# SURVEY OF

# CURRENT BUSINESS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

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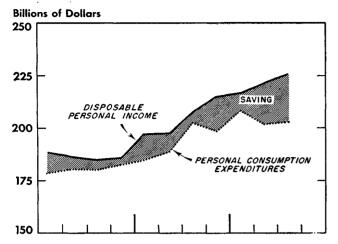
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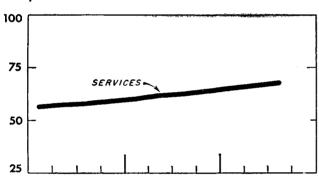
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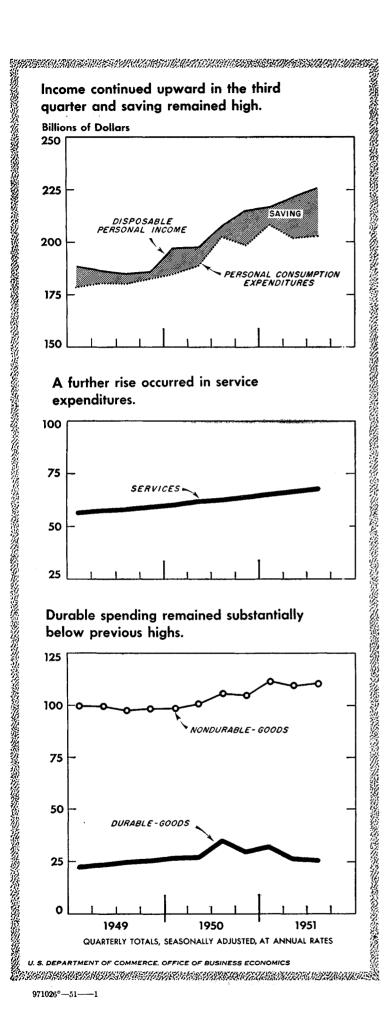
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# THE Susiness SITUATION



#### By the Office of Business Economics

JONTINUED expansion in defense activity in October provided the major offset to reductions in other important segments of the economy. Defense expenditures during the month rose substantially above the rate attained in the third quarter of this year.

Over a period of several months cutbacks in civilian goods output, under the combined influence of diminished consumer demand and of Government restrictions, have been about as large as the expansion in defense and related industries. The net result has been that during this period the deflationary influences have held in check the basic expansionary force of the defense programs.

Reflecting the relative stability of total business activity, nonagricultural employment has shown little change for several months, except for seasonal influences. Nevertheless, there has been a considerable shift in the composition of the work force. On the whole, layoffs in consumers' goods industries have been at about the same rate as added hiring in defense and related activities and the volume of unemployment has remained at a postwar low. Prices of raw materials and industrial products have shown little change in the aggregate in recent weeks. Even divergent movements within the price structure have, with few exceptions, been limited in character. There has been some further increase, however, in retail prices.

The continued cautious purchasing by consumers, along with higher incomes, as shown in the chart at the left, has maintained the high rate of personal saving prevailing in the second quarter of this year. In fact, most of the increase in disposable income in recent months has been reflected in a comparable net addition to savings. Personal income in September was maintained close to the August rate, when it was at a record high. Moderate advance in payrolls and dividends in September were offset by reductions in agricultural income and in transfer payments.

Although there has been no significant pickup in retail trade this fall, retailers have managed to effect a considerable reduction in inventories. As a result, the bulge in retail inventories which developed in the second quarter of the year has been largely eliminated, and retail stocks are now no larger than at the beginning of the year. Stocks-sales ratios, however, are still somewhat higher. This marked reduction in retail stocks in the past few months has been accomplished by a severe pruning of forward commitments and a reduction in the receipts of merchandise by retailers. Similar action to reduce inventories of consumers' goods has been taken by wholesalers and manufacturers as well, although the latter have made somewhat less progress to date.

#### Manufacturers' sales and orders lower

Throughout the third quarter manufacturers' sales were appreciably lower than in the first half of the year, on a seasonally adjusted basis. They declined 6 percent from the second to the third quarter, with September sales lower than in the other months. The declines were generally small in those industries in which defense production is a large part of total activity, and more pronounced for the industries producing mainly consumers' goods. The chief exception is the slight rise from August to September in sales of the food processing industry. Food sales in September, however, were below the monthly rate of sales of

the first half of the year.

New orders received by the durable goods industries in September declined by about 10 percent from August. Part of this decline appeared to be due to the essentially erratic character of the flow of orders for defense products, and to some reluctance to place orders for metal products where delivery dates were indefinite. In some other instances orders were cancelled as a result of Controlled Materials Plan allocations. On the other hand, orders for consumer goods were reduced as a result of the slackened pace of demand for many of the items. Despite the reduction in orders, backlogs of unfilled orders on the books of durable-goods manufacturers at the end of September were little changed from the record high of August. In September unfilled orders represented, on the average, more than 5 months of sales at the third quarter rate, in contrast to a year ago when they amounted to three months of sales.

#### Industrial activity at high rate

Industrial production in October was little changed from recent months after allowing for seasonal influences. Production of most types of machinery and machine tools, key products in the gradual build-up of the military establishment, continued to expand, although the rate of increase in the more recent months has been somewhat less pronounced than earlier in the year. Activity in aircraft manufacturing plants also expanded, continuing the upward trend which

has been under way for more than a year.

Output in industries producing basic materials was maintained close to recent high levels. Steel mills continued to push operations to the limit, producing more than 9 million tons of ingots and castings in October. For the week November 3d, mills operated at 104.5 percent of capacity, but because of a work stoppage the scheduled rate for the week ending November 10th dropped to 101 percent of rated capacity. Mine production of metals rose somewhat in late September and early October following the settlement of the work stoppage in copper mines, while output of bituminous coal and crude petroleum was maintained at the high

September rate.

The automobile industry, tailored to the supply of basic metals, turned out an estimated 410,000 passenger cars and 110,000 trucks in October. For passenger cars, this represented about 37 percent of NPA authorized production of 1,100,000 units for the fourth quarter. In the third quarter, the industry assembled the authorized quota of 1.2 million cars. Some further reduction in assemblies of new passenger cars is in prospect for the first three months of 1952 as NPA allotments of materials will be sufficient to permit the production of only 930,000 units although the industry may turn out 1 million cars through conservation measures in the use of materials and some limited absorption of present inventories.

#### Higher output of household durables

The reduced rate of operations in household durables during the summer had brought about a sizable liquidation in stocks of these products in both manufacturers' and distributors' hands. In September then, there was some pickup in output of these products despite the fact that there

was little change in consumer demand. The number of radio and television sets produced was more than double the low July-August average while the volume of washing machines and electric ranges was about 50 percent higher. More moderate advances were reported for vacuum cleaners and refrigerators. For the whole household group, including carpet and furniture manufacturing, the rise from the July-August level approximated 8 percent, according to the newly constructed Federal Reserve seasonally adjusted index of output of major consumer durable goods, 1947–49 average equal to 100.

Under NPA material allocations for the third quarter, producers of consumer household durable goods were permitted to use 70 percent of carbon steel, 60 percent of copper, and 50 percent of aluminum consumed in the base period (quarterly average, first half 1950). Actual production of these products in the third quarter was substantially below 70 percent of production in the base period largely because of the reduced volume in July and August. In September, however, the production rate for some products—washing machines, vacuum cleaners, home freezers, ranges, and radios—exceeded 70 percent of the base period output; refrigerators remained substantially below while television sets almost equalled the base period volume.

In the fourth quarter the quantity of materials to be made available to producers of consumer durable goods has been further restricted. Steel consumption for these industries is being limited to about 60 percent of their base period rate. This compares with a September rate of output which was

75 percent of base period production.

On the basis of preliminary allotments announced by the NPA for the first quarter of 1952, these industries will receive, on the average, only about 50 percent of controlled materials consumed in the base period. This implies some further cut in the production of most consumer durable goods. Through flexibility and the use of substitute materials many producers will be able to turn out a somewhat greater quantity than that implied by the amounts of material they will receive.

Table 1.—Output of Selected Consumer Durable Goods, Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation <sup>1</sup>

[Quarterly totals in thousands of units]

Product		quarterly letion	Base period output— quarterly	Production					
	Date	Quantity	average, fiirst half 1950	1st quar- ter 1951	2d quar- ter 1951	3d quar- ter 1951			
Passenger cars. Refrigerators, electric 2 Freezers, farm and home 2 Washing machines. Vacuum cleaners Ranges, electric 2 Radios. Television sets.	III-1950 II-1950 III-1950 IV-1950 IV-1947 II-1950 IV-1947 IV-1950	1, 895 1, 639 216 1, 197 1, 082 437 5, 247 2, 436	1, 547 1, 531 128 1, 003 848 400 3, 667 1, 568	1, 602 1, 503 214 1, 046 834 419 4, 135 2, 200	1, 497 1, 103 184 823 624 340 3, 730 1, 135	1, 174 603 193 706 562 224 2, 212 636			

Data represent production or shipments.
 Data represent shipments reported only by members of the Association.

Sources of data: Passenger cars, Automobile Manufacturers Association; regrigerators, freezers, and ranges, National Electrical Manufacturers Association; washing machines, American Washer and Ironer Manufacturers Association; vacuum cleaners, Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers Association; radios and television sets, Radio-Television Manufacturers Association.

The existence of heavy inventories of some of these consumer durable items will permit a larger flow to consumers than is indicated by the allotment of materials. However, this is not true of automobiles since inventories in dealers' hands at the end of August were small—equal to about 1 month of the rate of output at the production rate in the third quarter of this year, or not much more than enough to allow for flow time to buyers. Stocks of refrigerators

and ranges held by manufacturers and distributors were about equal to 3 to 4 months' rate of production, while inventories of radios were equivalent to 2 months' and television sets 5 months' at the third quarter rate of output. It is significant, however, that curtailment of these inventories is already well under way.

The trend of output of the major consumer durables since restrictions on the use of materials have been in effect is shown in table 1. Also, the table presents the production

of these goods in the base period.

#### Employment stable

The decline in consumer purchases and the shift in resources to defense production has affected the pattern of employment. Total employment has continued at a high and stable volume in the past 6 months, with the changes being primarily seasonal in character. Nonagricultural employment estimated at 54.2 million in October was a million higher than a year ago. It also has shown the same stability as the total in recent months, following a steady rise throughout 1950 and the first quarter of 1951.

A considerable shift of workers has occurred, however, as layoffs in consumer goods industries in general have been offset by increased hiring in defense plants. In particular areas, however, unbalanced labor markets have developed and there has been some change in the composition of the unemployed lists, but this has had little effect on the national

labor market.

Layoffs have been most prevalent in the textile, leather, automobile, and fabricated metal products industries. In September, employment in the textile industry was lower than in any month in the past 2 years. This has tended to increase the number of unemployed female workers relative to male, and has caused substantial labor surpluses in areas where the industry is concentrated.

Defense industries, particularly aircraft, chemicals, primary metals, and atomic energy have been hiring large numbers of workers. In August there were 350 thousand production workers in the aircraft industry—a gain of more than 75 percent from a year earlier. This has caused a shortage of workers in aircraft centers and has tended to bring a higher proportion of older workers into the labor

force in these centers.

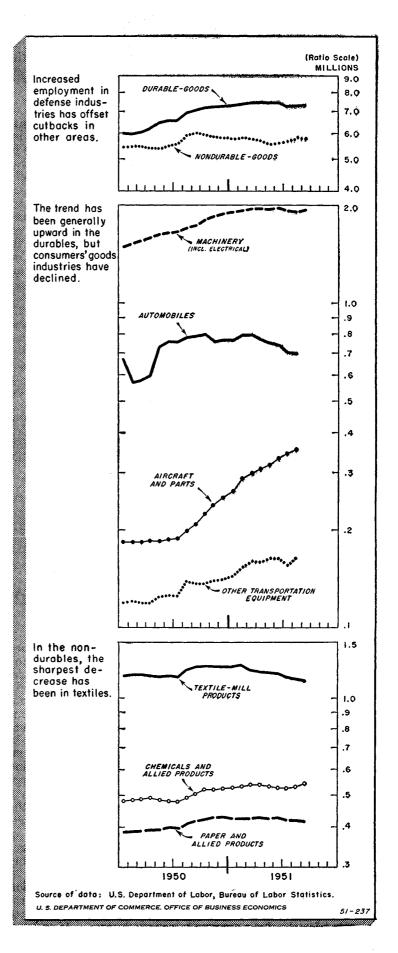
Employment in certain industries, for example, machinery, turned upward in September after a period of decline which started in March. Layoffs during the earlier months had been due to the fall in demand for consumer durable goods. This slack is now being taken up by increasing defense business.

These adjustments have affected labor market areas within the Nation in varying degrees. Those areas characterized by diversification of industry have shown little change in total employment as workers laid off by consumer goods industries were absorbed by defense industries. An example of such a shift is the Philadelphia area, where defense contracts have ranged over a variety of industries. Total employment in September was higher than at any time in the postwar period despite substantial layoffs in the textile, leather, rubber, and the stone, clay, and glass products industries.

On the other hand, Detroit—dominated by the automobile industry, which has had to curtail operations due to cutbacks in critical materials—had 88,000 unemployed in September, representing approximately 5 percent of the total

unemployed in the Nation.

The market for unskilled and semi-skilled workers is generally balanced. There are shortages, however, of particular types of skilled workers such as tool and die makers, machinists, and engineers. Despite these shortages



and evidence of unbalance in a few areas, the shift to defense production is progressing with little disturbance to the Nation's labor market and the total number unemployed at 1.6 million in October was near the low point for the postwar period.

#### Tax rates higher

The Revenue Act of 1951 provides for raising additional revenues to meet the rising cost of the defense program by the Federal Government. The new law includes increases in rates of individual and corporate income taxes and modifica-tions in excise taxes. These increases are estimated to yield an additional \$5.7 billion during the first full year of

The higher personal income tax rates, which apply to one-sixth of 1951 income, have the effect of raising the taxes on incomes of individuals by approximately 11 percent. basic withholding rate was raised from 18 to 20 percent, on November 1. The higher rates are estimated to yield about \$2.3 billion, on a full year basis, and are scheduled to ter-

minate as of December 31, 1953.

The new law raises taxes on corporate income by \$2.2 billion on a full year basis with the combined normal and surtax rate advancing from 47 to 52 percent. This increase is scheduled to terminate on April 1, 1954. Although the rate of the excess profits tax remains unchanged, the credit against current earnings is reduced from 85 to 83 percent of the best three-year average of base period earnings. provision is retroactive to July 1, 1951.

Under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1950, combined income and excess profits taxes could not exceed 62 percent of a corporation's net income. The new bill provides a limit of 70 percent for corporations earning \$100

million or more annually.

Increases in the rates of existing excises, and the extension of the 10 percent manufacturers' tax to some products previously exempt, are expected to yield \$800 million on a full year basis. The more noteworthy of the increases in the rates of existing excises are the increases in the taxes on whiskey from \$9 to \$10.50 per proof gallon, on beer from \$8 to \$9 per barrel, on cigarettes from 7 cents to 8 cents per pack, and on gasoline from 1½ cents to 2 cents per gallon. The 10 percent excise tax was extended to include a number of major household appliances—vacuum cleaners, washing machines, garbage disposals, driers, and dishwashers. On the other hand, some items were removed from the tax list. These include baby lotions, powders, and oil; admissions to specified types of nonprofit functions (including symphonies, operas, and school and church plays); and sports equipment predominantly used in schools.

Other important provisions of the new law include an increase in the rate of the capital gains tax from 25 to 26 percent as of January 1, 1952; the elimination of the capital gains tax on the sale of the principal residence of a taxpayer provided the sale is followed or preceded by the purchase of a substitute within a year, or the construction of a substitute within 18 months; and, the imposition of the regular corporate income tax on undistributed patronage earnings of farmers' purchasing and marketing cooperatives, mutual savings banks, and savings and loan associations previously

exempt from income taxation.

On the basis of the increased yield of Federal tax schedules calculated at 1951 levels of income, the Senate Finance Committee has estimated budget receipts of the Federal Government for fiscal year 1952 at \$65 billion, an increase of one-third over the actual receipts for fiscal year 1951. Despite this increase, expenditures during the year as estimated by the Budget Bureau indicate a budget deficit of about \$4 billion for fiscal 1952. On the basis of these estimates, an approximate balance is indicated on a consolidated cash basis. This approximate balance for the present fiscal year may be compared with the \$7 billion consolidated cash surplus realized during fiscal year 1951.

## National Product and Income in the First Three Quarters of 1951

IN contrast to the intensity of the inflation which gripped the Nation at the beginning of 1951, the economic situation during the greater part of the year has been one of substantial stability. In the two middle quarters, a generally orderly adaptation of the economy to conditions of partial mobilization emerged, at least temporarily. Major changes in particular components of aggregate demand, however, were

Gross national product in the third quarter was at an annual rate of \$328 billion, unchanged from the preceding period. This leveling-off contrasted sharply with the large increments in earlier quarters of the mobilization period.

The expansion of income was likewise retarded during the middle quarters of this year. National income estimates, available only through the second quarter, show a rise in that period of \$5 billion, at annual rates. Much larger advances had been registered in the immediately preceding

Because of the unavailability of satisfactory information on corporate profits, the extent to which third-quarter national income differed from the \$274-billion annual rate recorded for the June quarter is not yet known. It appears likely, however, that this measure of output—in terms of

earnings arising from current production-flattened out further after mid-year.

Personal income, measuring total income receipts of persons from all sources, rose to \$253 billion in the third quarter, as compared with \$250 billion in the second and \$244 billion in the first. The retardation apparent in the movement of this series can be traced to the absence of a third-quarter increment in commodity-producing industry payrolls, which were heretofore rising strongly.

The fundamental longer-run expansionary forces in the economy did not weaken noticeably in the July-September period. Federal Government purchases of goods and services for national defense advanced as strongly—by almost \$7 billion, at annual rates—as in any prior quarter during the current rearmament effort, and private business investment in plant and equipment continued very high. From both of these segments, steadily rising pressure has emanated for more than a year. (See chart 5.)

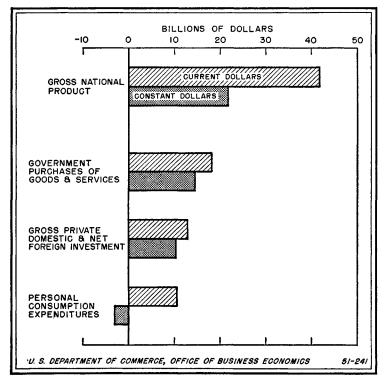
Nevertheless, the settling of private demand which was already in evidence during the second quarter persisted in the third and, moreover, was finally reflected in the pace of current production. Its influence is seen most clearly in the sharp reduction of business inventory accumulation—a re-

duction which was delayed until after mid-year only because of the lags involved in curtailing business commitments in

response to a shift in final demand.

That this stabilization should occur in the face of heavily expansionary pressure from the military and fixed business investment programs reflected in large measure the degree to which these forces had already had their influence on private The effects of the previous anticipatory build-up of consumer goods inventories—in the hands of consumers themselves as well as of businesses—are traced in subsequent sections.

Chart 3.—Gross National Product: Change from 1950 to 1951 in Current and Constant (1950) Dollars



1Absolute differences based upon totals for 1950 and averages for the first three quarters of 951, each seasonally adjusted and raised to annual rates.

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

Equally important, however, was the reassurance provided by mounting evidence of the enormous productive capacity of the American economy. Had it not quickly demonstrated its ability to furnish relatively ample supplies of civilian goods while meeting at least the initial needs of an unprecedented peacetime military expansion, it is doubtful that the current slackening of private spending would have occurred. While it is true that the mobilization effort is still far from its announced objectives, and perhaps also that it has moved less rapidly than was generally expected, the performance of the economy to date remains impressive.

#### Large increase in real output

A summary of the expansion in output since 1950, in terms of averages for the first 3 quarters of this year, is presented in chart 3. Valued at current market prices, total gross national product in 1951 was \$42 billion, or nearly 15 percent, above the previous high of \$283 billion in 1950. Prices averaging about 7 percent higher than last year accounted for nearly half of the advance, but there remained a real increase in physical volume of 7½ percent.

This expansion was accomplished not only by more intensive utilization of the growing labor force, but also through large-scale installation of new productive facilities and fuller use of existing capacity. Owing largely to the latter factors, real output per man-hour worked in private nonfarm industries appears to have advanced appreciably, though not as much as from 1949 to 1950, when considerable idle plant

capacity could be brought into play.

A significant feature of chart 3 is the indication that all of this year's expansion in the volume of production—and, in fact, more—was channelled into government or investment uses, while consumers' purchases of goods and services fell, in real terms, below their 1950 level. As brought out more fully later, this restraint on the part of the consuming public—which had the purchasing power, even after allowance for higher prices, to claim a much larger share of output—was perhaps the most strategic influence in stabi-

lizing the economy during the middle quarters of this year.

A detailed discussion of product and income flows in 1951

follows:

#### The Demand for Gross National Product

#### Settling of consumer demand

An outstanding feature of the business situation during 1951 has been the sluggishness, since early spring, of consumer spending. Directly and indirectly, this sluggishness has tended to counterbalance the inflationary pressures emanating from the continued rapid growth of the Government defense program and further expansion of private business investment in new plant and equipment. It has been of profound importance in arresting, at least temporarily, the general price rise which characterized earlier phases of the mobilization effort.

At the beginning of the year, a sharp spurt in consumer purchases—the second such buying wave of the post-Korean period—was in progress. It subsided in the latter part of the first quarter, however, and personal consumption expenditures were stabilized during the second and third quarters at an annual rate of about \$202 billion—\$6 billion below the

January-March figure.

This settling of consumer demand occurred despite continuing advances in disposable personal income, which rose from an annual rate of \$217 billion in the first quarter to \$225 billion in the third. Personal saving, which in the first quarter was at the moderate annual rate of \$8\% billion, or 4 percent of disposable income, accordingly rose to more than \$20 billion—close to 10 percent of disposable incomein each of the past two quarters. Not since the first half of 1946 has there been a comparable percentage spread between consumer income and expenditure.

For the first 9 months of this year as a whole, personal income before taxes amounted to \$249 billion, on an annual rate basis, as compared with \$225 billion in 1950. An increase in personal taxes of about one-third absorbed \$7 billion of this increment, but left disposable personal income \$17 billion higher than in 1950. With the marked rise in saving, however, the accompanying increase in consumption

expenditures was only about \$10½ billion.

In itself, a decline in the proportion of disposable income spent when income is rising does not necessarily indicate a softening of consumer demand. Both income and spending were sharply higher in dollar value this year than last, and while it is impossible to say with assurance what might represent a "normal" spending-saving relationship at the new income levels, some relative decline in spending might be expected on the basis of the broad tendency for changes in consumption to lag, at least temporarily, behind changes in income.

Table 2.—National Income and Product, 1950, and First Three Quarters, 19511

[Billions of dollars]

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		~ <del></del>		U	nadjuste	đ				Seaso	nally ad	justed at	annual 1	ates	
	1950			1950		_	1951				1950			1951	
		I	II	III	ıv	I	П	III	I	П	Ш	IV	I	11	III
NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES															
National income	239, 0	53,8	57.6	62, 0	65, 6	66.0	68, 5	(2)	219.3	230, 6	245.8	260.1	269, 4	274.3	(2)
Compensation of employees.  Wages and salaries. Private. Military. Government civilian. Supplements to wages and salaries.	153. 3 145. 8 123. 6 5. 1 17. 2 7. 5	35. 0 33. 1 27. 8 1. 1 4. 2 1. 9	37. 1 35. 2 29. 8 1. 1 4. 3 1. 9	39. 5 37. 5 32. 3 1. 3 4. 0 1. 9	41. 8 40. 0 33. 7 1. 6 4. 6 1. 8	42. 4 40. 2 33. 4 1. 9 4. 8 2. 3	44. 2 42. 0 34. 8 (2) (2) 2. 3	45. 3 43. 1 35. 8 (2) (2) (2) 2. 2	142. 2 135. 2 114. 3 4. 4 16. 4 7. 0	148. 6 141. 3 120. 1 4. 4 16. 8 7. 4	157. 3 149. 7 127. 2 5. 0 17. 5 7. 7	165. 2 157. 2 132. 7 6. 6 17. 9 7. 9	172.1 163.6 137.1 7.8 18.8 8.5	177. 4 168. 8 140. 5 (2) (2) (2) 8. 7	180. 171. 141. (²) (²) 8.
Proprietors' and rental income 3 Business and professional Farm Rental income of persons	44. 0 22. 3 13. 7 8. 0	10. 4 5. 3 3. 1 2. 0	10. 5 5. 5 3. 0 2. 0	11. 4 5. 8 3. 6 2. 0	11. 8 5. 8 4. 0 2. 1	12. 2 6. 0 4. 1 2. 1	12. 0 5. 9 4. 1 2. 0	12.3 5.8 4.3 2.1	41. 4 21. 1 12. 5 7. 8	41. 8 21. 9 12. 2 7. 8	45. 6 23. 2 14. 3 8. 1	47. 2 23. 0 15. 8 8. 4	48. 8 24. 1 16. 4 8. 3	48. 1 23. 6 16. 3 8. 2	49. 23. 17. 8.
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment_ Corporate profits before tax	22.8	7. 1 7. 5 3. 4 4. 1 —. 3	8.8 9.4 4.2 5.2 7	9.7 $11.8$ $5.3$ $6.5$ $-2.1$	10.6 12.7 5.7 7.0 -2.0	10. 0 12. 2 7. 3 4. 9 -2. 2	10. 8 11. 4 6. 8 4. 6 6	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) . 7	30. 5 31. 9 14. 4 17. 5 —1. 4	34.8 37.5 16.9 20.6 -2.7	37. 4 45. 7 20. 5 25. 2 -8. 3	42. 2 50. 3 22. 5 27. 8 -8. 2	42.9 51.8 31.1 20.7 -8.9	43. 0 45. 4 27. 0 18. 4 -2. 3	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) 2.
Net interest	5. 4 20. 9	1.3 5.0	1. 3 5. 1	1. 4 5. 0	1. 4 5. 9	1. 4 6. 4	1. 4 6. 8	1. 4 6. 9	5. 2 19. 6	5. 3 19. 8	5. 5 21. 1	5. 6 23. 1	5. 6 25. 2	5. 7 26. 9	5. 28.
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE															
Gross national product	282,6	63.8	66, 6	72, 4	79.8	78.3	79.1	81.7	264, 4	275, 0	287, 4	303.7	319, 0	327.8	327,
Personal consumption expenditures	193. 6 29. 2 102. 3 62. 1	43. 6 5. 8 22. 7 15. 1	46. 6 6. 4 24. 7 15. 5	49.7 8.5 25.7 15.5	53. 6 8. 4 29. 2 16. 0	49. 4 6. 9 26. 0 16. 4	49. 7 6. 3 26. 8 16. 7	49. 7 6. 2 26. 8 16. 7	184. 7 26. 3 98. 4 60. 1	188. 7 26. 6 100. 4 61. 6	202. 5 34. 3 105. 5 62. 7	198. 4 29. 4 104. 9 64. 0	208. 2 31. 5 111. 5 65. 2	201.7 25.9 109.5 66.2	202. 25. 110. 67.
Gross private domestic investment.  New construction.  Residential nonfarm.  Other  Producers' durable equipment.  Change in business inventories, total.	22. 1 12. 6 9. 5 22. 5 4. 3	10.6 4.2 2.2 1.9 4.7 1.8	10. 2 5. 3 3. 1 2. 2 5. 5 6	13. 3 6. 6 3. 9 2. 7 6. 0	14.8 6.0 3.4 2.6 6.3 2.5	16. 6 5. 0 2. 6 2. 4 6. 4 5. 2	14. 1 5. 6 2. 7 2. 9 7. 0 1. 5	14.6 6.0 2.8 3.2 6.8 1.8	40. 1 20. 1 11. 2 8. 9 18. 9 1. 1	47. 9 21. 4 12. 4 9. 0 21. 4 5. 2	47.3 23.5 13.7 9.7 24.5 7	60. 2 23. 3 13. 1 10. 3 25. 0 11. 8	60. 1 23. 9 12. 9 10. 9 25. 9 10. 3	65. 6 22. 5 10. 8 11. 7 27. 2 15. 9	55. 21. 9. 11. 28. 6.
Nonfarm only	3.6	1.8	8	.5	2.2	4.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	4.4	-1.8	10.6	9.1	14.8	5.
Net foreign investment  Government purchases of goods and services Federal Less: Government sales State and local	-2.3 42.5 23.1 .2 19.7	4 10.0 5.6 .1 4.5	4 10. 2 5. 3 . 1 5. 0	9 10. 3 5. 3 . 1 5. 0	6 12.0 6.9 .1 5.2	7 13.0 8.1 .0 4.9	.0 15.2 9.8 .0 5.5	17. 2 11. 7 .0 5. 5	-1.7 41.3 22.2 .3 19.3	-1. 6 40. 1 21. 1 . 2 19. 2	-3. 2 40. 8 21. 4 .2 19. 7	47.8 27.5 .2 20.4	53. 4 32. 5 . 2 21. 1	60. 4 39. 1 . 2 21. 4	1. 68. 46. 21.
DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME													<u> </u>		
Personal income	224.7	53. 3	54. 1	56. 5	60.8	60. 0	62, 2	63. 2	216. 3	217. 1	227. 3	238. 3	244. 1	249. 9	253.
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments. Federal. State and local. Equals: Disposable personal income. Less: Personal consumption expenditures. Equals: Personal saying.	17.8 2.7	7. 0 6. 2 .8 46. 3 43. 6 2. 6	3.9 3.2 .7 50.2 46.6 3.5	4.8 4.2 .6 51.7 49.7 2.0	4.7 4.2 .6 56.1 53.6 2.5	10. 4 9. 6 . 9 49. 5 49. 4	5.7 4.9 .8 56.5 49.7 6.8	6.4 5.7 .7 56.8 49.7 7.0	19.0 16.4 2.6 197.3 184.7 12.5	19. 5 16. 9 2. 7 197. 5 188. 7 8. 9	20. 2 17. 5 2. 7 207. 1 202. 5 4. 6	23. 1 20. 3 2. 7 215. 2 198. 4 16. 8	27. 4 24. 4 2. 9 216. 8 208. 2 8. 5	28. 0 25. 1 3. 0 221. 8 201. 7 20, 1	28. 25. 3. 224. 202. 22.
RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME	10.7	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0		0.0		12.0	0.0	1.0	10.0	0.0	20.1	22.
Gross national product	282. 6	63.8	66. 6	72, 4	79.8	78. 3	79. 1	81.7	264. 4	275.0	287. 4	303.7	319.0	327.8	327.
Less: Capital consumption allowances Indirect business tax and nontax liability Business transfer payments Statistical discrepancy Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enter- prises	21. 2 23. 8 .8 -1. 8	5.0 5.4 .2 5	5. 2 5. 8 . 2 -2. 0	5. 4 6. 4 .2 -1. 6	5. 5 6. 2 . 2 2, 3	5.6 6.3 .2 .3	5.8 6.2 .2 -1.5	6. 0 6. 3 . 2 (2)	20.1 22.3 .7 2.3	20.7 23.3 .7 .4	21.8 25.3 .8 -6.4 1	22. 2 24. 3 . 8 -3. 4	22.6 25.9 .8 .8	23.1 24.9 .8 5.0	23. 25. (2)
Equals: National income.	239. 0	53, 8	57. 6	62, 0	65.6	66.0	68. 5	(2)	219.3	230. 6	245. 8	260.1	269. 4	274.3	(9)
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. Contributions for social insurance. Excess of wage accruals over disbursements. Plus: Government transfer payments. Net interest paid by government Dividends. Business transfer payments.	36. 2 7. 0 .0 14. 3 4. 7 9. 2	7. 1 1. 8 • 0 5. 3 1. 1 1. 9	8.8 1.8 .0 3.6 1.4 1.9	9.7 1.8 .0 2.7 1.0 2.2	10.6 1.6 .0 2.8 1.2 3.3	10.0 2.3 .0 2.9 1.1 2.1 .2	10.8 2.3 .0 2.9 1.4 2.2	(2) 2.1 2.9 1.1 2.2	30. 5 6. 6 .0 21. 0 4. 7 7. 8	34.8 6.8 .0 14.2 4.7 8.4	37. 4 7. 0 . 0 11. 0 4. 7 9. 4	42. 2 7. 4 .0 11. 1 4. 7 11. 1	42.9 8.3 .0 11.5 4.8 8.8	43.0 8.4 .0 11.8 4.8 9.6	(2) 8. 11. 4. 9.
Equals: Personal income	224. 7	53, 3	54. 1	56. 5	60.8	60. 0	62, 2	63. 2	216. 3	217. 1	227. 3	238. 3	244.1	249.9	253.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.  $^{\rm 3}$  Not available.

However, additional light is thrown on the recent movements of consumption and income by the comparison presented in Chart 4, which shows the aggregates in question not only in current dollars, but also in terms of constant (1950) dollars. Prices of consumer goods, although virtually stable from February through September, averaged about 7 percent higher for the first three quarters of this year than 3 Includes noncorporate inventory adjustment.

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

for 1950. Allowance for this difference in prices substantially dampens, but does not eliminate, the rise in disposable income. A gain in real terms of about 1½ percent—roughly proportionate to the growth of the population—is implied. On the other hand, allowance for the price factor indicates that the physical volume of consumer purchases during 1951, despite the first-quarter bulge, has run somewhat below last

year's total. In view of the contrast between the movements of income and consumption when both are expressed in constant dollars, it is obvious that recent spending-saving patterns have reflected strong influences other than current income.

#### Factors affecting spending

While numerous factors tending to explain the changed relationship may be cited, it is extremely difficult to appraise their relative importance or to segregate the influence of those which were ephemeral in character from those which might be expected to have continuing significance.

In part, of course, the reduced volume of consumer purchases during the past half-year represented an aftermath of the two buying sprees of the preceding nine months. To a considerable degree, these upsurges, stimulated by anticipations of shortages and price increases, had represented only acceleration of intended purchases, rather than permanent net additions to them. The anticipatory buying had been concentrated upon durable goods, together with a few types of semidurables, and the resultant build-up of consumer inventories exerted a depressing effect upon current demand during the middle quarters of this year, when these same classes of goods accounted for most of the relapse in consumption expenditures.

With the passing of the second forward-buying wave, continued high output and accumulating business inventories of consumption goods, together with the imposition of Government controls, led to a stabilization of consumer prices. Important psychological factors previously operative were thus climinated or reversed. Resistance to the price increases which had already occurred was encouraged, and the combination of steadier prices and visibly bountiful supplies in the hands of dealers tended to induce a new caution and delay on the part of the consuming public.

The progressive elimination of deferred demand stemming from the shortages of World War II may have been another factor in the situation. The entire postwar period has been characterized by heavy consumer outlays for durable goods, representing in part the fulfillment of this deferred demand. There is no sure means of ascertaining the degree to which it remained significant as late as 1950, nor of knowing, if it did persist, to what extent it was finally satisfied during the 9 months ending last March. However, the possibility that some portion of the subsequent decline reflected a reversion to more normal replacement buying must be recognized.

Credit controls effective during the period under review also constituted a special restraining influence. On the basis of plausible assumptions, it has been calculated (see November 1950 Survey) that those under Regulation W might have directly inhibited purchases of consumer durables to the extent of \$2½ or \$3 billion annually. While a portion of this sum was probably diverted to other types of consumption, an appreciable upward influence upon saving was also to be expected. It may be noted that requirements and maturity limitations under the Regulation were eased somewhat at the end of July.

Regulation X, although relating to investment in housing, rather than to consumption expenditures, nevertheless had an indirect influence on the latter. Part of the bulge in purchases of furniture, household equipment, and housefurnishings was directly linked to the 1949–50 residential construction boom. By mid-1951, this special influence was greatly reduced as a result of the sharp curtailment in homebuilding following the imposition of stringent mortgage credit controls in the fall of last year. Such controls may also have affected consumption and saving in other ways, but there are no satisfactory grounds on which to judge this possibility.

In view of the relatively easy supply conditions prevailing, little direct impact upon consumption can yet be attributed to restrictions imposed under the Defense Production Act upon the use of materials—chiefly metals—in the manufacture of consumer goods. To date, the allotments have generally been more than sufficient to meet the recent slack demand. It must be noted, however, that a large potential influence upon the pattern of consumer spending and saving is latent in the Controlled Materials Plan and would become operative with either an upswing in demand for the consumer durables affected or deeper cuts in allocations of materials to their manufacturers.

There are many other factors which should be taken into consideration in an analysis of trends in consumption and saving. These include, for instance, changes in the distribution of income and assets among groups in the population having diverse saving habits. However, such evidence as is available does not indicate that these factors have contributed to the recent increase in the saving ratio.

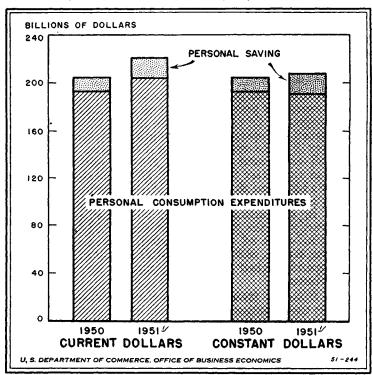
#### Expansion of investment

Gross private domestic investment has proceeded on an unprecedented scale this year, averaging \$60 billion, at annual rates, for the first three quarters. This figure, exceeding the previous record total of \$49 billion in 1950 by one-fifth, reflects expanded plant, equipment, and inventory requirements not only for the mobilization program, but also for the maintenance of a high-level civilian economy.

Much of the 1951 advance reflected the rise in prices of capital goods, including additions to inventories. Due allowance for this factor, however, suggests that about two-thirds of the increase represented real growth in physical volume.

In terms of 3-quarter averages, the largest component of the advance from 1950 to 1951 was a \$6\%-billion increment

Chart 4.—Disposable Personal Income: Consumer Spending and Saving in Current and Constant (1950) Dollars



 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>mathrm{A}\,\mathrm{verages}$  for the first three quarters of 1951, each seasonally adjusted and raised to annual rates.

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

in the rate of accumulation of business inventories. This accumulation, however, was concentrated in the first 6 months, especially the second quarter, and fell off sharply after mid-year.

Purchases of producers' durable equipment through September averaged \$4½ billion above the 1950 total, and nonresidential construction contributed an additional \$2 billion. The only major component of gross private domestic investment not sharing in the general buoyancy was residential building, which in the first 9 months averaged \$1½ billion less than last year's total.

The latter development, of course, is primarily a reflection of the controls imposed in this area to free resources for use in defense production. Although limitations on the availability of materials under CMP allocations are of less significance for residential building than for most other types of construction, the mortgage credit restrictions instituted last fall have become increasingly effective with the working-off of the backlog of exempt housing starts. Declines in the value of residential construction put in place have been registered in each quarter since the third of 1950, and reached substantial proportions in the middle quarters of this year. Further contraction, however, may be retarded by the partial relaxation, effective September 1, of downpayment and maturity requirements under Regulation X.

#### Defense industries lead expansion

Basically the strongest element in this year's growth of private domestic investment was the expansion of facilities for defense production. The industries participating directly or indirectly in the mobilization program not only had the most buoyant expectations as to future sales, but also were materially assisted in their facilities investment by preferential treatment in Government allocations of critical materials, by the authorization of accelerated amortization for tax purposes, and by favorable credit conditions, including in some cases direct loans from Government agencies.

Chiefly because of plant expansion in the defense-supporting industries, the 1950 rate of industrial building was approximately doubled in the first 9 months of 1951. This step-up accounted for half of the \$2 billion rise, already noted, in nonresidential construction. About half of the remainder was in the public utility field, reflecting in large measure additional requirements for electric power on the part of industries more directly engaged in defense work.

This year's rise in business purchases of productive equipment likewise was geared primarily to the advancing mobilization program. Of the \$4½ billion increase from 1950, the greater portion represented installations of new industrial machinery by the manufacturing industries, whose total plant and equipment outlays in 1951 appear certain, according to the latest Commerce-S. E. C. survey, to exceed last year's by about three-fifths. Within the manufacturing division, nearly all major industry groups contributed to the increase in equipment purchases, but those participating most directly in the defense effort accounted for the bulk of it. Producers of iron and steel, machinery, primary nonferrous metals, and nonautomotive transportation equipment expanded their investment outlays by particularly large percentages.

Apart from the manufacturing sector, equipment acquisitions rose most markedly in the case of the railroads, which placed relatively more emphasis on equipment—especially freight cars—and less on plant than did most other industries.

Plant and equipment expenditures by industries not closely allied with mobilization plans were also higher in 1951 than in 1950, but by a much smaller margin. Here, moreover, a consistently rising trend did not prevail throughout this

year. Commercial building, for example, reached a peak in the first quarter and was subsequently on the downgrade, owing in large measure to the severe restrictions in force since January on this type of construction.

Another factor retarding fixed investment by nondefense industries was the progressive tendency of critical materials allocations to reduce the amount of new equipment available to them. Voluntary downward adjustment of their investment programs may also have occurred as a result of the recent easing of consumer demand.

#### Shifts in inventory accumulation

As noted above, the increased accumulation of business inventories accounted for a larger share of this year's expansion in domestic investment than any other component. Nevertheless, it is also an important key to the mitigation of inflationary pressures which became apparent in the spring.

The accumulation of stocks did not reach its peak until the second quarter, and it still remained substantial in the third. In essence, however, a turn in the inventory situation had begun toward the end of the first quarter. Part of the huge accumulation from April through June was unplanned and involuntary, and the entire period since March may be characterized as one of restrictive inventory policies in civilian-goods lines, even though, because of lower sales and lags in adjusting production, these policies were not successful in reducing the growth of stocks until around mid-year.

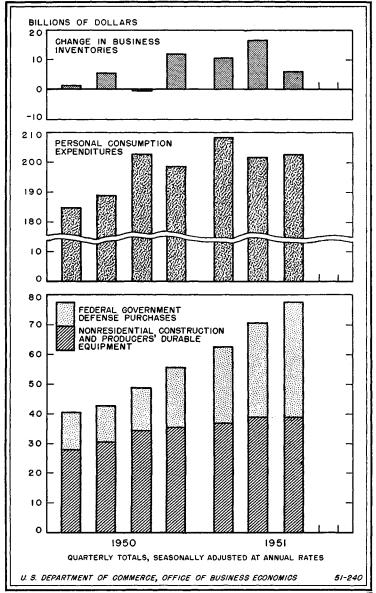
Throughout the mobilization period, inventory investment has fallen into two more or less distinct major categories—work in progress on Government orders and stocks of civilian goods. The line between them is ambiguous in many respects, particularly as regards primary materials, and the available data do not in any case permit them to be separately identified. The distinction, however, is of considerable analytical importance.

An essential corollary to the expansion of military output was the necessity of building up working stocks in plants producing goods for the Government. While it might be supposed that these would eventually level off at a given rate of military production, it is clear that such a point has not yet been approached. Accordingly, it may be said with some confidence that investment in this category of inventories has probably expanded fairly steadily throughout the past year. Recent differentials between inventory movements in the heavy durable-goods industries where armament production is concentrated and those in other industries, while not conclusive, tend to support this supposition.

The instability in the rate of inventory accumulation during the past 15 months, therefore, may be attributed primarily to the civilian-goods component. From June 1950 until last spring, very active business buying policies were operative, and the basic inventory trend was strongly upward, though net accumulations were greatly dampened by each of the two post-Korean spurts in consumer spending. This reciprocal relationship between inventory changes and consumption expenditures, superimposed upon the basic expansionary movement of stocks, stands out clearly in Chart 5. Over the entire year ending in June, each quarterly shift in the rate of inventory accumulation was intimately linked to an opposite shift in outlays for personal consumption.

The dip in consumer purchases in the fourth quarter of 1950 had no lasting effect upon the inventory buildup. When consumption expenditures fell off again in the second quarter of this year, however, business reaction was pronounced, and the earlier aggressive buying policies were reversed in an effort to avoid overstocking. This reversal,

Chart 5.—Selected Components of Gross National Product



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

in combination with the slackening of consumer demand which underlay it, was instrumental in arresting the rise in prices—itself one of the main previous stimulants to forward buying.

As goods ordered or put into production before the turn in business buying continued to pile up in the second quarter, inventory-sales ratios rose alarmingly in some areas, and strenuous efforts to bring them down were widespread during the third quarter.

In both wholesale and retail trade, and especially the latter, these efforts were successful to a considerable extent. Current receipts of merchandise were cut below the prevailing slack volume of sales, with the result that appreciable headway was made in reducing total holdings.

In manufacturing, the outcome is more difficult to judge. For the sector as a whole, the accumulation remained large in the third quarter, though not as large as in the previous 3 months. How much of it represented defense work in process, however, is uncertain. The fact that there were still small additions to stocks of many nondurable-goods industries suggests that manufacturers were somewhat less successful than retailers in cutting their holdings of civilian goods.

For the first 9 months of this year as a whole, the overwhelming bulk of the nonfarm inventory expansion was in manufacturing industries, and the growth in the physical volume of trade stocks was quite moderate. There was also, it may be noted, a moderate increment in farm inventories.

#### Shift toward export surplus

Net foreign investment, which was negative throughout 1950 and early 1951, was characterized during the middle quarters of this year by the reemergence of a small positive balance. For the first 9 months as a whole, however, it was negative, reflecting the moderate average excess of imports over exports not financed directly or indirectly by grants from the United States. On an annual rate basis, this excess was well under \$1 billion, as compared with nearly \$2½ billion in 1950.

The recent shift in net foreign investment, amounting to nearly \$4 billion (at annual rates) from the first to the third quarter, resulted chiefly from a sharp upsurge through mid-year in the volume of goods and services bought here by foreign countries. This growth reflected primarily the earlier improvement in foreign financial positions, which had permitted relaxation of exchange restrictions by several countries. Industrial expansion abroad raised requirements for certain items, such as fuels, and bad harvests in some parts of the world increased reliance upon the United States for foodstuffs.

Imports, after rising strongly from mid-1950 through early 1951, stabilized in the second quarter and fell off considerably in the third—probably in reflection of the reduced intensity of business buying associated with the shift in domestic inventory policies. It was primarily the fall in imports which gave rise to the third-quarter increase in net foreign investment, as exports also dropped, though by a lesser amount, in that period.

#### Military expansion continues

Total Federal, State, and local government purchases of goods and services rose to an annual rate of \$68 billion in the third quarter of 1951, as compared with \$60½ billion in the second quarter and \$53½ billion in the first. At an average of just under \$61 billion for the year to date, they were \$18 billion above the figure for 1950.

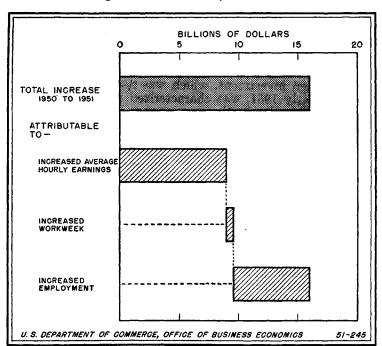
Nearly all of this vast expansion was in Federal spending for national defense, which has been the fundamental force behind most major changes in the economy since mid-1950. Defense purchases, including those of the atomic energy, stockpiling, and Mutual Defense Assistance programs, as well as those of the military establishment and related agencies, rose by an average of about \$6 billion, at annual rates, in each quarter of this year. At \$38½ billion annually in the July-September period, they were three times their size in the first half of 1950, before the expansion began. (See chart 5.)

In general, the proportion of total defense purchases representing procurement, especially of military hard goods, was becoming progressively higher this year, while outlays for personal services and expendable supplies, which predominated in the initial stages of the expansion, were beginning to decline in relative importance.

Even so, the major increases are yet to come in deliveries of many important types of military equipment. The production of some of the more complex new armaments was still in the tooling-up stage during the third quarter, and those with long lead-times between placement of orders and delivery to the Government will not be forthcoming in quantity for some time yet.

In this connection, however, it may be noted that where progress payments are made for work completed on such orders (as distinguished from outright advances and prepay-

Chart 6.—Factors in the Expansion of Wages and Salaries, Private Nonagricultural Idustries, 1950 to 1951 <sup>1</sup>



 $^{\rm I}$  Increases are based upon totals for 1950 and averages for the first three quarters of 1951, each seasonally adjusted and raised to annual rates.

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

ments or other loans), government purchases are recorded in the national income accounts—and business inventories correspondingly reduced—upon disbursement of the progress payments, rather than upon delivery of the completed items. In effect, this treatment corresponds to the value-put-in-place concept conventional in the measurement of both public and private construction activity. It can account, in some periods, for apparent discrepancies between the Government purchases series and Government procurement data reported in terms of end-item deliveries.

Nondefense purchases by the Federal Government rose somewhat in the third quarter, chiefly because of reduced farm price-support inventory liquidations, which are netted out in computing Government expenditures for goods and services. For this year to date, however, the volume of Federal purchases other than for national defense averaged less than in 1950.

While the mobilization activities of the Federal Government dominated the expansion of public spending in 1951, there was also a moderate increase in State and local outlays. On a 3-quarter average basis, these governments were purchasing goods and services this year at a rate of \$21½ billion annually, as compared with somewhat less than \$20 billion in 1950. The advance reflected in roughly equal measure increased payrolls—stemming chiefly from higher wage rates—and larger expenditures for new construction. A downturn in the latter, however, was recorded in the third quarter, with shortages of such materials as structural steel beginning to affect many public building projects.

#### The Flow of Income

The rise in personal income, which had been considerably retarded in the first half of 1951, was further dampened in the third quarter. At an annual rate of \$253 billion in that period, the total was up only \$3 billion from the previous quarter. In contrast, quarterly advances of about \$6 billion each during the first half of this year and over \$10 billion each in the latter half of 1950 had been recorded.

Owing to the magnitude of these previous increases, personal income in the first 9 months of 1951, at an average annual rate of \$249 billion, was 11 percent higher than the total for 1950. Wage and salary receipts, rising by 15 percent from \$143 billion to \$164½ billion, accounted for by far the greatest portion of this expansion.

In fact, the only other sizable increment was that in proprietors' and rental income, which amounted to nearly \$5 billion, or about 11 percent. A disproportionate share of the latter increase accrued to farm operators, whose earnings showed a larger relative gain—over one-fifth—than any other major income share.

Personal interest income was only slightly higher this year than last, as were dividends. And transfer payments, alone among the principal forms of personal income, declined in 1951

#### Growth of Government and factory payrolls

In the advance of wages and salaries, the largest relative increase was in Government payrolls, and these were the only ones rising significantly in the third quarter. For the year to date, they were about one-fourth higher than in 1950, mainly because of the expansion of military and related activities of the Federal Government.

There was also, however, a moderate uptrend in the State and local sector, where most of the growth in payrolls was ascribable to higher average earnings of public employees. The latter situation contrasted with that at the Federal level, where expanded employment—mainly in the armed services—was the chief factor, as Government personnel did not, in general, receive wage-rate increases until recently. In this connection, it may be noted that the retroactive portions of the Federal civil service and postal pay raises enacted in October will not enter personal income until the fourth quarter, although recognition is given to them on an accrual basis in computing the employee compensation component of the national income for the third quarter.

Increases in private-industry payrolls this year, while not on the same scale percentagewise as those in Government, were of much greater absolute magnitude. At an average annual rate of almost \$140 billion for the first 9 months, private wages and salaries were 13 percent, or \$16 billion, above the 1950 total.

More than half of the advance was attributable to the manufacturing industries, and it was centered, of course, in the durable-goods group primarily affected by the industrial mobilization. Factory payrolls in that category rose by nearly one-fourth, as compared with a little over one-tenth in nondurable-goods plants and proportions in that range or slightly below it in most nonmanufacturing industries.

For private nonagricultural industries as a whole, somewhat over half of the 1951 expansion in wages and salaries stemmed from advances in average hourly earnings, and roughly two-fifths from increased employment. On an overall basis, the lengthening of the average workweek was a very minor influence, although it had an appreciable effect in a few industries, including contract construction and durable-goods manufacturing. The relative contributions of the three factors enumerated above to the growth of private nonagricultural payrolls from 1950 to the first three quarters of this year are depicted in chart 6.

It should be noted that several types of changes in average hourly earnings are embraced within the measure here utilized for that factor. Increases in straight-time wage rates had the greatest weight in 1951, but such influences as changes in the importance of overtime premiums, job upgrading and shifting within industries, and shifts of employment between

(Continued on Page 24)

# U. S. Government Foreign Aid in Fiscal Year 1951

GROSS foreign aid furnished by the United States Government in fiscal year 1951 declined to approximately \$4.9 billion, the least in any year since the end of World War II, as the continued reduction in economic aid more than offset a rise in military assistance. The decline in economic aid followed schedules established in part as a result of the notable advances in economic recovery through 1950 in the European-recovery program areas. Military assistance increased rapidly in both relative and absolute terms during the year and comprised 33 percent of gross foreign aid in the last quarter. On the whole, gross aid had tended to decrease since the peak established during the first year of the European-recovery program.

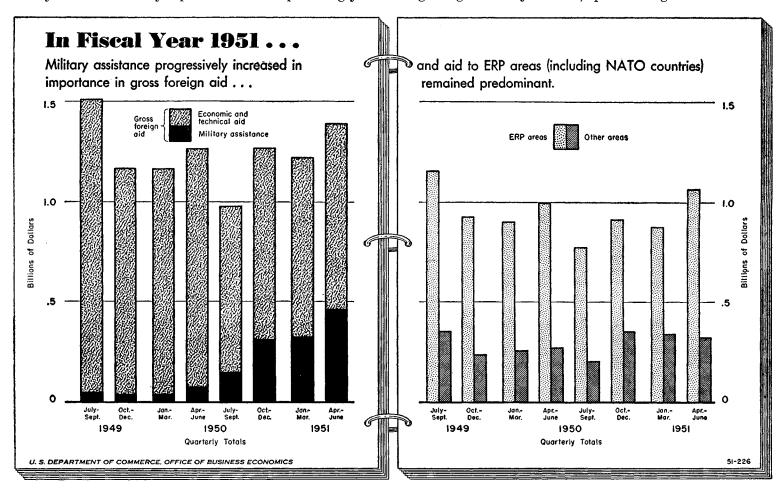
The low point in aid actually occurred at the beginning of fiscal year 1951. During the year, the trend reversed as gross grants and credits increased from a low of less than \$1 billion in the July—September 1950 period to \$1.4 billion in the 3 months ended June 30, 1951. During this last quarter aid was provided at the highest annual rate (\$5.6 billion) since early in fiscal year 1950. Thus, the total decline in fiscal year 1951 was only 5 percent from the preceding year.

Net foreign aid, which takes into account the receipt by the United States Government of reverse grants and returns of grants and of principal repayments on credits, was \$4.5 billion in fiscal year 1951, slightly less than in the previous year. Because returns experienced a relatively greater decline—32 percent, in contrast to the 5 percent for gross aid—net aid displayed less change in the 2 years.

#### Postwar aid approaching wartime total

By June 30, 1951, gross foreign aid rendered by the United States Government in the six postwar years stood at \$33.2 billion, with its composition as shown in table 1. From the beginning of wartime activity in July 1940, 11 years of foreign aid had brought the aggregate value of goods, services, and funds furnished on a grant or credit basis to the immense amount of \$82.4 billion (\$71.6 billion net). This is exclusive of the Government's investment of \$3.4 billion in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund.

The Communist invasion of South Korea, coming at the beginning of fiscal year 1951, spurred congressional authori-



NOTE.-MR. KERBER IS A MEMBER OF THE CLEARING OFFICE FOR FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

zation of additional military assistance to the free nations of the world. Although actual aid was at a nadir, \$9 billion was added during fiscal year 1951 to the beginning carry-over of \$5 billion available for foreign aid. As a result of the relatively slow use of these resources during the year, as of June 30, 1951, almost \$10 billion was still to be furnished as aid under existing legislation. Appropriations and credit authorizations exceeding \$8 billion were added through October 1951. If these available funds are fully utilized, cumulative postwar gross foreign aid will then exceed \$50 billion—more than the gross foreign aid by the United States Government during the entire World War II period.

#### Grants dominate foreign-aid picture

Since the beginning of the European-recovery program, the United States Government has recognized that current foreign aid was required predominantly on a grant basis. However, aid in the form of credits continued in relatively small amounts. Such aid equaled \$419 million in fiscal year 1951, almost identical to the amount in the preceding year. Principal repayments on credits displayed only slightly more of a change. Net credits thus continued at 3 percent of total net aid—in contrast to 50 percent in the immediate postwar period.

Congressional requirements had established a floor under European-recovery credit (as opposed to grants); subsequent credits only slightly exceeded this minimum. In the attempt to increase the proportion of credit to grant aid, the Congress in the Mutual Security Act of 1951 stipulated that no less than 10 percent of the economic aid to Europe should be on

credit terms.

Since grant assistance constituted the bulk of gross foreign aid in recent years, it was in this form of aid that the significant fiscal year 1951 shifts occurred. Military-aid grants under the mutual-defense assistance program gathered momentum, and increased steadily in the year and a half following their inception to total nearly \$0.5 billion in the 3 months ended June 30, 1951. Although such aid amounted to over \$1.2 billion for the fiscal year as a whole, it was still exceeded by economic assistance furnished through European-recovery grants and credits which totaled \$2.5 billion in fiscal year 1951. However, the latter had declined by \$0.9 billion from the previous year.

#### Government agencies return as exporters

Another important indication of the changing character of foreign aid was the increase in the portion furnished directly as goods and services by United States Government agencies. After the end of World War II, the Government preferred to finance most of its foreign aid through private trade and to withdraw Federal agencies as the actual exporters. This Government policy was intended to foster private international trade. In fact, during this postwar period foreign governments were urged to withdraw purchasing missions from the United States as a stimulant to the return of trade to private channels.

Hence, the proportion of gross foreign aid actually furnished by Federal agencies as goods and services had declined from nearly 100 percent during the war, to 90 percent in fiscal year 1946—the first postwar year—and then as far as 28 percent in fiscal year 1950. After reaching a low point of 21 percent of total gross aid in the last quarter of that year, goods and services assumed more significant proportions and almost equaled cash aid in the last quarter of fiscal year

1951.

This return of the Government to a supply function confirmed the greater influence of military assistance in aid, since military items are provided directly by the Government, not through financing of private-trade channels.

## British improvement leads to economic-aid decline

The European countries which were members of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) received three-fourths of the United States Government foreign aid in fiscal year 1951, almost as large a proportion as in the preceding year. The European recovery program itself, however, represented only 69 percent of the \$3.6 billion in aid furnished this area in the 12 months ended June 30, 1951, compared to 87 percent in fiscal year 1950.

Over half of the \$934-million decline in European recovery grants and credits in the fiscal year was in aid to the United Kingdom, which received only 43 percent of the amount it had received in fiscal year 1950. This decline was most evident in the 6 months following December 31, 1950, after which date aid allocations to the United Kingdom were almost completely curtailed under this program. The European-recovery aid which did continue to flow to the British was in fulfillment of earlier allocations. Curtailment of United Kingdom aid was in recognition of the considerable improvement then evidenced in the British dollar position.

During fiscal year 1951 the United Kingdom made large repayments of principal on outstanding credits—\$56 million, of which \$53 million was on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) collateral loan. Moreover, the June 30, 1951, balance of \$22 million on this \$390-million loan was paid off entirely by September 28. This loan had been made in 1941 to enable the United Kingdom to keep its investments in the United States. The earnings from the pledged collateral had been received by RFC and applied to reduction of principal and payment of interest. The earnings received had been larger than anticipated at the time the loan was made, enabling repayment almost 5 years ahead of maturity date.

Further, the United Kingdom reserves of gold and dollars rose from \$2.4 billion as of June 30, 1950, to \$3.9 billion 1 year later. United Kingdom purchases of \$1,420 million comprised more than one-half of the net gold outflow from the United States Government in this year. In its total purchase of \$1,500 million in gold following the currency devaluations in September 1949, the United Kingdom was able to recover all but \$87 million of the gold sold to the United States in the postwar period preceding the pound

devaluation

Declines in aid to Germany, France, Netherlands, and Belgium were also significant. Portugal was the only OEEC country with a reported increase in economic aid in fiscal year 1951 over the preceding year. The over-all decline was in keeping with the original plan for the European-recovery program whereby a gradual decline to the middle of 1952 was envisaged.

#### European aid includes EPU capital contribution

Economic conditions in Europe were generally improving over this period. In particular, intra-European trade was expanded by OEEC members through the creation of the European Payments Union (EPU) for multilateral compensation. Total grants by ECA through EPU totaled over \$51 million in fiscal year 1951. These payments were made from \$350 million pledged by the United States Government as a capital contribution to enable EPU to make settlements with countries entitled to receive gold and dollars under the intra-European clearance scheme.

The monthly bilateral imbalances in intra-European trade of the EPU participants summed to over \$3.2 billion in fiscal year 1951. However, because the direction of imbalances between countries frequently changed from one month to the next, the bilateral imbalances on a net cumu-

Table 1.—Summary of Foreign Aid (Grants and Credits), by Program: July 1, 1945, Through June 30, 1951

[Millions of dollars]

					[Millions	or donars,								
			İ			J	During Eu	ropean rec	overy prog	ram period				
Program	Total postwar	Before European recovery				Fis	scal year 19	950			Fisc	al year 195	1	
	period	program period	Total	Apr. 1948– June 1949	Total	July- Sept. 1949	Oct Dec. 1949	Jan.→ Mar. 1950	Apr June 1950	Total	July- Sept. 1950	Oct Dec. 1950	Jan Mar. 1951	Apr June 1951
Gross Foreign Aid 1	33, 206	15, 527	17, 679	7, 704	5, 109	1, 509	1, 167	1, 164	1, 269	4, 866	980	1, 271	1, 222	1, 392
Grants utilized Less: Credit-agreement offsets to	23, 600	8, 091	15, 509	6, 371	4, 691	1, 429	1, 079	1, 030	1, 154	4, 447	889	1, 161	1, 100	1, 296
grants Credits utilized	1, 256 10, 862	1, 253 8, 689	3 2, 174	1, 334	2 420	80	88	135	2 117	419	91	111	122	96
Less: Returns	2, 583	1, 022	1, 561	587	579	206	111	101	161	395	103	107	97	89
Reverse grants and returns on grants. Principal collected on credits	1, 016 1, 568	409 523	517 1, 045	85 502	299 280	151 55	58 53	41 60	49 113	133 263	36 67	27 79	37 60	33 56
Equals: Net Foreign Aid	30, 623	14, 505	16, 118	7, 117	4, 530	1, 303	1, 056	1, 063	1, 108	4, 471	877	1, 165	1, 125	1, 304
Net grants Net credits	21, 328 9, 295	6, 339 8, 165	14, 989 1, 129	6, 285 832	4, 390 140	1, 277 26	1, 021 35	989 74	1, 103 5	4, 314 157	854 23	1, 134 31	1, 063 62	1, 263 40
Grants Utilized	23, 600	8, 091	15, 509	6, 371	4, 691	1, 429	1, 079	1, 030	1, 154	4, 447	889	1, 161	1, 100	1, 296
European recovery	9, 128 5, 321	2, 412	9, 128 2, 908	3, 421 1, 658	3, 323 801	939 344	765 196	769 122	849 138	2, 384 450	547 113	592 134	594 79	651 124
Civilian supplies. UNRRA, post-UNRRA, and interim aid Philippine rehabilitation.	3, 443 627	3, 172 130	271 497	271 216	<sup>2</sup> Cr 1 173	(2 3) 59	( <sup>2 3</sup> ) 47	(2 3) 39	(2 3) 27	108	34	66	4	4
Korean and Far Eastern (General area of China) aidLend-lease	310 1, 945	1, 945	310 ( <sup>3</sup> )	179 (3)	61	5	4	28	24	69	8	16	26	20
Mutual-defense assistance Greek-Turkish aid Chinese stabilization and military aid	1, 292 657 243	165 120	1, 292 492 123	353 102	71 119 16	41 8	33 5	5 32 2	66 12 (2 3)	1, 222 20 5	140 8 1	304 7 2	322 3 (³)	455 3 2
Technical assistance and inter- American aidOther	153 481	66 80	87 401	28 142	29 100	8 24	8 20	8 24	6 32	30 159	9 30	5 37	5 67	11 26
Reverse Grants and Returns on Grants.	1, 016	499	517	85	299	151	58	41	49	133	36	27	37	33
Counterpart funds Reverse lend-lease	456 133	133	456 1	49	283	151	50	41	40	123	36	27	27	33
Return of lend-lease ships	307 120	250 117	58 3	32	16	(3)	7		9	10			10	
Credits utilized	10, 862	8, 689	2, 174	1, 334	420	80	88	135	117	419	91	111	122	96
Special British loanExport-Import Bank	3, 750 2, 878	3, 750 2, 087	791	368	196	36	41	60	59	227	37	44	79	66
Direct loans	2, 746 132 1, 132	1, 942 145	804 Cr 14 1, 132	376 Cr 8 855	180 16 136	35 1 18	36 5 32	50 10 56	58 1 30	248 4 Cr 22 141	4 Cr 3 49	(³) 44 28	83 4 Cr 4 39	4 Cr 15 25
Surplus property (including mer- chant ships) ————————————————————————————————————	1, 337 1, 256	1, 236 1, 253	101 3	89 1	11 2	5	3	2	(3)	1	(3)	(3)	(3)	1
credits)Other	69 440	63 <b>299</b>	6 141	3 19	3 73	2 20	(3) 11	1 17	(3) 26	(3) 50	(3) 4	38	4	4
Principal Collected on Credits	1, 568	523	1, 045	502	280	55	53	60	113	263	67	79	60	56
Export-Import Bank	770	196	574	301	135	40	22	40	32	138	39	49	31	19
Direct loans Loans through agent banks Surplus property (including mer-	604 166	149 48	456 118	252 49	82 53	26 14	11 11	30 10	15 17	122 17	27 12	47 2	30 1	18 2
chant ships)	180 24	29 10	151 14	5 <u>4</u> 7	41 4	(3) 7	12 1	10 1	12 3	56 3	11 1	(3) 9	17 1	19 1
credits)Other	28 565	9 279	19 286	11 128	1 100	(3) 7	18	(3)	65	7 58	5 11	(³) 21	1 10	<sup>(3)</sup> 16

¹ Foreign aid is defined to comprise two categories—grants and credits. Grants are largely outright gifts for which no payment is expected, or which at most involve an obligation on the part of the receiver to extend aid to the United States or other countries to achieve a common objective. Credits are loans or other agreements which give rise to specific obligations to repay, usually over a period of years, with interest. In some instances assistance has been given with the understanding that a decision as to repayment will be made at a later date; such assistance is included in grants. At such time as an agreement is reached for repayment over a period of years, a credit is established. Because such credits cannot, as a rule, be deducted from specific grants recorded in previous periods, they are included in both grants (at the earlier period) and credits (at the time of the agreement), and the amounts of such credit-agreement offsets to grants must therefore be deducted from the total of grants and credits in arriving at gross foreign aid. All known returns to the United States Government stemming from grants and credits are also taken into account. Gross foreign aid less the returns is net foreign aid, which is shown as net grants and net credits.

