | 25.2 | 124.4 |  |
| Automobiles and parts -------------------10.- |  | 9.0 |  |  | 9.9 |  |  | 11.0 |  |  | 10.6 | ${ }_{1}^{110.1}$ |  |
| Furniture and household equipment .--do- |  | 10.3 3.7 |  |  | 10.0 |  |  | 11.2 |  |  | 11.1 3.6 | 110.6 13.6 |  |
| Other durable goods.----------------- do. |  | 3.7 |  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 3.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods, total.-----.-.-.......- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  | 100.4 |  |  | 99.8 |  |  | 97.6 |  |  | 97.7 | 198.9 |  |
|  |  | 19.3 |  |  | 19.3 |  |  | 17.9 |  |  | 18.2 588 4 | ${ }_{1}^{118.6}$ |  |
| Food and alcoholic beverages-.-.------do |  | 60.1 |  |  | 59.5 |  |  | 58.8 |  |  | 58.8 | 159.3 145 115 |  |
| Gasoline and oil Semidurable housefurnishings.-.-.-.-.-.- do |  | 4.3 2.0 |  |  | 4.6 1.8 | -- |  | 4.6 1.8 |  |  | 4.6 <br> 1.8 | 14.5 11.9 |  |
| Tobacco-..- |  | 4.3 |  |  | 4.3 |  |  | 4.3 |  |  | 4.3 | 14.3 |  |
| Other nondurable goods...--.-...........-do. |  | 10.5 |  |  | 10.4 |  |  | 10.1 |  |  | 10.1 | ${ }^{1} 10.3$ |  |
|  |  | 55.3 |  |  | 55.9 |  |  | 56.5 |  |  | 56.9 | 156.1 |  |
| Household operation.-.-.-.-.-.-.-...--- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  | 8.1 |  |  | 8.1 |  |  | 8.3 |  |  | 8.4 | 18.2 |  |
| Housing--------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  | 16.6 |  |  | 16.8 |  |  | 17.0 |  |  | 17.3 3 | 116.9 13 |  |
| Personal service------------------------ do |  | 3.6 |  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 17.7 3.9 | 13.7 14.0 |  |
|  |  | 4.0 |  |  | 4.0 |  |  | 5.2 |  |  | 5.2 | 15.2 |  |
|  |  | 17.7 |  |  | 18.0 |  |  | 18.3 |  |  | 18.4 | 118.1 |  |
| RETAIL TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All types of retail stores: $\dagger$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales, unadjusted, totalo | 8,919 29 | 10,526 3 380 | 11,137 3,469 | 10,763 3,520 | 10,809 3,601 | 10,210 3,370 | 10,630 3,631 | 10,998 3 3 | 11,125 3,596 | 10,872 3 348 1 | 12,846 3,378 1 | 10,682 | 9,509 3,050 |
|  | 2,592 1,522 | 3,280 1,989 | $\begin{array}{r}1,147 \\ \\ 2,059 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,520 2,039 | 3,801 <br> 2,093 <br> 1 | 3,370 2,026 | 3,631 <br> 2,165 | 3,526 2,006 | 3,98 2,011 | 3,348 1,794 1, | 3, <br> 1,588 | 3,323 <br> 1,894 | 3,000 1,906 |
| Motor-vehicle dealerso | 1,420 | 1,864 | 1,925 | 1,898 | 1,945 | 1,880 | 2,019 | 1, 872 | 1,868 | 1,650 | 1,419 | 1,757 | 1,799 |
|  | 102 | 126 | 134 | 141 | 148 | 146 | 145 | 134 | 143 | 144 | 170 | 137 | 107 |
| Building materials and hardware groupon $\begin{aligned} & \text { mil. of dol }\end{aligned}$ | 582 | 728 | 818 | 855 | 874 | 788 | 851 | 880 | 898 | 835 | 780 | 792 | 613 |
| Building materialso'------............do- | 357 | 438 | 482 | 523 | 544 | 486 | 563 | 591 | 606 | 569 | 475 | 502 | 411 |
|  | 90 | 132 | 148 | 135 | 139 | 128 | 121 | 114 | 116 | 100 | 85 | 117 | 78 |
| Hardware ${ }^{\text {r }}$------.-.-...............-do | 135 | 159 | 188 | 197 | 192 | 173 | 167 | 174 | 176 | 167 | 220 | 174 | 184 |
|  | 420 | 489 | 515 | 542 | 543 | 490 | 541 | 564 | ${ }_{603}^{603}$ | 621 | 776 | 545 | 471 |
| Furniture and housefurnishingso Household appliances and radios ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$ | 245 175 | ${ }_{201}^{288}$ | 307 208 | 328 214 | 320 223 | 274 216 | 307 234 | 316 247 | 373 270 | 370 271 | 424 <br> 352 <br> 5 | 312 233 | ${ }_{212}^{258}$ |
|  | 68 | 73 | 78 | 84 | 91 | 66 | 75 | 77 | 84 | 97 | 233 | 92 | 60 |
|  | 6,327 | 7,246 | 7,668 | 7,243 | 7,208 | 6, 839 | 6, 998 | 7,472 | 7,529 | 7,524 | 9,468 | 7,359 | 6,458 |
|  | 578 | 754 | 934 | 757 | 736 | 530 | 563 | 788 | 806 |  | 1,208 | 765 | 604 |
| Men's clothing and furnishingso ${ }^{\circ}$...--do | 138 | 163 | 203 | 178 | 192 | 132 | 118 | 171 | 186 | 209 | 345 | 185 | 165 |
| Women's apparel and accessories .....-do .-... | 270 | 369 | 437 | 348 | 315 | 226 | 268 | 373 | 385 | 390 | 507 | 349 | 260 |
|  | 80 | 103 | 124 | 103 | 97 | 73 | 78 | 107 | 112 | 121 | 187 | 107 | 86 |
|  | ${ }_{853}^{280}$ | ${ }_{937} 29$ | ${ }_{952}$ | 944 | ${ }_{932}$ | 945 | ${ }_{972}$ | 958 | 961 | 895 | ${ }_{954}$ | ${ }_{937}$ | 876 |
|  | 2,284 | 2,512 | 2,583 | 2,461 | 2,491 | 2,574 | 2,518 | 2, 566 | 2,566 | 2,484 | 2,823 | 2, 525 | 2,340 |
| Grocery and combination $\%$-........-do- | 1, 822 | 2,002 | 2, 072 | 1,961 | 1, 873 | 2,056 | 1,997 | 2,036 | 2,040 | 1,978 | 2, 272 | 2,013 | 1,860 |
| Other food $\%$------------------------ | 462 | 510 | 512 | 500 | 518 | 518 | 521 | 529 | 522 | 506 | 551 | 512 | 480 |
| Frilling stations | 442 | 500 | 524 | 550 | 552 | 573 | 563 | 551 | 567 | 533 | 540 | 530 | 487 |
| General-merelandise group \&-.-.-. do...- | 1,013 | 1,242 | 1,401 | 1,303 | 1,270 | 1,058 | 1,190 | 1,347 | 1,377 | 1,504 | 2,264 | 1,335 | 986 |
| Department, including mail-order§ ${ }_{\text {a }}$ General, including general merchandise - --- | 657 | 832 | 920 | 864 | 836 | 656 | 783 | 913 | - 929 | 1,040 | 1,500 | 885 | 654 |
| General, including general merchandise | 123 | 140 | 162 | 156 | 154 | 149 | 144 | 146 | 145 | 143 | 178 | 147 | 112 |
| Dry goods and other general merchandise $\sigma^{7}$ | 97 | 116 | 136 | 126 | 123 | 103 | 107 | 125 | 130 | 136 | 209 | 126 | 2 |
|  | 137 | 153 | 184 | 157 | 157 | 151 | 156 | 162 | 173 | 184 | 377 | 177 | 128 |
|  | 877 | 1,003 | 974 | 932 | 930 | 863 | 899 | 974 | 960 | 989 | 1,296 | 967 | 878 |
|  | 126 750 | 137 866 | 146 828 | 132 | 130 800 | 130 733 | 128 | 138 836 | 148 | 157 | , 258 | 147 | 125 |
|  | 750 | 866 | 828 | 799 | 800 | 733 | 774 | 836 | 812 | 832 | 1,037 | 821 | 754 |
| Estimated sales (adjusted), total...-......-do | 10,706 | 10, 724 | 10, 814 | 10,759 | 10,684 | 10,549 | 10, 669 | 10, 856 | 10,678 | 10,630 | 10,503 |  | 10,840 |
|  | 3, 207 | 3,309 | 3,314 | 3,328 | 3,346 | 3,333 | 3,480 | 3, 504 | 3,551 | 3,334 | 3,145 |  | 3,544 |
|  | 1,783 | 1,902 | 1,914 | 1,885 | 1,933 | 1,949 | 2,081 | 2,074 | 2,094 | 1,867 | 1,675 |  | 2,076 |
| Motor-vehicles dealers-.-.............do- | 1,645 | 1,764 | 1,779 | 1,746 | 1,798 | 1. 813 | 1,947 | 1,942 | 1, 955 | 1,729 | 1, 534 |  | 1,941 |
| Parts and accessories .-........-.-.-do..-- | 138 | 138 | 135 | 139 | 135 | 136 | 134 | 132 | 139 | 138 | 141 |  | 135 |
| Building materials and hardware group mil. of dol.- | 797 | 792 | 788 | 813 | 792 | 766 | 783 | -796 | 781 |  | 798 |  |  |
| Building materials....-.-.-.-.--.....-do...-- | 494 | 492 | 483 | 507 | 496 | 473 | 501 | 515 | 507 | 532 | 524 |  | 527 |
|  | 181 | 171 | 177 | 183 | 177 | 177 | 165 | 168 | 166 | 165 | 173 |  | 103 |
| Homefurnishings group -----.-.....-.-. do...- | 530 | 519 | 516 | 538 | 528 | 533 | 529 | 546 | 583 | 579 | 589 |  | 591 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings.-.--- do | 316 | 306 | 301 | 311 | 306 | 306 | 299 | 302 | 318 | 318 | 334 |  | 335 |
| Household appliances and radios | 214 | 213 | 215 | 227 | 222 | 227 | ${ }^{230}$ | 244 | 265 | 261 | 255 |  | 255 |
| Jewelry stores.----------------------d. | 97 | 96 | 96 | 92 | 93 | 85 | 87 | 88 | 93 | 90 | 83 |  | 85 |

[^9] the series have been revised are as stated in the notes below. Adjusted dollar values for sales and inventories of all types of retail stores have been substituted beginning with the October 1949 SURVEY for the index numbers formerly shown; monthly data for 1946-48 for both the unadjusted and adjusted series appear on pp. 21-23 of that issue. Unpublished revisions are available
\& Revised beginning 1943. $\sigma^{\text {'Revised beginning 1948. §Revised beginning 1947. ©Revised beginning } 1945 . ~}$

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

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued


Department stores: payment:
Accounts receivable, end of month: Charge accounts.-.-.-.-. . 1941 average $=100$ Ratio of collections to accounts receivable Charge accounts Instalment accounts.
Sales by type of payment:
Cash sales....-.-...........percent of total sal Instalment sales

Sales, unadjusted, total U. S....-.-. $1935-39=100$ Atlanta
Chicago--
Clevelan
Kansas City
Minneapolis
New York.
Richmond
St Louis
San Francisco
Revised
Revised. ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary
See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-8. $\quad$ \& Revised beginning 1943. o'Revised beginning 1948.

$-$


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

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued


| ANOMOT <br>  |  のかのNNOがい。 | W\％造它萝 | 运管 |  | W్ర⿳్⿴囗⿰丨丨⿹勹厶． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 278 | 293 | 292 | 285 | 280 | 283 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 365 | 389 | 376 | 368 | 377 | 360 |
| 208 | 251 | 243 | 242 | 227 | 234 |
| 266 | 277 | 275 | 262 | 258 | 276 |
| 279 | 301 | 295 | 281 | 274 | 269 |
| 392 | 374 | 384 | 385 | 387 | 374 |
| 301 | 314 | 309 | 309 | 304 | 299 |
| 267 | 292 | 273 | 266 | 261 | 269 |
| ＋ 222 | 242 | ${ }^{2} 234$ | － 236 | 222 | 234 |
| 272 | 274 | 271 | 269 | 261 | 268 |
| 294 | 303 | 315 | 311 | 326 | 304 |
| 309 | 321 | 335 | 314 | 325 | 326 |
| 329 | 335 | 340 | 335 | 329 | 333 |
| 287 | 285 | 277 | 256 | 245 | 254 |
| 283 | 278 | 273 | 265 | 256 | 253 |
| 258， 692 | 295，754 | 292，936 | 284， 289 | 240，126 | 280， 233 |
| 89,179 169,513 | 101， 110 | 100,334 192,602 | 90,678 193,611 | 77,005 163,121 | 95,517 184,716 |
| 260.5 | 278.4 | 272.4 | 260.1 | 209.1 | 263.5 |
| 248.8 | 265.7 | 264.0 | 244.1 | 183.1 | 235.9 |
| 290.4 | 302.5 | 287.7 | 273.1 | 228.2 | 289.4 |
| 251.1 | 264.8 | 262.6 | 251.5 | 202.9 | 250.3 |
| 268.2 | 290.0 | 283.2 | 300.0 | 249.9 | 305.4 |
| 261.3 | 290.9 | 303.7 | 293.2 | 283.7 | 287.4 |
| 248.8 | 267.3 | 294.0 | 281.2 | 274.1 | 269.0 |
| 305.7 | 329.5 | 347.0 | 333.5 | 326． 5 | 322.3 |
| 264.3 298.0 | $\stackrel{271.3}{ }$ | ${ }_{316.1}^{296.4}$ | ${ }^{274.6}$ | ${ }^{271.5}$ | 270.3 |
| 298.0 | 310.2 | 316.1 | 331.5 | 306.2 | 313.2 |
| 5，737 | 5，236 | 5，220 | 5，247 | 4， 856 | 5，551 |
| 1，839 | 1，765 | 1，754 | 1，735 | 1，525 | 1，737 |
| 3，898 | 3，471 | 3，466 | 3，512 | 3，331 | 3，814 |
| 7,413 <br> 3,392 | 7,217 3,341 | 6,992 3,222 | 6,854 <br> 3 | 6.839 | 6，873 |
| 4,021 | 3,341 3,876 | 3,722 3,770 | 3,762 | 3，${ }^{2,869}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2，} \\ + \\ +4,025 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |







EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION


Employment status of noninstitutional population： Estimated number 14 years of age and over，
total． total
Male．

Total labor force，including armed forces ．．．do．． Civilian labor force，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Male－－ Employed

Male
Agricultural employment
Nonagricultural employment
Not

Employees in nonagricultural establishments：
Total，unadjusted（U．S．Dept．of Labor）
Manufacturing
Durable－goods industries
Nining total goods industries．
Metal total
Anthracite－
－－－－－－ $\qquad$
$\qquad$


| 6 | 149，215 | 149,452 147,983 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 109， 664 | 109， 760 |
| 7 | 53， 898 | 53， 939 |
| 0 | 55， 766 | 55， 821 |
| 6 | 65， 278 | 65， 105 |
| 8 | 1，463 | 1，468 |
| 8 | 63， 815 | 63， 637 |
| 2 | 45，267 | 45， 163 |
| 6 | 18，548 | 18，474 |
| 19 | 59，720 | 59，947 |
| 3 | 42，422 | 42， 644 |
| 6 | 17， 298 | 17，303 |
| 6 | 9，647 | 8， 507 |
| 4 | 50， 073 | 51， 441 |
| 8 | 4，095 | 3，689 |
| 3 | 44，385 | 44，655 |
| 5 | 42， 573 | 42，994 |
| 4 | 13，757 | 14， 114 |
| 2 | 7， 255 | 7，302 |
| 2 | 6，502 | 6，812 |
| 8 | 943 | 956 |
| 0 | 95 | 94 |
| $\bar{i}$ | 76 | 76 |
| 1 | 410 | 425 |
| 2 | 264 | 263 |
| 8 | 99 | 99 |
| 5 | 2，277 | 2，341 |
| 1 | 4，007 | 3，992 |
| \％ | 1，381 | 1，375 |
| 9 | 158 | 157 |
| 7 | 638 | 633 |
| 3 | 52 | 52 |
| 5 | 520 | 521 |

$-1$

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

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



Production workers in manufacturing industries: $\dagger$
Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)
 Ordnanee and aceessories
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) -...................................... Sawmins and planing mills-Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, and glass products.
Primary metal industries Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling
 Primary smelting and refining of nonicrFabricated metal prod. (exeept ordnance, machinery, transportationequipment) thous Heating apparatus (except electrical) and
phmbers' supplies. ---thousands Machinery (excent electrical).-....................... Elcctrical machinery-........
Transportation equipment. Antomobiles Aireraft and parts Ship and boat building and repairs.

Miscellaneous mfg. industries
Nondurable-goods industries. Food and Findred products
Meat products...---. Dairy products Cairy products ---------Bakery products. Bakery pro
Beverages
Tohaceo manufactures Textilemill products.-.---
Broad-woven fabric mills. Knitting mills
Apparel and other finished textile produets............................................ Men's and boys' furnishings and work
 Women's outerwear-
Paper and aper and paperbo---.-..............Printing, paper, publishing, and allied inductries. Newspapers Commercial printing Chemicals and allied products Drustrial organic che
Paints, pigments, and filers
Products of petroleum and coal
Petroleum refining
Rubber products.
Tires and inner tubes--
Leather and leather product
Footwear $\qquad$ do.

Manufacturing production-worker exmployment index, unadjusted (U, S. Dept. of Labor) $\dagger$ Manufacturing production-worker employment index, adjusted (Federal Reserve) $\dagger \ldots-\ldots 193=100$
$r$ Revised, ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.


 manufacturing prodaction workers were further revised in the December 1949 Survey. All unpublished revisions 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | Monthly average | January |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| EMPLOYMENT-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous employment data: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal and State highways, total§......number. | 203, 088 | 214,405 | 238, 605 | 268, 525 | 295, 071 | 314,414 | 327, 536 | 320,842 | ${ }^{\text {r 3 }} 310,606$ | 271,129 | 240, 059 | 267, 685 |  |
| Construction (Federal and State) ...-....do.-. | 48,744 | 59,507 | 80, 881 | 106, 743 | 124, 025 | 137,965 | 146, 144 | 143, 585 | r 137, 971 | 100, 219 | 72, 406 | 100. 866 |  |
| Maintenance (State)..........-.-.-........ do | 109,014 | 108,618 | 111, 169 | 113,965 | 120, 469 | 124,931 | 129, 631 | 125, 032 | 122, 022 | 120,798 | 117, 596 | 117, 705 |  |
| Federal civilian employees: | 1,900 | 1,908 | 1,922 | 1,933 | 1,929 | 1.923 | 1,915 | 1,886 | 1,846 | 1,835 | r 1,829 | 1.894 |  |
| District of Columbia--................thousands.-- | 1,913 | 1, 214 | 1,215 | 1,916 | 1, 217 | 1. 217 | 1,914 | 1,813 | 1,241 | 1.811 | $+1,829$ +1213 | ${ }_{1}^{1.814}$ | 1.800 1213 |
| Railway employees (class I steam railways): | 1,261 | 1,228 | 1,245 | 1,267 | 1,261 | 1,238 | 1,231 | 1,196 | 1,116 | * 1,141 | 1,183 | ${ }^{p} 1.221$ | ${ }^{p} 1,177$ |
| Indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 120.6 123.6 | 117.3 120.3 | 119.1 121.0 | 121.2 | 120.6 | 118.4 116.0 | 117.8 115.4 | 1114.2 | 106.9 | 108.2 108.2 | ${ }^{p} 112.6$ | ${ }^{p} 116.7$ | p 112.5 ${ }^{1} 117.0$ |
| PAY ROLLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing production-worker pay roll index, unadjusted (U.S. Dept. of Labor) $\dagger \ldots 1939=100$. | 340.4 | 332.8 | 319.2 | 312.8 | 315.7 | 312.8 | 323.0 | 335.1 | * 320.9 | * 315.5 | 331.7 | p 325.5 |  |
| LABOR CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor): $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries-----.-...... hours-- | 39.4 | 39.1 | 38.4 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 39.6 | 39.7 | ᄃ39.3 | г 40.0 | p 39.2 | p 39.8 |
| Durable-goods industries...----.-.........-do..-- Ordnance and accessories | 39.9 41.3 | 39.5 39.6 | 39.0 36.7 | 39.0 40.3 | 39.2 39.7 | 38.8 40.3 | 39.3 39.7 | 39.6 40.3 | 39.9 40.3 | 39.3 40.2 | +40.3 +40.7 | $p 39.5$ $>+40.0$ | D 40.3 p 40.2 |
| Lamber and wood products (excent furniture) | 39.5 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 39.4 | 40.7 | 40.7 | $+41.7$ | - 41.0 | r 41.4 | \% 40.6 | p 39.3 |
|  | 39.3 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 39.3 | 40.8 | 40.6 | $4 . .6$ | r 41.0 | 40.9 | p 40.6 | 39.3 |
| Furniture and fixtures .-...............- do. | 39.8 | 39.6 | 38.7 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 38.6 | 40.5 | 41.0 | $+41.7$ | ${ }^{+} 41.2$ | +42. 1 | p 40.0 | > 41.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products........-do.--- | 40.4 | 34.9 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 39.6 | 39.6 | + 40.4 | + 40.0 | +40. 1 | p 39.8 | ${ }^{2} 39.5$ |
| Glass and glass products.............-do..-- | 39.9 | 39.1 | 38.2 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 37.9 | 39.0 | 38.2 | +39.5 | r 39.1 | 39.7 | p 39.0 |  |
| Primary metal industries | 39.8 | 39.0 | 38.4 | 38.0 | 37.6 | 36.9 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 37.5 | 36.6 | r 39.4 | -38.2 | p 39.6 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 37.7 | 36.4 | 37.6 | 37.1 | r 34.0 | 34.7 | 39.2 | P37.9 |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ......................................... | 40.8 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 40.7 | г39.4 | 40.3 | $\pm 40.3$ |  |
| Fahricated metal prod (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) hours | 39.7 | 39.5 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 40.2 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 40.1$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 39.3$ | ${ }^{+} 40.5$ | Р 39.6 | P 40.6 |
| Heating apparatus (exept electrical) and plumbers' supplies. hours | 37.2 | 37.6 | 36.6 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 37.7 | 39.5 | 40.3 | $\bigcirc 41.4$ | - 40.0 | 40.5 | ¢ 38.6 |  |
| Machinery (except electrical)-.-------- do.- | 40.4 | 39.9 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 40.3 39.3 | 39.2 | r 38.6 | 39.7 | p 39.4 | p39.6 |
|  | 39.6 | 39.1 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 39.9 | + 40.6 | - 39.5 | - 40.6 |
| Transportation equipment.-.-............ do.-.- | 39.8 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 38.2 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 39.1 | ${ }^{+} 38.7$ | r 40.9 | - 39.4 | p 42.0 |
| Automobiles ....-...................... do...- | 39.5 | 37.7 | 38.6 | 37.3 | 39.4 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 39.0 | r 38.3 | 40.3 | p39.2 |  |
| Aircraft and parts --.-.............. do | 41.2 | 40.7 | 39.4 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 40. 2 | 40.6 | 40.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ + \\ \hline\end{array} 1.5$ | 41.1 | $p 40.6$ |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs do- | 35.5 | 38.9 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 37.3 | 37.7 | - 36.4 | - 34.8 | 38.1 | F 37.8 |  |
| Railroad equipment. ..............-. - do. | 40.7 | 39.9 | 38.6 | 39.2 | 39.0 | 37.7 | 「38.4 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 38.2 | 38.7 | p 39.0 |  |
| Instruments and related products..... do...- | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.3 39.0 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 40.0 | ${ }^{7} 40.1$ | ¢ 39.6 | \% 39.4 |
| Miscellaneous mig. industries..-.-.-.-. do...-- | 40.3 | 40.2 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 40.2 | 40.7 | ${ }^{+} 41.0$ | 40.9 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 30.9$ | $p 40.3$ |
| Nondurable-goods industries .-...........do. | 38.8 | 38.6 | 37.6 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 39.6 | 39.6 | + 39.3 | ${ }^{+} 39.5$ | p 38.8 | p 39.3 |
| Food and kindred products...-.......-do... | 41.3 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 71.6 | 42.2 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.7 | - 41.5 | ${ }^{2} 41.5$ | ${ }^{2} 41.5$ | p 41.3 |
| Meat products -..--....-----------.- do. | 41.2 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 41.6 | r 41.1 | - 42.6 | 43.2 | p 41.4 |  |
|  | 45.0 | 44.4 | 44.6 | 45.2 | 45.8 | 45.7 | 45.0 | 44.4 | 44.2 | 44.1 | 44.2 | p 44.8 |  |
| Canning and preserving-................-do. | 38.2 | 37.2 | 36.5 | 37.4 | 38.3 | 39.7 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 40.0 | +37.1 | 36.6 | \% 38.2 |  |
| Bakery products ...---...-.-........... do | 42.1 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 41.5 | 42.1 | r 47.6 | 412 | 41.3 | p 41.7 |  |
|  | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.8 | 42.1 | 42.7 | 41. 4 | 40.7 | 40.5 | $r 40.0$ | 39.7 | p 40.9 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures...-------.-.-.-. - do-...- | 35.4 | 36.1 | 34.7 | 35.7 | 38.0 | 37.4 | 38.7 | 38. | 38.3 | 38.0 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 38.2$ | p 37.1 | p 39.6 |
|  | 37.7 | 37.2 | 35.7 | 35.4 | 36.3 | 36.6 | 37.6 | 38.6 | $r 34.4$ | 39.5 | r 39.8 | P37.6 | p 39.2 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills............. do.... | 37.8 | 36.8 | 35.2 | 34.6 | 35.7 | 36.3 | 37.6 | 38.5 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 237. 5 |  |
|  | 36.3 | 36.5 | 35.1 | 35.3 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 37.0 | 37.8 | 38.9 | +38.4 | 37.6 | 237.8 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , hours -- | 36.2 | 36.3 | 34.4 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 35.4 | 35.7 | 36.8 | +36.5 | 35.7 | г 35.9 | p $35 . \mathrm{C}$ | p 36.2 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats .....do. do.- | 36.5 | 36.7 | 34.5 | 34.2 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 35.4 | - 34.3 | 33.0 | 34.7 | ${ }^{p} 34.6$ |  |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing <br> hours | 35.6 | 36.4 | 35.2 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 36.9 | - 37.5 | 36.9 | 36.7 |  |  |
| Women's onterwear------------------- do-...- | 35.8 | 35.4 | 33.4 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 33.9 | 34.2 | 35.8 | r 34.2 | 33.7 | 34.6 | p 84 |  |
| Paper and allied products..--------- do- | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 4 C .7 | 41.1 | 41.8 | 42.6 | 43. 1 | 43.0 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 42.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | D 41.1 | P 42.1 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills ..-do..-- | 42.0 | 41.7 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41. 1 | 41.8 | 42.6 | 43.0 | 43.7 | 43.7 | 43.6 | - 42.1 |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 37.1 | 37.1 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 37 | 38.6 37.1 | 38.5 36.8 | 39.1 37.5 | 38.6 | +38.6 +37.3 | 39.4 38.3 | P 33.7 <br> $\square 34$ <br> 8.4 | ז 38.5 |
|  | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 40.3 | p 39.7 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products.......-do.-.-- | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 41.4 | 41.7 | +41.5 | 41.6 | - 41.0 | p 41.5 |
| Industrial orkanic chemicals......-...- do...-- | 39.9 | 39.4 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 39.9 | r 40.0 | 40.3 | p 39.6 |  |
| Drugs and medicines .-.-------.-. do..-- | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.7 | - 40.4 | $p 40.4$ |  |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers .-.-....- do | 40.7 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.0 | 44.1 | $\bigcirc 41.0$ |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal .-..... do. | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40. 1 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 41.0 | $\bigcirc 40.0$ | 39.8 | $\bigcirc 40.4$ | D 40.2 |
| Petrolenm refining.-...--.....---.-. - do.--- | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 40. 5 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 40.5 | 40.3 | - 39.9 | 39.7 | - 40.2 |  |
|  | 37.7 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 37.7 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 40.3 | 39.4 | 38.5 | 39.3 | - 38.3 | > 38.9 |
| Tires and inner tuhes .-.-.-....-...... do.--- | 35.4 | 35.8 | 35.4 | 36.3 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.0 | 39.1 | 37.3 | 36.9 | 37.3 | P 36.5 |  |
| Leather and leather products............ do...- Footwear (except | 37.7 | 37.5 | 35.8 | 35.1 | 36.5 | 37.0 | 37.2 | 36.8 | r 36.5 | 35.1 | r 37.0 | P36.6 | р 37.3 |
| Footwear (except rubber).............d.do...- | 37.3 | 37.2 | 35.1 | 34.0 | 36.0 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 36.0 | 35.1 | 33.3 | 36.1 | P35.9 |  |
| Nonmanufacturing industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 42.4 | 43.3 | 42.6 | 42.2 | 40.6 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 「35.8 | 42.2 | p 40.8 |  |
| Anthracite....---------.-............... do. | 26.1 | 25.0 | 30.6 | 34.1 | 23.4 | 35.0 | 23.4 | 31.8 | 39.2 | - 35.7 | 22.0 | P 30.2 |  |
| Bituminous coal .-....--..-....-......-do.-.- | 37.9 | 36.4 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 30.7 | 25.1 | 26.1 | 27.0 | -31.9 | ז34.9 | 26.4 | P 32.5 |  |
| Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , hours.- | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 40.6 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 41.2 | 40.0 | 39.9 | p 40.2 |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying....-do...- | 42.3 | 42.5 | 43.3 | 44.3 | 43.8 | 43.4 | 44.3 | 43.2 | +44.2 | 42.8 | 42.5 | P 43.3 |  |
| Contract construction........---.------- do..--- | 37.3 | 36.9 | 37.3 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 37.7 | 38.3 | 37.1 | 36.4 | - 37.7 |  |
| Nonbuilding construction .-.-.-......... do | 39.7 | 39.5 | 40.1 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 42.4 | 40.9 | 41.8 | 39.9 | 38.3 | P 40.7 |  |
| Building construction-.....-.-.-.-.-.--do.--- | 36.5 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 37.2 | +36.5 | 36.9 | 36.1 | 35.7 | p 38.7 |  |

r Revised
PRevised. DPrelminary. December and January data and December data in the a rerage in
§Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately. 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 |
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|  | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | Monthly average | January |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued



|  $8 \% 94$ |  <br>  | $$ | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\rho}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & i \\ & i \end{aligned}$ | \％ <br>  | ¢90\％ N今心苋 |  |  | 氙箅藟 |  | N | －${ }^{3}$ | こ～N | 出世卢 oro | 出古㟧 row | 害 | H AOCOH |
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U．S．Employment Service placement activities： Nonagricultural placements－- thousands．
Unemployment compensation（Soc．Sec．Admin）．
Initial Continued clait

Beneficiaries，weekly average． －－－－－

Initial claims
Claims filed during last week of month．－．do
Amount of payments．
Labor turn－over in manufacturing establishments：
Accession rate．－．monthly rate per 100 employese
Discharge
Military and miscellaneous
wages

Revised．pPreliminary．$\dagger$ Revised series．See note marked＂$\dagger$＂on p．S－11．

