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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE office of business economics

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## Contents

THE BUSINESS SITUATION ..... age
Automobile Production and Sales ..... 6
Agricultural Production and Income ..... 7
SPECIAL ARTICLES
The Business Population by Legal Form of Organization. ..... 9
The Balance of International Payments-First Quarter of 1951 ..... 15
MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS ..... S-1 to S-40
Statistical Index ..... Inside Back Cover

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The greatest expansion in employment during the past twelve months occurred in manufacturing

with production workers in durablegoods industries showing the larger relative increases.


[^0]U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERGE, OFFIGE OF BUSINESS ECONOMIGS

## THE Susiness Situation

## By the Office of Business Economics

Purchasing by consumers and new orders placed by business during May both continued below the peaks reached in the first quarter. With employment and personal incomes rising, the lowered consumer expenditures--which are now about 8 percent in dollar volume above a year ago--reflect a sharp advance in personal saving. Personal incomes are one-seventh higher than a year ago, and disposable income is also substantially higher.

The major characteristic of business in the current quarter has been its relative stability at the high reached in the first quarter. Declines in consumer buying and in residential construction have been offset by rising Government procurement, and increasing industrial and commercial construction. A substantial amount of production has gone into inventories, some for the purpose of expanding military production and some reflecting the effects of the slackened pace of consumers' and distributors' purchasing.

The slow-down in retail sales developed at a time when shipments to retailers from manufacturers were continuing at a high rate - in some cases beyond what retailers expected to receive when they placed the orders. Distributors have endeavored to reduce their inventories and bring them more in line with current sales, but inventories have continued to rise. The reduction in consumer purchasing has affected both durable and nondurable goods, but it has been greatest in the case of household equipment and furniture.

Aggregate orders received by business for producers goods and military items, however, have continued in excess of current production. Total unfilled orders held by manufacturers have risen further with a large part of the backlogs representing Government business. This is particularly true of the metal industries, which are receiving the bulk of military orders. Defense orders are being placed at a high rate-far above current deliveries.

## Military procurement increasing steadily

The major expansionary force is still being provided by the Government military program which is gradually taking an increasing share of total national output. Total obligations so far this year have averaged over $\$ 5$ billion a month, with current expenditures approximating half of that rate and increasing steadily. The squeeze on supplies of metals is becoming greater, and the National Production Administration has issued additional orders curtailing the use of scarce materials, including a further restriction on the automotive industry.

Prices on the average have shown little change over the past month, with some individual commodities-raw materials mostly-declining from their post-Korean highs. Specific price control orders are gradually being placed into effect to replace the earlier "freeze," and these in general have determined the quotations on most fabricated goods. Retail food prices remain at their peak, but reductions have been made in some general merchandise lines to stimulate sales. In a few lines, where it was desirable to move heavy stocks, substantial price reductions have been made.

Personal income continues to mirror the high volume of employment, the upward trend of wage rates, and the effects of high sales and prices upon the flow of income to business. In April, it reached an annual rate of $\$ 244$ billion, about $\$ 1 / 2$ billion higher than the first quarter average. Though the basic influences leading to higher incomes are still present, their effect upon income has been lessened by the leveling off in prices.

## Employment rising seasonally

Total employment in May reached 61 million workers, showing mainly a seasonal rise of 1 million from the preceding month, with most of the gain in agricultural work. Unemployment remained near the postwar low, declining to an estimated 1.6 million--slightly less than in April and only about half as large as a year earlier.

Nonagricultural employment has reflected the virtual stability of business activity in recent months. This follows the substantial expansion during 1950 when resources were being brought into use quickly to meet the upsurge of military and private demand. In comparison with a year ago, employment in nonagricultural establishments in April was up about 3 million, and more than half of the expansion was in manufacturing. As shown in the chart on page 1, most of the increases were relatively small in the nondurable goods industries, averaging 5 percent during the 12 -month period. In the durable goods industries, the corresponding increase was nearly 20 percent as this section of industry was most affected by defense expansion, though even here the increase has not veen very large in recent months.

## Contrast in industrial and residential construction

Industrial facilities expansion continues at the unprecedentedly high rate attained early in 1951, but residential construction is declining. This latter reduction results from a combination of the increasing effectiveness of credit regulations as the backlog of exempt starts is being worked off, a reduced supply of mortgage credit a vailable at higher interest rates, and some further advance in the price of new houses.

Elsewhere in construction, the expanding pattern persists with industrial, utility, public, and farm construction all registering marked increases since the beginning of the year. In most categories, other than residential, the value put in place in May was higher than a year earlier.

## Defense facilities expansion

The largest of the advances is in industrial construction, where the value in April was more than double that of a year earlier. This rise reflects the present favorable industrial prospects as well as the defense expansion requirements. In order to facilitate the plant expansion necessary to meet the goals set for the military and related programs, acceleration of tax amortization of certain new facilities has been granted to large sections of industry.

As of May 7, 1951, certificates of necessity had been approved representing facilities valued at $\$ 5.4$ billion. Of this total, about $\$ 4.5$ billion have been classified by States, cities, and metropolitan areas, where the facilities are proposed to be built or put in place.

An analysis of the regional distribution of such facilities indicates that about $\$ 3.5$ billion of the proposed expansion, or more than three-fourths of the total, is scheduled for construction in 12 States, each State having facilities totaling more than $\$ 100$ million-Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Texas, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Colorado, Montana, and California.

Table 1 shows the percent distribution of manufacturers' expansion on new plant and equipment in 1939 and 1947, with the expansion eligible under the amortization program
for seven major regions of the United States. Generally, the distributions of the 1939 and 1947 expansions were similan and the broad pattern of regional distribution under the accelerated amortization program follows the same genera lines, although there are significant divergences.

New England, the Middle East, and Southeast each account for about the same proportion as in the earlier 2 years. The Southwestern States, however, represent about 15.5 percent of the total, almost entirely due to facilities expausion in Texas, in contrast to an average of 5 percent in 1939 and 1947 for these States. The Central States' share is

Table 1.-Distribution of Facilities Expansion by Major Regions

| Region | Percent distribution of <br> manufacturers' <br> ex- <br> and equipment | Amount elipible <br> under <br> amortization <br> program ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States. | 1939 | 1947 | Percent of total |

reduced from an average of over 36 percent in 1939 and 1947 to 23 percent in the accelerated amortization facilities expansion. The Northwest is programmed for an increased sharefrom an average of 2 percent in 1939 and 1947 to about 5.5 percent--with the bulk of the expansion in this area being concentrated in Colorado and Montana. Finally, the share of the Far West is about 5 percent of the United States total, compared with 6.5 and 9.3 percent in 1939 and 1947, respectively.

## Inventory accumulation continues

Business inventories held by both manufacturers and distributors continued to rise in April. The book valuc of total stocks increased $\$ 1.9$ billion on an adjusted basis during the month, which raised the total to more than $\$ 68$ billion at the end of the month. The value of manufacturers' stocks rose $\$ 1.3$ billion, of which about $\$ 500$ million occurred in the durable goods industries and $\$ 800$ million in the nondurables. Part of the rise in the durable-goods industries was associated with accumulations required for the expanding defense program. At the distributors' level the rise was somewhat greater in the durable-goods establishments and reflects to some extent involuntary accumulation.

## Consumer durables affected by cutbacks

Industrial production showed little overall change in April and May, but there was increasing shifting from consumers' durable goods to defense and related products. This represented both the shifting demand which has been outlined, and the effects of controls and limitation orders which have been placed upon industry in order to assure the meeting of defense schedules. Regardless of which of these influences has been the more critical factor, the generally strong inventory position for the civilian products has prevented the development up to this time of general shortages of consumers' products in this transitional period between tooling up and the attainment of volume output of military enditems. Deeper cuts in the supply of materials for consumers' durable-goods industries have been announced for the third quarter as the Controlled Materials Plan goes into its initial run.

## SELECTED BUSINESS TRENDS







Output of durable manufacturers in April and May was affected by cutbacks in production of consumer durable goods, chiefly passenger cars, television receivers, and refrigerators. Activity in machinery and transportation equipment industries, other than automotive, continued to move higher, a reflection of the record rate of orders for producers' equipment and the expanded volume of work undertaken on defense orders.

Auto production declined further in May after showing a drop of about 10 percent from March to April on a daily average basis. Producers of television receivers gradually trimmed their production schedules by nearly one-half-from a weekly average of around 175,000 units in March to 117,000 in April and 80,000 in May. Output of refrigerators in April was down about one-fourth from the previous month. Decreases in production of other household durable goods, however, were more moderate.

Production of nondurable goods has continued in very large volume with little or no change since the year began. Increases in some soft goods lines were generally offset by decreases in others. Operations in paperboard mills and industrial chemical plants have been at practical capacity with output reaching new monthly production peaks.

## Divergent trends in credit buying

A slackening in the pace of credit buying apparent in recent months has contributed to the pause noted above in the basically upward pressure on the price structure. Since last October, there has been virtually no net change in consumer short-term indebtedness. This is in contrast to a steady upward surge over most of the postwar period and the accelerated borrowing which took place in last summer's buying wave.

The rate of increase in consumer long-term mortgage indebtedness also appears to have slackened considerably with further dampening in prospect in the months ahead. On the other hand, bank loans to business continued to expand sharply in the first quarter of the year and have remained steady throughout the second quarter, at a time when there is usually a substantial contraction in outstanding loans.

To restrict the credit expansion still in progress several steps have been taken in recent months supplementing the specific controls already instituted on consumer installment buying and housing credit. The most important of these have been the extension of mortgage controls to commercial building, a higher interest rate structure, and the establishment of a system of voluntary credit restriction applicable to banks, insurance companies, and other lending institutions. A committee appointed by the President last February has recommended legislation to extend and increase existing credit controls, including raising bank reserve requirements, and new curbs on commodity speculation.

## Decline in consumer credit

Consumer installment credit at the end of April amounted to $\$ 13$ billion, almost $\$ 500$ million below the peak reached last December. The decline this year compares with an increase of almost equal magnitude in the comparable period of a year ago and contrasts sharply with the rapid rise in installment credit over the postwar period-a rise which was especially pronounced in the buying wave of July and August 1950 when the net increase amounted to about one billion dollars.

Recognizing the inflationary impact of such credit purchasing under post-Korean conditions, the wartime Regulation W was reintroduced last September and terms were considerably tightened in the following month. The higher down-payment requirements and shorter maturities imposed under this Regulation undoubtedly contributed to the
recent reversal of the trend in installment buying. Tl was its purpose. It should be noted, however, that the ru of forward purchasing last summer undoubtedly was factor in the slackened pace of credit expansion in $t$ following months, and the imposition of price controls a] has influenced consumer behavior.

In an analysis of Regulation " $W$ " terms made in $t]$ Survey last November, it was pointed out that the contre might tend to reduce purchasing of consumer durables from 10 to 15 percent below the level which might ha occurred in the absence of such controls. The impact. controls tended to be most restrictive on the maturi schedules for automobile loans. These, it may be note account for by far the major share of the drop in installme

## Chart 4.-Consumer Credit and Business Bank Loan


${ }^{1}$ I ata for consumer credit are for end of month; figures for business bank louns (commerei industrial, and agricultural) are gross (i. e., belore deduction of valuation reserves) and : for the Wednesday nearest end of month, except latest plotting which is for May 23.

Source of data: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
credit which has occurred in recent months. Though it not possible to evaluate the relative importance of the col trols as against other factors-e. g., the subsiding of anticip: tory buying and the reduction in backlogs-it seems cles that the controls have undoubtedly exerted a restrainir influence upon the demand for consumer durables.

## Mortgage lending tapering off

Recent trends in housing likewise suggest that the housin credit controls put in effect last summer are beginning take hold. These controls, imposed under Regulation raised substantially initial down-payment requirements $f$ mortgage financing and restricted the maturity schedules mortgage loans. In view of the nature of the commitmen
involved in such financing, it was not to be expected that the impact of Regulation X would be as immediate as that under Regulation W relating to short-term consumer credit. Mortgage indebtedness continued to rise sharply throughout the latter part of 1950, reaching a record-breaking net addition of $\$ 2$ billion in the fourth quarter. While there is normally some let-up in the increase in such indebtedness in the early part of the year, present indications point to a substantially greater-than-seasonal slackening in the first quarter of 1951.

Even more direct evidence of the effect of the credit changes on housing is available in the recent trend of housing starts. In April, starts (excluding farms) amounted to 88 thousand units, representing a less-than-seasonal rise for this time of year. This compares with 133 thousand starts in the same month of 1950 , or a decline of one-third.

At the time the housing regulations were introduced, it was stated that the intention was to confine 1951 house building to about two-third $\ddagger$ of building in 1950. Starts in the first 4 months of this year were about 16 percent below the comparable period of 1950. To meet the contemplated goal, starts in the remainder of this year would have to be about one-half of the volume started in the corresponding period last year.

In addition, the recent decline in prices of U.S. Government securities with the consequent increase in yields on these securities apparently has had some effect in reducing, temporarily at least, the availability of zunds for housing since the yield differential between U. S. securities and Govern-ment-supported FHA and VA mortgage loans has been narrowed, and there is therefore somewhat less incentive to channel funds into the latter type of investments. In April of this year, FHA mortgage loans totaled $\$ 162$ million. This is down about 4 percent from a year ago. Veterans Administration guaranteed mortgages, amounting to $\$ 229$ million in April, were still running well ahead of a year ago but substantially below the record rate in the latter part of 1950.

## Business loans expand

Reflecting the continued rise in working capital requirements, particularly to finance increased inventories, bank loans to business have increased markedly since the first of the year, maintaining a pace of expansion which, after allowing for seasonal influences, was practically as rapid as the record-breaking expansion in the summer and fall of 1950. Commercial and industrial loans at leading city banks, after undergoing a contraseasonal rise of $\$ 1.3$ billion ( 8 percent) in the first quarter of the year, have stabilized in recent weeks. Normally such loans decline at this time of year.

Allowing for seasonal movements, business loans at leading city banks have increased at a rate of about $\$ 0.5$ billion a month since the start of the year. It is interesting to note that, whereas sales finance companies, commodity dealers and processors of farm products contributed most heavily to the loan expansion in the latter part of 1950, fragmentary data suggest net repayments of these loans have been made in recent months. On the other hand, trade loans, loans on defense contracts, and plant and equipment loans appear to have featured the most recent loan expansion.

## Voluntary credit restraint program

In an effort to restrict the extension of credit for less essential purchasing, a voluntary program of credit restraint was initiated in March of this year. This program, extending to banks, insurance companies and other institutional lenders, establishes guides to financial institutions in forma-
lating lending policies. In particular, credit expansion for more than normal inventory accumulation and for less essential expenditures on fixed capital has been singled out for scrutiny. It is recognized that substantial credit assistances may be necessary in the area of rapidly expanding defense activity. A system of regular reporting of bank loans classified by industry and purpose has been set up by banks in the larger metropolitan areas to serve as a check on the course of the program.

## U. S. bond prices unpegged

One of the more significant developments in the credit market in recent months involved a change in the policy of pegging the prices of important long-term U.S. Government bonds at par or above par levels. This policy of maintaining "the $21_{2}^{2}$ percent peg," initiated early in World War II, was carried into the postwar largely to assist in the huge Treasury financing operations necessitated by the wartime expansion of the Federal debt. One of the major difficulties in maintaining the wartime policy was that lenders could readily obtain funds for expanding business and consumer loans from the sale of part of their large wartime accumulations of U. S. securities to the Federal Reserve System.

Federal Reserve authorities began to withdraw support from U. S. bond prices in March and by the middle of April, prices of key issues had fallen as low as 97 ( 100 representing the par value of the securities). As may be seen in table 2

Table 2.—Bond Yields and Interest Rates

| Period | Bond yields |  | Yield on 3-month Treasury bills | ```Bank rates on business loans``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | U.S. Government ${ }^{1}$ | Corporate ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| Yearly average |  |  |  |  |
| 1947 . | 2.25 | 2. 86 | 0.604 | 2.1 |
| 1948. | 2.44 | 3. 08 | 1.043 | 2.5 |
| 1949 | 2.31 | 2.96 | 1. 104 | 2.7 |
| 1950 | 2.32 | 2. 86 | 1. 218 | 2.7 |
| Quarterly average |  |  |  |  |
| 1950-I. | 2.27 | 2.84 | 1. 138 | 2. 6 |
| II | 2.33 | 2.87 | 1.174 | 2.7 |
| III | 2. 36 | 2.86 | 1.315 | 2.6 |
| IV. | 2. 39 | 2. 88 | 1.367 | 2.8 |
| Monthly average |  |  |  |  |
| 1951 January....- | 2. 39 | 2.86 | 1.387 | (3) |
| February | 2. 40 | 2.85 | 1.391 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| March.- | 2.47 | 2. 95 | 1. 422 | 3.0 |
| April. | 2. 56 | 3. 07 | 1. 520 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| May | 2.63 | 3. 09 | 1. 578 | (3) |
| Latest week ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2. 63 | 3. 10 | 1.600 | (3) |

${ }^{1}$ Taxable issues 15 or more years to maturity.
3 Noody's Investors Service average yields on all bonds.
4 Average for week ended June 2 .
Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Moody's Investors Service.
the average yield on long-term Government bonds has been slightly above $2 \frac{3}{2}$ percent since March with yields on particular issues rising as high as 2.7 percent, up 0.3 percent from the period prior to withdrawal of support at above par prices.

The firming of interest rates was immediately felt in other areas. Corporate bond yields which were virtually stable throughout most of 1950 and the first 2 months of 1951 rose one-fourth of a percentage point in the following 3 months. More recently, however, money market rates have tended to stabilize at levels reached in late April.

The impact of the change in interest rates on borrowing and lending operations is difficult to evaluate at this time. The actual change in interest cost to borrowers has been moderate, particularly in the light of the prospective earnings on the use of borrowed funds. On the other hand, with increased
yields on U. S. securities, there has been some reluctance on the part of lenders to "cash in" their holdings particularly where book losses on security sales may be involved or in instances when yields on alternative uses of funds have (with due allowance for the additional expenses and risk involved) lagged behind the yields on Government securities, such as in the case of FHA- and VA-type mortgage loans. In this sense there may be some tendency, at least for the near-term future, toward somewhat more restricted availability of credit.

With respect to the future course of interest rates, much will depend, of course, on the relative availability of invest-
ment outlets in the period ahead. In this connection it may be noted that to the extent that the control authorities are successful in dampening consumer demand for housing and other durable goods, and business demand for working and fixed capital, pressure on interest rates will be reduced. These demand influences will tend to be reinforced to the extent that retained earnings of business remain high and consumer savings rise. It may be noted that individual savings have risen substantially in recent months. ${ }^{1}$
1 For fuller discussion of these considerations, see "The Current Financial Position of
Corporations," this Survey, January 1951.

## Automobile Production and Sales

WITH continued high retail sales of automobiles, total private passenger-car registrations in the United States now exceed 40 million. This total is about one-third higher than the prewar peak registration in 1941. It compares with an increase in the number of households of about one-fifth and a somewhat smaller rise in the population during the same period. In recent years, however, the increase in car registrations has been far more rapid than that of households. For example, between 1949 and 1950 the number of households rose $11 / 2$ million, but the number of cars in use increased by 4 million.
For the first time in the postwar period, the supply of passenger cars in the young-age groups-under 10 years old-on July 1, 1951, is expected to equal or slightly surpass the 1941 total. This is shown in chart 4 , which represents

## Chart 4.-Cumulative Number of Total Passenger Car Registrations, by Age Groups, July 1


${ }^{1}$ Estimates of the Office of Business Economics based upon information published by R. L. Polk \& Company; data are not plotted for cars 10 years of age and over because of

Sources of data: R. L. Polk \& Company and Reuben H. Donnelly Corporation, except 1951; data tabulated from Automotive Industries, published by Chilton Company. See also footnote 1 .
the situation as of July 1, 1950, the latest date for which a complete age distribution is available. Estimates are also shown for the age distribution of postwar cars as of July 1, 1951, based upon preliminary data.

The number of autos in the less-than-10-year-old age group at midyear, as the chart shows, is expected to total 22.8 million or about equal to the number on the same date 10 years ago. More important is the supply position of cars in the 5 -year-old age category, i. e., those produced in the postwar period. The number of cars in this group is likely to total 20 million, or 6 million more than in 1941 . On the other hand, the number of autos from 5 to 10 years of age (representing the models produced in the years 1941-45) is only 3 million, or about 6 million fewer than the number in this category in 1941.
For the less-than-10-year-old age group, the number of passenger cars at mid-year will not only be as high as at the beginning of World War II but on a cumulative basis, i. e., under 1, under 5 , etc., there will be at least as many cars now as in 1941 in all of the age groups. Since there are about one-third more cars now than in 1941, the proportion of younger age cars is lower, and the increased number is concentrated in the upper age groups. If account is taken of the gradual increase in the typical scrappage age from about 10 years in 1941 to about 13 at present, the number of cars exceeding the typical retirement age has risen from 3.5 million in 1941 to 6 million in 1951.

There are still 2 or 3 million more cars now in use which are past the estimated normal scrappage age than in 1941. Although the influence of the relatively more aged car population is still of importance, our present knowledge of "normal" scrappage age can provide at best only a rough basis for estimating the amount of "backlog" demand remaining from the wartime period in which cars were unavailable.

## Current demand high

Aside from the backlog influence, the demand factors for new passenger automobiles are high. Disposable income in real terms is at an all-time high, and it has been on a rising trend. In the past year, the price of automobiles has advanced less than consumers' prices generally so that its price relative to average prices, and to income as well, is less. For 1950, the estimated current demand-i. e., excluding backlog influences-was estimated at about 5 million new passenger cars on the basis of past relationships between income, prices of cars, and new automobile sales. ${ }^{1}$ Actual sale of new passenger cars reached 6.3 million, however, affected by backlog influences and by anticipatory buying in the latter half of the year.
On the basis of current income and prices, the demand for. new passenger cars appears to be about the same as calculated for 1950 on the basis of these same factors-i. e., about 5 million. Such a calculation excludes consideration of backlog influences and anticipatory-or reaction to previous antici-patory-buying. Both of these influences were very im-

[^1]portant in 1950, and the over-age cars still represent a potential market of substantial size.

Information available on the buying intentions of consumers in the early months of this year is given in the Consumer Finance Survey of the Federal Reserve Board. In early 1951 the Federal Reserve Board survey found that fewer consumers were planning to buy new automobiles in 1951 than a year earlier. In early 1950, this survey estimated planned purchases of 4.5 million new cars, but actual purchases for the year were considerably higher. The buying plans of consumers are subject to a number of uncertainties this year because of the requirements of the defense program, consumer credit regulation, and the effect on diversion of resources from civilian hard goods production, such as automobiles, to defense production. Also, because of price and tax uncertainties, consumers find it more difficult to estimate their disposable income.

In the first 4 months of 1951 new passenger car sales were at a high rate, although April fell below March and for the first time in more than 2 years registrations were lower than in the corresponding month of the previous year (see chart 5).

## Chart 5.-New Passenger Car Registrations



Source of data: R. L. Polk \& Company.
Perhaps the most important element affecting sales in the recent period has been the reaction from the forward buying in the late months of 1950 in anticipation of future shortages. An additional influence, as already pointed out, is the cumulative effect of credit controls imposed last fall.

Meanwhile used car prices which have been high relative to new car prices throughout the postwar period of new car shortages, have drifted downward. This marks a reaction from the sharp advance last summer. On the basis of preliminary reports covering 18 cities, prices of one and two year old cars in the lower price bracket, which normally strengthen during the spring selling season, showed a marked decline this year. A year ago there was a seasonal rise, followed by an upsurge after Korea.

Partially offsetting the lessened intensity of domestic demand has been the sharp pickup in sales of motor vehicles to foreign markets. In April, exports of passenger cars were more than three times as large as in the same month a year ago while trucks nearly doubled. For the first 4 months of 1950, shipments of passenger cars and trucks outside United States reached 172,000 units, or nearly 7 percent of total production which compares with less than 4 percent for the same period a year ago. In prewar years nearly 10 percent of the cars were exported.

The number of cars in the hands of dealers has increased in recent months. Stocks still remain generally low in relation to sales, but the moderate over-all rise that has occurred this year has meant that the consumer is again permitted limited selection from floor stocks. Progressive cuts in the use of steel are now limiting the production of new cars. The cuts imposed by the National Production Authority have been increased for the third quarter of this year. For April and May the use of steel was ordered cut 20 percent below the rate prevailing in the first half of 1950. In June, the reduction required in steel use was about 23 percent on the same base.

## Third quarter passenger car production set at 1,200,000

As a result of NPA Order M-68, issued on June 2d, a reduction in the output of passenger cars is in prospect for the third quarter of this year. Under the order, new limitations on the use of steel, copper, and aluminum are designed to limit output of cars to 1.2 million units. This would represent a reduction of somewhat over one-third from the corresponding quarter of 1950 when assemblies totaled 1.9 million.

The present order replaces the original directive by NPA which placed restrictions on the use of these metals in pas. senger car production to 65 percent of the base period fo: steel, 70 percent for copper and 65 percent for aluminum. The new order, it was indicated, will have about the same over-all effect as the previous one.

On the basis of the existing order, and assuming no change in the allowable rate of production during the fourth quarter, manufacturers of passenger cars, as the table shows, wil? roll out about $5 \frac{1}{2}$ million units during the year, a total exceeded only by last year's record production.

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1950 \\ (000 u n i t s) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 195! \\ (000 \text { unitg) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent change, 1960 to 1951 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First quarter | 1,343 | 1,600 | $+19$ |
| Second quarter | 1, 751 | 1, 450 | -17 |
| First half | 3,094 | 3, 050 | -1 |
| Second half. | 3,572 | 2, 400 | -33 |
| Passenger cars, total | 6, 666 | 5, 450 | -18 |
| Trucks and busses, total | 1,337 | 1,500 | +12 |
| Total | 8, 003 | 6,950 | -13 |

Truck production is running ahead of the 1950 volume by a good margin. Continuance of the second quarter rate in the last half of 1951 would result in about 1.5 million completions for the year, or an aggregate output of cars and trucks of close to 7 million, a decline of a little over 1 million from 1950.

## Agricultural Production and Income

The 30 percent advance in prices received by farmers in the first 5 months of 1951 over last year has resulted in a large rise in cash farm income, and a further advance in farm real estate values. This rise was in part a recovery
from the cyclical decline following the high peak of 1948, but it reflects as well the world-wide increase in the demand for agricultural commodities which followed the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

Farm costs have also been rising, the advance over the past year being about half as great relatively as the rise in farm product prices. The slower rise in production ex-penses-which represent somewhat more than half the amount of gross farm income-has brought a larger relative gain in net farm income than in total income. Since January of 1951, however, farm product prices have levelled off whereas farm costs have increased further.

Table 3.-Volume of Production for Sale and Home Consumption

| $(1035-39=100)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 |
| Agricultural production, food and nonfood. | 137 | 136 | 138 | 140 | 138 | 143 |
| All crops. | 134 | 135 | 152 | 147 | 135 | 141 |
| All livestock | 138 | 137 | 130 | 137 | 140 | 144 |
| Food production. | 140 | 140 | 134 | 138 | 139 | 142 |
| Civilian per capita food consumption..- | 119 | 11.5 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 113-114 |

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricaltural Economics.
Current prospects are for some rise in both food and nonfood production in 1951. This gencrally favorable outlook for supplies has been a factor, together with the direct price control regulations, in restraining the advance in farm prices. On the demand side, the easing in buying has been less noticeable for food products than for other important sectors of consumers' goods markets.

## Early prospects favorable

Early season prospects for crops are generally favorable, with the expectation that production will exceed that of 1950 . The winter wheat crop will be smaller than last year as a result of an unfavorable growing season, but weather conditions were good for the seeding of spring wheat. Except for tobacco, and peanuts, production controls are not in effect in 1951, and the Secretary of Agriculture has asked farmers to increase substantially their production of cotton, which is now in short supply, and of corn in order to provide for expanding livestock feed requirements. Crop prices generally favor expanding output. Where support prices are a factor, these are generally higher than in 1950. In May, the parity index was 11 percent higher than a year earlier.

Output of livestock and livestock products is expected to be moderately higher in 1951 than in 1950. Milk production in the early months of 1951 was slightly lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. A larger portion was being consumed as fluid milk and cream, however, resulting in a substantial decline in manufactured dairy products, chiefly butter and cheese. Poultry production is estimated to be slightly larger io 1951 than in 1950, and egg supplies available so far this year have been larger than a year earlier when price support operations diverted a considerable portion into dried eggs. Little change in egg production from a year earlier is anticipated in the last half of this year, but supplies may be smaller due to the smaller quantities in storage and the increase in military takings.

## More meat in 1951

A continued increase in the livestock population over the past 3 years provides the basis for some expansion in meat production. Civilian meat supplies for 1951 are estimated to be 147 pounds per capita, about 3 pounds more than in 1950 . In the first 4 months of 1951 supplies were about the same as in the corresponding period a year earlier, but an increase is expected in the remainder of the year. Most of the rise will be in pork production, reflecting an increase in the size
of both the 1950 fall and the 1951 spring pig crops as well as some rise in marketing weights.

More beef is also expected in the latter half of 1951. The number of cattle on feed in the corn belt states on April 1 was 4 percent larger than a year earlier. Becf cattle numbers have been increasing over the past 3 years and this indicates a larger slaughter in the second half of 1951. The prospects are favorable for a further rise in numbers on farms. Breeding herds are now at an all-time high, and farmers are sending to slaughter a relatively small proportion of young calves and raising the remainder to greater maturity before marketing.
The principal uncertainty with respect to rising livestock production is the continuing adequacy of the feed supply. The general feed picture is one of a large current supply which, however, has not quite kept pace with advancing livestock requirements, and an advance indication that farmers planned to reduce the acreage planted to feed grains this year. Since the carryover of total feed concentrates this fall is estimated to be nearly 15 percent lower than a year earlier, a bumper feed crop in 1951 is essential to provide adequate feed supplies for the expanding livestock population.

## Chart 6.-Livestock-Feed Price Ratios



Source of basic data: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureat of Agricultural Economics.
The Department of Agriculture has asked farmers to increase the acreage planted to feed crops over the intended plantings reported in March of this year. In addition, a late, wet spring in the Midwest which curtailed oats seeding may lead to larger corn plantings-a shift which generally produces more feed per acre. The same net effect may result from the heavy abandonment of winter wheat acreage in the Southwest, which can be replanted to grain sorghum for which moisture conditions are now generally favorable.

## Feeding profitable

Changes in the livestock population are affected by costprice relationships for each type of livestock or product as well as by relationships between the various products. Some of the more important of these relations can be seen in a comparison of the ratio of product prices to corn, as presented in the accompanying chart. The higher the ratio
(Continued on p. 24)

By Betty C. Churchill \$

# The Business Population by Legal Form of Organization 

THIS article presents the first comprehensive estimates of the legal form of organization of American business. The fourth of a series of articles ${ }^{1}$ describing the characteristics of the business population and its turnover, the present study should provide a useful addition to the growing body of information regarding American enterprise.
The present importance of corporations in the functioning of the economy and their major role in the vast growth of American business in the past century is well established. Corporations now contribute nearly three-fourths of the total national income originating within the private sector of the economy, excluding agriculture and professional services for comparability with the business population series. In terms of the number of businesses, however, this situation is reversed; two out of every three are individually owned, almost one-fifth are partnerships, and only one-tenth of all firms are corporations. In regard to the number of firms in operation, the business population may be considered as dominated by small proprietorships since more than half of all firms have fewer than four employees and are individually owned.
Chart 1 shows the striking difference between the major share of corporations in the total value of business activity or in national income and the comparatively moderate proportion which they constitute of the number of firms in operation. Even in retail trade, where unincorporated businesses outnumber corporations more than 15 to 1 , the corporate share of national income is more than 40 percent.

The larger the size of the company, the less important are proprietorships and the more important are corporations. Among firms with 20 or more employees, the largest employee size class considered in the present study, less than 1 in 5 firms are proprietorships. In this size class, more than half of the firms are incorporated, and partnerships are somewhat more numerous than proprietorships. It should be noted that, although more than half of all firms with 20 or more employees are corporations, three-fourths of all corporations are firms of smaller size.

## Two out of three new firms individually owned

Nearly two out of every three of the 2.5 million new firms formed during the period 1945-50 were individually owned, one-fourth partnerships, and one-fifteenth were corporations. The distribution of new businesses by type of organization is seen to bear a close resemblance to the distribution of existing firms. Furthermore, although factors, such as changes in the industrial patterns of the business population itself and modification of tax laws applicable to businesses of different types, could be expected to affect the distribution of new businesses by type of organization, there has been little change during this period.

[^2]The proportion of proprietorships among new firms has remained fairly constant over these years though it was comparatively low in 1946. Since 1945 there has been a gradual increase of a few percentage points in the proportion of new firms organized as corporations which has been offset by a decrease in the proportion of new partnerships.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERGE, OFFIGE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS
$51-137$
Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
The number of new businesses within each of the types of organization was highest in 1946, the year following the end of the war during which firm formation reached the record high of 620,000 new businesses. Although new firms entered the business population in about the same numbers during 1950 and 1945, the number of new corporations is currently 45 percent higher.

## Types of Organization Among Existing Firms

Table 1 presents the number of firms in operation March 31, 1947 by type of organization and by industry, and table 2 shows percent distributions within types of organization and industry divisions. More than two-thirds of all the firms in operation are proprietorships, almost one-fifth are partnerships, 10 percent are corporations, and less than 2
percent are controlled by other types of organizations． Included in the＂other types＂are estates，trusts，receiver－ ships，and cooperatives organized under special state laws rather than as corporations．

In terms of employment and volume of business，corpo－ rations are the most important form of organization in most major industry divisions of the business population．Since the corporate form as it exists today rests upon a body of legislation largely formulated during the last century，the growth of corporations in number and importance occurred during that time．The corporate form of organization is well suited to large concerns since it facilitates the concentration of large sums of capital by reducing the individual investor＇s risk to the amount of his investment．Prior to the general availability to private business of the corporate form of organization there was probably a period during which the

Table 1．－Number of Firms in Operation by Type of Organization and Industry，March 31， 1947
（Thousands）

| Industry | All types | Type of organization |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Individ－ ual | Partner－ ship | Corpo－ rate | Other |
| All industries | 3，839．7 | 2，667． 6 | 691.2 | 411.7 | 69.2 |
| Mining and quarrying | 33.4 | 17.6 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 8 |
| Contract construction． | 280.5 | 219.4 | 43． 4 | 17.3 | ． 4 |
| Manu facturing． | 330.6 | 149.7 | 77.9 | 97.2 | 5.8 |
| Food and kindred products | 37.8 | 14.5 | 9.3 | 13.2 |  |
| Textiles and textile products | 43.8 6.9 | $\begin{array}{r}13.6 \\ 2.4 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12.6 1.7 | 16． 2.7 |  |
| Lumber and lumber products． | 84.1 | 53.7 | 21.9 | 8.0 |  |
| Paper and allied products．．．．－ | 4.3 | 1.1 | ． 6 | 2.4 |  |
| Printing and publishing | 44.3 | 23.7 | 8.4 | 11.5 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products 1 | 12． 2 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 7.6 |  |
| Rubber products ．－．．．－．．．－ | 1.4 | ． 5 | 3 | $\cdot 6$ |  |
| Stone，clay and glass product Metals and metal products | 13.2 57.2 | 5.3 18.3 | 4． 12.8 | 3.7 24.6 |  |
| Other manufacturing 2．－．． | 25.4 | 13.9 | 4.7 | 6． 4 |  |
| Transportation，communication and other public utilities | 178.9 | 137.5 | 13.5 | 22.1 | 5.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 194．4 | 86.7 | 49.6 | 54.3 | 3.8 |
| Retail trade | 1，656．6 | 1，201．4 | 339.2 | 100.4 | 15.6 |
| General merchandise | 76.5 | 52． 6 | 15．6 | 7.2 |  |
| Food and liquor | 484.2 | 388.3 | 83.9 | 10.4 |  |
| Automotive | 71.9 | 34.3 | 19．0 | 16.1 |  |
| Apparel and accessories | 92.4 | 53.9 | 21.7 | 14.5 |  |
| Eating and drinking places | 317.4 | 223.4 | 78.3 | 13.6 |  |
| Filling stations | 226．5 | 182.5 | 41.8 | 1.9 |  |
| Other retail trade． | 387.8 | 266.4 | 79.0 | 36.7 |  |
| Finance，insurance and real estate． | 343.7 | 186.6 | 49.0 | 76.4 | 31.7 |
| Service industries． | 821.5 | 668.7 | 111.4 | 36.2 | 5.2 |
| Hotels and other lodging places | 78.0 | 61.6 | 10． 9 | 4.9 |  |
| Personal services | 416.9 | 854.5 | 51.8 | 9.3 |  |
| Business services－ Automobile repair | 75.8 <br> 92.2 <br> 1 | 56.3 71.3 | 10.2 17.2 | 8.2 3.2 |  |
| Miscellaneous repair | 98.9 | 86.6 | 10.2 | 1.8 |  |
| Motion pictures．－ | 12.7 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 4.3 |  |
| Other amusements | 47.0 | 33.2 | 8.6 | 4.6 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Includes products of petroleum and coal．
${ }^{2}$ Includes tobaceo and miscellaneous manufactures．
Note．－Detail will not necessarily add to totals becanse of ronnding．
Source：U．S．Department of Commerce，Office of Business Economies．
larger firms tended to be partnerships which secured capital by pooling the resources of individuals．

After an extremely rapid growth in the number of corpo－ rations in a relatively brief formative period，the rate of in－ crease tapered off and since the carly 1900＇s has been only moderately higher than the rate for the rest of the business population．While during this period the growth of the economy and the development of the capital markets may have served as a stimulus to a more rapid growth in the cor－ porate sector of business，the increasing importance of cor－ poration taxes－particularly since World War I－operated as a very significant deterrent to incorporation，especially for
small and medium－size firms though probably not for the smaller number of giant concerns for which capital could not be raised in any other manner．

A comparison of the number of corporate tax returns with estimates of the total business population 1909－47 ${ }^{2}$ indicates that the proportion of corporations has increased only a few percentage points over this entire period．These data also indicate that corporations are relatively most numerous dur－ ing periods of depression and proportionately lowest under favorable business conditions，reflecting the greater cyclical stability of the larger firms．

The present study presents the number of firms in operation by type of organization as of a single date，March 31， 1947. However，it is probable that the proportions of individually owned businesses，partnerships，corporations and other types of organization are not much different at present．The busi－ ness population has remained relatively stable in regard to factors such as size，industry，and geographical region over this period，and there is no reason to expect greater variation in the distribution by type of business organization．

Data on firms with at least one employee，prepared on a sample basis by the Bureau of Old－Age and Survivors In－

Table 2．－Percent Distribution of Firms in Operation March 31， 1947，Within Industry Divisions and Types of Organization

| Industry | Within industry divisions |  |  |  |  | Within types of organization |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 烒 |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { ¢ }}$ | 皆 | 要 |  | 烒 | 䳐 |
| All industries． | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 69.5 | 18.0 | 10.7 | 1.8 |
| Mining and quarry－ ing | ． 9 | 7 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1． 2 | 100.0 | 52.8 | 21.4 | 23.5 | 2.3 |
| Contract construc－ tion | 7.3 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 4.2 | ． 6 | 100.0 | 78.2 | 15.5 | 6.2 | 1 |
| Manufacturing．．．．－．－ | 8.6 | 5.6 | 11.3 | 23.6 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 45.3 | 23.6 | 29.4 | 1.8 |
| Transportation，com－ munication，and other public utili－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ties．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－ | 4.7 | 5． 1 | 1． 9 | 5． 4 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 76.8 | 7.5 | 12．3 | 3.3 |
| Whole sale trade．．．－－－ | 5． 1 | 3． 2 | 7.2 | 13.2 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 44.6 | 25.5 | 27.9 | 2.0 |
| Retail trade．．．．．．－－－－ | 43.1 | 45.0 | 49．1 | 24.4 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 72.5 | 20.5 | 6.1 | ． 9 |
| Finance，insurance， and real estate | 8.9 | 7． 0 | 7.1 | 18.6 | 45.8 | 100.0 | 54.3 | 14.3 | 22.2 | 9.2 |
| Service industries．．．－ | 21.4 | 25.1 | 16.1 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 81.4 | 13.6 | 4.4 | ． 6 |

Source：U．S．Department of Commerce，Ofice of Business Economics．
surance，show virtually the same distributions by type of organization in the first quarters of 1947 and 1948．The relatively constant percentages by type of organization among business births also suggests stability among existing firms in this respect．

Unincorporated firms comprise a substantial majority of the total number of firms in operation within nearly every industry for which separate data are available．The two exceptions are both in the manufacturing division where more than half of the paper and allied products firms and three－fifths of the firms in chemicals and allied products are incorporated．It should be noted that even in industries such as these where a large share of total output is concen－ trated in relatively few firms，the proportions of unincor－ porated firms are far from negligible．As would be expected， among the major industry divisions the corporate percent－ ages are highest for manufacturing and lowest for services and retail trade．

The corporate percentage for the transportation，commu－ nication and other public utilities division is only slightly higher than average；although virtually all railroads and other public utility firms are incorporated，firms engaged in

[^3]such activities as trucking and services allied to transportation are more numerous and predominantly unincorporated.

Within the noncorporate sector of the business population, proprietorships comprise the bulk of all firms in operation. Partnerships are outnumbered by proprietorships within each industry for which statistics are separately available. (See table 1.) The ratio of partnerships to proprietorships is highest within the manufacturing division, particularly in the textiles and textile products and the stone, clay, and glass products industries.

Chart 2.-Distribution of Firms in Operation and of New Business, by Type of Organization Within Employee Size Classes ${ }^{1}$


> U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERGE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS 51-131
'A small percentage of "other" types of organizations are not shown in the chart. Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

The industry distribution of firms within the different types of organization is shown in table 2. Although from the point of view of number of firms the retail trade division is dominated by unincorporated enterprises, it is of interest that there are more corporations in retail trade than in any other industry division; almost 25 percent of all corporations are primarily engaged in retail trade. The proportion of corporations is less than the general average in three industry divisions: contract construction, retail trade, and the service industries. The trade and service industries claim eight out of every eleven unincorporated firms.

## Comparison with Census of Manufactures

The 1947 Census of Manufactures contains information on establishments by legal form of organization. Within each manufacturing industry the proportion of establishments controlled by corporations as shown by the census exceeds the corporate percentage determined from the esti-
mates of business firms presented here. However, there is fairly close agreement between the arrangement of the manufacturing industries from high to low corporate percentages as determined from the two sets of data.
The explanation of the above results lies in the differences in definitions and scope between the two sets of data. The Bureau of the Census counts each manufacturing establishment separately. The Office of Business Economics, on the other hand, counts each firm once even though it may control more than one plant or establishment; furthermore, in
Table 3.-Number of Firms in Operation by Type of Organization, Selected Industry Divisions and Size of Firm, March 31, 1947
(Thousands)


OBE statistics, a firm engaging in manufacturing would not be included in this division unless manufacturing were the major activity of the firm as a whole. In 1947, manufacturing establishments were not covered by the census unless there was at least one paid employee; no cut-off point based on size of firm is employed in business population statistics. Each of these differences in scope and definition would tend to raise the corporate percentage as determined from census information on establishments over the percent corporate determined from OBE firms.

## Size and legal form of business organization

The left-hand portion of chart 2 reveals the effect of firm size as measured by number of employees upon distributions of firms by type of organization. Although individually owned businesses comprise nearly four-fifths of all firms with fewer than four employees, the proprietorship percentage falls off rapidly and less than one-fifth of all firms witin twenty or more employees are individually owned.

As the size of firm increases, proprietorships and corporations change places, making the picture for firms with $0-3$ employees the reverse of that found for firms employing 20 or more. The proportion of partnerships, although somewhat higher in the middle size classes, is relatively constant at about 20 percent. The similarity between the pattern of the smallest size class and that of all size classes combined indicates the extent to which the total number of firms in the business population is dominated by small firms. Even for firms in the class of $4-7$ employees, the pattern is considerably modified, and roughly equal proportions of proprietorships and corporations are found within the $8-19$ employees size class.

Table 3 shows the number of firms in operation March 31, 1947 by kind of business organization and by size for selected

Chart 3.-Percent Distribution of Firms in Operation March 31, 1947, by Type of Organization Within Total Receipts Size Classes

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERGE. OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
industry divisions as well as for the business population as a whole. Even in the service and retail trade divisions, where only a small proportion of firms are incorporated, corporations comprise between 40 and 45 percent of the firms with 20 or more employees. It should be noted that although the total number of firms in operation decreases sharply as size of firm increases, roughly equal numbers of corporations appear in each of the size classes shown. Although corporations comprise the bulk of large firms, three-fourths of all corporations have fewer than 20 employees.
It is of interest to note industry differences in the distribution of firms by type of organization which are apparently independent of size. On an over-all basis, industry differences in the distribution of firms by type of organization could be expected to follow from the industry differences in size composition. In manufacturing, for example, where firms tend to be larger than average, a higher than average proportion of corporations would be expected. However, in manufacturing the proportion of proprietorships is lower, and of corporations higher than average not only for the division as a whole but also within each of the size classes. In retail trade and the service industries this situation is reversed.
In part this phenomenon may be explained by industry variations in the average number of employees per firm within employee size classes. A more important reason for these industry differences in the distribution of firms by type of organization holding size constant probably lies in the use in business population statistics of employment as a measure of size. The amount of capital required is an important factor apart from employment in determining the legal form of organization of a projected business enterprise.
In industries such as manufacturing where the investment per employee tends to be higher than average, a higher than average proportion of corporations would be expected within employee size classes. If size of firm were measured in terms of total assets, on the other hand, it is likely that the industry differences by size classes in the distribution of firms among the types of organization would be lessened. However,
variation in the degree of risk associated with starting new businesses would give rise to some industry differences in the proportions of corporations within size classes.

## Size as measured by total receipts

No breakdown by type of organization is directly available within employee size classes for firms with 20 or more employees. Since more detail for the larger firms could thereby be provided, distributions were also prepared with size measured by total receipts. These size distributions exclude the "other" category, and were estimated separately for proprietorships, partnerships and corporations in operation March 31, 1947, from unpublished Bureau of Internal Revenue data. ${ }^{3}$ Although these estimates are subject to qualification, they are probably adequate for the purpose served in chart 3 which shows the percentage of firms within these types of organization by size of firm as measured by total receipts.
A rough indication of the relationship between the size distributions by total receipts and by number of employees is provided by the tabulation below which shows the total receipts which are approximately equivalent to different employment levels:

| Paid employees <br> per firm | Approximate total receipts per firm, <br> Indioidual |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 35 | 5000 |  |
| Partnership | Corporate |  |  |
| 8 | 75 | 55 | 25 |
| 20 | 190 | 120 | 90 |
| 50 | 660 | 280 | 265 |
|  |  | 745 | 705 |
| 100 |  | 1,200 |  |
| 500 | 5,000 |  |  |
| 1,000 |  | 10,000 |  |

The alignment of firms according to size as measured by employment cannot be expected to precisely agree with an alignment based on some other measure of size. However,

[^4]the two distributions could be expected to follow each other in a general way, especially if employment were closely related to the second factor used to measure size. Although a firm which is "large" with respect to total receipts is not necessarily "large" with respect to employment, these two attributes are probably closely related, at least within industries and types of organization.

The industry differences were ignored in deriving the above equivalents; however, the relationship between total receipts and employment was assumed to be valid only within types of organization for small firms, since proprietors may contribute all or a substantial proportion of a small firm's total labor in-put. On the other hand, this relationship was extended to all types of organization combined among large firms since the labor contribution of any proprietor is necessarily proportionately small.

According to the above tabulation, firms with more than 500 employees are roughly equivalent to firms with total receipts exceeding $\$ 5$ million; more than nine-tenths of these firms are incorporated, 7 percent are partnerships and only 1 percent are individually owned. As before, the partnership percentage is the least affected by differences in size, and in general the patterns revealed by chart 3 agree with those obtained when size of firm was measured by employment. However, the increase in the proportion of corporations associated with increases in size of firm is more gradual than might be expected.

## New Businesses by Legal Form

Business births by type of organization from 1945 through the third quarter of 1950 are shown in table 4. The series on new businesses pertains exclusively to firms which are newly established, since acquisitions of existing firms as well as shifts in type of organization are regarded as business transfers. Over this entire period, 2.5 million new businesses were established, of which about two-thirds were proprietorships and one-fourth were partnerships; corporations represented 8 percent and other types of organization one-half of one percent of the total.

Table 4.-Number of New Businesses by Type of Organization 1945-50
(Thousands)

| (Thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | All types | Type of organization |  |  |  |
|  |  | Individual | Partner- ship | Corporate | Other |
| 1945 | 429.8 | 285.9 | 113.2 | 28.4 | 2.3 |
| 1946. | 619.8 | 389.6 | 181.2 | 46.6 | 2.5 |
| 1947 | 476.4 | 306.6 | 127.8 | 39.6 | 2.3 |
| 1948. | 404.6 | 266.4 | 99.2 | 36. 6 | 2.4 |
| 1949 | 358.6 | 240.8 | 82.6 | 33.2 | 2.0 |
| 1950, Jan.-Sept | 316.8 | 213.3 | 73.6 | 28.5 | 1.4 |

Note.-Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
New businesses were at the highest over-all level during 1946, the year for which proprietorships accounted for the lowest proportion of the total; after 1946 the proprietorship percentage gradually increased and in 1950 was slightly higher than in 1945. Firms organized as corporations are currently a few percentage points higher, and partnerships a few points lower, than in 1945, a change which appears to have occurred gradually.

Each of the types of organization has followed the movements of the total birth series since 1945. Within each type, the number of new businesses has declined each year since the 1946 peak, and the distribution of new firms by type of
organization has varied only moderately since 1945 as chart 4 reveals. However, new corporations have held up better than new businesses of other types, and new partnerships have fallen off more than average.

Chart 4.-Percentage Distribution of New Businesses, by Type of Organization

u. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFIC̣E OF gUSINESS ECONOMICS \$1-130
${ }^{1}$ Percentages are based upon new businesses for January through September 1950. Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
Over the period for which information is available, the distribution of new businesses by type of organization has remained fairly stable in spite of factors which could be expected to bring about changes. This period encompasses the rapid growth during which the business population regained the losses suffered during World War II, as well as more recent years during which the number of firms in operation has varied only moderately.

Changes have also occurred in the tax structure during this period, particularly the termination of the wartime excess profits tax in 1946. Since the excess profits tax applied only to corporations, there was some shifting away from the corporate form of organization under its operation, as well as reshifting back to the corporate form upon termination of this tax. However, even corporate new businesses are characterized by a high proportion of small firms and the excess profits tax did not apply to the first $\$ 25,000$ of taxable income. As already noted, changes from one type of organization to another are considered transfers and have no effect upon the business births series, though they are reflected in the distribution of existing firms previously presented.

## Comparison with external data

Relative movements in the series on new corporations presented in table 4 are in substantial agreement with those shown by the incorporations series compiled by Dun and Bradstreet and regularly published in the statistical appendix to the Survey. However, the level of the Dun and Bradstreet series is much higher; for the years 1946-49, there were 2.7 times as many incorporations as new corporations. The most important reason for the difference in level between
these two series is that incorporations brought about by shifts of existing unincorporated firms to the corporate form, or reorganization of existing corporations are considered transfers by OBE and excluded from the business births series. A less important reason for the difference in level is the exclusion from the business population universe of agricultural and professional enterprises.

An additional factor contributes to the difference in level between the incorporations and new corporations series, the effect of which may be substantial but which has not been precisely measured. Corporations are sometimes formed which would not be considered "firms" under business population definitions. These "paper" corporations show no employment, and have no recognizable place of business regularly devoted to the business activities involved. In some cases the promotion of projected corporations was not completed and the charter never exercised. In other cases, such corporations are individually owned and the entire income is in the form of rents from small apartment houses or other real estate. A corporation may also be set up to conduct a single transaction which is accomplished in a short period of time without benefit of paid employees.

In Bureau of Internal Revenue statistics such corporations would tend to be classified by industry in the finance, insurance and real estate division; 150,000 tax returns were submitted to the BIR by corporations classified in this industry division in 1947. The difference between this figure and the OBE estimate of 76,000 corporations in the finance division as of March 31, 1947 gives a rough indication of the importance of this factor.

## New businesses by industry and size

Information on new businesses by type of organization, industry division and size is available only for the third quarter of 1950. These data are presented in table 5 with the size distribution shown for all industries and for selected industry divisions. A previous article on the business population showed that the percentage distribution of firms by size underwent little change between 1947 and 1948 particularly when firms with 20 or more employees are combined into a single size class; there is little reason to expect the current size distribution to differ markedly from that found for 1947. Since, as has been noted, there is also reason to believe the proportions of firms by type of organization are stable, it is probably permissible to compare 1950 new businesses with 1947 firms in operation. Chart 2, which facilitates the comparison, demonstrates striking similarities between new businesses and existing firms in regard to the patterns of firms by type of organization within size classes.

## Rate of new firm formation

Type of organization information for both firms in operation and new businesses is available only for the year 1947. Shown below by type of organization are the number of new businesses during 1947 per 1,000 firms in operation March 31. It should be noted that the relationship among gross entry rates presented below is substantially changed when size and industry are held constant, as will be discussed later.


The entry rate for partnerships far exceeds that found for firms of any other type. The entry rate of proprietorships is somewhat higher than that of corporations and substantially higher than that of other types of organizations. Though pre-
cisely comparable data are not available for other years there is evidence that these patterns in birth rates have characterized the postwar period.

Table 5.-Number of New Businesses by Type of Organization, Industry Division, and Size of Firm for Selected Industry Divisions, July-September, 1950

|  | housan |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry division and size class | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { types } \end{gathered}$ | Type of organization |  |  |  |
|  |  | Individual | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Partner- } \\ & \text { ship } \end{aligned}$ | Corporate | Other |
| All industries | 95.2 | 64.3 | 21.8 | 8.7 | 5 |
| 0-3 employees. | 81.3 | 58.5 | 18.4 | 4. 2 | 4 |
| 4-7 employees. | 9.1 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | (1) |
| 8-19 employees | 3.5 | 1.1 | . 9 | 1.5 | (1) |
| 20 or more employees | 1.3 | . 2 | . 3 | . 7 | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |
| Mining and quarrying | 1.1 | . 5 | . 5 | . 2 | (1) |
| Contract construction. | 14.8 | 10.9 | 2.9 | 1.0 | . 1 |
| Manufacturing | 10.4 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 1.8 | (1) |
| 0-3 employees | 7.3 | 4.6 | 2.1 | . 7 | (1) |
| 4-7 employees. | 1.8 | . 9 | . 4 | . 6 | (1) |
| 8-19 employees. | . 9 | . 3 | .2 | . 4 | (1) |
| 20 or more employees | .4 | . 1 | .1 | . 2 | (1) |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | 5.9 | 4.8 | . 8 | . 3 | (1) |
| Wholesale trade | 4,3 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1. 1 | (1) |
| Retail trade. | 35.3 | 24.0 | 9.1 | 2.2 | . 1 |
| 0-3 employees. | 31.9 | 22.6 | 8. 2 | 1.0 | (1) 1 |
| 4-7 employees. | 2.4 | 1.1 | . 7 | . 6 | (1) |
| 8-19 employeesy. | . 8 | (1) 2 | . 2 | .4 | (1) |
| 20 or more employees | . 2 | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | . 1 | (1) |
| Finance, insurance and real estate.--- | 5.5 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | . 2 |
| Service industries.......-.................- | 17.8 | 13.0 | 3.6 | 1.1 | . 1 |
|  | 15.8 | 12.2 | 3.2 | . 5 | . 1 |
| 4-7 employees | 1.2 | . 6 | .3 | .3 | (1) |
| 8-19 employees.-.------------------- | . 6 |  | . 1 | .3 | (1) |
| 20 or more employees...-.---....-. | . 2 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . 1 | . 1 | (1) |

${ }^{1}$ Less than 50.
Note.-Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
As previous articles on the business population have pointed out, highly variable entry rates have also been found between industries, between size classes and even between geographical regions. The industrial and size compositions of firms of different types of organization have been shown to differ and, hence, the gross birth rates shown above may illustrate little more than various weightings of the same basic entry rates rather than any inherent differences between firms of different types of organization independent of these and possibly other factors.

## Entry rates holding size and industry constant

Examination of entry rates by the three-way classification of size, industry and type of organization could be expected to indicate the separate effects of differences in each of these factors upon entry rates. Unfortunately, present data are not completely adequate for this approach to the problem. No information on new businesses by type of organization, industry and size is available until the third quarter of 1950; the only comparable data for operating businesses pertain to March 31, 1947-a difference in time of more than 3 years. Furthermore, in the case of firms in operation, some of the more sparsely populated cells of the three-way classification are subject to large sampling errors; within each size-by-industry classification the distribution of firms by type of organization depends upon sample of employers too small to yield precise estimates within each cell.

Nevertheless, a study based upon present data does reveal significant variation in entry rates by industry and by size. The effect of type of organization upon entry rates was less
(Continued on p. 24)

# Balance of International Payments- 

 First Quarter of 1951THE values of both exports and imports of goods and services rose from the last quarter of 1950 to the first quarter of 1951. The rise in imports was somewhat greater, reducing the export surplus from an annual rate of about $\$ 2.5$ billion to about $\$ 2.3$ billion. This decline was offset by smaller grants to foreign countries under the various Government aid programs, which, however, still exceeded the export surplus by about $\$ 1.8$ billion.

Foreign gold and dollar holdings including those of the International Institutions increased at an annual rate of $\$ 3.1$ billion, as compared with an annual rate of $\$ 3.8$ billion during the last quarter of 1950. The smaller rate of increase this quarter was largely accounted for by the virtual disappearance of speculative outward movements of United States capital. Gold sales increased, however, over those in the preceding quarter, but foreign dollar balances in this country declined. The continued accumulation of gold and dollar balances by foreign countries indicates, of course, a further significant strengthening of their financial position resulting from their ability to sell in this country more than ever before and at very favorable terms of trade.

Although the over-all changes in the United States balance of payments from the previous quarter were relatively small, there were differences in the basic conditions which influenced the developments in the different accounts. As will be pointed out in greater detail below, the rise in merchandise imports will probably be the last phase of a movement which started approximately 18 months earlier. The rise in merchandise exports (other than military end items), however, started later and can be expected to continue until increasing supply stringencies in this country stop it, perhaps before the end of the current calendar year. The decline in Government aid disbursements, again other than military aid, appears to be part of a trend which can be expected to extend at least through the coming fiscal year.

The decline in the balance of payments deficit of the United States on goods and services, unilateral transfers and the movements of United States capital, which is reflected in the smaller acquisitions by foreign countries of gold and dollars, will, therefore, continue until the expansion of production for defense and supporting purposes reduces the supplies of civilian goods available for export. From a somewhat longer point of view, this improvement of the United States balance of payments position may be viewed, therefore, a part of a temporary cycle preceding the ultimate effects of the rearmament program as envisaged at this time.

## Imports approach maximum rate

Imports of goods and services rose to an annual rate of $\$ 15.5$ billion mostly as a result of the higher value of merchandise imports. Recorded merchandise imports were at a rate of $\$ 12.1$ billion, and various adjustments, including military purchases abroad, added another $\$ 700$ million (at an annual rate).
NOTE-MR. LEDERER IS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

As in the previous quarter about one-fourth of the rise in the value of imports was due to a higher volume, about three-fourths to higher unit values.

The unit value rise from the preceding quarter was greatest in the case of crude materials ( 18.5 percent), but the rate of rise remained the same as that from the third to the fourth quarter. Unit values of foodstuffs, which rose most sharply during the early part of 1950 , were comparatively stable from the fourth quarter to the first. Manufactured goods, however, appeared to be in an earlier phase of the rise. The rise of their unit values gradually speeded up from about 3 percent from the third to the fourth quarter of 1950, to about 6 percent during the next 3 -month period. The lag in the rise of prices of manufactured goods behind those of raw materials has followed the normal pattern of such movements during periods of rising prices.

However, since prices of manufactured goods generally not only rise later, but also to a lesser extent, and since such


[^5]goods comprise a far smaller part of our imports, the movement in the unit values of crude materials is more significant for the average unit values and, consequently, the value of total imports.

From now on, unless new political disturbances interfere, unit values for total imports can be expected to level off. This is indicated by the chart. An index of spot prices for commodities comprising about half of our imports is compared there with an index of unit values for the same commodities. In both indexes the weights represent the importance of the value of each of the selected commodities in total imports. Although the spot prices do not always represent the grade of commodities actually imported because of a tendency to substitute lower grades when prices are rising, the chart indicates the general lag of the movement of unit values behind those of spot prices.