Foreign aid is measured, for the different methods of procurement in use, as follows: (1) at the time of shipment or extension of a service, for procurement made by a U. S. Government agency; (2) at the time of disbursement to a foreign government or united States sup-

lative basis shrank to \$2.1 billion. Further, the effect of multilateral compensation decreased the imbalances to the \$1.1 billion which was settled through EPU during the

Through conditional aid extended as grants, ECA aided the financing of \$185 million of the net imbalances. In exchange for the grants provided by ECA, the United King-

plier or to a United States bank (for payments to suppliers) on behalf of a foreign government, for procurement made on a letter of credit authorized by a Government agency.

The Government's capital investments in the International Bank (\$335 million) and International Monetary Fund (\$2,750 million) are not included in gross foreign aid although they constitute an additional measure taken by this Government to promote foreign economic recovery. Payments to these international financial institutions do not result in immediate equivalent aid to foreign countries. Use of available dollar funds is largely determined by the managements of the two institutions, subject to certain restraints which can be exercised by the U.S. Government.

Pending receipt of revised data from the Army Department, civilian-supply grants include, for the first time, estimated data for certain cash grants furnished by the Army.

Negative entry results from refunds of cash aid.

A Negative entry results from excess of EIB repurchases from agent banks over agent-bank disbursements.

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

dom, Sweden, and Belgium provided initial credit positions to the multilateral clearances in fiscal year 1951.

EPU is intended to provide the financial basis for the reduction of trade and payments barriers among Western European countries and the sterling area and for bringing their payments more nearly in balance with each other and the rest of the world thereby requiring less United States

Table 2.—Summary of Foreign Aid (Grants and Credits), by Major Country: July 1, 1945, Through June 30, 1951 [Millions of dollars]

		Defense			[Millions o		Ouring Eu	ropean reco	overy progr	am period				
Major country	Total postwar	Before Euro- pean re-		Apr.		Fise	al year 195	0			Fisc	al year 195	51	
Major evaluey	period	program period	Total	1948- June 1949	Total	July- Sept. 1949	Oct Dec. 1949	Jan Mar. 1950	Apr June 1950	Total	July- Sept. 1950	Oct Dec. 1950	Jan Mar. 1951	Apr June 1951
Gross Foreign Aid (grants and credits) 1. Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid Net grants Net credits ERP countries and participating de-	33, 206 2, 583 30, 623 21, 328 9, 295	15, 527 1, 022 14, 505 6, 339 8, 165	17, 679 1, 561 16, 118 14, 989 1, 129	7,704 587 7,117 6,285 832	5, 109 579 4, 530 4, 390 140	1,509 206 1,303 1,277 26	1, 167 111 1, 056 1, 021 35	1, 164 101 1, 063 989 74	1, 269 161 1, 108 1, 103 5	4, 866 395 4, 471 4, 314 157	980 103 877 854 23	1, 271 107 1, 165 1, 134 31	1, 222 97 1, 125 1, 063 62	1, 392 89 1, 304 1, 263 40
pendent areas:  Oross foreign aid.  Less: Returns.  Equals: Net foreign aid.  Net grants.  Net credits.  Austria:	14, 171	10, 083 557 9, 527 2, 444 7, 082	13, 569 928 12, 641 11, 727 914	5, 934 222 5, 712 4, 821 891	3, 995 398 3, 598 3, 540 58	1, 157 175 983 981 1	932 75 856 841 15	907 79 828 807 21	999 69 931 911 20	3, 640 309 3, 331 3, 366 -35	775 70 705 690 15	918 92 826 862 -37	881 80 801 805 4	1,066 66 1,000 1,008 -9
Gross foreign aid Less; Returns. Equals: Net foreign aid. Net grants. Not credits. Belgium-Luxembourg:	. 777	299 299 290 9	537 39 499 487 11	260 1 258 244 14	164 24 140 140 (3)	41 14 27 26 1	45 3 42 42 42 (3)	42 4 38 38 (2)	36 3 33 33 (2)	114 14 100 103 -3	17 4 13 13 13 (2)	19 2 17 18 -1	26 3 23 24 -1	53 5 48 48 -1
Gross foreign aid	761 44 717 545 172	223 5 218 61 158	538 40 498 484 14	200 16 184 149 35	210 14 197 210 —14	52 3 49 52 -3	57 1 56 57 -1	52 3 49 52 -3	49 7 43 49 -6	127 10 117 125 -8	53 3 50 53 -3	36 2 34 35 -1	27 3 24 27 -3	11 10 10 (2)
Kingdom:  Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid Net grants Net credits	734 6, 127 1, 659	4, 179 456 3, 723 558 4, 281	2, 682 278 2, 404 2, 217 187	1, 314 100 1, 214 954 260	952 106 846 884 —37	272 29 243 250 -7	238 37 202 220 -19	214 20 193 193	228 20 208 221 -12	416 72 343 379 —36	135 19 116 114 2	133 23 111 130 -19	94 14 80 89 —9	54 16 37 47 -10
France: Gross foreign aid Less: Returns. Equals: Net foreign aid Net grants. Net credits. Germany:	232 4, 118 2, 089	2, 119 36 2, 084 203 1, 881	2, 230 196 2, 034 1, 885 148	1, 141 30 1, 112 926 185	618 101 518 539 —21	173 66 107 118 —11	152 9 143 145 -2	153 18 135 143 —9	140 7 133 133 (3)	471 66 405 421 —16	94 15 79 85 —6	127 9 118 120 -2	110 26 84 84 (³)	139 16 123 131 -8
Gross foreign aid Less: Returns. Equals: Net foreign aid Net grants Net credits. Greece:	98 3, 441 3, 372	1, 026 16 1, 010 918 92	2, 513 82 2, 431 2, 455 -23	1, 309 26 1, 283 1, 309 -25	726 40 686 687 (2)	266 23 242 242	188 4 184 184	139 4 134 134	134 8 126 126 (2)	478 16 462 459 2	100 2 98 98	112 4 108 108	127 5 123 122 1	139 6 133 132 2
Gress foreign aid. Less: Returns. Equals: Net foreign aid. Net grants. Net credits.  Italy:	1, 276 1, 178	583 5 578 473 105	741 43 698 705 -7	391 7 384 388 -3	200 20 181 182 -2	62 9 53 53 (2)	48 5 43 44 (²)	52 3 49 50 —1	39 3 37 36 (2)	150 17 132 135 —2	30 4 26 27 (2)	34 4 29 29 (2)	37 4 32 33 —1	49 4 45 45 (2)
Gross foreign aid Less: Returns. Equals: Net foreign aid Net grants Net credits Netherlands: 4	2, 209 1, 866	1, 099 17 1, 082 860 221	1, 221 94 1, 128 1, 006 121	605 28 577 463 114	319 30 290 268 22	82 6 76 67 8	60 3 57 50 8	77 14 64 69 -5	100 6 93 82 11	297 36 260 275 —14	75 10 65 65 (3)	38 5 33 34 —1	83 15 69 80 —11	101 6 95 97 2
Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid Net grants Net credits Turkey:	101 1, 015 637	298 14 284 19 265	817 87 730 618 112	291 5 285 138 147	335 30 305 308 -3	118 13 105 106 -2	40 8 33 33 (2)	68 3 65 65 (3)	110 7 103 105 -2	192 51 140 173 -32	57 7 49 50	41 35 6 34 -28	50 3 48 48 —1	43 6 37 40 -3
Gross foreign aid.  Less: Returns. Equals: Net foreign aid.  Net grants.  Net credits.  Other ERP countries: 5	264 168 96	6 23 9 13	259 18 241 159 82	113 4 109 94 16	98 8 90 53 37	23 1 22 18 4	29 1 27 10 17	29 2 26 13 14	17 3 15 12 3	48 7 41 12 29	16 2 14 5 8	10 1 9 3 7	11 2 8 2 6	11 10 2 8
Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid Net grants Net credits Other Europe:	2, 205 1, 879 327	228 1 227 169 58	2, 030 52 1, 978 1, 710 268	309 5 304 156 148	372 26 345 270 75	69 10 59 48 11	74 4 70 58 12	82 7 75 50 25	146 5 141 114 27	1, 349 20 1, 329 1, 284 45	198 3 195 180 15	369 7 361 352 9	315 5 310 295 15	467 5 463 456 6
Gross foreign aid	88 1, 595 1, 136 459	416	136 63 73 30 43	29 28 2 -2 4	22 27 -5 -16 11	2	2 13 11 7 3	7 2 5 5	10 11 -2 -9 7	84 8 76 48 28	9 3 6	16 1 14 14	32 2 31 25 6	27 2 25 23 3
Gross foreign aid	227 437 139 298	300 72 227 72 155	365 155 210 67 142	112 58 54 28 26	103 42 62 25 37	28 7 21 7 13	23 11 12 7 4	32 9 23 7 16	20 14 6 3 3	149 56 94 15 79	24 25 -1 4 -5	18 9 9 3 5	59 10 48 3 45	49 11 38 4 34
Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid Net grants Net credits Japan and Ryukyu Islands:	121 1, 682 1, 568 114	1, 444 56 1, 387 1, 230 157	359 64 295 338 -43	302 51 251 285 -34	20 6 14 18 -4	11 2 9 11 -1	6 Cr 5 2 -7 -6 -1	(7) 9 9 (3)	4 1 2 4 -1	37 8 30 37 -7	4 3 1 4 -3	7 1 7 7 -1	14 2 12 14 -2	12 2 10 12 -2
Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid Net grants. Net credits  Korea:	289 2, 180 2, 169 11	823 67	1, 443 153 1, 289 1, 345 —56	660 59 601 624 —24	483 91 393 423 —30	185 16 169 172 —3	110 6 105 100 5	76 5 72 61 11	111 64 47 90 -43	299 3 296 299 -3	59 1 58 58 (2)	(7) 62 62 62 (2)	69 2 67 69 —2	(7) 109 109
Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid Net grants Net credits See footnotes at end of table.	13 475 454	156 156 139 18	332 13 319 315 3	150 4 146 139 7	82 9 74 78 -4	16 1 14 14	19 2 17 17	28 5 23 27 -4	20 20 20	( <sup>7</sup> ) 99 99 99	10 10 10	54 54 54	(7) 16 15 15	(1) 19 19

Table 2.—Summary of Foreign Aid (Grants and Credits), by Major Country: July 1, 1945, Through June 30, 1951—Continued

	Total postwar period	!	During European recovery program period													
Major Country		postwar	Before European recovery				Fi	scal year 1	950			Fisc	scal year 1951			
		program period	Total	Apr. 1948- June 1949	Total	July– Sept. 1949	Oct Dec. 1949	Jan.– Mar. 1950	Apr June 1950	Total	July- Sept. 1950	Oct Dec. 1950	Jan Mar. 1951	Apr June 1951		
Philippines: Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid Net grants Net credits All other countries: * Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid Net grants Net grants Net credits	18 760 664 97 1,668	243 13 231 167 64 727 167 560 355 206	535 5 530 497 33 942 176 766 671 95	218 1 217 216 1 298 161 137 176 -39	173 (7) 172 173 (3) 231 8 223 151 72	59 59 59 3 49 3 46 33 13	47 (7) 47 47 (2) 39 2 38 22 15	40 (7) 39 40 (2) 65 1 64 39 25	27 (7) 27 27 27 (2) 78 2 76 57 19	143 4 140 109 31 413 7 406 343 63	(7) 34 34 (8) 65 1 64 54	101 (7) 101 666 35 95 3 92 78 14	(7) 4 4 4 (2) 147 (7) 147 127 20	4 4 1 1 4 4 106 3 103 84 19		

Government financial assistance. However, chronic maladjustments in European trade were not easily eradicated. Therefore, during the June 1951 quarter ECA provided grants to Austria and Iceland specifically to assist those countries in clearing their deficits with EPU.

#### Military assistance sustains European aid total

Despite the large declines in European-recovery aid in fiscal year 1951, noted above, total gross and net aid to the participating countries declined by only 9 and 7 percent, respectively, as compared to fiscal year 1950. The relatively smaller decline was due to the \$950-million increase in mutual-defense assistance provided to the Western European

During the 3 months ended June 30, 1951, mutual-defense assistance to Europe reached the annual rate of \$1½ billion. an increase of about 50 percent from the previous quarter. Assistance furnished from excess United States Government stocks declined, so that the flow of current production into military aid increased more rapidly than total mutualdefense assistance.

In addition to providing military equipment, the mutualdefense assistance program provides materials and machinery for increased European military production and some raw materials usable for both military and civilian purposes. Such aid is furnished through ECA, acting for the State Department which administers the whole program. For the entire fiscal year, a total of \$17 million was provided in this type of assistance which is closely integrated with the European-recovery program in the expansion of productive facilities in the participating countries.

Information on the mutual-defense assistance grants provided through ECA is available by country and is so included in table 2. Data on military-item aid are not shown by country, but the amount provided against the authorization for the North Atlantic area and for Greece, Turkey, and Iran is included in the ERP area total.

#### Other European aid limited to Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia also received mutual-defense assistance under the provision whereby a limited amount of the assistance authorized by Congress can be provided to any "European nation whose strategic location makes it of direct importance to the defense of the North Atlantic area and whose immediately increased ability to defend itself \* tributes to the preservation of the peace and security of the Includes data not allocable to specific areas and EPU capital contribution.
 Negative entry results from excess of refunds on Chinese account for aid diverted (principally to Korea).
 Less than \$500,000.

8 Includes data for international organizations and data not allocable to specific areas.

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

North Atlantic area \* \* \*." Under this special authority approximately \$15 million was provided to Yugoslavia as stop-gap assistance to relieve the critical food shortage in that country early in 1951.

Immediately following the establishment of this stop-gap aid program for Yugoslavia (which is included in mutualdefense grants), the Congress in December 1950 authorized a special Yugoslav-aid program, administered by the State Department. Under the latter authorization foodstuffs worth \$30 million were shipped to Yugoslavia in the first 6 months of 1951 from a planned \$38-million total. Meanwhile, the Export-Import Bank (EIB) disbursed \$6 million for foodstuffs under a \$15-million credit authorized to Yugoslavia early in fiscal year 1951. In addition Yugoslavia drew on other EIB credits. Finally, as a part of the mutualdefense program operated through ECA, Yugoslavia was furnished \$2 million more in assistance in the June 1951 quarter. Total aid to Yugoslavia in the fiscal year approached \$84 million, of which 60 percent was in the last 6 months.

#### Battle area aid rises in Korea

Economic-grant aid to Korea, the focus of world interest during fiscal year 1951, increased in that year, totaling \$99 million compared with \$82 million the previous year. invasion and the subsequent contraction of the area controlled by the United Nations forces caused a sharp decline in the aid in the July-September 1950 period. In the last 3 months of calendar year 1950, the Army provided considerable common-use items, such as railroad equipment, to Korea and in the subsequent two quarters of the fiscal year furnished relief from Army funds and from an appropriation of \$50 million approved for that purpose in January 1951. By the June 1951 quarter, total grants to Korea returned to the average preinvasion level, about \$20 million, with three-fourths being provided by the Army as civilian relief and the remainder financed by ECA under Army responsibility.

Mutual-defense assistance to Korea, the Philippines, and the general area of China was at an annual rate of \$260 million in the April-June 1951 quarter, almost the same as in the previous 3-month period. For the entire fiscal year this military assistance exceeded \$191 million, after starting in the final quarter of fiscal year 1950 with \$5 million in grants. Data on military-assistance grants are included in "All other countries" in table 2; information for specific countries is not available.

¹ See footnote 1 to table 1.
² Net (—) of less than \$500,000.
³ Net (+) of less than \$500,000.
³ Net (+) of less than \$500,000.
⁴ Gross foreign aid, net foreign aid, and net credits for Netherlands include \$17.2 million ERP credits to Netherlands on behalf of Indonesia (\$15.0 million in April 1948-June 1949; \$1.2 million in October-December 1949; and \$1.0 million in January-March 1950). All other aid to Indonesia, including grants under the European-recovery program, is included in "All other countries."

#### Indian famine spurs United States aid

Economic assistance to Taiwan (Formosa) in the fiscal year 1951 was considerably above the previous year, aggregating \$32 million. Economic assistance included aid to Chinese students in the United States. The United States Government program for expanded economic assistance to southeast Asia, other than Formosa, began in fiscal year 1951 and totaled \$11 million. India received \$4 million of these fiscal-year grants as a partial subsidy on grain for famine relief.

Although actual aid to India was not large, considerable attention was devoted in 1951 to the famine emergency in that country. A major increase in aid for India was authorized on credit terms by Congress in June 1951, for the purchase of food grains (mostly wheat) in the United States for shipment to India. The loan agreement with India, executed by EIB, provides for repayment in dollars but contains a provision that, at the request of ECA or EIB, India will enter into negotiations to modify the agreement to provide for payment of principal and interest by the delivery of deficiency material at prices, times, and on terms mutually agreed upon.

#### Philippine rehabilitation concluded during year

Whereas the situation in India was of an emergency famine character, the Philippines were suffering from more chronic economic maladjustments. These were the subject of the report of the Economic Survey Mission to the Philippines. Aid to the Philippines was undertaken as part of the ECA southeast Asia program in keeping with one of the recommendations of the mission.

The Philippines received only nominal assistance under the ECA program, but continued to receive services under the Philippine rehabilitation program throughout fiscal year 1951 in diminishing amounts. Claims payments for war damage paid under the latter program were curtailed before April 1951; these had comprised the bulk of the Philippine aid prior to December 1950.

The United States provided further aid to the domestic economy in the Philippines through an agreement signed in November 1950 permitting the Philippine Government to utilize peso funds held for the United States, amounting to approximately \$35 million, to meet domestic obligations. This agreement provided for repayment in dollars in 10 equal annual installments with interest.

#### Korean conflict improves Japanese earnings

Evidences of continuing postwar recovery in Japan and the Ryukyu Islands in fiscal year 1950 led to a diminution of aid programmed by the United States Government for fiscal year 1951. Thus, in the latter year net aid declined to \$296 million from \$393 million the preceding year. Most of this aid to Japan and the Ryukyu Islands was provided by the United States Government through the Army as civilian supplies to occupied areas. Civilian-supply grants included, in addition to basic civilian foodstuffs, raw materials for economic recovery. In fiscal year 1951, cotton alone comprised \$143 million, or almost one-half of the net aid to Japan and the Ryukyus.

As a result of the military activity in Korea, the United States Government is spending large amounts to purchase supplies and services in Japan, which serves as a close base for United Nations operations on the mainland. The extended purchases in Japan increased the Japanese dollar-earning capacity and correspondingly decreased the necessity for grant aid from the United States Government. Accordingly no grants are contemplated for Japan by the United States Government beyond June 1951 except for liquidation of unshipped amounts from the earlier programs.

## American Republics dominate technical-assistance grants

United States Government aid to the American Republics moved counter to the general trend, increasing by 45 percent from fiscal year 1950 to the succeeding year. Credit disbursements by EIB to Argentina were the major factor in this increase. These disbursements—from the \$125-million credit authorized late in May 1950—totaled \$86 million in the first 6 months of calendar year 1951. As a result, the American Republics accounted for half of the net foreign-credit activity of Government agencies in fiscal year 1951.

The American Republics are the principal recipients of the bilateral aid provided under the Point 4 program, which includes the technical assistance provided by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Technical-assistance grants of \$15 million to the American Republics were approximately half of those made in fiscal year 1950. This decline was primarily the result of decreased aid under the joint cooperative program to assist Mexico in the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease epidemic among cattle in that country.

#### Upsurge in grants and credits expected

Indications persisted that for several years the United States Government would have to continue assistance to the

Table 3.—Foreign Aid Authorizations Available in Fiscal Year 1952
[Billions of dollars]

Source of availability		Econon	Military assist- ance			
		Total Grants Cr		Credits	(grants)	
Estimated total available for foreign aid in fis- cal year 1952, and for pipeline carry-over into fiscal year 1953.	18. 5	6.4	3.6	2.8	12. 1	
Estimated aid still to be furnished as of June 30, 1951, from existing authorizations	9.8	3.9	2. 2	1.7	5. 9	
Additions provided by Congress through October 1951	8.7	2. 5	1.4	1. 1	6.2	
Mutual security: Authorized excess-property transfersAppropriations	.3 7.3	1.4	1.3	.1	.3 1 5. 9	
Extension and expansion of EIB lending powers	1.0	1.0		1.0		
Other appropriations	.1	.1	.1			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes \$100 million appropriated for aid to Spain, not determinate as to grant or credit, economic or military.

Source: Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

free nations of the world. The estimated total available for aid for fiscal year 1952 and pipeline carry-over into fiscal year 1953 exceeds \$18 billion. As shown in table 3, nearly two-thirds of these available funds is for military assistance. In the most recent authorization the Congress provided new funds for a consolidation of most Government aid into the mutual-security program, with a larger proportion of the aid allocated for military assistance. Further, economic and technical assistance authorized on a grant basis was slightly above \$1.3 billion, in comparison to a rate two to four times greater during the last 2 years.

The new amounts also include \$1 billion added to the EIB lending power. In the last year EIB began extending credits to finance the development in foreign countries of strategic and critical materials needed by the United States in its rearmament program. Such credit agreements were usually tied into procurement arrangements between the General Services Administration and the borrower whereby most or all production from the financed projects would be sold to the United States Government over the period of the credit. The enlarged loan authority will help expand this program.

This enormous backlog of unused aid authority will force both grant and credit assistance into higher levels than existed in fiscal year 1951.

# Financing Small Business in the Postwar Period

#### Summary

HE present article presents a brief description of, and some of the preliminary findings in, a projected comprehensive study of business financing by the Office of Business Economics. As originally planned, the survey was to investigate financial requirements of small and medium size firms in business and the adequacy of available funds under the conditions prevailing in the later postwar period. The outbreak of Korean hostilities and the subsequent changes in the characteristics of the economy necessitated the cancellation of the major part of this study at this time—though it is expected a similar large-scale survey will be undertaken at a later date.

Preliminary steps were completed, however, and in view of the general interest in the subject it was felt advisable to present some of the tentative findings. The initial sample study was confined to a small number of small and intermediate size manufacturing and retail trade firms in business during the 12-month period ended June 30, 1950.

In this period, the survey indicated, two out of three firms financed their requirements from internal sources.

The majority of small businesses needing outside capital were satisfied with the amount of funds available.

Demand for outside funds by these latter firms was primarily in the form of borrowed, rather than equity, capital. Banks were the major source of these funds, but other financial institutions, friends and relatives constituted an important auxiliary source of financing.

While working capital requirements accounted for the principal share of total demand for outside funds, longer term requirements were also important in the demand picture.

The cost of capital funds did not appear to be a deterrent to borrowing in the period surveyed.

The amount of funds desired but not obtained accounted for roughly \$1 billion or about one-sixth of the total demand. This unsatisfied demand, largely in manufacturing, could not be evaluated as to reasonableness or economic soundness on the basis of information now available. In the larger study such an evaluation will be attempted.

This discussion of small business financing in the postwar period is based on the preliminary findings in a projected major study of business financing by the Office of Business Economics. The purpose of the survey as planned was to investigate the total demand for equity and debt capital by business, the extent to which this demand remains unfilled under present institutional and market conditions, and the nature of the unfilled demand.

#### Plan of broad study

The information was to be obtained from mailed questionnaires sent to approximately 20,000 firms. The concerns were to be chosen on the basis of scientifically designed sampling procedures. It was hoped to obtain balance sheet and earnings information from a smaller sub-sample, including all who indicated unfilled needs for capital. After analysis of the replies and related financial data it was planned to contact not only the firms which were unable to obtan funds although appearing to meet objective standards of soundness,

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but also their potential suppliers of funds in order to determine the major factors giving rise to any gap in the demand-supply situation.

The period for which the study was planned and for which the preliminary results were obtained—the year ended June 30, 1950—appeared to be exceptionally favorable for such a study. The latter part of 1949 featured mild recessionary tendencies, with some moderate price reductions, inventory liquidation and a slackening of the pace of economic activity. By early 1950, these developments had for the most part run their course and renewed expansionary trends were in evidence. For the period as a whole, conditions were still very prosperous with output maintained at close to peak postwar rates, and consumer and business demand continuing relatively high. While some tightening of bank credit was apparent during and after the period of inventory reductions, the cost of borrowed funds remained at the relatively low rates which had prevailed throughout the war and postwar period.

Quantitative information on the nature and amount of unfilled business demand for funds under such circumstances is almost entirely lacking, and data on the actual volume of outside funds received are at best incomplete or very fragmentary. The few prior studies along the lines contemplated in the OBE study were not only not so comprehensive but dealt for the most part with financing under depressed conditions in industry generally. Hence, it was extremely difficult to differentiate between the various institutional and cyclical factors involved.

Work on the project was temporarily halted following the outbreak of Korean hostilities. New problems of financing in the changed economic situation came to the foreground but they were basically different in character from those which would be encountered in more normal peacetime conditions.

#### Preliminary steps taken

Some preliminary steps were completed, however, covering the period ended June 30, 1950. These included (1) field interviews with approximately 100 business firms to test the feasibility of the approach, and (2) the mailing of questionnaires to a small random sample of 200 firms and tabulation information received from three quarters of these firms. This sample was to serve as a test of the nature and meaningfulness of the response which might be expected from the larger study.

The results of the preliminary stages of the survey were thought to be both promising and interesting and it is hoped that the larger project will be carried out at some later time. Pending this development it was deemed desirable to publish the quantitative and other information gained from the initial stages of the study.

#### Limitations on interpretation of results

One cannot stress too much the very tentative nature of the quantitative information obtained thus far from the study. First, the sample used was very small and hence the data reported are subject to a substantial margin of error. Secondly, the information at hand does not permit the fulfilling of one of the principal purposes of the study—an evaluation of the nature of the unfilled demand.

#### Coverage of study

At an early stage in the planning of the study, it was decided to concentrate attention on the smaller business firms already in existence.<sup>1</sup> It was felt that the major gap in available information on business financing was in this field.

The study was confined to manufacturing and retail trade. Use was made of the records of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance for the first quarter of 1948 in choosing a random sample of 100 firms in each of these two industries, eliminating the larger corporations registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Data for the 1948 quarter were the latest available at the time the sample was pulled.

It should be noted, however, that since the files of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance served as the basis of the sample, and these files do not cover firms with no employees, there is a significant omission in the sample results relating to this numerically important smallest size group. This omission probably means that the results tend to understate the financial problems of small businesses and to overstate the degree of their financial independence since the omitted group is heavily weighted with relatively new concerns, frequently undercapitalized and generally unseasoned.

Thus the universe to which the sample data apply includes all firms in manufacturing and retail trade other than those with no employees and those which are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The latter include virtually all the very large firms. Basically the sample refers to small and intermediate size firms, in which the smaller size group was predominant. The largest manufacturer in the sample—a nonborrower in the period surveyed—employed 261 people in the first quarter of 1948; the largest borrowing manufacturer employed 168 persons in the 1948 period. Among retailers, the largest in the sample employed 30 persons in 1948. For brevity, the universe represented in the sample will be referred to as "small business" in this article, although it does not correspond to any precise definition of small business.

#### Response bias

Before discussing the sample results, it should be mentioned that these findings are subject not only to the errors of sampling already referred to but to a bias from the nature of the response, i. e., those responding may or may not have been typical concerns from the point of view of financial problems encountered by businesses in the smaller size categories. The direction of any such bias which does exist is not known at this time.

In view of the unusually high response—information on business status was obtained from three-quarters of the firms sampled, either from the response to the original question-naire or from the followup—and in view of the similarity of the results obtained from the original and followup respondents, it is felt that the response bias is probably small.<sup>2</sup> Within the limits of the sampling errors, therefore, it is felt the quantitative data are sufficiently accurate to serve as the basis for some generalizations.

#### Postwar setting for study

These generalizations, it must be noted, should be viewed not only in the light of the period in which the sample study was made but of the recent preceding financial history. While as indicated above, the period covered by the study was one of generally prosperous conditions, it may be noted the total demand for business capital funds was at a relatively low level for the postwar period. Although fixed capital requirements were still close to the postwar peak, new working capital needs were low, with the upward trend of inventories and receivables actually reversed in the latter part of 1949 and only renewed on a modest scale in the first half of 1950. On the other hand, a number of firms reported—both in the interviews and in answers to the questionnaire—that banks and other lenders in late 1949 and early 1950 were pressing for inventory liquidation and in the process were more reluctant than formerly to make or renew business loans.

#### **Principal Findings**

#### Little demand for outside equity capital

One of the interesting and significant features of the pretest results was the almost total lack of indication that existing small firms were looking for outside equity capital. Thus the bulk of equity funds used and demanded by small business is made up of original equity investment and retained earnings. (In this connection, it may be noted that since the sample was confined to existing firms, demand for capital in setting up new business was excluded from the survey.<sup>3</sup>)

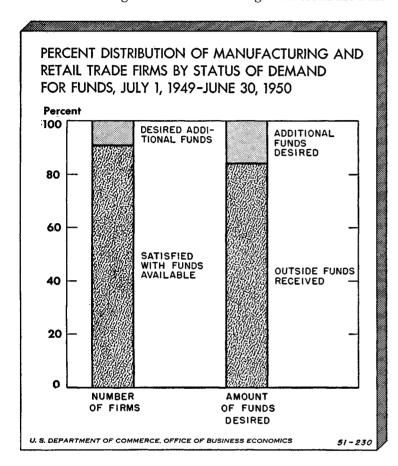
In the pretest interviews, there was some evidence that firms would have been interested in such financing but did not seriously consider the prospect for a variety of reasons. There are two major aspects of the equity capital question as it pertains to small business which apparently explain the

<sup>1</sup> For the results presented in the text, the universe is actually confined to those firms in existence in the first quarter of 1948 and continuing in existence throughout the period covered by the survey. Previous OBE studies have analyzed some of the financial characteristics of new businesses. See issues of the Survey of Current Business for December 1948, April 1949 and April and June 1950.

For further discussion of the response, see technical notes at the end of the article.
 See studies previously referred to in footnote 1.

dearth of demand for equity funds. In the first place, most small businesses are effectively shut out from the organized equity capital markets because of the generally localized nature of the business and the very high cost of raising small amounts of equity funds.

Secondly, a number of studies have found that even if outside equity capital were available to small businesses, there would be considerable reluctance to make use of such funds for fear of diluting the control or earnings interest in the busi-



ness. Very often small businesses are family affairs in which the owner does not wish to share earnings or control with "outside" interests. Thus, it is not too surprising that the bulk of the demand for outside funds by small businessmen was in the form of loan capital.

#### Demand for borrowed funds

The demand for borrowed funds by the sample firms is shown in the above chart and in table 1. From these data it seems clear that during the period covered in the study—July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950—the large majority of small businessmen in manufacturing and retail trade encountered no striking difficulties in financing their capital requirements. Roughly two out of three concerns in each of these industries were able to finance their needs from internal sources. An additional group, accounting for 30 percent of the respondents in retail trade, and one-fifth of the manufacturers in the sample, while needing to borrow funds, received all the money they considered necessary. Thus roughly 85 percent of the manufacturers and about 95 percent of the retailers sampled were apparently satisfied with the volume of funds available

The remaining firms—15 percent in manufacturing and about 5 percent in retailing—were unable to obtain all the funds they considered necessary for most efficient operation or expansion of their business. As is indicated by the table

the only sizable group of unsatisfied borrowers were the manufacturers who had obtained some funds but felt that they could have used larger amounts. The sample revealed but a negligible proportion of small businessmen in both manufacturing and retailing who desired outside funds but were unable to obtain any funds.4

-Percentage Distribution of Firms in Sample by Status of Demand for Funds, July 1, 1949–June 30, 1950

[Percent]											
Type	Wanted more funds	Satisfied with funds obtained	Total								
Borrowers Nonborrowers	14 2	86 98	100 100								
Total	6	94	100								
Manufacturers	15 4	85 96	100 100								
Total	6	94	100								

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

It is interesting to note that the average size of the additional amounts sought but not obtained was actually larger than the average of the amounts actually received. is indicated in the first chart by a comparison of the areas shown for the "unmet demand" as measured by number of loans (the left-hand bar) and by the amount of the loan desired (the right-hand bar). This result reflects in part the predominance of corporate manufacturers in the group wishing to borrow more than received—since these manufacturers typically borrowed larger sums than the noncorporate manufacturers or retailers. It also reflects however the unsatisfied desire to obtain longer term financing of major capital expansion programs which were considered necessary or desirable by the firms.

Based on the findings of the sample, the total gross demand for loans by existing small and medium size manufacturing and retail firms in the year ended June 30, 1950, amounted to about \$6 billion, of which about \$5 billion was actually received and in the neighborhood of \$1 billion, or one-sixth, was desired but not obtained. Because of the very small size of the sample, these absolute figures are subject to a substantial margin of error. For this reason the figure should not be regarded other than as a rough order of magnitude of the demand for loans by small firms. 5

It should also be noted that the \$5 billion figure represents gross loans made in the period, reflecting not only the original lending operation but all renewals of existing loans.6 total also includes not only loans from banks but also borrowings from insurance companies and other institutional lenders, equipment suppliers, friends, and relatives. It does not include ordinary trade payables.

#### Legal status and industry of borrowers

As may be seen from table 2, the volume of borrowing during the period was fairly evenly divided between corporate and noncorporate firms and between manufacturers and retailers. That the manufacturing industry (in which the corporate form of organization is relatively more important) did not account for a larger share of the funds borrowed by small business may seem somewhat surprising at first glance.

<sup>4</sup> It should be recalled the information derived from the sample probably tends to understate the financial needs of small business since the new firms and firms with no employees were excluded from the sample.

5 The universe to which these figures apply should also be borne in mind. It includes only those firms with one or more employees which were not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and which were in existence in the first quarter of 1948 and continued in existence through the second quarter of 1950. Firms with no employees, registered companies, and relatively new businesses are excluded.

6 Counting only the original amount of loans made, the aggregate borrowing totaled about the businesses are excluded.

particularly in the light of earlier studies which indicated that manufacturing was of greater relative importance. For example, in a survey of small business bank loans outstanding made by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in late 1946, it was found that manufacturers accounted for about three-quarters of the volume of loans outstanding to the account of manufacturers and retailers.

Table 2.—Aggregate Amount Borrowed by Small Business, by Industry Group and Form of Organization, July 1, 1949– June 30, 1950

Industry and legal status	Aggregate amount (billions of dollars)	Percentage distribu- tion
Total	4.8	100
Manufacturing	2. 4 2. 4	50 50
CorporateNoncorporate	2.3 2.5	48 52

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

Sampling errors may well account for an important part of such different results but a few other factors should be noted in these comparisons with other findings, such as differences in coverage and in the periods in which the studies are made. The Federal Reserve study, for example, referred only to bank loans whereas the OBE study covered all loans. There is some indication in the findings from the OBE sample that in retailing somewhat greater dependence was placed on nonbank sources of loans.

Perhaps of even greater importance in explaining the relatively high proportion of retail borrowing compared with loans to small manufacturers may be the characteristics of the period in which the OBE study was made. As indicated above, the period was one of considerable readjustment in inventories particularly in the latter part of 1949. With retail business and inventories better maintained than manufacturing, it is possible that the pressure for loan reduction was less in evidence in retailing than in manufacturing.

#### Sources of funds

One of the more important aspects of the Commerce study of small business financing is the attempt to place in perspective the relative importance of the various sources of financing small business, which, taken in conjunction with the known information on sources of funds for large concerns, will make possible the elimination of a major gap in information on sources of financing for business in general.

Table 3.—Percentage Distribution of Number and Aggregate Amount of Small Business Loans by Source of Loan, July 1, 1949-June 30, 1950

[Percent]

Source	Number of loans	Aggregate amount
BankOther	66 34	79 21
Total	100	100

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

While the pretest results clearly confirm the recognized predominance of commercial banks in the field of financing small businesses' normal requirements, it is equally clear from the data thus far collected that nonbank sources constitute an important auxiliary method of financing small business (table 3 and chart on this page). One out of every five loans made to small business in manufacturing and trade

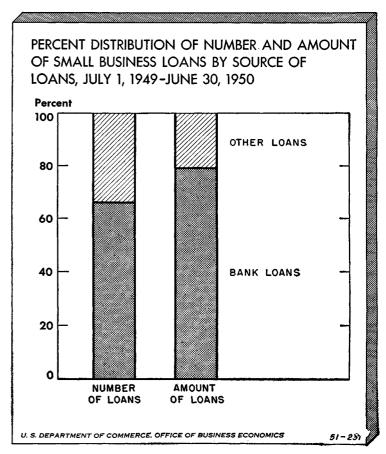
was carried with financial agencies other than banks, and these loans accounted for about one-sixth of the aggregate amount loaned. The chief nonbank financial sources of funds were insurance companies (through policy loans) and small loan concerns. Including loans made by friends and relatives, nonbank sources accounted for about one-third of the number of loans made and 20 percent of the aggregate amount loaned.<sup>7</sup>

Information supplied in the preliminary stages of the study suggests that in large degree these nonbank sources of funds were regarded by the borrowers as "lines of last resort." A number of businessmen were reluctant to "mortgage" their insurance savings, to apply to small loan companies to to appeal to their relatives and friends. They did so when the necessary funds could not be obtained from other sources.

#### Term lending important

The preliminary findings from the sample survey testify to the importance of intermediate and longer term borrowing in meeting the financial requirements of small business in the postwar period. Loans of one year or more accounted for about one-fourth of the borrowing of small manufacturing and retailing firms in the period of the survey, both in terms of the number and amount of loans, while a similar proportion of transactions involved the intermediate type borrowing with maturities ranging from 91 days to one year (table 4). Thus only about 50 percent of the borrowing related to shorter maturities of 90 days or less. These findings appear to be in line with the recognized trend in recent years toward increased emphasis on term lending to business.

Despite the growing importance of term borrowing in the postwar period, information revealed by the pretest results suggests that the availability of long-term funds still consti-



 $<sup>^{7}</sup>$  Included in the loans received from nonfinancial sources are small amounts received from equipment suppliers.

tutes one of the major problems in small business financing. In the absence of more adequate equity financing it appears that a considerable unmet demand for long-term borrowed capital exists among small business firms.

The pretest sampling information does not permit a breakdown of the term loans made into relatively shorter or longer maturities. Other studies, such as that of the Federal Reserve Board in 1946, show that the bulk of term lending to small business is for from one to three years. On the other hand, the pretest information obtained suggests that a significant portion of the unfilled demand for funds on the part of small business is for longer-term funds of from 5 to 10 years.

Table 4.—Percentage Distribution of Number and Aggregate Amount of Small Business Loans by Maturity of Loans, July 1, 1949–June 30, 1950

[1 ercent]		
Maturity	Number of loans	Aggregate amount
90 days or less 91 days but less than 1 year 1 year or more	54 22 24	45 29 26
Total	100	100

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

#### Importance of small loans

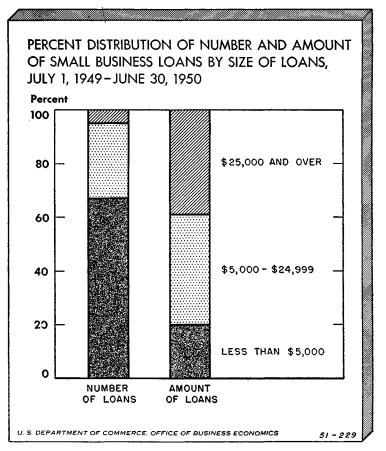
Data presented in table 5 and the chart on this page clearly reveal the importance of the small loan in the financing of the smaller sized firms. Roughly two out of three business loans made in the period surveyed involved sums of less than \$5,000. Intermediate sized loans of from \$5,000 to \$25,000 accounted for an additional 30 percent of the total number of loans made. As might be expected these smaller sized loans represented a substantially smaller fraction in terms of dollars borrowed, with loans in the less than \$5,000 class accounting for only one-fifth of the aggregate lending. At the other extreme, the bigger loans—\$25,000 and over—which accounted for roughly 5 percent of the number of loans, involved two-fifths of the aggregate borrowing by small business.

#### Terms of borrowing

In the light of the generally prosperous conditions prevailing in the postwar period, and the general ease in the postwar money market, it is not surprising that the cost of borrowing did not appear to have been a significant factor in determing the availability or amount of funds borrowed. While the overall average, 4.8 percent, may appear to be on the low side, it may be seen from table 6 that the average is dominated by the shorter maturities which carry somewhat lower interest rates than the term loans of 1 year or more.

The frequency distribution of loans by interest charged, as shown in table 7, presents a somewhat different aspect of the question. The median interest rate, for example, is somewhere in the neighborhood of 5½ percent either in terms of number or dollar amount of loans made.<sup>8</sup> A sizable number of borrowers were required to pay at a rate in excess of 6 percent.

A more serious consideration shaping the course of borrowing activity was the collateral requirements demanded by lenders. Generally speaking both actual borrowers and those who wanted but did not get funds felt that lenders were asking



for considerably more collateral than seemed justified by the size of the loan requested or the financial condition of the applicant.

The "Unsatisfied Demand"

One of the most significant aspects of a broad study such as projected by the Office of Business Economics is the light that may be shed on the amount and nature of the demand for funds by small business which is not being met through existing institutional arrangements. An attempt was made not only to discover the demand of those firms which had been refused funds sought, including those who had part of their requests filled, but also those who had formulated a relatively clear plan of financing—including the amount thought necessary and the form of financing thought most suitable—but who had not attempted to raise the money for one reason or another.

As indicated earlier, the pretest results suggest that for small businessmen in the industries surveyed, this demand—predominantly in manufacturing—amounted to about one-sixth of the total demand and represented primarily funds desired in addition to amounts actually received. There is some indication from pretest interviews that a few firms may have failed to report demand for funds which they had previously considered but had not acted upon because they knew from past experience with their sources of financing there was little or no chance of receiving the capital.

On the basis of the information collected so far, it is not possible to analyze the nature of the unmet demand, such as, for example, how realistic it is in the light of the businessman's financial condition, or why the funds which might reasonably be expected by businessmen were not actually obtained.

Needless to say, however, sound economic reasons would dictate refusal of some of the "unsatisfied" demand reported in the study, and the broader survey, it is expected, would shed more light on this subject. A recent study by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of small business loans

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> It is possible that the actual interest charge reported by the sample firms tends to be understated, since the firms may not have reported all charges associated with loans made. It is possible, moreover, that some firms reported only the nominal rate of interest rather than the actual rate. The latter could be considerably higher than the former, particularly where the loan is repaid in installments.

made or refused by that agency in 1948-49 may aid in placing some of the aspects of this problem in perspective.

#### Reconstruction Finance Corporation experience

During 1948 and 1949 the RFC received over 18 thousand applications for loans involving \$2.7 billion. Action was taken on 13,479 cases, with approximately 4,000 being withdrawn before action was taken. It should be remembered that the terms of the law require that RFC aid be granted only after a showing that the funds requested by the borrower cannot be obtained from the usual private lending sources on reasonable terms and that the loan be so secured as reasonably to assure repayment.<sup>9</sup>

RFC action on these loans was as follows:

Approved Declined	Number 8, 100 5, 379	Percent 60 40	Amount (in mil- lions of dollars) 1,000 863	Percent 54 46
Total	13, 479	100	1, 863	100

Thus in this 2-year experience, RFC found that it was possible to authorize loans to 8 thousand applicants. These loans authorized by the RFC involved a sum of one billion dollars, or more than half of the total requests involved in the applications. On the other hand, loan applications turned down amounted to slightly less than a billion dollars, or 46 percent of the total.

A check on a sample of 300 loans authorized by RFC which had previously been refused by private lenders provides some clues as to the reason for the bank refusal and as to the credit worthiness of the borrower. The average authorization involved in these loans amounted to \$30,000 and no loan exceeded \$100,000.

The reasons given to the applicants by banks for refusal to make a loan are summarized in table 8.

Table 5.—Percentage Distribution of Number and Aggregate Amount of Small Business Loans by Size of Loan, July 1, 1949– June 30, 1950

[1 ercent]		
Size	Number of loans	Aggregate amount
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000-\$24,999 \$25,000 and over	67 28 5	20 41 39
Total	100	100

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

It is clear from this table that the largest credit gap for small business in the private financing situation was for long term loans. Practically half of the banks which the borrowers approached refused the loan because of its long maturity. These loans refused ranged from two to ten years, with five years a fairly typical term.

Another interesting feature of this table is the relatively few instances—7 percent—in which the banks explicitly cited the risky or uncertain financial status of the borrower as the principal reason for refusal. Presumably, in a large proportion of cases, such considerations lay behind the other reasons given.

As may be seen, collateral deemed insufficient or unacceptable by the banks was also an important factor in the denials. In this connection the RFC made a study of the collateral offered by applicants who had been refused loans by the banks but who were granted loan authorizations by the RFC. In these cases it was found that the appraised value of

Table 6.—Average Interest Rate of Loans to Small Business by Length of Loan, July 1, 1949–June 30, 1950

Maturity	Interest rate
90 days or less 91 days but less than 1 year 1 year or more	4. 4. 5.
Total Loans	4.

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

the collateral was 2½ times the loan value and 1.3 times the amount of the loan granted (the "loan" value of the collateral represents the appraiser's estimate of the value of the assets realizable if liquidation of the business were required, whereas the appraised value is the value of the asset to a going concern).

It is also possible from the RFC study to throw some light on the probable merit of the unfilled demand as revealed in the OBE sample survey. It will be recalled that the RFC rejected almost half of the loan applications acted on by that agency in 1948 and 1949. A study made of 3,225 denials in the year 1949 indicated that in over 60 percent of the cases insufficient collateral was the major reason for the decline,

Table 7.—Percentage Distribution of Number and Aggregate Amount of Loans to Small Business by Interest Rate, July 1, 1949–June 30, 1950

Interest rate	Number of loans	Aggregate amount of loans
Less than 5.0	24 42	42 31
6.0-6.9	26 8	16
Total	100	100

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

with uncertain earnings ability, management factors or poor financial condition accounting for the majority of the remaining cases. A study of the collateral offered in these cases indicated an appraised value 1.6 times and loan value equal to 0.7 of the amount of the loan requested. In most of these cases of insufficient collateral, secondary yet important reasons were given for the refusal, principally the uncertain earnings ability of the applicant.

Such data would suggest that a part of the "unsatisfied fringe" uncovered in the OBE study included cases in which prudent lending policies by lenders would dictate refusal of a loan application. This is not to say, however, that in all of these cases, credit should be withheld from the firms seeking funds. It is possible some firms refused credit could prove to be satisfactory credit risks with respect to ability to pay the cost and principal of the loan requested. One of the principal objectives of the study outlined by the OBE will be to supply factual information on this question.

Table 8.—Reasons Why Banks Declined 300 Small Business Loans Authorized by RFC, 1948-49

Reason	Number of banks	Percent of total
Maturity too long	207 62 56 31 89	46. 5 13. 9 12. 6 7. 0 20. 0
Total	445	100.0

Sources: Reconstruction Finance Corporation with regrouping of reasons by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

It is not certain, of course, that in the absence of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation all of the loans made by that agency would not have been made by other lenders.

#### TECHNICAL NOTES

In evaluating the results derived from the small random sample of 200 firms, several tests for reasonableness are possible. In the first place, as indicated in the text, the actual response to the questionnaire was quite satisfactory, suggesting that the response bias is probably small. Of the 200 firm sample, comprehensive information was received from 127. From original replies and followups, it is also known that 25 firms were out of business, or had moved and left no address. Two responding firms were eliminated because of the unsatisfactory nature of the response. Thus for only 46 firms was no information available. A check of the original and responding firms suggests that those responding showed the same general characteristics as to industry and legal status as the original sample (table A). One of the more important aspects of the statistics collected is the fact that there was very little difference evident in the information supplied by those who answered without urging ("original response") and those who answered in the follow-ups.

Table A.—Percent Distribution of Firms in Original Sample of 200 and in Responding Firm Sample of 127 by Industry and Legal Status

[Percent	of	total
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Industry and legal status	Original sample	Responding firms
All firms.  Corporate.  Noncorporate.	100 30 70	100 30 70
Manufacturing Corporate Noncorporate	50 24 26	51 23 28
Retail Corporate Noncorporate	50 6 44	49 6 43

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

The data gathered from the random sample were also checked, where possible, against the information obtained from the initial field interviews of 100 firms. The interview results were not incorporated in the tabulations since the method of choosing these firms tended to involve businesses which may have had special financial problems and hence exaggerated the aggregate unmet demand.

#### Sampling error

Some indication of the reliability of the various estimates given in the text may be seen from the "standard errors" involved. These errors show the extent to which any calculation based on a sample might vary from the figure which would be found if the calculation could be made for all firms in the universe. The calculation may be interpreted as follows: the chances are 68 out of 100 that the true figure for the universe would be within plus or minus one standard error of the estimates derived from the sample.

Table B.—Comparison of Average Size of Small Business Loans in Department of Commerce Sample and Federal Reserve Board Survey 1

[Thousands of dollars]

Manufacturing Retail trade  Corporate	Commer	Federal		
	All loans	Bank loans only	Reserve Board sur- vey	
Total	5.9	7.3	6.0	
Manufacturing	17. 1 3. 6	17. 4 4. 4	13. 1 2. 4	
CorporateNoncorporate	11.9 4.0	13. 4 5. 0	17. 5 3. 9	

1 "Member Bank Loans to Small Business," Federal Reserve Bulletin, August 1947, page 968,

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

For the estimate of total borrowing of small firms, which amounted to about \$5 billion, the standard error is 1 billion dollars. The comparable standard error in the figure of "unfilled" demand is smaller absolutely, about 500 million dollars, but much larger percentage-

filled" demand is smaller absolutely, about 500 million dollars, but much larger percentage-wise.

Information on the range of sampling error can also be computed for the percentages used in the text. Generally speaking, the error found in a percentage calculated from a sample will be considerably smaller than for an aggregate such as presented immediately above. It will be recalled that it was found (as shown in table 1) that 94 percent of the sample firms were satisfied with the amount of funds available while the remainder, or 6 percent, wanted more funds than received. The standard error for these percentages is ±2 percent. "Errors" for the other percentages shown were also calculated, and in general compare in order of magnitude with the one just mentioned.

It would be desirable to check the results of the survey against other findings in the general field. Unfortunately the possibilities of such a check are limited, not only because of the dearth of similar studies, but because in the few instances where studies of small business financing have been undertaken, differences in coverage, procedure, and timing, make the meaningfulness of the comparison difficult to interpret.

Within this frame of reference, it is interesting to note that where checks are possible the results of the sample study compare rather favorably with the findings of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which, in a study of business borrowing from banks in the latter part of 1946 made a special analysis of small business loans outstanding. <sup>10</sup> Tables B, C, and D present comparisons of some of the OBE and Federal Reserve survey results. It should be noted that the broad purposes of these two studies were quite different. The comparisons are made only for the purpose of examining the reasonableness of the results.

The FRB study was limited to member banks only. Since these banks are the relatively larger banking institutions in larger centers, there is undoubtedly an understatement of the influence of the very small concerns, which typically deal with the smaller nonmember banks. On the other hand, as has been pointed out in the text, the OBE sample contains an understatement of the very small concern since it does not include firms with no employees.

Table C.—Percentage Distribution of Number of Bank Loans to Small Business by Industry Group and Form of Organization for Department of Commerce Sample and Federal Reserve Board Survey 1 [Percent]

Industry and legal status	Commerce sample	Federal Reserve Board survey
Total	100	100
Manufacturing Retail trade	21 79	34 63
CorporateNoncorporate	27 73	16 84

1"Member Bank Loans to Small Business," Federal Reserve Bulletin, August 1947, page 968. Sources: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table B compares the average size of bank loans found in the OBE sample with averages as revealed by the FRB study. In comparing these figures, it should be noted that even if the samples covered the same size firms, the OBE figures might normally be expected to be larger than those of the FRB. The FRB data refer to loans outstanding at a particular point of time and probably would tend on the average to be normally smaller than the size of the original loan. It is this latter magnitude that the OBE average reflects. In addition the period covered in the OBE study refers to a later part of the postwar period in which higher prices and levels of activity would probably call for somewhat larger sums to be borrowed.

As may be seen, the OBE averages are generally higher than those of the Federal Reserve Board. The one important exception is that of the corporate average for which the average loan is actually lower in the OBE sample. This exception reflects, apparently, the greater relative weight assigned in the OBE findings to trade corporations, with their lower average size of loan. Few returns were received for this group, and hence no great reliance can be placed in this finding.

Table C compares the percentage distribution of borrowers by legal status and industry. The Commerce study indicates a somewhat greater relative influence of corporations as against noncorporate borrowers and of retailers as against manufacturers. The orders of magnitude of the differences in the two studies are, however, hardly greater than might be explained either by the basic differences in the time periods involved or the possible "errors" in the estimates.

#### Table D.—Percentage Distribution of Aggregate Amount of Bank Loans to Small Business by Industry Group and Form of Organization for Department of Commerce Sample and Sample and Federal Reserve Board Survey 1

[Percent]

Industry and legal status	Commerce sample	Federal Reserve Board survey
Total	100	100
Manufacturing	53 47	74 26
CorporateNoncorporate	51 49	46 54

1 "Member Bank Loans to Small Business." Federal Reserve Bulletin, August 1947, page 968.

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

The same general remarks would seem to be applicable to Table D showing the comparison in terms of aggregate bank borrowing by legal status. The 51-49 break in bank borrowing as between corporate and noncorporate business shown in the OBE sample compares with a 46-54 break-down in the Federal Reserve Board study—a difference which can hardly be described as significant in the light of possible sampling errors.

The differences shown in the industry break-down are more substantial with the OBE results indicating a much greater relative importance of trade than appears in the Federal Reserve Board study. This is due to the relatively large average size of loan shown for noncorporate retailers in the OBE study. It is not possible to assess at this point the extent to which there is an overstatement in the average loan size of non-corporate relatives in the OBE survey (or understatement in the Federal Reserve Study) or an understatement (relative to the Federal Reserve findings) of the average loans in other sectors.

10 See Federal Reserve Board Bulletin, August 1947.

11 It is not possible to make a direct comparison of the upper limits in the definitions of small business used in the two studies. In the Federal Reserve Board study only manufacturers with less than \$750,000 of assets were included, and for retailers, total assets were required to be less than \$50,000. The OBE sample was chosen on the basis of employees as explained above in the text.

12 In connection with the tables comparing the results of the two surveys, it should be noted that some differences may arise from the different classification procedures involved. In the Federal Reserve Board survey, borrowers were classification procedures involved. In the OBE survey, the individual respondents were asked to check their classification as to industry and legal status. These firms had also been classified by the BOASI.

Taken by and large, it is felt that the information obtained gives a rough notion of the orders of magnitude associated with some of the broader aspects of small business financing. Perhaps most important of all is the indication received from the tests of the willingness and ability of businessmen to supply financial information, and that even without extensive and expensive field work, a highly significant body of data will be obtained from the larger study of small business financing.

#### Note on blow-up procedure

In deriving over-all estimates, it was necessary to apply appropriate blow-up factors to the sample results. Basically the ratios used were derived from business population figures

classified by industry and size (1-19 and 20 and over for manufacturing and 1-7 and 8 and over for retail trade). For example, in estimating the aggregate amount borrowed in manufacturing and retail trade, the average amount borrowed by the smaller and larger firms in each industry was first determined. These figures were then multiplied by the total number of firms in the respective size groups.

Estimates were calculated on two bases. First, in arriving at the appropriate weights, no distinction was made between those respondents who answered to the original request and those who answered only after a registered letter follow-up. Secondly, estimates were obtained by giving greater weight to the "follow-ups," assuming that they were more representative of the nonrespondents in the sample. There was comparatively little difference between the two sets of figures, and so, only one set—the latter—was incorporated in the discussion presented above.

#### National Product and Income in the First Three Quarters of 1951

(Continued from page 10)

industries in which wage rates differ are also reflected, and may have been significant in the period under review. exact breakdown of these elements is neither possible nor necessarily meaningful, but rough calculations suggest that the last of them—a shift toward higher-paying industries played an appreciable part in raising average hourly earnings.

While the rise in hourly earnings was the most important influence in the aggregate, there were some industries, notably durable-goods manufacturing, where it was outweighed by the employment factor. Also, there were differentials over time in the relative importance of these two factors, with average hourly earnings accounting for a progressively greater, and employment for a lesser, share of the rise in employee compensation during recent quarters.

In the July-September period, in fact, employment in private industries edged downward; and average hours worked per week have declined slightly since the beginning of the year, following an appreciable rise during 1950. As a result of these developments, and with advances in hourly earnings also slowing down, the upsweep of private payrolls was retarded in the second quarter and virtually halted in the third. In the distributive and service industries, where pay raises had lagged behind those granted earlier elsewhere, wages and salaries rose somewhat further after mid-year. But in the commodity-producing industries, including durable-goods manufacturing, they slipped below the secondquarter rate.

#### Nonwage components of income flow

Proprietors' and rental income as a whole moved up from 1950 to the first three quarters of 1951 by about the same proportion as total personal income. Nonagricultural business and professional proprietors' earnings, however, were considerably more sluggish than the personal income aggregate, as was rental income, while the reverse was true of farmers' earnings.

The latter, as already noted, rose proportionately more than any other principal form of personal income. Chiefly responsible for this favorable showing was the violent upward spurt in agricultural prices in the first 8 months after mid-1950, outstripping by a sizable margin the general price advance of the same period. Farm prices have declined in each month since February, but not nearly as fast as they rose until then. For this year through September, accordingly, the average remained far above that for 1950.

In the case of livestock, there was also a slight growth in the seasonally adjusted physical volume of marketings, so that a 22 percent rise over last year's price average was accompanied by a corresponding increase in cash receipts from livestock sales. It is to these that the expansion of farm income can be ascribed. The seasonally adjusted volume of crops marketed in the first 9 months of 1951 was appreciably below the 1950 volume, and, moreover, crop prices changed substantially less from last year's average than did those for livestock. Accordingly, the crop component of marketing receipts was a little lower than in 1950.

Entrepreneurial income in nonagricultural industries did not keep pace with the general advance in the first 3 quarters of 1951. Owing principally to the slackened rate of consumer spending during the spring and summer, noncorporate business earnings in wholesale and retail trade showed no gain at all over last year, despite a bulge in the first quarter. Proprietors in manufacturing fared relatively well, but have minor weight in the noncorporate business total.

For the first three quarters as a whole, dividend payments at annual rates were near the level of disbursements during 1950. The latter had included extraordinarily high year-end disbursements, partly in anticipation of the higher personal income tax rates effective in 1951

The maintenance of high dividends this year occurred despite a substantial drop in profits after tax resulting in part from the greatly increased Federal corporate income tax rates. In this connection, it may be noted that the decrease in profits after tax also reflected to a large extent lower inventory profits in 1951 than in 1950. These inventory profits, which are equivalent to the excess of the replacement cost of goods sold over their book cost, may be somewhat discounted by corporate management in determining dividend declarations. If inventory profits are eliminated, the drop in profits after taxes as compared with 1950 appears much smaller, and profits before taxes, so adjusted—as included in the national income—actually show a percentage increase somewhat larger than for all other distributive shares combined.

Personal interest income increased a little more than dividends, but likewise contributed insignificantly to the general advance from 1950 to 1951. Only transfer payments, however, were actually lower this year than last. Their decline—about \$2½ billion—reflected primarily the inclusion in 1950 of the large veterans' life insurance dividend disbursements, as other changes were approximately offsetting. Unemployment compensation benefits dropped, and State veterans' bonuses virtually disappeared but benefit payments under the amended Old-Age and, Survivors' Insurance program nearly doubled.

# Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS



The statistics here are a continuation of the data published in Business Statistics, the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey OF CURRENT BUSINESS. That volume (price \$1.50) contains monthly data for the years 1947 to 1950, 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 1947. Series added or revised since publication of the 1951 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (\*) and a dagger (†), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. The terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers and dollar values refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	ted, statistics through 1950 1951												
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber
		GENI	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS	,	······································				
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT												l	
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:	245.8			260.1			269. 4			974.9			
National income, total bil. of dol. Compensation of employees, total do	157.3			165. 2			172.1			177. 4			180. 4
Wages and salaries, total do Private do	149. 7 127. 2	<b>-</b>		157. 2			163. 6 137. 1			168. 8 140. 5			171. 9 141. 1
Military do Government civilian do Supplements to wages and salaries do	5.0			6.6		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7.8						
Supplements to wages and salariesdo	17. 5 7. 7			. 7.9			18. 8 8. 5			8.7			8.8
Proprietors' and rental income, total do do do do do	. 45.6			47. 2			48.8 24.1			48. 1 23. 6			49. 1 23. 4
Farm do do do do do	14.3			15.8			16. 4			16.3			17. 3
Rental income of personsdo Corporate profits and inventory valuation ad-	8.1			8.4			8.3			8.2			8.4
justment, totalbil. of dol_ Corporate profits before tax, totaldo	37.4						42.9			43.0			
Corporate profits tax liabilitydo	_ 20.5			22. 5			51.8 31.1			45. 4 27. 0			
Corporate profits after taxdo	$ \begin{array}{c c} 25.2 \\ -8.3 \end{array} $		1	1 27.8	<u> </u>		$ \begin{array}{c c} 20.7 \\ -8.9 \end{array} $			18. 4 -2. 3			3.8
Net interestdo	5. 5			5.6			5.6			5.7			5.8
Gross national product, totaldo	287. 4			303.7			319.0		 	r 327. 8			327. 6
Personal consumption expenditures, total_do Durable goodsdo	202. 5		1	198. 4 29. 4			208.2			201. 7 25. 9			202. 5 25. 3
Nondurable goodsdo	105.5			104.9			111.5			109.5			110.0
Services do Gross private domestic investment do Gross private domestic investment do Gross private do Gross	62. 7 47. 3			64.0						66. 2 r 65. 6			67. 2 55. 7
New construction do	23.5			23, 3 25, 0			23.9		l	r 22, 5 r 27, 2			21. 5 28. 1
Producers' durable equipment do Change in business inventories do	7			11.8			7 10. 3			r 15. 9			6.1
Net foreign investmentdo Government purchases of goods and services,	-3.2						· <b>-2.</b> 7			7.0			1.2
total bil of dol	1 40.8			47.8			r 53. 4			7 60.4			68. 2
Federal (less Government sales) do do State and local do	21. 2 19. 7			27. 3 20. 4			32.3			<sup>7</sup> 38. 9 21. 4			46. 6 21. 6
Personal income, totaldo	227.3			238.3			244.1			249.9			253. 2
Less: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo Equals: Disposable personal incomedo	20, 2			23. 1 215. 2			7 27. 4 7 216. 8			<sup>7</sup> 28. 0 <sup>7</sup> 221. 8			28. 4 224. 7
Personal saving§do	4.6			16.8			7.8.5			, 20. 1			22. 2
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:													
Total personal incomebil. of dolbull. wage and salary receipts, totaldo	231.5	234.1	236. 4	244. 4	243.6	243.3	245, 5	249.0	249.8	251.0	252, 4	r 253. 7	253. 3
Wage and salary receipts, total do Employer disbursements, total do	149. 7 152. 6	152. 4 155. 6	154. 2 157. 3	155. 9 158. 9	158.0 161.6	160.0 163.4	162, 2 165, 9	164. 8 168. 2	165. 1 168. 8	166. 4 169. 9	167. 1 170. 6	r 167. 4 r 170. 8	167. 9 171. 3
Employer disbursements, totaldo Commodity-producing industriesdo Distributive industriesdo	67. 1 42. 8	69.3	69.9	70.8	71. 7	72. 4	73.7	75.0	74.6	75. 2 45. 6	74.8	r 74. 5	74. 6
Service industriesdodo	. 19.1	43.1 19.3	43. 2 19. 5	19.6	44.3 19.9	44. 5 19. 8	20.0	45.3 20.1	45.6 20.2	20.3	46. 0 20. 3	7 46. 2 7 20. 3	46.3 20.3
Government dodo Less employee contributions for social insur-	23.6	23. 9	24. 7	24. 9	25. 7	26. 7	27.3	27.8	28. 4	28, 8	29. 5	r 29. 8	30. 1
ancebil, or dor_	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7	3. 5 3. 8	3.5	3, 4	3. 4 3. 8
Other labor incomedo Proprietors' and rental incomedo	45.3	3. 6 46. 3	3. 7 47. 2	3.7 48.1	3. 7 50. 5	3.8 48.2	3. 8 47. 7	3.8 48.1	3.8 48.0	48.0	3.8 49, 2	3.8 r 49.7	48.4
Personal interest income and dividendsdo Total transfer paymentsdo	21.6 11.3	19. 7 12. 1	19. 5 11. 8	25. 0 11. 7	18. 8 12. 6	19. 2 12. 1	19. 7 12. 1	20. 2 12. 1	20. 2 12. 7	20. 0 12. 8	19.7 12.6	, 20. 1 12. 7	20.7 12.5
Total nonagricultural incomedo		214.3	215. 5	223. 4	221. 4	222. 9	225. 2	227.8	229.0	230. 1	r 230. 1	7 231.3	231. 8
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES													
										0.050			10000
All industries, quarterly totalmil. of dol_ Manufacturingdo	4, 700 2, 050			5, 830 2, 790			5, 160 2, 460			6, 250 3, 140			1 6, 800 1 3, 650
Mining dodododo	180			200			180			200 410			1 240
Other transportationdo	120			. 140	J		. 120			140			1 120
Other transportation do Electric and gas utilities do Commercial and miscellaneous do	- 820 1, 240			940	l		750 1,340			890 1, 470			. 1,030
Commercial und importaneous	-, 1,240			., 1, 120	•		. 1,010			, .,	,	-1	., 2,000

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	50			· <u>-</u> -	1		1951			<del></del> -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber
	GENI	ERAL	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS	Cont	inued					
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS;													
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total         mil. of dol.           Farm marketings and CCC loans, total         do           Crops         do           Livestock and products, total         do           Dairy products         do           Meat animals         do           Poultry and eggs         do           Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCO	7 2, 972 2, 965 7 1, 461 7 1, 504 7 310 7 925 7 256	r 3, 627 r 3, 615 r 1, 966 r 1, 649 r 308 r 1, 055 r 274	7 3, 407 7 3, 391 7 1, 784 7 1, 607 7 286 7 993 7 320	r 2, 785 r 2, 765 r 1, 268 r 1, 497 r 300 r 853 r 337	2, 539 2, 510 965 1, 545 324 995 215	1, 899 1, 873 557 1, 316 317 769 220	2, 071 2, 019 523 1, 496 366 834 275	2, 137 2, 088 465 1, 623 368 930 288	2, 153 2, 120 436 1, 684 438 871 309	7 2, 169 7 2, 143 7 606 1, 537 437 753 296	2, 652 2, 641 1, 085 1, 556 408 833 285	7 2, 992 7 2, 985 7 1, 315 1, 670 393 960 295	p 3, 412 p 3, 404 p 1, 659 p 1, 745 p 348 p 1, 058 p 325
loans, unadjusted: All commodities	7 447 7 516 7 396	7 545 7 695 7 434	r 511 r 630 r 423	7 417 7 448 7 394	378 338 408	281 195 346	303 183 393	313 163 427	319 153 444	323 r 214 r 405	398 r 384 r 410	7 450 7 465 7 440	2 514 2 586 2 459
All commodities 1935-39 = 100 Crops do Livestock and products do do	r 169 r 193 r 151	r 202 r 252 r 165	7 177 7 252 7 165	r 153 r 154 r 153	139 126 149	104 79 123	111 71 141	113 61 152	117 57 163	123 84 152	151 153 148	168 186 154	p 185 p 222 p 158
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION													
Federal Reserve Index Unadjusted, combined index1935-39=100	216	220	215	216	216	217	219	222	223	223	r 214	221	» 22s
Manufacturesdo	224	229	226	227	226	228	231	232	232	233	r 224	230	₽ 23
Durable manufactures	253 245 179 196 170 283 216 219 209	263 253 176 198 165 303 223 225 217	260 246 168 197 153 311 226 228 221	266 253 158 195 140 321 227 230 219	264 255 153 190 134 322 224 226 220	268 252 154 193 134 328 217 215 222	275 263 160 195 141 335 209 202 225	278 264 169 185 161 337 7 211 204 7 227	277 263 168 173 165 336 7 206 197 7 227	276 261 164 7 164 163 338 7 205 197 7 225	267 253 r 150 r 159 146 327 r 199 r 188 r 225	7 270 7 254 158 165 7 153 7 328 7 197 7 190 7 213	p 275 257 p 158 p 169 156 p 336 p 201 p 196 p 215
Stone, clay, and glass products do  Cement do Clay products do Glass containers do. Transportation equipment do. Automobiles (incl. parts) do	223 239 175 229 284 265	240 249 177 269 291 271	233 231 182 250 278 249	227 211 178 246 292 260	223 193 178 251 285 246	221 186 176 253 304 262	232 207 180 269 314 265	243 231 183 292 311 255	7 242 242 184 275 310 248	7 241 251 7 184 266 7 307 7 238	239 248 179 273 + 298 + 222	237 251 7 181 259 7 310 7 230	238 254 2180 251 2319 234
Nondurable manufactures	201 217 272 465 123 109 133 190 156 152 276	201 205 282 488 115 107 121 173 119 158	197 195 284 497 111 111 110 163 94 184	196 189 288 504 107 106 109 161 90 203 111	196 211 288 506 116 108 121 155 90 193 105	196 198 291 510 125 120 128 149 101 142	194 185 296 524 118 104 127 149 120 147	195 175 298 532 106 97 112 152 153 150 103	197 180 298 538 97 88 103 159 196 149	197 191 300 548 98 86 106 165 221 144	7 189 190 301 553 83 71 92 176 221 141 7 193	197 179 7 303 7 559 98 80 110 7 187 215 139	p 198 193 p 309 p 568 
Paper and products do. Paper and pulp. do. Petroleum and coal products do. Coke do. Gasoline do. Printing and publishing do. Rubber products do. Textiles and products do. Cotton consumption do. Rayon deliveries do. Wool textiles do. Tobacco products do.	194 184 243 178 195 172 244 191 152 380 171 181	202 193 251 183 196 183 250 197 162 374 180	201 191 253 178 195 182 250 193 158 381 164	197 188 263 182 197 179 251 194 158 397 160	203 192 272 187 202 164 244 194 163 392 156 177	208 198 269 183 198 176 235 194 174 390 144 170	208 198 269 184 199 179 239 188 175 374 133 161	215 205 255 185 193 188 238 185 153 380 146 167	212 201 263 186 207 179 247 190 164 377 144	209 199 263 187 212 170 255 185 157 378 137	189 182 262 183 211 155 7 245 160 123 380 100	7 196 188 7 265 187 7 213 7 166 6 247 7 170 145 7 361 115	196 191 264 185 212 218 218 243 2165 142 335
Minerals         do           Fuels         do           Anthracite         do           Bituminous coal         do           Crude petroleum         do           Metals         do	168 167 92 144 184 171	169 170 102 151 184 161	159 165 84 138 184 124	153 163 80 143 178 93	159 169 96 151 184 94	153 163 89 125 185 94	153 163 48 127 189 92	162 167 64 133 191 129	168 168 83 126 192 166	169 169 86 133 191 171	161 160 66 105 192 166	7 171 7 171 7 77 134 194 7 169	p 173 p 173 79 137 197 p 173
Adjusted, combined index	211	216	215	218	221	221	222	223	r 222	221	r 212	r 217	p 219
Manufactures do do	220	225	224 260	229	231	232	234	234	233	231	r 222	7 227	» 228
Durable manufactures	251 166 150 216 209 215 206 169 225	261 166 150 223 217 229 214 168 262	260 169 155 226 221 227 214 175 247	268 173 162 227 218 235 232 173 265	268 171 162 224 219 236 238 191 257	271 169 156 217 222 237 245 186 261	277 169 156 209 225 243 252 189 269	279 170 162 7 211 7 227 247 243 189 292	276 163 158 7 206 7 227 236 231 184 257	274 153 147 7 205 7 226 239 235 7 184 269	266 r 141 131 r 199 r 226 237 226 r 178 285	7 268 7 146 137 7 197 7 213 227 222 7 175 249	p 273 p 146 138 p 201 p 212 p 229 219 p 173 246
Nondurable manufactures do Alcoholic beverages do Chemical products do Leather and products do Leather tanning do Manufactured food products do Dairy products do Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables do	194 203 271 124 111 167 148 168 142	196 182 277 115 106 162 145 158 147	195 207 280 109 108 161 143 165	197 208 284 108 106 165 141 171	201 248 287 115 107 168 142 162	201 225 288 122 112 166 142 148 158	199 207 292 118 105 167 146 159	198 187 296 106 97 168 147 163	198 179 298 97 88 167 148 149	197 178 302 99 89 165 150 145	7 187 175 7 305 85 75 7 165 150 152 7 148	7 193 178 307 99 81 7 164 148 162 7 138	p 192 184 p 307 p 162 p 143 168 p 133

\* Revised. \* Preliminary.

1Data through 1950 have been revised to incorporate changes in methods of estimation (notably for truck crops) and to reflect revisions of production, disposition, or price. The period covered by the revision varies among the items, extending back to 1910 in some instances. Revisions prior to September 1950 will be shown later.

3 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.

	<u></u>							<del></del>					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem-	October	Novem-	Decem-	January	Febru-	March	April	1951 May	June	July	August	Septem-
	CENI	ERAL I	ber RTISTN	ber FSS II		ary TORS							ber
	GENI		DUSII		IDICA	TORS-	Cont	mueu		<u> </u>			ı
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued  Federal Reserve Index—Continued													
Adjusted — Continued  Manufactures — Continued  Nondurable manufactures — Continued  Paper and products	194 185 172 172	202 193 179 165	201 191 174 171	197 189 175 153	204 192 170 177	207 197 177 179	208 198 176 170	214 204 183 177	212 200 176 172	208 198 171 171	190 183 166 161	7 196 189 7 174 183	№ 197 192 № 179 177
Minerals do	163 141	166 141	160 130	157 126	164 130	158 131	158 127	164	165 151	165 145	156 132	r 166 r 136	₽ 169 ₽ 144
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES§†	141	141	130	120	130	131	127	140	151	140	132	, 190	144
Business sales (adjusted), total mil. of dol.  Manufacturing, total do.  Durable-goods industries do.  Nondurable-goods industries do.  Wholesale trade, total do.  Durable-goods establishments do.  Nondurable-goods establishments do.  Retail trade, total do.  Durable-goods establishments do.  Retail trade, total do.  Nondurable-goods stores do.  Nondurable-goods stores do.	40, 800 20, 101 9, 331 10, 770 8, 337 2, 791 5, 546 12, 362 4, 692 7, 670	41, 197 20, 684 9, 756 10, 928 8, 481 2, 855 5, 626 12, 032 4, 470 7, 562	40, 611 20, 524 9, 682 10, 842 8, 320 2, 705 5, 615 11, 767 4, 099 7, 668	42, 246 21, 048 9, 869 11, 179 8, 595 2, 773 5, 822 12, 603 4, 556 8, 047	45, 899 22, 560 10, 430 12, 130 9, 761 3, 273 6, 488 13, 578 5, 115 8, 463	44, 796 22, 261 10, 390 11, 871 9, 222 3, 011 6, 211 13, 313 5, 041 8, 272	44, 205 22, 605 10, 851 11, 754 8, 984 3, 050 5, 934 12, 616 4, 572 8, 044	43, 440 22, 479 10, 739 11, 740 8, 684 2, 925 5, 759 12, 277 4, 267 8, 009	44, 737 23, 434 11, 150 12, 283 8, 883 2, 892 5, 991 12, 420 4, 280 8, 140	43, 073 22, 133 10, 383 11, 750 8, 679 2, 789 5, 890 12, 261 4, 208 8, 053	41, 798 21, 324 9, 741 11, 583 8, 384 2, 624 5, 760 12, 090 4, 000 8, 089	7 43,090 7 21,798 7 10,050 7 11,747 7 8,824 2,770 7 6,054 12,468 7 4,173 7 8,295	41, 517 20, 847 9, 559 11, 288 8, 378 2, 686 5, 692 12, 292 4, 169 8, 123
Business inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), total	55, 146 30, 123 14, 486 15, 637 8, 424 3, 618	57, 112 30, 947 14, 899 16, 048 8, 775 3, 850 4, 925 17, 390 7, 735 9, 655	58, 954 32, 245 15, 644 16, 601 9, 005 4, 003 5, 002 17, 704 8, 060 9, 644	60, 434 33, 253 16, 359 16, 894 9, 388 4, 163 5, 225 17, 793 8, 095 9, 698	62, 050 34, 120 16, 877 17, 243 9, 475 4, 170 5, 305 18, 455 8, 257 10, 198	63, 416 34, 657 17, 251 17, 406 9, 715 4, 328 5, 387 19, 044 8, 484 10, 560	65, 249 35, 557 17, 576 17, 981 9, 940 4, 474 5, 466 19, 743 9, 197 10, 546	67, 361 36, 908 18, 171 18, 737 10, 107 4, 672 5, 435 20, 346 9, 598 10, 748	68, 981 38, 068 18, 923 19, 145 10, 270 4, 880 5, 390 20, 643 9, 684 10, 959	69, 442 39, 009 19, 598 19, 412 10, 151 4, 887 5, 264 20, 282 9, 562 10, 720	7 70, 254 39, 894 20, 289 19, 605 7 10, 315 5, 045 7 5, 270 7 20, 045 9, 494 7 10, 551	70,079 740,576 720,926 719,650 710,074 74,961 75,113 719,429 79,154 710,275	69, 864 40, 987 21, 306 19, 681 10, 067 4, 920 5, 147 18, 810 8, 780 10, 030
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES AND ORDERS†	,	,											
Sales: Value (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol. Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	20, 977 9, 762 11, 215	22, 216 10, 502 11, 714	20, 592 9, 590 11, 001	21,028 9,984 11,043	22, 177 10, 014 12, 163	21, 176 9, 725 11, 451	23, 662 11, 457 12, 205	21. 851 10, 630 11, 220	22, 603 10, 827 11, 776	21, 912 10, 567 11, 345	19, 673 8, 893 10, 781	7 22, 583 7 10, 291 7 12, 292	21, 810 9, 994 11, 816
Value (adjusted), total	20, 101 9, 331 1, 697	20, 684 9, 756 1, 805 1, 090 1, 069 1, 481 1, 650 350 308 726 506 213 556	20, 524 9, 682 1, 813 1, 075 1, 012 1, 525 1, 560 377 323 713 527 203 554	21, 048 9, 869 1, 926 1, 124 1, 035 1, 552 1, 578 362 283 719 485 227 578	22, 560 10, 430 1, 956 1, 173 1, 122 1, 654 1, 648 360 297 775 533 228 683	22, 261 10, 390 1, 830 1, 176 1, 092 1, 726 1, 666 391 296 743 535 279 656	22, 605 10, 851 1, 953 1, 171 1, 140 1, 796 1, 859 407 350 754 570 245 608	22, 479 10, 739 2, 072 1, 230 1, 023 1, 772 1, 691 452 782 782 506 239 650	23, 434 11, 150 2, 158 1, 184 1, 044 1, 801 1, 872 478 336 775 584 257 661	22, 133 10, 383 2, 054 1, 064 1, 000 1, 760 1, 734 449 292 713 548 225 544	21, 324 9, 741 1, 974 1, 026 870 1, 708 1, 523 514 244 623 508 232 519	r 21, 798 r 10, 050 r 1, 872 r 977 r 1, 056 r 1, 728 r 1, 669 r 522 r 278 r 658 r 540 r 223 r 526	20, 847 9, 559 1, 736 979 1, 028 1, 691 1, 497 497 264 585
Nondurable-goods industries, total do Food and kindred products do Beverages	2,862 508 253 1,188		10, 842 2, 869 453 280 1, 132 848 262 641 654 1, 441 1, 866 397	11, 179 3, 092 545 270 1, 172 826 279 649 628 1, 468 1, 831	12, 130 3, 296 585 291 1, 314 1, 059 329 688 675 1, 628 1, 811	11, 871 3, 234 506 287 1, 351 926 337 681 693 1, 590 1, 832 434	11, 754 3, 228 504 261 1, 308 797 318 699 696 1, 628 1, 856	11, 740 3, 235 484 281 1, 354 768 294 680 757 1, 596 1, 853	12, 283 3, 431 574 288 1, 432 792 307 711 786 1, 643 1, 887 432	11, 750 3, 151 599 272 1, 279 841 315 686 748 1, 543 1, 884 433	11, 583 3, 032 591 278 1, 182 940 298 637 740 1, 535 1, 912 438	* 11, 747  * 2, 946  * 658  * 290  * 1, 164  * 854  * 315  * 692  * 755  * 1, 577  * 2, 023  * 467	11, 288 3, 000 513 272 1, 103 692 253 662 799 1, 534 1, 994
Inventories, end of month: Book value (unadjusted), totaldo Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	29, 727 14, 400 15, 328	30, 586 14, 742 15, 844	31, 987 15, 443 16, 543	33, 311 16, 202 17, 109	34, 409 16, 797 17, 612	35, 034 17, 304 17, 730	35, 970 17, 763 18, 207	37, 054 18, 331 18, 723	38, 262 19, 178 19, 084	39, 085 19, 740 19, 344	39, 825 20, 368 19, 457	r 40, 239 r 20, 842 r 19, 396	40, 461 21, 164 19, 298
By stages of fabrication; Q Purchased materialsdo Goods in processdo Finished goodsdo	-												
Book value (adjusted), total do.  Durable-goods industries, total do. Primary metals do. Fabricated metal products do. Machinery, except electrical do. Motor vehicles and equipment do. Transportation equipment, n. e. s. do. Furniture and fixtures do. Lumber products, except furniture do. Stone, clay, and glass products do. Professional and scientific instruments do. Other industries, including ordnance do.	30, 123 14, 486 2, 222 1, 652 1, 610 3, 202 1, 764 735 458 745 582 471	30, 947 14, 899 2, 276 1, 688 1, 628 3, 304 1, 866 762 462 769 592 483 1, 068	32, 245 15, 644 2, 329 1, 738 1, 718 3, 468 2, 056 835 490 782 600 502 1, 127	33, 253 16, 359 2, 384 1, 741 1, 897 3, 651 2, 144 905 533 829 628 518 1, 131	34, 120 16, 877 2, 371 1, 791 1, 959 3, 789 2, 200 1, 034 558 852 654 533	34, 657 17, 251 2, 358 1, 785 2, 009 3, 897 2, 183 1, 114 575 896 680 546 1, 208	35, 557 17, 576 2, 294 1, 828 2, 077 4, 006 2, 175 1, 211 572 902 711 549 1, 251	36, 908 18, 171 2, 298 1, 872 2, 180 4, 136 2, 275 1, 273 578 950 741 570	38, 068 18, 923 2, 324 1, 962 2, 338 4, 286 2, 336 1, 367 612 9900 762 596 1, 351	39, 009 19, 598 2, 353 2, 056 2, 465 4, 410 2, 390 1, 473 601 1, 008 801 1, 008	39, 894 20, 289 2, 426 2, 133 2, 574 4, 509 2, 440 1, 657 588 1, 017 837 649 1, 458	r 40, 576 r 20, 926 r 2, 508 r 2, 278 r 2, 684 r 4, 627 r 2, 475 r 1, 757 r 568 r 1, 031 837 r 681 r 1, 483	40, 987 21, 306 2, 597 2, 351 2, 690 4, 728 2, 521 1, 899 564 1, 016 835 682 1, 422

\*Revised. \*\*Preliminary. \$\sigma^2\$See note marked "\sigma^\* on p. S-2. \\
\text{\$\frac{1}{3}\$ 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. Unadjusted data for manufacturing are shown below on pp. S-3 and S-4; those for retail and wholesale trade, on pp. S-8, S-9, and S-10.
\text{\$\frac{1}{3}\$ Hevised series. All components of business sales and inventories have been revised; for earlier data and appropriate explanations of changes in classifications, see pp. 15-24 of the October 1951 SURVEY. Manufacturers' sales and inventories have been revised beginning 1948, wholesale trade beginning 1939, and retail trade beginning 1940; moreover, the adoption of revised industry definitions for manufacturing beginning with the 1948 data results in discontinuity of industry figures for earlier periods.

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\begin{array}{c}
\text{Not available.}
\text{Data will be shown in a later issue.}
\end{array}
\]

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	50						1951				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber
	GENI	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS-	-Cont	inued					
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†—Continued													
Inventories, end of month—Continued Book value (adjusted)—Continued Nondurable-goods industries, total_mil. of dol_ Food and kindred products	15, 637 2, 775 1, 097 1, 639 2, 202 1, 387 510 658 605 2, 117 2, 148 499	16, 048 2, 876 1, 071 1, 658 2, 327 1, 399 525 669 604 2, 197 2, 203 521	16, 601 2, 939 1, 107 1, 658 2, 462 1, 522 540 687 622 2, 280 2, 225 560	16, 894 3, 006 1, 073 1, 650 2, 531 1, 586 732 632 2, 356 2, 219 547	17, 243 3, 112 1, 112 1, 613 2, 662 1, 565 613 761 670 2, 383 2, 191 562	17, 406 3, 191 1, 149 1, 591 2, 710 1, 543 590 779 678 2, 424 2, 196	17, 981 3, 330 1, 222 1, 605 2, 800 1, 590 640 808 684 2, 520 2, 228 2, 528	18, 737 3, 551 1, 242 1, 630 3, 046 1, 616 840 661 2, 626 6, 626 2, 294 565	19, 145 3, 580 1, 254 1, 652 3, 137 1, 667 677 855 681 2, 699 2, 360 583	19, 412 3, 542 1, 254 1, 642 3, 214 1, 687 691 887 694 2, 771 2, 420 610	19, 605 3, 554 1, 209 1, 656 3, 222 1, 746 652 917 702 2, 850 2, 481 616	7 19, 650 73, 619 71, 161 71, 668 73, 190 71, 686 71, 686 72, 924 711 72, 906 72, 523 7640	19, 681 3, 484 1, 197 1, 716 3, 145 1, 662 636 932 712 2, 965 2, 591
New orders, net (unadjusted), total do. Durable-goods industries, total do. Primary metals do. Fabricated metal products do. Electrical machinery and equipment do. Machinery, except electrical do. Transportation equipment, except motor wehicles mill of dol. Other industries, including ordnance do.	23, 485 12, 061 2, 184 1, 350 1, 558 1, 815 780 4, 373	23, 744 12, 168 2, 174 1, 447 1, 229 1, 860 800 4, 659	21, 367 10, 302 1, 955 1, 283 969 1, 682 419 3, 994	22, 792 11, 624 2, 242 1, 244 1, 463 2, 234 483 3, 959	27, 940 14, 800 2, 396 1, 698 1, 402 2, 680 1, 695 4, 930	25, 554 13, 263 2, 110 1, 476 1, 399 2, 810 996 4, 472	28, 220 15, 272 2, 587 1, 441 1, 732 2, 644 1, 847 5, 020	23, 517 12, 684 2, 264 1, 282 1, 304 2, 304 1, 089 4, 441	22, 830 11, 653 2, 175 1, 147 1, 246 2, 308 715 4, 064	22, 361 11, 564 1, 977 1, 091 1, 453 2, 291 915 3, 838	20, 790 10, 469 2, 037 937 1, 284 2, 259 664 3, 289	r 22, 797 r 10, 867 r 2, 002 r 1, 090 r 1, 064 r 2, 147 r 572 r 3, 992	21, 283 9, 847 1, 508 1, 052 1, 129 1, 873 616 3, 668
Nondurable-goods industries, total do Unfilled orders (unadjusted), total do Durable-goods industries, total do Frimary metals do Electrical machinery and equipment do Machinery, except electrical do Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles mil. of dol Other industries, including ordnance do Nondurable-goods industries, total do	35, 243 30, 112 6, 264 3, 827 3, 543 4, 953 5, 809 5, 715 5, 131	11, 576 36, 748 31, 755 6, 528 4, 073 3, 626 5, 295 6, 263 5, 971 4, 993	11, 065 37, 367 32, 310 6, 673 4, 299 3, 553 5, 586 6, 316 5, 882 5, 087	11, 168 39, 109 33, 927 6, 917 4, 439 3, 860 6, 255 6, 407 6, 048 5, 182	13, 139 44, 947 38, 789 7, 325 5, 054 4, 186 7, 394 7, 756 7, 074 6, 158	12, 291 49, 412 42, 414 7, 676 5, 464 4, 518 8, 575 8, 391 7, 789 6, 998	12, 948 53, 779 46, 038 8, 190 5, 704 5, 029 9, 276 9, 793 8, 048 7, 741	10, 834 55, 530 48, 175 8, 486 5, 858 5, 287 9, 739 10, 420 8, 385 7, 354	11, 176 55, 792 49, 038 8, 589 5, 884 5, 541 10, 178 10, 658 8, 188 6, 755	10, 797 55, 901 49, 695 8, 518 5, 868 6, 008 10, 144 11, 074 8, 082 6, 206	10, 321 57, 018 51, 271 8, 822 5, 879 6, 530 10, 803 11, 268 7, 969 5, 746	711, 930 757, 265 751, 880 78, 877 75, 849 76, 599 711, 251 711, 366 77, 939 75, 385	11, 436 56, 739 51, 733 8, 582 5, 798 6, 703 11, 421 11, 477 7, 752 5, 006
		<u> </u>	RUSIN		POPUL	ATION	1			1 .,		1 -,	,,,,,,
			DUSIN	ESS I	OPUL	ATION	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					1	
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER	1												
Operating businesses, end of quarter, totalthous_	3, 997. 7 366. 9 303. 3 856. 2 1, 686. 4 204. 8 579. 9			365. 5 303. 1 853. 6 1, 676. 9 205. 0			7 857. 2 7 1, 676. 8 7 206. 6						
New businesses, quarterly total         do           Contract construction         do           Manufacturing         do           Service industries         do           Retail trade         do           Wholesale trade         do           All other         do	95. 2 14. 8 10. 4 17. 8 35. 3 4. 3 12. 5			9. 6 15. 4 27. 7 3. 7			21.0 14.4 21.9 41.3 5.3						
Discontinued businesses, quarterly total do Contract construction. do Manufacturing do Service industries do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do All other do	83. 6 10. 3 10. 5 16. 0 35. 1 3. 3 8. 4			92. 8 13. 6 9. 8 18. 0 37. 3 3. 6 10. 5			7 41.4						
Business transfers, quarterly totaldo	88. 2			67. 0		******	93.8					<b></b>	
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS													Ę
New incorporations (48 States)number INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL	6, 277	6, 782	6, 256	6, 780	8, 515	6, 590	7, 649	7, 653	7, 544	6, 810	6, 428	<sup>7</sup> 6, 496	p 5, 957
FAILURES₀           Failures, total         number           Commercial service         do           Construction         do           Manufacturing and mining         do           Retail trade         do           Wholesale trade         do	648 43 75 147 314 69	707 64 91 150 339 63	683 67 87 150 310 69	679 67 62 143 330 77	775 63 97 132 410 73	599 59 60 107 304 69	732 69 83 115 377 88	693 52 81 119 365 76	755 64 94 128 385 84	699 43 71 129 390 66	665 55 74 130 340 66	678 56 89 136 333 64	620 39 84 150 277 70
Liabilities, total thous. of dol.  Commercial service do.  Construction do.  Manufacturing and mining do.  Retail trade do.  Wholesale trade do.	15, 254 1, 450 1, 303 5, 855 4, 775 1, 871	16, 649 2, 009 2, 410 5, 949 4, 683 1, 598	18, 864 1, 742 2, 726 8, 412 4, 235 1, 749	21, 044 3, 205 4, 748 5, 352 5, 479 2, 260	21, 685 1, 482 2, 393 5, 175 10, 376 2, 259	16,009 1,399 2,228 6,134 4,357 1,891	17, 652 1, 375 3, 292 5, 169 5, 605 2, 211	17, 064 1, 055 2, 268 5, 894 5, 647 2, 200	23, 504 1, 871 4, 655 5, 497 7, 487 3, 994	22, 773 1, 006 3, 085 5, 014 7, 434 6, 234	21, 088 1, 398 2, 666 7, 790 4, 778 4, 456	26, 417 1, 358 4, 290 10, 497 6, 173 4, 099	26, 643 782 4, 668 14, 908 4, 826 1, 459

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Revised.
 <sup>9</sup> Preliminary.
 †Revised series.
 See corresponding note on p. S-3.
 ♂Data are from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	50						1951				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber
	•	·	СОМ	MODI	ΓΥ PR	ICES	·	<del></del>	•		•		
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS													
Prices received, all farm products\$	272 243 221 194 428 336 217 126 303 298 372 248 196	268 238 219 188 426 327 207 138 300 296 358 261 201	276 250 224 192 428 346 194 188 351 299 357 267 209	286 258 233 202 436 339 202 211 366 311 360 272 249	300 275 240 214 442 347 192 324 374 323 391 286 203	313 283 264 222 440 351 204 333 379 340 425 285 205	311 276 245 221 437 359 202 265 386 343 428 280 217	309 275 247 222 438 363 209 225 385 340 428 273 273	305 271 244 223 438 357 194 239 380 335 418 270 221	301 263 240 217 438 353 200 189 358 335 422 269 217	294 252 236 213 438 329 175 204 317 332 414 272	292 244 234 215 430 291 181 294 336 416 277 231	291 239 233 216 423 283 201 161 288 337 411 283 247
Prices paid: All commodities	252 252 251 260	253 254 251 261	255 256 254 263	257 257 257 257	262 260 264 272	267 265 270 276	272 269 274 280	273 269 276 283	272 270 274 283	272 270 273 282	272 270 273 282	271 270 273 282	271 268 275 282
Parity ratio ?dodo	105	103	105	108	110	113	111	109	108	107	104	104	103
All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index)1935-39=100.	192, 6	193.9	194.9	198, 4	202, 4	204. 9	205. 8	205. 6	206. 5	r 206, 4	, 206. 6	r 206. 1	207.3
Coal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes): AnthraciteOct. 1922-Sept. 1925=100. Bituminousdo	155. 8 164. 0	157. 4 166. 6	158. 6 167. 0	159.7 167.3	160.3 167.9	168. 3 168. 7	170.0 168.9	169. 1 168. 6	162. 9 165. 9	165. 2 165. 6	166. 5 166. 5	7 168. 1 166. 7	168. 8 167. 5
Consumers' price index (U. S. Dept. of Labor):   All items	174. 6 189. 8 210. 0 176. 9 186. 9 186. 0 261. 0 261. 0 141. 2 96. 9 196. 1 194. 2 131. 8	175. 6 193. 0 210. 6 177. 2 191. 9 189. 8 253. 3 142. 0 96. 8 199. 2 198. 7 132. 0 158. 3	176. 4 194. 3 210. 8 177. 6 192. 8 195. 7 250. 3 142. 5 96. 8 200. 8 201. 1 132. 5 159. 2	178. 8 195. 5 216. 3 177. 7 194. 0 203. 9 253. 4 142. 8 96. 8 201. 7 203. 2 132. 9 160. 6	181. 5 198. 5 221. 9 185. 4 202. 6 214. 1 263. 6 143. 3 97. 2 202. 3 207. 4 133. 2 162. 1	183. 8 202. 0 226. 0 187. 1 204. 4 224. 3 270. 1 143. 9 97. 2 204. 5 209. 7 134. 0 163. 2	184. 5 203. 1 226. 2 187. 5 204. 6 217. 1 272. 2 144. 2 97. 2 205. 0 210. 7 134. 7 164. 3	184. 6 203. 6 225. 7 188. 3 204. 1 214. 8 272. 6 144. 0 96. 9 205. 0 211. 8 135. 1 164. 6	185. 4 204. 0 227. 4 188. 2 203. 5 221. 6 272. 8 143. 6 97. 3 202. 4 212. 6 135. 4	185. 2 204. 0 226. 9 188. 4 203. 9 271. 6 143. 6 97. 1 202. 8 212. 5 135. 7 164. 8	185. 5 203. 3 227. 7 189. 0 205. 1 218. 5 273. 2 144. 0 97. 2 203. 7 212. 4 136. 2 165. 0	185. 5 203. 6 227. 0 188. 7 205. 9 208. 9 275. 0 144. 2 97. 3 204. 2 210. 8 136. 8	1 186. 6 209. 0 227. 3 189. 4 206. 4 205. 1 275. 6 144. 4 97. 3 204. 9 211. 1 137. 5 166. 0
### U. S. Department of Labor indexes:    All commodities	169. 5 164. 0 181. 8 165. 7 180. 4 166. 5 211. 3 166. 9 177. 2 155. 5 154. 7 131. 0 241. 0	169. 1 163. 5 180. 2 169. 3 177. 8 165. 3 198. 7 166. 9 172. 5 153. 8 160. 8 129. 5 223. 7	171. 7 165. 1 184. 5 173. 0 183. 7 172. 1 197. 3 168. 8 175. 2 154. 1 164. 1 140. 4 223. 4	175. 3 169. 0 187. 1 178. 1 187. 4 180. 9 204. 9 172. 4 179. 0 157. 6 164. 4 138. 0 233. 7	180. 1 173. 1 192. 6 185. 0 194. 2 186. 6 222. 2 176. 7 182. 2 163. 0 171. 5 136. 1 242. 7	183. 6 175. 5 199. 1 187. 1 202. 6 192. 0 238. 2 179. 2 187. 6 166. 3 173. 0 142. 4 255. 2	184. 0 175. 8 199. 4 187. 5 203. 8 188. 0 241. 2 179. 3 186. 6 164. 5 170. 3 139. 9 254. 5	183. 6 176. 1 197. 7 187. 1 202. 5 189. 1 240. 9 179. 2 185. 8 164. 5 166. 6 140. 0 255. 1	182. 9 176. 2 195. 5 186. 4 199. 6 234. 8 179. 0 187. 3 163. 6 164. 9 146. 5 257. 2	181. 7 175. 5 194. 7 180. 0 198. 6 235. 8 177. 8 186. 3 162. 3 163. 4 146. 3 255. 2	7 179. 4 175. 1 189, 9 174, 0 194. 0 178. 0 233, 9 176. 0 186. 0 162. 3 167. 5 144. 3 254. 6	190. 6 180. 4 233. 1 7 174. 9	168. 8 189. 2 181. 6 227. 8 174. 8 188. 0 160. 4 170. 3
Commodities other than farm products and foods.	159. 2 219. 7 170. 2 136. 3 371. 5 145. 9	161. 5 218. 9 177. 2 140. 2 358. 4 145. 7	163. 7 217. 8 177. 6 140. 8 347. 6 148. 2	166. 7 221. 4 179. 1 141. 2 348. 4 154. 9	170. 3 226. 1 180. 7 147. 2 356. 8 162. 1	171. 8 228. 1 180. 8 147. 1 359. 8 164. 0	172. 4 228. 5 180. 8 147. 1 361. 2 164. 4	172. 3 228. 5 180. 8 147. 2 361. 0 164. 7	171. 6 227. 8 180. 8 147. 2 358. 8 163. 7	170. 5 225. 6 180. 8 147. 2 352. 3 161. 6	7 168. 6 7 223. 7 7 179. 4 147. 2 347. 1 159. 1	7 167. 2 7 222. 5 7 179. 5 147. 2 342. 8 158. 0	166. 9 223. 0 179. 5
Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals do Drugs and pharmaceutical materials do Fertilizer materials do. Oils and fats do	128. 7 125. 4 153. 4 111. 4 163. 9	132. 2 131. 6 161. 1 111. 2 160. 3	135. 7 134. 3 163. 8 112. 0 171. 5	139. 6 136. 1 175. 1 115. 6 180. 9	144. 5 138. 1 184. 4 118. 1 200. 4	147. 3 139. 0 185. 2 118. 1 217. 3	146. 4 138. 2 185. 1 118. 1 214. 6	147. 9 145. 0 184. 5 117. 8 198. 7	145. 7 145. 2 185. 2 117. 1 181. 0	142. 3 144. 1 185. 3 115. 1 161. 2	139. 4 143. 1 184. 7 119. 0 139. 3	140. 1 144. 4 184. 6 117. 8 139. 8	140. 8 144. 7 184. 1 118. 5 141. 9
Fuel and lighting materials do.  Bituminous coal do.  Electricity do.  Gas do.  Petroleum and products do.	134. 9 193. 2 65. 6 89. 0 117. 8	135. 3 193. 3 65. 2 88. 9 118. 0	135. 7 193. 3 65. 5 90. 5 118. 1	135. 7 193. 2 65. 7 90. 2 118. 0	136. 4 193. 2 65. 7 90. 0 119. 4	138. 1 197. 5 66. 4 92. 2 119. 4	138. 6 197. 1 65. 1 93. 8 120. 3	138. 1 195. 6 64. 8 93. 3 120. 0	137. 5 195. 2 64. 7 92. 9 119. 7	137. 8 195. 5 64. 7 92. 9 120. 0	137. 9 194. 6 65. 4 93. 8 120. 4	138. 1 7 194. 9 94. 1 120. 5	138. 8 196. 7
Hides and leather products	203. 0 264. 7 196. 8 194. 9	208. 6 266. 3 201. 3 200. 5	211. 5 269. 3 204. 9 203. 7	218. 7 277. 5 213. 8 209. 3	234. 8 318. 2 224. 8 219. 4	238. 2 317. 8 229. 1 224. 6	236. 2 313. 0 229. 2 222. 0	233. 3 297. 8 228. 7 223. 5	232. 6 293. 8 228. 2 223. 8	230. 6 284. 3 227. 5 223. 3	221. 9 250. 7 216. 8 222. 4	213. 6 222. 1 203. 4 222. 1	212. 3 225. 7 195. 8 221. 8
Housefurnishing goods do Furnishings do Furniture do Housefurniture do Housefurnitur	149. 9	163. 8 173. 6 153. 6	166. 9 176. 6 156. 7	170. 2 180. 6 159. 2	174. 7 186. 2 162. 7	175. 4 186. 9 163. 2	178. 8 193. 4 163. 2	180. 1 195. 9 163. 1	180. 0 195. 9 162. 9	179. 5 196. 3 161. 5	7 178. 8 194. 6 7 161. 9	7 175.3 7 188.2 7 161.6	172. 5 183. 2 161. 2

Revised. ¹ Index on old basis for corresponding month is 186.5.
§ October 1951 indexes: All farm products, 296; crops, 247; food grains, 239; feed grains and hay, 219; tobacco, 445; cotton, 304; fruit, 188: truck crops, 171; oil-bearing crops, 296; livestock and products, 340; meat animals, 410; dairy products, 294; poultry and eggs, 247.
§ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates).

3For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.

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.

	T				<del></del>								
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	November	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	1951 May	June	July	August	Septem- ber
·		COM	MODI	TY PR	ICES-	–Conti	nued			<u>'                                    </u>			
WHOLESALE PRICES♂—Continued													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes:‡—Continued Commodities other than farm prod., etc.—Con. Metals and metal products	176. 7 172. 2 166. 1 166. 9	178. 6 173. 2 173. 3 177. 2	180. 4 174. 0 181. 7 182. 5	184. 9 182. 1 182. 5 183. 6	187. 5 185. 7 187. 9 183. 7	188. 1 185. 7 191. 1 183. 7	188. 8 185. 6 183. 5 183. 7	189. 0 185. 9 184. 1 183. 7	188. 8 185. 9 182. 8 183. 7	188. 2 185. 9 178. 2 183. 5	7 187. 9 185. 9 175. 6 183. 6	188. 1 185. 9 175. 3 184. 6	189, 1 185, 9 176, 4 184, 4
Textile products	105.3 41.7	163. 1 147. 7 225. 7 109. 2 42. 5 65. 3 189. 1	166. 8 151. 4 231. 7 111. 4 42. 7 69. 0 192. 7	171. 4 155. 4 236. 6 113. 7 43. 0 75. 0 195. 6	178. 2 161. 6 239. 2 115. 2 43. 1 86. 1 217. 4	181. 1 163. 9 240. 5 113. 8 43. 1 90. 8 227. 3	183. 2 163. 9 239. 9 113. 5 43. 1 90. 8 240. 2	182. 8 163. 9 236. 2 113. 5 43. 1 85. 2 243. 7	182. 1 164. 0 234. 1 113. 4 43. 1 76. 3 244. 5	177. 7 164. 0 228. 7 112. 9 43. 1 73. 2 225. 3	7 173. 2 164. 8 7 218. 8 111. 2 43. 1 71. 1 7 218. 2	7 167. 5 7 165. 0 7 206. 0 7 110. 1 43. 1 68. 7 7 207. 4	163. 2 164. 7 196. 5 110. 0 43. 1 72. 6 196. 7
Miscelleneous do Tires and tubes do Paper and pulp do	127. 4 77. 4 167. 1	131. 3 78. 1 173. 4	137. 6 82. 3 178. 7	140. 5 82. 5 189. 0	142. 4 82. 8 196. 5	142. 7 82. 8 196. 5	142. 5 82. 8 196. 3	142. 7 82. 8 196. 2	141. 7 82. 8 196. 2	141. 7 82. 8 196. 2	138. 8 82. 9 197. 2	138. 2 82. 9 198. 7	138, 5 82, 9 199, 7
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR	ę.						1						
As measured by—       Wholesale prices       1935-39=100         Consumers' prices       do         Retail food prices       do	47. 5 57. 3 47. 6	47. 5 56. 9 47. 5	46. 8 56. 7 47. 4	45. 8 55. 9 46. 2	44. 6 55. 1 45. 1	43. 8 54. 4 44. 2	43. 7 54. 2 44. 2	43. 8 54. 2 44. 3	44. 0 53. 9 44. 0	44. 2 54. 0 44. 1	44. 8 53. 9 43. 9	45. 2 53. 9 44. 1	45, 3 53, 6 44, 0
	,	CONST	ruct	ION A	ND R	EAL E	STATI	E	<u> </u>	<del></del>			
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY													
New construction, totalmil. of dol.	2, 848	2, 773	2, 569	2, 234	2, 100	1, 973	2, 188	2, 387	2, 556	2, 729	2, 793	r 2, 859	2,837
Private, total do Residential (nonfarm) do New dwelling units do Additions and alterations do Nonresidential building, except farm and public	2,095 1,322 1,211 94	2, 025 1, 247 1, 145 84	1, 901 1, 131 1, 040 73	1, 721 1, 003 923 62	1, 586 902 830 55	1, 518 827 750 60	1, 603 852 775 61	1, 673 882 795 71	1, 739 881 785 80	1, 859 939 835 88	1, 894 947 840 90	7 1, 906 7 944 7 835 7 92	1,879 934 825 93
utility, total mil. of dol. Industrial do. Commercial do. Farm construction do. Public utility do.	354 101 121 115 297	382 112 136 95 294	403 120 149 81 279	395 125 140 71 247	378 129 122 72 229	384 135 121 76 226	399 142 128 83 264	407 150 125 95 283	435 162 130 113 305	463 178 131 126 326	465 190 120 134 343	r 459 r 198 108 140 357	451 202 100 130 358
Public, total         do           Residential         do           Nonresidential building         do           Military and naval         do           Highway         do           Conservation and development         do           Other types         do	753 28 230 21 298 84 92	748 30 247 28 265 84 94	668 31 228 26 221 76 86	513 30 216 24 103 65 75	514 33 224 29 95 60 73	455 36 210 29 65 49 66	585 42 251 39 110 64 79	714 44 292 59 160 73 86	817 46 312 72 215 80 92	870 50 313 79 250 83 95	899 52 316 90 260 85 96	7 953 58 319 7 113 280 86 97	958 65 323 120 275 83 92
CONTRACT AWARDS					ľ					Ì			
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):         number           Total projects         number           Total valuation         thous of dol           Public ownership         do           Private ownership         do	. 364, 298	49, 604 1, 135, 815 308, 118 827, 697	46, 856 1, 087, 062 320, 426 766, 636	40, 168 1, 168, 432 381, 330 787, 102	305, 941	42,057 1,140,527 332,032 808,495	418, 457	456, 319	52,700 2,572,961 1,474,166 1,098,795	44, 755 1, 408, 932 583, 146 825, 786	44, 334 1, 379, 830 615, 370 764, 460	46, 319 1, 262, 811 486, 452 776, 359	42, 435 1, 082, 855 317, 731 765, 124
Nonresidential buildings: Projects number Floor area thous. of sq. ft. Valuation thous. of dol. Residential buildings:	5, 094 47, 458 498, 725	4, 830 42, 583 426, 820	4, 868 41, 472 434, 894	4, 532 40, 069 490, 375	4, 614 43, 971 461, 016	3, 198 37, 099 431, 166	4, 222 43, 301 469, 254	4, 259 41, 473 518, 021	4, 421 44, 804 1, 633, 908	4, 463 41, 162 553, 280	4, 496 39, 926 536, 533	4, 170 36, 700 475, 957	4, 558 36, 273 404, 462
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft Valuation thous, of dol. Public works:	65,069	42, 960 64, 945 529, 867	40, 368 60, 810 496, 682	34, 152 56, 353 478, 583	32, 455 49, 300 420, 918	37, 742 60, 859 531, 146	42, 497 65, 761 574, 569	43, 197 65, 180 590, 848	45, 856 73, 596 661, 094	37, 588 60, 496 545, 152	37, 173 58, 823 548, 144	39, 864 60, 372 567, 566	35, 789 52, 438 479, 716
Projects         number           Valuation         thous of dol           Utilities:         Projects         number	472	1, 445 119, 633	1, 235 106, 572 385	1, 151 160, 227	773 128, 536 279	838 123, 962 279	1, 318 166, 435	1, 583 183, 080 459	2, 016 186, 868 407	2, 204 183, 973 500	2, 151 190, 884 514	1, 927 160, 368 358	1, 756 141, 335 332
Valuation       thous. of dol         Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes):       1923-25=100         Residential, unadjusted       do         Total, adjusted       do         Residential, adjusted       do         Gesidential, adjusted       do	323 332 321	285 285 299 294	48, 914 276 272 306 284	268 253 332 297	32, 778 272 259 333 312	280 276 323 311	307 307 304 292	83, 042 424 331 373 283	91, 091 435 325 361 276	126, 527 436 317 374 289	329 301 303 298	7 303 7 289 7 291 7 292	57, 342 279 287 278 278 287
Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.)§thous. of dol_	959, 530	950, 526	1,012,046	1, 424, 619	1, 266, 892	1	1, 406, 456		ļ				917, 158
Highway concrete pavement contract awards:⊙  Total thous, of sq. yd.  Airports. do.  Roads. do.  Streets and alleys do.		3, 605 50 1, 634 1, 920	3, 084 299 1, 314 1, 471	1 3, 738 1 28 1 2, 065 1 1, 645	5, 650 200 3, 199 2, 252	4,836 1,222 2,400 1,214	4, 920 690 2, 326 1, 904	4, 959 966 1, 957 2, 036	5, 946 1, 278 2, 329 2, 339	7, 562 2, 841 1, 939 2, 782	9, 248 4, 335 2, 840 2, 073	4, 508 714 1, 436 2, 358	4,342 458 1,681 2,202

r Revised. <sup>1</sup> Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported. CFor actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. See note marked "‡" on p. 8-5. SData for November 1950 and March, May, and August 1951 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. OData for November 1950 and January, May, and August 1951 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	1951 May	June	July	August	Septem- ber
	CONST	ruct	ION A	ND R	EAL E	STATI	E—Con	tinued	· !	<u>.</u>			
NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN BUILDING					<b>.</b> .	<del>.</del>			·				
New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started	120, 600	102, 500	87, 300	93, 600	85, 900	80, 600	93, 800	96, 200	101,000	132, 500	86, 000	85,000	91,000
(U. S. Department of Labor) number Urban building authorized (U. S. Dept. of Labor): New urban dwelling units, total number Privately financed, total do	62, 500 58, 172	56, 873	49, 129	59, 551 44, 697	7 52, 726 7 49, 576	7 43, 572 39, 717	7 54, 283 7 50, 660	53, 932 50, 360	r 57, 703 r 54, 626	* 83, 912 * 47, 055	r 46, 056 r 41, 657	7 48, 392 46, 686	50, 88° 49, 77°
		55, 210 43, 761 2, 323	44, 588 36, 244 2, 056	34, 810 1, 747	r 39, 847 2, 813	32, 958 2, 111	7 41, 198 2, 816	42, 696 2, 843	* 43, 957 * 2, 514	37, 860 7 2, 622	7 33, 291 7 2, 396 5, 970	38, 074 2, 631	40, 294 2, 979
Units in 2-family structures do Units in multifamily structures do Publicly financed, total do Indexes of urban building authorized:  Number of new dwelling units 1935-39=100. Valuation of building total do New residential building do	9, 438 4, 328	9, 126 1, 663	6, 288 4, 541	8, 140 14, 854	6, 916 7 3, 150	4, 648 r 3, 855	6, 646 7 3, 623	4,821 73,572	7 8, 155 7 3, 077	7 6, 573 7 36, 857	r 4, 399	5, 981 7 1, 706	6, 50- 1, 110
	-1 120.2	327.7 497.3 663.7	274. 1 404. 4 558. 6	322. 1 460. 2 654. 3	286. 9 433. 7 581. 2	235. 2 334. 7 507. 8	295. 5 440. 2 617. 5	310. 5 444. 2 678. 3	319. 8 464. 7 692. 3	473. 2 563. 8 1, 021. 8	259. 1 401. 9 7 558. 7	7 281. 9 7 437. 0 7 601. 6	297. 471. 675.
New nonresidential buildingdo Additions, alterations, and repairsdo	7 343. 5 7 330. 9	425. 1 311. 9	323. 4 268. 6	374. 8 249. 7	348. 8 322. 8	224. 6 231. 2	340. 5 300. 5	302. 0 287. 3	308. 8 357. 6	260. 7 320. 5	289. 5 340. 8	7 333. 3 7 336. 3	356. 313.
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES Department of Commerce composite1939=100.	226. 5	226.7	227. 6	230. 4	232. 9	234. 6	234.7	236.0	237.0	237.1	237. 2	237. 2	238.
berthaw (industrial building)1914=100_ merican Appraisal Co.: Average, 30 cities1913=100_	330	515	514	339 517	523	524	357 525	527	528	373 531	535	535	37
Atlanta do	536	542 534 479	541 535 475	543 536 477	550 541 484	550 542 485	550 542 485	556 544 488	557 545 490	557 545 490	557 545 495	561 545	56 54 49
New York do San Francisco do St. Louis do Ssociated General Contractors (all types) do L. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.:	499 369	502 371	501 371	504 371	511 374	511 374	512 376	512 376	512 378	529 379	530 379	495 530 378	53
Average, 20 cities: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete. U. S. avg. 1926-29=100.	220, 4	220.9	222.9	224.7	228, 2	229. 6	230. 5	230. 7	232. 6	233. 2	233. 4	233. 5	904
Brick and steeldodo	221. 4	221. 9 233. 2	223. 9 233. 7	226. 4 236. 9	229. 9 240. 1	231. 6 242. 7	232. 6 243. 3	232. 8 243. 6	234. 3 245. 0	234. 6 244. 9	234. 6 244. 2	234. 8 244. 4	234. 235. 245.
Commercial and factory buildings:  Brick and concretedo Brick and steeldo	222. 3 221. 3	222. 9 221. 5	224. 8 223. 4	226. 3 225. 9	230. 0 230. 0	231.3 231.9	232. 1 232. 6	232. 2 232. 7	234. 5 234. 5	235. 0 234. 9	235. 4 235. 1	235. 5 235. 2	236. 235.
Brick and steel	228. 4 240. 7 205. 8	227. 9 238. 9 206. 2	229. 3 237. 9 208. 2	232. 4 241. 3 211. 0	235. 6 244. 5 215. 6	238. 1 247. 1 217. 7	238. 7 247. 7 218. 4	238. 9 248. 0 218. 5	240. 4 249. 0 219. 7	240. 5 248. 7 220. 2	240. 2 247. 7 220. 5	240. 4 248. 0 220. 5	241. 249. 221.
Residences:   do	234. 8 234. 5	233. 7 233. 0	234. 2 232. 7	237. 4 236. 1	240. 5 239. 1	243. 1 241. 7	243. 7 242. 3	243. 8 242. 5	245. 1 243. 6	245. 1 243. 4	244. 6 242. 5	* 244. 8 242. 8	246. 244.
Construction	396. 2 534. 4	388. 9 527. 9	390. 1 528. 7	391. 8 530. 7	397. 0 536. 7	398. 0 537. 9	398. 8 538. 7	402. 7 543. 9	400. 8 542. 7	400. 4 542. 4	400. 1 542. 8	400. 5 543. 2	403. 546.
Bu. of Public Roads—Highway construction:  Composite, standard mile	146. 2			155. 7			159.7			161. 8			164.
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS Production of selected construction materials, index:	170.0	100.0	150.0	155.0	150.5	140 #	100.0	100 #	100.0				
Unadjusted 1939=100 Adjusted do do	179. 3 166. 8	186. 2 168. 1	173. 2 174. 8	155. 6 176. 0	156. 5 183. 3	142. 5 172. 7	168. 6 178. 4	169. 5 170. 5	180. 9 171. 0	175. 4 163. 9	7 156. 8 7 147. 4	» 176. 6 » 156. 0	
REAL ESTATE  Jome mortgages insured or guaranteed by—					i								
Fed. Hous. Adm.: New premium paying thous. of dol- Vet. Adm.: Principal amountdo	216, 154 258, 401	241, 423 332, 201	235, 742 356, 491	204, 030 350, 366	224, 671 360, 574	175, 821 324, 755	180, 081 293, 236	161, 584 298, 950	164, 669 291, 906	146, 237 283, 195	145, 738 275, 375	153, 744 324, 238	131, 48 279, 16
dederal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutionsmil. of dollew mortgage loans of all savings and loan associa-	- 700	730	767	816	758	747	752	762	774	816	770	752	7
tions, estimated totalthous. of dol_ By purpose of loan: Home constructiondo	145, 422	449, 963 140, 655	393, 857 123, 134	370, 681 117, 079	384, 008 129, 183	351, 142 112, 008	440, 210 141, 496	437, 967 140, 567	475, 383 153, 678	473, 885 149, 225	439, 615 132, 330	486, 435 149, 788	439, 39
Home purchasedo Refinancingdo Repairs and reconditioningdo	34, 827 20, 220	213, 888 34, 415 16, 951	182, 978 32, 002 13, 804	163, 447 36, 579 13, 693	153, 984 38, 786 13, 311	148, 936 34, 473 12, 638	190, 539 40, 879 16, 948	193, 359 39, 685 16, 285	213, 666 38, 687 18, 870	219, 331 38, 289 18, 107	207, 123 37, 613 17, 831	224, 819 42, 184 18, 917	200, 0: 36, 5 17, 5
All other purposes do.  New nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under), estimated total thous. of dol.	1, 497, 824	44, 054 1, 544, 410	41, 939 1, 457, 073	39, 883 1, 320, 895		43, 087 1, 182, 753	50, 348 1, 369, 284	48, 071 1, 370, 848		48, 933 1, 422, 262	44, 718 1, 370, 201	50, 727 1, 448, 967	45, 30 1, 308, 45
Jonfarm foreclosures, adjusted index 1935–39=100_ fire lossesthous. of dol_	13. 7 45, 922	13. 1 49, 953	11. 9 55, 790	12. 8 66, 820	12. 9 68, 686	12. 6 69, 136	12. 1 71, 507	11. 2 62, 965	11. 3 58, 744	11. 2 56, 403	52, 220	55, 416	53, 39
			DO	MEST	IC TRA	DE							
ADVERTISING													
dvertising indexes, adjusted: Printers' Ink, combined index1935-39=100. Magazinesdo	338	365 342	377 342	371 319	394 347	388 344	377 343	393 338	394 355	385 350	410 368	418 376	41 37
Newspapersdododo	310	322 360 282	344 359 287	338 372 272	302 356 283	314 380 281	296 327 280	337 340 286	324 323 286	303 331 283	314 319 279	319 340 269	30 31 23
Radio do Tide advertising index do Radio advertising: Cost of facilities, total thous. of dol	317. 2 13, 931	308. 8 16, 170	309. 1 15, 794	290. 1 15, 833	318. 8 16, 708	335. 5 14, 972	324. 2 16, 434	332. 9 15, 920	328. 4 16, 593	328. 9 14, 867	294. 7 r 11, 746	318. 9 11, 804	11,86
Automotive, incl. accessories	325 3, 969	339 4, 649 142	355 4, 415 142	399 4, 277 134	538 4, 826 147	349 4, 192 128	378 4, 452 144	385 4, 535 139	379 4, 829 147	303 4, 375 129	3, 124 137	256 3,060 143	3, 0
Financial do Foods, soft drinks, confectionery do Gasoline and oil do	244 3, 843	228 4, 341 505	234 4, 319 545	259 4, 240 563	251 4, 702 570	248 4, 251 515	303 4, 683 549	276 4, 443 465	288 4,607 479	294 3, 954 454	269 3, 278	298 3, 325 440	3, 2
Soap, cleansers, etcdo Smoking materialsdo	1,664 1,540	1, 877 1, 853	1, 786 1, 781	1, 831 1, 797	1,603 1,844	1, 445 1, 698	1,659 1,958	1,647 1,901	1, 785 1, 914	1,649 1,831	432 7 1, 073 1, 375	1, 204 1, 331	1, 27 1, 26
All othersdo  * Revised. * Preliminary. * Data reporte	, ,	2, 237 ginning of e	2, 217 ach month	2,332 a are shown		2, 148 te previous	2,308 month.	2, 130	2, 162	1,878	1,832	1, 747	1,84

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	50						1951				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber
		DO	MEST	IC TR	ADE—	Contin	ued						
ADVERTISING—Continued													
Magazine advertising:  Cost, total	r 49, 421 r 5, 556 r 4, 245 r 2, 534 r 5, 418 r 6, 723 r 1, 967	55, 301 4, 648 4, 545 2, 397 6, 463 8, 598 2, 436	51, 534 3, 705 4, 071 1, 491 6, 145 7, 488 2, 703	40, 673 3, 000 2, 519 745 5, 268 5, 825 3, 789	30, 863 1, 632 2, 908 1, 033 4, 359 4, 979 1, 602	42, 904 3, 183 3, 213 1, 377 5, 710 7, 398 2, 067	52, 246 5, 334 3, 613 2, 455 6, 264 7, 781 2, 464	55, 993 5, 007 3, 956 3, 063 6, 582 7, 391 2, 752	52, 737 4, 623 3, 835 2, 933 5, 845 6, 628 2, 695	47, 445 3, 187 3, 828 2, 505 6, 217 6, 378 2, 541	34, 694 879 3, 308 1, 483 5, 459 5, 838 2, 354	35, 961 3, 484 3, 400 1, 395 4, 568 5, 274 1, 952	54, 268 6, 681 4, 154 3, 136 6, 024 6, 617 2, 451
Household equipment and supplies do Household furnishings do Industrial materials do Soaps, cleansers, etc do Smoking materials do All other do do		4, 435 3, 650 2, 713 1, 421 1, 556 12, 439	3, 870 3, 079 2, 292 1, 324 1, 419 13, 949	3, 136 1, 753 1, 691 811 1, 429 10, 707	1, 106 894 1, 668 765 1, 137 8, 781	2, 153 1, 502 2, 034 1, 167 1, 241 11, 859	3, 525 2, 696 2, 693 1, 289 1, 267 12, 864	4, 072 3, 581 3, 150 1, 762 1, 324 13, 353	3, 949 3, 477 2, 735 1, 525 1, 381 13, 111	3, 652 2, 201 3, 320 1, 518 1, 661 10, 436	1,654 840 2,234 942 1,478 8,236	1, 668 1, 007 2, 310 956 1, 138 8, 808	3, 952 3, 368 3, 240 1, 185 1, 341 12, 119
Linage, total thous. of lines.	4, 505	4, 602	3, 958	3, 106	3, 520	4, 050	4, 464	4, 531	3, 926	3, 260	3, 934	4,845	
Newspaper advertising:         do           Linage, total (52 cities)         do           Classified         do           Display, total         do           Automotive         do           Financial         do           General         do           Retail         do           POSTAL BUSINESS	207, 305 45, 888 161, 417 8, 793 2, 091 32, 705 117, 829	230, 288 47, 678 182, 610 11, 314 2, 531 41, 222 127, 542	226, 880 42, 944 183, 936 11, 721 2, 267 39, 502 130, 447	217, 856 39, 099 178, 757 8, 395 2, 347 29, 682 138, 334	173, 177 42, 772 130, 405 8, 165 3, 332 24, 066 94, 841	176, 831 40, 355 136, 475 7, 482 2, 205 29, 435 97, 353	218, 341 49, 358 168, 984 8, 710 2, 724 33, 886 123, 664	226, 647 52, 165 174, 482 10, 158 2, 627 38, 078 123, 619	226, 207 53, 766 172, 441 11, 509 2, 455 36, 120 122, 357	202, 047 49, 861 152, 186 10, 814 2, 214 30, 166 108, 992	178, 389 48, 762 129, 627 9, 807 2, 846 23, 690 93, 284	192, 528 50, 887 141, 640 9, 574 1, 852 23, 364 106, 851	211, 499 51, 465 160, 033 7, 889 2, 234 30, 318 119, 592
Money orders, issued (50 cities):    Domestic:	4, 039 91, 350	5, 474 100, 802	4, 413 102, 139	4, 662 97, 712	4, 826 107, 031	4, 454 99, 820	5, 536 124, 277	7, 183 128, 681	6, 756 122, 605	7, 731 121, 273	6, 238 116, 606	6, 485 118, 392	6, 333 114, 593
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, totalbil. of dol	202, 5			198. 4			208, 2			201. 7	L		202. 5
Durable goods, total do Automibiles and parts do Furniture and household equipment do Other durable goods do do	34. 3 14. 3 16. 0 4. 0			29, 4 12, 9 12, 4 4, 1			31, 5 12, 5 14, 8 4, 3			25. 9 10. 8 11. 1 4. 0			25. 3 9. 6 11. 6
Nondurable goods, total	5.1			19. 2 62. 7 5. 2 2. 0 4. 5			111. 5 20. 4 67. 0 5. 4 2. 4			19. 5 66. 9 5. 1 2. 0 4. 8			19. 4 67. 3 5. 2 2. 1 4. 8
Services         do           Household operation         do           Housing         do           Personal services         do           Recreation         do           Transportation         do           Other services         do	62. 7 9. 3 20. 1 3. 9 3. 9 5. 2 20. 3			9. 8 20. 5 3. 9 3. 9 5. 3			3. 9 3. 9 5. 4			10. 2 21. 3 3. 9 3. 9 5. 6			10.3 21.6 4.0
RETAIL TRADE													
All types of retail stores:†  Estimated sales (unadjusted), total_mil. of dol_ Durable-goods stores \( \text{9} \)	12, 756 4, 816 2, 496 2, 359 138	12, 351 4, 611 2, 316 2, 182 133	11, 916 4, 011 2, 006 1, 878 128	14, 832 4, 679 2, 252 2, 068 184	12, 155 4, 465 2, 448 2, 296 151	11, 167 4, 118 2, 295 2, 163 132	12, 900 4, 567 2, 480 2, 343 138	11, 882 4, 299 2, 224 2, 092 131	12, 726 4, 613 2, 381 2, 245 136	12, 659 4, 519 2, 342 2, 202 140	11, 547 4, 041 2, 088 1, 956 132	r 12, 519 r 4, 420 r 2, 284 2, 144 r 141	12, 421 4, 200 2, 117 1, 988 129
mil. of dol.  Lumber and building materials	940	993 755 238 773 434 339 96 433	856 629 227 678 412 266 106 366	811 506 305 866 516 350 263 488	816 598 218 704 392 312 82 416	726 525 201 649 358 292 70 377	862 627 234 659 396 263 79 487	915 673 242 596 377 220 81 484	1,005 734 271 617 408 210 90 519	970 715 255 606 392 214 96 505	900 674 226 546 349 197 71 435	949 713 236 642 7406 236 79 466	904 668 236 632 386 245 80 468
Nondurable-goods stores \( \frac{9}{} \) do Apparel group do Men's clothing and furnishings do Women's apparel and accessories do Family and other apparel do Shoes do Drug stores do Eating and drinking places \( \frac{9}{} \) do Eating and drinking places \( \frac{9}{} \) do Grocery and combination do Other food \( \frac{9}{} \) do Gasoline service stations do General-merchandise group do Department, including mail-order \( \frac{9}{} \) do Other general-merchandise stores do Other general-merchandise stores do	344 181 145 347 938 2,901 2,336 565 649 1,518	7, 740 842 194 341 124 352 950 2, 725 653 1, 479 923 212 344	7, 904 874 214 342 199 120 342 876 2, 769 2, 217 551 641 1, 629 1, 043 220 366	10, 153 1, 307 350 475 306 175 460 944 3, 205 2, 620 585 686 686 2, 493 1, 525 466 502	7, 690 791 205 294 168 124 352 901 2, 866 2, 303 562 664 1, 300 830 170 300	7, 049 622 149 241 134 99 344 811 2, 736 609 1, 155 721 170 264	8, 333 912 188 358 200 165 380 933 3, 135 585 677 1, 458 881 226 341	7, 582 7, 729 154 303 152 120 909 2, 846 4, 290 556 678 1, 323 807 190 326	8, 114 814 176 322 172 144 365 962 3, 058 2, 458 600 714 1, 448 872 211 366	8, 140 792 193 290 163 147 369 960 3, 156 594 718 840 216 358	7, 506 588 139 2112 125 111 361 945 3, 020 2, 410 610 720 1, 181 680 197 304	7 8, 099 648 133 262 138 114 7 367 7 1, 003 3, 212 2, 584 628 734 1, 388 825 217 347	8, 221 819 164 335 176 145 359 985 3, 164 2, 550 614 699 1, 465 889 216 361

\*Revised.

