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## CURRENT

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERGE office of business economics


# THE <br> Susiness Situation 

By the Office of Business Economics

STABILITY has characterized the over-all volume of economic activity, with little change in the major indexes of business activity. Additional economic resources are being drawn into defense use, but the increased pressures of such demands are being offset for the present by the slackened pace of inventory accumulation and the curtailment in residential construction. Prices in wholesale and primary markets have continued to decline slightly, but prices of final products-including retail prices-have shown little change.

Production of consumer goods declined more-than-seasonally during the summer months, reflecting the reduced demand by consumers and distributors and-in the case of passenger cars-the additional influence of limitations on the use of steel and other metals. However, the output of basic raw materials, the building of defense and defense-supporting facilities, and the production of finished munitions are being accelerated to provide adequate backing for the growing defense effort. Defense expenditures which increased by $\$ 6 \frac{1}{2}$ billion from the first to the second quarter of this year, at annual rate, are expected to rise by about a similar amount from the second to the third quarter, with most of the increase being accounted for by the procurement items. The third quarter estimate in chart on page 3 is based upon the expenditures for the first 2 months of this period.

## Expansion limited by materials supplies

Since steel and other metals are inadequate to meet combined civilian and defense demands, the NPA has curtailed further their use in passenger automobiles and other consumer durables. The agency also reduced structural steel allocations for some industrial construction for the fourth quarter of this year. Despite the tightening steel supply, businessmen expect that their expenditures on plant and equipment will be rising slowly through the end of this year. The results of the latest quarterly survey of expansion programs are summarized in a following section of this month's review.

## Manufacturers' unfilled orders double a year ago

New orders received by manufacturers continue to exceed sales, so that the value of unfilled orders has been rising and is now at a new high. The total has been marked by two distinct trends by groups of industries. The orders placed for military goods, producers' durable goods, and for the basic metals continue to run above the current rate of output, so that unfilled orders have been increasing. On the other hand, in those lines affected by the lower rate of consumer buying, orders placed with manufacturers have generally remained well below shipments as deliveries are made against earlier commitments by retailers. In these lines unfilled orders have declined steadily since March.

## Industry trends vary

The divergence in the trends of new orders has been accompanied by similar patterns in production. The chart on page 1 shows the trends during this year for representative industries. The upper panel shows the rising trends in the military and producers' durables segments where demand has been strong and allocation of scarce materials has been made to facilitate expansion. These segments comprise about one-third of total output of manufactured goods.

The lower panel illustrates segments which have been relatively stable or declining. Production of food products is a case of the former type-the stability of this segment reflecting the steady rate at which food consumption has been maintained despite the upsurge in food prices in the past year. Reduced demand with the consequent inability of distributors to move goods to consumers has accounted for the declining rate of production of other representative items indicated on the chart. As a result of wide variations in demand, some firms are experiencing difficulties in obtaining the necessary resources to expand, whereas others are trying to move excessive stocks in the face of lower sales.

## Private demand lowerGovernment demand higher

For the current or third quarter, the seasonally adjusted volume of personal consumption is expected to be slightly above the lowered rate of the second quarter, but the rate of inventory accumulation has been sharply reduced. In fixed capital investment, producers' expenditures are higher but residential construction is lower on a seasonally corrected basis. The net effect is that demand for private product has declined in the current quarter. In the second quarter private demand was stable, principally because of the unplanned accumulation of inventories as buying slackened off. At that time, the expansion in Government procurement raised the total GNP further-with higher prices accounting for a part of the dollar increase. Currently, with stable prices and lower demand from the private economy, the further rise in Government outlays has been primarily responsible for maintaining total output in real terms at the level of the second quarter.

Consumers are still showing a preference for saving an unusually high proportion of their current income. Purchases of consumer durables have been restrained somewhat by regulations on the terms of installment sales as well as indirectly through the decline in the sale of houses. This in turn has been partly attributable to regulations on mortgage loans. Recently some easing of these restrictions has occurred through Congressional action permitting more liberal credit terms on durable goods, on housing in defense areas, and on purchases of houses by veterans.

The stability in real output is evident from the trend of employment so far during the quarter. Man-hours in July and August were little changed from the second quarter average, with a slight increase in nonagricultural employment offset by a somewhat less than seasonal expansion in agricultural employment.

## Personal income high, but rise tapers off

The stability of the economy in recent months has been accompanied by a marked moderation in the rise in personal income. In July, personal incomes were up only slightly to an annual rate of $\$ 251.6$ billion. Nonagricultural income was at the same rate in July as in May, with farm proprietor income accounting for the increase in total income. In the 3 months ending in July, personal income advanced $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, at an annual rate, less than half the growth in the
preceeding 3 months. The slackening in the rise of income resulted mainly from the tapering off of private industry payrolls which were responsible for most of the expansion in personal income in the early part of the year. After advancing from $\$ 136$ billion, at an annual rate in January to $\$ 140 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in April, they have remained virtually unchanged in the past few months, reflecting the steady employment and production totals.

Some small declines in wage and salary disbursements have occurred in the commodity-producing industries, particularly in consumers' durable goods manufacturing and in construction, with the July payrolls in this area slightly below the totals established earlier this year. This decline stemmed from reduced man-hours and accompanied the drop in consumer durable output and in residential construction activity. Expanding employment in defense producing plants, however, offset to a great extent the lower activity in consumer durables segments.

In the distributive and service industries advancing wage rates contributed to the slight rise in payrolls that maintained the private industry total unchanged.

In contrast to the private industry sector, the continued expansion of the Armed Forces and of civilian personnel in defense activities has resulted in higher employee compensation, although the jncrease has been at a slower pace than at the start of the year.

## Farm income higher

Proprietors' income in July rose above the second quarter average as a result of increased farm income. Although farm prices continued to decline, a higher physical volume of crop marketings was responsible for the rise in farm proprietors' income. Nonfarm proprietors' income has continued to drift lower with the reduced volume of trade activity that has been a feature of the past half year.

The remaining components of personal income, comprising dividends and interest, rental income of persons, other labor income and transfer payments, differed little in July from the second quarter averages.

## Wage rates tied to consumers' prices

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing have shown a slowly rising trend. Part of the increase represented adjustments following the general policy of the Wage Stabilization Board which allowed in certain cases a maximum increase in wage rates of 10 percent over the January 1950 level. Wage rate advances were also permitted in cases of company plans or collective bargaining agreements incorporating cost-of-living and improvement factor clauses executed or announced before January 25, 1951.

On August 23 the Wage Stabilization Board made generally applicable cost-of-living increases without Board approval. The Board now allows cost-of-living agreements made since the January deadline to be put into effect. In the absence of a formal plan, cost-of-living increases may be granted every 6 months without Board approval. Downward fluctuations in the index need not be reflected by wage changes in the latter cases. In effect, this plan aims at continuing the adjustments in the real wages of workers even in the event of price advances.

## Recent Trends in Industrial Activity

Industrial production has been stable in recent months (subject to vacation influences) as higher output of defense and producers' goods has offset the declining trends in many consumer lines.

The downward adjustments in production schedules which began in the early months of 1951, at a time when production
of most manufactured goods was close to peak rates, was confined for the most part to consumer goods. The general curtailment in output of consumers' durable goods stemmed from a reduction in demand and to a lesser extent from restrictions of nondefense use of metals. The downtrend also extended to a few soft goods lines where the high rate of output in the last half of 1950 resulted in easier supplydemand relationships. For most other nondurable goods, however, demand continued strong and output generally advanced or was well maintained.

In the defense and allied industries output has continued to advance-except when affected by seasonal influences or work stoppages-with the rate of increase being limited by capacity and materials shortages. The rate of operations in industries producing basic materials has been largely maintained at or close to capacity levels.

## Divergent production trends

Chart 1 shows the varying production trends for a selected group of products. For the purposes of this analysis, the production figures have been converted to an index using the monthly average of the first quarter of 1951 equal to 100 , a period when consumer buying was still active and when production of most manufactured goods was at or close to peak rates. The data shown for the latest month in the chart are for July except for steel ingots, automobiles, and television receivers which are estimates for August based on weekly production data. In this connection it should be pointed out that the July figures are distorted to the extent that they reflect seasonal influences as well as plant-wide shutdowns for workers' vacations, which were more widespread and more extended than in 1950. These vacation shutdowns were especially employed by the consumer industries to facilitate inventory adjustments.

## Expansion in railroad equipment

Production of railroad equipment reached a high volume in the second quarter with deliveries of freight cars the best in 2 years and installations of new locomotives (almost entirely Diesel-electrics) on Class I railroads the highest in 25 years. July shipments of freight cars were held down not only by workers' holidays but also by work stoppages in a number of plants and by floods in an important Midwestern producing area.

Although the total value of construction is holding up with increases in industrial and military projects offsetting the drop in private home building and commercial construction, the physical volume of work put in place has been tapering off in recent months. This development is now showing up in some easing in demand for building materials with the result that production of most construction materials, particularly lumber, has declined from the peak rates of the first quarter of 1951.

## Readjustment in consumer durables

While restrictions on the use of materials for civilian production would have required limited cutbacks, the reduced consumer buying has been the motivating influence in the curtailed output of consumer hard goods. Fourth quarter allotments of steel, copper, and aluminum to manufacturers of consumer hard goods-refrigerators, washing machines, radios, television, and other household equip-ment-will permit a production of these products at approximately three-fifths of the quarterly rate in the first half of 1950. A corresponding cut in terms of units would mean the production of 900,000 refrigerators, 600,000 washing machines, 2.1 million radios and 900,000 television sets,
rates considerably below the April-June 1951 volume of output.

The reductions in output of household electrical equipment, including radios and television sets in the second quarter as compared with the first ranged from one-tenth for radios to an extreme decline of one-half for television sets. For the group as a whole, output was one-fourth lower than in the first quarter and in the peak quarter of 1950. The downtrend which actually began toward the end of the first quarter continued through June and was greatly accelerated in July with output in that month reduced to an average of 50 percent of the base period.


The adjustment to a lower level of production is most striking in the television industry which represents, as in carpet wool consumption, an extreme situation where a rapid and drastic curtailment in production was made because of the lack of new orders. Producers of television sets reduced operations sharply so that the number turned out in August represented only one-third of the first quarter rate and except for July the lowest monthly volume in 2 years.

Despite recent Nation-wide campaigns to push sales, retail stocks of television sets while down from the peak were still high in relation to sales. As of August 1, combined stocks in retailers', manufacturers', and distributors' hands totaled 2.6 million sets, equal to about 6 months' production at the monthly average rate of the second quarter. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the number of sets in retailers' hands consisted of the higher-priced console models.

In contrast, the decline in the number of radios produced was much less pronounced than that for television with the inventory position also considerably more favorable in relation to sales.

Sales of new passenger cars showed little change although they normally increase from the first to the second quarter. Factory completions in July and August totaled 800,000, a quarterly rate of 1.2 million which is in line with NPA limitations on production during this period. Because of
the continued tightness in the supply of metals, a further reduction to 1.1 million units is in prospect for the coming quarter. Actual production of this number in the OctoberDecember period would result in the industry turning out about 5.3 million passenger cars in the current year, a total exceeded only by last year's record production. Consumers are taking the current rate of production, and stocks of new passenger cars in the hands of dealers have been declining, with the number on July 31, according to trade reports, the lowest in nearly a year.

## Metal supplies at steady rate

Over-all supplies of metals in. July and August while somewhat lower than in the second quarter were still about as high as in the first quarter of 1951. The steel industry continued to operate at approximate capacity, turning out around 2 million tons of steel ingots and castings per week, a rate which has been maintained without interruption for the past 6 months. Raw steel supplies in the first 8 months were more than 6 million tons higher than in the same period last year when rated capacity was about 5 million tons lower than at present.

Nonferrous metals have been in tight supply for more than a year and these metals have become increasingly more stringent as supplies from domestic and foreign sources have been declining steadily since the turn of the year. As a result, deliveries to fabricators have been in reduced amounts from the high rate of the fourth quarter of 1950.

Copper accounted for a large part of the drop in nonferrous supplies and this metal is now in the tightest supply position. Labor disputes in domestic and foreign copper mines accounted for some of the reduction in supplies and in addition the price situation has been an influence in this development. Thus, imports of copper in the first half of this year averaged 20,000 tons per month which compares with a monthly average of 27,000 tons in 1950. As a result of the acute shortage of this metal, 25,000 tons have been released from the Government stockpile for sale to consuming markets in accordance with allocations of the NPA.

Consumption of lead and zinc has dropped somewhat below the peak volume of last year largely because of reduced imports. Aluminum production has been rising, with the industry operating at virtual capacity-an annual rate of about 850,000 tons. New capacity scheduled to be in operation in 1952 will raise the existing level to 1.2 million tons and this will be further boosted to about 1.5 million tons by the end of 1953, about double the capacity at the beginning of the defense program.

## Divergence in shipments and orders

The adjustments which have been detailed in industrial production have reflected variations in the orders-sales experience of manufacturers. During the past several months manufacturers' shipments have been easing, particularly for the durable goods manufacturers, while backlogs of orders have been rising steadily. This paradox of easing shipments and rising backlogs reflects the disparate movements between defense and nondefense business.

Nondefense business at the manufacturing level has for some time been affected by the softening in consumer demand. Defense business, on the other hand, has been moving steadily upward, though its effect so far has been more apparent on orders than on shipments. A high proportion of defense orders involve extensive "tooling-up," the construction of special facilities, and long engineering and production periods. Such contracts have contributed heavily to the expansion of backlogs, and help to explain the unusal situation of reduced shipments and increased backlogs in which many firms find themselves.

The recent easing of shipments and orders has varied widely in its impact on different manufacturers depending in large part on their ability to obtain defense orders and on the ease of conversion to defense production. This

Chart 3.-Manufacturers' Sales and Orders for Selected Industries ${ }^{1}$


[^0]Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
variation extended not only to industry groups, but to companies as well and even to divisions within companies. This diversity is graphically illustrated in chart 3 by four industries, each representative of a different "product mix" as between defense and nondefense goods.

Producers of transportation equipment other than motor vehicles-i. e., aircraft, railroad equipment and ships-constitute most nearly a "pure" defense industry. Here backlogs have soared more than 250 percent over the average for the first half of 1950. Sales increased steadily but at a much slower pace to a point some two-thirds above the rate in the first half of 1950 . Even though peacetime facilities were largely usable for defense production, the engineering time required for new models and other capacity bottlenecks account for the current backlog equivalent to 3 years of sales.

Facilities of electrical machinery producers are also well geared to defense and producers' goods output. For these companies unfilled orders have advanced to nearly twice their pre-Korean value. In spite of the steady increase in backlogs, sales declined during the spring and summer about 10 percent from the March peak. Here the increase in the deliveries of defense goods was insufficient to offset the contraction in the civilian portion of their business.

In the two lower panels of the chart the pattern of unfilled orders and sales is quite different from the transportation equipment and electrical machinery groups. Sales of both industries-furniture and textiles-are subject mainly to fluctuations in consumer demand. For producers of durable household furnishings, unfilled orders reached a peak in February and declined thereafter. Defense orders constituted a very minor portion of total business of producers in this group.

Backlogs of textile manufacturers reached their peak in March at which point they were $2 \frac{1}{2}$ times their pre-Korean average. The sharp decline in new orders since February appear to have eased during the summer as defense contracts were awarded in June and July to somewhat larger numbers of textile firms.

While business dropped throughout the textile industry, sales declines were especially drastic in the carpets and
floor covering group where July shipments were less than half those of a year ago. Although Government contracts have been secured by some mills, unfilled orders have continued downward, and in July were about one-third their March peak and half that of last July.

For the industries shown on the chart as well as for those not illustrated, unfilled orders movements have not anticipated changes in sales with any degree of accuracy in the post-Korean period, as a result of the changeover between defense and nondefense business which has already been discussed. Where defense and other long-production period contracts constituted a high proportion of total orders, their predictive value for the spring downturn was somewhat obscured.

The new orders series, which reflect to a greater degree than unfilled orders the change in demand for items ordi. narily sold from stock or with a short delivery period, performed their anticipatory function somewhat better than unfilled orders. For manufacturing as a whole, new orders reached a peak about 2 months earlier than sales. Looking again at the chart, it is apparent for two durable-goods industries-electrical machinery and furniture-that orders began to move down while sales held steady for a couple of months and then followed suit. In textiles, sales and orders moved down simultaneously, since in a large area of this industry deliveries are made immediately upon order.

The recent changes in manufacturers' inventories reflect the same picture. For nearly a year, manufacturers have been adding to their stocks at an unprecedented rate, with most of the accumulation in raw materials to the end of 1950, in goods-in-process to the first quarter of this year, and in finished goods in the second quarter. The substantial increase in finished goods inventories in the second quarter was concentrated in consumer goods and was to a considerable extent involuntary in nature. By July, manufacturers were able to adjust their civilian goods output more in line with demand and as a result the month's accumulation amounting to $\$ 450$ million was the smallest in 11 months, with very little in finished goods. Most of the increase occurred in defense goods-in-process.

## Capital Goods Programs Show Effects of Defense Effort

The impact of the advancing defense program on fixed investment clearly emerges in the latest survey of spending intentions by business. Though plant and equipment expenditures seasonally adjusted are expected to reach a new high in the final quarter of this year, there has been a general slowing of investment growth-with the degree of retardation within industries varying inversely with the extent of each industry's participation in the mobilization effort. The differences among industries primarily reflect the allocation of critical materials and direct construction controls-with a lesser role played by the recent easing in consumer demand.
Reports submitted by nonagricultural business during late July and August, in the joint survey by the Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission, indicate a seasonally adjusted annual rate of fixed investment of almost $\$ 27.5$ billion in the fourth quarter of this year. This compares with rates about a billion dollars and $\$ 2.5$ billion lower, respectively, in the third and second quarters of 1951. The anticipated rise in investment in the second half of this year results from increasing outlays by defense and defense-supporting industries which are not expected to be fully offset by the tapering off of expenditures in nondefense areas.

It should be pointed out, however, that the allocations of steel (particularly of structural shapes) and of copper and aluminum in the fourth quarter may have been more stringent than contemplated by businessmen at the time they reported their scheduled outlays. These investment goals can possibly be attained by making significant inroads into inventories of these critical materials. However, in view of the uncertainties of future allocations there is some question as to businessmen's willingness to seriously deplete these stocks in any short period of time. In general, current investment programs are supported by a large volume of governmental aids as well as a satisfactory earnings and sales position-so that delays in achieving these programs would result in some overflow of capital goods demand into 1952.

It is interesting to note that the implied annual investment for 1952 and 1953 in attaining the capacity expansion goals in such programs as iron and steel, copper, aluminum, electric power, petroleum and freight cars is higher than current investment rates. While this lends considerable strength to the capital goods demand situation next year, nondefense capital outlays will probably be substantially reduced. The netting of these divergent trends will depend to a large extent on the availability of materials.

## Current investment progams

Actual outlays of $\$ 6.3$ billion in the second quarter of this year and preliminary estimates of $\$ 6.8$ billion in the third quarter are respectively 3 percent lower, and 6 percent higher, than those anticipated in a survey 3 months earlier. These revisions are about in line with the systematic adjustments during these periods that are found in earlier surveys in this series-and suggest that up to now the defense program has not diverted resources from capital goods supply to a much greater extent than had been anticipated by businessmen.

The downward adjustment between anticipated and actual outlays in the second quarter occurred in every major industry except the commercial and miscellaneous group. The revision in third quarter plans was upward in manufacturing, mining, and the electric and gas utilities, and downward in transportation.

## Differential investment trends by industries

As can be seen in chart 5 , the increases in capital outlays during 1951 are almost entirely due to manufacturing. Within the nonmanufacturing sector, moderate increases in fixed investment anticipated in the final half of this year by electric and gas utilities and railroad and mining companies are about offset by expected declines in expenditures by commercial and miscellaneous industries. Capital outlays in the latter group after a peak second quarter are expected to taper off in the third quarter and to decline at an accelerated rate in the fourth quarter-reflecting in large part the stringent controls now in force on commercial construction.
Railroad and mining companies expect their capital expenditures to increase throughout 1951. The electric and gas utilities anticipate a leveling out of outlays somewhat above first-half rates-while planned outlays of transportation companies other than the railroads indicate stability throughout 1951.

## Expansion in manufacturing capacity

Manufacturers expect additions to productive facilities at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of over $\$ 15$ billion in the fourth quarter of this year-more than double in dollars, and about four-fifths higher in physical additions to plant and equipment, than the immediate pre-Korean rate. While almost every major industry and each size group of firms is contributing to this increase in capacity, investment programs for the second half of this year show divergent patterns related both to size of firm and to extent of defense activities.
Expenditures in such nondefense industries as food, tobacco, and stone, clay and glass are expected to turn down in either the third or fourth quarter of this year-while

## Chart 5.-Business Expenditures for New Plant and

 Equipment ${ }^{1}$
${ }^{1}$ Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and capital outlays charged to current account.
Data for the third and fourth quarters of 1951 are based upon expenditures anticipated by business in late July and during August.
Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.
apparel, lumber and furniture began their decline one or two quarters earlier. Most other industry groups anticipate record capital outlays in the fourth quarter. Among the latter groups, however, there is evidence of slackening in the rate of investment increase for each industry except those most closely related to the mobilization program; e. g., primary steel and nonferrous metals, nonelectrical machinery, nonautomotive transportation equipment and rubber.
A slackening in the rate of increase in investment occurred in the third quarter for each asset-size group-while only the largest size group was anticipating a rise in investment rate from the third to the fourth quarter. Medium size firms expected a moderate decline and the plans of the smallest size group indicated a more substantial decrease. For all quarters of 1951, however, there was a direct relationship between size group and relative change in plant and equipment expenditures-i. e., the larger firms showed larger proportionate increases than did the smaller firms.

Table 1.-Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment by U. S. Business 1945-51 ${ }^{1}$

| [Millions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | $1951{ }^{2}$ | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Jan.- | Apr.June | July Sept. | Oct.Dec. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ | Apr.June | JulySept. ${ }^{2}$ | Oct.Dec. ${ }^{2}$ |
| Manufacturing | 3, 210 | 5,910 | 7,460 | 8.340 | 7,250 | 8,220 | 12, 830 | 1,520 | 1,860 | 2, 050 | 2,790 | 2,460 | 3,140 | 3,650 | 3, 580 |
| Mining -- | 440 | 560 | 690 | 800 | 740 | 680 | 870 | 150 | 160 | 180 | 200 | 180 | 200 | 240 | 240 |
| Railroad.. | 550 | 570 | 910 | 1,320 | 1,350 | 1,140 | 1,580 | 230 | 300 | 290 | 320 | 300 | 410 | 400 | 460 |
| Other transportation | 320 | 660 | 800 | 700 | 520 | 440 | 520 | 80 | 90 | 120 | 140 | 120 | 140 | 120 | 140 |
| Electric and gas utilities | 630 | 1,040 | 1,900 | 2,680 | 3,140 | 3,170 | 3, 680 | 650 | 760 | 820 | 940 | 750 | 890 | 1,030 | 1,010 |
| Commercial and miscollaneous ${ }^{3}$. | 1,480 | 3, 300 | 4. 430 | 5, 390 | 5, 120 | 4,920 | 5,360 | 1,060 | 1,160 | 1,240 | 1,440 | 1,340 | 1,470 | 1,360 | 1,180 |
| Total | 6,630 | 12,040 | 16, 180 | 19,230 | 18,120 | 18,560 | 24,830 | 3,700 | 4,330 | 4,700 | 5,830 | 5,160 | 6,250 | 6,800 | 6,610 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current account. <br> 2 Anticipated expenditures for the third and fourth quarters of 1951 were reported by business in late July and during August. |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ Data include trade, service, communications, construction, and finance. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ness in late July and during Augu |  |  |  |  | Excha | nge Com | mission |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 1951 investment programs

Plant and equipment expenditures for the full year 1951 are currently scheduled at $\$ 24.8$ billion (see table 1). It would be expected from past experience with these surveys that accounting adjustments at the end of the year may raise this total by about $\$ 0.5$ billion. On this basis capital outlays this year would be somewhat over 35 percent higher than 1950 in dollar terms-and one-fourth more in physical volume.

Plant expenditures for 1951 are scheduled to rise somewhat more relative to last year than are equipment outlays. A notable exception are the railroads where greater emphasis has been placed on equipment acquisition, particularly freight cars.

While all major industry groups are contributing to the increase in plant and equipment expenditures from 1950 to 1951, none approach the 60 percent increase in dollar outlays expected by manufacturers. The relative increases in ex-
penditures anticipated by the railroads and mining companies were, respectively 35 and 30 percent. Outlays by the electric and gas utilities and the nonrail transportation group were each scheduled at about 18 percent higher, and planned outlays by the commercial and miscellaneous group indicated a rise of slightly over 10 percent.

All major industries within manufacturing except apparel and lumber products indicated intentions of investing more in 1951 than in 1950. These increases ranged from modest gains in such industries as food and printing and publishing to the stepping up of investment by 300 and 400 percent, respectively, in nonautomotive transportation equipment and primary nonferrous metals. Scheduled outlays in 1951 by nonelectrical machinery manufacturers were almost triple, and by primary iron and steel about double, 1950 rates. Investment by oil companies was expected to be up by almost 40 percent, while advances by most other major industries were in the 50 to 80 percent range.

## Expansion of Electric Power Use and Capacity

Industrial expansion induced by the military procurement program is bringing a large rise in electric power requirements over and above the long-term growth pattern of the industry. The new demands for electricity have caused steady upward revisions in producers' plans for future power expansion. Such plans for increased capacity will result in a continuation of the rapid growth which has occurred in the industry since 1946.

This advance in requirements for new facilities has been necessary despite the large capital expenditures by the industry. During the postwar years such spending has averaged more than $\$ 2$ billion per annum. Since 1947 about 14 percent of all industrial plant and equipment expenditures has been made by the electric power industry. This proportion compares with an average of 9 percent per year in the prewar period and 6 percent during the war years.

## Rise in demand stimulates capital investment

The upward movement in power use since World War II represents a continuation of the rapid growth which has characterized the electric power industry since its inception. In the past 30 years effective demand for electric power has increased more than sevenfold. This expansion is shown in table 4 broken down into four major groups whose component parts have had similar growth patterns.

Large light and power users in 1950 accounted for 58 percent of the total consumption of electric power in the United States. This group includes all major industries and other large consumers such as institutions, commercial establishments, and multiple-housing units. Industrial use is by far the most important and is primarily responsible for the fluctuations of the group as a whole. As can be seen in chart 6 , changes in the amount of power required by industrial users tend to follow the cyclical movements in the national economy.
Announced plans for expansion in industries using large amounts of electric power indicate a marked increase in their power requirements. A calculation of future needs based upon announced tonnage expansions indicates that, at capacity operations, the aluminum industry will require an additional 9.5 billion kilowatt-hours per year by January 1, 1953, the magnesium industry an additional 2 billion kilowatt-hours, the steel industry 7.3 billion kilowatt-hours
for ingot production alone, and the paper industry 3.5 billion kilowatt-hours.

## Accelerating rate of power use

An estimate based on these requirements and the assumption of a continuing normal increase in the use of electric power by other industries suggests a rise in the annual rate of electric-power consumption for all industries of about 12 percent per annum over the next 2 years, as compared with an average of 7 percent for the period from 1922 through early 1951.

## Chart 6.-Consumption of Electric Energy by Large Light Power Users ${ }^{1}$


${ }^{1}$ Includes production of user-owned plants, published by the Federal Power Commission. Figure for 1951 is a total of the first 6 months raised to an annual rate.
Sources of data: Edison Electric Institute except for 1922-27, which are from Electrical World Majazine.

Chart 7.—Generating Capacity of All Power-Producing Plants by Type of Owner ${ }^{1}$

${ }^{1}$ Data are for end of year except for 1951, which are as of July 31. Prior to 1936 yearly data are not available for "total" capacity. Sources of data: Actual capacity, Federal Power Commission; projected capacity for "total" utilities, Federal Electric Power Administration.

The domestic users category of table 2 includes rural consumers and all residential users other than large dwelling units with master meters. Since 1945 the energy consumption by domestic users has been increasing at the rate of 15 percent per year. The boom in housing construction, record appliance sales and farm mechanization have contributed largely to this great demand for power.

Neither small commercial and industrial users nor the public service group has shown any marked change in the rate of increase in electricity consumption since the war.

An estimate of future power use can be made by utilizing the expansion programs of industry and on the assumption of the extension of past growth trends for other consuming groups. To the normal rate of increase for domestic and "small" users is added some allowance for expansion in public service consumption due to an expected rise in demand for public services. The industrial growth described above is included. Using these projections, an estimate of 475 billion kilowatt-hours total use per year by December 31, 1953, may be obtained. This demand would be nearly two-fifths above that of 1950 and one and a third times greater than the peak war year. This projection suggests a very large requirement for additional electric power capacity.

## Expansion programs of the industry

The total capacity of electric energy-producing facilities, including both utility and user-owned, as of July 1951 was 87 million kilowatts, as against 20 million in 1922, As shown in chart 7, since 1947 the annual expansion of capacity has been very rapid.
Planned expansion reported by Class I utilities to the Federal Power Commission is estimated to increase capacity
for this group (which at present has 80 percent of total capacity) to 93 million kilowatts by the end of 1954, according to the following schedule:

|  | Million kilowatts |
| :---: | :---: |
| March 1951 | 67 |
| April-December 1951 | 73 |
| 1952 | 81 |
| 1953 | 90 |
| 1954 | 93 |

Such plans change rapidly so that these data are not forecasts of actual future capacity, particularly for the more remote dates. Between the last quarter of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951, 6 million kilowatts were added by Class I utilities to plans for expansion by the end of 1954. Realization of construction programs is dependent also in the near term upon the ability of the industry to secure equipment and materials in view of competing needs from other segments of the economy.

Growth in power use need not be matched exactly by additional capacity, especially when the needs for the country as a whole are considered. Some part of increased demand can be met by staggering peak loads within an area and by pooling the reserves of several power-producing plants.

There are at least two methods used to gauge the adequacy of capacity in relation to sales for the electric power industry, namely: (1) The use of the plant factor, and (2) the use of peak load in relation to available capacity. The first, or plant factor, is the ratio of actual production to capacity operation at 100 percent throughout the year without regard for shut-downs and necessary reserves. As shown in table 3, this ratio for utility and user-owned producers combined has tended to rise sharply since 1937, reaching a peak of 57.0 in 1948. The leveling off of the
economy in 1949 resulted in a decline, but the plant factor rose again in 1950 to 55.4.
For the utility group alone, the plant factor was 60 percent in 1950 -higher than in any earlier year. This is substantially above the range at which the industry considers it has a safe operating reserve.

The estimated production by the end of 1953 compared to the present planned capacity for that year would result in a plant factor of 57 , equal to the high reached in 1948, for utility plants and user-owned combined.

Table 2.-Use of Electric Power
[Millions of kilowatt-hours]

| Year | Large light and power ${ }^{1}$ | Domestic | Small light and power | Public service | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1951{ }^{2}$ | 216.6 | 87.2 | 55.8 | 18.3 | 377.9 |
| 1950.. | 198.0 | 74.4 | 50.4 | 16.6 | 339.5 |
| 1949 | 174. 7 | ${ }^{65.5}$ | 46. 3 | 16.0 | 302.5 |
| 1948 | 178.2 | 57.3 | 43.2 | 16.2 | 294.9 |
| 1946. | ${ }_{145.3}^{165.2}$ | 49.7 43.0 | 38.4 33.0 | 16.0 15.9 | $\stackrel{269.2}{2}$ |
| 1944. | 166.5 | 34.6 | 29.8 | 18.5 | 249.5 |
| 1940.-- | 97.6 | 25.3 | 22.4 | 11.4 | 156.7 |
| 1936-. | 75.3 | 17.1 | 15.6 | 8.6 | 116. 7 |
| 1932 | 50.9 | 13.1 | 12.1 | 7.6 | 83.7 |
| 1929 | 67.5 | 11.1 | 13.1 | 8.1 | 99.9 |

Note.-Detail does not always add to total due to rounding.
${ }_{1}$ Includes user-owned production.
2 Annual rate based on first 5 months of 1951.
Source: Edison Electric Institute; user-owned production, Federal Power Commission.
The second, or peak load, consists of the highest actual use per hour in any 24 -hour period and this is usually compared with the net dependable capacity-i. e., the available capacity after allowing for the necessary shut-downs and reserves. A reserve of 15 percent above the peak load is generally believed to be a safe operating margin. With expansion of demand greater than that of capacity, the reserve ratio has not been this high. Although there has been no general shortage, in some highly industrialized areas the narrow margin has meant a shortage of power at peak load and a consequent curtailment of normal operation in companies dependent on electric power. In 1950, the peak load was 64.2 million kilowatts compared with a net dependable capacity of 68.2 million kilowatts. In 1953, the peak load is projected at 85.5 million kilowatts, one-third higher than the 1950 peak.
After examining peak load requirements and other elements in the electric power outlook, the Defense Electric Power Administration has suggested a capacity goal for Class I
public utilities of 97 million kilowatts by the end of 1953as compared with 73 million in July 1951. The industry has plans now for 90 million kilowatts.

## Problems in meeting expansion goals

To meet either the current program of the industry or the higher goal suggested will require some help for the industry in securing the required resources for the purpose. Within the last few months deliveries of turbines and other goods essential to expansion have been behind schedule. Manufacturers of capital goods for the electric industry have encountered material shortages, particularly in copper and steel. Aluminum can be, and to some extent is being, substituted for copper in transmission lines, but aluminum is also in short supply, and expansion in output to produce an adequate supply of aluminum itself requires large amounts of electric power.

Not only have past material shortages affected the installation of new capacity but this situation may continue to be a limiting factor in attaining capacity increases. Original allotments under the third quarter Controlled Materials Plan were revised upward, but the industry reports that shortage of materials has affected both the equipment and construction phases of the industry. Immediately, cutbacks in construction materials present the more serious problem. To alleviate this in part the National Production Authority

Table 3.-Annual Plant Factors by Type of Owner
[Ratios]

| Year | Combined utility and userowned plants | Utility | Userowned |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 | 55.4 | 59.9 | 49.2 |
| 1949 | 53.7 | 55.5 | 46. 6 |
| 1948 | 57.0 | 59.2 | 47.7 |
| 1947 | 54.8 | 56.9 | 46.3 |
| 1946. | 48.9 | 50.7 | 41.7 |
| 1945 | 49.6 | 51.2 | 43.4 |
| 1944 | 51.5 | 53.5 | 46.0 |
| 1943 | 51.9 | 53.5 | 45.9 |
| 1942 | 47.9 | 48.6 | 45.3 |
| 1941 | 45.3 | 45.7 | 43.9 |
| 1940 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.2 |

Source: Basic data, Federal Power Commission; Combined and user-owned factors computed by U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
granted the Defense Electric Power Administration an additional 15,000 tons of structural steel, over the original fourth quarter allotments.

## The Balance of International Payments During the Second Quarter of 1951

The balance of payments showed a considerable shift during the second quarter of 1951 from the pattern characteristic of the period from the end of 1949 to March 1951.

A rise in exports of goods and services by about $\$ 900$ million brought the export surplus back above the amount of Government aid to foreign countries. A substantial outflow of private United States capital, however, not only made it possible to finance the remainder of the export surplus but even facilitated a further rise of about $\$ 170$ million in foreign reserves and other dollar assets. This increase represents, however, a sharp drop from the accumulation of about $\$ 850$ million in foreign reserves and other dollar assets through transactions with the United States during the first quarter of the year. The developments which are responsible for this change continued after the second quarter as is indicated by the resumption of gold sales and withdrawals from their
dollar deposits by foreign countries during July and August.
For various reasons discussed below, mainly the development of supply stringencies in this country, nonmilitary exports-with the possible exception of those to Europeare likely to recede from the value reached during the second quarter, so that the rising dollar deficit of the other countries, at least, may prove to be of relatively short duration.

## Exports of goods and services near postwar peak

Exports of goods and services reached a peak of over $\$ 21$ billion at an annual rate, about the same amount as during the record second quarter of 1947. Even omitting income on investment, which was about $\$ 180$ million higher than during the second quarter of 1947, and exports of goods and services under military aid programs, which accounted for $\$ 420$ million, one would still have to go back as far as 1947
to find equally high exports of the remaining goods and services.

Less than one-fourth of the rise in merchandise exports from the first to the second quarter of 1951 can be attributed to higher prices; more than three-fourths was due to an increase in the volume of goods bought here by foreign countries.
In order to analyze the changes in exports several important categories may be separated: (1) military goods, (2) foodstuffs, animal feeds and fuels, (3) metals and manufactures, including machinery and tractors, (4) manufactured textiles, automobiles including parts, and various consumer goods.

Of the total increase in merchandise exports, as recorded by the Bureau of the Census, of nearly $\$ 700$ million, about $\$ 100$ million consisted of "special category I" commodities, mainly military goods. Foodstuffs, feedstuffs, and fuels accounted for over $\$ 300$ million. Metals and manufactures, including machinery, tractors and trucks, rose by about $\$ 100$ million, and textiles, passenger automobiles (including parts) and various other consumer goods also by $\$ 100$ million.

The relatively large proportion of military goods and essential foodstuffs and fuels ( 57 percent) in the export rise was not only a short-run development. Of the $\$ 1.5$ billion rise in exports from the second quarter of 1950 -just prior to the invasion of Korea-to the second quarter of 1951, $\$ 820$ million or 55 percent consisted of the same types of goods, and the other categories also comprised about the same proportion of the total rise as during the recent quarter.
These changes indicate that of the export rise during the last year and also from the first to the second quarter of 1951 more than half was due to increased needs for the most basic goods, including military. Except for the export of military goods which was financed by special aid, the exports of the other basic goods would probably have risen even if the exchange position of the buying nations had not improved during the preceding period. The improved financial position of the countries buying these goods enabled them, however, to finance these purchases without curtailing others or drawing upon their gold and dollar reserves.
Less than half of the export rise during the last year may be considered to have consisted of goods which would

Table 4.-International Transactions of the United States, First and Second Quarters of 1951
[In millions of dollars]


1 The data for the total sterling area, but not for the United Kingdom and other component
areas, are adjusted to include "special category" exports purchased for cash. Military aid under the "Mutual Defense Assistance Program" to Sterling area countries is not shown
"special category" goods see Foreign Trade Statistics Notes for September 1950, published by the Bureau of the Census.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
probably not have been bought here if the foreign exchange position of the purchasing countries had not previously improved.

A part of the rise from the first to the second quarter in exports of foods and fuels was due to more or less temporary circumstances, such as the seasonal increase of coal shipments to Canada, which accounted for $\$ 40$ million, and the grain shipments to Europe and India to the extent that they resulted from bad harvests in various parts of the world in 1950. However, some of these shipments, particularly to India, are expected to continue for several months. A part of the rise, primarily that in coal exports to Europe and in petroleum products, reflects developments which are likely to be longer lasting, however.

Among these are the increased fuel requirements abroad resulting from higher industrial activity and increased difficulties in obtaining supplies from customary sources such as eastern Europe. The conflict in Iran resulting in the cessation of oil shipments from that country did not affect the second quarter data but is likely to accentuate foreign fuel demands from the United States. These developments indicate that the hard core of essential dollar requirements of certain foreign countries is again increasing, thus reversing a trend which prevailed from the immediate postwar period until the middle of 1950.

## Machinery exports affected by rearmament needs

Exports of metals and manufactures, including machinery but excluding automobiles and military goods, represent most of those goods which are required for replacement or expansion of productive facilities abroad. Exports of such goods rose from the second quarter of 1950 to the second quarter of 1951 by about 30 percent, only about half the percentage rise in total exports. Although the rise in exports of these products accelerated from the third quarter of 1950 to the end of the first quarter, there was no further increase after March or April. This may be due to increasing supply stringencies. The greater difficulty of obtaining delivery on such commodities is also indicated by the recent lengthening of the average delivery period of machinery ordered under ECA programs. Some of the supply bottlenecks on exports necessary for the production of defense materials abroad or for the maintenance of facilities essential for foreign economies may be overcome by export allocations under the controlled materials plan which went into operation on July 1.

## Consumer demand declines in some foreign countries

Exports of textiles manufactured of cotton and synthetic fibers reached their peak in March. Exports of passenger automobiles, trucks and accessories did not increase after April. In both fields supplies became more readily available in the United States and continued to rise during the quarter. This seems to indicate a decline in demand in some foreign countries, probably for the same reasons that were responsible for the somewhat earlier decline in demand in the United States.

This appears to be the case mainly in countries which did not have exchange restrictions or which relaxed them at an earlier date, such as Canada, Cuba, Venezuela, and Brazil. These countries accounted for about one-third of our exports of textiles and 50 percent of our exports of automotive products during the first quarter of 1951. Countries which have relaxed exchange restrictions at a more recent date, such as Argentina and various countries in the Far East, increased purchases of textiles and automotive products here throughout the second quarter, thus largely offsetting the decline in shipments to the other group.

## ERP countries obtain more basic materials

The rise in exports of goods and services to the ERP countries- $\$ 400$ million from the first to the second quarter of 1951 -consisted of $\$ 130$ million of goods and services supplied under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program. Of the remaining $\$ 270$ million, about $\$ 170$ million was accounted for by exports (including freight in United States vessels) of foodstuffs, feeds and fuels. About half of the remainder was due to increased exports of cotton.

## Canadian demand parallels United States trend

More than half of the $\$ 145$ million rise in merchandise exports to Canada also consisted of foodstuffs and fuels. To a large extent this rise was seasonal. Exports of industrial equipment rose until April and remained level during the following two months. Exports of textiles and automobiles (including trucks and parts for assembly and replacement) declined after March.

Aside from foodstuffs and fuels, Canadian import demand appears to have paralleled, though with some lag, the domestic demand in the United States. The demand for steel and machinery may be stimulated by the rearmament program and private investments, including those required for the production of critical materials. Supplies are limited, however, by competing requirements in the United States. Demand for consumer goods appeared to be declining, at least temporarily, partly because of anticipatory purchases after the middle of last year, and partly because of tightened credit restrictions, which are more stringent than those in the United States. Thus, total exports of civilian goods to Canada appear to have reached a peak during the second quarter. In fact, they had already declined from April to June. In contrast, exports of military goods (which Canada pays for) can be expected to rise.

## Rise in demand by other countries continues

The demand for United States exports on the part of Latin America, consisting largely of manufactured goods, for both investment and consumption, was stimulated largely by improved foreign exchange positions and may continue to rise for some time. The rate of the increase may lessen, however, as some of the demands become satisfied, as is indicated by declining exports to those countries which never had exchange restrictions or which relaxed them at an earlier date. It is difficult at this time to determine whether supply stringencies in the United States will actually curtail exports, or whether the demands themselves will start to fall off before the supply difficulties arise.

The rise in exports of civilian goods to all other nonEuropean countries amounted to about $\$ 140$ million from the first quarter. Shipments under the MDAP program declined, however, thus restricting the total export rise to about $\$ 110$ million. Among the civilian exports, the rise in foodstuffs and fuels accounted for about 50 percent, the rise in machinery and vehicles for about one-fourth. Most of the remainder consisted of manufactured textiles and chemicals including fertilizer.

Exports of manufactured goods from the United States to this group of countries started to rise much later than the income of these countries from their exports. Because the rise in purchases by these countries in the United States continued throughout the second quarter, it is possible that supply difficulties, especially in metal products, may arise before the peak of the demand is reached.

## Import rise interrupted

In contrast to the continued rise in exports of goods and services, imports were maintained in the second quarter at
the rate they had reached earlier in 1951 after a steady climb since 1949. Merchandise imports actually declined, although average import unit values-mostly on account of woolcontinued to move upwards. The import volume was about 10 percent below the previous quarter.

Coffee accounted for most of the decline in value, but there was also a substantial decline in the import value of rubber
Table 5.-Exports of Goods and Services and Means of Financing [In millions of dollars]

| Item | 1951 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First Quarter ${ }^{r}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Second } \\ & \text { Quarter } p \end{aligned}$ |
| Exports of goods and services | 4,375 | 5,260 |
| Means of Financing |  |  |
| Foreign sources: |  |  |
| United States imports of goods and services-- | 3, 915 | 3,915 |
| Liquidation of gold and dollar assets.....-.-. | -855 | -170 |
| Dollar disbursements (net) by: |  |  |
| International Monetary Fund_ | $-10$ | -3 |
| International Bank_ | 16 | 10 |
| U. S. Government: |  |  |
| Grants and other unilateral transfers (net) ---- | 1,035 | 1, 229 |
| Long and short-term loans (net)--.----------1 | 59 | 56 |
| United States private sources: |  |  |
| Remittances (net) | 112 | 104 |
| Long and short-term capital (net) ${ }^{1}$-.........- | 249 | 324 |
| Errors and omissions----------------------------- | -146 | -205 |

$r$ Revised.

- Preliminary.
${ }^{1}$ Prelimides purchases and sales of obligations issued or guaranteed by the International Bank. (See table 6, last line.)
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
Table 6.-Movements of United States Long-term Capital [In millions of dollars]

| Item | 1951 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Quarter }}{\text { First }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Second } \\ & \text { Quarter } D \end{aligned}$ |
| Government: |  |  |
| Outflow | 127 | 113 |
| Inflow (repayments) | 60 | 56 |
| Net outflow. | 67 | 57 |
| Private: Outflow : |  |  |
| Direct investments_ | 274 | 1171 |
| Other | 105 | 196 |
| Total outflow | 379 | 367 |
| Inflow: |  |  |
| Direct investments_ | 30 | (1) |
| Other_ | 49 | 63 |
| Total inflow | 79 | 63 |
| Net outflow of private long-term capital (as in table 4) | 300 | 304 |
| Deduct: |  |  |
| Net purchases ( + ) and sales ( - ) of obligations issued or guaranteed by the International Bank | $+45$ | $+3$ |
| Net outflow of private long-term capital (as used in table 5) | 255 | 301 |

## ${ }^{r}$ Revised.

p Preliminary.
1
Preliminary estimate for net outflow of direct investments.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
and tin. The decline in coffee imports appears to be partly seasonal. Imports of wool continued to rise but these imports reflected purchases during earlier months of the year.

## Decline in raw material prices

Spot prices of selected imported goods continued to decline as demands weakened. In August 1951 the spot price index for selected commodities (see Survey of Current Business, June 1951, p. 15, footnote to chart) returned to the September 1950 level. Due to the usual lag of the unit values behind spot prices, the unit values for the same commodities continued to increase during the second quarter and as late as June reached the point corresponding to the peak level of the spot prices, which the latter had mairtained from January to March. During the coming months the declining prices, mainly for raw materials, should, therefore, affect the actual import figures.

The decline in prices was most important in the case of rubber, tin and wool but was also substantial for cocoa, copra and burlap. A very large proportion of the imports of these commodities originate in the sterling area. Other countries, mainly in the Far East, such as Indonesia, the Philippines, and Siam are also considerably affected, and to a lesser extent some of the countries in Latin America. Other Latin American countries and Canada appear to be largely favored by the price changes during recent months. Imports from Europe, which is not an important supplier of raw materials, are likewise unlikely to be adversely affected by recent price developments.

In the aggregate, the price changes since March will hardly reduce the average annual rate of the value of United States purchases abroad below that during the first "post-Korea" year. The relatively small effect of the recent price declines on import values is due to the fact that even in August of 1951 the prices of these commodities were considerably higher than at the outbreak of the war in Korea and that the large purchases from July to September of last year were made at lower prices than are prevailing now.

## Foreign countries earn more from United States service expenditures

Payments on services are gradually rising, mostly because of rising expenditures abroad by the Armed Forces and their personnel. During the second half of 1950 and the earlier part of 1951 the rise affected mainly the dollar resources of Japan and other Far Eastern countries. The rise in Europe started later but can be expected to continuel onger.

Tourist expenditures were still below the seasonal peak which will be reached in the third quarter. The second quarter expenditure rate is, however, usually not much different from the average quarterly rate for the year as a whole.

## European deficit higher than aid available for coming year

Even omitting the exports under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program the surplus on goods and services with Europe rose from the first to the second quarter by $\$ 200$ million to an annual rate of nearly $\$ 2$ billion. Although some of the surplus is due to temporary factors, which are not likely to be repeated during the following year, the increased requirements for fuels (plus their transportation), the necessity to replace to some extent Eastern Europe as a source of fuels and foodstuffs, the usual upswing in cotton and tobacco exports during the second half of the year and the increased payments on interest are more likely to raise European dollar requirements. Purchases of services and of merchandise by the armed forces may, however, keep the (Continued on p. 24)

# Gross National Farm Product in Constant Dollars, 1910-50 

ESTIMATES of the gross national farm product, introduced in this article, make possible a new evaluation of trends in the farm economy. As the only set of estimates of the gross national product in current and constant dollars originating in a private industry, they also serve to illustrate these concepts and point up the potential significance of the gross product approach for analysis of other industries. The new data also make possible segregation of the nonfarm sector of the private economy for separate analysis when desirable.

For purposes of eliminating the influence of price changes by deflation, the product flow data are essential. Since the gross national product of an industry does not measure value of output, but only value added, price indexes cannot be applied directly to it. Rather, the values of output and of intermediate products, in as fine a product detail as possible, are divided by appropriate prices received and prices paid indexes. The difference between the two deflated totals yields the constant dollar gross national product of the industry.

## SUMMARY

The gross national farm product differs in content and movement from measures of the total output of farm products. As a value-added concept, the gross farm product measures only production actually occurring on farms, without duplications. That is, the value of materials used up by farmers in the production process, such as feed, fertilizer, and motor fuel, is deducted from the value of total farm output to arrive at the gross farm product. It is termed "gross" only because depreciation and other capital consumption allowances are not deducted. The value of materials used up in production, technically known as "intermediate products," has risen greatly in recent decades relative to the value of total farm output. Thus, gross farm product has risen significantly less than total farm output over the period 1910-50.

The average annual rate of growth in the real (constant dollar) gross farm product has been about 0.6 percent, approximately one-third the rate of increase in the real value of total farm output. The ratio of real gross farm product to total real gross national product has dropped from almost 11 percent in the pre-World War I period to less than 5 percent in recent years. The current dollar comparison shows less of a drop, due to the large relative increase in prices received by farmers since 1939. The ratio of farm product to total product in current dollars for recent years has been around 9 percent.

Farm labor productivity, as measured by the ratio of real farm product to man-hours worked, has risen by about 1.3 percent a year, as the man-hours worked on farms have declined substantially over the period. When account is taken of the inputs of capital and land as well as labor, the resulting composite farm productivity measure shows a smaller rate of increase than labor productivity alone. Productivity gains have been due mainly to the increasing quantity and quality of farm machinery and equipment, and the progressive application of scientific advances by farm management, resulting in higher crop and livestock yields.

## General nature of concept measured

Gross national product originating in farming, or any other single industry, measures the value added by the industry to the products it consumes in production. While "gross" of capital consumption, it is net in the important sense that there is no double counting of products raised by farmers, or purchased from other industries, for use in further farm production.

Industrial gross product can be computed by the "product flow" approach by deducting the value of such purchased intermediate products, charged to current expense, from the value of total output. The result should be the same as that obtained by adding the incomes accruing to the factors of production in the industry-its national income-to nonfactor charges against the total value of output, chiefly indirect business taxes and depreciation.
NOTE.-MR. KENDRICK AND MR. JONES ARE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMICS DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS. The authors wish to express their appreciation to members of the National Income Division and of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, who have provided unpublished materials, and aided in the clarification of concepts and procedures.

## Illustration of results

The general concepts and methodology underlying the estimates of gross national farm product in current and constant (1939) dollars are illustrated in the accompanying tables. ${ }^{1}$ The estimates of the various components used to arrive at the current dollar national farm product and income are almost entirely those of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (B. A. E.) arranged according to the Department of Commerce concepts. ${ }^{2}$

The basic components of total farm output are shown at the top of table 1. To sales, as represented by cash receipts from farm marketings and Commodity Credit Corporation loans, is added the imputed value of food and firewood consumed on the same farms where they are produced. The

1 Technical notes describing in detail the derivation of the current dollar estimates and the deflation procedures are available on request. The 1951 "National Income Supplement" to the Survey explains the concept of the national income and product originating by industry in greater detail than is possible here.
data are described in "The Agricultural Estimating and Reporting Services of the U.S. Department of Agriculture."
adjustment for the value of the net change in all farm inventories is necessary to convert the sales figures to a commodity output basis. The gross rental value of farm homes is added to obtain the value of total farm output, in accordance with the B. A. E. practice and the Standard Industrial Classification.
The intermediate product deduction from the value of total output consists chiefly of current expenses for feed and livestock, seed, fertilizer, operation of motor vehicles, irrigation, and other purchased items. Purchases by one farmer from another are included, although intermediate products raised and used in further production on the same farm are not included since they do not appear in cash receipts. The bulk of purchased materials represents production, or value added, by nonfarm industries. Gross rents paid to nonfarm landlords, shown separately, are also counted as an expense to farmers, since only the rental value of farm-owned property is considered to originate in the farm sector.
The items which reconcile the gross national farm product with the national farm income estimates, previously published for the period since 1929 , are shown separately. The discrepancy is small, since both series are derived from the same basic data, with a few minor exceptions. Due to the previous availability of current dollar farm income estimates, the analysis in this article will center around the constant dollar figures.
The implicit price deflators for the major product flow groupings are shown in table 2. Actually, price deflation was carried out in much greater detail, based largely on


Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based upon data from U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
B. A. E. indexes of prices received and paid by farmers. The implicit price deflators are the quotients obtained by dividing the sum of the deflated product subgroups into the current dollar total for each group, and thus reflect shifting output and business expense patterns of farmers in addition to price changes.
The constant dollar gross farm product estimates are shown in table 3. The year 1939 was chosen as a base for the sake of consistency with the over-all deflated gross national product estimates contained in the 1951 "National Income Supplement" to the Survey of Current Business. The base year selected inevitably influences the movement of real farm product to some extent, but the broad conclusions drawn from the 1939 dollar estimates would not be changed.

## Movements of Gross Farm Products, 1910-50

After adjustment for price changes, the gross farm product has shown a fairly regular upward trend over the past four decades, as can be seen in the accompanying chart. Real farm product has been little affected by the business cycle since changes in the demand situation generally work themselves out, through prices, on farm product in terms of current dollars. To some extent, however, the general level of farm output during the middle 1930's was probably lower than it would have been had effective demand been higher, and certain types of farm production not subject to restrictions.

Occasional erratic year-to-year fluctuations in the volume measure are generally a reflection of unusual weather conditions. For example, the series clearly reflects the influence of the drought years 1934 and 1936, as well as the favorable weather that prevailed during World War II. Partial data indicate that 1951 will see a new record in farm production.

## Secular growth of farm product relative to total

Between the two sets of years $1910-14$ and 1945-49, real gross farm product increased approximately 20 percent. A straight-line time trend, fitted to the logs of real gross farm product for the years 1910-50, indicates an average annual rate of growth of about 0.6 percent a year. This growth is the product of a slow downward movement in persons and man-hours engaged in farming, and a more than offsetting increase in labor productivity, which will be discussed later.

The growth in real gross farm product has been considerably less than the growth of the total real gross national product. Total real product is estimated to have risen by approximately 175 percent between 1910-14 and 1945-49-an average annual rate of increase of about 3 percent. As a result of the significantly lower rate of growth in the real value added by the farm economy, real gross farm product fell from almost 11 percent of total real gross product in the pre-World War I period to less than 5 percent in the 1945-49 period. This was accompanied by a decline over the same period in the proportion of the United States population living on farms from about one-third to one-sixth.

The ratio of farm to total gross national product in terms of current dollars is close to 9 percent in the recent period, down from 15 percent in 1910-14, but up from 7.2 percent in 1939. The increase in the current dollar ratio in the last decade, in contrast to the continued downward trend of the constant dollar ratio, is due to the much larger rise in the implicit price deflator for gross farm product than in the implicit price deflator for the aggregate measure.

If the real gross farm product had been expressed in terms of a recent price base, such as 1947-49, the increase over the four decades would have been greater than shown by the 1939 dollar measure, and the decline in the ratio to total real gross product somewhat less. This stems from the fact that prices received have been higher in recent years relative

Table 1.-National Farm Product in Current Dollars
Product Flow Estimates, and Reconciliation with National Farm Income
[Millions of dollars]


[^1]to prices paid than in 1939. Thus, a smaller weight would have been given to intermediate product purchases relative to the value of output, accentuating the rise in real product.
Part of the decline in the relative size of the farm economy has been due to the fact that the demand for farm products has not increased as rapidly as has total demand, in real terms. Part of it has been due to the fact that the farm economy has come to rely on the nonfarm economy for intermediate products to an increasing extent, relative to the total output of farm products.

## Farm output up more than farm product

The increase of 20 percent in real gross farm product between 1910-14 and 1945-49 contrasts with a rise of 60 percent in the real value of total farm output. (See table 1 and the second chart.) The difference between the two measures is due to the very large increase in purchases of intermediate products, which will be discussed in the next section. This section will deal with the nature of the changes in total farm output.
The real value of output of farm commodities alone increased by 65 percent over the period. The difference between the total output and commodity output is accounted for by the gross rental value of farm homes, which increased by only 16 percent over the period in real terms.