This lag is mainly the result of the time difference between the actual purchases and the arrival of the goods in this country. As spot prices ceased their rise in January, unit values of the selected commodities can be expected to stabilize or even decline slightly several months later. Unit values of other commoditities which are generally less sensitive than those for which daily quotations on organized markets are available should rise over a somewhat longer period.

With comparatively stable unit values, total imports should also cease rising, as the volume of imports during the first quarter approached the maximum available under present supply conditions and in some instances even exceeded the rate which can be expected for the entire year. For some commodities there also appears to have developed a decline in demand as the tendency to increase inventories both by private business and consumers, which was greatly stimulated immediately after the communist invasion of South Korea, apparently subsided.

While merchandise imports thus seem to approach the maximum that can be expected under present conditions, military purchases abroad both of goods and services can be expected to rise further, as additional troops are moved to Europe under the North Atlantic Treaty and additional supplies and installations for these troops are needed.

Other service expenditures were approximately the same as during the first quarter of the preceding year. However, both shipping and tourist expenditures were at their seasonal low and will increase during the following months.

For the present year, therefore, imports of goods and services can be expected to be somewhat higher than the $\$ 15.5$ billion rate during the first quarter.

## Export rise continues

The rise in exports of goods and services from the last quarter of 1950 was only half as great as the rise from the third to the fourth quarter 1950. Yet this decline in the rate of increase should not necessarily be interpreted as an indication of an early stabilization of exports.

Merchandise exports, which rose about as much as exports of total goods and services, returned approximately to the rate existing during the first half of 1949 , before the last major wave of foreign restrictions against dollar imports became effective.

In contrast to imports, where only 25 percent of the rise was attributable to volume, about 50 percent of the rise from the last quarter of 1950 to the first of 1951 was due to higher volume of goods exported, and 50 percent to higher unit values. During the preceding 3 -month period unit values accounted for only one-third of the rise.

Three major factors may be distinguished as being re-
sponsible for the changes in exports. First, exports under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program, which were a major factor in the export rise from the third to the fourth quarter, were only a very minor factor at this time. Total transfers (including services) rose only by $\$ 17$ million as against $\$ 165$ million during the preceding quarter. (See table 4.). (The data published by the Bureau of the Census show a rise of about $\$ 60$ million, but these statistics generally lag about 1 month as compared to the official accounts for the program.) However, the first quarter annual rate of shipments of about $\$ 1.3$ billion is far below the rate permitted under present and proposed appropriations and should, therefore, be expected to rise materially in the near future.

The second factor consists of the changing needs for goods of such basic importance as grains and coal. Increased shipments of grains, mainly to Western Europe, Yugoslavia, and Japan, accounted for about $\$ 100$ million, or one third, of the rise in merchandise exports and for a substantial portion of the rise in shipping receipts. Shipments to India rose from 93,000 tons in the previous quarter to 157,000 tons and are scheduled to rise under the impetus of the aid program recently enacted by the Congress to about 500,000 tons during the second quarter of this year. The higher shipments to Europe are partly seasonal and partly a substitution of supplies formerly obtained from Eastern Europe.

The value of coal exports did not change from the preceding quarter. Seasonally smaller shipments to Canada wereoffset, however, by larger shipments to Europe, which were necessitated by increased industrial activity. Coal exports, which represent a considerable drain on European dollar resources, not only for the supplies but also for freight, had partically stopped for almost $11 / 2$ years. It is now estimated that for the current year coal exports to Europe may have to continue at least at the first-quarter rate of about 14 million tons a year or even higher, if imports from Eastern Europe are reduced or the flow of oil from the Middle East is curtailed.

The third major factor is the increased demand by foreign countries resulting mainly from higher incomes and more ample supplies of dollar exchange.

About two-thirds, or $\$ 200$ million, of the rise in exports consisted of manufactured goods, mostly textiles, iron and steel mill products, automobiles, tractors, and agricultural machinery. It may be noted that exports of industrial machinery increased considerably less and remained below the average rate of 1949. Exports of metal working machinery, which for obvious reasons is in short supply here, were actually smaller than during the preceding quarter.

Foreign demand for American products had started to rise during the early part of 1950 , largely because of the improved dollar position of some foreign countries. Partly as a result of the greatly increased rate at which foreign reserves rose, and partly because of the fear of shortages and price rises, foreign import restrictions were considerably relaxed during the second half of 1950 and early 1951 and in some cases imports from the United States directly encouraged. The rise in foreign demand was thus basically of the same-partly anticipatory-nature as the rise in domestic demand in reaction to the mounting political tension, and applied more or less to the same kind of commodities. However, as the foreign demand became effective at a somewhat later date than the domestic demand, it had to wait until the easing in domestic sales made room for increased shipments abroad.

The rise in exports may be expected to continue for some time as the falling off of domestic demand for many consumer goods during recent months has made more goods available to supply the larger foreign demand.

For the longer run, however, the export prospects are less favorable. To a large extent the recent rises in exports took place in commodities of which the output is expected to be curtailed as the production of armaments gets into fuller swing. Many of these commodities exported in increased quantities in the early part of this year cannot be considered essential and exports are likely to fall off when supplies drep below these current domestic demands. It is likely, however, that by that time the present buying wave for these commodities in many foreign countries will have subsided again, just as it did here in the early part of this year.

Domestic prices appear to have been stabilized in recent months (see chart 2) and as price controls become more effective, any increase in export unit values-largely because of substitution of higher quality goods for relatively scarcer goods in lower quality brackets-will not materially affect the development of export values which may result from changes in export volume.

## "Exports" of services rise also

"Exports" of various services also showed an upward tendency. Receipts on transportation increased because of the larger volume of coal and grain shipped abroad and because of a rise in outbound rates of 10 to 15 percent. 'The rise in rates reflected the growing scarcity of shipping space, which may also be attributed to the armed conflict in Korea and the rising movement of military supplies to overseas areas.

${ }^{1}$ The index of domestic wholesale prices of all commodities was recomputed using the three components, raw materials, semimanufactures, and manufactured products, and reweighting them by the respective portions of the crude materials and crude foodstuffs, semiThanufactures, manufactured foodstuffs and finished manufactures in United States exports. The index was computed by the Fisher formula, i. e., using as weights for each month the geometric mean of the export values for the same months and for the monthly average during the preceding calendar year. Thus, the construction of the index of domestic wholesale prices

Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Offices of Business Economics and International Trade; basic data for domestic wholesale prices, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisties.
Income on investment was smaller than the revised estimate for the fourth quarter. The latter figure, however, is approximately $\$ 50$ million higher than the actual earnings during this period because one major foreign subsidiary distributed dividends from surpluses earned over a period of several years. The income for the first quarter was about 25 percent higher than a year ago, due largely to the increased production and higher prices of raw materials, and represents
an offset (although of less than 7 percent) to the rise in imports.

## Divergent changes in balances on goods and services

Although the over-all surplus on goods and services did not change significantly from the preceding quarter--most of the apparent change may be attributed to the extra dividend during the fourth quarter mentioned above-there were significant changes in several areas.
Of special importance is the fact that our surplus with Canada continued to rise and reached an annual rate of over $\$ 700$ million. This rate was the highest since 1947 when Canada was forced to tighten exchange restrictions because of large losses of reserves. As Canada plans to spend large amounts of United States dollars on military equipment, purchases of civilian goods in this country cannot be continued at the first quarter rate without reducing dollar reserves further, unless our purchases are considerably expanded or Canada is able to increase dollar earnings through exports to other areas.

The group "all other countries," which had a surplus on goods and services of $\$ 75$ million with the United States during the fourth quarter of 1950, developed a deficit of $\$ 41$ million. Of that $\$ 116$ million change, the sterling area countries within the group accounted for only 10 million. The principal countries involved in the change were Japan and China. The United States surplus on merchandise trade to the former increased by about $\$ 60$ million while the merchandise import surplus from the latter country declined about $\$ 20$ million. The increase in exports to Japan reflected largely the interruption of trade between that country and China and the consequent need to obtain increased supplies from the United States. Thus, the increased political tension again disrupted the established trade patterns and increased foreign dependence upon the United States.

The deficit on goods and services of the continental ERP countries with the United States, excluding shipments under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program, rose from an annual rate of about $\$ 900$ million in the fourth quarter of 1950 to about $\$ 1.2$ billion in the first quarter of 1951 largely because of the increased grain and coal purchases. Despite this rise the deficit was still smaller than the current rate of Government assistance but the first quarter deficit does not yet reflect fully the result of European rearmament, the rise in prices of raw material they have to import, and any further deterioration of east-west trade which may occur.
Our transactions with the raw material producing countries in the Far East outside the sterling area showed a relatively small net change compared to the previous quarter. Exports rose to some of them, but not more than our purchases there, indicating that the cautious import policies by the citizens and governments of these countries had not yet materially changed.

## Regional differences in the use of increased dollar earnings

The differences in the use of the increased dollar earnings of foreign countries, existing during the previous quarters, therefore persisted. The countries in the Western Hemisphere, which are relatively less affected by the political tensions, both external and internal, preferred purchases of goods and services in this country rather than the accumulation of liquid reserves, presumably because of an anticipation of continued high demand for their exports, and future shortages and price rises affecting their imports.

In contrast, the countries in the Eastern Hemisphere, both
(Text continued on $p$. 23)

Table 1.-International Transactions of the Inited
[Millions of dollars]

| Item | ERP countries |  |  |  |  | ERP dependencies |  |  |  |  | Other Europe |  |  |  |  | Canada |  |  |  |  | Latin America |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year | 1 | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | I | III | IV | Year |
| Exports of goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted. | 820 | 846 | 734 | 1,039 | 3, 439 | 116 | 100 | 111 | 106 | 433 | 36 | 37 | 40 | 37 | 150 | 396 | 522 | 499 | 593 | 2,010 | 600 | 636 | 691 | 790 | 2,717 |
| Transportation | 92 | 110 | 95 | 115 | 412 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 10. | 41 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 57 | 52 | 56 | 62 | 71 | 241 |
| Travel | 9 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 42 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | ( $x$ | $1!$ | 1 | ( ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 2 | 27 | 46 | 63 | 42 | 178 | 26 | 33 | 37 | 30 | 126 |
| Miscellaneous services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private | 57 | 58 | 52 | 57 | 224 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  | 18 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 76 | 28 | 27 | 30 |  | \|14 |
| Government | 21 | 22 | 23 | 27. | 93 | $\left.{ }^{( }\right)$ | (z) | 1 | ( 5 | 1 | (c) | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ${ }^{(x)}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | 1 | 1 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1 | 8 | 6 | - | 6 | 6 | - 25 |
| Income on investments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private $\qquad$ Governmen | 33 <br> 27 | 37 | 35 36 | 38 8 | 138 78 | 11 | 16 | 33 | 30 | 90 | ${ }^{(x)}{ }_{2}$ | 1 | ${ }^{(5)}{ }_{7}$ | ${ }_{(x)}{ }^{1}$ | $1{ }^{2}$ | 81 | ${ }_{\text {(x) }} 129$ | 75 | ${ }_{(x)}^{121}$ | ${ }^{406}$ | 128 2 | 112 5 | $\begin{array}{r}210 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 232 5 | : 682 |
| Total | 1,059 | 1,091 | 988 | 1,288 | 4,426 | 139 | 132 | 159 | 150 | 580 | 42 | 46 | 53 | 42 | 183 | 5.33 | 731 | 672 | 795 | 2, 731 | 842 | 876 | 1,038 | 1,163 | 3, 919 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation | 86. | 119 | 108 | 88 | 401 | 3 | ${ }_{10}$ | 5 | 3 | - 15 | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | 2 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 7 | 23 | 27 | ${ }^{3} 86$ | 30 | 110 | 47 | 50 | 54 | 53 | 204 |
| Travel---.-.----.-.-. | 21. | 67 | 94 | 33 | 215 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 3 t | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | ${ }^{4}$ | 24 | 53 | 146 | 38 | 261 | 54 | 42 | 55 | 43 | 134 |
| Private --- | 50 | 54. | 51 | 50 | 205 | ( ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ( $x$ | ( $x$ ) | ( $x$ | ( $x$ ) | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | 1 | (x) | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 5. 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private.- | 57 | 94 | 62 | 102 | 315 | ${ }^{(5)}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ ) | 1. | (x) | 2 | ${ }^{1}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | ${ }_{(1)}$ | ${ }^{(x)}$ | (x) | 8 | 20 | 12 | 26 | 66 | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ | (x) ${ }^{3}$ | 3 |  | 12 |
| Governmen | 1 | 2 | , | 1 | 7 | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | 1 | ( $x$ ) | 1 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | ${ }^{(5)}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | ( 5 | (*) |  |  | 2 |
| Total. | 539 | 648 | 704 | 801 | 2, 692 | 189 | 207 | 228 | 268 | 892 | 52. | 60 | 58 | 57 | 227 | 470 | 589 | 701 | 678 | 2,438 | 836 |  | 1, 049 | 429 | 3. 562 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unilateral transfers (net) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -2 | -3 |  |  | -10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private............. | -69 | -77 | -62 | -77 | -28: | $-3$ | -2 | $z^{-2}$ | $\square^{-2}$ | - ${ }^{-4}$ | --12 | -11 | $-8$ | $-10$ | -41 +8 | $-2$ | -3 | -2 | -3 | -10 |  | -5 |  | -8 | -23 |
| Government grants. | -809 | -913 | $-690$ | -862 <br> +10 | -3, 27 | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ |  | ( ${ }_{\text {( }}$ ) | ( $\times$ | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | -1 | +9 | (r) | (x) | +8 |  |  |  |  |  | $-7$ | -5 | -3 | -4 | -19 |
| Other Government tr | 5 | -3 | -3 | +10 | -i | ( $\times$ | -1 | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | ( 5 | -1 | -1 | ( $x$ ) | (s) | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | 1 | -2 | -1 | -1 | -2 | -6 | -2 | -1 |  | -1 | 6 |
| Total <br> Balance on goods and services and unilateral transfers (net foreign investment) | $-883$ | -993 | $-755$ | -929 | $-3,566$ | 3 | 3 | -2 | -2 | -10 | $-13$ | -2 | 8 | $-10$ | -33 | -4 | -4. | -3 | -5 | -16 | -13 | -11 | -11 | -13 | - 48 |
|  | $-363$ | -550 | -471 | -442 | -1,826 | -53 | $-78$ | -71 | -120 | -322 | -23 | -16 | -13 | -25 | $-77$ | $+59$ | +138 | -32 | +112 | $+277$ |  | +117 | -22 | +221 | $1+309$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private short-term. | +62 | + 6 | -65 | -63 | $-60$ | -1 | +1 | -2 | +1 | -1 | $+10$ | (*) | +10 | +4 | $+2$ | +6 | -4 | 87 | $-16$ | -103 | +121 | -23 | +3 | -98 | +3 |
| Goversment long-term. | -22 | -20 | $-13$ | +40 | -15 | -3 | -1 | - | -2 | - | -6. | -9, | -8 | -15 | -3: |  | -1 | 1 | ( ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | - | -15 | - | -8 | -0 | - -3. |
| Government short-term | -29 | -22 | -16 | -8 | -75 |  |  |  |  |  | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ |  | +1 | -2 | -1 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ |  |  | -1 | -1 | +22 |  | +13 |  | +3: |
|  | -36 | $-71$ | -246 | -27 | $-380$ | -4 | -5 | -9 | 1 | 1-19 | -6. | -9 | +2 | -7 | -20 | -85 | -76 | -538 | +5 | -694 | +84 | -55 | -56 | -134 | -161 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long-term...-....- |  | $+50$ | $+156$ | +127 | +333 | (r) | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | +1 | $1+1$ | +6 | -1 | +9 | +2 | +16 | +85 | +84 | $+78$ | +238 | +485 |  | $+17$ | -6 | $+19$ | +31 |
| Short-term | $+159$ | +454 | $-248$ | $-196$ | +169 | +18 | +45 | -26 | +26 | +63 | $-12$ | -1 | -91 | +3 | -15. | $-17$ |  |  | -416 | +53 | $-42$ | $-16$ | $+160$ | +5 | -153 |
| Transfer of funds between foreign areas (receipts from other areas ( - ), payments | $+131$ | $+24$ | +650 | +554 | +1,359 | +3 |  | +1 | +4 | $4+8$ | -3 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | -9 | -2 | -14 | -1 | -1 | -2 | $+103$ | $+99$ | $+35$ | (s) | +54 | +73 | +162 |
|  | $1+109$ | $+93$ | $+159$ | -16 | +345 | $+36$ | $+38$ | $+105$ | $+90$ | $+269$ | +38! | +27 | $+20$ | $+29$ | $+114$ | $-41$ | $-122$ | -15 | $-42$ | $\mid-220$ | $-71$ | -63 | $-130$ | $-2 \%$ | $\int_{0}$ |

$P$ Preliminary $\quad \boldsymbol{R}$ Revised. $\quad x$ Less than $\$ 500,000$. Source: D. S. leparment of commerce, Office of Business Economics.
[Mrilions of dollars]
Table 1.-International Transactions

| Item | ERP countries |  |  |  |  | ERP dependencies |  |  |  |  | Other Europe |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Year |  | 11 | ILI | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |
| Exports of goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted. | 1,249 | 1,240 | 19 | 914 | 4, 311 | 210 | 199 | 181 | 158 | 748 | 45 | 48. | 38 | 43 | 174 |
| Transportation | 162 11 | 171 14 | 129 14 | 102 | 564 50 | 1984 | 161 3 | 12 3 | 11 1 | 58 | 3 | 1. |  | (x) ${ }^{3}$ | 13 |
| Miscellaneous services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private.- | 51 | 52 | 49 | 48 | 200 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 |  | 2 | 8 |
| Government. | 18 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 64 | (x) |  |  | 1. | 1 | (x) | 1 |  | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1 |
| Income on investments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private.. | 32 | 36 | 35 | 26 | $12:$ | 10 | 16 | 26. | 25 | 74 | (x) |  | --- | 1 | 2 |
| Government | 23 | 5 | 38 | 7 | 73 |  | (x) | 1 |  | , | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted | 326 | 245 | 205 | 246 | 1.022 | 191 | 154 | 131 | 166 | 642 | 40 | 36 | 35 | 44 | 155 |
| Transportation | 77 19 | 97 | 85 | 65 | 324 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 27 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ( |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private...--------- | 46 | 49 | 46 | 46 | 184 | ( 5 | (x) | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( $)$ | (r) | (z) | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | 1. | 1 |
| Government. | 75 | 78 | 55 | 56 | 264 | 4 |  | 1 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 2 |  | 4. | 11 |
| Income on investments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private...- | 74 | 54. | 51 | 69 | 24.8 | 1 |  |  |  | 2 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 2 |
| Government | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | , | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (s) | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( 5 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | s) | ( $x$ ) | (x) |
| Total. | 618 | 574 | 524 | 507 | 2,223 | 214 | 171 | 146 | 182 | 713 | 46 | 42. | 42 | 53 | 181 |
| Balance on goods and services | +926 | $+962$ | +664 | +619 | +3,171 | +29 | +65 | $+80$ | +16 | +190 | +8 | +16 | +5 | -3 | +26 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private..-.-.-.-...----- | - 6 | -62 | -52 | - -1 | -243 | -4 | -2 | -3 | -3 | $-12$ | -14 | -1而 | -11 | -14 | -5! |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | -1,132 | -1,295 | -1, 035 | $-938$ | $-4,400$ | $-6$ | $-21$ | $-11$ | -5 | $-43$ | $-13$ | $-15$ | -12 | -13 | -53 |
| Balance on goods, services and unilateral transfers (net foreign investment) | -206 | -333 | -371 | -319 | -1,229 | +231 | +44 | +69 | $+11$ | +147 | -5 | +1 | $-7$ | $-16$ | -27 -8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private long-term .-...... | -12 | -7 | +13 | -26 | $-32$ | + +1 | $-\mathrm{x}$ | $-16$ | - 10 | $\cdots$ | +1. | +2 | -8 | +2 | -3 |
| Private short-term. | $+11$ | +65 | -19 | +25 | +822 | $+1$ | $+1$ | +3 | -2 | +3 | +16 | $-10$. | +5 | -13 | -2 |
| Government long-term. | -279 | -96 | -1 | $-15$ | -391 |  | (s) | (x) | (-1 | -1 | ( 0 |  | -3 | +1 | -2 |
| Government short-term. | +2 | +1 | $-142$ | -31. | $-170$ | ( 5 | +1 | $-1$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | (x) | (r) |  | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | (x) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long-term | +28 | +21 | $\pm 10$ | +27 +219 | +86 +37 | $\pm 1$ | -11 | ${ }^{(x)}+4$ | ${ }^{(x)}-18$ | - 0 | +1 -15 |  |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $+1$ |
| Short-term | +43 -3 | -178 -118 | -47 -152 | +219 +39 | +37 -234 | $+1$ | +11 +4 | $+4$ | -18 +5 | -2 +17 | -15 -1 | $-10$ | +5 | +6 | -14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| other areas $(-)$, payments to other areas $(+)$ ), and errors and omissions. | +416 | +645 | +709 | +81 | +1,851 | -33 | -52 | $-70$ | $+20$ | $-135$ | $+3$ | $+16$ | +7 | $+15$ | +41 |

States, by Area, $1950^{R}$ and First Quarter 1951

of the United States by Area, $1949{ }^{R}$
[Millions of dollars]


Table 1.-International Transactions of the United States by Area, $1948{ }^{\boldsymbol{R}}$
[Millions of dollars]

| Item | $\underset{\text { ERPP }}{\text { ERtries }}$ | ERP dependencies | Other <br> Europe | Canada <br> and New- <br> found- <br> land | Latin American Republics | All other countries | International institutions | All areas |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | Year |
| Exports of goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise adjusted...-..- | 4,710 | 704 | 223 | 1,935 | 3, 162 | 2, 582 | 30 | 3,588 | 3,379 | 3, 063 | 3,316 | 13,346 |
| Transportation.--.--- | 661 | 50 | 18 | 39 | 257 | 265 | 9 | 339 | 325 | 336 | 299 | 1,299 |
| Travel | 49 | 9 | 6 | 113 | 110 | 21 |  | 64 | 83 | 91 | 70 | 308 |
| Miscellaneous services: Private...--.---- | 221 | 9 | 9 | 75 | 105 | 62 | 41 | 126 | 127 | 138 | 131 | 522 |
| Government | 58 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 29 |  | 28 | 30 | 26 | 33 | 117 |
| Income on investments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private. | 125 | 73 | 2 | 317 | 544 | 205 | 7 | 2686 | 321 | 308 | 378 | 1,273 |
| Government | 70 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 8 |  | 27 | 13 | 50 | 12 | 102 |
| Total | 5,894 | 848 | 267 | 2,484 | 4,215 | 3,172 | 87 | 4,438 | 4,278 | 4,012 | 4,239 | 16,967 |
| Imports of goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted.... | $\begin{array}{r}1,192 \\ \hline 276\end{array}$ | 676 23 | 202 10 | 1,612 | 2,651 | 1,415 | 74 | 1,963 | 1,944 152 | 1. 892 | 2, 023 | 7,822 630 |
| Transportation <br> Travel | 276 119 | 2 | 10 7 | 267 | 180 | 67 15 |  | 144 95 | 152 135 | 173 261 | 161 109 | 630 600 |
| Miscellaneous services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private. | 157 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | 2 | 16 | 22 | 4 |  | 49 | 51 | 51 | 50 | 201 |
| Government. | 262 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 41 | 358 | 24 | 159 | 180 | 226 | 166 | 731 |
| Income on investments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private. | 193 | 2 | 2 | 50 | $1]$ | 9 |  | 59 | 54 | 76 | 78 | 267 |
| Government | 3 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ( $x$ ) | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 17 |
| Total | 2,202 | 739 | 239 | 2,036 | 3,077 | 1,872 | 103 | 2,472 | 2,520 | 2,685 | 2,591 | 10, 268 |
| Balance on goods and services. | +3,692 | +109 | +28 | +448 | +1,138 | +1,300 | -16 | +1,966 | +1,758 | +1,327 | +1,648 | +6,699 |
| Unilateral transfers (net) : | -362 | -9 | $-75$ | -4 | -38 | -185 | -5 | -185 | $-168$ | -151 |  | -678 |
| Government grants | $-3,113$ | $-13$ | $+9$ | -4 | - -18 | -848 | $-116$ | -853 | -888 | -1,255 | -1,103 | -4, 099 |
| Other Government transfers | - -7 | $(x)$ | -2 | -5 | -3 | -41 |  | -13 | -11 | - -14 | -20 | -58 |
| Total | -3,482 | -22 | -68 | -9 | -59 | -1,074 | -121 | -1,051 | -1,067 | -1,420 | $-1,297$ | -4,835 |
| Balance on goods and services and unilateral transfers (net foreign investments) | +210 | +87 | -40 | +439 | +1,079 | +226 | -137 | +915 | +691 | $-93$ | $+351$ | +1,864 |
| United States capital (net): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private long-term.-... | $-62$ | -69 | -5 | -181 | $-272$ | -152 | -7 | -106 | -170 | -302 | -170 | -748 |
| Private short-term. | -59 | ${ }^{-4}$ | +4 | -4 | $-56$ | $+4$ | -1 | - 10.5 | -82 | +24 | +47 | -116 |
| Government long-term. | -953 | ${ }^{(x)}$ | (x) ${ }^{-24}$ | ${ }^{(x)} 0$ | $-37$ | +44 | -3 | $-517$ | -125 | +160 | -491 | -973 |
| Government short-term. | +16 | +2 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | +91 | -22 | -..-....- | +65 | +83 | $-36$ | -25 | +87 |
| Total | -1,058 | -71 | -25 | $-185$ | $-274$ | -126 | -11 | $-663$ | $-294$ | $-154$ | -639 | -1,750 |
| Foreign capital (net): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long-term. | $-185$ | $-4$ | 0 | +24 | $+10$ | -22 | $+7$ | -47 | $-96$ | -45 | +18 | $-170$ |
|  | +437 | +3 | -69 +5 | +365 | +93 | +88 | $-368$ | $-164$ | +13 | $+201$ | +499 | $+549$ |
| Gold (purchases ( - ); sales (-)) | -933 | +10 | +5 | $-6$ | -179 | $-477$ | $+50$ | -348 | $-524$ | $-320$ | $-338$ | $-1,530$ |
| Transfer of funds between foreign areas (receipts from other areas ( - ), payments to other areas ( + )) and errors and omissions. | +1,529 | --25 | +129 | -637 | -729 | +311 | +459 | $+307$ | +210 | +411 | +109 | +1,037 |

${ }^{1}$ Revised. $\quad x$ Less than $\$ 500,000$. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
[Millions of dollars]
Table 1d.-International Transactions of the

| 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First quarter, 1950 |  |  |  |  | Second quarter, 1950 |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | Other ERP countries | Dependencies | All other countries | Total | United Kingdom | Other ERP countries | Dependencies | All other countries | Total |
| 129 | 13 | 58 | 137 | 337 | 103 | 12 | 47 | 155 | 317 |
| 19 | ( 1 | 5 | 10 | 35 | 26 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | 6 | 10 | 42 |
| 4 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | 1 | 2 | 7 | 5 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| 37 4 | (x) 1 | (x) 2 | (x) ${ }^{6}$ | 46 4 | 36 3 |  | (x) 1 | (x) ${ }^{6}$ | 45 4 |
| 19 2 | (x) | 9 | ${ }_{(x)} 16$ | 44 2 | 19 | ( $x$ ) | 13 | 15 | 47 |
| 214 | 15 | 75 | 171 | 475 | 192 | 15 | 69 | 189 | 465 |
| 63 24 |  | 115 1 | 154 | 334 30 | 72 44 | (x) 1 | 124 | 168 5 | 365 |
| $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | (x) ${ }^{1}$ | 10 | 2 | 16 | 11 | (x) 2 | 9 | $\stackrel{5}{2}$ | 24 |
| 44 | (x) | (x) | (x) | 44 | 45 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | 1 | 46 |
| 5 |  | 2 |  | 12 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 14 |
| (x) 30 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | (土) 30 | $(x) 67$ | 1 | ( ${ }_{\text {( }}(\mathrm{x})$ | $(x)$ $(x)$ | ( $)^{68}$ |
| 170 | 6 | 128 | 162 | 466 | 277 | 6 | 137 | 178 | 568 |
| +44 | +9 | $-53$ | $+9$ | $+9$ | -55 | +9 | -68 | $+11$ | $-1.03$ |
| -6 | -2 | ${ }^{(x)}{ }^{-3}$ | -2 | -133 | $-9$ | $-3$ | -2 | -2 | $-16$ |
| -193 -1 | (x) $^{-1}$ | (x) | -1 | -194 -2 | -222 -1 | ${ }_{(x)}{ }^{-2}$ | 1 | -1 | -225 -2 |
| $-200$ | $-3$ | -3 | $-3$ | -209 | $-232$ | -5 | -3 | -3 | $-243$ |
| -18 |  | -2 | -8 | -28 | -15 |  | -1 | -4 | -20 |
| $+9$ |  | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | -16 | $-7$ | -8 |  | +1 | -22 | -29 |
| 0 -6 | ${ }_{(x)}^{-15}$ | -2 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | -17 -6 | +13 +8 | -17 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | $+1$ | -3 |
| -15 | $-15$ | -4 | -24 | -58 | -18 | -17 | 0 | -24 | $-59$ |
| 0 |  | (x) | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | $+20$ |  |  | 0 | +20 |
| +92 +80 | -3 | +11 | -1 | +99 +78 | $+265$ | -2 | $+37$ | -17 | $+283$ |
| +80 |  | +2 | -4 | +78 | (x) |  |  | -10 | -10 |
| -1 | $+12$ | $+47$ | +23 | +81 | $+20$ | +15 | $+34$ | +43 | +112 |


${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. $\quad{ }^{\quad}$ Revised. $\quad x$ Less than $\$ 500,000$
 the Bureau of the Census.

Table 2.-International Transactions of the United States With the Sterling Area, $1948{ }^{R}$ and $1949{ }^{R}$ [Millions of dollars]

| Item | 1948 |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |  |  | 1949 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United Kingdom | $\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { ERP } \\ \text { countries } \end{gathered}$ | ERP <br> Dependencies | All other countries | Total | I | II | III | IV | United Kingdom | $\square$ | ERP <br> Dependencies | All other countries | Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted | ${ }^{661}$ | 50 | 319 | 994 | 2,024 | 505 | 576 | 435 | 390 | 726 | 73 | 322 | 785 | 1,906 |
| Transportation | 121 16 | 3 1 | ${ }_{7}^{21}$ | 73 9 | 218 | ${ }_{8}^{53}$ | 55 | 44 | 42 | 109 |  | 29 | 51 | 194 |
| Miscellaneous services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private... | 141 | 16 | 6 | 27 | 190 | 46 | 46 | 42 | 38 | 132 | 7 | 6 | 27 | 172 |
| Income on investments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government. | 5 |  |  |  | 5 | 2 | ${ }^{5}$ | 2 |  | 4 |  |  | $x$ | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports of goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted.. | 424 | 8 | 367 | 657 | 1. 4.56 | 373 | 287 | 227 | 302 | 320 | 4 | 317 | 548 | 1,189 |
| Transportation...---- | 24 | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 18 | 4 | 119 | ${ }_{16} 9$ | 36 19 | ${ }_{26} 9$ | 22 | 85 | $\stackrel{3}{5}$ | ${ }_{27}^{13}$ | 15 | 116 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private... | 140 | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | 1 | 141 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 158 |  |  |  | 158 |
| Government | 21 | 16 | 9 | 8 | 54 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 15 | 24 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 51 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{1}$ |
| Total | 797 | 31 | 407 | 700 | 1,935 | 519 | 427 | 359 | 423 | 759 | 24 | 367 | 578 | 1,728 |
| Balance on goods and services. | +233 | +40 | +5 | $+460$ | +738 | +143 | $+318$ | $+231$ | +98 | +332 | +61 | +40 | $+357$ | +790 |
| Unilateral transfers (net): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private | -42 | -10 | -8 | -12 | $-72$ | $-17$ | -20 | $-13$ | $-22$ | $-33$ | -10 | -12 | -17 | -72 |
| Government grants | -443 |  | +1 | +5 | -437 | -203 | -306 | -252 | -226 | -979 | -8 |  |  | -987 |
| Other Government transfers | -11 | -1 |  | -1 | -13 | -1 | -1 | -2 | -2 | -4 | -1 |  | -1 | -6 |
| Total | -496 | -11 | $-7$ | -8 | -522 | -221 | $-327$ | -267 | -250 | -1,016 | -19 | -12 | $-18$ | -1,065 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private, long-term.... | -28 | $x$ | -58 | -29 | -115 | -10 | $-11_{11}^{11}$ | -11 | $-33$ | -32 | * | $-16$ | -17 | -65 |
| Private, short-term...... | +1 |  | $\stackrel{x}{x}$ | +22 | $+23$ | $-9$ | +14 | -36 | +16 | -15 |  | -1 | +1 | -15 |
| Government, long-term-- Government, | -495 +1 | -2 | $x$ | +1 | +496 +1 | -81 -3 | ${ }_{x}^{-18}$ | -4 <br> -20 | +5 -13 | -35 -33 | -64 | $x$ | ${ }_{-3}^{+1}$ | ${ }_{-98}^{-98}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | -5 | -4 | +15 | +19 | +11 | $+10$ | +30 | +69 | 0 | -1 | +2 | $+70$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| areas (receipts from other areas (-), |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| errors and omissions................... | +1,247 | -16 | +57 | +105 | +1393 | +254 | +305 | +347 | +23 | +1,090 | +24 | -39 | -146 | +929 |

United States with the Sterling Area, $1950^{R}$ and first quarter $1951^{p}$
[Millions of dollars]

| 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Firs |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Third quarter. 1950 |  |  |  |  | Fourth quarter, 1950 |  |  |  |  | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { United } \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Kitag } \\ \text { diom } \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  | Depenct <br> encies | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { All other } \\ \text { coner } \\ \text { tries } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { United } \\ & \text { King. } \\ & \text { digal } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Depend } \\ \text { Dencies } \\ \text { encies } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Allother } \\ \text { cotrer } \\ \text { tries } \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { United } \\ & \text { dinam } \end{aligned}$ |  | Depend | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { All other } \\ \text { corner } \\ \text { tries } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { United } \\ & \text { King } \\ & \text { King } \\ & \text { dol } \end{aligned}$ |  | Depend encies | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { All other } \\ \text { cotior } \\ \text { tries } \end{array}\right\|$ | To |
| $\begin{array}{r} 127 \\ 24 \\ 6 \\ 33 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 21 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{r} 52 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ (2) \\ \left({ }^{(2)}\right. \\ 31 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 12 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 16 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 298 \\ 48 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 41 \\ 4 \\ 48 \\ 68 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158 \\ & 25 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 34 \\ & 3 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 131 \\ \begin{array}{r} 131 \\ 11 \\ 2 \\ (\varepsilon)^{6} \\ { }_{21} \end{array} . \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 330 \\ 42 \\ 7 \\ 42 \\ 42 \\ 61 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 517 \\ & 94 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & 140 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2025 \\ \begin{array}{r} 202 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ (8) \\ \left.{ }^{2}\right) \\ \\ 74 \end{array}{ }^{5} \end{array}$ | 523 43 10 10 24 1 68 68 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,339 \\ & \hline 182 \\ & \hline 164 \\ & 174 \\ & 174 \\ & 150 \\ & 220 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 162 \\ 34 \\ 34 \\ 37 \\ 37 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ (\xi)^{14} \\ { }_{(8)} \\ { }^{2}(z) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 20 \\ 20 \end{array}$ |  | 417 80 88 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \left.{ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}\right)_{2}^{(s)} \\ { }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 465 \\ & \hline 4.42 \\ & 40 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 243 \\ 118 \\ 21 \\ 6 \\ 62 \\ 48 \\ 8 \\ 58 \\ 58 \\ \hline(2) \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 171 \\ \hline 216 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 864 \\ & 864 \\ & 338 \\ & 318 \\ & 37 \\ & 374 \\ & 37 \\ & 30 \\ & 187 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ \hline 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline(7) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \frac{12}{669} \\ \hline 69 \\ 717 \\ 17 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | 224 <br> 207 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 1 |  |
| ${ }_{-12}^{27}$ | +129 | - | - 18 | $\underset{\substack{\text { 572 } \\-107}}{ }$ | ${ }_{-10}^{238}$ | +10 | - 182 | ${ }_{-54}^{225}$ | ${ }_{\text {- }}^{\text {- } 665}$ | 898989 | + ${ }_{\text {26 }}$ | - ${ }_{-298}^{598}$ | ${ }_{-81}{ }^{750}$ | ${ }_{-321}^{2.271}$ | $\xrightarrow{236}$ | +11 | ${ }^{-2296}$ | -44 | -141 |
| - ${ }_{\text {-18 }}$ | -2 -1 -1 | (-) ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{\text {(x) }}^{(x)}$ | -14 | -12 -130 -13 | - ${ }_{\text {- }}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{(x)}^{(x)}$ | ${ }_{\text {(2) }}^{(2)}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}-18 \\ -131 \\ -2\end{array}$ | -34 |  |  |  | -6.68 | - ${ }_{-86}$ | - ${ }^{-2}$ |  | ${ }_{(x)}^{-1}$ | $-_{-92}^{12}$ |
| ${ }^{-122}$ | $-1$ | -2 | -3 | -131 | -143 | ${ }_{-4}$ | $\stackrel{\text { (8) }}{ }$ | $-1$ | $-152$ | 697 | 6 | -10 | -12 | -735 | -93 | ${ }_{-5}$ | ${ }^{-3}$ | - | -105 |
| 0 | (8) | ${ }^{-6}$ |  | -36 |  | ${ }^{(5)}$ |  |  |  | - | (3) |  |  | $-105$ | -14 | (\%) |  |  |  |
|  |  | (2) ${ }^{-1}$ | $\stackrel{+}{+4}$ | -47 -12 -3 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {(x) }}+1$ |  | +1i |  |  |  |  |  | $-2$ |  | -4 |  |
| -78 | ${ }^{-13}$ | -7 | 0 | -98 | ${ }^{+2}$ | -10 | +6 | 33 | -35 | 109 | -55 | 行 | -81 | -250 | ${ }_{+3}^{+3}$ | -2 | -2 | -19 | -20 |
|  |  |  | +18 | - | ${ }_{-41}^{+41}$ |  | ${ }_{+1}^{+2}$ | $\stackrel{(2)}{+21}$ | 3 | ${ }_{+163}^{+63}$ |  | $\stackrel{+}{+2}$ | $\stackrel{+1}{+18}$ | ${ }_{-72}^{66}$ | $-15$ |  | ${ }_{-20}^{+1}$ | ${ }^{(2)}+6$ | -14 |
| + 780 |  |  |  | +580 | +360 |  |  | +24 | +384 | +1.020 |  | +2 | +10 | 2 | +466 |  | $-1$ | (2) | $+405$ |
| +49 | +6 | +98 | +34 | +187 | -209 | +5 | +99 | +45 | -60 | - 141 | +38 | +278 | +145 | +283 | -311 | -4 | +181 | +61 | -8 |

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


Table 3.-Exports of Goods and Services and Means of Financing

| Item | 1948 R |  |  |  |  | 1949 R |  |  |  |  | 1950 R |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1951^{P}}{I}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\frac{I}{4,438}$ | $\frac{I I}{4,278}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{III}}{4,012}$ | $\frac{\text { rV }}{4,239}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Total } \\ \hline 16,967 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\frac{I}{4,357}$ | $\frac{I I}{4,405}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{III}}{3,706}$ | $\frac{\text { IV }}{3,506}$ | $\frac{\text { Year }}{15,974}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{I}}{3,257}$ | $\frac{11}{3,526}$ | $\frac{\text { III }}{3,494}$ | $\frac{\text { IV }}{4,148}$ | $\frac{\text { Total }}{14,425}$ |  |
| Exports of goods and services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{I}{4,441}$ |
| Means of Financing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign sources: <br> United States imports of goods and services. <br> Liquidation of gold and dollar assets | 2,472 | 2, 520 | ${ }^{2,685} 146$ | 2,591 -220 | 10,268 | 2,519 -24 | 2, ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3} 94$ | 2,325 | ${ }^{2,380}$ | 9,603 -60 | $\xrightarrow{2,530}$ | 2,709 -679 | 3, $\begin{array}{r}374 \\ -1,544\end{array}$ | ${ }^{3,515}$ | ${ }_{-3,645}^{12,128}$ | ${ }^{3,871}$ |
| Dollar disbursements (net) byInternational Monetary Fund International Bank | 133 101 | 22 56 | ${ }_{20}^{6}$ | -12 | 203 176 | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 17 8 | $3_{11}^{3}$ | 47 11 | 99 38 | -12 17 | 11 | -8 | 7 | -20 37 | -10 16 |
| United States Government: <br> Grants and other unilateral transfers (net) <br> Long and short-term loans (net). | 866 452 | 899 42 | 1,269 -124 | 1,123 516 | 4,157 $\times 886$ | 1,382 288 | 1,562 105 | 1,300 183 | 1,077 | 5, 321 | 1,023 82 | 1,122 39 | 865 37 | 1,110 | 4, ${ }^{464}$ | 1,040 57 |
| United States private sources: Remittances (net) Long and short-term capital (net) 1 | 185 211 | 168 252 | 151 2 2 | 174 123 | 678 8.6 | 129 179 | 139 119 | $\begin{array}{r}113 \\ 88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{203}^{141}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 522 \\ & 589 \end{aligned}$ | 123 42 | 124 182 | 107 | 127 256 | 481 1,316 | 110 |
| Errors and omissions_--................ | -307 | -210 | -411 | -109 | -1,037 | -156 | -278 | -394 | +43 | -785 | -89 | +18 | -175 | +90 | -156 | -84 |

${ }^{\boldsymbol{R}}$ Revised. $\quad P$ Preliminary.
${ }^{1}$ Excludes purchases and sales of obligations issued by the International Bank (see table 5 last line).
${ }^{2}$ Exeluding $\$ 1$ million short-term notes guaranteed by the International Bank.
Table 4.-Gifts and Other Unilateral Transfers
[Millions of dollars]

| Item | 1948 R |  |  |  |  | 1949 R |  |  |  |  | 1950 a |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1951^{P}}{\mathrm{I}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Total | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |  |
| Government: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Military aid programs: <br> Mutual Defense Assistance Program: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 121 | 264 | 451 | 256 |
| Tritle III |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 19 | 41 |  | ${ }^{66}$ |
| Creek-Turkish.- | 92 | 94 | 16 | 75 55 | 349 71 | 13 | 43 18 | 41 8 | 35 5 | 171 44 | 35 2 | (z) ${ }^{12}$ | 8 | 7 2 | 62 5 |  |
| ECA programs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 204 1 | 563 | $\stackrel{32}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,397 \\ \hline 96\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{99}{98}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,118 \\ \hline 6\end{array}$ | ${ }_{6} 9$ | 11 | $\begin{array}{r}3,730 \\ \hline 92\end{array}$ | 754 45 | ${ }_{44}$ | 540 9 | 16 | $\begin{array}{r}2,714 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ | 27 |
| Army Civilian Supply Program: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 155 | 119 | 166 | 127 | 567 | 154 | 156 | 185 | 104 | 599 | ${ }_{66} 6$ | 98 9 | ${ }_{63}$ | 100 | ${ }_{319} 8$ | 72 |
| Point Four Assistance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{20}^{33}$ | 4 | 3 | 7 | 34 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 36 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | ${ }_{21}$ | 15 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total payments. | 914 | 961 | 1,316 | 1,171 | 4,362 | 1,411 | 1,581 | 1,456 | 1,137 | 5,585 | 1,065 | 1,173 | 904 | 1,153 | 4,295 | 1,078 |
| Receipts, total. | 48 | 62 | 47 | 48 | 205 | 29 | 19 | 156 | 60 | 264 | 42 | 51 | 39 | 43 | 175 | 38 |
| Net Government payments | 866 | 899 | 1,269 | 1,123 | 4, 157 | 1,382 | 1,562 | 1,300 | 1,077 | 5,321 | 1,023 | 1,122 | 865 | 1,110 | 4,120 | 1,040 |
| Private remittances: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payments.- | 200 15 | $\begin{array}{r}181 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}164 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}184 \\ 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}729 \\ 51 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 138 | $\begin{array}{r}154 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}123 \\ 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}149 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 564 42 | 130 | 134 10 | 114 | $\begin{array}{r}133 \\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 511 30 | 120 10 |
| Net private payments.. | 185 | 168 | 151 | 174 | 678 | 129 | 139 | 113 | 141 | 522 | 123 | 124 | 107 | 127 | 481 | 110 |

Net private payments
${ }^{\boldsymbol{R}}$ Revised. P Preliminary. ${ }^{x}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$. ${ }^{1}$ Including disbursements by ECA from funds appropriated under the Army Civilian Supply Program. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 5.-Movements of United States Long-Term Capital
[Millions of dollars]

| Item | 1948 R |  |  |  |  | 1949 R |  |  |  |  | 1950 R |  |  |  |  | $1_{1}^{1951}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Total | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Total |  |
| Long-term capital: Government: Outflow: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British loan.. | 300 |  |  |  | 300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ECA programs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1 | 475 | 476 | 280 | 98 | 18 | 31 1 | 427 | 53 3 | 29 1 | 45 4 | 24 4 4 | 151 | 34 5 |
|  | 170 | 145 | 70 | 69 | 454 | 50 | 42 | 35 | 36 | 163 | 50 | 58 | 41 | 44 | 193 | 83 |
| Credits on sale of surplus property and surplus vessels. | 121 | 38 | 5 | 4 | 168 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 30 | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |  |
| Raw material credits to occupied areas .-.-.-- | 6 |  |  |  | 6 |  | 7 | 13 | 6 | 26 | 6 | 21 | 1 | -- | 28 |  |
| Lend-lease credits .-.---------.-. |  | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |  | 4 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| United Nations building loan |  |  | 3 |  | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 22 | 3 |
| Other capital transactions. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Total outfow | 600 | 187 | 80 | 549 | 1, 416 | 353 | 162 | 79 | 85 | 679 | 127 | 116 | 95 | 76 | 414 | 127 |
|  | 83 | 62 | 240 | 58 | 443 | 64 | 55 | 41 | 45 | 205 | 51 | 97 | 59 | 80 | 287 | 60 |
| Net outflow of Government long-term capital- | 517 | 125 | -160 | 491 | 973 | 289 | 107 | 38 | 40 | 474 | 76 | 19 | 36 | -4 | 127 | 67 |
| Private: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct investments. | 256 | 328 | 358 | 392 | 1,334 | 340 | 403 | 249 | 368 | 1,360 | 328 | 291 | 364 | 323 | 1,306 | 1150 |
| Other | 14 | 26 | 168 | 15 | 223 | 31 | 10 | 117 | 48 | 206 | 230 | 92 | 511 | 45 | 878 | 108 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Debt retirement...- | 12 | 23 | 8 | 19 | 62 | 8 | 23 | 8 | 64 | 103 | 138 | 41 | 12 | 106 | 297 | 20 |
| Other... | 29 | 27 | 27 | 14 | 97 | 15 | 20 | 29 | 29 | 93 | 19 | 61 | 20 | 15 | 115 | 26 |
| Total inflow. | 164 | 184 | 224 | 237 | 809 | 155 | 175 | 212 | 228 | 770 | 312 | 219 | 177 | 308 | 1,016 | 46 |
| Net outflow of private long term capital (as in table 1) | 106 | 170 | 302 | 170 | 748 | 216 | 238 | 154 | 188 | 796 | 246 | 164 | 698 | 60 | 1,168 | 212 |
| Deduct: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net purchases ( + ) and sales ( - ) of obligations issued or guaranteed by the International Bank.- |  |  | +7 |  | +7 | +18 | +2 |  |  | $+20$ | +1 | -1 | -1 | +2 | +1 | $+50$ |
| Net outflow to foreign countries (as used in table 3)-1 | 106 | 170 | 295 | 170 | 741 | 198 | 236 | 154 | 188 | 776 | 245 | 165 | 699 | 58 | 1,167 | 162 |

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

Europe and Asia, seem to prefer to hold their assets in liquid funds possibly because to them the political uncertainties outweigh the possible disadvantages arising from increased scarcities and perhaps higher prices of relatively less essential imports.

## Inflationary forces and rearmament revive need for foreign aid

The rise of inflationary forces after "Korea" affected nearly all countries but not equally.

Countries producing raw materials increased their incomes from exports and in many cases did not, or were not able to, convert all of the increased earnings into increased imports. These countries experienced, consequently, inflationary pressures at home, resulting from increased incomes without correspondingly increased supplies. While relative shortages of supplies may have developed there, the supplies of imported goods nevertheless increased, and despite rising prices both investments and the standards of living increased.

On the other side of the scale are those countries which depend largely upon imports of raw materials and upon exports of manufactured goods. The world-wide inflationary pressures made themselves felt by raising the prices of imports, and indirectly of the goods manufactured from imported materials. This price rise either reduces the volume of purchases by the domestic population, thus making more goods available for export, or it leads to an expansion of the domestic money supply and a new opening of a balance of payments gap.

Essentially the latter is what happened in the United States, which, however, in contrast to most other nations has the reserves to sustain such a balance of payments gap over a much longer time than the present emergency is expected to last.

Many of the industrial nations which participate in the European Recovery Program are at least equally-and in many cases even more-faced with the problems of internal inflation, the resulting social disturbances, and a new opening up of a balance of payments deficit. It is, of course, exactly these problems for which the previous aid programs attempted to find the solution, and in which they were successful up to the present time.

Because of the new dangers to an orderly political and economic development, the United States Government considered it necessary to continue economic aid to countries thus affected. The amount of such aid requested by the President is $\$ 2.25$ billion, of which approximately $\$ 1,650$ million is intended for Europe. The total amount is smaller than the appropriation for the current year of about $\$ 2.8$ billion, largely because no further aid is programmed for several countries, including the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Japan.

The latter countries, although they are also affected by the inflationary pressures, experienced by other industrial nations, are able to participate in the gains from raw material production, either through production within their own borders, through their foreign investments, or through other international transactions. Japan was able to increase its dollars earnings substantially through the sale of goods and services to the armed forces of the United States.

## Normal capital flow restored

Including the purchase of bonds issued by the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development to the
extent of $\$ 50$ million, the net outflow of United States capital amounted to about $\$ 300$ million. This amount includes disbursements of approximately $\$ 50$ million against the $\$ 125$ million Export-Import Bank loan to Argentina to permit the liquidation of this country's liabilities to American business. These disbursements are therefore offset by capital inflows on private account, both long- and short-term.

United States short-term capital continued to move to other countries, however, mostly in the form of commercial credits following the rise in exports, and encouraged by the repayment of earlier credits. The absence of major speculative movements of United States capital, such as had taken place during the last half of 1950 , indicates, at least for the time being, a return of confidence in the stability of principal international currency relationships.

Foreign dollar funds were reduced by about $\$ 100$ million. These withdrawals should not be interpreted, however, as an indication of foreign distrust in the stability of the dollar. Most of the withdrawals were made by Canada in order to pay for its balance of payments deficit with the United States. Some countries in Europe exchanged dollars they held at the beginning of the quarter for gold, but the amounts involved were relatively small and the transactions followed the usual pattern of converting excess dollar holdings and of keeping reserves in the form of gold.

## Rising gold sales despite declining deficit

Gold sales during the first quarter of 1951 reached a new peak of $\$ 3.6$ billion at an annual rate, about $\$ 500$ million more than during the preceding quarter, although the United States deficit on goods and services, unilateral transactions, movements of United States capital and unaccounted for transactions declined from the previous quarter to the extent of $\$ 700$ million at an annual rate. The difference in the changes of gold sales and of our balance of payments deficit was due to the increasing desire of foreign countries that had net claims against the United States for settlement in gold while the countries against which we had net claims preferred to pay them by drawing upon their dollar holdings.

The increased demand for gold appears to be due mainly to the historic preference for gold as a monetary reserve, so that whenever dollar receipts exceed the amount considered necessary for international operations, the excess is converted into gold. Two-thirds of the gold sold went to Europe, principally to the United Kingdom for the account of the sterling area. The remainder went to Latin America, Indonesia, and Egypt.

During April and May gold sales dropped sharply to an annual rate of only $\$ 300$ million (as compared to $\$ 3.6$ billion during the first quarter) indicating a further decline in the United States deficit, mainly because-as indicated earlierof a rise in nonmilitary exports, a stabilization or slight decline in imports, and a continuation of the downward trend in nonmilitary Government aid. However, the increasing diversion of productive resources to armamentsand possibly a decline of the foreign buying wave similar to the decline of the post-Korea buying wave in this countrymay, before the end of the current year, reduce again the exports of nonessential durable goods which have recently risen. Gold sales may then increase again, and may thus prove to be characteristic of the United States balance of payments during the rearmament period, just as they were during World War II.

# Agricultural Production and Income 

(Continued from p. 8)

of the price of the product to the price of feed, the more favorable it is to increase feeding to expand meat, egg, or milk production.

Since such a comparison does not take into consideration other costs of production, it is most meaningful where feed represents a high proportion of total costs. By this standard of comparison the hog-corn ratio is the most reliable of the group, and over a long period of years changes in the size of the pig crop have been closely related to changes in the hog-corn ratio at the time at which sows are bred for farrowing. In recent months, the hog-corn ratio has been about equal to the long-time average, which in view of the gradual increase in feeding efficiency, is favorable for continued high production. Moreover, it has been somewhat more favorable than the egg-corn ratio and the butterfat-corn ratio.

The beef steer-corn ratio has been considerably higher, however, than the long-time average, and the favorable beef steer prices have accentuated the upswing in beef cattle herds which has been under way since 1948. For the rather specialized beef steer feeding operations, a calculation including other costs, such as the price of feeder steers, provides a fuller cost-price picture. For example, Department of Agriculture estimates of the margin of value of feed steers over costs for yearlings purchased in the fall and sold the following spring show that fat steers sold in the spring of 1950 yielded a margin of $\$ 68.50$ per head, the largest for any similar period for which data are available. These wide margins resulted from the very substantial rise in the price of slaughter cattle during the feeding period. For steers purchased as feeders in the latter part of 1950 and marketed in March-April of 1951, the margin is about the
same as last year, and three times as great as the average for the preceding 10 years.

## Margins narrowed

Ceiling prices which slaughterers may pay for beef cattle were announced on April 28 by the Office of Price Stabiliza. tion. These call for a reduction of about 10 percent from the price at the end of April during June and July and a projected further $4 \frac{1}{2}$ percent reduction in August and a third reduction of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in October. On the basis of these ceilings, farmers selling steers purchased last fall at the June-July ceilings would have a margin over cost of $\$ 47.70$ per head, which is substantially lower than recent margins but higher than in any year prior to 1950. At the projected August-September prices the margin is $\$ 32$ pel head figured on the same basis.

Meanwhile, the continuing high demand for finished beef steers and the broad margin over cost for feeding such steers, brought a substantial rise in the price of feeder steers from the latter part of 1950 to the early months of 1951 . As a result, there is little or no margin on feeder steers purchased in the first 4 months of 1951 and sold at the newly established ceiling prices. The number of feeder cattle purchased in the first 4 months of 1951 -while larger than a year ago-is only a third as large as the heavy seasonal movement in the October-December months of 1950 . A downward adjustment in feeder steer prices occurred following the ceiling price announcement for slaughter cattle. Such a development points toward the establishment of more normal margins for the finishing of cattle for slaughter.

## The Business Population by Legal Form of Organization

(Continued from p. 14)

clear when the analysis was based on all observations; however, within the two industry divisions with the largest number of firms-retail trade and the service industriesthe entry rate for corporations exceeded the partnership rate, and both these types of organization tended to have much higher entry rates than proprietorships.

The lower entry rate for proprietorships as compared to corporations of the same size within these industries may be attributable in part to the comparative availability of investment funds, since it is possible under the corporate form to draw on the capital of a number of different individuals who may or may not desire to participate directly in the operation of the enterprise. The capital available to a proptrietorship, on the other hand, is limited by the funds the owner has saved or can borrow. Also of great importance is the fact that in corporations the investor's liability is limited to the amount of his investment. These considerations apparently more than offset the advantages which individually owned businesses offer in the way of lower taxes, fewer regulations, and direct and full control of the business by the owner. It may be noted, however, that to some extent the high corporate entry rate may also reflect the characteristics of the postwar period covered.

It might be expected that the partnership entry rate would fall somewhere between the rates of proprietorships and corporations. Like proprietorships, partnerships may be formed with relative case and the liability, though lessened, extends to each owner's personal assets. On the other hand, partnerships resemble the corporate form since they do permit the
pooling of more than one individual's resources and risk is spread to some extent. In addition, however, the partnership form usually makes available to the firm the working time and skills of each of the partners. That many of these firms do not embrace the corporate form is probably attributable to the fact that a partnership may be initiated with greater ease and less expense, and perhaps most important, with a subsequent tax advantage.

Differentials in entry rates, even if they persist over long periods of time, do not necessarily imply a shifting in the composition of existing firms by type of organization. In the case of corporations there is evidence that the proportion of such organizations in the total has undergone a long-term gradual increase since the initial period of rapid growth. However, it is not known whether there has been any corresponding change in the proportion of partnerships among the firms in operation.

## TECHNICAL NOTES

The statistics presented in this article are estimated within the framework of the regular Office of Business Economics series on the business population, and in general the sources and methods employed are adaptations of those described in the technical notes of the article, "Revised Estimates of the Business Population," SURVEY, June 1949. The figures on operating businesses by legal form of organization are based on samples of employers submitting tax retarns to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance for the first quarters of 194 . and 1948 and on Buread of Internal Revenue date. The distributions of unineorporated firms by type of organization and by major industry division depend upon the BOASI sam-
ples; the breakdown of corporations by industry, as well as additional industry detail for ples; the breakdown of corporations by industry, as well as additional industry detail for unincorporated businesses, are based upon BIR data adjusted for business turnover. The
BOASI samples were also used to derive the size distributions of operating businesses within
un BOASI samples were also used to derive the size distributions of operating businesses within
each major industry division and type of organization. Estimates of the number of new businesses by type of organization, 1945-50, and the breakdowns by size and major industry division for the third quarter of 1950 are derived from tabulations of the applications for
emploger identification numbers regularly furnished to this office by the BOASI.

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

Data subsequent to April 1951 for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the Survey.