\$Data on domestic money orders paid were discontinued by the compiling agency July 1951.

†Revised series. Estimates of sales and inventories for all types of retail stores and data on sales of chain stores and mail-order houses have been revised in general back to 1940; some components were revised beginning 1935. For data for earlier periods and appropriate explanations, see pp. 15-24 of the October 1951 Survey.

Q Revised beginning 1935.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	50						1951			August	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber
		DO	MEST	IC TRA	ADE—	Contin	ued			·			
RETAIL TRADE—Continued											_		
All types of retail stores†—Continued Estimated sales (unadjusted), total—Continued Nondurable-goods stores \( \rightarrow \) mil. of dol Liquor	735 206 529	739 213 527	774 233 541	1, 059 396 663	816 212 604	772 207 565	838 220 618	749 195 554	752 204 548	732 210 522	692 186 506	746 200 r 547	730 210 520
Estimated sales (adjusted), total	12, 362 4, 692 2, 490 2, 350 140 888 653 225 779 436 343 108 427	12, 032 4, 470 2, 336 2, 206 130 882 652 230 730 413 317 105 417	11, 767 4, 099 2, 156 2, 029 127 827 603 224 635 383 252 98 383	12, 603 4, 556 2, 481 1, 595 840 595 245 676 415 261 104 455	13, 578 5, 115 2, 638 2, 450 189 1, 034 755 279 836 479 357 111 496	13, 313 5, 041 2, 669 2, 486 100 480	12, 616 4, 572 2, 352 2, 200 152 965 707 258 693 416 277 103 459	12, 277 4, 267 2, 134 2, 002 132 936 696 240 641 398 243 104 453	12, 420 4, 280 2, 218 2, 088 129 903 663 240 588 372 216 96 476	12, 261 4, 208 2, 172 2, 051 121 880 645 235 592 373 220 95 469	12, 090 4, 000 1, 994 1, 867 127 878 651 226 592 384 208 94	12, 468 r 4, 173 r 2, 131 2, 003 r 127 858 625 233 r 630 r 398 231 92 462	12, 292 4, 169 2, 112 1, 977 135 838 598 240 632 387 246 94
Nondurable-goods stores ♀	7, 670 787 183 310 169 125 354 898	7, 562 792 189 310 168 125 353 892	7, 668 789 186 305 172 126 352 897	8, 047 826 189 330 178 129 358 910	8, 463 936 221 358 200 157 369 937	8, 272 850 209 317 186 • 139 • 379 940	8, 044 776 171 297 177 131 382 958	8, 009 789 180 310 175 124 364 925	8, 140 827 187 321 181 138 368 958	8, 053 785 175 310 170 130 371 950	8, 089 818 201 307 176 135 369 929	* 8, 295 * 819 197 314 174 134 * 372 * 942	8, 123 776 171 313 165 128 369 942
Food group \( \text{q} \)   do   Grocery and combination   do   Other food \( \text{q} \)   do   Gasoline service stations   do   General-merchandise group \( \text{q} \)   do   Department, including mail-order \( \text{q} \)   do   Variety   do   Other general merchandise stores   do   Other nondurable-goods stores \( \text{q} \)   do   All other \( \text{q} \)   do   do	536 637 1, 490 930 219	2, 732 2, 186 546 626 1, 406 852 219 335 761 220 541	2, 803 2, 253 550 644 1, 413 858 209 346 770 216 554	2, 927 2, 383 544 681 1, 538 955 230 353 807 226 581	3, 020 2, 433 586 724 1, 658 1, 061 232 365 820 234 586	3, 031 2, 445 586 722 1, 523 951 222 349 826 242 584	3, 012 2, 434 578 715 1, 422 853 222 346 780 219 560	2, 997 2, 417 580 694 1, 449 882 223 344 790 220 570	3, 056 2, 455 601 681 1, 478 883 234 362 772 222 550	3, 042 2, 462 580 690 1, 454 884 227 343 761 221 541	3, 065 2, 454 611 663 1, 469 905 237 775 221 554	3, 162 2, 554 608 683 r 1, 535 926 245 364 r 781 227 r 554	3, 088 2, 495 593 685 1, 488 905 231 352 774 220 554
Estimated inventories:†   Unadjusted, total	16, 701 6, 942 9, 759 16, 599 7, 106 1, 979	18, 187 7, 712 10, 475 17, 390 7, 735 2, 296	19, 015 8, 261 10, 754 17, 704 8, 060 2, 444 2, 105	17, 071 7, 923 9, 148 17, 793 8, 095 2, 368	17, 871 8, 177 9, 694 18, 455 8, 257 2, 341	19, 131 8, 577 10, 554 19, 044 8, 484 2, 435	20, 757 9, 760 10, 997 19, 743 9, 197 2, 849 2, 364	20, 837 9, 990 10, 847 20, 346 9, 598 3, 151 2, 347	20, 570 9, 870 10, 700 20, 643 9, 684 3, 239 2, 349	19, 718 9, 583 10, 135 20, 282 9, 562 3, 141 2, 367	r 18, 777 9, 072 r 9, 705 r 20, 045 9, 494 3, 058 2, 436	r 18, 715 r 8, 638 r 10, 077 r 19, 429 r 9, 154 r 2, 921	18, 873 8, 551 10, 322 18, 810 8, 780 2, 709 2, 323
Homefurnishings groupdo Jewelry storesdo Other durable-goods storesdo	1,508 582 1,069	1, 626 596 1, 163	1, 692 607 1, 212	1, 685 593 1, 217	1,779 606 1,242	1,822 628 1,276	1, 950 651 1, 383	1, 989 668 1, 443	1, 985 655 1, 456	1, 977 639 1, 438	1, 940 632 1, 428	7 1, 828 7 635 7 1, 377	1, 789 639 1, 320
Nondurable-goods stores do Apparel group do Drug stores do Food group do General-merchandise group do Other nondurable-goods stores do	9, 493 2, 141 670 1, 926 2, 954 1, 802	9, 655 2, 148 671 1, 938 3, 099 1, 799	9, 644 2, 158 658 1, 919 3, 122 1, 787	9, 698 2, 198 644 1, 974 3, 117 1, 765	10, 198 2, 325 673 2, 085 3, 252 1, 863	10, 560 2, 398 707 2, 144 3, 401 1, 910	10, 546 2, 239 711 2, 156 3, 484 1, 956	10, 748 2, 356 719 2, 080 3, 613 1, 980	10, 959 2, 498 723 2, 072 3, 625 2, 041	10, 720 2, 586 704 1, 994 3, 446 1, 990	7 10, 551 2, 588 710 1, 909 3, 423 7 1, 921	7 10, 275 7 2, 475 7 702 7 1, 873 7 3, 327 7 1, 898	10, 030 2, 361 693 1, 893 3, 230 1, 853
Chain stores and mail-order houses;† 67 Sales, estimated, total	31 96 66 48 124 70 60 59	2, 680 227 31 93 57 42 124 72 63 54 803	2, 724 227 33 91 56 40 101 68 59 50 874	3, 711 351 52 140 87 67 79 102 65 69 1, 362	2, 491 183 27 70 48 43 87 71 62 41 648	2, 333 162 21 66 42 39 74 71 56 39 591	2, 856 277 32 114 78 37 82 76 63 44 786	2, 560 201 24 84 54 37 94 69 62 40 718	2, 794 240 27 100 68 43 103 71 65 45 798	2, 838 237 28 94 70 50 102 73 63 45 803	2, 524 175 19 73 51 48 98 73 66 39 692	2, 751 186 18 80 53 52 103 774 66 47	2, 805 236 26 97 68 43 106 72 63 44 832
chandise mil. of doi Mail-order (catalog sales) do Variety do Grocery and combination do	108	496 116 176 837	528 147 183 858	800 163 380 1,031	386 107 141 893	348 90 141 871	473 102 195 1, 023	452 93 158 902	511 96 175 973	518 90 179 1, 017	438 76 163 906	516 101 7 179 955	536 100 179 960
Indexes of sales:   o     Unadjusted, combined index	355. 7 285. 2 205. 1 310. 8 212. 8 265. 2 361. 6	7 360. 2 349. 1 286. 3 206. 9 316. 6 212. 4 236. 7 361. 5 237. 3 262. 3 467. 9 364. 6	7 373. 9 350. 3 284. 1 205. 1 308. 4 214. 2 229. 7 354. 9 231. 5 262. 0 420. 8 371. 2	* 485. 4 374. 7 300. 7 219. 5 330. 5 218. 5 271. 7 359. 0 241. 2 265. 2 455. 2 399. 6	334.8 391.7 320.3 237.9 343.0 241.3 345.8 400.4 246.1 269.6 508.0 443.5	336. 2 381. 5 301. 9 225. 0 324. 4 226. 7 319. 7 396. 3 255. 7 264. 3 463. 4 414. 5	7 358. 3 367. 0 290. 5 179. 2 321. 1 232. 5 229. 3 369. 6 251. 8 266. 7 431. 9 393. 9	7 355. 4 361. 6 274. 5 193. 8 307. 5 195. 4 223. 6 369. 6 241. 2 264. 9 409. 5 383. 4	7 371. 6 370. 3 304. 6 200. 1 331. 3 239. 6 222. 2 351. 3 239. 2 276. 8 399. 9 399. 7	7 367. 0 368. 0 292. 8 194. 3 323. 8 223. 5 248. 4 335. 6 247. 6 417. 5 388. 4	7 345. 1 372. 0 301. 5 228. 2 324. 4 226*3 233. 6 343. 7 247. 3 278. 8 397. 3 402. 8	7 357. 9 7 381. 0 7 303. 5 215. 3 234. 9 7 254. 6 331. 5 7 249. 5 7 272. 5 404. 1 7 417. 4	382. 1 372. 4 290. 3 179. 0 327. 7 224. 4 251. 3 323. 4 251. 8 269. 1 403. 0 392. 6
chandise		500. 4 273. 5 243. 6 395. 1	514. 1 296. 1 232. 6 401. 8	554. 3 319. 4 251. 0 426. 5	635. 5 347. 8 258. 2 417. 9	596. 8 303. 6 247. 6 423. 1	559. 5 281. 7 247. 2 423. 8	535. 8 280. 9 248. 1 427. 5	558. 1 292. 3 260. 0 434. 5	540. 7 286. 6 252. 3 440. 8	560. 9 295. 6 264. 2 439. 1	590. 6 283. 7 7 272. 4 452. 8	551, 0 273, 2 257, 2 449, 6
r Revised. 1 August 1950 revision, 347.5. † Revised series; see note marked "†" on p. S-8.	♀Revi	sed beginn	ing 1935.	♂ Revis	ions prior t	o August i	1950 are ave	ailable upo	on request.				

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	Septem-	October	Novem-	Decem-	January	Febru-	March	April	1951 May	June	July	Angret	Septen
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	ber	October	ber	ber		ary		April	May	June	July	August	ber
		DO	MEST	IC TRA	DE—(	Contin	ued	<del></del> ,	<del></del> _				
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
Department stores: Accounts receivable, end of month:	910	016	000	314	269	236	227	220	224	218	195	* 100	01
Charge accounts	210 256	216 260	233 259	276	269	262 262	255 255	244 244	235	226	215	<sup>7</sup> 196 <sup>7</sup> 214	21
Charge accounts percent Instalment accounts do	51 18	51 18	51 17	49 18	50 19	46 17	50 19	47 18	49 18	49 19	46 18	48 19	
Sales by type of payment: Cash salespercent of total sales	46	47	48	50	45 45	46	48	48 43	48 44	50 42	50 41	48	
Charge account salesdo Instalment salesdo	12	43 10	43 9	42 8	10	44 10	43	9	8	8	9	41 11	
Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.t. 1935-39=100. Atlanta do	7 330 426	308 388	355 453	. 534 . 708	277 342	262 352	284 422	284 367	297 375	284 353	240 324	267 358	3 2 4
Boston do Chicago do Cleveland do	263 320 337	239 296 317	287 357 313	436 495 538	230 261 293	193 251 266	217 269 286	221 276 297	233 293 306	225 276 287	169 235 241	7 189 263 271	2 2 2
Creveland	454	405 328	472 376	711 556	375 300	351 280	397 308	382 302	393 314	352 291	339 257 223	366 307	P
Minneapolis do New York do	320 7 265	319 259	338 302	476 450	248 233	239 218	236 230	279 232	284 238	263 254	223 179	268 194	
Philadelphiadodo	313 7353	299 333	363 387	525 584	253 267	241 266	286 307	269 298	286 325	271 305	207 254	228 279	
Richmond do St. Louis do San Francisco do do	363 374	326 345	398 386	540 627	298 333	275 316	298 317	304 320	323 330	282 325	269 310	301 339	2 3
Sales, adjusted, total U. S.‡dodo	7 319 409	291 370	•290 391	325 421	362 449	326 419	291 413	302 399	301 387	302 402	309 415	319 398	2 4
Boston do Chicago do	255 305	216 282	229 288	249 318	303 349	251 322	217 290	233 282	235 290	235 276	245 286	398 256 317	
Cleveland do	. 333 420	299 375	251 400	328 433	395 475	333 439	286 414	323 402	309 405	306 409	309 423	312 411	;
Kansas Citydodododo	7 342 289	303 283	325 291	354 318	395 325	346 324	321 249	314 287	317 278	316 274 267	313 276	333 298	P :
New York do	7 260	283 238 279	234 273	266 307	291 342	263 321	230 283 297	287 252 286 326 320	243 281 331 330	267 285	256 288 351	265 304	
Richmond do do st. Louis do	7 330 360	312 305 343	312 316 345	336 353 376	369 363 420	341 327 375	297 298 335	320 320 346	330 348	285 331 313 347	301 344 365	350 350 360	
San Franciscodostocks, total U. S., end of month:  Unadjusteddodo	368	362	371	295	303	334	374	386	370	341	1	344	P
Adjusteddo	309	329	332	329	338	349	368	377	365	353	338 353	342	P
fail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol	357, 438	335, 351	369, 150	499,058	296, 659	253, 570 77, 573	310, 175	311, 771	328, 424	322, 649	273, 067	328, 568	338,
Montgomery Ward & Cododo Sears, Roebuck & Cododododo	113, 430 244, 008	113, 037 222, 314	123, 084 246, 066	164, 190 334, 868	88, 572 208, 088	175, 997	95, 107 215, 068	95, 175 216, 596	100, 408 228, 017	92, 911 229, 738	79, 657 193, 410	98, 508 230, 060	100, 8 237, 4
Total U.S., unadjusted1935-39=100_ Eastdo	334. 6 301. 0	346. 8 319. 7	422. 9 414. 7	517.0 481.3	287. 7 270. 1	269. 3 230. 9	291. 5 279. 4	287. 6 269. 5	285. 3 261. 3	287. 0 265. 9	242.6 216.1	294. 9 261. 8	334 285
South do do Middle West do	374. 3 310. 1	402. 0 322. 3	494. 5 399. 9	552. 3 489. 8	305. 0 276. 2	304. 4 251. 3	323. 5 275. 8	304. 0 270. 9	293. 3 276. 6	304. 2 271. 1	263. 3 228. 5	301. 7 281. 3	369 316
Far West do	390. 3 302. 5	388. 7 290. 0	438. 1 326. 3	601. 6 365. 1	324. 7 380. 1	295. 5 321. 7	312. 0 307. 8	325. 5 300. 5	317. 8 318. 1	349. 2 323. 6	307. 1 329. 2	366. 1 321. 6	394 303
Eastdodo	290. 3 328. 9	266. 4 314. 6	296. 9 361. 5	333. 1 399. 3	356. 3 381. 2	278. 1 350. 0	279. 4 340. 5	271. 1 331. 2	291. 0 353. 8	306. 3 371. 4	323. 5 376. 7	298. 5 336. 0	324
Middle West do	288. 2 341. 2	274. 3 345. 8	304. 3 349. 4	330. 1 383. 7	368. 3 441. 2	314. 1 395. 6	290. 3 346. 7	277. 6 348. 1	312. 2 354. 7	296. 0 385. 9	305. 9 376. 3	303. 8 375. 5	293 344
WHOLESALE TRADE*													
ales, estimated (unadj.), totalmil. of dol.  Durable-goods establishmentsdo  Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	8, 935 2, 973 5, 962	9, 401 3, 144 6, 257	9,056 2,783 6,273	9, 206 2, 764 6, 442	9, 533 2, 980 6, 553	8, 392 2, 750 5, 642	8, 820 3, 087 5, 733	8, 078 2, 888 5, 190	8, 483 2, 858 5, 625	8, 265 2, 736 5, 529	7, 980 2, 508 5, 472	7 9, 124 7 2, 889 7 6, 235	8,9 2,8 6,1
nventories, estimated (unadj.), totaldo Durable-goods establishmentsdo	8,472	8, 858 3, 700	9, 098 3, 865	9, 286 4, 012	9, 551 4, 159	9, 841 4, 404	10, 122 4, 661	10, 187 4, 875	10, 235 5, 032	10, 005 5, 034	7 10, 097 5, 019	7 9, 987 7 4, 867	10, 0
Nondurable-goods establishments do	4, 933	5, 158	5, 233	5, 274	5, 392	5, 437	5, 461	5, 312	5, 203	4, 971	r 5, 078	7 5, 120	5,
		EMP:	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION						
POPULATION													
opulation, continental United States: Total, incl. armed forces overseasthousands	152, 196	152, 438	152, 668	152, 879	153, 085	153, 302	153, 490	153, 699	153, 900	154, 122	154, 353	154, 595	154, 8
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>													
Employment status of civilian noninstitutional population:													
Estimated number 14 years of age and over, total thousands	109, 577	109,407	109, 293	109, 193	109, 170	108, 933	108, 964	108, 879	108, 832	108, 836	108, 856	108, 896	108,
Male do Female do	53, 044 56, 533	52, 812 56, 595	52, 643 56, 650	52, 491 56, 702	52, 419 56, 751	52, 140 56, 793	52, 108 56, 856	51, 980 56, 899	51, 883 56, 949	51, 834 57, 002	51, 798 57, 058	51, 778 57, 118	51, 57,
Civilian labor force, totaldodo	63, 567	63, 704	63, 512	62, 538	61, 514	61, 313	62, 325	61, 789	62, 803	63, 783	64, 382	64, 208	63,
Male do Eemale do	44, 726 18, 841	44, 268 19, 436	44, 019 19, 493	43, 535 19, 003	43, 093 18, 421	42, 894 18, 419	43, 379 18, 946	43, 182 18, 607	43, 508 19, 294	44, 316 19, 467	44, 602 19, 780	44, 720 19, 488	43, 19,
Employeddo Maledo	61, 226 43, 244	61, 764 43, 096	61, 271 42, 710	60, 308 42, 076	59, 010 41, 433	58, 905 41, 300	60, 179 42, 102	60, 044 42, 154	61, 193 42, 558	61, 803 43, 149	62, 526 43, 504	62, 630 43, 764	61, 42,
Femaledo	17, 982	18, 668	18, 561	18, 232	17, 577	17, 605	18, 077	17, 890	18, 635	18, 654	19, 022	18, 866	18,
Agricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do Marchael de Marchael	7, 811 53, 415	8, 491 53, 273	7, 551 53, 721	6, 234 54, 075	6, 018 52, 993	5, 930 52, 976	6, 393 53, 785	6, 645 53, 400	7, 440 53, 753	8, 035 53, 768	7, 908 54, 618	7, 688 54, 942	7, 5 54, 0
Unemployeddodo	,	1, 940 45, 704	2, 240 45, 782	2, 229	2, 503 47, 658	2, 407	2, 147	1,744	1,609	1,980	1,856	1,578	1,0
***** III IUNOI IOI 00	40,010	40,704	1 40,782	46, 657	±1,008 l	47, 619	46, 638	47, 092	46, 029	45, 053	44, 474	44, 688	45,

Metal do 103 102 103 104 105 106 10 Anthracite do 75 74 74 73 73 73	850 45, 998 022 15, 955 969 9, 003 053 6, 952 924 911	May 46, 226 15, 853	June	July	August	Septem- ber
EMPLOYMENT—Continued           Employees in nonagricultural establishments:         Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)         45, 684         45, 898         45, 873         46, 595         45, 246         45, 390         45, 88           Manufacturing         do         15, 685         15, 827         15, 765         15, 789         15, 784         15, 978         16, 09           Durable-goods industries         do         8, 423         8, 618         8, 664         8, 717         8, 742         8, 877         8, 98           Nondurable-goods industries         do         7, 262         7, 209         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 042         7, 101         7, 102         7, 101         7, 102         7, 102         7, 1	850 45, 998 022 15, 955 969 9, 003 053 6, 952 924 911	15, 853			<u> </u>	
Employees in nonagricultural establishments: Total, unadjusted (U, S. Dept. of Labor)  thousands.	022   15, 955   969   9, 003   053   6, 952   924   911	15, 853				<del>,                                    </del>
Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)         thousands.         45, 684         45, 898         45, 873         46, 595         45, 246         45, 390         45, 88           Manufacturing.         do.         15, 685         15, 827         15, 765         15, 789         15, 784         15, 978         16, 02           Durable-goods industries.         do.         38, 423         8, 618         8, 664         8, 717         8, 742         8, 877         8, 787         8, 787         8, 787         8, 787         8, 787         8, 787         8, 988         938         937         932         930         938         937         932         930         930         938         937         932         930         930         938         937         932         930         93         938         937         932         930         93         938         937         932         930         93         938         937         932         930         93	022   15, 955   969   9, 003   053   6, 952   924   911	15, 853				
thousands. 45, 684 45, 898 45, 873 46, 595 45, 246 45, 390 45, 878	022   15, 955   969   9, 003   053   6, 952   924   911	15, 853		1		
Mining, total	053 6, 952 924 911		7 46, 567 7 15, 956	56, 437 • 15, 837	7 46, 689 7 16, 010	p 46, 870 p 16, 026
Metaldo 103   102   103   104   105   106   10		8, 975 6, 878	7 8, 998 7 6, 958	7 8, 859 7 6, 978	7 8, 885 7 7, 125	₽ 8, 940 ₽ 7, 086
Rituminous coal do 407 406 404 405 403 402 38	72 68	915 104	7 927 105 70	7 909 7 105 68	7 928 106 71	» 925 » 104
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	396 382	70 377	7 378	360	7 371	» 371
thousands 259 256 255 257 253 252 24 Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo 103 102 102 98 98 97 10	250 255 100 103	258 106	r 265 108	r 269 108	270 110	p 109
Contract construction do 2, 626 2, 631 2, 571 2, 403 2, 281 2, 228 2, 33 Transportation and public utilities do 4, 139 4, 132 4, 123 4, 125 4, 072 4, 082 4, 1	112 4, 132	2, 598 4, 137	r 2, 686 r 4, 161	r 2, 747 r 4, 177	7 2, 791 7 4, 189	<sup>p</sup> 2, 703 <sup>p</sup> 4, 180
	144 144	1, 463 144	1, 468 7 143	7 1, 466 142	1, 467 142	
Telegraph 48 48 49 48 48 48 48	626 629 48 48 519 520	630 49 521	637 48 527	648 49 534	652 48 535	
Trade do 9.641 9.752 9.898 10.443 9.592 9.554 9.75	713 9, 627	9, 683	r 9, 732	r 9, 653	r 9, 623	p 9, 777
Wholesale trade do 2, 605 2, 625 2, 618 2, 616 2, 587 2, 593 2, 505 Retail trade do 7, 036 7, 127 7, 278 7, 827 7, 005 6, 961 7, 15	123 7,048	2, 568 7, 115	7 2, 581 7 7, 151	2, 592 7, 061	r 2, 596 r 7, 027	p 2, 598 p 7, 179
General-merchandise storesdo 1, 474   1, 539   1, 654   2, 052   1, 459   1, 431   1, 55   Food and liquor storesdo 1, 210   1, 219   1, 242   1, 264   1, 244   1, 257   1, 2 Automotive and accessories dealersdo 743   741   746   753   743   735   7		1, 475 1, 271	7 1, 458 7 1, 270 7 750	r 1, 266	7 1, 397 7 1, 256 7 757	<sup>p</sup> 1, 481 <sup>p</sup> 1, 265 <sup>p</sup> 756
Financedo  1.827   1.821   1.820   1.828   1.831   1.839   1.8		742 1, 874 4, 789	1, 893 4, 835	1, 907	7 1, 911 7 4, 837	p 1, 892 p 4, 822
Hotels and lodging placesdo 475 441 433 430 429 432 43 Laundriesdo 358 356 353 353 354 351 3	435 445 351 354	452 360	7 478 365	7 509 368	506 363	
Cleaning and dyeing plantsdo 150 151 149 147 146 145 1 Governmentdo 6,004 6,039 6,037 6,376 6,088 6,122 6,2	150 217 6, 292	159 6, 377	6, 377		6, 400	p 6, 545
Total, adjusted (Federal Reserve)do 45, 196 45, 408 45, 501 45, 605 45, 804 46, 078 46, 2 Manufacturingdo 15, 444 15, 606 15, 635 15, 692 15, 852 16, 009 16, 0		46, 507 16, 081	r 46, 626 r 16, 097	r 46, 606 r 16, 049	7 46, 515 7 15, 891	p 46, 395 p 15, 800
Miningdo 942 937 938 939 939 9	930 914 556 2,574	916 2, 572	7 923 7 2, 558	7 902	7 919 7 2, 584	p 920 p 2, 526
Transportation and public utilitiesdo 4, 119 4, 138 4, 126 4, 125 4, 107 4, 117 4, 1 Tradedo 9, 650 9, 630 9, 620 9, 692 9, 722 9, 769 9, 7	147 4, 153 762 9, 773	4, 140 9, 821	r 4, 132 r 9, 857	r 9, 823	7 4, 142 7 9, 803	p 4, 159 p 9, 787
	729 4,745	1, 865 4, 765	1, 874 4, 787 6, 398	4,779	7 1, 892 7 4, 789 6, 495	p 1, 902 p 4, 774 p 6, 527
Governmentdo 5, 983 6, 019 6, 077 6, 119 6, 100 6, 165 6, 2  Production workers in manufacturing industries:	230 6, 294	6, 347	0, 398	0,412	0, 493	P 0, 521
Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)thousands_	428 7,445	12, 993 7, 406	7 13, 064 7 7, 409	r 7, 243	7 13, 080 7 7, 271	p 13, 076 p 7, 306
Ordnance and accessories do 22 22 23 24 25 27 Lumber and wood products (except furni-	29 30	32	34	1	r 37	p 39
Sawmills and planing millsdo 468 462 452 440 429 428 4	722 752 426 442 326 317	764 449 301	773 456 r 286	442		» 742 » 288
Stone, clay, and glass products do   458   471   477   474   473   473   4	479 483 130 132	484 131	485 130	476	r 479	p 474
Primary metal industriesdo 1, 105   1, 117   1, 126   1, 142   1, 149   1, 153   1, 1 Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	159 1, 161	1, 162	r 1, 172	1		» 1, 161
mills‡thousands 552 552 554 556 559 560 5  Primary smelting and refining of nonfer-	561 561	565	7 572 48			
rous metalsthousands46	47 47	46	40	40	48	
thousands. 837 850 850 852 847 852 8 Heating apparatus (except electrical) and	858 859	850	843			» 809
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	134 133 231 1, 239	130 1, 242	7 128 7 1, 252	r 1, 232	r 1, 208	₽ 1, 224
Transportation equipment 1, 134 1, 157 1, 139 1, 160 1, 175 1, 233 1, 2	724 718 253 1,243 793 774	707 1, 233 752	7 704 7 1, 237 7 738	'   r 1, 204	7 1, 214	p 1, 237
Aircraft and parts do 209 225 239 252 264 288 2	299 309 96 94	318 95	r 333 98	r 345	354	
Railroad equipment	54 218 56 221	58 222	59 223	221	57 r 223	p 225
Miscellaneous mfg, industries 418 436 432 424 413 427 4	429 422 ,761 5,663	409 5, 587	r 400 r 5, 655	ł	1	1
Food and kindred products	, 701 3, 603 , 096 1, 085 233 229	1, 099 229	1, 146 233	r 1, 232	r 1, 309	p 1, 309
Dairy productsdo   107   102   100   97   95   95	99 103 125 128	110 137	116 154	7 117 7 232	114 307	
Bakery productsdo	190 190 147 143	190 145	192 155	7 162	162	
Textile-mill products	78 76 , 223 1, 214 564 567	74 1, 206	76 7 1, 205 7 588	r 1, 167	r 1, 153	p 1, 134
Broad-woven fabric millsdo 606 607 606 604 602 604 5 Knitting millsdo 233 236 234 232 236 2 Apparel and other finished textile prod-	236 230	574 222	r 216	7 211	212	
uetsthousands_  1,099   1,100   1,056   1,064   1,070   1,115   1,1	, 106 141 138	998 135	r 1,000 r 135		7 1, 044 138	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing thousands 254 254 253 251 251 259 2	263 261	253	7 245	r 234	238	
Women's outerwear         do         305         297         275         296         303         317         3           Paper and allied products         do         418         421         427         428         423         423         4	305 267 424 427	249 424		r 418	r 418	p 414
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	209 212 512 510	213 510	1		1	
Newspapers do 151 150 150 152 149 150 1	150 170 168	152	152	151	151	

Revised. Preliminary. tFigures for 1939-46 on the revised basis for the indicated series, available since publication of the 1951 Statistical Supplement, will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	50						1951				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber
	EMPI	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	–Conti	nued					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Production workers in mfg. industries—Con. Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Continued Nondurable goods industries—Continued Chemicals and allied productsthousands Industrial organic chemicalsdo Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningtdo Rubber productsdo Tires and inner tubesdo. Leather and leather productsdo. Footwear (except rubber)do	506 158 189 145 215 92 372 237	523 159 190 147 219 92 367 230	521 160 191 148 222 93 360 226	524 161 191 147 222 92 359 229	526 163 190 147 222 91 364 234	532 163 191 148 222 91 374 239	539 167 192 149 220 88 371 237	538 168 194 150 219 87 353 225	531 170 194 151 220 88 331 210	528 172 198 154 220 90 344 222	527 7 173 198 154 218 90 7 336 215	7 532 175 198 154 7 219 92 7 342 221	p 543 p 197 p 214 p 327
Manufacturing production-worker employment index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)			;									,	
Manufacturing production-worker employment index, adjusted (Federal Reserve) 1939=100_	158. 9 156. 0	160. 3 157. 7	159. 2 157. 7	159. 4 158. 1	158. 9 159. 7	161. 0 161. 3	161. 0 161. 4	160. 0 161. 7	158. 6 161. 3	r 159. 5 r 161. 2	r 157. 6	r 159. 7 r 158. 4	p 159. 6 p 156. 9
Miscellaneous employment data:  Federal and State highways, totalsnumber. Construction (Federal and State)do Maintenance (State)do Federal civilian employees: United Statesthousands. Washington, D. C., metropolitan areado Railway employees (class I steam railways): Totalthousands.	327, 953 145, 988 126, 664 1, 945 219 1, 316	317, 566 140, 543 123, 493 1, 977 222 1, 324	291, 399 116, 639 122, 681 2, 005 226 1, 322	250, 137 79, 857 118, 487 2, 024 228 1, 313	228, 239 62, 181 114, 450 2, 082 234 1, 286	221, 485 56, 363 113, 856 2, 146 240 1, 287	233, 036 67, 538 114, 118 2, 196 244 1, 309	258, 291 92, 164 114, 672 2, 240 247 1, 321	286, 236 115, 462 118, 484 2, 273 248 1, 324	315, 230 130, 395 128, 859 2, 313 256 1, 330	r 323, 393 r 138, 673 r 128, 024 2, 334 258 r 1, 330	318, 589 131, 907 129, 429 7 2, 341 7 254 7 1, 332	p 2, 330 p 250 p 1, 321
Indexes: Unadjusted1935-39=100 Adjusteddo	125. 8 122. 8	126. 6 122. 5	126. 3 125. 2	125. 1 127. 1	122. 9 127. 8	122. 8 125. 9	124. 9 128. 0	126. 1 128. 1	126. 4 126. 9	127. 0 125. 2	7 127. 0 7 124. 3	» 127. 0 » 124. 4	<sup>p</sup> 126. 1
PAYROLLS	1111		120.2	12111	12110	120.0	120.0	120.1	120. 0	120. 2	124.0	7 121. 4	p 123. 0
Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)1939=100.	403, 2	415.8	414.6	426. 0	424.0	430. 0	435. 0	433, 2	428. 4	r 434, 3	r 424. 1	<b>₽ 431.3</b>	
LABOR CONDITIONS	10012	1	1	220.0	121.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	120. 1	101,0	721.1	7 401. 3	
Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor):													
All manufacturing industries hours.  Durable-goods industries do. Ordnance and accessories do. Lumber and wood products (except furni-	41. 0 41. 7 43. 1	41. 3 42. 1 43. 2	41. 1 41. 8 43. 4	41. 4 42. 2 42. 5	41. 0 41. 5 42. 0	40. 9 41. 6 42. 7	41, 1 41, 9 43, 1	41.0 42.0 42.7	40. 7 41. 8 43. 2	7 40. 7 41. 8 7 42. 4	7 40. 2 41. 0 7 43. 1	40. 4 r 41. 4 r 43. 2	p 40. 5 p 41. 5 p 43. 8
ture) hours Sawmills and planing mills do Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do Glass and glass products do Primary metal industries do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	41. 2 40. 1 42. 6 41. 5 39. 0 41. 4	41. 9 41. 8 42. 6 42. 5 41. 4 41. 9	41. 0 40. 7 42. 6 42. 3 41. 3 41. 8	41. 4 41. 0 42. 3 42. 2 41. 0 42. 3	40.5 40.0 41.8 41.6 40.6 41.6	40. 5 39. 9 42. 2 41. 3 40. 3 41. 1	40.6 40.1 42.3 41.9 41.0 41.8	41.4 41.1 41.1 42.1 41.3 42.1	41. 5 41. 3 40. 5 41. 9 40. 4 41. 7	41. 9 7 41. 5 40. 4 41. 8 7 40. 4 41. 8	7 39. 8 7 39. 4 7 39. 3 41. 3 40. 3 41. 3	40.8 40.1 740.8 741.2 38.4 741.3	
millsthours_ Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	40. 2	41.1	40.8	41.1	40. 6	40. 0	41.3	41.6	41. 1	r 41. <b>4</b>	41. 2	40.9	
metalshours Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- chinery, transportation equipment) hours_	41. 2 42, 1	41. 5 42. 3	41. 0 41. 9	41. 7 42. 4	41. 5 41. 8	41. 3 41. 7	41. 3 42. 1	41. 9 42. 0	41. 8 41. 8	41.9 r 41.8	41. 2 + 41. 0	41.8	1
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies. hours Machinery (except electrical). do. Electrical machinery. do. Transportation equipment. do. Automobiles. do. Aircraft and parts. do. Ship and boat building and repairs. do. Railroad equipment. do. Instruments and related products. do. Miscellaneous mfg. industries. do.	42. 3 42. 4 41. 4 40. 9 40. 6 42. 7 38. 3 40. 4 42. 5 42. 1	42. 4 42. 9 42. 1 41. 0 41. 1 41. 9 38. 3 40. 0 42. 5 42. 3	41. 6 43. 0 41. 8 40. 1 39. 5 42. 4 38. 7 40. 2 42. 4 42. 2	42. 1 43. 7 41. 9 41. 4 40. 9 43. 3 39. 9 40. 9 42. 6 41. 7	41. 4 43. 4 41. 4 39. 9 38. 7 43. 7 38. 7 41. 0 41. 8 41. 3	41. 5 43. 5 41. 3 40. 8 39. 9 43. 3 40. 4 40. 8 42. 2 41. 6	41. 9 43. 8 41. 3 41. 2 40. 3 43. 9 40. 2 41. 1 42. 3 41. 5	41. 5 43. 9 41. 3 40. 9 39. 7 44. 0 39. 9 41. 5 42. 5 41. 3	41. 2 43. 6 41. 5 40. 9 39. 8 43. 9 39. 8 41. 2 42. 3 40. 7	7 41. 2 43. 5 7 41. 5 40. 4 7 38. 9 7 43. 8 40. 1 7 40. 3 7 42. 6 40. 8	7 39. 9 42. 9 7 40. 3 40. 0 7 38. 0 43. 7 40. 4 40. 4 7 42. 1 39. 8	41.3 39.7 r 43.1 r 40.7 r 40.8 39.6 43.5 40.0 40.0 r 42.4 r 40.0	p 41. 3
Nondurable-goods industries	40. 1 42. 0 41. 7 44. 7 44. 1 41. 2 41. 2 39. 2 40. 7 41. 1 38. 9	40. 3 41. 6 40. 8 44. 5 40. 5 41. 4 41. 0 38. 3 40. 6 40. 9 39. 2	40. 3 41. 9 43. 4 44. 1 38. 6 41. 3 40. 9 37. 8 40. 7 41. 1 38. 7	40. 5 42. 3 45. 2 44. 3 37. 4 41. 6 40. 6 38. 9 40. 8 41. 4 38. 1	40. 2 41. 8 42. 8 44. 1 38. 3 41. 3 41. 2 38. 7 40. 6 41. 3 37. 9	40. 0 41. 0 39. 9 44. 1 37. 8 41. 5 40. 3 37. 9 40. 8 41. 2 38. 8	40. 0 41. 0 40. 6 44. 4 37. 5 41. 5 40. 5 36. 8 40. 5 41. 2 38. 1	39. 7 41. 2 41. 2 44. 3 38. 7 41. 6 40. 5 36. 8 39. 9 40. 9 36. 7	39. 3 41. 6 41. 6 45. 1 38. 1 41. 9 41. 2 36. 6 38. 8 39. 9 35. 3	7 39. 4 7 41. 9 7 41. 8 7 45. 4 7 38. 6 7 42. 1 41. 9 37. 9 38. 6 39. 5 7 35. 6	39. 3 r 42. 0 r 41. 8 45. 6 r 40. 0 42. 1 41. 9 38. 5 37. 8 38. 4 35. 5	39. 1 r 41. 9 41. 3 45. 0 41. 8 41. 8 r 39. 3 36. 9 37. 4 35. 3	p 42. 0
Apparel and other finished textile products hours  Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo  Men's and boys' furnishings and work	35. 7 35. 4	37. 3 37. 9	36. 9 37. 9	36. 5 37. 7	36. 9 37. 6	37. 5 38. 0	37. 4 38. 6	36. 5 37. 5	35. 3 36. 3	35. 3 , 36. 0	7 35. 4 35. 9	7 35. 6 35. 1	
clothing hours Women's outerwear do Paper and allied products do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do	37. 4 32. 2 44. 0 44. 3	38. 3 34. 7 44. 0 44. 5	37. 7 34. 6 44. 1 44. 4	37. 0 35. 1 44. 5 44. 9	37. 0 36. 0 43. 8 44. 7	37. 4 36. 7 43. 4 44. 5	37. 9 35. 9 43. 7 44. 7	37. 0 35. 1 43. 7 44. 8	35. 5 34. 3 43. 4 44. 6	7 35. 0 7 33. 8 7 43. 1 7 44. 3	34. 5 r 34. 8 r 42. 7 r 44. 3	35. 1 35. 1 7 42. 8 44. 3	p 42. 7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries hours.  Newspapers	39. 2 36. 9 40. 6 41. 8 40. 8 41. 7 41. 2 41. 9 40. 9 38. 1 37. 6	39. 0 36. 8 39. 9 42. 0 40. 9 41. 6 41. 1 41. 9 40. 2 37. 8 36. 7	39. 2 37. 2 40. 1 42. 0 41. 2 40. 7 41. 5 40. 1 37. 5 36. 0	39. 8 38. 1 41. 0 42. 1 41. 2 40. 7 41. 6 39. 9 38. 3 37. 4	38. 9 35. 8 40. 6 42. 0 41. 0 40. 7 40. 4 38. 4 38. 7 38. 3	38. 4 36. 0 39. 4 41. 8 40. 8 40. 6 40. 2 38. 9 35. 5 39. 2 38. 8	38. 9 36. 6 40. 3 41. 9 41. 2 40. 6 40. 2 40. 0 37. 6 38. 4	38. 9 36. 8 40. 0 41. 8 41. 3 41. 2 40. 0 37. 0 36. 5 35. 4	38. 7 36. 7 39. 7 41. 7 41. 3 40. 9 40. 5 41. 3 39. 4 35. 4 33. 9	7 38. 8 7 36. 7 39. 8 7 41. 7 41. 3 40. 7 40. 4 7 41. 9 7 41. 7 7 36. 7	38. 6 36. 2 39. 8 7 41. 6 41. 2 41. 8 41. 6 7 41. 1 7 41. 9 7 37. 1	7 38. 8 36. 3 39. 7 7 41. 4 41. 1 7 40. 8 40. 3 7 41. 1 41. 8	p 39. 3 p 42. 0 p 41. 2 p 41. 3

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

§Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19					1 1		1951	··· ·— <sub>1</sub>			
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem ber
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	<b>PULA</b>	TION-	-Cont	inued					
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													
Average weekly hours per worker, etc.—Continued Nonmanufacturing industries:													
Mining: Metalhours	42. 2 34. 5	43. 9 37. 2	43.0	43. 9	43.7	43. 7	43. 3	44.0	44. 2	7 41. 8	r 41. 8	45.0	
Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	35. 5	36. 1	31. 0 36. 4	32. 8 38. 5	35. 9 37. 6	30. 2 34. 1	23. 1 33. 6	21. 6 33. 9	30. 1 33. 3	7 31. 0 7 34. 8	35. 4 7 32. 1		
Petroleum and natural-gas production hours	40.5	41. 4	40.6	40. 2	40.6	40. 5	40.6	41. 2	40. 4	r 40. 4	r 42. 2		
Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding constructiondo	45. 1 37. 7 41. 5	45. 8 38. 5 42. 5	44. 9 38. 0 40. 9	43, 5 37, 3 40, 2	43. 3 37. 1 39. 4	42. 0 35. 7 37. 7	43. 6 36. 3 38. 5	45. 0 37. 4 40. 3	45. 7 38. 3 41. 8	45.7 + 38.4 + 41.3	45. 7 7 39. 0 7 43. 0	39.1	
Building construction do  Transportation and public utilities:	36. 7	37. 4	37. 3	36. 7	36. 7	35. 3	35. 8	36.8	37. 5	r 37. 7	7 38. 0	38. 1	
Local railways and bus linesdodo	45. 1 39. 6	45. 3 39. 4	45. 6 38. 0	46. 3 39. 1	45. 9 38. 9	$\frac{46.0}{39.2}$	45. 7 38. 9	45. 9 38. 7	46. 5 39. 0	7 46. 8 39. 4	7 46. 1 39. 8	39. 2	
Telegraph do	44. 6 41. 6	44. 8 41. 8	44. 4 41. 8	44. 8 42. 0	$\frac{44.5}{41.8}$	$\frac{44.7}{42.0}$	44. 6 41. 5	44. 6 41. 5	45. 4 41. 5	45. 1 41. 7	44. 8 41. 9	44. 6 41. 9	
Wholesale tradedo Retail trade:	40. 7	40. 9	40.8	41. 2	40.8	40.6	40. 6	40.6	40.6	40. 7	40.8	40.8	
General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor stores do	36. 4 40. 4	36. 3 40. 0	36. 0 40. 0	38. 2 40. 3	36. 7 39. 9	36. 3 39. 5	35. 8 39. 3	35, 9 39, 6	35. 5 39. 7	36. 5 40. 5	7 37. 0 41. 1	41.1	
Automotive and accessories dealersdo Service: Hotels, year-rounddo	45. 6 43. 8	45. 9 44. 0	45. 8 43. 6	46. 0 43. 9	45. 7 43. 4	45. 5 43. 2	45. 4 43. 3	45. 5 43. 3	45. 2 43. 4	7 45. 6 7 43. 4	7 45, 4 43, 4	43.3	
Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do Cleaning and dyeing plants	41. 3 41. 6	41. 0 41. 0	40. 8 41. 2	41. 2 41. 1	41. 0 41. 4	40. 5 40. 1	40. 9 40. 2	41. 1 42. 4	41. 4 43. 1	r 41. 5 42. 6	41. 4 41. 8		
ndustrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month:		ļ											
Beginning in month: Work stoppagesnumber- Workers involvedthousands In effect during month: Work stoppagesnumber	521 270	550 197	329 200	218 61	400 185	$\frac{350}{220}$	350 140	350 165	400 150	375 190	425 250	425 250	4 2
Work stoppagesnumber	820 450	801 330	605 308	423 114	550 215	550 300	550 280	550 235	580 250	560 260	600 320	625 350	6
Man-days idle during monthdo  Percent of available working time	3, 510 . 48	2, 590 . 32	2, 050 . 27	912 .12	1, 200 . 15	1,700 .25	2, 300 . 29	1,850 .25	$1,750 \\ .22$	1, 600 . 21	1, 750 . 23	2, 750 . 32	2, 4
J. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placementsthousands	618	612	515	421	486	438	513	552	610	585	586	628	6
Jnemployment compensation: Initial claimsdodo	558 3, 293	720 3, 141	907 3, 5 <b>2</b> 0	1, 051 3, 873	1, 080 4, 923	770 3, 845	719 3, 627	983 <b>3</b> , 534	908 3, 977	1, 118 3, 704	1, 086 4, 042	950 4, 071	3, 3
Continued claims do Benefit payments: Beneficiaries, weekly average do	806	652	734	832	983	883	807	740	773	821	748	801	7
Amount of paymentsthous, of dol	64, 458	57, 533	62, 389	66, 969	91, 560	71, 369	71, 584	62, 294	70, 799	68, 780	<sup>7</sup> 65, 925	<sup>r</sup> 75, 131	62, 0
Veterans' unemployment allowances: Initial claimsthousandsthousandsdodo	5 55	4 30	5 24	5 25	4 27	3 19	2 15	1 9	1 6	1 5	1 5	1 5	
Continued claimsdo	1, 126	629	487	464	554	391	315	197	146	97	105	93	
Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments: Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees Separation rate, total	5.7 4.9	5. 2 4. 3	4.0 3.8	3. 0 3. 6	5. 2 4. 1	4. 5 3. 8	4.6 4.1	4. 5 4. 6	4. 5 4. 8	4.9 4.3	4. 2 4. 4	7 4. 5 7 5. 3	
Separation rate, total do Discharges do Lay-offs do do	.4	.4	.3 1.1	1.3	$\frac{.3}{1.0}$	.3 .8	.3	.4 1.0	1. 2	1.0	.3 1.3	, 4 r 1. 4	p 1.
Quits do do Military and miscellaneous do	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	$\begin{array}{c} 2.1 \\ .7 \end{array}$	2.1	2.5 .5	2.7	2.8 .4	2. 5 . 4	2. 4 . 4	3.1	p 3
WAGES													
Average weekly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor):  All manufacturing industriesdollars	60.64	61.99	62, 23	63.88	63. 76	63.84	64, 57	64. 70	64, 55	r 65. 08	r 64. 32	r 64, 56	₽ 65.
Durable-goods industries do Ordnance and accessories do	65. 14 67. 41	66. 39 68. 64	66. 34 70. 53	68. 32 68. 34	67. 65 69. 55	68. 18 70. 92	69. 30 72. 71	69. 68 70. 97	69. 60 72. 45	7 70. 27 71. 02	7 69.04 7 73.36	r 69. 76 r 72. 66	p 70. p 75.
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) dollars Sawmills and planing millsdo	57. 84 57. 69	58. 83 58. 56	57. 03 56. 53	57. 59 56. 83	55. 73 54. 84	56. 13 55. 30	55, 58 55, 06	58. 55 58. 49	59. 72 59. 22	r 61. 51 r 60. 92	r 57. 43 r 56, 81	r 60. 18 58. 79	p 61.
Furniture and fixtures do	55, 42	56. 27 63. 11	56. 87 63. 66	56. 77 63. 60	56, 93 63, 48	58. 15 63. 15	58. 67 64. 53	56. 96 65. 09	56. 28 65. 11	<sup>7</sup> 56, 03 65, 25	<sup>7</sup> 55, 37 64, 88	7 57. 61 7 64. 23	p 58.
Stone, clay, and glass products do Glass and glass products do Primary metal industries do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills!	61. 31 69. 10	65. 66 69. 81	67. 03 70. 14	65. 89 74. 36	66. 10 74. 42	65. 04 73. 12	66. 17 75. 11	66. 91 75. 70	65. 81 75. 02	7 65, 97 7 76, 03	67. 14 75. 12	62. 05 7 74. 59	p 75.
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling fills. dollars. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	69. 30	68. 87	69. 03	75. 21	76. 41	74.16	77. 35	77. 92	76. 90	7 78. 70	r 78. 40	76. 77	
metalsdollarsdollars	64. 44	66. 40	67. 73	69. 47	70. 67	69. 18	69. 14	70.18	70. 18	r 70. 73	70. 41	71. 14	
chinery, transportation equipment) dollars.  Heating apparatus (except electrical) and	65. 72	66.66	66. 20	68. 26	67. 80	68. 18	69. 55	69. 51	69. 18	r 69. 43	r 67.98	r 68. 35	p 69.
plumbers' suppliesdollarsdodo	66. 83 68. 94	68. 09 71. 00	67. 27 72. 03	68. 88 74. 20	68. 85 74. 47	69. 60 75. 08	70. 89 76. 43	70. 22 76. 78	69. 67 76. 30	7 69, 50 7 76, 65	7 66. 47 7 75. 29	65. 19 7 76. 07	P 77.
Electrical machinerydododododo	61.48	64. 12 73. 02	64. 33 71. 78	65, 15 75, 18	64. 42 72. 06	64. 80 74. 05	65. 34 75. 73	65. 58 74. 81	66. 57 74. 97	7 67. 15 7 75. 14	* 65. 85 * 74. 76	r 66. 18	p 68.
Automobilesdodo	73.81 71.18	75. 21 70. 18	72. 76 71. 78	76. 28 75. 08	71. 48 76. 78	74. 29 75. 86	76. 13 77. 35	74. 52 77. 13	74. 90 77. 22	7 74.88 77.31	73.76 777.57	76. 98 77. 47	
Ship and boat building and repairsdo Railroad equipmentdododododo	62.89	62. 89 69. 04	64. 47 69. 51	66. 67 72. 52	64. 24 72. 41	68. 80 71. 16	68. 78 75. 13	68. 31 76. 36	68. 46 76. 55	7 70.42 7 75.64	771.59 775.22	71. 72 75. 52	
Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	63.58	64. 77 56. 98	65. 47 57. 01	66. 75 57. 50	65, 79 57, 37	67. 06 58. 41	67. 64 58. 18	68. 55 58. 03	68. 78 57. 39	7 69. 44 7 57. 85	r 68. 75 r 56. 28	r 69, 41 r 56, 64	p 70.

