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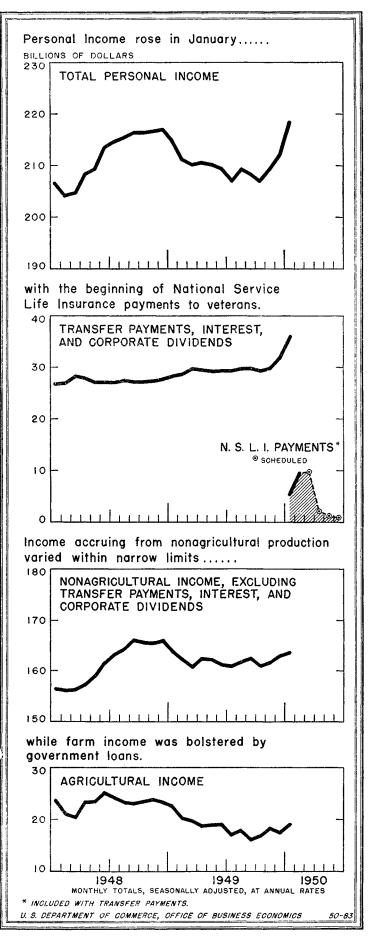
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By the Office of Business Economics

ECONOMIC activity during the first 2 months of 1950 tended slightly upward from the rate prevailing at the close of last year. The improvement in aggregate 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 depicted in the accompanying chart. Business purchasing remained in line with the volume of sales, 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 investment in fixed capital was attributable both to the continued strength in residential building and to a firming of business outlays for plant and equipment, which stemmed the downturn 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, restaurants, 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 categories. 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 industries affected by the stoppage, such as steel, climbed rapidly. Total employment in February was down from December 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 value new orders received by manufacturers in January reached \$18.8 billion and were 12 percent above both December and January last year. 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 fulfillment—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 due 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, store 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]

			1950			
Item	Janu- ary	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	No- vember	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
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 Nonferrous metals. Electrical machinery General machinery. Transportation equipment, excl. motor vehicles. Other durable goods 1.	2.0 .6 .7 .9 (*) 2.6	1.5 .6 .8 1.0 .4 3.4	1.8 .6 .8 1.0 .2 3.0	1.8 .5 .7 1.0	1.9 .5 .8 1.0 .2 2.6	2.
Nondurable goods	10.2	11.8	10.9	10.8	9.8	10.1

*Net cancellations of orders. ! 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 value of bonds or dividend payments	Aggregate value as per- centage of dis- posable income ¹	Number of veterans re- ceiving bonds or dividend payments	A verage value of bond issue or dividend payment per veteran ²	
1936 1047 1950	Billions of dollars 2. 0 2. 1 2. 8	Percent 2.9 1.2 1.5	Millions 3.5 10.1 16.0	Dollars 558 207 175	

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 Averages 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 redeemed 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

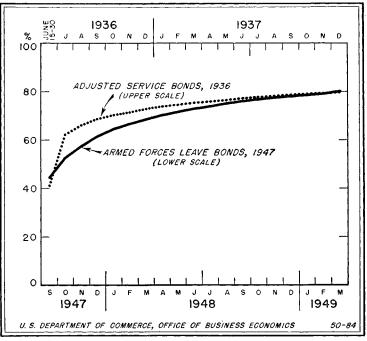
While it is likely that the payments to veterans have already provided stimulus for the volume of retail trade, past experience as well as current data suggest a gradual rather than an abrupt adjustment to the amount added to personal incomes. Neither in 1936 nor in 1947 was there a bulge in consumer expenditures comparable to that in personal incomes attributable 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 materials, 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

	Includ	ling autor	obiles	Excluding automobiles				
Period	Total retail sales	Durable goods sales	Nondur- able goods sales	Total Durah retail goods sales sales		Nondur- able goods sales		
Year 1929	100.0	29.3	70.7	100. 0	18.4	81.6		
January 1941 January 1944 January 1945 January 1945	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	29.8 15.8 15.7 19.0	70. 2 84. 2 84. 3 81. 0	$100. 0 \\ 100. 0 \\ 100. 0 \\ 100. 0$	$16.\ 2 \\ 12.\ 2 \\ 12.\ 3 \\ 14.\ 7$	83. 8 87. 8 87. 7 85. 3		
January 1947 January 1948 January 1949 January 1950	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	25.6 28.4 28.5 32.7	74. 471. 671. 567. 3	$ \begin{array}{r} 100.0 \\ 100.0 \\ 100.0 \\ 100.0 \end{array} $	16. 8 17. 9 17. 3 18. 0	83. 2 82. 1 82. 7 82. 7		

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office 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 receipt of insurance dividends, especially in the Christmas period.

¹The 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 veterans from the Armed Forces. All such bonds, however, became redeemable on September 2, 1947.

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 annual rates

1940	11.4
1941	
1944	
1946	
1949 1950 (January) 1	
1950 (January) ¹	9.9

¹ Consumer credit outstanding, adjusted for seasonal variation to end of year level, as 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 foreign countries 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 foreign aid (see table 1). This is evident from a decline of the foreign 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 foreign 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 Financing¹

[Millions of dollars]

.	1948	1949									
Item	IV	I	п	ш	IV P	Total P					
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, 683 192	$2,608 \\ -28$	2,422 330	2, 392 93	2, 409 442	9,831 -47					
Dollar disbursements (net) by— International Monetary Fund International Bank	$36 \\ -1$	$\frac{32}{8}$	18 8	3 11	48 11	101 38					
U. S. Government: Grants and other unilateral transfers (net)	975 523	1, 273 292	1, 490 110	$\substack{1,268\\184}$	1,054 70						
United States private sources: Remittances (net) Long- and short-term capital excluding purchases of obligations issued or guaranteed by the International	174	147	141	108	142	538					
Bank (net)	145	115	53	103	184	455					
Errors and omissions		-181	-158	500	+96	-74					

¹ See footnote 1 in tables 4 and 5. ⁹ Preliminary.

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

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 foreign 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 foreign 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 existence 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 responTable 2.—International Transactions of the United States ¹

$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	[M	illions of	dollars]					
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	These	1948			1949			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Item	IV	I	II	III	IV P	'Total »	
Unilateral transfers1281099916966443Long-term capital: Invested abroad107197230236124787Movements of foreign capital invested abroad39552518434298Total long-term capital.2362522554201581,085Total receipts4,5654,0274,7684,2513,79617,442Payments: Goods and services2,0281,9631,7411,6041,8267,134Rome on investments855705646247254882,401Total goods and services2,6832,6082,4222,3922,4099,831Unilateral transfers1,2771,5291,7301,5451,2626,666Long-term capital: Movements of Inited States capital invested abroad9106525314163261,925Movements of Inited States21119712351731731,3644,03217,995Excess of receipts (+) or payments (-): Goods and services9317715384283612,0981,096+236-8-203-1,013All transfers-1,499-1,420-1,631-1,376-1,196-5,6231,096+236-8-203-1,013Movements of United States-236-281+78-114-236-5531,016-085-203-1,013Movement	Goods and services: Goods Income on investments	415	263	350	305	410	1,328	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Total goods and services	4, 201	4,266	4, 414	3,662	3, 572	15, 914	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Unitateral transfers	128	109	99	169	66	443	
Total receipts 4,565 4,627 4,768 4,251 3,796 17,442 Payments: Goods and services: Goods 2,028 1,963 1,741 1,604 1,826 7,134 Income on investments 2,028 1,963 1,741 1,604 1,826 7,134 Unilateral transfers 2,028 1,963 1,741 1,604 1,826 7,134 Unilateral transfers 2,028 1,963 1,741 1,604 1,826 7,134 Movements of United States capital invested abroad 2,683 2,608 2,422 2,392 2,409 9,831 Movements of Iorign capital invested abroad 1,277 1,529 1,730 1,545 1,262 6,066 Long-term capital: 910 652 531 416 326 1,925 Movements of Iorign capital invested abroad 910 652 531 416 326 1,925 Total long-term capital 931 771 538 428 361 2,098 Total services 910 910 1,528 1,1,198 1,638 1,922	Movements of United States capital invested abroad Movements of foreign capital in-							
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$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Total receipts	4, 565	4, 627	4, 768	4, 251	3, 796	17,442	
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Long-term capital: Movements of United States capital invested abroad Movements of foreign capital in- vested in United States 910 652 531 416 326 1,925 Movements of foreign capital in- vested in United States 910 652 531 416 326 1,925 Total long-term capital 931 771 538 428 361 2,098 Total payments 4,891 4,908 4,690 4,365 4,032 17,995 Excess of receipts (+) or payments (-): Goods and services and unilateral transfers +1,518 +1,658 +1,992 +1,270 +1,163 +6,083 Goods and services and unilateral transfers -1,49 -1,420 -1,631 -1,066 -33 +460 Long-term capital -369 +238 +361 -106 -33 +460 All transactions -326 -281 +78 -114 -236 -553 Net increase (-) or decrease (+) in gold stock -338 -69 -169 -91 +165 -164 Net movement of foreign short-term capital in United States -338 -69 -169 -91 +165 -164	Total goods and services	2, 683	2, 608	2, 422	2, 392	2, 409	9, 831	
Movements of United States capital invested abroad9106525314163261,925Movements of foreign capital invested abroad9106525314163261,925Movements of foreign capital invested abroad21119712335173Total long-term capital931771538483612,098Total payments4,8914,9084,6904,3654,03217,995Excess of receipts (+) or payments (-): (Goods and services and unilateral transfers+1,518+1,658+1,992+1,270+1,163+6,083Colspan="4">-1,439-1,420-1,631-1,376-1,196-5,623Goods and services and unilateral transfers-366+238+361-016-33+460Long-term capital-326-281+77-114-236-553Net increase (-) or decrease (+) in gold stock <th colspa<="" td=""><td>Unilateral transfers.</td><td>1, 277</td><td>1, 529</td><td>1,730</td><td>1, 545</td><td>1, 262</td><td>6,066</td></th>	<td>Unilateral transfers.</td> <td>1, 277</td> <td>1, 529</td> <td>1,730</td> <td>1, 545</td> <td>1, 262</td> <td>6,066</td>	Unilateral transfers.	1, 277	1, 529	1,730	1, 545	1, 262	6,066
Total paymentsTotal payments4,8914,9084,6904,3654,03217,995Excess of receipts (+) or payments (-): Unilateral transfers+1,518+1,658+1,992+1,270+1,163+6.083Unilateral transfers-1,149-1,420-1,631-1,376-1,196-5,623Goods and services and unilateral transfers+369+238+361-106-33+460Long-term capital-065-519-283-8-203-1,013All transactions0 of funds on gold and short- term capital account:Net increase (-) or decrease (+) in gold stoke338-69-169-91+165-164Net movement of United States short- term capital abroad+445+30+136-106-52+8Net inflow (+) or outflow (-) of funds+184+100-236-386+332-190	Movements of United States capital invested abroad Movements of foreign capital in-							
Excess of receipts (+) or payments (-): Goods and services. $+1, 518$ $+1, 658$ $+1, 992$ $+1, 270$ $+1, 163$ $+6, 083$ $Unilateral transfers. -1, 149 -1, 631 -1, 376 -1, 196 -5, 623 Goods and services and unilateraltransfers. +369 +238 +361 -106 -33 +460 Long-term capital -695 -519 -283 -8 -203 -1, 013 All transactions -326 -281 +78 -114 -226 -553 Net increase (-) or decrease (+) ingold stock. -338 -69 -169 -91 +165 -164 Net movement of United States short-term capital abroad. +445 +30 +136 -106 -52 +8 Net inflow (+) or outflow (-) offunds +184 +100 -236 -386 +332 -190 $	Total long-term capital	931	771	538	428	361	2, 098	
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Goods and services} & +1, 518 \\ \text{Unilateral transfers} & +1, 518 \\ \text{Unilateral transfers} & +1, 518 \\ \text{Unilateral transfers} & -1, 149 \\ \text{Unilateral transfers} & -1, 149 \\ \text{Unilateral transfers} & -1, 149 \\ \text{Unilateral transfers} & +1, 518 \\ \text{Unilateral transfers} & -1, 149 \\ \text{Unilateral transfers} & +1, 518 \\ \text{Unilateral transfers} & -1, 420 \\ \text{Unilateral transfers} & -281 \\ \text{Unilateral transfers} & -114 \\ Unilater$	Total payments	4, 891	4, 908	4, 690	4, 365	4,032	17, 995	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Goods and services.	+1,518						
Net flow of funds on gold and short- term capital account: Net increase (-) or discrease (+) in gold stock. -338 -69 -169 -91 $+165$ -164 Net movement of United States short- term capital abroad. -338 -69 -169 -91 $+165$ -164 Net movement of foreign short-term capital in United States. $+45$ $+30$ $+136$ -106 -52 $+8$ Net inflow (+) or outflow (-) of funds. $+184$ $+100$ -236 -386 $+332$ -190	transfers						$+460 \\ -1,013$	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	All transactions	-326	-281	+78	114	-236	553	
funds $+184$ $+100$ -236 -386 $+332$ -190	term capital account: Net increase () or decrease (+) in gold stock. Net movement of United States short- term capital abroad. Net movement of foreign short-term	+45	+30	+136	-106	-52	+8	
Errors and omissions		+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.

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 Kcrber, 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 conceptual differences. For example, in the balance of payments, loans guaranteed by the Export. Humer differences may are seform 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			1949		
item	IV	I	п	m	IV P	Total P
Transfers to foreign countries: Exports, including reexports, recorded by the Bureau of the Census Offshore transfers and other adjust- ments: Civilian supplies for occupied coun-	3, 126	3, 286	3, 356	2, 682	2, 629	11, 953
tries not included in recorded exports Surplus property including ship-	7	24	50	46	1	121
Sales and military sales	40 133	.39 104	35 53	30 24	$21 \\ 21$	125 202
tries	3, 306	3, 453	3, 494	2, 782	2, 672	12, 401
Through private United States business	2, 759	2, 868	2, 906	2, 306	2,378	10, 458
Through U. S. Government agencies	547	585	588	476	294	1, 943
Transfers from foreign countries: General imports recorded by the Bureau of the Census Purchases for offshore use and other adjustments:	1, 875	1, 790	1, 601	1, 477	1, 758	6, 626
Military purchases abroad Foreign purchases by other Gov- ernment agencies not included in	99	105	86	79	45	315
recorded imports	38	56	28	16	1 -8	92
Other adjustments Total transfers from foreign coun-	16	12	26	32	31	101
tries	2,028	1, 963	1, 741	1, 604	1,826	7, 134
Through private United States business	1, 823	1, 744	1, 559	1, 454	1,751	6, 508
Through U. S. Government agencies	205	219	182	150	75	626

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.

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 dis-bursements 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. (Can-ada 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 in-crease 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	1948	1949									
Item	IV	I	п	111	IV Þ	Total P					
Receipts:											
Transportation	271	322	303	308	263	1.196					
Travel	69	70	99	109	74	352					
Miscellaneous services:	1	1									
Private	110	112	119	125	119	475					
Government	30	4 6	49	33	34	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. Revi-sions for earlier periods will be prepared for publication in the June SURVEY. 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 Govern-ment services payments resulted from the use of different sources for troop expenditures which lowered 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 coun-tries without compensation. The expenditures in these countries, therefore, were previously offset as unilateral receipts. *P* Treliminary.

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

Table 5.—Gifts and Other Unilateral Transfers

[Millions of dollars]

				1949				
Item	1948							
	IV	I	п	III	IV »	Total »		
Government: Payments:								
European Recovery Program	617	905	1, 122	940	767	3, 734		
Chinese and Korean aid program Civilian supplies for occupied	89	53	55	16	15	139		
countries.	202	243	244	314	180	981		
Greek-Turkish aid program War damage payments and other transfers to the Republic of the	75	53	43	42	33	171		
Philippines	51	53	44	59	49	205		
International Refugee Organization.	23	18	18	18	18	72		
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	25	9	16	151	52	228		
Other 1	88	90	70		******	160		
Total receipts	113	99	86	151	52	388		
Net Government payments	975	1, 273	1,490	1, 268	1,054	5, 085		
Private remittances:								
Payments	189	157	154	126	156	593		
Receipts	15	10	13	18	14	55		
Net private payments	174	147	141	108	142	538		

Preliminary. ¹ "Other" milateral receipts represent mostly local currencies supplied without compensa-tion 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 and in Germany since January 1949. The corresponding revisions were carried through for the third and fourth quarters 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]

						<u> </u>
Item	1948			1949		
Item	ĪV	I	II	ш	IV »	Total »
Long-term capital: Government:						1
Outflow: Export-Import Bank loans European Recovery Program Other	69 485 10	$50 \\ 280 \\ 29 \\ 29$	42 98 28	$35 \\ 16 \\ 29$	36 31 12	163 125 98
Total outflow	564	359	168	80	79	686
Inflow (repayments): Export-Import Bank loans Other loans	14 28	43 20	21 35	26 14	11 34	101 103
Total inflow Net outflow of Government	42	63	56	40	45	204
long-term capital Private:	522	296	112	40	34	482
Outflow: Purchases of obligations from, or guaranteed by, the Interna- tional Bank		18	2			20
Direct investments Other	$332 \\ 14$	$\frac{266}{9}$	$352 \\ 9$	$221 \\ 115$	1 220 27	$1,059 \\ 160$
Total outflow Inflow:	346	293	363	336	247	1, 239
Direct investments Other	$115 \\ 40$	$\begin{array}{c} 104\\ 30 \end{array}$	$^{132}_{42}$	$\begin{array}{c}154\\42\end{array}$	(1) 79	390 193
Total inflow Net outflow of private long-term	155	134	174	196	79	583
term capital	191	159	189	140	168	656
Short-term capital net outflow: Private Government		$-26 \\ -4$	$-134 \\ -2$	²	$ \begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 36 \end{array} $	-182 + 174

P Preliminary. 1 Only data for net outflow available. 2 Includes a repayment of \$1 million of short-term obligations guaranteed by the Inter-tional Duration of \$1 million of short-term obligations guaranteed by the Inter-tional Duration of \$1 million of short-term obligations guaranteed by the Inter-tional Duration of \$1 million of short-term obligations guaranteed by the Inter-tional Duration of \$1 million of short-term obligations guaranteed by the Inter-tional Duration of \$1 million of short-term obligations guaranteed by the Inter-tional Duration of \$1 million of short-term obligations guaranteed by the Inter-tional Duration of \$1 million of short-term obligations guaranteed by the Inter-tional Duration of \$1 million of short-term obligations guaranteed by the Inter-tional Duration of \$1 million of short-term obligations guaranteed by the Inter-tional Duration of \$1 million of short-term obligations guaranteed by the Inter-tional Duration of \$1 million of short-term obligations guaranteed by the Inter-tional Duration of \$1 million national Bank

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

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 from investments 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 1949¹

[Millions of dollars]

					[minons 0	aonaroj									
	I	First quarter			cond quart	er	Third quarter			Fo	urth quart	er Þ		Total y e ar	
Item	Total	United Kingdom	Other	Total	United Kingdom	Other	Total	United Kingdom	Other	Total	United Kingdom	Other	Total	United Kingdom	Other
Exports of goods and services: Merchandise, adjusted. Transportation. Travel. Miscellaneous services. Income on investments.	$505 \\ 53 \\ 8 \\ 54 \\ 38$	178. 31 4 46 22	$327 \\ 22 \\ 4 \\ 8 \\ 16$	$575 \\ 50 \\ 10 \\ 54 \\ 54$	226 29 6 45 23	349 21 4 9 31	$423 \\ 36 \\ 8 \\ 51 \\ 54$	162 23 5 43 27	$261 \\ 13 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 27$	387 35 8 46 67	$158 \\ 22 \\ 5 \\ 36 \\ 26$	$229 \\ 13 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 41$	${ \begin{array}{c} 1,890\\ 174\\ 34\\ 205\\ 213 \end{array} }$	724 105 20 170 98	1, 166 69 14 35 115
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 Transportation Travel. Miscellaneous services. Income on investments.	373 55 15 49 42	$111 \\ 44 \\ 3 \\ 42 \\ 42 \\ 42$	$\begin{array}{c} 262\\11\\12\\7\\\end{array}$	284 64 19 50 24		$216 \\ 10 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 1$	$240 \\ 52 \\ 25 \\ 46 \\ 27$	70 44 17 42 26	170 8 8 4 1	$297 \\ 40 \\ 10 \\ 42 \\ 33$	$69 \\ 33 \\ 4 \\ 35 \\ 32$	$228 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 1$	1, 194 211 69 187 126	$318 \\ 175 \\ 34 \\ 163 \\ 123$	876 36 35 24 3
Total	534	242	292	441	199	242	390	199	191	422	173	249	1, 787	813	974
Balance of goods and services	+124	+39	+85	+302	+130	+172	+182	+61	+121	+121	+74	+47	+729	+304	+425
Unilateral transfers (net): Private Government	-19 -206	$-9 \\ -204$	$-10 \\ -2$	$-20 \\ -309$	$-12 \\ -307$	$-8 \\ -2$	$-10 \\ -253$	$\overset{-6}{_{-252}}$	-4 -1	$-16 \\ -227$	$-10 \\ -222$	-6 -5	-65 -995	-37 -985	-28 -10
Total	- 225	-213	-12	-329	319	-10	-263	258	-5		-232	-11	-1,060	-1,022	-38
Long-term capital (net): United States private. United States Government Foreign capital	83 +8	$-4 \\ -72 \\ +8$	+4 -11	13 18 +11	-6 + 11 + 12	$-7 \\ -29 \\ -1$	$-1 \\ -5 \\ -8$	$-1 \\ +7 \\ -8$	(x) -12 (x)	-19 + 6 - 1	$^{-13}_{+19}_{-2}$	$-6 \\ -13 \\ +1$	$-33 \\ -100 \\ +10$	$-24 \\ -35 \\ +10$	-9 -65
Total	-75	-68	-7	-20	+17	37	-14	-2	-12	-14	+4	18	-123	-49	74
Gold and short-term capital: Net purchases (-) or sales (+) of gold Net movement of United States capital abroad Net movement of foreign capital in United States.	$-69 \\ -10 \\ -25$	$^{+2}_{-13}$ $^{-30}$	$-71 \\ +3 \\ +5 $	$-212 \\ +17 \\ -78$	-162 + 17 - 107	-50 (x) +29	$-336 \\ -62 \\ +70$	$-284 \\ -61 \\ +49$	$-52 \\ -1 \\ +21$	$-27 \\ -2 \\ +135$	$^{+2}_{+135}$	27 4	$^{-644}_{-57}$ +102	$-444 \\ -55 \\ +47$	$-200 \\ -2 \\ +55$
Total	-104	-41	-63	-273	-252	-21	-328	-296	-32	+106	+137	-31	- 599	-452	-147
Transfers of funds between foreign areas (receipts from other areas (), payments to other areas (+)), and errors and omissions	+280	+283	-3	+320	+424	104	+423	+495	-72	-30	+17	+13	+1, 053	+1, 219	-166

* Less than \$500,000.

e 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 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.

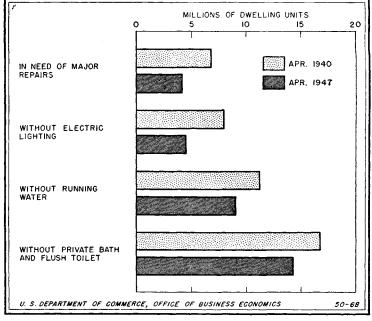


Chart 1.—Net Improvements to Existing Dwelling Units ¹

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 April 1940 to April 1947.

These estimates are necessarily rough approximations. For the period after 1940 they are primarily dependent

Note.—Prepared in the National Economics 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.

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 sample 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 Bureau 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).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

[Annual rate in thousands of dwelling units]

	Item	Line No.
1, 380 280	Marriages. Divorces	1 2
1, 100	Marriages minus divorces.	3
20 68	Plus net immigration of married women. Minus married couples dissolved by death.	4 5
44(44(Net increase in married women	6 7
	Increase in family households not headed by married couples	8
6	Proportionate increase in households made up of single or unrelated persons	9
50	Net increase in households (roughly)	10

NOTE.--For derivation of statistical data 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.

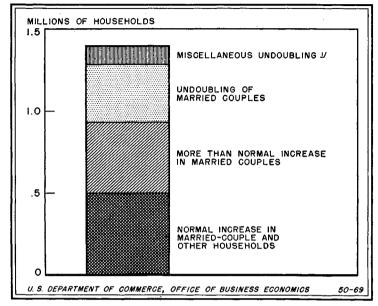
More than normal household growth

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 Households 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, Office of Business Economics, based upon data of U. S. Department of Commerce, 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 children, 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 construction 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.

Line No.	Item	A pril 1940	A pril 1947	Change April 1940– April 1947	A pril 1948	Change April 1947– April 1948	A pril 1949	Change April 1948- April 1949	A verage annual change 1940–1947	A verage annual change 1947–1949
1 2	Married women Husband absent	30, 090 1, 573	$35,212 \\ 1,754$	+5,122 +181	$35,783 \\ 1,494$	$+571 \\ -260$	$37,013 \\ 1,690$	1,230 + 196	+731.7 +25.9	+900.5 -32.0
3	Husband present	28, 517	33, 458	+4,941	34, 289	+831	35, 323	1,034	+705.9	+932.5
4 5 6 7	Married couples. As secondary and sub-families. In quasi-households. Heading households.	$28,517 \\1,846 \\100 \\26,571$	$\begin{array}{r} 33,406\\ 2,712\\ 149\\ 30,545\end{array}$	+4,889 +866 +49 +3,974	$\begin{array}{r} 34,289\\ 2,333\\ 122\\ 31,834\end{array}$	$+883 \\ -379 \\ -27 \\ +1, 289$	$35,323 \\ 2,040 \\ 116 \\ 33,167$	$\begin{array}{r} +1,034 \\ -293 \\ -6 \\ +1,333 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} +698.4 \\ +123.7 \\ +7.0 \\ +567.7 \end{array}$	+958.5 -336.0 -16.5 +1,311.0
8 9	Other family households. Head of household with no relatives	4, 864 3, 400	4,879 3,714	$^{+15}_{+314}$	4, 840 4, 046	$^{-39}_{+332}$	4, 833 4, 107	-7 + 61	$^{+2.1}_{+44.9}$	-23.0 +196.5
10	Households	34, 835	39, 138	+4, 303	40, 720	+1,582	42, 107	+1,387	+614.7	+1,484.5
11 12	Farm	7, 025 27, 810	6, 669 32, 469	-356 +4,659	6, 841 33, 879	$^{+172}_{+1,410}$	7, 058 35, 049	+217 +1,170	-50.9 +665.6	+194.5 +1,290.0

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

NOTE.-For derivation of statistical data by line see Tabular Notes on p. 15.

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 permanent barring 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 households for other than economic reasons.

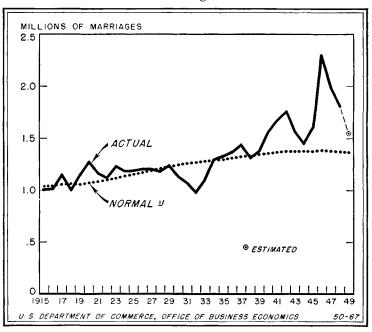
The Census Bureau estimated, from information collected on the marital status of individuals and family heads, and from unpublished data on the married status of male personnel in the armed forces, that between 1940 and mid-1945 there was an increase of 225 thousand in the number of married couples living 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]

Age	1920, January	1930, A pril	1949, April	19 49, A pril	Increase, 1949 over 1940
15 to 19 years	12.5	12.6	11.6	14.5	2.9
20 to 24 years		51.6	51.3	67.6	16.3
25 to 29 years		74.3	74.1	82.6	8.5
30 to 34 years	. 80.1	81.5	80.4	85.4	5.0
35 to 39 years	81.0	82.3	81.5	84, 5	3.0
40 to 44 years	. 79.3	80.6	80.6	83.9	3.3
15 to 49 years	76.4	77.6	78,31-2.0	0	
50 to 54 years	71.2	72.3	$\binom{78,3}{73,3}$ 76.0	77.8	1.8
55 to 59 years.		66.2	${\begin{array}{c} 67.2\\58.0\end{array}}{53.0}$	64.3	1.8
0 to 64 yea's		56.9	$58.01^{53.0}$	04.5	1
5 years and over	. 33.9	34.7	34.3	36.6	1. 1

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Age bracket breakdown 25-44 interpolated for 1949 by Office of Business Economics.

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". Judging by past experience, there is a wide range between γ vacancy 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 since 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 vears the vacancy ratio may go above 5 percent, 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 carried 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—even 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 high 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 Long-Term 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 economical 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 between 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 feasible.

In the decade before the war, this objective was not achieved 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 variety 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 recent 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 both 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. Furthermore, 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	April 1947- April 1949	3 years 1950–52
Normal growth in households (plus proportionate increase in vacancies)	525	535
More than normal increase in married couples	434	33
Undoubling of married couples (including those from quasi- households)	353	217
More than normal increase in households not headed by married couples.	113	
Restoration of normal vacancies		333
Required net increase in dwelling units (including increase in vacant dwellings proportionate to normal growth in house-holds)	1, 425	1, 118
Replacements	50	357
Cross dwelling units added	1.475	1, 475

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce; calculations by Office of Business Economics.

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 occupied dwelling unit, these data should differ from total dwelling units by the number of vacant units (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 annual increase of 615 thousand between April 1940 and April 1947, and the average annual 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 households at either the beginning or end of the period can mean a much larger percentage error in the estimated increase between the two dates. In view of this possibility, it is important to check these estimates against any collateral evidence where this is possible (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.

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 the 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 Calculated With Reported Increase in Married Women

[Annual rate in thousands]

Line No.	Item	April 1940 to April 1947	April 1947 to April 1949
1 2	Marriages Divorces	$1,722 \\ 400$	$\substack{1,842\\421}$
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:

	Percent of total dwelling units
Urban	1.4
Rural nonfarm	
Rural farm	5. 0
Total	2.5

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 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 con-struction 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

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 Economics, 240 thousand rarm dwenning units were enter started or completed in 1947 (11). Assuming a 4-month carry-over of unoccupied 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 favorable— comoundat more so in 1040 and loss so in 1040—it seems reasonable to

somewhat 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 inrease 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]

	[Amidai fate of thousands]			
Line No.	Item	April 1930 to April 1940	April 1940 to April 1947	A pril 1947 to A pril 1949
1 2 3	Increase in households: Reported Adjusted Increase in dwellings occupied by nonresidents		615	1,485 1,400 10
4 5 6 7	Increase in occupied dwelling units Farm: Reported Adjusted Nonfarm		$\begin{array}{r} 622 \\ -62 \\ \hline 684 \end{array}$	$1, 410 \\ 194 \\ 180 \\ 1, 230$
8 9 10	Increase in vacant dwelling units Farm Nonfarm		$\begin{array}{c} 20\\ 42\\ -22 \end{array}$	20 20
11 12 13	Net increase in dwelling units Farm Nonfarm		$\begin{array}{r} 642 \\ -20 \\ 662 \end{array}$	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1, \ 130 \\ 180 \\ 1, \ 250 \end{smallmatrix} }$
14 15 16	New nonfarm dwelling units reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics Minus demolitions, etc. Increase in nonfarm dwelling units not reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics.	$273 \\ 40 \\ 168$	$477 \\ 40 \\ 225$	890 50 410
17	Net increase in nonfarm units	401	662	1. 250
18	Percent of gross additions not reported by Bureau 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 14 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 Decem-ber. 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, net725 In nonhousekeeping structures:	By construction of new housekeeping units (comparable to present BLS reports of dwelling units started)	2, 734
In nonhousekeeping structures:	By remodeling of structures, net.	-,
Trailers 100	In nonhousekeeping structures:	
	Trailers	
Other 416	Other 416	
In unremodeled housekeeping units	In unremodeled housekeeping units	
By reclassification from farm to nonfarm 91	By reclassification from farm to nonfarm 91	
		1,677
Minus units eliminated by demolition or disaster	Minus units eliminated by demolition or disaster	397
Increase in units, April 1930 to April 1940.	Increase in units. April 1930 to April 1940	4,014

Source: Naigles, M. H., "Housing and the Increase in Population," Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau 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. 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.

Testimates 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.
 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 Popu-lation 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 larger than this projection. ("Estimates of the 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 proportion 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 than projected. Part of this difference is due to the abnormal immigration in this period particularly the immigration of 92 thousand was brides. The net immigration of married women amounted to 52 thousand per year in the 3 years, July 1, 1945, to July 1, 1948, as com-pared with 8 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.
 The projected decline in the normal rate of growth in households is before any allow-

3. The projected decline in the normal rate of growth in households is before any allow-3. The projected decline in the normal rate of growth in households is before any allow-ance for the possibility that the very high war and postwar mariage rate may have borrowed 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 tempo-rary 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," Population-Special 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 National Bureau of Economic Research, demolitions for the decade 1920 to 1929 amounted to 330 thousand, plus another 250 thousand lost through demolitions by fire and other catastrophe. 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.

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. While admitting that many of these dwellings could be put in adequate condition by instal-lation of necessary improvements, it was argued that such dwellings would be offset by other units not reported in these categories, but substandard for other reasons. Granting this argument, it is nevertheless interesting to note that by the same standards the sample census of April 1947 reports the number of such substandard nonfarm units reduced 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 replace-ment.

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 dwelling units occupied by nonresidents. (See table 6.) Vacation homes in the off-season are one example of such units. The increase from 1930 to 1940, shown in table 6, is in terms of occupied dwelling units. 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 1940. Because of the longer period, any difference due to sampling variability in the estimate of households in 1947 would be a smaller percent of the change in households in 1947 to 1949. While too much should not be made of this point, it is useful to compare the collateral evidence for the two periods.

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 dwell-ing 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.

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 divorces 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.-

Table 1.-

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 of technical differences in the way the increase was derived from the sample.

of technical differences in the way the increase was derived from the 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; "Characteristics of Household, Families, and Individuals: April 1948," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 21, U. S. Department of Com-merce, Bureau of the Census, December 19, 1948; *Current Population 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-resident households may have been headed by married couples there may be an element of double counting in Lines 1 through 7 for 1940. The amounts involved, however, are too small to be significant. The division between Lines 8 and 9 for 1940 is proportionate to that of the larger total shown in "Households by Type, Composition, and Housing Characteristics 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 exclude 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: April, 1948," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 21, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, May 19, 1948, and December 19, 1948, 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 percent 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.

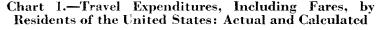
The downward trend presumably reflects in large part the declining number and increase age of the foreign-born population of the United States following the restrictive legislation of the early twenties. This group of people, constituting about 10 percent of the total population of the country in 1929, furnished approximately 58 percent of the number of persons traveling to Europe and the Mediterranean area in that year. (In 1949, they constituted 51 percent of the total.)

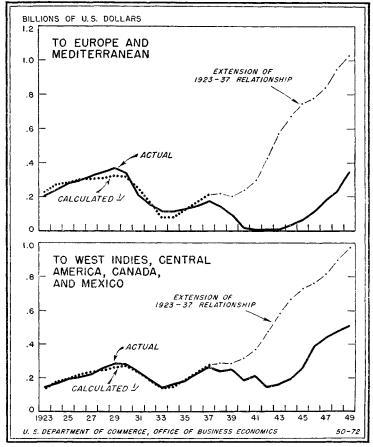
Another factor in the downward trend was the fact that travel in the thirties was also restricted by political unrest, especially in central Europe. The declining trend is indicated by the time factor in the correlation equation, showing a decline in expenditures of about \$3.5 million a year.

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 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.





¹ The calculated value is based upon a linear least squares regression of travel expenditures in millions of dollars (including fares), disposable personal income at current prices in billions of dollars, and a time trend (1930=0) for the years 1923-37. Disposable personal income (X) is the average of the preceding and current year, with respective weights of 2 and 1. Europe and Mediterranean, $Y = -3.44 \pm 6.94x - 233.2$; West Indies, Central America, Canada, and Mexico, $Y = 8.0491 \pm 4.851x - 112.2$.

Source of data: U. S. Department 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 between 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.

NOTE.-Mrs. Sasseer is a member of the International Economics Division, Office of Business Economics.

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 average 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 another or 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 residences; 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 foreign-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.

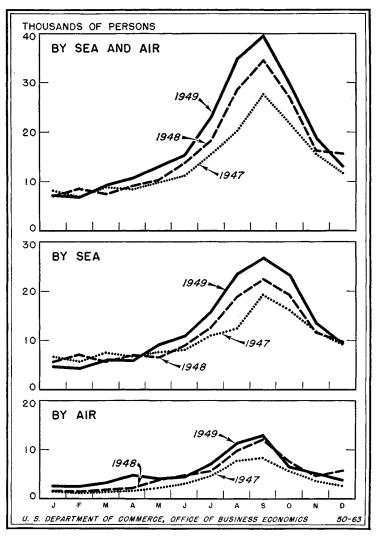
A greater proportion of American visitors to Europe in 1949 visited France than any other European country, with the United Kingdom ranking second (see table 4). Italy received the third largest number of visitors, showing an increase in absolute numbers of 25 percent over 1937. This increase has been 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

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

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 Hemisphere-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 Canadian-born 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

	Europe and M	Mediterranean	Can	lada	Mex	xico	West Indies Ame	and Central erica	Other c	countries	Total
Year	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 1929 1933 1937		$53.7 \\ 44.1 \\ 33.7 \\ 27.9$	$52 \\ 178 \\ 71 \\ 156$	$27. \ 4 \\ 36. \ 9 \\ 35. \ 7 \\ 44. \ 8$		$\begin{array}{r} 3.1\\ 7.5\\ 16.6\\ 12.6\end{array}$		10.0 7.7 9.5 10.1	10	5.8 3.8 4.5 4.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 190 \\ 483 \\ 199 \\ 348 \end{array} $
1946 1947 1948 1949	102	$13.8 \\ 18.8 \\ 21.3 \\ 26.6$	$209 \\ 241 \\ 270 \\ 280$	$\begin{array}{r} 45.7\\ 44.3\\ 44.9\\ 40.3\end{array}$	$125 \\ 115 \\ 114 \\ 135$	27.3 21.1 19.0 19.4	35 55 52 57	7.7 10.2 8.7 8.2	25 30 37 38	5.5 5.6 6.1 5.5	457 544 601 695

NOTE.-Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

¹ Estimates exclude fare payments made to United States and foreign carriers for travel between the United States and noncontiguous foreign countries. In the case of estimates for travel expenditures in Canada and Mexico, train and bus fares porated on the basis of the mileage covered in each country and plane and boat fares paid to Canadian or Mexican carriers are included with estimated travel expenditures in Canada and Mexico. All estimates exclude travel expenditures by military personnel, employees of the government and international agencies, and persons employed abroad, and include shore expenditures of cruise passengers. For methodology underlying estimates, see *Oversea Travel and Travel Expenditures in the Balance of International Payments of the United States*, 1949-48, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1939, pp. 89-95, and *The Balance of International Payments of the United States*, 1946-48, U. S. Department of Commerce, 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]

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

Country	1937	1938	1948	1949
France. United Kingdom Italy. Switzerland	$13. \ 6 \\ 21. \ 8 \\ 10. \ 4 \\ 4. \ 1$	$11.\ 4\\18.\ 6\\10.\ 2\\3.\ 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 28.9 \\ 24.0 \\ 16.8 \\ 13.0 \end{array}$	50. 0 34. 0 30. 0 18. 5
Sweden Netherlands Belgium Norway	$2.3 \\ 2.4 \\ 1.5 \\ 1.7$	$3.0 \\ 1.8 \\ 1.3 \\ 2.0$	8.0 4.0 4.0 6.0	7.0 6.0 5.8 5.0
Eire Germany Denmark Other	3.4 15.2 1.5 19.5	3.6 11.5 1.4 10.7	$\begin{array}{c} 4.0\\ 2.5\\ 3.5\\ 13.1 \end{array}$	5.0 4.5 3.5 15.7
Total, Europe and Mediterranean	97.4	78. 5	127.8	185, 0

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.

Percent of foreign-	A verage length of stay ²			round-trip fare and shipboard	
100111 -	(Days)	Per trip	Per diem	expenses	
$28 \\ 52 \\ 61 \\ 40 \\ 47$	55 76 80 74 71	\$1, 276 690 517 547 777	$\begin{array}{c} \$23.\ 20\\ 9.\ 08\\ 6.\ 46\\ 7.\ 39\\ 10.\ 94 \end{array}$	\$94 6 533 404 469 591	
48	47	757	16, 11	694	
47	63	771	12. 24	624	
	foreign- born 1 28 52 61 40 47 48	28 55 52 76 61 80 40 74 47 71 48 47	$ \begin{array}{c c} \mbox{Percent of foreign} & \mbox{length of foreign} & \mbox{stay 2} \\ \mbox{born 1} & \mbox{(Days)} & \mbox{Per trip} \\ \hline \\ \mbox{28} & 55 & \mbox{$$1,276$} \\ \mbox{52} & 76 & 690 \\ \mbox{61} & 80 & 517 \\ \mbox{40} & 74 & 547 \\ \mbox{47} & 71 & 777 \\ \mbox{48} & \mbox{47} & 757 \\ \hline \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	

Average

Average expendi-tures within foreign

Average

¹ Based on tabulations of passenger manifests, citizens arrivals from Europe and Mediter-

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 1948-491

Country	travel	of United Statescitizens ng in Europe who l country specified Average number of days spent by United States citizens in country specified				tates cit ied 1948 10 34 24 41 40 49 13 56 56		
	1937	1938	1948	1949	1937	1938	1948	1949
Belgium Denmark France Germany Eire	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 7 \\ 55 \\ 40 \\ 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 9 \\ 49 \\ 36 \\ 11 \end{array} $	$15 \\ 13 \\ 39 \\ 10 \\ 6$	$20 \\ 8 \\ 56 \\ 18 \\ 7$	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 13 \\ 12 \\ 25 \\ 27 \\ 27 \\ \end{array} $	$5 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 29 \\ 28$	$ \begin{array}{c} 34 \\ 24 \\ 41 \end{array} $	9 22 22 23 28
Italy Netherlands Norway Sweden Switzerland	27	$28 \\ 20 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 23$	$24 \\ 17 \\ 15 \\ 17 \\ 22$	37 20 7 9 33	$21 \\ 7 \\ 20 \\ 14 \\ 7 \\ 7$	$27 \\ 6 \\ 15 \\ 22 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10$	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 56 \\ 46 \\ 30 \end{array} $	32 8 26 24 15
United Kingdom	² 52	54	43	50	2 17	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. ² Excludes visitors to Scotland.

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

Country	Percent
France Belgium Switzerland Netherlands Denmark	3. 2.
Norway Sweden United Kingdom Italy Eire	1. 1.
Germany	1.
Total, Europe and Mediterranean	

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. Based on data 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 pay-ments, 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 expendi-tures 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 being 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—par-

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.

ADDITIONAL DATA AVAILABLE. Estimates of the balance of international payments by 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 SURVEY. 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 Office 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 Mctropolitan 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.—See 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 nonresidential 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 assumption that economic conditious have favored a small increase in vacation dwellings, 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 figure and the estimated new construction of 190 thousand 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 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. [The estimate for the subsequent period is sufficient only to maintain the 1947 nonfarm vacancy ratio, thus it may be an understatement. The nonfarm estimate for the prevar decade, from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' report on "Housing and the Increase in Population."

Line 11.—Line 4 plus 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, 1,111 units of similar types in 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 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 April 1947 assumed to be at the same rate. The estimate for the subsequent period is increased slightly on the assumption that a higher rate of commercial and apartment house construction 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 residual in the prewar decade.

Line 17.—Line 7 plus 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 yolume contains monthly data for the years 1945 to 1948, and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1935 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1945. Series added or revised since publication of the 1949 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. The terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers and dollar values refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

Data subsequent to January for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the SURVEY.

less otherwise stated, statistics through			.			19	49						19
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Annual total	Jan
		GENE	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS	· · · · · ·	<u> </u>				
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT													
asonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:					000.0		i						
National income, totalbil. of dol Compensation of employees, totaldo		224. 7 141. 9			220.8 140.8			220.7 141.1			140.9	¹ 221.5 141.1	
Warsa and colorian total do		126 5			135.4			135.6			135.3	135.6	
Privatedo		116.1			114.7			114.4			113.5	114.6	
Militarydo		4.1 16.3			4.1 16.6			4.2 16.9			4.5	4.2 16.8	
wates and shares, total do. Private. do. Military. do. Government civilian. do. Supplements to wages and salaries. do. Proprietors' and rental income, total d. do. Business and professional d. do. Parm. do. Control income of parsons do.		5.4			5.5			5.5			5.6	5.5	
Proprietors' and rental income, total d do		47.1		{	45.1			43.1			43.7	44.8	
Business and professionalo		24.1			24.1			24.0			24.0	24.0	
Farmdo		16.4 6.7	- -		14.3 6.7		{	12.6			12.9 6.8	14.1	
Composite profits and inventory valuation ed.		0.7	} - -		0.7			0.0	1			6.7	
justment, total		31.6			30.7	-		32.3				1 31.4	
Corporate profits before tax, totaldo		29.4		[26.4			28.9				1 28.8	
Corporate profits tax liabilitydo		11.5 17.9			$10.6 \\ 15.8$			11.4 17.5				¹ 11.4 ¹ 17.3	
Corporate profits after taxdo Inventory valuation adjustmentdo		2.2			4.3			3.3			.7	2.6	
Net interestdo		4.1			4.2			4.2			4.3	4.2	
		262.0			257.9			054.0		ļ	255.2	057.4	
Fross national product, totaldodo		262.0 178.7			237.9 179.3		-	254.6				257.4 179.4	
Durable goods do		23.0			23.6			25.7			25.2	24.4	
Personal consumption expenditures, total_do Durable goodsdo Nondurable goodsdo		100.4			99.8]		97.6			97.7	98.9	
Servicesdodddodddododddodddddddddddddd_		55.3		~	55.9]		56.5			56.9	56.1	
Gross private domestic investmentdo		40.0 16.8			33.2 16.4			32.1 17.4			33.7 18.7	34.7 17.3	
New constructiondo Producers' durable equipmentdo Change in business inventoriesdo		20 7			20.0			19.6			18.7	17.5	
Change in business inventories		20.7 2.5			-3.2						-3.7	-2.3	
Net foreign investment		1.0			1.2		-	3			-2.0	0	
Government purchases of goods and services,		42.3	1		44.9			43.2			43.7	49.4	
totalbil. of dolbil. of dolb		42.5			44.2 26.4			43. 2			25.0	43.4 25.4	
State and localdodo		17.1			17.8			18.2			18.8	18.0	
Personal income, totaldododododo		212.0			210.0			208.2			209.3	209.8	
Less: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo	.}	18.6]		18.6]	18.6]		18.6	18.6	
Equals: Disposable personal incomedo Personal saving§do		193.4 14.8			191. 4 12. 1			189.5 9.8			190.7 10.8	191.2 11.8	
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE		14.0			12.1						10.0	11.0	
sonally adjusted, at annual rates:]		1	J			
Fotal personal incomebil, of dol	211.3 134.0	210. 2 132. 3	210.5 133.9	210.2 133.7	209.4 132.9	207.2 133.0	209.1 133.4	208.3 133.7	207.0 132.7	209.4 132.5	r 211.9 r 134.4	209.8 133.5	
Wage and salary receipts, totaldodo	134.0	134.6	135.9	135.9	132.9	135.0	135.6	135.9	132.7	132.5	136.6	135.5	
Commodity-producing industriesdo	59.4	57.4	57.4	57.0	56.7	56.4	56.9	57.1	55.5	56.0	57.4	57.3	
Distributive industries	39.5	39.4	40.7	40.9	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.2	39.5	r 39. 9	40.2	
Service industriesdo	17.0 20.4	17.3 20.5	17.3 20.6	$17.4 \\ 20.6$	17.3 20.9	17.1 21.2	17.1 21.1	17.1	17.5 21.7	17.4 21.8	17.4 21.9	17.2 21.0	1
Governmentdo Less employee contributions for social insur-	20. 1	20.0	20.0	20.0	20. 5	21.2	21.1] 21.2	21. 1	21.0	21.0	1 21.0	
ance bil of dol	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	
Other labor incomedododododododododododo	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	
Proprietors' and rental income	46.6	46.2 17.0	45.0 17.1	45.2 17.0	45.1 17.0	42.8 16.9	43.9 17.1	42.7 17.2	42.9 17.3	44.9 17.4	r 43.5 r 18.9	44.8 17.3	1
Total transfer paymentsdo	11.6	12.6	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.0	12.4	12.8	12.2	1
otal nonagricultural incomedo	191.0	190.5	191.8	191.4	190.5	190.2	191.4	192.2	190.3	191.3	r 194. 5	191.4	
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT						ĺ		[{		
EXPENDITURES		4, 460	ļ		4,660			1 200			2 4, 430	3 4, 478	
industries, quarterly totalmil. of dol.		4,460			4,000		- -	4, 360 1, 690			² 4, 430 ² 1, 710	* 4, 478 * 1, 783	
Mining do		1,850			1,000			1,030			2 170	3 183	
Manufacturingdo Viningdo Railroaddo		360			380			310			² 290	4 335	
Other transportationdodddododddododddodo		130 680			140 780	- -		130 790			2110	³ 128 3 790	
				ı î	780			i 790	1	1	1 2400	1 3700	1

^r Revised. ¹ Data for estimating fourth-quarter corporate profits are not yet available. To arrive at national income and corporate profits for the year, corporate profits for the fourth quarter were obtained arbitrarily by averaging the results derived by holding constant (first) third-quarter corporate profits before tax and (second) third-quarter corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. Annual totals calculated on this basis are believed to be sufficiently accurate for general purposes. ² Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business. ³ Quarterly average. ³ Guarterly average. ³ Fersonal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

March 1950

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	949	r		· · · · · ·			1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	GENI	ERAL	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS	-Cont	tinued	·	·	•		·
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS											1		
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total t	1, 783 1, 768 689 1, 079 283 589 200	$1, 973 \\ 1, 946 \\ 677 \\ 1, 269 \\ 327 \\ 692 \\ 242$	$1,850 \\ 1,823 \\ 592 \\ 1,231 \\ 326 \\ 623 \\ 265$	$1, 944 \\1, 915 \\639 \\1, 276 \\361 \\627 \\259$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,053\\ 2,036\\ 757\\ 1,279\\ 359\\ 647\\ 239 \end{array}$	2, 177 2, 168 972 1, 196 347 592 233	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 417 \\ 2, 411 \\ 1, 162 \\ 1, 249 \\ 328 \\ 661 \\ 245 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2, 608} \\ \textbf{2, 601} \\ \textbf{1, 327} \\ \textbf{1, 274} \\ \textbf{304} \\ \textbf{705} \\ \textbf{250} \end{array}$	3, 139 3, 127 1, 773 1, 354 298 787 255	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{3,050}\\ \textbf{3,038}\\ \textbf{1,722}\\ \textbf{1,316}\\ \textbf{266}\\ \textbf{735}\\ \textbf{303} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2, 326} \\ \textbf{2, 317} \\ \textbf{1, 175} \\ \textbf{1, 142} \\ 267 \\ 603 \\ 262 \end{array}$	2, 309 2, 293 1, 047 1, 246 314 668 248	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 266\\ 2,\ 250\\ 1,\ 111\\ 1,\ 139\\ 290\\ 676\\ 165\end{array}$
loans, unadjusted: All commodities	266 241 285 113	293 237 335 120	275 209 325 114	288 224 337 123	306 265 338 132	326 340 316 141	363 407 330 162	392 465 336 168	471 621 357 202	457 603 347 193	349 411 301 155	345 368 329 147	339 389 301 154
Cropsdo Livestock and productsdo	103 120	94 139	81 140	89 149	110 148	145 138	190 140	209 138	270 150	246 153	170 144	156 141	168 143
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION Federal Reserve Index Unadjusted, combined index	185	181	177	174	170	163	174	179	169	174	r 178	176	₽ 179 ₽ 189
Manufacturesdo Durable manufacturesdo	193 223	190 221	183 212	179 202	176 195	169 186	181 194	189 200	179 176	179 7 181	* 187 * 202	183 202	₽ 207
Iron and steel	232 115 154 96 262 185 180 200 187	233 124 150 252 183 172 210 185	219 126 144 116 240 167 151 209 186	204 129 139 124 232 145 123 200 190	177 129 139 124 225 133 108 192 188	156 121 136 113 217 127 105 179 187	178 134 148 126 216 141 128 174 190	179 141 158 132 224 157 150 175 191	102 138 165 125 226 164 162 162 167 192	144 144 163 134 217 163 161 161 170 188	r 201 r 145 r 170 132 r 227 r 166 r 162 r 175 181	187 130 151 119 234 160 149 187 188	p 204 p 132 p 166 p 114 p 228 p 177 p 192 p 179
Clay products	168 166 179 241 206	171 163 178 240 204	202 160 179 235 203	206 156 202 220 184	209 151 204 240 211	209 140 214 249 225	207 149 212 246 225	219 151 199 252 231	211 154 210 238 216	206 153 195 206 176	187 154 177 + 219 + 191	197 155 195 236 207	168 ^p 146 ^p 248 ^p 228
Nondurable manufactures do Alcoholic beverages do Chemicals products do Industrial chemicals do Leather and products do Shoes do Manufactured food products do Dairy products do Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables do	$\begin{array}{c} 168\\ 159\\ 251\\ 435\\ 116\\ 115\\ 117\\ 146\\ 104\\ 149\\ 86\end{array}$	$164 \\ 173 \\ 248 \\ 427 \\ 113 \\ 99 \\ 123 \\ 145 \\ 124 \\ 141 \\ 85$	$159 \\ 163 \\ 239 \\ 417 \\ 106 \\ 96 \\ 113 \\ 148 \\ 160 \\ 134 \\ 94$	$160 \\ 182 \\ 233 \\ 406 \\ 101 \\ 95 \\ 105 \\ 156 \\ 203 \\ 138 \\ 102$	161 190 230 404 104 95 110 165 223 139 133	156 188 225 392 94 80 104 172 222 140 181	170 179 226 388 110 90 123 189 197 134 287	$ \begin{array}{c} 179\\ 179\\ 238\\ 405\\ 114\\ 98\\ 125\\ 190\\ 159\\ 145\\ 267\\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} 181 \\ 180 \\ 245 \\ 414 \\ 108 \\ 99 \\ 115 \\ 177 \\ 121 \\ 155 \\ 192 \end{array}$	$ \begin{vmatrix} 178 \\ 171 \\ 247 \\ 418 \\ 99 \\ 95 \\ 101 \\ 162 \\ 97 \\ 172 \\ 121 \end{vmatrix} $	174 151 249 7 424 101 99 103 7 155 96 186 7 102	$\begin{array}{c} 168\\ 172\\ 241\\ 415\\ 106\\ 97\\ 112\\ 162\\ 150\\ 151\\ 144\\ \end{array}$	p 174 p 252 p 433
Paper and products	158 154 221 185 152 188 157 125 305 143 153	$151 \\ 148 \\ 213 \\ 178 \\ 156 \\ 182 \\ 142 \\ 120 \\ 275 \\ 122 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 151 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 165 $	146 142 209 182 157 177 129 111 240 112 153	144 139 207 175 158 123 103 214 118 170	143 138 202 159 148 178 126 105 217 120 179	$128 \\ 125 \\ 198 \\ 139 \\ 133 \\ 175 \\ 120 \\ 87 \\ 238 \\ 109 \\ 152 \\$	155 148 203 146 143 178 140 111 259 134 184	169 160 208 145 159 202 155 127 294 139 185	176 168 198 49 169 197 169 134 318 161 171	$\begin{array}{c} 177\\ 168\\ 204\\ 102\\ 167\\ 195\\ 174\\ 138\\ 340\\ 160\\ 172\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 166\\ 159\\ \textbf{,} 217\\ 158\\ 162\\ 192\\ 174\\ 134\\ 350\\ \hline 138\\ \end{array}$	$156 \\ 151 \\ 209 \\ 155 \\ 186 \\ 147 \\ 118 \\ 280 \\ 135 \\ 165 \\ 165 \\ 155 \\ 156 \\ 150 \\ 156 $	p 177 p 218 p 156 p 193 p 176 144 354
Minerals	143 155 74 142 168 76	131 137 52 93 163 93	146 148 88 144 156 134	$148 \\ 149 \\ 105 \\ 144 \\ 155 \\ 142$	137 135 78 104 153 150	$128 \\ 126 \\ 93 \\ 80 \\ 147 \\ 140$	134 134 82 108 149 135	$ \begin{array}{c} 123\\ 122\\ 50\\ 60\\ 154\\ 128\\ \end{array} $	112 120 118 31 156 7 62	141 152 117 133 163 7 75	128 136 63 103 157 7 81	135 139 84 107 157 107	p 126 p 134 p 69 p 96 p 155 p 79
Adjusted, combined index o ⁷ do	189	184	179	174	169	161	170	174	166	173	r 180		p 183
Manufacturesdo	196	193 223	184 212	179 201	175	168 185	178	184 199	176	179	7 188		₽ 193
Durable manufactures	225 123 107 185 200 202 222 176 184	$\begin{array}{c} 223\\ 129\\ 119\\ 183\\ 210\\ 195\\ 208\\ 171\\ 178\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 212\\ 126\\ 118\\ 167\\ 209\\ 189\\ 213\\ 164\\ 179\\ \end{array}$	201 126 120 145 200 185 196 157 189	194 123 114 133 193 186 195 152 206	185 115 104 127 180 185 190 140 223	193 126 115 141 174 183 183 145 204	$ \begin{array}{c} 199\\ 132\\ 119\\ 157\\ 175\\ 183\\ 189\\ 146\\ 195\\ \end{array} $	$175 \\ 133 \\ 116 \\ 164 \\ 167 \\ 184 \\ 182 \\ 146 \\ 204$	181 147 139 163 169 183 191 147 193	r 204 r 159 153 r 165 174 187 206 150 190		\$\$\nu\$ 210 \$\$\nu\$ 147 \$\$\nu\$ 137 \$\$\$\nu\$ 177 \$\$\$\$ 192 \$
Nondurable manufactures do Alcoholic beverages do Chemical products do Leather and products do Manufactured food products do Dairy products do Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables do Paper and products do Paper and pulp do * Revised * Preliminary.	$\begin{array}{c} 173\\177\\250\\113\\107\\162\\145\\156\\136\\158\\158\\154\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 168\\ 187\\ 245\\ 113\\ 99\\ 162\\ 150\\ 153\\ 154\\ 151\\ 147\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 162\\ 164\\ 237\\ 106\\ 96\\ 162\\ 154\\ 145\\ 155\\ 146\\ 141\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 161 \\ 174 \\ 234 \\ 101 \\ 95 \\ 163 \\ 153 \\ 153 \\ 137 \\ 156 \\ 144 \\ 139 \end{array}$	160 169 233 105 97 165 151 141 173 143 138	$154 \\ 165 \\ 228 \\ 96 \\ 84 \\ 161 \\ 151 \\ 150 \\ 139 \\ 129 \\ 126$	165 172 229 110 91 166 152 153 151 155 148	$\begin{array}{c} 173\\174\\236\\115\\100\\167\\151\\158\\137\\169\\160\end{array}$	$177 \\ 167 \\ 240 \\ 108 \\ 98 \\ 165 \\ 146 \\ 155 \\ 149 \\ 176 \\ 168 \\$	177 187 243 97 92 159 147 154 131 177 168	$175 \\ 173 \\ r 246 \\ 101 \\ 99 \\ r 159 \\ 148 \\ 157 \\ r 131 \\ 167 \\ 160 \\ 100 \\$		ν 158 ν 155 ν 125 ν 125 ν 177

Revised. Preliminary.
 * Data have been revised beginning January 1947 to incorporate revisions in reports on production and sales of farm products; revised figures for January 1947-July 1948 are available upon request. Seasonal factors for a number of industries were fixed at 100 during 1939-42; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series.

