

## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE office of business economics

SURVEY ©F CURRENT BUSINESS


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Published by the U. S. Depar ment of Commerce, Charles Sawfer, Secretary. Office of Business Economics, M. Joseph Meeran, Director. Subscription price, including weekly statistical supplement, is $\$ 3.25$ a year; Foreign, $\$ 4.25$ Single copy, 30 cents. Send remittances to any Department of Commerce Field Office or to the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Special subscription arrangements, including changes of address, should be made directly with the Superintendent of Documents. Make checks payable to Treasurer of the United States.

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 quarter and saving remained high.


## A further rise occurred in service expenditures.



Durable spending remained substantially below previous highs.


QUARTERLY TOTALS, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AT ANNUAL RATES
U. S. department of commerce. office of business economics

$971026^{\circ}-51-1$

THE
Susiness Situation

## By the Office of Business Economics

CONTINUED 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 3 d , 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 JulyAugust 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 ${ }^{1}$
[Quarterly totals in thousands of units]

| Product | Highest quarterly production |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Base } \\ \text { period } \\ \text { output- } \\ \text { quarterly } \\ \text { average, } \\ \text { first half } \\ 1950 \end{gathered}$ | Production |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Date | Quantity |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st quar- } \\ & \text { ter } 1951 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2d quar- } \\ & \text { ter } 1951 \end{aligned}$ | 3d quar- <br> ter 195 |
| Passenger cars | III-1950 | 1,895 | 1,547 | 1,602 | 1,497 | 1,174 |
| Refrigerators, electric ${ }^{2}$ - | III-1950 | 1,639 | 1,531 | 1, 503 | 1,103 | 6193 |
| Washing machines....... | IV-1950 | 1,197 | 1,003 | 1,046 | 828 | 706 |
| Vacuum cleaners.- | IV-1947 | 1,082 | 848 | 834 | 624 | 562 |
| Ranges, electric ${ }^{2}$ - | IV-1950 | 437 | 400 | 419 | 340 | 224 |
| Radios........ | IV-1947 | 5,247 | 3, 667 | 4,135 2,200 | $\begin{array}{r}3,730 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,272 |
| Television sets. | IV-1950 | 2,436 | 1,568 | 2,200 | 1,135 | 636 |

1 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 Electricoal Manufacturers Association; washing machines, American Washer and roner Manufacturers Association; vacuum cleaners, Vacuum Cleaner 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 modifications in excise taxes. These increases are estimated to yield an additional $\$ 5.7$ billion during the first full year of operation.

The higher personal income tax rates, which apply to onesixth of 1951 income, have the effect of raising the taxes on incomes of individuals by approximately 11 percent. The 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 terminate 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. This 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 $11 / 2$ 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 still in progress.

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 quarters.

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 demand. 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 ${ }^{1}$

${ }^{1}$ Absolute differences 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.
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 $7 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 stabilizing 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 $\$ 8 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\$ 10 \frac{1}{2}$ 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, $1951{ }^{11}$
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1950 | Unadjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |
|  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III |
| NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 | 153.3 | 35. ${ }^{3}$ | 37.1 | ${ }^{39.5}$ | 41.8 | 42.4 | 44.2 | 45.3 | 142.2 | 148.6 | 157.3 | 165.2 | 172.1 | 177.4 | 180.4 |
| Wages and salaries | 145.8 <br> 123.6 <br> 1 | 33.1 27.8 | 35.2 29.8 | 37.5 32.3 | 40.0 33.7 | 40.2 33.4 | 42.0 34.8 | 43.1 <br> 35.8 | 135.2 114.3 | 141.3 120.1 | 149.7 127.2 | ${ }_{132.7}^{157.2}$ | 163.6 1371 | 168.8 140.5 | 171.6 |
| Military | 5.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 4.4 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 7.8 | (2) |  |
| Government civilian. | 17.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.8 | (2) | (2) | 16.4 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 18.8 | (2) 7 |  |
| Supplements to wages and salaries | 7.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.8 |
| Proprietors' and rental income ${ }^{3}$ | 44.0 | 10.4 | 10. 5 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 45.6 | 47.2 | 48.8 | 48.1 | 49.1 |
| Business and professional. | 22.3 | 5.3 | 5. 5 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 21.1 | 21.9 | 23.2 | ${ }^{23.0}$ | 24. 1 | 23.6 | 23.4 |
| Fental income of persons | 13.7 8.0 | 3.1 2.0 | 3.0 2.0 | 3.6 2.0 | 4.0 2.1 | 4.1 2.1 | 4.1 2.0 | 2.1 | 12.5 7.8 | 12.2 7.8 | 14.3 8.1 8. | $\begin{array}{r}15.8 \\ 8.4 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}16.4 \\ 8.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 16.3 8.2 | 17.3 8.4 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment-- | 36.2 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 10.8 | (2) | 30.5 | 34.8 | 37.4 | 42.2 | 42.9 | 43.0 | ${ }^{2}$ |
| Corporate profits before tax Corporate profits tax liability | 41.4 18.6 | 7.5 3.4 | 9.4 4.2 4.2 | 11.8 5.3 | 12.7 5.7 | 12.2 7.3 | $\begin{array}{r}11.4 \\ 6.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\begin{array}{r}31.9 \\ 14.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 37.5 16.9 | 45.7 20.5 | 50.3 22.5 | 51.8 31.1 | 45.4 27.0 | (2) |
| Corporate profits after tax.- | 22.8 | 4. 1 | 5. 2 | 6. 5 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 4.6 | (2) | 17.5 | 20.6 | 25.2 | 27.8 | 20.7 | 18.4 | (2) |
| Inventory valuation adjustment. | -5.1 | -. 3 | -. 7 | -2.1 | $-2.0$ | -2.2 | -. 6 | 7 | $-1.4$ | $-2.7$ | -8.3 | $-8.2$ | -8.9 | $-2.3$ | 2.8 |
|  | 5.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Addendum: Compensation of general government em- | 20.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 21.1 | 23.1 | 25.2 | 26.9 | 28.9 |
| 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 | 327.6 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 193.6 | 43.6 | 46. 6 | 49.7 | 53.6 | 49.4 | 49.7 | 49.7 | 184.7 | 188.7 | 202.5 | 198.4 | 208.2 | 201.7 | 202.5 |
| Durable goods.-- | 29.2 | 5. 78 | ${ }^{6.4}$ | 8.5 | 8.4 | 6.99 | 6.3 2.8 | ${ }_{6}^{6.2}$ | 26.3 | 26.6 | 34.3 | 29.4 | 311.5 | 25.9 | 25.3 |
| Nondurable goods | ${ }_{62.1} 10.3$ | 15.1 | ${ }^{24.7}$ | 15.5 | 16.0 | ${ }_{16.4}$ | $\underline{16.7}$ | 16.7 | 60.1 | ${ }_{61.6}$ | ${ }_{62.7}^{10.5}$ | 104.9 64.0 | ${ }_{65.2}^{111.5}$ | ${ }_{66.5}^{109.5}$ | 110.0 |
| Gross private domestic investment. | 48.9 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 16.6 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 40.1 | 47.9 | 47.3 | 60.2 | 60.1 | 65.6 | 55.7 |
| New construction. | 22.1 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 20.1 | 21.4 | 23.5 | 23.3 | 23.9 | 22.5 | 21.5 |
| Residential nonfarm. | 12.6 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 11.2 | 12.4 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 10.8 | 9.7 |
| Other | 9.5 | 1. 9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 11.7 | 11.8 |
| Producers ${ }^{\text {durable equipment }}$ | 22.5 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 18.9 | 21.4 | 24.5 | 25.0 | 25.9 | 27.2 | 28.1 |
| Change in business inventories, to Nonfarm only-........... | 4.3 3.6 | 1.8 | -. 8 | .75 | 2.2 | 5. 2. 4. | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 5. 4 | -1.8 | 10.6 | 10.3 9.1 | 15.9 14.8 | 6.1 5.1 |
| Net foreign investment. | -2.3 | -. 4 | -. 4 | -. 9 | -. 6 | -. 7 | . 0 | . 2 | -1.7 | -1.6 | -3.2 | -2.7 | $-2.7$ | . 0 | 1.2 |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | 42.5 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 15.2 | 17.2 | 41.3 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 47.8 | 53.4 | 60.4 |  |
| Federal-..-............................. | 23.1 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 11.7 | 22.2 | 21.1 | 21.4 | 27.5 | 32.5 | 39.1 | 46.8 |
| Less: Government sales State and local | ${ }_{19.7}{ }^{2}$ | 4.18 | 5.10 | 5. ${ }^{1}$ | 5. ${ }^{2}$ | .0 4.9 | .0 5.5 | 5. 5 | 19.3 19 | $\xrightarrow{19.2}$ | ${ }_{19}{ }^{2} 7$ | 20.2 | 21.1 | $\underline{21.4}$ | 21.6 |
| DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 253.2 |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payments. | 20.5 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 10.4 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 20.2 | 23.1 | 27.4 | 28.0 | 28.4 |
| Federal. | 17.8 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 9.6 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 16.4 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 20.3 | 24.4 | 25.1 | 25.4 |
| State and local |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 216.8 | 3.0 221.8 | 3.0 24.4 |
| Equals: Disposable personal income Less: Personal consumption expenditures | 204.3 193.6 | 46.3 43.6 | 50.2 46.6 | 51.7 49.7 | 56.1 53.6 | 49.5 49.4 | 56.5 49.7 | 56.8 49.7 | 197.3 184.7 | 1978.5 | 202.5 | 198.4 | 208.2 | ${ }_{201.7}^{221.8}$ | 224.7 202.5 |
| Less: Personal consumption expenditures | 193.6 10.7 | 43.6 2.6 | 46.6 3.5 | 49.7 2.0 | ${ }_{23.5}^{53.6}$ | 49.4 .2 | 49.7 6.8 | 49.7 7.0 | 184.7 12.5 | 18.7 8.9 | 20.5 4.6 | 168 | 8.5 | 20.1 | 22.5 22.2 |
| RELATTON OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 327.6 |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances | 21.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 20.1 | 20.7 | 21.8 | 22.2 | 22.6 | 23.1 | 23.9 |
| Indirect business tax and nontax liability | 23.8 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 22.3 | 23.3 | 25.3 | 24.3 | 25.9 | 24.9 | 25.0 |
| Business transfer payments. |  | . 2 |  |  | .$^{2}$ | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | $\cdot 7$ | .7 | . 8 | 8 | . 8 | . 8 |  |
|  | -1.8 | -. 5 | -2.0 | -1.6 | 2.3 | . 3 | -1.5 | (2) | 2.3 | . 4 | -6.4 | -3.4 | . 8 | 5.0 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. | 3 | . 1 | . 2 | 0 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | 0 | . 2 | . 7 | -. 1 | 2 | . 6 | 3 | 1 |
| 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 | () |
| Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment - | 36.2 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 10.8 | (2) | 30.5 | 34.8 | 37.4 | 42.2 | 42.9 | 43.0 |  |
| Contributions for social insurance........ | 7.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 21 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| Excess of wage accruals over disbursements.............- |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{.0}{2}$ | $\stackrel{.}{2}$ |  | 1.08 | 11.0 |  |  | 1.8 | 8 |
| Plus: Government transfer payments | 14.3 4.7 | 5.3 1.1 | 3.6 1.4 | 2.7 1.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 21.0 4.7 | 14.2 4.7 | 11.0 4.7 | 11.1 | 11.5 4.8 | 11.8 4.8 | 11.8 |
| Dividends..---........---.... | 9.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 11.1 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| Business transfer payments...............................- | . 8 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 |
| 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 | 253.2 |

## 1 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding. <br> ${ }^{2}$ 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
${ }^{8}$ 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 $11 / 2$ 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 eliminated 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 $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\$ 61 / 2$-billion increment

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


1A 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 $\$ 41 / 2$ 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 $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\$ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 cate-gories-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 Conmerce, 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 $\$ 21 / 2$ 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 midyear 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 $\$ 601 / 2$ billion in the second quarter and $\$ 531 / 2$ 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 $\$ 381 / 2$ 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 $1951{ }^{1}$


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-inplace 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 $\$ 211 / 2$ 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 $\$ 164 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 emplovees. 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


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

GGROSS 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 Euro-pean-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-


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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 Euro-pean-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 funished 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 reeovery 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 Euro-pean-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]

${ }^{1}$ 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 comthe part octice receiver to extend aid
mon object ive. 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 togrants 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 stemin arriving at gross foreign aid are also taken into account. Gross foreign aid less the returns is net foreign aid, which is shown as net grants and net credits.
is net foreign aid, which is shown as net grants and net credits. 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, for procurement made by that government or its agents; or (3) at the time of disbursement to a 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 year.

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 authori>ed by a Government agercy. $\quad$ 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 econo nic recovery. Payments to these international financial institutions do not result in immediate equivalent aid to foreign countries. Use of available dollar funds is larzely 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.
3 Less than $\$ 500,000$.
${ }^{4}$ 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 inittial 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.-Snmmary of Foreign Aid (Grants and Credits), by Major Country: July 1, 1945, Through June 30, 1951 [Millions of dollars]


See footnotes at end of table.

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

${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1 to table 1.
2 Net $(-)$ of less than $\$ 500,000$.
3 Net $(+)$ of less than $\$ 500,000$.
4 Gross forcign ald, 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."

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 countries.
During the 3 months ended June 30, 1951, mutual-defense assistance to Europe reached the annual rate of $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 * * * contributes to the preservation of the peace and security of the
${ }^{8}$ Includes data not allocable to specific areas and EPU capital contribution.

- Negative entry results from excess of refunds on Chinese account for aid diverted (prin-
cipally to Korea).
${ }^{7}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
${ }^{8}$ Includes data for international organizations and data not allocable to specife areas.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Offce 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. The 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 threefourths 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 $\$ 260 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion 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.

## 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 dollarearning 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 technicalassistance 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 foreigncredit 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-andmouth 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 | Total | Economic and technical assistance |  |  | Military assistance (grants) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Grants | Credits |  |
| Estimated total available for forcign aid in fiscal 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: <br> Authorized excess-property transfers. Appropriations | .3 7.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | . 1 | 1.3 15.9 |
| Extension and expansion of EIB lending powers | 1.0 | 1.0 |  | 1.0 |  |
|  | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ 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


#### Abstract

T 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 viow 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,

[^0]but also their potential suppliers of funds in order to determine the major factors giving rise to any gap in the demandsupply 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 studyan 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. ${ }^{1}$ 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

[^1]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 questionnaire 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. ${ }^{2}$ 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 reportedboth in the interviews and in answers to the question-naire-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. ${ }^{3}$ )
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

[^2]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 studyJuly 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950-the large majority of small businessmen in manufacturing and retail trade encountered no striking difflculties 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 to them.

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. ${ }^{4}$

Table 1.-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. | 14 | 86 | 100 |
| Nonborrowers. | 2 | 98 | 100 |
| Total | 6 | 94 | 100 |
| Manufacturers. | 15 | 85 | 100 |
| Retailers | 4 | 96 | 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. This 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. ${ }^{6}$ The 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,

[^3]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, 1949June 30, 1950

| Industry and legal status | Aggregate amount (billions of dollars) | Percentage distribution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 4.8 | 100 |
| Manufacturing | 2.4 | 50 |
| Retail trade. | 2.4 | 50 |
| Corporate. | 2.3 | 48 |
| Noncorporate. | 2.5 | 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 |
| Bank. | 66 | 79 |
| Other. | 34 | 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. ${ }^{7}$

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-

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER. AND AMOUNT OF SMALL BUSINESS LOANS BY SOURCE OF LOANS, JULY 1, 1949-JUNE 30, 1950

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${ }^{7}$ 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.-PPercentage Distribution of Number and Aggregate Amount of Small Business Loans by Maturity of Loans, July 1, 1949-June 30, 1950

| [Percent] |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maturity | $\underset{\text { loans }}{\text { Number of }}$ | Aggregate amount |
| 90 days or less. |  |  |
| 91 days but less than 1 year | 22 | 29 |
| 1 year or more------------ | 24 |  |
| 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 overwhich 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 $5 \frac{1}{2}$ percent either in terms of number or dollar amount of loans made. ${ }^{8}$ 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

[^4]
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 demandpredominantly in manufacturing-amounted to about onesixth 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
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. ${ }^{9}$

RFC action on these loans was as follows:

| RHC action on these loas | Number | Percent | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { (in mili- } \\ & \text { lions of } \\ & \text { dollats) } \end{aligned}$ | Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Approved | 8, 100 | 60 | 1,000 | 54 |
| Declined | 5, 379 | 40 | 863 | 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, 1949June 30, 1950

| [Percent] |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size | Number of loans | Aggregate amount |
| Less than \$5,000. | 67 | 20 |
| \$5,000-\$24,999... | 28 | 41 |
| \$25,000 and over. | 5 | 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

[^5] all of the loans made by that agency would not have been made by other lenders.

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

| Maturity | Interest rate |
| :---: | :---: |
| 90 days or less.. | 4.5 |
| 91 days but less than 1 year | 4.8 |
| 1 year or more. | 5.4 |
| Total Loans. | 4.8 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
the collateral was $2 \frac{1}{2}$ 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
[Percent]

| Interest rate | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { loans } \end{gathered}$ | Aggregate amount of loans |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less than 5.0. |  |  |
| 5.0-5.9.... | 42 | 31 |
| 6.0-6.9 | 26 | 16 |
| 7.0 or more. | 8 | 11 |
| 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 | 46.5 |
| Bank policy....- | 62 | 13.9 |
| Unacceptable or insufficient collateral | 56 | 12.6 |
| Financial condition of borrower | 31 | 7.0 |
| "Brush off" or miscellaneous. | 89 | 20.0 |
| Total. | 445 | 100.0 |

[^6]
## TECHNICAL NOTES

In evaluating the results derived from the small random sample of 200 firms, several test or reasonableness are possible. In the first place, as indicated in the text, the actual respons 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 ont of business, or had moved and left no address. Two responding firms were eliminated because of the unsatis A check of the original and responding firms suggests that those responding show ame general characteristics as to industry and legal status as the original sample (table $\mathbf{A}$ ) One of the more important aspects of the statistics collected is the fact that there was very ittle 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]

| Industry and legal status | Original sample | $\begin{gathered} \text { Responding } \\ \text { firms } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All firms. | 100 | 100 |
| Corporate-- |  |  |
| Noncorporate. | 70 | 70 |
| Manufacturing | 50 | 51 |
| Corporate----- | $\stackrel{24}{26}$ | 23 28 |
| Retail. | 50 | 49 |
| Corporate | 6 | 6 |
| Noncorporate | 44 | 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 nformation obtamed from the initial neld interviews of 100 firms. The interview result 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" in volved. 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 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]

| Industry and legal status | Commerce sample |  | Federal <br> Reserve <br> Board sur- <br> vey |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All loans | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bank loans } \\ \text { only } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Total | 5.9 | 7.3 | 6.0 |
| Manufacturing. | 17.1 | 17.4 | 13.1 |
| Retail trade. | 3.6 | 4.4 | 2.4 |
| Corporate. | 11.9 | 13.4 | 17.5 |
| Noncorporate.------- | 4.0 | 5.0 | 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 "un flled" demand is smaller absolutely, about 500 million dollars, but much larger percentage
Wise. 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 $\pm 2$ 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 financing have been undertaken, differences in coverage, procedure, and timing, make th 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. ${ }^{10}$ Tables B, C, and D present comparisons of some of the OBE and Federal Reserve survey 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. statement of the very small concern since it does not include firms with no employees. ${ }^{11}$

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

| Industry and legal status | Commerce sample | Federal Reserve Board survey |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 100 | 100 |
| Manufacturing | 21 | 34 |
| Corporate...... Noncorporate | ${ }_{73}^{27}$ | 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 cov ered 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 loan is actually lower in the OBE sample. This exception reflects, apparentiy, 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 mag plained 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 Federal Reserve Board Survey ${ }^{1}$
[Percent]

| Industry and legal status | Commerce sample | Federal <br> Reserve Board survey |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| Manufacturing | 53 | 74 |
|  |  |  |
| Corporate.- | 51 | 46 |
| Noncorporate. | 49 | 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 46-54 break-down in the Federal Reserve Board study-a diff
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 non corporate 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 retailers in the OBE survey (or understatement in the Federal Reserve Study) or an understatement (relative to

10 See Federal Reserve Board Bulletin, August 1947.
1t It is not possible to make a direct comparison of the upper limits in the definitions of smal business used in the two studies. In the Federal Reserve Board study only manufacturer 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 classified on the basis of bank records; in the dustry 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 feld work, a high
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.
distinction was made between those resp. First, in arriving at the appropriate weights, no those who answered only after a registered ls who answered to the original request and obtained by giving greater weight to the "follow-ups," follow-up. Secondly, estimates were sentative of the nonrespondents in the sample. There was compar they were more reprebetween 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 bave been significant in the period under review. An 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 industriesplayed 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 du-rable-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 mid1950, 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 ad-justed-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 de-cline-about $\$ 23 / 2$ 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 virtuallv disappeared but benefit payments under the amended Old-Age and, Survivors' Insurance program nearly doubled.

## Monthly

## i

The statistics here are a continuation of the data published in Business Statistics, the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Surver 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 ( $\dagger$ ), 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 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: National income, total .-...............bil. of dol \& 245.8 \& \& \& 260.1 \& \& \& 269.4 \& \& \& 274.3 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Compensation of employees, total........do.--- \& 157.3 \& \& \& 165.2 \& \& \& 172.1 \& \& \& 177.4 \& \& \& 180.4 <br>
\hline Wages and salaries, total.------........do \& 149.7 \& \& \& 157.2 \& \& \& 163.6 \& \& \& 168.8 \& \& \& 171.9 <br>
\hline  \& 127.2 \& \& \& 132.7 \& \& \& 137.1 \& \& \& 140.5 \& \& \& 141. 1 <br>
\hline  \& 5.0 \& \& \& 6.6 \& \& \& 7.8 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Government civilian .-.....-.-...... do \& 17.5 \& \& \& 17.9 \& \& \& 18.8 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Supplements to wages and salaries --- do \& 7.7 \& \& \& 7.9 \& \& \& 8.5 \& \& \& 8.7 \& \& \& 8.8 <br>
\hline Proprietors' and rental income, total $\sigma^{7} \ldots$...do \& 45.6 \& \& \& 47.2 \& \& \& 48.8 \& \& \& 48.1
23 \& \& \& 49.1 <br>
\hline Business and professionalo ${ }^{\text {T }}$ - --------- do- \& 23.2 \& \& \& 23.0 \& \& \& 24.1 \& \& \& 23.6 \& \& \& 23.4 <br>
\hline  \& 14.3 \& \& \& 15.8 \& \& \& 16.4 \& \& \& 16.3 \& \& \& 17.3 <br>
\hline  \& 8.1 \& \& \& 8.4 \& \& \& 8.3 \& \& \& 8.2 \& \& \& 8.4 <br>
\hline Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment, total bil. of dol. \& 37.4 \& \& \& 42.2 \& \& \& 42.9 \& \& \& 43.0 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Corporate profits before tax, total.....-do.--- \& 450.7 \& \& \& 50.3
22.5 \& \& \& 51.8
31.1 \& \& \& 45.4
27.0 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Corporate profits tax liability ......-.do-...- \& 20.5 \& \& \& 22.5 \& \& \& 32.7 \& \& \& 27.4 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Inventory valuation adjustment.-.-.-.-do- \& -8.3 \& \& \& -8.2 \& \& \& $-8.9$ \& \& \& $-2.3$ \& \& \& 3.8 <br>
\hline  \& 5.5 \& \& \& 5.6 \& \& \& 5.6 \& \& \& 5.7 \& \& \& 5.8 <br>
\hline Gross national product, total.............-.do.. \& 287.4 \& \& \& 303.7 \& \& \& r 319.0 \& \& \& 327.8 \& \& \& 327.6 <br>
\hline Personal consumption expenditures, total do \& 202.5 \& \& \& 198.4 \& \& \& 208.2 \& \& \& 201.7 \& \& \& 202.5 <br>
\hline  \& 34.3 \& \& \& 29.4 \& \& \& 31.5 \& \& \& 25.9 \& \& \& 25.3 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{105.5}$ \& \& \& 104.9
64.0 \& \& \& 111.5 \& \& \& 109.5 \& \& \& 110.0
67.2 <br>
\hline Gross private domestic investment......-do- \& 47.3 \& \& \& 6 \& \& \& ${ }^{6} 60.1$ \& \& \& r65. 6 \& \& \& 64.7 <br>
\hline New construction-----------.........- do. \& 23.5 \& \& \& 23.3 \& \& \& 23.9 \& \& \& ${ }^{2} 22.5$ \& \& \& 21.5 <br>
\hline Producers' durable equipment........-do- ${ }_{\text {do }}$ \& 24.5 \& \& \& 25.0 \& \& \& +25.9

+10 \& \& \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +15.2 \\ \hline 15.9\end{array}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{6}^{28.1}$ <br>
\hline Net foreign investment.-.-------.-.-.--do.- \& -3.2 \& \& \& -2.7 \& \& \& + -2.7 \& \& \& $\stackrel{5}{5} .0$ \& \& \& 6.1
1.2 <br>
\hline Government purchases of goods and services, total \& 40.8 \& \& \& 47.8 \& \& \& - 53.4 \& \& \& r 60.4 \& \& \& 68.2 <br>
\hline Federal (less Government sales) .------ do---- \& 21.2 \& \& \& 27.3 \& \& \& '32.3 \& \& \& r 38.9 \& \& \& 46.6 <br>
\hline State and local ---------------------d.- ${ }^{\text {do---- }}$ \& 19.7 \& \& \& 20.4 \& \& \& 21.1 \& \& \& 21.4 \& \& \& 21.6 <br>
\hline Personal income, total. .-.-----...-.......-do \& 227.3 \& \& \& 238.3 \& \& \& 244.1 \& \& \& r 249.9 \& \& \& 253.2 <br>
\hline Less: Personal tax and nontax payments...do.. \& 20.2 \& \& \& 23.1 \& \& \& ${ }_{-}{ }^{2} 27.4$ \& \& \& r 28.0 \& \& \& 28.4 <br>
\hline Equals: Disposable personal income...----do.- \& 207.1 \& \& \& 215.2 \& \& \& ${ }^{+} 216.8$ \& \& \& ${ }^{r} 221.8$ \& \& \& 224.7 <br>
\hline Personal saving \& 4.6 \& \& \& 16.8 \& \& \& ${ }^{+8.5}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{2} 20.1$ \& \& \& 22.2 <br>
\hline PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 231.5
149.7 \& ${ }_{152.4}^{234.1}$ \& 236.4
154.2 \& 244.4
155.9 \& 243.6
1580 \& ${ }_{160}^{243.3}$ \& 245.5 \& ${ }^{249.0}$ \& 249.8 \& 251.0 \& 252.4 \&  \& 253.3 <br>
\hline Employer disbursements, total-------- do \& 152.6 \& 155.6 \& 157.3 \& 158.9 \& 161.6 \& 163.4 \& 165.9 \& 168.2 \& 168.8 \& 169.9 \& 170.6 \& r 170.8 \& 167.9
171.3 <br>
\hline Commodity-producing industries...-do. \& 67.1 \& 69.3 \& 69.9 \& 70.8 \& 71.7 \& 72.4 \& 73.7 \& 75.0 \& 74.6 \& 75.2 \& 74.8 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 74.5}$ \& 74.6 <br>
\hline Distributive industries-.----------- do \& 42.8 \& 43.1 \& 43.2 \& 43.6 \& 44.3 \& ${ }^{44.5}$ \& 44.9 \& 45.3 \& 45.6 \& 45.6 \& 46.0 \& $\stackrel{46.2}{ }$ \& 46.3 <br>
\hline  \& 19.1
23.6 \& 19.3
23.9 \& 19.5
24.7 \& 19.6
24.9 \& 19.9
25.7 \& 19.8
26.7 \& 20.0
27.3 \& 20.1
27.8 \& 20.2
28.4 \& 20.3
28.8 \& 20.3
29.5 \& \& 20.3
30.1 <br>
\hline Less employee contributions for social insurance bil. of dol- \& 2.9 \& 3.2 \& 3.1 \& 3.0 \& 3.6 \& 3.4 \& 3.7 \& 3.4 \& 3.7 \& 3.5 \& 3.5 \& 3.4 \& 3.4 <br>
\hline  \& 3.6 \& 3.6 \& 3.7 \& 3.7 \& 3.7 \& 3.8 \& 3.8 \& 3.8 \& 3.8 \& 3.8 \& 3.8 \& 3.8 \& 3.8 <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Proprietors' }}$ Personal interest intal income and dividends.-. do. \& 45.3
21.6 \& 46.3
19.7 \& 47.2
19.5 \& 48.1

25.0 \& | 50.5 |
| :--- |
| 18.8 |
| 1.8 | \& 48.2

19.2 \& 47.7
19.7 \& 48.1
20.2 \& 48.0
20.2 \& 48.0
20.0 \& 49.2
19.7 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { \% } \\ +29.7 \\ \hline 2.1\end{array}$ \& 48.4
20.7 <br>
\hline  \& 11.3 \& 12.1 \& 11.8 \& 11.7 \& 12.6 \& 12.1 \& 12.1 \& 12.1 \& 12.7 \& 12.8 \& 12.6 \& 12.7 \& 12.5 <br>
\hline Total nonagricultural income..............-do...-- \& 212.9 \& 214.3 \& 215.5 \& 223.4 \& 221.4 \& 222.9 \& 225.2 \& 227.8 \& 229.0 \& 230.1 \& r 230.1 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 231.3}$ \& 231.8 <br>
\hline NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline All industries, quarterly total. .-.-.---- mill. of dol.- \& 4, 700 \& \& \& 5,830 \& \& \& 5,160 \& \& \& 6,250 \& \& \& 16,800 <br>
\hline  \& 2,050 \& \& \& 2,790 \& \& \& 2, 460 \& \& \& 3,140 \& \& \& ${ }^{1} 3,650$ <br>
\hline Mining ------------------------------- -- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 180 \& \& \& 200 \& \& \& 180 \& \& \& 200 \& \& \& ${ }_{1}^{1240}$ <br>
\hline Railroad....-- \& 290 \& \& \& 320 \& \& \& 300 \& \& \& 410 \& \& \& ${ }_{1}^{1} 41200$ <br>
\hline  \& 120 \& \& \& ${ }_{940}^{140}$ \& \& \& 750 \& \& \& 890 \& \& \& 1120
11,030 <br>
\hline Commercial and miscellaneous...............-do...-- \& 1,240 \& \& \& 1,440 \& \& \& 1,340 \& \& \& 1,470 \& \& \& ${ }^{1} 11,360$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## ${ }^{+}$Revised.

${ }^{2}$ Includes inventory valuation adjustment.
§Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.
i Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business.

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

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total mil. of dol | - 2,972 | r 3, 627 | +3,407 | r 2,785 | 2, 539 | 1,899 |  | 2,137 |  |  | 2,652 | - 2,992 | - 3, 412 |
| Farmmarketings and CCC loans, total.-.do... | -2,965 | + 3,615 | - 3, 381 | + 2,765 | 2, 510 | 1, 1,873 | 2,019 | 2,088 | $\stackrel{2}{2,120}$ | + 2,143 | $\stackrel{2}{2,641}$ | +2,985 | ${ }_{p}{ }^{3}, 404$ |
|  | -1,461 | -1,966 | $\stackrel{5}{ }{ }^{1,784}$ | - 1, 268 | ${ }^{965}$ | -557 | 523 | - 465 | ${ }^{436}$ | ${ }_{-}^{+606}$ | 1,085 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,315$ | p 1,659 |
| Livestock and products, total.------.--- do-.-- | -1,504 | -1,649 | ${ }^{-1,607}$ | r 1, 497 | 1,545 | 1,316 | 1,496 | 1,623 | 1,684 | 1,537 | 1,556 | 1,670 | ${ }^{p} 1,745$ |
|  | - 310 | \% 308 | r 286 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 300$ | 324 | 317 | 366 | 368 | 438 | 437 | 408 | 393 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 348$ |
|  | r 925 +256 | -1,055 | r 993 -300 | r 853 $r$ | ${ }^{995}$ | 769 | 834 | 930 | 871 | ${ }^{753}$ | 833 | 960 | ${ }^{p} 1,058$ |
|  | '256 | r 274 | r 320 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 337$ | 215 | 220 | 275 | 288 | 309 | 296 | 285 | 295 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 325$ |
| Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities..-----.-...........-1935-39 = 100 | $\checkmark 447$ | r 545 | r 511 | r 417 | 378 | 281 | 303 | 313 | 319 | 323 | 398 | $\bigcirc 450$ | $p 514$ |
|  | '516 | ${ }^{*} 8695$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 6310$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ +484 \\ \hline 184\end{array}$ | ${ }_{408}$ | 195 | 183 | ${ }_{4}^{163}$ | 153 444 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 214 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | +465 + +440 | ${ }^{2} 5158$ |
| Livestock and products | r 396 | $\checkmark 434$ | ${ }^{r} 423$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 394$ | 408 | 346 | 393 | 427 | 444 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 405$ | r 410 | r 440 | ${ }^{\square} 459$ |
| All commodities | ${ }^{+169}$ | r 202 | ¢ 177 | ז153 | 139 | 164 | 111 | 113 | 117 | 123 | 151 | 168 | D 185 |
|  | r 193 | - 252 | +252 | r 154 | 126 | 79 | 71 | 61 | 57 | 84 | 153 | 186 | p 222 |
| Livestock and products..........-.-.-....do.... | r 151 | -165 | r 165 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 153$ | 149 | 123 | 141 | 152 | 163 | 152 | 148 | 154 | ${ }^{\circ} 158$ |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, combined index ....---.-1935-39 = 100 . | 216 | 220 | 215 | 216 | 216 | 217 | 219 | 222 | 223 | 223 | - 214 | 221 | p 224 |
|  | 224 | 229 | 226 | 227 | 226 | 228 | 231 | 232 | 232 | 233 | - 224 | 230 | ${ }^{\text {- } 233}$ |
| Durable manufactures.....-...-.........-do. | 253 | 263 | 260 | 266 | 264 | 268 | 275 | 278 | 277 | 276 | 267 | - 270 | ${ }^{-275}$ |
|  | 245 | 253 | 246 | 253 | 255 | 252 | ${ }^{263}$ | 264 | 263 | 261 | 253 | +254 +158 | 257 |
|  | 179 | 176 | 168 | 158 | 153 | 154 | 160 | 169 | 168 | 164 | $\stackrel{+150}{ }$ | 158 | ${ }^{p} 158$ |
|  | 196 | 198 | 197 | 195 | 190 | 193 | 195 | 185 | 173 | r 164 | -159 | 165 | ${ }^{\text {P } 169}$ |
|  | 170 | 165 | 153 | 140 | 134 | 134 | 141 | 161 | 165 | 163 | 146 | r 153 | 155 |
| Machinery--.---...-.-...............- do | 283 | 303 | 311 | 321 | 322 | 328 | 335 | 337 | 336 | 338 | 327 | - 328 | ${ }^{p} 336$ |
| Nonferrous metals and products......--do. | 216 | 223 | 226 | 227 | 224 | 217 | 209 | +211 | -206 | +205 | - 199 | ${ }^{\text {r } 197}$ | - 201 |
|  | 219 | 225 | 228 | 230 | ${ }_{22} 22$ | 215 | 202 | 204 | 197 | 197 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 188 \\ -285 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $r 190$ $\times 20$ | ${ }^{p} 196$ |
| Smelting and refining----.-...-------do.-.- | 209 | 217 | 221 | 219 | 220 | 222 | 225 | r 227 | r 227 | - 225 | - 225 | r 213 | ${ }^{p} 212$ |
| Stone, clay, and glass products...-.-.-.do...- | 223 | 240 | 233 | 227 | 223 | 221 | 232 | 243 | r 242 | ${ }^{-} 241$ | 239 | 237 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 235$ |
|  | 239 | 249 | 231 | 211 | 193 | 186 | 207 | 231 | 242 | 251 | 248 | 251 | 254 |
|  | 175 | 177 | 182 | 178 | 178 | 176 | 180 | 183 | 184 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 184$ | 179 | + 181 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 180$ |
|  | 229 | 269 | 250 | 246 | 251 | 253 | 269 | 292 | 275 | 266 | 273 | 259 | 251 |
| Transportation equipment----------- do- | 284 | 291 | 278 | 292 | 285 | 304 | 314 | 311 | 310 | $\bigcirc 307$ | - 298 | ${ }^{-} 310$ | ${ }^{p} 319$ |
| Automobiles (incl. parts) .------------do.--- | 265 | 271 | 249 | 260 | 246 | 262 | 265 | 255 | 248 | -238 | r222 | - 230 | -234 |
| Nondurable manufactures.................do.. | 201 | 201 | 197 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 194 | 195 | 197 | 197 | 189 | 197 | - 198 |
| Alcoholic beverages........--..........- do | 217 | 205 | 195 | 189 | 211 | 198 | 185 | 175 | 180 | 191 | 190 | 179 | 193 |
| Chemical products -------.--------- do | 272 | 282 | 284 | 288 | 288 | 291 | 296 | 298 | 298 | 300 | 301 | + 303 | ${ }^{p} 309$ |
| Industrial chemicals-.---------------- -- | 465 | 488 | 497 | 504 | 506 | 510 | 524 | - 532 | 538 | 548 | 553 | - 559 | p 568 |
|  | 123 | 115 | 111 | 107 | 116 | 125 | 118 | 106 | 97 | 98 | 83 | 98 |  |
|  | 109 | 107 | 111 | 106 | 108 | 120 | 104 | 97 | 88 | 86 | 71 | 80 |  |
|  | 133 | 121 | 110 | 109 | 121 | 128 | 127 | 112 | 103 | 106 | 92 | 110 |  |
| Manufactured food products | 190 | 173 | 163 | 161 | 155 | 149 | 149 | 152 | 159 | 165 | 176 | 187 | p 185 |
|  | 156 | 119 | 94 | 90 | 90 | 101 | 120 | 153 | 196 | 221 | 221 | 215 | 167 |
| Meat packing --....-.-...- do...- | 152 | 158 | 184 | 203 | 193 | 142 | 147 | 150 | 149 | 144 | 141 | 139 | 149 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables..-...-do...- | 276 | 190 | 137 | 111 | 105 | 100 | 97 | 103 | 108 | -123 | $r 193$ | r 262 | ${ }^{p} 258$ |
| Paper and products...................- do.. | 194 | 202 | 201 | 197 | 203 | 208 | 208 | 215 | 212 | 209 | 189 | -196 | 196 |
|  | 184 | 193 | 191 | 188 | 192 | 198 | 198 | 205 | 201 | 199 | 182 | 188 | 191 |
| Petroleum and coal products.-.------- do. | 243 | 251 | 253 | 263 | 272 | 269 | 269 | 255 | 263 | 263 | 262 | 265 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 264$ |
|  | 178 | 183 | 178 | 182 | 187 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 183 | 187 | 185 |
|  | 195 | 196 | 195 | 197 | 202 | 198 | 199 | 193 | 207 | 212 | 211 | -213 | ${ }^{\nu} 212$ |
| Printing and publishing---.............do | 172 | 183 | 182 | 179 | 164 | 176 | 179 | 188 | 179 | 170 | 155 | r 166 | ${ }^{p} 180$ |
|  | 244 | 250 | 250 | 251 | 244 | 235 | 239 | 238 | 247 | 255 | - 245 | - 247 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 243$ |
| Textiles and products....-----.-......- do- | 191 | 197 | 193 | 194 | 194 | 1194 | 188 | 185 | 190 | 185 | 160 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 170$ | ${ }^{p} 165$ |
|  | 152 | 162 | 158 | 158 | 163 | 174 | 175 | 153 | 164 | 157 | 123 | 145 | ${ }_{32}^{142}$ |
| Rayon deliveries-.....................-. do | 380 | 374 | 381 | 397 | 392 | 390 | 374 | 380 | 377 | 378 | 380 | r 361 | 335 |
|  | 171 | 180 | 164 | 160 | 156 | 144 | 133 | 146 | 144 | 137 | 100 | 115 |  |
|  | 181 | 170 | 174 | 142 | 177 | 170 | 161 | 167 | 172 | 178 | 167 | 190 | 188 |
|  | 168 | 169 | 159 | 153 | 159 | 153 | 153 | 162 | 168 | 169 | 161 | r 171 | ${ }^{2} 173$ |
|  | 167 | 170 | 165 | 163 | 169 | 163 | 163 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 160 | $r 171$ | p 173 |
| Anthracite.....--------------1.-...- do | 92 | 102 | 84 | 80 | 96 | 89 | 48 | ${ }^{64}$ | 83 | 86 | 66 | r77 | 79 |
| Bituminous coal --...---.-.-.-.......-- do. | 144 | 151 | 138 | 143 | 151 | 125 | 127 | 133 | 126 | 133 | 105 | 134 | 137 |
| Crude petroleum..........-.............-do. | 184 | 184 | 184 | 178 | 184 | 185 | 189 | 191 | 192 | 191 | 192 | 194 | 197 |
| Metals------------------------------1.- | 171 | 161 | 124 | 93 | 94 | 94 | 92 | 129 | 166 | 171 | 166 | +169 | p 173 |
|  | 211 | 216 | 215 | 218 | 221 | 221 | 222 | 223 | r 222 | 221 | +212 | -217 | - 219 |
|  | 220 | 225 | 224 | 229 | 231 | 232 | 234 | 234 | 233 | 231 | - 222 | ${ }^{2} 227$ | - 228 |
| Durable manufactures.....................do. | 251 | 261 | 260 | 268 | 268 | 271 | 277 | 279 | 276 | 274 | 266 | r 268 | p 273 |
|  | 166 | 166 | 169 | 173 | 171 | 169 | 169 | 170 | 163 | 153 | $\bigcirc 141$ | -146 | p 146 |
| Lumber-------------------------- | 150 | 150 | 155 | 162 | 162 | 156 | 156 | 162 | 158 | 147 | 131 | 137 | 135 |
|  | 216 | 223 | 226 | 227 | 224 | 217 | 209 | - 211 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -205 | $\stackrel{199}{ }$ | -197 | ${ }^{-} 201$ |
| Smelting and refining.-.---.-.-.-.--- do. | 209 | 217 | 221 | 218 | 219 | 222 | 225 | r 227 | - 227 | -226 | +226 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 213 \\ +278 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | P 212 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.........do | 215 | 229 | 227 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 243 | 247 | 236 | 239 | 237 | 227 | P 225 |
|  | 206 | 214 | 214 | 232 | 238 | 245 | 252 | 243 | 231 | 235 | 226 | 222 | 219 |
|  | 169 | 168 | 175 | 173 | 191 | 186 | 189 | 189 | 184 | -184 | -178 | 175 | 173 |
| Glass containers........................do ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 225 | 262 | 247 | 265 | 257 | 261 | 269 | 292 | 257 | 269 | 285 | 249 | 246 |
| Nondurable manufactures-...------.-...-do.... | 194 | 196 | 195 | 197 | 201 | 201 | 199 | 198 | 198 | 197 | . 187 | 193 |  |
| Alcoholic beverages. .-..-----..-........do | 203 | 182 | 207 | 208 | 248 | 225 | 207 | 187 | 179 | 178 | 175 | 178 | 184 |
| Chemical products.-.........-.-.-....-. do | 271 |  | 280 | 284 | 287 | 288 | 292 | 296 | 298 | 302 | - 305 | 307 | -307 |
| Leather and products .-.-...-----....- do | 124 | 115 | 109 | 108 | 115 | 122 | 118 | 106 | 97 | 99 | 85 | 99 |  |
|  | 111 | 106 | 108 | 106 | 107 | 112 | 105 | 97 | 88 | 89 | 75 | 81 |  |
|  | 167 | 162 | 161 | 165 | 168 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 167 | 165 | ${ }^{-165}$ | $\bigcirc 164$ | p 162 |
|  | 148 | 145 | 143 | 141 | 142 | 142 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 150 | 150 | 148 | ${ }^{\square} 143$ |
| Meat packing | 1168 | 1158 | 165 149 | 171 | 162 161 | 148 | 159 176 | 163 | 149 | 145 | 152 | 162 | \% 168 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables...----do....- |  | 147 | 149 | 142 | 161 | 158 | 176 | 169 | 166 | $r 160$ | ${ }^{1} 148$ | ${ }^{1} 138$ | ${ }^{p} 133$ |

- Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
covered by the revision varies among the items, extending back to 1910 in some instances Rejions prior to September 1050 will be shown later
$\sigma^{2}$ Seasonal factors for a number of industries were fixed at 100 during 1939-42; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series.

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

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION－Continued Federal Reserve Index－Continued |  | 202 | 201 | 197 | 204 | 207 |  |  |  | 208 | 190 | 「196 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adjusted ${ }^{\text {a }}$－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactures－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and products．．．－－－－－－－－1035－39 $=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | p 197 |
|  | 185 | 193 | 191 | 189 | 192 | 197 | 198 | 204 | 200 | 198 | 183 | 189 | 192 |
| Printing and publishing．－．－．－－－－－－－．－．do | 172 | 179 | 174 | 175 | 170 | 177 | 176 | 183 | 176 | 171 | 166 | －174 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 179$ |
|  | 172 | 165 | 171 | 153 | 177 | 179 | 170 | 177 | 172 | 171 | 161 | 183 | 177 |
| Minerals | 163 | 166 | 160 | 157 | 164 | 158 | 158 | 164 | 165 | 165 | 156 | ${ }^{+} 166$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 169$ |
| Metals | 141 | 141 | 130 | 126 | 130 | 131 | 127 | 140 | 151 | 145 | 132 | r 136 | D 144 |
| BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES§ $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business sales（adjusted），total．．．．．－．－．mil．of dol．－ | 40， 800 | 41， 197 | 40，611 | 42， 246 | 45，899 | 44，796 | 44， 205 | 43，440 | 44， 737 | 43， 073 | 41，798 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 43,090$ | 41， 517 |
|  | 20， 101 | 20，684 | 20， 524 | 21， 048 | 22，560 | 22， 261 | 22，605 | 22， 479 | 23， 434 | 22， 133 | 21， 324 | r 21， 798 | 20， 847 |
| Durable－goods industries ．－．－－－－－－－．－－－－do | 9，331 | 9，756 | 9，682 | 9，869 | 10，430 | 10，390 | 10，851 | 10，739 | 11，150 | 10，383 | 9，741 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 10,050$ | 9，559 |
| Nondurable－goods industries．．．－－－－－－－－－do | 10，770 | 10，928 | 10，842 | 11， 179 | 12， 130 | 11， 871 | 11，754 | 11，740 | 12， 283 | 11， 750 | 11，583 | r 11， 747 | 11， 288 |
| Wholesale trade，total | 8，337 | 8，481 | 8， 320 | 8，595 | 9，761 | 9， 222 | 8，984 | 3，684 | 8，883 | 8，679 | 8，384 | r 8，824 | 8，378 |
| Durable－goods establishments－．－．－－．－．－．－．do | 2，791 | 2， 855 | 2，705 | 2， 773 | 3， 273 | 3，011 | 3， 050 | 2，925 | 2，892 | 2，789 | 2， 624 | 2， 770 | 2， 686 |
| Nondurable－goods establishments．．．－．．．－do | 5,546 12 | 5，626 | 8，615 | 5， 822 | 6，488 | 6， 211 | 5，934 | 5，759 | 5，991 | 5，890 | 5， 760 | －6，054 | 5，692 |
| Retail trade，total－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 12，362 | 12， 032 | 11， 767 | 12，603 | 13，578 | 13， 313 | 12，616 | 12， 277 | 12，420 | 12， 261 | 12，090 | 12，468 | 12，292 |
| Durable－goods stores．．．－－－－－－－－．－．．．．．．．．．－dido | 4，692 | 4，470 | 4，099 | 4，556 | 5，115 | 5， 041 | 4，572 | 4，267 | 4，280 | 4， 208 | 4，000 | ＋ 4,173 | 4，169 |
| Nondurable－goods stores．．．．．．．－－－－－．－．－．do． | ${ }^{\text {r 7 }} 7.670$ | 7，562 | 7，668 | 8，047 | 8，463 | 8，272 | 8，044 | 8，009 | 8，140 | 8，053 | 8，089 | r 8，295 | 8，123 |
| Business inventories，book value，end of month | 55， 146 | 57，112 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 55,146 30,123 | －30，947 | 58,954 32,245 | 60,434 33,253 | 62,050 34.120 | 63,416 34,657 | 65,249 35,557 | 67,361 36,908 | 68,981 38,068 | 69,442 39,009 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 70,254 \\ 39,894 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $* 70,079$ $+40,576$ | 69,864 40,987 |
| Durable－goods industries | 14，486 | 14，899 | 15，644 | 16，359 | 16，877 | 17，251 | 17，576 | 18， 171 | 18，923 | 19，598 | 20， 289 | r 20,926 | 21， 306 |
| Nondurable－goods industries．－－－－－．－－－－．－．do | 15，637 | 16，048 | 16，601 | 16，894 | 17，243 | 17， 406 | 17，981 | 18，737 | 19，145 | 19，412 | 19，605 | r 19，650 | 19，681 |
| Wholesale trade，total－－．－－－－－－－－．－－－．－．－do | 8，424 | 8，775 | 9，005 | 9，388 | 9，475 | 9，715 | 9，940 | 10， 107 | 10， 270 | 10， 151 | ＋10， 315 | r 10，074 | 10， 067 |
| Durable－goods establishments．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 3，618 | 3，850 | 4， 003 | 4，163 | 4， 170 | 4，328 | 4，474 | 4，672 | 4，880 | 4，887 | 5， 045 | ＋4，961 | 4， 920 |
| Nondurable－goods establishments．．．．．．．．．do． | 4， 806 | 4，925 | 5， 002 | 5，225 | 5，305 | 5，387 | 5， 466 | 5． 435 | 5，390 | 5，264 | r 5， 270 | r 5， 113 | 5，147 |
| Retail trade，total．．．－－－－－－－－－－．－－－－－－－－－－－do | 16， 599 | 17，390 | 17，704 | 17，793 | 18， 455 | 19， 044 | 19，743 | 20，346 | 20，643 | 20， 282 | －20，045 | r 19， 429 | 18，810 |
| Durable－goods stores．．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 7，106 | 7，735 | 8，060 | 8， 095 | 8，257 | 8.484 | 9，197 | 9， 598 | 9，684 | 9， 562 | 9， 494 | r 9，154 | 8，780 |
| Nondurable－goods stores．．－－－－－－－－－－－－－．－${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 9，493 | 9，655 | 9,644 | 9，698 | 10，198 | 10， 560 | 10，546 | 10， 748 | 10，950 | 10， 720 | r 10，551 | r 10， 275 | 10，030 |
| MANUFACTURERS＇SALES，INVENTORIES， AND ORDERS $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales：（unadjust）tol |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20,977 9,762 | 22,216 10,502 | 20,592 9,590 | 21,028 9,984 | 22,177 10,014 | 21,176 9,725 | 23,662 11,457 | 21.851 10,630 | 22,603 10,827 | 21,912 10,567 | 19,673 8,893 | $+22,583$ $\mathbf{r} 10,291$ | 21,810 9894 |
| Nondurable－goods industries．．．．．．．．．－．．．．－．－do | 11，215 | 11， 714 | 11，001 | 11，043 | 12， 163 | 11，451 | 12，205 | 11， 220 | 11，776 | 11，345 | 10，781 | r 12， 292 | 11，816 |
| Value（adjusted），total ．．．．．－．．．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．do | 20， 101 | 20，684 | 20， 524 | 21，048 | 22，560 | 22，261 | 22，605 | 22，479 | 23，434 | 22，133 | 21，324 | r 21，798 | 20，847 |
| Durable－goods industries，total．．．．－－－．－．do | 9，331 | 9，756 | 9，682 | 9，869 | 10，430 | 10，390 | 10， 851 | 10，739 | 11， 150 | 10，383 | 9， 741 | －10，050 | 9， 559 |
| Primary metals－－．－．－．－．－．－－－－．．．－－－do | 1，697 | 1，805 | 1，813 | 1，926 | 1，956 | 1，830 | 1，953 | 2，072 | 2，158 | 2，054 | 1，974 | r 1，872 | 1，736 |
| Fabricated metal products ．－－．－．．．．－－－do | ， 981 | 1，090 | 1，075 | 1，124 | 1，173 | 1，176 | 1，171 | 1，230 | 1，184 | 1，064 | 1，026 | ¢977 | 979 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment．－．do－－－－ | 1，044 | 1，069 | 1，012 | 1，035 | 1，122 | 1，092 | 1，140 | 1，023 | 1，044 | 1，000 | 870 | ${ }^{-1,056}$ | 1，028 |
| Machinery，except electrical．．－－－－－－－－－do－－－－ | 1． 383 | 1，481 | 1． 525 | 1，552 | 1，654 | 1，726 | 1，796 | 1，772 | 1，801 | 1，760 | 1，708 | ${ }^{r} 1,728$ | 1，691 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment．－．－．－－－do．－－－ | 1，651 | 1，650 | 1，560 | 1，578 | 1，648 | 1，666 | 1，859 | 1，691 | 1，872 | 1，734 | 1，523 | $r 1,669$ | 1，497 |
| Transportation equipment，n．e．s．－－－－do－－－－ | 345 | 350 | 377 | 362 | 360 | 391 | 407 | 452 | 478 | 449 | 514 | ＋522 | 497 |
| Furniture and fixtures ．－－－．－．．．．．．．．－do | 309 | 308 | 323 | 283 | 297 | 296 | 350 | 322 | 336 | 292 | 244 | 「278 | 264 |
| Lumber products，except furniture．．．．．．do | 674 | 726 | 713 | 719 | 775 | 743 | 754 | 782 | 775 | 713 | 623 | r 658 | 585 |
| Stone，clay，and glass products．．．－．－．．．do | 489 | 506 | 527 | 485 | 533 | 535 | 570 | 506 | 584 | 548 | 508 | － 540 | 492 |
| Professional and scientific instruments do－－－－ | 213 | 213 | 203 | 227 | 228 | 279 | 245 | 239 | 257 | 225 | 232 | ＋223 | 214 |
| Other industries，including ordnance．．．do．．－－ | 545 | 556 | 554 | 578 | 683 | 656 | 608 | 650 | 661 | 544 | 519 | 「526 | 577 |
| Nondurable－goods industries，total．．．．．．．do． | 10，770 | 10，928 | 10，842 | 11，179 | 12， 130 | 11，871 | 11，754 | 11，740 | 12，283 | 11，750 | 11，583 | ＋11，747 | 11，288 |
| Food and kindred products．．．．．．．．．．．－do | 2，862 | 2，906 | 2，869 | 3， 092 | 3，296 | 3，234 | 3，228 | 3，235 | 3，431 | 3， 151 | 3， 032 | г 2，946 | 3， 000 |
|  | 508 | 486 | 453 | 545 | 585 | 506 | 504 | 484 | 574 | 599 | 591 | ${ }_{+} 658$ | 513 |
| Tobacco manufactures ．．．．－－－－－．－－．．－．－do－ | 253 | 274 | 280 | 270 | 291 | 287 | 261 | 281 | 288 | 272 | 278 | ＋ 290 | 272 |
|  | 1，188 | 1，151 | 1，132 | 1，172 | 1，314 | 1，351 | 1，308 | 1，354 | 1，432 | 1，279 | 1，182 | $\cdots 1,164$ | 1，103 |
| Apparel and related products．．．．－．－．－．do．．．－ | 751 | 854 | 848 | 826 | 1，059 | 926 | 1797 | 768 | 792 | 841 | 940 | － 854 | －692 |
| Leather and leather products．－．－－－－－－do－．－－ | 308 | 308 | 262 | 279 | 329 | 337 | 318 | 294 | 307 | 315 | 298 | － 315 | 253 |
| Paper and allied products ．．．－－－－－－－－－－do－．．－ | 605 | 632 | 641 | 649 | 688 | 681 | 699 | 680 | 711 | 686 | 637 | r 692 | 662 |
| Printing and publishing．．．．－．－．－．－．．．－do．．．． | 628 | 632 | 654 | 628 | 675 | 693 | 696 | 757 | 786 | 748 | 740 | r 755 | 799 |
| Chemicals and allied products ．．．．．．．－do．．．． | 1，413 | 1，448 | 1，441 | 1，468 | 1， 628 | 1，590 | 1，628 | 1，596 | 1，643 | 1，543 | 1，535 | ${ }^{*} 1,577$ | 1，534 |
|  | 1，852 | 1，836 | 1，866 | 1，831 | 1，811 | 1，832 | 1，856 | 1，853 | 1，887 | 1，884 | 1，912 | ${ }^{\text {r 2，}} \mathbf{2}$ 223 | 1，994 |
|  | 402 | 402 | 397 | 420 | 454 | 434 | 459 | 439 | 432 | 433 | 438 | r 467 |  |
| Inventories，end of month： Book value（unadjusted），total．．．．．．．．．．．．do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value（unadjusted），total．．．－．．．－－．．．－．do．．－－ | 29，727 | 30， 586 | 31， 987 | 33，311 | 34，409 | 35， 034 | 35，970 | 37，054 | 38， 262 | 39，085 | 39，825 | r 40， 239 | 40，461 |
| Durable－goods industries | 14， 400 | 14， 742 | 15， 443 | 16，202 | 16，797 | 17，304 | 17， 763 | 18，331 | 19，178 | 19，740 | 20， 368 | －20， 842 | 21，164 |
| Nondurable－goods industries．－－－．．．．．．．．．．do．．－－ | 15，328 | 15，844 | 16，543 | 17， 109 | 17，612 | 17，730 | 18，207 | 18，723 | 19，084 | 19，344 | 19，457 | r 19， 396 | 19， 298 |
| By stages of fabrication：Purchased materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value（adjusted），total ．．．．．．．．．．－－－－do．．．－ | 30， 123 | 30，947 | 32.245 | 33． 253 | 34， 120 | 34，657 | 35， 557 | 36，908 | 38，068 | 39，009 | 39， 894 | r 40， 576 | 40，987 |
| Durable－goods industries，total．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．－ | 14， 486 | 14， 899 | 15，644 | 16， 359 | 16，877 | 17， 251 | 17，576 | 18， 171 | 18，923 | 19，598 | 20， 289 | －20， 926 | 21，306 |
| Primary metals | 2，222 | 2， 276 | 2,329 1 | 2， 384 | 2，371 | 2， 358 | 2，294 | 2，298 | 2，324 | 2，353 | 2，426 | ${ }^{5} 2,508$ | 2，597 |
| Fabricated metal products．．．．．．．．．．－－．do－．－－ | 1，652 | 1，688 | 1，738 | 1，741 | 1，791 | 1，785 | 1，828 | 1，872 | 1． 962 | 2，056 | 2， 133 | ${ }^{7} 2,278$ | 2，351 |
| Electical machinery and equipment．．－do．．－－ | 1，610 | 1，628 | 1，718 | 1，897 | 1，959 | 2，009 | 2，077 | 2，180 | 2，338 | 2，465 | 2， 574 | ＋2，684 | 2，690 |
| Machinery，except electrical．．－．．－－．．－do．－－－ | 3， 202 | 3，304 | 3．468 | 3， 651 | 3，789 | 3.897 | 4，006 | 4，136 | 4，286 | 4.410 | 4，509 | r 4， 627 | 4，728 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment．．．．．．．．－do．－．－ | 1，764 | 1，866 | 2，056 | 2，144 | 2，200 | 2，183 | 2，175 | 2，275 | 2，336 | 2，390 | 2，440 | r 2， 475 | 2，521 |
| Transportation equipment，n．e．s．．．．－－do－．－－ | 735 | 762 | 835 | 905 | 1，034 | 1，114 | 1，211 | 1，273 | 1，367 | 1，473 | 1，657 | －1，757 | 1，899 |
| Furniture and fixtures ．．－－－．－．－．－．－－－do．．．－ | 458 | 462 | 490 | 533 | 558 | 575 | 572 | 578 | 612 | 601 | ， 588 | ${ }^{+} 568$ | ， 564 |
| Lumber products，except furniture．．．．－do．－．－ | 745 | 769 | 782 | 829 | 852 | 896 | 902 | 950 | 990 | 1，008 | 1，017 | ${ }^{*} 1,031$ | 1，016 |
| Stone，clay，and glass products．－．－．．．－do－．．－ | 582 | 592 | 600 | $\stackrel{628}{518}$ | 654 | 680 | 711 | 741 | 762 | 801 | 837 | ． 837 | 835 |
| Professional and scientific instruments do－ | 471 | 483 | 502 | 518 | 533 | 546 | 549 | 570 | 596 | 635 | 649 | ＋ 681 | 682 |
| Other industries，including ordnance ．do－ | 1，045 | 1，068 | 1，127 | 1，131 | 1，136 | 1，208 | 1，251 | 1，298 | 1，351 | 1，406 | 1，458 | r 1，483 | 1，422 |