		19	=					<del></del>	1951	<del></del>			<del></del>
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND P	OPULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					
WAGES—Continued													
Average weekly earnings, etc.—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued Nondurable-goods industries	55. 30 56. 36 62. 59 56. 81 47. 18 53. 85 67. 86	56. 58 56. 83 61. 24 56. 74 49. 05 54. 19 68. 14	57. 19 58. 08 65. 49 56. 62 48. 06 54. 47 67. 81	58. 44 59. 85 69. 92 57. 68 46. 82 55. 04 68. 78	58. 53 60. 11 65. 83 59. 09 49. 41 54. 68 71. 61	58. 32 59. 04 60. 25 59. 45 49. 84 55. 49 71. 13	58. 40 59. 12 61. 92 59. 98 48. 64 55. 32 72. 35	58. 16 59. 66 62. 91 59. 67 50. 39 56. 37 71. 97	57. 93 60. 40 63. 90 60. 52 48. 88 57. 24 73. 75	7 58. 47 7 61. 80 7 67. 88 7 61. 11 7 49. 25 7 57. 93 7 75. 21	7 58. 56 7 61. 36 7 68. 47 62. 24 7 48. 64 7 57. 89 7 75. 59	7 57. 99 7 61. 13 67. 86 60. 89 52. 90 57. 68 74. 91	p 58. 41 p 61. 36
Tobacco manufacturesdo Textile-mill productsdo Broad-woven fabric millsdo Knitting millsdo Apparel and other finished textile products	42. 02 49. 98 49. 90 45. 63	41. 21 52. 58 53. 17 47. 67	42, 45 53, 19 53, 68 47, 91	43. 72 53. 57 54. 36 47. 24	44, 12 53, 59 54, 39 47, 94	43. 17 53. 94 54. 22 49. 24	42. 03 53. 34 53. 72 48. 54	42. 58 52. 87 53. 95 46. 76	42.49 51.37 52.67 45.04	7 44, 49 7 51, 07 7 52, 10 7 45, 18	7 45, 55 7 49, 71 50, 46 7 44, 69	r 45, 39 r 48, 15 48, 28 44, 55	» 45. 70 » 48. 88
Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work	43. 09 47. 75	45. 51 51. 77	44. 50 52. 57	45. 88 55. 57	47. 42 55. 23	48.38 56.32	47. 27 57. 13	44. 97 54. 90	43.56 53.29	7 44.05 7 52.85	r 45. 24 r 52. 13	7 46.07 51.60	p 45. 72
clothing dollars Women's outerwear do Paper and allied products do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do Printing, publishing, and allied industries	37. 18 46. 43 63. 10 66. 89	38. 38 50. 94 63. 27 67. 20	38, 53 48, 37 64, 92 69, 00	38. 59 51. 84 66. 44 70. 63	39. 11 55. 01 65. 96 70. 89	39. 68 56. 08 65. 36 70. 49	40. 17 52. 49 66. 16 70. 80	38, 96 48, 37 66, 38 71, 37	37, 28 47, 30 65, 92 70, 96	7 36. 82 7 47. 52 7 65. 56 7 70. 84	r 36, 33 r 52, 76 r 65, 72 72, 32	37. 00 53. 56 765. 06 70. 92	p 65. 29
dollars  Newspapers	45.72	74. 22 81. 07 73. 78 64. 55 67. 98 77. 71 80. 93 66. 29 73. 12 46. 04 42. 76	74. 52 82. 29 73. 42 65. 52 69. 34 78. 32 81. 64 66. 52 73. 70 45. 94 42. 23	76. 42 85. 42 75. 60 66. 43 69. 75 78. 32 81. 03 68. 76 76. 21 47. 26 44. 02	74. 22 79. 12 74. 58 66. 99 70. 11 78. 58 82. 95 66. 78 73. 69 48. 30 45. 88	74. 23 79. 96 73. 24 67. 17 70. 26 78. 44 81. 28 63. 37 66. 95 49. 43 46. 99	75. 74 82. 13 75. 52 67. 54 71. 15 78. 93 81. 89 65. 88 71. 40 48. 73 46. 43	75. 78 82. 98 74. 76 67. 84 71. 82 81. 33 84. 87 65. 96 70. 15 46. 65 43. 65	75. 66 83. 49 74. 60 68. 14 72. 07 81. 31 84. 77 68. 56 75. 92 45. 38 41. 70	775, 82 783, 16 74, 86 768, 72 72, 48 781, 20 784, 76 771, 27 782, 44 746, 90 743, 79	75.39 781.99 74.66 769.26 72.88 78.93 87.78 70.90 784.43 44.12	75, 70 82, 00 74, 48 68, 35 72, 01 80, 99 83, 94 69, 96 83, 01 44, 43 43, 49	p 77. 66 p 68. 42 p 82. 40 p 70. 42 p 45. 13
Mining: Metal	66.38 68.45 71.92	69, 84 75, 59 72, 99	69. 92 60. 85 73. 27	73. 53 65. 14 77. 77	74.33 71.33 76.63	73. 46 66. 65 75. 67	72. 83 50. 68 74. 66	74. 62 47. 10 75. 63	74. 96 66. 67 73. 86	7 70, 89 7 68, 94 7 77, 67	7 72.06 7 79.51 7 72.39	76.37 58.36 75.60	
Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo  Contract constructiondo  Nonbuilding constructiondo	73. 47 62. 51 75. 89 75. 86 75. 86	77. 67 64. 03 77. 92 77. 65 77. 87	76. 21 63. 31 77. 52 75. 42 78. 07	75. 58 62. 12 77. 36 75. 58 77. 80	76. 90 61. 96 77. 61 74. 70 78. 35	77. 15 60. 77 75. 47 72. 20 76. 14	76. 63 63. 74 76. 99 74. 19 77. 44	80. 30 65. 88 79. 36 78. 26 79. 75	78.30 67.22 81.62 81.26 81.83	78.74 767.82 782.41 781.48 782.71	7 83,30 7 68,55 7 83,85 7 85,61 7 83,41	78. 07 69. 94 85. 08 86. 28 84. 62	
Building construction	. 55, 80	67. 77 56. 18 64. 74 67. 93	68. 26 54. 04 64. 25 68. 68	69. 96 56. 30 65. 05 71. 31	70. 23 56. 41 64. 57 71. 18	70. 66 57. 58 64. 86 71. 36	70. 42 56. 52 64. 63 70. 14	70. 92 56. 12 64. 40 70. 38	72.17 56.59 65,97 70,72	72.77 58.12 65.44 71.06	73.02 59.30 71.23 71.57	72.32 58.88 70.47 71.73	
Wholesale tradedoRetail trade: General-merchandise storesdoFood and liquor storesdoAutomotive and accessories dealersdo	36. 11 52. 12	61. 68 36. 01 51. 80 63. 94	61. 98 35. 24 52. 40 63. 07	63. 49 37. 02 52. 91 63. 53	63. 44 38. 02 53. 15 64. 48	63. 62 37. 43 52. 69 65. 16	63. 62 36. 44 52. 62 65. 29	63. 95 36. 98 53. 18 66. 34	63.78 36.71 53.44 66.22	7 64.35 7 37.70 7 54.72 7 67.03	r 64.75 r 38.30 r 55.44 r 66.92	37.83 55.49	
Finance: Banks and trust companiesdo Service: Hotels, year-rounddo Laundriesdo Cleaning and dyeing plantsdo	34.30 35.93		48. 18 34. 74 35. 86 42. 23	48. 66 35. 16 36. 38 42. 29	49. 28 34. 89 36. 70 43. 35	49. 55 35. 04 36. 25 41. 78	49. 70 34. 68 36. 85 44. 14	50. 08 34. 90 37. 32 44. 90	50. 11 35. 02 37. 96 45. 90	7 50.06 7 35,24 7 38.06 7 45,45	7 50, 56 35, 33 7 37, 84 7 44, 43	35.16	
Average hourly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor):	1				ĺ				4 500			- + 500	
All manufacturing industries dollars.  Durable-goods industries do  Ordnance and accessories do  Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1. 562 1. 564	1. 501 1. 577 1. 589 1. 404	1. 514 1. 587 1. 625 1. 391	1.543 1.619 1.608 1.391	1. 555 1. 630 1. 656	1. 561 1. 639 1. 661	1. 571 1. 654 1. 687 1. 369	1. 578 1. 659 1. 662	1. 586 1. 665 1. 677 1. 439	71.599 71.681 71.675	7 1.600 7 1.684 7 1.702 7 1.443	7 1.596 7 1.685 7 1.682 7 1.475	» 1.702 » 1.732
ture) dollars Sawmils and planing mills do Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do Glass and glass products do Primary metal industries do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills:	1.301	1. 401 1. 321 1. 485 1. 586 1. 666	1.389 1.335 1.505 1.623 1.678	1.386 1.342 1.507 1.607 1.758	1. 526 1. 628	1.368 1.378 1.529 1.614 1.779	1.373 1.387 1.540 1.614 1.797	1. 423 1. 386 1. 546 1. 630 1. 758	1. 434 1. 393 1. 554 1. 629 1. 799	7 1. 468 7 1. 387 1. 561 1. 633 7 1. 819	7 1. 442 7 1. 409 1. 571 1. 666 7 1. 819	1.466 1.412 1.559 1.616 1.806	p 1. 415 p 1. 566 p 1. 831
dollars. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	1.724	1. 688 1. 600	1. 692 1. 652	1. 830 1. 666	1.882 1.703	1.854 1.675	1. 873 1. 674	1. 873 1. 675	1.871 1.679	7 1. 901 7 1. 688	1.709	1.877	
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies. dollars.  Machinery (except electrical)	1.580 1.626	1, 576 1, 606 1, 655 1, 523	1. 580 1. 617 1. 675 1. 539	1. 610 1. 636 1. 698 1. 555		1. 635 1. 677 1. 726 1. 569	1. 652 1. 692 1. 745 1. 582	1. 655 1. 692 1. 749 1. 588	1.655 1.691 1.750 1.604	7 1.661 7 1.687 7 1.762 7 1.618	7 1.658 7 1.666 7 1.755 7 1.634		» 1, 789
Transportation equipment do.  Automobiles do.  Aircraft and parts do.  Ship and boat building and repairs do.  Railroad equipment do.  Instruments and related products do.  Miscellaneous mfg. industries do.	1.818 1.667 1.642 1.701 1.496	1. 781 1. 830 1. 675 1. 642 1. 726 1. 524 1. 347	1. 790 1. 842 1. 693 1. 666 1. 729 1. 544 1. 351	1. 816 1. 865 1. 734 1. 671 1. 773 1. 567 1. 379	1.806 1.847 1.757 1.660 1.766 1.574 1.389	1. 815 1. 862 1. 752 1. 703 1. 744 1. 589 1. 404	1. 838 1. 889 1. 762 1. 711 1. 829 1. 599 1. 402	1. 829 1. 877 1. 755 1. 712 1. 864 1. 613 1. 405	1. 833 1. 882 1. 759 1. 720 1. 858 1. 626 1. 410	7 1.860 7 1.925 7 1.765 7 1.756 7 1.877 7 1.630 7 1.418	7 1.869 7 1.941 7 1.775 7 1.772 7 1.862 1.633 7 1.414	7 1.876 1.944 1.781 1.793 1.888 7 1.637 7 1.416	» 1.652 » 1.421
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products do Meat products do Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do	1.342 1.501 1.271 1.148 1.307 1.647	1. 404 1. 366 1. 501 1. 275 1. 211 1. 309 1. 662	1. 419 1. 386 1. 509 1. 284 1. 245 1. 319 1. 658	1. 252 1. 323	1.340 1.290 1.324	1. 458 1. 440 1. 510 1. 348 1. 292 1. 337 1. 765	1. 460 1. 442 1. 525 1. 351 1. 297 1. 333 1. 769	1. 465 1. 448 1. 527 1. 347 1. 302 1. 355 1. 777	1. 474 1. 452 1. 536 1. 342 1. 283 1. 366 1. 790	r 1. 484 r 1. 475 r 1. 624 l . 346 r 1. 276 r 1. 376 r 1. 795	7 1. 490 7 1. 461 7 1. 638 1. 365 7 1. 216 7 1. 375 7 1. 804	7 1. 483 7 1. 459 1. 643 1. 353 1. 284 1. 380 1. 792	P 1. 461

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	50					····	1951				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND P	OPULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					
WAGES—Continued													
Average hourly earnings, etc.—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued Nondurable-goods industries—Continued Tobacco manufactures	1.173	1. 076 1. 295 1. 300 1. 216	1. 123 1. 307 1. 306 1. 238	1. 124 1. 313 1. 313 1. 240	1. 140 1. 320 1. 317 1. 265	1. 139 1. 322 1. 316 1. 269	1. 142 1. 317 1. 304 1. 274	1. 157 1. 325 1. 319 1. 274	1. 161 1. 324 1. 320 1. 276	r 1. 174 r 1. 323 r 1. 319 r 1. 269	r 1. 183 r 1. 315 1. 314 r 1. 259	7 1.155 7 1.305 1.291 1.262	» 1. 134 » 1. 321
Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work	1. 207 1. 349	1. 220 1. 366	1. 206 1. 387	1. 257 1. 474	1. 285 1. 469	1. 290 1. 482	1. 264 1. 480	1. 232 1. 464	1. 234 1. 468	r 1. 248 r 1. 468	1, 278 r 1, 452	7 1. 294 1. 470	» 1. 288
clothing dollars Women's outerwear do Paper and allied products do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1. 434 1. 510	1.002 1.468 1.438 1.510	1. 022 1. 398 1. 472 1. 554	1. 043 1. 477 1. 493 1. 573	1. 057 1. 528 1. 506 1. 586	1.061 1.528 1.506 1.584	1. 060 1. 462 1. 514 1. 584	1. 053 1. 378 1. 519 1. 593	1. 050 1. 379 1. 519 1. 591	7 1. 052 7 1. 406 7 1. 521 1. 599	7 1. 053 7 1. 516 7 1. 539 1. 618	1.054 1.526 1.520 1.601	» 1. 529
Newspapers dollars do Commercial printing do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do	1. 900 2. 198 1. 813 1. 535	1. 903 2. 203 1. 849 1. 537 1. 662	1. 901 2. 212 1. 831 1. 560 1. 683	1. 920 2. 242 1. 844 1. 578 1. 693	1. 908 2. 210 1. 837 1. 595 1. 710	1. 933 2. 221 1. 859 1. 607 1. 722	1. 947 2. 244 1. 874 1. 612 1. 727	1. 948 2. 255 1. 869 1. 623 1. 739	1. 955 2. 275 1. 879 1. 634 1. 745	7 1. 954 7 2. 266 7 1. 881 7 1. 648 7 1. 755	7 1. 953 7 2. 265 7 1. 876 1. 665 7 1. 769	7 1, 951 2, 259 1, 876 7 1, 651 1, 752	p 1, 976
Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refiningt do Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do Pootwear (except rubber) do Nonmanufacturing industries:	1. 589 1. 845 1. 200 1. 152	1. 868 1. 969 1. 582 1. 819 1. 218 1. 165	1. 901 2. 006 1. 603 1. 838 1. 225 1. 173	1. 901 1. 991 1. 653 1. 910 1. 234 1. 177	1. 941 2. 038 1. 653 1. 919 1. 248 1. 198	1, 932 2, 032 1, 629 1, 886 1, 261 1, 211	1. 944 2. 037 1. 647 1. 899 1. 269 1. 225	1. 974 2. 075 1. 649 1. 896 1. 278 1. 233	1. 988 2. 093 1. 660 1. 927 1. 282 1. 230	7 1, 995 7 2, 098 7 1, 701 7 1, 977 7 1, 278 7 1, 230	r 2. 008 2. 110 r 1. 725 r 2. 015 r 1. 270 1. 221	r 1. 985 2.083 r 1. 702 1. 986 r 1. 272 1. 225	p 2.000 p 1.705 p 1.282
Metal do Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production	1. 573 1. 984 2. 026	1. 591 2. 032 2. 022	1. 626 1. 963 2. 013	1. 675 1. 986 2. 020	1. 701 1. 987 2. 038	1. 681 2. 207 2. 219	1. 682 2. 194 2. 222	1. 696 2. 185 2. 231	1. 696 2. 215 2. 218	r 1. 696 r 2. 224 r 2. 232	1. 724 7 2. 246 7 2. 255	1. 697 2. 219 2. 217	
dollars. Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo. Nonbuilding constructiondo. Building constructiondo.	2 167	1. 876 1. 398 2. 024 1. 827 2. 082	1. 877 1. 410 2. 040 1. 844 2. 093	1. 880 1. 428 2. 074 1. 880 2. 120	1. 894 1. 431 2. 092 1. 896 2. 135	1. 905 1. 447 2. 114 1. 915 2. 157	1. 889 1. 462 2. 121 1. 927 2. 163	1. 949 1. 464 2. 122 1. 942 2. 167	1. 938 1. 471 2. 131 1. 944 2. 182	r 1. 949 r 1. 484 2. 146 r 1. 973 2. 194	7 1, 974 7 1, 500 2, 150 7 1, 991 7 2, 195	1,942 1.504 2.176 2.016 2,221	
Transportation and public utilities:  Local railways and bus lines do Telephone do Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do Trade	1. 495 1. 409 1. 446 1. 619	1. 496 1. 426 1. 445 1. 625	1. 497 1. 422 1. 447 1. 643	1. 511 1. 440 1. 452 1. 670	1. 530 1. 450 1. 451 1. 690	1. 536 1. 469 1. 451 1. 699	1. 541 1. 453 1. 449 1. 690	1. 545 1. 450 1. 444 1. 696	1, 552 1, 451 1, 453 • 1, 706	7 1. 555 7 1. 475 1. 451 7 1. 704	r 1. 584 r 1. 490 1. 590 r 1. 708	1. 586 1. 502 1. 580 1. 712	
Wholesale trade	. 992	1. 508 . 992 1. 295 1. 393	1.519 .979 1.310 1.377	1. 541 . 969 1. 313 1. 381	1. 555 1. 036 1. 332 1. 411	1. 567 1. 031 1. 334 1. 432	1. 567 1. 018 1. 339 1. 438	1. 575 1. 030 1. 343 1. 458	1. 571 1. 034 1. 346 1. 465	7 1. 581 7 1. 033 7 1. 351 7 1. 470	r 1. 587 r 1. 035 1. 349 1. 474	1.584 1.028 1.350 1.480	
Service:	1	. 788 . 873 1. 028	. 795 . 879 1. 025	. 801 . 883 1. 029	. 804 . 895 1. 047	. 811 . 895 1. 042	. 801 . 901 1. 051	. 806 . 908 1. 059	. 807 . 917 1. 065	r. 812 r. 917 r 1. 067	.814 7.914 71.063	.812 .912 1.054	
Construction wage rates (E. N. R.):  Common labor dol. per hr. Skilled labor do Farm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly) dol. per hr. Railway wages (average, class I) do	1, 561 2, 554	1. 568 2. 565 . 66	1. 574 2. 571	1. 574 2. 577	1. 585 2. 604 . 79	1, 593 2, 615	1. 595 2. 619	1. 595 2. 619	1. 608 2. 629	1. 615 2. 648	1. 629 2. 688	1, 637 2, 701	1.637 2.701 4.73
Railway wages (average, class I)dododododo	1. 586	1. 566 1. 23	1. 587	1. 603	1, 585 1, 30	1.659	1.681	1.716 1.23	1. 725	1, 751	1.768 1.24	1.746	
				FINA	NCE			-			<u>-</u>	·	
BANKING					ļ								
Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding:  Bankers' acceptancesmil. of dol.  Commercial paperdo  Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies super-	397 308	383 312	383 325	394 333	453 356	470 369	479 381	456 387	417 364	425 331	380 336	384 368	375 377
vised by the Farm Credit Administration:  Total	941	305	331	1,861 989 946 43 350	356	361	1,986 998 958 40 339	323	310	2,097 1,012 974 37 315	333	347	2, 129 1, 020 985 35 360
Loans to cooperatives	110, 107 44, 910	546 111, 974 43, 837 68, 137	519 110, 132 43, 740 66, 392	125, 435 52, 590 72, 845	551 123, 224 48, 207 75, 017	101, 437 39, 067 62, 370	650 129, 112 53, 171 75, 941	700 114, 898 45, 477 69, 421	739 116, 572 45, 375 71, 197	771 120, 698 48, 588 72, 110	791 110, 756 43, 224 67, 532	786 111, 190 41, 363 69, 827	749 107, 504 41, 145 66, 359
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:  Assets, total	72 19, 572 22, 235 45, 604 19, 197 16, 709 888 22, 997 52, 7	44, 826 19, 798 116 19, 252 22, 045 44, 826 18, 398 16, 514 589 23, 075 53. 2	45, 448 20, 638 161 19, 693 21, 798 45, 448 18, 682 16, 763 23, 397 51. 8	47, 172 22, 216 67 20, 778 21, 458 47, 172 19, 810 17, 681 1, 172 23, 587 49, 4	47, 738 23, 051 798 21, 484 21, 160 47, 738 20, 998 18, 984 23, 026 48, 1	47, 368 23, 188 398 21, 881 20, 852 47, 368 20, 704 19, 066 19, 066 23, 110 47, 6	47, 978 24, 150 275 22, 910 20, 567 47, 978 21, 450 19, 014 23, 041 46, 2	46, 883 23, 560 283 22, 742 20, 567 46, 883 20, 748 18, 901 452 23, 143 46, 9	47, 174 23, 481 529 22, 509 20, 508 47, 174 20, 381 18, 536 23, 332 46, 9	47, 634 24, 043 53 22, 982 20, 514 47, 634 20, 598 19, 020 416 23, 630 46, 4	47, 547 24, 033 277 23, 078 20, 504 47, 547 20, 606 18, 863 467 23, 726 46. 3	47, 755 24, 309 552 23, 127 20, 611 47, 755 20, 678 19, 181 24, 020 46, 1	49, 116 25, 058 190 23, 734 20, 775 49, 116 21, 453 19, 391 569 24, 148 45, 6

Parker   P	Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	50	Г				i	1951	<del></del> 1			
PANNING—Continued	1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey		October			January		March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber
The contract of the property operating and colors and				FINA	ANCE-	-Conti	nued							<u></u>
Security	BANKING—Continued													
Demonstration   Demonstratio	condition, Wednesday nearest end of month:													
Decision   Decision   Decision   Comparison   Decision   Decisio	Demand, adjustedmil. of dol Demand, except interbank:	49, 238	49, 471	50, 546	51, 642	51, 220	50, 649	49, 487	50, 163	50, 034	49, 916	50, 383	50, 976	50, 53
State and pulling and briefs and sections	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol	50, 198 3, 245	50, 445 3, 362	51,305 3,371	53, 518 3, 393	51, 760 3, 657		50, 104 3, 489	50, 257 3, 950					51, 696 3, 300
States and political analyticism. mil. of Jul. 1, 150 1, 1	United States Government do Time, except interbank, total do	2, 338	1,805	1,624	1,572	1.622	2,588	4, 622	3, 520 15, 338	3,005	4,679	2,673	2,609	3, 300 3, 742 15, 672
Properties of the color of th	mil. of dol States and political subdivisionsdo	662	653	642	642	689	703	697	732	746	743	740	751	14, 798 734
Other securities	Investments, total do U. S. Government obligations, direct and	40, 265	39, 850	39, 337	39, 795	38, 039	37, 312	37, 491	37, 447	36, 941	37, 758	37, 613	37, 572	11, 34, 37, 92
Other securities	guaranteed, total mil. of dol- Bills do- Certificates do-	2, 391 1, 156	2, 481 1, 048	2,044 1,124	2, 470	1,651	1, 577	1, 933	1, 971	1,769	2, 745 1, 585	2, 648 2, 224	2, 593 2, 239	31, 21; 2, 934 2, 493
Leath, fortill, industrial, and nericultural	Other securities do	7,872	7, 760	22, 114 7, 702 6, 353	9, 251 6, 501	8, 701	8, 384	8, 209	8, 150	8, 147	7,368 6,582	6, 683	6,612	19, 14: 6, 64: 6, 71-
Other fours for purchasing or carrying securities Real-estate fours	Commercial, industrial, and agricultural_do	15, 725	16, 476	17, 084	17, 859	18, 120	18, 733	19, 202	19, 186	19,048	19, 220	19, 124	19, 502	33, 483 20, 073 1, 243
Money and interest rates: 5.00	Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	718	728	792	750	754	748	718	727	717	716	700	698	69:
Bank rates on business looms:  New York City,  do. 2, 28  New York City,  do. 2, 28  To ther northerm and eastern cities.  do. 2, 38  To the northerm and eastern cities.  do. 2, 38  To the northerm and eastern cities.  do. 2, 38  To the northerm and eastern cities.  do. 2, 38  To the northerm and eastern cities.  do. 2, 38  To the northerm and eastern cities.  do. 2, 30  Loop Loop Loop Loop Loop Loop Loop Loo	Other loans	339	312	377	510	317	412	425	491	382	523	324	r 518	5, 605 414 5, 918
Tother northern and eastern cities. 40. 2.63   2.57   2.57   2.57   3.00	Bank rates on business loans: In 19 citiespercent							3.02						3.0
Second   S	7 other northern and eastern cities do	2. 63 3. 13			2. 87 3. 28			3. 02 3. 42			3. 04 3. 52			2. 79 3. 00 3. 4
Open market rates, New York City: Acceptance, prints, balanes; or with the prints of t	Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) dodo	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.03	2.03	2.06	2.17	2. 23	2. 23	1.75 2.37 4.08	2, 47	1. 78 2. 64 4. 08
Calloans, reiewal (N. Y. S. E.)do	Open market rates, New York City: Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 daysdo	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.39	1.50	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1. 63 2. 31	1.63	1. 65 2. 19
3-month bills. 3-month bills. 3-month bills. 3-styer tables of credit of deposition. 3-styer tables of credit of deposition. New York State savings banks. 3-mill. of dol. 11, 462 11, 464 11, 525 11, 464 11, 525 11, 464 11, 525 11, 464 11, 525 11, 464 11, 525 11, 464 11, 525 11, 645 11, 662 11, 661 11, 672 11, 710 11, 721 11, 701 11, 821 11, 801 11, 807 11,	Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.) do	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.15	2. 25	2. 25	2, 25	2. 25 2. 25
New York State savings banks	3-month billsdododo													1. 646 1. 93
Total consumer credit, end of month . mil. of dol. 19, 329 19, 308 19, 405 20, 097 19, 337 19, 533 10, 379 19, 120 19, 207 10, 256 710, 132 710, 250 12, 252 712, 252 713, 253 18, 253 12, 253 12, 253 713, 253 12, 253	New York State savings banksmil. of dol													11, 915 • 2, 735
Instalment credit, total.								` ]						
Automobile dealers.  Automobile dealers.  Department stores and mail-order house.  Purilture stores.  11.04 of 1.05	Instalment credit, total do	13, 344	13, 389	13, 306	13, 459	13, 252	13,073	12,976	12, 904	12,920	12,955	7 12, 903 7, 173	p 13, 044 p 7, 247	p 19, 356 p 13, 156 p 7, 320
## Furniture stores	Automobile dealersdo	4, 213	4, 227	4,175	ĺ		·	· '	ŕ		4,041		1	p 4, 171
Cash loans, total	Furniture stores do Household-appliance stores do G	1,028 702	1, 019 705	1,003 702	1,029 710	982 694	956 677	924 655	905 636	890 616	874 602	854 590	₽ 859 ₽ 590	p 869 p 598 p 653
Credit unions	Cash loans, totaldo	5, 486	5, 510	5, 501	5, 555	5, 558	5, 552	5, 608	5, 634	5, 672	5, 721	r 5, 730	» 5, 797	p 5, 830 p 2, 52
Small-loan companies	Credit unionsdodo	524 295	524 294	521 292	525 291	518 289	515 286	517 286	514 286	518 288	522 288	524 288	p 531 p 293	p 538 p 296 p 221
Miscellaneous lenders	mil of dol	844	853	863	864	863	856	853	85 <b>2</b>	860	872	r 882	r 2 897	₽ 89S
Consumer instalment losens made during the month, by principal lending institutions: Commercial banks mil. of dol. 356 298 257 289 326 296 368 340 359 356 339 p 389 Credit unions do 76 66 64 72 67 64 79 72 82 82 86 76 p 90 Industrial banks do 40 39 34 37 39 35 43 41 44 44 44 44 p 49 Industrial-loan companies do 32 28 27 29 28 27 33 31 33 35 35 5 p 40 Small-loan companies do 149 149 165 234 162 158 207 184 198 204 206 p 210  FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE  Budget receipts and expenditures: Receipts, net do 4, 605 2, 056 2, 851 4, 211 4, 448 4, 257 8, 112 2, 626 3, 146 7, 089 2, 571 3, 594 Customs do 4, 605 2, 056 2, 851 4, 211 4, 448 4, 257 8, 112 2, 626 3, 146 7, 089 2, 571 3, 594 Customs do 775 808 746 764 853 797 838 690 747 719 722 806 All other receipts — do 775 808 746 764 853 797 838 690 747 719 722 806 All other receipts — do 785 40 73 144 131 117 173 127 296 123 164 155 155 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	Miscellaneous lendersdo	150	152	153	157	158	158	160	161	162	164	166	p 167	p 1, 203
Consumer instalment losens made during the month, by principal lending institutions: Commercial banks mil. of dol. 356 298 257 289 326 296 368 340 359 356 339 p 389 Credit unions do 76 66 64 72 67 64 79 72 82 82 86 76 p 90 Industrial banks do 40 39 34 37 39 35 43 41 44 44 44 44 p 49 Industrial-loan companies do 32 28 27 29 28 27 33 31 33 35 35 5 p 40 Small-loan companies do 149 149 165 234 162 158 207 184 198 204 206 p 210  FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE  Budget receipts and expenditures: Receipts, net do 4, 605 2, 056 2, 851 4, 211 4, 448 4, 257 8, 112 2, 626 3, 146 7, 089 2, 571 3, 594 Customs do 4, 605 2, 056 2, 851 4, 211 4, 448 4, 257 8, 112 2, 626 3, 146 7, 089 2, 571 3, 594 Customs do 775 808 746 764 853 797 838 690 747 719 722 806 All other receipts — do 775 808 746 764 853 797 838 690 747 719 722 806 All other receipts — do 785 40 73 144 131 117 173 127 296 123 164 155 155 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	Charge accounts. do Single-payment loans do Service credit do	1, 197	1, 250	1, 298	1,332	1, 352	1,369	1,381	1,392	1,398	1,399	1,393	p 1, 399	p 3, 700 p 1, 403 p 1, 097
Credit unions	by principal lending institutions:							·	·					
Industrial-loan companies	Credit unions do	76	66	64	289 72 37	67	64	368 79 43	72	82	86	76	p 90	2 78 2 78 2 45
Budget receipts and expenditures:  Receipts, total	Industrial-loan companies do Small-loan companies do	32	28	27	29	28	27	33	31	33	35	35	p 40	» 38 » 182
Receipts, fotal         mil. of dol.         4,842         2,300         3,184         4,474         4,621         4,820         8,811         3,289         4,039         7,603         2,833         4,165           Receipts, net														
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Receipts, total mil. of dol_Receipts, net do	4,605	2,056	2,851	4, 211	4, 448	4, 257	8, 112	2,626	3, 146	7,089	2, 571	3, 594	6, 52 6, 20
All other receiptsdo.	Income and employment taxesdo Miscellaneous internal revenuedo	3, 947 775	1, 291 808	2, 250 746	3, 538 764	3, 538 853	3, 851 797	7, 818 838	2, 423 690	3, 074 747	6, 611 719	1,886 722	3, 131 806	5, 69 70
Veterans Administrationdo   402   460   470   443   472   426   456   427   425   384   435   422   National defense and related activitiesdo   1,037   1,338   1,446   1,510   1,651   1,695   2,057   2,160   2,396   2,495   2,930   2,304	All other receiptsdo	73		133	117	i	122	96	123	164	225	177	178	5, 16
	Veterans Administrationdo	646 402	229 460	142 470	968 443	514 472	156 426	580 456	253 427	163 425	1, 557 384	232 435	222 422	580 422 2 2, 628
All other expenditures	All other expendituresdo  * Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Beginning Apr	1, 435	1, 142	1,045	808	1, 171	934	965	1, 167	1, 533	1, 533	1, 141	1,403	1, 533

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	50						1951				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE—Con.													
Public debt and guaranteed obligations: Gross debt (direct), end of month, total	055 010	0F0 00F	OF# 0##	0.00	0 m 0 m	0 0	054 005	0	255 002	077 000		050 044	
mil. of dol_   Interest-bearing, total	257, 216 254, 968 221, 572 33, 396	256, 937 254, 731 221, 191 33, 539	257, 077 254, 887 221, 156 33, 732	256, 708 254, 282 220, 575 33, 707	256, 125 253, 704 219, 712 33, 992	255, 941 253, 382 219, 448 33, 933	254, 997 252, 553 219, 028 33, 525	254, 727 252, 280 218, 690 33, 590	255, 093 252, 729 218, 680 34, 049	255, 222 252, 852 218, 198 34, 653	255, 657 253, 325 218, 618 34, 707	256, 644 254, 321 219, 174 35, 146	257, 353 254, 958 219, 321 35, 637
Noninterest bearingdo Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, end of monthmil. of dol	2, 247	2, 206 22	2, 189 24	2, 425 24	2, 421 18	2, 559 18	2, 444 21	2, 447	2, 364 29	2, 370 29	2, 332 28	2, 323 32	2, 395 33
U. S. savings bonds: Amount outstanding, end of monthdo Sales, series E. F, and Gdo Redemptionsdo	57, 473 310 475	58, 027 971 497	58, 096 436 448	58, 248 541 509	58, 191 476 653	58, 133 386 528	58, 020 359 560	57, 938 310 472	57, 842 295 477	57, 784 289 475	57, 733 310 481	57, 691 312 436	57, 662 272 390
Government corporations and credit agencies:  Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol  Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do	24, 102 12, 769			24, 635 13, 228			25, 104 13, 496			25, 188 13, 504			
To aid agriculture do To aid home owners do To aid railroads do To aid railroads	3, 684 1, 387 113 539			3, 884 1, 528 110 458			3, 931 1, 721 108 473			105			
To aid other industriesdo To aid banksdo To aid other financial institutionsdo Foreign loansdo	708 6, 103			(1) 824 6,078			(1) 760			(1)		l	1
All otherdo Commodities, supplies, and materialsdo U. S. Government securitiesdo	498 1, 739 2, 112			531 1,774 2,075			564			627 1,719 2,185			
Other securitiesdo Land, structures, and equipmentdo All other assetsdo	3, 478 2, 931 1, 073			3, 473 2, 945 1, 141			3, 467 2, 951 1, 264			3, 474 2, 999 1, 308			
Liabilities, except interagency, totaldo Bonds, notes, and debentures	2,097			2, 406 23			<b>2,</b> 500			2,340	i		
Guaranteed by the United Statesdo Otherdo Other liabilitiesdo	1, 108 970			1, 190 1, 193			1, 247 1, 234			1,378 932			.1
Privately owned interestdo U. S. Government interestdo	214 21, 791			234 21, 995			268 22, 337			315 22, 533			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and securities (at cost) outstanding, end of month, totalmil. of dol.	1,009	997	899	893	890	884	883	885	882	872	862	856	831
Industrial and commercial enterprises, including national defensemil. of dol-Financial institutionsdodo	518 105 111	515 105 111	426 103 108	436 103 108	439 102 106	439 99 106	447 98 106	458 97 105	462 95 104	463 94 103	460 93 103	457 92	442 92
Railroadsdodo States, territories, and political subdivisions.do United Kingdom and Republic of the Philippines mil. of dol_		24 113	108	23	22 95	22	20	20 84	20	19	18 72	102 18 71	102
Mortgages purchaseddo Other loansdo	97 36	94 36	93 36	92 36	90 36	90 36	89 36	86 36	83 36	82 36	81 35	81 36	80
LIFE INSURANCE Assets, admitted:													
All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), esti- mated total; mil. of dol. Securities and mortgages; do	62, 370 56, 260	62, 706 56, 374	63, 022 56, 700	63, 688 57, 244	64, 296 57, 592	64, 539 57, 881	64, 822 58, 060	65, 156 58, 309	65, 496 58, 759	65, 727 59, 085	66, 128 59, 437	66, 455 59, 701	66, 77 59, 96
49 companies (Life Insurance Association of America), totalmil. of dol	- , 55, 371 - , 37, 780	55, 669 37, 548	55, 932 37, 522	56, 519 37, 676	56, 886 37, 593	57, 131 37, 577	57, 362 37, 414	57, 641 37, 342	57, 894 37, 455	58, 091 37, 486	58, 431 37, 574	58, 702 37, 572	37, 65
Govt. (domestic and foreign), total	15,040 12,836 19,954 2,975	14, 687 12, 502 10, 042 2, 988	14, 414 12, 218 10, 092 2, 987	14, 221 12, 023 10, 187 2, 998	14, 064 11, 865 10, 192 3, 011	13, 916 11, 718 10, 225 3, 005	13, 514 11, 307 10, 303 3, 008	13, 147 10, 927 10, 350 3, 005	13, 021 10, 787 10, 376 3, 017	12, 741 10, 480 10, 457 3, 024	12, 657 10, 417 10, 503 3, 033	12, 410 10, 166 10, 548 3, 044	12, 32 10, 05 10, 58 3, 06
Other do Cash do Mortgage loans, total do Farm do	79,811 7710 712,314	9, 831 848 12, 570	10, 030 799 12, 866	10, 270 789 13, 252	10, 325 863 13, 573	10, 431 792 13, 848	10, 589 908 14, 141	10, 839 977 14, 397	11, 041 804 14, 675	11, 263 765 14, 921	11, 381 751 15, 139	11, 570 739 15, 365	11, 67 72 15, 51
Farm do Other do Policy loans and premium notes do Real-estate holdings do	7 1, 118 7 11, 196 7 2, 032	1, 125 11, 445 2, 047	1, 136 11, 731 2, 056	1, 148 12, 104 2, 067	1, 170 12, 403 2, 078 1, 286	1, 196 12, 652 2, 089	1, 218 12, 923 2, 107	1, 239 13, 158 2, 119	1, 263 13, 412 2, 133	1, 283 13, 639 2, 146	1, 298 13, 841 2, 156	1, 310 14, 054 2, 167 1, 361	1, 31 14, 19
Other admitted assetsdo	- r 1, 307	1, 244 1, 412	1, 259 1, 429	1, 278 1, 457	1, 286 1, 493	1, 296 1, 529	1, 304 1, 488	1, 311 1, 495	1, 321 1, 506	1, 323 1, 450	1, 342 1, 468	1, 361 1, 499	1, 373 1, 53
Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): Value, estimated totalmil. of dol. Groupdodo	2, 468 617	2, 595 700	2, 692 881	2, 973 1, 142	2, 068 333	2, 354 649	2, 463 429	2, 284 316	2, 428 411	2, 295 343	2, 219 334	2, 165 281	1, 94 21
Group	1, 440 89	500 1, 395 95	455 1, 356 95	389 1, 442 94	395 1, 340 105	1, 282 92	486 1, 548 107	466 1, 502 100	505 1, 512 96	475 1, 477 93	420 1, 465 95	424 1, 460 93	1, 28
Middle Atlantic do East North Central do West North Central do	294 302 140	320 299 128	333 293 120	323 300 146	336 281 120	318 273 114	381 326 137	369 322 126	368 324 133	356 315 134	346 320 130	323 321 128	28 11
East South Central do West South Central do	64 135	162 65 121	147 60 111	162 56 129	52 115	147 49 110	173 57 143	172 58 136	172 58 135	166 58 138	172 57 130	174 58 142	15 5 11
Mountaindo Pacificdo	_  55	48 158	150	59 174	45 139	137	56 169	53 166	55 171	166 166	51 164	53 167	14
Institute of Life Insurance: Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated totalthous, of doi. Death claim paymentsdo Matured endowmentsdodo	280, 449 115, 933	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	338, 335 149, 159	338, 256 142, 116	307, 283 135, 428	327, 525 148, 811	
Matured endowments do Disability payments do Annuity payments do	35, 834 - 8, 542 - 19, 077	40, 964 8, 282 21, 056	40, 493 8, 381 21, 253	39, 566 8, 222 18, 131	50, 856 9, 487	41, 556 7, 959 22, 573	47, 349 8, 682 22, 689	43, 726 8, 831 21, 715	43, 178 8, 846 23, 573	42, 984 8, 247 22, 512	38, 234 8, 152 22, 550	39, 785 8, 580 22, 966	35, 11 7, 45
Disability payments do. Annuity payments do. Surrender values do. Policy dividends do.  **Revised.** **Preliminary 1**Less than \$50		50, 362 42, 439	55, 930 43, 378	54, 309 87, 922	59, 291	53, 161 49, 887	62, 476 71, 371	58, 309 57, 811	60, 249 53, 330	57, 296 65, 101	54, 131 48, 788	56, 691 50, 692	47, 83

Revised.
 Preliminary
 Less than \$500,000.
 Revisions for January-July 1950 are shown in corresponding note in the October 1951 Survey

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19:	50						1951				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber
	<u></u> '	·················	FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued		<u>\</u>	<b>\</b>				
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued													
Life Insurance Association of America:           Premium income (39 cos.), totalthous. of dol           Accident and health	476, 122 38, 796 48, 948 30, 101 75, 080 283, 197	452, 453 46, 545 53, 741 38, 507 64, 925 248, 735	491, 850 43, 806 64, 141 37, 849 63, 386 282, 668	757, 998 67, 596 180, 356 60, 672 111, 091 338, 283	550, 671 44, 905 106, 132 49, 667 77, 056 272, 911	511, 135 49, 579 68, 709 44, 655 67, 666 280, 526	591, 532 60, 565 71, 275 48, 500 80, 391 330, 801	489, 571 47, 472 69, 653 43, 044 64, 519 264, 883	525, 553 61, 935 64, 029 42, 184 65, 808 291, 597	548, 412 51, 957 59, 088 42, 243 82, 265 312, 859	502, 612 50, 164 79, 585 44, 047 66, 224 262, 592	517, 615 62, 341 57, 096 46, 484 61, 425 290, 269	508, 393 48, 729 60, 209 37, 449 77, 350 284, 656
Gold and silver:													
Gold:  Monetary stock, U. S. mil. of dol.  Net release from earmark \$	23, 483 -65, 889 108, 448 11, 998 -65, 335 38, 443 -12, 753	23, 249 -146, 220 95, 967 2, 519 66, 755 38, 306 13, 171	23, 037 -35, 311 161, 750 3, 117 7 65, 276 37, 674 7 13, 240	22, 706 -237, 935 95, 825 2, 833 7 63, 086 37, 138 7 13, 387	22, 392 -248, 540 107, 834 2, 240 63, 257 37, 815 13, 107	22, 086 -184, 357 110, 136 2, 257 58, 910 35, 594 12, 148	21, 806 -111, 239 125, 704 2, 242 	21, 805 101, 914 112, 842 2, 245 37, 616 12, 689	21, 756 -12, 947 43, 357 2, 398 	21, 756 46, 270 41, 422 3, 840 38, 235 12, 690	21, 759 -8, 790 28, 374 12, 165  12, 054	21, 854 136, 976 19, 183 15, 533	22, 013 176, 654 3, 397 14, 341
Silver: Exportsdo	77, 594	77, 918	77, 293	7 6, 708 2, 246	5, 917 3, 623	5, 196	5, 784 1, 932	5, 529	5, 536 273	5, 921	5, 464	194	675
Importsdo Price at New York dol. per fine oz_ Production: Canada (incl. Newfoundland).thous.offine.or	17, 371 . 728 2, 164 4, 000	12, 350 . 751 2, 398 4, 400	13, 870 . 800 1, 854 4, 300	10, 602 . 800 1, 879 4, 000	10, 999 . 887 2, 015 5, 545	8, 101 . 902 1, 589 5, 249	17, 486 . 902 1, 755 1, 903	10, 016 . 902 1, 468 3, 583	7,015 .902 71,854 2,097	16, 828 . 884 2, 405 2, 037	4, 686 . 902 1, 784 2, 712	6,616	4, 807 . 902
Mexico	27, 161 179, 900 2, 300 6, 000 171, 600 88, 000 59, 000	2,747 27, 228 180, 100 2, 500 4, 800 172, 800 89, 200 59, 000	3, 433 27, 595 181, 000 2, 300 4, 900 173, 900 90, 300 58, 700	3, 939 27, 741 184, 385 2, 518 4, 950 176, 917 92, 272 59, 247	3, 769 27, 048 182, 500 2, 400 4, 900 175, 200 91, 600 59, 000	3, 374 27, 188 182, 600 2, 400 6, 000 174, 200 90, 600 59, 000	4, 371 27, 119 183, 700 2, 400 8, 800 172, 500 89, 000 59, 100	3, 429 27, 278 183, 600 2, 500 7, 800 173, 300 89, 500 59, 200	3, 482 27, 519 182, 900 2, 500 6, 700 173, 700 89, 500 59, 300	3, 932 27, 809 185, 038 2, 424 7, 930 174, 684 788, 960 759, 948	2, 758 27, 851 184, 500 2, 400 6, 300 175, 800 290, 700 60, 000	2, 835 28, 155 185, 200 2, 300 6, 000 177, 000 91, 400 60, 400	28, 288 P 187, 300 P 2, 200 P 7, 200 P 177, 900 P 92, 000 P 60, 500
Currency outside banksdo Turn-over of demand deposits except interbank and U. S. Government, annual rate: New York Cityratio of debits to deposits. Other leading citiesdo	34. 2 21. 5	24, 600 30. 7 20. 9	24, 900 31. 4 21. 7	25, 398 37. 2 23. 0	24, 600 32. 9 22. 0	24, 600 30. 7 2i. 5	24, 400 35. 5 22. 5	32. 5 22. 3	30. 0 21. 3	34. 4 22. 2	<sup>2</sup> 25, 100 31. 1 20. 9	27. 0 20. 0	<sup>2</sup> 25, 400
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)													
Manufacturing corporations (Federal Reserve): Profits after taxes, total (200 corps.)mil. of dol. Durable goods, total (106 corps.)do. Primarymetalsand products (39 corps.). do Machinery (27 corps.). do Automobiles and equipment (15 corps.). do. Nondurable goods, total (94 corps.). do Food and kindred products (28 corps.). do Chemicals and allied products (26 corps.). do Petroleum refining (14 corps.). do	1, 245 777 255 108 358 468 88 176 131			958 576 206 140 186 382 59 127 130			58 140			p 922 p 547 p 211 p 92 p 204 p 375 p 47 p 139 p 123			
Dividends, total (200 corps.)do  Durable goods (106 corps.)do  Nondurable goods (94 corps.)do  Electric utilities, profits after taxes (Fed. Res.)  mil. of dol	583 370 213		i	873 541 333 211			467 269 198			№ 474 № 273 № 201			
Railways and telephone cos. (see p. S-23).													
Commercial and Financial Chronicle:   Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) mil. of dol.     New capital, total do.     Domestie, total do.     Corporate do.     Federal agencies do.     Municipal, State, etc. do.     Foreign do.     Refunding, total do.     Corporate do.     Foreign do.     Refunding, total do.     Corporate do.     Corporate do.     Federal agencies do.     Municipal, State, etc. do.     Corporate do.     Federal agencies do.     Municipal, State, etc. do.     Municipal, State, etc. do.     Corporate do.	707 687 270 145 272 19 236 219 20	794 651 646 465 0 181 5 143 77 77 63 3	752 598 584 229 0 356 14 154 154 74 65	840 630 630 394 98 138 0 210 210 103 79 28	519 442 436 242 41 154 6 77 77 77 13 45	834 649 594 365 48 181 5 184 184 27 154 3	1, 233 1, 022 1, 001 795 48 158 21 211 180 82 88	1,064 920 918 660 29 228 2 144 144 80 61	1, 161 946 865 398 60 407 80 215 215 13 198	1,302 1,106 1,075 706 89 280 31 197 197 197 57	937 810 802 476 8 319 8 127 124 29 93 2	634 441 398 248 0 151 43 192 192 20 172	
Securities and Exchange Commission: Estimated gross proceeds, totaldo By type of security:	1, 239	1, 947	1, 454	1,602	1, 180	1, 126	1,740	1, 516	1,757	3, 951	1, 635	1, 261	1,582
Bonds and notes, total	1, 160 329 48 30	1,754 332 88 106	1,383 341 23 48	1, 499 554 59 43	1, 112 206 34 34	1, 084 341 34 8	1, 545 814 143 52	1, 220 528 196 100	1, 646 637 89 22	3, 723 597 152 76	1, 468 314 130 37	1,136 296 56 69	313
By type of issuer:	408 72 160 10 7 29 831 531 279	526 176 238 19 16 27 1, 422 1, 228 189	412 137 164 19 15 42 1,042 655 384	656 169 175 70 5 118 945 777 166	274 38 134 44 2 28 906 730 175	383 65 222 26 2 40 742 502 185	1,009 304 155 30 426 20 731 520 162	824 411 284 20 24 36 692 451 234	748 388 213 14 4 50 1,009 581 343	825 367 253 26 3 124 3, 126 2, 830 284	481 132 191 18 51 71 1,154 834 313	420 207 162 9 (1) 27 840 656 149	378 169 120 23 9 15 1, 203 765

Revised. Preliminary. 1 Less than \$500,000. For increase in earmarked gold (-).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	50		T				1951				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued													
Securities and Exchange Commission—Continued New corporate security issues:								İ					
Estimated net proceeds, totalmil. of dol Proposed uses of proceeds:	399	514	406	649	269	378	994	810	739	812	472	413	371
New money, totaldo Plant and equipmentdo	300 243	306 256	306 189	433 242	243 193	314 243	845 699	626 504	676 487	685 431	436 326	367 263	334 281
Working capitaldo Retirement of debt and stock, total _do	57 62	50 177	117 88	190 168	49 25 12	71 57	146 121	122 129	189 46	253 112	110 33	104 30	28: 5: 3: 1:
Funded debtdodo Other debtdo Preferred stockdo	23 31 8	68 92	51 24 13	83 84 1	11	28 27	68 53 0	13 64 52	14 26 6	54 49 9	11 21	20 10 0	11
Other purposesdo Proposed uses by major groups:	37	17 31	12	49	2 2	2 6	28	55 55	18	15	1 3	16	
Manufacturing, totaldo New moneydo	71 45	171 59	136 100	166 119	37 29	64 53	298 219	405 301	384 353	361 314	129 109	204 184	16 14
Retirement of debt and stockdo Public utility, totaldo	22 158	97 233 172	30 162	43 173	8 132	9 219	73 151	94 278 230	20 209	42 249	19 188	16 160	111
Retirement of debt and stockdo	139 12 10	172 47 19	122 40 19	140 33 69	126 6	199 20	97 36 30	230 20 20	204	234 13	178 10	154 6	11
Railroad, total	10	19 19 0	19 0	13 56	44 44 0	20 8 18	30 30 0	20 20 0	14 14 0	234 13 26 26 0	18 18 0	9	2 2
Communication, totaldo New moneydo	0 7 5	15 12	15	4	0 2 2 0	26 8 18 2 2	423 422	24 24	4 4	3 2	50 50	(1) (1)	
Retirement of debt and stockdo Real estate and financial, totaldo	5 2 29 23	3	8 7 41	0 117	0 27 25	0 39 33	(¹)	(1)	(1) 50	(1) 123	0 70	0 25 13	(1)
New moneydododododo	23	26 23 2	36 2	99 5	25 1	33 3	16 2	35 30 2	37 10	73 49	68 0	13	11
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer):  Long-termthous, of dol Short-termdo	290, 006 39, 798	229, 427 123, 887	394, 581 202, 771	170, 557 176, 520	180, 040 115, 289	205, 771 158, 609	169, 623 89, 529	237, 662 191, 699	433, 961 162, 557	335, 166 105, 887	364, 091 74, 901	7 156, 214 84, 760	242, 614 36, 318
COMMODITY MARKETS	00,100	120,007	202, 771	170,020	110, 200	130, 002	30,000	101,000	102, 007	100,007	11,001	01, 100	50, 51
Volume of trading in grain futures:  Corn	143 275	132 253	243 317	227 391	265 449	186 480	181 426	155 409	222 434	185 389	175 445	163 458	24 30
SECURITY MARKETS			32,		110	100	120	100	.01		1.0	100	"
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)													
Cash on hand and in banksmil. of dol_ Customers' debit balances (net)do	1, 284	1, 351	1,360	397 1, 356	1, 411	1, 367	1, 304	1, 286	1, 287	364 1, 275	1, 266	1, 260	1, 290
Customers' free credit balances do do Money borrowed do	738 751	771 759	796 774	890 745	948 690	953 642	918 715	879 661	855 681	834 680	825 672	816 624	842 640
Bonds Prices:							ļ						
Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), total§dollars. Domesticdo	101.06	100.83	100.82	100.93	101. 18	100.90	99.30	98.72	98. 28	97. 86	98.48	99. 23	98.7
Pornestic do Gorgo Foreign do Standard and Poor's Corporation:	101. 52 74. 05	101. 27 73. 37	101.30 71.88	101, 45 70, 41	101. 69 71. 71	101. 38 72. 56	99. 77 71. 94	99. <b>24</b> 71. 85	98. 79 71. 70	98.37 71.78	98. 98 73. 10	99. 73 73. 66	99. 2 72. 9
Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues): Composite (17 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond.	121.7	121, 1	121.1	121.1	121. 4	121.3	119.4	117.8	117.4	116.6	116, 2	117.1	118.
Domestic municipal (15 bonds) do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable do	135. 2 101. 90	136. 4 101. 64	137. 0 101. 69	137. 4 101. 53	140. 5 101. 56	140.7 101.44	135, 5 100, 28	131. 9 98. 93	131, 1 97, 90	128. 6 97. 62	129. 4 97. 93	132. 1 98. 90	132. 99. 1
Sales: Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: All registered exchanges:							ļ	ļ					
Market valuethous. of dol_ Face valuedo	68, 654 84, 250	77, 833 93, 748	76, 914 94, 709	97, 580 120, 019	112, 608 135, 822	77, 203 86, 108	72, 842 83, 272	106, 614 108, 793	69, 822 80, 270	54, 048 63, 267	52, 767 66, 368	53, 065 60, 666	54, 07, 62, 62
New York Stock Exchange:	65, 795	74. 681	74, 646	95, 099	110,023	74, 563	70,081	104,014	67, 378	51, 192	50, 590	51, 120	52, 56
Face value do  New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, total thous. of dol	80, 272	90, 132	91,786	116, 476	132, 186	82,658	79, 406	105, 659	77, 369	60, 114	62, 649	57, 957	60, 53
U. S. Government do Other than U. S. Government, total do O	76, 484 12 76, 472	83, 982 1, 636 82, 346	87, 260 13 87, 247	111, 222 23 111, 199	120,000 1 119,999	86, 996 0 86, 996	76, 668 9 76, 659	76,030 1,946 74,084	67, 814 5 67, 809	55, 399 0 55, 399	56, 400 2 56, 398	52, 111 0 52, 111	56, 21 56, 21
Domesticdodo	68, 717 7, 740	74, 340 7, 981	78, 641 8, 692	101, 824 9, 355	110, 535 9, 446	77, 384 9, 592	68, 618 8, 009	67, 413 6, 601	61, 391 6, 408	49, 191 6, 179	45, 698 10, 650	45, 548 6, 515	49, 96 6, 19
Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.:  Market value, total, all issues §mil. of dol.	118, 861	118, 417	118, 507	115, 952	116, 165	115, 801	114, 382	100, 247	99, 938	97, 818	98, 457	99, 271	97, 92
Domestic	117, 158 1, 451 117, 618	116, 802 1, 362 117, 441	116, 870 1, 385 117, 544	114, 347 1, 354 114, 889	114, 541 1, 374 114, 808	114, 163 1, 389 114, 769	112, 758 1, 377 115, 183	98, 630 1, 373 101, 545	98, 278 1, 369 101, 692	96, 163 1, 366 99, 958	96, 777 1, 389 99, 975	97, 580 1, 399 100, 045	96, 29 1, 34 99, 19
Domestic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	115, 409 1, 959	115, 334 1, 857	115, 367 1, 927	112, 716 1, 923	112, 643 1, 916	112, 605 1, 914	113, 019 1, 914	99, 384 1, 912	99, 482 1, 910	97, 754 1, 904	97, 775 1, 900	97, 846 1, 899	97, 05 1, 84
Yields: Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent.	2.86	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.86	2.85	2.96	3.07	3.09	3.16	3. 17	3. 12	3.00
By ratings:  Aaa	2. 64 2. 71	2. 67 2. 72	2. 67 2. 72	2. 67 2. 72	2. 66 2. 71	2, 66 2, 71	2. 78 2. 82	2. 87 2. 93	2. 89 2. 93	2. 94 2. 99	2. 94 2. 99	2. 88 2. 92	2. 84 2. 88
Ado Baado	2. 88 3. 21	2. 91 3. 22	2. 92 3. 22	2. 91 3. 20	2. 89 3. 17	2. 88 3. 16	3.00 3.23	3. 11 3. 35	3. 15 3. 40	3. 21 3. 49	3. 23 3. 53	3. 17 3. 50	3. 1 3. 4
By groups:	2.68	2.70	2.70	2, 70	2.69	2.69	2.81	2.89	2.90	2.96	2.97	2.92	2.8
Industrial do Public utility do Railroad do Domestic municipal:	2.84 3.07	2.85 3.09	2. 86 3. 08	2. 87 3. 07	2. 85 3. 03	2.86 3.01	2. 96 3. 11	3.07 3.24	3. 10 3. 28	3. 18 3. 33	3. 19 3. 36	3. 13 3. 31	3. 09 3. 27
Bond Buyer (20 bonds) do Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) do	1. 85 1. 88	1.75 1.82	1. 75 1. 79	1. 70 1. 77	1, 58 1, 62	1. 63 1. 61	1. 82 1. 87	1. 94 2. 05	2.07 2.09	2. 21 2. 22	2. 06 2. 18	2.00 2.04	2. 00 2. 00
U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo  *Revised. 1 Less than \$500,000.	2.36	2.38	2.38	2.39		2.40	2.47	2.56	2.63	2.65	2. 63	2.57	2. 5

\*Revised. Less than \$500,000.
\$Sales and value figures include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included also in computing average price of all listed bonds.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the		19			1	T	1		1951	-			Oc.
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem ber
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													
Stocks								!					
Cash dividend payments publicly reported: Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol	1, 153. 0	496. 4	242. 1	2, 138. 7	494.1	214, 2	1,066.2	516.4	209. 5	1, 116. 3	524. 6	216. 7	1, 132.
Finance do Manufacturing do Mining do	73.6 798.5	87.6 220.8	38.0 129.1	198.8 1,459.3	105.9 174.0	39. 5 105. 2	70.9 688.3	83.1 204.3	40. 1 107. 9	76.8 729.6	124. 1 203. 8	41.6 102.2	
Public utilities:	76.6	5. 9 66. 6	2. 5 . 6	139. 1 39. 8	4. 0 72. 2	1.8	77.1 38.3	8.0 74.9	1.4	87.8 24.3	5. 8 74. 8	2.0	91. 25.
Communications	61.4	50. 6 13. 4	43. 4 15. 1	75. 3 91. 4	49. 5 12. 8	41. 5 8. 0	67. 4 60. 3	54. 4 25. 0	44.7 3.5	69. 1 55. 0	51. 8 11. 1	47. 1 10. 9	66
Trade do do Miscellaneous do do do do do do do do do do do do do	52. 0 23. 7	43.0 8.5	8.3 5.1	87. 4 47. 6	64. 9 10. 8	15. 2 2. 3	40.3 23.6	54. 9 11. 8	3. 5 8. 5 2. 7	47.8 25.9	39. 3 13. 9	7.7 4.5	50 21
Miscellaneousdo Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, 200 common stocks (Moody's): Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks)					l								
	3. 66 3. 95	3.84 4.17	4. 04 4. 40	4.06 4.44	4, 11 4, 49	4. 11 4. 48	4. 11 4. 49	4. 15 4. 52	4. 15 4. 51	4. 15 4. 53	4. 18 4. 55	4.11 4.45	4. 4.
Industrial (125 stocks)	1. 78 2. 15	1.84 2.24	1.85 2.45	1.85 2.47	1. 85 2. 54 2. 65	1.85 2.55 2.65	1. 86 2. 55 2. 65 2. 71	1.87 2.58 2.65 2.73	1.87 2.58 2.65	1.87 2.58	4, 55 1, 87 2, 58 2, 63	1. 88 2. 58	1. 2.
Bank (15 stocks)do Insurance (10 stocks)do	2. 50 2. 43	2. 50 2. 43	2.60 2.66	2. 61 2. 71	2. 05 2. 71	2. 71	2. 71	2. 73 2. 73	2. 73	2. 63 2. 73	2. 73	2. 63 2. 73	2. 2.
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks)do Industrial (125 stocks)do	58. 87 61. 27	59, 13 61, 65	59. 37 61. 77	61.80 64.46	65. 01 68. 21	65. 57 68. 61	64. 25 67. 40	67. 20 71. 15	65, 39 68, 88	63. 40 66. 75	67. 45 71. 28	70.10 74.46	74.
Industrial (125 stocks)	30. 58 35. 62	30, 55 35, 03	30. 34 35. 70	30. 81 40. 95	31. 86 44. 34	32. 82 42. 90	31. 77 40. 52	31. 78 42. 17	31. 99 40. 04	31. 70 36. 68	32. 67 39. 93	33. 13 40. 76	32. 41.
Yield (200 stocks) percent_ Industrial (125 stocks) do	6. 22 6. 45	6. 49 6. 76	6.80 7.12	6. 57 6. 89	6. 32 6. 58 5. 81	6. 27 6. 53	6. 40 6. 66	6. 18 6. 35	6. 35 6. 55	6. 55 6. 79	6. 20 6. 38	5. 86 5. 98	5. 6.
Public utility (24 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	5.82 6.04	6. 02 6. 39	6. 10 6. 86	6.00 6.03	5.73	5. 64 5. 94	5. 85 6. 29	5. 88 6. 12	5. 85 6. 44	5. 90 7. 03	5. 72 6. 46	5. 67 6. 33	5. 6.
Bank (15 stocks)	4. 45 3. 27	4. 63 3. 22	4. 61 3. 43	4.71 3.43	4. 73 3. 52	4. 48 3. 52	4. 61 3. 45	4. 74 3. 41	4. 77 3. 49	4. 86 3. 48	4. 79 3. 35	4. 67 3. 20	4. 3.
Industrial (125 stocks) dollars Public utility (24 stocks) do.	9. 44 2. 54			9, 08 2, 62			7. 70 2. 60			7.60 2.53 5.52			
Yield (200 stocks)         percent.           Industrial (125 stocks)        do           Public utility (24 stocks)        do           Railroad (25 stocks)        do           Bank (15 stocks)        do           Insurance (10 stocks)        do           Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly:         Industrial (125 stocks)        do           Industrial (125 stocks)        do        do           Railroad (25 stocks)        do        do           Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.)        percent.           Prices:        do        percent.	9.80	3.88	3.88	11.84 3.89	3.87	3.87	3. 47 4. 00	4. 11	4. 15	5. 52 4. 17	4, 20		-
rices: Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks), dol. per share.	3.85	82. 91	82. 56	84. 24	90.86		92.39	92.86	92.57	90.46	91.29	4. 13 95. 19	
Industrial (30 stocks) do Public utility (15 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	223. 21 39. 44	229.32 40.63	229. 38 40. 41	229. 26 39. 59	244. 45 42. 06	94. 98 253. 32 42. 87	249. 50 43. 03	253.36 42.36	254. 36 42. 28	249. 32 42. 55	253. 60 43. 75	264. 92 45. 06	273. 45.
Railroad (20 stocks)do Standard and Poor's Corporation:	65. 93	69.09	68.32	74.04	82.05	88.09	82.66	82. 59	81.37	78.06	77.04	80. 53	83.
Combined index (416 stocks)1935-39=100_ Industrial, total (365 stocks)do	151. 7 163. 3	157. 8 170. 7	156. 1 168. 8	158. 4 171. 2	168. 6 182. 6	174. 7 189. 6	170.3 184.4	172.3 187.3	173. 9 189. 3	171. 7 186. 9	172. 8 188. 1	181. 5 198. 3	205
Capital goods (121 stocks)do Consumers' goods (182 stocks)do	153. 2 155. 4	159. 3 164. 9	159. 9 160. 2	164.3 157.8	175. 2 165. 9 108. 6	181. 5 171. 0 111. 0	175.0 169.0 111.2	179. 4 168. 8 110. 2	181. 9 167. 9 110. 5	179. 2 163. 1 110. 2	179. 9 163. 7	190. 7 168. 0	172
Prices:  Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks) dol. per share.  Industrial (30 stocks) do.  Public utility (15 stocks) do.  Railroad (20 stocks) do.  Standard and Poor's Corporation:  Industrial, public utility, and railroad:  Combined index (416 stocks) 1935-39=100.  Industrial, total (365 stocks) do.  Capital goods (121 stocks) do.  Consumers' goods (182 stocks) do.  Public utility (31 stocks) do.  Railroad (20 stocks) do.  Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) do.  Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	104. 9 125. 1 105. 8	106. 2 129. 2 105. 4	105. 0 126. 5 104. 6	104. 4 139. 4 105. 2	152. 8 106. 3	159. 1 109. 8	148. 7 110. 2	148. 7 106. 1	147. 5 105. 6	141. 6 105. 4	111.5 139.4 104.2	114. 4 147. 1 105. 8	115 152 108
Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks)do Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	168.7	175. 1	180. 2	105. 2 184. 2	185. 7	180. 5	180.7	181.9	183.4	182. 7	184. 9	193. 0	195
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuemil. of dol. Shares soldthousands.	1, 608 63, 712	2, 090 84, 451	1, 864 66, 685	2, 261 93, 209	2, 969 122, 363	2, 086 82, 631	1, 683 67, 480	1, 547 67, 024	2, 027 74, 211	1, 337 52, 456	1, 354 53, 154	1,626	1, 7 66, 3
On New York Stock Exchange:  Market value mil. of dol.	1, 380	1,796	1, 618	1, 981	2, 572	1, 791	1,442	1, 320	1,746	1, 143	1,171	59, 483 1, 393	i
Shares soldthousands_ Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales	48, 009	64, 422	51, 231	72, 737	91, 995	61, 534	53, 327	50, 583	56, 928	40, 667	42, 438	44, 583	48, 2
(N. Y. Times)thousands_ Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange: Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol_		48, 390 88, 525	43, 085 89, 506	59, 820 93, 807	70, 181 99, 340	41, 234 100, 246	35, 625 98, 112	34, 290 102, 747	38, 457 100, 120	27, 402 97, 920	27, 989 104, 610	33, 642 108, 307	36, 3 108, 9
Number of shares listedmillions_	2, 272	2, 325	2, 333	2, 353	2, 384	2, 391	2, 421	2, 437	2, 452	2, 528	2, 557	2, 568	2, 5
INTE	RNATIO	ONAL '	TRANS	SACTI	ONS O	F THI	E UNIT	red s'	rates	3			
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY)	İ												
Exports of goods and services, totalmil. of dolmlc. dododo	3, 494 2, 498			4, 148 3, 106			4, 375 3, 414			5, 262 4, 103			
Income on investments abroad do Other services do	477 519			518 524			396 565			470 689			
Imports of goods and services, totaldo	3, 374 2, 533			3, 515 2, 815	<b>-</b>	<b></b>	3, 915 3, 217			3, 915 3, 122	<b></b>		
Merchandise, adjusteddolncome on foreign investments in U. Sdodododo	2, 333 90 751			146 554			86 612			101 692			
Balance on goods and servicesdo	+120			+633			+460			+1,347			
Unilateral transfers (net), totaldo Privatedo	-972 -107			-1, 237 -127			-1, 147 -112			-1, 333 -104			
Governmentdo	-865			-1, 110			-1, 035			-1, 229			-
U. S. long- and short-term capital (net), totaldo Privatedo	-872 -835			-264 -258			-353 -294			-382 -327			
Governmentdo Foreign long- and short-term capital (net)do	-37 			-6 +187			-59 +1		<b></b>	-55 +66			
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in U. S. gold stock	1						!						
mil. of dol.	+740			+771			+893		<b>-</b>	+55			-
Errors and omissions	+175	I		-90	I		<b>+14</b> 6	! <b></b>	l	+247		1	-1

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	50						1951				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber
INTERNATIO	ONAL	TRAN	SACTI	ons o	F THI	E UNI	red s	TATES	Con	tinued	•	<u> </u>	·
FOREIGN TRADE									-				
Indexes	}												
Exports of U. S. merchandise:  Quantity1936-38=100 Value	200 368	195 367	209 397	221 431	199 393	215 435	253 519	265 555	260 549	249 525 211	231 482	249 515 207	
Unit value do do do do do do do do do do do do do	184 157 404	188 170 446	189 152 411	195 152 418	197 172 496	202 1 151 443	205 167 504	210 152 r 471	212 148 r 461	140 446	209 137 432	139 435	
Unit valuedodo Agricultural products, quantity: Exports, domestic, total:	257	263	271	276	289	293	302	309	311	319	316	313	
Unadjusted 1924-29=100 Adjusted do 1924-29=100 Total excluding cotton:	88 73	80 58	86 67	97 80	83 82	102 125	104	130 165	105 132	92 117	74 101	90 99	
Unadjusted do do do do do do do do do do do do do	120 98	116 90	117 101	129 117	119 123	141 179	155 181	190 231	155 174	150 177	126 157	155 151	
Unadjusteddododo	122 128	126 127	109 114	103 103	140 133	118 116	132 116	112 104	104 107	99 109	103 114	107 116	
Shipping Weight Water-borne trade:										ļ			
Exports, incl. reexportsthous. of long tonsdodo	5, 817 7, 468	5, 885 8, 285	5, 306 7, 601	4, 414 7, 421	4, 225 7, 771	5, 130 7, 283	6, 232 7, 537	8, 758 7, 560	9, 714 7, 849	9, 525 8, 192	8, 021		
Value	911	906	070	1,065	070	1,076	1.004	1 970	1 250	1 000	1 100	r 1, 267	1.00
Exports, including reexports, total¶mil. of dol  By geographic regions:  Africathous. of dol  Asia and Oceaniado	26, 375	32,390	978 28, 744	42, 345	972 34, 530	35, 365	1, 284 50, 168	1,370 48,210	1, 353 58, 934	1, 293 48, 704	1,190 56,157	58,052	1, 231
Europedo	133, 783 247, 575	120, 224 241, 324	143, 850 248, 411	152, 489 286, 691	155, 000 244, 352 195, 716	162, 045 299, 502	211,380 318,541	233, 244 386, 463	184, 554 367, 777	192, 739 338, 567	189, 542 283, 456	198,088 305,047	
Northern North Americado Southern North Americado	179, 853 141, 857 124, 184	200, 658 122, 641 113, 829	196, 498 134, 558 140, 959	185, 902 135, 580 150, 367	195, 716 130, 237 134, 230	194, 702 120, 401 143, 189	231, 960 162, 972 174, 408	263, 272 149, 085 172, 113	255, 708 139, 551 173, 921	236, 890 138, 158 186, 275	202, 603 135, 131	203, 451 146, 954 198, 074	
South Americado Total exports by leading countries: Africa: Egyptdo	2, 442	2,359	3, 570	4, 531	5, 357	4, 941	4, 430	4, 794	8,078	7, 313	182, 858 6, 804	8, 649	
Union of South Africadodo	9, 695	8, 345 7, 523	9, 946	12, 511	12, 436 11, 147	10, 866 7, 430	19, 192 15, 167	24, 574 13, 168	29, 088 8, 099	21, 821 12, 826	23, 899 16, 711	25, 444 13, 585	
Australia, including New Guinea do British Malaya do China do do	1,004	2, 053 907	2, 441 1, 547	1, 533 79	4, 217 0	4, 893 0	4,304	5, 463 0	4, 274	4,447	5, 489 0	6,003 0	
India and Pakistan do Japan do Japan do do do do do do do do do do do do do	11, 491 45, 225 6, 468	15, 547 36, 567 5, 887	20, 468 35, 233 7, 223	24, 042 42, 073 9, 465	28, 321 37, 765 8, 880	19, 775 57, 582 10, 504	34, 535 67, 907 18, 368	39, 556 72, 514 15, 799	35, 014 51, 132 15, 340	30, 370 45, 554 14, 673	33, 751 36, 010 14, 692	41,314 33,730 15,341	
Indonesia doRepublic of the Philippines doEurope:	17, 004	16, 508	19, 988	24, 303	19, 586	17, 980	24, 107	27, 241	24, 026	34, 323	31, 265	35, 352	
Francedodo Germanydo Italydo	24, 890 42, 699 23, 224	30, 005 33, 471 22, 009	35, 037 40, 149 21, 785	36, 020 38, 463 38, 325	29, 209 32, 381 28, 425	26, 206 48, 176 41, 141	27, 290 40, 808 44, 320	41, 331 44, 491 62, 470	36, 553 40, 823 72, 193	39, 087 41, 811 38, 214	37, 389 32, 376 20, 520	31, 842 40, 950 24, 155	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo United Kingdomdo	3 59, 538	16 58, 109	74 49, 790	51 47, 418	20, 120 7 41, 899	15 55, 578	63, 498	69, 621	55, 369	13 68, 082	72,012	77, 439	
North and South America: Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador												203, 449	
Latin-American Republics, totaldo Argentinado	179, 835 254, 498 10, 547	200, 643 225, 905 11, 440	196, 480 264, 535 14, 624	185, 891 274, 101 12, 774	195, 714 253, 972 11, 970	194, 700 253, 138 16, 320	231, 954 322, 238 16, 333	263, 257 307, 913 19, 010	255, 664 299, 956 20, 231	236, 887 311, 836 24, 370	202, 548 305, 968 23, 960	329, 637 25, 220	
Brazildo Chiledo	4, 235	30, 078 4, 527	44, 385 6, 084	44, 636 10, 430	36, 902 8, 963	44, 840 9, 807	49, 956 16, 538	45, 890 13, 277	54, 528 16, 218	58, 470 16, 648	60, 906 17, 408	15,902	
Colombia	18, 621 53, 143 47, 992	15, 520 45, 018 45, 513	18, 706 42, 749 57, 376	22, 075 45, 465 57, 481	16, 972 46, 362 52, 945	14, 110 44, 815 44, 080	19, 063 59, 630 60, 226	22, 250 48, 834 61, 866	20, 674 40, 760 60, 585	23, 745 42, 502 60, 038	20,089 41,792 58,135	19,348 43,100 64,079	
Venezueladodo Exports of U. S. merchandise, total¶mil. of dol	34, 923	35, 532	36, 927	37, 959	37, 880	34, 291	46, 260	45, 523	38, 414	39, 534	35, 247	39,025	
By economic classes:  Crude materialsthous, of dol	898 175, 624	894 164, 332	966 173, 469	1, 052 186, 824	957 145, 804	1, 060 174, 167	1, 265 173, 226	1, 353 228, 638	1, 339 204, 827	1, 279 149, 362	1,179 128,030	* 1, 257 151, 741	1, 221
Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo	60, 246 56, 099 102, 968	65, 980 53, 174 97, 791	72, 109 53, 526 106, 497	80, 147 56, 971	79, 206 56, 976	114, 324 59, 253	76, 416	162, 963 83, 208	137, 980 71, 769	134, 818 83, 979 153, 963	104, 792 71, 242	116, 816 78, 354	
Semimanufactures Qdo Finished manufactures Qdo By principal commodities:	502, 937	512, 704	560, 882	117, 273 610, 570	104, 758 570, 560	109, 498 603, 251	131, 298 759, 565	134, 536 743, 455	142, 696 781, 342	756, 527	152, 954 717, 986	758, 814	ļ
Agricultural products, total do Cotton, unmanufactured do Fruits, vegetables, and preparations do Cotton, and preparations do Construction of the products of	252, 815 75, 730	233, 650 60, 389	266, 284 79, 581	302, 201 97, 912	252, 021 70, 348	307, 977 99, 034	331, 111 83, 756	419, 386 117, 761	354, 925 94, 198	310, 135 50, 660	248, 114 32, 663	273, 613 32, 139	
Grains and preparations do Packing-house products do Packing-house products	18, 351 72, 426 12, 907	17, 484 72, 004 14, 013	14, 114 78, 102 12, 837	15, 244 86, 708 17, 739	12, 484 89, 383 18, 452	13, 398 122, 170 19, 403	17, 917 130, 718 25, 180	14, 523 176, 699 29, 339	15, 920 138, 285 26, 797	16, 418 130, 592 23, 552	13, 799 110, 694 24, 130	17, 121 126, 759 19, 554	
Nonagricultural products, totaldo Aircraft, parts, and accessories§do	645, 059 3, 821	660, 330 2, 438	700, 199 2, 672	749, 583 1, 357	705, 283 1, 351	752, 517 1, 320	933, 396 1, 981	933, 414 1, 850	983, 689 1, 007	968, 514 3, 648	926, 890 2, 565	980, 598 1, 536	
Automobiles, parts, and accessoriesdo	62, 705 65, 713	59, 169 61, 418	71, 071 67, 141	71, 233 66, 528	78, 423 58, 105	87, 230 62, 981	104, 869 78, 643	108, 762 82, 562	108, 275 85, 856	103, 150 93, 034	100, 004 89, 273	101, 519 91, 503	
Copper and manufacturesdo Iron and steel-mill productsdo	5, 339 38, 021	5, 520 36, 356	5, 884 39, 616	10, 361 39, 929	4, 491 46, 289	8, 221 42, 030	7, 653 55, 384	9, 500 48, 084	7, 366 50, 173	7, 249 47, 646	7, 222 48, 563	3,738	
Machinery, total§doAgriculturaldo	197, 641 8, 801	205, 268 5, 984	222, 890 7, 819	246, 759 8, 460	228, 044 8, 289	248, 739 10, 436	318, 822 12, 584	309, 472 13, 621	324, 206 13, 017	280, 254 13, 320	305, 938 14, 015	15,301	
Agricultural do Tractors, parts, and accessories\$ do Electrical\$ do Metal working do	16, 341 34, 657	15, 272 33, 315	19, 545 40, 028	21, 996 40, 923	24, 064 39, 969	21, 503 36, 139	31, 173 46, 595	31, 765 48, 806	28, 508 49, 239	25, 160 50, 931	28, 742 47, 796	22, 956 50, 337	
Metal working do Other industrial do Petroleum and products do Textiles and manufactures do	19, 530 76, 253 45, 665	19,800 75,976 47,304	16, 312 81, 246 48, 469	17, 236 88, 435 53, 961	15, 494 83, 432 40, 332	13, 577 79, 462 39, 326	16, 237 102, 472 56, 127	17, 895 101, 356 59, 123	15, 687 98, 503 65, 059	16, 928 97, 296 60, 974	17, 267 96, 768 77, 435	15,346 104,725 85,444	
Textiles and manufacturesdo	45, 133	51, 414	52, 052	54, 208	58, 752	39, 326 59, 470	56, 127 85, 540	79, 071	75, 649	77, 546	61, 305		

Textiles and manufactures do. 45, 33 51, 41 52, 585 54, 208 58, 752 59, 470 85, 540 79, 571 75, 649 77, 546 61, 305 63, 192 78 Fevised. Total exports and various component items include MDAP shipments as follows (mil. of dol.): September 1950-September 1951, respectively—31.2; 52.4; 53.9; 76.3; 51.8; 94.8; 96.7; 83.5; 129.2; 112.8; 89.0; 115.3; 81.2. 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.

