SURVEY OF

CURRENT BUSINESS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

SUPPLEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



No. 9

SEPTEMBER 1951

PAGE

intents

	SITUATION	1
	al Goods Programs Show Effects of Defense Effort .	5
	nsion of Electric Power Use and Capacity	7
	Balance of International Payments During the	
	ond Quarter of 1951	9
	* * *	
	AL ARTICLES	
	National Farm Product in Constant Dollars,	
	10–50	[3
		20
	* * *	
ADM	HLY BUSINESS STATISTICS S-1 to S-4	10
Isla i	tical Index Inside Back Cove	er

by the U. S. Department of Commerce, CHARLES SAWYER,
Office of Business Economics, M. Joseph Meehan,
Subscription price, including weekly statistical supplement, \$3 a
ign, \$4. Single copy, 25 cents. Send remittances to any DepartCommerce Field Office or to the Superintendent of Documents,
tates Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Special
ion arrangements, including changes of address, should be made
with the Superintendent of Documents. Make checks payable to
of the United States.

Contents are not copyrighted and may be freely reprinted.

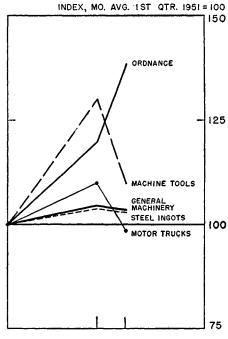
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FIELD SERVICE

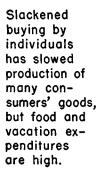
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Memphis 3, Tenn.
203 W. Gold Ave.	229 Federal Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Ga. 50 Whitehall St. SW.	Miami 32, Fla. 36 NE. First St.
Baltimore 2, Md.	Milwaukee 1, Wis.
200 E. Lexington St.	517 E. Wisconsin Ave.
Boston 9, Mass. 40 Broad St.	Minneapolis 2, Minn. 607 Marquette Ave.
Buffalo 3, N. Y.	Mobile, Ala.
117 Ellicott St.	109-13 St. Joseph St.
Butte, Mont.	New Orleans 12, La.
306 Federal Bldg.	333 St. Charles Ave.
Charleston 29, S. C.	New York 4, N. Y.
6 Hudson St.	42 Broadway
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Oklahoma City 2, Okla.
410 Federal Office Bldg.	102 NW, Third St.
Chicago 1, Ill.	Omaha, Nebr.
221 N. LaSalle St.	403 So. 15th St.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Philadelphia 6, Pa.
105 W. Fourth St.	1015 Chestnut St.
Cleveland 14, Ohio	Phoenix, Aris.
925 Euclid Ave.	808 N. First St.
Dallas 2, Tex. 1114 Commerce St.	Pittsburgh 22, Pa. 717 Liberty Ave.
Denver 2, Colo.	Portland 4, Oreg.
142 New Custom House	520 SW. Morrison St.
Detroit 26, Mich.	Providence 3, R. I.
230 W. Fort St.	327 Post Office Annex
El Paso 7, Tex.	Reno, Nev.
310 San Francisco St.	1479 Wells Ave.
Hartford 1, Conn.	Richmond 19, Va.
135 High St.	400 East Main St.
Houston 14, Tex.	St. Louis 1, Mo.
501 Republic Bldg.	1114 Market St.
Jacksonville 1, Fla.	Salt Lake City 1, Utah
311 W. Mouroe St.	109 W. Second So.
Kansas City 6, Mo.	San Francisco 2, Calif.
700 Pickwick Bldg.	870 Market St.
Los Angeles 15, Calif.	Savannah, Ga.
112 West 9th St.	125–29 Bull St.
Louisville 2, Ky.	Scattle 4, Wash.
631 Federal Bldg.	123 U. S. Court House

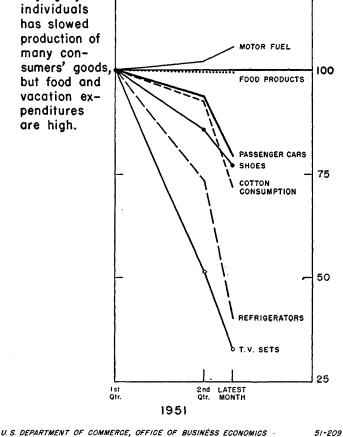
For local telephone listing, consult section devoted to U. S. Government

Varying strength of buying is reflected in divergent production trends since the first quarter.









THE Susiness SITUATION



125

By the Office of Business Economics

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

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

Expansion limited by materials supplies

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

Manufacturers' unfilled orders double a year ago

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

Industry trends vary

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

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

Private demand lower— Government demand higher

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

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

and on purchases of houses by veterans.

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

Personal income high, but rise tapers off

The stability of the economy in recent months has been accompanied by a marked moderation in the rise in personal income. In July, personal incomes were up only slightly to an annual rate of \$251.6 billion. Nonagricultural income was at the same rate in July as in May, with farm proprietor income accounting for the increase in total income. In the 3 months ending in July, personal income advanced \$2½ billion, at an annual rate, less than half the growth in the preceeding 3 months. The slackening in the rise of income resulted mainly from the tapering off of private industry payrolls which were responsible for most of the expansion in personal income in the early part of the year. After advancing from \$136 billion, at an annual rate in January to \$140½ billion in April, they have remained virtually unchanged in the past few months, reflecting the steady em-

ployment and production totals.

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

In the distributive and service industries advancing wage rates contributed to the slight rise in payrolls that main-

tained the private industry total unchanged.

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

Farm income higher

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

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

second quarter averages.

Wage rates tied to consumers' prices

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

On August 23 the Wage Stabilization Board made generally

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

Recent Trends in Industrial Activity

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

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

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

Divergent production trends

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

Expansion in railroad equipment

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

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

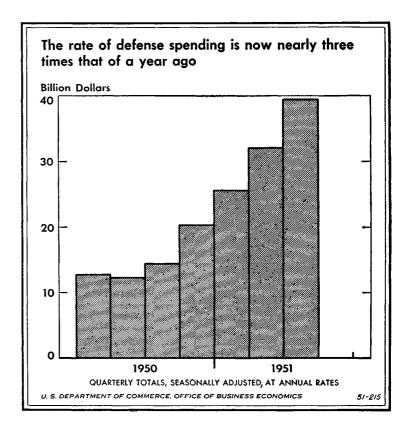
Readjustment in consumer durables

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

rates considerably below the April-June 1951 volume of

output

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



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

Despite recent Nation-wide campaigns to push sales, retail

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

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

Sales of new passenger cars showed little change although they normally increase from the first to the second quarter. Factory completions in July and August totaled 800,000, a quarterly rate of 1.2 million which is in line with NPA limitations on production during this period. Because of

the continued tightness in the supply of metals, a further reduction to 1.1 million units is in prospect for the coming quarter. Actual production of this number in the October–December period would result in the industry turning out about 5.3 million passenger cars in the current year, a total exceeded only by last year's record production. Consumers are taking the current rate of production, and stocks of new passenger cars in the hands of dealers have been declining, with the number on July 31, according to trade reports, the lowest in nearly a year.

Metal supplies at steady rate

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

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

from the high rate of the fourth quarter of 1950.

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

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

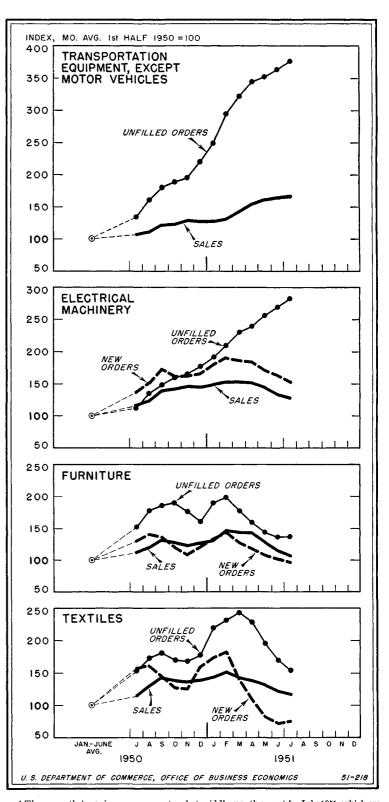
Divergence in shipments and orders

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

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

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

Chart 3.—Manufacturers' Sales and Orders for Selected Industries ¹



¹ Three months' moving averages centered at middle month except for July 1951, which are averages of June and July. Unfilled orders are as end of month.

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

variation extended not only to industry groups, but to companies as well and even to divisions within companies. This diversity is graphically illustrated in chart 3 by four industries, each representative of a different "product mix"

as between defense and nondefense goods.

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

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

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

Backlogs of textile manufacturers reached their peak in March at which point they were 2½ times their pre-Korean average. The sharp decline in new orders since February appear to have eased during the summer as defense contracts were awarded in June and July to somewhat larger

numbers of textile firms.

While business dropped throughout the textile industry, sales declines were especially drastic in the carpets and

floor covering group where July shipments were less than half those of a year ago. Although Government contracts have been secured by some mills, unfilled orders have continued downward, and in July were about one-third their March peak and half that of last July.

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

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

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

Capital Goods Programs Show Effects of Defense Effort

The impact of the advancing defense program on fixed investment clearly emerges in the latest survey of spending intentions by business. Though plant and equipment expenditures seasonally adjusted are expected to reach a new high in the final quarter of this year, there has been a general slowing of investment growth—with the degree of retardation within industries varying inversely with the extent of each industry's participation in the mobilization effort. The differences among industries primarily reflect the allocation of critical materials and direct construction controls—with a lesser role played by the recent easing in consumer demand.

Reports submitted by nonagricultural business during late July and August, in the joint survey by the Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission, indicate a seasonally adjusted annual rate of fixed investment of almost \$27.5 billion in the fourth quarter of this year. This compares with rates about a billion dollars and \$2.5 billion lower, respectively, in the third and second quarters of 1951. The anticipated rise in investment in the second half of this year results from increasing outlays by defense and defense-supporting industries which are not expected to be fully offset by the tapering off of expenditures in nondefense areas.

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

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

Current investment progams

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

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

Differential investment trends by industries

As can be seen in chart 5, the increases in capital outlays during 1951 are almost entirely due to manufacturing. Within the nonmanufacturing sector, moderate increases in fixed investment anticipated in the final half of this year by electric and gas utilities and railroad and mining companies are about offset by expected declines in expenditures by commercial and miscellaneous industries. Capital outlays in the latter group after a peak second quarter are expected to taper off in the third quarter and to decline at an accelerated rate in the fourth quarter—reflecting in large part the stringent controls now in force on commercial construction.

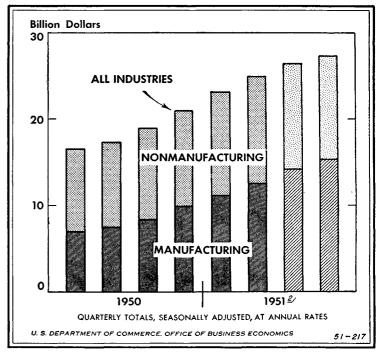
Railroad and mining companies expect their capital expenditures to increase throughout 1951. The electric and gas utilities anticipate a leveling out of outlays somewhat above first-half rates—while planned outlays of transportation companies other than the railroads indicate stability throughout 1951.

Expansion in manufacturing capacity

Manufacturers expect additions to productive facilities at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of over \$15 billion in the fourth quarter of this year—more than double in dollars, and about four-fifths higher in physical additions to plant and equipment, than the immediate pre-Korean rate. almost every major industry and each size group of firms is contributing to this increase in capacity, investment programs for the second half of this year show divergent patterns related both to size of firm and to extent of defense activities.

Expenditures in such nondefense industries as food, tobacco, and stone, clay and glass are expected to turn down in either the third or fourth quarter of this year—while

Chart 5.—Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment 1



- ¹ Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and capital outlays charged to current account.

 ² Data for the third and fourth quarters of 1951 are based upon expenditures anticipated by business in late July and during August.

Sources of data: U. S._Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commiss

apparel, lumber and furniture began their decline one or two quarters earlier. Most other industry groups anticipate record capital outlays in the fourth quarter. Among the latter groups, however, there is evidence of slackening in the rate of investment increase for each industry except those most closely related to the mobilization program; e. g., primary steel and nonferrous metals, nonelectrical machinery, nonautomotive transportation equipment and rubber.

A slackening in the rate of increase in investment occurred in the third quarter for each asset-size group—while only the largest size group was anticipating a rise in investment rate from the third to the fourth quarter. Medium size firms expected a moderate decline and the plans of the smallest size group indicated a more substantial decrease. For all quarters of 1951, however, there was a direct relationship between size group and relative change in plant and equipment expenditures—i. e., the larger firms showed larger proportionate increases than did the smaller firms.

Table 1.—Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment by U. S. Business 1945-51 1

[Millions of dollars]

[Minious of donars]															
									19	50			19	51	
Item	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 2	Jan Mar.	Apr June	July- Sept.	Oct Dec.	Jan Mar.	Apr June	July- Sept.2	Oct Dec.2
Manufacturing Mining Railroad Other transportation Electric and gas utilities Commercial and miscellaneous 3	3, 210 440 550 320 630 1, 480	5, 910 560 570 660 1, 040 3, 300	7, 460 690 910 800 1, 900 4, 430	8. 340 800 1, 320 700 2, 680 5, 390	7, 250 740 1, 350 520 3, 140 5, 120	8, 220 680 1, 140 440 3, 170 4, 920	12, 830 870 1, 580 520 3, 680 5, 360	1, 520 150 230 80 650 1, 060	1,860 160 300 90 760 1,160	2,050 180 290 120 820 1,240	2, 790 200 320 140 940 1, 440	2, 460 180 300 120 750 1, 340	3, 140 200 410 140 890 1, 470	3, 650 240 400 120 1, 030 1, 360	3, 580 240 460 140 1, 010 1, 180
Total	6, 630	12, 040	16, 180	19, 230	18, 120	18, 560	24, 830	3, 700	4, 330	4, 700	5, 830	5, 160	6, 250	6, 800	6, 610

¹ Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current account. ² Anticipated expenditures for the third and fourth quarters of 1951 were reported by business in late July and during August.

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

³ Data include trade, service, communications, construction, and finance,

1951 investment programs

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

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

While all major industry groups are contributing to the increase in plant and equipment expenditures from 1950 to 1951, none approach the 60 percent increase in dollar outlays expected by manufacturers. The relative increases in ex-

penditures anticipated by the railroads and mining companies were, respectively 35 and 30 percent. Outlays by the electric and gas utilities and the nonrail transportation group were each scheduled at about 18 percent higher, and planned outlays by the commercial and miscellaneous group indicated a rise of slightly over 10 percent.