March 1950

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				······	<u> </u>	19	49	·····					1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	GENE	RAL 3	BUSIN	ESS IN	NDICA'	FORS-	-Cont	inued					
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued									[
Adjusted 7Continued Manufactures-Continued Nondurable manufactures-Continued Petroleum and coal products1935-39=100 Printing and publishingdo Tobacco productsdo	$221 \\ 153 \\ 160$	213 153 172	209 152 162	207 155 170	202 149 172	198 144 146	203 151 178	208 159 175	198 165 165	204 160 169	* 217 159 149		p 162
Mineralsdo Metalsdo	149 113	136 129	148 145	145 126	133 124	$123 \\ 105$	129 102	119 98	112 57	141 74	7 132 103		p 131
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES *			ļ										
Business sales (adjusted), totalbil. of dol Manufacturing, totaldo Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo Wholesale trade, totaldo Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods storesdo Nondurable-goods stores	36. 6 18. 2 7. 8 10. 4 7. 7 1. 8 5. 9 10. 7 3. 2 7. 5	37. 1 18. 5 7. 8 10. 6 7. 9 1. 9 6. 0 10. 7 3. 3 7. 4	35.9 17.6 7.4 10.2 7.4 1.7 5.7 10.8 3.3 7.5	36.0 17.7 7.5 10.3 7.5 1.8 5.7 10.8 3.3 7.4	$\begin{array}{c} 36.4\\ 18.0\\ 7.7\\ 10.2\\ 7.7\\ 1.8\\ 5.9\\ 10.7\\ 3.3\\ 7.3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 34.8\\ 17.1\\ 7.2\\ 9.9\\ 7.2\\ 1.6\\ 5.5\\ 10.5\\ 3.3\\ 7.2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 37.1\\ 18.9\\ 8.0\\ 11.0\\ 7.5\\ 1.8\\ 5.7\\ 10.7\\ 3.5\\ 7.2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 37.2\\ 18.9\\ 7.9\\ 11.0\\ 7.5\\ 1.9\\ 5.6\\ 10.9\\ 3.5\\ 7.4\end{array}$	34.6 16.8 6.5 10.3 7.1 1.7 5.4 10.7 r 3.6 7.1	35.5 17.3 r7.0 10.3 r7.6 1.8 r5.8 10.6 3.3 7.3	7 34.6 7 16.8 7 7.0 9.9 7 7.3 1.7 7 5.6 10.5 3.1 7.4	36. 0 17. 8 7. 4 10. 4 7. 5 1. 8 5. 7 10. 7 3. 3 7. 4	$\begin{array}{c} 35.7\\ 17.6\\ 7.5\\ 10.1\\ 7.2\\ 1.6\\ 5.7\\ 10.8\\ 3.5\\ 7.3\\ \end{array}$
Business inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), total	58.4 34.4 16.6 17.8 9.5 3.4 6.1 14.5 5.7 8.8	58.234.216.517.79.33.45.914.75.88.9	$57.8 \\ 34.0 \\ 16.5 \\ 17.6 \\ 9.3 \\ 3.4 \\ 5.9 \\ 14.5 \\ 5.7 \\ 8.8 $	$\begin{array}{c} 56.9\\ 33.6\\ 16.0\\ 17.6\\ 9.2\\ 3.3\\ 5.9\\ 14.1\\ 5.4\\ 8.8\end{array}$	56.433.315.717.59.0 $3.25.814.25.48.8$	$55. \ 3 \\ 32. \ 4 \\ 15. \ 2 \\ 17. \ 1 \\ 9. \ 1 \\ 3. \ 1 \\ 6. \ 0 \\ 13. \ 9 \\ 5. \ 3 \\ 8. \ 6 \\ \end{array}$	$54.6 \\ 31.6 \\ 14.7 \\ 16.9 \\ 9.1 \\ 3.0 \\ 6.0 \\ 13.9 \\ 5.3 \\ 8.6 \\ 8.6$	54. 631. 114. 316. 89. 23. 06. 214. 45. 68. 8	54.430.713.916.99.12.96.214.55.78.8	9.1 2.9 6.2	r 53.6 r 30.9 13.8 r 17.1 r 9.0 2.9 r 6.1 r 13.7 r 5.1 r 8.6	$\left \begin{array}{c} 32.6\\ 15.3\\ 17.3\\ 9.2\\ 3.2\\ 6.0\\ 14.3\\ 5.5\end{array}\right $	53.931.013.817.28.93.06.013.95.48.6
Manufacturing inventories (unadjusted), by stage of fabrication, totalbil. of dol Purchased materialsdo Goods in processdo Finished goodsdo	34.6 13.9 8.3 12.4	34. 4 13. 6 8. 2 12. 5	33. 9 13. 3 8. 2 12. 4	33. 4 12. 8 8. 3 12. 4	32. 9 12. 4 8. 1 12. 4	32. 3 12. 2 8. 0 12. 2	31.7 12.0 7.7 11.9	7.5	$30.7 \\ 11.8 \\ 7.2 \\ 11.7$	30.6 12.0 6.8 11.7	r 31. 1 r 12. 3 r 6. 9 r 12. 0		31. 1 12. 1 7. 0 12. 0
MANUFACTURERS' SALES AND INVEN- TORIES-VALUE (ADJUSTED)*													
Sales, totalmil. of dol. Durable-goods industries, totaldo. Iron, steel, and productsdo. Nonferrous metals and productsdo. Electrical machinery and equipmentdo. Machinery, except electricaldo. Transportation equip., except autosdo. Lumber and finished lumber productsdo. Furniture and finished lumber productsdo. Stone, clay, and glass productsdo. Other durable-goods industriesdo.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 18, 451\\ 7, 805\\ 2, 054\\ 567\\ 742\\ 1, 325\\ 1, 222\\ 453\\ 384\\ 337\\ 371\\ 351\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17, 643\\ 7, 445\\ 1, 883\\ 488\\ 720\\ 1, 261\\ 1, 289\\ 426\\ 370\\ 316\\ 332\\ 361\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 17,741\\7,488\\1,768\\452\\741\\1,229\\1,389\\484\\381\\328\\367\\350 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 17,990\\ 7,745\\ 1,811\\ 512\\ 730\\ 1,195\\ 1,553\\ 454\\ 417\\ 339\\ 369\\ 366\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17,114\\ 7,207\\ 1,703\\ 418\\ 669\\ 1,063\\ 1,058\\ 487\\ 302\\ 288\\ 349\\ 310\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18,945\\7,982\\1,850\\546\\749\\1,130\\1,739\\492\\410\\336\\395\\335\end{array}$	802 1,130 1,579	$\begin{array}{c} 16,805\\ 6,542\\ 1,088\\ 500\\ 756\\ 1,053\\ 1,371\\ 359\\ 409\\ 324\\ 354\\ 327\\ \end{array}$	r 17, 313 7, 041 1, 457 512 767 1, 081 1, 258 410 454 3455 393 363	* 16, 840 * 6, 958 * 1, 778 * 738 * 981 * 1, 085 * 444 * 438 * 302 * 339 * 324	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 7,450 \\ 1,783 \\ 525 \\ 738 \\ 1,163 \\ 1,370 \\ 439 \\ 397 \\ 322 \\ 367 \end{array}$	
Nondurable-goods industries, total do. Food and kindred products do. Beverages do. Tobacco manufactures do. Textile-mill products do. Apparel and related products do. Leather and products do. Printing and publishing do. Chemicals and allied products do. Petroleum and coal preducts do. Rubber products do. Rubber nondurable-goods industries do.	$\begin{array}{c} 10, 418\\ 3, 040\\ 482\\ 274\\ 978\\ 288\\ 497\\ 619\\ 1, 129\\ 1, 545\\ 251\\ 302 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10, 646\\ 2, 923\\ 601\\ 292\\ 1, 028\\ 1, 043\\ 294\\ 486\\ 641\\ 1, 152\\ 1, 584\\ 260\\ 342\end{array}$			$\begin{array}{c} 10,244\\ 3,006\\ 701\\ 279\\ 984\\ 685\\ 303\\ 461\\ 592\\ 1,143\\ 1,525\\ 266\\ 300 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,907\\ 2,774\\ 674\\ 271\\ 968\\ 770\\ 282\\ 497\\ 555\\ 1,106\\ 1,511\\ 271\\ 227\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10, 964\\ 2, 969\\ 740\\ 298\\ 1, 111\\ 995\\ 316\\ 583\\ 573\\ 1, 239\\ 1, 598\\ 295\\ 245\end{array}$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 285\\ 1, 164\\ 964\\ 294\\ 644\\ 596\\ 1, 274\\ 1, 618\\ 277 \end{bmatrix} $			r 9, 882 r 2, 716 r 547 r 2566 r 1, 048 r 695 242 r 582 r 619 r 1, 070 r 1, 565 266 275	$ \begin{array}{c} 2,928\\ 597\\ 276\\ 1,034\\ 856\\ 281\\ 534\\ 581\\ 1,153\\ 1,566\\ 265 \end{array} $	
Inventories, book value, end of month, totaldo Durable-goods industries, totaldo Iron, steel, and productsdo Nonferrous metals and productsdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Machinery, except electricaldo Motor vehicles and equipmentdo Transportation equip, except autosdo Lumber and finished lumber productsdo Furniture and finished lumber productsdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Other durable-goods industriesdo	$\begin{array}{c} 34,409\\ 16,629\\ 3,633\\ 1,029\\ 2,088\\ 3,688\\ 2,217\\ 976\\ 744\\ 835\\ 605\\ 813\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 34,223\\16,528\\3,632\\1,096\\2,063\\3,691\\2,194\\951\\698\\817\\572\\815\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 34,018\\ 16,466\\ 3,654\\ 1,123\\ 2,024\\ 3,628\\ 2,201\\ 926\\ 737\\ 795\\ 570\\ 808\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 33,565\\15,994\\3,629\\1,120\\1,941\\3,533\\2,008\\909\\725\\787\\785\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 33,250\\ 15,727\\ 3,504\\ 1,136\\ 1,888\\ 3,484\\ 1,977\\ 915\\ 652\\ 786\\ 563\\ 762\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32,367\\ 15,225\\ 3,459\\ 1,115\\ 1,806\\ 3,386\\ 1,904\\ 903\\ 617\\ 757\\ 548\\ 731\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31, 638\\ 14, 741\\ 3, 337\\ 1, 064\\ 1, 737\\ 3, 329\\ 1, 824\\ 860\\ 586\\ 754\\ 527\\ 724\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31,076\\ 14,282\\ 3,202\\ 1,035\\ 1,648\\ 3,239\\ 1,769\\ 869\\ 558\\ 744\\ 506\\ 712\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30,744\\ 13,876\\ 3,062\\ 1,023\\ 1,603\\ 3,152\\ 1,678\\ 839\\ 598\\ 717\\ 492\\ 712\end{array}$	1,028 1,568 3,082	* 30, 876 * 13, 810 r 3, 108 * 1, 048 * 7, 144 * 7, 144 * 7, 148 *	$\begin{array}{c} 15, 289\\ 3, 410\\ 1, 073\\ 1, 836\\ 3, 415\\ 1, 940\\ 891\\ 657\\ 271\\ 541\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30,970\\ 13,772\\ 996\\ 1,584\\ 3,083\\ 1,709\\ 728\\ 649\\ 735\\ 487\\ 680\\ \end{array}$
Nondurable-goods industries, total		$\begin{array}{c} 17, 695\\ 3, 010\\ 1, 118\\ 1, 568\\ 2, 482\\ 1, 436\\ 598\\ 919\\ 628\\ 2, 355\\ 2, 516\\ 653\\ 412\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17,552\\ 3,028\\ 1,114\\ 1,595\\ 2,395\\ 1,363\\ 595\\ 911\\ 616\\ 2,346\\ 2,527\\ 648\\ 414 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17, 572\\ 2, 993\\ 1, 108\\ 1, 614\\ 2, 404\\ 1, 404\\ 617\\ 894\\ 611\\ 2, 316\\ 62, 539\\ 650\\ 420 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17,524\\ 3,026\\ 1,095\\ 1,633\\ 2,361\\ 1,412\\ 624\\ 872\\ 609\\ 2,278\\ 2,544\\ 644\\ 427\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17, 142\\ 2, 842\\ 1, 102\\ 1, 611\\ 2, 316\\ 1, 421\\ 590\\ 832\\ 580\\ 2, 264\\ 2, 546\\ 625\\ 415\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,898\\ 2,884\\ 1,062\\ 1,668\\ 2,219\\ 1,3598\\ 793\\ 568\\ 2,247\\ 2,513\\ 586\\ 400 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 16,867\\ 2,955\\ 1,099\\ 1,715\\ 2,218\\ 1,332\\ 611\\ 739\\ 559\\ 2,222\\ 2,507\\ 537\\ 373\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 2,254 \\ 1,357 \\ 616 \\ 737 \\ 589 \\ 2,223 \\ 2,472 \\ 587 \end{array}$	* 17, 067 * 3, 065 1, 093 * 1, 706 * 2, 289 * 1, 382 * 616 * 760 * 584 * 2, 207 * 2, 422 584 * 360	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 17, 198\\ 3, 189\\ 1, 114\\ 1, 686\\ 2, 304\\ 1, 423\\ 626\\ 783\\ 604\\ 2, 169\\ 2, 357\\ 558\\ 385\\ \end{array} $

* Revised. * Preliminary. See note marked "S" on p. S-2. *New series. Except as otherwise stated, seasonally adjusted dollar sales and inventories have been substituted beginning with the October 1949 SURVEY for the unadjusted dollar values and indexes formerly shown; for earlier figures and details regarding the new series, see pp. 12-24 of the October issue. Sales and inventories of service and limited-function wholesalers only are published currently on p. S-10.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			<u> </u>			19	49						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	GENI	ERAL	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS-	-Cont	inued					
MANUFACTURERS' NEW ORDERS, NET *													
Value (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol. Durable-goods industries, totaldo Iron, steel, and productsdo Nonferrous metals and their productsdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Machinery, except electricaldo Transportation equipmentexcept autosdo Other durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	$16, 534 \\ 6, 734 \\ 1, 832 \\ 514 \\ 612 \\ 1, 016 \\ 384 \\ 2, 376 \\ 9, 800$	17, 9627, 1851, 8165707541, 1512962, 59810, 778	15,9686,1271,4254376199851602,5019,841	$15, 734 \\ 5, 993 \\ 1, 328 \\ 358 \\ 584 \\ 986 \\ 495 \\ 2, 241 \\ 9, 742$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,300\\ 6,544\\ 1,504\\ 418\\ 702\\ 1,017\\ 217\\ 2,686\\ 9,756\\ \end{array}$	15, 4966, 1951, 2843655618582632, 8659, 301	$18, 697 \\7, 407 \\1, 776 \\615 \\687 \\938 \\244 \\3, 146 \\11, 290$	$19, 441 \\ 7, 634 \\ 1, 513 \\ 583 \\ 810 \\ 996 \\ 377 \\ 3, 355 \\ 11, 807$	18, 359 7, 432 1, 837 566 841 970 246 2, 972 10, 926	18, 1657, 4021, 7715257249537112, 71810, 763	r 16, 809 r 6, 979 r 1, 948 536 r 788 r 971 r 177 r 2, 557 r 9, 832	17, 1946, 8611, 6725076989802852, 71910, 333	$18,793\\8,578\\2,174\\564\\785\\1,197\\682\\3,175\\10,215$
			BUSIN	ESS P	OPUL	ATION	[
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER					_			1	1			1	
Operating businesses, total, end of quarter. thous. Contract construction do Manufacturing do Service industriesdo. Retail trade do Wholesale tradedo All otherdo		$\begin{array}{c} 3, 938.1\\ 323.2\\ 307.9\\ 848.8\\ 1, 688.3\\ 7\ 202.3\\ 567.5 \end{array}$			$\begin{array}{c} 3,911.9\\ 322.8\\ 296.1\\ 845.7\\ 1,679.5\\ 202.1\\ 565.7 \end{array}$			<i>p</i> 3, 895. 5 <i>p</i> 321. 8 <i>p</i> 286. 4 <i>p</i> 843. 6 <i>p</i> 1, 676. 2 <i>p</i> 202. 3 <i>p</i> 565. 0		 			
New businesses, quarterly total do Contract construction do Manufacturing do Service industries do Retail trade do Wholesale trade. do All other do		9.1 19.8 34.5 4.4			$99.0 \\ 16.9 \\ 9.0 \\ 20.0 \\ 37.9 \\ 4.2 \\ 11.0$			p 84. 5 p 12. 9 p 7. 1 p 16. 6 p 34. 5 p 3. 8 p 9. 6					
Discontinued businesses, quarterly totaldo Contract construction do Manufacturing do Service industries do Retail tradedo. Wholesale tradedo. All otherdo.		$21.0 \\ 23.2 \\ 43.1 \\ 4.7 \\ 12.9$			125. 217. 320. 823. 146. 74. 412. 8			₱ 10.3					
Business transfers, quarterly totaldo BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS		102. 2			83.6			₽ 83. 5					
New incorporations (48 States)*number INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES	6, 362	7, 637	7, 273	7, 445	7, 260	6, 424	6, 828	6, 867	6, 877	6, 755	7, 857	7, 124	9, 070
Failures, totalo number. Commercial service of the commercommercial	685 44 63 170 318 90	$\begin{array}{r} 847\\ 87\\ 77\\ 215\\ 366\\ 102 \end{array}$	877 76 68 229 406 98	$\begin{array}{r} 775 \\ 58 \\ 63 \\ 202 \\ 351 \\ 101 \end{array}$	828 75 74 215 372 92	719 49 61 188 344 77	810 53 55 221 385 96	732 67 71 183 329 82	802 58 90 181 364 109	835 63 83 197 395 97	770 50 201 349 90	$\begin{array}{c c} 771 \\ 60 \\ 70 \\ 194 \\ 354 \\ 93 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 864 \\ 61 \\ 65 \\ 225 \\ 403 \\ 110 \end{array}$
Liabilities, totalo ⁷	$\begin{array}{r} 27,567\\896\\2,476\\15,009\\5,728\\3,458\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 37,118\\ 4,792\\ 3,018\\ 17,075\\ 7,269\\ 5,034 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 31,930\\ 5,774\\ 1,519\\ 14,523\\ 6,139\\ 3,975\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 24,583\\ 1,599\\ 1,434\\ 11,182\\ 6,034\\ 4,334 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,161\\ 1,862\\ 2,476\\ 13,500\\ 6,234\\ 4,089 \end{array}$	$21,804\\1,393\\1,845\\10,183\\5,629\\2,754$	$\begin{array}{c} 31,175\\ 1,187\\ 2,272\\ 16,008\\ 6,424\\ 5,284\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 20,598\\ 1,289\\ 2,148\\ 9,379\\ 4,929\\ 2,853\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,894\\ 1,248\\ 1,989\\ 11,897\\ 5,833\\ 2,927\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7, 465 6, 284	$\begin{array}{c c} 25,676\\ 1,930\\ 2,270\\ 11,939\\ 5,939\\ 3,597\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26,436\\ 1,829\\ 1.884\\ 10.928\\ 7,355\\ 4,440 \end{array}$
	_		COM	[MODI'	TY PR	ICES							
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS							1						
Prices received, all farm products \$\$1910-14=100. Crops	$\begin{array}{c} 255\\ 234\\ 223\\ 171\\ 404\\ 245\\ 198\\ 267\\ 262\\ 275\\ 309\\ 265\\ 216\\ \end{array}$	258 232 226 403 242 207 235 261 281 327 254 215	256 234 229 177 403 251 225 196 256 276 324 241 220	253 235 229 174 403 252 239 194 245 271 319 235 215	249 225 213 168 404 253 235 235 232 271 323 233 212	$\begin{array}{c} 246\\ 221\\ 209\\ 171\\ 404\\ 253\\ 217\\ 168\\ 219\\ 269\\ 316\\ 237\\ 213\\ \end{array}$	244 214 205 165 400 246 181 170 241 271 310 244 225	211 166	$\begin{array}{c} 242\\ 210\\ 213\\ 161\\ 396\\ 241\\ 180\\ 174\\ 221\\ 271\\ 301\\ 258\\ 230\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 237\\ 210\\ 215\\ 157\\ 369\\ 233\\ 172\\ 213\\ 220\\ 262\\ 286\\ 261\\ 216\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 219 \\ 168 \\ 394 \\ 223 \\ 174 \\ 196 \\ 225 \\ 255 \\ 280 \\ 261 \end{array}$	249 223 219 170 398 245 199 201 242 272 311 251 251	235 219 218 170 382 222 185 261 228 249 286 254 158
Prices paid: All commodities	242 245 238 252	245 247 243 255	244 246 242 254	244 245 242 253	242 245 239 252	240 244 235 250	238 242 234 249	238 240 234 248	237 239 235 246	236 238 234 245	237 239 235 246	241 243 238 250	238 238 237 249

Parity ratiot......do....

March 1950

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

			<u></u>										
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru-	March	April	May	June	194 July	9 August	Septem-	October	Novem-	Decem-	Monthly	1950 January
	ary					-		ber		ber	ber	average	
		<u> </u>		DITY	PRICI	£S—Co	ontinu	ed.		1	1	1	
RETAIL PRICES All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index) 1935-39=100.	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	149. 1 160. 0	149.1 160.0	144.9 158.1	140. 7 154. 7	142.3 154.8	143.0 154.8	143. 4 154. 9	145. 4 156. 4	147. 4 158. 5	148.3 160.5	148 4 162.7	145. 7 157. 9	148.5 164.1
Consumers' price index (U. S. Dept. of Labor): All items	169. 0 195. 1 199. 7 170. 0 192. 5 213. 7 221. 4 138. 8 96. 1 192. 6 195. 6 119. 9 154. 1	$\begin{array}{c} 169.5\\ 193.9\\ 201.6\\ 170.1\\ 190.3\\ 214.5\\ 229.6\\ 138.9\\ 96.1\\ 192.5\\ 193.8\\ 120.1\\ 154.4 \end{array}$	169. 7 192. 5 202. 8 170. 3 184. 9 218. 6 234. 4 137. 4 96. 8 187. 8 191. 9 120. 3 154. 6	$\begin{array}{c} 169.\ 2\\ 191.\ 3\\ 2002.\ 4\\ 170.\ 1\\ 182.\ 6\\ 220.\ 7\\ 232.\ 3\\ 135.\ 4\\ 96.\ 9\\ 182.\ 7\\ 189.\ 5\\ 120.\ 4\\ 154.\ 5\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 169.\ 6\\ 190.\ 3\\ 204.\ 3\\ 160.\ 7\\ 182.\ 0\\ 217.\ 9\\ 240.\ 6\\ 135.\ 6\\ 96.\ 9\\ 183.\ 0\\ 187.\ 3\\ 120.\ 6\\ 154.\ 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 168.5\\ 188.5\\ 201.7\\ 169.2\\ 210.2\\ 236.0\\ 135.6\\ 96.9\\ 183.1\\ 188.1\\ 8\\ 120.7\\ 154.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 168.8\\ 187.4\\ 202.6\\ 169.4\\ 184.9\\ 201.9\\ 201.9\\ 239.5\\ 135.8\\ 97.1\\ 183.1\\ 184.8\\ 120.8\\ 154.8\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 169.\ 6\\ 187.\ 2\\ 204.\ 2\\ 169.\ 7\\ 185.\ 3\\ 199.\ 8\\ 243.\ 6\\ 137.\ 0\\ 97.\ 1\\ 185.\ 9\\ 185.\ 6\\ 121.\ 2\\ 155.\ 2\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 168.5\\ 186.8\\ 200.6\\ 169.1\\ 186.7\\ 194.5\\ 235.1\\ 138.4\\ 97.0\\ 188.3\\ 185.2\\ 121.5\\ 155.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 168.\ 6\\ 186.\ 3\\ 200.\ 8\\ 169.\ 2\\ 186.\ 4\\ 202.\ 0\\ 229.\ 1\\ 139.\ 1\\ 97.\ 0\\ 190.\ 0\\ 185.\ 4\\ 122\ 0\\ 154.\ 9\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 167.\ 5\\ 185.\ 8\\ 197.\ 3\\ 169.\ 2\\ 198.\ 2\\ 223.\ 2\\ 139.\ 7\\ 97.\ 2\\ 197.\ 2\\ 191.\ 6\\ 185.\ 4\\ 122.\ 2\\ 155.\ 5\\ \end{array}$	169. 1 190. 1 201. 9 169. 7 208. 1 233. 4 137. 5 96. 7 187. 7 187. 7 187. 7 189. 0 120. 8	166. 9 185. 0 196. 0 160. 0 184. 2 204. 8 219. 4 140. 0 96. 7 193. 1 184. 7 122. 6 155. 1
U. S. Department of Labor indexes: All commodities	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
Feronomic classes: do. Raw materials. do. Semimanufactured articles. do. Farm products. do. Grains. do. Livestock and poultry. do. Commodities other than farm products. do.	154.0 165.8 159.6 168.3 157.2 187.2 155.7	$\begin{array}{c} 156.1\\ 154.1\\ 167.3\\ 156.9\\ 171.5\\ 162.6\\ 195.0\\ 155.3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 153.0\\ 165.8\\ 153.1\\ 170.5\\ 163.8\\ 189.0\\ 153.7\end{array}$	151.5 165.9 149.4 171.2 159.9 191.5 152.1	$150.7 \\ 164.5 \\ 146.5 \\ 168.8 \\ 154.9 \\ 193.3 \\ 151.2$	$149.7 \\ 163.2 \\ 146.0 \\ 166.2 \\ 154.1 \\ 188.5 \\ 150.5$	149. 4 161. 3 147. 9 162. 3 150. 4 186. 3 150. 6	$\begin{array}{c} 150.\ 0\\ 150.\ 1\\ 162.\ 0\\ 147.\ 8\\ 163.\ 1\\ 156.\ 4\\ 186.\ 6\\ 151.\ 2\end{array}$	149. 1 160. 3 145. 3 159. 6 155. 3 177. 7 150. 3	$\begin{array}{c} 148.1\\ 160.4\\ 145.1\\ 156.8\\ 156.4\\ 169.6\\ 150.2 \end{array}$	147.9 159.7 144.7 155.3 160.9 168.2 r 150.1	$\begin{array}{c} 153.0\\ 151.2\\ 163.9\\ 150.2\\ 165.6\\ 158.3\\ 185.8\\ 152.5\end{array}$	131.6 148.2 160.1 144.9 155.3 160.2 172.4 150.5
Foodsdo Creal productsdo Dairy productsdo Fruits and vegetablesdo Meats, poultry, and fishdo	$161.5 \\ 146.7 \\ 159.8 \\ 152.3 \\ 205.1$	$\begin{array}{c} 162.9\\ 146.5\\ 154.8\\ 151.7\\ 214.8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 162. \ 9 \\ 145. \ 3 \\ 147. \ 2 \\ 158. \ 1 \\ 216. \ 0 \end{array}$	$163.8 \\ 145.1 \\ 145.9 \\ 167.3 \\ 215.2$	$162.\ 4\\145.\ 6\\145.\ 5\\157.\ 5\\215.\ 5$	$\begin{array}{c} 161.3\\ 146.1\\ 149.2\\ 145.4\\ 212.2 \end{array}$	$160.\ 6\\142.\ 8\\152.\ 7\\130.\ 3\\210.\ 7$	$\begin{array}{c} 162.\ 0\\ 143.\ 7\\ 153.\ 5\\ 126.\ 9\\ 215.\ 1\end{array}$	$159. \ 6 \\ 144. \ 6 \\ 154. \ 6 \\ 128. \ 1 \\ 205. \ 0$	158, 9 144, 6 154, 7 130, 8 198, 9	155.7 144.6 154.4 132.5 193.4	$161. \ 6 \\ 145. \ 3 \\ 152. \ 9 \\ 143. \ 6 \\ 210. \ 2$	154.7 144.3 148.8 134.4 194.3
Commodities other than farm products and foods	$151.8 \\ 201.5 \\ 162.4 \\ 133.9 \\ 296.9 \\ 165.3$	150.7200.0162.4133.9294.7162.3	$148.9 \\196.5 \\160.8 \\133.7 \\290.6 \\157.9$	$146.8 \\ 193.9 \\ 160.8 \\ 133.7 \\ 285.2 \\ 157.4$	$145. \ 6 \\ 191. \ 4 \\ 160. \ 8 \\ 133. \ 7 \\ 280. \ 7 \\ 153. \ 6 \\$	145.0 189.0 161.5 133.1 277.4 145.2	145. 0 188. 2 161. 5 133. 0 277. 4 143. 8	145.3 189.4 161.8 133.0 279.7 143.9	$145. 0 \\ 189. 2 \\ 161. 8 \\ 134. 5 \\ 281. 9 \\ 141. 1$	r 144. 9 189. 5 161. 9 134. 5 283. 4 139. 9	r 145. 4 r 190. 4 161. 9 134. 5 r 285. 2 139. 3	$\begin{array}{c} 147.\ 3\\ 193.\ 3\\ 161.\ 7\\ 133.\ 8\\ 286.\ 0\\ 151.\ 1\end{array}$	$145.8 \\ 191.7 \\ 163.5 \\ 134.8 \\ 287.5 \\ 139.0$
Chemicals and allied productsdodo Chemicalsdo Drug and pharmaceutical materialsdo Fertilizer materialsdo Oils and fatsdo	$\begin{array}{c} 122.8\\119.5\\148.9\\120.8\\131.7\end{array}$	$121.1 \\ 118.4 \\ 142.4 \\ 119.6 \\ 129.3$	117.7 117.2 123.0 119.7 121.2	118. 2 116. 9 123. 6 118. 9 127. 0	$116.8 \\ 116.9 \\ 124.3 \\ 117.5 \\ 116.9$	118. 1 118. 1 124. 7 120. 7 118. 5	$119.7 \\ 118.0 \\ 125.0 \\ 121.8 \\ 130.3$	$ \begin{array}{r} 117.7\\ 117.4\\ 125.0\\ 120.4\\ 118.4 \end{array} $	116. 0 115. 5 123. 1 120. 2 115. 6	$\begin{array}{c} 115. \ 9\\ 115. \ 2\\ 123. \ 0\\ 118. \ 3\\ 118. \ 3\end{array}$	$115.3 \\ 114.6 \\ 121.6 \\ 117.9 \\ 118.2$	$118. \ 6 \\ 117. \ 4 \\ 129. \ 1 \\ 119. \ 7 \\ 123. \ 8 \\$	115.7 114.7 121.5 117.4 122.7
Fuel and lighting materialsdo Electricitydo Gasdo Petroleum and productsdo	$ \begin{array}{r} 135.9 \\ 68.5 \\ 91.9 \\ 118.7 \end{array} $	134.367.992.8115.9	$132. \ 0 \\ 67. \ 9 \\ 92. \ 3 \\ 113. \ 3$	$130.\ 168.\ 290.\ 9110.\ 7$	129.968.990.1110.4	$\begin{array}{r} 129.9\\70.0\\89.5\\110.2\end{array}$	$129.\ 7 \\ 68.\ 5 \\ 88.\ 9 \\ 109.\ 7$	130. 0 68. 9 89. 3 109. 1	130.5 70.1 87.8 109.9	r 129.9 70.3 88.3 108.5	r 130. 5 87. 2 108. 5	$ \begin{array}{c} 131.7 \\ ^{1} 68.8 \\ 89.8 \\ 112.2 \end{array} $	131. 3
Hides and leather products do Hides and skins do Leather do Shoes do	$ 182.3 \\ 185.9 \\ 183.9 \\ 187.8 $	180. 4 181. 8 178. 9 187. 8	$179.9\\183.4\\177.8\\186.9$	$179.2 \\188.2 \\177.4 \\184.0$	178.8 186.0 177.1 184.1	$177.8 \\ 184.7 \\ 175.4 \\ 183.8$	$178.9 \\ 194.5 \\ 173.7 \\ 183.8$	$181. 1 \\ 204. 8 \\ 175. 5 \\ 183. 8$	$181. \ 3 \\ 205. \ 6 \\ 176. \ 5 \\ 183. \ 4$	180. 8 199. 5 177. 0 184. 3	179.9 192.8 178.1 184.3	180. 4 192. 2 178. 0 185. 1	179.3189.0177.6184.3
Housefurnishing goodsdo Furnishingsdo Furnituredo	148.3 154.2 142.3	$148.\ 0\\153.\ 9\\142.\ 1$	$147.\ 0\\152.\ 4\\141.\ 6$	$146.\ 2\\151.\ 9\\140.\ 3$	145. 1 150. 9 139. 3	$143.0 \\ 149.1 \\ 136.8$	142.9 149.1 136.6	142. 9 149. 1 136. 6	143. 0 149. 2 136. 7	$143.\ 4\\149.\ 9\\136.\ 8$	144. 1 151. 2 7 136. 9	145. 2 151. 3 139. 0	$144.\ 8\\151.\ 8\\137.\ 5$
Metals and metal products	175.5169.1172.5156.1	$174. 4 \\ 168. 3 \\ 168. 4 \\ 155. 3$	$171.8 \\ 166.2 \\ 156.4 \\ 154.9$	$\begin{array}{c} 168.\ 4\\ 165.\ 1\\ 138.\ 2\\ 154.\ 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 167.5\\ 164.7\\ 128.8\\ 154.7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 167.9\\ 164.2\\ 132.1\\ 154.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 168.2\\ 163.8\\ 135.9\\ 154.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 168.3 \\ 164.0 \\ 135.7 \\ 154.6 \end{array}$	$167.3 \\ 163.3 \\ 131.5 \\ 154.6$	$167.3 \\ 163.4 \\ 131.7 \\ 154.6$	$167.8 \\ 165.4 \\ 129.2 \\ 154.6$	$170.\ 2\\165.\ 7\\144.\ 3\\154.\ 8$	$168.\ 4\\167.\ 3\\128.\ 6\\154.\ 6$
Textile products do Clothing do Cotton goods do Hosiery and underwear do Rayon and nylon do Silk do Woolen and worsted goods do	$145.\ 2\\147.\ 3\\184.\ 8\\101.\ 3\\41.\ 8\\50.\ 1\\162.\ 1$	$143.8 \\ 147.1 \\ 180.1 \\ 101.2 \\ 41.8 \\ 50.1 \\ 161.8$	$\begin{array}{c} 142.\ 2\\ 146.\ 4\\ 176.\ 2\\ 101.\ 2\\ 41.\ 8\\ 50.\ 1\\ 160.\ 9 \end{array}$	$140.5 \\ 146.0 \\ 172.6 \\ 100.4 \\ 40.8 \\ 50.1 \\ 159.7$	139. 2145. 6169. 799. 639. 649. 2159. 7	138. 0144. 8167. 398. 539. 649. 2157. 6	$138.1 \\ 144.8 \\ 170.2 \\ 98.4 \\ 39.6 \\ 49.2 \\ 152.6 \\ 152.6 \\ 138.4 \\ 152.6 \\ 149.2 \\ 152.6 \\ 149.2 \\ 152.6 \\ 149.2 \\ 159.6 \\ 149.2 \\ 159.6 \\ 149.2 \\ 159.6 \\ 149.2 \\ 159.6 \\ 149.2 \\ 159.6 \\ 149.2 \\ 159.6 \\ 149.2 \\ 159.2 \\$	139. 0 144. 8 174. 8 98. 4 39. 6 49. 2 150. 4	$138.0 \\ 144.6 \\ 176.5 \\ 98.4 \\ 39.6 \\ 49.2 \\ 145.1$	$138.0 \\ 144.2 \\ 177.9 \\ 98.4 \\ 39.6 \\ 49.5 \\ 146.0$	138. 4144. 0178. 498. 439. 649. 9146. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 140.\ 4\\ 145.\ 6\\ 176.\ 1\\ 99.\ 5\\ 40.\ 5\\ 49.\ 6\\ 155.\ 2\end{array}$	$138.5 \\ 143.9 \\ 178.7 \\ 98.5 \\ 39.6 \\ 50.1 \\ 146.9$
Miscellaneousdo Automobile tires and tubesdo Paper and pulpdo	115.3 64.7 168.0	$115.7 \\ 64.6 \\ 167.2$	$115.6 \\ 64.6 \\ 165.1$	$113.5 \\ 64.5 \\ 163.3$	111. 0 62. 1 159. 6	$111.3 \\ 60.6 \\ 156.8$	$109.8 \\ 60.6 \\ 156.8$	$109.6 \\ 60.6 \\ 156.5$	$109.0 \\ 60.7 \\ 156.5$	$109.7 \\ 62.5 \\ 156.5$	$110.7 \\ 64.3 \\ 156.0$	$112.3 \\ 62.9 \\ 160.8$	$110.0 \\ 64.3 \\ 155.9$
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR													
As measured by— Wholesale prices	50. 9 59. 2 50. 1	50. 8 59. 0 49. 6	51.2 58.9 49.5	51.6 59.1 49.4	52, 0 59, 0 48, 9	52. 4 59. 3 49. 6	52. 6 59. 2 49. 4	52. 4 59. 0 49. 0	52. 8 59. 3 49. 9	7 53.1 59.3 49.8	53.2 59.7 50.6	51. 9 59. 1 49. 7	53. 1 59. 9 50. 9

* Revised. *d*Por actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. The Department of Labor 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, these are not revised retroactively for the entire period covered by the revision; to avoid repeated revisions of the group indexes and the all-commodity index, these are not revised retroactively for the entire period covered by the revision; however, to avoid repeated revisions of the group indexes and the all-commodity index, the latter indexes computed 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, incorrect reports, or other errors in prices previously used. Indexes for the latest 2 months are preliminary and are currently revised to incorporate corrected in the 2 months fol-lowing. Any additional corrections received are incorporated in final annual summaries issued in the middle of the year. Indexes for June-December 1948 were corrected in the August 1949 Survey. Corrected indexes for January-May 1948 are available upon request. ¹ Average for 11 months, January-November.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

March 1950

							.9		<u></u>	~			1950
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	(CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND RI	EAL E	STATI	Ξ					
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY													
New construction, totalmil. of dol Private, totaldo	$1,172 \\ 905$	$1,267 \\ 951$	1,370 989	1,576 1,108	1,735 1,229	1, 833 1, 301	1,903 1,343	1,922 1,368	1, 879 1, 343	1, 767 1, 295	1,612 1,225	1, 611 1, 172	1, 496 1, 139
Residential (nonfarm)do	400	420	445	530	600	650	675	710	715	715	690	585	650
utility, totalmil. of dol Commercial*do Industrialdo	271 78 104	262 79 96	$251 \\ 76 \\ 89$	$257 \\ 83 \\ 82$	$268 \\ 92 \\ 76$	269 91 72	264 85 71	263 83 70	261 82 68	266 86 68	$ \begin{array}{r} 261 \\ 84 \\ 68 \end{array} $	265 83 81	$ \begin{array}{r} 252 \\ 77 \\ 69 \end{array} $
Farm constructiondo Public utilitydo	$\begin{array}{c} 10\\224\end{array}$	18 251	$30 \\ 263$	$\begin{array}{c} 40 \\ 281 \end{array}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}&50\\311\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 60\\ 322\end{array}$	75 329	65 330	50 317	68 25 289	15 259	38 284	
Public, total	267 8	$\begin{array}{c} 316\\10\end{array}$	$381 \\ 14$	$468 \\ 15$	506 17	$\begin{array}{c} 532\\20\end{array}$	$\frac{560}{23}$	554 27	536 27	472 24	387 22	439 18	357 24
Residential	7 108 20	9 122		9 141 67	9 144 74	$10 \\ 148 \\ 75 \\ 75 \\ 75 \\ 75 \\ 75 \\ 75 \\ 75 \\ 7$	12 152 77	14 155 77	14 158	12 151 65	9 142 56	10 139	10 142
Conservation and development*do Highwaydo All otherdo	39 52 53	45 68 62	100 69	160 76	185 77	75 200 79	215 81	77 200 81	74 185 78	145 75	92 66		48 70 63
CONTRACT AWARDS													
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):	16 510	24, 281	31, 570	22.474	37, 203	20 570	07 000	40.005	42 700	40, 100	24 704	80.000	
Total projects number Total valuationthous. of dol Public ownershipdo	$\begin{array}{r} 16,510 \\ 568,467 \\ 251,866 \end{array}$	24, 281 747, 619 281, 947	31, 570 842, 586 318, 506	$33,474 \\880,344 \\368,551$	945, 676 375, 431	32,579 943,560 410,352	$37,662 \\905,748 \\316,409$	46, 925 1, 093, 724 288, 754	$\begin{array}{r} 43,782 \\ 1,061,751 \\ 331,892 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 40,132\\957,761\\315,683\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 34,704\\929,030\\298,714\end{array}$	32,868 863,271 309,837	30, 989 730, 855 200, 541
Private ownershipdo Nonresidential buildings:	316, 601 2, 929	465, 672 3, 695	524, 080 4, 154	511, 793 4, 138	570, 245	533, 208 4, 384	589, 339	804, 970	729, 859	642,078	630, 316	553, 434	530, 314
Projectsnumber Floor areathous. of sq. ft Valuationthous. of dol	2,929 21,646 221,895	27, 953 327, 441	4, 154 31, 929 316, 370	4, 138 30, 166 320, 630	4, 578 32, 961 335, 961	4, 384 33, 283 350, 282	4, 318 25, 746 278, 031	4, 186 32, 448 345, 023	4, 528 32, 004 357, 085	3,518 25,495 266,103	3, 293 28, 345 303, 205	3, 885 28, 638 303, 659	2,882 22,297 235,294
Residential buildings: Projectsnumber	12,770 26,665	19,288 28,282	25,541 37,087	27,187 42,392	29,949 45,804	25,570 42,950	$31,079 \\48,146$	40, 342 65, 715	$37,289 \\ 60,801$	$35, 224 \\ 53, 262$	29, 918 49, 481	$27,168 \\ 43,373$	27,229 42,078
Public works:	193, 073	251, 770	303, 825	346, 251	370, 752	340, 593	393, 434	525, 572	500, 702	435, 235	419, 051	353, 282	343, 501
Projects	573 117, 325	954 120, 210	1,513 169,700	1, 737 179, 396	2, 197 175, 861	2, 142 207, 130	1, 892 173, 714	1, 947 171, 576	1, 566 128, 860	1, 032 125, 891	1, 185 134, 384	1, 447 148, 215	643 86, 300
Projects	$\begin{array}{c}238\\36,174\end{array}$	344 48, 198	$\begin{array}{c} 362\\52,691 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 412\\34,067\end{array}$	$479 \\ 63, 102$	$483 \\ 45,555$	373 60, 569	450 51, 553	399 75, 104	$358 \\ 130, 532$	308 72, 390	369 58, 115	$\begin{smallmatrix}&235\\65,760\end{smallmatrix}$
Total, unadjusted 1923-25=100dodddodddodddd	146 109	$176 \\ 136$	$\frac{201}{165}$	$218 \\ 187$	226 194	$\frac{228}{202}$	238 226	247 254	$251 \\ 260$	240 245	r 213 r 217	211 192	197 204
Residential, adjusted	169 123	$\begin{array}{c} 175\\130\end{array}$	177 141	181 159	195 176	209 200	229 228	246 254	263 269	265 256	7 262 7 255		241 246
Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.)§thous, of dol Highway concrete pavement contract awards: Totalthous. of sq. yd. Airports	563, 084	743, 529	589, 693	601, 709	896, 128	619, 442	781, 416	810, 309	553, 482	589, 224	863, 561	1 681, 450	915, 475
Totalthous. of sq. yd. Airportsdo Roadsdo	1,151 37 601	3,302 59 2,164	$3,653 \\ 53 \\ 1,633$	4,410 327 2,198	7, 966 787 4, 792	5, 035 95 2, 950	5,224 89 2,854	3,927 208 2,154	2,648 487 1,037	3, 329 498 939	23,040 255 21,907	3,854 228 2,080	3, 396 310 1, 952
Streets and alleysdo	513	1, 079	1, 968	1, 885	2, 387	1, 990	2, 281	1, 565	1, 124	1, 891	2 1,078	1, 545	1, 134
NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN BUILDING													
New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor)number Urban building authorized (U. S. Dept. of Labor):	50, 400	69, 400	88, 300	95, 400	95, 500	96, 100	99, 000	102, 900	* 104, 300	93, 000	79, 000	85, 275	80, 000
New urban dwelling units, total Privately financed, totaldo	29,002 26,522	46, 225 42, 315	r 53, 782 r 51, 012	r 57, 767 r 54, 397	r 58, 899 r 55, 454	r 51,655 r 48,501	7 58, 636 7 57, 093	r 64, 580 r 62, 434	* 59, 574 * 57, 320	* 54, 394 * 52, 357	$44,736 \\ 43,365$	$50,528 \\ 47,849$	$\begin{array}{c} 49,630 \\ 48,852 \end{array}$
Units in 1-family structuresdo Units in 2-family structuresdo Units in multifamily structuresdo	$18,331 \\ 1,345 \\ 6,846$	$32,909 \\ 2,391 \\ 7,015$	7 37, 758 7 2, 960 10, 294	36, 563 2, 588 7 15, 246	736,985 2,131 16,338	34, 324 1, 765 7 12, 412	7 40, 382 2, 282 14, 429	7 43, 982 7 2, 196 7 16, 256	7 41, 794 7 2, 747 7 12, 779	7 41, 562 7 2, 095 7 8, 700	31, 327 1, 996 10, 042	$ \begin{array}{c c} 34,388\\ 2,201\\ 11,260 \end{array} $	36, 033 2, 283 10, 536
Publicly financed, totaldodododo	2, 480 157. 5	3, 910 267. 5	r 2, 770 308, 7	3, 370	r 3, 445	3, 154	1, 543	^r 2, 146	2, 254	7 2, 037	1, 371	2, 678	778
Number of new dwelling units1935-39=100 Valuation of building, totaldo New residential buildingdo	221.3 265.3	333.4 467.0	362.9 523.5	330.5 380.4 583.5	$338.5 \\ 427.5 \\ 578.3$	295.3 342.3 495.9	$337.7 \\ 390.8 \\ 570.4$	$377.3 \\ 412.6 \\ 627.5$	343.5 387.8 592.8	$\begin{array}{c} 313.7\\ 354.2\\ 556.0\end{array}$	7 257.5 7 319.7 7 433.4	290. 3 348. 4 496. 4	$286.2 \\ 317.5 \\ 481.5$
New nonresidential buildingdodo Additions, alterations, and repairsdo	190.6 201.8	$248.6 \\ 265.0$	257.0 277.0	$240.2 \\ 287.3$	334. 8 329. 0	$234.0 \\ 277.7$	267, 5 306, 9	$278.2 \\ 279.0$	253. 0 276. 5	233.7 213.8	7 273.8 7 184.2	255.4 258.3	$214.2 \\ 217.0$
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES		210			010								
Aberthaw (industrial building) 1914=100 American Appraisal Company: A verage, 30 cities 1913=100	499	319 496	494	492	313 489	488	486	307 485	484	484	307 483	³ 312 490	486
Atlantado New Yorkdo San Franciscodo	529 516 452	525 513 448	$521 \\ 510 \\ 447$	$518 \\ 508 \\ 446$	$510 \\ 501 \\ 445$	509 497 445	$506 \\ 495 \\ 446$	503 493 443	505 492 442	$503 \\ 493 \\ 442$	503 493	514 503	506 495
St. Louisdo Associated General Contractors (all types)do	488 339	485 339	482 340	480 340	477 343	477 343	474 342	445 471 343	442 471 345	442 471 345	442 471 345	$ 446 \\ 478 \\ 342 $	444 474 345
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: Average, 20 cities: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings:			1										
Brick and concrete U. S. avg. cost 1926-29=100	209.3	209.3	208.6	207.1	208.2	206.5	207.1	207.4	207.9	208.3	208.6	208.1	209.1
Brick and steeldo Brick and wooddo Commercial and factory buildings:	$211.5 \\ 220.9$	211.0 219.2	$\begin{array}{c} 210.0\\ 218.2 \end{array}$	$208.0 \\ 214.9$	208.1 214.6	206.2 210.8	$206.1 \\ 210.0$	206.3 211.1	207. 2 212. 9	207. 5 213. 7	$207.9 \\ 213.4$	208.4 215.0	208.6 213.9
Brick and concrete	213.2 210.6	213.3 210.3	212.0 209.5	209.3 207.5	211.1 208.3	210.2 207.1	210.6 207.3	210.7 207.6	211.1 208.4	$\begin{array}{c} 211.4\\ 208.7\end{array}$	$211.6 \\ 208.9$	$\begin{array}{c} 211.4\\ 208.7\end{array}$	212, 0 210, 0
Framedododododo	216.5 226.3 197.7	215.5 223.8 197.5	214.5 222.5 196.7	211.2 219.0 194.7	211.3 218.2 195.1	208.6 212.6 194.1	$\begin{array}{c} 208.\ 2\\ 211.\ 3\\ 194.\ 4 \end{array}$	208. 9 212. 7 194. 4	210.1 215.2 194.4	210.9 216.3 194.6	210.9 215.6 194.9	211.9 218.4 195.5	211.1 215.9 197.7
Residences: Brickdodo	221.2	219.7	218.7	215.6	215.4	211.4	210.6	211.7	213.4	214.0	213.8	215.6	214.2
Framedo Revised. ¹ Based on annual total which incl		219.1 ion not ava	217.8 ilable by r	214.3 { nonths	213.6 2 Data incl	208. 7 ude some (207.6 contracts as	208. 9 varded in 1	210.8	211.6	211.2	213.8	211.6

Revised. ¹Based on annual total which includes revision not available by months. ²Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported. ³Quarterly average
New series. Monthly averages for 1915-38 and monthly figures for January 1939-July 1948 are available upon request.
Spata for March, June, August, and November 1949 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
Carban for March, June, August, and November 1949 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
Minor revisions in figures for number of dwelling units beginning January 1947 are available upon request.