Most discussions of farm output relate to the physical volume of total farm commodity output, or of gross sales, without a deduction for intermediate product purchases, and therefore show the larger increase than real gross farm product. The B. A. E. index of "farm output" which is roughly comparable with the deflated commodity output, likewise shows an increase of almost 65 percent over the 35 -year period.

Deflated sales are equal to the real value of total commodity output less the net change in farm inventories, valued in constant prices. Since there was a small accumulation of inventories between 1910 and 1914, and a moderate liquidation between 1945 and 1949, deflated sales show a larger increase over the period amounting to almost 70 percent. This movement is roughly corroborated by the B. A. E. index numbers of the "volume of agricultural production for sale and consumption in the farm home" which rose about 66 percent. The correspondence is not precise, since the two series, while covering the same area, involve somewhat different weighting systems.
The "sales" figure includes not only marketings, but also the imputed sales value of food and firewood consumed on the farm where produced. The imputed items have declined by almost 5 percent over the period, in real terms. Since
farm population has declined more than this, per capita home consumption has risen. In relation to total sales, home consumption has fallen from 17 percent in 1910-14 to less than 10 percent in 1945-49.

Cash receipts from farm marketings and CCC loans increased 85 percent over the period. The changing pattern of farm production is revealed by the detailed marketings data, in constant dollars. Total crops showed a somewhat smaller gain than did livestock and livestock products. Oil-bearing crops, vegetables, fruits and nuts, and tobacco showed large gains. Food grains and feed crops showed smaller-than-average increases. Within the livestock group, poultry, eggs, and dairy products showed much larger gains than meat animals, although meat animals are still the most important branch of farm production in terms of the relative value of marketings.

## Increase in Purchased Products

During the 35 -year period under review, while real gross output rose 60 percent, the real value of intermediate products consumed rose 260 percent. The ratio of intermediate products to gross output, both measured in 1939 dollars, increased from 23 percent in the 1910-14 period to approximately 43 percent in the 1945-49 period. This increase in the intermediate product ratio explains the difference between the 20 percent increase in real gross farm product and the 60 percent rise in the real value of total farm output. (See chart.)

Some intermediate products are direct purchases by one farmer from another. But the bulk are products originating in other industries, as in the case of motor fuels, or farm products which have undergone additional processing and handling in other industries as in the case of commercial feeds and seeds.

## Increasing influence of mechanization and science

The large relative increase in purchases of intermediate products by farmers can be traced mainly to the trends towards farm mechanization and scientific management. Mechanization has required increasing expenditures for motor fuel, electric light and power, and maintenance of motor vehicles and other machinery. The unit volumes of these products show a larger percentage increase in recent decades than any other types of purchased goods and services. Expenditures for operation of motor vehicles are now the second largest current expense item. Purchased electricity, while still not a major expense item, has shown a tremendous growth, paralleling the progress of farm electrification.

The increasing application of scientific advances in farm management is at the root of the other large increases in intermediate product purchases. Real outlays for commercial feeds, seeds, fertilizer and lime, insecticides, veterinary services and medicines all increased much more than the physical volume of farm output. Purchases of feed are still the largest single current farm expense, and within this category commercial feeds have become increasingly important. These scientifically balanced animal rations, based on various nonfarm ingredients as well as feed grains, are particularly important in the poultry and dairy branches of agriculture. The commercial seed business has also grown rapidly as a result of the increasing use of cover crops and new varieties of grains, especially the hybrid types.

Commercial fertilizers and lime have been applied on an increasing scale in order to offset soil depletion and support higher yields. Real purchases of insecticides have risen markedly for use in control of pests. Greater expenditures for veterinary services and modern medicines have helped raise production of livestock and livestock products.

Table 2.-Implicit Price Deflators for National Farm Product by Major Components [1939=100]


GROSS FARM PRODUCT has increased less than total value of farm output, in real terms.....

due to the rising input of purchased materials in relation to output.
Percent


Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based upon data from U. S. Department of Agricnlture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

## Improved management has paid off

It is noteworthy that the largest increases in purchases of intermediate products relative to gross output have come in periods when prices received by farmers, relative to prices paid, were favorable, especially during and immediately following the two World Wars. It is in such periods that increased outlays for intermediate products seem most assured of paying off in the form of higher net receipts. In a real sense, the relative increase in intermediate product purchases has paid off in that the real value added in the farm economy has gradually increased, over and above the intermediate product input.

If capital consumption allowances in constant dollars were likewise deducted from the real value of output, the trend of real net farm product would not be significantly different from that of the gross measure, except in the post-World War II period. Due to the large farm equipment expenditures of recent years, the real net farm product is not so high as the gross measure relative to prewar levels.

## Farm Productivity

Measures of productivity in an industry are usually derived from the relationship between the physical volume of output and the physical volume of input of one or more of the factors of production. As such, they give an indication of the changes in efficiency of the factors of production in the industry. Comparisons can be made with productivity
trends in other industries, and in the economy as a whole. Thus, the relative contribution of the industry to the growth of over-all productivity, which is the chief basis of rising standards of living and national economic strength, can be assessed.

## Utility of measure used

Most conventional productivity indexes have used some measure of the unit volume of total output as the numerator of the productivity ratio. From the point of view of resource use in the economy as a whole, however, use of the real gross product of the industry as the numerator is preferable. Just as the gross products of all the industries in the economy add up to the total gross national product, so industrial productivity measures based on the real product approach can be combined to yield, or equal, the measure of productivity in the economy as a whole. It is the deduction from the outputs of each industry of the purchases of intermediate products from other industries that eliminates duplication from the resulting product and productivity measures, and makes it possible to combine them.
The conventional productivity measures usually employ a measure of labor input as the denominator of the productivity ratio. Labor is the most important factor of production in most industries, so particular interest attaches to measures of "labor productivity." But since output is a function of the quantity and quality of all the factors of production, such a measure reflects changes in the quantity of the other factors relative to labor input, as well as changes in the joint efficiency of all factors. Therefore, in addition to measuring farm productivity as the ratio of real gross farm product to labor input, we shall also present a measure using composite factor input as the denominator.

## Ratio of real farm product to

## man-hours worked

A Bureau of Agricultural Economics series on man-hours worked was used in the labor productivity computations, since changes in the average hours worked per year are reflected, as well as changes in the numbers of persons engaged. The series relates to all types of farm workersproprietors and unpaid family workers, as well as hired hands-but is expressed in terms of man-equivalent hours. The man-hours estimates were calculated on the basis of man-hour requirements for the various types of farm production by States, beginning in 1919, combined to yield a national total, and on a U. S. basis 1910-1918. The series is annual, although the benchmark field surveys to which they are tied were made less frequently. ${ }^{3}$
The man-hours worked series shows the same general trend as the B. A. E. employment estimates, based on census and sample survey material. There is evidence of only a mild downward trend in the average hours worked per year since World War I. This result is not unreasonable since available evidence indicates that increasing mechanization has not reduced the farm work-year as much as has been the case in nonfarm industries. Actual average hours worked may have increased in certain periods due to the possibility of using tractors more intensively than draft animals. And the relative increase in certain types of farm enterprises, such as poultry and dairying, may have spread work more evenly over the year. In any case, the productivity trend obtained by using man-hour labor input is similar to that which would be obtained by using farm employment as the denominator, and is conceptually superior.
The upper panel of the chart on productivity shows the index numbers of real gross farm product per man-hour on

[^2]a logarithmic scale. A straight-line time trend, fitted to the logarithms of the index numbers indicates an average annual rate of increase of almost 1.3 percent.

This rate of growth in farm labor productivity is somewhat less than prevails in the private nonfarm economy, which is computed to be almost 2.0 percent. ${ }^{4}$ If the real value of farm commodity output had been used as the numerator of the ratio, the productivity increase would have averaged more than 3 percent a year. However, if interest is centered on the net contribution of the farm economy, the measure which excludes intermediate product purchases is the more meaningful one.

## Composite productivity in farming

Since capital and land also enter the productive process, it is worthwhile to attempt to measure the quantities of these factor inputs over the period covered. When the other factors are combined with labor input and divided into real product, a conceptually more precise measure of changes in the joint efficiency of the factors of production in farming emerges.

The real value of durable capital assets was derived from B.A.E. estimates of the total value of such assets by major types in the base period, moved by cumulating the net addi-

[^3]
## FARM PRODUCTIVITY

GROWTH in the real gross farm product per man-hour has been 1.3 percent per year......

while the GROWTH in real gross farm product per unit of combined land, labor, and capital inputs has been 0.9 percent per year.


Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based upon data from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
tions in constant (1939) dollars by major types. Net additions were obtained by deflating the B.A.E. current dollar estimates of gross capital outlays and annual depreciation charges by appropriate price indexes from the same source, and taking the differences.

It is clear that in any one year, the assumed depreciation derived from conventional depreciation rates applied to the existing capital at the beginning of the period is only an approximation to actual physical wear, tear, and obsolescence. Over a period of years, however, it should result in a fair approximation to capital consumption. Estimates of the constant dollar value of total farm inventories involved only the cumulation of the net change, in constant dollars, from the base period total value.

The constant dollar value of farm land was obtained by moving the total value in the base period by the acreage of farm lands as reported by the Census of Agriculture. This series, which does not reflect the effect of shifts among different types of land of varying relative value, has increased by more than one-fourth over the four decades. Since most of the increase has come not in cropland, but in relatively lower value pasture land, the real increase was probably less, although data are not at hand to refine the estimates.

## Capital assets up a fourth

During the period between 1910-14 and 1945-49, the real value of reproducible farm capital assets increased by almost one-fourth. Within the category, trends are divergent. Farm inventories showed little net change over the period, as the steady decline in numbers of horses and mules offset a net increase in the inventory items other than work stock. Farm structures increased by less than 10 percent.

The big increase came in farm machinery and motor vehicles, which rose by almost 120 percent. The farm machinery portion increased by almost 50 percent, while the real value of motor vehicles climbed from a negligible quantity at the beginning of the period to more than onethird of the combined constant dollar value of the subgroup. The trend in the real value of motor vehicles is roughly paralleled by the increase in numbers. In contrast to negligible numbers prior to World War I, by 1949 there were 5.3 million automobiles on farms, use of which is partly for business purposes, 3.5 million tractors, and 2.1 million trucks.

The computations of the real value of farm capital assets and land are approximations, but the important fact is established that the quantities of capital and land per unit of labor input increased significantly over the period. The index numbers of the three types of factor input were combined by the relative income accruing to labor, capital and land in the period 1940-49, when demand was at a generally high level. Labor income (including the imputed wages of farm proprietors, as distinct from their net land rents and profits) accounted for about two-thirds of the total. The remaining portion split almost evenly between capital return and net land rents.

## Trend in composite productivity

Real gross farm product divided by composite factor input is shown in the lower panel of the chart. Since labor input is the dominating factor, the year-to-year fluctuations appear similar to those in the farm labor productivity curve. However, the trend line fitted to the logs of the composite productivity index numbers shows a significantly smaller rate of increase- 0.9 percent a year-compared with 1.3 percent in the case of farm labor productivity. This lower trend is the corrolary to the fact that combined real property input per man-hour in farming increased by more than 60 percent over the period. If land input actually increased less than the measure used in this computation, the true productivity ratio would show a somewhat larger rate of increase.

Table 3.-National Farm Product in Constant Dollars

| Item | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |  | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 191 |  | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |  | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total value of farm output | 7,080 | 7,210 | 7,38 |  | 7,481 | 7,719 | 7,808 | 7,636 | 7,629 | 7,875 | 7,8 |  | 7,571 | 7,399 | 7,914 | 8,213 | 8,309 | 8,30 |  | 8,604 8, | 8,720 | 8,768 |
| Cash receipts from farm marketings and CCC loans. | 5,250 | 5,559 | 5,60 |  | 5, 721 | 5, 515 | 5,984 | 5,977 | 5,577 | 6,058 | 6,2 |  | 5,611 | 6,095 | 6, 204 | 6,532 | 6, 845 | 6,61 |  | 8,834 7, | 7,147 | 6,977 |
| Products consumed on farms where |  | 1,166 | , |  | , 147 | 1,158 | 1,168 | 1,146 | 1,169 | 1,181 | 1,2 |  | 1,184 | 1,141 | 1,164 | 1,148 | 1,163 | 1,167 |  | 1,183 | 1,163 | , 107 |
| Net change in ail farm inventories- |  | -81 |  |  | 32 | ${ }^{1} 158$ | 59 | ${ }^{1,146}$ | 1, 267 | 10 | -2 |  | ${ }^{1} 184$ | -476 | ${ }_{-85}$ | ${ }^{1} 185$ | -327 | -10 |  | -43 | -221 | 50 |
| Gross rental value of farm homes. | 557 | 566 | 57 |  | 581 | 589 | 597 | 605 | 616 | 626 |  | 632 | 640 | 639 | 631 | 628 | 628 | 62 |  | 30 | 631 | 4 |
| Less: Value of intermediate products con- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,747 | 1,634 | 1,809 |  | 1, 814 | 1, 1,228 | 1,806 | 1,924 | 1,990 | $\xrightarrow{2,325} 1$ | ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 291 | 2,369 | 2, 3281 | 2,354 | 2, 1,665 | 2, 1,895 | 2, 26 |  |  | 1, ${ }^{2,728}$ | 2, 2,064 |
| Gross rents paid to nonfarm landlord | 575 | 587 | 59 |  | , 612 | 623 | 638 | 648 | 660 | 676 |  | 694 | 717 | 741 | 715 | 706 | 717 | 73 |  | 752 | 775 | 798 |
| Equals: Gross national farm product | 5, 333 | 5,576 | 5,57 |  | 3, 629 | 5,868 | 6,002 | 5,712 | 5,639 | 5,550 | -5,5 | 3405 | 5,202 | 5, 077 | 5,560 | 5,842 | 5,714 | 5,71 |  | 5,930 5 | 5,992 | 5,906 |
| Item | 1929 | 1930 | 31 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 |
| tal value of farm output. | 8, 821 | 8,409 | 9, 198 | 8,796 | 8,867 | 7,657 | 8,545 | 98, 120 | 9,297 | 9,491 | 9, 839 | 9,994 | 10, 687 | 11, 629 | 11, 362 | 11, 508 | 11,419 1 | 11, 809 | 11,700 | 12,284 | 12, 154 | 12,720 |
| Cash receipts from farm marketings and CCC loans. | 7,173 | 6,793 | 6,836 | 6,757 | 7,199 | 6,841 | 6,241 | 6,991 | 6,939 | 7,510 | 7,879 | 7,889 | 9 8,572 | 9, 217 | 9,671 | 9,959 | 9, 936 | 10, 163 | 10,300 | 10, 140 | 10, 637 | 0,734 |
| Products consumed on farms where produced |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,075 | 1,154 | 1179 | 1.08 | 1, |  |
| Net change in all farm inventories.- | -108 |  | +550 | +185 | -236 | -997 | + 540 | ${ }_{-638}$ | +598 | +155 | $\begin{array}{r}1, \\ +97 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +282 |  | +669 |  | -191 | -219 | -151 | -442 | +37 | -240 | +240 |
| Gross rental value of farm homes |  | 641 | 9 | 33 | 622 | 614 | 609 | 609 | 610 | 613 | 619 | 626 | 637 | 639 | 638 | 634 | 627 | 643 | , |  | 01 | 714 |
| Less: Value of intermediate products consumed, total | 2,832 | 2,801 | 2,685 | 2,614 | 2,655 | 2,572 | 2,629 | 2,817 | 2,913 | 2,918 | 3,231 | 3,561 | 3,727 | 4,173 | 4, 358 | 4,465 | 4,770 | 5,036 | 5,271 | 1 5,266 | 5,425 | 5,755 |
| Intermediate products other than rents. | 2,002 | 1,953 | 1,816 | 1,736 | 1,793 | 1,713 | 1,756 | 1,951 | 2, 042 | 2, 033 | 2,340 | 2,675 | 5 2,840 | 3,293 | 3,485 | 3,607 | 3,910 | 4, 165 | 4, 381 | 4,361 | 4, 51 | 4, 831 |
| Gross rents paid to nonfarm landlords. <br> Discrepancy | 830 50 |  | 869 | ${ }_{235}^{878}$ |  |  |  |  | 71 |  |  |  |  | ( $\begin{gathered}880 \\ -78\end{gathered}$ | 873 <br> -77 | 858 -11 |  | 871 -73 | $\begin{aligned} & 890 \\ & -64 \end{aligned}$ | -24 | +26 | $\begin{array}{r}924 \\ +54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Equals: Gross national farm product | 5,934 | 5,510 | 6, 333 | 5,947 | 6,096 | 4,988 | 5,868 | 5,258 | 6, 343 | 6, 521 | 6,587 | 6,605 | 5 7,021 | 7,534 | 7,081 | 7, 054 | 6, 672 | 6,846 | 6, 493 | 3 7,042 | 6,70 | 6,911 |

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

It might be objected that from the production angle, the real gross rental value of farm dwellings should not be counted as farm product, and that real gross rents paid to nonfarm landlords should be counted as originating in farming, since the capital and land on which the rents are paid are employed in the farm production process. To some extent, the two items are offsetting. To the extent, they are not, the movements of the real farm product and productivity based on the alternative concept are but little different, and show only a slightly higher time trend. The data in table 3 make possible the alternative computation.

## Reasons for farm productivity gains

The root of increasing productivity, or efficiency of the factors of production, lies primarily in advancing knowledge, the application of that knowledge to production equipment and processes, and the spreading adoption of improved technologies. In farming as in other industry, productivity gains are closely related to increasing expenditures of time and money for research and development activities, and the rate of adoption of new methods and machines by farmers as a result of formal or informal educational activities. The research, development and educational activities may or may not originate within the industry itself.

Technological changes in farming can be grouped under three heads: improvements in land utilization designed to offset or reverse the tendency towards declining quality of land; improvements in capital through the introduction of new types and models of machinery, equipment and plant; and improvements in the quality of farm labor (largely management) as evidenced not only by adoption of, and adaptation to, improved land and capital technology, but also by the adoption of better crop and livestock production processes, and organization of the farm enterprise generally. It is impossible to isolate the contribution of each of the factors to the over-all increase in productivity, but a few of the outstanding technological advances can be mentioned. ${ }^{5}$

[^4]Farming differs from non-extractive industries in that some of the technological advances are required to offset a tendency towards deterioration in the quality of land as soils are depleted and farming is extended to inherently less productive lands. In recent years, crop rotation systems, contour farming and terracing, and use of green-manure crops as well as fertilizer and lime have become increasingly prevalent.

Increases in efficiency of farm producers' durable equipment have been striking. The period under review encompasses the rise of the mechanical-power phase of the revolution in farm machinery which began more than a century ago. This has been associated with the replacement of horses and mules by tractors which have been improved steadily in usefulness. Other types of farm machinery have also been improved greatly in speed, durability, economy and other respects. Most types have been redesigned for integral use with tractors, and completely new types introduced. The contribution of the automobile and truck to speeding up the transportation job both on the farm, and from farm to market, is also significant.

Farm management and labor have likewise increased in efficiency. Not only have they increased their skills with regard to use of farm equipment and in land utilization practices, but they have adopted various other scientific advances which have increased farm production relative to factor input. Improved varieties of crops, such as hybrid corn, have increased crop yields. Improved breeding and feeding of livestock have increased the output of animal products per unit of input. Pests, and animal and crop diseases, have been subject to greater control. In some cases, changes in the size and organization of the farm have reduced overhead charges per unit of output.

The record of farm productivity gains is a significant one. As in the past, it is the growth in farm productivity which makes possible the diversion of an increasing proportion of the resources of the economy to nonfarm production, with a consequent continuation of the upward trend in standards of living which has characterized the American economy.

# Public and Private Debt in 1950 

THE rise in total public and private debt during 1950 was $\$ 38$ billion-an amount far exceeding net additions to debt outstanding in any former peacetime or mobilization year. Unlike most other years in the past two decades, however, the expansion was almost wholly confined to the private debt category. Total net private debt amounted to $\$ 245$ billion on December 31, 1950, $\$ 36$ billion (or 17 percent) above net outstandings at the end of 1949. There was little change in the Federal Government debt position during the year, but a continuing addition was made to the outstanding obligations of State and local governments. As a result of the large increase in private debt, the proportion of total net debt represented by public obligations had declined to 49 percent at the end of 1950 . (This proportion may be compared to the 65 percent reached during the war.)
The magnitude of the rise in private indebtedness during 1950 may be compared to changes in other measures of economic activity. The gross national product advanced from $\$ 257$ billion in 1949 to $\$ 283$ billion in 1950. More significantly, a comparison between the fourth quarters of 1949 and 1950 shows a rise of about one-fifth. Disposable personal income, plus retained corporate earnings in the fourth quarter of 1950 had expanded 20 percent above the fourth quarter of 1949 level of $\$ 194$ billion (annual rates).
In order to assess properly the significance of changes in the debt structure, complete balance sheet data would be necessary. However, the rapid growth in private indebtedness during 1950 may be viewed in connection with partial

[^5]
## Net Public and Private Debt, by Major Components, End of Calendar Year



[^6]indications of other balance sheet changes such as the year's growth of $\$ 8$ billion in liquid assets (cash, checking and savings deposits, and U. S. Government securities). Also, individuals and business made gross acquisitions of almost $\$ 50$ billion in new homes, plant and equipment, and additional business inventories.

The computed average interest rate on gross public and private debt remained stable from 1949 to 1950. A longrun comparison worth noting is that despite a debt aggregate more than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ times as great as in 1929, total interest payments are only one-fifth larger. Computed average interest rates on both public and private debt have been roughly halved since 1929.

## Corporate liabilities lead expansion

Among the major components of private debt, the largest increase-both absolute and relative-occurred in corporate short-term liabilities. The rise in urban mortgage credit accelerated, while expansions of varying degree were recorded in other categories of private debt. An apparent exception in the case of farm production credit is explained by the lessened need for Commodity Credit Corporation price support loan activity during 1950 as a result of rising farm prices.

## Federal debt rise delayed

The upturn in Federal Government net debt, initiated in 1949, was held to a negligible amount during 1950 and even reversed in the first six months of this year because of larger-than-expected revenues and the lag in actual defense expenditures. At the end of December 1950 Federal net debt amounted to $\$ 219$ billion; by the end of last June, a reduction of roughly $\$ 3$ billion had been accomplished. In the absence of adequate new revenue legislation, however, steadily increasing defense expenditures will necessitate deficit financing and additions to the public debt during the coming year.

## State and local government debt up

The increase of over $\$ 2$ billion in the net indebtedness of State and local governments was about evenly divided between the two government levels. The year's increase in State government debt can be traced to deficit operations reported by 40 States in 1950. This condition is primarily a reflection of increased commitments to local governments, large-scale highway and institutional construction, pay raises, higher material costs, and expanded public welfare assistance programs.

However, pressure of increased costs fell more heavily on the local levels of government where limited taxing authority handicapped the search for new sources of revenue. Consequently, local governments have pressed for increased Stateaid and enabling legislation which would expand their taxing powers. As a result of State response to local problems, the debt increase for States in fiscal year 1950 amounted to 35 percent, while only a 7 percent expansion was reported by local governments. Within the local government level,

Tables 1 and 2.-Public and Private Debt (Net and Gross), End of Calendar Year, 1945-50 ${ }^{1}$ [Billions of dollars]

| End of year | Public and private, total | Public |  |  | Private |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Federal | State and local | Total | Corporate |  |  | Individual and noncorporate |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Long-term | Short-term | Total | Mortgage |  | Nonmortgage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Farm | Nonfarm ${ }^{3}$ | Farm ${ }^{3}$ | Nonfarm ${ }^{4}$ |
| Table 1.-Net Public and Private Debt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945 | 407.3 | 266.5 | 252.7 | 13.7 | 140.8 | 85.3 | 38.3 | 47.0 | 55.5 | 4.7 | 27.9 | 2.5 | 20.5 |
| 1946 | 398.8 | 243.3 | 229.7 | 13.6 | 155.5 | 93.5 | 41.3 | 52.2 | 62.0 | 4.8 | 33.6 | 2.8 | 20.9 |
| 1947 | 419.5 | 237.7 | 223.3 | 14. 4 | 181.8 | 108. 9 | 46.1 | 628 | 72.9 | 49 | 401 | 3.5 | 24.4 |
| 1948 | 435.3 | 232.7 | 216.5 | 16. 2 | 202.6 | 117.8 | 52.5 | 653 | 84.8 | 5.1 | 46.6 | 5.5 | 27.7 |
| 1949. | 445.6 | 236.7 | 218.6 | 18.1 | 208.9 | 114.7 | 55.4 | 59.3 | 94.2 | 5.4 | 51.9 | 6.4 | 30.5 |
| 1950. | 484.0 | 239.1 | 218.7 | 20.4 | 244.9 | 135.0 | 58.2 | 76.8 | 109.9 | 5.8 | 61.1 | 6.1 | 36.9 |
| Table 2.-Gross Public and Private Debt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945 | 464.2 | 309.2 | 292.6 | 16.6 | 155.0 | 99.5 | 45.3 | 54.2 | 55.5 | 4.7 | 27.9 | 2.5 | 20.5 |
| 1946. | 459.4 | 288.1 | 272.1 | 15.9 | 171.3 | 109.3 | 48.4 | 60.9 | 62.0 | 4.8 | 33.6 | 2.8 | 20.9 |
| 1947 | 487.7 | 286.6 | 2698 | 168 | 201.1 | 128.2 | 55.0 | 73.2 | 72.9 | 4.9 | 40.1 | 3.5 | 24.4 |
| 1948 | 500.2 | 276.7 | 258.0 | 18.7 | 223.5 | 138. 7 | 62.8 | 75.9 | 84.8 | 5.1 | 46.6 | 5.5 | 27.7 |
| 1949 | 516.7 | 287.0 | 266.1 | 20.9 | 229.7 | 135.5 | 66.4 | 69.1 | 94.2 | 5.4 | 51.9 | 6.4 | 30.5 |
| 1950.... | 558.7 | 290.0 | 266.4 | 23.6 | 268.7 | 158.8 | 69.9 | 88.9 | 209.9 | 5.8 | 61.0 | 6.2 | 36.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Data for State and local governments are for June 30 of each year. Components will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
${ }^{2}$ Data are for noncorporate borrowers only. (See table 6.)
${ }^{2}$ Comprises non real-estate farm debt contracted for productive purposes and owed to institutional lenders (includes C. C. C. loans.)
the most marked rise occurred in the debt of school districts, reflecting primarily the construction of new facilities to provide for the increasing population in the school-age groups.

## Corporate debt increase accompanies business expansion

At the end of 1950, total corporate net debt amounted to $\$ 135$ billion, $\$ 20$ billion more than a year earlier. Of this increase, about $\$ 3$ billion represented the net addition to long-term debt-a moderate expansion, considering the huge volume of new investment in plant and equipment during the year.

The remainder of the year's increase in net corporate debt- $\$ 17$ billion-represented expanded trade payables, short-term bank loans, Federal income tax liability, and miscellaneous liability and accrual accounts. Roughly onethird of the expansion was due to larger Federal income tax liabilities, occasioned not only by rising profits but also by higher tax rates and the excess profits tax imposed in the second half of the year. Another important factor was the growth in trade payables and inventory loans from banks accompanying the addition of $\$ 7 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ billion to corporate inventory holdings.

4 Comprises debt incurred for commercial (nonfarm), financial and consumer purposes, including debt owed by farmers for financial and consumer purposes.
Sources: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Office of Business Economics.
Despite the magnitude of corporate indebtedness at the end of 1950, aggregate indications point to a favorable financial condition. Corporate holdings of liquid assets are the highest on record, net working capital position is still improving, and the sustained volume of corporate profits after taxes has been sufficient to maintain a satisfactory dividend record and finance a substantial portion of investment and working capital requirements. Also, it is expected that any private financing difficulties in connection with the progressing defense program will be alleviated by direct or indirect Government assistance.

## Nonfarm mortgage debt climbs steeply

A $\$ 10$ billion expansion, almost twice the 1949 increase, took place in the residential and commercial real estate mortgage field during 1950. The spectacular $\$ 21$ billion outlay for new private construction in 1950 was the culmination of a building boom made possible by the availability of materials, high incomes, large holdings of liquid assets, and exceptionally easy credit terms. Measures by the Federal Government to restrain inflationary pressures and reduce the volume of nonessential construction have affected real estate credit in 1951.

Table 3.-Gross and Net Federal Government Debt, End of Calendar Year, 1945-50
[Millions of dollars]

| End of year | Gross debt |  |  |  |  |  |  | Duplicating debt |  |  |  |  |  | Net debt |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Federal Governmentand Federal agency, total | Federal Government |  |  |  |  | Federal agency ${ }^{2}$ | Federal Governmentand Federal agency, total | Federal Government securities held by Federal agencies and trust funds | Federal agency securities ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | Federal Governmentand Federal agency, total | Federal Government | Federal agency |
|  |  | Total | Interest bearing |  |  | Noninterest bearing 1 |  |  |  |  |  | H |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | Public issues | Special issues |  |  |  |  | Total | U.S. Treasury | trust funds | Federal agencies |  |  |  |
| 1945. | 292, 599 | 278, 114 | 275, 693 | 255, 693 | 20,000 | 2,421 | 14,485 | 39,857 | 27,041 | 12, 816 | 11,775 | (4) | 1,041 | 252,742 | 251,073 | 1,669 |
| 1946. | 272, 147 | 259, 149 | 257, 649 | 233,064 | 24,585 | 1,500 | 12,998 | 42,398 | 30,913 | 11, 485 | 10,693 | (4) | 792 | 229, 749 | 228, 236 | 1,513 |
| 1947 | 269, 753 | 256,900 | 254, 205 | 225, 250 | 28,955 | 2,695 | 12,853 | 46,435 | 34,352 | 12,083 | 11,840 | (4) | 243 | 223,318 | 222, 548 | 770 |
| 1948 | 257, 994 | 252, 800 | 250, 580 | 218, 866 | 31, 714 | 2, 220 | 5,194 | 41,510 | 37,317 | 4, 193 | 3,953 | (4) | 240 | 216, 484 | 215, 483 | 1,001 |
| 1949 | 266, 067 | 257, 130 | 255,019 | 221, 123 | 33, 896 | 2, 111 | 8,937 | 47, 483 | 39,346 | 8, 137 | 7, 304 | (4) | 833 | 218, 584 | 217, 784 | 800 |
| 1950 | 266,415 | 256, 708 | 254, 283 | 220, 576 | 33, 707 | 2,425 | ${ }_{(6)}^{9,707}$ | 47,713 | 39,197 40,958 | 8,516 | 8,470 | (4) | (5) 46 | 218,702 | 217, 511 | (5), 191 |
| 1951 (June 30) | (5) | 255, 222 | 252, 852 | 218, 199 | 34,653 | 2,370 | ${ }^{(6)}$ | (5) | 40,958 | $\left.{ }^{5}\right)$ | 9,097 | $\left.{ }^{5}\right)$ | (5) | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 214, 264 | ${ }^{(5)}$ |

[^7][^8]Table 4.-Gross and Net State and Local Government Debt, June 30, 1945-50
[Millions of dollars]

| End of fiscal year | Gross debi |  |  |  |  |  |  | Duplicating debt ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Net debt |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | State and local, total ${ }^{1}$ | State |  | Local |  |  |  | State and local, total | State |  |  | Local |  |  | State and local, total | State | Local |
|  |  |  | Total | County | $\begin{gathered} \text { City and } \\ \text { town- } \\ \text { ship } \end{gathered}$ | School district | Special district |  | Total | Sinking funds | Trust, ete., funds | Total | Sinking funds | Trust, etc., funds |  |  |  |
| 1945 | 16,589 | 2, 425 | 14, 164 | 1,545 | 8. 589 | 1,363 | 2,667 | 2,864 | 1,046 | 175 | 871 | 1, 818 | 960 | 858 | 13,725 | 1,379 | 12,346 |
| 1946 | 15,922 | 2,358 | 13, 564 | 1,417 | 8,267 | 1,283 | 2,597 | 2, 349 | 1, 754 | 141 | 613 | 1,595 | 869 | 726 | 13, 573 | 1, 604 | 11,969 |
| 1947. | 16, 825 | 2,978 | 13,847 | 1, 481 | 8,275 | 1,355 | 2, 736 | 2, 428 | 804 | 144 | 660 | 1,624 | 860 | 764 | 14, 397 | 2,174 | 12, 223 |
| 1948. | 18, 702 | 3, 722 | 14, 980 | 1, 408 | 9,135 | 1,560 | 2,877 | 2, 476 | 851 | 154 | 697 | 1,625 | 847 | 778 | 16, 226 | 2, 871 | 13, 355 |
| 1949 | 20, 875 | 4,024 | 16,851 | 1,603 | 9,806 | 2,147 | 3,295 | 2, 726 | 970 | 151 | 819 | 1,756 | 868 | 888 | 18, 149 | 3,054 | 15, 095 |
| 1950 | 23, 647 | 5,323 | 18,324 | 1, 666 | 10,444 | 2,710 | 3,504 | 3,260 | 1,190 | 250 | 940 | 2,070 | 985 | 1, 085 | 20,387 | 4,133 | 16, 254 |
| 1 Includes State loans to local units. <br> ${ }^{9}$ Comprises State and local government securities held by State and local governments. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Office of Business Economics. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 5.—Gross and Net Corporate Debt, End of Calendar Year, 1945-50

| End of year | All corporations |  |  |  |  | Rail way corporations |  |  |  |  | Nonrail way corporations |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Longterm ${ }^{1}$ | Short-term ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Total | Longterm ${ }^{1}$ | Short-term ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Total | Longterm ${ }^{1}$ | Short-term ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | Notes and accounts payable | Other |  |  | Total | Notes and accounts payable | Other |  |  | Total | Notes and accounts payable | Other |
|  | Gross Corporate Debt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945 | 99, 523 | 45,321 | 54, 202 | 25,718 | 28, 484 | 15, 411 | 11,874 | 3,537 | 881 | 2,656 | 84, 112 | 33,447 | 50, 665 | 24,837 | 25, 828 |
| 1946 | 109, 292 | 48, 435 | 60, 857 | 31, 667 | 29, 190 | 13, 714 | 10, 877 | 2,837 | 799 | 2,038 | 95, 578 | 37, 558 | 58, 020 | 30, 868 | 27, 152 |
| 1947 | 128, 157 | 54,988 | 73,169 | 37, 676 | 35, 493 | 14, 173 | 11, 169 | 3,004 | 904 | 2,100 | 113, 984 | 43,819 | 70, 165 | 36, 772 | 33, 393 |
| 1948 | 138, 738 | 62, 808 | 75,930 | 39,349 | 36, 581 | 13, 995 | 11, 124 | 2,871 | 872 | 1,999 | 124, 743 | 51,684 | 73, 059 | 38,477 | 34,582 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1949 . \\ & 1950 \end{aligned}$ | 135, 474 | 66, 372 | 69, 102 | 35,633 | 33, 469 | 13, 710 | 11, 244 | 2,466 | 769 | 1,697 | 121, 764 | 55, 128 | 66, 636 | 34, 864 | 31, 772 |
|  | 158,860 | 69,915 | 88, 945 | 44, 505 | 44, 440 | 13, 927 | 10,883 | 3,044 | 913 | 2,131 | 144, 933 | 59, 032 | 85,901 | 43, 592 | 42, 309 |
|  | Duplicating Corporate Debt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945 | 14, 231 | 6,999 | 7,232 | 4, 264 | 2,968 | 1,485 | 1,099 | 386 | 124 | 262 | 12, 746 | 5,900 | 6, 846 | 4, 140 | 2,706 |
| 1946 | 15,754 | 7,092 | 8,662 | 5,256 | 3,406 | 807 | , 467 | 340 | 111 | 229 | 14,947 | 6,625 | 8, 322 | 5,145 | 3,177 |
| 1947. | 19,275 | 8,902 | 10,373 | 6,247 | 4,126 | 1,499 | 1, 172 | 327 | 126 | 201 | 17, 776 | 7,730 | 10,046 | 6,121 | 3, 925 |
| 1948. | 20,975 | 10, 322 | 10,653 | 6,535 | 4,118 | 1,496 | 1,205 | 291 | 121 | 170 | 19, 479 | 9,117 | 10, 362 | 6, 414 | 3,948 |
| 19491950 | 20,786 | 10,949 | 9,837 | 5,919 | 3,918 | 1,486 | 1,224 | 262 | 107 | 155 | 19,300 | 9,725 | 9, 575 | 5, 812 | 3,763 |
|  | 23, 922 | 11, 741 | 12, 181 | 7,394 | 4,787 | 1,623 | 1,328 | 295 | 127 | 168 | 22, 299 | 10,413 | 11, 886 | 7,267 | 4,619 |
|  | Net Corporate Debt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945 | 85, 292 | 38, 322 | 46,970 | 21,454 | 25,516 | 13,926 | 10, 775 | 3, 151 | 757 | 2, 394 | 71,366 | 27, 547 | 43, 819 | 20,697 | 23, 122 |
| 1946. | 93, 338 | 41,343 | 52, 195 | 26,411 | 25,784 | 12,907 | 10, 410 | 2, 497 | 688 | 1,809 | 80, 631 | 30, 933 | 49, 698 | 25, 723 | 23, 975 |
| 1947. | 108, 882 | 46, 086 | 62, 796 | 31, 429 | 31, 367 | 12, 674 | 9, 997 | 2,677 | 778 | 1,889 | 96, 208 | 36, 089 | 60, 119 | 30, 651 | 29,468 |
| 1948 | 117, 763 | 52, 486 | 65, 277 | 32, 814 | 32, 4 ¢ 3 | 12, 499 | 9.919 | 2,580 | 751 | 1, 829 | 105, 264 | 42, 567 | 62, 697 | 32, 063 | 30,634 |
| 1949 | 114, 688 | 55, 423 | 59, 265 | 29,714 | 29,551 | 12, 224 | 10, 020 | 2,204 | 662 | 1,542 | 102, 464 | 45, 403 | 57, 061 | 29,052 | 28, 009 |
| 1950 | 134, 938 | 58, 174 | 76,764 | 37,111 | 39,653 | 12, 304 | 9, 555 | 2,749 | 786 | 1,963 | 122,634 | 48,619 | 74, 015 | 36,325 | 37,690 |

Long-term debt is defined as having an original maturity of 1 year or more from date of
Lissue; short-term debt as having an original maturity of less than 1 year. issue; short-term debt as having an original maturity of less than 1 year.
Life insurance companies were the greatest single source of funds in 1950-expanding mortgage portfolios by $\$ 3$ billion. Mutual and commercial banks together added $\$ 3.5$ billion to their holdings, while savings and loan associations, the largest single holders of 1-4 family residential mortgages, increased their investments by $\$ 2.1$ billion.

## Farm debt continues upward

The postwar farm mortgage debt increase continued through 1950 at an accelerating pace; the 8 percent expansion during the year raised the total outstanding to $\$ 5.8$ billion. Factors in the farm mortgage market in 1950 were increased turnover (indicated by an upturn in the volume of farm sales and mortgage recordings) and higher prices for farm land. An important limitation in new debt formation is the strong income and liquid asset position of farmers-approximately 40 percent of farm sales in 1950 were on an all-cash basis. Forced mortgage liquidation by foreclosure or involuntary sales remained at a low level.

A total of $\$ 6.1$ billion in production loan credit was outstanding against farmers at the close of 1950 , reflecting a

Sources: U. S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue; Interstate Commerce Commission; U. S.
5 percent decline from the previous year. Excluding Commodity Credit Corporation loans and guarantees, the remainder represents the credit extended to farmers and cooperatives by commercial banks and farm credit agencies. These outstandings advanced from $\$ 41 / 2$ billion at the close of 1949 to over $\$ 5$ billion in 1950, rising 16 percent.

Commodity Credit Corporation loans and guarantees are not debt in the usual sense, since the loans are nonrecourse in form and arise in connection with price-support activity by the Government. Price-support loans outstanding dropped $\$ 1$ billion during 1950, reflecting higher prices for farm products.
The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that farm consumer indebtedness totaled about $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion at the close of 1950 (such credit is included in the consumer debt category in this study). Short-term debt for both consumption and production purposes climbed noticeably as farmers made larger use of credit in financing such working capital assets and durable goods as machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, building materials, livestock, and home furnishings and equipment.

## Noncorporate commercial debt shows marked gain

In the noncorporate, nonfarm sector, commercial debt rose 27 percent above the 1949 level in registering a $\$ 2$ billion gain. This series (table 7) represents bank commercial and industrial loans to noncorporate businesses, overdrafts, and loans to institutional borrowers. (Trade payables carried on the books of noncorporate business firms are not included because of the lack of basic data.)

Generally speaking, noncorporate businesses use shortterm borrowings primarily to finance working capital requirements. In this regard it is interesting to note that a $\$ 1.6$ billion debt addition was accompanied by a $\$ 2.7$ billion expansion in inventory book value. Institutional borrowers (building and loan associations, credit unions, clubs, churches, etc.) also made sizable additions to their short-term debt in 1950 .

## Security loans rise

Loans to purchase or carry securities mounted rapidly dur ing 1950, reaching $\$ 4.2$ billion at the end of the year (an increase of 20 percent). This rise in security loans outstanding can be attributed to buoyant market conditions and the low margin requirements in force during most of 1949 and all of 1950. While the expansion during 1950 was quite rapid, the total at the end of the year was still only about half of the level reached in 1945.

Loans by banks on stock collateral and extension of credit by brokers and dealers are controlled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under regulations U and T. As part of a flexible credit control program, the Board of Governors raised margin requirements to 100 percent in January 1946, in order to curb speculative activity in
the face of postwar inflationary tendencies. In the ensuing year outstanding loans were cut in half. As inflationary pressures abated, margin requirements were dropped to 75 percent in 1947 and lowered to 50 percent in 1949. Early this year and in line with a more stringent credit policy, the Board reimposed the 75 percent requirement.

Policy loans of life insurance companies increased during 1950, bringing total loans at $\$ 2.4$ billion up 24 percent from the $\$ 1.9$ billion outstanding at the beginning of the postwar period. This expansion has been attributed to increased policy ownership and larger accumulated loan values, rather than to any significant increase in distress borrowing. Larger repayments of old loans have of course been an offsetting factor. New policy loans in 1950 totaling $\$ 518$ million were substantially offset by repayments and maturity retirements of $\$ 344$ million.

## Consumer credit continues upward

Expanding for the seventh successive year, consumer credit reached $\$ 20$ billion in 1950, registering a 20 percent gain over the previous year. The $\$ 31 / 3$ billion added to consumer debt during 1950 was the largest absolute gain ever recorded. Installment credit increased 24 percent during the year; while the remaining forms of consumer credit advanced 12 percent.

Federal Reserve Board control of consumer installment credit was reinitiated in September 1950 and stricter terms announced a month later (Regulation W). The purpose of the regulation was to assist in the moderation of inflationary pressures and the proper allocation of production in a mobilization period. In terms of ability to pay, there is little doubt that consumers in the aggregate are well able to carry their current obligations. The present level of consumer credit outstanding is about one-tenth of disposable personal

Table 6.-Nonfarm Mortgage Debt by Borrowing and Lending Groups, by Type of Property, End of Calendar Year, 1945-50 ${ }^{1}$
[Millions of dollars]

| End of year | Residential and commercial |  |  | 1-4 family residential |  |  |  |  |  |  | Multifamily residential and commercial |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Corporate borrowers ${ }^{2}$ | Noncorporate ers | Total | Savings and loan associa- tions | Life insurance carriers | Mutual savings banks | Commercial banks | H.O.L.C. | Individuals and other | Total | Life insurance carriers | Mutual savings banks | Commercial banks | Individuals and others |
| 1945. | 31,684 | 3,830 | 27, 854 | 19,653 | 5,376 | 2,258 | 1,894 | 2,873 | 852 | 6,400 | 12,031 | 3,602 | 2,306 | 1,378 | 4,745 |
| 1946 | 37, 974 | ${ }^{4,422}$ | ${ }^{33,552}$ | 24,452 | 7.140 | 2,570 | $\stackrel{2}{2,033}$ | 4, 573 | ${ }_{6}^{636}$ | 7,500 |  | 3,790 | 2,399 | 1,960 | 5,373 |
| 1947 | 45,248 52 519 | 5,135 | 40, 413 | - 29.880 | 8,856 | 3,459 4 4925 | 2, 237 | 6,292 | 486 | $\stackrel{8,550}{9}$ | 15, 368 | 4,321 | 2, 591 | 2, 331 | 6, 125 |
| 1948 | 52,419 58,379 | 5,847 6,515 | 46,572 51,864 | - 39,13108 | 10, 1105 | 4,925 5,970 | 2,742 <br> 3,190 | 7,380 7,941 | 369 231 | $\begin{array}{r}9,410 \\ 10,160 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 17,288 19,271 | 4,918 5 5 | 3,031 3,478 4 | $\begin{array}{r}2,639 \\ \stackrel{2}{2} 795 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,700 |
| 1950 | 68, 518 | 7,452 | 61,066 | 46, 941 | 13, 725 | 8,392 | 3,850 | 9,464 | 10 | 11, 500 | 21, 577 | 6,378 | 4, 4 | 3,231 | 7, 600 |

${ }_{1}$ The data represent niortgage loans on commercial and residential property, and exclude real estate mortgage bonds. Multifamily and commercial property mortgages owed by ${ }_{2}$ The corporations and held by other nonfinancial corporations are also excluded.
outstanding, table 5 .

Sources: Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 7.-Individual and Noncorporate Debt, End of Calendar Year, 1945-50

| End of year | Farm and nonfarm total | Farm |  |  | Nonfarm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total farm | $\underset{\text { gage }^{1}}{\text { Farm mort }}$ | Farm pro-ductionloans ${ }^{2}$ | $\underset{\text { farm }}{\text { Total non- }}$ | Nonfarm mortgage |  |  | Other |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | 1-4 family | Multifamily and commercial | Total | Commercial (nonfarm) | Financial ${ }^{3}$ | Consumer |
| 1945. | 55,502 | 7,172 | 4,682 | 2,490 | 48, 330 | 27, 854 | 18,670 | 9,184 | 20,476 | 4,437 | 10,412 | 5,627 |
| 1946 | 61,995 | 7,532 | 4,777 | 2,755 | 54, 463 | 33,552 | 23, 229 | 10,323 | 20, 911 | 6,273 | 5,961 | 8,677 |
| 1947 | 72, 891 | 8,428 | 4,882 | 3,546 | 64,463 | 40,113 | 28, 381 | 11,732 | 24, 350 | 7,603 | 4, 885 | 11,862 |
| 1948 | 84, 841 | 10,613 | 5,108 | 5,505 | 74, 228 | 46, 572 | 33, 374 | 13, 198 | 27,656 | 8,087 | 5,203 | 14,366 |
| 1949. | 94, 206 | 11, 856 | 5,407 | 6,449 | 82, 350 | 51, 864 | 37, 153 | 14,711 | 30,486 | 7,632 | 6,045 | 16, 809 |
| 1950 | 109, 941 | 11,977 | 5,828 | 6,149 | 97,964 | 61,066 | 44,594 | 16,472 | 36, 898 | 9,677 | 7,124 | 20,097 |

1 Includes regular mortgages, purchase-money mortgages, and sales contracts.
${ }^{2}$ Includes agricultural loans to farmers and farmers' cooperatives by institutional lenders;
farmers' financial and consumer debt is included under the "nonfarm", categories.
brokers, and debt owed to life insurance companies by policyholders.

Sources: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
income (personal income after income taxes and other payments to Government), and one-eighth of personal holdings of liquid assets.

## TECHNICAL NOTE

The concepts employed in this study were fully discussed in the article published in the October 1950 issue of the Survey, page 13. The adjustments for duplication are self-explanatory in tables 3 and 4; duplicating corporate debt (table 5) is confined to debt owed to other members of an affiliated system. The reader is also referred to the same source for estimates for years prior to 1945 .

Estimates for 1945 through 1949 as published in the October 1950 issue have been revised in the present article because of revisions in the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation series for mortgage debt on 1-4 family nonfarm homes and in the Federal Reserve Board series for consumer credit outstanding. Neither of these revisions, which run back to 1929 in of the $\mathbf{F}$.S.L.L. T. C. revision, the effect upon the debt components in tables 1 and 2 is negligible; in the case of the F. R. B. revision, only a matter of classification in table 7 is involved (singlepayment loans of over $\$ 3,000$ by commercial banks have been excluded from consumer credit and added to unincorporated financial and commercial debt). Other revisions for recent years have resulted from the incorporation of additional basic data.

The Business Situation<br>(Continued from p. 12)

overall deficit of the ERP countries with the United States from rising as fast as the increased requirements would otherwise suggest.

A geographic breakdown of these developments discloses that while a large part of the additional dollar requirements are originating in the United Kingdom, the increased dollar expenditures by the United States are more likely to benefit the European continent.

Government aid to Europe, other than military, increased slightly from the preceding quarter. The second quarter disbursements of $\$ 600$ million were at a considerably higher rate, however, than the amounts likely to be disbursed during the current year from unexpended (but allocated) funds from previous years' appropriations and the new appropriations authorized by the House and Senate. Consequently, the aid disbursements are likely to decline soon below the second quarter rate of the deficit on goods and services other than military of nearly $\$ 2$ billion.

Thus, new adjustments in the transactions between Europe and the United States will be required as economic aid is reduced, and alternative means of securing goods are developed.

## Increased outflow of capital finances Canadian deficit

The rising surplus on goods and services with Canada was financed largely by an increased outflow of private United States capital. Most of this increase consisted of loans and was induced by credit restrictions and the resulting rising interest rates in Canada, which led borrowers in that country to look to the United States for funds. Since these credit restrictions can also be expected to reduce the demand for imports from the United States, the Canadian deficit can be expected to decline and the form of financing which was available during the second quarter may not have to be relied upon in the future.

Large military purchases by Canada in the United States, unless they are offset by similar purchases by the United States in Canada, may prevent this favorable development.

## Latin American deficit less basic

The Latin American deficit, aside from that part which is caused by the lower imports of coffee during the second quarter, does not appear to be so basic as that of Europe. Latin America has been a major beneficiary of the large rise in demand for, and prices of, raw materials and foodstuffs in the past year, and even the price declines during the last months are unlikely to affect the total dollar earnings of these countries. The rise in United States exports, particularly to countries which recently relaxed exchange restrictions, may continue so long as the goods are available here or until such higher exports again induce exchange stringencies. It is not impossible, however, that even in some of these countries inventories of imported goods will accumulate before a
tightening of exchange restrictions becomes necessary, thus inducing a "normal," or market, decline in the demand for imports from the United States.

## Sterling area may have small deficit

It appears that all the expected changes in exports, imports and Government aid will result in a decline of the surplus on goods, services, and unilateral transfers of the sterling area with the United States, which amounted to $\$ 1$ billion at an annual rate during the first half of 1951, or may even create a small deficit. Additional dollar requirements arising from purchases in Canada, Cuba, and other dollar countries and from purchases of oil produced abroad by American companies will accentuate these changes in the dollar account of the sterling areas.

As in the previous experiences with rising disequilibrium in the dollar transactions of the sterling area, the known transactions directly with the United States do not altogether explain the intensity of the development. Quite regularly at such occasions the unaccounted-for payments by the sterling area rise rapidly. From the first to the second quarter of 1951, these transactions by the sterling area rose from net dollar receipts of about $\$ 156$ million to net payments of $\$ 223$ million. This compares with a net increase in the errors and omissions in the United States balance of payments with all countries by only $\$ 60$ million. A large part of this shift in the unexplained transactions of the sterling area may be due to the decline in United States purchases of wool, rubber, and tin from the first to the second quarter, which are not reflected in the actual import figures since the latter lag several months behind the purchases.

Another part may reflect hidden capital movements, although there do not appear to have been any particular reasons during that period for major shifts of capital to the United States.

More likely, however, are increased dollar payments against sterling to other countries which-as happened in 1947-required increased dollar resources to facilitate larger purchases in this country as long as the opportunity for such purchases was favorable. If this is the case, it would indicate again the sensitivity of the British dollar reserves to developments of the balance of payments in the rest of the world-not only the sterling area-resulting from the large liquid sterling assets held by countries outside the sterling area as monetary reserves and commercial working balances.

Unlike in 1947 and 1949, when the change in the balance of payments of the sterling area with the United States reflected a substantial increase in the deficit of the sterling area, the change is now from a large surplus to a position not far from balance. Furthermore, rising supply stringencies in the United States may again reduce exports to the sterling area countries and curtail the demand for dollars by other countries. In fact, the continued high imports by the United States coupled with a rising scarcity of goods available for commercial exports may create in the not too far distant future a new surplus in the balance of payments of foreign countries with the United States, enabling them again to build up their gold and dollar reserves.