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

Expansion of Electric Power Use and Capacity

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

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

Rise in demand stimulates capital investment

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

Large light and power users in 1950 accounted for 58 percent of the total consumption of electric power in the United States. This group includes all major industries and other large consumers such as institutions, commercial establishments, and multiple-housing units. Industrial use is by far the most important and is primarily responsible for the fluctuations of the group as a whole. As can be seen in chart 6, changes in the amount of power required by industrial users tend to follow the cyclical movements in the national economy.

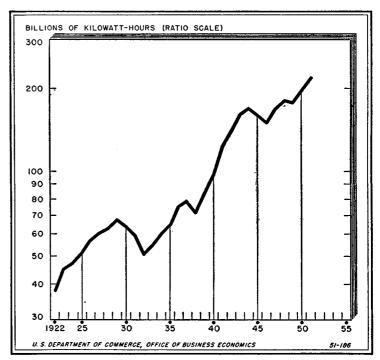
Announced plans for expansion in industries using large amounts of electric power indicate a marked increase in their power requirements. A calculation of future needs based upon announced tonnage expansions indicates that, at capacity operations, the aluminum industry will require an additional 9.5 billion kilowatt-hours per year by January 1, 1953, the magnesium industry an additional 2 billion kilowatt-hours, the steel industry 7.3 billion kilowatt-hours

for ingot production alone, and the paper industry 3.5 billion kilowatt-hours.

Accelerating rate of power use

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

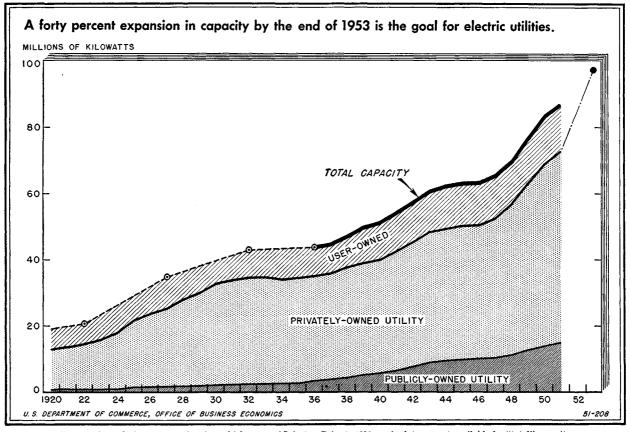
Chart 6.—Consumption of Electric Energy by Large Light Power Users ¹



¹ Includes production of user-owned plants, published by the Federal Power Commission. Figure for 1951 is a total of the first 6 months raised to an annual rate.

Sources of data: Edison Electric Institute except for 1922–27, which are from *Electrical World Magazine*.

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



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

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

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

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

Expansion programs of the industry

The total capacity of electric energy-producing facilities, including both utility and user-owned, as of July 1951 was 87 million kilowatts, as against 20 million in 1922, As shown in chart 7, since 1947 the annual expansion of capacity has been very rapid.

Planned expansion reported by Class I utilities to the Federal Power Commission is estimated to increase capacity for this group (which at present has 80 percent of total capacity) to 93 million kilowatts by the end of 1954, according to the following schedule:

	kilowatts
March 1951	_ 67
April-December 1951	_ 73
1952	_ 81
1953	_ 90
1954	_ 93

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

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

There are at least two methods used to gauge the adequacy of capacity in relation to sales for the electric power industry, namely: (1) The use of the plant factor, and (2) the use of peak load in relation to available capacity. The first, or plant factor, is the ratio of actual production to capacity operation at 100 percent throughout the year without regard for shut-downs and necessary reserves. As shown in table 3, this ratio for utility and user-owned producers combined has tended to rise sharply since 1937, reaching a peak of 57.0 in 1948. The leveling off of the

economy in 1949 resulted in a decline, but the plant factor rose again in 1950 to 55.4.

For the utility group alone, the plant factor was 60 percent in 1950—higher than in any earlier year. This is substantially above the range at which the industry considers it has a safe operating reserve.

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

Table 2.—Use of Electric Power

[Millions of kilowatt-hours]

Year	Large light and power 1	Domestic	Small light and power	Public service	Total
1951 2	216. 6	87. 2	55, 8	18.3	377. 9
1950	198.0	74. 4	50. 4	16.6	339. 5
1949	174. 7	65. 5	46. 3	16. 0	302. 5
1948	178. 2	57. 3	43. 2	16. 2	294. 9
1947	165. 2	49. 7	38. 4	16. 0	269. 2
1946	145. 3	43. 0	33. 0	15. 9	237. 2
1944	166. 5	34.6	29.8	18. 5	249. 5
1940	97. 6	25. 3	22. 4	11. 4	156. 7
	75. 3	17. 1	15. 6	8. 6	116. 7
1932	50. 9	13. 1	12. 1	7. 6	83. 7
1929	67. 5	11. 1	13. 1	8. 1	99. 9

Note.—Detail does not always add to total due to rounding.

¹ Includes user-owned production.
 ² Annual rate based on first 5 months of 1951.

Source: Edison Electric Institute; user-owned production, Federal Power Commission.

The second, or peak load, consists of the highest actual use per hour in any 24-hour period and this is usually compared with the net dependable capacity—i. e., the available capacity after allowing for the necessary shut-downs and reserves. A reserve of 15 percent above the peak load is generally believed to be a safe operating margin. With expansion of demand greater than that of capacity, the reserve ratio has not been this high. Although there has been no general shortage, in some highly industrialized areas the narrow margin has meant a shortage of power at peak load and a consequent curtailment of normal operation in companies dependent on electric power. In 1950, the peak load was 64.2 million kilowatts compared with a net dependable capacity of 68.2 million kilowatts. In 1953, the peak load is projected at 85.5 million kilowatts, one-third higher than the 1950 peak.

After examining peak load requirements and other elements in the electric power outlook, the Defense Electric Power Administration has suggested a capacity goal for Class I public utilities of 97 million kilowatts by the end of 1953 as compared with 73 million in July 1951. The industry has plans now for 90 million kilowatts.

Problems in meeting expansion goals

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

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

Table 3.—Annual Plant Factors by Type of Owner

[Itavioo]			
Year	Combined utility and user- owned plants	Utility	User- owned
1950 1949 1948 1948 1947 1946	55. 4 53. 7 57. 0 54. 8 48. 9	59. 9 55. 5 59. 2 56. 9 50. 7	49. 2 46. 6 47. 7 46. 3 41. 7
1945 1944 1943 1943 1941	49. 6 51. 5 51. 9 47. 9 45. 3	51. 2 53. 5 53. 5 48. 6 45. 7	43. 4 46. 0 45. 9 45. 3 43. 9
1940	40. 9	41. 0	40. 2

Source: Basic data, Federal Power Commission; Combined and user-owned factors computed by U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

granted the Defense Electric Power Administration an additional 15,000 tons of structural steel, over the original fourth quarter allotments.

The Balance of International Payments During the Second Quarter of 1951

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

A rise in exports of goods and services by about \$900 million brought the export surplus back above the amount of Government aid to foreign countries. A substantial outflow of private United States capital, however, not only made it possible to finance the remainder of the export surplus but even facilitated a further rise of about \$170 million in foreign reserves and other dollar assets. This increase represents, however, a sharp drop from the accumulation of about \$850 million in foreign reserves and other dollar assets through transactions with the United States during the first quarter of the year. The developments which are responsible for this change continued after the second quarter as is indicated by the resumption of gold sales and withdrawals from their

dollar deposits by foreign countries during July and August. For various reasons discussed below, mainly the development of supply stringencies in this country, nonmilitary exports—with the possible exception of those to Europe are likely to recede from the value reached during the second quarter, so that the rising dollar deficit of the other countries, at least, may prove to be of relatively short duration.

Exports of goods and services near postwar peak

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

to find equally high exports of the remaining goods and services.

Less than one-fourth of the rise in merchandise exports from the first to the second quarter of 1951 can be attributed to higher prices; more than three-fourths was due to an increase in the volume of goods bought here by foreign countries.

In order to analyze the changes in exports several important categories may be separated: (1) military goods, (2) foodstuffs, animal feeds and fuels, (3) metals and manufactures, including machinery and tractors, (4) manufactured textiles, automobiles including parts, and various consumer goods.

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

The relatively large proportion of military goods and essential foodstuffs and fuels (57 percent) in the export rise was not only a short-run development. Of the \$1.5 billion rise in exports from the second quarter of 1950—just prior to the invasion of Korea—to the second quarter of 1951, \$820 million or 55 percent consisted of the same types of goods, and the other categories also comprised about the same proportion of the total rise as during the recent quarter.

These changes indicate that of the export rise during the last year and also from the first to the second quarter of 1951 more than half was due to increased needs for the most basic goods, including military. Except for the export of military goods which was financed by special aid, the exports of the other basic goods would probably have risen even if the exchange position of the buying nations had not improved during the preceding period. The improved financial position of the countries buying these goods enabled them, however, to finance these purchases without curtailing others or drawing upon their gold and dollar reserves.

Less than half of the export rise during the last year may be considered to have consisted of goods which would

Table 4.—International Transactions of the United States, First and Second Quarters of 1951

								[In	millio	ons of	dolla	rs]														
								·			La	tin		.,	Int	er-					Sterli	ng are	a			
Item	Т	otal		RP ntries	depe end	end-		her ope	Can	ada		rican oub-	oth	.ll her itries	nati Inst tio	onal itu-	То	otal	Uni King	ited gdom	E	her RP itries	dep	RP end- cies	otl	.ll her itries
	I,	II »	Ι,	II »	I,	Πp	I,	II »	I,	II »	I,	II »	I,	II »	I,	ΙΙν	I r	II p	I,	IΙρ	I,	ΙΙ »	I '	II »	Ιr	II »
Exports of goods and services: Merchandise, adjusted Transportation. Travel	3, 414 284 83	363		1, 421 183 13	102 11 1	123 14 4		84 5 1	636 14 43	17	856 72 25	949 92 31	46			(x)	417 53 6		36	196 36 5	14 1 (x)	16 2 (x)	44 5	53 7 3	176 11	240
Miscellaneous services: Private Government Income on investments:	155 43	162 47	67 25	70 31	(*)	(x)	(2)	(2)	17 1	20 1	32 6	33 7	21 11	i -		14	52 3	52 3	42 3	43 2	(2)	(z) ¹	(x)	(x) 1	7 (2)	i
PrivateGovernment	366 30	13	24	38 6			2	1	85 	(z)	2	4	85 	2			46 1		1	16			12		14	20
Total	4, 375	5, 260	1, 370	1, 762	130	<u>166</u>	73	94	796	1, 000	1, 142	1, 282	847	942	17	14	578	708	267	298	17		63	83	210	28
Imports of goods and services: Merchandise, adjusted Transportation Travel Miscellaneous services:	3, 217 221 120	238	103	531 124 56	305 4 13	273 4 11	2	59 1	539 28 22	l 27	1, 074 71 63	68	13	764 14 5			596 38 17	676 49 23	31	131 42 9	4 1 (z)	3 1 2	219 2 12	192 2 10	257 4 2	350 4 2
Private Government Income on investments: Private Private	65 206 74	219 91	72 57	54 76 64	(x) 4 (x)	(x) 4	$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 2 \\ (x) \end{pmatrix}$	1 2	4 8 13	1	~	5 8 3		1	2	1	47 20 31	47 22 35	46 14 31	46 15 34	1	(x) 2	(x) 3	(x) 3 1	1 2 (*)	1 2
Government	12	10		3	(x) 	(z)	<u></u> -		4	3	1	1	2 2	1	2	2	(z)		(x)							
Total	3, 915	3, 915	844	908	326	293	66	63	618	İ	1, 224	1, 041	821		ł I	_	749	852	241	277	6	8	236	208	2 66	359
Balance on goods and services:	+460	+1,345	+526	+854	-196	-127	+7	+31	+178	+300	-82	+241	+26	+35	+1	+11	-171	-144	+26	+21	+11	+11	-173	-125	56	-78
Unilateral transfers (net): Private Government: Economic aid Military aid Other Government transfers.	-112 -712 -311 -12	-792 -415	-562 -244	-49 -603 -383 -7	-3	-4 (x) (x) (x)	-8 -25	-7 -23	-3 		-3		-39 -108 -67 -13	$-146 \\ -32$	-14	(z) -16	-13 -92 (1) -1		-6 -86 (1) -1	-8 -51 (¹) -1	-2 -3 (1) (x)	-2 -8 (1) (x)	-3 (x) (1) (x)	-4 (x) (1) (x)	-2 -3 (1) (z)	-4 -2 (1) (x)
Total	-1, 147	-1, 333	-852	-1, 042	-3	-4	-33	-30	-5	-4	-12	-18	-227	-219	-15	-16	-106	-80	-93	-60	-5	-10	-3	 4	-5	-6
Balance on goods and services and unilateral transfers (total equals net foreign investment)	687	+12	-326	188	-199	131	-26	+1	+173	+296	-94	+223	201	184	-14	-5	-277	-224	-67	-39	+6	+1	-176	-129	-61	
United States capital (net): Private long-term Private short-term Government long-term Government short-term	-300 +6 -67 +8	$-23 \\ -57$	-25 +10 +5 +8	$^{+2}_{-3}_{0}$	+10 (z) -3	-4 -3 -5 (x)	+13 $+5$ -6 $+1$	+5 -16 -3 -1	+25			+18	+1	-10	<u>-</u> 4	-3 -4	-14 +12 +1 +1	-10 +6	+19	-11 -12 +12 -1		(z) -3 (z)	+10 (z) -2 (x)	$ \begin{array}{c c} -3 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ (x) \end{array} $	-12 -7 +1	-20 +3 -1 +1
Total	-353	-383	-2	-1	+7	-12	+13	-15	- <u>-58</u>	-203	-194	-62	-67	-83	-52	-7	0	-38		12	-7	-3		-6	 18	-17
Foreign capital (net): Long-term Short-term	$^{+122}_{-121}$		+61 -77	+15 +4	$^{+1}_{-26}$	+6 -6	$^{+5}_{-22}$	(z) +8	-28 -68		+1 +65	-1 +51	+1 +109	+12 -8	+81 -102	$^{-36}_{+29}$	+43 -17	$^{+4}_{-32}$		$^{+2}_{-31}$			+1 -19	+3 -4	$^{+1}_{+24}$	-1 +3
Gold (purchases (-); sales (+))	+893	+55	+593	+96	+9	+1	(x)	(z)	-1	+9	+235	-75	+43	+15	+14	+9	+407	+67	+406	+80	-		+1	+1	(x)	-14
Transfer of funds between foreign areas (receipts from other areas (-), payments to other areas (+)), and errors and omissions	+146	+205	249	+74	+208	+142	+30	+6	-18	139	-13	-136	+115	+248	+73	+10	156	+223	-375	0	+1	+2	+185	+135	+54	+108

⁷ Revised. ² Preliminary. ² Less than \$500,000. ¹ The data for the total sterling area, but not for the United Kingdom and other component areas, are adjusted to include "special category" exports purchased for cash. Military aid under the "Mutual Defense Assistance Program" to Sterling area countries is not shown

separately but is included in the military aid to ERP countries, etc. For the definition of "special category" goods see Foreign Trade Statistics Notes for September 1950, published by the Bureau of the Census.