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

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Estimates for January-March, hased on anticipated capital expenditures of business.
$\dagger$ Revised series.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Quarterly estimates of national income, gross national product, and personal income and monthly estimates of personal income bave been revised beginning 1946 : see pp. $28-35$ of the July 1950 Supver for the revised figures.
§Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash receipts from farming，including Government |  |  |  |  | 2，551 | 2，913 | 3.584 |  | 2． 692 | 2，499 | ¢ 1.927 |  |  |
| payments，total $\ddagger$ ¢ | $+1,736$ $\sim 1.686$ | 1,819 1,778 | 1,859 1.825 | － 2,343 | 2，543 | ${ }_{2}^{2,906}$ | 3． 572 | $\stackrel{3}{3,261}$ | 2，672 | 2，470 | $\stackrel{+1.927}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +2,123 \\ \hline 2.071\end{array}$ | p 2,202 $p$ 2， 153 |
| Crops．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 436 | 444 | 557 | 1.058 | 1，182 | 1，452 | 2，038 | 1，781 | 1，216 | 965 | 557 | 523 | b 464 |
| Livestock and products，total．－．－．．．．．．．－do | －1．250 | 1，334 | 1，268 | 1．285 | 1，361 | 1.454 | 1，534 | 1，480 | 1，456 | 1，505 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,344$ | ${ }^{+1,548}$ | ${ }^{\circ} 1.689$ |
|  | ＋ 314 | 358 | 368 | 351 | 323 | 305 | 301 | 276 | 282 | 324 | 317 | 366 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 368$ |
| Meat animals ．．．－－－．－．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | － 648 | 744 | 667 | 701 | 792 | 883 | 950 | 870 | 827 | 955 | ＋ 770 | 834 | p930 |
| Poultry and eqgs－－．．．．．．．－－－－．－．－do do－ | ${ }^{\text {r } 270}$ | 208 | 203 | 214 | 229 | 248 | 268 | 319 | 329 | 215 | ${ }^{\text {r } 247}$ | － 327 | － 354 |
| Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans，unadiusted： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－ $1935-39=100$. | 「 250 | 268 | 275 | 353 | 383 | 437 | 538 | 484 | 402 | 372 | － 284 | － 308 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 327$ |
|  | 153 | 155 | 195 | 371 339 | 414 | 509 | 715 405 | 608 | 426 384 | 338 397 | ＋194 | 183 401 | p 176 $p 439$ |
| Livestock and products－${ }^{\text {L }}$－ | － 322 | 352 | 335 | 339 | 359 | 384 | 405 | 391 | 384 | 397 | 「349 | ＊ 401 | $p 439$ |
| All commodities．．．．－－－－－－－．．．－1935－39＝100．． | ${ }^{-108}$ | 117 | 120 | 143 | 154 | 167 | 201 | 172 | 149 | 138 | ${ }^{+} 104$ | 111 | ${ }^{2} 113$ |
|  | 59 | ${ }_{159}^{61}$ | 77 | 144 | 170 | 194 | $\stackrel{259}{158}$ | 192 | 146 | 126 | 79 | 71 | ${ }^{p} 61$ |
| Livestock and products．．．－．．．－．．．．．．－．．．．－do．．．． | ${ }^{+145}$ | 159 | 153 | 142 | 142 | 147 | 158 | 157 | 151 | 148 | r 123 | 141 | p 152 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted，combined index－．．．－．－． $1935-39=100 \ldots$ | 188 | 195 | 200 | 198 | 212 | 216 | 220 | 215 | 216 | 216 | － 216 | r 219 | p 220 |
|  | 197 | 203 | 209 | 207 | 221 | 224 | 229 | 226 | 227 | － 226 | 228 | 230 | ＞ 231 |
| Durable manufactures ．－－－．．．．－．．．．．．．．．do． | 221 | 232 | 238 | 237 | 249 | 253 | 263 | 260 | ${ }_{2}^{266}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ +264 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{268}$ | $\ulcorner 275$ | ${ }^{\circ} 275$ |
|  | 222 | ${ }_{2} 226$ | ${ }_{166}^{231}$ | 228 | 236 177 17 | 245 179 | 253 176 | 246 168 | $\begin{array}{r}253 \\ 158 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | － 255 | 252 | +263 +160 | p 264 |
|  | 158 <br> 175 <br> 15 | 178 | 166 178 178 | 174 | 192 | 196 196 | 198 | 168 197 | 158 195 | 193 | $\begin{array}{r}154 \\ +193 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +160 +196 +18 | $p 165$ <br> $p 187$ <br> 18 |
|  | 150 | 155 | 160 | 155 | 170 | 170 | 165 | 153 | 140 | 134 | 134 | 141 | p 153 |
|  | 251 | 258 | 262 | 265 | 279 | 283 | 303 | 311 | 321 | 321 | － 329 | r 335 | ${ }_{\square} 337$ |
| Nonferrous metals and products－－．．．．．．do | 198 | 197 | 206 | 202 | 212 | ${ }^{216}$ | 223 | 226 | 227 | 224 | 218 | ＋212 | p 214 |
| Fabricating－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－．－－do－ | 194 | 192 | 218 | 199 | 212 | 219 | ${ }_{22}^{225}$ | 228 | ${ }_{219}^{230}$ | 226 | 216 | －207 | $p 209$ $p 225$ |
| Smelting and refining－－．－－－－－－－－－－－．－do． | 207 | 208 | 218 | 207 | 212 | 209 | 217 | 221 | 219 | 220 | 222 | 225 | p 225 |
| Stone，clay，and glass products．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 197 | 209 | 212 | 214 | 221 | 223 | 240 | 233 | ${ }_{21}^{227}$ | 223 | － 222 | － 232 | p 243 |
| Cement－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 207 | 221 | 229 | 229 | ${ }^{242}$ | 239 | 249 | 231 | 211 | 193 | 186 | 207 |  |
| Clay products ．－－－－－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． | 154 | 160 | 160 | 162 | 172 | 175 | 177 | 185 | 178 | 178 | 「 175 | －180 | p 184 |
| Glass containers－．－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 222 | 238 | 232 | 234 | 223 287 | 229 | 269 | 220 | 246 | 251 | 253 | 269 |  |
| Transportation equipment－－－－－－．－－－－－do． | 226 | 262 | 277 | ${ }_{262}^{272}$ | 287 273 | 284 | ${ }_{271}^{291}$ | 278 | 292 | －285 | 「300 | －307 | p 295 |
| Automobiles（incl．parts）．－．－．－－－．－．－．do＿ | 204 | 249 | 268 | 262 | 273 | 265 | 271 | 249 | 260 | 「246 | ＋258 | ＋259 | p 240 |
| Nondurable manufactures．．．．－．－．－．．．．．．．－do． | 178 | 180 | 184 | 182 | 198 | 201 | 201 | 197 | 196 | 196 | －196 | 194 | p 195 |
| Alcoholic beverakes．．．．．．．．．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．－do． | 168 | 177 | 202 | 219 | 237 | 217 | 205 | 195 | 189 | 211 | 198 | 185 | ${ }^{1} 175$ |
| Chemical products．．－．．．．．．－．－．－．－．．．．．．．do． | 25.3 | 255 | 258 | 259 | 265 | 272 | 282 | 284 | ${ }_{504}^{288}$ | 288 | 291 | － 296 | ${ }^{\text {p } 299}$ |
| Industrial chemicals ．．．－．－－－－－－－－－．－．－do | 434 | 443 | 451 | 453 | 458 | 465 | 488 | 497 | 504 | －506 | － 510 | － 524 | p 539 |
| Leather and products．．．．．．－．－．－．－．－．－．－${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 110 | 101 | 104 | 99 | 119 | 123 | 115 | 111 | 107 | 116 | －125 | 118 |  |
| Leather tanning－－．－．．．．．．．－－－－．－．．．－．．－do． | 101 | 94 | 100 | 87 | 106 | 109 | 107 | 111 | 106 | 108 | 120 | 105 |  |
|  | 115 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 128 | 133 | 121 | 110 | 109 | 121 | r 128 | 127 |  |
| Manufactured food products．．．．．．．．．．．do | 150 | 157 | 164 | 178 | 191 | 192 | 175 | 164 | 162 | 155 | ＇ 149 | $\bigcirc 150$ | p 154 |
|  | 159 | 199 | 226 146 | 223 141 | 217 <br> 134 | $\begin{array}{r}173 \\ 152 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{158}^{132}$ | 103 | $\begin{array}{r}99 \\ 203 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}90 \\ 193 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 101 | 120 | ¢ 153 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables | ${ }_{90}$ | 98 | 122 | 191 | 254 | 276 | 190 | 137 | 111 | 105 | 100 | r97 | P1 148 $\gg 109$ |
| Paper and products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．． | 182 | 181 | 185 | 172 | 191 | 194 | 202 | 201 | 197 | 203 | － 208 | r 208 | p 210 |
| Paper and pulp．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． | 175 | 173 | 178 | 166 | 181 | 184 | 193 | 191 | 188 | 192 | 198 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 198$ |  |
| Petroleum and coal products ．－－．．．．．．．．do． | 206 | ${ }_{215}$ | ${ }_{177}^{222}$ | 229 | 238 | 243 | 251 | 253 | 263 | 272 | － 269 | － 269 | p 256 |
|  | 174 | 175 | 177 | 176 | 176 | 172 | 183 | 178 | 182 | 187 | 183 | －184 | p 182 |
| Printing and publishing－－－－－－－－－－－．．－do． | 174 | 169 | 169 | 150 | ${ }_{236}^{161}$ | 244 | $\stackrel{185}{18}$ | 182 | 179 | 164 | $\bigcirc 176$ | 178 | p 185 |
| Ruhber products－－－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 203 | 213 | 221 | ${ }_{165}^{222}$ | 236 <br> 189 <br> 185 | 244 191 | 250 197 | 250 193 | 251 | ${ }^{244}$ | ＋235 | － 239 | $p 236$ |
| Textiles and products．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do． | 174 | 175 | 173 |  | 189 <br> 155 | 191 | 197 | 193 | 194 | 194 | 194 | －188 | p 185 |
| Cotton consumption ．－．．．．．．．－．－．－．．．．．．do | 139 <br> 348 | 140 347 | 132 <br> 348 <br> 1 | 123 | 155 366 | 152 <br> 380 <br> 18 | 162 <br> 374 | 158 <br> 381 <br> 1 | 158 397 | 163 <br> 392 <br> 18 | 174 390 | 175 374 | ${ }_{382}^{153}$ |
|  | 154 | 157 | 161 | 134 | 172 | 171 | 180 | 164 | 160 | 156 | 144 |  | 382 |
|  | 152 | 168 | 176 | 160 | 204 | 181 | 170 | 174 | 142 | 177 | 170 | 161 | 167 |
|  | 138 | 147 | 155 | 149 | 163 | 168 | 169 | 159 | 153 | 159 | 153 | 153 | ${ }^{-162}$ |
|  | 147 | 148 | 155 | 148 | 162 | 167 | 170 | 165 | 163 | 169 | 163 | 163 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 168$ |
|  | 83 | 97 | 96 | ${ }^{68}$ | 97 | 92 | 102 | 84 | 80 | 96 | 89 | 48 | 64 |
|  | 143 | 131 | 136 | 109 | 142 | 144 | 151 | 138 | 143 | 151 | 125 | 127 | 133 |
|  | 185 | 160 | 168 | 171 | 177 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 178 | 184 | 185 | － 189 | D 192 |
|  | 87 | 140 | 155 | 158 | 170 | 171 | 161 | 124 | 93 | 94 | 94 | 92 | p 129 |
| Adjusted，combined index $0^{\text {a }}$－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． | 190 | 195 | 199 | 196 | 209 | 211 | 216 | 215 | 218 | 221 | 221 | 222 | p 222 |
|  | 199 | 204 | 208 | 206 | 218 | 220 | 225 | 224 | 229 | 231 | 232 | 234 | P 233 |
| Durable manufactures ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． | 222 | 231 | 237 | 235 | 247 | 251 | 261 | 260 | 268 | 268 | 271 | r 277 | p 275 |
| Lumber and products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do． | 159 | 158 | 155 | 151 | 165 | 166 | 166 | 169 | 173 | 171 | 169 | r 169 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 165$ |
|  | 150 | 149 | 144 | 140 | 151 | 150 | 150 | 155 | 162 | 162 | 156 | 156 | P 154 |
|  | 198 | 197 | 207 | 202 | 212 | 216 | 223 | 226 | 227 | 224 | 219 | － 212 | p 214 |
|  | 207 | 208 | 219 | 208 | 212 | 209 | 217 | 221 | 218 | 219 | 222 | － 225 | － 225 |
| Stone，clay，and glass products．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 200 | 203 | 210 | ${ }_{2} 212$ | ${ }_{212}$ | 215 | 229 | 227 | 235 | 236 | 237 | － 242 | ＞247 |
|  | 218 | 210 | 214 | 208 | 214 | 206 | 214 | 214 | 232 | 238 | 245 | 252 |  |
|  | 158 | 160 | 161 | 161 | 167 | 169 | 168 | 175 | 173 | 189 | 185 | r 188 | ＞189 |
| Glass containers．．．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－．－－－do．．－－ | 222 | 223 | 234 | 244 | 215 | 225 | 262 | 247 | 265 | 257 | 261 | 269 |  |
| Nondurable manufactures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 180 | 181 | 184 | 181 | 195 | 194 | 196 | 195 | 197 | 201 | 200 | －199 | p 199 |
|  | 169 | 172 | 184 | 206 | 248 | 203 | 182 | 207 | 208 | 248 | 225 | 207 | $p 187$ |
| Chemical products． | 252 | 256 | 261 | 263 | 269 | ${ }^{271}$ | 277 | 280 | 284 | 287 | 288 | － 292 | p 297 |
| Leather and products．．．．．．．．－．－．．．．．．．．do | 110 | 101 | 105 | 101 | 120 | 124 | 115 | 109 | 108 | 115 | ${ }^{+122}$ | 118 |  |
| Leather tanning ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．do．．．．－ | 101 | 95 | 102 | 91 | 108 | 111 | 106 | 108 | 106 | 107 | 112 | 105 |  |
| Manufactured food products ．－．．．．．．．．．do | 164 | 164 | 164 | 167 | 168 | 167 | 162 | 161 | 165 | 168 | 165 | －169 | 170 |
|  | ${ }_{157}^{153}$ | 150 | 153 | 152 | 150 | 148 | 145 | 143 | 141 | 142 | 142 | 146 | 147 |
|  | 157 | 144 | 147 | 151 | 155 | 168 | 158 | 165 | 171 | 162 | 148 | 159 | 161 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables．．．．．．．do．．．． | 148 | 150 | 158 | 147 | 134 | 147 | 147 | 149 | 142 | 161 | 159 | ${ }^{1} 16$ | ${ }^{2} 179$ |

${ }^{2}$ Revised．${ }^{p}$ Preliminary．
$1948-49$ on
o＇Seasonal factors for a number of industries were fixed at 100 during 1939－42；data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series．

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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued


"Revised. "p Preliminary. o'See note marked " $\sigma$ "" on p. S-2.
§The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade. Business inventories as shown on p. S-1 cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm.


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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS－Continued

| MANUFACTURERS＇SAIES，INVENTORIES， AND ORDERS $\dagger$－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inventories，end of month－Cont inved |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value（adjusted）－Continued | 15， 716 | 15．874 | 16，082 | 15，942 | 16，000 | 16，fifio | 17，324 | 17，887 | 18，279 | 18，681 | $r 18,814$ | r 19，414 | 20． 176 |
| Nondurable－goods industries， Footal mind of kindred products | 15,710 3,000 | 15.874 3.061 | 16,082 3,042 | 15,942 2,83 | 2，820 | 18，928 | 17，113 | 17,887 3,190 | 18,285 3,285 | 18,681 3,374 | 18，814 3,435 | $+3,414$ $+3,618$ | 20.1846 |
|  | 1． 028 | 1，012 | 993 | 1，037 | 1.048 | ］，118 | 1，095 | 1．I45 | 1，130 | 1，162 | 1，202 | r 1， 262 | 1，295 |
| Tonacco manufacture | 1． 484 | 1，490 | 1，482 | $\frac{1}{2}, 467$ | 1． $5 ¢ 2$ | ］． 680 | 1．706 | 1． 717 | 1． 718 | 1， 679 | 1，642 | 1.658 | 1． 686 |
| Textile－mill products | 2． 0644 | 2，148 | 2， 244 | 2，274 | 2，285 | 2，372 | 2，616 | 2.768 | 2， 838 | 3， 005 | 3， 046 | r 3.110 | 3，270 |
| Apparel and related produets | 1． 348 | 1，328 | 1，407 | 1， 448 | 1，455 | 1，520 | 1，575 | 1．647 | 1， 808 | 1，786 | 1，768 | r 1.854 | 1，920 |
| Leather and products．．．．．．．． | 531 | 546 | 557 | 568 | 573 | 589 | 596 | 608 | 601 | 652 | 598 | \％ 616 | 642 |
| Paper and allied produets | 714 | 706 | 704 | 695 | 071 | 678 | 690 | 699 | 734 | 778 | 791 | ז833 | 867 |
| Printing and publishing． | 592 | 587 | 611 | 601 | 598 | 625 | 628 | 651 | 659 | 689 | 710 | r 723 | 720 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1． 993 | 2． 014 | 2． 034 | 2，041 | 2． 043 | 2． 108 | 2， 187 | 2． 267 | 2.327 | 2.370 | 2． 424 | ＋2． 505 | 2，606 |
| Petroleum and coal produets． | 2，012 | 2，018 | 2， 018 | 2，046 | 2，050 | 2． 108 | 2， 162 | 2.180 | 2． 109 | 2， 134 | 2．133 | r 2， 164 | 2，234 |
|  | 536 | 540 | 544 | 501 | 483 | 502 | 524 | 564 | 549 | 564 | 「 557 | －556 |  |
| Other nondurable－goods industries．．．．．．do．．－－ | 416 | 422 | 448 | 433 | 416 | 432 | 432 | 452 | 461 | 488 | 507 | 「 514 | 535 |
| New orders，net（unadjusted），t | 17，182 | 19， 097 | 20，66f | 22． 223 | 27，323 | 23，760 | 24， 704 | 22，371 | 23，180 | ${ }^{r} 28,860$ | r 25，403 | r 28,574 | 23，684 |
| Durable－goods industries，total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 7，857 | 8， 514 | 9，814 | 10． 5.53 | 13， 863 | 11，509 | 12，171 | 10， 621 | 11.379 | ${ }^{+} 15,123$ | r 13， 153 | ${ }^{7} 15.478$ | 12，551 |
|  | 1，901 | 2，178 | 2，493 | 2， 724 | 3， 277 | 2， 089 | 2.970 | 2． 6338 | 3，04 ${ }^{7}$ | 3，517 | 3， 014 | ＋3，632 | 3， 127 |
| Nonferrous metals and products．．．．－．－．．．．．co | 474 | 531 | ． 557 | 637 | 814 | 683 | ${ }^{6} 686$ | 661 | 554 | 6688 | ${ }^{6} 602$ | ${ }^{+} 696$ | 702 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment．－．－－do． | 772 | 884 | 1， 035 | 934 | 1． 572 | 1． 423 | $\underline{1}, 439$ | 1． 257 | 1，480 | 1，527 | 1，601 | $+1,780$ $+2,980$ | 1．371 |
| Machinery，except electrical．．．．．－．－－－－．－ | 1，316 | 1，410 | 1， 527 | 1，764 | 2， 197 | 1.948 | 2，016 | 1.935 | 2，260 | 2， 641 | 2， 819 | ז 2，982 | 2，594 |
| Transportation equipment，except motor vehicles．－．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－mil．of dol | 333 | 232 | 543 | 1， 102 | 1，600 | ． 692 | 800 | 483 | 504 | ${ }^{r} 2,395$ | ＊1，077 | ${ }^{*} 1.970$ | 691 |
| Other durable－goods industries．．．－．．．．－．－do．－－－ | 3，060 | 3，279 | 3， 660 | 3，392 | 4． 904 | 3.765 12.959 | 4． 300 | 3，646 | 3，534 | 4，384 | 4． 040 | ＋4．418 | 4，005 |
| Nondurable－goods industries．．．－．．．．．．．．．．－．－${ }^{\text {do．}}$ | 9，325 | 10， 582 | 10，852 | 11，670 | 13， 460 | 12， 259 | 12，533 | 11，750 | 11，781 | 13，738 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 12,250$ | ${ }^{+} 13,097$ | 11，133 |
| Unfilled orders（unadjusted），total＊－．．．－－．．．．do． | 21，770 | 22， 218 | 23， 458 | 26， 998 | 31． 519 | 33， 764 | 35， 636 | 36,798 | 38，125 | $r 44.097$ | ¢ 47.691 | ${ }^{5} 51.878$ | 53， 186 |
| Durable－goods industries．．．．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．do． | 18，662 | 18，763 | 19，569 | 22，171 | 26， 105 | 28，070 | 29，902 | 30.914 | 32，190 | －37， 138 | r 40.400 | ＋44， 281 | 46，052 |
| Iron，steel，and products | 5，488 | 5，506 | 5，866 | 6，593 | 7，348 | 7.923 | 8， 286 | 8.540 | 8，990 | 9，800 | 10，322 | r 11.022 | 11.417 |
| Nonferrous metals and products．．．．．－．．．．do． | 481 | 497 | 506 | 679 | 914 | 1， 009 | 1.029 | 1． 031 | 915 | 990 | 1． 030 | $\tau 1.082$ | 1，182 |
| Flectrical machinery and equipment．．．．．do．．．． | 2， 164 | 2， 215 | 2，308 | 2， 434 | 2．940 | 3． 250 | 3，477 | 3． 594 | 3，850 | 4． 187 | 4． 864 | －5，006 | 5，210 |
| Machinery，except electrical．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．－ | 3，147 | 3，194 | 3，277 | 3，758 | 4， 433 | 4，909 | 5，363 | 5，818 | 6，389 | 7，372 | 8， 464 | －9，412 | 10，045 |
| Transportation equipment，except motor vehicles ．－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3， 103 | 3，015 | 3， 215 | 4， 030 | 5， 255 | 5． 566 | 5， 971 | 6，068 | 6，143 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 8.157$ | －8，847 | ${ }^{+10,354}$ | 10， 581 |
| Other durable－goods industries．．．．－－－．－．－do－－－ | 4,278 3,109 | 4,276 3,455 | 4,398 3,888 | 4,678 4,827 | 5， 214 | 5， 5114 | 5,776 5,734 | 5.864 | 5，904 | 6， 633 | 7，172 | $+7,404$ $+7,597$ | 7.616 |
| Nondurable－goods industries．．－．－．－－－．－．．．－．do．．．． | 3， 109 | 3，455 | 3，888 | 4.827 | 5， 414 | 5，694 | 5，734 | 5.814 | 5，935 | 6，959 | 7，292 | 「7，597 | 7，134 |

BUSINESS POPULATION


## $r$ Revised．p Preliminary

$\dagger$ Revised series．See corresponding note on p．S－3．

the 48 States beginning 1946，and for 47 States（excluding Louisiana）begiming July 1945 ；figures through 1948 are shown on p． 21 of the May 1950 Str Ver．
 obata are from Dun \＆Bradstreet，Inc．Scattord monhly revisions fur the indicated series are shown on p．S－i of the February 1950 SuRvex．

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

COMMODITY PRICES

| PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prices received, all farm productst $\quad$ - $1910-14=100$.. | 241 | 247 | 247 | 263 | 267 | 272 | 268 | 276 | 286 | 300 | 313 | 311 | 309 |
|  | 225 | 223 | 225 | 236 | 239 | 243 | 238 | 250 | 258 | 275 | 283 | 276 | 275 |
|  | 227 | 230 | 218 | 226 | 224 | 221 | 219 | 224 | 233 | 240 | 254 | 245 | 247 |
| Feed grains and hay ...----...-......-.--- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 181 | 190 | 190 | 195 | 193 | 194 | 188 | 192 | 202 | 214 | 222 | 221 | 222 |
|  | 389 | 387 | 388 | 387 | 399 | 428 | 426 | 428 | 436 | 442 | 440 | 437 | 438 |
|  | 242 | 246 | 251 | 278 | 311 | 336 | 327 | 346 | 339 | 347 | 351 | 359 | 363 |
|  | 206 | 195 | 207 | 211 | 200 | 217 | 207 | 194 | 202 | 192 | 204 | 202 | 209 |
|  | 205 | 178 | 182 | 200 | 164 | 126 | 138 | 188 | 211 | 324 | 333 | 265 | 225 |
|  | 239 | 248 | 254 | ${ }^{267}$ | 293 | 303 | 300 | 351 | 366 | 374 | 379 | 386 | 385 |
|  | 256 | 269 | 268 | 287 | 292 | 298 | 296 | 299 | 311 | 323 | 340 | 343 | 340 |
|  | ${ }_{212}$ | 342 | 342 | 371 | 369 | 372 | 358 | 357 | 360 | 391 | 425 | 428 | 428 |
|  | ${ }_{1} 235$ | ${ }_{154}^{230}$ | 227 | ${ }^{232}$ | 240 | ${ }^{248}$ | 261 | 267 | 272 | 286 | 285 | 280 | ${ }^{273}$ |
|  | 161 | 154 | 156 | 173 | 191 | 196 | 201 | 209 | 249 | 203 | 205 | 217 | 215 |
| Prices paid: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities | 240 | 244 | 245 | 247 | 248 | 252 | 253 | 255 | 257 | 262 | 267 | 272 | 273 |
| Commodities used in living---......---.-do.... | 240 | 242 | 243 | 249 | 248 249 | ${ }_{2}^{251}$ | 254 251 | -256 | ${ }_{257}^{257}$ | ${ }_{26}^{260}$ | 265 | 269 | 269 |
| All commodities used in production-....-do..... |  |  |  | 249 | 249 | 25 | 251 | 254 | 257 | 264 | 270 | 274 | 276 |
| $1910-14=100$ | 250 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 258 | 260 | 261 | 263 | 265 | 272 | 276 | 280 | 283 |
|  | 96 | 97 | 97 | 103 | 103 | 105 | 103 | 105 | 108 | 110 | 113 | 111 | 109 |
| RETAIL PRICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index) .........................-. ......... $1935-39=100$.. | 184.1 | 185.7 | 187.3 | 190.0 | 190.8 | 192.6 | 193.9 | 194.9 | 198.4 | 202.4 | 204.9 | 205.8 | 205.8 |
| Coal (U. S. Department of Lahor indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite---------- Oct. 1922-Sept. $1925=100$ | 154.2 | 147. 2 | 147.4 | 150.3 | 153.9 | 155.8 | 157.4 | 158.6 | 159.7 | 160.3 | 168.3 | 170.0 | 169.1 |
|  | 165.6 | 180.9 | 160.2 | 160.5 | 162.4 | 164.0 | 166.6 | 167.0 | 167.3 | 167.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 168.7$ | 168.9 | 168.6 |
| Consumers' price index (U. S. Dept. of Labor): © <br> All items® ................................. $1935-39=160$. | 168.5 | 169.3 | 170.2 | 172.0 | 173.4 | 174.6 | 175.6 | 176.4 | 178.8 | 181.5 | 183.8 | 184. 5 | 184.6 |
|  | 184.9 | 184.7 | 184.6 | 184. 5 | 185.7 | 189.8 | 193.0 | 194.3 | 195.5 | 198.5 | 202.0 | 203.1 | 203.6 |
|  | 197.3 | 199.8 | 203.1 | 208.2 | 209.9 | 210.0 | 210.6 | 210.8 | 216.3 | 221.9 | 226.0 | 226.2 | 225.7 |
| Cereals and bakery products.......-. . do. | 199.3 | 169.8 | 169.8 | 171.5 | 175.5 | 176.9 | 177.2 | 177.6 | 177.7 | 185.4 | 187.1 | 187.5 | 188.3 |
| Dairy products................---- do- | 179.6 | 178.3 | 177.8 | 180.7 | 184.3 | 186.9 | 191.9 | 192.8 | 194.0 | 202. 6 | 204.4 | 204. 6 | 204.1 |
|  | 198.9 | 20.2 | 209.3 | 211.5 | 193.4 | 186.0 | 189.8 | 195.7 | 203.9 | 214.1 | 224.3 | 217.1 | 214.8 |
| Mats, poultry, and fish ................. do | 231. 1 | 240.2 | 246.5 | 255.7 | 260.7 | 261.0 | 253.3 | 250.3 | 253.4 | 263.6 | 270.1 | 272.2 | 272.6 |
| Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration.-...... do-.-- Gas and electricity | 140.3 | 138.8 | 139.1 | 139.4 | 140.2 | 141.2 | 142.0 | 142.5 | 142.8 | 143.3 | 143.9 | 144.2 | 144.0 |
| Gas and electricity --..------------- do-- -- | 97.0 | 96.9 | 96.8 | 96.9 | 96.8 | 96.9 | 96.8 | 96.8 | 96.8 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 96.9 |
|  | 192.8 | 187.6 | 189.0 | 189.9 | 192.9 | 196.1 | 199.2 | 200.8 | 201.7 | 202.3 | 204.5 | 205.0 | 205.0 |
|  | 185.4 | 185.0 | 184.8 | 186.1 | 189.1 | 194.2 | 198.7 | 201.1 | 203.2 | 207.4 | 209.7 | 210.7 | 211.8 |
|  | 130.1 | 130.6 | 130.9 | 131.3 | 131.6 | 131.8 | 132.0 | 132.5 | 132.9 | 133. 2 | 134.0 | 134.7 | 135.1 |
| Miscellaneous------------------------. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 154.7 | 155.1 | 154.6 | 155.2 | 156.8 | 157.8 | 158.3 | 159.2 | 160.6 | 162.1 | 163.2 | 164.3 | 164.6 |
| WHOLESALE PRICES ${ }^{\text {o }}{ }^{\text {² }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Department of Labor indexes: $\ddagger \quad 1926=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 152.9 | 155.9 | 157.3 | 162.9 | 166.4 | 169.5 | 169.1 | 171.7 | 175.3 | 180.1 | 183.6 | 184.0 | 183.5 |
| Manufactured products ................do. | 149.4 | 152.2 | 153.5 | 158.0 | 161.2 | 164.0 | 163.5 | 165.1 | 168.9 | 173.1 | ${ }^{\text {r } 175.5}$ | 175.8 | 175.9 |
| Raw materials.-.-.-.-.-.............-. do | 162.5 | 166.3 | 167.7 | 175.8 | 179.1 | 181.8 | 180.2 | 184.5 | 187. 1 | 192.6 | ${ }^{+199.1}$ | ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} 199.4$ | 197.7 |
| Semimanufactured articles.............-do. | 143.9 | 145.6 | 148.4 | 152.9 | 159.2 | 165.7 | 169.3 | 173.0 | 178.1 | 185.0 | 187.1 | 187.5 | 186.9 |
|  | 159.3 | 164.7 | 165.9 | 176.0 | 177.6 | 180.4 | 177.8 | 183.7 | 187.4 | 194.2 | 202.6 | 203.8 | 202.6 |
|  | 169.6 | 172.3 | 169.3 | 173.5 | 167.7 | 166.5 | 165.3 | 172.1 | 180.9 | 186.6 | 192.0 | 188.0 | 189.1 |
| Livestock and poultry ---.....-.-.-.-. - do. | 178.0 | 194.6 | 197.5 | 215.8 | 217.3 | 211.3 | 198.7 | 197.3 | 204.9 | 222.2 | 238.2 | 241.2 | 240.9 |
| Commodities other than farm products.-do.. | 151.2 | 153.7 | 155.2 | 159.8 | 163.7 | 166.9 | 166.9 | 168.8 | 172.3 | 176.7 | -179.2 | 179.3 | 179.0 |
|  | 155. 3 | 159.9 | 162.1 | 171.4 | 174.6 | 177.2 | 172.5 | 175.2 | 179.0 | 182.2 | 187.6 | 186. 6 | 185.7 |
| Cereal products.......-...-------.-.-.- do | 145.9 | 146.0 | 145.6 | 151.2 | 154.9 | 155.5 | 153.8 | 154.1 | 157.7 | 163.0 | 166.3 | 164.5 | 164.5 |
|  | 141. 1 | 138.0 | 135.9 | 141.8 | 148.0 | 154.7 | 160.8 | 164.1 | 164.4 | 171.5 | 173.0 | 170.3 | 166.6 |
| Fruits and vegetables.--.--------.--.- do | 137.6 | 139.2 | 140.5 | 137.0 | 132.0 | 131.0 | 129.5 | 140.4 | 138.0 | 136.1 | 142.4 | 139.9 | 139.3 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish---------.-.-. do. | 200.6 | 217.1 | 223.7 | 240.7 | 240.2 | 241.0 | 223.7 | 223.4 | 233.7 | 242.7 | 255.2 | 254.5 | 255.1 |
| Commodities other than farm products and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 146.4 | 147.6 | 148.8 | 151.5 | ${ }_{155}^{155} 5$ | 159.2 | 161.5 | 163.7 | 166.6 | 170.3 | 171.8 | 172. 4 | 172.1 |
|  | 194.8 | 198.1 | 202.1 | 207.3 | 213.9 | 219.6 | 218.9 | 217.8 | 221.4 | 226.1 | 228.1 | 228.5 | 228.5 |
|  | 163.4 | 163.9 | 164.3 | 167.4 | 167.8 | 168.7 | 178.1 | 178.5 | 179.9 | 180.7 | 180.8 | 180.8 | 180.8 |
|  | 134.9 | 134.9 | 134.9 | ${ }^{135.3}$ | 135.5 | 136.3 | 140.2 | 140.8 | 141.2 | 147.2 | 147.1 | 147.1 | 147.1 |
|  | 299.4 | 310.8 | 322.6 | 338.0 | 357.6 | 371.5 | 358.4 | 347.6 | 348.4 | 356.8 | 359.8 | 361.2 | 361.0 |
| Paint and paint materials------......do. | 136.7 | 136.8 | 137.7 | 138.6 | 142.4 | 145.9 | 145.7 | 148.2 | 154.9 | 162.1 | 164.0 | 164.4 | 164. 7 |
| Chemicals and allied products. . ......-do. | 117.1 | 116.4 | 114.5 | 118.1 | 122.5 | 128.6 | 132.2 | 135.6 | 139.6 | 144.5 | 147.3 | 146.4 | 144.3 |
| Chemicals - .-..............-.-- do- | 116.4 | 116.5 | 117.3 | 119.3 | 122.1 | 125.4 | 131.6 | 134.3 | 136. 1 | 138.1 | 139.0 | 138.2 | 138.2 |
| Drugs and pharmaceutical materials do- | 122.0 | 122.3 | 122.7 | 129.1 | 135.0 | 153.4 | 161.1 | 163.8 | 175.1 | 184.4 | 185.2 | 185. 1 | 184.5 |
| Fertitizer materials-..---.......---- do. | 117.4 | 116.8 | 108.4 | 110.1 | 112.1 | 111.4 | 111.2 | 112.0 | 115.6 | 118.1 | 118.1 | 118.1 | 117.8 |
|  | 127.5 | 122.2 | 111.9 | 125.7 | 141.5 | 163.9 | 160.3 | 171.5 | 180.9 | 200.4 | 217.3 | 214.6 | 198.7 |
| Fuel and lighting materials..--.-.-.-.- do... | 131.2 | 132.1 | 132.7 | 133.4 | 134.4 | 135.1 | 135.4 | 135.6 | 135.6 | 136.4 | 138.1 | 138.6 | 138.1 |
|  | ${ }^{67.8}$ | ${ }^{66.6}$ | 67.0 | 67.0 | 65.5 | 65.6 | 65.2 | 65.5 | 65.7 | 65.7 | 66.4 |  |  |
|  | 86.8 | 87.2 | 87.3 | 88.3 | 88.1 | 89.0 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.2 | 90.0 | 92.2 | 93.8 |  |
| Petroleum and products.-.-.-.-......d. do...- | 109.5 | 112.6 | 113.9 | 115.5 | 116.8 | 117.8 | 118.0 | 118.1 | 118.0 | 119.4 | 119.4 | 120.3 | 120.0 |
| Hides and leather products....-.-.-. do | 179.4 | 181.0 | 182.6 | 187.2 | 195.6 | 202.9 | 208.5 | 211.6 | 218.8 | 234.8 | r 238.2 | - 236.2 |  |
| Uides and skins...-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. . do. | 187.2 | 194.4 | 202.1 | 219.8 | 238.2 | 264.7 | 266.3 | 269.3 | 277.5 | 318.2 | 317.8 | 313.0 | 297.8 |
|  | 179.1 | 179.3 | 180.6 | 185.3 | 192.3 | 196.8 | 201.3 | 204.9 | 213.8 | 224.8 | 229.1 | r 229.2 | 228.7 |
|  | 184.3 | 185.0 | 184.8 | 185.8 | 191.4 | 194.8 | 200.3 | 204.0 | 209.4 | 219.4 | r 224.6 | r 222.0 | 222.1 |
| Housefurnishing goods. .-.............- do.... | 145.8 | 146.6 | 146.9 | 148.7 | 153.9 | 159.2 | 163.8 | 166.9 | 169.9 | 174.7 | ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} 175.4$ | ${ }^{-} 178.8$ | 179.9 |
| Furnishings-.-.-...---...............- do...- | 152.6 | 154.1 | 154.2 | 156.2 | 162.8 | 168.1 | 173. 7 | 176.6 | 180.2 | 186.2 | 186.9 | 193.4 | 195.5 |
|  | 138.8 | 138.9 | 139.4 | 141.0 | 144.6 | 149.9 | 153.5 | 156.7 | 159.2 | 162.7 | ${ }^{\text {r } 163.2}$ | -163.2 | 163.2 |

$r$ Revised. Beginning with the Februarg (
§ May 1951 indexes: All farm products, 305 ; crops, 271; food grains, 244 ; feed grains and hay, 223; tobacco, 438; cotton, 357; fruit, 194; truck crops, 239; oil-bearing crops, 380 ; livestock and products, 335 ; meat-animals, 418 ; dairy products, 270; poultry and eggs, 221 . o Rattio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates)
©Revised basis, using new sample of items and adjusted, weights. The adjusted indexes were linked to the "old series" at January 1950 ; that is, indexes originally published for January 1950 were not changed (except for "rent" and "all items"). Revisions prior to 1950 for "rent" and "all items" are available upon request. The "all items" index for April 1951 on the old basis is 184.5. of for actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.
$\ddagger$ Indexes for the latest 2 months are preliminary and are currently revised to incorporate corrections received in the 2 months following. Any additional corrections received are incorporated in final annual summaries issued in the middle of the year. Indexes for June-December 1949 were corrected in the August 1950 Survey and for June-December 1948 in the August 1949 issue. Corrected indeses for January-May 1948 and 1949 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 | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

## COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| WHOLESALE PRICES ${ }_{0}{ }^{\text {- }}$-Continued |
| :---: |
| U. S. Department of Labor indexes: $\ddagger$-Continued |
| Commodities other than farm prod., etc.-Con. |
| Metals and metal products...--- |
| Yron and steel.----------------------- do. |
| Nonferrous meta |
| Plumbing and heating..........-.......do |
|  |
| Clothing |
|  |
| Hosiery and underwear..-...-.-........-do. |
|  |
|  |
| Woolen and worsted goods........-.-...do. |
|  |
| Tires and tubes |
|  |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |
| As measured by- |
| Wholesale prices |
|  |
|  |



## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction, total.................-mil. of dol.- | ¢ 2,007 | г 2, 278 | ${ }^{+}$2,565 | - 2, 696 | - 2.817 | - 2,848 | -2,773 | - 2, 569 | -2,234 | + 2, 100 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,973}$ | 「2,188 | 2,370 |
| Private, total --.-.-.-.-.-...............- do | -1,478 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.694$ | -1,892 | $\stackrel{r}{2,016}$ | $\stackrel{+2,090}{ }$ | - 2,095 | +2,025 | -1,901 | -1,721 | -1,586 | -1,518 | -1,603 | 1,673 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline\end{array} 881$ | ${ }^{+1,036}$ | $+1,178$ $\times 1$ | r 1,269 r 1, 161 | r 1,322 | $\stackrel{r}{ }{ }^{2}, 322$ | r $\times$ r | r 1,131 $\sim$ 1 | + $\begin{array}{r}1,003 \\ 7 \\ \hline 923\end{array}$ | 902 880 | r 827 | -852 | 882 |
| New dwelling units------.-.-.......... do | ${ }^{\text {r }} 799$ | r 941 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,072}$ | г 1, 161 | r 1,212 | r 1, 211 | r 1,145 | r 1,040 | ${ }^{\text {\% }} 923$ | 830 | 750 | 775 | 795 |
| Additions and alterations.-.......-. do ---- | 70 | 82 |  |  | 93 | 94 | 34 | 73 | 62 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 55$ | +60 | +61 | 71 |
| utility, total mil. of dol | r 249 | 274 | +305 | r 324 | r 333 | $\bigcirc 354$ | ${ }^{+} 382$ | -403 | ¢ 395 | ז 378 | ¢ 384 | ז 399 | 407 |
|  | 70 | 73 | 78 | 84 | $r 91$ | 101 | ${ }^{+112}$ | ${ }^{+120}$ | 125 | r 129 | 135 | 142 | 150 |
| Commercial | r 77 | 92 | 110 | 116 | 114 | 121 | ${ }^{*} 136$ | ${ }^{r} 149$ | r 140 | 122 | 121 | -128 | 125 |
| Farm construction-.------------------- - do | r 94 | ${ }_{+} 109$ | r 118 | $\stackrel{r}{ } 125$ | r 127 | $\bigcirc 115$ | -95 | +81 | \% 71 | -72 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{+} 243$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 262}$ | r 278 | r 287 | r 297 | ${ }^{*} 297$ | r 294 | r 279 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 247$ | - 229 | 「 226 | +264 | 283 |
|  | - 529 | -584 | $r 673$ | $r 680$ | r 727 | ${ }^{*} 753$ | + 748 | r 668 | r 513 | +514 | ${ }^{+} 455$ | $\checkmark 585$ | 697 |
|  | 28 | r 27 | 28 | 24 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 31 | ¢30 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 33$ | -36 | r 42 | 44 |
| Nonresidential | r 183 | $\ulcorner 203$ | +201 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 202$ | $r 213$ | - 230 | - 247 | r 228 | - 216 | r 224 | r 210 | - 251 | 274 |
| Military and naval - .-...................-do |  |  | $r 9$ | 10 | 16 | r 21 | 28 | 26 | - 24 | ${ }^{\text {r } 29}$ | 29 | r 39 | 60 |
| Highway | ${ }^{-164}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 188$ | r 266 | r 23 | - 295 | +298 | ¢ 265 | - 221 | -103 | -95 | 65 | 110 | 160 |
| Conservation and development.-.-....-. ${ }_{\text {do }}$ | -72 | -81 | $\cdot 87$ | - 86 | $\times 87$ | +84 | -84 | $\bigcirc 76$ | $\stackrel{65}{ }$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 60}$ | 49 | -64 | 73 |
|  | 73 | -77 | - 82 | '85 | -89 | -92 | -94 | - 86 | -75 | r 73 | -66 | - 79 | 86 |
| CONTRACT AWARDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): <br> Total projects | 59,616 | 65, 305 | 60, 658 | 60,942 | 70,449 | 50, 284 | 49,604 | 46,856 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total valuation -...........-.-.-thous of dol- | 1,350,496 | 1,347,603 | 1,345, 463 | 1,420, 181 | 1, 548, 876 | 1,286,541 | 1, 135,815 | 1,087,062 | 1, 40, 168 | 38, 121 | 42,057 | 48.376 | 49,498 |
|  | 354, 115 | 388,643 | 428, 264 | 459,921 | 437, 770 | 364, 298 | 308, 118 | 320, 426 | 381, 330 |  | 130. 32 | 21.45 | 74. 991 |
|  | 996, 381 | 958, 960 | 917, 199 | 960, 260 | 1, 111, 106 | 922, 243 | 827,697 | 766, 636 | 787, 102 | 737, 307 | 808, 495 | - 848,993 | $\begin{aligned} & 456,319 \\ & 918,672 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nonresidential buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,998 | 5,204 | 5,090 | 5,085 | 5,987 | 5,094 | 4,830 | 4,868 | 4,532 | 4,614 | 3,198 | 4,222 | 4. 259 |
| Floor area-------------..-----t.-thous. of sq. ft -- | 43,071 | 40, 482 | 45. 254 | 46, 580 | 51, 741 | 47, 458 | 42, 583 | 41,472 | 40,069 | 43,971 | 37,099 | 43,301 | 41,473 |
| Valuation ---.-.........-...-.--- thous. of dol-- | 448, 619 | 408, 543 | 443,996 | 487, 115 | 540,989 | 498, 725 | 426,820 | 434,894 | 490,375 | 461,016 | 431, 166 | 469, 254 | 518, 021 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42,960 | 0,368 | 4,152 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 84, 964 | 84, 937 | 77, 850 | 84, 323 | 89,033 | 65, 069 | 64,945 | 60,810 | 56, 353 | 49,300 | 60,859 | 65, 761 | 65, 180 |
| Valuation-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- thous. of dol-- | 674, 836 | 674, 604 | 628, 051 | 675,080 | 754,106 | 549, 585 | 529,867 | 496,682 | 478, 583 | 420,918 | 531, 146 | 574, 569 | 590, 848 |
| Public works: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 177, ${ }^{1,608}$ | 1,807 199 | 2,156 221,654 | 2,133 208,648 | 2,020 200,431 | 1,812 145,728 | 1,445 119,633 | 1,235 106,572 | 160.151 227 | 773 128,536 | 838 123,962 | 1,318 166,435 | 1,583 |
| Utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 160, 227 | 128, 536 | 123, 962 | 166, 435 | 183, 080 |
|  | 442 | 451 | 423 | 456 | 417 | 472 | 369 | 385 | 333 | 279 | 279 | 339 | 459 |
| Valuation....-.-.-.------.-.-.-.-thous. of dol.- | 49,707 | 65, 217 | 51,762 | 49,388 | 53,350 | 92, 503 | 59,495 | 48,914 | 39,247 | 32,778 | 54, 253 | 57, 192 | 83, 042 |
| Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted .-----------.-.-1923-25=100 | 325 | 329 | 334 | 351 | 346 | 323 | 285 | 276 | 268 | 272 | 280 | ${ }^{5} 307$ | 367 |
| Residential, unadjusted......--..----...-- do | 348 | 358 | 358 | 372 | 358 | 332 | 285 | 272 | 253 | 259 | 276 | -307 | 319 |
| Total, adjusted Residential, adjuste | 284 | 274 | 291 | 325 | 334 | 321 | 299 | 306 | 332 | 333 | 323 | + 304 | 322 |
| Residential, adjuste | 298 | 303 | 325 | 369 | 362 | 332 | 294 | 284 | 297 | 312 | 311 | +292 | 273 |
| Engineering construction: <br> Contract awards (E. N. R.) \& ...... thous. of dol.. | 885, 044 | 931, 153 | 1, 253, 720 | 1,175, 138 | 1,164, 682 | 959, 530 | 950, 526 | 1,012,046 | 1, 424, 619 | , 266, 892 | 1, 271, 065 | 1, 406, 456 | 1. 053, 434 |
| Highway concrete pavement contract awards: $\bigcirc^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,032 | 7,094 | 8,351 | 5,832 | 6,589 | 4,114 | 3,605 | 3,084 | ${ }^{1} 3,738$ | 5,650 | 4,836 | 4,920 | 4, 959 |
|  | 2. 126 | 460 3,457 | 580 4,604 | 224 2,901 | 190 2890 | 1.377 | 1,630 | 1.314 | ${ }_{1}^{1} 28$ | 200 | 1, 222 | 690 | 966 |
|  | 2, 481 | 3,177 | 3,167 | 2, 708 | 3,509 | 2, 304 | 1,920 | 1,471 | 12,065 | 3,199 2,252 | 2, 1214 | 2,326 | 1,957 |


$\dagger$ Revised series. Data cover items not previonsly included; annual data beginning 1915 and monthly data beginning 1939 are available in the "Statistical Supplement" to the May 1951
Construction and Building Materials Report; the figures from 1949 forward, as shown in the May 1950 issue of this report, have since been revised; revisions beginning April 1950 are as
$\S D$ Data for June, August, and November 1950 and March 1951 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks
$\odot$ Data for May, August, and November 1950 and January 1951 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

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

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor) $\qquad$ | 133,400 | 149, 100 | 144, 300 | 144, 400 | 141, 900 | 120,600 | 102, 500 | 87,300 | 93, 600 | 85, 900 | 「 80, 600 | 93,000 | 88,000 |
| Urban building authorized (U. S. Dept. of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New urban dwelling units, total $\ddagger$.-..-- number. | 82.954 | 92,086 | 83, 657 | 84, 147 | 83, 181 | 62, 500 | + 56,873 | 49, 129 | 59, 551 | - 52, 252 |  | 53, 943 | 54, 199 |
| Privately financed, total.---.-.-.........do. | 81. 188 | ${ }_{69} 88.814$ | -82, ${ }^{834} \mathbf{8 8 5}$ | 79, 473 | 79, 140 | 58,172 | 55, 210 | 44, 888 | 44,697 | 49, 106 | - 39,749 | 50,475 | 50, 752 |
| Units in 1-family structures.......-....do- | ${ }_{6}^{63.382}$ | ${ }_{69}{ }_{3} 8.89$ | $\stackrel{66.885}{2}$ | 64, ${ }^{3} 118$ | 61, 740 | 46, 498 | 43,761 | 36.244 | 34.810 | - 39,346 | - 32,962 | 41,183 | 42, 696 |
| Units in 2-family structures......-...--do. | 3.237 | 3,859 | 13,828 | 3, 118 | 2,992 | 2, 236 | 2,323 | 2, 056 | 1,747 | -2,815 | 2. 103 | 2, 808 | 2,843 |
| Units in multifamily structures........-do. | 14.569 | 15,578 | 13, 221 | 11, 769 | 14,408 | 9, 438 | 9,126 | 6, 288 | 8,140 | r 6,945 | + 4,684 | 6, 484 | 5,213 |
| Publicly financed, total ......---.......-do | 1,766 | 3,272 | 723 | 4,674 | 4,041 | 4,328 | 1,663 | 4, 541 | 14, 854 | 3,146 | ${ }^{\text {r 3,853 }}$ | r 3,468 | 3,447 |
| Indexes of urban burilding authori | + 480.5 | 531.0 | 481. | 484.8 | 479.7 | 359.4 | 327.7 | 274.1 | 322.1 | 286.9 | 235.2 | r 295.5 | 299.8 |
| Valuation of building, total..-----.-.-.-do. | ${ }^{\text {r } 527.5}$ | 603.9 | 597.7 | 608.7 | 627.3 | 484.6 | 497.3 | 404.4 | 460.2 | 433.7 | 334.7 | r 440.2 | 299.8 430.6 |
|  | + 890.1 | 1,031.1 | 926.1 | 949.8 | 967.6 | 716.8 | 663.7 | 558.6 | 654.3 | 581.2 | 507.8 | ${ }^{r} 617.5$ | 651.4 |
| New nonresidential building..............do. | + 304.2 | 337.4 | 398.6 | 404.5 | 426.9 | 343.2 | 425.1 | 323.4 | 374.8 | 348.8 | 224.6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 340.5$ | 296. 1 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs.....do. | ${ }^{\text {r } 292.3}$ | 335.3 | 376.4 | 371.8 | 382.6 | 329.8 | 311.9 | 268.6 | 249.7 | 322.8 | 231.2 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 300.5$ | 283.7 |
| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department of Commerce composite ${ }^{*} \ldots . \quad 1939=100 \ldots$ Aberthaw (industrial building) | +210.3 | 「 215.4 | 217.6 311 | r 221.0 | ${ }^{*} 225.0$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 226.5}$ | - 226.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 227.6$ | r 230.4 339 | r 232.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 234.6$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 234.7$ | 235.9 |
| American Appraisal Company: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage, 30 cities .-.......-.-.-....----1913=100 | 488 | 490 | 498 | 502 | 508 | 513 | 515 | 514 | 517 | 523 | 524 | 525 | 527 |
|  | 511 | 511 | 518 | 519 | 526 | 536 | 542 | 541 | 543 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 556 |
| New York | 497 | 497 | 504 | 514 | 522 | 531 | 534 | 535 | 536 | 541 | 542 | 542 | 544 |
|  | 447 | 452 | 459 | 465 | 473 | 478 | 479 | 475 | 477 | 484 | 485 | 485 | 488 |
|  | 476 | 476 | 485 | 488 | 495 | 499 | 502 | 501 | 504 | 511 | 511 | 512 | 512 |
| Associated General Contractors (all types) ... do. | 346 | 346 | 349 | 357 | 366 | 369 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 374 | 374 | 376 | 376 |
| E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: A verage, 20 cities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A partments, hotels, and office buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick and conerete _ U. S. avg. $1926-29=100 \ldots$ | 211.3 | 214.4 | 215.6 | 218.0 | 219.5 | 220.4 | 220.9 | 222.9 | 224.7 | 228.2 | 229.6 | 230.5 | 230.7 |
| Brick and steel ....-.................. do..-- | $\stackrel{211.3}{ }$ | 214.5 | 215.8 | 218.6 | 220.7 | 221.4 | 221.9 | 223.9 | 226.4 | 229.9 | ${ }^{231.6}$ | 232.6 | 232.8 |
|  | 218.1 | 224.4 | 227.2 | 230.8 | 234.6 | 234.3 | 233.2 | 233.7 | 236.9 | 240.1 | 242.7 | 243.3 | 243.6 |
| Brick and steel | 212.1 | 215.7 | 216. 9 | 219.0 | 220.7 | 221.3 | 221.5 | 223.4 | 225.9 | 230.0 | 231.9 | 232.6 | ${ }_{232}^{232.7}$ |
|  | 214.4 | 219.8 | 222.4 | 225.4 | 228.4 | 228.4 | 227.9 | 229.3 | 232.4 | 235.6 | 238.1 | 238.7 | ${ }_{238.9}^{232.9}$ |
|  | 221.7 | 229.1 | 232.5 | ${ }^{236.4}$ | 241.5 | 240.7 | 238.9 | 237.9 | 241.3 | 244.5 | 247.1 | 247.7 | 248.0 |
|  | 199.2 | 201.7 | 202.3 | 203.8 | 205.1 | 205.8 | 206.2 | 208.2 | 211.0 | 215.6 | 217.7 | 218.4 | 218.5 |
| Residences: do | 218.5 | 224.9 | 227.7 | 231.3 | 235.1 | 2348 | 233.7 | 234.2 | 237.4 | 240.5 |  |  |  |
|  | 216.7 | 223.7 | 226.7 | 230.5 | 235.1 | 234.5 | 233.0 | 232.7 | 236.1 | 239.1 | 241.7 | 242.3 | 243.8 242.5 |
| Engineering News-Record: $\sigma^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 364.3 | 373.0 | 376.9 | 383.1 | 392.8 | 396.2 | 388.9 | 390.1 | 391.8 | 397.0 | 398.0 | 398.8 | 402.7 |
|  | 496.6 | 506.5 | 511.9 | 521.4 | 530.4 | 534.4 | 527.9 | 528.7 | 530.7 | 536.7 | 537.9 | 538.7 | 543.9 |
| Bu. of Public Roads-Highway construction: <br> Composite, standard mile $-\ldots \ldots \ldots . . . \quad 1925-29=100$. |  |  | 140.0 |  |  | 146.2 |  |  | 155.7 |  |  | 159.7 |  |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of selected construction materials, index: Unadjusted..-.-.....-.-------------------1939 100 | 147.5 | 166.7 | 171.5 | 162.3 | 192.2 | 179.3 | 186. 2 | 173.2 | 155.6 | ${ }^{r} 155.4$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 141.5$ | ${ }^{p} 167.2$ |  |
|  | 148.4 | 157.6 | 160.3 | 152.5 | 169.8 | 166.8 | 168.1 | 174.8 | 176.0 | r 182.0 | -171.5 | ${ }^{2} 176.9$ |  |
| REAL ESTATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home mortgages insured or guaranteed byFed. Hous. Adm.: New premium paying |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ad | 172, 453 | 178, 000 | 182, 568 | 183, 559 | 217, 594 | 216,154 | 241, 423 | 235, 742 | 204, 030 | 224,671 | 175, 821 | 180, 081 | 161, 584 |
| Vet. Adm.: Principal amount*----.... do - | 217, 610 | 218,315 | 214, 433 | 234, 070 | 268, 611 | 258, 401 | 332, 201 | 356, 491 | 350, 366 | 360, 574 | 324, 755 | 293, 236 | 298,950 |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions | 336 | 365 | 442 | 506 | 632 | 700 | 730 | 767 | 816 |  |  |  |  |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associa- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 730 | 767 | 816 | 758 | 747 | 752 | 762 |
| tions, estimated total $\qquad$ thous. of dol. | 422, 553 | 490, 324 | 527, 967 | 517, 163 | 556, 469 | 467,585 | 449, 963 | 393, 857 | 370, 681 | 384,008 | 351, 142 | 440, 210 | 437,967 |
| Bumpe construction...--.-.-.-.-............do. | 151,627 | 180, 762 | 189, 363 | 188, 938 | 183, 493 | 145, 422 | 140. 655 | 123, 134 | 117, 079 | 129, 183 | 112,008 | 141, 496 | 140,567 |
|  | 168, 381 | 197, 761 | 223, 617 | 214, 412 | 248, 089 | 219, 001 | 213, 888 | 182, 978 | 163,447 | 153, 984 | 148, $9{ }^{2} 6$ | 190, 539 | 193,359 |
|  | 35, 683 | 39, 517 | 42, 093 | 38.887 | 43, 410 | 34, 827 | 34, 415 | 32, 002 | 36, 579 | 38,786 | 34, 173 | 40,879 | 39,685 |
| Repairs and reconditioning.---------.-.-. - do | 20, 014 | 22, 890 | 22, 461 | 21,853 | 25, 575 | 20, 220 | 16.951 | 13, 804 | 13,693 | 13,311 | 12,638 | 16,948 | 16, 285 |
| All other purposes .-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-do-- | 46, 848 | 49,394 | 50, 433 | 53,073 | 55, 902 | 48,115 | 44. 054 | 41,939 | 39,883 | 48, 744 | 43,087 | 50,348 | 48,071 |
| New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under), estimated total .-...... thous. of dol | 1,171, 148 | 1, 377, 918 | 1, 465, 469 | 1, 470, 812 | 1, 624,913 | 1, 497, 824 | 1, 544.410 | 1,457,073 | 1, 320, 895 | 1,331,083 | 1, 182, 753 | 1,369, 284 | 1,370, 848 |
| Nonfarm foreclosures, adjusted index $1935-39=100$ |  |  | 1, 14.6 | 12.9 | 1, 14.1 | 1, 13.7 | 1, 13.1 | 1, 11.9 | 12.8 1,320 | 1,312.9 | 1, 12.6 | 1, 12.1 | 1,37, 848 |
|  | 61,605 | 58, 765 | 57, 116 | 52,980 | 49,878 | 45,922 | 49, 953 | 55,790 | 66, 820 | 68,686 | 69,136 | 71,507 | 62,965 |

## DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advertising indexes, adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Printers' Ink, combined index.....-1935-39 = 100 | 323 | 331 | 333 | 311 | 318 | 336 | 365 | 377 | 371 | 394 | 388 | 377 | 393 |
|  | 327 | 324 | 321 | 316 | 341 | 338 | 342 | 342 | 319 | 347 | 344 | 343 | 338 |
|  | 317 | 325 | 320 | 306 | 297 | 310 | 322 | 344 | 338 | 302 | 314 | 296 | 337 |
|  | 296 | 290 | 328 | 288 | 327 | 302 | 360 | 359 | 372 | 356 | 380 | 327 | 340 |
| Radio-- | 288 | 294 | 294 | 273 | 269 | 278 | 282 | 287 | 272 | 283 | 281 | 280 | 286 |
|  | 309.5 | 311.7 | 309.9 | 280.0 | 298.8 | 317.2 | 308.8 | 309.1 | 290.1 | 318.8 | 335.5 | 324.2 | 332.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of facilities, total ..........thous. of dol- | 15, 909 | 16, 576 | 15, 146 | 12, 2938 | 12, 559 | 13, 931 | 16. 170 | 15,794 | $\begin{array}{r}15,833 \\ \hline 89\end{array}$ | 16, 690 | 14, 958 | 16, 440 | 15,922 |
| Automotive, incl. accessories Drugs and toiletries. $\qquad$ do--do | $\begin{array}{r}614 \\ 4,108 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}411 \\ 4,431 \\ \hline 168\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}357 \\ 4.193 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | - 2838 | ${ }_{3} 297$ | 325 | . 339 | 355 | 399 | 508 | 321 | 378 | 385 |
| Drugs and toiletries -.-....................do...- | 4, 108 | 4, 4167 | 4, 193 | 3,349 | 3,648 | 3, 969 | 4, 649 | 4, 415 | 4, 277 | 4. 695 | 4,082 | 4, 452 | 4, 536 |
|  | ${ }_{216}^{145}$ | 167 <br> 238 | 144 | ${ }_{226}^{136}$ | 148 | 136 | 142 | 142 | 134 | 147 | 128 | 144 | 139 |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery...........do. | 4,348 | 4, 756 | 4, 366 | 3,513 | 3,371 | 3,843 | 4,341 | 4,319 | 4,240 | 4,681 | 4,233 | + $\begin{array}{r}1803 \\ 4.683\end{array}$ | 276 4,437 |
|  | 370 | 409 | 391 | 467 | +475 | - ${ }^{469}$ | +505 | + $5+5$ | + 563 | - 574 | 4,230 520 | 4, 549 | 4,435 |
|  | 1, 811 | 1,947 | 1,791 | 1,310 | 1,431 | 1,664 | 1,877 | 1,786 | 1,831 | 1.813 | 1,625 | 1,659 | 1,647 |
| Smoking materials | 2,068 | 2, 101 | 1, 831 | 1,577 | 1,562 | 1,540 | 1. 853 | 1,781 | 1,797 | 1, 844 | 1,698 | 1,958 | 1,901 |
|  | 2, 229 | 2, 116 | 1, 826 | 1,429 | 1,387 | 1,742 | 2, 237 | 2, 217 | 2, 332 | 2, 179 | 2, 104 | 2,315 | 2, 136 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| struction and Building Materials Report. Data on home mortgages, compiled by the Veterans Administration, represent the amount of home loans closed monthly under the Servicamen's |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Readjustment Act; figures prior to August 1949 are §Includes data for apparel and bousehold furnish | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ailable } \\ & \text { igs, sho } \end{aligned}$ | n reque separat | prior os | ta repor | at the 950 Su | inning | ach mo | are sh | bere | previou | mont |  | comen's |