 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．
 industry definitions for manufacturing beginning with the 1948 data results in discontinuity of industry figures for earlier periods．
of Not available．Data will be shown in a later issue．

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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| MANUFACTURERS'SALES, INVENTORIES, <br> AND ORDERS $\dagger$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inventories, end of month-Continued Book value (adjusted)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products-.-..-......-do.--- | 2,775 | 2,876 | 2,939 | 3,006 | 3,112 | - ${ }_{3}, 191$ | 3,330 | 3,551 | - ${ }_{3}^{19,580}$ | - ${ }_{3}$, 542 | - 3 3, 554 | ${ }_{r} \mathbf{3 , 6 1 9}$ | 18,484 |
| Beverages. | 1,097 | 1,071 | 1,107 | 1,073 | 1, 112 | 1.149 | 1,222 | 11,242 | 1,254 | 1,254 | 1,209 | +1,161 | 1,197 |
| Tobacco manuracture | 1,639 | 1,658 | 1,658 | 1,650 | ${ }_{1} 1,613$ | 1,591 | 1,605 12800 | 1,630 | 1,652 <br> 1 <br> 1 | 1,642 | 1,656 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +1,668 \\ +3,190 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,716 |
| Textile-mill products | 2,202 | 2,327 | 2,462 | 2,531 | 2, 662 | 2,710 | 2,800 | 3,046 | 3, 137 | 3,214 | 3,222 | +3,190 | 3,145 |
| Apparel and related products .--..--.--do | 1,387 | 1,399 | 1,522 | 1,586 | 1,565 | 1,543 | 1,590 | 1,616 | 1,667 | 1,687 | 1,746 | ${ }^{\text {r1, }} \mathbf{6 8 6}$ | 1,662 |
| Leather and leather products-.---.-..do | 510 | 525 | 540 | 562 | ${ }_{6}^{613}$ | 590 | ${ }^{640}$ | 666 | 677 | 691 | 652 | ${ }^{7} 622$ | 636 |
| Paper and allied products------------do | 658 | 669 | 687 | 732 | 761 | 779 | 808 | 840 | 855 | 887 | 917 | -924 | 932 |
| Printing and publishing | 605 | 604 | 622 | 632 | 670 | 678 | 684 | 661 | 681 | 694 | 702 | 711 | 712 |
| Chemicals and allied products ------- do | $\stackrel{2,117}{ }$ | 2, 197 | 2,280 | 2,356 | 2,383 | 2,424 | 2, 5220 | ${ }^{2}, 626$ | 2, 699 | ${ }^{2,771}$ | 2,850 | r 2,906 $\sim$ $\sim$ | 2,965 |
| Petroleum and coal products.-.-.-...-. do | 2, 148 | 2, 203 | 2,225 560 | 2, 219 | 2, 196 | 2,196 | 2, 228 | 2,294 | 2, 360 | 2,420 | 2,481 | $\stackrel{+}{\ulcorner } \mathrm{r}, 523$ | 2,591 |
| Rubber products-------------------do. | 499 | 521 | 560 | 547 | 562 | 555 | 554 | 565 | 583 | 610 | 616 | 640 |  |
| New orders, net (unadjusted), total.------.- do. | 23, 485 | 23, 744 | 21, 367 | 22,792 | 27, 940 | 25, 554 | 28, 220 | 23,517 | 22,830 | 22, 361 | 20,790 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 22,797 \\ r \\ \text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 21, 283 |
| Durable-goods industries, total.....-.-....--do. | 12,061 | 12, 168 | 10,302 | 11,624 | 14,800 | 13, 263 | 15,272 | 12,684 | 11, 653 | 11,564 | 10,469 | r 10, 867 | 9,847 |
| Primary metals-----------------1.-- - - - | 2,184 | ${ }^{2,174}$ | 1,955 | 2,242 | 2,396 | 2,110 | 2,587 | 2, 264 | 2, 175 | 1,977 | 2,037 | + 2, 002 | 1,508 |
| Fabricated metal products ---------...- - do | 1,350 | 1,447 | 1,283 | 1,244 | 1,698 | 1,476 | 1,441 | 1,282 | 1,147 | 1,091 | 937 | ${ }^{\text {「 } 1,090}$ | 1,052 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment....-do | 1,558 | 1,229 | 969 | 1,463 | 1,402 | 1,399 | 1,732 | 1,304 | 1,246 | 1,453 | 1,284 | ${ }^{\text {r 1, }}$, 064 | 1,129 1,873 |
| Machinery except electrical ---...----- do- | 1,815 | 1,860 | 1,682 | 2, 234 | 2,680 | 2,810 | 2,644 | 2,304 | 2,308 | 2,291 | 2,259 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2,147}$ | 1,873 |
|  | 780 | 800 | 419 | 483 | 1,695 | 996 | 1,847 | 1,089 | 715 | 915 | 664 | 572 | 16 |
| Other industries, including ordnance........-do...- | 4,373 | 4,659 | 3,994 | 3,959 | 4,930 | 4,472 | 5,020 | 4,441 | 4,064 | 3,838 | 3,289 | ${ }^{\text {r 3 }}$ 3,992 | 3,668 |
| Nondurable-goods industries, total .----....-do...- | 11, 424 | 11, 576 | 11,065 | 11, 168 | 13, 139 | 12, 291 | 12,948 | 10, 834 | 11, 176 | 10,797 | 10,321 | r 11,930 | 11, 436 |
| Unfilled orders (unadjusted), total..--.-....-do.... | 35, 243 | 36,748 | 37,367 | 39, 109 | 44, 947 | 49, 412 | 53,779 | 55, 530 | 55, 792 | 55,901 | 57,018 | - 57, 265 | 56, 739 |
| Durable-goods industries, total.---.-.-.-...-do. | 30, 112 | 31,755 | 32,310 | 33, 927 | 38,789 | 42,414 | 46, 038 | 48, 175 | 49, 038 | 49,695 | 51, 271 | - 51,880 | 51, 733 |
| Primary metals | 6, 264 | 6,528 | 6,673 | 6,917 | 7,325 | 7,676 | 8,190 | 8,486 |  | 8,518 | 8,822 | ${ }^{+8,877}$ | 8, 582 |
| Fabricated metal products -----.------ do | 3, 827 | 4,073 | 4, 299 | 4,439 | 5,054 | 5,464 | 5,704 | 5,858 | 5, 884 | 5, 868 | 5,879 | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }}$, 849 | 5,798 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment-.---do | 3,543 | 3,626 | 3, 553 | 3, 860 | 4, 186 | 4,518 | 5,029 | 5, 287 | 5,541 | 6, 008 | 6,530 | -6,599 | 6,703 |
| Machinery, except electrical.... | 4,953 | 5, 295 | 5,586 | 6, 255 | 7,394 | 8,575 | 9,276 | 9,739 | 10, 178 | 10, 144 | 10, 803 | r 11, 251 | 11, 421 |
| Transportation equipment, except motor |  | 6,263 | 6,316 |  |  | 8,391 | 9,793 |  | 10,658 |  |  | r 11,366 | 11,477 |
| Other industries, including ordnance-.....-lo...- | 5,715 | 5,971 | 5,882 | 6,048 | 7,074 | 7,789 | 88,048 | 8,385 | 8,188 | 8,082 | 7,969 | -7,939 | 7,752 |
| Nondur able-goods industries, total.---.-.-.do. | 5, 131 | 4, 993 | 5,057 | 5, 182 | 6, 158 | 6,998 | 7,741 | 7,354 | 6, 755 | 6,206 | 5,746 | - 5, 385 | 5,006 |

BUSINESS POPULATJON

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS \\
TURN-OVER
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Operating businesses, end of quarter, total. . .thous.. \& 3,997. 7 \& \& \& 3, 985.6 \& \& \& 4,007. 4 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Contract construction-------------------do..-- \& 366.9 \& \& \& 365.5 \& \& \& r 372.3
+306.7 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 303.3
856.2 \& \& \& 303.1
853.6 \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 306.7 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1,686.4 \& \& \& 1,676.9 \& \& \& + 1,676.8 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Wholesale trade...----------.............-- - do- \& 204.8 \& \& \& 205.0 \& \& \& \({ }^{2} 206.6\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 579.9 \& \& \& 581.6 \& \& \& \({ }^{+587.8}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline New businesses, quarterly total..-------.--- do..-- \& 95.2 \& \& \& 80.7 \& \& \& 122.0 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Contract construction------------------- do-- \& 14.8 \& \& \& 12.2
9.6 \& \& \& 21.0 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 17.4 \& \& \& 15.4 \& \& \& \(\stackrel{14.4}{21.9}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 35.3 \& \& \& 27.7 \& \& \& 41.3 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 4.3
12.5 \& \& \& 3.7
12.2 \& \& \& 5.3
18.1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Discontinued businesses, quarterly total.....do. \& 83.6 \& \& \& 92.8 \& \& \& \({ }^{r} 100.2\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 10.3 \& \& \& 13.6 \& \& \& \({ }^{1} 14.3\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Manufacturing ------------------------- do---- \& 10.5 \& \& \& 9.8 \& \& \& 10.8

$r$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Service industries...----.-...............- do. \& 16.0 \& \& \& 18.0
37.3 \& \& \& F
+18.3
41 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 3.3 \& \& \& 3.6 \& \& \& +3.7 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 8.4 \& \& \& 10.5 \& \& \& r 11.8 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Business transfers, quarterly total .---------do.- \& 88.2 \& \& \& 67.0 \& \& \& 93.8 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New incorporations (48 States)..--.----.-number-- \& 6, 277 \& 6,782 \& 6, 256 \& 6, 780 \& 8,515 \& 6, 590 \& 7, 649 \& 7,653 \& 7,544 \& 6,810 \& 6,428 \& ${ }^{\cdot 6,496}$ \& ${ }^{p} 5,957$ <br>
\hline INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES ${ }^{\circ}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 648 \& 707 \& 683 \& 679 \& 775 \& 599 \& 732 \& 693 \& 755 \& 699 \& 665 \& \& 620 <br>
\hline Commercial service...-.-......................- do...-- \& 43
75
7 \& 64
91 \& 67
87 \& 67

62 \& ${ }_{97}^{63}$ \& | 59 |
| :---: |
| 60 | \& 69

83 \& ${ }_{81}^{52}$ \& 94
94 \& ${ }_{71}^{43}$ \& 55
74 \& 56
89
89 \& 39
84 <br>
\hline  \& 147 \& 150 \& 150 \& 143 \& 132 \& 107 \& 115 \& 119 \& 128 \& 129 \& 130 \& 136 \& 150 <br>

\hline | Retail trade |
| :--- |
| Wholesale trade | \& 314

69 \& 339
63 \& 310
69 \& 330
77 \& 410
73 \& 304
69 \& 377
88 \& 365
76 \& 385
84 \& 390
66 \& 340
66 \& 333
64 \& 277
70 <br>
\hline  \& 15, 254 \& 16,649 \& 18,864 \& 21,044 \& 21,685 \& 16,009 \& 17, 652 \& 17,064 \& ${ }^{23.504}$ \& 22,773 \& 21, 088 \& 26, 417 \& 26, 643 <br>
\hline Commercial service----------------------- do----- \& 1,450 \& 2,009 \& ${ }_{2}^{1,742}$ \& 3, ${ }^{3,205}$ \& \& \& \& 1,055 \& 1,871 \& \& 1,398 \& 1,358 \& 782 <br>
\hline  \& 1,303
5,855 \& 2,410
5,949 \& 2,726 \& 4,748
5,352 \& 2,393
5,175 \& 2,228 \& 3,292

5, 169 \& 2, 2688 \& | 4. 655 |
| :--- |
| 5,497 | \& 3,085

5,014 \& 2, 686
7,790 \& 4,290
10,497 \& 4,668
14,908 <br>
\hline  \& 4,775 \& 4,683 \& 4,235 \& 5,479 \& 10,376 \& 4,357 \& 5,605 \& 5,647 \& 7,487 \& 7,434 \& 4,778 \& 6,173 \& $4{ }_{4}^{4,826}$ <br>
\hline Wholesale trade-------------------------- - \& 1,871 \& 1,598 \& 1,749 \& 2, 260 \& 2,259 \& 1,891 \& 2, 211 \& 2,200 \& 3, 984 \& 6, 234 \& 4.456 \& 4,099 \& 1,459 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

- Revised. p Preliminary.

Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3.
o'Data are from Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September |
| COMMODITY PRICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices received, all farm productss... $1910-14=100 \ldots$ | 272 | 268 | 276 | 286 | 300 | 313 | 311 | 309 | 305 | 301 | 294 | 292 | 291 |
|  | 243 | 238 | 250 | 258 | 275 | 283 | 276 | 275 | 271 | 263 | 252 | 244 | 239 |
|  | 221 | 219 | 224 | 233 | 240 | 254 | 245 | 247 | 244 | 240 | 236 | 234 | 233 |
|  | 194 | 188 | 192 | 202 | 214 | 222 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 217 | 213 | 215 | 216 |
| Tobacco...------------------------------ do- | 428 | 426 | 428 | 436 | 442 | 440 | 437 359 | 438 | 438 | 438 | 438 | 430 | 423 |
|  | 336 <br> 217 | 327 207 | 346 194 | 339 202 | 347 <br> 192 | 351 204 3 | 359 202 20 | 363 209 | 357 194 | 353 200 | 329 175 | 291 | 283 201 |
|  | 126 | 138 | 188 | 211 | 324 | 333 | 265 | 225 | 239 | 189 | 204 | 181 | 161 |
| Oil-bearing crops | 303 | 300 | 351 | 366 | 374 | 379 | 386 | 385 | 380 | 358 | 317 | 294 | 288 |
|  | 298 | 296 | 299 | 311 | 323 | 340 | 343 | 340 | 335 | 335 | 332 | 336 | 337 |
|  | 372 | 358 | 357 | 360 | 391 | 425 | 428 | 428 | 418 | 422 | 414 | 416 | 411 |
|  | 248 196 | 261 201 | 267 209 | 272 249 | ${ }_{203}^{286}$ | 285 | $\stackrel{280}{217}$ | ${ }_{215}^{273}$ | ${ }_{221}^{270}$ | ${ }_{2}^{269}$ | 272 | 277 | 283 |
|  | 196 | 201 | 209 | 249 | 203 | 205 | 217 | 215 | 221 | 217 | 222 | 231 | 247 |
| Prices paid: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities....--.-.-.---1910-14=100 | 252 | 253 | 255 | 257 | 262 | 267 | 272 | 273 | 272 | 272 | 272 | 271 | 271 |
| Commodities used in living.-.....-.----- do---- | 252 | 254 | 256 | 257 | 260 | ${ }_{2}^{265}$ | 269 | 269 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 268 |
| Commodities used in production.........-do..-- | 251 | 251 | 254 | 257 | 264 | 270 | 274 | 276 | 274 | 273 | 273 | 273 | 275 |
| All commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates $1910-14=100$ | 260 | 261 | 263 | 265 | 272 | 276 | 280 | 283 | 283 | 282 | 282 | 282 | 282 |
|  | 105 | 103 | 105 | 108 | 110 | 113 | 111 | 109 | 108 | 107 | 104 | 104 | 103 |
| RETAIL PRICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 206.4$ | '206.6 | ${ }^{5} 206.1$ | 207.3 |
| Coal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 | ${ }^{*} 168.1$ | 168.8 |
| Consumers' price index (U. S. Dept. of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 174.6 | 175.6 | 176. 4 | 178.8 | 181.5 | 183.8 | 184.5 | 184. 6 | 185.4 | 185.2 | 185.5 | 185.5 | 1186.6 |
|  | 189.8 | 193.0 | 194.3 | 195.5 | 198.5 | 202.0 | 203.1 | 203. 6 | 204.0 | 204.0 | 203.3 | 203.6 | $\underline{209.0}$ |
|  | 210.0 | 210.6 | 210.8 | 216.3 | 221.9 | 228.0 | 226. 2 | 225.7 | 227.4 | 226.9 | 227.7 | 227.0 | 227.3 |
| Cereals and bakery products---------- do. | 176.9 186.9 | 177.2 191.9 | 177.6 192.8 | 177.7 194.0 | 185.4 202.6 | 187.1 204.4 | 187.5 204.6 | 188.3 204.1 | 188.2 203.5 | 188.4 203.9 | 189.0 | 188.7 | 189.4 |
|  | 186.0 | 189.8 | 195.7 | 203.9 | 214.1 | 224.3 | 217.1 | 214.8 | 221.6 | 219.9 | 218.5 | 205.9 208.9 | 206.4 205.1 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish-..----------- do | 261.0 | 253.3 | 250.3 | 253.4 | 263.6 | 270.1 | 272.2 | 272.6 | 272.8 | 271.6 | 273.2 | 208.9 275.0 | 275.6 |
| Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration...-...- do... | 141.2 96 | 142.0 | 142.5 | 142.8 | 143.3 | 143.9 | 144.2 | 144.0 | 143.6 | 143.6 | 144.0 | 144.2 | 144.4 |
| Gas and electricity | 96.9 196.1 | 96.8 199.2 | 96.8 | 96.8 | 97.2 | 97.2 204.5 | 97.2 205.0 | 96.9 | 97.3 2024 | 97.1 | 97.2 | 144.3 | 97.3 |
|  | 196.1 | 199.2 | 200.8 201.1 | 201.7 203.2 | 202.3 207.4 | 204.5 209.7 | 205.0 210.7 | 205.0 211.8 | 202.4 212.6 | 202.8 212.5 | 203.7 | 204.2 | 204.9 |
| Rent | 131.8 | 132.0 | 132.5 | 132.9 | 133.2 | 134.0 | 134.7 | 135.1 | 135.4 | 135.7 | 212.4 136.2 | 210.8 | 211.1 137.5 |
|  | 157.8 | 158.3 | 159.2 | 160.6 | 162.1 | 163.2 | 164.3 | 164.6 | 165.0 | 164.8 | 165.0 | 165.4 | 166.0 |
| WHOLESALE PRICES ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Department of Labor indexes: $\ddagger$ <br> All commodities $\text { - } 1926=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 169.5 | 169.1 | 171.7 | 175.3 | 180.1 | 183.6 | 184.0 | 183.6 | 182.9 | 181.7 | r 179.4 | 178.0 | 177.6 |
| Manufactured products..-.............-do. | 164.0 | 163.5 | 165.1 | 169.0 | 173.1 | 175.5 | 175.8 | 176.1 | 176.2 | 175.5 |  |  |  |
| Raw materials.--.----...............-. - do. | 181.8 | 180.2 | 184.5 | 187.1 | 192.6 | 199.1 | 199.4 | 197.7 | 195.5 | 194.7 | 189.1 | $\begin{array}{r}174.4 \\ 187.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 174.2 186.9 |
| Semimanufactured articles....-.-.-.-.-. do. | 165.7 | 169.3 | 173.0 | 178.1 | 185.0 | 187.1 | 187.5 | 187.1 | 186.4 | 180.0 | 174,0 | 170.0 | 168.8 |
|  | 180.4 | 177.8 | 183.7 | 187.4 | 194.2 | 202.6 | 203.8 | 202.5 | 199.6 | 198.6 | 194.0 | 190.6 | 189.2 |
|  | 166.5 | 165.3 | 172.1 | 180.9 | 186.6 | 192.0 | 188.0 | 189. 1 | 185.6 | 178.6 | 178.0 | 180.4 | 181.6 |
| Livestock and poultry--...-.-.-.-.-do.-.-- | 211.3 166.9 | 198.7 166.9 | 197.3 | 204.9 172.4 | 222.2 176.7 | 238.2 179.2 | 241.2 179.3 | 240.9 179.2 | 234.8 179.0 | 235.8 177.8 | 123,9 176.0 | 180.4 233.1 174.9 | 181.6 2274.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | + 174.9 | 174.8 |
|  | 177.2 | 172.5 | 175.2 | 179.0 | 182.2 | 187.6 | 186.6 | 185.8 | 187.3 | 186.3 | 186.0 | 187.3 |  |
|  | 155.5 | 153.8 | 154.1 | 157.6 | 163.0 | 166.3 | 164.5 | 164.5 | 163.6 | 162.3 | 162.3 | 187.3 +161.9 | 188.0 160.4 |
|  | 154.7 | 160.8 | 164.1 | 164.4 | 171.5 | 173.0 | 170.3 | 166.6 | 164.9 | 163.4 | 167.5 | 181.9 169.0 | 170.3 |
|  | 131.0 241.0 | 129.5 | 140.4 | 138. 0 | 136.1 | 142.4 | 139.9 | 140.0 | 146.5 | 146.3 | 144.3 | 142.6 | 141.9 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish.----.---...... do..-- | 241.0 | 223.7 | 223.4 | 233.7 | 242.7 | 255.2 | 254.5 | 255.1 | 257.2 | 255.2 | 254.6 | 256.9 | 258.4 |
| Commodities other than farm products and 150.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 159.2 | 161.5 218.9 | 163.7 217.8 | 166.7 221.4 | ${ }_{226.1} 7$ | 171.8 228.1 | 172.4 | 172.3 | 171.6 | 170.5 | r 168.6 | ${ }^{r} 167.2$ | 166.9 |
|  | 170.2 | 177.2 | 177.6 | 179.1 | 180.7 | 180.8 | 180.8 | 180.8 | 180.8 | 180.8 | +223.7 +179 | ${ }^{+} 222.5$ | 223.0 |
| Cement--............-.-.................-do. | 136.3 | 140.2 | 140.8 | 141.2 | 147.2 | 147.1 | 147.1 | 147.2 | 147.2 | 147.2 | 147.2 | +147.2 | 179.5 147.2 |
| Lumber.............----.-................ do. | 371.5 | 358.4 | 347.6 | 348.4 | 356.8 | 359.8 | 361.2 | 361.0 | 358.8 | 352.3 | 347.1 | 342.8 | 147.2 |
| Paint and paint materials...-------.-. do.--- | 145.9 | 145.7 | 148.2 | 154.9 | 162.1 | 164.0 | 164.4 | 164.7 | 163.7 | 161.6 | 159.1 | 34.8 158.0 | 159.8 |
| Chemicals and allied products..-.-.-. do..... | 128.7 | 132.2 | 135.7 | 139.6 | 144.5 | 147.3 | 146.4 | 147.9 | 145.7 | 142.3 | 139.4 |  |  |
|  | 125.4 | 131.6 | 134.3 | 136.1 | 138.1 | 139.0 | 138.2 | 145.0 | 145.2 | 144.1 | 143.1 | 144.4 | 144.7 |
| Drugs and pharmaceutical materials . do-...- | 153.4 | 161.1 | 163.8 | 175.1 | 184.4 | 185.2 | 185.1 | 184.5 | 185.2 | 185.3 | 184.7 | 184.6 | 184.1 |
| Fertilizer materials....-.-......----.- do.--- | 111.4 | 111.2 | 112.0 | 115.6 | 118.1 | 111. 1 | 118.1 | 117.8 | 117.1 | 115.1 | 119.0 | 117.8 | 118.5 |
|  | 163.9 | 160.3 | 171.5 | 180.9 | 200.4 | 217.3 | 214.6 | 198.7 | 181.0 | 161.2 | 139.3 | 139.8 | 141.9 |
| Fuel and lighting materials.------..-. do. | 134.9 | 135.3 | 135. 7 | 135.7 | 136.4 | 138.1 | 138.6 | 138.1 | 137.5 | 137.8 | 137.9 | 138.1 | 138.8 |
| Bituminous coal...--.-.......-.-.-.-. do....- | 193.2 | 193.3 | 193.3 | 193.2 | 193.2 | 197.5 | 197.1 | 195.6 | 195.2 | 195.5 | 194.6 | r 194.9 | 196.7 |
|  | 65.6 | 65. 2 | 65.5 | 65.7 | 65.7 | 66.4 | 65.1 | 64.8 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 65.4 |  |  |
|  | 89.0 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.2 | 90.0 | 92.2 | 93.8 | 93.3 | 92.9 | 92.9 | 93.8 | 94.1 |  |
| Petroleum and products.....-.-.-....do...-- | 117.8 | 118.0 | 118.1 | 118.0 | 119.4 | 119.4 | 120.3 | 120.0 | 119.7 | 120.0 | 120.4 | 120.5 | 120.5 |
| Hides and leather products.............do...- | 203.0 | 208.6 | 211.5 | 218.7 | 234.8 | 238.2 | 236.2 | 233.3 | 232.6 | 230.6 | 221.9 | 213.6 | 212.3 |
|  | 264.7 | 266.3 | 269.3 | 277.5 | 318.2 | 317.8 | 313.0 | 297.8 | 293.8 | 284.3 | 250.7 | 222.1 | 225. 7 |
| Leather-...-.-----.---------------- ${ }^{\text {do-- }}$ | 196.8 | 201.3 | 204.9 | 213.8 | 224.8 | 229.1 | 229.2 | 228.7 | 228.2 | 227.5 | 216.8 | 203.4 | 195.8 |
|  | 194.9 | 200.5 | 203.7 | 209.3 | 219.4 | 224.6 | 222.0 | 223.5 | 223.8 | 223.3 | 222.4 | 222.1 | 221.8 |
|  | 159.2 | 163.8 | 166.9 | 170.2 | 174.7 | 175.4 | 178.8 | 180.1 | 180.0 | 179.5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 178.8$ | ${ }^{-175.3}$ | 172.5 |
|  | 168.1 | 173.6 | 176. 6 | 180.6 | 186. 2 | 186.9 | 193.4 | 195.9 | 195.9 | 196.3 | 194.6 | '188.2 | 183.2 |
| Furniture-------------------------10.- | 149.9 | 153.6 | 156.7 | 159.2 | 162.7 | 163.2 | 163.2 | 163.1 | 162.9 | 161.5 | -161.9 | ${ }^{+161.6}$ | 161.2 |

[^7]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septern- ber |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Wholesale Prices $\boldsymbol{o}^{\mathbf{+}}$-Continued} <br>
\hline U. S. Department of Labor indexes: $\ddagger-$ Continued Commodities other than farm prod., etc.-Con. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Metals and metal products..-......-1926=100 \& 176.7 \& 178.6 \& 180.4 \& 184.9 \& 187.5 \& 188.1 \& 188.8 \& 189.0 \& 188.8 \& 188.2 \& r 187.9 \& 188.1 \& 189.1 <br>
\hline  \& 172.2 \& 173.2 \& 174.0 \& 188.1 \& 185.7 \& 185.7 \& 188.6 \& 185.9 \& 185.9 \& 185.9 \& 185.9 \& 185.9 \& 185.9 <br>
\hline  \& 166.1 \& 173.3 \& 181.7 \& 182.5 \& 187.9 \& 191.1 \& 183.5 \& 184.1 \& 182.8 \& 178.2 \& 175.6 \& 175.3 \& 176.4 <br>
\hline  \& 166.9 \& 177.2 \& 182.5 \& 183.6 \& 183.7 \& 183.7 \& 183.7 \& 183.7 \& 183.7 \& 183.5 \& 183.6 \& 184.6 \& 184.4 <br>
\hline Textile products...........................-do...- \& 158.3 \& 163.1 \& 166.8 \& 171.4 \& 178.2 \& 181.1 \& 183.2 \& 182.8 \& 182.1 \& 177.7 \& -173.2 \& +167.5 \& 163.2 <br>
\hline  \& 146.7 \& 147.7 \& 151.4 \& 155.4 \& ${ }^{161.6}$ \& 163.9 \& 163.9 \& 163.9 \& 164.0 \& 164.0 \& 164.8 \& ${ }^{1} 165.0$ \& 164.7 <br>
\hline  \& 221.6 \& 225.7 \& 231.7 \& 236.6 \& 239.2 \& 240.5 \& 239.9 \& 236.2 \& 234.1 \& 228.7 \& r 218.8 \& r 206.0 \& 196.5 <br>
\hline Hosiery and underwear-..--------.-...- do \& 105. 3 \& 109.2 \& 111.4 \& 113.7 \& 115.2 \& 113.8 \& 113.5 \& 113. 5 \& 113.4 \& 112.9 \& 111.2 \& ${ }^{1} 110.1$ \& 110.0 <br>
\hline  \& 41.7 \& 42.5 \& 42.7 \& 43.0 \& ${ }^{43.1}$ \& 43.1 \& 43.1 \& 43.1 \& 43.1 \& 43.1 \& ${ }^{43.1}$ \& ${ }^{43.1}$ \& 43.1 <br>
\hline  \& 64.9
178.7 \& 65.3
189.1 \& 69.0
192.7 \& 75.0 \& r 86.1 \& 90.8
227.3 \& 90.8
240.2 \& 85.2

243.7 \& 76.3
244.5 \& 73.2 \& 71.1 \& 68.7 \& 72.6 <br>
\hline Woolen and worsted goods.-.......----do \& 178.7 \& 189.1 \& 192.7 \& 195.6 \& 217.4 \& 227.3 \& 240.2 \& 243.7 \& 244.5 \& 225.3 \& '218.2 \& - 207.4 \& 196.7 <br>
\hline  \& 127.4 \& 131.3 \& 137.6 \& 140.5 \& 142.4 \& 142.7 \& 142.5 \& 142.7 \& 141.7 \& 141.7 \& 138.8 \& 138.2 \& 138.5 <br>
\hline Tires and tubes.-------------------- do- \& $\stackrel{77.4}{ }$ \& 78.1 \& 82.3
178.7 \& 882.5 \& 82.8 \& 82.8 \& 82.8 \& 82.8 \& ${ }^{82.8}$ \& 82.8 \& 82.9 \& 82.9 \& 82.9 <br>
\hline  \& 167.1 \& 173.4 \& 178.7 \& 189.0 \& 196.5 \& 196.5 \& 196.3 \& 196.2 \& 196.2 \& 196.2 \& 197.2 \& 198.7 \& 199.7 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR} <br>
\hline As measured by- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Wholesale prices------------------1935-39=100-- \& 47.5 \& 47.5 \& 46.8 \& 45.8 \& 44.6 \& 43.8 \& 43.7 \& 43.8 \& 44.0 \& 44.2 \& 44.8 \& 45.2 \& 45.3 <br>
\hline  \& 57.3 \& $\begin{array}{r}56.9 \\ 47 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 56.7
47 \& 55.9 \& 55.1 \& 54.4 \& 54.2 \& 54.2 \& 53.9 \& 54.0 \& 53.9 \& 53.9 \& 53.6 <br>
\hline Retail food prices-.........-.....................d. do...- \& 47.6 \& 47.5 \& 47.4 \& 46.2 \& 45.1 \& 44.2 \& 44.2 \& 44.3 \& 44.0 \& 44.1 \& 43.9 \& 44.1 \& 44.0 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction, total. -.........-......mil. of dol.- | 2,848 | 2,773 | 2, 569 | 2,234 | 2, 100 | 1,973 | 2,188 | 2,387 | 2, 556 | 2,729 | 2,793 | - 2,859 | 2,837 |
|  | 2,095 | 2,025 | 1,901 | 1,721 | 1,586 | 1,518 | 1,603 | 1,673 | 1,739 | 1,859 | 1,894 | -1,906 | 1,879 |
|  | 1,322 | 1,247 | 1,131 | 1,003 | 902 | 827 |  | 882 | 881 |  | 947 | -944 | 934 |
| New dwelling units.-.-.-.----------- do | 1, 211 | 1,145 | 1,040 |  | 830 55 | 750 60 | 775 61 | 795 | 785 80 | $\begin{array}{r}835 \\ 88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 840 | + ${ }_{+}^{835}$ | 825 |
| Additions and alterations-.....-.-.-do--- |  |  |  | 62 | 55 | 60 | 61 | 71 | 80 | 88 | 90 | -92 | 93 |
| utility, total...................-mil. of dol.- | 354 | 382 | 403 | 395 | 378 | 384 | 399 | 407 | 435 | 463 | 465 | +459 | 451 |
|  | 101 | 112 | 120 | 125 | 129 | 135 | 142 | 150 | 162 | 178 | 190 | - 198 | 202 |
| Commercial ----------------------1.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 121 | 136 | 149 | 140 | 122 | 121 | 128 | 125 | 130 | 131 | 120 | 108 | 100 |
|  | ${ }_{297} 115$ | 95 | 81 | 71 | $\begin{array}{r}72 \\ 229 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 76 226 | $\begin{array}{r}83 \\ 264 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 95 | ${ }_{305}^{113}$ | 126 | 134 | 140 | 130 358 |
| Public utility..---.................-----. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 297 | 294 | 279 | 247 | 229 | 226 | 264 | 283 | 305 | 326 | 343 | 357 | 358 |
|  | 753 | 748 | 668 | 513 | 514 | 455 | 585 | 714 | 817 | 870 | 899 | r 953 | 958 |
|  | 28 |  | 31 | ${ }^{30}$ | ${ }^{33}$ | ${ }^{36}$ |  |  |  |  | 52 | 58 | 65 |
| Nonresidential building-.--------------- do |  | $\begin{array}{r}247 \\ 28 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 24 | $\begin{array}{r}224 \\ 29 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 29 29 | 251 39 | $\begin{array}{r}292 \\ 59 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{72}$ | $\begin{array}{r}313 \\ 79 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 316 | 319 | 323 |
|  | 298 | 265 | 221 | 103 | 95 | 65 | 110 | 160 | 215 | 250 | 260 | 280 | ${ }_{275}$ |
| Conservation and development.....-.-.-. do. | 84 | 84 | 76 | 65 | 60 | 49 | 64 | 73 | 80 | 83 | 85 | 86 | 83 |
|  | 92 | 94 | 86 | 75 | 73 | 66 | 79 | 86 | 92 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 92 |
| CONTRACT AWARDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50,284 | 49,604 | ( $\begin{array}{r}\text { 46, } 856 \\ 1,087,062 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{1} \mathbf{4 0 , 1 6 8}$ | 38, 121 | - ${ }_{1,140,057}$ | 48, 376 | 49,498 | 52,700 | 444,755 | 44, 334 | 46,319 | 42,435 |
|  | 1, $364 \times 298$ | 1, 308,118 | 1,087, 3204 | 1, $\begin{array}{r}\text { 381, } 330 \\ 168\end{array}$ | $1,04,248$ 305941 | 1, 332,032 | 1, 26818,457 | 1,374, ${ }^{4569} \mathbf{3 1 9}$ | 2,572,961 | 1, 408, 932 | 1, 379,830 | 1, 2686,811 | 1,082,855 |
|  | 922, 243 | 827, 697 | 766, 636 | 787, 102 | 737, 307 | 808, 495 | 848, 993 | 918,672 | 1,098,795 | 825,786 | 764,460 | 786, 359 | ${ }^{365}, 124$ |
| Nonresidential buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,094 | 4,830 | 4,868 | 4,532 | 4,614 | 3,198 | 4, 222 | 4, 259 | 4,421 | 4,463 | 4,496 | 4,170 | 4,558 |
|  | 47,458 | 42, 583 | 41, 472 | 40,069 | 43, 971 | 37,099 | 43, 301 | 41, 473 | 44, 804 | 41,162 | 39,926 | 36,700 | 36, 273 |
|  | 498, 725 | 426, 820 | 434, 894 | 490, 375 | 461,016 | ${ }^{431,166}$ | 469, 254 | 518, 021 | 1,633,808 | 553, 280 | 536, 533 | 475, 957 | 404,462 |
|  | 42,906 | 42,960 | 40, 368 | 34, 152 | 32,455 | 37,742 | 42,497 | 43, 197 | 45,856 | 37,588 |  |  | 35,789 |
| Floor area-..----------..------ thous. of sq. ft-- | 65, 069 | 64, 945 | 60, 810 | 56, 353 | 49,300 | 60, 859 | 65, 761 | 65, 180 | 73,596 | 60, 496 | 58,823 | 60,372 | 52,438 |
|  | 549, 585 | 529, 867 | 496, 682 | 478, 583 | 420, 918 | 531, 146 | 574, 569 | 590, 848 | 661,094 | 545, 152 | 548, 144 | 567, 566 | 479,716 |
|  | 145,728 | 119,633 | 106, 772 | 160, 227 | 128, 536 | 123,962 | 166, 435 | 183,080 | 186, 868 | 183, 273 | - 2,151 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,756 \\ 141,335 \end{array}$ |
| Utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Projects.-----------------------.-number-- | 472 | 369 | 385 | 333 | 279 | 279 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 332 |
| Valuation. -------------------- thous. of dol-- | 02, 503 | 59,495 | 48,914 | 39,247 | 32,778 | 54, 253 | 57, 192 | 83,042 | 91, 091 | 126,527 | 104, 269 | 58,920 | 57,342 |
| Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted --------------1923-25=100.- | ${ }^{323}$ | 285 | ${ }^{276}$ | 268 | 272 | 280 | 307 | 424 | 435 | 436 | 329 | '303 | 279 |
| Residential, unadjusted.-.------------.- do | 332 | 285 | ${ }_{2} 272$ | ${ }^{253}$ | 259 | 276 | 307 | 331 | 325 | 317 | 301 | +289 | 287 |
| Total, adjusted | ${ }_{332}^{321}$ | 299 294 | 306 284 | 332 297 | 333 312 | 323 311 | 304 292 | 373 283 | ${ }_{276}^{361}$ | 374 | 303 | r 291 | 278 |
| Engineering construction: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract awards (E. N. R.) \&-.......thous. of dol_ | 959,530 | 950, 526 | 1,012,046 | 1, 424, 619 | 1, 266, 892 | 1, 271, 065 | 1,406, 456 | 1,053, 434 | 1,267, 995 | 1,027, 087 | 1,378, 640 | 1,145, 715 | 917,158 |
| Highway concrete pavement contract awards: $\odot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.-.-------------------thous. of sq. yd.- | 4,114 | 3,605 | 3,084 | ${ }^{1} 3,738$ | 5,650 | 4,836 | 4,920 | 4,959 | 5,946 | 7,562 | 9,248 | 4,508 | 4,342 |
|  | 1, 1,373 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 1 \\ 1,60 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,299 | ${ }_{12,065}^{128}$ | 200 3.199 | 1,222 2,400 | 690 2 2 326 | $\begin{array}{r}4966 \\ 1,957 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1, 278 2,329 | $\begin{array}{r}2,841 \\ 1 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | 4, ${ }^{4355}$ | 1714 | 458 |
|  | 2,304 | 1,920 | 1,471 | 11,645 | 2,252 | 1,214 | 1,904 | 2,036 | 2,339 | 2,782 | 2,073 | 2,358 | 2,202 |

${ }^{5}$ Revised. I Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported.
or For actual wholosale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.

$\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc{ }^{\circ}$ Data for November 1950 and January, May, and August 1951 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

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

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor) number \& 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 <br>
\hline Urban building authorized (U. S. Dept. of Labor): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New urban dwelling units, total........number.--
Privately financed total \& 62,500
58,172 \& 56,873
55,210
50 \& 49,129
44.588 \& 59,551
44,697 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 52,726 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& r

43,572
39,717 \& r 54,283
$-50,660$ \& r 53,932
50, 360 \& r 57,703
r 54.626 \&  \& $+46,056$
$+41,657$ \&  \& 50,887
49,777 <br>
\hline  \& - 46,142 \& 56,210
43,761 \& $\begin{array}{r}44,588 \\ 36,244 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 44,697
34,810 \&  \& 39,78
32,958 \&  \& + 420,696 \& + 54.626
$+43,957$ \& r
37,860

37 \& - ${ }_{-}^{43,291}$ \& | 46, 686 |
| :--- |
| 38,074 | \& - 40,778 <br>

\hline Units in 2 -family structures \& 2,236 \& 2,323 \& 2,056 \& 1,747 \& 2,813 \& 2, 111 \& 2.816 \& 2, 843 \& r 2,514 \& -2,622 \& -2,396 \& 2,631 \& 2,979 <br>
\hline Units in multifamily structures.........do. \& 9,438 \& 9,126 \& 6,288 \& 8, 140 \& 6,916 \& 4,648 \& 6.646 \& 4,821 \& r 8,155 \& $\stackrel{\cdot 6,573}{ }$ \& 5.970 \& 5,981 \& 6,504 <br>
\hline Publicly financed, total.---.-.-.-...-. do \& 4,328 \& 1,663 \& 4,541 \& 14, 854 \& - 3, 150 \& 3,855 \& - 3,623 \& - 3,572 \& r 3,077 \& r 36, 857 \& r 4, 399 \& 1,706 \& 1,110 <br>
\hline Indexes of urban building authorized:
Number of new dwelling units. $1935-39=100$ \& r 361.6 \& 327.7 \& 274.1 \& 322.1 \& 286.9 \& 235.2 \& 295.5 \& 310.5 \& 319.8 \& 473.2 \& 259.1 \& + 281.9 \& 297.1 <br>
\hline Valuation of building, total..............do...- \& r 486.2 \& 497.3 \& 404.4 \& 460.2 \& 433.7 \& 334.7 \& 440.2 \& 444.2 \& 464.7 \& 563.8 \& 401.9 \& - 437.0 \& ${ }_{471.6}$ <br>
\hline New residential building................-do \& r 720.2 \& 663.7 \& 558.6 \& 654.3 \& 581.2 \& 507.8 \& 617.5 \& 678.3 \& 692.3 \& 1,021.8 \& 558.7 \& r 601.6 \& 675.6 <br>
\hline New nonresidential building.----.......do \& +343.5 \& 425.1 \& 323.4 \& 374.8 \& 348.8 \& 224.6 \& 340.5 \& 302.0 \& 308.8 \& 260.7 \& 289.5 \& ${ }^{+} 333.3$ \& 356.0 <br>
\hline Additions, alterations, and repairs.....-do. \& - 330.9 \& 311.9 \& 268.6 \& 249.7 \& 322.8 \& 231.2 \& 300.5 \& 287.3 \& 357.6 \& 320.5 \& 340.8 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 336.3$ \& 313.5 <br>
\hline CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Department of Commerce composite $\ldots . .1939=100 \ldots$
Aberthaw (industrial building) \& 226.5
330 \& 226.7 \& 227.6 \& 230.4
339 \& 232.9 \& 234.6 \& 234.7
357 \& 236.0 \& 237.0 \& 237.1
373 \& 237.2 \& 237.2 \& 238.2
374 <br>
\hline American Appraisal Co.: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline A verage, 30 cities -------------------1913=100 \& ${ }_{5}^{513}$ \& 515 \& 514 \& 517 \& 523 \& 524 \& 555 \& | 527 |
| :--- |
| 556 | \& | 528 |
| :--- |
| 557 | \& 531

557

55 \& 535 \& | 535 |
| :--- |
| 561 | \& 36 <br>

\hline Atlanta-----------------------------10 \& ${ }_{531}^{536}$ \& 542 \& 541 \& ${ }_{543}$ \& 550 \& 550 \& \& \& \& 557 \& 557 \& \& 561 <br>
\hline New York. \& ${ }_{478}$ \& 534 \& 535 \& ${ }_{477}^{536}$ \& 541 \& 542 \& 542 \& 544 \& 545 \& 545 \& 545 \& 545 \& 546 <br>
\hline San Francisc \& 478 \& 479 \& 575 \& 477 \& 484 \& 485 \& 512 \& ${ }_{512}$ \& 490
512 \& 529 \& 495 \& 495 \& 495 <br>
\hline Associated General Contractors (ail types)....do \& 369 \& 371 \& 371 \& 371 \& 374 \& 374 \& 376 \& 376 \& 378 \& 379 \& 379 \& 378 \& 377 <br>
\hline E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: A verage, 20 cities: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline A partments, hotels, and office buildings: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Brick and concrete_U. S. avg. 1926-29 = 100.. \& 220.4 \& ${ }_{20}^{220.9}$ \& 222.9 \& ${ }_{2}^{224.7}$ \& 228.2 \& 229.6 \& ${ }_{230.5} 5$ \& ${ }_{230}^{230} 7$ \& ${ }_{321.6}$ \& ${ }^{233.2}$ \& 233.4 \& ${ }^{233.5}$ \& 234.2 <br>
\hline  \& 221.4 \& 221.9 \& 223.9 \& 226.4 \& 229.9 \& 231.6 \& 232.6 \& 232.8 \& 234.3 \& 234.6 \& 234.6 \& 234.8 \& 235.6 <br>
\hline  \& 234.3 \& 233.2 \& 233.7 \& 236.9 \& 240.1 \& 242.7 \& 243.3 \& 243.6 \& 245.0 \& 244.9 \& 244.2 \& 244.4 \& 245.7 <br>

\hline | Commercial and factory buildings: |
| :--- |
| Brick and concrete. $\qquad$ do | \& 222.3 \& 222.9 \& 224.8 \& 226.3 \& 230.0 \& 231.3 \& 232.1 \& 232.2 \& 234.5 \& 235.0 \& 235.4 \& 235.5 \& 236.1 <br>

\hline Brick and steel \& 221.3 \& 221.5 \& 223.4 \& 225.9 \& 230.0 \& 231.9 \& 232.6 \& 232.7 \& 234.5 \& 234.9 \& 235.1 \& 235.2 \& 235.8 <br>
\hline Brick and wood \& 228.4 \& $\stackrel{227.9}{ }$ \& 229.3 \& ${ }_{21}^{23.4}$ \& 235.6 \& ${ }_{2}^{238.1}$ \& ${ }^{238.7}$ \& ${ }^{238.9}$ \& $\stackrel{240.4}{ }$ \& ${ }_{248}^{240.5}$ \& $\stackrel{240.2}{2}$ \& 240.4 \& ${ }^{241.5}$ <br>
\hline Frame---------------------1.......... do \& $\stackrel{240.7}{ }$ \& ${ }_{206}^{238.9}$ \& 237.9 \& $\stackrel{241.3}{211.0}$ \& 24.5 \& 247.1 \& $\stackrel{247.7}{ }$ \& 248.0 \& 249.0 \& 248.7 \& 247.7 \& 248.0 \& 249.7 <br>
\hline Steel..--- \& 205.8 \& 206. 2 \& 208.2 \& 211.0 \& 215.6 \& 217.7 \& 218.4 \& 218.5 \& 219.7 \& 220.2 \& 220.5 \& 220.5 \& 221.0 <br>
\hline Residences: \& 234.8 \& 233.7 \& 234.2 \& 237.4 \& 240.5 \& 243.1 \& 243.7 \& 243.8 \& 245.1 \& 245.1 \& 244.6 \& 244.8 \& 246.1 <br>
\hline $\xrightarrow{\text { Frame }}$ - \& 234.5 \& 233.0 \& 232.7 \& 236.1 \& 239.1 \& 241.7 \& 242.3 \& 242.5 \& 243.6 \& 243.4 \& 242.5 \& 242.8 \& 244.3 <br>
\hline Construction \& 534.4 \& 527.9 \& 528.7 \& 530.7 \& \& 537.9 \& 538.7 \& 9 \& 542.7 \& 542.4 \& 542.8 \& 543.2 \& 546.5 <br>
\hline Bu. of Public Roads-Highway construction: Composite, standard mile $\ldots . . .-.--\quad 1925-29=100$ \& 146.2 \& \& \& 155.7 \& \& \& 159.7 \& \& \& 161.8 \& \& \& 164.8 <br>
\hline CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Production of selected construction materials, index: |
| :--- |
| Unadjusted....-...-.........................-. $1939=100$ |
| Adjusted |
| .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 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
\ulcorner \\
\\
+156.8 \\
\mp \\
147.4
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& p 176.6 \\
& { }_{1}^{156.0}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline REAL estate \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Home mortgages insured or guaranteed byFed. Hous. Adm.: New premium paying \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ve thous. of dol-- \& 216, 154 \& 241, 423 \& 235, 742 \& 204, 030 \& 224, 671 \& 175, 821 \& 180, 081 \& 161,584 \& 164,669 \& 146, 237 \& 145, 738 \& 153, 744 \& 131, 485 <br>
\hline Vet. Adm.: Principal amount.-.-------do.--- \& 258, 401 \& 332, 201 \& 356, 491 \& 350, 366 \& 360, 574 \& 324, 755 \& 293, 236 \& 298, 950 \& 291, 906 \& 283, 195 \& 275, 375 \& 324, 238 \& 279, 167 <br>
\hline Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions...............- mil. of dol \& 700 \& 730 \& 767 \& 16 \& 58 \& 747 \& 752 \& 762 \& 774 \& 816 \& 770 \& 752 \& 747 <br>
\hline New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total thous. of dol \& 467, 585 \& 449, 963 \& 393, 857 \& 370, 681 \& 384, 008 \& 351, 142 \& 440, 210 \& 437,967 \& 475, 383 \& 473,885 \& 439,615 \& 486, 435 \& 439, 398 <br>
\hline By purpose of loan: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 145, 422 \& ${ }^{140,655}$ \& 123, 134 \& 117, 079 \& 129, 183 \& 112, 008 \& 141, 496 \& 140,567 \& 153, 678 \& 149, 225 \& 132,330 \& 149, 788 \& 139, 951 <br>
\hline Home purchase. \& 219.001 \& 213,888 \& 182, 978 \& 163, 447 \& 153, 884 \& 148, 936 \& 190, 539 \& 193, 359 \& 213, 666 \& 219, 331 \& 207, 123 \& 224, 819 \& 200, 025 <br>
\hline  \& 34, 827 \& 34, 415 \& 32, 002 \& 36,579 \& 38, 781 \& 34, 473 \& 40, 879 \& 39,685 \& 38,687 \& 38,289 \& 37, 613 \& 42, 184 \& 36, 551 <br>
\hline Repairs and reconditioning--------------- do- \& \& 16,951
44,054 \& 13,804
41,939 \& 13,693
39,883 \& 13,311
48,744 \& 12,638
43,087 \& 16,948
50
50 \& 16,285
48,071 \& 18,870
50,482 \& 18, 107 \& 17,831

44.718 \& | 18,917 |
| :--- |
| 50 | \& 17,571 <br>

\hline New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 0.000$ and under), estimated total............-thous. of dol. \& \& 1, 544, 410 \& 1, 457,073 \& 1, 320, 895 \& 48,
$1,341,083$ \& - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } 282,753\end{array}$ \& 50,348
$1,369,284$ \& r $\begin{array}{r}48,071 \\ 1,370,848\end{array}$ \& r $\begin{array}{r}50,482 \\ 1,44,538\end{array}$ \&  \& 44, 718
$1,370,201$ \& r $\begin{array}{r}\text { 50, } 727 \\ 1,448,967\end{array}$ \& 45,300
$1,308,421$ <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& 12.9
68,686 \& 12.6
69,136 \& 12.1
71,507 \& 11.2
62,965 \& 11.3
58,744 \& 11.2
56,403 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Fire losses..-..........---.............thous. of dol.- \& 45, 922 \& 49, 953 \& 55,790 \& 66,820 \& 68,686 \& 69, 136 \& 71,507 \& 62,965 \& 58,744 \& 56,403 \& 52, 220 \& 55, 416 \& 53, 398 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advertising indexes, adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Printers' In , combined index $-\ldots-.-1935-39=100$. | 336 | 365 | 377 | 371 | 394 | 388 | 377 | 393 | 394 | 385 | 410 | 418 | 411 |
|  | ${ }_{310}^{338}$ | 342 | 342 | ${ }_{319}^{319}$ | 347 | ${ }^{344}$ | 343 |  | 355 | 350 | 368 | ${ }^{376}$ | 379 |
|  | 310 | 322 | 344 | 338 | 302 | 314 | 296 | 337 | 324 | 303 | 314 | 319 | 304 |
|  | 302 | 360 | 359 | 372 | 356 | 380 | 327 | 340 | 323 | 331 | 319 | 340 | 317 |
|  | 278 | 282 | 287 | 272 | 233 | 281 | 280 | 286 | 286 | 283 | 279 | 269 | 239 |
| Tide advertising index--.....-....---..-..-do. | 317.2 | 308.8 | 309.1 | 290.1 | 318.8 | 335.5 | 324. 2 | 332.9 | 328.4 | 323.9 | 294.7 | 318.9 |  |
| Radio advertising: Cost of facilities, total...............tbous, of dol.- | 13,931 | 16, 170 |  |  | 16,708 | 14,972 |  | ,920 | 16,593 | 14,867 | r 11, 746 | 11, 804 |  |
| Automotive, incl. accessories....-.-......- do .-. | 325 | , 339 | 355 | - 399 | 1, 538 | 1,349 | 1, 378 | 385 | 1, ${ }_{379}$ | 303 | -1, 227 | ${ }^{256}$ | ${ }_{299}$ |
| Drugs and toiletrics .------------------ do | 3,969 | 4,649 | 4,415 | 4, 277 | 4, 826 | 4, 192 | 4,452 | 4, 535 | 4,829 | 4,375 | 3,124 | 3, 060 | 3,085 |
| Electric houschold equipment.-.-....-.-- do. | 136 | 142 | 142 | 134 | 147 | 128 | 144 | 139 | 147 | 129 | 137 | 143 | 153 |
|  | 244 | 228 | 234 | 259 | 251 | 248 | 303 | 276 | 288 | 294 | 269 | 298 | 278 |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery-..------ do | 3.843 | 4, 341 | 4,319 | 4, 240 | 4, 702 | 4, 251 | 4,683 | 4,443 | 4,607 | 3,954 | 3,278 | 3,325 | 3,253 |
|  | 469 | -505 | , 545 | ${ }^{563}$ | 1570 | , 515 | , 549 | 165 | 479 | ${ }^{454}$ | ${ }^{432}$ | 140 | , 402 |
|  | 1,664 | 1,877 | 1,786 | 1,831 | 1,603 | 1,445 | 1,659 | 1,647 | 1,785 | 1,649 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,073}$ | 1,204 | 1,275 |
|  | 1,540 1,742 | 2, 1,853 | 1,781 2,217 | 1,797 $\mathbf{2 , 3 3 2}$ | 1,844 | 1,698 2,148 | 1,958 2,308 | 1,901 2,130 | $\stackrel{1}{\mathbf{1}, 162}$ | 1,831 1,878 | 1,375 1,832 | 1,331 1,747 | 1,269 1,848 |

$r$ Revised. Preliminary. $\quad \sigma^{2}$ Data reported at the beginning of each month are shown here for the previous month.