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

probably not have been bought here if the foreign exchange position of the purchasing countries had not previously improved.

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

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

Machinery exports affected by rearmament needs

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

Consumer demand declines in some foreign countries

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

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

ERP countries obtain more basic materials

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

Canadian demand parallels United States trend

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

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

Rise in demand by other countries continues

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

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

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

Import rise interrupted

In contrast to the continued rise in exports of goods and services, imports were maintained in the second quarter at

12

the rate they had reached earlier in 1951 after a steady climb since 1949. Merchandise imports actually declined, although average import unit values—mostly on account of wool—continued to move upwards. The import volume was about 10 percent below the previous quarter.

Coffee accounted for most of the decline in value, but there was also a substantial decline in the import value of rubber

Table 5.—Exports of Goods and Services and Means of Financing [In millions of dollars]

	19	51
Item	First Quarter	Second Quarter *
Exports of goods and services	4, 375	5, 260
Means of Financing		
Foreign sources: United States imports of goods and services Liquidation of gold and dollar assets	$3,915 \\ -855$	3, 915 170
Dollar disbursements (net) by: International Monetary Fund International Bank	$-10 \\ 16$	$-3 \\ 10$
U. S. Government: Grants and other unilateral transfers (net) Long and short-term loans (net)	1, 035 59	1, 229 56
United States private sources: Remittances (net) Long and short-term capital (net) 1	112 249	104 324
Errors and omissions	-146	-205

r Revised.

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

Table 6.—Movements of United States Long-term Capital [In millions of dollars]

[III IMINIOUS Of donars]		
	198	51
Item	First Quarter	Second Quarter •
Government: Outflow Inflow (repayments)	127 60	113 56
Net outflow	67	57
Private: Outflow: Direct investments Other	274 105	¹ 171 196
Total outflow	379	367
Inflow: Direct investmentsOther	30 49	(1) 63
Total inflow	79	63
Net outflow of private long-term capital (as in table 4)	300	304
Deduct: Net purchases (+) and sales (-) of obligations issued or guaranteed by the International Bank	+45	+3
Net outflow of private long-term capital (as used in table 5)	255	301

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

The decline in coffee imports appears to be partly seasonal. Imports of wool continued to rise but these imports reflected purchases during earlier months of the year.

Decline in raw material prices

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

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

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

Foreign countries earn more from United States service expenditures

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

started later but can be expected to continue longer.

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

European deficit higher than aid available for coming year

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

(Continued on p. 24)

¹ Excludes purchases and sales of obligations issued or guaranteed by the International Bank. (See table 6, last line.)

P Preliminary.

Preliminary estimate for net outflow of direct investments.

Gross National Farm Product in Constant Dollars, 1910-50

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

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

SUMMARY

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

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

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

General nature of concept measured

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

Industrial gross product can be computed by the "product flow" approach by deducting the value of such purchased intermediate products, charged to current expense, from the value of total output. The result should be the same as that obtained by adding the incomes accruing to the factors of production in the industry—its national income—to non-factor charges against the total value of output, chiefly indirect business taxes and depreciation.

Note.—MR. Kendrick and Mr. jones are members of the national economics division of the office of business economics. The authors wish to express their appreciation to members of the National Income Division and of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, who have provided unpublished materials, and aided in the clarification of concepts and procedures.

Illustration of results

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

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

¹ Technical notes describing in detail the derivation of the current dollar estimates and the deflation procedures are available on request. The 1951 "National Income Supplement" to the Survey explains the concept of the national income and product originating by industry in greater detail than is possible here.

² The underlying B. A. E. data are described in "The Agricultural Estimating and Reporting Services of the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

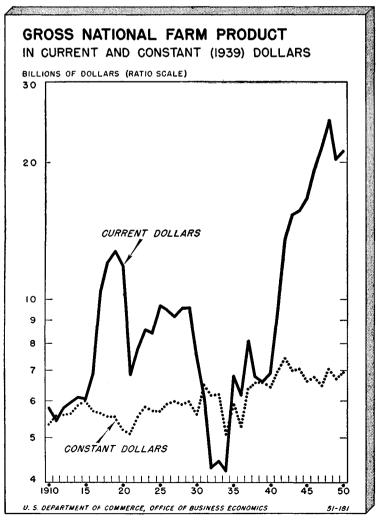
adjustment for the value of the net change in all farm inventories is necessary to convert the sales figures to a commodity output basis. The gross rental value of farm homes is added to obtain the value of total farm output, in accordance with the B. A. E. practice and the Standard Industrial Classification.

The intermediate product deduction from the value of total output consists chiefly of current expenses for feed and livestock, seed, fertilizer, operation of motor vehicles, irrigation, and other purchased items. Purchases by one farmer from another are included, although intermediate products raised and used in further production on the same farm are not included since they do not appear in cash receipts. The bulk of purchased materials represents production, or value added, by nonfarm industries. Gross rents paid to nonfarm landlords, shown separately, are also counted as an expense to farmers, since only the rental value of farm-owned property is considered to originate in the farm sector.

The items which reconcile the gross national farm product with the national farm income estimates, previously published for the period since 1929, are shown separately. The discrepancy is small, since both series are derived from the same basic data, with a few minor exceptions. Due to the previous availability of current dollar farm income estimates, the analysis in this article will center around the constant

dollar figures.

The implicit price deflators for the major product flow groupings are shown in table 2. Actually, price deflation was carried out in much greater detail, based largely on



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

B. A. E. indexes of prices received and paid by farmers. The implicit price deflators are the quotients obtained by dividing the sum of the deflated product subgroups into the current dollar total for each group, and thus reflect shifting output and business expense patterns of farmers in addition to price changes.

The constant dollar gross farm product estimates are shown in table 3. The year 1939 was chosen as a base for the sake of consistency with the over-all deflated gross national product estimates contained in the 1951 "National Income Supplement" to the Survey of Current Business. The base year selected inevitably influences the movement of real farm product to some extent, but the broad conclusions drawn from the 1939 dollar estimates would not be changed.

Movements of Gross Farm Products, 1910-50

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

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

Secular growth of farm product relative to total

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

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

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

implicit price deflator for the aggregate measure.

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

Table 1.—National Farm Product in Current Dollars

Product Flow Estimates, and Reconciliation with National Farm Income

[Millions of dollars]

Item		1910	1911	1912	191	3 191	4 19	15 1	916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1925	2 19	23	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
			<u> </u>	-	-	-	_ -	_ -						-	-	_	-					
Total value of farm output Cash receipts from farm marketings	and	7,503	7,014	7,65	′	'	'	'	1	·	•	17, 262	ļ ´	1	1	1 11,8	- 1	•	13, 474			13, 685
CCC loans Products consumed on farms where	pro-	5, 793	5, 596	6, 017	'	1 1	'	'		·		14,604	'		-,	'		<i>'</i>	l '	10, 564	_ ^	11, 072
Net change in all farm inventories. Gross rental value of farm homes.		1, 177 151 382	1, 092 -67 393	1, 140 90 40	3 1	26 4	26	73 -	309 ·266 473	1, 861 521 540	2, 152 39 618	2, 395 -450 713	2, 406 348 894	-613	1	.8 -		$^{1,622}_{-412}$ 780	1,781 -93 791	1, 837 25 803	1,695 -259 800	1, 666 136 811
Less: Value of intermediate products sumed, total		1,705 1,079	1, 595 936	1, 85 1, 16						3, 237 1, 932	4, 190 2, 766	4, 487 2, 892	4, 397 3, 058	3,000 1,901				3, 796 2, 490	3, 789 2, 532	3, 745 2, 527	3, 833 2, 536	4, 143 2, 843
Gross rents paid to nonfarm landlords. Equals: Gross national farm product 1.	1	626 5, 798	659 5, 419	680	3 70	03 7	30 ´	795	960	1, 305	1, 424 12, 080	1, 595 12, 775	1, 339	1,099	1, 13	9 1, 2	206	1, 306 8, 415	1, 257 9, 685	1, 218 9, 484	1, 297 9, 159	1, 300 9, 542
Less: Capital consumption allowances Depreciation charges		610 560	624 574	64° 59.	7 6	58 6	74	700 644	765 704	905 826	1, 093 990	1, 349 1, 235	1, 575 1, 453	1, 266	1, 14	6 1, 1	121	1, 110 1, 011	1, 104	1, 110 1, 003	1, 116 1, 007	1, 123 1, 012
Capital outlays charged to curren pense		50	50	5:	2		54	56	61	79	103	114	122				102	99	105	107	109	111
Equals: Net national farm product Less: Indirect business taxes		5, 188 150	4, 795 167	5, 15 17	4 2	00 2	03	221	237	268	289	11, 426 359	10, 284 438	456	46	30 ´4	470	7, 305 467	8, 581 478	8, 374 490	8, 043 504	8, 419 515
Equals: National farm income 1		5, 038	4, 628	4, 98	5 5,0	82 5, 2	34 5,	135 5,	862	9, 258	10, 698	11,067	9,846	5, 143	6, 18	88 6,9	939	6, 838	8, 103	7,884	7,539	7, 904
Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1940	6 1947	1948	1949	1950
Total value of farm output	13, 579	11, 141	8, 690	6, 447	6, 654	6, 722	9, 510	9, 254	11, 45	0 9,74	9,839	10, 486	13, 762	19, 182	21, 942	22, 821	24, 49	8 28, 2	56 32, 1	24 36, 1	27 31, 153	33, 233
	11, 303	9, 023	6, 374	4, 747	5, 315	6, 333	7, 095	8, 375	8, 85	7, 69	7, 879	8, 367	11, 190	15, 391	19, 460	20, 371	21, 51	6 24, 8	64 30, 0	14 30, 5	44 28, 012	28, 773
Products consumed on farms where produced Net change in all farm inventories.	1,699 -252			1,009 +36	$1,023 \\ -271$	1,090 -1,317	1, 321 +478	1,375 -1,111		0 1, 28 5 +14	1, 244 +97	1, 254	1,460	1,788 +1,309	2, 163 -420	2, 201 545		6 2, 65 8 -25	24 3, 0		36 2, 510 13 —720	2, 344
Gross rental value of farm homes. Less: Value of intermediate products	829			655	587	616	616	615		8 62	619	625		694	739				$\begin{bmatrix} -2, 2 \\ 95 \end{bmatrix}$	20 1,3	34 1,351	1,364
consumed, total	4,018	3, 541	2, 651	2, 128	2, 203	2, 484	2, 725	3,055	3, 33	7 2, 95	3, 231	3, 580	4, 220	5, 640	6, 590	7,074	7,73	8,8	96 10, 7	25 11,6	42 10, 765	2 11, 916
rents Gross rents paid to nonfarm land-	2,711	2, 394	1,776	1, 421	1, 478	1, 699	1,866	2,099	2, 37	8 2,09	2, 340	2,750	3, 100	4, 213	5, 011	5, 422	5, 99	8 6,8	72 8, 3	9,0	88 8, 475	9, 389
lords	1,307 90	1, 147 134	875 168	707 162	725 80	785 83	864 54	956 52						1,427 -139	$\frac{1,579}{-170}$	1,652 25	1, 73 -6	2 2, 0: 0 -2	24 2, 4 06 -2		54 2, 287 83 +81	
Equals: Gross national farm product	9,471	7,466	5,871	4, 157	4, 371	4, 155	6, 731	6, 147	8,06	2 6, 73	6,587	7,094	9, 626	13, 681	15, 522	15, 772	16, 82	8 19, 5	66 21, 6	15 24, 5	68 20, 310	21, 154
Less: Capital consumption allow- ances	1, 155			803	730	757	790	849						1, 266	1, 420	1, 558	1,74	4 1, 8	97 2, 3	34 2,8	16 3, 214	3, 519
Depreciation charges Capital outlays charged to current	_,	1	i	722	654	676		757	1	1		1		1, 133	1, 261	1, 382	1,56	3 1,6	86 2,1	15 2, 5	70 2, 971	1 3, 269
expense Equals: Net national farm product	8, 316	6, 355	94 4, 925	81 3, 354	76 3, 641	81 3, 398			7, 12	3 5.79	5, 619	6, 121		133 12, 415		14, 214	15,08	4 17, 6	69 19, 2	31 21, 7	46 243 52 17, 096	17, 638
Less: Indirect business taxes Plus: Government payments to farm	525		467	403	351	341	347	356	1	1	1	1		415	422			7			64 718	
landlords	ľ	ľ	0	0	112	397	498	250	31		1		514	610	590	715	1		-	·	22 161	
Equals: National farm income	7,791	5,836	4, 458	2, 951	3, 402	3, 454	6,092	5, 192	7,06	8 5,83	5, 951	6, 419	8,655	12,610	14, 270	14, 486	15, 27	6 17, 8	21 18, 9	19 21,3	10 16, 542	2 17, 131

¹ Since the total discrepancy between gross national product estimates built up by the income and product approaches prior to 1929 is entirely minor, it has not been shown, but is implicitly included in the national farm income figures. Government payments to farm landlords are also not shown in the stub for the earlier period, since these payments first began in 1933.

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

to prices paid than in 1939. Thus, a smaller weight would have been given to intermediate product purchases relative to the value of output, accentuating the rise in real product.

Part of the decline in the relative size of the farm economy has been due to the fact that the demand for farm products has not increased as rapidly as has total demand, in real terms. Part of it has been due to the fact that the farm economy has come to rely on the nonfarm economy for intermediate products to an increasing extent, relative to the total output of farm products.

Farm output up more than farm product

The increase of 20 percent in real gross farm product between 1910–14 and 1945–49 contrasts with a rise of 60 percent in the real value of total farm output. (See table 1 and the second chart.) The difference between the two measures is due to the very large increase in purchases of intermediate products, which will be discussed in the next section. This section will deal with the nature of the changes in total farm output.

The real value of output of farm commodities alone increased by 65 percent over the period. The difference between the total output and commodity output is accounted for by the gross rental value of farm homes, which increased by only 16 percent over the period in real terms.

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

Deflated sales are equal to the real value of total commodity output less the net change in farm inventories, valued in constant prices. Since there was a small accumulation of inventories between 1910 and 1914, and a moderate liquidation between 1945 and 1949, deflated sales show a larger increase over the period amounting to almost 70 percent. This movement is roughly corroborated by the B. A. E. index numbers of the "volume of agricultural production for sale and consumption in the farm home" which rose about 66 percent. The correspondence is not precise, since the two series, while covering the same area, involve somewhat different weighting systems.