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

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued



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[^10]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1950 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Febru- | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | Monthly average | January |


| WAGES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| A verage hourly earnings, etc. $\dagger$ - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries-Continued Apparel and other finished textile products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dollars.- | 1.212 | 1. 196 | 1.149 | 1.125 | 1.133 | 1.159 | 1.175 | 1. 196 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.168$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.132$ | 1. 169 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1.170$ | p 1.187 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats...-do-..- | 1.354 | 1. 366 | 1. 342 | 1.345 | 1.317 | 1.306 | 1.342 | 1.353 | ${ }^{\text {F }} 1.347$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.343$ | 1. 343 | ${ }^{p} 1.343$ |  |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1. 504 | 1.460 | 1.3f0 | 1.303 | 1.339 | 1.431 | 1. 465 | 1.484 | - 1.447 | -1.368 | 1. 438 | ${ }^{2} 1.428$ |  |
| Paper and wilied products....-.-.....-do. | 1. 331 | 1. 328 | 1. 327 | 1. 330 | 1.340 | 1.352 | 1.346 | 1.353 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.354$ | +1.356 +1.35 | 1.356 | ${ }^{p} 1.342$ | ${ }^{p} 1.356$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 1.770 | 1. 802 | 1.807 | 1.819 | 1. 821 | 1.825 | 1. 836 | 1.842 | + 1.845 | r 1.838 | 1.843 | ${ }^{p} 1.817$ | p 1.837 |
|  | 2.039 | 2.068 | 2.086 | 2.117 | 2.105 | 2.103 | 2.114 | 2.137 | + 2.135 | 2. 127 | 2.149 | p 2.101 |  |
| Commercial printing .....-.-.-.-.-.-. - do | 1.715 | 1.749 | 1.741 | 1.751 | 1.770 | 1.760 | 1.759 | 1.760 | -1.768 | ${ }^{+1.764}$ | 1.723 | ${ }^{2} 1.750$ |  |
| Chemicals and allied products-------do- | 1.410 | 1. 406 | 1.415 | 1. 430 | 1.448 | 1.464 | 1.451 | 1. 441 | I. 427 | 1.432 | 1.437 | p 1. 430 | p1.448 |
| Industrial organic chemicals-..--.-.-. do. | 1. 513 | 1. 515 | 1. 525 | 1. 533 | 1.545 | 1. 565 | 1. 548 | 1.566 | 1. 559 | r r 1.562 1 | 1. 561 | ${ }^{p} 1.541$ |  |
| Drugs and medicines .-......-.-.-.-.-. do. | 1.392 | 1.385 | 1.391 | 1. 403 | 1. 400 | 1.410 | 1.408 | 1.410 | 1. 408 | ${ }^{1} 1.411$ | 1. 411 | ${ }^{p} 1.401$ |  |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers--.-.....-do | 1.449 | 1.452 | 1.458 | 1.455 | 1.454 | 1.450 | 1.448 | 1.467 | ${ }^{+1.471}$ | 1.470 | 1. 478 | ${ }^{p} 1.457$ |  |
| Products of petroleam and coal--.-.-. do | 1.775 | 1.773 | 1.777 | 1.772 | 1.787 | 1. 1.808 | 1. 796 | 1.812 | 1. 807 | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ r \\ r \\ \hline\end{array} 1802$ | 1. 796 | ${ }^{p} 1.790$ | ${ }^{\text {s }} 1.808$ |
| Petroleum refining--....-- | 1. 852 | 1.850 | 1.858 | 1. 857 | 1.873 | 1.896 | 1. 887 | 1. 904 | 1. 889 | ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} 1.885$ | 1. 882 | ${ }^{p} 1.874$ |  |
|  | 1. 500 | 1.498 | 1.504 | 1. 514 | 1. 526 | 1. 520 | 1. 507 | 1. 514 | $\begin{array}{r}+1.512 \\ +1.78 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 1.508}$ | ${ }^{+1.511}$ | ${ }^{p} 1.510$ | D 1.536 |
| Tires and inner tubes.----.-......-- do | 1.723 | 1.718 | 1.721 | 1.741 | 1.751 | 1.761 | 1. 731 | 1. 789 | 1. 738 | 1.735 | 1.750 | ${ }^{p} 1.740$ |  |
| Leather and leather products.....-.-.-.-do | 1.136 1.101 | 1.135 1.101 | 1.138 1.102 | 1.141 1.099 | 1.136 1.090 | 1.128 1.085 | 1.129 1.091 | 1. 1141 | 1.143 +1.100 | 1.142 1.094 | +1.134 ${ }_{1} .083$ | ${ }^{p} 1.137$ | D 1.144 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal. ------------------------------ - do. | 1. 527 | 1.528 | 1.519 | 1.510 | 1.491 | 1.491 | 1.473 | 1.489 | r 1.487 | ${ }^{+1} 1.479$ | 1.505 | ${ }^{p} 1.503$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.-.--do. | 1.768 <br> 1.285 | 1.756 1.280 | 1.762 1.302 | 1. 1.313 | 1.778 1.320 | 1.800 1.308 | 1.764 1.306 | 1.792 1.312 | r +1.793 1.307 | F 1.775 +1.304 1 | 1.776 1.299 | p 1.776 $p$ 1.302 |  |
| Contract construction..-......-.-.-.-.-. do. | 1.877 | 1.875 | 1.872 | 1. 864 | 1.856 | 1.856 | 1.862 | 1.874 | 1.881 | 1.891 | 1. 923 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1.875$ |  |
| Nonbuilding construction.-.-.-.-........-do. | 1.714 | 1.703 | 1.709 | 1.712 | 1.704 | 1.712 | 1.712 | 1. 730 | 1.741 | ${ }^{r} 1.754$ | 1.777 | ${ }^{p} 1.723$ |  |
| Building construction-------.-....- do | 1.930 | 1.933 | 1. 934 | 1. 930 | 1.924 | 1.922 | 1.932 | 1.938 | 1.944 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.947$ | 1.973 | ${ }^{\text {- }} 1.935$ |  |
| Transportation and public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.317 | 1. 327 | 1. 324 | 1.343 | 1.340 | 1.348 | 1.343 | 1. 363 | r 1. 377 | $\mathrm{r}_{1.401}$ | 1. 366 | ${ }_{p} 1.346$ |  |
|  | 1.392 | 1.394 | 1.399 | 1. 409 | 1. 399 | 1.409 | 1.411 | 1.412 | 1.415 | 1.419 | 1.424 | p 1.406 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trade: <br> Wholesale trade | 1.403 | 1.401 | 1.407 | 1.421 | 1.416 | 1.426 | 1.403 | 1. 409 | +1.427 | ${ }^{+1.425}$ | 1. 424 | ${ }^{p} 1.414$ |  |
| Retail trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General-merchandise stores .-- -- .-. do do | -937 | -933 | + 9326 | . 9630 | . 9688 | . 9.964 | . 9681 | . 9661 | +952 +1.947 | ${ }^{7} .948$ | -936 | p. 950 |  |
| Food and liquor-.-..-.-.-.-.-do | 1.228 1.256 | 1.231 | 1. 1.327 | 1.234 1.310 | 1.244 1.312 | 1.244 1.312 | 1. 244 1.306 | 1.258 1.308 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r } 1.247 \\ \hline 1.294\end{array}$ | 1.259 1.289 | 1.260 1.275 | P 1.242 $\gg 1.292$ |  |
| Automotive and accessories dealers...do....Service: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels, year-round........-.-.-.-.-.-...-do. | . 738 | . 731 | . 732 | . 738 | . 745 | . 746 | . 745 | . 746 | . 743 | . 755 | . 759 | p. 743 |  |
|  | . 888 | . 845 | . 843 | . 850 | . 849 | . 8484 | . 840 | . 842 | $\stackrel{\text { r. } 841}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\text { r. }}{+8} \mathbf{8 4 0}$ | . 845 | p. 844 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.417 2.353 | 1.424 2.376 | 1.424 2.378 | ${ }_{2}^{1.431}$ | 1.441 2.394 | 1.465 2.412 | 1.470 2.434 | 1. 478 | 1.478 | ${ }_{2}^{1.478}$ | 1. 4788 | 1. 450 | 1. 4885 |
| Farm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly) ${ }^{*}$ dol. per hr |  |  |  |  |  | 2.412 | 2.434 | 2. 453 | 2.458 | 2.462 | 2. 462 | 2. 410 | 2. 462 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 64 |  |  | . 72 | . 75 |
| Railwry wages (average, class I)---------do---- | 1.370 | 1.337 | 1.380 | 1.389 | 1.375 | 1.392 | 1.373 | 1. 565 | 1. 562 | 1. 569 | 1.572 | 1. 436 |  |
| Road-building wages, common labor.-.----do...- |  |  | 1.06 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.17 |  |  | c 1.10 | 1. 17 |

## FINANCE

| BANKING | 228 | 225 | 224 | 195219 | 198 | 194 | 189230 | ${ }_{265}^{207}$ | 215278 | ${ }_{278}^{251}$ | ${ }_{257}^{272}$ | 280258 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers' acceptances |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial paper-....-.-.-.-------------do.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | 1,710 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 1,786 | (1) | (1) | 1,791 | (1) | (1) | 1,712 |  | (1) |
| Farmi mortgage loans, total-----.-----.-. do- | (1) | ${ }^{936}$ | (1) | (1) | 946 | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{951}$ | (1) | (1) | , 956 |  | (1) |
|  | (1) | 866 | (1) | (1) | 880 | (1) | (1) | 890 | (1) | (1) | 899 |  | (1) |
| Land Bank Commissioner-------.-.-do | (1) | 70 | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{65}$ | (1) | (1) | 62 | (1) | (1) | 57 |  | (1) |
|  | 289 | 270 | 262 | 252 | 250 | 258 | 261 | 281 | 306 | 313 | 306 |  |  |
| Short-term credit ------------------------do | 466 | 504 | ${ }^{2} 537$ | ${ }^{2} 565$ | ${ }^{2} 591$ | ${ }^{2} 600$ | ${ }^{2} 590$ | 2559 | 2506 | 2471 | ${ }^{2} 450$ |  | 2453 |
| Bank debits, total (141 centers) .-.-..........-do. | 80, 180 | 98, 335 | 89, 206 | 88,969 | 98, 276 | 88, 353 | 88,536 | r 90.257 | ${ }^{r} 90,747$ | 88,588 | 106, 274 | 91, 817 | 95, 336 |
|  | 31,982 | 39,698 | 35, 832 | 36,974 | 42, 890 | ${ }^{36,467}$ | ${ }^{36,070}$ | -37, 191 | - 36, 334 | 35, 249 | 45, 781 | 37,741 | 38,962 |
| Outside New York City - --.-.-.-.-.-.--do.--- | 48, 198 | 58,637 | 53,374 | 51,995 | 55,386 | 51,886 | 52,466 | - 53,066 | - 54, 413 | 53,339 | 60, 493 | 54,075 | 56,374 |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: <br>  | 48,448 | 48, 051 | 47, 396 | 45, 483 | 45, 502 | 44, 937 | 44, 192 | 44,323 | 43,513 | 44, 272 | 45, 643 |  |  |
| Reserve bank credit outstanding, total..-do... | 22, 855 | 22, 267 | 21,737 | 20,092 | 19,696 | 19, 239 | 18, 225 | 18,415 | 17,860 | 18,267 | 19,499 |  | 18, 326 |
| Discounts and advances........-..-- do | 2251 | -246 | -303 | ${ }^{247}$ | 103 | 317 | 5331 | 109 | 283 | , 322 | , 78 |  | 18, 145 |
| United States Government securities-- do | ${ }_{23,342}$ | ${ }^{21,688}$ | 21, 094 | 19,704 | 19,343 | 18,529 | 17,524 | 18, 010 | 17,316 | 17,682 | 18,885 |  | 17, 827 |
| Gold certificate reserves...-...-...-.......do | 23, 045 | 23, 077 | 23, 099 | 23, 116 | 23, 245 | 23, 285 | 23, 362 | 23, 350 | 23, 320 | 23, 232 | 23, 176 |  | 23, 168 |
| Liabilities, total ........-.-.-.-.......-...-- do | 48, 448 | 48, 051 | 47,396 | 45, 483 | 45, 502 | 44, 937 | 44, 192 | 44,323 | 43, 513 | 44, 272 | 45,643 |  | 44, 194 |
| Deposits, total | 22, 235 | 21, 754 | 21,304 | 19,582 | 19,246 | 18,968 | 18,036 | 18, 173 | 17,632 | 17,793 | 18,906 |  | 18, 348 |
| Member-bank reserve balances .......-. do | 19,617 | 19, 118 | 19,076 | 18, 024 | 17, 867 | 17,437 | 16, 512 | 15,947 | 15,850 | 16.038 | 16, 568 |  | 16, 211 |
| Excess reserves (estimated) -------- do-.-- |  |  | ${ }^{6338}$ | 794 | 948 | 752 | 1,175 | 771 | \% 889 | 671 | r 1, 018 |  | ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 712$ |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation...... do Reserve ratio $\qquad$ percent | 23,528 50.4 | 23,383 51.1 | 23,327 51.8 | 23,346 53.8 | 23,373 54.5 | 23,305 50.1 | 23, 273 56.6 | 23,278 56.3 | 23,247 57.0 | 23,373 56.4 | 23,483 54.7 |  | 22,926 56.1 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{\circ}$ Quarterly average.
1 Beginning July 1, 1948, farm mortgage loan data are reported quarterly.
${ }^{2}$ In accordance with Public Law 38, 81st Congress, the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., was dissolved and as of April 16, 1949, its assets were transferred to the $\dagger$ revevised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-11.
§Rate as of March 1, 1950: Common labor. \$1.486; skilled labor. \$2.499.
*New series. Comparable data prior to January 1948 are not available.

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

FINANCE—Continued

| BANKING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol | 46,014 | 44,341 | 45.737 | 46, 128 | 45,805 | 45,685 | 46, 416 | 46, 465 | 46,867 | 48, 037 | 48,857 |  | 47,60 |
| States and political subdivisions_-.....do.- | 3.418 3 | 4,588 | - 3.548 | 3, 683 | 3,361 | 3,432 | 3,367 | 3, 165 | - 3,299 | 3,255 3 | 3, 299 |  | 3. 45 F |
| Uniied States Government.-.----.-.-.- do- | 1,706 | ${ }_{2}^{2,095}$ | 1,188 | 790 | 1, 1.356 | 1,591 | 2, 196 | 2.636 | 2,335 | 2,117 | 1,955 |  | 2. 324 |
| Time, except interbank, total ...-........- do...- | 15, 132 | 15, 151 | 15,22f | 15,283 | 15,375 | 15.282 | 15, 270 | 15, 255 | 15,228 | 15,162 | 15,288 |  | 15,33. |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corporations | 14.452 | 14,458 | 14,485 | 14,513, | 14,596 | 14,520 | 14, 502 | 14, 501 | 14,500 | 14, 431 | 14, 537 |  | 14,578 |
| States and political subdivisions.....-dn...- | ${ }_{503}^{593}$ | 602 | 648 | 617 | ${ }^{664}$ | $6+1$ | ${ }^{6} 647$ | ${ }_{10}^{632}$ | ${ }^{605}$ | 608 | ${ }_{1}^{6} 921$ |  | ${ }^{62}$ |
| Interbank (demand and time) .-....--.-. do..-. | 10.163 | 9,364 | 9.203 | 9,703 38.525 | 9,526 38.699 | 10,0132 40,637 | 10,095 42,288 | 10,065 | 10,687 | 10,305 | 10,729 |  | 10.894 |
| Investments, total | 37,359 | 36, 137 | 36,945 | 38,525 | 38,699 | 40,637 | 42,288 | 42,064 | 42,341 | 42,226 | 42,527 |  | 42, 780 |
| U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, total_-.-...............il. of dol | 33,069 | 31,750 | 32,951 | 34,035 | 34, 149 | 35,773 | 37,307 | 37,004 | 37,388 | 37, 248 | 37.469 |  | 37,595 |
|  | 2.000 | 1,063 | 1.827 | 2, 105 | 1,793 | 2, 603 | 3,260 | 2,608 | 2,618 | 2,345 | 2,544 |  | 2, 76 |
|  | 5.048 | 4,624 | 4.712 | 5. 22.5 | 5, 274 | 5,715, | 6,392 | 7.181 | 7, 273 | 7,257 | 6,856 |  | 6, 158 |
| Bonds and guaranteed obligations..... do | 24.902 | 25, 132 | 25,458 | 25,734 | 26, 132 | 26, 394 | 26, ${ }^{236}$ | 26,091 | 26, 347 | 26.470 | 24,635 |  | 24, 799 |
|  | 1,029 | 927 | 954 | 971 | 950 | 1,060 | 1,119 | 1. 124 | 1,150 | 1,176 | 3. 432 |  | 3,885 |
|  | 4,290 | 4,387 | 4,354 | 4,490 | 4. 550 | 4, 864 | 4,981 | 5.060 | 4,953 | 4,978 | 5. 0.58 |  | 5,185 |
|  | 24,617 | 25,034 | 24,010 | 23, 811 | 23,883 | 23, 169 | 23, 491 | 23, 998 | 24, 325 | 24, 613 | 24.894 |  | 24,487 |
| Commercial, industrial, and agricultural do-. | 15, 147 | 14,904 | 14. 162 | 13,476 | 13,181 | 12,826 | 12,965 | 13,384 | 13,694 | 13,775 | 13,904 |  | 13, 918 |
| To brokers and dealers in securities...... do...-- | 947 | 1,548 | 1.328 | 1,678 | 1,955 | 1,520 | 1,609 | 1,668 | 1,618 | 1,623 | 1,608 |  | 1,365 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol. | 630 | ${ }_{6}^{6} 38$ | 617 | 628 | 657 | 663 | 665 | ${ }_{6}^{638}$ | 597 | 626 | 599 |  | 573 |
|  | 4.082 | 4,083 | 4,078 | 4,092 | 4, 118 | 4. 143 | 4. 185 | 4, 207 | 4, 246 | 4, 299 | 4,342 |  | 4, 396 |
| Lonns of banks-.-....----------------.- do- | 266 | 308 | 263 | 333 | 292 | 264 | 273 | 233 | 207 | 214 | 319 |  | 154 |
|  | 3.837 | 3,851 | 3,8f3 | 3,904 | 3,981 | 4,049 | 4,102 | 4,178 | 4, 266 | 4,393 | 4,445 |  | 4,455 |
| Monev and interest rates: $\boldsymbol{o}^{7}$ Bank rates to customers: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In New York City -....--.-.-.-.-...-percent.- |  | 2.6.9 |  |  | 2.88 |  |  | 2.64 |  |  | 2.67 | 2.71 |  |
| In 11 southern and western eities. |  | 3.12 |  |  | 3.17 |  |  | 3.07 |  |  | 3.03 | 3.10 |  |
| Discount rate (N, Y, F. R. Tank) .........do | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |  | 1.50 |
| Federal land bank loans ..................do. | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 |
| Federal intermediate credit bank loans....-- do. | 2.02 | 2.02 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2. 00 |
| Open market rates, New York, City: | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.12 | . 06 |
| Aceeptances, prime, bankers', 0 days-...- do- | ${ }_{1} .56$ | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1. 50 | 1.56 | 1. 56 | 1.44 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.31 | 1.48 | 1.31 |
| Time loans, 90 days ( N . Y. S. E.) | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1. 63 | 1. 63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.6.3 |
| Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E) ...........do | 1.63 | 1. 63 | 1.63 | 1. 63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.13 | 1.63 | 1. 63 | 1. 63 | 1.63 | 1. 63 |
| Yiold on U. S. Govt. securities: 3-month bills $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.163 1.57 | $\begin{array}{r}1.162 \\ 1.54 \\ \hline 1.518\end{array}$ | 1.155 1.53 | 1. 49 | 1.42 | 1.26 | 1.26 | r11.34 | 11.38 | 11.37 | 11.37 | ${ }^{1} 1.104$ | 1.1 .39 |
| Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors:-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York State savings banks....-.- mil. of dol U. S. postal savings. .-..............-.-...........- do | 10,446 3,333 | 10,518 3,327 | 10,550 3,314 | 10, 600 3,294 | $\underset{3,274}{10.78}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}10,753 \\ 3,266\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10,881 \\ 3,248 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,830 <br> 3,228 | 13,214 | 3. 199 | 3,182 |  | 3, 178 |
| CONSUMER CREDIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total consumer credit, end of month .... mil. of dol | 15,325 | 15,335 | 15,595 | 15,843 | 16, 124 | 16, 198 | 16, 453 | 16,801 | 17,221 | -17, 813 | $p$ 18,777 |  | D 18.335 |
| Instalment credit, total .................... do .- | 8,339 | 8.429 | 8,630 | 8,888 | 9,123 | 9,335 | 9,622 | 9,897 | 10, 164 | 10, 439 | ${ }^{\sim} 10.891$ |  | p 10.830 |
|  | 4,306 | 4.364 | -4.517 | 4,718 | 4. 870 | 5,010 | 5, 223 | 5,438 | 5,661 | r 5,880 3 | ${ }^{\sim}$ \% 6.240 |  | pf. 163 |
| Antomobile dealers ---.----.-.-.....do. | 1,996 | 2. 10.5 | 2, 241 | 2,386 | 2, 499 | 2,610 | 2,761 | 2,876 | 2,986 | 3, 085 | > 3, 144 |  | P3, 179 |
| Department stores and mail-order houses mil. of dol.. | 778 | 756, | 760 | 771 | 774 | 766 | 781 | 818 | 855 | 906 | ${ }^{p} 1,010$ |  | 978 |
|  | 68.5 | 675 | 683 | 704 | 718 | 730 | 755 | 784 | 822 | 858 | P 935 |  | 09413 |
| Household-appliance stores .-.-.-.-...- do | 3353 | 318 | 351 | 367 | 382 | 405 | 417 | 435 | 454 | r 4184 | ${ }^{9} 5001$ |  | D 484 |
|  | 130 364 | 124 | 123 359 | 123 367 | 124 373 | 121 378 | 121 388 | 121 |  | 127 +440 | ${ }_{\square}{ }^{2} 188$ |  | $p 619$ |
| All other retail stores....---.--------.-. do. | 364 | 356 | 359 | 367 | 373 | 378 | 388 | 404 | 421 | +40 | ${ }^{2} 488$ |  |  |
| Cash loans, total.......-.......---......-.do | 4, 033 | 4, 065 | 4. 113 | 4.170 | 4. 253 | 4. 325 | 4,399 | 4,459 | 4,503 | - 4.559 | ${ }^{p} 4,651$ |  | ${ }^{4} 4.6158$ |
|  | 1,695 | 1. 720 | 1. 749 | 1,788 | 1,836 | 1,866 | 1,897 | 1,922 | 1,936 | 1. 9.44 | ${ }^{p} 1.951$ |  | ${ }^{5} 1,958$ |
|  | 308 | 315 | 323 | 333 | 346 | 357 | 369 | 379 | 385 | 394 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 402$ |  | P 403 |
| Industrial hanks ---...---------------- do | 201 | 203 | 207 | 213 | ${ }_{167}$ | 225 | 230 | ${ }_{172}^{235}$ | ${ }_{172}^{239}$ | 244 173 | ${ }^{p} 280$ |  | $p 251$ $p 175$ |
| Industrial-loan companies-............do-..-- | 159 | 161 | 163 | 165 | 167 | 169 | 171 | 172 |  | 173 |  |  | p 175 |
| Insured repair and modernization loans mil. of dol. | 734 | 729 | 727 | 722 | 726 | 732 | 747 | 761 | 778 | '792 | D 802 |  | P 807 |
| Small-loan companies .--.-............do..-- | 806 | 807 | 815 | 818 | 827 | 843 | 881 | 855 | 858 | 875 | ${ }^{2} 929$ |  | - 931 |
| Miscellaneous lenders .-----.--------- do | 130 | 130 | 131 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 135 | 137 | ${ }^{\square} 142$ |  | ${ }^{2} 142$ |
|  | 3,169 | 3.121 | 3.232 | 3,235 | 3, 274 | 3,123 | 3,064 | 3,123 | 3,197 | 3,454 | ${ }^{1} 3.909$ |  | p 3.506 |
| Sinyle-nayment loans.-.---..------------ do-- | 2, 865 | 2. 816 | 2, 764 | 2.739 | 2. 752 | 2,768 | 2,799 | 2, 808 | 2,866 | $\stackrel{+}{2} \cdot 927$ | ${ }^{p} 2,987$ |  | ${ }^{\square} 3.002$ |
| Service credit. | 952 | 969 | 969 | 981 | 975 | 972 | 968 | 973 | 994 | ${ }^{-993}$ | ${ }^{\text {y }} 990$ |  | -997 |
| Consumer instalment loans made during the month, by principal lending institutions: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 294 |  | 272 | 269 | - 280 | P 274 | 270 |
| Commercial banks----------------mil. of dol-- | 215 | 287 | $\begin{array}{r}278 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 288 | 303 68 | 282 59 | 294 | 65 | 25 | 64 | 069 | ${ }^{2} 59$ | $\begin{array}{r}270 \\ 859 \\ \hline 59\end{array}$ |
| Credit unions | ${ }_{28}$ | 36 | 33 | 35 | 38 | 35 | 37 | 34 | 34 | 36 | $p 41$ | - 37 | ${ }^{2} 3$ |
|  | 25 | 30 | 33 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 28 | ${ }^{p} 31$ | ${ }_{p}^{p}{ }^{28}$ | ${ }^{p} 27$ |
| Small-loan companies -----...-.---------- do...- | 109 | 142 | 146 | 135 | 140 | 155 | 143 | 128 | 134 | 161 | - 232 | ${ }^{p} 145$ | ${ }^{2} 131$ |
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Budget receipts and expenditures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3, 547 |  |
|  | 3,935 <br> 3,381 | 6,133 <br> 5,435 | 1,340 | 1,945 | 4,767 | 1,946 | 2,479 | 4,832 | 1,881 | 2,344 | 4,191 | 3,177 | 3,366 |
| Customs | 29 | 34 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 35 | 31 | 37 |
|  | 2. 690 | 5,100 | 1,308 | 1,544 | 3, 819 | 1,209 | 1,568 | 3, 893 | 1,060 | 1,489 | 3, 214 | 2,471 | 2. 545 |
|  | 438 | 168 | 81 | 410 | 137 | 65 | 404 | 144 | -65 |  |  |  | 67 6 |
| Miscellaneous internal revenue.-------.- do. | 654 | 720 | 644 | 656 | 704 | ${ }_{110}^{653}$ | 749 | 714 | 753 79 | 722 | 720 | 694 146 | 645 186 |
|  | 122 | 111 | 244 | ${ }_{2}^{114}$ | 4.240 | 110 3.43 | -165 | 101 3.995 | 3, 111 | 3.124 | 147 3.722 | 146 3,363 | $\begin{array}{r}186 \\ 3.323 \\ \hline .3\end{array}$ |
|  | 2, 646 | 3,621 | 2, 748 | 2, 822 | 4,579 | 3, 434 | 3, 585 | 3, 99.9 | 3, 112 | 3,124 <br> 306 | 23, 1.008 | ${ }_{2}^{2}+5$ | 3.32 $: 463$ |
| Interest on public debt ---------------- do-..- | 141 | 589 640 | 178 548 | 125 | 1,520 | 494 | 522 | 859 | 502 | - 547 | ${ }^{1.489}$ | 568 | 463 516 |
| Veterans Administration.--.-.-.-.-.-.-- | ${ }_{930}^{547}$ | 640 1,109 | +548 | 650 950 | 1,159 | ${ }_{987}$ | 1,134 | ${ }_{985}$ | 959 | 1,024 | 1,069 | 1,033 | - 1,016 |
| National defense and related activities..-do...-- | 1,027 | 1,283 | , 979 | ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} 1,133$ | 1,325 | 1,631 | 1,804 | 1,607 | 1,395 | 1,251 | 1,157 | 1,306 | 1,328 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. 1 Beginning September 12, series changed from one to two bond issues (2 percont December 1952-54 and $21 / 2$ percent March $\left.1956-58\right)$ Average for old series for September is 1.25 percent. 2 Beginning Noveniber 1949, data represent interest due and payable; previously, interest paid. ${ }_{3}$ Excludes war assets expenditur
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.

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

FINANCE—Continued

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE--Con.

Debt, gross:
Public debt (direct), end of month, total


Government corporations and credit agencies Assets, except interagency total.......mil. of dol.
 To aid home owner To aid railroads
To aid other industries. To aid banks.
To aid other financial institutions Foreign loan
All other-.......................-.
Commodities, supplies, and m
Land, structures, and equipment
All other assets.
Liabilities, except interagency, total Bonds, notes, and debentures:
$\qquad$ Othara ranteed
Privately owned interest $\qquad$ do...
U. S. Government interest $\qquad$ do
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and sceurities (at cost) outstanding, end of month, Industrial and commercial enterprises, including mational defense
 Rnilroads, including securities from PWA. do... States, territories, and political subdivisions do Mortzages purchased..................... of dol Mortzages
Other loans

## LIFE INSURANCE

Assets, admitted
All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), estimated total.............................. of dol.
49 companies (Life Insurance Association of America, totalt America), totalt,
Bonds and stocks, book value, tota1.
Govt. (domestic and foreign) total Govt. (domestic and foreign) total-.-. do-
U. S. Government.-..................
 Other
Cash
Mortgage loans, total Farm
policy loans and premium notes Reil-estate holdings
Life Insurance Agency Management Association:
Insurance written (new paid-for-insurance) Value, estimated total--.------ mil. of dol Group- -7
Industrial Ordinary, total
New England
Middle Atlantic.
East North Central
West North Ce
South Atlantic.
South Atlantic -...
West South Central Mountain
Institute of Life Insurance
nstitute of tife insurance:
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated total
Death claim payments
Disability payments
Amurity payments
Surrender values

r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Excludes securities from PWA. ${ }^{2}$ Averages are based on totals which include the following year-end upward adjustments: Total, $\$ 481,000$; group, $\$ 52,000$; industrial, $\$ 52,000$; ordinary, $\$ 377,000$
†Revisions beginning January 1949 reflect the consolidation of one contributing company with an outside company, changing the coverage of the series from 89.1 percent to 89.3 percent of all United States legal reserve life insurance companies. Revisions for January 1949 (mil. of dol.): Total, 49,860; bonds and stocks-total, 36,220 ; total government, 17,206; U. S. Government, 15,163; public utility, 8,331 ; railroad, 2,861 ; other, 7,823 ; cash, 804 ; mortgage loans-totals, 9,041 ; farm, 846 ; other, 8,195 ; policy loans and premium notes, 1,808 ; real-estate holdings, 947 ; other adinitted

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

## FINANCE—Continued

| LIFE INSURANCE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Life Insurance Association of America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Premium collections (39 cos.), total thous. of dol.- | r 4 291,530 295 | r 526,641 34,267 | r 406, 246 26,391 | + 437,033 31,655 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } 499,255 \\ 32,955 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + 372,943 28,171 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 434, } \\ 32,927 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 465,995 29,964 | - 414,068 31,116 | 435,499 31,627 | $\begin{array}{r}653,742 \\ 42.178 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 462.223 31,563 |  |
|  | 54, 430 | 67,864 | 47,377 | 46, 497 | 63, 102 | 14.316 | 50,965 | 52.865 | 53, 964 | 51, 973 | 115, 207 | 57,909 |  |
|  | 37,036 | 40, 824 | 32, 182 | 34,905 | 34, 690 | 30, 362 | 37, 535 | 30, 485 | 32,973 | 31, 606 | 40,929 | 35, 211 |  |
|  | -66, 868 | - 77, 888 | ${ }^{\sim} 58,258$ | + 67,835 | ${ }^{\text {r 75, }} 018$ | - 60,330 | - 65,659 | - 75, 341 | + 63,054 | 61, 410 | 108, 014 | 70,936 |  |
|  | 264,011 | 305, 798 | 242,038 | 256, 141 | 293, 490 | 239, 764 | 247, 386 | 277, 340 | 232, 961 | 258, 883 | 346, 914 | 246, 604 |  |
| MONETARY STATISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold and silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold: ${ }_{\text {Monetary stock, U. S . . .-.........mil. of dol.- }}$ | 24,290 | 24,314 | 24,332 | 24,342 | 24,466 | 24, 520 | 24,608 | 24, 602 | 24,584 | 24, 479 | 24,427 |  | - 24, 395 |
| Net release from earmark 8 - | -22, 201 | -16, 725 | $-17,741$ | 37,775 | 121,632 | -19,936 | -208,540 | -154, 789 | -89, 117 | $-64,939$ | -59,399 | -41,306 | -93, 162 |
| Gold exports .-...........................- do..- | 4,499 | 5,108 | 12.019 | 1,612 | 5,483 | 6.890 | 11, 563 | -15,857 | - 2,397 | 2,998 | 10, 111 | 7,078 | - 223 |
|  | 25, 978 | 24, 879 | 25, 615 | 11, 142 | 12.389 | 137, 986 | 268, 936 | 114, 002 | 58, 527 | 10,629 | 8,697 | 6,259 | 4f, 201 |
| Production, reported monthly total $\ddagger . .$. . do. | 56,335 | 62, 227 | + 60,816 | + 63, 171 | ${ }^{-64,823}$ | - 63,102 | - 66, 224 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35, 529 | 39,275 | 37, 941 | 38,902 | 39,307 | 39, 966 | 40, 380 | 39,366 | 39,012 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,766 | 11,994 | 11, 442 | 11, 635 | 12,015 | 11, 421 | 12,569 | 12,735 | + 12, 804 | 12,659 | 13,058 | 11,995 |  |
|  | 3,869 | 5,544 | 5,674 | 5,623 | 5,529 | 5,728 | 6,505 | 6,239 | 7,306 | 7,385 | 6,609 | 5,823 | 5,869 |
| Silver: ${ }_{\text {Fxports }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 261 3,278 | 6, $\begin{array}{r}2144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,783 2,825 | \% 1214 190 | 1,818 10,237 | 11,910 6,824 | 2,090 6,056 | 160 5,628 | 86 7,508 | 184 6,370 | 680 4,060 | 1,940 6,128 | 47 $\times, 065$ |
| Price at New York.-.........-dol. per fine oz. | . 708 | . 715 | . 715 | . 715 | . 715 | . 715 | . 719 | . 732 | . 733 | . 733 | . 733 | . 719 | . 733 |
| Production: ${ }_{\text {Canada }}$ (thous of fine oz | 969 | 1,298 | 1.246 | 1,499 | 2,198 | 1,735 | 1,196 | 1,144 | 1.894 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4, 100 | 4,800 | 4,000 | 4,400 | 4,300 | 3, 500 | 4,600 | 4,700 | 4,000 | 3,800 |  |  |  |
|  | 2,821 | 2,743 | 3,341 | 3,614 | 2, 676 | 2,349 | 2,909 | 2,167 | 2, 884 | 3,101 | 3,193 | 2,880 |  |
| Money supply: <br> Currency in circulation...................... of dol. | 27,557 | 27, 439 | 27,417 | 27,507 | 27,493 | 27,394 | 27,393 | 27,412 | 27,407 | 27, 543 | r 27,600 |  | - 26,940 |
| Deposits, adjusted, all banks, and currency outside banks, total. <br> mil of dol | 169, 300 | 167,600 | 167, 500 | 167, 600 | 167, 930 | ${ }^{\text {p 1 }} 167,900$ | p 170, 000 | p 170,300 |  |  | 2173. 100 |  |  |
|  | 25. 100 | 25, 100 | 24,900 | 25,000 | 25, 266 | p 24,900 | ${ }^{\text {p 25, }} 100$ | ${ }^{p} 24,900$ | ${ }_{p} 24,900$ | $\text { p } 25,100$ | $\begin{array}{r} 125,000 \\ p 25 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} p 173,300 \\ p 24,500 \end{array}$ |
| Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. deposits. mil of dol | 144,200 | 142, 500 |  |  | 142, 664 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. S. do..- | 83, 400 | 81, 100 | -82, 400 | 82,500 | 81, 877 | - 83,100 | ${ }^{\circ} 83,400$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 83,300$ | ${ }^{\sim} 884,600$ | ${ }^{2} 885,500$ | 286, 700 |  |  |
| Time denosits, incl. postal savings....do-..- | 57, 800 | 58,000 | 58.100 | 58,209 | 58,483 | - 58, 400 | $\bigcirc 58,40 \mathrm{C}$ | - 58,400 | ${ }^{\text {p } 58,400}$ | ${ }^{p} 58.000$ | ${ }^{258,400}$ |  | - 58.700 |
| Turn-over of demand deposits, except ${ }_{j}$ nterbank and U. S. Government, annual rate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City .-...ratio of debits to deposits.... | 27.1 | 27.2 | 27.6 | 28.3 | 29.8 | 28.7 | 25.5 | 28.0 | 27.3 | 27.2 | 32.5 | 28.2 | 28.6 |
| PROFLTS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing corporations (Federal Reserve):* Profits after taxes, total ( 200 cos .) .....-mil. of dol. |  | 823 |  |  | 750 |  |  | $\geq 799$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 498 |  |  | 491 |  |  | p 504 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary metals and products (39 cos.).-do.- |  | 220 |  |  | 161 |  |  | ¢ 130 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery ( 27 cos , )------ --------do |  | 72 |  |  | 70 |  |  | D 71 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobiles and equipment ( $15 \cos$.).-do |  | 180 |  |  | 229 |  |  | P 267 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods, total (94 cos.) .........do |  | 325 |  |  | 259 |  |  | - 295 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products (28 cos.)-do- |  | 52 |  |  | 54 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 63$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products ( 26 cos.) -do |  | 105 |  |  | 87 |  |  | p 109 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum refining (14 cos.) - .-......- do-... |  | 119 |  |  | 92 |  |  | $p 86$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 343 |  |  | 354 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {p }} 332$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 196 |  |  | 188 |  |  | - 184 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods (94 cos.) --... .-.----.-do |  | 146 |  |  | 166 |  |  | D 148 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric utilities, profits after taxes (Fed. Res.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railways and telephone cos. (see p. S-23). |  | 206 |  |  | 180 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 173$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial and Financial Chronicle: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New capital, total | 436 | 600 | ${ }_{904}^{949}$ | ${ }_{681}^{757}$ | 1,644 1,550 | ${ }_{685}^{765}$ |  | 707 519 | 823 675 | 489 379 | 731 513 | ${ }_{1}^{1796}$ |  |
|  | 436 | 584 | 904 | 681 | 1,535 | 441 | 291 | 510 | 639 | 379 | 513 | 1657 |  |
| Corporate......-.-.-.-.-.-.-...........-do | 231 | 383 | 681 | 295 | 1,196 | 432 | 117 | 127 | 405 | 150 | 315 | 1404 |  |
|  | 14 | 26 | 33 | 51 | 24 | 9 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |  |
| Municipal, State, etc.---.-....-.-.-.-do- | 191 | 174 | 190 | 335 | 315 | ${ }^{6}$ | 174 | 314 | 234 | 229 | 198 |  |  |
|  | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 244 | 18 | 10 | 36 | , | 0 | 19 |  |
|  | 64 | 96 | 45 | 76 | 94 | 79 | 308 | 188 | 148 | 109 | 218 | ${ }^{1} 131$ |  |
|  | 64 | 96 | 45 | 76 | 94 | 78 | 204 | 188 | 148 | 109 | 218 | 1122 |  |
|  | 7 | 39 | 1 | 31 | 31 | 22 | 8 | 38 | 91 | 35 | 105 | 135 |  |
|  | 53 4 | 55 1 | 44 1 | 38 7 | 62 1 | 56 0 | 195 1 | 146 4 | 53 4 4 | 52 22 | 56 57 | 179 19 |  |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated gross proceeds, total.............-do...-- | 1,289 | 1,395 | 1,606 | 1,493 | 2,672 | 2,327 | 2,079 | 1,612 | 1,667 | 1,183 | 1,759 | 1,708 | 2,059 |
| By type of security: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,607 | 1,183 | 1,750 | 1,708 | , 059 |
| Bonds and notes, total...-.-......----- do---- | 1,275 | 1,314 | 1,423 | 1,351 | 2.541 | 2. 268 | 2,012 | 1,550 | 1,562 | 1,102 | 1,602 | 1,611 | 1,946 |
|  | 308 8 | 330 41 | 515 133 | 246 60 | 1,126 | 415 | 105 | 113 | 345 | 143 | 336 | 335 | 462 |
|  | 5 | $\stackrel{41}{40}$ | 133 50 | 60 82 | 74 57 | 46 14 | 46 21 | 35 | 61 | 44 | 123 | 61 | 43 |
| By type of issuer: |  |  |  |  |  | 14 | 21 | 27 | 45 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 70 |
|  | 321 | 411 | 698 | 388 | 1,257 | 475 | 173 | 174 | 451 | 223 | 493 | 451 | 575 |
|  | 129 | 117 | 340 | 102 | 211 | 251 | 47 | 36 | 166 | 55 | 89 | 143 | 53 |
|  | 106 | 183 | 281 | 198 | 925 | 138 | 99 | 99 | 203 | 148 | 312 | 234 | 416 |
|  | ${ }_{32}^{55}$ | 88 | 18 59 | 49 | 45 | 51 | 20 | 16 | 41 | 10 | 31 | 38 | 94 |
| Real estate and financial.-.---.-.........do | 32 968 | $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 985 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 59 | 39 | 76 | 34 | 6 | 24 | 42 | 11 | 61 | 36 | 12 |
|  | ${ }_{763}^{968}$ | 985 792 | 908 | 1,105 | 1,415 | 1,852 | 1,907 | 1,438 | 1, 216 | 959 | 1,266 | 1,257 | 1,483 |
|  | 204 | 792 | 717 | 759 346 | 1,099 | 1,606 | 1,608 | 894 | 978 | 707 | 1,011 | 984 | 1,118 |
|  |  | 116 | 19 | 346 | 316 0 | 245 0 | 198 100 | 327 0 | 238 | 251 0 | 255 | 245 10 | 235 |
|  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | , | 0 | (2) 0 | 1 | 0 |