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


| ADVERTISING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Magazine advertising: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost, total...........----.........-thous. of dol.- | ${ }^{+} 49,421$ | 55, 301 | 51, 534 | 40,673 | 30, 863 | 42, 904 | 52, 246 | 55,993 | 52,737 | 47, 445 | 34,694 | 35,961 | 54, 268 |
| Apparel and accessories .-.---....------- do- | ${ }^{+5,556}$ | 4,648 | 3,705 | 3,000 | 1,632 | 3, 183 | 5, 334 | 5,007 | ${ }^{4,623}$ | 3,187 | \% 879 | 3,484 | 6,681 |
| Automotive, incl, accessories-...-.-.-.---- do | + ${ }_{\text {r }} \mathbf{4}, 245$ | 4,545 2 29 | 4, 1.491 | 2,519 | 2,908 <br> 1,033 | 3,213 1,377 | 3,613 <br> 2.455 | 3,956 3,063 | $\begin{array}{r}3,835 \\ \hline 8.83 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,828 \\ \hline 2505 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,308 1,483 | 3,400 1,395 | 4,154 3,136 |
|  |  | 6,463 | 6,145 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5, } \\ \mathbf{7 4 5} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4, 4 1,353 | 5,710 | 6,264 | - ${ }^{3,063}$ | 5, ${ }_{5}^{2,935}$ | 6, 217 | 1,483 | 1,395 4,568 | 3,136 |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery-.......-do | ${ }^{\text {r 6, }} 723$ | 8,598 | 7,488 | 5,825 | 4,979 | 7, 398 | 7,781 | 7,391 | 6,628 | 6,378 | 5,838 | 5,274 | 6,617 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r }} \mathbf{1}$, 967 | 2, 436 | 2, 703 | 3,789 | 1,602 | 2, 067 | 2,464 | 2, 752 | 2,695 | 2, 541 | 2,354 | 1,952 | 2,451 |
| Household equipment and supplies. . .-. . do - | - 3, 642 | 4,435 | 3, 870 | 3,136 | 1,106 | 2,153 | 3, 525 | 4,072 | 3,949 | 3,652 | 1,654 | 1,668 | 3,952 |
| Household furnishings -----.--------.- do | + 2,770 | 3, 650 | 3,079 | 1,753 | 894 | 1,502 | 2,696 | 3,581 | 3,477 | 2, 201 | 840 | 1,007 | 3,368 |
| Industrial materials-------------------- - | r 2,688 | ${ }^{2}, 713$ | 2,292 | 1,691 | 1,668 | , 1634 | 2,693 | 3,150 | 2,735 | 3, 320 | 2, 234 | 2,310 | 3,240 |
| Soaps, cleansers, etc-------------------- do | 1,091 | 1,421 | 1,324 | 811 | 785 | 1,167 | 1,289 | 1,762 | 1, 525 | 1,518 | 942 | 956 | 1,185 |
| Smoking materials-------------------- do | r 1, 493 | 1,556 | 1.419 | 1,429 | 1,137 | 1,241 | 1,267 | 1,324 | 1.381 | 1,661 | 1,478 | 1,138 | 1,341 |
|  | - 11, 295 | 12,439 | 13, 949 | 10,707 | 8,781 | 11,859 | 12,864 | 13,353 | 13, 111 | 10, 436 | 8, 236 | 8,808 | 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Linage, total (52 cities) -------..-------...- do | 207,305 | $\begin{array}{r}230,288 \\ 477 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}226,880 \\ 42,944 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}217,856 \\ 39 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | 173, 177 | 176,831 40,355 | 218, ${ }_{49}$ | 226,647 | 226, 207 | 202,047 | 178, 389 | 192, 528 | 211,499 |
|  | 161, 417 | 182, 610 | 183, 936 | 178, 757 | 130, 405 | 136, 475 | 168, 984 | 174, 482 | 172,441 | 152, 186 | 129,627 | 141, 640 | 160, 033 |
|  | 8,793 | 11, 314 | 11, 721 | 8, 395 | 8,165 | 7, 482 | 8,710 | 10,158 | 11,509 | 10, 814 | 9,807 | 9,574 | 7, 889 |
|  | 2,091 | 2,531 | 2, 267 | 2,347 | 3,332 | 2, 205 | 2, 724 | 2,627 | 2,455 | 2, 214 | 2,846 | 1,852 | 2,234 |
|  | 32,705 | 41, 222 | 39, 502 | 29,682 | 24, 066 | 29,435 | 33, 886 | 38, 078 | 36, 120 | 30, 166 | 23,690 | 23, 364 | 30, 318 |
|  | 117, 829 | 127, 542 | 130,447 | 138,334 | 94,841 | 97,353 | 123, 664 | 123, 619 | 122,357 | 108, 992 | 93, 284 | 106. 851 | 119, 592 |
| POSTAL BUSINESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money orders, issued (50 cities): § Domestic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,039 \\ 91,350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,474 \\ 100,802 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,413 \\ 102,139 \end{array}$ | 4, 662 97,712 | - $\begin{array}{r}4,826 \\ 107,031\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } \\ 98,820 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,536 \\ 124,277 \end{array}$ | -728, ${ }^{783}$ | 122, $\begin{array}{r}6,756 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 121. $\begin{array}{r}7,731 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,238 116,606 | 118, $\begin{array}{r}692 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,333 \\ 114,593 \end{array}$ |
| PERSONAL CONSUMPTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, total. ................... bil. of dol. | 202.5 |  |  | 198.4 |  |  | 208.2 |  |  | 201.7 |  |  | 202.5 |
| Durable goods, total . .-.................-do. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 34.3 |  |  | 29,4 |  |  | 31.5 |  |  | 25.9 |  |  | 25.3 |
| Automibiles and parts -....-.-...--- do | 14.3 |  |  | 12.9 |  |  | 12.5 |  |  | 10.8 |  |  | 9. 6 |
| Furniture and household equipment...do..... | 16.0 4.0 |  |  | 12.4 |  |  | 14.8 4.3 |  |  | 4 |  |  | 11.6 4.1 |
|  | 105.5 |  |  | 104.9 |  |  | 111.5 |  |  | 109.5 |  |  | 110.0 |
|  | 19.6 |  |  | 19.2 |  |  | 20.4 |  |  | 19.5 |  |  | 19.4 |
| Food and alcoholic beverages.........-- do. | 62.6 |  |  | 62.7 |  |  | 67.0 |  |  | 66.9 |  |  | 67.3 |
| Gasoline and oil.-.-------..-.-....-- do. | 5. 1 |  |  | 5.2 |  |  | 5. 4 |  |  | 5. 1 |  |  | 5.2 |
| Semidurable housefurnishings. ---------do- | 2.4 |  |  | 2.0 |  |  | 4.4 |  |  | 2.0 |  |  | 2.1 |
| Tobacco--aral | 11.3 |  |  | 11.2 |  |  | 11.6 |  |  | 11.2 |  |  | 4.8 11.1 |
|  | 62.7 |  |  | 64.0 |  |  | 65.2 |  |  | 66.2 |  |  |  |
| Household operation.-.-.....-.-.-.....- do | 9.3 |  |  | 9.8 |  |  | 10.1 |  |  | 10.2 |  |  | 10.3 |
|  | 20.1 |  |  | 20.5 |  |  | 20.9 |  |  | 21.3 |  |  | 21.6 |
| Personal services----------------1.--- do | 3.9 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 4.0 |
| Recreation. | 3.9 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 4.0 |
| Transportation-..--------------------- do---- | 5.2 |  |  | 5. 3 |  |  | 5.4 |  |  | 5.6 |  |  | 5.7 |
|  | 20.3 |  |  | 20.7 |  |  | 21.0 |  |  | 21.3 |  |  | 21.6 |
| RETAIL TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All types of retail stores: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales (unadjusted), total . mil. of dol-- | 12,756 | 12,351 | 11,916 | 14, 832 | 12,155 | 11, 167 | 12,900 | 11,882 | 12,726 | 12,659 | 11,547 | ${ }^{\text {r 12, }} \mathbf{5}$, 19 | 12, 421 |
|  | ${ }^{4,816}$ | 4,611 | 4, 011 | 4, 679 | 4, 465 | 4, 118 | 4, 567 | 4, 299 | 4,613 | 4, 519 | 4,041 | $\stackrel{-4,420}{ }$ | 4,200 |
| Automotive group---.--------------- do | $\begin{array}{r}2,496 \\ \hline 239\end{array}$ | 2,316 | 2,006 | 2,252 | $\stackrel{2,448}{2,296}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,295}$ | 2,480 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 224$ | $\stackrel{2,381}{245}$ | 2,342 | 2,088 | 2, 284 | 2,117 |
| Motor-vehicle dealers..........---.-.-. - do- | 2, 3138 | 2, 183 | 1,878 | 2, 184 | ${ }^{2} 2961$ | 2,133 | 2, 138 | 2,092 | ${ }^{2}, 245$ | 2,202 | 1,956 | $\underset{r}{2,144}$ | 1,988 |
| Building materials and hardware group of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 129 |
| mil. of dol.- | 992 | 993 | 856 | 811 | 816 | 726 | 862 | 915 | 1,005 | 970 | 900 | 949 | 904 |
| Lumber and building materials..-..- do. | 752 | 755 | ${ }_{6} 629$ | 506 | 598 | 525 | ${ }^{627}$ | 673 | 734 | 715 <br> 25 | 674 | 713 | 668 |
|  | 240 | 238 | 227 | 305 | 218 | 201 | 234 | 242 | 271 | 255 | 226 | 236 | 236 |
| Homefurnishings group.-.------------ do. | 812 | 773 | 678 | 866 | 704 | 649 | ${ }^{659}$ | 596 | 617 | 606 | 546 | -642 | 632 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings----- do - | 454 | 434 | 412 | 516 350 | 392 312 | 358 | 396 | 377 | 408 | 392 | 349 | ${ }^{-} 406$ | 386 |
| Household appliances and radios...--do. | ${ }^{357}$ | 339 96 | ${ }_{106}^{266}$ | ${ }_{263}^{350}$ | $\begin{array}{r}312 \\ 82 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{70}^{292}$ | $\begin{array}{r}263 \\ 79 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 220 81 | ${ }_{9}^{210}$ | 214 | 197 | 236 | 245 |
| Other durable-goods stores | 420 | 433 | 366 | 488 | 416 | 377 | 487 | 484 | 519 | 505 | 435 | 466 | 468 |
| Nondurable-goods stores $9 .-$------------- do. | 7,940 | 7,740 | 7,904 | 10,153 | 7,690 | 7,049 | 8,333 | 7, 582 | 8,114 | 8, 140 | 7,506 | -8,099 | 8,221 |
| Apparel group...----------.-.----- do- | 852 | 842 | 874 | 1,307 | 791 | 622 | 912 | 729 | 814 | 792 | 588 | 648 | 819 |
| Men's clothing and furnishings .-....-do | 182 | 194 | 214 | 350 | 205 | 149 | 188 | 154 | 176 | 193 | 139 | 133 | 164 |
| Women's apparel and accessories. ...-do..-- | 344 | 341 | 342 | 475 | 294 | 241 | 358 | 303 | 322 | 290 | 212 | 262 | 335 |
| Family and other apparel ----------- do-.-- | 181 | 114 | 199 | 306 | 168 | 134 | 200 | 152 | 172 | 163 | 125 | 138 | 176 |
|  | 145 | 124 | 120 | 175 | 124 | 99 | 165 | 120 | 144 | 147 | 111 | 114 | 145 |
|  | 347 | 352 | 342 | 460 | 352 | 344 | 380 | 349 | 365 | 369 | 361 | ${ }^{3} 367$ | 359 |
| Eating and drinking places $\%$.---------do---1. | 938 | 950 | 876 | 944 | 901 | 811 | 933 | 909 | 962 | 960 | 945 | 1,003 | 985 |
|  | 2,901 | ${ }^{2}, 725$ | 2,769 | 3, 205 | ${ }_{2}^{2,866}$ | 2,736 | 3,135 | 2, 8486 | 3.058 | 3,156 | 3, 020 | 3, 212 | 3, 164 |
| Grocery and combination | 2, 336 | 2, 170 | 2,217 | 2, 620 | 2, 303 | 2,218 | 2,549 | 2,290 | 2,458 | 2, 561 | 2,410 | 2,584 | 2,550 |
| Other foodo ----------------1--- do | 565 | 555 | ${ }_{6} 51$ | 585 | ${ }_{662}^{562}$ | 518 | 585 | 556 | ${ }_{7}^{600}$ | ${ }_{78} 59$ | 610 | 628 | 614 |
| Gasoline service stations...--------.-- - do | 649 |  | 641 |  | $\begin{array}{r}664 \\ 1,300 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 609 | 678 | 678 | 714 | 718 | 720 | 734 | - 6.469 |
| General-merchandise group-ail-order $\overline{\text { Depar }}$ do | 1,518 | -923 | 1,643 | $\xrightarrow{2,525}$ | 1, 830 | 1, 721 | $\begin{array}{r}1,458 \\ \hline 881\end{array}$ | 1. 323 | 1,448 | 1,413 | 1, 188 | 1,388 |  |
| Vepartment, including mail-order $\%$-do.... | 210 | 212 | 1,220 | - 466 | 170 | 170 | 236 | 190 | 211 | 216 | 197 | 217 | 216 |
| Other general-merchandise stores.....-do | 356 | 344 | 366 | 502 | 300 | 264 | 341 | 326 | 366 | 358 | 304 | 347 | 361 |

${ }^{2}$ Revised.
8Data on domestic money orders paid were discontinued by the compiling agency July 1951
號 o Revised beginning 1935 .

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


| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  | 774233 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,059 \\ 396 \\ 663 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 816 \\ & 212 \\ & 604 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 772 \\ & 207 \\ & 565 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 838 \\ & 220 \\ & 618 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 749 \\ & 195 \\ & 554 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 752 \\ & 204 \\ & 548 \end{aligned}$ | 732210522 | $\begin{aligned} & 692 \\ & 186 \\ & 506 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 746 \\ 200 \\ r \quad 547 \end{array}$ | 730210520 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All types of retail storest-ContinuedEstimated sales (unadjusted), total-ContinuedNondurable-goods stores o-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{527} 213$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ot |  | 527 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales (adjusted), total...........-do. | 12,362 | 12,032 |  | 11,767 | 12,603 | 13,578 | 13, 313 | 12, 616 | 12, 277 | 12,420 | 12, 261 | 12,090 | 12, 468 | 12, 292 |
| Durable-goods stores of...........-........-do | 4, 692 | 4,470 | 4,099 | 4, 556 | 5,115 | 5,041 | 4,572 | 4, 267 | 4,280 | 4,208 | 4,000 | ${ }^{\text {r 4, }} 173$ | 4,169 |
| Automotive group. | 2,490 | 2,336 | 2,156 | 2,481 | 2,638 | 2,669 | 2,352 | 2,134 | 2,218 | 2,172 | 1,994 | ${ }^{\text {r 2, }} 131$ | 2,112 |
| Motor-vehicle dealers.................do | 2, 350 | 2,206 | 2,029 | 2,322 | 2,450 | 2, 486 | 2,200 | 2, 002 | 2,088 | 2,051 | 1,867 | 2,003 | 1,977 |
| Parts and accessories.-------.-....-do | 140 | 130 | 127 | 159 | 189 | 183 | 152 | 132 | 129 | 121 | 127 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 127$ | 135 |
| Building materialsand hardware group of do | 888 | 882 | 827 | 840 | 1,034 | 998 | 965 | 936 | 903 | 880 | 878 | 858 | 838 |
| Lumber and building materials . ..... do | ${ }_{255}^{653}$ | ${ }_{230}^{652}$ | ${ }_{203}^{603}$ | ${ }_{245}^{595}$ | 775 | ${ }_{22} 72$ | 707 | 696 290 | ${ }^{663}$ | ${ }_{2}^{645}$ | 651 | ${ }_{23}^{625}$ | 598 |
|  | 779 | 730 | 635 | 676 | ${ }_{836}^{229}$ | 794 | 693 | 641 | 588 | 592 | 592 | ${ }_{-} 630$ | $\stackrel{240}{632}$ |
| Furniture and housefurnishings...... do | 436 | 413 | 383 | 415 | 479 | 448 | 416 | 398 | 372 | 373 | 384 | ${ }^{+} 398$ | 387 |
| Household appliances and radios...- do | 343 | 317 | 252 | 261 | ${ }_{111}^{357}$ | 346 | 277 | 243 | 216 | 220 | 208 | ${ }_{2}^{231}$ | 246 |
|  | 108 | 105 | 98 | 104 | 111 | 100 | 103 | 104 | 96 | 95 | 94 | 92 | 94 |
| Other durable-goods stores $¢$.-..........do. | 427 | 417 | 383 | 455 | 496 | 480 | 459 | 453 | 476 | 469 | 442 | 462 | 494 |
| Nondurable-goods stores 9 - .---.--------- do | 7, 670 | 7, 562 | 7, 668 | 8,047 | 8,463 | 8,272 | 8, 044 | 8,009 | 8,140 | 8,053 | 8,089 | r 8,295 $r$ 819 | 8,123 |
| Apparel group-----------.-....-- do | 787 | 792 | 789 | 826 | 936 | 850 | 776 | 789 | 827 | 785 | 818 | ${ }^{r} 819$ | 776 |
| Men's clothing and furnishings------do. | 183 | 189 | 186 | 189 | ${ }_{231}^{221}$ | 209 | 171 | 180 | 187 | 175 | ${ }^{201}$ | 197 | 171 |
| Women's apparel and accessories. | 310 169 | 310 168 | 305 172 172 | 330 178 18 | 328 200 | 317 186 | 297 177 | 310 175 | ${ }_{181}^{321}$ | 310 170 | 307 | 314 174 | 313 165 |
| ily and other apparel $\qquad$ do | 169 | 168 | 172 | 178 | 200 | 189 | 177 | 175 | 181 | 170 | 176 | 174 134 | 165 |
| Drug stores | 354 | 353 | 352 | 358 | 369 | - ${ }_{379}$ | ${ }_{382}$ | 364 | ${ }_{368}$ | 371 | ${ }_{369}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 372$ | 128 |
| Eating and drinking places | 898 | 892 | ${ }_{897}$ | 910 | 937 | 940 | ${ }_{958}$ | 925 | ${ }_{958}$ | ${ }_{950}$ | 929 | -942 | 942 |
|  | 2,753 | 2,732 | 2,803 | 2,927 | 3,020 | 3,031 | 3,012 | 2,997 | 3,056 | 3,042 | 3,065 | 3,162 | 3,088 |
| Grocery and combination...-........do | 2,217 | 2,186 | 2,253 | 2, 383 | 2,433 | 2, 445 | 2,434 | 2,417 | 2,455 | 2,462 | 2,454 | 2,554 | 2,495 |
|  | 536 | 546 | 550 | 544 | 586 | 586 | 578 | 580 | 601 |  | 611 | 608 | 593 |
| Gasoline service stations...-------.--- do | ${ }^{637}$ | 626 | 644 | 681 | 724 | 722 | 715 | 694 | 681 | 690 | 663 |  | 685 |
| General-merchandise group ${ }^{\text {P }}$---.--- do | 1,490 | 1,406 | 1,413 | 1,538 | 1,658 | 1,523 | 1,422 | 1,449 | 1,478 | 1,454 | 1,469 | ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} 1.535$ | 1,488 |
| Department, including mail-order $\%$...do | 930 | 852 | 858 | 955 | 1,061 | 951 | 853 | 882 |  | 884 | 905 | 926 | 905 |
| Variety-..--......---....-.-- do | 219 | 219 | 209 | 230 353 | ${ }_{3}^{232}$ | 229 | 222 | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | 234 | ${ }^{227}$ | ${ }_{2}^{237}$ | 245 | 231 |
| Other general merchandise stores ..-do | 341 | 335 | 346 | ${ }^{353}$ | 365 | 349 | ${ }^{346}$ | 344 | 362 | 343 | 327 | 364 | 352 |
| Other nondurable-goods stores $\$$.-.--- do | 751 | 761 | 770 | 807 | 820 | 826 | 780 | 790 | 772 | 761 | 775 | 781 | 774 |
|  | $\stackrel{211}{54}$ | $\stackrel{220}{541}$ | 216 554 | 226 581 | 234 586 | 242 584 | 219 560 | 220 570 | 222 550 | ${ }_{541}^{221}$ | ${ }_{554}^{221}$ | r 524 | 220 554 |
| Estimated inventories: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, total....-.-----.-...........-do | 16,701 | 18, 187 | 19,015 | 17,071 | 17,871 | 19, 131 | 20,757 | 20,837 | 20,570 | 19,718 | 18,777 | 18,715 | 18,873 |
| Durable-goods stores | 6,942 | 7,712 | 8,261 | 7,923 | 8,177 | 8,577 | 9,760 | 9, 980 | 9,870 | 9, 583 | 9,072 | r 8 , 638 | 8,551 |
| Nondurable-goods stores .-...-- ------- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 9,759 | 10,475 | 10,754 | 9,148 | 9,694 | 10, 554 | 10, 997 | 10, 847 | 10,700 | 10, 135 | -9,705 | 10,077 | 10,322 |
|  | 16,599 | 17,390 | 17,704 | 17,793 | 18,455 | 19,044 | 19, 743 | 20, 346 | 20,643 | 20, 282 | 20,045 | - 19,429 | 18,810 |
| Durable-goods stores. | 7,106 | 7,735 | 8,060 | 8,095 | 8,257 | 8,484 | 9, 197 | 9,598 | 9,684 | 9, 562 | 9,494 | r $\mathrm{r} 2,154$ 2,921 | 8,780 |
| Automotive group .-.-.-.........-.-.-do | 1,979 | 2,296 | 2,444 | 2,368 | 2,341 | 2,435 | 2,849 | 3,151 | 3,239 | 3, 141 | 3,058 | - 2, 921 | 2,709 |
| Building materials and hardware group mil. of dol | 1,968 | 2,054 | 2,105 | 2,232 | 2,289 | 2,323 | 2,364 | 2,347 | 2,349 | 2,367 | 2,436 | ${ }^{\text {r 2, }} 393$ | 2,323 |
| Homefurnishings group...-----.-.- do | 1,508 | 1,626 | 1,692 | 1,685 | 1,779 | 1,822 | 1,950 | 1,989 | 1,985 | 1,977 | 1,940 | ${ }^{+1,828}$ | 1,789 |
| Jewelry stores....-...................do. | 582 | 596 | 607 | 593 | 606 | 628 | ${ }^{651}$ | 668 | 655 | 639 | ${ }^{632}$ |  | ${ }^{639}$ |
| Other durable-goods stores..-........d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,069 | 1,163 | 1,212 | 1,217 | 1,242 | 1,276 | 1,383 | 1,443 | 1,456 | 1,438 | 1,428 | ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} 377$ | 1,320 |
| Nondurable-goods stores .--...-.-.-.---do | 9,493 | 9,655 | 9,644 | 9,698 | 10, 198 | 10,560 | 10,546 | 10,748 | 10,959 | 10, 720 | 10, 551 | 10,275 | 10, 030 |
|  | 2,141 | 2,148 | 2,158 | 2,198 | 2,325 | 2,398 | 2,239 | 2,356 | 2,498 | 2,586 | 2,588 | 「2,475 | 2,361 |
| Drug stores. | ${ }^{670}$ | 671 | 658 | 644 | 673 | 707 | 711 | 719 | 723 | 704 | 710 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 782$ | 693 |
| Food group --...-...........-.-....-.do | 1,926 | 1,938 | 1,919 | 1,974 | 2,085 | 2,144 | 2,156 | 2,080 | 2,072 | 1,994 | 1,909 | ${ }^{+} \mathrm{r}, 8873$ | 1,893 |
| General-merchandise group.........-do. | $\stackrel{2}{2}, 954$ | 3,099 | 3, 122 | 3,117 | 3,252 | 3,401 | 3,484 | 3,613 | 3,625 | 3, 446 | 3,423 |  | 3,230 |
| Other nondurable-goods stores......-do | 1,802 | 1,799 | 1,787 | 1,765 | 1,863 | 1,910 | 1,956 | 1,980 | 2,041 | 1,990 | r 1,921 | ${ }^{5} 1,898$ | 1,853. |
| Chain stores and mail-order houses: $\dagger 0^{\text {or }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales, estimated, total.-.-----------.----do. | 2,773 | 2,680 | 2,724 | 3,711 | 2,491 | 2,333 | 2,856 | 2, 560 | 2,794 | 2,838 | 2,524 | 2,751 | 2,805 |
|  | 240 | 227 | 227 | 351 | 183 | 162 | 277 | 201 | 240 | 237 | 175 | 186 |  |
|  | 31 | 31 | 33 | 52 | 27 | 21 | 32 | 24 | 27 | 28 | 19 | 88 | 26 |
|  | ${ }^{96}$ | 93 | 91 | 140 | 70 | 66 | 114 | 84 | 100 | 94 | 73 | $\begin{array}{r}80 \\ 53 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 97 |
|  | ${ }_{6}^{66}$ | 57 | 56 | 87 | 48 | 42 | 78 | 54 | 68 | 70 | 51 | -53 | 68 |
| Automotive parts and accessories -.-.-.-do. | 48 | 42 | 40 | 67 | 43 | 39 | 37 | 37 | 43 | 50 | 48 | +52 | 43 |
| Building materials--------------------- | 124 | 124 | 101 | 79 | 87 | 74 | 82 | 94 | 103 | 102 | 98 | 103 | 106 |
|  | 60 | ${ }_{63}$ | 68 59 | 102 65 | ${ }_{62} 6$ | 51 | 76 63 | 69 <br> 62 | 71 65 | 73 63 | ${ }_{6}^{73}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ \hline\end{array} 6$ | 72 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings...-.-.-.-.-do- | 59 | 54 | 50 | 69 | 41 | 39 | 44 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 39 | 47 | 44 |
| General-merchandise group--.-.-.....-dio.- | 832 | 803 | 874 | 1,362 | 648 | 591 | 786 | 718 | 798 | 803 | 692 | +812 | 832 |
| Department, dry goods, and general merchandise ........................... of dol | 532 | 496 | 528 | 800 | 386 | 348 | 473 | 452 | 511 | 518 | 438 | 516 | 536. |
| Mail-order (eatalog sales)-..--.........- do...- | 108 | 116 | 147 | 163 | 107 | 90 | 102 | 93 | 96 | 90 | 76 | 101 | 100 |
|  | 175 | ${ }_{8}^{176}$ | 183 | 380 | 141 | 141 | 195 | 158 | ${ }^{175}$ | 179 | 163 | 179 +955 | 179 |
| Grocery and combination..-------------do.- | 874 | 837 | 858 | 1,031 | 893 | 871 | 1,023 | 902 | 973 | 1,017 | 906 | 955 | 960 |
| Indexes or sales:t ${ }^{\text {Unadiusted, combined index } \ldots . .-1935-39=100 . .}$ | $1{ }^{1} 365.8$ | + 360.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{-345.1}$ |  |  |
| Adjusted, combined index....-.-.......-do...- | 355.7 | 349.1 | 350.3 | 374.7 | 391.7 | 381.5 | 367.0 | 361.6 | 370.3 | 368.0 | 372.0 | ${ }^{5} 381.0$ | 372.4 |
| Apparel group. | 285.2 | ${ }_{2}^{286.3}$ | 284.1 | 300.7 | $\stackrel{320.3}{ }$ | 301.9 | 290.5 | ${ }^{274.5}$ | 304.6 | 292.8 | 301.5 | ${ }^{+} 303.5$ | 290.3 |
| Men's wear | 205.1 | ${ }^{206.9}$ | 205.1 | 219.5 | 237.9 | 225.0 | 179.2 | 193.8 | 200.1 | 194.3 | 228.2 | 215.3 | 179.0 |
| Whomen's wear--------.-...........--- - do | 310.8 212.8 | 312.6 | 308.4 <br> 214.2 | 330.5 218.5 | 343.0 241.3 | 324.4 226.7 | ${ }_{232.5}^{321.1}$ |  | 331.3 239.6 | 323.8 <br> 223.5 | ${ }_{226}^{324.4}$ |  | 327.7 224.4 |
| Automotive parts and accessories.......-do | 212.8 265.2 | 236.4 236 | $\stackrel{214.2}{229.7}$ | 218.5 271.7 | 241.3 345.8 | 226.7 <br> 319.7 | 232.5 229.3 | 195.4 223.6 | 239.6 223.2 | 223.5 248.4 | 233.6 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 234.9 } \\ +254.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 224.4 251.3 |
| Building materials.-....................-do... | 361.6 | 361.5 | 354.9 | 359.0 | 400.4 | 396.3 | 369.6 | 369.6 | 351.3 | 335.6 | 343.7 | 331.5 | 323.4 |
| Drug stores...--....-.-.-.-...........-do | 240.6 | 237.3 | 231.5 | 241.2 | 246.1 | 255.7 | 251.8 | 241.2 | 239.2 | 247.6 | 247.3 | - 249.7 | 251.8 |
| Eating and drinking places---.......-- do. | 258.1 | 262.3 | 262.0 | 265.2 | 269.6 | 264.3 | 266.7 | 264.9 | 276.8 | 271.6 | 278.8 | ' 272.5 | 269.1 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings........-do. | 516.4 | 467.9 | 420.8 | 455. 2 | 508.0 | 463.4 | 431.9 | 409.5 | 399.9 | 417.5 | 397.3 | 404.1 | 403.0 |
| General-merchandise group -.........- | 378.9 | 364.6 | 371.2 | 399.6 | 443.5 | 414.5 | 393.9 | 383.4 | 399.7 | 388.4 | 402.8 | ${ }^{+} 417.4$ | 392.6 |
| chandise $\qquad$ $1935-39=100$ | 528.4 | 500.4 | 514.1 | 554.3 | 635.5 | 596.8 | 559.5 | 535.8 | 558.1 | 540.7 | 560.9 | 590.6 | 551.0 |
|  | 282.0 | 273.5 | 296.1 | 319.4 | 347.8 | 303.6 | 281.7 | 280.9 | 292.3 | 286.6 | 295.6 | 283.7 | 273.2 |
|  | 244.3 | 243.6 | 232.6 | 251.0 | 258.2 | 247.6 | 247.2 | 248.1 | 260.0 | 252.3 | 264.2 | - 272.4 | 257.2 |
| Grocery and combination....---------do...- | 394.5 | 395.1 | 401.8 | 426.5 | 417.9 | 423.1 | 423.8 | 427.5 | 434.5 | 440.8 | 439.1 | 452.8 | 449.6. |

${ }^{\prime}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ August 1950 revision, 347.5 .
' Revised. ${ }^{1}$ August 1950 revision, ${ }^{347.5 .}$
$\dagger$ Revised series; see note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. s-8.

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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{RETAIL TRADE-Continued} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Department stores:
Accounts receivable, end of month:}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Charge accounts.-.---.-.-1941 average=100.-- \& 210
256 \& 260 \& 259 \& $\stackrel{314}{276}$ \& 269 \& 262 \& 225 \& 244 \& 235 \& 226 \& 215 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r196 } \\ \times \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 215
219 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Ratio of collections to accounts receivable:} <br>
\hline Charge accounts.....-.-.-...---.-.......percent.- \& 51 \& 51 \& 51 \& 49 \& 50 \& 46 \& 50 \& 47 \& 49 \& 49 \& 46 \& 48 \& 47 <br>
\hline  \& 18 \& 18 \& 17 \& 18 \& 19 \& 17 \& 19 \& 18 \& 18 \& 19 \& 18 \& 19 \& 20 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Sales by type of payment: perent of total sales} <br>
\hline Cash sales --.-.-.-. percent of total sales .-- \& 46 \& 47
43 \& 43 \& 42 \& 45 \& 44 \& 43 \& 43 \& 44 \& 42 \& 41 \& 48 \& 47
43 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Sales, unadjusted, total U. S. $\ddagger+\ldots$.-. 1935-39 $=100 .-$ \& r 330 \& 308 \& 355 \& 534 \& 277 \& 262 \& 284 \& 284 \& 297 \& 284 \& 240 \& 267 \& 323 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline  \& 263 \& 239 \& 287 \& 436 \& 230 \& 193 \& 217 \& 221 \& 233 \& 225 \& 169 \& ¢ 189 \& 256 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline  \& 337 \& 317 \& 313 \& 538 \& 293 \& 266 \& 286 \& 297 \& 306 \& 287 \& 241 \& 271 \& 329 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{(1)}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{r} 265$ \& 259 \& 302 \& 450 \& 233 \& 218 \& 230 \& 232 \& 238 \& 254 \& 179 \& 194 \& 257 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Kansas City} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{(1)} <br>
\hline  \& -330 \& 312 \& 312 \& 336 \& 369 \& 341 \& 297 \& 326 \& 331 \& 331 \& 351 \& 350 \& 328 <br>
\hline  \& 360 \& 305 \& 316 \& 353 \& 363 \& 327 \& 298 \& 320 \& 330 \& 313 \& 344 \& 350 \& 346 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& +321

309 \& 362
329 \& 371
332 \& 295
329 \& 303
338 \& 334
349 \& 374
368 \& 386
377 \& 370
365 \& 341
353 \& 338
353 \& 344
342 \& p 349

p
335 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& 357, 438 \& 335,351 \& 369, 150 \& 499,058 \& 296, 659 \& 253,570 \& 310, 175 \& 311, 771 \& 328,424 \& 322, 649 \& 273, 067 \& 328, 568 \& 338, 278 <br>
\hline Montgomery Ward \& Co.................ddo.... \& 113, 430 \& 113, 037 \& 123, 084 \& 164, 190 \& 88,572 \& 77,573 \& 95,107 \& 95, 175 \& 100,408 \& 92,911 \& 79,657 \& 98,508 \& 100, 873 <br>
\hline  \& 244, 008 \& 222, 314 \& 246, 066 \& 334, 868 \& 208, 088 \& 175,997 \& 215,068 \& 216,596 \& 228,017 \& 229, 738 \& 183, 410 \& 230, 060 \& 237, 405 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline  \& 301.0 \& 319.7 \& 414.7 \& 481.3 \& 270.1 \& 230.9 \& 279.4 \& 269.5 \& 261.3 \& 265.9 \& 216.1 \& 261.8 \& 285.1 <br>
\hline  \& 374.3 \& 402.0 \& 494.5 \& 552.3 \& 305.0 \& 304.4 \& 323.5 \& 304.0 \& 293.3 \& 304.2 \& 263.3 \& 301.7 \& 369.0 <br>
\hline  \& 310.1 \& 322.3 \& 399.9 \& 489.8 \& 276.2 \& 251.3 \& 275.8 \& 270.9 \& 276.6 \& 271.1 \& 228.5 \& 281.3 \& 316.1 <br>
\hline  \& 390.3 \& 388.7 \& 438.1 \& 601.6 \& 324.7 \& 295.5 \& 312.0 \& 325.5 \& 317.8 \& 349.2 \& 307.1 \& 366.1 \& 394.4 <br>
\hline  \& 302.5 \& 290.0 \& 326.3 \& 365.1 \& 380.1 \& 321.7 \& 307.8 \& 300.5 \& 318.1 \& 323.6 \& 329.2 \& 321.6 \& 302.1 <br>
\hline  \& 290.3 \& 266.4 \& 296.9 \& 333.1 \& 356.3 \& 278.1 \& 279.4 \& 271.1 \& 291.0 \& 306.3 \& 323.5 \& 298.5 \& 274.9 <br>
\hline  \& 328.9 \& 314.6 \& 361.5 \& 399.3 \& 381.2 \& 350.0 \& 340.5 \& 331.2 \& 353.8 \& 371.4 \& 376.7 \& 336.0 \& 324.3 <br>
\hline  \& 288.2 \& 274.3 \& 304.3 \& 330.1 \& 368.3 \& 314.1 \& 290.3 \& 277.6 \& 312.2 \& 296.0 \& 305.9 \& 303.8 \& 293.8 <br>
\hline Far West \& 341.2 \& 345.8 \& 349.4 \& 383.7 \& 441.2 \& 395.6 \& 346.7 \& 348.1 \& 354.7 \& 385.9 \& 376.3 \& 375.5 \& 344.8 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{WHOLESALE TRADE*} <br>
\hline Sales, estimated (unadj.), total..........mil. of dol. \& 8,935 \& 9, 401 \& 9,056 \& 9, 206 \& 9,533 \& 8,392 \& 8,820 \& 8,078 \& 8,483 \& 8,265 \& 7,980 \& r 9, 124 \& 8,938 <br>
\hline Durable-goods establishments...-.......-.-. do..-- \& 2,973 \& 3, 144 \& 2,783 \& 2, 764 \& 2,980 \& 2,750 \& 3, 087 \& 2, 888 \& 2,858 \& 2, 736 \& 2,508 \& - 2, 889 \& 2,836 <br>
\hline Nondurable-goods establishments.......... do..-- \& 5,962 \& 6. 257 \& 6, 273 \& 6,442 \& 6, 553 \& 5,642 \& 5,733 \& 5,190 \& 5,625 \& 5,529 \& 5,472 \& + 6,235 \& 6,102 <br>
\hline Inventories, estimated (unadj.), total..--..--do.--- \& 8,472 \& 8,858 \& 9, 098 \& 9,286 \& 9, 551 \& 9,841 \& 10, 122 \& 10, 187 \& 10,235 \& 10,005 \& +10,097 \& - 9,987 \& 10,054 <br>
\hline Durable-goods establishments .-...--.-...--do.-.-- \& 3,539 \& 3,700 \& 3, 865 \& 4,012 \& 4,159 \& 4,404 \& 4,661 \& 4,875 \& 5,032 \& 5,034 \& 5,019 \& - 4,867 \& 4,794 <br>
\hline Nondurable-goods establishments.-.-.-----do.--- \& 4,933 \& 5,158 \& 5, 233 \& 5, 274 \& 5,392 \& 5,437 \& 5,461 \& 5,312 \& 5,203 \& 4,971 \& +5,078 \& - 5, 120 \& 5,260 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

| POPULATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population, continental United States: <br> Total, incl. armed forces overseas......thousands. | 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, 853 |
| 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, 956 |
|  | 53,044 | 52, 812 | 52,643 | 52, 491 | 52,419 | 52, 140 | 52, 108 | 51,980 | 51, 883 | 51,834 | 51,798 | 51,778 | 51,780 |
|  | 56, 533 | 56, 595 | 56,650 | 56, 702 | 56, 751. | 56,793 | 56,856 | 56,899 | 56,949 | 57,002 | 57,058 | 57, 118 | 57.176 |
| Civilian labor force, total..--.---.-..........d. | 63,567 | 63, 704 | 63, 512 | 62,538 | 61, 514 | 61,313 | 62.325 | 61,789 | 62, 803 | 63,783 | 64, 382 |  |  |
| Male | 44,726 | 44, 268 | 44,019 | 43, 535 | 43, 093 | 42,894 | 43,379 | 43, 182 | 43, 508 | 44, 316 | 44, 602 | 44, 720 | 43,672 |
| Female | 18,841 | 19, 436 | 19, 493 | 19,003 | 18,421 | 18,419 | 18,946 | 18,607 | 19, 294 | 19,467 | 19,780 | 19,488 | 19,514 |
|  | 61, 226 | 61, 764 | 61, 271 | 60,308 | 59, 010 | 58,905 | 60, 179 | 60, 044 | 61, 193 | 61, 803 | 62,526 | 62,630 | 61, 580 |
|  | 43,244 | 43,096 18,668 | 42, 710 | 42, 78 | 41, 433 | 41,300 | 42, 102 | 42, 154 | 42, 558 | 43, 189 18 | 43, 504 | 43, 764 | 42, 830 |
|  | 17,982 | 18,668 | 18, 561 | 18, 232 | 17,577 | 17,605 | 18,077 | 17,890 | 18,635 | 18,654 | 19,022 | 18,866 | 18,750 |
|  | 7,811 | 8,491 | 7,551 | 6,234 | 6,018 | 5,930 | 6,393 | 6.645 | 7, 440 | 8.035 | 7,908 | 7,688 | 7,526 |
| Nonagricultural employment --.-.-.-.-. - do | 53,415 2,341 | 53,273 1,940 | 53,721 2,240 | $\begin{array}{r}54,075 \\ \hline 229\end{array}$ | 52,983 2,503 | 52,976 2 | 53,785 2147 | 53, 400 | 53,753 | 53,768 | 54, 618 | 54, 942 | 54,054 |
| Not in labor force....-......................-do... | 46, 010 | 45,704 | 45,782 | 46,657 | 47,658 | 47,619 | 46,638 | 47,092 | 46,029 | 45, 053 | 44, 474 | 44,688 | 45, 770 |

- Revised. Preliminary.

Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary;

- Data on total wholesale trade have been substituted for the series on service and limited-function wholesalers. Figures for earlier periods appear on pp. 15-24 of the October 1951 SuRvar.

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

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued


'Revised.
$\mathfrak{f}$ Pigures for $1939-46$ on the revised basis for the indicated series, available since publication of the 1951 Statistical Supplement, will be shown later.


## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



Manufacturing production-worker payroll index,
unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)

## LABOR CONDITIONS

Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor):
Al manufacturing industries Durable-goods industries...
Ordnance and accessories
 Lumber and wood products (except furni-
 Furniture and fixtures............. Glass and glass products... Blast furnaces, steel works.-................. millst Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous
 chinery, transportation equipment) hours
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and Heating apparatus (except electrical) and
 Transportation equipment Automobiles
 Railroad equipment Instruments and miscellanea products

Nondurable-goods industries Food and kindred products Meat products. Dairy products.-..-.-. Bakery products.
Tobacco manufactures
Textile-mill products.---
Broad-woven fabric mills Knitting mills...........
Apparel and other finished textile products Men's and boys' suits and coats_...-do.-. Men's and boys' furnishings and work
 Paper and allied products Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.-. do Printing, publishing, and allied industries Newspapers hours. Commercial printing -Industrial organic chemicals. Products of petroleum and coal Petroleum refining Tires and inner tubes. Cather and leather products Footwear (except rubber)



然

1,945
219
1,318
1
122.8

4
219
1,316
125.8
122.8

403.2

| 40.6 |
| :--- |
| 42.6 |
| 41.5 |
| 39.0 |

Revised. $\quad$ p Preliminary. $\ddagger$ See note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-11.
§Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately.

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

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



[^8]| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Decem－ | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued




| む心yyyyy |  | \％ | － | － | $\stackrel{\sim}{\infty}$ | \％ |  | क्ष \％\％ জ్తిㅇ | \＄ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \& \\ & \stackrel{\$}{4} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 구우앙 <br>  | 주무ㄱㅜㅜㅜㅇ ต゙ํㅇㅇㅛ |  |  ロぱ | O 880： |  | A乌qy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | －\％－ | $\stackrel{-}{\text { ¢ }}$ | － | － | － | －8．eme |  | 蔵 |  | \％ |  | 규Nㅓ역杪界式 | जैञ今984 | ャ\＆ <br>  | व여웅 ＊驷め |  |  <br>  |
|  |  | － | － | － | $\stackrel{\square}{\text { a }}$ | － | － |  | $\stackrel{+}{*}$ | Sicy | \％ |  | जはな\％\％ <br>  |  |  <br>  |  ダかもシ |  | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{\infty}} \mathrm{E}$ <br>  |
|  |  | －u－ | － | － | $\stackrel{\sim}{\infty}$ | －－ヤート－ | － |  | \％ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{\circ} \\ & \dot{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | 구우앙 <br>  | ర్రియిథer <br>  | 누ㄹㅜㅜ <br> \＆゙ด |  <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 蜇落 } \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  |



[^9]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septern- ber |
| EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WAGES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage hourly earnings, etc.-Continued All manufacturing industries-Continued Nondurable-goods industries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures.............-.dollars.- | 1.072 | 1.076 | 1. 123 | 1.124 | 1.140 | 1. 139 | 1. 142 | 1.157 | 1. 161 | ${ }^{+} 1.174$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.183$ | T 1.155 | ${ }^{p} 1.134$ |
| Textile-mill products....-................................ Broad-woven fabric mills............. | ${ }_{1}^{1.228}$ | 1.295 1.300 | 1. 1.307 | 1. 1.313 | 1.320 1.317 | 1.322 1.316 | 1.317 1.304 1.2 | 1.325 1.319 | ${ }_{1.320}^{1.324}$ | r $r$ $r$ $r$ 1.31923 | r 1.315 1.314 | 1.3 1.291 | p 1.321 |
| Knitting mills |  | 1.216 | 1.238 | 1.240 | 1.265 | ${ }_{1.269}^{1.216}$ | 1.274 | 1.274 | 1.276 | ${ }_{r} 1.269$ | -1.259 | 1.262 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products dollars.. | 1. 207 | 1. 220 | 1. 206 | 1. 257 | 1.285 | 1. 290 | 1.264 | 1. 232 | 1.234 | +1.248 +1.248 | 1.278 | 1.229 1.294 | p1.288 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats.-.-.do.... Men's and boys' furnishings and work | 1. 349 | 1.366 | 1. 387 | 1.474 | 1.469 | 1.482 | 1. 480 | 1.464 | 1.468 | ${ }^{+1.468}$ | r 1.452 | 1.470 |  |
| clothing dollars | . 994 | 1.002 | 1.022 | 1.043 | 1.057 | 1.061 | 1.060 | 1. 053 | 1. 050 | ${ }_{+}{ }^{1} 1.052$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.053$ | 1.054 |  |
|  | 1.442 <br> 1.434 | 1.468 1.438 1.4 | 1.398 1.472 1. | 1.477 1.493 1.4 | 1.528 1.506 1.50 | 1.528 <br> 1.506 | 1.462 1.514 1.5 | 1.378 1.519 | 1.379 1.519 1.59 | +1.406 +1.521 | $r 1.516$ $r$ $r$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.526 \\ 11.520 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | p 1.529 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do---- | 1. 510 | 1. 510 | 1. 554 | 1.573 | 1.586 | 1.584 | 1. 584 | 1. 593 | 1.591 | 1.599 | 1.618 | 1.601 |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries dollars | 1.900 | 1. 903 | 1.901 | 1. 920 | 1. 908 | 1. 933 | 1.947 | 1.948 | 1.955 | r 1.954 | ${ }^{r} 1.953$ | 1.951 | p 1.976 |
| Newspapers----------------.-.-- - do | 2.198 | 2. 203 | 2. 212 | 2. 242 | 2. 210 | 2. 221 | 2.244 | 2.255 | 2. 275 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 2.2868$ | +1265 +1.85 | 2. 259 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products .-.-.-.-- - do | 1.813 | 1. 849 | 1. 831 | 1.844 | 1.837 | 1.859 | 1.874 | 1.869 | 1. 879 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.881$ | r 1.876 | 1.876 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products..............do... Industrial organic chemicals. do. | 1.535 <br> 1.655 <br> 1 | 1.537 1.662 | 1.560 1.683 | 1.578 1.693 | 1.595 1.710 | 1.607 1.722 | 1.612 1.727 1 | 1.623 1.739 | 1.634 <br> 1.745 <br> 1 | +1.648 +1.755 | + 1.665 | $\begin{array}{r}1.651 \\ 1.752 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | p 1.629 |
| Products of petroleum and coal........-do. | 1. 841 | 1.868 | 1. 901 | 1.901 | 1.941 | 1.932 | 1.944 | 1. 974 | 1.988 | -1.995 | +2.008 | 1.985 | D 2.000 |
|  | 1. 935 | 1. 969 | 2. 006 | 1. 991 | 2.038 | 2.032 | 2.037 | 2.075 | 2. 093 | r 2.098 $r$ $r$ | + 2.110 | +2.083 |  |
| Rubber products---................-.-. do Tires and inner | 1. 1.889 | 1. 1.582 | 1.603 <br> 1.838 | 1.653 <br> 1.910 | 1.653 1.919 | 1.629 <br> 1.886 | 1.647 1.899 | 1.649 <br> 1.896 | 1.660 1.927 1 | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ r \\ r \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +1.725 $+\quad .015$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 1.702 \\ 1.986 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\square} 1.705$ |
| Leather and leather products............-do. | 1. 200 | 1.218 | 1. 225 | 1. 234 | 1. 248 | 1.261 | 1. 269 | 1. 278 | 1. 282 | -1.278 | +1.270 | 1.272 | D1.282 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.573 | 1. 591 | 1.626 | 1.675 | 1.701 | 1.681 | 1.682 | 1.696 | 1.696 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.696$ | 1.724 | 1.697 |  |
|  | 1. 984 | 2.032 | 1. 963 | 1.986 | 1. 987 | 2. 207 | 2. 194 | 2.185 | 2. 215 | ${ }^{-2} 2224$ | +2.246 | 2.219 |  |
|  | 2.026 | 2.022 | 2.013 | 2.020 | 2.038 | 2.219 | 2. 222 | 2. 231 | 2.218 | r 2.232 | r 2.255 | 2.217 |  |
| Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying .---do. | 1.385 | 1.398 | 1.410 | 1.428 | 1.431 | 1.447 | 1. 462 | 1. 464 | 1.471 | r 1. 484 | $\cdots 1.500$ | 1.504 |  |
| Contract construction.---.......-.-......do. | 2.013 | 2.024 | 2.040 | 2.074 | 2.092 | 2.114 | 2. 121 | 2. 122 | 2. 131 | 2.146 | 2.150 | 2.176 |  |
| Nonbuilding construction------.......-do | 1. 828 | 1. 827 | 1. 844 | 1. 880 | 1.896 | 1.915 | 1.927 | 1.942 | 1. 944 | ${ }^{+} 1.973$ | $\bigcirc{ }^{+} 1.991$ | 2.016 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1. 409 | 1. 426 | 1.422 | 1.440 | 1. 450 | 1. 469 | 1. 453 | 1.450 | 1. 451 | r 1.475 | +1.490 | 1.502 |  |
| Telegraph ------------------.-.-.- do | 1. 446 | 1. 445 | 1.447 | 1.452 | 1.451 | 1. 451 | 1. 449 | 1.444 | 1.453 | 1.451 | 1.590 | 1.580 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foneral-merchandise stores -----..-. - do | - 1.992 | - 1.292 | - 979 1.310 | - 1.969 | 1.036 | 1.031 1.334 | 1. 1.018 | 1.030 1.343 1 | 1. 1.344 | \% 1.033 $\sim 1.351$ | - 1.035 1.349 1 | 1.028 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 783 | . 788 | . 795 | . 801 | . 804 | . 811 | . 801 | . 806 | 807 | r. 812 | . 814 | . 812 |  |
|  | 800 | . 873 | . 879 | 883 | .895 | 895 | 901 | 908 | 917 | ${ }^{5} .917$ | ${ }^{5} .914$ | 912 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled labor $\qquad$ | 2. 554 | 2. ${ }_{265}^{1.568}$ | 2.571 | 1. 2.577 | ${ }_{2} 1.6804$ | ${ }_{2.615}^{1.393}$ | ${ }_{2} .619$ | 1. ${ }_{2} .695$ | 2. 629 | ${ }_{2}^{1.648}$ | 1.629 2.688 | 1.637 2.701 | 2. ${ }^{1} .637$ |
| Farm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly) dol. per hr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | a. 73 |
| Railway wages (average, class I) .-......- do-.- | 1. 586 | 1. 566 | 1. 587 | 1.603 | 1. 585 | 1. 659 | 1. 681 | 1.716 | 1.725 | 1.751 | 1.768 | 1.746 |  |
| Road-building wages, common labor.......-do |  | 1.23 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.23 |  |  | 1.24 |  |  |

## FINANCE



$r$ Revised. $\quad>$ Preliminary. $\ddagger$ See note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-11. $\quad{ }^{\text {a }}$ Rate as of October 1. §Rates as of October 1, 1951: Common labor, \$1. 645; skilled labor, $\$ 2.719$.