The "sales" figure includes not only marketings, but also the imputed sales value of food and firewood consumed on the farm where produced. The imputed items have declined by almost 5 percent over the period, in real terms. Since farm population has declined more than this, per capita home consumption has risen. In relation to total sales, home consumption has fallen from 17 percent in 1910–14 to less than

10 percent in 1945–49.

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

Increase in Purchased Products

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

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

feeds and seeds.

Increasing influence of mechanization and science

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

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

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

Table 2.—Implicit Price Deflators for National Farm Product by Major Components

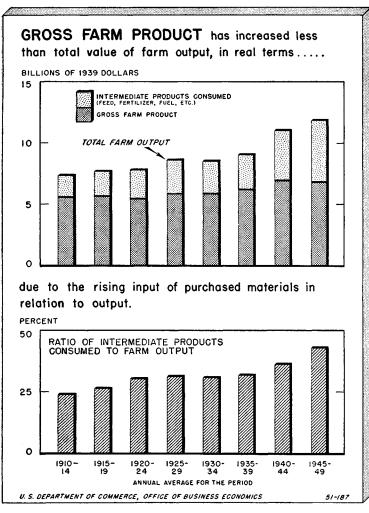
[1939 = 100]

Item	1910	191	19	12	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	191	18 1	919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	192	25 1	926	1927	1928
Total value of farm output Cash receipts from farm marketings and	106, 0	97.	3 10	3.7	104. 9	104, 5	103, 0	121.3	179,	206	.6 2	20, 4	214.7	133.3	137.7	144.8	147.	0 162	. 3	53, 8	149.0	156, 1
CCC loans	110. 3	100.	7 10	7.4	109. 2	109. 7	107.0	129. 7	192.7	222	. 2 2	34. 6	224. 7	133. 7	138. 5	146. 4	149.	3 166	. 2 1.	54.6	150. 5	158. 7
duced Net change in all farm inventories 1	99. 2	93.	7 9	9.7	100.5	100.3	96. 9	114. 2	159. 2	182	.2 1	96.6	203. 2	137. 4	133.6	141.4	139.	5 152	. 6 1	55.3	145. 7	150. 5
Gross rental value of farm homes Less: Value of intermediate products con-	68.6	69.	4 70	0.6	72.3	72. 5	72. 7	78. 2	87.7	98	.7 1	12.8	139. 7	118.9	116.3	124. 4	124.	2 125	.8 1	27. 5	126.8	127. 9
sumed, total. Intermediate products other than rents. Gross rents paid to nonfarm landlords.	97. 6 92. 1 108. 9	89.	4 9	3.3	97.1	105. 6 99. 7 117. 2	110.0 102.0 124.6	124. 8 113. 0 148. 1	162. 7 145. 3 197. 7	167	.7 13	31, 1	185, 6 185, 1 186, 8	129. 2 120. 2 148. 3	132. 0 120. 1 159. 3	141. 8 129. 5 170. 8	132.	6 136	. 1 1:	31.5	140. 5 129. 9 167. 4	144. 8 137. 7 162. 9
Equals: Gross national farm product	108.7	97.	2 10	1,1	105.5	104. 1	100.9	120, 2	185. (217	. 7 2	30, 6	228, 0	135. 2	140, 2	146.0	147,	3 169	.6 1	59, 9	152, 9	161.6
Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Total value of farm output.	153. 9	132, 5	94.5	73.	3 75,0	87.8	111.3	114.0	123, 2	102, 6	100.	104.	9 128.	8 164.9	193. 1	198.3	214.5	239, 3	274. (294.	256, 3	261, 3
Cash receipts from farm marketings and CCC loans	157. 6	132. 8	93. 2	70.	3 73.8	92. 6	113. 7	119.8	127. 6	102. 5	100.	106.	1 130.	5 167.0	201.2	204.5	216. 5	244. 7	291. 4	301.2	263. 3	268. 1
produced	151.8	138. 1	10 6. 9	82.	6 79.8	90.9	114. 4	118.7	122. 6	105. 8	100.	104.	8 128.	4 162.0	204.8	199. 0	209. 9	227.4	262. 5	270.8	237. 7	227. 1
Gross rental value of farm homes	130. 1	129. 5	118.0	103	5 94.4	100.3	101. 1	101.0	104.6	101. 1	100.0	99.	102.	7 108.6	115.8	125. 2	139. 4	154. 7	184. (195. 3	192. 7	191.0
sumed, total Intermediate products other than rents. Gross rents paid to nonfarm landlords. Discrepancy 2	141. 9 135. 4 157. 5	126. 4 122. 6 135. 3	98. 7 97. 8 100. 7	81. 81. 80.	9 82.4	99. 2	106.3	107.6	114. 6 116. 5 110. 1	102.9		102.8	3 109. 3	2 135. 2 127. 9 162. 2	143.8	150.3	153.4	165.0	189. 6	208. 4	187.7	194.3
Equals: Gross national farm product	159. 6	195 5	92, 7	69.	71.7	09.9	114 7	116 0	197 1	100 0	100 (107	197	181.6	210.2	999 6	252 0	905 0	222	240.0	303.0	200

¹ The price deflator implicit in the net change in farm inventories segment is now shown. Minor price movements can produce large fluctuations in the ratio of the net change in current dollars to the net change in the corresponding constant dollar series. Accordingly, the implicit price deflator would have no meaning as an indicator of price movements.

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

 $^{^2\,\}rm To$ this variable was applied the price deflator implicit in the gross national farm product without adjustment for discrepancy—thus, the same deflator shown for line 10.



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

Improved management has paid off

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

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

Farm Productivity

Measures of productivity in an industry are usually derived from the relationship between the physical volume of output and the physical volume of input of one or more of the factors of production. As such, they give an indication of the changes in efficiency of the factors of production in the industry. Comparisons can be made with productivity

trends in other industries, and in the economy as a whole. Thus, the relative contribution of the industry to the growth of over-all productivity, which is the chief basis of rising standards of living and national economic strength, can be assessed.

Utility of measure used

Most conventional productivity indexes have used some measure of the unit volume of total output as the numerator of the productivity ratio. From the point of view of resource use in the economy as a whole, however, use of the real gross product of the industry as the numerator is preferable. Just as the gross products of all the industries in the economy add up to the total gross national product, so industrial productivity measures based on the real product approach can be combined to yield, or equal, the measure of productivity in the economy as a whole. It is the deduction from the outputs of each industry of the purchases of intermediate products from other industries that eliminates duplication from the resulting product and productivity measures, and makes it possible to combine them.

The conventional productivity measures usually employ a measure of labor input as the denominator of the productivity ratio. Labor is the most important factor of production in most industries, so particular interest attaches to measures of "labor productivity." But since output is a function of the quantity and quality of all the factors of production, such a measure reflects changes in the quantity of the other factors relative to labor input, as well as changes in the joint efficiency of all factors. Therefore, in addition to measuring farm productivity as the ratio of real gross farm product to labor input, we shall also present a measure using composite factor input as the denominator.

Ratio of real farm product to man-hours worked

A Bureau of Agricultural Economics series on man-hours worked was used in the labor productivity computations, since changes in the average hours worked per year are reflected, as well as changes in the numbers of persons engaged. The series relates to all types of farm workers—proprietors and unpaid family workers, as well as hired hands—but is expressed in terms of man-equivalent hours. The man-hours estimates were calculated on the basis of man-hour requirements for the various types of farm production by States, beginning in 1919, combined to yield a national total, and on a U. S. basis 1910–1918. The series is annual, although the benchmark field surveys to which they are tied were made less frequently.³

The man-hours worked series shows the same general trend as the B. A. E. employment estimates, based on census and sample survey material. There is evidence of only a mild downward trend in the average hours worked per year since World War I. This result is not unreasonable since available evidence indicates that increasing mechanization has not reduced the farm work-year as much as has been the case in nonfarm industries. Actual average hours worked may have increased in certain periods due to the possibility of using tractors more intensively than draft animals. And the relative increase in certain types of farm enterprises, such as poultry and dairying, may have spread work more evenly over the year. In any case, the productivity trend obtained by using man-hour labor input is similar to that which would be obtained by using farm employment as the denominator, and is conceptually superior.

The upper panel of the chart on productivity shows the index numbers of real gross farm product per man-hour on

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

a logarithmic scale. A straight-line time trend, fitted to the logarithms of the index numbers indicates an average annual

rate of increase of almost 1.3 percent.

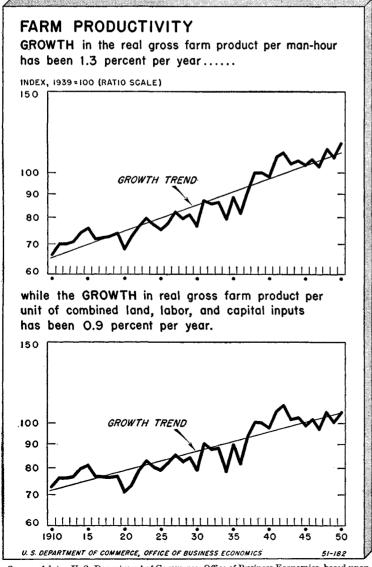
This rate of growth in farm labor productivity is somewhat less than prevails in the private nonfarm economy, which is computed to be almost 2.0 percent.⁴ If the real value of farm commodity output had been used as the numerator of the ratio, the productivity increase would have averaged more than 3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

Composite productivity in farming

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

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

⁴ See the January 1951 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, "Estimates of Gross National Product in Constant Dollars, 1929-49."



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

tions in constant (1939) dollars by major types. Net additions were obtained by deflating the B.A.E. current dollar estimates of gross capital outlays and annual depreciation charges by appropriate price indexes from the same source, and taking the differences.

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

the base period total value.

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

Capital assets up a fourth

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

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

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

Trend in composite productivity

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

Table 3.-National Farm Product in Constant Dollars

[Millions of 1939 dollars]

	T	T																	=			
Item	1910	191	1 19	12	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	191	8	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	192	5 1	926	1927	1928
Total value of farm output. Cash receipts from farm marketings and CCC loans.	7,080	1	1	i	1	1	7,808	7,636	7, 629	7,87	- 1		· 1	7,399	7,914	8, 213		i	'		, 720 , 147	8, 768 6, 977
Products consumed on farms where produced. Net change in all farm inventories. Gross rental value of farm homes.	5, 250 1, 186 87 557	1, 16 -8	6 1, 1	- 1		5, 515 1, 158 457 589	5, 984 1, 168 59 597	5, 977 1, 146 -92 605	5, 577 1, 169 267 616	1 1	31 1 10 -	, 224 , 218 -243 632		6, 095 1, 141 -476 639	6, 204 1, 164 85 631	6, 532 1, 148 -95 628	1, 16	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1, 1 \\ 7 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	67 1 <u>.</u>	183 1	, 163 -221 631	1, 107 50 634
Less: Value of intermediate products con- sumed, total Intermediate products other than rents Gross rents paid to nonfarm landlords	1, 747	1, 63 1, 04	17 1,2		, 852	1, 851 1, 228 623	1,806 1,168 638	1, 924 1, 276 648	1, 990 1, 330 660	2, 32 1, 64	19 1	2, 291 , 597 694	2, 369 1, 652 717	2, 322 1, 581 741	2, 354 1, 639 715	2, 371 1, 665 706		8 1,8	61 1,		2, 728 1, 953 775	2,862 2,064 798
Equals: Gross national farm product	5, 333	5, 57	76 5, 5	577 5	6, 629	5, 868	6,002	5,712	5, 639	5, 5	50 5	5, 540	5, 202	5, 077	5,560	5,842	5,71	4 5,7	12 5,	930 5	5, 992	5, 906
Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	194	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Total value of farm output Cash receipts from farm marketings	8, 821	8, 409	9, 198	8, 796	8,867	7, 657	8, 545	98, 120	9, 297	9, 491	9, 83	9, 9,	10, 68	11, 629	11, 362	11, 508	11, 419	11, 809	11, 700	12, 284	12, 154	12, 720
and CCC loans Products consumed on farms where	7, 173	6, 793	6, 836	6, 757	7, 199	6, 841	6, 241	6, 991	6, 939	7, 510	7, 87	9 7,8	8, 57	9, 217	9, 671	9, 959	9, 936	10, 163	10, 300	10, 140	10, 637	10, 734
produced. Net change in all farm inventories Gross rental value of farm homes Less: Value of intermediate products con-	1, 119 -108 637	$1,113 \\ -138 \\ 641$	1, 173 +550 639	+185	-236	1, 199 -997 614	1, 155 +540 609	1, 158 -638 609	1, 150 +598 610	1, 213 +155 613	1, 24 +9 61	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1, 1 \\ 1, 1 & +2 \\ 9 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$	97 1, 13 32 +34 26 63	7 1, 104 1 +669 7 639	-3	1, 106 191 634	1,075 -219 627	-151	-442	+377	-240	
sumed, total Intermediate products other than rents. Gross rents paid to nonfarm landlords. Discrepancy.	2, 832 2, 002 830 55	2, 801 1, 953 848 98	2, 685 1, 816 869 180	1, 736 878	862	1, 713 859	873	2, 817 1, 951 866 45	2, 913 2, 042 871 41	2, 918 2, 033 885 52	- 89	$\begin{bmatrix} 3, 5 \\ 2, 6 \\ 21 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$	3, 72 75 2, 84 86 88 72 -6	7 880	873	858	860	871	890	905	911	4,831 924
Equals: Gross national farm product	5, 934	5, 510	6, 333	5, 947	6, 096	4, 988	5, 868	5, 258	6, 343	6, 521	6, 58	6, 6	05 7,02	7, 534	7,081	7, 054	6, 672	6, 846	6, 493	7,042	6, 703	6, 911

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

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

Reasons for farm productivity gains

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ A recent review of technological advances in farming is the U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 707, "Changes in American Farming," by Sherman E. Johnson, December 1949.

Public and Private Debt in 1950

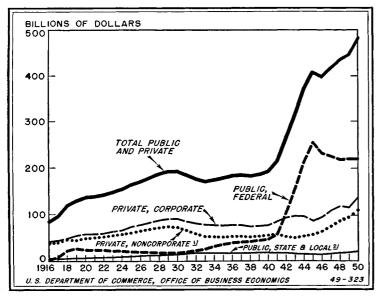
THE rise in total public and private debt during 1950 was \$38 billion—an amount far exceeding net additions to debt outstanding in any former peacetime or mobilization year. Unlike most other years in the past two decades, however, the expansion was almost wholly confined to the private debt category. Total net private debt amounted to \$245 billion on December 31, 1950, \$36 billion (or 17 percent) above net outstandings at the end of 1949. There was little change in the Federal Government debt position during the year, but a continuing addition was made to the outstanding obligations of State and local governments. As a result of the large increase in private debt, the proportion of total net debt represented by public obligations had declined to 49 percent at the end of 1950. (This proportion may be compared to the 65 percent reached during the war.)