© Data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type 1" are included with finished manufactures.

Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.

Unless otherwise stated statistics through		19	50				·		1951		<del></del>	<del></del>	
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber
INTERNATIO	ONAL	TRANS	SACTI	ONS C	F TH	E UNI	TED S	TATES	S—Con	ıtinued	 I		
		<u> </u>			I		]	]	]				<u> </u>
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued  Value—Continued													
General imports, totalthous, of dol	861, 733	922, 862	854, 150	866, 715	1,023,726	909, 340	1,098,675	1,032,700	1,017,720	929, 869	893, 332	* 879, 372	743,700
By geographic regions: Africado Asia and Oceaniadodo	63, 371 167, 620	39, 607 217, 207	35, 394 216, 103	55, 921 200, 777	56, 944 248, 984	44, 822 187, 844	67, 097 267, 180	69, 466 262, 188	76, 362 242, 571	55, 828 236, 756	39, 767 227, 321	39, 606 228, 077	
Furone	136, 316 179, 634	162, 969 201, 039	166, 075 187, 318	156, 631 186, 495	180, 503 184, 671	173, 807 154, 160	192, 635 190, 763	181, 772 191, 741	189, 447 202, 220	178, 116 192, 467	175, 189 189, 536	161, 884 192, 021	
Northern North America do Southern North America do South America do	99, 089 215, 702	93, 708 208, 332	87, 032 162, 228	91, 256 175, 636	116, 191 236, 433	128, 385 220, 323	129, 184 251, 816	117, 823 201, 779	99, 760 207, 360	95, 493 171, 209	100, 358 161, 161	84, 933 172, 850	
By leading countries: Africa: Exert do	19, 715	235	355	3, 268	4, 572	486	291	19, 652	12, 936	5, 231	268	789	
Egyptdo Union of South Africado Asia and Oceania;	15, 543	16, 645	11, 426	17, 789	14, 830	15, 638	15, 925	15,036	12, 805	14, 363	8, 533	7,851	
Australia, including New Guinea do British Malaya do China do India and Pakistan do do Guinea do China do India and Pakistan do British Malaya do China do C	9, 593 24, 749	5, 546 31, 282	17, 099 39, 530	19,770 39,189	12, 255 54, 828	9, 458 34, 186	42, 114 38, 989	58, 336 35, 187	62,048 24,378	49,771 36,315	22, 866 52, 305	38, 327 38, 665	
India and Pakistan do do do do do do do do do do do do do	14, 627 29, 883 18, 585	19, 639 33, 022 21, 643	13, 829 27, 672 19, 851	16, 307 20, 254 17, 614	12, 688 36, 775 17, 640	5, 700 27, 306 16, 738	4, 946 37, 547 20, 101	2, 722 38, 003 17, 360	2, 886 32, 117 26, 810	2,062 36,320 16,563	2, 242 32, 380 15, 024	1, 632 24, 394 18, 280	
Japan do do Indonesia do Republic of the Philippines do do do do do do do do do do do do do	13, 875 21, 248	21, 801 26, 483	20, 321 21, 547	23, 264 19, 348	33, 603 21, 606	19, 455 31, 287	25, 550 29, 447	19, 751 31, 165	19, 526 30, 382	18, 322 25, 512	25, 335 23, 363	29, 665 22, 302	
Europe: Francedo Germanydo	13, 894	15, 523	19, 390	21, 423	24, 788	24, 408	31, 784	26, 308	28,006	21, 503	21, 243	24, 820	
Germany do Italy do Union of Soviet Socialist Republics do	11, 231 10, 392 6, 438	15, 165 16, 579 2, 130	16, 178 13, 904 1, 439	14, 756 11, 945 1, 899	18, 090 13, 003 2, 259	14, 312 12, 572 2, 153	18, 961 13, 590 1, 338	18, 212 13, 411 2, 207	21, 224 10, 901 1, 593	24, 264 12, 476 2, 790	24, 549 9, 763 1, 670	21, 170 10, 699 3, 259	
United Kingdomdodo North and South America:	31, 456	39, 068	42, 585	32, 609	37, 238	38, 596	36, 643	43, 101	45, 769	38, 669	44, 249	40, 409	
Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador thous, of dol	179, 459	200, 838 283, 621	187, 308 231, 378	186, 485 246, 208	184, 541	153, 916 330, 012	190, 738	191, 576	202, 212 291, 470	192, 316 250, 704	189, 236 248, 076	191,708	
Latin-American Republics, totaldo Argentinado Brazildo	299, 385 17, 211 85, 170	18, 138 82, 424	17, 388 68, 762	13, 977 63, 174	330, 934 27, 333 85, 428	25, 881 84, 856	363, 105 34, 749 100, 704	303, 226 32, 845 64, 452	29, 975 68, 567	16, 805 64, 596	11, 970 54, 670	244, 866 10, 505 65, 527	
Chile do Colombia do do Colombia do Colomb	14, 294 40, 474	15, 637 38, 740	13, 534 22, 675	19, 521 20, 605	15, 336 35, 041	16, 007 27, 081	15, 400 27, 616	27, 584 19, 237	22,004 27,162	15, 558 26, 894	10, 828 37, 203	18, 256 33, 541	
Cuba dododo	42, 976 28, 724	38, 238 27, 191	24, 916 31, 322	18, 506 35, 142	30, 822 31, 546	40, 819 29, 646	43, 636 33, 050	41, 332 28, 996	33, 026 26, 464	34, 073 23, 974	38, 741 26, 096	40, 324 19, 162	
Venezueladodo	28, 076 828, 430	28, 972 914, 959	25, 078 843, 315	24, 905 857, 640	29, 051 1,018,292	26, 167 908, 878	26, 551 1,033,020	25, 866 965, 170	30, 792 945, 864	27, 332 914, 314	26, 733 885, 884	25, 998 • 891, 994	759, 300
By economic classes: Crude materialsdodo	226, 453	255, 831	255, 472	270, 347	330, 046	283, 936	309, 843	338, 516	295, 280	299, 358	292, 139	288, 785	100,000
Urude foodstuffsdodo Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo	180, 277 88, 200	172, 855 87, 431	142, 245 73, 881	148, 227 63, 689	207, 245 77, 052	201, 381 87, 001	234, 021 93, 103	159, 507 89, 619	171, 286 91, 511	147, 244 92, 380	136, 621 92, 468	143, 849 88, 352	
Semimanufacturesdo Finished manufacturesdo By principal commodities:	197, 800 135, 699	239, 762 159, 080	215, 610 156, 107	228, 594 146, 783	240, 595 163, 353	200, 583 135, 977	225, 909 170, 145	214, 126 163, 402	213, 305 174, 482	216, 863 158, 470	199,003 165,653	204, 559 166, 449	
Agricultural products, totaldo Coffeedo	394, 294 129, 046	406, 393 112, 905	364, 943 88, 085	356, 388 84, 139	507, 497 142, 681	477, 775 139, 406	538, 894 153, 083	478, 578 96, 645	452, 379 100, 701	427, 203 90, 223	404, 750 86, 897	412, 198 87, 818	
Hides and skinsdo Rubber, crude, including guayuledo Silk, unmanufactureddo	10, 673 41, 109 2, 571	12, 966 58, 481 3, 159	11, 456 68, 441 2, 521	8, 483 71, 309 2, 020	11, 459 101, 076 2, 102	8, 516 64, 050 1, 838	10, 728 74, 369 2, 081	10, 918 73, 165 1, 626	13, 022 51, 853 1, 216	13, 370 69, 369 1, 287	15,038 87,430 1,035	14, 504 76, 436	
Sugardo Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo	40, 156 36, 818	35, 033 33, 452	18, 089 39, 188	14, 564 38, 216	29, 381 66, 291	41, 921 53, 692	40, 626 84, 842	39, 717 104, 779	33, 985 84, 660	32, 399 70, 602	38, 655 48, 099	1, 625 38, 043 57, 619	
Nonagricultural products, totaldo Furs and manufacturesdo	434, 136 13, 706	508, 566 14, 279	478, 372 9, 313	501, 252 11, 032	510, 794	431, 103 10, 258	494, 127 11, 769	486, 592 16, 565	493, 485 8, 534	487, 112 8, 913	481, 134 7, 503	479, 796 8, 059	
Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, totalthous. of dol Copper, incl. ore and manufacturesdo	68, 073 16, 649	88, 810 29, 715	79, 391 19, 917	104, 738 28, 118	93, 093 23, 466	61, 172 22, 662	76, 057 17, 952	69, 182 21, 909	57, 303 23, 230	71, 736 24, 458	67, 477 23, 493	78, 206	
Tin, including ore do-	17, 413 23, 366	19, 628 26, 335	15, 182 28, 024	19, 158 27, 808	27, 066 32, 393	15, 443 31, 035	23, 219 30, 990	13, 297	8, 002 38, 591	12, 930 44, 995	13,090 41,727	30, 744 10, 251 35, 240	
Newsprintdo Petroleum and productsdo	38, 996 49, 889	42,000 55,666	37, 167 50, 736	41, 058 53, 956	39, 742	32, 947 50, 531	44, 222 49, 796	39, 287 51, 087	43, 525 52, 415	42, 025 52, 714	42, 994 48, 447	47, 695	
	TRA	NSPO	RTATI	ON AN	ND CO	MMUN	ICATI	IONS			<u>'</u>		•
TRANSPORTATION	1	1	1		1						1		1
Airlines													
Operations on scheduled airlines: Miles flown, revenue thousands	27, 564	28, 552	26, 067	27, 926	28, 445	25, 316	29, 780	29, 085	30, 813	29, 318	32, 229	20 551	
Miles flown, revenuethousands_ Express and freight carriedshort tons_ Express and freight ton-miles flown_thousands_	27, 504 22, 540 13, 672	28, 352 25, 489 15, 171	22, 780 13, 918	25, 014 14, 892	19, 758 12, 258	25, 316 21, 182 13, 087	21, 662 13, 620	18, 111 11, 287	19, 085 11, 903	29, 318 17, 173 10, 327	15, 543 9, 739	32, 551 17, 909 11, 318	l
Mail ton-miles flowndo Passengers carried, revenuedo	3, 762 1, 490	4, 245 1, 563	4, 112 1, 326	6, 232 1, 365	4, 463 1, 421	4, 704 1, 324	5, 124 1, 660	4, 541 1, 708	5, 035 1, 804	4, 805 1, 866	4, 612 1, 861	5, 029 1, 960	
Passenger-miles flown, revenuedodo	719, 494	735, 180	620, 156	684, 444	722, 163	663, 767	835, 920	834, 685	859, 130	922, 856	914, 367	956, 974	
Operating revenuesthous, of dol_ Operating incomedo	17, 697 176	17, 318 189	18, 312 194	21, 890 195	18, 294 61	18, 007 39	19, 377 80	18, 769 24	18, 895 6	17, 852 d 18	17, 172	17, 389 76	
Local Transit Lines Fares, average cash ratecents.													
rares, average cash ratecents Passengers carried, revenue millions Operating revenues thous, of dol_	10.0608 1,101 114,300	10. 0827 1, 173 125, 800	10. 1630 1, 128 123, 100	10. 1995 1, 185 137, 200	10. 2360 1, 157 125, 300	10. 2676 1, 045 117, 100	10. 4185 1, 173	10. 4818 1, 105	10. 5231 1, 117	10. 5231 1, 048	10. 5645 989	10.6010 1,016	10. 6642
Class I Steam Railways	122,000		20, 200	201, 200	120,000	111,100							
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.):  Total carsthousands	r 4, 221	* 3, 532	3, 240	3,629	3,009	2,700	3, 785	3, 152	3, 233	4, 039	2, 992	3, 291	4, 14
Coal do do Coke do do Gorest products do do	787 75 7240	657 64 191	599 63 182	742 75 218	632 64 187	546 61 164	689 81 229	546 61 193	537 65 197	710 83 241	444 63 168	589 66 194	75. 79. 22.
Grain and grain productsdododo	246 62	r 226 66	223 50	256 49	214 38	182 24	247 35	193 198 34	178 178 33	241 216 34	212 27	217 34	25
Oredodo Merchandise, l. c. ldo	409 438	301 354	223 332	96 380	68 308	65 284	101 425	216 324	330 309	452 366	356 268	361 296	422 368
Miscellaneousdo Revised.	1, 963	1,673	1, 569	1,814	1, 498	1, 373	1, 979	1,580	1, 582	1,937	1,454	1, 533	1, 967

r Revised. d'Deficit. d'Data for September and December 1950 and March, June, and September 1951 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	50						1951				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber
TRA	NSPOI	RTATI	ON AN	VD CO	MMUN	ICATI	IONS-	-Conti	nued	· •	<u> </u>		
TRANSPORTATION—Continued													
Class I Steam Railways—Continued		'											
Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): Total, unadjusted1935-39=100	145	147	139	130	133	119	130	133	135	137	130	137	144
Coaldododo	135 198	135 201	126 198	129 204	133 209	114 197	112 204	112 193	111 208	120 212	97 209	122 206	130 209
Forest productsdo Grain and grain productsdo Livestockdo	160 143 95	154 159 116	154 162 90	145 148 70	153 153 66	137 131 44	147 138 49	156 139 61	160 124 57	158 125 49	143 156 50	155 151 64	153 148 107
Ore do do Merchandise, l. c. l do	298 57	262 56	188 54	62 50	61 50	60 46	70 54	193 51	296 48	321 47	325 44	313 47	308 48
Miscellaneous do do Total, adjusted do do do do do do do do do do do do do	154 134	158 136	152 136	142 140	145 146	133 129	149 139	149 136	149 133	148 131	143 125	145 133	154 133
Coaldododo	135 201	135 206	126 198	129 194	133 199	114 186	112 202	112 197	111 210	120 217	97 215	122 215	130 211
Forest productsdo Grain and grain productsdo Livestockdo	148 128 72	146 159 75	157 166 72	162 158 72	170 153 69	143 134 55	147 150 62	156 158 68	154 141 64	152 123 61	143 130 61	148 140	142 132 81
Oredo Merchandise, l. c. ldo	198	184 54	184 53	199 52	243 52	241 48	241 53	212 51	212 48	207 47	203 45	67 209 47	205 46
Miscellaneous do	142	145	146	151	158	141	157	151	148	144	142	144	143
Car surplus, total number Box cars do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3, 583	2, 405 9	4, 926 432	6, 258 956	5, 677 705	2, 680 87	2,387	8, 601 24	8, 300 1, 203	21, 677 15, 463	28, 062 13, 109	4, 422 1, 412	3, 640 164
Gondolas and open hoppers do Car Shortage, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	30 34, 381 19, 444	35, 135 19, 620	386 24, 696 13, 838	975 14, 798 8, 998	1, 138 19, 267 12, 006	572 29, 977 19, 449	724 32, 365 24, 275	2, 812 14, 603 9, 484	9, 858 4, 760	133 9, 721 3, 065	11, 928 8, 613 2, 716	0 18, 154 7, 531	14, 902 4, 181
Box carsdo Gondolas and open hoppersdo Financial operations (unadjusted):	13, 243	14, 349	10, 245	4, 989	6, 528	8, 518	5, 323	3, 815	3, 929	5, 641	4, 873	9, 359	9, 231
Operating revenues, total thous. of dol. Freight do	872, 032 725, 014	925, 383 784, 544	862, 201 710, 808	927, 930 673, 554	848, 729 709, 736	715, 759 600, 157	875, 475 741, 001	851, 445 722, 012	888, 716 752, 588	855, 753 710, 732	816, 812 674, 008	909, 945 758, 759	855, 929 716, 394
Passenger do Operating expenses do O	71, 623 7 600, 672	66, 271 635, 021	65, 885 618, 611	79, 271 645, 422	78, 158 645, 246	63, 836 610, 060	70, 569 679, 662	66, 762 668, 850	70, 657 693, 820	80, 641 677, 685	80, 602 683, 824	83, 830 700, 651	74, 092 660, 408
Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents thous. of dol  Net railway operating incomedo	7 148, 405 7 122, 956	155, 733 134, 629	133, 590 110, 001	169, 190 113, 319	125, 792 77, 691	86, 740 18, 959	117, 550 78, 263	112,000 70,595	119, 977 74, 937	114, 138 63, 930	91, 053 41, 935	128, 412 80, 881	119, 797 75, 725
Net incomet do Financial operations, adjusted:	98, 965	107, 863	86, 146	120, 060	54, 926	4 3, 518	51, 187	44, 685	49, 225	50, 192	16, 366	55, 497	
Operating revenues, total mil. of dol. Freight do	857. 6 711. 1	884. 6 747. 2	863. 0 710. 8	941.0 708.3	863. 5 720. 0	783. 4 653. 6	854. 2 716. 8	872. 7 738. 6	855. 1 719. 1	871.3 728.5	818. 4 682. 7	854. 3 712. 2	
Passenger do Railway expenses do Nativitiva income	71. 9 749. 1 108. 5	67. 7 776. 2	68. 9 759. 8 103. 2	77. 8 849. 4 91. 6	81. 6 765. 8 97. 7	70. 7 742. 5	71. 4 783. 1 71. 1	69. 1 799. 7 73. 1	71. 5 793. 5 61. 6	77. 9 795. 4 75. 9	73. 9 774. 8	74. 8 806. 5	
Net railway operating incomedo Net incomedo Operating results:	72.8	108. 4 74. 3	70.5	59.5	65. 7	40. 9 10. 9	38.9	40.7	30. 2	44.0	43. 6 12. 9	47.8 * 17.2	
Freight carried 1 mile mil. of ton-miles Revenue per ton-mile cents	57, 940 1, 320	62, 017 1. 332	54, 817 1. 363	54, 608 1, 310	56, 510 1, 319	48, 367 1, 308	59, 069 1, 325	56, 908 1. 337	58, 764 1. 342	56, 643 1. 323	53, 284 1. 333	60, 017 1, 326	
Passengers carried 1 mile, revenuemillions  Waterway Traffic	2, 818	2, 573	2, 500	3, 058	3, 003	2, 415	2, 718	2, 583	2, 638	3, 093	3, 190	3, 287	
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade:													
Total U. S. portsthous. of net tonsdo	8, 402 5, 135	8, 220 5, 165	7, 364 4, 320	7, 244 4, 207	6, 516 4, 019	6, 860 4, 216	8, 250 4, 660	9, 299 5, 216	10, 161 5, 980	10, 060 5, 725			
United Statesdo Panama Canal: Totalthous. of long tons	3, 267	3, 055 2, 478	3, 044 2, 236	3, 037 2, 216	2, 497 2, 338	2, 644 2, 433	3, 590 2, 713	4, 083 2, 668	4, 181 2, 695	4, 334 2, 632	2, 599	2, 774	2, 685
In United States vesselsdo	2, 356 1, 307	1, 157	1, 074	1, 011	1, 104	1, 032	1, 237	1,360	2, 695 1, 286	1, 170	1, 280	1, 179	1, 210
Travel  Hotels: Average sale per occupied roomdollars	5.98	6.17	6. 27	5. 78	5. 95	5. 97	5. 83	6. 36	5. 79	6. 32	6, 03	6. 68	6. 58
Restaurant sales index same month 1929=100.	84 232	86 228	79 225	66 208	79 228	81 224	78 214	82 244	81 251	81 252	75 219	79 243	83 246
Foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivalsnumber	88, 706 44, 776	59, 768 36, 058	46, 242 31, 689	44, 810 39, 453	52, 209 48, 561	59, 093 57, 074	63, 969 64, 845	60, 854 57, 982	51, 413 57, 981	58, 967 82, 696			
Emigrants do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 468 2 15, 452	2, 075 2 14, 090	1, 599 16, 288	2, 283 20, 263	» 18, 519	p 12, 395	₽ 15, 281	p 14, 542	p 17, 914	p 23, 193		•••••••	
Passports issueddo National parks, visitorsthousands	13, 827 1, 474	12, 734 833	12, 115 326	10, 614 242	16, 632 256	17, 067 259	26, 113 376	30, 227 541	35, 678 920	39, 653 2, 107	27, 411 3, 547	24, 670 3, 474	17, 398 1, 681
Pullman Co.:  Revenue passenger-miles	936 8, 513	955 8, 658	871 7, 905	947 8, 608	1, 222 11, 151	823 8, 666	883 9, 264	805 8, 500	766 8, 075	850 10, 363	766 9, 299	787 9 531	
COMMUNICATIONS	6, 515	0,000	1, 500	3,003	11, 101	8,000	9, 204	0, 500	0,070	10, 503	0, 200	3, 001	
Telephone carriers:⊙ Operating revenuesthous. of dol	292, 847	303, 234	298, 071	311, 414	314, 713	301, 961	319, 021	312, 404	318, 790	318, 428	317, 948		
Station revenues do do	173, 265 99, 290	178, 120 104, 346	298, 071 178, 184 98, 941	181, 781 107, 994	184, 531 108, 897	181, 037 99, 495	185, 045 111, 979	184, 934 105, 507	185, 965 110, 775	186, 604 109, 396	185, 072 110, 185		
Operating expenses, before taxesdo Net operating incomedo Phones in service, end of monththousands	205, 109 39, 584 37, 790	212, 572 41, 369	208, 249 40, 861	222, 491 40, 921	219, 140 41, 025	209, 150 39, 475	222, 296 41, 444	216, 413 41, 242	226, 647 40, 391	222, 998 40, 418	35, 505		
Fromes in service, end of monththousands Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph:	37, 790	37, 987	38, 166	38, 437	38, 619	38, 803	39, 029	39, 213	39, 406	39, 555	39, 707		
Operating revenuesthous. of dol_ Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo	15, 041 13, 364	15, 531 13, 358	15, 251 13, 439	16, 643 14, 506	15, 610 13, 855	14, 545 12, 924	16, 391 13, 996	15, 014 13, 282	16, 235 14, 199	16, 072 14, 033	15, 422 15, 127	16, 360 15, 057	
Net operating revenuesdodo	940	1, 461	1, 135	1,485	880	764	1, 521	882	1,157	1, 173	₫ 569	456	
Operating revenuesdododododo	2, 254 1, 553	2, 265 1, 569	2, 232 1, 470	2, 638 1, 691	2, 508 1, 650	2, 180 1, 642	2, 326 1, 683	2, 215 1, 638	2, 227 1, 736	2, 149 1, 693	2, 082 1, 768	2, 142 1, 712	
Net operating revenuesdo Radiotelegraph: Operating revenuesdo	2, 244	494 2, 331	2,326	2, 583	616 2, 621	337 2, 302	427 2, 476	364 2, 350	267 2, 491	241 2, 456	106 2, 375	224 2, 455	
Operating revenuesdo Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo	1,819 335	1, 787 453	1,804 437	2, 083 2, 057 453	1, 959 548	1,838 350	1, 954 409	1, 895 332	1, 968 394	1, 982 347	1, 974 283	1, 984	
ive operating revenues	1 338	300	10/	400	040	300	409	552	034	031	200	000	

Revised. Preliminary. Deficit. ‡Revised data for July and August 1950, \$58,926,000 and \$96,166,000, respectively.
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.
OData relate to continental United States.

		19	50			······································		<del></del>	1951				
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber
	C	HEMI	CALS	AND A	LLIE	) PRO	DUCTS	8					-
CHEMICALS													
Inorganic chemicals, production: Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial)		ļ		1									
Short tons.  Calcium arsenate (commercial)thous, of lb. Calcium carbide (commercial)short tons. Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid	128, 596 2, 850 55, 323	136, 736 3, 390 57, 436	141, 373 3, 140 54, 320	146, 280 2, 614 58, 770	148, 931 3, 900 61, 961	133, 871 4, 352 50, 035	147, 289 5, 342 60, 225	147, 560 6, 566 62, 557	146, 915 6, 196 65, 310	132, 158 6, 792 64, 514	146, 592 4, 092 65, 421	146, 664 900 68, 170	
thous, of lb. Short tons. Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl) do. Lead arsenate (acid and basic) thous, of lb. Nitric acid (100% HNO <sub>3</sub> ) short tons. Oxygen (high purity) mil. of cu. ft. Phosphoric acid (50% H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> ) short tons. Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100% Na <sub>2</sub> Co <sub>3</sub> ) short tons. Sodium bichromate and chromate do. Sodium brdweide and chromate do.	165,828 52,785	94, 156 187, 666 58, 492 2, 924 119, 661 1, 666 142, 103	82, 902 185, 537 57, 893 3, 598 124, 376 1, 647 142, 534	73, 546 192, 604 57, 389 4, 632 133, 483 1, 703 132, 912	73, 542 197, 967 57, 410 5, 114 133, 264 1, 742 151, 187	67, 076 182, 994 50, 944 5, 082 116, 122 1, 542 141, 496	86, 012 207, 106 57, 467 4, 672 125, 732 1, 819 163, 673	112, 008 200, 298 57, 043 2, 670 118, 132 1, 812 152, 577	144,006 209,024 58,461 1,838 115,286 1,863 157,086	142, 232 202, 693 57, 072 318 115, 398 1, 748 147, 392	152, 704 210, 477 57, 111 (1) r 124, 402 r 1, 799 r 157, 760	168, 696 215, 729 56, 005 (1) 123, 996 1, 821 161, 368	
Soda asn, ammonia-soda process (98-100%) NagCos) short tons. Sodium bichromate and chromate do. Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH) do. Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anly-	170, 142 7, 418 (¹)	334, 296 8, 424 (¹)	370, 649 8, 577 233, 284	443, 706 9, 670 244, 883	445, 389 10, 170 248, 449	402, 517 9, 936 227, 178	461, 412 12, 171 258, 596	439, 773 11, 321 252, 169	458, 217 11, 858 262, 881	434, 399 11, 011 252, 282	434, 892 r 10, 388 256, 713	419, 987 10, 467 262, 613	
drous) short tons. Sadium sulfate Glauber's salt and crude salt	37, 707	47, 317	55, 544	54, 708	56, 300	51, 485	53, 338	45, 132	47, 602	41,210	35, 730	46, 978	
drous) short tons.  Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake short tons.  Sulphuric acid (100% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ):	70, 333	77, 157	75, 882	80, 924	75, 296	75, 267	79, 517	77, 452	83, 339	81, 196	72, 396	74, 974	
Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works	1,007,001		1, 121, 357	1, 183, 514		1,051,004	1, 172, 100	' '	1, 151, 068	1,066,421	1, 077, 216	1,074,026	
Qui, per short ton.	17. 75	19.33	19.85	19. 97	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous. of lb.  Acetic anhydride, productiondoAcetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), productiondoAlcohol, ethyl:	1	42, 476 77, 364 1, 081	40, 218 78, 221 885	36, 352 79, 462 766	41, 321 82, 240 967	36, 941 70, 155 1, 090	43, 069 85, 553 1, 013	42, 176 84, 358 1, 078	43, 224 88, 816 1, 283	39, 458 82, 968 1, 007	41, 401 86, 306 799		
Productionthous. of proof gal_ Stocks, totaldo In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses	29, 432	7 40, 887 36, 597	* 35,320 44,066	r 34, 859 r 44, 053	41, 466 • 54, 826	34, 721 7 59, 664	7 35, 722 7 65, 982	37, 740 71, 001	r 46, 173 r 91, 087	35, 767 • 99, 684	35, 563 101, 244	44, 599 107, 722	40, 945 101, 740
In denaturing plants do Used for denaturation † do Withdrawn tax-paid do do do do do do do do do do do do do		35, 979 619 r 35, 606 3, 422	42, 735 1, 331 7 30, 654 3, 877	r 43, 341 r 713 r 30, 457 3, 035	7 52, 141 2, 686 7 33, 012 7 5, 116	r 57, 322 2, 342 r 30, 146 3, 881	7 59, 568 6, 414 7 39, 879 7 2, 952	62, 087 8, 914 7 52, 914 2, 051	72, 221 18, 866 52, 564 1, 721	74, 411 7 25, 273 7 43, 611 7 1, 178	77. 190 24, 054 43, 655 2, 258	73, 525 34, 196 42, 509 3, 033	71, 103 30, 636 39, 924 3, 595
Alcohol, denatured: Productionthous. of wine gal. Consumption (withdrawals)do Stocksdo. Creosote oil, productionthous. of gal. Ethyl acetate (85%), productionthous. of lb. Glycerin, refined (100% basis): High gravity and yellow distilled: Productionthous. of lb. Consumptiondo Stocksdo. Chemically pure:	7 16, 701 7 18, 467 1, 467 11, 407 7, 922	19, 273 + 18, 721 + 2, 013 11, 756 8, 168	7 16, 574 7 16, 853 1, 744 11, 747 7, 824	21, 265 19, 888 3, 118 13, 373 7, 665	r 17, 858 r 19, 377 1, 604 11, 851 11, 749	7 16, 287 16, 340 1, 533 11, 668 7, 861	7 21, 438 20, 448 2, 517 12, 997 9, 307	r 28, 204 r 21, 993 r 8, 714 12, 971 10, 463	28, 063 7 27, 498 8, 944 12, 708 9, 235	23, 322 7 23, 740 7 8, 795 11, 822 7, 315	23, 348 22, 381 9, 762 11, 691 6, 979	22, 757 21, 030 10, 875	21, 421 22, 392 10, 252
Giyeerin, renned (100% basis): High gravity and yellow distilled: Productionthous, of lb. Consumptiondo. Stocksdo.	7, 631 8, 007 12, 855	8, 222 8, 850 13, 070	8, 821 8, 994 14, 180	8, 829 8, 257 15, 983	8, 450 8, 038 17, 646	7, 753 7, 629 17, 204	8, 635 7, 591 18, 644	7, 603 7, 541 18, 820	7, 882 8, 211 19, 026	6, 314 7, 173 18, 664	3, 661 6, 405 17, 297	5, 416 6, 976 16, 165	6, 061 6, 072 15, 556
Production do Consumption do Stocks do Method production	12, 098 8, 450 18, 172	13, 435 8, 363 19, 368	11, 827 8, 246 19, 115	12, 968 7, 961 20, 132	14, 199 8, 774 21, 920	13, 499 7, 687 23, 580	14, 326 8, 423 26, 046	13, 299 7, 473 27, 411	11, 098 8, 263 27, 399	10, 575 7, 003 27, 787	6, 970 6, 324 24, 914	10, 676 6, 947 24, 883	10, 540 6, 714 25, 943
Synthetic (100%)	183 12, 984 19, 031	177 12, 308 19, 902	182 13, 474 18, 237	162 14,621 20,250	170 15, 615 19, 839	156 13, 200 19, 035	174 15, 349 22, 114	160 15, 278 21, 437	159 14, 614 21, 141	180 14, 759 19, 678	r 176 14, 845 21, 524	180	
FERTILIZERS  Consumption (14 States) thous. of short tons.	551	508	737	845	<sup>2</sup> 1, 523	21,308	2 1, 622	2 1, 407	2 994	2 509	2.000		
Exports, total short tons.  Nitrogenous materials do Phosphate materials do Potash materials do	283, 942 50, 081 213, 503	598 189, 229 33, 927 139, 759 11, 984	198, 269 23, 118 148, 979 9, 626	145, 250 28, 470 77, 061 8, 889	161, 690 15, 907 136, 398 6, 496	151, 354 16, 181 117, 286 8, 846		244, 818 17, 176 201, 917 13, 407	285, 768 29, 032 238, 165 7, 286		2 302 300, 139 25, 762 262, 569 9, 049	2 349 297,010 13,139 259,668 11,585	2 494
Imports, total	106, 701 51, 717 11, 496 3, 365	199, 175 149, 654 73, 016 4, 542 33, 814	154, 916 97, 106 34, 134 5, 503 43, 723	167, 832 123, 172 50, 064 9, 187 29, 343	219, 239 143, 420 54, 690 5, 296 61, 615	230, 892 128, 087 58, 676 7, 786 77, 413	259, 450 165, 929 74, 451 12, 034 63, 701	344, 573 212, 781 94, 291 8, 918 31, 105	282, 314 214, 588 86, 037 7, 936 23, 122	216, 247 137, 981 74, 874 14, 594 43, 449	276, 889 144, 097 33, 065 7, 871 52, 158	194, 530 128, 011 58, 487 17, 154 37, 152	
port warehousesdol. per short ton. Potash deliveriesshort tons. Superphosphate (bulk):	51.50 114,710	51. 50 114, 210 953, 689	51, 50 113, 400 948, 923	51, 50 125, 316 974, 544	53, 50 121, 153 985, 805	53, 50 105, 636 968, 233	53, 50 128, 661 1, 107, 048	53, 50 115, 369 1, 052, 257	53. 50 110, 777 1, 031, 919	53. 50 101, 663	53. 50 106, 134	53.50 112,498	53. 50 113, 326
Productiondodododo	1, 224, 030	1, 157, 052	1, 150, 886	1, 207, 228	1, 194, 507	1, 125, 418	953, 785	832, 185	918, 991	872, 133 1, 093, 308	816, 669 1, 239, 318	r 845, 079 r 1,261,020	810, 987 1, 241, 176
NAVAL STORES Rosin (gum and wood):													
Production, quarterly totaldrums (520 lb.) Stocks, end of quarterdo Price, gum, wholesale, "WG" grade (Sav.), bulk dol. per 100 lb.	873, 340	7. 26	8. 27	542,770 711,430 8.43	8.90	8.90	433, 180 558, 580 8, 90	8.90		569, 450 601, 000			
Turpentine (gum and wood): Production, quarterly totalbbl. (50 gal.). Stocks, end of quarterdo. Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah)dol. per gal.	194, 050 151, 430	7. 20	8. 27	171, 260 159, 820 .80	8. 90 	8.90	8. 90 141, 200 128, 760 . 92		8.90	8. 90 193, 220 152, 490	8. 23	8. 33	8.67
r Revised 1 Not available for publication							. 92	.92	. 79	.78	. 73	. 68	. 75

Revised. <sup>1</sup> Not available for publication. <sup>2</sup> Excludes data for Virginia; effective January 1951, this State reports quarterly (January-March 1951 figure for Virginia, 296,000 short tons; †Revised series. Data shown prior to this issue of the Survey represent alchohol withdrawn for denaturation. July and August 1950 figures (earliest available) for alcohol used in denaturation are 34,709,000 gallons and 32,701,000 gallons, respectively.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through	<u> </u>	19				<u> </u>			1951	,		· · · · · ·	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber
	CHEMI	CALS	AND .	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	'S—Co	ntinue	d				
MISCELLANEOUS													
Explosives (industrial), shipments:  Black blasting powderthous, of lb High explosivesdo	1, 912 60, 822	2, 057 64, 557	1, 626 59, 724	1, 955 56, 378	1, 772 51, 896	1, 407 49, 211	985 54, 277	936 59, 128	743 63, 285	787 60, 687	768 56, 451	946 65, 264	1, 276 62, 425
bulfur: Productionlong tons Stocksdo	446, 245 2, 853, 688	440, 262 2, 822, 913	424, 269 2, 762, 528	435, 290 2, 654, 530	452, 060 2, 736, 188	409, 377 2, 759, 837	453, 685 2, 796, 784	419, 312 2, 750, 305	438, 843 2, 711, 267	421, 116 2, 719, 821	458, 025 2, 669, 635	448, 842 2, 665, 801	462, 701 <b>2,</b> 754, 120
FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS													
nimal fats, greases, and oils: Animal fats:	000 505	900 900	054 043	000 100	411 077	000 747	610 611	<b>900</b> 400	000 000	000 057	070.004	- 007 007	
Production thous. of lb. Consumption, factory do Stocks, end of month do	260, 795 127, 332 240, 930	300, 360 129, 658 221, 073	354, 641 119, 095 246, 609	393, 136 147, 760 274, 271	411.375 155,320 322,583	286, 747 145, 597 302, 854	318, 211 148, 635 266, 213	308, 408 117, 406 261, 037	326, 209 117, 213 266, 198	308, 257 101, 144 273, 326	279, 284 72, 754 277, 129	7 297, 887 7 103, 387 270, 761	271, 54 98, 30 258, 88
Greases: Production	50, 521 50, 402 94, 200	53, 751 58, 114 86, 676	58, 895 47, 615 82, 816	60, 254 63, 567 92, 536	60, 830 67, 535 99, 139	51, 119 58, 455 88, 661	51, 696 55, 344 82, 568	48, 086 47, 750 86, 779	54, 892 48, 118 94, 507	52, 630 40, 841 101, 780	47, 222 28, 110 113, 378	54, 642 46, 782 113, 712	46, 86 41, 55 117, 68
Fish oils: Production do Consumption, factory do Stocks, end of monthod do do	22, 517 18, 152	22, 961 20, 467	11, 247 17, 025	10,006 15,301	4, 519 16, 988	836 14, 780	716 13, 634	890 11, 543	9, 189 10, 443	19, 082 10, 194	25, 463 8, 925	25, 240 9, 993	18, 78 10, 91
/egetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts:	75, 917	68, 503	69,024	72, 207	64, 635	63, 177	54, 817	45, 921	62, 053	79, 494	75, 111	104, 219	97, 84
Production, crude. mil. of lb Consumption, crude, factory. do	431 430	560 497	571 523	545 470	550 542	474 484	501 517	428 434	420 398	371 342	330 277	7 396 7 358	37
Cruded do do Refined do thous of lb.	. 40,406	884 216 47, 330	960 269 41, 546	1, 023 297 63, 350	1,065 321 33,189	1,071 356 30,036 44,440	1,048 416 47,188	1,045 461 61,070	1,062 443 60,624	1,028 400 97,151	1,026 329 71,462	71,005 256 76,850	• 1, 01
Imports, totaldo Paint oilsdo All other vegetable oilsdo Copra:	65, 112 19, 834 45, 277	62, 848 15, 022 47, 827	46, 537 12, 406 34, 131	55, 328 11, 048 44, 280	56, 214 8, 976 47, 238	2, 430 42, 010	46, 294 5, 036 41, 258	36, 723 4, 619 32, 104	45, 093 7, 677 37, 415	30, 308 1, 674 28, 634	27, 157 2, 285 24, 872	26, 019 2, 415 23, 604	
Consumption, factory short tons Stocks, end of month do Imports do do do do do do do do do do do do do	40, 929 16, 417 53, 333	45, 619 17, 740 55, 081	35, 393 27, 890 55, 996	31, 828 27, 851 38, 743	33, 187 23, 092 52, 396	29, 697 40, 324 57, 897	37, 616 30, 386 41, 987	33, 340 34, 241 31, 621	38, 365 22, 926 28, 100	26, 769 20, 732 21, 716	22, 047 26, 334 29, 661	37, 219 25, 462 35, 147	29, 53 21, 10
Coconut or copra oil: Production: Crudethous. of lb. Refineddo	53, 167 30, 744	60, 334 33, 316	46, 555 26, 559	40, 506 25, 545	42, 166 32, 099	37, 531 25, 683	48, 080 31, 844	42, 026 28, 277	49, 264 26, 499	35, 112 23, 224	27, 903 17, 645	47, 172 7 28, 028	37, 4 24, 9
Consumption, factory: Crudedo Refineddo	52, 888 27, 246	56, 479 28, 553	47, 343 23, 262	46, 850 23, 818	55, 812 28, 118	49, 398 24, 438	56, 197	48, 214 27, 626	45, 747 25, 060	39, 206 24, 108	28, 911	7 44, 475 7 27, 305	39, 8
Stocks, end of month:	44, 709 6, 975 9, 390	61, 989 8, 962 24, 248	64, 536 10, 276 11, 537	83, 938 10, 211 18, 719	90, 487 11, 824	93, 482 11, 505 10, 311	103, 572 12, 813 12, 903	101, 745 10, 239 12, 696	106, 153 10, 336 9, 493	94, 075 8, 469 7, 018	9, 322	r 85,006	75, 0 7, 2
Cottonseed: Receipts at millsthous, of short tons_ Consumption (crush)do	600 404	1, 123 621	793 564	369 433	18, 728 148 448	56 319	37 229	15 164	15 117	24 96	68 72	7 556 199	1,0
Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Octtonseed cake and meal: Productionshort tons_ Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	180, 934	276, 465	1, 202 251, 982 207, 924	193, 620	838 198, 130 199, 134	144, 994	106, 323	74, 216 105, 949	142 48, 437 94, 795	43, 989	32, 880	r 92, 222	250, 1 70, 8
Cottonseed oil, crude: Productionthous. of lb. Stocks, end of monthdo	121, 808	195, 045	1	138, 678	144, 222 105, 049	103, 897	77, 628	54, 719 48, 528	38, 305 30, 018	34, 127	24, 271	60, 200	166, 8
Cottonseed oil, refined: Productiondododododo	85, 825 116, 937	143, 075 112, 573	160, 209 116, 590	122,009 107,832	126, 329 119, 877	110, 864 92, 265	95, 400 76, 811	65, 744 62, 876	54, 149 63, 388	35, 473 64, 121	24, 446 63, 465	40, 499 97, 735	96, 0 100, 8
In oleomargarine do Stocks, end of month Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N.Y.)	73, 621	107, 144	155, 036	171, 591	35, 140 180, 709	204, 544	226, 525	18, 355 231, 652		194, 120	147, 024	98, 103	102, 7
dol. per lb Flaxseed: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu	. 205	. 208	.237	, 237 2 39, 263	. 262	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.168	(1)	* 32, 2
Oil mills:  Consumptiondod	3, 963 5, 111 0	6, 177	3, 549 9, 362 0	9,007	3, 051 8, 670 0	8,075	6, 109	3, 376 5, 579 0	3, 484 5, 565 (4)	3, 700 5, 245 0	4, 429	3, 259	3, 6
Imports do Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minn.) dol. per bu- Linseed oil: Production thous, of lb-	i	3. 26	3.45	3.87	4. 55	4.84	4.89	4. 68 67, 511	4. 33 70, 002	3. 68	3.42	3. 41	57, (
Consumption, factorydo Stocks at factory, end of monthdo Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per lb.	58, 402 561, 102	54, 657 556, 570	51, 553 591, 636	49, 610 609, 867	60, 401 613, 664	60, 317 608, 807	68, 186 601, 736	61, 588 605, 329 . 242	60, 826 620, 535	59, 405 623, 490	44,027 633,674	52, 352 r 634, 748	46, 6 635, 1
Soybeans: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu_Consumption, factorydo	_ 13, 634		22, 799 81, 201	2 287, 010 24, 687	25, 075			21, 918 53, 983		17, 842 33, 367	17, 759 22, 706	7 18, 797 9, 715	271, 2 14, 2 4, 2
Stocks, end of monthdodo Soybean oil: Production: Crudethous. of lb_	1												
Refineddo Consumption, factory, refineddo Stocks_end of month:	- 145, 546 - 149, 258	153, 276	170, 013	163, 893	201, 298	171, 360	201, 472	180. 217	163, 260	139, 124	120, 792	154, 263	130, 3
Crudedo Refineddo Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.)dol. per lb.	53, 358 60, 116 203	51, 274	51,045	54, 237	113, 499 65, 175 . 268	70, 495	95, 790	129,607	119, 641	113, 715	95, 343	85, 236	79,8

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. ¹No quotation. ² December 1 estimate. ³ October 1 estimate. ⁴ Less than 500 bushels.

O'Data for crude palm, coconut, castor, and sperm oil are excluded from the pertinent items for June-August 1950; beginning September 1950, these oils have been restored on a commercial stocks basis.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	50						1951				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber
	CHEMI	CALS	AND .	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S-Cor	atinue	<b>d</b>	·			
FATS, OILS, ETC.—Continued													1
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, etc.—Continued Oleomargarine:		Ì			1							-	
Productionthous, of lb_	64, 829 16, 811	74, 234 14, 807	93, 852 12, 645	89, 959 14, 150	112, 813 19, 905	79, 493 21, 811	91, 137 22, 987	71, 394 20, 066	80, 344 17, 959	71, 301 19, 685	69, 436 17, 451	86, 286 17, 022	85, 07 16, 46
Stocks (factory and warehouse) do	. 269	. 264	. 279	. 294	. 316	. 324	. 324	. 324	. 316	. 300	. 273	. 265	. 29
U. S.) dol. per lb. Shortenings and compounds: Production thous, of lb.	156, 820	142, 215	155, 333	144, 092	160, 179	138, 518	112, 025	98, 840	106, 416	86, 770	80, 203	126, 290	109,63
Production thous, of lb. Stocks, end of month do	71, 852	85, 962	81, 121	103, 583	88, 956	99, 623	123, 554	152, 844	151, 602	140, 550	114, 434	104, 682	97, 01
PAINT SALES					ł								
aint, varnish, lacquer, and filler, total‡ thous. of dol	103, 323	r99, 365	* 87, 386	* 82, 122	111, 118	99, 792	113, 436	106, 060	110, 639	104, 690	93, 504	r 101, 992	88, 69
Classified, total†dodo	93, 170 38, 417	r90, 347 r41, 088	79,600 37,575	74, 479 35, 110	101, 046 41, 149	90, 969 37, 361	103, 693 44, 387	96, 651 41, 786	100, 175 41, 357	94, 523 38, 871	84, 677 34, 604	r 92, 251 r 38, 449	88, 69 79, 72 33, 94 45, 77
Classified, total	54, 753 10, 153	749, 259 9, 018	7 42, 026 7, 785	7 39, 368 7, 643	59, 898 10, 072	53, 608 8, 823	59, 306 9, 743	54, 864 9, 410	58, 817 10, 464	55, 651 10, 167	50, 073 8, 827	* 53, 802 * 9, 741	45, 77 8, 97
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS													}
roduction: Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics:													
Sheets, rods, and tubes thous. of lb.  Molding and extrusion materials do	2, 719 7, 248	2, 831 8, 643	2, 659 6, 696	2, 812 7, 069	3, 154 7, 205	2, 589 5, 802	2, 986 6, 215	3, 261 6, 707	2, 895 6, 100	2, 892 6, 274	3, 062 5, 766	2, 699 5, 204	
Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes do	638 1, 150	711 1,329	706 1,069	673 815	730 1, 334	668 1,056	807 1, 252	695 1, 044	726 1, 152	749 887	508 801	645	
Other cellulose plasticsdo Phenolic and other tar acid resinsdo Polystyrenedo	96,002	36, 367 29, 658	34, 529 30, 110	36, 227 25, 398	40, 848 24, 593	32, 541 21, 717	39, 852 25, 162	37, 586 25, 498	39, 532 27, 236	37, 112 27, 115	33, 671 30, 492	32, 477 32, 279	1
Urea and melamine resins do Vinyl resins do	16, 237 35, 138	16, 658 39, 036	17, 602 33, 731	17, 178 36, 772	19,872	17,360 131,813	21, 460 1 37, 880	22, 342 1 39, 260	18, 475 139, 734	17, 046	r 13, 823 1 39, 531	16, 128	
Prieprint and other tar acid resins	25, 718 10, 738	26, 614 12, 087	24, 161 11, 683	24, 218 11, 118	1 30, 180 11, 646	1 28, 224 10, 882	1 33, 891 11, 996	1 32, 576 10, 805	1 32, 008 9, 433	1 32, 176 6, 914	r 1 28, 514 r 6, 434	1 30, 358 4, 601	
Miscellaneous resinsdo	24, 893	26, 807	24, 890	27, 428	1 16, 295	1 14, 264	1 16, 563	1 14, 040	1 16, 140	1 15, 661	r 1 12, 523	1 15, 030	
		EI	ECTR	IC PO	WER A	ND G	AS						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ELECTRIC POWER	T				<u> </u>							<u> </u>	
Production (utility and industrial), total	20,000	94 990	24 101	25 001	20 700	99 100	26 170	04 401	07 100	04.000	05.405	07.240	1
Electric utilities, total‡ do do do do do do do do do do do do do	32, 639 27, 749	34, 338 29, 155	34, 101 29, 017	35, 821 30, 660	36, 726 31, 418	33, 102 28, 219 20, 012	36, 172 30, 920	34, 431 29, 293	35, 136 29, 871	34, 966 29, 840	35, 435 30, 392	37, 510 32, 326 24, 510	35, 29 30, 27 23, 23
By ueist do.  By water powert do.  Privately and municipally owned utilitiest	20, 211 7, 538	21, 769 7, 387	21, 350 7, 667	21, 970 8, 690	22, 539 8, 879	8, 207	21, 699 9, 221	20, 283 9, 010	21, 334 8, 537	21, 819 8, 021	22, 111 8, 281	7,816	23, 23 7, 03
mil. of kwhr.	23, 719	25, 203	25, 084	26, 294	26, 990	24, 156 4, 063	26, 551	25, 246	25, 852	25, 778	25, 974	27, 638	26, 19
Industrial establishments, total; do	4, 031 4, 890	3, 953 5, 183	3, 933 5, 084	4, 366 5, 161	4, 427 5, 308	4,883	4, 369 5, 252	4, 048 5, 138	4, 019 5, 265	4, 062 5, 126	4, 418 5, 042	4, 689 5, 184	4, 0 5, 0
mil. of kw. hr.   do	4, 524 366	4,808 375	4, 717 367	4, 762 399	4, 872 436	4, 469 413	4, 843 409	4, 683 455	4, 836 429	4, 736 390	4, 701 341	4, 861 322	4, 7
montuto/min, or k w. min, o	24, 157	24, 458	24, 673	25, 640	26, 690	25, 966	26, 001	25, 940	25, 467	25, 717	25, 663	26, 725	
Commercial and industrial: Small light and powerdo	4, 434	4,321	4,332	4, 443 12, 596	4,733	4, 652 12, 351	4, 565	4, 556	4, 482	4,683	4,875	5,012	
Large light and powerdododo	12,301 447 5,256	12, 611 476 5, 482	12, 556 494 5, 803	557 6, 560	12, 694 574 7, 189	531 6, 974	12, 772 541 6, 593	12, 868 497 6, 339	12, 937 465 5, 949	13,099 441 5,819	12, 729 422 5, 779	13, 493 427	1
Rural (distinct rural rates)do Street and highway lightingdo	836 249	631	522 300	478 321	473 319	476 282	546 279	724 254	708 231	775 216	952	5,810 1,030	
Other public authorities dodo	593 42	613 42	625 41	638 47	664 44	659 42	654 50	656 47	648 47	637 47	223 637 47	245 669 40	
evenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) thous, of dol.	430, 680	435, 286	440, 961	458, 072	474, 794	467, 200	460, 900	456, 779	451, 677	456, 313	457, 799	469, 300	1
GAS†	100, 000	100, 200	110,001	100,012	111,101	107, 200	100,000	100, 110	101, 011	100, 313	201, 100	405, 500	
fanufactured and mixed gas (quarterly):					1								
Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands Residential (incl. house-heating)do	9, 147 8, 528			9, 120 8, 496			8, 981 8, 362			8, 840 8, 228			-
Industrial and commercial dodo Sales to consumers, total mil. of therms	613 610			619 838			613 1, 144			606			
Residential do Industrial and commercial do	333 269			537 288			794 332			503 302			
Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of dol.	107, 389			138, 975			175, 832			132, 496			
Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do	76, 560 <b>30, 10</b> 1			101, 504 36, 330			130, 335 44, 023			95, 332 36, 057			
latural gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands	14, 446			15, 030			15, 503			15, 697			
Residential (incl. house-heating) dodo	13, 294 1, 141			13, 783 1, 236			14, 204 1, 282			14, 431 1, 249			-
Sales to consumers, total mil, of therms Residential (incl. house-heating) do	7, 730 1, 141	<b></b>		10, 316 3, 088			13, 333 5, 924			10, 484 3, 009			
Industrial and commercial do- Revenue from sales to consumers, total_thous, of dol_	6, 236 229, 533			6,910			7, 112			7, 125			
Residential (incl. house-heating)do	92, 201			372, 410 204, 992			555,071 360,834			382, 063 205, 054			-
Industrial and commercialdo	131, 325			161, 347	1		187, 619			170, 256			-1

r Revised. ¹ Beginning January 1951, the comparability of the data has been affected by the following changes in classification and coverage: Vinyl resins, sheeting and film, originally reported on a total-weight basis are now shown on a resin-content basis; alkyd resins include all other uses, previously reported with miscellaneous resins (all other uses for January 1951, 1,137 thous. lb.); miscellaneous resins exclude all petroleum resins (petroleum resins for January 1951, 14,283 thous. lb.).
¹ Data for 1950 for electric power have been revised; revisions for January 1941, 14,283 thous. lb.).
¹ Revised for 1950 for paint sales (thous. of dol.): Total—March, 87,145; May, 93,438; August, 111,166; industrial—May, 35,178; August, 42,196; trade—March, 46,824; August, 68,971.
¹ Revised data. All sales data formerly expressed in cu. ft. are now published in therms by the compiling source; 1932–49 figures expressed in therms and minor revisions for customers and revenue for 1932–44 will be shown later. Revisions for the first 2 quarters of 1950 are shown in the corresponding note in the October 1951 Survey.

		<del></del>					·						
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	195 October	Novem-	Decem-	January	Febru- ary	March	April	1951 May	June	July	August	Septem ber
	1 50	FO	<u> </u>		AND T		CO						l bei
			1		1		i	!	1				· · ·
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES													
Fermented malt liquors: Productionthous. of bbl. Tax-paid withdrawalsdo	r 6, 823	r 6, 386 r 6, 913	7 6, 168 7 6, 022	* 5, 896 * 6, 166	r 6, 978 r 5, 962	r 6, 079 r 5, 243	7, 514 7 6, 675	77,481	r 8, 410 r 7, 703	r 8, 959 r 8, 182	9, 009 8, 480	8,997	7, 03
Stocks, end of monthdo	10,645	7 9, 692	9, 451	7 8, 814	r 9, 438	7 9, 920	<sup>7</sup> 10, 334	r 6, 353 r 10, 921	7 11, 108	, 11, 344	8, 480 11, 383	8, 886 10, 930	6, 99 10, 52
Distilled spirits: Productionthous. of tax gal- Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes	r 42,080	r 48, 370	r 38, 421	r 35, 517	r 36, 057	r 28, 571	35, 339	28, 620	27, 893	r 25, 832	18, 774	16, 376	22, 21
thous of wing gal	1 15 473	15, 177 r 10, 110	17,630 , 11,072	24, 564 r 12, 081	20, 725 r 16, 979	18, 161 • 13, 612	15, 108 r 10, 280	11, 674 5, 321	13, 035 7, 002	13, 226 7, 273	12, 615 7, 021	14, 688 8, 664	11, 2
Tax-paid withdrawals thous, of tax gal. Stocks, end of month do Imports thous, of proof gal.	737, 787 1, 461	760, 804 1, 706	780, 848 2, 191	795, 295 1, 856	7 808, 869 1, 474	820, 129 1, 316	7 843, 251 1, 387	, 865, 207 1, 277	7 884, 516 1, 309	901, 106 1, 459	910, 339 1, 345	915, 424 1, 327	914, 5
Whisky:	1	20, 536	7 22, 218	19, 244	r 20, 159	16, 235	19, 979	14, 727	15, 912	13, 273	9, 763	6, 905	8, 1
Production thous, of tax gal Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do	7 6, 469 7 656, 906	5, 939 r 670, 223	7 6, 565 7 684, 030	r 6, 896 r 694, 209	7 9, 770 7 701, 635	7, 811 7 707, 673	7 6, 115 7 720, 713	7 3, 081 7 731, 674	3, 713 - 742, 589	r 3, 640 r 751, 233	3, 686 755, 77 <b>4</b>	5, 002 756, 411	6, 8 755, 4
Stocks, end of month do Imports thous of proof gal. Rectified spirits and wines, production, total	1,322	1, 543	1,996	1, 638	1, 311	1, 160	1, 247	1, 155	1, 209	1, 363	1, 243	1, 219	
Whiskydo	7 11, 093 9, 741	, 10, 246 , 9, 032	7 11, 126 10, 177	7 11, 081 7 10, 155	r 14, 845 r 13, 524	7 12, 238 11, 170	7 8, 448 7, 269	r 4, 842 r 3, 835	r 6, 066 r 5, 236	r 5, 915 r 5, 243	6, 431 5, 837	7, 843 6, 904	10, 3 9, 5
Wines and distilling materials: Sparkling wines:						·		,			,	·	
Production thous, of wine gal Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Imports do	73 111	77 148	r 86	60 170	85 86	149 66	68 78	195 53	180 82	117 84	59 56	149 71	- <b></b>
Stocks, end of monthdo Importsdo	7 1,580	1, 499 68	r 1, 397 119	1, 267 118	1, 259 49	1, 327 35	1, 306 39	7 1, 437 38	1, 525 36	1,550 50	1, 546 33	1, 617 38	
Still wines: Productiondo Tax-paid withdrawalsdo		7 59, 321	r 15, 273	7 4, 820	2,081	r 1, 717	2,301	1,367	1, 565	1, 212	1,036	4, 102	
Stocks, end of monthdo	_   7 143, 701	7 12, 674 7 195, 232 459	7 11, 787 7 198, 424 562	7 10, 763 187, 704 534	r 11, 289 r 176, 376 353	9, 680 7 166, 878 309	r 10, 609 r 158, 360 388	r 8, 894 r 150, 513 412	7 8, 409 7 142, 762 398	8, 207 r 133, 978	6, 969 127, 386	120, 474	
Imports dododo	98, 165	r 124, 087	7 36, 334	r 10, 975	, 1, 469	1,007	r 1, 347	7 926	, 467	363 7 417	<sup>260</sup> <sub>r 602</sub>	259 8, 732	
DAIRY PRODUCTS													
Butter, creamery: Production (factory)thous. of lb_	103, 115	91, 930	75, 910	79,000	86, 675	81, 270	93, 700	104, 395	134, 545	143, 960	134, 265	r 120, 980	96, 3
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York).dol. per lb.	_ 234, 111	208, 228 . 642	159, 873 647	105, 192 . 664	75, 329 . 698	52, 507 . 694	33, 378 . 671	32, 207 . 670	42, 590 . 701	72, 598 . 686	104, 405 675	116, 790 . 673	113, 6
Cheese: Production (factory), totalthous. of lb.	. 89,600	80, 035	67, 030	67, 925	71,035	70, 605	89, 245	100, 140	131, 695	141, 470	124, 810	r 109, 355	90, 3
American, whole milkdo Stocks, cold storage, end of month, totaldo	- 7 67, 940 - 326, 907	58, 095 310, 240	45, 830 261, 259	45, 265 212, 493	49, 495 179, 577	49, 585 160, 621	64, 565 155, 095	75, 190 169, 822	102, 515 197, 412	112,040 234,608	100, 750 262, 540	7 86, 015 7 269, 564	68, 9 267, 8
American, whole milk do_ Imports do_	292, 421 6, 854	276, 930 5, 185	233, 733 4, 885	187, 157 3, 618	155, 117 5, <b>4</b> 79	137, 397 9, 063	130, 655 r 4, 477	144, 441 3, 212	169, 553 2, 639	204, 009 2, 757	227, 199 2, 454	7, 419	235, 0
Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chi- cago)dol. per lb_ Condensed and evaporated milk:	. 354	. 360	. 363	.386	. 447	. 455	. 437	. 407	. 414	. 420	.408	. 420	.4
Production: Condensed (sweetened):													
Bulk goodsthous, of lb. Case goodsdo	21, 200	19, 575 5, 325	15, 100 4, 260	18, 350 4, 135	18, 400 5, 435	16, 390 5, 025	21, 525 4, 350	22, 785 4, 375	36, 850 5, 850	35, 275 6, 275	25, 100 4, 900	20, 800 4, 375	17, 0 4, 2
Evaporated (unsweetened), case goodsdo  Stocks, manufacturers' case goods, end of month:	232, 600	202, 000	159,000	156, 300	182, 000	190,000	258, 600	289, 500	388, 000	370, 750	314, 750	263, 000	197, 2
Condensed (sweetened) thous. of lb_Evaporated (unsweetened) do	9, 409 388, 620	9, 296 383, 161	10, 494 316, 666	6, 883 159, 559	7, 598 88, 859	6, 753 113, 207	9, 501 91, 682	8, 325 148, 505	9, 566 222, 603	8, 796 426, 747	7, 892 524, 154	7, 169 543, 744	5, 8 501, 6
Exports: Condensed (sweetened)do Evaporated (unsweetened)do	1	1, 378	4, 327	2, 411	1, 123	1, 969	1,720	2, 961	3, 306	5, 664	2, 466	3, 195	
Prices wholesale II S average:	1	8, 199	8, 225	9, 352	8, 337	8, 995	13, 874	22, 487	24, 368	32, 587	15, 596	27, 617	
Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case_ Evaporated (unsweetened)do	9. 30 5. 37	9. 50 5. 37	9. 50 5. 39	9. 72 5. 63	10. 49 6. 06	10. 80 6. 15	10.80 6.16	10.80 6.16	10.80 6.16	10.80 6.14	10.80 6.12	10. 80 6. 09	10. 6.
Fluid milk: Productionmil. of lb.	9, 396	9,081	8, 402	8, 523	8, 960	8, 527	9, 690	10, 328	11,856	12, 535	11,829	10, 713	9,4
Utilization in mfd. dairy productsdododoldoldoldolper 100 lbdoldolper 100 lb	3, 633 4, 62	3, 246 4. 79	2, 678 4. 84	2, 738 4. 88	2, 999 4. 98	2, 905 5, 09	3, 536 5. 08	3, 937 5. 05	5, 101 5. 00	5, 334 4. 98	4, 845 5, 05	4, 266 r 5, 13	3, 4
Dry milk: Production: Dry whole milkthous, of lb.	10, 400	11, 300	9, 920	9, 850	10, 784	12,090	16, 330	17, 030	17, 750	15, 550	14, 375	9, 850	7,8
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do Stocks, manufacturers', end of month:	42, 900	35, 800	30, 550	39, 480	42,000	40, 150	53, 000	66, 750	94, 600	102, 500	78, 100	66, 100	45, 2
Dry whole milkdo Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	12, 503 42, 445	13, 284 31, 444	11, 644 23, 498	10, 231 22, 030	10, 784 22, 545	13, 811 23, 899	14, 464 26, 791	16, 564 42, 580	19, 190 76, 123	22, 241 110, 013	24, 129 121, 663	26, 325 124, 881	25, 8 109, 4
Exports: Dry whole milkdo Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	1	6, 047	5, 308	5, 334	4, 644	4, 483	6, 613	5, 085	5, 348	6, 301	5, 369	4, 449	
Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human	1	20, 340	18, 994	15, 070	9, 369	13, 653	26, 535	15, 881	7, 177	12, 939	5, 859	4, 196	1
food), U. S. averagedol. per lb_ FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	. 119	. 121	. 124	. 127	. 131	. 133	. 137	. 144	. 145	. 146	r.147	. 147	.1
Apples:													
Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu- Shipments, carlot no. of carloads	1, 265	6, 114	5, 247	1 123,126 4, 041	3,860	3, 883	4, 257	3, 183	1, 703	694	249	r 201	2 117, 2 1, (
Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of bu. Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno, of carloads.	7, 321 5, 676	34, 451 4, 994	40, 032 6, 551	33, 621 14, 032	27, 273 10, 944	20, 135 9, 849	12, 891 11, 994	6, 931 10, 958	2, 844 12, 658	680 10, 437	294 7, 428	7,087	7, 2
Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous, of lb	466, 135	497, 878	479, 353	449, 989	431, 711	408, 361	390, 646	361, 867	418, 666	531, 090	573, 708	r 610, 299	589, 5
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of lb_		457, 573	454, 011	425, 170	375, 269	328, 520	294, 223	272, 111	270, 206	290, 321	369, 311	r 445, 724	504, 8
Potatoes, white: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu_				1 439, 500									2 337, 1
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York)	15, 024	15, 279	13, 513	13, 702	18, 588	17, 165	22, 836	20, 735	21, 168	22, 604	12, 761	r 11, 438	12, 2
dol. per 100 lb_		2. 128	2. 515	3. 121	3. 039	3. 315	2. 926	4.005	4. 107	3. 733	3.008	3. 436	4.