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

## FINANCE-Continued

| BANKING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol- | 50, 198 | 50, 445 | 51,305 | 53, 518 | 51,760 | 51, 813 | 50, 104 | 50,257 | 50, 591 | 50, 500 | 50, 860 | 51,174 | 51, 696 |
|  | 3.245 | 3,362 | 3,371 | 3,393 | 3, 657 | 3,640 | 3,489 | 3,950 | 3, 857 | 3,589 | 3, 644 | 3,362 | 3, 300 |
| United States Government--.----.... do | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,338 } \\ 15329\end{array}$ | -1, 805 | -1, ${ }_{15}^{1,242}$ | 15, 1,542 | 1,622 15,250 | 2,588 15,324 | 4,622 15,379 | 3,520 15.338 1 | 3,005 15,362 | 4,679 15,539 | $\begin{array}{r}2.673 \\ \hline 15.551\end{array}$ | 2,609 15,635 | 3,747 |
| Time, except interbank, total .-.........do-..-- | 15, 329 | 15, 292 | 15, 242 | 15, 346 | 15, 250 | 15,324 | 15,379 | 15, 338 | 15,362 | 15,539 | 15,551 | 15,635 | 15,677 |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corporations | 14, 537 | 14,513 | 14, 475 | 14, 578 | 14, 533 | 14, 495 | 14,555 | 14, 477 | 14, 485 | 14,661 | 14, 673 | 14,741 | 14,795 |
| States and political subdivisions.......do...- | 662 | , 653 | 642 | ${ }^{642}$ | ${ }_{6}^{689}$ | ${ }_{10} 783$ | ${ }^{697}$ | 732 | 10,746 | 743 | ${ }^{7140}$ | ${ }^{751}$ | ${ }^{11} 734$ |
|  | 10,285 | 11,032 | 10, 854 | 12. 956 | 10, 818 | 10,783 | 10,384 | 10,669 | 10, 157 | 10, 422 | 11, 103 | 10,807 | 11,345 |
|  | 40, 265 | 39,850 | 39, 337 | 39, 795 | 38,039 | 37,312 | 37, 491 | 37,447 | 36, 941 | 37,758 | 37, 613 | 37,572 | 37,926 |
| U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, total...................mil. of dol | 33, 845 | 33,535 | 32,984 | 33, 294 | 31,557 | 30,791 | 30,886 | 30, 836 | 30,443 | 31,176 | 30,997 | 30,930 | 31, 212 |
| Bills | 2,391 | 2,481 | 2,044 | 2, 470 | 1,651 | 1,577 | 1,933 | 1,971 | 1,769 | 2,745 | 2, 648 | 2, 593 | 2,934 |
| Certificates | 1.156 | 1,048 | -1,124 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1, 585 | - $\begin{array}{r}2,224 \\ 19\end{array}$ | 2,239 | 2,493 |
| Bonds and g | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 22. } \\ 7,872 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 22,246 7,760 | 22, 114 7,702 | 21,573 9,251 | 21, 205 | 20,830 8,384 8 | 20,744 88209 | 20,715 8,150 | 20,527 8,147 | $\begin{array}{r}19,478 \\ 7,368 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{19,442 \\ 6,683}}{ }$ | 19,486 6,612 | 19,142 6,643 |
|  | 7, 872 | 7,760 | 7,702 | 9, 251 | 8,701 | 8, 384 | 8,209 | 8, 150 | 8,147 | 7,368 | ${ }_{6}^{6,683}$ | 6,612 | ${ }_{6}^{6,643}$ |
| Other securLoans, total | 6,420 | 6,315 | 6, ${ }^{\text {6,353 }}$ | 6,501 | 61,482 | 6, 621 | 6,605 | 6,611 | 6,498 | 6,582 | -6,616 | 6,642 | 6,714 |
|  | 28, 502 | 29,387 | 30,586 | 31,417 | 31,541 | 32, 189 | 32, 707 | 32,661 | 32,428 | 32,877 | 32,487 | 32,916 | ${ }^{33,482}$ |
| Commercial, industrial, and agricultural do To brokers and dealers in securities ...... 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 | 20, 078 |
|  | 1,487 | 1,355 | 1,671 | 1,578 | 1,554 | 1,498 | 1,512 | 1,359 | 1,332 | 1,399 | 1,390 | 1,170 | 1,242 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol | 718 | 728 | 792 | 750 | 754 | 748 | 718 | 727 | 717 | 716 | 700 | 698 | 692 |
|  | 5,035 | 5,126 | 5,213 | 5,280 | 5,299 | 5,331 | 5,369 | 5,419 | 5,476 | 5,530 | 5,545 | 5,584 | 5, 605 |
| Loans of banks.-----------------------.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 339 | 312 | 377 | 510 | 317 | 412 | ${ }^{425}$ | 491 | . 382 | 523 | 324 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 518$ | 414 |
| Other loans | 5,590 | 5,786 | 5,845 | 5,877 | 5,946 | 5,910 | 5,930 | 5, 835 | 5,928 | 5,947 | 5,865 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 5,906$ | 5,915 |
| Money and interest rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank rates on business loans: | 2.63 |  |  | 2.84 |  |  | 3.02 |  |  | 3.07 |  |  | 3.06 |
|  | 2.32 |  |  | 2.51 |  |  | 2. 74 |  |  | 2.78 |  |  | 2.79 |
| 7 other northern and eastern cities.......do..-- | 2. 63 |  |  | 2.87 |  |  | 3.02 |  |  | 3.04 |  |  |  |
|  | 3. 13 |  |  | 3. 28 |  |  | 3.42 |  |  | 3.52 |  |  | 3.47 |
| Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) --.-..... do | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1. 75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| Federal intermediate credit bank loans...--do.--- | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2. 00 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.06 | 2.17 | 2.23 | 2.23 | 4.37 | 2.47 | 2. 64 |
|  | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 |
| Open market rates, New York, City: ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |  |  | 131 | 1.39 | 1.50 | 1.63 | 1.63 |  | 63 | 1.63 | 1. 63 | 1.63 |
|  | 1.66 | 1.73 | 1.69 | 1. 72 | 1.86 | 1.96 | ${ }_{2.06}^{1.63}$ | 2.13 | 2.17 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.26 | 2. 19 |
|  | 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 |
| Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.) --.....do.... | 1. 63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.315 1.55 | 1.329 1.65 | 1.364 1.62 | $\begin{array}{r}1.367 \\ 1.64 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.387 1.66 | 1.391 1.67 | 1.422 1.86 | 1.520 12.03 | 1.578 2.04 | 1.499 2.00 | 1.593 1.94 | 1.644 1.89 | 1.646 1.93 |
| Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors:-- New York State savings banks....-mil. of dol.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11,462 | 11,464 | 11,525 | 11,646 | 11, 635 | 11,625 | 11,648 | 11,662 | 11,710 | 11,821 | 11,840 | ${ }_{p}^{11,867}$ | 11,915 |
|  | 2,991 | 2,967 | 2,947 | 2,924 | 2,901 | 2,877 | 2,852 | 2,831 | 2,808 | 2,788 | 2,766 | ${ }^{p} 2,754$ | ${ }^{12,735}$ |
| CONSUMER CREDIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total consumer credit, end of month . . - mil. of dol | 19,329 | 19,398 | 19,405 | 20,097 | 19,937 | 19,533 | 19,379 | 19, 126 | 19,207 | 19,256 | -19. 132 | p 19, 262 | p 19,356 |
| Instalment credit, total <br> Sale credit total | 13,344 | 13,389 | 13,306 | 13,459 | 13,252 | 13,073 | 12,976 | 12, 904 | 12,920 | 12,955 | +12,903 | ${ }^{p} 13,044$ | ${ }^{\sim} 13,156$ |
|  | 7,858 | 7,879 | 7, 805 | 7,904 | 7,694 | 7,521 | 7,368 | 7,270 | 7,248 | 7,234 | 7,173 4,061 | ${ }^{p} 7,247$ | $\begin{array}{r}p 7,320 \\ p \\ \hline 171\end{array}$ |
|  Department stores and mail-order houses | 4,213 | 4,227 | 4,175 | 4,126 | 4,056 | 3,990 | 3,946 | 3,934 | 3,980 | 4,041 | 4,061 | ${ }^{p} 4,138$ | ${ }^{p} 4,171$ |
|  |  |  | 1,172 | 1,245 | 1,201 | 1,162 | 1,133 | 1. 103 | 1,084 | 1,055 | 1,022 | p 1,015 | p 1,029 |
| Furniture stores....--..............-. do.--- | 1,028 | 1,019 | 1,003 | 1,029 | ${ }^{1} 982$ | 1,956 | 1,924 | 1.905 | 1,890 | 874 | 854 | $\bigcirc 859$ | $p 869$ |
|  | 702 | 705 | 702 | 710 | 694 | 677 | 655 | 636 | 616 | 602 | 590 | p 590 | p 598 |
|  | 756 | 758 | 753 | 794 | 761 | 736 | 710 | 692 | 678 | 662 | 646 | p 645 | $p 653$ |
|  | 5,486 | 5,510 | 5,501 | 5,555 | 5,558 | 5,552 | 5,608 | 5,634 | 5,672 | 5,721 | r 5,730 | ${ }^{\text {p } 5,797}$ | p 5,836 |
|  | 2,462 | 2,460 | 2,435 | 2,431 | 2,438 | 2,441 | 2, 476 | 2, 497 | 2,506 | 2,515 | 2,492 | p 2,521 | -2,521 |
|  | 524 | 524 | 521 | 525 | 518 | 515 | 517 | 514 | 518 | 522 | 524 | $p 531$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 533$ |
|  | 295 | 294 | 292 | 291 | 289 | 286 | 286 | 286 | 288 | 288 | 288 | $p 293$ | ${ }^{\square} 296$ |
| Industrial-loan companies. | 201 | 201 | 200 | 203 | 202 | 202 | 204 | 205 | 207 | 209 | 211 | p 217 | p 221 |
|  | 844 | 853 | 863 | 864 | 863 | 856 | 853 | 852 | 860 | 872 | ¢ 882 | rp 897 | p 893 |
|  | 1,010 | 1,026 | 1,037 | 1,084 | 1,090 | 1,094 | 1,112 | 1,119 | 1,131 | 1,151 | 1,167 | ${ }^{\sim} \mathrm{p} 1,181$ | p 1,203 |
|  | 50 | 152 | 153 | 157 | 158 | 158 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 164 | 166 | ${ }^{p} 167$ | p 169 |
| Charge accounts.-.-.-.------------------.- do | 3,741 | 3,703 | 3,739 | 4,239 | 4,248 | 4,010 | 3,938 | 3,744 | 3,793 | 3,804 | 3,743 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 3.724$ | ${ }^{p} 3,700$ |
|  | 1,197 | 1,250 | 1,298 | 1,332 | 1,352 | 1,369 | 1,381 | 1,392 | 1,398 | 1,399 | 1,393 | ${ }^{p} 1,399$ | ${ }^{\text {p }}$ 1, 403 |
|  | 1.047 | 1,056 | 1,062 | 1,067 | 1,085 | 1,081 | 1,084 | 1,086 | 1,096 | 1,098 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 1,093 | ${ }^{p} 1,095$ | ${ }^{1} 1,097$ |
| Consumer instalment loans made during the month, by principal lending institutions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 356 | 298 | 257 | 289 | 326 | 296 | 368 | 340 | 359 | 356 | 339 | ค 389 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 351$ |
|  | 76 | ${ }^{66}$ | 64 | 72 | ${ }^{67}$ | ${ }^{64}$ | 79 | 72 | 82 | 86 | 76 | P90 | ${ }^{3} 78$ |
|  | ${ }_{32}^{40}$ | ${ }_{28}^{39}$ | ${ }_{27}^{34}$ | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 29 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{28}^{39}$ | ${ }_{27}^{35}$ | ${ }_{33}^{43}$ | ${ }_{31}^{41}$ | $\stackrel{44}{43}$ | ${ }_{35}^{44}$ | $\stackrel{44}{35}$ | p 49 | ${ }_{p}{ }^{45}$ |
| Industrial-loan companies. | 149 | 149 | 165 | 234 | 162 | 158 | 207 | 184 | 198 | 204 | 206 | ${ }_{p} 210$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 182$ |
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Budget receipts and expenditures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,842 |  | 3,184 | 4, 474 | 4,621 | 4,820 | 8,811 | 3,289 | 4,039 | 7,603 | 2,833 | 4,165 | 6, 524 |
|  | 4,605 | 2,056 | 2,851 | 4, 211 | 4,448 | 4,257 | 8,112 | 2,626 | 3,146 | 7,089 | 2, 571 | 3,594 | 6,209 |
| Customs | 47 | 57 | 54 | 54 | 57 | 49 | 59 | 54 | 53 | 48 | 48 | 50 | 42 |
|  | ${ }^{775}$ | 808 | 746 | 764 | 853 173 18 | 797 122 | 838 96 | ${ }_{123}^{690}$ | ${ }_{164}^{747}$ | 719 225 | ${ }_{177}^{722}$ | 806 178 | 707 83 |
|  | 3, 520 | 3,170 | 3,102 | 3,742 | 3,808 | 3,211 | 4,058 | 4,007 | 4,517 | 5,969 | 4,739 | 5,087 | 5,163 |
|  | 646 | 229 | 142 | 968 | 514 | 156 | 580 | 253 | 163 | 1,557 | 232 | 222 |  |
| Interest on public debi | 402 | 460 | 470 | 443 | 472 | 426 | 456 | 427 | 425 | 384 | 435 | 422 | 422 |
| National defense and related activities .--de | 1,037 | 1,338 | 1,446 | 1,510 | 1,651 | 1,695 | 2,057 | 2,160 | 2,396 | 2,495 | 2,930 | 3,040 | 2,628 |
| All other expenditures.-----.-..----.--- do | 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 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septern- | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber |

FINANCE—Continued

| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public debt and guaranteed obligations: <br> Gross debt (direct), end of month, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest-bearing, total.................-di. do .-- | ${ }_{254}^{257,968}$ | ${ }_{254}^{256,731}$ | ${ }_{2}^{257,077}$ | 256, 2088 | 2556, 2125 | 255, 941 | ${ }_{252,553}^{254,97}$ | 254, 727 | 255,093 252,729 | 255, 222 | 255,657 253,325 | 256, 644 | 257, ${ }_{\text {258, }}$ |
|  | 221, 572 | 221, 191 | 221, 156 | 220, 575 | 219, 712 | 219, 448 | 219, 028 | 218, 690 | 218,680 | 218, 198 | 218, 618 | 219, 174 | 219, 321 |
|  | 33,396 | 33, 539 | 33, 732 | 33, 707 | 33, 992 | 33, 933 | 33, 525 | 33,590 | 34,049 | 34, 653 | -34, 737 | 35, 146 | 35, 637 |
|  | 2,247 | 2,206 | 2,189 | 2,425 | 2, 421 | 2,559 | 2,444 | 2,447 | 2,364 | 2, 370 | 2,332 | 2,323 | 2,395 |
| Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, <br>  | 20 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 18 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 32 | 33 |
| U. S. savings bonds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount outstanding, end of month....-.do-..- | 57,473 310 | 58,027 971 | 58,096 436 | 58, 248 | 58,191 476 | $\begin{array}{r}58,133 \\ \hline 86 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 58,020 359 | 57,938 310 | 57,842 295 | $\begin{array}{r}57,784 \\ \hline 289\end{array}$ | 57,733 310 | 57,691 | 57, 662 |
|  | 475 | $\stackrel{97}{497}$ | 448 | 541 509 | ${ }_{653}^{476}$ | 386 <br> 528 | 359 560 | 472 | 295 477 | 289 475 | 310 481 | 436 | 372 |
| Government corporations and credit agencies: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, except interagency, total.-.--mil. of dol.- | 24, 102 |  |  | 24,635 |  |  | 25, 104 |  |  | 25,188 |  |  |  |
| Loans receivable, total (less reserves).....do...- To aid agriculture | $\begin{array}{r}12,769 \\ 3 \\ \hline 684\end{array}$ |  |  | 13,228 3 1 1 |  |  | 13,496 3,931 1 |  |  | 13,504 | - |  |  |
|  | 1,387 |  |  | 1,528 |  |  | 1,721 |  |  | 1,809 |  |  |  |
| To aid railroads ..................-.-.-.-.-.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 113 |  |  | 110 |  |  | 108 |  |  | 105 |  |  |  |
| To aid other industries...-------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 539 |  |  | 458 |  |  | 473 |  |  | 498 |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  |  | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  | (1) |  |  |  |
|  | 6708 |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{824}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6, 103 |  |  | 6,078 |  |  | 6, 116 |  |  | 6,151 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,739 |  |  | 1,774 |  |  | 1,764 |  |  | 1,719 |  |  |  |
| U. S. Government securities ....-.---...-d | 2, 112 |  |  | 2,075 |  |  | 2,162 |  |  | 2,185 |  |  |  |
|  | 3,478 |  |  | 3,473 |  |  | 3,467 |  |  | 3,474 |  |  |  |
| Land, structures, and equipment-------.-do.-- <br> All other assets | 1,073 |  |  | 1, 1141 |  |  | 2, 1,261 <br> 1 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,999 \\ & 1,308 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Liabilities, except interagency, total.......-do...- | 2,097 |  |  | 2,406 |  |  | 2, 500 |  |  | 2,340 |  |  |  |
| Bonds, notes, and debentures: <br> Guaranteed by the United States....... | 19 |  |  | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,108 |  |  | 1,190 |  |  | 1,247 |  |  | 1,378 |  |  |  |
|  | 970 |  |  | 1,193 |  |  | 1,234 |  |  | 932 |  |  |  |
| Privately owned interest. | 214 |  |  | 234 |  |  | 268 |  |  | 315 |  |  |  |
| U. S. Government interest...................do... | 21, 791 |  |  | 21, 995 |  |  | 22,337 |  |  | 22,533 |  |  |  |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| securities (at cost) outstanding, end of month, total. $\qquad$ mil. of dol | 1,009 | 997 | 899 | 893 | 890 | 884 | 883 | 885 | 882 | 872 | 862 | 856 | 831 |
| Industrial and commercial enterprises, including |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 518 105 1 | 515 <br> 105 | 426 103 | 436 103 | 439 102 | 439 99 | 447 98 | 458 97 | 462 95 | $\begin{aligned} & 463 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 460 \\ 93 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 457 92 | 442 92 |
|  | 111 | 111 | 108 | 108 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 105 | 104 | 103 | 103 | 102 | 102 |
| States, territories, and political subdivisions-do--- | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18. |
| United Kingdom and Republic of the Philippines mil. of dol. | 118 | 113 | 108 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgages purchased.-.---.-............-. do...-- | 97 | 94 | 93 | 92 | 90 | 90 | 89 | 86 | 83 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 80 |
|  | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| LIFE INSURANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, admitted: <br> All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), esti- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mated total $\ddagger$---...................mil. of dol.- | 62,370 | 62, 706 | 63, 022 | 63, 688 | 64, 296 | 64, 539 | 64, 822 | 65, 156 | 65, 496 | ${ }^{65,727}$ | ${ }^{66,128}$ | 66,455 | 66,777 |
|  | 56, 260 | 56, 374 | 56,700 | 57, 244 | 57, 592 | 57,881 | 58,060 | 58,309 | 58, 759 | 59, 085 | 59,437 | 59,701 | 59,961 |
| 49 companies (Life Insurance Association of America), total...........................il. of dol. | - 55, 371 | 55,669 | 55,932 | 56.519 | 56,886 | 57, 131 | 57, 362 | 57, 641 | 57,894 | 58,091 | 58, 431 | 58,702 | 58,975 |
| Bonds and stocks, book value, total.....-do.... | - 37,780 | 37,548 | 37, 522 | 37,676 | 37, 593 | 37, 577 | 37, 414 | 37, 342 | 37, 455 | 37, 486 |  | 37,572 | 37,652 |
| Govt. (domestic and foreign), total..-- do | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 15,040 \\ r \\ \text { 1 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14,687 | 14, 114 | 14, 221 | 14, 064 | 13,916 | 13, 514 | 13, 147 | 13, 021 | 12, 741 | 12,657 | 12, 410 | 12,326 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r } 12,836}$ | 12,502 | 12, 218 | 12, 023 | 11, 865 | 11, 718 | 11, 307 | 10, 927 | 10,787 | 10, 480 | 10, 417 | 10, 166 | 10, 050 |
|  | + 9 9,954 | 10,042 | 10,092 | 10.187 | 10, 192 | 10, 225 | 10, 303 | 10. 350 | 10, 376 | 10, 457 | 10,503 | 10,548 | 10, 587 |
|  | $\stackrel{r}{ }$ 2,975 | 2,988 | 2,987 | 2,998 | 3,011 | 3,005 | 3,008 | 3,005 | 3,017 | 3,024 | 3,033 | 3,044 | 3, 065 |
|  | -9,811 | 9,831 | 10, 030 | 10, 270 | 10,325 | 10,431 | 10, 589 | 10,839 | 11, 041 | 11, 263 | 11, 381 | 11,570 | 11, 675 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 710$ | 848 | 799 | 789 | 863 | 792 |  | 977 | 804 | 765 |  | 739 | 721 |
| Mortgage loans, total ----------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | ${ }^{+12,314}$ | 12, 570 | 12,866 | 13, 252 | 13,573 | 13,848 | 14, 141 | 14,397 | 14, 675 | 14,921 | 15,139 | 15, 365 | 15,518 |
| Farm-------------------------------- - - |  | 11,125 | 1,136 11,731 | 12,148 | 1,170 12,403 | 12,196 | 12, ${ }^{1,218}$ | 13, ${ }^{159}$ | 1,263 13,412 | 11,283 | 1,298 13,841 | $\begin{array}{r}1,310 \\ 14,054 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,319 14,198 |
| Policy loans and premium notes-...----. do | r 2,032 | 2, 047 | 2, 056 | 2, 067 | 2,078 | 2,089 | 2, 107 | 2, 119 | 2, 133 | 2,146 | 2,156 | 2,167 | 2, 175 |
| Real-estate holdings-...............------ - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,228 | 1,244 | 1,259 | 1,278 | 1,286 | 1,296 | 1,304 | 1,311 | 1,321 | 1,323 | 1,342 | 1,361 | 1,378 |
| Other admitted assets......................-. do. | ${ }^{+1,307}$ | 1,412 | 1,429 | 1,457 | 1,493 | 1,529 | 1,488 | 1,495 | 1,506 | 1,450 | 1,468 | 1,499 | 1,531 |
| Life Insurance Agency Management Association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, estimated total------------minio of dol- | 2, 468 | 2,595 | 2,692 | 2,973 | 2,068 | 2,354 | 2. 463 | 2,284 | 2,428 | 2,295 | 2, 334 | 2,165 | 1,946 |
|  | ${ }_{411}^{617}$ | 700 500 | 881 | 1, 142 | 333 395 | 649 424 | 429 486 | 316 466 | ${ }_{4}^{411}$ | 343 475 | 334 420 | ${ }_{424}^{281}$ | ${ }_{44}^{212}$ |
|  | 1,440 | 1,395 | 1,356 | 1,442 | 1,340 | 1,282 | 1,548 | 1,502 | 1,512 | 1,477 | 1,465 | 1,460 | 1,285 |
|  | 89 | 95 | 935 |  | 105 | ${ }^{92}$ | 107 | 100 | ${ }^{96}$ | 93 |  | 93 | 81 |
| Middle Atlantic -----------------.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 294 | ${ }_{209}^{320}$ | 333 | 323 300 | ${ }_{281}^{336}$ | 318 | 381 326 | 369 322 | 368 324 | 356 <br> 315 | 346 <br> 320 | 323 321 | ${ }_{284}^{284}$ |
| East North Central .................-- do...-- | 302 <br> 140 | 299 128 | ${ }_{120}^{293}$ | 300 146 | ${ }_{120}^{281}$ | 273 114 | $\begin{array}{r}326 \\ 137 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{126}^{322}$ | 324 <br> 133 <br> 1 | 315 <br> 134 | 320 130 | ${ }_{128}^{321}$ | ${ }_{118}^{284}$ |
|  | 140 | 128 | 127 | 146 | ${ }_{147}^{120}$ | 114 | 173 | 172 | 172 | ${ }_{166}^{134}$ | 172 | 174 | 115 |
|  | 64 | 65 | 60 | 56 | 52 | 49 | 57 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 57 | 58 | 54 |
|  | 135 | 121 | 111 | 129 | 115 | 110 | 143 | 136 | 135 | 138 | 130 | 142 | 116 |
|  | 55 | 48 | 47 | 59 | - 45 | -43 | -56 | ${ }^{53}$ | 55 | -49 | ${ }_{164}$ | 53 | 47 |
|  | 183 | 158 | 150 | 174 | 139 | 137 | 169 | 166 | 171 | 166 | 164 | 167 | 145 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated total .....................thous, of dol | 280, 449 | 304, 642 | 305,847 | 345, 502 | 370, 946 | 3¢4, 142 | 366, 291 | 336,397 | 338,335 | 338, 256 | 307, 283 | 327, 525 | 288, 920 |
|  | 115, 933 | 141, 539 | 136, 412 | 137, 352 | 157, 309 | 129, 006 | 153, 724 | 146, 005 | 149, 159 | 142, 116 | 135, 428 | 148,811 | 122, 338 |
| Matured endowments--.------------------ | 35, 834 | 40, 964 | 40, 493 | 39,566 | 50, 585 | 41, 555 | 47, 349 | 43,726 | 43,178 8 846 | 42, 984 | 38, 234 | 39,785 | 35, 119 |
| Disability payments....------------------ do-- | 8,542 19,077 |  | 8,381 21,253 | 8,222 18,131 | 9,487 27,999 | 7,959 22,573 |  |  | 8,846 23,573 |  |  | 8,580 22,966 | 7,453 21,506 |
|  | 19,077 52,607 | 21,056 50,362 | 21,253 55,930 | 18,131 54,309 | 27,999 59,291 | 22,573 53,161 | 22,689 62,476 | 21,715 58,309 | 23,573 60,249 | 22,512 57,296 | 22,550 54,131 | 22,966 56,691 | 21,506 47,832 |
|  | 48, 456 | 42, 439 | 43, 378 | 87, 922 | 66, 004 | 49,887 | 71, 371 | 57,811 | 53, 330 | 65, 101 | 48,788 | 50, 692 | 54, 672 |

Pevised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary 1 Less than $\$ 500,000$.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for January-July 1950 are shown in corresponding note in the October 1951 SURVEY

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

FINANCE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LIFE INSURANCE-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Life Insurance Association of America: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Premium income ( 39 cos.), total.- thous. of dol.- \& 476, 122 \& 452, 453 \& 491, 850 \& 757, 998 \& 550, 671 \& 511, 135 \& 591, 532 \& \({ }^{489,571}\) \& 525, 553 \& 548, 412 \& 502, 612 \& 517, 615 \& 508, 393 \\
\hline Accident and health.------------------- do---- \& 38,796 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
46,545 \\
53,741 \\
\hline 8,57
\end{tabular} \& - 4 4, 81.806 \& 67,596
180,356 \& 44, 905 \& 49, 779 \& \({ }_{71}^{60,565}\) \& 47,472
69653 \& 61, 935 \& 51, \({ }_{59} 5\) \& 50,164 \& 62,341 \& 48,729 \\
\hline  \& - 30,101 \& 38,507 \& 37,849 \& \({ }_{60,672}^{18,}\) \& 49,667 \& 44,655 \& 48,500 \& 43,044 \& 42,184 \& 42, 243 \& 44,047 \& 46,484 \& 37,449 \\
\hline  \& 75,080 \& 64, 925 \& 63,386 \& 111,091 \& 77,056 \& 67,666 \& 80,391 \& 64,519 \& 65, 808 \& 82, 265 \& 66, 224 \& 61, 425 \& 77, 350 \\
\hline  \& 283, 197 \& 248,735 \& 282,668 \& 338, 283 \& 272, 911 \& 280, 526 \& 330, 801 \& 264,883 \& 291, 597 \& 312,859 \& 262, 592 \& 290, 269 \& 284, 656 \\
\hline MONETARY STATISTICS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Gold and silver: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Monetary stock, U. S. .-............mil. of dol.- \& 23, 483 \& 23, 249 \& 23,037 \& 22,706 \& 22,392 \& 22,086 \& 21,806 \& 21,805 \& 21,756 \& 21,756 \& 21,759 \& 21,854 \& 22,013 \\
\hline Net release from earmark \(\$_{\text {.........-thous. of dol. }}\) \& -65, 889 \& -146, 220 \& \(-35,311\) \& -237, 935 \& -248,540 \& -184,357 \& -111,239 \& 101,814 \& -12,947 \& 46, 270 \& -8,790 \& 136,976 \& 176, 654 \\
\hline  \& 108, 448 \& 95, 967 \& 161, 750 \& 95, 825 \& 107, 834 \& 110, 136 \& 125, 704 \& 112,842 \& 43,357 \& 41, 422 \& 28,374 \& 19,183 \& 3,397 \\
\hline Gold imports....-.-...---------.-- do-.-- \& -11,998 \& 2,519
-6675 \& 3,117
\(-65,276\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}2,833 \\ +63 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& - \({ }_{\text {2, } 240}^{63}\) \& 2,257
58.910
S \& 2,242 \& 2,245 \& 2,398 \& 3,840 \& 12,165 \& 15, 533 \& 14,341 \\
\hline Production, reported monthly total...... do- \& - \({ }^{65,335} \mathbf{3 8 4}\) \& - 68,756
38 \&  \& r

371,138 \& 37, 815 \& 35,594 \& 37951 \& 37.616 \& 38907 \& 38.235 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Canada (incl. Newfoundland).-..........do \& -12, 753 \& r 13,171 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 13,240}$ \& $\underset{\mathrm{r}}{13,387}$ \& 13,107 \& 12,148 \& 13, 034 \& 12,689 \& 12,913 \& 12,690 \& 12,054 \& 12,078 \& <br>
\hline United States....-............------------ do- \& r 7,594 \& r 7, 918 \& r 7, 293 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 6,708}$ \& 5,917 \& 5,196 \& 5,784 \& 5, 529 \& 5,536 \& 5,921 \& 5,464 \& \& <br>
\hline Silver: \& 334 \& 335 \& 947 \& 2,246 \& 3,623 \& 282 \& 1,932 \& 332 \& 273 \& 182 \& 565 \& 194 \& 675 <br>
\hline  \& 17,371 \& 12,350 \& 13,870 \& 10,602 \& 10,999 \& 8, 101 \& 17,486 \& 10,016 \& 7,015 \& 16,828 \& 4,686 \& 6,616 \& 4,807 <br>
\hline Price at New York---------- dol. per fine oz-- \& . 728 \& . 751 \& . 800 \& . 800 \& . 887 \& . 902 \& . 902 \& . 902 \& . 902 \& . 884 \& . 902 \& . 902 \& . 902 <br>
\hline Production:
Canada (incl. Newfoundland)_thous. of fineoz_ \& 2164 \& \& \& \& 2015 \& 1589 \& 1755 \& \& , 1854 \& 2405 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Mexico \& 4,000 \& 4,400 \& 4,300 \& 4,000 \& 5,545 \& 5,249 \& 1,903 \& 3,583 \& 2,097 \& 2,037 \& 2,712 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 4,222 \& 2,747 \& 3,433 \& 3,939 \& 3,769 \& 3,374 \& 4,371 \& 3,429 \& 3,482 \& 3,932 \& 2,758 \& 2,885 \& <br>

\hline | Money supply: |
| :--- |
| Currency in circulation $\qquad$ mil. of dol | \& 27,161 \& 27, 228 \& 27,595 \& 27,741 \& 27,048 \& 27, 188 \& 27,119 \& 27, 278 \& 27,519 \& 27,809 \& 27, 851 \& 28,155 \& <br>

\hline Deposits and currency, total.-..............do..-- \& 179, 900 \& 180, 100 \& 181,000 \& 184, 385 \& 182, 500 \& 182, 600 \& 183, 700 \& 183, 600 \& 182,900 \& 185,038 \& ¢ 184, 500 \& P 185, 200 \& \% 187,300 <br>
\hline Foreign banks deposits, net.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-do.. \& 2, 300 \& 2,500 \& 2,300 \& 2,518 \& 2, 400 \& 2,400 \& 2,400 \& 2,500 \& 2,500 \& r 2, 424 \& p2,400 \& p 2, 300 \& p 2,200 <br>
\hline U. S. Government balances....-...-.-.-. do.... \& 6,000 \& 4,800 \& 4,900 \& 4,950 \& 4,900 \& 6,000 \& 8,800 \& 7,800 \& 6,700 \& -7, 930 \& p6,300 \& p6,000 \& p 7,200 <br>
\hline Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total..do...- \& 178, 600 \& 172, 800 \& 173, 900 \& 176, 917 \& 175, 200 \& 174, 200 \& 172, 500 \& 173, 300 \& 173, 700 \& -174,684 \& - 175, 800 \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 177,000$ \& p 177, 900 <br>
\hline Demand deposits, adjusted.------------ do-..-- \& 88,000
59000

50 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
89,200 <br>
59,000 <br>
\hline

 \& 

90, 300 <br>
58 <br>
58 <br>
\hline

 \& 92, 272 \& 

91,600 <br>
59000 <br>
\hline 100
\end{tabular} \& 90,600

59,060 \& 89,000
59,100 \& 89,500
59
59, 200 \& 89,500

59300 \&  \& | P90,700 |
| :--- |
| $\boldsymbol{p} 60$ |
| 200 | \& ${ }^{p} 917400$ \& $p 92,000$

$p$ co, 500 <br>
\hline Time deposits Currency outside banks.-................-. do \& 24, 500 \& 24, 600 \& 24, 900 \& 25, 398 \& 24, 600 \& 24, 600 \& 24, 400 \& 24, 600 \& 24, 900 \& ${ }^{-25,776}$ \& ${ }^{2} 25,100$ \& ${ }^{2} 25,300$ \& p
$p$ 60,
25,
4000 <br>

\hline | Turn-over of demand deposits except interbank and |
| :--- |
| U. S. Government, annual rate: | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline New York City-....-ratio of debits to deposits..

Other leading cities \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 34.2 \\
& 21.5
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 30.7

20.9 \& 31.4
21.7 \& 37.2
23.0 \& 32.9
22.0 \& 30.7
2 i .5 \& 35.5
22.5 \& 32.5
22.3 \& 30.0
21.3 \& 34.4 \& 31.1 \& 27.0 \& 31.7 <br>
\hline PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Manufacturing corporations (Federal Reserve): |
| :--- |
| Profits after taxes, total (200 corps.) ..-mil. of dol. | \& 1,245 \& \& \& 958 \& \& \& 907 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Durable goods, total (106 corps.) --.......de..-- \& , 777 \& \& \& 576 \& \& \& 530 \& \& \& ${ }^{2} 547$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Primarymetalsand products (39 corps.) do..-- \& 255 \& \& \& 206 \& \& \& 201 \& \& \& p 211 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Machinery (27 corps.) .-...-...-. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - do \& 108 \& \& \& 140 \& \& \& 194 \& \& \& P92 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Automobiles and equipment (15 corps.) -do-..- \& 358 \& \& \& 186 \& \& \& \& \& \& $\bigcirc 204$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Food and kindred products (28 corps.) do \& 88 \& \& \& 59 \& \& \& 58 \& \& \& ${ }^{8} 47$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Chemicalsand allied products (26corps.) do \& 176 \& \& \& 127 \& \& \& 140 \& \& \& p 139 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Petroleum refining (14 corps.) -.......-do...- \& 131 \& \& \& 130 \& \& \& 123 \& \& \& >123 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dividends, total (200 corps.) ---------...-.-do. \& 583 \& \& \& 873 \& \& \& 467 \& \& \& ¢ 474 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Durable goods (106 corps.) .-.-.........-- do...- \& 370 \& \& \& 541 \& \& \& 269 \& \& \& ${ }^{2} 273$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Nondurable goods (94 corps.) .-.-.-.-.-do...- \& 213 \& \& \& 333 \& \& \& 198 \& \& \& ${ }^{2} 201$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Electric utilities, profits after taxes (Fed. Res.) \& 171 \& \& \& 211 \& \& \& 229 \& \& \& p195 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Railways and telephone cos. (see p. S-23). \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline SECURITIES ISSUED \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Commercial and Financial Chronicle: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Securities issued, by type of security, total (new \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline capital and refunding) ----------mil. of dol.. \& 943 \& 794 \& 752 \& 840 \& 519 \& 834 \& 1,233 \& 1,064 \& 1,161 \& 1,302 \& 937 \& 634 \& <br>
\hline New capital, total--------------1.- \& 707 \& 651 \& 598 \& 630 \& 442 \& 649 \& 1,022 \& ${ }_{918}^{920}$ \& 946 \& 1,106 \& 810 \& 441 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{270}$ \& ${ }_{465}^{646}$ \& 289 \& ${ }_{394}$ \& ${ }_{242}$ \& 594 \& 1, 795 \& 6180 \& ${ }_{398}$ \& 1,706 \& 802 \& 398 \& <br>
\hline  \& 145 \& 0 \& 0 \& 98 \& 41 \& 48 \& 48 \& 29 \& 60 \& 89 \& 8 \& 248 \& <br>
\hline  \& 272 \& 181 \& 356 \& 138 \& 154 \& 181 \& 158 \& 228 \& 407 \& 280 \& 319 \& 151 \& <br>
\hline  \& 19 \& 5 \& 14 \& 0 \& ${ }^{6}$ \& 184 \& 21 \& 2 \& 80 \& 31 \& 8 \& 43 \& <br>

\hline  \& ${ }^{236}$ \& 143 \& 154 \& 210 \& 77 \& 184 \& 21 \& | 144 |
| :--- |
| 144 | \& 215 \& 197 \& 127 \& 192 \& <br>

\hline  \& 20
20
19 \& 77 \& $\begin{array}{r}104 \\ 74 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 103 \& 13 \& ${ }_{27}$ \& 18 \& 144
80 \& 13 \& 197 \& \& 192 \& <br>
\hline  \& 193 \& 63 \& 65 \& 79 \& 45 \& 154 \& 88 \& 61 \& 198 \& 137 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 0 \& ${ }_{3}$ \& 14 \& 28 \& 19 \& ${ }_{3}$ \& 10 \& 4 \& 4 \& 3 \& 2 \& 1 \& <br>
\hline Securities and Exchange Commission: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Estimated gross proceeds, total...................do. 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 <br>
\hline Bonds and notes, total.................-do.. \& 1,160 \& 1,754 \& 1,383 \& 1,499 \& 1,112 \& 1,084 \& 1,545 \& 1,220 \& 1,646 \& 3,723 \& 1,468 \& 1,136 \& ,516 <br>
\hline  \& 329 \& 332 \& 341 \& 554 \& 206 \& 341 \& 814 \& 528 \& 637 \& 597 \& 314 \& \& 313 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{48}$ \& 88 \& 23 \& 59 \& 34 \& 34 \& 143 \& 196 \& 89 \& 152 \& 130 \& 56 \& 31 <br>
\hline  \& 30 \& 106 \& 48 \& 43 \& 34 \& 8 \& 52 \& 100 \& 22 \& 76 \& 37 \& 69 \& 35 <br>

\hline | By type of issuer: |
| :--- |
| Corporate, total $\qquad$ do | \& 408 \& 526 \& 412 \& 656 \& 274 \& 383 \& 1,009 \& 824 \& 748 \& 825 \& 481 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 72 \& 176 \& 137 \& 169 \& 38 \& 65 \& , 304 \& 411 \& 388 \& 367 \& 132 \& 207 \& 169 <br>
\hline  \& 160 \& 238 \& 164 \& 175 \& 134 \& 222 \& 155 \& 284 \& 213 \& 253 \& 191 \& 162 \& 120 <br>
\hline  \& 10 \& 19 \& 19 \& 70 \& 44 \& 26 \& 30 \& 20 \& 14 \& 26 \& 18 \& \& 23 <br>
\hline  \& \& 16 \& 15 \& $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 118 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& -28 \& 2
40 \& 426
20 \& $\stackrel{24}{24}$ \& ${ }_{50}^{4}$ \& 124 \& \& \& ${ }^{9}$ <br>
\hline Real estate and financial.......-.-.-.- ${ }_{\text {do }}^{\text {do }}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}29 \\ 831 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1,422 \& 42
1,042 \& 118
945 \& ${ }^{28} 9$ \& 742 \& 731 \& $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 692 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1,009 \& 124
3,126 \& 1,154 \& $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 840 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 15
1,203 <br>
\hline  \& 531 \& 1,228 \& 655 \& 777 \& 730 \& 502 \& 520 \& 451 \& 581 \& 2,830 \& 834 \& 656 \& 765 <br>
\hline State and municipal.------.------...do. \& 279 \& 189 \& 384 \& 166 \& 175 \& 185 \& 162 \& 234 \& 343 \& 284 \& 313 \& 149 \& 243 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

- Revised. Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
§Or increase in earmarked gold ( - ).

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septern- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |
| FINANCE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities and Exchange Commission-Continued New corporate security issues: | 399 | 514 | 406 | 649 | 269 | 378 | 994 | 810 | 739 | 812 | 472 | 413 | 371 |
| New money, total..--------------.- do..-- | 300 | 306 | 306 189 | 433 | 243 | 314 | 845 | ${ }_{504}^{626}$ | 676 487 | 685 | 436 | 367 | 334 |
|  | 57 | 50 50 | 117 | 190 | 49 | ${ }_{71}$ | 146 | 122 | 189 | 253 | 110 | 104 | 53 |
| Retirement of debt and stock, total- do..-- | 62 | 177 | 88 | 168 | 25 | 57 | 121 | 129 | 46 | 112 | 33 | 30 | 32 |
| Funded debt-------------------.-.- do..-- | 23 | 68 | 51 | 83 | 12 | 28 | 68 | 13 | 14 | 54 | 11 | 20 | 17 |
|  | 31 | 92 | 24 | 84 | 11 | 27 | 53 | 64 | 26 | 49 | 21 | 10 | 15 |
|  | 8 37 | ${ }_{31}^{17}$ | 13 12 | 1 49 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | $\stackrel{2}{6}$ | - 28 | $\stackrel{52}{55}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | ${ }_{16}^{0}$ | ${ }_{4}$ |
| Proposed uses by major groups: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing, total -------------do-.-- | 71 45 | 171 | 136 | 166 119 | 37 | ${ }_{5}^{64}$ | 298 | 405 | 384 <br> 353 | 361 314 | 129 | 204 | 165 |
|  | ${ }_{22}^{45}$ | 59 97 | 100 30 | 119 43 | ${ }_{8}^{29}$ | ${ }_{9}^{53}$ | 219 73 | 301 94 | $\begin{array}{r}353 \\ 20 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}314 \\ 42 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 109 19 | 184 | 146 |
| Public utility, total..--...---------- do | 158 | 233 | 162 | 173 | 132 | 219 | 151 | 278 | 209 | 249 | 188 | 160 | 118 |
|  | 139 | 172 | 122 | 140 | 126 | 199 | 97 | 230 | 204 | 234 | 178 | 154 | 115 |
| Retirement of debt and stock...-. do | 12 | 47 | 40 | 33 | 6 | 20 | 36 | 20 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Railroad, total.-------------------- do---- | 10 | 19 | 19 | ${ }_{13}^{69}$ | 44 | 26 8 8 | 30 | 20 | 14 | ${ }_{26}^{26}$ | 18 | 9 | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ |
|  | 10 0 | 19 | 19 0 | ${ }_{56}^{13}$ | ${ }_{4}$ | -88888 | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ | 14 | $\begin{array}{r}26 \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{0}^{18}$ | 0 | 23 0 |
| Communication, total-.....-------- do...- | 7 | 15 | 15 |  | 2 | ${ }_{2}^{8}$ | 423 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 50 |  | 8 |
| New money- ${ }_{\text {Retirement of debt and stock }}$ | 5 2 | $\stackrel{12}{3}$ | 8 | 0 | 2 0 | 2 | ${ }^{422}$ | 24 |  |  | 50 |  |  |
| Real estate and financial, total.-......do.... | 29 | 26 | 41 | 117 | 27 | 39 | 20 | 35 | 50 | 123 | 70 | 25 | 15 |
| New money $\qquad$ do.... | 23 | $\stackrel{23}{2}$ | 36 | 99 | 25 | ${ }_{3}^{33}$ | 16 | 30 | 37 | 73 | 68 | 13 | 12 |
| State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): <br>  <br> Short-term. | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 |  | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 49 |  | 0 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 290,006 \\ 39,798 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 229,427 \\ & 123,887 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 394,581 \\ & 202,771 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170,557 \\ & 176,520 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180,040 \\ & 115,289 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205,771 \\ & 158,609 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 169,623 \\ 89,529 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237,662 \\ & 191,699 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 433,961 \\ & 162,557 \end{aligned}$ | 335, 166 | 364, 091 | r156, 21484,760 | 242,61436,315 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 105,887 | 74,901 |  |  |
| COMMODITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume of trading in grain futures: | $\begin{aligned} & 143 \\ & 275 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{253}^{132}$ | 243317 | ${ }_{391}^{227}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 265 \\ & 449 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186 \\ & 480 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 249308 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 181 \\ & 426 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155 \\ & 409 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222 \\ & 434 \end{aligned}$ | 185 389 | ${ }_{445}^{175}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 163 \\ & 458 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand and in banks ............mil. of dol. |  |  |  | 397 | 1,411-9 | 1,367 | 1,304 | 1,286 | 1,287 | 1, ${ }^{375}$ | 1, 1,266 | 1,260 | 1,290 |
| Customers' debit balances (net) .................do.... | 1,284 | 1,351 | 1,360 | 1,356 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers' free credit balances .-...-....-...-. do | 738 | 771 | 796 | 890 |  | 953 | 918 |  | 855 |  | 825 | 816 | 843 |
|  | 751 | 759 | 774 | 745 | 690 | 642 | 715 | 661 | 681 | 680 | 672 | 624 | 640 |
| Prices: <br> Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), <br>  | 101.06 | 100.83 | 100.82 | 100. 93 | 101.18 | 100.90 | 99. 30 | 98.72 | 98.28 | 97.86 | 98.48 | 99. 23 | 98.72 |
|  | 101. 52 | 101. 27 | 101.30 | 101.45 | 101.69 | 101.38 | 99.77 | 99.24 | 98.79 | 98.37 | 98.98 | 99.73 | 99.22 |
|  | 74.05 | 73.37 | 71.88 | 70.41 | 71.71 | 72.56 | 71. 94 | 71.85 | 71.70 | 71.78 | 73.10 | 73.66 | 72.93 |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues): <br> Composite ( 17 bonds) .... dol. per $\$ 100$ bond <br> Domestic municipal (15 bonds) -............ do <br> U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable. | 121.7 | 121.1 | 121.1 | 121.1 | 121.4 | 121.3 | 119.4 | 117.8 | 117.4 | 116.6 | 116.2 | 117.1 |  |
|  | 135.2 | 136.1 | 137.0 | 137.4 | 140.5 | 140.7 | 135.5 | 131.9 | 131.1 | 128.6 | 129.4 | 132.1 | 132.0 |
|  | Sales: <br> Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All registered exchanges: <br> Market value <br> thous. of dol. <br> Face value <br> do.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 68,654 \\ & 84,250 \end{aligned}$ | 77,83393,748 | $\begin{aligned} & 76,914 \\ & 94,709 \end{aligned}$ | 97,580120,019 | $\begin{aligned} & 112,608 \\ & 135,822 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77,203 \\ & 86,108 \end{aligned}$ | 72, 84283,272 | $\begin{aligned} & 106,614 \\ & 108,793 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69,822 \\ & 80,270 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54,048 \\ & 63.267 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,767 \\ & 66,368 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53,065, \\ & 60,660 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54,075 \\ & 62,621 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York Stock Exchange: <br> Market value |  | $\begin{aligned} & 74,681 \\ & 90,132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74,646 \\ & 91,786 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95,099 \\ 116,476 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110,023 \\ & 132,186 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74,563 \\ & 82,658 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70,081 \\ & 79,406 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104,014 \\ & 105,659 \end{aligned}$ | 67,378 | 51, 192 | $\begin{aligned} & 50,590 \\ & 62.649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51,10 \\ & 57,957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,560 \\ & 60,534 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 65,795 \\ & 80,272 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 77, 369 | 60, 114 |  |  |  |
| New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped | , 484 | 83,982 | 87, 260 | 111, 222 | 120, 000 | 86, 996 | 76,668 | 76,030 | 67, 814 | 55,399 | 56,400 | 52,111 | 56, 211 |
|  |  | 1,636 |  |  |  | 0 |  | 1,946 |  | 0 | 5, 2 | 0 |  |
| Other than U. S. Government, totals----do- | ${ }^{76,472}$ | 82, 346 | 87,247 | 111, 199 | 119,999 | 86,996 | 76,659 | 74, 844 | 67, 809 | 55, 399 | 56, 398 | 52, 111 | 56, 211 |
|  | 68,717 7 740 | $\begin{array}{r}74,340 \\ 7,981 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{88,682}$ | -101, 8 924 | 110,535 9,446 | 77,384 9 9 | $\stackrel{68,618}{8,009}$ | 67, 413 | 61,391 6 | 49, 191 | 45,698 10,650 | 45,548 6,515 | 49, 960 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value, total, all issues $\mathrm{S}_{\text {.-.---- mil. of dol.- }}$ | 118,861117,158117 | 118,417 | 118,507 | 115,952 | 116,165114,541 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 114,382 \\ & 112,758 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100,247 \\ 98,630 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 97,81818 \\ & 96,163 \end{aligned}$ | 98, 457 | $\begin{aligned} & 99,271 \\ & 97,580 \end{aligned}$ | 97,92596,290 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96,7771,389 |  |  |
|  | 11,451 | 11, 1,362 | 116, 11,385 | 11, 1,354 | 114,374 11,374 | $\begin{array}{r} 114,163 \\ 1,389 \end{array}$ | 1, 377 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,630 \\ 1,373 \end{array}$ | 98, 278 <br> 1,369 | -1,366 |  | 97,580 1,399 | 1,347 |
|  |  | 117, 441 |  |  | 114, 808 | 114, 769 | 115, 183 | 101, 545 | 101,692 | 99,958 |  | $\begin{array}{r}100,045 \\ 97 \\ 1,846 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99,197 \\ 97,050 \\ 1,847 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 115,409 \\ 1,959 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115,334 \\ 1,857 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115,367 \\ 1,927 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112,716 \\ 1,923 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112,643 \\ 1,916 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112,605 \\ 1,914 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 113,019 \\ 1,914 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99,384 \\ 1,912 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99,482 \\ 1,910 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97,754 \\ 1,904 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,775 \\ & 97,775 \\ & 7,0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Yields: <br> Domestic corporate (Moody's) $\qquad$ percent.By ratings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,900 | 1,899 |  |
|  | 2.86 | 2.88 | 2.88 | 2.88 | 2.86 | 2.85 | 2.96 | 3.07 | 3.09 | 3.16 | 3.17 | 3.12 | 3.08 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.64 \\ & 2.71 \\ & 2.88 \\ & 3.21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.67 \\ & 2.72 \\ & 2.91 \\ & 3.22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.67 \\ & 2.72 \\ & 2.92 \\ & \text { 3. } 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.67 \\ & 2.72 \\ & 2.91 \\ & 3.20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.66 \\ & 2.71 \\ & 2.89 \\ & \text { 2. } 81 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.66 \\ & 2.71 \\ & \text { 2.88 } \\ & 3.16 \end{aligned}$ | 2.78 | 2.87 | 2.89 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.82 | 2.83 | ${ }_{2}^{2.83}$ | 2. 99 | 2.99 | ${ }_{2.92}^{2.88}$ | 2.88 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.00 | 3.11 | 3.15 | 3.21 | 3. 23 | 3. 17 | 3.15 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.23 | 3.35 | 3.40 | 3.49 | 3.53 | 3. 50 | 3.46 |
| 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 | 2.89 |
|  | 2.84 | 2.85 | 2. 86 | 2.87 | 2.85 | 2.86 | 2.96 | 3.07 | 3.10 | 3.18 | 3.19 | 3.13 | 3.09 |
|  | 3.07 | 3.09 | 3.08 | 3.07 | 3.03 | 3.01 | 3.11 | 3. 24 | 3.28 | 3.33 | 3.36 | 3.31 | 3. 27 |
| Domestic municipal: <br> Bond Buyer ( 20 bonds) $\qquad$ | 1.85 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.70 | 1.58 | 1.63 | 1.82 | 1.94 | 2.07 | 2.21 | 2.06 | 2.00 |  |
| Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds)...-do...- | 1.88 | 1.82 | 1.79 | 1.77 | 1.62 | 1.61 | 1.87 | ${ }_{2.05}^{1.94}$ | 2.09 | ${ }_{2.22}^{2.21}$ | 2.18 | 2.04 | 2.05 |
| U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable.............do...- | 2.36 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.40 | 2.47 | 2.56 | 2.63 | 2.65 | 2.63 | 2.57 | 2.56 |

U. S. Treasury boonds, taxabie..............do............
${ }^{-}$Revised. ${ }^{1}$ 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
listed bonds.


## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES


${ }^{r}$ Revised. $p$ Preliminary.
\$Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of the series.

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

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity------------------------1936-38=100-- | 200 | 195 | 209 | 221 | 199 | 215 | 253 | 265 | 260 | 249 | 231 | 249 |  |
| Value------------------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 368 | 367 | 397 | 431 | 393 | 435 | 519 | 555 | 549 | 525 | 482 | 15 |  |
| Imports for consumption:---------------------10 | 184 | 188 | 189 | 195 | 197 | 202 | 205 | 210 | 212 | 211 | 29 | 7 |  |
|  | 157 | 170 | 152 | 152 | 172 | 151 | 167 | 152 | 148 | 140 | 137 | 139 |  |
| Value---------------------------------10.- | 404 | 446 | ${ }_{211}$ | 418 | 496 | 443 | 504 | ${ }^{1} 471$ | ¢ 461 | 446 | 432 | 435 |  |
|  | 257 | 263 | 271 | 276 | 289 | 293 | 302 | 309 | 311 | 319 | 316 | 313 |  |
| Agricultural products, quantity: <br> Exports, domestic, total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted.------------------1924-29=100 | 88 | 80 | 86 | 97 | 83 | 102 | 104 | 130 | 105 | 92 | 74 | 90 |  |
|  | 73 | 58 | 67 | 80 | 82 | 125 | -120 | 165 | 132 | 117 | 101 | 99 |  |
| Total, excluding cotton: <br> Unadjusted | 120 | 116 | 117 | 129 | 119 | 141 | 155 | 190 | 155 | 150 | 126 | 155 |  |
| Adjusted ---------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 98 | 90 | 101 | 117 | 123 | 179 | 181 | 231 | 174 | 177 | 157 | 151 |  |
| Imports for consumption: Unadjusted | 122 | 126 | 109 | 103 | 140 | 118 | 132 | 112 | 104 | 99 | 103 | 107 |  |
|  | 128 | 127 | 114 | 103 | 133 | 116 | 116 | 104 | 107 | 109 | 114 | 116 |  |
| Shipping Weight |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water-borne trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, incl. reexports $\ddagger$......-thous. of long tons.- | $\begin{aligned} & 5,817 \\ & 7,468 \end{aligned}$ | 5,885 8,285 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,306 \\ & 7,601 \end{aligned}$ | 4,414 7,421 | 4,225 7,771 | 5,130 7,283 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,232 \\ & 7,537 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,758 \\ & 7,560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,714 \\ & 7,849 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,525 \\ & 8,192 \end{aligned}$ | 8,021 |  |  |
| Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, including reexports, totall.----mil. of dol-- | 911 | 906 | 978 | 1,065 | 972 | 1,076 | 1,284 | 1,370 | 1,353 | 1,293 | 1,190 | ${ }^{*} 1,267$ | 1,231 |
| By yeographic regions: | 26, 375 | 32,390 | 28,744 | 42,345 | 34, 530 | 35,365 | 50, 168 | 48, 210 | 58,934 | 48,704 | 56,157 | 58,052 |  |
|  | 133, 783 | 120, 224 | 143, 850 | 152,489 | 155,000 | 162,045 | 211,380 | 233, 244 | 184, 554 | 192, 739 | 189,542 | 198,088 |  |
| Europe.---------------------------.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 247, 575 | 241,324 | 248,411 | 286, 691 | 244, 352 | 299, 502 | 318, 541 | 386,463 | 367, 777 | 338,567 | 283,456 | 305, 047 |  |
| Northern North America---------------do | 179, 853 | 200, 658 | 196,498 | 185, 902 | 195, 716 | 194, 702 | 231, 960 | 263, 272 | 255, 708 | 236, 890 | 202, 603 | 203,451 |  |
|  | 141, 857 | 122, 641 | 134, 558 | 135, 580 | 130, 237 | 120, 401 | 162, 972 | 149,085 | 139,551 | 138, 158 | 135, 131 | 146,954 |  |
|  | 124, 184 | 113, 829 | 140, 959 | 150, 367 | 134, 230 | 143, 189 | 174,408 | 172, 113 | 173, 921 | 186, 275 | 182,858 | 198,074 |  |
| Total exports by leading countries: Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,442 | 2,359 | 3, 570 | 4, 531 | 5,357 | 4,941 | 4,430 | 4,794 | 8,078 | 7,313 | 6,804 | 8,649 |  |
|  | 9,695 | 8,345 | 9,946 | 12, 511 | 12,436 | 10,866 | 19,192 | 24, 574 | 29,088 | 21,821 | 23, 899 | 25,444 |  |
| Asia and Oceania: ${ }_{\text {Australia }}$ including New Guines.......do | 8,880 | 7.523 | 10,014 | 10,832 | 11,147 | 7,430 | 15, 167 | 13,168 | 8,099 | 12,826 | 16,711 | 13,585 |  |
|  | 2,135 | 2,053 | 2,441 | 1, 533 | 4, 217 | 4,893 | 4,304 | 5,463 | 4, 274 | 4,447 | 5,489 | 6,003 |  |
| China--.--------------------------------10.- | 1,004 | 907 | 1,547 | 79 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| India and Pakistan-.------------------do | 11, 491 | 15,547 | 20,468 | 24, 042 | 28,321 | 19,775 | 34, 535 | 39, 556 | 35,014 | 30, 370 | 33,751 | 41, 314 |  |
| Japan---------------------------------- | 45, 225 | 36, 567 | 35, 233 | 42, 073 | 37, 765 | 57, 582 | 67, 907 | 72, 514 | 51, 132 | 45, 554 | 36,010 | 33,730 |  |
|  | 6,468 | 5,887 | 7,223 19,988 | 9,465 | 8,880 | 10, 504 | 18, 368 | 15,799 | 15,340 | 14, 673 | 14,692 <br> 31,265 | 15,341 35,352 |  |
| Republic of the Philippines..------------ do----- | 17,004 | 16,508 | 19,988 | 24,303 | 19,586 | 17,980 | 24, 107 | 27,241 | 24,026 | 34, 323 | 31,265 | 35,352 |  |
|  | 24, 890 | 30,005 | 35,037 | 36,020 | 29, 209 | 26, 206 | 27, 290 | 41,331 | 36,553 | 39,087 | 37,389 | 31,842 |  |
|  | 42,699 | 33,471 | 40, 149 | 38,463 | 32,381 | 48, 176 | 40, 808 | 44, 491 | 40, 823 | 41, 811 | 32,376 | 40,950 |  |
| Italy --------------------------10 | 23, 224 | 22,009 | 21, 785 | 38,325 | 28,425 | 41,141 | 44,320 | 62,470 | 72, 193 | 38, 214 | 20, 520 | 24, 155 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics....-.do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North and South America:---------------10 | 59,538 | 58,109 | 49,790 | 47,418 | 41,899 | 55,578 | 63,498 | 69,621 | 55,369 | 68, 082 | 72,012 | 77,439 |  |
| Canada, incl. Newfoundiand and Labrador |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| do- | 179, 835 | 200,643 | 196,480 | 185, 891 | 195,714 | 194, 700 | 231, 954 | 263, 257 | 255, 664 | 236, 887 | 202, 548 | 203,449 |  |
| Latin-American Republics, total - .-...-- do.- | 254, 498 | 225,905 | 264, 535 | 274, 101 | 253, 972 | 253, 138 | 322, 238 | 307, 913 | 299, 956 | 311, 836 | 305, 968 | 329, 637 |  |
| Argentina-------------------.-......- do | 10,547 | 11, 440 | 14, 624 | 12, 774 | 11, 970 | 16, 320 | 16,333 | 19,010 | 20, 231 | 24, 370 | 23, 960 | 25, 220 |  |
|  | 39,494 | 30, 078 | 44, 385 | 44, 636 | 36,902 | 44, 840 | 49,956 | 45,890 | 54, 528 | 58,470 | 60,906 | 69,015 |  |
| Chile----------------------------- | 4,235 | 4,527 | 6, 084 | 10, 430 | 8,963 | 9, 807 | 16, 538 | 13, 277 | 16, 218 | 16, 648 | 17, 408 | 15,902 |  |
|  | 18,621 | 15,520 | 18,706 | 22, 75 | 16,972 | 14, 110 | 19,063 | 22, 250 | 20,674 | ${ }^{23,745}$ | 20,089 | 19,348 |  |
|  | 53, 143 | 45, 018 | 42,749 | 45, 465 | 46, 362 | 44,815 | 59,630 | 48, 834 | 40, 760 | 42, 502 | 41,792 | 43, 100 |  |
|  | 47,992 | 45,513 | 57, 376 | 57, 481 | 52, 945 | 44, 080 | 60, 226 | 61, 866 | 60, 585 | 60, 038 | 58,135 | 64,079 |  |
| Venezue | 34, 923 | 35, 532 | 36,927 | 37,959 | 37,880 | 34, 291 | 46, 260 | 45, 523 | 38,414 | 39, 534 | 35, 247 | 39,025 |  |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise, totaly .-- mil. of dol.- | 898 | 894 | 966 | 1,052 | 957 | 1,060 | 1,265 | 1,353 | 1,339 | 1,279 | 1,179 | 「 1,257 | 1,221 |
| By economic classes: | 175, 624 | 164, 332 | 173, 469 | 186, 824 | 145, 804 | 174, 167 | 173, 226 | 228,638 | 204, 827 | 149, 362 | 128,030 |  |  |
|  | 60,246 | 65, 980 | 72, 109 | 80, 147 | 79, 206 | 114, 324 | 124,001 | 162, 963 | 137, 980 | 134,818 | 104,792 | 116,816 |  |
| Manufactured foodstufis and beverages.--do | 56, 099 | 53, 174 | 53, 526 | 56, 971 | 56, 976 | 59,253 | 76, 416 | 83, 208 | 71,769 | 83, 979 | 71, 242 | 78,354 |  |
| Semimanufactures 9 ------------------ do | 102, 968 | 97, 791 | 106,497 | 117, 273 | 104, 758 | 109, 498 | 131, 298 | 134, 536 | 142,696 | 153, 963 | 152,954 | 148,486 |  |
|  | 502, 937 | 512, 704 | 560, 882 | 610, 570 | 570, 560 | 603, 251 | 759, 565 | 743, 455 | 781, 342 | 756, 527 | 717, 986 | 758, 814 |  |
| Agricultural products, total.-.-....-----do.. | 252, 815 | 233, 650 | 266, 284 | 302, 201 | 252, 021 | 307, 977 | 331, 111 | 419,386 | 354, 925 | 310, 135 | 248,114 | 273, 613 |  |
| Cotton, unmanufactured.-------------do | 75, 730 | 60, 389 | 79, 581 | 97, 912 | 70, 348 | 99, 034 | 83, 756 | 117, 761 | 94, 198 | 50,660 | 32,663 | 32, 139 |  |
| Fruits, vegetables, and preparations | 18,351 | 17,484 | 14, 114 | 15, 244 | 12, 484 | 13, 398 | 17,917 | 14,523 | 15, 920 | 16,418 | 13,799 | 17, 121 |  |
|  | 72, 426 | 72,004 | 78, 102 | 86,708 | 89,383 | 122, 170 | 130,718 | 176, 699 | ${ }^{138,285}$ | 130,592 | 110, 694 | 126,759 |  |
| Packing-house products-.-------------10-- | 12,907 | 14,013 | 12,837 | 17, 739 | 18,452 | 19,403 | 25, 180 | 29,339 | 26,797 | 23, 552 | 24, 130 | 19,554 |  |
|  | 645,059 3,821 | 660,330 2 438 4 | 700, 199 | 749,583 | 705, 283 | 752, 517 | 933, 396 | 933, 414 | 983, 689 |  |  | 980,598 |  |
| Aircraft, parts, and accessories§------do- | $\begin{array}{r}3,821 \\ 62805 \\ \hline 68\end{array}$ | 2, 59,169 5, | - ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{1,672}$ | 71,233 | 1,351 78,423 | 1,320 87,230 | 104, ${ }^{1,881}$ | 1,850 108,762 | 1,007 108,275 |  | ${ }_{100,565}^{2,504}$ | -1,536 |  |
| Chemicals and related products....---do- | 65,713 | 61, 418 | 67,141 | 66, 528 | 58, 105 | 62,981 | 78,643 | 82, 562 | 85, 856 | 93,034 | 89, 273 | 91, 503 |  |
| Copper and manufactures .----------.-. do.-.-- | 5,339 | 5,520 | 5, 884 | 10, 361 | 4,491 | 8,221 | 7,653 | 9,500 | 7,366 | 7,249 | 7,222 | 3,738 |  |
| Iron and steel-mill products-.---.------do.-.-- | 38,021 | 36, 356 | 39,616 | 39,929 | 46, 289 | 42,030 | 55,384 | 48,084 | 50, 173 | 47, 646 | 48,563 | 48, 939 |  |
|  | 197, 641 | 205, 268 | 222,890 | 246, 759 | 228, 044 | 248, 739 | 318, 822 | 309, 472 | 324,206 | 280, 254 | 305, 938 | 297, 590 |  |
| Agricultural Tractors, parts, and accessories | 8, 801 | 5,984 | 7, 819 | 8,460 | 8,289 | 10, 436 | 12, 584 | 13,621 | 13, 017 | 13, 320 | 14, 015 | 15,301 |  |
|  | 16,341 | 15, 72 | 19,545 | 21, 996 | 24, 064 | 21, 503 | 31, 173 | 31,765 | 28, 508 | 25, 160 | 28,742 | 22, 956 |  |
| Metal working | 19,530 | 33,315 19,800 | -40, 112 | - 17,236 | 39,969 15,494 | 36,139 <br> 13 | 46, ${ }^{46} 9$ | 48,806 <br> 17895 | 49,239 | - ${ }^{\text {16, }}$, 928 | 47, <br> 1796 <br> 18 | - 150,337 |  |
| Other industrial | 76, 253 | 75,976 | 81, 246 | 88, 435 | 83, 432 | 79, 462 | 102, 472 | 101,356 | 98, 503 | 97, 296 | 96,768 | 104, 725 |  |
| Petroleum and products .-.-------.---- do | 45,665 | 47,304 | 48,469 | 53,961 | 40, 332 | 39,326 | 56, 127 | 59, 123 | 65, 059 | 60,974 | 77, 435 | 85, 444 |  |
| Textiles and manufactures...---------do. | 45, 133 | 51, 414 | 52, 052 | 54, 208 | 58,752 | 59, 470 | 85, 540 | 79,071 | 75, 649 | 77, 546 | 61,305 | 63, 192 |  |

 and from area and country data.
${ }_{\$}{ }^{\circ}$ 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 | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septerm ber |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE-Continued <br> Value-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General imports, total . .-.-.-.-.-....thous. 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 63, 371 | 39,607 | 35,304 | 55,921 | 56, 944 | 44, 822 | 67,097 | 69, 466 | 76,362 | 55, 828 | 39,767 | 39, 606 |  |
| Asia and Oceania.--------------------- do | 167,620 136316 | 217, 207 | 216,103 166,075 | 200,777 156,631 | 248,984 180,503 | 187,844 173,807 | 267,180 192,635 | 262, 18188 | 242,571 189,447 | 236,756 178,116 | 227,321 175,189 | 228,077 |  |
|  | 136,316 179,634 | 162,969 201,039 | 166,075 187,318 | 156,631 186,495 | 180, 503 | 183,807 154,160 | 192,635 | 181, 772 | 189, 447 | 178, 116 | 175,189 189,536 | $\begin{aligned} & 161,884 \\ & 192,021 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Northern North America-.--------.-.-...- do | $\begin{array}{r} 179,634 \\ 99,089 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 201, } \\ 93 \\ \hline 108 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 187,318 87,032 | 186,495 91,256 | 184,671 116,191 | 154,160 128,385 | 190, 763 | 117, 823 | 202,220 99 | 192,467 95,493 | 189,536 100,358 | $\begin{array}{r} 192,021 \\ 84,983 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 215, 702 | 208, 332 | 162, 228 | 175, 636 | 236,433 | 220, 323 | 251, 816 | 201, 779 | 207, 360 | 171, 209 | 161, 161 | 172, 850 |  |
| By leading countries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Africa: | 19,715 | 235 | 355 | 3,268 | 4,572 | 486 | 291 | 19,652 | 12,936 | , 231 | 268 | 9 |  |
|  | 15, 543 | 16, 645 | 11, 426 | 17, 789 | 14, 830 | 15,638 | 15,925 | 15, 036 | 12,805 | 14,363 | 8,533 | 7,851 |  |
| Asia and Oceania: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia, including New Guinea......do.-.-- | 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 | 58,336 35,187 | 62,048 24,378 | 49,771 36,315 | 22,866 52,305 | 38,327 38,665 |  |
| China | 24,749 14,627 | 31,282 19,639 | 39, <br> 13,829 | 39,189 16,307 | 54, 828 12,688 | 34,186 5,700 | 38,989 4,946 | 35,187 2,722 | 24,378 2,886 | 36,315 2,062 | 52,305 $\mathbf{2 , 2 4 2}$ | 38,665 1,632 |  |
|  | 14, 29,883 | 19,639 33,022 | 13,829 27,672 | 16,307 20,254 | 12,688 36,775 | 5,700 27,306 | 4,946 37,547 | 2,722 38,003 | 2,886 32,117 | 2,062 36,320 | 2,242 32,380 | 24, 632 |  |
|  | 18,585 | 21,643 | 19,851 | 17,614 | 17,640 | 16,738 | 20,101 | 17, 360 | 26,810 | 16,563 | 15,024 | 18, 280 |  |
|  | 13,875 | 21, 801 | 20, 321 | 23, 264 | 33, 603 | 19,455 | 25, 550 | 19, 751 | 19,526 | 18,322 | 25, 335 | 29,665 |  |
| Republic of the Philippines...--.-.-.-.-. - do | 21, 248 | 26,483 | 21, 547 | 19,348 | 21,606 | 31,287 | 29, 447 | 31, 165 | 30,382 | 25,512 | 23,363 | 22, 302 |  |
| Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 ----------------------------10.- | 11, 231 | 15, 165 | 16, 178 | 14,756 | 18,090 | 14,312 | 18,961 | 18, 212 | 21, 224 | 24, 264 | 24, 549 | 21, 170 |  |
|  | 10,392 | 16,579 | 13,904 | 11,945 | 13,003 | 12, 572 | 13,590 | 13, 411 | 10,901 | 12,476 | 9, 763 | 10,699 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.... do..-- | 6,438 | 2, 130 39 | 1,439 | 1,899 | 2,259 37 | 2, 153 | 1,338 | 2, 207 | 1,593 45,769 | 2,790 38,669 | 1,670 44,249 | 3,259 40,409 |  |
|  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. | 178,459 | 200, 838 | 187,308 | 186, 485 | 184, 541 | 153,916 | 190,738 | 191,576 | 202, 212 | 192,316 | 189, 236 | 191, 708 |  |
| Latin-American Republics, total.......do..- | 299,385 | 283, 621 | 231,378 | 246, 208 | 330, 934 | 330,012 | 363, 105 | 303, 226 | 291, 470 | 250, 704 | 248,076 | 244, 866 |  |
|  | 17, 211 | 18, 138 | 17,388 | 13, 977 | 27,333 | 25, 881 | 34,749 | 32, 845 | 29,975 | 16, 805 | 11,970 | 10,505 |  |
|  | 85, 170 | 82, 424 | 68,762 | 63, 174 | 85, 428 | 84, 856 | 100, 704 | 64,452 | 68, 567 | 64, 596 | 54,670 | 65,527 |  |
|  | 14, 294 | 15,637 | 13, 534 | 19,521 | 15,336 | 16, 007 | 15, 400 | 27, 584 | 22,004 | 15, 558 | 10,828 | 18, 256 |  |
| Colombia | 40,474 | 38,740 | 22,675 | 20,605 | 35,041 | 27, 081 | 27,616 | 19,237 | 27, 162 | 26, 894 | 37, 203 | 33, 541 |  |
|  | 42,976 | 38, 238 | 24,916 | 18, 506 | 30, 822 | 40, 819 | 43, 636 | 41,332 | 33, 026 | 34,073 | 38, 741 | 40, 324 |  |
|  | 28,724 | 27, 191 | 31, 322 | 35, 142 | 31, 546 | 29,646 | 33, 050 | 28,996 | 26, 464 | 23, 974 | 26, 096 | 19,162 |  |
| Venezuela.-.------------------------do | 28,076 | 28,972 | 25, 078 | 24, 905 | 29,051 | 26, 167 | 26,551 | 25,866 | 30, 792 | 27,332 | 26,733 | 25,998 |  |
| Imports for consumption, total | 828,430 | 914,959 | 843,315 | 857,640 | 1,018,292 | 908, 878 | 1,033,020 | 965, 170 | 945, 864 | 914, 314 | 885,884 | - 891,994 | 759,300 |
| By economic classes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 226,453 <br> 180 | ${ }_{172}^{255,831}$ | -255, 472 | 270,347 148,227 | $330,046$ | 283,936 <br> 201 <br> 881 | 309, 843 | 338, 516 | 295, 280 | 299,358 147244 | 292,139 13621 | 288, 785 |  |
| Crude foodstuffs........-..........-.-.-. do. | 180,277 88,200 | 172,855 87,431 | 142,245 73,881 | 148,227 63,689 | 207,245 77,052 | 201,381 87,001 | $\begin{array}{r} 234,021 \\ 93,103 \end{array}$ | 159,507 89,619 | 171,286 91,511 | 147,244 92,380 | 136,621 92,468 | 143,849 88,352 |  |
| Manufactured foodstufts and beverages...do | 88,200 197,800 | 87,431 239,762 | 73,881 215,610 | 63, 689 228,594 | 77,052 240,595 | 87,001 200,583 | 93,103 225,909 | 89,619 214,126 | 91, 213, 205 | 92,380 216,863 | 192,468 199,003 | $\begin{array}{r} 88,352 \\ 204.559 \end{array}$ |  |
| Finished manufactu | 135, 699 | 159,080 | 156, 107 | 146, 783 | 163, 353 | 135, 977 | 170, 145 | 163,402 | 174, 482 | 158, 470 | 165, 653 | 166,449 |  |
| By principal commodities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16, |  |
| Agricultural products, total.---------.- do---- | 394, 294 | 406,393 | 364,943 | 356, 388 | 507, 497 | 477, 775 | 538,894 | 478, 578 | 452,379 | 427, 203 | 404,750 | 412, 198 |  |
|  | 129, 046 | 112,905 | 88,085 | 84, 139 | 142, 681 | 139,406 | 153, 083 | 96,645 | 100, 701 | 90, 223 | 86,897 | 87, 818 |  |
|  | 10, 673 | 12, 966 | 11,456 | 8,483 | 11,459 | 8,516 | 10,728 | 10,918 | 13, 022 | 13,370 | 15,038 | 14,504 |  |
| Rubber, crude, including guayule.....-do.... | 41, 109 | 58,481 | 68, 441 | 71,309 | 101, 076 | 64, 050 | 74,369 | 73,165 | 51, 853 | 69,369 | 87, 430 | 76, 436 |  |
|  | 2,571 | 3,159 | 2, 521 | 2, 020 | 2,102 | 1,838 | 2,081 | 1,626 | 1,216 | 1,287 | 1,035 | 1,625 |  |
|  | 40, 156 | 35, 033 | 18, 089 | 14, 564 | 29,381 | 41,921 | 40, 626 | 39,717 | 33, 985 | 32,399 | 38,655 | 38,043 |  |
| Wool and mohair, unmanufactured.-. do | 36, 818 | 33,452 | 39, 188 | 38, 216 | 66, 291 | 53, 692 | 84.842 | 104, 779 | 84, 660 | 70, 602 | 48,099 | 57, 619 |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total....-.-...-do | 434, 136 | 508, 566 | 478,372 | 501, 252 | 510, 794 | 431, 103 | 494, 127 | 48e, 592 | 493, 485 | 487, 112 | 481, 134 | 479, 796 |  |
|  | 13, 706 | 14, 279 | 9,313 | 11, 032 | 14, 130 | 10, 258 | 11,769 | 16, 565 | 8,534 | 8,913 | 7,503 | 8,059 |  |
| Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, total $\qquad$ thous. of dol | 68, 073 | 88, 810 | 79,391 | 104,738 | 93, 093 | 61, 172 | 76,057 | 69, 182 | 57,303 | 71,736 | 67,477 | 78, 206 |  |
| Copper, incl. ore and manufactures...do.... | 16,649 | 29,715 | 19,917 | 28,118 | 23, 466 | 22, 662 | 17,952 | 21,909 | 23, 230 | 24, 458 | 23, 493 | 30, 744 |  |
| Tin, including ore.....-----.-.-----. do. | 17,413 | 19,628 | 15, 182 | 19, 158 | 27, 066 | 15,443 | 23,219 | 13, 297 | 8, 002 | 12,930 | 13,090 | 10, 251 |  |
|  | 23, 366 | 26,335 | 28,024 | 27, 808 | 32, 393 | 31, 035 | 30, 990 | 29, 240 | 38,591 | 44, 905 | 41, 727 | 35, 240 |  |
|  | 38,996 | 42, 000 | 37, 167 | 41,058 53 | 39,742 59,661 | 32,947 50,531 | 44, 222 | 39,287 | 43, 525 | 42, 025 | 42,994 | 47, 695 |  |
| Petroleum and products..--.---.-.-.- do..-- | 49,889 | 55, 666 | 50, 736 | 53, 956 | 59, 661 | 50, 531 | 49,796 | 51, 087 | 52, 415 | 52, 714 | 48,447 | 44,881 |  |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION Airlines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations on scheduled airlines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miles fown, revenue.--------------thousands:- | 27, 564 | ${ }_{25}^{28,552}$ | 26,067 | 27, 926 | 28,445 19 | 25, 316 | 29,780 | 29,085 | 30,813 | 29, 318 | 32,229 | 32,551 |  |
| Express and freight carried --..--short tons.- | 22,540 13,672 3 | 25,489 | 22,780 13,918 | 25, 014 | 19,758 <br> 12,258 | -21,182 | 21,662 13,620 | 18, 111 | [19,085 | 17,173 10,327 | $\begin{array}{r}15,543 \\ 9 \\ \hline 89\end{array}$ | 17,909 |  |
|  | $\xrightarrow{13,762}$ | 4, 4 , 245 | 13,18 4,112 | 6,232 | -4,463 | - 4 4,704 | - 5 5,124 | 4, 4 4, 51 |  | +4,805 | $\stackrel{4}{4,612}$ | [11, ${ }^{1789}$ |  |
| Passengers carried, revenue............-.-.-.do.-.-. | 1,490 | 1,563 | 1,326 | 1,365 | 1,421 | 1,324 | 1,660 | 1,708 | 1, 804 | 1, 866 | 1,861 | 1,960 |  |
| Passenger-miles flown, revenue-..---.------do--- | 719, 494 | 735, 180 | 620, 156 | 684, 444 | 722, 163 | 663, 767 | 835, 920 | 834, 685 | 859, 130 | 922, 856 | 914, 367 | 956, 974 |  |
| Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues <br> Operating income $\qquad$ thous. of dol $\qquad$ | 17,697 176 | 17,318 189 | 18.312 194 | 21,890 195 | 18,284 61 | 18,007 39 | 19,377 80 | 18,769 24 | 18,895 6 | 17,852 $d 18$ | 17, 172 | 17,389 |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10.0608 | 10.0827 | 10.1630 | 10.1995 | 10.2360 | 10. 2676 | 10.4185 | 10.4818 | 10. 5231 | 10. 5231 | 10. 5645 | 10. 6010 | 10.6642 |
| Passengers carried, revenue---------------Milions-- | 114,101 | 12, 173 | 12,128 | 1,185 | 12,157 | 11,045 | 1,173 | 1,105 | 1,117 | 1,048 | 989 | 1,016 | 1,012 |
| Class I Steam Railways |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings (A. A. R.) :07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{+4,221}$ | -3, 632 | 3,240 | 3,629 | 3,009 | 2,700 | 3,785 | 3,152 | 3,233 | 4, 039 | 2,992 | 3,291 | 4,142 |
|  | 787 75 | 657 64 | ${ }_{569} 6$ | 742 75 | 632 64 | 546 | 689 81 | 546 | 537 | 710 | 444 | 589 | 755 |
|  | +240 | 191 | 182 | 218 | 187 | $\begin{array}{r}61 \\ 164 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 81 29 29 | 61 193 | $\begin{array}{r}65 \\ 197 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}83 \\ 241 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}63 \\ 168 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}66 \\ 194 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 246 | - 226 | 223 | 256 | 214 | 182 | 247 | 198 | 178 | 216 | 212 | 217 | 254 |
|  | ${ }^{62}$ | 66 | ${ }^{50}$ | 49 | 38 | 24 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 27 | 34 | 69 |
|  | 409 438 | ${ }_{354}^{301}$ | ${ }_{332}^{223}$ | 96 380 | 68 308 |  | ${ }_{425}^{101}$ | ${ }_{324} 216$ | 330 309 | $\begin{array}{r}452 \\ 366 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 356 <br> 268 <br> 2 | ${ }^{361}$ | 422 |
|  | 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 |


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

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued <br> Class I Steam Railways-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted...-.-.--.......--1935-39=100.- | 145 | 147 | 139 | 130 | 133 | 119 | 130 | 133 | 135 | 137 | ${ }^{130}$ | 137 | 144 |
|  | 135 | 135 | 126 | 129 | 133 | 114 | 112 | 112 | 111 | 120 | 97 | 122 | 130 |
| Coke | 198 | 201 | 198 | 204 <br> 145 <br> 1 | 209 153 | 197 | 204 147 14 | 193 | 208 | 212 | 209 143 | $\stackrel{206}{155}$ | 209 |
| Forest products--.--------------------- do- | 160 143 1 | 154 | 154 | 1145 | 153 | $\begin{array}{r}137 \\ 131 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}147 \\ 138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 156 139 13 | 160 | 158 | 143 | 155 | 153 <br> 148 |
|  | 143 95 | 116 | ${ }_{90}$ | 148 70 | 153 66 | 131 44 | 138 49 | ${ }_{61}$ | $\begin{array}{r}124 \\ 57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 125 | $\begin{array}{r}156 \\ 50 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}151 \\ 64 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 148 |
| Ore. | 298 | 262 | 188 | 62 | 61 | 60 | 70 | 193 | 296 | 321 | 325 | 313 | 308 |
|  | 57 | 568 | 54 | ${ }^{50}$ | 50 | ${ }_{4}^{46}$ | 54 | 51 149 | 48 | 47 | ${ }_{4}^{44}$ | 47 | 48 |
|  | 154 | 158 | 152 | 142 | 145 | 133 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 148 | 143 | 145 | 154 |
|  | 134 | 136 | 136 | 140 | 146 | 129 | 139 | 136 | 133 | 131 | 125 | 133 | 133 |
|  | 135 | 135 | 126 | 129 | 133 | 114 | 112 | 112 | 111 | 120 | 97 | 122 | 130 |
|  | 221 | 206 | 198 | 194 | 199 | 186 | 202 | 197 | ${ }_{210}$ | 217 | 215 | 215 | 211 |
| Forest products-.----------------------10 | 148 | 146 159 | 157 | 162 | 170 153 | 143 <br> 134 <br> 1 | 147 | ${ }_{158}^{156}$ | 154 | 152 | 143 130 | 148 <br> 140 | 142 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}128 \\ 72 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 159 75 | 166 72 | 158 72 | $\begin{array}{r}153 \\ 69 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 134 55 5 | 150 62 | $\begin{array}{r}158 \\ 68 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}141 \\ 64 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 123 61 | 130 61 | 140 67 | 132 81 |
| Ore | 198 | 184 | 184 | 199 | 243 | 241 | 241 | 212 | 212 | 207 | 203 | 209 | 205 |
|  | 55 | 54 | 53 | 52 | 52 | 48 | 53 | 51 | 48 | 47 | 45 | 47 | 46 |
|  | 142 | 145 | 146 | 151 | 158 | 141 | 157 | 151 | 148 | 144 | 142 | 144 | 143 |
| Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,583 | 2,405 9 | $\begin{array}{r}4,926 \\ 432 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,258 956 | $\begin{array}{r}5,677 \\ \hline 105\end{array}$ | 2,680 87 | 2,387 7 7 | 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 boppers...--.---....- do | 30 | 113 | 386 | 975 | 1,138 | 572 | 724 | 2, 812 | 434 | 133 | 11,928 |  | 4 |
| Car shortage, total | 34,381 | 35, 135 | 24,696 | 14,798 | 19,267 | 29, 977 | 32,365 | 14,603 | 9,858 | ${ }^{9,721}$ | 8,613 | 18, 154 | 14, 902 |
| Box cars.......... | 19,444 | 19,620 | 13,838 | 8,998 | 12,006 | 19,449 8,518 | -24, 275 | 9,484 3,815 | 4,760 <br> 3 <br> 029 | 3,065 | 2,716 | 7,531 | ${ }^{4,181}$ |
| Gondolas and open hoppers Financial operations (unadjusted) | 13, 243 | 14,349 | 10,245 | 4,989 | 6,528 | 8,518 | 5,323 | 3,815 | 3, 029 | 5,641 | 4,873 | 9, 359 | 9,231 |
| Operating revenues, total..........thous. of dol.- | 872, 032 | 925, 383 | 862, 201 | 927, 930 | 848, 729 | 715,759 | 875, 475 | 851,445 | 888, 716 | 855, 753 | 816, 812 | 909, 945 | 855,929 |
|  | 725, 014 | 784, 544 | 710,808 | 673,554 | ${ }^{709,736}$ | 600, 157 | 741, 001 | 722,012 | 752, 588 | 710, 732 | 674,008 | 758, 759 | 716, 394 |
|  | 71, 623 | 66, 271 |  | 79, 271 | 78, 158 | 63,836 | 70, 569 | 66,762 | 70,657 | 80,641 | 80,602 | 83, 830 | 74, 092 |
|  | - 600, 672 | 635, 021 | 618, 611 | 645, 422 | 645, 246 | 610, 060 | 679, 662 | 668,850 | 693, 820 | 677, 685 | 683, 824 | 700, 651 | 660, 408 |
| Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents thous. of dol. | + 148, 405 | 155, 73 | 133, 590 | 169, 190 | 125,792 | 86,740 | 117, 550 | 112,000 | 119,977 | 14, 138 | 91, 053 | 128,412 | 19, 797 |
| Net railway operating income......-.......-do..-- | r 122, 956 | 134,629 | 110, 001 | 113, 319 | 77, 691 | 18,959 | 78, 263 | 70, 595 | 74,937 | 63,930 | 41,935 | 80,881 | 75, 725 |
|  | 98,965 | 107,863 | 86, 146 | 120, 060 | 54,926 | ${ }^{\text {d }} 3,518$ | 51, 187 | 44,685 | 49, 225 | 50, 192 | 16, 366 | 55,497 |  |
| Financial operations, adjusted: <br> Operating revenues, total... $\qquad$ | 857.6 | 884.6 | 863.0 | 941.0 | 863.5 | 783.4 | 854.2 | 872.7 | 855.1 | 871.3 | 818.4 |  |  |
|  | 711.1 | 747.2 | 710.8 | 708.3 | 720.0 | 653.6 | 716.8 | 738.6 | 719.1 | 728.5 | 682.7 | 712.2 |  |
|  | 71.9 | 67.7 | 68.9 | 77.8 | 81.6 | 70.7 | 71.4 | 69.1 | 71.5 | 77.9 | 73.9 | 74.8 |  |
|  | 749.1 | 776.2 | 759.8 | 849.4 | 765.8 | 742.5 | 783.1 | 799.7 | 793.5 | 795.4 | 774.8 | 806.5 |  |
| Net railway operating income-------------do | 108.5 | 108.4 | 103.2 | 91.6 | 97.7 | 40.9 | 71.1 | 73.1 | ${ }^{61.6}$ | 75.9 | 43.6 | 47.8 |  |
| Net income | 72.8 | 74.3 | 70.5 | 59.5 | 65.7 | 10.9 | 38.9 | 40.7 | 30.2 | 44.0 | r 12.9 | 17.2 |  |
| Operating results: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frisht carried 1 mile.---.....-.mil. of ton-miles--- | 57, 940 | 62,017 | 54, 817 | 54, 608 | 56,510 1.319 | 48,367 1.308 2 |  |  |  |  | 53, 284 |  |  |
| Revenue per ton-mile | 1.320 2,818 | 1.332 2,573 | 1.363 2,500 | 1.310 3,058 | 1.319 3,003 | 1.308 $\mathbf{2 , 4 1 5}$ | 1.325 2,718 | 1.337 2,583 | 1.342 2,638 | 1.323 3,093 | 1.333 3,190 | 1,326 |  |
| Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: <br> Total U.S. ports. ...............thous. of net tons.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign | 5,135 | 5,165 | 4,320 | 4,207 | 4, 019 | 4,216 | 4,660 | 5,216 | 5,980 | 5,725 |  |  |  |
|  | 3,267 | 3,055 | 3, 044 | 3,037 | 2,497 | 2,644 | 3,590 | 4,083 | 4, 181 | 4,334 |  |  |  |
| Panama Canal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total $\quad$ In United States vessels............................................ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,356 \\ & 1,307 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,478 \\ & 1,157 \end{aligned}$ | 2,236 1,074 | 2,216 <br> 1,011 | 2,338 1,104 | 2,433 1,032 | 2, 1,237 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,668 \\ & 1,360 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,695 \\ & 1,286 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,632 \\ & 1,170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,599 \\ & 1,280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,774 \\ & 1,179 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,685 \\ & 1,210 \end{aligned}$ |
| Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels: Average sale per occupied room..........dollars_ | 5.98 | 6.17 | 6.27 |  | 5.95 | 5.97 |  | 6. 36 |  | 6.32 |  |  |  |
| Rooms occupied...............-. percent of total.- | 84 | 86 | 79 | 66 | 79 | 81 | 78 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 75 | 79 | 83 |
| Restaurant sales inder.-.--same month $1929=100$. | 232 | 228 | 225 | 208 | 228 | 224 | 214 | 244 | 251 | 252 | 219 | 243 | 246 |
| Foreign travel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. citizens, arrivals <br>  | $\begin{array}{r}88,706 \\ 44,76 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 59,768 36,058 | 46,242 <br> 31 <br> 1 <br> 89 | 44,810 39 | 52,209 48,561 | 59,093 57,074 | 63,969 64, 845 | $\begin{aligned} & 60,854 \\ & 57,982 \end{aligned}$ | 51,413 <br> 57, 881 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 44, } \\ \text { 2, } 468 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 36,088 2,075 | 31,689 1,599 | $\begin{array}{r}39,453 \\ 2,283 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -15, 452 | - 14,090 | p 16, 288 | ${ }^{\text {p } 20,263}$ | p 18,519 | p12,395 | -15,281 | p 14,542 | -17,914 | - 23,193 |  |  |  |
|  | 13,827 | 12, 734 | 12, 115 | 10, 614 | 16,632 | 17,067 | 26, 113 | 30, 227 | 35, 678 | 39, 653 | 27,411 | 24,670 | 17,398 |
| National parks, visitors.-.-.-.-.-.-.-...-thousands.- | 1,474 | 833 | 326 | 242 | 256 | 259 | 376 | 541 | 920 | 2, 107 | 3, 547 | 3,474 | 1,681 |
| Pullman Co.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue passenger-miles.......-.------ millions- | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \% } \\ 8,513 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 955 \\ 8,658 \end{array}$ | 881 $\mathbf{7} 905$ | $\begin{array}{r} 947 \\ 8,608 \end{array}$ | 1,222 11,151 | $\begin{array}{r} 823 \\ 8,666 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 883 \\ 9,264 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 805 \\ 8,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 766 \\ 8,075 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 850 \\ 10,363 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 766 \\ 9,299 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 787 \\ 9,531 \end{array}$ |  |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: $\odot$ Operating revenues...............thous. of dol.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues....-.-.....-...-.thous. of dol.- | 292, 847 | 303, 234 | 298,071 | 311, 414 | - 314,713 | 301, 961 | 319,021 | -312, 404 |  | 318,428 186,604 | 317,948 185,072 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}173,265 \\ 99 \\ \hline 290\end{array}$ | 178,120 <br> 104,346 | 178,184 98,941 | 181,781 107,994 | - 184,531 | 181,037 99 | 111, 779 | - | 185,965 | +186, | 180, 185 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, before taxes-.-.-.---- do | 205, 109 | 212,572 | 208, 249 | 222, 491 | 219, 140 | 209, 150 | 222, 296 | 216, 413 | 226, 647 | 222, 998 | 232,641 |  |  |
|  | 39, 584 | 41, 369 | 40, 861 | 40, 921 | 41, 025 | 39, 475 | 41, 444 | 41, 242 | 40, 391 | 40, 418 | 35, 505 |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of month -----thousands.- | 37,790 | 37, 987 | 38, 166 | 38, 437 | 38,619 | 38,803 | 39,029 | 39, 213 | 39,406 | 39, 555 | 39,707 |  |  |
| Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues --.-.-......thous. of dol.- | 15, 041 | 15, 531 | 15, 251 | 16,643 | 15, 610 | 14,545 | 16,391 | 15,014 | 16,235 | 16, 072 | 15, 422 | 16, 360 |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation..--do--- | 13,364 | 13, 358 | 13, 439 | 14, 506 | 13, 855 | 12, 924 | 13, 996 | 13,282 | 14, 199 | 14, 33 | 15, 127 | 15, 057 |  |
| Net operating revenues--.-------------do---- | 940 | 1,461 | 1,135 | 1,485 | 880 | 764 | 1,521 | 882 | 1,157 | 1,173 | ${ }^{\text {d }} 668$ | 456 |  |
| Ocean-cable: Operating revenues. .-.....-.-...........do | 2,254 | 2,265 | 2, 232 | 2,638 | 2,508 | 2,180 | 2,326 | 2,215 | 2,227 | 2,149 | 2,082 | 2,142 |  |
| operating expenses, incl. depreciation.---do..-- | 1,553 | 1, 569 | 1,470 | 1,691 | 1,650 | 1,642 | 1,683 | 1,638 | 1,736 | 1,693 | 1,768 | 1,712 |  |
|  | 507 | 494 | 590 | 672 | 616 | 337 | 427 | 364 | ${ }^{267}$ | , 241 | 106 | 224 |  |
| Radiotelegraph: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\xrightarrow{2,844}$ | 1,787 | 1, 1,804 | $\stackrel{2,583}{2,057}$ | 2,621 1,959 | 2, 1,838 <br> 18 | - ${ }^{2,476}$ | 1, ${ }^{2}, 395$ | 2,491 1,968 | 2,456 1,982 | 2,375 1,974 | 2,455 1,984 |  |
| Net operating revenues.-.....-.-.-.-.-.-. do. | ${ }^{1} 335$ | ${ }^{1} 453$ | ${ }^{1} 837$ | 2, 453 | 1,548 | 1, 350 | - ${ }^{109}$ | ${ }_{332}$ | 1,394 | 1,347 | 1,283 | ${ }^{1} \times 65$ |  |

[^10]OData 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.

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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inorganic chemicals, production: <br> Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercia) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| short tons.- | 128, 596 | 136, 736 | 141, 373 | 146, 280 | 148,931 | 133, 871 | 147, 289 | 147, 560 | 146, 915 | 132, 158 | 146, 592 | 146, 664 |  |
| Calcium arsenate (commercial) .-.-. thous. of lb-- | 2,850 |  | 3,140 | 2, 614 | 3,900 | 4, 352 | 5,342 |  | 6,196 | 6,792 | 4,092 |  |  |
|  | 55, 323 | 57,436 | 54, 320 | 58,770 | 61,961 | 50,035 | 60, 225 | 62,557 | 65, 310 | 64, 514 | 65, 421 | 68, 170 |  |
| thous. of 1b.- | 107,7 | 94, 156 | 82,902 | 73,546 | 73,542 | 67,076 | 86, 012 | 112,008 | 144, 006 | 142, 232 | 152, 704 | 168,696 |  |
|  | 165, 8 | 187,666 | 185, 537 | 192,604 | 197,967 | 182, 994 | 207, 106 | 200, 298 | 209, 024 | 202,693 | 210, 477 | 215,729 |  |
| Hydrochloric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HCl}$ )----------- do | 52, 785 | 58,492 | 57, 893 | 57,389 | 57,410 | 50,944 | 57,467 | 57.043 | 58, 461 | 57,072 | 57,111 | 56,005 |  |
| Lead arsenate (acid and basic) ------thous. of lb-- | 2, 196 | 2, ${ }_{11924}$ | r 3,598 | 4,632 | 5, 114 | 5, ${ }^{11682}$ | -4,672 | - ${ }^{2,670}$ | 11, 388 | + 1153 |  |  |  |
|  | 107,210 1,529 | 119,661 1,666 | 124,376 1,647 | 133,483 1,703 | 133,264 1,742 | 116,122 1,542 | 125,732 1,819 | 118,132 | 115,286 1,863 | 115,398 1,748 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 123,996 \\ 1,821 \end{array}$ |  |
| Phosphoric acid ( $50 \% \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{P} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ ) | 131,302 | 142, 103 | 142, 534 | 132,912 | 151, 187 | 141, 496 | 163,673 | 152, 577 | 157,086 | 147, 392 | r157, 760 | 161,368 |  |
| Soda ash, ammonia-soda process ( $98-100 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 170,142 7,418 | 334,296 8.424 | 370,649 8.577 | 443,706 9,670 | 445,389 10,170 | 402,517 9893 | 461,412 12,171 | 439,773 11,321 | 458,217 11,858 | $434,399$ $11,011$ | 434,892 $r 10,388$ | 419, 987 |  |
| Sodium hydroxide ( $100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}$ ) | (1) | (1) | 233, 284 | 244, 883 | 248, 449 | 227, 178 | 258, 596 | 252, 169 | 262, 881 | 252, 282 | 256, 713 | 262, 613 |  |
| Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhy- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 37, 707 | 47,317 | 55,544 | 54,708 | 56,300 | 51,485 | 53,338 | 45,132 | 47,602 | 41,210 | 35,730 | 46,978 |  |
| cake.....-. Gauber's sall and crude tons-- | 70,333 | 77,157 | 75,882 | 80,924 | 75,296 | 75, 267 | 79,517 | 77,452 | 83,339 | 81, 196 | 72,396 | 74,974 |  |
| Sulphuric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ): Production. | 1,057,851 | 1,137,367 | 1, 121,357 | 1,183,514 | 1,162,351 | 1,051,004 | 1,172, 100 | 1, 133, 353 | 1, 151,068 | 1,066,421 | 1,077, 216 | 1, 074,026 |  |
| Price, wholesale, $66^{\circ}$, tanks, | 17.75 | 19.33 | 19.85 | 19. | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20. | 20.00 | 20.00 | 1, 20.00 |  |  |  |
| Organic chemicals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20.00 | 0 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| cetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous. of 1 lb . | 38,300 | 42,476 | 40, 218 | 36,352 | 41, 321 | 36,941 | 43,069 | 42,176 | 43,224 | 39,458 | 41, 401 |  |  |
| Acetic anhydride, production...-.-.-.-do | +77,963 | 77,364 1,081 | 78, 288 | 79, 766 | 82, 240 | 70,155 1,090 | 85,553 1,013 | 84,358 1,078 | 88,816 1,283 | 82,968 1,007 | 86, 306 |  |  |
| Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), product Alcohol, ethyl: | 1,116 | 1,081 |  |  |  | 1,090 | 1,013 | 1,078 | 1,283 | 1,007 | 799 |  |  |
|  | 「37,454 | - 40,887 | - 35,320 | - 34,859 | 41, 466 | 34,721 | ${ }^{\text {r 35, }} 222$ | 37,740 | - 46,173 | 35,767 | 35,563 |  | 40,945 |
| Stocks, total <br> In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses | 29,432 | 36,597 | 44,066 | r 44,053 | 54,826 | - 59,664 | -65,982 | 71,001 | -91,087 | - 99,684 | 101,244 | 107, 722 | 101,740 |
| thous. of proof gal | 20,088 | 35,979 | 42,735 | r 43,341 | -52, 141 | r 57,322 | r 59,568 | 62,087 | 72, 221 | 74,411 | 77. |  |  |
| In denaturing plants-...-...-.-.-.-.--- do |  |  | 1,331 | ${ }^{+} 713$ | 2,686 | 2, 342 | 6,414 | 8,914 | 「 18, 866 | - 25,273 | 24,054 | 34, 196 | 30, 636 |
| Used for denaturation | r 30, 746 | ${ }^{-35,606}$ | ${ }^{\checkmark} 30,654$ | ${ }^{\text {r 30,457 }}$ | ${ }^{\text {r 33, }} \mathbf{5} 512$ | - 30, 148 | - 39,879 | $\begin{array}{r}52,914 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{+52,564}$ | ${ }^{\text {r 43, }} \mathbf{r} 111$ | 43,655 | -42,509 | 39, 924 |
| Withdrawn tax-paid | 3,660 | 3,422 | 3,877 | 3,035 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 5$, 116 | 3,881 | ${ }^{\text {r 2, } 952}$ | 2,051 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,721}$ | ${ }^{+1,178}$ | 2, 258 | 3,033 | 3,595 |
| Alcohol, denatured: Production. | -16,701 | 19,2 | ${ }^{*} 16,57$ | 21, | r 17,8 | r 16,287 | r 21, 438 | r 28,204 | 28,063 | 23,322 |  |  |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals) ............-do | r 18,467 | r 18,721 | ${ }^{\text {r 16, }} 1553$ | 19,8 | г 19, 377 | 16,340 | 20,448 | ' 21,993 | r 27,498 | r 23,740 | 22,381 | 21,030 | 22,392 |
| Stocks | 1,467 | ${ }^{r} 2,013$ | 1,744 | 3,118 | 1,604 | 1,533 | 2,517 | $\stackrel{7}{ } \times 714$ | 8,944 | +8,795 | 9,762 | 10,875 | 10, 252 |
| Creosote oil, production ------.-.thous. of gal-- | 11,407 | $\begin{array}{r}11,756 \\ 8 \\ \hline 168\end{array}$ | 11,747 7 | 13,373 7 | 11, 851 | 11.668 | 12,997 | 12,971 | 12,708 | 11, 822 | 11,691 |  |  |
| Ethyl acetate ( $85 \%$, production...-thous. of lb-- | 7,922 | 8,168 | 7,824 | 7,665 | 11,749 | 7,861 | 9,307 | 10,463 | 9,235 | 7,315 | 6,979 |  |  |
| High gravity and yellow distilled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production---------------------thous. of lb | 7,631 | 8,222 | 8,821 | 8,829 | 8,450 | 7,753 | 8,635 | 7,603 | 7,882 | 6,314 | 3,661 | 5,416 | 6,061 |
|  | 8,007 | 8,850 | 8,994 | 8,257 | 8,038 | 7,629 | 7,591 | 7,541 | 8,211 | 7,173 | 6,405 | 6,976 | 6,072 |
| Stocks | 12,855 | 13,070 | 14,180 | 15,983 | 17,646 | 17, 204 | 18,644 | 18,820 | 19,026 | 18,664 | 17,297 | 16, 165 | 15,556 |
|  | 12,098 | 13,435 | 11,827 | 12,968 | 14,199 | 13,499 | 14,326 | 13,299 | 11,098 | 10,575 | 6,970 |  | 10,540 |
| Consump | 8,450 | 8,363 | 8,246 | 7,961 | 8,774 | 7,687 | 8,423 | 7,473 | 8,263 | 7,003 | , 324 | 6,947 | 6,714 |
| Stocks.-.-.--- | 18,172 | 19,368 | 19,115 | 20, 132 | 21,920 | 23,580 | 26,046 | 27,411 | 27,399 | 27,787 | 24,914 | 24,883 | 25,943 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 183 \\ 12,984 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}12,308 \\ \hline 187\end{array}$ | 182 13,474 | 14,621 | + 170 | +136 | 174 15.349 | $\begin{array}{r}160 \\ 15,278 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ | (14,614 | 180 14,759 | r 176 14,845 | 180 |  |
| Phthalic anhydride, production...-.thous. of lb.. | 19,031 | 19,902 | 18,237 | 20, 250 | 19,839 | 19, 035 | 22,114 | 21, 437 | 21, 141 | 19,678 | -21,524 |  |  |
| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (14 States)..--.-thous. of short tons.- | 551 | 598 | 737 | 845 | ${ }^{2} 1,523$ | ${ }^{2} 1,308$ | ${ }^{2} 1,622$ | 21,407 | 2994 | ${ }^{2} 509$ | ${ }^{2} 302$ | 2349 | 494 |
| Exports, total..-----------------.--short to | 283,942 | 189,229 | 198,269 | 145,250 | 161,690 | 151,354 | 209, 649 | 244,818 | 285, 768 | 217, 760 | 300, 139 | 297,010 |  |
|  | - 213,0815 | r3, 139,759 | 23,118 148,979 | 28, 77061 | 15, 13898 | 16,181 117,286 | $\begin{array}{r}15,430 \\ 177 \\ \hline 854\end{array}$ | - 17,176 | 29, ${ }^{293}$ | 23,433 176,300 | 25, 762 | 13, 139 |  |
|  | 12.741 | 11,984 | -9,626 | 8,889 | 6,496 | -8,846 | -8,399 | 13, 407 | 23,108 7 | 176,812 8,12 | 262, 9,049 | 239, 11,588 |  |
|  | 133, 545 | 199, 175 | 154,916 | 167, 832 | 219, 239 | 230, 892 | 259,450 | 344.573 | 282, 314 | 216, 247 | 276, 889 | 194, 530 |  |
| Nitrogenous materials, total.---------.---- do | 106, 701 | 149, 654 | 97, 106 | 123, 172 | 143, 420 | 128, 087 | 165,929 | 212,781 | 214, 588 | 137. 981 | 144, 097 | 128, 011 |  |
| Nitrate of soda. | 51,717 | 73,016 | 34, 134 | 50,064 | 54,690 | 58,676 | 74, 451 | 94, 291 | 86, 037 | 74,874 | 33, 065 | 58,487 |  |
| Phosphate materials-.------------------- do | 11, 496 | 4,542 | 5,503 | 9,187 | 5,296 | 7,786 | 12,034 | 8,918 | 7,936 | 14, 594 | 7,871 | 17,154 |  |
| Potash materials, ---ate | 3,365 | 33, 814 | 43, 723 | 29, 343 | 61,615 | 77, 413 | 63, 701 | 31, 105 | 23, 122 | 43,449 | 52, 158 | 37,152 |  |
| port warehouses .......-.-.-.-.dol. per short ton.- | 51.50 | 51.50 | 51.50 | 51.50 | 53.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 53.50 | 53.50 | 53.50 | 53.50 |  |  |
| Potash deliveries ${ }_{\text {_ }}^{\text {Superphosphate }}$ (bulk) | 114,710 | 114,210 | 113,400 | 125.316 | 121, 153 | 105, 636 | 128, 661 | 115, 369 | 110,777 | 101. 663 | 106, 134 | 112, 498 | 113, 326 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Production- }}{\text { Stocks, }}$ end of mon | $\begin{array}{r} 876,023 \\ 1,224,030 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 953,689 \\ 1,157,052 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 948,923 \\ 1,150,886 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 974,544 \\ 1,207,228 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 985,805 \\ 1,194,507 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 968,233 \\ 1,125,418 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 1,107,048 \\ 953,785 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,052,257 \\ 832,185 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,031,919 \\ 918,991 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 872,133 \\ 1,093,308 \end{array}$ | 816,669 $1,239,318$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{r} 845,079 \\ & r 1,261,020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 810,987 \\ 1,241,176 \end{array}$ |
| NAVAL STORES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rosin (gum and wood |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, quarterly total.......drums ( 520 lb .) Stocks, end of quarter-...-. | $\begin{aligned} & 594,250 \\ & 873,340 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 542,770 \\ & 717 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $433,180$ |  |  | 569, 450 |  |  |  |
| Price, gum, wholesale, "WG]'grade (Sav.), bulk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 601,000 |  |  |  |
| dol. per 100 lb - | 6.61 | 7.26 | 8. 27 | 8.43 | 8.90 | 8.90 | 8.90 | 8.9 | 8.90 | 8.90 | 8.2 | 8. 33 | 8. 67 |
| Production, quarterly total.........bbl. (50 gal.).. | 194,050 |  |  | 171,260 |  |  | 141, 200 |  |  | 193, 220 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 151,430 \\ .64 \end{array}$ |  | 87 | 159, 820 | . | 92 | 128, 760 | 92 |  | 152, 490 |  |  |  |


 denaturation are $34,709,000$ gallons and $32,701,000$ gallons, respectively.