TRevisions for January 1949 are as follows (thous. of dol.): Total, 449,255; inclustrial 71,561.
July 1948 for securities issued (SEC data) are available upon request.
o'Revised data for January-August 1948 are shown in the November 1949 Surver, p. S-18.
$\odot$ U. S. Government deposits at Federal Reserve banks are not included


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

FINANCE—Continued

| SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Securities and Exchange Commission $\ddagger$-Continued New corporate security issues: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated net proceeds, total. ......mil. of dol. | 318 | 403 | 688 | 380 | 1,244 | 468 | 168 | 171 | 445 | 219 | 484 | 443 | 567 |
| Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, total..........d. do...- | 220 | 319 | 553 | 340 | 1,074 | 430 | 140 | 118 | 272 | 163 | 336 | 356 | 423 |
|  | 172 | 253 | 402 | 254 | 1,958 | 393 | 119 | 87 | 229 | 134 | ${ }_{226}^{336}$ | 292 | ${ }_{394}^{423}$ |
|  | 48 | ${ }^{66}$ | 151 | 85 | 116 | 37 | 21 | 31 | 43 | $\begin{array}{r}189 \\ 29 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 111 | 65 | 29 |
| Retirement of debt and stock, total - do | 32 | 81 | 127 | 33 | 161 | 30 | 24 | 40 | 88 | 38 | 82 | 62 | 104 |
| Funded debt--.----------------- do | 7 | 37 | 12 | 13 | 40 | 18 | 7 | 19 | 58 | 18 | 75 | 24 | 39 |
|  | 25 0 | 44 0 | 126 0 | 15 5 | 116 4 | 12 | 17 | $2{ }^{2}$ | 29 | 20 | ${ }_{1}^{6}$ | $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{12} 5$ |
|  | 66 | 3 | 7 | 7 | , | 8 | 4 | 12 | 84 | 18 | 66 | 25 | 39 |
| Proposed uses by major groups: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, total--------------------- do | 128 39 | 114 85 | 336 215 1 | 100 92 | 113 | 249 236 | 46 <br> 28 | 35 27 | 163 | ${ }_{23}^{53}$ | 87 | 140 99 | ${ }_{44}^{51}$ |
| Retirement of debt and stock.......do | 23 | 26 | 118 | 7 | 91 | 11 | 14 | 2 | ${ }_{23}$ | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | 5 | 29 | 6 |
| Public utility, total.........-.........do | 104 | 179 | 276 | 192 | 916 | 136 | 97 | 97 | 199 | 144 | 306 | 230 | 410 |
| New money-----.-.--------- do | 102 | 125 | 270 | 171 | 856 | 134 | 93 | 54 | 108 | 120 | 173 | 194 | 348 |
| Retirement of debt and stock --.--- do | $\stackrel{2}{54}$ | 54 87 | 17 | 49 | 54 45 | $5{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 20 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{16} 37$ | ${ }_{41}^{65}$ | 16 | ${ }_{31}^{72}$ | 28 <br> 38 | 32 |
|  | 50 | 87 | 17 | 49 | 45 | 51 | 13 | 16 | 41 | 10 | ${ }_{27}$ | 37 | ${ }_{27}^{93}$ |
| Retirement of debt and stock .-....do | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 66 |
| Real estate and financial, total.....--do | 32 | 23 | 58 | 39 | 76 | 33 | 6 | ${ }^{23}$ | 41 | 11 | 60 | 35 | 12 |
|  | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | $\stackrel{5}{2}$ | 28 5 | 16 | 16 | (1) | ${ }_{1}^{22}$ | 5 0 | 10 0 | (1) $^{\text {f }} 59$ | 27 4 |  |
| State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long-term .-......................-.thous. of dol.- | 203, 674 | 171, 704 | 198, 762 | 349, 557 | 324, 825 | 244,173 | 218, 662 | 332, 957 | 230, 822 | 265, 519 | - 255, 707 | 249,619 | 235, 963 |
|  | 120, 198 | 133, 002 | 110, 200 | 61, 224 | 120, 040 | 67, 450 | 196, 516 | 105, 586 | 46, 514 | 119, 155 | - 126, 144 | 111,070 | 142, 128 |
| COMMODITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume of trading in grain futures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corn | 395 445 | ${ }_{357}^{254}$ | ${ }_{368}^{209}$ | 173 380 | 169 652 | 199 660 | 216 420 | 153 371 | ${ }_{244}^{128}$ | 237 294 | 198 284 | 215 392 | 154 237 |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand and in banks .---...-.-.-mil. of dol.- |  |  |  |  | 280 |  |  |  |  |  | 306 |  |  |
| Customers' debit balances (net) .-...-----....-d. do... | 527 | 530 | ${ }^{626}$ | 660 | 681 | 690 | ${ }_{5}^{699}$ | 740 | 783 | 813 | 881 |  | 901 |
| Customers' free credit balances .-.............. do. | 565 | 551 | 542 | 537 | ${ }_{5} 528$ | 530 | 548 | 584 | 586 | 596 | 633 |  | 669 |
| Money borrowed. | 225 | 254 | 32 | 355 | 493 | 398 | 404 | 418 | 416 | 445 | 523 |  |  |
| ices: Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.45 | 100.58 | 100.56 | 100.49 | 100.98 | 101.40 | 101.82 | 101.80 | 101.81 | 102.00 | 102.43 | 101.23 | 102.11 |
|  | 100.93 | ${ }^{101.04}$ | ${ }^{101.01}$ | 100.93 | 101.45 71.40 | 101.86 71.77 | ${ }^{102.28}$ | 102.27 | 102.27 | 102. 45 | 102.89 | 101.70 |  |
|  | 70.26 | 71.35 | 72.18 | 72.20 | 71.40 | 71.77 | 72.07 | 71.82 | 72. 48 | 72.92 | 73.70 | 71.83 |  |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, utility, and railroad: High grade (11 bonds)..-dol. per $\$ 100$ bond.- | 100.5 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 100.9 | 102.0 | 103.0 | 103.1 | 102.8 | 103.2 | 103.7 | 101.9 | 104.0 |
| Medium grade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{97}^{92.0}$ | 97.9 | 98.7 | ${ }_{98.9}^{91.9}$ | 98.7 | 91.8 98.6 | 98.6 | 93.3 99.0 | 93.7 99 | 93.5 100.3 | 94.5 101.0 | 98.6 | 96.3 101.8 |
|  | 94.7 | 95.5 | 95.6 | 95.7 | 96.3 | 96.9 | 97.7 | 98.8 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 100.1 | 97.0 | 100.6 |
| Railroad (4 bonds) .-.-............. do. | 86.6 | 83.1 | 81.6 | 81.2 | 80.0 | 79.9 | 81.9 | 82.1 | 82.0 | 80.8 | 82.2 | 82.3 | 86.4 |
| Domestic municipal (15 bonds)..........-do.... | 128.5 | 128.8 | 129.0 | 129.0 | 127.5 | 127.9 | 129.1 | 128.6 | 128.8 | 129.6 | 130.3 | 128.9 | 131.3 |
| U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable...-.........-d. do...- | 101.51 | 101.67 | 101.65 | 101.62 | 101.72 | 103.29 | 103.63 | 103.86 | 103.90 | 104. 22 | 104.36 | 102.72 | 104.16 |
| Sales: <br> Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All registered exchanges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value--------------- thous. of dol.- | 52,009 | 56,225 80,637 | 53,189 76,590 | 50,767 67,997 | 49,004 | 72,615 87,224 | 60,737 78,549 | ${ }^{47,468}$ | 51,480 | 64, 646 | 84,642 | 58,622 | 107,958 |
| Face value do.... <br> New York Stock Exchange: $\qquad$ | 70,080 | 80,637 | 76, 590 | 67,997 | 67, 171 | 87, 224 | 78,549 | 59, 560 | 68,959 | 84,467 | 111, 120 | 77, 746 | 144, 088 |
|  | 49,038 | 52,359 | 50,459 | 47,431 | 46, 165 | 69,941 | 57, 108 | 44,469 | 47,938 | 60,157 | 80, 274 | 55, 201 | 103. 400 |
| Face value--...-...................- do. | 66,056 | 75, 821 | 72,458 | 63, 601 | 63,433 | 84,074 | 73,916 | 55, 721 | 64, 706 | 79, 064 | 105, 909 | 73, 348 | 138, 310 |
| New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, total8.........-thous. of dol.. | 63,661 | 67,820 | 66,839 | 62, 284 | 64, 257 | 64, 021 | 66, 223 | 55,413 | 63, 934 | 74, 692 | 99, 080 | 68, 162 | 119, 727 |
| U. S. Government -....------------- do.-- |  |  |  |  |  | 31 | ${ }^{5} 2$ |  |  |  |  | 41 |  |
| Other than U. S. Government, total $\mathrm{S}_{\text {. ....do. }}$ | 63, 459 | 67, 807 | 66, 836 | 62, 279 | 64, 227 | 63, 990 | ${ }^{66,171}$ | 55, 352 | 63, 922 | 74,692 | 99,058 | 68, 121 |  |
|  | 55,150 | 59, 523 | ${ }^{54,953}$ | 54, 847 | 58, 133 | 58,779 | 59, 388 | 47, 169 | 56, 494 | 67,065 | 91,063 | 60, 396 |  |
|  | 8,043 | 8,155 | 11, 804 | 7,350 | 6,035 | 5,166 | 6,769 | 8,166 | 7,412 | 7, 598 | 7,938 | 7,645 |  |
| Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: <br> Market value, total, all issues $\sigma^{\text {a }}$ <br> mil. of dol. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 130, 188 | 130,368 | 130, 392 | 130,326 | 130,000 | 131,124 | 131, 956 | 130, 535 | 130, 509 | 130,726 | 126, 755 | 130, 259 | 128, 021 |
|  | 1,426 | 11,447 | 1,455 | 1,452 | 1,432 | 1,436 | 1,432 | 1, 422 | 1, 458 | 1,463 | 1,452 | 1,441 |  |
|  | 131, 272 | 131,304 | 131,360 | 131,381 | 130, 402 | 130,975 | 131, 254 | 129,874 | 129,870 | 129,854 | 125, 410 | 130,353 | 125, 373 |
| Domestic | 128,993 | 129,027 | 129,094 | 129, 120 | 128, 140 | 128,724 | 129,017 | 127,644 | 127, 608 | 127,597 | 123, 190 | 128,096 |  |
| Fields: | 2,030 | 2,028 | 2,016 | 2,011 | 2,006 | 2,001 | 1,988 | 1,981 | 2, 012 | 2,007 | 1,970 | 2,007 |  |
| Domestic corporate (Moody's)...-.....- percent.- | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.98 | 2.92 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.89 | 2.86 | 2.96 | 2.83 |
| By ratings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2.71}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.70}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.70}$ | 2.71 | ${ }_{2}^{2.71}$ | 2.67 | 2.62 | 2.60 | ${ }_{2}^{2.61}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.60}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.58}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.66}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.57}$ |
| A | 2.80 3.05 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 3.04 | 3.04 | 3.03 | 2.96 | 2.95 | 2.94 | 2.93 | 2.89 | 3.00 | ${ }_{2.85}^{2.65}$ |
|  | 3.45 | 3.47 | 3.45 | 3.45 | 3.47 | 3.46 | 3.40 | 3.37 | 3.36 | 3.35 | 3.31 | 3.42 | 3. 24 |
| By groups: | 2.79 | 2.78 | 2.78 | 2.78 | 2.78 | 2.75 | 2.70 | 2.68 | 2.68 | 2.67 | 2.65 | 2.74 | 2. 63 |
|  | 2.99 | 2.97 | 2.96 | 2.95 | 2.93 | 2.89 | 2.86 | 2.84 | 2.83 | 2.81 | 2.79 | 2.90 | 2. 79 |
|  | 3. 24 | 3. 27 | 3.27 | 3.26 | 3.29 | 3.29 | 3.21 | 3.19 | 3. 20 | 3.20 | 3.14 | 3.24 | 3. 07 |
| Domestic municipal: <br> Bond Buyer ( 20 cities) $\qquad$ do | 2. 21 | 2.17 | 2.13 | 2.21 | 2.20 | 2.13 | 2.12 | 2.16 | 2.13 | 2.11 | 2.08 | 2.15 |  |
| Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds)..-.do...- | 2.23 | 2.21 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.28 | 2.26 | 2.20 | 2.22 | 2.21 | 2.17 | 2.13 | 2.21 | 2.08 |
| U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable......-......-do.... | 2.39 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2. 27 | 2.24 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.20 | 2.19 | 2.31 | 2.20 |

$\quad{ }^{\text {Revised. }}{ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for January-July 1948 are available upon request.
§Sales figures include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included also in computing average price of all listed
$\sigma^{\prime}$ Total includes bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately.

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

FINANCE—Continued


INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Quarterly a verage.
 figures for January 1949 are as follows: Dividends per share, $\$ 1.63$; price per share, $\$ 27.15 ;$ yield, 6.00 percent
§ Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of the series.

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

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FOREIGN TRADE \(\ddagger\) Indexes \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports of U. S. merchandise: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Quantity ..------------1.--------1923-25=100.- \& 214 \& 243 \& \({ }^{243}\) \& 230 \& 233 \& 194 \& 191 \& 196 \& 189 \& 186 \& 208 \& 212 \& \\
\hline Value \& 277 \& 312 \& \({ }^{310}\) \& 291 \& 294 \& 239 \& \({ }^{234}\) \& 241 \& 227 \& 223 \& 251 \& 266 \& \\
\hline  \& 130 \& - 128 \& 128 \& 126 \& 126 \& 123 \& 123 \& 123 \& 120 \& 120 \& 121 \& 125 \& \\
\hline Imports for consumption: \& 132 \& 150 \& 131 \& 133 \& 134 \& 117 \& 132 \& 135 \& 144 \& 154 \& 153 \& 138 \& \\
\hline Value... \& 174 \& 196 \& 165 \& 167 \& 166 \& 144 \& 161 \& 166 \& 176 \& -186 \& 187 \& 172 \& \\
\hline  \& \(r 132\) \& 131 \& 126 \& 126 \& 124 \& 123 \& 122 \& 123 \& 123 \& 121 \& 122 \& 126 \& \\
\hline Agricultural products, quantity:
Exports, domestic, total: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Exports, domestic, total: \\
Unadjusted \(\qquad\) \(1924-29=100\).
\end{tabular} \& 120 \& 125 \& 117 \& 116 \& 115 \& 84 \& 91 \& 93 \& 99 \& 99 \& 116 \& 108 \& \\
\hline  \& 145 \& 143 \& 147 \& 146 \& 159 \& 118 \& 104 \& 77 \& 72 \& 77 \& 93 \& \& \\
\hline Total, excluding cotton: Unadjusted \& 165 \& 165 \& 148 \& 162 \& 154 \& 133 \& 154 \& 152 \& 136 \& 133 \& 136 \& 151 \& \\
\hline  \& 207 \& 192 \& 174 \& 180 \& 181 \& 164 \& 155 \& 124 \& 106 \& 117 \& 122 \& \& \\
\hline Imports for consumption: Unadjusted \& 99 \& 109 \& 96 \& 92 \& 97 \& 91 \& 97 \& 102 \& 98 \& 114 \& 111 \& 101 \& \\
\hline Adjusted... \& 97 \& 98 \& 91 \& 93 \& 104 \& 100 \& 105 \& - 107 \& 99 \& 120 \& 108 \& \& \\
\hline Shipping Weight \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Water-borne trade:
Exports, including reexports . tho \& 4,700 \& 5,464 \& 7,251 \& 8,273 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 4.978 \& 5. 228 \& 5,443 \& 5,683 \& 5,829 \& 5,750 \& 5,975 \& 6,247 \& -6, 271 \& 6, 298 \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { B 5, 480 } \\
\& 85,720
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline Value \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports, including reexports, total ......mil. of dol.- \& \({ }^{\text {r 1, }} \mathbf{0} 4\) \& 1,177 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 1,166\) \& \({ }^{\text {r } 1,092}\) \& 1,104 \& r 899 \& 880 \& r 906 \& -850 \& 836 \& 943 \& 1,000 \& 744 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
By geographic regions: \\
Africa
\end{tabular} \& 35, 763 \& -73, 337 \& r 58, 182 \& -51,753 \& - 76.554 \& - 54, 945 \& - 37.710 \& 49, 814 \& + 42.535 \& 33, 878 \& 47,657 \& 51,306 \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{2} 212,633\) \& r 233, 753 \& + 240.636 \& \(\begin{array}{r}+214,729 \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& - 211,065 \& \({ }^{-194,900}\) \& \({ }_{-} \mathrm{r} 172,162\) \& \({ }^{-}\)184, 152 \& r 173,271 \& \({ }^{\text {r }}\) 149, 181 \& 197,019 \& 201, 061 \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{+} 380,550\) \& - 424, 668 \& \({ }^{-} \times 106,991\) \& - 399,993 \& \({ }^{*} 392,153\) \& \({ }^{\text {r 280, }} 243\) \& \(\checkmark\) r 280,740 \& \({ }^{\text {r 286, }} 450\) \& - 285,171 \& r 277, 712 \& 324, 487 \& 342, 877 \& \\
\hline Northern North America -------------- do- \&  \&  \& \({ }_{r}^{\text {r }} 1188,489\) \&  \& + \({ }_{\text {r }} 185.614\) \& \({ }_{r}^{r} \mathrm{r} 150,917\) \&  \&  \& \({ }^{+} 146,986\) \&  \& 144,987
118,302 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 163,187 \\
\& 111,672
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline Southern North America.................- do- \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r } 143,950 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& r 125,729
\(\cdot 152,662\) \& \({ }^{r}{ }^{r} 115,305\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
r \\
r \\
+122,868 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& r \\
\& 104,961 \\
\& r \\
\& r
\end{aligned}
\] \& r
r
128,
2 \& r
\(+106,499\)
\(+112,752\) \&  \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 118,302 \\
\& 110,401
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 111,672 \\
\& 129,913
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline Total exports by leading countries: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Africa: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Union of South Africa \& 4,
14,840 \& 31,036 \& \(\begin{array}{r}5,400 \\ \hline 27,844\end{array}\) \&  \& 4,
29,136 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { re, } \\ \text { 23, } \\ \hline 116\end{array}\) \& 17,525 \& 18,076 \& + 20,411 \& 3,546
\(\mathbf{1 3 , 9 5 2}\) \& 18,729 \& 22,171 \& \\
\hline Asia and Oceania: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Australia, including New Guinea........do. \& 13,431 \& 15, 203 \& 10, 822 \& 13,924 \& 12,599 \& 12,936 \& 7,937 \& 10,606 \& 11,419 \& 8,064 \& 13,333 \& 12,045 \& \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}3,592 \\ r \\ \hline 12,126 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 4,293
15,921 \& 3,561
\(r\)
26, 816 \& 3,047
7,225 \& 2,938
\(+2,090\) \& 2,965
2,433 \& \(\begin{array}{r}2,816 \\ \hline 965\end{array}\) \& 2,616
\(r 820\) \& r 2,167
280 \& 1, 833 \& \& 3, 136
6.885 \& \\
\hline  \& + \({ }_{\text {r }} \mathbf{1 2 , 1 2 6} 81\) \& 15,92
35,362 \& r 26,816
\(r 34,549\) \& - 33,695 \& \(r\)
\(r\)
\(+36,300\)
+ \& 2, 433
- 22.930
2 \& 965
\(+16,580\) \& \(r 820\)
\(r 14,177\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 14,986 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& 714
9977 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 3, } \\ 17,328 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 6.885
24,890 \& \\
\hline Japan \& 46,190 \& 46,820 \& 36, 385 \& 47, 819 \& 41, 471 \& + 41,042 \& 34, 333 \& 42, 586 \& r 32,147 \& - 24,479 \& 39, 237 \& 38,960 \& \\
\hline Indonesia \& 15,072 \& 12, 991 \& 12,647 \& 10, 593 \& r9,740 \& 8,434 \& -7,944 \& 6,605 \& 5,813 \& 4, 243 \& 12,032 \& 10, 359 \& \\
\hline Republic of the Philippines..-------.-- do \& 35,454 \& r 34, 449 \& \({ }^{\text {r 41, }} \mathbf{6 3 2}\) \& 37,624 \& 31,847 \& \({ }^{+36,335}\) \& 28,954 \& 32,821 \& r 38, 966 \& 35, 190 \& 41,425 \& 36, 592 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Europe: \\
France \(\qquad\) do
\end{tabular} \& 54, 927 \& 61, 244 \& 56,792 \& r 42,700 \& 62, 063 \& \& 22,868 \& r 26,853 \& 29,279 \& 32, 175 \& 30,717 \& 41,434 \& \\
\hline  \& 71, 366 \& 77, 161 \& 72,542 \& 81, 742 \& 59, 186 \& 64, 137 \& r 63,412 \& 63, 379 \& 59, 107 \& 64,177 \& 60,807 \& 68,358 \& \\
\hline  \& 55,487 \& 53,980 \& r 54,186
\(\mathbf{3}, 178\) \& - 52,911 \& 51,872 \& 23, 370 \& 19,139 \& 20,420 \& 28, 407 \& 23, 873 \& 37,627 \& 38, 172 \& \\
\hline Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ......do \& 176 \& 1,901 \& 3,077 \& \& \& \& 128 \& \& \& \& \& 551 \& \\
\hline  \& 59,415 \& 62, 246 \& 61,770 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 76,156}\) \& r 78, 274 \& \({ }^{\text {「 50, }} 294\) \& 53, 203 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 52,346}\) \& - 55, 905 \& r 42,496 \& 54, 934 \& 58,369 \& \\
\hline North and South America: \& r 154, 263 \& r 163, 452 \& r 187, 569 \& r 194, 129 \& r 184, 470 \& r 149,951 \& r 168, 733 \& + 151, 392 \& r 145,936 \& r 149,653 \& 143, 268 \& \& \\
\hline Latin-A merican Republies, total--....--do- \& '241, 191 \& \(\mathrm{r} 262,386\) \& r 254.283 \& \(r 214,093\) \& r 221,369 \& r 203, 379 \& \({ }^{r} 204,310\) \& r 217,400 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 190} 4888\) \& - 207,879 \& 214, 270 \& 226, 031 \& \\
\hline  \& 9.344 \& 9,909 \& 9.858 \& \({ }^{\text {r 6, }} 1110\) \& \({ }^{r 8} 8307\) \& r 13,689 \& r 13,731 \& + 11, 530 \& \({ }^{r} 10,322\) \& -9,419 \& 8, 730 \& 10,762 \& \\
\hline Brazil \& 44,828 \& 42,900 \& \({ }^{+} 36,019\) \& - 28.948 \& \({ }^{+} 33,974\) \& 28,690 \& 25, 025 \& 32, 918 \& 19,464 \& 18,915 \& 18,954 \& 31,828 \& \\
\hline  \& 11, 215 \& 10, 153 \& 14, 527 \& 12,346 \& 14. 230 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 12,625}\) \& 10, 071 \& 12, 920 \& 8,952 \& 9, 289 \& 12, 698 \& 11,853 \& \\
\hline Colombia \& -15, 154 \& r 19, 588 \& 19,336 \& 14, 698 \& 14,115 \& 13, 335 \& r 9, 662 \& - 11, 738 \& 11, 644 \& r 12,456 \& 16,403 \& 14, 656 \& \\
\hline  \& - 34,386 \& \(\begin{array}{r}34,183 \\ \mathrm{r} 49 \\ \hline 146\end{array}\) \& + \(29.52^{-}\) \& 27,240
+42192 \& \(\begin{array}{r}29,241 \\ r 36 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \&  \&  \& 3,983
\(+30,796\)
+61 \&  \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 32,872 \\ \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 38, 254 \& 31, 688 \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{r}{ }^{r} 43,30788\) \&  \&  \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ r \\ r\end{array} \mathrm{45}, 1984\) \& r 36,078
\(r 44,278\) \& r 32,993
\(\mathrm{r} 43,347\) \& r 31, 456
\(r 38,438\) \& \(+30,796\)
\(r\)
r 41,799 \& r 35,888
\(\mathbf{3 4 ,} 287\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 35,671 \\
\& 33,014
\end{aligned}
\] \& 37,676
36,763 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 38,535 \\
\& 43,210
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline Exports of U. S. merchandise, total.-.- mil. of dol.- \& 1,033 \& 1,164 \& r 1, 156 \& r 1, 082 \& 1, 093 \& 889 \& 872 \& r 896 \& r 844 \& 829 \& 934 \& 990 \& 735 \\
\hline By economic classes:
Crude materials \& r 153, 823 \& r 170, 517 \& 196, 206 \& - 173, 500 \& 179, 646 \& -97,875 \& r 108, 346 \& 122, 821 \& r 133, 784 \& 130, 476 \& 171, 884 \& 148,359 \& \\
\hline Crude foodstufls------------.-.-- thous. \& 130, 405 \& 144, 723 \& 198, 538 \& 139,075 \& 111,521 \& - 988,529 \& r 124, 509 \& 102, 400 \& -83, 982 \& r 94, 245 \& 91,834 \& 111, 707 \& \\
\hline Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages. do \& r 84, 139
-189 \& r 76, 909 \&  \& r 86,132 \& - 86, 958 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 71,411\) \& - 49,726 \& r \({ }^{\text {r 2 , }}\), 437 \& \({ }^{+63,495}\) \& -59, 198 \& 63, 826 \& 73, 818 \& \\
\hline Semimanufactures \& r 119,530
\(+545,413\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ r \\ r\end{array} 139,109816\) \& r 133,505
r 630 \& \({ }_{\sim}^{+} 127,224\) \& \({ }_{\tau}^{\tau} 1858,859\) \& \(\xrightarrow{r}\) 104, 652 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } 100,590 \\ -488 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& + \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathrm{r} 514,4898 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \& \& - \(\begin{array}{r}101,143 \\ 505,362\end{array}\) \& 112,839 \& \\
\hline Finished manufactures----------------10 \& - 545, 413 \& \({ }^{\text {r 632, }} 816\) \& r 630, 720 \& r 556, 323 \& - 589, 324 \& \({ }^{\text {r 516, } 581}\) \& \({ }^{5} 488,892\) \& r 514, 449 \& r 475,791 \& r 461, 128 \& 505, 362 \& 543, 710 \& \\
\hline Agricultural products, total \(\ddagger\)-...-----..--do- \& 338, 367 \& 362, 864 \& 341, 983 \& 343, 407 \& - 320, 158 \& - 235,438 \& r 2444,509 \& r 245 , 842 \& r 260,071 \& + 258,919 \& 299, 853 \& 298, 002 \& \\
\hline Cotton, unmanufactured.------.-.-.-do. \& 85, 049 \& 98, 538 \& 100, 674 \& 80,653 \& 90, 191 \& \({ }^{5} 38,607\) \& 28,381 \& \({ }^{36,126}\) \& 69,358 \& 71, 704 \& 106,050 \& 72, 819 \& \\
\hline Fruits, vegetables, and preparations \({ }^{\text {che--do- }}\) \& 18, 136 \& 23, 642 \& 18, 352 \& 15,469 \& 13813 \& \({ }^{5} 10,799\) \& 9,389 \& 11, 299 \& 18,402 \& 16,129 \& 14, 893 \& 15, 719 \& \\
\hline Grains and preparations--............- do- \& 143,356
13,558 \& 148,701
17,690 \& 114,239
24,751 \& 151,083
17,901 \& \({ }_{r}^{1181,565}\) \& 110,907
14,140 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
125,374 \\
r 12,938
\end{array}
\] \& 105,949
r 12,321 \& 93,117
\(+10,213\) \& r
r9,
1224
1299 \& 104,866
14,177 \& 121,330
15,454 \& \\
\hline Nonagricultural products, totalf - .-.....-do. \& -694,943 \& r 801, 209 \& + 814, 014 \& * 738, 848 \& - 773, 149 \& r 653, 610 \& - 627, 554 \& \({ }^{\text {r 650,653 }}\) \& \({ }^{\text {F 583, }} 768\) \& r 569,767 \& 634, 197 \& 692, 431 \& \\
\hline A ircraft, parts, and accessories .-....-do \& 14, 135 \& 15, 282 \& 15, 094 \& 18, 673 \& \({ }^{1} 7,449\) \& 17,891 \& 16, 776 \& -17, 224 \& \({ }^{-115,257}\) \& 17,702 \& \({ }^{1} 10,954\) \& \({ }^{2} 10,833\) \& \\
\hline Automobiles, parts, and accessorieso'-do- \& 70,096 \& 77.598 \& r 73,350
-75 \& 64,968 \& \({ }^{-61,374}\) \& +159,525 \& \({ }^{1} 53,421\) \& \({ }^{-156,633}\) \& \({ }_{\text {r1 }}\) 53, 359 \& 144, 441 \& \({ }^{1} 41,434\) \& \({ }^{2} 60,685\) \& \\
\hline Chemicals and related productso'......do. \& r 67, 534 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 76,768}\) \& - 74, 223 \& -63,732 \& \({ }^{-64,378}\) \& \({ }^{\text {r 58, }} 801\) \& - 58,549 \& 58, 190 \& 58,397 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 62,175}\) \& 67,047 \& 64, 505 \& \\
\hline Copper and manufactures \({ }^{\text {² }}\) - - .-....-- do- \& 5,358 \& 7,738 \& 5, 719 \& 7.396 \& 7,832 \& 4, 243 \& \(\begin{array}{r}3,539 \\ -64 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}5,514 \\ \hline 6769\end{array}\) \& 3,727
+37 \& 5, 053 \& 9,390 \& 6,314 \& \\
\hline Iron and steel-mill products .-.........-. do-...- \& 59,316
r 191,082 \& r
\(r\)
220,
\(r\) \& 76,711
+231907 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 7 } 70,439 \\ 120654 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 78,761
123,165 \& 67,795
1202,673 \& + 64,125
1790,053 \& r

1197,699 \& r 37,768
1175,995 \& 1
1
169,082 \& 48, 866
1202,808 \& 61,011
8200,409 \& <br>
\hline  \& 10, 535 \& 12, 461 \& 14.010 \& 14,785 \& 13,041 \& r11,332 \& r 10,108 \& r 8, 892 \& -7,897 \& -6,838 \& 7,808 \& 10, 700 \& <br>
\hline Tractors, parts, and accessories*...---do \& r 26,835 \& 31, 867 \& 31, 593 \& 125,938 \& ${ }^{1} 26,644$ \& -124,372 \& -120,978 \& 1 24, 192 \& ${ }^{1} 20,700$ \& ${ }^{1} 19,540$ \& ${ }^{1} 23,412$ \& ${ }^{2}$ 24, 905 \& <br>
\hline  \& 37, 338 \& r 43,313 \& ${ }^{5} 43,513$ \& ${ }^{1} 134,638$ \& ${ }^{-136,701}$ \& ${ }^{1} 133,712$ \& ${ }^{135,290}$ \& ${ }^{1} 31,050$ \& ${ }^{-133,977}$ \& ${ }^{1} 31,824$ \& ${ }^{1} 37,746$ \& ${ }^{2} 36,734$ \& <br>
\hline Metal working-------------------- - do \& $\xrightarrow{15,566}$ \& + $+17,049$ \& + 17.484 \& -15,315 \& 17, 109 \& 19,194 \& 14, 836 \& 15,792 \& 16,046 \& 16, 238 \& 17,008 \& 16,375 \& <br>
\hline Other industrial ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Petroleum and products-.-............-- do \& r 91,031
49,651 \& $\xrightarrow{\text { r }}$ + 104,124 \& + 113,888
54,042 \& r 95,931
54,252 \& r 107,957
47,193 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 89,520 \\ \\ \hline 89,965\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 79.794 \\ \hline 88,708\end{array}$ \& r 91,584
40,397

40 \& | r 76,145 |
| :--- |
| $+42,694$ | \& 74,943

$+35,373$ \& 90,580
40,419 \& 93,616
46,784 \& <br>
\hline  \& 60,599 \& 65, 218 \& 61, 525 \& ${ }^{5} 55,402$ \& 57, 964 \& r 45,767 \& - 44,085 \& 50,270 \& ¢ 49,874 \& r 43,864 \& 49, 591 \& 54, 639 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



 revisions for January. 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 .