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

Data subsequent to July 1951 for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the Surver.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | Septem- | October | November | Decem. ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

omercial and miscellaneous
${ }^{5}$ Revised.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Quarterly estimates of national income, gross national product, and personal income and monthly estimates of personal income have been revised beginning 1948; for these revisions and for earlier revisions (covering data for 1946-47), see tables $41,43,45$, and 48 in part $V$ of the National Income Supplement to the SURVET, July 1951.
ont Includes inventory valuation adjustment.
§Personal saving is excess of disposable incon
\&Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics throngh 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | December | January | Febru- ary | March | April | May | June | July |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued



Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary

o'Seasonal factors for a number of industries were fixed at 100 during 1939-42; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series.

| Unlens otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| USTRIAL PRODUCTION-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adjusted ${ }^{\prime}$--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactures-Continued ${ }_{\text {Nondurable manufactures-Continued }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and products | 173166162162 |  |  |  | ${ }_{191}^{201}$ | 197 | 192 |  |  | 214 | 212 |  | \$191 |
| Paper and pulp ---.-.-.-.-------- do |  | 181 | 194 | ${ }_{193}^{202}$ |  |  |  | 207 | 198 |  |  |  | ${ }^{-171}$ |
| Printing and publishing |  | 169 | 172 | 179 | 174 | 175 | 170 | 177 | 176 | 183 | 176 | $\begin{array}{r} 199 \\ +173 \end{array}$ |  |
| Tobaceo products | 154 | 197 | 172 | 165 | 171 | 153 | 177 | 179 | 170 | 177 | 172 | 171 | 161 |
|  | 144 | 159 | 163 | 166 | 160 | 157 | 164 | 158 | 158 | 164 | 165 | 166 | $p 157$ |
|  | 124 | 136 | 141 | 141 | 130 | 126 | 130 | 131 | 127 | 140 | 151 | 146 | D 135 |
| BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES\$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business sales (adjusted), totalt | 42.0 | 45.3 | 42.1 | ${ }_{21}^{41} 8$ | ${ }_{21}^{41.3}$ | 42.5 | 46.7 | 45.4 | 45. 2 | 43.5 | 45.6 | 44.3 | 42.5 |
|  | 20.3 | 23.0 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.1 | 21.3 | 23.2 | 22.6 | ${ }^{23.4}$ | 22.4 | 23.8 | 22.8 | 21.6 |
| Durable-goods industriest-----.-........- do | 8.7 116 | 10.1 |  | 9.7 | 9.7 114 | 9.8 115 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 11.1 | +10.7 | 9.7 |
| Wholesale trade, total | 9.0 | 12.6 9.6 | 118 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 12.3 9.6 | 12.4 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 12.1 9.6 | 9.1 |
| Durable-goods establishments .------.-.-.-. do | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Nondurable-goods establishments _-....-- do | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.8 |
|  | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 11.8 |
| Durable-goods stores...-................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Nondurable-goods stores................-do. | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.1 |
| Business inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), total $\dagger-$-.-................-- bil. of dol | 53.2 | 54.5 | 56.4 | 58.7 | 60.3 | 61.6 | 63.4 | 64.4 | 66.5 | 68.6 | 69.9 | 「70.5 | 70.7 |
|  | 29.8 | 29.9 | 30.7 | 31.8 | 33.0 | 34.1 | 34.9 | 35.5 | 36.4 | 37.8 | 38.9 | - 40.0 | 40.4 |
| Durable-goods industriest -----.-..........do | 13.9 | 13.9 | 14. 1 | 14. 4 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 18.3 | P19.0 | 19.5 |
| Nondurable-goods industriest...--.......do | 15.9 9.3 | ${ }_{9}^{16.0}$ | 16.7 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 18.3 | 18.7 11.0 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 120.2 | 20.6 | r 21.0 | 20.9 11.7 |
|  | 9. 3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 18.6 3.6 | 18.8 3 | 18.1 3 | ${ }_{4}^{11.4}$ | 1.8 4.3 | 4.5 | 1.9 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Nondurable-goods establishments--.-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.1 |
|  | 14.1 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 17.8 | 18.6 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 18.6 |
|  | 5.1 9.0 | 5.5 9.6 | 5.8 10.0 | 6.5 10.2 | 6.6 10.2 | 6.6 10.1 | 6.8 10.6 | $\begin{array}{r}17.9 \\ \hline 10.9\end{array}$ | 7.6 11.1 | 7.8 11.2 | 7.9 11.0 | 78.9 10.8 | $\begin{array}{r}78.7 \\ \hline 108\end{array}$ |
| MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value (unadjusted), total.............-mil. of dol.. | 18,682 | 22,802 | 21, 514 | 22, 832 | 21, 256 | 21, 763 | 22, 888 | 21, 808 | 24, 388 | 22, 472 | 23, 061 | 「22,375 | 19,898 |
| Durable-goods industries--.-...-......-- do | 7,951 | 9,929 | 9,536 | 10, 339 | 9, 1186 | 10,104 | 10, 174 | 9,891 | 11,597 | 10,772 | 10, 853 | r 10, 680 | 8,918 10 |
|  | 10, 731 | 12,872 | 11,979 | 12,493 | 11, 671 | 11,659 | 12,714 | 11,917 | 12,791 | 11,651 | 12, 208 | r 11, 695 | 10,980 |
| Value (adjusted), total .-.-.-.-............do... | 20, 269 | 22, 956 | 21, 154 | ${ }^{21,246}$ | 21, 112 | 21, 284 | 23, 166 | ${ }^{22,646}$ | ${ }^{23,399}$ | 22, 389 | 23, 838 |  | 21, 615 |
| Durable-goods industries, total --.-.-...-do | $\stackrel{8,670}{2}$ | 10, 060 | ${ }_{2}^{9,392}$ | 9,671 2,414 |  | 9,794 2 2981 | $\begin{array}{r}10,398 \\ \mathbf{2} 729 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,338 | 10,993 2790 | 10,532 2,703 | 11, ${ }^{2} 878$ | + 10,660 $+2,705$ | 9,748 $\mathbf{2} 490$ |
| Iron, steel, and products.-..........-do | 2, ${ }^{558}$ | ${ }^{2,471}$ | 2,345 591 | 2, 414 | 2,448 | 2,591 | $\begin{array}{r}2,729 \\ \hline 93\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2,642}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,790 \\ \hline 607\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,703 \\ \hline 159\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,823 \\ \hline 88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 2,705 \\ r \\ \hline 594\end{array}$ | 2,490 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment...-do. | 924 | 1,129 | ${ }_{1} 1116$ | 1,131 | 1,108 | 1,096 | 1,240 | 1,254 | 1,249 | 1,158 | 1,246 | ${ }_{-}{ }^{2} 1,199$ | 1,011 |
| Machinery, except electrical.-..........do | 1,374 | 1,554 | 1,458 | 1,512 | 1,544 | 1, 579 | 1,755 | 1,802 | 1,946 | 1,925 | 2,004 | -1,992 | 1,916 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment--.-----do | 1,459 | 1,716 | 1,449 | 1,547 | 1,501 | 1,514 | 1,566 | 1,550 | 1,696 | 1,508 | 1,610 | '1,438 | 1,197 |
| Transportation equipment, n. e. - S---- do- |  | ${ }_{695}^{410}$ |  | ${ }_{673}^{401}$ | ${ }_{6}^{402}$ |  |  |  | 421 | 475 | ${ }^{502}$ | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ r \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Lumber and timber basic products-.-do- | 603 409 | 695 485 | 656 433 | $\begin{array}{r}673 \\ 437 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 683 449 | 640 403 | 619 461 | 586 <br> 454 | 659 537 | 674 480 | 698 515 | 7750 $\times 465$ | 608 403 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.........do. | 469 | 540 | 513 | 542 | 566 | 519 | 588 | 587 | 603 | 538 | 626 | - 591 | 543 |
| Other durable-goods industries...........do. | 382 | 454 | 451 | 415 | 419 | 425 | 450 | 464 | 486 | 477 | 471 | ' 440 | 466 |
| Nondurable-goods industries, total....-- do. | 11,599 | 12,896 | 11,762 | 11,574 | 11, 382 | 11, 490 | 12,768 | 12,309 | 12, 406 | 11, 857 | 12,762 | r 12,099 | 11,867 |
| Food and kindred products.........-...-do. | 3,245 | 3,257 | 3,038 | 2,972 | 2,949 | 3,147 | 3,559 | 3,297 | 3,331 | 3,326 | 3,825 | r3,420 | 3,122 |
|  | 573 | 649 | 448 | 434 | 390 | 468 | 497 | 427 | 426 | 414 | 488 | ${ }^{+501}$ | 493 |
| Tobacco manufactures .-.------------- do | 287 | 299 | 261 | 271 | 282 | 270 | 307 | 300 | 280 | 280 | 296 | ${ }^{283}$ | 291 |
| Textile-mill products...-...............did | 1,206 | 1,544 | 1,354 | 1,293 | 1,290 | 1,264 | 1,426 | 1,407 | 1,371 | 1,270 | 1,386 | -1,303 | ,241 |
| Apparel and related products.....-....-do | 962 | 1,256 | ${ }_{35}^{955}$ | 976 | 839 | 778 | 945 | 882 | 796 | ${ }_{6}^{670}$ | 670 | $\checkmark 620$ | 809 |
| Leather and products --.----.......-- do. | 349 | 381 | 335 | 324 | 287 | 270 | 338 | 365 | 337 | 284 | 280 | -292 | 302 |
| Paper and allied products..------.----do | ${ }_{596}^{528}$ | ${ }_{615}^{633}$ | 620 | ${ }_{581}^{656}$ | ${ }_{5}^{668}$ | 667 585 | 709 | ${ }_{731}^{686}$ | 707 | 673 | 700 | ${ }_{r} \times 678$ | 632 |
| Printing and publishing--.---.-...- do | 596 | ${ }^{615}$ | 633 | ${ }_{5}^{581}$ | ${ }^{576}$ | 585 | 692 | 731 | 763 | 716 | 728 | +723 | 698 |
| Chemicals and allied products.----...-do | 1,442 | 1,667 | 1,583 | 1,550 | 1,529 | 1,512 | 1,703 | 1,631 | 1,732 | 1,631 | 1,736 | ${ }^{+} 1,684$ | 1,679 |
| Petroleum and coal products...------- do | 1,738 | 1,859 | 1,853 | 1,834 | 1,870 | 1, 827 | 1,791 | 1,795 | 1,838 | 1,842 | 1,867 | -1,863 | 1,892 |
|  | ${ }_{221}^{454}$ | ${ }_{280}^{457}$ | 404 280 | $\stackrel{405}{278}$ | ${ }_{304}^{337}$ | ${ }_{278}^{424}$ | ${ }_{347}^{454}$ | ${ }_{353}$ | ${ }_{363}^{462}$ | ${ }_{311}^{441}$ | 436 350 | +295 | 271 |
| Inventories, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value (unadjusted), total.---.-------do. | ${ }^{29,796}$ | 29, 742 | 30, 418 | 31, 562 | 32,904 | 34, 207 | ${ }^{35,} 278$ | 35,794 | 36,675 | 37, 787 | 38,861 | - 39, 739 | 40, 348 |
| Durable-goods industries---------------do-- | 13, 928 | 13,847 | 14,050 | 14,386 | 14,997 | 15,680 | 16,218 | 16, 682 | 17,113 | 17,664 | 18,451 | r 19, 024 | 19,520 |
| Nondurable-goods industries.-...-........do.. | 15,868 | 15, 894 | 16, 368 | 17,176 | 17,907 | 18,528 | 19,060 | 19, 112 | 19,562 | 20,123 | 20,410 | r 20,715 | 20, 828 |
| By stages of fabrication: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11,510 6,998 | 11, 883 | 12,380 7,380 | 13,062 7,668 | 13,798 7 7 | 14,627 8,011 | 15,026 8,563 | 15,079 8976 | 15, 298 | 15, 491 | 15, 568 | it 15,690 | 15, 833 |
| Finods in process | 11, 287 | 10,696 | 10,658 | 10,833 | 11, 336 | 11, 570 | 11,689 | 8,976 $\mathbf{1 1 , 7 3 9}$ | 12,002 | 12, 492 | 10,045 13,248 |  | 10,569 13,946 |
| Book value (adjusted), total --........-.-. - do. | 29,830 | 29, 858 | 30, 732 | 31,770 | 33, 007 | 34,061 | 34,928 | 35,474 | 36,415 | 37,849 | 38,939 | r 39,957 | 40,406 |
| Durable-goods industries, total-----.-.- do | 13, 888 | 13,858 | 14, 072 | 14, 446 | 15, 119 | 15,782 | 16, 248 | 16, 660 | 17,001 | 17,601 | 18,304 | + 18,978 | 19,476 |
| Iron, steel, and products ----------.- do | 3,147 | 3, 191 | 3,228 | 3, 308 | 3,404 | 3,431 | 3,458 | 3,532 | 3,519 | 3,608 | 3,727 | r 3,862 | 3,968 |
|  |  |  | + 9639 |  |  |  | 1,012 | 1,016 | 1,018 | 1,031 | 1,061 | -1,090 | 1,069 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment.-.do- | 1,633 3,208 1 | 1,630 3,228 | 1,632 3,283 | 1,666 3,368 1,68 | 1,751 3,519 | 1,902 <br> 3,678 | 1,968 <br> 3,801 | 2,032 <br> $\mathbf{3 , 9 3 2}$ | 1,103 4,063 | 1,206 4,203 | 2,331 4,350 | + $\begin{array}{r}1,460 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,562 <br>  <br> 4 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.-.........do. | 1,803 | 1,773 | 1,839 | 1,935 | 2,111 | 2,191 | 2,263 | $\stackrel{2}{232}$ | 2, 236 | 2,348 | $\stackrel{+}{4,397}$ | + r +482 44 | 4,585 2,517 |
| 'Transportation equipment, n. e. s......-do...- | 660 | 663 | 672 | ${ }^{1} 687$ | 254 | , 835 | 2,950 | 1,012 | 1,122 | 1,168 | 1,261 | ${ }_{\cdot} \mathrm{r} 1,372$ | 1, 450 |
| Lumber and timber basic products .--. do | 576 | 550 | 560 | 572 | 583 | 628 | 631 | 672 | 678 | 717 | 745 | $\stackrel{762}{ }$ | 761 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products .-do---- | 675 542 | 664 534 5 | ${ }_{530}^{677}$ | 585 | 729 | 764 | 798 | 820 | 812 | 837 | 888 | 889 | 893 |
| Stone, clay and glass products--.--.-.-.do...-- | 542 671 | 534 661 | 530 692 | ${ }_{713}^{541}$ | 550 727 | 581 743 | 600 767 | 626 787 | 658 792 | 686 797 | 706 839 |  | 783 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 886 |

[^9]
the October 1950 SURTEY.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem. ber | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| MANUFACTURERS'SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS $\dagger$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries, total_mil. of dol - | 15,942 2,831 | 16,000 2,820 | 16,660 2,928 | 17,324 3,113 | 17,887 3,190 1, | 18,279 3,285 | 18,681 3,374 1 | 18,814 3,435 | 19,414 3,618 | 20,248 3,928 | 20,635 3,966 | r 20,979 $r$ $r$ | 20,930 3,694 |
| Food and kindred products..--------- do.--- | 2,831 | 2,820 1,048 | 2,928 | 3,113 1,095 | 3,190 1,145 | 3,285 1,130 | 3,374 1,162 | 3,435 1,202 | 3,618 1,262 | 3,928 | 3,966 1,283 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \text { r } 1,284 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,694 1,230 |
|  | 1,467 | 1,562 | 1,680 | 1,706 | 1, 717 | 1, 718 | 1, 679 | 1,642 | 1,658 | 1, 682 | 1,705 | + 1,693 | 1, 2308 |
|  | 2, 274 | 2,285 | 2,372 | 2,616 | 2,768 | 2,838 | 3,005 | 3,046 | 3,110 | 3, 262 | 3,351 | + 3, 489 | 3,506 |
| Apparel and related products.------.-.- do | 1,448 | 1, 455 | 1,520 | 1,575 | 1,647 | 1,808 | 1,786 | 1, 768 | 1,854 | 1,893 | 1,898 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,882}$ | 1,905 |
|  | 568 | 573 | 589 | 596 | 608 | 601 | 652 | 598 | 616 | 644 | 666 | r 684 | 645 |
| Paper and allied products | 695 | 671 | 678 | 690 | 699 | 734 | 778 | 791 | 833 | 873 | 891 | r925 | 951 |
| Printing and puhlishing..--------------- do | 601 | 593 | 625 | 628 | 651 | 659 | 689 | 710 | 723 | 732 | 755 | r 766 | 775 |
| Cromicals and allied products.-.-.-.-. do | 2,041 | 2,043 | 2,108 | 2, 187 | 2, 267 | 2,327 | 2, 370 | 2, 424 | 2,505 | 2, 617 | 2, 687 | r 2, 756 | 2,852 |
|  | 2,046 | 2, 050 | 2,108 | 2,162 | 2, 180 | 2,169 | 2, 134 | 2. 133 | 2, 164 | 2, 230 | 2, 295 | +2,353 | 2,437 |
|  | 501 | 483 | 502 | 524 | 564 | 549 | 564 | 557 | 556 | 566 | 585 | 612 |  |
| Other nondurable-goods industries...-. do. | 433 | 416 | 432 | 432 | 452 | 461 | 488 | 507 | 514 | 538 | 554 | r 600 | 617 |
| New orders, net (unadjusted), total .-.......do | 22, 223 | 27,323 | 23,460 | 24, 704 | 22,371 | 23, 160 | 28,860 | 25,403 | 28,574 | 23, 927 | 23, 318 | $r 23,234$ | 20,967 |
|  | 10,553 | 13, 863 | 11,500 | 12.171 | 10,621 | 11,379 | 15, 123 | 13, 153 | 15,478 | 12, 614 | 11,773 | r 12,018 | 10,413 |
| Iron, steel, and products...-.............-do...-- | 2,724 | 3, 277 | 2,989 | 2, 950 | 2.638 | 3, 047 | 3, 517 | 3, 014 | 3, 632 | 3,156 | 2,916 | '2, 747 | 2, 705 |
| Nonferrous metals and products.....-.....do...- | 637 | 814 | 683 | 666 | 661 | 554 | 658 | 602 | 696 | 699 | 523 | ${ }^{*} 514$ | 513 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment....-do...- | 934 | 1,572 | 1,423 | 1,439 | 1,257 | 1, 480 | 1,527 | 1, 601 | 1,780 | 1,413 | 1, 560 | -1,431 | 1,204 |
| Machinery, except electrical.----.-.---- do...- | 1,764 | 2,197 | 1.948 | 2,016 | 1,935 | 2,260 | 2, 641 | 2,819 | 2,982 | 2,481 | 2, 434 | ' 2, 480 | 2,247 |
| vehicles $\qquad$ | 1,102 | 1,600 | 692 | 800 | 483 | 504 | 2,395 | r 1,077 | 1,970 | 836 | 788 | r 1, 057 | 769 |
| Other durable-goods industries.----.-.--- do..-- | 3,392 | 4, 404 | 3,765 | 4,300 | 3,646 | 3,534 | 4,384 | 4, 040 | 4,418 | 4,028 | 3,552 | + 3,790 | 2,976 |
|  | 11, 670 | 13,460 | 12,259 | 12,533 | 11,750 | 11,781 | 13,738 | 12, 250 | 13, 097 | 11, 313 | 11,545 | r 11,216 | 10,553 |
| Unfilled orders (unadjusted), total*-...---.-.do...- | 26,998 | 31,519 | 33,764 | 35,636 | 36, 728 | 38,125 | 44,097 | 47,691 | 51,878 | 53,383 | 53, 640 | + 54, 499 | 55,568 |
| Durable-goods industries......---.-.------- do...-- | 22, 171 | 26,105 | 28,070 | 29,902 | 30.914 | 32,190 | 37, 138 | 40.400 | 44, 281 | 46, 124 | 47,043 | r 48,381 | 49, 877 |
| Iron, steel, and products - ------------- do. | 6,593 | 7,348 | 7,923 | 8, 286 | 8. 540 | 8,990 | 9, 800 | 10,322 | 11,022 | 11,451 | 11, 577 | ${ }^{r} 11,614$ | 12,040 |
| Nonferrous metals and products | 679 | 914 | 1,006 | 1,029 | 1. 031 | 915 | 990 | 1, 030 | 1, 082 | 1,171 | 1, 123 | ${ }^{*} 1,062$ | 1,091 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment.....do. | 2,434 | 2,940 | 3.250 | 3,477 | 3. 594 | 3,850 | 4, 187 | 4, 564 | 5, 006 | 5,235 | 5, 611 | ${ }^{*} 5,861$ | 6,179 |
| Machinery, except electrical.-.....---- do. | 3,758 | 4,433 | 4,909 | 5,363 | 5,818 | 6,389 | 7,372 | 8,464 | 9,412 | 9,934 | 10,348 | -10,750 | 11,213 |
| Transportation equipment, except motor <br>  | 4,030 | 5,255 | 5,566 | 5,971 | 6. 068 | 6, 143 | 8, 157 | 8,847 | 10,354 | 10,696 | 10,980 | 「 11, 502 | 11,788 |
| Other durable-goods industries............do. . .- | 4,678 | 5,214 | 5,414 | 5,776 | 5, 864 | 5,904 | 6,633 | 7,172 | 7,404 | 7,637 | 7, 406 | r 7, 593 | 7,564 |
| Nondurable-goods industries..-..............d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 4,827 | 5,414 | 5,694 | 5,734 | 5,814 | 5,935 | 6,959 | 7,292 | 7,597 | 7,259 | 6, 596 | +6,118 | 5,691 |

BUSINESS POPULATION

| OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating businesses, total, end of quarter. - thous. |  |  | 3,997. 7 |  |  | 3,985. 6 |  |  | p 4, 008.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction.-..................-.-.- do.--- |  |  | 366.9 |  |  | 365.5 |  |  | p 372.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing |  |  | 303.3 |  |  | 303.1 |  |  | P 307.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 856.2 |  |  | 853.6 |  |  | D 856.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,686. 4 |  |  | 1,676.9 |  |  | p $1,678.5$ |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade |  |  | 204.8 |  |  | 205.0 |  |  | p 206.5 |  |  |  |  |
| All other |  |  | 579.9 |  |  | 581.6 |  |  | P 588.4 |  |  |  |  |
| New businesses, quarterly total........-....... do. |  |  | 95.2 |  |  | 80.7 |  |  | 122.0 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 14.8 |  |  | 12.2 |  |  | 21.0 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10.4 |  |  | 9.6 |  |  | 14.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Service industries.-.----------------------- do |  |  | 17.8 |  |  | 15.4 |  |  | 21.9 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 35.3 |  |  | 27.7 |  |  | 41.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 12.3 |  |  | 13.7 |  |  | 5.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 12.5 |  |  | 12.2 |  |  | 18.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Discontinued businesses, quarterly total .-. . do |  |  | 83.6 |  |  | 92.8 |  |  | p98.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction.----------------.-- do. |  |  | 10.3 |  |  | 13.6 |  |  | $p 14.5$ |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing-------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  | 10.5 |  |  | 9.8 |  |  | $\bigcirc 10.4$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 16.0 |  |  | 18.0 |  |  | p 19.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Retail trade. |  |  | 35.1 3.3 |  |  | 37.3 3.6 |  |  | ¢ 39.7 |  |  |  |  |
| All other |  |  | 8.4 |  |  | 10.5 |  |  | P ${ }^{\text {p }} 11.2$ |  |  |  |  |
| Business transfers, quarterly total...........-do. |  |  | 88.2 |  |  | 67.0 |  |  | 93.8 |  |  |  |  |
| BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New incorporations (48 States)*.....-.-. number | 7,191 | 7,201 | 6,277 | 6, 782 | 6,256 | 6, 780 | 8,515 | 6,590 | 7,649 | 7,653 | 7,544 | +6,810 | p 6,386 |
| INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 694 62 | 787 51 | 648 43 | 707 64 | 683 67 | 679 67 | 775 63 | 599 59 | 732 69 | 693 52 | 755 64 | 699 43 | 665 55 |
|  | 65 | 91 | 75 | $\stackrel{64}{91}$ | 87 | 67 | 63 97 | 69 | 69 <br> 83 | 52 81 | 64 94 | 43 | 55 74 |
| Manufacturing and mining----------------10.---- | 151 | 173 | 147 | 150 | 150 | 143 | 132 | 107 | 115 | 119 | 128 | 129 | 130 |
|  | 343 | 402 | 314 | 339 | 310 | 330 | 410 | 304 | 377 | 365 | 385 | 390 | 340 |
| Wholesale trade..-.------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 73 | 70 | 69 | 63 | 69 | 77 | 73 | 69 | 88 | 76 | 84 | 66 | 66 |
| Liabilities, totalot--...........-.---- thous. of dol.- | 19,538 | 18, 448 | 15,254 | 16,649 | 18,864 | 21, 044 | 21,685 | 16,009 | 17,652 | 17,064 | 23,504 | 22,773 | 21,088 |
|  | 1,495 | 2,077 | 1, 450 | 2,009 | 1,742 | 3,205 | 1,482 | 1,399 | 1,375 | 1,055 | 1. 871 | 1,006 | 1,398 |
|  | 1,619 | 1,233 | 1,303 | 2,410 | 2, 726 | 4,748 | 2,393 | 2,228 | 3,292 | 2, 268 | 4,655 | 3,085 | 2, 666 |
| Manufacturing and mining--------------- do.--- | 8. 533 | 7,225 | 5, 855 | 5,949 | 8,412 | 5,352 | 5,175 | 6,134 | 5, 169 | 5,894 | 5,497 | 5,014 | 7,790 |
|  | 5,251 2,640 | 5, 685 2,228 | 4,775 1,871 | 4,683 1, 598 | 4, 235 1,749 | 5,479 2,260 | 10,376 2,259 | 4,357 1,891 | 5,605 2,211 | 5,647 2,200 | 7,487 | 7, 434 | $4,778$ |
|  | 2,640 | 2,228 | 1,871 | 1,598 | 1, 749 | 2, 260 | 2,259 | 1,891 | 2, 211 | 2, 200 | 3,994 | 6,234 | 4,456 |
| $r$ Revised. p Preliminary. <br> $\dagger$ Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3. <br> *New series. For data on unfilled orders beginning 1946, see p. 22 of the October 1950 SURvEY. Data on new incorporations are compiled by Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc.; they are available for the 48 States beginning 1946, and for 47 States (excluding Louisiana) beginning July 1945; figures through 1948 are shown on p. 21 of the May 1950 Surver. <br> $\ddagger$ The number of operating businesses has been revised to reflect revisions in the number of new businesses beginning with the fourth quarter of 1947 and in the number of discontinued businesses beginning with the fourth quarter of 1948. Revisions prior to the third quarter of 1949 will be shown later. <br> $\boldsymbol{o}^{\text {PD Data }}$ are from Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc. Scattered monthly revisions for the indicated series are shown on p. S-4 of the February 1950 Surver. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | Novem－ ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July |

COMMODITY PRICES


U．S．Department of Labor indexes：$\ddagger$
$\qquad$ Raw materials Farm products．

Lrains


Foods－
Cereal products


Commoditfes other than farm products and
 Building materials
Cement．．．．．－
Lumber

Chemicals and allied products
 Fertilizer pharmaceutical materials do．．．


Fuel and lighting materials．

Hides and leather products． Hides and skins


Housefurnishing goods．




## 268

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| 岛资名 NODO |  |  <br> がいい |  |  | 島び気烒 <br> い○円のO |  <br>  | － |  <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% } \\ & \text { © } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | \％ | N | N0才⿹弋工⿹\zh26灬 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  $\rightarrow \infty$ Nーが |  |  | 옹 |  <br>  | － | $\begin{gathered} \text { dex } \\ \stackrel{y}{*} \end{gathered}$ | E | N |  |  |
| 舞然曻 Now |  | ANoin | N以 MーNOO |  <br> $\infty \infty \rightarrow \infty$ |  <br> NかONOS |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 范 } \\ & \underset{\sigma}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  is overivominincoos |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ | \％ | N090\％ |  |
|  | NN ONON |  |  |  <br>  |  ereseros |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\infty} \\ & \stackrel{+}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  <br>  |  | ＋ | $\stackrel{\text { 告 }}{ }$ | \％ | N090 | N0 |
|  | N（N్ర్ర <br> Cr～00 |  |  <br> $\rightarrow \infty$ eroo |  <br> TONDOHO |  <br> － 0 orero |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 㣻 } \\ & o \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Noc } \\ & \text { or } \end{aligned}$ | \％ | \％ | N090 |  |
| 気萖名 000 |  $\infty \times \infty$ |  |  |  |  iveroose | HN\％ omosinuta | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 匕 } \\ & \stackrel{N}{\circ} \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  onomitwocoocrivitois |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\ & \text { or } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\infty}$ | 发 | N＂N0 |  |
|  | NNN： <br> everevos | $$ | 骨島莫居 tomesoos | Fin OWNDOOO |  Nown $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |  | $\stackrel{*}{\infty}$ |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wo } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { ons } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ơ } \\ & \text { ci } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{8}$ | 䍐 | N0 |  |
| 为苏品 $\omega 00$ |  |  | E. $\omega \circ \text { जー }$ |  <br> －ivinosin |  owerwo |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ron } \\ & \text { er } \\ & \text { en } \end{aligned}$ |  onAnNONOITONWO |  | $\begin{gathered} \overbrace{0}^{0} \\ \sim \end{gathered}$ | 令 | 笖 | N |  |

${ }^{+}$Revised． for 1910－48 are shown on p． 36 of July 1950 SUR VEY．
 products， 336 ；meat animals，416；dairy products， 277 ；poultry and eggs， 231 ．O Ratio of prices received to prices paid（including interest，taxes，and wage rates）．

 old basis is 185.8 ．${ }^{7}$ For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities，see respective commodities．



| Unlege otherwise stated, statistics through | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| WHOLESALE PRICES ${ }_{8}{ }^{\text {P-Continued }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U.8. Department of Labor indexes: $\ddagger$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metals and metal products prod., etc.-Con. | 172.4 | 174.4 | 176.7 | 178.6 | 180.4 | 184.9 | 187.5 | 188.1 | 188.8 | 189.0 | 188.8 | 188.2 | 188.0 |
| Iron and steel | 169.8 | 171.0 | 172.2 | 173.2 | 174.0 | 182.1 | 185.7 | 185.7 | 185.6 | 185.9 | 185.9 | 185.9 | 185. 9 |
|  | 150.6 | 156.3 | 166.1 | 173.3 | 181.7 | 182.5 | 187.9 | 191. 1 | 183.5 | 184.1 | 182.8 | 178.2 | 175.6 |
|  | 156.5 | 164.6 | 166.9 | 177.2 | 182.5 | 183.6 | 183.7 | 183.7 | 183.7 | 183.7 | 183.7 | r 183.6 | 183.6 |
|  | 142.6 | 149.5 | 158.3 | 163.1 | 166.8 | 171.4 | 178.2 | 181.1 | 183.2 | 182.8 | ${ }^{-} 182.1$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 178.2$ | 173.5 |
|  | 144.3 | 145.2 | 146.7 | 147.7 | 151.4 | 155.4 | 161.6 | 163.9 | 163.9 | 163.9 | $r 164.0$ | - 164.0 | 164.8 |
|  | 190.7 | 206.8 | 221.6 | 225.7 | 231.7 | 236.6 | 239.2 | 240.5 | 239.9 | 236.2 | 234.1 | ${ }^{\text {r } 228.7}$ | 217.8 |
|  | 99.2 | 101.2 | 105.3 | 109.2 | 111.4 | 113.7 | 115.2 | 113.8 | 113.5 | 113.5 | ${ }^{r} 113.4$ | + 112.9 | 111.2 |
|  | 40.7 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 42.5 | 42.7 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 43. 1 | 43.1 |
|  | 60.3 | 65.6 | 64.9 | 65.3 | 69.0 | 75.0 | 86.1 | 90.8 | 90.8 | 85.2 | 76.3 | 73.2 | 71.1 |
|  | 150.9 | 157.7 | 178.7 | 189.1 | 192.7 | 195.6 | 217.4 | 227.3 | 240.2 | 243.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 244.5$ | r 228.7 | 221.6 |
|  | 119.0 | 124.3 | 127.4 | 131.3 | 137.6 | 140.5 | 142.4 | 142.7 | 142.5 | 142.7 | 141.7 | 141.7 | 138.8 |
|  | 68.7 | 75.0 | 77.4 | 78. 1 | 82.3 | 82.5 | 82.8 | 82.8 | 82.8 | 82.8 | 82.8 | 82.8 | 82.9 |
|  | 159.8 | 163.9 | 167.1 | 173.4 | 178.7 | 189.0 | 196.5 | 196.5 | 196.3 | 196.2 | 196.2 | 196.2 | 197.2 |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 49.4 58.1 | 48.3 57.7 | 47.5 57.3 | 47.5 56.8 | 46.8 56.7 | 45.8 55.9 | 44.6 55.1 | 43.8 54.4 | 43.7 54.2 | 43.8 54.2 | 44.0 53.9 | 44.2 54.0 | 44.8 53.9 |
| Retail food prices | 48.0 | 47.6 | 47.6 | 47.5 | 47.4 | 46.2 | 45.1 | 44.2 | 44.2 | 44.3 | 44.0 | 44.1 | 43.9 |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction, total | 2,696 | 2,817 | 2,848 | 2,773 | 2,569 | 2,234 | 2, 100 | 1,973 | 2,188 | 2,387 | r 2,556 | - 2,716 | 2,770 |
|  | 2,016 | 2,090 | 2,095 | 2,025 | 1,901 | 1,721 | 1,586 | 1, 518 | 1, 603 | 1,673 | ${ }^{*} 1,739$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,846$ | 1,871 |
|  | 1,269 | 1,322 | 1,322 | 1,247 | 1,131 | 1,003 | 902 | 827 | 852 | 882 | 881 | + + +839 | 937 |
|  | 1, 161 | 1,212 | 1,211 | 1, 145 | 1,040 | 923 | 830 | 750 | 775 | 795 | 785 | -835 | 830 |
| Additions and alterations.-.-.-.-.-.-.- do | 93 | 93 | 94 | 84 | 73 | 62 | 55 | 60 | 61 | 71 | 80 | 88 | 90 |
| Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total $\qquad$ mil. of dol | 324 | 333 | 354 | 382 | 403 | 395 | 378 | 384 | 399 | 407 | 435 | $\checkmark 450$ | 452 |
|  | 84 | 91 | 101 | 112 | 120 | 125 | 129 | 135 | 142 | 150 | 162 | +165 | 177 |
|  | 116 | 114 | 121 | 136 | 149 | 140 | 122 | 121 | 128 | 125 | 130 | r 131 | 120 |
|  | 125 | 127 | 115 | 95 | 81 | 71 | 72 | 76 | 83 | 95 | 113 | 126 | 134 |
|  | 287 | 297 | 297 | 294 | 279 | 247 | 229 | 226 | 264 | 283 | ז 305 | r 326 | 343 |
| Public, total | 680 | 727 | 753 | 748 | 668 | 513 | 514 | 455 | 585 | 714 | 817 | r 870 | 899 |
|  | 24 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 50 | 52 |
| Nonresidential building.-.-.-.-.-.-.------ do | 202 | 213 | 230 | 247 | 228 | 216 | 224 | 210 | 251 | 292 | 312 | 313 | 316 |
|  | 10 | 16 | 21 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 29 | 29 | 39 | 59 | 72 | -79 | 90 |
| Highway | 273 | 295 | 298 | 265 | 221 | 103 | 95 | 65 | 110 | 160 | 215 | 250 | 260 |
| Conservation and development.---.-.-. - do | 86 | 87 | 84 | 84 | 76 | 65 | 60 | 49 | 64 | 73 | 80 | 83 | 85 |
|  | 85 | 89 | 92 | 94 | 86 | 75 | 73 | 66 | 79 | 86 | 92 | 95 | 96 |
| CONTRACT AWARDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total projects...----.-.---.----------- | 60,942 | 70,449 | 50, 284 | 49,604 | 46, 856 | 40, 168 | 38,121 | 42, 057 | 48,376 | 49,498 | 52,700 | 44,755 | 44,334 |
|  | 1, 420, 181 | 1,548,876 | 1,286, 541 | 1, 135, 815 | 1,087,062 | 1, 168, 432 | 1,043, 248 | 1, 140, 527 | 1,267,450 | 1, 374,991 | 2, 572,961 | 1, 408,932 | 1, 379, 830 |
|  | 459, 921 | 1, 437,770 | 364, 298 | 308, 118 | 320, 426 | 381,330 | 305,941 | 332,032 | 418, 457 | 456, 319 | 1,474, 166 | 583, 146 | 615, 370 |
|  | 960, 260 | 1,111, 106 | 922, 243 | 827,697 | 766,636 | 787, 102 | 737,307 | 808, 495 | 848, 903 | 918, 672 | 1,098,795 | 825, 786 | 764, 460 |
| Nonresidential buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5, 085 | 5,987 | 5,094 | 4,830 | 4,868 | 4,532 | 4,614 | 3,198 | 4,222 | 4,259 | 4,421 | 4,463 | 4,496 |
|  | 46, 580 | 51, 741 | 47, 458 | 42,583 | 41,472 | 40, 069 | 43,971 | 37,099 | 43,301 | 41, 473 | 44,804 | 41, 162 | 39, 928 |
| Valuation.----.-----------------thous. of dol.- | 487, 115 | 540, 989 | 498, 725 | 426, 820 | 434,894 | 490,375 | 461,016 | 431, 166 | 469, 254 | 518, 021 | 1,633,908 | 553, 280 | 536, 533 |
| Residential buildings: | 53, 268 | 62,025 | 42,906 | 42,960 | 40,368 | 34, 152 | 32,455 | 37,742 | 42,497 | 43, 197 | 45,856 | 37, 588 |  |
|  | 84, 323 | 89,033 | 65,069 | 64, 945 | 60, 810 | 56,353 | 49,300 | 60,859 | 65, 761 | 65, 180 | 73, 596 | 60, 496 | 58,823 |
|  | 675, 080 | 754, 106 | 549, 585 | 529,867 | 496,682 | 478,583 | 420,918 | 531, 146 | 574,569 | 590, 848 | 661,094 | 545, 152 | 548, 144 |
| Public works: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,133 208,648 | 2,020 200,431 | 145, ${ }^{1,812}$ | 1,445 119,633 | 1,235 106,572 | 160, 1527 | 773 128,536 | 838 123,962 | 1,318 166,435 | 1,583 | 2,016 186,868 | 2, 204 | 2, 151 |
| Utilities: | 208, 648 | 200, 431 | 145, 728 | 119,633 | 106, 572 |  |  | 123,962 | 166, 435 | 183, 080 | 186, 868 | 183,973 | 190,884 |
| Projects-----------------------------nmber-- | 456 | 417 | 4772 | 369 | 385 | - 333 |  | 279 | 339 | 459 | 407 | 500 | 514 |
| Valuation-.-.---------------------thous. of dol.- | 49,338 | 53,350 | 92, 503 | 59,495 | 48,914 | 30, 247 | 32,778 | 54,253 | 57, 192 | 83,042 | 91,091 | 126, 527 | 104, 269 |
| Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted_......-.-.-.-...-1923-25=100.- | 351 | 346 | 323 | 285 | 276 | 268 | 272 | 280 | 307 | 424 | 435 | - 436 | 311 |
|  | 372 | 358 | 332 | 285 | 272 | 253 | 259 | 276 | 307 | 331 | 325 | - 317 | 283 |
|  | 325 | 334 | 321 | 299 | 306 | 332 | 333 | 323 | 304 | 373 | 361 | - 374 | 286 |
|  | 369 | 362 | 332 | 294 | 284 | 297 |  | 311 | 292 | 283 | 276 | 「289 | 279 |
| Engineering construction: <br> Contract awards (E. N. R.) \&....-.--thous. of dol, - | 1, 175, 138 | 1,164, 682 | 959,530 | 950, 526 | 1,012,046 | 1, 424, 619 | 1,266, 892 | 1,271,065 | 1, 406, 456 | 1, 053, 434 | 1,267,995 | 1,027, 087 | 1, 378, 640 |
| Highway concrete pavement contract awards: $\odot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total thous. of sq. yd.- | $5,832$ | 6,589 | 4, 114 | 3,605 | 3,084 | 13,738 | 5,650 | 4,836 | 4,920 | 4,959 | 5,946 | 7,562 | 9, 248 |
| Airports | $224$ | $190$ | $477$ | $50$ | 299 | $128$ | , 200 | 1,222 | . 690 | $966$ | 1,278 | 2,841 | 4,335 |
|  | 2,901 | 2,890 | 1,333 | 1,634 | 1,314 | 12,065 | 3, 199 | 2,400 | 2,326 | 1,957 | 2,329 | 1,939 | 2,840 |
|  | 2,708 | 3,509 | 2,304 | 1,920 | 1,471 | ${ }^{1} 1,645$ | 2, 252 | 1,214 | 1,904 | 2,036 | 2,339 | 2,782 | 2,073 |
| $r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Data include some contracts awa ${ }^{2}$ F or actual wholesale prices of individual comm $\dagger$ Revised series. Data cover items not previousl §Data for August and November 1950 and March ©Data for August and November 1950 and Janu | rded in pri odities, se $y$ included h and May uary and $M$ | ior months e respectiv ; annual da y 1951 are f May 1951 ar | but not re e commodi ta beginni or 5 weeks; for 5 wee | ported. ities. ng 1915 and ; other mon ks; other | See note $m$ monthly ths, 4 wee nonths, 4 | arked " $\ddagger$ " data begin ks. eeks. | on p. S-5. ning 1042 | re shown | $1 \mathrm{pp} .22-$ | 4 of the Au | ugust Surv |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor) number. \& 144, 400 \& 141,900 \& 120,600 \& 102, 500 \& 87,300 \& 93, 600 \& 85, 900 \& 80,600 \& 93,800 \& 96, 200 \& - 101,000 \& 130,000 \& \({ }^{186,000}\) \\
\hline Urban building authorized (U. S. Dept. of Labor):
New urban dwelling units, totalt \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 84,147
79,473 \& 83,181
79,140 \& 62,500
58,172 \& 56,873
55,210 \& 49,129
44,588 \& 44, 697 \& 53,255
49,579 \& 43,819
39,717 \& 54,321
50,668 \& 54,213
50,360 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
57,731 \\
54,302 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& r
46,114
4685 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
44,778 \\
41 \\
\hline 108
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Units in 1 -family structures-.---.-.-.-.-.-.do \& 64, 586 \& 61,740 \& 46, 498 \& 43, 761 \& 36, 244 \& 34, 810 \& 39, 850 \& 32, 958 \& 41, 206 \& 42, 696 \& 43,911 \& 37,860 \& 33, 362 \\
\hline Units in 2 -family structures..............do \& 3,118 \& 2,992 \& 2, 236 \& 2,323 \& 2, 056 \& 1,747 \& 2,813 \& 2,111 \& 2,816 \& 2,843 \& 2,472 \& 2,629 \& 2,379 \\
\hline Units in multifamily structures.......-.do \& 11,769 \& 14, 408 \& 9,438 \& 9,126 \& 6, 288 \& 8.140 \& 6,916 \& 4, 648 \& 6,646 \& 4, 821 \& 7,919 \& 6,496 \& 5,967 \\
\hline Publicly financed, total --------------do \& 4,674 \& 4,041 \& 4,328 \& 1,663 \& 4, 541 \& 14,854 \& 3,676 \& 4,102 \& 3,653 \& 3,853 \& 3,429 \& -37, 129 \& 3,070 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Indexes of urban building authorized: \\
Number of new dwelling units \(\quad . \quad 1935-39=100\)
\end{tabular} \& r 485.9 \& 479.7 \& 359.4 \& 327.7 \& 274.1 \& 322.1 \& 286.9 \& 235.2 \& 295.5 \& 310.5 \& 319.8 \& 2 \& 258.8 \\
\hline Valuation of building, total.---....-..... do. \& r 609.6 \& 627.3 \& 484.6 \& 497.3 \& 404.4 \& 460.2 \& 433.7 \& 334.7 \& 440.2 \& 444.2 \& 464.7 \& r 563.8 \& 400.3 \\
\hline New residential huilding.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do \& \(\stackrel{\Gamma}{951.3}\) \& 967.6 \& 716.8 \& 663.7 \& 558. 6 \& \(\stackrel{654.3}{374}\) \& 581.2 \& 507.8 \& 617.5 \& 678.3 \& 692.3 \& - \(1,021.8\) \& 557.1 \\
\hline New nonresidential building -..-.-......do..... \& r

3072.2 \& 4828.6 \& 3429.2
329.8 \& 311.9 \& 368.6 \& 349.7 \& 3482.8
328 \& 224.6
231.2 \& 340.5
300.5 \& 387.3 \& 308.8
357.6 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \hline 200.5\end{array}$ \& 287.8
339.6 <br>
\hline CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Department of Commerce composite $*-{ }^{\text {a }}$ A $1939=100 \ldots$
Aberthaw (industrial building) \& 221.0 \& 225.0 \& 226.5
330 \& 226.7 \& 227.6 \& 230.4
339 \& 232.9 \& 234.6 \& 234.7
357 \& 236.0 \& 237.0 \& -237.0 \& 237.1 <br>
\hline American Appraisal Company: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline A verage, 30 cities \& 502 \& 508 \& 513 \& 515 \& 514 \& 517 \& 523 \& 524 \& 525 \& 527 \& 528 \& 531 \& 535 <br>
\hline  \& 519

514 \& ${ }_{522}^{526}$ \& 536 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
542 <br>
534 <br>
\hline

 \& 541 \& 

543 <br>
536 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 550 \& ${ }_{542}^{550}$ \& 550

542 \& | 556 |
| :--- |
| 544 | \& \& \& 557 <br>

\hline  \& 465 \& 473 \& 478 \& 479 \& 475 \& ${ }_{477}$ \& 484 \& 485 \& 485 \& 488 \& ${ }_{490}$ \& 545
490 \& 495 <br>
\hline  \& 488 \& 495 \& 499 \& 502 \& 501 \& 504 \& 511 \& 511 \& 512 \& 512 \& 512 \& 529 \& 530 <br>
\hline Associated General Contractors (all types)... do \& 357 \& 366 \& 369 \& 371 \& 371 \& 371 \& 374 \& 374 \& 376 \& 376 \& 378 \& 379 \& 379 <br>
\hline E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Average, ${ }^{\text {Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Brick and conerete_ - U. S. avg. 1926-29 = 100 \& 218.0 \& 219.5 \& 220.4 \& 220.9 \& 222.9 \& 224.7 \& 228.2 \& 229.6 \& 230.5 \& 230.7 \& 232.6 \& r233. 2 \& 233.4 <br>
\hline  \& 228.6 \& 220.7 \& 221.4 \& 221.9 \& 223.9 \& $\stackrel{226.4}{ }$ \& 229.9 \& 231.6 \& 232.6 \& 232.8 \& 234.3 \& r234.6 \& 234.6 <br>
\hline  \& 230.8 \& 234.6 \& 234.3 \& 233.2 \& 233.7 \& 236.9 \& 240.1 \& 242.7 \& 243.3 \& 243.6 \& 245.0 \& 244.9 \& 244.2 <br>

\hline | Commercial and factory buildings: |
| :--- |
| Brick and concrete. | \& 220.3 \& 221.4 \& 222.3 \& 222.9 \& 224.8 \& 226.3 \& 230.0 \& 231.3 \& 232.1 \& 232.2 \& 234.5 \& 0 \& . <br>

\hline Brick and steel \& 219.0 \& 220.7 \& 221.3 \& 221.5 \& 223.4 \& 225.9 \& 230.0 \& 231.9 \& 232.6 \& 232.7 \& 234.5 \& r 234.9 \& 235.1 <br>
\hline Brick and wood..........-...-.........-do \& 225.4 \& 228.4 \& 228.4 \& 227.9 \& ${ }^{229.3}$ \& 232.4 \& 235.6 \& 238.1 \& 238.7 \& 238.9 \& 240.4 \& 240.5 \& 240.2 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{236.4}$ \& 241.5 \& 240.7 \& 238.9 \& 237.9 \& $\stackrel{241.3}{ }$ \& 24.5 \& 247.1 \& 247.7 \& 248.0 \& 249.0 \& 248.7 \& 247.7 <br>
\hline Steel--.-- \& 203.8 \& 205.1 \& 205.8 \& 206. 2 \& 208.2 \& 211.0 \& 215.6 \& 217.7 \& 218.4 \& 218.5 \& 219.7 \& 220.2 \& 220.5 <br>
\hline Residences: Brick \& 231.3 \& 235.1 \& 234.8 \& 233.7 \& 234.2 \& 237.4 \& 240.5 \& 243.1 \& 243.7 \& 243.8 \& 245.1 \& \& <br>
\hline Frame \& 230.5 \& 235.1 \& 234.5 \& 233.0 \& 232.7 \& 236.1 \& 239.1 \& 241.7 \& 242.3 \& 242.5 \& 243.6 \& 243.4 \& 242.5 <br>
\hline Engineering News-Record: ${ }_{\text {Braid }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Building }\end{aligned}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Building---.....-.-.-................ 1913= 100 \& 382.1
583 \& 392.8
530.4 \& 396.2
534.4 \& 388.9
527.9 \& 390.1
528.7 \& 391.8
530.7 \& 397.0

536.7 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 398.0 \\
& 537.9
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 398.8 \\
& 538.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 402.7 \\
& 543.9
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 400.8

542.7 \& $$
400.4
$$ \& \[

400.1
\] <br>

\hline | Bu. of Public Roads-Highway construction: |
| :--- |
| Composite, standard mile $\ldots \ldots . .-1925-29=100$. | \& \& \& 146.2 \& \& \& 155.7 \& \& \& 159.7 \& \& \& 42. \& <br>

\hline CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Production of selected construction materials, index: |
| :--- |
| Unadjusted..................................-. $1939=100$ |
| Adjusted | \& 162.3

152.5 \& 192.2
169.8 \& 179.3
166.8 \& 186.2
168.1 \& 173.2
174.8 \& 155.6
176.0 \& 156.5
183.3 \& 142.5
172.7 \& 168.6

178.4 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
\text { r } \\
r
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $\ulcorner 180.8$

$\sim 170.9$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { p } \\
& >175.5 \\
& 1
\end{aligned}
$$ \& <br>

\hline REAL ESTATE \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Home mortgages insured or guaranteed byFed. Hous. Adm.: New premium paying \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 183, 559 \& ${ }_{2}^{217,594}$ \& 216, 154 \& 241, 423 \& ${ }^{235,742}$ \& 204, 030 \& 224, 671 \& 175, 821 \& 180, 081 \& 161, 584 \& 164, 669 \& 146, 237 \& 145,738 <br>
\hline Vet. Adm.: Principal amount*-........-do.--- \& 234,070 \& 268, 611 \& 258, 401 \& 332, 201 \& 356, 491 \& 350, 366 \& 360, 574 \& 324, 755 \& 293, 236 \& 298, 950 \& 291, 906 \& 283, 195 \& 275, 375 <br>
\hline Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions----.-......--mil. of dol.- \& 506 \& 632 \& 700 \& 730 \& 67 \& 816 \& 758 \& 747 \& 752 \& 762 \& 774 \& 816 \& 770 <br>
\hline New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total thous of dol. \& 517, 163 \& 556, 469 \& 467, 585 \& 449, 963 \& 393, 857 \& 370, 681 \& 384, 008 \& 351, 142 \& 440, 210 \& 437,967 \& 475, 383 \& 473,885 \& 439,615 <br>
\hline By purpose of loan: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Home construction \& 188, 938 \& | 183,493 |
| :--- |
| 248808 |
| 208 | \& 145, 422 \& - $\begin{aligned} & 140,655 \\ & 213,888\end{aligned}$ \& 123, 134 \& 117,079 \& 129, 183 \& 112,008 \& 141,496

190 \& 140, 567 \& 153, 678 \& 149, 225 \& 132, 330 <br>
\hline Home purchase \& 214,412
38,887 \& 248,089
43,410 \& 219,001
34,827 \& 213, 888 \& 182,978
32,002
13 \& 163,447
36,579 \& 153,984
38,786 \& 148,936
34,473 \& 190,539
40,879 \& 193, 359 \& 213,666 \& 219, 331 \& 207, 123 <br>
\hline  \& $\stackrel{31}{38,887}$ \& -43, 410 \& 34, 827 \& \& \& $\begin{array}{r}36,579 \\ 13,693 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \& 34, 673 \& 40, 879 \& 39,685 \& 38,687 \& 38,289 \& 37, 613 <br>
\hline Repairs and reconditioning ----------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do
All other purposes \& - 53,073 \& 25,
502 \& 20,220
48,115 \& - 44,054 \& -13, 41204 \& 13,693
3988 \& 13,31
48,744 \& 12,638
43,087 \& 16,948
50,348 \& 16,285
48,071 \& 18,870
50,482 \& 18,107 \& 17, 831 <br>
\hline New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 , 0 0 0}$ and under), estimated total .....thous of dol \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& r $\begin{array}{r}\text { 50, } 348 \\ 1,369,284\end{array}$ \& 48,071
$1,370,848$ \& \& 48,933
$1,422,262$ \& 44,718
$1,370,201$ <br>
\hline Nonfarm foreclosures, adjusted index $1935-39=100 .$. \& 12.9 \& 14.1 \& 1, 13.7 \& 13.1 \& 11.9 \& 12.8 \& 12.9 \& 1, 12.6 \& 1,36, 12.1 \& 11.2 \& 1, 11.3 \& 11.2 \& 1,370,201 <br>
\hline Fire losses.-----------------------thous. of dol.- \& 52, 980 \& 49,878 \& 45,922 \& 49,953 \& 55,790 \& 66,820 \& 68,686 \& 69,136 \& 71,507 \& 62,965 \& 58,744 \& 56,403 \& 52, 220 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Advertising indexes, adjusted: |  |
| Printers' Ink, combined index...... 1935-39=100.- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Radio |  |
| Tide advertising index |  |
| Radio advertising: |  |
| Cost of facilities, total......-.-.....-thous. of dol. |  |
| Automotive, incl. accessories.--.---.-.-. do...- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery...-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ |  |
| Gasoline and oil $\qquad$ do <br> Soap, cleansers, etc $\qquad$ do. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Smoking m |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 311 | 318 | 336 | 365 | 377 |  |
| 316 | 341 | 338 | 342 | 342 |  |
| 306 | 297 | 310 | 322 | 344 |  |
| 288 | 327 | 302 | 360 | 359 |  |
| 280.0 | 2969 | 278 | 282 | 287 |  |
|  | 298.8 | 317.2 | 308.8 | 309.1 |  |
| 12,293 | 12,559 | 13,931 | 16,170 | 15,794 | 15, |
| 288 | 297 | 325 | 339 | 355 |  |
| 3,349 | 3,648 | 3,969 | 4,649 | 4,415 |  |
| 136 | 148 | 136 | 142 | 142 |  |
| 2226 | 239 | 244 | 228 | 234 |  |
| 3,513 | 3,371 | 3,843 | 4,341 | 4,319 |  |
| 467 | 475 | 469 | 505 | 545 |  |
| 1,310 | 1,431 | 1,664 | 1,877 | 1,786 | 1 |
| 1,577 | 1,562 | 1,540 | 1.853 | 1,781 | 1 |
| 1,429 | 1,387 | 1,742 | 2,237 | 2,217 | 2, |



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\substack{\text { Septern- } \\ \text { ber }}}$ | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued


| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July |

DOMESTIC TRADE－Continued


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| M్ల్ల్ల్ $\infty$ OTNo | C్NN N్N： <br>  | 哭军気发 |  |  | Nos鬼芯淥 |  |  |  |  |  | 会 |  |
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| 気谷资䒨 vivos is |  <br>  | OHE¢ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 䦔 |  |
|  जाजc |  $\infty \times \infty \infty<\infty<\infty<\infty<\infty$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 宫 |  |
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Revised．${ }^{1}$ Data for eating and drinking places and filling stations are included with those for other retail stores．${ }^{p}$ Preliminary．
Q Revised beginning 1943．§Revised beginning 1947．© $\sigma^{\prime}$ Revised beginning 1948．©Revised beginning 1945.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline RETAIL TRADE-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Department stores: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Accounts receivable, end of month:
Charge accounts \& 184 \& 191 \& 210 \& 216 \& 233 \& 314 \& 269 \& 236 \& 227 \& 220 \& 224 \& 218 \& 195 <br>
\hline  \& 230 \& 241 \& 256 \& 260 \& 259 \& 276 \& 269 \& 262 \& 255 \& 244 \& 235 \& 226 \& 215 <br>
\hline Ratio of collections to accounts recelvable: \& 49 \& 50 \& 51 \& 51 \& 51 \& 49 \& 50 \& 46 \& 50 \& 47 \& 49 \& 49 \& 46 <br>
\hline Instalment accounts \& 17 \& 18 \& 18 \& 18 \& 17 \& 18 \& 19 \& 17 \& 19 \& 18 \& 18 \& 19 \& 18 <br>
\hline Sales by type of payment: \& \& \& \& \& \& 50 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cash sales...-.-....-percent of total sales.- \& 41 \& 42 \& 42 \& 43 \& 43 \& 42 \& ${ }_{45}^{45}$ \& 44 \& 43 \& 43 \& 44 \& 42 \& ${ }_{41}$ <br>
\hline Instalment sales \& 12 \& 12 \& 12 \& 10 \& 9 \& 8 \& 10 \& 10 \& 9 \& 9 \& 8 \& 8 \& 9 <br>
\hline  \& 283 \& 281 \& 331 \& 308 \& 355 \& 534 \& 277 \& 262 \& 284 \& 284 \& 297 \& 284 \& 240 <br>
\hline  \& 386 \& ${ }_{198}^{373}$ \& ${ }_{263}^{426}$ \& 388
239 \& 453 \& 708 \& $\begin{array}{r}342 \\ 230 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{103} 35$ \& 422 \& 367 \& 375 \& 353 \& ${ }_{1} 32$ <br>
\hline  \& 271 \& 278 \& 320 \& 296 \& 357 \& 495 \& 261 \& 251 \& 269 \& 221 \& ${ }_{293}^{233}$ \& r
+225
+276 \& 169
235 <br>
\hline  \& 284 \& 290 \& 337 \& 317 \& 313 \& 538 \& 293 \& 266 \& 286 \& 297 \& 306 \& 237 \& 241 <br>
\hline  \& 429 \& 399 \& 454 \& 405 \& 472 \& 711 \& 375 \& 351 \& 397 \& 382 \& 393 \& 352 \& 339 <br>
\hline  \& 339 \& ${ }^{326}$ \& ${ }^{363}$ \& 328 \& ${ }^{376}$ \& 556 \& 300 \& 280 \& 308 \& 302 \& 314 \& 291 \& P256 <br>
\hline  \& 276 \& 287 \& 320 \& 319 \& 338 \& 476 \& 248 \& ${ }^{239}$ \& 236 \& 279 \& 284 \& 263 \& p 223 <br>
\hline  \& 192 \& ${ }_{239}^{202}$ \& \& ${ }_{299}^{259}$ \& 302 \& 450
525 \& \& 218 \& ${ }_{2}^{230}$ \& 232 \& 238 \& 254 \& <br>
\hline  \& 239

$r$
283 \& 239
288 \& 313
356
3 \& 293

339 \& | 363 |
| :--- |
| 387 | \& 525

584 \& 253
267 \& 241 \& 286
307 \& 269
298 \& 286
325 \& 271
305 \& 207
204 <br>

\hline  \& 326 \& 318 \& ${ }_{363}$ \& 326 \& 398 \& 540 \& 298 \& 275 \& 298 \& 304 \& ${ }_{323}^{325}$ \& | 305 |
| :--- |
| 282 | \& ${ }_{269}^{254}$ <br>

\hline  \& ${ }^{+} 386$ \& 352 \& 374 \& 345 \& 386 \& 627 \& 333 \& 316 \& 317 \& 320 \& 330 \& 325 \& -310 <br>
\hline Sales, adjusted, total U. S. $\ddagger$ - \& 362 \& 335 \& 320 \& 291 \& 290 \& 325 \& 362 \& 326 \& 291 \& 302 \& 301 \& 302 \& 309 <br>
\hline  \& 494 \& 415 \& 409 \& 370 \& 391 \& 421 \& 449 \& 419 \& 413 \& 399 \& 387 \& 402 \& 415 <br>
\hline  \& 268 \& ${ }^{268}$ \& 255 \& 216 \& 229 \& $\stackrel{249}{ }$ \& 303 \& 251 \& 217 \& 233 \& 235 \& 235 \& 245 <br>
\hline  \& 330 \& ${ }_{3}^{335}$ \& 305 \& 282 \& 288 \& ${ }_{3} 318$ \& 349 \& 322 \& 290 \& 282 \& 290 \& 276 \& 286 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{3} 36$ \& 334 \& 333 \& 299 \& 251 \& 323 \& 395 \& \& 286 \& 323 \& 309 \& 306 \& 309 <br>
\hline  \& 537 \& 449 \& 420 \& 375 \& 400 \& 433 \& 475 \& 439 \& 414 \& 402 \& 405 \& 409 \& 423 <br>
\hline  \& 414 \& 354 \& 345 \& 303 \& 325 \& 354 \& 395 \& 346 \& 321 \& 314 \& 317 \& 316 \& ${ }^{\sim} 312$ <br>
\hline  \& 342 \& 321 \& 289 \& ${ }_{28}^{283}$ \& 291 \& ${ }_{3} 18$ \& 325 \& 324 \& 249 \& 287 \& 278 \& ${ }^{274}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{331}^{274}$ \& 277

319 \& ${ }_{310}^{262}$ \& ${ }_{279}^{238}$ \& ${ }_{273}^{234}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{266}$ \& ${ }_{342}^{291}$ \& | 263 |
| :--- |
| 321 | \& 230 \& ${ }_{28}^{252}$ \& 243 \& 267 \& ${ }_{58}^{256}$ <br>

\hline  \& + 391 \& 360 \& 332 \& 312 \& 312 \& 336 \& 369 \& 341 \& 297 \& 326 \& 331 \& 331 \& 351 <br>
\hline  \& +418 \& 370 \& 360 \& 305 \& 316 \& ${ }_{3} 53$ \& 363 \& 327 \& ${ }_{2} 298$ \& 320 \& \& 313 \& 344 <br>
\hline Stocks total U. S., end of month $\ddagger$ \& $\checkmark 453$ \& 374 \& 368 \& 343 \& 345 \& 376 \& 420 \& 375 \& 335 \& 346 \& 348 \& 347 \& ${ }^{p} 364$ <br>
\hline Unadjusted.-.,-........................do \& 258 \& 285 \& 322 \& 362 \& 371 \& 295 \& 303 \& 334 \& 374 \& 386 \& 370 \& \& p 338 <br>
\hline  \& 269 \& 284 \& 309 \& 329 \& 332 \& 329 \& 338 \& 349 \& 368 \& 377 \& 365 \& 353 \& p353 <br>
\hline Mail-order and store sales: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total sales, 2 companies .-..........thous. of dol.- \& 356, 756 \& 339,478 \& 357, 438 \& 335, 351 \& 369, 150 \& 499,058 \& 296,659 \& 253,570 \& 310, 175 \& 311, 771 \& 328,424 \& 322,649 \& 273,067 <br>
\hline Montgomery Ward \& Co................- do... \& 104, 957 \& \& \& ${ }_{222}^{113,037}$ \& \& \& \& \& 95, 107 \& 95, 175 \& 100,408 \& 92,911 \& 79, 657 <br>
\hline  \& 251,799 \& 226, 910 \& 244,008 \& 222,314 \& 246, 066 \& 334,868 \& 208, 088 \& 175,997 \& 215, 068 \& 216, 596 \& 228,017 \& 229,738 \& 193,410 <br>
\hline Rura sales of general merchandise:
Total U. S., unadjusted \& 268.0 \& 307.2 \& 334.6 \& 346.8 \& 422.9 \& 517.0 \& 287.7 \& 269.3 \& 291.5 \& 287.6 \& 285.3 \& 287.0 \& 242.6 <br>
\hline  \& 231.3 \& 271.2 \& 301.0 \& 319.7 \& 414.7 \& 481.3 \& 270.1 \& 230.9 \& 279.4 \& 269.5 \& 261.3 \& 265.9 \& 216.1 <br>
\hline  \& 286.3 \& 327.2 \& 374.3 \& 402.0 \& 494.5 \& 552.3 \& 305.0 \& 304.4 \& 323.5 \& 304.0 \& 293.3 \& 304.2 \& 263.3 <br>
\hline  \& 258.6 \& 293.4 \& 310.1 \& 322.3 \& 399. 9 \& 489.8 \& 276. 2 \& 251.3 \& 275.8 \& 270.9 \& 276.6 \& 271.1 \& 228.5 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{335.3}$ \& ${ }^{367.5}$ \& ${ }^{390.3}$ \& 388.7 \& ${ }^{438.1}$ \& ${ }^{601.6}$ \& 324.7 \& 295.5 \& 312.0 \& 325. 5 \& 317.8 \& 349.2 \& 307.1 <br>
\hline Total U. S., adjuste \& 363.6 \& 335.0 \& 302.5 \& ${ }^{290.0}$ \& 326.3 \& 365. 1 \& 380.1 \& 321.7 \& 307.8 \& 300.5 \& 318.1 \& 323.6 \& 329.2 <br>
\hline  \& 346.3 \& 309.2 \& 290.3 \& 266.4 \& 296.9 \& ${ }^{333.1}$ \& 356.3 \& 278.1 \& 279.4 \& 271.1 \& 291.0 \& 306.3 \& 314.1 <br>
\hline South-----------------------------10 \& 409.6 \& 364. 4 \& 328.9 \& ${ }^{314.6}$ \& 361.5 \& 399.3 \& ${ }_{3}^{381.2}$ \& 350.0 \& 340.5 \& 331.2 \& 353.8 \& 371.4 \& 376.7 <br>
\hline Mar West \& 346.2
410.9 \& 376.8
376.9 \& ${ }_{341.2}^{288.2}$ \& 244.3
345 \& 3049.3
349 \& ${ }_{383.7}^{330.1}$ \& 3681.3
44 \& 314.1
395.6 \& $\stackrel{296.3}{290.3}$ \& 277.6
348.1 \& 312.2
354.7 \& 296.0
385.9 \& 305.9
376.3 <br>
\hline Wholesale trade \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Service and limited-function wholesalers: $\ddagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sales, estimated (unadj.), total.-....-mil. of dol.- \& 6,355 \& 7,349 \& 6,899 \& 7, 141 \& 6,871 \& 7,038 \& 7,402 \& 6,585 \& 6, 954 \& 6,287 \& 6,527 \& r 6,309 \& 6,053 <br>
\hline Durable-goods establishments.-.-.-.---- do \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 2,453 \& \& $\begin{array}{r}2,509 \\ 3 \\ \hline 788\end{array}$ \& 2,478 \& +2,368 \& 2,178 <br>
\hline Nondurable-goods estabishments-....-. do..... \& 6,990
6,980 \& 4,483
7,271 \& 4,518

7,500 \& | 4,438 |
| :--- |
| 7 |
| 185 | \& 4, 41.6

8,067 \& | 4, 5620 |
| :--- |
| 8,229 | \& 4,740

8,613 \& $\begin{array}{r}4,132 \\ 8,808 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\stackrel{4}{4,166}$ \& $\stackrel{3}{3,778}$ \& 4,049
9,360 \&  \& $\stackrel{3}{3,875}$ <br>
\hline Durable-goods establishments..........-. do..... \& 2,990 \& 2.878 \& 2,911 \& 3, 060 \& 3,230 \& 3,393 \& 3,622 \& 3,750 \& 4,025 \& 4,255 \& 4, 399 \& 4, 405 \& 4,352 <br>
\hline Nondurable-goods establishments...-...-.do.... \& 4,001 \& 4,393 \& 4,589 \& 4,785 \& 4,837 \& 4,836 \& 4,991 \& 5,058 \& 5,141 \& -5,030 \& 4,961 \& -4,774 \& 4,789 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION


Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary
$\ddagger$ Revisions in the adjusted indexes of department-store sales for various periods prior to 1949 are shown for the indicated districts (except New York, Richmond, and San Francisco) on p. 24 of the April 1950 SURVEY; revised data for San Francisco for $1919-48$ appear on p. 21 of the May 1950 SURVEY; revisions for New York and Richmond for 1946 -January 1949 are available for the districts and therefore are subject to further revision Figures for wholesale trade have ber eariser periods. Department-store sales and stocks for the U. S To reflect all revisions in data on pp. 18 -20 of the October 1949 SURVEF; unpublished revisions are a vailable upon request.
on pata beginning April 1950 have been adjusted to the decennial census count and are not strictly comparable with preceding figures. Revisions prior to April 1950 will be available later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



Production workers in manufacturing industries: $\dagger$
Totar (U. S. Dept. of Labor)
 Furniture and fixtures. Stone, clay, and glass products. Primary metal industries Blast furnaces, steel works and do mills. Primary smelting and refining of nonfer-
 chinery, transportation equipment) Heating apparatus (except electrical) and Machinery (except electrical)----.............. Machinery (except electrical)--.-..................................
 Automobiles..Ship and boat building and repairs
 Miscellaneous mfg. industries.