The magnitude of the rise in private indebtedness during 1950 may be compared to changes in other measures of economic activity. The gross national product advanced from \$257 billion in 1949 to \$283 billion in 1950. More significantly, a comparison between the fourth quarters of 1949 and 1950 shows a rise of about one-fifth. Disposable personal income, plus retained corporate earnings in the fourth quarter of 1950 had expanded 20 percent above the fourth quarter of 1949 level of \$194 billion (annual rates).

In order to assess properly the significance of changes in the debt structure, complete balance sheet data would be necessary. However, the rapid growth in private indebtedness during 1950 may be viewed in connection with partial

NOTE.—MR. BONNELL AND MR. TURNER ARE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL INCOME DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

Net Public and Private Debt, by Major Components, End of Calendar Year



Data represent individual and noncorporate private debt.

Source of data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based upon data from various governmental and private agencies.

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

The computed average interest rate on gross public and private debt remained stable from 1949 to 1950. A longrun comparison worth noting is that despite a debt aggregate more than 2½ times as great as in 1929, total interest payments are only one-fifth larger. Computed average interest rates on both public and private debt have been roughly halved since 1929.

Corporate liabilities lead expansion

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

Federal debt rise delayed

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

State and local government debt up

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

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

² Data are for June 30 of each year

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

					[15]	mons of don	arol						
			Public						Private				
End of year	Public and						Corporate			Individu	al and nonco	rporate	
End of year	total	Total	Federal	State and local	Total	Total	T and taum	Chaut taum	Total	Mor	tgage	Nonm	ortgage
						1 Otal	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Farm	Nonfarm 2	Farm ³	Nonfarm 4
				T	able 1.—Net	Public and	Private Deb	ŧ .					
1945 1946 1947 1948 1948 1949	398. 8 419. 5 435. 3	266. 5 243. 3 237. 7 232. 7 236. 7 239. 1	252. 7 229. 7 223. 3 216. 5 218. 6 218. 7	13. 7 13. 6 14. 4 16. 2 18. 1 20. 4	140. 8 155. 5 181. 8 202. 6 208. 9 244. 9	85. 3 93. 5 108. 9 117. 8 114. 7 135. 0	38. 3 41. 3 46. 1 52. 5 55. 4 58. 2	47. 0 52. 2 62. 8 65. 3 59. 3 76. 8	55. 5 62. 0 72. 9 84. 9 94. 2 109. 9	4. 7 4. 8 4 9 5. 1 5. 4 5. 8	27. 9 33. 6 40. 1 46. 6 5i. 9 61. 1	2. 5 2. 8 3. 5 5. 5 6. 4 6. 1	20. 5 20. 9 24 4 27. 7 30. 5 36. 9
				Ta	ble 2.—Gross	Public and	Private Deb	t					
1945 1946 1947 1948 1948 1949	459. 4 487. 7 500. 2	309. 2 288. 1 286. 6 276. 7 287. 0 290. 0	292. 6 272. 1 269. 8 258. 0 266. 1 266. 4	16. 6 15. 9 16. 8 18. 7 20. 9 23. 6	155. 0 171. 3 201. 1 223. 5 229. 7 268. 7	99. 5 109. 3 128. 2 138. 7 135. 5 158. 8	45. 3 48. 4 55. 0 62. 8 66. 4 69. 9	54. 2 60. 9 73. 2 75. 9 69. 1 88. 9	55. 5 62. 0 72. 9 84. 8 94. 2 109. 9	4. 7 4. 8 4. 9 5. 1 5. 4 5. 8	27. 9 33. 6 40. 1 46. 6 51. 9 61. 0	2. 5 2. 8 3. 5 5. 5 6. 4 6. 2	20. 5 20. 9 24. 4 27. 7 30. 5 36. 9

Data for State and local governments are for June 30 of each year. Components will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
 Data are for noncorporate borrowers only. (See table 6.)
 Comprises non real-estate farm debt contracted for productive purposes and owed to institutional lenders (includes C. C. C. loans.)

the most marked rise occurred in the debt of school districts, reflecting primarily the construction of new facilities to provide for the increasing population in the school-age groups.

Corporate debt increase accompanies business expansion

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

The remainder of the year's increase in net corporate debt- \$17 billion-represented expanded trade payables, short-term bank loans, Federal income tax liability, and miscellaneous liability and accrual accounts. Roughly onethird of the expansion was due to larger Federal income tax liabilities, occasioned not only by rising profits but also by higher tax rates and the excess profits tax imposed in the second half of the year. Another important factor was the growth in trade payables and inventory loans from banks accompanying the addition of \$7½ billion to corporate inventory holdings.

⁴ Comprises debt incurred for commercial (nonfarm), financial and consumer purposes, including debt owed by farmers for financial and consumer purposes.

Sources: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Office of Business Economics,

Despite the magnitude of corporate indebtedness at the end of 1950, aggregate indications point to a favorable financial condition. Corporate holdings of liquid assets are the highest on record, net working capital position is still improving, and the sustained volume of corporate profits after taxes has been sufficient to maintain a satisfactory dividend record and finance a substantial portion of investment and working capital requirements. Also, it is expected that any private financing difficulties in connection with the progressing defense program will be alleviated by direct or indirect Government assistance.

Nonfarm mortgage debt climbs steeply

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

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

							[IVIIIIOIIS	or donarsj								
				Gross deb	l					Duplica	ting debt				Net debt	
	Federal		Fede	ral Govern	ment			Federal	Federal Govern-	Fe	ederal agen	cy securiti	es ³	Federal		
End of year	Govern- ment and Federal		In	terest bear	ng	Non-	Federal agency ²	Govern- ment and Federal	ment securities held by		Held by	Held in	Held by	Govern-	Federal Govern-	Federal agency
	agency, total	Total	Total	Public issues	Special issues	interest bearing 1	agoney	agency, total	Federal agencies and trust funds	Total	U.S. Treasury	Federal trust funds	other Federal agencies	agency, total	ment	agency
1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951 (June 30).	292, 599 272, 147 269, 753 257, 994 266, 067 266, 415 (5)	278, 114 259, 149 256, 900 252, 800 257, 130 256, 708 255, 222	275, 693 257, 649 254, 205 250, 580 255, 019 254, 283 252, 852	255, 693 233, 064 225, 250 218, 866 221, 123 220, 576 218, 199	20,000 24,585 28,955 31,714 33,896 33,707 34,653	2, 421 1, 500 2, 695 2, 220 2, 111 2, 425 2, 370	14, 485 12, 998 12, 853 5, 194 8, 937 9, 707 (⁶)	39, 857 42, 398 46, 435 41, 510 47, 483 47, 713	27, 041 30, 913 34, 352 37, 317 39, 346 39, 197 40, 958	12, 816 11, 485 12, 083 4, 193 8, 137 8, 516 (*)	11, 775 10, 693 11, 840 3, 953 7, 304 8, 470 9, 097	(†) (†) (†) (†) (†) (†) (*)	1,041 792 243 240 833 46 (5)	252, 742 229, 749 223, 318 216, 484 218, 584 218, 702	251, 073 228, 236 222, 548 215, 483 217, 784 217, 511 214, 264	1, 669 1, 513 770 1, 001 800 1, 191

Includes matured debt on which interest has ceased.
 Bonds, debentures, and notes payable, including securities held by the U.S. Treasury.
 Bonds, debentures, and notes payable.

⁴ Less than \$500,000. 5 Not available.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

Table 4.—Gross and Net State and Local Government Debt, June 30, 1945-50

[Millions of dollars]

			(iross deb	t					D	uplicating	debt ²				Net del	bt
End of fiscal year	State				Local			State		State			Local		State		
•	and local, total ¹	State	Total	County	City and town- ship	School dis- trict	Special dis- trict	and local, total	Total	Sinking funds	Trust, etc., funds	Total	Sinking funds	Trust, etc., funds	and local, total	State	Local
1945	16, 589 15, 922 16, 825 18, 702 20, 875 23, 647	2, 425 2, 358 2, 978 3, 722 4, 024 5, 323	14, 164 13, 564 13, 847 14, 980 16, 851 18, 324	1, 545 1, 417 1, 481 1, 408 1, 603 1, 666	8, 589 8, 267 8, 275 9, 135 9, 806 10, 444	1, 363 1, 283 1, 355 1, 560 2, 147 2, 710	2, 597 2, 736	2, 864 2, 349 2, 428 2, 476 2, 726 3, 260	1, 046 754 804 851 970 1, 190	175 141 144 154 151 250	871 613 660 697 819 940	1, 818 1, 595 1, 624 1, 625 1, 756 2, 070	960 869 860 847 868 985	858 726 764 778 888 1,085	13, 725 13, 573 14, 397 16, 226 18, 149 20, 387	1, 379 1, 604 2, 174 2, 871 3, 054 4, 133	12, 346 11, 969 12, 223 13, 355 15, 095 16, 254

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Office of Business

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

[Millions of dollars]

		All	l corporatio	ns			Railw	ay corpora	tions			Nonrai	lway corpo	rations	
			5	Short-term	1				Short-term	1				Short-term	1
End of year	Total	Long- term ¹	Total	Notes and accounts payable	Other	Total	Long- term ¹	Total	Notes and accounts payable	Other	Total	Long- term ¹	Total	Notes and accounts payable	Other
						Gross Co	rporate De	bt							
1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950.	99, 523 109, 292 128, 157 138, 738 135, 474 158, 860	45, 321 48, 435 54, 988 62, 808 66, 372 69, 915	54, 202 60, 857 73, 169 75, 930 69, 102 88, 945	25, 718 31, 667 37, 676 39, 349 35, 633 44, 505	28, 484 29, 190 35, 493 36, 581 33, 469 44, 440	15, 411 13, 714 14, 173 13, 995 13, 710 13, 927	11, 874 10, 877 11, 169 11, 124 11, 244 10, 883	3, 537 2, 837 3, 004 2, 871 2, 466 3, 044	881 799 904 872 769 913	2, 656 2, 038 2, 100 1, 999 1, 697 2, 131	84, 112 95, 578 113, 984 124, 743 121, 764 144, 933	33, 447 37, 558 43, 819 51, 684 55, 128 59, 032	50, 665 58, 020 70, 165 73, 059 66, 636 85, 901	24, 837 30, 868 36, 772 38, 477 34, 864 43, 592	25, 828 27, 152 33, 393 34, 582 31, 772 42, 309
					D	uplicating	Corporate	Debt							
1945	14, 231 15, 754 19, 275 20, 975 20, 786 23, 922	6, 999 7, 092 8, 902 10, 322 10, 949 11, 741	7, 232 8, 662 10, 373 10, 653 9, 837 12, 181	4, 264 5, 256 6, 247 6, 535 5, 919 7, 394	2, 968 3, 406 4, 126 4, 118 3, 918 4, 787	1, 485 807 1, 499 1, 496 1, 486 1, 623	1, 099 467 1, 172 1, 205 1, 224 1, 328	386 340 327 291 262 295	124 111 126 121 107 127	262 229 201 170 155 168	12, 746 14, 947 17, 776 19, 479 19, 300 22, 299	5, 900 6, 625 7, 730 9, 117 9, 725 10, 413	6, 846 8, 322 10, 046 10, 362 9, 575 11, 886	4, 140 5, 145 6, 121 6, 414 5, 812 7, 267	2, 706 3, 177 3, 925 3, 948 3, 763 4, 619
						Net Corp	orate Deb	t							
1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950.	85, 292 93, 538 108, 882 117, 763 114, 688 134, 938	38, 322 41, 343 46, 086 52, 486 55, 423 58, 174	46, 970 52, 195 62, 796 65, 277 59, 265 76, 764	21, 454 26, 411 31, 429 32, 814 29, 714 37, 111	25, 516 25, 784 31, 367 32, 463 29, 551 39, 653	13, 926 12, 907 12, 674 12, 499 12, 224 12, 304	10, 775 10, 410 9, 997 9, 919 10, 020 9, 555	3, 151 2, 497 2, 677 2, 580 2, 204 2, 749	757 688 778 751 662 786	2, 394 1, 809 1, 899 1, 829 1, 542 1, 963	71, 366 80, 631 96, 208 105, 264 102, 464 122, 634	27, 547 30, 933 36, 089 42, 567 45, 403 48, 619	43, 819 49, 698 60, 119 62, 697 57, 061 74, 015	20, 697 25, 723 30, 651 32, 063 29, 052 36, 325	23, 122 23, 975 29, 468 30, 634 28, 009 37, 690

¹ Long-term debt is defined as having an original maturity of 1 year or more from date of issue; short-term debt as having an original maturity of less than 1 year.

Life insurance companies were the greatest single source of funds in 1950—expanding mortgage portfolios by \$3 billion. Mutual and commercial banks together added \$3.5 billion to their holdings, while savings and loan associations, the largest single holders of 1-4 family residential mortgages, increased their investments by \$2.1 billion.

Farm debt continues upward

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

A total of \$6.1 billion in production loan credit was outstanding against farmers at the close of 1950, reflecting a Sources: U. S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue; Interstate Commerce Commission; U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

5 percent decline from the previous year. Excluding Commodity Credit Corporation loans and guarantees, the remainder represents the credit extended to farmers and cooperatives by commercial banks and farm credit agencies. These outstandings advanced from \$4½ billion at the close of 1949 to over \$5 billion in 1950, rising 16 percent.

Commodity Credit Corporation loans and guarantees are not debt in the usual sense, since the loans are nonrecourse in form and arise in connection with price-support activity by the Government. Price-support loans outstanding dropped \$1 billion during 1950, reflecting higher prices for farm products.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that farm consumer indebtedness totaled about \$2½ billion at the close of 1950 (such credit is included in the consumer debt category in this study). Short-term debt for both consumption and production purposes climbed noticeably as farmers made larger use of credit in financing such working capital assets and durable goods as machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, building materials, livestock, and home furnishings and equipment.

 ¹ Includes State loans to local units.
 ² Comprises State and local government securities held by State and local governments.

Noncorporate commercial debt shows marked gain

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

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

Security loans rise

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

Loans by banks on stock collateral and extension of credit by brokers and dealers are controlled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under regulations U and T. As part of a flexible credit control program, the Board of Governors raised margin requirements to 100 percent in January 1946, in order to curb speculative activity in

the face of postwar inflationary tendencies. In the ensuing year outstanding loans were cut in half. As inflationary pressures abated, margin requirements were dropped to 75 percent in 1947 and lowered to 50 percent in 1949. Early this year and in line with a more stringent credit policy, the Board reimposed the 75 percent requirement.