March 1950

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND R	EAL E	STATI	E—Con	tinued	L				
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES-Con.													
Engineering News-Record: 3 Building1913=100 Constructiondo Bu. of Public Roads—Highway construction: Composite, standard mile1925-29=100	352. 5 474. 8	351.4 473.5 161.4	348.9 472.1	349.3 473.8	349. 4 477. 5 155. 5	350. 7 478. 3	352. 0 479. 8	353. 5 480. 4 148. 7	352. 8 480. 0	353. 1 480. 3	7 356. 2 484. 7 145. 3	351.9 477.6 ¹ 152.7	356. 5 484. 9
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS									Ì				
Production of selected construction materials, index: Unadjusted	$108.2 \\ 131.2$	129. 9 137. 5	130. 5 131. 3	$132.\ 6\\125.\ 3$	135. 3 126. 4	, r 123.8 r 116.4	r 146. 8 r 129. 7	r 148.9 r 138.5	p 140.8 r 127.1	r 143. 1 r 144. 4		p 132. 7	
Home mortgages insured by Fed. Hous. Admin.:													
New premium paying mortgages. thous, of dol. Loans outstanding of agencies under the Home Loan Bank Board: Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances	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
to member institutionsmil. of dol Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of	386	357	339	333	358	332	331	333	347	371	427		360
loans outstandingmil. of dol New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associa- tions, estimated totalthous. of dol	214, 931	344 269, 128	279, 606	293, 215	319 326, 637	304, 343	348, 276	291 354, 194	353, 909	343, 260	231 342, 028	303, 009	303, 551
By purpose of loan: Home constructiondo Home purchasedo Refinancingdo.	59, 611 90, 348 24, 181	$76,666 \\111,523 \\30,562$	84, 277 116, 051 29, 383	87,517 125,073 28,849	97, 963 141, 674 31, 838	90, 397 128, 657 29, 026	101, 022 149, 867 34, 443	108, 280 155, 915 33, 188	$102, 151 \\ 159, 050 \\ 31, 814$	105, 784 150, 877 33, 441	$112,463 \\141,059 \\33,358$	90, 213 129, 941 30, 273	95, 897 125, 223 32, 313
Repairs and reconditioningdo All other purposesdo New nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and	11, 822 28, 969	14, 242 36, 135	15, 663 34, 232	17, 375 34, 401	17, 714 37, 448	16, 732 39, 531	19, 510 43, 434	18, 362 38, 449	17, 796 43, 098	15, 735 37, 423	14, 384 40, 764	15,820 36,762	11, 700 38, 418
under), estimated total †	770, 561 9. 7 62, 424	$896,790 \\ 10.3 \\ 67,218$	922, 023 9. 7 55, 290	959, 653 9. 7 54, 162	1,018,427 10.9 51,787	967, 440 11. 8 49, 592	$1,068,813 \\ 12.8 \\ 50,150$	1,065,431 11. 9 49, 678	1, 117, 212 12, 8 48, 914	1, 114, 041 11. 8 53, 116	1, 125, 200 13. 8 67, 279	985, 667 11. 2 55, 628	1, 024, 300 58, 823
New of the second s			DO	MEST	IC TRA	ADE	<u> </u>		<u></u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
ADVERTISING													
Advertising indexes, adjusted: Printers' Ink, combined index1935-39=100 Magazines	301 334 274 310 303	318 350 306 296 307	310 346 280 279 309	309 338 290 289 308	302 314 286 296 305	276 284 264 274 252	270 297 252 284 256	292 301 286 299 278	306 294 305 323 289	* 305 308 291 320 287	294 291 286 292 287	298 313 283 298 291	
Tide advertising indexdo Radio advertising:	287.6	301.2	284.6	286.4	283.2	257.6	272.2	293. 2	284.5	274.1	256.2	279.9	
Cost of facilities, total thous, of dol A parel and accessories do Automotive, incl. accessories do Drugs and toiletries do Electric household equipment do Financial do	16, 119 123 612 4, 042 601 320	$17,700 \\ 124 \\ 657 \\ 4,616 \\ 702 \\ 342$	$16,763 \\ 119 \\ 729 \\ 4,240 \\ 653 \\ 349$	$17,074 \\ 114 \\ 809 \\ 4,470 \\ 683 \\ 364$	15, 425 75 663 4, 285 644 336	12, 085 89 332 3, 473 222 318	12, 160 71 335 3, 544 208 287	14, 082 96 404 3, 829 247 298	16, 423 117 7 486 4, 494 189 282	* 15, 855 101 463 * 4, 381 198 278	$\begin{array}{c} 16,409\\ 118\\ 447\\ 4,400\\ 218\\ 296\end{array}$	$15,650 \\ 108 \\ 560 \\ 4,202 \\ 432 \\ 318$	
Foods, soft drinks, confectionerydodo	4, 493 570 162 1, 707 1, 915 1, 573	5,006 620 164 1,936 1,948 1,585	4, 690 530 169 1, 818 1, 960 1, 506	4, 608 460 197 1, 852 1, 990 1, 526	$\begin{array}{r} 4,127\\ 408\\ 158\\ 1,698\\ 1,966\\ 1,967\end{array}$	2, 994 379 148 1, 148 1, 844 1, 139	$\begin{array}{r} 3,073\\ 376\\ 103\\ 1,255\\ 1,743\\ 1,165\end{array}$	4,006 377 112 1,467 1,782 1,465	$\begin{array}{r} 4,597\\ 416\\ 128\\ 1,547\\ 2,126\\ 2,041 \end{array}$	4, 463 407 139 1, 583 2, 089 1, 753	$\begin{array}{r} 4,741\\ 463\\ 152\\ 1,615\\ 2,215\\ 1,744\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4, 297 \\ 470 \\ 153 \\ 1, 611 \\ 1, 972 \\ 1, 526 \end{array}$	
Magazine advertising:‡ do	39,069 3,373 3,227 1,286 5,203 6,584 2,066	$\begin{array}{c} 46,365\\ 5,224\\ 3,923\\ 1,842\\ 5,610\\ 6,299\\ 2,435 \end{array}$	51, 170 5, 509 4, 795 2, 545 5, 584 6, 479 2, 413	50, 659 4, 937 4, 562 2, 427 5, 463 6, 396 2, 432	$\begin{array}{c} 40,642\\ 3,185\\ 3,856\\ 1,774\\ 5,162\\ 5,678\\ 2,215\end{array}$	$28, 582 \\771 \\3, 481 \\956 \\4, 538 \\4, 938 \\1, 755$	31, 495 3, 436 3, 330 917 4, 284 4, 812 1, 614	41, 729 5, 273 3, 490 1, 789 5, 093 5, 665 2, 002	51, 213 4, 919 4, 216 2, 001 6, 397 7, 568 2, 815	45, 882 3, 813 3, 438 1, 346 6, 020 6, 693 2, 790	36, 921 2, 632 2, 684 539 4, 690 5, 271 3, 469	41, 074 3, 735 3, 602 1, 532 5, 173 5, 936 2, 313	
Household quipment and supplies§do Household furnishings§do Industrial materials§do Soaps, cleansers, etcdo Smoking materialsdo All otherdo		$\begin{array}{c} 3,007\\ 2,272\\ 1,910\\ 1,300\\ 1,334\\ 11,208\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,861\\ 2,978\\ 2,165\\ 1,387\\ 1,356\\ 12,187\end{array}$	3, 781 3, 332 2, 075 1, 478 1, 455 12, 320	2, 213 2, 970 1, 712 1, 996 1, 098 1, 345 9, 651	1, 318 489 1, 456 833 1, 191 6, 858	1, 011 956 1, 286 1, 040 1, 348 7, 447	2, 129 2, 633 1, 822 1, 441 1, 252 9, 139	3, 326 3, 389 2, 133 1, 606 1, 634 11, 208	2, 130 2, 866 2, 827 1, 829 1, 295 1, 416 11, 549	2, 502 1, 360 1, 490 698 1, 456 10, 130	2, 313 2, 490 2, 044 1, 767 1, 148 1, 341 9, 993	
Linage, totalthous. of lines	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, 26
Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities)do Classifieddo Display, totaldo Automotivedo Financialdo Generaldo Betail.do	163, 379 35, 559 127, 820 7, 335 1, 744 26, 920 91 820	202, 070 42, 195 159, 875 9, 698 2, 236 34, 029 113 914	205, 466 43, 404 162, 062 9, 791 2, 143 32, 453 117 676	210, 677 45, 386 165, 291 9, 554 2, 001 33, 758 119, 978	193, 287 41, 476 151, 811 9, 265 2, 039 31, 045 109, 462	164, 040 40, 082 123, 959 8, 115 2, 252 24, 534 89 057	170, 504 40, 713 129, 791 8, 887 1, 609 21, 879 97, 416	197, 858 40, 050 157, 808 8, 224 1, 752 29, 766 118, 066	214, 935 42, 295 172, 640 10, 033 2, 140 38, 417 122 051	207, 909 38, 306 169, 603 9, 891 2, 337 33, 689 123, 686	207,86536,061171,8057,3302,13926,337135 999	191, 831 40, 335 151, 495 8, 790 2, 112 29, 565 111, 028	$168, 921 \\37, 157 \\131, 764 \\10, 014 \\3, 23, 730 \\94, 783 \\$

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

March 1950

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	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar
		DO	MEST	IC TRA	DE-	Contin	ued						
POSTAL BUSINESS													
Money orders: Domestic, issued (50 cities): Numberthousands Valuethous, of dol Domestic, paid (50 cities): Numberthousands Valuethous, of dol	4, 422 87, 275 13, 245 209, 374	5, 105 101, 312 16, 680 264, 621	4, 718 91, 387 14, 106 218, 673	4, 318 84, 477 13, 971 197, 015	4, 743 84, 583 14, 711 207, 673	4, 042 81, 320 12, 822 185, 481	3, 967 85, 093 13, 749 203, 946	4, 175 83, 785 13, 592 201, 534	4, 557 88, 798 14, 005 207, 377	4, 409 83, 938 14, 397 205, 209	4, 844 90, 046 15, 096 209, 721	4, 502 88, 042 14, 231 211, 479	4, 53 89, 40 14, 46 190, 98
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES			•				Ę						
easonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, totalbil. of dol		178. 7			179.3			. 179. 7			179.8	1 179. 4	
Durable goods, totaldodododododofurniture and household equipmentdo		10.3			23. 6 9. 9 10. 0 3. 7			11.0 11.2			25. 2 10. 6 11. 1 3. 6	¹ 10. 6	
Nondurable goods, totaldo Clothing and shoesdo Food and alcoholic beveragesdo Gasoline and oildo Semidurable housefurnishingsdo. Tobaccodo. Other nondurable goodsdo.		$ \begin{array}{r} 19.3 \\ 60.1 \\ 4.3 \end{array} $			59.5 4.6			17.9 58.8 4.6 1.8 4.3			$ \begin{array}{r} 18.2 \\ 58.8 \\ 4.6 \\ 1.8 \\ 4.3 \\ \end{array} $	159.3 14.5 11.9 14.3	
Services. do Household operation. do Housing. do Personal service. do Recreation. do Transportation. do Other services. do		16.6 3.6 4.0			55. 9 8. 1 16. 8 3. 7 4. 0 5. 2 18. 0			8.3 17.0 3.7 4.1			8.4 17.3 3.7 3.9 5.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 18.2 \\ 116.9 \\ 13.7 \\ 14.0 \end{array} $	
RETAIL TRADE													
ll types of retail stores:† Estimated sales, unadjusted, total Qmil. of dol_ Durable-goods stores Qdodo Automotive group Qdodo Motor-vehicle dealers Qdo Parts and accessories ddo Building materials and hardware group d	$\begin{array}{c} 8,919\\ 2,592\\ 1,522\\ 1,420\\ 102 \end{array}$	$10,526 \\ 3,280 \\ 1,989 \\ 1,864 \\ 126$	11, 137 3, 469 2, 059 1, 925 134	$\begin{array}{c} 10,763\\ 3,520\\ 2,039\\ 1,898\\ 141 \end{array}$	$10,809 \\ 3,601 \\ 2,093 \\ 1,945 \\ 148$	$\begin{array}{r} 10,210\\ 3,370\\ 2,026\\ 1,880\\ 146\end{array}$	10, 630 3, 631 2, 165 2, 019 145		$11, 125 \\ 3, 596 \\ 2, 011 \\ 1, 868 \\ 143$	$ \begin{array}{c} 10,872\\ 3,348\\ 1,794\\ 1,650\\ 144 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 12,846\\ 3,378\\ 1,588\\ 1,419\\ 170\end{array}$		9, 5 3, 0 1, 9 1, 7
Building materials and hardware group of mil. of dol Building materials of mil. of dol Farm implements	582 357 90 135 420 245 175 68	728 438 132 159 489 288 201 73	818 482 148 188 515 307 208 78	855 523 135 197 542 328 214 84	874 544 139 192 543 320 223 91	$\begin{array}{c} 788 \\ 486 \\ 128 \\ 173 \\ 490 \\ 274 \\ 216 \\ 66 \end{array}$	851 563 121 167 541 307 234 75	880 591 114 564 316 247 77	898 606 116 176 603 333 270 84	835 569 100 167 621 350 271 97	780 475 85 220 776 424 352 233	$\begin{array}{c} 792 \\ 502 \\ 117 \\ 174 \\ 545 \\ 312 \\ 233 \\ 92 \end{array}$	
Nondurable-good stores Q	6, 327 578 138 270 80 89 280 853	7, 246 754 163 369 103 118 298 937	$7,668 \\ 934 \\ 203 \\ 437 \\ 124 \\ 170 \\ 300 \\ 952$	7, 243 757 178 348 103 127 296 944	7, 208 736 192 315 97 132 297 932	6, 839 530 132 226 73 98 296 945	6, 998 563 118 268 78 99 293 972	788 171 373 107 136 288	$\begin{array}{c} 7,529\\ 806\\ 186\\ 385\\ 112\\ 122\\ 295\\ 961 \end{array}$	835 209 390 121 115	9, 468 1, 208 345 507 187 187 168 384 954	7, 359 765 185 349 107 123 300 937	6,
Food group 9	$\begin{array}{c} 2,284\\ 1,822\\ 462\\ 442\\ 1,013\\ 657\\ 123\end{array}$	2, 512 2, 002 510 500 1, 242 832 140	2, 583 2, 072 512 524 1, 401 920 162	$2, 461 \\ 1, 961 \\ 500 \\ 550 \\ 1, 303 \\ 864 \\ 156$	2, 491 1, 973 518 552 1, 270 836 154	2, 574 2, 056 518 573 1, 058 656 149	2, 518 1, 997 521 563 1, 190 783 144	2, 036 529 551 1, 347 913	2, 508 2, 040 522 567 1, 377 r 929 145	1, 978 506 533 1, 504 1, 040	$\begin{array}{c c} 2,823\\ 2,272\\ 551\\ 540\\ 2,264\\ 1,500\\ 178\end{array}$	512 530 1, 335	2, 1,
with foodmil. of dol. Dry goods and other general merchandise of mil. of dol. Variety	97 137 877 126 750	$116 \\ 153 \\ 1,003 \\ 137 \\ 866$	136 184 974 146 828	126 157 932 132 799	123 157 930 130 800	103 151 863 130 733	107 156 899 126 774	125 162 974	130 173 960 148 812	136 184 989 157	209 377 1, 296 258 1, 037	126 177 967 147 821	
Estimated sales (adjusted), totaldo Durable-goods storesdo Automotive groupdo Motor-vehicles dealersdo Parts and accessoriesdo Building materials and hardware group	10, 706 3, 207 1, 783 1, 645 138	$10,724 \\ 3,309 \\ 1,902 \\ 1,764 \\ 138$	10, 814 3, 314 1, 914 1, 779 135	10, 759 3, 328 1, 885 1, 746 139	10, 684 3, 346 1, 933 1, 798 135	10, 549 3, 333 1, 949 1, 813 136	10, 669 3, 480 2, 081 1, 947 134	10, 856 3, 504 2, 074 1, 942 132	10, 678 3, 551 2, 094 1, 955 139	10, 630 3, 334 1, 867 1, 729 138	10, 503 3, 145 1, 675 1, 534 141		2,
Building materials mill of dol. Building materials do. Hardware do. Homefurnishings group do. Furniture and housefurnishings do. Household appliances and radios do. Jewelry stores do.	797 494 181 530 316 214 97	792 492 171 519 306 213 96	788 483 177 516 301 215 96	$\begin{array}{r} 813 \\ 507 \\ 183 \\ 538 \\ 311 \\ 227 \\ 92 \end{array}$	792 496 177 528 306 222 93	766 473 177 533 306 227 85	783 501 165 529 299 230 87	7 796 515 168 546 302 244 88	781 507 166 583 318 265 93	798 532 165 579 318 261 90	798 524 173 589 334 255 83		-

Revised, 1 Annual total.
 Revised series. Dollar estimates of sales for all types of retail stores and for chain stores and mail-order houses have been revised for various periods back to 1943; specific periods for which 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 upon request.
 Q Revised beginning 1943. SRevised beginning 1947. ORevised beginning 1945.

March 1950

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				<u> </u>		19	949	·	·			1	1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
		· DO	MESTI	C TRA	ADE	Contin	ued				·	•	<u>.</u>
RETAIL TRADE—Continued				-]			1	
All types of retail stores†—Continued Estimated sales (adjusted), total—Continued													
Nondurable-goods storesmil. of dol Apparel groupdo	7, 499 791	7, 415 776	$7,500 \\ 801$	$7,431 \\ 800$	7, 338 772	7, 216 708	7, 189 695	7, 352 738	7, 127 709	7, 296 762	7,358 747		
Men's clothing and furnishingsdo Women's apparel and accessoriesdo	196 357 111	184 352 111	$ 180 \\ 380 \\ 111 $	194 366 112	188 355 105	179 315 99	167 314 97	173 337 104	165 334 99	179 360 104	182 342 104		. 329
Family and other appareldo Shoesdo Drug storesdo	111 127 313	129 305	130 310	128 297	$103 \\ 124 \\ 303$	115 299	117 296	104 124 293	111 295	119 296	119 290		. 123
Eating and drinking placesdo	992 2, 552	955 2, 560	973	920 2, 539	923	926 2, 500	915 2, 502	916	904 2, 465	900 2, 539	937		. 918
Food groupdo Grocery and combinationdo Other fooddo	2, 552 2, 026 526	2, 500 2, 040 520	2, 540 2, 027 513	2, 039 2, 033 506	2,527 2,009 518	r 1, 989 511	1, 989 513	2, 540 2, 032 508	1, 964 501	2,037	2, 519 2, 024 495		. 1, 999
Filling stationsdo General-merchandise groupdo Department, including mail-orderdo	534 1, 340	$528 \\ 1,317$	534 1, 367	524 1, 376	$526 \\ 1,336$	526 1, 304	528 1, 317	534 1, 342	535 1, 274	536 1, 297	538 1,356		. 541 1,304
Department, including mail-orderdo Other retail storesdo	873 977	859 974	905 975	909 975	885 951	868 953	881 936	897 989	851 945	859 966	911 971		- 86 95
Estimated inventories (adjusted), totaldo Durable-goods storesdo	14, 479 5, 675	14, 700 5, 751	14,458 5,669	14, 139 5, 375	14, 182 5, 357	13,862 5,289 1,017	13, 932 5, 333 2, 051	14, 355 5, 580 2, 222	14, 475 5, 725	r 14, 336 5, 548 2, 116	r 13, 698 r 5, 112	14, 273 5, 512	13, 936 5, 375
Automotive groupdo Building materials and hardware group mil. of dol	2, 169	2, 150 1, 904	2, 038 1, 938	1, 841 1, 935	1, 914 1. 904	1, 917 1, 882	1, 840	1,869	2, 317 1, 870	1,865	r 1,740	2,050 1.883	2,002
Homefurnishings groupdo Jewelry storesdo	1, 215 434	1, 234 463	$1,235 \\ 458$	1, 139 460	1, 086 453	1, 039 451	993 449	1,047 442	1, 112 426	$1,130 \\ 437$	* 1, 117 * 457	1, 132 448	1,058
Nondurable-goods storesdo Apparel groupdo Drug storesdo	8, 804 1, 747 599	8, 949 1, 833 602	8, 789 1, 794 588	8, 764 1, 798 581	8, 825 1, 810 596	8, 573 1, 716 571	8, 599 1, 752 583	8,775 1,806 596	8, 750 1, 809 563	7 8, 788 1, 780 555	* 8, 586 * 1, 768 * 541	8, 761 1, 780 581	8, 56 1, 72 54
Eating and drinking placesdo Food groupdo	428 1, 511	465 1, 523	426 1, 458	423 1, 488	423 1, 530	402 1, 543	398 1, 529	411 1, 552	396 1, 550	411 1, 496	7 416 7 1, 444	421 1, 510	408
Filling stationsdo General-merchandise groupdo Other retail storesdo	329 2, 875 1, 315	$329 \\ 2,925 \\ 1,272$	328 2, 847 1, 348	333 2, 787 1, 354	347 2, 733 1, 386	347 2, 646 1, 348	324 2, 675 1, 338	327 2, 767 1, 316	301 2, 843 1, 288	r 287 r 2, 943 r 1, 316	r 277 r 2, 893 r 1, 247	321 2, 823 1, 326	269 2, 945 1, 241
Chain stores and mail-order houses:†		,						2, 307		2, 339			
Sales, estimated, total Q	1,856 173 28	$2,186 \\ 238 \\ 38$	2, 401 308 46	2,240 238 37	2, 226 235 38	2,095 176 22	2, 144 180 21	2, 307 249 40	2, 358 239 38	2, 339 236 43	3,068 358 65	2, 266 235 38	1,871 160 30
Women's weardodOdO	85 45	120 59	148 90	116 66	108 70	22 88 52 49	93 52 47	117	$119 \\ 62$	113 59	168 96	113 64	
Automotive parts and accessoriesdo Building materialsdo Drugdo	29 54 64	38 70 68	42 85 67	46 93 66	47 99 66	87	102 66	41 112 64	44 113 67	43 99 63	64 78 94	43 88 68	30 67 64
Eating and drinking placesdo Furniture and housefurnishingsdo	48 18	68 52 22	54 24	66 51 26	$51 \\ 25$	69 52 23	53	50 26	67 51 29	49 29	52 40	51 26	50
General-merchandise groupdo Department, dry goods, and general merchan- disemil. of dol	424 224	530 298	620 368	581 351	573 347	501 300	562 330	622 369	637 381	669 378	1, 041 570	599 346	410
Mail-order (catalog sales)do_	224 76 116	298 92 129	86 155	86 132	$\begin{array}{c} 82\\132\end{array}$		90 132	105 137	100 145	126 155	140 317	94 94 149	229 7 107
Grocery and combination	740 267.7	816 286. 8	848 310.6	789 306. 9	773 300. 5	797 274. 7	281.0	778 314. 9	812 306.0	789 321. 5	906 389. 7	801 302, 4	741
Adjusted, combined index Qdo	300.6 316.3	302.0 315.1	304. 5 328. 8	308.4 315.4	300.9 304.3	296.7 284.9	300.5 291.0	306.9 313.0	294. 0 283. 7	301.0 297.8	302.5 301.0	308.4	258. 299. 296.
Men's weard ⁷ dododododo	284.7 409.2	$\begin{array}{c} 271.2\\ 413.0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 273.4\\ 441.1 \end{array}$	$291.1 \\ 404.5$	271.3 392.5	250.1 368.8	245, 1 374, 9	291.9 396.6 240.6	228.5 387.8	264.7 390.5 224.8	282.3 383.0	274.9 400.3	279. 371.
Shoes Automotive parts and accessories Automotive parts and accessories Automotive do	$\begin{array}{r} 242.2 \\ 238.6 \\ 292.2 \end{array}$	$243.0 \\ 241.8 \\ 300.2$	$246.9 \\ 240.8 \\ 306.5$	$241.1 \\ 248.2 \\ 325.1$	235.7 235.2 325.6	220.9 248.0 306.6	232.5 238.2 321.8	240.0 222.5 340.5	210.6 244.0 336.3	224.8 223.9 351.8	231.1 258.8 345.5	236.0 240.8 323.1	233. 250. 325.
Drugdo	232.2 226.4	$225.2 \\ 218.1$	229.8 233.2	$225.2 \\ 221.4$	$225.3 \\ 223.7$	233.8 221.2	223.9 224.9	222.4 214.5	220. 0 211. 8	215.7 210.7	218.1 209.0	224.9 219.5	224. 217.
Furniture and housefurnishings ddo General-merchandise group ddo Department, dry goods, and general mer-	222.7 291.3	214.9 r 289.9	229.4 288.3	236.6 303.4	231.8 293.1	244. 2 285. 6	242.5 294.5	229.4 299.3	248. 7 272. 5	229.3 286.9	244. 9 295. 4	235. 5 292. 6	246. 291.
chandise of 1935-39=100 Mail-order of do	345.4 256.1	348. 8 246. 8	349 . 3 244. 3	368.2 269.6	356.3 258.7	344.0 256.7	$358.4 \\ 262.9$	363.8 261.8	328. 5 232. 3	342. 2 255. 8	346. 7 269. 4	351.2 257.0	351. 6 245. 2
Variety ofdo	$\begin{array}{c} 229.9\\361.1\end{array}$	$226.3 \\ 367.1$	$221.2 \\ 366.3$	226.0 368.7	218.0 358.4	215.0 358.0	217.9 360.8	225.6 368.1	212. 1 358. 8	223. 1 365. 6	235.4 361.9	225. 8 364. 9	228. (358. (
Department stores: Accounts, collections, and sales by type of													
payment: Accounts receivable, end of month: Charge accounts1941 average=100	187	180	190	191	187	163	161	182	191	213	285	196	223
Instalment accountsdo Ratio of collections to accounts receivable:	157	152	152	153	187 152	151	155	165	175	189	214	165	209
Charge accounts percent Instalment accountsdo Sales by type of payment:	49 21	55 23	53 23	$53 \\ 22$	53 21	49 19	51 21	52 20	53 20	54 20	52 20	52 21	
Cash salespercent of total salesdodo	51 42 7	51 42 7	51 41 8	50 42 8	51 42 7	52 39 9	50 40 10	49 42 9	48 42 10	48 43 9	50 42 8	50 42 8	49
Instalment salesdo Sales, unadjusted, total U. S1935-39=100	227	254	295	287	268	218	238 324	299 381	293	339	r 481	₽ 285	₽ 21e
Atlantadodddodddoddddddddddddddddddd	314 180 212	339 194 239	393 256 280	365 241 277	323 232 262	294 155 212	324 173 229	381 248 296	395 234 271	425 292 324	642 r 418 438	₽ 374 ₽ 234 ₽ 271	285 186 205
Chicagodo Clevelanddo Dallasdo	227 315	254 353	304 377	292 373	265 331	214 310	234 333	282 404	274 414	332 442	465 r 662	281 \$\$ 385	214 318
Kansas Citydodddododddodddddodddddodddddddd	252 202	280 241	$\frac{311}{295}$	306 279	284 255	249 211	275 242	328 307	325 314	347 310 293	506 r 438	₽ 307 ₽ 275	p 228 189
New Yorkdo Philadelphiado Richmonddo	192 199 239	209 249 274	237 284 309	$230 \\ 277 \\ 310$	224 256 287	155 188 236	171 201 243	243 280 328	243 279 314	355 378	401 472 541		183 198 218
St. Louisdo San Francisco‡do	261	287 289	327 332	328 323	283 314	254 280	280 313	328 335 331	331 339	378 358	504 + 565	^p 317 332	232 232 249
• Revised. • Preliminary.													

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the					<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1 9		~				1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE—(Contin	ued						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
Department stores—Continued Sales, adjusted, total U. S.‡1935-39=100	283	278	293	292	285	280	283	289	276	276	293		
Atlanta‡do Bostondo Chicago‡do	374 234 272	365 208 266	389 251 277	376 243 275	368 242 262	377 227 258	360 234 276	367 241 282	376 211 258	367 234 262	382 r 239 281		24
Cleveland‡do Dallas‡do Kansas City‡do	284 393 311	279 392 301	301 374 314	295 384 309	281 385 309	274 387 304	269 r 374 299	279 * 374 312	259 r 387 301	266 r 371 299	283 r 404 322		. 29
Minneapolis‡do New York	274	267	292	273	266	261	269	276	278	267	r 293		24
New Yorkdo Philadelphia‡do Richmond‡do	7 232 265 306	$7222 \\ 272 \\ 294$	242 274 303	⁷ 234 271 315	7 236 269 311	$222 \\ 261 \\ 326$	234 268 304	* 238 277 306	r 223 260 295	7 227 267 305	7 237 276 311		22 26 26 26 20
St. Louisdo San Franciscotdo Stocks, total U. S., end of month:	310	309 329	321 335	335 340	314 335	325 329	326 333	332 326	309 337	300 319	330 339		28 28 31
Stocks, total U. S., end of month: Unadjusteddo Adjusteddo	265	$\frac{287}{283}$	$\frac{285}{278}$	277 273	$\frac{256}{265}$	$\frac{245}{256}$	254 253	274 264	297 270	305 273	$244 \\ 271$	₽ 270	₽ 24 ₽ 27
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol Montgomery Ward & Codo		258, 692	295, 754	292, 936	284, 289	240, 126	280, 233	316, 387	315, 329	327, 785	434, 472	287, 380	202, 61
Montgomery ward & Codo Sears, Roebuck & Codo Rural sales of general merchandise:	128, 340	89, 179 169, 513	101, 110 194, 644	100, 334 192, 602	90, 678 193, 611	77,005 163,121	95, 517 184, 716	106, 735 209, 652	112, 398 202, 931	115, 727 212, 059	150, 420 284, 053	97, 842 189, 538	61, 45 141, 16
Total U. S., unadjusted	237.0 218.1 278.4	260.5 248.8 290.4	278.4 265.7 302.5	272.4 264.0 287.7	260.1 244.1 273.1	209.1 183.1 228.2	263. 5 235. 9 289. 4	317.3 285.3 354.6	318.4 278.7 384.0	369.4 371.7 445.2	442.1 408.2 484.4	289.0 269.4 326.0	212. 191. 241.
Middle West do Far West do Total U. S., adjusted do	219.8	$251.1 \\ 268.2$	264.8 290.0	262.6 283.2	251.5 300.0	202, 9 249, 9	250.3 305.4	305.1 338.4	297.6 352.1	345, 5 363, 6	417.1 509.9	274.1 311.4	203. 231.
Total U. S., adjusteddo Eastdo Southdo	254.2	261.3 248.8 305.7	290.9 267.3 329.5	303.7 294.0 347.0	$293.\ 2$ $281.\ 2$ $333.\ 5$	283.7 274.1 326.5	287.4 269.0 322.3	286.9 275.1 311.6	266. 2 232. 2 300. 5	285.0 266.1 325.4	312. 2 282. 5 350. 3		253.
Middle Westdo Far Westdo	. 274.8	264.3 298.0	271.3 310.2	296. 4 316. 1	$274.6 \\ 331.5$	271.6 306.2	270.3 313.2	283.6 295.8	253.3 313.3	262.9 290.0	281.1 325.2		270.
WHOLESALE TRADE Service and limited-function wholesalers:													
Sales, estimated (unadj.), totalmil. of dol Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	5, 234 1, 615 3, 619	5, 737 1, 839 3, 898	5,236 1,765 3,471	5,220 1,754 3,466	5, 247 1, 735	4, 856 1, 525	5, 551 1, 737	5, 851 1, 843	5,769 1,842	5,904 1,762	5,685 1,688	5,480 1,726	5, 16
Inventories, estimated (unadj.), totaldo Durable-goods establishmentsdo	7,487	7,413 3,392	7,217 3,341	6,992 3,222	$3, 512 \\ 6, 854 \\ 3, 092$	3, 331 6, 839 2, 970	3, 814 6, 873 2, 848	4,008 7,002 2,820	3, 927 7, 007 2, 736	4, 142 7, 019 2, 733	3, 997 6, 888 2, 757	3,754 7,084 3,040	3, 70 6, 98 2, 84
Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	4,145	4, 021	3, 876	3, 770	3, 762	3, 869	* 4, 025	4, 182	4, 271	4, 286	4, 131	4, 043	4, 13
		EMP		ENT A	ND PO	DPULA	TION			1		1	1
POPULATION Population, continental United States:§													
Total, including armed forcesthousands. Civilian populationdo	148, 245 146, 731	148, 430 146, 921	148, 639 147, 145	148, 823 147, 354	149, 014 147, 546	149, 215 147, 752	149,452 147,983	149, 703 148, 244	149, 947 148, 502	150, 183	150, 397 148, 966	149, 175 147, 706	
EMPLOYMENT													
Employment status of noninstitutional population: Estimated number 14 years of age and over, totalthousands.													
totalthousands. Maledo. Femaledo.	109, 195 53, 689 55, 506	109, 290 53, 730 55, 560	$ \begin{array}{r} 109,373 \\ 53,764 \\ 55,609 \end{array} $	109, 458 53, 799 55, 659	109, 547 53, 837 55, 710	$109,664 \\ 53,898 \\ 55,766$	109, 760 53, 939 55, 821	109, 860 53, 984 55, 876	109, 975 54, 036 55, 939	54,075	110, 169 54, 121 56, 048	109, 623 53, 878 55, 745	110, 25 54, 16 56, 09
		62, 305	62, 327	63, 452	64, 866	65, 278	65, 105	64, 222	64, 021	64, 363	63, 475	63, 571	62, 83
Total labor force, including armed forcesdo Armed forcesdo Civilian labor force, totaldo MaledodOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOd	1,508 60,388 43,229	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1, 491 \\ 60, 814 \\ 43, 525 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,492 \\ 60,835 \\ 43,668 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,469\\61,983\\43,886\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1,468\\ 63,398\\ 44,832 \end{array} $	$1,463 \\ 63,815 \\ 45,267$	1,468 63,637 45,163	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1,459\\ 62,763\\ 44,319 \end{array} $	1,445 62,576 43,988	62, 927	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1,430\\ 62,045\\ 43,765 \end{array} $	1,466 62,105 44,075	61, 42
Femaledo Employeddo Maledo	57.168	17, 289 57, 647 41, 092	17, 167 57, 819 41, 463	$ \begin{array}{r} 18,097\\58,694\\41,521\end{array} $	18, 566 59, 619 42, 233	18,548 59,720	18, 474 59, 947 42, 644	18, 444 59, 411 42, 085	18, 588 59, 001 41, 426	18,828 59,518	18, 280 58, 556	18,030 58,710	17,71
Femaledododododo	16, 356 6, 993	16, 555 7, 393	16,356 7,820	17, 173 8, 974	17,386 9,696	42, 422 17, 298 9, 647	17,303 8,507	17, 326 8, 158	17, 575	17, 735 7, 878	41, 293 17, 263 6, 773	41, 660 17, 049 8, 026	16,49
Nonagricultural employmentdo Unemployeddo	3, 221	50, 254 3, 167	49, 999 3, 016	49, 720 3, 289	49, 924 3, 778	50, 073 4, 095	51, 441 3, 689	51, 254 3, 351	51, 290 3, 576	51,640	51, 783 3, 489	50, 684 3, 395	50, 74
Not in labor forcedo Employees in nonagricultural establishments;†	- 47, 298	46, 985	47, 046	46,006	44, 683	44, 385	44, 655	45, 638	45, 953	45, 701	46, 694	46, 051	47, 45
Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)	43, 061	42, 918	42, 966	42, 731	42, 835	42, 573	42, 994	43, 466	r 42, 601	* 42, 772	r 43, 695	» 43, 005	p 42, 22
Manufacturingdododododododododododododo	- 14,649 - 7,923 - 6,726	14,475 7,819 6,656	$\begin{array}{r} 14,177 \\ 7,656 \\ 6,521 \end{array}$	13,877 7,441 6,436	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 13,757\\7,255\\6,502\end{array} $	14, 114 7, 302 6, 812	14, 312 7, 409 6, 903	7 13,892 7 6,986 7 6,906	7 13, 800 7 7, 043	r 14,054 r 7,319 r 6,735	p 14. 148 p 7, 466	P 13, 99 P 7, 36
Mining, totaldododo	- 986	981 102	984 103	974 101	968 100	943 95	956 94	948 92	593 65	7 913 7 83	7 936	^p 6, 682 ^p 931 ^p 94	p 81
Anthracitedo	- 80 - 455	79 448	78 446	77 438	77 431	76 410	76 425	76 421	76 100	77	76 7 421	» 77 » 405	
thousands_ Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo	- 258 93	257 95	259 97	260 98	262 98	264 99	263 99	261 99	* 256 96	96	254 + 93	₽ 259 ₽ 96	
Contract construction do Transportation and public utilities do Interstate railroads do	. 1,926 - 4,024 1,414	1,947 3,975 1,370	2,036 3,991 1,387	2, 137 4, 021 1, 416	2,205 4,031 1,410	2, 277 4, 007 1, 381	2,341 3,992 1,375	2, 341 3, 959	2,313	7 2, 244	r 2,091 r 3,935	p 2, 156 p 3, 979	₽ 1, 99 ₽ 3, 87
Local railways and bus linesdo Telephone	- 161 644	160 644	161 641	159 639	159 637	158 638	157	1, 339 157 625	r 1, 257 156 619	r 1, 281 154 616	1,328 154 612	P 1, 367 P 158 P 632	
	_ 56	55	55	55	53	52	52 521	50	49	48	48	₽ 53	

Revised.
 Preliminary.
 The adjusted indexes of department-store sales have recently been revised; unpublished revisions available upon request are as follows: Atlanta, 1944-April 1948; Chicago, 1945-April 1948; Cleveland and Minneapolis, 1946-March 1948; Kansas City, 1945-March 1948; New York, 1946-January 1949; Philadelphia, 1944-March 1948; Richmond, 1946-May 1948; San Francisco, 1919-November 1948.
 Current revisions for Dallas are tentative, pending completion of the revision for earlier periods. Department-store sales indexes for the United States reflect all revisions in the districts and, therefore, are subject to further adjustment. Recent revisions of data on department-store stocks, by districts, are reflected in the U. S. total which is also subject to further revisions of mechandise have been recomputed on a 1935-39 base; data through 1948 appear in the 1949 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT. The series on wholesale trade have been revised back to 1939; monthly figures for 1946-48 and annual data beginning 1939 are shown on pp. 18-20 of the October 1949 SURVEY; unpublished revisions are available upon request.
 §Data for 1947 and 1948 (shown in the 1949 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT) have been revised; revisions prior to August 1948 are available upon request. TRevised series. See note marked "f" on p. S-11.

March 1950

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

March 10.0		00		001									0-11
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	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Employees in nonagricultural establishments†— Continued Continued Unadjusted (U.S. Dept. of Labor)—Continued Trade thousands. Wholesale trade	9, 292 2, 541 6, 751 1, 386 1, 184 647 1, 735 4, 712 447 447 346 142 5, 737	9, 310 2, 523 6, 787 1, 411 1, 193 648 1, 749 4, 720 445 346 144 5, 761	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{9, 478} \\ \textbf{2, 504} \\ \textbf{6, 974} \\ \textbf{1, 515} \\ \textbf{1, 204} \\ \textbf{658} \\ \textbf{1, 757} \\ \textbf{4, 768} \\ \textbf{451} \\ \textbf{347} \\ \textbf{150} \\ \textbf{5, 775} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{9,342}\\ \textbf{2,482}\\ \textbf{6,860}\\ \textbf{1,434}\\ \textbf{1,203}\\ \textbf{661}\\ \textbf{1,763}\\ \textbf{4,804}\\ \textbf{464}\\ \textbf{353}\\ \textbf{153}\\ \textbf{153}\\ \textbf{5,813} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9, 336\\ 2, 491\\ 6, 845\\ 1, 401\\ 1, 208\\ 670\\ 1, 774\\ 4, 834\\ 487\\ 361\\ 154\\ 5, 803 \end{array}$	9, 220 2, 472 6, 748 1, 356 1, 201 679 1, 780 4, 851 511 364 151 5, 738	$\begin{array}{c} 9,213\\ 2,515\\ 6,608\\ 1,337\\ 1,181\\ 688\\ 1,780\\ 4,836\\ 504\\ 358\\ 144\\ 5,763\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,409\\ 2,538\\ 6,871\\ 1,432\\ 1,192\\ 692\\ 1,771\\ 4,833\\ 475\\ 356\\ 147\\ 5,893\end{array}$	r 9, 505 r 2, 554 r 6, 951 r 1, 489 r 1, 200 696 r 1, 767 4, 794 451 350 147 5, 866	r 9, 605 2, 538 r 7, 067 1, 588 1, 208 r 704 1, 767 r 4, 769 r 445 r 348 145 5, 783	r 10, 130 r 2, 537 r 7, 593 r 1, 973 r 1, 217 r 716 r 1, 770 r 4, 738 444 347 143 r 6, 041	p 9, 436 p 2, 521 p 6, 915 p 1, 479 p 1, 198 p 676 p 1, 762 p 464 p 352 p 1464 p 352 p 147	9, 295 p 2, 517 p 6, 778 p 1, 394 p 1, 183 p 708 p 1, 771 p 4, 705 p 5, 777
Total, adjusted (Federal Reserve) do Manufacturing do Mining do Contract construction do Transportation and public utilities do Trade do Finance do Service do Government do	2, 164 4, 059	$\begin{array}{r} 43,445\\14,501\\987\\2,140\\4,008\\9,497\\1,749\\4,792\\5,771\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{43, 263}\\ \textbf{14, 316}\\ \textbf{987}\\ \textbf{2, 121}\\ \textbf{4, 008}\\ \textbf{9, 516}\\ \textbf{1, 748}\\ \textbf{4, 792}\\ \textbf{5, 775} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 43,027\\14,095\\975\\2,116\\4,024\\9,475\\1,754\\4,804\\5,784\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{42, 896} \\ \textbf{14, 007} \\ \textbf{965} \\ \textbf{2, 100} \\ \textbf{4, 003} \\ \textbf{9, 456} \\ \textbf{1, 756} \\ \textbf{4, 786} \\ \textbf{5, 823} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 42,711\\ 13,917\\ 939\\ 2,128\\ 3,968\\ 9,368\\ 1,755\\ 4,777\\ 5,846\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 42,864\\ 13,979\\ 949\\ 2,167\\ 3,947\\ 9,420\\ 1,762\\ 4,788\\ 5,852\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43,068\\14,108\\943\\2,188\\3,939\\9,453\\1,780\\4,785\\5,872\end{array}$	r 42, 163 r 13, 706 591 2, 203 r 3, 877 r 9, 386 r 1, 785 4, 770 5, 845	r 42, 375 r 13, 691 r 912 r 2, 200 r 3, 894 r 9, 304 r 1, 788 r 4, 769 5, 820	r 42, 712 r 13, 943 r 936 r 2, 134 r 3, 935 r 9, 403 r 1, 788 r 4, 762 r 5, 811		 \$\$ 42,656 \$\$ 14,025 \$\$ 816 \$\$ 2,189 \$\$ 3,911 \$\$ 9,398 \$\$ 1,780
Production workers in manufacturing industries;† Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)thousands. Durnble-goods industriesdo Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood products (except furni-	12,074 6,523 23	$11,904 \\ 6,417 \\ 23$	11,6166,26223	11, 324 6, 057 21	$11,337 \\ 6,022 \\ 21$	11, 211 5, 894 19	$11,561 \\ 5,947 \\ 18$	11,775 6,060 18	r 11, 368 r 5, 651 18	* 11, 283 * 5, 713 17	* 11, 513 * 5, 965 17	p 11, 597 p 6, 096 p 20	^p 11, 456 ^p 6, 007 ^p 17
furnier and wood products (except faint fure)	655 380 278 429 110 1,077	$\begin{array}{r} 659 \\ 385 \\ 274 \\ 423 \\ 107 \\ 1,062 \end{array}$	$659 \\ 389 \\ 268 \\ 416 \\ 105 \\ 1,028 \end{cases}$	$\begin{array}{r} 672 \\ 309 \\ 259 \\ 414 \\ 106 \\ 991 \end{array}$	686 410 257 409 105 971	676 407 253 400 101 934	686 414 263 412 107 932	$\begin{array}{c} 684\\ 416\\ 277\\ 414\\ 107\\ 938\end{array}$	689 7 414 284 411 108 7 559	r 692 r 412 283 411 108 r 737	r 684 404 r 289 r 413 107 r 953	p 676 p 401 p 272 p 416 p 107 p 939	p 649 p 289 p 403 p 966
mills	553 46 752	552 47 729	545 47 706	534 45 683	523 45 679	506 42 671	498 41 688	499 42 708	* 131 39 * 677	r 320 38 666	505 41 + 688	ν 476 ν 43 ν 701	
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers suppliesthousands. Machinery (except electrical)do Electrical machinerydo Transportation equipmentdo Automobilesdo Aircraft and partsdo Ship and boat building and repairsdo Instruments and related products	$ \begin{array}{c c} 112\\ 1,133\\ 607\\ 1,021\\ 649\\ 190 \end{array} $	$108 \\ 1, 108 \\ 585 \\ 1, 017 \\ 646 \\ 192 \\ 98 \\ 72 \\ 183 \\ 354$	$103 \\ 1,066 \\ 560 \\ 1,012 \\ 649 \\ 192 \\ 93 \\ 69 \\ 181 \\ 343$	$97 \\ 1,014 \\ 538 \\ 955 \\ 601 \\ 187 \\ 92 \\ 67 \\ 177 \\ 333 \\ 33$	949775189956461878866176333	$\begin{array}{r} 92\\ 939\\ 505\\ 1,014\\ 670\\ 192\\ 86\\ 59\\ 170\\ 313\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\927\\507\\998\\678\\185\\80\\47\\169\\347\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} & 110 \\ & 935 \\ & 531 \\ & 1,017 \\ & 686 \\ & 191 \\ & 74 \\ & 566 \\ & 172 \\ & 366 \end{array}$	116 922 7 548 7 086 7 666 188 69 53 174 383	113 908 7 546 7 898 7 582 7 184 722 7 50 174 381	112 r 931 r 556 r 898 585 185 69 50 173 r 363	p 106 p 1, 001 p 552 p 987 p 644 p 189 p 85	» 941 » 55: » 977
Nondurable-goods industries	$\begin{array}{c c} & 231 \\ & 100 \\ & 108 \\ & 189 \\ & 145 \\ & 88 \\ & 1,190 \\ & 582 \\ & 214 \end{array}$	$5,487 \\1,069 \\226 \\103 \\110 \\185 \\149 \\85 \\1,150 \\558 \\211$	$5,354 \\1,071 \\217 \\108 \\125 \\186 \\140 \\82 \\1,100 \\530 \\207 \\$	5,267 1,095 221 115 131 188 148 82 1,087 526 202	5,315 1,153 226 122 169 192 152 84 1,083 525 203	$5,317 \\1,224 \\227 \\122 \\220 \\191 \\169 \\82 \\1,057 \\518 \\200$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,614\\ 1,350\\ 229\\ 116\\ 339\\ 194\\ 165\\ 91\\ 1,092\\ 530\\ 211\end{array}$	$5,715 \\ 1,340 \\ 230 \\ 110 \\ 322 \\ 196 \\ 157 \\ 94 \\ 1,132 \\ 547 \\ 219 \\$	r 5,717 r 1,273 236 104 r 232 199 149 92 r 1,168 565 227	r 5, 570 r 1, 184 243 09 r 159 194 146 89 r 1, 184 572 230	r 5, 548 r 1, 138 252 96 135 189 141 r 86 r 1, 187 574 227	p 1, 172 p 232 p 108	» 8 » 1, 17
Apparel and other finished textile prod- uctsthousandsthousandsthousandsthousandsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothingthousandst	- 1,055 - 139	1,051 137 242	1,008 134 241	956 118 239	959 122 236	942 116 221	1,040 131	1, 082 133	r 1,083 129 r 252	r 1,030 120	* 1, 045 129	^p 1, 022 ^p 129	
Women's outerweardo Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied indus-	324 391 204	$318 \\ 386 \\ 201$	289 377 196	257 372 194	$258 \\ 369 \\ 192$	$263 \\ 365 \\ 188$	235 306 371 191	246 319 384 197	308 392 200	r 251 279 393 201	248 296 7 390 200	p 240 p 294 p 382 p 198	p 38
tries the second	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 496\\ 139\\ 164\\ 511\\ 157\\ 61\\ 44\\ 187\\ 149\\ 194\\ 80\\ 358\\ 234\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 495\\ 140\\ 163\\ 495\\ 148\\ 61\\ 44\\ 188\\ 149\\ 190\\ 89\\ 348\\ 228\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 494\\ 141\\ 162\\ 476\\ 142\\ 60\\ 43\\ 188\\ 149\\ 185\\ 87\\ 332\\ 216\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 494\\ 142\\ 163\\ 464\\ 139\\ 60\\ 43\\ 189\\ 189\\ 180\\ 181\\ 86\\ 339\\ 223\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 485\\ 141\\ 162\\ 453\\ 136\\ 59\\ 41\\ 189\\ 150\\ 177\\ 82\\ 342\\ 226\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 486\\ 141\\ 161\\ 458\\ 135\\ 60\\ 42\\ 190\\ 150\\ 180\\ 81\\ 356\\ 234\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 495\\ 144\\ 163\\ 478\\ 140\\ 61\\ 42\\ 189\\ 149\\ 167\\ 64\\ 354\\ 230\\ \end{array}$	500 144 166 488 141 62 44 185 148 185 148 185 148 185 148 185 148 244	409 145 165 485 143 62 44 187 148 r 187 81 332 r 209	$\begin{array}{c} r \ 502 \\ 147 \\ 168 \\ r \ 484 \\ 144 \\ 62 \\ 444 \\ r \ 185 \\ 146 \\ r \ 187 \\ 87 \\ r \ 344 \\ 225 \end{array}$	p 141 p 164 p 485 p 146 p 61	p 48]
Manufacturing production-worker exmployment index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)† 1939=100_ Manufacturing production-worker employment index, adjusted (Federal Reserve)†1939=100_ r Revised. p Preliminary.	. 147. 4	145. 3 145. 6	141. 8 143. 4	138. 2 140. 8	138. 4 139. 9	136. 9 138. 9	141. 1 139. 6	143. 7 141. 3	138. 8 136. 6	* 137. 7 * 136. 4	r 140.5 r 139.2	p 141.6	1

* Revised. * Preliminary. † Revised series. Beginning with the October 1949 SURVEY, the indicated series on employment, pay rolls, and hours and earnings have been revised to incorporate three major changes: (1) adoption of the current Standard Industrial Classification for manufacturing industries; (2) reclassification of reporting establishments on the basis of major postwar product or activity; (3) adjustment to 1947 bench-mark levels and a revision in estimating production-worker employment. Revised data on employees in nonagricultural establishments (unalgusted) by major groups are shown on p. 24 of the November 1949 SURVEY. The Federal Reserve adjusted figures for the total nonagricultural and manufacturing employment and the adjusted indexes for manufacturing production workers were further revised in the December 1949 SURVEY. All unpublished revisions are available upon request.

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Jnless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the	1949											1950	
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar
-	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	OPULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					
EMPLOYMENT-Continued													
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, totalsnumber Construction (Federal and State)do Maintenance (State) Federal civilian employees:	203, 088 48, 744 109, 014	214, 405 59, 507 108, 618	238, 605 80, 881 111, 169	268, 525 106, 743 113, 965	295,071 124,025 120,469	314, 414 137, 965 124, 931	327, 536 146, 144 128, 631	320,842 143, 585 125, 032	* 310 , 606 * 137, 971 122, 022	$271, 129 \\100, 219 \\120, 798$	240, 059 72, 406 117, 596	267, 685 100, 866 117, 705	
United Statesthousandstousandsdo District of Columbiado Railway employees (class I steam railways):	1, 900 213	$1,908 \\ 214$	$1,922 \\ 215$	$\substack{1,933\\216}$	$\substack{1,929\\217}$	$1,923 \\ 217$	1, 915 214	1,886 213	1, 846 211	1,835 211	7 1, 829 7 ¹ 213	1,894 $^{1}214$	1.80 1.21
Railway employees (class I steam railways): Totalthousandsthousands	1, 261	1, 228	1, 245	1, 267	1, 261	1, 238	1, 231	1, 196	1, 116	7 1, 141	1, 183	p 1, 221	₽ 1, 1
Unadjusted1935-39=100Adjusteddo	$120.6 \\ 123.6$	$117.3 \\ 120.3$	$119.1 \\ 121.0$	$121.2 \\ 121.7$	120, 6 119, 0	118.4 116.0	117.8 115.4	114.2 111.5	106. 9 103. 4	*109.2 108.2	p 112, 6 p 114, 4	p 116. 7	p 112 p 117
PAY ROLLS													
Ianufacturing production-worker pay roll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)†1939=100	340.4	332. 8	319. 2	312.8	315.7	312. 8	323.0	335.1	7 320. 9	7 315.5	331.7	₽ 325.5	
LABOR CONDITIONS				Ì									
verage weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor);† All manufacturing industries	39.4 39.9 41,3	39, 1 39, 5 39, 6	38.4 39.0 36.7	38.6 39.0 40.3	38. 8 39. 2 39. 7	38. 8 38. 8 40. 3	39. 1 39. 3 39. 7	39.6 39.6 40.3	39.7 39.9 40.3	r 39.3 39.3 40.2	r 40.0 r 40.3 r 40.7	p 39. 2 p 39. 5 p 40. 0	P 39 P 40 P 40
Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture)	39, 5 39, 3 39, 8	40.3 40.2 39.6	40. 5 40. 6 38. 7	41.1 41.1 38.5	40, 7 40, 7 39, 0	39, 4 39, 3 38, 6	40.7 40.8 40.5	40.7 40.6 41.0	r 41.7 46 r 41.7	7 41.0 7 41.0 7 41.2	* 41. 4 40. 9 * 42. 1	<i>p</i> 40. 6 <i>p</i> 40. 6 <i>p</i> 40. 0	p 39
Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Glass and glass productsdo Primary metal industries do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	40. 4 39. 9 39. 8 39. 9	39.9 39.1 39.0 39.5	39.3 38.2 38.4 39.4	39.6 39.1 38.0 38.7	39.4 38.9 37.6 37.7	38.7 37.9 36.9 36.4	39.6 39.0 37.6 37.6	39.6 38.2 37.6	r 40, 4 r 39, 5 37, 5	r 40.0 r 39.1 36.6	r 40. 4 39. 7 r 39. 4	<i>p</i> 39.8 <i>p</i> 39.0 <i>p</i> 38.2	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	40.8	41.0	41.3	40.7	40, 5	39.1	39.4	37.1 39.6	r 34. 0 40. 7	34.7 7 39.4	39.2 40.3		1
metalshours Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- chinery, transportation equipment) hours	39.7	39.5	38.7	39.0	39.2	39.3	39.6	40. 2	7 40.1	r 39. 3	r 40. 5	p 39.6	₽4(
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies. hours. Machinery (except electrical)	37.2 40.4 39.6 39.8 39.5	37 . 6 39 . 9 39. 1 38. 6 37. 7	36.6 39.1 38.5 38.7 38.6 20.4	37.1 39.2 38.8 38.2 37.3	37 . 3 39 . 2 39 . 0 39, 5 39. 4	37.7 39.0 38.7 39.9 40.3	39.5 39.1 39.1 39.7 39.8	40.3 39.3 40.0 40.1 40.4	7 41. 4 39. 2 40. 4 39. 1 39. 0	r 40.0 r 38.6 39.9 r 38.7 r 38.3	40. 5 39. 7 r 40. 6 r 40. 2 40. 3	p 38. 6 p 39. 4 p 39. 5 p 39. 4 p 39. 2	1
Aircraft and partsdo Ship and boat building and repairsdo Railroad equipmentdo Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	41.2 38.5 40.7 39.8 40.3	40.7 38.9 39.9 39.7 40.2	39.4 38.2 38.6 39.3 39.0	40. 5 38. 1 39. 2 3 9. 5 39. 0	40. 5 38. 4 39. 0 39. 2 39. 4	39. 9 38. 4 37. 7 39. 0 39. 0	40. 2 37. 3 7 38. 4 39. 0 38. 9	40. 6 37. 7 38. 1 39. 5 40. 2	40. 5 7 36. 4 38. 5 39. 8 40. 7	r 41. 5 r 34. 8 38. 2 40. 0 r 41. 0	41. 1 38. 1 38. 7 7 40. 1 40. 9	<i>p</i> 40. 6 <i>r</i> 37. 8 <i>p</i> 39. 0 <i>p</i> 39. 6 <i>p</i> 39. 9	p 3
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products do Meat products. do Dairy products. do Bakery products. do Bakery products. do Bakery products. do Beverages. do. Tobacco manufactures. do Broad-woven fabric mills. do Broad-woven fabric mills. do	$\begin{array}{r} 45.0\\ 38.2\\ 42.1\\ 40.3\\ 35.4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38.6 \\ 40.9 \\ 40.3 \\ 44.4 \\ 37.2 \\ 41.4 \\ 40.8 \\ 36.1 \\ 37.2 \\ 36.8 \\ 36.5 \end{array}$	37.6 40.6 39.9 44.6 36.5 42.0 40.9 34.7 35.7 35.2 35.1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	38.5 41.6 40.4 45.8 38.3 42.2 42.1 38.0 36.3 35.7 36.2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	38.9 41.7 41.0 45.0 40.8 41.5 41.4 38.7 37.6 37.6 37.0	39.6 41.8 41.6 44.4 40.1 42.1 40.7 38.9 38.6 38.5 37.8	39.6 41.7 41.1 44.2 40.0 741.6 40.5 38.2 739.4 39.4 39.6 738.9	r 40, 0 38, 0 39, 5 39, 8	$\begin{array}{c} & 7 \ 39.5 \\ & 7 \ 41.5 \\ & 43.2 \\ & 44.2 \\ & 36.6 \\ & 41.3 \\ & 39.7 \\ & 7 \ 38.2 \\ & 7 \ 39.8 \\ & 40.3 \\ & 37.6 \end{array}$	₽ 37.5	p 4]
Apparel and other finished textile products	36.2	36.3	34.4	35.5	35.4	35.4	35.7	36.8	7 36. 5	35.7	7 35.9	p 35, 8	
Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	36.5 35.6 35.8	36.7 36.4 35.4	34.5 35.2 33.4	34. 2 36. 1 35. 0	33.3 35.8 34.6	33.4 36.1 33.9	33.5 36.4 34.2	35.4 36.9 35.8	r 34. 3 r 37. 5 r 34. 2	33.0 36.9 33.7	34.7 36.7 34.6	p 34, 6 p 36, 2 p 34, 6	
Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	41.2 42.0	41.0 41.7	40.3 41.2	40.4 41.1	40.7 41.1	41.1 41.8	41. 8 42. 6	42.6 43.0	43. 1 43. 7	43.0 43.7	7 42. 8 43. 6		₽4
hours	$\begin{array}{c} 38.6\\ 37.1\\ 39.6\\ 41.0\\ 39.9\\ 40.6\end{array}$	38.6 37.1 39.6 40.9 39.4 40.7	$\begin{array}{c} 38.4\\ 37.6\\ 39.3\\ 40.6\\ 38.8\\ 40.1 \end{array}$	38.7 37.8 39.7 40.7 39.2 40.4	38.7 37.4 40.0 40.8 39.2 40.2	$\begin{array}{c c} 38.6\\ 37.1\\ 39.8\\ 40.6\\ 39.3\\ 40.0 \end{array}$	38.5 36.8 39.6 40.5 39.2 40.0	39.1 37.5 39.9 41.4 39.8 40.4		r 37.3 39.3 r 41.5 r 40.0	7 39. 4 38. 3 40. 3 41. 6 40. 3 7 40. 4	p 39.7 p 41.0	p 4
Paints, pigments, and fillers do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do	40. 7 39. 9 39. 9 37. 7 35. 4 37. 7	40. 5 40. 0 40. 0 37. 0 35. 8 37. 5	$\begin{array}{c} 41.1\\ 40.1\\ 39.8\\ 36.9\\ 35.4\\ 35.8\end{array}$	40. 7 40. 7 40. 5 37. 7 36. 3 35. 1	41, 2 40, 2 39, 9 38, 2 36, 6 36, 5	40. 9 40. 7 40. 4 38. 4 36. 6 37. 0	41. 1 40. 3 39. 8 38. 3 36. 0 37. 2	41. 5 41. 1 40. 5 40. 3 39. 1 36. 8	41. 4 41. 0 40. 3 39. 4 37. 3 7 36. 5	7 40.0 7 39.9 38.5 36.9 35.1	44. 1 39. 8 39. 7 39. 3 37. 3 7 37. 0	<i>p</i> 41. 0 <i>p</i> 40. 4 <i>p</i> 40. 2 <i>p</i> 38. 3 <i>p</i> 36. 5 <i>p</i> 36. 6	р 4 р 3
Footwear (except rubber)do	37.3	37.2	35.1	34.0	36. 0	36.8	36.7	36.0	35.1	33.3	36.1	P 35. 9	
Mining: Metaldo Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	42. 4 26. 1 37. 9	43. 3 25. 0 36. 4	42.6 30.6 37.4	42. 2 34. 1 37. 5	40. 6 23. 4 30. 7	39.4 35.0 25.1	39.5 23.4 26.1	39.6 31.8 27.0	40. 1 39. 2 7 31. 9	1 35.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 42.2 \\ 22.0 \\ 26.4 \end{array} $		
Petroleum and natural-gas production hours Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding constructiondo Building constructiondo	39. 8 42. 3 37. 3 39. 7 36. 5	39.6 42.5 36.9 39.5 36.1	39. 9 43. 3 37. 3 40. 1 36. 4	40. 6 44. 3 38. 5 41. 7 37. 2	39.7 43.8 38.5 41.9 37.1	40. 3 43. 4 38. 6 42. 2 37. 1	42.4	40.9	38.3 41.8	42.8 37.1 39.9	39. 9 42. 5 36. 4 38. 3 35. 7	P 43.3 P 37.7 P 40.7	

 Revised.
 Preliminary.
 December and January data and December data in the average in Maryland.
 State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately.
 Revised series. See note marked "t" on p. S-11. » Preliminary. December and January data and December data in the average include all of Fairfax County, Virginia, and Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties,