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

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| ADVERTISING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Magazine advertising: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52,094 | 50, 261 | 42, 488 | 32, 754 | 33, 577 | 49,603 | 55,301 | 51. 534 | 40,673 | 30, 863 | 42.904 | 52, 245 | 55, 993 |
| Apparel and accessories .......-.-------- do. | 4.457 | 4,237 | 2,832 | 884 | 3, 273 | 5, 540 | 4, 648 | 3.705 | 3,000 | 1, 632 | 3,183 | 5,334 | 5. 0107 |
| Automotive, incl accessories.-.-.-.-.-. - do | 4,054 | 4. 226 | 3,882 | 3,832 | 3, 772 | 4,255 | 4. 545 | 4. 071 | 2,519 | 2,908 | 3, 213 | 3,613 | 3,956 |
| Building materials §...----------------- do. | 2, 675 | 2,499 | 1,719 | 1, 081 | 1, 128 | 2,537 | 2.397 | 1,491 | 745 | 1,033 | 1,377 | 2. 455 | 3,063 |
| Drugs and toiletries..-.-.-.-.-.-.------- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 6. 485 | 5, 693 | 5, 618 | 4. 844 | 4,338 | 5, 416 | 6.463 | 6, 145 | 5,268 | 4,359 | 5. 710 | 6. $26 \pm$ | 6, 582 |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery-.------ do | 7, 149 | 6, 582 | 6, 846 | 5, 874 | 5, 435 | 6,724 | 8.598 | 7, 488 | 5,825 | 4.979 | 7,398 | 7.781 | 7,391 |
| Beer, wine, liquors §....---........------- do. | 2,416 | 2,364 | 2,024 | 1,738 | 1,476 | 1,965 | 2,436 | 2.703 | 3,789 | 1,602 | 2,067 | 2. 464 | 2,752 |
| Household equipment and supplies §.--- do. | 4,337 | 4,515 | 3,615 | 2. 057 | 1,574 | 3.648 | 4. 435 | 3.870 | 3, 130 | 1, 106 | 2,153 | 3,525 | 4, 102 |
| Fousehold furnishings \&-.---------.-.-.- do-.-- | 3,361 | 3. 282 | 1,715 | 697 | . 929 | 2.767 | 3. 650 | 3, 079 | 1,753 | 894 | 1,502 | 2,696 | 3.581 |
| Industrial materials \&------------------ do | 2,341 | 2.320 | 2, 162 | 1,713 | 1,588 | 2,657 | 2.713 | 2. 292 | 1, m 1 | 1, 668 | 2,034 | 2, 693 | 3, 150 |
| Soaps, cleansers, etc.----------------.- do | 1,232 | 1,238 | ,983 | 884 | ${ }_{8} 865$ | 1,091 | 1. 421 | 1,324 | , 811 | 765 | 1. 167 | 1. 289 | 1,762 |
|  | 1,336 | 1,327 | 1,364 | 1,365 | 1,116 | 11,497 11.506 | 1. 5556 | 1.419 | 1,429 | 1, 137 | 1.241 | 1.267 | 1,324 |
|  | 12, 250 | 11.979 | 9,729 | 7.784 | 8,083 | 11,506 | 12,439 | 13,949 | 10.707 | 8,781 | 11,859 | 12,863 | 13,323 |
| Linage, total.-----------------thous. of lines.- | 4,482 | 3,853 | 2,974 | 3,175 | 3, 791 | 4,505 | 4,602 | 3.958 | 3, 106 | 3,520 | 4,050 | 4,464 | 4,531 |
| Newspaper advertising: | 215, 753 | 220, 211 | 209,093 | 173.092 | 186,524 | 207, 305 | 230.288 |  | 217.856 | 173.177 | 176,831 | 218,341 |  |
|  | 43.326 | 22, 45.576 | -44,776 | + 42,684 | 15, 005 | 45,888 | 47,678 | 228,880 42.944 | 21,8,099 | 173.17\% | 176,831 40,355 | - 49,358 | 296,64 52,165 |
|  | 172.427 | 174, 636 | 164, 317 | 130.409 | 141.518 | 161,417 | 182. 610 | 183, 936 | 178,757 | 130,405 | 13¢, 475 | 168,984 | 174,482 |
| Automotive----------------------------------- | 11. 290 | 12, 441 | 11, 410 | 9.338 | 8.969 | 8,793 | 11.314 | 11, 721 | 8,395 | 8,165 | 7. 482 | 8,710 | 10, 158 |
|  | 2,316 | 2, 469 | 2, 237 | 2, 683 | 1. 832 | 2,091 | 2. 531 | 2, 267 | 2,347 | 3,232 | 2, 205 | 2,724 | 2,627 |
| General | 35,645 | 36, 560 | 33, 876 | 26, 048 | 25, 431 | 32,705 | 41.222 | 39, 502 | 29,682 | 24,066 | 29,435 | 33, 886 | 38,078 |
|  | 123, 176 | 123, 166 | 116, 795 | 92,339 | 105, 287 | 117, 829 | 127,542 | 130, 447 | 138, 334 | 94, 841 | 97,353 | 123, 664 | 123,619 |
| POSTAL BUSINESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money orders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic, issued ( 50 cities): <br> Number thousands.- | 4,932 | 4,543 | 4,258 | 4, 062 | 4, 228 | 4,039 | 5,474 | 4,413 | 4,662 | 4,826 | 4,454 | 5, 536 | 7,183 |
| Value | 92,858 | 90,363 | 84,983 | 83, 459 | 88,172 | 91,350 | 100, 802 | 102, 139 | 97, 712 | 107,031 | 99,820 | 124, 27 | 128.681 |
| Domestic, paid (50 cities): thousands. | 13,354 | 14,055 | 13, 960 | 12, 279 | 13, 842 | 12,836 | 14, 218 | 14, 739 | 14,191 | 14, 599 | 12,574 | 35,8,4 | 17.472 |
|  | 197, 478 | 205,818 | 202, 790 | 183, 502 | 210, 887 | 206,145 | 222,331 | 225, 332 | 209, 795 | 221, 714 | 195, 274 | 249,063 | 348,166 |
| PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: $\dagger$ Goods and services, total bil. of dol. |  |  | 185.8 |  |  | 198.9 |  |  | 195.8 |  |  | 204.8 | ------- |
|  |  |  | 26.5 |  |  | 34.0 |  |  | 30.0 |  |  | 31.6 |  |
| Automobiles and parts .-...-...------ do. |  |  | 11.0 |  |  | 14.1 16.0 |  |  | 12.8 | -.------ |  | 12.3 |  |
| Furniture and household equipment ...do.... |  |  | 11.8 3.7 |  |  | 16.0 3.9 |  |  | 13.1 4.1 |  |  | 15.2 4.1 |  |
| Other durable goods .---------------- do.--- |  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 4.1 |  |  | 4.1 |  |
|  |  |  | 99.9 |  |  | 104.5 |  |  | 104.3 |  |  | 110.7 |  |
|  |  |  | 18.4 |  |  | 19.2 |  |  | 19.4 |  |  | 20.6 |  |
| Food and alcoholic beverages....------ do. |  |  | 59.1 |  |  | 62.0 |  |  | 62.1 |  |  | 66.1 |  |
| Gasoline and oil |  |  | 5.2 |  |  | 5.2 |  |  | 5.3 |  |  | 5.6 |  |
| Semidurable housefurnishings .------do. |  |  | 1.9 |  |  | 2.4 |  |  | 2.0 |  |  | 2.4 |  |
|  |  |  | 4.4 |  |  | 4. 4 |  |  | 4.5 |  |  | 4. 6 |  |
| Other nondurable goods....--...-.-.-.-. - do..-- |  |  | 10.9 |  |  | 11.3 |  |  | 11.1 |  |  | 11.5 |  |
| Services------------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  | 59.5 |  |  | 60.4 |  |  | 61.5 |  |  | 62.6 |  |
| Household operation-------------- do |  |  | 9.2 |  |  | 9.2 | ------- |  | 9.7 |  | -- | 10.0 |  |
| Housing---------------------------- do.- |  |  | 18.4 |  |  | 18.7 |  |  | 19.1 |  |  | 19.4 |  |
| Personal service...-.-.-.-.-.-....------- do...- |  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 3.8 |  |  | 3.8 |  |  | 3.9 |  |
|  |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 3. 8 |  |  | 3.8 |  |  | 3.8 |  |
| Transportation-----------------.......- do...-- |  |  | 5.1 |  |  | 5.2 |  |  | 5.3 19.9 |  |  | 5.3 |  |
|  |  |  | 19.2 |  |  | 19.6 |  |  | 19.9 |  |  | 20.1 |  |
| RETAIL TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All types of retail stores: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales (unadjusted), total $\%$ mil. of dol - | 11,072 | 11,654 | 11,957 | 12,313 | 12,737 | 12,498 | 12,077 | 11,613 | 14,463 | 11,866 | 10, 913 | r 12, 563 | 11, 155 |
|  | 3,758 | 4. 200 | 4,515 | 4,755 | 4.967 | 4,462 | 4, 243 | 3,678 | 4,243 | 4, 165 | 3. 844 | r.4.223 | 3, 966 |
|  | 2, 250 | 2,461 | 2, 698 | 2,881 | 2, 856 | 2, 492 | 2. 309 | 1,998 | 2,259 | 2. 520 | 2.361 | -2.560 | 2. 294 |
| Motor-vehicle dealers $9 .-$------------ do...- | 2, 110 | 2, 294 | 2, 521 | 2,610 | 2,632 | 2,308 | 2, 131 | 1. 826 | 2,014 | 2,314 | 2, 180 | 2,360 | 2,103 |
| Parts and accessories ${ }^{\prime}$ - ---.-.-.----- do...- | 140 | 167 | 177 | 271 | 224 | 184 | 179 | 172 | 245 | 207 | 182 | 200 | $18{ }^{*}$ |
| Building materials and hardware group ${ }^{-1}$ mil. of dol.- | 881 | 1,061 | 1,133 | 1, 117 | 1,248 | 1,125 | 1, 129 | 964 | 930 | 926 | 825 | r992 | 1,057 |
| Building materialsor----------.-.-. do...- | 569 | 1,715 | 1,769 | 745 | 874 | 787 | 1,792 | 668 | 547 | 612 | 537 | $\checkmark 641$ | , 640 |
|  | 141 | 145 | 159 | 167 | 161 | 133 | 135 | 103 | 121 | 121 | 109 | 144 | 151 |
|  | 171 | 201 | 205 | 205 | 214 | 205 | 203 | 193 | 262 | 193 | 179 | 207 | 211 |
| Homefurnishings group $\rho^{\prime}$ - | 554 | 597 | 595 | 685 | 778 | 752 | ${ }_{7} 12$ | 614 | 796 | 638 | 589 | r 593 | 535 |
| Furniture and housefurnishingsor ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - do - - - | 311 | 354 | 344 | 356 | 392 | 385 | 365 | 345 | 438 | 331 | 202 | r 334 | 319 |
| Household appliances and radiosc ${ }^{\text {c }}$...d do...- | 243 | 244 | 251 | 329 | 386 | -387 | 347 | 269 | 358 | 307 | 287 | 259 | 216 |
|  | 72 | 81 | 89 | 72 | 85 | 92 | 93 | 102 | 259 | 80 | 69 | 78 | 80 |
| Nondurable-goods stores 9. | 7,314 | 7,454 | 7,442 | 7,558 | 7,770 | 8,036 | 7, 833 | 7,935 | 10, 220 | 7,701 | 7,068 | r8,340 | 7. 589 |
| Apparel groupor | 812 | 756 | 747 | 583 | 641 | 855 | 844 | 871 | 1,289 | 777 | 616 | +903 | 728 |
| Men's clothing and furnishings $0^{\text {T }}$. ....do do..- | 179 | 173 | 195 | 140 | 134 | 191 | 203 | 223 | 363 | 210 | 154 | ${ }^{r} 195$ | 159 |
| Women's apparel and accessories..... do...- | 374 | 349 | 317 | 247 | 304 | 403 | 400 | 402 | 5 53 | 338 | 279 | ${ }^{\top} 415$ | 353 |
| Family and other apparelot---....... do...- | 110 | 104 | 101 | 83 | 89 | 116 | 118 | 127 | 197 | 108 | 86 | 126 | 9 |
| Shoes-..------------------------- do.--- | 149 | 130 | 134 | 113 | 114 | 145 | 124 | 120 | 176 | 121 | 98 | 165 | 119 |
|  | 291 | 296 | 299 | 293 | 298 | 302 | 306 | 297 | 401 | 30.3 | 296 | 328 | 301 |
| Eating and drinking places $9 . . . . .-. .-$ do. | 893 | 928 | 936 | 928 | 986 | 979 | 991 | 913 | 985 | 940 | 847 | r944 | 949 |




 servicesare shown as a component of gross national product on p. 31 of the July 1950 Survex; revised figures for $1946-49$ are shown on p. 23 of the Decetnber 1950 Surver.



\% Revised beginning 1943. ơ Revised beginning 1948.

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

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued



Revised ${ }^{1}$ Data for eating and drinking places and filling stations are included with those for other retail stores.
tSce note marked " " $\dagger$ " on p. S-8. Revisions for chain stores and mail-order houses for 1943 -July 1948 are shown on p. 23 of the April 1950 SURvex.


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

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  | 194 | 184230 | ${ }_{241}^{191}$ | 210 | 216 | 233259 | 314276 | 269269 | 236 | 227 | 219 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department stores: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accounts receivable, end of month: | 190 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Instalment accounts.-......................do.... |  | ${ }_{217}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: |  |  | 51 <br> 17 | $\begin{array}{r}49 \\ 17 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 50 <br> 18 | 5118 | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | 5117 | 4918 | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 46 \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | +50+19 | 4718 |
|  | 5017 | 52 <br> 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales by type of payment: <br> Cash sales.......................... | 49429 | $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 43 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 43 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 41 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 42 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 42 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 43 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 43 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 42 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 45 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 44 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 48439 | 48439 |
| Charge account sales....--....-.-.........do..-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Instalment sales...-.........................-do.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales, unadjusted, total U. S....... $1935-39=100 \ldots$ | - 286 | 286 | 281 | 283 | 281 | 331 | 308 | 355 | 534 | 277 | 262 | 284 | - 284 |
|  | 389 | 378 | 345 | 386 | 373 | 426 | 3388 | 453 | 708 | 342 | 352 | ${ }_{217}$ | -367 |
|  | 241 | 228 280 | 230 278 | 185 | 198 | ${ }_{320}^{263}$ | ${ }_{296}^{239}$ | 287 357 | 436 495 | ${ }_{261}^{230}$ | ${ }_{251}$ | 269 | ${ }^{p} 225$ |
|  | 290 | 296 | 281 | 284 | 290 | 337 | 317 | 313 | 538 | 293 | 266 | 286 | 297 |
|  | 393 | 391 | 353 | 429 | 399 | 454 | 405 | 472 | 711 | 375 | ${ }^{351}$ | 397 | 382 |
|  | - 304 | 305 | 296 | 339 | 326 | 363 | 328 | 376 | 556 | 300 | ${ }_{280}$ | -308 | ${ }^{p} 302$ |
| Minneapolis...........-............-.-...-. do. | 278 | 273 | 272 | 276 | 287 | 320 | 319 | 338 | 476 | 248 | 239 | ${ }^{236}$ | ${ }^{\text {p } 279}$ |
| New York--...-.-..........................- do | -288 | 221 | 230 | 192 | 202 | 267 | 259 | 302 | 450 | ${ }_{2}^{233}$ | 218 | 230 | ${ }_{2}^{232}$ |
|  | 276 313 | 316 | 271 307 | 239 285 | 239 288 | 313 356 | 299 33 | 363 387 3 | 525 584 | 253 267 | ${ }_{266}^{241}$ | 286 307 | $\begin{array}{r}269 \\ \hline 298 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 313 316 | 316 323 | 293 | 285 326 | $\stackrel{318}{288}$ | 356 363 | ${ }_{326}$ | 387 398 | 540 | 298 | 275 | 298 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{238}$ |
|  | 321 | 319 | 321 | 387 | 352 | 374 | 345 | 387 | 627 | 333 | 316 | - 318 | ${ }^{p} 321$ |
|  | 292 | 290 | 298 | 362 | 335 | 320 | 291 | 290 | 325 | 362 | 326 | r 291 | 302 |
| Atlanta | 397 | 390 | 392 | 494 | 415 | 409 | 370 | 391 | 421 | 449 | 419 | 413 | 399 |
|  | 244 | 231 | 240 | 268 | 268 | 255 | 216 | 229 | 249 | 303 | 251 | 217 | ${ }^{\nu} 237$ |
|  | 269 | 277 | 278 | 330 | 335 | 305 | 282 | 288 | 318 | 349 | 322 | 290 | 282 |
|  | 299 | 299 | 299 | 364 | 334 | 333 | 299 | 251 | 328 | 395 | 333 | 286 | 323 |
|  | 401 | 403 | 410 | 537 | 449 | 429 | 375 | 400 | ${ }^{433}$ | 475 | 439 | 414 | 402 |
|  | +278 | $\stackrel{3}{268}$ | 283 | ${ }_{342}$ | 321 | 289 | 283 | 291 | 318 | ${ }_{325}$ | 324 | $\stackrel{+}{ }{ }^{2} 249$ | ${ }^{p} 314$ |
|  | +237 | 226 | 242 | 274 | 277 | 262 | 238 | 234 | 266 | 291 | 263 | r 230 | 252 |
|  | 281 | 270 | 285 | 331 | 319 | 310 | 279 | 273 | 307 | 342 | 321 | 283 | 286 |
|  | 323 | 321 | 333 | 394 | 360 | 332 | 312 | 312 | 336 | 369 | 341 | 297 | 326 |
| St. Louis-.------------------------ do- | 319 333 | 330 336 | 326 342 | 418 | 370 | 360 | 305 | 316 | 353 | 363 | 327 | 298 | 320 |
|  | 333 | 336 | 342 | 454 | 374 | 368 | 343 | 345 | 377 | 421 | 375 | ${ }^{+} 336$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 347$ |
| Stocks, total U. S., end of month: $\ddagger$ <br> Unadjusted | 294 | 289 | 267 | 258 | 285 | 322 | 362 | 371 | 295 | 303 | 334 | ¢ 374 | ${ }^{p} 386$ |
|  | -287 | 285 | 276 | 269 | 284 | 309 | 329 | 332 | 329 | 338 | 349 | - 368 | p 377 |
| Mail-order and store sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales, 2 companies ---......-thous. of dol. | 291,580 | $\begin{array}{r}311,492 \\ 97 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 317,043 96,389 | 356, 756 |  |  | 335, 351 |  |  | 296,659 | 253, ${ }^{570}$ | 310, 175 |  |
| Montgomery Ward \& Co................-do. Sears, Roebuck \& Co | 94,751 196,829 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 97, } \\ \text { 973, } \\ 2188 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 96,389 220,654 | 104,957 251,799 | 112,568 226,910 | 113,430 244,008 | $\underset{222,314}{113,037}$ | 123,084 246,066 | 164,190 334,868 | $\begin{array}{r}88,572 \\ 208,088 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 77,573 175,997 | 95,107 215,068 | 95.175 216,596 |
| Rural sales of general merchandise: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total U. S., unadjusted. ....-. .-. ${ }^{1935-39}=100$ | ${ }^{264.8}$ | $\stackrel{257.6}{ }$ | 271.1 | 268.0 | 307.2 | 334.6 | 346. 8 | 422.9 | 517.0 | 287.7 | 269.3 | 291.5 | 287.6 |
|  | 249.0 | 239.8 | 259.6 | 231.3 | 271.2 | 301.0 | 319.7 | 414.7 | 481.3 | 270.1 | 230.9 | 279.4 | 269.5 |
|  | 287.0 | ${ }^{273.8}$ | 283.4 | 286.3 | ${ }^{327.2}$ | 374.3 | 402.0 | 494.5 | 552.3 | 305.0 | 304.4 | 323.5 | 304.0 |
| Middle West...-...................................do | 248.4 | 247.5 | 261.7 | 258.6 | 293.4 | 310.1 | 322.3 | 399.9 | 489.8 | 276.2 | 251.3 | 275.8 | 270.9 |
|  | 290.9 | 278.4 | 315.9 | 335.3 | ${ }^{367.5}$ | 390.3 | 388.7 | 438.1 | 601.6 | 324.7 | 295.5 | 312.0 | 325.5 |
|  | 276.7 | 287.2 | 305. 6 | 363.6 | 335.0 | 302.5 | 290.0 | 326.3 | 365.1 | 380.1 | 321.7 | 307.8 | 300.5 |
|  | 250.5 | 267.0 | 299.1 | 346.3 | 309.2 | 290.3 | 266.4 | 296.9 | 333.1 | 356.3 | 278.1 | 279.4 | 271.1 |
|  | ${ }^{312.6}$ | 330.3 | 346.0 | 409.6 | 364.4 | 328.9 | 314. 6 | 361.5 | 399.3 | 381.2 | 350.0 | 340.5 | 331.2 |
| Middle West...-.-..........................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 251.5 | 279.3 | 285.7 | 346.2 | ${ }^{316.8}$ | 288.2 | ${ }^{274.3}$ | 304.3 | 330.1 | 368.3 | 314.1 | 290.3 | 277.6 |
|  | 311.1 | 310.7 | 349.1 | 410.9 | 376. 9 | 341.2 | 345.8 | 349.4 | 383.7 | 441.2 | 395.6 | 346.7 | 348.1 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Service and limited-function wholesalers: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales. estimated (unadj), total........mil. of dol | 5,113 | $\begin{array}{r}5,599 \\ 2,052 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{2}^{5,743}$ | 6,355 2,415 | $\begin{array}{r}7,349 \\ \hline 8866\end{array}$ | 6,899 2,581 | 7,141 2 2 | 6,871 | 7,038 2 | 7,402 | $\begin{array}{r}6,585 \\ \hline 2453\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{6,954}{2}$ | $\stackrel{6}{6,293}$ |
| Nondurable-goods establishments | 3,297 | 3,547 | 3,594 | 3,940 | 4,483 | 4, 318 | 4,438 | 4,416 | ${ }_{4,560}^{2,48}$ | 4, 4 4,740 | - 4,132 | 4,248 | 3,784 |
| Inventories, estimated (unadj.), total ....do.... | 7,256 | 7, 263 | 7,208 | 6, 991 | 7,271 | 7,500 | 7,845 | 8,067 | 8,229 | 8,613 | r 8, 808 | 9,166 | 9,283 |
| Durahle-goods establishments.-.------.- do---- | 3,094 | 3,153 4,110 | 3,171 | 2,990 4,001 | 2,878 4,393 | $\stackrel{2,911}{4,589}$ | 3,060 4,785 | 3,230 | 3,393 | 3,622 | 3,750 | 4, 025 | ${ }^{4,255}$ |
| Nondurable-goods establishments........do..-- | 4,162 | 4,110 | 4,037 | 4,001 | 4,393 | 4,589 | 4,785 | 4,837 | 4,836 | + 4,991 | ${ }^{+5,058}$ | -5,141 | 5,028 |

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION


Not in labor force $\qquad$ .do....

| 151, 132 | 151, 298 | 151,483 | 151,689 | 151,939 | 152,196 | 152,438 | 152, 668 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 109.206 | 109, 288 | 109, 392 | 109, 491 | 109, 587 | 109, 577 | 109,407 | 109,293 |
| 52. 970 | 53, 010 | 53. 061 | 53.103 | 53.113 | 53.044 | 52.812 | 52, 643 |
| 56, 236 | 56, 278 | 56, 331 | 56.388 | 56,474 | 56,533 | 56,595 | 56, 650 |
| 62, 183 | 62,788 | 64, 866 | 64, 427 | 64, 867 | 63, 567 | 63, 704 | 63,512 |
| 44, 120 | 44,316 | 45, 429 | 45, 708 | 45,818 | 44,726 | 44, 268 | 44,019 |
| 18,063 | 18, 472 | 19,437 | 18,719 | 19,049 | 18,841 | 19,436 | 19,493 |
| 58, 668 | 59,731 | 61,482 | 61, 214 | 62,367 | 61,226 | 61,764 | 61, 271 |
| 41, 492 | 42, 186 | 43, 229 | 43,582 | 44, 154 | 43,244 | 43, 096 | 42. 710 |
| 17,176 | 17,545 | 18, 253 | 17,632 | 18, 213 | 17.982 | 18,668 | 18.561 |
| 7.195 51. 3 | 8,062 51,669 | 9, 946 | 8,440 | 8. 160 | 7. 811 | 8. 491 | 7,551 |
| 51,473 3,515 | 51,669 3,057 | 52,436 3,384 | 52,774 3,213 | 54,207 2,500 | 53,415 2,341 | 53,273 1,940 | 53.721 2.240 |
| 47,024 | 46,500 | 44, 526 | 45,064 | 44,718 | 46, 010 | 45, 704 | 45, 782 |


|  |
| :---: |
|  |
| 152,879 |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| 109,193 |
| 52,491 |
| 56,702 |
| 62,538 |
| 43,535 |
| 19,003 |
| 60,308 |
| 42,076 |
| 18,232 |
| 6,234 |
| 54.055 |
| 2,229 |
| 46,657 |

2
153,085

109,170
52,419
56,751
61,514
43,093
18,421
59,010
41,433
17,577
6,018
52,993
2,503
47,658

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

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued

－Revised．p Preliminary．

| 家屌劅 |  | 骨長 |  |  | N | 出 | \％ | ${\underset{S}{5}}_{5}^{5}$ | 我 |  <br>  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 哑点蚛 |  | －88 |  |  | 忒 | 告 | \％ |  |  |  <br>  OOWOMEHOO |  |  |  |
| 官家欨 |  | H6 |  |  | 8 | 会 | 突 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0 n \\ 1088 \end{array}$ | cratcont $\cdots \infty$ <br>  |  |  |  |
| 尔宫吕 |  | 式気 |  |  | ご | 蕆 | 年 |  | ot |  <br>  |  |  |  |
| 宸镸复 | 守宫氟忥 | 製\% |  |  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\square}$ | 边 | ¢ |  |  |  <br>  |  |  |  |
| － |  | 皆萢 |  | A氭 |  | ＊ | \％ |  |  |  いの日， <br>  |  |  |  |
| －9y |  | $\stackrel{\leftarrow}{\operatorname{Lin}}$ |  | ANo Novis Nos. | \％ | \＆ | Cr |  | ज峀 |  <br>  |  |  |  |
| ，ك80 | 式式式䍖 | —is |  | N్ర్ర心 | $\stackrel{\infty}{8}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*}$ | ¢ | 式式気気気 |  |  <br>  |  <br>  |  |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\vdots}{\omega}$ |  |  | 品 | 出 | \％ |  |  |  <br>  NoN |  |  |  |
| -ré |  | $\stackrel{\square}{\stackrel{4}{4}}$ |  | N | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ}$ | 出 | 気 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{B}{8}$ |  | 出出 |  |  | 荡 | 岃 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{4}{8}-\stackrel{4}{8}$ |  | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overrightarrow{0} \\ & \text { 笑 } \end{aligned}$ | 安 | $\stackrel{8}{\mathrm{~S}}$ |  |  |  <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |
| H | $*$ <br> $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*}$ <br>  | － |  |  | ＋ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |






$\sigma^{\prime}$ 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 Surver．

| UnIess otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 19.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decem. ber | January | Febru- ary | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



r Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. $\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-11. The adjusted manufacturing employment index was further revised in the Novern
1949 are available upon request. \& Total includes State engincering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately.

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

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| LABOR CONDITIONS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage weekly hours per worker, etc. $\dagger$-Continued Nonmanufacturing industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 43.9 | 43.0 | 43.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 43.7$ | r 43.2 | 43.2 |  |
| Anthracite-....--------------------- do- | 29.0 | 34.7 | 32.6 | 34.8 | 33.2 | 34.5 | 37.2 | 31.0 | 32.8 | $\ulcorner$ -35.9 | 29.7 | 23.5 |  |
|  | 36.0 | 34.1 | 34.7 | 34.6 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 38.5 | -37.6 | 34.5 | 33.8 |  |
| Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| hours.- | 41.2 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 41.6 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 41.4 | 40.6 | 40. 2 | ${ }^{+} 40.6$ | 40.4 | 40. 6 |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying .-.. do.- | 43.6 | 44.4 | 44.9 | 44.6 | 45.2 | 45.1 | 45.8 | 44.9 | 43.5 | ${ }^{+43.3}$ | $\bigcirc 42.0$ | 43.4 |  |
| Contract construction - .-.-.-.-.-.....-do. | 36.6 | 37.3 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 38.6 | 37.7 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 37.1 | $\stackrel{r}{ } \mathbf{3 7 . 1}$ | $\bigcirc 35.8$ | 36.4 |  |
| Nonbuilding construction --.-.---.-.-- do- | 40.9 | 40.7 | 42.0 | ${ }^{41.5}$ | 42.7 | 41.5 | 42.5 | 40.9 | 40.2 | - 39.4 | 37.9 | 38.7 |  |
| Building construction <br> Transportation and public utilities: | 35.6 | 36.5 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 37.6 | 36.7 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 36.7 | 36.7 | - 35.4 | 35.9 |  |
| Local railways and bus lines...........-do | 44.5 | 44.8 | 45.3 | 45.1 | 44.8 | 45.1 | 45.3 | 45.6 | 46. 3 | r 45.9 | 45.8 | 45.4 |  |
|  | 38.7 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.6 | r 39.4 | 38.0 | 39.1 | r 38.9 | 39.2 | 38.9 |  |
|  | 44.6 | 45.4 | 44.9 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 44.6 | 44.8 | 44.4 | 44.8 | 44.5 | 44.7 | 44.6 |  |
|  | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 42.1 | 41.4 |  |
|  | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.6 |  |
| Retail trade: <br> General-merchandise stores do | 36.1 | 36.4 | 37.2 | 37.7 | 37.4 | 36.4 | 36.3 | 36.0 | 38.2 | r 36.7 |  |  |  |
| Food and liquor stores .-.----------- -- | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 30.4 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 40.3 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r } \\ \\ \hline 9.9\end{array}$ | r36.0 +39.6 | 35.4 39.3 |  |
| Automotive and accessories dealers.-.-do...- | 45.8 | 45.9 | 45.9 | 45.7 | 45.6 | 45.6 | - 45.9 | 45.8 | 46.0 | - 45.7 | + 45.5 | 45.4 |  |
| Service: <br> Hotels, year-round do | 44.0 | 44.1 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 44.0 | 43.8 | 44.0 | 43.6 | 43.9 | r 43.4 | 43.1 | 43.2 |  |
|  | 41.0 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 41.2 | r 41.0 | 40.5 | 41.0 |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants....-.-.-...do.... | 40.4 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 41.4 | 40.0 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.1 | r 41.4 | 40.3 | 41.9 |  |
| Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work stoppages .-.-.----------..--- | 407 | 485 | 483 | 463 | 635 | 521 | 550 | 329 | 218 | 400 | 350 | 350 | 350 |
| Workers involved.--.-.-.------.-. . thousands. | 159 | 354 | 278 | 224 | 346 | 270 | 197 | 200 | 61 | 185 | 220 | 140 | 165 |
| In effect during month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work stoppages -----.....----------number-- | 605 | 723 | 768 | 732 | 918 | 820 | 801 | 605 | 423 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 550 |
| Workers involved-...---....------thousands-- | 294 | 508 | 373 | 389 | 441 | 450 | 330 | 308 | 114 | 215 | 300 | 280 | 235 |
| Man-days idle during month -.-..--------do-.-- | 3,280 | 3, 274 | 2,630 | 2, 750 | 2, 666 | 3, 510 | 2,590 | 2,050 | 912 | 1.200 | 1,700 | 2,300 | 1,850 |
| Percent of available working time------------- | . 49 | . 44 | . 34 | . 39 | . 32 | . 48 | . 32 | . 27 | . 12 | . 15 | . 25 | . 29 | . 25 |
| U. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricuitural placements .........-. - thousands. | 406 | 489 | 494 | 486 | 624 | 618 | 612 | 515 | 421 | 486 | 438 | 513 | 552 |
| Unemployment compensation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 513 | 55 |
|  | 1,543 | 1,367 | 1,104 | 971 | 641 | 558 | 720 | 907 | 1,051 | 1,080 | 770 | +719 | 983 |
|  | 6,656 | 6, 702 | 5,827 | 5,115 | 4,424 | 3, 293 | 3,141 | 3,520 | 3,873 | 4,923 | 3,845 | 3,627 | 3,534 |
| Benefit payments: <br> Beneficinries, weekly average ............... do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount of payments. | 138,969 | 138,778 | 119,430 | 99,714 | -89,681 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 64, } 806 \\ \hline 808\end{array}$ | 57, ${ }_{5}^{653}$ | 62,384 689 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6 } \\ \hline 682 \\ \hline 969\end{array}$ | 91, 680 | 883 71,369 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 71, } 584 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ 62,294 \end{array}$ |
| Veterans' unemployment allowances: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | 14 160 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 30 | 5 | 5 | 27 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Continued claims. | 187 43 | 160 3 | 128 27 | 112 | 92 19 | 55 10 | 30 6 | $\stackrel{24}{5}$ | 25 6 | ${ }_{2}^{27}$ | 19 | 15 | ${ }_{9}$ |
| Amount of payments.------- whous of dol- | 3,838 | 33 3,185 | 2, 526 | 2,209 | 1,988 | 1,126 | 6 629 | 487 | ${ }^{46}{ }^{6}$ | 6 554 | 5 391 | 3 315 | 197 |
| Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accession rate---monthly rate per 100 employees. . | 3.5 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 5.2 | 4.5 | r 4.6 | ${ }^{2} 4.5$ |
|  | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3. 6 | 4.1 | 3.8 | $\bigcirc 4.1$ | ${ }^{2} 4.5$ |
| Discharges. | 1. 2 | 1.1 | .3 .9 | .3 | .4 | $\cdot 4$ | ${ }^{4}$ | .3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | p. 4 |
| Quits | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | $\stackrel{.6}{9}$ | .7 3.4 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.8 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +8 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | p. 9 2.7 |
| Military and miscellaneous......-.-.-...-do. | .1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 | .3 | . 4 | . 4 | . 3 | . 3 | . 7 | . 6 | r. 5 | p. 5 |
| WAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor) : $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries..-.-...-.-. dollars.- | 56.93 | 57.54 | 58.85 | 59.21 | 60.32 | 60.64 | 61.99 | 62.23 | 63.88 | -63.76 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 63.80$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 64.33}$ | ${ }^{p} 64.22$ |
| Durable-goods industries --------------- do- | 61.01 | ${ }_{61}^{61.57}$ | 62.86 | 63. 01 | 64.33 | 65.14 | 66.39 | 66.34 | 68.32 | +67.65 | ${ }^{+} 67.98$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 69.01$ | ${ }^{p} 68.89$ |
| Ordnance and aceessories-.-.........-do...- | 61.43 | 61.66 | 61.90 | 64.92 | 66.12 | 67.41 | 68.64 | 70.53 | 68.34 | ${ }^{+} 69.55$ | ${ }^{+} 70.88$ | ${ }^{+} 73.01$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 72.76$ |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) dollars.- | 53.36 |  | 56.28 |  |  | 57.84 |  |  | 57.59 |  |  |  | ${ }^{p} 58.56$ |
| Sawmills and planing mills---.------do---- | 53.10 | 54.19 | 56.08 | 55.95 | 57.95 | 57.69 | 58.56 | 56.53 | 56.83 | +54.84 | + 54.90 | 54.54 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 58.56$ |
| Furniture and fixtures.-..---...----- do | 51.67 | 51.50 | 52.50 | 52.03 | 54.87 | 55.42 | 56.27 | 56.87 | 56.77 | r 56.93 | r 57.89 | ${ }^{r} 58.81$ | \% 56.91 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products...---.-- do- | 56.56 <br> 59.58 | 57.28 59.78 | 58.12 | 58.57 | 59.40 +59.10 | 60.88 | ${ }_{6} 6.11$ | 63.63 | 63.60 | r + F | ${ }^{+} 63.07$ | ${ }^{+} 64.25$ | ${ }^{p} 64.64$ |
| Glass and glass products. .............-do...... <br> Primary metal industries $\qquad$ do | 59.58 65.00 | 59.78 65.57 | 59.74 | 60.24 | 59.10 | 61.31 | 65. 66 | 67.03 | 65. 89 | ${ }^{+} 66.10$ | - 64.60 | 65.69 |  |
|  | 65.00 | 65.57 | 66.50 | 66.95 | 67.36 | 69.10 | 69.81 | 70.14 | 74.36 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 74.42$ | r 72.71 | ${ }^{+} 74.43$ | ${ }^{\text {p } 74.88}$ |
| dollars <br> Primary smelting and refining of nonferrons | 66.08 | 65.86 | 66. 63 | 67.83 | 67.37 | 69.30 | 68.87 | 69.03 | 75.21 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 76.41$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 73.18$ | 75.77 |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals dollars. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) | 61.61 | 61.98 | 62,54 | 62.83 | 63.15 | 64.44 | 66.40 | 67.73 | 69.47 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 70.67$ | ${ }^{r} 68.88$ | 69.47 |  |
| dollars. <br> Heating apparatus (except electrical) and | 60.56 | 60.89 | 62.87 | 62.55 | 64. 79 | 65.72 | 66.66 | 66.20 | 68.26 | ${ }^{\text {r } 67.80}$ | ${ }^{r} 68.47$ | - 69.63 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 69.93$ |
| Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies. dollars.- | 60.76 | 61.30 | 62.11 | 63.28 | 65. 53 | 66.83 | 68.09 | 67.27 | 68.88 |  | + 66.39 |  |  |
| Machinery (except electrical)--.-.....-do...- | 64. 33 | 65.09 | 65.69 | 6 6. 35 | 67.98 | 68.94 | 71.00 | 72.03 | 74.20 | r 74.47 | + 75.17 | - 76.30 |  |
|  | 58.71 | 59.28 | 58.62 | 59.44 | 60.15 | 61.48 | 64.12 | 64.33 | 65.15 | r 64.42 | + 65.24 | +65.89 | ${ }^{\text {\% }} 65.86$ |
| Transportation equipment.-.-----.-. do - | 70. 46 | 69.62 | 72. 53 | 71.71 | 72.87 | 72. 39 | 73.02 | 71.78 | 75.18 | ${ }^{\text {r } 72.06}$ |  |  | $\pm 72.29$ |
| Automobiles .-.-.-.---------....... do | 73.77 | 71.66 | 75.76 | 74.35 | 75. 21 | 73.81 | 75.21 | 72.76 | 76.28 | - 71.48 | ${ }^{+} 73.06$ | 73.51 | - 62.29 |
| Aireralt and parts -----------.-.-. do. | 64.96 | 65.61 | 65.32 | 66.54 | 68.94 | 71.18 | 70.18 | 71.78 | 75.08 | +76.78 | ${ }^{r} 76.47$ | 77.97 |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs .. do . | 62.08 | 63.21 | 62.38 | 64.20 | 64.84 | 62.89 | 62.89 | 64.47 | 66.67 | r64. 24 | ${ }^{r} 68.93$ | 68.54 |  |
| Railroad equipment --......-....... do | 64.52 | 64.99 | 64.56 | 64.40 | 65.29 | 68.72 | 69.04 | 69.51 | 72.52 | - 72.41 | r 70.74 | 75.07 |  |
| Instruments and related products....-. do. | 57.52 | 58.34 | 58.93 | 58.98 | 61.13 | 63.58 | 64.77 | 65.47 | 66.75 | r 65.79 | r67. 22 | -67.65 |  |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries .-.-.-.-- - do. | 51.94 | 52.47 | 52.69 | 52.47 | 54.87 | 64.04 | 56.98 | 57.01 | 57.50 | + 57.37 | r 58.49 | ז 58.49 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 58.03$ |


|  | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novern－ ber | Decem－ ber | January | Febru－ ary | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued

| WAGES－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage weekly earnings，etc．$\dagger$－Continued <br> All manufacturing industries－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ananutarturing industries－Continued dollars．．－ | 52.17 | 52.83 | 53.92 | 54.73 | 55.65 | 55.30 | 56.58 | 57.19 | 58． 44 | － 58.53 | ${ }^{\text {r } 58.28}$ | 「58．40 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 58.01$ |
|  | 54.14 | 54.90 | 56.01 | 56.94 | 56.19 | 56.36 | 56.83 | 58.08 | 59.85 | ${ }^{+} 60.11$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 58.94$ | － 59.16 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 59.74$ |
|  | 55.64 | 57.10 | 58.11 | 59.31 | 57.92 | 62.59 | 61． 24 | 65.49 | 69.92 | ${ }^{5} 65.83$ | ＋ 60.68 | 62.39 |  |
|  | 54.79 | 55.02 | 55.85 | 57.21 | 56.57 | 56.81 | 56.74 | 56． 62 | 57.68 | +59.09 +59.41 | 59.54 +49 | 59．99 |  |
|  | 44.32 | 45． 01 | 45． 94 | 47.73 | 47.91 | 47． 18 | 49.05 | 48.06 | 46.82 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ + \\ +54.41 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | － 49.47 | 48． 60 |  |
|  | 52.37 | 53． 12 | 53.21 | 53.88 $r$ | 54.34 68.39 | 53.85 67.86 | 54.19 <br> 68.14 <br> 18 | 54.47 6781 | 55.04 68.78 | +54.68 +71.61 $+\quad 84$ | +55.14 +7089 $+\quad 83$. | 55.24 |  |
|  | 66.38 38.59 | 66.71 <br> 39.67 | 68.96 41.59 | 72.112 | 68.39 43.37 | 67.86 42.02 | 68.14 41.21 | 67.81 42.45 | 68.78 43.72 | r + +41.61 +4.12 | $\begin{array}{r}+70.89 \\ +43.21 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ¢ +4221 +42 | p 43.81 |
| Tobacco manufactures．．－． | 38．59 | 39.67 45.63 | 41.59 46.75 | 42.12 47.27 | 43.37 49.33 | 42.02 49.98 | 41． 21 <br> 52.58 | 42.45 53.19 | 43.72 53.57 | +71.12 +53.59 $+\quad 5$ | $\begin{array}{r}+76.89 \\ +63.94 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +424 +53.46 +53 | P 52.64 |
| Broad－woven fabric mills | 45.81 | 45.82 | 46.92 | 47.52 | 49． 29 | 49．90 | 53.17 | 53.68 | 54.36 | ${ }^{+} 54.39$ | 54.30 | 53.97 |  |
|  | 40.60 | 40.67 | 41.85 | 42.77 | 45.67 | 45.63 | 47.67 | 47.91 | 47.24 | ＇ 47.94 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 49.25$ | 48.43 | －－－－－－－－－ |
| Apparel and other finished textile products $\begin{gathered}\text { dollars．－}\end{gathered}$ | 40.80 | 41.27 | 41.89 | 43．22 | 46． 06 | 43.09 | 45． 51 | 44.50 | 45． 88 | $\times$ 47.42 | $r$ 88.47 | r 5 56.24 | 8 44.50 |
| Men＇s and boys＇suits and coats ．－．．．do．－．－ | 47.46 | 48.92 | 48.99 | 49． 22 | 51.08 | 47． 75 | 51.77 | 52.57 | 55． 57 | 55.23 | ${ }^{+} 56.13$ | 56.95 |  |
| Men＇s and boys＇furnishings and work elothing－．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．dollars．－ | 35.00 | 35． 29 | 35． 55 | 35.34 | 37． 43 | 37． 18 | 38.38 | 38． 53 | 38． 59 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 39.11 \\ \times 55.01 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39.89 $r$ | 39.99 52.38 |  |
|  | 46． 06 | 45． 57 58.08 | 45.87 60.03 | 49.62 61.36 | 54． 01 | 46.43 63.10 | 50.94 63.27 | 48.37 64.92 | 51.84 66.44 | ＇ 55.01 +65.96 +7.88 | +56.05 +65.40 +6.4 | 52.38 +66.18 |  |
| Paper and allied products．．－－．－．－．－．－do．－．－ | 58.20 62.42 | 58.08 61.82 | 60.03 | 61．36 65 | 62.74 66.99 | 63.10 66.89 | 63.27 67.20 | 64.92 69.00 | 66.44 70.63 | +65.96 +70.89 $+\quad$ | +65.40 +70.74 | +66.18 +71.03 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 66.12$ |
| Pulp，paper，and paperboard mills．．．do－．．．－ | 62.42 72.18 | 61.82 72.64 | 64.21 72.72 | 65.74 72.30 | 66.99 73.17 | 66.89 74.48 | 67.20 74.22 | 69.00 74.52 | 70.63 76.42 | +70.89 $+\quad 74.22$ | +70.74 +74.23 | 71.03 -75.74 | － 75.78 |
|  | 79.88 | 81.05 | 80.76 | 79.20 | 78． 84 | 81.11 | 81.07 | 82.29 | 85.42 | $\cdots 79.12$ | 80.51 | 82.39 |  |
|  | 70.88 | 71． 68 | 71.79 | 71.95 | 72． 38 | 73．61 | 73.78 | 73.42 | 75.60 | －74．58 | ${ }^{+} 72.97$ | 75.28 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products ．－－．－－－－do | 60． 56 | 61.18 | 62.39 65.16 | 62.99 66.02 | 63.48 65.85 | 64． 16 | 64.55 67.98 | 65.52 69.34 | 66． <br> 69． 75 <br> 7 | r 66.99 <br> +70.11 | +66.97 +70.05 $+\quad 78$ | +67.58 +70.86 + | ${ }^{\text {® } 67.72}$ |
| Industrial organic chemicals ．－．．．．．．．．．do | 63.12 73.85 | 63.91 73.28 | 65.16 74.37 | 66.02 76.09 | 65． 85 | 67.52 76.77 | 67.98 77.71 | 69.34 78.32 | 69.75 78.32 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {＋70．11 } \\ \text {＋} 78.58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +70.05 +78.25 +8. | $\begin{array}{r}70.86 \\ -78.57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ＊ 80.34 |
| Products of petroleum and coal．－．．．．．．．．do | 77.11 | 75.73 | 76.82 | 78.93 | 75． 29 | 79.72 | 80.93 | 81.64 | 81.03 | r 82.95 | ＋ 80.96 | 81.56 |  |
|  | 61． 76 | 64.52 | 65.08 | ${ }^{+65.59}$ | 66． 25 | 66.58 | 66． 29 | 66.52 | 68.76 | － 66.78 | ＋62．93 | －65． 52 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 66.02$ |
| Tires and inner tubes．－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 69.23 41.96 | 74.60 41.56 | 74.05 43.60 | 75.22 44.73 | 76.01 46.49 | 75.46 45.72 | 73.12 46.04 | 73.70 45.94 | 76.21 47.26 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ +48.69 \\ \hline 4.30\end{array}$ | +66.88 + +49.56 | $\begin{array}{r}70.91 \\ +48.94 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | p 45.63 |
| Leather and leather products． $\qquad$ do <br> Footwear（except rubber） $\qquad$ do | 41.96 39.18 | 41.56 38.48 | 43.60 40.84 | 44.73 42.53 | 46.49 44.39 | 45.72 43.32 | 42． 76 | 45.94 42.23 | 47.02 44.02 | $\begin{array}{r}+48.30 \\ +45.88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +68.88 +47.03 | ＋ 46.94 46.48 | p 45. |
| Nonmanufacturing industries： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining： | 62.90 | 63.11 | 63.40 | 63.17 | 64.48 | 66.38 | 69.84 | 69.92 | 73． 53 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 74.33$ | ＋ 72.36 | 72.45 |  |
| Anthracite | 57.25 | 68.81 | 64.94 | 68.59 | 65.77 | 68.45 | 75． 59 | 60.85 | 65.14 | $\stackrel{71.33}{ }$ | 65． 43 | 51.35 |  |
| Bituminous coal | 72.79 | 68.37 | 69.92 | 69.68 | 71.04 | 71． 92 | 72． 99 | 73.27 | 77.77 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 76.63$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 76.28$ | 75.00 |  |
| Crude－petroleum and natural－gas production： <br> Petroleum and natural－gas production | 74.41 | 70.88 | 71.08 | 75． 59 | 71.01 | 73.47 | 77.67 | 76.21 | 75.58 | r 76.90 | r 76.44 | 75.92 |  |
| Nonmetalic mining and quarrying．．－．do． | 58.03 | 59.45 | 60.39 | 60.92 | 61.74 | 62.51 | 64.03 | 63.31 | 62．12 | ＋61．96 | － 61.03 | 63.75 |  |
| Contract construction．－－－．．．．．．－．－．－．－．－．do． | 70.93 | 72.74 | 73.76 73.75 | r 74.06 | 75． 96 | 75.89 | 77.92 | 77.52 | 77． 36 | $\stackrel{77.61}{ }$ | ${ }^{+} 75.50$ | 77.31 |  |
| Nonbuilding construction．．．．．．．－．－．．．．．．－do | 71.41 | 71.71 | 73.75 | 73.70 | 76.48 | 75.86 | 77.65 | 75.42 | 75.58 | ${ }^{5} 74.70$ | $\stackrel{r}{ }{ }^{7} 72.20$ | 73.84 |  |
| Building construction－．．．．．．．．－．－．．．．－．do | 70.70 | 72.93 | 73.82 | 74.02 | 75． 99 | 75.86 | 77.87 | 78.07 | 77.80 | ${ }^{7} 78.35$ | －76． 22 | 77.94 |  |
| Local railways and bus lines．．．．．．．．．．．do | 65.90 | 66.56 | 67.41 | 67.47 | 66.84 | 67． 42 | 67.77 | 68.26 | 69.96 | － 70.33 | ${ }^{+} 70.39$ | 70． 14 |  |
| Telephone．．－．－．．．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 53.44 | 53.72 | 54.19 | 54.96 | 54.71 | 55.80 | 56.18 | 54.04 | 56.30 | － 56.41 | 57.55 | 56.48 |  |
|  | 64.13 | 65.38 | 64.21 | 64.13 | 63.99 | 64.49 | 64.74 | 64.25 | 65.05 | 64.57 | 64.86 | 64.63 |  |
| Gas and electric utilities．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do | 65.17 | 65.17 | 65.99 | 66.52 | 65.65 | 67.35 | 67.93 | 68.68 | 71.31 | ＇71．18 | ${ }^{5} 73.01$ | 71.81 |  |
| Trade： <br> Wholesale trade | 58.79 | 59.11 | 59.93 | 61.10 | 60.90 | 60.93 | 61.68 | 61.98 | 63.49 | － 63.44 | 63.66 | 63.66 |  |
| Retail trade： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General－merchandise stores ．－－－－－－－do | 34.66 50.93 | 35.49 50.81 | 36.60 51.82 | 37.32 53.37 | 37.06 53.04 | 36.11 52.12 | 36.01 51.80 | 35.24 52.40 | 37.02 52.91 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 38.02 \\ \times 53.15 \\ \hline 5 .\end{array}$ |  | 36.32 52.62 |  |
| Food and liquor stnres Automotive and accessories dealers．．．．－ | 50.93 60.36 | 50.81 60.50 | 51.82 62.29 | 53.37 63.71 | 53.04 63.66 | 52.12 63.52 | 51.80 63.94 | 52.40 63.07 | 52.91 63.53 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline 6.64 .15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ＋ 58.83 +64.66 | 52.62 64.88 |  |
| Finance： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Banks and trust companies ．．－．－－．．．．．．．do | 45.83 | 45.54 | 45.42 | 46.34 | 46.36 | 46． 75 | 47.78 | 48． 18 | 48． 66 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 49.28$ | 「 49.39 | 49.30 |  |
| Hotels，year－round．．．．．．．．．．．．．－－－－－．．．－do | 33． 26 | 33． 34 | 33.33 | 33.51 | 33． 92 | 34． 30 | 34． 67 | 34.74 | 35.16 | r 34.89 | － 34.82 | 34.65 |  |
|  | 34.85 | 35． 74 | 36.33 | 35.61 | 34． 83 | 35． 93 | 35． 79 | 35． 86 | 36． 38 | 「36．70 | 36.13 | 36.70 |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants．．－－－－－－－－do | 40.48 | 43.69 | 44.03 | 42.02 | 40.16 | 42.56 | 42.15 | 42.23 | 42.29 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 43.35$ | 42.03 | 44.25 |  |
| Average hourly earnings（U．S．Department of Labor）：$\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries．．．．．．－．－．－．．－dollars．． | 1．434 | 1.442 | 1.453 | 1． 462 | 1． 464 | 1． 479 | 1． 501 | 1． 514 | 1.543 | r 1.555 | ${ }{ }^{1} 1.560$ | ＇1．569 | ＝ 1.574 |
| Durable－goods industries．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．－ | 1.499 | 1． 509 | 1． 522 | 1． 533 | 1． 539 | 1． 562 | 1． 577 | 1． 587 | 1.619 | ＋1．630 | －1．638 | r 1.651 | ¢ 1.652 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 1． 513 | 1.515 | 1.521 | 1． 524 | 1.552 | 1． 564 | 1． 589 | 1． 625 | 1.608 | ＇ 1.656 | －1．656 | ＇ 1.694 | 1.708 |
| Lumber and wood products（except furni－ ture） $\qquad$ dollars． | 1.311 | 1.336 | 1.353 | 1.369 | 1． 388 | 1． 404 | 1． 404 | 1． 391 | 1.391 | ${ }^{+} 1.376$ | －1．380 | －1．368 | D 1.411 |
| Sawmills and planing mills．－．－．－．．．．．－do． | 1.311 | 1.338 | 1.348 | 1．368 | 1． 383 | 1． 407 | 1． 401 | 1． 389 | 1.386 | ${ }^{5} 1.371$ | ＇1．376 | 1.360 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures．．．．－．－．－－－－－－－－－－do－ | 1.251 | 1． 250 | 1.256 | 1.269 | 1． 282 | 1.301 | 1.321 | 1． 335 | 1.342 | $\because 1.362$ | －1．375 | ＋1．387 | －1．378 |
| Stone，clay，and glass products．．．－－－．－do | 1． 400 | 1.404 | 1.414 | 1． 432 | 1.428 | 1． 467 | 1． 485 | 1． 505 | 1.507 | ＋1．526 | $\bigcirc 1.527$ | ＇1．537 | p 1.539 |
| Glass and glass products | 1.482 | 1.476 | 1.486 | ${ }^{r} 1.525$ | 1.485 | 1． 572 | 1． 586 | 1． 623 | 1． 607 | 1． 628 | \％1．611 | ，1．610 |  |
| Primary metal industries－－－－－－－－do－－－ | 1．609 | 1.619 | 1． 630 | 1.645 | 1． 639 | 1． 669 | 1． 666 | 1． 678 | 1.758 | 1．789 | ＇1．769 | ${ }^{5} 1.785$ | p 1.787 |
| Blast furnaces，steel works，and rolling mills dollars． | 1.652 | 1.659 | 1.674 | 1.700 | 1． 680 | 1． 724 | r 1.688 | 1． 692 | 1.830 | ${ }^{1} 1.882$ | 1.834 | 1.848 |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals dollars | 1.510 | 1.519 | 1． 529 | ${ }^{+1.559}$ | 1． 544 | 1． 564 | 1．600 | 1.652 | 1． 666 | r 1.703 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.676$ | 1.678 |  |
| Fabricated metal prod．（except ordnance，ma－ chinery，transportation equipment） | 1.510 |  | 1.52 | 1． 58 | 1.51 | 1.564 |  |  | 1.610 |  |  |  |  |
| dollars | 1.488 | 1.496 | 1.515 | 1． 522 | 1． 539 | 1． 561 | 1． 576 | 1． 580 | 1.610 | ＇ 1.622 | 「 1.638 | г 1.654 | p 1.657 |
| Heating apparatus（except electrical）and phimbers＇supplies ＿dollars．－ | 1.519 | 1.521 | 1.526 | 1.536 | 1． 564 | 1． 580 | 1． 606 | 1.617 | 1． 636 | r 1.663 | ${ }^{\tau} 1.672$ | 1.688 |  |
| Machinery（except electrical）．．．．－．－．－．．．．do．．．－ | 1． 569 | 1.576 | 1． 583 | 1． 595 | 1． 607 | 1． 626 | 1． 655 | 1． 675 | 1． 698 | r 1.716 | －1．728 | ＋1．746 | r．1．745 |
| Electrical machinery－．．．．．．．．．．．．．－－－－－．－．－${ }^{\text {do．．．－－}}$ | 1.446 | 1． 453 | 1． 451 | 1． 464 | 1． 467 | 1． 485 | 1． 523 | 1． 539 | 1.555 | r1．556 | ${ }^{+1.572}$ | $r 1.584$ | r 1.587 |
| Transportation equipment．．－．．－．．．．．．．do．．．． | 1． 706 | 1.698 | 1.727 | 1． 728 | 1.735 | 1． 770 | 1． 781 | 1． 790 | 1.816 | r 1.806 | ＋1．813 | － 1.832 | ${ }^{p} 1.821$ |
|  | 1.748 | 1.731 | 1． 770 | 1.766 | 1.778 | 1.818 | 1.830 | 1． 842 | 1． 865 | ${ }^{r} 1.847$ | ${ }^{r} 1.859$ | 1． 880 |  |
| Aircraft and parts | 1.612 | 1． 608 | 1.605 | 1.615 | 1． 626 | 1． 667 | 1． 675 | 1． 693 | 1．734 | ${ }^{r} 1.757$ | $r 1.754$ | 1． 764 |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs－do．．． | 1． 638 | 1． 646 | 1.629 | 1． 685 | 1． 654 | 1． 642 | 1． 642 | 1． 666 | 1.671 | $\bigcirc 1.660$ | r 1， 702 | 1．705 |  |
| Railroad equipment．．．．．－．．．－．－．－．．do．．．－ | 1． 646 | 1.633 | 1． 647 | 1.647 | 1． 653 | 1． 701 | 1． 726 | 1． 729 | 1．773 | ${ }^{+} 1.760$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.738$ | 1.822 |  |
| Instruments and related products．．．．．．do．．．． | 1.438 | 1． 444 | 1． 448 | 1.442 | 1． 466 | 1． 496 | 1． 524 | 1． 544 | 1． 567 | r 1.574 | ${ }^{+} 1.593$ | ＋1．603 | p 1.615 |
| Miscellaneous mfg．industries ．－．－．－．．．do．．．． | 1． 292 | 1． 302 | 1.301 | 1． 302 | 1． 319 | 1.331 | 1.347 | 1． 351 | 1．379 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.389$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.406$ | r 1.406 | D 1.405 |
| Nondurable－goods industries ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． | 1.355 | 1． 358 | 1． 365 | 1． 375 | 1． 374 | 1． 379 | 1． 404 | 1． 419 | 1.443 | 1．456 | ＋1．457 | － 1.460 | F． 1.465 |
| Food and kindred products．－．．－．．．．．．．．．．．do． | 1． 340 | 1． 339 | 1． 340 | 1.346 | 1． 341 | 1． 342 | 1．366 | 1.386 | 1.415 | 1． 438 | 1． 441 | ＋1．443 | ＊ 1.450 |
|  | 1.398 | 1． 403 | 1． 407 | 1.419 | 1． 423 | 1． 501 | 1． 501 | 1． 509 | 1.547 | ${ }^{+} 1.538$ | ${ }^{r} 1.517$ | 1． 533 |  |
|  | 1.248 | 1． 242 | 1.241 | 1.263 | 1． 257 | 1． 271 | 1.275 | 1.284 | 1． 302 | r 1.340 | 1.350 | 1.348 |  |
| Canning and preserving－－－．－．．．．．．－－do | 1.221 | 1． 210 | 1.181 | 1． 153 | 1． 180 | 1． 148 | 1． 211 | 1． 245 | 1． 252 | ${ }_{-1} 1.290$ | 1． 295 | 1． 296 |  |
| Bakery products | 1.271 1.631 | 1.277 1.623 | 1.270 1.642 | 1.292 1.681 | 1． 300 1． 656 | 1． 307 1.647 | 1． 309 1.662 | 1.319 1.658 | 1.323 1.694 | r 1． 1.738 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 1．} \\ \text { 1．} 332 \\ \text { 1．} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.328 1.759 |  |

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

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 194.8 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued



## FINANCE

| BANKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers' acceptances...-...............mil. of dol.. | 237 | 231 | 279 | 335 | 374 | 397 | 383 | 383 | 394 | 453 | 470 | 479 | 456 |
|  | 257 | 250 | 240 | 259 | 286 | 308 | 312 | 325 | 333 | 356 | 369 | 381 | 387 |
| Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,816 |  |  | 1,838 |  |  | 1,861 |  |  | 1,986 |  |
| Farm mortgage loans, total----------.-. do. |  |  | 980 |  |  | 988 |  |  |  |  |  | 998 |  |
| Federal land banks --.-------------.- do |  |  | 931 |  |  | 941 |  |  | 946 |  |  | 958 |  |
| Land Bank Commissioner----------- do |  |  | 49 |  |  | 47 |  |  | 43 |  |  | 40 |  |
| Loans to cooperatives----.................-do.- | 255 | $\stackrel{247}{564}$ | ${ }_{589}^{246}$ | ${ }_{6}^{246}$ | ${ }_{606}^{251}$ | 269 589 | 305 | 331 519 | 350 | 356 | 361 | 339 | 323 |
|  | 540 | 564 | 589 | 606 | 606 | 582 | 546 | 519 | 522 | 551 | 592 | 650 | 700 |
| Bank dobits, total ( 141 centers) .---.------....do. | 91,682 | 100, 301 | 107, 113 | 98,509 | 115,490 | ' 110, 106 | 111,974 | 110, 132 | 125,435 | 123, 224 | 101,414 | 129, 172 | 114, 898 |
| New York City | 37,025 | 41,463 | 43, 781 | 38,757 | 50, 067 | 44, 910 | 43,837 | 43, 740 | 52,590 | 48, 207 | 39,067 | 53,171 | 45,477 |
| Outside New York City ----------------- do. | 54, 657 | 58,838 | 63, 332 | 59,752 | 65, 423 | ${ }^{\text {r 65, } 196}$ | 68, 137 | 66,392 | 72,845 | 75,017 | 62,347 | 76,001 | 69,421 |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 43, 895 | 43, 525 | 44, 284 | 43, 804 | 44, 049 | 45, 604 | 44, 826 | 45,448 | 47, 172 | 47,738 | 47,368 | 47,978 | 46, 883 |
| Reserve bank credit outstanding, total.- do.. | 18,301 | 17, 935 | 18,703 | 18, 466 | 18,820 | 20, 340 | 19,798 | 20,638 | 22, 216 | 23, 051 | 23,188 | 24, 1.50 | 23, 560 |
| Discounts and advances...............do | 113 | 306 | 43 | 219 | 82 | 72 | 116 | 161 | ${ }^{67}$ | 798 | 398 | 275 | 283 |
| United States Government securities . - do | 17,796 | 17,389 | 18,331 | 17,969 | 18,356 | 19,572 | 19,252 | 19,693 | 20,778 | 21,484 | 21,889 | 22,912 | 22,742 |
| Gold certificate reserves .---- | 23, 035 | 22, 998 | 22, 982 | 22,886 | 22,389 | 22, 235 | 22,045 | 21,798 | ${ }^{21,458}$ | 21, 160 | 20, 852 | 20, 567 | 20, 567 |
|  | 43,895 | 43, 525 | 44, 284 | 43, 804 | 44,049 | 45, 604 | 44, 826 | 45, 448 | 47.172 | 47. 738 | 47,368 | 47,978 | 46, 883 |
|  | 18,083 | 17,655 | 18,316 | 18, 139 | 17.912 | 19, 197 | 18,398 | 18.682 | 19,810 | 20, 998 | 20, 704 | 21, 450 | 20, 748 |
| Member-bank reserve balances..........do do | 15,878 | 15, 814 | 15,934 | 16, 129 | 15.989 | 16, 709 | 16,514 | 16,763 | 17, 681 | 18, 984 | 19,066 | 19,014 | 18,901 |
| Excess reserves (estimated) Federal Reserve notes in circulation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,172 |  | 700 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 647$ | ${ }^{p} 444$ |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation....... do Reserve ratio $\qquad$ percent | 22,880 56.2 | 22,836 56.8 | 22,921 55.7 | 22,841 55.8 | 22,947 54.8 | 22,997 52.7 | 23,075 53.2 | 23,397 51.8 | 23,587 49.4 | 23,026 48.1 | 23,110 47.6 | 23,041 46.2 | 23,143 46.9 |



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

FINANCE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline BANKING-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month:} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Deposits: \\
Demand, adjusted \(\qquad\) mil. of dol.
\end{tabular} \& 46, 928 \& 47,533 \& 47, 972 \& 48, 264 \& 48, 995 \& 49, 238 \& 1 \& 50, 546 \& 51,642 \& 51,220 \& 50,649 \& 49,487 \& 50, 163 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol \& 46, 672 \& 47, 856 \& 47, 925 \& 48,555 \& 49,368 \& 50, 198 \& 50, 445 \& 51, 305 \& 53, 518 \& 51,760 \& 51,813 \& 50, 104 \& 50, 257 \\
\hline States and political subdivisions..-.-do.-. \& 3,601 \& 3,571 \& 3,611 \& 3, 443 \& 3,321 \& 3,245 \& 3,362 \& 3,371 \& 3,393 \& 3,657 \& 3,640 \& 3,489 \& 3,950 \\
\hline United States Government -...---------do- \& 1,668 \& 1, 982 \& 2,350 \& 1,946 \& 2,390 \& 2, 338 \& 1,805 \& 1, 624 \& 1,572 \& 1,622 \& 2,588 \& 4,622 \& 3, 520 \\
\hline Time, except interbank, total.------------ do- \& 15,472 \& 15,496 \& 15,552 \& 15,387 \& 15,331 \& 15,329 \& 15, 292 \& 15,242 \& 15,346 \& 15, 250 \& 15,324 \& -15,379 \& 15,338 \\
\hline Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol. \& 14, 717 \& 14,738 \& 14,768 \& 14, 613 \& 14,535 \& 14,537 \& 14,513 \& 14, 475 \& 14,578 \& 14,533 \& 14,495 \& 14,555 \& 14,477 \\
\hline States and political subdivisions_---- do.--- \& \& 636 \& 652 \& \& 6663 \& 662 \& , 653 \& 642 \& 642 \& 1889 \& 703 \& 6697 \& \({ }^{132}\) \\
\hline Interbank (demand and time) --...---- do \& 10, 356 \& 9,930 \& 10,098 \& 10,345 \& 10, 125 \& 10, 285 \& 11,032 \& 10,854 \& 12,956 \& 10,818 \& 10,783 \& 10, 384 \& 10,669 \\
\hline Investments, total \& 41, 525 \& 42,070 \& 42,376 \& 41,466 \& 41,317 \& 40, 265 \& 39,850 \& 39,337 \& 39,795 \& 38,039 \& 37,312 \& 37,491 \& 37,447 \\
\hline U. S Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, total.....................il. of dol \& 35,916 \& 36,456 \& 36, 638 \& 35,496 \& 35, 082 \& 33, 845 \& 33,535 \& 32,984 \& 33,294 \& 31,557 \& 30,791 \& 30,886 \& 30,836 \\
\hline  \& 1,753 \& 2,125 \& \(\stackrel{2}{2} 641\) \& 1,831 \& 2, 297 \& 2,391 \& 2,481 \& 2, 044 \& 2,470 \& 1,651 \& 1,577 \& 1,933 \& 1,971 \\
\hline  \& 4,307 \& 4, 420 \& 2,916 \& 2,134 \& 1,359 \& 1,156 \& 1,048 \& 1, 124 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Bonds and guaranteed obligations \& 24, 080 \& 24,193 \& 24, 433 \& 24, 513 \& 23, 539 \& 22,426 \& 22, 246 \& 22, 114 \& 21, 573 \& 21,205 \& 20,830 \& 20,744 \& 20,715 \\
\hline  \& 5,776 \& 5,718 \& 6, 6488 \& 7,018 \& 7,887 \& 7,872 \& 7,760 \& 7,702 \& 9, 2501 \& 8,701 \& 8,384 \& 8,209 \& 8, 150 \\
\hline  \& 5,609
25,009 \& 5,614
25,033 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 5, } \\ \text { 25, } 588 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& 5,970
26,381 \& \(\begin{array}{r}6,235 \\ 27,253 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}6,420 \\ 28,502 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& 6,315
29,387 \& \(\begin{array}{r}6,353 \\ 30,586 \\ \hline 17\end{array}\) \& 6,501
31,417 \& 6,482
31,541 \& \(\begin{array}{r}6,521 \\ 32 \\ 32 \\ \hline 189\end{array}\) \& 6,605 \& 6, 611 \\
\hline Loans, total -----.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. \& 25,009
13,420 \& 25,033
13,359 \& 25,584
13,602 \& 26,381
14,022 \& 27, 253 \& 28,502
15,725 \& 29,387
16,476 \& 30,586
17,084
1 \& 31,417
17,859 \& 31,541
18,120 \& 32,189
18,733 \& 32,707 \& 32, 661 \\
\hline Commercial, industrial, and agricultural do
To brokers and dealers in securities.... do \& 1,813 \& 1,801 \& 1,717 \& 1,934 \& 1,427 \& 1,487 \& 1,355 \& 1,671 \& 1,578 \& 1, 554 \& 1,498 \& 1, 512 \& 19,186
1,359 \\
\hline Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol \& 624 \& 627 \& 652 \& 676 \& 743 \& 718 \& 728 \& 792 \& 750 \& 754 \& 748 \& 718 \& 727 \\
\hline  \& 4,522 \& 4,595 \& 4,682 \& 4, 815 \& 4,938 \& 5,035 \& 5,126 \& 5,213 \& 5,280 \& 5,299 \& 5,331 \& 5,369 \& 5,419 \\
\hline  \& 368 \& 235 \& 405 \& \({ }^{2} 111\) \& 5358 \& 5339 \& \({ }_{5} 312\) \& 377 \& 510 \& 317 \& 412 \& 425 \& 491 \\
\hline  \& 4,644 \& 4,800 \& 4,912 \& 5,111 \& 5,439 \& 5,590 \& 5,786 \& 5,845 \& 5,877 \& 5,946 \& 5,910 \& 5,930 \& 5,935 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Money and interest rates:-7} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Bank rates on business loans: \(\dagger\) \\
In New York City percent
\end{tabular} \& \& \& 2.34 \& \& \& 2. 32 \& \& \& 2.51 \& \& \& 2.74 \& \\
\hline In 7 other northern and eastern cities-...do.... \& \& \& 2.67 \& \& \& 2. 63 \& \& \& 2.87 \& \& \& 3.02 \& \\
\hline In 11 southern and western cities...---....do. \& \& \& 3. 22 \& \& \& 3. 13 \& \& \& 3.28 \& \& \& 3.42 \& \\
\hline Discount rate (N. Y, F. R. Bank) .-----.....do \& 1. 50 \& 0 \& 1. 50 \& 1. 50 \& 1. 75 \& 1.75 \& 1.75 \& 1. 75 \& 1.75 \& 1.75 \& 1.75 \& 1.75 \& 1.75 \\
\hline Federal land bank loans \& 4.08 \& 4.08 \& 4.08 \& 4. 08 \& 4.08 \& \({ }_{2}^{4.08}\) \& 4.08 \& 4.08 \& 4.08 \& 4.08 \& 4.08 \& 4. 08 \& 4.08 \\
\hline Federal intermediate credit bank loans.-.--do \& 2.00 \& 2.00 \& 2.00 \& 2.00 \& 2.00 \& 2.00 \& 2.00 \& 2. 00 \& 2.00 \& 2.03 \& 2.03 \& 2.06 \& 2.10 \\
\hline Open market rates, New York, City: \& 1.06 \& 1.06 \& 1.06 \& 1.06 \& 1.16 \& 1.31 \& 1.31 \& 1.31 \& 1.31 \& 1.39 \& 1.50 \& 1.63 \& 1.63 \\
\hline Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 days...-do- \& 1.31 \& 1.31 \& 1.31 \& 1.31 \& 1.44 \& 1. 66 \& 1.73 \& 1. 69 \& 1.72 \& 1.86 \& 1.96 \& 2.06 \& 2.13 \\
\hline Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.) \& 1. 63 \& 1. 63 \& 1.63 \& 1.63 \& 1. 63 \& 1. 63 \& 1. 63 \& 1, 63 \& 1.63 \& 2.13 \& 2.13 \& 2.13 \& 2.13 \\
\hline Call loans, renewal (N.Y.S.E.) \(\qquad\) \& 1. 63 \& 1. 63 \& 1.63 \& 1.63 \& 1.63 \& 1.63 \& 1.63 \& 1. 63 \& 1.63 \& 2.00 \& 2.00 \& 2.00 \& 2.00 \\
\hline Yield on U. S. Govt. securities: \& 1. 159 \& 1.166 \& 1.174 \& 1.172 \& 1. 211 \& 1.315 \& 1.329 \& 1. 364 \& 1.367 \& 1.387 \& 1.391 \& 1. 422 \& 1. 520 \\
\hline 3-5 year taxable issues---------------- do \& 1. 45 \& 1. 45 \& 1.47 \& 1.45 \& 1.45 \& 1.55 \& 1.65 \& 1.62 \& 1.64 \& 1.66 \& 1.67 \& 1.86 \& t2.03 \\
\hline Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
New York State savings banks.......-mil. of do \\
U. S. postal savings. \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& 11,363
3,151 \& 11,411
3,125 \& 11,512
3,097 \& 11,476
3,061 \& 11,448 \& 11,462
2,991 \& 11,464
2,967 \& 11,525
2,947 \& 11,646
\(\mathbf{2 , 9 2 4}\) \& 11,635
\(\mathbf{2 , 9 0 1}\) \& 11,625
\(\mathbf{r} 2,877\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}11,648 \\ \hline 2,849\end{array}\) \& 11,662
\(p\) 2,825 \\
\hline CONSUMER CREDIT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total consumer credit, end of month \(\odot\) _mil. of dol. \& 16,639 \& 17,077 \& 17,651 \& 18,295 \& 18,842 \& 19,329 \& 19,398 \& 19, 405 \& \({ }^{+} \mathbf{2 0 , 0 9 7}\) \& - 19, 937 \& +19,533 \& - 19, 378 \& > 19,121 \\
\hline Instalment credit, total......-....-.........do..-- \& 11,322 \& 11, 667 \& 12, 105 \& 12,598 \& 13,009 \& 13,344 \& 13,389 \& 13, 306 \& - 13, 459 \& - 13, 252 \& -13,073 \& \({ }^{\text {p } 12,975}\) \& p 12,906 \\
\hline  \& 6,511 \& 6,733 \& 6,995 \& 7,343 \& 7,613 \& 7,858 \& 7,879 \& 7, 805 \& ' 7,904 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 7.694\) \& , 7.521 \& p 7,368 \& p 7, 273 \\
\hline  \& 3,470 \& 3,600 \& 3,790 \& 3,994 \& 4,107 \& 4,213 \& 4,227 \& 4,175 \& 4,126 \& 4,056 \& 3,990 \& р 3,946 \& ¢ 3, 930 \\
\hline Department stores and mail-order houses mil. of dol \& 979 \& 1,011 \& 1,032 \& 1,081 \& 1,123 \& 1,159 \& 1,170 \& 1,172 \& 1,245 \& 1,201 \& 1,162 \& \({ }^{p} 1,133\) \& p 1, 108 \\
\hline Furniture stores........-...................do...- \& 913 \& 935 \& 947 \& 976 \& 998 \& 1,028 \& 1,019 \& 1, 003 \& 1,029 \& 982 \& 956 \& p924 \& p 906 \\
\hline Household-appliance stores...--.-.-----.-. do \& 518 \& 537 \& 561 \& 597 \& 658 \& 702 \& 705 \& 702 \& r 710 \& 694 \& 677 \& - 655 \& p 635 \\
\hline Jewelry stores. All other retail \& 631 \& 650 \& 665 \& 695 \& 727 \& 756 \& 758 \& 753 \& 794 \& \({ }^{*} 761\) \& 736 \& ¢ 710 \& p 694 \\
\hline  \& 4,811 \& 4,934 \& 5,110 \& 5,255 \& 5,396 \& 5,486 \& 5,510 \& 5,501 \& 5,555 \& 5,558 \& 5,552 \& p 5, 607 \& \({ }^{p} 5,633\) \\
\hline  \& 2,066 \& 2, 134 \& 2, 233 \& 2,316 \& 2,401 \& 2,462 \& 2,460 \& 2, 435 \& 2, 431 \& 2. 438 \& 2,441 \& \({ }^{\text {p }} 2,476\) \& -2,497 \\
\hline Credit unions \& 431 \& 450 \& 474 \& 495 \& 514 \& 524 \& 524 \& 521 \& 525 \& 518 \& 515 \& \({ }_{p} 517\) \& \({ }^{\circ} 514\) \\
\hline  \& 262 \& 267 \& 275 \& 282 \& 290 \& 295 \& 294 \& 292 \& 291 \& 289 \& 286 \& \({ }^{p} 286\) \& - 287 \\
\hline Industrial-Ioan companies.....-...-.-.-.-. do \& 178 \& 182 \& 187 \& 192 \& 197 \& 201 \& 201 \& 200 \& 203 \& 202 \& 202 \& \(\pm 204\) \& \({ }^{p} 205\) \\
\hline Insured repair and modernization loans \& 785 \& 797 \& 816 \& 826 \& 835 \& 844 \& 853 \& 863 \& 864 \& 863 \& -856 \& \({ }^{\circ} 852\) \& \\
\hline Small-loan companies .-.-------.........do \& 945 \& 959 \& 978 \& 995 \& 1,009 \& 1,010 \& 1,026 \& 1,037 \& 1, 084 \& 1,090 \& 1,094 \& \({ }^{\square} 1,112\) \& \% 1,119 \\
\hline  \& 144 \& 145 \& 147 \& 149 \& 150 \& 150 \& 152 \& 153 \& 157 \& 158 \& 158 \& \({ }^{1} 160\) \& - 161 \\
\hline  \& 3, 241 \& 3,290 \& 3,392 \& 3,527 \& 3,636 \& 3,741 \& 3,703 \& 3,739 \& 4,239 \& 4, 248 \& 4,010 \& \({ }^{\text {p }} 3,938\) \& p 3,744 \\
\hline  \& 1,067 \& 1,092 \& 1,116 \& 1,133 \& 1,157 \& 1,197 \& 1,250 \& 1,298 \& 1,332 \& 1,352 \& 1,369 \& \({ }^{\text {F }} 1\) 1,381 \& p 1,389 \\
\hline Service credit \& 1,009 \& 1,028 \& 1,038 \& 1,037 \& 1,040 \& 1,047 \& 1,056 \& 1,062 \& 1,067 \& 1,085 \& r 1,081 \& \({ }^{\text {p } 1,084}\) \& \% 1,082 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Consumer instalment loans made during the month, by principal lending institutions:} \\
\hline Commercial banks..........--...-....mil. of dol.- \& 307 \& 348 \& 379 \& 381 \& 387 \& 356 \& 298 \& 257 \& 289 \& 326 \& 296 \& \({ }^{\text {p }} 368\) \& p 339 \\
\hline  \& 70 \& 83 \& 93 \& 84 \& 88 \& 76 \& 66 \& 64 \& 72 \& 67 \& 64 \& ¢ 79 \& \({ }^{\circ} 72\) \\
\hline  \& 37 \& 43 \& 46 \& 45 \& 46 \& 40 \& 39 \& 34 \& 37 \& 39 \& 35 \& p 43 \& p 41 \\
\hline Industrial-loan companies -.-------------- do. \& 28 \& 32 \& 34 \& 32 \& 33 \& 32 \& 28 \& 27 \& 29 \& 28 \& 27 \& p 33 \& \({ }^{3} 31\) \\
\hline  \& 154 \& 168 \& 175 \& 166 \& 166 \& 149 \& 149 \& 165 \& 234 \& 162 \& 158 \& P 207 \& - 184 \\
\hline FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Budget receipts and expenditures:} \\
\hline  \& 2,092 \& 2,895 \& 4,776 \& 2,148 \& 3,238 \& 4,842 \& 2,300 \& 3, 184 \& 4,474 \& 4,621 \& 4,820 \& 8,811 \& 3,289 \\
\hline Receipts, net------------------------- do-...- \& 1,488 \& 2,320 \& 4,404 \& 1,881 \& 2, 860 \& 4,605 \& 2, 056 \& 2,851 \& 4, 211 \& 4, 448 \& 4,257 \& 5,622 \& 2,626 \\
\hline Customs \& -34 \& -38 \& \(\begin{array}{r}40 \\ \hline 875\end{array}\) \& -39 \& \(\stackrel{52}{5}\) \& \({ }_{4}^{47}\) \& 57 \& 54 \& 5 54 \& 57 \& 49 \& 59 \& 54 \\
\hline Income and employment taxes \& 1,359 \& 2,016 \& 3, 875 \& 1, 232 \& 2, 108 \& 3, 947 \& 1,291 \& 2, 250 \& 3, 538 \& 3,538 \& 3,851 \& 7,818 \& 2,423 \\
\hline Miscellaneous internal revenue.--.-.-...-d do. \& 629 \& 704 \& 714 \& 737 \& 948 \& 775 \& 808 \& 746 \& 764 \& 853 \& 797 \& 838 \& 690 \\
\hline  \& 69

$\mathbf{2} 847$ \& ${ }^{138}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{146}$ \& +140 \& +129 \& 73
3 \& ${ }^{144}$ \& ${ }_{2} 133$ \& 117 \& 173 \& 122 \& 96 \& 123 <br>
\hline Expenditures, total $\dagger$------------------.- do \& 2,847 \& 2, 962 \& 4, 296 \& 3,013 \& 2, 515 \& 3,520 \& 3,170 \& ${ }^{2} 3,102$ \& 3, 742 \& 3, 808 \& 3,211 \& 4,058 \& 4,007. <br>
\hline Interest on public debt----------------- do- \& 184 \& 136 \& 1,611 \& 271 \& 134 \& 646 \& 229 \& 142 \& 968 \& 514 \& 156 \& 580 \& 253 <br>
\hline Veterans Administration ------------.-. do. \& 509 \& 504 \& 465 \& 449 \& 466 \& 402 \& 460 \& 470 \& 443 \& 472 \& 426 \& 456 \& 427 <br>
\hline National defense and related activitiest.-do...- \& ${ }^{964}$ \& 1,007 \& ${ }^{998}$ \& 1,024 \& 1,149 \& 1,037 \& 1,338 \& 1,446 \& 1,510 \& 1,651 \& 1,695 \& -2,057 \& ${ }^{p}$ 2, 160 <br>
\hline  \& 1,190 \& 1,315 \& 1,222 \& 1,269 \& 766 \& 1,435 \& 1.142 \& 1. 045 \& 808 \& 1, 171 \& 934 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 965$ \& 1, 167 <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Revised. ${ }^{\text {p Preliminary }}{ }^{1}$ Beginning Apri \& , 1951, \& ludes 1 \& ercent \& of Ma \& 15, 195 \& 4 per \& $t$ note of \& ecembe \& , 1955, \& d 21/2 per \& ent bond \& March \& 5, 1956-58. <br>

\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{5}{*}{| 2 Data reflect a reduction of $\$ 1,746,000$, representing net investments of wholly owned Government corporations and agencies in public debt securities which were classified as expenditures in July-October. o For bond yields see p. S-19. †Revised series. Annual averages for $1939-48$ on the new basis are available upon request. |
| :--- |
| §Revised to reffect yields on bills issued rather than oa bills announced; comparable 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 availahle upon request. |
| o Revised beginning January 1950 to include employment taxes formerly shown separately. $\ddagger$ Revisions for total budget expenditures (June 1948-January 1949) are shown at bottom of p. S-14 of the April 1950 Survey; those for national defense and all other expenditures (July 1948-February 1949), on p. S-17 of the September 1950 SURver. |}} <br>

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

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

FINANCE-Continued

| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public debt and guaranteed obligations: Gross debt (direct), end of month, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. of dol-- | 255, 718 | 256, 350 | 257,357 | 257, 541 | 257, 874 | 257, 216 | 256, 937 | 257,077 | 256, 708 | 256, 125 | 255,941 | 254, 997 | 254,727 |
| Interest-hearing, total -------------.-.... do - | 253, 516 | 254, 183 | 255, 209 | 255, 403 | 255, 764 | 254, 968 | 254, 731 | 254, 887 | 254, 282 | 253, 704 | 253,382 | 252, 553 | 252, 280 |
|  | 221, 714 | 222,315 | 222, 853 | 222, 884 | 223, 059 | 221, 572 | 221, 191 | 221, 156 | 220, 575 | 219, 712 | 219,448 | 219,028 | 218,690 |
|  | 31, 802 | 31, 868 | 32,356 | 32,518 | 32,705 | 33, 396 | 33, 539 | 33, 732 | 33,707 | 33, 992 | 33, 933 | 33,525 | 33,590 |
|  | 2, 202 | 2,167 | 2,148 | 2,138 | 2, 110 | 2, 247 | 2, 206 | 2,189 | 2, 425 | 2, 421 | 2,559 | 2,218 | 2,447 |
| Obligations guaranteed by U.S. Government, <br>  | 22 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 18 | 18 | 21 | 29 |
| U. S. savings bonds: | 57, 534 | 57, 576 | 57, 629 | 57,655 | 57, 451 | 57, 473 | 58,027 | 58,096 | 58, 248 | 58, 191 | 58,133 | 58,020 |  |
| Sales, series E, F, and G............--.-do | 423 | 416 | 398 | 417 | 350 | 310 | 971 | 436 | 541 | 476 | 386 | 359 | 310 |
|  | 413 | 454 | 456 | 505 | 537 | 475 | 497 | 448 | 509 | 653 | 528 | 560 | 583' |
| Government corporations and credit aqencies: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, except interagency, total .....mil. of dol. |  |  | 24, 118 |  |  | 24, 102 |  |  | 24, 635 |  |  |  |  |
| Loans receivable, total (less reserves) .-... do... |  |  | 12,502 |  |  | 12,769 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}13,228 \\ 3 \\ \hline 884\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3,773 |  |  | 3.684 |  |  | 3,884 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,316 |  |  | 1,387 |  |  | 1,528 |  |  |  |  |
| To aid railroads ------.............--- do |  |  | 113 515 |  |  | 113 539 |  |  | 1110 |  |  |  |  |
| To aid banks - |  |  | ${ }_{3}$ |  |  | 2 |  |  | (1) |  |  |  |  |
| To aid other financial institutions.-.-- do |  |  | 451 |  |  | 708 |  |  | 824 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 6,116 |  |  | 6, 103 |  |  | 6, 078 |  |  |  |  |
| All other--.......-.......-.......-.-.-- do |  |  | 485 |  |  | 498 |  |  | 531 |  |  |  |  |
| Commodities, supplies, and materials.--do |  |  | $\stackrel{2,186}{2,101}$ |  |  | 1,739 |  |  | 1,774 |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Government securities .-.-.-------- - do |  |  | 2, ${ }^{2,101}$ |  |  | 2, 112 3,478 |  |  | 2,075 |  |  |  |  |
| Land, structures, and equipm |  |  | 2,924 |  |  | 2,931 |  |  | 2, 945 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 923 |  |  | 1,073 |  |  | 1,141 |  |  |  |  |
| Liabilities, except interagency, total.-. . . . do |  |  | 2,238 |  |  | 2,097 |  |  | 2, 406 |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the United States......do |  |  | 18 |  |  | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 774 |  |  | 1,108 |  |  | 1,190 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,446 |  |  | 970 |  |  | 1,193 |  |  |  |  |
| Privately owned interest....-.-.-...........- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  | 201 |  |  | 214 |  |  | 234 |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. Goverment interest........-.-.-.-.-- do |  |  | 21,679 |  |  | 21,791 |  |  | 21,995 |  |  |  |  |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and securities (at cost) outstanding, end of month, total $\qquad$ mil of dol | 2, 070 | 2, 105 | 2,085 | 2,113 | 2,166 | 2 1,009 | 2997 | 2899 | ${ }^{2} 893$ | 2890 | 2884 | : 883 | 2885 |
| Industrial and commercial enterprises, including |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| national defense---.....------.-- mil. of dol. | 524 | 542 | 518 | 525 | 535 | 518 | 515 | 426 | 436 | 439 | 439 | 447 | 458 |
| Financial institutions.-------------------- do.-- | 112 | 110 | 110 | 109 | 108 | 105 | 105 | 103 | 103 | 102 | 99 | 98 |  |
| Railroads .-..........-.-.-...-.-.-....-do...- | 111 25 | 111 25 | 110 25 | 110 25 | 110 | 111 | 111 24 | 108 | 108 23 | 106 22 | 106 22 | 106 | 105 20 |
| Staies, territories, and political subdivisions-do...-- United Kingdom and Republic of the Philippines | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 20 |  |
| United Kingdom and Republic of the Philippines | 137 | 133 | 128 | 126 | 125 | 118 | 113 |  | 97 | 95 | 93 | 87 | 84 |
|  | 1,125 | 1,147 | 1,156 | 1,180 | 1, 227 | 297 | 294 36 | 293 | 292 | ${ }^{2} 90$ | 290 36 | 89 | 86 |
| LIFE INSURANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, admitted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), estimated total................................. of dol. | 60,660 | 60, 973 | 61, 307 | 61,679 | 61, 988 | 62,370 | 62, 706 |  | 63, 699 | 64, 296 | 64, 539 | 64, 822 |  |
|  | 54, 839 | 55, 034 | 55, 311 | 55, 675 | 55,909 | 56, 224 | 56, 334 | 56,652 | 57, 158 | 57, 592 | 57, 881 | 58,060 | 58,309 |
| 49 companies (Life Insurance Association of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| America), total --..........-mil. of dol |  | 54, 196 | 54, 476 | 54, 811 | 55, 078 | 55, 381 | 55,669 | 55, 932 | 56, 519 | 56, 886 | 57, 131 | 57,362 | 57.641 |
| Bonds and stocks, book value, total. .-. do .- | ${ }^{5} 37,733$ | 37,674 | 37,679 | 37,781 | 37,731 | 37,758 | 37.548 | 37, 522 | 37,676 | 37,593 | 37, 577 | 37, 414 | 37, 342 |
| Govt. (domestic and foreign), total . --- do | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ +15,796 | 15,598 | 15, 383 | 15,366 | 15. 170 | 15.045 | 14.687 | 14, 114 | 14, 221 | 14, 064 | 13.916 | 13, 514 | 13, 147 |
| U.S. Government................... do | + 13, 643 | 13,453 | 13, 256 | 13,242 | 13,011 | 12,839 | 12,502 | 12, 218 | 12.023 | 11, 865 | 11,718 | 11,307 | 10,927 |
| Public utility-.-.---...............-....-do | r 9.555 | 9, 638 | 9,740 | 9, 806 | 9, 900 | 9, 943 | 10.042 | 10,092 | 10, 187 | 10,192 | 10,225 | 1.0,303 | 10, 350 |
|  | ${ }^{+} 2.909$ | 2,914 | 2,949 | 2,948 | 2,961 | 2,973 | 2,988 | 2,987 | 2, 998 | 3,011 | 3, 005 | 3,008 | 3,005 |
|  | + 9, 473 | 9,524 | 9,607 | 9, 661 | 9,699 | 9,797 | 9,831 | 10,030 | 10, 270 | 10,325 | 10,431 | 10, 589 | 10,839 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 688$ | 719 | 794 | 726 | 725 | 712 | 848 | 799 | 789 | 863 | 792 | 908 | 977 |
| Mortgage loans, total | r 11, 183 | 11,379 | 11,611 | 11,821 | 12,064 | 12,302 | 12,570 | 12.866 | 13,252 | 13, 573 | 13.848 | 14. 141 | 14,397 |
|  | -1,043 | 1,054 | 1,071 | 1,085 | 1,099 | 1,110 | 1,125 | 1,136 | 1,148 | 1,170 | 1,196 | 1.218 | 1,239 |
|  | - 10, 140 | 10, 325 | 10, 540 | 10,736 | 10,965 | 11, 192 | 11,445 | 11,731 | 12, 104 | 12,403 | 12,652 | 12.923 | 13, 158 |
| Policy loans and premium notes.-----.-.- do | ${ }^{+} \mathbf{1}, 967$ | 1,983 | 1,994 | 2,009 | 2, 024 | 2, 036 | 2,047 | 2, 056 | 2. 067 | 2,078 | 2,089 | 2, 107 | 2,119 |
|  | 1,144 r 1,216 | 1,159 1,283 | 1,176 | 1,207 1,267 | 1.216 1,317 | 1,228 1,346 | 1,244 1,412 | 1,259 $\mathbf{1 , 4 2 9}$ | 1, 1,457 | 1,286 1,493 | 1,296 1,529 | 3,304 1,488 | 1,311 1,495 |
| Life Insurance Agency Management Association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance written (new paid-for-insurance) Value, estimated total |  |  | 2,303 | 2,325 | 2, 540 |  | 2,595 | 2, 692 | 2,973 | 2,068 |  |  |  |
|  | 2,194 | 2, 341 | 2,431 | 2, 515 | 2, 349 | 2, 617 | 2, 700 | ${ }^{2} 81$ | 1,142 | 2,333 | 2,649 | 2,429 | 2, 316 |
|  | 468 | 503 | 454 | 413 | 414 | 411 | 500 | 455 | 1, 389 | 395 | 424 | 486 | 466 |
|  | 1,344 | 1,453 | 1,418 | 1,397 | 1,777 | 1,440 | 1,395 | 1,356 | 1, 442 | 1,340 | 1,282 | 1,548 | 1,502 |
| New England.--.---.--------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  | 98 | 96 | 96 | 117 | 89 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 105 | 92 | 107 | 100 |
| Middle Atlantic --..........-.........do | 317 | 336 | 324 | 312 | 361 | 294 | 320 | 333 | 323 | 336 | 318 | 381 | 369 |
| East North Central...................-do | 277 | 293 | 292 | 284 | 346 | 302 | 299 | 293 | 300 | 281 | 273 | 326 | 322 |
| West North Central .-.-.-.------..... do | 121 | 129 | 128 | 127 | 169 | 140 | 128 | 120 | 146 | 120 | 114 | 137 | 126 |
| South Atlantic-------------------- do | 159 | 179 | 168 | 175 | $\stackrel{239}{ }$ | 177 | 162 | 147 | 162 | 147 | 147 | 173 | 172 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}60 \\ 120 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 61 132 | $\begin{array}{r}60 \\ 134 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}62 \\ 125 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}84 \\ 185 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 135 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{65}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | $\begin{array}{r}56 \\ 129 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 52 115 | 49 110 | $\begin{array}{r}57 \\ 143 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 138 |
|  | 120 | 132 53 1 | $\begin{array}{r}134 \\ 50 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 125 | 185 64 | $\begin{array}{r}135 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 121 | 111 | 129 59 | 45 | 110 | 143 56 | 136 53 |
|  | 154 | 172 | 165 | 165 | 212 | 183 | 158 | 150 | 174 | 139 | 137 | 169 | 166 |
| Institute of Life Insurance: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 295, 802 128,731 | 313,640 137,941 | 330,149 133,973 | - 2777,771 | 302,338 131,433 | 280,449 | 304,642 141,539 | 305,847 136,412 | 345,502 137,352 | 370,946 157,309 | 304,142 129,006 | 366.291 153,724 | 336,397 146,005 |
|  | 40,216 | 41, 298 | 48, 117 | 36,949 | 38, 190 | 35, 834 | 40,904 | 40, 493 | 39,566 | 50, 856 | 41,556 | 47, 349 | 43, 726 |
|  | 7,884 | 8.440 | 8, 583 | 7, 462 | 8,658 | 8,542 | 8, 282 | 8,381 | 8,222 | 9, 487 | 7,959 | 8,682 | 8,831 |
| Annuity mayments | 19.888 | 21, 466 | 21, 568 | 21, 183 | 21,090 | 19,077 | 21,056 | 21, 253 | 18, 131 | 27.999 | 22.573 | 22,689 | ${ }^{21,715}$ |
| Policy dividends. | 46.463 | 45, 139 | 57, 664 | 44, 147 | 45, 443 | 48, 456 | 42, 439 | 43,378 | 87, 922 | 66, 004 | 49,887 | 71,371 | 57, 811 |
|  | 52, 620 | 59,356 | 60.244 | 50, 442 | 57, 024 | 52,607 | 50, 362 | 55, 930 | 54, 309 | 59, 291 | 53,161 | 62, 176 | 58, 309 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
${ }^{2}$ Excludes holdings of the Federal National Mortgage Association; this agency was trausferred to the Housing and Home Finance Agency on Sept. 7, 1950.

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

FINANCE—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LIFE INSURANCE－Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Life Insurance Association of America： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Premium income（ 39 cos．），total ．．．．thous．of dol．－ \& 420， 371 \& 474， 305 \& 539， 208 \& 442， 303 \& 477， 976 \& 476， 122 \& 452， 453 \& 491， 850 \& 757， 998 \& 550.671 \& 511， 135 \& 591． 532 \& 489，571 \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{33,123}\) \& －39，823 \& \& 34． 005 \& \({ }_{54}^{43,825}\) \& 38，796 \& 46， 545 \& 43， 816 \& 67， 596 \& 44， 905 \& 49，579 \& \({ }^{60,565}\) \& 47，472 \\
\hline Annuities \& 51.560 \& 52,23 \& 39， 351 \& \％ 132 \& 54， 113 \& 48， 101 \& 38， 507 \& 64， 1419 \& 180， 356 \& 106， 332 \& 68， 79 \& 71， 2.5 \& 69，653 \\
\hline  \& 31,553
58,570 \& 38.311
70.648 \& 39.351
75.220 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
35,432 \\
61.966 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{66}^{42.113}\) \& 30， 101
750 \& 38,507
64,925 \& 37,849
63,386 \& 60,672
111.091 \& 49，667 \& 44,655
67666 \& 48,500
80,391 \& 43,044
64,519 \\
\hline  \& 245， 559 \& 273， 391 \& 313， 576 \& 243， 240 \& 271， 962 \& 283， 197 \& 248， 735 \& 282， 668 \& 338， 283 \& 272， 911 \& 280， 526 \& 330， 801 \& 264， 883 \\
\hline MONETARY STATISTICS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Gold and silver： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Monetary stock．U．S．．．－．．．．．．．．mil．of dol \& 24， 247 \& 24， 231 \& 24， 231 \& 24， 136 \& 23， 627 \& 23， 483 \& 23， 249 \& 23， 037 \& 22，706 \& 22， 392 \& 22，086 \& － 21,806 \& \({ }^{p} 21,805\) \\
\hline Net release from earmark \＄－．．．．．．－thous of dol－ \& －59．175 \& \(-29,873\) \& －17，627 \& －89，969 \& \(-431,378\) \& －65， 889 \& －146， 220 \& \(-35,311\) \& －237，935 \& －248， 540 \& －184，357 \& －111，239 \& 101，914 \\
\hline Gold exports ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．－． \& 2，130 \& 1，553 \& 2， 246 \& 4， 069 \& 46． 368 \& 108， 448 \& 95， 967 \& 161， 750 \& 95， 825 \& 62， 824 \& 110， 136 \& r 125， 704 \& 112，842 \\
\hline  \& 55， 419 \& 14， 628 \& 12， 274 \& 2． 556 \& 4，146 \& 11，998 \& 2，519 \& 3，117 \& 2， 833 \& 2，340 \& 2，257 \& 2． 242 \& 2，245 \\
\hline Production，reported monthly totalt．．．．．do \& \({ }^{63 .} 247\) \& 65， 885 \& 66． 169 \& 64．905 \& 67， 390 \& 65，557 \& 67， 027 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 37.615 \& 39，930 \& 38，940 \& 38．969 \& 39， 425 \& 38， 443 \& 38，306 \& 37，674 \& 37， 138 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Canada \& 12， 941 \& 13，082 \& 12，913 \& 12，893 \& 13， 177 \& 12， 771 \& 13，190 \& 13，258 \& 13，407 \& 13，107 \& 12， 147 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 6，717 \& 6，819 \& 6，645 \& 7， 078 \& 7，890 \& 7， 846 \& 8，170 \& 7，545 \& 6，960 \& 5，917 \& 5，916 \& 5，784 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Silver： \\
Exports \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& 62 \& 70 \& 1，219 \& 375 \& 425 \& 334 \& 335 \& 947 \& 2，246 \& 3，623 \& 282 \& 1，932 \& 332 \\
\hline Imports ．．．－－－－－－．．．．．．．－．．．．．．－－－－．．．－do \& 3，412 \& 8，253 \& 6， 126 \& 10，408 \& 8，904 \& 17，371 \& 12，350 \& 13，870 \& 10，602 \& 10，999 \& 8，101 \& 7，674 \& 9，782 \\
\hline Price at New York．．．．．．．．．．．．．dol．per fine oz．． \& ． 718 \& ． 726 \& ． 728 \& ． 728 \& ． 728 \& ． 728 \& ． 751 \& 800 \& ． 800 \& ． 887 \& ． 902 \& 902 \& ． 902 \\
\hline Production：
Canada \& 1，454 \& 1，751 \& 1，968 \& 2， 286 \& 2， 282 \& 2，164 \& 2，398 \& 1，854 \& 1，879 \& 2，015 \& 1，589 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 3， 100 \& 3，800 \& 4，400 \& 3． 300 \& 4，000 \& 4，000 \& 4，400 \& 4，300 \& 4，000 \& 3，800 \& 3， 300 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 4， 224 \& 3，890 \& 2， 669 \& 4，102 \& 3，660 \& 4，222 \& 2， 747 \& 3，433 \& 3，939 \& 3，769 \& 3，374 \& 4，371 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Money supply： \\
Currency in circulation．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．of dol．
\end{tabular} \& 27，048 \& 27， 090 \& 27，156 \& 27，010 \& 27， 120 \& 27， 161 \& 27， 228 \& 27， 595 \& 27， 741 \& 27，048 \& 27， 188 \& ＋ 27.119 \& D 27.274 \\
\hline Deposits，adjusted，all banks，and currency out－ side banks，total \(\odot-\ldots . . . . .\). mil．of dol \& 171，600 \& 172， 400 \& 173， 765 \& 173，900 \& 174， 800 \& －175， 100 \& －175， 900 \& r 176，900 \& ＋179，906 \& p 178， 000 \& p179，000 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 24，600 \& 24，700 \& 25， 185 \& 24，400 \& 24， 500 \& 24，500 \& 24，600 \& r 24，900 \& r 25，398 \& \({ }_{p} 24,600\) \& \({ }^{2} 24,600\) \& P 24， 400 \& \(p\)
\(p\)
\(p\)
249,600 \\
\hline Deposits，adjusted，total，including U．S．de－ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 147， 000 \& 147，700 \& 148，580 \& 149．500 \& 150，300 \& r 150,600 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 151,300\) \& r 152，000 \& r 154，508 \& P 153， 400 \& D 154， 400 \& p 154， 500 \& \({ }^{-154,500}\) \\
\hline Demand deposits，adjusted，excl．U．S．－do－． \& 84,300
50,500 \& 85,000
59,500 \& 85,040
59,739 \& \& 87,400
59,100 \& \& r 89， 200

59,000 \& r 90,300
58,700 \& ＋ $\begin{array}{r}\text { 92，} \\ +59 \\ +59\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{p} 91,600$ \& ${ }^{p} 900,600$ \& p 89，000 \& ${ }^{p} 89,500$ <br>
\hline Time deposits，incl．postal savings．．－．do． \& \& 59， 500 \& 59， 739 \& 59， 400 \& \& 59， 000 \& 59，000 \& 58，700 \& ＋59， 247 \& ${ }^{\square} 59,000$ \& ＞59，000 \& ${ }^{2} 59,100$ \& 》 59， 200 <br>
\hline Turn－over of demand deposits，except interbank and U．S．Government，annual rate： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New York City $-\ldots$ ．．．．．ratio of debits to deposits Other leading cities $\qquad$ \& 29.7
19.4 \& 29.7
19.2 \& 30.7
20.2 \& 31.0
20.3 \& 33.8
19.9 \& 34.2
21.5 \& 30.7
20.9 \& 31.4
21.7 \& 37.2
23.0 \& 32.9

22.0 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 30.7 \\
& 21.5
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 35.5

22.5 \& 32.5
22.3 <br>
\hline PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS（QUARTERLY） \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Manufacturing corporations（Federal Reserve）：＊ |
| :--- |
| Profits after taxes，total（ 200 cos．）．．．．．mil．of dol | \& \& \& －1，046 \& \& \& ＋1，245 \& \& \& p 958 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Durable goods，total（106 cos．）．－．．．．．．．．－do．．． \& \& \& r 693 \& \& \& 777 \& \& \& P 576 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Primary metals and products（ 39 cos．）．－do－ \& \& \& ${ }_{2}^{225}$ \& \& \& 255 \& \& \& ${ }^{\square} 206$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Machinery（27 cos．）－－－－－－－－－－－－do \& \& \& r93 \& \& \& 108 \& \& \& ${ }^{\sim} 140$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Automobiles and equipment（15 cos．）．．do \& \& \& 330 \& \& \& 358 \& \& \& ${ }^{r} 186$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Nondurable goods，total（94 cos．）－－．－．－．do \& \& \& 353 \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{\square} 382$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Food and kindred products（28 cos．）－do \& \& \& ＋ 58 \& \& \& 88 \& \& \& ${ }^{p} 59$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Chemicals and allied products（ 26 cos．）do \& \& \& 141 \& \& \& 176 \& \& \& ${ }^{p} 127$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Petroleum refining（ 14 cos．）．－．．．．．．．．．－do \& \& \& 95 \& \& \& 131 \& \& \& $p 130$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dividends，total（200 cos．）－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do \& \& \& 393 \& \& \& －583 \& \& \& － 873 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Durable goods（106 cos．）－－－－－－－．．．．．．．．－do \& \& \& 218 \& \& \& ＇370 \& \& \& ${ }^{\circ} 541$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Nondurable goods（94 cos．）－－．．．－－－－－－do \& \& \& 175 \& \& \& ＇213 \& \& \& ${ }^{\circ} 333$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Electric utilities，profits after taxes（Fed．Res．）or \& \& \& 212 \& \& \& 171 \& \& \& ＞ 211 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Railways and telephone cos．（see p．S－23）． \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline SECURITIES ISSUED \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Commercial and Financial Chronicle： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Securities issued，by type of security，total（new capital and refunding）．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．of dol \& \& 1，061 \& 1，285 \& 579 \& 795 \& 943 \& \& 752 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 540 \& ${ }^{7} 71$ \& 954 \& 505 \& 555 \& 707 \& 651 \& 598 \& 630 \& 442 \& 649 \& 1，022 \& <br>
\hline Domestic，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．－do．．－ \& 520 \& 770 \& 949 \& 505 \& 529 \& 687 \& 646 \& 534 \& 630 \& 436 \& 594 \& 1，001 \& <br>
\hline  \& 327
23 \& 427
39 \& 598
18 \& 292
8

8 \& 263 \& | 270 |
| :--- |
| 145 | \& 465

0 \& 229
0 \& $\begin{array}{r}394 \\ 98 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 242 \& 365 \& 795 \& <br>
\hline  \& 170 \& 304 \& 334 \& 204 \& 265 \& 272 \& 181 \& 356 \& 138 \& 154 \& 181 \& 158 \& <br>
\hline  \& 20 \& 1 \& 5 \& 0 \& 26 \& 19 \& 5 \& 14 \& 0 \& 6 \& 5 \& 21 \& <br>
\hline  \& 160 \& 290 \& 330 \& 75 \& 240 \& ${ }_{2}^{236}$ \& 143 \& 154 \& 210 \& 77 \& 184 \& 211 \& <br>
\hline  \& 160 \& 282 \& 330 \& 75 \& 190 \& 219 \& 77 \& 154 \& 210 \& 77 \& 184 \& 180 \& <br>
\hline Corporate－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－．．－do \& 89 \& 237 \& 276 \& ${ }_{5}^{21}$ \& 134 \& 20 \& 77 \& 74 \& 103 \& 13 \& 27 \& \& <br>
\hline Federal agencies
Municipal， \& 65
6 \& 31
14 \& 35

20 \& | 63 |
| :---: |
| 1 | \& $\stackrel{48}{8}$ \& 193

6 \& 63
3 \& 65
14 \& 79
28 \& 45
49
19 \& $\begin{array}{r}154 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 88
10 \& <br>
\hline Securities and Exchange Commission：$\ddagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Estimated gross proceeds，total ．－．．．．．．．．．－did \& －1，357 \& ＋1，657 \& － 2,305 \& ${ }^{*} 1,236$ \& \％1， 534 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 1,239}$ \& r 1,947 \& r 1，454 \& r 1，514 \& 1，180 \& 1，126 \& 1，740 \& 1，374 <br>
\hline By type of security： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Bonds and notes，total．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．do． \& ${ }^{+1,160}$ \& ${ }^{r} 1,511$ \& ${ }^{+} 2.051$ \& ${ }^{\text {r 1，}} 159$ \& r 1,480 \& ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} \mathrm{l}, 168$ \& r 1，754 \& －1，383 \& －1，412 \& 1，112 \& 1， 084 \& 1，545 \& 1，083 <br>
\hline Commorate stock \& ， 350 \& $\bigcirc 502$ \& － 809 \& 245 \& ＇343 \& － 329 \& 332 \& 341 \& 466 \& 206 \& 341 \& 814 \& 396 <br>
\hline Common stock \& $\xrightarrow{-62}$ \& －71 \& ＋${ }_{+9}$ \& ＋ 30 \& 18
+36 \& 48
30 \& 88
+106 \& $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ +48 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{59}$ \& 34 \& 34 \& 143 \& 192 <br>
\hline By type of issuer： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 4 \& 34 \& 8 \& \& 100 <br>
\hline  \& － 547 \& ${ }^{*} 647$ \& ${ }^{+1,063}$ \& ＋ 322 \& r 397 \& r 408 \& ¢526 \& ז 412 \& －569 \& 274 \& 383 \& 1，009 \& 688 <br>
\hline  \& $r 38$ \& ${ }^{+157}$ \& ＋179 \& ${ }^{+72}$ \& ${ }^{+} 55$ \& ${ }^{7} 72$ \& －176 \& ${ }^{+137}$ \& ＋169 \& 38 \& 65 \& 304 \& 339 <br>
\hline  \& ＋278 \& 317 \& ＇555 \& $\begin{array}{r}+58 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\bigcirc 215$ \& r160 \& －238 \& r 164 \& $+175$ \& 134 \& 222 \& 155 \& 266 <br>
\hline Railroad．－．－．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．－．．．－－－－do \& ${ }^{2} 27$ \& ＋68 \& $\bigcirc 77$ \& $\bigcirc 10$ \& $\checkmark 39$ \& r 10 \& －19 \& 「19 \& ${ }^{7} 70$ \& 44 \& 26 \& 30 \& 20 <br>
\hline Communication＊－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& $r$
+
+109 \& 13 \& ${ }^{+65}$ \& ${ }_{7} 20$ \& ＋10 \& 7 \& ז16 \& ז15 \& ${ }^{+5}$ \& 2 \& 2 \& 426 \& 23 <br>

\hline Real estate and financial．－－－－－．．．．－－do． \& －109 \& r31 \& $\bigcirc 127$ \& T34 \& 39 \& | $r$ |
| ---: |
| 8 |
| 89 | \& 「27 \& $\stackrel{42}{ }$ \& ＋ 31 \& 28 \& 40 \& 20 \& 13 <br>

\hline Noncorporate，total－．－．．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．－－do \& 810 \& 1，010 \& 1，242 \& 913 \& 1，137 \& ＋831 \& 1，422 \& 1，042 \& ＋945 \& 906 \& 742 \& 731 \& 686 <br>
\hline State and municipal \& 「633 \& 689
319 \& 882
359 \& 706 \& 773 \& 531 \& 1，228 \& 655 \& 777 \& 730 \& 502 \& － 520 \& 451 <br>
\hline State and municipal．．．．－－－－－－－－－．－do \& 176 \& 319 \& 359 \& 205 \& 299 \& 279 \& 189 \& 384 \& 166 \& 175 \& 185 \& 162 \& 230 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

¿Re ised．$\quad$ Preliminary．
\＆Or increase in earmarked gold（ - ）．$\ddagger$ Revisions for January－May 1948 for United States and total gold production are shown in the August 1949 Surver，p．S－18．Revisions for 1948 － April 1949 and January－March 1950 for securities issued（SEC data）are available upon request．$\odot$ U．S．Government deposits at Federal Reserve banks are not included．
1046－March 1048 ．Dare $\oint$ Revisions for $1946-48$ are available upon request．$\dagger$ Revised series．Data（covering electric，gas，and water companies）are available beginning January 1948.

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

FINANCE-Continued


| 483.2 | 210.6 | 892.1 | 509.4 | 212.9 | 1,152. 2 | 489.4 | 232.0 | 2.141.8 | 493.4 | 219.3 | 1,049.6 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 78.4 | 31.3 | 73. 5 | 113.3 | 42.2 | 1,73.4 | 86.0 | 34.8 34 | 2. 199.0 | 108.8 | 40.1 | 1,049.6 |  |
| 216.0 | 120.1 | 549.5 | 224.1 | 106.5 | 800.7 | 221.2 | 123. 1 | 1, 459.3 | 176.7 | 108.1 | 680.9 |  |
| 5.6 | 3.0 | 64.6 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 80.1 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 146.1 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 78.4 |  |
| 63.0 | . 6 | 30.5 | 61.1 | . 6 | 30.3 | 59.9 | . 6 | 29.7 | 66.9 | 7 | 32.6 |  |
| 49.3 | 42.0 | 60.5 | 48.9 | 41.1 | 58.6 | 49.3 | 43.2 | 74.5 | 51.1 | 42.6 | 64.2 |  |
| 19.4 | 3.0 | 42.4 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 30.7 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 92.3 | 15.8 | 8.0 | 60.3 |  |
| 41.8 | 7.6 | 48.4 | 37.1 | 7.5 | 54.1 | 44.5 | 8.5 | 90.5 | 59.8 | 15.6 | 41.4 |  |
| 9.7 | 3.0 | 22.7 | 10.4 | 4.4 | 24.3 | 9.1 | 5.3 | 50.4 | 10.3 | 2.3 | 24.8 |  |
| 3.29 | 3.32 | 3.34 | 3.39 | 3. 63 | 3.66 | 3.84 | 4.04 | 4.06 | 4.11 | 4.11 | 4.11 | 4.15 |
| 3.47 | 3.51 | 3.53 | 3.59 | 3.91 | 3.95 | 4. 17 | 4.40 | 4.44 | 4.49 | 4.48 | 4.49 | 4.52 |
| 1.71 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.78 | 1.78 | 1.78 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.87 |
| 2.11 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 2.15 | 2.24 | 2.45 | 2.47 | 2.54 | 2. 55 | 2.55 | 2. 58 |
| 2.47 | 2.47 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2. 60 | 2.61 | 2. 65 | 2. 65 | 2.65 | 2.65 |
| 2.41 | 2.41 | 2.41 | 2. 43 | 2.43 | 2.43 | 2.43 | 2. 66 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.73 |
| 55.05 | 57.32 | 54.09 | 54. 98 | 56.80 | 58.87 | 59.13 | 59.37 | 61.80 | 65.01 | 65.57 | 64.25 | 67.20 |
| 56.17 | 58.79 | 55.56 | 56.43 | 58.68 | 61.27 | 61.65 | 61.77 | 64.46 | 68.21 | 68.61 | 67.40 | 71.15 |
| 32.47 | 33.51 | 31.07 | 29.73 | 30.07 | 30.58 | 30.55 | 30.34 | 30.81 | 31.86 | 32.82 | 31.77 | 31.78 |
| 31.38 | 31.64 | 29.49 | 34. 61 | 34.25 | 35.62 | 35.03 | 35.70 | 40.95 | 44.34 | 42. 90 | 40.52 | 42.17 |
| 5.98 | 5.79 | 6.17 | f. 17 | 6.39 | 6.22 | 6.49 | 6.80 | 6.57 | 6.32 | 6.27 | 6.40 | 6. 18 |
| 6.18 | 5.97 | 6.35 | 6. 36 | 6. 66 | 6.45 | 6. 76 | 7.12 | 6.89 | 6. 58 | 6. 53 | 6.66 | 6.35 |
| 5.27 | 5.19 | 5. 60 | 5. 99 | 5.92 | 5.82 | 6.02 | 6.10 | 6. 00 | 5.81 | 5.64 | 5.85 | 5.88 |
| 6.72 | 6.45 | 6. 92 | 5.89 | 5.99 | 6.04 | 6.39 | 6.86 | 6.03 | 5.73 | 5.94 | 6.29 | 6.12 |
| 4.38 | 4.26 | 4.54 | 4. 50 | 4. 50 | 4. 45 | 4. 63 | 4.61 | 4. 71 | 4.73 | 4.48 | 4.61 | 4. 74 |
| 3.44 | 3.29 | 3.41 | 3.74 | 3.51 | 3.27 | 3.22 | 3.43 | 3.43 | 3.52 | 3.52 | 3.45 | 3.41 |
|  |  | r 8.66 |  |  | -9. 44 |  |  | ז 9.08 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8.58 +5.73 |  |  | 2.54 +9.80 |  |  | r +11.62 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.82 | 3.82 | 3.85 | 3.92 | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.88 | 3.88 | 3.89 | 3.87 | 3.87 | 4.00 | 4.11 |
| 75.86 | 77.68 | 77.37 | 73.22 | 77.56 | 80.21 | 82.91 | 82.56 | 84.24 | 90.86 | 94.98 | 92.39 | 92.86 |
| 212.67 | 219.36 | 221.02 | 205.30 | 216. 60 | 223.21 | 229.32 | 229.38 | 229.26 | 244.45 | 253.32 | 249.50 | 253.36 |
| 42.86 | 43.61 | 43.04 | 38.69 | 38.88 | 39.44 | 40.63 | 40.41 | 39.59 | 42.06 | 42.87 | 43.03 | 42.36 |
| 55. 72 | 56.36 | 54.96 | 56.46 | 62.48 | 65.93 | 69.09 | 68.32 | 74.04 | 82.05 | 88.09 | 82.66 | 82.59 |
| 141.8 | 146.9 | 147.7 | 138.2 | 147.2 | 151.7 | 157.8 | 156.1 | 158.4 | 168.6 | 174. 7 | 170.3 | 172.3 |
| 150.0 | 156.1 | 157.6 | 147.3 | 158.0 | 163.3 | 170.7 | 168.8 | 171.2 | 182.6 | 189.6 | 184.4 | 187.3 |
| 141.4 | 148.9 | 149.7 | 138.6 | 149.4 | 153.2 | 159.3 | 159.9 | 164.3 | 175.2 | 181.5 | 175.0 | 179.4 |
| 148.7 | 152.4 | 154.6 | 141.8 | 149.1 | 155.4 | 164.9 | 160.2 | 157.8 | 165.9 | 171.0 | 169.0 | 168.8 |
| 111.0 | 112.8 | 111.5 | 103.0 | 104.2 | 104.9 | 106.2 | 105.0 | 104.4 | 108.6 | 111.0 | 111.2 | 110.2 |
| 109.5 | 109.7 | 107.1 | 109.7 | 120.6 | 125.1 | 129.2 | 126.5 | 139.4 | 152.8 | 159.1 | 148.7 | 148.7 |
| 104.5 | 107.9 | 108.5 | 102.2 | 104.6 | 105.8 | 105.4 | 104.6 | 105.2 | 106.3 | 109.8 | 110.2 | 106. 1 |
| 166.7 | 166.4 | 171.0 | 157.1 | 159.2 | 168.7 | 175.1 | 180.2 | 184.2 | 185.7 | 180.5 | 180.7 | 181.9 |
| 1,807 | 1,866 | 1,949 | 1,930 | 1,700 | 1,608 | 2,090 | 1,864 | 2,261 | 2,969 | 2,086 | 1,683 |  |
| 86,339 | 81,089 | 72,396 | 72,026 | 65,977 | 63, 712 | 84,451 | 66,685 | 93,209 | 122,363 | 82, 631 | 67,480 | 67,024 |
| 1,532 | 1,605 | 1,680 | 1,692 | 1,456 | 1,380 | 1,796 | 1,618 | 1,981 | 2,572 | 1,791 | 1,442 | 1,320 |
| 64, 018 | 62, 181 | 56, 257 | 57,074 | 50,038 | 48,009 | 64, 422 | 51,231 | 72, 737 | 91,995 | 61, 534 | 53,327 | 50, 583 |
| 48,245 | 41,604 | 45,647 | 44,549 | 38,473 | 38,594 | 48,390 | 43, 085 | 59,820 | 70,181 | 41,234 | 35, 625 | 34, 290 |
| 82,415 | 85, 625 | 80,652 | 82,000 | 85, 053 | 88,673 | 88,525 | 89, 506 | 93, 807 | 99,340 | 100, 246 | 98, 112 | 102, 747 |
| 2,213 | 2,225 | 2,236 | 2,247 | 2,257 | 2,272 | 2,325 | 2,333 | 2,353 | 2,384 | 2,391 | 2,421 | 2, 437 |

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES




, Revised.
$\dagger$ 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.
$\ddagger$ Revised beginning 1948. Data prior to June 1950 will be shown later.