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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline MISCELLANEOUS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Explosives (industrial), shipments: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Black blasting powder --...-.....-- thous. of lb \& 1,912
60,822 \& 2,057
64,557 \& 1,626
59
59 \& 1,955
56,378 \& 1,772
51,896 \& 1,407
49,211 \& 985
54,277 \& [ \({ }^{936} 128\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}743 \\ \text { 63, } 285 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 787
60,687 \& 768
56,451 \& 946
65,264 \& 1,276 \\
\hline Sulfur: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
446,245 \\
2,853,688
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
440,262 \\
2,822,913
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
424,269 \\
2,762,528
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\left|\begin{array}{r}
435,290 \\
2,654,530
\end{array}\right|
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
452,060 \\
2,736,188
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}
409,377 \\
2,759,837
\end{array}\right.
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
453,685 \\
2,796,784
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
419,312 \\
2,750,305
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
438,843 \\
2,711,267
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
421,116 \\
2,719,821
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
458,025 \\
2,669,635
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
44,8,842 \\
2,665,801
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
462,701 \\
2,754,129
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Animal fats, greases, and oils: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Animal fats: \({ }_{\text {Production }}\) \& 260, 795 \& 300, 360 \& 354,641 \& 393, 136 \& 411.375 \& 286, 747 \& 318, 211 \& 308, 408 \& 326, 209 \& 308, 257 \& 279, 284 \& 297, 887 \& \\
\hline  \& 127, 332 \& 129,658 \& 119,095 \& 147, 7e0 \& 155, 320 \& 145, 597 \& 148, 635 \& 117, 406 \& 117, 213 \& 101, 144 \& 72,754 \& +103,387 \& 98.302 \\
\hline Stocks, end of \& 240, 930 \& 221,073 \& 246,609 \& 274, 271 \& 322, 583 \& 302, 854 \& 266, 213 \& 261,037 \& 266, 198 \& 273, 326 \& 277, 129 \& 270, 761 \& 258,887 \\
\hline Greases: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production---- \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
50, \\
50,402 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
53,751 \\
58,114 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \& 60,254
63,567 \& 60,830
67,535 \& 58,419
58 \& 51,696
55,344 \& 48,086
47,750 \& 54,892
48,118 \& 52, 630 40, 841 \& 47,222
28,110 \& 54,642
46,782 \& \({ }^{46,862}\) \\
\hline Stocks, end of month \& 94, 200 \& 86,676 \& 82,816 \& 92, 336 \& 99, 139 \& 88,661 \& 82,568 \& 86,779 \& 94, 507 \& 101,780 \& 113, 378 \& 113,712 \& 117, 682 \\
\hline Fish oils: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production--.---- \& 22,517
18,152 \& -20, \({ }_{267}\) \& -11,247 \& 10,006
15,301 \& 4,519
\(\mathbf{1 6 , 9 8 8}\) \& 14, 880 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 7316 } \\ \hline 13,634 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 11, 843 \& 9,189
10,443 \& 19,082
10,194 \& 25,463
8,925 \& 25,240
9,993 \& 18,789
10,918 \\
\hline Stocks, end of month \({ }^{\text {cos }}\) \& 75,917 \& 68,503 \& 69,024 \& 72, 207 \& 64,635 \& 63, 177 \& 54,817 \& 45, 921 \& 62,053 \& 79,494 \& 75, 111 \& 104, 219 \& \(\stackrel{97,846}{ }\) \\
\hline Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Vroduction, crude...................-mil. of lb.- \& 431 \& 560 \& 571 \& 545 \& 550 \& 474 \& 501 \& 428 \& 420 \& 371 \& 330 \& - 396 \& 440 \\
\hline Consumption, crude, factory------------.-.-. do. \& 430 \& 497 \& 523 \& 470 \& 542 \& 484 \& 517 \& 434 \& 398 \& 342 \& 277 \& '358 \& 377 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Stocks, end of month: \\
Crude \({ }^{2}\). \(\qquad\) do
\end{tabular} \& 826 \& 884 \& 960 \& 1,023 \& 1,065 \& 1,071 \& 1,048 \& 1,045 \& 1,062 \& 1,028 \& 1,026 \& 1,005 \& 1,014 \\
\hline  \& 189 \& 216 \& 269 \& 297 \& 321 \& 356 \& 416 \& 461 \& 443 \& 400 \& 329 \& 256 \& 256 \\
\hline Exports----------------------thous. of lb \& 40, 406 \& 47,330 \& 41,546 \& 63,350 \& \({ }^{33,189}\) \& 30,036 \& 47, 188 \& 61,070 \& 60, 624 \& 97, 151 \& 71, 462 \& 76,850 \& \\
\hline  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
65,112 \\
1984 \\
\hline 8.8
\end{tabular} \& 62,848
15,022 \& +46,537 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
55,328 \\
11,048 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 56,214
8,976 \& 44,440
2.430 \& \(\begin{array}{r}46,294 \\ 5,036 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 36,723
4,619 \& 45,093
7,677 \& 30,308
1,674 \& \(\begin{array}{r}27,157 \\ 2,285 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 26,019
2,415 \& \\
\hline  \& 45, 277 \& 47, 827 \& 34, 131 \& 44, 280 \& 47, 238 \& 42,010 \& 41, 258 \& 32, 104 \& 37,415 \& 28,634 \& 24, 872 \& 23,604 \& \\
\hline Oopra: short tons \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 40,929
16,417 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
45,619 \\
17 \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular} \& 35,393
27,890 \& 31,828
27.851 \& 33,092

23,07 \& 29,697

40,324 \& - $\begin{aligned} & 37,616 \\ & 30,386\end{aligned}$ \& | 33,340 |
| :---: |
| 34,241 | \& 38,926

28,965 \& 20, 26.73 \& 26,347 \& - ${ }_{25,462}$ \& 29,539
21,161 <br>
\hline  \& 53, 333 \& 55,081 \& 55,996 \& 38,743 \& 52,396 \& 57, 897 \& 41, 987 \& 31, 621 \& 28, 100 \& 21,716 \& 29,661 \& 35,147 \& <br>
\hline Ooconut or copra oil: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 53, 167 \& 60,334 \& 46, 555 \& 40,506 \& 42,166 \& 37, 531 \& 48,080 \& 42,026 \& 49, 264 \& 35,112 \& 27,903 \& 47,172 \& 37,410 <br>
\hline  \& 30, 744 \& 33, 316 \& 26,559 \& 25, 545 \& 32, 099 \& 25,683 \& 31, 844 \& 28, 277 \& 26, 499 \& 23, 224 \& 17,645 \& - 28,028 \& 24.983 <br>
\hline Consumption, factory: \& 52,888 \& 56,479 \& 47,343 \& 46,850 \& 55,812 \& 49,398 \& 56, 197 \& 48, 214 \& 45, 747 \& 39, 206 \& 28,911 \& 44,475 \& <br>
\hline Refined \& 27, 246 \& 28,553 \& 23, 262 \& 23,818 \& 28, 118 \& 24, 438 \& 27, 784 \& 27,626 \& 25,060 \& 24, 108 \& 15,631 \& - 27, 305 \& 22, 336 <br>
\hline Stocks, end of month: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Crudeor $\qquad$ do \& 44,709
6.975 \& 61,989
8,962 \& 64,536
10,276 \& 83,938
10,211 \& 90,487
11,824 \& 93,482
11,505 \& 103,572
12,813 \& 101,745
10,239 \& 106,153
10,336 \& 94,075
8846 \& 85,024
9,322 \& 85,006
6,809 \& 75,028
7,207 <br>
\hline Imports --------------------------------------------10 \& 9,390 \& 24, 248 \& 11, 537 \& 18,719 \& 18,728 \& 10,311 \& 12,903 \& 12,696 \& 9,493 \& 7,018 \& 5,701 \& 5,362 \& <br>
\hline Cottonseed: Receipts at mills thous. of short tons \& \& 1,123 \& 793 \& \& \& 56 \& 37 \& 15 \& 15 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 404 \& 1,621 \& 564 \& ${ }_{433}$ \& 448 \& 319 \& 229 \& 164 \& 117 \& 96 \& 72 \& 199 \& <br>
\hline Stocks at mills, end of month \& 472 \& 974 \& 1,202 \& 1,138 \& 838 \& 575 \& 393 \& 244 \& 142 \& 70 \& 66 \& 422 \& 935 <br>
\hline Cottonseed cake and meal: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Production -------------------short }}^{\text {Stocks }}$ at mills, \& 180,934
153,478 \& - 276.46 \& 251,982
207,924 \& 193,620
190,875 \& 198,130
199 \& 144, 1694 \& 106,323
130,717 \& 74,216
105,949 \& 48,437
94,795 \& 43,989
89,767 \& 32,880
71,645 \& r92, 222
57,343 \& 250,122
70,841 <br>
\hline Cottonseed oil, crude: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 121,808 \& 195,045 \& 182,355
98,408 \& 138,678
100,065 \& 144,222

105,049 \& 103, 897 \& 77,628 60,610 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
54,719 \\
18, ~ \\
1899
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 38,305 \\
& 30,018
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

34,127

\] \& \[

24,271

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 60,200 \\
& 29,133
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

166, 505
\] <br>

\hline Cottonseed oil, refined: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production-1------------------------- do \& -85, 825 \& \& 160,209
11650 \& \& \& \& 95,400

76,811 \& \& \& 35, 473 \& | 24,446 |
| :--- |
| 63,465 | \& 40,499 \& $\begin{array}{r}96,085 \\ 100 \\ \hline 1050\end{array}$ <br>

\hline | Consumption, factory |
| :--- |
| In oleomargarine. $\qquad$ do | \& 116,937

26,052 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
112,573 \\
26,749
\end{array}
$$ \& 116,590

33,460 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
107,832 \\
30,587
\end{array}
$$ \& 119,877

35,140 \& 92,265

23,196 \& 76,811 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 62,876 \\
& 18,355
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 63,388 \\
& 19,644
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 64,121

19,203 \& 63,465
21,210 \& \& 100,550
32,583 <br>
\hline Stocks, end of month --------------------10.- \& 73, 621 \& 107, 144 \& 155, 036 \& 171, 591 \& 180, 709 \& 204, 544 \& 226, 525 \& 231, 652 \& 226, 997 \& 194, 120 \& 147, 024 \& 98, 103 \& 102, 715 <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N.Y.) \& . 205 \& . 208 \& . 237 \& . 237 \& . 262 \& ${ }^{(1)}$ \& ${ }^{(1)}$ \& (1) \& (1) \& (1) \& . 168 \& (1) \& <br>
\hline Flaxseed: \& \& \& \& 239,263 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 832,284 <br>
\hline Production (crop estimate) ....---- ${ }^{\text {Oil mous. }}$ mills: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 3,963 \& 3,469 \& 3,549 \& 3,648 \& 3,051 \& 3,186 \& 3,739 \& 3,376 \& 3,484 \& 3,700 \& 3,149 \& 2,943 \& 2,810 <br>
\hline  \& 5, 111 \& 6, 177 \& 9,362 \& 9,007 \& 8, 670 \& 8, 075 \& ${ }_{(4)}^{6,109}$ \& 5,579 \& \& 5,245 \& 4,429
0 \& 3, 259 \& 3,654 <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Min.) --dol. per \& 3.55 \& \& 45 \& 87 \& 5 \& 4.84 \& 4.89 \& 68 \& 4.33 \& 3.68 \& 3.42 \& 3.41 \& 3.83 <br>
\hline Linseed oil: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 77,316
58,402 \& 68,708

54,657 \& | 72, 635 |
| :--- |
| 51, 553 | \& 74,946

49,610 \& | 60,551 |
| :--- |
| 60,401 | \& 63,724

60,317 \& 74,953
68,186 \& 67,511
6158 \& 70,002

60,826 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 74,079 \\
& 59,405
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 63,396

44,027 \& 60,500
52,352 \& 46, ${ }^{57,057}$ <br>
\hline Stocks at factory, end of month...-----.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 561, 102 \& 556, 570 \& 591, 636 \& 609, 867 \& 613, 664 \& 608, 807 \& 601, 736 \& 605, 329 \& 620, 535 \& 623,490 \& 633, 674 \& -634,748 \& 635, 184 <br>
\hline Price, wholesale (N. Y.)..---------dol. per lb-- \& . 186 \& . 170 \& . 172 \& . 195 \& . 224 \& . 236 \& . 240 \& . 242 \& . 234 \& . 201 \& . 169 \& . 159 \& . 181 <br>
\hline Soybeans: \& \& \& \& 287,010 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 271, 203 <br>
\hline  \& 13,634 \& 18,570 \& 22,799 \& 24, 687 \& 25,075 \& 22,470 \& 24,737 \& 21,918 \& 21,260 \& 17,842 \& 17,759 \& 18,797 \& 14,721 <br>
\hline  \& 2,484 \& 57, 878 \& 81, 201 \& 77, 163 \& 78, 682 \& 72,988 \& 62,798 \& 53,983 \& 42, 192 \& 33,367 \& 22,706 \& 9,715 \& 4, 274 <br>
\hline oybean oil: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production:
Crude \& \& 190, 723 \& 216, 217 \& 235, 609 \& 240.745 \& 215, 973 \& 240,426 \& 212, 077 \& 209, 264 \& 176, 839 \& 176, 357 \& 187, 910 \& 148,658 <br>
\hline  \& 145, 546 \& 153, 276 \& 170, 013 \& 163, 893 \& 201, 298 \& 171, 360 \& 201, 472 \& 180. 217 \& 163, 260 \& 139, 124 \& 120, 792 \& 154,263 \& 130,391 <br>
\hline Consumption, factory, refined.---------.- do _- \& 149, 258 \& 156, 275 \& 167, 065 \& 160, 038 \& 184, 543 \& 162, 202 \& 165, 942 \& 141, 076 \& 157, 851 \& 134, 597 \& 116,315 \& 148, 240 \& 127, 916 <br>

\hline | Stocks, end of month: |
| :--- |
| Crude $\qquad$ do | \& 53, 358 \& 65, 896 \& 81,162 \& 99, 828 \& 113,499 \& 131, 235 \& 130, 692 \& 125, 870 \& 124, 800 \& 107, 383 \& 116, 683 \& 107, 993 \& 90, 907 <br>

\hline Refined----------------------------10 \& 60, 116 \& 51, 274 \& 51,045 \& 54, 237 \& 65, 175 \& 70, 495 \& 95, 790 \& 129, 607 \& 119, 641 \& 113,715 \& 95, 343 \& 85, 236 \& 79, 870 <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.).-.-dol. per lb_- \& . 203 \& . 191 \& . 215 \& . 250 \& . 268 \& . 266 \& . 278 \& . 282 \& . 258 \& . 225 \& . 199 \& . 206 \& . 195 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{3}$ October 1 estimate. ${ }^{4}$ Less than 500 bushels
 stocks basis.

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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FATS, OILS, ETC.-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Vegetable oils, oilseeds, etc.-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Oteomargarine: \& 64, 829 \& 74, 234 \& 93,852 \& 89, 959 \& 112,813 \& 79,403 \& 91, 137 \& 71,394 \& 80,344 \& 71,301 \& 69, 436 \& 86, 286 \& 85,074 \\
\hline Stocks (factory and warehouse)-.........do...- \& 16,811 \& 14, 807 \& 12,645 \& 14, 150 \& 19,905 \& 21,811 \& 22, 987 \& 20,066 \& 17,959 \& 19,685 \& 17, 451 \& 17,022 \& 16, 461 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Price, wholesale, vegetable, delivered (eastern \\
U. S.) dol. per lb.
\end{tabular} \& . 269 \& . 264 \& . 279 \& . 294 \& . 316 \& . 324 \& . 324 \& . 324 \& . 316 \& . 300 \& . 273 \& . 265 \& 290 \\
\hline Shortenings and compounds: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
156,820 \\
71,852
\end{array}
\] \& 142,215
85,962 \& 155,333
81,121 \& 144, 092
103,583 \& 160,179
88,956 \& \(\underset{99,623}{ }\) \& 112,025
123,554 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
98,840 \\
152,844
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 106,416 \\
\& 151,602
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
86,770 \\
140,550
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
80,203 \\
114,434
\end{array}
\] \& 126,290
104,682 \& 109,636
97,018 \\
\hline Paint sales \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Paint, varnish, lacquer, and filler, total \(\ddagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Classified, totalt \& 103,323
93,170 \& \(\stackrel{\text { r }}{\text { r } 99,3605}\) \& r 87,386
\(+79,600\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathbf{r} 74,122 \\ \hline 479\end{array}\) \& 111, 118 \& \({ }_{90,969}^{99,792}\) \& 113,436
103,693 \& \({ }_{96}^{106,060}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
110,639 \\
100,175 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 104,690
94,523 \& 93,504
84,677 \&  \& 88,699
79 \\
\hline  \& 38,417 \& r41, 088 \& 37,575 \& - 35, 110 \& 41, 149 \& 37, 661 \& 44, 387 \& 41, 786 \& 41, 357 \& 38,871 \& 34, 604 \& r 38,449 \& 33, 947 \\
\hline Trade \(\ddagger\).-.-..................................- \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& 54, 753 \& -49, 259 \& \({ }^{\text {r 42, }} \mathbf{0 2 6}\) \& - 39,368 \& 59, 898 \& 53,608 \& 59,306 \& 54, 864 \& 58,817 \& 55,651 \& 50,073 \& r 53, 802 \& 45,773 \\
\hline Unclassified.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-...-...........d. \& 10,153 \& 9,018 \& 7,785 \& 7,643 \& 10,072 \& 8,823 \& 9,743 \& 9,410 \& 10,464 \& 10, 167 \& 8,827 \& - 9,741 \& 8,979 \\
\hline SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN materials \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics:
Sheets, rods, and tubes. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Sheets, rods, and tubes...---.-.-. thous. of lb. \\
Molding and extrusion materials.
\end{tabular} \& 2,719
7,248 \& 2,831
8,643 \& 2,659
6,696 \& 2,812
7,069 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
3,154 \\
7 \\
\hline 1205
\end{tabular} \& 2,589
5,802 \& 2,986 \& 6,707 \& 2,895
6,100 \& 6, \({ }^{2,892}\) \& 3,062
5,766 \& \(\mathbf{5}, 699\)
\(\mathbf{5}, 204\) \& \\
\hline Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes...-.-.-do. \& , 638 \& 711 \& 706 \& \({ }^{673}\) \& , 730 \& \({ }^{\text {a }}\) 668 \& -807 \& 695 \& -726 \& - 749 \& \({ }^{5} 508\) \& , 645 \& \\
\hline  \& 1,150 \& 1,329 \& 1,069 \& 815 \& 1,334 \& 1,056 \& 1,252 \& 1,044 \& 1,152 \& 887 \& 801 \& 1,153 \& \\
\hline Phenolic and other tar acid resins.----.....do \& 36,905 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
36,367 \\
29 \\
\hline 658
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}34,529 \\ 30 \\ \hline 10\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}36,227 \\ \hline 25398\end{array}\) \& 40,848
24
24
593 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
32,541 \\
21 \\
\hline 17
\end{tabular} \& - 39,852 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 37, } 586 \\ \text { 25, } \\ \hline 198\end{array}\) \& 39,532

27 \& 37, 112 \& 33,671 \& 32, 477 \& <br>
\hline Pols ${ }^{\text {Urea and }}$ melamine \& 29,377
16,237 \& 29,658 \& 30,10

17,602 \& | 25,398 |
| :--- |
| 17,178 | \& 24,593

19,872 \& -21, 17.360 \& 25,162
21,460 \& 25, 498 \& \& 27,115 \& $\begin{array}{r}30,492 \\ \text { r } 13,823 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 32. 279 \& <br>
\hline  \& 35, 138 \& 39,036 \& 33, 731 \& 36,772 \& 134, 400 \& 1 31,813 \& 137,880 \& 139,260 \& 139,734 \& 139, 209 \& 1 39,531 \& ${ }^{1} 37,747$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 25, 718 \& 26, 614 \& 24,161 \& 24, 218 \& ${ }^{1} 3180,180$ \& ${ }^{1}$ 28, 224 \& ${ }^{1} 33,891$ \& ${ }^{1} 32,576$ \& ${ }^{1} 32,008$ \& ${ }^{1} 32,176$ \& ${ }^{1} 128,514$ \& ${ }^{1} 30,358$ \& <br>
\hline Rosin modifications....-.......................do \& $\begin{array}{r}10,738 \\ \mathbf{2 4} \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 12,087 \& 11,683
24,890 \& 11. 118 \& \& +10,882 \& 111,996
116,563 \& 10,805
114,040 \& 9,433
116,140 \& 6,914
115,661 \& r 6,434
-112533 \& ${ }_{1}^{4,601}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 24,893 \& 26, 807 \& 24, 890 \& 27,428 \& 116,295 \& ${ }^{1} 14,264$ \& ${ }^{1} 16,563$ \& 1 14, 040 \& ${ }^{1} 16,140$ \& ${ }^{1} 15,661$ \& ${ }^{1} 12,523$ \& ${ }^{1} 15,030$ \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production (utility and industrial), total $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. of kw - -hr -- | 32, 639 | 34, 338 | 34, 101 | 35,821 | 36,726 | 33, 102 | 36, 172 | 34, 431 | 35, 136 | 34, 966 | 35, 435 | 37,510 | 35,296 |
|  | 27, 749 | 29, 155 | 29,017 | 30,660 | 31,418 | 28, 219 | 30, 920 | 29, 293 | 29,871 | 29,840 | 30,392 | 32,326 | 30,275 |
|  | 20,211 | 21,769 | 21, 350 | 21, 970 | 22,539 | 20,012 | 21, 699 | 20, 283 | 21,334 | 21, 819 | 22,111 | 24, 510 | 23, 239 |
| By water power $\ddagger$.-.-...-...............-. do | 7,538 | 7,387 | 7,667 | 8,690 | 8,879 | 8,207 | 9, 221 | 9, 010 | 8,537 | 8,021 | 8,281 | 7,816 | 7,036 |
| Privately and mumicipally owned utilities $\ddagger$ mil. of kw.-hr. | 23,719 | 25, 203 | 25,084 | 26,294 | 26,990 | 24, 156 | 26, 551 | 25, 246 | 25,852 | 25,778 | 25,974 | 27,638 | 26,197 |
|  | 4,031 | 3, 953 | 3, 933 | 4,366 | 4,427 | 4,063 | 4,369 | 4, 048 | 4,019 | 4,062 | 4,418 | 4,689 | 4, 078 |
| Industrial establishments, total $\ddagger$.-------.... do | 4,890 | 5, 183 | 5, 084 | 5, 161 | 5,308 | 4,883 | 5,252 | 5,138 | 5,265 | 5,126 | 5, 042 | 5,184 | 5,020 |
|  | 4,524 | 4,808 | 4,717 | 4,762 | 4,872 | 4,469 | 4, 843 | 4,683 | 4,836 | 4,736 | 4,701 | 4,861 | 4,722 |
| By water power $\ddagger$......................- | 366 | 375 | 367 | 399 | 436 | 413 | 409 | 455 | 429 | 390 | 341 | 322 | 299 |
| Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute) .-..................................... of kw.-hr. | 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: <br> Small light and power. $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 4,434 | 4,321 | 4,332 | 4,443 | 4,733 | 4,652 | 4,565 | 4,556 | 4,482 | 4,683 | 4,875 | 5,012 |  |
|  | 12,301 | 12, 611 | 12,556 | 12,596 | 12, 694 | 12,351 | 12, 772 | 12, 868 | 12,937 | 13, 099 | 12,729 | 13, 493 |  |
|  | 447 | 476 | 494 | 557 | 574 | 531 | 541 | 497 | 465 | 441 | 422 | - 427 |  |
| Residential or domestic. .-.-.-.......-----.-. do | 5,256 | 5,482 | 5,803 | 6,560 | 7,189 | 6, 974 | 6, 593 | 6,339 | 5,949 | 5,819 | 5, 779 | 5,810 |  |
|  | 836 | 631 | 522 | 478 | 473 | 476 | 546 | 724 | 708 | 775 | 952 | 1,030 |  |
| Street and highway lighting.................do- | 249 | 280 | 300 | 321 | 319 | 282 | 279 | 254 | 231 | 216 | 223 | 245 |  |
| Other public authorities............------.- do | 593 | 613 | 625 | 638 | 664 | 659 | 654 | 656 | 648 | 637 | 637 | 669 |  |
|  | 42 | 42 | 41 | 47 | 44 | 42 | 50 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 40 |  |
| Revenue 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 |  |
| GAS $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total...-.- thousands.- | 9, 147 |  |  | 9,120 |  |  | 8,981 |  |  | 8,840 |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) .-....... do..-- | 8.528 |  |  | 8,496 |  |  | 8,362 | ----- | ------ | 8,228 |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total..-...-.-mil. of therms.-- | 610 |  |  | 838 |  |  | 1,144 |  |  | 817 |  |  |  |
|  | 333 |  |  | 537 |  |  | 794 |  |  | 503 |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial ....-.-.-.....- do. | 269 |  |  | 288 |  |  | 332 |  |  | 302 |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol. | 107, 389 |  |  | 138, 975 |  |  | 175,832 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating)....-.... do..-- | 76, 560 |  |  | 101, 504 |  |  | 130,335 |  |  | 95, 332 |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial ....-.-.-.-.-. - do. | 30, 101 |  |  | 36,330 |  |  | 44, 023 |  |  | 36, 057 |  |  |  |
| Natural gas (quarterly): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total.-.-- thousands.-- | 14, 446 |  |  | 15,030 |  |  | 15, 503 |  |  | 15,697 |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl, house-heating) .......-. do.--- | 13, 294 |  |  | 13,783 |  |  | 14, 204 |  |  | 14,431 |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial....--..---.-- do...-- | 1,141 |  |  | 1,236 |  |  | 1,282 |  |  | 1,249 |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total ----...mil. of therms -- | 7,730 |  |  | 10,316 |  |  | 13,333 |  |  | 10, 484 |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) .-....... do | 1,141 |  |  | 3,088 |  |  | 5,924 |  |  | 3,009 |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial .-.-.-.-.-.-. do ---- | 6,236 |  |  | 6,910 |  |  | 7,112 | ------ |  | 7,125 |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total . thous. of dol.- | 229, 533 |  |  | 372,410 |  |  | 555,071 |  |  | 382,063 |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) ----...-. do.--- | 92, 201 |  |  | 204, 992 |  |  | 360, 834 |  |  | 205, 054 |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial.......-.........do....- | 131,325 |  |  | 161, 347 |  |  | 187, 619 |  |  | 170, 256 |  |  |  |


 thous. lb.); miscellaneous resins exclude all petroleum resins (petroleum resins for January 1951, 14,283 thous. lb.).

August, 122,631; classified, total-March, 79,073; May, 93,438; August, 111,166; industrial-May, 35,178; August, 42,196; trade-March, 46,824; August, 68,971.
$\dagger$ Revised data. All sales data formerly expressed in cu. ft. are now published in therms by the compiling source; 1932-49 figures expresed


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1950} \& \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{1951} <br>
\hline \& Septem－
ber \& October \& Novem－
ber \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Decem- } \\
& \text { ber }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& January \& Febra－ ary \& March \& April \& May \& June \& July \& August \& Septem－
ber <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{ented malt liquors：} <br>
\hline  \& 56,823
+6794 \& r 6,386
$\tau 6.913$ \& $\underset{\sim}{7} \mathbf{7} \mathbf{6 , 1 6 8}$ \& r 5,896
$r 6166$
$r$ \& r 6,978
+5962 \& \％ 6,079
$+5,243$ \& 7，514 \& r 7,481
$r 635$ \& $r 8,410$
$r 7$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 8,959 \\ +8,182 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 9，009 \& 8,997
8886 \& 7，032 <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r } 6,794 \\ \hline 10,645\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { ¢ } 6,9813 \\ \hline 9.692\end{array}$ \& r
6，0，02
9,451 \& r

$\times 8,8166$
8,814 \&  \&  \& $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ + \\ +10,635 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $+86,353$
${ }_{+}^{+10,921}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r } \\ \text { r } 11,708 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \&  \& 8,480
11,383 \& 8,886
10,930 \& 6.995
10,522 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Production．－－－－－－．．．．－．－．－．－．thous．of tax gal－－ \& －42，080 \& r 48,370 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 38,421$ \& r 35， 517 \& r 36,057 \& r 28,571 \& 35，339 \& 28，620 \& 27， 893 \& r 25,832 \& 18，774 \& 16，376 \& 22， 214 <br>
\hline Consumption，apparent，for beverage purposes \& 15，473 \& 15，177 \& 17，630 \& 24，564 \& 20，725 \& 18，161 \& \& ${ }^{11,674}$ \& ${ }^{13,035}$ \& 13，226 \& 12,615 \&  \& <br>
\hline Tax－paid withdrawals．．．．．．．－thous．of tax gai－ \& r 11,398 \& r 10,110 \& r 11，072 \& $r 12,081$ \& －16，979 \& －13，612 \& r 10,280 \& ${ }_{-5,321}$ \& ${ }_{r} \times 7,002$ \& －7， 273 \& 7，021 \& 8， 664 \& 11， 252 <br>
\hline  \& r 737，787 \& －760， 804 \& －780， 848 \& －795， 295 \& r 808， 869 \& －820， 129 \& －843， 251 \& －865， 207 \& －884， 516 \& ${ }^{\text {T } 901,106}$ \& 910， 339 \& 915， 424 \& 914，577 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& r6，469 \& 5，939 \& r6， 565 \& r6， 896 \& ${ }_{r} 9,770$ \& 7，811 \& － 6.115 \& r3， 081 \& 3， 713 \& ${ }_{r} \mathbf{1}$ 3，640 \& － 9,768 \& | 6，905 |
| :--- |
| 5,002 | \& 8,158

6,887 <br>
\hline Stocks，end of month．．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．－do－ \& －656， 906 \& 「 670， 223 \& －684， 030 \& r 694，${ }^{1909}$ \& ＋701， 635 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text {＋} 707,673 \\ \hline 160\end{array}$ \& － 720,713 \& r 731,674
16 \& ＋742，589 \& － 751,233 \& 755， 774 \& 756， 411 \& 755，457 <br>
\hline Imports．－．．．．．．．．－．．．－．thous．of proof gal．－ \& 1，322 \& 1，543 \& 1，996 \& 1，638 \& 1，311 \& 1，160 \& 1，247 \& 1， 155 \& 1，209 \& 1，363 \& 1，243 \& 1，219 \& <br>
\hline Rectified spirits and wines，production， thous．of proof gal ．－ \& \％11， 093 \& －10， 246 \& ＋11， 126 \& r 11， 081 \& － 14,845 \& －12， 238 \& 8，448 \& ${ }^{\text {r 4，}} 842$ \& －6，066 \& r 5，915 \& 6，431 \& 7，843 \& 10，375 <br>
\hline Whisky \& 9， 741 \& ${ }^{\text {9，}} 032$ \& 10， 177 \& －10， 155 \& －13， 524 \& 11， 170 \& 7，269 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 3,835$ \& ${ }^{\text {r 5，}} 236$ \& ＇5，243 \& 5，837 \& 6，904 \& 9，501 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Wines and distilling materials： Sparkling wines：} <br>
\hline Production \& 73 \& $\begin{array}{r}77 \\ 148 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 886
+17 \& 60
170 \& 85 \& 149 \& 68 \& 195 \& 180 \& 117 \& 59 \& 149 \& <br>
\hline  \& r 11580 \& 1，499 \& r
+172
$+1,397$ \& 1， 266 \& 86
1,259 \& 66
1,327 \& 1， 788 \& $\begin{array}{r}53 \\ \hline 1.437 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 182
1,525 \& 84
1,550 \& － 566 \& \& <br>
\hline Imports ．－．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 44 \& 68 \& 119 \& ， 118 \& 49 \& 35 \& ${ }^{1} 39$ \& ＋38 \& ， 36 \& ， 50 \& ， 33 \& ， 38 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Still wines：} <br>
\hline  \&  \&  \&  \& r 4,820
$r 10,763$ \& － $\begin{array}{r}2,081 \\ \hline 11,289\end{array}$ \& r 1,717
9868 \& 2,301
$r 10,609$ \& 1,367
$r 8894$
$r$ \& $\begin{array}{r}1,565 \\ \hline 8.409\end{array}$ \& 1，${ }_{8,212}$ \& 1，036 \& 4，102 \& <br>
\hline  \& r 143， 761 \& r 195， 232 \& －198， 424 \& 187， 704 \& －176， 376 \& ＋ 166,878 \& r 158， 360 \& r 150， 513 \& r 142， 762 \& － 133,978 \& 127， 386 \& 120，474 \& <br>
\hline Imports ．－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do \& \& 459 \& \& 534 \& 353 \& 309 \& 388 \& 412 \& 398 \& 363 \& 260 \& 259 \& <br>
\hline Distilling materials produced at wineries．．．do \& －98， 165 \& r 124， 087 \& r 36， 334 \& r 10， 975 \& －1，469 \& 1，007 \& ${ }^{\text {r 1，347 }}$ \& r926 \& － 467 \& r 417 \& r 602 \& 8，732 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{DAIRY PRODUCTS} <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Butter，creamery：
Production（factory）
Stocks，cold storage，end of month} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{\text {r 103，} 115}$ \& 91， 930 \& 75， 910 \& 79， 000 \& 86，675 \& 81， 270 \& ${ }^{93}, 700$ \& 104， 395 \& 134， 545 \& 143， 960 \& 134， 265 \& 「 120， 980 \& 96，380 <br>
\hline \& 234， 1111 \& 208， 228 \& 159， 873 \& 105， 192 \& 75，329 \& 52， 507 \& 33，378 \& 32， 207 \& 42，590 \& 72， 598 \& 104， 405 \& －116， 790 \& 113，617 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Cheese：} <br>
\hline Production（factory），total．－．－．－．．．．．．thous．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 \& 90，350 <br>
\hline American，whole milk－－－．．．．．．．．－－－－－do \& r 67,940 \& 58， 095 \& 45，830 \& 45， 265 \& 49， 495 \& 49，585 \& 64， 565 \& 75， 190 \& 102， 515 \& 112， 040 \& 100， 750 \& －86，015 \& 68，950 <br>
\hline Stocks，cold storage，end of month，total．．－do \& 326， 907 \& 310， 240 \& 261， 259 \& 212， 493 \& 179， 577 \& 160， 621 \& 155， 095 \& 169，822 \& 197， 412 \& 234， 608 \& 262，540 \& ז 2699,564 \& ${ }^{267,845}$ <br>
\hline American，whole milk．．．．．－－－－－－－－．．．．．．do \& 292， 421 \& 276， 930 \& 233， 733 \& 187， 157 \& 155， 117 \& 137，397 \& 130，655 \& 144， 441 \& 169， 553 \& 204， 009 \& 227， 199 \& 「 233， 788 \& 235， 036 <br>
\hline Imports \& 6，854 \& 5，185 \& 4，885 \& 3，618 \& 5，479 \& 9，063 \& ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 4，477 \& 3，212 \& 2，639 \& 2，757 \& 2，454 \& 7，419 \& <br>

\hline | Price，wholesale，American，single daisies（Chi－ |
| :--- |
|  | \& 354 \& 360 \& 363 \& 386 \& ． 447 \& 455 \& 437 \& 407 \& 414 \& 420 \& ． 408 \& 420 \& ． 410 <br>

\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Condensed and evaporated milk： Production：}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Bulk goods－．－－－－．．．－－－．．．．．－－－－thous．of lib－ \& 21，200 \& 19，575 \& 15， 100 \& 18，350 \& 18， 400 \& 16，390 \& 21， 525 \& 22，785 \& 36， 850 \& 35， 275 \& 25， 100 \& 20，800 \& 17，000 <br>
\hline  \& 5，900 \& 5，325 \& 4， 260 \& 4， 135 \& 5， 435 \& 5， 025 \& 4，350 \& 4，375 \& 5，850 \& 6， 275 \& 4，900 \& 4，375 \& 4， 250 <br>
\hline Evaporated（unsweetened），case goods ado－${ }_{\text {a }}$ \& 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， 250 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Stocks，manufacturers＇，case goods，end of month：} <br>
\hline Evaporated（unsweetened）．．．．－．－．－．－．．．．．－do．．．－ \& 388， 620 \& 383， 161 \& 316， 666 \& 159，559 \& 88，859 \& 113， 207 \& 91，682 \& 148， 505 \& 222， 603 \& 426， 747 \& 524，154 \& 543， 744 \& 501， 655 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Exports：} <br>
\hline Evaporated（unsweetened） \& 18，075 \& 8.199 \& 8，225 \& 9， 352 \& 8，337 \& 8，995 \& 13，874 \& 22， 487 \& 24，368 \& 32，587 \& 15，596 \& 27，617 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Condensed（sweetened）－－．．．－－－dol．per cas \& $\stackrel{9.30}{5.37}$ \& 9.50
5.37 \& 9．
5.39 \& 9.72
5.63 \& 10.49
6.06 \& 6．15 \& 10.80
6.16 \& 10.80
6.16 \& 10.80
6.16 \& 10.80

6.14 \& 16.80 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
10.80 \\
6.09
\end{array}
$$ \& 6.06 <br>

\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Fluid milk：} <br>
\hline Production．－．－．－．．－．－．－－－－－－－－－－－－mil．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 \& 9，464 <br>
\hline Utilization in mfd．dairy products．－．．．．－do．．．－ \& 3．633 \& 3，246 \& 2， 678 \& 2，738 \& 2，999 \& 2，905 \& 3， 536 \& 3，937 \& 5，101 \& 5，334 \& 4，845 \& 4，266 \& 3，403 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Nonfat dry milk solids（human food）．－．－．do－．－－ \& 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， 200 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>

\hline Nonfat dry milk solids（human food）．．．．．－do．．．．－ \& 42， 445 \& 31， 444 \& 23， 498 \& 22， 030 \& 22，545 \& － 23,899 \& 26，791 \& $$
42,580
$$ \& 76， 123 \& 110，013 \& 121，663 \& 124， 881 \& 109， 438 <br>

\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Nonfat dry milk solids（human food）do．．． \& 17，957 \& 20，340 \& 18，994 \& 15，070 \& 9，369 \& 13， 653 \& 26， 535 \& 15， 881 \& 7， 177 \& 12，939 \& 5，859 \& 4， 196 \& <br>
\hline Price，wholesale，nonfat dry milk solids（human food），U．S．average．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－dol．per lb． \& ． 119 \& ． 121 \& ． 124 \& ． 127 \& ． 131 \& ． 133 \& ． 137 \& 14 \& ． 14 \& ． 146 \& ＇． 147 \& 47 \& 149 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{FRUITS AND VEGETABLES} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline  \& 1，265 \& 6， 114 \& 5，247 \& 1123，126 \& 3， 860 \& 3，883 \& 4，257 \& 3，183 \& 1，703 \& 694 \& 249 \& 201 \& －117，524 <br>
\hline Stocks，cold storage，end of month．．－thous．of bu．． \& 7，321 \& 34，451 \& 40， 032 \& 33， 621 \& 27， 273 \& 20， 135 \& 12，891 \& 6，931 \& 2，844 \& 680 \& 294 \& r 293 \& 7，215 <br>
\hline Citrus fruits，carlot shipments．．．．－no．of carloads．．． \& 5，676 \& 4，994 \& 6， 551 \& 14， 032 \& 10，944 \& 9，849 \& 11，994 \& 10，958 \& 12，658 \& 10， 437 \& 7，428 \& 「7，087 \& 6，373 <br>
\hline 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 \& －610， 299 \& 88， 520 <br>
\hline Frozen vegetables，stocks，cold storage，end of month thous．of lb ． \& 430， 576 \& 457， 573 \& 454， 011 \& 425， 170 \& 375， 269 \& 328， 520 \& 294， 223 \& 272， 111 \& 270， 206 \& 290， 321 \& 369， 311 \& ${ }^{\text {r 445，}} 724$ \& 504， 820 <br>

\hline | Potatoes，white： |
| :--- |
| Production（crop estimate）thous of bu | \& \& \& \& ${ }^{1} 439,500$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 337， <br>

\hline Shipments，carlot ${ }_{\text {Price，wholesale，}}^{\text {U．}}$ 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， 288 <br>
\hline dol．per 100 lb ．． \& 2.636 \& 2.128 \& 2． 515 \& 3.121 \& 3.039 \& 3.315 \& 2.926 \& 4.005 \& 4． 107 \& 3． 733 \& 3.008 \& 3． 436 \& 4.171 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^11]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Ser }}{\substack{\text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber }}}$ |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| GRAINS AND GRaIN PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| xports, principal grains, including flour and meal $\begin{gathered}\text { thous. of bu - }\end{gathered}$ | 27,395 | 29, 581 | 33, 944 | 39,297 | 40,338 | 56, 384 | 59,461 | 81,788 | 62,074 | 54, 139 | 41, 559 | 50,908 |  |
| Barleg: |  |  |  | 1301, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets. | 21,441 | 13,503 | 12,581 | 9,821 | 8,909 | 6,663 | 8,801 | 9,703 | 6,822 | 6,819 | 7,204 | 22, 135 | 12,411 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: <br> Commercial...-.-.-...................................... | 33, 429 | 34,026 | 34, 541 | 32, 625 | 31,635 | 30,165 | 27, 476 | 24,692 | 24, 585 |  | 23,261 | 26,353 |  |
| On farms. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88, 869 |  |  | 40,194 |  |  | 169, 113 |
| Exports, including malt | 2, 582 | 2, 588 | 3,599 | 3,621 | 2,247 | 4,559 | 6, 177 | 6,084 | 2,582 | 3,137 | 5,266 | 2,122 |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): <br> No. 2, malting -...-.-.-.-.........-.- dol. per bu.- <br> No 3 , straight | 1. 1.529 | 1. 1.488 | 1.561 1.476 | 1.568 1.512 | 1.687 1.617 | 1.742 1.673 | 1.738 1.628 | 1.625 | 1.517 1.365 | 1.388 1.261 | 1.283 1.193 | 1.368 1.264 | 1.434 1.292 |
| Corn: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate).......--- mill. of bu-- |  | 11.932 | 1178 | 13,131 10,867 | 12,86 | 11,182 | 13,004 | 10,893 | 10,860 | 10,769 | 9,604 | 10,147 | 23,105 9,289 |
| Receipts, principal markets.-.---.--- | 23, 264 | 24, 371 | 52,010 | 42, 716 | 54,945 | 34, 227 | 33,010 | 25, 664 | 21,914 | 21, 155 | 21, 759 | 23,800 | 21, 578 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do | 40, 127 | 38,779 | 52,137 | 59,365 | 70,093 | 74,058 | 71,453 | 61,636 | 50, 939 | 42,570 | 35,379 | 32,559 | 32,785 |
| On farms | ${ }_{5,317}^{486.2}$ |  |  | $2,160.5$ 11,151 |  |  | $1,353.1$ 12,979 |  |  | 814.9 6,903 |  |  | 317.7 |
| Exports, including meal.--...........thous. of bu.Prices, wholesale: | 5,317 | 7,176 | 10,355 | 11, 151 | 8,825 | 11,621 | 12,979 | 15,035 | 8,895 | 6,903 | 6,568 | 5,714 |  |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{(3)} 541$ | 1.528 1.521 | 1.760 1.581 | (3) <br> 1.686 | $\begin{aligned} & (3) \\ & 1.738 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{(8)}$ | ${ }_{1}^{(8)} 1.770$ | 1.889 1.799 | 1.870 1.774 | (3) 1.721 1. | 1. ${ }^{\text {(3) }} 764$ | 1.854 1.794 1.7 | 1.795 1.801 |
| Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades..do-.-- | 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 |
| Oats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate)--.-..--- mil of bu-- | 013 | 8,977 | 211 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,465 \\ 7,377 \end{array}$ | 6,783 | 4,267 | 5,605 | 63 | 10,137 | 7,023 | 9,930 |  | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{1 5 , 6 8 4}$ |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial.....................-.-........d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 22, 020 | 20,381 | 18, 226 | 17,6 | 17,585 | 15, 231 | 13,8 | 13,030 | 14, 971 | 14,886 | 17,798 | 27,449 | 33,213 |
| On farms | 1,168, 742 | 366 | 432 | -507, 324 | 285 | 447 | 558,619 1,190 | 726 | 440 | - ${ }^{264,} 881$ | 269 | 227 |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu-- | . 816 | 812 | . 928 | . 977 | 995 | . 996 | . 993 | 980 | 931 | . 865 | . 794 | . 817 | . $85 \overline{6}$ |
| Rice: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate).------.-thous. of bu.- |  |  |  | 184,380 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{lop,156}$ |
| California: ${ }_{\text {Receipts, domestic, rough ........-thous. of lb }}$ | 16,20 | 163, 842 | 58,484 | 42, 174 | 58,298 | 50,618 | 45,169 | 42,5 | 54,9 | 62,332 | 88,472 | 42,350 |  |
| Shinments from mills, milled rice-d.-dido. | 11, 100 | 24,661 | 37,295 | 58,099 | 28,657 | 34, 374 | 25, 414 | 37, 536 | 30, 1 | 30,734 | 58,385 | 73,389 | 18,109 |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month thous. of 1 b . | 14, 274 | 91,714 | 90, 474 | 57, 204 | 64, 573 | 62, 221 | 64, 246 | 53,497 | 56,873 | 65,013 | 63,302 | 20,372 | 23, 127 |
| Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, rough, at mills $\qquad$ thous. of lb Shipments from mills, milled rice do | $\begin{aligned} & 715,391 \\ & 265,412 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 999,456 \\ & 217,510 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 402,280 \\ & 161,747 \end{aligned}$ | 126,731 164,678 | 101,492 176,956 | $\begin{array}{r} 74,774 \\ 142,156 \end{array}$ | 55,144 118,987 | 28,144 81,199 | 15,751 73,562 | 26,529 | ¢ 28,261 140,267 | $\begin{aligned} & 292,259 \\ & 153,069 \end{aligned}$ | 551, 420 |
| Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 191, 062 |
| basis), end of month.---------thous. of lb.. | 328, 120 | 757,612 | 857, 876 | 776, 126 | 663,977 67 | 569, 695 | 482, 688 | ${ }_{4} 419,822$ | 356, 857 | 279, 413 | 162, 622 | 215, 451 | 383, 344 |
| Exports - wholesale, head, clean (N.0.) dol. per ib.- | 162,532 .085 | 107,336 .089 | 81,930 .099 | 77,914 .098 | 67,999 .099 | 66,834 .100 | 64,163 .105 | 43,343 .105 | 13,024 .105 | 13,259 .104 | 127,364 .104 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,588 \\ \mathbf{.} 091 \end{array}$ | . $083^{-1}$ |
| Rye: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (erop estimate) -----.-.-thous. of |  |  |  | 122,977 2,800 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 25,138 2,330 |
| Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month do | 7,694 | 7,518 | 7,716 | 7,871 | 7,363 | 6,861 | 5,851 | 4,036 | 2, 733 | 2,006 | 2,423 | 5, 129 | 6, 183 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minn.) ......dol. per bu.. | 1.388 | 1.369 | 1. 463 | 1.627 | 1. 764 | 1.894 | 1.878 | 1. 923 | 1.883 | 1. 834 | 1.790 | 1.642 | 1. 659 |
| Wheat: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate), total....-.mil. of bu-- |  |  |  | $11,026.8$ 1276.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2993.6 3422.9 |
| Spring wheat -.--............-.-...............do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets.-.-.-....thous. of bu.- | 45,302 | 48,301 | 39,472 | 33,151 | 26, 192 | 21,333 | 287,407 | 48,928 | 53, 853 | 31,013 | 65, 841 | 66,140 | 60, 975 |
|  | 247, 184 |  |  | 206,867 |  |  | 287, 814 |  |  | 326, 926 |  |  | 272, 111 |
| Stocks, end of month: ${ }^{\text {Canada (Canadian wheat) }}$.-- | 158, 197 | 197,072 | 212, 742 | 221, 548 | 214, 399 | 204, 220 | 188, 379 | 168, 777 | 166,795 | 167,086 | 160, 577 | 143, 643 | 164,425 |
| United States, domestic, totalor | ,206,733 |  |  | 999, 987 |  |  | 715,959 |  |  | 395,043 |  |  | 1, 126, 791 |
| Commercial | 260, 104 | 261, 313 | 253, 690 | 247,318 | 227, 821 | 206, 379 | 193, 663 | 177, 355 | 177,369 | 157, 848 | 211, 870 | 233, 527 | 238, 443 |
| Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses | -320, 831 |  |  | 282, 191 |  |  | -200, 827 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchant mills......-..........-......-do.---- | 137, 422 |  |  | 129, 357 |  |  | 101, 052 |  |  | 74,018 |  |  | 131, 576 |
| On farms | 483,642 |  |  | 335, 670 |  |  | 217, 261 |  |  | 72, 738 |  |  | 481, 775 |
| Exports, total, including flour-.....-.-...-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 19, 112 | 19, 114 | 19, 557 | 24, 140 | 28,958 | 39,259 | 38,603 | ${ }_{59}^{59,523}$ | 47,718 | 42,007 | ${ }^{29,116}$ | 42,765 |  |
|  | 15,799 | 16,487 | 16,367 | 19,456 | 24,608 | 34,335 | 33,097 | 52, 129 | 42,713 | 39,469 | 27,458 | 38,446 | --..--..-* |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (T) dol. per bu_-_ | 2. 420 | 2. 366 | 2. 385 | 2. 460 | 2. 493 | 2.602 | 2. 520 | 2. 532 | 2. 538 | 2.448 | 2.475 | 2. 464 | 2. 442 |
| No. 2, hard winter (Kansas Oity) ...-....-do...- | 2. 210 | 2. 179 | 2.224 | 2. 346 | 2. 402 | 2. 476 | 2. 2401 | 2. 435 | 2. 384 | ${ }_{2}^{2.343}$ | ${ }^{2} .307$ | 2. 387 | 2.383 |
| No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) --.-.....-do..... | ${ }_{2}^{2.144}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.1273}$ | 2.204 |  |  |  | 2. 2.444 | ${ }_{2}^{2.476}$ | 2. 305 | 2.191 | ${ }_{2}^{2.213}$ | 2. 287 | 2.402 2.341 |
| Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades .....-do...-- | 2.285 | 2.243 | 2. 268 | 2.355 | 2. 414 | 2.507 | 2. 408 | 2. 440 | 2.421 | 2.348 | 2.313 | 2.339 | 2.341 |
| Wheat flour: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 19,588 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operations, percent of capacity .-. |  | 75.7 | 78.0 | -86.9 |  | 82.3 | 78.7 | 72.5 | 74.6 | 72.0 | 75.7 | 75.7 | 88.5 |
| Offal - .------------------- short tons-- | 375, 000 | 376,000 | 378, 000 | 391,000 | 441, 830 | 372,315 | 385, 312 | 337, 876 | 367, 172 | ${ }^{341,866}$ | 363,091 | г 394,697 | 378, 000 |
| Grindings of wheat $\ddagger-$ | 43,714 | 43, 626 | 42,810 | 45, 449 | 51, 519 | 43,558 | 45, 820 | 39, 919 | 43,007 | 39,948 | 42, 115 | 45, 882 | 43,789 |
| stocks held by mills, end of month thous. of sacks ( 100 lb ) )- | - 4, 968 |  |  | ' 5 , 040 |  |  | 4,803 |  |  | 4,461 |  |  |  |
| Exports. | 1,422 | 1,127 | 1,369 | 2,011 | 1,867 | 2,113 | 2,363 | 3,173 | 2,148 | 1,089 | 712 | 1,854 |  |
| Standard patents (Minneapolis) <br> dol. per sack ( 100 lb .) -- | 5.975 5.150 | 5.730 5.244 | 5. 738 5.284 | 5.925 5.480 | 6.055 5.569 | 6.306 5.819 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.125 \\ & 5.640 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.1455 \\ & 5.575 \end{aligned}$ | $6.044$ | $\text { 5. } 912$ | 5.910 5.581 | 5.919 5.562 | 5.794 5.525 |

 note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-28 of the October 1951 SURVEY.