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Juless 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	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	OPULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													
Verage weekly hours per worker, etc.†—Continued Nonmanufacturing industries—Continued Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lineshours Telephonedo Telepraphdo Gas and electric utilitiesdo Trade: Wholesale tradedo	45. 1 38. 6 44. 5 41. 4 40. 5	45. 2 38. 3 44. 7 41. 5 40. 6	45. 2 38. 2 45. 3 41. 3 40. 6	44. 9 38. 6 45. 2 41. 3 40. 7	46. 0 38. 4 45. 0 41. 3 40. 6	45. 1 38. 5 45. 4 41. 3 40. 8	44. 7 38. 4 45. 1 41. 4 40. 7	44. 3 38. 6 44. 5 41. 4 40. 7	* 44. 2 38. 7 44. 5 41. 7 * 40. 9	44. 0 38. 8 43. 7 41. 6	44. 5 38. 4 43. 7 41. 9 41. 0	p 44.7 p 41.5	
Retail trade: General-merchandise storesdo Food and liquordo Automotive and accessories dealersdo	36.3	36. 1 39. 7 45. 7	36. 6 40. 0 45. 7	36. 3 39. 7 45. 8	36, 8 40, 4 45, 5	37.2 41.1 45.6	37. 2 41. 1 45. 6	36. 6 40. 2 45. 5	7 36. 4 40. 3 45. 9	36. 2 40. 1 r 45. 7	37.9 40.4 45.9	p 36.7 p 40.2	
Service: Hotels, year-rounddo Laundriesdo Cleaning and dyeing plantsdo	41.5	44.5 41.5 40.5	44. 2 41. 8 42. 4	44. 7 42. 4 42. 7	44. 1 41. 6 42. 3	44. 1 41. 5 41. 0	44. 2 40. 8 39. 5	44. 1 41. 2 41. 7	44.2 7 41.1 7 41.1	44. 0 40. 9 40. 9	43. 9 41. 2 41. 0	p 44. 2 p 41. 5 p 41. 2	
ndustrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month: Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvedthousands. In effect during month: Work stoppagesnumber Work stoppagesthousands Man-days idle during monththousands Dardays idle during monththousands		290 500 440 530 3, 500	365 160 535 210 1, 900	455 235 680 310 3, 450	385 575 635 675 4, 500	350 110 600 250 2, 400	380 140 625 240 2, 100	290 475 525 565 6, 550	250 600 425 1,000 19,000	200 70 360 875 7, 500	r 150 40 225 400 1, 200	300 258 4, 417	22: 28: 34: 30 2, 60
Percent of available working time J. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placements	.1 276 1,300	. 5 327 1, 458	.3 363 1,800	.5 403 1,662	.6 400 1,522	.4 369 1,383	.3 452 1,252	. 9 466 1, 013	2. 7 416 1, 363	1.0 350 1,545	. 2 312 1, 630	.6 370 1.457	30- 1, 72-
Continued claimsdo Benefit payments: Beneficiaries, weekly averagedo Amount of paymentsthous. of dol_ Veterans' unemployment allowances:	7, 111	8, 754 1, 786 152, 204	7, 886 1, 598 136, 558	8, 366 1, 718 146, 712	8, 778 1, 809 154, 695	7, 467 1, 717 148, 767	8, 353 1, 952 170, 629	7, 084 1, 744 154, 079	8, 363 1, 528 135, 707	7, 584 1, 698 152, 170	8, 259 r 1, 889 r 170, 580	7, 879 1, 677 145, 032	9, 00 2, 08 186, 38
Continued claims	372 2, 551 647 47, 103	376 3, 130 678 60, 766	299 2, 608 592 50, 423	331 2, 358 539 44, 618	446 2, 486 586 45, 797	279 2, 569 582 48, 939	52 936 113 24, 135	31 385 83 8, 775	31 265 62 5, 462	29 268 60 5, 291	$29 \\ 280 \\ 61 \\ 5, 474$	$\begin{array}{r} 227\\ 1,670\\ 381\\ 32,219\end{array}$	2 28 6 5, 75
abor turn-over in manufacturing establishments: Accession rate,monthly rate per 100 employees. Separation rate, totalthousands. Dischargesdo Lay-offsdo Quitsdo Military and miscellaneousdo	2.9 4.1 .3 2.3 1.4 .1	3.0 4.8 .3 2.8 1.6 .1	2.9 4.8 .2 2.8 1.7 .1	3.5 5.2 .2 3.3 1.6 .1	4.4 4.3 .2 2.5 1.5 .1	3.5 3.8 .2 2.1 1.4 .1	4.4 4.0 .3 1.8 1.8 .1	4. 1 4. 2 . 2 1. 8 2. 1 . 1	3.7 4.1 .2 2.3 1.5 .1	3.3 7 4.0 .2 7 2.5 1.2 .1	3.2 3.0 .2 1.7 1.0 .1	3.5 4.2 .2 2.4 1.5 .1	
WAGES Average weekly earnings (U. S. Department of													
Labor): † All manufacturing industriesdollars Durable-goods industriesdo Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood products (except furni-	55.20 58.49 59.22	54. 74 57. 83 57. 90	53.80 57.21 54.13	54.08 57.21 59.32	54. 51 57. 82 58. 72	54. 63 57. 31 59. 64	54.70 57.89 58.44	55, 72 58, 69 59, 76	55. 26 58. 17 59. 97	r 54.74 r 57.34 57.82	7 56. 40 7 59. 56 7 60. 85	 54.94 58.03 58.82 	р 56.4 р 59.8 р 60.9
ture)dollarsdo Sawmills and planing millsdo Furniture and fixturesdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Glass and glass productsdo Primary metal industriesdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	48.03 48.73 48.99 55.02 58.53 63.16	50. 21 50. 85 48. 87 54. 18 56. 97 61. 70	$51.52 \\ 52.29 \\ 47.60 \\ 53.37 \\ 55.39 \\ 60.83$	52.9453.7647.5953.9056.81 60.08	52. 91 53. 56 48. 36 53. 58 55. 98 59. 82	50.75 51.25 47.86 52.94 55.22 58.63	52.87 53.53 49.69 54.17 56.08 59.45	52.83 53.35 50.72 54.73 55.89 60.42	* 54. 17 54. 54 * 51. 42 * 55. 51 * 57. 04 * 58. 35	r 52.52 r 52.93 50.72 r 55.28 r 57.09 r 57.83	r 52.87 52.47 r 52.46 r 55.79 58.24 r 62.92	 \$\mathbf{p}\$ 51. 79 \$\mathbf{p}\$ 52. 32 \$\mathbf{p}\$ 49. 39 \$\mathbf{p}\$ 54. 41 \$\mathbf{p}\$ 56. 71 \$\mathbf{p}\$ 60. 58 	p 47. 6
mills	65.64 61.16 57.72	64.90 61.09 57.35	64.69 61.95 56.19	63.24 61.05 56.67	62.21 60.71 57.39	59.88 59.00 57.61	61, 33 58, 39 58, 13	62.07 59.24 59.25	* 55.90 59.87 * 58.51	r 56.98 r 58.43 r 57.02	64.56 59.64 + 59.62	 <i>p</i> 62. 30 <i>p</i> 60. 20 <i>p</i> 57. 81 	
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies	$\begin{array}{c} 54.94\\ 61.57\\ 57.02\\ 65.79\\ 66.91\\ 64.52\\ 61.99\\ 65.53\end{array}$	55.57 60.85 56.50 63.19 62.96 63.41 62.98 64.76	53. 99 59. 55 55. 59 63. 58 64. 77 60. 99 62. 50	54.61 59.70 55.99 63.03 63.22 62.98 61.61	54.72 59.94 56.16 65.49 66.94 62.94 62.82	54.85 59.71 56.00 66.27 68.67 62.08 61.94	57.63 59.86 56.73 65.90 67.78 62.07 60.05	59.56 60.44 57.88 67.13 69.33 63.58 61.00	* 55.58 * 60.21 * 57.97 64.75 65.87 63.67 * 59.11	r 53. 19 r 59. 37 57. 26 r 64. 32 r 64. 61 r 66. 73 r 57. 04	57. 28 r 61. 26 r 58. 71 r 67. 70 69. 28 66. 29 62. 45	> 55.66 > 60.35 > 56.90 > 65.28 > 66.51 > 63.54 > 61.40	p 60. 4
Railroad equipment do Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous mfg. industries	55.28 50.86 51.33	55.18 50.17 51.07	62. 42 54. 51 48. 95 49. 67	63. 39 54. 83 48. 83 50. 41	62. 71 54. 61 49. 72 50. 97	60.32 54.37 48.75 51.55	r 62.05 54.25 48.51 51.31	61.84 55.26 50.57 52.59	* 62. 49 56. 08 * 51. 44 * 52. 47	7 62.92 7 56.48 7 51.78 7 52.07	63. 24 r 57. 02 r 52. 27 r 52. 73	p 63. 18 p 55. 27 p 50. 22 p 51. 46	P 56. 3 P 51. 7 P 52. 7
Food and kindred products	53.07 55.70 54.59 43.89 51.28 61.54 34.94 45.01 44.83	52.80 55.25 53.77 42.89 50.34 62.75 36.21 44.19 43.28 41.39	52. 33 54. 98 54. 10 43. 07 51. 07 62. 29 35. 15 42. 20 41. 08 39. 87	$\begin{array}{c} 53.44\\ 56.17\\ 54.47\\ 43.65\\ 51.61\\ 64.54\\ 36.27\\ 41.91\\ 40.52\\ 40.07\end{array}$	53. 62 55. 87 55. 23 42. 63 52. 29 65. 59 38. 57 42. 98 42. 09 40. 73	54. 69 58. 02 55. 71 43. 59 52. 62 68. 79 38. 19 43. 26 42. 87 40. 44	53.00 56.87 54.72 44.27 51.83 66.24 38.58 44.37 44.41 41,11	53. 63 57. 78 55. 28 44. 79 52. 88 64. 92 38. 39 45. 82 45. 74 42. 22	r 53. 83 r 56. 51 r 54. 76 r 45. 92 r 52. 29 r 64. 40 37. 86 r 47. 04 r 47. 52 r 43. 68	r 54.07 r 59.94 r 54.38 r 41.33 r 51.91 r 63.44 r 38.46 47.16	r 54. 78 60. 83 54. 63 43. 30 52. 24 63. 44 r 38. 89 r 47. 64 48. 44 42. 26	> 51.40 > 53.57 > 57.29 > 54.67 > 43.50 > 51.68 > 64.07 > 37.27 > 44.71 > 44.44 > 41.41	p 54. 9

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

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1949												1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febr u- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	OPULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					
WAGES—Continued													
Average weekly earnings [†] —Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued Nondurable-goods industries—Continued Apparel and other finished textile products	49.07	42.41	20 52	39. 94	40.11	41 . 03	41.05	44.61	- 40.60	- 40, 41	- 41 07	. (1.00	
dollars Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work	43.87 49.42	43. 41 50. 13	39, 53 46, 30	46.00	40. 11 43. 86	41.03 44.93	41. 95 44. 96	44.01 47.90	r 42.63 r 46.20	r 40. 41 r 44. 32	r 41.97 46.60	p 41. 83 p 46. 56	p 42. 97
clothingdollarsdo Women's outerweardo Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	32, 89 53, 84 54, 84 58, 72	$33.82 \\ 51.68 \\ 54.45 \\ 58.17$	32, 49 45, 42 53, 48 57, 35	$\begin{array}{r} 33.36\\ 45.61\\ 53.73\\ 57.58\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32.\ 76\\ 46.\ 33\\ 54.\ 54\\ 57.\ 95\\ \end{array}$	33. 03 48. 51 55. 57 59. 65	$\begin{array}{c} 32.\ 80\\ 50.\ 40\\ 56.\ 26\\ 60.\ 32 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 33.87 \\ 53.13 \\ 57.64 \\ 61.06 \end{array}$	7 34. 35 7 49. 49 7 58. 36 62. 10	7 33. 87 7 46. 10 7 58. 31 7 62. 19	33. 69 49. 75 7 58. 04 62. 04	p 33. 26 p 49. 51 p 55. 90 p 59. 75	₽ 57. 09
dollars		$\begin{array}{c} 69.56 \\ 76.72 \\ 69.26 \end{array}$	69.39 78.43 68.42	70.40 80.02 69.51	70. 47 78. 73 70. 80	$70.\ 45 \\78.\ 02 \\70.\ 05$	70.69 77.80 69.66	72.02 80.14 70.22	r 71.22 r 80.06 r 69.84	r 70.95 r 79.34 r 69.33	72.61 82.31 71.05	 <i>p</i> 70. 31 <i>p</i> 78. 50 <i>p</i> 69. 48 	p 70. 7
Newspapersdo Commercial printingdo Chemicals and allied productsdo Industrial organic chemicalsdo	$57.81 \\ 60.37$	57. 51 59. 69	57.45 59.17	58.20 60.09	59.08 60.56	59.44 61.50	58.77 60.68	59.66 62.33	59.51 1 62.20	7 59.43 7 62.48	59.78 62.91	p 58.70 p 60.95	₽ 60. 0
Drugs and medicines do Paints, pigments, and fillers do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do Petroleum do	56, 52 58, 97 70, 82	$56.37 \\ 58.81 \\ 70.92$	55.78 59.92 71.26	$56.68 \\ 59.22 \\ 72.12$	56.28 59.90 71.84	56.40 59.31 73.59	56.32 59.51 72.38	56.96 60.88 74.47	57.16 7 60.90 74.09	r 57.43 60.27 r 72.08	57.00 60.60 71.48	^p 56. 61 ^p 59. 73 ^p 72. 36	p 72.6
	73, 89 56, 55 60, 99	$\begin{array}{r} 74.00 \\ 55.43 \\ 61.50 \end{array}$	73.95 55.50 60.92	$\begin{array}{c} 75.21 \\ 57.08 \\ 63.20 \end{array}$	74.73 58.29 64.09	76.60 58.37 64.45	75. 10 57. 72 62. 32	$ \begin{array}{c c} 77.11\\ 61.01\\ 69.95 \end{array} $	76. 13 7 59. 57 64. 83	75.21 58.06 64.02	74.72 759.38 65.28	p 75. 31 p 57. 82 p 63. 52	₽ 59.7
Tires and inner tubes	42.83 41.07	42, 56 40, 96	40. 74 38. 68	40. 05 37. 37	41. 46 39. 24	41. 74 39. 93	42.00 40.04	41. 99 39. 74	7 41.72 7 38.61	40.08 36.43	* 41.96 39.10	p 41. 62 p 39. 32	p 42. 6
Metaldo Anthraeitedo Bituminous coalto Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production	64. 74 47. 97 73. 56	$\begin{array}{c} 66.16\\ 46.15\\ 70.54\end{array}$	64. 71 56. 82 72, 33	63, 72 63, 63 72, 98	$\begin{array}{c} 60.53 \\ 45.28 \\ 59.90 \end{array}$	58.75 66.08 47.94	58, 18 42, 80 49, 51	58.96 59.24 52.46	7 59.63 75.81 7 63.10	7 52, 95 7 67, 97 7 69, 63	63. 51 42. 24 50. 42	p 61. 38 p 56. 78 p 63. 23	
Nonmetalic mining and quarryingdo	70, 37 54, 36 69, 96	69, 54 54, 40 69, 22	70, 30 56, 38 69, 86	71.78 58.17 71.70	$\begin{array}{c} 70.59 \\ 57.82 \\ 71.41 \end{array}$	72.54 56.77 71.55	70. 74 57. 86 72. 13	72. 40 56. 68 70. 73 70. 82	73.87 57.77 72.06	71.00 55.81 70.12	70.86 55.21 69.93	p 71.44 p 56.35 p 70.73	
Nonbuilding constructiondo Building constructiondo Transportation and public utilities:	68.06 70.53	67. 25 69. 83	68. 47 70. 33	$71.42 \\71.81$	71.34 71.34 71.44	72.20 71.28	72. 56 71. 95	70.82	72.71 71.80	69.90 70.21	68. 15 70. 50	p 70. 04 p 70. 94	
Transportation and piblic tunities: Local railways and bus linesdo Telephonedo Gas and electric utilitiesdo	$\begin{array}{r} 64.18\\ 50.84\\ 61.94\\ 62.60\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 64.18\\ 50.82\\ 62.31\\ 62.54\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 64.\ 64\\ 50.\ 58\\ 63.\ 37\\ 62.\ 82\end{array}$	64, 48 51, 84 63, 69 63, 40	$\begin{array}{c} 66.\ 01 \\ 51.\ 46 \\ 62.\ 96 \\ 63.\ 64 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 65.\ 21 \\ 51.\ 90 \\ 63.\ 97 \\ 64.\ 02 \end{array}$	64. 46 51. 57 63. 64 63. 92	64.55 52.61 62.83 64.75	* 64.31 * 53.29 62.97 * 65.72	r 64. 02 r 54. 36 62. 01 r 65. 23	65. 19 52. 45 62. 23 66. 24	<i>p</i> 64. 59 <i>p</i> 51. 80 <i>p</i> 62. 79 <i>p</i> 64. 00	
Trade: Wholesale tradedo Retail trade:	56.82	56.88	57.12	57.83	57.49	58.18	57.10	57.35	r 58.36	r 57.86	58.38	p 57.55	i
General-merchandise storesdo Food and liquordo Automotive and accessories dealersdo	34. 01 49. 12 57. 15	33, 68 48, 87 58, 18	34. 26 49. 08 59. 50	34. 85 48. 99 60. 00	$\begin{array}{c} 35.\ 62 \\ 50.\ 26 \\ 59.\ 70 \end{array}$	$35.86 \\ 51.13 \\ 59.83$	35.75 51.00 59.55	35. 17 50. 57 59. 51	7 34.65 7 50.25 7 59.39	r 34. 32 50. 49 r 58. 91	35.47 50.90 58.52	p 34.84 p 49.98 p 58.96	
Finance: Banks and trust companies do Service:	43. 55	43. 24	43.49	44.05	43. 10	43, 80	43. 10	43.62	r 43.94	43.78	43.96	p 43.63	
Hotels, year-rounddo Laundriesdodo Cleaning and dyeing plantsdo	32, 47 34, 90 39, 32	32, 53 35, 07 39, 93	32, 35 35, 24 42, 15	32, 99 36, 04 43, 17	32, 85 35, 32 42, 17	32, 90 35, 03 40, 43	32. 93 34. 27 38. 63	32, 90 34, 69 41, 28	r 32.84 r 34.57 r 40.15	33. 22 r 34. 36 r 40. 04	33.32 34.81 40.43	p 32. 81 p 34. 98 p 40. 67	
Average hourly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor):† All manufacturing industriesdollars	1.401	1.400	1.401	1.401	1.405	1.408	1.399	1.407	1.392	r 1.393	r 1. 410	p 1. 402	₽ 1. 41
Durable-goods industries	1.466 1.434	1.464 1.462	$1.467 \\ 1.475$	1.467 1.472	$1.475 \\ 1.479$	$1.477 \\ 1.480$	1. 473 1. 472	1. 482 1. 483	1.458 1.488	7 1.459 1.488	r 1. 478 r 1. 495	p 1. 469 p 1. 471	P 1.48 P 1.51
ture)dollarsdollarsdo Sawmills and planing millsdo Furniture and fixturesdo	1.216 1.240 1.231	1.246 1.265 1.234	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 272 \\ 1.\ 288 \\ 1.\ 230 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.288 \\ 1.308 \\ 1.236 \end{array}$	$1.300 \\ 1.316 \\ 1.240$	$1.288 \\ 1.304 \\ 1.240$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1.299\\ 1.312\\ 1.230 \end{array} $	1. 298 1. 314 1. 237	r 1.299 1.311 r 1.233	r 1. 281 r 1. 291 r 1. 231	1. 277 1. 283 7 1. 246	P 1. 274 P 1. 289 P 1. 235	p 1. 21
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Glass and glass productsdo	1.362 1.467	1.358 1.457	$1.358 \\ 1.450$	1.361 1.453	1, 360 1, 439	$ 1.368 \\ 1.457 \\ 1.589 $	1.368 1.438	1.382 1.463	$1.374 \\ 1.444$	1.382 r 1.460	7 1.381 1.467	p 1.338 p 1.454	₽ 1.38
Primary metal industriesdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills dollars	1.587 1.645	1.582 1.643	1.584 1.642	1. 581 1. 634	1. 591 1. 650	1. 645	1.581 1.631	1.607 1.673	r 1.556 r 1.644	r 1.580 r 1.642	1. 597 1. 647	P 1. 586	P 1. 60
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metalsdollars Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma-	1. 499	1. 490	1. 500	1. 500	1. 499	1.489	1. 482	1. 496	1. 471	1.483	1.480	₽ 1. 492	
chinery, transportation equipment)_dollars	1.454 1.477	1.452 1.478	1.452 1.475	1.453 1.472	1. 464 1. 467	1.466 1.455	1.468 1.459	1. 474 1. 478	7 1.459 1.479	r 1, 451	7 1. 472	p 1. 451	P 1. 49
plumbers' supplies	1.524 1.440	$1.525 \\ 1.445$	$1.523 \\ 1.444$	1.523 1.443	$1.529 \\ 1.440$	1.530 1.447	1. 531 1. 451	1.538 1.447	7 1.536 7 1.435	1, 484 7 1, 538 1, 435	1.491 1.543 1.446	P 1. 474 P 1. 530 P 1. 442	p 1.5 p 1.4
Transportation equipmentdo Automobilesdo Aircraft and partsdo	$1.653 \\ 1.694 \\ 1.566$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.637 \\ 1.670 \\ 1.558 \end{array} $	1.643 1.678 1.548	1.650 1.695 1.555	$1.658 \\ 1.699 \\ 1.554$	$1.661 \\ 1.704 \\ 1.607$	1.660 1.703 1.544	1.674 1.716 1.566	1.656 1.689 1.572	r 1.662 r 1.687 r 1.608	r 1. 684 1. 719 1. 613	P 1. 658 P 1. 696 P 1. 571	
Ship and boat building and repairs do Railroad equipment	1. 610 1. 610 1. 389 1. 262	1.619 1.623 1.390 1.248	1. 636 1. 617 1. 387 1. 255	1.617 1.617 1.388 1.252	1.636 1.608 1.393 1.262	1.613 1.600 1.394 1.250	1. 610 1. 616 1. 391 1. 247	1. 618 1. 623 1. 399 1. 258	1. 624 7 1. 623 1. 409 7 1. 264	r 1. 639 r 1. 647 r 1. 412 r 1. 263	1. 639 1. 634 r 1. 422 1. 278	p 1. 624 p 1. 621 p 1. 397 p 1. 250	p 1, 4 p 1, 2
Nondurable-goods industries	1. 323 1. 285	1.323 1.291	1.321 1.289	1.323 1.294	1. 324 1. 289	1.332 1.296	1. 319 1. 271	1.328 1.283	r 1.325 r 1.291	r 1. 325 r 1. 303	r 1. 335 r 1. 320	P 1. 325 P 1. 292	P 1.3
Meat products	$1.352 \\ 1.213$	$1.371 \\ 1.211$	$1.378 \\ 1.213$	1.380 1.205	1.383 1.206	$1.388 \\ 1.219$	1.387 1.216	1.389 1.245	1.375 r 1.239	* 1.407 * 1.233	1.408 1.236	» 1. 384 » 1. 221	
Canning and preservingdo Bakery productsdo Beveragesdo	1. 149 1. 218 1. 527	$\begin{array}{c} 1.153 \\ 1.216 \\ 1.538 \end{array}$	1.180 1.216 1.523	$1.167 \\ 1.226 \\ 1.544$	1.113 1.239 1.558	$1.098 \\ 1.247 \\ 1.611$	1.085 1.249 1.600	1, 117 1, 256 1, 595	r 1.148 r 1.257 r 1.590	r 1. 114 r 1. 260 r 1. 586	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.183 \\ 1.265 \\ 1.598 \end{array} $	p 1. 139 p 1. 239 p 1. 565	
Toblacco manufactures	.987 1.194 1.186	1.003 1.188 1.176 1.134	$1.013 \\ 1.182 \\ 1.167 \\ 1.136$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.014\\ 1.016\\ 1.184\\ 1.171\\ 1.135 \end{array} $	1. 015 1. 184 1. 179 1. 125	1. 021 1. 182 1. 181 1. 114	1. 000 . 997 1. 180 1. 181 1. 111	1. 000 . 987 1. 187 1. 188 1. 117	.991 1.194 7 1.200	r 1. 012 r 1. 012 1. 194 r 1. 200 r 1. 125	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	p 1. 363 p 1. 004 p 1. 189 p 1. 185 p 1. 127	p 1. 02 p 1. 20

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

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	949						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					
WAGES-Continued										1			
Average hourly earnings, etc.†—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	1.168	r 1. <u>132</u>	1.169	₽ 1. 170	₽ 1. 18
Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work	1.354	1, 366	1.342	1.345	1, 317	1.306	1,342	1.353	7 1.347	7 1.343	1.343	p 1.343	
clothing dollars Women's outerwear do Paper and allied products do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do Printing, publishing, and allied industries	$\begin{array}{r} .924 \\ 1.504 \\ 1.331 \\ 1.398 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} .929\\ 1.460\\ 1.328\\ 1.395\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} .923 \\ 1.360 \\ 1.327 \\ 1.392 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} .924 \\ 1.303 \\ 1.330 \\ 1.401 \end{array}$. 915 1, 339 1, 340 1, 410	.915 1.431 1.352 1.427	. 901 1. 465 1. 346 1. 416	$\begin{array}{r} .918 \\ 1.484 \\ 1.353 \\ 1.420 \end{array}$	7.916 71.447 71.354 1.421	r. 918 r 1. 368 r 1. 356 r 1. 423	. 918 1. 438 1. 356 1. 423	^p .920 ^p 1.428 ^p 1.342 ^p 1.411	p 1. 3
dollarsdo Commercial printingdo Chemicals and allied productsdo	$\begin{array}{c} 1.770 \\ 2.039 \\ 1.715 \\ 1.410 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 802\\ 2.\ 068\\ 1.\ 749\\ 1.\ 406 \end{array}$	1.807 2.086 1.741 1.415	1, 819 2, 117 1, 751 1, 430	1, 821 2, 105 1, 770 1, 448	$\begin{array}{c} 1.825 \\ 2.103 \\ 1.760 \\ 1.464 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.836\\ 2.114\\ 1.759\\ 1.451\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.842 \\ 2.137 \\ 1.760 \\ 1.441 \end{array}$	* 1.845 * 2.135 * 1.768 1.427	7 1.838 2.127 7 1.764 1.432	1. 843 2. 149 1. 723 1. 437	 p 1. 817 p 2. 101 p 1. 750 p 1. 430 	p 1.8
Industrial organic chemicalsdo Drugs and medicinesdo Paints, pigments, and fillersdo Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningdo Rubber productsdo.	1, 852	$\begin{array}{c} 1.515\\ 1.385\\ 1.452\\ 1.773\\ 1.850\\ 1.498\\ 1.498\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.525\\ 1.391\\ 1.458\\ 1.777\\ 1.858\\ 1.504 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.533 \\ 1.403 \\ 1.455 \\ 1.772 \\ 1.857 \\ 1.514 \end{array}$	1, 545 1, 400 1, 454 1, 787 1, 873 1, 526	$\begin{array}{c} 1.565\\ 1.410\\ 1.450\\ 1.808\\ 1.896\\ 1.520\\ 1.520\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.566\\ 1.410\\ 1.467\\ 1.812\\ 1.904\\ 1.514\\ \end{array}$	1, 559 1, 408 7 1, 471 1, 807 1, 889 7 1, 512	r 1. 562 r 1. 411 1. 470 r 1. 802 r 1. 885 r 1. 508	1.561 1.411 1.478 1.796 1.882 * 1.511	p 1. 541 p 1. 401 p 1. 457 p 1. 790 p 1. 874 p 1. 510	p 1. 8
Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do Footwear (except rubber) do Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining:	1, 723 1, 136 1, 101	1, 718 1, 135 1, 101	1. 721 1. 138 1. 102	1, 741 1, 141 1, 099	1. 751 1. 136 1. 090	$1.761 \\ 1.128 \\ 1.085$	1. 731 1. 129 1. 091	1. 789 1. 141 1. 104	1.738 1.143 71.100	1. 735 1. 142 1. 094	1. 750 * 1. 134 1. 083	p 1.740 p 1.137 p 1.096	P 1.1
Metal do Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production	1, 527 1, 838 1, 941	1. 528 1. 846 1. 938	1, 519 1, 857 1, 934	1. 510 1. 866 1. 946	1, 491 1, 935 1, 951	1, 491 1, 888 1, 910	1,473 1,829 1,897	1, 489 1, 863 1, 943	r 1.487 1.934 r 1.978	* 1.479 * 1.904 * 1.995	1.505 1.920 1.910	P 1. 503 P 1. 879 P 1. 941	
dollars Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding constructiondo Building constructiondo Transportation and public utilities:	$\begin{array}{c} 1,768\\ 1,285\\ 1,877\\ 1,714\\ 1,930 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.756\\ 1.280\\ 1.875\\ 1.703\\ 1.933\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.762\\ 1.302\\ 1.872\\ 1.709\\ 1.934 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.768 \\ 1.313 \\ 1.864 \\ 1.712 \\ 1.930 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 778\\ 1.\ 320\\ 1.\ 856\\ 1.\ 704\\ 1.\ 924 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.800 \\ 1.308 \\ 1.856 \\ 1.712 \\ 1.922 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.792 1.312 1.874 1.730 1.938	r 1. 793 r 1. 307 1. 881 1. 741 1. 944	r 1.775 r 1.304 1.891 r 1.754 r 1.947	1.776 1.299 1 923 1.777 1.973	 p 1. 776 p 1. 302 p 1. 875 p 1. 723 p 1. 935 	
Tailspiration and public duffices. Local railways and bus lines. do Telephone do Telegraph Gas and electric utilities. Trade:	$\begin{array}{c} 1.423 \\ 1.317 \\ 1.392 \\ 1.512 \end{array}$	$1.420 \\ 1.327 \\ 1.394 \\ 1.507$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.430 \\ 1.324 \\ 1.399 \\ 1.521 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1.436\\ 1.343\\ 1.409\\ 1.535\end{array}$	1. 435 1. 340 1. 399 1. 541	1.446 1.348 1.409 1.550	$\begin{array}{c} 1.442\\ 1.343\\ 1.411\\ 1.544\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 1.457\\ 1.363\\ 1.412\\ 1.564\end{array}$	r 1.455 7 1.377 1.415 7 1.576	7 1.455 7 1.401 1.419 7 1.568	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 465\\ 1.\ 366\\ 1.\ 424\\ 1.\ 581\end{array}$	p 1. 440 p 1. 346 p 1. 406 p 1. 542	
Wholesale tradedodo	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	
General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor do Automotive and accessories dealers do Service:	. 937 1, 228 1, 256	. 933 1. 231 1. 273	. 936 1, 227 1, 302	. 960 1. 234 1, 310	.968 1.244 1.312	$.964 \\ 1.244 \\ 1.312$	$\begin{array}{c} .961 \\ 1.244 \\ 1.306 \end{array}$. 961 1. 258 1. 308	r, 952 r 1, 247 r 1, 294	7.948 1.259 1.289	$\begin{array}{r} .936 \\ 1.260 \\ 1.275 \end{array}$	^p , 950 ^p 1, 242 ^p 1, 292	
Hotels, year-round	. 738 . 841 . 983	. 731 . 845 . 986	. 732 . 843 . 994	. 738 . 850 1. 011	.745 .849 .997	. 746 . 844 . 986	. 745 . 840 . 978	.746 .842 .990	. 743 r. 841 r. 977	. 755 7. 840 7. 979	. 759 . 845 . 986	p.743 p.844 p.988	
Construction wage rates (E. N. R.): Common labordol. per hr Skilled labordo Farm wage rates, without board or room (quar- tentrole)	1.417 2.353	$1.424 \\ 2.376$	1.424 2.378	1.431 2.384	1. 441 2. 394	1, 465 2, 412	1. 470 2. 434	1. 478 2. 453	1.478 2.458	1.478 2.462	1. 478 2. 462	1. 450 2. 410	1. 4 2. 4
terly)*dol, per hr Railway wages (average, class I)do Road-building wages, common labordo	1, 370	1. 337	.71 1.380 1.06	1.389	1, 375	.74 1.392 1.16	1. 373	1.565	$ \begin{array}{r} .64 \\ 1.562 \\ 1.17 \end{array} $	1. 569	1. 572	a, 72 1, 436 a 1, 10	

FINANCE

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BANKING													
Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptancesmil. of dol Commercial paperdo Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies super- vised by the Farm Credit Administration:	228 268	215 257	204 249	195 219	198 199	194 211	189 230	207 265	215 278	251 278	272 257		280 258
Total mil. of dol. Farm mortgage loans, total do. Federal land banks do. Land Bank Commissioner do. Loans to cooperatives do. Short-term credit do.	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 289 466	$1,710 \\ 936 \\ 866 \\ 70 \\ 270 \\ 504$	(1) (1) (1) (1) $^{(1)}$ 262 $^{2}537$	(1) (1) (1) (1) $^{(1)}$ 252 $^{2}565$	1, 786 946 880 65 250 2591	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 258 2600	(1) (1) (1) (1) 261 2590	1, 791 951 890 62 281 2 559	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) $^{(1)}$ $^{(1)}$ $^{(1)}$ $^{(1)}$ $^{(1)}$ $^{(1)}$ $^{(1)}$ $^{(1)}$ $^{(1)}$ $^{(2)}$	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 313 $^{2}471$	$1,712 \\956 \\809 \\57 \\306 \\2 450$		(1) (1) (1) (1) 294 2453
Bank debits, total (141 centers)do New York Citydo Outside New York Citydo Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:	80, 180 31, 982 48, 198	98, 335 39, 698 58, 637	89, 206 35, 832 53, 374	88, 969 36, 974 51, 995	98, 276 42, 890 55, 386	88,353 36,467 51,886	$\begin{array}{c} 88,536\\ 36,070\\ 52,466\end{array}$	7 90, 257 37, 191 7 53, 066	r 90, 747 36, 334 r 54, 413	88, 588 35, 249 53, 339	$\begin{array}{c} 106,274\\ 45,781\\ 60,493 \end{array}$	91, 817 37, 741 54, 075	95, 336 38, 962 56, 374
Assets, total	$\begin{array}{c} 48,448\\ 22,855\\ 251\\ 22,342\\ 23,045\\ 48,448\\ 22,235\\ 19,617\\ 808\\ 23,528\\ 50,4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 48,051\\ 22,267\\ 246\\ 21,688\\ 23,077\\ 48,051\\ 21,754\\ 19,118\\ 686\\ 23,383\\ 51,1 \end{array}$	47, 396 21, 737 303 21, 094 23, 099 47, 396 21, 304 19, 076 638 23, 327 51, 8	$\begin{array}{c} 45,483\\ 20,092\\ 247\\ 19,704\\ 23,116\\ 45,483\\ 19,582\\ 18,024\\ 794\\ 23,346\\ 53,8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45,502\\ 19,696\\ 103\\ 19,343\\ 23,245\\ 45,502\\ 19,246\\ 17,867\\ 948\\ 23,373\\ 54,5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44, 937\\ 19, 239\\ 317\\ 18, 529\\ 23, 285\\ 44, 937\\ 18, 968\\ 17, 437\\ 752\\ 23, 305\\ 55, 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 44,192\\18,225\\531\\17,524\\23,362\\44,192\\18,036\\16,512\\1,175\\23,273\\56,6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44,323\\18,415\\109\\18,010\\23,350\\44,323\\18,173\\15,947\\771\\23,278\\56,3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43,513\\ 17,860\\ 283\\ 17,316\\ 23,320\\ 43,513\\ 17,632\\ 15,850\\ 589\\ 23,247\\ 57,0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 44,272\\ 18,267\\ 322\\ 17,682\\ 23,232\\ 44,272\\ 17,793\\ 16,038\\ 671\\ 23,373\\ 56,4 \end{array}$	$19, 499 \\ 78 \\ 18, 885 \\ 23, 176 \\ 45, 643 \\ 18, 906$		44, 194 18, 326 145 17, 827 23, 168 44, 194 18, 348 16, 211 * 712 22, 926 56, 1

Revised. * Preliminary. • Quarterly average.
Beginning July 1, 1948, farm mortgage loan data are reported quarterly.
* In accordance with Public Law 38, 81st Congress, the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., was dissolved and as of April 16, 1949, its assets were transferred to the Farmers Home Administration.
† Revised series. See note marked "t" on p. S-11.
§ Rate as of March 1, 1950: Common labor, \$1.486; skilled labor, \$2.469.
* New series. Comparable data prior to January 1948 are not available.

S-16

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

March 195

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	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	·		FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued				<u>.</u>		<u>. </u>	·
BANKING—Continued													
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: Deposits. Demand, adjustedmil. of dol	46, 112	44, 909	46, 175	46, 364	46.093	46, 282	46,737	46, 457	46, 848	47, 648	48, 253		47, 767
Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol States and political subdivisionsdo	46, 014 3, 418	44, 341 3, 588	45, 737 3, 548	$46,128 \\ 3,683$	$45,805 \\ 3,361$	$45,685 \\ 3,432$	$46,416 \\ 3,367$	$46,465 \\ 3,165$	46, 867 3, 299	48,037 3,255	48,857 3,296		47, 60(3, 45f
United States Governmentdo Time, except interbank, totaldo Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	1, 706 15, 132 14, 452	2,095 15,151 14,458	1, 188 15, 226 14, 485	790 15, 283 14, 513	1, 356 15, 375 14, 596	$ \begin{array}{r} 1, 591 \\ 15, 282 \\ 14, 520 \end{array} $	2, 196 15, 270 14, 502	2, 636 15, 255 14, 501	2, 335 15, 228 14, 500	2, 117 15, 162 14, 431	1, 955 15, 288 14, 537		2, 322 15, 333 14, 578
mil. of dol States and political subdivisionsdo Interbank (demand and time)do Investments, totaldo U. S. Government obligations, direct and	14, 452 593 10, 163 37, 359	$\begin{array}{r} 602\\ 9,364\\ 36,137\end{array}$	648 9, 203 36, 945	667 9, 703 38, 525	664 9, 526 38, 699	641 10, 032 40, 637	$ \begin{array}{r} 647 \\ 10,095 \\ 42,288 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 632 \\ 10,065 \\ 42,064 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 605 \\ 10,687 \\ 42,341 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 608 \\ 10,305 \\ 42,226 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 621 \\ 10,729 \\ 42,527 \end{array}$		627 10, 894 42, 780
guaranteed, totalmil. of dol Billsdo Cortificatesdo	$\begin{array}{c} 33,069 \\ 2,000 \\ 5,048 \\ 24,992 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{31,750} \\ \textbf{1,063} \\ \textbf{4,624} \\ \textbf{25,136} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32,951 \\ 1,827 \\ 4,712 \\ 25,458 \end{array}$	34,035 2,105 5,225 25,734	$34, 149 \\ 1, 793 \\ 5, 274 \\ 26, 132 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ $	35,773 2,603 5,716 26,394	$\begin{array}{c c} 37,307\\ 3,260\\ 6,392\\ 26,536\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 37,004\\ 2,608\\ 7,181\\ 26,091 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 37,388\\ 2,618\\ 7,273\\ 26,347\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c} 37,469 \\ 2,544 \\ 6,856 \\ 24,637 \\ \end{array}$		37, 595 2, 762 6, 152 24, 796
Bonds and guaranteed obligations do Notes do Other securities do Loans, total do Commercial, industrial, and agricultural.do To brokers and dealers in securities Other unschedung of the provide securities do	1,0294,29024,61715,147947	$927 \\ 4, 387 \\ 25, 034 \\ 14, 904 \\ 1, 548$	$954 \\ 4,354 \\ 24,010 \\ 14,162 \\ 1,328$	$971 \\ 4,490 \\ 23,811 \\ 13,476 \\ 1,678$	$950 \\ 4,550 \\ 23,883 \\ 13,181 \\ 1,955 $	$1,060 \\ 4,864 \\ 23,159 \\ 12,826 \\ 1,520$	$\begin{array}{c c}1,119\\4,981\\23,491\\12,965\\1,609\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 1,124 \\ 5,060 \\ 23,998 \\ 13,384 \\ 1,668 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 1, 150 \\ 4, 953 \\ 24, 325 \\ 13, 694 \\ 1, 618 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,176\\ 4,978\\ 24,613\\ 13,775\\ 1,623\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 3.432 \\ 5.058 \\ 24.894 \\ 13.904 \\ 1.608 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 3,885\\ 5,185\\ 24,487\\ 13,918\\ 1,365\end{array}$
Other loans for purchasing or carrying secturities mil. of dol Loans of banks	$\begin{array}{r} 630 \\ 4,082 \\ 266 \\ 3,837 \end{array}$	$638 \\ 4,083 \\ 308 \\ 3,851$	$617 \\ 4,078 \\ 263 \\ 3,863$	628 4, 092 333 3, 904	$657 \\ 4, 118 \\ 292 \\ 3, 981$	$\begin{array}{r} 663 \\ 4, 143 \\ 264 \\ 4, 049 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 665 \\ 4,185 \\ 273 \\ 4,102 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 638 \\ 4,207 \\ 233 \\ 4,178 \end{array}$	5974,2462074,266	$\begin{array}{r} 626 \\ 4,299 \\ 214 \\ 4,393 \end{array}$	599 4, 342 319 4, 445		573 4, 396 154 4, 455
In New York City		2.42 2.68 3.12			$2.35 \\ 2.86 \\ 3.17$			2.32 2.64 3.07			2.38 2.67 3.03	2.37 2.71 3.10	
Discount rate (N, Y, F, R, Bank)do Federal land bank loans	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.50 \\ 4.08 \\ 2.02 \end{array} $	1. 50 4. 08 2. 02	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.50 \\ 4.08 \\ 2.04 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.50 \\ 4.08 \\ 2.04 \end{array} $	$1.50 \\ 4.08 \\ 2.04$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.50 \\ 4.08 \\ 2.04 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.50 \\ 4.08 \\ 2.04 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.50 \\ 4.08 \\ 2.04 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.50 \\ 4.08 \\ 2.04 \end{array} $	4.08 2.04	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.50 \\ 4.08 \\ 2.04 \end{array} $	4.08 2.04	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.50 \\ 4.08 \\ 2.00 \end{array} $
A cceptances, prime, bankers', 90 daysdo Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do	1.19 1.56 1.63 1.63	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 19 \\ 1.\ 56 \\ 1.\ 63 \\ 1.\ 63 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,19\\ 1,56\\ 1,63\\ 1,63\\ 1,63\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 19\\ 1.\ 56\\ 1.\ 63\\ 1.\ 63\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.19 \\ 1.56 \\ 1.63 \\ 1.63 \\ 1.63 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.06 \\ 1.56 \\ 1.63 \\ 1$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.06\\ 1.44\\ 1.63\\ 1.63 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1.06\\ 1.38\\ 1.63\\ 1.63 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.06\\ 1.38\\ 1.63\\ 1.63 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.06 \\ 1.38 \\ 1.63 \\ 1.63 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1.06\\ 1.31\\ 1.63\\ 1.63 \end{array} $
Yield on U. S. Govt. securities: 3-month bills. 3-5 year taxable issuesdo Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors:	1.163 1.57	1, 162 1, 54	1, 155 1, 53	1, 156 1, 49 10, 600	$1.158 \\ 1.42 \\ 10,718$. 990 1. 26 10, 753	1.027 1.26 10,786	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1.062 \\ r^{-1}1.34 \\ 10,830 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1.044 \\ ^{1} 1.38 \\ 10,860 \end{array} $	1.073 $^{1}1.37$ 10,296	1.097 1.37 11.087	1.104 1 1.43	1. 100 1 1. 39 11, 179
New York State savings banksmil. of dolU, S. postal savingsdo	10, 446 3, 333	$10,518 \\ 3,327$	$10,550 \\ 3,314$	3, 294	3, 277	3, 266	3, 248	3, 228	3, 214	3. 199	3, 182		3, 178
CONSUMER CREDIT	15 905	15 005	15 505	15 942	16, 124	16, 198	16, 453	16, 801	17, 221	7 17, 813	₽ 18, 777		- P 18, 335
Total consumer credit, end of monthmil. of dol Instalment credit, total	$ \begin{array}{r} 15,325 \\ 8,339 \\ 4,306 \\ 1,996 \end{array} $	15,3358,4294,3642,105	15,595 8,630 74,517 2,241	15, 843 8, 888 4, 718 2, 386	9, 123 4, 870 2, 499	9,335 5,010 2,610	9, 622 5, 223 2, 761	9, 897 5, 438 2, 876	10, 164 5, 661 2, 986	10, 439 * 5, 880 3, 085			p 10, 830 p 6, 163 p 3, 179
Furniture stores mil. of dol. Household-appliance stores do. Jewelry stores do. All other retail stores do.	778 685 353 130 364	$756 \\ 675 \\ 348 \\ 124 \\ 356$	$760 \\ 683 \\ 351 \\ 123 \\ 359$	$771 \\ 704 \\ 367 \\ 123 \\ 367 $	774 718 382 124 373	766 730 405 121 378	781 755 417 121 388	818 784 435 121 404	$855 \\ 822 \\ 454 \\ 123 \\ 421$	858 7 464	₽ 935		₽ 903 ₽ 484
Cash loans, total	4, 033 1, 695 308 201 159	$\begin{array}{r} 4,065\\ 1,720\\ 315\\ 203\\ 161 \end{array}$	${\begin{array}{r} 4,113\\ 1,749\\ 323\\ 207\\ 163 \end{array}}$	${ \begin{array}{c} 4.170 \\ 1,788 \\ 333 \\ 213 \\ 165 \end{array} }$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,253\\ 1,836\\ 346\\ 219\\ 167\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 4,325\\ 1,866\\ 357\\ 225\\ 169\end{array}$	4, 399 1, 897 369 230 171	$\begin{array}{c c} 4,459\\ 1,922\\ 379\\ 235\\ 172 \end{array}$	4, 503 1, 936 385 239 172	394 244	$\begin{array}{c c} p & 4, 651 \\ p & 1, 951 \\ p & 402 \\ r & 250 \\ p & 175 \end{array}$		p 1, 958 p 403 p 251
Insured repair and modernization loans mil. of dol	734 806 130	729 807 130	727 815 131	722 818 131	726 827 132	732 843 133	747 851 134	761 855 135	778 858 135	792 875 137	p 802 p 929 p 142		
Charge accountsdo Single-payment loansdo Service creditdo	3, 169 2, 865 952	$3,121 \\ 2,816 \\ 969$	3,232 2,764 969	3, 235 2, 739 981	3, 274 2, 752 975	$3, 123 \\ 2, 768 \\ 972$	3, 064 2, 799 968	3, 123 2, 808 973	3, 197 2, 866 994	r 2, 927	p 3, 909 p 2, 987 p 990		- p 3, 506 - p 3, 002 - p 997
Consumer instalment loans made during the month, by principal lending institutions: Commercial banks	215 44 28 25 109	287 58 36 30 142	278 58 33 29 146	$288 \\ 60 \\ 35 \\ 28 \\ 135$	303 68 38 28 140	$282 \\ 59 \\ 35 \\ 28 \\ 155$	294 66 37 29 143		272 59 34 26 134	64 36 28	p 280 p 69 p 41 p 31 p 232	P 274 \$\$\nu\$ 59 \$\$ 37 \$\$ 28 \$\$ 145	p 59 p 37 p 27
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE													
Budget receipts and expenditures: Receipts, total Receipts, uet do Customs. Income and profits taxes. Budget receipts, uet Customs. do Customs. do Income and profits taxes. do Difference do Construction Construction Construction Construction Construction Construction Construction Construction Construction Constructin Constr	$\begin{array}{c c} 3,935\\ 3,381\\ 29\\ 2,690\\ 438\\ 654\end{array}$	6, 133 5, 435 34 5, 100 168 720	$2, 306 \\ 1, 340 \\ 29 \\ 1, 308 \\ 81 \\ 644$	$2,751 \\ 1,945 \\ 28 \\ 1,544 \\ 410 \\ 656$	4, 928 4, 767 28 3, 819 137 704	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2,061\\ 1,946\\ 25\\ 1,209\\ 65\\ 653\\ \end{array} $	2, 917 2, 479 32 1, 568 404 749	4, 885 4, 832 33 3, 893 144 714	1, 993 1, 881 35 1, 060 65 753	2, 344 37 1, 489 356	$\begin{array}{c} 4,255\\ 4,191\\ 35\\ 3,214\\ 139\\ 720\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,177\\ 31\\ 2,471\\ 205\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,480\\ 3,366\\ 37\\ 2,545\\ 67\\ 645\end{array}$
M iscellaneous internal revenuedo All other receiptsdo Expenditures, totaldo Interest on public debtdo Veterans Administrationdo National defense and related activitiesdo All other expenditures	$\begin{array}{c} 122\\ 2,646\\ 141\\ 547\\ 930\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 720\\ 111\\ 3, 621\\ 589\\ 640\\ 1, 109\\ 1, 283\end{array}$	244 244 2, 748 178 548 1, 043 979	114 2, 822 125 614 950 7 1, 133	$ \begin{vmatrix} 704 \\ 240 \\ 4, 579 \\ 1, 570 \\ 525 \\ 1, 159 \\ 1, 325 \end{vmatrix} $	110 3,434 322 494 987 1,631	165 3, 585 125 522 1, 134 1, 804	101 3, 995 544 859 985	79 3, 111 255 502 959 1, 395	1243, 1272 3065471, 024	147 3,722	$146 \\ 3,363 \\ {}^{2}457 \\ 568 \\ 1,033$	186 3, 323 2463 516 3 1, 016

* Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Beginning September 12, series changed from one to two bond issues (2 percent December 1952-54 and 2½ percent March 1956-58). Average for old series for September is 1.25 percent. 2 Beginning November 1949, data represent interest due and payable; previously, interest paid. 3 Excludes war assets expenditures. 3 For bond the reporting form: for the series shown here no revisions were made prior to June 1948.

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	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
			FINA	NCE-	-Contin	nued		i			·		
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE-Con.													
Debt, gross: Public debt (direct), end of month, total mil, of dol.	252, 721	251, 642	251, 530	251, 889	252, 770	253, 877	255, 852	256, 680	256, 778	256, 982	257, 130		256, 865
Interest-bearing, totaldo Public issuesdo	250, 603 218, 799	$\begin{array}{c} 249,573 \\ 217,647 \end{array}$	249,509 217,676	249,890 217,975	250, 762 217, 986	251,880 218,831	253,921 220,563	254,756 220,842	254,876 221,066	255, 124 221, 295	255, 019 221, 123		254, 869 221, 367
Special issuesdo	31, 804 2, 118	$31,926 \\ 2,068$	31, 833 2, 021	31, 914 2, 000	32, 776 2, 009	33, 049 1, 996	33, 358 1, 931	33, 914 1, 923	33, 810 1, 901	33, 829 1, 858	33 896 2, 111		33, 502 1, 997
end of monthmil. of dol U. S. savings bonds: Amount outstanding, end of monthdo	26 55, 763	24 55, 982	23 56, 103	23 56, 195	27 56, 333	26 56, 522	27 56, 602	29 56, 663	28 56, 729	29 56, 774	29 56. 910		27 57, 108
Sales, series E, F, and Gdo Redemptionsdo	599 369	590 440	454 398	433 415	$ 485 \\ 451 $	$511 \\ 425$	449 439	398 411	388 396	383 415	495 466	486 425	707 618
Government corporations and credit agencies: Assets, except interagency, totalmil, of dol Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do		22,324 12,228			$22,232 \\ 11,770$			22,594 11,720					
To aid agriculturedo To aid home ownersdo To aid railroadsdo		4, 209 851			3, 847 980			3, 617 1, 123 120					
To aid other industriesdodO		$337 \\ 5$			$ 364 \\ 4 $			407 4					
Foreign loansdo All otherdo		367 6, 098 589			6, 108 488			6, 090 494					
Commodities, supplies, and materialsdo U. S. Government securitiesdo Other securitiesdo		$\begin{array}{r} 674 \\ 2,077 \\ 3,515 \end{array}$						1,596 2,069 3,501			1	-	
Land, structures, and equipmentdo All other assetsdo		3, 048 782		~ ~		-		2, 933 775					
Liabilities, except interagency, totaldo Bonds, notes, and debentures:		2, 834			2, 377			1,957					
Guaranteed by the United Statesdo Otherdo Other liabilitiesdo		$ \begin{array}{c c} 23 \\ 884 \\ 1,927 \end{array} $			$26 \\ 865 \\ 1,487$			28 856 1,074			1		
Privately owned interestdo U. S. Government interestdo		170 19, 320			172 19, 682			$ \begin{array}{r} 177 \\ 20,460 \end{array} $					
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and securities (at cost) outstanding, end of month,													
totalmil. of dol Industrial and commercial enterprises, including national defensemil. of dolmil. of dolmil.	1,362 340	1, 411 349	1, 465 362	1, 419 380	¹ 1, 458 384	¹ 1, 522 399	¹ 1, 603 416	¹ 1, 670 434	¹ 1, 737 443	¹ 1, 825 472	481		500
Financial institutionsdo Railroads, including securities from PWAdo States, territories, and political subdivisions_do	126 138 135	125 139 138	124 138 138	123 138 30	$123 \\ 1117 \\ 30$	$122 \\ 1117 \\ 30$	123 1117 30	$122 \\ 1117 \\ 30$	$ 121 \\ 117 \\ 30 $	$118 \\ 1117 \\ 29$	114 1112 29		
United Kingdom and Republic of the Philippines mil. of dol_ Mortgages purchaseddo		185 438	182 483	179 531	174 592	173 643	176 703	167 762	165 824	161 891	149 951		147 1,012
Other loansdodo	37	37	37	37	37	37	38	37	37	37	37		37
Assets, admitted:													
All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), esti- mated totalmil. of dol. Securities and mortgagesdo	55, 984 50, 735	56, 309 50, 995	56, 589 51, 323	$56,872 \\ 51,498$	57, 233 51, 921	57,503 52,251	57, 768 52, 390	$58,082 \\ 52,640$	58, 407 52, 903	58, 699 53, 171	59 280 53, 652		59, 781 53, 911
49 companies (Life Insurance Association of America), total‡mil. of dol Bonds and stocks, book value, totaldo	- 50, 070 - 36, 348	r 36, 433	r 50, 589 r 36, 567	r 50, 833 r 36, 578	7 51, 143 7 36, 809	r 51, 364 r 36, 951	7 51, 589 7 36, 911	r 51, 858 r 36, 984	r 52, 134 r 37, 064	7 37, 162	52, 879 37, 397		
Govt. (domestic and foreign) totaldo U. S. Governmentdo Public utilitydo	[r 17, 150 r 15, 110 r 8, 396]	r 17, 020 r 14, 969 r 8, 475	r 16,809 r 14,761 r 8,594	7 16, 591 7 14, 542 7 8, 686	r 16, 377 r 14, 337 r 8, 977	7 16, 149 7 14, 106 7 9, 090	7 16,016 7 13,974 7 9,134	$\begin{array}{ }r 15, 987 \\r 13, 883 \\r 9, 153\end{array}$	7 15, 905 7 13, 781 7 9, 196	r 15, 797 r 13, 682 r 9, 261	9,314		$\begin{vmatrix} 13,743\\ 9,320 \end{vmatrix}$
Railroaddo Otherdo	2,856 7 7,946	2,857 * 8,081 * 728	2,855 7 8,309 7 695	2,853 7 8,447 7 731	2, 865 7 8, 591 7 676	2, 861 r 8, 851 r 650	2,855 r 8,906 r 703	2,856 7 8,989 7 692	2,857 7 9,106 7 724	2,859	2,864 9,298 706		. 2,866 9,345
Cashdodo Mortgage loans, totaldo Farmdo	7 9, 160 7 859	7 9, 300 7 871	* 9, 430 * 886	r 9, 557 r 903	r 9, 713 r 915 r 8, 797	7 9,828 7 928 7 8,900	r 9,971 r 938 r 9,033	r 10, 117 r 948 r 9, 170	r 10, 234 7 958	r 10, 388 r 966	10, 569 978 9, 591		. 10, 691 . 987
Farm do. Other do. Policy loans and premium notes do. Real-estate holdings do.	r 8, 301 r 1, 817 971	7 8,429 7 1,828 980	r 8, 544 r 1, 841 995	7 8, 655 7 1, 853 1, 007	$r 1,866 \\ 1,028$	7 1,878 1,042	7 1,892 1,045	$^{-1,904}$ 1,059	7 9,276 7 1,915 1,077	r 1,925 1,090	1,934 1,102		1,943 1,113
Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for-insurance):	- 1,002	1,070	r 1 , 163	7 1, 106	r 1, 052	7 1, 015	r 1,066	* 1, 101	* 1, 120	r 1, 127	1, 171		
Value, estimated totalmil. of dol. Groupdo. Industrial do	1,711 193 375	2, 224 454 433	1,852 182 414	1,861 185 431	1,890 242 396	1,657 179 356	1,778 250 381	1, 718 249 384	1,861 267 416	1,901 308 395	2, 195 504 360	² 1, 913 ² 283 ² 396	1, 745 212 402
Ordinary, total	1,143 78 298	1, 337 89 335	1, 256 84 302	1, 245 83 294	1, 252 81 289	1,122 73 263	1,147 69 249	1,085 67 234	1, 178 77 277		1, 331 86 289	² 1, 233 80 283	1, 131 85 293
East North Centraldo	298	290 124	267 122	258 118	263 127	235 113	243 116	231 112	251 111	256 113	280 133	257 116	239 104
South Atlanticdo East South Centraldo West South Central	- 123 - 46 - 97	147 55 111	141 52 106	141 53 108	135 52 114	124 46 99	132 50 108	123 49 101	137 53 99	140 52 102	156 58 117	135 51 104	124 44 95
Value, estimated totalmil. of dol. Groupdo. Industrialdo. Ordinary, totaldo. New Englanddo. Middle Atlanticdo. East North Centraldo. South Atlanticdo. South Atlanticdo. East South Centraldo. West South Centraldo. West South Centraldo. West South Centraldo. Mountaindo. Pacificdo. Institute of Life Insurance:	34 118	41 145	41 141	43 147	45 145	40 130	42 138	38 128	40 134	41 133	52 160	$\begin{array}{c} 41\\136\end{array}$	35
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated totalthous. of dol.	- 269, 380	326, 028	285, 303 124, 889	274, 398 119, 043	304, 428	267, 451	286,065	276, 238	276, 422	276,654	339,057	289, 863	327, 079 132, 259
Matured endowments	117,839 38,101 7,825	$\begin{array}{c c} 143, 484 \\ 44, 426 \\ 8, 142 \end{array}$	37,960 8,013	37, 318 7, 385	124,88842,6368,347	115, 810 34, 227 7, 475	130, 188 35, 505 7, 912	115, 711 36, 027 7, 641	121, 365 38, 565 8, 136	38, 559 7, 867	132, 673 37, 933 8, 534	124, 145 38, 944 7, 988	46, 643
Institute of Life Insurance: Payments to policyholders and beneficiarles, estimated totalthous. of dol. Death claim paymentsdo Matured endowmentsdo Disability paymentsdo Annuity paymentsdo Policy dividendsdo Surrender valuesdo	17,630 46,239 41,746	20, 500 58, 889	19, 256 46, 348 48, 837	19,998 42,061 48,593	20,868 56,118 51,571	19,970 42,990 46,979	$18,739 \\ 43,828$	19,856 47,329 49,674	20, 078 39, 729 48, 549	19,689 38,638	17,097 83,640 59,180	19,824 50,017	25, 323 60, 422
⁷ Revised. ¹ Excludes securities from PWA.	² Avera	iges are bas											

⁷ 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. ¹ 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 admitted assets, 1,041.