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

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
FOREIGN TRADE§－Continued \\
Value－Continued
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline General imports，total＿－－－－－－－－－－－－－thous．of dol．－ \& r 566，691 \& ＇632，630 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 534,296\) \& 「540，630 \& ＋525， 964 \& ＇456，413 \& r 490，747 \& －530，794 \& \({ }^{\text {r 5 5 59，}} 106\) \& －593， 694 \& 605， 068 \& 552， 194 \& 622， 700 \\
\hline By geographic regions：do \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 28,997
\(\times 124,430\) \& 47,397
\(+128,177\) \& 「21， 101
128,246 \& 「24，
1254
126，670 \& r 27,632
r 106， 298 \& \(+23,491\)
\(+94,060\) \& r 20， 014
r 101,604 \& r 29,182
\(+97,722\) \& 27,105
110,047 \& 27,214
118,257 \& 34,342
106,957 \& 28,146
113,885 \& \\
\hline  \& r 89,377 \& r90，521 \& r66，824 \& r67， 240 \& r 69,156 \& \({ }^{r}\) 58，355 \& r 64， 297 \& ᄃ 78， 947 \& г 79， 954 \& r 89， 611 \& 81，030 \& 77， 118 \& \\
\hline  \& ＋117， 557 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 133,302}\) \& r 122， 029 \& －130， 194 \& ＋131，306 \& r 108， 068 \& ＋120， 960 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 119,571\) \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 139,352\) \& 157， 379 \& 145， 348 \& 129，341 \& \\
\hline  \& r 91， 759 \& －108， 796 \& r86， 133 \& r81，571 \& r 81，608 \& －68，441 \& r 68,610 \& \({ }^{+} \mathbf{6 8}, 631\) \& －69，770 \& ＋69，022 \& 69， 716 \& 78，517 \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{r} 114,571\) \& r 124，437 \& 109， 962 \& ＋110， 101 \& r 109，963 \& r 103，997 \& －115， 263 \& r 136， 742 \& r 132，878 \& r 132， 210 \& 167，676 \& 125， 189 \& \\
\hline By leading countries： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Africa： \\
Egypt
\end{tabular} \& 342 \& 367 \& 231 \& 429 \& 76 \& 189 \& 62 \& 6，907 \& 170 \& 295 \& 404 \& 811 \& \\
\hline Union of South Africa－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－ \& 7，567 \& 12， 693 \& 6，295 \& r 7，286 \& －7，097 \& 9，339 \& －8，119 \& 9，658 \& 12，439 \& 14， 010 \& 12，288 \& 9，696 \& \\
\hline Asia and Oceania： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Australia，including New British Malaya \& 11,772
13,639 \& 9,570
25,185 \& 5,318
\(\mathbf{2 5 , 7 4 5}\) \& 13,913
13,808 \& 11,812
9,901 \& r 2，
10，
722 \& 5,183
17,082 \& 4,647
\(r 15,496\) \& 5,153
15,475 \& 6,587
18589 \& 11,638
12,702 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
8,142 \\
16,300
\end{array}
\] \& \\
\hline Critish Malaya \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 13,639 \\
\& 15,757
\end{aligned}
\] \& 25,185
8,011 \& 25,745
5,987 \& 13,808
6,501 \& 9,901
\(+5,805\) \& 10,822
7,749 \& 17,082
\(\tau\)
8，
446 \& \(r 15,496\)
6,470 \& 15,475
9,430 \& 18,589
13,304 \& 12,702
6,729 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
16,300 \\
8,869
\end{array}
\] \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
China \\
India and Pakistan．
\end{tabular} \& 15,757
\(\mathbf{2 5 , 9 4 9}\) \& 8,011
25,278 \& 5,987
29,582 \& 6,501
20,949 \& \(\begin{array}{r}+5,805 \\ + \\ \\ \hline 21,833\end{array}\) \& 7,749
14,140 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 17，} \\ \text { 17，} 254 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 6,470
18,573 \& 9,430
20,545 \& 13,304
22,670 \& 6,729
23,131 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
8,869 \\
22,204
\end{array}
\] \& \\
\hline Japan－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do \& r 9， 209 \& 7， 625 \& 6，355 \& 5，535 \& ＋6，637 \& 5，574 \& r 5， 771 \& 6， 792 \& 6，275 \& 8，035 \& 7，013 \& 6，830 \& \\
\hline  \& 7，260 \& 8，758 \& 12，117 \& 10，833 \& －11， 368 \& r 8，979 \& ＋8，970 \& 10，086 \& 12，090 \& 10，628 \& 9，289 \& 10， 031 \& \\
\hline Republic of \& r 15， 165 \& 17，029 \& 15， 075 \& 22，856 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 20,442\) \& \({ }^{\text {r } 21,813}\) \& 20，569 \& г 16， 166 \& 17，043 \& 14， 962 \& 10， 175 \& 17， 188 \& \\
\hline Europe： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline France \& 5,847
4,994 \& 5,464
6,154 \& 5,247
4,371 \& 3,802
4,606 \& 3,672
2,896 \& r 3,872

1,499 \& r 4，998
$\mathbf{2 , 8 3 6}$ \& 4， 844 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 4，} 996 \\ \mathbf{2} 588 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 6，580 \& 5,456
4,333 \& 5,103
3,789 \& <br>
\hline Italy．－ \& 5，788 \& 6， 398 \& r 4， 430 \& 3，789 \& 6，326 \& 5，430 \& 6，817 \& 4，406 \& 7，518 \& 6，634 \& 5，778 \& 5，935 \& <br>
\hline Union of Soviet Socialist Republics．．．－do \& 3，257 \& 4， 293 \& 1，318 \& 4，209 \& r 4，637 \& 3， 531 \& r 2， 961 \& 7，090 \& －2， 765 \& 1，766 \& 1，700 \& 3，262 \& <br>
\hline United Kingdom．．．．－．．．－－－－－ \& 20，550 \& 22，695 \& ＋14， 105 \& 15，232 \& 14，707 \& 15，106 \& －16， 102 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 20,623}$ \& 18，919 \& 22，718 \& 21， 210 \& 18，900 \& <br>
\hline North and South America： \& \& \& r 119，865 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Latin－American \& －$\times 195,311$ \& ＋ r 221， 714 \& $\stackrel{+}{\sim}$ \& －127， \& ＋ $\mathrm{+}$ 181， 044 \& －162， 131 \& ${ }^{\text {r }}$－ 117,601 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \sim \\ \sim \\ \hline 193,458\end{array}$ \& | $+137,026$ |
| :---: |
| $+188,702$ | \& 153,564

$+189,204$ \& 141， 228 \& 126,007
191,936 \& <br>
\hline  \& －11， 111 \& 3，869 \& 4，500 \& 6， 790 \& －7，532 \& 5，637 \& 5，044 \& 6，716 \& 8，767 \& 6，079 \& 16， 247 \& 8， 126 \& <br>
\hline  \& r 33，451 \& ＋39， 278 \& 41， 919 \& 34， 163 \& ${ }^{+} 36,943$ \& －34，000 \& 39，866 \& 53， 784 \& 48，851 \& r 61， 518 \& 80，747 \& 45，995 \& <br>
\hline  \& 18，552 \& 19，530 \& 13，528 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 18,760$ \& 14， 367 \& 7，648 \& r 11,955 \& 10，046 \& 6， 519 \& r 7， 547 \& 8，933 \& 12． 706 \& <br>
\hline  \& r 16， 237 \& 21.923 \& 16， 198 \& 14， 168 \& 18，324 \& r 22，609 \& 21， 844 \& r 20， 604 \& 23，754 \& 22，716 \& 21，345 \& 20， 123 \& <br>
\hline  \& －37，415 \& ＋47， 459 \& － 36,516 \& － 37,423 \& r 35， 080 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 30,363$ \& －33， 349 \& ＋32， 670 \& 32， 014 \& 27， 586 \& 12，553 \& 32， 291 \& <br>
\hline Mexico－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do \& 24， 664 \& 25，963 \& 21， 725 \& 19，918 \& 23， 761 \& 13，356 \& ${ }^{+} 15,081$ \& ＋15，670 \& ＋16， 772 \& 19，562 \& 23， 478 \& 20，347 \& <br>
\hline Venezuela－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－d \& 20， 820 \& 20， 755 \& 22， 628 \& 23， 114 \& 21， 022 \& 23， 620 \& 21， 680 \& 23， 357 \& r 27，004 \& ＋ 22,624 \& 27，565 \& 23， 230 \& <br>
\hline Imports for consumptio \& r 554， 757 \& ${ }^{\text {r 620 }}$ 24，093 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 526,903$ \& r 533，635 \& ${ }^{+} 529,489$ \& r 458，938 \& ${ }^{+513,086}$ \& ${ }^{\text {r 528，}} 887$ \& 「 561， 906 \& ${ }^{\text {r 592，} 542}$ \& 595，065 \& 549，852 \& 621， 700 <br>

\hline | By economic classes： |
| :--- |
| Crude materials | \& ＋158， 101 \& $r$ 164， 122 \& r 145， 509 \& r 154， 123 \& r 149,220 \& r 126， 178 \& r 137883 \& \& \& \& 162817 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& ${ }_{\text {r }} \mathbf{1 9 9 , 4 6 8}$ \& 131， 165 \& －109， 913 \& $+154,189$
$r 90,189$ \& r 102,098 \& r
r
$\mathrm{92}, 462$ \& r 137,883
$r 91,746$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 100， 103,233 \& r 160， 669
$+110,520$ \& $+154,772$
$+139,790$ \& 162，817 \& 154，581 \& <br>
\hline Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages ．do \& 58， 105 \& －73， 315 \& 60， 917 \& r 68，997 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 68,118}$ \& r 65,124 \& r 69， 227 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 59,467$ \& ＋64， 824 \& 61， 783 \& 41，386 \& 61， 803 \& <br>
\hline  \& －130， 172 \& ＋137，972 \& ＋110，697 \& －114， 362 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 110,598$ \& ${ }^{+84,856}$ \& r 114， 424 \& ${ }^{r} 106,284$ \& ＋121， 122 \& ${ }^{r} 129,863$ \& 133，963 \& 118，525 \& <br>
\hline Finished manufactures．．．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－ \& －108， 910 \& r 117，519 \& r 99，867 \& r 105，965 \& r 99,456 \& ${ }^{\text {r 90，318 }}$ \& r 99,806 \& r 99， 740 \& r 104， 770 \& r 106， 334 \& 103，903 \& 103， 842 \& <br>

\hline | By principal commodities： |
| :--- |
| Agricultural products，total $\qquad$ do | \& r 238， 350 \& r 275， 163 \& r 227， 046 \& －216， 116 \& ＋233， 310 \& －205， 067 \& ＋225， 334 \& r 239， 533 \& －242， 027 \& －271， 078 \& 272， 295 \& 241，466 \& <br>

\hline  \& ${ }^{\text {r } 57,430}$ \& 73， 671 \& 58， 906 \& 48，995 \& 56，038 \& －${ }^{205,547}$ \& 55， 294 \& ＋${ }_{\text {r }}$ 65， 9992 \& 65，812 \& $\begin{array}{r}+271,078 \\ \text { r } 77 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 105，684 \& 241,466
66,292 \& <br>
\hline  \& 4，780 \& 5，465 \& 5，439 \& 7，051 \& 6， 173 \& r ${ }^{6,168}$ \& 7，044 \& 6，661 \& 6，045 \& 5，646 \& 6， 470 \& 6， 049 \& <br>
\hline Rubber，crude，including guayule．．．．．．do．．．． \& 22， 580 \& 21，698 \& 19，387 \& 19，933 \& 19，198 \& 16，649 \& 17， 171 \& 15，165 \& 15， 892 \& 22，339 \& 22，631 \& 20.026 \& <br>
\hline  \& 3， 129 \& 1，006 \& 19，34 \& 19，42 \& 19， 86 \& 16， 23 \& 17， 45 \& － 71 \& 15， 156 \& 22， 115 \& 22，301 \& 20．027 \& <br>
\hline  \& 32，659 \& r 44，628 \& ＋35， 292 \& ${ }^{r} 399,730$ \& r 38， 186 \& 36，525 \& 37，683 \& г 27， 741 \& 29，276 \& 23， 758 \& 6，827 \& 31， 012 \& <br>
\hline Wool and mohair，ummanufactured．－．－do \& 21，820 \& 16． 428 \& 10，813 \& 10，629 \& 15， 605 \& 11，671 \& 20，734 \& 22， 553 \& 22，472 \& 22， 138 \& 26， 053 \& 18，519 \& <br>
\hline Nonagricultural products，total ．．－－．－．－．do \& ＋316， 408 \& r 348， 930 \& r 299,858 \& r 317， 519 \& －296， 179 \& r 253， 871 \& －287， 753 \& ${ }^{\text {r 2 2 }}$ 29， 354 \& － 319,879 \& ＋321，464 \& 322，770 \& 308，386 \& <br>
\hline Furs and manufactures．－．．．．－．－．－．．－．－do． \& 7，012 \& 11，457 \& 9， 127 \& －11， 936 \& r 8，100 \& 9，270 \& 8，270 \& 11， 002 \& 13，651 \& 4，542 \& 7，828 \& 9，080 \& <br>
\hline Nonferrous ores，metals，and manufactures， total thous．of dol． \& 66，571 \& 86，959 \& 73，767 \& 72，041 \& 66，374 \& －39，486 \& 「59，252 \& ＋51， 021 \& 59，711 \& － 56,411 \& 53，588 \& 63， 312 \& <br>
\hline Copper，incl．ore and manufactures．．do． \& －26， 120 \& 28，967 \& －21， 582 \& 20，558 \& 17，763 \& 11，007 \& 15， 196 \& 13， 179 \& 13，024 \& 14，377 \& 19，213 \& 18，692 \& <br>
\hline Tin，including ore．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do \& 11，007 \& 26，683 \& 28， 383 \& 17， 518 \& 13，495 \& 11，685 \& 18， 892 \& 21， 370 \& 26，707 \& ${ }^{\sim} \mathbf{1 7 , 8 5 0}$ \& 8，691 \& 17，656 \& <br>
\hline  \& r 20， 450 \& 17，948 \& 12，427 \& r 17， 838 \& r 17，619 \& 14， 253 \& r 16，495 \& 13， 677 \& 19， 132 \& r 24,318 \& 20，868 \& 17， 741 \& <br>
\hline Newsprint \& 34， 210 \& 37， 404 \& 34， 200 \& 39， 195 \& 37， 261 \& 35，942 \& 38， 192 \& ＋33，636 \& 37， 498 \& 35， 735 \& 38，921 \& 36， 470 \& <br>
\hline Petroleum and products \& 36，820 \& 35， 875 \& 38， 244 \& 36，855 \& 37，473 \& 36，490 \& r 35， 546 \& 38， 191 \& r 46,281 \& r
43 \& 48，576 \& 39，815 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION <br> Airlines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations on scheduled airlines： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miles flown，revenue．－．－．－．．－－－－－－thousands | r 23,144 11， 819 | 26,852 15 1581 | 26,884 16,489 | $\begin{array}{r}28,257 \\ .14 \\ \hline 186 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 28,089 $\cdot 14.350$ | 29,257 <br> 13 <br> 1 | － 29,370 | 28，084 | 28， 116 | 26，037 | 26， 014 | ${ }^{1} 26,937$ |  |
| Express and freight ton－miles fown．．．thousands．－ | 7，598 | 10，763 | 10，991 | －1，921 | －8，977 | －${ }_{8,177}$ | 10， 177 | 18， 1881 | 11，791 | 18， 125 | 13， 260 |  |  |
|  | 3，207 | 3，633 | 3， 554 | 3，320 | 3， 233 | 2，915 | 3，116 | 31，094 | 3，248 | 3，310 | －4，952 | 10,406 |  |
| Passengers carried，revenue ．．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．．． | 868 | 1，092 | 1，226 | 1，311 | 1，389 | 1，342 | 1，326 | 1，339 | 1，286 | 1，080 | 4， 941 | 1，168 |  |
| Passenger－miles flown，revenue 8 ．．．．．．．．－．－do．．．－ | －421，729 | －520，960 | －563，013 | －594， 050 | 659，605 | 621， 449 | 607， 332 | 616，559 | 593， 402 | 490， 167 | 464， 170 | ${ }^{1} 547,672$ |  |
| Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22,027 20 | 20,235 42 | 19，982 | 21,810 19 | 20，877 | 19,736 $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $\stackrel{19,324}{46}$ | 20,487 51 | 19,808 41 | 20,077 18 | 23,190 19 | 20,889 18 |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fares，average cash rate ．．．－－－．－．－．．．－－．．．－cents | 9.1922 | 9． 2092 | 9． 2288 | 9． 2889 | 9． 3114 | 9． 3869 |  |  | 9.5158 | 9． 5523 | 9． 6399 | 9.3690 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}117,371 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ | 1,421 130,000 | 1,258 130,400 | 1,331 127,700 | 1，2688 | 1,169 116,400 | 1，193 | 11，220 | 1，265 | 1，226 | 1，293 | 1，284 | 1，236 |
| Class I Steam Railways |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings（A．A．R．）：${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total cars－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－thousands．－ | 2， 767 | 3， 345 | 3，078 | 3，099 | 3， 603 | 2，762 | 2，923 | 3，391 | 2，339 | 2，638 | 3，121 | 2，992 | 2，393 |
|  | 607 63 | $\begin{array}{r}498 \\ 70 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}634 \\ 59 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}633 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 560 | $\begin{array}{r}393 \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}459 \\ 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 410 | 205 | 559 | 626 |  | 435 |
|  | 131 | 180 | 148 | 159 | 191 | 139 | 163 | 49 193 |  | 160 | $\begin{array}{r}59 \\ 180 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 49 163 | －18 |
| Grain and grain products．．．．－．－．－．．．．．－．－．－do－．－－ | 156 | 226 | 174 | 188 | 279 | 291 | 216 | 240 | 217 | 206 | ${ }_{214}$ | 215 | 162 |
| Livestock－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－．－．${ }^{\text {do－－－－}}$ | ${ }_{5}^{34}$ | 43 | 39 | 37 | 38 | 33 | 41 | 69 | 75 | 52 | 48 | 46 | 37 |
|  | 52 | 105 | 266 | 303 | 396 | 311 | 277 | 299 | 33 | 52 | 66 | 184 | 46 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}369 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 480 1.743 | 378 1.381 | 374 +350 | ${ }_{1}^{445}$ | 329 | 364 | 416 | 353 |  | 385 | 382 | 298 |
|  | I， 356 | 1，743 | 1，381 | 1，350 | 1，637 | 1，232 | 1，364 | 1，714 | 1，277 | 1，250 | 1，543 | 1，435 | 1，241 |


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

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
TRANSPORTATION—Continued \\
Class I Steam Railways-Continued
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 117
124 \& 111
79 \& 125 \& 125
130 \& \(\begin{array}{r}119 \\ 98 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 115
79 \& 120
103 \& 114
60 \& 99 \& 1120 \& 107
97 \& 116
100 \& 107
97 \\
\hline Coke \& 198 \& 175 \& 184 \& 171 \& 147 \& 115 \& 119 \& 128 \& 53 \& 96 \& 155 \& 145 \& 158 \\
\hline  \& 107 \& 117 \& 119 \& 128 \& 127 \& 117 \& 131 \& 130 \& 131 \& 135 \& 119 \& 123 \& 106 \\
\hline Grain and grain products .-.------.-.-- do \& 111 \& 128 \& 121 \& 132 \& 159 \& 212 \& 149 \& 140 \& 151 \& 149 \& 123 \& 142 \& 119 \\
\hline  \& 60 \& 61 \& 68 \& 66 \& 54 \& 60 \& 73 \& 104 \& 131 \& 95 \& 69 \& 77 \& 68 \\
\hline Ore----------------------------- do \& \({ }^{46}\) \& 68 \& 228 \& 267 \& 282 \& 284 \& 240 \& 218 \& 35 \& 51 \& 45 \& 151 \& 42 \\
\hline Merchandise, 1. c. 1 ------------------ do \& 58 \& 61 \& 60 \& 59 \& 57 \& 55 \& 57 \& 55 \& 56 \& 55 \& 50 \& 57 \& 49 \\
\hline  \& 128 \& 131 \& 130 \& 127 \& 126 \& 121 \& 128 \& 135 \& 121 \& 124 \& 120 \& 127 \& 122 \\
\hline  \& 126 \& 120 \& 127 \& 124 \& 115 \& 110 \& 117 \& 105 \& 92 \& 117 \& 115 \& \& 117 \\
\hline  \& 124 \& \(\begin{array}{r}79 \\ 174 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 129
188 \& \({ }_{173}^{130}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}98 \\ 150 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 119 \& 103 \& \(\begin{array}{r}60 \\ 130 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 42
54 \& \(\begin{array}{r}131 \\ 96 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 148 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \& 97 \\
\hline Forest products \& 112 \& 117 \& 119 \& 123 \& 122 \& 117 \& 125 \& 121 \& 124 \& 137 \& 134 \& \& 118 \\
\hline Grain and grain products. .-.............-. do \& 113 \& 139 \& 138 \& 150 \& 156 \& 177 \& 138 \& 125 \& 153 \& 152 \& 131 \& \& 119 \\
\hline  \& 75 \& 77 \& 76 \& 73 \& 70 \& 70 \& 77 \& 79 \& 85 \& 75 \& 72 \& \& 70 \\
\hline  \& 185 \& 236 \& 215 \& 215 \& 182 \& 177 \& 160 \& 145 \& 28 \& 42 \& 146 \& \& 1 199 \\
\hline Merchandise, l. c. l-.----.-............--- do -- \& 61
136 \& 60
138 \& \(\begin{array}{r}59 \\ 132 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 59
126 \& 58
122 \& 55 \& 57
127 \& 52
125 \& 54 \& 54
119 \& 52 \& \& 52 \\
\hline  \& 136 \& 138 \& 132 \& 126 \& 122 \& 120 \& 127 \& 125 \& 111 \& 119 \& 127 \& \& 133 \\
\hline Car surplus, total...............---...-number.. \& 60,063 \& 114, 926 \& 78,336 \& 49, 195 \& 60,083 \& 86, 418 \& 63,822 \& 74,745 \& 190, 978 \& 100, 208 \& 44,382 \& 79,582 \& 110,945 \\
\hline  \& 14, 930 \& 17,803 \& 28,600 \& 34, 365 \& 35, 263 \& 17,839 \& 11.103 \& 7,697 \& 3,451 \& 2,368 \& 8,303 \& 15, 646 \& 17,425 \\
\hline Coal cars. \& 34, 917 \& 87, 579 \& 39, 994 \& 4, 321 \& 14,786 \& 59, 834 \& 43.570 \& 62, 109 \& 183, 594 \& 92,938 \& 25, 833 \& 55, 475 \& 77,385 \\
\hline Car shortage, \& 549 \& 510 \& 236 \& 375 \& 388 \& 1,741 \& 2.451 \& 3, 582 \& 10, 924 \& 5,964 \& 1,021 \& 2,367 \& 224 \\
\hline Box cars \& 103 \& 165 \& 35 \& 71 \& 184 \& 1,632 \& 2.254 \& 3,173 \& 10, 346 \& 3,918 \& 448 \& 1,878 \& 111 \\
\hline Coal cars. \& 320 \& 198 \& 74 \& 164 \& 32 \& 5 \& 113 \& 104 \& 132 \& 1,909 \& 517 \& 333 \& 37 \\
\hline Financial operations (unadjusted): thous of dol \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 675, 749
559,186 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
739,058 \\
616,074 \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular} \& 747,259
620,293 \& 741,069
615,923 \& 735,439
599,507 \& 700,648
562,811 \& 742.877
605.201 \& 694.969
569.491 \& 648,924
534,885 \& 704,806
587.060 \& 710,830
575,664 \& a 715,027
a 587,367 \& 657,044
537,338 \\
\hline  \& 67,374 \& 67.608 \& 68,659 \& 67,858 \& 77,076 \& 82, 564 \& 78, \%06 \& 69,833 \& 60,993 \& 63,776 \& 74,379 \& \({ }_{\text {a }}\) \& 69, 725 \\
\hline Operating expenses --.---.......-.-.---- do. \& 567, 778 \& 587, 933 \& 594, 270 \& 600, 852 \& 588, 177 \& 569, 818 \& 587, 116 \& 540,988 \& 520,920 \& 537, 354 \& 568, 292 \& \({ }^{\text {a } 574,316}\) \& 546, 665 \\
\hline Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents thous. of dol. \& 78,217 \& 85, 708 \& 88,226 \& 82,621 \& 85.998 \& 80,493 \& 90.034 \& 90, 444 \& 81, 219 \& 91,869 \& 73, 229 \& \& \\
\hline Net railway operating income....-.-.---.- do. \& 29,754 \& 65,417 \& \({ }^{64,763}\) \& 57.595 \& 61,263 \& 50, 337 \& 65. 727 \& 63, 538 \& 46, 786 \& 75, 582 \& 69, 309 \& \({ }_{\text {a }}\) \& 32, 758 \\
\hline  \& 4,635 \& 41, 494 \& 39,989 \& 32, 209 \& 42,476 \& 26, 861 \& 39,061 \& 38, 131 \& 23, 592 \& 54, 425 \& 82,455 \& \({ }^{\text {a }} 36,506\) \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Financial operations, adjusted: \\
Operating revenues, total. mil. of dol
\end{tabular} \& 739.7 \& 721.6 \& 741.9 \& 736.9 \& 748.3 \& 700.9 \& 697.3 \& 685.2 \& 622.9 \& 708.5 \& 712.1 \& \& \\
\hline Freight_-.--------------------------- do. \& 609.0 \& 596.0 \& 610.4 \& 611.7 \& 614.5 \& 570.1 \& 569.0 \& 560.2 \& 511.0 \& 588.8 \& 584.0 \& \& \\
\hline Passenger-.--------------------------- - \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& 74.7 \& 68.4 \& 71.0 \& 68.6 \& 74.4 \& 75.7 \& 70.1 \& 70.1 \& 62.3 \& 66.7 \& 73.0 \& \& \\
\hline Railway expenses .----.-.-.------------- do \& 688.5 \& 662.6 \& 689.1 \& 676.2 \& 677.0 \& 649.8 \& 659.1 \& 633.1 \& 591.9 \& 636.4 \& 631.5 \& \& \\
\hline Net railway operating income..--...-.-.-.-. - do
Net invome \& 51.3 \& 59.0 \& 52.8 \& 60.6 \& 71.3
378 \& 51.1 \& 38.2 \& 52.1 \& 31.0 \& 72.0 \& 80.6 \& \& \\
\hline Net minome--- \& 20.4 \& 26. \& 21.3 \& 29.2 \& 37.8 \& 19.0 \& 5.2 \& 18.9 \& 0 \& r 39.3 \& 47.9 \& \& \\
\hline Freight carried 1 mile ..........mil. of ton-miles. \& 45,359 \& 46, 716 \& 50,199 \& 51,607 \& 47,964 \& 44,991 \& 47, 107 \& 44, 219 \& 40, 554 \& 46,036 \& 45, 190 \& \& \\
\hline Revenue per ton-mile -----..-.---------- cents. \& 1. 314 \& 1. 397 \& 1.321 \& 1.283 \& 1. 332 \& 1.345 \& 1.338 \& 1.363 \& 1. 400 \& 1,356 \& 1.343 \& 1.340 \& \\
\hline Passengers carricd 1 mile, revenue. .....-millions.. \& 2,740 \& 2,744 \& 2,770 \& 2,735 \& 3,111 \& 3,385 \& 3,256 \& 2,910 \& 2,533 \& 2,488 \& 2,912 \& 2,913 \& \\
\hline Waterway Traffic \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total U. S. ports - .-. --------thous. of net tons-- \& 「5,691 \& \({ }^{\text {r 6, } 659}\) \& \({ }^{\text {r 7, }} 847\) \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 8,352\) \& r 8,401 \& ¢ 7,300

7 \& 「7,486 \& -7, 285 \& + 6, 494 \& r 6, 367 \& - 6,458 \& 17,024 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{+} \mathrm{T}, 2,849$ \& $+6,409$
+3 \& ${ }^{7} \mathrm{r} 3,984$ \& + 4,441 \& r 4,586
+3816 \& r 4, 008 \& + 4, 098 \& + 3,888 \& $+3,396$
+3 \& r 3.433 \& + 3,479 \& 13,717 \& <br>
\hline United States \& ${ }^{\text {r 2, }} 841$ \& +3,250 \& ${ }^{r} 3,863$ \& ${ }^{+3,911}$ \& +3,816 \& ${ }^{\text {r 3, }} 292$ \& ${ }^{\text { }} 3,390$ \& +3,396 \& ${ }^{+3,099}$ \& 2,934 \& 2,979 \& ${ }^{13,307}$ \& <br>
\hline Total $\qquad$ thous. of long tons In United States vessels. do \& 1,981 \& 2,554
1,280 \& $\xrightarrow{2,525} \mathbf{1 , 1 7 4}$ \& 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 \& 2,297

1,313 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,079 \\
& \mathbf{1 , 0 7 9}
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,638 \\
& 1,576
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,305 \\
& 1.149
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,508 \\
& \text { 1.412 }
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline Hotels: Travel \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline A verage sale per occupied room.--.-....-dollars.- \& 5.38 \& 5.15 \& 5.62 \& 5.16 \& 5.48 \& 5.27 \& 5.84 \& 5.59 \& 5.71 \& 5.81 \& 5.25 \& 5.47 \& <br>
\hline Rooms occupied \& 86 \& 85 \& 84 \& 84 \& 84 \& 78 \& 81 \& 86 \& 86 \& 80 \& 67 \& 82 \& 80 <br>
\hline Restaurant sales index---same month $1929=100--$
Foreign travel: \& 222 \& 210 \& 228 \& 234 \& 233 \& 211 \& 222 \& 223 \& 213 \& 218 \& 194 \& 221 \& 211 <br>
\hline U. S. citizens, arrivals ---------------number-- \& 47,540 \& 55,907 \& 50, 397 \& 47, 743 \& 51, 062 \& 64, 588 \& 79,459 \& 73, 171 \& 54, 039 \& ${ }_{7} 39.205$ \& 40, 723 \& \& <br>
\hline U. S. citizens, departures----------------- do- \& 48,161 \& $\begin{array}{r}54,681 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline 883\end{array}$ \& 53, 899 \& 53, 966 \& 71, 695 \& ${ }^{2} 77,419$ \& 253,058 \& ${ }^{2} 41,927$ \& ${ }^{2} 37,141$ \& 231,601 \& 237,182 \& $2{ }^{50,065}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,461
10,965 \& 1,883
16,662 \& 2,152
17,074 \& $\begin{array}{r}2,078 \\ 22,038 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } 568 \\ 20.809 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& - 24,000 \& ${ }^{p} 26,000$ \& ${ }^{\text {p } 26.000}$ \& ${ }^{p} 27,000$ \& p 22.000 \& \& 3,59
3
1,952
$\sim 20$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 21,975 \& 34,761 \& 32,319 \& 34, 602 \& 32, 294 \& 19,688 \& 19,847 \& 15,501 \& 13,592 \& 13,608 \& 13, 932 \& $\begin{array}{r}p \\ 20,763 \\ 22 \\ \hline 105 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& <br>
\hline National parks, visitors ------------..-thousands-- \& 177 \& 243 \& 433 \& 803 \& 1,732 \& 3,333 \& 3,126 \& 1,446 \& 678 \& 298 \& 188 \& 22,405
1,051 \& 22,069 <br>
\hline Pullman Co.: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1943
8,600 \& 941
8,663 \& 868
7,883 \& 796

7,370 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
887 \\
8,135
\end{array}
$$ \& 841

7,731 \& 825
7,587 \& 833
7,732 \& 807

7,512 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
785 \\
7,260
\end{array}
$$ \& 188

7,750 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
879 \\
8,086
\end{array}
$$ \& <br>

\hline COMMUNICATIONS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Telephone carriers: $\dagger$ |
| :--- |
| Operating revenues | \& 232667 \& 247, 769 \& 245, 937 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 137,065 \& 141, 270 \& 141, 955 \& 143, 750 \& 146, 744 \& 144, 576 \& 146,891 \& 149, 629 \& 262, 154,018 \& 262, ${ }^{156,367}$ \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 4251,183 \\
& 4145,647
\end{aligned}
$$ \& <br>

\hline  \& 78,603 \& 88,969 \& 86, 591 \& 88, 844 \& 88, 828 \& 87,490 \& 93,449 \& 89, 507 \& 90, 258 \& 88, 159 \& \& 487,914 \& <br>
\hline Operating expenses, before taxes..--------- do \& 184, 629 \& 198, 130 \& 193,094 \& 197, 138 \& 196, 856 \& 195,617 \& 199, 772 \& 196,780 \& 195, 137 \& 196, 809 \& \& 4195, 192 \& <br>
\hline  \& 21,059
33,894 \& 22,164
34,129 \& 23,958
34,318 \& 24,266
34,493 \& 26,458 \& 24, 671 \& 27,433 \& 28,827 \& 33,119 \& r 32, 277 \& \& 425, 977 \& <br>
\hline Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: \& 33, 894 \& 34,129 \& 34, 318 \& 34, 493 \& 34, 635 \& 34,766 \& 34,902 \& 35,059 \& 35, 231 \& 35, 408 \& \& 434, 593 \& <br>
\hline Wire-telegraph:
Operating revenues. .-.........-thous. of dol \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Operating revenues incl. depreciation.-.do dol \& 13, 227 \& 14,955
14,345 \& 14,354
14,167 \& \& 15,098 \& \& \& 14, 523 \& 13,944 \& 13, 413 \& 14, 584 \& 14, 283 \& <br>
\hline Net operating revenues.-.------------do...-- \& 13, ${ }_{\text {d75 }}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}14,345 \\ \hline 166\end{array}$ \& 14,167
4612 \& $\begin{array}{r}14,228 \\ 4254 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 13,901
360 \& - 13,939 \& 13,964
156 \& 13, 420 \& 12,984 \& 12, 673 \& 13,363
596 \& 13.690
$d 176$ \& <br>
\hline Ocean-catle: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Operating revenues-1.-.-................- \& 1,931 \& 2,090 \& 1,944 \& 2,078 \& 2,019 \& 1,826 \& 1,892 \& 1,948 \& 1,817 \& 1,788 \& 1,882 \& 1,930 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,584
137 \& 1,662
232 \& 1,696
55 \& 1,675 \& 1,822 \& $\begin{array}{r}1,764 \\ \hline 127\end{array}$ \& 1,733
+20 \& 1,617 \& 1,506 \& 1,548 \& 1,660 \& 1,657 \& <br>
\hline Radiotelegraph: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 145 \& 74 \& 38 \& ${ }^{1} 128$ \& <br>
\hline Operating revenues .-----.-.-.-.-.-.-. do...- \& 1,844 \& 2,067 \& 1,896 \& 1,979 \& 1,950 \& 1,793 \& 1,925 \& 1,957 \& 1,938 \& 1,938 \& 2, 262 \& 1,947 \& <br>
\hline Operating expenses, incl, depreciation...-do.... \& 1,747 \& 1,856 \& 1, 862 \& 1,843 \& 1,845 \& 1,809 \& 1,800 \& 1,696 \& 1,741 \& 1,827 \& 1,973 \& 1,816 \& <br>
\hline  \& 27 \& 148 \& ${ }^{\text {d }} 53$ \& 52 \& 16 \& ${ }^{\text {d }} 99$ \& 46 \& 185 \& 126 \& 46 \& 205 \& a 55 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^11]freight 594,764 ; ${ }_{1}$ Revisions for January are included as follows (thous. of net tons): Total U. S. ports, 5,948; foreign vessels, 3,037; U. S. vessels, 2,910 .
${ }^{2}$ Begimning July 1949 , data exclude departures via international land borders; land-border departures during the is. inossels, 2,910. June 1949 amounted to less than 1 percent of total dethres. Average Thr 6 mus
pevised serics. The continental United States.