Nondurable-goods industries Food and kindred products Meat products. Canning and preserving. Bakery products. Tobacco manufactures Textile-mill products Broad-woven
Knitting mills Apparel and other finished textile products Men's and boys' furnishings and work women's outerwear --............................... W omen's outerwear--Paper and aner and paperboard mills---do-Printing, publishing, and allied industries
 Commercial printing
Revised. I Preliminary.




 $\sigma^{\prime}$ Revisions for metal and bituminous-coal mining for August 1948-June 1949 are shown in note at bottom of $p$. S-11 of the September 1950 Survey.

| UnIess otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | Febru- | March | April | May | June | July |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| EMPLOYMENT-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production workers in mfg. industries $\dagger$-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable-goods illied products... thousands.- | 479 | 491 | 506 | 523 | 521 | 524 | ${ }_{5} 26$ | ${ }^{632}$ | 539 | 538 | r 531 | 528 | p 526 |
| Industrial organic chemicals-..-......dio...- | 152 | 155 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 163 | 163 | 167 | 168 | 170 | 172 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal........do- | 182 139 | 193 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 191 | 190 | 191 | $\begin{array}{r}192 \\ 149 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 194 150 | 194 | 197 | - 198 |
|  | 200 | 208 | 215 | 219 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 220 | 219 | - 219 | ${ }^{2} 221$ | ${ }^{2} 215$ |
| Tires and inner tubes .-...-...........-- do | 88 | 90 | 92 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 88 | , 87 | - 88 | 90 |  |
|  | 331 230 | $\stackrel{377}{37}$ | ${ }_{237}$ | $\stackrel{337}{ }$ | 360 226 | 359 229 | 364 234 | 374 239 | $\stackrel{371}{37}$ | - ${ }_{225}^{353}$ | - ${ }_{-210}^{331}$ | ${ }_{221}^{343}$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 339$ |
| Manufacturing production-worker employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) $\dagger$ | 148.3 | 156.3 | 158.9 | 160.3 | 159.2 | 159.4 | 158.9 | 161.0 | 161.0 | ${ }^{-160.0}$ | '158.7 | 「159.4 | ${ }^{p} 157.4$ |
| Manufacturing production-worker employment index, adjusted (Federal Reserve) $\dagger$. ... $1939=100$. | 150.9 | 155.0 | 156.0 | 157.7 | 157.7 | 158.1 | 159.7 | 161.3 | 161.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 161.7$ | r 161.4 | +161.1 | ${ }^{\circ} 160.1$ |
| Miscellaneous employment data: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal and State highways, totals .-...number... Construction (Federal and State) |  | 336,600 149,185 | - 1427,953 | 317,566 <br> 140,543 <br> 123,493 | 211, 399 11689 | 250,187 79,857 118,487 | 288,239 681 62, 181 | 221,485 | 233,036 67,538 6, | $\xrightarrow{\text { r }} \mathrm{r}$ 258,291 | r <br> r 286,236 <br> 115,462 <br> 115 | $\begin{aligned} & p 307,284 \\ & p 122,449 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 130, 168 | 130, 714 | 126,664 | 123, 493 | 122,681 | 118, 487 | 114,450 | 113, 856 | 114, 118 | 114, 672 | 118,484 | ${ }^{\text {p } 128,859}$ |  |
| Federal civilian employees: | 1,839 | 1,913 | 1,945 | 1,977 | 2,005 | 2,024 | 2,082 | 2,146 | 2, 196 | 2,240 | 2,273 | 2,316 |  |
| Washington, D.C., metropolitan area-..do...- | 215 | 218 | 219 | 222 | 226 | 228 | 234 | 240 | 244 | 247 | 248 | ${ }_{256}$ | ${ }_{\square}^{258}$ |
| Railway employees (class I steam railways): <br>  | 1,279 | 1,302 | -1,316 | 1,324 | 1,322 | 1,313 | 1,286 | 1,287 | 1,309 | 1,321 | 1,324 | 1,329 | ¥ 1,329 |
| Indexes: Unadjusted | 122.3 | 124.5 | 125.8 | 126.6 | 126.3 | 125.1 | 122.9 | 122.8 | 124.9 | 126.1 | ${ }^{+} 126.4$ | 126.9 |  |
|  | 119.7 | 121.9 | 122.8 | 122.5 | 125.2 | 127.1 | 127.8 | 125.9 | 128.0 | 128.1 | +126.9 | 125.2 | p 126.9 $p 124.2$ |
| PAYROLLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) $\dagger-\ldots \quad 1939=100$, | 367.5 | 394.4 | 403.2 | 415.8 | 414.6 | 426.0 | 424.0 | 430.0 | 435.0 | 「 433.2 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 428.8$ | 435.7 |  |
| LABOR CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor): $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries---------..--hours-- | $\stackrel{40.5}{41.1}$ | $\stackrel{41.2}{41.8}$ | 41.0 | ${ }_{42.1}^{41.3}$ | 41.1 | 41.4 | ${ }_{41.5}^{41.0}$ | 40.9 41.6 | $\stackrel{41.1}{41.9}$ | 41.0 42.0 | 4 | $\begin{array}{r}40.8 \\ \hline 41.8\end{array}$ | 40.4 41.0 |
| Durable-goods industries | 42.6 | 42.6 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 42.5 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 43.1 | - 42.7 | 42.9 | 42.5 | -44.0 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furni- | 41.1 | 42.0 | 41.2 | 41.9 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.6 | $\bigcirc 41.4$ | $\begin{array}{r}741.2 \\ \hline 409\end{array}$ | 41.6 | 541.2 |
|  | 40.9 | 41.9 | 40.1 | 41.8 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 40.1 | $\stackrel{\square}{71.1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}41.3 \\ \hline 40.5\end{array}$ |  |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 41.0 40.9 | 42.8 41.6 | $\stackrel{42.6}{41.5}$ | $\begin{array}{r}42.6 \\ 42.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 42.6 42.3 | 42.3 42.2 | 41.8 41.6 | $\stackrel{41.3}{42}$ | 4 | ${ }_{\cdot} 42.1$ | 41.7 | -41.7 | P 39.9 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.---............. Glass and glass products......................... | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.0 | 41.4 | $\stackrel{41.3}{42}$ | 41.0 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 40.3 | 40.3 |  |
| Primary metal industries ------.-.-.-.-do--- | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 41.8 | 42.1 | 41.7 | +41.8 | p 41.3 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills $\qquad$ hours. | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.2 | ¢ 41.1 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 41.3 | -41.6 | r 41.1 | 41.5 |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous | 40.3 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.6 |  |
| metals- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) hours | 41.1 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 42.4 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 42.1 | 42. | 41.8 | ${ }^{5} 42.0$ | \$41.1 |
| Heating apparatus (except electrical) and | 41.2 | 41.9 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 41.6 | 42.1 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.9 | - 41.5 | + 41.2 | 41.3 |  |
| Machinery (except electrical) | 41.6 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.9 | 43.0 | 43.7 | 43.4 | 43.5 | 43.8 | r 43.9 | ${ }^{43.6}$ | $\stackrel{+13.5}{ }$ | p 43.3 |
| Electrical machinery-...-....-.-.......-do- | 40.6 415 | 41.0 42.0 | 41.4 40 4 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 41.9 41 | 41.4 39 | 41.3 40.8 | 41.3 41.2 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ \hline 40.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}41.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +41.6 +40.5 | $p$ |
| Transportation equipment --.-------- do | 41.5 42.1 | 42.0 42.3 | 40.9 <br> 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.1 39.5 | 41.4 40.9 | 39.9 38.7 | 40.8 39.9 | 41.2 40.3 | $\begin{array}{r}+40.9 \\ +39.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40.5 39.1 |  |
|  | 41.2 | 42.4 | 42.7 | 41.9 | 42.4 | 43.3 | 43.7 | 43.3 | 43.9 | 44.0 | $\begin{array}{r}43.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 43.7 |  |
| Ship and hoat building and repairs-..do- | 38.1 | $\begin{array}{r}39.2 \\ 39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.7 | 39.9 40 | 38.7 | 40.4 | 40.2 | $\begin{array}{r}39.9 \\ +41.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39.9 41.2 | 40.1 |  |
| Railroad equipment. --.-........-do...- | 39.1 4.9 | 39.5 41.7 |  | 40.0 42.5 | 40.2 42.4 | 40.9 42.6 | 41.0 41.8 | 40.8 42.2 | ${ }_{42.3}^{41.1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +42.5 \\ \hline 4.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4 |  |  |
| Instruments and related products......do..... | 40.3 | 41.6 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.5 | $\checkmark 41.3$ | 40.7 | + 40.8 | p 40.1 |
| Nondurable-goods industries..............do- | 39.8 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.0 | - 39.7 | 39.3 | 39.4 | P39.5 |
| Food and kindred products............-do. | 42.3 41.8 | 41.9 40.7 | 42.0 | 41.6 40.8 | 41.9 43.4 | 42.3 45.2 | 41.8 42.8 | 41.0 39.9 | 41.0 40.6 | $\stackrel{41.2}{41.2}$ | $\stackrel{41.6}{41.5}$ | 41.9 42.1 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 42.6$ |
|  | 41.8 45.3 | 45 | 44.7 | 40.8 44.5 | 43.4 44.1 | 45.2 44.3 | 42.8 | 39.9 44.1 | 40.6 44.4 | $\stackrel{+1.2}{ }$ |  | 45.5 |  |
| Canning and preserving....-.-.......-.-.do | 41. 4 | 40.6 | 44.1 | 40.5 | 38.6 | 37.4 | 38.3 | 37.8 | 37.5 | $\checkmark 38.7$ | 38.2 | 38.9 |  |
| Bakery products----------------1.- do | 41.7 42.3 | 41.8 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.4 41.0 | 41.3 40.9 | ${ }_{4}^{41.6}$ | 41.3 41.2 | 41.5 <br> 40.3 | 41.5 40.5 | - ${ }^{41.6}$ | 41.9 41.4 | 42.0 41.9 |  |
| Teverages..-.----.-...-...-........- do | 38.4 38.4 | 39.5 | 41.2 31 | 38.3 | 47.8 | 48.6 38.9 | ${ }_{38.7}^{41.2}$ | 37.9 | 36.8 | , 36.8 | 36.6 | - 38.0 | P37.4 |
| Textile-mill products...-................-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 39.0 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.8 | ${ }^{40.5}$ |  | 38.8 | - 38.6 | P 37.7 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills.............- do | 39.5 37.0 | 40.8 39.2 | 41.1 38.9 | 40.9 39.2 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.3 37 | 41.2 38.8 | 41.2 | 40.9 36.7 | 40.0 | 39.5 |  |
| Knitting mills_.......-..............-do.. | 37.0 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 38.7 | 38.1 | 37.9 | 38.8 | 38.1 | 36.7 | 35.2 | 35.7 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36.9 |  | 37.4 | 36.5 |  |  |  |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats | 36.9 | 37.7 | 35.4 | 37.9 | 36.9 37.9 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 38.0 | 38.6 | ¢ 37.5 | $\begin{array}{r}36.4 \\ \hline 36.3\end{array}$ | 35.9 | 35.8 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing | 36. 1 | 38.0 | 37.4 | 38.3 | 37.7 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.4 | 37.9 | $\stackrel{37.0}{ }$ | 35.4 | 35.1 |  |
|  | 34.7 | 36.2 | 32.2 | 34.7 | 34.6 | 35.1 | 36.0 | 36.7 | 35.9 | ${ }^{-35.1}$ | 34.3 | 33.7 |  |
| Paper and allied products...-.-.-.--do...- | 43.3 44.0 | 44.0 44.6 | 44.0 44.3 | 44.0 44.5 | 44.1 44.4 | 44.5 44.9 | 43.8 44.7 | 43.4 44.5 | 43.7 44.7 | r +43.7 +48 | 43.3 44.7 | 43.0 44.6 | p 42.6 |
| Printin, paper, publishing, and allied industries | 48.5 | 38.6 | 44.3 39.2 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 38.9 | 38.4 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.7 |  | จ 38.8 |
|  | 36.6 | 36.5 | 36.9 | 36.8 | 37.2 | 38.1 | 35.8 | 36.0 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 36.9 |  |
| Commercial printing..-..----.......-do. | 39.6 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 40. 1 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 39.4 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.8 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products...-.-.--do-..-- | 41.2 | 41.6 40 | 41.8 40.8 | 42.0 40.9 | 42.0 41.2 | 44.2 | 42.0 41.0 | 41.8 40.8 | 4 | ${ }_{+}{ }^{41.8}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline\end{array} 41.7$ | 41.6 41.3 | ${ }^{p} 41.6$ |
| Industrial organic ehemicais.........-do-..-- | 41.6 | 40.6 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 40.6 | - 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.7 | p41.4 |
|  | 41.0 | 39.4 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 40.2 | $\stackrel{40.9}{ }$ | 40.5 | 40.4 |  |
|  | 41.2 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 40.4 | 38.9 | 40.0 | ¢ 40.0 $\ulcorner$ | 41.3 | 42.4 | ${ }^{4} 42.2$ |
| Teather and innerther products...........-. do...- | 40.4 38.1 | 40.8 39.2 | 40.9 38.1 | 47.8 <br> 18 | 40.5 37.5 | 31.9 38.3 | 38.7 | 35.5 39.2 | 37.6 38.4 | +36.5 +365 | 31.2 +35.6 | 46.6 | p 37.1 |
| Footwear (except rubber) ..............d.d. | 37.7 | 38.8 | 37.6 | 36.7 | 36.0 | 37.4 | 38.3 | 38.8 | 37.9 | -35.4 | 34.2 | 35.5 |  |

[^10] 1949 are available upon request. Revised data for $1919-50$ for the manufacturing production-worker payroll index are shown on p. 28 of the July 1951 Surver. §Total includes State engi1949 are available upon request. Revised atata

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | January | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April | May | June | July |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued



## WAGES

A verage weekly earnings（U．S．Department of
$\qquad$ Ordnance and accessories Lumber and wood products（except furniture） sawmills and planing mills．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．


Blast furnaces，steel works，and rolling mills
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous
 chinery，transportation equipment）
Heating apparatus（except electrical）and phinery（except eletrical）－－－－－－－ lectrical machinery．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Transportation equipment． Aircraft and parts
 Riv and boat building and repairs．．．．do．－． Rairoad equipment
$\qquad$

Revised．DPreliminary．†Revised series．See note marked＂$f$＂on p．S－11．

|  <br>  |  | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{N} \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $$ | \％opero cingoon |  | incosion | $N$ <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bu } \\ & \text { N. } \\ & \text { He } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { En } \\ H_{6}^{4} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\text { \％}}{\circ}$ | Nisise | N |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\ \hline}}{ }$ | 会出出出 |  ocreoso |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  －© |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { is } \\ & \text {-1 } \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & \hline-3 \\ & \underset{\sim}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  | 禺象용 ※剀 | cicosinos |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty 8 \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | 念思 | 8 |  | 合郒 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 导占贲 } \\ & 0,0 \end{aligned}$ | 色出 <br> cocts | $\stackrel{H}{\circ}$ |  crowos | N anonco | Wicis anco |
|  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty .8 .8 \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{B}{r} \\ & -1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 㺼 } \\ & \text { 出 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & \hline 8 \\ & \hline 8 . \end{aligned}$ | gipg ing <br>  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { is } \\ & \text { in © } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{\infty}$ |  | NTM |  | 出出㿾 ors | $\stackrel{\text { 亗 }}{\sim}$ |  | 品导岂出出 <br> vervinor | ©～N orers |
| 앙항ㅇㅇㅇ어엉 억용ㅇ으오 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% } \\ & \text { is } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 眕 } \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ( } \\ & \text { 出芯 } \end{aligned}$ | O | Nosision | 우앙 | 出出茧 0 0 | 出出宮 000 | $\stackrel{H}{\boldsymbol{S}}$ | 莫莫思思 $\infty \infty$ |  ACrcosis |  |
|  ○出品出が | T゚NO <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{i} \\ & \text { む } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \dot{E} \end{aligned}$ | 고웅ㅇㅇㅇㅇ <br> ＂ |  | CN： |  |  |  | $\stackrel{C}{6}$ |  | W\％ | 出出寞 Noos | 出出官 $\infty 00$ | $\underset{\infty}{\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\infty}}$ | 虫虫虫 $\infty$ | 号号空出出 00000 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \hline 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 응 } \\ & \stackrel{~}{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ư } \\ & \text { N: } \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  | ©出急 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N5 } \\ & \text { 发定 } \end{aligned}$ | 虫 |  | 9\％ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 世世 H } \\ & \text { Ho } \end{aligned}$ | 虫出禺 Own | $\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\stackrel{H}{*}}$ |  <br> oonc |  vincorn |  Croco |
|  <br>  |  | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Io } \\ & 0 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{\circ} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*} \end{aligned}$ | 17出ちゃ \＆品し | $\begin{aligned} & 898 \\ & 698 \\ & 806 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\varphi$ ${ }^{6}{ }_{8}^{\circ}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\circ}$ | HiNo웅 | 令岂 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 出忠 } \\ & \text { HO: } \end{aligned}$ | 出参罝 － 6 | $\underset{\infty}{\stackrel{H}{+}}$ | 电空思 $\infty \cos$ | \％Wiscien VAーいの | WiN 000 |
|  | P9： <br>  | $\begin{gathered} \infty \\ \stackrel{8}{\infty} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 80 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{N}{\stackrel{N}{0}}$ |  <br>  | 氷品 | sin |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \text { 응 } \end{aligned}$ | 気 | Noige | N0\％ | 出出出 －CTN | 莫岕岑 crores | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \stackrel{y}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | 具世思 ovivo |  cunvor | 密思 |
|  <br>  | 9 O O 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & c \\ & c h \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | N옹 봉덕 |  | cosers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F } \\ & \text { 禺员 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { 永志 } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{y}{6}$ | Now | 占容 | 苇含萖 Now |  $\rightarrow \omega$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{\text { H }}{\circ} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | －出安出 araser | \％isme oorwoos |  |
|  | © <br> 5 | ¢ 0 0 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - } \\ & \underset{\infty}{-1} \end{aligned}$ | － － ¢ － | पैళ్ 구요윤 |  |  | －900 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 念 } \\ & \text { 事笑 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 资 | Ni，ind tik | ↔ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & * \\ & \stackrel{+}{8} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  $\infty$ |  |
| 9ががNat <br>  | S ${ }^{2}$ 앙낸 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \text { \& } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yे } \\ & \text { ᄋ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y } \\ & \text { oै } \\ & \text { dy } \end{aligned}$ |  \＆g gisis | N유웅 <br> 4 | No No | 告いのレ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 908 \end{aligned}$ | 官 |  | ¢408 | 出荌 <br> いうか |  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{+}}$ |  |  orosencos |  |
|  | － 4 | 7 8 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | 号 |  |  |  | ¢゙ーデー |  |  | 发 | Nine | ¢\％ |  | 出出审 oseror | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\Delta}{\circ}}{\infty}$ |  | $\stackrel{y}{\omega} \oplus \underset{\sim}{\infty}$ mifrao |  |
|  |  | \％ | ＋ |  |  |  |  | ＊－ | 为 | 尔灾 | \％ | N | 式念 |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | July | August | September | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | December | January | Febru- | March | April | May | June | July |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



Average hourly earnings (U. S. Department of Lahor): $\dagger$
Durable-goring industries
 Lumber and wood products (except furni
ture mills and planing mills.
Stone, clay and glass produets. Glass and glass products Primary metal industries. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies --..-.-.-.-.-.-. dollars
 Transportation equipment. Aircraft and parts Ship and boat kuilding and repairs doRailroad equipment.-.............................. Miscellaneous mfg. industries...

Nondurable-goods industries Food and kindred
Meat products.

Dairy products.
Canning and preserving

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


| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | January | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued



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|  | N－ |  | － |  | －\％ | 为 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | N0\％ | ＋000 | － | $\stackrel{-}{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { トH }}{4}$ |  |
|  | 앙웅 | \％ |  | $\stackrel{-}{\square}$ |  | N－M | N0－ |  |  |  | 荌容 |  |
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|  |  | ＋8\％\％ |  | ＋ |  | ベッベッド <br>  | N0＂ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | － | － | 㐌 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ［10 | N－\％ |  |  |  |  |  |  | （1）： |  |  | 1 | ： |

FINANCE

| BANKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers＇acceptances．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．of dol．． | ${ }_{239} 35$ | ${ }_{274}$ | 397 | 383 | 383 | 394 | 453 | 470 | 479 | 456 | 417 | ${ }^{-} 425$ | 380 |
| Commercial paper－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－10．．－－ | 259 | 286 | 308 | 312 | 325 | 333 | 356 |  | 381 | 387 | 364 | 331 | 336 |
| Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies super－ vised by the Farm Credit Administration： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total－－．－－－－－－－－－－．－．．．－－－－－－－－－－mil．of dol－－ |  |  | 1，838 |  |  | 1，861 |  |  | 1，986 |  |  | 2，097 |  |
| Farm mortgage loans，total．－－－－－－－－－．．．－do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，012 |  |
| Federal land banks $\qquad$ do |  |  | ${ }_{4} 94$ |  |  | ${ }_{93}^{946}$ |  |  | 958 |  |  | 974 |  |
|  | 246 | 251 | $\begin{array}{r}47 \\ 269 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 305 | 331 | $\begin{array}{r}43 \\ 350 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 356 |  | 40 339 | 323 |  | 37 315 |  |
|  | 606 | 606 | 582 | 546 | 519 | 522 | 551 | 592 | 650 | 700 | 739 | 771 | 791 |
| Bank debits，total（141 centers）．－－．－．－－－．－．．．．do | 98， 509 | 115，490 | －110， 107 | 111， 974 | 110， 132 | 125，435 | 123， 224 | －101，437 | 129， 112 | 114， 898 | －116，572 | 120，698 | 110， 756 |
| New York City | － $\begin{array}{r}38,757 \\ 59\end{array}$ | 50,067 65,423 | ＋ $\begin{array}{r}44,910 \\ \mathrm{r} 65,197\end{array}$ | ＋ 43,837 | － 43,740 | 52， 590 | 48， 207 | － 39,067 | 53，171 | 45， 477 | 45，375 | 48，588 | 43， 224 |
| Outside New York City－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－．－${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 59，752 | 65， 423 |  |  | 66， 392 | 72，845 | 75，017 | ${ }^{\text {r 62，}} 370$ | 75， 941 | 69， 421 | －71， 197 | 72， 110 | 67， 532 |
| Federal Reserve banks，condition，end of month： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets，total．－－－－－－．－．－．－．－．－．－mil．of dol．－ | 43， 804 | 44， 049 | 45， 604 | 44， 826 | 45， 448 |  | 47，738 | 47， 368 | 47，978 | 46，883 | 47，174 | 47，634 | 47，547 |
| Reserve bank credit outstanding，total．－．do． | 18，466 | 18，820 | 20，340 | 19，798 | 20，638 ${ }_{161}$ | 22， 216 | 23， 0981 | 23， 188 | 24， 150 |  |  | 24， 4 43 |  |
| Discounts and 8dvances－．．．．．．．－－－－－－do | 17,299 17969 | 82 18,356 | 19， 772 | （19， 116 | 19，693 |  | $\begin{array}{r}798 \\ \hline 21,484\end{array}$ | 21，888 | 27， 275 22,910 | 22， 2842 |  | － 53 | 277 23,078 |
| Gold certificate reserves．．．．．－－－－－－－－－do | 22，886 | 22，389 | 22， 235 | 22，045 | －19，${ }_{21}$ | 20,778 21,458 | 21,484 21,160 | 21,881 20,852 | 22,910 20,567 | 22,742 20,567 | 22,509 20,508 | 22,982 20 20 514 | 23,078 20 504 |
|  | 43， 804 | 44， 049 | 45，604 | 44， 826 | 45， 448 | 47，172 | 47， 738 | 47，368 | 47，978 | 46，883 | 47， 174 | 47，634 | 47， 547 |
|  | 18， 139 | 17，912 | 19， 197 | 18， 398 | 18，682 | 19，810 | 20，998 | 20，704 | 21， 450 | 20，748 | 20， 381 | 20， 598 | 20，606 |
| Member－bank reserve balances－．．．．．．．．．do | 16， 129 | 15， 889 | 16，709 | 16，514 | 16，763 | 17， 172 | 18，984 | 19，066 | 19，014 | 18，901 | 18，536 | 19，020 | 18，863 |
| Excess reserves（estimated）－（i．．．．．－do Federal Reserve notes in circulation．－－－do | 22，841 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 22，} 219 \\ \\ \hline 947\end{array}$ | 888 22，997 |  | 645 23.397 | 1,172 23,587 |  |  | 647 23，041 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 55.8 | 54.8 | 52.7 | ${ }_{53.2}$ | 51.8 | 49.4 | 48．1 | 23，47．6 | 23， 46.2 | 23， 46.9 | 23,332 46.9 | 23,630 46.4 | 23,762 46.3 |



| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July |

## FINANCE－Continued



|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W-N } \\ & \text { జ్ర్ట్ర } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Ber er |  |  | 淢 | -Rధ | N4！ $88 \%$ |  |  | 出茴 ふため岕窓包 |  | 岕 |
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|  | ¢్\％ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { w-w } \\ & \text { 웅 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ＂， | nor <br>  | N |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \text { Hen } \\ & \text { Now } \end{aligned}$ | 感苞 |  |  | or <br>  |  <br>  |  | Gropect <br>  | 感 |
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|  | ¢Nu్రse | 成 | Wise |  | ¢ ¢ ¢－\％ | $\rightarrow ज \bar{\omega}$ Naideq | Nち． | －9\％ |  |  | Son |  |  |  | 出 |
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|  | WN్ర్రs |  | 㐌呂無 |  |  |  | N゙ち | －－－ | Mow |  | nor |  |  |  | Nos |
|  | \％ |  | － | Nog |  | 为気 | N゙ち | － | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N上 }-1 \\ & 888 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | ㅂNN <br> 蚠品品荡 | 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 |
|  | ర్రీట్రీ | W, \% |  | Ner <br>  |  | जntico ®ㅇ్刃 © |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text {-H } \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NN: } \\ & \text { 8OSE } \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  | arsin |  |  |  | 出 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ■us } \\ & \text { \&id } \end{aligned}$ |  | Ner | \％\％¢ ¢ ¢ | 以Nべ心 <br>  | No | N－ <br> Cot | NNNM |  |  |  |  | Kincol发禁氖式 | 哭 |
|  |  | Num | －¢ | Nor |  |  | 弐馬 | N－ | NNNT |  |  |  |  | － 0 000 N్స్ర心． | 8 |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 号上 | －－ | NnN－ | N0： | or cr <br>  | －Wo Norotonne <br>  |  | Tnow <br>  | \％ |

 tures in July－October．$\sigma^{7}$ For bond yields see p．S－19．$\dagger$ Revised series．Annual averages for $1939-48$ on the new basis are available upon request．
$\S$ Revised to reflect yields on bills issued rather than on bills announced；comparaiole data for January 1947－November 1949 are available upon request．
$\odot$ Revised beginning 1929 to exclude nonconsumer single－payment loans；data prior to October 1949 are available upon request．
 p．S－14 of the April 1950 Surver；those for national defense and all other expenditures（July 1948－February 1949），on p．S－17 of the September 1950 Surver．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | Septerm- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

FINANCE-Continued


Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for-insurance).

Value, estimated total......................... of dol.
Group Group
Industrial
Ordinary, total
New England
Middle Altantic
East North Central
West North Central
South Atiantic---
East South Central
West South Central


Institute of Life Insurance:
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated total.....-.............thous. of dol. Death claim payments. Matured endowments Disability payments
Policy dividends
Surrender values

## 257,541 255,403 222,884 32,518 2,138 16 57,655 417 505



## $\square$

| 1 |
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|  | NM0

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\section*{1} |  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| 257,077 | 256 |
| 254,887 |  |
| 221,156 | 254 |
| 220, |  |



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | Febraary | March | April | May | June | July |


| LIFE INSURANCE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Life Insurance Association of America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Premium income (39 cos.), total..--thous. of dol.- | $\begin{array}{r}442,303 \\ 34,505 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 477,976 43,025 | $\begin{array}{r}476,122 \\ 38,796 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 452,453 46,545 | 491,850 43,806 | 757,998 67.596 | 550,671 44,905 | 511,135 | 591,532 60,565 | 489,571 | 525, ${ }_{\text {51 }}^{63}$ | 548, 412 | 502,612 50,164 |
|  | 67, 160 | 54, 865 | 48, 948 | 53,741 | 64, 141 | 180, 356 | 106, 132 | 68, 709 | 71, 275 | 69,653 | 64, 029 | 59,088 | 50,164 79,585 |
| Group | 35, 432 | 42, 113 | 30, 101 | 38, 507 | 37,849 | 60, 672 | 49,667 | 44,655 | 48,500 | 43, 044 | 42, 184 | 42, 243 | 44,047 |
|  | 61, 966 | 66, 111 | 75, 080 | 64,925 | 63, 386 | 111, 091 | 77,056 | 67,666 | 80, 391 | 64,519 | 65, 808 | 82, 265 | 66, 224 |
|  | 243, 240 | 271, 962 | 283, 197 | 248, 735 | 282, 668 | 338, 283 | 272, 911 | 280, 526 | 330, 801 | 264, 883 | 291, 597 | 312,859 | 262, 592 |
| MONETARY STATISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold and silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monetary stock, U. S.............-mil. of dol.- | 24, 136 | 23,627 | 23, 483 | 23, 249 | 23,037 | 22,706 | 22, 392 | 22,086 | 21,806 | 21,805 | 21,755 | 21,756 | - 21,759 |
| Net release from earmark | -89,969 | -431, 378 | -65, 889 | -146, 220 | $-35,311$ | -237,935 | -248,540 | -184,357 | -111,239 | 101, 914 | -12,947 | 46, 270 | -8,790 |
|  | 4, 069 | 46, 368 | 108, 448 | 95, 967 | 161,750 | 95, 825 | ${ }^{-107,834}$ | 110, 136 | 125, 704 | 112,842 | 43,357 | -41,422 | 28,374 |
|  | 2,556 | 4, 146 | 11,998 | 2, 519 | 3,117 | 2, 833 | 2,240 | 2,257 | 2,242 | 2,245 | 2,398 | 3,840 | 12,165 |
| Production, reported monthly totalt....-do. | 64,937 38,969 3, | $\begin{array}{r}67,430 \\ 39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 65,605 <br> 3844 <br> 14 | 67,026 38,306 | 65,546 <br> 37674 <br> 18 | 63,358 <br> 37 <br> 138 | 37,815 |  | 37,951 |  |  |  |  |
|  | -38, | 13, 177 | -38, 1271 | 13, 190 | 13,258 | 13, 407 | 13,107 | 12,148 | 13,034 | 12,689 | 12,913 |  |  |
| United States......................-.-.-.- | 7,078 | 7,890 | 7,846 | 8,170 | 7,545 | 6,960 | 5,917 | 5,196 | 5,784 | 5, 529 | 5, 536 | 5,921 |  |
| Silver: Exports | 375 | 425 | 334 | 335 | 947 | 2,246 | 3,623 | 282 | 1,932 | 332 | 273 | 182 | 565 |
|  | 10,408 | 8, 904 | 17,371 | 12,350 | 13,870 | 10,602 | 10,999 | 8,101 | ${ }^{\cdot 17,486}$ | 10,016 | 7,015 | 16,828 | 4,686 |
| Price at New York................dol. per fine oz.. | . 728 | . 728 | . 728 | . 761 | . 800 | . 800 | . 887 | . 902 | . 902 | . 902 | . 902 | . 884 | . 902 |
| Production: ${ }^{\text {Canada }}$ (incl. Newfoundland) orthous. of fine oz_- | 2,286 | 2, 282 | 2,164 | 2,398 | 1,854 | 1,879 | 2,015 | 1,589 | 1,755 | 1,468 | 1,840 |  |  |
|  | 3,300 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,400 | 4,300 | 4,000 | 5,545 | 5,249 | 1,903 | 3,583 | 2,097 | 2,037 |  |
|  | 4,102 | 3,660 | 4, 222 | 2,747 | 3,433 | 3,939 | 3,769 | 3,374 | 4,371 | 3,429 | 3,482 | 3,932 | 2,758 |
| Money supply: Currency in circulation . . . . . . . . . mil. of dol | 27,010 | 27, 120 | 27, 161 | 27, 228 | 27, 595 | 27,741 | 27,048 | 27, 188 | 27, 119 | 27, 278 | 27, 519 | г 27,809 | 27, 851 |
| Deposits, adjusted, all banks, and currency out- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| side banks, total@-.......-...--mil. of dol. | 173,900 24,400 | 174,800 24,500 | 175,100 24,500 | 175,900 24,600 | 176,900 24,900 | 179,906 25,398 | - 178,000 | p 179,000 $p$ | - 178, 900 | - $\begin{array}{r}179,100 \\ >24\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\circ} 1778,500$ | ${ }^{p} 180,500$ | ¢ 180,500 <br> $p$ 25, <br> 100 |
| Currency outside banks - including id s de- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits, posits 9 ....... | 149, 500 | 150, 300 | 150,600 | 151,309 | 152, 000 | 154,508 |  | D 154,400 | D 154, 500 | p 154, 500 | ${ }^{2} 153,600$ | D155, 500 | -155,400 |
| Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U.S.. do..-- | 86,500 | 87,400 | 88,000 | 89, 200 | 90, 300 | 92, 272 | ${ }_{p} 91,600$ | ${ }^{\square} 90,600$ | p 89, 000 | p89,500 | p 89, 500 | p 89, 500 | P90,800 |
| Time deposits, incl. postal savings ....-do. | 59,400 | 59, 100 | 59,000 | 59,000 | 58,700 | 59, 247 | - 59,000 | - 59,000 | ${ }^{-} 59,100$ | - 59, 200 | ${ }^{\text {® }} 59,300$ | D 59,800 | D 60,100 |
| Turn-over of demand deposits, except interbank and U. S. Government, annual rate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City --..-.ratio of debits to deposits.- | 31.0 | 33.8 | ${ }_{21}^{34.2}$ | 30.7 | 31.4 | 37.2 | 32.9 | 30.7 | ${ }^{35.5}$ | ${ }_{2} 32.5$ | 30.0 | 34.4 | ${ }^{31.1}$ |
| Other leading cities..---..----------.----do. | 20.3 | 19.9 | 21.5 | 20.9 | 21.7 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 21.3 | 22.2 | 20.9 |
| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing corporations (Federal Reserve):* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Profits after taxes, total ( 200 cos .) --...mil. of dol.- Durable goods, total (106 cos.) |  |  | 1,245 |  |  | 958 576 |  |  | 530 |  |  | \% 9247 |  |
| Primary metals and products (39 cos.)..do |  |  | 255 |  |  | 206 |  |  | 201 |  |  | - 211 |  |
| Machinery (27 cos.) -----------.-. do |  |  | 108 | --7 |  | 140 |  |  | r 94 |  |  | p92 |  |
| Automobiles and equipment (15 cos.) ... do |  |  | ${ }_{468}$ |  |  | ${ }_{382}$ |  |  | 196 |  |  | ${ }_{\square}^{8} 204$ |  |
| Nondurable goods, total (94 cos.) Food and kindred products ( 28 cos.) . do |  |  | ${ }_{88}$ |  |  | 59 |  |  | + |  |  | ${ }^{8} 877$ |  |
| Food and kindred products $(28$ cos.). .do Chemicals and allied products $(26$ cos. |  |  | 176 |  |  | 127 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\circ} 139$ |  |
| Petroleum refining (14 cos.) .-......--do |  |  | 131 |  |  | 130 |  |  | 123 |  |  | -123 |  |
| Dividends, total (200 cos.) .-.................-do |  |  | 583 |  |  | 873 |  |  | 467 |  |  | $\square 473$ |  |
| Durable goods (106 cos.) |  |  | 370 |  |  | 541 |  |  | 269 |  |  | p 273 |  |
| Nondurable goods (94 cos.) --------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  | 213 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 198 |  |  | ${ }^{-} 201$ |  |
| Electric utilities, profts after taxes (Fed. Res.) o mil. of dol |  |  | 171 |  |  | 211 |  |  | 229 |  |  | D 195 |  |
| Railways and telephone cos. (see p. S-23). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial and Financial Chronicle: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securitics issued, by type of security, total (new |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| capital and refunding)----------min. of dol- | 505 | 555 | ${ }_{707} 9$ | 651 |  | 840 | 519 | 849 | 1,233 | 1,064 | 1,1616 | 1,302 |  |
|  | 505 | 529 | 687 | 646 | 584 | 630 | 436 | 594 | 1,001 | 918 | 865 | 1,075 |  |
| Corporate-....-....................................- | 292 | 263 | 270 | 465 | 229 | 394 | 242 | 365 | 795 | 660 | 398 | 706 |  |
| Federal agencies...---.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- do | 8 | 0 | 145 | 0 | ${ }^{0}$ | 98 | 41 | 48 | 48 | 29 | 60 | 89 |  |
| Municipal, State, etc.....................do | 204 | 265 | 272 | 181 | 356 | 138 | 154 | 181 | 158 | 228 | 407 | 280 |  |
|  |  | 240 | 19 | ${ }^{5}$ | 15 | 0 |  | 5 | 21 | 2 | 80 | 31 |  |
| Refunding, total ---------------------- - | 75 | 240 | 236 219 | 143 | 154 | 210 | 77 | 184 | ${ }_{180}^{211}$ | 144 | ${ }_{215}^{215}$ | 197 |  |
| Domestic, total---------------------- | 75 21 | 134 | 219 |  |  | ${ }_{103}^{210}$ | 77 | ${ }_{27}^{184}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}144 \\ 80 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}215 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 197 |  |
|  | 53 | 48 | 193 | 63 | 65 | 79 | 45 | 154 | 88 | 61 |  | 137 |  |
| Municipal, State, etc.-.-...............-do-.-- |  | 8 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 28 | 19 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 |  |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated gross proceeds, total...........-do.-. | 1,236 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,569$ | 1,239 | 1,947 | 1,454 | ' 1, 602 | 1,180 | 1,126 | 1,740 | 1,516 | 1,75? | 3,951 | 1,635 |
| By type of security: Bonds and notes, total.................do | 1,159 |  | 1,160 |  | 1,383 |  |  |  | 1,545 | 1,220 | 1,646 | 3,723 | ,468 |
|  | 245 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 378$ | 329 | 332 | 341 | ${ }^{\text {T }} 554$ | ${ }^{206}$ | 341 | 814 | 528 | 637 | 597 | 314 |
|  | 47 30 | ${ }_{36}^{18}$ | 48 30 | ${ }_{106}^{88}$ | ${ }_{48}^{23}$ | ${ }_{43}^{59}$ | 34 <br> 34 | $\stackrel{34}{8}$ | 143 | 196 100 | 89 | 152 | 137 |
| ${ }_{\text {Preferred stock }}$ | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 | 22 | 76 |  |
|  | 322 | ${ }^{+} 432$ | 408 | 526 | 412 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 656$ | 274 | 383 | 1,009 | 824 | 748 | 825 |  |
|  | 72 | 55 | 72 | 176 | 137 | 169 | 38 | 65 | 304 | 411 | 388 | 367 | 132 |
| Public utility $\dagger$.-...........-...-- | 58 | 215 | 160 | 238 | 164 | 175 | 134 | 222 | 155 | 284 | 213 | 253 | 191 |
|  | 10 | 39 | 10 | 19 | 19 | 70 | 44 | 26 | 30 | 20 | 14 | 26 | 18 |
| Communication* -----------------do- | 20 | 10 | 7 | ${ }_{16}^{16}$ | 15 | ${ }^{5}$ | 2 | 2 | 426 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 51 |
| Real estate and financial -.----.--...- do | 34 | 74 | 29 | 27 | 42 | ${ }^{+118}$ | 28 | 40 | 20 | 36 | 50 | 124 | 71 |
| Noncorporate, total.--..................-do...- | 913 | 1,137 | 831 | 1,422 | 1,042 | 945 | 906 | 742 | 731 | 692 | 1,009 | 3, 126 | 1,154 |
|  | ${ }_{205}^{706}$ | 773 299 | ${ }_{279}^{531}$ | 1, 228 | ${ }_{384}^{655}$ | 777 | 730 175 | 502 <br> 185 | ${ }_{162}^{520}$ | 451 234 | 581 343 | 2,830 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 166 |  | 185 | 162 | 234 | 343 | 284 | 313 |

FINANCE-Continued
§Or increase in earmarked gold ( - ). $\ddagger$ Revisions for January-May 1950, respectively, for total gold production (mil. of dol.) are: 64, $009 ; 60,098 ; 66,415 ; 63,029 ; 65,573$. Revisions for 1948April 1949 and January-March 1950 for securities issued (SEC data) are available upon request. óMonthly data for i949, revised to include production in Newfoundland, are available upon request; January-April 1950 figures as previously published include such production. ©U. S. Government deposits at Federal Reserve banks are not included.
 o Revisions for shown on p. 23 of the June 1950 surver. Data on securities issued for manuaciuring and communication for January 1948-May ig49 are available upon request.
o Revisions for 1946-48 are available upon request. tRevised series. Data (covering electric, gas, and water companies) are available beginning January 1948.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the tol9 Staistical Supplement to the Surve | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem. } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | Apri! | May | June | July |

FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Securities and Exchange Commissiont-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, total......-mil. of dol._- | 318 | r 427 | 399 | 514 | 406 | ${ }^{+} 649$ | 269 | 378 | 994 | 810 | 739 | 812 | 472 |
| Proposed uses of proceeds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 214 | r 257 | 300 | 306 | 306 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 433$ | 243 | 314 | 845 | 626 | 676 | 685 | 436 |
| Plant and equipment.--.------.-- -- | 148 | 180 | 243 | 256 | 189 | . 242 | 193 | 243 | 699 | 504 | 487 | 431 | 326 |
| Working capital -- | 66 45 45 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 57 <br> 62 | 50 177 | $\begin{array}{r}117 \\ 88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 190 +168 | 49 25 | 71 <br> 57 | 146 | 122 | 189 46 | 112 | 110 33 |
| Funded debt-.-..................--do | 20 | 136 | 23 | 68 | 51 | 83 | 12 | 28 | 68 | 13 | 14 | 54 | 11 |
|  | 23 | 10 | 31 | 92 | 24 | 84 | 11 | 27 | 53 | 64 | 26 | 49 | 21 |
| Preferred stock--....................do...- | ${ }_{60}^{2}$ | 5 19 | 87 | 17 31 | 12 | 19 49 | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{2}{6}$ | ${ }_{28}^{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | 6 18 | 9 15 | $\stackrel{1}{3}$ |
| Proposed uses by major groups: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing, total*-...-.-.-.-.-.-.do | 71 | 54 | 71 | 171 | 136 | 166 | 37 | 64 | 298 | 405 | 384 | 361 | 129 |
| New money------------------ do | 48 | 28 | 45 | 59 | 100 | 119 | 29 | 53 | 219 | 301 | 353 | 314 | 109 |
| Retirement of debt and stock ....-. do..--- | 21 58 | 15 | $\stackrel{22}{158}$ | 978 | 30 | -43 | -8888818 | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ \hline 151 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 94 | 20 | $\begin{array}{r}42 \\ 249 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 19 |
|  | 44 | 105 | 139 | 172 | 122 | 140 | 126 | 199 | 97 | 230 | 204 | 234 | 178 |
| Retirement of debt and stock....-. do | 13 | 107 | 12 | 47 | 40 | 33 | ${ }^{6}$ | 20 | 36 | 20 | 3 | 13 | 10 |
| Railroad, total ------------------ do | 10 | 39 | 10 | 19 | 19 | 69 | $\stackrel{44}{44}$ | ${ }_{8}^{26}$ | 30 | 20 | 14 | ${ }_{26}^{26}$ | 18 |
| New money | $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 35 4 4 | 10 | 19 | 19 | 13 56 | $\stackrel{44}{ }$ | 18 | 30 0 | ${ }^{20}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | 26 0 | 18 |
| Communication, total*--.--------.-- do | 20 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 423 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 50 |
|  | 19 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ${ }_{4} 42$ | (1) 24 | 4 | 2 | 50 |
| Real estate and financial, total | 33 | ${ }^{7} 73$ | ${ }_{2}^{29}$ | 3 26 | 41 | -117 | 27 | 39 | 20 | 35 | 50 | 123 | 70 |
| New money .-.......-....-.....- do | 25 | r 57 | 23 | 23 | 36 | r 99 | 25 | 33 | 16 | 30 | 37 | 73 | 68 |
| Retirement of debt and stock ---- do | , | 13 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 49 |  |
| State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): <br>  |  |  |  |  | 394,581 |  |  |  | 169,623 | 237,662 |  |  |  |
|  | 136,896 | 172, 489 | 29, 798 | 123,887 | 202, 771 | 176, 520 | 115, 289 | 158,609 | 89, 529 | 191,699 | 162,557 | - 105, 887 | 72,096 |
| COMMODITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume of trading in grain futures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 167 \\ 518 \end{gathered}$ | 132 336 | 143 275 | 132 253 | 243 317 | 227 391 | $\begin{aligned} & 265 \\ & 449 \end{aligned}$ | 186 480 | $\begin{aligned} & 181 \\ & 426 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155 \\ & 409 \end{aligned}$ | 222 | 185 389 | 175 445 |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand and in banks.............mil. of dol.. |  |  |  |  |  | 397 |  |  |  |  |  | 364 |  |
| Customers', debit balances (net)...............do...- | 1,208 | 1,231 | 1,284 | 1,351 | 1,360 | 1,356 | 1,411 | 1,367 | 1,304 | 1,286 | 1,287 | 1,275 | 1,266 |
| Customers' free credit balances-.-.---........-do | 712 | 780 | 738 | 771 | 796 | 890 | 948 | 953 | 918 | 879 | 855 | 834 | 825 |
|  | 755 | 752 | 751 | 759 | 774 | 745 | 690 | 642 | 715 | 661 | 681 | 680 |  |
| Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices: ${ }_{\text {Average }}$ price of all listed bonds (N, Y, S. E.), |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| totals ...............................dollars.- | 101.25 | 101.33 | 101.06 | 100.83 | 100.82 | 100.93 | 101.18 | 100.90 | 99.30 | 98.72 | 98.28 | 97.86 | 98.48 |
|  | 101.72 | 101.79 | 101.52 | 101.27 | 101.30 | 101.45 | 101.69 | 101.38 | 99.77 | 99.24 | 98.79 | 98.37 | 98.98 |
|  | 71.71 | 72.56 | 74.05 | 73.37 | 71.88 | 70.41 | 71.71 | 72.56 | 71.94 | 71.85 | 71.70 | 71.78 | 73.10 |
| Standard end Poor's Corporation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+ issues): Composite ( 17 bonds)* ...dol. per $\$ 100$ bond.- | 121.5 | 122.1 | 121.7 | 121.1 | 121.1 | 121.1 | 121.4 | 121.3 | 119.4 | 117.8 | 117.4 | 116.6 | 116.2 |
| Domestic municipal (15 bonds) ...........do.... | 131.1 | 134.8 | 135.2 | 136.4 | 137.0 | 137.4 | 140.5 | 140.7 | 135.5 | 131.9 | 131.1 | 128.6 | 129.4 |
| U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable..-.-.........-do....- | 102.24 | 102.28 | 101.90 | 101.64 | 101.69 | 101.53 | 101.56 | 101.44 | 100.28 | 98.93 | 97.90 | 97.62 | 97.93 |
| Sales: <br> Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All registered exchanges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value...-.-.---......--thous. of dol... | 106,848 132672 | 82,962 100,627 | 68,654 84,250 | 77,883 <br> 93 <br> 848 | 76, 914 94,709 | 97,580 120,019 | 112,608 135,822 | 77,203 86,108 | 72,842 83,272 | 106,614 108,793 | 69,822 80 | 54,048 63,267 | $52,767$ |
| New York Stock Exchange:---------10.--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 63, 267 |  |
| Market value ....-.-.-...-...........-d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 103, 389 | 80, 536 | 65, 795 | 74, 681 | 74, 646 | 95, 099 | 110,023 | 74, 563 | 70,081 | 104,014 | 67,378 | 51, 192 | 50,590 |
| Face value -..............-........-do.-- | 128,381 | 97, 044 | 80, 272 | 90, 132 | 91, 786 | 116,476 | 132, 186 | 82, 658 | 79, 406 | 105, 659 | 77, 369 | 60, 114 | 62, 649 |
| New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, totalş | 113,040 | 80, 583 |  |  |  | 111, 222 | 120, 000 |  |  |  | 67,814 | 55,399 | 56,400 |
|  |  |  |  | 1,636 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,946 |  |  |  |
| Other than U. S. Government, totals ....do | 113,003 | 80, 571 | 76,472 | 82,346 | 87, 247 | 111, 199 | 119, 999 | 86, 996 | 76,659 | 74, 084 | 67, 809 | 55,399 | 56,398 |
| Domestic.------------------------- | 105, 879 | 74, 865 | 68, 717 | 74, 340 | 78, 641 | 101, 824 | 110, 535 | 77, 384 | 68,618 | 67, 413 | 61, 391 | 49, 191 | 45,698 |
| Value issues listed on N - Y - | 7,044 | 5,688 | 7,740 | 7,981 | 8,602 | 9,355 | 9,446 | 9,592 | 8,009 | 6,601 | 6,408 | 6,179 | 10,650 |
| Market value, total, ail issues§...-..-mil. of dol.. | 125, 209 | 125, 257 | 118,861 | 118,417 | 118,507 | 115, 952 | 116, 165 | 115,801 | 114,382 | 100, 247 | 99,938 | 97, 818 | 98,457 |
|  | 123, 581 | 123, 607 | 117,158 | 116, 802 | 116, 870 | 114, 347 | 114,541 | 114,163 | 112,758 | 98, 630 | 98, 278 | 96, 163 | 96,777 |
|  | 1,375 | 123,396 | 11,451 | 11,362 | 117, 1844 |  |  |  | 11,377 | 1,373 | ${ }^{1,369}$ | 1,366 | 1,389 |
|  | 121, 1.917 | 121,437 1,924 | 115,409 1,959 | 115, 1,857 | 110, 1207 | 112,716 1,923 | 112, 1,943 | 112,605 1,914 | 113,019 1,914 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 99, } \\ 1,982 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 19,482 1,910 | 97,754 1 1 | 97,775 1,900 |
| Yields: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic corporate (Moody's) .........-. percent_- | 2.90 | 2.85 | 2.86 | 2.88 | 2.88 | 2.88 | 2.86 | 2.85 | 2.96 | 3.07 | 3.09 | 3.16 | 3.17 |
| By ratings: <br> Aaa $\qquad$ do | 265 | 2.61 | 2.64 | 2.67 | 2.67 | 2.67 | 2.66 | 2.66 | 2.78 | 2.87 | 2.89 | 2.94 |  |
|  | 2.72 | 2.67 | 2.71 | 2.72 | 2.72 | 2.72 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.82 | 2.93 | 2.93 | 2.99 | 2.99 |
|  | 2.92 | 2.87 | 2.88 | 2.91 | 2.92 | 2.91 | 2.89 | 2.88 | 3.00 | 3.11 | 3.15 | 3.21 | 3.23 |
| Baa | 3.32 | 3.23 | 3.21 | 3. 22 | 3.22 | 3.20 | 3.17 | 3.16 | 3.23 | 3.35 | 3.40 | 3.49 | 3.53 |
| By groups: | 2.69 | 2.66 | 2.68 | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.69 | 2.69 | 2.81 | 2.89 | 2.90 |  |  |
| Public utility | 2.83 | 2.80 | 2.84 | 2.85 | 2.86 | 2.87 | 2.85 | 2.86 | 2.96 | 3.07 | 3. 10 | 3.18 | 3.19 |
|  | 3.19 | 3.08 | 3.07 | 3.09 | 3.08 | 3.07 | 3.03 | 3.01 | 3.11 | 3.24 | 3.28 | 3.33 | 3.36 |
| Domestic municipal: <br> Bond Buyer (20 bonds) $\qquad$ do | 1.85 | 1.83 | 1.85 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.70 | 1.58 | 1.63 | 1.82 | 1.94 | 2.07 | 2.21 | 2.06 |
| Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) ....d. | 2.09 | 1. 90 | 1.88 | 1. 82 | 1.79 | 1.77 | 1.62 | 1.61 | 1.87 | 2.05 | 2.09 | 2.22 | 2. 18 |
| U. S. Treasury bonds, tax | 2.34 | 2. 33 | 2.36 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2. 39 | 2.39 | 2.40 | 2.47 | 2.56 | 2.63 | 2.65 | 2.63 |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1948-April 1949 and January-March 1950 are available upon request.
 request.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-18.
 of all listed bonds.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey} \& \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{1951} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{1950} <br>
\hline \& July \& August \& September \& October \& November \& December \& January \& February \& March \& April \& May \& June \& July <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{FINANCE-Continued} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{SECURITY MARKETS-Continued Stocks} <br>
\hline Cash dividend payments publicly reported: $\ddagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total dividend payments..................... of dol.- \& 520.0
113.4 \& 214.3
41.5 \& $1,153.0$
73.6 \& 496.4
87.6 \& 242.1
38.0 \& $2,138.7$
198.8