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

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
FOREIGN TRADE \(\ddagger\) \\
Indexes
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports of U. S. merchandise: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 187
325 \& 194 \& 203
355 \& 178
315 \& 173
308 \& \({ }_{368}^{201}\) \& 196 \& 211 \& 221 \& 199 \& 215 \& 252 \& \\
\hline  \& 174 \& 173 \& 175 \& 177 \& 178 \& 183 \& 187 \& 189 \& 195 \& r 197 \& \({ }^{2} 202\) \& 205 \& \\
\hline Imports for consumption: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 123 \& 141 \& 143 \& 143 \& 161 \& 156 \& 170 \& 152 \& 151 \& \(r 171\) \& 151 \& 167 \& \\
\hline Unit value \& 228 \& \({ }_{226} 319\) \& 331
232 \& 342
240 \& 347
299 \& \({ }_{257}\) \& \({ }_{263}^{445}\) \& \({ }_{271}\) \& \({ }_{276}^{418}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}r \\ r \\ r \\ \\ \hline 289\end{array}\) \&  \& 504
302 \& \\
\hline Agricultural products, quantity: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports, domestic, total: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Unadjusted.-..-.------------1924-29=100 - \& 988 \& 89 \& 103 \& \({ }^{69}\) \& 78
109 \& 88 \& 80 \& 86 \& 97 \& 83 \& 102 \& 104 \& \\
\hline  \& 124 \& 122 \& 157 \& 104 \& 109 \& 73 \& 58 \& 67 \& 80 \& 82 \& 125 \& 120 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Total, excluding cotton: \\
Unadjusted..
\end{tabular} \& 126 \& 102 \& 102 \& 98 \& 101 \& 120 \& 116 \& 117 \& 129 \& 119 \& 141 \& 155 \& \\
\hline Adjusted. \& 150 \& 120 \& 124 \& 125 \& 109 \& 98 \& 90 \& 101 \& 117 \& 123 \& 179 \& 181 \& \\
\hline Imports for consumption: \& 104 \& 103 \& 108 \& 113 \& 134 \& 122 \& 126 \& 109 \& 103 \& 140 \& 118 \& 32 \& \\
\hline  \& 98 \& 105 \& 118 \& 126 \& 146 \& 128 \& 127 \& 114 \& 103 \& 133 \& 116 \& 116 \& \\
\hline Shipping Weight \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Water-borne trade: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports, including reexports _ thous. of long tons General imports \& 4,430
6,432 \& 5,519
6,962 \& \(\mathbf{5 , 5 8 6}\)
\(\mathbf{7 , 4 9 6}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
15,088 \\
6.883
\end{array}
\] \& 15,457

7,941 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
15,817 \\
7,468
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
15,885 \\
8,285
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
15,306 \\
7,601
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 14,414

7,421 \& 14,224
7,772 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Value \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Exports, including reexports, total _..... mil. of dol By geographic regions: \& 803 \& 829 \& 877 \& ${ }^{1} 779$ \& 1761 \& 1911 \& 1905 \& 1976 \& ${ }^{1} 1,063$ \& 1973 \& ${ }^{1} 1,076$ \& r 11,280 \& ${ }^{1} 1,372$ <br>
\hline  \& 29,532 \& 29,612 \& 36,500 \& 29, 211 \& 23,446 \& 26, 276 \& 32,390 \& 28,605 \& 42,108 \& ¢ 34,514 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 35,365$ \& 50, 114 \& <br>
\hline  \& 131, 790 \& 151,288 \& 153,058 \& 119,436 \& 122,991 \& 133, 783 \& 120, 204 \& 148,450 \& 153,794 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 156,003$ \& - 161,848 \& 211,078 \& <br>
\hline Europe.-.-.-. \& 259, 878 \& 240, 199 \& 279, 681 \& 177,928 \& 184, 334 \& 247, 575 \& 240,681 \& 248, 050 \& 284,380 \& + 244, 429 \& 299, 770 \& 317,754 \& <br>
\hline Northern North Americ \& 164, 506 \& 191,369 \& 173,978 \& 166, 212 \& 160,515 \& 179,853

141,857 \& ${ }^{200,446}$ \& | 196,455 |
| :--- |
| 133,237 | \& 185,903

135,004 \& 195,717
$r 130,037$ \& ${ }^{r}$ r 194,522 \& -231,962 \& <br>
\hline Southern North America South America. \& 111,223 \& 109,290
106,756 \& 108,584 \& 115,565
100,430 \& 115,213
108,999 \& 141, 857 \& 122,630

113,667 \& | 133,237 |
| :--- |
| 141,201 | \& 135,004

150,178 \& r
130,037
134 \&  \& 161,731
173,657 \& <br>
\hline Total exports by leading countries: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Africa: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Egypt- \& 2,766
11,816 \& 3,411
12,189 \& r $\begin{array}{r}2,513 \\ \hline 652\end{array}$ \& $\mathbf{3 , 3 1 5}$
$\mathbf{9 , 1 7 0}$ \& 1,680
9,803 \& 2,442
9,695 \& 2,359
8,345 \& 3,570
9,939 \& 4,531
12,525 \& 5,357
$+12,436$ \& 4,941
$\times 10,866$ \& 4,430
19,192 \& <br>
\hline Asia and Oceania: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Australia, including New Guinea-.----- do \& 10,437 \& 6,906 \& 12,151 \& 5. 986 \& 6,646 \& 8,880 \& 7,422 \& 10.014 \& 10,832 \& ${ }^{\sim} 11,147$ \& 7,430 \& 15, 167 \& <br>
\hline British Malaya \& 1,392 \& 1,583 \& 1,980
4,096 \& 1,757
3,038 \& 1,369
8,904 \& 2, 135
1,004 \& 2,053
984 \& ${ }_{2}^{2.847}$ \& 1,556 \& 4,217 \& 4,893 \& 4,304 \& <br>
\hline  \& 18,100 \& 31,473 \& 25,003 \& 17,485 \& 11,922 \& 11,491 \& 15,547 \& 20,434 \& 24, 042 \& + 28,277 \& 19,696 \& 34, 535 \& <br>
\hline  \& 28, 009 \& 35,820 \& 33,407 \& 33, 552 \& 31, 103 \& 45, 225 \& 36,569 \& 35, 247 \& 42, 818 \& r 38,815 \& + 57,556 \& 67, 734 \& <br>
\hline  \& 7,591 \& 8, 148 \& 5,522 \& 3,518 \& 4,001 \& 6,468 \& 5,887 \& 7,223 \& 9,465 \& 8,858 \& 10,475 \& 18, 415 \& <br>
\hline Republic of the Philippines \& 23,807 \& 22, 184 \& 22, 214 \& 17,073 \& 16,500 \& 17,004 \& 16,508 \& 19.988 \& 24,303 \& 19,604 \& 17,980 \& 24, 107 \& <br>

\hline | Europe: |
| :--- |
| France $\qquad$ | \& 20,060 \& 25,818 \& 37,664 \& 14, 198 \& 14, 118 \& 24,890 \& 30, 005 \& 35, 037 \& 35,708 \& - 29, 209 \& 26, 104 \& 27, 290 \& <br>

\hline  \& 36,798 \& 38, 222 \& 57, 203 \& 20, 135 \& 25, 852 \& 42, 652 \& 33, 471 \& 40,149 \& 37,587 \& r 32,381 \& 49,070 \& 40, 607 \& <br>
\hline Italy-----------------10 \& 39, 504 \& 34,357 \& 39,623 \& 17,674 \& 18,627 \& 23, 224 \& 22, 009 \& 21,785 \& 38,365 \& r 28,425 \& 41, 141 \& 44, 320 \& <br>
\hline Union of Soviet Socialist Republics....-- do - \& 48, 292 \& 29, 77 \& \& \& \& \& 5 16 \& -74 \& \& \& 15 \& \& <br>
\hline United Kingdom....-.-.-...------........do.. \& 48,693 \& 29,267 \& 24,389 \& 24,046 \& 41,581 \& 59,538 \& 58, 109 \& 49,790 \& 47,563 \& r 41,900 \& 55, 400 \& 63,507 \& <br>
\hline Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador._do \& 164,495 \& 191, 302 \& 173, 928 \& 166, 181 \& 160,511 \& 179, 835 \& 200, 431 \& 196,437 \& 185, 892 \& 195,716 \& r 194, 519 \& 231, 956 \& <br>
\hline Latin-American Republies, total ........-do. \& 206, 027 \& 205, 984 \& 223,697 \& 200, 074 \& 214, 298 \& 254, 457 \& 225, 732 \& 263,456 \& 273, 337 \& - 253.772 \& ${ }^{\text {r 253,002 }}$ \& 320, 247 \& <br>
\hline  \& 10,308 \& 11,818 \& 14,774 \& 8,963 \& 11. 600 \& 10, 506 \& 11. 440 \& 14, 624 \& 12, 774 \& 11, 970 \& 16, 320 \& 16, 333 \& <br>
\hline Brazil.------------------------------ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 22, 537 \& 22,075 \& 27,696 \& 28, 024 \& 33, 693 \& 39, 494 \& 30, 066 \& 44,766 \& 44,648 \& 36,902 \& 44, 378 \& 49, 196 \& <br>
\hline Chile - ---------------------------- do \& 5,749 \& 6,112 \& 5,697 \& 4,333 \& 4, 785 \& 4, 235 \& 4, 527 \& 6,094 \& 10, 430 \& 8.963 \& 9,807 \& 16,538 \& <br>
\hline  \& 22, 724 \& ${ }_{31}^{23,612}$ \& 28,681 \& 20, 878 \& 17,004 \& 18, 621 \& 15,520 \& 18,706 \& 22,075 \& 16,972 \& 14, 062 \& 19,063 \& <br>
\hline  \& 32,944 \& ${ }_{36}^{31,323}$ \& 36,695 \& 38, 294 \& 41,116
40,880 \& 53, ${ }^{53} 48$ \& 45, 018 \& 42,745 \& 45.465 \& 46, 374
r $5, ~$
r \& $\begin{array}{r}44,816 \\ \times 44 \\ \hline 44\end{array}$ \& 59, 630 \& <br>
\hline Mexico-- \& 36,922
32,731 \& 36,712
30,285 \& 40,328
34,713 \& 40, 308
26,238 \& 40,880
30,507 \& 47,992
34,923 \& 45,501
35,383 \& 56,059
36,779 \& 56,704
37,759 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 52,744 \\ \mathbf{3 7 , 8 8 0} \\ \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& r 44,095
34,210 \& 58, 9885 \& <br>
\hline Exports of U. S. merchandise, total.-- mil. of dol.- \& 793 \& 817 \& 866 \& 1768 \& 1750 \& 1898 \& ${ }^{1} 893$ \& 1965 \& ${ }^{1} 1,050$ \& ${ }^{1} 958$ \& ${ }^{1} 11,060$ \& ${ }^{1} 1,261$ \& ${ }^{1} 1,355$ <br>
\hline By economic classes:
Crude materials.-----.-.-......- thous. of dol.. \& 145, 804 \& 168, 158 \& 192, 101 \& 107, 814 \& 141,600 \& 175,624 \& 164,321 \& 173, 538 \& 185,765 \& 146, 860 \& ¢ 173, 870 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 62,705 \& 55, 020 \& 58,281 \& 57,324 \& 56, 997 \& 60, 246 \& 65.980 \& 72,109 \& 80, 112 \& ${ }^{\text {r 7 } 79,206}$ \& 114, 190 \& 122, 980 \& <br>
\hline Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages._do \& 51, 304 \& 48, 247 \& 50, 342 \& 55, 775 \& 41, 500 \& 56, 099 \& 53, 168 \& 53, 544 \& 57, 121 \& ${ }^{+56,976}$ \& 59, 106 \& 76, 218 \& <br>
\hline Semimanufactures? --------------.---- do \& 87, 494 \& 90, 279 \& 93, 595 \& 84, 179 \& 84, 621 \& 102. 968 \& 97, 835 \& 108, 003 \& 117,433 \& + 104, 770 \& ${ }^{\tau} 109,259$ \& 131,405 \& <br>
\hline  \& 445, 785 \& 454,993 \& 471,905 \& 462, 900 \& 425,515 \& 502, 797 \& 511,630 \& 562, 242 \& 609, 161 \& ${ }^{-} 570,040$ \& ${ }^{\text {r 604,041 }}$ \& 757, 547 \& <br>
\hline Agricultural products, total..-.........- do. \& 228, 246 \& 233, 957 \& 262,346 \& 181, 143 \& 199,080 \& 252, 815 \& 233,644 \& 266, 315 \& 301, 173 \& - 253,072 \& + 307, 401 \& 329,889 \& <br>
\hline Cotton, unmanufactured.-...-.------ do \& 78, 675 \& 90, 277 \& 127, 948 \& 46, 454 \& 65, 970 \& 75. 730 \& 60.389 \& 79, 581 \& 97,918 \& 70,348 \& 98, 935 \& 83, 753 \& <br>
\hline Fruits, veretables, and preparations $\sigma^{7}$, do $\ldots$.- \& 12,544 \& 14, 492 \& 16, 352 \& 13, 786 \& 12.899 \& 18,351 \& 17,484 \& 14, 115 \& 15, 389 \& 12, 484 \& 13,241 \& 17,917 \& <br>
\hline  \& 65,818
10,463 \& 54,098
10,036 \& 59, 1273 \& 73,850
11,581 \& 62,012
13,120 \& 72,426
12,907 \& 72,004
14,013 \& 78,102
12,840 \& 86,674
17,739 \& r 89,383
18,452 \& 122,218
$r 19,394$ \& 129,874
24,981 \& <br>
\hline Nonagricultural products, total ---.--.- do \& 564, 846 \& 582, 740 \& 603,879 \& 586, 639 \& 551, 153 \& 644, 919 \& 659, 289 \& 703, 121 \& 748,419 \& ${ }^{+} \mathbf{7 0 4 , 7 8 1}$ \& + 753,064 \& 931, 484 \& <br>
\hline Aircraft, parts, and accessories \& 7,985 \& 9, 150 \& 9, 854 \& 3, 103 \& 1,781 \& 3,821 \& 2, 438 \& 2, 672 \& 1,357 \& 1,313 \& 1,320 \& 1,981 \& <br>
\hline Automohiles, parts, and accessorieso'\$._do.... \& 46, 817 \& 55, 263 \& 69,099 \& ${ }_{52}^{62,927}$ \& 62,996 \& ${ }_{62} 6205$ \& 59, 169 \& 71, 518 \& 70, 543 \& r 78, 281 \& r 87, 230 \& 164. 869 \& <br>
\hline Chemicals and related productso ${ }^{*}$.....-do........ do \& 60,220
6,580 \& $\begin{array}{r}60,954 \\ 5,525 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 65,210
4,623 \& 53,412
4,075 \& 57, 396
5,293 \& 65,713
5,339 \& 61,484
5,520 \& 70,184
5,884 \& 66,713
10,361 \& r 58,105
4,491 \& 62,961
8,221 \& $\begin{array}{r}78,746 \\ 7,653 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& <br>
\hline Iron and steel-mill products.-...........do-d. \& 39, 148 \& 40,639 \& 47, 956 \& 34, 189 \& 34,826 \& 38,021 \& 36,353 \& 39,888 \& 39,949 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 46,604$ \& - 42,007 \& 55, 384 \& <br>
\hline Machinery, total ${ }^{\text {d }}$ § -------------- \& 176,395 \& 174, 190 \& 177, 522 \& 198, 175 \& 160, 821 \& 197, 501 \& 204, 169 \& 220,982 \& 245, 786 \& - 227, 388 \& - 2488,635 \& 318.016 \& <br>
\hline Agricultural ${ }_{\text {Tract }}$ T- \& 10,933
21,926 \& 10,759
22
29 \& 10,022
19,921 \& 9,807
20,411 \& 10,859
18,227 \& 8,801
16,341 \& 5, 984
15, 272 \& 7,838
19,545 \& 8,460
21,996 \& 8,289
24,064 \& $\begin{array}{r}10,437 \\ \sim 21 \\ \hline 203\end{array}$ \& 12, 584 \& <br>
\hline  \& 21, 926
31,510 \& 22,795
29,72

17 \& \begin{tabular}{|l|}
19,921 <br>
34,501 <br>
\hline

 \& 

20,411 <br>
28,055 <br>
\hline

 \& $\begin{array}{r}18,227 \\ 26,992 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 

16,341 <br>
34,558 <br>
\hline

 \& 

15,272 <br>
33,166 <br>
\hline

 \& 

19,545 <br>
38,556 <br>
\hline 80
\end{tabular} \& 21,996

40,263 \& 24,064
39,929 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 21, } \\ 3603 \\ \hline 6.139\end{array}$ \& 31,173
45,834 \& <br>
\hline  \& 17,374 \& 17,037 \& 16, 784 \& 15,578 \& 12,857 \& 19, 530 \& 19,800 \& 16,325 \& 17,237 \& ${ }^{\tau} 15,494$ \& 13, 577 \& 16, 237 \& <br>
\hline Other industrial ${ }^{\text {a }}$.-.--------------- do \& 74, 565 \& 75, 428 \& 77, 508 \& 72, 041 \& 59, 543 \& 76, 212 \& 75, 241 \& 80,790 \& 88, 023 \& 83, 131 \& 79,358 \& 122,417 \& <br>
\hline Petroleum and products.-.------.-.-.-do...- \& 40, 143 \& 41,002
41,742 \& 38,677
44,184 \& 40,671
32069 \& 38,144
38,982 \& 45,665
45,133 \& 47,304
51,414 \& 48,530
52,344 \& 53,973
54,366 \& 40,332

+5870 \& | 39,345 |
| :--- |
| 59 |
| 8 | \& 56, ${ }^{565}$ \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{*}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Total exports and various component items include MDAP shipments as follows (mil. of dol.): July 1950-A pril 1951, respectively-47.0; 21.4; 31.2; 52.4; 53.9; 76.3; $51.8 ; 94.8$; 96.7 ; 32.6. Beginning July 1950 , certain items classed as "special category" exports, although included in total exports, are excluded from water-borne trade and from area and country data.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for various periods in 1947 and 1948 have been made (since publication of the 1949 STATISTICAL SUPFLEMENT) in most of the foreign-trade items and there will be further change seginning 1946 as final data are completed by the Bureau of the Census; moreover, the revaluation of tin imports and the transfer of certain "relief and charity" food items from the nonagricul ral exports group to the agricultural group have affected the pertinent series back to 1942. Revisions will be shown later.

Q Beginning changed beginning with the October 1950 SURVEY. Data prior to August 1949 will be shown later.
Sata 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.

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

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE $\S$－Continued Value－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General imports，total．．．－．－．．．．－．．．．－thous．of dol．． | 585，018 | 659，090 | 685， 859 | 707， 884 | 819，481 | 857， 864 | 922， 004 | 851，694 | 864， 105 | 1，022，077 | －906，960 | 1，099，619 | 1，024，400 |
| By geographic regions：do |  |  |  | 33， 364 | 39，295 | 63，316 | 39，318 | 35，332 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 139，713 | 137， 845 | 149，525 | － 150,435 | 160，086 | 167， 384 | 217，060 | 215， 443 | 55,917 199,742 | $\begin{array}{r}+55,589 \\ +248983 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ＋ 44,570 $+186,905$ | 66,867 267,120 |  |
| Europe． | 82， 993 | 94， 594 | 99.455 | 100， 992 | 120， 581 | 136， 150 | 162，936 | 166， 036 | 156． 408 | ，180，538 | r 173,819 | 193，877 |  |
| Northern North Amer | 132， 397 | 167，645 | 178， 535 | 163， 438 | 160， 379 | 179，020 | 201， 005 | 186， 366 | 185，695 | r 184， 551 | r 154，072 | 190．603 |  |
| Southern North America | 81，706 | 95， 844 | 87， 653 | 94，499 | 119， 593 | 97，831 | 93，729 | 86， 252 | 91， 228 | 116， 409 | 127，442 | 128，920 |  |
| South America | 119， 552 | 125， 612 | 134， 031 | 165，155 | 219，547 | 214， 162 | 207，956 | 162， 264 | 175， 115 | －236，007 | ＋220，152 | 252， 233 |  |
| By leading countries： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 593 | 262 | 202 | 304 | 5，965 | 19，735 | 235 | 355 | 3，268 | 4，572 | 486 | 291 |  |
| Union of South Africa | 8，252 | 10，850 | 11，878 | 8，773 | 12， 225 | 15，543 | 16，357 | 11，363 | 17， 779 | 14， 830 | 15，611 | 15，896 |  |
| Asia and Oceania： Australia includi | 11，008 | 13，148 | 7，421 | 8，972 | 9，883 | 9，593 | 5，546 | 17，099 | 19．770 | r 12， 255 | 9，458 | 42，114 |  |
| British Malaya．．．－．－．－．－．．．．．－－－－－－－－ | 17，588 | 21，771 | 25，516 | 23， 932 | 30， 227 | 24，749 | 31．723 | 39， 460 | 38，230 | ＋ 54.828 | 34，089 | 38，989 |  |
|  | 9，049 | 11，072 | 11， 728 | 12， 159 | 11， 746 | 14，639 | 19，647 | 13， 767 | 16． 196 | r 12，688 | 5，700 | 4， 879 |  |
| India and Pakistan．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－d | 26，644 | 20， 585 | 22， 418 | 22，004 | 21， 333 | 29， 883 | ${ }^{33.022}$ | 27， 691 | 20． 254 | 36．775 | 27， 293 | 37， 549 |  |
|  | 10， 068 | 17，152 | 15， 580 | 13，758 | 16，744 | 18， 582 | ${ }_{21}^{21,641}$ | 19，792 | 17，617 | 「 17，639 | 16，650 | 20， 101 |  |
| Indonesia ${ }_{\text {－}}$－－－－Philippines－－－－－－－－－－－ | 10,357 19,362 | －7，085 | 13， 20,420 | 10,280 19,393 | 15,485 20,622 | 13,875 21,026 | 21,801 26,043 | 20,321 21,347 | 23.281 19.348 | 33,603 $+21,606$ | 18,965 $.31,287$ | 25，550 |  |
| Europe： |  | 21，589 | 20，420 |  |  | 21，026 | 26，043 | 21，347 | 19，348 | － 21,606 | － 31,287 | 29，451 |  |
|  | 6，002 | 6，542 | 7，701 | 8， 262 | 12，614 | 13，888 | 15，476 | 19，283 | 21， 176 | r 24,789 | r 24，403 | 31， 525 |  |
|  | 6，085 | 4， 5,799 | 6，175 | ${ }_{6}^{6,268}$ | 8，528 | 11， 136 | 15，162 | 16．152 | 14，734 | +18.090 $r$ r | 14，257 | 18，913 |  |
| Italy | 7，334 | 5,799 3,558 | 7，161 | 6,590 4,300 | 9,412 2,182 | 10,390 6,420 | 16,579 2,130 | 13，904 | 11，945 | ${ }^{-13,003}$ | 12，572 | 13，590 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics．．．－d | 2,827 18,287 | 3，558 24,090 | 3， 27,174 | 4,300 26,373 | 2,182 36,380 | 6,420 31,473 | 2， 390 3908 | 1， 439 42,580 | 1,899 32,758 | ＇2，259 37.269 | 2,153 $\mathbf{3 8 , 6 0 6}$ | 1,338 37,650 |  |
| North and South America： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada，incl．Newfoundland and Labrador | 132， 251 | 167， 500 | 178， 259 | 163，310 | 160，342 | 178，845 | 200， 804 | 186， 356 | 185，686 | －184， 421 | －153，828 | 190， 578 |  |
| Latin－American Republics，total．．．．．．－do．．－－ | 186， 559 | 206， 8680 | 207， 295 | 245，564 | 321，473 | 297， 200 | 283，301 | ${ }^{230} .537$ | 245， 665 | －330， 511 | － 328,939 | 363， 269 |  |
| Argentina．．．－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 17， 686 | 15， 881 | 13，840 | 17，432 | 18，624 | 17， 211 | 18， 138 | 17，392 | 13， 977 | ${ }^{\text {r 27，}} 157$ | 25，881 | 34， 749 |  |
| Crazil | 43，655 8,713 | 45，073 <br> 16,248 | －37，912 | 64,998 7,977 | 83,679 15,070 | 85,034 14,223 | $\stackrel{82,152}{15,613}$ | 68．733 <br> 13.534 | 63， 046 | 85,395 $+15,341$ | r 84,856 | 100， 668 |  |
| Colomb | 15，663 | 13，301 | 15，587 | 26，091 | 42， 650 | 40， 474 | 38，642 | 22， 675 | 20，605 | 35，041 | 27，002 | 27， 616 |  |
| Cuba． | 29， 650 | 36，611 | 29，${ }^{2978}$ | 34． 124 | 54， 253 | 42．976 | 38， 238 | 24， 143 | 18，506 | 30， 822 | 39，915 | 43， 546 |  |
| Mexico | 21， 277 | 26，577 | 25， 337 | 22， 251 | 26， 502 | 28， 716 | 27， 247 | 31， 216 | 35． 124 | 31， 548 | 29，646 | 32，936 |  |
| Venezue | 26， 950 | 23， 265 | 26， 859 | 26，882 | 29，824 | 26，783 | 28，972 | 25， 078 | 24，905 | 28，834 | 26，076 | 27，002 |  |
| Imports for consumption，total．．－－－－－－．．．－－do | 573，441 | 653， 955 | 679， 365 | 701， 378 | 817， 771 | 824，319 | 913， 535 | 841，014 | 856，668 | r 1，016，795 | r 906,443 | 1，033， 994 | 956， |
| By economic classes： <br> Crude materials | 163，326 | 167， 599 | 184， 242 | 184， 216 | 222，891 | 224， 467 | 255， 478 | 254， 801 | 269， 943 | 「330．604 | r 222，993 | 311， 267 |  |
| Crude foodstuffs | 109， 526 | 117，240 | 119，916 | 154， 611 | 181， 499 | 179， 484 | 172． 039 | 142， 245 | 148.150 | 207.212 | 201，301 | 233， 869 |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages．．do | 61， 793 | 75，971 | 75， 144 | 83， 114 | 103， 782 | 88， 151 | 87， 431 | 73.251 | 63.637 | ＋ 77.052 | 86， 132 | 92，968 |  |
|  | 130，613 | 169， 031 | 180， 499 | 162， 642 | 184， 146 | 196，600 | 239， 423 | 214， 670 | 228， 064 | ＋238，583 | 「 199，906 | 225， 746 |  |
| Finished manufactures | 108， 184 | 124， 114 | 119，565 | 116， 796 | 125， 453 | 135， 617 | 159， 164 | 156．048 | 146， 875 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 163,343$ | 136， 112 | 170， 145 |  |
| By principal commodities： <br> Agricultural products，total $\qquad$ | 262，740 | 278，891 | 289.210 | 331，731 | 410， 125 | 393，070 | 405． 193 | 363，730 | 356， 298 | 「507，460 | －476，223 | 538，646 |  |
|  | 64，061 | 58，783 | 56，374 | 105． 153 | 130， 836 | 128，376 | 112，567 | 88，085 | 84，083 | 142，648 | － 139,327 | 152， 933 |  |
| Hides and skin | 7，653 | 8，506 | 12.026 | 11． 664 | 12.481 | 10，598 | 12，968 | 11， 418 | 8， 444 | 11， 454 | 8.516 | 10， 728 |  |
| Rubber，crude，including guayule．．．－．．．do | 29，598 | 23，786 | 33， 853 | 29， 994 | 39， 824 | 41， 109 | 58， 922 | 68.370 | 71， 309 | 101， 076 | 63，447 | 74，345 |  |
| Silk，unmanufactured－．－－－－－－－－－．．．．do |  | 1，215 | 1，422 |  |  | 2.571 | 3，159 | 2． 521 | 2，020 | 2， 102 | 1，838 | 2，081 |  |
| Sugar and mohair，unmanufactured－－do | 30， 393 27,925 | 37,067 31,055 | 31，109 | 34.213 39.247 | 13， 309 46.804 | 40， 156 | 33．033 | 17.494 | 14． 564 | 29，381 | 41，017 | 40，491 |  |
| Wool and mohair，unmanufactured ．－．－do | 27,925 310,702 | 31,055 375,064 | 31,044 390,155 | 39.247 369,648 | 46.864 407.646 | 36,757 431,249 | 33.394 508.343 | 38.936 477.284 | 38,250 500.370 | ＋ 66.291 $+509,335$ | ［ $\begin{array}{r}53,692 \\ \hline 430,220\end{array}$ | 84,903 495,348 |  |
| Furs and manufactures． | 5，792 | 8，030 | 5， 300 | 8，308 | 6， 281 | 13，689 | 14， 279 | 9，313 | 11，032 | r 14， 130 | 10，258 | －11，769 |  |
| Nonferrous ores，metals，and manufactures， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper，incl ore and manufactures．do．．－－ | 11， 789 | 23， 283 | 32， 771 | 12， 78 | 14，598 | 68,044 16,649 | －88， 28,638 | 79,044 19,744 | 104,726 28,118 18 | $\begin{array}{r} \ulcorner 91,740 \\ 23,466 \end{array}$ | 61,194 22,662 | 76,057 17,952 |  |
| Tin，including ore．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do | 7，924 | 17，456 | 14，911 | 21． 230 | 24，016 | 17，413 | 19，788 | 15，243 | 19，158 | － 27,066 | 15， 443 | －23，219 |  |
|  | 15， 898 | 21， 438 | 23， 945 | 20， 830 | 21， 577 | 23， 073 | 26，335 | 27， 974 | 27，808 | 32， 313 | 30， 808 | 30，773 |  |
| Newsprint | 33,703 48,292 | 44,927 45,295 | 40． 544 | 38，410 | 34， 066 | 38， 933 | 42．000 | 37， 142 | 41．058 | 39．742 | 32，942 | 44， 222 |  |
| Petroleum and products－．－－－－－－．－．．．．－do | 48， 292 | 45， 295 | 47，299 | 45， 413 | 50， 255 | 47， 790 | 55，338 | 50，736 | 53， 950 | 59，661 | 50，307 | 50， 246 |  |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
TRANSPORTATION \\
Airlines
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Operations on scheduled airlines： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Miles fown，revenue－．．－－．．．．．．．－－thousands－ \& 27,206
18.121 \& \(\begin{array}{r}28,868 \\ +19,347 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) \& 28,591
20,717 \& 28，860 \& 28,778
21,776 \& － 27.584 \& 28,552
25,489 \& r 26.067
22.780

1 \& 27,926
25,014 \& 28，445 \& 25，316 \& 29，780 \& <br>
\hline Express and freight ton－miles fown．－thousands．－ \& 11． 166 \& 12，418 \& 12，367 \& 11，654 \& 13.707 \& 13，672 \& 15， 171 \& 13．918 \& ＋25，014 \& 12.258 \& 13,087 \& 13.620 \& <br>
\hline Mail ton－miles flown．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－．．．．．．do．．．－ \& 3，493 \& 3．741 \& 3， 498 \& 3， 252 \& 3.775 \& 3，762 \& 4， 245 \& 4.112 \& 6． 232 \& 4，463 \& 4， 704 \& 5．124 \& <br>
\hline Passengers carried，revenue．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－d． \& 1，289 \& 1，419 \& 1，539 \& 1，459 \& 1，562 \& 1，490 \& 1，563 \& r 1,326 \& 1.365 \& 1，421 \& 1，324 \& 1．660 \& <br>
\hline Passenger－miles flown，revenue．．．．．．．．．．－．－．do．．．． \& 617．914 \& 665， 511 \& 762，097 \& 723，803 \& 749，845 \& 719，494 \& 735， 180 \& 620， 156 \& 684， 444 \& 722， 163 \& 663， 767 \& 835，920 \& <br>
\hline Express Operations \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Operating revenues $\qquad$ thous．of dol． |
| :--- |
| Operating income do．． | \& 18,304

42 \& 18,501
67 \& 18,174
85 \& 17， 2223 \& 17.647
178 \& 17.697
176 \& 17,318
189 \& 18， 312 \& 21,890
195 \& 18.294
61 \& 18,007
39 \& 19.377
80 \& <br>
\hline Local Transit Lines \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Fares，average cash rate－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．cents \& 9． 9562 \& 10.0288 \& 10.0681 \& 9．9708 \& 10.0341 \& 10.0608 \& 10.0827 \& 10.1630 \& 10.1995 \& 10． 2360 \& 10.2676 \& 10.4185 \& 10．4818 <br>
\hline Passengers carried，revenue．－－．－．－．－．－．．．．．millions．－ \& 1，179 \& 1，214 \& 1，140 \& 11，048 \& 1，099 \& 1，094 \& 1，177 \& 1．116 \& 1，183 \& 1，168 \& 1． 050 \& 1，174 \& 1，097 <br>
\hline Operating revenues $\ddagger$－－－．－．－．－．．．．．－．－thous．of dol．－ \& 121， 300 \& 124， 400 \& 117， 400 \& 113，000 \& 121，600 \& 114， 300 \& 125，800 \& 123， 100 \& 137， 200 \& 125.300 \& 117， 100 \& \& <br>
\hline Class I Steam Railways \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Freight carloadings（A．A．R．）： $0^{\text {a }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total cars．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－．－－${ }^{\text {－}}$－ \& 2， 875 \& 2， 980 \& 3，905 \& 3，018 \& 3，374 \& 4，220 \& 3， 531 \& 3，240 \& 3． 629 \& 3，009 \& 2，700 \& 3，785 \& 3， 152 <br>
\hline  \& 614 \& 572 \& 705 \& 469 \& 617 \& 787 \& 657 \& 599 \& 742 \& 632 \& 546 \& 689 \& 546 <br>
\hline Corest products－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－－－－－ \& 56
+160 \& 56
171
17 \& 73
227 \& $\begin{array}{r}58 \\ 176 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}59 \\ 202 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}75 \\ 239 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{64}$ \& －63 \& ${ }^{75}$ \& 64 \& 61 \& 81 \& 61 <br>
\hline  \& 164 \& 159 \& 229 \& 222 \& 215 \& 246 \& ${ }_{225}^{195}$ \& ${ }_{223}^{182}$ \& 256 \& ${ }_{214}^{187}$ \& 164 \&  \& 193
198 <br>
\hline Livestock．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． \& 34 \& 34 \& 36 \& 26 \& 31 \& 62 \& 66 \& 50 \& 49 \& 38 \& 24 \& 35 \& 34 <br>
\hline  \& 72 \& 239 \& 388 \& 329 \& 324 \& 409 \& 301 \& ${ }^{223}$ \& 96 \& 68 \& 65 \& 101 \& 216 <br>
\hline Merchandise，1．c． 1 －－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－－－－－ \& 341
1.434 \& － 324 \& 400
1.846 \& － $\begin{array}{r}306 \\ 143\end{array}$ \& 352
+574 \& 438 \& 354 \& 3332 \& 380 \& 308 \& 284 \& 425 \& 32 <br>
\hline  \& 1，434 \& 1，424 \& 1，846 \& 1． 433 \& 1，574 \& 1，963 \& 1，673 \& 1，569 \& 1.814 \& 1．498 \& 1．373 \& 1．979 \& 1，580 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^6]$\sigma^{\prime}$ Data for June．September，and December 1950 and March 1951 are for 5 weeks；other months， 4 weeks．

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

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline TRANSPORTATION-Continued Class I Steam Railways-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 122 \& 125 \& 131
116 \& 130
105 \& 140
126 \& 145 \& 147 \& 139 \& 130
129 \& 133
133 \& 119 \& 130
112 \& 113 \\
\hline  \& 177 \& 179 \& 188 \& 190 \& 186 \& 198 \& 201 \& 198 \& 204 \& 209 \& 197 \& 204 \& 193 \\
\hline  \& 129 \& 139 \& 150 \& 149 \& 163 \& 160 \& 154 \& 154 \& 145 \& 153 \& 137 \& 147 \& 156 \\
\hline Grain and grain products ..-....-.-.-.-. do \& 115 \& 112 \& 133 \& 162 \& 150 \& 143 \& 159 \& 162 \& 148 \& 153 \& 131 \& 138 \& 139 \\
\hline  \& 61 \& 59 \& 51 \& 48 \& 57 \& 95 \& 116 \& 90 \& 70 \& 66 \& 44 \& 49 \& 61 \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{6}^{63}\) \& 217 \& 277 \& 298 \& 285 \& 298 \& 262 \& 188 \& 62 \& 61 \& 60 \& 70 \& 193 \\
\hline  \& 54 \& 51 \& 52 \& 51 \& 56 \& 57 \& 56 \& 54 \& 50 \& 50 \& 46 \& 54 \& 51 \\
\hline  \& 135 \& 135 \& 142 \& 141 \& 149 \& 154 \& 158 \& 152 \& 142 \& 145 \& 133 \& 149 \& 149 \\
\hline  \& 126 \& 122 \& 1127 \& 126 \& 135 \& 134 \& 136 \& 136 \& 140 \& 146 \& 129 \& 139 \& 136 \\
\hline  \& 123 \& 119 \& 116 \& 105 \& 126 \& 135
201 \& \({ }_{206}^{135}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
126 \\
198 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 129
19.4 \& 133 \& 114 \& 112 \& 112 \\
\hline  \& 129 \& 134 \& 144 \& 148 \& 155 \& 148 \& 146 \& 157 \& 162 \& 170 \& 143 \& 147 \& 197
156 \\
\hline Grain and grain products....-.-...---- do \& 131 \& 127 \& 130 \& 135 \& 139 \& 128 \& 159 \& 166 \& 158 \& 153 \& 134 \& 150 \& 158 \\
\hline  \& 68 \& 66 \& 61 \& 61 \& 60 \& 72 \& 75 \& 72 \& 72 \& 69 \& 55 \& 62 \& 68 \\
\hline  \& 121 \& 121 \& 179 \& 186 \& 190 \& 198 \& 184 \& 184 \& 199 \& 243 \& 241 \& 241 \& 192 \\
\hline  \& 137 \& 133 \& 138 \& 140 \& 156 \& 142 \& 145 \& 146 \& 151 \& 158 \& \({ }_{141}^{48}\) \& 157 \& 151 \\
\hline Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}18,358 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 12,178
3,189 \& 6,625
1,949 \& \(\begin{array}{r}8,311 \\ \hline 234\end{array}\) \& 4,346
16 \& 3,583
8 \& 2,405
9 \& 4,926
432 \& 6, \({ }^{6558}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 5, } 677 \\ \hline 05\end{array}\) \& 2,680
87 \& \(\begin{array}{r}2,387 \\ \hline 7\end{array}\) \& 8,601 \\
\hline Coal cars \(\qquad\) \& 4, 559 \& 1,1957 \& 1, \({ }_{513}\) \& 4, 389 \& 39 \& 30 \& 113 \& \({ }_{386}^{432}\) \& 975 \& 1,138 \& 572 \& 724 \& 2.812 \\
\hline  \& 4,910 \& 6,663 \& 11, 491 \& 21,154 \& 38,064 \& 34,381 \& 35,135 \& 24, 696 \& 14,798 \& 19,267 \& 29,977 \& 32.365 \& 14, 603 \\
\hline  \& 2,799 \& 2,986 \& 5, 845 \& 13, 875 \& 21, 846 \& 19, 444 \& 19,620 \& 13,838 \& 8,998 \& 12,006 \& 19,449 \& 24, 275 \& 9,484 \\
\hline Coal cars. \& 1,810 \& 3,080 \& 4,748 \& 6, 103 \& 14, 101 \& 13, 243 \& 14,349 \& 10,245 \& 4. 989 \& 6, 528 \& 8,518 \& 5,323 \& 3,815 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Financial operations (unadjusted): \\
Operating revenues, total............thous. of dol.
\end{tabular} \& 713,820 \& 745, 406 \& 779, 182 \& 772, 161 \& 889,796 \& 872,032 \& 925, 383 \& 862. 201 \& 927, 930 \& 848, 729 \& 715, 759 \& 875,475 \& 851,445 \\
\hline  \& 601. 801 \& 634, 747 \& 649,228 \& 639,729 \& 748,110 \& 725,014 \& 784, 544 \& 710, 808 \& 673, 5 54 \& 709, 736 \& 600, 157 \& 741, 001 \& 722,012 \\
\hline  \& 60, 555 \& 56, 801 \& 71, 660 \& 76,006 \& 78,220 \& 71,623 \& 66, 271 \& 65,885 \& 79, 271 \& 78, 158 \& 63, 836 \& 70, 569 \& 66, 762 \\
\hline Operating expenses...-.-.-.-.............-do \& 562, 625 \& 580, 567 \& 588, 763 \& 579,116 \& 626, 265 \& 600, 697 \& 635,021 \& 618,611 \& 645, 422 \& 645, 246 \& 610,060 \& 679, 662 \& 668,850 \\
\hline Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents \& \({ }^{\text {r 89, }} 034\) \& 97,808 \& 100, 372 \& 109, 134 \& 141, 467 \& 148,712 \& 155, 733 \& 133, 590 \& 169, 190 \& 125,792 \& 86,740 \& 117, 550 \& 112,000 \\
\hline Net railway operating income.............-do. \& \({ }^{+62,161}\) \& 67,032 \& 90, 047 \& 83, 910 \& 122, 064 \& 122, 622 \& 134,629 \& 110, 001 \& 113.319 \& 77, 691 \& 18, 959 \& 78, 263 \& 70,595 \\
\hline Net income \(\ddagger\) - \& 37, 530 \& 45, 221 \& 72,050 \& 58, 622 \& 95, 829 \& 98,965 \& 107, 863 \& 86, 146 \& 120,060 \& 54,926 \& ¢ 9 , 518 \& 51, 187 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Financial operations, adjusted: \\
Operating revenues, total \(\qquad\) mil. of dol
\end{tabular} \& 729.8 \& 715.2 \& 791.4 \& 771.9 \& 832.5 \& 857.6 \& 884.6 \& 863.0 \& 941.0 \& 863.5 \& 783.4 \& 854.2 \& \\
\hline  \& 613.8 \& 604.6 \& 663.4 \& 646.1 \& 690.2 \& 711.1 \& 747.2 \& 710.8 \& 708.3 \& 720.0 \& 653.6 \& 716.8 \& \\
\hline  \& 62.7 \& 57.4 \& 69.2 \& 69.7 \& 69.8 \& 71.9 \& 67.7 \& 68.9 \& 77.8 \& 81.6 \& 70.7 \& 71.4 \& \\
\hline  \& 666.6 \& 660.9 \& 691.5 \& 685.9 \& 744.3 \& 749.1 \& 776.2 \& 759.8 \& 849.4 \& 765.8 \& 742.5 \& 783.1 \& \\
\hline Net railway operating income-..--.-.......do \& \({ }^{63.2}\) \& 54.3 \& 100.0 \& 86.1 \& 88.2 \& 108.5 \& 108.4 \& 103.2 \& 91.6 \& 97.7 \& 40.9 \& 71.1 \& \\
\hline  \& 31.6 \& 20.2 \& 69.7 \& 54.1 \& 54.8 \& 72.8 \& 74.3 \& 70.5 \& 59.5 \& 65.7 \& ז 10.9 \& \(p 41.1\) \& \\
\hline Freight carried 1 mile . .-........mil. of ton-miles .- \& 49,687 \& 51,155 \& 51, 865 \& 51, 982 \& 59,403 \& 57,940 \& 62,017 \& 54, 817 \& 54,608 \& 56,510 \& 48,367 \& 59, 069 \& \\
\hline Revenue per ton-mile. .-................ cents.- \& 1. 289 \& 1.314 \& 1. 326 \& 1. 305 \& 1.325 \& 1.320 \& 1. 332 \& 1.363 \& 1.310 \& 1.319 \& 1. 308 \& \& \\
\hline Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue ..... - millions.. \& 2,362 \& 2,215 \& 2,830 \& 3,042 \& 3,125 \& 2,818 \& 2,573 \& 2,500 \& 3,058 \& 3,003 \& 2,415 \& \& \\
\hline Waterway Traffic \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total U. S. ports................. thous. of net tons..
Foreign \& 7
7
7
3,940 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
7,638 \\
4,503 \\
\hline, 53
\end{tabular} \& \& r 7,647
\(\times 4.648\) \& \(+8,559\)
\(+5,308\) \& r 8,402
+5135 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
8,220 \\
5,165 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& r

4,364
4

3 \& | 7,244 |
| :--- |
| 4 |
| 4 | \& 6,516 \& 6,860 \& 8,250 \& <br>

\hline  \& 3,164
3,163 \& 4,503
3,135 \& 4,860
3,271 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \hline \\ \hline 2,6948 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $+5,308$
$+3,251$ \& r 5.135
$+3,267$ \& 5, 165

3,055 \& | 4,320 |
| :--- |
| 3,944 | \& 4,207

3,037 \& 4,019
2,497 \& $\stackrel{4,216}{2,644}$ \& 4,660
3,540 \& <br>
\hline  \& 3,163 \& \& \& '2,999 \& - 3,251 \& +3,267 \& 3,055 \& 3, 844 \& \& 2,497 \& 2,644 \& 3, 590 \& <br>

\hline |  |
| :--- |
| In United States vessels $\qquad$ do | \& 2,365

1,339 \& 2,606
1,447 \& 2,562
1,460 \& 2,857
1,668 \& 2,452
1,477 \& 2,356
1,307 \& 2,478
1,157 \& 2,236
1,074 \& 2,216
1,011 \& 2,338
1,104 \& 2,433
1,032 \& 2,713

1,237 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,668 \\
& 1,360
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>

\hline Travel \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline A verage sale per occupied room ..........-dollars.. \& 5.73 \& 5.26 \& 5.64 \& 5.43 \& 6.13 \& 5.98 \& 6.17 \& 6.27 \& 5.78 \& 5.95 \& 5.97 \& 5.83 \& 6.36 <br>
\hline Rooms oceupied --.-.-.-----.-- percent of total. \& 83 \& 83 \& 84 \& 77 \& 81 \& 84 \& 86 \& 79 \& 66 \& 79 \& 81 \& 78 \& 82 <br>
\hline Restaurant sales index ...._same month $1929=100$. \& 230 \& 239 \& 238 \& 207 \& 231 \& 232 \& 228 \& 225 \& 208 \& 228 \& 224 \& 214 \& 244 <br>
\hline Foreign travel: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline U. S. citizens, arrivals...-.-. .-............... \& 53,434 \& 50, 283 \& 56,902 \& 78,030
180854 \& 96, 425 \& 88, 706 \& 59,768 \& 46, 242 \& $\begin{array}{r}44,810 \\ 139 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 52,209 \& 59,093 \& 63,969 \& <br>
\hline U. S. citizens, departures-.-.-.-.-.......--- - do - \& 62,677 \& 60,413 \& 88,305 \& ${ }^{1} 80,854$ \& ${ }^{1} 61,804$ \& 144,776 \& ${ }^{1} 36,058$ \& ${ }^{1} 31,869$ \& ${ }^{1} 39,453$ \& '48, 561 \& ${ }^{1} 57,074$ \& ${ }^{164,845}$ \& <br>
\hline Immigrants \& 16,463 \& 19,974 \& 18.215 \& -17,905 \& p 18.575 \& ¢ 15.45 \& -14,090 \& D 16. 288 \& \% 20, 263 \& ${ }_{\sim} 18.519$ \& ¢ 12.395 \& 15, 281 \& <br>
\hline Passports issued \& 36, 607 \& 41,453 \& 41,233 \& 21,635 \& 18,037 \& 13,827 \& 12, 734 \& 12, 115 \& 10,614 \& 16, 532 \& 17,067 \& 26, 113 \& 30, 227 <br>
\hline National parks, visitors .-.----.-.-. - thousands... \& 560 \& 886 \& 1,930 \& 3,271 \& 3,300 \& 1,474 \& 833 \& 326 \& 242 \& 256 \& 259 \& 376 \& 541 <br>
\hline Pulman Co.: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
808 \\
7.555
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
664 \\
6,229
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
861 \\
8,009
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
850 \\
7,826
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
930 \\
8,444
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
936 \\
8,513
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
955 \\
8,658
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
871 \\
7,905
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 947

8,608 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
1,222 \\
11,151
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
823 \\
8,666
\end{array}
$$
\] \& \& <br>

\hline COMMUNICATIONS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Telephone carriers: $\dagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Operating revenues...----------.-- thous of dol. \& 275, 806 \& 285,947 \& 287,467
169 \& 289, 528 \& 300, 617 \& 292, 847 \& 303, 234 \& 298, 071 \& 311, 414 \& 314, 713 \& 301, 961 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 163,935
92,636 \& $\begin{array}{r}168.157 \\ 98,514 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 169,767
98,275 \& 169,124
100,646 \& 172,540
108,189 \& 173.265
99.290 \& 178.120
104,346 \& 178,184

98,941 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
181,781 <br>
107,994 <br>
\hline

 \& 

184,531 <br>
108,897 <br>
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& $\begin{array}{r}181,037 \\ 99 \\ \hline 9.495\end{array}$ \& \& <br>

\hline Operating expenses, before taxes...-.-......-do \& 196,628 \& 208, 569 \& 204, 849 \& 205, 664 \& 211, 798 \& 205, 109 \& 212,572 \& 208, 249 \& 222, 491 \& 219, 140 \& 209. 150 \& \& <br>
\hline Net operating income......-.-.-...-...... do \& 37,873 \& 37,310 \& 33, 929 \& 41, 489 \& 35, 337 \& 39,584 \& 41, 369 \& 40,861 \& 40,921 \& 41, 025 \& 39,475 \& \& <br>
\hline Phones in service, end of month..... thousands.. \& 36, 999 \& 37, 158 \& 37, 304 \& 37, 441 \& 37,620 \& 37,790 \& 37,987 \& 38, 166 \& 38,437 \& 38,619 \& 38, 803 \& \& <br>
\hline Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers:
Wire-telegraph: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Operating revenues . .-...........thous. of dol.- \& 13, 755 \& 15,192 \& 15,378 \& 14,738 \& 16, 022 \& 15,041 \& 15. 531 \& 15, 251 \& 16,643 \& 15,610 \& 14,545 \& 16,391 \& <br>
\hline Operating expenses, incl. depreciation....do \& 12,467 \& 13,262 \& 13, 1886 \& 13, 272 \& 13,716 \& 13, 364 \& 13, 358 \& 13, 439 \& 14,506 \& 13, 855 \& 12,924 \& 13,996 \& <br>
\hline Net operating revenues .-.---.-.-.......... do \& 474 \& 1,090 \& 1,469 \& 671 \& 1,525 \& 940 \& 1,461 \& 1,135 \& 1,485 \& 880 \& 764 \& 1,521 \& <br>
\hline Occan-cable:
Operating revenues \& 1,646 \& 1,902 \& 1, 043 \& 2,189 \& 2, 295 \& 2, 254 \& 2, 265 \& 2, 232 \& 2,638 \& 2,508 \& 2,180 \& 2,326 \& <br>
\hline Operating expenses, incl. depreciation...-do....- \& 1.5668 \& 1,612 \& 1, 552 \& 1,563 \& 1,581 \& 1, 553 \& 1, 569 \& 1,470 \& 1,691 \& 1,650 \& 1,642 \& 1,683 \& <br>
\hline Net operating revenues .....-------...-- - do...- \& ${ }^{1} 105$ \& 116 \& 207 \& 418 \& 510 \& 507 \& 494 \& 590 \& 672 \& 616 \& 337 \& 427 \& <br>
\hline Radiotelegraph:
Operating revenues...-............-.....do \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 2326 \& 2583 \& 261 \& 2302 \& \& <br>
\hline Operating oxpenses, incl. depreciation.......do \& 1,742 \& 1,803 \& 1,781 \& 1,808 \& 1, 795 \& 1,819 \& 1,787 \& 1,804 \& 2,057 \& 1, 959 \& 1,838 \& 1,954 \& <br>
\hline Net operating revenues. ........-...-.-. - do.... \& ${ }^{17} 7$ \& 64 \& 175 \& 325 \& 525 \& 335 \& 453 \& 437 \& ${ }_{4} 45$ \& 548 \& , 350 \& 409 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^7]Data exclude departures via international land borders; land-border departures during the 12 months ended June 1950 amounted to less than 1 percent of total departures.
$\dagger$ Revised series. The coverage has been reduced from 100-120 to 55 carriers (except for January 1948-December 1949 when data covered 53 carriers); however, the comparability of the series, based on annual operating revenues, has been affected by less than 3.0 percent. Also, data are now shown after elimination of intercompany duplications for the Bell System; annual data prior to 1948 and monthly figures for January-July 1948 on the revised basis will be available later. Data relate to continental United States.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through
1948 and descrip stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the

1950

| $\substack{\text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber }}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Decem } \\ \text { ber }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inorganic chemicals, production: <br> Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (eommercial) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ammmia, sym hetic anhytrous shert tons | 134, 452 | 133, 842 | 127, 290 | 125, 027 | 124. 617 | 128. 596 | 136, 736 | 141.373 | 148, 280 | 148, 931 | 133,871 | 147, 289 |  |
| Calcium arsenate (commercial) .-...- thous. of lb-- | 2,848 | 4, 898 | 9,334 | 10. 274 | 8.920 | 2.850 | 3. 390 | 3,140 | 2, 614 | 3,900 | 4, 352 | 5,342 |  |
| Calcium carbide (commercial) Cartion dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid | 54,837 | 59,107 | 56, 482 | 52,388 | $5 \check{5}, 237$ | 55,323 | 57,436 | 54, 320 | 58, 770 | 61,961 | 50,035 | 60.225 |  |
| Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid+ ${ }_{\text {thous of }}{ }^{+}$lb.- | 92,408 | 114, 286 | 131,314 | 139.130 | 133.728 | 107. 708 | 94, 156 | 82, 902 | 73,546 | 73, 542 | 67,076 | 86.012 |  |
|  | 168, 878 | 177, 269 | 167, 721 | 173.788 | 173.117 | 165, 828 | 187, 666 | 185. 537 | 192, 604 | 197, 967 | 182, 994 | 207.106 |  |
| Hydrochloric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HCl} \ddagger$----....... do | 51,319 | 52. 157 | 50, 635 | 51. 288 | 51.521 | 52.785 | 58, 492 | 57.893 | 57. 389 | 57. 410 | 50, 944 | 57. 467 |  |
| Lead arsenate (acid and basic) .-....- thous of lb.- | 4,694 | 4,406 | 2,326 | (1) |  | 2,196 | 2. 924 | 3. 598 | 4. 632 | 5, 114 | 5. 082 | 4. 672 |  |
| Nitric acid ( $100 \%$ HNO ${ }_{3}$ ) | 114,629 | 111,511 | 104. 604 | 105, 831 | 105, 206 | 107, 210 | 119, 661 | 124.376 | 133, 483 | ${ }^{1} 133,264$ | 116. 122 | 125. 732 |  |
| Oxygen (high purity) $\ddagger$.-.-.-....-mil. of cu. ft | 1,432 | 1.447 | 1.404 | 1,400 | 1. 512 | 1. 529 | 1. 666 | 1.647 | 1.703 | 1.742 | +1,542 | 1. 816 |  |
|  | 135, 319 | 146, 673 | 135, 526 | 141, 107 | 136, 187 | 131,302 | 142, 103 | 142, 534 | 132,912 | 151, 187 | ${ }^{r} 141,496$ | 162, 806 |  |
|  | 361.328 | 388.169 | 291, 681 | 185.885 | 180, 849 | 170.142 | 334, 296 | 370. 649 | 443.706 | 445.389 | 402. 517 | 461, 412 |  |
| Sodium bichromate and chromate..------ do-- | - 210.452 | 7,907 219,641 | 8,135 200,836 | ${ }_{\text {(i) }}^{5.492}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{5.649}$ | ( 7 ( ${ }^{418}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{8,424}$ | 8.577 233,284 | 9,670 244,883 | 10,170 248,449 | \% $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9, } 936 \\ 297178\end{array}$ | 13,925 258,596 |  |
| Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) --.................................. short tons. | 21, 41,300 | 219,641 45,588 | 200,836 40,892 | 29,929 | 32, 278 | 37,707 | 47,317 | 283, 284 55,544 | 244,893 54,708 | 248,449 56,300 | 22, 1,8 51,485 | 258, 596 53,338 |  |
| Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt <br>  | 59,096 | 54, 377 | 49, 567 | 54,725 | 61, 820 | 70,333 | 77, 157 | 75,882 | 80, 924 | 75, 296 | 75, 267 | 79, 517 |  |
| Sulphuric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ): <br> Productiont | 1, 057, 073 | 1, 104,335 | 1,039,938 | 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, 171,550 |  |
| Price, wholesale, $66^{\circ}$, tanks, at works | 1,057,073 |  |  |  | 1, | 1, 07,851 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Organic chemicals: <br> Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acetic anhydride, production...........-.do. | 65, 734 | 75, 183 | 74,992 | 80, 743 | 83,012 | 75,963 | 77,364 | 78,221 | 79, 462 | 82,240 | 70, 155 | 85, 553 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals) ............do | 15,922 | 16,850 | 18,517 | 18,204 | 17,120 | 18, 474 | 18,727 | 16, 861 | 19,888 | 19,340 | 16.340 | 20.448 | 22,002 |
|  | 2,346 | 1,487 | 2,099 | 2, 611 | 3,199 | 1,467 | 2,012 | 1.744 | 3, 118 | 1,604 | 1,533 | 2,517 | 8, 713 |
| Alcohol, ethyl: Production |  | 33,410 | 31, 102 | 31, 727 | 33,098 | 37,391 | 40,910 | 35, 256 | 34,763 | 41, 466 | 34, 721 | 35,629 |  |
|  | 25, 729 | 28, 502 | 23, 248 | 21, 619 | 24. 580 | 29,432 | 3f, 597 | 44, 066 | 44,010 | 54,761 | 59,641 | 65, 962 | 37,740 71,001 |
| In industrialalcohol bonded warehouses do | 24, 829 | 27, 614 | 22, 28. | 20.489 | 23.889 | 29.088 | 35,979 | 42.735 | 43, 251 | 52, 075 | 57, 299 | 59.548 | 62,087 |
| In denaturing plants | 901 |  | 964 | 1,130 | 694 | 344 | 619 | 1,331 | 759 | 2.686 | 2,342 | 6, 414 | 8,914 |
| Withdrawn for denaturation | 28,855 | 29, 418 | 35, 468 | 33, 018 | 27, 870 | 26,611 | 31, 151 | 23.813 | 20,910 | 22,941 | 22, 876 | 31.341, | 30,05\% |
| Withdrawn tax-paid | 3,552 | 3, 257 | 4, 188 | 4.986 | 6, 928 | 3,660 | 3,422 | 3,877 | 3,035 | 5., 180 | 3,881 | 2,937 | 2,001 |
| Creosote oil, production-....-...--thous. of gal.- | 12,360 | 12,869 | 12, 769 | 10,929 | 11, 510 | 11,407 | 11,756 | 11,747 | 13,373 | 11, 851 | 11.668 | 12,997 |  |
| Ethyl acetate ( $85 \%$ ), production.....thous of lb.. | 6, 159 | 9,746 | 5,624 | 5,646 | 7,737 | 7,922 | 8,168 | 7, 824 | 7,665 | 11, 749 | 7,861 | 9, 307 |  |
| Glycerin, refined ( $100 \%$ basis): High gravity and yellow distilled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production thous. of 1 | 6.876 | 8,420 | 8,079 | 4,822 | 7,419 | 7,631 | 8,222 | 8,821 | 8.829 | 8. 450 |  |  |  |
|  | 7,668 | 8. 633 | 7,961 | 7,239 | 8,581 | 8,007 | 8,850 | 8,994 | 8,257 | 8,038 | 7,629 | 7,591 | 7, 541 |
|  | 13,717 | 14,302 | 15, 132 | 13,518 | 12,297 | 12,855 | 13,070 | 14, 180 | 15, 983 | 17, 646 | 17,204 | 18,644 | 18,820 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production--- | 10,880 7,619 | 10,865 8,364 | 9,932 8,011 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,430 \\ & 7,399 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}12,262 \\ 9,007 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 12,098 8,450 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,435 \\ 8,363 \end{array}$ | 11.827 8,246 | 12,968 7,901 | $\begin{array}{r} 14,199 \\ 8.774 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 . \\ 7.698 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14.326 \\ 8.423 \end{gathered}$ | 13,299 7473 |
| Stocks. | 26,406 | 23,678 | 22,537 | 18,444 | 17,787 | 18,172 | 19.368 | 19, 115 | 20. 132 | 21,920 | 23, 580 | 26.046 | 27,411 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phthalic anhydride, production----thous. of ib-- | 15, 436 | 15,675 | 16, 209 | 17,615 | 18,367 | 19,031 | 19,902 | 18, 237 | 20, 250 | 19,839 | 12,898 19,035 | 15,349 22,114 |  |
| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (14 States) $\dagger$. .-. - thous. of short tons.- | 1,535 | 998 | 408 | 325 | 385 | 551 | 598 | 737 | 852 | ${ }^{2} 1,523$ | 21,308 | 2 1, 622 |  |
| Exports, total_.-.----.-.-.-.---------short tons.- | 446. 192 | 495, 432 | 450.744 | 250, 642 | 226, 631 | 283, 942 | 189,531 | 206, 658 | 145, 250 | 161,690 | 151,354 | 209.649 |  |
|  | 91, 136 | 129, 204 | 128, 730 | 90,482 | 83, 193 | 50, 081 | 34, 229 | 31. 506 | 28,470 | 15,907 | 16. 181 | 15. 430 |  |
|  | 311, 684 | 347, 639 | 289, 520 | 141,469 | 129, 004 | 213, 503 | 139, 7.59 | 148, 979 | 77.061 | 136, 398 | 117, 286 | 177, 554 |  |
|  | 11. 819 | 10, 325 | 7,147 | 10,989 | 7,095 | 12,741 | 11,984 | 9. 626 | 8,889 | 6,496 | 8.846 | 8.399 |  |
| Imports, total...-3terials, total--.................. do. | 274, 725 | 214,918 | 111,954 | 50, 974 | 70, 484 | 129, 288 | 199, 190 | 154,905 | 167, 832 | 215, 934 | 230. 892 | 259, 450 |  |
|  | 128, 400 | 166. 523 | 83.783 | 37, 835 | 54,762 | 104,447 | 147, 304 | 97, 106 | 123, 172 | 143, 421 | 128.087 | 165, 929 |  |
|  | 76. 408 | 103, 322 | 40, 269 | 1, 110 | 7.990 | 51, 717 | 70,666 | 34, 134 | 50,064 | 54, 690 | 58,676 | 74. 451 |  |
|  | 7.023 | 13, 659 | 15,321 | 3, 298 | 7, 153 | 11. 496 | 4, 542 | 5,503 | 9,187 | 5. 296 | 7,786 | 12. 034 |  |
| Potash materials ----------1-.-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do-- }}$ Price, wholesale, | 118, 420 | 10, 744 | 1,056 | 2,518 | 3,407 | 3,365 | 33,814 | 43, 723 | 29,343 | 58,309 | 77,413 | 63.701 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { rice, whiessage, nitrate or soda, crude, i. o. . . cars, } \\ & \text { pot warehouses } \end{aligned}$ | 51.50 | 51. 50 | 51.50 | 51.50 | 51. 50 | 51.50 | 51.50 | 51.50 | 51.50 | 53.50 | 53.50 | 53.50 |  |
|  | 113, 107 | 83,446 | 134, 624 | 97,301 | 107, 056 | 114, 710 | 114, 210 | 113,400 | 125,316 | 121, 153 | 105,636 | 128, 661 | 115,369 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} r 1,065,650 \\ r 98.871 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{r} 1,007,617 \\ \mathbf{r} 912,909 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r 850,941 \\ 1,194,074 \end{array}$ | -1,313,00\% | r1,250,5\% | r1,224,030 | r1,157,0.52 | r1,150,886 | r1,207,228 | 1, 194, 507 | $\begin{array}{r} 968.233 \\ 1,124.105 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 1,099.253 \\ 944,795 \end{array}$ |  |
| NAVAL STORES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, quarterly total......drums ( 520 lb .) Stocks, end of quarter |  |  | 566, 830 |  |  | 594, 250 |  |  | 542, 770 |  |  | 433, 180 |  |
| Stocks, end of quarter $\qquad$ |  |  | 936, 460 |  |  | 873, 340 |  |  | 711,430 |  |  | 558, 580 |  |
| , dol. per 100 lb . | 5.71 | 5.29 | 4.93 | 5.59 | 6.11 | 6.61 | 7.26 | 8.27 | 8.43 | 8.90 | 8. 90 | 8. 90 | 8. 90 |
| Turpentine (gum and wood): <br> Production, quarterly total ...bbl. (50 cal.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ptocks, end of quarter. |  |  | 200, 670 |  |  | 194,050 |  |  | 171, 260 |  |  | 141. 200 |  |
| Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah) - dol per gal. | 41 | 40 |  | . 41 | 46 | , 64 | . 71 | . 87 | 159,820 .80 | . 87 | 2 | 1.88. 760 | 22 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Not available for publication. ${ }^{2}$ Excludes data for Virginia; effective January 1951 , this State will report quarterly. $\ddagger$ Figures are not strictly comparable with those prior to 1948 because of the inclusion of data for additional plants. For January 1948-May 1949 revisions including data for these plants, see note at bottom of p. S-25 of the August 1950 Surver. $\dagger$ Revised series. Beginning in the January 1950 SURVEY, data for fertilizer consumption in 14 states have been substituted for the 13 -states series formerly shown; revised figures prior
November 1948 will be shown later. November 1948 will be shown later.
New series. The series for rosin "WG" (window glass) grade, which is compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor beginning November 1948, and prior to that month by the Oil, Paint, $\rho^{\prime}$ Final 1950 revisions (short tons): Production-January, 815,582; February, 874,478; March, 1,108,419; stocks-January, 1,523,841; February, 1,338,800; March, 1,030,022.