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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS



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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued



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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| FATS, OILS, ETC.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, etc.-Continued Oleomarcarine: 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-.-....---....-.-..- thous. of lb.- | - 76,061 | r 80, 120 | -65, 665 | - 59, 725 | r 63,610 | 56, 118 | 79, 106 | 74, 408 | 75, 471 | 71, 278 | 76, 948 | ${ }^{1} 71,664$ |  |
| Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) do..-- | - 75,032 | - 78, 984 | $\stackrel{74,722}{ }$ | r 60,419 | -61,970 | 55,366 | 79,346 | 71,172 | 73, 838 | 73,072 | 76, 854 | ${ }^{1} 710,967$ |  |
| Price, wholesale, vegetable, delivered (Chicago) dol. per lb.- | . 269 | . 256 | . 229 | . 224 | . 224 | . 224 | . 248 | . 249 | . 224 | . 224 | . 224 | 240 | 224 |
| Shortenings and compounds: <br> Production | 112, 150 | 125,607 | 119, 576 | 125, 908 | 122, 213 | 83, 355 | 156, 696 | 133, 849 | 123, 178 | 139,965 | 125,783 | 123,600 | 135,591 |
|  | 70,850 | 72,800 | 80, 436 | 84,851 | 85,821 | 64,438 | 52,851 | - 59,315 | 62, 860 | 61, 889 | 81, 722 | 70,967 | 71, 190 |
| Paint Sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paint, varnish, lacquer, and filler, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Classified, total..........................do. do.- | 70, 190 | 84, 124 | 86, 236 | 89,083 | 88, 465 | 74, 215 | 87,911 | 84, 376 | 76,219 | 67,128 | r 57, 445 | 78,529 | 75, 883 |
|  | 63, 968 | 75,938 | 77,852 | 79,913 | 79,546 | 67,613 | 79,375 | 75, 453 | 69,016 | 60,719 | ${ }^{\text {r 5 52,061 }}$ | 70, 942 | 68, 834 |
|  | 26, 124 | 30, 178 |  |  | 50,755 | 25, 775 | 30,821 | 30, 227 | 28,682 | ${ }^{25,215}$ | - 23,491 | 27, 773 | 27, 670 |
| Trade | 37,844 6,222 | 45,760 8,186 | 49,379 8884 | 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 6,409 | 「 28,570 5,383 | 43,169 7,587 | 41, 164 7,049 |
| SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production:* <br> Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheets, rods, and tubes..........thous. of lb.. | 1,521 | 1,563 | 1,329 | 1,650 | 1,242 | 1,332 | 1,405 | 1,530 | 2,138 | -1,962 | 1,674 | 1,598 |  |
| Molding and extrusion materials--.-.---do.- | 4, 322 | 4, 548 | 4, 610 | 3,449 | 4,303 | 3,431 | 4,626 | 5,798 | 6,904 | 5, 183 | 4, 638 | 4,657 |  |
| Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes.....-do. | ${ }^{691}$ |  | 750 | 754 | ${ }^{626}$ | 372 | 517 | 431 | 453 | 440 | 485 | 588 |  |
| Other cellulose plastics...--.---.---.----.- do. | 890 20,195 | $\begin{array}{r}1,010 \\ 20.585 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18,022 | $\begin{array}{r}709 \\ 14,828 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 176 14,952 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 433 } \\ \hline 11.232\end{array}$ | 113 17834 |  | 749 25,056 | $\begin{array}{r}r 950 \\ -28.684 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}972 \\ 85 \\ \hline 805 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 710 |  |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins......---- do. | $\begin{array}{r}20,195 \\ 14 \\ \hline 1920\end{array}$ | 20, ${ }_{17} 858$ | $\begin{array}{r}18,260 \\ 17 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14, 1438 | 14,952 | -15,905 | 17,834 19 | ${ }^{22,569}$ | 25,056 <br> 22,156 <br> 18 | 「 28,684 | 25, 805 | 20, 119 |  |
|  | 10,641 | 9,248 | 8,500 | 8,049 | 7,931 | 6,273 | 9,569 | 10, 299 | 13, 239 | - 13, 568 | 13, 412 | -10,133 |  |
|  | 19,065 | 22, 219 | 23,613 | 20,407 | 20,636 | 18,853 | 23, 663 | 29,098 | 31,786 | 33, 503 | 33, 036 | 24, 862 |  |
|  | 15. 242 | 16,038 | 16,069 | 17,853 | 19, 149 | 17,304 | 19, 258 | 21, 114 | 20,787 | 20,619 | 17,904 | 18, 188 |  |
|  |  |  |  | -7,516 | 7,584 14,825 |  |  | 9,912 19,399 | 10,728 18,896 | 9,777 18,709 | 8,078 18,861 | 8, |  |
| Miscellaneous resins....-...---.............do...- | 17,095 | 16,084 | 14, 547 | 14, 162 | 14,825 | 14,877 | 16,646 | 19,399 | 18,896 | 18,709 | 18,861 | 16,851 |  |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS



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

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fermented malt liquors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ---.-------.-.-.---thous of bbl.- | 5,721 | 7,761 | 7,314 | 8,331 | 9,258 | 9,382 | 9,182 | 7,392 | 6,122 | 5,774 | 6. 312 | 17,391 | 6,146 |
| Tax-paid withdrawals --.---------------- do | 5,475 | 7,084 | 6, 507 | + 7,557 | 8,829 | 8,722 | 8,901 | 7,285 | 6, 438 |  | 6, 246 | ${ }^{1} 7,045$ | 5,597 |
| Stocks, end of month.-.-----------------d. do |  |  |  | 9,646 | 9, 879 | 10, 147 | 10,033 | 9,836 | 9, 252 | 8,686 | 8, 484 | 9, 227 | 8,775 |
| Distilled spirits: <br> Production thous. of tax gal.- | 19,631 | 20, 232 | 16,922 | 16,823 | 13,732 | 8,818 | 11, 581 | 16,704 | 26,093 | 19,770 | 19.057 | ${ }^{1} 17,634$ | 16, 577 |
| Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of wine gal.- | 12,741 | 14,038 | 12,919 | 13,300 | 13, 078 | 12,323 | 12,336 | 14, 121 | 15, 213 | 17,673 | 20,031 | ${ }^{1} 14,129$ |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawals_-----thous. of tax gal - | 7,264 | 9,334 | 7,755 | 7,826 | 7,632 | 8,067 | 8,072 | 9,471 | 11, 438 | 12,070 | 8.351 | 18,653 | 7,209 |
| Stocks, end of month | 654, 589 | 661, 728 | 668, 421 | 674, 661 | 677, 344 | 676, 337 | 675, 217 | 673, 701 | 671, 309 | 669, 884 | 676. 016 | 668, 790 | 680.898 |
| Imports-.----------------thous. of proof gal.- | 874 | 1,109 | 974 | 1,097 | 1,111 | 878 | 985 | 1,329 | 1,529 | 1,607 | 1,410 | 1, 154 |  |
| Production --.-.-.-.-....--thous. of tax gal.- | 14, 148 | 14,462 | 11,536 | 10,971 | 7,852 | 5,099 | 5, 959 | 8,703 | 9, 246 | 9,705 | 10.672 | ${ }^{1} 10,270$ | 11,069 |
| Tax-paid withdrawals....----.-.-.-......do | 4, 229 | 4,720 | 3, 884 | 3,732 | 3,537 | 4, 048 | 4, 383 | 5, 311 | 6,101 | 6,965 | 5197 | 14,674 | 4,684 |
| Stocks, end of month---.----..-.---.-do | 578, 342 | 586, 592 | 593, 094 | 599, 561 | 602,926 | 602, 885 | 603, 231 | 604, 768 | 606, 210 | 606, 015 | 610, 365 | 596,975 | 615, 384 |
| Imports-.-.-.....-----.-.thous, of proof gal.- | 783 | 994 | 752 | 1,017 | 1,027 | 803 | 914 | 1,226 | 1,413 | 1,461 | 1,262 | 1,041 |  |
| Rectified spirits and wines, production, total thous. of proof gal | 8,474 | 10, 202 | 8,306 | 8,931 | 9,069 | 8, 008 | 9,043 | 10, 228 | 12,400 | 12, 601 | 7,916 | 19,387 | 6,622 |
|  | 7,739 | 9,207 | 7,345 | 7,908 | 7,889 | 6,864 | 7,681 | 9,250 | 11,247 | 11,473 | 7,101 | 18,361 | 5,870 |
| Wines and distiling materials: Sparkling wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production | ${ }^{60}$ | 74 | 188 | 98 | 163 | 54 | 128 | 47 | 47 | 54 | 86 | 92 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawals....-.-------.-.---do | 57 | 65 |  | 62 |  | 49 | 62 | 99 | 175 | 154 | 159 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 1,530 | 1,515 | 1,647 | 1,673 | 1,743 | 1,742 | 1, 808 | 1,734 | 1,633 | 1,771 | 1,426 | 1,647 |  |
| Imports-- | 25 | 21 | 32 | 26 | 28 | 13 | 14 | 35 | 43 | 86 | 86 | 36 |  |
| Production- | ${ }_{0}^{833}$ | ${ }^{821}$ | 640 | ${ }^{658}$ | 584 | 435 | 1,335 | 19,085 | 58,451 | 14,556 | 3,534 | 18,489 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawals.--------.-........-d | 9, 696 | ${ }^{\text {r 11, }} 703$ | 9,585 | 8, 885 | 8,815 | 7,763 | 8,788 | 11,303 | 13, 112 | 13, 540 | 12, 865 | 110,494 |  |
| Stocks, end of month. | 203, 618 | 191, 799 | 182, 156 | 173, 518 | 162, 586 | 155, 034 | 145, 702 | 154, 365 | 203, 831 | 205, 095 | 192, 024 | 181, 944 |  |
| Imports | 421 | 1,802 1253 | ${ }_{405}^{238}$ | ${ }_{929}^{221}$ | 177 513 | ${ }_{713}^{148}$ | 145 4,900 | 188 37,979 | - $\begin{array}{r}105,382 \\ \hline 286 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 342 \\ 35,142 \end{array}$ | 335 4,808 | $\begin{array}{r} 230 \\ 16,140 \end{array}$ |  |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (factory) $\ddagger$.-...-.-.thous. of lb | 92,780 | 112, 525 | 124,615 | 160, 625 | 157, 325 | 136, 390 | 128,440 | 113, 770 | 102, 800 | 90, 480 | -96,000 | 117, 394 | 101, 165 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month | 8,718 | 6,318 | 15, 338 | 51, 056 | 102, 701 | 136, 786 | 153, 855 | 154, 455 | 144, 819 | 130, 452 | - 113,993 | 86, 436 | 104, 596 |
| Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York)_dol. per 1b-- | . 633 | . 616 | . 599 | . 597 | 590 | 599 | 618 | . 622 | . 625 | . 625 | . 631 | . 615 | . 624 |
| Production (factory), total | 78,5 | 94,37 | 111, 165 | - 143, 2 | 137, 1 | 118,7 | 108. | 94. | 82, 155 | 71,875 | 5 | 99,398 | 6, 855 |
| American, whole milk $\ddagger$--...............-do. | 58,030 | 70,945 | 86, 845 | 116, 365 | 112. 545 | 96, 760 | 87,370 | 74, 135 | 62, 355 | 51, 395 | - 52,535 | 77, 300 | 54, 185 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total . - do. | 126, 503 | 120, 563 | 125,903 | 134, 765 | 162,256 | 185, 517 | 210, 411 | 213, 433 | 209, 515 | 196, 125 | + 188,653 | 167, 396 | 175, 958 |
| American, whole milk-..-------.-.------ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 111,073 | 105,608 | 109, 920 | 117, 021 | 140, 859 | 162, 346 | 183, 208 | 188, 259 | 185, 839 | 175, 764 | - 168,670 | 147, 112 | 159,276 |
| Price wholesale American single daisies (Chi- | 1,533 | 2, 035 | 2, 393 | 2, 402 | 2,794 | 2, 206 | 1,804 | 2, 442 | 4, 003 | 3, 946 | 5,102 | 2, 668 |  |
| Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago) -....................................dol. per lb. | . 348 | . 336 | . 337 | . 341 | . 343 | .330 | 552 | . 358 | . 356 | . 356 | . 353 | . 348 | . 348 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: Production: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bulk goods | 12,965 | 15, 145 | 22,910 | 39,450 | 34, 275 | 22,490 | 26,130 | 22,320 | 16,300 | 11,550 | 11,675 | 20, 807 | 14,700 |
| Case goods ...........-.-...-.-.-.....-do | ${ }^{+12} 12,100$ | 14,100 215,750 | r 12,000 266,250 | r 10,300 361,150 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 9, } \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 8 , 200 | 8,800 | 51,750 | 4, 675 | 3,200 | 6,300 | 8,835 | 4,450 |
| Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods --do-..- | 160,300 | 215, 750 | 206, 250 | 361, 150 | - 350,850 | 306, 750 | 273,650 | 212,750 | 167,750 | 134, 000 | 151,000 | 229, 629 | 168,750 |
| Condensed (sweetened) .-.......thous. of lb.. | r8,694 | -8,341 | -9,290 | r9,066 | + 10,027 | r 8.309 | 8, 559 | 6,758 | 6,925 | 5,795 | 7,386 |  |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) .-.-...-........do. - | 206, 464 | 177,077 | 189, 735 | 298, 661 | 379, 000 | r 454, 210 | 477, 812 | 484, 246 | 426, 836 | 333, 264 | 243, 491 | - 330, 707 | 151,401 |
| Exports: ${ }_{\text {Condensed }}$ (sweetened) |  |  |  |  | ,903 | 6205 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) | 31,795 | 21, 688 | 20,971 | 24, 517 | 24, 391 | 22,967 | 11,209 | 12,368 | r 18,257 | 14,862 | 15,351 | 20,794 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) ------.--dol. per cas | 9.48 | 9.10 | 9. 10 | 9.10 | 9. 10 | ${ }^{9.10}$ | ${ }^{9.10}$ | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9.17 | 9. 10 |
| Evaporated (unsweetene Fluid milk: | 5.66 | 5.45 | 5.18 | 5.05 | 5. 09 | 5. 12 | 5. 11 | 5.08 | 5.08 | 5.09 | 5.09 | 5.23 | 5.10 |
|  | - 8, 395 | - 9,616 | - 10, 324 | - 12,069 | - 12, 372 | - 11, 559 | -10,574 | -9,427 | -9,056 |  | r 8,622 |  |  |
| Utilization in mfd. dairy products | 3, 113 | 3,833 | 4,394 | 5,640 | 5,482 | 4,828 | 4,475 | 3,862 | 3,395 | 2,943 | r 3,144 | 4,021 | 3,308 |
| Price, dealers', standard grade...-dol. per 100 lb -- | 5.04 | 4.89 | 4.67 | 4.58 | 4.56 | 4.61 | 4. 66 | 4.71 | 4.74 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.76 | 4.67 |
| Dry milk: <br> Production: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dry whole milk .-.-.-.-...-.-. thous. of lb.- | 8,540 | 11,150 | 12,275 | 13,715 | 12,225 | 12,620 | 10,890 | 10,725 | 9,150 | 7,410 | 10,300 |  |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) .-..-do. | 59,500 | 80,000 | 98, 350 | 122, 400 | 112, 200 | 88,360 | 76,750 | 63,050 | 54, 150 | 49,000 | 58, 700 | 76, 497 | 64,850 |
| Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: <br> Dry whole milk | - 14,834 | 15,479 | r 14, 124 | $\cdot 16,135$ | 17,377 | 19,059 | -17,788 | - 18, 271 | r 16, 666 |  |  | - 15, 939 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food).---- do | 63, 492 | 72,785 | 75, 436 | 96, 275 | 105, 446 | 98, 129 | 97, 201 | 80, 448 | 57,026 | 47, 791 | 48, 722 | - 74, 408 | 43,821 |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dry whole milk---7i--.....----.-...-do | 8,229 | 4,616 | 6,666 | 10,014 | 5,873 | r 5, 587 | 7,336 | 5,449 | 5,909 | 4,383 | 5,906 | 6, 783 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) ....do...- | 5,620 | 8,288 | 26, 248 | 16, 226 | 14,042 | 2,857 | 20,579 | 44, 267 | 28,897 | 2,814 | 7,326 | 16,972 |  |
| food), U. S. average. | . 115 | . 115 | . 117 | . 118 | . 116 | . 117 | . 118 | . 12 | . 123 | . 12 | . 121 | . 12 | 117 |
| FRUITS AND VEGETABLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apples: <br> Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, carlot .-----.-.---- no. of carloads... | 3, 229 | 3,161 | 2,065 | 1,776 | 764 | 549 | 507 | 2,564 | 6,419 | 4,707 | r 4, 036 | 2,756 | 3,775 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month._thous. of bu.- | 9,028 | 5,491 | 3,318 | 1,294 | 343 | 175 | 412 | 14,777 | 35, 224 | 33,405 | - 25, 667 | 11,842 | 19,365 |
| Citrus fruits, carlot shipments .-...no. of carloads.. | 10,319 | 11,571 | 10,210 | 10,051 | 9,002 | 7,902 | 6,390 | 4,790 | 5,521 | 7,524 | - 11, 373 | 8,941 | 9, 753 |
| Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of | 301, 249 | 266, | 237, 419 | 237,8 | 255,78 | 327,080 | 339,588 | 355, 552 | 342, 565 | 326,934 | r 300,409 | 300, 727 | 279,697 |
| motatoes, white:---------......---- thous. of lb.- | 229, 506 | 206, 061 | 191,666 | 186, 821 | 219,515 | 237, 847 | 315,788 | 368, 552 | 387,681 | 383, 658 | r 371,003 | 280, 012 | 337,600 |
| Production (crop estimate) ..........thous. of bu-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 401,962$ |  |  |
|  | 25,415 | 35,867 | 26,059 | 22,999 | 24, 226 | 12,045 | 14,641 | 19,864 | 18,602 | 17,411 | r 16, 542 | 21, 255 | 19,597 |
| Price, wholesale, U.S. No. 1 (New York) dol. per 100 lbs . | 4.474 | 4. 568 | 4.623 | 5. 258 | 3. 546 | 3.287 | 3.498 | 3.236 | 2.873 | 3.60 | 4. 134 | 3.98 | 3.719 |

 solids, 50,139.

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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS <br> Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal thous. of bu | 60, 184 | 65.849 | 45,380 | 57, 458 | 47, 295 | ${ }^{\text {r 44, } 958}$ | +59,048 | 46,153 | 37,905 | 49, 150 | 42, 726 | ${ }^{2} 51,231$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barley: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1238,104 |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets--.-...........-.-- do | 5, 254 | 8,991 | 5,860 | 11, 906 | 19,312 | 24, 843 | 24,940 | 14,954 | 11,003 | 9,015 | 6,820 | 12, 602 | 4, 349 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial. | 12,426 | 111,197 | 9,491 | 10,057 | 14,922 | 24,659 | 33,056 | 33,976 148,973 | 35, 942 | 34, 109 | $\begin{array}{r}32,630 \\ 107 \\ \hline 50\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}22,307 \\ 31068 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 30,282 |
| On farms-- | 2,653 | 111,408 2,864 | 1,390 | 1,636 | $\begin{array}{r} 59,308 \\ 2,111 \end{array}$ | 4,199 | 6,410 | 148,973 3,382 | 1,888 | 1,468 | 107,532 2,263 | 3106,805 2,740 |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): <br> No. 2, malting <br> No. 3, straight <br> dol. per bu_ | 1.344 | 1.312 | 1.256 1.178 | 1. 1.249 | 1. 1.253 | 1,290 1.236 | 1.327 1. 299 | 3,382 1.523 1.455 | 1. 556 | 1. 560 | 1. 1.509 | 1. 388 |  |
| Corn: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ mil. of bu.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grindings, wet process | 9,357 20,139 | 9,902 23,694 | $\begin{gathered} 8,813 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ $19,646$ | 8,632 21,198 | 81,910 21,977 | 8,658 19,683 | 10,637 22,064 | 10,501 | 11,206 43,947 | 10,047 | 9,554 | 9,681 | 9.454 |
| Receipts, principal markets--.-.-.......-- do...... Stocks, domestic, end of month: |  | 23,694 | 19, 646 | 21, 198 | 21,977 | 19,683 | 22,064 | 23,967 | 43, 947 | 58,975 | 33,364 | 28,911 | 24.678 |
| Commercial -....-- | 43,903 | 25,895 1.797 .5 | 15, 266 | 11.589 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,888 \\ 1,255.2 \end{array}$ | 4,744 | 5,711 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,614 \\ & 7084 \end{aligned}$ | 20, 020 | 46, 400 | ${ }^{51,688}$ | 24,696 | 47. 521 |
|  | 13.081 | 21, 267 | 11,251 | 8,209 | 1,4,611 | - 7,828 | 8,369 | 7.116 | 7, 513 | 20, 238 | 2,40,470 | 11, 192 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> No. 3, white (Chicago) ............... dol. per bu |  | 1.427 | 1.403 | 1.410 |  | 1.451 | 1.340 | 1. 262 | 1. 390 | 1.308 | 1.450 |  |  |
| No.3. yellow (Chicago) ---.-...........do --- | 1.271 | 1.337 | 1.370 | 1.358 | 1.353 | 1.402 | 1.307 | 1.312 | 1. 152 | 1. 157 | 1. 296 | 1.312 | 1, 440 |
| Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades . do | 1. 160 | 1.224 | 1.322 | 1. 279 | 1. 276 | 1.327 | 1.256 | 1. 238 | 1. 134 | 1. 142 | 1. 248 | 1.242 | 1.249 |
| Oats: <br> Prodnction (crop estimate) $\qquad$ mil. of bu-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,323 |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets.-..-.-.thous. of bu.- | 5,311 | 8,915 | 10, 175 | 9,874 | 13,988 | 33,804 | 24, 804 | 9,338 | 5, 953 | 5,460 | 7,163 | 12,009 | 6. $862^{-1}$ |
|  | 5,916 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,215 \\ 578,832 \end{array}$ | 3,635 | 4, 129 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,167 \\ 270,501 \end{array}$ | 17,745 | 30,095 | $\begin{array}{r} 26,706 \\ 1,053,296 \end{array}$ | 25, 254 | 21, 218 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,029 \\ 819,701 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,554 \\ \mathbf{6 8 0 , 5 8 3} \end{array}$ | 16,050 |
| Exports, including oatmeal | 2,539 | 1.392 | 1.869 | 503 | 3. 182 | 562 | 6,719 | 1,765 | 1,045 | 2,430 | -578 | 2. 131 |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu-- | . 741 | . 753 | . 741 | . 701 | . 673 | . 638 | . 637 | 678 | . 687 | . 758 | . 762 | 716 | . 749 |
| Rice: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ thous. of bu-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 189, 141 |  |  |
| nia: <br> Reccipts, domestic, rough $\qquad$ thous. of lb | 27,300 | 37,216 | 55,691 | 48,913 | 45,785 | 46,994 | 68,741 | 48,951 | 236, 472 | 39, 427 |  |  |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice .-...-do | 18,049 | 19,003 | 61,988 | 30,421 | 26,728 | 31,968 | 64, 909 | 26,998 | 48,435 | 22,610 | 81, 654 | 37, 884 | $\begin{aligned} & 32,953 \\ & 31,183 \end{aligned}$ |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month thous. of 1 b - | 56,651 | 59, 154 | 38,289 | 37,944 | 39,358 | 35,752 | 13,806 | 16,508 | 114, 029 | 115, 691 | 81, 914 | 55, 505 | 72,043 |
| Sonthern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): <br> Receipts, rough, at mills thous. of bhl. (162 lb.) | 684 | 841 | 665 | 412 | 377 | 183 | 781 | 4,315 | 4. 188 | 23 |  |  |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice thous of lb- | 130, 522 | 141,767 | 120, 202 | 134, 241 | 132,777 | 78, 233 | 81,631 | 194,961 | 265,382 | 226, 358 | 262, 745 | 159, 877 | 196.778 |
| Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month ...........thous. of lb. | 379, 906 | 332, 121 | 286, 353 | 202, 235 | 113, 173 | 57, 291 | 65,554 | 316,540 | 489,341 | 650, 284 |  |  |  |
|  | 69, 715 | 51, 418 | 117,042 | 106, 781 | 60, 952 | 88,768 | 39,932 | 63, 013 | 136, 387 | 108, 470 | 200, 832 | 94, 630 | 452, 037 |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\text {Price }}$ wholesale, head, clean (No) dol per lb | ${ }_{.093}^{103}$ | ${ }^{439}$ | ${ }^{458}$ | 809 | ${ }_{0}^{772}$ | ${ }^{909}$ | 606 .084 | 423 | 310 | ${ }_{2} 25$ | 716 | 501 |  |
| Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.)..dol. per lb-- | . 093 | . 093 | . 092 | . 091 | 089 | . 087 | . 084 | 071 | 070 | . 077 | . 082 | 086 | . 082 |
| Rye: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (erop estimate) -.......- thous. of bu_- |  | 431 |  | 727 | 748 | 1,772 | 3, 131 |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 18,697$ |  |  |
| Stocks, commercial domestic, end of month, do | 2,971 | 2,075 | 3,618 | 2,732 | 2,993 | 4,091 | 6,170 | 5,435 | 5, ${ }^{2}, 190$ | 5,071 10,005 | 9, 9,398 | 1,668 4 4 1 | 300 8.280 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minn.) -...-dol. per bu-- | 1.364 | 1.352 | 1.361 | 1.362 | 1.346 | 1.454 | 1.384 | 1.428 | 1. 465 | 1. 418 | 1. 457 | 1.419 | 1. 430 |
| Wheat: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate), total....--mil. of bu. Spring wheat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 1,146.5$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1244.8 |  |  |
|  | 14,067 | 604 | 27, 560 | 49,082 |  | 130,305 | 76,031 |  | 27, 586 | 24,296 | 1901.7 18.492 |  |  |
| Disappearance, domestic .-.-.---........... do. |  | - 282, 975 |  |  | - 279,460 |  |  | - 294, 748 |  | 24, 296 | 251, 18.43 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{4 4 , 7 3 9} \\ \mathbf{3} 277,062 \end{array}$ | 18,385 |
| Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat) | 142. 276 | 130,737 | 118, 551 | 89, 097 | 70, 146 | 55, 199 | 86, 400 |  | 176, 459 | 165 |  |  |  |
| United States, domestie, totalo --.......-do |  | 585, 572 |  |  | 307, 347 |  |  | 1,159,159 |  | 165, 20 | $\begin{aligned} & 160,001 \\ & 908,106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 170,486 \\ 3740,046 \end{array}$ | 152,065 |
|  | 125, 504 | 124, 656 | 116, 806 | 114, 242 | 128, 158 | 234, 493 | 260, 412 | 261,109 | 244, 664 | 227, 502 | 219, 038 | 183,896 | 199,613 |
| thous. of bu- |  | 148, 287 |  |  | 75, 859 |  |  | 282, 881 |  |  | 236, 284 | 3 185, 828 |  |
| Merchant mills..................-.....- dn |  | 63, 229 |  |  | 32,361 |  |  | 133, 688 |  |  | 117, 749 | 386,757 |  |
| On farms <br> Exports, total, including flou |  | 246, 024 |  |  | ${ }^{67,172}$ |  |  | 472, 209 |  |  | 327, 230 | ${ }^{3} 278,159$ |  |
| Exports, total, including flou | 4,3,79 30, | 39,095 32,358 | 23,020 | $\begin{aligned} & 46,555 \\ & 40,617 \end{aligned}$ | 36,667 30,313 | $\begin{aligned} & 31,796 \\ & 24,789 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r 37,369 \\ 34,230 \end{array}$ | $33,495$. 30.082 | 26, 589 22, 693 | 24, 067 | 26,094 | 2 34, 463 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No 2 hard winter (Kansis City) dol. per bu-- | 2. 337 | 2. 348 | 2. 342 | 2. 328 | 2. 367 | 2.379 | 2. 285 | 2. 374 | 2.431 | 2.395 | 2.375 | 2. 359 |  |
| No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City).........-do. | 2. 1986 | 2.241 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 260$ | 2. 221 | 1. 951 | 2.004 | 2. 060 | 2. 152 | 2. 188 | 2.202 | 2.221 |  | 2.223 |
|  | 2. 287 | 2. 329 | ${ }_{2}^{2.366}$ | 2. 344 | 1.828 | 1.872 | 1.865 | 2.013 | 2. 083 | 2. 161 | 2. 200 | 2.137 | 2.218 |
| Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades .-.-...do. | 2. 246 | 2. 278 | 2. 285 | 2.254 | 2. 160 | 2.096 | 2. 185 | 2.253 | 2. 282 | 2.274 | 2. 269 | 2. 239 | 2. 259 |
| Wheat flour: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: $\dagger$ Flour |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour $\begin{aligned} & \text { Operations, percent of capacity }\end{aligned}$ | 19,969 74.1 | 20,391 64.1 | 17,187 56.3 | 17,333 59.2 | 20, 116 | 18,994 653 | 19,957 | 20,357 | 20,895 | 19,221 | 18,679 | 19,643 | 9, 165 |
|  | 381, 285 | 392. 149 | 333.615 | 337, 890 | 390,721 | 380, 597 | 405, 071 | 413,639 | 424,907 | 389, 304 | 61.8 378,385 | ${ }_{388}^{66.1}$ | 65.9 |
| Grindings of wheatt-..-...- thous. of bu-- | 45,779 | 46, 910 | 39, 581 | 39, 990 | 46,344 | 44, 222 | 46,561 | 47,541 | 48,740 | 44, 852 | 43,542 | 388,011 45 | 374, 792 44, 576 |
| Exports.....-.........................dio.... | 4,784 | 5,428 3,041 | 3, 044 | 2. 623 | $\stackrel{4}{4,500}$ |  |  | 4,757 1,465 |  |  | 4,948 | 4,925 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Standard patents (Minneapolis) | 4,784 | 3,041 | 3,044 | 2.23 | 2,727 | 3,007 | '1,347 | 1,465 | 1,672 | 1,539 | 1,905 | 2,685 |  |
| dol. per sack ( 100 lb. ).--- <br> Winter, straights (Kansas City) ........... do..... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5. } 469 \\ & 5.119 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.400 \\ 5.106 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5. } 269 \\ & 4.980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.255 \\ & 4.938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.512 \\ & 4.869 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.575 \\ & 4.915 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.340 \\ & 4.869 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.600 \\ & 5.069 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.715 \\ & 5.165 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.744 \\ & 5.119 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.669 \\ & 5.115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,495 \\ & 5.036 \end{aligned}$ | 5. 605 <br> 5. 138 |
| ${ }^{r}$ Revised. 1 December 1 estimate. <br> ${ }_{3}^{2}$ Revisions for January are included as follows <br> ${ }^{3}$ Quarterly average. ${ }^{4}$ Average of data for $m$ <br> of The total includes wheat owned by the Com | usands s shown ity Cred | f bushels) <br> t Corpora | Export <br> on and | incipal $\text { ed off } f$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ins, } 58, \\ & \text { sin its, } \end{aligned}$ | wheat steel |  |  | flour, ta are | 630; whea included | $\text { t only, } 29,1$ <br> in the bre | 1. | stocks. |
| count changes in milling practices; revisions for 1933 will be published later. | July 1 | 8 are aval | le upon | quest. | Revised |  |  |  |  |  | duction an |  | es into acof wheat |