Revised. December 1 estimate. 2 October 1 estimate.

Figures beginning July 1951 exclude production of wines and vermouth; for July 1950-June 1951, such production totaled 99,000 gallons.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		195	0			<del></del> ,			1951				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	ГОВАС	CO-C	ontinu	ıed					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal thous. of bu Barlev:	27, 395	29, 581	33, 944	39, 297	40, 338	56, 384	59, 461	81, 788	62, 074	54, 139	41, 559	50, 908	
Production (crop estimate)do Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month:	21, 441	13, 503	12, 581	<sup>1</sup> 301, 009 9, 821	8, 909	6, 663	8,801	9, 703	6,822	6, 819	7, 204	22, 135	2 254, 409 12, 411
Commercial do. On farms do Exports, including malt do. Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):	33, 429 180, 508 2, 582	34, 026 2, 588	34, 541 3, 599	32, 625 139, 338 3, 621	31, 635 2, 247	30, 165 4, 559	27, 476 88, 869 6, 177	24, 692 6, 084	24, 585 2, 582	24, 285 40, 194 3, 137	23, 261 5, 266	26, 353 2, 122	28, 254 169, 113
Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): No. 2, maltingdol. per bu No. 3, straightdo	1. 529 1. 451	1. 488 1. 394	1. 561 1. 476	1. 568 1. 512	1. 687 1. 617	1. 742 1. 673	1. 738 1. 628	1. 625 1. 445	1. 517 1. 365	1. 388 1. 261	1. 283 1. 193	1.368 1.264	1. 434 1. 292
Corn: Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu Grindings, wet process thous of bu Receipts, principal markets do	11, 973 23, 264	11, 932 24, 371	11, 778 52, 010	1 3, 131 10, 867 42, 716	12, 864 54, 945	11, 182 34, 227	13, 004 33, 010	10, 893 25, 664	10, 860 21, 914	10, 769 21, 155	9, 604 21, 759	10, 147 23, 800	2 3, 105 9, 289 21, 578
Stocks, domestic, end of month:  Commercial	40, 127 486. 2	38,779	52, 137	59, 365 2, 160. 5	70,093	74,058	71, 453 1, 353, 1	61, 636	50, 939	42, 570 814. 9	35, 379	32, 559	32, 785 317. 7
Exports, including mealthous. of bu- Prices, wholesale: No. 3, white (Chicago)dol. per bu- No. 3, yellow (Chicago)do	5, 317 (3) 1, 541	7, 176 1. 528 1. 521	10, 355 1, 760 1, 581	(3) 1, 686	8, 825 (3) 1, 738	11, 621 (8) 1, 818	12, 979 (3) 1, 770	15,035 1.889 1.799	8, 895 1. 870 1. 774	6, 903 (3) 1, 721	6, 568 (3) 1. 764	5, 714 1. 854 1. 794	1. 795 1. 801
Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades_do Oats:	1. 498	1, 462	1,500	1. 557	1. 595	1.659	1.645	1.703	1, 688	1.617	1.667	1, 705	1.712
Production (crop estimate)mil. of bu_ Receipts, principal marketsthous. of bu_ Stocks. domestic. end of month:	11,013	8, 977	7, 211	1 1, 465 7, 370	6, 783	4, 267	5, 605	8, 263	10, 137	7, 923	9, 930	23, 302	<sup>2</sup> 1, 372 15, 684
Commercial do do On farms do Exports, including oatmeal do Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu	257	20, 381	18, 226 432	17, 698 907, 660 324	17, 585 285	15, 231 447	13, 828 559, 676 1, 190	13,030 726	14, 971 440	14, 886 264, 557 891	17, 798 269	27, 449	33, 213 1, 142, 888
Rice:	.816	.812	.928	.977	. 995	.996	. 993	.980	.931	.865	.794	.817	.856
Production (erop estimate) thous. of bu- California: Receipts, domestic, rough thous. of lb- Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	16, 204 11, 100	163, 842 24, 661	58, 484 37, 295	1 84, 380 42, 174 58, 099	58, 298 28, 657	50, 618 34, 374	45, 169 25, 414	42, 524 37, 536	54, 961 30, 167	62, 332 30, 734	88, 472 58, 385	42, 350 73, 389	2 100, 156 31, 647 18, 109
Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month	14, 274	91, 714	90, 474	57, 204	64, 573	62, 221	64, 246	53, 497	56, 873	65,013	63, 302	20,372	1
Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): Receipts, rough, at mills thous of lb. Shipments from mills, milled rice do Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned	715, 391 265, 412	999, 456 217, 510	402, 280 161, 747	126, 731 164, 678	101, 492 176, 956	74, 774 142, 156	55, 144 118, 987	28, 144 81, 199	15, 751 73, 562	26, 529 99, 562	7 28, 261 140, 267	292, 259 153, 069	551, 420 191, 062
basis), end of monththous. of lb_ Exportsdo Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.)_dol. per lb_	328, 120 162, 532 .085	757, 612 107, 336 .089	857, 876 81, 930 . 099	776, 126 77, 914 .098	663, 977 67, 999 . 099	569, 695 66, 834 . 100	482, 688 64, 163 . 105	419, 822 43, 343 . 105	356, 857 13, 024 . 105	279, 413 13, 259 . 104	162, 622 127, 364 . 104	215, 451 111, 588 . 091	383, 344
Rye: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu. Receipts, principal markets†do Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month. do Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minn.)dol. per bu	1, 941 7, 694 1, 388	1, 229 7, 518 1, 369	1,052 7,716 1.463	1 22, 977 2, 800 7, 871 1, 627	809 7, 363 1. 764	715 6, 861 1. 894	787 5, 851 1. 878	1, 510 4, 036 1, 923	1, 031 2, 733 1. 883	901 2,006 1.834	1,800 2,423 1.790	5, 995 5, 129 1, 642	2 25, 138 2, 330 6, 183 1, 659
Wheat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of bu Spring wheatdodo				1 1, 026. 8 1 276. 1									2 993.6 2 342.9
Receipts, principal markets thous. of bullisppearance, domestic do do do do do do do do do do do do do			1	. 1 - 100. 1	26, 192	21, 333	28, 407 287, 814	48, 928	53, 853	31, 013 326, 926	65, 841	66, 140	<sup>2</sup> 650. 7
Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat)do. United States, domestic, totaloddo. Commercialdo. Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses	158, 197 *1,206,7 <b>3</b> 3 260, 104	197,072 261,313	212, 742 253, 690	221, 548 999, 987 247, 318	214, 399 227, 821	204, 220 206, 379	188, 379 715, 959 193, 663	168, 777 177, 355	166, 795 177, 369	167, 086 395, 043 157, 848	160, 577 211, 870	143, 643 233, 527	1, 126, 791
Merchant mills thous. of budodododo	137, 422 483, 642			282, 191 129, 357 335, 670			200, 827 101, 052 217, 261			87, 437 74, 018 72, 738		. <b> </b>	481, 775
Exports, total, including flourdodo	19, 112 15, 799	19, 114 16, 487	19, 557 16, 367	24, 140 19, 456	28, 958 24, 608	39, 259 34, 335	38, 603 33, 097	59, 523 52, 129	47, 718 42, 713	42,007 39,469	29, 116 27, 458	42,765 38,446	
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City)do No. 2, red winter (St. Louis)do Weighted avg., 6 markets, all gradesdo	2. 210 2. 144	2. 366 2. 179 2. 127 2. 243	2. 385 2. 224 2. 204 2. 268	2.329	2, 493 2, 402 2, 455 2, 414	2, 602 2, 476 2, 529 2, 507	2. 520 2. 401 2. 444 2. 408	2. 532 2. 435 2. 476 2. 440	2. 537 2. 384 2. 305 2. 421	2. 448 2. 343 2. 191 2. 348	2. 475 2. 307 2. 213 2. 313	2. 464 2. 330 2. 287 2. 339	2, 383 2, 402
Wheat flour: Production: Flourthous. of sacks (100 lb.). Operations, percent of capacityshort tons. Grindings of wheat;thous. of bu.	18, 802 83, 5	18, 745 75. 7 376, 000 43, 626	18, 433 , 78. 0 378, 000 42, 810	19, 588 7 86. 9	22, 244 88. 4 441, 830 51, 519	18, 762 82, 3 372, 315 43, 558	19, 737 78. 7 385, 312 45, 820	17, 258 72. 5 337, 876 39, 919	18, 556 74. 6 367, 172 43, 007	17, 115 72. 0 341, 866 39, 948	18, 050 75. 7 363, 091	19, 679 75, 7 7 394, 697 45, 882	18, 795
Stocks held by mills, end of month thous. of sacks (100 lb.)  Exports	4,968	1, 127	1,369	7 5, 049 2, 011	1,867	2, 113	4,803 2,363	39, 919	2, 148	4, 461 1, 089	42, 115 712	1,854	
Standard patents (Minneapolis) dol. per sack (100 lb.) Winter, straights (Kansas City)do	5. 975 5. 150	5. 730 5. 244	5. 738 5. 284	5. 925 5. 480	6. 055 5. 569	6. 306 5. 819	6. 125 5. 640	6. 145 5. 575	6. 044 5. 550	5. 912 5. 500	5. 910 5. 581	5. 919 5. 562	5. 794 5. 525

\*Revised. ¹December 1 estimate. ² October 1 estimate. ³ No quotation.
†Revised series. Data are furnished by the Chicago Board of Trade and represent receipts at 12 interior primary markets; for names of markets and data for January 1948–July 1950, see
note marked "†" on p. S-28 of the October 1951 Survey.
†Revisions for January-August 1950 of wheat flour production and grindings of wheat are as follows: Flour, production (thous. of sacks)—19,097; 17,642; 19,972; 16,804; 18,295; 17,613; 18,903;
21,005; operations, percent of capacity—80.7; 78.3; 77.1; 74.6; 73.8; 71.1; 83.9; 81.1; offal, production (thous. of short tons)—386; 357; 403; 338; 370; 354; 383; 423; grindings of wheat (thous. of bushels)—
44,481; 41,085; 46,497; 39,095; 42,600; 40,978; 44,081; 48,995.

© The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the breakdown of stocks.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	50				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1951				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber
	FC	ODST	UFFS	AND T	говас	co-c	Continu	ıed					
LIVESTOCK													
Cattle and calves: Slaughter (Federally inspected):													
Calves thous, of animals Cattle do	1, 196	515 1, 169	505 1, 151	445 1, 110	433 1, 160	374 887	447 965	406 894	414 986 1, 555	406 787	408 920	422 1,064	373 956
Receipts, principal markets dodododododo	2, 317 447	2, 802 763	2, 232 485	1, 698 251	1, 827 183	1, 364 121	1, 442 131	1, 552 151	1, 555 124	1, 345 111	1, 743 173	2, 065 293	2, 302 515
Prices, wholesale: Beef steers (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City).do	30. 57	30. 49	31.41	33. 03	34.10	34.88	35. 62	35. 95	35. 71	35. 68	35. 75 31. 61	36. 39 32, 59	36. 99 31. 90
Calves, vealers (Chicago) do Hogs:	26. 90 32. 88	26. 92 31. 70	28. 46 32. 38	29. 45 32. 38	31. 88 35. 90	34. 42 38. 38	35. 12 36. 50	35. 64 38. 90	34. 29 37. 25	32. 83 38. 31	37. 40	36. 75	36. 25
Slaughter (Federally inspected) thous. of animals_	4, 137	5, 102	6, 144	6, 777	6, 584	4, 159	5, 117	4, 989	4, 952	4,700	3,826	4, 236	4, 398
Receipts, principal marketsdo	2, 457	2, 976	3, 704	4, 018	4, 070	2, 713	3, 061	3, 060	3, 080	2, 856	2, 630	2, 765	2, 741
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb_	21. 10	19. 41	18.04	18. 52	20. 37	22. 26	21.62	21. 01	20. 77	21.07	20.36	20.35	19. 62
Hog-corn ratio bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb. of live hog-	. 14.8	14.0	13.0	12. 2	13. 0	13.8	13. 2	12.7	12. 4	13. 0	12.8	12.8	11.9
Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (Federally inspected)	1 000	1 007	000	010						077	069	500	007
thous. of animals. Receipts, principal marketsdo	2,001	1, 081 1, 790 591	969 1, 185	918 1,048	1, 058 1, 139	740 673	738 716	657 807	657 r 956	811 964	863 1,076 168	1,310 492	1, 827 703
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb.	27. 62	28. 25	238 29. 50	252 31. 38	110 34. 75	119 38. 25	93 40, 50	157 39. 25	258 35, 50	164 35, 00	31.75	31, 50	31. 25
Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)_do	28. 50	28. 90	29. 22	30. 77	33.62	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	31.34	32. 64
MEATS													-
Total meats (including lard): Production (inspected slaughter)mil, of lb.	1, 478	1, 621	1,809	1, 948	1, 975	1, 334	1, 537	1, 479	1, 537	1, 442	1, 387	1, 488	1, 374
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo		457 27	603	840 56	1, 049 63	1,007 45	984 66	967 77	908 79	847	748 84	7 640 62	533
Beef and veal: Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb	704, 754	686, 636	669, 181	650, 935	686, 992	527, 293	576, 081	537, 799	595, 451	483, 836	556, 897	617, 158	553, 317
Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Exports do	1,829	103, 894 1, 561	124, 307 783	160, 544 791	172, 291 1, 172	157, 531 924	139, 378 467	117, 821 495	106, 463 385	96, 041 348	94, 900 472	7 101, 377 769	102,008
Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice (600-700 lbs.) (New York) Odol. per lb_Lamb and mutton:	. 491	. 486	. 493	. 531	. 533	. 561	. 576	. 578	. 583	. 578	. 576	. 578	. 594
Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo		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, 603 5, 435	31, 457 5, 862	35, 892 5, 235	38, 061 6, 211	39, 369 6, 407	36, 652 6, 627
Pork, including lard, production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb	726, 906	886, 656	1, 096, 444	1, 255, 175	1, 237, 582	770, 708	924, 237	908, 712	910, 332	922, 354	791, 554	831, 556	784, 336
Pork, excluding lard: Production (inspected slaughter)do	547, 272	665, 625	821, 067	923, 638	896, 297	570, 361	684, 025	672, 100	665, 162	672, 784	576, 759	614, 815	579, 276
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	240, 544	219, 758 3, 425	326, 300 5, 504	499, 408 10, 403	668, 007 9, 591	641, 565 7, 785	648, 384 5, 486	654, 497 3, 710	616, 231 4, 488	572, 372 6, 113	496, 171 5, 851	7 401, 573 5, 833	311, 690
Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked (Chicago)dol. per lb.	. 551	. 482	. 498	. 536	. 571	. 579	. 573	. 553	. 559	. 565	. 565	. 567	. 568
Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York)do Lard:		. 467	. 408	. 414	. 430	. 489	. 461	. 463	. 474	. 488	. 488	. 544	. 559
Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb- Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	58, 241	161, 749 52, 128 17, 871	200, 922 57, 794	242, 183 69, 857	249, 441 89, 321	146, 508 89, 433	175, 502 78, 352	173, 137 75, 171	179, 686 68, 639	182, 936 68, 754	157, 111 46, 820 72, 030	158,700 734,702	149, 769 27, 887
Exports do Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago) dol. per lb	21, 653	. 165	25, 995 . 178	38, 727 . 197	47, 486 , 215	32, 277 . 218	55, 519 . 213	66, 995	68, 083 . 198	67, 886	. 198	48, 398 . 198	. 208
POULTRY AND EGGS			1				}						ļ
Poultry: Receipts, 5 marketsthous, of lb_	53, 859	72, 338	87, 741	82, 807	38, 436	27, 972	34, 806	35, 273	43, 097	52, 380	42, 360	46, 157	63, 264
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)dol. per lb.	140, 352	217, 999 . 220	269, 640 . 232	281, 972 . 241	284, 623 . 272	242, 023 . 301	192, 913 . 324	147, 203 . 334	125, 359 . 314	112, 369 . 286	106, 692 269	7 121, 493 . 252	164, 952 . 255
Eggs: Production, farmmillions_	3, 947	4, 074	3, 977	4, 351	5, 021	5, 203	6, 340	6, 318	6, 156	5, 270	4, 711	4, 231	4,007
Dried egg productionthous. of lb_Stocks, cold storage, end of month:		1, 984	1, 366	637	1, 681	1,843	2, 159	2,027	3, 235	2, 652	668	495	468
Shell thous, of cases Frozen thous, of lb	1, 558 133, 002	502 104, 378	75, 582	47, 310	75 31, 157	32, 712	309 62, 298	109, 253	2, 083 162, 659	2, 427 189, 980	2, 270 190, 818	1,653 r 176, 273	931 151, 791
Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) dol. per doz-	. 503	. 560	. 577	. 577	. 425	. 449	. 468	. 475	. 478	. 517	. 514	. 595	. 630
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS												-	
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol. Cocoa:	1	75, 588	68, 029	61, 906	61, 844	56, 278	54, 027	46, 463	44, 604	40, 590	36, 937	49, 126	68, 285
Importslong tons Price, wholesale, Accra (New York) _ dol. per lb_		12, 830 . 372	14, 596 . 363	32, 204 . 345	29, 648 . 370	26, 482 . 376	48, 483 . 384	25, 526 . 384	32, 373 . 382	23, 778 . 383	15, 636 . 350	23, 235 . 355	. 341
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, total thous. of bags.	1,721	1, 684	1, 251	1,350	1,362	1, 691	1, 447	966	1, 281	837	985	1, 419	1, 482
To United States do Visible supply, United States do Imports	797	974 768	713 750	977	1, 033 728	1,304 830	934 952	655 730	847 707	572 639	521 500	888 549	962 576
Importsdo Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb.	1	1, 735	1,381	1,348	2, 224	2, 129	2,347	1, 456	1, 485	1, 317	1, 253	1, 294	. 542
Fish: doi. per 10. Landings, fresh fish, 5 portsthous, of lb.	ł	56, 471	43, 530	. 540 29, 074	. 551 28, 665	. 555 38, 692	43, 321	. 545 57, 916	67, 200	. 536 68, 613	70, 310	69, 618	. 542
Stock, cold storage, end of monthdo	158, 473		165, 394	157, 722		106, 834	96, 367	88, 803	105, 944		146, 891		166, 100

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Revised. <sup>1</sup> No quotation. ODesignated as "good" grade prior to January 1951.

<del></del>	<del></del>				<del></del>				<del>"</del>				
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October October	November	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	1951 May	June	July	August	Septem ber
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	ГОВАС	CO-C	ontinu	ed					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS—Con.						<del></del> .							
Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous, of Spanish tons.	1, 825	1, 186	641	246	506	1, 538	2, 488	3, 538	3, 838	3, 137	2, 573	1, 977	1, 60
United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis): Production and receipts:		ŕ				ŕ	ŕ	,	,	ŕ	,	ŕ	
Production short tons Entries from off-shore do Hawaii and Puerto Rico do	129, 607 628, 737 237, 608	594, 565 450, 538 149, 352	866, 935 320, 519 131, 587	531, 464 203, 654 84, 803	111, 686 235, 737 21, 153	66, 422 553, 832 104, 596	40, 570 564, 059 164, 129	34, 751 567, 747 171, 703	18, 463 563, 138 260, 011	47, 954 620, 832 284, 460	31, 386 594, 611 228, 452	27, 762 542, 615 195, 252	98, 06 396, 32 111, 02
Deliveries, totaldoFor domestic consumptiondoFor exportdoStocks, raw and refined, end of month	662, 336 653, 505 8, 831	515, 189 504, 709 10, 480	523, 250 510, 224 13, 026	688, 617 681, 353 7, 264	653, 208 646, 583 6, 625	556, 093 546, 803 9, 290	533, 772 524, 495 9, 277	532, 257 520, 335 11, 922	1, 104, 322 1, 094, 004 10, 318	824, 919 821, 213 3, 706	519, 795 511, 268 8, 527	676, 096 670, 503 5, 593	646, 16 643, 98 2, 20
thous. of short tons.  Exports, refined sugarshort tons. Imports;	, 609 2, 006	1, 152 1, 782	1, 768 5, 012	1, 836 7, 160	1, 591 1, 344	1, 612 1, 978	1, 722 3, 933	1, 818 16, 218	1, 285 21, 079	1, 090 32, 922	1, 217 10, 656	1, 121 3, 399	9.
Raw sugar, total	353, 195 323, 203 25, 087	306, 359 275, 485 25, 876	168, 675 150, 032 11, 103	134, 063 123, 431 8, 401	247, 342 234, 282 13, 029	377, 243 294, 025 83, 189	344, 935 266, 755 78, 165	344, 583 242, 238 102, 344	285, 133 175, 481 109, 643	271, 882 174, 534 97, 342	316, 218 230, 304 81, 548	311, 704 246, 113 54, 807	
Refined sugar, totaldo From Cubado Price (New York):	25, 736 21, 132	12, 109 11, 895	396 286	400	21, 011 20, 910	21, 050 20, 600	40, 489 40, 489	39, 665 39, 465	36, 834 36, 534	29, 310 29, 168	35, 197 35, 197	32, 735 32, 728	
Raw, wholesale       dol. per lb.         Refined:       dol. per 5 lb.         Retail       dol. per 5 lb.         Wholesale       dol. per lb.	. 062	. 482	. 062	. 480	. 061	. 060	. 488	. 501	. 480	. 966	. 063	. 060	.0
Wholesaledol. per lb_ rea, importsthous. of lb_ TOBACCO	8, 752	. 081 12, 733	, 081 8, 662	. 081 5, 992	. 081 7, 536	. 081 7, 067	9, 627	. 081 11, 756	. 082 7, 208	. 084 5, 704	.086 7,173	. 084 7, 152	.0
eaf: Production (crop estimate)mil. of lb.				1 2, 032									2 2, 2
stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter, total mil. of lb.  Domestic:	3, 672	******		3, 989			3, 942			3, 571	•		
Cigar leaf. doAir-cured, fire-cured, five-cured, and miscellaneous domestic. mil. of lb. Foreign grown:	353			331 3, 492			398 3, 355			402 2, 973			
Cigar leafdodododo	18 142 72, 980 8, 078	68, 037 7, 996	52, 666 6, 765	16 150 45, 897 6, 352	31, 550 8, 543	20, 215 7, 954	16 172 29, 448 8, 020	32, 804 7, 597	25, 718 8, 733	17 180 26, 794 7, 832	24,068 8,018	47, 394 9, 812	
Manufactured products: Production, manufactured tobacco, totaldo Chewing, plug, and twistdo Smokingdo	7, 627 10, 601	23, 417 7, 877 11, 918	19, 063 6, 884 8, 894	14, 526 5, 902 5, 626	19, 810 7, 591 8, 510	18, 150 7, 069 7, 789	19, 677 7, 328 8, 784	18, 706 6, 674 8, 732	20, 145 7, 541 9, 103	19, 581 7, 475 8, 897	15, 777 6, 708 6, 819	21, 665 8, 240 9, 741	
Snuff do Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes (small): Tax-free millions	3,048	3, 622 3, 223	3, 285 2, 837	2, 998 2, 619	3, 708 2, 344	3, 293	3, 565	3, 299 3, 159	3, 501	3, 209 3, 463	2, 250	3, 684	2, 7
Tax-paid do. Cigars (large), tax-paid thousands. Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid thous, of lb.	30, 846 503, 738 20, 851	29, 738 553, 776 22, 322	29, 825 544, 792 18, 591	25,000 374,800 13,498	33, 474 458, 877 20, 360	28, 857 435, 074 17, 765	30, 160 455, 351 18, 423	29, 524 444, 006 18, 451	32, 776 478, 693 19, 272	32, 474 502, 592 19, 091	29, 739 421, 758 15, 806	35, 601 533, 739 21, 551	30, 8 490, 9
Exports, cigarettes millions  Price, wholesale (composite), cigarettes, f. o. b., destination dol. per thous	1, 181 7, 056	1, 043 7, 056	1, 061 7, 056	7, 098	1, 235	1, 153 7, 056	1, 564 7, 056	1, 381 7, 056	1, 401 7, 056	1, 404	1,140 7,056	1, 704 7, 056	19, 4  7. 0
	l	L	EATH)	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	'S		1	l	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
HIDES AND SKINS													
Imports, total hides and skins‡ thous. of lb_Calf and kip skins thous. of pieces. Cattle hides‡ do—Goatskins‡ do—	29, 718 411 387 2, 816	33, 641 357 373 3, 934	28, 027 382 294 3, 463	19, 593 186 272 3, 000	24, 817 416 564 3, 477	17, 555 312 156 2, 743	20, 247 218 222 2, 976	18, 237 203 175 3, 230	22, 300 285 280 3, 616	23, 642 195 512 2, 755	29, 895 355 432 3, 137	30, 617 136 408 2, 819	
Sheep and lamb skinsdo Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Calfskins, packers', under 15 lbsdol. per lb. Hides, steer, packers', heavy nativedo	1, 389 . 575 . 331	3, 169 . 575 . 322	2, 359 . 605 . 346	1, 640 . 662 . 358	1, 471 . 680 3, 377	1, 110 . 625 . 365	1, 533 . 672 . 357	1, 594 . 720 . 330	1,655 .790 .330	1, 949 . 720 . 330	1, 423 . 475 . 330	2, 632 . 420 . 305	
LEATHER	.001	• 022	.040	. 300	-,011	.300	. 501	.000	. 300	. 550	. 330	. 303	
roduction: Calf and kip thous, of skins. Cattle hide thous, of hides. Goat and kid thous, of skins. Sheep and lamb do	930 2, 084 2, 869 2, 868	962 2, 193 3, 205 2, 856	993 2, 249 3, 319 2, 546	860 2, 046 3, 019 2, 333	870 2, 298 3, 502 2, 831	921 2, 204 3, 196 2, 705	904 2, 220 3, 435 2, 492	805 1, 916 3, 100 1, 968	619 1, 956 2, 917 1, 835	574 1, 878 2, 620 1, 478	459 7 1, 534 7 2, 038 1, 480	559 1, 885 2, 486 1, 879	
Exports:  Sole leather:  Bends, backs, and sidesthous. of lb  Offal, including belting offaldo  Upper leatherthous. of sq. ft	30 43 2,417	38 32 2, 283	14 24 2, 440	53 95 3, 284	5 9 2, 848	132 21 2, 051	17 17 2, 776	12 78 2,087	56 14 1,368	32 48 1, 577	83 86 1,833	7 10 2,312	
Prices, wholesale: Sole, bends, steer, f. o. b. tannerydol. per lb. Chrome calf, black, B grade, composite dol. per sq. ft.	. 625	. 657 1. 166	. 703 1, 174	. 782 1. 204	. 864 1, 229	. 911 1, 239	. 926 1, 229	. 911 1. 235	. 911 1. 235	. 911 1. 235	. 833 1. 152	. 784 1. 070	.7 1.0
	er 1 estima	te. ³ Co	mposite pr	ice; Januai	ry figure co					A. 200	1.102	. 1.0.0	. 1.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Revised. <sup>1</sup> December 1 estimate. <sup>2</sup> October 1 estimate. <sup>3</sup> Composite price; January figure comparable with earlier data is \$.400. ‡Revisions for 1950 are shown in corresponding note in the October 1951 issue of the Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	0	195		Danim		Esh		1	1951		1		0
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber
	L	EATH	ER AN	D PR	ODUCI	'S—Co	ntinue	d				•	
LEATHER MANUFACTURES							1						
Shoes and slippers: Production, totalthous, of pairs	43, 928	44,083	38, 236	35, 894	44, 885	42, 380	46, 176	38, 732	37, 392	36, 669	31, 757	41, 958	
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, total thous. of pairs by types of uppers: $\sigma$	37, 355	36, 720	<b>32, 2</b> 85	32, 588	41, 451	38, 862	42,009	34, 715	33, 468	32, 782	27, 929	36, 635	
All leather do Part leather and nonleather do do do do do do do do do do do do do	34, 483 2, 706	33, 942 2, 761	29, 971 2, 313	30, 239 2, 401	37, 272 3, 106	35, 357 3, 439	37, 785 4, 154	30, 638 4, 077	29, 480 3, 988	28, 905 3, 877	25,020 2,909	32, 796 3, 839	
By kinds:  Men'sdo  Youths' and boys'do	9, 155 1, 689	9, 278 1, 607	8, 623 1, 317	8, 175 1, 193	10,023 1,250	9, 337 1, 155	10, 598 1, 235	9,304 1,025	9, 703 1, 199	9, 214 1, 284	6, 873 1, 132	9, 106 1, 467	-,
Women's do Misses' and children's do		17, 677 4, 941	14, 784 4, 601	15, 309 4, 874	20, 689 5, 937	19, 634 5, 487	21, 176 5, 553	17, 316 4, 207	15, 453 4, 204	15, 380 4, 289	14, 689 3, 308	19, 222 4, 376	
Infants' and babies'do Slippers for houseweardo	2, 894 5, 783	3, 217 6, 630	2, 960 5, 362	3, 037 2, 858	3, 552 2, 913	3, 249 3, 017	3, 447 3, 552	2, 863 3, 478	2, 909 3, 391	2, 615 3, 412	1, 927 3, 419	2, 464 4, 797	
Athletic	363 427 275	339 394 <b>3</b> 33	316 273 280	273 175 196	277 244 244	278 223 279	339 276 401	299 240 338	255 278 307	211 264 247	152 257 197	198 328 289	
Prices, wholesale, factory, Goodyear welt, leather sole:													
Men's black calf oxford, plain toe_dol. per pair. Men's black calf oxford, tip toedo Women's oxford (nurses'), rubber toplift*.do	7. 225	10.388 7.350 5.760	10.388 7.750 5.700	10. 682 7. 975 5. 700	11, 368 8, 560 5, 920	11, 760 8, 800 6, 250	11. 760 8. 800 6. 250	11.760 8.800 6.250	11.760 8.800 6.250	11. 466 8. 688 6. 250	11. 368 8. 350 6. 250	11, 368 8, 350 6, 250	11. 184 8. 350 6. 250
	1	LUM	BER .	AND M	1ANUF	ACTU	RES		<u></u>	<u> </u>	1	I	<u>!</u>
LUMBER-ALL TYPES					<u> </u>						1		
Exports, total sawmill products	40, 658 374, 905	39, 397 394, 922	53, 109 264, 418	66, 416 240, 623	54, 733 204, 748	70, 157 179, 627	75, 971 230, 218	64, 934	83, 538 213, 085	93, 155 204, 938	95, 844 - 221, 873	102, 515 219, 551	
Imports, total sawmill productsdo National Lumber Manufacturers Association: Production, totalmil, bd. ft	3,717	3,687	3,356	3,009	3,005	2, 763	3, 288	232, 287 3, 469	3, 793	3,660	3, 147	3, 584	3, 200
Hardwoods do do do	2, 869	829 2,858	776 <b>2,</b> 580	705 2,304	713 2, 292	634 2, 129	776 2, 512	760 2, 709	806 2,987	837 2, 823	2, 380	767 2,817	746 2,454
Shipments, total do Hardwoods do Softwoods do	3, 637 778 2, 859	3, 553 791 2, 762	3, 285 743 2, 542	2, 878 651 2, 227	3, 199 705 2, 494	2, 884 688 2, 196	3, 448 788 2, 661	3, 454 786 2, 668	3, 474 692 2, 782	3, 171 632 2, 539	2, 741 572 2, 169	3, 231 594 2, 637	2, 937 574 2, 363
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month, totalmil. bd. ft.	6, 441	6, 555	6, 645	6, 763	6, 552	6, 431	6, 285	6, 300	6, 584	7, 111	7, 543	7,870	8, 132
Hardwoods do Softwoods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 168 4, 273	2, 203 4, 352	2, 237 4, 408	2, 291 4, 472	2, 299 4, 253	2, 244 4, 187	2, 233 4, 052	2, 207 4, 093	2, 321 4, 263	2, 526 4, 585	2,720 4,823	2, 893 4, 977	3, 065 5, 067
SOFTWOODS Douglas fir:													
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do do	896	832 754 1,007	940 734	969 733	1, 085 1, 006	734 942	1,008 925	963 890	966 889	742 704	737 644	867 509	835 514
Production do Shipments do Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do		974 806	909 960 766	860 840 773	913 942 732	817 798 752	904 1, 025 631	978 998 611	1, 045 1, 012 607	954 882 717	708 656 795	987 926 830	860 830 861
Exports, total sawmill productsM bd. ft_ Sawed timberdo	_ 6, 796	19, 555 6, 661	23, 221 9, 043	33, 574 13, 769	25, 272 6, 981	37, 104 6, 977	36, 536 11, 421	36, 743 11, 784	43, 359 13, 792	48, 441 12, 010	37, 864 11, 682	54, 128 12, 453	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1 common, 2" x 4" x 16'	10, 291	12, 894	14, 178	19, 805	18, 291	30, 127	25, 115	24, 959	29, 567	36, 431	26, 182	41, 675	
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L.	88. 953	86, 940	79. 026	78, 090	1 82, 032	1 83. 377	1 83. 902	1 83, 943	1 83. 657	1 82. 268	1 82. 068	1 81. 935	1 82, 002
Southern pine:  Ordern pine:  mil bd. ft.	128. 922	129. 933 751	130. 458 624	132. 397 633	<sup>1</sup> 131, 635 905	1 131. 720 651	<sup>1</sup> 132. 700 785	<sup>1</sup> 132. 700 678	1 132. 700 689	1 132. 700	1131.998	7130. 230	1 129, 842
Orders, new mil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	414	391 815	320 778	361 709	486 732	452 652	449 769	392 762	331 816	299 695	286 677	329 707	370 622
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end	834	774	695	592	780	685	788	735	750	637	632	699	656
of month	_ 5, 501	1, 317 6, 976 2, 270	1, 400 10, 607 3, 051	1, 517 10, 571 2, 527	1, 469 9, 328 2, 108	1, 436 8, 224 1, 813	1, 417 12, 061 3, 405	1, 444 9, 087 1, 573	1, 510 10, 695 3, 457	1, 568 9, 329 2, 589	1, 613 20, 652 3, 791	1, 621 11, 929 2, 677	1, 587
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo		4, 706	7, 556	8, 044	7, 220	6, 411	8, 656	7, 514	7, 238	6, 740	16, 861	9, 252	
Boards, No. 2 common, 1" x 6" or 8" x 12' dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x 12-14'	87. 225	82. 954	79. 027	78. 822	79. 893	80, 173	80. 533	80. 037	79. 182	78. 298	77. 606	77. 453	78.052
dol. per M bd. ft. Western pine:		153, 204	153, 204	152, 515	152, 286	150, 448	150, 920	149. 836	149. 210	149. 210	149. 210	149. 210	149. 210
Orders, new mil. bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	. 804	747 786 735	617 765 616	619 770 500	583 749 388	456 725 406	565 709 548	683 731 659	740 742 792	763 754 847	724 734 741	749 701 801	700 714 684
Shipments do Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do		721 1, 498	606 1, 515	564 1, 451	502 1, 337	445 1, 298	541 1, 305	630 1, 334	701 1, 427	723 1, 551	644	716 1, 733	614 1,803
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, 1" x 8" dol. per M bd. ft.		81.38	82. 52	84. 47	83. 73	84. 51	85, 35	87. 07	86. 45	85. 73	84. 13	81. 68	78. 97
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD													
Productionthous. of sq. ft., 3%" equivalent_Shipmentsdo	_   233, 608	250, 782 249, 789	243, 761 243, 149	233, 634 243, 319	265, 090 252, 975	255, 408 247, 892	279, 415 283, 104	264, 094 263, 884	285, 278 275, 490	281, 340 280, 908	r 178, 875	284, 054 271, 025	
Stocks, end of monthdo  HARDWOOD FLOORING	56, 721	58, 498	57, 703	47, 747	59, 039	66, 156	60, 610	59, 080	65, 801	65, 529	7 80, 323	93, 513	
Maple, beech, and birch:										,			
Orders, new M bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	19,675	5, 475 19, 100 5, 900	5, 400 19, 600 5, 650	4, 700 18, 900 5, 700	7, 700 20, 400 5, 950	6, 225 21, 025 5, 750	5, 200 20, 550 5, 800	5, 075 20, 000 5, 700	3, 775 19, 025 5, 400	4,300 17,350 5,550	3, 675 16, 975 4, 050	4, 550 15, 650 5, 450	3, 175 14, 500 4, 800
Shipments do. Stocks, mill, end of month do.	6,100	5, 750 5, 750 3, 570	5, 500 5, 500 3, 775	5, 700 5, 125 4, 250	6, 250 4, 075	5, 750 5, 300 4, 575	5, 800 5, 875 4, 550	5, 700 5, 425 4, 875	5, 400 4, 850 5, 325	5, 300 5, 675	4,000 4,000 5,600	5, 450 5, 200 5, 850	4, 100 6, 500

Revised. ¹ Beginning January 1951, the substituted price is based on quotations from a smaller number of companies.

The figures include a comparatively small number of "other footwear" which is not shown separately from shoes, sandals, etc., in the distribution by types of uppers; there are further small differences between the sum of the figures and the totals for shoes, sandals, and play shoes, because the latter, and also the distribution by kinds, include small revisions not available by types of uppers.

Excludes "special category" items.

New series. Data are compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data, beginning 1947, are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	50						1951				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber
No. of the Control of	LUN	<b>IBER</b>	AND I	MANU	FACTU	JRES-	-Conti	nued		•		1	.1
HARDWOOD FLOORING—Continued													
Oak: Orders, new	82, 785 96, 413	71, 035 83, 098	62, 778 68, 884	67, 553 68, 155		83, 274 93, 512	81, 813 92, 804	68, 904 82, 647	65, 806 65, 620	51, 757 53, 093	65, 721 54, 740	83, 288 57, 246	84, 032 65 778
Production do Shipments do Stocks, mill, end of month do Stocks	.1 91,059	93, 879 93, 131 18, 539	93, 040 86, 031 25, 548	81, 885 73, 944 33, 489	90, 435 89, 731 34, 199	79, 419 78, 129 35, 489	93, 657 90, 960 38, 186	87, 050 81, 866 43, 370	94, 499 85, 922 51, 947	81, 269 71, 488 61, 728	71, 301 69, 053 63, 976	83, 699 80, 782 64, 635	84, 032 65, 778 74, 297 75, 500 63, 432
- Colored and the colored and	1,102		FALS.	1	<u> </u>	1	1	10,0.0	01,011	01,120	33,0.0	01,000	00, 102
IRON AND STEEL	1					I				<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1
Foreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.):					1								
Exports, total short tons Scrap do do do do do do do do do do do do do	281, 102 29, 006	263, 097 21, 122	283, 137 25, 808	260, 925 16, 479	305, 897 9, 766	267, 309 18, 339	353, 346 19, 683	299, 794 22, 651	296, 948 21, 337	280, 866 15, 063	287, 235 23, 004		
Imports, total do Scrap do do do do do do do do do do do do do	256, 874 94, 601	451, 097 123, 831	467, 063 128, 456	482, 903 106, 044	479, 284 66, 902	403, 146 46, 017	403, 028 54, 489	387, 593 22, 260	377, 895 19, 086	295, 089 14, 102	315, 363 28, 993	279, 818 26, 074	
Iron and Steel Scrap							}						
Consumption, total Long State Consumption, total Co	5, 790 3, 026	6, 320 3, 288	5, 929 3, 019	6, 004 3, 092	1 6, 692 1 3, 321	1 5, 978 1 2, 963	1 6, 930 1 3, 457	1 6, 707 1 3, 331	1 6, 828 1 3, 370	1 6, 377 1 3, 187	1 5, 934 1 3, 043,	1 6, 288 1 3, 240	
Home scrap do Purchased scrap do Stocks, consumers', end of month, totals do	2, 764 5, 767	3, 032 5, 805	2, 910 5, 475	2, 912 5, 240	1 <b>3,</b> 372 1 5, 462	1 3, 015	1 3, 473 1 4, 431	1 3, 375 1 4, 215	1 3, 458 1 4, 154	1 3, 190 1 4, 112	1 2,892 1 4,199	1 3, 048 1 4, 427	
Home scrap do	1, 711 4, 056	1, 667 4, 138	1, 560 3, 914	1, 490 3, 751	1 1, 337 1 4, 125	1 1, 301 1 3, 647	1 1, 220 1 3, 211	<sup>1</sup> 1, 104 <sup>1</sup> 3, 111	1 1, 123 1 3, 031	1 1, 170 1 2, 941	1 1, 171 1 3, 028	1 1, 212 1 3, 215	
Ore Iron ore:													
All districts:	13, 887	12, 999	7, 401	3, 362	3, 812	3, 315	3, 525	8, 795	14, 362	14, 932	15, 103	15,832	
Mine production thous. of long tons. Shipments do Stocks, at mines, end of month do	14, 514 7, 527	13, 419 7, 107	9, 017 5, 490	2, 997 5, 856	2, 183 7, 476	2, 028 8, 762	2, 453 9, 829	8, 837 9, 757	14, 990 9, 128	15, 783 8, 277	16, 251 7, 129	16, 448 6, 515	
Lake Superior district: Shipments from upper lake ports do	12, 191	11, 380	6, 993	873	0	0	0	6, 211	12, 664	13, 166	13, 574	13, 229	12, 672
Consumption by furnaces	7, 175 35, 716	7, 415 39, 711	6, 861 41, 543	7, 289 37, 169	7, 327 30, 227	6, 435 24, 123 20, 324	7, 372 17, 335	7, 235 15, 072	7, 761 19, 772	7, 499 26, 423	7, 556 33, 142	7, 699 39, 920	12, 672 7, 473 45, 453 39, 504
On Lake Erie docks do	31, 388 4, 328 928	35, 651 4, 059 964	36, 919 4, 624 735	31, 771 5, 398 386	25, 658 4, 569 620	20, 324 3, 799 573	14, 919 2, 417 661	13, 258 1, 813 741	17, 696 2, 075 834	23, 731 2, 692 1, 242	29, 299 3, 843 1, 089	35, 057 4, 863 1, 050	5, 950
Importsdo Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous. of long tons	70	67	57	88	59	69	81	83	49	81	52	69	
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures				-						"			
Castings, gray iron: § Orders, unfilled, for sale thous, of short tons	1, 794	1, 840	1, 930	2,012	1 2, 298	1 2, 392	1 2, 390	1 2, 337	1 2, 229	1 2, 162	12,208	1 2, 170	ļ
Shipments, total do do Gordon do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 159 649	1, 255 701	1, 161 657	1, 182 653	1 1, 364 1 762	1 1, 234 1 685	1 1, 440 1 818	1 1, 363 1 767	1 1, 397 1 796	1 1, 309 1 743	11,029 1568	11,219 1698	
Castings, gray iron; 9 Orders, unfilled, for salethous. of short tons Shipments, total	152, 583	160, 278	180, 099	194, 950	1 234, 060	1 255, 347	1 270,091	1 279,561	1 277, 778	1 258,144	1 263, 017	1 249, 273	 
Shipments, total do Gorale	82, 479 46, 927	89, 968 50, 157	85, 163 48, 670	91, 510 51, 091	1 92, 508 1 54, 817	1 88, 950 1 54, 915	1 102,173 1 60,771	1 97,921 1 58,199	1 101, 345 1 61, 918	1 94,376 1 57,176	1 76, 826 1 45, 072	1 90, 727 1 57, 164	
Productionthous, of short tons	5, 697 5, 703	5, 924 5, 845	5, 387 5, 395	5, 693 5, 676	5, 894 1 6, 011	5, 176 1 5, 292	6,016 16,054	5, 888 1 5, 914	6, 173 1 6, 184	5, 978 1 5, 989	6, 070 1 5, 955	6, 063 1 6, 031	5, 890
Consumption§ dodo	1, 408	1, 303	1, 465	1, 481		1 1, 700	1 1, 623	1 1, 603	1 1, 613	1 1, 633	1 1,771	1 1, 819	
Prices, wholesale: Compositedol. per long ton	47. 95	49. 86	50. 53	53. 19	53. 58	53. 58	53. 58	53.61	53. 61	53. 61	53. 61	53. 62	53. 67
Basic (furnace) do do Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island do do do do do do do do do do do do do	46. 75 49. 50	49. 00 49. 50	49. 00 49. 50	51. 63 52. 50	52. 00 52. 50	52. 00 52. 50	52. 00 52. 50	52. 00 52. 50	52. 00 52. 50	52. 00 52. 50	52. 00 52. 50	52. 00 52. 50	52. 00 52. 50
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures													
Steel castings: § Shipments, totalshort tons_	134, 574	149, 558	145, 929	155, 258	1 174, 056	1 163, 976	1 190, 365	1 181, 908	<sup>1</sup> 188, 956		r 1 147, 251	1 186, 123	
For sale, total do Railway specialties do	96, 738 25, 295	109, 660 30, 048	108, 263 30, 775	113, 692 34, 061	1 124, 002 1 41, 586	1 117, 156 1 41, 754	1 134, 184 1 43, 320	<sup>1</sup> 129, 059 <sup>1</sup> 40, 818	1 130, 826 1 39, 194	1 131,219 1 41,605	1 100, 141 1 27, 235	1 128, 981 1 41, 162	
Steel forgings, for sale: Orders, unfilled, totaldodo Drop and upsetdo	620, 407 530, 689	643, 119 549, 214	656, 586 560, 354	673, 823 562, 239	708, 784 595, 875	781, 234 636, 611	874, 598 697, 335	924, 202 736, 701	948, 636 746, 774				
Press and open hammer do	89, 718 122, 408	93, 905 136, 737	96, 232 130, 286	111, 584 127, 784	112, 909 138, 413	144, 623 128, 799	177, 263 160, 917	187, 501 153, 947	201, 862 156, 340				
Drop and upsetdo Press and open hammerdo	97, 753 24, 655	107, 666 29, 071	102, 511 27, 775	97, 786 29, 998	108, 842 29, 571	97, 448 31, 351	118, 039 42, 878	112, 074 41, 873	114, 096 42, 244				
Steel ingots and steel for castings:  Production thous, of short tons.  Percent of capacity thous.	8, 205	8, 753	8, 023	8, 355	8, 843	7, 766	9,071	8, 841	9,094	8, 657	8, 679	8, 734	8, 655
Prices, wholesale:	99	102	97	98	100	97	102	103	103	101	98	99	101
Composite, finished steeldol. per lb_ Steel billets, rerolling (producing point) dol. per long ton	. 0438 59. 36	. 0438 59. 36	. 0438 59. 36	. 0461 62. 72	. 0468 62. 72	. 0471 62. 72	. 0471 62. 72	. 0471 62. 72	. 0471 62. 72	. 0471 62. 72	. 0471 62. 72	. 0471 62. 72	. 0471 62, 72
Structural steel (Pittsburgh)dol. per lb Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh)	. 0375	. 0375	. 0375	. 0400	. 0400	. 0400	. 0400	. 0400	. 0400	. 0400	. 0400	. 0400	. 0400
dol. per long ton	44.00	44.00	44.00	46. 50	47. 75	46. 63	45. 00	45.00	45.00	45. 00	45.00	45.00	45. 00
Steel, Manufactured Products				j									
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands Shipments	7, 182 2, 435 36	7, 532 2, 517 32	8, 049 2, 588 32	9, 024 2, 604 25	9, 517 2, 766 50	9, 938 2, 313 52	10, 614 2, 762 48	$\begin{array}{c} 10,660 \\ 2,384 \\ 42 \end{array}$	10, 451 2, 605 47	10,735 2,632 28	10,066 2,366 31	9, 076 2, 781 31	p 8, 535 p 2, 322 p 24

<sup>\*</sup> Revised. \* Preliminary. \* See note marked "\$". 
\$ Data beginning January 1951 are estimated totals derived from a survey of approximately 1,300 establishments by the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of the Census. 

\* Preliminary. \* See note marked "\$". 
\$ Data beginning January 1951 are estimated totals derived from a survey of approximately 1,300 establishments by the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of the Census. 

\* Preliminary. \* See note marked "\$". 

\* Spata beginning January 1951 are estimated totals derived from a survey of approximately 1,300 establishments by the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of the Census. 

\* Spata beginning January 1951, on capacity as of Jan. 1 of 104,229,650 tons of steel; 1950—July—December, on 100,563,500 tons of July 1).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	-	19					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del></del> -	1951		······································		1
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septer ber
	ME	rals .	AND N	1ANUF	ACTU	RES—	Contin	ued				-	
IRON AND STEEL—Continued					-								
Steel, Manufactured Products—Continued	ļ												
Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed),	431, 161	349, 858	301, 350	352, 487	271, 782	239, 543	268, 022	276, 145	308, 227	309, 213	r 356, 274	483, 100	
total short tons Food do	310, 916 120, 245	230, 772 119, 086	192, 709 108, 641	235, 523 116, 964	160, 492	148, 689 90, 854	164, 956	169, 462	206, 185	218, 700	263, 683	367, 231	
Nonfood do Shipments for sale do Commercial closures, production millions	382, 891	313, 218	265, 628	320, 501	111, 290 234, 285	203, 920	103, 066 224, 124	106, 683 234, 605	102, 042 259, 347	90, 513 266, 927	7 92, 591 7 318, 308	115, 869 427, 956	
rowns, productionthousand gross_	1, 451 30, 291	1,520 28,758	1,330 29,260	1, 275 26, 807	1, 485 30, 925	1, 344 29, 040	1,536 34,006	1, 485 31, 453	1, 404 30, 282	1,313 28,461	7 1,068 26,861	1, 118 33, 638	24,
teel products, net shipments:	6, 145	6, 504	6,051	6, 433	6, 905	5, 776	7, 105	6,635	6, 939	6,646	5, 989	6, 756	
Totalthous. of short tons Bars, hot rolled—Carbon and alloydo Reinforcingdo	689 151	753 159	671 152	732 152	767 155	644 141	792 161	736 141	787 162	734 152	689 151	744 184	
Semimanufacturesdo	269	307	280	336	320	258	306	272	293	292	303	322	
Pipe and tubes do Plates do do do do do do do do do do do do do	770 482	740 542	648 540	717 551	744 631	631 522	824 681	757 653	801 716	770 685	681 653	785 691	
Rails do Sheets do	154 1,697	147 1,839	131 1,673	140 1,843	158 1, 977	115 1,641	160 1,937	162 1, 821	166 1,847	161 1, 739	146 1,617	165 1,719	
Strip—Cold rolleddo Hot rolleddo	159 210	172 228	170 196	178 207	184 237	167 197	189 238	184 217	187 204	180 173	128 146	191 185	
Structural shapes, heavydodo	355 424	374 388	389 376	365 401	409	353 299	452	412	430	409	397	407	
Tin plate and terneplatedo Wire and wire productsdo	433	495	484	452	408 510	442	397 524	361 495	396 513	425 493	347 345	430 492	
ONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS													
luminum: Production, primaryshort tonslong tonslong tons	59, 449 215, 964	62, 915 149, 449	62, 276 203, 639	65, 897 250, 187	67, 954 236, 515	62, 740 228, 436	70, 022 222, 030	67, 701 223, 503	67, 721 180, 141	67, 454 272, 903	72, 698 284, 318	73, 816 251, 283	69,
Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	.1107	. 1388	. 1541	. 1575	. 1575	. 1575	.1600	. 1723	. 1725	. 1725	.0775	. 0775	
luminum fabricated products, shipments, totalmil. of lbs	207. 4	210, 1	197. 2	199.0	210.3	1 190. 5	1 206. 6	1 192, 2	1 185. 5	1 182. 3	1 159. 8	1 187. 5	1
Castings do Wrought products, total do	42.1 165.3	47. 3 162. 8	46. 8 150. 4	46. 0 153. 0	42. 5 167. 8	40. 8 1 149. 7	42. 2 1 164. 4	40. 2 1 152. 0	40. 5 1 145. 0	36.0 1 146.4	27. 4 1 132. 4	35. 5	
Plate, sheet, and stripdodo	110. 2	106.8	99.7	101. 6	113. 1	95.6	101.0	94.7	91.8	88.6	82. 7	91. 5	
Brass sheets, wholesale price, milldol. per lb	.363	. 369	. 378	.378	.378	.378	.378	.378	.377	. 373	.373	.375	
Production: Mine production, recoverable copper												ļ	
short tons. Crude (mine or smelter, including custom in-	76, 666	77, 800	81, 957	81, 712	80, 352	73, 012	83, 104	82, 554	83, 814	75, 910	75, 437	r 72, 004	71
take) short tons Refined do	86, 678 111, 842	90, 542 110, 435	90, 148 101, 410	91, 218 109, 464	86, 961 110, 144	81, 598 101, 054	91, 243 112, 933	90, 794 103, 494	96, 541 113, 513	87, 103 105, 127	82, 577 93, 258	7 73, 324 79, 613	73
Deliveries, refined, domesticdo	119, 529	121,806	111, 985	121, 954	108, 128	99, 485	116, 793	114, 744	118, 113	114, 103	101, 095	7 104, 938	121
Stocks, refined, end of monthdo Exports, refined and manufactureddo	58, 748 12, 035	56, 945 11, 925	51, 805 12, 226	49, 040 20, 905	54, 883 8, 729	59, 324 16, 007	55, 609 14, 457	52, 800 17, 652	60, 896 14, 041	60, 912 13, 162	68, 045 13, 220	770, 937 6, 714	62,
Imports, total do Unrefined, including scrap do do do do do do do do do do do do do	36, 298 8, 625	62, 645 33, 901	39, 172 18, 664	54, 807 26, 912	45, 831 25, 866	44, 850 22, 005	36, 062 20, 952	43, 812 24, 047	46, 622 24, 893	48, 626 30, 606	46, 606 32, 391	58, 969 35, 935	
Refined do Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.) dol. per lb	27, 673 2290	28, 675 . 2420	20, 382	27, 895 . 2420	19, 965 . 2420	22,845 . 2420	15, 110 , 2420	19, 765 . 2420	21, 729 . 2420	18,020 .2420	14, 215 , 2420	23, 034 . 2420	
ead: Ore (lead content):					12120		12120	1				.2120	"
Mine production short tons Receipts by smelters, domestic ore do	35, 104	35, 731	35, 377	36, 175	35, 481	33, 870	37,096	33, 587	34,005	32, 681	30, 491	7 29, 872	27,
Refined (primary refineries):	36, 912	35, 394	34,069	36,099	33, 965	31, 977	36,040	34, 618	33, 198	32, 244	29, 920	29, 280	27,
Productiondo Shipments (domestic)do	49, 958 55, 898	54, 123 62, 138	50, 725 58, 658	48, 234 49, 601	48, 878 51, 260	43, 675 49, 128	50, 701 50, 927	44, 362 42, 033	44, 951 40, 963	39, 952 40, 041	44, 864 44, 404	31,756 40,252	30,
Stocks, end of monthdoPrice, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.)	61,042	50, 854	40, 910	35, 619	33, 232	27, 775	27, 259	29, 437	33, 420	33, 308	33, 504	24, 997	23,
dol. per lb. Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content)	.1580	. 1604	. 1700	.1700	. 1700	. 1700	. 1700	.1700	. 1700	. 1700	. 1700	. 1700	
Short tons	41,821	45,052	61,040	114, 698	31, 526	12, 898	14, 918	21, 628	11, 201	18, 389	11, 527	26, 950	
Production, piglong tons_	3, 130 7, 092	3, 653 7, 059	3, 529 6, 678	3, 383 6, 799	3, 566 6, 456	3, 423 4, 976	3, 491 5, 152	3, 395 4, 984	3, 420 5, 295	2, 994 5, 093	2, 701 4, 719		
Consumption, pigdoStocks, pig, end of month, totalsdo	<sup>2</sup> 41, 442	2 42, 020	2 42, 697	2 40, 995	<sup>2</sup> 38, 840	2 37, 933	2 38, 159	<sup>2</sup> 36, 232	2 35, 446	2 32, 091	2 31, 855		
Government § dodododo	17, 804 22, 587	17, 486 23, 666	18, 554 22, 931	18, 618 21, 931	17, 786 20, 728	17, 753 19, 352	18, 151 19, 676	17, 753 18, 244	19, 906 15, 435	18, 105 13, 917	18, 944 12, 749	16, 091	15,
Imports: Ore (tin content)do	3,882	3, 130	1, 618	3, 789	4, 545	2, 927	2, 753	2, 204	1, 334	2, 924	2, 663	2, 430	
Bars, blocks, pigs, etcdo Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.)dol. per lb.	5, 136 1, 0129	6, 259 1. 1335	5,008 1.3768	4, 019 1, 4478	5, 836 1. 7172	2, 213 1. 8268	4, 405 1, 4546	2, 273 1, 4583	1, 203 1, 3996	1, 868 1, 1805	2, 321 1. 0600	1, 172 1, 0300	
inc: Mine production of recoverable zinc_short tons_	54, 794	55, 791	54, 604	55, 127	59, 651	56, 878	60, 670	56, 467	58, 233	56, 473	53, 379	r 54, 403	49
Slab zinc: Productiondo	71,057	79, 997	79, 226	79, 986	80, 937	70, 285	80, 450	77, 862	80, 430	77, 679	78, 955	74, 035	70,
Shipments, totaldo	75, 241 70, 656	81, 156 71, 596	79, 079 69, 202	80, 357 72, 333	79, 609 72, 068	69, 380 64, 784	80, 462 70, 845	74, 419 69, 125	77, 567 73, 093	79, 299 74, 149	83, 346 76, 461	74, 191 65, 696	64
Domesticdo Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis)	10, 267	9, 108	9, 255	8, 884	10, 212	11, 117	11, 105	14, 548	17, 411	15, 791	11, 400	11, 244	58, 17,
dol. per lb_	. 1710	.1750	. 1750	. 1750	. 1750	. 1750	. 1750	. 1750	. 1750	. 1750	. 1750	. 1750	
Imports, total (zinc content) short tons.  For smelting, refining, and exportdo	35, 137	39, 456 6, 169	34, 150	31, 799 596	37, 163 3, 292	23, 519 3, 100	26, 375 3, 720	23, 938 2, 263	31, 684 2, 269	42, 834 2, 878	34, 413 3, 057	32, 908 4, 098	
For domestic consumption: Ore (zinc content)do	19,724	20, 446	20,665	20,001	25, 307	15, 594	15, 292	10, 925	13, 599	31, 723	23, 773	23, 606	
Blocks, pigs, etcdo	15, 413	12, 841	13, 485	11, 202	8, 564	4, 825	7, 363	10, 750	15, 816	8, 233	7, 583	5, 204	
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC													
oilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron: Boilers (round and square):			1									1	
Shipments thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do	40, 153 58, 577	38, 488 48, 885	25, 754 48, 483	17, 399 48, 763	21, 262 51, 520	19, 458 52, 712	19, 456 57, 400	12, 898 67, 150	10, 443 80, 306	12, 770 86, 777	11, 461 87, 101	18, 748 87, 007	
Radiation:	1				<u> </u>				1		1		i
Shipments thous of sq. ft. Stocks, end of month do	5, 714 4, 020	5, 798 3, 200	5, 127 2, 766	4, 372 2, 951	4, 675 3, 028	4, 311 3, 099	4, 658 3, 717	3, 550 4, 842	2, 413 6, 805	2, 284 8, 699	2, 220 9, 024	3, 564 9, 420	

r Revised. ¹ Data beginning February 1951 include figures for 30 companies (which operate captive extruding departments) not previously canvassed; for February, the shipments by the additional companies increased total shipments for fabricated and wrought products 3 and 4 percent, respectively. ² Includes small amount not distributed. § Government stocks represent those available for industrial use.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19							1951	1		ı .	I ~
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septer ber
	ME	<b>FALS</b>	AND N	IANUI	FACTU	RES-	Contin	ued					
HEATING APPARATUS—Continued			1										
Boilers, range, shipmentsnumber_	38, 920	44, 748	40, 689	43, 869	41, 104	35, 807	42, 122	47, 407	47, 218	43, 174	28, 467	31, 113.	
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdodo	118, 930	82, 903	65, 496	57, 837	65, 856	62, 963	56, 894	53, 729	52, 592	48, 487	53, 854	48, 433	
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	115, 780 37, 468	114, 041 38, 411	70, 285 44, 482	60, 180 51, 564	63, 833 61, 006	58, 550 64, 586	55, 421 69, 485	46, 877 75, 071	41, 984 88, 512	47, 219 91, 674	7 44, 503 94, 365	63, 578 89, 038	
Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, excl. electric: Shipments, totalnumber	323, 636	338, 625	295, 344	263, 729	290, 374	281, 362	318, 455	243, 574	195, 121	147, 757	131, 695	187, 677	
Coal and wood do do Gas (incl. bungalow and combination) do Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil do	16, 157 288, 809	14, 827 309, 846	11, 187 270, 613	9, 990 237, 001	12, 136 261, 793	10, 939 255, 112	12,714 290,989	8, 447 225, 879	7, 911 178, 490	9, 201 129, 107	6, 313 116, 952	10,028 169,224	
	18,670	13, 952	13, 544	16, 738	16, 445	15, 311	14, 752	9, 248	8,720	9, 449	8, 430	8, 425	
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total do Coal and wood do. Gas do. Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil do	658, 807 173, 145	610, 766 145, 742	464, 490 109, 658	327, 637 69, 393	235, 580 44, 719	270, 429 50, 814	311, 433 62, 291	285, 184 55, 400	286, 878 66, 439	286, 533 69, 997	350, 491 77, 824	451, 971 130, 600	
Gas do do do do do	277, 940 207, 722	290, 932 174, 092	243, 948 110, 884	171, 182 87, 062	112, 939 77, 922	128, 797 90, 818	159, 485 89, 657	164, 258 65, 526	131, 847 88, 592	141, 063 75, 473	158, 146 114, 521	168,005 153,366	
	139, 014	137, 915	102,001	85, 407	71, 143	71, 966	79, 239	60, 337	56, 282	61, 910	55, 045	77, 192	
Gas do do	74, 241	67,036	50, 336	45, 666	36, 398	35, 969	41, 180	30, 033	26, 897	28, 232	23, 500	29, 780	
shipments, total         number           Gas         do           Oil         do           Solid fuel         do	44, 980 19, 793	51, 285 19, 594	36, 988 14, 677	29, 917 9, 824	26, 639 8, 106	24, 957 11, 040	24, 584 13, 475	19, 616 10, 688	19, 227 10, 158	22, 114 11, 564	21, 783 9, 762	30, 630 16, 782	
water neaters, nonelectric, simplifientsdo	280, 683	286, 907	257, 999	250, 134	266, 442	254, 525	265, 122	235, 355	200, 599	163, 220	127, 046	153, 809	
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS												ļ	
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol	32, 471			32, 524	<b>-</b>		37, 055			35, 839			
Unit heater group, new ordersdofoundry equipment (new), new orders,	17, 870			17, 667			17, 112			14, 583			1 -
net1937-39=100 Furnaces, industrial, new orders:	483.8	526.8	885. 5	526. 2	668.0	638.6	599. 0	490. 1	431.7	393. 2	390.3	404. 5	34
Electric thous. of dol. Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel) do	1, 485 1, 817	1,603 2,306	2, 157 2, 068	1, 505 2, 749	2, 764 4, 033	3, 212 4, 670	4, 846 7, 019	3, 657 8, 497	4, 766 5, 044	3, 370 6, 279	7 5, 587 7 5, 284	3, 891 4, 850	3,
Machine tools: 1945-47=100_	280.6	289.6	291.9	410. 1	475, 4	615. 5	590.3	516. 1	483. 0	558.8	490.6	r 488. 9	₽ 38
Shipmentsdo Mechanical stokers, sales:	101.6	100.9	110.9	135. 7	114.3	123.8	158.9	157.7	175. 1	182. 8	144. 7	r 178. 9	P18
Classes 1, 2, and 3number Classes 4 and 5:	3, 546	2, 950	1, 891	1, 937	1, 636	1, 509	1, 590	1,170	974	1, 327	1,385	2, 791	2.
Number	358 64, 638	259 66, 472	174 38, 343	176 73, 142	174 61, 953	163 38, 095	178 65, 561	177 72, 575	184 56, 624	234 78, 390	188 51, <b>79</b> 5	234 61, 305	60,
Horsepower  Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new orders thous of dol	5, 191	4, 985	5, 961	6, 720	6, 477	6, 480	7, 654	7, 583	6, 371	,	,	1 , 500	, ,
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	0, 101	4, 500	3, 301	0,720	0, 111	0, 400	7,001	1,000	0, 3/1				
Batteries (automotive replacement only), ship-													
mentsthousands	2, 925	3,007	2, 536	2, 172	1,873	1,390	1, 113	1, 790	1,400	1,366	1,614	7 2, 118	2,
Refrigerators, index 1936=100	302 327, 524	236 331, 445	228 265, 310	219 288, 756	275 282, 305	238 261, 572	330 290, 242	242 227, 216	183 201, 983	154 194, 548	118 161, 002	98 191, 299	210,
Vacuum cleaners, standard typenumber Washersdodo nsulating materials and related products:	424,000	439, 900	380, 000	377,000	323, 957	345, 994	376, 458	298, 797	262, 734	261, 648	143, 436	242, 975	319.
Insulating materials, sales billed, index. 1936=100 Fiber products:	514	547	542	564	595	552	662	626	614	610	494	539	
Laminated fiber products, shipments thous. of dol.	7, 054	7, 332	7, 266	7, 574	1 8, 102	17,552	1 9, 279	1 8, 911	1 8, 583	<sup>1</sup> 8, 626	1 7, 136	1 7, 230	17.
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous, of lb	4, 674	5,048	4, 844	4, 738	5, 399	5, 153	4, 251	5, 233	4, 185	5, 383	4, 701	5, 461	
Shipments of vulcanized products thous. of dol.	1,794	2,088	2,036	1, 965	2, 244	2,000	2,351	2, 287	2, 237	2, 155	1,847	2, 129	
Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments	29, 123	25, 875	24, 489	27, 561	25, 055	23, 389	28, 590	27, 464	27, 891	27, 749	23, 890		
short tons_ Motors and generators, quarterly: New orders, index1936=100	1		21, 100	674	20,000	20,000	780	27, 202	21,001	696	20,000	25, 017	25,
Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 hp:	551			1									
New orders thous, of dol. Billings do	46, 582 29, 610			55, 054 37, 905			64, 221 40, 357			56, 573 48, 166			
Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp.:o New ordersthous. of dol	7, 428			10,648			10, 666			12, 779			
Billingsdo			J	1	<del>-</del>		·			7, 690		<u> </u>	
	I	PETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, ANI	D PRO	DUCT	S 				<del></del>	,
COAL Anthracite:					l								
Production ‡thous, of short tons. Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month	r 3, 835	r 4, 282	r 3, 355	r 3, 336	4, 199	3, 522	2, 183	2, 602	3, 622	3, 743	2, 770	r 3, 514	3,
thous. of short tons	1,035	1, 298	1,416	1, 268	1,068	815	740	732	747	792	877	1,005	1.
Exportsdo Prices, composite, chestnut:	480	461	346	328	374	323	197	227	414	475	526	605	
Retail dol. per short ton Wholesale do	21. 52 16. 739	21. 74 16. 886	21.90 16.980	22.06 17.121	22. 14 17. 134	23. 24 18. 540	23.48 18.497	23.35 18.062	22. 50 17. 818	22. 82 18. 007	22. 99 18, 131	7 23. 22 18. 314	23 18.
Bituminous:	47, 297	51, 376	45, 512	47, 497	51, 470	7 <b>4</b> 0, 451	44,862	41, 965	43,390	44, 014	34, 462	47, 156	42,
Production thous, of short tons Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous, of short tons.	36, 957	38, 887	40, 033	44,875	46, 376	41,300	41,665	36, 031	33, 733	33, 015	32,627	735, 736	34,
Industrial consumption, totaldo	30, 202	32, 902	33, 270	35, 596	36, 095	32, 150	34, 345	31, 185	30, 554	29, 445	29, 157	* 30, 802	29,
Beehive coke ovens do Byproduct coke ovens do do do do do do do do do do do do do	903 8, 057	1,000 8,480	891 8,006	980 8, 473	1, 105 8, 633 745	1,038 7,665	983 8, 584	905 8, 413	974 8, 708	982 8, 465	836 8, 706	7 990 8, 742	8,
Cement millsdodo	652 7, 456	705 8, 186	749 8, 451	799 9,024	9, 286	638 8, 300	702 8,714	685 7, 583	695 7, 664	685 7, 728	699 7, 743	701 8, 625	8,
Railways (class I) dododo	4, 972 553	5, 360 611	5, 329 668	5, 615 795	5, 717 848	4, 901 765	5, 398 767	4, 798 671	4, 367 609	3, 985 568	4, 064 534	74, 064 579	3,
Other industrial do Retail deliveries do	7,609	8, 560 5, 985	9, 176	9, 910 9, 279	9, 761	8, 843 9, 150	9, 197	8, 130	7, 537	7, 032	6, 575	7, 101	6,
	. 0,700	· <i>0,9</i> 50	6, 763	, 9,219	10, 281	. ⊌,⊥∂∪	1 7,320	4,846	3, 179	3, 570	3, 470	4,934	1 5,