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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| LIVESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cattle and calves: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slaughter (Federally inspected): | 488 | 515 | 505 | 445 | 433 | 374 | 447 |  | 414 | 406 | 408 | 422 | 373 |
|  | 1,196 | 1,169 | 1,151 | 1,110 | 1,160 | 887 | 965 | 894 | ${ }_{986}$ | 787 | 920 | 1,064 | ${ }_{956}$ |
| Receipts, principal markets ------------- do | 2, 317 | 2, 802 | 2,232 | 1,698 | 1,827 | 1,364 | 1,442 | 1,552 | 1,555 | 1,345 | 1,743 | 2, 065 | 2,302 |
| Shipments feeder, to 8 corn-belt States......dd. | 447 | 763 | ${ }^{2} 8$ | ${ }^{2} 251$ | +183 | 121 | ${ }^{131}$ | ${ }^{151}$ | 124 | 111 | ${ }^{173}$ | 293 | 515 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef steers (Chicago) --.-.-. dol, per 100 lb -- | 30.57 | 30.49 | 31.41 | 33.03 | 34. 10 | 34.88 | 35. 62 | 35.95 | 35.71 | 35. 68 | 35.75 | 36. 39 | 36. 99 |
| Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City) do | ${ }^{26.90}$ | ${ }^{26.92}$ | 28.46 | 29.45 | 31.88 | 34. 42 | 35.12 | ${ }^{35.64}$ | 34. 29 | ${ }^{32 .} 83$ | ${ }^{31.61}$ | ${ }^{32.59}$ | 31. 90 |
|  | 32.88 | 31.70 | 32.38 | 32.38 | 35.90 | 38.38 | 36. 50 | 38.90 | 37.25 | 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 markets...---------.--do...- | 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 |
| Prices: <br> 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 |
| bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb . of live hog- <br> Sheep and lambs: | r 14.8 | 4.0 | 13.0 | . 2 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 3.2 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 11.9 |
| Slaughter (Federally inspected) | 1.063 | 1081 | 969 | 918 |  | 740 | 738 | 657 | 657 | 811 | 863 | 889 | 827 |
| Receipts, principal markets .--.-.-.....- do | 2,001 | 1,790 | 1,185 | 1,048 | 1,139 | 673 | 716 | 807 | -956 | 964 | 1,076 | 1,310 | 1,822 |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States...-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 576 | ${ }^{1} 591$ | ${ }^{1} 238$ | ${ }^{1} 252$ | 110 | 119 | 93 | 157 | 258 | 164 | ${ }^{168}$ | 492 | 703 |
| rices, wholesale: <br> Lambs, average $\qquad$ dol. per 100 lb . | 27.62 | 28. 25 | 29.50 | 31.38 |  |  |  |  | 35.50 |  | 31.75 | 31.50 | 31.25 |
| Lambs, feeder, good and cholce (Omaha)..do...- | 28.50 | 28.90 | 29. 22 | 30.77 | 33.62 | (1) | (1) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{39}$ | (1) | ${ }_{(1)} 3$ | (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 month.........-do..-- | 469 31 | 457 27 | 603 36 | 840 56 | 1,049 6 | 1,007 | 984 66 | $\stackrel{967}{77}$ | 908 79 | 847 81 | 748 84 |  <br> 640 <br> 62 |  |
| Beer and veal:--.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) ....thous. of lb... | 704, 754 | 686, 636 | 668, 181 | 650, 935 | 686, 992 | 527, 293 | 576,081 | 537,799 | 595, 451 | 483, 83 | 556, 897 | 617, 158 | 553, 317 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month ----..... do. | 89, 485 | 103, 894 | 124, 307 | 160, 544 | 172, 291 | 157, 531 | 139, 378 | 117,821 | 106,463 | 96, 041 | 94,900 | - 101, 377 | 102,008 |
|  | 1,829 | 1,561 | 783 | 791 | 1,172 | 924 | 467 | 495 | 385 | 348 | 472 | 769 |  |
| Price, wholesale, beef, fresh. steer carcasses, choice ( $600-700 \mathrm{lbs}$. ) (New York) $9 . . . . . .$. dol. per lb. | . 491 | . 486 | . 493 | . 531 | . 533 | . 561 | . 576 | . 578 | . 583 | . 578 | . 576 | . 578 | . 594 |
| Lamb and mutton: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) ...-thous. of lb-- | 46,674 | 47,326 | 43, 293 | 41,964 | 50, 187 | 36,188 | 36,529 | 32,603 | 31, 457 | 35,892 | 38, 061 | 39, 369 | 36,652 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month.......-. do---- | 6.486 | 7,994 | 9,416 | 10,479 | 10, 072 | 9,474 | 7,727 | 5,435 | 5,862 | 5,235 |  | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,407}$ | 6,627 |
| Pork, including lard, production (inspected slaughter) $\qquad$ 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 | + $\begin{array}{r}614,815 \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 579,276 $\mathbf{3 1 1 , 6 9 0}$ |
| Stoeks, cold storage, end of month.-.-..--- - do | 240,544 3,284 | $\underset{3}{219,758} \mathbf{3} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{4}$ | 326,300 5,504 | 499,408 10,403 | 668,007 9,591 | 641,565 7,785 | $\underset{5,486}{648,384}$ | 654,497 3,710 | 616,231 4,488 | $\underset{6,113}{572,372}$ | 496, 5,851 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4 } 41,1,573 \\ 5,833\end{array}$ | 311, 690 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hams, smoked (Chicago) .-.-..-- dol. per | . 551 | . 482 | . 498 | . 536 | . 571 | . 579 | . 573 | . 553 | . 559 | . 565 | . 565 | . 567 | . 568 |
| Fresh loins, 8-10 lb, average (New York)..do. | . 557 | . 467 | . 408 | . 414 | . 430 | . 489 | . 461 | . 463 | . 474 | . 488 | . 488 | . 544 | 559 |
| Production (inspected slaughter)..-.thous. of lb-- | 131, 253 | 161,749 | 200, 922 | 242, 183 | 249,441 | 146,508 | 175, 502 | 173, 137 | 179,686 | 182,936 | 157, 111 | 158, 700 | 149, 769 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month .-.-.-.-.do | 58,241 | 52, 128 | 57,794 | 69, 857 | 89, 321 | 89, 433 | 78,352 | 75,171 | 68,639 | 68,754 | 46, 820 | - 34, 702 | 27, 887 |
|  | 21,653 | 17,871 | 25, 995 | 38,727 | 47,486 | 32, 277 | 55, 519 | 66, 995 | 68,083 | 67,886 | 72, 030 | 48,398 |  |
| Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago) ..-dol. per lb-. <br> POULTRY AND EGGS | . 181 | . 165 | . 178 | . 197 | . 215 | . 218 | . 213 | . 203 | . 198 | . 200 | . 198 | . 198 | . 208 |
| Poultry: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, 5 markets ------.-.-.-.-thous. of Ib-- | 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 month --...-do | 140, 352 | 217, 929 | 269, 640 | 281, 974 | 284, 623 | 242, 023 | 192,913 | 147, 203 | 125, 359 | 112, 369 | 106, 692 | r 121,493 | 164, 952 |
| Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)..dol. perl | . 239 | . 220 |  |  | . 272 | . 301 | . 324 | . 334 | . 314 | . 286 | . 269 | . 252 | . 255 |
|  | 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 production_-.-....-.-.thous. of lb.- | 3,739 | 1,984 | 1,366 | 637 | 1,681 | 1,843 | 2,159 | 2,027 | 3,235 | 2,652 | 668 | 495 | 468 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month: <br> Shell <br> thous. of cases. - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,083 | 2,427 | 2,270 | 1,653 | 931 |
| Frozen-1.-.-...-.-...-.-.-.thous. of lb.- | 133, 002 | 104, 378 | 75,582 | 47,310 | 31, 157 | 32,712 | 62, 298 | 109, 253 | 162, 659 | 189,980 | 190, 818 | r 176, 273 | 151,791 |
| Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) dol. per doz.. | . 503 | . 560 | . 77 | . 577 | . 425 | . 449 | . 468 | . 475 | . 478 | . 517 | . 514 | . 595 | . 630 |
| miscellaneous food products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Candy, sales by manufacturers.......thous. of dol... | 71, 989 | 75, 588 | 68, 029 | 61,906 | 61, 844 | 56, 278 | 54, 027 | 46,463 | 44,604 | 40,590 | 36, 937 | 49,126 | 68, 285 |
| Cocoa: <br> Imports $\qquad$ long tons- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, Accra (New York) --dol. per lb-- | 12,494 .420 | 12,872 | 14,536 .363 | $\begin{array}{r}32,204 \\ .345 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 29,648 .370 | 26,482 .376 | $\begin{array}{r}48,483 \\ \\ \hline 184\end{array}$ | 25,386 .384 | 32,383 .382 | 22,78 .383 | 15,630 .350 | 23,355 .355 | . $341{ }^{-}$ |
| Coflee: Clearances from Brazil, total thous, of bags |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances from Brazil, total.....-thous. of bags.. <br> To United States $\qquad$ | 1,721 999 | 1,684 | ${ }^{1,251}$ | 1, ${ }_{977}$ | 1,362 1,033 | 1,691 |  | ${ }_{6}^{965}$ | 1,281 | 837 572 | ${ }_{521}^{985}$ | 1,419 888 | 1,482 |
| Visible supply, United States.-----.-........-do- | 797 | 768 | 750 | 741 | 728 | 830 | 952 | 730 | 707 | 639 | 500 | 549 | 576 |
| Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) ${ }^{\text {l }}$ | 1,992 | 1,735 | 1,381 | 1,348 | 2, 224 | 2,129 | 2,347 | 1,456 | 1,485 | 1,317 | 1,253 | 1,294 |  |
| dol. per lb_- | . 561 | . 530 | . 519 | . 540 | . 551 | 555 | . 548 | . 545 | . 544 | 536 | . 532 | 536 | . 542 |
| Fandings, fresh fish, 5 ports.........thous. of lb.- | 52,982 |  |  |  |  | 38,692 | 43,321 | 57,916 | 67,200 | 68,613 | 70,310 | 69,618 |  |
| Stock, cold storage, end of month ....-.....do... | 158,473 | 166, 105 | 165, 394 | 157,722 | 130, 880 | 106, 834 | 96, 367 | 88, 803 | 105, 944 | 127, 351 | 146, 891 | 161, 628 | 166, 100 |


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

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sugar: <br> Cuban stocks, raw, end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States: 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 | 1,602 |
| United States: <br> Deliveries and supply (raw basis): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production_----.......----... short tons | 129, 607 | 594, 565 | ${ }^{866,985}$ | 531,464 | 111,686 | 66,422 | 40,570 | 34,751 | 18,463 | 47, 954 | 31,386 | 27,762 | 98,067 |
|  | 628,737 237,608 | -450, 1498 | 320,519 131,587 | 203,654 84,803 | 235,737 21,153 | -553, <br> 104,592 | 564,059 164,129 | 567,747 171,703 | - $\begin{array}{r}563,138 \\ 260,011\end{array}$ | 620,832 284,460 | - 5924,611 |  | 396,322 111,020 |
| Deliveries, total ........................do | 662,336 | 515, 189 | 523, 250 | 688, 617 | 653, 208 | 556,093 | 533, 772 | 532, 257 | 1, 104,322 | 824,919 | 519,795 | 676,096 | 646, 163 |
| For domestic consumption.--.........-do | 653,505 | 504, 709 | 510, 224 | 681, 353 | 646,583 | 546, 803 | 524, 405 | 520, 335 | 1, 094, 004 | ${ }_{821,213}$ | 511, 268 | 670, 503 | 643, 258 |
| For export.............----------------10 | 8,831 | 10,480 | 13, 026 | 7,264 | 6,625 | 9,290 | -9,277 | 11,922 | -10,318 | 3,706 | 8,527 | 5,593 | 2,205 |
| Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons.- |  |  |  | 1,836 | 1,591 | 1,612 |  | 1,818 | 1,285 |  | 1,217 | 1,121 | 958 |
| Exports, refined sugar-...----...-short tons.- | 2,006 | 1,782 | 5,012 | 7,160 | 1,344 | 1,978 | 3,933 | 16,218 | 21,079 | 32,922 | 10,656 | 3,399 | 958 |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 353, 195 | 306,359 | 168,675 | 134, 063 | 247,342 | 377, 243 | 344, 935 | 344, 583 | 285, 133 | 271, 882 | 316, 218 | 311, 704 |  |
| From Cuba- | 323, 203 | 275,485 | 150, 032 | 123, 431 | 234, 282 | 294,025 | 266,755 78,165 | 242, 238 | 175,481 109,643 | 174, 534 | 230, 304 | 246, 113 |  |
| From Philippine Islands..............do | 25,087 | 25, 876 | 11, 103 | 8,401 | 13,029 | 83, 189 | 78, 165 | 102, 344 | 109,643 | 97, 342 | 81, 548 | 54, 807 |  |
|  | 25,736 | 12, 109 | 396 | 400 | 21,011 | 21, 050 | 40, 489 | 39,665 | 36, 834 | 29, 310 | 35, 197 | 32,735 |  |
|  | 21, 132 | 11,895 | 286 |  | 20, 910 | 20,600 | 40, 489 | 39,465 | 36, 534 | 29, 168 | 35, 197 | 32,728 |  |
| Price (New York) Raw, wholesale |  | . 062 | . 062 | . 063 | . 061 | . 060 | . 059 | . 058 | . 063 | . 066 | . 063 | . 060 | .060 |
| Rew, wh: | . 062 | . 062 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail.-.------------------ dol. per 51 lb -- | . 489 | . 482 | 480 | . 480 | . 487 | 490 | 488 | . 501 | . 480 | 482 | 492 | . 497 | 496 |
|  | . 081 |  | . 081 | 081 | 081 | 081 | . 081 |  | . 082 | . 084 | 086 |  | 083 |
|  | 8,752 | 12,733 | 8,662 | 5,992 | 7,536 | 7,067 | 9,627 | 11,756 | 7,208 | 5,704 | 7,173 | 7,152 |  |
| Leaf: TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ mil. of Ib |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 2,032$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 2,250$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscel- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| laneous domestic..............--mil. of 1b.- | 3, 160 |  |  | 3,492 |  |  | 3, 355 |  |  | 2,973 |  |  |  |
| Foreign grown: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18 |  |  | 16 |  |  | 176 |  |  | 17 |  |  |  |
| Exports, including scrap and stems...thous. of ib.- | 72,980 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, including scrap and stems...........do..-- | 8,078 | 7,996 | 6,765 | 6,352 | 8,543 | 7,954 | 8,020 | 7,597 | 8,733 | 7,832 | 8,018 | 9,812 |  |
| Manufactured products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, manufactured tobacco, total...do.. | 21,431 | 23,417 | 19,063 | 14, 526 | 19,810 | 18, 150 | 19,677 | 18,706 | 20, 145 | 19, 581 | 15,777 | 21,665 |  |
| Chewing, plug, and twist-...---.------d. | 7,627 | 7,877 | 6,884 | 5,902 | 7,591 | 7,069 | 7, 328 | 6, 674 | 7,541 | 7,475 | 6,708 | 8, 240 |  |
|  | 10,601 | 11,918 | 8,894 | 5, 626 | 8,510 | 7,789 | 8,784 | 8,732 | ${ }^{9}, 103$ | 8,897 | 6.819 | 9,741 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes (smali): |  |  |  | 2,619 | 2,344 |  | 2,600 | 3,159 | 3,996 | 3,463 | 2,444 | 3,499 | 2,773 |
|  | 30,846 | 29,738 | 29,825 | 25,000 | 33, 474 | 28, 857 | 30, 160 | 29, 524 | 32,776 | 32, 474 | 29,739 | 35,601 | 30,800 |
| Cigars (large), tax-paid. $\qquad$ thousands. Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid | 503, 738 | 553,776 | 544,792 | 374, 800 | 458,877 | 435,074 | 455, 351 | 444,006 | 478,693 | 502, 592 | 421,758 | 533,739 | 490, 938 |
| thous. of lb-- | 20, 851 | 22,322 | 18,591 | 13, 498 | 20,360 | 17,765 | 18,423 | 18,451 | 19, 272 | 19, 091 | 15,806 | 21,551 | 19,486 |
|  | 1,181 | 1,043 | 1,061 | -1,098 | 1,235 | 1,153 | 1,564 | 1.381 | 1,401 | 1,404 | 1,140 | 1,704 |  |
|  | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 | 7.056 |

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| HIDES AND SKINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports, total hides and skins $\ddagger . \ldots . .$. - thous. of lb. | 29,718 | 33, 641 | 28,027 | 19,593 | 24, 817 | 17,555 | 20, 247 | 18,237 | 22,300 | 23,642 | 29,895 | 30,617 |  |
| Calf and kip skins..........-....-thous. of pieces.- | 411 | 357 | 382 | 186 | 416 | 312 | 218 | 203 | 285 | 195 | 355 | 136 |  |
|  | 387 | 373 | 294 | 272 | 564 | 156 | 222 | 175 | 280 | 512 | 432 | 408 |  |
|  | 2,816 | 3,934 | 3,463 | 3,000 | 3,477 | 2,743 | 2,976 | 3, 230 | 3,616 | 2,755 | 3,137 | 2, 819 |  |
|  | 1,389 | 3,169 | 2,359 | 1,640 | 1, 471 | 1,110 | 1,533 | 1,594 | 1,655 | 1,949 | 1,423 | 2,632 |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Calfskins, packers', under $15 \mathrm{lbs} . . . .$. dol. per lb_- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calfskins, packers', under 15 lbs....-dol. per lb-- Hides, steer, packers', heavy native.-.-.do...- | .575 .331 | . 573 | .605 .346 | .662 .358 | .680 3.377 | . 625 | .672 .357 | .720 .330 | .790 .330 | . 7330 | .475 .330 | .420 .305 | 0.382 .321 |
| Production. LEATHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calf and kip_.......................thous. of skins.- | 930 | 962 | 993 | 860 | 870 | 921 | 904 | 805 | 619 | 574 | 459 | 559 |  |
| Cattle hide..........-.-.-----.-. - thous. of hides.-- | 2,084 | 2, 193 | 2,249 | 2,046 | 2, 298 | 2, 204 | 2,220 | 1,916 | 1,956 | 1,878 | -1,534 | 1,885 |  |
|  | 2,869 | 3,205 | 3,319 | 3,019 | 3,502 | 3, 196 | 3,435 | 3, 100 | 2,917 | 2,620 | r 2,038 | 2,486 |  |
|  | 2,868 | 2,856 | 2,546 | 2,333 | 2,831 | 2,705 | 2,492 | 1,968 | 1,835 | 1,478 | 1,480 | 1,879 |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sole leather: ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bends, backs, and sides _.-.-......thous. of lb-- Offal including belting offal |  |  | 14 24 | 53 95 |  |  | 17 | 12 | 56 14 | 32 | 83 86 | 10 |  |
| Offal, including belting offal | 43 2,417 | 32 2.83 | 24 2,440 | 95 3.284 | 9 2888 | 21 2,051 | 17 2,776 | r 78 | 14 1,368 | 48 1,577 | 86 1.833 | 10 2312 |  |
| Upper leather. $\qquad$ thous. of sq. ft-- | 2,417 | 2,283 | 2, 440 | 3,284 | 2,848 | 2, 051 | 2, 776 | 2, 087 | 1,368 | 1,577 | 1,833 | 2,312 |  |
| Sole, bends, steer, f. o. b. tannery..._dol. per lb-- | . 625 | . 657 | . 703 | . 782 | . 864 | . 911 | . 926 | . 911 | . 911 | . 911 | . 833 | . 784 | . 735 |
| dol. per sq. ft._ | 1. 154 | 1. 166 | 1. 174 | 1. 204 | 1.229 | 1. 239 | 1. 229 | 1. 235 | 1. 235 | 1. 235 | 1.152 | 1.070 | 1.043 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{2}$ October 1 estimate. ${ }^{3}$ Composite price; January figure comparable with earlier data is $\$ .400$.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1950 are shown in corresponding note in the October 1951 issue of the Survef.

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

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| LEATHER MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shoes and slippers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total $\qquad$ thous. of pairs.Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, | 43,928 | 44,083 | 38,236 | 35,894 | 44, 885 | 42,380 | 46, 176 | 38,732 | 37,392 | 36,669 | 31,757 | 41,958 |  |
| total...-......---......thous. of pairs.- | 37,355 | 36,720 | 32,285 | 32,588 | 41, 451 | 38,862 | 42,009 | 34,715 | 33,468 | 32,782 | 27,929 | 30,635 |  |
| By types of uppers: $\sigma^{7}$ <br> All leather $\qquad$ do | 34,483 | 33,942 | 29,971 | 30, 239 | 37, 272 | 35,357 | 37,785 | 30,638 | 29,480 | 28,905 | 25,020 |  |  |
| Part leather and nonleather...........-do | 2,706 | 2,761 | 2,313 | 2,401 | 3,106 | 3,439 | 4,154 | 4,077 | 3,988 | 3,877 | 2,909 | 3,839 |  |
| By kinds: <br> Men's | 9,155 | 9,278 | 8,623 | 8,175 | 10,023 | 9,337 | 10,598 | 9,304 | 9,703 | 9,214 | 6,873 | 9,106 |  |
|  | 1., 689 | 1,607 | 1,317 | 1,193 | 1,250 | 1,155 | 1,235 | 1,025 | 1,199 | 1,284 | 1,132 | 1,467 |  |
| Women's---.-.--.-.------.....- do | 18, 810 | 17,677 | 14,784 4 | 15,309 4,87 | 20,689 | 19,634 | 21, 176 | 17, 316 | 15, 453 | 15,380 | 14, 689 | 19, 222 |  |
| Misses', and children's......-...........d. do | 4,807 <br> 2,894 | $\begin{array}{r}4,941 \\ 3,217 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,601 \\ \hline 2,960\end{array}$ |  | 5,, 937 <br> 3,552 | 5,487 <br> 3,249 <br> , 18 | 5, 553 <br> 3,447 | 4,207 <br> 2,863 | 1,204 4.209 2,909 | $\begin{array}{r}4,289 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,308 <br> 1,927 | ${ }_{4}^{4,376}$ |  |
|  | 2, 298 5,783 | 3,217 6,630 | 2,960 5,362 | 3,037 2,858 | - ${ }^{3,552}$ | 3,249 3,017 | 3,447 <br> 3,552 | 2, <br> 3,478 | 2,909 3,391 | $\stackrel{2,615}{3,412}$ | 1,927 3,419 | 2,464 4,797 |  |
| Athletic .-- | 363 | 339 | 316 | 273 | 277 | 278 | ${ }_{3} 39$ | 299 | 255 | 211 | 152 | 198 |  |
| Other footwear------------------------ do- | 427 | 394 | 273 | 175 | 244 | 223 | 276 | 240 | 278 | 264 | 257 | 328 |  |
|  | 275 | 333 | 280 | 196 | 244 | 279 | 401 | 338 | 307 | 247 | 197 | 289 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, factory, Goodyear welt, leather sole: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's black calf oxford, plain toe dol. per pair.. | 10.131 | 10.388 | 10.388 | 10.682 | 11. 368 | 11. 760 | 11. 760 | 11. 760 | 11.760 | 11. 466 | 11. 368 | 11. 368 |  |
| Men's black calf oxford, tip toe ${ }^{\text {Women's }}$ oxford (nurses'), rubber toplift**.do...- | 7.225 5.850 | 7.380 5.760 | 7.780 5.700 | 7.985 5.700 | $\begin{array}{r}1.380 \\ 5.920 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8.800 6.250 | 8.800 6.250 | 8.800 6.250 | 8. 8000 6.250 | 8.688 6.259 | 8.350 6.250 | 8.350 6.250 | 8.350 6.250 |

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, total sawmill products . . . . . . . . M bd ft | 40,658 | 39,397 | 53, 109 | 66,416 | 54,733 | 70, 157 | 75,971 | 64,934 | 83,538 | 93,155 | 95, 844 | 102,515 |  |
|  | 374,905 | 394, 922 | 264, 418 | 240, 623 | 204, 748 | 179, 627 | 230, 218 | 232, 287 | 213, 085 | 204, 938 | - 221,873 | 219,551 |  |
| National Lumber Manufacturers Association: | 3,717 | 3,687 | 3,356 | 3,009 | 3,005 | 2,763 | 3,288 | 3,469 | 3,793 | 3,660 | 3,147 | 3,584 | 3,200 |
|  | 848 | 829 | 776 | 705 | 713 | 634 | 776 | 760 | 806 | ${ }_{8} 83$ | 767 | , 767 | ${ }^{746}$ |
| Softwoods. | 2,869 | 2,858 | 2,580 | 2,304 | 2, 292 | 2,129 | 2,512 | 2,709 | 2,987 | 2,823 | 2,380 | 2,817 | 2,454 |
| Shipments, to | 3,637 | 3,553 | 3,285 | 2,878 | 3, 199 | 2,884 | 3,448 | 3,454 | 3,474 | 3,171 | 2, 741 | 3,231 | 2,937 |
| Hardwoods | 778 | 791 | 743 | 651 | 705 | 688 | 788 | 786 | 692 | 632 | 572 | 594 | 574 |
|  | 2,859 | 2,762 | 2,542 | 2,227 | 2,494 | 2,196 | 2, 661 | 2,668 | 2,782 | 2,539 | 2,169 | 2,637 | 2,363 |
| of month, total $\qquad$ mil. 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. | 2,168 | 2,203 | 2,237 | 2, 291 | 2,299 | 2,244 | 2,233 | 2,207 | 2,321 | 2,526 | 2,720 | 2,893 | 3,065 |
|  | 4, 273 | 4,352 | 4,408 | 4, 472 | 4, 253 | 4,187 | 4,052 | 4,093 | 4, 263 | 4,585 | 4,823 | 4,977 | 5,067 |
| grglas fir: SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 848 | 832 | 940 | 969 | 1,085 | 734 | 1,008 | 963 | 966 | 742 | 737 | 867 | 35 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month .-...........d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 896 | 754 | 734 | 733 | 1,006 | 942 | ${ }^{1} 925$ | 890 |  | 704 | 644 | 509 | 514 |
|  | 1,009 | 1,007 | 909 | 860 | 913 | 817 | 904 | 978 | 1,045 | 954 | 708 | 987 | 860 |
|  | ${ }_{7}^{996}$ | 974 | 960 | 870 | 942 | 798 | 1,025 | 998 | 1,012 | 882 | 656 795 | ${ }_{82}^{926}$ | 830 |
| Stocks, gross, mill, end of month -----M ho | $\begin{array}{r}790 \\ 17.087 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 766 23 23 29 |  | $\begin{array}{r}732 \\ \\ 25 \\ 272 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}752 \\ 37104 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | -611 |  | 717 48 481 | $\begin{array}{r}795 \\ \hline 7864\end{array}$ | 830 54.128 | 861 |
| Exports, total sawmill products..------M hd. $\mathrm{ft}-\mathrm{-}$ <br> Sawed timber do. | 17,087 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 | 37,864 11,682 | 54, 12.453 |  |
| Boards planks, scantlings, etc.............do | 10,291 | 12, 894 | 14, 178 | 19,805 | 18,291 | 30, 127 | 25,115 | 24,959 | 29,567 | 36,431 | 26,182 | 41, 675 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dimension, No. 1 common, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 16^{\prime}$ | 88.953 | 86.940 | 79.026 | 78.090 | 182.032 | 183.377 | 183.902 | 183.943 | 183.657 | 182.268 | ${ }^{1} 82.068$ | ${ }^{1} 81.935$ | ${ }^{1} 82.002$ |
|  | 128.922 | 129.933 | 130. 458 | 132.397 | ${ }^{1} 131.635$ | 1131.720 | ${ }^{1} 132.700$ | 1132.700 | 1132.700 | ${ }^{1} 132.700$ | ${ }^{1} 131.988$ | '130. 230 | 1129.842 |
| Southern pine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new | 760 414 | 751 391 | 624 320 | 633 361 | 905 486 | ${ }_{452}^{651}$ | 785 449 | 678 392 | ${ }_{331}^{689}$ | 605 299 | 619 286 | 742 329 | 697 370 |
|  | 790 | 815 | 778 | 709 | 732 | 652 | 769 | 762 | 816 | 695 | 677 | 707 | 622 |
|  | 834 | 774 | 695 | 592 | 780 | 685 | 788 | 735 | 750 | 637 | 632 | 699 | 656 |
| Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,417 |  | 1, 510 | 1,568 |  |  | 1,587 |
| Exports, total sawmill products---.-.... M bdi. ft-- | 5,501 | 6,976 | 10,607 | 10,571 | 9,328 | 8,224 | 12,061 | 9,087 | 10,695 | 9,329 | 20,652 | 11,929 | 1,88 |
|  | 1,544 | 2, 270 | 3,051 | 2,527 | 2.108 | 1,813 | 3,405 | 1,573 | 3,457 | 2,589 | 3,791 | 2,677 |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc - .-.......do | 3,957 | 4, 706 | 7,556 | 8,044 | 7, 220 | 6,411 | 8,656 | 7,514 | 7,238 | 6. 740 | 16,861 | 9, 252 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, composite; Boards, No. 2 common, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol., per M bd. ft | 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 |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G. $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 12-14^{\prime}$ dol. per M bd. ft | 154. 295 | 153. 204 | 153.204 | 152.51 | 152. 286 | 150. 448 | 150. 920 | 149.836 | 149.210 | 149.210 | 149.210 | 149.210 | 149.210 |
| Western pine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new --.------............-.-mil. bd. ft-- | ${ }^{766}$ | 747 | 617 | 619 | 583 | 456 | 565 | 683 | 740 | 763 | 724 | 749 | 700 |
| Orders, unfiled, end of mon | 8 | $\begin{array}{r}786 \\ 735 \\ \hline 7\end{array}$ | 765 616 | 770 500 | 749 388 | 725 406 | 709 <br> 548 | 731 | 742 792 | 754 <br> 847 | 734 | ${ }_{801}^{701}$ | 714 684 |
|  | 734 | 721 | 606 | 564 | 502 | 445 | 541 | ${ }_{630}$ | 701 | 723 | 644 | 716 | 614 |
| Stocks, gross, mill, end of month .---.-.- do | 1,484 | 1,498 | 1,515 | 1,451 | 1,337 | 1,298 | 1,305 | 1,334 | 1,427 | 1,551 | 1,648 | 1,733 | 1,803 |
| Price, wholesate, Ponderosa, bonds, No. 3 comimon, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$........................... per $M$ bd. ft. | 78. 68 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.....-.-thous. of sq. ft., $3 k^{\prime \prime}$ cquivalent.- | 229,340 | 250, 782 | 243, 761 | 233, 634 | 265, 090 |  | 279, 415 | 264, 094 | 285, 278 | 281, 340 |  |  |  |
|  | 233,608 | 249,789 | 243, 149 | 243, 319 | 252,975 59 | 247, 892 | 283, 104 | 263,884 59 59 | 275, 490 | 280,908 655 | $+178,875$ | ${ }_{2}^{271,025}$ |  |
| HARDWOOD FLOORING, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beech, and birch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}5,950 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ \hline 675\end{array}$ | 5,475 19 1900 | $\begin{array}{r}5,400 \\ 19 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 7,700 20 400 | - $\begin{array}{r}6,225 \\ 21,025\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,200 \\ 20,550 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,075 20,000 | $\begin{array}{r}3,775 \\ 19,025 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,300 17,350 | 3,675 $\mathbf{1 6 , 9 7 5}$ | 4,550 15,650 | 3,175 14,500 |
|  | 5,375 | 5,900 | 5,650 | - ${ }_{\text {5,700 }}$ | 5,950 | 5,750 | 5,800 | 5,700 | 5, 400 | 5,550 | 4,050 | 5,450 | 4,800 |
| Shipments | 6,100 | 5,750 | 5,500 | 5,125 | 6, 250 | 5,300 | 5,875 | 5,425 | 4,850 | 5,300 | 4,000 | 5,200 | 4,100 |
| Stocks, mill, end of month...----.-........-do.--- | 3,425 | 3, 570 | 3,775 | 4, 250 | 4,075 | 4, 575 | 4, 550 | 4,875 | 5,325 | 5,675 | 5,600 | 5,850 | 6,500 |

'Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Beginning January 1951, the substituted price is based on quotations from a smaller number of companies.
small differences between the sum of the figures and the totals for shos san 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.
*New series. Data are compited by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data, beginning 1947, are available upon request.

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

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| HARDWOOD FLOORING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oak: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 82,785 | 71,035 |  | 67, 553 | 113, 234 | 83, 274 | 81, 813 |  | 65, 806 | 51,757 | 65, 721 | 83, 288 | 84, 032 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month--.-.-.-.-..-do..-- | 96, 413 | 83,098 | 68, 884 | 68, 155 | 91, 658 | 93, 512 | 92, 804 | 82, 647 | 65, 620 | 53, 093 | 54,740 | 57, 246 | 65, 788 |
|  | 91, 059 | ${ }^{93,879}$ | 93, 040 | 81,885 | 90, 435 | 79,419 | 93,657 | 87,050 | 94, 499 | 81, 269 | 71, 301 | 83, 699 | 74, 297 |
| Shipments | 90,535 17,791 | 93,131 18,539 | 86,031 25,548 | 73,944 33,489 | 89,731 34,199 | 78,129 35,489 | 90,960 38,186 | 81,866 43,370 | 85,922 51,947 | 71,488 61,728 | 69,053 63,976 | 80,782 64,635 | 75, 600 |
| Stocks, mill, end of month..----------..-. do...- | 17,791 | 18,539 | 25,548 | 33, 489 | 34, 199 | 35,489 | 38, 186 | 43,370 | 51,947 | 61,728 | 63,976 | 64, 635 | 63, 432 |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): <br> Exports, total ............................ short tons. | 281, 102 | 263, 097 | 283, 137 | 260, 925 | 305, 897 | 267, 309 | 353, 346 | 299, 794 | 296, 948 | 280, 866 | 287, 235 | 306, 271 |  |
|  | 29,006 | 21,122 | 25, 808 | 16, 479 | 9,766 | 18,339 | 19,683 | 22, 651 | 21, 337 | 15, 063 | 23, 004 | 23, 670 |  |
|  | 256, 874 | 451,097 | 467, 063 | 482, 903 | 479, 284 | 403, 146 | 403, 028 | 387, 593 | 377, 895 | 295, 089 | 315, 363 | 279,818 |  |
|  | 94, 601 | 123,831 | 128, 456 | 106, 044 | 66,902 | 46, 017 | 54, 489 | 22, 260 | 19,086 | 14, 102 | 28,993 | 26,074 |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, total8.-..-......thous. of short tons-- | 5,790 | 6, 320 | 5,929 | 6,004 | ${ }^{1} 6,692$ | 15,978 | ${ }^{1} 6,930$ | 16,707 | ${ }^{1} 6,828$ | ${ }^{1} 6,377$ | ${ }^{1} 5$, 934 | ${ }^{1} 6,288$ |  |
|  | 3,026 | 3,288 | 3, 019 | 3,092 | 13,321 | 12,963 | ${ }^{13,457}$ | ${ }^{1} 3,331$ | ${ }^{1} 3,370$ | 13,187 | ${ }^{1} 3,043$, | 13,240 |  |
|  | 2,764 | ${ }^{3,032}$ | 2,910 | 2,912 | 13,372 | ${ }^{13,015}$ | 13,473 | 13,375 | 13,458 | 13,190 | ${ }^{1} 2,892$ | ${ }^{13,048}$ |  |
| Stocks, consumers', end of month, totali-.... do | 5,767 | 5, 805 | 5,475 | $\begin{array}{r}5,240 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15,462 11 | 14.948 11.301 12 | 14,431 | 14,215 11 1 | 14,154 | 14,112 |  | 14, 427 |  |
| Home scrap <br> Purchased scrap $\qquad$ | 1,711 4,056 | 1,667 4,138 | 1,560 3,914 | 1,490 3,751 | 11,337 14,125 | 11,301 13,647 | 1 <br> 1 <br> 13,220 <br> 1 |  | 11,123 13,031 | 11,170 12,941 |  | 11,212 <br> 13 <br> 1215 |  |
| Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron ore: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production.-.-.-....-thous. of long tons.- | 13,887 | 12,999 | 7,401 | 3,362 | 3,812 | 3,315 | 3, 525 | 8,795 | 14,362 | 14,932 | 15,103 | 15,832 |  |
|  | 14, 514 | 13,419 | 9,017 | 2,997 | 2,183 | 2,028 | 2,453 | 8,837 | 14,990 | 15,783 | 16, 251 | 16, 448 |  |
| Stocks, at mines, end of month.-.---...--do..-- | 7,527 | 7, 107 | 5,490 | 5,856 | 7,476 | 8,762 | 9,829 | 9, 757 | 9,128 | 8,277 | 7,129 | 6, 515 |  |
| 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 .-...-..........do | 7,175 | 7,415 | 6, 861 | 7,289 | 7,327 | 6,435 | 7,372 | 7,235 | 7,761 | 7,499 | 7,556 | 7,699 | 7,473 |
| Stocks, end of month, total..............-do | 35,716 | 39,711 | 41,543 | 37, 169 | 30, 227 | 24,123 | 17,335 | 15, 072 | 19,772 | 26, 423 | 33, 142 | 39,920 | 45, 453 |
|  | 31,388 | 35,651 | 36,919 | 31, 771 | 25,658 | 20, 324 | 14,919 | 13, 258 | 17,696 | 23,731 | 29,299 | 35, 057 | 39,504 |
|  | 4, 328 | 4,059 | 4, 634 | 5,398 | 4, 569 | 3,799 | 2,417 | 1,813 | 2,075 | $\stackrel{2}{2}, 692$ | 3,843 | ${ }^{4,863}$ | 5,950 |
|  | 928 | 964 | 735 | 386 | 620 | 573 | 661 | 741 | 834 | 1,242 | 1,089 | 1,050 |  |
| thous. of long tons. | 70 | 67 | 57 | 88 | 59 | 69 | 81 | 83 | 49 | 81 | 52 | 69 |  |
| Castings, gray iron:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, for sale ...-.thous. of short tons.. | 1,794 | 1,840 | 1,930 | 2,012 | ${ }^{12} 298$ | ${ }^{1} 2,392$ | ${ }^{1} 2,390$ | ${ }^{1} 2,337$ | ${ }^{12} 2229$ | 12,162 | ${ }^{12,208}$ | 12,170 |  |
|  | 1,159 | 1,255 | 1, 161 | 1, 182 | ${ }^{1} 1,364$ | ${ }^{1} 1,234$ | ${ }^{1} 1,440$ | ${ }^{1} 1,363$ | 11,397 | ${ }^{1} 11,309$ | ${ }^{11}, 029$ | 11,219 |  |
| For sale ${ }_{\text {castings, malleable iron: }}$ | 649 | 701 | 657 | 653 | ${ }^{1} 762$ | 1685 | 1818 | 1767 | 1796 | 1743 | 1568 | 1698 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, for sale.....................-do. | 152, 583 | 160, 278 | 180,099 | 194, 950 | : 234,060 | ${ }^{1} 255,347$ | 1270,091 | ${ }^{1} 279,561$ | ${ }^{1}$ 277, 778 | ${ }^{1} 258,144$ | 1263,017 | 1249,273 |  |
|  | 82,479 | 89, 968 | 85, 163 | 91,510 | 192, 508 | 188,950 | ${ }^{1} 102,173$ | 197,921 | ${ }^{1} 101,345$ | 194,376 | ${ }^{1} 76,826$ | 190, 727 |  |
| Fiy iron: | 46,927 | 50,157 | 48,670 | 51,091 | ${ }^{1} 54,817$ | ${ }^{1} 54,915$ | ${ }^{1} 60,771$ | ${ }^{1} 58,199$ | ${ }^{1} 61,918$ | ${ }^{157,176}$ | ${ }^{1} 45,072$ | ${ }^{1} 57,164$ |  |
| Production...-.-...........thous. of short tons.- | 5,697 | 5,924 | 5,387 | 5,693 | 5,894 | 5,176 | 6,016 | 5,888 | 6,173 | 5,978 | 6,070 | 6,063 | 5,890 |
| Consumptions. | 5,703 | 5,845 | 5,395 | 5,676 | ${ }^{1} 6,011$ | ${ }^{15} 5292$ | ${ }^{16,054}$ | ${ }^{1} 5,914$ | 16,184 | 15,989 | ${ }^{1} 5,955$ | 16,031 |  |
| thous, of short tons.- | 1,408 | 1,303 | 1,465 | 1,481 | ${ }^{1} 1,780$ | ${ }^{11,700}$ | ${ }^{1} 1,623$ | ${ }^{1} 1,603$ | ${ }^{11,613}$ | ${ }^{1} 1,633$ | ${ }^{1} 1,771$ | ${ }^{1} 1,819$ |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Composite. dol. per long ton |  |  |  |  |  | 53.58 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Basic (furnace)-----------1.-1.-. do | 46.75 | 49.00 | 49.00 | 51.63 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 55.00 | ${ }_{52.00} 00$ | ${ }_{52.00}$ | ${ }_{52.00}$ | ${ }_{52.00}$ |
| Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island..--do.- | 49.50 | 49.50 | 49.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52. 50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52. 50 |
| Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel castings: $\delta$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total -------------------short tons | 134, 574 | 149,558 | 145, 929 | 155, 258 | 1 174,056 | 1 163,976 | 1190, 365 | 1181,908 | ${ }^{1} 188,956$ | 184,424 | -1147, 251 | ${ }^{1} 186,123$ |  |
| For sale, total | 96,738 | 109,660 | 108, 263 | 113, 692 | 1 124,002 | ${ }^{1} 117,156$ | 1134, 184 | ${ }^{1} 129,059$ | 1 130, 826 | ${ }^{1} 131,219$ | ${ }^{1} 100,141$ | ${ }^{1} 128,981$ |  |
| Railway specialties ------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ - Steel forgings, for sale: | 25, 295 | 30,048 | 30,775 | 34,061 | ${ }^{1} 41,586$ | 141, 754 | ${ }^{1} 43,320$ | ${ }^{1} 40,818$ | ${ }^{1} 39,194$ | ${ }^{141,605}$ | ${ }^{1} 27,235$ | ${ }^{141} 162$ |  |
|  | 620, 407 | 643, 119 | 656, 586 | 673, 823 | 708, 784 | 781, 234 | 874, 598 | 924, 202 | 948, 636 |  |  |  |  |
| Drop and upset | 530, 689 | 549,214 | 560, 354 | 562, 239 | 595, 875 | 636, 611 | 697, 335 | 736, 701 | 746, 774 |  |  |  |  |
| Press and open hammer---------------- do | 89, 718 | ${ }^{\text {936, }} 975$ | -96, 232 | 111, 584 | 112, 909 | 144, 623 | 177, 263 | 187, 501 | 201, 862 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 122, 408 | 136, 737 | 130, 286 | 127, 784 | 138,413 | 128,799 | 160, 917 | 153,947 | 156, 340 |  |  |  |  |
| Drop and upset Press and | 97,753 | 107,666 | 102, 511 | 97, 786 | 108,842 | 97,448 | 118, 039 | 112, 074 | 114, 096 |  |  |  |  |
| Press and open hammer--.-.-..........-do | 24,655 | 29,071 | 27, 775 | 29,998 | 29,571 | 31,351 | 42,878 | 41,873 | 42, 244 |  |  |  |  |
| Production ....-.-.-.-.-. -thous. of short tons.. | 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 |
| Percent of capacity $\ddagger$ | 99 | 102 | 97 | 98 | ${ }^{100}$ | 97 | , 102 | , 103 | ${ }^{103}$ | , 101 | 98 | 99 | 101 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite, finished steel. $\qquad$ Steel billets, rerolling (producing point) dol. per lb. | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0438 | . 0461 | . 0468 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | 0471 |
| Steel billets, reroling (producing point) dol per long ton- | 59.36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Structural steel (Pittsburgh) Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) | . 0375 | . 0375 | . 0375 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0490 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month........thousands.. | 7,182 | 7,532 | 8,049 | 9,024 | 9,517 | 9,938 | 10,614 | 10,660 | 10,451 | 10,735 | 10,066 | 9, 076 | p 8,535 |
|  | 2, ${ }_{36}{ }^{135}$ | 2, ${ }^{517}$ | 2,588 32 | 2,604 25 | 2, ${ }_{50}{ }^{\text {che }}$ | 2, 313 | 2,762 48 | 2,384 42 | 2,605 47 | 2, ${ }_{28}{ }_{28}$ | 2,366 31 | 2, ${ }_{31} 81$ | ${ }^{p} 2,{ }_{p} 24$ |

${ }^{\circ}$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ See note marked " $\%$ ",
$\$$ Data beginning January 1951 are estimated totals derived from a survey of approximately 1,300 establishments by the Burean of Mines and the Bureau of the Census
(as of July 1).

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

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued


 he 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 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| Heating apparatus-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 38,920 | 44, 748 | 40,689 | 43,869 | 41, 104 | 35, 807 | 42, 122 | 47, 407 | 47,218 | 43,174 | 28,467 | 31, 113 |  |
| Oil burners: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 118,930 115,780 | 82,903 114,041 | 65,496 70,285 | 57,837 60,180 | 65,856 63,833 | 62,963 58,550 | 56,894 55,421 | 53,729 46,877 | 52, 592 41,984 | 48,487 47,219 | $\begin{array}{r}53,854 \\ \text { r } 44,503 \\ \hline 94\end{array}$ | 48,433 63,578 |  |
|  | 37,468 | 38,411 | 44, 482 | 51, 564 | 61,006 | 64,586 | 69,485 | 75, 071 | 88,512 | 91, 674 | 94, 365 | 89,038 |  |
| Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, excl. electric:- | 323, 636 | 338,625 | 295, 344 | 263, 729 | 290,374 | 281,362 | 318, 455 | 243, 574 | 195, 121 | 147, 757 | 131, 695 | 187,677 |  |
|  | 16, 157 | 14,827 | 11, 187 | 9, 990 | 12,136 | 10,939 | 12,714 | 8,447 | 7,911 | 9,201 | 6,313 | 10,028 |  |
| Gas (incl. bungalow and combination)...do | 288, 809 | 309, 846 | 270, 613 | 237, 001 | 261, 793 | 255, 112 | 290,989 | 225, 879 | 178, 490 | 129, 107 | 116, 952 | 169, 224 |  |
| Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil............do | 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. | 658,807 | 610, 766 | 464, 490 | 327, 637 | 235,580 | 270, 429 | 311, 433 | 285, 184 | 286, 878 | 286, 533 | 350, 491 | 451, 971 |  |
|  | 173, 145 | 145, 742 | 109,658 | 69,393 | 44, 719 | 50, 814 | 62, 291 | 55, 400 | 66, 439 | 69,997 | 77,824 | 130, 600 |  |
|  | 277, 940 | 290,932 | 243, 948 | 171,182 | 112, 939 | 128,797 | 159,485 | 164, 258 | 131, 847 | 141, 063 | 158, 146 | 168, 005 |  |
| Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil | 207, 722 | 174,092 | 110, 884 | 87,062 | 77,922 | 90, 818 | 89, 657 | 65,526 | 88,592 | 75, 473 | 114, 521 | 153, 366 |  |
| Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity-air flow), shipments, total number. | 139, 014 | 137, 915 | 102, 001 | 85, 407 | 71, 143 | 71,966 | 79, 239 | 60, 337 | 56, 282 | 61,910 | 55, 045 | 77, 192 |  |
|  | 74,241 | 67, 036 | 50,336 | 45, 666 | 36,398 | 35, 969 | 41, 180 | 30, 033 | 26,897 | 28, 232 | 23, 500 | 29, 880 |  |
| Oil | 44,980 | 51, 285 | 36,988 | 29,917 | 26,639 | 24,957 | 24, 584 | 19,616 | 19,227 | 22, 114 | 21, 783 | 30,630 |  |
|  | 19,793 | 19,594 | 14, 677 | 9, 824 | 8,106 | 11,040 | 13, 475 | 10,688 | 10, 158 | 11, 564 | 9,762 | 16, 782 |  |
| Water heaters, nonelectric, shipments.......-do. | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blowers and fans, new orders......thous. of dol.- | 32,471 |  |  | 32, 524 |  |  | 37, 055 |  |  | 35, 839 |  |  |  |
| Unit heater group, new orders---------.-. do.--- | 17,870 |  |  | 17,667 |  |  | 17, 112 |  |  | 14, 583 |  |  |  |
| Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net.-.-.-.-........................-1937-39=100. | 483.8 | 526.8 | 885.5 | 526.2 | 668.0 | 638.6 | 599.0 | 490.1 | 431.7 | 393.2 | 390.3 | 404.5 | 346.5 |
| Furnaces, industrial, new orders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,485 | 1,603 | 2,157 | 1,505 | 2,764 | 3,212 | 4. 846 | 3,657 | 4.766 | 3,370 | -5,587 | 3,891 | 3,250 |
| Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel) ......do..-- | 1,817 | 2,306 | 2,068 | 2. 749 | 4,033 | 4, 670 | 7.019 | 8,497 | 5,044 | 6. 279 | - 5,284 | 4,850 | 1,821 |
| Machine tools: <br> New orders $-1945-47=100$ | 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 | - 380.2 |
|  | 101.6 | 100.9 | 110.9 | 135.7 | 114.3 | 123.8 | 158.9 | 157.7 | 175. 1 | 182.8 | 144.7 | , 178.9 | D189.8 |
| Mechanical stokers, sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Classes 1, 2, and 3-...--......------.-- | 3, 546 | 2,950 | 1.891 | 1,937 | 1.636 | 1, 509 | 1,590 | 1,170 | 974 | 1,327 | 1,385 | 2, 791 | 2.933 |
| Classes 4 and 5: Number | 358 | 259 | 174 | 176 | 174 | 163 | 178 | 177 | 184 | 234 | 188 | 234 | 235 |
| Horsepower | 64,638 | 66,472 | 38,343 | 73,142 | 61,953 | 38,095 | 65,561 | 72,575 | 56,624 | 78,390 | 51,795 | 61,305 | 60, 504 |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |
| ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments.......................................thousands.. | 2, 925 | 3,007 | 2, 536 | 2,172 | 1,873 | 1,390 | 1,113 | 1,790 | 1,400 | 1,366 | 1,614 | ${ }^{\text {r 2, }} 118$ | 2. 058 |
| Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refrigerators, index --.-.----.-.-.-- $1936=100$ |  | 236 | 228 | 219 | 275 | 238 | 330 | 242 | 183 | 154 | 118 | 98 |  |
| Vacuum cleaners, standard type........number | 327, 524 | 331,445 | 265, 310 | 288, 756 | 282, 305 | 261, 572 | 290. 242 | 227, 216 | 201, 983 | 194,548 | 161, 002 | 191, 299 | 210.086 |
|  | 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. 485 |
| Insulating materials and related products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 19,279 | 18,911 | ${ }^{18} 8883$ | ${ }^{1} 8,626$ | 1 7, 136 | 17,230 | 17,389 |
| Vulcanized fiber: <br> Consumption of fiber paper......thous, of lb.- <br> Shipments of vulcanized products | 4,674 | 5,048 | 4,844 | 4,738 | 5,399 | 5,153 | 4,251 | 5,233 | 4,185 | 5,383 | 4,701 | 5,461 |  |
| (hous. 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 short tons.- | 29, 123 | 25,875 | 24,489 | 27,561 | 25,055 | 23,389 | 28,590 | 27, 464 | 27,891 | 27,749 | 23,890 | 25, 017 | 25. 941 |
| Motors and generators, quarterly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br> Polyphase induction motors, $1-200 \mathrm{hp} \mathrm{o}^{7}$ | 551 |  |  | 674 |  |  | 780 |  |  | 696 |  |  |  |
| New orders. .-...-.......-.-.-.- thous. of dol. | 46, 582 |  |  | 55, 054 |  |  | 64, 221 |  |  | 56,573 |  |  |  |
|  | 29,610 |  |  | 37, 905 |  |  | 40,357 |  |  | 48, 166 |  |  |  |
| Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp.: $0^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,428 4,163 |  |  | 10,648 5,382 |  |  | 10,666 |  |  | 12,779 |  |  |  |
|  | 4,163 |  |  | 5,382 |  |  | 6,082 |  |  | 7,690 |  |  |  |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

| Anthracite: COAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production $\ddagger \ldots \ldots$.-......... thous. of short tons .- | ' 3,835 | r 4, 282 | r 3,355 | + 3,336 | 4,199 | 3,522 | 2,183 | 2,602 | 3, 622 | 3, 743 | 2,770 | * 3,514 | 3, 178 |
| Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month thous. of short tons. | 1, 035 | 1,298 | 1,416 | 1,268 | 1,068 | 815 | 740 | 732 | 747 | 792 | 877 | 1,005 | 1,145 |
| Exports......-.----.-...-.....................d. do.... | 480 | 461 | 346 | 328 | 374 | 323 | 197 | 227 | 414 | 475 | 526 | 605 |  |
| Prices, composite, chestnut: dol per short ton | 21.52 | 21.74 | 21.90 | 22.06 | 22. 14 | 23. 24 | 23.48 | 23.35 | 22. 50 | 22.82 | 22.99 | +23. 22 |  |
|  | 16.739 | 16.886 | 16.980 | 17.121 | 17.134 | 18.540 | 18.497 | 18.062 | 17.818 | 18.007 | 18.131 | 18.314 | 23.32 18.584 |
| Bituminous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-......---.-.-.-- thous. of short tons ${ }^{-}$ | 47,297 | 51,376 | 45,512 | 47,497 | 51, 470 | - 40, 451 | 44, 862 | 41,965 | 43,390 | 44,014 | 34,462 | 47, 156 | 42,689 |
| 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 | 「35,736 | 34, 860 |
| Industrial consumption, total............do...- | 30, 202 | 32,902 | 33,270 | 35,596 | 36, 095 | 32, 150 | 34, 345 | 31, 185 | 30,554 | 29,445 | 29,157 | +30,802 | 29,512 |
| Beehive coke ovens.......------....--- - do. | 903 | 1,000 | 891 | 980 | 1,105 | 1,038 | -983 | , 905 | 974 | 982 | 836 | r 990 | 855 |
|  | 8,057 | 8,480 | 8,006 | 8,473 | 8, 633 | 7,665 | 8,584 | 8,413 | 8,708 | 8,465 | 8, 706 | 8, 742 | 8,454 |
|  | 652 | 705 | 749 | 799 | 745 | 638 | 702 | 685 | 8995 | , 685 | 8, 699 | 701 | 8,688 |
|  | 7,456 | 8, 186 | 8,451 | 9,024 | 9,286 | 8, 300 | 8, 714 | 7,583 | 7,664 | 7,728 | 7,743 | 8,625 | 8,288 |
| Railways (class I) .-.-.-.-.-..............-do. | 4,972 | 5,360 | 5,329 | 5,615 | 5,717 | 4,901 | 5, 398 | 4,798 | 4,367 | 3,985 | 4, 064 | -4,064 | 3,902 |
|  | ${ }^{7} 553$ | 611 | -668 | 795 | 848 | 765 | 767 | 671 | 609 | 568 | 534 | - 579 | 544 |
|  | 7,609 | 8,560 | 9, 176 | 9,910 | 9,761 | 8, 843 | 9,197 | 8,130 | 7,537 | 7,032 | 6,575 | 7,101 | 6,781 |
|  | 6,755 | 5,985 | 6, 763 | 9,279 | 10,281 | 9,150 | 7,320 | 4,846 | 3,179 | 3,570 | 3,470 | 4,934 | 5,348 |

+ Revised. $\quad{ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data for January-August 1951 cover 14 companies and beginning September, 15 companies,
$\ddagger$ Data for 1950 revised. Revisions for January-August are as follows (thousands of short tons): 2,$893 ; 2,563 ; 4,847 ; 3,331 ; 4,228 ; 4$
$\ddagger$ Data for 1950 revised. Revisions for January-August are as follows (thousands of short tons): 2,$893 ; 2,563 ; 4,847 ; 3,331 ; 4,228 ; 4,166 ; 2,855 ; 4,386$.
${ }^{+}$othe number of companies reporting is as follows: Polyphase induction, beginning second half of 1950,$32 ;$ direct current, year 1950, $29 ; 1 \mathrm{l}$, half of 1951,28 .