1 \& 494. 105 \& 214.2
39.5 \& $1,066.2$
70.9 \& 516.4
83.1 \& 209.5
40.1 \& $1,116.3$
76.8 \& 524.6
124.1 <br>
\hline  \& 113.4
223.7 \& 41.
108.0 \& 73.6
798.5 \& 87.6
220.8 \& 38.0
129.1 \& 198.8
$1,459.3$ \& 105.9
174.0 \& 39.5
105.2 \& 70.9
688.3 \& 83.1
204.3 \& 40.1
107.9 \& 76.8
729.6 \& 124.1
203.8 <br>
\hline  \& 5.1 \& 3.3 \& 76.6 \& 5.9 \& 2.5 \& 139.1 \& 4.0 \& 1.8 \& 77.1 \& 8.0 \& 1.4 \& 87.8 \& 5.8 <br>

\hline | Public utilities: |
| :--- |
| Communications $\qquad$ | \& 66.7 \& . 7 \& 35.9 \& 66.6 \& . 6 \& 39.8 \& 72.2 \& . 7 \& 38.3 \& 74.9 \& 7 \& 24.3 \& 74.8 <br>

\hline  \& 55.3 \& 42.0 \& 61.4 \& 50.6 \& 43.4 \& 75.3 \& 49.5 \& 41.5 \& 67.4 \& 54.4 \& 44.7 \& 69.1 \& 51.8 <br>
\hline  \& 9.4 \& 7.0 \& 31.3 \& 13. 4 \& 15.1 \& 91.4 \& 12.8 \& 8.0 \& 60.3 \& 25.0 \& 3.5 \& 55.0 \& 11.1 <br>
\hline Trade \& 36.1 \& 7.4 \& 52.0 \& 43.0 \& 8.3 \& 87.4 \& 64.9 \& 15. 2 \& 40.3 \& 54.9 \& 8.5 \& 47.8 \& 39.3 <br>
\hline  \& 10.3 \& 4.4 \& 23.7 \& 8.5 \& 5.1 \& 47.6 \& 10.8 \& 2.3 \& 23.6 \& 11.8 \& 2.7 \& 25.9 \& 13.9 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, 200 common stocks (Moody's):} <br>
\hline Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) dollars. \& 3.39 \& 3.63 \& 3.66 \& 3.84 \& 4.04 \& 4.06 \& 4.11 \& 4.11 \& 4.11 \& 4.15 \& 4.15 \& 4.15 \& 4.18 <br>
\hline  \& 3.59 \& 3.91 \& 3.95 \& 4.17 \& 4.40 \& 4.44 \& 4.49 \& 4.48 \& 4.49 \& 4.52 \& 4.51 \& 4. 53 \& 4. 55 <br>
\hline Publie utility (24 stocks) $\dagger$--.........-.....- do..-- \& 1.78 \& 1.78 \& 1.78 \& 1.84 \& 1.85 \& 1.85 \& 1.85 \& 1.85 \& 1.86 \& 1.87 \& 1. 87 \& 1.87 \& 1.87 <br>
\hline Railroad (25 stocks) \& 2.04 \& 2.05 \& 2.15 \& 2.24 \& 2.45 \& 2.47 \& 2.54 \& 2.55 \& 2.55 \& 2.58 \& 2.58 \& 2.58 \& 2. 58 <br>
\hline  \& 2.48 \& 2.48 \& 2. 50 \& 2. 50 \& 2. 60 \& 2.61 \& 2.65 \& 2.65 \& 2.65 \& 2.65 \& 2. 65 \& 2. 63 \& 2. 63 <br>
\hline  \& 2.43 \& 2.43 \& 2.43 \& 2.43 \& 2.66 \& 2.71 \& 2.71 \& 2.71 \& 2.71 \& 2.73 \& 2.73 \& 2.73 \& 2. 73 <br>
\hline Price per share, end of month (200 stocks)..do.-.- \& 54.98 \& 56.80 \& 58.87 \& 59.13 \& 59.37 \& 61.80 \& 65.01 \& 65.57 \& 64.25 \& 67.20 \& 65.39 \& 63.40 \& 67.45 <br>
\hline  \& 56.43 \& 58.68 \& 61.27 \& 61.65 \& 61.77 \& 64.46 \& 68.21 \& 68.61 \& 67.40 \& 71. 15 \& 68.88 \& 66. 75 \& 71. 28 <br>
\hline  \& 29.73 \& 30.07 \& 30. 58 \& 30.55 \& 30. 34 \& 30.81 \& 31.86 \& 32.82 \& 31.77 \& 31. 78 \& 31.99 \& 31.70 \& 32.67 <br>
\hline  \& 34.61 \& 34.25 \& 35.62 \& 35.03 \& 35. 70 \& 40.95 \& 44.34 \& 42.90 \& 40.52 \& 42.17 \& 40.04 \& 36.68 \& 39.93 <br>
\hline  \& 6.17 \& 6.39 \& 6.22 \& 6.49 \& 6.80 \& 6.57 \& 6. 32 \& 6. 27 \& 6. 40 \& 6. 18 \& 6.35 \& 6.55 \& 6. 20 <br>
\hline  \& 6.36 \& 6. 66 \& 6. 45 \& 6. 76 \& 7.12 \& 6.89 \& 6.58 \& 6.53 \& 6. 66 \& 6.35 \& 6.55 \& 6. 79 \& 6.38 <br>
\hline  \& 5.99 \& 5.92 \& 5.82 \& 6.02 \& 6.10 \& 6.00 \& 5.81 \& 5.64 \& 5.85 \& 5.88 \& 5. 85 \& 5.90 \& 5. 72 <br>
\hline Railroad (25 stocks)............................ do. \& 5.89 \& 5.99 \& 6.04 \& 6.39 \& 6.86 \& 6.03 \& 5.73 \& 5.94 \& 6.29 \& 6.12 \& 6.44 \& 7.03 \& 6. 46 <br>
\hline  \& 4. 50 \& 4.50 \& 4.45 \& 4.63 \& 4.61 \& 4.71 \& 4.73 \& 4. 48 \& 4.61 \& 4.74 \& 4.77 \& 4.86 \& 4. 79 <br>
\hline  \& 3.74 \& 3.51 \& 3.27 \& 3.22 \& 3.43 \& 3.43 \& 3.52 \& 3.52 \& 3.45 \& 3.41 \& 3.48 \& 3.48 \& 3.35 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Public utility (24 stocks) $\dagger$-...................d. do...- \& \& \& 2.54 \& \& \& 2.62 \& \& \& 2.60 \& \& \& - 2.53 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 9.80 \& \& \& 11.84 \& \& \& 3.47 \& \& \& 「5.52 \& <br>

\hline | Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade |
| :--- |
| (Standard and Poor's Corp.) .-.-..-. -- percent- | \& 3.92 \& 3.85 \& 3.85 \& 3.88 \& 3.88 \& 3.89 \& 3.87 \& 3.87 \& 4.00 \& 4.11 \& 4.15 \& 4.17 \& 4.20 <br>


\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Prices: |
| :--- |
| Dow-Jones \& Co., Inc. ( 65 stocks) dol. per share-- |} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& 73.22
205.30 \& $\begin{array}{r}77.56 \\ 216.60 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 80.21
22.21 \& 82.91
229.32 \& 82.56
229.38 \& 84.24
229.26 \& 90.86
244.45 \& 94.98
253.32 \& 92.39
249.50 \& 92.86
253.36 \& 92.57
254.36 \& 90.46
249.32 \& 91.29
253.69 <br>
\hline Industrial (30 stocks) .......------......-do.--- \& 205.30
38.69 \& 216.60
38.88 \& 223.21
39.44 \& 229.32
40.63 \& 229.38
40.41 \& 229.26
39.59 \& 244.45
42.06 \& 253.32
42.87 \& 249.50
43.03 \& 253.36
42.36 \& $\begin{array}{r}254.36 \\ 42.28 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ \& 249.32
42.55 \& 253.66
43.75 <br>
\hline  \& 38.69
56.46 \& 38.88
62.48 \& 39.44
65.93 \& 40.63
69.09 \& 40.41
68.32 \& 39.59
74.04 \& 42.06
82.05 \& 42.87
88.09 \& 43.03
82.66 \& 42.36
82.59 \& 42.28
81.37 \& 42.55
78.06 \& 43.75. <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Standard and Poor's Corporation:} <br>
\hline Industrial, public utility, and railroad: $\S$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 138.2 \& 147.2 \& 151.7 \& 157.8 \& 156.1 \& 158.4 \& 168.6 \& 174.7
189.6 \& 170.3 \& 172.3 \& 173.9
189.3 \& 171. 7 \& 172.8
188.1 <br>
\hline Industrial, total (365 stocks) .-..----- do-..- \& 147.3 \& 158.0
149.4 \& 163.3 \& 170.7
159.3 \& 168.8 \& 171.2 \& 182.6 \& 189.6
181.5 \& 184.4
175.0 \& 187.3
179.4 \& 189.3
181.9 \& 186.9
179.2 \& 188.1
179.9 <br>
\hline Capital goods (121 stocks)--.......-do...- \& 138.6 \& 149.4 \& 153.2
155.4 \& 159.3
164.9 \& 159.9
160.2 \& 164.3
157.8 \& 175.2
165.9 \& 181.5
171.0 \& 175.0
169.0 \& 179.4
168.8 \& 181.9
167.9 \& 179.2
163.1 \& 179.9
163.7 <br>

\hline | Consumers' goods ( 182 stocks) $\qquad$ do |
| :--- |
| Public utility (31 stocks) $\qquad$ do. | \& 141.8 \& 149.1 \& 155.4 \& 164.9

106.2 \& 160.2
105.0 \& 157.8
104.4 \& 165.9
108.6
15.8 \& 171. 0 \& 169.0
111.2 \& 168.8
110.2 \& 167.9
110.5 \& 163.1
110.2 \& 163.7
111.5 <br>
\hline  \& 103.0
109.7 \& 104.2 \& 104.9
125.1 \& 106.2 \& 105.0
126.5 \& 104.4

139.4 \& | 108.6 |
| :--- |
| 152.8 | \& 111. 0 \& 111.2 \& 110.2 \& 110.5

147.5 \& 110.2
141.6 \& 111.5
139.4 <br>
\hline Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) ---------.- do--- \& 102.2 \& 104.6 \& 105.8 \& 105.4 \& 104.6 \& 105.2 \& 106.3 \& 109.8 \& 110.2 \& 106.1 \& 105. 6 \& 105. 4 \& 104.2 <br>
\hline Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks) .-.do \& 157.1 \& 159.2 \& 168.7 \& 175.1 \& 180.2 \& 184.2 \& 185.7 \& 180.5 \& 180.7 \& 181.9 \& 183.4 \& 182.7 \& 184.9 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):} <br>
\hline Market value...-.............--.-.-mil. of dol.- \& 1,930 \& 1,700 \& 1,608 \& 2,090 \& 1,864 \& 2,261 \& 2,969 \& 2,086 \& 1,683 \& 1,547 \& 2, 027 \& 1,337 \& 1,354 <br>
\hline  \& 72,026 \& 65,977 \& 63,712 \& 84,451 \& 66,685 \& 93,209 \& 122,363 \& 82,631 \& 67, 480 \& 67,024 \& 74,211 \& 52,456 \& 53, 1.54 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline  \& 57,074 \& 50,038 \& 48,009 \& 64, 422 \& 51, 231 \& 72,737 \& 91,995 \& 61, 534 \& 53,327 \& 50,583 \& 56,928 \& 40, 667 \& 42,438 <br>

\hline | Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales |
| :--- |
| (N. Y. Times) $\qquad$ | \& 44,549 \& 38,473 \& 38, 594 \& 48,390 \& 43,085 \& 59,820 \& 70, 181 \& 41,234 \& 35, 625 \& 34, 290 \& 38,457 \& 27,402 \& 27,989 <br>

\hline Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange:
Market value, all listed shares \& 82,000 \& 85,053 \& 88,673 \& 88, 525 \& 89,506 \& 93,807 \& 99,340 \& 100, 246 \& 98, 112 \& 102, 747 \& 100, 120 \& 97, 920 \& <br>
\hline Number of shares listed......-.-.-.-......-millions.-- \& 2,247 \& 2,257 \& 2,272 \& 2,325 \& 2,333 \& 2,353 \& 2,384 \& 2,391 \& 2, 421 \& 2,437 \& 2, 452 \& 2,528 \& 2,557 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES


- Revised. p Preliminary

he first quarter of 1950 will be shown later
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data for American Telephone and Telegraph stock (included in figures for 200 stocks) are excluded. Monthly data for $1929-48$ are available upon request.
§Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of the series.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | Septem- | October | Novem- | Decem- | January | Febru- | March | April | May | June | July |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE $\ddagger$ Indexen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise:¢ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity --..----------------.---1936-38=100.- | 178 | 172 | 200 | 195 | 209 | 221 | 199 | 215 | 252 | 265 | 259 | 249 |  |
|  | 315 | 308 | 368 | 366 | 396 | 431 | 393 | 435 | 517 | 556 | 548 | 525 |  |
| Imports for consumption:¢ | 177 | 9 | 184 | 188 | 189 | 195 | 197 | 202 | 205 | 210 | 212 | 211 |  |
|  | 143 | 162 | 157 | 170 | 152 | 152 | 171 | 151 | 167 | 151 | 148 | 140 |  |
|  | 342 | 399 | 404 | 446 | 411 | 418 | 496 | 442 | 504 | 466 | 461 | 446 |  |
| Unit value | 240 | 247 | 257 | 263 | 271 | 276 | 289 | 293 | 302 | 308 | 312 | 319 |  |
| Agricultural products, quantity: Exports, domestic, total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted. $.1924-29=100$. | 69 | 78 | 88 | 80 | 86 | 97 | 83 | 102 | 104 | 130 | 105 | 92 |  |
| Adjusted. do...- | 104 | 109 | 73 | 58 | 67 | 80 | 82 | 125 | 120 | 165 | 132 | 117 |  |
| Total, excluding cotton: <br> Unadjusted. | 98 | 101 | 120 | 116 | 117 | 129 | 119 | 141 | 155 | 190 | 155 | 150 |  |
|  | 125 | 109 | 98 | 90 | 101 | 117 | 123 | 179 | 181 | 231 | 174 | 177 |  |
| Imports for consumption: <br> Unadjusted <br> do | 113 | 134 | 122 | 126 | 109 | 103 | 140 | 118 | 132 | 112 | 104 | 99 |  |
| $\qquad$ | 126 | 146 | 128 | 127 | 114 | 103 | 133 | 116 | 116 | 104 | 107 | 109 |  |
| Shipping Weight |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water-borne trade: <br> Exports, including reexports_-thous. of long tons. | 15,088 | ${ }^{1} 5,457$ | ${ }^{1} 5.817$ | ${ }^{1} 5,885$ | ${ }^{1} 5,306$ | ${ }^{1} 4,414$ | ${ }^{1} 4,225$ | ${ }^{1} 5,130$ | ${ }^{1} 6,232$ | ${ }^{1} 8,758$ |  |  |  |
|  | 6,883 | 7,941 | 7,468 | 8,285 | 7,601 | 7,421 | 7,771 | 7,283 | -7,537 | 7,560 | 7,853 |  |  |
| Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, including reexports, total...-.-mil. of dol.By geographic regions: | 1779 | 1761 | 1911 | ${ }^{1} 905$ | 1976 | ${ }^{1} 1,063$ | 1973 | ${ }^{1} 1,076$ | ${ }^{1} 1,284$ | 11,374 | 11,351 | ${ }^{1} 1,293$ | ${ }^{1} 1,186$ |
|  | 29, 211 | 23,446 | 26, 276 | 32,390 | 28,605 | 42, 108 | 34,514 | 35, 365 | 50,114 | 48, 215 | 58, 721 | 48,704 |  |
|  | ' 119,424 | 122,991 | 133,783 | 120, 204 | 148,450 | 153, 794 | 156,003 | 161,848 | 211,078 | 233, 867 | 183, 5688 | 192, 739 |  |
|  | r 178,004 | 184, 334 | 247,575 | 240, 681 | 248,050 | 284,380 | 244, 429 | 299,770 | 317,754 | 385, 297 | 366, 839 | 338, 549 |  |
| Northern North America--------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ - | 166, 212 | 160,515 | 179,853 | 200, 446 | 196,455 | 185,903 | 195, 717 | 194, 522 | 231, 962 | 263, 436 | 255, 691 | 236, 890 |  |
| Southern North America | 115,565 100,430 | 115,213 108,999 | 141,857 124,143 | 122,630 113,667 | 133,237 141,201 | 135,004 150,178 | 130,037 134,230 | 120,857 142,598 | 161,731 173,657 | 151,902 172,102 | 139,551 173,921 | 138,158 186,275 |  |
| Total exports by leading countries: Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,315 | 1,680 | 2,442 | 2,359 | 3, 570 | 4,531 | 5,357 | 4,941 | 4,430 | 4.794 | 8,078 | 7,313 |  |
| Union of South Africa.....--------------- do | 9,170 | 9,803 | 9,695 | 8,345 | 9.939 | 12,525 | 12,436 | 10,866 | 19,192 | 24, 574 | 28,875 | 21,821 |  |
| Asia and Oceania: <br> Australia, including New Guinea. | 5.986 | 6,646 | 8,880 | 7,422 | 10,014 | 10,832 | 11, 147 | 7,430 | 15, 167 | 13, 168 | 8,099 | 12,826 |  |
|  | 1,757 | 1,369 | 2,135 | 2,053 | 2, 441 | 1,556 | 4,217 | 4,893 | 4,304 | 5, 463 | 4,246 | 4,447 |  |
|  | 3, 038 | 8,904 | 1,004 | 984 | 2, 877 | 84 | 1 | -8 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 0 |  |
|  | 17,485 | 11,922 | 11,491 | 15,547 | 20,434 | 24,042 | 28,277 | 19,696 | 34, 535 | 39,565 | 35, 014 | 30, 370 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 33,537$ | 31,103 | 45, 225 | 36,569 | 35, 247 | 42,818 | 38,815 | 57, 556 | 67,734 | 73, 061 | 50, 146 | 45, 554 |  |
|  | 3,518 | 4,001 | 6,468 | 5,887 | 7,223 | 9,465 | 8,858 | 10,475 | 18, 415 | 15,799 | 15,340 | 14, 673 |  |
| Republic of the Philippines Europe: | ${ }^{*} 17,077$ | 16,500 | 17,004 | 16,508 | 19,988 | 24,303 | 19,604 | 17, 980 | 24, 107 | 27, 241 | 24, 026 | 34,323 |  |
|  | 14, 198 | 14, 118 | 24,890 | 30,005 | 35,037 | 35,708 | 29,209 | 26, 104 | 27, 290 | 41,331 | 36,553 | 39,087 |  |
|  | 20, 135 | 25, 852 | 42,652 | 33,471 | 40, 149 | 37,587 | 32,381 | 49,070 | 40, 607 | 44,491 | 40,823 | 41,811 |  |
|  | 17,674 | 18,627 | 23, 224 | 22, 009 | 21, 785 | 38,365 | 28,425 | 41, 141 | 44,320 | 62, 470 | 72, 193 | 38, 214 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics......do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 2 |  | - 3 | 13 |  |
|  | 24,046 | 41,581 | 59,538 | 58, 109 | 49,790 | 47,563 | 41,900 | 55, 400 | 63, 507 | 69, 621 | 54, 812 | 68,082 |  |
| Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador. do_ | 166, 181 | 160,511 | 179,835 | 200,431 | 196,437 | 185, 892 | 195, 716 | 194, 519 | 231, 956 | 263, 422 | 255, 648 | 236,887 |  |
| Latin-American Republics, total...-.....do | 200, 074 | 214,298 | 254, 457 | 225, 732 | 263,456 | 273, 337 | 253, 772 | 253,002 | 320, 247 | 310,720 | 299, 956 | 311, 836 |  |
|  | 8,963 | 11, 600 | 10,506 | 11,440 | 14,624 | 12,774 | 11,970 | 16,320 | 16, 333 | 19, 010 | 20, 231 | 24, 369 |  |
|  | 28,024 | 33, 693 | 39,494 | 30,066 | 44,766 | 44,648 | 36, 902 | 44,378 | 49, 196 | 45, 877 | 54, 528 | 58,470 |  |
|  | 4,333 | 4,785 | 4,235 | 4,527 | 6,094 | 10, 430 | 8,963 | 9,807 | 16,538 | 13, 277 | 16, 218 | 16, 648 |  |
| Colombia.-.--------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 20,878 | 17,004 | 18, 621 | 15, 520 | 18,706 | 22,075 | 16, 972 | 14,062 | 19,063 | 22, 252 | 20,674 | 23,745 |  |
| Cuba-- | 38,294 40,308 | 41,116 40,880 | 53,143 47,992 | 45,018 45,501 | 42,745 56,059 | 45,465 56,704 | 46,374 <br> 52 | 44,816 | 59,630 | ᄃ2, 862 | 40, 760 | 42, 502 |  |
|  | 26, 238 | 30, 507 | 34,923 | 35,383 | 36,779 | 37,759 | 37,880 | 34,210 | 48,985 | 60,785 45,523 | 60, 38,414 | 60,038 39,534 |  |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise, total.....mil. of dol.. <br> By economic classes: | 1768 | 1750 | 1898 | 1893 | 1965 | ${ }^{1} 1,050$ | ${ }^{1} 958$ | ${ }^{1} 1,060$ | 11,264 | 11,357 | 11,336 | ${ }^{1} 1,279$ | ${ }^{1} 1,175$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r 107, }} 752$ | 141, 600 | 175, 624 | 164,321 | 173, 538 | 185, 765 | 146,860 | 173,870 | 173,223 | 228,638 | 204,614 | 149,362 |  |
|  | 57,324 | 56, 997 | 60, 246 | 65,980 | 72, 109 | 80,112 | 79,206 | 114, 190 | 122,980 | 163,541 | 136, 659 | 134, 818 |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages.-do. | ${ }^{+55,463}$ | 41,500 | 56, 099 | 53,168 | 53, 544 | 57,121 | 56, 976 | 59, 106 | 76,218 | 83, 254 | 71, 769 | 83, 979 |  |
| Semimanufactures ¢ ....-.-.-.--------.-. do | 84,179 +463 | 84, 621 | 102, 968 | 97, 835 | 108,003 | 117,433 | 104, 770 | 109, 259 | 131,405 | 134,467 | 142, 139 | 153,963 |  |
|  | ${ }^{+} 463,111$ | 425,515 | 502, 797 | 511,630 | 562, 242 | 609, 161 | 570,040 | 604, 041 | 757, 547 | 745, 071 | 781, 278 | 756, 527 |  |
|  | - 181, 047 | 199,080 | 252, 815 | 233, 644 | 266,315 | 301, 173 | 253, 072 | 307, 401 | 329, 889 | 419,941 | 353, 391 | 310, 135 |  |
| Cotton, unmanufactured.-.--------- do. | ${ }^{5}$ '46,369 | 65, 970 | 75, 730 | 60,389 | 79,581 | 97,918 | 70, 348 | 98, 935 | 83, 753 | 117, 761 | 94, 198 | 50, 660 |  |
| Fruits, vegetables, and preparations ${ }^{\circ}$ - - do.--- | ${ }^{\text {r }} 13,676$ | 12, 899 | 18,351 | 17,484 | 14,115 | 15,389 | 12,484 | 13, 241 | 17,917 | 14,523 | 15, 920 | 16, 418 |  |
| Grains and preparations--..-----.-....do. ${ }^{\text {do-- }}$ | 73,850 | 62, 012 | 72, 426 | 72,004 | 78, 102 | 86, 674 | 89,383 | 122,218 | 129,874 | 177, 276 | 136,964 | 130, 592 |  |
| Packing-house productsơ…-...-........do...- | 11,581 | 13, 120 | 12,907 | 14,013 | 12,840 | 17,739 | 18,452 | 19,394 | 24,981 | 29,339 | 26, 585 | 23, 552 |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total - .-.-.-. - do. | 586, 639 | 551, 153 | 644, 919 | 659, 289 | 703, 121 | 748,419 | 704, 781 | 753,064 | 931, 484 | 935, 030 | 983, 069 | 968, 514 |  |
| Aircraft, parts, and accessories§.......-do.... | 3,103 | 1,781 | 3,821 | 2,438 | 2,672 | 1,357 | 1,313 | 1,320 | 1,981 | 1,850 | 1,007 | 3,648 |  |
| Automobiles, parts, and accessories ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 62, 927 | 62, 996 | 62, 705 | 59, 169 | 71,567 | 70, 543 | 78,281 | 87, 230 | 104, 869 | 107, 749 | 108, 275 | 103, 150 |  |
|  | 53,412 4,075 | 57,396 5,293 | 65,713 5,339 | 61,484 5,520 | 70,184 5,884 | 66,713 10,361 | 58,105 | 62, 961 | 78,746 | 82, 562 | 85, 858 | 93, 034 |  |
|  | 34,189 | -54,826 | 5,302 38,021 | -5,520 | 5,884 39,888 | 10,361 39,949 | 4,491 46,604 | 8,221 42,007 | 7,653 55,384 | 9,500 48,071 | 7,091 50,173 | 7,249 47,646 |  |
|  | 198, 175 | 160, 821 | 197, 501 | 204, 169 | 220,982 | 245, 786 | 227,388 | 248,635 | 318,016 | 308, 215 | 324,143 | 280, 254 |  |
|  | 9,807 | 10,859 | 8,801 | 5, 984 | 7,838 | 8,460 | 8,289 | 10,437 | 12,584 | 13, 621 | 13,017 | 13, 320 |  |
| Tractors, parts, and accessories*§....-do. | -20, 411 | 18, 227 | 16,341 | 15, 272 | 19,545 | 21,996 | 24,064 | 21,503 | 31, 173 | 31, 765 | 28, 508 | 25, 160 |  |
| Electricalors | - 28, 194 | 26, 992 | 34, 558 | 33, 166 | 38,556 | 40, 263 | 39, 929 | 36, 139 | 45, 834 | 47, 733 | 49,239 | 50, 931 |  |
| Metal working | 15,578 | 12,857 | 19,530 | 19, 800 | 16,325 | 17, 237 | 15, 494 | 13,577 | 16,237 | 17,895 | 15,687 | 16,928 |  |
|  | 72, <br> 4041 <br> 40,671 | 59, 543 38,144 | 76,212 45,665 | 75,241 47,304 | 80,790 48,530 | 88, 023 53,973 | 83,131 40,332 | 79,358 <br> 98 | 102,417 | 101, 172 | 98,440 | 97,296 |  |
| Petroleum and products.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do...- | 40,671 32,069 | 38,144 38,982 | 45,665 45,133 | 47,304 51,414 | 48,530 52,344 | 53,973 54,366 | 40,332 58,770 | 39,345 59,471 | 56,163 85,550 | 63,151 79,172 | 65,059 75,649 | 60,974 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68, | 59,471 | 85, 53 | 7,172 | 75,649 | 7,546 |  |



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

IIndex base changed beginning with the October 1950 STORVEY. Data for 1913 and 1919- 50 are shown on pp. 27 and 28 of the July 1951 SURVEY.
O Beginning July 1950 , data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type 1 " have been included with finished manufactures.
o'Data beginning 1948 have been adjusted in accordance with the 1949 commodity classifications. Unpublished
ODData beginning 1948 have been adjusted in accordance with the 1949 commodity classifications. Unpublished revisions (January-July 1948) are available upon request.
"New series. Not separately available prior to 1948; included with agricultural machinery.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE $\&$-Continued Value-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General imports, total --.-............thous of dol.- | - 708,964 | 819,481 | 857, 864 | 922, 004 | 851, 694 | 864, 105 | 1,022,077 | 906, 960 | 1, 099, 619 | 1, 024, 385 | 1,017,653 | 929, 869 | 893, 300 |
| By geographic regions: | 33, 364 | 39, 295 |  | 39,318 |  | 55,917 | 55,589 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 150,521 | 160, 086 | 167, 384 | 217, 060 | 215,443 | 199, 742 | 248,983 | 186,905 | 267, 120 | 262,083 | 242, 527 | 236, 756 |  |
| Europe - | - 101, 085 | 120, 581 | 136, 150 | 162,936 | 166,036 | 156, 408 | 180,538 | 173,819 | 193,877 | 181, 774 | 189, 226 | 178, 116 |  |
| Northern North America--.....-.-.-.-.-. - - | r 163, 700 | 160, 379 | 179, 020 | 201, 005 | 186, 366 | 185, 695 | 184, 551 | 154,072 | 190, 603 | 191, 378 | 202, 221 | 192, 467 |  |
| Southern North America--.------------ | 94, 358 | 119,593 | 97, 831 | 937,729 | 86, 252 |  | 116, 409 | 127, 442 |  | 117,700 | 99, 760 | 95, 493 |  |
| Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 304 | 5,965 | 19,735 | 235 | 355 | 3,268 | 4,572 | 486 | 291 | 19,652 | 12,936 | 5,231 |  |
| Union of South Africa | 8,773 | 12, 225 | 15,543 | 16,357 | 11,363 | 17,779 | 14,830 | 15,611 | 15,896 | 15,036 | 12, 805 | 14,363 |  |
| Asia and Oceania: | 8,972 | 9,883 | 0,593 | 5,546 | 17,099 | 19,770 | 12, 255 | 9,458 | 42,114 | 58,336 | 62,048 | 49,771 |  |
|  | - 23,848 | 30, 227 | 24,749 | 31,723 | 39,460 | 38,230 | 54, 828 | 34,089 | 38,989 | 35,187 | 24,378 | 36,315 |  |
| China | 12,159 | 11,746 | 14,639 | 19,647 | 13,767 | 16, 196 | 12, 688 | 5,700 | 4, 879 | 2,722 | 2, 886 | 2,062 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 21,899 \\ \text { 13, } 758 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | 21,333 | 29, 883 | ${ }_{21}^{33,641}$ | ${ }_{19}^{27,691}$ | 20, 254 | 36,775 <br> 17639 <br> 3 | ${ }_{16}^{27,295}$ | 37, 549 | 38,003 | 32,117 | 36, 320 |  |
| Japan-- | 13,758 10,280 10 | 16,744 <br> 15,485 | 18, 1888 | 21,641 21,801 | 19,792 20,321 | 17,617 23,281 | 17,639 <br> 33,603 <br> 1 | 16,650 <br> 18,965 <br> 18 | 20, 205 | 17, 19631 | 26, <br> 19 <br> 209 | 16,563 |  |
| Republic of the Philip | 10, 393 | 20, 622 | 21,026 | 26,043 | 21, 347 | 19,348 | 21,606 | 31,287 | 29, 451 | 31, 181 | 30,339 | 25, 512 |  |
| Europe: | -8,278 | 12,614 | 13,888 | 15,476 | 19,283 | 21,176 | 24,789 | 24,403 | 31,525 | 26,305 | 28,006 | 21,503 |  |
| Germany | 6, 268 | 8, 528 | 11, 136 | 15, 162 | 16, 152 | 14, 734 | 18,090 | 14,257 | 18,913 | 18, 212 | 21, 224 | 24, 264 |  |
|  | 6,590 | 9,412 | 10,390 | 16,579 | 13, 904 | 11,945 | 13,003 | 12,572 | 13,590 | 13,411 | 10,901 | 12,476 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics....do | 4, 300 | 2,182 | 6, 6 , 470 | 2,130 3085 | 1,439 | 1,899 | 2,259 37 | 2,153 | 1,338 | 2,207 | 1,593 | 2,790 |  |
| United Kingdom | r 26,416 | 36,380 | 31, 473 | 30,085 | 42,580 | 32,758 | 37.269 | 38,606 | 37,650 | 43, 107 | 45,768 | 38,669 |  |
| Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador thous. of dol | -163,572 | 160,342 | 178,845 | 200, 804 | 186, 356 | 185, 686 | 184,421 | 153,828 | 190, 578 | 191, 213 | 202, 214 | 192,316 |  |
| Latin-American Republics, total..-----do | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 246, 076 | 321,473 | 297, 200 | 283, 301 | 230, 537 | 245, 665 | 330, 511 | 328, 939 | 368, 269 | 303, 305 | 291, 467 | 250, 704 |  |
|  | 64, ${ }^{1798}$ | 18,624 83,679 | 85,034 | 18, 138 | 17, 6892 | 13,977 | ${ }_{85}^{27,157}$ | 25, 881 | $\begin{array}{r}34,749 \\ 100 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | 32, 875 | 29,975 | 16, 605 |  |
|  | 7,977 | 15, 070 | 14, 223 | 15,613 | 13,534 | 19,521 | 15,341 | 16,007 | 15,400 | -64, ${ }^{684}$ | 68,564 22,004 | 15, 588 |  |
|  | 26,091 | 42, 650 | 40, 474 | 38, 642 | 22,675 | 20, 605 | 35, 041 | 27,002 | 27,616 | 19,237 | 27, 162 | 26,894 |  |
| Cuba | +34,124 | 54, 253 | 42,976 | 38, 238 | 24, 143 | 18, 506 | 30. 822 | 39, 915 | 43, 546 | 41, 214 | 33, 026 | 34, 073 |  |
| Mexic | $+22,260$ $+27,225$ | 26,502 29,824 | 28,716 26,783 | 27,247 28,972 | 31,216 25,078 | 35,124 24,905 | 31,548 28,834 | 29,646 26,076 | 32,936 27,002 | 28,990 26,038 | 26,464 30,792 | 23,974 27,332 |  |
| Imports for consumption, total.-.--.........-do.... | r 702, 029 | 817,771 | 824, 319 | 913, 535 | 841, 014 | 856, 668 | 1,016,795 | 906,443 | 1,033, 994 | 956, 735 | 945,784 | 914, 314 | 885, 900 |
| By economic classes: <br> Crude materials | - 184, 503 | 222,891 | 224,467 | 255,478 | 254, 801 | 269,943 | 330, 604 | 282,993 | 311, 267 | 330, 569 | 295, 277 | 299,358 |  |
|  | 154, 909 | 181, 499 | 179,484 | 172,039 | 142, 245 | 148, 150 | 207, 212 | 201, 301 | 233, 869 | 159, 212 | 171, 290 | 147, 244 |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages..do. | 83, 114 | 103, 782 | 88,151 | 87,431 | 73, 251 | 63, 637 | 77, 052 | 86, 132 | 92,968 | 89,477 | 91, 453 | 92, 380 |  |
| Semimanufactures------------------do | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { +162, } \\ \text { 116 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 184, 146 | 196,600 | ${ }_{159}^{239,423}$ | 214,670 | 228,064 | ${ }_{163}^{238,583}$ | 199,906 | 225,746 170 | ${ }^{214,050}$ | 213, 285 | 216, 863 |  |
| Finished manufactures........-.-.-.-...-.do...- | ${ }^{\text {r 116, } 803}$ | 125, 453 | 135,617 | 159, 164 | 156, 048 | 146,875 | 163, 343 | 136, 112 | 170, 145 | 163, 428 | 174, 478 | 158,470 |  |
| By principal commodities: <br> Agricultural products, total. do $\qquad$ | - 332,039 | 410, 125 | 393,070 | 405, 193 | 363,730 | 356, 298 | 507,460 | 476,223 | 538,646 | 470,002 | 452, 311 | 427, 203 |  |
|  | 105, 153 | 130,836 | 128,376 | 112,567 | 88,085 | 84, 083 | 142,648 | 139,327 | 152,933 | 96, 645 | 100, 701 | 90, 223 |  |
| Hides and skins...--.--------------- do | 12,664 | 12,481 | 10, 598 | 12,968 | 11, 418 | 8,444 | 11,454 | 8,516 | 10,728 | 10,918 | 13,022 | 13,370 |  |
| Rubber, crude, including guavule...--- do-.-- | 29, ${ }^{1} \mathbf{7} 904$ |  | 41,109 2 571 |  |  | 71,309 | 101,076 2,102 |  | 74,345 2081 | 65, 026 | 51,853 | 69, 369 |  |
|  | 1,706 34,213 | 1,249 53,309 | $\begin{array}{r}2,571 \\ 40,156 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,159 \\ 3503 \\ \hline 503\end{array}$ | 2,521 17,494 | 2, 020 14,564 | 2,102 29,381 | 1,838 41,017 | 2,081 40,491 | $\begin{array}{r}1,626 \\ 39 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ | 1,216 33,985 | 1, 288 |  |
| Wool and mohair, unmanufactured....-do | 39, 247 | 46, 864 | 36,757 | -33,394 | 38,936 | 38, 250 | 66, 291 | 53, 692 | 84,903 | 104,779 | 84, 660 | 70, 602 |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total.---.----do- | + 369,990 | 407, 646 | 431,249 | 508,343 | 477, 284 | 500,370 | 509,335 | 430, 220 | 495,348 | 486, 734 | 493, 473 | 487, 112 |  |
| Furs and manufactures.-.-. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 8,308 | 6,281 | 13,689 | 14, 279 | 9, 313 | 11, 032 | 14, 130 | 10, 258 | 11,769 | 16,565 | 8,534 | 8,913 |  |
| Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, total | ${ }^{+} \mathbf{6 3 , 7 7 2}$ | 76,417 | 68, 044 | 88, 887 | 79, 044 | 104, 726 | 91, 740 | 61,194 | 76,057 | 69, 182 | 57,303 | 71,736 |  |
| Copper, incl. ore and manufactures.-do..- | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{r} 12,480 \\ \hline 01 \end{array}$ | 14,598 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29,633 \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ | 19,744 | 28, 118 | ${ }^{23,} 466$ | ${ }^{22,} 662$ | 17,952 | 21, 809 | 23, 230 | 24, 458 |  |
| Tin, including ore..------.-------.- do | ' 21, 187 | 24,016 21,577 | $\begin{gathered} 17,413 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19,788 \\ 26,335 \end{gathered}$ | 15, 243 | 19,158 | -27, 066 | 15, 443 | 23, 219 | 13, 297 | 8,002 | 12, 930 |  |
| Paper base stocks $\qquad$ | 20, 2810 | 34, 066 <br> 1 | - ${ }^{23,933}$ | 26, 42000 | 27, <br> 374 <br> 142 | 27, <br> 41,058 <br> 18 | 32,313 39 | 30,808 32,942 | 30,773 44,222 | -29, <br> 39,287 | - $\begin{aligned} & 38,588 \\ & 43,525\end{aligned}$ | 44,995 42,025 |  |
| Petroleum and pro | ${ }^{\text {r }} \mathbf{4 5}$, 956 | 50,255 | 47, 790 | 55, 338 | 50,736 | 53,950 | 59,661 | 50,307 | 50, 246 | 51, 259 | 52,415 | 52,714 |  |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION Airlines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations on scheduled airlines: | 28,860 | 28,778 | 27.564 | 28,552 |  | 27.926 |  |  | 29780 | 29,085 |  | 29318 |  |
| Express and fretght carried.------.-----short tons.-- | 18,134 | 21,776 | 22,540 | 25,489 | 22, 780 | 25,014 | 19,758 | 21, 182 | 21, 662 | 18, 111 | 19, 085 | 17,173 |  |
| Express and freight ton-miles flown.-thousands.. | 11, 654 | 13,707 | 13,672 | 15, 171 | 13, 918 | 14, 892 | 12, 258 | 13,087 | 13, 620 | 11, 287 | 11, 903 | 10, 327 |  |
|  |  | 3,775 1,562 |  | ${ }_{1}^{4,245}$ | 4,112 | 6,232 | 4,463 | ${ }^{4,704}$ | 5,124 | 4,541 | 5, ${ }^{\text {, }}$, 85 | 4,805 |  |
| Passengers carried, revenue -.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do | 723,803 | 1,562 749,845 | 719,494 | 735, 180 | 620, ${ }^{1,126}$ | 1,365 684,444 | 722, ${ }^{1631}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1, } \\ 8350 \\ \hline 820\end{array}$ | 1,708 834,685 | 859, 1304 | 922,856 |  |
| Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues...-----------.--thous. of dol.- | 17, 226 | 17, 647 | 17,697 | 17,318 | 18,312 | 21,890 | 18, 294 | 18,007 | 19,377 | 18,769 | 18,895 | 17,852 |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fares, average cash rate .-.-.----.-.-.-.-. - cents-- | 9. 9708 | 10.0341 | 10.0608 | 10.0827 | 10.1630 | 10.1995 | 10.2360 | 10. 2676 | 10. 4185 | 10.4818 | 10. 5231 | 10. 5231 | 10. 5645 |
| Passengers carried, revenue®-----.---.-.-millions-- | ${ }_{\text {r }}^{\text {r }} 11.045$ | +1,090 | - ${ }_{\text {r }} \mathbf{1 1 4 , 1 0 1}$ | r 12,173 12500 | r 1,128 12,100 | + ${ }_{\text {+ }}^{1} \mathrm{l}, 185$ | r 12,157 125 | r 11.045 117,100 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,173$ | r 1, 105 | 1,117 | 1,048 | 989 |
| Operating revenues $\ddagger$.-.-.-----------thous. of dol.- | 113,000 | 121, 600 | 114, 300 | 125,800 | 123, 100 | 137, 200 | 125, 300 | 117, 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class I Steam Railways |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings (A. A. R.) : ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total cars------------------------thousands-. | 3,018 | 3, 374 | 4,220 | 3,531 | 3,240 | 3, 629 | 3,009 | 2,700 | 3,785 | 3,152 | 3,233 | 4,039 | 2,992 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}469 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{59}^{617}$ | 787 | ${ }_{6}^{657}$ | ${ }_{63}^{599}$ | 742 | ${ }_{6}^{632}$ | 546 | 689 | 546 | 565 | 770 | 444 |
|  | 176 | 202 | 239 | 191 | 182 | 218 | 187 | 164 | 229 | 193 | 197 | 241 | 168 |
| Grain and grain products.................do- | 222 | 215 | 246 | 225 | 223 | 256 | 214 | 182 | 247 | 198 | 178 | 216 | 212 |
|  | ${ }^{26}$ | $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 324 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 62 409 | ${ }^{66}$ | 50 | ${ }_{96}^{49}$ | 38 68 | ${ }_{65}^{24}$ | 35 101 | 34 | 33 330 3 | 34 452 | 27 |
|  | 306 | ${ }_{352}$ | 438 | 354 | ${ }_{332}^{223}$ | 380 | 308 | 284 | 101 | ${ }_{324}^{216}$ | 330 309 | ${ }_{366}^{452}$ | ${ }_{268}$ |
|  | 1,433 | 1,574 | 1,963 | 1,673 | 1,569 | 1,814 | 1,498 | 1,373 | 1,979 | 1,580 | 1,582 | 1,937 | 1,454 |


O'Data for September and December 1950 and March and June 1951 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
$\odot$ Revisions for January-A pril 1950 (millions) : 1,$211 ; 1,119 ; 1,254 ; 1,188$, respectively.

## Digitized for FRASER

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\overline{\substack{\text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary }}}$ | March | April | May | June | July |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued <br> Class I Steam Railways-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted | 130 | 140 | 145 | 147 | 139 | 130 | 133 | 119 | 130 | 133 | 135 | 137 | 130 |
|  | 190 | 186 | 198 | 201 | 128 | ${ }_{204}^{129}$ | ${ }_{209}^{133}$ | 1197 | ${ }_{204}^{112}$ | 193 | 208 | ${ }_{212}^{120}$ | 209 |
| Forest products | 149 | 163 | 160 | 154 | 154 | 145 | 153 | 137 | 147 | 156 | 160 | 158 | 143 |
|  | 162 | 150 | 143 | 159 | 162 | 148 | 153 | 131 | 138 | 139 | 124 | 125 | 156 |
|  | 48 | 57 | 95 | 116 | 90 | 70 | ${ }_{61}^{66}$ | 44 | 49 | ${ }^{61}$ | 57 | 49 | 50 |
| Ore------------------------------ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | ${ }_{51}^{298}$ | $\begin{array}{r}285 \\ 56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 298 57 | 262 56 | 188 | ${ }_{50}^{62}$ | ${ }_{50}^{61}$ | ${ }_{46}^{60}$ | 70 54 | ${ }_{51}^{193}$ | 296 48 | 321 47 | 325 |
|  | 141 | 149 | 154 | 158 | 152 | 142 | 145 | 133 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 148 | $\stackrel{44}{143}$ |
|  | 126 | 135 | 134 | 136 | 136 | 140 | 146 | 129 | 139 | 136 | 133 | 131 | 125 |
|  | 105 | 126 | 135 | 135 | 126 | 129 | 133 | 114 | 112 | 112 | 111 | 120 | 97 |
|  | 195 <br> 148 | 194 | 201 | ${ }_{146}^{206}$ | 198 | 194 162 | 199 | 186 183 | ${ }_{147}^{202}$ | 197 <br> 156 <br> 1 | 210 | 217 <br> 152 | ${ }_{143}^{215}$ |
|  | 148 | 155 139 | 148 | 146 | 157 | 162 158 | 170 | 143 | 147 | 156 <br> 158 <br> 18 | 154 | 152 123 | 143 130 |
|  | 61 | 60 | 72 | 75 | 72 | 72 | 69 | 55 | 62 | 68 | 64 | ${ }_{r} 61$ | 61 |
|  | 181 | 190 | 198 | 184 | 184 | 199 | 243 | 241 | 241 | 212 | 212 | 207 | 203 |
| Merchandise, l. c. 1-.-----................-do | $\stackrel{51}{140}$ | ${ }_{146}^{56}$ | 55 | $\begin{array}{r}54 \\ 145 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 53 146 | $\begin{array}{r}52 \\ 151 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}52 \\ 158 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 48 | 53 | 51 151 | 48 148 | 47 144 | 45 |
|  | 140 | 147 | 142 | 145 | 146 | 151 | 158 | 141 | 157 | 151 | 148 | 144 | 142 |
| Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: <br> Car surplus, total | 8,311 | 4,346 | 3, 583 | 2,405 | 4, 926 | 6, 258 | 5,677 | 2,680 | 2,387 | 8,601 | 8,300 | 21,677 | 28,062 |
| Box cars, | 8,234 | 1, 16 | 3, 8 | 2,499 | ${ }^{4} 432$ | ${ }^{956}$ | , 705 | ${ }^{2} 87$ |  | 8,24 | 1,203 | 15, 463 | 13,109 |
| Coal cars. | 4,389 | 39 | 30 | 113 | 386 | 975 | 1,138 | 572 | 724 | 2,812 | 434 | 133 | 11,928 |
| Car shortage, tota | 21, 154 | 38,064 | 34,381 | 35,135 | 24,696 | 14,798 | 19,267 | 29,977 | 32, 365 | 14,603 | 9,858 | 9,721 | 8, 613 |
| Box cars- | 13,875 6,103 | 21,846 14,101 | 19,444 13 | 19,620 14,349 | 13,838 10,245 | 8,998 4,989 | 12,006 6,528 | 19,449 8,518 | 24,275 5,323 | 9,484 3,815 | 4,760 3,929 | 3,065 5,641 | 2,716 4,873 |
| Financial operations (unadjusted): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total....--.-. -thous. of dol. | 772, 161 | 888, 796 | 872,032 | 925, 383 | 862, 201 | 927,930 | 848,729 | 715, 759 | 875, 475 | 851,445 | 888,716 | 855, 753 | 816,812 |
|  | 639, 729 | 748, 110 | 725,014 | 784, 544 | 710,808 | 673, 554 | 709,736 | ${ }_{600}^{60,157}$ | ${ }^{741,001}$ | 722,012 | 752, 588 | 710, 732 | 674,008 80,602 |
|  | 579, 116 | 626, 265 | 600,697 | 635, 021 | 618,611 | 645, 422 | 645, 246 | 610,060 | 679, 662 | 668,850 | 693, 820 | 677, 685 | 683, 824 |
| Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment thents of dol |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net railway operating income......-....-.-do. | -84,157 | 122,064 | 122,622 | 134,629 | 110, 001 | 112, 319 | 77, 691 | 86, 818 | 78, ${ }^{1683}$ | 70, 595 | 74,937 | - 63, | ${ }_{41,935}$ |
|  | 58,622 | 95,829 | 98, 965 | 107, 863 | 86, 146 | 120, 060 | 54,926 | d 9,518 | 51, 187 | 44,685 | 49, 225 | 50, 192 |  |
| Financial operations, adjusted: <br> Operating revenues, total mil. of d | 771.9 | 832.5 | 857.6 | 884.6 | 863.0 | 941.0 | 863.5 | 783.4 | 854.2 | 872.7 | 855.1 | 871.3 |  |
|  | 646.1 | 699.2 | 711.1 | 747.2 | 710.8 | 708.3 | 720.0 | 653.6 | 716.8 | 738.6 | 719.1 | 728.5 |  |
|  | 69.7 | 69.8 | 71.9 | 67.7 | 68.9 | 77.8 | 81.6 | 70.7 | 71.4 | 69.1 | 71.5 | 77.9 |  |
| Railway exp | 685.9 | 744.3 | 749.1 | 776.2 | 759.8 | 849.4 | 765.8 | 742.5 | 783.1 | 799.7 | 793.5 | 795.4 |  |
| Net railway operating income Net income. | 86.1 54.1 | 88.2 54.8 | 108.5 | 108.4 | 103.2 70.5 | 91.6 59.5 | 67.7 | 40.9 10.9 | 71.1 38.9 | ${ }_{40.7}^{73.1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 30.2 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 75.9 44.5 |  |
| Operating results: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carried 1 mile --.-.-.---mil. of ton-miles.- | 51, 982 | 59,403 | 57,940 | 62,017 | 54, 817 | 54, 608 | 56, 510 | 48,367 | 59,069 | 56,908 | 58, 764 | 56,643 |  |
|  | 3,042 | 3,125 | 2,818 | 2,573 | 2,500 | 3,058 | 3,003 | $\stackrel{1}{2,415}$ | ${ }_{2,718}^{1.325}$ | 2, ${ }_{283}$ | $\stackrel{1}{2,638}$ | ${ }_{3,093}^{1323}$ |  |
| Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearaness, vessels in foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total U.S. ports................thous. of net tons.- | 7,647 4,648 | 8,559 5,308 | 8,402 5135 | 8,220 5,165 | 7,364 4,320 | 7,244 4,207 | 6,516 4,019 | 6,860 4,216 | 8,250 4,660 | 9,299 5,216 | 10,161 5,980 | 10,060 5 5 |  |
|  | 2,999 | 3,251 | 3, ${ }^{567}$ | 3,055 | 3,044 | 3,037 | 2,497 | 2,644 | 4,660 3,590 | 4,083 | 4,181 | 4,725 4,334 |  |
| Panama Canal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total In United States vessels | $\begin{aligned} & 2,857 \\ & 1,668 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,452 \\ & 1,477 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,356 \\ & 1,307 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 , 4 7 8} \\ & 1,157 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,236 \\ & 1,074 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow[1,011]{2,216}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,338 \\ & 1,104 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,433 \\ & 1,032 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,713 \\ & 1,237 \end{aligned}$ | 2,668 | $\mathbf{2 , 6 9 5}$ 1,286 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,632 \\ & 1,170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,599 \\ & 1,280 \end{aligned}$ |
| Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels: Average sale per occupied room _..... dollars | 5.43 | 6.13 | 5.98 | 6.17 | 6.27 | 5.78 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rooms occupied...............-. - percent of total.- | 77 | 81 | 84 | 86 | 79 | 66 | 79 | 81 | 78 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 75 |
| Restaurant sales index ....same month $1929=100 .$. | 207 | 231 | 232 | 228 | 225 | 208 | 228 | 224 | 214 | 244 | 251 | 252 | 219 |
| Foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivals....................... number | 78,030 | 96,425 | 88,706 | 59,768 | 46, 242 | 44,810 | 52, 209 | 59,093 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 180,854 | 161,804 | ${ }^{144,776}$ | 136,058 | ${ }^{1} 31,869$ | ${ }^{1} 39,453$ | 148, 561 | ${ }^{157,074}$ | 164, 845 | ${ }^{157,982}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 3,803 | 2,921 | 2,468 | 2,075 | 1,599 | 2,283 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,905 | 18,575 | 15,452 | 14,090 | 16,288 | 20, 263 | D 18,519 | p 12, 395 | p 15, 281 | - 14,542 | D 17,914 | -23,193 |  |
|  | 21, 635 | 18,037 | 13,827 | 12, 734 | 12, 115 | 10,614 | 16, 632 | 17,067 | 26, 113 | 30, 224 | 35, 678 | 39, ${ }^{393}$ | 27,411 |
| National parks, visitors --------------thousands-- | 3,271 | 3,300 | 1,474 | 833 | 326 | 242 | 256 | 259 | 376 | 541 | 920 | 2,107 | 3,560 |
| Puliman Co.: ${ }_{\text {Revenue passenger-miles..............-millions.- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Passenger revenues.....-.-..-------- thous. of dol- | 7,826 | 8,444 | 8, 513 | 8, 658 | 7,905 | 8,608 | 11, 151 | 8,666 | 9,264 | 8,500 | $\begin{array}{r} 766 \\ 8,075 \end{array}$ | 10,363 |  |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues. --------------thous. of dol-- | 289, 528 | 300, 617 | 292, 847 | 303, 234 | 298, 071 | 311, 414 | 314, 713 | 301,961 | 319,021 | 312,404 | 318,790 |  |  |
|  | 169, 124 | 172, 540 | 173, 265 | 178, 120 | 178, 184 | 181,781 | 184, 531 | 181,037 | 185,045 | 184,934 | 185, 965 |  |  |
| Tolls, message .-.-.-.----..........--- do | 100,646 | 108, 189 | 99, 290 | 104, 346 | 98, 941 | 107, 994 | 108,897 | 99,495 | 111,979 | 105, 507 | 110,775 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, before taxes..---------do | 205, 664 | 211,798 | 205, 109 | 212,572 | 208, 249 | 222,491 | 219,140 | 209, 150 | 222,296 | 216,413 | 226,647 |  |  |
|  | 41, 489 | 35, 337 | 39,584 | 41, 369 | 40,861 | 40, 921 | 41, 025 | 39,475 | 41, 444 | 41, 242 | 40, 391 |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of month | 37, 441 | 37, 620 | 37, 790 | 37,987 | 38, 166 | 38,437 | 38, 619 | 38,803 | 39, 229 | 39, 213 | 39,406 |  |  |
| Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wiretelegraph: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues .------.----thous. of dol.- | 14,738 | 16,022 | 15,041 | 15,531 | 15, 251 | 16,643 | 15,610 | 14,545 | 16,391 | 15,014 | 16, 235 | 16,072 |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation....do...- | 13, 272 | 13,716 | 13, 364 | 13,358 | 13,439 | 14,506 | 13, 855 | 12, 924 | 13,996 | 13, 282 | 14, 199 | 14, 033 |  |
| Net operating revenues..-----...-------do | 671 | 1,525 | 940 | 1,461 | 1,135 | 1,485 | 880 | 764 | 1,521 | 882 | 1,157 | 1,173 |  |
| Operating revenues......................-do | 2,189 | 2, 295 | 2, 254 | 2, 265 | 2,232 | 2,638 | 2,508 | 2,180 | 2,326 | 2,215 | 2,227 | 2,149 |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation....do | 1, 563 | 1, 581 | 1,553 | 1, 569 | 1,470 | 1,691 | 1,650 | 1,642 | 1,683 | 1,638 | 1,736 | 1,693 |  |
| Net operating revenues .---------------do-.-- | 418 | 510 | 507 | 494 | 590 | 672 | 616 | 337 | 427 | 364 | 267 | 241 |  |
| Radiotelegraph: Operating revenues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,228 | 2,408 | 2,244 | 2,331 | 2,326 | 2,583 | 2,621 | 2,302 | 2,476 | 2,350 | 2,491 | 2,456 |  |
|  | 1,808 | 1, 795 | 1,819 | 1,787 | 1,804 | 2,057 | 1,959 | 1, 838 | 1,954 | 1,895 | 1,968 | 1,982 |  |
| Net operating revenues..............----.-do...- |  |  | 335 | 453 | 437 | 453 | 548 | 350 | 409 | 332 | 394 | 347 |  |