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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black blasting powder--------.-...thous. of lb-- | 1,464 | 1,407 | 1,148 59 | 1,235 55,128 | 1,837 | 1,912 | 2,057 | 626 | 1.955 | 1,772 | 407 | 985 | ${ }^{936}$ |
|  | 55,794 | 59,843 | 59,805 | 55, 128 | 68,581 | 60, 822 | 64, 557 | 59, 724 | 56,378 | 51,896 | 49,211 | 54, 277 | 59,128 |
|  | 389, 305 | 475,694 | 487, 845 | 466, 063 | 436,612 | 446, 245 | 440, 262 | 424, 269 | 435, 290 | 452,060 | 409,377 | 453, 685 |  |
|  | 2, 885, 294 | 2, 875, 893 | 2, 956, 333 | 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 |
| FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animai fats, greases, and oils: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats: ${ }_{\text {Production }}^{\text {a }}$......................thous. of | 287, 983 | 298, 594 | 299, 189 | 255, 357 | 272, 295 | 260,795 | 300, 360 | 354, 641 | 393, 136 | 411,375 | 286, 747 | - 318, 211 | 309, 208 |
| Consumption, factory-......................- do | 104, 256 | 101, 937 | 96, 559 | 74,577 | 130, 289 | 127, 332 | 129, 658 | 119,095 | 147, 760 | 155, 320 | 145, 597 | 148,635 | 117, 406 |
|  | 375, 930 | 394, 479 | 388, 296 | 346, 257 | 297, 756 | 240, 930 | 221, 073 | 246, 609 | 274, 271 | 322, 583 | 302, 854 | 266, 213 | 256, 931 |
| Greases: ${ }_{\text {Production }}$ | 50,510 | 369 | , 266 | 45,750 | 52, 262 | 50, 521 | 53, 751 | 58,895 | 60, 254 | 60,830 | 51, 119 | 51,696 | 48,086 |
| Consumption | 38,742 | 43, 595 | 40, 163 | 30,615 | 46, 388 | 50, 402 | 58, 114 | 47\% 615 | 63, 567 | 67,535 | 58,455 | 55, 344 | 47, 750 |
| Stocks, end of month.-.-.......................-do | 123,683 | 122,910 | 122, 920 | 118, 590 | 110, 950 | 94, 200 | 86,676 | 82, 816 | 92, 536 | 99, 139 | 88,661 | 82, 568 | 86, 779 |
| Fish oils: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 481 | 3,649 | 17,506 | 23, 113 | 24, 486 | 22, 517 | 22,961 | 11, 247 | 10, 006 | 4,519 | 836 | 716 | 890 |
|  | 15,280 82,478 | 14,682 | 13,990 148,093 | 14,401 149,440 | 18,145 159,821 | +18,152 | 20,467 168,503 | +17,025 | -15, ${ }_{1} \mathbf{7 2 0 1} 207$ | 16,988 164,635 | 14,780 163,177 | 13,634 154,817 | 11,543 45,921 |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 172,207 | ${ }^{1} 64,635$ | ${ }^{1} 63,177$ |  |  |
| Vegetable oils, total: | 423 | 388 | 354 | 368 | 381 | 431 | 560 | 571 | 545 | 550 | 474 | r 501 |  |
| Consumption, crude, factory--.---.---.-do.-- | 406 | 398 | 375 | 330 | 456 | 430 | 497 | 523 | 470 | 542 | 484 | - 517 | 434 |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Crude $\qquad$ | 1,069 | 1,020 | 758 | 787 | 1736 | 1826 | 884 | 1960 | ${ }^{1} 1,023$ | ${ }^{11,065}$ | 1,071 | 1,048 | 1,032 |
|  | 423 | 392 | 363 | 297 | 214 | 189 | 216 | 269 | 297 | 321 | , 356 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 146$ | 461 |
|  | 56, 562 | 68,105 | 38,327 | 32,421 | 17, 627 | 40, 406 | 47,330 | 41,546 | 63,350 | 33, 189 | 30,036 | 47, 188 |  |
| Imports, total | 33, 189 | 43,682 | 40,639 | 33,922 | 52,839 | 65, 112 | ${ }^{62,848}$ | 46,535 | 55, 328 | 56, 214 | 44, 440 | 46, 174 |  |
| Paint oils..------------------------ do | 11,698 | 8,883 | 10,389 | 9,988 | 14, 330 | 19, 834 | 15, 022 | 12,406 | 11, 048 | 8,976 | 2,430 | 5, 336 |  |
| All other vegetable oils.-..--------...-- do | 21,491 | 34, 799 | 30, 250 | 23,934 | 38,309 | 45, 277 | 47,827 | 34, 129 | 44, 280 | 47, 238 | 42,010 | 41,138 |  |
| Consumption, factory -..------....-short tons | 28,099 | 28,757 | 27, 134 | 21, 050 | 37,356 | 40,929 | 45,619 | 35,393 | 31,828 | 33,187 | 29,697 | 37,616 | 33,340 |
| Stocks, end of month | 18,042 | ${ }^{13,194}$ | 10, 342 | 16, 295 | 14,968 | 16, 417 | 17,740 | 27, 890 | 27,851 | 23, 092 | 40, 324 | 30,386 | 34, 241 |
|  | 29,092 | 31,976 | 26, 064 | 36,449 | 43, 286 | 52, 213 | 52,841 | 55, 996 | 38,743 | 52,396 | 57,897 | 41,987 |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 36, 169 | 36,654 | 34,211 | 26,668 | 48, 420 | 53,167 | 60,334 | 46,555 | 40,506 | 42, 166 | 37,531 | 80 | 42,026 |
|  | 23,393 | 26, 247 | 22, 909 | 20,727 | 30,529 | 30,744 | 33, 316 | 26, 559 | 25,545 | 32, 099 | 25,683 | 31, 844 | 27, 277 |
| Crude | 43, 234 | 47,923 | 39,642 | 35, 324 | 53, 311 | 52, 888 | 56,479 | 47,343 | 46, 850 | 55,812 | 49,398 | 56,197 | 48,214 |
|  | 21,394 | 21, 420 | 21,673 | 17, 839 | 28,798 | 27, 246 | 28,553 | 23, 262 | 23,818 | 28, 118 | 24, 438 | 27,784 | 27,626 |
| Stocks, end of month: | 167, | 170,014 | (1) | (1) |  | 144,709 | 161,989 | ${ }^{1} 64,536$ | 183,938 | 190,487 | 193,482 | ${ }^{1} 103,572$ | ${ }^{1} 100,526$ |
| Refined | 6,889 | 8,997 | 7,756 | 7,968 | 6,286 | 6,975 | 8,962 | 10, 276 | 10, 211 | 11,824 | 11, 505 | 12,813 | 10,239 |
| Imports | 7,787 | 12, 260 | 9,724 | 4,767 | 9, 586 | 9,390 | 24, 248 | 11,536 | 18,719 | 18,728 | 10,311 | 12,903 |  |
| Oottonseed: Receipts mill |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts at mills.-......... thous. of short tons Consumption (crush) .............................. | 183 <br> 365 <br> 65 | 95 276 | $\begin{array}{r}47 \\ 208 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 128 <br> 178 | 220 228 | 600 404 | 1,123 | 793 <br> 564 | 369 433 | 148 448 | $\begin{array}{r}56 \\ 319 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 37 +229 | 15 165 |
| Stocks at mills, end of month.-.------.-.-do. | 676 | 495 | 334 | 285 | 276 | 472 | 974 | 1,202 | 1,138 | 838 | ${ }_{575}$ | r 393 | 243 |
| Cottonseed cake and meal: short tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production --...-.-.-..-.....--short tons.- | 162,095 | 124, 140 | 93, 264 | 80,988 | 104, 675 | 180,934 | 276,465 | 251.982 | 193,620 | 198, 130 | 144,994 | - 106, 323 | 74,670 |
| Stocks at mills, end of month....-........do...- | 182, 209 | 179, 112 | 163, 360 | 136,002 | 121, 179 | 153,478 | 214, 226 | 207, 924 | 190,875 | 199, 134 | 165, 276 | 130,717 | 105,949 |
|  | 120, 814 | 90,610 | 68,051 | 57,790 | 72, 730 | 121, 808 | 195, 045 | 182,355 | 138,678 | 144, 222 |  | -77, 628 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 82, 539 | 65,083 | 50,748 | 47, 667 | 43,033 | 63,370 | 89,685 | 98,408 | 100,065 | 105,049 | 87, 973 | ${ }^{\text {r } 60,610}$ | 48, 528 |
| Cottonseed oil, refined: <br> Production $\qquad$ _do | 116, 520 | 98,983 |  | 59,523 | 78, 244 | 85,825 | 143, 075 | 160, 209 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 118, 392 | 130, 694 | 114,983 | 118, 382 | 155, 135 | 116, 837 | 112, 573 | 116, 590 | 107, 832 | 129,877 | 110, 92.265 | -76, 811 | 62, 876 |
| In oleomargarine --...................... do | 26, 754 | 27,086 | 34, 339 | ${ }^{3} 41,698$ | ${ }^{2} 35,496$ | ${ }^{2} 26,052$ | ${ }^{2} 26,749$ | ${ }^{2} 33,460$ | ${ }^{2} 30.587$ | 235, 140 | 223,196 | 2 23, 497 | ${ }^{2} 18,355$ |
| Stocks, end of month. | 285, 761 | 251, 672 | 225, 034 | 167, 553 | 97,930 | 73, 621 | 107, 144 | 155,036 | 171, 591 | 180, 709 | 204, 544 | г 226, 525 | 231,652 |
| Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.) dol. per Ib. | . 160 | . 170 | . 162 | . 176 | . 196 | . 205 | . 208 | . 237 | . 237 | . 262 | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Oil mills: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption----------------------- da | 2,360 | 2,209 | 3,270 | 4,119 | 2,946 | 3,963 | 3,469 | 3,549 | 3,648 | 3,051 | 3,186 | 3,739 | 3, 376 |
| Stocks, end of month.---.-.-.-.........-- do do | 1,055 | 1,384 | 2,255 | 2, 195 | 2,505 | 5,111 | 6,177 | 9,362 | 9,007 | 8,670 | 8,075 | 6,109 | 5,579 |
| Price, wholesale, No. ${ }^{\text {(Minn. }}$ ) --..dol per bu-- | 4.00 | 4.05 | 4.03 | 3.84 | 3. 75 | 3.55 | 3.26 | 3.45 | 3.87 | 4.55 | 4.84 | 4.89 | 4. 68 |
| Linseed oil: | 47,154 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory | 38,194 | 42,119 | 44, 990 | 50, 031 | 65, 721 | 58,402 | 54,657 | 51, 553 | - 49,646 | 60,401 | 60,317 |  | 61, 588 |
| Stocks at factory, end of month...-....do. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 564, 035 | 539, 931 | 551, 263 | 569, 973 | 561, 185 | 561, 102 | 556.570 | 591, 636 | 609, 867 | 613,664 | 608, 807 | 601, 736 | 599, 452 |
| Price, wholesale (N. Y.) ----------dol. per Ib.- | . 180 | . 182 | . 189 | . 187 | . 188 | . 186 | . 170 | . 172 | . 195 | . 224 | . 236 | . 240 | . 242 |
| Soybeans: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ thous. of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory | 17, 198 | 16, 880 | 13, 913 | 15, 337 | 15, 416 | 13,634 | 19.570 | 22.799 | 24,687 | 25,075 | 22,470 | 24,737 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 41, 674 | 34, 735 | 28, 478 | 19,315 | 9,003 | 2,484 | 57,878 | 81, 201 | 77, 163 | 78,682 | 72,988 | 62, 798 | 53, 954 |
| Soybean oil: Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 170, 251 | 169,001 | 141,705 | 159, 261 | 157, 026 | 137, 695 | 190, 723 | 216, 217 | 235, 609 | 240,745 | 215,973 | 240, 426 | 211, 915 |
|  | 131, 913 | 131,848 | 132, 235 | 109,087 | 166, 442 | 145, 546 | ${ }^{153,276}$ | 170, 013 | 163, 893 | 201, 298 | 171,360 | - 201,472 | 180, 217 |
| Consumption, factory, remend | 116, 186 | 125, 688 | 120, 525 | 100, 548 | 162, 308 | 149, 258 | 156, 275 | 167, 065 | 160, 038 | 184, 543 | 162, 202 | 165, 942 | 140, 655 |
| stocks, end of month: <br> Crude $\qquad$ | 101, 386 | 91, 462 | 88,338 | 104, 223 | 75,971 | 53,358 | 65, 896 | 81, 162 | 99,828 | 113,499 | 131, 235 | 130, 692 | 119, 259 |
| Refined- | 71,651 171 | 74, 809 | 77, 528 | 73, 3174 | $\begin{array}{r}67,121 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ | 60, 118 | 51, 274 | 51,045 | 54, 223 | 65, 7175 | 70, 495 | ${ }^{*} 95,790$ | 129, 343 |
| Price, wholesale, edrie (N. Y.-..dol. per io.. |  |  |  |  |  | . 203 |  |  | . 250 | . 268 |  | . 278 | . 282 |

 ommercial stocks basis.
${ }_{3}$ Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
December estimate. ${ }^{4}$ No quotation.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Beginning in the September 1949 SURvex, data include oleomargarine of vegetable or animal origin.

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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FATS, OILS, ETC.-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Vegetable oils, oilseeds, etc.-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& - 53,830 \& - 56, 583 \& - 69, 334 \& \({ }^{1} 89,425\) \& 184,129 \& 164, 829 \& \({ }^{1} 74,234\) \& \({ }^{193,852}\) \& 189,959 \& 1 112,813 \& 179,493 \& 191,137 \& 171,393 \\
\hline Stocks (factory and warehouse)*-......do... \& 15,776 \& 12, 064 \& 24, 247 \& 12, 193 \& 21,383 \& 16, 811 \& 14,807 \& 12,645 \& 14, 150 \& 19,905 \& 21,811 \& 22,987 \& 20,066 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Price, wholesale, vegetable, delivered (eastern \\

\end{tabular} \& . 244 \& . 244 \& . 244 \& . 249 \& 264 \& . 269 \& . 264 \& . 279 \& . 294 \& . 316 \& . 324 \& . 324 \& . 324 \\
\hline Shortenings and compounds: thous of lb \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& -83,553 \& 103,734 \& 117,648 \& 71,189 \& 60,544 \& 71,852 \& -85, 962 \& 81, 121 \& 103, 583 \& 88, 956 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
188,518 \\
99,623
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 112,025 \\
\& 123,554
\end{aligned}
\] \& 152, 844 \\
\hline Paint Sales \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Paint, varnish, lacquer, and filler, total thous. of dol \& 87,605 \& 103,246 \& 108, 910 \& 99, 212 \& 122, 629 \& 103, 323 \& 99,384 \& 87,384 \& 82,117 \& 111, 118 \& - 99,792 \& 113,443 \& \\
\hline Classified, total.......-...............-...- do..--- \& 79,348 \& 93, 434 \& 98, 634 \& 89,857 \& 111, 165 \& 93, 170 \& 90,366 \& 79,599 \& 74, 474 \& 101,046 \& -90,969 \& 103, 706 \& \\
\hline  \& 30, 335 \& 35,175 \& 36,719 \& 33, 008 \& 42, 161 \& 38, 417 \& 41, 114 \& 37, 575 \& 35, 111 \& 41, 149 \& \({ }^{\bullet} 37,361\) \& 44,375 \& \\
\hline  \& 48,413 \& 58, 259 \& 61, 115 \& 56, 849 \& \({ }^{69,004}\) \& 54, 753 \& 49, 252 \& 42,024 \& 39,363 \& 59,898 \& - 53,608 \& 59,331 \& \\
\hline  \& 8,257 \& 9,812 \& 10, 276 \& 9,354 \& 11, 465 \& 10,153 \& 9,018 \& 7,785 \& 7,643 \& 10,072 \& 8,823 \& 9,737 \& \\
\hline SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production:* \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: \\
Shepts, rods, and tubes............... thous. of lb.
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Sheets, rods, and tubes............ thous. of lb. Molding and extrusion materials......... do. \& 6,301 \& 6,518 \& 6,603 \& 2,240
7,24 \& 8, 2,389 \& 7,248 \& 8,643 \& 6,696 \& 7,069 \& \(\mathbf{3 , 1 5 4}\)
7,205 \& 5,802 \& 6,215 \& \\
\hline Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes.---- do \& 587 \& 650 \& \({ }_{8}^{68}\) \& , 563 \& 798 \& , 638 \& 711 \& , 706 \& \({ }^{673}\) \& , 730 \& 668 \& , 807 \& \\
\hline Other cellulose plastics.-.-..-....-.......do. \& \& \& \& \& 1,111 \& 1,150
36,905 \& 1,329
36,367 \& 1,069
34.529 \& 815
36,227 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,334 \\ 40,848 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1,056
32,541 \& 1,252
39 \& \\
\hline Phenolie and other tar acid resins...........-do \& 29,978 \& 31,910
25,441 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
32,415 \\
25,170 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
25,901 \\
26,570 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 38,
27,993 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
36,905 \\
29,377 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
36,367 \\
29,658 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}34,529 \\ 30,110 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}36,227 \\ 25 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 40, } \\ \hline 2485 \\ \hline 98\end{array}\) \& 32,
21,717 \& 39,779
25,162 \& \\
\hline Urea and melamine resins \& \({ }^{11}\), 434 \& 14, 581 \& 15, 559 \& 13, 505 \& 17,994 \& 16, 237 \& 16,658 \& 17,602 \& 17,178 \& 19,872 \& 17,360 \& 21, 460 \& \\
\hline  \& 35, 946 \& 35, 510 \& 32,596 \& 34, 376 \& 36, 142 \& 35, 138 \& 39,036 \& 33,731 \& 36, 712 \& \({ }^{2} 34,400\) \& \({ }^{2} 31,813\) \& 239,188 \& \\
\hline  \& 21,864
9,138 \& 24,625
9,809 \& \(\begin{array}{r}25,539 \\ 3,500 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 22,760
9,348 \& 25,806
12.832 \& 25,718
\(\mathbf{1 0 , 7 3 8}\) \& 26,614
12,087 \& \& \& 3

31.180
11.646 \&  \& $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 311,598 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 19,642 \& 22, 331 \& 21, 772 \& 21, 567 \& 23,969 \& 24, 893 \& 26,807 \& 24, 890 \& 27, 428 \& ${ }^{2} 16,295$ \& ${ }^{2} 14,264$ \& ${ }^{2} 16,548$ \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS




[^8] reported with miscellaneous resins (all other uses for January ${ }_{*}$ New series.


$\ddagger$ 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.

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

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO


Butter, creamery:
Prodinction (factory) $\ddagger$............... thous. of lb.
Stocks, cold storage, end of month
Price, wholesale, 92 -score (New York) dol.- per ib.-.
Cheese:
Production (factory), total $\ddagger$............thous. of lb_-

Imports
Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago)
Condensed and evaporated milk:
Production: $\ddagger$
Condensed (sweetened):

Case goods

Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened) ......... thous. of lb. Evaporated (unsweetened)
Exports:
Condensed (sweetened)
Evaporated (unsweetened)
Prices, wholesale, U. S. a verage:
ces, wholesale, U.S. average:-..................do.
Evaporated (unsweetened) --.-.-. - dol. per case Production

Utilization in mfd. dairy products $\ldots$................
Price, dealers', standard grade....dol. per 100 lb.
Dry milk:
Production: $\ddagger$
Dry whole milk
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) -.-.-.-.-. do.
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month:
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) Exports:

Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)
Price wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human
Price wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human
food), U.S, average...................... per lb.

## FRUITS ANI) VEGETABLES

Apples:
Production (crop estimate) $\ldots$.-....-. thous. of bu Stocks, cold storage, end of month ino of carloads of Citrus fruits, carlot shipments no. of carloads Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month.-.-.-.
Production (crop estimate) .-..........thous, of bu Price, wholesale, U.S. No. 1 (New York)
$r$ Revised. $\quad 1$ December 1 estimate
$t$ Revised. $\quad{ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate. 24 of the August 1950 Surver; those for January-October 1949, on p. S- 27 of the January 1951 issue.

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

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued


*Revised. ${ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{2}$ No quotation. ${ }^{3}$ May 1 estimate.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data for rongh rice, included in rice exports and stocks, have been revised using a new conversion factor supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; unpublished revisions for exports (1933-July 1948) and those for stocks (prior to August 1949) are available upon request. Revised data for January 1947 -July 1948 for wheat-flour production and grindings will be published later.

OPrior to the October 1950 Scrver, data are shown in thousands of barrels of 162 pounds.
oThe total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the breakdown of stocks. §Based on a 5 -day week beginning with the August 1950 SURVEY (prior thereto, on a 6 -day week data for January-June 1949 are shown on p. S- 28 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 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | Octnber | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| LIVESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cattle and calves: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slaughter (Federally inspected): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 494 | + 496 | 485 1 | 443 1.070 | $\begin{array}{r}484 \\ 1.184 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 488 1.196 | 515 169 | 505 1.151 | ${ }_{1}^{445}$ | 433 1160 | $\begin{array}{r}374 \\ 887 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 447 | 406 894 |
| Receipts, principal markets.-------.-.- do | 1,594 | 1,871 | 1,715 | 1,759 | 2,046 | 2,311 | 2,795 | 2, 210 | 1, 1,694 | 1,827 | 1,364 | 1,442 | 1,552 |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt states-.--do | ${ }^{128}$ | 130 | 160 | 152 | , 239 | , 447 | 2,763 | , 485 | , 251 | 183 | 121 | 131 | ${ }_{151}$ |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef steers (Chicago) ...........did. per 100 lb -- | 26.94 | 29.02 | 30.13 | 30.67 | 30.09 | 30.57 | 30.49 | 31.41 | 33.03 | 34. 10 | 34.88 | 35.62 | 35.95 |
| Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City) - do...- | ${ }_{29}^{25.79}$ | 27.19 | 27.44 | 27.48 | 26. 90 | 26. 90 | 26.92 | ${ }_{3}^{28.46}$ | 29.45 | 31.88 | 34. 42 | ${ }^{35.12}$ | 35. 64 |
| Calves, vealers (Chicago)--------------do---- | 29.19 | 30.35 | 29.00 | 29.60 | 32.00 | 32. 88 | 31.70 | 32.38 | 32.38 | 35.90 | 38.38 | 36. 50 | 38.90 |
| Hogs: <br> Slaughter (Federally inspected) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slaughter (Federaly inspected) thous. of animals-- | 4,316 | 4,338 | 4, 154 | 3,314 | 3,626 | 4,137 | 5,102 | 6, 144 | 6,777 | 6,584 | 4, 159 | 5, 117 | 4,989 |
|  | 2,627 | 2, 836 | 2, 592 | 2, 234 | 2,345 | 2,431 | 2,955 | 3,678 | 3,991 | 4,070 | 2,713 | 3, 061 | 3,060 |
| Prices: <br> Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) | 16.02 | 18.41 | 18.18 | 20.65 |  | 21.10 | 19.41 | 18.04 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hog-corn ratio dol. per 100 lb |  | 18.41 | 18.18 | 20.60 | 21.55 | 21.10 | 18.41 | 18.04 | 18.52 | 20.37 | 22. 26 | 21. 62 | 21.01 |
| bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb . of live hog.- Sheep and lambs: | - 12.5 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 12.7 |
| sheep and lambs: <br> Slaughter (Federally inspected) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of animals - | 834 | 941 | 1,019 | 960 | 1,076 | 1,063 | 1,081 | 969 | 918 | 1,058 | 740 | 738 | 657 |
| Receipts, principal markets - | 1,013 98 | 1, ${ }_{157}^{455}$ | $\begin{array}{r}* \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,149 | 1,466 | 2, ${ }^{\text {2, }}$ 576 | 1,790 | 1,185 | 1,048 252 | 1,139 110 | 674 119 | 716 93 | 807 |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States-.--do |  | 157 | 166 | 153 | 355 | 576 |  | 238 |  |  | 119 | 93 | 157 |
| Lambs, average (Chicago) .....-dol. per 100 lb .- | 26.75 | 27.12 | 27.75 | 27.25 | 27.12 | 27.62 | 28.25 | 29.50 | 31.38 | 34.75 | 38.25 | 40.50 |  |
| Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha) do...- | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 27.42 | 28.50 | 28.90 | 29.22 | 30.77 | 33.62 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| meats |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TTotal meats (including lard): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) ---.-mil. of lb-- | 1,397 857 | 1, 888 | 1,501 | 1,366 | 1,449 |  | 1,621 |  | 1,948 | 1,975 | 1,334 1,007 | $\stackrel{1}{\square} \mathbf{1} 984$ | 1,479 |
|  | 46 | 43 | 50 | 45 | 42 | 31 | 27 | 36 | 56 | 63 | 45 | 66 |  |
| Beef and veal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month | -98,839 | 78, 844 | 67, 2991 | 66, 051 | -79,919 | 89, 485 | 103, 894 | 124, 307 | 160,544 | 172, 291 | 157, 531 | - 139,378 | 118, 147 |
|  | 1,433 | 1,558 | 1,990 | 1,578 | 1,831 | 1,829 | 1,561 | 783 | 791 | 1,172 | 924 | 467 |  |
| Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, good ( 600 - 700 lbs .) (New York)............dol. per lb. | 447 | . 474 | . 488 | 498 | . 486 | 491 | . 486 | . 493 | 531 | ${ }^{2} .533$ | 2. 561 | ${ }^{2} .576$ | 2. 578 |
| Lamb and mutton: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39,949 8,440 | 43,184 7,099 | 43,597 6,681 | 41,543 | 47,225 5,998 | 46,674 6,486 | 47,326 7,994 | 43,293 9,416 | 41,964 10,479 | 50,187 10,072 | 36,188 9,474 | 36,529 $+7,727$ | 32,605 5,221 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month-.-- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (inspected |  | 7,099 | 6,681 | 6,079 | 5, 998 | 6,486 |  | 9,416 | 10,479 |  |  |  | 5,221 |
| slaughter) $\qquad$ thous. of lb . | 780, 940 | 806,047 | 829,338 | 697, 727 | 705, 016 | 726, 906 | 886,656 | 1,096, 444 | 1, 255, 175 | 1, 237, 582 | 770,708 | 924, 237 | 908, 712 |
| Pork, excluding lard: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5, 145 | 4,812 | 3,851 | 4,481 | 3,572 | 3, 284 | 3, 425 | 5,504 | 10,403 | 9,591 | 7,755 | 5, 486 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hams, smoked (Chicago)--...-- dol. per lb- | .478 .412 | .528 .485 | .548 .480 | .611 .579 | .586 .587 | .551 .557 | .482 .467 | .498 .408 | .536 .414 | .571 .430 | .579 .489 | .573 .461 | . 563 |
| Miscellaneous meats and meat products, stocks, cold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Edible offal_-...--...---........- thous. of lb.. | 48,699 | 46,631 | 43, 875 | 41, 288 | 39,744 | 38, 157 | 38,932 | 47,876 | 58,903 | 63,808 | 56, 674 | 「53,081 | 50,703 |
| Canned meats and sausage and sausage-room <br>  | 51,381 | 49, 190 | 45,952 | 34,893 | 37,014 | 35,608 | 34, 162 | 37,199 | 40,374 | 45, 708 | 62,530 | 「 57, 376 | 59,489 |
| Lard: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) --...----- do | 151, 151 | 155, 971 | 163,743 | 133,375 | 135,697 | 131,253 | 161, 749 | 200, 922 | 242, 183 | 249, 441 | 146, 508 | 175, 502 | 173,137 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month .........-do. | 108, 105 | 128,467 | 136, 258 | 106, 613 | 75, 496 | 5S, 241 | 52,128 | 57,794 | 69, 857 | 89, 321 | 89, 433 | - 78,352 | 76, 833 |
|  | 34, 873 | 31,629 | 38,855 | 33, 456 | 33, 126 | 21,653 | 17,871 | 26,014 | 38,727 | 47,486 | 32, 277 | 55,519 |  |
| Price, wholesale, refined (Chica | . 132 | . 147 | . 142 | . 174 | . 190 | . 181 | . 165 | . 178 | . 197 | . 215 | . 218 | . 213 | 203 |
| Poultry: POULTRY AND EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peceipts, 5 markets .-.-.-.-......--thous. of lb.- | 30, 985 | 36,928 | 36,707 | 41, 632 | 39, 168 | 53, 859 | 72,338 | 87, 741 | 82, 807 | 38,436 | 27,972 | 34, 806 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month | 167,000 | 136, 548 | 122, 328 | 103, 367 | 105, 179 | 140,352 | 217, 999 | 269,640 | 281, 972 | 284,623 | 242, 023 | - 192, 913 | 147,410 |
| Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) . dol. per lb_- | 226 | 211 | 208 | 229 | . 262 | 239 | 220 | 232 | 241 | . 272 | . 301 | . 324 | . 334 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,929 | 19,078 | 17,146 | 11,098 | 5,199 | 3,739 | 1,984 | 1,366 | 637 | 1,681 | 1,843 | 2,159 | 2,027 |
| Stocks, eold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell ----.-------------------thous. of cases | 2, 147 | 3,412 | 3.667 | 3,163 | 2,568 | 1,558 | 502 | 61 | 34 |  | 159 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 309$ |  |
| Frozen --.-.-.-.-.thous. of lb | 155, 108 | 179, 732 | 188, 476 | 174, 761 | 155, 369 | 133,002 | 104, 378 | 75, 582 | 47,310 | 31, 157 | 32,712 | ${ }^{\text {r 62, } 298}$ | 111,540 |
| Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) $\dagger$ dol. per doz.- | . 344 | . 317 | . 342 | . 398 | . 412 | . 503 | . 560 | . 577 | . 577 | . 425 | . 449 | . 468 | . 475 |
| SCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Candy, sales by manufacturers........thous. of dol.- | 42,945 | 40,368 | 37,542 | 33,788 | 53,723 | 71,989 | 75,588 | 68,029 | 61,906 | 61,844 | 56, 278 | 54,027 | 46,463 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports ${ }_{\text {Price, wholesale, Acera (New York)--dol. per lb-- }}$ | 20,053 .240 | 32,893 .286 | 35,712 .308 | $\begin{array}{r}26,475 \\ \hline .356\end{array}$ | 19,849 .405 | 13,494 .420 | 12,830 .372 | 14,596 .363 | 32,204 .345 | 29,648 .370 | 26,482 .376 | $\begin{array}{r}48,483 \\ \hline .384\end{array}$ | 384 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances from Brazil, total.-.-. - thous. of baps - | 728 | 855 | 1,198 | 1,517 | 1,687 | 1,721 | 1,684 | 1,251 | 1,350 | 1,362 | 1,687 | 1,447 | 966 |
| To United States--1-....----------- do- | 596 | 506 | 803 | 1,170 | 1,095 | 999 | 974 | 713 | 977 | 1,033 | 1, 304 | 934 | ${ }_{655}$ |
| Visible supply, United Statos.-------....- do | 731 |  | 609 976 | 715 | 719 | 797 | ${ }_{7}^{768}$ | 750 | 741 | 728 | 830 | 952 | 730 |
| Imports ${ }_{\text {Price, }}$ wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) | 1, 130 | 1,050 | 976 | 1,804 | 2,099 | 1,987 | 1,729 | 1,381 | 1,355 | 2,224 | 2,128 | 2,344 |  |
| dol. per Ib.- | . 473 | . 462 | . 478 | . 538 | . 553 | . 561 | . 530 | . 519 | . 540 | . 551 | . 555 | . 548 | . 545 |
| Fish: <br> Landings, fresh fish, 5 ports $\qquad$ thous. of lb. | 44,656 | 58, 100 | 65,671 | 69,303 | 70,140 | 52,982 | 56, 471 | 43, 530 | 29,074 | 28,665 | 38,692 | 43, 321 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month ------.-do..-. | 79,027 | 97, 773 | 116, 897 | 137, 307 | 153,625 | 158,473 | 166, 105 | 165,394 | 157,722 | 130,880 | 106,834 | 96,367 | 88,878 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation. ${ }^{2}$ Grade names approximately one level higher beginning January 1951; designated as "choice".
$\dagger$ Revised series. U. S. Departrment of Agriculture data replace the series for U. S. standards published prior to the October 1949 issue of the Surver. Data for September 1944 to Decem-
1948 are shown on p. 24 of the June 1950 SURvex. ber 1948 are shown on p. 24 of the June 1950 SURvex.

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

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sugar: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of Spanish tons.- | -3,636 | 3,773 | 3,246 | 2, 721 | 2,176 | 1,825 | 1. 186 | 641 | 246 | 506 | 1,538 | 2,488 | 3,538 |
| United States: <br> Deliveries and supply (raw basis): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production....-.-.-.-........-short tons.- | 17.572 | 28, 821 | 45,324 | 26.003 | 90,775 | 129,607 | 594. 565 | 866, 935 | 531, 464 | 111,686 | 66,422 | 40,570 | 34,753 |
|  | 572, 778 | 593, 854 | 550, 711 | ${ }^{587.920}$ | 731, 339 | 628,737 | 450. 538 | 320, 519 | 203, 654 | 235, 737 | 553, 832 | 564, 059 | 567,74 |
| Hawaii and Puerto Rico..........- do - | 243, 296 | 241,671 | 210,870 | 231.972 | 224,624 | 237. 608 | 149.352 | 131, 587 | 84, 803 | 21, 153 | 104,596 | 164, 129 | 171, 703 |
| Deliveries, total | + 565 , 942 | 738,858 | 863, 123 | 1, 190,084 | 948, 443 | 668.739 | ${ }_{514}^{514.287}$ | 522, 018 | 688, 622 | 653, 208 | 556, 093 | 533, 772 | 532, 257 |
| For domestic consumption --..-.. --do.-.- | -563,397 | 735, 153 | 860, 136 | 1, 188,091 | 944, 257 | 659, 850 | 503.807 | 509,050 | 679, 380 | 646, 583 | 546, 803 | 524, 495 | 520,335 |
| For export-................- do-.-- | +2,545 | 3,705 | 2,987 | 1,993 | 4, 186 | 8,889 | 10,480 | 12,968 | 7,242 | 6,625 | 9,290 | 9,277 | 11,922 |
| Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons. | 1,573 |  | 1,178 | 635 | 487 | 605 | 1.152 | 1,768 | 1.152 | 1,591 | 1,612 | 1,722 | 1,818 |
| Exports, refined sugar . . .-...........shorttons.- | 64, 433 | 83,235 | 56,021 | 7,925 | 1,897 | 2,006 | 1,782 | 5,012 | 7,160 | 1,344 | 1,978 | 3,933 |  |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 「251, 805 | - 304, 871 | - 273, 076 | - 299, 554 | 449, 594 | 353, 195 | 306, 359 | 163, 462 | 134, 063 | 247, 342 | 368,900 | 344, 935 |  |
|  | 203.875 | 235, 773 | 216, 334 | ${ }^{236.455}$ | 390, 383 | 323.203 | 275, 485 | 144, 820 | 123, 431 | 234, 282 | 285. 682 | 266,755 |  |
| From Philippine Islandsor---.---- do | - 47, 931 | ${ }^{r} 678.280$ | r 53,401 +27 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 61. } 963 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{52}^{52,413}$ | 25.087 | 25, 876 | 11, 103 | 8,401 | 13.029 | 83.189 | 78, 165 |  |
|  | ' 55, 852 | 「59, 627 | + 27, 029 | + 37.310 | 52,784 | ' 25.738 | 12, 109 | 396 | 400 | 21,011 | 21, 050 | 39.364 |  |
| From Cuba | 37,307 | 54, 244 | 22, 998 | 27,487 | 52, 267 | 21,132 | 11, 895 | 286 |  | 20,910 | 20,600 | 39,364 |  |
| Price (New York) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw, wholesale. $\qquad$ dol. per 1t, Refined: | . 055 | . 057 | . 058 | . 060 | . 062 | . 062 | . 062 | . 062 | . 063 | . 061 | . 060 | . 059 | . 058 |
|  | ${ }^{1} .455$ | 1.454 | ${ }^{1} .454$ | ${ }^{1} .452$ | ${ }^{1} .491$ | ${ }^{1} .489$ | ${ }^{1} .482$ | 1.480 | 1.480 | 1.487 | ${ }^{1} .490$ | 1. 488 | 1. 501 |
| Wholesale-------.------------.-.-.- do | . 076 | . 076 | . 076 |  | . 080 | . 085 | . 081 | 081 | . 081 |  |  | . 081 | . 081 |
|  | 9,550 | 10, 131 | 9,745 | 10,874 | 8,787 | 8,752 | 12,733 | 8,662 | 5.992 |  | 7,065 | 9,627 |  |
| TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leaf: <br> Production (crop estimate) mil. of 1 l |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22,056 |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quar- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers, end of quarter, total mil. of Ib |  |  | 3,509 |  |  | 3,672 |  |  | - 3,989 |  |  | 3,942 |  |
| Domestic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigar leaf ---...........-.....do...- |  |  | 384 |  |  | 353 |  |  | ' 331 |  |  | 398 |  |
| Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscellaneous domestic $\qquad$ mil. of 1 b |  |  | 2,960 |  |  | 3, 160 |  |  | - 3, 492 |  |  | 3,355 |  |
| Foreign grown: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 18 |  |  | 18 |  |  | ${ }_{150}^{16}$ |  |  | 16 |  |
| Exports, including serap and stems |  |  | 22,533 |  |  | 72,980 |  |  |  |  |  | 29,448 |  |
| Imports, including scrap and stems..........do.... | 6,530 | 8, 121 | 7,571 | 5,721 | 10, 407 | 8,078 | 7,996 | 6,765 | 6, 6 4, | 8,543 | 7,954 | 29,408 8,020 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chewing, plug, and twist................do | 6, 354 | 6. 568 | 7, 881 | 6, 839 | 8,870 | 7,627 | 7,877 | 6,884 | 5,902 | 7,591 | 7,069 | 7.328 |  |
|  | 8. 391 | 9,189 | 9,333 | 6,911 | 10, 267 | 10,601 | 11,918 | 8,894 | 5, 629 | 8,510 | 7.789 | 8.784 |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes (small): <br> Tax-free $\qquad$ millions. . | 1,974 | 2,395 | 2,594 | 2,820 | 4,009 | 3,048 | 3, 223 | 2,837 | 2,619 | 2,344 | 3,003 | 2, 600 |  |
|  | 25, 829 | 32,674 | 32,815 | 27,374 | 39, 126 | 30, 846 | 29, 738 | 29,825 | 25,000 | 33,474 | 28,857 | 30. 160 | 29+524 |
| Cigars (large), tax-paid ..............thousands.. | 383, 345 | 424,870 | 471,152 | 400, 566 | 587,406 | 503, 738 | 553, 776 | 544, 792 | 374,800 | 458,877 | 435,074 | 455, 351 | 444.006 |
| Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid <br> thons of 1 b | 18,176 | 18,998 | 20,095 |  | 23,531 | 20,851 | 22.322 | 18,591 | 13,498 | 20,360 | 17,765 |  | 18.451 |
| Exports, cigarettes....-.-...-.-.-.-...-millions.- | 1,157 | 1,017 | 1,422 | 1,484 | 1,554 | 1,181 | 1,043 | 1,061 | 1,053 | 1,235 | 1,153 | 1,564 |  |
| Price, wholesale (composite), cigarettes, f. o. b., destination . .-..................... dol. per thous.- | 6.862 | 6. 862 | 6. 862 | 6. 862 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7. 056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7. 056 |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS


r Revised. $\quad{ }^{1}$ Price for 5 pounds; quotations prior to 1950 are for 1 -pound package. $\quad{ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate. $\quad{ }^{3}$ No quotation.
$\mathbf{o}^{2}$ See corresponding note on p. S- 30 of the October 1949 SURVEy. o'See corresponding note on p. S-30 of the October 1949 SURVEY.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March | April |
| LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shoes and slippers: <br> Production, total -...-...-.-.-.-. thous. of pairs Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, total............................... of pairs. | 38, 058 | 38, 485 | 39,070 | 35, 465 | 48,770 | 43, 928 | 44,083 | 38, 236 | 35, 894 | - 44,885 | - 42,380 |  | -- |
|  |  | 34, 215 | 34, 221 | 30, 854 | 41, 824 | 37,355 | 36,720 | 32, 285 | 32,588 |  |  | 41, 939 |  |
| By types of uppers:-7------thous. of pairs.- | 34, 204 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r 41,451 | - 38,862 | 41,939 |  |
| All leather--...-.-.-.---.-...---do-...- | 29,814 3,477 | $\begin{array}{r} 30,563 \\ 3,493 \end{array}$ | 31,192 3,127 | 28,748 2,141 | 38,671 3,011 | 34, 483 | 33. 942 | 29,971 2,313 | 30,239 2,401 | 37,272 3,106 | $\begin{array}{r} 35,357 \\ 3,439 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,785 \\ 4,154 \end{array}$ | -........-- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Youths' and boys'--..------.......- do- | $1,105$$17,468$ | 1,281 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,48 \\ 16,756 \end{array}$ | 1,334 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{9 , 5 1 9} \\ \mathbf{1 , 7 7} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{9}, 155 \\ \mathbf{1}, 689 \end{gathered}$ | 9, 278 17607 17 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 8,623 \\ 1,317 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 8,175 1,193 | $\begin{array}{r} r \\ r \\ \times 1,0253 \\ \hline 1,250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & r 9,337 \\ & \mathbf{r} 1,155 \end{aligned}$ | 10,53811235 |  |
|  |  | 17,105 4,538 |  | $\begin{array}{r}16,595 \\ 3,959 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 22,300 | 18,810 | 17,677 4 4 | 14,784 4,601 | 15,309 4,874 | $+2,689$ $+20,69$ +59 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,634 \\ r \\ r, 4,487 \end{array}$ | 21, 166 |  |
|  | $\stackrel{4}{4}, 119$ | 3, ${ }^{4} 04$ | $\stackrel{\text { 2, }}{261}$ | 2,169 | 2,961 | 2,894 | 3. 217 | 5; 362 |  | + 3.552 |  | 3, 3 352 |  |
|  |  | 3,708319 | 4, 2412 | 4, 026 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6, } 199 \\ \hline 355\end{array}$ | 5,783 | 6, 630 |  | 2, ${ }^{1588}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +2,913 \\ \mathbf{r} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 3,017 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 319 | 263 |  |  | 339 | 316 | 273 | ${ }^{+} 277$ | 「278 | 339 |  |
|  |  | 257 | ${ }_{23}^{238}$ | ${ }_{1} 193$ | $\begin{array}{r}1256 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1275 | 1333 | 1280 | 1966 | 1244 | 1279 | 1401 |  |
| Exports.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-......-.-. do - | 307 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, factory, Goodyear welt, leather sole: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's black calf oxford, plain toe _ dol. per pair.- | 9. 555 | 9. 555 | 9. 555 | 9.678 | 10.045 | 10. 131 | 10.388 | 10.388 | 10. 682 | 11.368 | $\begin{array}{r} 11.760 \\ 8.800 \\ 36.250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.760 \\ 8.800 \\ 36.250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11.760 \\ 8.800 \\ 36.250 \end{gathered}$ |
| Men's black calf oxford, tip toe.-.-.----do.-- | 5. 150 | 5. 150 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.750 \\ & 5.150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.750 \\ & 5.150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.150 \\ & 5.150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.225 \\ 5.150 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.350 \\ 5.150 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{(2)}^{7.750}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.975 \\ & 5.150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.560 \\ & 5.150 \\ & 5.50 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Women's black kid blucher oxford......-do.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES


 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. © Data for July-December 1950 represent a composite of quotations from a larger number of companies. 8 Beginning §Data beginning 1949 have been revised to inctudens from a smaller number of companies.
rlier figures; revisions for January-May 1949 will be shown later
 by types of uppers. Data through 1949 showres and the totals for shoes, sandals, and play shoes, because the latter, and also the distribution

 request. Revisions for January 1948-July 1949 for total lumber and softwoods are shown on p. S-30 of the October 1950 Surver.

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

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| HARDWOOD FLOORING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oak: ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 78,601 102,115 | 92,625 106,689 | 84,121 95 98 | 98,438 108,142 | -99,968 | 82,785 96 | 71,035 <br> 83,098 <br> 8 | 62, 778 | 67,553 <br> 68,155 | 113, ${ }_{91,658}$ | 83,274 93,512 | 81,813 <br> 928 <br> 804 | 68,904 82647 |
| Production .-........................-.....-do- | 75, 243 | 86,791 | 91, 649 | 83, 300 | 99, 237 | 91, 059 | 93, 879 | 93,040 | 81, 885 | 90,435 | 79,419 | 93, 657 | 87, 050 |
|  | 78,816 | 88,051 | 95,087 | 86,019 | 103, 947 | 90, 535 | 93,131 | 86, 031 | 73, 944 | 89,731 | 78,129 | 90,960 | 81, 866 |
|  | 31,392 | 28, 134 | 24, 696 | 21,977 | 17, 267 | 17, 791 | 18,539 | 25, 548 | 33, 489 | 34, 199 | 35, 489 | 38, 186 | 43, 370 |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mirs.): Exports, total................................ | 258, 084 | 290,000 | 346, 392 | 249,671 | 252, 086 | 281, 102 | 263,069 | 285.918 | 261, 104 | 307, 817 | -266,896 | 353, 630 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}18,151 \\ 1028 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ | 18,575 136,730 21 | 15,719 182,152 | 14,357 182,520 | 12,537 299, 929 | 256,006 | 21,122 | 26,253 467.063 | 16,479 482,903 | 9,766 479,284 | 18,339 402678 4 | 19,683 4031012 |  |
| Imports, tota <br> scrap. $\qquad$ | 18,408 | 21,090 | 45,220 | 26,102 | 121, 140 | 94,601 | 123, 831 | 128, 456 | 98,700 | 66,902 | 46,017 | 54, 489 |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, total..........-thous. of short tons.- | 5,733 | 5,973 | 5,737 | 5, 273 | 5,826 | 5,790 | 6,320 | 5,929 | 6,004 | 6,693 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3,115 <br> 858 |  | 2,760 2 2 513 | ${ }^{3,078}$ | 3,026 2 2 | $\xrightarrow{3,288}$ | 3,019 | 3,092 | 3,321 |  |  |  |
| Purchased scrap Stocks, consumers, | 2,745 4,511 | 2,858 <br> 4,646 | 2,781 5,151 |  | 2,748 5,816 | 2,764 5,767 | 3,132 <br> 5,805 | 2,910 5,475 | 2,912 5,240 | 3, 3,462 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, consumers, end or month, total.-................. | 1,315 | 1,371 | 1, 499 | 1, ${ }^{\mathbf{5}, 62}$ | 1, 1 | 1,711 | 1,667 | 1,560 | 1,490 | 1,337 |  |  |  |
|  | 3,196 | 3,275 | 3,652 | 3,951 | 4, 117 | 4,056 | 4,138 | 3,914 | 3,751 | 4, 125 |  |  |  |
| One |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All districts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production -...-.-.-.-...-. thous. of long tons.- | 2,999 | 10, 740 | 12,355 | 13,477 <br> 14,238 <br> 8 | $\begin{array}{r}14,478 \\ 15 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 13,887 <br> 14,514 <br> 18 | 12,999 13,419 | 7,401 | 3,362 2997 | 3,812 2183 | 3,315 | 3, 325 |  |
|  | 2,087 10,337 | 10,770 10,306 | 13,274 9,460 | 14,238 8885 | 15,012 8,154 | 14,514 7 7 | 13,419 7,107 | 9,017 5,490 | 2,997 5,856 | 2,183 7,476 | 2,028 8,762 | 2,453 9,829 |  |
| Lake superior district: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from upper lake ports...----- do- | $\begin{array}{r}1349 \\ .7140 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9,496 | 11,738 | 12,704 7,579 | 12,482 7 7 | 12,191 7,175 | 11,380 7,415 | ${ }_{6,861}^{6,993}$ | 873 7.289 | 0 7,327 | 6,435 | 0 7 | 6,211 7,235 |
| Consumption by furnaces--...-........-. do Stocks, end of month, total | 7,140 14,099 | $\begin{array}{r}7,362 \\ 14,384 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,249 19,189 | $\begin{array}{r}7,579 \\ 24,108 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,371 \\ 2966 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,175 \\ 35,716 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39,711 | 6,861 41,543 | 7,289 37,169 | 7,327 30,227 | 6,435 24,123 | 7,372 17,335 | 7,235 15,072 |
|  | 11,033 | 11,544 | 15,997 | 20,651 | 26,084 | 31, 388 | 35, 651 | 36, 919 | 31, 771 | 25, 658 | 20,324 | 14,919 | 13, 258 |
|  | 3,066 | 2,840 | 3, 192 | 3,456 | 3, 881 | 4,328 | 4,059 | 4,624 | 5,398 | 4, 569 | 3,799 | 2,417 | 1,813 |
|  | 334 | 678 | 893 | 792 | 852 | 920 | 964 | 733 | 376 | 620 | 573 | 661 |  |
| Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous. of long tons.- | 68 | 64 | 107 | 88 | 56 | 70 | 67 | 57 | 88 | 59 | 69 | 81 |  |
| Castings, gray iron: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unfilled orders for sale ....--thous. of short tons.. | 922 | 978 | 1,040 | 1,287 | 1,670 | 1,794 | 1,840 | 1.930 | 2,012 | 2,298 |  |  |  |
|  | 981 | 1,095 | 1,136 | 961 | 1,202 | 1,159 | 1,255 | 1,161 | 1,182 | 1,364 |  |  |  |
|  | 484 | 573 | 613 | 508 | 677 | 649 | 701 | 657 | 653 | 762 |  |  |  |
| Orders, new, for sale...................short tons.- | 42,663 | 43, 256 | 56,322 | 55,715 | 77,093 | 67, 136 | 57, 852 | 68, 491 | 65,942 |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, for sale.......................do...- | 76, 250 | 77, 074 | 86, 783 | 105,300 | 132, 374 | 152, 583 | 160, 278 | 180,099 | 194, 950 | 234, 060 |  |  |  |
|  | 69, 822 | 76, 161 | 82, 345 | ${ }^{67,514}$ | 86,021 | 82,479 | ${ }^{89,968}$ | ${ }^{85,163}$ | 91, 510 | 92, 508 |  |  |  |
|  | 36, 279 | 42,432 | 46, 613 | 37, 198 | 50,019 | 46, 927 | 50,157 | 48,670 | 51,091 | 54,817 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5,855 | 5,633 |  | 5,770 | 5,697 | 5,924 | 5,387 | 5,693 | 5,894 | 5,176 | 6,016 | 5,888 |
|  | 5,548 | 5,827 | 5,637 | 5,620 | 5,752 | 5,703 | 5,845 | 5,395 | 5,676 | 6,011 |  |  |  |
| Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month thous. of short tons. | 1,144 | 1,168 | 1,197 | 1,366 | 1,427 | 1,408 | 1,303 | 1,465 | 1,481 | 1,775 |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite...------.-...-.-...-dol. per long ton-- | 47.28 | 47.28 | 47.28 | 47. 28 | 47.48 | 47.95 | 49.87 | 50.53 | ${ }_{5}^{53.19}$ | 53. 58 | ${ }^{53.58}$ |  |  |
|  | 46. 00 | 46. 00 | 46. 00 | 46.00 | 46.00 | 46.75 49.50 | 49.00 | 49.00 | 51.63 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 2. 00 |
| Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island.....do...- |  | 46.50 | 46.50 | 47.25 | 49.50 |  | 49.50 | 49.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 |
| Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel castings: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 149,558 | 145, 929 | 155, 258 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 75, 133 | 83,845 | 994, 637 | 68,874 | 94,413 | 96,738 | 109, 660 | 108, 263 | 113, 692 | 124, 002 |  |  |  |
|  | 17, 0106 | 20,552 | 27,065 | 15,734 | 24,922 | 25, 295 | 30,048 | 30,775 | 34, 061 | 37, 278 |  |  |  |
| Steel forgings, for sale: Orders, unfilled, total | 357, 238 | 372, 804 | 408, 345 | 445, 567 | 547,552 | 620,40 | 643, 119 | 656,586 | 673, 823 | 708,784 | 781234 |  |  |
| Drop and upset | 297, 032 | 311, 811 | 342, 535 | 391, 820 | 483, 840 | 530, 689 | 549, 214 | 560, 354 | 562, 239 | 595, 875 | 636,611 | 697, 335 |  |
|  | 60, 206 | 60, 993 | 65, 810 | 53,747 | 63,712 | 89,718 | 93,905 | 96, 232 | 111, 584 | 112, 909 | 144, 623 | 177, 263 |  |
| Shipments, total | 99, 193 | 113, 657 | 117, 333 | 94,929 | 123,608 | 122, 408 | 136,737 | 130, 286 | 127,784 | 138,413 | 128, 799 | 160, 917 |  |
| Drop and upset -.....................-.....do. | 80, 950 | -93,459 | ${ }^{96,061}$ | 79,081 | 99, 605 | 97,753 | 107, 666 | 102, 511 | 97, 786 | 108, 842 | 97, 448 | 118, 039 |  |
|  | 18, 243 | 20, 198 | 21, 272 | 15,848 | 24,003 | 24,655 | 29,071 | 27,775 | 29,998 | 29,571 | 31,351 | 42, 878 |  |
| Steel ingots and steel for castings: | 8,213 | 8, 552 | 8,132 | 8,071 | 8,230 | 8,193 | 8,740 | 8,012 | 8,343 |  |  |  |  |
| Percent of capacity $\ddagger$ - | 100 | 101 | 99 | 95 | 96 | 99 | 102 | 97 |  | 100 | 97 | 102 | 103 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite, finished steel....-........-dol. per lb.. Steel billets, reroling (producing point) | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0461 | . 0468 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 |
| Structural steel (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton.- | $59.36$ | $59.36$ | $59.36$ | $59.36$ | $59.36$ | 59.36 | 59.36 <br> .0375 | 59.36 .0375 | ${ }_{6}^{62.72}$ | 62.72 | 62.72 | 62.72 | 62.72 |
| dol per l . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 0400 |
| dol. per long ton-. | 32.88 | 37.00 | 43.80 | 40.50 | 43.60 | 44.00 | 44.00 | 44.00 | 46.50 | 47.75 | 45.88 | 44.00 | 45.00 |
| Steel, Manufactured Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrels and drums, stee], heavy types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1. |
|  | 4,659 1,721 | 4,410 1,967 | 4,856 2,089 | 8, <br> 2,795 <br> 128 | 7,138 2,704 | 7,182 2,435 | 7,532 2,517 | 8,049 2,588 | 9,024 2,604 | 9,517 2,766 | 9,938 $\mathbf{2 , 3 1 3}$ | 10,614 2,762 |  |
|  | 28 | 35 | 36 | 44 | 49 | 36 | 32 | 32 | 25 | 50 | 52 | 48 |  |

r Revised.
${ }^{7}$ Monthly revisions (1940-46) to incorporate data for prefinished flooring and small quantities of species of hardwood flooring other than oak, included in current data, will be shown later; scattered monthly revisions (1934-36) are available upon request.
tons (as of July 1); January-June, on $99,392,800$ tons (as of January I). Data beginning January 1951, on capacity as of January 1 of 104,229,650 tons of steel; 1950-July-December, on 100,563,500 tons (as of July 1); January-June, on 99,392,800 tons (as of January 1).