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

Consumer credit continues upward

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

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

Table 6.—Nonfarm Mortgage Debt by Borrowing and Lending Groups, by Type of Property, End of Calendar Year, 1945-50 1

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			[Millions	of dollars]								
	Residen	tial and co	mmercial			1-4 fa	mily reside	ential			Mu	ltifamily re	sidential a	nd comme	rcial
End of year	Total	Corporate borrowers 2	Noncorporate borrowers	Total	Savings and loan associa- tions	Life in- surance carriers	Mutual savings banks	Com- mercial banks	H.O.L.C.	Indi- viduals and others	Total	Life in- surance carriers	Mutual savings banks	Com- mercial banks	Indi- viduals and others
1945	31, 684 37, 974 45, 248 52, 419 58, 379 68, 518	3, 830 4, 422 5, 135 5, 847 6, 515 7, 452	27, 854 33, 552 40, 113 46, 572 51, 864 61, 066	19, 653 24, 452 29, 880 35, 131 39, 108 46, 941	5, 376 7, 140 8, 856 10, 305 11, 616 13, 725	2, 258 2, 570 3, 459 4, 925 5, 970 8, 392	1, 894 2, 033 2, 237 2, 742 3, 190 3, 850	2, 873 4, 573 6, 292 7, 380 7, 941 9, 464	852 636 486 369 231 10	6, 400 7, 500 8, 550 9, 410 10, 160 11, 500	12, 031 13, 522 15, 368 17, 288 19, 271 21, 577	3, 602 3, 790 4, 321 4, 918 5, 798 6, 378	2, 306 2, 399 2, 591 3, 031 3, 478 4, 368	1, 378 1, 960 2, 331 2, 639 2, 795 3, 231	4, 745 5, 373 6, 125 6, 700 7, 200 7, 600

¹ The data represent mortgage loans on commercial and residential property, and exclude real estate mortgage bonds. Multifamily and commercial property mortgages owed by corporations and held by other nonfinancial corporations are also excluded.

² The corporate mortgage debt total is included in the total corporate long-term debt outstanding, table 5.

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

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

[Millions of dollars]

			Farm					Non	farm			
End of year	Farm and					No	nfarm mortg	age		Ot	her	
·	total	Total farm	Farm mort- gage ¹	Farm pro- duction loans ²	Total non- farm	Total	1-4 family	Multi- family and commercial	Total	Commercial (nonfarm)	Financial ³	Consumer
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950	55, 502 61, 995 72, 891 84, 841 94, 206 109, 941	7, 172 7, 532 8, 428 10, 613 11, 856 11, 977	4, 682 4, 777 4, 882 5, 108 5, 407 5, 828	2, 490 2, 755 3, 546 5, 505 6, 449 6, 149	48, 330 54, 463 64, 463 74, 228 82, 350 97, 964	27, 854 33, 552 40, 113 46, 572 51, 864 61, 066	18, 670 23, 229 28, 381 33, 374 37, 153 44, 594	9, 184 10, 323 11, 732 13, 198 14, 711 16, 472	20, 476 20, 911 24, 350 27, 656 30, 486 36, 898	4, 437 6, 273 7, 603 8, 087 7, 632 9, 677	10, 412 5, 961 4, 885 5, 203 6, 045 7, 124	5, 627 8, 677 11, 862 14, 366 16, 809 20, 097

¹ Includes regular mortgages, purchase-money mortgages, and sales contracts.
² Includes agricultural loans to farmers and farmers' cooperatives by institutional lenders; farmers' financial and consumer debt is included under the "nonfarm" categories.
³ Comprises (lebt owed to banks for purchasing or carrying securities, customers' debt to brokers, and debt owed to life insurance companies by policyholders.

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

income (personal income after income taxes and other payments to Government), and one-eighth of personal holdings of liquid assets.

TECHNICAL NOTE

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

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

The Business Situation

(Continued from p. 12)

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

otherwise suggest.

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

the European continent.

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

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

developed.

Increased outflow of capital finances Canadian deficit

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

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

Latin American deficit less basic

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

tightening of exchange restrictions becomes necessary, thus inducing a "normal," or market, decline in the demand for imports from the United States.

Sterling area may have small deficit

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

dollar account of the sterling areas.

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

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

United States.

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

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

Wonthly BUSINESS STATISTICS



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

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

nless otherwise stated, statistics through			19	ov '			ļ			1951	1 ,		
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	Ju
		GENI	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS						
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT				1									
sonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:													
Vational income, totalbil. of dol			245.8			260. 1	[269. 4				
Compensation of employees, total do Wages and salaries, total do Private do			157. 3			165. 2			172.1			177. 4	
Wages and salaries, totaldo			149. 7 127. 2			157. 2 132. 7			163. 6 137. 1			168. 8 140. 5	
Private			5.0			6.6			101.1			140. 5	
Government civilian do		- -	17. 5			17. 9					l	l	
Supplements to wages and salaries do			7. 7			7. 9			8. 5			8.7	
Proprietors' and rental income, total ddo			45. 6			47. 2			48.8			48. i	}
Business and professional			23. 2			23.0			24. 1			23.6	
Farm doRental income of persons doCorporate profits and inventory valuation ad-			14.3			15.8			16.4			16.3	
Rental income of personsdo			8.1			8.4			8.3			8. 2	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation ad-					1	40.0				•			ł
justment, totalbil. of dol.			37. 4			42. 2	 -		42.9 51.8				
Corporate profits before tax, totaldo			45. 7 20. 5			50. 3 22. 5			28.5				
Corporate profits at manneydo			25. 2			27.8			23.3				
Inventory valuation adjustment do			-8.3			-8.2			-8.9			-2.3	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment, total		l	5.5			5. 6			5.6			5. 7	
1400 mtotosussassassassassassassassassassassassass			1 0.0			0.0			"."				
ross national product, totaldo Personal consumption expenditures, total _do		i	287.4		<u> </u>	303. 7			318. 5	[325. 6	
Personal consumption expenditures, total_do			202. 5			198.4			208. 2			201. 7	
Durable goodsdo			34.3			29. 4			31. 5	1	l	25. 9	
Durable goods do			105. 5			104. 9			111.5			109. 5	1
						64.0			65. 2			66. 2	
Gross private domestic investmentdo			47.3			60. 2			59.6			63. 5	
New constructiondo			23. 5			23. 3 25. 0			23. 9			22. 3 26. 7	1
Change in business in mentaries de			24. 5 7			11.8			9.3			14.4	
Not foreign investment			-3.2			-2.7			-2.3				
Government nurchases of goods and services			-3.2			_2.1			-2.0			.5	1
Services do Gross private domestic investment do. New construction do Producers' durable equipment do. Change in business inventories do. Net foreign investment. do. Government purchases of goods and services, total bil. of dol Federal (less Government sales) do. State and local			40.8			47.8			52. 9	!		60.0	1
Federal (less Government sales) do		1	21. 2			27. 3			31. 9			38. 5	
State and localdo			19.7			20. 4			21. 1			21.4	
	i	i	i .	ļ						l			1
ersonal income, totaldoess: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo]	227.3			238. 3			244, 1			250. 0	
ess: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo			20. 2			23. 1			26.6	-		27. 1	
quals: Disposable personal incomedo			207. 1			215. 2			217. 5			222.8	
Personal saving dododo			4.6			16.8			9.3			21.1	
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE† sonally adjusted, at annual rates:							Į.						
Potal personal income bil of dol	222, 7	227. 7	231. 5	234. 1	236. 4	244.4	243.6	243.3	245.5	249.0	249. 8	, 251.0	1 :
Total personal income bil. of dol. Wage and salary receipts, total do	143. 2	147. 2	149.7	152, 4	154.2	155. 9	158.0	160.0	162. 2	164.8	165.1	7 166. 4	
Employer disbursements, total do Commodity-producing industries do Commodity by the commodity of the commodi	146.1	150.3	152. 6	155. 6	157.3	158. 9	161. 6	163.4	165. 9	168. 2	168.8	r 169. 9	
Commodity-producing industries do	63.9	66. 2	67. 1	69. 3	69. 9	70.8	71. 7	72.4	73. 7	75.0	74.6	75. 2	1
Distributive industriesdo	41.9	42.8	42.8	43.1	43. 2	43.6	44.3	44.5	44.9	45. 3	45. 6	r 45. 6	1
Service industriesdo	18.8	18.9	19.1	19.3	19. 5	19.6	19.9	19.8	20.0	20.1	20. 2	7 20. 3	1
Governmentdo	21.5	22.4	23. 6	23. 9	24. 7	24.9	25. 7	26.7	27.3	27.8	28. 4	28.8	
Less employee contributions for social insur- ance bil. of dol.	2.9	3.1	2.9	3. 2	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.5	
Other labor incomedo	3.6	3.6	3.6	3. 6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3. 8	3.8	3.8	3.8	
Proprietors' and rental incomedo	45.3	46.1	45.3	46. 3	47. 2	48.1		48. 2	47.7	48.1	48.0	7 48. 0	1
Personal interest income and dividendsdo	18.4	18.9	21.6	19.7	19.5	25.0		19. 2	19.7	20. 2	20. 2	r 20. 0	ĺ
Total transfer paymentsdo	12. 2	11.9	11.3	12.1	11.8	11.7	12. 6	12.1	12. 1	12. 1	12.7	12.8	1
otal nonagricultural incomedo	204. 0	208. 6	212. 9	214. 3	215. 5	223. 4	221.4	222. 9	225. 2	227.8	229. 0	, 230. 1	:
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES													
industries, quarterly total mil. of dol fanufacturing do fining do ailroad do ther transportation do ther transportation do mercial and miscellaneous do			4,700			5,830			5, 160			r 6, 250	
Janufacturing do			2,050	1		2,790			2, 460			* 3, 140	
Mining do			7,030									r 200	1-4
Railroad do do			290			320	L		300			r 410	
Other transportationdo		l	120			140			120		- -	140	
Electric and gas utilitiesdodo	- 		820			940			750			7 890	
G		1	1,240			1 440		·	1 1 240			r 1, 470	1

revised.
The vised series. Quarterly estimates of national income, gross national product, and personal income and monthly estimates of personal income have been revised beginning 1948; for these revisions and for earlier revisions (covering data for 1946-47), see tables 41, 43, 45, and 48 in part V of the National Income Supplement to the Survey, July 1951.
The ludes inventory valuation adjustment.
Spersonal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		·	19	950						1951			
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	GENI	ERAL	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS	-Cont	inued	<u> </u>	' <u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS									 				
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total \$\frac{1}{2}\$	7 2, 452 7 2, 439 7 1, 151 7 1, 288 7 345 7 708 7 215	2, 551 2, 543 1, 182 1, 361 323 792 229	2, 913 2, 906 1, 452 1, 454 305 883 248	3, 584 3, 572 2, 038 1, 534 301 950 268	3, 277 3, 261 1, 781 1, 480 276 870 319	2, 692 2, 672 1, 216 1, 456 282 827 329	2, 539 2, 510 965 1, 545 324 995 215	1, 899 1, 873 557 1. 316 317 769 220	2, 071 2, 019 523 1, 496 366 834 275	2, 137 2, 088 465 1, 623 368 930 288	2, 153 2, 120 436 1, 684 438 871 309	7 2, 170 7 2, 144 7 607 1, 537 437 753 296	2, 673 2, 662 1, 106 1, 556 409 833 284
loans, unadjusted:‡ All commodities	353 371 7340	383 414 359	437 509 384	538 715 405	484 608 391	402 426 384	378 338 408	281 195 346	303 183 393	313 163 427	319 153 444	⁷ 323 ⁷ 213 ⁷ 406	401 388 411
Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted: All commodities	7 142 144 7 141	154 170 142	167 194 147	201 259 158	172 192 157	149 146 151	139 126 149	104 79 123	111 71 141	113 61 152	117 57 163	7 123 7 84 152	152 158 148
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION Federal Reserve Index											:		
Unadjusted, combined index1935-39=100 Manufactures	198 207	212 221	216 224	220 229	215 226	216 227	216 226	217 228	219 231	r 222 232	223 r 232	223 233	» 214 » 223
Durable manufactures	237 228 161 174 155 265 202 199 207	249 236 177 192 170 279 212 212 212	253 245 179 196 170 283 216 219 209	263 253 176 198 165 303 223 225 217	260 246 168 197 153 311 226 228 221	266 253 158 195 140 321 227 230 219	264 255 153 190 134 322 224 226 220	268 252 154 193 134 328 217 215 222	275 263 160 195 141 335 209 202 225	278 264 169 185 161 7 337 210 204 225	277 263 168 173 165 7 337 7 205 7 197 224	7 276 261 7 164 7 166 163 7 339 7 204 7 197 220	# 264 253 151 # 160 # 146 # 327 # 202 # 195 # 219
Stone, clay, and glass products	214 229 162 234 272 262	221 242 172 223 287 273	223 239 175 229 284 265	240 249 177 269 291 271	233 231 182 250 278 249	227 211 178 246 292 260	223 193 178 251 285 246	221 186 176 253 304 262	232 207 180 269 314 265	243 231 183 292 7 311 7 255	241 242 184 275 7 309 7 248	241 251 * 185 266 * 307 * 239	" 240 248 " 183 273 " 283 " 209
Nondurable manufactures	182 219 259 453 99 87 107 178 223 141 191	198 237 265 458 119 106 128 189 195 134 254	201 217 272 465 123 109 133 190 156 152 276	201 205 282 488 115 107 121 173 119 158 190	197 195 284 497 111 110 163 94 184 137	196 189 288 504 107 106 109 161 90 203	196 211 288 506 116 108 121 155 90 193 105	196 198 291 510 125 120 128 149 101 142 100	194 185 296 524 118 104 127 149 120 147	195 175 298 532 106 97 112 152 153 150 103	197 180 298 7 539 97 88 103 7 159 196 149	7 197 191 7 300 7 548 98 86 106 7 165 221 144 7 124	p 191 190 p 302 p 558
Paper and products do. Paper and pulp do. Petroleum and coal products do. Coke. do. Printing and publishing do. Rubber products do. Textiles and products do. Cotton consumption do. Rayon deliveries do. Wool textiles do. Tobacco products do.	172 166 229 176 150 222 165 123 361 134 160	191 181 238 176 161 236 189 155 366 172 204	194 184 243 178 172 244 191 152 380 171 181	202 193 251 183 183 250 197 162 374 180 170	201 191 253 178 182 250 193 158 381 164 174	197 188 263 182 179 251 194 158 397 160	203 192 272 187 164 244 194 163 392 156 177	208 198 269 183 176 235 194 174 390 144 170	208 198 269 184 179 239 188 175 374 133 161	215 205 255 185 188 238 185 153 380 146 167	212 201 7 263 186 179 247 190 164 377 144 172	7 209 199 7 264 187 7 172 7 255 7 185 157 7 378 137	p 190 p 264 183 p 159 p 248 p 162 123 380
Minerals do. Fuels do. Anthracite. do. Bituminous coal do. Crude petroleum do. Metals do.	149 148 68 109 171 158	163 162 97 142 177 170	168 167 92 144 184 171	169 170 102 151 184 161	159 165 84 138 184 124	153 163 80 143 178 93	159 169 96 151 184 94	153 163 89 125 185 94	153 163 48 127 189 92	162 167 64 133 191 129	168 168 83 126 192 166	7 169 7 169 86 133 7 191 172	" 162 " 160 66 105 " 191 " 167
Adjusted, combined index 3do	196	209	211	216	215	218		221	222	223	223	222	» 213
Manufactures	206 235 151 140 202 208 212 208 161 244	218 247 165 151 212 212 212 214 167 215	220 251 166 150 216 209 215 206 169 225	225 261 166 150 223 217 229 214 168 262	224 260 169 155 226 221 227 214 175 247	229 268 173 162 227 218 235 232 173 265	231 268 171 162 224 219 236 238 191 257	232 271 169 156 217 222 237 245 186 261	234 277 169 156 209 225 243 252 189 269	234 7 279 170 162 210 225 247 243 189 292	233 276 163 158 205 224 235 231 184 257	232 7 275 154 147 7 204 221 7 238 235 7 186 269	p 222 p 263 p 141 131 p 2002 p 238 p 285 p 182 285
Nondurable manufactures	181 206 263 101 91 167 152 151 147	195 248 269 120 108 168 150 155	194 203 271 124 111 167 148 168 142	196 182 277 115 106 162 145 158 147	195 207 280 109 108 161 143 165 149	197 208 284 108 106 165 141 171	201 248 287 115 107 168 142 162 161	201 225 288 122 112 166 142 148 158	199 207 292 118 105 167 146 159 176	7 198 187 7 296 106 97 168 147 163 7 169	198 179 298 97 88 166 148 149	7 197 178 7 302 99 89 7 165 150 145 7 161	p 190 175 p 306 p 166 p 150 152 p 147

*Revised. * Preliminary.