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						19	49				<u> </u>		1950
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
			FIN /	ANCE-	–Conti	nued	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued	1												
Life Insurance Association of America:¶ Premium collections (39 cos.), total.thous. of dol Accident and health Accident and	r 451, 530 29, 185 54, 430 37, 036 r 66, 868 264, 011	r 526, 641 34, 267 67, 864 40, 824 r 77, 888 305, 798	* 406, 246 26, 391 47, 377 32, 182 * 58, 258 242, 038	* 437, 033 31, 655 46, 497 34, 905 * 67, 835 256, 141	* 499, 255 32, 955 63, 102 34, 690 * 75, 018 293, 490	* 372, 943 28, 171 14, 316 30, 362 * 60, 330 239, 764	7 434, 472 32, 927 50, 965 37, 535 7 65, 659 247, 386	* 465, 995 29, 964 52, 865 30, 485 * 75, 341 277, 340	r 414, 068 31, 116 53, 964 32, 973 r 63, 054 232, 961	435, 499 31, 627 51, 973 31, 606 61, 410 258, 883	$\begin{array}{c} 653,742\\ 42,178\\ 115,207\\ 40,929\\ 108,014\\ 346,914 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 462,223\\31,563\\57,909\\35,211\\70,936\\266,604 \end{array}$	
Gold and silver:	1												
Gold: Monetary stock, U. Smil. of dol Net release from earmark§thous. of dol Gold exports	$\begin{array}{r} 24,290\\-22,201\\4,499\\25,978\\56,335\\35,529\\10,766\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 24,314\\-16,725\\5,108\\24,879\\62,227\\39,275\\11,994\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 24,332\\-17,741\\12,019\\25,615\\r,60,816\\37,941\\11,442\end{array}$	24, 342 37, 775 1, 612 11, 142 7 63, 171 38, 902 11, 635	24, 466 121, 632 5, 483 12, 389 7 64, 823 39, 307 12, 015	24, 520 -19, 936 6, 890 137, 986 * 63, 102 39, 966 11, 421	$\begin{array}{r} 24,608 \\ -208,540 \\ 11,563 \\ 268,936 \\ r \ 66,224 \\ 40,380 \\ 12,569 \end{array}$	24, 602 -154, 799 15, 857 114, 002 	24, 584 -89, 117 2, 397 58, 527 39, 012 r 12, 804	24, 479 -63, 939 2, 998 10, 629 	24, 427 -59, 399 10, 111 8, 697 	-41, 306 7, 078 6, 259 	^p 24, 395 -93, 162 7, 223 46, 201
United States‡do Silver: Exportsdo	3, 869 261	5, 544 214	5, 674 4, 783	5, 623 514	5, 529 1, 818	5, 728 11, 910	6, 505 2,090	6, 239 160	7,306	7,385	6, 609 680	5, 823 1, 940	5, 869 47
Exports	3,278 .708	6, 444 .715	4, 783 2, 825 .715	12, 190 . 715	1, 818 10, 237 . 715	6, 824 . 715	2,090 6,056 .719	5, 628 . 732	7, 508 . 733	6,370 .733	4, 060 .733	1, 940 6, 128 .719	
Canadad	969 4, 100 2, 821	1,298 4,800 2,743	1,246 4,000 3,341	1,499 4,400 3,614	2,198 4,300 2,676	1,735 3,500 2,349	1,196 4,600 2,909	$1, 144 \\ 4, 700 \\ 2, 167$	$1,894 \\ 4,000 \\ 2,884$	3, 800 3, 101	3, 193	2, 880	
Money supply: Currency in circulationmil. of dol Deposits, adjusted, all banks, and currency out-	27, 557	27, 439	27, 417	27, 507	27, 493	27, 394	27,393	27, 412	27, 407	27, 543	r 27,600		p 26, 940
side banks, total⊙mil. of dol Currency outside banksdo	169,300 25,100	167, 600 25, 100	167, 500 24, 900	167, 600 25, 000	167, 930 25, 266	p 167, 900 p 24, 900	^p 170,000 ^p 25,100	^p 170, 300 ^p 24, 900	^p 171, 500 ^p 24, 900	р 171, 800 р 25, 100	*173, 100 *25, 000		p 173, 300 p 24, 500
Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. de- positsOmil. of dol Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. S. do Time deposits, incl. postal savingsdo Turn-over of demand deposits, except interbank and	$144,200\\83,400\\57,800$	142, 500 81, 100 58, 000	$142,600 \\82,400 \\58,100$	142, 600 82, 500 58, 200	81,877	p 143,000 p 83,100 p 58,400	p 144, 900 p 83, 400 p 58, 400	^p 145, 400 ^p 83, 300 ^p 58, 400	^p 146, 600 ^p 84, 600 ^p 58, 400	» 146, 700 » 85, 500 » 58, 000	p148, 100 p86, 700 p58, 400		p 148,800 p 86,800 p 58,700
U. S. Government, annual rate: New York Cityratio of debits to deposits Other leading citiesdo	27.1 18.6	27. 2 19. 2	$27.6 \\ 18.6$	$28.3 \\ 18.5$		$28.7 \\ 18.5$	25.5 17.1	28.0 18.6	27.3 18.5	27.2 19.1	32. 5 20. 0	$ 28.2 \\ 18.7 $	$\begin{array}{c} 28.6\\ 18.9 \end{array}$
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTER LY)													
Petroleum refining (14 cos.)do Dividends, total (200 cos.)do Durable goods (106 cos.)do Nondurable goods (94 cos.)		$\begin{array}{c} 823\\ 498\\ 220\\ 72\\ 180\\ 325\\ 52\\ 105\\ 119\\ 343\\ 196\\ 146\\ 146\end{array}$			$\begin{array}{c} & 161 \\ & 70 \\ & 229 \\ & 259 \\ & 54 \\ & 87 \\ & 92 \\ & 354 \\ & 188 \\ & 166 \end{array}$			 799 504 130 711 267 263 109 86 332 184 148 					
mil. of dol Railways and telephone cos. (see p. S-23).		206			- 180								
SECURITIES ISSUED Commercial and Financial Chronicle:													
Commercial and Financial Chronicle: Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) New capital, total. do. Domestic, total. do. Corporate. Municipal, State, etc. do. Forigin Refunding, total. do. Forigin. do. Forigin. do. Forigin. do. Corporate. do. Forigin. do. Domestic, total. do. Domestic, total. do. Domestic, total. do. Domestic, total. do. Federal agencies. do. Federal agencies. Municipal, State, etc. do.	$500 \\ 436 \\ 436 \\ 231 \\ 14 \\ 191 \\ 0 \\ 64 \\ 64 \\ 7 \\ 53 \\ 4 \\ 4$	$\begin{array}{c} 695\\ 600\\ 584\\ 383\\ 26\\ 174\\ 16\\ 96\\ 96\\ 39\\ 55\\ 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 949\\ 904\\ 904\\ 681\\ 33\\ 190\\ 0\\ 45\\ 45\\ 45\\ 1\\ 44\\ 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 757\\ 681\\ 681\\ 295\\ 51\\ 335\\ 0\\ 76\\ 76\\ 31\\ 38\\ 8\\ 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,550\\ 1,535\\ 1,196\\ 24\\ 315\\ 15\\ 94\\ 94\\ 31\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 765 \\ 685 \\ 441 \\ 432 \\ 9 \\ 0 \\ 244 \\ 79 \\ 78 \\ 22 \\ 56 \\ 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 617\\ 309\\ 291\\ 117\\ 0\\ 174\\ 18\\ 308\\ 204\\ 8\\ 195\\ 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 707 \\ 519 \\ 510 \\ 127 \\ 69 \\ 314 \\ 10 \\ 188 \\ 188 \\ 38 \\ 146 \\ 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 823\\ 675\\ 639\\ 405\\ 0\\ 234\\ 366\\ 148\\ 148\\ 148\\ 91\\ 53\\ 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 489\\ 379\\ 379\\ 150\\ 0\\ 229\\ 0\\ 109\\ 109\\ 35\\ 52\\ 22\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 731 \\ 513 \\ 513 \\ 315 \\ 0 \\ 198 \\ 218 \\ 218 \\ 218 \\ 105 \\ 56 \\ 57 \end{array}$	1796 1666 1657 1404 19 123 19 131 1122 135 179 19	
Securities and Exchange Commission: Estimated gross proceeds, totaldo By type of security:	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
Bonds and notes, total do Corporate do Common stock do Preferred stock do	1,275 308 8 5	$1,314 \\ 330 \\ 41 \\ 40$	$1,423 \\ 515 \\ 133 \\ 50$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,351 \\ 246 \\ 60 \\ 82 \end{array} $	1, 126	$2.268 \\ 415 \\ 46 \\ 14$	2,012 105 46	1,550 113 35 27	$1,562 \\ 345 \\ 61 \\ 45$	$1,102 \\ 143 \\ 44 \\ 26$	$1,602 \\ 336 \\ 123 \\ 25$	1,611 355 61	$1,946 \\ 462 \\ 43 \\ 50$
By type of issuer: Corporate, total do Industrial do Public utility do Real estate and financial do Noncorporate, total do U. S. Government do State and municipal do Foreign governments do Nonprofit do	$\begin{array}{c} 321 \\ 129 \\ 106 \\ 55 \\ 32 \\ 968 \\ 763 \\ 204 \\ 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40\\ 411\\ 117\\ 183\\ 88\\ 23\\ 985\\ 792\\ 175\\ 16\\ 1\end{array}$	698 340 281 18 59 908 717 190 0	$\begin{array}{c} 388\\ 102\\ 198\\ 49\\ 39\\ 1,105\\ 759\\ 346\\ 0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,257\\ 211\\ 925\\ 45\\ 76\\ 1,415\\ 1,099\\ 316\\ 0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} & 14 \\ & 475 \\ & 251 \\ & 138 \\ & 51 \\ & 34 \\ & 1,852 \\ & 1,606 \\ & 245 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 173 \\ 47 \\ 99 \\ 20 \\ 6 \\ 1,907 \\ 1,608 \\ 198 \\ 100 \\ 1 \end{array}$	327	45 451 166 203 41 42 1, 216 978 238 238 0 1	$\begin{array}{c} 36 \\ 223 \\ 55 \\ 148 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 959 \\ 707 \\ 251 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array}$	35 493 89 312 31 61 1,266 1,011 255 0 (2)	35 451 143 234 38 36 1, 257 984 245 10 1	$\begin{array}{c c} & 70 \\ & 575 \\ & 53 \\ & 416 \\ & 94 \\ & 12 \\ & 1, 483 \\ & 1, 118 \\ & 235 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{array}$

rRevised. » Preliminary. 1 Based on annual total which includes revisions not available by months. ² Less than \$500,000. Revisions for January 1949 are as follows (thous, of dol): Total, 449,255; industrial 71,561. §Or increase in earmarked gold (-). tRevisions for January-May 1948 for United States and total gold production are shown in the August 1949 SURVEY, p. S-18. Revisions for January 1948 for States and total gold production are shown in the August 1949 SURVEY, p. S-18. Revisions for January 1948 for Survey, p. S-18. Revisions for January 1948 for Survey, p. S-18. ©U. S. Government deposits at Federal Reserve banks are not included. *New series on large manufacturing corporations (assets end-of-year 1946, \$10,000,000 and over); annual data beginning 1939 and quarterly data beginning 1946 are available upon request.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						194	19						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued		<u> </u>	·		•	•	
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued											 		
Securities and Exchange Commission‡-Continued													
New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, totalmil. of dol	318	403	688	380	1, 244	468	168	171	445	219	484	443	567
Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, totaldodo	220 172	319	553 402	340	1, 074 958	430	140	118	272	163	336	356	423
Plant and equipmentdo Working capitaldo Determine of dobt and stack totaldo	48 32	253 66	151 127	254 85 33 13	116 161	393 37 20	119 21 24	87 31	229 43	134 29	226 111	292 65	394 29 104
Retirement of debt and stock, total_do Funded debtdo Other debtdo	7 25	66 81 37 44	121 126	13 15	40 116	30 18 12	24 7 17	40 19 2 20	88 58 29	38 18 20	82 75 6	62 24 35	104 39 53
Preferred stockdo	0 66	0 3	120 0 7	10 5 7	110 4 9	1 8	0	20 12	29 1 84	20 0 18	0 1 66	33	12
Other purposesdo Proposed uses by major groups: Industrial, totaldo	128	114	336	100	207	249	46		163			140	51
New money	39 23	85 26 179	215 118	92 7	113 91	236 11	28 14	35 27 2	118 23	53 23 23	87 77 5	99 29	
Public utility, totaldo	104 102	179 125	276 270	192 171	916 856	136 134	97 93	2 97 54	199 108	144 120	306	230 194	410
Retirement of debt and stockdo Railroad, totaldo	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\ 54 \end{vmatrix}$	125 54 87	7 17	21 49	54 45 45	$^{2}_{51}$	4 20	37 16	65 41	16 10	173 72 31	28 38	32 93 27
New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo	50 4	87	17 0	49 0	0	51 0	13 7	16 0	41 0	10 0	31 27 4	37	66
Real estate and financial, totaldo New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo	32 29	23 21	58 51	39 28	76 60	33 9	6 5	23 22	41 5	11 10	60 7 59	35 27	
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer):	3	1	2	5	16	16	(1)	1	0	0	(1)	4	(1)
Long-termthous, of dol Short-termdodo	$203,674 \\120,198$	171, 704 133, 002	198, 762 110, 200	349, 557 61, 224	324, 825 120, 040	244, 173 67, 450	218, 662 196, 516	332, 957 105, 586	230, 822 46, 514	265, 519 119, 155	* 255, 707 * 126, 144	249, 619 111, 070	235, 963 142, 128
COMMODITY MARKETS Volume of trading in grain futures:													
Corn mil. of bu do	395 445	254 357	209 368	173 380	169 552	199 660	216 420	153 371	128 244	237 294	198 284	215 392	154 237
SECURITY MARKETS						000				201	201		201
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)													
Cash on hand and in banksmil. of dol					280						306		
Customers' debit balances (net)do Customers' free credit balancesdo Money borroweddo	527 565 225	530 551 254	626 542 329	660 537 355	681 528 493	690 530 399	699 548 404	740 584 418	783 586 416	813 596 445	881 633 523		901 669 493
Bonds Prices:													
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
total§dollarsdo	100. 93 100. 93 70. 26	101.04 71.35	101.01 72.18	$100.93 \\ 72.20$	101.45 71.40	101.86 71.77	102.28 72.07	102.27 71.82	101.81	102.00	102.45	101.70 71.83	
Foreigndo Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utility, and railroad:				1-1-0						12.02	10.10		
High grade (11 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond Medium grade:	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
Composite (12 bonds)do Industrial (4 bonds)do Public utility (4 bonds)do	92.7 97.0	91.9 97.1	91.7 98.0	91.9 98.9	91.7 98.7	91.8 98.6	92.6 98.2	93.3 99.0	93.7 99.9	93.5 100.3	94.5 101.0	92.6 98.6	96.3 101.8
Public utility (4 bonds)	94.7 86.6	95.5 83.1	95.6 81.6	95.7 81.2	96.3 80.0	96. 9 79. 9	97.7 81.9	98.8 82.1	99. 2 82. 0	99.5 80.8	100.1 82.2	97.0 82.3	100. 6 86. 4
Domestic municipal (15 bonds)do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo Sales:	128.5 101.51	128.8 101.67	129.0 101.65	129.0 101.62	$127.5 \\ 101.72$	$127.9 \\ 103.29$	$129.1 \\ 103.63$	128.6 103.86	128.8 103.90	129.6 104.22	130.3 104.36	128.9 102.72	131.3 104.16
Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: All registered exchanges:	1												
Market valuethous. of dol Face valuedo New York Stock Exchange:	52,009 70,080	56, 225 80, 637	53, 189 76, 590	50, 767 67, 997	49, 004 67, 171	72, 615 87, 224	60, 737 78, 549	47, 468 59, 560	51, 480 68, 959	64, 646 84, 467	84,642 111,120	58, 622 77, 746	107, 958 144, 088
Market value do	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	66, 056 63, 661	75, 821 67, 820	72, 458 66, 839	63, 601 62, 284	63, 433 64, 257	84, 074 64, 021	73, 916 66, 223	55, 721 55, 413	64, 706 63, 934	79, 064 74, 692	105, 909 99, 080	73, 348 68, 162	138, 310 119, 727
U. S. Government	63, 001 202 63, 459	67, 820 13 67, 807	66, 836	62, 279	64, 227	63, 990	66, 171	61 55, 352	63, 922	74, 692 0 74, 692	99,080	68, 102 68, 121	
Domesticdo	55, 150 8, 043	59, 523 8, 155	54, 953 11, 804	54, 847 7, 350	58, 133 6, 035	58, 779 5, 166	59, 388 6, 769	47, 169 8, 166	56, 494 7, 412	67, 065 7, 598	91,063 7,938	60, 396 7, 645	
Foreigndo Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Market value, total, all issues dmil. of dol	131, 863	132,065	132, 098	132, 029	131, 686	132, 813	133, 643	132, 210	132, 221	132, 445	128, 464	131, 953	128,021
Domesticdo Foreigndo	130, 188 1, 426	130, 368 1, 447	130, 392 1, 455	130, 326 1, 452	130,000 1,432	$131,124 \\ 1,436$	131, 956 1, 432	130, 535 1, 422	130, 509 1, 458	130, 726 1, 463	126,755 1,452	130, 259 1, 441	
Face value, total, all issues	$ \begin{array}{c c} 131, 272 \\ 128, 993 \\ \end{array} $	131, 304 129, 027	131, 360 129, 094	$131, 381 \\ 129, 120$	130,402 128,146	$130,975 \\128,724$	131, 254 129, 017	129, 874 127, 644	129,870 127,608	129, 854 127, 597	125, 410 123, 190	130, 353 128, 096	125, 373
Foreigndo ¥ields: Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent	2, 030 3, 00	2,028	2, 016 3. 00	2, 011 3. 00	2,006 3.00	2, 001 2. 98	1,988	1, 981 2. 90	2, 012	2, 007 2, 89	1,970	2,007	2. 83
By ratings: Aaado	2.71	2.70	3.00 2.70	3.00 2.71	5.00 2.71	2.98	2. 92	2, 90	2.90	2.89	2.86 2.58	2,90	2.83
Aado Aadodo	2. 71 2. 80 3. 05	2.79	2.70 2.79 3.05	2.71 2.78 3.04	2.78 2.78 3.04	2.07 2.75 3.03	2. 02 2. 71 2. 96	2.60 2.69 2.95	2.01 2.70 2.94	2.60 2.68 2.93	2. 68	2.00 2.75 3.00	2. 67 2. 65 2. 85
Baado By groups:	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
Public utilitydo	2.79 2.99	2.78 2.97	2. 78 2. 96	2.78 2.95	2.78 2.93	2. 75 2. 89	2.70 2.86	2.68 2.84	2.68 2.83	2.67 2.81	2.65 2.79	2.74 2.90	2.63 2.79
Railroaddodo	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
Bond Buyer (20 cities)do Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds)do	2. 21 2. 23	2. 17 2. 21	2.13 2.20	2. 21 2. 20	2.20 2.28	2.13 2.26	$2.12 \\ 2.20$	2.16 2.22	2.13 2.21	2.11 2.17	2.08 2.13	2.15 2.21	2.05 2.08
U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledodo	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

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						194	49						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
			FIN	ANCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued Stocks													
Cash dividend payments publicly reported: Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol Financedo Manufacturingdo Miningdo Public attilities:		705. 6 38. 0 440. 6 65. 2	$474.\ 4\\68.\ 3\\217.\ 7\\6.\ 8$	193. 3 27. 0 102. 0 1. 6	825. 8 68. 8 515. 0 70. 5	$\begin{array}{r} 493.\ 6\\ 105.\ 4\\ 226.\ 3\\ 5.\ 3\end{array}$	189.6 35.1 93.9 1.3	725. 7 43. 7 448. 7 63. 7	463.5 70.4 207.3 6.6	190. 8 28. 7 102. 1 1. 5	1, 497. 4 143. 0 1, 015. 4 100. 1	541. 3 64. 2 307. 6 28. 2	530. 2 103. 3 232. 1 4. 6
Public utilities: Communications	.4 36.8 9.7 15.8 2.2	14. 1 40. 8 37. 5 50. 2 19. 2	57. 5 52. 1 19. 7 41. 8 10. 5	. 4 38. 8 12. 6 7. 5 3. 4	13. 7 49. 7 39. 5 46. 6 22. 0	54. 8 43. 4 13. 7 34. 7 10. 0	.4 40.9 5.9 9.1 3.0	24. 7 47. 8 27. 7 48. 5 20. 9	55.5 57.5 15.6 42.3 8.3	.4 42.8 3.7 8.0 3.6	26. 2 61. 1 51. 7 65. 3 34. 6	25. 3 46. 6 21. 6 35. 4 12. 3	$\begin{array}{c} 60.\ 7\\ 46.\ 3\\ 11.\ 7\\ 58.\ 4\\ 13.\ 1\end{array}$
Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) dollarsdo Public utility (24 stocks) †do Railroad (25 stocks)do Bank (15 stocks)do Insurance (10 stocks)do	3. 07 3. 17 1. 63 2. 42 2. 35 1. 99	3. 08 3. 18 1. 63 2. 46 2. 35 1. 99	3. 09 3. 18 1. 66 2. 46 2. 35 1. 99	3.08 3.17 1.66 2.46 2.35 1.99	3. 05 3. 14 1. 67 2. 46 2. 33 2. 03	$\begin{array}{c} 3.\ 04\\ 3.\ 12\\ 1.\ 67\\ 2.\ 46\\ 2.\ 33\\ 2.\ 03 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.03\\ 3.10\\ 1.66\\ 2.46\\ 2.33\\ 2.03\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.01\\ 3.08\\ 1.68\\ 2.45\\ 2.33\\ 2.10\end{array}$	3.01 3.09 1.68 2.36 2.37 2.11	3. 26 3. 42 1. 68 2. 30 2. 39 2. 11	$\begin{array}{c} 3.\ 27\\ 3.\ 44\\ 1.\ 68\\ 2.\ 24\\ 2.\ 47\\ 2.\ 34\end{array}$	3. 09 3. 19 1. 66 2. 41 2. 36 2. 06	3. 26 3. 42 1. 69 2. 25 2. 47 2. 40
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks)do Industrial (125 stocks)do Public utility (24 stocks)†do Railroad (25 stocks)do	44. 79 44. 52 26. 93 28. 86	$\begin{array}{r} 46.\ 22\\ 46.\ 21\\ 27.\ 41\\ 29.\ 60\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 45.\ 37\\ 45.\ 28\\ 27.\ 75\\ 28.\ 52\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 43.\ 77\\ 43.\ 46\\ 27.\ 62\\ 27.\ 60\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 43.58\\ 43.48\\ 27.02\\ 26.52\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 45.76\\ 46.01\\ 28.03\\ 27.43\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 46.64\\ 46.91\\ 28.76\\ 27.52\end{array}$	47. 72 48. 18 29. 58 28. 30	49. 25 49. 94 29. 82 28. 26	49. 27 49. 89 29. 81 28. 37	51. 39 52. 28 30. 57 30. 42	$\begin{array}{r} 46.68\\ 46.88\\ 28.37\\ 28.55\end{array}$	51. 94 52. 58 31. 60 31. 70
Yield (200 stocks) percent. Industrial (125 stocks) do Public utility (24 stocks)† do Bank (15 stocks) do Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: Industrial (125 stocks) Industrial (125 stocks)	6.85 7.12 6.05 8.39 4.70 3.33	6. 66 6. 88 5. 95 8. 31 4. 66 3. 27	6. 81 7. 02 5. 98 8. 63 4. 71 3. 34	7.04 7.29 6.01 8.91 4.75 3.38	7.00 7.22 6.18 9.28 4.76 3.52	$\begin{array}{c} 6.\ 64\\ 6.\ 78\\ 5.\ 96\\ 8.\ 97\\ 4.\ 70\\ 3.\ 35 \end{array}$	6.50 6.61 5.77 8.94 4.51 3.26	6. 31 6. 39 5. 68 8. 66 4. 52 3. 21	6. 11 6. 19 5. 63 8. 35 4. 41 3. 10	$\begin{array}{c} 6.\ 62\\ 6.\ 86\\ 5.\ 64\\ 8.\ 11\\ 4.\ 61\\ 3.\ 00 \end{array}$	6.36 6.58 5.50 7.36 4.54 3.18	$\begin{array}{c} 6.\ 63\\ 6.\ 82\\ 5.\ 86\\ 8.\ 47\\ 4.\ 63\\ 3.\ 27\end{array}$	6. 28 6. 50 5. 35 7. 10 4. 55 3. 37
Industrial (125 stocks)dollars Public utility (24 stocks)†dodo		6.60 2.24			6.00 2.28			p 6. 25 p 2. 37					
Railroad (25 stocks)	4. 04	1.72 4.07	4. 07	4.04	4.04 3.98	3. 97	3.90	3. 40 3. 85	3. 88	3.89	3. 88	3. 97	3. 83
Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100 Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks) dol. per share Industrial (30 stocks)	69. 9 63. 15 174. 46 34. 51 49. 37	72. 0 63. 29 175. 88 35. 08 48. 19	70. 5 63. 47 175. 65 35. 73 48. 27	$\begin{array}{r} 67.9\\ 62.79\\ 174.03\\ 35.73\\ 45.90\end{array}$	67. 0 59. 25 165. 59 34. 31 42. 89	$70.1 \\ 61.61 \\ 173.34 \\ 35.31 \\ 44.31$	71.363.79179.2436.5446.14	$\begin{array}{r} 73.\ 1\\ 64.\ 68\\ 180.\ 93\\ 37.\ 65\\ 46.\ 65\end{array}$	75. 9 66. 66 186. 47 38. 25 48. 68	76, 2 67, 98 191, 61 39, 22 48, 46	79. 1 70. 35 196. 78 40. 55 51. 21	72. 264. 37179. 4836. 4447. 77	72.53199.7941.5254.68
Combined filder (416 Stocks)	117. 2122. 7113. 2120. 494. 499. 692. 6140. 9	118. 0 123. 7 113. 1 120. 9 95. 3 97. 4 93. 4 141. 5	$118.5 \\ 124.2 \\ 111.6 \\ 121.2 \\ 96.1 \\ 97.1 \\ 93.9 \\ 140.9$	117. 7123. 5110. 4121. 295. 395. 893. 3139. 7	112.0 117.0 104.3 116.7 93.0 88.4 91.0 134.5	117. 8123. 8110. 5123. 995. 490. 692. 5138. 1	$121.8 \\ 128.0 \\ 114.5 \\ 127.4 \\ 98.5 \\ 94.2 \\ 95.5 \\ 144.9 \\ 144.9 \\ 121.8 \\ 122.1 \\ 122.1 \\ 123.1 \\$	$123.8 \\ 130.3 \\ 116.0 \\ 129.2 \\ 100.0 \\ 95.1 \\ 96.8 \\ 149.0$	127.3 134.4 119.7 133.0 101.2 97.6 99.5 157.2	$129.1 \\ 136.5 \\ 123.8 \\ 135.2 \\ 102.6 \\ 96.2 \\ 99.3 \\ 160.1$	$132.7 \\ 140.3 \\ 128.6 \\ 140.2 \\ 104.1 \\ 101.0 \\ 99.6 \\ 168.1$	121. 4127. 6115. 3126. 097. 596. 695. 0146. 1	$135.1 \\ 142.6 \\ 132.1 \\ 143.4 \\ 105.8 \\ 107.8 \\ 101.8 \\ 168.5 \\ 168.5 \\ 101.8 \\ 108.5 \\ 100.8 \\ 100.$
Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuemil. of dol Shares soldthousands On New York Stock Exchange:	720 31, 509	754 36, 915	853 40, 684	765 37, 411	705 39, 437	626 37, 950	807 39, 057	871 40, 437	1, 083 51, 455	1, 222 55, 245	1, 480 68, 535	895 42, 975	1, 663 73, 807
Market value	601 22, 153		722 30, 293	639 26, 709	587 28, 776	526 29, 139	672 28, 977	729 29, 937	906 38, 474	1, 035 40, 464	1, 252 52, 028	751 31, 634	1, 409 56, 037
Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times)thousands Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange: Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol Number of shares listedmillions	17, 180 65, 325 2, 045	21, 136 67, 518 2, 051	19, 314 66, 238 2, 060	18, 179 64, 147 2, 072	17, 767 63, 921 2, 140	18, 752 67, 279 2, 150	21,785 68,668 2,154	23, 837 70, 700 2, 162	28, 891 72, 631 2, 145	27, 244 73, 175 2, 152	39, 293 76, 292 2, 166	22, 684 68, 614 2, 111	42, 576 77, 940 2, 181

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY)										
Goods and services: Receipts, totalnil. of dol For goods exporteddo Ror other services rendereddo Payments, totaldo For goods importeddo For foreign investments in U. Sdo For other services receiveddo	 3, 453 263 550 2, 608 1, 963			$\begin{array}{r} 4,414\\ 3,494\\ 350\\ 570\\ 2,422\\ 1,741\\ 57\\ 624 \end{array}$	 	r 3, 662 r 2, 782 r 305 r 575 r 2, 392 r 1, 604 r 63 r 725		$\begin{array}{r} 3,572\\ 2,672\\ 410\\ 490\\ 2,409\\ 1,826\\ 95\\ 488 \end{array}$	1 3, 979 1 3, 100 1 332 1 546 1 2, 458 1 1, 784 1 74 1 600	
Unilateral transfers (net), totaldo Privatedo Governmentdo	 -147			-1,631 -141 -1,490		-108	 	$-1,196 \\ -142 \\ -1,054$	$^{1}-1,406$ $^{1}-135$ $^{1}-1,271$	
Long-term capital movements (net), totaldo Privatedo Governmentdo	 $ \begin{array}{c} -519 \\ -223 \\ -296 \end{array} $			283 171 112	 	r = -8 r = +32 r = -40	 	$-203 \\ -169 \\ -34$	$^{1}-253$ $^{1}-133$ $^{1}-121$	
Gold and short-term capital movements (net), total mil. of dol Gold and foreign short-term capital in U. S. do U. S. capital abroaddo	 +70 +30			$-236 \\ -372 \\ +136$	 	r	 	$^{+332}_{+384}_{-52}$	$^{1}_{1}$ -48 $^{1}_{1}$ -50 $^{1}_{1}$ +2	
Errors and omissionsdo	 +181 .			+158	 	r + 500	 	-96	¹ +186	

⁷ Revised. ⁹ Preliminary. ¹ Quarterly average. [Revised series. Data for American Telephone and Telegraph stock (included in figures for 200 stocks) are excluded. Monthly data for 1929-48 are available upon request. Comparable 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.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

		. <u></u> :		<u> </u>	·· ···		49						1950
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
INTERNATI	ONAL	TRAN	SACTI	ONS O	F TH	E UNI	TED S	TATE	S—Con	tinued	l		
FOREIGN TRADE;													
Indexes													
Exports of U.S. merchandise:													
Quantity1923-25=100 Valuedo	214 277	$ \begin{array}{r} 243 \\ 312 \end{array} $	7 243 310	230 7 291	233 294	194 7 239	191 234	196 7 241	189 7 227	186 r 223	$208 \\ 251$	212 266	
Unit valuedodo	130	r 128	128	126	126	123	123	123	120	120	121	125	
Quantitydododo	132 174	150 196	131 165	133 167	134 166	117 144	132 161	135 166	$\begin{array}{c}144\\176\end{array}$	154 7 186	153 187	138 172	
Unit valuedo	* 132	131	1 2 6	126	124	123	122	123	123	121	122	126	
Exports, domestic, total:	120	125	117	116	115	84	91	. 93	99	99	116	108	
Unadjusted	145	143	147	146	159	118	104	77	72	77	93		
Total, excluding cotton: Unadjusteddodo Adjusteddo	165	165	148	162	154	133	154	152	136	133	136	151	-
Adjusteddo Imports for consumption:	207	192	174	180	181	164	155	124	106	117	122	1	-
Unadjusteddododo	99 97	109 98	96 91	92 93	97 104	91 100	97 105	102 7 107	98 99	114 120	111 108	101	
Shipping Weight													
Vater-borne trade: Exports, including reexports_thous, of long tons	4,700	5, 464	7, 251	8,273	7, 945	4, 907	5, 459	4, 553	7 3, 083	3, 665		* 5, 480	
General importsdo	4, 978	5, 228	5, 443	5, 683	5, 829	5, 750	5, 975	6, 247	⁷ 6, 271	6, 298		* 5, 729	
	r 1,044	1, 177	r 1, 166	r 1,092	1, 104	r 899	880	r 906	r 850	836	943	1.000	
Exports, including reexports, totalmil. of dol By geographic regions:		, i	,		,							1,000	744
Africathous. of dol Asia and Oceaniado	35, 763 7 212, 633	r 73, 837 r 233, 753	7 58, 182 7 240, 636	r 51, 753 r 214, 729	* 76, 554 * 211, 065	r 54, 945 r 194, 900	* 37, 710 * 172, 162	49, 814 † 184, 152	* 42, 535 * 173, 271	33, 878 * 149, 181	47, 657 197, 019	51, 306 201, 061	
EuropedodOdO	* 380, 550 * 156, 701	424, 668 7 166, 454	7 406, 991 7 188, 489	7 399, 993 7 196, 899	r 392, 153 r 185, 614	r 280, 243 r 150, 917	r 280, 740 r 169, 744	r 152, 317	* 285, 171 * 146, 986	7 277, 712 7 150, 228	324, 487 144, 987	342, 877 163, 187	
Southern North Americado South Americado	7 114,008 7 143,950	r 125, 729 r 152, 662	7 115, 305 7 156, 162	r 102, 868	* 104, 961 * 132, 584	7 89, 482 7 128, 403	r 106, 499 r 112, 752	104,897 127,058	7 104, 689 7 97, 665	7 128, 440 7 96, 633	118, 302 110, 401	111, 672 129, 913	
Fotal exports by leading countries: Africa:	110,000	101,001	100,102	120,010	10-, 001	120, 200	,	1	- 51,000	20,000	100, 101	120,010	
Egyptdo	4,874	6,651	5,406	4,076	4, 501	* 4, 287	$3,636 \\ 17,525$	3, 589	2,991	3, 546	2, 758 18, 729	4,407 22,171	
Union of South Africadodo	14, 840	31,036	* 27, 844	* 28, 740	29,136	23, 416		18,076	* 20, 411	13, 952			
Australia, including New Guineado British Malayado	13, 431 3, 592	15, 203 4, 293	$10,822 \\ 3,561$	13, 924 3, 047	12, 599 2, 938	12, 936 2, 965 2, 433	7 7,937 2,816	10, 606 2, 616	11, 419 r 2, 167	8,064 1,839	13, 333 2, 037	12,045 3,136	
Chinado India and Pakistando	7 12, 126 26, 854	15, 921 35, 362	r 26, 816 7 34, 549	7, 225 * 33, 695	r 2,090 r 36,303	r 22, 930	965 7 16, 580	^r 820 ^r 14, 177	280 7 14, 986	714 9 977	$3,250 \\ 17,328$	24, 890	
Japan	46, 190 15, 072	46, 820 12, 991	$36,385 \\ 12,647$	47, 819 10, 593	41, 471 r 9, 740	7 41, 042 8, 434	34, 333 7, 944	42, 586 6, 605	r 32, 147 5, 813	r 24, 479 4, 243	39, 237 12, 032	10.359	
Indonesiado Republic of the Philippinesdo Europe:	35, 454	7 34, 44 9	* 41, 632	37, 624	31, 847	* 36, 335	28, 954	32, 821	r 38, 966	35, 190	41, 425	36, 592	
France	54, 927 71, 366	61, 244 77, 161	56,792 72,542	* 42, 700 81, 742	62,063 59,186	$25,423 \\ 64,137$	22,868 r 63,412	7 26, 853 63, 379	29,279 59,107	32, 175 64, 177	30, 717 60, 807	41, 434 68, 358	
Italydo	55, 487	53, 980	r 54, 186	7 52, 911	51,872	23,370	19, 139 128	20, 420	28,407	23, 873	37,627	38, 172 551	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo United Kingdomdo	176 59, 415	1, 901 62, 246	3, 077 61, 770	384 7 76, 156	, 60 7 78, 274	422 7 50, 294	53, 203	80 7 52, 346	60 † 55, 905	r 42, 496	54, 934	58, 369	
North and South America: Canadado	r 154, 263	r 163, 452	r 187, 569	7 194, 129	r 184, 470	* 149, 951	r 168, 733	r 151, 392	r 145, 936	r 149, 653	143, 268		
Latin-American Republics, totaldo	7 241, 191 9, 344	* 262, 386 9, 909	* 254, 283 9, 858	r 214, 093 r 6, 110	* 221, 369 * 8, 307	r 203, 379 r 13, 689	⁷ 204, 310 ⁷ 13, 731	* 11, 530	r 190, 488 r 10, 322	7 207, 879 9, 419	214, 270 8, 730	10,762	
Brazildo Chiledo	44, 828 11, 215	42, 900 10, 153	* 36, 019 14, 527	7 28, 948 12, 346	⁷ 33, 974 14, 230	28, 690 + 12, 625	25, 025 10, 071	32, 918 12, 920	19, 464 8, 952	18, 915 9, 289	18,954 12,698		
Colombiadodddodddodddddddddddddddddddddddd	7 15, 154 34, 386	* 19, 588 34, 183	19,336 $29,52^{}$	14, 698 27, 240	14, 115 29, 241	13, 335 25, 531	r 9,662 r 26,610	* 11, 738 30, 963	11, 644 • 34, 777	r 12, 456 r 32, 872	16, 403 38, 254	14 656	
Mexicodododo	43, 307 45, 178	7 49, 146 7 49, 760	* 44, 489 * 54, 516	7 42, 192 7 45, 984	* 36, 078 * 44, 278	7 32, 993 7 43, 347	7 31, 456 7 38, 438	* 30, 796 * 41, 799	7 35, 888 34, 287	35, 671 33, 014	37, 676 36, 763	38, 535 43, 210	
Exports of U. S. merchandise, totalmil. of dol	1, 033	1, 164	r 1, 156	r 1, 082	1, 093	889	872	r 896	r 844	829	934	990	735
By economic classes: Crude materialsthous, of dol	r 153, 823	+ 170, 517	196, 206	* 173, 500	179, 646	≠ 97, 875	* 108, 346	122, 821	r 133, 784	130, 476	171,884	148.359	
Crude foodstuffs and beveragesdo	130, 405	144, 723	98, 538 7 97, 029	139,075	111.521	798, 529 71, 411	r 124, 509 r 49, 726	102, 400	7 83, 982 7 63, 495	r 94, 245 59, 198	91, 834 63, 826	111, 707	
Semimanufacturesdo	7 119, 530	* 139, 109	* 133, 505	r 86, 132 r 127, 224	7 86, 958 7 125, 859	r 104, 652	7 100, 590	r 104, 389	* 86, 786	* 83, 640 * 461, 128	101, 143 505, 362	112,839	
Finished manufacturesdo By principal commodities:	* 545, 413	7 632, 816	r 630, 720	* 556, 323	* 589, 324	<i>▼</i> 516, 581	r 488, 892	r 514, 449	* 475, 791				
Agricultural products, total ¹ do Cotton, unmanufactureddo	338, 367 85, 049	362, 864 98, 538	34 1, 983 100, 674	343, 407 80, 653	32 0, 158 90, 191	* 235, 438 * 38, 607	* 244, 509 28, 381	* 245, 842 36, 126	* 260, 071 69, 358	* 258, 919 71, 704	299,853 106,050	298,002 72,851	1
Fruits, vegetables, and preparationsdo Grains and preparationsdo	18, 136 143, 356	23,642 148,701	18, 352 114, 239	15, 469 151, 083	13,813 118,565	7 10, 799 110, 907	9, 389 125, 374	11, 299 105, 949	18, 402 93, 117	16,129 r 99,324	14, 893 104, 866	121,330	
Packing house products	13, 558	17,690	24, 751	17, 901	r 21, 716	14, 140	* 12, 938	* 12, 321	* 10, 213	12, 599	14, 177		
Nonagricultural products, total:do Aircraft, parts, and accessoriesdo	* 694, 943 14, 135	* 801 , 209 15, 282	* 814, 014 15, 094	* 738, 848 1 8, 673	773, 149 17, 449	* 653, 610 1 7, 891	* 627, 554 1 6, 776	* 650, 653 * 1 7, 224	* 583, 768 * ¹ 15, 257	* 569, 767 17, 702	634, 197 1 10, 954	692, 431 ² 10, 833	
Automobiles, parts, and accessories do	70,096	77, 598 76, 768	73, 350 74, 223	64, 968 + 63, 732	61.374	+ 1 59, 525 + 58, 801	1 53, 421 7 58, 549	r 1 56, 633 58, 190	+ 1 53, 359 58, 397	1 44, 441 + 62, 175	¹ 41, 434 67, 047	² 60, 685 64, 505	
Copper and manufactures damaged do	5, 358 59, 316	7, 738 * 68, 424	5, 719 76, 711	7, 396 70, 439	7 64, 378 7, 832 78, 761	4, 243 67, 795	3, 539 * 64, 125	5,514	3,727 * 37,768	5, 053 26, 227	9, 390 48, 866	6, 314	
Machinery total do	7 191 082	* 220, 948	* 231, 907	1 206, 564	1 223, 165	1 202, 673	1 179, 053	1 191, 715	1 175, 995	1 169, 082	1 202, 808	² 200, 409	
Agricultural do	10, 535 r 26, 835	12, 461 31, 867	14, 010 31, 593	14,785 1 25,938	13, 041 1 26, 644	r 11, 332 r 1 24, 372	r 10, 108 r 1 20, 978	7 8, 892 1 24, 192	7, 897 1 20, 700	6, 838 1 19, 540	7,808 1 23,412	² 24, 905	
Electrical	37, 338 15, 566	* 43, 313 * 17, 049	7 43, 513 7 17, 484	r 1 34, 638 15, 315	^{+ 1} 36, 701 17, 109	+ 1 33, 712 19, 194	¹ 35, 290 14, 836	¹ 31, 050 15, 792	133, 977 16, 046	131,824 16,238	137,746 17,008	² 36, 734 16, 375	
Metal workingdoddoddoddoddoddo	^{10,000} ^{91,031} 49,651	* 104, 124 * 53, 270	7 113, 888 54, 042	7 95, 931 54, 252	r 107, 957 47, 193	7 89, 520 39, 965	79,794 48,708	r 91, 584 40, 397	76, 145 742, 694	74, 943	90, 580 40, 419	93, 616	
Textiles and manufacturesdo	60, 599	65, 218	54, 042 61, 525	r 55, 402	47, 193 57, 964	* 4 5, 767	r 44, 085	50, 270	7 42, 094 7 49, 874			54,639	

* Revised. A verage for 11 months, January-November. ¹ Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately in the interest of national security. ² See footnote "1". (Revisions for various periods in 1947 and 1948 have been made (since publication of the 1949 Statistical Surgersenters) in most of the foreign-trade items and there will be further changes beginning 1946 as final data are completed by the *Bureau of the Census*; moreover, the revaluation of tin imports and the transfer of certain "relief and charity" food items from the nonagricul-tural exports group to the agricultural group have affected the pertinent series back to 1942. Revisions will be shown later. The 1949 monthly averages for some items include unpublished revisions for January. ³ Obata beginning 1948 have been adjusted in accordance with the 1949 commodity classifications. Revised figures for January-July 1948 are available upon request. *New series; included with agricultural machinery prior to 1948.

March 1950

Unlarge otherwise stated statistics through						19	49						1950
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
INTERNATIO	DNAL	TRAN		ONS O	F TH	E UNI	TED S	TATES	S—Con	tinued	!!		
FOREIGN TRADES—Continued											 		
Value-Continued													
General imports, totalthous. of dol By geographic regions:	r 566, 691	≠ 632, 6 30	r 534, 296	r 540, 630	* 525, 964	r 456, 413	r 490, 747	r 530, 794	* 559, 106	⁷ 593, 694	605, 068	552, 194	622, 700
Africadododododododo	28, 997 * 124, 430 * 89, 377	47, 397 * 128, 177 * 90, 521	r 21, 101 128, 246 r 66, 824	r 24, 854 126, 670 r 67, 240	7 27, 632 7 106, 298 7 69, 156	r 23, 491 r 94, 060 r 58, 355	r 20, 014 r 101, 604 r 64, 297	7 29, 182 7 97, 722 7 78, 947	27, 105 7 110, 047 7 79, 954	27, 214 118, 257 7 89, 611	34, 342 106, 957 81, 030	$\begin{array}{r} 28,146 \\ 113,885 \\ 77,118 \end{array}$	
Europedodddddddddddddddd	r 117, 557 r 91, 759	7 133, 302 7 108, 796	7 122,029 7 86,133	* 130, 194 * 81, 571	r 131, 306 r 81, 608	r 108, 068 r 68, 441	7 120, 960 7 68, 610	* 119, 571 * 68, 631	r 139, 352 r 69, 770	157,379 7 69,022	145, 348 69, 716	$129,341 \\78,517$	
South Americado By leading countries: Africa:	r 114, 571	7 124, 437	109, 962	⁷ 110, 101	r 109, 963	* 103, 997	* 115, 263	⁷ 136, 742	7 132, 878	* 132, 210	167, 676	125, 189	
Egyptdo Union of South Africado	342 7, 567	367 12, 693	231 6, 295	429 r 7, 286	76 7,097	189 9, 339	62 • 8, 119	6, 907 9, 658	170 12, 439	295 14, 010	404 12, 288	811 9, 696	-
Australia, including New Guinea	11, 772 13, 639	9, 570 25, 185	5, 318 25, 745	$13,913 \\ 13,808$	11, 812 9, 901	* 2, 727 10, 822	5,183 17,082	4, 647 r 15, 496	5, 153 15, 475	6, 587 18, 589	11,638 12,702	16,300	
British Malayadodo Chinado India and Pakistando	15, 757 25, 949 r 9, 209		5, 987 29, 582 6, 355	$ \begin{array}{r} 6,501 \\ 20,949 \\ 5,535 \end{array} $	7 5, 805 7 21, 833 7 6, 637	7, 749 14, 140	7 8, 846 17, 252 7 5, 771	6, 470 18, 573	9,430 20,545	13,304 22,670	$ \begin{array}{c c} 6,729\\ 23,131\\ 7,013 \end{array} $	8,869 22,204 6,830	
Japando Indonesiado Republic of the Philippinesdo	7, 260 7, 260 15, 165	8,758 17,029	12,117 15,075	10, 833 22, 856	* 11, 368 * 20, 442	5, 574 7 8, 979 7 21, 813	* 8,970 20,569	6,792 10,086 16,166	6, 275 12, 090 17, 043	8,035 10,628 14,962	9,289 10,175	10,031	
Europe: Francedo Germanydo	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	* 4, 998 2, 836	4, 844 2, 484	* 4, 996 2, 588	6, 580 - 4, 054	5, 456 4, 333	5, 103 3, 789	
Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	5,788 3,257	6, 398 4, 293	7 4, 430 1, 318	3, 789 4, 209	6, 326 + 4, 637	5, 430 3, 531	6, 817 7 2, 961	4, 406 7, 090	7, 518	6,634 1,766	5, 778 1, 700	5,935 3,262	
United Kingdomdo North and South America: Canadadodo	20, 550 r 113, 867	22, 695 r 128, 538	r 14, 105	15, 232 7 127, 135	14,707 + 128,035	15, 106 r 105, 990	7 16, 102 7 117, 601	r 20, 623	18, 919 * 137, 026	22, 718 153, 564	21, 210 141, 128	18,900 126,007	
Canadadododododo	* 195, 311 * 11, 111 * 33, 451	7 221, 714 3, 869 7 39, 278	7 185, 065 4, 500 41, 919	7 181, 887 6, 790 34, 163	7,532 7,532 7,36,943	7 162, 131 5, 637 7 34, 000	r 174, 557 5, 044 39, 866	7 193, 458 6, 716 53, 784	⁷ 188, 702 8, 767 48, 851	7 189, 204 6, 079 7 61, 518	$\begin{array}{c c} 221, 507 \\ 16, 247 \\ 80, 747 \end{array}$	8,126	
Brazil	18, 552 7 16, 237	19,530 21,923	13, 528 16, 198	7 18, 760 14, 168	14,367 18,324	7, 648 † 22, 609	7 11, 955 21, 844	10,046 7 20,604	6, 519 23, 754	7, 547 22, 716	8,933 21,345	12,706 20,123	
Cubadododo	737,415 24,664 20,820	r 47, 459 25, 963 20, 755	r 36, 516 21, 725 22, 628	7 37, 423 19, 918 23, 114	7 35, 080 23, 761 21, 022	r 30, 363 13, 356 23, 620	7 33, 349 7 15, 081 21, 680	7 32, 670 7 15, 670 23, 357	$\begin{array}{c c} 32,014 \\ r 16,772 \\ r 27,004 \end{array}$	27,586 19,562 r 22,624	$12,553 \\ 23,478 \\ 27,565$	$\begin{array}{c} 32,291 \\ 20,347 \\ 23,230 \end{array}$	
Venezuelado Imports for consumption, totaldo By economic classes:		r 624, 093	r 526, 903	r 533, 635	r 529, 489	* 458, 938	* 513, 086	r 528, 887	7 561, 906	* 592, 542	595, 065	549, 852	621, 700
Crude materials	58,105	131, 165	7 145, 509 7 109, 913 60, 917	* 154, 123 * 90, 189 * 68, 997	r 149, 220 r 102, 098 r 68, 118	r 126, 178 r 92, 462 r 65, 124	r 137, 883 r 91, 746 r 69, 227	7 160, 163 7 103, 233 7 59, 467	* 160, 669 * 110, 520 * 64, 824	* 154, 772 * 139, 790 61, 783	$ \begin{array}{c c} 162,817\\ 152,994\\ 41,386 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 154,581\\ 111,100\\ 61,803 \end{array} $	
Semimanufacturesdo Finished manufacturesdo By principal commodities:	r 130, 172 r 108, 910	r 137, 972 r 117, 519	7 110, 697 7 99, 867	7 114, 362 7 105, 965	r 110, 598 r 99, 456	7 84, 856 7 90, 318	7 114, 424 7 99, 806	r 106, 284 r 99, 740	, 121, 122 104, 770	r 129, 863 r 106, 334	133, 963 103, 903	$118,525 \\103,842$	
Agricultural products, totaldo_	r 238, 350 r 57, 430	r 275, 163 73, 671	7 227,046 58,906	* 216, 116 48, 995	* 233, 310 56, 038	r 205, 067 r 58, 542	* 225, 334 55, 294	* 239, 533 * 65, 992	* 242, 027 65, 812	7 271, 078 7 77, 582	272,295 105,684	241, 466 66, 292	
Hides and skinsdo Rubber, crude, including guayuledo Silk, unmanufactureddo	4,780 22,580 3,129	5,465 21,698 1,006	5, 439 19, 387 34	7,051 19,933 42	6, 173 19, 198 86	76,168 16,649 23	7, 044 17, 171 45	6, 661 15, 165 71	$ \begin{array}{r} 6,045 \\ 15,892 \\ 156 \end{array} $	5, 646 22, 339 115	$ \begin{array}{r} 6,470 \\ 22,631 \\ 301 \end{array} $	1 20.026	
Sugardo Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo Nonagricultural products, totaldo	32, 659 21, 820 7 316, 408	r 44, 628 16, 428 r 348, 930	r 35, 292 10, 813 r 299, 858	^r 39, 730 10, 629	r 38, 186 15, 605 r 296, 179	36, 525 11, 671	37,683 20,734	7 27, 741 22, 553	29, 276 22, 472	23, 758 22, 138	6, 827 26, 053	$31,012 \\ 18,519$	
Furs and manufacturesdodo	7,012	11, 457	9, 127	r 317, 519 r 11, 936	* 8, 100	7 253, 871 9, 270	* 287, 753 8, 270	r 289, 354 11, 002	* 319, 879 13, 651	r 321, 464 4, 542	322,770 7,828	9,080	
totalthous. of dol Copper, incl. ore and manufacturesdo Tin, including oredo	66,571 726,120 11,007	86, 959 28, 967 26, 683	73, 767 7 21, 582 28, 383	72, 041 20, 558 17, 518	66, 374 17, 763 13, 495	7 39, 486 11, 007 11, 685	r 59, 252 15, 196 18, 892	7 51, 021 13, 179 21, 370	59, 711 13, 024 26, 707	7 56, 411 14, 377 7 17, 850	53, 588 19, 213 8, 691	$\begin{array}{r} 63,312 \\ 18,692 \\ 17,656 \end{array}$	
Paper base stocksdo Newsprintdo Petroleum and productsdo	, 20, 450	17, 948 37, 404	$12,427 \\ 34,200$	^r 17, 838 39, 195	7 17, 619 37, 261	14, 253 35, 942	* 16, 495 38, 192	13, 677 * 33, 636	$19,132 \\ 37,498$	7 24, 318 35, 735	20, 868 38, 921	17,741 36,470	
reuoleum and products			·		D CO		1 * 35, 546		46, 281	* 43, 429	48, 576	39,815	
TRANSPORTATION										ļ	[
Airlines													
Operations on scheduled airlines: Miles flown, revenuethousands	7 23, 144	26, 852	26, 884	28, 257	28,089	29, 257	r 29, 370	28, 084	28, 116	26,037	26, 014	1 26, 937	
Express and freight carriedshort tons Express and freight ton-miles flown_thousands Mail ton-miles flowndo	11, 819 7, 598 3, 207	$ \begin{array}{r} 15,871 \\ 10,763 \\ 3,633 \end{array} $	16, 489 10, 991 3, 554	r 14, 766 8, 921 3, 320	* 14, 350 * 8, 977 3, 233	13, 082 8, 177 2, 915	15,734 10,177 3,116	18, 161 11, 381 3, 094	19, 014 11, 791 3, 248	18,709 11,425 3,310	$\begin{array}{c} 22,007\\ 13,460\\ 4,952 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 16,015\\ 10,127\\ 3,406 \end{array} $	-
Passengers carried, revenuedo	868 • 421, 729	1,092 • 520,960	1, 226 * 563, 013	1, 311 r 594, 050	1, 389 659, 605	1, 342 621, 449	$1,326 \\ 607,332$	1, 339 616, 559	1, 286 593, 402	1, 080 490, 167	941 464, 170	1, 168 1 547, 672	
Express Operations			10.000										
Operating revenuesthous, of dol Operating incomedo	22, 027 20	20, 235 42	19, 992 44	21, 810 19	20,877	19, 736 \$\$5	19, 324 ^d 46	20, 487 51	19, 808 41	20, 077 18	23, 190 19	20, 889 18	
Local Transit Lines Fares, average cash ratecents	9.1922	9.2092	9.2287	9.2895	9.3114	9, 3869	0.4501	0.4702	0 5150	0.5500	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Passengers carried, revenue	1, 271 117, 300	1,421 130,000	1,358 130,400	1,331 127,700	1, 268 122, 000	9, 3809 1, 169 116, 400	9.4501 1,193 121,600	9. 4793 1, 220 116, 800	9. 5158 1, 265 125, 100	9. 5523 1, 226 124, 200	9, 6399 1, 293 135, 100	9.3690 1,284 124,600	9.8029 1,236
Class I Steam Railways		1							-				
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.): 7 Total carsthousandsto Coaldo	2, 767 607	3, 345 498	3,078	3, 099 633	3, 603	2, 762	2,923	3, 391	2, 339	2, 638	3, 121	2,992	2, 393
Cokedo Forest productsdo	63 131	70 180	634 59 148	54 159	560 57 191	393 35 139	459 38 163	410 49 193	$ \begin{array}{r} 205 \\ 16 \\ 162 \end{array} $	559 26 160	626 59 180	518 49 163	435 48 126
Grain and grain productsdo Livestockdo Oredo	$156 \\ 34 \\ 52$	226 43 105	174 39 266	188 37 303	279 38	291 33	216 41	240 69	217 75	206 52	214 48	215 46	162 37
Merchandise, I. c. I	369 1, 356	480 1,743	266 378 1,381	303 374 1,350	$396 \\ 445 \\ 1,637$	311 329 1, 232	277 364 1, 364	299 416 1,714	33 353 1, 277	52 334 1,250	66 385 1, 543	184 382 1,435	46 298 1, 241
Revised. d Deficit. 1 Revisions for Janua	rv are incli	ided as foll		,	,	,					., • ••	_,	~, ~

⁴ Revised. ⁴ Deficit. ¹ Revisions for January are included as follows (thous.): Revenue miles flown, 23,137; revenue passenger-miles, 419,628.
 ⁵ See note marked "‡" on p. S-21. ¹ Data for 1947 revised; see note marked "‡" on p. S-22 of the September 1949 SURVEY.
 ⁶ Data for March, June, September, and December 1949 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
 ⁶ Revisions for September 1947-December 1948 (thous.): 601,002; 571,245; 429,002; 434,182; 395,227; 351,489; 433,095; 475,564; 529,375; 576,475; 547,392; 554,026; 536,907; 523,370; 442,200; 457,091.