$r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. ${ }^{d}$ Deficit. $\ddagger$ Revised data for June 1950, $\$ 72,086,000$.


 prior to 1948 and monthly figures for January-July 1948 on the revised basis will be available later. Data relate to continental United States.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April | May | June | July |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inorganic chemicals, producti |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { short tons.- }}{\substack{\text { (commercial } \\ \text { shor }}}$ | 125, 027 | 124, 617 | 128,596 | 136,736 | 141, 373 | 146, 280 | 148,931 | 133, 871 | 147, 289 | 147, 560 | 146,915 | 132, 158 | 146,592 |
| Calcium arsenate (commercial).....-.thous. of lb.- | 10, 274 | 8,920 | 2,850 | 3,390 | 3,140 | 2,614 | 3,900 | 4,352 | 5,342 | 6,566 | 6,196 | 6,792 | 4, 092 |
| Calcium carbide (commercial) .-...-short tons.- | 52,388 | 55, 237 | 55,323 | 57,436 | 54, 320 | 58,770 | 61,961 | 50,035 | 60, 225 | 62, 557 | 65,310 | 64, 514 | 65, 421 |
| Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid $\ddagger$ thous. of lb. | 139, 130 | 133,728 | 107,708 | 94, 156 | 82.902 | 73.546 | 73, 542 | 67,076 | 86,012 | 112,008 | 144,006 | 142,232 | 152, 704 |
| Chlorine, gas...........--.-......--short tons.- | 173,788 | 173, 117 | 165, 828 | 187, 666 | 185, 537 | 192, 604 | 197, 967 | 182, 994 | 207, 106 | 200, 298 | 209, 024 | 202, 693 | 210, 477 |
| Hydrochloric acid ( $100 \%$ HOl) $\ddagger$....-----.- do | 51, 288 | 51, 521 | 52, 785 | 58, 492 | 57.893 | 57,389 | 57, 410 | 50, 944 | 57, 467 | 57, 043 | r 58,461 | - 57,072 | 57, 111 |
| Lead arsenate (acid and basic)...--- thous. of lb | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | 2,196 | 2.924 | 3,598 | 4,632 | 5, 114 | 5,082 | 4, 672 | 2,670 | 1,838 | 318 | (1) |
| Nitric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ ) ...........-short tons | 105,831 | 105, 206 | 107, 210 | 119,661 | 124, 376 | 133,483 | 133, 264 | 116, 122 | 125, 732 | 118, 132 | 115, 286 | 115, 398 | 124, 319 |
| Oxygen (high purity) $\ddagger$.-.-....mil. of cu. ft | 1,400 | 1,512 | 1,529 | 1,666 | 1.647 | 1.703 | 1,742 | 1,542 | 1,819 | 1,812 | ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} 863$ | 1,748 | 1,738 |
| Phosphoric acid ( $50 \% \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{P} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ )--...-shert tons | 141, 107 | 136, 187 | 131, 302 | 142, 103 | 142, 534 | 132, 912 | 151, 187 | 141, 496 | 163, 673 | 152,577 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 157,086$ | -147, 392 | 152, 114 |
| Soda ash, ammonia-soda process ${ }^{(98-100 \%}$ |  |  |  |  | 370.649 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 185,885 5,492 | 180,849 5 | 170,142 7418 | 334,296 8,424 | ${ }_{8,577}$ | 443,706 9,670 | 445,389 10,170 | 402.517 9.936 | ${ }_{12171}^{461,41}$ | $\begin{array}{r}439,773 \\ 112 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 458,217 11,858 | 434, 399 | 434,892 9888 |
| Sodium hydroxide ( $100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}$ ) | (1) | (i) | (1) | (1) | 233, 284 | 244, 883 | 248, 449 | 227, 178 | 258, 596 | 252, 169 | + 262,881 | 252, 282 | 256,713 |
| Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anh | 29,929 | 32, 278 | ,707 | 47,317 | 55, 544 | 54, 708 | 56,300 | 51,485 | 3,338 | 45,132 | 47,602 | 41,210 | 35,730 |
| Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and erude salt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |
|  | 54, 725 | 61,820 | 70,333 | 77, 157 | 75,882 | 80, 924 | 75,296 | 75, 267 | 79, 517 | 77,452 | 83,339 | 81, 196 | 72,396 |
| Sulphuric acid ( $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ): <br> Production $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ do | 1,047,544 | 1, 051,694 | 1,057,851 | 1, 137, 367 | 1, 121,357 | 1,183,514 | 1, 162, 351 | 1,051,004 | 1,172, 100 | 1, 133,353 | 1, 151,068 | 1,066, 421 | 1,077, 216 |
| Price, wholesale, $66^{\circ}$, tanks, at works | 17.75 | 17.75 | 17.75 | 19.33 | 19.85 | 19.97 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Organic chemical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous. of lb | 39,520 | 41,593 | 38,300 | 42,476 | 40, 218 | 36, 352 | 41,321 | 36,941 | 43, 069 | 42, 176 | ¢ 43, 224 | 39, 458 |  |
| Acetic anhydride, production..--.........do | 80,743 | 83,012 | 77,963 | 77, 364 | 78, 221 | 79,462 | 82, 240 | 70, 155 | 85, 553 | 84,358 | 88, 816 | 82,968 |  |
| Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), production-.d | 672 | 1,080 | 1,116 | 1,081 | 885 | 766 | 967 | 1,090 | 1,013 | 1,078 | 1,283 | 1,007 |  |
| Alcohol, denatured: | 18,719 | 17,733 | 16,708 | 19, 273 | 16,582 | 21, 265 | 17,839 | 16,288 | 21, 440 | 28,198 |  | 23,322 |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals) .............. do | - 18,205 | 17, 120 | 18,474 | 18,727 | 16, 861 | 19,888 | 19,340 | 16,340 | 20, 448 | 22,002 | 29, 184 | 23, 944 | 22, 381 |
|  | 2,611 | 3,199 | 1,467 | 2,012 | 1,744 | 3,118 | 1,604 | 1,533 | 2,517 | 8,713 | 8,944 | 8,793 | 9,762 |
| Alcohol, ethyl: <br> Production thous. of proof gal | 31,727 | 33,098 | 37,391 | 40,910 | 35, 256 | 34,763 | 41,466 | 34,7 | 35, 629 | 37,740 | 46,179 | 35,767 | 35, 563 |
| Stocks, total --............-............-do | + 21,830 | 24,580 | 29, 432 | 36, 597 | 44, 066 | 44.010 | 54,761 | 59,641 | 65, 962 | 71,001 | 91,085 | 99,683 | 101, 244 |
| Inindustrial alcohol bonded warehouses do | - 20,700 | 23,886 | 29, 088 | 35,979 | 42,735 | 43, 251 | 52, 075 | 57, 299 | 59, 548 | 62, 087 | 72, 221 | 74, 411 | 76, 190 |
| In denaturing plants | 1,130 | 694 | 344 | 619 | 1,331 | 759 | 2.686 | 2,342 | 6,414 | 8,914 | 18, 864 | 25, 272 | 24, 054 |
| Withdrawn for denaturation | 33, 018 | 27,870 | 26,611 | 31, 151 | 23, 813 | ${ }^{30} 919$ | 22,941 | 22,876 | 31, 346 | 30,922 | 36, 180 | 31,628 | 30, 697 |
| Withdrawn tax-paid --.-.-.....-- thous of do-- | 4,986 10,929 | 6,928 11.510 | 3,660 11,407 | $\begin{array}{r}3,422 \\ 117 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 3,877 11.747 | 3,035 13,373 | 5,080 11,851 | 3,881 | 2,937 | 2,061 | 1,719 | 1,161 | 2,258 |
| Creosote oil, production-----.-..-thous. of | 10,929 5,646 | 11,710 7,737 | 11,407 7,922 | 11,756 8,168 | 11,747 7,824 | 13,373 7,665 | 11,851 11,749 | 11.668 7,861 | 12,997 9,307 | 12,971 10,463 | 12,708 9,235 | 11,822 7 7 |  |
| Glycerin, refined (100\% basis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| High gravity and yellow distilled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-------------........thous. of lb | 4,822 | 7,419 | 7,631 | 8,222 | 8,821 | 8,829 | 8,450 | 7,753 | 8,635 | 7,603 | 7,882 | 6,314 | 3,661 |
|  | 7,239 | 8,581 | 8,007 | 8,850 13,070 | 8,994 14,180 | 8,257 15,983 | 8,038 | 7,629 | 7,591 | 7,541 | 8,211 | 7,173 | 6,405 |
| Stocks | 13,518 | 12, 297 | 12,855 | 13,070 | 14, 180 | 15,983 | 17,646 | 17, 204 | 18,644 | 18,820 | 19,026 | 18,664 | 17, 297 |
| Production--------...............---- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 7,430 | 12, 262 | 12,098 | 13,435 | 11.827 | 12,968 | 14, 199 | 13,499 | 14,326 | 13,299 | 11,098 | 10,575 | 6,970 |
| Consumption | 7,399 | 9,007 | 8,450 | 8,363 | 8,246 | 7,961 | 8,774 | 7,687 | 8,423 | 7,473 | 8,263 | 7,003 | 6,324 |
|  | 18,444 | 17,787 | 18, 172 | 19,368 | 19,115 | 20, 132 | 21, 920 | 23, 580 | 26,046 | 27,411 | 27,399 | 27,787 | 24, 914 |
| Methanol, production: <br> Natural ( $100 \%$ ) $\qquad$ thous. of g | 167 | 184 |  | 177 | 182 | 162 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 182 |
|  | 11,125 | 11,395 | 12,984 | 12,308 | 13,474 | 14,621 | 15,615 | 13,200 | 15, 349 | 15, 278 | 14,614 | 14,759 |  |
| Phthalic anhydride, production...--thous. of lb.. | 17,615 | 18,367 | 19,031 | 19,902 | 18, 237 | 20,250 | 19,839 | 19,035 | 22,114 | 21, 437 | 21, 141 | 19,678 |  |
| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (14 States) $\dagger$ - --- - thous. of short tons_- | 325 | 385 | 551 | 598 | 737 | r 845 | 21,523 | ${ }^{21,308}$ | 2 1,622 | 21,407 | 2994 | 2509 |  |
| Exports, total....-------------------short tons.- | 250, 642 | 226, 631 | 283,942 | 189, 531 | 206, 658 | 145, 250 | 161,690 | 151, 354 | 209, 649 | 244,818 | 285, 768 | 217, 760 |  |
| Nitrogenous materials -.------------------ do | 90, 482 | 83, 193 | 50,081 | 34, 229 | 31,506 | 28,470 | 15,907 | 16, 181 | 15, 430 | 17,176 | 29,032 | 23, 433 |  |
| Phosphate materia | 141,469 | 129, 904 | 213, 503 | 139,759 | 148.979 | 77,061 | 136, 398 | 117, 286 | 177, 554 | 201,917 | 238, 165 | 176, 300 |  |
| Potash materials | 10, 889 | 7, 789 | 12, 741 | 11,984 | $\begin{array}{r}9,626 \\ 154 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 8,846 2302 |  |  | 7, ${ }^{7} 286$ | 8,812 |  |
| Imports, total. ${ }^{\text {Nitrogenous mater }}$ | 50,974 37,835 | 70,484 54,762 | 129,288 104,447 | 199,190 147,304 | 154,905 97,106 | 167,832 123,172 | 215,934 143,421 | 230,892 128,087 | 259,450 165,929 | - $\begin{aligned} & 344,573 \\ & 212,781\end{aligned}$ | 282,314 214,588 | 216,247 137,981 |  |
| Nitrate of soda | 1,110 | 7,990 | -51, ${ }^{1647}$ | 70,666 | 34, 134 | ${ }_{50,064}$ |  | 128,087 58,676 | 165,929 74,451 | 212,781 94,291 | 214,588 86,037 | 137,981 74,874 |  |
| Phosphate materials | 3, 298 | 7,153 | 11, 496 | 4, 542 | 5,503 | 9, 187 | 5,296 | 7,786 | 12,034 | 8,918 | 7,936 | 14,594 |  |
| Potash materials | 2,518 | 3,407 | 3,365 | 33,814 | 43, 723 | 29, 343 | 58,309 | 77, 413 | 63, 701 | 31, 105 | 23, 122 | 43,449 |  |
| Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehouses .-................... dol. per short ton |  |  |  | 51.50 |  |  | 53.50 |  | 50 | 50 | 50 |  |  |
|  | 97,301 | 107, 056 | 114, 710 | 114, 210 | 113,400 | 125,316 | 121, 153 | 105,636 | 128,661 | 115,369 | 110,777 | 101,663 | 106, 134 |
| Superphosphate (bulk): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 732,499 $1,313,007$ | $\begin{array}{r} 866,723 \\ 1,250,575 \end{array}$ | 876,023 $1,224,030$ | r $\begin{array}{r}\text { 953, } 689 \\ 1,157,052\end{array}$ | 948,923 $1,150,886$ | r $\begin{array}{r}974,544 \\ 1,207,228\end{array}$ |  |  | 1, 107, 048 | 1,052, 257 | 1,031,919 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month...-.............-.......do...- | 1,313,007 | $1,250,575$ | 1,224,030 | 1,157,052 | 1,150,886 | 1,207,228 | 1, 194, 507 | 1, 125, 418 | 953,785 | 832, 185 | 918, 991 | 1,093, 308 | 1,229, 296 |
| NAVAL STORES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rosin (gum and wood): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, quarterly total.--.._drums ( 520 lb .) Stocks, end of quarter $\qquad$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 594,250 \\ & 873,340 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $542,770$ |  |  | 433,180 558,580 |  |  | 569,450 |  |
| Price, gum, wholesale." ${ }^{\text {W }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ "grade (Sav.), bulk* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - dol. per 100 lb -. | 5.59 | 6.11 | 6.61 | 7.26 | 8. 27 | 8.43 | 8.90 | 8.9 | 8.90 | 8.9 | 8.90 | 8.90 | 8. 23 |
| Turpentine (gum and wood): <br> Production, quarterly total..........bbl. (50 gal.) .- |  |  | 194,050 |  |  | 171,260 |  |  | 141, 200 |  |  | 193, 220 |  |
| Stocks, end of quarter--.............do-- |  |  | 151,430 | ---71-1 |  | 159,820 |  |  | 128, 760 |  |  | 152, 490 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 92 |  | . 92 | . 79 | . 78 | . 73 |


 tRevised series. Beginning in the
 and Drug Reporter, has been substituted for the "H" grade formerly shown. Data beginning 1935 are shown on p. 24 of the Septernber 1950 Survex.

| Unlese otherwise stated, statistics through | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black blasting powder--.-.-.-----thous. of lb.- | 1,235 | 1,837 | 1,912 | 2,057 | 1, 626 | 1,955 | 1,772 | 1,407 | 85 | 936 | 743 | 787 | 68 |
|  | 55,128 | 68,581 | 60,822 | 64, 557 | 59,724 | 56,378 | 51,896 | 49, 211 | 54, 277 | 59,128 | 63,285 | 60, 687 | 56,451 |
|  | 466, 063 | 436, 612 | 446,245 | 440,262 | 424, 269 | 435, 290 | 452,060 | 409,377 | 453, 685 | 419,312 | 438, 843 | 421, 116 | 458, 025 |
|  | 2,975,927 | 2,935, 503 | 2,853,688 | 2, 822, 913 | 2, 762, 528 | 2, 654, 530 | 2, 736, 188 | 2, 759, 837 | 2,796, 784 | 2, 750, 305 | 2, 711, 267 | 2, 719,821 | 2,669,635 |
| FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats, greases, and oils: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats: Production | 255, 357 | 272, 295 | 260, 795 | 300, 360 | 354, 641 | 393, 136 | 411,375 | 286, 747 | 318, 211 | 308,408 | 326, 209 | 308, 257 | 281, 284 |
| Consumption, factory...-.-.-.-..........--d | 74,577 | 130, 289 | 127,332 | 129,658 | 119,095 | 147, 760 | 155, 320 | 145, 597 | 148, 635 | 117, 406 | 117, 213 | 101, 144 | 72, 754 |
| Stocks, end of month | 346, 257 | 297, 756 | 240, 930 | 221, 073 | 246, 609 | 274, 271 | 322, 583 | 302, 854 | 266, 213 | 261, 037 | 266, 198 | 273, 326 | 277, 129 |
| Greases: <br> Production | 45,750 | , 262 | 50,521 | 53,751 | 58,895 | 60, 254 | 60, 830 | 51, 119 | 51,696 | 48,086 | 54,892 | 52,630 | 7,222 |
| Consumption | 30,615 | 46, 388 | 50,402 | 58, 114 | 47,615 | 63,567 | 67, 535 | 58,455 | 55, 344 | 47,750 | 48, 118 | 40,841 | 28,110 |
| Stocks, end of | 118, 590 | 110, 950 | 94, 200 | 86,676 | 82, 816 | 92, 536 | 99, 139 | 88, 661 | 82, 568 | 86, 779 | 94, 507 | 101,780 | 113,378 |
| Fish Production | 23,113 | 24, 486 | 22,517 | 22,961 | 11,247 | 10,006 | 4,519 | 836 | 716 | 890 | 9,189 | 19,082 |  |
| Consumption, fact | 14, 401 | 18, 145 | 18,152 | 20, 467 | 17,025 | 15, 301 | 16,988 | 14,780 | 13,634 | 11,543 | 10,443 | 10, 194 | 8,925 |
| Stocks, end of mont | 149,440 | 1 59, 821 | ${ }^{175,917}$ | ${ }^{1} 68,503$ | ${ }^{1} 69,024$ | 172, 207 | ${ }^{164,635}$ | ${ }^{1} 63,177$ | ${ }^{1} 54,817$ | ${ }^{1} 45,921$ | ${ }^{1} 62,053$ | 179,494 | 175,111 |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: Vegetable oils, total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, crude | 388 | 38 | 431 | 560 | 571 | 545 | 550 | 474 | 501 | 428 | 420 | 371 | 328 |
| Consumption, crude, factory-----------d | 330 | 456 | 430 | 497 | 523 | 470 | 542 | 484 |  | 434 | 398 | 342 | 277 |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Crude $\qquad$ | ${ }^{1} 787$ | ${ }^{1} 736$ | ${ }^{1} 826$ | ${ }^{1} 884$ | $\begin{array}{r}1960 \\ \hline 269\end{array}$ | ${ }^{11,023}$ | ${ }^{1} 1,065$ | ${ }^{1} 1,071$ | ${ }^{1} 1,048$ | ${ }^{1} 1,045$ | ${ }^{1} 1,062$ | ${ }^{1} 1,028$ | , 026 |
|  | ${ }^{297}$ | 17. 214 | 189 40.406 | 1816 47,330 | 269 41,546 | 63, 297 | 33, 3218 | $\begin{array}{r}356 \\ 30,036 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 416 47,188 | 1,461 61.070 | - 64.624 | 400 | 329 |
|  | -33,922 | 17, <br> 52828 | 40,406 | 47, 488 | 41, 446 | 65,350 55 | 33,189 56,214 | 30,036 44,440 | 46,174 | 61,070 36,723 | $\begin{array}{r}64,624 \\ 45,093 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 97,151 <br> 30,308 |  |
| Paint oils | 9,988 | 14,530 | 19,834 | 15,022 | 12, 406 | 11,048 | 8,976 | 2, 430 | 5,036 | 4,619 | 7,677 | 1,674 |  |
| All other vegetable oid | 23,934 | 38, 309 | 45, 277 | 47,827 | 34, 129 | 44, 280 | 47, 238 | 42,010 | 41, 138 | 32, 104 | 37,415 | 28, 634 |  |
| Copra: ${ }_{\text {Consumption, facto }}$ | 21, 050 | 37, 356 | 40,929 | 45, 619 | 35, 393 | 31, 828 | 33,187 | 29,697 | 37,616 | 33,340 | 38,365 | 26,769 |  |
| Stocks, end of month...........-...-....-. do | 16, 295 | 14, 968 | 16,417 | 17,740 | 27,890 | 27,851 | 23,092 | 40,324 | 30, 386 | 34, 241 | 22,926 | 20,732 | 26,334 |
| Imports..... | 36,449 | 43, 286 | 52, 213 | 52,841 | 55, 996 | 38,743 | 52,396 | 57, 897 | 41,987 | 31,621 | 28, 100 | 21, 716 |  |
| Coconut or copra oir: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{26,668}$ | 48, 420 | 53,167 | 60, 334 | 46, 555 | , 506 | 42, 166 | 37, 531 | 48,080 | 42,026 | 49, 264 | 35, 112 | 27,903 |
|  | 20,727 | 30, 529 | 30, 744 | 33,316 | 26, 559 | 25, 545 | 32,099 | 25,683 |  | 28, 277 | 26,499 | 23, 224 | 17,645 |
| Consumption, factory: Crude | 35 | 53,311 |  | 56,479 |  |  | 55,812 |  | 56, 197 |  |  |  |  |
| Refined | 17,639 | 28,798 | 27,246 | 28,553 | 23, 262 | 23,818 | 28, 118 | 24,438 | 27,784 | 27,626 | 25,060 | 24, 108 | 15,631 |
| Stocks, end Crude | (1) |  | 144,709 | 161,989 | ${ }^{1} 64,536$ | 183,938 | 190,487 | 193,482 | ${ }^{1} 103,572$ | ${ }^{1} 101,745$ | ${ }^{1}$ 106, 153 | 194,075 |  |
| Refined | 7,968 | 6,286 | -6,975 | 8,962 | 10, 276 | 10,211 | 11,824 | 11,505 | 12,813 | 10,239 | 10, 336 | 8 8,469 | 9,322 |
| Imports. | 4,767 | 9,586 | 9,390 | 24, 248 | 11, 536 | 18,719 | 18,728 | 10,311 | 12,903 | 12,696 | 9,493 | 7,018 |  |
| Cottonseed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts at mills Consumption (crush) --.-.-thous. of short tons | 178 | 228 | 600 404 | 1,123 | 793 <br> 564 | 369 433 | 148 448 | $\begin{array}{r}56 \\ 319 \\ \hline 58\end{array}$ | 37 229 | 164 | 117 | ${ }_{96}^{24}$ | 68 |
| Stocks at mills, end of month.-------------d. | 285 | 276 | 472 | 974 | 1,202 | 1,138 | 838 | 575 | 393 | 244 | 142 | 70 | 66 |
| Cottonseed cake and meal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 106.323 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 0,900 \\ 136,002 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104,675 \\ & 121,179 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180,934 \\ & 153,478 \end{aligned}$ | $214,226$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251,982 \\ & 207,924 \end{aligned}$ | 190,620 | 199, 134 | 1465, 276 | 130, 717 | 10, 10, | -94,795 | 48,989 89 | 71,645 |
| Cottonseed oil, crude: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production--------------------thous. of | 57,790 | 72, 730 | 121,808 | 195,045 | 182, 355 | 138.678 | 144,222 | 103, 897 | 77, 628 | 54,719 | 38,305 | 34, 127 | 24, 271 |
| Stocks, end of | 47,667 | 43,0 | 63, 370 | 89,685 | 98,408 | 100, 065 | 105, | 87, | 60, 610 | 48, 528 | 30,018 | 22, 329 | 20, 121 |
|  | 59, 523 | 78,244 | 85,825 | 143, 075 | 160, 209 | 122,009 | 126,329 | 110,864 | 95,400 | 65,744 | 54, 149 | 35,473 |  |
|  | 118, 382 | 155,135 | 116,937 | 112, 573 | 116, 590 | 107, 832 | 119,877 | 92, 265 | 76,811 | 62, 876 | 63,388 | 64,121 | 63,465 |
| In oleomargarine | ${ }^{2} 41,698$ | ${ }^{2} 35,496$ | ${ }^{2} 26,052$ | ${ }^{2} 26,749$ | 233,460 | ${ }^{2} 30,587$ | ${ }^{2} 35,140$ | 2 23, 196 | ${ }^{2} 23,497$ | 2 28,355 | ${ }^{2} 19,644$ | ${ }^{2} 19,203$ | ${ }_{2} 21,210$ |
| Stocks, end | 167, 553 | 97, 930 | 73, 621 | 107, 144 | 155, 036 | 171, 591 | 180, 709 | 204, 544 | 226, 525 | 231, 652 | 226, 997 | 194, 120 | 147, 024 |
| dol. per lb_ | . 176 | . 196 | . 205 | . 208 | . 237 | 237 | . 262 | (4) | (4) | (4) | ${ }^{(4)}$ | (4) | . 168 |
| Production (crop estimate) .-...-. thous. of bu_ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 39,263$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5} 35,525$ |
| Oil mills: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption | 4,119 | 2,946 2,505 | 3,963 | 3,469 | 3,549 | 3,648 | 3,051 | 3,186 | 3,739 | 3,376 | 3,484 | 3,700 | 3,149 |
| Stocks, end Imports. | 2,195 | 2,505 | 5,111 | 6, 177 | 9,362 | 9,007 | 8,670 | 8,075 | ${ }_{(6)}^{6,109}$ | 5,579 | ${ }_{(6)}^{565}$ | 5,245 | 4,429 |
| Price, whole | 84 | 75 | 55 | 26 |  | 3.87 | 4.55 | 4.84 | 4.89 | 0 | 4.33 | 3.68 | 3.42 |
| Linseed oil: Production $. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . t h o u s . ~ o f ~ l b .-~$ | 82, 216 | 57, 809 | 77,316 |  |  | 74,946 |  |  | 74,953 | 67, 511 | 70,002 | 74,079 |  |
|  | 50,031 | 65,721 | 58, 402 | 54, 657 | 51,553 | 49,610 | 60,401 | 60, 317 | 74, 68 | 61, 588 | 60, 826 | 59,405 |  |
| Stocks at factory, end of month...------do | 569, 973 | 561, 185 | 561, 102 | 556. 570 | 591, 636 | 609, 867 | 613, 664 | 608, 807 | 601, 736 | 605, 329 | 620, 535 | 623, 490 | 633,674 |
| Price, wholesale (N. Y.)----------dol. per lb.- | . 187 | . 188 | . 186 | . 170 | . 172 | 195 | .224 | 236 | . 240 | . 242 | . 234 | . 201 | . 169 |
| Soybeans: <br> Production (crop estimate) _-.-... - thous. of bu_ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 287,010$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory | 15,637 | 15, 416 | 13,634 | 19.570 | 22.799 | 24,687 | 25,075 | 22,470 | 24, 737 | 21,918 | 21, 260 | 17,842 | 17,759 |
| Stocks, end of month | 19,315 | 9,003 | 2,484 | 67,878 | 81, 201 | 77, 163 | 78,682 | 72, 988 | 62, 798 | 53,983 | 42, 192 | 33, 367 | 22, 706 |
| Soybean oil: Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 159, 261 | 157, 026 | 137, 695 | 190, 723 | 216, 217 | 235,609 | 240,745 | 215,973 | 240, 426 | 212,077 | 209, 264 | 176, 839 | 176,357 |
|  | 109, 087 | 166, 442 | ${ }^{145,546}$ | 153, 276 | 170,013 | 163,893 | 201,298 | 171,360 | 201, 472 | 180, 217 | 163, 260 | 139, 124 | 120,792 |
| Consumption, factory, | 100, 548 | 162, 308 | 149, 258 | 156, 275 | 167,065 | 160,038 | 184,543 | 162, 202 | 165,942 | 141, 076 | 157, 851 | 134, 597 | 116,315 |
| Stocks, end of month: Crude | 104, 423 | 75,971 | 53,358 | 65, 896 | 81, 162 | 99,828 | 113,499 | 131, 235 | 130, 692 | 125,870 | 124,800 | 107, 383 | 116,683 |
| Refined. | 73, 394 | 67, 121 | 60, 116 | 51, 274 | 51,045 | 54, 237 | 65,175 | 70, 495 | 95, 790 | 129,607 | 119, 641 | 113, 715 | 95, 343 |
| Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.)---dol. per lb. | . 174 | . 185 | . 203 | . 191 | . 215 | . 250 | . 268 | . 266 | . 278 | . 282 | . 258 | . 225 | . 199 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Data for crude palm, coconut, castor, and sperm oil are excluded from the pertinent items for July-August; beginning September 1950, these oils have been restored on a mmercial stocks basis.
${ }^{3}$ Compiled by the $U$. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
${ }^{3}$ December 1 estimate.
${ }^{4}$ No quotation. August 1 estimate. ${ }_{6}$ Less than 500 bushels.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Beginning in the September 1949 SURVEY, data include oleomargarine of vegetable or animal origin.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem. ber | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| FATS, OILS, ETC.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, etc.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-......................thous. of lb. | ${ }^{189,425}$ | ${ }^{1} 84,129$ | ${ }^{1} 64,829$ | ${ }^{1} 74,234$ | 193,852 | 189,959 | ${ }^{1} 112,813$ | ${ }^{1} 79,493$ | 191,137 | ${ }^{1} 71,394$ | ${ }^{1} 80,344$ | 171,301 | 69, 436 |
| Stocks (factory and warehouse)*.......do... | 12, 193 | 21, 383 | 16, 811 | 14, 807 | 12,645 | 14, 150 | 19,905 | 21,811 | 22, 987 | 20,066 | 17,959 | 19,685 | 17,451 |
| Price. wholesale, vegetable, delivered (eastern <br> U. S.) dol. per lb. | . 249 | . 264 | . 269 | . 264 | . 279 | . 294 | . 316 | . 324 | . 324 | . 324 | . 316 | . 300 | . 273 |
| Shortenings and compounds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production Stocks, end month....-.-.-.-.-.-.thous. of dib.-. | 71,189 | 180,280 60,544 | 156,820 71,85 | -85, 962 | 81, 121 | 103, 1483 | - ${ }^{168,199}$ |  | 112, 125 | 98,840 152,844 | 106,416 151,602 | - 140,580 | 40, 203 114,434 |
| Paint Sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paint, varnish, lacquer, and filler, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ifiel thous. of dol.- | 99, 212 | 122,629 | 103, ${ }_{93,170}$ | 99,384 90,366 | 87,384 79 799 | 82,117 74,474 | 111,118 | 99, 792 | 113,436 | 106, 060 | 110,639 100 | - 104, 690 | 93, 534 |
|  | 33, 008 | 42, 161 | 38, 417 | 41, 114 | 37,575 | 35, 111 | 41, 149 | -37, 361 | 103,693 44,387 | 94, 9786 | 100,175 41,357 |  |  |
| Trade | 56, 849 | 69,004 | 54, 753 | 49, 252 | 42,024 | 39,363 | 59, 898 | 53,608 | 59,306 | 54, 864 | 58,817 | - 55,651 | 50,116 |
|  | 8,354 | 11, 465 | 10,153 | 9,018 | 7,785 | 7,643 | 10,072 | 8,823 | 9,743 | 9,410 | 10,464 | 10,167 | 8,826 |
| SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: <br> Sheets, rods, and tubes thous. of lb |  |  | 2,719 | 2,831 | 2,659 | 2,812 | 3,154 |  | 2,986 | 3,261 | 2,895 | 2,928 |  |
| Molding and extrusion materials...................... | 7,240 | 8,389 | 7,248 | 8,643 | 6,696 | 7,069 | 7,205 | 5,802 | 6,215 | 6,707 | 6,100 | 6,154 |  |
| Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes.....-do...- | ${ }_{893}^{563}$ | 1798 | ${ }^{6} 638$ | 711 | 706 | 673 | 730 | , 668 | 807 | 695 | ${ }^{726}$ | 763 |  |
| Other cellulose plasties ......................do. | 830 | 1,111 | 1,150 | 1,329 | 1,069 | 815 | 1,334 | 1,056 | 1,252 | 1,044 | 1,152 | 872 |  |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins....-.-.-. do..-- | 25, 901 | ${ }^{38,128}$ | 36,905 | 36, 367 | 34, 529 | ${ }^{36,227}$ | 40, 848 | 32,541 | 39,852 | 37, 586 | 39,532 | 37,112 |  |
|  | 26,570 | 27,993 | 29,377 | 29,658 | 30, 110 | 25, 398 | 24, 593 | 21,717 | 25, 162 | ${ }^{25,498}$ | - 27,236 | 27, 115 |  |
| Vrea and melamine resins..---.-------.---- do- | 13,505 34,376 | - | 16,237 <br> 55.138 | 16,658 39,036 | 17,602 <br> 33 <br> 3 | 17,178 | - 19,872 | 2 $\begin{array}{r}17,360 \\ 31813\end{array}$ | 21,460 237880 | 22,342 239 3 |  | -17.043 |  |
|  | - ${ }_{22,760}$ | -25, 806 | -35,718 | - 26,614 | 33, $\mathbf{2 4 , 1 6 1}$ | 36,78 <br> 24 <br> 18 | 2 340,180 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 281,813$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} 31,891$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ r \\ \mathrm{r} 32,008 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 9,348 | 12,832 | 10,738 | 12,087 | 11, 683 | 11, 118 | 11,646 | 10,882 | 11,996 | 10,805 | $\stackrel{+}{\square} \mathrm{r}, 433$ | 6,902 |  |
|  | 21,567 | 23,969 | 24,893 | 26,807 | 24, 890 | 27,428 | ${ }^{2} 16,295$ | 2 14, 264 | ${ }^{2} 16,563$ | ${ }^{2} 14,040$ | ${ }^{2} 16,140$ | ${ }^{2} 15,661$ |  |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ELECTRIC POWER $\ddagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production (utility and industrial), total \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Electric utilities total mil. of kw.hr-- \& 31,626
26,780 \& $\begin{array}{r}33,874 \\ 28,869 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 32,650

77 \& 34,307
29 \& 34, 072 \& 35,779 \& 36,726 \& ${ }^{33,102}$ \& 36,172 \& 34,431 \& 35, 136 \& 34, 966 \& 35,435 <br>
\hline  \& 20,780
19,73 \& 28,889
21,388 \& 27,774

20,231 \& | 29,151 |
| :---: |
| 21 |
| 763 | \& 29,006

21,345 \& 30,632
21,944 \& 31,418
22
289 \& 28,219 \& 30,920
21
21, 69 \& 29, 293 \& 29,871 \& 29,840 \& <br>
\hline By water power-.......................................... \& 7,507 \& 7,531 \& 7,543 \& 7,388 \& 7,661 \& 8,689 \& 8,879 \& 8,207 \& 9,221 \& 8,010 \& 8,537 \& 8 8,021 \& 22, 8111 <br>
\hline Privately and municipally owned utilities \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Other producers mil. of kw.-hr.- \& 22,914
3,866 \& 24,780
4,090 \& 23,744
4,030 \& $\begin{array}{r}25,189 \\ 3 \\ \hline 182\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}25,073 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 26, 268 \& 26, 990 \& 24, 156 \& 26,551
4
4 \& 25, 246 \& 25,852 \& 25,778 \& 25, 974 <br>
\hline  \& 4,846 \& 5,005 \& 4,876 \& 5,157 \& 5,066 \& 5,146 \& 5,308 \& 4, 4.883 \& + ${ }_{5}^{4,369}$ \& \& 4,019 \& 4,062 \& 4,418 <br>

\hline By fuels...................................-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 4,459 \& 4,647 \& 4, 511 \& 4, 781 \& 4,699 \& 4,748 \& 4,872 \& 4,469 \& 4,843 \& 4,683 \& 4,836 \& | 5, |
| :--- |
| 436 | \&  <br>

\hline By water power.............-.-.-.-.......-. do \& 387 \& 358 \& 366 \& 376 \& 367 \& 398 \& 436 \& 413 \& 409 \& 455 \& +429 \& ${ }^{4} 390$ \& 4,701 <br>
\hline les to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric \& 22,637 \& 23,777 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Commertitual and industrial: \& 22,637 \& 23,77 \& 24, 157 \& 24, 458 \& 24,673 \& 25, 640 \& 26,690 \& 25,966 \& 26,001 \& 25, 940 \& 25,467 \& 25,717 \& <br>
\hline  \& 4,277 \& 4,367 \& 4, 434 \& 4,321 \& 4, 332 \& 4, 443 \& 4,733 \& 4,652 \& 4,565 \& 4, 556 \& 4,482 \& 4,683 \& <br>
\hline Large light and power-------------1-- do \& 11, 260 \& 12, 236 \& 12,301 \& 12,611 \& 12, 556 \& 12,596 \& 12,694 \& 12,351 \& 12,772 \& 12,868 \& 12,937 \& 13,099 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 5 447 \& \& 594 \& 557 \& \& 531 \& 541 \& 497 \& \& 441 \& <br>
\hline Residential or domestic.-.........---....--- do \& 5,034 \& 4,991 \& 5,256 \& 5,482 \& 5, 803 \& 6,560 \& 7,189 \& 6,974 \& 6,593 \& 6,339 \& 5,949 \& 5,819 \& <br>

\hline Rural (distinct rural rates) \& 200 \& 219 \& 249 \& 280 \& 300 \& ${ }_{321}^{488}$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 473 \\
& 210
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ${ }_{282}^{476}$ \& 546

279 \& 724 \& 708 \& 775 \& <br>
\hline Other public authorities...-. \& 564 \& 589 \& 593 \& 613 \& 625 \& 638 \& 664 \& 659 \& 654 \& 656 \& 648 \& 637 \& <br>
\hline Interdepartmental.--1----.-.-.....-- do \& 46 \& 46 \& 42 \& 42 \& 41 \& 47 \& 44 \& 42 \& 50 \& 47 \& 47 \& 47 \& <br>
\hline Electric Institute) thous. of dol.. \& 412,437 \& 421,090 \& 430,680 \& 435, 286 \& 440, 961 \& 458, 072 \& 474,794 \& 467, 200 \& 460,900 \& 456, 779 \& 451,677 \& 456, 313 \& <br>
\hline GAS $\ddagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 9,154 \& \& \& 9,127 \& \& \& 8,981 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Residential (incl. house-heating) .-......- do
Industrial and commercial \& \& \& 8,537 \& \& \& 8,505 \& \& \& 8,362 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sales to consumers, total ----------mil. of cu, ft-- \& \& \& 97, 507 \& \& \& \& - \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 55, 747 \& \& \& 87, 847 \& \& \& ${ }_{3} 794$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial and commercial .......-......do. \& \& \& 41,040 \& \& \& 45,495 \& \& \& ${ }^{8} 332$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Revenue from sales to consumers, total \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Residential (incl. house-heating).........do \& \& \& 77, 182 \& \& \& 102, 147 \& \& \& 170, 335 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial and commercial.........---.-.-do \& \& \& 30, 238 \& \& \& 36, 455 \& \& \& 44, 023 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Natural gas (quarterly): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Customers, end of quarter, total --. -thousands \& \& \& 14, 490 \& \& \& 15,076 \& \& \& 15, 503 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Residential (incl. house-heating)...----.-. do \& \& \& 13,339
1,137 \& \& \& 13,830 \& \& \& 14,204 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sales to consumers, total -......-...-mil. of cu. ft. \& \& \& 740, 818 \& \& \& 988, ${ }^{1,231}$ \& \& \& 1,282
813,333 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Residential (incl. house-heating) -........do.-.- \& \& \& 108, 884 \& \& \& 297, 143 \& \& \& 3 5,924 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial and commercial. .-------.---do \& \& \& 597, 808 \& \& \& 659, 976 \& \& \& ${ }^{3} 7,112$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Revenue from sales to consumers, total \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Residential (incl. house-heating) ........do... \& \& \& 92, 812 \& \& \& 206, 351 \& \& \& 305, 538 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial and commercial --.-.-.........do. \& \& \& 130, 304 \& \& \& 159,895 \& \& \& 187, 619 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^11]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | Septem- ber | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | Febru- ary | March | April | May | June | July |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fermented malt liquors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ---.-..-.............- thous. of bbl-- | 9,241 | 9,040 | 6,870 | 6,391 | 6,166 | 5,893 | 6,872 | 6,075 | 7,514 | 7,476 | 8,402 | 8,965 | 9,009 |
| Tax-paid withdrawals------.-.----------- do---- | -8,511 | 8,621 | 6,845 | 6,913 | ${ }^{6,019}$ | 6, 163 | 5,894 | 5,237 | 6,675 | 6,449 | 7,697 | 8,187 | 8,480 |
|  | '11, 193 | 11,078 | 10,648 | 9,692 | 9,451 | 8,815 | 9,440 | 9,921 | 10,341 | 10,910 | 11, 107 | 11,362 | 11,383 |
| Distilled spirits: <br> Production...-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.thous. of tax gal Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes | 「 21, 693 | 33, 042 | 41,863 | 47,852 | 38, 254 | 35,444 | 36,063 | 28, 605 | 35,339 | 28, 620 | 27, 893 | 25, 807 | 18,774 |
| thous. of wine gal.- | 18,757 | 20, 280 | 15,473 | 15,177 | 17, 630 | 24, 564 | 20,725 | 18, 161 | 15,108 | 11,674 | 13,035 | 13,226 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawals.......-thous. of tax gal. | ${ }^{\text {r 10, }} \mathbf{5 3 1}$ | 16, 142 | 11,348 | 10,128 | 11,064 | 12, 061 |  | 13,606 | 10, 273 | 5,315 | 7,001 | 7, 274 | 7,021 |
| Stocks, end of month .-.-.-.- thous of proon gal | - 712,852 | ${ }^{720,296}$ | 737,771 | 760,806 1,706 | 780,654 2,189 | 795, 181 | 808,922 | 820,073 1,316 | 843, 250 | 865, 164 | 884,516 1,309 | 901, 106 | 910, 339 |
| Whisky:-----------------thous. of proof gal |  |  | 1,461 | 1,706 |  | 1,856 | 1,474 |  | 1,387 | 1,277 | 1,309 | 1,459 |  |
|  | ${ }^{+} 10,337$ | 15, 072 | 17,758 | 20, 533 | 22, 241 | 19, 244 | 20, 207 | 16,235 | 19,979 | 14,727 | 15,912 | 13,273 | 9,763 |
| Tax-paid withdrawals...-.---.-....-.-..- do- | ${ }^{r}{ }^{\text {r }}$,, 573 | $\xrightarrow{9,869}$ | 6, 455 | 5, 939 | 6,557 | 6, 899 | 9,772 | 7,811 | 6, 107 | 3,076 | 3. 713 | 3, 641 | 3,686 |
|  | ${ }^{+} \mathbf{6 4 4 , 6 9 5}$ | 647, 062 | 656,999 | 670, 213 | 684, 031 | 694, 210 | 701,634 | 707, 672 | 720, 712 | 731,629 | - 742, 588 | 751, 241 | 755,774 |
|  | 1,719 | 1,534 | 1,322 | 1,543 | 1,994 | 1,638 | 1,311 | 1,160 | 1,247 | 1,155 | 1,209 | 1,363 |  |
| Whisky | 10,233 $\mathbf{r 8 , 7 5 0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,230 \\ & 14,029 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,081 \\ 9,741 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,233 \\ 9,037 \end{gathered}$ | 11,112 10,177 | 11,063 10,153 | $14,834$ $13,523$ | $12,227$ | $8,436$ | $4,836$ $3,834$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,019 \\ & 5,239 \end{aligned}$ | $5,896$ $5,240$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,431 \\ & 5837 \end{aligned}$ |
| Wines and distilling materials: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sparkling Wines: |  |  |  |  | 83 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{53}^{44}$ | ${ }_{1}^{116}$ | 111 | 148 | 168 | 170 | 85 | ${ }_{66} 6$ | ${ }_{78}^{68}$ | ${ }_{53}$ | 180 82 | . 84 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 1,605 | 1,627 | 1,579 | 1,499 | 1,398 | 1,267 | 1,259 | 1,327 | 1,306 | 1,438 | 1,525 | 1,550 |  |
| Imports- | 27 |  | 44 | 68 | 119 | 118 | 49 | 35 | 39 | 38 |  | 50 |  |
| Production. | 758 | 4,250 | 41,610 | 59, 214 | 15, 253 | 4,818 | 2,081 | 1,711 | 2,301 | 1,367 | 1,565 | 1,212 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawals | 8,236 | 11, 367 | 11, 271 | 12,657 | 11.768 | 10,778 | 11, 246 | 9,680 | 10,598 | 8, 869 | 8,394 | 07 |  |
|  | 117, 335 | 109, 347 | 143, 694 | 194, 870 | 198, 490 | 187, 747 | 176,428 | 166,912 | 158,371 | 150, 596 | 142, 989 | 133, 978 |  |
| Distiports materials prod | 1,509 | $\begin{array}{r}12,813 \\ \hline 286\end{array}$ | 98, 229 | 124,020 | -36,337 | 10,855 <br> 185 | 1,460 | 1,007 | 1,342 1 | ${ }_{703}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 398 \\ & 466 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 363 \\ & 416 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (factory) | F 147, 100 | 124,960 | 103, 035 | 91,930 | $\begin{array}{r}75,910 \\ 159 \\ \hline 83\end{array}$ | 79, 000 | 86,675 | 81, 270 | 93,700 | 104, 395 | 134, 545 | -143.960 | 134, 265 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month --...do | 230, 063 | 239, 3 | 234, 111 | 208, 228 | 159, 873 | 105,192 | 75, 329 | 52, 507 | 33, 378 | 32, 207 | 42, 590 | - 72, 598 | 105, 243 |
| Crice, wholesale, 92-score (New York)_dol. per lb-- | . 603 | . 614 | . 633 |  | . 647 | . 664 | . 698 | . 694 | . 671 | . 670 | . 701 | . 686 | . 675 |
| Production (factory), total $\ddagger$. . . . .-. -thous. of lb-- | - 125, 330 | 107, 395 | 89, 560 | 80,035 | 67, 030 | 67, 925 | 71,035 | 70,60 | 89, | 100, | 131, 695 | r 141, | 10 |
| American, whole milk $\ddagger$..................-do | - 100, 140 | 84,395 | 67, 900 | 58,095 | 45, 830 | 45,265 | 49,495 | 49,585 | 64,5 | 75, 190 | 102,515 | 112, 040 | 100,750 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total...do | 280,948 | 316,661 | 326,907 | 310,240 | ${ }_{231}^{261,259}$ | 212, 493 | 179,577 | 160,621 | 155,095 | 169, 822 | 197, 412 | - 234, 608 | 259, 012 |
| American, whole milk | 256, 395 | 287, 977 | 292, 421 | 276,930 | 233, 738 | 187, 157 | 155, 1179 | 137, 397 | 130, 655 | 144, 441 | 169, 553 | - 204, 009 | 224, 292 |
| Imports-wholesale, American, single daisies (C) | 3, 564 | 8,9 | 6,854 | 5,185 |  | 3,618 | 5,479 | 9,063 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 4,477 | 3,212 | 2,639 | 2,757 |  |
| cago)-...-............-- .-.-.-- dol. per lb.- | . 341 | . 349 | . 354 | . 360 | . 363 | . 386 | . 447 | . 455 | . 437 | . 407 | . 41 | . 420 | . 408 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: Production: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bulk goods | 31, 000 | 28, 350 | 21, 200 | 19,575 | 15, 100 | 18,350 | 18,400 | 16,300 | 21,525 | 22 | 36, | 35, 275 | 25, 100 |
|  | 4, 850 | 6,200 | 5,900 | 5,325 | 4, 260 | 4,135 | 5,435 | 5,025 | 4,350 | 4,375 | 5,850 | 6,275 | 4,900 |
| Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods ---do | 302, 100 | 284, 300 | 232,600 | 202,000 | 159,000 | 156, 300 | 182, 000 | 190,000 | 258,600 | 289,500 | 388,000 | 370, 250 | 314, 750 |
| Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened) $\qquad$ thous. of lb. | 7,368 | 7,016 |  | 9,296 | 10,4 |  | 7,598 | , 75 | , 501 | 8,325 | 566 | 8,796 | 892 |
| Evaporated (unsweetened)...--...-.-.-....-do.. | 340, 962 | 349, 397 | 388,620 | 383, 161 | 316, 666 | 159,559 | 88,859 | 113, 207 | 91,682 | 148, 505 | 222, 603 | 426, 747 | 524, 154 |
| Exports: <br> Condensed (sweetened) | 2,699 |  |  | 1,378 | 4,327 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) | 6, 291 | 11, 741 | 18,075 | 8,199 | 8,225 | 9,352 | 8,337 | 8,995 | 13,874 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,961 \\ 22,487 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,306 \\ 24,368 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,664 \\ 29 \\ 587 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened)--.-.-.--dol. per ca | 9.10 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 9.72 | 10.49 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 |
| Evaporated (unsweetened)...............d. do | 5.10 | 5.29 | 5.37 | 5.37 | 5.39 | 5.63 | 6.06 | 6. 15 | 6.16 | 6. 16 | 6. 16 | 6. 14 | 6.12 |
| Fluid milk: <br> Production. $\qquad$ |  | 10,620 |  | 9,081 |  | 8,523 | 8,960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Utilization in mfal dairy products........-do | 5,078 | 4,392 | 3,633 | 3,246 | 2,678 | 2,738 | 2,999 | 2,905 | 3,536 | 3,937 | 5,101 | 5,330 | 4,845 |
| Price, dealers', standard grade ---dol. per 100 lb .- | 4.39 | 4.52 | 4.62 | 4.79 | 4.84 | 4.88 | 4.98 | 5.09 | 5.08 | 5.05 | 5.00 | 4.98 | 5.05 |
| Dry milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11,550 | 11,885 | 10,400 | 11,300 | 9,92 | 9,850 | 10,78 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)....-do | 90,000 | 60,950 | 42,900 | 35,800 | 30, 550 | 39,480 | 42,000 | 40, 150 | 53,000 | 66, 750 | 94,600 | 102, 500 | 78,100 |
| Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: Dry whole milk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food | 82, 722 | 13,63 | 12, ${ }_{42}$ | 13, ${ }_{31}$, 444 | 11, | 10,23 | 10,784 | 13,8 | 14,464 | 16,564 | 19,190 | 22, 241 | 24,129 |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26,791 | 42,58 | 76, 123 | 110, 0 | 121,663 |
| Dry whole milk ----.-....-.-.-.-- do | 4,643 |  |  | 6,047 | 5,308 | 5,334 | 4,644 | 4,483 | 6,613 | 5,085 | 5,348 | 6,301 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)---.do-..- | 17,704 | 21,028 | 17,957 | 20,010 | 18, 994 | 15,070 | 9,369 | 13,653 | 26, 535 | 15,881 | 7, 177 | 12,939 |  |
| Price wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human food), U. S. average.-................ dol. per lb. | . 117 | . 118 | . 119 | . 121 | . 12 | . 127 | .131 | . 13 | . 137 | . 144 | . 145 | . 146 | 146 |
| FRUITS AND VEGETABLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apples: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate)......-.-.thous. of bu |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 120,499$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 121,338$ |
| Shipments, carlot-....-.-..-.-no. of carloads-- | ${ }_{115}^{254}$ | ${ }_{102}$ | 1,265 | 6,114 | 5, 427 | 4, 41 | 3, 860 | 3,883 | 4,257 | 3,183 | 1,703 | -694 | 251 |
| itrus fruits, carlot shipments...-.-no. of carloads.- | 7,514 | 5,988 |  | 34,494 4,994 |  | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 43, } \\ 14,032 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 27,273 | 20, 135 | 12,891 | 6,931 | 2,844 | r 680 | 305 |
| Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month |  |  |  |  | 6,551 | 14,032 | 10,944 | 9,849 | 11,994 | 10,958 | 12,658 | - 10, 437 | 7,365 |
| , | 414, 557 | 461,956 | 466, 135 | 497, 878 | 479, 353 | 449, 989 | 431, 711 | 408, 361 | 390,646 | 361,867 | 418, 666 | - 531,090 | 73,415 |
| Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month. $\qquad$ thous. of lb | 283, 334 | 361, 366 | 430, 576 | 457, 573 | 454, 011 | 425, 170 | 375, 269 | 328, 520 | 294, 223 | 272, 111 | 270, 206 | r 290, 321 | 351, 832 |
| Potatoes, White: Production (crop estimate) .........thous. of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, carlot | 12,864 | 11, 632 | 15,024 | 15,279 | 13,513 | 13,702 | 18,588 | 17,165 | 22,836 | 20, 735 | 21, 168 | 22,430 | 12,781 |
| rice, wholesale, U.S. No. 1 (New York) dol. per 100 lb . | 2. 650 | 3. 485 | 2. 636 | 2.128 | 2. 515 | 3.121 | 3.039 | 3.315 | 2. 926 | 4.005 | 4.107 | 3. 733 | 3. 008 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{2}$ August 1 estimate.
${ }^{\top}$ Figures beginning July 1950 exclude production of wines and vermouth; for July 1949-June 1950, such production totaled 83,000 gallons.
$\ddagger$ Revisions prior to 1949 are shown on p. 24 of the August 1950 SURVEY; those for January-October 1949, on p. S-27 of the January 1951 issue

| , | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | September | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | Febraary | March | April | May | June | July |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| Sugar: <br> Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous. of Spanish tons | 2,721 | 2,176 | 1,825 | 1,186 | 641 | 246 | 506 | 1,538 | 2,488 | 3,538 | 3,838 | 3,137 | ---------- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States: <br> Deliveries and supply (raw basis): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 26,003 587,920 | - 730,775 | 129,607 | 594, 565 450,538 | 866,935 320,519 | -531,464 | 235, 737 | 553, ${ }^{6632}$ | 40,570 564,059 | 34,751 567747 | 18,463 563,138 | - ${ }_{620,954}$ | 31,386 594,611 |
|  | 231, 972 | 224,624 | 237, 608 | 149, 352 | 131, 587 | 84,803 | 21, 153 | 104, 596 | 164, 129 | 171,703 | 260,011 | 284, 460 | 228, 452 |
| Deliveries, total..................-.-.-.-. - ${ }^{\text {do- }}$ | 1,191,606 | 949, 970 | 662,336 | 515, 189 | 523, 250 | 688, 617 | 653, 208 | 556,093 | 533, 772 | 532,257 | 1,104,322 | 824,919 | 519, 795 |
| For domestic consumption.-...----- do-.-- | 1,189,474 | 945, 923 | 653, 505 | 504, 709 | 510, 224 | 681,353 | 646, 583 | 546, 803 | 524, 495 | 520,335 | 1,094, 004 | 821, 213 | 511, 268 |
| For export --.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do | 2,132 | 4,047 | 8,831 | 10,480 | 13, 026 | 7, 264 | 6,625 | 9, 290 | 9, 277 | 11,922 | 10,318 | 3,706 | 8,527 |
| Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons.- | 635 | 487 | 605 | 1.152 | 1,768 | 1,836 | 1,591 | 1,612 | 1,722 | 1,818 | 1,285 | 1,090 | 1,217 |
| Exports, refined sugar-..--.---...-.-short tons. | 7,925 | 1,897 | 2,006 | 1,782 | 5,012 | 7,160 | 1,344 | 1,978 | 3, 933 | 16,670 | 21,079 | 32, 922 |  |
| Imports: ${ }_{\text {Raw }}$ sugar, total. | 299, 554 | 449, 594 | 353, 195 | 306, 359 | 163, 462 | 134,063 | 247, 342 | 368,900 | 344,935 | 344, 583 | 285, 126 | 271, 882 |  |
| From Cuba- | 236, 455 | 390, 383 | 323, 203 | 275,485 | 144, 820 | 123, 431 | 234, 282 | 285, 682 | 266, 755 | 242, 238 | 175, 481 | 174, 534 |  |
|  | ${ }^{61,963}$ | 52,413 | 25,087 | 25, 876 | 11, 103 | 8,401 | ${ }^{13,029}$ | 83.189 | 78, 165 | 102, 344 | 109, 636 | 97, 342 |  |
| Refined sugar, total.----------------- do | 37, 310 | 52, 784 | 25,736 | 12, 109 |  | 400 | 21,011 | 21,050 | 39,364 | 39,665 | 36,841 | 29,310 |  |
| From Cuba | 27,487 | 52, 267 | 21,132 | 11, 895 | 286 |  | 20, 810 | 20,600 | 39,364 | 39,465 | 36,534 | 29, 168 |  |
| Price (New York): <br> Raw, wholesale. $\qquad$ dol. per lb_ | . 060 | . 062 | . 062 | . 062 | . 062 | . 063 | . 061 | . 060 | . 059 | . 058 | . 063 | . 066 | 063 |
| Refined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail --.------------------- dol. per 51 lb -- | . 452 | . 491 | . 489 | 482 | . 480 | 480 | 487 | . 490 | . 488 | 501 | . 480 | . 482 | 492 |
|  | 10,874 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8, } \\ \hline 878\end{array}$ | 8, 0851 8.72 | $\stackrel{.081}{12,733}$ | .081 8,662 | ¢ $\stackrel{.081}{ }, 982$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text {. } \\ \hline 7.581 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{7.081}$ | $\stackrel{.081}{9,627}$ | .081 11.756 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7,082 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .084 5,704 | 086 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| It TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) ............mil. of lb.- |  |  |  |  |  | 12,056 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22,249 |
| Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter, total-................................. of lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3,672 |  |  | 3,989 |  |  | 3,942 |  |  | 3, 571 |  |
| Domestic: |  |  | 353 |  |  | 331 |  |  | 398 |  |  | 402 |  |
| Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscellaneous domestic. mil. of 1 b |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3,160 |  |  | 3,492 |  |  | 3,355 |  |  | 2,973 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 182 |  |  | 150 |  |  | 172 |  |  | 17 |  |
| Exports, including scrap and stems.-.thous. of lib.- | 24, 225 | 46,762 | 72,980 | 68.037 | 52, 679 | 44, 441 | 31,550 | 20, 215 | 29,448 | 32,804 | 25,718 | 26, 189 |  |
| Imports, including scrap and stems..........do..-. | 5, 721 | 10,407 | 8,078 | 7,996 | 6,765 | 6,352 | 8,543 | 7,954 | 8,020 | 7,597 | 8,733 | 7,832 |  |
| Manufactured products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, manufactured tobacco, total...do | 16,578 | 23,069 | 21,431 | 23, 417 | 19,063 | 14,526 | 19,810 | 18,150 | 19,677 | 18,706 | 20, 145 | 19,581 |  |
| Chewing, plug, and twist................- do | 6,839 | 8,870 | 7,627 | 7,877 | 6, 884 | 5,902 | 7,591 | 7,069 | 7,328 | 6,674 | 7,541 | 7,475 | 6,708 |
|  | 6,911 | 10, 267 | 10,601 | 11,918 | 8,894 | 5,626 | 8,510 | 7,789 | 8,784 | 8,732 | 9,103 | 8,897 | 6,819 |
| Snuff | 2,828 | 3, 832 | 3,203 | 3, 622 | 3,285 | 2,998 | 3,708 | 3, 293 | 3,565 | 3,299 | 3, 501 | 3,209 | 2,250 |
| Consumption (withdrawals): <br> Cigarettes (small): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,820 | 4,009 | 3,048 | 3,223 | 2,837 | 2,619 | 2,344 | 3,003 | 2,600 | 3,159 | 3,996 | 3,463 | 2,444 |
|  | 27,374 | 39, 126 | 30,846 | 29,738 | 29,825 | 25,000 | 33, 474 | 28, 857 | 30. 160 | 29,524 | 32,776 | [32,474 | 29, 739 |
| Cigars (large), tax-paid.-....----- thousands. | 400, 566 | 587, 406 | 503, 738 | 553, 776 | 544,792 | 374, 800 | 458,877 | 435, 074 | 455, 351 | 444,006 | 478, 693 | 502, 592 | 421, 758 |
| Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid thous. of lb |  |  |  | 22,322 | 18,591 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15,806 |
| Exports, cigarettes....-------.-.-.-.-millions | 1,484 | 1,554 | 1,181 | 1,043 | 1,061 | 1,053 | 1,235 | 1,153 | 1,564 | 1,381 | 1,401 | 1,404 |  |
| Price, wholesale (composite), cigarettes, f. o. b., destination. dol. per thous. | 6.862 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7,056 |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| HIDES AND SKINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports, total hides and skins.........-thous. of ib.- | 30,811 | 36,447 | 29,574 | 33, 641 | 27,963 | 19, 523 | 24, 817 | 17, 555 | 20, 247 | 18, 237 | 22,300 | 23, 642 |  |
| Calf and kip skins.............-.--thous. of pieces.- | 348 | 346 | 411 | 357 | 382 | 186 | 416 | 312 | 218 | 203 | 285 | 195 |  |
|  | 258 | 532 | 386 | 373 | 294 | 272 | 564 | 156 | 222 | 175 | 280 | 512 |  |
|  | 3,479 | 3,411 | 2,816 | 3,934 | 3,463 | 3,000 | 3,477 | 2,743 | 2,976 | 3,230 | 3,616 | 2,755 |  |
| Sheep and lamb skins.---..................-do. | 3,846 | 3, 276 | 1,389 | 3,169 | 2,359 | 1,640 | 1,471 | 1,110 | 1,533 | 1, 594 | 1,655 | 1,949 |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Chicago): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caliskins, packers', under 15 lbs-....-dol. per ib.- | . 4878 | . 5609 | . 5731 | . 5722 | . 6446 | . 6682 | .680 .400 | ${ }_{(3)}{ }^{625}$ | (\%) $^{672}$ | (8) ${ }^{720}$ | ${ }_{(3)}{ }^{790}$ | ${ }_{(3)}{ }^{720}$ | ${ }_{(3)}{ }^{475}$ |
| Leather |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Calf and kip $\qquad$ thous. of skins.- | 584 | 1,052 |  | 962 |  |  | 870 | 921 | 904 | 805 | 619 | 574 |  |
|  | 1,697 | 2,301 | 2,084 | 2,193 | 2,249 | 2,046 | 2,298 | 2,204 | 2,220 | 1.916 | -1,956 | 1,881 |  |
| Goat and kid----.--------------thous. of skins.- | 2,677 | 3,260 | 2,869 | 3, 205 | 3, 319 | 3, 019 | 3, 502 | 3,196 | 3,435 | 3,100 | 2,917 | 2,614 |  |
|  | 1,989 | 3,373 | 2,868 | 2,856 | 2,546 | 2,333 | 2,831 | 2,705 | 2,492 | 1,968 | 1,835 | 1,478 |  |
| Exports: <br> Sole leather: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bends backs, and sides .-.-......thous. of lib.. | 43 | 22 | 30 | 38 | 14 | 53 | 5 | 132 | 17 | 12 | 56 | 32 |  |
| Offal, including belting offal --........do--- | 10 | 32 | 43 | 32 | 24 | 95 |  | 21 | 17 | 78 | 14 | 48 |  |
| Upper leather Prices, wholesale: $\qquad$ thous. of sq.ft.- | 2, 271 | 2,944 | 2,417 | 2,283 | 2, 440 | 3,284 | 2,848 | 2,051 | 2,776 | 2,087 | 1,368 | 1,577 |  |
| Sole, bends, steer, f. o. b. tannery ....-dol. per lb.- | . 571 | . 598 | . 625 | . 657 | . 703 | . 782 | . 864 | . 911 | . 926 | . 911 | . 911 | . 911 | . 833 |
| Chrome calf, black, B grade, composite dol. per sq. ft | 1.080 | 1. 134 | 1. 154 | 1.166 | 1.174 | 1.204 | 1. 229 | 1.239 |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Revised. ${ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{2}$ July 1 $0^{\text {R'See corresponding note on p. } 8-30 \text { of the Octob }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { timate. } . \\ & 1949 \text { S } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{w x}^{3} \text { No q }$ | ation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS—Continued

| LEATHER MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shoes and slippers：§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production，total．．．．．．－．．．－．．．．－thous．of pairs－－ | 35， 465 | 48，770 | 43， 928 | 44， 083 | 38， 236 | 35， 894 | 44， 885 | 42，380 | 46， 176 | 38，732 | 37， 392 | 36，669 |  |
| Shoes，sandals，and play shoes，except athletic， total． thous．of pairs． | 30， 954 | 41， 824 | 37，355 | 36，720 | 32， 285 | 32， 588 | 41， 451 | 38，862 | 42，009 | 34，715 | 33，468 | 32，782 |  |
| By types of uppers：or－－－1．－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 28,748 2,141 | 38,671 3,011 | 34,483 2,706 | 33,942 2,761 | 29,971 2,313 | 30,239 2,401 | 37,272 3,106 | 35,357 3,439 | 37,785 4,154 | 30,638 4,077 | 29,480 3,988 | 28,905 3,877 |  |
| By kinds： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{6,897}$ | 9，519 1777 | －1，155 | ${ }_{1} \mathbf{9} 278$ | ${ }^{8} 1623$ | 8,175 | 10，023 | 9，337 | 10，698 | 9，304 | 9， 703 | 9,214 |  |
| Women＇s． | 16，595 | 22，300 | 18， 810 | 17，677 | 14，784 | 15，309 | 20，689 | 19，634 | －1， 21,176 | 17，316 | 15， 453 | 15，380 |  |
| Misses＇and children＇s．－．．．－．．．．．－．－．－．do．．－－ | 3， 959 | 5， 267 | 4，807 | 4， 941 | 4，601 | 4，874 | 5， 937 | 5，487 | 5，553 | 4，207 | 4， 204 | 4， 289 |  |
| Infants＇and babies＇．．．－．－－－．－．－．－．．．．－do | 2，169 | 2，961 | 2，894 | 3， 217 | 2，960 | 3，037 | 3． 552 | 3，249 | 3，447 | 2，863 | 2，909 | 2，615 |  |
| Slippers for housewear－．－－－－－－－－－－－－．－．－do－－ | 4，026 | 6， 199 | 5，783 | 6， 639 | 5，362 | 2，858 | 2， 913 | 3，017 | 3， 552 | 3，478 | 3，391 | 3，412 |  |
| Athletic | 263 228 | 3355 | 363 427 | 339 394 | ${ }_{273}^{316}$ | 175 | ${ }_{244}^{277}$ | ${ }_{223}^{278}$ | 339 276 | 240 | ${ }_{278}^{255}$ | 211 |  |
| Exports | 1193 | 1256 | 1275 | 1333 | 1280 | 1196 | 1244 | 1279 | 1401 | 1338 | 1307 | ${ }_{1247}^{264}$ |  |
| Prices．wholesale，factory，Goodyear welt，leather sole： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men＇s black calf oxford，plain toe．．dol．per pair．－ | 9．678 | 10.045 | 10． 131 | 10.388 | 10.388 | 10.682 | 11． 368 | 11．760 | 11． 760 | 11.760 | 11.760 | 11． 466 | 11．368 |
| Men＇s black ealf oxford，tip toe－．－．．．－．－do．．．－ | 6．750 5.150 | 7.150 5.150 | 7.225 5.150 | 7.350 5.150 | ${ }_{(8)}^{780}$ | 7.975 5.150 | 8． <br> 5.150 | 8.800 36.250 | 118.800 36.250 | 11.7800 36.850 | 118.800 36.250 | 11.688 86．250 | 8.350 36.250 |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER－ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports，total sawmill products $\ddagger$ ．－．－．－．M bd ft．－ | 44， 852 | 37， 772 | 40，658 | 39，397 | 「53， 109 | 「 66，416 | －54， 733 | 「70，157 | 75，971 | 64，934 | 83， 538 | 93，155 |  |
| Imports，total sawmill products ．－．－．－．．．．．．－－do．－．－ | 338， 658 | ${ }^{5} 339,223$ | ${ }^{\text {r 374，}} 905$ | 394， 922 | －264， 418 | r 240,623 | ＋204，748 | 179，627 | r 230， 218 | r 232， 287 | 213， 085 | 204，938 |  |
| National Lumber Manufacturers Association：${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3， 338 | 3，950 | 3， 7178 | 3， 888 | 3,356 776 | 3,009 705 | 3,005 713 | 2， 763 | 3,288 776 | 3,469 760 | 3，793 | 3,660 837 | 3， 1467 |
|  | 2，577 | 3，121 | 2，869 | 2， 858 | 2， 580 | 2， 304 | 2， 292 | 2，129 | 2，512 | 2，709 | 2，987 | 2，823 | 2，380 |
|  | 3， 265 | 3，758 | 3，637 | 3， 553 | 3，285 | 2，878 | 3， 199 | 2，884 | 3，448 | 3，454 | 3，474 | 3，171 | 2，741 |
|  | 703 | 780 | 778 | 791 | 743 | 651 | 705 | 688 | 788 | 786 | 692 | 632 | 572 |
| Softwoods $\odot$－ | 2，562 | 2，978 | 2，859 | 2， 762 | 2，542 | 2，227 | 2，494 | 2， 196 | 2，661 | 2，668 | 2， 782 | 2，539 | 2，169 |
| Stocks，gross（mill and concentration yards），end of month，total $\odot$ mil．bd．ft | 6， 170 | 6，361 | 6， 441 | 6，555 | 6，645 | 6， 763 | 6，552 | 6，431 | 6，285 | 6，300 | 6，584 | 7，111 | 7，543 |
|  | 2， 050 | 2，099 | 2，168 | 2， 203 | 2，237 | 2，291 | 2， 299 | 2，244 | 2，233 | 2，207 | 2，321 | 2，526 | 2，720 |
|  | 4，120 | 4，262 | 4，273 | 4，352 | 4，408 | 4，472 | 4， 253 | 4，187 | 4，052 | 4，093 | 4，263 | 4，585 | 4，823 |
| Douglas fir：SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 889 | 989 | 848 | 832 | 940 | 969 | 1， 085 | 734 | 1，008 | 963 | 966 | 742 | 737 |
| Orders，unflled，end of month $\odot . . . . . . . . . . . . . d o . ~$ | 976 | 1，044 | 896 | 754 | 734 | 733 | 1， 006 | 942 | 925 | 890 | 889 | 704 | 644 |
|  | 794 | 1，083 | 1， 009 | 1，007 | 909 | 860 | 913 | 817 | 904 | 978 | 1，045 | 954 | 708 |
|  | 757 | 921 | 996 | 974 | 960 | 840 | 942 | 798 | 1，025 | 998 | 1，012 | 882 | 656 |
| Stocks，gross，mill，end of month $\odot_{-}$ | 616 | ． 778 | 790 17 | 806 | 766 | 773 | 732 | 752 | 631 | 611 | 607 | 717 | 795 |
| Exports，total sawmill products．－．－．－．－M bd．ft． | 20， 200 | 17，461 | 17，087 | 19，555 | 「 23.221 | 「 33， 574 | ${ }^{r} 25,272$ | 37， 104 | 36，536 | 36， 743 | 43， 359 | 48， 441 |  |
|  | 6， 684 13 | 5,324 12,137 | 6,796 10 | 6,661 12 | 9,043 14 | 13， 769 | $\begin{array}{r}* \\ \cdot \\ \sim \\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6，977 | 11，421 | 11，784 | 13， 792 | 12， 010 |  |
| Boards，planks，scantlings，etc．．．－．．．．．－．do．．．． | 13，516 | 12， 137 | 10，291 | 12，894 | 14， 178 | 19，805 | －18， 291 | －30，127 | 25， 115 | 24，959 | 29，567 | 36，431 | －－－－ |
| Prices，wholesale： Dimension，No． 1 common， $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 16^{\prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol，per M bd．ft． | 482.389 | 87.050 | 88.953 | 86.940 | 79.026 | 78.090 | 582.032 | ${ }^{8} 83.377$ | 583．902 | ${ }^{5} 83.943$ | r 883.657 | ${ }^{5} 82.278$ | ${ }^{5} 82.136$ |
| Flooring，B and better，F．G．， $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, R．L． dol．per M bd．ft． | 4119.539 | 126． 063 | 128.922 | 129.933 | 130.458 | 132.397 | ${ }^{5} 131.635$ | ${ }^{5} 131.720$ | ${ }^{5} 132.700$ | ${ }^{8} 132.700$ | ${ }^{5} 132.700$ | ${ }^{5} 132.700$ | ${ }^{5} 132.308$ |
| Southern pine： <br> Orders，new mil．bd．ft－－ | 914 | 844 | 760 | 751 | 624 | 633 | 905 | 651 | 785 | 678 | 689 | 605 | 619 |
|  | 576 | 488 | 414 | 391 | 320 | 361 | 486 | 452 | 449 | 392 | 331 | 299 | 286 |
|  | 757 | 831 | 790 | 815 | 778 | 709 | 732 | 652 | 769 | 762 | 816 | 695 | 677 |
|  | 807 | 932 | 834 | 774 | 695 | 592 | 780 | 685 | 788 | 735 | 750 | 637 | 632 |
| Stocks，gross（mill and concentration yards），end <br>  | 1， 421 | 1，320 | 1，276 | 1，317 | 1，400 | 1，517 | 1，469 | 1，436 | 1，417 | 1，444 | 1，510 | 1，568 | 1，613 |
|  | 10， 448 | 8，324 | 5，501 | 6，976 | 10，607 | 10，571 | 9，328 | 8，224 | 12，061 | 9，087 | 10，695 | 9，329 |  |
|  | 2， 683 | 2，445 | 1，544 | 2，270 | 3，051 | 2，527 | 2，108 | 1，813 | 3，405 | 1， 573 | 3，457 | 2，589 |  |
|  | 7，765 | 5，879 | 3，957 | 4，706 | 7，556 | 8，044 | 7，220 | 6，411 | 8，656 | 7，514 | 7，238 | 6，740 |  |
| Prices，wholesale，composite： Boards，No． 2 common， $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ or $8^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol．per M bd．ft－－ | 74.568 | 81.773 | 87.225 | 82.954 | 79.027 | 78.822 | 79.893 | 80.173 | 80.533 | 80.037 | 79.182 | 78． 298 | 77．606 |
| Flooring，B and better，F．G．， $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 12-14^{\prime}$ <br> dol．per M bd．ft | 144． 776 | 148.405 | 154.295 | 153． 204 | 153.204 | 152.515 | 152.286 | 150.448 | 150.920 | 149.836 | 149.210 | 149． 210 | 149.210 |
| Western pine： <br> Orders，new mil．bd．ft | 803 | 851 | 766 | 747 | 617 | 619 | 583 | 456 | 565 | 683 | 740 | 763 | 724 |
| Orders，unfilled，end of month．－．－－－．．．．．．．．do．．－－ | 778 | 823 | 804 | 786 | 765 | 770 | 749 | 725 | 709 | 731 | 742 | 754 | 734 |
|  | 766 | 879 | 771 | 735 | 616 | 500 | 388 | 406 | 548 | 659 | 792 | 847 | 741 |
|  | 733 | 806 | 734 | 721 | 606 | 564 | 502 | 445 | 541 | 630 | 701 | 723 | 644 |
| Stocks，gross，mill，end of month | 1，374 | 1，447 | 1，484 | 1，498 | 1，515 | 1，451 | 1，337 | 1，298 | 1，305 | 1，334 | 1，427 | 1，551 | 1，648 |
| Price，wholesale，Ponderosa，boards，No． 3 com－ mon， $1^{\prime \prime}$ 区 $8^{\prime \prime}$ $\qquad$ dol．per $\mathbf{M}$ bd．ft． | 70.84 | 74.69 | 78.68 | 81.38 | 82.52 | 84.47 | 83.73 | 84.51 | 85.35 | 87.07 | 86.45 | 85.73 | 84.13 |
| SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ．－．－．．．thous．of sq． ft ．， $38^{\prime \prime}$ equivalent | 150， 764 | 244， 051 | 229， 340 | 250， 782 | 243， 761 | 233， 634 | 265， 090 | 255， 408 | 279， 415 | 264， 094 | г 285， 278 | 280， 509 |  |
|  | 146， 607 | 237， 558 | 233， 608 | 249， 789 | 243， 149 | 243.319 | 252， 975 | 247， 892 | 283， 104 | 263， 884 | ＋275， 490 | 280， 478 |  |
|  | 55， 129 | 60，695 | 56， 721 | 58，498 | 57， 703 | 47， 747 | 59，039 | 66， 156 | 60，610 | 59， 080 | ${ }^{\text {r 65，}} 801$ | 65， 549 |  |
| HARDWOOD FLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple，beech，and birch： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8，550 | 11， 650 | 5，950 | 5，475 | 5，400 | 4，700 | 7， 700 | 6，225 | 5，200 | 5，075 | 3， 775 | 4，300 | 3，675 |
| Orders，unfilled，end of month | 15， 625 | 19，575 | 19，675 | 19，100 | 19，600 | 18，900 | 20， 400 | 21， 025 | 20，550 | 20，000 | 19，025 | 17，350 | 16，975 |
|  | 4， 500 | 5，825 | 5，375 | 5，900 | 5，650 | 5． 700 | 5，950 | 5，750 | 5，800 | 5，700 | 5，400 | 5，550 | 4，050 |
|  | 5， 650 | 7，500 | 6，100 | 5，750 | 5，500 | 5， 125 | 6， 250 | 5，300 | 5，875 | 5，425 | 4，850 | 5， 300 | 4， 000 |
| Stocks，mill，end of month．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．d．do．．． | 5， 700 | 4，075 | 3，425 | 3，570 | 3，775 | 4，250 | 4， 075 | 4，575 | 4，550 | 4，875 | 5，325 | 5，675 | 5，600 |



 earlier figures；revisions for January－May 1949 will be shown later．

 by types of uppers．Data through 1949，shown prior to the August 1950 SURVEY，covered fewer reporting companies（see note＂$\S$＂above）．



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | December | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued




METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total short tons. | 249,671 | 252,086 | 281, 102 | r 263,097 | - 283, 137 | - 260,925 | - 305, 897 | - 267,309 | - 353,346 | r 298,794 | 296, 948 | 280,866 |  |
|  | 14,357 | 12,537 | 29,006 | 21,122 | ${ }^{\text {r } 25,808}$ | 16, 479 | 9, 766 | 18,339 | 19,683 | 22,651 | 21,337 | 15, 063 |  |
|  | 182, 520 | 299,929 | 256, 874 | 451. 097 | 467. 063 | 482, 903 | 479, 284 | ${ }^{+403,146}$ | - 403, 028 | 387, 593 | 377, 895 | 295,089 |  |
|  | 26, 102 | 121, 140 | 94, 601 | 123.831 | 128, 456 | - 106,044 | 66, 902 | 46,017 | 54, 489 | + 22, 260 | r 19,086 | 14, 102 |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, total§....-....- thous. of short tons.- | 5,273 | 5,826 | 5,790 | 6, 320 | 5,929 | 6,004 | 16,692 | ${ }^{1} 5,978$ | ${ }^{1} 6,930$ | ${ }^{1} 6,707$ |  |  |  |
|  | 2,760 2 513 | 3,078 | 3,026 2,764 | 3,288 | 3,019 | 3,092 | 13,321 13,372 | 12,963 13,015 | 13,457 13 13473 | 13,331 <br> 13, <br> 15 |  |  |  |
| Purchased scrap | 5,553 | 2, 748 5,816 | 2,764 5,767 | 3,032 5,805 | S, 5,475 | 5, 240 <br> 129 | 13,372 <br> 1 5, 462 |  | 13,473 14,431 | 13,375 14,215 |  |  |  |
|  | 1, ${ }^{5}, 602$ | 1,699 1,681 | 1,711 | 1,667 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1, } \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,490 | 1 11,337 | ${ }_{r}{ }^{1} 14,301$ | 14,431 11,220 | 11,104 |  |  |  |
|  | 3,951 | 4,117 | 4,056 | 4,138 | 3,914 | 3,751 | 14,125 | ${ }^{\text {r } 13,647}$ | 13,211 | ${ }^{13}$, 111 |  |  |  |
| Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron ore: All districts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.-----------.----thous. of long tons.- | 13, 477 | ${ }^{14,478}$ | 13,887 | 12, 999 | 7,401 | 3,362 | 3, 812 | 3,315 | 3, 525 | 8,795 | 14,362 | 14,932 |  |
| Shipments .-.....-.-.-.---.-..........do-...- | 14,238 8,685 | 15,012 8,154 | 14,514 7,527 | 13,419 7,107 | 9,017 5,490 | 2,997 5,856 | 2,183 7,476 | 2,028 8,762 | 2,453 9,829 | 8,837 9,757 | 14,990 9,128 | 15,783 8,277 |  |
| Lake Superior district: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from upper lake ports...-.....do | 12,704 7 7 579 | 12,482 7 7 | 12,191 7,175 | 11,380 7,415 | ${ }_{6}^{6,993}$ | \% 873 | 0 7327 | \% ${ }^{0}$ | 0 7 | 6,211 | 12,664 | 13,166 | 13,574 |
| Consumption by furnaces-....-...-.-.-.-. do | 7,579 24,108 | 29,966 | 35,716 | 7,415 39,711 | 6,861 41,543 | 7,289 37,169 | 7,327 30,227 | 6,435 24,123 | 17,372 | -7,235 | $\begin{array}{r}7,761 \\ 19 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 7 7,499 | 7,556 33,142 |
| At furnaces. | 20,651 | 26,084 | 31, 388 | 35, 651 | 36, 919 | 31, 771 | 25,658 | 20, 324 | 14,919 | 13, 258 | 17,696 | 23,731 | 29, 299 |
| On Lake Erie docks | 3,456 | 3,881 | 4,328 | 4, 059 | 4, 624 | 5,398 | 4,569 | 3,799 | 2,417 | 1,813 | 2,075 | 2,692 | 3,843 |
|  | 792 | 852 | r928 | 964 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 735$ | r 386 | 620 | 573 | 661 | 741 | 834 | 1,242 |  |
| Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous. of long tons.- | ז91 | 55 | 70 | 67 | 57 | 88 | 59 | 69 | 81 | 83 | 49 | 81 |  |
| Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castings, gray iron:§ Tnfilled orders for sale ....thous of short tons.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unfilled orders for sale ......-thous. of short tons.- <br> Shipments, total | 1,287 | 1,670 1,202 | 1,159 | 1,840 1,255 | 1,930 | 2,182 | 12,298 11,364 | 12,392 11 1 1 234 | 12,390 11,440 | 12,337 11,363 | 12,229 11,396 | 12,162 11,309 |  |
|  | 508 | 677 | 649 | 701 | 657 | 653 | ${ }^{1} 762$ | 1685 | 1818 | 1767 | ${ }^{1} 796$ | ${ }^{1} 742$ |  |
| Orders, new, for sale..-..............-short ton | 55, 715 | 77, 093 | 67, 136 | 57, 852 | 68,491 | 65, 942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, for sale..........................do | 105, 300 | 132, 374 | 152,583 | 160, 278 | 180, 099 | 194,950 | 1234,060 | 1255,347 | ${ }^{1} 267169$ | 1276,463 | 1274,954 | 1255,531 |  |
|  | 67, 514 | 86,021 | 82,479 | 89, 968 | 85, 163 | 91, 510 | ${ }^{1} 92,508$ | ${ }^{1} 88,950$ | ${ }^{1} 101,667$ | 197, 276 | ${ }^{1} 100,800$ | 193,745 |  |
|  | 37, 198 | 50,019 | 46,927 | 50, 157 | 48, 670 | 51, 091 | ${ }^{1} 54,817$ | 154,915 | ${ }^{1} 60,265$ | ${ }^{1} 57,554$ | ${ }^{1} 61,373$ | ${ }^{1} 56,545$ |  |
|  | 5,879 | 5,770 | 5,697 | 5,924 | 5,387 | 5,693 | 5,894 | 5,176 | 6,016 |  | 6,173 | 5,978 | 6,070 |
|  | 5,620 | 5,752 | 5,703 | 5,845 | 5,395 | 5,676 | ${ }^{1} 6,011$ | 15,292 | ${ }^{16,054}$ | ${ }^{15} 5914$ |  |  |  |
| Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month $\begin{gathered}\text { thous. of short tons.- }\end{gathered}$ | 1,366 | 1,427 | 1,408 | 1,303 | 1,465 | 1,481 | ${ }^{1} 11,780$ | ${ }^{1} 11,700$ | ${ }^{1} 1,623$ | ${ }^{1} 1,603$ |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite -----............-dol, per long ton-- | 47.28 46.00 | 46.48 46.00 | 47.95 46.75 | 49.86 49.00 | 50.53 49.00 | 53.19 51.63 | 53.58 52.00 5 | 53.58 52.00 | 53.58 <br> 52.00 | 53.61 52.00 | 53.61 52.00 | 53.61 52.00 | 53.61 |
| Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Isiand...do...- | 47.25 | 49.50 | 49.50 | 49.50 | 49.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52. 50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 |
| Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel castings:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 98, 269 | 128,369 | ${ }_{\text {134, }}^{1374}$ | 149, 558 | 145, 929 | 155, 258 | ${ }^{1} 174,056$ | ${ }^{1} 163,976$ | ${ }^{11} 190,365$ | ${ }^{\text {1 1 }} 181,908$ | ${ }^{1} 180,232$ | ${ }^{1} 184,658$ |  |
|  | 68,874 | 94,413 24,922 | 25, 295 <br> 298 | $\begin{array}{r}109,660 \\ 30,048 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 108,263 30,775 | 113,692 34,061 | 1 1 124,002 141,586 |  | 1134,184 1 143,320 | 1129,059 140,818 | rt 131,102 139,194 | $\begin{array}{r} 1131,453 \\ 141,585 \end{array}$ |  |
| Steel forg ings, for sale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unflled, total. | 445, 567 | 547, 552 | 620,407 | 643, 119 | 656, 586 | 673, 823 | 708, 784 | 781, 234 | 874,598 | 924, 202 | 948, 636 |  |  |
|  | 391,820 | 483,840 | 530,689 89 89 | 549, 214 | 560,354 | 562, 239 | 595, 875 | 631,611 | 697, 335 | 736, 701 | 746, 774 |  |  |
|  | 94,929 79081 | -99,605 | -97,753 | 106,37 <br> 107,666 | 130,286 102511 | 127,784 <br> 97786 |  | $\begin{array}{r}128,799 \\ \mathbf{9 7 , 4 4 8} \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 160,917 | 153,947 | 156, 340 |  |  |
| Drop and upset Press and open | 15,848 | 24,003 | $\stackrel{\text { 24, }}{ }$ | 107,666 29,071 | 102,511 27,775 | 97, <br> 988 | 108,842 29,571 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 97,448 } \\ \hline 1,351\end{array}$ | 118,039 42,878 | 112,074 41,873 | 114,096 42,244 |  |  |
| Steel ingots and steel for castings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42,878 | 41,873 | 42, 244 |  |  |
| Production --...-....-.thous. of short tons.- | 8, 083 | 8, 242 | 8, 205 | 8,753 | 8,023 | 8,355 | 8,843 | 7,766 | 9, 071 | 8,841 | 9,094 | 8,657 | 8,679 |
| Percent of capacity $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  | 97 |  | 100 | 97 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 101 |  |
| Composite, finished steel....-.-...-do.d. per lb | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0461 | 0468 | . 0471 | 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 047 | 0471 |
| Steel billets, rerolling (producing point) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Structural steel (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton-- | $\begin{aligned} & 59.36 \\ & .0375 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { 59. } 36$ $.0375$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.36 \\ & .0375 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59.36 \\ .0375 \end{array}$ | $59.36$ $.0375$ | $62.72$ | $62.72$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62.72 \\ .0400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62.72 \\ & .0400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62.72 \\ .0400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62.72 \\ .0400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62.72 \\ & \mathbf{0 . 0 4 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62.72 \\ & .0400 \end{aligned}$ |
| Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton.. | 40. 50 | 43. 60 | 44.00 | 44.00 | 44.00 | 46.50 | 47.75 | 46.63 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| Steel, Manufactured Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month..-...-.thousands.. |  |  |  |  |  | 9,024 | 9, 517 | 9,938 |  |  | 10,451 |  |  |
| Shipments <br> Stocks, end of month $\qquad$ do. $\qquad$ do. | 2,128 | 2,704 49 | 2,435 36 | $2,517$ | $2,588$ | 2,604 25 | 2, 766 | 2,313 | 2, 762 | 2, 384 | 2,605 | 2,632 | 2, 366 |
| Revised. ${ }^{1}$ See note marked "§". |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $0^{7}$ Monthly revisions (1940-46) to incorporate r; scattered monthly revisions (1934-36) are avail | a for pre upon re | shed st. | ng an | all qua | ities of s | ies of $h$ | dwood flo | ing othe | than oak | included | current | ata, will | be shown |
| §Data beginning January 1951 are estimated tota <br> $\ddagger$ Percent of capacity is calculated on annual cap tons (as of July 1); January-June, on $99,392,800$ tons | derived <br> city as $f$ <br> (as of Jan | $\begin{aligned} & \text { uest. } \\ & \text { rom a sur } \\ & \text { lows: Dat } \\ & \text { ary 1). } \end{aligned}$ | y of appr beginnin | ximately January | 1,300 ferrou | foundrie | by the B | of 104,229 of | nes and th | Bureau | fuly-Dec | mber, on | 00,563,500 |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | Septerm- ber | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | Febru- ary | March | April | May | June | July |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| IRON AND STEEL-Continued <br> Steel, Manufactured Products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), total. _short tons. | 396, 681 | 551, 451 | ${ }_{31}^{431,161}$ | 349, 858 | 301,350 | ${ }^{352,487}$ | 271, 782 | 239, 543 | 268, 022 | 276, 145 | 308, 227 | 309, 213 | 346, 274 |
|  | 264, 343 |  | ${ }^{310,916}$ | 230, 772 | 192,709 | ${ }^{235}, 523$ | 160, 492 | 148, 689 | 164, 956 | 169, 462 | 206, 185 | 218, 700 | 263, 683 |
| Nonfood | 132, 338 | 156, 185 | 120, 245 | 119,086 | 108,641 | 116,964 | 111, 290 | 90, 854 | 103, 066 | 106,683 | 102, 042 | 90, 513 | 82, 591 |
| Shipments for sale - .-..--.-------....-- do | 364, 504 | 498, 369 | 382, 891 | 313, 218 | 265, 628 | 320, 501 | 234, 285 | 203, 920 | 224, 124 | 234, 605 | 259, 347 | 266, 927 | 308, 308 |
| Commercial closures, production..-...--millions | 1,124 33,836 |  | 30, 201 | 1,520 | 29,260 | 1,275 26,807 | 1,485 30,925 | 1,344 29,040 | 1,536 34,006 | 1,485 31,453 | 30, 282 | $+1,313$ $+28,461$ |  |
| Steel products, net shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total --thous. of short tons. | $\begin{array}{r}5,669 \\ 594 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,326 \\ 674 \\ \hline 68\end{array}$ | 6,145 689 | 6,504 | 6,051 671 | $\begin{array}{r}6,433 \\ \hline 732\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,905 \\ \hline 767\end{array}$ | 5,776 | 7, 105 | 6,635 | 6,939 | 6,646 |  |
| Bars, bot rolled-Carbon and alloy.....-. do.... | 159 156 | ${ }^{674}$ | ${ }^{689}$ | 159 | 671 <br> 152 | ${ }_{152}$ | 155 | 644 <br> 141 <br> 1 | ${ }_{161}$ | 736 <br> 141 <br> 1 | ${ }^{762}$ | 152 |  |
| Semimanufactures.-.-.-.-.--------------- do | 250 | 282 | 269 | 307 | 280 | 336 | 320 | 258 | 306 | 272 | 293 | 292 |  |
|  | 703 | 801 | 770 | 740 | 648 | 717 | 744 | 631 | 824 | 757 | 801 | 770 |  |
| Prates----------------------------------10 | - 152 | ${ }_{158}$ | ${ }_{154}^{482}$ | ${ }_{147}{ }_{14}$ | ${ }_{131}$ | ${ }^{551}$ | ${ }^{631}$ | ${ }^{522}$ | ${ }_{160}^{681}$ | ${ }^{653}$ | 7166 | 685 |  |
| Sheets | 1,728 | 1,756 | 1,697 | 1,839 | 1,673 | 1,843 | 1,977 | 1,641 | 1,937 | 1,821 | 1,847 | 1,739 |  |
|  | 115 | 170 | 159 | 172 | 170 | 178 | 184 | 167 | 189 | 184 | 187 | 180 |  |
| Hot rolled. | 177 <br> 347 |  | 210 <br> 355 | 228 <br> 374 | 196 <br> 389 <br> 8 | 207 365 | 237 409 409 | 197 <br> 353 | 238 <br> 452 <br> 1 | ${ }_{412}^{217}$ | 204 430 | 173 409 |  |
| Tin plate and terneplate | 420 | ${ }_{467}$ | 424 | 388 | 376 | ${ }_{401}$ | 408 | 299 | 397 | 361 | 396 | 425 |  |
| Wire and wire products. | 354 | 495 | 433 | 495 | 484 | 452 | 510 | 442 | 524 | 495 | 513 | 493 |  |
| NONFERROUS METALS and products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum: <br> Production, primary <br> short tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | + 202,258 | - 215,129 | - 215,964 | 149,449 | 203,639 | 65, 250,187 | 236, 515 | $228,436$ | 222,030 | 223,503 | 180, 141 | 272,903 | 72, 698 |
| Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.) <br> dol. per 1 b - | 0882 | . 0985 | . 1107 | . 1388 | . 1541 | . 1575 | . 1575 | 15 | 1600 | 1723 | . 1725 | 25 | 0775 |
| Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total mil. of Ibs | 163.8 | 208.9 | 207.4 | 210.1 | 197.2 | 199.0 | 210.3 | ${ }^{2} 190.5$ | ${ }^{2} 206.6$ | ${ }^{2} 192.2$ | ${ }^{2} 185.5$ | 182.3 |  |
| Castings $\qquad$ do... | 30.2 | 39.9 | 42.1 | 47.3 | 46.8 | 46.0 | 42.5 | 40.8 | 42.2 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 36.0 |  |
| Wrought products, total | 133.6 | 169.1 | 165.3 | 162.8 | 150.4 | 153.0 | 167.8 | ${ }^{2} 149.7$ | ${ }^{2} 164.4$ | ${ }^{2} 152.0$ | ${ }^{2} 145.0$ | ${ }^{2} 146.4$ |  |
| Plate, sheet, and strip | ${ }_{3}^{90.3}$ | 113.0 | 110.2 | 106.8 | 99.7 | 101.6 | 13 | 95.6 | 101.0 | ${ }_{348}^{94}$ |  |  |  |
| Brass sheets, wholesale price, mill-.-.--dol. per lb.- <br> Copper: <br> Production: | . 342 | . 342 | . 363 | . 369 | . 378 | 378 | 378 | . 378 | . 378 | . 378 | . 377 | 373 | . 373 |
| Mine production, recoverable copper short tons | 72,582 | 80, 222 | 76, 666 | 77,800 | 81,957 | 81, 712 | 80, 352 | 73, 012 | 83, 104 | 82, 554 | 83, 814 | - 75, 970 | 5, 303 |
| Crude (mine or smelter, including custom |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 96, 758 | 108, 465 | 181,842 | 110, 435 | 101,410 | 109, 464 | 110, 144 | 101,054 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 912, } 243 \\ \text { 112, }\end{array}$ | 103, 994 | 112,513 | 105, 127 | -93,258 |
| Deliveries, refined. domestic...------------ do | 96,006 | 112, 107 | 119,529 | 121, 806 | 111,985 | 121,954 | 108, 128 | 99,485 | 116,793 | 114, 744 | 118, 113 | 114, 103 | 101,095 |
| Stocks, refined, end of month -.---------- do | 48, 290 | ${ }^{50,952}$ | 58, 748 | 56, 945 | 51, 805 | 49,040 | 54, 883 | 59, 324 | 55, 609 | 52, 800 | 60, 896 | ${ }^{60,912}$ | 68,045 |
| Exports, refined and manufactures | 9,785 | 12, 230 | 12, 035 | 11,925 | 12, 225 | 20,905 | 8,729 | 16, 027 | 14, 457 | 17,652 | ${ }^{+14,041}$ | 13, 162 |  |
| Imports, total-----.......................- do | 28,681 | 33, 576 | 36, 298 | r 62,645 | ${ }^{r} 39,172$ | 54, 807 | ${ }^{-} 45,831$ | 44, 850 | ${ }^{36,062}$ | 43, 812 | ${ }^{46,622}$ | 48,626 |  |
| Unrefined, including scrap..----------- do | 13, 112 | -8, ${ }^{85} \mathbf{2 0 4}$ | 8,625 27 27 | $\xrightarrow{\text { r }}$ 23, 675 | 18,664 +20.382 | 26,912 27895 |  | ${ }_{22,}^{22,005}$ | 20, 952 | 24,047 19 | 24, 893 | 30, 606 |  |
| Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. ${ }_{\text {R }}$ ) dol per ib | 16,225 .2200 | 25.372 .2227 | 27,673 .2290 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +28,6420 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ + \\ \mathbf{2 0 , 3 8 2} \\ \hline 2828 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,842 .2420 | 19,965 .2420 | 22,845 .2420 | 15,110 .2420 | 19,765 .2420 | 21,729 . | 18,020 .2420 | . 2420 |
| Lead: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ore (lead content): |  |  |  |  |  | 36, 175 | 35. 481 |  |  |  | 34,005 |  |  |
| Receipts by smelters, domestic ore.......do | 32, 283 | 34,952 | 36,912 | 35, 394 | 34,069 | 36,099 | 33,965 | ${ }^{31}, 977$ | 36,040 | 34,618 | 33, 198 | 32, 244 | 29,920 |
| Refined (primary refineries): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Productiont-----1- | 41, 4188 | 47,031 | 45, ${ }^{4988}$ | 64, ${ }^{54,138}$ | 58, 568 | ${ }_{49}^{48,601}$ | ${ }_{51}^{48,878}$ |  |  | 44,362 42,033 | 44,951 | 39,952 | 44,864 44,404 |
| Shipments (domestic) $\dagger$ | 67, 809 | 67,495 | 61,042 | 62, 854 <br> 68 | 58, 40,980 | 49,601 35,619 | 31, 232 <br> 180 | 49,775 | 50,927 $\mathbf{2 7 , 2 5 9}$ | - 29,437 | 40,963 33,420 | - 33,308 |  |
| Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) <br> dol. per lb- | . 1166 | . 1293 | . 1580 | 1604 | 700 | 00 | 00 | 1700 | 1700 | . 1700 | . 1700 | 1700 | . 1700 |
| chort tons.- | ${ }^{\text {r 35, }} 706$ | -50,403 | r 41, 821 | + 45, 052 | - 61,040 | r 114, 698 | 31,526 | 12,898 | 14,918 | 21,628 | 11, 201 | 18,389 |  |
|  | 2,574 | 2,717 | 3,130 | 3,653 | 3,529 | 3,383 | 3,566 | 3,423 | 3,491 | 3,395 | 3,420 |  |  |
|  | 6,571 | 8,157 | 7,092 | 7,059 | 6,678 | 6,799 | 6,456 | 4,976 | 5, 152 | 4,984 | 5,295 |  |  |
| Stocks, pig, end of month, total8.------.-- do | ${ }^{142,512}$ | ${ }^{1} 43,717$ | ${ }^{1} 41.442$ | ${ }^{1} 42.020$ | 42. 697 | ${ }^{1} 40.995$ | ${ }^{1} 38,840$ | ${ }^{1} 37,933$ | ${ }^{1} 38,159$ | ${ }^{1136,232}$ | ${ }^{1} 35,446$ |  |  |
| Government | 18, 254 | 19,623 | 17, 804 | 17,486 | 18, 554 | 18,618 | 17,786 | 17, 753 | 18, 151 | -17,753 | 19,906 | 18, 105 |  |
|  | 22,780 | 21,910 | 22, 587 | 23,666 | 22,931 | 21,931 | 20,728 | 19,352 | 19,676 | 18,244 | 15, 435 |  |  |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 11,641 | 8,254 | 5,136 | -6,259 | 5,008 | 4,019 | 5,836 | 2, 213 | 4,405 | $\stackrel{2}{2,273}$ | 1,203 | 1, 868 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.) $0^{+}$.-. dol. per lb.- | 8988 | 1.0205 | 1.0129 | 1. 1335 | 1.3768 | 1.4478 | 1. 7172 | 1.8268 | 1.4546 | 1.4583 | 1.3996 | 1. 1805 | 1.0600 |
| Zinc Mine production of recoverable zinc. short tons | 48, 423 | , 221 | , 794 | 55, 791 | 4,604 | 55, 127 | , 65 | 56.878 | 60, 6 | 56,467 | 58,233 | - 56,473 | 53,773 |
| Slab zinc: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production------------------------ do | 77, 868 | 73, 399 | 71,057 | 79,997 | 79, 220 | 79, 986 | 80, 937 | 70,285 | 80, 450 | 77,862 | 80, 430 | 77, 679 | 78, 955 |
|  | 84,116 67.119 | 79, 365 | 75, 241 | 81, 7156 | 79,079 69,202 | 80,357 | 79,609 | 69, 380 | 80, 462 | 74, 419 | 77,567 | 79, 299 | 83, 346 |
|  | -62,417 | 14,451 | -10, 267 | - ${ }_{9} \mathbf{9}, 108$ | 69,202 <br> 9,255 | 72,333 8,884 | 72,068 10,212 | 64,784 11.117 | 70,845 11,105 | $\begin{array}{r}69,125 \\ 14.548 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}74,149 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 76,461 11,400 |
| Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,117 | 11,105 | 14, 548 | 17,411 |  | 11, 400 |
| Imports, total (zinc content) dol. per Ib. short tons. | . 1500 38,824 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {. } 1505 \\ 58.685 \\ \hline 2.15\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ \mathbf{3 5 , 1 3 7} \\ \hline 187\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1750 } \\ \hline 39,456\end{array}$ | +1750 $\mathbf{3 4 , 1 5 0}$ | 8,8750 $+31,799$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { [1750 } \\ \hline 37,163\end{array}$ | . 1750 23,519 | .1750 26,375 | .1750 23,938 | 1750 31,684 | ¢ 42 42850 | . 1750 |
| For smelting, refining, and export.-......do... |  | 2,147 |  | 8, 169 |  |  | 3, 292 | 3, 100 | 3,720 | 2,263 | 2,269 | 2,878 |  |
| For domestic consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20,467 | +12,617 | -15,413 | 12,841 | 13,485 | + $\mathrm{r} 11,202$ | $\stackrel{25,307}{8,564}$ | 15,594 4,825 | 15, 292 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,925 \\ & 10,750 \end{aligned}$ | 13, 599 <br> 15,816 | 31, 723 <br> 8, 233 |  |
| heating apparatus, except |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron: Boilers (round and square): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments ---.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. - thous. of lb | 25, 747 | 40,329 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,443 | 12,770 |  |
|  | 87, 568 | 72, 295 | 58,577 | 48,885 | 48, 483 | 48,763 | 51, 520 | 52,712 | 57, 400 | 67, 150 | 80,306 | 86,777 |  |
| Radiation: shipments.....................-thous. of sq. ft.- | 4, 020 | 6,449 | 5,714 | 5,798 | 5,127 | 4,372 |  | 4,311 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month.........-------.-. do.... | 6,531 | 4,846 | 4, 020 | 3,200 | 2,766 | 2,951 | 3, 028 | 3, 099 | 3,717 | 4, 842 | 6,805 | 8,699 |  |



to those formerly designated as primary) include some secondary lead produced by primary refineries.
o'Substituted series. Compiled by the American Metal Market; data represent average of daily ciosing prices (prior series was based on averages for the day).
§overnment stocks represent those available for industrial use.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Septern- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

heating apparatus, ETC.-Continued
 Orders uns:
Orders, unfilled, end of month $\qquad$ - do

- do-
do
 Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric: Shipments, total

Coal and wood
Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total Coal and wood.
 Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity-air flow),


Water heaters, nonelectric, shipments

## MACHINERY AND APPARATUS

Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly:
blowers and fans, new orders $\ddagger$....--thous. of dol. Unit heater group, new orders $\ddagger$---.-.--

Furnaces, industrial, new orders:
Electric.................thous. of dol

Machine tools:
New orders
Shipments
Mechanical stokers, sales:
-
Classes 4 and 5: Number.
 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed: Refrigerators, index $-1 .-1936=100$ Vacuum cleaners, standard type....................... Washers .------
Insulating materials, sales billed, index. $1936=100$. Laminated fib

Vulcanized fiber
Chisumption of fiber paper .....thous. of Ib. shipments of vulcanized products
Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings thous. of dol
Motors and generators, quarterly:
Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 ho New orders....... .-................... thous. of dol
 Direct current motors and generators, i-200 hp.:New orde
Billings.


PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

| COAL |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite: |  |
| Production .........-....-.-.- thous. of short tons- |  |
| Stocks in producers' storage Fards, end of month thous. of short tons. |  |
|  |  |
| Prices, composite, chestnut: |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Bituminous: |  |
| Production-.....-.-.-.....- thous. of short tons |  |
| Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous. of short tons- |  |
| Industrial consumption, total...-....-...-do. |  |
| Beehive coke ovens.-...-.................. do. |  |
| Byproduct coke ove |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Electric-power utilities |  |
| Steel and rolling mills....-.-...-.-......- do. |  |
| Retail deliveries $\qquad$ do. |  |
|  |  |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Beginning January 1951, data cover 3 additional reporting companies.
$\ddagger$ See note marked " $\ddagger$ " on $p$. S- 34 of the June 1950 Survey regarding revised data.
The number of companies reporting is as follows: Polyphase induction, beginning second half of 1950, 32; direct current, year 1950, 29; 1 st half of 1951,28


data for 1937-50 are siown on p. 24 of the April 1951 SURVEY

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septerm- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| COAL-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bituminous-Continued Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks industrial and retail thoasers, of short tons--- | 88 | 78 | 87 | 84 | 83 | 40 | 27 | 37 | 41 | 90 | 107 | 98 |  |
| Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total.............-.-....-. thous. of short tons. | 51, 979 | 58, 964 | 64,293 | 70, 478 | 72,131 | 72.516 | 74, 006 | 70,662 | 71, 425 | 72, 081 | 74, 807 | 76,992 | 74,100 |
| Industrial, total-...-....................-do...- | 49, 751 | 56, 620 | 61, 836 | 67, 714 | 69, 389 | 70.054 | 71, 766 | 68, 754 | 69, 813 | 70, 550 | 73, 109 | 75, 258 | 72, 248 |
| Byproduct coke ovens.--.............- do | 10,395 | 12,353 | 13, 964 | 15, 666 | 16,329 | 16, 776 | 16,960 | 16, 374 | 16, 751 | 16,462 | 16, 175 | 16, 247 | 14, 035 |
| Cement mills.........-.................- do | 944 | 1,089 | 1,181 | 1,283 | 1,361 | 1,369 | 1,418 | 1,318 | 1,243 | 1,232 | 1,266 | 1,333 | 1,316 |
| Electric-power util | 20, 581 | 22,925 | 24,940 | 26,668 | 27, 529 | 27, 121 | 27,006 | 25, 875 | 26, 529 | 27, 571 | 29, 826 | 31, 060 | 31, 635 |
|  | 3, 238 | 3,746 | 3,646 | 4. 172 | 4, 513 | 5. 105 | 5,311 | 5,046 | 4,854 | 4,739 | 4,567 | 4,999 | 4,426 |
| Steel and rolling mills..--------------.- do |  |  | ${ }^{968}$ |  | 1,005 | 1,012 | 1,074 | 1,044 | 1,091 | 1,143 | 1,232 | 1,195 | 1,168 |
| Other industrial. | 13,702 | 15,579 | 17, 137 | 18, 936 | 18,652 | 18, 671 | 19,997 | 19,097 | 19,345 | 19, 403 | 20,043 | 20,424 | 19,668 |
| Retail dealers.. | 2, 228 | 2,344 | 2,457 | 2,764 | 2,742 | 2,462 | 2,240 | 1,908 | 1,612 | 1, 531 | 1,698 | 1,734 | 1,852 |
|  | 2, 728 | 2,956 | 2, 923 | 3,085 | 2, 582 | 1,827 | 2,257 | 2,412 | 3, 207 | 4,752 | 5,507 | 5,242 |  |
| Prices, composite: <br> Retail. $\qquad$ dol. per shart ton | 16.12 | 16.31 | 16.47 | 16.74 | 6. 77 | 16.80 | 16. 86 | 16.94 | 16. 97 | 16.94 | 16. 66 | 16. 64 | 16.72 |
| Wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine run | 8.689 9.380 | 8.698 9.464 | 8. 8.662 | 8.712 9.582 | 8.735 9.582 | 8.741 9.582 | 8.741 9.582 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.967 \\ & 9.736 \end{aligned}$ | 8.967 9.661 | 8. 8.944 | 18.911 +9.411 | 19.094 19,440 | ${ }_{9.454} 9.006$ |
| Production: COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beehive. --------.-.-.-.-.--thous. of short tons.- | ${ }^{+5} 507$ | 653 | 592 | 644 | 578 | 626 | 715 | 603 | 651 | 573 | 625 | 632 | 530 |
|  | +5,912 | 5,765 | 5,671 | 6,006 | 5,666 | 5,981 | 6.077 | 5,399 | 6,042 | 5,911 | 6,122 | 5.943 | 6,104 |
|  | 318 | 315 | 283 | 289 | 288 | 301 | 327 | 288 | 297 | 286 | 335 | 315 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: Byproduct plants, total. | 818 | 827 | 855 | 934 | 1,102 | 1,106 | 1,100 | 1,069 | 1,266 | 1,410 | 1,445 | 1,395 | 1,518 |
| At furnace plants ....-....-.-.-.-.-............do | 642 | 599 | 584 | 661 | 752 | 813 | 905 | 932 | 1, 134 | 1,219 | 1,211 | 1,135 | 1,175 |
|  | 176 | 228 | 271 | 323 | 351 | 293 | 195 | 137 | 132 | 191 | 233 | 260 | 343 |
|  | 125 39 | 101 34 | 104 37 | ${ }_{41}^{85}$ | 74 46 | 82 42 | 86 54 | ${ }_{51} 116$ | 118 | 125 | 123 62 | 112 |  |
| Price, beehive, Connelisvilie (furnace) dol per short ton.. | 14. 250 | 14. 250 | 14. 250 | 14. 250 | 14.250 | 14.625 | 14. 750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleurn: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 170,017 | 2, 276 175,594 | 2,023 176,636 |  | 176. ${ }^{2.211}$ | 2,008 177,276 | 183, 117 | 166,041 | 1,895 | 1,769 | 2,074 | 75 |  |
| Refinery operations.........-percent of capacity-- |  | 94 | 17, 94 |  |  |  |  |  | 18, 96 | 183, 91 | 191, 94 | - ${ }^{187}$ |  |
| Consumption (runs to stilis)---..--thous. of bbl-- | 182, 330 | 188, 078 | 181, 778 | 188, 393 | 182,539 | 190,448 | 199,958 | 183,745 | 200, 535 | 185, 488 | 199, 521 | 197, 246 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2402270 62.845 | 237, 238 | 242,311 60,884 | $\begin{array}{r} 246,424 \\ 61,993 \end{array}$ | 249,525 61,053 | 248,463 <br> 63,328 | $\begin{array}{r} 243,107 \\ 60,377 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 235,247 \\ 56,260 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}233,824 \\ 58,671 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 243,180 63,366 | $\begin{array}{r} 248,418 \\ 65,365 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,170 \\ 65,536 \end{array}$ |  |
| At tank farms and in pipelines..-.-....-do | 160, 254 | 159, 357 | 164, 303 | 167,490 | 171, 343 | 167, 941 | 164, 555 | 161,556 | 157, 710 | 162, 444 | 165,500 | 164, 934 |  |
| On leases.. | 17, 171 | 16,789 | 17, 124 | 16, 941 | 17,129 | 17, 194 | 18, 175 | 17,431 | 17,443 | 17,370 | 17,553 | 17,700 |  |
|  | 3,274 | 3,096 | 2,654 | 4,033 | 3,229 | 2,917 | 2,913 | 2,471 | 2, 640 | 3,615 | 1,791 | 2,342 |  |
| Imports | 13, 575 | 15, 307 | 14, 607 | 15, 496 | 13, 269 | 15,185 | 16, 192 | 12,699 | 14, 305 | 15, 141 | 16,019 | 16,547 |  |
| Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wellst dol. per bbl.- | 2.570 | 2.570 | 2. 570 | 2. 570 | 2.570 | 2. 570 | 2.570 | 2.570 | 2.570 | 2.570 | 2.570 | 2. 570 | 2. 570 |
| Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil.-----...-...--thous. of bbl.- | 32,253 | ${ }^{33,765}$ | 35, 392 | 37, 723 | ${ }^{36,530}$ | 41,628 | 44, 244 | 39,742 | 41, 129 | 35,139 | 37, 500 | 37, 614 |  |
| Residual fuel oil | 35, 338 | 35,585 | 35, 343 | 38,759 | 37, 202 | 40, 475 | 42, 397 | 38,696 | 41, 771 | 36,908 | 39, 202 | 38, 303 |  |
|  | 23, 864 | 26,785 | 24, 864 | 29,320 | 35,411 | 55,343 | 57, 331 | 50,085 | 45, 046 | 32,185 | 25, 519 | 24, 132 |  |
|  | 40, 743 | 44, 762 | 42, 668 | 45, 980 | 47,977 | 56, 198 | 56, 223 | 51, 101 | 53, 568 | 46, 841 | 44, 104 | 42, 153 |  |
| Consumption by type of consumer: |  |  | 5,899 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,375 |
| Railways (class I) ---------.-.-.............d. | 4, 029 | 4, 284 | 4, 117 | 4,474 | 4, 247 | 4, 207 | 4, 204 | 3,594 | 4, 251 | 3,889 | 3,658 | 3, 415 | 4,375 |
| Vessels (bunker oil) .-....-.-.-........-do | 4,477 | 5,422 | 4,772 | 4, 980 | 4, 545 | 5,125 | 4, 684 | 5,008 | 5,846 | 6,753 | 6,663 | 6, 103 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: | 61,664 | 68,426 | 78, 270 | 85, 643 | 86,113 |  | 58,424 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 42, 165 | 40,979 | 41, 966 | 45,004 | 45, 048 | 40,750 | 40,317 | 39, 409 | 37,516 | 36,910 | 39, 317 | $\begin{aligned} & 67,839 \\ & 41,566 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Exports: ${ }^{\text {Distilate fuel }}$ oil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil.------------- -- --- - do | 1,011 | 809 | ${ }_{816} 9$ | 1,124 | 935 | 801 | 660 | 643 | 773 | 1,361 | 1,884 | 1,149 |  |
| Residual fuel oil | 935 | 1,221 | 802 | 632 | 1,071 | 1,326 | 663 | 644 | 1,077 | 982 | 2,679 | 2, 471 |  |
| Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel) $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel)* - - dol. per bbl | 1. 0820 | . 1.652 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1. } \\ 1.850 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | 1. 088 | 1. 0951 | 1. 0901 | 1.750 | 1. P . 751 | 1. 8.750 | 1. P . 751 | .091 1.750 | 1.750 | . 1.751 |
| Kerosene: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,091 | 9,828 | 9,989 | 10, 264 | 10,255 | 11,261 | 12, 715 | 11,475 | 12,371 | 11, 511 | 10,698 | 9,815 |  |
|  |  | 7,035 25,803 | $\begin{array}{r}7,920 \\ \hline 27 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9,486 \\ \hline 8 \\ 28 \\ \hline 129\end{array}$ | 12,737 <br> 25 <br> 25 | 16,817 19 | 15,633 | 14,789 | 11,788 | 8, 678 | 5, 877 | 5, 494 |  |
|  | 23, 77 | 26,803 61 | 27,677 | 28, ${ }_{136}$ | 25,526 205 | 19,723 214 | 16,673 | 13,150 125 | 13,657 40 | 16, 268 | 20, 336 | 24,169 388 |  |
| Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Har- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 092 | . 093 | . 096 | . 098 | . 101 | . 101 | . 101 | . 101 | 101 | . 101 | . 101 | . 101 | . 101 |
| Production.---.-......-.-.-.-.-.-thous. of bbl.. | 4,151 | 4,686 |  |  |  |  | 5,061 | 4,339 | 5, 108 | 5,175 | 5,454 | 5,094 |  |
| Domestic demand.-..-.-.-.-.-.-..........-do.-. | 3,339 | 3, 822 | 3,511 | 3,907 | 3,322 | 3,012 | 3,539 | 3,115 | 3,691 | 3,550 | 3,850 | 3,632 |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month.......................... | 7,427 21,099 | : $\begin{array}{r}7,145 \\ 1,101\end{array}$ | 6,950 $\mathbf{8} 1,281$ | 6,973 <br> 992 | - 71.283 21.223 | 7,849 21,402 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3, } \\ \begin{array}{r}3,160 \\ 21,157\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8,386 $\mathbf{2} 93$ | 8,209 21,533 | 8,393 21377 | 8,451 2 2 | 8,444 21 |  |
| Price, wholessle, bright stock (midcontinent, <br> f. o. b. Tulsa) $\dagger$ - .-................-. dol. per gal. | - 1,099 .199 | .101 .220 | 1, 281 .255 | . 268 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1. } \\ \text {. } 222 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $282$ | 21,157 .290 | 2934 .290 | 2 1,533 .290 | 21,377 .290 | 21,477 .290 | 2 1,387 .290 | . 290 |

${ }^{\text {' Revised. }}{ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ The comparability of the data is slightly affected in May and June 1951 by substitutions in the reporting companies. Prices on new basis: Mine run-April 1951, $\$ 8.916$; y 1951, $\$ 9.088$; prepared sizes, May 1951, $\$ 9.414$. 2 Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
orncludes stocks of heavy crude in California



 *New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices are for bulk lots, excluding
shown on p. 20 of the March 1951 Survey; prices were inadvertently quoted as dollars per gallon instead of dollars per barrel.

ONew basis. Beginning January 1950, coverage was increased to include one East Coast terminal not previously reporting

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decer- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued

| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refined petroleum products-Continued Motor fuel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total........ Gasoline and naphtha from crude petroleum. | 91,017 80,365 | 92,710 82,367 | 87, 539 | 90,917 79,815 | 87,322 76,808 | 90,945 80,299 | 94,132 <br> 83.773 <br> 17 | 83,752 74,335 | 93, 378 | 87,319 | 96, 811 | 96, 154 |  |
| Natural gasoline and allied products. do do.-- | 80,365 15,002 | 82,367 15,449 | 76,939 15,466 | 79,815 16,476 | 76,808 16,256 | 80,229 17,241 | 83,773 17,314 | 74,335 15,631 | 82,140 17,780 | 76,826 16,708 | $\begin{aligned} & 85,691 \\ & 16.646 \end{aligned}$ | 85, 417 <br> 15, 932 |  |
| Sales of 1. p. g. for fuel, etc., and transfers of cycle products $\qquad$ thous. of bbl | 4,350 | 5,106 | 4,866 | 5, 374 | 5, 742 | 6. 525 | 6, 955 | 6,214 | 6,542 | 6,215 | 5,526 | 5,195 |  |
|  | 7,506 | 8,510 | 8,520 | 9,302 | 8, 968 | 9,011 | 8,045 | 7,028 | 7,997 | 7,803 | 8, 274 | ${ }_{7,586}$ |  |
| Domestic demand..........-.-.-.......-do. | 91, 707 | 94,537 | 86,766 | 89,126 | 82, 718 | 81, 063 | 80, 554 | 72,717 | 86, 846 | 87,430 | 100, 188 | 96, 093 |  |
| Stocks, gasoline, end of month: <br> Finished gasoline, total |  | 99, 423 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished gasoline, total $\qquad$ do-- | 102, 698 | 56,743 | 55.676 | -97, 568 | 100.9934 | - 1084,676 | ${ }^{120,473}$ | -84,250 | 133,465 85.096 | $\begin{array}{r}130,501 \\ 79 \\ \hline 85\end{array}$ | 123,830 73,652 | 119,769 70,363 |  |
| Unfinished gasoline --......-----.-.-.- do | 8,286 | 7,644 | 7,344 | 7,920 | 8, 010 | 8,100 | 8.006 | 7,706 | 7 7,991 | 8,687 | 8,431 | 7,826 |  |
| Natural gasoline and allied products. .do | 8,730 | 8,667 | 8,581 | 8,226 | 7.636 | 7,355 | 7,474 | 7,842 | 8 8,109 | 8,522 | 9,079 | 10,043 |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 1,452$ | 1997 | ${ }^{1} 1,853$ | ${ }^{1} 1,823$ | ${ }^{1} 1.486$ | ${ }^{12} 2109$ | ${ }^{1} 1,132$ | 11,097 | ${ }^{1} 1,950$ | ${ }^{1} 1,976$ | ${ }^{1} 2,239$ | ${ }^{12} 2,520$ |  |
| Price, gasoline: <br> Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma), group 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wosal | . 102 | . 103 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | . 101 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 |  |
| Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y. ) $\dagger$....do - | . 1405 | . 147 | . 147 | . 1147 | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 | 147 |
| Retail, service stations, 50 cities .-----do.. | . 205 | . 203 | 201 | . 199 | . 202 | 207 | . 206 | . 206 | 205 | 203 | 200 | . 201 |  |
| Aviation gasoline: <br> Production, total thous. of bbl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,010 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prooctane and above-.-.-..............do. | 3,320 | 4,152 | 3,929 | 4.247 | 4,198 | 4,883 | 4, 091 | 4,144 | 5,017 | 4,464 | 4,900 | 4,426 |  |
| Stocks, total | 6,656 | 6, 133 | 6,000 | 6, 579 | 7,215 | 7.220 | 7,813 | 8,255 | 8,566 | 8,590 | 8,595 | 8,305 |  |
| 100-octane and above...----..----.-- do | 3, 226 | 3,260 | 2,970 | 3,256 | 3,802 | 3,744 | 3,518 | 3,837 | 4, 048 | 4,053 | 4.006 | 3,817 |  |
| Asphalt: <br> Production. $\qquad$ short tons. | 1,173,300 | 1,246, 000 | 1, 197, 600 | 1, 140, 200 | 875, 500 | 717, 100 | 681, 500 | 643, 300 | 806, 500 | 915,600 | 1,123,600 | 1, 205, 600 |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month .-...-.-.-.do | 1, 051, 500 | 790,000 | 742, 400 | 670, 200 | 785, 500 | 962, 400 | 1, 108, 000 | 1, 282, 700 | 1, 468, 000 | 1, 572, 500 | 1,546, 900 | 1, 459,300 |  |
| Wax: ${ }^{\text {Pronetion }}$ | 96, 320 | 113,960 | 114,800 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month.-..........-do...- | 161, 560 | 151, 760 | 145, 880 | 135, 240 | 135,800 | 141,120 | 144,760 | 139,440 | 140,840 | 152, 600 | $\begin{aligned} & 131,320 \\ & 162,400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113,680 \\ & 168,280 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Asphalt products, shipments: thous of squares | 5,960 | 7,044 | 6, 256 | 6,744 | 6,306 | 5,262 | 5,259 | 4,354 | 5,357 | 4,795 | 4,900 |  |  |
| Asphalt roofing, total----.--- thous. of squares.Roll roofing and cap sheet: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,594 |  |
| Smooth-surfaced - .----.-------------- do | 1,146 | 1,372 | 1,333 | 1,553 | 1,559 | 1,410 | 1,352 | 1, 148 | 1,290 | 1,052 | 1,038 | 961 |  |
| Mineral-surfaced.---....-.-.---------- do.- | 1,219 | 1,481 4 4 | 1,347 | 1,528 3,663 |  | 1,168 2 | $\stackrel{1,241}{2,666}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,203 \\ 2,864 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,016 2,727 | 1,034 2 2 | 1, 1,025 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - ${ }^{1,282}$ | 2,684 | ${ }^{2,666}$ | 2, ${ }_{170}^{1210}$ |  | 2,727 | 2,828 | 2, 608 |  |
|  | 61, 021 | 64,922 | 56, 157 | 59,937 | 59,335 | 56, 481 | 71,675 | 61, 158 | 71. 673 | 64,999 | 67,044 | 51, 134 |  |

PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

| PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulpwood: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts | 1,968 | 2,326 | 2,042 | 2,083 | 2, 113 | 2,121 | 2,487 | 2, 169 | 2, 339 | 1,968 | 2,214 | 2, 395 |  |
| Consumption | 1,864 3,491 | 2,093 3,724 | 1,982 3,780 | 2,160 3,704 | 2, 108 | 2,014 3,815 | 2,149 4,155 | 1,985 4,336 | 2, 257 | 2, 224 | 2,339 4,050 | 2,270 4,181 |  |
| Waste paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 568, 893 | 711,910 | 688, 843 | 776, 402 | 751,411 | 740, 953 | 818, 506 | 824, 075 | 904, 918 | 878, 247 | 882, 722 | 848, 613 |  |
|  | 560, 469 | 732, 001 | 687, 173 | 756, 727 | 752, 065 | 715, 429 | 797, 339 | 840, 384 | 870, 516 | 850, 183 | - 890, 776 | 826, 618 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 362, 209 | 348, 450 | 342, 677 | 377,351 | 362, 549 | 386, 552 | 412, 609 | 416,826 | 450, 186 | 479, 554 | r 469,658 | 490, 395 |  |
| Production: WOOD PULP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, all grades....-.-......thous. of short tons.- | 1,166 | 1,322 | 1,232 | 1,370 | 1,326 | 1,252 | 1,349 | 1,238 | 1,402 | 1,414 | 1,484 | r 1,400 | 1,329 |
| Bleached sulphate.--.-----.---.-.- short tons-- | 144, 591 | 149,488 | 144, 773 | 177, 134 | 168, 086 | 162, 222 | 183, 559 | 163, 912 | 188,992 | 192, 303 | 198,043 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 188,582$ | 184,003 |
| Unbleached sulphate.----...-.-.-------- do. | 454, 886 | 513, 779 | 468,025 | 529,945 | 511, 043 | 467, 746 | 526, 488 | 490, 986 | 551, 605 | 540, 138 | 567,270 | - 538, 139 | 522, 480 |
| Bleached sulphite | 160, 826 | 187, 933 | 171,788 | 192.824 | 187, 622 | 168, 696 | 195, 541 | 177, 141 | 197, 986 | 193,598 | 204, 644 | - 191, 077 | 175, 488 |
|  | 53, 735 | 63,566 | 63, 712 | 67, 324 | 68, 734 | 68,152 | 67, 698 | 60,351 | 66, 461 | 68,017 | 65,900 | -63, 253 | 58,586 |
|  | 41,723 | 47,382 | 43,949 | 38, 128 | 36, 731 | 34,931 | 38,821 | 35, 545 | 38,611 | 38, 122 | 40, 607 | 34,908 | 29,921 |
|  | 172, 495 | 193,498 | 187, 878 | 204, 512 | 199, 068 | 197, 756 | 215, 190 | 195,426 | 215, 998 | 209, 937 | 222, 535 | 210,681 | 197, 911 |
|  | 80, 570 | 93, 800 | 86, 153 | 89, 124 | 86, 249 | 84, 495 | 52, 000 | 50, 000 | 67,000 | 98,000 | 106,000 | 101, 000 | 94, 500 |
| Stocks, own pulp at pulp mills, end of month: <br> Total, all grades <br> short tons.- | 102, 428 | 104,631 | 93, 120 | 90, 386 | 87, 929 | 81,974 | 90,397 | 94,466 | 94,753 | 100,406 | 102, 953 | -110, 894 | 111,130 |
|  | 12,886 | 13, 022 | 13, 595 | 14,573 | 14, 424 | 10, 162 | 10,515 | 12, 255 | 13, 787 | 13, 112 | 12,994 | r 15,363 | 12, 826 |
|  | 8,804 | 9,540 | 9,415 | 9, 620 | 9,659 | 9, 708 | 9, 441 | 8, 871 | 7,500 | 9,499 | 10, 171 | + 12,911 | 13,685 |
|  | 21,701 | 24,558 | 18, 215 | 19.446 | 18,547 | 13. 534 | 20,309 | 21,760 | 20,129 | 21,632 | 24, 583 | - 26, 138 | 27, 001 |
|  | 13,313 | 12, 282 | 14, 290 | 13, 787 | 12,854 | 12, 525 | 12, 354 | 11, 502 | 11, 799 | 13, 144 | 11, 158 | r 10,990 | 12, 210 |
| Soda-------------------------------- do | 1,314 | 1,830 | 750 | ${ }^{515}$ | 683 | 1,040 | [597 |  | 1,039 | 862 | 571 | 1,088 | 987 |
|  | 35, 614 | 33, 580 | 31,077 | 29,309 | 29,842 | 33,043 | 35, 161 | 37, 282 | 38, 261 | 39,953 | 40,487 | 40,841 | 40,852 |
|  | 6,754 | 7,818 | 10,223 | 6,479 | 8, 882 | 18, 888 | 14, 761 | - 14,909 | 11,520 | 19,048 | г 24, 282 | 19,531 |  |
|  | 177, 749 | 186,225 | 192, 495 | 207, 456 | 208, 867 | 204,658 | - 220,197 | - 207, 110 | -199,584 | - 180, 732 | 229, 223 | 232, 277 |  |
| Bleached sulphate...-...........-...-........-do. | 29,479 | 35, 754 | 29,312 | 44, 529 | 35, 204 | 35,783 | ${ }^{\text {r 31, }} 725$ | + 53, 919 | 36, 395 | 41,549 | 50, 949 | 53, 961 |  |
|  | 34, 330 | 40,953 | 34, 382 | 36, 736 | 28,388 | 36, 472 | 40, 390 | 34,478 | 27, 134 | 22, 080 | 38, 367 | 36, 683 |  |
|  | 47,022 | 46, 193 | 58,365 | 47,779 | 59, 107 | 57, 207 | 54,707 | - 474,852 | 52, 128 | +46,365 | 52,719 | 49, 634 |  |
| Unbleached sulphite.--------------------- do | 43, 018 | $\begin{array}{r}34,465 \\ 3.205 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 44,997 | 53,955 | 52, 720 | 43, 220 | 「55, 5151 | $r$ 44,898 2,357 | 46, 934 | + 40,383 | 52,363 | 57, 787 |  |
|  | 2,707 20,149 | 3,205 24,891 | 2, 21,708 | 3,368 20,080 | 2,936 29,675 | 2,614 | 3,114 $+33,767$ | 2,357 $+22,717$ | 3,025 31,722 | $\begin{array}{r}3,007 \\ \hline 26,451\end{array}$ | 2,995 30,655 | 2, 717 |  |
|  | 20, 149 | 24, 891 | 21, 708 | 20,080 | 29,675 | 28, 673 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 33,767$ | ${ }^{\text {r 22, }} 717$ | 31, 722 | - 26,451 | 30,655 | 29,489 |  |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All paper and paperboard mills: Paper and paperboard production, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of short tons. - | 1, 813 | 2,184 | 2,085 | 2,233 | 2,193 | 2,096 | 2, 252 | 2, 101 | 2, 372 | 2,319 | r 2, 406 | 2. 293 |  |
| Paper (incl. building paper).-..------.-. - do...- | 939 | 1,062 | 1,024 | 1, 088 | 1,061 | 1,037 | 1,098 | 1, 023 | 1,146 | 1, 101 | 1,148 | 1,111 |  |
|  | 784 | 1,002 | 946 | 1, 025 | 1,015 | 946 | 1,063 | 985 | 1, 114 | 1,091 | r 1, 126 | 1,059 |  |
|  | 90 | 120 | 114 | 121 | 118 | 113 | 92 | 92 | 113 | 127 | 132 | 123 |  |

$\dagger$ Revised series. Beginning with the October 1950 SuRver, prices have been revised to exclude Federal and State taxes; comparable figures for $1935-49$ are shown on p. 24 of the January 1951 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July |

## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-Continued

| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and pap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new.--.-- | 916, 494 | 974, 653 | 852,625 | 870, 578 | 815,448 | 821,664 | 937, 879 | 821, 801 | 964, 941 | - 905, 445 | r 886, 155 | - 889,173 | 848,000 |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month...------ do. | 747, 500 | 876, 300 | 913, 297 | 912, 860 | 877, 359 | 858, 760 | 932, 405 | 884, 769 | 984, 495 | r1,013,760 | r 988, 500 | - 984, 685 | , 035,765 |
|  | 716, 851 | 837, 275 | 806,044 | 866, 740 | 847, 408 | 825, 242 | 871, 450 | 821, 858 | 917, 112 | r 875, 512 | ${ }^{\text {r 900, } 757}$ | +891,487 | 808,000 |
|  |  | 845,813 320,572 | 815,574 310,663 | 870,994 305,900 | 852,096 300,855 | 840,249 285,368 | 862,728 295,545 | 817,717 2929 | -916, 6838 | - 877, 033 | - 901,561 | $\xrightarrow{r} 893,075$ | 796,000 |
|  | 330, 201 | 320, 572 | 310, 663 | 305, 900 | 300, 855 | 285, 368 | 295, 545 | 292, 998 | 293, 423 | - 293,832 | 「 301, 420 | - 299,862 | 312, 065 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, | 110, 150 | 143, 200 | 145, 772 | 147, 840 | 138, 575 | 131,785 | 139, 145 | 146, 200 | 140,035 | - 147, 000 | r 137, 190 | 130,880 | 144, 500 |
|  | 83, 586 | 111, 310 | 106, 764 | 112, 207 | 110, 119 | 104, 131 | 111, 113 | 99,753 | 115, 661 | 「 113, 501 | ${ }^{+} 117,785$ | 117, 902 | 101, 000 |
|  | 86, 350 | 116,050 | 111, 635 | 113, 203 | 112, 035 | 109, 129 | 111, 600 | 96, 800 | 116, 276 | - 112, 245 | ${ }^{\text {r 177, } 570}$ | 120, 372 | 98,000 |
| Stocks, end of | 78,654 | 74, 115 | 69,450 | 68,655 | 66,760 | 61, 783 | 61,295 | 64, 245 | 63,630 | ${ }^{\text {r } 64,885}$ | r64,470 | 62,000 | 65,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month..--.-.-.-.-- -- | 319,735 | 387, 600 | 414, 165 | 406, 900 | 395, 050 | 393. 160 | 436, 520 | 384, 199 | 475, 400 | 489, 770 | ${ }^{+} 482,155$ | 496, 500 | 511,000 |
| Production--.------------------------- - - | ${ }^{238,532}$ | 286, 288 | ${ }_{280}^{280} 203$ | 296. 292 | 290, 561 | 287, 910 | 299,097 | 281, 526 | 312, 477 | 296, 203 | + 306, 518 | 291, 385 | 268,000 |
|  | 239, 608 | 286, 755 | 281, 172 | 297, 782 | 296, 460 | 290, 427 | 295, 103 | 281, 062 | 310, 190 | 297, 185 | r 304, 555 | 290, 528 | 269, 000 |
| Stocks, end of month .....-----......-do | 116,635 | 116, 225 | 115, 310 | 113, 870 | 107, 860 | 105, 230 | 109, 225 | 109, 689 | 111, 975 | 110, 990 | - 112, 930 | 113,787 | 113,000 |
| Price, wholesale, book paper, "B"' grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill_dol. per 100 lb | 11.65 | 11.65 | 11.78 | 12.15 | 12.15 | 12.53 | 12.65 | 12.65 | 12.65 | 12.65 | 12.65 | 12.65 | 12.65 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month-.-------- do | 216, 315 | 227, 570 | 227, 700 | 231, 200 | 224, 050 | 215, 870 | 229, 830 | 227, 800 | 234, 820 | 239, 175 | r 236, 325 | 228, 315 | 242,315 |
| Production--------.-------------------- do | 258.575 | 286, 396 | 273, 736 | 292, 751 | 292, 380 | ${ }_{28}^{279,967}$ | 293, 119 | 275, 284 | 306009 | ${ }^{+} 285,683$ | r 302, 948 -208 | 305, 938 | 278,000 |
|  | 260,790 | 289, 407 | ${ }^{276} \mathbf{7 8} \mathbf{7 0 5}$ | 294, 692 | 288, 472 | 285,750 | 288, 775 | 276, 635 | 308, 044 | - 287 , 582 | - 298,287 | 305, 490 | 271,000 |
| Stocks, end of month -------.-...-----..-do | 84,382 | 81,352 | 78, 265 | 76,305 | 80,115 | 74, 240 | 78,585 | 77, 233 | 75,198 | 73, 295 | ${ }^{+78,005}$ | 78,485 | 85, 485 |
| Newsprint: <br> Canada (incl. Newfoundland): ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 439, 255 | 466, 443 | 437, 579 | 456, 443 | 456, 743 | 430.551 | 453,019 | 425, 097 | 472 | 447, 551 | 485, | 464, 332 | 452, 455 |
| Shipments from mills .-.-.----------.-.- do | 463, 339 | 417, 589 | 485, 165 | 465, 253 | 477,708 | 448,775 | 423, 343 | 400, 833 | 473, 503 | 443, 288 | 486, 340 | 475, 034 | 442, 966 |
| Stocks, at mills, end of month-.-....-.-.-do | 135, 873 | 184, 727 | 137, 141 | 128, 331 | 107, 366 | 89, 142 | 118, 818 | 143, 082 | 142, 542 | 146, 805 | 146, 188 | 135, 486 | 144,975 |
| United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 86, 127 | 92, 877 | 86,411 | 91, 305 | 87,980 | 85,355 | 92, 691 | 84, 381 | 94, 015 | 88, 888 | 96, 420 | 94,073 | 88, 441 |
| Shipments from mills. | 85, 433 | 92, 950 | 85, 809 | 92, 779 | 85, 141 | 87,776 | 92,991 | 84, 896 | 92,630 | 90, 740 | 93, 422 | 97,016 | 86, 835 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 339, 424 | 376, 900 | 372,943 | 356, 782 | 334, 783 | 328,018 | 346, 258 | 33:, 440 | 349, 308 | 322, 750 | 332,601 | 358, 294 | 393,718 |
| In transit to publishers...-..............do | 93, 140 | 81,095 | 94, 271 | 88, 332 | 98,499 | 96, 942 | 93, 666 | 111, 019 | 95, 893 | 95, 340 | 86, 522 | 94, 331 | 106, 727 |
|  | 415, 424 | 367,604 | 419,123 | 449, 183 | 385, 659 | 418,044 | 399, 333 | ${ }^{+} 333.867$ | 449, 037 | 396.897 | 439,586 | 432, 505 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month.---------- do | 524,400 | 729, 100 | 714,900 | 1, 694, 700 | 722,000 | ${ }^{617} 200$ | 761,800 | 758,600 | 1, 704,900 | 646,900 | 658,700 | 548, 000 | ${ }^{537,600}$ |
| Production, total | 816,900 | 1, 017, 300 | 954, 400 | 1, 223,400 | 1,012, 700 | 940, 500 | 1,056, 600 | 975, 100 | 1, 107, 300 | 1,049, 100 | 1, 128, 200 | 1, 058, 500 | 890,000 |
| Percent of activit | 82 | 100 | 96 | 102 | 101 |  | 102 | 105 | 104 | 105 | 104 | 103 | 84 |
| aper products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments | 6,075 | 7,653 | 7, 229 | 7,679 | 7,289 | 7, 105 | 7,577 | 6,618 | 7,965 | 7,315 | 7,288 | r 6,410 | ¢5, 238 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 586.9 \\ & \text { 424. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 904.5 \\ & 603.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 745.0 \\ & 619.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 731.2 \\ 671.7 \end{array}$ | 710.7 666.1 | 690.5 668.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 904.1 \\ & 738.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 875.6 \\ & 725.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 879.4 \\ & 851.9 \end{aligned}$ | 737.7 778.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 699.3 \\ & 815.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 613.3 \\ & 755.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 588.1 \\ & 599.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Printing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total......number of editions.. | 850 | 766 |  | 1,138 | 1,028 | 1,157 | 776 | 793 | 1,130 | 878 | 969 | 1,145 |  |
|  | 650 | 618 148 | ${ }_{146} 816$ | ${ }_{21} 87$ | 811 | 915 | 601 175 | ${ }_{16} 613$ | 881 | ${ }^{678}$ | 759 | 879 | 549 |
| New editions------------------------------ | 20 | 148 | 140 | 201 | 217 | 242 | 175 | 180 | 269 | 200 | 210 | 266 | 202 |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS



|  |
| ---: |
| 61,402 |
| 93,653 |
| 62,004 |
| .384 |
| 43,820 |
| 43,687 |
| 67,085 |
| 724 |
| 24,374 |
| 22,377 |
| 30,371 |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| 8,297 |
| 12,002 |
| 3,884 |
| 8,011 |
| 106 |
| 7,004 |
| 173 |
| 6,936 |
| 9 |
| 9,738 |
| 8,422 |
| 33 |

Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons
OData for $1937-48$ (incl. Newfoundland) are shown on pp. 22 and 23 of the May 1950 Sunver. Further revisions for stocks at mills, end of December, are shown at bottom of p. S-37 of the June 1950 Surver. $\dagger$ Revised data for $1948-49$ will be published later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS


TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| CLOTHING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery: ${ }_{\text {Production }}$. .-............thous. of dozen pairs | 10, 295 | 14, 986 | 14, 194 | 14,874 | 15,000 | 12,817 | 14,971 | 14, 337 | 14, 736 | 13,149 | 12,925 | 12, 205 | 9,198 |
|  | 11, 429 | 16,584 | 15, 590 | 15, 791 | 14, 796 | 11, 842 | 14,637 | 14, 601 | 14, 621 | 11,905 | 10,985 | 11, 440 | 9,098 |
| Stocks, end of month | 27,480 | 25, 882 | 24, 486 | 23, 569 | 23,774 | 25, 456 | + 25,934 | - 25,633 | ${ }^{+} 25,780$ | r 27, 048 | r 29, 008 | r 30, 208 | 30, 308 |
| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ginnings §-............... thous. of running bales.. Crop estimate, equivalent $500-1 \mathrm{~b}$. bales | 283 | r 859 | 2,770 | 6,459 | 8,793 | 9,200 | 9,678 |  | ${ }^{2} 9,908$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 2,014$ |
| thous. of bales.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 10,012$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{417,291}$ |
| Consumption 9 $\qquad$ bales. Stocks in the United States, end of month. | 606,878 | 807, 840 | 968,484 | 835, 155 | 1,008, 872 | 784, 057 | 1,040,891 | 894,602 | 911, 654 | 980,906 | 832,612 | 818,714 | 767, 282 |
| Stocks in the United States, end of month, total甲................................thous. of bales.- | 6,846 | 15,087 | 13,771 | 12,681 | 11,366 | 10, 174 | 8,681 | 7,852 | 6, 373 | 5,059 | 3,786 | 2,887 |  |
| Domestic cotton, total.-......-............ do..- | 6,749 | 15, 001 | 13, 695 | 12, 613 | 11,311 | 10,117 | 8, 638 | 7,764 | 6, 261 | 4,957 | 3,667 | 2, 777 |  |
| On farms and in transit.-.-.---------- do | 350 | 9,374 | 7,643 | 4,816 | 2,538 | 1,512 | 792 | 881 | 388 | 278 | 60 | 50 |  |
| Public storage and compresses..........do | 5,161 | 4,545 | 4,871 | 6,358 | 6,984 | 6,651 | 5,626 | 4. 603 | 3,560 | 2,406 | 1. 586 | 1,031 | 618 |
| Consuming establishments..............do...- | 1,238 | 1,082 | 1, 181 | 1,439 | 1,789 | 1,955 | 2, 220 | 2, 281 | 2,313 | 2, 274 | 2, 021 | 1,606 | 1,312 |
|  | 98 | 86 | 76 | 68 | 54 | 57 | 44 | 88 | 102 | 102 | 118 | 110 | 115 |
| r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Data for wide-mouth food containers include jelly glasses in July 1950, and both jelly glasses and fruit jars beginning October 1950. <br> ${ }^{3}$ Ginnings to September 1 . 4 September 1 estimate of 1951 crop. <br> $\ddagger$ Data revised for 1950 . Revisions for January-A pril will be shown later. <br> ${ }^{0}$ Includes laminated board, reported as component board. \& Total ginnings to end of month indicated. <br> IData for September, November 1950 and January, April, and July 1951 cover 5 -week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stock data are for end of period covered. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| COTTON-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports---------------------------------bales | 264, 838 | 355, 975 | 372, 381 | 283, 1188 | 371, 870 | ${ }_{6}^{448,561}$ | 316, 626 | $\begin{array}{r}428,599 \\ 93 \\ \hline 800\end{array}$ | 354, 302 | $\begin{array}{r}480,085 \\ 08 \\ \hline 740\end{array}$ | 371,417 | 204,006 |  |
| Prices received by farmers.-.-......ents per ib- | 33.1 | 37.0 | 40.0 | 38.9 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 41.3 | 41.8 | 42.7 | 43.2 | 42.5 | 42.0 | 39.11 |
|  | 37.1 | 38.1 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 44.2 | (1) | 45.1 | 45.2 | 45.2 | 45.2 | 40.1 |
| Cotton linters: 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption----------------..-thous. of bales-- | 115 | 149 | 124 | 129 | 118 | 110 | 116 | 110 | 125 | 111 | 115 | 96 | ${ }^{90}$ |
|  | 49 | 68 | 132 | 207 | 189 | 145 | 151 | 105 | 77 | 52 | 36 | 31 | 21 |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |  |  |  |  |
| Ootton cloth: <br> Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly.... mil. of linear yards. |  |  | 2,398 |  |  | 2,639 |  |  | 2,835 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35, 195 | 45, 683 | 50, 973 | 50,162 2 | - 45,389 | $+53,256$ $r$ 3 | 57,472 4,948 | 57.643 | 79,574 | 73,942 | $\begin{array}{r}72,409 \\ 4 \\ \hline 807\end{array}$ | 73,786 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,948 | 10, 223 | 7,486 | 3,950 |  | 2,614 |  |
| Mill margins $\ddagger$.-----.-------.-..cents per lb-- | 35.96 | 43.58 | 48.69 | 49.36 | 48.39 | 50.21 | 50.12 | ${ }^{1}$ | 49.80 | 45. 60 | 42.57 | - 39.77 | 38.77 |
| Denim, ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ - inch | 32.6 | 34.5 | 36.0 | 31.4 | ${ }^{37.8}$ | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 |  | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 39.4 | ${ }^{41.0}$ | 39. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Print cloth, 3836-inch, $64 \times 60-\ldots-\ldots-$ do----- | 17.5 | 19.8 | ${ }_{2}^{22.4}$ | $\stackrel{21.5}{ }$ | 21.9 | 22.5 | 22.9 25.0 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 20.6 | 19.4 | 19.0 | 16.3. |
| Sheeting, unbleached, 36 -inch, $56 \times 60$ - do-...-- Cotton yarn, Southern, prices, wholesale, mill: | 18.5 | 21.8 | 23.8 | 24.5 | 24.8 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 |  |  |
| 22/1, carded, white, cones...-........dol. per lb. <br> 40/1, twisted, carded, skeins. $\qquad$ | . 671 | . 7725 | 1.833 | 1.851 1.072 | 1.877 1.147 | 1. 887 1.166 | 1.917 1.172 | 1.921 1.176 | 1.921 1.176 | + 921 1.176 | . 1.176 | $\begin{array}{r} .867 \\ \text { 1. } 127 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (1) \\ & { }_{1}^{1} .058 \end{aligned}$ |
| Spindle activity (entton system spindles): 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Active spindles, last working day, total..thous.- | -21,790 | 21, 845 | 21,945 | 22, 149 | 22, 153 | 22,084 | 22, 292 | 22, 221 | 22, 246 | 21, 134 | 21,770 | 22,145 | 22,128 |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton - do--- | - 20,518 | 20, 540 | 20,609 | ${ }^{20,758}$ | 20,751 | 20,730 | 20,900 | 20,885 | 20, 957 | 19,903 | 20,516 | 20, 910 | 20, 871 |
| Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total milot hr-- | - 7,770 | 10, 3173 | 12,638 ${ }_{516}$ | 10,713 | 12, 879 | 9, 942 | 13, ${ }_{542}$ | 11,069 | 11, 083 | 12,447 | 10, 393 | 10, 288 | 9, 858 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { F } \\ \hline 7,309 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9,711 | 11, 568 $\mathbf{1 1 6}$ | (10,041 | 12, ${ }^{530}$ | - 5278 | 12,459 | 1.563 10.394 | 1554 10,436 | 11, 505 11 | 9,768 | 914 9 9677 | ${ }_{9} 941$ |
| Operations as percent of capacity --.-............... | +112.2 | 140.2 | 139.7 | 196.9 | 143.2 | 141.3 | 145.9 | 15.52 | 149.7 | 136.4 | 144.1 | 138.9 | 110.7 |
| Rayon and manufactures and silk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rayon yarn and staple fiber: Consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filament yarn ..........-.............-mil. of lb.- | 79.7 | 85.1 | 79.0 | 82.5 | 80.5 | 86.9 | 79.0 | 75.0 | 85.9 | 80.0 | 82.0 | -83.5 | 79.0 |
| Staple fiber-..-.-......-.-.-.......do...- | 25.8 | 27.6 | 25.5 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 29.4 | 25.7 | 25.0 | 27.0 | 26.9 | 28.9 | r26.0 | 27.9 |
| Filament yarn.-.-..........---..........- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 13.1 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 6.1 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 8.4 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 19.4 |
|  | 4.6 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
|  | 6, 653 | 7,463 | 8,960 | 12, 457 | 12,958 | 11,845 | 12,075 | 8,581 | 7,373 | 8,770 | 5,311 | 9,696 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filament $\qquad$ | . 732 | . 740 | . 755 | 760 | . 760 | 770 | . 780 | 780 | 780 | 780 | 780 |  |  |
| Staple fiber, viscose, $11 / 2$ denier---.-......do. | . 355 | . 370 | . 370 | . 370 | . 370 | 400 | . 400 | . 400 | . 400 | . 400 | . 400 | . 400 | 400 |
| Rayon broad-woven goods, production, quarterly |  |  | 569, 460 |  |  | 602,000 |  |  | 630,093 |  |  | 598, 000 |  |
| Silk, raw: there of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, wholesale, Japan, white, $13 / 15$ (N. Y. Y . ${ }^{\text {th }}$ |  | 902 | 1,307 | 1,500 | 1,152 | 727 | 748 | 628 | 576 | 499 | 395 | 375 |  |
| dol. per lb.- | 3.05 | 3.42 | 3.40 | 3.51 | 3.72 | 4.11 | ${ }^{2} 5.35$ | 25.62 | 25.62 | * 5.21 | ${ }^{2} 4.58$ | ${ }^{2} 4.37$ | ${ }^{2} 4.30$ |
| Consumption (scoured basis): \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 28, 816 | 38,948 | 44, 390 | 38, 004 | 38,695 | 28, 896 | 40, 255 | ${ }^{29,656}$ | 27,944 | r 42, 940 | 33,672 | 33, 200 |  |
| Imports | 9,608 $-68,787$ | 15,768 74,833 | 18,360 $\mathrm{r} 57,006$ | 16,704 $\times 49,356$ | 18,380 $-51,917$ | 14,364 42,994 | 16,590 73,139 | 13,248 50,179 | 12,716 66,761 | \%12, 270 $\cdot 74,711$ | 7,200 55,243 | 6,400 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, Boston: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44,005 |  |
| Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, scoured_-dol. per lb | 1.800 | 2.045 | 2.481 | 2.469 | 2.540 | ${ }^{3} 2.650$ | ${ }^{3} 3.340$ | ${ }^{3} 3.600$ | 33.750 | ${ }^{\text {3 }} 3.338$ | 3. 130 | 2.850 | ${ }^{3} 2.600$ |
| Raw, bright fleece, 56 s, greasy, 47 percent shrinkage | . 702 | . 778 | . 892 | . 909 | . 973 | ${ }^{8} 1.131$ | ${ }^{3} 1.420$ | ${ }^{3} 1.535$ | 1. 564 | 1.325 | 1.236 | 1.125 | . 982 |
| Australian, $64 \mathrm{~s}, 70 \mathrm{~s}$, good topmaking, scoured, in bond. $\qquad$ dol. per lb | 1.775 | 1.965 | 2. 725 | ${ }^{2} 2.515$ | 2 2.560 | ${ }^{2} 2.600$ | 2 3.240 | ${ }^{2} 3.450$ | 33.600 | ${ }^{8} 3.275$ | 33.010 | ${ }^{3} 2.825$ | ${ }^{3} 2.450$ |
| WOOL MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery activity (weekly average): Looms: $\odot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woolen and worsted: thous of active hours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{70}$ | 2,391 | -105 | 119 2,502 | 106 2,346 | 2, ${ }_{2}^{133}$ | 2, $\begin{array}{r}136 \\ 272\end{array}$ | -145 | $\begin{array}{r}153 \\ 1,852 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 21248 | $\begin{array}{r}140 \\ \hline 196\end{array}$ | +145 |  |
|  | 26 | 30 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 20 | 22 | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{21}$ | , 25 | ${ }_{18}^{2,25}$ |  |
| Carpet and rug: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Narrow | 51 | ${ }_{83}$ | ${ }_{81}$ | 192 | 172 | 162 87 | 163 | $\begin{array}{r}164 \\ 86 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 168 88 | 148 | 120 64 | 116 |  |
| Spinning spindes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 74, 410 |  |  | 91,915 | 78, 103 | 76,483 | 78,464 | 76,973 | 73, 704 | +76,926 | 75, 209 | 79, 102 |  |
|  | 85, 975 | $\begin{array}{r} 115,302 \\ 233 \end{array}$ | 115, 284 | 120,695 233 | 110, 9481 | 102, 780 | 4 108,779 | 495,260 | 4 89, 941 <br> 139 | 411,730 200 | 4 104, 2185 | 100, 875 |  |
| Wool yarn: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total8.-...-.-.-.....-....thous. of 1 lb -- | 51, 064 | 69, 848 | ${ }^{81,815}$ | 69,736 |  | 59, 664 | ${ }^{4} 77,785$ | ${ }^{4} 60.268$ | 4 57, 744 | - 467445 | ${ }^{4} 59,076$ | 4 59,200 |  |
|  | 10, 240 | 16,668 | 19, 260 | 17, 724 | 20,300 | 16, 100 | 1 21,045 | 15,908 | 15,468 | - 50,235 17,555 | + ${ }^{41,040} 11,412$ | 4 412,200 12 |  |
| Price, wholesale, worsted yarn (Bradford weaving system) $2 / 32 \mathrm{~s}$..................dol. per lb_- | 2.975 | 2.975 | 3. 665 | 4.125 | 4.175 | 4.175 | 4.754 |  |  |  |  |  |  |



 IData for September, November 1850 and January, Aprit, anc July 1051 cover 5 week periods period covered.
+. cattered monthly revisions beginning 1944 (to incorporate new quotations for two constructions previously included at OPA ceiling prices) are available upon request.


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| WOOL MANUFACTURES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts: $\dagger$ <br> Production, quarterly, total ..... thous, of lin. yd |  |  | 1 104,953 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 189, 850 |  |  | 93, 310 |  |  | 81,776 |  |  | 79,800 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{11} 1.293$ |  |  | 4,418 |  |  | ${ }^{9}$ 9,536 |  |  | 23,500 |  |
| Other than Government orders, total. do |  |  | 188,557 |  |  | 88, 892 |  |  | 72, 240 |  |  | 56,300 |  |
|  |  |  | 1141,158 <br> 147 <br> 1899 |  |  | 43,397 45.495 |  |  | 38,071 34,169 |  |  | 29,600 <br> 26 <br> 200 |  |
|  |  |  | 15,103 |  |  | 16,869 |  |  | 13,948 |  |  | 16, 900 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{14,4,987}$ |  |  | 5, 011 |  |  | 5,025 |  |  | 8,000 |  |
| Other nonapparel fabrics .................do |  |  | ${ }^{1} 10,116$ |  |  | 11,858 |  |  | 8,923 |  |  | 8,900 |  |
| Prices, wh lesesale, f. o. b. mill Suiting unfinished worsted, 13 oz dol. per yd | 3.255 | 3.440 | 4.084 | 4. 306 | 4.306 | 4. 306 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women's dress goods, flannel, $8 \mathrm{oz} ., 54$-inch dol. per yd. | 2. 524 | 2. 624 | 2. 772 | 2.846 | 2.846 | 2. 846 | 2.846 | 3.514 | 3.514 |  | 3. 302 | 3.302 | 3.302 |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AIRCRAFT <br> Civil aircraft, shipments $\sigma^{7}$ $\qquad$ number Exportst. ambe $\qquad$ | 321 94 | 354 48 | 301 84 | 204 40 | 242 54 | 305 85 | 255 114 | 239 60 | 273 78 | 247 64 | 248 96 | 216 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 706, 702 | 818, 123 | 722.842 | 760, 566 | 603, 567 | 640, 925 | 606, 833 | 618, 321 | 755, 022 | 639, 272 | 652, 727 | ${ }^{\text {r 6 }}$ 617, 685 | 492,311 |
|  | 397 | 457 | 423 | 553 | 584 | 664 | 661 | 521 | 829 | 819 | 742 | 838 | 665 |
|  | 291 | 374 | 345 | 502 | 507 | 601 | 631 | 483 | 792 | 764 | 702 | 773 | 630 |
|  | 595, 067 | 682, 782 | 616, 827 | 651, 169 | 504,445 | 521, 371 | 478, 589 | 505, 865 | 617,399 | 503, 038 | 511, 938 | r 482,029 | 381, 407 |
| Domestic | 581, 069 | 669, 550 | 602,423 | 635, 544 | 490,855 | 507, 120 | 459,567 | 481, 239 | 588, 435 | 475, 316 | 482, 263 | 457,293 | 359, 276 |
|  | 111, 238 | 134. 884 | 105,592 | 108, 844 | 98, 538 | 118, 890 | 127, 583 | 111, 935 | 136, 794 | 135,415 | 140,047 | ${ }^{\text {r } 134,818}$ | 110, 239 |
|  | 98, 603 | 121, 303 | 93, 378 | 97, 116 | 80, 832 | 103, 522 | 109, 262 | 94,834 | 118, 235 | 117,483 | 121, 461 | r 115, 079 | 91,512 |
|  | 24, 807 | 24,927 | 22,724 | 23,070 | 27,546 | 23, 976 | 28,589 | 35,580 | 41,646 | 42,675 | 43,174 | 38,984 |  |
|  | 12,775 | 11, 286 | 10,906 | 12,399 | 13, 826 | 11, 481 | 12,439 | 19,382 | 22, 493 | 25,010 | 24, 189 | 22, 573 |  |
|  | 12,032 | 13,641 | 11,818 | 10,671 | 13,720 | 12,495 | 16, 150 | 16,198 | 19,153 | 17,665 | 18,985 | 16,411 |  |
| Truck trailers, production, total..--.........-do....- | ${ }^{3} 5,798$ | ${ }^{2} 6,614$ | $2{ }^{2} 6,770$ | ${ }^{2} 6,741$ | 2 6, 366 | 2 6, 257 | ${ }^{2} 6,483$ | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{6 , 0 4 4}$ | 27,102 | 26,351 | ${ }^{+} 26,861$ | ${ }^{2} 5,529$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 5,605$ | 26,435 | ${ }^{2} 6,533$ | 26,504 | ${ }^{2} 6,124$ | 26,077 | ${ }^{2} 6,265$ | 25,841 | 2 6, 809 | ${ }^{2} 515999$ | r 26,529 | 25,268 |  |
|  | ${ }^{8} 3,316$ | ${ }^{2} 3,735$ | ${ }^{2} 3,944$ | 23,969 | 2 3, 937 | ${ }^{2} 4,106$ | ${ }^{2} 3,952$ | 2 3,669 | 23,950 | ${ }^{2} 3,459$ | 2 3,613 | 2 2,683 |  |
|  | - 2,289 | ${ }^{2} 2,700$ | ${ }^{2} 22,589$ | ${ }^{2} 2,535$ | 2 2, 187 | ${ }^{2} 1,971$ | ${ }^{2} 2,313$ | 2 2,172 | 2 2, 859 | ${ }^{2} 2,540$ | r22,916 | 22,585 |  |
|  | ${ }^{8} 193$ | 2179 | ${ }^{2} 237$ | 2237 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 242$ | ${ }^{2} 180$ | ${ }^{2} 218$ | 2203 | ${ }^{2} 293$ | ${ }^{2} 352$ | r 2332 | 2261 |  |
| Registrations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 609,926 117,040 | 683,995 126,533 | 625,755 113,750 | 580,373 101,169 | 444,193 84,142 | 552,259 89,273 | 472,766 88,058 | 430,797 78,581 | 512,599 86,287 | 467,313 84,961 | 470,446 90,627 | $\begin{array}{r}454,665 \\ 87 \\ \hline 861\end{array}$ | 406,333 84,021 |
| RAILWAY EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Railway Car Institute: Shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars, total......................... ${ }^{\text {number . }}$ | 3,474 | 5,203 | 5,131 | 5,501 | 5,791 | 5,701 | 5,949 | 5,842 | 7,011 | 8,274 | 9,775 | 9,644 | 5,290 |
| Equipment manufacturers, total......-do..-- | 2, 148 | 2, 787 | 2,395 | 2,444 | 8,352 | 3,966 | 4,405 | 4,514 | 4,966 | 5,781 | 7, 198 | 7,185 | 4,014 |
|  | 2, 148 | 2,787 | 2,395 | 2,444 | 3,352 | 3,965 | 4,405 | 4,514 | 4,966 | 5,781 | 7, 198 | 7, 185 | 4,014 |
| Railroad shops, domestic...--.......-...- do. | 1,326 | 2,416 | 2,736 | 3,057 | 2,439 | 1,735 | 1,544 | 1,328 | 2,045 | 2, 493 | 2, 576 | 2,459 | 1,276 |
| Passenger cars, total........-.-.-....-.-. - do..-- | 94 | 104 | 70 | 71 | 58 | 54 | 26 | 19 | 19 | 29 | 23 | 38 | 19 |
| Equipment manufacturers, total.......do...- | 93 | 102 | 63 | 71 | 58 | 54 | 26 | 19 | 7 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 19 |
| Domestic.---------------.-.-....... do...- | 93 | 102 | 63 | 71 | 58 | 54 | 21 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 10 |
| Railroad shops, domestic.---.-----.-. .do...-- | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Association of American Railroads: <br> Freight cars (class I), end of month:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number owned $\qquad$ thousands.Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs | 1,722 | 1,719 | 1,719 | 1,717 | 1,717 | 1,718 | 1,719 | 1,721 | 1,722 | 1,727 | 1,731 | 1,736 | 1,736 |
| thousands.- | 123 | 108 | 102 | 98 | 93 | 89 | 86 | 84 | 82 | 87 | 89 | 90 | 96 |
| Percent of total ownership...-....- | 7.1 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5. 2 | 5.5 |
| Orders, unfilled......................................... | 62,124 | 76, 582 | 94, 557 | 107, 994 | 110, 781 | 109, 174 | 126,438 | 135, 936 | 137, 349 | 138,319 | 134, 348 | 128, 540 | 125, 846 |
|  | 37,342 | 48,220 | 63,485 | 76,279 | 79,493 | 78, 137 | 91, 431 | 96,658 | 98, 625 | 94, 837 | 91, 775 | 86, 935 | 84,858 |
|  | 24, 782 | 28, 362 | 31,072 | 31,715 | 31, 288 | 31, 037 | 35,007 | 39, 278 | 38, 724 | 43,482 | 42,573 | 41,605 | 40,988 |
| Locomotives (class I), end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| number | 3,166 | 3,239 | 3,218 | 3, 135 | 3,111 | 3,114 | 3,257 | 3,283 | 3,317 | 3,290 | 3,077 | 3,003 | 3,048 |
| Percent of total on line | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 13.0 |
| Orders, unflled: | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 18 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 0 |
| Railroad shops.......................-.-. do...--- | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 |
| Other locomotives, total..............-- - do-.--- | 1,110 | 1,367 | 1,419 | 1,504 | 1,640 | 1,628 | 1,620 | 1. 631 | 1,863 | 1,737 | 1,823 | 1,660 | 1,590 |
| Equipment manufacturers $\qquad$ do <br> Railroad shops $\qquad$ do. | 1,110 0 | 1,367 | 1,419 0 | 1,504 0 | 1,640 0 | 1,628 | 1,620 0 | 1,631 0 | 1,863 | 1,737 0 | 1,823 0 | 1,660 0 | 1,590 |
| Exports of locomotives, total.-.-.-..........-. do...- | 69 | 53 | 61 | 56 | 32 | 47 | 37 | 27 | 34 | 52 | 34 | 39 |  |
|  | 10 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
|  | 59 | 45 | 53 | 56 | 31 | 43 | 33 | 26 | 34 | 51 | 33 | 38 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL $\underset{\text { ELECTRIC }}{\text { TRACTORS }}$ TRUCKS AND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 199 | 237 | 263 | 290 | 242 | 291 | 440 | 461 | 595 | 397 | 464 | 604 | 538 |
|  | 177 | 216 | 234 | 255 | 218 | 271 | 393 | 398 | 519 | 354 | 420 | 519 | 484 |
|  | 22 | 21 | 29 | 35 | 24 | 20 | 47 | 63 | 76 | 43 | 44 | 85 | 54 |

「Revised. ${ }^{1}$ See note marked " $\dagger$ " for this page. ${ }^{2}$ Beginning July 1950. the industry coverage has been increased by approximately 6 percent.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Beginning with data for 1951, the Bureau of the Census reports for woolen and worsted woven fabrics refer to goods which are
trevised series. Beginning with data for 1951, the Bureau or the Census reports for woolen and worsted woven fabrics reter to goods which are principally wool by weight (i. e., exclude fabrics containing $25-49.9$ percent wool previously included). Production for the second and third quarters of 1950 has been adjusted by the Office of Business Economies to exclude these fabrics if possible (see note on p. S-40 in August 1951 SURVEY.
"Fxeludes "special category" expy
§Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

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\begin{aligned}
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& \text { consumer - government }
\end{aligned}
$$

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[^0]:    1 Three months' moving averages centered at middle month except for July 1951, which are averages of June and July. Unfiled orders are as end of month.

[^1]:     included in the national farm income figures. Government payments to farm landlords are also not shown in the stub for the earlier period, since these payments first began in 1933 .

    Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based largely upon data from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ For a more detailed discussion of this series, see U.S. Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin No. 1020, December 1950, "Gains in Productivity of Farm Labor," by Rueben W. Hecht and Glen T. Barton.

[^3]:    ${ }^{4}$ See the January 1951 Survey of Current Business, "Estimates of Gross National Product in Constant Dollars, 1929-49."

[^4]:    ${ }^{5}$ A recent review of technological advances in farming is the U. S. Department of Agricul-
    ture Miscellaneous Publication No 707 "Changes in American Firming ture Miscellaneous Publication No. 707, "Changes in American Farming," by Sherman E.

[^5]:    NOTE.-MR. bONNELL AND MR. TURNER ARE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL income division, office of business economics.

[^6]:    Data represent individual and noncorporate private debt. ${ }^{2}$ Data are for June 30 of each year.
    Source of data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based upon data from various governmental and private agencies.

[^7]:    1 Includes matured debt on which interest has ceased. ${ }^{2}$ Bonds, debentures, and notes payable,

[^8]:    ${ }^{4}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
    ${ }^{5}$ Not available.
    Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

[^9]:    Revised. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ Preliminary. o'See note marked " $\sigma$ "' on p. S-2

[^10]:    r Revised. ${ }^{\text {P }}+$ Preliminary.
    $\dagger$ Revised series. See note ma
    $\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-11. The adjusted manufacturing employment index was further revised in the November 1950 Surver; revisions for January lisa-August

[^11]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. ${ }^{2}$ Beginning January 1951, the comparability of the data has been affected by the following changes
     eported with miscellaneous resins (all other uses for Januarr 1951, 1,137 thous. lb); miscelloneous resins exclude all petroleum resins (petroleum resins for January $1951,14,283$ thous. 1 b .)

    New series. Data
    
    
    $\ddagger$ Revisions for January-July 1949 for electric-power production and for the first two quarters of 1949 for the gas series will be shown later.