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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| LIVESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cattle and calves: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slaughter (Federally inspected): Calves | 476 | 619 | 562 | 510 | 533 | 501 | 549 | 552 | 568 | 585 |  | 537 | 465 |
|  | 994 | 1,102 | 996 | 1,025 | 1,095 | 1,090 | 1,232 | 1,224 | 1,156 | 1,116 | 1,064 | 1,102 | ${ }_{1,103}^{465}$ |
|  | 1,526 | 1.895 | 1,733 | 1, 827 | 1,896 | 1,833 | 2,470 | 2, 528 | 3,061 | 2,280 | 1,676 | 2,047 | 1,839 |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States.....do. | 72 | 126 | 100 | 92 | 140 | 164 | 384 | 586 | 869 | ${ }_{7} 432$ | 198 | 272 | 133 |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Beef steers (Chicaro) $\qquad$ dol. per 100 lb . | 22. 25 | 24.14 | 24. 20 | 24.88 | 26.47 | 25.86 | 26. 28 | 28.11 | 28.93 | 28.21 | 26.47 | 25.80 | 25. 98 |
| Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City) ..do.... | 21.25 | 24.37 | 23.66 | 24.02 | 22.53 | 20.62 | 20.06 | 19.74 | 20.57 | 21.45 | 21. 44 | 21.34 | 22. 94 |
| Calves, vealers (Chicago) .-...........-.-. do | 30.38 | 27.63 | 27.94 | 26.45 | 25.94 | 24.88 | 25. 70 | 27.25 | 27.15 | 26.75 | 27.25 | ${ }_{27.52}$ | 30.40 |
| Hops: Slaughter (Federally inspected) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of animals.. | 4,080 | 4,315 | 3,894 | 3,721 | 3,745 | 3,165 | 3,417 | 3,879 | - 4,959 | 6,003 | 6,477 | 4,419 | 5,844 |
| Receipts, principal markets...............-d. ${ }^{\text {do..- }}$ | 2,562 | 2,615 | 2, 471 | 2,438 | 2, 406 | 2,072 | 2,314 | 2,395 | 3,055 | 3,618 | 3,813 | 2,760 | 3,712 |
| Prices: <br> Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb - | 19.44 | 20.16 | 18.32 | 18.49 | 19.08 | 18.23 | 19.09 | 19.74 | 17.87 | 15.87 | 15.05 | 18.12 | 15. 23 |
| Hog-corn ratio <br> bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb . of live hog.Sheep and lambs: | 17.5 | 16.9 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 16.4 | 17.2 | 16.1 | 15.3 | 13.1 | 15.8 | 13.1 |
| Slaughter (Federally inspected) <br> thous. of animals. | 1,046 | 949 | 676 | 761 | 898 | 976 | 1,126 | 1,180 | 1,172 | 1,060 | 1,058 | 1,011 | , 077 |
| Receipts, principal markets .-....... do | 1,092 | 845 | 824 | 1,243 | 1,164 | 1,202 | 1,650 | 1,932 | 2,054 | 1,296 | 1,139 | 1,320 | 1,206 |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States .-... do | 74 | 61 | 63 | 163 | 138 | 144 | '335 | 534 | 572 | 212 | 71 | 210 | 115 |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Lambs, average (Chicago) ..... dol. per 100 lb .. Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha) do... | ${ }_{(1)}^{24.75}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{30.50}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{29.50}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{29.25}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{27.12}$ | $\underset{\text { (1) }}{24.50}$ | 23.62 22.66 | 23.00 23.21 | 23.75 23.28 | 23.38 23.25 | ${ }_{22}^{22.88}$ | 25.54 223.06 | 24. 00 23. 64 |
| MEATS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total meats (including lard): <br> Production (inspected slaughter) ....mil. of lb | 1,408 | 1,519 | 1,353 | 1,362 | 1,438 | 1,358 | 1,441 |  | 1,564 | 1,763 |  | 1,522 | 1,792 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month..........do | 1,083 | 1,018 | -930 | 779 | 716 | ,643 | 1, 521 | 1,411 | 1,409 | 532 | $\stackrel{1}{\square} 799$ | 742 | 941 |
|  | 52 | 69 | +104 | 77 | 97 | 65 | '46 | 45 | 41 | 58 | 69 | 64 |  |
| Beef and veal: <br> Production (inspected slaughter) . . thous. of lb | 583, 486 | 664, 174 | 606, 020 | 623, 536 | 645, 249 | 638, 252 | 716, 737 |  | 660, 890 | 640, 589 | 616, 302 | 645, 285 | 642, 167 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month .-.......-do. | 158,240 | 143, 137 | 119,431 | 94, 035 | 81, 148 | 75, 627 | 72,053 | 71, 775 | 78,763 | 103, 582 | - 136, 903 | 108, 765 | 142, 667 |
|  | 984 | 1,709 | 2,388 | 1,302 | 1,227 | 1,482 | 2,511 | 2, 260 | 1,070 | 1,167 | 2,569 | 1, 634 |  |
| Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, good ( $600-700 \mathrm{lbs}$.) (New York) ..........-dol. per lb. | . 368 | 392 | . 404 | 410 | 433 | 43 | 438 | 464 | . 476 | 476 | . 445 | . 429 | 438 |
| Lamb and mutton: <br> Production (inspected slaughter) ... thous of lb | 47,548 | 43, 156 | 30,761 | 33,561 | 37, 427 | 40,975 | 48,2 |  | 51,338 | 47,893 | 48,992 | 44,653 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month --.-.-.do--- | 19,571 | 14, 268 | 9,864 | 7,007 | 6,761 | 6,651 | 6,869 | 7,268 | 8,222 | 10, 534 | ז 13, 811 | 11, 108 | 14, 363 |
| Pork, including lard, production (inspected slaughter) ..............................-.thous. of lb. | 777, 258 | 811, 293 | 715,895 | 704, 543 | 754, 870 | 678, 466 | 675, 735 | 686, 365 | 851, 970 | 1, 074, 324 | 1, 198, 884 | 831, 853 | 1,099, 016 |
| Pork, excluding lard: <br> Production (inspected slaughter) ...............do | 563, 446 | 593, 593 | 527, 859 | 517, 974 | 556, 838 |  | 500, |  | 634, 343 | 801, 460 |  | 612,690 | 8c4, 033 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month | 611, 123 | 586, 429 | 545, 231 | 466, 108 | 419,590 | 367,043 | 283, 178 | - 2104,678 | 209, 687 | 297, 205 | - 473, 741 | 420, 769 | 5<0, 704 |
|  | 3, 076 | 2,943 | 3,866 | 5,855 | r 11, 924 | 6,102 | 6,749 | 4,342 | 2,479 | +2,711 | 6,576 | 4,971 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Hams, smoked (Chicago) ----...-. dol. per lb Fresh loins, $8-10 \mathrm{lb}$. average (New York) do | .546 .457 | .570 .502 | .550 .518 | .520 .515 | .556 .533 | .586 .546 | .613 .558 | .569 .551 | .489 .453 | .468 .386 | .469 .351 | . 5482 | .489 .368 |
| Miscellaneous meats and meat products, stocks, cold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Edible offal....................-.thous. of lb.- | 62, 136 | 61, 269 | 58, 535 | 54, 707 | 55, 322 | 56,671 | 54, 958 | 51, 245 | 47,642 | 51, 174 | ${ }^{\text {¢ } 62,163}$ | 56,654 | 63, 762 |
| Canned meats and sausage and sausage-room products.-................................thous. of 1b. | 51,980 | 55,683 | 58,348 | 50,941 | 49,570 | 41,209 | 34,310 | 27,374 | 26, 094 | 30,014 | ${ }^{7} \mathbf{3 8} 186$ | 42,481 | 46, 278 |
| Lard: <br> Production (inspected slaughter) $\qquad$ do | 156, 573 | 159,474 | 137, 441 | 136, 470 | 144, 798 | 134, 178 | 128, 257 |  | 158,861 | 199, 237 | 232, 483 |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month..........do | 179, 628 | 156, 782 | 138, 216 | 125, 823 | 103,890 | 96, 255 | 68,819 | 48,768 | 38,320 | 39, 808 | r 73,995 | 102, 576 | -93, 172 |
| Exports .-...........-.-........-do | 42,517 | 55, 604 | 92, 304 | 63, 282 | 76, 508 | 52, 293 | ${ }^{r} 29,407$ | 32,682 | 31, 503 | 49, 467 | 54,310 | 51, 141 |  |
| Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)...dol. per lb | . 152 | . 152 | . 136 | . 147 | 136 | . 132 | . 166 | . 152 | . 158 | . 130 | . 128 | 146 | 129 |
| POULTRY AND EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry: | 19,959 | 24,937 |  |  | 38, 05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month -- - .-......dous.-- | 131, 496 | 108,732 | 89, 205 | 77, 823 | 74, 733 | 71,261 | 83, 466 | 49,389 132,380 | 211, 517 | 267, 508 | + 292,513 | 140,754 | - 294,845 |
| Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) dol. per lb-- | . 328 | . 353 | . 339 | . 298 | . 268 | $\stackrel{\text {. } 241}{ }$ | . 260 | 132388 .238 | - 238 | - 217 | . 213 | 14, 278 . | $\xrightarrow{204}$ |
| Eggs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dried egg production.-....-..........-. thous. of lb | 6,846 | 13,993 | 13, 285 | 7,875 | 7,640 | 6,334 | 3,963 | 3,576 $\mathbf{1 , 7 7 8}$ | 3, 939 | ${ }_{1}^{3,851}$ |  | 3 3,686 6 | 5. 1478 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,778 |  |  |  |  | 3,239 |
|  |  | 530 | 954 | 1,943 | 2, 290 | 1,936 | 1,426 | 810 | 501 | 250 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 110$ | 921 | 379 |
| Frozen-- wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) $\dagger$ ¢ of lb.- | 58,621 | 77,319 | 107, 058 | 141,361 | 166, 582 | 168,394 | 146,868 | 121,476 | 96, 382 | 72, 556 | 「53, 902 | 106, 838 | 55,017 |
| Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) $\dagger$ dol. per doz | . 435 | . 451 | . 483 | . 483 | . 493 | 533 | . 559 | . 628 | . 564 | . 527 | . 381 | . 500 | . 323 |
| miscellaneous food products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Candy, sales by manufacturers .-...- thous. of dol.. | 51,876 | 55, 507 | 43,851 | 34,642 | 36,028 | 25,580 | 40,928 | 66, 713 | 69,382 | 65,913 | 52, 730 | 49,461 | 51,675 |
| Cocoa: Imports ................................. Iong tons.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports ${ }_{\text {Price, wholesale, Acera (New York) }}$ | 23,276 .203 | 44,434 .185 | 26,698 .199 | $\begin{array}{r} 24,963 \\ .190 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,103 \\ .187 \end{array}$ | 21, 845 .211 | $\begin{array}{r} 22,119 \\ .226 \end{array}$ | 11,253 .200 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,936 \\ & .205 \end{aligned}$ | 21,019 .246 | 30, 461 | $23,498$ | . 272 |
| "Coffee: ${ }^{\text {Clearances from }}$ Brazil total thous of bags |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances from Brazil, total..-...thous. of bags-. To United States | 1,359 | 1,488 | 1,294 | 1,572 | 1,326 | 1,672 | 1,868 | 2,332 | 1,945 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 185$ | 1,439 | 1,641 | 1,093 |
| To United States ---7--...............-do-..-- | 890 | 1,058 | 811 | 942 | 906 | 933 | 1,129 | 1,403 | 1,280 | 1,507 | 874 | 1,048 | 699 |
| Visible supply, United States..............-- do-...-- | 1899 1,668 | ${ }_{2}^{1,127}$ | $\begin{array}{r}906 \\ 1.782 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 796 1,477 | 1,688 | 859 |  | 798 | 763 | 850 | 992 | 888 | 868 |
| Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) |  |  | 1,782 | 1,477 | 1,685 | 1,687 |  | 1,932 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,853$ | ז2,016 | 2,247 | 1,846 |  |
| dol. per lb.- | . 268 | . 265 | . 261 | . 270 | . 272 | . 277 | . 284 | . 302 | . 355 | . 496 | . 490 | 318 | . 496 |
| Landings, fresh fish, 5 ports ........thous. of lb.- Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....-.do | $\begin{array}{r}29,033 \\ 104 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40,705 | + 49,613 74,940 | 69, ${ }^{690}$ | 71, 117 | 666,145 | 77, 219 | 64,091 | 55, 030 |  |  | 4 55,092 |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation. ${ }^{2}$ A verage for 5 months, August-December. ${ }^{3}$ Includes revision for January, 4,581 millions. ${ }^{2}$ A verage for 10 months, January-October.


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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

## MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.

Sugar:
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month

Tea, imports
 Domestic:
Cigar lea Air-cured, fire-cured, fine-cured, and miscellaneous domestic.-.................... of lb. Tareign grown:
Cigar leaf Cigar leaf -........

Imports, including scrap and stems.-...................
Manufactured products:
Phoduction, manufactured tobacco, total . do
 Snuff Consumption (withdrawals):
Cigarettes (small):
Tax-free ....................................- millions_-
 Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid
thous. of 1 lb .



| 1,091 | 2,490 | 3,728 | 3,678 | 3,215 | 2, 599 | 2,022 | 1,668 | 1,021 | 707 | 397 | ${ }^{\text {a 1, }} 913$ | 423 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 54, 358 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 43,899 | 116, 207 | 548, 576 | 766, 441 | 418, 627 | 175, 984 | 72, 870 |
| 485, 090 | ${ }^{681} .532$ | 567, 829 | 577, 439 | 509,595 | 471, 237 | 642, 038 | 391, 859 | 402, 253 | 252, 307 | 306, 744 | 461, 113 | 404, 682 |
| 138,038 | 225, 273 | 236, 686 | 156, 084 | 123,322 | 84,350 | 132, 227 | 165, 441 | 133, 168 | 99,018 | 309, 803 | 154,971 | 174. 121 |
| 504,622 | 619,578 | 537, 449 | 608,479 | 792,936 | 747, 453 | 924,533 | 7:3,977 | 523, 702 | 539, 902 | 527, 904 | a 635,314 | 511, 962 |
| 503,222 | 611,382 | 535, 102 | 604, 698 | 789, 878 | 743,698 | 921, 391 | 729,920 | 519,358 | 537, 257 | 525, 835 | ${ }^{\circ} 631,669$ | 508, 537 |
| 1,400 | 8,196 | 2,347 | 3,781 | 3,058 | 3,755 | 3,242 | 4, 057 | 4,344 | 2,645 | 2,069 | ${ }_{\mathbf{a 3} 3,645}$ | 3,425 |
| 1,416 4,095 | 1,442 3,657 | 1,525 2,785 | 1,492 1,863 | 1,252 1,997 | 956 1,879 | 617 2,379 | 404 2,403 | 879 1,475 | 1,446 1,133 | 1,708 | ${ }_{2}^{1,207}$ | 1,625 |
| 313,176 | 386, 786 | 318, 647 | 382, 265 | 346, 792 | 342,089 | 342,392 | 248, 878 | 250,846 | 197, 959 | 66,038 | 282, 393 |  |
| 287,966 | 329, 913 | 264, 133 | 267, 999 | 253, 348 | 232, 097 | 272,690 | 227, 217 | 242, 278 | 190, 878 | 66,011 | 233, 941 | -- |
| 25, 176 | 50, 849 | 52, 845 | 114, 266 | 88,409 | 104, 072 | 61, 901 | 8, 549 | 1,416 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 7.076$ |  | 43,995 |  |
| 26, 204 | 68, 585 | 42,328 | ${ }^{+} 25,613$ | ${ }^{-} 38,430$ | 23, 401 | 28,254 | 28, 272 | 27, 763 | 24,521 | 50 | 28,323 |  |
| 25,950 | 68, 147 | 41,820 | 25, 901 | 36,555 | 23,398 | 23,684 | 28, 259 | 26,639 | 24,511 |  | 27, 581 |  |
| . 056 | . 057 | . 056 | . 058 | . 059 | . 058 | . 059 | 060 | . 060 | . 059 | . 057 | . 058 | . 058 |
| . 092 | $\begin{array}{r}.093 \\ .078 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}.093 \\ .079 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | .093 .078 . | .093 .071 8 | $\begin{array}{r}.093 \\ .077 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}.093 \\ .077 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{.093}$ | .093 .079 | .093 <br> .079 <br> 8 | .093 .079 | $\begin{array}{r}.093 \\ .078 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .091 .079 |
| 7,606 | 8,128 | 9,774 | 7,465 | 8,411 | 6,129 |  | 8,443 | 7,702 | 9,327 | 6,289 | 7,910 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 1,990$ |  |  |
|  | 3,851 |  |  | 3, 509 |  |  | 3,690 |  |  | 3,879 | ${ }^{3} 3,733$ |  |
|  | 345 |  |  | 367 |  |  | 330 |  |  | 316 | ${ }^{3} 340$ |  |
|  | 3,350 |  |  | 2,970 |  |  | 3,206 |  |  | 3,403 | ${ }^{3} 3,232$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 134 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 149 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 134 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 149 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 321 \\ 3140 \end{array}$ |  |
| 36, 167 | 25,155 | 22,249 | 20,400 | 33, 402 | 30, 563 | 61, 878 | 76,768 | 55,781 | 37,675 | 50,151 | 41, 513 |  |
| 6,713 | 9,287 | 6,905 | 7,521 | 8,217 | 6,606 | 9,088 | 7,483 | 7,261 | 6,903 | 4,758 | 7,328 |  |
| 17,576 | 20, 880 | 18,729 |  | 21, 740 |  | 22,986 | 22,565 |  | 19,675 | 17,119 | 19,913 |  |
| 6,768 <br> 7,548 <br> , 5 | 7,618 9 965 | 6,940 885 8 | 7,226 10,120 3 | 8,558 <br> 9,747 | 6,918 77311 | $\begin{array}{r}8,839 \\ 10,308 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8,345 10,579 | $\begin{array}{r}7,774 \\ 10,997 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,672 9,055 | 6,643 6,971 | 7,493 9,010 |  |
| 7,548 3,260 | 3, 3,695 | 3, <br> 3,254 | 10,120 3,246 | 3, | 2,396 | 10,388 <br> 3 | 10,549 3,641 | 10,967 3,664 | 3, ${ }^{\mathbf{9} 47}$ | 3,571 3,505 | 3,409 |  |
| 2,570 | 3,168 | 3,568 | 3,172 | 3,236 | 2,155 | 3,041 | 2,680 | 2,777 | 2,215 | 2,432 | 2,685 | 29, 292 |
| 25, 224 | 31,448 | 27,307 | 30, 691 | 32,849 510 | 25, 806 | 35,347 | 31, 743 | 29.194 | 29,657 | 24,776 | 29,317 | 424, 088 |
| 410, 170 | 457, 149 | 428, 452 | 428, 35T | 519,509 | 422,496 | 516, 208 | 532, 446 | 534, 274 | 508, 626 | 386, 169 | 465, 178 | 19,286 |
| 17, 138 | 20,490 | 18,392 | 20,362 | 20,583 | 16,625 | 22,869 | 22,674 |  | 19,324 ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 16.556 | 19,600 |  |
| 1,237 | 1,649 | 2,446 | 1,937 | 1,611 | 1,449 | 1,476 | 1,720 | 1,523 | 1,341 | 1,893 | 1,630 |  |
| 6.862 | 6,862 | 6.862 | 6.862 | 6.862 | 6. 862 | 6.862 | 6.862 | 6.862 | 6.862 | 6.862 | 6.862 | 6.862 |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

HIDES AND SKINS
Imports, total hides and skins........thous. of lb Calf and kip skins..............-.-thous. of pieces.Cattle hide
Gheep and lamb skins
Prices, wholesale (Chicago)
Caliskins, packers', 8 to 15 lb .

## LEATHER

Production:
Calf and kip
kip.-
Cattle hide-
Goat and kid.
Exports:
Sole leather:
Bends, backs, and sides.-...........thous. of lb.

Prices, wholesale:
Sole, bends, steer, f. o. b. tannery---dol. per lb.-
Chrome calf, black, B grade, composite
${ }_{1}{ }^{\text {P R Corrected monthly figures are not available; January-July } 1949 \text { total (including revisions for January and February) is } 218,055 \text { short tons. }}$
${ }_{2}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }_{3}$ Quarterly average. ${ }_{4}{ }^{\text {D No quotation. }}$
${ }_{a}$ Revisions for January are included as follows: Cuban stocks, raw, 339,000 Spanish tons; deliveries (short tons)-total, 563,394 ; for domestic consumption, 558,519 ; for export, 4,876 .
o'This series contimues data in the 1942 Statistical Supplem ent to the Survey; there were no shipments for 1942 to 1947 except for January, February, and May 1942 ( 12,136 , 1,120 , and 618 short tons, respectively). Data for January-July 1948 are shown on p. S-30 of the October 1949 SURVEY.
Note for Lumber Series, p. S. 31.-Exports of sawmili products for 1948 have been adjusted to exclude box shooks, in accordance with the revised commodity classification effective My 1949. Revisions for January-July 1948 are shown in a footnote on p . $\mathrm{S}-38$ of the October 1949 Survey
Minor revisions for total lumber production, shipments, and stocks for $1946-47$ (since publication of the 1949 Statistical Supplement) are available upon request. Revised data for totil lumber for January-July 1948 and revised data for Western pine for January 1947-March 1948 are also shown in the above-mentioned note.

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

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS—Continued

| Leather manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shoes and slippers:8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except of thous of pairs--- | 37,089 | 44,818 | 37,626 | 35,098 | 38,509 | 32,987 | 44,969 | 41, 538 | 38, 208 | - 33,490 | 34,141 | 37,950 |  |
| total...-..............-thous. of pairs.. | 34, 180 | 41, 266 | 34, 262 | 31, 429 | 34,152 | 28, 845 | 38,926 | 34, 858 | 31,225 | - 26,850 | 30,053 | 33,364 |  |
|  | 31,697 | 38,037 | 31,171 | 28, 018 | 32,622 | 26,360 | 35, 630 | 32, 293 | 29,474 | 25,457 | 28, 281 | 30,942 |  |
| Part leather and nonleather---.------ do- | 2,506 | 3, 183 | 4, 454 | 3, 351 | 5,911 | 2, 580 | 3,405 | 2,660 | 1,802 | 1,617 | 1,834 | 2,947 |  |
| By kinds: <br> Men's -do. | 8,141 | 9,623 | 7,790 | 7,283 | 8,431 | 6,383 | 8,702 | 8,409 | 8,249 | 7,205 | 8, 033 | 8, 077 |  |
| Youths and boys | 1,077 | 1, 407 | 1, 209 | 1, 217 | 1, 839 | 1,464 | 1,797 | 1,710 | 1,608 | 1,131 | 1,274 | 1,393 |  |
|  | 17, 151 | 20, 818 | 17,537 | 16,149 | 16,748 | 15, 234 | 20,791 | 18,052 | 14,818 | ${ }^{+12,211}$ | 13,289 | 16,607 |  |
| Misses', and children's.------------.- do - | 4, 629 | 5,634 | 4,497 | 3, 956 | 4, 267 | 3, 541 | 4,782 | 4, 156 | 3,941 | + ${ }^{1,2,736}$ | 4,316 | 4,357 |  |
|  | 3, 182 | 3,784 | 3,229 | 2,824 | 3,067 | $\stackrel{2}{2,23}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2} 854$ | 2, 531 | 2,609 | $\stackrel{+2,567}{ }$ | 3,141 | 2,931 |  |
| Slippers for housewear--------.-.---.-.- do. | 2,497 | 3,068 | 2,931 | 3,212 | 3,877 | 3,706 | 5,476 | 6,067 | 6,379 | ${ }^{\text {r 6, }} 149$ | 3,653 | 4,099 |  |
| Athletic--------------------------------10.- | ${ }_{185}^{227}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 299 | 304 | +266 | 222 | 255 |  |
|  | 185 341 | ${ }_{3}^{223}$ | 217 +393 | ${ }_{323}^{211}$ | 225 | 215 334 | 261 527 | 314 406 | 300 | 225 | 213 | 231 |  |
|  | 341 | 358 | ${ }^{+} 393$ | 323 |  | 334 | 527 | 406 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 409$ | 365 | 348 | 369 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, factory, Goodyear welt, leather sole: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's black calf oxford, plain toe _dol. per pair | 9. 653 | 9.653 | 9.653 | 9. 653 | 9. 653 | 9. 653 | 9. 653 | 9.653 | 9.604 | 9. 555 | 9. 555 | 9.633 | 9. 555 |
| Men's black calf oxford, tip toe-..........do. | 6. 750 | 6.750 | 6.750 | 6. 600 | 6. 600 | 6. 600 | 6. 600 | 6. 600 | 6.600 | 6. 600 | 6. 500 | 6. 650 | 6. 600 |
| 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 | 5.150 | 5.150 | 5. 150 |

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

|  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |

${ }_{\delta}$ Revised. $\quad P$ Preliminary. 1 Includes revised data for January, $45,423 \mathrm{M}$ bd. ft.
$\$ 1948$ 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 figures and the totals for shoes, sandals, and play shoes, because the latter, and also the distribution by kinds, include small revisions not are further by types of uppers. $\ddagger$ See note at the bottom of p . 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1950}{\text { January }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | Monthly average |  |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES－Continued

| HARDWOOD FLOORING－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oak： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50， 088 | 61，${ }^{664}$ | 54，156 | 58,749 3189 | 56， 876 | ${ }^{62,722}$ | 78，066 | 87，382 | 85，525 | 74，615 | 71，891 | 66， 349 | 85，965 |
| Orders，unfilled，end of month－．－．－－－．－．－－do． | 32． 964 | 34.744 | 34， 933 | 31， 879 | －31，908 | 30， 229 | 35， 029 | 47， 846 | 55， 918 | 55， 715 | 61， 488 | 40， 420 | 75， 816 |
|  | 54,460 51,204 | 65,504 64,869 | 61,441 60,360 | 64,409 61.803 | 66,584 62,825 | 58,250 61,691 | 70,606 73,266 | 71,309 74,565 | 72,162 77,453 | 72,953 74,818 | 69,066 66,118 | 65,732 65,446 | 71,038 71,637 |
| Stocks，mill，end of month．－．－－－－－－．．．．．．．．．－d | 58， 151 | 58，786 | 59， 867 | 62，473 | 66， 232 | 62，791 | 57，135 | 53，879 | 47， 202 | 44， 201 | 47， 149 | 56，063 | 45， 612 |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES



## Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures

Castings，gray iron：
Unfiled orders for sale ．．．．．．thous．of short tons

Castings，malleable iron：
Orders，unfilled，for sale．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．short tons
Shipments，total．
For sale
Pig iron：
Production

Stocks（consumers＇and suppliers＇），end of month
Prices，wholesale：
Composite
Basic（furn $\qquad$ di Basic（furnace）
Foundry，No．2，f．o．b．Neville Island do．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．don

## Steel，Crude and Semimanufactures

Steel castings：

Production
Percent of capacity Percent of cap
Prices，wholesale：
Prices，wholesale
Composite，finished steel dol．per 1 b
Steel billets，rerolling（producing point）
Structural steel（Pittsburgh）dol．per long ton－
Steel scrap，heavy melting（Pitsburgh）
dol．per long ton

## Steel，Manufactured Product

Barrels and drums，steel，heavy types
Orders，unfilled，end of month．．．－．．．．．．thousands． shipments．
Stocks，end of month
r Revised．
$\ddagger$ For 1950，percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1,1950 ，of $99,392,800$ tons of steel； 1949 data are based on capacity as of January $1,1949,96,120,930$ tons

| wo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ho } \\ & \text { ¿ } \end{aligned}$ |  | 家 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { eror } \\ & \text { ens } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ¢ |  |  | pernneg <br>  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ¢ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { erex } \\ & \text {-1, } \\ & 000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 岗 | N気気 <br>  |  | A－Grnngr <br>  |  |
| $\begin{array}{rl} n \\ n & 0 \\ n & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% } \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 僉 | N |  |  |  | crer 令䍖 | 엉앙 <br>  | 会范萿 | $\infty$ |  |  | R－Terncer <br>  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ \text { wisicio } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { 心 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \text { OiO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 88 \\ 888 \end{array}$ | NayN N <br>  |  |  | cren 88 $80 y$ | Nector晁象然 |  | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ |  |  | Pbernnum <br>  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 苞 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 萬荡 } \\ & \text { Fis } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Nicicss <br>  | A. | ¢\％ |  |  | ローerntop <br>  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 宕 | N |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \& } \\ & \text { 85 } \\ & \text { Nas } \end{aligned}$ |  | 出 | N |  |  | Mryonno <br>  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} N \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{N}}^{\infty} \\ & \text { NN } \end{aligned}$ | 守 |  | NOWCNO <br>  |  |  | 号号 |  |  | \＆ |  |  | 心－ <br>  | AgN： <br>  |
| Nogn | $\begin{gathered} \text { Na } \\ \text { ol } \end{gathered}$ |  | 遃 | 家 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W中 } \\ & \text { \& } \\ & \text { 若 } \end{aligned}$ | 里路気禺 | 易恕号 | \％ |  |  | CrATrNM <br>  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { 上er } \\ \text { wis } \\ \text { wiy } \end{array}$ |  |  | 足 | 吅奖 |  |  |  | 忒念 | 㷅気密笖 | ¢0， | 㞱 |  |  |  <br> N上crar |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\sim}{\infty}}{\stackrel{\omega}{\infty}}$ |  | 若 | 芯 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NN } \\ & \text { NN } \end{aligned}$ | 答苟家窓 | 式式边 | 9 |  |  | $\omega-r \cos$ <br>  |  |
|  |  |  <br> ※g | \％ | － |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cor } \\ & \text { Notion } \end{aligned}$ | 49 궁 | 品发品 | 9 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 禺 | $\xrightarrow[\infty]{\infty}$ |  <br>  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hs } \\ & \text { 晋 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 菅会芯 | ¢ |  | 品品药 |  |  |
| i ！ | 状 |  | 実 | － |  |  | 出出出 옹웅 | 号 | 为具品 |  | ！ |  | ： |  |  |