S-22

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

	<u>.</u>					19							1950
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
TRA	NSPO	RTATI	ON AP	ND CO	MMUN	ICAT	IONS-	-Conti	nued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued Class I Steam Railways—Continued													
Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): Total, unadjusted 1935-39=100 Coal do Coke do Forest products do Grain and grain products do Livestock do Ore do Merehandise, I. c. L do Miscellaneous do Cotal do Cotal, adjusted do Cotal, adjusted do Cotal, adjusted do Cotal, adjusted do Corest products do Grain and grain products do Grain and grain products do Miscellaneous do Merchandise, I. c. L do Miscellaneous do Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: Car surplus, total Cra surplus, total mumber- Box cars do Coal cars do Coal cars do Coal cars do Cas urplus, total do Box cars do Coal car	$\begin{array}{c} 117\\ 124\\ 198\\ 107\\ 111\\ 111\\ 107\\ 111\\ 107\\ 111\\ 107\\ 107$	$\begin{array}{c} 111\\ 799\\ 175\\ 117\\ 128\\ 61\\ 61\\ 131\\ 120\\ 799\\ 174\\ 117\\ 139\\ 777\\ 2266\\ 60\\ 038\\ 87, 579\\ 510\\ 165\\ 87, 933\\ 87, 579\\ 510\\ 165\\ 87, 933\\ 85, 708\\ 66, 417\\ 41, 494\\ 67, 668\\ 587, 933\\ 85, 708\\ 65, 417\\ 41, 494\\ 67, 668\\ 590, 0\\ 26, 4\\ 662, 6\\ 590, 0\\ 26, 4\\ 466, 716\\ 1, 397\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 125\\ 129\\ 124\\ 119\\ 121\\ 68\\ 68\\ 60\\ 130\\ 127\\ 129\\ 138\\ 76\\ 215\\ 59\\ 132\\ 78\\ 336\\ 28\\ 600\\ 39\\ 944\\ 236\\ 35\\ 74\\ 747\\ 259\\ 620\\ 293\\ 68\\ 659\\ 594\\ 270\\ 88\\ 226\\ 64\\ 763\\ 39\\ 994\\ 39, 989\\ 741\\ 9\\ 610. 4\\ 71. 0\\ 689, 1\\ 52. 8\\ 21. 3\\ 50, 199\\ 1. 321\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 125\\ 130\\ 171\\ 128\\ 132\\ 66\\ 267\\ 59\\ 127\\ 124\\ 130\\ 173\\ 123\\ 150\\ 73\\ 215\\ 59\\ 126\\ 49, 195\\ 34, 365\\ 71\\ 164\\ 741, 069\\ 615, 923\\ 67, 858\\ 600, 852\\ 82, 621\\ 57, 595\\ 32, 209\\ 736, 9\\ 611, 7\\ 68, 6\\ 676, 2\\ 29, 2\\ 51, 607\\ 1, 283\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 119\\ 98\\ 147\\ 127\\ 159\\ 54\\ 282\\ 67\\ 126\\ 115\\ 98\\ 98\\ 150\\ 122\\ 126\\ 115\\ 98\\ 150\\ 122\\ 126\\ 106\\ 122\\ 126\\ 106\\ 106\\ 122\\ 58\\ 122\\ 60, 083\\ 35, 263\\ 14, 786\\ 352\\ 63\\ 14, 786\\ 388\\ 184\\ 132\\ 735, 439\\ 599, 507\\ 77, 076\\ 558, 177\\ 75, 078\\ 61, 263\\ 14, 786\\ 61, 263\\ 42, 476\\ 748, 3\\ 614, 263\\ 42, 476\\ 748, 3\\ 614, 677, 0\\ 748, 3\\ 614, 677, 0\\ 71.3\\ 37, 8\\ 37, 8\\ 47, 964\\ 1, 332\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 115\\ 79\\ 115\\ 117\\ 212\\ 20\\ 60\\ 284\\ 55\\ 121\\ 110\\ 79\\ 118\\ 117\\ 70\\ 79\\ 118\\ 117\\ 70\\ 70\\ 177\\ 55\\ 120\\ 86, 418\\ 117, 839\\ 55\\ 120\\ 86, 418\\ 17, 839\\ 56, 844\\ 1, 741\\ 1, 632\\ 562, 811\\ 856, 818\\ 80, 493\\ 50, 337\\ 26, 861\\ 700, 648\\ 8562, 811\\ 82, 564\\ 1, 741\\ 1, 632\\ 569, 818\\ 80, 493\\ 50, 337\\ 26, 861\\ 700, 648\\ 8562, 811\\ 1, 75, 7\\ 649, 8\\ 551, 1\\ 19, 0\\ 44, 091\\ 1, 345\\ 51, 1\\ 19, 0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 120\\ 103\\ 103\\ 119\\ 131\\ 149\\ 73\\ 240\\ 57\\ 128\\ 113\\ 125\\ 128\\ 125\\ 138\\ 77\\ 160\\ 57\\ 127\\ 63, 822\\ 11, 103\\ 43, 570\\ 2, 451\\ 113\\ 742, 877\\ 606, 201\\ 113\\ 742, 877\\ 606, 201\\ 113\\ 742, 877\\ 606, 201\\ 113\\ 589, 0\\ 70, 1\\ 697, 3\\ 569, 0\\ 70, 1\\ 697, 3\\ 569, 0\\ 70, 1\\ 38, 2\\ 5, 2\\ 47, 107\\ 1, 338\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 114\\ 60\\ 128\\ 130\\ 140\\ 104\\ 218\\ 55\\ 60\\ 130\\ 121\\ 125\\ 79\\ 9\\ 145\\ 52\\ 125\\ 125\\ 74, 745\\ 7, 697\\ 62, 109\\ 3, 552\\ 125\\ 74, 745\\ 52\\ 125\\ 74, 745\\ 52\\ 125\\ 74, 745\\ 52\\ 125\\ 74, 745\\ 540, 988\\ 90, 444\\ 63, 538\\ 38, 131\\ 685, 2\\ 560, 2\\ 70, 1\\ 633, 1\\ 52, 1\\ 18, 9\\ 44, 219\\ 1, 863\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 99\\ 42\\ 53\\ 131\\ 153\\ 131\\ 35\\ 56\\ 121\\ 92\\ 42\\ 54\\ 124\\ 153\\ 85\\ 28\\ 8\\ 54\\ 111\\ 190, 978\\ 3, 451\\ 133, 554\\ 10, 924\\ 10, 346\\ 10, 132\\ 648, 924\\ 534, 885\\ 60, 993\\ 520, 920\\ 81, 219\\ 46, 786\\ 23, 592\\ 622, 9\\ 511, 0\\ 62, 3\\ 591, 9\\ 9\\ 31, 0\\ 0\\ 40, 554\\ 1, 400\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 120\\ 131\\ 96\\ 135\\ 51\\ 96\\ 95\\ 51\\ 124\\ 117\\ 131\\ 96\\ 137\\ 152\\ 75\\ 42\\ 54\\ 119\\ 100, 208\\ 2, 368\\ 92, 938\\ 5, 964\\ 3, 918\\ 92, 938\\ 5, 964\\ 3, 918\\ 92, 938\\ 5, 964\\ 3, 918\\ 92, 938\\ 5, 964\\ 3, 918\\ 92, 938\\ 5, 964\\ 3, 918\\ 92, 938\\ 5, 964\\ 3, 918\\ 92, 938\\ 5, 964\\ 3, 918\\ 92, 938\\ 5, 964\\ 3, 918\\ 92, 938\\ 5, 964\\ 3, 918\\ 92, 938\\ 6, 76\\ 6, 537, 354\\ 91, 869\\ 75, 582\\ 54, 425\\ 5588, 8\\ 66, 7\\ 636, 4\\ 72, 0\\ 7, 39, 3\\ 46, 036\\ 1, 356\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\\ 97\\ 155\\ 119\\ 123\\ 69\\ 45\\ 50\\ 120\\ 115\\ 120\\ 115\\ 120\\ 120\\ 115\\ 120\\ 120\\ 115\\ 120\\ 120\\ 115\\ 120\\ 120\\ 120\\ 120\\ 120\\ 120\\ 120\\ 120$	116 100 145 123 142 77 151 57 127 	
Passengers carried 1 mile, revenuemillions. Waterway Traffic Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total U. S. portsthous. of net tons. Foreign	2,740 7 5,691 7 2,849 7 2,841 1,981 877	2, 744 r 6, 659 r 3, 409 r 3, 250 2, 554 1, 280	2,770 ,7,847 ,3,984 ,3,863 2,525 1,174	2,735 r 8,352 r 4,441 r 3,911 2,426 1,049	3, 111 , 8, 401 , 4, 586 , 3, 816 2, 330 1, 116	3, 385 7 7, 300 7 4, 008 7 3, 292 2, 387 1, 047	3, 256 7 7, 486 7 4, 098 7 3, 390 1, 979 928	2, 910 7, 285 7, 3, 888 7, 3, 396 2, 125 1, 166	2, 533 r 6, 494 r 3, 396 r 3, 099 2, 297 1, 313	2,488 r 6,367 r 3,433 2,934 2,079 1,079	2, 912 , 6, 458 , 3, 479 2, 979 2, 638 1, 576	2, 913 17, 024 13, 717 13, 307 2, 305 1, 149	
Travel Hotels: Average sale per occupied roomdollars. Rooms occupiedpercent of total. Restaurant sales indexsame month 1929=100. Foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivalsdo. Emigrantsdo. Immigrantsdo. Mational parks, visitorsthousands. Fullman Co.: Revenue passenger-milesmillions. Passenger revenuesthous. of dol. COMMUNICATIONS	86 222 47, 540	5, 15 85 210 55, 907 54, 681 1, 883 16, 662 34, 761 243 941 8, 663	5, 62 84 228 50, 397 53, 899 2, 152 17, 074 32, 319 433 868 7, 883	5.16 84 234 47,743 53,966 2,078 22,038 34,602 803 796 7,370	$5.48\\84\\233\\51,062\\71,695\\2,568\\20,809\\32,294\\1,732\\887\\8,135$	5. 27 78 211 64, 588 277, 419 19, 688 3, 333 841 7, 731	5. 84 81 222 79, 459 2 53, 058 7 26, 000 19, 847 3, 126 825 7, 587	5. 59 86 223 73, 171 2 41, 927 26,000 15,501 1, 446 833 7, 732	5. 71 86 213 54, 039 2 37, 141 > 27, 000 13, 592 678 807 7, 512	5. 81 80 218 7 39, 205 2 31, 601 <i>p</i> 22, 000 13, 608 298 7, 260	5. 25 67 194 40, 723 2 37, 182 2 37, 182 2 37, 182 188 188 830 7, 750	5. 47 82 221 53, 599 50, 065 31, 952 20, 763 22, 405 1, 051 879 8, 086	5. 41 80 211
Telephone carriers; † Operating revenues	$\begin{array}{c} 232, 667\\ 137, 065\\ 78, 603\\ 184, 629\\ 21, 059\\ 33, 894\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 247, 769\\ 141, 270\\ 88, 969\\ 198, 130\\ 22, 164\\ 34, 129\\ 14, 955\\ 14, 345\\ 4 166\\ 2, 090\\ 1, 662\\ 232\\ 2, 067\\ 1, 856\\ 148\\ \end{array}$	$245, 937 \\141, 955 \\86, 591 \\193, 094 \\23, 958 \\34, 318 \\14, 354 \\14, 167 \\d 612 \\1, 944 \\1, 696 \\1, 696 \\1, 866 \\1, 866 \\1, 866 \\4 \\d 55 \\1, 896 \\1, 866 \\1$	$\begin{array}{c} 250,363\\ 143,750\\ 88,844\\ 197,138\\ 24,266\\ 34,493\\ 14,819\\ 14,228\\ d254\\ 2,078\\ 1,675\\ 1,675\\ 1,675\\ 1,979\\ 1,843\\ 52\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 253, 432\\ 146, 744\\ 88, 828\\ 196, 856\\ 26, 453\\ 34, 635\\ 15, 098\\ 13, 901\\ 360\\ 2, 019\\ 1, 822\\ d_1\\ 1, 950\\ 1, 845\\ 16\end{array}$	249,852 144,576 87,490 195,617 24,671 34,766 13,582 13,939 d 1,123 1,826 1,764 d 127 1,793 1,809 d g g	$\begin{array}{c} 258, 353\\ 146, 891\\ 93, 449\\ 199, 772\\ 27, 433\\ 34, 902\\ 14, 870\\ 13, 964\\ 156\\ 1, 892\\ 1, 733\\ d \ g0\\ 1, 925\\ 1, 800\\ 46\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 257,096\\ 149,629\\ 89,507\\ 196,730\\ 28,827\\ 35,059\\ 14,523\\ 13,420\\ 314\\ 1,948\\ 1,617\\ 149\\ 1,957\\ 1,696\\ 185\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 262, 534\\ 154, 018\\ 90, 258\\ 90, 258\\ 195, 137\\ 33, 119\\ 35, 231\\ \\ 13, 944\\ 12, 984\\ 253\\ 1, 817\\ 1, 506\\ 145\\ 1, 938\\ 1, 741\\ 126\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 262, 745\\ 156, 367\\ 88, 159\\ 196, 809\\ r \ 32, 277\\ 35, 408\\ 13, 413\\ 12, 673\\ 62\\ 1, 788\\ 1, 548\\ 1, 548\\ 74\\ 1, 938\\ 1, 827\\ 4827\\ 1, 827\\ 1,$	14, 584 13, 363 596 1, 882 1, 660 38 2, 262 1, 973 205	1, 930 1, 657 a 128 1, 947	

^{*} Revised. ^{*} Preliminary. ⁴ Deficit. ‡Revised data for December 1948, \$45,442,000.
 ^{*} Includes revisions not available by months; revisions for January for class I railways, financial operations, unadjusted, are as follows (thous. of dol.): operating revenues—total, 730,705, freight, 594,764; operating expenses, 616,285; net operating income, 33,776; tax accruals, etc., \$0,643.
 ^{*} 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.
 ^{*} Beginning July 1949, data exclude departures via international land borders; land-border departures during the 12 months ended June 1949 amounted to less than 1 percent of total departures.
 ^{*} A verage for 6 months, January-June. ^{*} A verage for 11 months, January-November.
 ^{*} Revised series. The coverage has been reduced from 100–120 to 53 carriers; however, the comparability of the series, based on annual operating revenues, has been affected by less than 3.0 percent. Also, data are now shown after elimination of intercompany duplications for the Bell System; figures prior to August 1948 on the revised basis will be shown later. Data relate to continental United States.

March 19	50
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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	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	C	немі	CALS	AND A	LLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S					
CHEMICALS													[
Inorganic chemicals, production: Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) short tons Calcium arsenate (commercial)thous of Ib Calcium carbide (commercial)short tons	90, 917 (¹) 56, 480	103, 418 129 58, 123	$109,306 \\ 1,159 \\ 50,763$	$110, 129 \\ 1, 515 \\ 45, 804$	$103, 217 \\ 1, 871 \\ 47, 424$	109, 505 3, 070 44, 227	113,8942,96942,009	$105, 443 \\ (^1) \\ 40, 286$	$108,604 \\ (1) \\ 47,274$	$115,667\ 1,151\ 55,212$	$124,900\\1,548\\55,836$	107,838 ² 1,677 50,446	124, 079 (1) 56, 849
Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid thous. of lb Chlorine	$58, 183 \\136, 431 \\38, 994 \\4, 089 \\90, 545 \\1, 364 \\107, 134$	73,255148,69342,2972,83385,6801,471113,927	$\begin{array}{c} 75,758\\ 140,791\\ 40,267\\ 1,627\\ 101,790\\ 1,367\\ 108,045 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 103,665\\ 143,718\\ 37,825\\ 711\\ 99,800\\ 1,286\\ 111,040\\ \end{array}$	$116,758 \\ 134,572 \\ 34,833 \\ 784 \\ 97,476 \\ 1,048 \\ 97,252$	$131, 141 \\ 139, 163 \\ 35, 978 \\ (1) \\ 90, 382 \\ 1, 042 \\ 101, 682$	132, 266147, 82539, 709(1)93, 3081, 184109, 100	$95,085147,21441,030(^1)95,7211,174111,224$	82, 139151, 12843, 616(1)85, 208829124, 479	$\begin{array}{r} 66,259\\ 155,943\\ 44,668\\ 676\\ 91,832\\ 990\\ 118,217\end{array}$	66, 861 r 168, 282 r 44, 768 890 99, 925 r 1, 308 r 113, 490	$\begin{array}{r} 88.478\\ 147,217\\ 40,280\\ {}^21,935\\ 94,127\\ 1,206\\ 110,654\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 63, 180\\ 158, 202\\ 47, 799\\ 3, 217\\ 105, 575\\ 1, 363\\ 123, 589\end{array}$
Sodium bichromate and chromatedo Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH)do	$\begin{array}{r} 329,076\\ 7,987\\ 188,340 \end{array}$	349, 849 8, 116 192, 947	312, 647 7, 105 175, 850	$285,741 \\ 5,286 \\ 176,703$	$309, 379 \\ 4, 648 \\ 170, 283$	$289, 943 \\ 4, 029 \\ 163, 678$	305, 469 5, 575 175, 933	317, 406 5, 552 182, 143	328, 899 5, 938 189, 367	360,971 5,781 196,575	354, 4126, 726201, 012	$\begin{array}{c} 326, 335 \\ 6, 305 \\ 185, 227 \end{array}$	338, 552 7, 350 187, 201
Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhy- drous)	31, 683 67, 539	35, 423 65, 623	32, 579 60, 834	43, 277 54, 485	37, 658 48, 393	26, 446 42, 176	28, 284 58, 794	37, 159 49, 377	49, 912 56, 1 6 6	46, 073 59, 012	≠ 41, 794 ≠ 55, 845	37, 184 57, 560	36, 410 60, 130
Productiondodddododdddddddddddddddd	868, 584 17. 00	978, 251 17. 00	908, 599 17. 00	937, 255 17.00	859, 275 17. 00	833, 063 17. 00	871, 458 17. 00	840, 955 17. 00	891, 334 17. 00	934, 916 17. 00	996, 565 17.00	907, 063 17, 00	1, 020, 369 17. 00
Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous. of lb	34, 739 57, 807 1, 069	30, 496 48, 157 609	29, 617 39, 459 804	29, 521 39, 775 940	25,420 35,334 1,009	29, 698 40, 528 250	31, 638 50, 785 908	$34,788 \\ 62,927 \\ 813$	$39.667 \\ 68,704 \\ 927$	39,923 70,853 843	$39,824 \\72,458 \\873$	$\begin{array}{c c} 33,891 \\ 54,442 \\ 852 \end{array}$	
Alcohol, denatured: Productionthous. of wine gal Consumption (withdrawals)do Stocksdo Alcohol, ethyl:	$\begin{array}{c} 11,121\\ 10,112\\ 3,232 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,121\\ 14,088\\ 4,248\end{array}$	$14,468\\12,996\\5,708$	${ \begin{array}{c} 13,883\\ 12,975\\ 6,604 \end{array} }$	$16,575 \\ 14,430 \\ 8,746$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,097\\ 10,556\\ 8,266\end{array}$	$12,313 \\ 12,444 \\ 8,126$	$\begin{array}{c} 13, 947 \\ 15, 341 \\ 6, 732 \end{array}$	$14,845 \\ 15,259 \\ 6,313$	$14,612 \\ 15,574 \\ 5,358$	$13, 618 \\ 15, 077 \\ 3, 899$	$13,621 \\ 13,482 \\ 5,785$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,903\\ 15,335\\ 3,464\end{array}$
Productionthous. of proof galdo Stocks, totaldo In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses. do	$\begin{array}{c} 22,376\\ 37,727\\ 37,434\\ 293\\ 20,105\\ 3,184\\ 13,435\\ 3,646 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,426\\ 37,741\\ 37,454\\ 288\\ 27,834\\ 2,944\\ 13,861\\ 6,374\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 36,232\\ 43,842\\ 43,373\\ 469\\ 27,027\\ 2,541\\ 13,250\\ 6,416\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 33,855\\ 49,942\\ 49,441\\ 502\\ 25,770\\ 3,022\\ 13,728\\ 5,368\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31,796\\ 51,015\\ 50,544\\ 471\\ 30,593\\ 3,040\\ 13,215\\ 5,479\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,760\\ 53,788\\ 53,273\\ 515\\ 18,663\\ 2,664\\ 10,542\\ 5,798\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26,660\\ 56,588\\ 53,527\\ 3,061\\ 25,176\\ 3,572\\ 10,005\\ 6,424 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,770\\ 52,426\\ 50,652\\ 1,775\\ 24,362\\ 3,672\\ 10,492\\ 5,339\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,680 \\ 43,133 \\ 41,919 \\ 1,214 \\ 27,117 \\ 3,936 \\ 6,254 \\ 6,852 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23, 181 \\ 37, 192 \\ 36, 223 \\ 969 \\ 26, 838 \\ 4, 289 \\ 7, 6, 508 \\ 6, 469 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,549\\ 33,949\\ 33,204\\ 745\\ 24,907\\ 2,288\\ 10,314\\ 6,456\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 26,738\\ 44,542\\ 43,636\\ 906\\ 25,176\\ 3,175\\ 11,228\\ 5,917\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 896 \\ 27, 411 \\ 2, 750 \end{array} $
In denaturing plantsdo Withdrawn for denaturingdo Withdrawn tax-paiddo Creosote oil, productionthous. of gal. Ethyl acetate (85%), productionthous. of b Glycerin, refined (100% basis): High gravity and yellow distilled: Productionthous. of lb Consumption	4, 689 5, 774 12, 679	6, 234 6, 305 12, 406	6, 213 6, 182 12, 936	6,089 6,341 12,110	7, 907 6, 668 13, 596	4, 692 5, 700 11, 316	6, 781 7, 068 11, 580	7, 528 7, 397 11, 790	7, 550 6, 913 12, 123	7, 879 6, 545 13, 103	6, 834 6, 214 13, 591	6, 526 6, 450 12, 595	6, 92 5, 97
Production do Consumption do Stocks	8, 956 6, 921 21, 764	9, 973 7, 621 21, 307	8, 910 7, 065 20, 685	9, 246 7, 189 20, 393	8, 617 6, 947 18, 211	$\begin{array}{c} 6,258\\ 6,286\\ 14,926\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 11,591\\ 8,181\\ 15,674 \end{array} $	11, 165 7, 729 15, 479	11,6558,05417,214	12, 426 7, 916 17, 838	$12, 335 \\7, 209 \\20, 071$	$10, 139 \\ 7, 419 \\ 18, 796$	12,84 9,17
Natural (100%)	172 12, 783 12, 815	$187 \\ 14,038 \\ 12,470$	$166 \\ 11, 417 \\ 10, 192$	223 8, 864 9, 507	$146 \\ 7,023 \\ 8,018$	136 7, 609 7, 104	$157 \\ 8,059 \\ 10,103$	$146 \\ 9,323 \\ 12,602$	$165 \\ 11, 143 \\ 16, 284$	165 9, 789 16, 340	$ \begin{array}{r} 169 \\ 10, 628 \\ 18, 075 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 169 \\ 10.432 \\ 12.484 \end{array} $	
FERTILIZERS Consumption, (14 States) †thous. of short tons Exports, total	r 215.591 r 98,587 92.242 8,116 144,203 130,339 88,559 464 5,962 54.50	$\begin{array}{c} 1,950\\ 254,928\\ 104,414\\ 123,993\\ 170,937\\ 150,466\\ 82,123\\ 8,401\\ 1,964\\ 54,50\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,234\\ 250,058\\ 99,590\\ 138,789\\ 9,133\\ 152,777\\ 123,809\\ 61,341\\ 3,215\\ 13,130\\ 54,50\\ 1,56,50\\ 1,56,50$	$\begin{array}{c} 63,127\\ 129,643\\ 7,828\\ 176,584\\ 141,302\\ 86,544\\ 13,333\\ 548\\ 54,50\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 375\\ 258, 906\\ 58, 420\\ 161, 062\\ 9, 824\\ 110, 049\\ 93, 061\\ 66, 791\\ 4, 430\\ 2, 198\\ 54, 50\\ 114, 025\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 308\\ 264, 575\\ 79, 592\\ 172, 841\\ 8, 410\\ 69, 454\\ 54, 254\\ 32, 681\\ 8, 130\\ 1\\ 54, 50\\ 8, 130\\ 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 279\\ 351.947\\ 87,853\\ 229,784\\ 8,103\\ 120,479\\ 100,699\\ 52,377\\ 13,570\\ 0\\ 54,50\\ 0\\ 100,090\\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 98.064\\ 162,598\\ 15.392\\ 117,352\\ 106,241\\ 52,616\\ 5,066\\ 0\\ 54,50\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} r 310, 303 \\ r 124, 806 \\ 155, 912 \\ 9, 985 \\ 97, 236 \\ 86, 961 \\ 47, 695 \\ 4, 737 \\ 2 \\ 52, 25 \end{array}$	150, 907 186, 581 11, 540 + 87, 735 + 70, 828 + 26, 454 8, 389 20 51, 50	$\begin{array}{c} 557\\ 300, 251\\ 159, 502\\ 110, 806\\ 5, 631\\ 106, 389\\ 88, 773\\ 33, 163\\ 5, 135\\ 4, 738\\ 51, 50\\ 45, 485\end{array}$	813 271. 911 97. 302 147. 203 9. 203 120. 987 102. 212 56. 295 6. 528 3. 049 53. 81 91, 219	51. 5
Potash deliveriesshort tonsshort tonssuperphosphate (bulk): Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo NAVAL STORES	90, 604 856, 835 1, 234, 569	100, 338 1, 015, 320 984, 456	114, 673 994, 691 802, 638	78, 290 928, 882 824, 080	810, 775 960, 752	77,015 829,083 1,161,919	103, 936 876, 802 1, 264, 676	92, 825 820, 111 1, 268, 682	105, 678 816, 724 1, 259, 932	72, 787 850, 563 1, 311, 085	* 836, 137 1, 420, 577	873.017 1,156.708	799.97
Rosin (gum and wood): Production, quarterly totaldrums (520 lb) Stoeks, end of quarterdo Price, gum, wholesale, "WG" grade (Sav.), bulk* dol. per 100 lb Turpentine (gum and wood): Production, quarterly totalbbl. (50 gal.) Stocks, end of quarterdo Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah)dol. per gal.	7.15	362, 650 618, 230 6. 22 114, 860 229, 690 . 41	5.68	6.41	r 525, 250 719, 140 6, 42 r 183, 160 218, 490 .37	6.49	6. 53	574, 840 840, 920 6. 70 194, 110 225, 070 . 39	6. 60	6. 58	552, 940 929, 960 6. 66 170, 700 238, 660 . 40	³ 503, 920 ³ 777, 063 6. 58 ³ 165, 708 ³ 227, 978 . 39	6.6
MISCELLANEOUS													
Explosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powderthous. of lb High explosivesdo Sulfur: Productionlong tons Stocksdo	1, 730 7 47, 507 351, 086	r 1, 286 r 45, 883 402, 711	1, 333 7 55, 729 396, 447	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,269 \\ 57,992 \\ 417,526 \end{array} $	1,081 50,982 399.025	1,068 45,443 388.811	1, 509 53, 158 397, 024	1, 606 48, 548 389, 682	1, 595 40, 130 392, 805	2, 436 47, 608 400, 564	2, 212 47, 585 r 392, 655	⁴ 48, 910 395, 418	40, 46

¹ Revised. ¹ Not available for publication. ² Average for 8 months. ³ Quarterly average. ⁴ Includes revision for January, 46,353,000 pounds. [†] Revised series. Beginning in the January 1950 SURVEY, data for fertilizer consumption in 14 States have been substituted for the 13-States series formerly shown; revised figures prior [†] to November 1948 will shown later. ^{*}New series. The series for rosin "WG" (window glass) grade, which is compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor beginning November 1948, and prior to that month by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, has been substituted for the "H" grade formerly shown. Data beginning 1935 will be shown later.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

nless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	49						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar
	HEMI	CALS	AND A	LLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S-Cor	ntinue	1				~
FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS													
nimal fats, greases, and oils: Animal fats:													
Productionthous. of lb Consumption, factorydo	303, 420 94, 838	306,947 111,062	270, 742 94, 188	272, 192 109, 734	275,069 105,502	$254,842 \\ 61,981$	264,394 120,143	248, 888 119, 516	288,318 117,519	338,009 106,627	378, 469 96, 214	296, 892 102, 882	364, 93
Stocks, end of monthdo Greases:	485, 516	446, 760	408, 634	368, 929	319, 521	322, 974	292, 421	265, 758	240, 962	251, 195	316, 248	348, 645	360, 84
Productiondo Consumption, factorydo	50, 232 45, 023	51, 138 48, 539	46, 852 43, 564	49, 170 38, 425	50,505 41,590	45,702 32,951	46, 753 41, 895	44, 706 46, 031	48, 110 42, 016	54, 861 42, 911	55, 935 43, 794	49, 668 43, 552	53, 9 42, 0
Stocks, end of monthdo Fish oils:	107, 603	109, 933 879	110, 882 1, 063	113, 706 4, 717	124, 927 13, 599	129, 265	124, 518	117,852	116, 477	112, 412	111, 379	115, 870	113, 7
Productiondo Consumption, factorydo Stocks and of month	10, 733	13, 395 88, 713	9, 653 80, 946	10, 753 78, 176	13, 399 12, 377 78, 442	12,735 11,126	18, 362 12, 823 79, 062	$\begin{array}{c} 21,962 \\ 17,667 \\ 92,245 \end{array}$	24, 908 20, 865	8,438 15,364	10,076 14,777	9, 962 13, 636	4,8
Stocks, end of monthdo egetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: Vegetable oils, total:	104,404	00,710	30, 340	10,110	10, 1+2	69, 511	79,002	92, 240	102, 849	94, 776	106, 261	90, 327	103, 0
Production, crudemil. of lbdo	449 414	469 450	381 405	374	379 368	338 307	361 380	464 417	601 480	601 496	553 456	456 416	54
Stocks, end of month:		812	736	735	739	732	718	776	856	963	* 1,048	808	1,0
Crudedo Refineddo Exports †thous. of lb_	29,596	448 47, 741	462 97, 268	376 115, 017	319 60, 173	266 † 71, 885	188 7 31,179	171 29, 982	231 36, 630	288 71, 986	338 48,924	325 54, 731	3
Imports, totaldo Paint oilsdo	30, 545 11, 492	* 22, 406 5, 739	8, 827 2, 802	13,955 2,168	$24,378 \\ 1,609$	$32,589 \\ 2,811$	31,096 4,505	38, 516 4, 925	28, 785 10, 616	35, 654 11, 689	22, 024 5, 535	26, 884 6, 269	
All other vegetable oilsdo	19,053	7 16, 667	6,025	r 11, 787	22, 769	29, 778	26, 592	33, 591	18, 169	23, 966	16, 489	20, 615	
Consumption, factoryshort tonsstocks, end of monthdo	17,624 19,559	25, 148 16, 618	19,754 14,337	30, 203 15, 536	36, 773 15, 034	26,914 12,769	34,932 10,010	38, 306 8, 333	46, 206 18, 710	43, 723 21, 998	33, 180 22, 328	31,894 16,317	36, 6 23, 7
Importsdo Coconut or copra oil:	20, 638	26, 006	22, 677	32, 655	40, 940	27, 909	38, 594	51, 251	60, 027	52, 913	32, 798	35, 686	
Production: Crudethous. of lb_ Refineddo Consumption, factory:	23, 014 20, 545	32, 682 21, 522	25, 762 28, 162	38, 933 24, 473	47, 231 25, 022	$34,368 \\ 23,139$	44, 961 29, 168	48, 892 30, 374	58, 979 29, 169	55,482 25,363	42, 726 24, 304	40, 957	46, 7
Consumption, factory: Crudedo	38, 592	42, 566	46, 903	42, 585	44, 905	36,014	53, 219	54, 538	55, 248	48, 532	45, 222	25, 225 45, 995	22, 5 43, 7
Refined	17, 838	22, 533	25, 224	22, 827	24, 483	19, 689	28, 147	26, 248	25, 914	23, 287	22, 344	45, 995 23, 208	20, 6
Crudedodo	63, 978 11, 423	64, 224 7, 893	47,880 8,805	56, 132 9, 063	71, 318 8, 477	82, 365 8, 728	83, 124 6, 723	101, 042 7, 945	112, 977 8, 283	134,570 8,676	146, 739 9, 016	86, 469 8, 758	179, 5 9, 8
Importsdo Cottonseed:	6,950	7, 796	2, 330	7,852	8, 442	14, 512	14, 485	17,020	8,442	11, 158	6, 015	9, 588	
Receipts at millsthous. of short tonsdo	115 520	94 473	30 325	19 262	$15 \\ 197$	117 147	353 207	1,248 586	1, 382 748	1.322 785	450 677	446 462	
Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Cottonseed cake and meal:		881	586	343	162	132	278	941	1, 575	2, 112	1,884	985	1,4
Productionshort tonsstocks at mills, end of monthdo	231, 639 92, 253	209, 422 95, 907	143, 338 95, 806	117, 678 104, 700	85, 660 88, 354	66, 340 65, 949	94, 081 52, 759	253, 763 98, 076	334, 030 116, 912	$355, 146 \\ 123, 518$	309, 772 142, 801	206, 129 98, 111	288, 0 175, 6
Cottonseed oil, crude: Productionthous. of lb Stocks, end of monthdo	167, 157 198, 729	153,918 184,758	107,085 168,447	87, 873 118, 896	65, 569 76, 240	48,656 52,233	64, 805 40, 908	184, 291 88, 766	242, 687 123, 462	252, 640	217, 619 181, 587	148,946	210, 0
Cottonseed oil, refined:		150, 595	119, 975	115, 419	97, 996	61, 255	71,976	113, 309	123, 402	162, 355 188, 938	172, 940	132, 064 130, 760	171, 9 175, 9
Productiondo Consumption, factorydo In oleomargarinedo	122, 995 38, 635	$133,361 \\ 40,819$	124,750 32,771	125, 584 30, 560	$138,639 \\ 32,728$	110,959 28,882	142, 409 37, 530	115, 282 32, 076	129, 424 35, 728	144, 799 36, 049	133, 830 41, 205	129, 368 35, 921	145, 5
Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.)	220, 937	242, 512	236, 197	227, 587	186, 268	132, 766	72, 590	69, 708	125, 176	174, 981	218, 210	175, 817	255, 6
dol. per lb_		.143	.136	.134	.122	.125	. 158	.140	. 129	.118	. 123	. 138	.1
Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu. Oil mills:		9.157									1 43, 664		
Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	3,006 5,313 20	$3,177 \\ 3,142 \\ 46$	2, 241 2, 104 13	2,393 1,960 10	$3,528 \\ 1,513 \\ 7$	3, 505 2, 227	3,985 4,932 0	8, 139	3, 468 7, 553	$3,254 \\ 6,982$	3, 194 5, 412	3, 191 4, 671	2, 9 5, 0
Importsdo Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minn.)dol. per bu_ Linseed oil:	6.00	6.00	6.00	(2)	(²) 7	0 3.86	3.91	0 3.94	0 3.85	0 3.93	0 3.92	12,312 33,95	3.
Productionthous. of lb_ Consumption, factorydo	58, 542 27, 663	60, 949 31, 966	43, 510 25, 432	45, 497 23, 734	70,927 26,402	69, 949 35, 262	77, 071 42, 723	72, 923 49, 884	67, 803 44, 411	62,856 36,376	61, 681 30, 518	$62,042 \\ 33,382$	57, 0 32, 2
Stocks at factory, end of monthdo Price, wholesale (N. Y)dol. per lb_	239,449	270, 035 . 288	310, 827 . 288	321,765	363, 431 . 276	378, 788 . 250	407, 230	421, 115	433, 921	462,934	485, 112	358, 681 . 245	515, 6 . 1
Soybeans: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu_									. 102	.100		. 210	
Consumption, factorydo Stocks, end of monthdo	15, 520 44, 415	17,032 36,305	15,937 29,029	15, 459 22, 992	$15,264 \\ 18,333$	15, 302 12, 477	13, 551 6, 549	11,996 10,606	$17,522 \\ 63,581$	17, 139 70, 914	¹ 222, 305 17, 290 7 66, 508	15,737 35,952	16, 9 59, 3
Soybean oil: Production:		105 000											
Crudethous. of lb_ Refineddo Consumption, factory, refineddo	151, 137	167, 689 137, 081	156,088 127,425	154, 183 118, 045	150, 583 124, 209	155, 148 110, 190	136,015 135,106	$ \begin{array}{c c} 120,756\\ 127,703\\ 120,100\\ 120,100\\ 100 \end{array} $	172, 491 125, 902	$165,473 \\ 133,442 \\ 000$	166, 855 119, 251	$154,922 \\ 125,700$	165, 0 130, 3
Stocks, end of month:		130, 314 132, 959	130, 934	123, 969	120, 798	97, 345	141, 462	136, 199	119, 778	129,801	104, 727	119,901	117, 5
Crudedodddodddodddddddddddddddddddd	140, 245	132, 959 123, 562 . 154	105, 365 112, 523 . 158	88, 631 102, 045 . 154	82, 793 93, 929 . 141	90, 881 92, 807 . 142	71, 925 76, 384 . 175	56, 223 56, 790 . 157	67, 314 55, 410 . 145	69, 405 57, 976 .142	90, 116 59, 985 . 148	94, 174 88, 385 158	82,8

r Revised. ¹ December 1 estimate. ²No sales. ³ Average for 10 months, January-April and July-December. †Revised series. Beginning in the September 1949 SURVEV, data include oleomargarine of vegetable or animal origin.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	949	· · · · ·				·	1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar
	HEMI		AND A	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	SCoi	ntinue	dl	•		,	
FATS, OILS, ETC,-Continued													
egetable oils, oilseeds, etc.—Continued Oleomargarine:§													
Productionthous. of lb Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals)do	76,061 75,032	* 80, 120 * 78, 984	7 65, 665 7 64, 722	r 59, 725 r 60, 419	7 63, 610 7 61, 970	56, 118 55, 366	79, 106 79, 346	74, 408 71, 172	75, 471 73, 938	71, 278 73, 072	76, 948 76, 854	¹ 71, 664 ¹ 70, 967	
Price, wholesale, vegetable, delivered (Chicago) dol. per lb Shortenings and compounds:	. 269	. 256	. 229	. 224	. 224	. 224	. 248	. 249	. 224	. 224	. 224	. 240	. 22
Productionthous. of lbtooks, end of monthdo	112, 150 70, 850	125, 607 72, 800	119, 576 80, 436	125, 908 84, 851	122, 213 85, 821	83, 355 64, 438	156, 696 52, 851	133, 849 59, 315	123, 178 62, 860	139, 965 61, 889	125, 783 81, 722	123, 600 70, 967	135, 59 71, 19
PAINT SALES													
aint, varnish, lacquer, and filler, total thous. of dol	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, 8
Classified, totaldo Industrialdo	63, 968 26, 124	75, 938 30, 178	77, 852 28, 473	79, 913 27, 582	79, 546 28, 755	67, 613 25, 775	79, 375 30, 821	75, 453 30, 227	69,016 28,682	60, 719 25, 215	r 52,061 r 23,491	70, 942 27, 773	68, 8 27, 6
Industrialdo Tradedo Unclassifieddo	37, 844 6, 222	45, 760 8, 186	49, 379 8, 384	52, 331 9, 170	50, 791 8, 919	41, 839 6, 601	48, 554 8, 537	45, 225 8, 923	40, 334 7, 203	35, 503 6, 409	r 28, 570 5, 383	43, 169 7, 587	41, 10
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS													
roduction:* Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics:	1, 521	1, 563	1, 329	1,650	1, 242	1,332	1, 405	1, 530	2, 138	r 1, 962	1,674	1, 598	
Sheets, rods, and tubesthous. of lb Molding and extrusion materialsdo Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubesdo	4, 322 691	4, 548 728	4, 610 750	3, 449 754	4, 303 626	3, 431 372	4, 626 517	5, 798 431	6, 904 453	5, 183 440	4,638	4,657	
Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubesdo Other cellulose plasticsdo Phenolic and other tar acid resinsdo Polystyrenedo	890 20, 195	1,010 20,585	1,022 18,260	709 14, 828	176 14, 952	433 11,232	113 17, 834	712 22, 569	749 25, 056	7 950 7 28, 684	972 25, 805	710 20, 119	
Polystyrenedo Urea and melamine resinsdo Vinyl resinsdo	14, 920 10, 641 19, 065	17, 257 9, 248 22, 219	17, 548 8, 500 23, 613	16, 331 8, 049 20, 407	15,029 7,931 20,636	15, 905 6, 273 18, 853	19, 749 9, 569 23, 663	20, 723 10, 299 29, 098	22, 156 13, 239 31, 786	20, 901 7 13, 568 33, 503	20, 137 13, 412 33, 036	17, 791 10, 133 24, 862	
Alkyd resins dododo	15, 242 7, 098	16, 038 7, 848	16,069 8,182	17, 853 7, 516	19, 149 7, 584	17, 304 6, 631	19, 258 8, 103	23,008 21,114 9,912	20, 787 10, 728	20, 619	17, 904 8, 078	18, 188 8, 228	
Miscellaneous resinsdo	17, 095	16, 084	14, 547	14, 162	14, 825	14,877	16, 646	19, 399	18, 896	18, 709	18, 861	16, 851	
		EL	ECTR	IC PO	WER A	ND G	AS						
ELECTRIC POWER													
roduction (utility and industrial), total mil. of kwhr	27, 463	29, 514	27, 745	27,875	28, 025	27, 946	29, 492	28, 358 23, 922	28, 110	28, 539	31, 096	28, 712	31, 6
Electric utilities, total	22, 996 15, 701 7, 295	24, 721 16, 585 8, 136	23, 215 15, 057 8, 158	23, 348 15, 290 8, 058	23, 617 16, 393 7, 224	23, 684 16, 355 7, 330	25,021 17,672 7,349	23, 922 16, 946 6, 976	24, 288 17, 353 6, 936	24, 328 17, 467 6, 861	26, 321 18, 705 7, 616	24, 253 16, 777 7, 475	26, 8 18, 5 8, 3
By water powerdo Privately and municipally owned utilities mil. of kwhr	19, 506	21,028	19,749	19, 785	20,034	19,973	20, 965	19, 934	20, 430	20, 781	22, 456	20, 540	22, 8
Other producersdodododo	3,490 4,467	3, 694 4, 793	3, 466 4, 530 4, 053	3, 563 4, 526	3, 583 4, 407	3, 711 4, 262	4,055	3, 987 4, 436	3, 858 3, 822	3, 548 4, 211	3, 865 4, 775	3, 713 4, 459	3, 9 4, 8
By fuelsdo By water powerdo ales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric	4,027 440	4, 327 466	4,035	4, 048 479	4, 012 395	3, 881 381	4,067 404	4, 055 382	3, 465 357	3, 837 374	4, 310 465	4, 036 423	4, 30 4
Institute)mil. of kwhr Commercial and industrial:	21, 143	20, 882	20, 420	19, 914	19, 904	19, 960	20, 769	20, 895	20, 293	20, 690			
Small light and power	3,835 10,220 532	3,709 10,304 580	3, 685 10, 141 525	3,611 9,967 499	3, 759 9, 888 473	3, 975 9, 533 462	4, 033 10, 130	4, 046 10, 158	3, 876 9, 693	3, 891 9, 835		² 3, 841 ² 10, 047	
Residential or domestic	5, 269 456	5,006	4,763	4,464 627	4,375	4, 419 825	470 4, 422 873	452 4, 618 809	470 4, 749 626	499 5, 031 541		² 505 ² 4, 776 ² 625	
Street and highway lightingdodo	233 550	229 536	205 522	190 510	178 522	184 516	202 592	224 541	251 581	272 572		² 221 ² 546	
Interdepartmentaldo evenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute)thous, of dol	48 389, 527	52 382,150	48 374, 713	46 368, 578	46 371, 446	46 375, 419	46 382. 161	46 387, 529	46 383, 250	49 391,078		² 47 2 382, 213	- -
GAS				,	,	,	00-,101		000,200	001,013		0.02, 210	
Ianufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands		10, 590			10, 541			10, 262				3 10, 464	
Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo		9,885			9, 842 691			9, 582 672				³ 9, 770 ³ 687	
Sales to consumers, totalmil. of cu. ft Residentialdo		186,071 128,942		- -	139, 231 90, 229			101, 730 60, 288				3 93, 153	
Industrial and commercialdo Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol	1	55, 576 176, 698			47, 875 144, 513	••••••		40, 077 113, 390				³ 47, 843 ³ 144, 867	
Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo		131, 379 44, 272			107, 058 36, 725			82, 663 29, 641				³ 107, 033 ³ 36, 879	
atural gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands		11, 971			12, 328			12,663	.			\$ 12, 320	
Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdodo		10, 961 1, 000 924, 244			$11,293 \\ 1,026 \\ 715,282$			11, 649 1, 004 615, 338				3 1, 010	
Residential (incl. house-heating)do		390, 136 511, 640			192, 659 501, 154			91, 452 492, 683				\$ 224. 749	
Industrial and commercial		011,040											
Residential and commercial do Revenue from sales to consumers, total do Residential (incl. house-heating) do		358, 296 224, 031			246, 490 127, 776			183, 487 74, 471				3 262, 758	

^{*} Revised. ¹ See note marked "§". ² Average for 11 months. ³ Average for 3 quarters.
 ^{*} New series. The data for production, compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission beginning July 1948, are essentially comparable with the series for shipments and consumption (reported by the Bureau of the Census) previously shown here, except for inventory changes (which tend to balance out over a short period) and the inclusion of a few companies not formerly covered. Figures for July 1948 are shown on p. S-26 of the October 1949 SURVEY. Data for alkyd resins and rosin modifications are not available prior to 1949. §Final revisions for July 1948-January 1949 (thous. of lb.): Production—52,571; 73,339; 80,450; 79,726; 72,413; 73,476; 81,456; consumption—55,874; 72,861; 75,857; 78,565; 72,998; 72,198; 80,723.

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	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar
	-	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	OBAC	CO						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES												-	
Fermented malt liquors: Productionthous. of bbl	5, 721	7, 761	7, 314	8, 331 7 7, 557	9, 258	9, 382	9, 182	7, 392	6, 122	5, 774	6.312	1 7, 391	6, 1
Tax-paid withdrawalsdo	5, 475 8, 399	7, 084 8, 708	6, 507 9, 248	* 7, 557 9, 646	8, 629 9, 879	8, 722 10, 147	8, 901 10, 033	7, 285 9, 836	6, 438 9, 252	6, 095 8, 686	6, 246 8, 484	¹ 7, 045 9, 227	5, 5 8, 7
Distilled spirits:	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, 5
Production	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	10,0
Tax-naid withdrawals thous of tax gal	7, 264 654, 589	9, 334 661, 728	7, 755 668, 421	7, 826 674, 661	7,632 677,344	8, 067 676, 337	8, 072 675, 217	9, 471 673, 701	11, 438 671, 309	12,070 669,884	8, 351 676, 016	¹ 8, 653 668, 790	7, 680,
Stocks, end of monthdo Importsthous. of proof gal	874	1, 109	974	1, 097	1, 111	878	985	1, 329	1, 529	1,607	1, 410	1, 154	
Whisky: Productionthous, of tax gal Tax-paid withdrawalsdo	14, 148 4, 229	14,462	11, 536	10,971	7,852	5,099	5, 959	8, 703	9, 246	9,705	10.672	1 10, 270	11,
Stocks, end of month	578, 342	4, 720 586, 592	3, 884 593, 094	3, 732 599, 561	3,537 602,926	4, 048 602, 865	4, 383 603, 231	5, 311 604, 768	6, 101 606, 210	6, 965 606, 015	5 197 610, 365	¹ 4, 674 596, 975	4, 615,
Stocks, end of monthdo Importsthous. of proof gal tectified spirits and wines, production, total	783	994	752	1,017	1,027	803	914	1, 226	1,413	1, 461	1, 262	1, 041	
thous. of proof gal	8, 474 7, 739	10, 202 9, 207	8, 306 7, 345	8, 931 7, 908	9, 069 7, 889	8, 008 6, 864	9,043 7,681	10, 228 9, 250	12, 400 11, 247	12,601 11,473	7, 916 7, 101	¹ 9, 387 ¹ 8, 361	6, 5,
Whiskydodo Vines and distilling materials: Sparkling wines:					,					,		,	
Productionthous. of wine gal. Tax-paid withdrawalsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Importsdo	60 57	74 65	188 53	98 62	163 77	54 49	128 62	47 99	47 175	54 154	86 159	92 1 87	
Stocks, end of monthdo	1, 530 25	1, 515 21	1, 647 32	1, 673 26	1, 743 28	1, 742 13	1,808 14	1, 734 35	1,633	1, 771	1, 426	1, 647 36	
Still wines: Productiondo	833	821	640	658	584	435	1, 335	19,085	58, 451	14.556	3, 534	1 8, 489	
Tax-paid withdrawalsdo	9, 696 203, 618	r 11, 703 191, 799	9, 585 182, 156	8, 885 173, 518	8, 815 162, 586	7, 763 155, 034	8, 788 145, 702	11 202	13, 112	13, 540	12,865	1 10, 494	
Stocks, end of month		253 1,802	238 405	221	177	148	145	154, 365 188	203, 831 286	205, 095 342	192, 024 335	181, 944 230	
	491	1, 802	405	929	513	713	4,900	37, 979	r 105, 382	35, 142	4,808	16, 140	
DAIRY PRODUCTS utter, creamery:													
Production (factory) ‡thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	92, 780 8, 718	112, 525 6, 318	124, 615 15, 338	160, 625 51, 056	157, 325 102, 701	136, 390 136, 786	128,440 153,855	113, 770 154, 455	102,800	90, 480	* 96,000	117, 394	101,
Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York)_dol. per lb	. 633	. 616	. 599	. 597	. 590	. 599	. 618	. 622	144, 819 . 625	130, 452 . 625	* 113, 993 . 631	86, 436 . 615	104,
Production (factory), total ‡thous. of lb	78, 570 58, 030	94, 375	111, 165	* 143, 280	137, 125	118, 735	108, 410	94, 150	82, 155	71, 875	r 74, 175	99, 398	76,
American, whole milk tdo Stocks, cold storage, end of month, totaldo	126, 503	70, 945 120, 563	86, 845 125, 903	116, 365 134, 765	112, 545 162, 256	96, 760 185, 517	87, 370 210, 411	74, 135 213, 433	62, 355 209, 515	51, 395 196, 125	r 52, 535 r 188, 653	77, 300 167, 396	54, 175,
American, whole milkdo Importsdo	111, 073 1, 533	105, 608 2, 035	109, 920 2, 393	117, 021 2, 402	140, 859 2, 794	162, 346 2, 206	183, 208 1, 804	188, 259 2, 442	185,839 4,003	175, 764 3, 946	168,670 5,102	147, 112 2, 668	159,
Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chi- cago)dol. per lb	. 348	. 336	. 337	.341	. 343	. 330	. 352	. 358	. 356	. 356	. 353	. 348	
ondensed and evaporated milk: Production: ‡													
Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goodsthous, of lb	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,
Case goodsdododo	* 12, 100 160, 300	14, 100 215, 750	7 12,000 266,250	r 10, 300 361, 150	7 9, 800 7 350, 850	7 8, 200 306, 750	8,800 273,650	5,750 212,750	4,675	3, 200 134, 000	6, 300 151, 000	8, 835 229, 629	4, 168,
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened)thous. of Ib.	r 8, 694	7 8.341	r 9, 290	7 9,066	7 10, 027	r 8. 309	8, 559						´
Evaporated (unsweetened)	206, 464	177, 077	189, 735	298, 661	379,000	* 454, 210	477, 812	6, 758 484, 246	6, 925 426, 836	5, 795 333, 264	7, 386 243, 491	• 8, 096 • 330, 707	5, 151,
Exports: Condensed (sweetened)do	7, 322	11, 021	9, 901	7,657	8, 903	6, 205	4, 500	5, 692	r 1,846	1, 618	2, 221	6, 527	
Evaporated (unsweetened)do Prices, wholesale, U. S. average:	31, 795	21, 688	20, 971	24, 517	24, 391	22, 967	11, 209	12, 368	* 18, 257	14, 862	15, 351	20, 794	·
Condensed (sweetened)dol, per case Evaporated (unsweetened)dol_	9.48 5.66	9, 10 5, 45	9, 10 5, 18	9.10 5.05	9.10 5.09	9.10 5.12	9.10 5.11	9.10 5.08	9.10 5.08	9.10 5.09	9.10 5.09	9.17 5.23	9 5
luid milk: Productionmil, of lb	* 8, 395	r 9, 616	r 10, 324	r 12, 069	r 12, 372	* 11, 559	r 10, 574	7 9, 427	r 9, 056	r 8, 451	r 8,622	9,928	9,
Utilization in mfd. dairy productsdo Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb	3, 113 5. 04	3, 833 4, 89	4, 394 4, 67	5, 640 4, 58	5,482 4.56	4, 828 4, 61	4, 475 4. 66	3,862 4.71	3, 395 4, 74	2, 943 4, 75	7 3, 144 4. 75	4,021 4.76	3, 4
Pry milk: Production: ‡													
Dry whole milkthous. of lb Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	8, 540 59, 500	$11,150 \\ 80,000$	12,275 98,350	13, 715 122, 400	12,225 112,200	12,620 88,360	10, 890 76, 750	10, 725 63, 050	9, 150 54, 150	7, 410 49, 000	10, 300 58, 700	10, 821 76, 497	9, 64,
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: Dry whole milkdo	14,834	15, 479	7 14, 124	* 16, 135	17, 377	19,059	* 17, 788	* 18, 271	* 16, 666	14, 180	11, 105	• 15, 939	9,
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do Exports:	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,
Dry whole milk	8, 229 5, 620	4, 616 8, 288	6, 666 26, 248	$10,014 \\ 16,226$	5,873 14,042	7 5, 587 2, 857	7, 336 20, 579	5, 449 44, 267	5, 909	4, 383	5, 906	6, 783	
Price wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human food), U. S. average	. 115	. 115	. 117	. 118	. 116	. 117	. 118	. 121	28, 897	2, 814	7, 326	16,972	
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		. 110		. 110	.110	. 117	. 118	. 121	. 123	. 122	. 121	. 120	•
pples: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu											9 199 101		
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads	3, 229 9, 028	3, 161	2, 065 3, 318	1,776	764	549 175	507	2, 564 14, 777	6, 419	4, 707	² 133, 181 + 4, 036	2,756	3,
Stocks, cold storage, end of month_thous. of bu	9, 028 10, 319	5, 491 11, 571	3, 318 10, 210	1, 294 10, 051	343 9, 002	175 7, 902	412 6, 390	14,777 4,790	35, 224 5, 521	33, 405 7, 524	7 25, 667 7 11, 373	11, 842 8, 941	19, 9,
rozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb	301, 249	266, 581	237, 419	237, 856	255, 787	327,090	339, 588	355, 552	342, 565	326, 934	7 300, 409	300, 727	279,
rozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of lb	229, 506	206, 061	191, 666	186, 821	219, 515	237, 847	315, 788	368, 552	387, 681	383, 658	* 371, 003	280, 012	337,
otatoes, white: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu				,	,	.,	,	_,			\$ 401, 962		
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York)	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,
dol. per 100 lbs.	4.474	4.568	4,623	5. 258	3. 546	3. 287	3. 498	3. 236	2.873	3.601	4. 134	3, 984	3. 2

* Revised. ¹ Average based on annual total which includes revisions not available by months. ² December 1 estimate. [‡] Revisions prior to October 1948 are available upon request. * Includes revisions for January as follows (thousands of pounds): Stocks—condensed (sweetened) milk, 8,002; evaporated (unsweetened), 297, 591; dry whole milk, 16,251; nonfat dry milk solids, 50,139. .