†Data for 1947-49 were revised to incorporate changes in reports on production and sales of farm products. Revised figures for 1947 appear on p. 23 of the April 1950 Survey; those for 1948-49, on p. 24 of the January 1951 issue.

d'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			19	50		1				1951			
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS	Cont	inued				•	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued				,			l						
Adjusted	173 166 162 154	191 181 169 197	194 185 172 172	202 193 179 165	201 191 174 171 160	197 189 175 153	204 192 170 177	207 197 177 179	208 198 176 170	214 204 183 177	212 200 176 172	r 209 199 r 173 171	 191 171 161 157
Metalsdo	124	136	141	141	130	126	130	131	127	140	151	146	⊅ 135
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES§	42.0	45, 3	42. 1	41.8	41.3	42. 5	46.7	45.4	45.2	19 5	45. 6	44. 3	42. 5
usiness sales (adjusted), total† bil. of dol. Manufacturing, total† do Durable-goods industries† do Nondurable-goods industries† do Wholesale trade, total do Durable-goods establishments do Nondurable-goods establishments do Retail trade, total do Durable-goods establishments do Nondurable-goods stores do Nondurable-goods stores do	20.3 8.7 11.6 9.0 2.6 6.5 12.7 4.7 8.0	23. 0 10. 1 12. 9 9. 6 2. 9 6. 7 12. 7 4. 7 8. 0	21. 2 9. 4 11. 8 8. 9 2. 6 6. 3 12. 1 4. 4 7. 7	21. 2 9. 7 11. 6 8. 8 2. 5 6. 3 11. 8 4. 2 7. 6	21. 1 9.7 11. 4 8. 8 2. 4 6. 4 11. 4 3. 7 7. 7	21.3 9.8 11.5 9.0 2.5 6.5 12.2 4.1	23. 7 23. 7 10. 4 12. 8 10. 2 2. 9 7. 3 13. 3 4. 8	22. 4 10. 3 12. 3 9. 6 2. 7 6. 9 13. 1 4. 7 8. 4	45. 2 23. 4 11. 0 12. 4 9. 5 2. 7 6. 8 12. 3 4. 2 8. 1	43. 5 22. 4 10. 5 11. 9 9. 1 2. 5 6. 6 12. 0 4. 0 8. 0	23. 8 23. 8 11. 1 12. 8 9. 6 2. 5 7. 1 12. 1 4. 0 8. 1	22.8 7 10.7 7 12.1 9.6 2.4 7.2 11.9 8.0	21. 6 9. 7 11. 9 9. 1 2. 3 6. 8 11. 8 3. 7
	53. 2 29. 8 13. 9 15. 9 9. 3 3. 2 6. 1 14. 1 5. 1	54. 5 29. 9 13. 9 16. 0 9. 6 3. 0 6. 5 15. 1 5. 5 9. 6	56. 4 30. 7 14. 1 16. 7 9. 9 3. 1 6. 8 15. 8 10. 0	58. 7 31. 8 14. 4 17. 3 10. 2 3. 3 6. 9 16. 7 6. 5 10. 2	60. 3 33. 0 15. 1 17. 9 10. 5 3. 5 7. 0 16. 8 6. 6 10. 2	61. 6 34. 1 15. 8 18. 3 10. 8 3. 6 7. 2 16. 6 6. 6	63. 4 34.9 16. 2 18. 7 11. 0 3. 8 7. 3 17. 4 6. 8 10. 6	64. 4 35. 5 16. 7 18. 8 11. 1 3. 9 7. 3 17. 8 6. 9 10. 9	66. 5 36. 4 17. 0 19. 4 11. 4 4. 0 7. 4 18. 6 7. 6 11. 1	68. 6 37. 8 17. 6 20. 2 11. 8 4. 3 7. 5 19. 0 7. 8 11. 2	69. 9 38. 9 18. 3 20. 6 12. 0 4. 5 7. 5 19. 0 7. 9	70.5 740.0 719.0 721.0 11.9 4.6 7.3 18.7 7.9	70. 7 40. 4 19. 5 20. 9 11. 7 4. 6 7. 1 18. 6 7. 7
IANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†					<u> </u>			<u> </u> 					
ales: Value (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol. Durable-goods industriesdodo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	18, 682 7, 951 10, 731	22, 802 9, 929 12, 872	21, 514 9, 536 11, 979	22, 832 10, 339 12, 493	21, 256 9, 586 11, 671	21, 763 10, 104 11, 659	22, 888 10, 174 12, 714	21, 808 9, 891 11, 917	24, 388 11, 597 12, 791	22, 423 10, 772 11, 651	23, 061 10, 853 12, 208	* 22, 375 * 10, 680 * 11, 695	19, 898 8, 918 10, 980
Value (adjusted), total do Durable-goods industries, total do Iron, steel, and products do Nonferrous metals and products do Electrical machinery and equipment do Machinery, except electrical do Motor vehieles and equipment, n. e. s. do Lumber and timber basic products. do Furniture and finished lumber products. do Stone, clay, and glass products. do Other durable-goods industries. do	20, 269 8, 670 2, 178 558 924 1, 374 1, 459 315 603 409 469 382	22, 956 10, 060 2, 471 606 1, 129 1, 554 1, 716 410 695 485 540 454	21, 154 9, 392 2, 345 591 1, 116 1, 458 1, 449 379 656 433 513 451	21, 246 9, 671 2, 414 599 1, 131 1, 512 1, 547 401 673 437 542 415	21, 112 9, 730 2, 448 610 1, 108 1, 544 1, 501 402 683 449 566 419	21, 284 9, 794 2, 591 630 1, 096 1, 579 1, 514 396 640 403 519 425	23, 166 10, 398 2, 729 593 1, 240 1, 755 1, 566 396 619 461 588 450	22, 646 10, 338 2, 642 584 1, 254 1, 802 1, 550 415 586 454 454 464	23, 399 10, 993 2, 790 607 1, 249 1, 946 4, 696 421 659 537 603 486	22, 389 10, 532 2, 703 594 1, 158 1, 925 1, 508 475 674 480 538 477	23, 838 11, 077 2, 823 582 1, 246 2, 004 1, 610 502 698 5115 626 471	7 22, 758 7 10, 660 7 2, 705 7 594 7 1, 199 7 1, 992 7 1, 438 7 485 7 750 7 465 7 591 7 440	21, 61, 9, 745 2, 490 581 1, 011 1, 916 1, 197 600 403 544
Nondurable-goods industries, total do Food and kindred products do Beverages do Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products do Apparel and related products do Leather and products do Paper and allied products do Printing and publishing do Chemicals and allied products do Petroleum and coal products do Rubber products do Other nondurable-goods industries do	1,206	12, 896 3, 257 649 299 1, 544 1, 256 381 633 615 1, 667 1, 859 457 280	11, 762 3, 038 448 261 1, 354 955 335 620 633 1, 583 1, 853 404 280	11, 574 2, 972 434 271 1, 293 976 324 656 581 1, 550 1, 834 405 278	11, 382 2, 949 390 282 1, 290 839 287 668 576 1, 529 1, 870 397 304	11, 490 3, 147 468 270 1, 264 778 270 667 585 1, 512 1, 827 424 278	307	12, 309 3, 297 427 300 1, 407 882 365 686 731 1, 631 1, 795 435 353	12, 406 3, 331 426 280 1, 371 796 337 707 763 1, 732 1, 838 462 363	11, 857 3, 326 414 280 1, 270 670 284 673 716 1, 631 1, 842 441 311	12, 762 3, 825 488 296 1, 386 670 280 700 728 1, 736 1, 867 436 350	* 12, 099 * 3, 420 * 501 * 283 * 1, 303 * 620 * 292 * 678 * 7, 1, 684 * 1, 863 * 437 * 295	11, 867 3, 122 493 291 1, 241 800 300; 633 698 1, 677 1, 892
nventories, end of month: Book value (unadjusted), total do Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	29, 796 13, 928 15, 868	29, 742 13, 847 15, 894	30, 418 14, 050 16, 368	31, 562 14, 386 17, 176	32, 904 14, 997 17, 907	34, 207 15, 680 18, 528	35, 278 16, 218 19, 060	35, 794 16, 682 19, 112	36, 675 17, 113 19, 562	37, 787 17, 664 20, 123	38, 861 18, 451 20, 410	r 39, 739 r 19, 024 r 20, 715	40, 348 19, 520 20, 828
By stages of fabrication: Purchased materialsdo Goods in processdo Finished goodsdo	11, 510 6, 998 11, 287	11, 883 7, 163 10, 696	12, 380 7, 380 10, 658	13, 062 7, 668 10, 833	13, 798 7, 770 11, 336	14,627 8,011 11,570	15, 026 8, 563 11, 689	15, 079 8, 976 11, 739	15, 298 9, 375 12, 002	15, 491 9, 804 12, 492	15, 568 10, 045 13, 248	7 15, 690 7 10, 245 7 13, 804	15, 833 10, 569 13, 946
Book value (adjusted), total		29, 858 13, 858 3, 191 1, 630 3, 228 1, 773 663 550 664 534 661	30, 732 14, 072 3, 228 959 1, 632 3, 283 1, 839 672 560 677 530 692	31, 770 14, 446 3, 308 971 1, 666 3, 368 1, 935 687 572 685 541 713	33, 007 15, 119 3, 404 992 1, 751 3, 519 2, 111 754 583 729 550 727	34,061 15,782 3,431 1,030 1,902 3,678 2,191 835 628 764 581 743	34, 928 16, 248 3, 458 1, 012 1, 968 3, 801 2, 263 950 631 798 600 767	35, 474 16, 660 3, 532 1, 016 2, 032 3, 932 2, 232 1, 012 672 820 626 787	36, 415 17, 001 3, 519 1, 018 2, 103 4, 063 2, 236 1, 122 678 812 658 792	37, 849 17, 601 3, 608 1, 031 2, 206 4, 203 2, 348 1, 168 717 837 686 797	38, 939 18, 304 3, 727 1, 061 2, 331 4, 350 2, 397 1, 261 745 888 706 839	7 39, 957 7 18, 978 7 3, 862 7 1, 090 7 2, 460 4, 482 7 2, 444 7 1, 372 7 762 889 7 747 7 870	40, 406 19, 476 3, 968 1, 069 2, 562 4, 585 2, 517 1, 450 761 893 783 886