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

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| IRON AND STEEL-Continued Steef, Manufactured Products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), total short tons |  | 208, 188 | 204, 353 | 230, 167 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 126, 377 | 131,004 | 126,898 | 147, 808 | 208, 633 | 314.372 219,067 | 489,794 383,603 | 41f, 974 <br> 312,538 <br> 18 | 285,644 188,092 | 227,359 150,987 | 219.126 146.615 | 273,077 |  |
|  | 64, 378 | 77.184 | 77, 455 | 82, 359 | 95,288 | 15.305 | 106, 191 | 104, 436 | 97, 552 | 76,372 | 72. 511 | 84, 624 |  |
|  | 163, 389 | 172, 320 | 169, 194 | 189, 024 | 259, 026 | $2 \times 2.977$ | 444, 976 | 371, 691 | 252, 522 | 198,034 | 184,925 | 237, 142 |  |
| Commercial closures, production--.-.-.-milions.- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 920 | 910 | -874 | -811 | -831 | 8388 | 951 |
| Crowns, production $\qquad$ thousand gross.- | 22, 316 | 25, 496 | 23, 408 | 23, 422 | 27, 559 | 26,984 | 29,709 | 25,511 | 19,936 | 19,554 | 16,767 | 23,711 | 21,365 |
| Steel products, net shipments: Total | 5,520 | 6,306 | 5,597 | 5,235 | 5,177 | 4, 535 | 4,918 | 5,236 | 935 | 3,297 | 5,411 | 4, 842 |  |
| Bars, hot rolled-Carbon and alloy.....-do.- | 655 | 757 | 677 | 597 | 564 | , 432 | , 465 | 524 | 89 | 325 | ${ }^{6066}$ | 535 |  |
| Bax, Reinforcing .......-.-.-. do. | 133 | 150 | 141 | 134 | 141 | 125 | 156 | 162 | 31 | 125 | 138 | 131 |  |
| Semimanufactures.-.......................- do | \%08 | 308 | 223 | 202 | 139 | 125 | 136 | 125 | 18 | 104 | 220 | 188 |  |
| Pipe and tubes | 584 | 721 | 635 | 618 | 623 | 550 | 648 | 655 | 121 | 400 | 653 510 | 578 |  |
| Plates...- | 590 | 684 | 619 | 590 | 517 | 464 | 481 | 467 | 51 | 290 | 519 | 480 |  |
|  | 179 | 207 | 199 | 193 | 211 | 182 | 196 | 162 | 12 | 31 | 141 | 157 |  |
| Sheets. | 1,365 | 1.562 170 | 1,437 | 1,330 | 1,355 | 1,290 | 1,377 | 1,497 | 316 | 990 | 1. 506 | 1,294 |  |
| Strip-Cold rolled | 150 | 170 | 144 | 132 | 121 | 76 | 106 | 122 | 64 | 78 | 137 | 122 |  |
| Hot rolled Structural shapes, | 146 359 | 169 <br> 394 | 155 <br> 375 | 142 <br> 378 | 150 | 125 290 | 153 300 | $\begin{aligned} & 179 \\ & 309 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | 90 215 | 164 <br> 341 | 140 306 |  |
| Tin plate and terneplate | 300 | 333 | 295 | 292 | 387 | 418 | 322 | 394 | 81 | 246 | 326 | 308 |  |
| Wire and wire products. | 404 | 451 | 365 | 338 | 347 | 241 | 334 | 386 | 71 | 268 | 419 | 338 |  |
| NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, primary .-. .-..... -.. -short tons-. | 49,749 175,704 | 54,852 254,512 | 54,076 180,765 | 56,909 182,760 | 54,184 262,247 | 55,777 182,171 | 52,001 276,727 | $\begin{array}{r} 49,742 \\ 245.978 \end{array}$ | 45,790 252,431 | 35, 865 | 41,161 259 203 | 50,290 224,014 |  |
| Price, wholesale, serap castings ( $\overline{\mathrm{N}}$. Y . ) ) | 175, 704 | 254, 512 | 180, 765 | 182, 760 | 262,247 | 182, 171 | 276,727 | 245, 978 | 252,431 | 243, 748 | 259, 203 | 224,014 |  |
|  | . 1022 | . 0847 | . 0702 | . 0630 | . 0605 | . 0575 | . 0651 | . 0725 | . 0737 | 0775 | . 0775 | . 0776 | 0775 |
| mil. of lbs | 137.3 | 152.9 | 129.5 | 110.4 | 103.9 | 90.4 | 104.2 | 123.4 | 135.3 | 107.1 | 119.8 | 121.9 | 129.5 |
|  | 27.2 | 27.5 | 23.8 | 21.4 | 23.3 | 18.6 | 24.0 | 27.6 | 29.1 | 26.3 | 26.8 | 25.4 | 28.8 |
| Wrought products, total | 110.0 | 125.4 | 105.7 | 89.0 | 80.7 | 71.7 | 80.2 | 95.8 | 106. 2 | 80.7 | 93.1 | 96.5 | 100.7 |
|  | 80.7 | 92.4 | 73.1 | 56.9 | 48.1 | 42.8 | 49.3 | 65.3 | 75.9 | 54.1 | 61.2 | 65.8 | 68.5 |
| Brass sheets, wholesale price, mill $-\ldots .-$ dol. per lb-- | . 346 | . 345 | . 331 | . 295 | . 276 | . 277 | . 282 | . 282 | . 282 | . 286 | . 287 | . 303 | . $2 \times 2$ |
| Copper: <br> Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production, recoverable copper short tons. | 56, 576 | 77,906 | 72, 568 | 67,343 | 61,314 | 56,735 | 55,851 | 58,013 | 60,108 | 62, 243 | 62,565 | 61,783 | 71,449 |
| Crude (mine or smelter, including custom in- <br>  | 76, 941 | 97, 123 | 91, 589 | 81, 258 | 72, 051 | 62, 449 | 62, 279 | ${ }^{64,870}$ | 69,052 | 80, 598 | r 80,390 | 75,670 | 85, 612 |
|  | 80,275 | 88, 165 | 93, 873 | 98, 139 | 92, 118 | 85.638 | 85, 577 | 79,949 | 86.882 | 92,602 | 94.947 | 88,039 | 95, 229 |
| Deliveries, refined, domestic . . . . . . . . .-..-do. | 97, 861 | 113, 154 | 76, 134 | 32,566 | 45, 653 | 45,316 | 90, 739 | 103, 115 | 108, 192 | 117, 133 | 107,662 | 85.996 | 111,668 |
| Stocks, refined, end of month .-...........-do | 83, 841 | 68, 450 | 76, 494 | 128,441 | 166, 925 | 212, 817 | 217, 167 | 193, 890 | 164, 464 | 139, 199 | 116, 027 | 138, 231 | 101, 070 |
| Fxports, refined and manufactures........-do | 10,653 | 15,415 | 11, 248 | 14, 910 | 17,066 | 10, 349 | 8,695 | 14, 214 | 9,388 | 13.076 | 25,049 | 16,219 |  |
|  | 59, 160 | 64, 414 | 48, 457 | 46, 548 | 46, 570 | 33, 829 | 45. 372 | 38, 177 | 37, 231 | 41, 786 | 59, 117 | 47,416 |  |
| Unrefined, including scrap | 27,861 | 31.822 | - 27,040 | 19, 044 | 20, 221 | 14, 414 | 24.372 | 15.745 | 25. 102 | - 21.811 | 39, 274 | 24, 388 |  |
| Rrefimed.....-.-. | 31, 299 | 32,592 | 21,326 .2145 | 27,504 | 26.349 | 19,415 | 21,000 | 22, 432 | 12.129 | 19,975 | 19,843 | 23, 023 |  |
| Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.) _-dol. per lb | . 2320 | 2318 | . 2145 | . 1776 | . 1634 | . 1716 | . 1733 | . 1733 | . 1733 | ${ }^{\text {r. }} 1806$ | 「. 1806 | 1920 | 1820 |
| Ore (lead content): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production .....................short tons. | 32,562 | 39, 714 | 36,979 | 36,731 | 36,069 | 29,778 | 33, 852 | 30, 549 | 29,734 | 31. 186 | 33, 868 | 33,669 | 36,362 |
| Receipts by smolters, domestic ore...... do..-. | 32, 285 | 43, 558 | 38,715 | 38,347 | 36, 654 | 32, 126 | 32, 255 | 30, 161 | 29,497 | 36, 329 | 37.888 | 35,010 | 35, 031 |
| Refined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 44,751 | 53.947 51.373 | 50,150 48,957 | 51,605 | 46, 429 | 39, 282 | 39,362 | 35,924 | 47, 210 | 49, 223 | 49, 743 | 46, 524 |  |
| Primary--...- | 42,254 $41,6.5$ | 51,373 28.368 | 48,957 16,743 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 51, } 206 \\ 19 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 45,455 30.017 | 38.332 34 89 | 37,754 <br> 36,059 <br> 0 | 34,928 29,566 | 46,246 <br> 23 | 48,500 | 48, 896 | 45, 223 | 47,512 |
| Shipments (domestic) <br> Stocks, end of month ${ }^{7}$ | 41,652 38,514 | 28.368 56.737 | 16,743 72.347 | 19,792 94,132 | 30.017 100,117 | 34,894 94,201 | 36,059 76,782 | 29,566 61,433 | 23,738 66,005 | 37,779 65,954 | 23,486 71,412 | 31,045 69,691 |  |
| I'rice, wholesale, pig, desilverized (New York) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,412 |  |  |
| ( dol. per lb) | 2150 | 1891 | 1515 | 1372 | 1200 | . 1356 | . 1503 | . 1505 | . 1342 | . 1252 | . 1200 | . 1536 | . 1200 |
| limports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) short tons | 30, 859 | 33, 250 | 26, 430 | 48,731 | 71, 661 | 9,287 | 30, 856 | 19,240 | 28, 159 | 25,951 | 27,356 | 34, 672 |  |
| Tin: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,545 | 3,382 | 3,066 | 3,241 | 3,346 | 3, 129 | 2.307 | 3. 171 | 3. 246 | 3,313 | 3.081 | 3. 281 |  |
| Consumption, pig. ....----7--........... do | 4,461 | 4, 723 | 4, 228 | 4, 186 | 4, 161 | 3,990 | 5.045 | 4, 852 | $\underline{9} \cdot 411$ | 3,925 | 4. 6.5 | 4, 273 |  |
| Storks, pif, end of month, total§...........do | 39, 827 | 41,602 | 43, 322 | 41, 130 | 43, 431 | 40,679 | 31. 16 | 30, 287 | 32. 110 | 35.165 | 36.67 | 37, 907 |  |
|  | 25, 199 | 27,903 | 31, 116 | 30, 550 | 33, 704 | 33, 146 | 21.703 | $20,8,3$ | 22. 403 | 23, 129 | 22.452 | 26, 176 |  |
|  | 14, 628 | 13,699 | 12, 206 | 10,580 | 9, 727 | 9,533 | 9,713 | 9,414 | 9,667 | 12.036 | 14.225 | 11,731 |  |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  | 2.210 | 2,332 | 3,284 | 4.899 |  |  |  |  |
| Ore (tin content) Bars, blocks, pies, ete | 2,423 | 3.174 8.795 | 8, 4, 493 | 4,210 | 4 4.049 | 3,318 | 6, 434 | 6,458 | 7,558 | 4.122 4.881 | -2,915 | 5,019 |  |
| Pries, wholesale, Straits (N. Y. .-... dot. per lb.. | 1.0300) | 1. 0300 | 1. 0300 | 1.0300 | 1.03(6) | 1.0300 | 1.0300 | 1.0209 | . 9572 | . 9119 | -8:30 | .9947 | 7593 |
| Zine: Mine production of recoverable zinc short tons | 52, 98.3 | 62,049 | 59, 185 | 55,925 | 54. 271 | 40, 256 | 45,068 | 41,887 | 38,823 | 40.112 | 41, 6 | 48, 657 | 43,610 |
| Slab zinc: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69, 193 | 78,121 | 75, 921 | 77, 537 | 73, 989 | 74,569 | 73, 819 | 70.368 | 64, 399 | 65.055 | 71,327 | 72, 309 | 69,948 |
| Shipments, total $\qquad$ Domestic do. | 68,522 60,827 | 71,017 81,381 | 53.14 .3 <br> 35,948 <br> 0 | 52,689 | 66,900 44.820 | 72.080 62.443 | 74,339 68,659 | ${ }_{60 .}^{70.371}$ | 51,761 43,998 | 73.702 63.859 | 66, 125 | 666, 335 | 82, 576 |
| Stocks end of month | $\stackrel{60,100}{ }$ | 28, 204 | 50, 982 | 75,830 | 82, 919 | 8.5. 408 | 84, 888 | 85,028 | 97, 6666 | 63,859 <br> 80 <br> 019 | 57, 801 | 54, 024 | 69,020 81,593 |
| Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 94, 221 |  |  |
|  | +1750 | 81706 $\mathbf{2 1}, 213$ | \% 2006 20,066 | .1188 36,484 | $\begin{array}{r}3055 \\ 30.534 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .0930 21,113 | . 1000 24,756 | 1001 23.198 | - 0.0932 | .0975 28.454 | .1975 21,294 | - 1215 | 0976 |
| For smelting, refining, and export........do... | 2,211 | 4,090 | 5,447 | 9,025 | 6. 878 | 5. 666 | 3, 839 | 1.692 | 1,109 | 2.935 | ${ }^{207}$ | 3,839 |  |
| For domestic consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ore (zinc content) .................... do. | 5,014 | 7,606 | 7,994 | 19,868 | 15,003 | 5. 747 | 9,941 | 8, 26.5 | 4,931 | 9.931 | 7, 106 | 9,128 |  |
| Blocks, pigs, etc-......----------.... do. | 5,819 | 4, 517 | 6, 62.5 | 7, 591 | 8, 568 | 9,697 | 10, 976 | 13,241 | 14,507 | 17. 588 | 13, 981 | 10, 838 |  |
| HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron: Boilers (round and square): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments thous. of lb.. | 8,239 | 7,127 | 6,042 | 8,528 | 13, 155 | 14, 265 | 27, 270 | 33, 839 | 36,989 | 25,185 | 15. 1025 | 17, 191 |  |
| Stocks, end of month................-.-.-.- do..-- | 90, 152 | 100, 759 | 105, 574 | 112, 115 | 109,624 | 101, 842 | 89,724 | 74, 86, 3 | 61,511 | 56,796 | 60, 117 | 87, 028 |  |
| Radiation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments --.-.-.-...--------thous. of sq. ft-- | 1,823 | 1,412 | 1, 305 | 1,510 14,803 | 2,221 13,706 | 2,74 12,068 | 4,130 10.485 | 5,363 8,548 | 6,970 | 4, 190 | 2, 813 | 2,991 |  |
| Stocks, end of month....--------------- - ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 9,226 | 11,896 | 13, 833 | 14,803 | 13,706 | 12,068 | 10,485 |  | 6,491 | 5, 602 | 5,688 | 9,960 |  |

FRevised. PPreliminary. ${ }^{\text {or Begimning July 1949, figures exclude data for one secondary plant included previously. }}$
§Government stocks represent those available for industrial use.

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




## ELECTRICAL EOUIPMENT

Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments Domestic elcctrical appliances, sales billed
 Vacuum cleaners, standard type.--..... number Washers
Insulating materials and related products:
Insulating materials, sales billed, index $1936=100$ _
Fiber products:
Laminated fiber products, shipments Vulcanized fiber:

Consumption of fiber paper thous. of Shipments of vulcanized products
Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments of dol short tons.
Motors and generators, quarterly:
New orders, index---1----------1936 -100
Polyphase induction motors, $1-200$ hp.: $\sigma^{\sigma}$ Billings.
Dircet current motors and generators, 1-200 ho
 Billings..


-


ts|  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 241 |
| 201 |

| d: | 82 |  |  | ¢88 | 1,050 | 1, 63 | 2,648 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936=100.- | 224 | 245 | 216 | 220 | +197 | 210 | 205 |
| _ number.- | 241, 267 | 309,897 | 252,656 | 222, 850 | 207.354 | 161,920 | 219.909 |
| .-...do ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 201, 300 | 242, 500 | 192,500 | 211, 700 | 260, 700 | 200,900 | 323, 789 |
| $1936=100 \ldots$ | 329 | 366 | 315 | 285 | 282 | 240 | 273 |
| ous. of dol.- | 4,077 | 4,702 | 4,170 | 3,697 | 3,646 | 3,329 | 3,649 |
| hous. of lb-- | 4,227 | 4,324 | 3,844 | 3,966 | 3,619 | 2,776 | 2,678 |
| ous. of dol ments | 1,454 | 1,496 | 1,247 | 1.133 | 982 | 810 | 947 |
| short tons.- | 21,630 | 24, 590 | 21,931 | 17,566 | 13,240 | 12,568 | 12, 400 |
| $-1936=100 \ldots$ |  | 262 |  |  | 240 |  |  |
| us. of dol.- |  | 21, 148 |  |  | 18, 679 |  |  |
| -200 do-- |  | 22, 421 |  |  | 20,542 |  |  |
| -200 hp:: ${ }^{\prime}$ ous. of dol. |  | 5,266 |  |  | 4,997 |  |  |
| . do. |  | 5,236 |  |  | 4,833 |  |  |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

I
AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1950}{\text { January }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | Mareh | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Monthly } \\ \text { average } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued



## PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS

Crude petroleum:

| Wells completed....-.------------.-.-.-. |
| :---: |
|  |
| Refinery operations....-.-.-. percent of capacity.- |
| Consumption (runs to stills) .--.-.- thous. of bbl.- |
| Stocks, end of month: $0^{7}$ |
| Gasoline-bearing in U. S., tot |
| At refineries.-- ------------------ do |
| At tank farms and in pipe lines........ do. |
|  |
| Exports |
|  |
| Price (Kansas-Oklahoma) at wells_ dol. per bbl.. |
| Refined petroleum products: |
| Fuel oil: |
| Production: |
| Distillate fuel oil_-......-.-....- thous. of bbl |
|  |
| Domestic demand: |
|  |
| Residual fuel oil |
| Consumption by type of consumer: |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Stocks, end of month: |
|  |
|  |
| Exports: |
| Distillate fuel oil.--------------------- do |
| Residual fuel oil |
| Price, wholesale, fuel oil (Pennsylvania) |

Kerosene:
Production
dol. per gal


Price, wholesale, water white, $47^{\circ}$, refinery (Pennsylvania) ................-.-. dol. per gal
Lubricants:
Production -------------------- thous. of bbl


Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsyl-
r Revised.

tank farms and in pipe lines, 176,496,000 bbl.
Mine run, $\$ 8.618 ;$ prepared sizes, $\$ 9.300$.
2 No quotation.
o'Includes stoeks of heavy erude in California.

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

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued



PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

| PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulpwood: thous of cords (128 fu ft) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,644 1,619 | 1,628 1,739 | 1,226 | 1,311 1,537 | 1,451 | 1,388 1,330 | 1,778 1,670 | 1,683 | 1,841 | 1,772 1,841 | 1,742 1,732 | 1,604 |  |
|  | 1,619 | 1,739 5,465 | 1,572 5,112 | 1,537 4,876 | 1,502 | 1,330 4,918 | 1,670 5,015 | 1,684 4,995 | 1,869 4,964 | 1,841 4,875 | 1,732 4,877 | 1,657 5,096 |  |
| Waste paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 498, 892 | 545, 024 | 509, 123 | 492, 256 | 491, 700 | 427, 149 | 552, 539 | 588, 734 | 655, 365 | - 615, 578 | 606,321 | 539, 993 |  |
|  | 513, 396 | 545, 882 | 525, 914 | 511, 138 | 512, 582 | 419,348 | 586, 250 | 591, 334 | 639, 735 | r 625, 182 | 578,807 | 546, 069 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 488, 811 | 481, 050 | 439, 983 | 418, 706 | 397,963 | 405, 228 | 367,874 | 367, 980 | 379, 549 | + 368, 121 | 391, 927 | 417, 606 |  |
| WOOD PULP <br> Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, all grades. $\qquad$ thous. of short tons. | -979 | 1,057 | 112946 | ${ }^{116}{ }^{951}$ | ${ }^{920}$ | 104806 | 1,019 | 1,030 | 1,146 | ${ }^{7} 1,136$ | 1,077 | 11,015 | 1,189 |
| Bleached sulphate -----------.-.-- short tons..- | 109,373 | 120,949 | 112, 324 | 116,830 | 112,129 | 104,061 | 119,599 | 112, 819 | 128, 507 | 128, 443 | 117,099 | 1116, 764 | 139,514 |
|  | 366, 048 | 381,575 | 344, 744 | 343, 235 | 347, 366 | 307, 177 | 408, 055 | 400, 941 | 445, 225 | + 436,025 | 404, 018 | 1384, 523 | 465, 558 |
| Bleached sulphite ------------------------- do | 150, 924 | 164, 235 | 156, 712 | 155, 353 | 135, 302 | 117,955 | 149, 967 | 149,496 | 165, 553 | + 169,313 | 162. 468 | 153, 061 | 173, 759 |
|  | 61, 418 | 67, 140 | 56,963 | 58, 988 | 56, 309 | 39,249 | 57, 505 | 54, 219 | 63, 043 | + 59, 601 | 56, 889 | 58, 406 | 59, 534 |
| Soda | 39,692 | 43,891 | 39, 405 | 38, 061 | 33, 256 | 32, 128 | 40,654 | 38, 844 | 42,506 | 43,341 | 42,232 | 39,672 | 45, 120 |
| Groundwood.----------------------1.- do. | 160,759 | 180, 197 | 165, 322 | 166, 006 | 160, 917 | 142, 101 | 157, 057 | 155, 658 | 167, 395 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 165,969$ | 168,344 | 163,756 | 169,152 |
| Defibrated, exploded, etc-...-.-.-.-.-.-.-do. | 57, 802 | 52,375 | 32,376 | 32, 282 | 33, 592 | 28,475 | 35, 463 | 52,441 | 76,925 | 76,907 | 73,261 | 62, 651 | 78,566 |
| Stocks, own pulp at pulp mills, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 123,569 15,584 | 139,626 12,819 | 151,920 12,866 | 161,188 14,459 | 158,496 17,650 | 145,522 17,593 | 139,658 18,237 | 121,395 | 114,948 12,047 | r 114, 018 12,896 | 98,480 9,240 | 131,961 14,285 | 109,015 9,709 |
| Unbleached sulphate | 17,580 | 17,982 | 17,003 | 13, 224 | 12,043 | 17, 10,190 | 18,237 9,634 | 15,442 9,650 | 12,047 8,445 | 12,896 $r 8,355$ | 9,240 7,331 | 14,285 12,365 | 9,709 8,770 |
|  | 27,809 | 34,653 | 40,803 | 45, 443 | 39, 823 | 37, 288 | 38,045 | 33,351 | 33,351 | 32, 412 | 25, 621 | 34, 445 | 29,644 |
|  | 20, 486 | 22, 477 | 23, 634 | 26, 711 | 28, 831 | 23,173 | 21,515 | 17,917 | 19,808 | г 19, 436 | 15, 104 | 21, 548 | 15,259 |
|  | 3,008 | 3,388 | 3,463 | 3, 631 | 5,116 | 4,488 | 4,668 | 3, 883 | 3,364 | 2,992 | 2,099 | 3, 599 | 1,771 |
|  | 30,311 | 38,616 | 44, 171 | 46,778 | 43,840 | 40,584 | 36,024 | 30,863 | 27, 492 | r 27, 634 | 29,490 | 35,479 | 33, 984 |
|  | r 5, 128 | 11,321 | 10, 923 | 17,750 | r 21, 154 | 6,266 | 6, 068 | 4,989 | 4,510 | 3, 937 | 5,628 | 10,178 |  |
| Imports, all grades, total.........-.-.........--- do...-- | 141, 366 | 126, 685 | 97, 517 | 143, 365 | 129, 611 | 113, 977 | 135, 280 | 118,632 | 174,922 | + 242, 494 | 212, 630 | 146, 960 |  |
|  | 32, 127 | 27, 690 | 24, 393 | 39, 272 | 36, 635 | 26,394 | 37, 409 | 28,009 | 41, 739 | 40,845 | 33, 063 | 32, 747 |  |
|  | 24,024 | 13, 459 | 11, 522 | 16,844 | 14, 309 | 15, 994 | 13,549 | 7,848 | 18,433 | ${ }^{\text {r 53, }} \mathbf{5} 36$ | 40, 359 | 20,689 |  |
| Bleached sulphite | 36, 523 | 39,872 | 25, 193 | 37, 528 | 33, 686 | 35, 027 | 35,531 | 35,491 | 46, 125 | -65, 873 | 59,233 | 40, 531 |  |
|  | 31, 572 | 28,764 | 19, 155 | 24,941 | 27, 020 | 23, 435 | 30,430 | 26,187 | 42,436 | 55, 534 | 51, 987 | 32, 651 |  |
| Soda | 2,497 | 2, 352 | 2,197 | 2,100 | 1,695 | 1,907 | 2, 351 | 2,357 | 2, 774 | 2, 763 | 2, 805 | 2, 276 |  |
|  | 13,979 | 13, 784 | 14, 461 | 21,939 | 15,629 | 10,784 | 15,548 | 18,193 | 21, 346 | 22,947 | 24, 034 | 17, 307 |  |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All paper and paperboard mills: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of short tons.- | 1,595 | 1,712 | 1,571 | 1. 543 | 1.556 | 1,348 | 1.749 | 1,793 | 1.953 | 1,920 | ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} 1807$ | 1,692 |  |
| Paper (incl. building paper)............- do...- | 821 | 805 | 826 | 807 | 801. | 717 | 862 | 881 | 960 | 943 | 899 | 862 |  |
| Paperboard | 700 | 735 | 695 | 683 | 699 | 579 | 823 | 828 | 896 | 884 | -823 | 756 |  |
|  | 74 | 81 | 49 | 54 | 56 | 53 | 64 | 85 | 98 | 92 | 85 | 74 |  |


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

## PULP，PAPER，AND PRINTING－Continued

| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paper，excl．building paper，newsprint，and paper－ board（American Paper and Pulp Association）：§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders，new－．－．－．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．short tons． | ＋642，518 | r 720,153 | ¢ 634， 122 | ${ }^{-629,197}$ | －637，622 | r 593， 334 | －719，898 | －764，640 | －803， 535 | －754，993 | －729， 832 | 694， 428 | 762，000 |
| Orders，unfilled，end of month－．．．－．．．．．．－do． | －386， 050 | r 378， 230 | ＋347， 140 | － 342,763 | r 343,370 | －368， 430 | －407， 215 | －463， 553 | ${ }^{+} 497,820$ | －496， 770 | －490， 210 | 410.519 | 503， 565 |
|  | 676， 795 | 732，694 | 664，594 | －639，482 | －631， 906 | －560，472 | 684， 243 | 699，796 | 765， 612 | －762，099 | r 740,139 | 691， 152 | 760，500 |
| Shipments | －662，811 | ז 7220,680 | ${ }^{\text {r 664，} 179}$ | －634， 219 | ＋626，312 | ＋ 568,772 | ${ }^{-679,984}$ | 706， 642 | 768， 592 | ${ }^{r} 755,367$ | r 740， 071 | 687， 701 | 748，000 |
|  | －310， 025 | 「322， 835 | ${ }^{+} 323,662$ | r 328，690 | ${ }^{+} 334,556$ | r 327， 093 | －330， 664 | r 324， 990 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 321,449$ | r 328， 285 | r 328， 300 | 323， 199 | 340， 685 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | r 80,488 $-39,215$ | $\stackrel{+}{+87,002}{ }_{\text {r 41，}}^{+}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ -46,811 \\ \hline 462\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+80,045 \\ \Gamma \\ r \\ \hline 88,443\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+84,135 \\ +37,168 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 71,205 \\ \cdot \\ \hline 11,740\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ r \\ r \\ \hline 80,2500 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 100,173 45,270 | r 91,985 r 43,270 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 86,928 \\ +39,285 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 85,609 40,719 | 96,000 35,000 |
|  | 81，447 | 87，484 | 83，706 | 84， 822 | 85，363 | 66， 603 | 87， 847 | 86，983 | 93， 235 | r 93,248 | －92，506 | 85，908 | 93，500 |
| Shipments． | r 78， 992 | r 84， 280 | ＋85，520 | －84， 286 | －85，563 | ${ }^{\text {r } 66,483}$ | －87，887 | 87，870 | 96，342 | r 92,987 | －90，911 | 85，916 | 100，000 |
| Stocks，end of month | 「 84， 560 | ＋87，713 | ＋85， 997 | 「 86,545 | r 86,336 | ＇ 86,583 | r 85， 969 | ＋85，805 | ${ }^{*} 82,864$ | ＇83， 125 | －84， 720 | 85， 220 | 78，000 |
| Printing paper：§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ＋181， 745 | － 174,710 | ${ }_{r}$ 163， 885 | ＋167，170 | －159，569 | r 173，400 | －190，945 | －206， 538 | －215，785 | r 218， 400 | －213， 340 | 187，911 | 231，000 |
|  | 231， 686 | 255， 393 | 240， 199 | r 238，088 | 225， 219 | 202，468 | 248， 153 | 251，456 | 266， 393 | －265， 313 | ＋262，811 | 244， 574 | 267， 000 |
| Shipments | －228， 984 | $\stackrel{+}{\sim}$－252， 500 | $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ + \\ + \\ \hline 100,900 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 238， 600 | 230， 058 | 204， 108 | 243， 043 | 251， 878 | 263， 717 | r 257，785 | － 261,005 | 243，039 | 257，000 |
| Stocks，end of mon | r 99， 015 | ${ }^{+} 100,585$ | r 100， 225 | 98， 480 | 93，925 | ${ }^{93,000}$ | 98，000 | 98，000 | 100， 500 | －108， 140 | －109，895 | 99，676 | 120， 000 |
| 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：8 Orders，new |  |  |  |  |  | 198，513 | 248， 105 | 280，775 | 288， 365 | r 269， 096 | r 260， 523 | 238， 249 |  |
| Orders，new |  | $\underset{r}{\text { r }} \mathrm{r}$＋4，250 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +74,100 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 72， 723 | － 208,068 | 87， 200 | 108， 500 | 146，500 | 166，300 | ${ }^{\sim}$ 165， 040 | － 166,500 | 114，147 | 164， 500 |
|  | 239， 403 | 252， 040 | 217，475 | 201， 355 | 206， 055 | 187， 236 | 225， 676 | 236， 977 | 267， 024 | $r$ r 268，903 | r 254， 752 | 235， 580 | 267， 000 |
|  | r 232， 200 | r 246，627 | ${ }^{\text {r 215，}} 150$ | 195， 343 | 196， 506 | 192， 380 | 226，795 | 242， 747 | 268， 577 | ${ }^{+}$270， 358 | ＋259，067 | 233， 948 | 260， 000 |
|  | 76，000 | 81， 400 | r 83， 700 | 89，700 | ． 99,250 | 94，100 | 92，980 | 87， 210 | 85，650 | －84， 195 | ${ }^{+} 79,880$ | 85， 339 | 86， 880 |
| Newsprint： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 372，344 | 415， 792 | 404， 973 | 404， 869 | 399， 891 | 385，027 | 408， 761. | 377， 147 | 395， 766 | 400， 288 | 381， 312 | 394， 344 | ${ }^{1} 417,011$ |
|  | 356，963 | 388， 148 | 403， 542 | 425， 675 | 401， 538 | 382， 059 | 399， 223 | 396， 313 | 390， 016 | 423， 151 | 394， 569 | 394， 739 | 1403，013 |
| Stocks，at mills，end of month－－－－－－－．－．－．do | 80，066 | 107， 710 | 109， 141 | 88，335 | 86，688 | 89，656 | 99， 194 | 80，028 | 85，778 | 62，915 | 49， 658 | 88， 261 | ${ }^{1} 135,188$ |
| United States： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption by publishers．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 308,753 68,621 | 366,887 78,322 | 368,945 75,459 | $\xrightarrow{392,212}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 349,944 \\ -80,417 \end{array}$ | 313,118 $+76,218$ | 318,046 $\times 78,944$ | 356,528 $+70,600$ | 399,262 73,350 | 378,626 72,130 | 372,497 69,854 | 354,791 74,961 | 345,093 74,275 |
| Shipments from mills | 69， 235 | 77， 404 | 73， 930 | －80，162 | r 78,460 | －77， 133 | －76， 941 | r 69， 614 | 75，013 | 72， 417 | 72， 255 | 74， 805 | 76，080 |
| Stocks，end of month： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 391， 580 | 392， 601 | 381， 865 | 373，041 | 384， 872 | 416， 595 | 446， 964 | 444， 335 | 412， 805 | 378， 578 | 371， 131 | 398， 088 | 355， 599 |
| In transit to publishers．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 92， 609 | 82， 380 | 79， 724 | 71， 404 | 75， 863 | 76， 848 | 86， 044 | 85， 333 | 75，708 | 87，677 | 74， 732 | 82， 207 | 86， 039 |
|  | 360,047 | 392， 317 | 362，996 | 414，526 | 397， 741 | 377， 409 | 404， 129 | 353.410 | 399，910 | 386， 639 | 418.496 | 386， 404 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders，unflled，end of month．－－．－．－．．．．．．．do． | 267， 700 | 272，000 | 260， 300 | 238， 700 | 243， 300 | 268， 500 | 365,600 | 360， 900 | 400， 600 | 429， 800 | 359， 300 | 314， 233 | 337， 800 |
| Production，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－．－．－do－ | 694， 300 | 731， 800 | 696， 700 | 692， 300 | 696，800 | 583， 800 | 821， 600 | 833， 800 | 888， 500 | 882， 800 | 827， 400 | 759， 933 | 858， 800 |
| Percent of activity | 85 | 84 | 79 | 78 | 75 | 64 | 86 | 87 | 94 | 93 |  | 83 | 88 |
| Paper products： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping containers，corrugated and solid fiber， shipments ．－．．．．．．．．．．mil．sq．ft．surface area＿－ | 4，346 | 4，893 | 4，646 | 4，555 | 4，773 | 4，324 | 5，681 | 5，668 | 6， 171 | 5，665 | ${ }^{\sim} 5,178$ | 5，051 | 5，260 |
| Folding paper boxes，value： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New orders．－．－．－．－．－．－．－－－－－．．．．．． $1936=100$. | 390.2 | 430.7 | 397.2 | 390.3 | 407.5 | 360.5 | 447.6 | 513.9 | 482.0 | 453.9 | 411.7 | 422.7 | 437.6 |
|  | 414.4 | 480.2 | 424.8 | 408.0 | 436.2 | 335.4 | 452.4 | 472.0 | 506.6 | 493.5 | 448.3 | 442.1 | 447.5 |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication，total＿－－－－．－－number of editions＿－ | 714 | 748 | 1，074 | 945 | 760 | 863 | 704 | 763 | 1，129 | 1，019 | 1，498 | 908 | 673 |
|  | 550 | 586 | 822 | 755 | 570 | ${ }^{669}$ | 554 | 597 | 944 | 758 | 1，114 | 705 | 524 |
|  | 164 | 162 | 252 | 190 | 190 | 194 | 150 | 166 | 185 | 261 | 384 | 203 | 149 |

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| Natural rubber：RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption ．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．long tons． | 46， 285 | 53，108 | 47， 859 | 46， 128 | 47， 117 | 40， 597 | 45，307 | 43， 978 | 51， 243 | 52，093 | ${ }^{\text {r 52，}} 919$ | ${ }^{2} 47,877$ | 60，218 |
| Stocks，end of month．．．．．－．．．．．－．－．－．－．－．－．do．．．－ | 118，803 | 117，664 | 112，916 | 111，875 | 103，626 | 103，017 | 99，850 | 100，618 | 90， 733 | 99， 208 | －106，619 | 107， 498 | 108， 414 |
| Imports，including latex and guayule do． | 57， 176 | 56， 679 | 50，623 | 53，434 | 51，217 | 46， 187 | 49，579 | 45，620 | 47， 285 | 67， 152 | 67， 934 | 55， 047 |  |
| Price，wholesale，smoked sheets（New York） <br> dol．per lb．－ | ． 185 | ． 191 | ． 185 | ． 178 | ． 163 | 164 | ． 167 | ． 176 | 163 | ． 167 | 177 | 176 | 184 |
| Chemical（synthetic）： | 36，103 | 36， 063 |  | 32， 335 | 31，953 | 34， 270 | 33,885 | 30，878 |  |  | 7234 | 88 |  |
|  | ＋ 34,889 | － 39,041 | ${ }_{-36,529}$ | － 35,528 | － 37,211 | －30， 094 | 34， 419 | 32，443 | ${ }_{33,687}$ | － 31,684 | － 31,771 | ${ }_{3} 34,532$ | 33，941 |
| Stocks，end of month．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． | 118， 932 | 116，843 | 114， 944 | 112， 739 | 106，813 | 113，595 | 111，333 | 110， 848 | 103， 955 | 101， 430 | ＇ 98,042 | 110， 653 | 92，339 |
|  | 342 | 975 | 509 | 622 | 587 | 691 | 384 | 425 | 4 | 478 | 674 | 562 |  |
| Reclaimed rubber： | 18，270 | 19， 191 | 18，463 | 18，184 | 18，849 | 14，626 | 17．813 | 18，304 | 20，683 | 19，382 | r19，723 |  | 19，430 |
| Consumption | 17，712 | 19，508 | 18，649 | 18， 323 | 19，316 | 15，966 | 19，297 | 18，517 | 19，638 | 18，512 | r 18， 210 | 18， 557 | 20， 187 |
|  | 32，738 | 33， 397 | 32， 825 | 32， 326 | 30，684 | 29，126 | 27，526 | 26， 257 | 26，619 | 27，801 | r 28,263 | 30，036 | 27， 273 |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumatic casings： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5，891 | 6， 578 | 6，959 | 6，934 | 7，392 | 6，264 | 6，228 | 5，604 | 6，500 | 6，040 | 6，275 | ${ }^{2}$ 6，364 |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{4,866}$ | 5，903 2 2819 | 6,611 2 |  | 7，535 | 7,694 <br> 3,098 | 7，768 | ${ }^{6}, 746$ | 6， 8840 | 5， 2687 | 5，${ }^{234}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 8,3,377$ | 5，959 |
| Original equipment－－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 2,172 2,589 | 2,519 3,229 | 2,771 3,718 | 2,380 4,323 | 3,234 4,185 | 3,098 4,488 | 3,191 4,463 | 3,056 3,576 | －${ }_{3,}^{2,942}$ | 1， 746 3,422 | 2,158 2,944 | 2 <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 3,623 <br> 623 | 3,139 2,703 |
|  | 105 | 155 | 121 | ${ }_{121} 12$ | ${ }^{116}$ | ， 108 | 115 | ${ }^{114}$ | 158 | －99 | 2， 131 | ${ }_{2} 122$ | ${ }^{2} 116$ |
| Stocks，end of month ．．－．．．－－．．．－．．．．．－．．．－do | 12，385 | 13， 091 | 13， 191 | 13，301 | 13， 134 | 11， 717 | 9，970 | 8，936 | 8， 675 | 9， 542 | 10，651 | ${ }^{2} 11,328$ | 11，366 |
| Exports．－． | 161 | 142 | 171 | 169 | 130 | 120 | ¢134 | 123 | 151 | 109 | 120 | 142 |  |
|  | 4，922 | 5，948 | 6，059 | 6，088 | 6，430 | 5，230 | 5，169 | 4，902 | 5，296 | 5，155 | 5，339 | 25，464 | 5，629 |
|  | 4，406 | 5，174 | 5，396 | 5， 296 | 6，409 | 6，300 | 6，603 | 5,843 | 5，557 | 4， 216 | 4，222 | ${ }^{2} 5,362$ | 5，312 |
|  | 10，442 | 11， 231 | 11,748 110 | 12， 410 | 12,466 89 | 11，364 | 9，858 | 8，916 | 8， 644 | 9， 645 | 10，713 | ${ }^{2} 10,604$ | 10，926 |
|  | 142 |  |  |  | 89 | 80 | 72 | 81 | 105 | 53 | 60 | 97 |  |

[^12]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1950$ <br> January |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Febry- }}{\substack{\text { Fry }}}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novernber | Decem- ber | Monthly average |  |