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \* Preliminary. ¹ Data for January-August 1951 cover 14 companies and beginning September, 15 companies.
† Data for 1950 revised. Revisions for January-August are as follows (tous): 2,893; 2,653; 4,847; 3,331; 4,228; 4,166; 2,855; 4,386.

The number of companies reporting is as follows: Polyphase induction, beginning second half of 1950, 32; direct current, year 1950, 29; 1st half of 1951, 28.

1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey  COAL—Continued  Bituminous—Continued		October	November, COA	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-
	PETRO	LEUM	, COA	T ANI			ı	1		1	0423		ber
				L, AII	D PRO	DUCT	S—Cor	tinued	l				
Bituminous—Continued		i i											
Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel) thous. of short tons Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month	87	84	83	40	27	37	41	90	110	98	<sup>7</sup> 93	96	86
total thous of short tons Industrial, total do Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do Electric-power utilities do	64, 293 61, 836 13, 964 1, 181 24, 940	70, 478 67, 714 15, 666 1, 283 26, 668 4, 172	72, 131 69, 389 16, 329 1, 361 27, 529 4, 513	72, 516 70, 054 16, 776 1, 369 27, 121 5, 105	74, 006 71, 766 16, 960 1, 418 27, 006 5, 311	70, 662 68, 754 16, 374 1, 318 25, 875 5, 046	71, 425 69, 813 16, 751 1, 243 26, 529 4, 854	72, 081 70, 550 16, 462 1, 232 27, 571 4, 739	74, 807 73, 109 16, 175 1, 266 29, 826 4, 567	76, 992 75, 258 16, 247 1, 333 31, 060 4, 999	74, 100 72, 248 14, 035 1, 316 31, 635	75, 414 73, 492 14, 449 1, 339 32, 392	76, 245 74, 352 14, 426 1, 353 33, 098
Railways (class I)         do           Steel and rolling mills         do           Other industrial         do           Retail dealers         do	968 17, 137 2, 457	18, 936 2, 764	1, 005 18, 652 2, 742	1, 012 18, 671 2, 462	1, 074 19, 997 2, 240	1, 044 19, 097 1, 908	1, 091 19, 345 1, 612	1, 143 19, 403 1, 531	1, 232 20, 043 1, 698	1, 195 20, 424 1, 734	4, 426 1, 168 19, 668 1, 852	4, 331 1, 156 19, 825 1, 922	4, 245 1, 147 20, 083 1, 893
Exports do- Prices, composite: Retail dol. per short ton	2, 923	3, 085 16. 74	2, 582 16. 77	1, 827 16. 80	2, 257 16, 86	2, 412 16. 94	3, 207 16. 97	4, 752 16. 94	5, 507 16. 66	5, 242 16. 64	4,824	6, 167	16.00
Wholesale:     Mine run		8.713 9.582	8, 735 9, 582	8. 741 9. 582	7 8. 742 9. 582	8. 967 9. 736	8.967 9.661	8. 944 9. 441	1 8. 911 9. 411	19.094	9. 006 9. 454	16. 74 8. 997 9. 515	9, 226 9, 629
COKE Production:													
Behive thous of short tons Byproduct do Petroleum coke do Stocks, end of month:	592 7 5, 710 283	644 6, 006 289	578 5, 666 288	5, 981 301	715 6, 077 327	5, 399 288	651 6, 042 297	573 5, 911 286	625 6, 122 335	632 5, 943 315	, 532 6, 104 326	, 626 6, 152 319	547 5, 923
Byproduct plants, total	584 271 104	984 661 323 85 41	1, 102 752 351 74 46	1, 106 813 293 82 42	1, 100 905 195 86 54	1, 069 932 137 116 51	1, 266 1, 134 132 118 50	1, 410 1, 219 191 125 59	1, 445 1, 211 233 123 62	1, 395 1, 135 260 112 90	1, 518 1, 175 343 99 94	1,626 1,204 422 97 122	1, 764 1, 298 466
Exports do_ Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS		14. 250	14. 250	14. 625	14. 750	14. 750	14. 750	14. 750	14.750	14. 750	14. 750	14. 750	14. 750
Crude petroleum:	0.000	0.010	9.011	0.000	1 015	1 510	* 005	1 500	0.074	3.055	1 000		
Wells completed	176, 636	2, 019 182, 896 94 188, 393	2, 211 176, 725 93 182, 539	2, 008 177, 276 94 190, 448	1, 917 183, 110 96 199, 958	1, 518 166, 041 96 183, 745	1, 895 187, 624 96 200, 535	1, 769 183, 800 91 185, 488	2, 074 191, 268 94 199, 521	1, 975 183, 898 97 197, 246	1, 896 190, 362 95 200, 322	2, 307 193, 201 96 202, 721	
Stocks, end of month: of Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total	60, 884 164, 303	246, 424 61, 993 167, 490 16, 941	249, 525 61, 053 171, 343 17, 129	248, 463 63, 328 167, 941 17, 194	243, 107 60, 377 164, 555 18, 175	235, 247 56, 260 161, 556 17, 431	233, 824 58, 671 157, 710 17, 443	243, 180 63, 366 162, 444 17, 370	248, 418 65, 365 165, 500 17, 553	248, 170 65, 536 164, 934 17, 700	250, 847 67, 046 166, 077 17, 724	254, 276 65, 501 171, 074 17, 701	
Exports do_ Imports do_ Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells_dol. per bbl Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil:	15,086	4, 033 15, 496 2. 570	3, 229 13, 269 2. 570	2, 917 15, 185 2, 570	2, 913 16, 192 2, 570	2, 471 12, 772 2, 570	2, 640 14, 144 2. 570	3, 615 15, 081 2, 570	1, 791 16, 019 2, 570	2, 342 16, 547 2, 570	2, 320 17, 612 2, 570	2, 361 15, 297 2. 570	2. 570
Production: Distillate fuel oilthous. of bbl Residual fuel oildo. Domestic demand:	35, 392 35, 343	37, 723 38, 759	36, 530 37, 202	41, 628 40, 475	44, 244 42, 397	39, 742 38, 696	41, 129 41, 771	35, 139 36, 908	37, 500 39, 202	37, 614 38, 303	38, 067 39, 516	38, 335 37, 993	
Distillate fuel oildo_ Residual fuel oildo_ Consumption by type of consumer:	24, 864 42, 668	29, 320 45, 980	35, 411 47, 977	55, 343 56, 198	57, 331 56, 223	50, 085 51, 101	45, 046 53, 568	32, 185 46, 841	25, 519 44, 104	24, 132 42, 153	24, 277 39, 400	27, 185 40, 454	
Electric-power plants. do. Railways (class I). do. Vessels (bunker oil) do. Stocks, end of month:	4,117	6, 145 4, 474 4, 980	6, 194 4, 247 4, 545	6, 281 4, 207 5, 125	6, 417 4, 204 4, 664	5, 573 3, 594 5, 008	5, 527 4, 251 5, 846	4, 811 3, 889 6, 753	4, 508 3, 658 6, 663	4, 544 3, 415 6, 177	4, 375 3, 338 7 5, 790	5, 038 3, 517 6, 750	5, 072 6, 250
Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo Exports:	78, 270 41, 966	85, 643 45, 004	86, 113 45, 048	71, 948 40, 750	58, 424 40, 317	47, 587 39, 409	42, 978 37, 516	44, 736 36, 910	55, 273 39, 317	67, 839 41, 566	79, 437 45, 163	87, 432 47, 243	
Distillate fuel oil do. Residual fuel oil do. Prices, wholesale: Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel)	916 802	1, 124 632	935 1,071	801 1,326	660 663	643 644	773 1,077	1, 361 982	1, 884 2, 679	1, 149 2, 471	2, 280 3, 179	3, 203 3, 005	
dol. per gal Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel) dol. per bbl Kerosene:	1.650	. 088 1. 650	. 091 1. 650	. 091 1. 700	. 091 1. 750	.091 1.750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750
Production thous, of bbl Domestic demand do. Stocks, end of month do. Exports do. Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor	7, 920 27, 677 113	10, 264 9, 486 28, 292 136	10, 255 12, 737 25, 526 205	11, 261 16, 817 19, 723 214	12, 715 15, 633 16, 673 46	11, 475 14, 789 13, 150 125	12.371 11,788 13,657 40	11, 511 8, 678 16, 262 185	10, 698 5, 877 20, 331 667	9, 815 5, 494 24, 169 388	10, 220 6, 490 27, 277 592	10, 506 6, 455 30, 241 1, 000	
dol. per gal   Lubricants:	4, 646 3, 511 6, 950 1, 281	. 098 4, 987 3, 907 6, 973 992	4,906 3,322 7,283 1,222	5,068 3,012 7,849 1,402	5,061 3,539 8,160 1,157	4, 339 3, 115 8, 386 934	5, 108 3, 691 8, 209 1, 533	. 101 5, 175 3, 550 8, 393 1, 377	. 101 5, 454 3, 850 8, 451 1, 477	5,094 3,632 8,444 1,387	5, 241 3, 348 8, 662 1, 593	. 101 5, 379 3, 592 8, 875 1, 499	

Revised. ¹ The comparability of the data is slightly affected in May and June 1951 by substitutions in the reporting companies. Prices on new basis: Mine run—April 1951, \$8.931; May 1951, \$9.088; prepared sizes, May 1951, \$9.414.

¿Includes stocks of heavy crude in California.

© Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the		195				·	1		1951			ı———···-	1
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septer ber
	PETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, AN	D PRO	DUCT	S—Cor	tinue	ł				
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued													
Refined petroleum products—Continued Motor fuel:													
All types: Production, totalthous. of bbl_ Gasoline and naphtha from crude petro-	87, 539	90, 917	87, 322	90, 945	94, 132	83, 752	93, 378	87, 319	96, 811	96, 154	98, 643	98, 799	
Natural gasoline and allied productsdo	76, 939 15, 466	79, 815 16, 476	76, 808 16, 256	80, 229 17, 241	83, 773 17, 314	74, 335 15, 631	82, 140 17, 780	76, 826 16, 708	85, 691 16, 646	85, 417 15, 932	87, 851 16, 367	87, 875 16, 977	
Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc., and transfers of cycle productsthous. of bbl	4,866	5, 374	5, 742 8, 968	6, 525 9, 011	6, 955 8, 045	6, 214	6, 542 7, 997	6, 215	5, 526	5, 195	5, 575 7, 982	6, 053	
Used at refineriesdo Domestic demanddo Stocks, gasoline, end of month:	8, 520 86, 766	9, 302 89, 126	82, 718	81, 063	80, 554	7, 028 72, 717	86, 846	7, 803 87, 430	8, 274 100, 188	7, 586 96, 093	, 100, 476	8, 658 101, 206	
Finished gasoline, totaldo At refineriesdo	97, 904 55, 676	97, 844 55, 560	100, 995 57, 934	108, 669 64, 276	120, 473 76, 160	129, 537 84, 250 7, 706	133, 465 85, 096	130, 501 79, 357	123, 830 73, 652	119, 769 70, 363	113, 734 67, 250	106, 704 61, 120	
Unfinished gasolinedo Natural gasoline and allied products_do Exportsdo	7, 844 8, 581 1, 853	7, 920 8, 226 1, 823	8, 010 7, 636 1, 486	8, 100 7, 355 2, 109	8, 006 7, 474 1, 132	7, 706 7, 842 1, 097	7, 991 8, 109 1, 945	8, 687 8, 522 1, 976	8, 431 9, 079 2, 239	7, 826 10, 043 2, 520	7,748 10,065 3,687	7, 742 9, 883 4, 103	
Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma) group 3	,		·		·	,	,				ĺ		
dol. per gal Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)do Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo	. 104 . 147 . 201	.104 .147 .199	.104 .147 .202	.101 .147 .207	. 104 . 147 . 206	. 104 . 147 . 206	.104 .147 .205	. 104 . 147 . 203	.104 .147 .200	.104 .147 .201	. 104 . 147 . 202	.104 .147 .202	
Aviation gasoline: Production, totalthous, of bbl	5, 107	5, 604	5, 468	5, 909	5, 789	5, 010	6, 113	5, 523	6, 265	5, 765	5, 931	6, 390	
100-octané and above do Stocks, total do 100-octane and above do do 100-octane and above do 100-octane	3, 929 6, 000 2, 970	4, 247 6, 579 3, 256	4, 198 7, 215 3, 802	4, 883 7, 220 3, 744	4, 091 7, 813 3, 518	4, 144 8, 255 3, 837	5, 017 8, 566 4, 048	4, 464 8, 590 4, 053	4, 900 8, 595	4, 426 8, 305	4, 663 8, 005	5, 159 7, 564	
Asphalt:		1, 140, 200	875, 500	717, 100	681, 500	643, 300	806, 500	r 915, 600	4,006 1,123,600	3, 817 1, 205, 600	3, 844 1, 286, 700	3, 925 1, 363, 600	
Production short tons Stocks, refinery, end of month do Wax:	ı	670, 200 107, 240	785, 500 120, 120	962, 400 122, 080	1, 108, 000 124, 600	1, 282, 700	l	1, 572, 500	1, 546, 900	1, 459, 300	1, 296, 500	1, 064, 200	
Productionthous. of lb. Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo sphalt products, shipments:		135, 240	135, 800	141, 120	144, 760	108, 640 139, 440	122, 640 140, 840	122, 360 152, 600	131, 320 162, 400	113, 680 168, 280	110, 320 179, 200	115, 920 188, 440	
Asphalt roofing, totalthous. of squares_	6, 256	6,744	6,306	5, 262	5, 259	4, 354	5, 357	4, 795	4,900	4, 594	4,800	5, 793	5,
Smooth-surfaced do Mineral-surfaced do Shingles all types	1,333 1,347 3,575	1, 553 1, 528 3, 663	1,559 1,466 3,282	1,410 1,168 2,684	1, 352 1, 241 2, 666	1, 148 996 2, 210	1, 290 1, 203 2, 864	1, 052 1, 016 2, 727	1,038 1,034 2,828	961 1, 025 2, 608	991 1, 128 2, 682	1, 320 1, 355 3, 118	1, 1, 2,
Roll rooming and cap sheet: Smooth-surfaced do Mineral-surfaced do Shingles, all types do Asphalt sidings do Saturated felts short tons.	166 56, 157	209 59, 937	59, 335	171 56, 481	71, 675	170 61, 158	193 71, 673	139 64, 999	147 67, 044	124 51, 134	130 42, 093	172 49, 892	47,
	<u> </u>	PU	LP, PA	PER,	AND P	RINTI	NG	1		1		l	<u> </u>
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER	<u> </u>						<u> </u>						1
Pulpwood:	0.049	2,083	0.110	2, 121	9.407	2, 169	0.200	1 000	0.014	0.000	0.000	- 0 500	
Receiptsthous. of cords (128 cu. ft.)_ Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	2,042 1,982 3,780	2, 160 3, 704	2, 113 2, 108 3, 704	2, 121 2, 014 3, 815	2, 487 2, 149 4, 155	1, 985 4, 336	2, 339 2, 257 4, 419	1, 968 2, 224 4, 179	2, 214 2, 339 4, 050	2, 383 2, 258 4, 180	2,309 2,104 4,388	7 2, 720 7 2, 293 7 4, 819	2. 2, 4,
Vaste paper: Receiptsshort tons.	688, 843	776, 402	751, 411	740, 953	818, 506	824, 075	904, 918	878, 247	882, 722	847, 003	r 722, 774	778, 627	676,
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	687, 173 342, 677	756, 727 377, 351	752,065 362,549	715, 429 386, 552	797, 339 412, 699	840, 384 416, 826	870, 516 450, 186	850, 183 479, 554	890, 776 469, 658	824, 615 490, 788	667, 582 547, 347	757, 434 562, 352	663, 576,
WOOD PULP roduction:													
Total, all grades thous of short tons.  Bleached sulphate short tons. Unbleached sulphate do	1, 232 144, 773 468, 025	1,370 177,134 529,945	1,326 168,086 511,043	1, 252 162, 222 467, 746	1, 349 183, 559 526, 488	1, 238 163, 912 490, 986	1, 402 188, 992 551, 605	1, 414 192, 303 540, 138	1, 484 198, 043 567, 270	1, 400 188, 582 538, 139	1,329 177,229 522,335	1, 438 198, 499 550, 868	171, 505,
Bleached sulphite	171,788	192, 824 67, 324	187, 622 68, 734	169, 696 68, 152	195, 541 67, 698	177, 141 60, 351	197, 986 66, 461 38, 611	193, 598 68, 017	204, 644 65, 900	191, 077 63, 253	182, 262 58, 586	206, 044 61, 287 38, 777	186, 61,
Soda	43, 949 187, 878 86, 153	38, 128 204, 512 89, 124	36, 731 199, 068 86, 249	34, 931 197, 756 84, 495	38, 821 215, 190 52, 000	35, 545 195, 426 50, 000	38, 611 215, 998 67, 000	38, 122 209, 937 98, 000	40, 607 222, 535 106, 000	34, 908 210, 681 101, 000	29, 921 197, 911 94, 500	38, 777 208, 437 98, 302	36, 194, 88,
Soda do Groundwood do Defibrated, exploded, etc do ttocks, own pulp at pulp mills, end of month: Total, all grades short tons Bleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do	* 95, 177	90, 386	87, 929	81, 974	90, 397	94, 466	94, 753	100, 406	102, 953	110, 894	111, 130	105, 430	110,
Bleached sulphatedo Unbleached sulphatedo Bleached sulphitedo	7 13, 651 7 9, 340 7 20, 231	14, 573 9, 620 19, 446	14, 424 9, 659 18, 547	10, 162 9, 708 13, 534	10, 515 9, 441 20, 309	12, 255 8, 871 21, 760	13, 787 7, 500 20, 129	13, 112 9, 499 21, 632	12, 994 10, 171 24, 583	15, 363 12, 911	11, 830 13, 685 27, 997	11, 920 12, 542	14, 12, 27,
Unbleached sulphite do Soda do Groundwood do	14, 290 750	13, 787 515	12, 854 683	12, 525 1, 040	12, 354 597	11, 502 648	11, 799 1, 039	13, 144 862	11, 158 571	26, 138 10, 990 1, 088	12, 210 987	26, 187 11, 579 803	13,
		29, 309 6, 479	29, 842 8, 882	33, 043 18, 888	35, 161 14, 761	37, 282 14, 909	38, 261 11, 520	39, 953 19, 048	40, 487 24, 282	40, 841	40, 852	38, 601 12, 007	37,
Exports, all grades, totaldo mports, all grades, totaldo Bleached sulphatedo	192, 495 29, 312	207, 456 44, 529	208, 867 35, 204	204, 658 35, 783	220, 197 31, 725	207, 110 53, 919	199, 584 36, 395	180, 732 41, 549	229, 223 50, 949	19, 531 232, 277 53, 961	10, 711 211, 265 46, 302	189, 442 45, 102	
Bleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do	34, 382 58, 365	36, 736 47, 779	28, 388 59, 107	36, 472 57, 207	40, 390 54, 707	34, 478 47, 852	27, 134 52, 128	22, 080 46, 365	38, 367 52, 719	36, 683 49, 634	31, 179 48, 252	21, 664 46, 465	
Soda do Groundwood do do do do do do do do do do do do	44, 997 2, 868 21, 708	53, 955 3, 368 20, 080	52, 720 2, 936 29, 675	43, 220 2, 614 28, 673	55, 551 3, 114 33, 767	44, 898 2, 357 22, 717	46, 934 3, 025 31, 722	40, 383 3, 007 26, 451	52, 363 2, 995 30, 655	57, 787 2, 717 29, 489	53, 221 2, 625 27, 898	47, 888 2, 988 24, 715	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	22, 103	20,000	20,010	20,010	30,101	Jan, 121	J2, 124	20, 101	50,000	au, 100	21,080	#75, 113	
	1	1											
All paper and paperboard mills:		1	1								f .	İ	
All paper and paperboard mills: Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of short tons Paper (incl. building paper)do Paperboarddo Building boarddo	1.024	2, 233 1, 088 1, 025	2, 193 1, 061 1, 015	2, 096 1, 037 946	2, 252 1, 098 1, 063	2, 101 1, 023 985	2, 372 1, 146	2, 319 1, 101 1, 091	2, 406 1, 148	2, 283 1, 105	r 1, 996 r 974	2, 207 7 1, 106	2,0

	1	10	50						1051	<del>-</del>			
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	1951 May	June	July	August	Septem
	PU	LP, PA	PER,	AND F	PRINT	NG—(	Contin	ued					
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Con.													
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper- board (American Paper and Pulp Association):												j	
Orders, new short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of month do	852, 625 913, 297	870, 578 912, 860	815, 448 877, 359	821, 664 858, 760	937, 879 932, 405	821, 801 884, 769	964, 941 984, 495	905, 445 1, 013, 760	886, 155 988, 500	882, 150 984, 305	820, 386 1,033,045	875, 000 1, 001, 800	
Productiondo	_   806, 044	866, 740 870, 994	877, 359 847, 408 852, 096	825, 242 840, 249	871, 450 862, 728	821, 858 817, 717	917, 112 916, 683	875, 512 877, 033	909, 757 901, 561	885, 285 886, 429	783, 943 771, 098	925, 500	
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Fine paper:		305, 900	300, 855	285, 368	295, 545	292, 998	293, 423	293, 832	301, 420	300, 270	312, 085	331,000	
Orders, newdo Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	114, 207 145, 772	115, 272 147, 840	102, 770 138, 575	102, 340 131, 785	118, 960 139, 145	103, 864 146, 200	110, 114 140, 035	119, 245 147, 000	106, 722 137, 190	113, 525 130, 810	109, 207 146, 000	115,000 142,000 121,000	
Production do Shipments do	111.635	112, 207 113, 203	110, 119 112, 035	104, 131 109, 129	111, 113 111, 600	99, 753 96, 800	115, 661 116, 276	113, 501 112, 245	117, 785 117, 570	117, 902 119, 902	95, 741 93, 679	119,000	
Stocks, end of monthdo Printing paper:	1	68, 655	66, 760	61, 783	61, 295	64, 245	63, 630	64, 885	64, 470	62, 470	63, 500	65, 000	l
Orders, newdododododododo	414, 165	290, 525 406, 900	284, 615 395, 050	288, 546 393, 160	338, 465 436, 520	279, 128 384, 199	351, 015 475, 400	311, 555 489, 770	307, 316 482, 155	298, 390 496, 190	268, 285 510, 000	281,000 490,000	1
Production do Shipments do	281, 172	296, 292 297, 782	290, 561 296, 460	287, 910 290, 427	299, 097 295, 103	281, 526 281, 062	312, 477 310, 190	296, 203 297, 185	306, 518 304, 555	285, 183 284, 352	254, 382 254, 294	314, 000 301, 000	
Stocks, end of monthdo_ Price, wholesale, book paper, "B" grade, Eng- lish finish, white, f. o. b. mill_dol. per 100 lb_	115, 310	113, 870	107, 860	105, 230	109, 225	109, 689	111, 975	110, 990	112,930	113, 760	113, 845	126, 800	i .
Coarse paper:	ŀ	12. 15 298, 200	12. 15 281, 340	12. 53 277, 572	12. 65 302, 740	12. 65 274, 607	12. 65 315, 065	12, 65 291, 940	12. 65 295, 860	12.65 297,480	12.65 284,708	13, 15 304, 000	13.
Orders, newshort tons. Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	227, 700	231, 200 292, 751	224, 050 292, 380	215, 870 279, 967	229, 830 293, 119	227, 800 275, 284	234, 820 306, 009	239, 175 285, 683	236, 325 302, 948	228, 315 305, 938	242, 040 277, 523	241, 000 305, 000	
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	276, 705	294, 692 76, 305	288, 472 80, 115	285, 750 74, 240	288, 775 78, 585	276, 635 77, 233	308, 044 75, 198	287, 582 73, 295	298, 287 78, 005	305, 490 78, 450	270, 980 85, 000	305, 000 305, 000 85, 000	l
ewsprint: Canada (incl. Newfoundland):	10, 200	10,300	30,110	11, 210	10, 000	71, 255	15, 156	10, 250	70,000	10, 100	80,000	80,000	
Productiondo_ Shipments from millsdo_	437, 579 485, 165	456, 443 465, 253	456, 743 477, 708	430, 551 448, 775	453, 019 423, 343	425, 097 400, 833	472, 963 473, 503	447, 551 443, 288	485, 723 486, 340	464, 332 475, 034	452, 455 442, 966	484, 563 480, 581	431, 427,
Stocks, at mills, end of monthdo United States:	137, 141	128, 331	107, 366	89, 142	118,818	143, 082	142, 542	146, 805	146, 188	135, 486	144, 975	148, 957	152,
Consumption by publishers do Production do	373, 788 86, 411	420, 786 91, 305	407, 943 87, 980	398, 309 85, 355	345, 552 92, 691	336, 568 84, 381	394, 387 94, 015	410, 723 88, 888	403, 233 96, 420	365, 324 94, 073	333, 440 88, 441	344, 470 96, 059	381, 87,
Shipments from millsdo Stocks, end of month:	85, 809	92, 779	85, 141	87, 776	92, 991	84, 896	92, 630	90, 740	93, 422	97, 016	86, 835	94, 488	88,
At millsdoAt publishersdoIn transit to publishersdo	9, 297 372, 943	7, 823 356, 782	10, 662 334, 783	8, 241 328, 018	7, 941 346, 258	7, 426 331, 440	8, 811 349, 308	6, 959 322, 750	9, 957 332, 601	7, 014 358, 294	8, 620 393, 718	10, 191 467, 052	8, 439,
Importsdo	.   419, 123	88, 332 449, 183	98, 499 385, 659	96, 942 418, 044	93, 866 399, 333	111, 019 333, 867	95, 893 449, 037	95, 340 396, 897	86, 522 439, 586	94, 331 432, 505	106, 727 417, 437	77, 646 442, 100	87,
Price, rolls (New York)dol, per short ton- aperboard (National Paperboard Association):	1	100.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	116.00	116,00	116
Orders, new short tons Orders, unfilled, end of month do	977, 800 714, 900	694, 700	1, 019, 900 722, 000	876, 700 617, 200	1, 177, 200 761, 800	987, 900 758, 600	704, 900	646, 900	1, 112, 100 658, 700	962, 700 548, 000	933, 000 537, 600	932, 200 470, 800	856, 458,
Production, totaldodo Percent of activityaper products:	954, 400	1, 023, 400 102	1, 012, 700 101	940, 500	1, 056, 600 102	975, 100 105	1, 107, 300 104	1, 049, 100 105	1, 128, 200	1, 058, 500 103	890, 000 84	1,002,200 94	852,
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipmentsmil. sq. ft. surface area.	7, 229	7, 679	7, 289	7, 105	7, 577	6, 618	7, 965	7, 315	7, 288	6, 410	<b>5, 2</b> 38	5,896	5,
Folding paper boxes, value:  New orders		731. 2	710.7	690. 5	904.1	875. 6	879. 4	737. 7	699.3	613. 3	588.1	608.7	47
Shipmentsdo		671. 7	666. 1	668. 6	738. 9	725. 8	851.9	778. 4	815. 4	755. 5	599.3	704.7	63
PRINTING													
ook publication, totalnumber of editions_ New booksdo	_ 816	1, 138 877	1, 028 811	1, 157 915	776 601	793 613	1, 130 861	878 678	969 759	1, 145 879	751 549	638 466	
New editions do do	- 146	261	217	242	175	180	269	200	210	266	202	172	
		RUBE	BER AN	ND RU	BBER	PROD	UCTS						
RUBBER atural rubber:													
Consumption long tons Stocks, end of month do. Imports, including latex and guayule do.	61, 281 87, 409	69, 178 83, 215	51, 340 81, 658	44, 999 89, 215	44, 586 93, 079	37, 572 87, 242	35, 335 76, 312	39, 508 71, 679	42, 445 68, 498	39, 998 68, 369	35, 478 67, 816	7 36, 506 7 67, 491	37, 57,
Imports, including latex and guayule do- Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York)	61, 153		81, 658 73, 461	69, 261	92, 454	55, 263	63, 101	60, 871	42, 371	56, 623	73, 285	70, 893	
dol. per lb. hemical (synthetic):			. 732	.714	. 735	.734	. 722	ŀ	.660	. 660	. 520	. 520	
Production long tons Consumption do	49, 550	54, 507	48, 417 48, 261	52, 199 53, 364	60, 952 58, 584	56, 415 53, 308	65, 286 65, 587	66, 414 58, 787	70, 541 65, 027	74, 188 64, 718	76, 250 61, 419	74, 951 767, 260	70, 69,
Stocks, end of month do Exports do	59, 059 645		51, 636 581	52, 758 749	55, 453 577	59, 035 620	60, 614 533	65, 793 585	70, 276 617	78, 154 573	89, 527 968	7 96, 382 777	100,
eclaimed rubber: Productiondo	29, 648	32, 685	30, 171	32, 480	32, 924	30, 402	35, 094	34, 293	35, 051	33, 509	29, 999	r 29, 035	26,
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	29, 250 33, 395	32, 785 33, 530	30, 260 33, 960	29, 905 35, 708	32, 455 35, 843	28, 792 36, 885	32, 678 38, 334	32, 428 39, 064	34, 148 39, 098	30, 999 40, 268	25, 500 44, 347	7 28, 598 7 43, 900	26, 43,
TIRES AND TUBES					1								
neumatic casings: Productionthousands.	7, 833	8, 667	7, 521	6, 819	6, 764	5, 887	6, 693	6, 540	7, 116	7, 222	6, 734	7, 549	7,
Shipments, totaldo Original equipmentdo	. 8, 216	8, 684	7, 494 3, 214	7, 562 3, 245	6, 961 3, 035	6, 174 3, 002	7, 235 3, 620	6, 255 2, 755	6, 730 2, 692	7, 185 2, 603	6, 602 2, 361	7, 162 7, 162 7, 813	6,
Replacement equipment do	4 292	4, 750 151	4, 130 150	4, 188 129	3, 812 114	3, 058 114	3, 493 123	3, 412 88	3, 911 127	4, 439 143	4, 126 115	4, 230 120	3,
Export do. Stocks, end of month do. Exports do.	4, 374	4, 382	4, 810 152	3, 794 116	3, 552 99	3, 307 79	2, 804 120	3, 047 106	3, 442 88	3, 512 118	3, 586 108	4, 033 126	4,
nner tubes: Productiondo	7, 093	7, 886	6, 629	6, 035	5, 950	5, 144	1		1	5, 381		1 6, 139	1 5,
	7,586		6,099	6, 379	6, 595	5, 910	5, 828 6, 593	5, 593	5, 625 5, 585	5, 500	1 5, 178 1 5, 072	1 5, 761	1 5,
Shipments do_ Stocks, end of month do_	6, 198		6, 963	6, 725	5, 852	5, 154	4, 595	4,657	5,071	5,311	1 5, 685 57	1 6, 272	16,

r Revised. Includes data for motorcycles. ©Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19							1951				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septen ber
	S	TONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLAS	S PRO	DDUCT	'S					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS													
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments_reams_	206, 809	197, 500	177, 371	155, 823	189, 440	184, 326	206, 940	179, 507	191, 138	162,002	161, 093	174, 180	171, 58
PORTLAND CEMENT		,	,		, , , , , , ,	,	,		,		,	,	-1.2,50
	90.045	90.461	00.000	10 110	17 404	15 001	10.700	00.104	01 004	07.004	00.400	- 00 510	
Production thous, of bbl. Percent of capacity thous.	20, 945 98	22, 461 102	20, 226 95	19, 116   87	17, 434 79	15, 201 76	18, 708 82	20, 184 91	21, 924 96	21, 984 99	22, 439 98	<sup>7</sup> 22, 513	22, 20
Percent of capacitythous. of bbl_ Shipmentsthous. of bbl_ Stocks, finished, end of monthdo	22, 910 7, 642	24, 167 5, 945	19, 791 6, 382	12,477 13,018	12, 237 18, 222	11, 294 22, 127	17, 692 23, 139	20, 953 22, 364	24, 892 19, 393	24, 935 16, 439	24, 266 14, 615	25, 852 7 11, 277	23, 2 10, 2
Stocks, clinker, end of monthdo	4,029	2, 852	2, 962	3, 925	5, 473	7, 097	8,068	8, 194	7, 482	6, 682	5, 601	4, 851	4, 1
CLAY PRODUCTS													
Brick, unglazed: Productionthous, of standard brick	604, 826	659, 927	606, 726	499, 694	480, 607	422, 134	534,077	553, 468	605, 304	600, 516	571, 338	603, 781	
Shinments do	630, 472	660, 309	590, 905	450, 800	470, 730	408, 766	550, 274	552, 881	599, 905	577, 686	540, 545	571, 081	
Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plantdol. per thousdol. per thous	25. 616	25. 866	26.057	26. 378	26. 549	26. 589	26. 602	26. 588	26. 591	26. 604	26.604	26.642	26. 6
Productionshort tons_	155, 678	154, 904	131,668	127, 951	137, 211	122,046	139, 653	142, 356	144, 666	138, 922	137, 727	151, 181	
Shipmentsdo Structural tile, unglazed:	152, 847	156, 610	129, 489	114, 439	124, 503	96, 487	125, 328	134, 777	141, 774	137, 142	141, 255	150, 323	
Production do Shipments do	115, 975	119,729	105, 879 104, 304	95, 265	108, 816	98, 593	110, 146	105, 268	106, 045	104, 547	101, 903	103, 493	
	120, 108	119,054	104, 304	85, 471	103, 293	89, 645	108, 738	108, 653	108, 866	105, 045	100, 040	101, 782	
GLASS PRODUCTS Glass containers:													
Production thous. of gross_Shipments, domestic, total do	8, 673	10,612	9, 451	9, 321	10, 279	9, 201	10, 987	11,075	10, 849	10, 489	10, 355	10, 575	9, 1
General-use food:	10, 437	8,967	8, 104	9, 153	9, 499	8, 563	10, 250	9, 583	10, 390	9,847	9,372	10, 543	9, 3
Narrow-neck food do do Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers,	1,572	953	669	786	835	931	1,116	1,067	999	908	738	1, 125	1, 4
jelly glasses, and fruit jars)_thous. of gross_ Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable)	2,868	2, 474	2,145	2, 272	2, 410	2, 129	2, 472	2, 332	2,666	2, 410	2, 416	2, 782	2, 2
	305	340	325	654	457	345	447	617	803	969	858	602	3
thous, of grossdo	582 1,343	563 1, 275	459 1, 257	532 1,317	450 1,543	541 1,425	978 1, 302	1, 190 931	1,468 880	1,786 730	1,848 746	2, 279 805	1, 3
Chamical haveshold and industrial do	2, 576 822	2, 228 779	2, 235 687	2, 397 791	2, 637 844	2, 183 724	2,740 883	2, 389 823	2, 426 878	1,965 823	1,805 695	1, 901	1, 7
Dairy productsdo	369	354	327	404	324	285	313	235	271	255	266	722 326	3
Dairy products do Stocks, end of month do Other glassware, machine-made:	4,865	6, 123	7,079	6, 776	7, 240	7, 631	8, 091	9, 293	9, 426	9, 714	10, 375	10, 102	9, 8
Tumblers: Production thous. of dozens	5, 925	6, 994	5,876	5, 702	6, 959	6, 506	7, 570	7, 534	7, 292	6, 384	5, 560	5, 807	1
Shipmentsdodo	6,070	5, 498	6, 107	5, 253	6,831	6, 132	7, 156	6, 851	6, 760	5,737	5, 733	5, 331	
Stocksdo Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments	8, 118	8,877	9, 593	9, 887	9, 602	9, 940	10, 340	10, 933	11, 381	11, 974	11, 769	12, 256	
thous. of dozens  GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS	3, 356	3,846	3, 313	3, 218	3, 667	3, 364	3, 998	3, 439	3, 408	2, 682	2,766	3, 506	
Crude gypsum, quarterly total:													
Importsthous, of short tons Productiondodo	1, 105			967			613			664			
Calcined, production, quarterly totaldo	2, 199 2, 049			2, 355 1, 950			2, 102 1, 838			7 2, 305 1, 981			
Calcined, production, quarterly totaldo Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: Uncalcinedshort tons	580, 024			626, 833			1			656, 070			1
Calcined: For building uses:	000,021			020,000			000, 210			000,010			
Base-coat plasters do. Keene's cement do.	693, 948			595, 988			512, 238			591,646			
Keene's cement do	15, 863 156, 429			15, 200 147, 409			14,328 137,878			15, 053 154, 610		I	
All other building plastersdo Laththous. of sq. ft Tiledo	761, 573 13, 449			754, 849 12, 012			710, 197 10, 002			745, 224 10, 710			
Wallboard 7 do do Industrial plasters short tons	759, 260 66, 674			807, 734			849, 933			r 877, 894		l	
industrial plasters	00, 074			74, 208	<u> </u>		76, 976			71, 181			
			TEX'	TILE I	PRODU	JCTS							
CLOTHING	1												
Hosiery: Productionthous. of dozen pairs	14, 194	14, 874	15,000	12, 817	14, 971	14, 337	14, 736	13, 149	12, 925	12, 205	9, 198	12, 597	11, 8
Shipments do do Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	15, 590 24, 486	15, 791 23, 569	14, 796 23, 774	11, 842 25, 456	14, 637 25, 934	14, 601 25, 633	14, 621 25, 780	11, 905 27, 048	10, 985 29, 008	11, 446 30, 208	9, 098 30, 308	12, 847 30, 058	12, 4 29, 3
COTTON	.,			1	l ,	,	- ,		. ,	,	-3,000	33,000	
Cotton (exclusive of linters):													
Production:				1								1	
Ginnings§thous, of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb, bales	2,772	6, 465	8, 785	9, 178	9, 688		1 9, 908				224	2,014	<sup>2</sup> 10, 0
thous. of bales. Consumption bales.	7 060 EEE	QQK 1EF	1 000 070	704 057	1 040 901	904 606	1 10, 012	000 000	020 010	010-717-	767 000		8 15, 7
Stocks in the United States, end of month,	i .	1	1,008,872	784, 057		894, 602	911,654	980, 906	832, 612	818, 714	767, 282	754, 119	722, 0
total¶ thous, of bales.  Domestic cotton, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	13, 771 13, 695	12, 681 12, 613	11, 313 11, 258	10, 087 10, 030	8, 937 8, 894	7, 710 7, 622	6, 459 6, 347	5, 013 4, 911	3, 827 3, 708	2, 907 2, 797	2, 179 2, 064	18, 026 17, 918	16, 6 16, 5
On farms and in transit do do	7,643	4, 816	2, 485	1, 425	1,048	739	474	232	101	70	134	15, 480	12, 2
Public storage and compressesdodo	<b>7 4, 878</b>	6, 358	6, 984 1, 789	6,651	5, 626 2, 220	4,603 2,281	3, 560 2, 313	2,406	1,586 $2,021$	1,031 1,696	618 1,312	1,438	3, 2
Consuming establishments do Foreign cotton, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 183 75	1,439 68	54	1, 955 57	2, 220	88	2.010	2, 274	2.021	1.000	1.014	1,000	у у

r Revised. 
<sup>1</sup> Total ginnings of 1950 crop. 
<sup>2</sup> Ginnings to November 1. 
<sup>3</sup> November 1 estimate of 1951 crop.

Jincludes laminated board, reported as component board. 
<sup>§</sup> Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

Data for September, November 1950 and January, April, and July 1951 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stock data are for end of period covered.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	50						1951				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber
		TEX	TILE	PRODU	UCTS-	-Conti	nued			-			<u>'</u>
COTTON—Continued													
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued Exports	372, 381 22, 732 40. 0	283, 816 11, 889 38. 9	371, 870 9, 118 41. 1	448, 561 6, 407 40. 4	316, 626 2, 342 41, 3	428, 599 93, 800 41. 8	354, 302 3, 114 42. 7	480, 085 9, 740 43. 2	371, 417 16, 102 42. 5	204, 006 18, 412 42. 0	129, 144 7, 529 39. 1	145, 758 3, 679 34. 6	33. 7
markets cents per 1b. Cotton linters:¶ Consumption thous, of bales. Production do. Stocks, end of month do.	40. 7 124 132 r 345	39. 8 129 207 409	42. 2 118 189 461	42. 6 110 145 518	116 151 542	(1) 110 105 542	45. 1 125 77 517	45. 2 111 52 468	45. 2 115 36 398	45. 2 96 31 327	40. 1 90 21 260	35. 0 88 64 231	35. 1 114 175 279
COTTON MANUFACTURES													
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly 3mil. of linear yards Exportsthous. of sq. yd Imports	2, 398 50, 973 2, 570	50, 162 2, 796	45, 389 4, 608	2, 639 53, 256 3, 597	57, 472 4, 948	57, 643 10, 223	r 2, 844 79, 574 7, 486	73, 942 3, 950	72, 409 4, 807	<b>22, 653</b> 73, 786 2, 614	63, 092 2, 497	63, 850 1, 935	
Mill marginseents per lb	48. 69 36. 0 22. 4 23. 8	49.36 36.4 21.5 24.5	48.39 37.8 21.9 24.8	50. 21 38. 3 22. 5 25. 0	50. 12 38. 3 22. 9 25. 0	(1) 38. 3 23. 0 25. 0	49. 80 (1) 23. 0 25. 0	45. 60 (1) 20. 6 25. 0	42. 57 39. 4 19. 4 25. 0	39. 77 41. 0 19. 0 25. 0	38. 77 39. 9 16. 3 25. 0	37. 62 36. 3 15. 1 24. 2	33, 88 35, 6 15, 1 19, 2
22/1, carded, white, conesdol. per lb_ 40/1, twisted, carded, skeinsdo	. 833 1. 007	. 851 1. 072	. 877 1. 147	. 887 1. 166	. 917 1. 172	. 921 1. 176	. 921 1. 176	. 921 1. 176	. 915 1. 176	. 867 1. 127	. 806 1. 058	. 767 . 968	. 720
pindle activity (cotton system spindles):¶  Active spindles, last working day, totalthous Consuming 100 percent cottondo Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total _mil. of hr_ A verage per working daydo Consuming 100 percent cottondo Operations as percent of capacity	21, 945 20, 609 12, 638 516 11, 860 139, 7	22, 149 20, 758 10, 713 542 10, 041 146. 9	22, 153 20, 751 12, 979 530 12, 171 143. 2	22, 084 20, 730 9, 942 523 9, 376 141. 3	22, 292 20, 900 13, 273 542 12, 459 145, 9	22, 221 20, 885 11, 069 563 10, 394 152. 0	22, 246 20, 957 11, 083 554 10, 436 149, 7	21, 134 19, 903 12, 447 505 11, 699 136, 4	21, 770 20, 516 10, 399 533 9, 768 144. 1	22, 145 20, 910 10, 287 514 9, 677 138. 9	22, 128 20, 871 9, 858 411 9, 241 110. 7	22,000 20,755 9,368 468 8,786 126.3	21, 894 20, 714 9, 24 474 8, 744 127.8
RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK													
Rayon yarn and staple fiber:  Consumption: Filament yarnmil. of lb Staple fiberdo Stocks, producers', end of month:	79. 0 25. 5	82. 5 25. 4	80. 5 25. 6	86. 9 29. 4	79. 0 25. 7	75. 0 25. 0 10. 5	785.8 27.0	80. 0 26. 9 10. 1	82. 0 28. 9	83. 5 26. 0	78. 8 28. 1 20. 0	7 69.8 28.1 36.1	57. 24. 5
Filament yarn do Staple fiber do Imports. thous of lb Prices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filament dol. per lb dol. per lb dol.	10. 0 2. 8 8, 960	10. 5 3. 7 12, 457	11. 2 3. 5 12, 958	6.1 2.0 11,845	10. 3 3. 8 12, 075	3. 8 8, 581	4. 0 7, 373	3. 6 8, 770	11.3 4.7 5,311	12.7 4.2 9,696	4. 9 9, 739	6. 1 7, 810	8.
mum filamentdol. per lb Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdo Rayon broad-woven goods, production, quarterly of thous, of linear yards	. 370 569, 460	.370	.370	. 400 r 600, 952	. 400	.400	, 400	.400	. 400	. 400 r 597, 018	. 400	.400	.40
Silk, raw: thous. of lb_thous. of lb_Price, wholesale, Japan, white, 13/15 (N. Y.) dol. per lb_WOOL	1, 307 3. 40	1, 500 3. 51	1, 152 3. 72	727 4. 11	748 <sup>2</sup> 5. 35	628 2 5, 62	576 <sup>2</sup> 5. 62	499 2 5. 21	395 2 4. 58	375 2 4. 37	364 <sup>2</sup> 4. 30	577 2 4. 13	4. 4
Consumption (scoured basis):  Apparel class	44, 390 18, 360 57, 006	38, 004 16, 704 49, 356	38, 695 18, 380 51, 917	28, 896 14, 364 42, 994	40, 255 16, 590 73, 139	29, 656 13, 248 50, 179	27, 944 12, 716 66, 761	42, 940 12, 270 74, 711	33, 724 7, 200 55, 243	7 33, 376 7 6, 560 44, 005	*30,700 2,395 33,754	7 28, 892 7 4, 388 41, 632	
rices, wholesale, Boston:  Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, scoureddol. per lb.  Raw, bright fleece, 56s, 58s, greasy, 47 percent shrinkagedol. per lb.  Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, scoured, in	2. 481	2.469	2.540	<sup>3</sup> 2. 650 <sup>3</sup> 1. 131	3 3. 340 3 1. 420	3 3. 600 3 1. 535	3 3.750 1.564	3 3. 338 1. 325	3. 130 1. 236	3 2. 850 1. 125	3 2. 600 . 982	3 2. 230 . 872 3 2. 200	3 1.82 3.73
wool manufactures	2. 725	3 2. 515	3 2. 560	3 2. 600	<sup>3</sup> 3. 240	3 3, 450	3 3.600	3 3. 275	3 3, 010	3 2. 825	3 2. 450	3 2. 200	≎ 1.82
Machinery activity (weekly average): Looms:© Woolen and worsted: Pile and Jacquardthous, of active hours	105	119	106	133	136	145	153	124	140	145	110		. 13
Broad do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 346 18 160	2, 502 17	2, 346 13 172	2, 275 15 162	2, 272 20 163	1, 984 22 164	1, 852 22 168	2, 258 21 148	2, 200 25 120	2, 252 18	7 1, 685 7 11 46		1,90
Broad	87, 513 115, 284 227	91, 915 120, 695 233	78, 103 110, 948 191	76, 483 102, 780 176	78, 464 4 108, 779 194	76, 973 4 95, 260 164	73, 704 4 89, 941 139	76, 926 4 111, 730 200	75, 376 4 104, 316 185	779,070 4 100,875 184	25 r 58, 540 r 4 75, 843		71, 56 4 83, 35
Worsted combs	81, 815 9, 585 52, 970 19, 260	69, 736 7, 832 44, 180 17, 724	76, 480 8, 105 48, 075 20, 300	59, 664 6, 084 37, 480 16, 100	4 77, 785 8, 300 48, 440 4 21, 045	4 60, 268 4 7, 312 4 37, 048 15, 908	4 57, 744 4 6, 816 4 35, 460 15, 468	1	r 4 59, 248 r 4 6, 524	r4 59, 376 r 4 6, 336 r 4 42, 160	* 4 50, 665		4 52, 35 4 6, 00 4 39, 03

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	1951 May	June	July	August	Septem- ber
		TEX	TILE	PRODU	JCTS-	-Conti	nued				•	<del></del>	!
WOOL MANUFACTURES—Continued													
Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts:†  Production, quarterly, totalthous. of lin. yd  Apparel fabrics, total	104, 953 89, 850 1, 293 88, 557 41, 158 47, 399			110, 179 93, 310 4, 418 88, 892 43, 397 45, 495			9, 517 72, 220 38, 025 34, 195			23, 451 56, 302 29, 582 26, 720			
Nonapparel fabrics, total	15, 103 4, 987 10, 116 4, 084 2, 772	4. 306		16, 869 5, 011 11, 858 4, 306 2, 846	4. 306 2. 846		13, 965 4, 781 9, 184 3, 514	(1)		8,065	3. 302	3. 302	
	1	7	ΓRANS	PORT.	ATION	<b>EQU</b>	PMEN	T	<u> </u>				1
AIRCRAFT					1					<u> </u>		<del></del>	
Civil aircraft, shipmentsnumberdo	301 84	204 40	242 r 53	305 85	255 114	239 60	273 78	247 64	248 96	216 66	207 103	170 48	
MOTOR VEHICLES													
Factory sales, total         number           Coaches, total         do           Domestic         do           Passenger cars, total         do           Domestic         do           Trucks, total         do           Domestic         do	722,843 423 7343 616,827 602,423 7105,593 793,379	760, 566 553 502 651, 169 635, 544 108, 844 97, 116	603, 567 584 507 504, 445 490, 855 98, 538 80, 832	640, 925 664 601 521, 371 507, 120 118, 890 103, 522	606, 833 661 631 478, 589 459, 567 127, 583 109, 262	618, 321 521 483 505, 865 481, 239 111, 935 94, 834	755, 022 829 792 617, 399 588, 435 136, 794 118, 235	639, 272 819 764 503, 038 475, 316 135, 415 117, 483	652, 727 742 702 511, 938 482, 263 140, 047 121, 461	617, 685 838 773 482, 029 457, 293 134, 818 115, 079	492, 316 665 630 381, 407 359, 276 110, 244 91, 517	549, 708 783 778 426, 932 404, 590 121, 993 99, 007	476, 002 743 660 365, 906 350, 246 109, 353 90, 445
Exports, totalt do—Passenger cars do—Trucks‡ do—	22, 724 10, 906 11, 818	23, 070 12, 399 10, 671	27, 348 13, 706 13, 642	24, 530 11, 986 12, 544	28, 737 12, 559 16, 178	35, 580 19, 382 16, 198	42, 668 23, 115 19, 553	43, 424 25, 449 17, 975	43, 174 24, 189 18, 985	38, 984 22, 573 16, 411	38, 385 20, 646 17, 739	40, 337 19, 473 20, 864	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 6, 798 7 6, 560 7 3, 965 7 2, 595 7 238	7 6, 769 7 6, 531 7 3, 990 7 2, 541 7 238	7 6, 394 7 6, 151 7 3, 958 7 2, 193 7 243	7 6, 283 7 6, 103 7 4, 127 7 1, 976 7 180	6, 483 6, 265 3, 952 2, 313 218	6, 044 5, 841 3, 669 2, 172 203	7, 102 6, 809 3, 950 2, 859 293	6, 351 5, 999 3, 459 2, 540 352	6, 861 6, 529 3, 613 2, 916 332	5, 591 5, 330 2, 685 2, 645 261	4, 684 r 4, 416 1, 984 r 2, 432 232	4,763 4,475 1,697 2,778 288	
Registrations: New passenger carsdo New commercial carsdo	625, 755 113, 750	580, 373 101, 169	444, 193 84, 142	552, 259 89, 273	472, 766 88, 058	430, 797 78, 581	512, 599 86, 287	467, 313 84, 961	470, 446 90, 627	454, 665 87, 461	406, 333 84, 021	424, 422 87, 646	406, 217 84, 814
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT		1											
American Railway Car Institute: Shipments: Freight cars, total number Equipment manufacturers, total do Domestic do Railroad shops, domestic do Passenger cars, total do Equipment manufacturers, total do Domestic do Railroad shops, domestic do Association of American Railroads:	5, 131 2, 395 2, 395 2, 736 70 63 63 7	5, 501 2, 444 2, 444 3, 057 71 71 71 0	5, 791 3, 352 3, 352 2, 439 58 58 58	5, 701 3, 966 3, 965 1, 735 54 54 54	5, 949 4, 405 4, 405 1, 544 26 26 21	5, 842 4, 514 4, 514 1, 328 19 19 12 0	7,011 4,966 4,966 2,045 19 7 7	8, 274 5, 781 5, 781 2, 493 29 17 8	9, 775 7, 198 7, 198 7, 198 2, 576 23 17 6	9, 644 7, 185 7, 185 2, 459 38 34 13	5, 290 4, 014 4, 014 1, 276 19 19 10	7, 183 5, 156 5, 156 2, 027 14 14 14	8, 533 5, 755 5, 755 2, 778 25 16 9
Freight cars (class I), end of month:  Number ownedthousands_ Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	1,719	1,717	1,717	1,718	1,719	1,721	1,722	1,727	1,731	1,736	1,736	1, 737	1,741
Percent of total ownership Orders, unfilled	102 5. 9 94, 557 63, 485 31, 072	98 5. 7 107, 994 76, 279 31, 715	93 5. 4 110, 781 79, 493 31, 288	89 5, 2 109, 174 78, 137 31, 037	86 5, 0 126, 438 91, 431 35, 007	84 4, 9 135, 936 96, 658 39, 278	82 4.8 137,349 98,625 38,724	87 5.0 138, 319 94, 837 43, 482	89 5. 1 134, 348 91, 775 42, 573	90 5, 2 128, 540 86, 935 41, 605	96 5. 5 125, 846 84, 858 40, 988	91 5. 3 121, 359 81, 623 39, 736	92 5. 3 118, 073 80, 522 37, 551
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number	3, 218 12. 4	3, 135 12. 3	3, 111 12. 2	3, 114 12. 3	3, 257 13. 0	3, 283 13. 1	3, 317 13. 3	3, 290 13. 3	3, 077 12, 7	3,003 12.6	3, 048 13. 0	3, 091 13. 3	3, 180 13, 9
Orders, unfilled: Steam locomotives, total	20 0 20 1,419 1,419	19 0 19 1,504 1,504	17 0 17 1,640 1,640	16 0 16 1,628 1,628	21 0 21 1, 620 1, 620	21 0 21 1,631 1,631	20 0 20 1, 863 1, 863	18 0 18 1,737 1,737	16 0 16 1,823 1,823	14 0 14 1,660 1,660	12 0 12 1, 590 1, 590	10 0 10 1,547 1,547	23 0 23 1, 804 1, 804
Exports of locomotives, total         do           Steam         do           Other         do           INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND	61 8 53	56 0 56	32 1 31	47 4 43	37 4 33	27 1 26	34 0 34	52 1 51	34 1 33	39 1 38	48 0 48	63 0 63	
TRACTORS  Shipments, total number_ Domestic do Export do	263 234 29	290 255 35	242 218 24	291 271 20	440 393 47	461 398 63	595 519 76	397 354 43	464 420 44	604 519 85	538 484 54	591 529 62	447 385 62

r Revised. ¹ No quotation.
†Revised series. Beginning with data for 1951, the Bureau of the Census reports for woolen and worsted woven fabrics refer to goods which are principally wool by weight (i. e., exclude fabrics containing 25-49.9 percent wool previously included). Production for the third quarter of 1950 has been adjusted by the Office of Business Economics to exclude these fabrics if possible.
‡Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
6 Revisions for January-August 1950 are available upon request.
§Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

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