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	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 'I	говас	со — с	Continu	ued	<u>.</u>		,	,	<u> </u>
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS			-									1	
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal thous. of bu.	60, 184	65, 849	45, 380	57, 458	47, 295	- 44, 958	r 59, 048	46, 153	37, 905	49, 150	42, 726	2 51, 231	
Barley: Production (crop estimate)do Receipts, principal marketsdo	5, 254	8, 991	5, 860	11, 906	19, 312	24, 843	24, 940	14, 954	11, 003	9,015	$^{1}238,104 \\ 6,820$	12,602	4, 349
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercialdodododo	12, 426	11, 197 111, 408	9, 491	10,057	14,922 59,308	24,659	33, 056	33,976 148,973	35, 942	34, 109	32, 630 107, 532	22, 307 3 106, 805	30, 282
Exports, including maltdo Prices, wholcsale (Minneapolis): No. 2, maltingdol. per budol. per bu No. 3, straightdo	2, 653 1. 344 1. 242	2, 864 1, 312 1, 200	1, 390 1. 256 1. 178	1, 636 1. 249 1. 184	2, 111 1. 253 1. 163	4, 199 1, 290 1, 236	6, 410 1. 327 1. 299	3, 382 1. 523 1. 455	1, 888 1. 556 1. 502	1, 468 1. 560 1. 451	2, 263 1, 509 1, 418	2, 740 1. 388 1. 309	1.444
Corn: Production (crop estimate)	9, 357 20, 139	9, 902 23, 694	8, 813 19, 646	8,632 21,198	8, 910 21, 977	8,658 19,683	10,637 22,064	10,501 23,967	11, 206 43, 947	10,047 58,975	1 3, 378 9, 554 33, 364	9, 681 28, 911	9, 454 24, 678
Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercialdo	43, 903	25, 895	15, 266	11, 589	10, 888	4, 744	5, 711	9,614	20, 020	46, 400	51, 688	24, 696	47. 521
Commercialdo	13, 081	1, 797. 5 21, 267	11, 251	8, 209	1, 255, 2 4, 611	7,826	8, 369	708.4 7.116	7, 513	20, 238	2, 401. 3 13, 470	³ 1, 540. 6 11, 192	
No. 3, white (Chicago)dol. per bu No. 3, yellow (Chicago)do Weighted average, 5 markets, all gradesdo Oats:	1. 271 1. 160	1, 427 1, 337 1, 224	1, 403 1, 370 1, 322	1. 410 1. 358 1. 279	1, 353 1, 276	$1.451 \\ 1.402 \\ 1.327$	1, 340 1, 307 1, 256	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.262\\ 1.312\\ 1.238 \end{array} $	1, 390 1, 152 1, 134	1.308 1.157 1.142	1, 450 1, 296 1, 248	4 1.391 1.312 1.242	1, 440 1, 291 1, 249
Production (crop estimate)mil. of bu Receipts, principal marketsthous. of bu Stocks, domestic, end of month:	5, 311	8, 915	10, 175	9, 874	13, 988	33, 804	24, 804	9, 338	5, 953	5, 460	¹ 1, 323 7, 163	12,009	6. 862
Commercialdodo On farmsdodo Exports, including oatmealdo Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago)	5, 916 2, 539	$\begin{array}{r} 4,215\\578,832\\1,392\end{array}$	3, 635 1, 869	4, 129 503	$\begin{array}{r} 6,167\ 270,501\ 3,182 \end{array}$	17, 745 562	30, 095 6, 719	26,706 1,053,296	25, 254	21, 218	19,029 819,701	14, 554 3 680, 583	16, 050
dol. per bu	2, 335 . 741	. 753	. 741	. 701	3, 182 . 673	. 638	. 637	1, 765 678	1, 045 . 687	2, 430 . 759	578 . 762	2, 131 . 716	. 749
Rice: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu California: Receipts, domestic, roughthous. of Ib Shipments from mills, milled ricedo.	27, 300	37, 216	55, 691	48, 913	45, 785	46, 994	68, 741	48, 951	236, 472	39, 427	1 89, 141 65, 207	64, 531	32, 953
Stocks rough and cleaned (cleaned basis) and	18, 049 56, 651	19, 003 59, 154	61, 988 38, 289	30, 421 37, 944	26, 728 39, 358	31, 908 35, 752	64, 909 13, 806	26, 998 16, 508	48, 435 114, 029	22, 610 115, 691	81, 654 81, 914	37, 884 55, 505	31, 183 72, 043
of month that created basis, fills Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.); Receipts, rough, at mills thous, of bbl. (162 lb.). Shipments from mills, milled rice. thous, of lb Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned	684 130, 522	841 141, 767	665 120, 202	412 134, 241	377 132, 777	183 78, 233	781 81, 631	4, 315 194, 961	4, 188 265, 382	3,703 226,358	1,596 262,745	1,524 159,877	$658 \\ 196,778$
basis), end of monththous, of lb Exports†do	379, 906 69, 715	$332, 121 \\51, 418$	286, 353 117, 042	202, 235 106, 781	113, 173 60, 952	57, 291 88, 768	65, 554 39, 932	316, 540 63, 013	489, 341 136, 387	650, 284 108, 470	566, 941 200, 832	324, 492 94, 630	452, 037
Importsdo Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.)dol. per lb	103 . 093	439 . 093	458 . 092	809 , 091	772 . 089	909 . 087	606 . 084	423 . 071	310 . 070	252 . 077	716 . 082	501 . 086	. 082
Rye: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month. do Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minn.)dol, per bu	245 2, 971 1, 364	431 2,075 1,352	3, 348 3, 618 1, 361	727 2, 732 1, 362	748 2, 993 1, 346	1, 772 4, 091 1, 454	3, 131 6, 170 1. 384	1,043 5,435 1,428	2, 195 5, 401 1, 465	5,071 10,005 1,418	¹ 18, 697 569 9, 338	1, 668 4, 901	300 8. 280
TTTI								Ì			1. 457	1. 419	1. 430
wneat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of bu. Spring wheat. do. Winter wheat. do. Receipts, principal marketsthous. of hu. Disappearance, domestic. Stopic and of mestic. do.	14.067	36, 604	27, 560	49.082	64, 749	130.305	76.031	50, 170	27, 586	24 296	1 244. 8 1 901. 7 18 402	44 720	18, 385
Disappearance, domesticdo Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat)do	142, 276	7 282, 975 130, 737	118, 551	89, 097	7 279, 460 70, 146	55, 199	86, 400	r 294, 748 162, 524	176, 459	165, 267	251, 063 165, 657	³ 277, 062 126, 473	
United States, domestic, totalo Commercial	125, 504	585, 572 124, 656	116, 806	114, 242	307, 347 128, 158	234, 493	260, 412	1,159,159 261, 109	244, 664	227, 502	908, 106 219, 038	^{120, 475} ³ 740, 046 183, 896	152, 065 199, 613
Merchant mills		$\begin{array}{r} 148, 287 \\ 63, 229 \\ 246, 024 \end{array}$			75, 859 32, 361 67, 172			282, 881 133, 688 472, 209			$\begin{array}{c} 236, 284 \\ 117, 749 \\ 327, 230 \end{array}$	³ 185, 828 ³ 86, 757 ³ 278, 159	
Exports, total, including flour	41, 389 30, 771	39, 095 32, 358	29,812 23,020	46, 555 40, 617	36, 667 30, 313	31, 796 24, 789	r 37, 369 34, 230	33, 495 · 30, 082	26, 589 22, 693	$24,067 \\ 20,482$	26, 094 21, 655	² 34, 463 ² 28, 349	
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu	2.337	2. 348	2.342	2. 328	2. 367	2.379	2. 285	9 974	2. 431	2, 395	2.375	0.070	
No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City)do No. 2, red winter (St. Louis)do Weighted avg., 6 markets, all gradesdo	2. 196 2. 287 2. 246	2. 241 2. 329 2. 278	2. 260 2. 366 2. 285	2. 221 2. 344 2. 254	1, 951 1, 828 2, 160	2.004 1.872 2.096	2. 285 2. 060 1. 865 2. 185	2. 374 2. 152 2. 013 2. 253	2. 181 2. 188 2. 083 2. 282	$\begin{array}{c} 2.333\\ 2.202\\ 2.161\\ 2.274\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.373 \\ 2.221 \\ 2.200 \\ 2.269 \end{array}$	2. 359 2. 162 2. 137 2. 239	2, 366 2, 223 2, 218 2, 259
Wheat flour: Production:† Flourthous. of sacks (100 lb.)	19, 969	20, 391	17, 187	17, 333	20, 116	18, 994	19, 957	90.957	90 eor	10 001	10 070	10.00	**
Operations, percent of capacity	74. 1 381, 285 45, 779	20, 391 64, 1 392, 149 46, 910	56.3 333,615 39,581	17, 333 59, 2 337, 890 39, 990	20, 116 66, 1 390, 721 46, 344	18, 994 65. 3 380, 597 44, 222	19, 957 63. 5 405, 071 46, 561	20, 357 70. 2 413, 639 47, 541	20, 895 69. 0 424, 907 48, 740	$19,221 \\ 68.9 \\ 389,304 \\ 44,852$	18, 679 61. 8 378, 385 43, 542	19, 643 66. 1 388, 071 45, 490	19, 165 65. 9 374, 792 44, 576
Stocks held by mills, end of month thous. of sacks (100 lb.) Exports	4, 784	5, 428 3, 041	3, 044	2, 623	4, 500 2, 727	3,007	r 1, 347	4, 757 1, 465	1, 672	1, 539	4, 948 1, 905	³ 4, 925 2, 685	
Standard patents (Minneapolis) dol. per sack (100 lb.) Winter, straights (Kansas City)do	5. 469 5. 119	5. 400 5. 106	5. 269 4. 980	5. 255 4. 938	5. 512 4. 869	5. 575 4. 915	5. 340 4. 869	5, 600 5, 069	5. 715 5. 165		5, 669 5, 115	5, 495 5. 036	5. 605 5. 138

r Revision for January are included as follows (thousands of bushels): Exports, principal grains, 58,670; wheat exports—total, including flour, 40,630; wheat only, 29,181. ³ Revisions for January are included as follows (thousands of bushels): Exports, principal grains, 58,670; wheat exports—total, including flour, 40,630; wheat only, 29,181. ³ Quarterly average. ⁴ Average of data for months shown. ³ The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the break-down of stocks. ⁴ Revised series. Data for rough rice, included in rice exports, have been revised using a new conversion factor supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which takes into ac-count changes in milling practices; revisions for 1933 to July 1948 are available upon request. Revised data for January 1947 to July 1948 for wheat-flour production and grindings of wheat will be published later.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						194	19						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 1	OBAC	<u>со–с</u>	Continu	ıed					
LIVESTOCK													
Cattle and calves: Slaughter (Federally inspected):													
Calvesthous. of animalsdodddodododododddododddodddddddddd	476 994	619 1, 102	562 996	510 1,025	533 1,095	$501 \\ 1,090 \\ 1,090$	549 1,232	552 1, 224	568 1,156	585 1,116	511 1,064	537 1,102	465 1, 103
Cattledo Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale:	1, 526 72	1,895 126	1, 733 100	1, 827 92	1,896 140	$1,833 \\ 164$	2, 470 384	2, 528 586	3, 061 869	2, 280 r 432	1, 676 198	$2,047 \\ 272$	1, 839 133
Beef steers (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do	22. 25 21. 25	24.14 24.37	24, 20 23, 66	24.88 24.02	26.47 22.53	$25.86 \\ 20.62$	26, 28 20, 06	28.11 19.74	28, 93 20, 57	28.21 21.45	26.47 21.44	25.80 21.34	25. 98 22. 94
Calves, vealers (Chicago)do Hogs: Slaughter (Federally inspected)	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
thous. of animals Receipts, principal marketsdo	4,080 2,562	4, 315 2, 615	3, 894 2, 471	3, 721 2, 438	3, 745 2, 406	$3,165 \\ 2,072$	3, 417 2, 314	3, 879 2, 395	⁴ 4, 959 3, 055	6,003 3,618	6, 477 3, 813	4, 419 2, 760	5, 844 3, 712
Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)	10.44	20.16	18.32	18.49	19.08	10.00	10.00	10 74	17.07	15.07	15.05	10.10	
dol. per 100 lb Hog-corn ratio bu, of corn equal in value to 100 lb. of live hog	19.44 17.5	20.16	18. 32	18.49	19.08	18.23 15.4	19.09 16.4	19.74 17.2	17.87 16.1	15.87 15.3	15.05 13.1	18.12 15.8	15. 23 13. 1
Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (Federally inspected)		0.10					1						
thous. of animals Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo	1,046 1,092 74	949 845 61	676 824 63	761 1, 243 163	898 1, 164 138	976 1, 202 144	$1, 126 \\ 1, 650 \\ 335$	$1,180 \\ 1,932 \\ 534$	1, 172 2, 054 572	$1,060 \\ 1,296 \\ 212$	1,058 1,139 71	1,011 1,320 210	1,077 1,206 115
Prices, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb	24.75	30, 50	29.50	29. 25	27.12	24.50	23.62	23.00	23.75	23.38	22.38	25.54	24.00
Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha).do MEATS	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.66	23. 21	23. 28	23.25	22.88	² 23. 06	23.64
Total meats (including lard):													
Production (inspected slaughter) mil. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	1,408 1,083 52	1, 519 1, 018 69	1, 353 930 r 104	1, 362 779 77	1, 438 716 97	$1,358 \\ 643 \\ 65$	1, 441 521 7 46	1, 436 411	1, 564 409	1,763 532	1,864	1,522 742	1, 792 941
Beef and veal: Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb_	583, 486	664.174	606, 020	623, 536	645, 249	638, 252	716, 737	45 698, 993	41 660, 890	58 640, 589	69 616, 302	64 645, 285	642, 167
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdodo	158, 240 984	143, 137 1, 709	119, 431 2, 388	94, 035 1, 302	$81,148 \\ 1,227$	75, 627 1, 482	72, 053 2, 511	71, 475 2, 260	78, 763 1, 070	103, 582 1, 167	* 136 , 903 2 , 569	108,765 1,634	142, 767
(600-700 lbs.) (New York)dol. per lb	. 368	. 392	. 404	. 410	. 433	. 431	. 438	. 464	. 476	. 476	. 445	. 429	. 438
Production (increated slaughter) thous of lb	47, 548 19, 571	43, 156 14, 268	30, 761 9, 864	33, 561 7, 007	37, 427 6, 761	40, 975 6, 651	48, 257 6, 869	50, 414 7, 268	51, 338 8, 222	47, 893 10, 534	48, 992 † 13, 811	44, 653 11, 108	51, 344 14, 363
Stocks cold storage, end of monthdo	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
Production (inspected slaughter)do Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	563, 446 611, 123	593, 593 586, 429	527,859 545,231	517,974 466,108	556, 838 419, 590	$\begin{array}{r} 495,142\\ 367,043 \end{array}$	500, 186 283, 178	518, 143 204, 678	634, 343 209, 687	801, 460 297, 205	880, 945 • 473, 741	612, 690 420, 769	804, 033 580, 704
Exportsdo Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked (Chicago)dol. per lb	3,076	2,943	3, 866 . 550	5, 855 . 520	⁷ 11, 924 . 556	6, 102 . 586	6, 749 . 613	4, 342	2, 479 . 489	r 2, 711 . 468	6, 576 . 469	4,971	. 489
Fresh loins, 8–10 lb. average (New York)_do Miscellaneous meats and meat products, stocks, cold	. 457	. 502	. 518	. 515	. 533	. 546	. 558	. 551	. 453	. 386	. 351	. 483	. 368
storage, end of month: Edible offalthous. of lb Canned meats and sausage and sausage-room	62, 136	61, 269	58, 535	54, 707	55, 322	56, 671	54, 958	51, 245	47, 642	51, 174	r 62, 163	56, 654	63, 762
productsthous. of lb Lard:	1	55, 683	58, 348	50, 941	49, 570	41, 209	34, 310	27, 374	26, 094	30, 014	<i>т</i> 38, 186	42, 481	46, 278
Production (inspected slaughter)	156, 573	159, 474 156, 782	137, 441 138, 216 92, 304	$\begin{array}{c} 136,470\\ 125,823\\ 63,282\end{array}$	144, 798 103, 890	134, 178 96, 255	128, 257 68, 819	122, 743 48, 768	158, 861 38, 320	199, 237 39, 808	232, 483 73, 995	160, 277 102, 576	215, 492 93, 172
Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol, per lb.	42, 517	55, 604 . 152	. 136	. 147	76, 508 . 136	52, 293 . 132	⁷ 29, 407 . 166	32,682	31, 503 . 158	49, 467 . 130	54,310 .128	51, 141	. 129
POULTRY AND EGGS Poultry: Description of the second	10.050	04.027	00 700	21 644	20 054	D4 700	20.001		FO 10F	00.000	79.094		
Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago).dol. per lb	19, 959 131, 496 .328	24, 937 108, 732 . 353	26, 798 89, 205 . 339	31, 644 77, 823 . 298	38, 054 74, 733 , 268	34, 769 71, 261 . 241	38, 991 83, 466 . 260	49, 399 132, 380 . 238	58, 185 211, 517 , 236	82,866 267,508 .217	73, 034 7 292, 513 . 213	41, 725 140, 754 . 278	34, 859 294, 645 . 204
Eggs: Production, farmmillions	4, 815	6, 137	6, 105	5, 845	4, 905	4, 334	3, 853	3, 576	3, 749	3, 851	4, 499	3 4, 686	5.147
Dried egg production	6, 846 144	13, 993 530	13, 285 954	7,875	7, 640 2, 290	6, 118 1, 936	3, 963 1, 426	1,778	933 501	1, 207 250	8, 579 7 110	6, 221 921	3, 239 379
Frozenthous. of lb Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago)†	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
dol. per doz MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS	435	. 451	. 483	. 483	. 493	. 533	. 559	. 628	. 564	. 527	. 381	. 500	. 323
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. 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: Importslong tons Price, wholesale, Accra (New York)dol. per lb	23, 276	44, 434 . 185	26, 698 . 199	24, 963 . 190	32, 103 . 187	21, 845 . 211	22, 119 . 226	11, 253 . 200	9, 936	21, 019 . 246	30, 461 . 259	23, 498	. 272
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags	1, 359	1, 488	1, 294	1, 572	1, 326	1,672	1,868	2, 332	1, 945	2, 185	1, 439	1, 641	1,093
To United Statesdo Visible supply, United Statesdo Imports	890 929 1,668	$1,058 \\ 1,127 \\ 2,086$	811 906 1, 782	942 796 1, 477	906 808 1, 685	933 859 1, 687	1, 129 796 7 1, 604	1,403 798 1,932	1, 280 763 r 1, 853	1,507 850 72,016	874 992 2, 247	1,048 888 1,846	699 868
Importsdo Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb	. 268	. 265	. 261	. 270	. 272	. 277	. 284	. 302	. 355	. 496	. 490	318	. 496
Fish: Landings, fresh fish, 5 portsthous. of lb	29,033	40, 705	r 49, 61 3	69, 890	71, 117	66, 145	77, 219	64, 091	55,030			4 55,092	

⁷ Revised. ¹ No quotation. ² Average for 5 months, August-December. ³ Includes revision for January, 4,581 millions. ⁴ Average for 10 months, January-October. †Revised series. U.S. Department of Agriculture data replace the series for U.S. standards published prior to the October 1949 issue of the SURVEY. Data for September 1944 to July 1948 are available upon request.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

March 1950

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				······		19	949						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar
	FO	ODSTU	J FFS A	AND T	OBAC	C O—C	ontinu	ed		·			
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.													
Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month													
thous. of Spanish tons United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis):	1,091	2, 490	3, 728	3, 678	3, 215	2, 599	2,022	1, 668	1, 021	707	397	• 1, 913	42
Production and receipts: Productionshort tonsshort tons Entries from off-shoredo	54, 358 485, 090	$\binom{1}{681,532}$	(1) 567, 829	(1) 577, 439	(1) 509, 595	(1) 471, 237	43, 899 642, 038	116, 207 391, 859	548, 576 402, 253	766, 441 252, 307	418, 627 306, 744	175, 984 461, 113	72, 87 404, 68
Hawaii and Puerto Ricodo Deliveries, totaldo	138, 038 504, 622	225, 273 619, 578	236,686 537,449	$156,084 \\ 608,479$	123, 322 792, 936	84, 350 747, 453	132, 227 924, 533	165, 441 $7^{\circ}3, 977$	$133, 168 \\ 523, 702$	99,018 539,902	309,803 527,904	154,971	174, 12 511, 96
For domestic consumptiondo For exportdo	503,222 1,400	611, 382 8, 196	$535,102 \\ 2,347$	604, 698 3, 781	789, 878 3, 058	743, 698 3, 755	921, 391 3, 242	729, 920 4, 057	519, 358 4, 344	537, 257 2, 645	525, 835 2, 069	^a 631, 669 ^a 3, 645	508, 53 3, 42
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons	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, 708 977	1, 207 2, 316	1, 62
Imports: Raw sugar, totaldo	313, 176	386, 786	318, 647	382, 265	346, 792	342,089	342, 392	248, 878	250, 846	197, 959	66, 038	282, 393	
From Cubado From Philippine Islandso [*] do	287,966 25,176	329,913 50,849	264, 133 52, 845	267, 999 114, 266	253, 348 88, 409	232,097 104,072	272, 690 61, 901	227, 217 8, 549	$\begin{array}{c} 242,278\\ 1,416 \end{array}$	190, 878 7, 076	66, 011	233, 941 43, 995	
Refined sugar, totaldo From Cubado Price (New York):	26, 204 25, 950	$68,585 \\ 68,147$	$42,328 \\ 41,820$	7 25, 613 25, 901	r 38, 430 36, 555	23,401 23,398	28, 254 23, 684	28, 272 28, 259	27, 763 26, 639	24, 521 24, 511	50	28, 323 27, 581	
Raw, wholesaledol. per lb Refined:	. 056	. 057	. 056	. 058	. 059	.058	. 059	. 060	. 060	. 059	. 057	. 058	. 05
Retaildo Wholesaledo	. 092 . 078	. 093 . 078	. 093 . 079	. 093 . 078	. 093 . 078	. 093 . 077	.093 .077	. 093 . 077	. 093 . 079	.093 .079	. 093 . 079	. 093 . 078	. 09 . 07
Tea, importsthous. of lb TOBACCO	7,606	8, 128	9, 774	7, 465	8, 411	6, 129	7,877	8, 443	7, 702	9, 327	6, 289	7, 910	
Leaf:											² 1, 990		
Production (crop estimate)mil. of lb Stock, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter, totalmil. of lb		3, 851			3, 509			3, 690			3, 879	\$ 3, 733	
Domestic: Cigar leafdo Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscel-		345		-	367			330			316	3 340	
laneous domesticmil. of lb Foreign grown:		3, 350			2, 970			3, 206			3, 403	³ 3, 232	
Cigar leafdo Cigarette tobaccodo Exports, including scrap and stemsthous. of lb		22 134			23 149			20 134			19 141	³ 21 ³ 140	
Exports, including scrap and stemsthous. of Ib Imports, including scrap and stemsdo	36, 167 6, 713	25, 155 9, 287	22, 249 6, 905	20, 400 7, 521	33, 402 8, 217	30, 563 6, 606	61, 875 9, 088	76, 768 7, 483	55, 781 7, 261	37, 675 6, 903	50, 151 4, 758	41, 513 7, 328	
Manufactured products: Production, manufactured tobacco, totaldo	17, 576	20, 880	18, 729	20, 591	21, 740	16, 625	22, 986	22, 565	22, 434	19, 675	17, 119	19, 913	
Chewing, plug, and twistdo Smokingdo	6,768 7,548	7,618 9,567	6, 940 8, 535	7, 226 10, 120	8, 558 9, 747	6, 918 7, 311	8,839 10,308	8, 345 10, 579	7, 774 10, 997	7,672 9,055	6, 643 6, 971	7, 493 9, 010	
Snuffdo Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes (small):	3, 260	3, 695	3, 254	3, 246	3, 435	2, 396	3, 838	3, 641	3, 664	3, 547	3, 505	3, 409	
Tax-freemillionsdodo	2, 570 25, 024	3, 168 31, 448	3, 568 27, 307	$3,172 \\ 30,691$	$3,236 \\ 32,849$	2,155 25,806	3, 041 35, 347	2, 680 31, 743	2, 777 29, 194	2, 215 29, 657	2, 432 24, 776	2,685 29,317	29,29 424,08
Cigars (large), tax-paidthousands Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid	410, 170	457, 149	428, 452	428, 357	519, 509	422, 496	516, 208 22, 869	532, 446	534, 274	508, 626	386, 169	465, 178	19, 28
Exports, cigarettes	17, 138 1, 237	20, 490 1, 649	18, 392 2, 446	$20,362 \\ 1,937$	20, 583 1, 611	$16,625 \\ 1,449$	1, 476	22, 674 1, 720	21, 975 1, 523	19, 324 1, 341	16, 556 1, 893	19,600 1,630	
destinationde	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, 86
	·		EATHI	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	'S						
HIDES AND SKINS													
Imports, total hides and skins	9, 900 67	10, 281 67	10,714 58	$15,302 \\ 47$	11, 942 44	$\substack{14,082\\23}$	16, 951 118	15, 569 145	16, 028 120	16, 499 116	$18,503 \\ 110$	14, 126 83	
Cattle hidesdo Goatskinsdo	97 2,722	r 125 r 3, 276	85 3, 294	$53 \\ 3, 631 \\ 300 \\ 30$	103 4,005	$27 \\ 3,319 \\ 200$	35 2,657	41 2, 312	47 2, 771	77 2, 688	172 3,041	84 3, 018	
Sheep and lamb skinsdo Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdol. per lb	925 .385	991 . 421	1, 477 . 422	2, 629 . 414	965 . 398	7 2, 726 . 385	4, 076 . 410	3, 276 . 421	2, 571 . 425	2, 723 . 425	1, 811 . 445	2,088	. 450
Hides, steer, packers', heavy, nativedo	. 229	209	200	213	. 214	209	. 238	. 246	. 244	. 245	. 232	. 229	(4)
LEATHER Production:	000	0.07	700	507	075	-	0.07	001	001				
Calf and kipthous, of skins Cattle hidethous, of hides Goat and kidthous, of skins	886 2, 124 2, 982	947 2, 163 3, 457	766 1, 891 2, 859	797 1, 942 2 764	877 1, 976 3, 018	571 1, 566 2, 364		831 1,959 2,997	886 1, 870 2, 956	* 861 * 1, 868 2, 747	937 1, 999 2, 787	847 1,951 2,890	
Sheep and lambdo	2, 537	2, 463	2, 154	2, 764 2, 214	2, 419	2, 304 1, 834	2, 730 2, 619	2, 997 2, 532	2, 950 2, 694	2, 747 2, 691	2, 787 2, 134	2,890 2,405	
Sole leather: Bends, backs, and sidesthous. of lb	466	189	6	56	93	87	70	92	60	9	25	122	
Offal, including belting offaldo Upper leatherthous. of sq. ft	890 6, 314	704 6, 035	185 3, 329	151 3, 113	116 • 3, 203	106 2, 906	73 3, 462	49 2, 886	41 3, 938	6 2, 882	31 4, 016	240 4, 014	
Prices, wholesale: Sole, bends, steer, f. o. b. tannerydol. per lb Chrome calf, black, B grade, composite	. 657	. 592	. 578	. 578	. 568	. 564	. 555	. 559	. 559	. 549	. 549	. 582	. 549
dol. per sq. ft	1.036	1.030	1.025	1.023	1.024	1.016	. 975	. 977	. 975	.975	. 988	1.008	. 993

¹ December 1 estimate. ³ Quarterly average. ⁴ No quotation.
 ² 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, ³ This series continues data in the 1942 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT 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 sawmill products for 1948 have been adjusted to exclude box shooks, in accordance with the revised commodity classification effective January 1949. 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 total lumber for January-July 1948 and revised data for Western pine for January 1947-March 1948 are also shown in the above-mentioned note.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						194	19						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	L	EATH	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	`S—Co	ntinue	d	·				
LEATHER MANUFACTURES													
Shoes and slippers: Production, totalthous. of pairs Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic,	37, 089	44, 818	37, 626	35, 098	38, 509	32, 987	44, 969	41, 538	38, 208	r 33, 490	34, 141	37, 950	
By types of uppers: σ	34, 180	41, 266	34, 262	31, 429	34, 152	28, 845	38, 926	34, 858	31, 225	r 26, 850	30, 053	33, 364	
All leatherdo Part leather and nonleatherdo By kinds:	31, 697 2, 506	38, 037 3, 183	31, 171 4, 454	28, 018 3, 351	32, 622 5, 911	26, 360 2, 580	35, 630 3, 405	32, 293 2, 660	$29,474 \\ 1,802$	$25,457 \\ 1,617$	28, 281 1, 834	30, 942 2, 947	
Men'sdo Youths' and boys'dodo	8, 141 1, 077	9, 623 1, 407	7, 790 1, 209	7, 283 1, 217		6, 383 1, 464	8, 702 1, 797	8, 409 1, 710	8, 249 1, 608	7, 205 1, 131	8, 033 1, 274	8,077 1,393	
Women'sdo Misses' and children'sdo Infants' and babies'do	17, 151 4, 629 3, 182	20, 818 5, 634 3, 784	17, 537 4, 497 3, 229	16, 149 3, 956 2, 824	16, 748 4, 267 3, 067	15,234 3,541 2,223	20, 791 4, 782 2, 854	18, 052 4, 156 2, 531	14, 818 3, 941 2, 609	7 12, 211 7 3, 736 7 2, 567	$ \begin{array}{r} 13,289\\ 4,316\\ 3,141 \end{array} $	16,607 4,357 2,931	
Slippers for housewear	2, 497 227	3,068 261	2, 931 216	3, 212 246	3,877 255	3,706 221	5,476 306	6, 067 299	6, 379 304	r 6, 149 r 266	3, 141 3, 653 222		
Athleticdo Other footweardo Exportsdo Prices, wholesale, factory, Goodyear welt, leather	. 185 . 341	223 358	217 r 393	211 323	225 287	$215 \\ 334$	261 527	314 406	300 7 409	225 365	213 348	231 369	
Prices, wholesale, factory, Goodyear welt, leather sole: Men's black calf oxford, plain toedol. 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 toedo Women's black kid blucher oxforddo	6.750 5.150	6.750 5.150	6.750 5.150	6. 600 5. 150	6.600 5.150	6. 600 5. 150	6.600 5.150	6. 600 5. 150	6. 600 5. 150	6. 600 5. 150	6. 600 5. 150	6. 650 5. 150	6. 600 5. 150
		LUN	IBER .	AND N	IANUH	ACTU	RES						
LUMBER—ALL TYPES													
Exports, total sawmill products ¹ M bd. ft Imports, total sawmill productsdo National Lumber Manufacturers Association:	, 51, 731 98, 673	54, 161 123, 435	7 49, 838 103, 852	59, 784 117, 351	60, 234 121, 115	44, 549 r 100, 173	61, 796 r 123, 729	74, 533 146, 878	r 52, 514 170, 493	* 62, 046 * 200, 847	44, 529 173, 518	155,095 131,187	
Production, total Hardwoodstdododo	2, 057 450	2,658 568	2, 613 377	2, 731 414	2,778 426	2, 432 413	2, 938 471	2, 874 469	2, 790 501	2, 947 538	2, 956 654	2, 669 491	2, 387 633
Softwoodstdo Shipments, totaltdo	1,607 1,946 378	2, 090 2, 533 463	2, 236 2, 625 407	2, 317 2, 653 406	2, 352 2, 729 368	2, 019 2, 371 379	2, 468 2, 901	2, 405 2, 951 478	2, 289 2, 903 500	2, 409 3, 209 603	2, 302 2, 985	2,179 2,669	1,754 2,633
Hardwoodstdo Softwoodstdo Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end	1, 568	2, 070	2, 218	2, 247	2, 361	1, 992	450 2, 451	2, 473	2, 402	2, 606	656 2, 329	472 2, 197	697 1, 936
of month, total‡mil. bd. ft Hardwoods‡do	7, 515 2, 406 5, 109	7,679 2,512 5,167	7, 671 2, 482 5, 189	7, 743 2, 490 5, 253	7, 776 2, 548 5, 228	7, 859 2, 582 5, 977	7, 914 2, 603 5, 311	7, 851 2, 594 5, 257	7,777 2,594	7,306 2,529	7, 279 2, 542	7,652	7,028 2,478
Softwoods‡do SOFTWOODS	. 5,109	5, 107	5, 189	0,200	0, 228	5, 277	5, 511	0, 201	5, 183	4, 777	4, 737	5, 134	4, 550
Douglas fir: Exports, total sawmill productsM bd. ft	25, 943	28, 914 17, 407	24, 231	29, 617	27,606	20, 594	31, 062	42, 275	24, 305	30, 784	18,685	27, 382	
Sawed timber do Boards, planks, scantlings, etc do	12, 326 13, 617	17,407 11,507	11, 837 12, 394	4, 307 25, 310	9, 681 17, 925	4, 852 15, 742	5, 474 25, 588	9, 054 33, 221	5, 008 19, 297	7, 884 22, 900	3, 882 14, 803	8, 307 19, 076	
Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1, common, 2" x 4" x 16' dol. per M bd. ft_	67.815	68.310	68.310	68.310	67.568	64.680	63.896	62.720	62.720	62.720	63. 210	65. 569	64.484
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft	133.650	128.700	127.958	122.562	118.058	114.660	114.660	114.660	108.780	105. 448	104.860	118.884	102.900
Southern pine: Orders, newmil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	539 282	738 307	660 276	725 261	690 228 703	697 247	913 340	842 372	765 374	711 304	627 253	709 296	714 291
Productiondod0d0d0	598 560	706 713	661 691	728 740	703 723	670 678	744 820	782 810	701 763	760 781	253 756 678	709 715	703 676
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of monthmil, bd. ft. Exports, total sawmill productsM bd. ft.	1,809 9,299	1,802 11,390	1, 772 7, 346	$1,760 \\ 10,202$	1, 740 9, 848	1,732 9,028	1,656 9,218	1, 628 8, 869	1,566 8,380	1, 545 9, 226	1, 623 7, 925	1,700 9,151	1,650
Sawed timberdo Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo	3, 218 6, 081	4, 330 7, 060	2, 930 4, 416	3, 797 6, 405	3, 457 6, 391	3, 016 6, 012	2, 737 6, 481	2, 488 6, 381	2, 376 6, 004	3, 298 5, 928	2, 791 5, 134		
Prices, wholesale, composite: Boards, No. 2 common, 1" x 6" or 8" x 12' dol. per M hd. ft	65,400	64.167	62,001	60,380	59.033	59.479	61.173	63. 326	64.311	65.008	65.467	63.055	65. 765
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x 12-14' dol. per M bd. ft	148.409	146.650	144. 513	142.865	139.374	139.200	136. 484	138. 542	139. 583	140. 256	140. 256	142.064	141.114
Western pine: Orders, newmil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	306 531	457 466	545 492	568 498	684 539	643 607	673 629	693 699	643 734	630 759	624 767	567 609	461 757
Production‡dodo	238 288	381 400	579 523	619 561	$\begin{array}{c} 712 \\ 643 \end{array}$	628 578	629 721 655	627 626	617 610	563 627	477 569	533 532	264 405
Stocks, gross, mill, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 com- mon, 1" x 8"dol. per M bd. ft.	1, 548	1, 529 67. 48	1, 586 66. 80	1, 644 65. 84	1, 713 65. 20	1, 763 62. 54	1, 829 59. 21	1, 840 57. 02	1, 847 57. 56	1, 724 58. 00	1, 632 59. 18	1, 688 62. 89	1, 491 60. 37
West coast woods: Orders, newmil. bd. ft	621	770	705	642	646	612	794	813	790	878	776	724	919
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo Shipmentsdo	610 577 559	650 761 743	584 743 760	524 709 701	403 683 751	476 513 534	570 735 720	582 725 778	607 723 769	573 824 922	517 820 832	554 695 718	800 575 636
Stocks, gross, mill, end of monthdo	940	979	981	984	904	903	936	899	890	643	832 631	888	567
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD Productionthous. of sq. ft., 3%" equivalent	143, 180	176,061	153, 516	154, 677	151, 386	96, 538	169, 274	168, 747	176, 197	176, 501	r 179, 876	155, 353	168, 257
Shipmentsdodddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd_	133, 192 84, 534	179,021 81,526	158, 279 76, 148	152, 137 77, 811	$160,856 \\ 68,742$	102, 578 62, 947	172, 478 59, 756	169, 832 58, 881	178, 764 55, 984	180, 945 51, 316	r 186, 030 r 44, 941	156, 829 66, 540	103, 257 161, 996 52, 835
HARDWOOD FLOORING													
Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, newM bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	4, 025 8, 750	5,000 7,575	3, 950 8, 500	$3,400 \\7,325$	4, 299 6, 872	4,275	4,200	4,300	4,800	4, 525	4, 325	4, 215	5, 400
Productiondod	4,200 3,700	5,000 5,200	4, 175 3, 950	4, 275 3, 675	5, 246 4, 651	6, 875 4, 650 4, 000	6, 300 4, 900 4, 550	6, 600 4, 325 3, 950	6, 850 4, 175 4, 575	7, 125 4, 375 4, 200	5, 900 4, 450 4, 250	7, 331 4, 498 4, 217	$7,225 \\ 4,225 \\ 4,225$
Stocks, mill, end of monthdo r Revised. Preliminary. 1 Includes revised.	7,850	8, 550	7, 725	8,000	8, 843	9, 300	9,700	10, 150	9,650	10,000	10, 025	⁴ , 217 8, 924	9, 925

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Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Includes revised data for January, 45,423 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.
 The figures include a comparatively small number of "other footwear" which is not shown separately from shoes, sandals, etc., in the distribution by types of uppers; there are further small differences between the sum of the figures and the totals for shoes, sandals, and play shoes, because the latter, and also the distribution by kinds, include small revisions not available by types of uppers. The note at the bottom of p. S-30 of this issue regarding revised lumber series.

March 1950

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	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	LUM	IBER .	AND N	IANUF	FACTU	RES—	Contir	nued					
HARDWOOD FLOORING-Continued													
Oak: Orders, newM bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks, mill, end of monthdo	50, 086 32, 964 54, 460 51, 204 58, 151	61, 264 34, 744 65, 504 64, 869 58, 786	54, 156 34, 933 61, 441 60, 360 59, 867	58, 749 31, 879 64, 409 61, 803 62, 473	56, 876 31, 908 66, 584 62, 825 66, 232	$\begin{array}{c} 62,722\\ 30,229\\ 58,250\\ 61,691\\ 62,791 \end{array}$	78, 066 35, 029 70, 606 73, 266 57, 135	87, 382 47, 846 71, 309 74, 565 53, 879	85, 525 55, 918 72, 162 77, 453 47, 202	74, 615 55, 715 72, 953 74, 818 44, 201	71, 891 61, 488 69, 066 66, 118 47, 149	66, 349 40, 420 65, 732 65, 446 56, 063	85, 965 75, 816 71, 038 71, 637 45, 612
		MEI	TALS .	AND N	IANUF	ACTU	RES						
IRON AND STEEL													
Foreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports, total	388, 671 10, 157 293, 209 199, 846	457, 025 12, 244 298, 844 239, 226	565, 140 33, 217 184, 289 118, 839	553, 696 53, 114 161, 729 127, 675	599, 093 50, 866 109, 133 91, 838	507, 212 184, 052 56, 133 52, 359	509, 644 27, 342 50, 667 43, 207	521, 553 22, 433 19, 327 5, 618	255, 787 20, 222 25, 246 17, 086	187, 451 17, 557 7 73, 552 11, 924	372, 573 18, 189 84, 769 18, 930	38,280 136,753	
Iron and Steel Scrap Consumption, total	5, 346	5, 925	5, 223	4, 968	4, 398	3, 800	4, 756	4.631	1,664	3, 401	5, 320	4, 599	
Home scrap	2, 658 2, 688 5, 882 1, 403 4, 479	2, 976 2, 949 5, 842 1, 466 4, 376	2, 722 2, 501 5, 771 1, 555 4, 216	2, 719 2, 249 5, 745 1, 626 4, 119	2, 500 1, 898 5, 824 1, 751 4, 073	2, 241 1, 559 5, 748 1, 820 3, 928	2, 747 2, 009 5, 351 1, 789 3, 563	2, 658 1, 973 4, 824 1, 531 3, 293	765 899 5, 340 1, 737 3, 603	1, 795 1, 606 5, 497 1, 693 3, 804	2, 824 2, 496 5, 718 1, 642 4, 076	2, 460 2, 139 5, 631 1, 625 4, 006	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Ore Iron ore:													
All districts: Productionthous. of long tons Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Lake Superior district: Shipments from upper lake portsdo	2, 882 1, 610 8, 107 0	4, 335 2, 799 9, 643 499	9, 889 10, 910 8, 623 8, 868	11, 865 12, 549 7, 939 11, 656	12, 923 13, 750 7, 112 12, 162	12,757 13,696 6,172 12,768	11, 986 12, 582 5, 576 11, 315	10, 164 10, 421 5, 319 9, 461	7,709 1,591 4,456 1,575	2, 049 2, 079 4, 407 1, 103	2, 816 1, 649 r 5, 575 171	7, 082 7, 042 6, 647 5, 798	
Consumption by furnacesdo Stocks, end of month, totaldo At furnacesdo On Lake Erie docksdo Importsdo Manganese ore, imports (manganese content)	6, 992 24, 981 21, 811 3, 170 391	7, 735 17, 308 15, 050 2, 258 386	$7,322 \\17,803 \\15,770 \\2,033 \\560$	7, 277 21, 508 19, 273 2, 235 650	6, 249 27, 696 24, 957 2, 739 642	5, 258 35, 064 31, 493 3, 571 946	5, 711 40, 811 36, 084 4, 728 1, 025	5, 541 45, 356 39, 346 6, 010 968	877 47, 017 39, 585 7, 432 461	3, 520 44, 786 37, 848 6, 939 654	6, 760 38, 629 32, 544 6, 085 348	$\begin{array}{c} 5,903\\ 32,739\\ 28,470\\ 4,268\\ 617\end{array}$	6, 740 32, 004 26, 710 5, 294
thous. of long tons Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures	55	48	38	37	60	42	46	50	44	67	89	52	
Castings, gray iron: Unfilled orders for salethous. of short tons Shipments, totaldo For saledo	1, 857 987 535	$1,639 \\ 1,075 \\ 567$	1, 446 929 467	1, 243 867 439	1, 087 906 455	1,032 697 342	1, 048 872 446	980 881 459	955 716 398	939 719 395	892 862 440	1, 265 879 460	914 913 449
Castings, malleable iron: Orders, new, for saleshort tons Orders, unfilled, for saledo Shipments, totaldo For saledo Pig iron:	26, 999 118, 318 66, 744 35, 074	22, 204 102, 379 72, 052 38, 143	24, 307 94, 958 61, 329 31, 728	11, 629 78, 944 54, 572 27, 643	23, 560 69, 865 59, 597 32, 639	24, 147 70, 796 44, 360 23, 216	$\begin{array}{c} 20,861\\ 61,330\\ 58,121\\ 30,327 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26,828\\ 57,512\\ 60,488\\ 30,646 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25,392 \\ 54,322 \\ 57,150 \\ 28,582 \end{array}$	26, 723 55, 795 49, 439 25, 250	34, 719 60, 835 57, 379 29, 679	24, 526 79, 287 59, 426 30, 914	34, 390 62, 307 62, 874 32, 918
Productionthous. of short tons Consumptiondo Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month thous. of short tons Prices, wholesale:	5, 223 5, 135 1, 295	5, 820 5, 771 1, 350	5, 531 5, 406 1, 525	5, 517 5, 290 1, 775	4, 819 4, 573 1, 942	4, 173 4, 054 2, 013	4, 477 4, 604 1, 847	4, 350 4, 495 2, 230	612 753 1, 616	2, 722 2, 773 1, 446	5, 231 5, 215 1, 499	4, 517 4, 469 1, 650	5, 294
Compositedol. per long tondo Basic (furnace)do Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Islanddo	47.67 46.00 46.50	47.67 46.00 46.50	47, 55 46, 00 46, 50	46.62 46.00 46.50	46. 62 46. 00 46. 50	46, 62 46, 00 46, 50	46.62 46.00 46.50	46.68 46.00 46.50	46.68 46.00 46.50	46.68 46.00 46.50	46.68 46.00 46.50	46.98 46.00 46.50	46.68 46.00 46.50
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures													
Steel oastings: For sale, total	135, 042 99, 425 32, 545	138, 889 102, 027 30, 313	119, 953 83, 277 23, 834	$106, 178 \\75, 537 \\22, 165$	116, 052 84, 112 26, 940	78, 710 50, 124 14, 625	89, 964 59, 412 13, 348	86, 502 55, 853 11, 823	70, 690 48, 263 8, 964	76, 437 50, 685 7, 270	84, 508 53, 079 9, 258	103, 625 72, 108 19, 415	88, 821 57, 996 9, 298
Orders, unfilled, total	539, 717 439, 790 99, 927 111, 217 79, 758 31, 459	504, 142 410, 248 93, 894 120, 035 85, 986 34, 049	464, 782 379, 673 85, 109 104, 305 76, 116 28, 189	411, 601 338, 912 72, 689 91, 775 67, 580 24, 195	376, 761 310, 182 66, 579 100, 756 77, 877 22, 879	348, 239 293, 206 55, 033 70, 129 55, 072 15, 057	311, 923 257, 259 54, 664 95, 794 73, 630 22, 164	294, 240 250, 239 44, 001 88, 417 71, 781 16, 636	280, 291 231, 849 48, 442 81, 278 65, 651 15, 627	286, 897 240, 715 46, 182 72, 859 56, 455 16, 404	$\begin{array}{c} 307, 656\\ 263, 816\\ 43, 840\\ 78, 266\\ 61, 765\\ 16, 501 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 391,410\\ 323,746\\ 67,664\\ 94,886\\ 72,204\\ 22,682 \end{array}$	327, 035 280, 023 47, 012 92, 994 73, 458 19, 536
Steel ingots and steel for castings: Productionthous. of short tons Percent of capacityt	7, 481 101	8, 388 103	7, 785 98	7, 590 93	6, 498 82	5, 779 71	6, 715 82	6, 590 84	925 11	4, 216	7, 717 95	6, 489 81	7, 930
Prices, wholesale: Composite, finished steeldol. per lb Steel billets, rerolling (producing point)	. 0420	. 0420	. 0420	.0420	. 0420	. 0420	. 0420	. 0420	. 0420	.0420	. 0427	. 0421	89 . 0438
Steel bliets, reforming (producing point) dol. per long ton Structural steel (Pittsburgh)dol. per lb Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton	58. 24 . 0350 39. 50	58. 24 . 0350 37. 25	58. 24 . 0350 26. 60	58. 24 . 0350 23. 25	58. 24 . 0350 23. 00	58, 24 . 0350 21, 00	58.24 .0350 21.00	58.24 .0350 27.75	58.24 .0350 29.38	58.24 .0350 31.38	58.80 7.0363 31.00	58, 29 . 0351 32, 07	59.36 .0375 30.00
Steel, Manufactured Products													
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo r Revised.	7, 582 1, 801 31	7, 693 1, 917 34	6, 693 1, 745 22	6, 200 1, 921 32	5, 197 2, 087 29	5, 815 1, 833 30	5, 645 1, 990 33	5, 401 2, 419 28	5, 371 1, 712 31	5,298 1,682 26	4, 592 1, 956 49	6, 214 1, 926 31	

r Revised. ‡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.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Steel products, net shipments:} \\ \hline \text{Total, hor nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching alloy, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching alloy, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching alloy, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching alloy, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching alloy, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching alloy, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching alloy, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching alloy, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how nolled Comparison of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how noll allow of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how noll allow of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how noll allow of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how noll allow of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how noll allow of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how noll allow of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how noll allow of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how noll allow of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how noll allow of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how noll allow of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how noll allow of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how noll allow of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how noll allow of the shipments} \\ \hline \text{Beinforching, how noll allow of the shipments} \\ \hline Beinforc$								40						
International and the set of the	1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the	Febru-	Marah	April	Moy	Tuno			Septem-	Ostobar	Novem-	Decem-	Monthly	
HON AND STEEL—Continued Particle Partin Particle Particle	1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	- 1							1	October	ber	ber		January
Steck, Manufactured Products—Continued Cons. Form (1, bit)points (in terms of stell commend). Production. Product		MET	FALS A	AND M	IANUF	ACTU	RES-	Contin	nued				.	
	IRON AND STEEL—Continued								1					
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $,													
$ \begin{array}{c} shumber the set of the $	total short tons		131,004			208,633				285,644 188,092				
$ \begin{array}{c} crowns, production, thousand gross. 22, 316 25, 460 23, 460 23, 422 27, 560 25, 971 4, 925 411 10, 966 19, 564 16, 707 25, 711 23, 865 1671 71 4, 855 1671 10, 966 19, 564 16, 707 12, 865 1671 10, 966 19, 564 16, 707 12, 865 1671 10, 966 19, 564 16, 707 12, 865 1671 10, 966 19, 564 16, 707 12, 865 167 11, 10, 966 19, 564 16, 707 12, 865 167 14, 141 123 164 1125 165 1167 11, 125 138 113 11, 116 116 125 111 10, 125 138 113 116 114 134 115 116 114 116 115 116 114 114 116 115 116 114 114 116 115 116 114 114 116 116 116 116 116 116 116$	Shipments for sale	163, 389	172, 320	169, 194	189,024	259, 026	282,977	444, 976	371,691	252, 522	198, 034	184, 925	237,142	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Crowns, productionthousand 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
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Bars, hot rolled—Carbon and alloydo	655	757	677	597	564	432	465	524	89	325	606	535	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Semimanufactures do	208 584	308 721	$223 \\ 635$	$\begin{array}{c} 202 \\ 618 \end{array}$	139 623	$125 \\ 550$	136 648	125 655	18 121	104 400	220 653	188 578	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Sheets	179 1, 365	$ \begin{array}{r} 207 \\ 1, 562 \end{array} $	199	193 1, 330	211 1, 355	$182 \\ 1,290$	196 1,377	162 1,497	12	31	141 1, 506	157 1, 294	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Wre and wre products Wre and wre products <t< td=""><td>Strip Cold rolled do</td><td>146</td><td>169</td><td>155</td><td>142</td><td>150</td><td>125</td><td>153</td><td>179</td><td>38</td><td>90</td><td>137 164</td><td>140</td><td></td></t<>	Strip Cold rolled do	146	169	155	142	150	125	153	179	38	90	137 164	140	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Tin plate and terneplate	300	333	295	292	387	418	322	394	81	246	326	308	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS													
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Production, primaryshort tons					54, 184 262 - 247			49,742					
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	dol, per lb									i .				. 0775
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	mil. of lbs								123.4 27.6					129.5 28.8
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Wrought products, totaldo	80.7	125.4 92.4	73.1	89. 0 56. 9		$71.7 \\ 42.8$	80.2 49.3	95, 8 65, 3	106. 2 75. 9	80.7 54.1	93.1 61.2	96.5 65.8	100.7 68.5
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Short tons.} \\ \text{Short tons.} $	Copper: Production:	. 040	. 390	. 001	. 200	. 276	. 211	. 202	. 282	. 282	. 286	. 287	. 303	. 282
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	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
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	take)short tons	80, 275	88, 165	93, 873	98, 139	92, 118	85, 638	85, 577	79, 949	86, 882	92,602	94, 947	88,039	85, 612 95, 229
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Deliveries, refined, domesticdo Stocks, refined, end of monthdo Exports, refined and manufacturesdo	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
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Imports, totaldodddodododo_	27,861	64, 414 31, 822	r 27, 040	46,548 19,044	$ 46, 570 \\ 20, 221 $	33, 829 14, 414	$45,372 \\ 24,372$	38, 177 15, 745	37,231 25,102	41, 786 7 21, 811	59, 117 39, 274	47,416 24,386	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Lead:													. 1820
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Mine production	$32,562 \\ 32,285$		$36,979 \\ 38,715$	$36,731 \\ 38,347$		29,778 32,126						33, 669 35, 010	$36, 362 \\ 35, 031$
Shipments (domestic) σ^{-} do 141, 652 28, 368 16, 743 19, 792 30, 017 34, 804 36, 059 29, 566 23, 738 37, 779 23, 486 31, 045 Stocks, end of month σ^{-} 38, 514 56, 737 72, 347 94, 132 100, 117 94, 201 76, 782 61, 433 66, 005 65, 954 71, 412 69, 691 Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (New York)	Refined: Production, totalo ¹ do	44, 751	53, 947	50, 150	51, 605	46, 429	39, 282	39, 362	35, 924	47, 210	49, 223	49, 743	46, 524	
Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (New York) 2150 1891 1515 1372 1200 1356 1503 1505 1342 1259 1200 1536 1200	Shipments (domestic) & do Stocks, end of month	41,652	28,368	16, 743	19,792	30.017	34, 894	36,059	29, 566	23, 738	37, 779	23, 486	31,045	47, 512
Imports, total, except mfrs, (lead ontent)	gol, per lb	.2150	. 1891	. 1515	. 1372	. 1200	. 1356	. 1503	. 1505	. 1342	. 1252	. 1200	. 1536	. 1200
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	short tons Tin:													ļ
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Consumption, pig	4, 461 39, 827	4,723 41,602	4, 228 43, 322	4, 186 41, 130	4, 161 43, 431	$3,990 \\ 40,679$	5,045 31, 416	4,852 30,287	2,411 32,070	3,925	4,605	4, 273	
Governmentsdo 25, 199 27, 903 31, 116 30, 550 33, 704 31, 146 21, 703 20, 873 22, 403 23, 129 22, 452 26, 176	Government§do Industrialdo		27, 903 13, 699		30, 550 10, 580			21, 703 9, 713					26,176 11,731	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Ore (tin content)	2, 526	8,795	8,493	4, 210	4, 649	3,318	6,434	6,458	7,558	4.881	2,915	5,019	
Zine: Mine production of recoverable zineshort tons 52,963 62,049 59,185 55,925 54,271 40,256 45,068 41,887 38,823 40,112 41,687 48,657 43,610	Zine: Mine production of recoverable zincshort tons				i				1	1				. 7593 43, 610
Slab zine: Production	Slab zine:				77,537 52,689		74, 569	73, 819 74, 339	70.368	64, 399	65, 055	71, 327	72, 509	69, 948 82, 576
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Domesticdodo	60, 827	51, 381	35, 948	35, 564	44,820	62, 443	68,659	60, 371	43, 998	63, 859	57, 801	54,024	69, 020 81, 593
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Imports, total (zine content)short tons	13,044	21, 213	20,066	36, 484	30, 534	21, 113	24,756	23, 198	20,547	28, 454	21, 294	23, 805	. 0976
For smelting, refining, and exportdo 2, 211 4, 090 5, 447 9, 025 6, 873 5, 669 3, 839 1, 692 1, 100 935 207 3, 839 For domestic consumption:	For smelting, refining, and exportdo For domestic consumption:	2, 211	4, 090	5, 447	9, 025	6, 873	5, 669	3, 839	1,692	1,109	935	207	3, 839	
Blocks, pigs, etc	Blocks, pigs, etc			6, 625										
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC														
Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron: Boilers (round and square): Shipments Shipments <t< td=""><td>Boilers (round and square):</td><td>8 920</td><td>7 197</td><td>6 DAD</td><td>8 592</td><td>13 145</td><td>14 96¢</td><td>97 970</td><td>33 830</td><td>36 090</td><td>95 105</td><td>15 095</td><td>17 101</td><td></td></t<>	Boilers (round and square):	8 920	7 197	6 DAD	8 592	13 145	14 96¢	97 970	33 830	36 090	95 105	15 095	17 101	
Stocks, end of monthdodo	Radiation:	90, 152	100, 759	105, 574	112, 115	109, 624	101, 842	89, 724	74, 863	61, 511	56, 796	60, 117	87, 028	
Shipments			11, 896	1, 305 13, 833									2, 991 9, 960	

r Revised. P Preliminary. Beginning July 1949, figures exclude data for one secondary plant included previously. §Government stocks represent those available for industrial use.

March 1950

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1					19	949						1950
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	
	ME	TALS A	AND N	ANU	FACTU	RES-	-Conti	nued	- 				
HEATING APPARATUS, ETCContinued	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1			1						1	Ĩ	
Boilers, range, shipmentsnumber	31, 892	36, 295	27, 799	24, 867	29, 250	27, 587	39, 273	41, 492	44, 164	37, 937	41, 362	34, 703	
Oil burners: Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	47,722	47,673	51, 231	51, 388	51, 210	55,060			56, 518			52,054	
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	23, 878 43, 581		$25,504 \\ 56,430$	34, 906 54, 684	46, 862 48, 050	41, 589 46, 910	74, 116			60, 342	40,906	49, 331	
Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric: Shipments, totalnumber	154, 230		177, 962	177, 292	187, 294	149, 399	241, 977	262, 193		269, 616	199, 923	203, 052	
Coal and wooddodododo	- 16, 285 118, 171	$\begin{array}{c} 17,107\\ 152,217\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,610 \\ 150,737 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 10,797 \\ 152,382 \end{array} $	10, 477 163, 115	11, 780 126, 619	17,144 207,521	18,926 229,244	16,718 257,506	15, 012 238, 780	9,445	5 14, 228	8
Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil	19,774	20,064	14,615 89,125	14,113 99,691	13,702 187,626	11,000 288,102	17, 312	14, 023	16.806	15,824	13, 973	18,828	3
Coal and wooddo	15,102	11, 107	12,986 34,354	17,716 45,821	42. 249	75, 257	146, 962	213, 955	206, 025	140, 391	45, 669	79, 294	
Gasdod	- 32, 986 - 50, 712		41, 785	45, 821 36, 154	62, 692 82, 685	104, 603							
Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity-air flow), shipments, totalnumber	33, 125		34, 595	42.427	55, 857	48, 551							
Gasdodo	8,834	10, 330	12,263 9,668	17,131 12,613	$\begin{array}{c c} 24,573 \\ 16,820 \end{array}$	20,059 15,237	26, 143	30,852	34,676	24,650	25, 736	3 24, 761	
Solid fueldo Water heaters, nonelectric, shipmentsdo	15,748		$12.664 \\ 140,597$	12,683 150,111	$\begin{array}{c} 14,464 \\ 165,597 \end{array}$	$13,255 \\144,701$					18,118	3 18,138	3
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	1 '	'	'	1	1	1					-,	,	
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous, of dol	1	12,672			16, 266			- 17,033			1- 205	115 200	
Unit heater group, new orders													
Furnaces, electric, industrial, new orders:	. 144.4	190.8	172.0	121.9	164.9	146.6	127.1	166.6	133.5	270.4	233.2	168.4	1
Unitkilowattsk	3, 802 402		5, 473 543	5, 998 762	2,278 196	2, 401 329						4, 044	
Machine tools, shipments1945-47=100	70.3		543 74.7	$762 \\ 72.8$	79.0	60. 7					0.01	440) 473
Mechanical stokers, sales: Classes 1, 2, and 3number	1,820	1,784	1, 524	1, 552	2, 676	2, 378	4, 214	6, 671	4, 257	2, 257	1,469	0.510	
Classes 4 and 5: Number	144	133	117	158	252	191	343						
Horsepower Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new	43, 781	47, 957	37, 836	30, 910	58, 142	31,703				,	$\begin{array}{r}163\\46,854\end{array}$	1 10 500	
ordersthous. of dol	3, 247	3, 593	2, 699	2,775	3,019	3, 358	3, 767	2, 914	2, 539	2, 525	2, 560	3,032	2 2, 587
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	1	'	1 '	1 '	1	1							
Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments thousands		560	499	685	1,059	1, 637	2, 648	2, 786	2, 573	2, 132	7 1, 869		
Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed: Refrigerators, index	224	245	216	220	7 197 207 254	210		206					
Vacuum cleaners, standard typenumber Washersdodo		309, 897 242, 500	252, 656 192, 500	222, 850 211, 700	207.354 260,700	161, 920 200, 900		250, 036 357, 281	272, 520 333, 700		005 804		
Insulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed, index_1936=100	329	366	315	285	282	240	273	318	330	345	338	315	5
Laminated fiber products, shipments	4,077	4,702	4,170	3, 697	3, 646	3, 329	3, 649	4, 380	4, 479	4, 723	4,625	4, 162	2 4,69
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous, of Ib	4,077	4, 702	3, 844	3, 966	3, 640	2,776				· · ·			
Shipments of vulcanized products	1 1		3, 844	3,966	3, 649	2, 776							,
thous, of dol Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments					1							217 450	
Motors and generators, quarterly:			21,931	17, 566	13, 240	12, 568							1
New orders, index					240			- 7 224		·	- 232		
New ordersthous. of dol Billingsdo		21, 148 22, 421	!		18,679 20,542	{		17, 715 19, 655			18, 521 17, 912	1 19,016 2 1 20,133	
Direct current motors and generators, 1–200 hp.: 7 New orders		5, 266	!	ĺ!	4, 997	l	_	2,890			3,747	1 4, 225	
Billingsdo		5, 236		'	4, 833	1		3, 248		•	3, 471		
	J	PETRO	LEUM	COA	L. AN'	n PR(DUCT	' S	·			·	
		1	1	, 	er	/ # # * * * 			<u> </u>	1	1		
COAL Anthracite:		'	1	1	1 1	1							
Productionthous, of short tons	- 2, 927	2,373	3, 722	4, 403	3, 403	3, 921	3, 707	2, 112	4, 975	4, 653	2, 746	3, 555	5 2, 90

450 610

 $19.65 \\ 15.615$

7 35, 476

661 358

19.75 15.759

r 27,071

29, 884 25, 842 7, 008 6, 168 4, 974 505 6, 514

4,042

19.80 15.814

7 37,615

33, 591

7.485

5, 586

 $\frac{879}{382}$

601 399

 $\begin{array}{c} 20.08 \\ 16.102 \end{array}$

⁷ 19, 783

 $\begin{array}{r} 36,537\\ 27,292\\ 47\\ 7,161\\ 625\\ 6,341\\ 4,709\\ 527\\ 7,882 \end{array}$

9, 245

 $\begin{array}{c} 724 \\ 510 \end{array}$

 $20.36 \\ 16.165$

***** 10, 307

28,068 21,569 16 2,466 654 6.54

6, 279 4, 584 192 7, 378 6, 499 71,138 421

 $20.49 \\ 16.185$

r 44, 623

 $\frac{733}{412}$

 $20.13 \\ 15.928$

\$ 36, 250

37,069 29,544 437 7,175 662 6,726 5,677 621 621

8, 246 7, 525

975 277

20.4916.190

7 36, 028

r 43,036 r 31,436 r 112 r 7,960 725 7,206 5,665 722

9, 046 11, 600

 $20.51 \\ 16.190$

31, 277

 ${ \begin{array}{c} 41,\,982\\ 30,\,846\\ 152\\ 7,\,839\\ 651 \end{array} }$

651 7, 306 5, 320 704 8, 874 11, 136

658

 $\begin{array}{c} 32,\,608\\ 26,\,891\\ 417\\ 7,\,523\\ 633\\ 6,\,338\\ 5,\,274\\ 559\\ 6,\,147\\ 5,\,717\end{array}$ 42, 270 33, 703 983 7, 835 640 7, 167 6, 628 812 9, 638 8, 567 $\begin{array}{c} 37,\,494\\ 31,\,363\\ 995\\ 8,\,253\\ 649\\ 6,\,330\\ 6,\,121\\ 714\\ 8,\,301\\ 6,\,131\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 34,\,948\\ 26,\,343\\ 52\\ 5,\,033\\ 675\\ 6,\,416\\ 5,\,080\\ 521\\ 8,\,566\\ 8,\,605 \end{array}$ r Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Quarterly average. 2 Average for 11 months, January-November. 3 Includes revised data for January, 48,800,000 short tons. The number of companies reporting beginning the second quarter of 1949 is as follows: Direct current, 28; polyphase induction, 32. \$Data for coal-mine fuel are included in "other industrial."