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| ABRASIVE PRODUCTS <br> Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments_reams.- <br> PORTLAND CEMENT | 131,393 | 143, 753 | 132, 813 | 120,863 | 123, 343 | 111, 262 | 132,950 | 144, 716 | 148, 461 | 126,936 | 124,653 | 130,570 | 145, 157 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 13, 751 | 15, 439 | 17, 682 | 18,622 | 18,279 | 18,856 | 18,715 | 19, 181 | - 19,070 | 18,040 | 16,936 | 17, 486 | 15,174 |
| Percent of capacity | 73 | 74 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 92 | 88 | 86 | 78 | 83 | 70 |
|  | 9,134 | 14,539 | 17,779 | 19, 426 | 20,667 | 19,321 | 23, 633 | 22,763 | 「 21, 278 | 17, 269 | 11,606 | 17,181 | 9, 593 |
| Stocks, finished, end of month.-.-.-.-....-- do...- | 22, 206 | 23,104 | 22,977 | 22, 170 | 19,785 | 19,313 | 14,381 | 10,797 | 8,569 | 9,341 | r 14, 686 | 17,077 | 20, 267 |
| Stocks, clinker, end of month....--.-.-.-.-.-.-do. | 6,752 | 7,764 | 7, 560 | 7, 440 | 6,922 | 6,212 | 5,798 | 4,461 | 3,610 | 3,356 | r 4,597 | 5,829 | 6, 103 |
| CLAY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, unglazed: <br> Production thous. of standard brick |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 345, 696 | 399,729 380,361 | 420,477 407,003 | 459,671 433,772 | 488,860 464,536 | 449, 182 | 506, 890 | 492, 123 | 511, 501 | 491, 254 | 454, 704 | 450, 774 |  |
|  | 289,331 | 380, 361 | 407,003 | 433, 772 | 464,536 | 444, 523 | 507, 886 | 500, 344 | 526, 164 | 499, 371 | 400,418 | 430, 118 |  |
| Price, wholesale, common, composite, i. o. b. plant dol. per thous.- | 24.060 | 24.050 | 24.021 | 24.002 | 24.000 | 23.964 | 24.045 | 24.043 | 24.010 | ${ }^{\text {r } 24.075}$ | ${ }^{+} 24.053$ | 24.034 | 24.026 |
| Clay sewer pipe, vitrified: Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 114,311 80,815 | 124,781 112,870 | 125,128 112,584 | 126,612 117,523 | 125,012 121,010 | 105,703 111,298 | 126,139 132,431 | 123,021 129,811 | 122,020 136,580 | 126,101 120,750 | 119,196 | 121, 170 |  |
|  | 80,815 | 112,870 | 112, 584 | 117, 523 | 121,010 | 111, 298 | 132, 431 | 129,811 | 136, 580 | 120, 750 | 93, 183 | 112, 735 |  |
| Structural tile, unglazed: <br> Production. | 101, 059 | 117, 742 | 114, 878 | 112, 150 | 111,533 | 120, 780 | 121, 209 | 109,675 | 111, 161 | 107,355 | 100,676 | 110, 718 |  |
|  | 89, 899 | 105, 978 | 100, 093 | 112,997 | 111,846 | 105, 648 | 118,388 | 115, 559 | 107, 601 | 101, 739 | 84, 221 | 103, 266 |  |
| GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production------------------ thous. of gross - | 6,501 | 7,288 | 7,035 | 7,663 | 8,036 | 8, 108 | 8,662 | 7,550 | 8, 283 | 7,375 | 6,963 | 7,564 | 7, 934 |
| Shipments, domestic, total.-------------.-.do..-- | 6,029 | 6, 929 | 6,869 | 7, 811 | 7,928 | 7,746 | 8,933 | 7,981 | 7,737 | 6,963 | 6,322 | 7,288 | 7,374 |
| General-use food: <br> Narrow-neck food <br> do | 589 | 645 | 649 | 715 | 701 | 748 | 1,108 | 1,164 | 760 | 632 | 522 | 736 | 642 |
| Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers) thous. of gross.- | 1,667 | 1,822 | 1, 763 | 2,020 | 2,084 | 2, 022 | 2,528 | 1,965 | 12,157 | ${ }^{+1} 1,871$ | ${ }^{1} 1,701$ | c 1,945 | 12,288 |
| Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable) thous. of gross. | +218 | 396 | 538 | 816 | 1,025 | 911 | 486 | 1,965 206 | 164 | 1,871 176 | 228 | + 444 | 2, 231 |
|  | 327 | 464 | 480 | 567 | 646 | 538 | 443 | 317 | 298 | 304 | 333 | 416 | 325 |
| Liquor and wine. | 799 | 1,035 | 841 | 840 | 837 | 874 | 942 | 1,121 | 1,359 | 1,227 | 968 | 971 | 822 |
|  | 1,605 | 1,678 | 1,612 | 1, 666 | 1,584 | 1,526 | 1,992 | 1,975 | 2,024 | 1,887 | 1,823 | 1,764 | 2,127 |
| Chemical, household and industrial.-.-do. | 540 | 563 | 587 | 628 | - 553 | 561 | -728 | 1,687 | 2,652 | - 611 | 1,844 | 1, 589 | 2, 669 |
| Dairy products.-.--------------------- do | 244 | 262 | 251 | 227 | 242 | 253 | 346 | 341 | 308 | 255 | 304 | 276 | 256 |
| Fruit jars and jelly glasses----------------- | 39 | 64 | 148 | 333 | 255 | 311 | 359 | 205 | 115 | + 1 | (1) | - 147 |  |
|  | 9, 713 | 9,801 | 9,763 | 9,374 | 9,270 | 9,425 | 8,906 | 8,318 | 8,602 | -8,735 | r 9,147 | 9,210 | 9,365 |
| Other glassware, machine-made: Tumblers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tumblers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 4,707 | 4,796 | 4,621 | 5,242 | 4, 608 | - 4, 148 | 4,907 | 4,770 | 5,521 | 4,940 | 4, 853 | 4,820 |  |
|  | 4,450 | 5, 038 | 4,905 | 5, 055 | 4,993 | 4,197 | 5,157 | 4,734 | 5,436 | 4,961 | 3, 756 | 4,748 |  |
| Stocks | 8, 693 | 8,474 | 8,270 | 8,615 | 8,154 | 7,689 | 7,715 | 7,618 | 7,676 | 7,615 | 8,584 | 8,122 |  |
| Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous. of dozens. | 3,084 | 3, 645 | 3,264 | 3,672 | 3,368 | 2,528 | 3,323 | 3,349 | 3,801 | 3,647 | 2,617 | 3,271 |  |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crudegypsum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 357 |  |  | +511 |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{991}$ |  |  | 734 | ${ }^{4} 648$ |  |
|  |  | 1,466 1,382 |  |  | 1,590 |  |  | 1, 615 |  |  | 1,783 | ${ }^{4} 1,613$ |  |
| Calcined, production --------...---------- do.--- |  | 1,382 |  |  | 1,313 |  |  | 1, 418 |  |  | 1,552 | ${ }^{4} 1,416$ |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used: <br> Uncalcined short tons.- |  | 508, 200 |  |  | 485, 097 |  |  | 473, 462 |  |  | 500,893 | 4 491, 913 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 500, 8 |  |  |
| For building uses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Base-coat plasters..------------------------ do |  | 397, 763 |  |  | 443, 11,734 |  |  | 514,531 12,659 |  |  | 464,022 10,902 | 454,846 411,390 |  |
| All other building plasters |  | 108, 453 |  |  | 108, 400 |  |  | 118, 814 |  |  | 122, 092 | ${ }^{4} 114,440$ |  |
|  |  | 512, 015 |  |  | 393, 725 |  |  | 538, 427 |  |  | 568, 066 | 4 503, 058 |  |
|  |  | 6, 052 |  |  | 6,991 |  |  | 9,341 |  |  | 8, 134 | 47,630 |  |
|  |  | 629, 052 |  |  | 574, 797 |  |  | 610,334 |  |  | 712, 581 | ${ }^{4} 631,691$ |  |
|  |  | 57,575 |  |  | 57, 052 |  |  | 54,958 |  |  | 57, 011 | ${ }^{4} 56,649$ |  |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| CLOTHING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery: Production.....-.........-.thous. of dozen pairs.. | 11, 243 | 12,009 | 11,158 | 11, 024 | 11,786 | 9,693 | 12, 354 | 12,997 | 13, 564 | 13,905 | 12,653 | 11,967 | 12, 868 |
|  | 11, 408 | 12, 808 | 11,714 | 10, 898 | 11, 205 | 9,450 | 12, 809 | 13, 883 | 14, 526 | 14, 434 | 11, 635 | 12,142 | 12,403 |
|  | 25, 234 | 24, 386 | 23,820 | 23,938 | 25,800 | 26,044 | 25,589 | 24, 703 | 23, 741 | 23,212 | 24, 230 | 24,676 | 24,598 |
| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Ginnings§ <br> thous of running bales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ginnings§...-.--.......-. thous. of running bales.Crop estimate, equivalent $500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales |  | ${ }^{2} 14,580$ |  |  |  | 298 | 1,247 | 5,309 | 9,544 | 13,976 | 15,641 |  |  |
|  | 640, 179 | 2 14, $\mathbf{7 2 1}, 388$ | 598, 502 | 580, 476 | 600,651 | 454, 426 | 664, 133 | 709,958 | 725, 602 | 771, 833 | 3 16,034 734,013 | 656, 286 | 734, 186 |
| Stocks in the United States, end of month, total thous. of bales. | 10,346 | -9,019 | 7,877 | 6, 636 | 5,781 | 5,283 | r 19,257 | -18,472 | + 17,348 | r 16,657 | 15, 369 | \% 11,976 | 14,040 |
| Domestic cotton, total --.---.-.-.-.-.-. do..-- | 10,247 | 8.925 | 7,786 | -6,753 | 5,705 | 5,214 | + 19,199 | ${ }^{r} 18,408$ | +17,273 | -16,592 | 15,304 | ${ }^{8} 11,897$ | 13, 974 |
|  | 1,167 | 775 | r 559 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ \hline 180\end{array}$ | +319 | , 251 | -14,622 | r 11, 590 | r $\mathrm{r}, 852$ | r 4 , 685 | 3, 036 | 53,911 | 2,315 |
| Public storage and compresses........... do...- | 7, 532 | 6,657 | 5,842 | 5,057 | 4,388 | 4,128 | 3,942 | 6,120 | 8,344 | 10,501 | 10,664 | 6,782 | 9, 951 |
| Consuming establishments...--.--.-.-.- do...- | 1, 548 | 1,492 | 1,385 | 1, 216 | 998 | 834 | 635 | 698 | 1,077 | 1, 405 | 1,604 | 1,204 | 1,708 |
|  | 1, 99 | 1,95 | ${ }^{1} 91$ | 1,83 | 76 | 69 | 58 | 64 | 1,75 | $\stackrel{1}{\cdot 65}$ | 1,65 | 1, 79 | 1. 66 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January and both jelly glasses and fruit jars in November and December. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 Total ginnings of 1943 crop. 3 December 1 estimate of 1949 crop. ${ }^{4}$ Quarterly average. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ Revisions for January are included as follows (thous. of bales): Stocks in U. S., 11,463; domestic cotton-total, 11,353; on farms and in transit, 1,596. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| COTTON-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | r 497,079 8.533 | - $\begin{array}{r}581,686 \\ 7 \\ \hline 995\end{array}$ | r 590,178 4,497 | 463,978 3,014 | 508,246 4,057 | r 2221,287 11,218 | 167,616 | 211,372 | $\begin{array}{r}415,088 \\ 13 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | 433,596 12,419 | 656,897 | 429,162 12,623 |  |
| Prices received by farmers------------10.- per ib-- | $\stackrel{8}{\text {, } 291}$ | 1,287 . | 4,299 | +, 300 | $\begin{array}{r}4,057 \\ . \\ \hline 01\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}11,218 \\ \hline .301\end{array}$ | 5, 324 .293 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 51, } \\ \hline .297 \\ \hline 297\end{array}$ | 13,789 .287 | $\begin{array}{r}12,419 \\ \hline .278\end{array}$ | 12,896 .265 | 12,623 .291 | 265 |
| Prices, wholesale, middling, $15 / 6^{\prime \prime}$, average, 10 markets $\qquad$ | . 326 | . 326 | . 330 | . 329 | . 328 | . 321 | . 310 | . 300 | . 296 | . 298 | . 303 | . 316 | . 310 |
| Cotton Iinters: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption.-----------------thous. of bales-- | 119 | 134 | 120 | 126 | 122 | 103 | 136 | 141 | 143 | 132 | 131 | 128 | 132 |
|  | 159 667 | 144 | 99 660 | 80 588 | 58 503 | 44 456 | $\begin{array}{r}63 \\ 385 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 182 | 227 468 | ${ }_{531}^{235}$ | 203 568 | 140 549 | 193 576 |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton cloth: <br> Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly.......mil. of linear yards. |  | 2, 257 |  |  | 2,004 |  |  | '1,943 |  |  | 2, 315 | ${ }^{2} 2,130$ |  |
| Exports-...-------------------thous. of sq. yd -- | 88,172 | 93, 525 | r 79, 372 | 74,317 | 81, 115 | 65, 886 | - 60,051 | 66, 384 | 60, 383 | 52, 811 | 55, 918 | 73,355 |  |
|  | 1,765 | 2, 411 | 1,188 | 1,616 | 649 | 822 | 1,057 | 1,198 | 2,167 | 2,310 | 2,290 | 1,645 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: Mill margins....................-cents per 1b | 32.30 | 31.35 | 29.94 | 28.76 | 27.75 | 28.18 | 30.61 | 34.70 | 36.08 | 38.17 | 38.05 | 32.39 | 37. 90 |
|  | . 338 | . 317 | . 303 | . 303 | . 303 | . 303 | . 303 | . 303 | . 303 | . 303 | . 303 | . 310 | . 303 |
|  | . 152 | .146 | . 138 | . 131 | . 126 | . 128 | . 144 | . 163 | . 166 | . 170 | . 170 | . 149 | . 166 |
| Sheeting, unbleached, $36-\mathrm{inch}, 56 \times 60$ Cotton yarn Southern, prices, wholesale | . 170 | . 170 | . 170 | . 168 | . 163 | . 161 | . 160 | . 165 | . 167 | . 169 | . 170 | . 167 | . 172 |
| 22/1, carded, white, cones.......----.dol. per 1b-- | . 642 | . 629 | . 612 | . 604 | . 598 | . 600 | . 610 | . 620 | . 639 | . 647 | . 647 | . 625 | . 647 |
| 40/1. twisted, carded, skeins....................do...- | . 862 | . 827 | . 789 | . 776 | . 764 | . 764 | . 772 | . 799 | . 823 | . 823 | . 823 | . 808 | . 823 |
| Spindle activity (cotton system spindles): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Active spindles, last working day, total..-thous.- | 21, 950 | 21, 515 | 20, 864 | 20,936 | 20,568 | 20, 137 | 20, 941 | 21, 180 | 21, 450 | 21,557 | 21,476 | 21, 230 | 21,463 |
| Consuming 100 percent cotion --.-.-.-d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 20,758 | 20,425 | 19,801 | 19,862 | 19,464 | 19,012 | 19,747 | 19,975 | 20, 215 | 20, 314 | 20, 271 | 20,062 | 20, 217 |
| Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total mil of ofr-- | 8,425 | 9,352 | 7,776 | 7,737 | 7,975 | 5,988 | 8,827 | 9, 287 | 9,540 | 10, 021 | 9,781 | 8,637 | 9, 663 |
| Average per spindle in place.....-----hours.- | 355 | 393 | 327 | 325 | 337 | 255 | 377 | 396 | 409 | 429 | 419 | 367 | 496 |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton......--mil. of hr-- | 7,966 | 8,922 | 7,442 | 7,358 | 7,506 | 5,637 | 8,267 | 8,725 | 8,978 | 9,442 | 9,206 | 8,156 | 9,091 |
| Operations as percent of capacity-...-------...--- | 112.3 | 106.8 | 97.9 | 93.8 | 95.8 | 79.6 | 102.5 | 115.2 | 123.3 | 124.8 | 124.7 | 107.4 | 133.0 |
| RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rayon yarn and staple fiber: Consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 63.5 | 57.9 | 47.9 | 52.1 | 56.8 | 58.8 | 69.2 | 74.8 | 74.9 | 75.7 | 79.7 | 65.1 |  |
|  | 14.7 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 10.9 | 13.7 | 19.4 | 22.7 | 25.2 | 24.3 | 23.9 | 16.2 |  |
| Stocks, producers, end of month: <br> Filament yarn. <br> do | 20.3 | 32.9 | 44.1 | 49.8 | 49.7 | 48.6 | 41.9 | 31.1 | 24.7 | 18.9 | 14.3 | 32.6 |  |
|  | 9.7 | 16.2 | 19.1 | 20.4 | 18.9 | 16.8 | 12.8 | 7.8 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 11.6 |  |
|  | 1,827 | 1,433 | 718 | 297 | 106 | 32 | 468 | 257 | 767 | 2,952 | 4,317 | 1,333 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarn, viseose, 150 denier, frst quality, minimum filament.------------------dol. per lb | . 770 | . 770 | . 770 | . 746 | . 710 | . 710 | .710 | . 710 | . 710 |  |  | . 733 |  |
| Staple fiber, viscose, $11 / 2$ denier | . 370 | . 370 | . 370 | . 362 | . 350 | . 350 | . 350 | . 350 | . 350 | . 350 | . 350 | . 358 | . 350 |
| Rayon broad-woven goods, production, quarterly thous. of linear yards.. |  | 512,663 |  |  | 435,699 |  |  | -452,096 |  |  | 529, 163 | 2 482, 405 |  |
| Silk, raw: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports----------------------thous. of lb.- | 1,215 | 423 | 12 | 48 | 460 | 90 | 27 | 25 | 164 | 133 | 370 | 332 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Japan, white, $13 / 15$ (N. Y.) <br> WOOL <br> dol. per lb_ | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2. 60 | 2.65 | 2.68 | 2.61 | 2.72 |
| Consumption (scoured basis): § | 27,688 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,676 | 18, 575 | 12, 840 | 12,264 | 11,415 | 6,520 | 10,588 | 13,350 | 13,032 | - 13,288 | 17,360 | 13, 487 |  |
| Imports -------------------------------10 | 39,745 | - 31, 292 | 24, 511 | 22, 118 | 29,878 | 23,082 | 38,046 | 39, 252 | 46, 456 | 46,158 | 57, 517 | 36, 744 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, Boston: <br> Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, scoured._dol. per lb | 1. 800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.781 | 1.725 | 1.600 | 1.525 | 1.525 |  | 1.525 |  |  |  |
| Raw, bright fleece, 56 s , greasy | 1.800 .560 | . 560 | 1.560 | . 556 | 1.545 | ${ }^{.} 545$ | ${ }^{1} .545$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.545 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.545 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.545 | 1.552 | . 552 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.588 \\ .559 \end{array}$ |
| Australian, 64s, 70 s, good topmaking, scoured, in bond <br> dol per 1 b | 1.925 | 1.925 | 1.862 | ${ }^{1} 1.675$ | ${ }^{1} 1.675$ | 11.675 | 11.675 | 11.675 | ${ }^{1} 1.675$ | 1.375 | 1.375 | 1.703 | 1.465 |
| WOOL MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery activity (weekly average): \& Looms: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woolen and worsted: thous of active hours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pile and Jacquard...-thous. of active hours. Broad | 80 1,987 | 1,626 | 1, 73 | 79 1,669 | 1,746 | 67 1,620 | r 83 | 79 1,926 | 90 2,283 | 83 $-2,267$ | 69 2,186 | 378 31,911 |  |
|  | 27 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 25 | , 25 | , 30 | 26 |  |  | ${ }^{26}$ | ${ }^{3} 27$ |  |
| Carpet and rug: ${ }_{\text {Broad }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 172 88 | 171 82 | 158 75 | 143 74 | 120 60 | 70 41 | 124 65 | 125 65 | 141 68 | $\stackrel{138}{138}$ | 141 72 | 8140 371 |  |
| Spinning spindies: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 78,006 | 67, 404 | 68, 201 | 75,641 | 76, 257 | 72,030 | 88,831 | 82, 778 | 91,983 | - 85, 798 | 77,943 | ${ }^{3} 78,732$ |  |
| Worsted.----------------------------- do-. -- | 80, 209 | 73,066 | 59, 803 | 63, 969 | 69,738 | 62,884 | 81, 906 | 90, 413 | 110, 119 | r 97,635 | 94, 980 | ${ }^{3} 80,919$ |  |
|  | 156 | 142 | 110 | 115 | 123 | 122 |  | 151 | 176 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 166$ | 171 | ${ }^{3} 145$ |  |
|  | 52, 208 | 59, 435 | 45,936 | 49,356 | 60, 495 | 42, 884 | 56, 096 | 68,895 | 62,356 | - 57, 020 | 66,635 | 56,347 |  |
| Knitting | 5,232 | 6,485 | 5,056 | 4,996 | 6,650 | 4,916 | 6,544 | 8,630 | 7,624 | +6,400 | 7,525 | 6,318 |  |
| Weaving | 31, 176 | 34,360 | 27,056 | 31, 256 | 41,120 | 31, 124 | 38,416 | 46,235 | 41, 232 | r 36, 692 | 41, 960 | 36, 116 |  |
|  | 15,800 | 18,590 | 13,824 | 13, 104 | 12,725 | 6, 844 | 11, 136 | 14,030 | 13, 500 | r 13,928 | 17, 150 | 13,914 |  |
| Price, wholesale, worsted yarn (Bradford weaving system) 2/32s................-dol. per lb. | 3.425 | 3.425 | 3.395 | 3.375 | 3.375 | 3.375 | 3.375 | 3. 244 | 2.850 | 2.912 | 2. 975 | 3.256 | 2.975 |

${ }^{5}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Nominal price. ${ }^{2}$ Quarterly average. ${ }^{3}$ Weekly average.
§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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{950}{\text { January }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Monthly average |  |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts: |  | 102,250 |  |  | 91, 921 |  |  | ' 106, 945 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 87, 556 |  |  | 75, 937 |  |  | -90, 250 |  |  | 102,393 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a 104,020 |  |
| Government orders--------------------- |  | 4,953 |  |  | 3, 218 |  |  | 3,613 |  |  | 3, 734 8, | a3, 880 |  |
| Other than Government orders, total.-do Men's and boys' |  | 82,603 34,420 |  |  | 72, 719 |  |  | r 86, 637 |  |  | 98,659 | a 85, 155 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 33, 344 |  |  |  |  |  |  | a 36,204 a 40,874 |  |
|  |  | 7,549 |  |  | 9,148 |  |  | r 7, 853 |  |  | 7,757 | a 8 , 077 |  |
| Blanketing. |  | 5,555 |  |  | 5,704 |  |  | -6,330 |  |  | 6,507 | ${ }^{\text {c 6, }} 024$ |  |
| Other nonapparel fabrics |  | 9, 139 |  |  | 10, 280 |  |  | - 10,365 |  |  | 8,465 | a 9, 563 |  |
|  | 3. 589 | 3. 589 | 3.589 | 3.589 | 3.589 | 3.459 | 3.069 | 3.069 | 3. 069 | 3. 069 | 3.069 | 3.359 | 3.069 |
| Women's dress goods, flannel, 8 oz, 54 -inch dol. per yd. | 2.722 | 2.722 | 2. 722 | 2.722 | 2.722 | 2.475 | 2. 475 | 2.475 | 2. 475 | 2.475 | 2475 | 2. 599 | 2.475 |
| MISCELLANEOUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,471 | 1,532 | 1,487 | 1,981 | 1,769 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AIRCRAFT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{161}^{257}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \hline 100 \\ \hline 196\end{array}$ | ${ }^{7} 456$ | 474 178 1 | 439 189 | 301 156 | 272 188 | 284 143 | ${ }_{1}^{228}$ | 158 | 116 129 | 295 |  |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 426, 665 | 518, 118 | 543, 118 | 481, 467 | 593, 640 | 579, 048 | 657, 664 | 626, 180 | 572, 917 | 455, 008 | - 358, 471 | 520, 298 | 581, 695 |
|  | 418 | 545 | 514 | 564 | 632 | 439 |  | 298 | 322 | ${ }^{308}$ | 369 | 459 | 219 |
|  | 326 | 423 | 494 | 511 | 522 | 399 | 420 | 274 | 275 | 279 | 353 | 408 | 194 |
|  | 324, 547 | 402,402 | 436, 392 | 394, 703 | 493,882 | 483, 261 | 557, 370 | 534, 493 | 487, 891 | 381, 951 | r 291, 358 | 426, 189 | 487, 854 |
|  | 310, 343 | 385, 834 | 422, 149 | 380, 489 | 480, 009 | -471, 752 | 544,630 | 521, 524 | 476, 461 | 373, 838 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 284.097 \\ \hline \text { fr }\end{array}$ | 413,610 | 475, 495 |
|  | 101,700 88,540 | ${ }_{99}^{115,925}$ | 106,212 91,808 | 86,200 75,518 | 99,126 89,174 | 95,348 85 88 | 99,850 89,989 | 91,389 82,487 | 84,704 7684 | 72,749 66,090 |  | $\begin{array}{r}93,649 \\ 83 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 93, 622 |
|  | 88, 540 | 99, 925 | 91,808 | 75, 518 | 89, 174 | 85, 427 | 89, 989 | 82,487 | 76,584 | 66,090 | ${ }^{-60,784}$ | 83, 134 | 84,354 |
|  | 27, 166 | 31,717 | 30,004 | 25, 094 | 22, 648 | r1 24,397 | ${ }^{1} 20,234$ | - 121,389 | $\because 120,063$ | ${ }^{1} 17,105$ | ${ }^{1} 12,545$ | ${ }^{2} 23,458$ |  |
|  | 12,676 | 15,673 | 14,598 | 12,420 12,674 | 12,028 10,620 | - ${ }_{+}{ }^{1} 13,035$ | 10,853 19,381 | 12,326 $+19,063$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 11, } \\ \sim \\ \hline 18,867\end{array}$ | 9,145 17960 | 6,957 15 | ${ }_{2} 12,037$ |  |
|  | 14,296 2,296 | + | 15,480 2,760 | - | 10,6817 2,817 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } 197\end{array}$ | 2,601 | -19,063 |  |  |  | 12 3 3.603 |  |
| Complete trailers........-........................ do | 2,181 | 2,510 | 2,568 | 2,631 | 2,686 | 2, 109 | 2,504 |  |  |  |  | 32.486 |  |
|  | 1,095 | 1,254 | 1,231 | 1,426 | 1,575 | 1,314 | 1,482 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 1,358$ |  |
|  | 1,086 | 1,256 | 1,337 | 1,205 | 1, 111 | 795 | 1,022 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 1,127$ | - |
| Chassis shipped as such .-.-.-----------1.-do. | 115 | 124 | 192 | 121 | 131 | 88 | 97 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 117$ |  |
| Registrations: ${ }_{\text {New }}$ nassenger cars ..................... do | 258, 218 | 360, 584 | 390,932 | 446, 251 | 432, 470 | 448, 477 | 478, 556 | 459,647 | 465, 765 | 409, 702 | 414,579 | 403, 195 |  |
|  | 67, 537 | 87, 165 | 78,857 | 86, 375 | 79,069 | 76, 866 | 85,539 | 89, 253 | 86, 398 | 79, 699 | 78, 805 | 80, 163 |  |
| RAILWAY EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A merican Railway Car Institure: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments: <br> Freight cars, total $\qquad$ number. | 10,800 | 12,626 | 11, 184 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fquipment manufacturers, total.................- | r 7,906 | 9,674 | 8,896 | 6,886 | 5,832 | 6, <br> 3,866 | 7,184 | 6, 3,996 | $\stackrel{4}{4,833}$ | 4,456 2,729 | 3,432 2,052 | 5,464 |  |
|  | 7,421 | 8, 958 | 8,499 | 6,879 | 5,805 | 3,655 | 4,245 | 3,936 | 2,828 | 2,649 | 1,950 | 5,246 |  |
| Railroad shops, domestic...-.-.........d. do...- | 2,894 | 2,952 | 2, 288 | 2,646 | 3,316 | 2,779 | 2. 933 | 2, 205 | 1,704 | 1,727 | 1,380 | 2, 467 |  |
| Passenger cars, total | 80 | 76 | 85 | 95 | 98 | 68 | 70 | 93 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 84 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers, total.-.---- do.--- | 75 | 74 | 85 | 95 | 98 | 68 | 70 | 93 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 83 |  |
|  | 66 | 69 | 85 | ${ }^{77}$ | 94 | ${ }_{6}^{66}$ | 65 | 87 | 84 | 76 | 75 | 76 |  |
| A ssociation of American Railroads: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars (class I), end of month:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number owned $\qquad$ thousands. Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs | 1,761 | 1,763 | 1,767 | 1,770 | 1,771 | 1,769 | 1,767 | 1,766 | 1,765 | 1,763 | 1,750 | 1,764 | 1,745 |
| pronds- | 91 | 94 | ${ }_{5}^{98}$ | 109 | 113 | 126 | 125 | 124 | 132 | 130 | 134 | 114 | 141 |
| Percent of total on line. | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 8.4 |
|  | 73, 384 | 63, 410 | 53,975 | 45,057 | 36,331 | 31,746 | 26, 999 | 20,609 | 16,183 | 12,661 | 12, 861 | 39, 542 | 17,766 |
| Equipment manufacturers | 46, 403 | 38,654 | 30, 850 | 23,816 | 19,368 | 16, 474 | 13,473 | 9, 419 | 6, 442 | 4,122 | 2,447 | 21,873 | 4, 550 |
|  | 26, 981 | 24, 756 | 23,125 | 21, 241 | 16,963 | 15, 272 | 13,126 | 11, 190 | 9, 741 | 8,539 | 10,414 | 17,669 | 13,216 |
| Locomotives (class I), end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number. | 2, 504 | 2,650 | 2,602 | 2,737 | 2,665 | 2,833 | 2.949 |  | 3,189 |  | 3,204 | 2,842 |  |
| Percent of total on line. | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 9.3 | 12.2 |
| Orders, unfilled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam locomotives, total ---.-----.-number-- | 43 | 35 | 38 | 30 | 29 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 30 | 12 |
| Equipment manufacturers | ${ }_{10}^{33}$ | 26 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 7 | ${ }^{6}$ | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Railroad shops --.-.-.------------- do...- |  |  |  | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 12 |
| Other locomotives, total ............... do.... | 1,452 | 1,287 1,287 |  |  |  |  | 873 | 775 | 816 | 954 | 885 | 1,066 | 1, 130 |
|  |  |  | 1,134 | 1,043 | 1,098 | 984 0 | 873 0 | 775 0 | 816 0 | 954 0 | 885 0 | 1,066 0 | 1,130 0 |
| Exports of locomotives, total-.........-..........do...- | 50 | 48 | 113 | 90 | 123 | 73 | -65 | 80 | 62 | 65 | 107 | 80 |  |
|  | 8 | 10 | 43 | 7 | 69 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 25 | 5 | 31 | 20 |  |
|  | 42 | 38 | 70 | 83 | 54 | 56 | -53 | 76 | 37 | 60 | 76 | 59 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 270 | 247 | 199 | 208 | 205 | 168 | 202 | 185 | 254 | 227 | 232 | 217 |  |
|  | 255 | 214 | 142 | 179 | 175 | 133 | 183 | 168 | 235 | 197 | 186 | 188 |  |
|  | 15 | 33 | 57 | 29 | 30 | 35 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 30 | 46 | 29 |  |

[^13]Abraive Pages marked $S$ Abrasiv
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Acids---.-.
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Anthracite
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$5,7,2,5,10,12,14,15$,
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Building materials, prices, retail trade-
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$5,7,8,9$

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Cigars and cigarettes-
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Civil-service employees - } \\ \text { Clay products (see also Stone, clay, etc.). } & 12 \\ \text { Cloth } & 2,38\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Clay products (see also Stone, clay, etc.) } \\ & \text { Clothing } \\ & \text {. }\end{aligned}, \mathbf{2 , 3 8}$ Coal Cocoa

22,29
2,35
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$4,7,34$

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Employment security operations
Emigration and immigration
Expenditures, United States Government
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Expres (see also individual commodities)
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# The Economy in Adjustment 

ANNUAL REVIEW NUMBER OF THE

## SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

For quick over-all appraisal of the national economy in a year of marked business adjustments this special annual review number of the Commerce Department's Survey of Current Business meets every businessman's requiremints.

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## - National Income and Product

- The Trend of Prices
- Industrial Production
- Agricultural Production and Income
- Construction Activity
- Domestic Business Investment
- Retail Sales
- Foreign Trade
- Financial Developments
- Employment and Labor Conditions
- The Business Population


[^0]:    * included with transfer payments.
    U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ The 1947 bonds were issued pursuant to the Armed Forces Leave Act of August 9, 1946, and were dated in accord with the separation dates of reterans from the Armed Forces. All such bonds, however, became redeemable on September $2,1947$.

[^2]:    ${ }_{1}$ Adjustments for goods purchased in previous quarters but imported during the fourth quarter.
    p Preliminary.
    Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

[^3]:    Note.- Prepared in the National Economies Division, Office of Business Economics. The author is indebted to the various Federal agencies whose statistics are used in the article, and particularly to Mr. Emanuel Landau of the Population Division of the Bureau of the Census.

[^4]:    Note,-For derivation of statistical data by line see Tabular Notes on p. 15.

[^5]:    Nore.-Mrs. Sasscer is a member of the International Economies Division, Office of Busi ness Economics.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data compiled from questionnaire returns. Figures exclude expenditures for travel by military personnel, employees of the United States Government and international agencies, and persons employed abroad.
    Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Based on tabulations of passenger manifests, citizens arrivals from Europe and Mediter-

[^8]:    $r$ Revised. or For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.
    $\ddagger$ the Department of lathor is currently reviewing and revising the samples of commodities and of reporters for the indexes, subgroup by subgroup, to reflect postwar changes in production and distribution. As subgroup revisions are completed, the revisions are incorporated in the pertinent group indexes and the all-commodity index and the subgroup indexes
    are revised retroactively for the ent ire period covered by the revision; however. to avoid repeated revisions of the group indeces and the all-commodity index, these are not revised retroactively are revised retroactively for the entire period covered by the revision; however, to avoid repeated revisions of the group indexes and the all-commodity index, these are not revised retroactively with the original sample for the first month of the revision will be provided in a footnote. In some instances, it is necessary to correct previously published indexes because of late reports,
    
    

[^9]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Annual total.

[^10]:    
    44.01

[^11]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{d}$ Deficit. $\ddagger$ Revised data for December 1948, $\$ 45,442,000$.

[^12]:    $r$ Revised．${ }^{1}$ Includes data for Newfoundland；such data for earlier months will be shown later．${ }^{2}$ A verage is based on annual total which includes revisions not available by months．
    
     243,890 ；stocks， 96 ， 344 ；coarse paper－new orders， 254,351 ；unfilled orders； 110,650 ；production， 270,069 ；shipments， 261,622 ，stocks， 70,000 ．

[^13]:    Revised. "a Quarterly average.
    ${ }^{\text {Exclades }}$ special category, exports not shown separatcly in the interest of national security. ${ }^{2}$ See footnote "1". ${ }^{3}$ Average for 8 months, January-August
    $\sigma^{7}$ Publication of data for military shipments and the total, previously shown here, has been discontinued by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.
    § Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