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

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued



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 $1951, \$ 9.414$.
OIncludes stocks of heavy crude in California.

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

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued

| EROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refined petroleum products-Continued Motor fuel: All types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline and naphtha from crude petro- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 98, 643 | 98, 799 |  |
| leum-..................thous. of bbl- | 76, 939 | 79, 815 | 76, 808 | 80, 229 | 83,773 | 74, 335 | 82.140 | 76, 826 | 85, 691 | 85, 417 | 87, 851 | 87, 875 |  |
| Natural gasoline and allied products do-..- | 15, 466 | 16,476 | 16, 256 | 17,241 | 17,314 | 15, 631 | 17,780 | 16,708 | 16,646 | 15,932 | 16,367 | 16,977 |  |
| Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc., and transiers of cycle products..........thous. of bbl... | 4,866 | 5,374 | 5,742 | 6,525 | 6,955 | 6,214 | 6,5 | 6,215 | 5,526 | 5,195 | 5,575 | 6,053 |  |
| Used at refineries.....................do...-- | 8,520 | 9,302 | , 968 | 9,011 | 8,045 | 7,028 | 7,997 | 7,803 | 8,274 | 7,586 | 7,982 | 8,658 |  |
| Domestic demand--.........---.........do | 86,766 | 89,126 | 82, 718 | 81,063 | 80, 554 | 72,717 | 86,846 | 87, 430 | 100, 188 | 96,093 | - 100, 476 | 101, 206 |  |
| Stocks, gasoline end of month: ${ }_{\text {Finished }}$ casoline total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 97,904 55,676 | 97,844 55,560 | 100,995 57,934 | 108,669 64,276 | 120,473 76,160 | 129,537 84,250 | 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 gasoline-.-.-----.-.-.-.- do | 7,844 | 7,920 | 8,010 | 8,100 | 8,006 | 7,705 | 7,991 | 8,687 | 8,431 | 7,826 | 7,748 | 7,742 |  |
| Natural gasoline and ailied products..do | 8,581 | 8,226 | 7, 636 | 7,355 | 7,474 | 7,842 | 8,109 | 8,522 | 9,079 | 10,043 | - 10, 065 | 9,883 |  |
|  | 1,853 | 1,823 | 1,486 | 2,109 | 1,132 | 1,097 | 1,945 | 1,976 | 2, 239 | 2, 520 | 3,687 | 4, 103 |  |
| Prices, gasoline: <br> Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma) group 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per gal.- | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | . 101 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 |  |
| Wholosale, tank wagon (N. Y.)....-do | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 | . 147 |
| Retail, service stations, 50 cities $\ldots$----do Aviation gasoline: | . 201 | . 199 | . 202 | . 207 | . 206 | . 206 | . 205 | . 203 | . 200 | . 201 | 202 | . 202 | . 201 |
| Aviation gasoline: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100-octane and above-.................do | 3.929 | 4, 247 | 4,198 | 4,883 | 4,091 | 4, 144 | 5,017 | 4,464 | 4,900 | 4,426 | 4,663 | 5,159 |  |
| Stocks, total....-.-........................do | 6,000 | 6,579 | 7,215 | 7,220 | 7,813 | 8,255 | 8,566 | 8,590 | 8,595 | 8,305 | 8,005 | 7,564 |  |
|  | 2,970 | 3,256 | 3,802 | 3,744 | 3,518 | 3,837 | 4,048 | 4,053 | 4,006 | 3,817 | 3,844 | 3,925 |  |
| Asphalt: <br> Production $\qquad$ short tons.- | 1, 197,600 | 1, 140, 200 | 875, 500 | 717, 100 | 681, 500 | 643, 300 |  | $r 915,600$ | 1, 123,600 |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month...--.-.....do..... | 1, 742, 400 | 670,200 | 785, 500 | 962,400 | 1, 108,000 | 1, 282, 700 | 1, 468,000 | 1, 572, 500 | 1, 1446,900 | 1, 459,300 | 1, 296, 500 | 1, 064,200 |  |
| Wax: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.....-.-.-.-.-.-.thous. of do... | 114,800 | $\begin{aligned} & 107,240 \\ & 135.240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120,120 \\ & 135,800 \end{aligned}$ | $122,080$ | 124, 600 | 108, 640 | 122, 640 | 122,360 | 131,320 162,400 | 113, 680 | 110, 320 |  |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month-----------do phalt products, shipments: | 145,880 | 135, 240 | 135, 800 | $141,120$ | $144,760$ | 139, 440 | $140,840$ | $152,600$ | 162, 400 | 168, 280 | 179, 200 | 188, 440 |  |
| Asphalt roofng, total.........thous. 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 | 5,461 |
| Roll roofing and cap sheet: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Smooth-surfaced-..------....---......-do- | 1,333 | 1,553 | 1,559 | 1,410 | 1,352 | 1,148 | 1,290 | 1,052 | 1,038 | 961 | 991 | 1,320 | 1,182 |
|  | 1,347 3,575 | 1,528 | 1,466 | 1,168 | 1,241 |  | 1,203 2,864 | 1,016 | 1,034 | 1,025 | 1,128 | 1,355 | 1,348. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ 2,864 |  |  | ${ }^{2}, 608$ | 2,682 | 3, 1178 | 2,931 |
|  | 56, 157 | 59,937 | 59,335 | 56, 481 | 71,675 | 61,158 | 71,673 | 64,999 | 67,044 | 51,134 | 42,093 | 49,892 | 47, 287 |

PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING


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

## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-Continued

| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paper, exel. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new-...................-short tons.- | 852,625 | 870, 578 | 815, 448 | 821, 664 | 937, 879 | 821, 801 | 964,941 | 905, 445 | 886, 155 | 882, 150 | 820, 386 | 875, 000 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month . . . . . . .-. -do. | 913, 297 | 912, 860 | 877, 359 | 858, 760 | 932, 405 | 884, 769 | 984, 495 | 1, 013,760 | 988, 500 | 984, 305 | 1,033,045 | 1, 001, 800 |  |
|  | 806, 044 | 866, 740 | 847, 408 | 825, 242 | 871, 450 | 821,858 | 917, 112 | 875,512 | 909, 757 | 885, 285 | 783, 943 | 925,500 |  |
|  | 815, 574 | 870, 994 | ${ }^{852,096}$ | 840, 249 | 802, 728 | 817,717 | 916,683 | 877, 033 | 901, 661 | 886, 429 | 771, 098 | ${ }_{306}^{906000}$ |  |
| Stocks, end of month...----------1.---do | 310, 663 | 305, 900 | 300, 855 | 285, 368 | 295, 545 | 292,998 | 293, 423 | 293, 832 | 301, 420 | 300, 270 | 312, 085 | 331, 000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, | 145, 772 | 147, 840 | 138, 575 | 131. 785 | 139, 145 | 146, 200 | 140, 035 | 147, 000 | 137, 190 | 130, 810 | 146, 000 | 142, 000 |  |
| Production.-...............................-do | 106, 764 | 112, 207 | 110, 119 | 104, 131 | 111, 113 | 99, 753 | 115, 661 | 113, 501 | 117,785 | 117, 992 | 95, 741 | 121,000 |  |
|  | 111, 635 | 113, 203 | 112, 035 | 109, 129 | 111,600 | 96, 800 | 116, 276 | 112.245 | 117, 570 | 119,902 | 93,679 | ${ }^{119} 65000$ |  |
|  | 69, 450 | 68, 655 | 66, 760 | 61,783 | 61, 295 | 64, 245 | 63,630 | 64,885 | 64, 470 | 62,470 | 63, 500 | 65,000 |  |
| Printing paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, | 414,165 | 406, 900 | 395, 050 | 393, 160 | 436, 520 | 384, 199 | 475, 400 | 489, 770 | 482, 155 | 496, 190 | 510,000 | 490,000 |  |
| Production...............-.-.-.-...........-do | 280, 203 | 296, 292 | 290, 561 | 287, 910 | 299, 097 | 281, 526 | 312.477 | 2966,203 | 306, 518 | 285, 183 | 254, 382 | 314, 000 |  |
|  | 281, 172 | 297, 782 | 296, 460 | 290, 427 | 295, 103 | 281,062 | 310, 190 | 297, 185 | 304, 555 | 284, 352 | 254, 294 | 301,000 |  |
|  | 115,310 | 113, 870 | 107, 860 | 105, 230 | 109, 225 | 109, 689 | 111, 975 | 110, 990 | 112, 930 | 113, 760 | 113,845 | 126, 800 |  |
| lish finish, white, f. o. b. mill - dol. per 100 lb. | 11.78 | 12.15 | 12.15 | 12.53 | 12.65 | 2.65 | 12.65 | 12.65 | 12.65 | 12.65 | 12.65 | 13.15 | 13.15 |
| Coarse paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unflled, end of month.............do | 227, 700 | 231, 200 | 224, 050 | 215, 870 | 229, 830 | 227, 800 | 234, 820 | 239, 175 | 236,325 | 228, 315 | 242, 040 | 241,000 |  |
| Production....-..................-.........- do | 273, 636 | 292, 751 | 292, 380 | 279,967 | 293, 119 | 275, 284 | 306. 009 | 285, 683 | 302, 948 | 395,938 | 277, 523 | 305, 000 |  |
| Shipments---------------------------- do | 276, 705 | 294, 692 | 288, 472 | 285, 750 | 288, 775 | 276, 635 | 308, 044 | 287, 582 | 298, 287 | 305, 490 | 270, 980 | 305, 000 |  |
|  | 78, 265 | 76,305 | 80, 115 | 74, 240 | 78,585 | 77, 233 | 75, 198 | 73, 295 | 78,005 | 78,450 | 85,000 | 85,000 |  |
| Newsprint: <br> Canada (incl. Newfoundland): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production .-............................-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 437, 579 | 456, 443 | 456, 743 | 430,551 | 453, 019 | 425, 097 | 472, 963 | 447, 551 | 485, 723 | 464, 332 | 452,455 | 484, 563 | 431, 082 |
| Shipments from mills........................- do | 485, 165 | 465, 253 | 477, 708 | 448,775 | 423,343 | 400, 833 | 473, 503 | 443, 288 | 486, 340 | 475, 034 | 442, 966 | 480, 581 | 427, 738 |
| Stocks, at mills, end of month | 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, 301 |
| United States: |  |  |  |  |  | 336, 568 | 394, 387 | 410, 723 | 403, 233 | 365, 324 | 333,440 | 344, 470 | 381, 437 |
| Production. | 86, 411 | 91, 305 | 87,980 | 85, 355 | 92, 691 | 84, 381 | 94, 015 | 88, 888 | 96, 420 | 94, 073 | 88, 441 | 96, 059 | 87,036 |
| Shipments from mills | 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, 795 |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 372, 943 | 356, 782 | 334, 783 | 328, 018 | 346, 258 | 331, 440 | 349, 308 | 322, 750 | 332, 601 | 358, 294 | 8,620 393,718 | 10,191 467,052 | 489, 5474 |
| In transit to publishers.................-- do | 94, 271 | 88,332 | 98, 499 | 96, 942 | 93,866 | 111,019 | 95, 893 | 95, 340 | 86,522 | 94,331 | 106,727 | 77,646 | 87,037 |
|  | 419,123 | 449, 183 | 385, 659 | 4188,044 | 399, 333 | 333,867 | 449.037 | 396, 897 | 439,586 | 432,505 | 417, 437 | 442, 100 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month-.....-...-- do | 714, 900 | 694, 700 | 1, 722, 000 | 617,200 | 1,761, 800 | 788, 600 | 1, 704, 900 | 1,646, 900 | 1, 658,700 | 548,000 | 537,600 | 470, 800 | 458.200 |
|  | 954, 400 | 1,023, 400 | 1, 012,700 | 940, 5c0 | 1, 056,600 | 975, 100 | 1,107, 300 | 1,049, 100 | 1, 128, 200 | 1, 058,500 | 890, 000 | 1,002, 200 | 852, 500 |
| Paper products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments..-.-.-.----mil. sq. ft. surface area. | 7,229 | 7,679 | 7,289 | 7,105 | 7,577 | 6,618 | 7,965 | 7,315 | 7,288 | 6,410 | 5,238 | 5,896 | 5,484 |
| Folding paper boxes, value: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 745.0 \\ & 619.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 731. } 2 \\ & 671.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 710.7 \\ & 666.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 690.5 \\ & 668.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 904.1 \\ & 738.9 \end{aligned}$ | 875.6 725.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 879.4 \\ & 851.9 \end{aligned}$ | 737.7 778.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 699.3 \\ & 815.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 613.3 \\ & 755.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 588.1 \\ & 699.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 608.7 \\ & 704.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 470.8 \\ & 631.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total.-.-.-.-number of editions-. | 962 | 1,138 | 1,028 | 1,157 | 776 | 793 | 1,130 | 878 | 969 | 1,145 | 751 | 638 | 940 |
|  | 816 | 877 | 811 | 915 | 601 | 613 | 861 | 678 | 759 |  | 549 | 466 | ${ }_{197} 78$ |
|  | 146 | 261 | 217 | 242 | 175 | 180 | 269 | 200 | 210 | 266 | 202 | 172 | 197 |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| atural rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 87, 819 | ${ }_{83} 89,15$ | 81, 858 | 44, 4999 | ${ }_{93,079}^{44,586}$ | ${ }_{87,242} \mathbf{3 7}$ | 35,335 76,312 | ${ }_{71,679}^{39,508}$ | 68,445 | 39,998 68,369 | - 35,478 | ${ }_{r}{ }^{\text {r } 67,491}$ | 37,086 57,427 |
| Imports, including latex and guayule ---.-do..-- | 61, 153 | 77, 240 | 73, 461 | 69, 261 | 92, 454 | 55, 263 | 63, 101 | 60,871 | 42, 371 | 56, 623 | 73, 285 | 70,883 |  |
| Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) dol. per lb- | . 558 | . 638 | . 732 | . 714 | . 735 | . 734 | . 722 | . 675 | . 660 | . 660 | . 520 | . 520 | . 520 |
| Chemical (synthetic): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.-.-.-..-.-..................-long tons.. | 44, 460 | 44, 690 | 48,417 | 52,199 | 60, 952 | 56, 415 | 65, 286 | 66, 414 | 70,541 | 74, 188 | 76, 250 | 74,951 | 70, 870 |
| Consumption. | 49, 550 | 54, 507 | 48, 261 | 53, 364 | 58, 584 | 53,308 | 65, 587 | 58,787 | 65, 027 | 64, 718 | 61, 419 | - 67,260 | 69, 160 |
| Stocks, end of month-------1.---1.------- do | 59, 059 | 51, 751 | 51, 6881 | 52, 758 | 55, 453 | 59, 035 | 60, 614 | 65,793 | 70, 276 | 78, 154 | 89, 527 | 「 96, 382 | 100, 792 |
| Exports | 645 | 678 | 581 | 749 | 577 | 620 | 533 | 585 | 617 | 573 | 968 | 777 |  |
| Reclaimed rubber: | 29.648 | 32,685 | 30,171 | 32,480 | 32,924 | 30,402 |  |  | 35, 051 | 33, 509 |  | г 29,035 | 26, 863 |
|  | 29, 250 | 32, 785 | 30, 260 | 29, 905 | 32, 455 | 28,792 | 32,678 | 32, 428 | 34,148 | 30, 999 | 25, 200 | r 28, 598 | 26,615 |
|  | 33, 395 | 33, 530 | 33, 960 | 35, 708 | 35,843 | 36,885 | 38, 334 | 39,064 | 39,098 | 40, 268 | 44, 347 | r 43,900 | 43,658 |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumatic casings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,833 | 8,667 | 7,521 | $\stackrel{6,819}{ }$ | 6,764 | 5,887 | 6,693 | 6,540 | 7,116 | 7,222 | 6,734 | 7,549 | 7,429 |
| Shipments, total.------...-...-.......---- do | 8,216 | 8,684 | 7, 394 | 7,562 | 6,961 | 6,174 | 7,235 | 6, 255 | 6,730 | 7,185 | ${ }^{6,602}$ | 7,162 | 6,657 $\stackrel{2}{2} 519$ |
|  | 4, 41213 |  | 3,214 4,130 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{3,519}{ }$ |
|  | 4, 2111 | 4,750 | 4, 130 | $\begin{array}{r}4,188 \\ \hline 129\end{array}$ | 3, 812 | 3, 0114 | 3,493 123 | 3,412 | 3, 912 | 4,439 143 | 4,126 | 4, ${ }_{120}$ | 3,967 |
| Stocks, end of month | 4,374 | 4,382 | 4,810 | 3,794 | 3, 552 | 3,307 | 2,804 | 3,047 | 3,442 | 3, 512 | 3,586 | 4,033 | 4,767 |
|  | 107 | 108 | 152 | 116 | 99 | 79 | 120 | 106 | 88 | 118 | 108 | 126 |  |
| Inner tubes: Production | 7,093 | 7,886 |  | 6, 035 |  | 5,144 | 5,828 | 5,566 | 5,625 | 5,381 | 15,178 | 16,139 | 15,694 |
| Shipments. | 7,586 | 7,378 | 6,099 | 6,379 | 6,595 | 5,910 | 6,593 | 5,593 | 5,585 | ${ }_{5}^{5,500}$ | 15,072 | ${ }_{1}{ }^{15,761}$ | ${ }^{1} 5,069$ |
|  | 6, 198 | 6,400 | 6,963 | 6,725 | 5,852 | 5,154 | 4,595 | 4,657 | 5,071 | 5,311 | 15,685 | ${ }^{1} 6,272$ | ${ }^{1} 6,834$ |
|  | 50 |  | 102 | 77 | 56 | 36 | 58 | 63 | 52 | 63 | 57 | 88 |  |

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

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

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS \\
Coated abrasive paper andeloth, shipments_ reams_ \\
PORTLAND CEMENT
\end{tabular} \& 206, 809 \& 197, 500 \& 177,371 \& 155, 823 \& 189,440 \& 184, 326 \& 206, 940 \& 179, 507 \& 191, 138 \& 162,002 \& 161,093 \& 174, 180 \& 171,584 \\
\hline Production \(\qquad\) thous. of bbl Percent of capacity \(\qquad\) \& 20,945 \& 22,461 \({ }^{102}\) \& 20,226
95 \& 19,116 \& 17,434 \& 15,201 76 \& 18,708
82 \& 20,184
91 \& 21,924 \& 21,984
99 \& 22,439 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r 22, } 513 \\ 98 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{22,269}\) \\
\hline  \& 22,910 \& 24,167 \& 19,791 \& 12,477 \& 12,237 \& 11,294 \& 17,692 \& 20,953 \& 24, 892 \& 24,935 \& 24, 266 \& 25,852 \& 23, 256 \\
\hline Stocks, finished, end of month............--- do.....
Stocks, \& 7,642 \& \(\stackrel{5,945}{ }\) \& 6,382 \& 13,018 \& 18,222 \& 22,127 \& 23, 139 \& 22,364 \& 19,393 \& 16,439 \& 14, 615 \& \({ }^{+11,277}\) \& 10,290 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Stocks, clinker, end of month \(\qquad\) do. \(\qquad\) \\
CLAY PRODUCTS
\end{tabular} \& 4,029 \& 2,852 \& 2,962 \& 3,925 \& 5,473 \& 7,097 \& 8,068 \& 8,194 \& 7,482 \& 6, 682 \& 5,601 \& r 4.851 \& 4,111 \\
\hline Brick, unglazed: thens of standard brict \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Production.................. thous. of standard brick \\
Shipments
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) do
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 604,826 \\
\& 630,472
\end{aligned}
\] \& 659,927
660,309 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 606,726 \\
\& 590,905
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 499,694 \\
\& 450,800
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 480,607 \\
\& 470,730
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 422,134 \\
\& 408,766
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 534,077 \\
\& 550,274
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 553,468 \\
\& 552,881
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 605,304 \\
\& 599,905
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 600,516 \\
\& 577,686
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 571,338 \\
\& 540,545
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 603,781 \\
\& 571.01
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant. dol. per thous \& 630,472
25.616 \& 660,309
25.868 \& 590,905
26.057 \& 450,800
26.378 \& 460,730

26.549 \& 408,760
26.589 \& 550, 274
26.602 \& 352,881
26. 588 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 599, } \\ \text { 26.5.5 } \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& 57, 680
26. 604 \& 540,545
26.604 \& 57.081

26.642 \& 26.662 <br>
\hline Clay sewer pipe, vitrified:
$\qquad$ short tons \& 155,678 \& 154,904 \& 131,668 \& 127, 951 \& 137, 211 \& 122,046 \& 139, 653 \& 142,356 \& 144,666 \& 138,922 \& 137, 727 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 152,847 \& 156, 610 \& 129,489 \& 114, 439 \& 124, 503 \& 96,487 \& 125,328 \& 134,777 \& 141,774 \& 137, 142 \& 141, 255 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 150,181 \\
& 150,
\end{aligned}
$$ \& <br>

\hline Structural Production, unglazed: \& 115, 975 \& 119,729 \& 105, 879 \& 95, 265 \& 108,816 \& 98,593 \& 110, 146 \& 105, 268 \& 106,045 \& 104, 547 \& 101,903 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 120, 108 \& 119,054 \& 104, 304 \& 85, 471 \& 103,293 \& 889,645 \& 108, 738 \& 108,653 \& 108,866 \& 105,045 \& 100,040 \& 101, 782 \& <br>
\hline GLASS PRODUCTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Glass containers: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 8,673 \& 10,612 \& 9,451 \& 9,321 \& 10, 279 \& 9,201 \& 10,987 \& 11, 075 \& 10,849 \& 10,489 \& 10,355 \& 10,575 \& 9,134 <br>
\hline Shipments, domestic, total.------------.-do. \& 10,437 \& 8,967 \& 8,104 \& 9,153 \& 9,499 \& 8,563 \& 10,250 \& 9,583 \& 10,390 \& 9,847 \& 9,372 \& 10,543 \& 9,397 <br>

\hline | General-use food: |
| :--- |
| Narrow-neck food $\qquad$ do | \& 1,572 \& 953 \& 669 \& 786 \& 835 \& 931 \& 1,116 \& 1,067 \& 999 \& 908 \& 738 \& 1,125 \& 1,432 <br>

\hline Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars) ..thous. of gross.. \& 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, 281 <br>
\hline Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable) \& 305 \& 340 \& 325 \& 654 \& 457 \& 345 \& 447 \& 617 \& 803 \& 969 \& 858 \& 02 \& 32 <br>
\hline  \& 582 \& 563 \& 459 \& 532 \& 450 \& 541 \& 978 \& 1,190 \& 1,468 \& 1,786 \& 1,848 \& 2,279 \& 1,344 <br>
\hline  \& 1,343 \& 1,275 \& 1,257 \& 1,317 \& 1,543 \& 1,425 \& 1,302 \& 931 \& 880 \& 730 \& 746 \& 805 \& 1,171 <br>
\hline  \& 2, 576 \& 2,228 \& 2, 235 \& 2,397 \& 2,637 \& 2, 183 \& 2,740 \& 2,389 \& 2,426 \& 1,965 \& 1,805 \& 1,901 \& 1,782 <br>
\hline Chemical, household and industrial.-..-- do \& 822 \& 779 \& ${ }^{687}$ \& 791 \& 844 \& 724 \& 883 \& 823 \& 878 \& 823 \& 695 \& 722 \& 717 <br>
\hline Dairy products-----.........-------- do - \& 369 \& 354 \& 327 \& 404 \& 324 \& 285 \& 313 \& 235 \& 271 \& 255 \& 266 \& 326 \& 338 <br>
\hline  \& 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, 839 <br>
\hline Other glassware, machine-made:
Tumblers: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production.....-.............-thous. of dozens_- \& 5,925 \& 6,994 \& 5,876 \& 5,702 \& 6,959 \& \& 7,570 \& \& 7,292 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 6,070 \& 5,498 \& 6,107 \& 5,253 \& 6,831 \& 6,132 \& 7,156 \& 6,851 \& 6,760 \& 5,737 \& ${ }_{5}^{5}, 733$ \& 5,331 \& <br>
\hline Stocks \& 8,118 \& 8,877 \& 9,593 \& 9,887 \& 9,602 \& 9,940 \& 10,340 \& 10,933 \& 11,381 \& 11, 974 \& 11,769 \& 12,256 \& <br>
\hline Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous. of dozens.- \& 3,356 \& 3,846 \& 3,313 \& 3,218 \& 3,667 \& 3,364 \& 3,998 \& 3,439 \& 3,408 \& 2,682 \& 2,766 \& 3,506 \& <br>
\hline GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Crude gypsum, quarterly total: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Imports-.-----.---------thous. of short tons.. \& 1,105 \& \& \& \& \& \& 613 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2, 199
2,049 \& \& \& 2,355

1,950 \& \& \& 2,102 \& \& \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
\mathrm{r} 2,305 \\
1,981
\end{array}
$$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Uncalcined.......-....-...............-short tons.. \& 580,024 \& \& \& 626, 833 \& \& \& 660, 470 \& \& \& 656,070 \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Calcined: |
| :--- |
| For building uses: | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 683,948 \& \& \& 595, 988 \& \& \& 512,238 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Keene's cement ------...-.---------- do- \& 15,863 \& \& \& 15, 200 \& \& \& 14, 328 \& \& \& 15, 053 \& \& \& <br>
\hline All other building plasters.----.-.---do..-- \& 156, 429 \& \& \& 147,409 \& \& \& 137, 878 \& \& \& 154, 610 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Lat \& 761,573
13,449 \& \& \& 754,
12,019 \& \& \& 710, 197 \& \& \& 745,224
10,710 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 759, 260 \& \& \& 807,734 \& \& \& 849,933 \& \& \& - 877, 894 \& \& \& <br>
\hline [ndustrial plasters.----.-------------.--short tons.- \& 66, 674 \& \& \& 74, 208 \& \& \& 76,976 \& \& \& 71, 181 \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| Hosiery: ClOTHING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production.....-.-.........thous. 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 |  |
|  | 15,590 | 15,791 | 14,796 | 11,842 | 14,637 | 14,601 | 14,621 | 11,905 | 10,985 | 11, 446 | 9,098 | 12,847 | 12,474 |
| Stocks, end of month.--..-.-....---.........do...- | 24, 486 | 23, 569 | 23, 774 | 25, 456 | 25,934 | 25,633 | 25,780 | 27.048 | 29,008 | 30, 208 | 30,308 | 30,058 | 29,388 |
| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ginnings§ $\qquad$ thous. of running bales | 2,772 | 6,465 | 8,785 | 9,178 | 9,688 |  | 19,908 |  |  |  | 224 | 2,014 | ${ }^{3} 10,022$ |
| Crop estmate, equvalent thous. of bales. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 10,012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -969, 555 | 835, 155 | 1,008, 872 | 784, 057 | 1,040,891 | 894,602 | 911,654 | 980,906 | 832,612 | 818,714 | $767{ }^{7} 28$ | 754, 119 | 722,004 |
| Stocks in the United States, end of month, total .............................thous. of bales. | 13,771 | 12,681 | 11,313 | 10, 087 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic cotton, total.................-.-- do...- | 13, 695 | 12,613 | 11, 258 | 10,030 | 88894 | 7,622 | 6,347 | 4,911 | 3,708 | 2, 797 | 2,064 | 17,918 | 16, 531 |
| On farms and in transit_-...------...- do- | -7643 | 4, 816 |  |  |  | +739 | 474 |  | 1101 | ${ }^{70}$ | 134 | 15,480 | 12, 243 |
| Public storage and compresses---------do---- | $\stackrel{7}{+4,878}$ | 6,358 | 6,984 | 6,651 | 5, 626 | 4, 603 | 3,560 | 2, 406 | 1,586 | 1,031 | ${ }_{6}^{618}$ | 1,438 | 3,289 |
|  |  | 1,439 68 | 1,789 | 1,955 | 2,220 | 2, 281 | ${ }^{2}, 313$ | 2, 2702 | 2,021 | 1,696 110 | 1,312 | 1,000 108 | 109 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Total ginnings of 1950 crop. ${ }^{2}$ Ginnings to November $1 .{ }^{3}$ November 1 estimate of 1951 crop.

- Includes laminated board, reported as component board. © Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

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

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS－Continued



COTTON MANUFACTURES
Cotton cloth：
Cotton broad－woven goods over 12 inches in width， Eroduction，quarterlyod．－．mil．of linear yards．
Imports
Prices，wholesale：
 Denim， 28 －inch

Ootton yarn，Southern，prices，wholesale，mill：
22／1，carded，white，cones．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．per lb
Spindle activity（cotton system spindles）： 1
Active spindles，last working day，total - －thous Condle hours operated，all fibers，total mill．of hr Consuming 100 percent cotton

RA YON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK
Rayon yarn and staple fiber：

| Consumption： <br> Filament yarn． |
| :---: |
| Staple fiber－－．－．－．－．．．．．．．－ |
| Filament yarn |
| Staple fiber |
| Imports |
| Prices，wholesale： |
| Yarn，viscose， 150 denier，first quality，mini－ mum filament． $\qquad$ dol．per lb＿ |
| Staple fiber，viscose， 142 denier |
| Rayon broad－woven goods，production，quarterly $\sigma^{\circ}$ thous．of linear yards |
| Silk，raw： |
| Imports |
| Price，wholesale，Japan，white，13／15（N． |

WOOL
Consumption（scoured basis）：§
Apparel class
Imports
Raw，territory，64s，70s， 80 s ，scoured．－．dol．per lb －
Raw，bright fleece， 56 s ， 58 s ，greasy， 47 percent


## wOOL MANUFACTURES

Machinery activity（weekly average）：§
Looms： $\mathcal{O}$ and worsted：
Pile and Jacquard．．．thous．of active hours
 Narrow
Carpet and rug：
Broad
Spinning spindles：
Woolen－
Worsted combs
Wool yarn：
Production，total §

Carpet and other§．．．．．．．－．－．－．－．－．－．
weaving system） $2 / 32 s^{-}$．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．dol．per lb．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 372，381 \& 283， 816 \& 371， 870 \& 448， 561 \& 316， 626 \& 428，599 \& 354，302 \& 480， 085 \& 371，417 \& 204，006 \& 129， 144 \& 145， 758 \& <br>
\hline 22，732 \& 11，889 \& 9，118 \& 6，407 \& － 2,342 \& 93， 800 \& －3，114 \& 9，740 \& 16，102 \& 18，412 \& 7．529 \& 14,679
3,679 \& <br>
\hline 40.0 \& 38.9 \& 41.1 \& 40.4 \& 41.3 \& 41.8 \& 42.7 \& 43.2 \& 42.5 \& 42.0 \& 39.1 \& －34．6 \& 33.7 <br>
\hline 40.7 \& 39.8 \& 42.2 \& 42.6 \& 44.2 \& （1） \& 45.1 \& 45.2 \& 45.2 \& 45.2 \& 40.1 \& 35.0 \& 35.1 <br>
\hline 124 \& 129 \& 118 \& 110 \& 116 \& 110 \& 125 \& 111 \& 115 \& 96 \& 90 \& 88 \& 114 <br>
\hline 132 \& 207 \& 189 \& 145 \& 151 \& 105 \& 77 \& 52 \& 36 \& 31 \& 21 \& 64 \& 175 <br>
\hline ＇345 \& 409 \& 481 \& 518 \& 542 \& 542 \& 517 \& 468 \& 398 \& 327 \& 260 \& 231 \& 272 <br>
\hline 2，398 \& \& \& 2，639 \& \& \& 「2，844 \& \& \& 22，653 \& \& \& <br>
\hline 50， 973 \& 50，162 \& 45，389 \& 53， 256 \& 37，472 \& 57， 643 \& 79， 574 \& 73， 942 \& 72，409 \& 73， 786 \& 63，092 \& 63，850 \& <br>
\hline 2，570 \& 2， 796 \& 4，608 \& 3，597 \& 4，948 \& 10，223 \& 7.486 \& 3，950 \& 4，807 \& 2，614 \& 2，497 \& 1，935 \& <br>
\hline 48． 69 \& 49.36 \& 48.39 \& 50.21 \& 50.12 \& （1） \& 49.80 \& 45.60 \& 42.57 \& 39.77 \& 38.77 \& 37.62 \& 33.88 <br>
\hline 36.0 \& 36.4 \& 37.8 \& 38.3 \& 38.3 \& 38.3 \& （1） \& ${ }^{(1)}$ \& 39.4 \& 41.0 \& 39.9 \& 36.3 \& 35.6 <br>
\hline 22.4 \& 21.5 \& 21.9 \& 22.5 \& 22.9 \& 23.0 \& 23.0 \& 20.6 \& 19.4 \& 19.0 \& 16.3 \& 15.1 \& 15.1 <br>
\hline 23.8 \& 24.5 \& 24.8 \& 25.0 \& 25.0 \& 25.0 \& 25.0 \& 25.0 \& 25.0 \& 25.0 \& 25.0 \& 24.2 \& 19.2 <br>
\hline ． 883 \& ． 851 \& ． 877 \& ． 887 \& ． 917 \& ． 921 \& ． 921 \& ． 921 \& ． 915 \& ． 867 \& ． 806 \& .767 \& ． 720 <br>
\hline 1． 007 \& 1． 072 \& 1． 147 \& 1． 166 \& 1.172 \& 1.176 \& 1.176 \& 1.176 \& 1． 176 \& 1． 127 \& 1.058 \& ． 968 \& ． 926 <br>
\hline 21，945 \& 22，149 \& 22，153 \& 22， 084 \& 22， 292 \& 22， 221 \& 22， 246 \& 21，134 \& 21，770 \& 22， 145 \& 22，128 \& 22，000 \& 21， 895 <br>
\hline 20，609 \& 20，758 \& 20． 751 \& 20，730 \& 20， 900 \& 20，885 \& 20，957 \& 19，903 \& 20，516 \& 20， 910 \& 20， 871 \& 20，755 \& 20，714 <br>
\hline 12，638 \& 10， 713 \& 12，979 \& 9，942 \& 13，273 \& 11， 069 \& 11， 083 \& 12，447 \& 10，399 \& 10， 287 \& 9，858 \& 9，368 \& 9，247 <br>
\hline 516 \& 542 \& 530 \& 523 \& 542 \& 563 \& ${ }^{1} 554$ \& 205 \& $\bigcirc 533$ \& 514 \& 411 \& 468 \& － 474 <br>
\hline 11，860 \& 10，041 \& 12， 171 \& 9，376 \& 12，459 \& 10，394 \& 10，436 \& 11，699 \& 9，768 \& 9，677 \& 9，241 \& 8,786 \& 8，745 <br>
\hline 139.7 \& 146.9 \& 143.2 \& 141.3 \& 145.9 \& 152.0 \& 149.7 \& 136.4 \& 144.1 \& 138.9 \& 110.7 \& 126.3 \& 127.8 <br>
\hline 79.0 \& 82.5 \& 80.5 \& 86.9 \& 79.0 \& 75.0 \& ＋85．8 \& 80.0 \& 82.0 \& 83.5 \& 78.8 \& 「 69.8 \& 57.3 <br>
\hline 25.5 \& 25.4 \& 25.6 \& 29.4 \& 25.7 \& 25.0 \& 27.0 \& 26.9 \& 28.9 \& 26.0 \& 28.1 \& 28.1 \& 24.8 <br>
\hline 10.0 \& 10.5 \& 11.2 \& 6.1 \& 10.3 \& 10.5 \& 8.4 \& 10.1 \& 11.3 \& 12.7 \& 20.0 \& 36.1 \& 54.2 <br>
\hline 8.8 \& 12.7 \& 3.5
12 \& 2.0 \& 3.8 \& 3.8 \& 4.0 \& 3.6 \& 4.7 \& 4.2 \& 4.9 \& 7 ${ }^{6.1}$ \& 8.7 <br>
\hline 8，960 \& 12， 457 \& 12，958 \& 11，845 \& 12，075 \& 8，581 \& 7，373 \& 8，770 \& 5，311 \& 9，696 \& 9， 739 \& 7，810 \& <br>
\hline ． 755 \& .760 \& .760 \& ． 770 \& ． 780 \& ． 780 \& ． 780 \& .780 \& ． 780 \& ． 780 \& .780 \& ． 780 \& ． 780 <br>
\hline ． 370 \& ． 370 \& .370 \& ． 400 \& ． 400 \& ． 400 \& ． 400 \& ． 400 \& ． 400 \& ． 400 \& ． 400 \& ． 400 \& ． 400 <br>
\hline 569， 460 \& \& \& －600，952 \& \& \& －636， 338 \& \& －－－ \& －597， 018 \& \& \& <br>
\hline 1，307 \& 1，500 \& 1，152 \& 727 \& 748 \& 628 \& 576 \& 499 \& 395 \& 375 \& 364 \& 577 \& <br>
\hline 3.40 \& 3.51 \& 3． 72 \& 4.11 \& 25.35 \& $\pm 5.62$ \& 25.62 \& 25.21 \& 24.58 \& 24.37 \& 24.30 \& 24.13 \& 4.42 <br>
\hline 44，390 \& 38， 004 \& 38，695 \& 28，896 \& 40，255 \& 29，656 \& 27， 944 \& 42， 940 \& 33，724 \& 「33，376 \& ${ }^{3} 30,700$ \& ＇ 28.892 \& <br>
\hline 18，360 \& 16，704 \& 18，380 \& 14， 364 \& 16， 590 \& 13， 248 \& 12，716 \& 12， 270 \& 7，200 \& ${ }^{*} \mathbf{6 , 5 6 0}$ \& 2，395 \& ＇4， 388 \& <br>
\hline 57，006 \& 49，356 \& 51，917 \& 42，994 \& 73，139 \& 50， 179 \& 66， 761 \& 74，711 \& 55， 243 \& 44，005 \& 33，754 \& 41，632 \& <br>
\hline 2． 481 \& 2． 469 \& 2． 540 \& 32.650 \& ${ }^{3} 3.340$ \& ${ }^{3} 3.600$ \& ${ }^{3} 3.750$ \& ${ }^{3} 3.338$ \& 3.130 \& 32.850 \& ${ }^{3} 2.600$ \& 32.230 \& ${ }^{3} 1.825$ <br>
\hline ． 892 \& ． 909 \& ． 973 \& ${ }^{3} 1.131$ \& ${ }^{3} 1.420$ \& ${ }^{3} 1.535$ \& 1． 564 \& 1． 325 \& 1． 236 \& 1． 125 \& ． 982 \& ． 872 \& 3． 730 <br>
\hline 2． 725 \& 32.515 \& ${ }^{3} 2.560$ \& 32.600 \& ${ }^{3} 3.240$ \& ${ }^{3} 3.450$ \& ${ }^{3} 3.600$ \& ${ }^{3} 3.275$ \& ${ }^{3} 3.010$ \& 32.825 \& ${ }^{3} 2.450$ \& 32.200 \& $\therefore 1.825$ <br>
\hline 105 \& 119 \& 106 \& 133 \& 136 \& 145 \& ${ }_{1}^{153}$ \& 124 \& 140 \& 145 \& ． 110 \& \& 139 <br>
\hline 2，346 \& 2， 502 \& 2， 346 \& 2， 275 \& $\begin{array}{r}2,272 \\ \hline 20\end{array}$ \& 1,984
22 \& 1,852
$\mathbf{2 2}$ \& 2， 258 \& $\begin{array}{r}2.200 \\ \hline 25\end{array}$ \& 2． 252 \& r

r
r 11 \& \& 1,908
13 <br>
\hline 160 \& 177 \& 172 \& 162 \& 163 \& 164 \& 168 \& 148 \& 120 \& 116 \& 46 \& \& 89 <br>
\hline 81 \& 92 \& 85 \& 87 \& 85 \& 86 \& 88 \& 73 \& 64 \& 64 \& 25 \& \& 45 <br>
\hline 87，513 \& 91，915 \& 78， 103 \& 76，483 \& 78，464 \& 76，973 \& 73，704 \& 76， 926 \& 75， 376 \& ${ }^{5} 79,070$ \& r 58， 540 \& －－－－－－ \& 71，567 <br>
\hline 115， 284 \& 120， 695 \& 110， 948 \& 102， 780 \& ${ }^{4} 108,779$ \& 495，260 \& ${ }^{189,941}$ \& ${ }^{4} 111,730$ \& 4 104， 316 \& ：100， 875 \& r ${ }^{4} 75,843$ \& －－－－－－ \& 483，351 <br>
\hline 227 \& 233 \& 191 \& 176 \& 194 \& 164 \& 139 \& 200 \& 185 \& 184 \& r 131 \& \& 143 <br>
\hline 81， 815 \& 69，736 \& 76.480 \& 59， 664 \& 477,785 \& ${ }^{4} 60,268$ \& ${ }^{4} 57,744$ \& ${ }^{4} 76,445$ \& ${ }^{+1} 49,248$ \& ${ }^{+4} 599,376$ \& ${ }^{+4} 50,665$ \& \& ${ }^{4} 52,356$ <br>
\hline 9， 585 \& 7， 832 \& 8， 105 \& 6，084 \& 8，300 \& 4 7，312 \& 4 6， 816 \& 4 8， 655 \& r ${ }^{\text {r 4 6，}} 524$ \& ${ }^{r} 46,336$ \& ${ }^{4} 45,315$ \& \& 4 6， 008 <br>
\hline 52， 970 \& 44， 180 \& 48，075 \& 37， 480 \& 48，440 \& 437,048 \& ${ }^{4} 35,460$ \& ${ }^{4} 50,235$ \& r 4 41，320 \& ${ }^{\text {F }}$＋42， 160 \& －40， 225 \& \& ${ }^{4} 39,036$ <br>
\hline 19， 260 \& 17， 724 \& 20，300 \& 16，100 \& ${ }^{4} 21,045$ \& 15，908 \& 15， 468 \& 17，555 \& ${ }^{\text {r 11，}} 404$ \& 10，880 \& ${ }^{\text {r 5，}} 125$ \& \& 7，312 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{5}$ Revised． 1 No quotation． 2 Substituted series．Data beginning January 1951 represent a composite wholesale price for raw silk，Japan，white， $20-22$ denier， 87 percent，AA


 between cotton and rayon goods）averaged 7.3 million yards in the first half of 1950.
§Data for September，November 1950 and January，April，and July 1951 cover 5 －week periods；other months， 4 weeks．©Beginning 1951 ，looms weaving fabrics principally wool by weight．

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

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued



TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline AIRCRAFT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 301
84 \& 204
40 \& $\begin{array}{r}242 \\ { }_{53} \mathbf{4} \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 305
85 \& 255
114 \& 239
60 \& 273
78 \& 247
64 \& 248
96 \& 216
66 \& 207
103 \& 170
48 \& <br>
\hline MOTOR VEHICLES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Factory sales, total....-.-.................number.- \& ' 722, 843 \& 760, 566 \& 603, 568 \& 640,925 \& 606, 833 \& 618, 321 \& 755, 022 \& 639, 272 \& 652, 727 \& 617, 685 \& 492,316 \& 549,708 \& 476, 002 <br>
\hline Coaches, total-------------------------- do-- \& 423
.343 \& ${ }_{502}^{553}$ \& ${ }_{507}^{584}$ \& ${ }_{6}^{664}$ \& ${ }_{661}^{661}$ \& ${ }_{483}^{521}$ \& ${ }_{792}^{829}$ \& 819 \& 742 \& ${ }_{773}^{838}$ \& ${ }_{6}^{665}$ \& 783 \& ${ }_{6}^{73}$ <br>
\hline Domestic----.--------------------- do- \& ${ }^{5}{ }^{5} 343$ \& 6502 \& ${ }_{504}^{507}$ \& ${ }^{601}$ \& ${ }^{478} 631$ \& 483 \& 792 \& 764 \& 702 \& 773 \& 630 \& 778 \& 660 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{616,827}$ \& 651, 169 \& 504, 445 \& 521, 371 \& 478, 589 \& 505, 865 \& 617, 399 \& 503, 038 \& 511, 938 \& 482, 029 \& 381,407 \& 426, 932 \& 365,906 <br>
\hline  \& 602, 423 \& 635, 544 \& 490, 855 \& 507, 120 \& ${ }^{459,567}$ \& 481, 239 \& 588, 435 \& 475,316 \& 482, 263 \& 457, 293 \& 359, 276 \& 404, 590 \& 350, 246 <br>
\hline  \& r
r
$\mathrm{r} 93,379$ \& $\begin{array}{r}108,844 \\ 97 \\ \hline 116\end{array}$ \& 98,538
80,832 \& 118,890
$.103,522$ \& 127,583
109,262 \& 111,935
94,834 \& 136,794 \& ${ }_{117,483}^{135,415}$ \& 140,047
121,461 \& $\xrightarrow{134,818} 115$ \& 110,244 \& 121,993 \& 109,353 <br>
\hline  \& - 93,379 \& \& \& .103,522 \& 109, 262 \& 94, 834 \& \& 117,483 \& 121,461 \& 115, 079 \& 91, 517 \& 99, 007 \& 90,445 <br>
\hline  \& 22,724 \& 23, 070 \& 27, 348 \& 24, 530 \& 28,737 \& 35,580 \& ${ }^{42,668}$ \& 43,424 \& 43, 174 \& 38,984 \& 38,385 \& 40, 337 \& <br>
\hline  \& 10,906
11
818 \& 12,399
10,671 \& 13, 736 \& 11, 988 \& 12, 5178 \& 19,382 \& 23,115
19
1953 \& 25,449 \& 24, 189 \& 22, 573 \& 20,646 \& 19,473 \& <br>
\hline Truck trailers, production, totalor-...........-do \& ${ }^{\text {r 6, }} 798$ \& $\stackrel{\text { r }}{ } \times 769$ \& -6,394 \& ${ }^{\text {r 6, } 283}$ \& 6,483 \& 6,044 \& 7,102 \& 6,351 \& 6, 861 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Complete trailers..................................... \& r 6,560 \& ${ }^{5} 6,531$ \& -6,151 \& r 6, 103 \& 6,265 \& 5,841 \& 6. 809 \& 5,999 \& 6,529 \& ${ }_{5}^{5,330}$ \& - $\begin{array}{r}4,684 \\ 4,416\end{array}$ \& 4,763
4,475 \& <br>
\hline  \& 「3, ¢65 \& r 3, 990 \& - 3,958 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 4,127$ \& 3,952 \& 3,669 \& 3,950 \& 3,459 \& 3,613 \& 2,685 \& 1,984 \& 1,697 \& <br>
\hline  \& $\stackrel{+}{+} \mathrm{P}, 595$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} \mathbf{} \mathrm{r}, 541$ \& ${ }^{+2.193}$ \& ${ }^{+} \mathrm{r}, 1976$ \& 2,313 \& 2,172 \& 2,859 \& 2,540 \& 2,916 \& 2, 645 \& r 2,432 \& 2,778 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 238$ \& r 238 \& ${ }^{2} 243$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 180$ \& 218 \& 203 \& 293 \& 352 \& 332 \& 261 \& 232 \& 288 \& <br>
\hline Registrations: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 625, 755 \& 580, 373 \& 444, 193 \& 552, 259 \& 472, 766 \& 430,797 \& 512,599 \& 467,313 \& 470,446 \& 454,665 \& 406,333 \& 424,422 \& 406, 217 <br>
\hline RAILWAY EQUIPMENT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline American Railway Car Institute: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 5,131 \& 5,501 \& 5,791 \& 5,701 \& 5,949 \& 5,842 \& 7,011 \& 8,274 \& 9,775 \& 9,644 \& 5,290 \& 7,183 \& 8,533 <br>
\hline Equipment manufacturers, total ------ do---- \& 2,395

2 \& $\begin{array}{r}2,444 \\ \hline 244 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 3,352 \& 3,966 \& 4,405 \& 4, 414 \& ${ }_{4}^{4,966}$ \& | 5,781 |
| :--- |
| 5 |
| , |
| 81 | \& 7,198 \& 7,185 \& 4,014 \& 5,156 \& 5,755 <br>

\hline  \& 2,395
2,736 \& 3,444 \& 2,
2 \& 3,965
1,735 \& 1,544 \& +1,328 \& $\stackrel{4}{4,045}$ \& 5,781
$\mathbf{2}, 493$ \& 7, ${ }_{2}, 576$ \& 7,185
2,459 \& 4,014 \& 5.156 \& 5,755 <br>
\hline  \& 70 \& 71 \& \& \& \& 19 \& 19 \& 29 \& \& 38 \& 1,26 \& 2.027 \& 2,778 <br>
\hline Equipment manufacturers, total........do \& 63 \& 71 \& 58 \& 54 \& 26 \& 19 \& 7 \& 17 \& 17 \& 34 \& 19 \& 14 \& <br>
\hline Domestic...----..................-- - do-.-- \& 63 \& 71 \& 58 \& 54 \& 21 \& 12 \& 7 \& 8 \& 6 \& 13 \& 10 \& 14 \& 9 <br>
\hline Railroad shops, domestic--...-.-...-.-.do.--- \& 7 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 12 \& 12 \& 6 \& 4 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 <br>

\hline | Association of American Railroads: |
| :--- |
| Freight cars (class I), end of month:§ | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Number owned
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 <br>
\hline One thousands.- \& 102 \& 98 \& 93 \& 89 \& 86 \& 84 \& 82 \& 87 \& 89 \& 90 \& 96 \& 91 \& 92 <br>
\hline Percent of total ownership............--..-- \& 5.9
94.557 \& \& \& \& 5.0 \& \& 4.8 \& 5.0 \& 5.1 \& 5.2 \& 5.5 \& 5.3 \& 5.3 <br>
\hline Orders, unfiled...---.............-nnumber-- \& 94, 957 \& 107,994 \& 710, ${ }_{79}$ \& 109,174 \& 126,438 \& 135, ${ }^{9636}$ \& 137, 349 \& 138, 319 \& 134, 348 \& 128,540 \& 125,846 \& 121,359 \& 118,073 <br>
\hline  \& 68,485
31,072 \& 76.279
31,715 \& 31, 288 \& 78,137
31,037 \& 91,
$\mathbf{3 5 , 0 0 7}$ \& 96,658
39,278 \& -98, ${ }^{\text {38,724 }}$ \& 94,
43,482 \& 91, 775

42,573 \& | 86, |
| :--- |
| 41,635 | \& 84,858

40,988 \& 81, 623 \& 80,522 <br>
\hline Locomotives (elass I), end of month: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 39,736 \& 37,551 <br>
\hline Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number \& \& 3,135 \& \& \& \& 3,283 \& 3,317 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Percent of total on line \& 12.4 \& 12.3 \& 12.2 \& 12.3 \& 13.0 \& 13.1 \& 13.3 \& 13.3 \& 12.7 \& 12.6 \& 13.0 \& 13.3 \& 13.9 <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Steam locomotives, total....-.-.....number -- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 16 \& 14 \& 0 \& 10 \& 23 <br>
\hline Equipment manufacturers............do...-. \& 20 \& $\stackrel{0}{19}$ \& - \& 0
16 \& ${ }_{21}^{0}$ \& ${ }_{21}^{0}$ \& ${ }_{20}^{0}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{16}$ \& ${ }_{14}$ \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 <br>
\hline Other locomotives, total \& 1,419 \& 1,504 \& 1,640 \& 1,628 \& 1,620 \& 1,631 \& 1,863 \& 1,737 \& 1,823 \& 14
1660 \& ${ }_{1}^{12}$ \& 10 \& 23 <br>
\hline  \& 1,419 \& 1,504 \& 1,640 \& 1,628 \& 1,620 \& 1,631 \& 1,863 \& 1,737 \& 1,823 \& 1,660 \& 1,590 \& 1,547 \& <br>
\hline  \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& \& 0 \& 0 \& \& 0 \& 0 \& ${ }^{1} 0$ <br>
\hline Exports of locomotives, total......-.......-- - do. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 34 \& 39 \& 48 \& 63 \& <br>

\hline Steam-----.----.------- \& ${ }_{53}^{88}$ \& 5 \& ${ }_{31}^{1}$ \& $4{ }_{4}^{4}$ \& $$
{ }_{33}^{4}
$$ \& 1 \& 0 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& 0 \& 0 \& <br>

\hline INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Shipments, total -...........................number-- \& 263 \& 290 \& 242 \& 291 \& \& 461 \& 595 \& 397 \& 464 \& 604 \& 538 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 234 \& 255 \& 218 \& 271 \& 393 \& 398 \& 519 \& 354 \& 420 \& 519 \& 484 \& 529 \& 385 <br>
\hline Export----------------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ - \& 29 \& 35 \& 24 \& 20 \& 47 \& 63 \& 76 \& 43 \& 44 \& 85 \& 54 \& 62 \& 62 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation.
tabrics containing $25-49.9$ percent wool previously included). Production for the third quarter of 1950 has bed woven fabrics refer to goods which are principally wool by weight (i. e, exelude $\ddagger$ Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
$\ddagger$ 叐
£Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
§iNot including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

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## A Regional Market Guide



## State and Regional Economic Progress-

A detailed record covering two decades after 1929-with tables and charts showing each area's national ranking in various fields of business and in resource use. Breaking down the national indexes of business growth, this volume shows the chief reasons for the pre- and post-war differences in the various regions, and the varying rates at which per capita income is being raised.

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[^0]:    NOTE.-MR. McHUGH IS A MEMBER OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ For the results presented in the text, the universe is actuslly 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.

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ For further discussion of the response, see technical notes at the end of the article.
    ${ }_{3}$ See studies previously referred to in footnote 1 .
    ${ }^{2}$ See studies previously referred to in footnote 1 .

[^3]:    It should be recalled the information derived from the sample probably tends to under-
    state 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 com panies, and relatively new businesses are excluded.
    \$ Counting only the original amount of loans made, the aggregate borrowing totaled about $\$ 4$ billion, with renewals accounting for the remaining billion dollars.

[^4]:    ${ }^{8}$ 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.

[^5]:    ${ }^{9}$ It is not certain, of course, that in the absence of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

[^6]:    Sources: Reconstruction Finance Corporation with regrouping of reasons by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

[^7]:    r Revised. 1 Index on old basis for corresponding month is 186.5
     and products, 340; meat animals, 410; dairy products, 294; poultry and eggs, 247.
    $\oint$ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates).
     porated in final annual summaries issued in the middle of the year.

[^8]:    r Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. $\ddagger$ See note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-11.

[^9]:    $r$ Revised．Preliminary．掉ee note marked＂$\ddagger$＂on p．S－11．

[^10]:    "Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{〔}$ Deficit. $\ddagger$ Revised data for July and August 1950, $\$ 58,926,000$ and $\$ 96,166,000$, respectively.

[^11]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised．${ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate．${ }^{2}$ October 1 estimate．
    $\mathbf{O}^{\prime}$ Figures beginning July 1951 exclude production of wines and vermouth；for July 1950－June 1951，such production totaled 99,000 gallons．