.....do...

Production______ thous, of short tons. Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month thous, of short tons.

Prices, composite, chestnut: Retail______dol. per short ton_____ Wholesale______do____

Exports.....

Bituminous:

20.6016.029

r 46, 315

837 338

 $\frac{442}{301}$

20.5916.029

* 33, 762

44, 337 34, 553

7, 347 6, 565 849 9, 918

9, 784

573 424

 $20.01 \\ 15.695$

7 47, 425

 $\frac{584}{617}$

 $\begin{array}{c} 19.\ 44 \\ 15.\ 565 \end{array}$

r 47, 795

34.764 29,718 825 8,305 670 6149

6,142 5,892 621 7,263

5, 046

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	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	PETRO	DLEUM	í, COA	L, ANI) PRO	DUCT	SCor	ntinued	1				
COAL-Continued													
Bituminous—Continued Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel) thous. of short tons	46	49	99	118	114	87	85	78	54	71	39	73	14
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total. thous, of short tons. Industrial, total do Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills. do Electric-power utilities. do Railways (class I). do Steel and rolling mills. do Other industrial. do Retail dealers. do	$\begin{array}{c} 68,834\\ 66,927\\ 13,759\\ 1,103\\ 24,120\\ 9,861\\ 1,121\\ 16,963\\ 1,907\\ \end{array}$	60, 511 59, 048 11, 452 984 22, 127 8, 908 1, 023 14, 554 1, 463	65, 164 63, 066 12, 914 1, 105 23, 499 9, 296 1, 160 15, 092 2, 098	72,75570,27315,8701,43325,4449,7011,36016,4652,482	74, 16171, 35115, 7471, 61425, 6079, 8181, 37617, 1892, 810	69, 119 66, 399 13, 896 1, 469 25, 062 8, 669 1, 214 16, 089 2, 720	$\begin{array}{c} 68, 621 \\ 65, 776 \\ 13, 604 \\ 1, 454 \\ 25, 458 \\ 8, 196 \\ 1, 152 \\ 15, 912 \\ 2, 845 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 62,064\\ 59,990\\ 11,903\\ 1,422\\ 24,142\\ 6,680\\ 1,029\\ 14,814\\ 2,074\end{array}$	47, 165 45, 755 9, 946 1, 018 19, 706 4, 170 916 9, 999 1, 410	45, 804 44, 359 10, 060 1, 001 18, 508 4, 094 907 9, 789 1, 445	r 45, 111 r 43, 721 r 9, 893 1, 063 17, 794 3, 849 912 10, 210 1, 390	$\begin{array}{c} 62, 259\\ 60, 185\\ 12, 627\\ 1, 238\\ 22, 968\\ 7, 733\\ 1, 099\\ 14, 520\\ 2, 074 \end{array}$	36, 992 35, 911 7, 003 884 15, 066 3, 010 698 9, 250 1, 081
Retail dealersdo Exportsdo Prices, composite: Retaildol. per short ton		2,016 16.04	3, 752 15. 84	4, 827 15. 51	2, 810 4, 349 15. 52	1, 923 15, 53	* 2, 267	1, 806 15. 69	282 15.89	1, 101	1, 415	2, 320	
Wholesale: Mine run		8. 778 9. 237	8. 570 9. 029	8. 539 8. 921	8, 518 8, 929	8. 531 8. 945	15.54 8.515 8.964	8, 580 9, 060	1 8. 640 1 9. 358	16.10 ¹ 8.653 ¹ 9.463	16.32 18.693 19.574	15.83	16. 47 18. 750 19. 732
COKE Production:										1			
Beehivethous. of short tons_ Byproductdo Petroleum cokedo	7 634 5, 475 253	r 444 5, 958 276	$^{+639}_{5,761}$, 534 5, 798 323	$^{r}270$ 5, 242 282	7 25 4, 911 302	* 47 * 5, 138 304	4, 952 267	r 8 1, 727 293	34 3, 471 280	80 5, 538 264	° 284 5, 004 283	95 5, 373
Stocks, end of month: Byproduct plants, total	100	1,31395236117442	* 1, 474 1, 015 458 198 34	$1,748 \\ 1,182 \\ 566 \\ 227 \\ 53$	1, 705 1, 077 629 228 79	$1,906 \\ 1,077 \\ 830 \\ 241 \\ 63$	2,027 1,054 973 250 38	1, 926 973 952 236 43	2, 120 1, 227 893 217 59	$2,017 \\ 1,200 \\ 817 \\ 160 \\ 30$	1, 714 991 723 140 36	1,750 1,082 668 199 46	1, 281 807 474
dol. per short ton.	14. 500	14. 500	14.450	14. 250	13, 812	13, 250	13.250	13. 250	13. 250	13. 250	13. 250	13. 788	13.250
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS													
Crude petroleum: Wells completedthous of bbl. Refinery operationspercent of capacity. Consumption (runs to stills)thous, of bbl.	- 152 440	* 1, 816 161, 955 87 165, 919	+ 1, 753 150, 354 84 154, 223	+ 1, 805 154, 146 85 161, 053	r 2, 133 147, 098 84 154, 861	* 1, 803 145, 818 85 160, 358	* 1,847 148,192 85 162,485	* 1, 984 148, 206 86 162, 812	r 1, 826 154, 908 86 166, 568	r 1, 980 156, 285 84 158, 782	$1,877 \\155,754 \\88 \\169,723$	• 1, 837 153, 359 87 162, 127	
Stocks, end of month of Gasoline-bearing in U. S., totaldo At refineriesdo At rank farms and in pipe linesdo On leasesdo	10,470	$\begin{array}{r} 269,341\\ 66,203\\ 187,034\\ 16,104 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 272,520\\ 68,331\\ 188,152\\ 16,037\end{array}$	273, 912 66, 799 190, 868 16, 245	274, 691 64, 040 194, 685 15, 966	267, 586 62, 793 188, 383 16, 410	260, 585 60, 760 183, 849 15, 976	251, 689 58, 244 177, 571 15, 874	250, 809 58, 653 175, 984 16, 172	$\begin{array}{c} 256,010\\ 59,835\\ 180,086\\ 16,089 \end{array}$	253, 35660, 405177, 04915, 902	262, 864	
Exportsdo Importsdo Price (Kansas-Oklahoma) at wellsdol. per bbl Refined petroleum products: Fuel oll:	1, 942 7 12, 788 2, 510	1, 866 + 11, 275 2, 510	3, 655 r 12, 013 2. 510	2, 872 7 12, 522 2, 510	3, 071 * 12, 550 2. 510	2, 866 † 12, 706 2. 510	3, 403 * 11, 647 2. 510	2, 619 * 11, 964 2, 510	2, 916 7 14, 998 2. 510	3, 010 13, 699 2. 510	2, 722 13, 983 2, 510	2, 756 12, 902 2, 510	2. 510
Distillate fuel oilthous. of bbl_ Residual fuel oildo	28, 115	28, 914 38, 996	25, 368 34, 417	25, 199 35, 277	23, 134 31, 218	25, 870 32, 250	27, 972 33, 414	30, 047 33, 299	31, 024 35, 361	28, 871 35, 411	32, 000 37, 283	28, 294 35, 402	
Distillate fuel oil do	34, 899 42, 911	* 32, 490 44, 344	22, 149 38, 085	17, 575 35, 378	16, 504 34, 877	18, 790 35, 682	22, 858 38, 281	22, 478 39, 639	23, 141 41, 130	30, 772 45, 535	44, 759 51, 362	27, 336 41, 277	
Residual fuel oil	4, 651 4, 687 4, 604	4, 615 4, 906 r 5, 366	3, 916 4, 366 5, 353	4, 148 4, 513 5, 063	4, 987 4, 577 5, 345	5, 478 4, 329 4, 665	5, 432 4, 075 7 4, 837	5, 810 4, 184 4, 765	6, 656 4, 755 4, 238	7, 316 4, 377 4, 198	7, 938 4, 333 4, 368	5, 525 4, 540 4, 810	7, 804 4, 282
Stocks, end of month: Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo	53, 937 59, 398	48, 923 58, 190	51, 231 59, 668	58, 381 63, 576	64, 730 64, 628	71,553 66,084	76, 037 66, 843	83, 213 67, 117	90, 643 68, 673	88, 212 65, 112	75, 207 60, 193	68, 650 63, 506	
Exports: Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo Price, wholesale, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)	1, 121 562	1, 344 809	$1,108\ 514$	711 1,019	656 608	453 730	769 599	627 514	750 817	666 852	430 751	834 712	
dol. per gal	. 108	. 103	. 098	. 088	. 088	. 088	. 083	.084	. 088	. 088	. 088	. 092	. 088
Production thous of bbl. Domestic demand do Stocks, end of month do Exports do Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery	8, 789 10, 593 18, 953 489	8, 974 9, 913 17, 801 148	8, 166 6, 605 19, 052 258	7, 361 4, 577 21, 546 181	6, 715 4, 531 23, 648 45	6, 974 5, 676 24,826 79	$\begin{array}{r} 7,175\\ 6,315\\ 25,490\\ 111\end{array}$	8, 093 6, 799 26, 650 93	9, 339 8, 269 27, 609 43	9, 273 11, 454 25, 267 118	$ \begin{array}{r} 10,755 \\ 14,978 \\ 20,888 \\ 97 \end{array} $	8, 513 8, 552 22, 749 154	[
(Pennsylvania)dol. per gal Lubricants:	. 118	. 112	. 112	. 112	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		(2)
Production	870	3, 698 2, 426 10, 931 1, 138	3, 457 2, 623 10, 588 1, 031	3, 606 2, 752 10, 089 1, 301	3, 804 3, 023 9, 922 898	3, 554 2, 699 9, 731 998	3, 510 3, 111 8, 962 1, 115	3, 729 3, 026 8, 734 886	4, 116 2, 927 8, 894 976	3, 984 2, 982 9, 109 754	4, 100 2, 647 9, 219 1, 291	3,782 2,751 9,780 1,027	
Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsyl- vania)dol. per gal		. 200	. 190	. 168,	.150	. 150	.148	.140	. 140	. 140	. 140	. 173	. 140

* Revisions for January are included as follows: Production, beehive coke, 657,000 short tons; petroleum, wells completed, 1,804; gasoline-bearing stocks—at refineries, 65,095,000 bbl.; at tank farms and in pipe lines, 176,496,000 bbl.
 * Revisions for January are included as follows: Production, beehive coke, 657,000 short tons; petroleum, wells completed, 1,804; gasoline-bearing stocks—at refineries, 65,095,000 bbl.; at tank farms and in pipe lines, 176,496,000 bbl.
 * Because of substitutions in the reporting companies, data beginning October 1949 are not strictly comparable with earlier figures. September 1949 figures strictly comparable with October: Mine run, \$8.618; prepared sizes, \$9,300.
 * No quotation.
 * Or quotation.
 * Or quotation.

March 1950

1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1		í	
by platistical supplement to the survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	PETRO	OLEUM	I, COA	L, AN]	D PRO	DUCT	S—Con	tinued	l				
ETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued	ı										1		
fined petroleum products—Continued Motor fuel:													
All types: Production, totalthous. of bbl_ Gasoline and naphtha from crude petro-	71, 357	79, 025	77, 157	82, 162	79, 383	82, 953	82, 232	80, 310	83, 185	79, 733	83, 515	80, 149	
heumthous. of bblthous. of bblthous. of bblthous. of bblthouse and allied productsdo Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc., and transfers	- 63, 224 12, 081	69, 984 12, 783	$68,432 \\ 12,346$	72, 905 12, 476	70,603 11, 964	73, 740 12, 479	73, 069 13, 054	71, 046 13, 270	73, 626 13, 965	70, 369 14, 265	74, 286 14, 711	71, 133 13, 033	
of cycle productsthous. of bbl. Used at refineriesdo	- 3, 948 - 6, 314	3, 742 6, 577 73, 118	3, 621 6, 399 75, 279	3, 219 7, 241 81, 622	3, 184 7, 296 83, 338	3, 266 7, 269 82, 118	3, 891 7, 319 84, 632	4,006 7,470 80,760	4, 406 8, 301 79, 253	4, 901 7, 449 76, 270	5, 482 7, 325 75, 470	4, 016 7, 121 76, 073	
Domestic demanddo Stocks, gasoline, end of month: Finished gasoline, totaldo	117, 496	118,822	117, 020	113, 164	106,068	103, 867	97, 724	94, 445	96, 194	97, 173	103, 664	106, 182	
At refineriesdo Unfinished gasolinedo Natural gasoline and allied products_do	- 8,558 7,028	74, 706 8, 621 7, 405	70, 817 8, 331 7, 253	65, 988 8, 438 7, 418	60, 871 7, 973 7, 031	58, 740 7, 350 7, 668	55, 281 7, 155 7, 391	53, 727 7, 354 7, 607	55, 117 7, 093 6, 923	54.200 7,534 7,141	62, 116 7, 857 6, 831	62, 510 7, 888 7, 159	
Exportsthous. of bbl. Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma)	3, 374	3, 406	3, 364	3, 668	3, 205	1, 913	3, 277	2, 271	2, 476	r 1, 809	1, 611	2, 823	
Wholesale, tenkery (Oktaholitz) dol. per gal_ Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)do Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo Aviation gasoline:	. 191	. 099 . 191 . 201	. 099 . 196 . 204	.099 .196 .204	.100 .196 .204	. 100 . 196 . 204	. 100 . 196 . 204	. 100 . 196 . 203	, 100 , 196 , 203	. 098 . 195 . 201	. 098 . 192 . 201	.100 .194 .203	. 097 . 192 . 200
Production, totalthous. of bbl_ 100-octane and abovedo	_ 2,746	3, 805 3, 078 7, 056	3, 975 3, 106 7, 357	$3,951 \\ 3,125 \\ 6,852$	4, 132 3, 039 6, 841	3,614 2,735 6,584	4,036 2,954 6,179	3,718 2,805 6,171	3, 955 2, 844 6, 606	3,848 2,529 6,822	4,086 2,957 7,444	3, 913 2, 935 6, 842	
Stocks, total	3, 430	3, 123 526, 700	3, 500 651, 100	3, 088 798, 900	3, 144 899, 100	3, 156 934, 000	2, 782	2, 817 952, 200	3, 117 902, 500	2, 902 684, 700	3, 338 530, 200	3, 131 742, 500	
Productionshort tons. Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Wax:	- 11, 351, 500	1, 445, 800	1, 510, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 354, 000	1, 247, 100	1, 044, 700	830, 000	798, 400	790, 400	894, 200	1, 165, 900	
Production	-61,600 -138,600	$76,720 \\ 136,640$	69, 160 134, 680	72, 520 140, 560	73, 080 148, 680	64, 120 148, 400	66, 640 139, 720	72, 800 125, 160	99, 680 130, 200	71, 960 126, 000	92, 400 132, 440	74, 853 137, 737	
Asphalt roofing, totalthous. of squares_ Roll roofing and cap sheet: Smooth-surfaceddo	- 3, 108 - 936	3, 695 1, 023	4, 650 1, 189	4, 196 991	4, 596 977	4, 273 988	5, 482 1, 267	5, 968 1, 418	6, 101 1, 516	5, 177	3, 021 751	4, 445 1, 103	
M ineral-surfaceddo Shingles, all typesdo Asphalt sidingsdo	843	$ \begin{array}{r} 865 \\ 1,807 \\ 207 \end{array} $	976 2,484 180	897 2, 308 166	1, 034 2, 584 190	990 2, 296 181	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,309 \\ 2.906 \\ 225 \end{array} $	1,437 3,113 272	1, 502 3, 084 289	1,254 2,655 257	720 1,550 170	1, 053 2, 290 211	
Saturated felts		32, 256	45, 341	38, 012	43, 153	42, 232	53, 387	53, 911	59, 277	58, 198	41, 228	43, 497	
		PUI	LP, PA	PER,	AND H	PRINT	ING						
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER													
lpwood: Receiptsthous. of cords (128 cu. ft.)_ Consumptiondo	1,644 1,619	1,628 1,739	1, 226 1, 572	1, 311 1, 537	1,451 1,502	1,388 1,330	1, 778 1, 670	1, 683 1, 684	1, 841 1, 869	1, 772 1, 841	1, 742 1, 732	1,604 1,657	
stocks, end of monthdo aste paper: Receiptsshort tons_	5, 575 498, 892	5, 465 545, 024	5, 112 509, 123	4, 876 492, 256	4, 877 491, 700	4, 918 427, 149	5, 015 552, 539	4, 995 588, 734	4, 964 655, 365	4, 875 r 615, 578	4, 877 606, 321	5, 096 539, 993	
Consumptiondodddodododddo	513, 396 488, 811	545, 882 481, 050	525, 914 439, 983	511, 138 418, 706	512, 582 397, 963	419, 348 405, 228	586, 250 367, 874	591, 334 367, 980	639, 735 379, 549	, 625, 182 , 368, 121	578, 807 391, 927	546, 069 417, 606	
wood pulp	070	1.057	040	951	920	000	1 010	1 000	1 1 1 1	. 1 100			
Fotal, all gradesthous. of short tons. Bleached sulphatebhort tons. Unbleached sulphatedo	366, 048	$1,057 \\ 120,949 \\ 381,575$	946 112, 324 344, 744	116,830 343,235	112, 129 347, 366	806 104, 061 307, 177	1,019 119,599 408,055	1, 030 112, 819 400, 941	1, 146 128, 507 445, 225	128, 443 * 436, 025	1,077 117,099 404,018	¹ 116, 764 ¹ 384, 523	1, 189 139, 514 465, 558
Bleached sulphitedo Unbleached sulphitedo Sodado	- 61, 418 39, 692	$\begin{array}{r} 164,235\\ 67,140\\ 43,891 \end{array}$	156,712 56,963 39,405	$155, 353 \\ 58, 988 \\ 38, 061$	$135, 302 \\ 56, 309 \\ 33, 256$	117,955 39,249 32,128	$149,967 \\57,505 \\40,654$	149, 496 54, 219 38, 844	$165, 553 \\ 63, 043 \\ 42, 506$	r 169, 313 r 59, 601 43, 341	162, 468 56, 889 42, 232	153, 061 58, 406 39, 672	173, 759 59, 534 45, 120
Groundwooddod	160, 759 57, 802	180, 197 52, 375	165, 322 32, 376	166, 006 32, 282	160, 917 33, 592	142, 101 28, 475	157,057 35,463	155, 658 52, 441	167, 395 76, 925	7 165, 969 76, 907	168, 344 73, 261	163, 756 52, 651	169, 152 78, 566
Fotal, all grades	123, 509	139, 626 12, 819 17, 982	151, 920 12, 866 17, 003	161, 188 14, 459 13, 224	158, 496 17, 650 12, 043	145, 522 17, 593 10, 190	139,658 18,237 9,634	121, 395 15, 442 9, 650	114, 948 12, 047 8, 445	r 114, 018 12, 896 r 8, 355	98, 480 9, 240 7, 331	131, 961 14, 285 12, 365	109, 01 9, 70 8, 77
Bleached sulphite do	27, 809	34, 653 22, 477 3, 388	$\begin{array}{c} 40,803\\ 23,634\\ 3,463 \end{array}$	45, 443 26, 711 3, 631	39, 823 28, 831	37,288 23,173	38,045 21,515	33, 351 17, 917	33, 351 19, 808	32, 412 7 19, 436 2, 992	25, 621 15, 104	34, 445 21, 548	29, 64 15, 25
Unbleached sulphitedodO		38, 616	44, 171	46, 778	5, 116 43, 840	4, 488 40, 584	4, 668 36, 024	3, 883 30, 863	3, 364 27, 492	* 27, 634	2, 099 29, 490	3, 599 35, 479	1, 77 33, 98
ports, all grades, totaldo ports, all grades, totaldo Bleached sulphatedo	141, 366 32, 127	$\begin{array}{c} 11,321 \\ 126,685 \\ 27,690 \end{array}$	10, 923 97, 517 24, 393	17, 750 143, 365 39, 272	r 21, 154 129, 611 36, 635	6, 266 113, 977 26, 394	6, 068 135, 280 37, 409	4, 989 118, 632 28, 009	4, 510 174, 922 41, 739	3, 937 * 242, 494 40, 845	5, 628 212, 630 33, 063	10, 178 146, 960 32, 747	
Unbleached sulphatedo Bleached sulphitedo Unbleached sulphitedo	24,024 36,523	$\begin{array}{c} 13,459\\ 39,872\\ 28,764\end{array}$	11, 522 25, 193 19, 155	16,844 37,528 24,941	14, 309 33, 686 27, 020	15,994 35,027 23,435	13, 549 35, 531 30, 430	7,848 35,491 26,187	18, 433 46, 125 42, 436	* 53, 836 * 65, 873	40, 359 59, 233 51, 987	20, 689 40, 531 32, 651	
Jondadododo	2, 497	2, 352 13, 784	2, 197 14, 461	2, 100 21, 939	1, 695 15, 629	1, 907 10, 784	2, 351 15, 548	2, 357 18, 193	2, 774 21, 346	55, 534 2, 763 22, 94 7	2, 805 24, 034	2, 276 2, 276 17, 307	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS													
l 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	⁷ 1, 807	1,692	
Paper (incl. building paper)	821	895 735 81	826 695 49	807 683 54	801 699 56	717 579 53	862 823 64	881 828 85	960 896 98	943 884 92	899 7 823 85	862 756	

r Revised. J Includes revisions for January as follows (short tons): Total, 1,114,931; sulphite - bleached, 119,037; unbleached, 429,592.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar
	PUI	LP, PA	PER,	AND F	PRINT	ING—	Contin	ued					
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Continued													
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper-							· ·						
board (American Paper and Pulp Association): Orders, newshort tons	r 642, 518	7 720, 153	* 634, 122	r 629, 197	r 637, 622	r 593, 334	7 719, 898	764, 640	r 803, 535	r 754, 993	7 729, 832	694, 428	762, 0
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	* 386,050	7 378, 230 732, 694	* 347, 140	7 342, 763 639, 482	* 343, 370 631, 906	* 368, 430 560, 472	7 407, 215 684, 243	7 463, 553 699, 796	7 497, 820	7 496, 770 7 762, 099	7 490, 210 7 740, 139	410, 519	503, 5
Productiondodo	676, 795	732, 694	664, 594 7 664, 179	^{639,482} 634,219	7 626, 312	7 568, 772	7 679, 984	706, 642	765, 612 768, 592	* 755, 367	r 740, 139	691, 152 687, 701	748.0
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	* 310, 025	7 322, 835	* 323, 662	* 328, 690	r 334, 556	* 327, 093	* 330, 664	* 324, 990	* 321, 449	7 328, 285	* 328, 300	323, 199	340, 6
Fine paper: §	7 80, 488	<i>+</i> 87.002	7 86, 811	r 80. 045	+ 04 195	771,205	r 87, 529	* 87, 252	7 100, 173	≠ 91, 985	* 86, 928	85, 609	96.0
Orders, newdododo	7 39, 215	* 41, 905	7 42, 762	7 38, 443	7 84, 135 7 37, 168	71,205	r 41, 355	⁷ 40, 500	45, 270	7 43, 270	7 39, 285	40, 719	35.0
Productiondo	81, 447	87, 484	83,706	84,822	85, 363 7 85, 563	66,603	87, 847	86, 983	93, 235	93, 248	7 92, 506	85,908	93, 5
Orders, unfilled, end of month	* 78, 992 * 84, 560	* 84, 280 * 87, 713	r 85, 520 r 85, 997	7 84, 286 7 86, 545	* 85, 563 * 86, 336	7 66, 483 7 86, 583	87, 847 7 87, 887 7 85, 969	87, 870 * 85, 805	96, 342 * 82, 864	, 92, 987 , 83, 125	7 90, 911 84, 720	85, 916 85, 220	100,0
Printing paper:§	· 84, 000	1 84, 118	1 00, 991	· 00, 040		1 00,000	. 00, 909	1 00,000	02,004	1 '	04,720	00, 220	10,0
Orders, new	* 220, 543	7 252, 634	r 230, 668	r 241, 155	r 229, 847	7 217, 290	r 261, 590	* 268, 975	* 274, 594	* 260, 080	* 252, 270	245, 549	275, 0
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	* 181, 745 231, 686	7 174, 710 255, 393	* 163, 885 240, 199	r 167, 170 r 238, 088	7 159, 569 225, 219	7 173, 400 202, 468	* 190, 945 248, 153	7 206, 538 251, 456	7 215, 785 266, 393	7 218, 400 7 265, 313	7 213, 340	187,911 244,574	231,0 267,0
Shipments do	7 228, 984	7 252, 500	7 240, 199	238,600	230, 058	202, 108	243, 043	251,878	263, 717	7 257, 785	7 261,005	243, 039	257.0
Stocks, end of monthdo	* 99, 015	* 100, 585	* 100, 225	98, 480	93, 925	93, 000	98, 000	98,000	100, 500	* 108, 140	7 109, 895	99, 676	120, 0
Stocks, end of month 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.
Coarse paper:	11.00	11.50	11.00	11.50	11.00		11.50	11.00	11.50			11.00	11.
Orders, newshort tons	* 218, 319	r 243, 650	* 195,006	193,672	208,616	198, 513	248,105	280,775	288, 365	* 269, 096	7 260, 523	238, 249	258, 0
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	97, 225 239, 403	* 94, 250 252, 040	74,100 217,475	72,425 201,355	81,068 206,055	87, 200 187, 236	108,500 225,676	146, 500 236, 977	166,300 267,024	⁷ 165, 040 ⁷ 268, 903	r 166, 500 r 254, 752	114, 147 235, 580	164, 5
Productiondo	7 232, 200	* 246, 627	* 215, 150	195, 343	196, 506	192, 380	226, 795	242,747	268, 577	7 270, 358	r 259, 067	233, 948	260.0
ShipmentsdodO	76,000	81, 400	* 83, 700	89, 700	99, 250	94, 100	92, 980	87, 210	85, 650	* 84, 195	* 79, 880	85, 339	86, 8
Newsprint: Canada:	ľ												
Production do	372, 344	415, 792	404, 973	404, 869	399, 891	385, 027	408, 761	377, 147	395, 766	400, 288	381, 312		
Productiondo	356, 963	388, 148	403, 542	425, 675	401, 538	382,059	399, 223	396, 313	390, 016	423, 151	394, 569	394, 739	
Stocks, at mills, end of monthdo United States:	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, 1
Consumption by publishing do	308, 753	366, 887	368, 945	392, 212	349, 944	313, 118	318,046	356, 528	399, 262	378, 626	372, 497	354, 791	345,0
Productiondo	68, 621	78,322	75,459	7 79, 987	* 80, 417	76,218	78,944	* 70, 600	73, 350	72, 130	69,854	74,961	74,2
Production by publishers	69, 235	77, 404	73, 930	r 80, 162	* 78, 460	* 77,133	≠ 76, 941	r 69, 614	75, 013	72, 417	72, 255	74, 805	76, 0
At mills do	8,862	9, 780	11, 309	11, 134	13, 091	12, 176	14, 179	15, 165	13, 502	13, 215	10, 814		9,0
At publishersdo In transit to publishersdo	391, 580 92, 609	392, 601 82, 380	381, 865 79, 724	373, 041 71, 404	384, 872 75, 863	416, 595	446,964 86,044	444, 335 85, 333	412, 805	378, 578	371, 131 74, 732		355, 5
In transit to publishers	360,047	392, 317	362, 996	414, 526	397,741	377, 409	404. 129	353, 410	75, 708 399, 910	87, 677 386, 639	418, 496	82, 207 386, 404	86, 0
Price, rolls (New York)dol. per short ton	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.
Paperboard (National Paperboard Association):	656, 300	727.300	688,000	686, 700	692,000	618, 100	890, 200	873,000	0.45 000	887,000	801.200	770, 708	860.2
Orders, newshort tons Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	267.700	272,000	260, 300	238, 700	243, 300	268, 500	365,600	360,900	945,000	429,800	359,300	314, 233	337.8
Production, totaldo	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, 8
Percent of activity	85	84	79	78	75	64	86	87	94	93	83	83	
Paper products: Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber,						1		İ					1 .
shipmentsmil. sq. ft, surface area	4, 346	4, 893	4, 646	4, 555	• 4,773	4, 324	5, 681	5, 668	6, 171	5, 665	r 5, 178	5, 051	5, 2
Folding paper boxes, value:	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.
New orders	414.4	480.2	424.8	408.0	436.2	335.4	452.4	472.0	482.0	493.5	411.7	422.1	437.
PRINTING													
Book publication, totalnumber of editions	714	748	1,074	945	760	863	704	763	1, 129	1,019	1,498	908	6
New books	550	586	822	755	570	669	554	597	944	758	1,114	705	5
New editionsdo	164	162	252	190	190	194	150	166	185	261	384	203	14

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

RUBBER													
Natural rubber:	40.002	53, 108	47,859	46, 128	47 117	40, 597	45 907	49.070	F1 049	50.000			
Consumption long tons Stocks, end of month do Imports, including latex and guayule do Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York)	46, 285	03,108			47, 117		45, 307	43, 978	51, 243	52,093	* 52, 919	² 47, 877	60, 218
Stocks, end of month	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 guayuledo	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)													1
dol, per lb	. 185	. 191	. 185	. 178	. 163	. 164	. 167	. 176	. 163	. 167	. 177	. 176	. 184
Chemical (synthetic):										1			
Production long tons.	36, 103	36, 063	35, 445	32, 335	31, 953	34, 270	33, 885	30, 878	28, 015	28, 619	27, 234	32,808	27,808
Consumptiondo	* 34, 889	, 39, 041	* 36, 529	* 35, 528	7 37, 211	7 30, 094	34, 419	32, 443	33, 687	7 31, 684	7 31, 771	³ 34, 532	33, 941
Stocks, end of monthdo	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
Exportsdo	342	975	509	622	587	691	384	425	425	478	674	562	
Production long tons. Consumption do Stocks, end of month do Exports do Reclaimed rubber:]						
Production	18,270	19,991	18, 463	18, 184	18,849	14,626	17, 813	18, 304	20, 683	19,382	7 19, 723	18,669	19,430
Consumptiondo	17, 712	19, 508	18,649	18, 323	19, 316	15,966	19, 297	18, 517	19,638	18, 512	* 18, 210	18, 557	20, 187
Production do	32, 738	33, 397	32, 825	32, 326	30, 684	29,126	27, 526	26, 257	26, 619	27, 801	7 28, 263	30,036	27, 273
TIRES AND TUBES													
TIRES AND TODES	ļ	Į						1				1	
Pneumatic casings:	1	i i											
Dus dus dans	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	6,827
Shipmonts total do	4, 866	5,903	6, 611	6,824	7, 535	7, 694	7, 768	6, 746	6, 840	5, 267	5, 234	2 6, 377	5, 959
Production thousands Shipments, total do. Original equipment do. Replacement equipment do. Export do. Stocks, end of month do. Exports do.	2, 172	2, 519	2,771	2, 380	3, 234	3,098	3, 191	3,056	2,942	1,746	2, 158	22,632	3, 139
Deplesement equipment	2, 589	3, 229	3, 718	4, 323	4, 185	4,488	4, 463	3, 576	3, 740	3, 422	2,138	3, 623	
Export do	105	155	121	4, 525	116	108	115	114	3, 740	3, 422 99	2, 944	² 122	2, 703
Charles and of month	12, 385	13,091	13, 191	13,301		11,717	9,970	8,936					116
Stocks, end of month	12, 365	13, 091	15, 191	15, 501	13, 134 130	120			8,675	9, 542	10,651	2 11, 328	11, 366
Exports	101	142	1/1	109	130	120	7 134	123	151	109	120	142	
Inner tubes: Productiondo		F 040	0.050	0.000	6 (90	F 000	F 100	1 000					
Chinements	4,922	5,948	6,059	6,088	6,430	5,230	5, 169	4,902	5, 296	5, 155	5, 339	2 5, 464	5, 629
Snipments do	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
Shipments dodo Stocks, end of month do Exports do	10, 442	11,231	11, 748	12, 410	12,466	11, 364	9,858	8, 916	8, 644	9, 645	10, 713	² 10, 604	10, 926
Exportsdo	142	113	110	127	89	80	72	81	105	53	60	97	
	1				l		i			1		i	

⁷ Revised. ¹ Includes data for Newfoundland; such data for earlier months will be shown later. ² Average is based on annual total which includes revisions not available by months.
 ⁸ Includes revised data for January, 37,085 long tons.
 ⁹ Revised data for January 1949 are as follows (short tons): Total paper — new orders, 703,291; unfilled orders, 404,675; production, 735, 997; shipments, 724,786; stocks, 297,841; fine paper — new orders, 83,752; unfilled orders, 33,752; unfilled orders, 34,769; shipments, 89,870; stocks, 82,425; printing paper — new orders, 236,945; unfilled orders, 189, 440; production, 248,708; shipments, 243,890; stocks, 96, 344; coarse paper — new orders, 254,351; unfilled orders; 110,650; production, 270,069; shipments, 261,622, stocks, 70,000.

March 1950

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	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	January
	S	TONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLAS	S PRC)DUCT	.'S					
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS	1						[]	(· · · · ·					
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments_reams	. 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
PORTLAND CEMENT			1			i I	i I	1 1		!	1		
Productionthous. of bbl Percent of capacity	. 73	15, 439 74	17, 682 85	18, 622 86	18, 279 87	18, 856 87	18, 715 87	19, 181 92	* 19, 070 88	18, 040 86	16, 936 78	17, 486 83	
Stocks, finished, end of monthdo	9, 134 22, 206 6, 752	14, 539 23, 104 7, 764	17,779 22,977 7,560	19, 426 22, 170 7, 440	20, 667 19, 785 6, 922	19, 321 19, 313 6, 212	$\begin{array}{r} 23,633 \\ 14,381 \\ 5,798 \end{array}$	22, 763 10, 797	7 21, 278 8, 569 3 610	17, 269 9, 341 3, 356	11,606 14,686	$17,181 \\ 17,077 \\ 5,829$	9, 593 20, 267 6, 102
Stocks, clinker, end of monthdododo	0,100	1,102	7, 560	1, 110	0, 044	سدع ,0	5, 798	4, 461	3, 610	3, 356	r 4, 597	0, 840	6, 103
Brick, unglazed:	048 606	000 700	400 477	450 671	100 860	440 199	-02 900	100 100	-11 501	101 054	174 704	150 774	
Productionthous. of standard brickdo Shipmentsdo Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plaat	345, 696 289, 331	399, 729 380, 361	420, 477 407, 003	459, 671 433, 772	488, 860 464, 536	449, 182 444, 523	506, 890 507, 886	492, 123 500, 344	$511, 501 \\ 526, 164$	491, 254 499, 371	454, 704 400, 418	450, 774 430, 118	
dol. per thous	. 24.060	24.050	24, 021	24.002	24.000	23.964	24.045	24.043	24.010	r 24. 075	r 24.053	24.034	24.026
Productionshort tonsdo	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	$\frac{122,020}{136,580}$	$126,101 \\ 120,750$	119, 196 93, 183	$121, 170 \\ 112, 735$	
tructural tile, unglazed: Productiondo Shipmentsdo		117, 742	114, 878	112, 150	111, 533	120, 780	121, 209	109, 675	111, 161	107,355	100, 676	110, 718	
Shipmentsdodo	89, 899	105, 978	100, 093	112, 997	111, 846	105, 648	118, 388	115, 559	107, 601	101, 739	84, 221	103, 266	
Hass containers:		7 000		7.000	2.000	- 100				1			
Productionthous. of gross Shipments, domestic, totaldo	6, 501 6, 029	7, 288 6, 929	7, 035 6, 869	7, 663 7, 811	8, 036 7, 928	8, 108 7, 746	8, 662 8, 933	7, 550 7, 981	8, 283 7, 737	7, 375 6, 963		7, 564 7, 288	7, 934 7, 374
General-use food: Narrow-neck fooddo_	. 589	645	649	715	701	748	1, 108	1, 164	760	632	522	736	642
Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable)	1, 667	1, 822	1, 763	2, 020	2, 084	2, 022	2, 528	1, 965	1 2, 157	r ¹ 1, 871	1 1, 701	¢1,945	
Beer bottlesdo	327	396 464	538 480	816 567	1,025 646	911 538 874	486 443	206 317	$164 \\ 298 \\ 1.250$	176 304	228 333	444 416	325
Medicinal and toilet	1,605	1,035 1,678 563	$ \begin{array}{r} 841 \\ 1,612 \\ 587 \end{array} $	$[\begin{array}{c} 840 \\ 1,666 \\ 628 \end{array}]$		$ \begin{array}{r} 874 \\ 1,526 \\ 561 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 942 \\ 1, 992 \\ 728 \end{array} $	1, 121 1, 975	$1,359 \\ 2,024 \\ 652$	1, 227 1, 887 611	968 1,823	1,764	2, 127
Chemical, household and industrialdo Dairy productsdo Fruit jars and jelly glassesdo	540 244 39		587 251 148	628 227 333	553 242 255	253 311	$728 \\ 346 \\ 359$	687 341 205	652 308 1 15	611 255 71	444 304		256
Stocks, end of monthdododododo	9, 713	9, 801	9, 763	9, 374	9, 270	9, 425	8,906	8, 318	8,602		r 9, 147	9, 210	
Tumblers: Productionthous. of dozens	4, 707	4,796	4,621	5,242	4,608	7 4, 148	4,907	4, 770	5, 521	4,940	4, 853	4, 820	
Shipmentsdo Stocksdo Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments	4, 450 8, 693	5, 038 8, 474	4, 905 8, 270	5, 055 8, 615	4, 993 8, 154	4, 197 7, 689	5, 157 7, 715	4, 734 7, 618	5, 436 7, 676	4, 961 7, 615	3, 756 8, 584	4, 748 8, 122	
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			.		1	, I		'					
Crude gypsum: Importsthous. of short tons Productiondo		357 1,466			511 1, 590			991 1.615			734	4 648 4 1, 613	
Calcined, productiondodododododo		1, 382			1, 313			1, 418		·	1, 552	4 1, 416	
Uncalcinedshort tons Calcined:		508, 200			485, 097			473, 462	'		500, 893	4 491, 913	
For building uses: Base-coat plastersdodo		397, 763 10, 263			443, 069 11, 734	, ,		514, 531 12, 659		. '	464,022		
Keene's cementdo All other building plastersdo Laththous, of sq. ft.		10, 263 108, 453 512, 015			11, 734 108, 400 393, 725			12,659 118,814 538,427		.	10,902 122,092 568,066	⁴ 11, 390 ⁴ 114, 440 ⁴ 503, 058	
Tiledodo		6, 052 629, 052			6, 991 574, 797			9, 341 610, 334			8, 134 712, 581	4 7, 630 4 631, 691	
Industrial plastersshort tons		57, 575			57, 052			54, 958		,	57, 011	4 56, 649	
	·	b	TEX'	TILE I	PRODU	JCTS		<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>		1	<u>.</u>
CLOTHING		1	[1						
Hosiery: Productionthous. of dozen pairs	11, 243 11, 408	12,009 12,808	11, 158	11, 024 10, 898	$11,786 \\ 11,205$	9, 693 9, 450	$12,354 \\ 12,809$	12,997 13,883	$13,564 \\ 14,526$	13, 905 14, 434	12,653 11,635		
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	11, 408 25, 234	12, 808 24, 386	11, 714 23, 820	10, 898 23, 938	11, 205 25, 800	9,450 26,044	12, 809 25, 589	13, 883 24, 703	14, 520 23, 741	14, 434 23, 212	24, 230		
COTTON		!	1 1		1 1	1 1		'		'			
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Production:		1 1 1 590	1 1		1 1	900	1.947	K 200	0.644	19 076	15 641		
Ginnings§thous. of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous. of bales		² 14, 580 ² 14, 868				298	1, 247	5, 309	9, 544	13, 976	15, 641 3 16, 034		
Consumptionbales_bales_ba	640, 179	721, 378	598, 502	580, 476	600, 651	454, 426	664, 133	709, 958	725, 602	771, 833	734, 013	656, 286	734, 18
Domestic cotton, totaldo	10, 346 10, 247	9, 019 8, 925	7,877 7,786	6, 836 7 6, 753	5, 781 5, 705	$5,283 \\ 5,214 \\ 251$	7 19, 257 7 19, 199	* 18, 472 * 18, 408	r 17, 348 r 17, 273	7 16, 657 7 16, 592	15, 369 15, 304	⁵ 11, 976 ⁵ 11, 897	13, 97
On farms and in transitdodododo	1, 167	775 6,657	r 559 5, 842	+ 480 5,057	319 4, 388	4, 128	* 14, 622 3, 942	r 11, 590 6, 120	7,852 8,344	r 4, 685 10, 501	3,036 10,664	⁵ 3, 911 6, 782	2, 31 9, 95
Consuming establishmentsdo Foreign cotton, totaldo	1,548	1, 492 95	1, 385 91	1,216	998 76	834 69	635 58	698 64	1,077	1,405	1,604 65	1, 204	1, 708

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Monthly average	Januar
		TEX	TILE]	PRODU	JCTS-	-Conti	nued						
COTTON—Continued													
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued Exportsdododo Prices received by farmersdol. per lb Prices, wholesale, middling, ¹⁵ /16", average, 10 marketsdol. per lbdol. per lb	r 497, 079 8, 533 . 291 . 326	* 581, 686 7, 595 . 287 . 326	r 590, 178 4, 497 . 299 . 330	463, 978 3, 014 . 300 . 329	508, 246 4, 057 . 301 . 328	r 221, 287 11, 218 . 301 . 321	167, 616 5, 324 . 293 . 310	211, 372 55, 889 . 297 . 300	415, 088 13, 789 . 287 . 296	433, 596 12, 419 . 278 . 298	656, 897 12, 896 . 265 . 303	429, 162 12, 623 . 291 . 316	. 26
Consumption thous. of bales. Production do Stocks, end of month do	119 159 667	$134 \\ 144 \\ 682$	120 99 660	126 80 588	$122 \\ 58 \\ 503$	$\begin{array}{r}103\\44\\456\end{array}$	136 63 385	141 182 411	143 227 468	132 235 531	$131 \\ 203 \\ 568$	128 140 549	13 19 57
COTTON MANUFACTURES													
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterlymil. of linear yards Exportsthous. of sq. yd Importsdo Prices, wholesale:	88, 172 1, 765	2, 257 93, 525 2, 411	79, 372 1, 188	74, 317 1, 616	2, 004 81, 115 649	65, 886 822	* 60, 051 1, 057	* 1, 943 66, 384 1, 198	60, 383 2, 167	52, 811 2, 310	2, 315 55, 918 2, 290	² 2, 130 73, 355 1, 645	
Mill margins cents per lb Denims, 28-inchdol., per yd Print cloth, 38 ¹ / ₂ -inch, 64 x 60do Sheeting, unbleached, 36-inch, 56 x 60do Cotton yarn, Southern, prices, wholesale, mill:	32.30 .338 .152 .170	31.35 .317 .146 .170	$\begin{array}{r} 29.94 \\ .303 \\ .138 \\ .170 \end{array}$	28.76 .303 .131 .168	27.75 .303 .126 .163	28.18 .303 .128 .161	$\begin{array}{r} 30.\ 61\\ .\ 303\\ .\ 144\\ .\ 160\end{array}$	34, 70 . 303 . 163 . 165	36.08 .303 .166 .167	38.17 .303 .170 .169	38.05 .303 .170 .170	32.39 .310 .149 .167	37.9 .30 .16 .17
22/1, carded, white, conesdol. per lb 40/1, twisted, carded, skeinsdo Spindle activity (cotton system spindles):	$.642 \\ .862$. 629 . 827	. 612 . 789	.604 .776	. 598 . 764	. 600 . 764	.610 .772	. 620 . 799	. 639 . 823	. 647 . 823	. 647 . 823	$.625 \\ .808$. 64 . 82
Active spindles, last working dây, totalthous Consuming 100 percent cottondo Spindle hours operated, all fibers, totalmil, of hr A verage per spindle in placehours Consuming 100 percent cottonmil, of hr Operations as percent of capacity	21, 950 20, 758 8, 425 355 7, 966 112, 3	21, 515 20, 425 9, 352 393 8, 922 106. 8	20, 864 19, 801 7, 776 327 7, 442 97. 9	20, 936 19, 862 7, 737 325 7, 358 93. 8	20, 568 19, 464 7, 975 337 7, 506 95. 8	20, 137 19, 012 5, 988 255 5, 637 79. 6	$\begin{array}{c} 20,941 \\ 19,747 \\ 8,827 \\ 377 \\ 8,267 \\ 102.5 \end{array}$	21, 180 19, 975 9, 287 396 8, 725 115, 2	$\begin{array}{c} 21,450\\ 20,215\\ 9,540\\ 409\\ 8,978\\ 123.3\end{array}$	21, 557 20, 314 10, 021 429 9, 442 124. 8	21, 476 20, 241 9, 781 419 9, 206 124, 7	$21, 230 \\ 20, 062 \\ 8, 637 \\ 367 \\ 8, 156 \\ 107. 4$	$\begin{array}{c c} 21, 46\\ 20, 21\\ 9, 66\\ 49\\ 9, 09\\ 133. \end{array}$
RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK													
Rayon yarn and staple fiber: Consumption: Filament yarnmil. of lb Staple fiberdo	63. 5 14. 7	57.9 7.8	47. 9 6. 2	52. 1 7. 8	56. 8 10. 9	58.8 13.7	69. 2 19. 4	74. 8 22. 7	74.9 25.2	75.7 24.3	7 79. 7 23. 9	65. 1 16. 2	
Stocks, producers', end of month: Filament yarndo Staple fiberdo Importsthous. of Ib. Prices, wholesale:	20. 3 9. 7 1, 827	32. 9 16. 2 1, 433	44. 1 19. 1 718	49. 8 20. 4 297	49.7 18.9 106	48.6 16.8 32	41. 9 12. 8 468	31. 1 7. 8 257	24.7 4.5 767	18, 9 3, 5 2, 952	14.3 2.9 4,317	32.6 11.6 1,333	
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, mini- mum filamentdol. per lb Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdo. Rayon broad-woven goods, production, quarterly thous, of linear yards.	. 770 . 370	. 770 . 370 512, 663	. 770 . 370	. 746 . 362	. 710 . 350 435, 699	. 710 . 350	. 710 . 350	.710 .350 • 452,096	. 710 . 350	. 710 . 350	. 710 . 350 529, 163	. 733 . 358 2 482, 405	. 71 . 31
Silk, raw: Importsthous. of lb Price, wholesale, Japan, white, 13/15 (N. Y.) dol. per lb WOOL	1, 215 2. 60	423 2. 60	12 2. 60	48 2. 60	460 2.60	90 2. 60	27 2, 60	25 2. 60	164 2, 60	133 2.65	370 2.68	332 2. 61	2. 1
Consumption (scoured basis): Apparel class	27, 688 15, 676 39, 745	29, 110 18, 575 r 31, 292	20, 152 12, 840 24, 511	21, 576 12, 264 22, 118	28, 785 11, 415 29, 878	22, 636 6, 520 23, 082	29, 244 10, 588 38, 046	36, 160 13, 350 39, 252	33, 512 13, 032 46, 456	* 29, 044 * 13, 288 46, 158	35, 660 17, 360 57, 517	28, 600 13, 487 36, 744	
Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, scoured_dol. per lb_ Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy do Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, scoured, in bonddol. per lbdol. per lb	1.800 .560 1.925	1.800 .560 1.925	1.800 .560 1.862	1. 781 . 556 ¹ 1. 675	1. 725 . 545 1 1. 675	1.600 .545 11.675	1. 525 . 545 ¹ 1. 675	1. 525 . 545 ¹ 1. 675	1. 525 . 545 1 1. 675	1.525 .545 1.375	1.562 .552 1.375	1.664 .552 1.703	1.58 .55
WOOL MANUFACTURES													
Machinery activity (weekly average): Looms: Woolen and worsted:													
Pile and Jacquardthous. of active hours Broaddo Narrowdo Carpet and rug:	80 1,987 27	75 1,626 24	73 1, 543 26	79 1,669 28	80 1,746 25	67 1,620 25	83 1,960 30	79 1,926 26	90 2, 283 36	* 2, 267 30	69 2,186 26	³ 78 ³ 1,911 ³ 27	
Broaddodo Narrowdo Spinning spindles: Woolendo Worsteddo	172 88 78,006 80,209	171 82 67, 404 73, 066	158 75 68, 201 59, 803	143 74 75, 641 63, 969	120 60 76, 257 69, 738	70 41 72, 030 62, 884	124 65 88, 831 81, 906	125 65 82, 778 90, 413	141 68 91, 983 110, 119	r 138 69 r 85, 798 r 97, 635	141 72 77, 943 94, 980	³ 140 ³ 71 ³ 78, 732 ³ 80, 919	
Worsted combs	156 52, 208 5, 232 31, 176 15, 800	142 59, 435 6, 485 34, 360 18, 590	110 45, 936 5, 056 27, 056 13, 824	115 49, 356 4, 996 31, 256 13, 104	123 60, 495 6, 650 41, 120 12, 725	122 42, 884 4, 916 31, 124 6, 844	145 56,096 6,544 38,416 11,136	151 68, 895 8, 630 46, 235 14, 030	$ \begin{array}{c} 176\\ 62,356\\ 7,624\\ 41,232\\ 13,500 \end{array} $	r 166 r 57, 020 r 6, 400 r 36, 692 r 13, 928	171 66, 635 7, 525 41, 960 17, 150	³ 145 56, 347 6, 318 36, 116 13, 914	

* 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.

March 1950

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the	Febru-				I	19		Septem-		Novem-	Decem-	Monthly	<u>3950</u>
1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	ber	October	ber	ber	average	Januar
		TEX	TILE	PRODU	JCTS-	-Conti	nued						
WOOL MANUFACTURES-Continued													
Voolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts:													
Production, quarterly, totalthous, of lin. yd		102,250			91, 921			r 106, 945			117, 367	a 104, 620	
Apparel fabrics, totáldododododododo		87, 556 4, 953			3.218			3, 613			102, 393 3, 734	• 89, 034 • 3, 880	
Other than Government orders, total_do Men's and boys'do		34, 420			72,719 33,227			* 86, 637 * 34, 507			98,659 42,660	• 85, 155 • 36, 204	
Women's and children'sdo Unclassifieddodo					30, 344 9, 148			* 45, 014 * 7, 853		~	48, 242 7, 757	40, 874 8, 077	
Blanketingdododododododo		5, 555 9, 139			5,704 10,280			* 6, 330 * 10, 365			6, 507 8, 465	a 6, 024 a 9, 563	
Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill: Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz_dol. per yd	3, 589	3, 589	3, 589	3, 589	3, 589	3, 459	3.069	3.069	3. 069	3.069	3.069	3. 359	3.06
Women's dress goods, flannel, 8 oz, 54-inch	2, 722	2,722	2, 722	2, 722	2. 722	2, 475	2. 475		2. 475	•		2, 599	}
dol. per yd	2. 122	4. 122	2.122	2.122	2.122	2.410	2.4/0	2.475	2.470	2.475	2.475	2, 599	2.4
MISCELLANEOUS								1					
ur sales by dealersthous. of dol	2, 471	1, 532	1, 487	1, 981	1,769			ļ					
		TRA	NSPOF	RTATIO	ON EQ	UIPM	ENT						
AIRCRAFT													
livil aircraft, shipments d'number Cxportsdodo	257 161	⁷ 400 196	7 456 223	474 1 78	439 1 89	301 1 56	272 1 88	284 1 43	228 1 70	158 1 61	116 1 29	295 2 103	
MOTOR VEHICLES	101	180	220	- 10	- 00		- 55	- 40	- 70	. 01	- 25	- 105	
	400 005	F10 110	E40 110	491 467	E02 640	570.049	627 66A	696 190	579 017	475.000	* 950 471	200,000	201 0
`actory sales, totaldododo	426, 665 418	518, 118 545	543, 118 514	481, 467 564	593, 640 632	579,048 439	657, 664 444	626, 180 298	572, 917 322	455,008 308	* 358, 471 369	520, 298 459	581, 6 2
Domesticdo Passenger cars, totaldo	$326 \\ 324, 547$	423 402, 402	494 436, 392	511 394, 703	$522 \\ 493,882$	399 483, 261	420 557, 370	274 534, 493	275 487, 891	279 381,951	353 7 291, 358	408 426, 189	487.8
Domesticdo Trucks, totaldo	310, 343 101, 700	385, 834 115, 171	422, 149 106, 212	380, 489 86, 200	480,009 99,126	471,752 95,348	544, 630 99, 850	521, 524 91, 389	476, 461 84, 704	373, 838 72, 749	7 284, 097 7 66, 744	413, 610 93, 649	475, 4 93, 6
Domesticdo	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, 3
xports, totaldo Passenger carsdo	27,166 12,676	31,717 15,673	30, 004 14, 598	25, 094 12, 420	22, 648 12, 028	r 1 24, 397 r 13, 035	¹ 20, 234 10, 853	r 1 21, 389 12, 326	r 1 20, 063 r 11, 197	1 17, 105	¹ 12, 545 6, 957	² 23, 458 12, 037	
Trucksdo	14, 490	16, 044	15,406	12,674	10,620	r 1 11, 362 2, 197	19,381	r 1 9,063	r 1 8, 866	9, 145 1 7, 960	1 5, 588	2 11, 421	
Pruck trailers, production, totaldo Complete trailersdo	2, 296 2, 181	$2,634 \\ 2,510$	2, 760 2, 568	2, 752 2, 631	2, 817 2, 686	2,109	2,601 2,504						
Vansdo	1, 095 1, 086	1, 254 1, 256	1, 231 1, 337	1, 426 1, 205	1, 575 1, 111	1, 314 795	1,482 1,022					³ 1, 358 3 1, 127	
Chassis shipped as suchdo Registrations:	115	124	192	121	131	88	97					\$ 117	
New passenger carsdododododo	258, 218 67, 537	360, 584 87, 165	390, 932 78, 857	446, 251 86, 375	432, 470 79, 069	448, 477 76, 866	478, 556 85, 539	459, 647 89, 253	465, 765 86, 398	409, 702 79, 699	414, 579 78, 805	403, 195	
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT			,	,	,	,			00,000		101000	00,100	
American Railway Car Institute:													
Shipments:	10.000	10 606	11 104	0, 100	9,148	C CAR		0.001	4 507		0,400	7, 931	
Freight cars, totalnumber Equipment manufacturers, totaldo	10, 800 7, 906	12, 626 9, 674	11, 184 8, 896	9, 532 6, 886	5,832	6, 645 3, 866	7, 184 4, 251	6, 201 3, 996	4, 537 2, 833	4,456 2,729	3, 432 2, 052	5,464	
Domesticdo	7, 421 2, 894	8, 958 2, 952	8, 499 2, 288	6, 879 2, 646	5, 805 3, 316	3,655 2,779	4, 245 2, 933	3, 936 2, 205	2,828 1,704	2,649 1,727	1,950 1,380	5, 246 2, 467	
Passenger cars, total do	80 75	76	85 85	95 95	98 98	68 68	70 70	93 93	90 90	85 85	80 80	84 83	
Equipment manufacturers, totaldo Domesticdo Railroad shops, domesticdo	66 5	69 2	85	77	94	66 0	65 0	87 0	84	76	75	76	
Railroad shops, domesticdo A ssociation of American Railroads: Freight cars (class I), end of month:							ł						
Number owned 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, 7
Percent of total on line	91 5.4	94 5.5	98 5.7	109 6.4	113 6.6	126 7.4	125 7.3	124 7.3	132 7.7	130 7.7	134 8.0	114 6.7	1 8
Orders, unfillednumber.	73, 384	63, 410	53, 975	45,057	36, 331	31,746	26, 599	20,609	16, 183	12,661	12,861	39, 542	17,7
Equipment manufacturersdo Railroad shopsdo Locomotives (class I), end of month:	46, 403 26, 981	38, 654 24, 756	30, 850 23, 125	23, 816 21, 241	19, 368 16, 963	16, 474 15, 272	13, 473 13, 126	9, 419 11, 190	6, 442 9, 741	4, 122 8, 539	2, 447 10, 414	21, 873 17, 669	4, 5 13, 2
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs							1	_		ł		-	
number Percent of total on line	2,504 7.8	2,650 8.3	2,602 8.3	2, 737 8. 8	2, 665 8. 7	2, 833 9. 3	2,949 9.8	2, 992 10.0	3, 189 10. 8	3, 297 11. 3	3,204 11,1	2, 842 9. 3	3, 4 12
Orders, unfilled: Steam locomotives, totalnumber		35	38	30	29	25 7	23	21	17	15	13	30	
Equipment manufacturersdo	. 33	26	17	10 20	10 19	7	6	16	2 15	14	0	15	
Railroad shopsdo Other locomotives, total Equipment manufacturersdo	1, 452 1, 452	1, 287 1, 287	1, 134 1, 134	1, 043 1, 043	1, 098 1, 098	984 984	873 873	775	816 816	954 954	885 885	1,066 1,066	1, 1
Railroad shopsdo	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Exports of locomotives, totaldodododo	50	48	113 43	90 7	123 69	0 73 17	7 65 12	80	62 25 37	65 5	107 31	80 20	
Otherdo	42	38	70	83	54	56	⁷ 53	76	37	60	76	59	
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS												ļ	
Shipments, totalnumber	270	247	199 142	208	205 175	168	202	185	254	227	232	217	
Domesticdododo	255 15	214 33	142 57	179 29	175 30	133 35	183 19	168 17	235 19	197 30	186 46	188 29	

Revised. Quarterly average.
 Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately in the interest of national security.
 See footnote "Provide the total for military shipments and the total, previously shown here, has been discontinued by the *Civil Aeronautics Administration*.
 Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

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Kerosene Labor force Labor disputes, turn-over Lamb and mutton Lerd Lead Lead Lead Livestock 2,3,5,11,12,14,30 Livestock Livestock 2,4 Loons, real estate, agricultural, bank, brokers' (see also Consumer credit) 7,15,17 Locomotives Lowing, woolen, activity Lumber 2,5,11,12,14,31 Machine activity, cotton, wool Machinery Machinery Mail-order houses, sales Mail-order houses, sales	35 10 13 29 29 33 31 25 ,29 ,31 35 ,32 39 34 ,32 39 34 ,32 10
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