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

METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued


NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS
Aluminum:

Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y. dol. per Ib
Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total $\begin{gathered}\text { mil. of bs } \\ \text { mol }\end{gathered}$
Castings

Brass sheets, wholesale price, minl....-.-.-. dol. per Ib
Popner:
Mine production, recoverable copper
Crude (mine or smelter, including sustom in-

Deliveries, refined, domestic-
Exports, refined and manufactures
Imports, total
Unrefined, including scrap....................
Refined.,
Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.) dol, per Ib. Lead:
Ore (lead content):
Mine production
Mine production-...--.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-short tons
Refined (primary refineries):
Production $\dagger$


Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) per
Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content)
$T$ Tin
Production, pig.
,pig..


Industrial...-
Imports:

Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.) or dol. per lb.
Zinc: Slab zinc:
Production- $\qquad$ -do... Domestic $\qquad$
$\qquad$ do-.
do.-
do
Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis)
Imports, total (zine content) _............short tons For smelting, refining, and export.-...... do... For domestic consumption:


## HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT'

Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron:
Boilers (round and square):
Shipments .-................................................................
Radiation:




o those formerly designated as primary) include some secondary lead produced by primary refinerjes.
'Snbstituted series. Compiled by the American Metal Market; data represent average of daily closing prices (prior series was based on averages for the day).
G Government 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 | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | Febru- | March | April |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

HEATING APPARATUS, ETC.-Continued
Boilers, ran
Oil burner

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

Gas (inc. bungalow and combination)...........................
Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil......................
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total.... do....





MACHINERY AND APPARATUS
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly:
Blowers and fans, new orders
Blowers and fans, new orders $\ddagger$-....thous. of dol.
Tnit heater Foundry equipment (new), new orders,
Furnaces, industrial, new orders:

Machine tools:
New orders
Shipments
Mechanical stokers, sales
Classes 1, 2, and 3...........................................
Classes 4 and 5 :
Horsepower
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments
Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed:
Refrigerators, index
Vacuum cleaners, standard type..............................
Washers
Insulating materials and related products:
Insulating materials, sales billed, index $1936=100$. Fiber products:
Laminated fiber products, shipments Shipments of vulcanized products
Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments
Motors and generators, quarterly:
New orders, index..........................1936=100
Polyphase induction motors, $1-200 \mathrm{hp} .: \sigma^{7}$ Billings.
Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp:-ar New orders...-.............................. of dol Billings.


PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS



3, 379


|  |
| ---: |
|  |
| 3,360 |
| 1,268 |
| 328 |
| 22.06 |
| 17.121 |
| 47,497 |
| 44,875 |
| 35,596 |
| 980 |
| 8,473 |
| 799 |
| 9,024 |
| 5,615 |
| 9,795 |
| 9,979 |


N $\infty$ 为

2,602 2,002
732
23.35
18.062
41,977
36,031
31,185
905
8,413
685
7,583
4,798
671
8,134
4,846
 ditional reporting companies.
$\ddagger$ See note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-34 of the June 1950 Survey regarding revised data
o'The number of companies reporting is as follows: Polyphase induction, first half of 1950, 31; beginning second half of 1950, 32; direct current, year 1950, 29; 1st quarter of 1951, 28.



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

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

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued



## PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS

Crude petroleum:

Exports...
Imports. Price (Okiahoma-Kansas) at wellst dol. per bbl. Refined petroleum products:

Fuel oil:
 Residual fuel oil.....
Domestic demand:
Distillate fuel oil....
Residual fuel oil
Consumption by type of consumer:
Electric-power plants
Railways (class I)
Railways (class I)
Vessels (bunker oil)
Stocks, end of month:
Distillate fuel oilC
Residual fuel oil
Residual fuel oil
Exports:
Exports:
Distillate fuel oil_ Residual fuel oil
Prices, wholesale:
Distillate (New
Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel) $\dagger$ Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel)* dol. per gal Kerosene:

Stocks, end of month
Exports.
Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Ha
bor) $\dagger$------------------------ dol. per gal Lubricants:
 Domestic demand.

Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent,
f. o. b. Tulsa) $\dagger$
${ }^{5}$ Revised.
1 Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.


 of the March 1951 SURVEY; kerosene prices beginning 1935 are shown on p. 24 of the August 1950 Survey.
$\ddagger$ Revision for 1950: Beehive coke (thous, of short tons), January-March-124; 38; 302; Number of wells completed, March, $2,017$.
 shown on p. 20 of the March 1951 Sunver; prices were inadvertently quoted as dollars per gallon instead of dollars per barrel.
$\odot$ New 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 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued

PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued
Refined petroleum products-Continued


| tinued |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| of bbl-- | 77, 606 |
| petro- |  |
| of ${ }^{\text {dobl--- }}$ | 68,254 14,016 |
| ansfers |  |
| of bbl | 4,664 |
| do.... | 6,984 |
| do...- | 80,348 |
| do | 119, 584 |
| do. | 76,591 |
| do...-- | 8,473 |
| do... | 7,950 |
| do. | 1,921 |
| per gal do do | .095 .138 .200 |
| of bbl- | 3,137 |
| do | 2,728 |
| do | 7,44f |
| thns.. do. | 669,800 $1,326,500$ |
| . of lb-- | 102, 200 |
| do. | 140, 000 |
| quares .- | r 4,519 |
| --do.--- | +994 +969 |
| do | +2.959 +2.55 |
| do. | ${ }_{r}{ }^{\text {r }} 124$ |
| rt tons.- | r 46, 550 |







PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

| PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulpwood: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts.-....-.-....thous. of cords ( $128 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$.$) --$ | 1,387 | 1,523 | 1,836 | 1,968 | 2,326 | 2, 042 | 2,083 | 2,113 | 2,121 | 2,487 | 52,169 | 2,345 |  |
|  | 1,860 | 1,977 | 1,983 | 1,864 | 2,093 | 1,982 | 2, 160 | 2, 108 | 2, 014 | 2,149 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +1,985 \\ \hline 4836\end{array}$ | 2, 252 |  |
| Stocks, end of month .-.-------------.-.-.- do. | 3,999 | 3,542 | 3,392 | 3,491 | 3, 724 | 3,780 | 3,704 | 3,704 | 3,815 | 4,155 | 「 4, 336 | 4, 434 |  |
| Waste paper: | 604, 058 | 638,275 | 639, 504 | 568, 893 | 711,910 | 688,843 | 776, 402 | 751, 411 | 740, 953 | 818, 506 | -824, 075 | 893, 885 |  |
|  | 598, 526 | 640, 671 | 639,505 | 560, 469 | 732, 001 | 687, 173 | 756, 727 | 752, 065 | 715, 429 | 797, 339 | - 840,384 | 859,815 |  |
|  | 363, 374 | 357, 892 | 354, 200 | 362, 209 | 348, 450 | 342, 677 | 377,351 | 362, 549 | 386, 652 | 412, 698 | - 416,826 | 444, 416 |  |
| WOOD PULP <br> Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, all grades $\qquad$ thous. of short tons.- | 1,163 139,949 | 1,247 16,106 | 14, 221 | 1,166 14491 | 14,322 | 144, 232 | 17,370 | 11,326 | 11,252 | $\begin{array}{r}1,349 \\ \hline 18359\end{array}$ | 1,238 163,912 | r1, 102 +188.92 | 1,414 |
| Bleached sulphate .....-.-........-- short tons-- | 139,949 450,724 | 146,106 490,032 | 147,158 469,188 | 144,591 454,886 | 149,488 513,779 | 144,773 468,025 | 177,134 <br> 529,945 | 168,086 511,043 | 162,222 467,746 | 183,559 <br> 526,488 | 163,912 490,986 | r $\mathbf{1 8 8 , 9 9 2}$ 551,605 | 192,303 540,138 |
|  | 450, 724 172,614 | 490, 032 180,213 | 469, 188 172,920 | 454,886 160,826 | 513, 779 187,933 | 468,025 171,788 | 529, 945 <br> 192,824 <br> 68 | 511, 043 187.622 | 467, 746 169,696 | 526, 488 <br> 195 <br> 1541 | 490, 986 | 551,605 $+197,986$ | 540, 138 |
|  | 172,614 57,232 | 180,213 59,257 | 172,920 57,643 | 160,826 53,735 | 187,933 63,566 | 171,788 63,712 | $\begin{array}{r}192,824 \\ 67,324 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 187.622 68.734 | 169,696 68,152 | $\begin{array}{r}195,541 \\ 67 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 177, 141 | - 197,986 | 193, 598 |
|  | 44,575 | 48,300 | 47,249 | 41, 723 | 47, 382 | 43,949 | 38,128 | 36,731 | 34,931 | 38, 821 | 35, 545 | - 38,611 | 68,017 38,122 |
|  | 174,672 | 187,516 | 188, 297 | 172,495 | 193,498 | 186, 878 | 204, 512 | 199, 068 | 197, 756 | 215, 190 | 195.426 | 215, 998 | 209,595 |
| Defibrated, exploded, etc.-.-.-.-.......do---- | 69,582 | 77,819 | 78,001 | 80,570 | 93, 800 | 86,153 | 89, 124 | 86, 249 | 84, 495 | 52, 000 | 50, 000 | 67, 000 | 98, 000 |
| Stocks, own pulp at pulp mills, end of month: | 115,455 | 111,537 | 105, 914 | 102,428 | 104,631 | 93, 120 | 90,386 | 87,929 |  | 90,397 |  |  |  |
|  | 11,999 | 11, 204 | 11,448 | 12, 886 | 13, 022 | 13, 595 | 14, 573 | 14,424 | 10, 162 | 10,515 | 12, 255 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathbf{1 3 4}, 787 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 100,366 13,112 |
|  | 8,604 | 7,371 | 7,787 | 8,804 | 9,540 | 9, 415 | 9,620 | 9,659 | 9, 708 | 9, 441 | 81871 | - 7, 500 | -9,499 |
|  | 28, 125 | 26, 042 | 25, 667 | 21, 701 | 24, 558 | 18,215 | 19,446 | 18,547 | 13,534 | 20, 309 | 21, 760 | r 20, 129 | 21,632 |
| Unbleached sulphite.....................-. - do. | 17,740 | 18,555 | 13,552 | 13, 313 | 12, 282 | 14, 290 | 13,787 | 12, 854 | 12,525 | 12, 354 | 11, 502 | 11,799 | 13, 144 |
|  | 1,735 | 1,483 | 1,590 | 1,314 | 1, 830 | 750 | 515 | 683 | 1,040 | 597 | 648 | 1,039 | 862 |
|  | 37,697 | 37, 509 | 36,325 | 35, 614 | 33, 580 | 31,077 | 29,309 | 29,842 | 33,043 | 35, 161 | 37, 282 | 38, 261 | 39,913 |
| Exports, all grades, total.............-..........do. | 5,926 | 7,331 | 7, 891 | 6,754 | 7,818 | 10,223 | 6,479 | 8,882 | 18,888 | ¢ 14, 761 | +14,457 | 11, 520 |  |
|  | 150,290 | 204, 391 | 225, 369 | 177, 749 | 186, 225 | 192,495 | 207, 456 | 208, 867 | 204,658 | 219,455 | 205, 766 | 198, 432 |  |
| Bleached sulphate.-.-----.-.-.-....-----.- do | 30, 837 | 48,556 | 40, 444 | 29,479 | 35, 754 | 29,312 | 44, 529 | 35, 204 | 35, 783 | 31, 307 | 52,915 | 36, 395 |  |
|  | 22, 365 | 30, 980 | 48,899 | 34,330 | 40,953 | 34, 382 | 36,736 | 28, 388 | 36,472 | 40, 390 | 34,478 | 27, 134 |  |
|  | 48, 353 | 56, 115 | 59,980 | 47, 022 | 46, 193 | 58,365 | 47, 779 | 59, 107 | 57, 207 | 54, 707 | 48, 343 | 52, 128 |  |
|  | 28, 030 | 41, 189 | 44,916 | 43, 018 | 34, 465 | 44, 997 | 53,955 | 52,720 | 43, 220 | 55, 357 | 44,564 | 46, 934 |  |
|  | 2,333 | 2,833 | 2,851 | 2,707 | 3, 205 | 2,868 | 3,368 | 2,936 | 2,614 | 3,114 | 2,357 | 3,025 |  |
|  | 18,071 | 24, 002 | 25, 974 | 20, 148 | 24,891 | 21, 708 | 20,080 | 29,675 | 28,673 | 33, 637 | 22, 328 | 31, 722 |  |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All paper and paperboard mills: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of short tons.- | 1,900 | 2,047 | 2,029 | 1,813 | 2, 184 | 2,085 | 2, 233 | 2,193 | 2,096 | 2, 252 | r 2, 101 | 2,357 |  |
| Paper (incl. building paper)...............do. | 959 | 1,021 | 1, 033 | 939 | 1,062 | 1,024 | 1,088 | 1,061 | 1,037 | 1,098 | r 1, 023 | 1,137 |  |
|  | 848 | 921 | 890 | 784 | 1,002 | 946 | 1,025 | 1, 015 | 946 | 1,063 | ¢985 | 1,108 |  |
|  | 94 | 106 | 106 | 90 | 120 | 114 | 121 | 118 | 113 | 92 | - +92 | 112 |  |

rRevised. ${ }^{1}$ Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons. †Revised series. B
 2,111; sidings (thous. of squares)-194; 173; 162; felts (short tons)-42,155; 35,838; 44,416.

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

## PULP，PAPER，AND PRINTING－Continued

| APER AND PAPER PRODUCTS－Con． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| or，excl．building paper，newsprint，and paper－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders，new | 27 778，355 | －808， 496 | －847， 356 | －916， 494 | r 974， 653 | r 852， 625 | 「870， 578 | －815，448 | －821，664 | 937，879 | －821， 801 | －959，757 | 857，000 |
| Orders，unflled，end of month | ${ }^{22} 531.987$ | ${ }^{-529,385}$ | －554， 672 | r 747， 500 | －876，300 | r 913,297 | r 912,860 | r 877，359 | r 858， 760 | r 932，405 | －884， 769 | ＋932，996 | 964， 636 |
|  | 2r 7775.194 | r 815,032 r 811 r |  | ז 716,851 |  | r 806,044 | ＋886，740 | r 8474,408 | $r$ <br> r <br> $\mathrm{r} 825,242$ <br> $\mathrm{8}, 24$ | r $\mathrm{r} 861,450$ 88 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathbf{9} 911,574 \\ \mathbf{9 1 2} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 831， 500 |
|  | ${ }^{27} 772,240$ | $\stackrel{+}{+811,132}$ | $\stackrel{+}{522,024}$ | －723， 563 | ＋845， 813 | －815， 574 | ז 870， 994 | －852，096 | r 840,249 | r 862， 728 | ¢ 817， 717 | －911， 448 | 824， 000 |
| Stocks，end of month．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | ${ }^{27} 338,135$ | r 341， 697 | －337， 442 | r 330， 201 | －320， 572 | － 310,663 | 「 305， 900 | ${ }^{+300,855}$ | r 285,368 | 295， 545 | －292， 998 | г 293， 118 | 300， 628 |
| Fine paper： | 2r 95，020 | ＋108， 155 | r 110， 740 | －135， 150 | －149， 100 | ＋114， 207 | r 115， 272 | ＋102，770 | ＋102， 340 | 118，960 | －103， 864 | ＋109， 800 | 114， 000 |
| Orders，unfilled，end of month－．．．．．．．．．．．do | 2\％ 55,588 | － 57 ， 568 | r61，355 | r 110,150 | r 143， 200 | －145， 772 | r 147， 840 | r 138，575 | r 131,785 | 139， 145 | ＋146， 200 | －139，900 | 146， 500 |
|  | 2r 94， 961 | r 105， 417 | ${ }^{\text {r 1 103，}} 500$ | $r 83,586$ | ＋111， 310 | ${ }^{+} 106,764$ | r 112， 207 | r 110， 119 | r 104,131 | 111， 113 | －99， 753 | г 115， 321 | 109， 500 |
|  | ${ }_{2 r}^{2 r} 96,274$ | －106， 175 | ${ }^{\sim} 106,950$ | ＋86， 350 | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }^{r} 111,635$ | ${ }_{r} \mathrm{r} 113,203$ | －112， 035 | －109， 129 | 111， 600 | ${ }^{r} 966800$ | r 116,073 | 107，000 |
|  | 2r 85,022 | －84， 467 | －81， 219 | r 78,654 | ${ }^{\text {r 74，}} 115$ | －69，450 | ${ }^{\text {r } 68,655}$ | －66，770 | ${ }^{\text {r } 61,783}$ | 61，295 | r 64， 245 | ${ }^{\text {¢ } 63,490}$ | 66，000 |
| Printing paper： <br> Orders，new $\qquad$ | 2r 258，685 | －272，365 | ＋291， 915 | －309， 465 | ＋354， 658 | －307，738 | ＋290，525 | ＋284， 615 | r 288，546 | 338，465 | r 279， 128 | －346， 195 | 295，000 |
| Orders，unfilled，end of month－．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 22 236， 780 | －231， 570 | －249， 880 | r 319，735 | r 387 ， 600 | －414， 165 | ＋406， 900 | r 395， 050 | ＋393， 160 | 436， 520 | ＋384， 199 | ＋ 424,036 | 438， 026 |
|  | 2r 260， 404 | г 275， 169 | ＋272，989 | r 2388.532 | －286， 288 | －280， 203 | r 296， 292 | r 290， 561 | ＋287， 910 | 299，097 | ＋281， 526 | －308，602 | 285，000 |
|  | 2r 257， 123 | $r$ 277， 572 | － 273,605 | r 239，608 | －286， 755 | r 281， 172 | r 297， 782 | r 296， 460 | ${ }^{\text {r 290，}} 427$ | 295， 103 | r 281， 062 | r 306， 358 | 281， 000 |
|  | ${ }^{2 r} 120,545$ | r 118， 200 | r 117， 640 | －116， 635 | r 116， 225 | r 115， 310 | r 113，870 | ＋107， 860 | r 105， 230 | 109， 225 | г 109， 689 | ${ }^{\text {r 111，}} 930$ | 115， 930 |
| Price，wholesale，book paper，＂B＂grade，Eng－ lish finish，white，f．o．b．mill ．dol，per 100 lb ． | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.65 | 11.65 | 1.78 | 12.15 | 12.15 | 12.53 | 2.65 | 12.65 | 12.65 | 12.65 |
| Coarse paper： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders，new | 2r 2763,000 |  | r <br> + <br> 164,792 | r 312， 216，315 |  |  | r r 2312 29，200 | r 281,340 $\mathrm{r} 224,050$ |  | 302,740 229,830 | 274,000 227,800 | 316,000 234,500 |  |
|  | ${ }^{2 r} 271,143$ | r 291， 614 | r 296， 312 | r 258,575 | －286， 396 | r 273,636 | r 292， 751 | ${ }^{\text {r 292，}} 380$ | ${ }^{r} 279,967$ | 293， 119 | 274， 906 | 308． 000 |  |
| Shipments | 27 271，048 | ${ }^{\text {r 285，}} \mathbf{2} 200$ | －296， 157 | r 260,790 | －289， 407 | －276， 705 | r 294,692 | －288，472 | r 285， 750 | 288， 775 | 276，000 | 310,000 |  |
| Stocks，end | 2780,083 | －86， 475 | r 86， 608 | r 84,382 | －81， 352 | ${ }^{\text {r } 78,265}$ | ${ }^{\text {r 76，}} 305$ | 「80， 115 | ＋ 74,240 | 78， 585 | 77，490 | 75，490 |  |
| Newsprint： <br> Canada（incl．Newfoundland）： $0^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．－－－－－－－－do． | 422，774 | 459，937 | 440， 967 | 439， 255 | 466， 443 | 437， 579 | 456， 443 | 456， 743 | 430． 551 | 453，019 | 425，097 | 472，963 | 447， 551 |
| Shipments from mil | 425， 660 | 479， 560 | 440， 777 | 463， 339 | 417， 589 | 485， 165 | 465， 253 | 477， 708 | 448，775 | 423，343 | 400， 833 | 473， 503 | 443， 288 |
| Stocks，at mills，end of month | 179， 390 | 159，767 | 159，957 | 135， 873 | 184， 727 | 137， 141 | 128， 331 | 107， 366 | 89， 142 | 118， 818 | 143， 082 | 142，542 | 146， 805 |
| United States： <br> Consumption by publishers． $\qquad$ do | 403， 801 | 401， 922 | 376，482 | 336， 759 | 346，795 | 373，788 | 420， 786 |  | 398，309 | 345，552 | 336， 568 | 394， 387 |  |
| Production． | 82， 564 | 89，719 | 88，420 | 86， 127 | 92， 877 | 86， 411 | 91，305 | 87，980 | 85，355 | 92， 691 | 84，381 | 94，015 | 88， 888 |
| Shipments from mills | 85.340 | 86，257 | 89，928 | 85， 433 | 92，950 | 85， 809 | 92， 779 | 85， 141 | 87， 776 | 92，991 | 84， 896 | 92， 630 | 90， 740 |
| Stocks，end of month： At mills |  | 9，582 | 8，074 | 8，768 | 8，695 | 9， 297 | 7，823 | 10，662 | 8，241 | 7，941 | 7，426 | ， 811 |  |
| At publishers | 284， 010 | 288， 684 | 303， 524 | 339， 424 | 376，900 | 372， 943 | 356， 782 | 334， 783 | 328，018 | 346， 258 | 331， 440 | 349，308 | 322， 750 |
|  | 91， 075 | 94， 187 | 78，935 | 93，140 | 81， 095 | 94， 271 | 88， 332 | 98， 499 | 96，942 | 93， 866 | 111， 019 | 95，893 | 95， 340 |
|  | 369， 560 | 487， 435 | 441， 239 | 415， 424 | 367，604 | 419， 123 | 449， 183 | 385． 659 | 418，044 | r 399，333 | 333， 814 | 449， 037 |  |
| Price，rolls（New York）dol．per short ton．－ | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 106.00 | 106.00 | 106．00 | 106．00 | 106.00 | 106.00 |
| Paperboard（National Paperboard Association）： | 847，100 |  |  |  | 1，204， 500 |  | 1， 039,000 | 1，019，900 |  | 1，177，200 | 987， 900 | 1，119．300 | 1，019，300 |
| Orders，unfilled，end of month－－．．－－－．．．．．．do | 343， 700 | 395， 500 | 394， 100 | 524， 400 | 1，729， 100 | 714， 900 | 1，694， 700 | 1，722， 000 | 617， 200 | 1，761， 800 | 758，600 | 1，704，900 |  |
| Production，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－．．．－－－${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 858，300 | 934， 600 | 907， 600 | 816， 900 | 1，017， 300 | 954， 400 | 1， 023,400 | 1， 012,700 | 940， 500 | 1，056，600 | 975， 100 | 1，107， 300 | 1，049， 100 |
| Percent of activity | 92 | 91 | 94 | 82 | 100 | 96 | 102 | 101 | 95 | 102 | 105 | 104 | 105 |
| Paper products： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping containers，corrugated and solid fiber， shipments＿－．．．．．．．．．．mil．sq．ft．surface area | 5，861 | 6，277 | 6，232 | 6，075 | 7，653 | 7，229 | 7，679 | 7， 289 | 7， 105 | 7， 577 | 6，618 | 7，965 |  |
| Folding paper boxes，value： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 452.0 \\ & 456.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 513.8 \\ & 497.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 540.8 \\ & 518.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 586.9 \\ 424.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 904.5 \\ & 603.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 745.0 \\ & 619.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 731.2 \\ & 671.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 710.7 \\ & 666.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 690.5 \\ & 668.6 \end{aligned}$ | $904.1$ | $875.6$ | $879.4$ |  |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication，total．．．．．．number of editions．．． | 1，107 | 892 | 774 | 850 | 766 | 962 | 1． 138 | 1，028 | 1．157 | 776 | 793 | 1，130 | 878 |
|  | 872 | 695 | 566 | 650 | 618 | 816 | 877 | 811 | 915 | 601 | 613 | 861 | 678 |
| New editions．．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 235 | 197 | 208 | 200 | 148 | 146 | 261 | 217 | 2 | 175 | 180 | 269 | 200 |

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 57，914 | 63， 813 | 63，333 | 61，402 | 64， 297 | 61． 281 | 69.178 | 51， 340 | 44， 909 | 44， 586 | r 37， 572 | ${ }^{+} 35,335$ | 39， 807 |
|  | 106， 124 | 100，776 | 99，457 | 93， 653 | 87， 146 | 87， 409 | 83， 215 | 81． 658 | 89， 215 | 93， 779 | － 87.242 | ＋76，312 | 71，688 |
| Imports，including latex and guayule－．．．－do．．．－ | 76， 828 | 60， 187 | 77，876 | 62， 004 | 72， 703 | 61， 153 | 78，740 | 73，393 | 69， 261 | 92， 454 | 54，687 | 63， 053 |  |
| Price，wholesale，smoked sheets（New York） <br> dol．per lb－ | ． 238 | 286 | ． 309 | 384 | 521 | 558 | ． 638 | 732 | 714 | 735 | ． 734 | ． 722 | ． 675 |
| Chemical（synthetic）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34， 821 | 37， 320 | 38，569 | 43， 820 | 43，950 | 44，460 | 44， 690 | 48，417 | 52，199 | 60， 952 | ${ }^{\text {r } 56,415}$ | ${ }^{7} 65,286$ | 66， 214 |
|  | 38，075 | 46， 398 | 48，608 | 43，687 | 50， 379 | 49，550 | 54， 507 | 48， 261 | 53， 364 | 58， 584 | －53， 308 | ${ }^{\text {r } 65,587}$ | 59，947 |
| Stocks，end of month ．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－ | 83， 7470 | 74， 524 | 65，346 | 67， 085 | 63， 654 | 59， 659 | 51，751 | 51， 6381 | 52， 758 | 55， 453 | r 59,035 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 60,614$ | 66，876 |
|  | 777 | 646 | 634 | 724 | 631 | 645 | 678 | 581 | 749 | 577 | 620 | 533 |  |
| Reclaimed rubber：do | 22.683 |  | 25.869 | 24.374 | 27312 | 29.648 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21，318 | 24， 158 | 25， 253 | 22，377 | 26，151 | 20， 250 | 32， 785 | 30， 260 | 29，905 | 32， 455 | 30， 792 | － 32,678 | 33,180 32,179 |
| Stocks，end of month ．－．－．－．．．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．d．${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 28，352 | 27，837 | 28， 470 | 30，371 | 31，793 | 33，395 | 33， 530 | 33， 960 | 35，708 | 35， 843 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 36,885$ | 38，334 | 38， 450 |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumatic casings： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production．．－．．．－．．．．．．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．thousands．－ | 7，557 | 8，613 | 8，455 | 8，297 | 8， 194 | 7，833 | 8，667 | 7，521 | 6，819 | 6，764 | 5，887 | 6，693 | 6，540 |
| Shipments，total．．－．．－－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．－－－－－do | 7，505 | 8，502 | 10， 171 | 12．002 | 10，579 | 8，216 | 8，684 | 7,494 | 7， 562 | 6，961 | 6， 174 | 7，235 | 6，257 |
|  | 2，975 | 3，119 | ${ }^{4,056}$ | 3，884 | 4，093 | 3，813 | 3，783 | 3， 214 | 3， 245 | 3,035 | 3，002 | 3，620 | 2， 801 |
| Replacement equipm | 4，421 | 5，280 | 6． 003 | 8， 011 | 6， 369 | 4， 292 | 4， 750 | 4，130 | 4，188 | 3，812 | 3，058 | 3，493 | 3，367 |
| Export | 109 1238 | 103 | 111 | ${ }^{106}$ | 116 | ${ }_{+}^{+111}$ | 151 | ${ }_{+} 150$ | 129 | 114 | －114 | 123 | 88 |
| Stocks，end of month | 12,338 89 | 12，367 94 | 10，792 | $\begin{array}{r}7,004 \\ \hline 173\end{array}$ | 4，794 | $\begin{array}{r}4,374 \\ 1 \\ \hline 107\end{array}$ | 4,382 1108 | 4， 810 | 3，794 | 3，552 | 3，307 | 2， 804 | 3，047 |
| Inner tubes： | 89 | 94 | 94 | ${ }^{173}$ | 175 | 1107 | ${ }^{1} 108$ | 1152 | ${ }^{1} 116$ | 199 | ${ }^{1} 79$ | ${ }^{1} 120$ |  |
| Production | 6， 220 | 7，015 | 7．458 | 6，936 | 7，263 | 7，093 | 7，886 | 6，629 | 6，035 | 5，950 | 5，144 | 5，828 | 5，566 |
|  | 6,152 | 6，755 | 8． 544 | 9，738 | 9，257 | 7，586 | 7，378 | 6，099 | 6，379 | 6，595 | 5，910 | 6，593 | 5，593 |
| Stocks，end of month | 11,710 57 | 12,110 48 | 11，946 5 | 8， 422 | 6,619 33 | 6,198 50 | 6,400 68 | 6,963 102 | 6，725 | 5，852 | 5,154 36 | 4，595 | 4，657 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




 unfilled， 161,$378 ; 159,273 ; 159,042 ;$ production， 275,$779 ; 264,147 ; 300,700 ;$ shipments， 269,$794 ; 264,665 ; 304,231 ;$ stocks， 84,$088 ; 83,558 ; 80,000$ ．


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

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| ABRASIVE PRODUCTS <br> Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments reams.- <br> PORTLAND CEMENT | 154, 385 | 165, 746 | 165, 781 | 151, 278 | 258, 575 | 206,809 | 197, 500 | 177, 371 | 155, 823 | 189,440 | 184, 326 | 206. 940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 18, 134 | 19,941 | 20,001 93 | 20,709 | 21, 884 | 20,945 98 | 22, ${ }^{461}$ | 20,226 95 | 19, 116 | 17,433 79 | 15, 201 | 18,708 <br> 82 <br>  <br>  <br> r | 20, 184 |
| Shipments | 18.424 | 22, 834 | 24, 749 | 23, 167 | 25,144 | 22,910 | 24, 167 | 19,791 | 12,477 | 12,237 | 11,294 | 17,692 | 20.053 |
| Stocks, finished, end of month------.......... do..-- | 22,936 | 20,050 | 15, 298 | 12,848 | 9,608 | 7,642 | 5,945 | 6,382 | 13,018 | 18, 222 | 22, 127 | r 23,139 | 22,370 |
| Stocks, clinker, end of month $\qquad$ do.- <br> CLAY PRODUCTS | 8,626 | 8,142 | 7,346 | 6,388 | 4,900 | 4,029 | 2,852 | 2,962 | 3,925 | 5,473 | 7,097 | 8,036 | 8,149 |
| Brick, unglazed: thous of standard hrick. |  |  | 573.586 | 560, 839 | 622, 664 | 585, 205 | 635, 594 | 586, 505 | 491, 267 | 480, 607 |  |  |  |
| Production....-.-.-.-- thous. of standard hrick.- | 512, 242 | 592,472 | 526,933 | 583,436 | 652, 581 | 610, 795 | 639, 342 | 577,088 | 451,413 | 470, 730 | 408, 766 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.40,274 \\ & 550 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Price, wholesale, common, composite, i.o.b. plant dol. per thous. | 24.225 | 24.475 | 24. 721 | 25.032 | 25.208 | 25.616 | 25.866 | 26.057 | 26.378 | 26.549 | 26.589 | ${ }^{\text {r } 26.602}$ | 26. 588 |
| Clay sewer pipe, vitrified: <br> Production | 87,639 | 126, 921 | 143, 053 | 135, 856 | 151,853 | 153.180 | 152, 525 | 131,197 | 127, 739 | 137, 211 | 122,046 | 139,653 |  |
|  | 102,099 | 145, 275 | 156, 376 | 150, 109 | 159, 106 | 149, 181 | 152, 593 | 128,038 | 114,321 | 124, 503 | 96, 487 | 125, 328 | ----- |
| Structural tile, unglazed: | 98, 995 | 117, 313 | 119,300 | 118, 089 | 119,119 | 115,506 | 118,702 | 106. 627 | 97, 247 | 108, 816 | 98,593 | 110, 146 |  |
|  | 111, 465 | 126, 632 | 126, 601 | 124, 465 | 135, 112 | 120, 173 | 118, 733 | 105, 786 | 89, 249 | 103, 293 | 89,645 | 108, 738 |  |
| GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: thous of cross |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ${ }_{\text {Shipments, domestic, }}$ | 8,420 7,649 | 9,377 9,371 | 9,125 9,045 | 8,870 9,141 | 9,133 11,132 | 8,673 10,437 | 10,612 8,967 | 8,451 | 9.321 9,153 | 10,279 9,499 | 9,201 8,563 | 10,987 10,250 | 11,075 9.583 |
| General-use food: <br> Narrow-neck food - $\quad$ do - Wide-mouth food (incl. packers tumblers) | 876 | 1,274 | 819 | 844 | 1,170 | 1,572 | 953 | 669 | 786 | 835 | 931 | 1,116 | 1,067 |
| thous of cross - | 1,871 | 2,217 | 2,375 | ${ }^{12} 2476$ | 3,204 | 2,672 | ${ }^{1} 2.474$ | ${ }^{1} 2,145$ | 1 2,272 | 12,410 | ${ }^{12} 2129$ | ${ }^{1} 2,472$ | 12.332 |
| Beverace (returnable and nonreturnable) thous. of gross.- | 592 | 841 | 1,064 | 845 | 492 | 305 | 340 | 325 | 654 | 457 | 345 | 447 | 617 |
| Beer bottles_..............................-do..-. | 475 | 632 | 715 | 700 | 669 | 582 | 563 | 459 | 532 | 450 | 541 | 978 | 1,190 |
|  | 1,964 | ${ }^{993}$ | -908 | 1,095 | 1,551 | 1,343 | 1,275 | 1,257 | 1,317 | 1,543 | 1,425 | 1,302 | 931 |
| Medicinal and toilet-.-.-.-...................- do. | 1,856 | 2, 158 | 1,849 | 1,909 | 2. 501 | 2,576 | 2, 228 | 2,235 | 2,397 | 2,637 | 2,183 | 2,740 | 2.389 |
| Chemical, household and industrial......do | ${ }^{633}$ | 730 | 724 | 649 | 819 | 822 | 779 | ${ }_{6}^{687}$ | 791 | 844 | 724 | 883 | 823 |
| Dairy products - | ${ }_{154}^{228}$ | ${ }_{253}^{272}$ | 280 | 290 | 385 | 369 | 354 | 327 | 404 | 324 | 285 | 313 | 235 |
|  | 154 10,006 | 9,714 | 312 9,382 | 1 ${ }^{1} 333$ 8,931 | 342 6,743 | 197 4,865 | $\stackrel{(1)}{6,123}$ | $\stackrel{(1)}{7,079}$ | ${ }_{6,776}$ | (1) 7,240 | ${ }_{7}^{(1)} 631$ | ${ }_{8}^{(1)} 091$ | ${ }_{9}^{(1)} 293$ |
| Other classware, machine-made: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tumblers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.................-.- thous. of dozens. . | 6, 515 | 6, 591 | 5,635 | 5. 209 | 6,548 | 5,925 | 6,994 | 5,876 | 5,702 | 6,959 | 6, 506 | 7, 570 | 7,534 |
|  | 6,168 9,938 | 6,223 10,237 | 5,699 8,719 | 5,264 8,667 | 8,222 | 6,070 8,118 | 5,498 8,877 | 6,107 9,593 | 5,253 9,887 | 6,831 9,602 | 6, 132 9,940 | 7,156 10,340 | 6,851 10,933 |
| Stocks <br> Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous of dozens | 9,938 3,266 | 10,237 3,394 | 8,719 3,117 | 8,667 2.530 | 8,091 3,671 | 8,118 3,356 | 8,877 3.846 | 9,593 3,313 | 9,887 3,218 | 9,602 3,667 | 9,940 $\mathbf{3 , 3 6 4}$ | 10,340 3,998 | 10,933 3,439 |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude gypsum, quarterly total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports .-.-.-.-.-..........thous. of short tons. |  |  | 704 |  |  | 1,105 |  |  | 967 |  |  | 613 |  |
| Production |  |  | 1,923 1,769 |  |  | 2, 2109 |  |  | 2,355 |  |  | 2, 1102 |  |
| Calcined, production, quarterly total-.....-. do Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: |  |  |  |  |  | 2,049 |  |  | 1,950 |  |  | 1,838 |  |
| Uncalcined...........................-- -- ${ }^{\text {short tons.- }}$ |  |  | 549,472 |  |  | 580, 024 |  |  | 626, 833 |  |  | 660, 470 |  |
| Calcined: ${ }_{\text {For building uses: }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Base-coat plasters......................-. - do.. |  |  | 584, 766 |  |  | 693, 948 |  |  | 595, 988 |  |  | 512, 238 |  |
| Keene's cerment .-...-....................d. do.. |  |  | 13, 642 |  |  | 15, 863 |  |  | 15, 200 |  |  | 14, 328 |  |
| All other building plasters. - $\qquad$ --.... do --- |  |  | ${ }_{666,876}^{136,51}$ |  |  | 156,429 76157 |  |  | 147,409 |  |  | 137, 878 |  |
|  |  |  | 666,876 10,765 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 761.573 \\ 13,449 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 754,849 \\ 12.012 \end{array}$ |  |  | 710, 197 |  |
|  |  |  | 725, 128 |  |  | 759, 260 |  |  | 807, 734 |  |  | 849,933 |  |
| Industrial plasters .-.--------------.- short tons. |  |  | 61,725 |  |  | 66, 674 |  |  | 74, 208 |  |  | 73, 186 |  |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS



| 12,225 | 12,577 | 12,520 | 10, 295 | 14,986 | 14,194 | 14, 874 | 15,000 | 12,817 | 14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11, 438 | 11, 148 | 11,918 | 11, 429 | 16, 584 | 15,590 | 15,791 | 14,796 | 11, 842 | 14, |
| 25, 364 | 26, 794 | 28, 613 | 27, 480 | 25, 882 | 24,486 | 23,569 | 23,774 | 25,456 | 25, |
|  |  |  | 283 | 864 | 2,770 | 6,459 | 8,793 | 9,200 | 9, |
| 710, 662 | 718, 826 | 841, 868 | 606, 878 | 807,840 | 968,484 | 835,155 | 1,008, 872 | 784, 057 | 1,040, |
| 10,287 | 9,159 | 7,463 | 6, 846 | 15,087 | 13.771 | 12,681 | 11,366 | 10, 174 | 8 , |
| 10, 153 | 9, 038 | 7,355 | 6, 749 | 15,001 | 13, 695 | 12,613 | 11,311 | 10.117 | 8 , |
| . 988 | 1,024 | 642 | 350 | 9,374 | 7,643 | 4,816 | 2,538 | 1,512 |  |
| 7,490 | 6, 484 | 5,357 | 5,1f1 | 4,545 | 4, 871 | 6,358 | 6,984 | 6, 651 | 5 , |
| 1,676 | 1,529 | 1,356 | 1,238 | 1,082 | 1,181 | 1,439 | 1,789 | 1,955 | 2, |
| 133 | 121 | 108 | 98 | 86 | 76 | 68 | 54 | 57 |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Data for wide-mouth food containers include jelly glasses in July 1950, and both jelly glasses and fruit jars beginning October $1950 . \quad 2$ Total ginnings of 1950 crop.
$0^{\circ}$ Includes laminated board, reported as component board. §Total ginnings to end of month indicated.
i Data for June, September, November 1950 and January and April 1951 cover 5 -week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stock data are for end of period covered.

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

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
COTTON-Continued \\
otton (exclusive of linters)-Continued
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 470,653
8,456 \& 539,105
2,513 \& 740,533
1,490 \& 264,982 \& 355,975
4,730 \& \({ }^{372,381}\) \& 283,816
11889 \& 371,870
9 \& 448,561
6,407 \& 316, 626 \& 428,599
93 \& 354, 302 \& \\
\hline Imports.............ents per ib \& 28.7 \& 29.2 \& \(\underline{1} 29.9\) \& 33.1 \& 18.0
37.0 \& \(22,70.0\) \& \(1,88.9\)
38.9 \& \(\stackrel{11.1}{ }\) \& 40.4 \& 2,342
41.3 \& 93,800 41.8 \& 3.114
42.7 \& \\
\hline Prices, wholesale, middling, \(15 / 16^{\prime \prime}\), average, 10 markets .-.....-.-.-.-.-................eents per lb. \& 32.5 \& 32.9 \& 33.8 \& 37.1 \& 38.1 \& 40.7 \& 39.8 \& 42.2 \& 42.6 \& 44.2 \& \({ }_{(1)}\) \& 4.4 \& 45.2 \\
\hline otton linters:
Consumption \& -132 \& 134 \& 138 \& 112 \& 149 \& 124 \& 129 \& 118 \& 110 \& 116 \& 110 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 107 \& 78 \& 58 \& 49 \& 68 \& 132 \& 207 \& 189 \& 145 \& 151 \& 105 \& \(+77\) \& 111 \\
\hline Stocks, end of month........................do....- \& - 579 \& 546 \& 610 \& 436 \& 340 \& 337 \& 409 \& 461 \& 518 \& 542 \& 542 \& - 517 \& 468 \\
\hline COTTON MANUFACTURES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
lotton cloth: \\
Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly......mil. of linear yards.
\end{tabular} \& \& \& 2. 401 \& \& \& 2,398 \& \& \& 2,639 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports..-----------.......thous. of sq. yd.- \& 52,840
4,952 \& 51,428
5,042 \& 52,322
4,596 \& 35,935
1,905 \& 45,633
2,918 \& 50,973
2,570 \& 50,162
2,796 \& 45,715
4,608 \& 53,549
3,583 \& 57,472
+4.948 \& 57, 1043 \& 79,574 \& \\
\hline Prices, wholesale: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 33. 10 \& 31.74 \& 31.66 \& 35.96 \& 43.58 \& 48.69 \& 49.36 \& 48.39 \& 50.21 \& 50.12 \& \({ }^{(1)}\) \& 49. 80 \& 45. 60 \\
\hline Denims, 28 -inch --...............-cents per yd.- \& 30.3 \& 30.3 \& 31.8 \& 32.6 \& 34.5 \& 36.0 \& 36.4 \& 37.8 \& 38.3 \& 38.3 \& 38.3 \& \& \\
\hline Print cloth, \(381 / 2\)-inch, \(64 \times 60 . . . . . .\). do \& 14.0 \& 14.2 \& 15.1 \& 17.5 \& 19.8 \& 22.4 \& 21.5 \& 21.9 \& 22.5 \& 22.9 \& 23.0 \& 23.0 \& 20.6 \\
\hline Sheeting, unbleached, \(36-\mathrm{inch}, 56 \times 60\) do
'otton yarn, Southern, prices, wholesale, mill: \& 17.2 \& 17.2 \& 17.2 \& 18.5 \& 21.8 \& 23.8 \& 24.5 \& 24.8 \& 25.0 \& 25.0 \& 25.0 \& 25.0 \& 25.0 \\
\hline 'otton yarn, Southern, prices, wholesale, mill: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 22/1, carded, white, cones-.----.-.--dol. per lo.. \& .620
.799 \& .602
.788 \& . 6805 \& .671
.840 \& .776
.925 \& .833
1.007 \& 1.851
1.072 \& .877
1.147 \& 1.887
1.166 \& 1.917
1.172 \& 1. 92176 \& 1. 1721 \& 1.921
1. 176 \\
\hline pindle activity (cotton system spindles) : \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Active spindies, last working day, total. .thous.. \& 21,301 \& 21, 458 \& 21, 474 \& 21, 794 \& 21,845 \& 21,945 \& 22. 149 \& 22, 153 \& 22, 084 \& 22, 292 \& 22, 221 \& 22, 246 \& 21, 134 \\
\hline Consuming 100 percent cotton-...-..... do \& 20, 048 \& 20, 229 \& 20, 221 \& 20, 525 \& 20,540 \& 20, 609 \& 20.758 \& 20,751 \& 20.730 \& 20,900 \& 20,885 \& 20.957 \& 19,903 \\
\hline Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total miloof hr \& 9, 299 \& 9,467 \& 11, 076 \& 7,754 \& 10.333 \& 12,638 \& 10.733 \& 12,979 \& 9,942 \& 13, 273 \& 11, 069 \& 11,083 \& 12,447 \\
\hline A verage per working day or- - .-...-.- do... \& 473 \& 473 \& 452 \& 408 \& 517 \& 516 \& 542 \& 530 \& 523 \& 542 \& 563 \& 554 \& 505 \\
\hline Consuming 100 percent cotton.....----- do. \& 8,764 \& 8.935 \& 10,435 \& 7,284 \& 9,711 \& 11,860 \& 10,041 \& 12,171 \& 9,376 \& 12,459 \& 10,394 \& 10,436 \& 11,699 \\
\hline Operations as percent of capacity. \& 127.8 \& 128.1 \& 123.0 \& 110.9 \& 140.2 \& 139.7 \& 146.9 \& 143.2 \& 141.3 \& 145.9 \& 152.0 \& 149.7 \& 136.4 \\
\hline IA YON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline layon yarn and staple fiber: Consumption: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 70.2 \& 76.8 \& 78.0 \& 79.7 \& 85.1 \& 79.0 \& 82.5 \& 80.5 \& 86.9 \& 79.0 \& 75.0 \& +85.9 \& 82.2 \\
\hline  \& 23.3 \& 25.5 \& 24.5 \& 25.8 \& 27.6 \& 25.5 \& 25.4 \& 25.6 \& 29.4 \& 25.7 \& 25.0 \& r 27.0 \& 26.9 \\
\hline Filament yarn....-.-....................... do \& 14.2 \& 15.6 \& 14.4 \& 13.1 \& 10. 5 \& 10.0 \& 10.5 \& 11.2 \& 6.1 \& 10.3 \& 10.5 \& \(r 8.4\) \& 9.1 \\
\hline  \& 4.4 \& 5.5 \& 5.9 \& 4.6 \& 3.9 \& 2.8 \& 3.7 \& 3.5 \& 2.0 \& 3.8 \& 3.8 \& 4.0 \& 3.7 \\
\hline  \& 5,171 \& 8.076 \& 7,323 \& 6,653 \& 7,463 \& 8,960 \& 12,457 \& 12,958 \& 11,845 \& 12,075 \& 8,581 \& 7,373 \& \\
\hline Prices, wholesale: \({ }^{\text {Yarn }}\) viscose \({ }^{\text {a }}\) (50 denier, first quality mini- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, mini mum filament -.....dol. per lb \\

\end{tabular} \& .710
.350 \& .710
.350 \& \(\begin{array}{r}.710 \\ .350 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& . 732 \& .740
.370 \& . 7575 \& 760
.
370 \& . 760 \& .770 \& . 780 \& 780
400 \& . 780 \& 780 \\
\hline Staple fiber, viscose, \(11 / 5\) denier.-.......do-... \& . 350 \& . 350 \& . 350 \& . 355 \& . 370 \& . 370 \& . 370 \& . 370 \& 400 \& . 400 \& 400 \& . 400 \& . 400 \\
\hline layon broad-woven goods, production, quarterly thous. of linear yards. \& \& \& 551, 842 \& \& \& 569, 460 \& \& \& 600, 952 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline :ilk, raw:
Imports \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Imports Price, wholesale, Japan, white, \(13 / 15(\mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{Y}\). \\
dol. per lb
\end{tabular} \& 669
2.65 \& 705
2.68 \& 744
2.68 \& 1,033
3.05 \& 902
3.42 \& 1,307
3.40 \& 1,500
3.51 \& 1,152
3.72 \& 727
4.11 \& 748
25.35 \& 628
25.62 \& 576
25.62 \& \\
\hline WOOL \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 31, 108 \& 32, 468 \& 39,765 \& 28,816 \& 38. 948 \& 44, 390 \& 38, 004 \& 38,695 \& 28,896 \& 40. 255 \& \({ }^{*} 29,656\) \& 27, 944 \& \\
\hline  \& 16, 652 \& 16, 204 \& 18,445 \& 9,608 \& 15,768 \& 18.360 \& 16,704 \& 18,380 \& 14,364 \& 16.590 \& \({ }^{*} 13,248\) \& 12,716 \& \\
\hline ?rices, wholesale, Boston:----...-.-..............- do .- \& 56, 964 \& 54,879 \& 55, 249 \& 68,773 \& 74,833 \& 56, 832 \& 49,254 \& 51, 584 \& 42,994 \& '73, 139 \& \({ }^{+} 50,179\) \& 66,761 \& \\
\hline Prices, wholesale, Boston:
Raw, territory, \(64 \mathrm{~s}, 70 \mathrm{~s}, 80 \mathrm{~s}\), scoured.. dol. per lb. \& 1.629 \& 1.698 \& 1.760 \& 1.800 \& 2.045 \& 2.481 \& 2.469 \& 2. 540 \& \({ }^{3} 2.650\) \& \({ }^{3} 3.340\) \& \({ }^{3} 3.600\) \& \({ }^{3} 3.750\) \& 23.338 \\
\hline Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy ..............do... \& . 564 \& . 620 \& . 678 \& . 702 \& . 778 \& 892 \& . 909 \& . 973 \& \({ }^{3} 1.131\) \& \({ }^{3} 1.420\) \& \({ }^{3} 1.535\) \& 1. 564 \& 1.325 \\
\hline Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, scoured, in bond. .-....-.-.........................-. dol. per lb. \& 1.600 \& 1.715 \& 1.775 \& 1. 775 \& 1.965 \& 2. 725 \& \({ }^{3} 2.515\) \& \({ }^{3} 2.560\) \& \({ }^{3} 2.600\) \& \({ }^{3} 3.240\) \& \({ }^{3} 3.450\) \& \({ }^{3} 3.600\) \& \({ }^{2} 3.275\) \\
\hline WOOL MANUFACTURES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Machinery activity (weekly average):\$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Looms: \\
Woolen and worsted:
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Pile and Jacquard.... thous of active hours.. \& 86 \& 87 \& 86 \& 70 \& 102 \& 105 \& 119 \& 106 \& 133 \& 136 \& 145 \& 153 \& \\
\hline  \& 2,136 \& 2. 188 \& 2,214 \& 1,933 \& 2,391 \& 2,346 \& 2, 502 \& 2,346 \& 2,275 \& 2,272 \& r 1,984 \& 1,856 \& \\
\hline  \& 28 \& 27 \& 25 \& 26 \& 30 \& 18 \& 17 \& 13 \& 15 \& 20 \& 22 \& 23 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Carpet and rug: \\
Broad
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& 172 \& 160 \& \& 172 \& 162 \& \& 164 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 85 \& 82 \& 76 \& 51 \& 83 \& 81 \& 92 \& 85 \& 87 \& 85 \& 86 \& \({ }_{88}\) \& \\
\hline Spinning spindles: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Woorsted \& 79,582
100.746 \& -85,011 \& 85,662 \& 74, 410 \& 96, 113 \& 87, 11.3 \& \({ }^{91,915}\) \& 78, 103 \& 76,483 \& \(\begin{array}{r}78,464 \\ \\ \hline 10879\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \times \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 73, 745 \& \\
\hline Worsted combs \& 100,746
186 \& 101.863
191 \& 102,418 \& 85, 976 \& 115,302

233 \& 115, 284 \& $\begin{array}{r}120,695 \\ \hline 233\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}110,948 \\ \hline 191\end{array}$ \& 102, 780 \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
4108.779 \\
194
\end{array}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
490,278 \\
139
\end{array}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline Wool yarm: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 60.516 \& 63.320 \& 77, 555 \& 51, 064 \& 63, 848 \& ${ }^{81,815}$ \& 69. 736 \& 76. 480 \& 59, 664 \& 477.785 \& ${ }^{4} 460,268$ \& 58, 188 \& <br>
\hline  \& 6. 6.468 \& 6,784 \& 8. 725 \& 5, 964 \& 8,384 \& 9, 585 \& 7.832 \& 8. 105 \& 6, 384 \& 8,300 \& 6.6.696 \& 6, 500 \& <br>
\hline  \& 36.832
17.216 \& 40. 012 \& 49,380 \& 34, 880 \& 44,796
16,668 \& 52,970 \& 44, 180 \& 48.075 \& 37,480 \& 48.440 \& ${ }^{+} 36,228$ \& 34, 832 \& <br>
\hline  \& 17, 216 \& 16, 524 \& 19,450 \& 10, 240 \& 16, 668 \& 19,260 \& 17,724 \& 20, 300 \& 16, 100 \& ${ }^{4} 21,045$ \& ${ }^{4} 17,344$ \& 16,856 \& <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, worsted yarn (Bradford weaving system) $2 / 32$ s................ dol. per lb \& 2. 975 \& 2. 975 \& 2. 975 \& 2.975 \& 2.975 \& 3. 665 \& 4.125 \& 4.175 \& 4. 175 \& 4.754 \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{\text {r }}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation, markets closed. ${ }^{2}$ Substituted series. Data beginning January 1951 representing a composite wholesale price for raw silk, Japan, white, $30-22$ denier, 87 jercent, AA grade tested; December 1950 quotation, $\$ 4.50$. ${ }^{3}$ Nominal price. ${ }^{\ddagger}$ Includes operations
(average for the first 3 months of 1951 ): Looms, $7,289,000$ active hours; yarns spun, $1,498,000$ pounds.

IData for June, September, November 1950 and Janurry and April 1951 cover 5 -week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stock data and number of active spindles are for end of period vered.
Scattered monthly revisions beginning 1944 (to incorporate new quotations for two constructions previously included at OPA ceiling prices) are available upon request.
$\sigma^{7}$ Substituted series. See note marked " $\sigma^{\text {" }}$ " at bottom of $p$. S-39 of the July 1950 SURVEY.
§ Data for June, September, November 1950 and January 1951 cover 5 -week periods; other months, 4 weeks.

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

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

| WOOL MANUFACTURES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts: <br> Production, quarterly, total ..... thous. of lin. yd |  |  | 111,647 |  |  |  |  |  | - 122, 520 |  |  |  |  |
| Apparel fabrics, total .....................- do.--- |  |  | 92,890 |  |  | 196, 743 |  |  | 1101,140 |  |  | 185,608 |  |
| Government orders ------.....-...-- |  |  | 1,843 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 11269$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}124,418 \\ -292 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 29,517 |  |
| Other than Government orders, total.- do Men's and boys |  |  | 91,047 <br> 45 <br> 809 |  |  | 292,849 41,093 |  |  | $+292,183$ 743,397 |  |  | 275,923 38,016 |  |
| Women's and children's.............-.- do |  |  | 40, 079 |  |  | 47, 294 |  |  |  |  |  | 38,016 34,080 |  |
|  |  |  | 5, 259 |  |  | 4, 462 |  |  | r 4,539 |  |  | -168 |  |
| Blanketing ------ |  |  | -6, 12.202 |  |  | -6.282 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r } \\ \text { ¢ } \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ |  |  | -6,231 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz - dol per yd.- | 2.970 | 2. 970 | 3. 094 | 3.255 | 3.440 | 4.084 | 4. 306 | 4.306 | 4.306 | 4. 306 |  |  |  |
| Women's dress goods, flannel, 8 oz., 54 -inch dol. per yd.- | 2.475 | 2.475 | 2. 475 | 2.524 | 2.624 | 2.772 | 2.846 | 2.846 | 2. 846 | 2.846 | 3.514 | 3.514 |  |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT


r Revised.
 y approximately 6 percent. ${ }^{4}$ See note marked $\odot$.
o'Publication of data for military shipments and the total, formerly shown here, has been discontinued by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.
$\ddagger$ Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
$\odot$ Data represent freight cars awaiting repairs as a percent of total ownership (revised figures on the new basis for May-October 1949 were published beginning in the July 1950 Sur ver) figures shown through April 1949 represent freight cars awaiting repairs as a percent of total on line.




tistics, employment, wages $11,12,13,14,15,17,18,19,20,22,23,40$
Railways, street (see Street railways, etc.).
Rayon and rayon manufactures..
Real estate


| Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans.-- | 16 |
| :--- | :--- |


Retail trade, all retail stores, chain stores, de
Retair trade, alo retail stores, chain stores, de-
partment stores, mail order, rural sales, gen-
eral merchandise.

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Roofing and siding, asphalt } \\ \text { Rosin and turpentine...................................................... } & 24\end{array}$



Saving, personal
Savings deposits
Securice industries
Sewer pipe, clay



Shortenings
6, 22, 39

## Silver

Slaughtering and meat packing
$-11,12,14,29$
-129
Soybeans and soybean oil.
Spindle activity, cotton, wool
Steel ingots and steel manufactures (see also
Iron and steel)
Steel, scrap
Stocks, department stores (see also Manufac-
turers' inventories).-.---.-.-.-...-.
Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, sales, yields.
Stokers, mechanical
Stone, clay, and glass products....11, $12,13,14,38$
Stoves
$13,14,15,22$
Sugar
Sulfur_-.-.
Superphosphate
22,30
25

Tea
30
Telephone, telegraph, cable. and radio-tele-

graph carriers. | graph carriers...-1. |
| :---: |
| Textiles_-. | Tile

 Tobacco Tools, machine Tools, machine
Trade, retail and wholesale. $3,4,8,9,10,11,13,14,15$ Transit lines, local
Transportation, commodity and passenger-1.-12, 22,23
Transportation equipment..- $2,3,4,11,12,13,14,40$ Transportation equipment...-2,3,4,11,12,13,14, 40 Truvel
Turpentine and rosin
Unemployment and unemployment compensa


Vacuum cleaners
Variety stores
Vessels cleared in foreign trade
Veterans' unemployment allowances
Wages, factory and miscellaneous ......... 13, 14, 15
Washers -
Wax.
Wholesale wheat flour
Wholesale price indexes
Whood pulp
Wool and wool manufactures............................- $\overline{2}, \overline{2}, 39,40$
Zinc

## Price 55 cents

Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or the nearest Department of Commerce Field Office.


## International Finance

## The Balance of International $^{\text {Payments of the }}$ United States, 1946-48

The position of the United States in the world economy since World War II is here revealed within the framework of the balance of international payments. As the official economic record of our international fransactions this basic volume points up the problems which arose from unsettled conditions in international economic relations and the attempts made during that period to find a solution for them.

Here is the comprehensive record of what the United States has contributed to and received from other countries during three crucial years of the postwar era. Coverage includes current account transactions . . . the exchange of goods and services . . . merchandise trade . . . transportation . . . foreign travel . . . Government and private services . . . income on investments . . . private and Government aid . . . private loans and investments . . . liquidation of foreign capital and gold . . . international investment position of the United States . . . the transactions broken down by major foreign areas.

Illustrated with charts and containing summary statistical tables, this publication is a valuable source of information for all who wish to know of the size and scope of United States international aid and related programs designed for the improvement of world economic conditions.

As part of the continuing series of publications on the international transactions of the United States this bulletin together with International Transactions of the United States During the War, 1940-45 (price 60 cents) and The United States in the World Economy (reprint price 55 cents) presents the historical record of United States participation in world trade since the First World War.


[^0]:    * inglude industries not shown separately. basic data from b.l.s.

[^1]:    1 Survey of Current Business, June 1950.

[^2]:    1 See "The Size Distribution of the Postwar Business Population," Survey of Current
    Business, May 1950, "State Estimates of the Business Population," Survey, December 1949, and "cRevised Estimates of the Business Population 1929-48," Survey, Jane 1949.

    Note.-MISS CHURCHHLL IS A MEMBER OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

[^3]:    2For years prior to 1929 ，the＂Reference Book＂data published annually by Dun and Brad－ street，Inc．were linked to the Office of Business Economics series on the total number of firms in operation．

[^4]:    ${ }^{3}$ For proprietorships and partnerships the number of firms in operation March 31, 1947 were distributed by total receipts according to BIR distributions of firms in operation at any time during the year. In the case of corporations, it first was necessary to estimate

[^5]:    1 Selected commodities include coffee, cocoa, sugar, copra, rubber, tin, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, wool, burlap, woodpulp, newsprint and petroleum. These commodities comprise aluminum, wool, burlap, woodpulp, newsprint and petroleum. These commodities comprise about 50 percent of total imports for consumption. The indexes for spot prices and unit values
    of these commodities were computed by the Fisher formula, i. e., using as weights for each of these commodities were computed by the Fisher formula, i. e. using as weights for each average during the preceding calendar year. Thus, the construction of the indexes for the selected commodities is comparable with the index of unit value for all imports.

    Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Offices of Business Economics and International Trade; basic data for spot prices of selected commodities, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[^6]:    §See note marked＂$\ddagger$＂＇on p．S－21．$\ddagger$ Revisions for January 1947－May 1948 appear in corresponding note on p ．S－ 22 of the August 1949 Surver．

[^7]:    r Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. d Deficit. $\ddagger$ Revised data for March 1950, $\$ 50,940,000$.

[^8]:    ${ }^{r}$ 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