'Revised. P Preliminary. See note marked "3" on p. S-2.
§The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade. Business inventories as shown on p. S-1 cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm, †Revised series. Data on manufacturers' sales, inventories, and new orders have been revised beginning 1946. Revisions for 1946-49 and appropriate explanations appear on pp. 16-23 of the October 1950 Surver.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			19	50						1951			
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	GENE	CRAL 1	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS	Cont	inued		· · · · · ·	,		
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS!—Continued													
Inventories, end of month—Continued Book value (adjusted)—Continued Nondurable-goods industries, total_mil. of dol. Food and kindred products	15, 942 2, 831 1, 037 1, 467 2, 274 1, 448 568 695 601 2, 041 2, 046 501 433	16, 000 2, 820 1, 048 1, 562 2, 285 1, 455 573 671 593 2, 043 2, 050 483 416	16, 660 2, 928 1, 118 1, 680 2, 372 1, 520 589 678 625 2, 108 2, 108 2, 108 432	17, 324 3, 113 1, 095 1, 706 2, 616 1, 575 596 690 628 2, 187 2, 162 524 432	17, 887 3, 190 1, 145 1, 717 2, 768 1, 647 608 699 651 2, 267 2, 180 564 452	18, 279 3, 285 1, 130 1, 718 2, 838 1, 808 601 734 659 2, 327 2, 169 461	18, 681 3, 374 1, 162 1, 679 3, 005 1, 786 652 778 689 2, 370 2, 134 564 488	18, 814 3, 435 1, 202 1, 642 3, 046 61, 768 791 710 2, 424 2, 133 2, 557 557	19, 414 3, 618 1, 262 1, 658 3, 110 1, 854 616 833 723 2, 505 2, 164 556 514	20, 248 3, 928 1, 283 1, 682 3, 262 1, 893 644 873 732 2, 617 2, 230 566 538	20, 635 3, 966 1, 283 1, 705 3, 351 1, 898 666 891 755 2, 687 2, 295 585 585	7 20, 979 7 3, 935 7 1, 284 7 1, 693 7 3, 489 7 1, 882 7 684 7 925 7 766 7 2, 756 7 2, 353 612 7 600	20, 930 3, 694 1, 230 1, 708 3, 506 1, 905 645 951 775 2, 852 2, 437
New orders, net (unadjusted), total do. Durable-goods industries, total do. Iron, steel, and products do. Nonferrous metals and products do. Electrical machinery and equipment do. Machinery, except electrical do. Transportation equipment, except motor	22, 223 10, 553 2, 724 637 934 1, 764	27, 323 13, 863 3, 277 814 1, 572 2, 197 1, 600	23,760 11,500 2,989 683 1,423 1,948	24, 704 12, 171 2, 950 666 1, 439 2, 016	22, 371 10, 621 2, 638 661 1, 257 1, 935	23, 160 11, 379 3, 047 554 1, 480 2, 260	28, 860 15, 123 3, 517 658 1, 527 2, 641 2, 395	25, 403 13, 153 3, 014 602 1, 601 2, 819	28, 574 15, 478 3, 632 696 1, 780 2, 982 1, 970	23, 927 12, 614 3, 156 699 1, 413 2, 481	23, 318 11, 773 2, 916 523 1, 560 2, 434 788	7 23, 234 7 12, 018 7 2, 747 7 514 7 1, 431 7 2, 480	20, 967 10, 413 2, 705 513 1, 204 2, 247
vehícles mil. of dol. Other durable-goods industries do. Nondurable-goods industries do. Unfilled orders (unadjusted), total* do. Durable-goods industries do.	3, 392 11, 670 26, 998 22, 171	4, 404 13, 460 31, 519 26, 105	3, 765 12, 259 33, 764 28, 070	4, 300 12, 533 35, 636 29, 902	3, 646 11, 750 36, 728 30, 914	3, 534 11, 781 38, 125 32, 190	4, 384 13, 738 44, 097 37, 138	4, 040 12, 250 47, 691 40, 400	4, 418 13, 097 51, 878 44, 281	4, 028 11, 313 53, 383 46, 124	3, 552 11, 545 53, 640 47, 043	7 3, 790 7 11, 216 7 54, 499 7 48, 381	2, 976 10, 553 55, 568 49, 877
Iron, steel, and products	6, 593 679 2, 434 3, 758 4, 030	7, 348 914 2, 940 4, 433 5, 255	7, 923 1, 006 3, 250 4, 909 5, 566	8, 286 1, 029 3, 477 5, 363 5, 971	8. 540 1. 031 3. 594 5, 818 6. 068	8, 990 915 3, 850 6, 389 6, 143	9, 800 990 4, 187 7, 372 8, 157	10, 322 1, 030 4, 564 8, 464 8, 847	11, 022 1, 082 5, 006 9, 412 10, 354	11, 451 1, 171 5, 235 9, 934	11, 577 1, 123 5, 611 10, 348 10, 980	7 11, 614 7 1, 062 7 5, 861 7 10, 750 7 11, 502	12, 040 1, 091 6, 179 11, 213
vehicles mil. of dol do	4, 678 4, 827	5, 214 5, 414	5, 414 5, 694	5, 776 5, 734	5, 864 5, 814	5, 904 5, 935	6, 633 6, 959	7, 172 7, 292	7, 404 7, 597	7, 637 7, 259	7, 406 6, 596	7, 593 6, 118	7, 564 5, 691
]	BUSIN	ESS P	OPUL.	ATION	·						
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER;	·												
Operating businesses, total, end of quarter thous. Contract construction do Manufacturing do Service industries do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do All other do			3, 997. 7 366. 9 303. 3 856. 2 1, 686. 4 204. 8 579. 9			303. 1 853. 6 1, 676. 9 205. 0			* 4,008.8 * 372.1 * 307.1 * 856.2 * 1,678.5 * 206.5 * 588.4	•••••			
New businesses, quarterly total do Contract construction do Manufacturing do Service industries do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do All other do			95. 2 14. 8 10. 4 17. 8 35. 3 4. 3 12. 5			15. 4 27. 7			122.0 21.0 14.4 21.9 41.3 5.3 18.1				
Discontinued businesses, quarterly total do Contract construction do Manufacturing do Service industries do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do All other do			83. 6 10. 3 10. 5 16. 0 35. 1 3. 3 8. 4			92. 8 13. 6 9. 8 18. 0 37. 3 3. 6 10. 5			p 98. 9 p 14. 5 p 10. 4 p 19. 2 p 39. 7 p 3. 8 p 11. 2				
Business transfers, quarterly totaldo			88. 2			67. 0			93. 8				
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS New incorporations (48 States)*number INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES	7, 191	7, 201	6, 277	6, 782	6, 256	6, 780	8, 515	6, 590	7, 649	7, 653	7, 544	r 6, 810	₽ 6, 386
Failures, total o number Commercial service o do Construction do Manufacturing and mining do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do	694 62 65 151 343 73	787 51 91 173 402 70	648 43 75 147 314 69	707 64 91 150 339 63	683 67 87 150 310 69	679 67 62 143 330 77	775 63 97 132 410 73	599 59 60 107 304 69	732 69 83 115 377 88	693 52 81 119 365 76	755 64 94 128 385 84	699 43 71 129 390 66	665 55 74 130 340 66
Liabilities, total decommercial service decommercial decommercial decommercial service decomm	19, 538 1, 495 1, 619 8, 533 5, 251 2, 640	18, 448 2, 077 1, 233 7, 225 5, 685 2, 228	15, 254 1, 450 1, 303 5, 855 4, 775 1, 871	16, 649 2, 009 2, 410 5, 949 4, 683 1, 598	18, 864 1, 742 2, 726 8, 412 4, 235 1, 749	21, 044 3, 205 4, 748 5, 352 5, 479 2, 260	21, 685 1, 482 2, 393 5, 175 10, 376 2, 259	16, 009 1, 399 2, 228 6, 134 4, 357 1, 891	17, 652 1, 375 3, 292 5, 169 5, 605 2, 211	17, 064 1, 055 2, 268 5, 894 5, 647 2, 200	23, 504 1, 871 4, 655 5, 497 7, 487 3, 994	22, 773 1, 006 3, 085 5, 014 7, 434 6, 234	21, 088 1, 398 2, 666 7, 790 4, 778 4, 456

r Revised. r Preliminary.
†Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3.
†New series. For data on unfilled orders beginning 1946, see p. 22 of the October 1950 Survey. Data on new incorporations are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; they are available for the 48 States beginning 1946, and for 47 States (excluding Louisiana) beginning July 1945; figures through 1948 are shown on p. 21 of the May 1950 Survey.
†The number of operating businesses has been revised to reflect revisions in the number of new businesses beginning with the fourth quarter of 1947 and in the number of discontinued businesses beginning with the fourth quarter of 1948. Revisions prior to the third quarter of 1949 will be shown later.

d'Data are from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Scattered monthly revisions for the indicated series are shown on p. S-4 of the February 1950 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			19	50						1951			
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
			COM	MODI	TY PF	RICES							
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS													
Prices received, all farm products \$\frac{1}{2}\$. 1910-14=100. Crops	263	267	272	268	276	286	300	313	311	309	305	301	294
	236	239	243	238	250	258	275	283	276	275	271	263	252
	226	224	221	219	224	233	240	254	245	247	244	240	236
	195	193	194	188	192	2002	214	222	221	222	223	217	213
	387	399	428	426	428	436	442	440	437	438	438	438	438
	278	311	336	327	346	339	347	351	359	363	357	353	329
	211	200	217	207	194	202	192	204	202	209	194	200	175
	200	164	126	138	188	211	324	333	265	225	239	189	204
	267	293	303	300	351	366	374	379	386	385	380	358	317
	287	292	298	296	299	311	323	340	343	340	335	335	332
	371	369	372	358	357	366	391	425	428	428	418	422	414
	232	240	248	261	267	272	286	285	280	273	270	269	272
	173	191	196	201	209	249	203	205	217	215	221	217	222
Prices paid:† All commodities	247 245 249 256	248 248 249	252 252 251 260	253 254 251	255 256 254	257 257 257 257	262 260 264 272	267 265 270	272 269 274	273 269 276	272 270 274	272 270 273	271 270 272
Parity ratiot ?dodo	103	258 103	105	261 103	263 105	265 108	110	276 113	280	283 109	283 108	282 107	104
All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index)	190. 0	190. 8	192. 6	193. 9	194. 9	198. 4	202. 4	204.9	205.8	205. 6	206. 5	206. 5	206. 7
Coal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes): AnthraciteOct. 1922–Sept. 1925=100 Bituminousdo	150. 3	153. 9	155, 8	157. 4	158. 6	159. 7	160. 3	168.3	170. 0	169. 1	162. 9	165. 2	166. 5
	160. 5	162. 4	164, 0	166. 6	167. 0	167. 3	167. 9	168.7	168. 9	168. 6	165. 9	165. 6	166. 5
Consumers' price index (U. S. Dept. of Labor): ○ All items⊙ 1935-39=100 Apparel do do Food do do Cereals and bakery products do Dairy products do Fruits and vegetables do Meats, poultry, and fish do Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration do do Other fuels do do Housefurnishings do do Rent⊙ do do Miscellaneous do do	172. 0 184. 5 208. 2 171. 5 180. 7 211. 5 255. 7 139. 4 96. 9 189. 9 186. 1 131. 3 155. 2	173. 4 185. 7 209. 9 175. 5 184. 3 193. 4 260. 7 140. 2 96. 8 192. 9 189. 1 131. 6 156. 8	174. 6 189. 8 210. 0 176. 9 186. 9 186. 0 261. 0 141. 2 96. 9 196. 1 194. 2 131. 8 157. 8	175. 6 193. 0 210. 6 177. 2 191. 9 189. 8 253. 3 142. 0 96. 8 199. 2 198. 7 132. 0 158. 3	176. 4 194. 3 210. 8 177. 6 192. 8 195. 7 250. 3 142. 5 96. 8 200. 8 201. 1 132. 5 159. 2	178. 8 195. 5 216. 3 177. 7 194. 0 203. 9 253. 4 142. 8 96. 8 201. 7 203. 2 132. 9 160. 6	181. 5 198. 5 221. 9 185. 4 202. 6 214. 1 263. 6 143. 3 97. 2 202. 3 207. 4 133. 2 162. 1	183. 8 202. 0 226. 0 187. 1 204. 4 224. 3 270. 1 143. 9 97. 2 204. 5 209. 7 134. 0 163. 2	184. 5 203. 1 226. 2 187. 5 204. 6 217. 1 272. 2 144. 2 97. 2 205. 0 210. 7 134. 7 164. 3	184.6 203.6 203.6 225.7 188.3 204.1 214.8 272.6 144.0 96.9 205.0 211.8 135.1 164.6	185. 4 204. 0 227. 4 188. 2 203. 5 221. 6 272. 8 143. 6 97. 3 202. 4 212. 6 135. 4	185. 2 204. 0 226. 9 188. 4 203. 9 271. 6 143. 6 97. 1 202. 8 212. 5 135. 7 164. 8	185. 5 203. 3 227. 7 189. 0 205. 1 218. 5 273. 2 144. 0 97. 2 203. 7 212. 4 136. 2 165. 0
### WHOLESALE PRICES U.S. Department of Labor indexes: All commodities	162, 9	166. 4	169. 5	169. 1	171. 7	175. 3	180. 1	183. 6	184. 0	183. 6	182. 9	7 181. 8	179. 5
	158, 0	161. 2	164. 0	163. 5	165. 1	169. 0	173. 1	175. 5	175. 8	176. 1	176. 2	7 175. 6	175. 1
	175, 8	179. 1	181. 8	180. 2	184. 5	187. 1	192. 6	199. 1	199. 4	197. 7	195. 5	194. 7	189. 8
	152, 9	159. 3	165. 7	169. 3	173. 0	178. 1	185. 0	187. 1	187. 5	187. 1	186. 4	7 180. 3	174. 1
	176, 0	177. 6	180. 4	177. 8	183. 7	187. 4	194. 2	202. 6	203. 8	202. 5	199. 6	198. 6	194. 0
Grains do Livestock and poultry do Commodities other than farm products do Commodities	173. 5	167. 7	166. 5	165. 3	172. 1	180. 9	186, 6	192. 0	188. 0	189. 1	185. 6	178. 6	178. 0
	215. 8	217. 3	211. 3	198. 7	197. 3	204. 9	222, 2	238. 2	241. 2	240. 9	234. 8	235. 8	233. 9
	159. 8	163. 7	166. 9	166. 9	168. 8	172. 4	176, 7	179. 2	179. 3	179. 2	179. 0	177. 8	176. 0
Foods	171. 4	174. 6	177. 2	172. 5	175. 2	179. 0	182, 2	187. 6	186. 6	185. 8	187. 3	186. 3	186, 0
	151. 2	154. 9	155. 5	153. 8	154. 1	157. 6	163, 0	166. 3	164. 5	164. 5	163. 6	162. 3	162, 3
	141. 8	148. 0	154. 7	160. 8	164. 1	164. 4	171, 5	173. 0	170. 3	166. 6	164. 9	163. 4	167, 5
	137. 0	132. 0	131. 0	129. 5	140. 4	138. 0	136, 1	142. 4	139. 9	140. 0	146. 5	146. 3	144, 3
	240. 7	240. 2	241. 0	223. 7	223. 4	233. 7	242, 7	255. 2	254. 5	255. 1	257. 2	255. 2	254, 6
Commodities other than farm products and foods	151, 6	155. 5	159. 2	161. 5	163. 7	166. 7	170. 3	171. 8	172. 4	172. 3	7 171. 6	⁷ 170. 6	168. 7
	207, 2	213. 9	219. 7	218. 9	217. 8	221. 4	226. 1	228. 1	228. 5	228. 5	227. 8	225. 6	223. 8
	165, 4	167. 9	170. 2	177. 2	177. 6	179. 1	180. 7	180. 8	180. 8	180. 8	180. 8	180. 8	180. 8
	135, 3	135. 5	136. 3	140. 2	140. 8	141. 2	147. 2	147. 1	147. 1	147. 2	147. 2	147. 2	147. 2
	338, 0	357. 6	371. 5	358. 4	347. 6	348. 4	356. 8	359. 8	361. 2	361. 0	7 358. 8	352. 3	347. 2
	138, 6	142. 4	145. 9	145. 7	148. 2	154. 9	162. 1	164. 0	164. 4	164. 7	163. 7	161. 6	159. 1
Chemicals and allied productsdo	118, 1	122. 5	128. 7	132. 2	135. 7	139. 6	144. 5	147. 3	146. 4	147. 9	r 145. 7	7 142. 3	139. 4
Chemicalsdo	119, 1	121. 9	125. 4	131. 6	134. 3	136. 1	138. 1	139. 0	138. 2	145. 0	145. 2	144. 0	143. 1
Drugs and pharmaceutical materials do	129, 1	135. 0	153. 4	161. 1	163. 8	175. 1	184. 4	185. 2	185. 1	184. 5	185. 2	185. 3	184. 7
Fertilizer materialsdo	110, 1	112. 1	111. 4	111. 2	112. 0	115. 6	118. 1	118. 1	118. 1	117. 8	117. 1	115. 1	119. 0
Oils and fatsdo	126, 0	142. 7	163. 9	160. 3	171. 5	180. 9	200. 4	217. 3	214. 6	198. 7	r 181. 0	7 161. 2	139. 3
Fuel and lighting materials do Electricity do Gas do Petroleum and products do	133. 5 67. 0 88. 3 115. 5	134. 2 65. 5 88. 1 116. 8	134. 9 65. 6 89. 0 117. 8	135. 3 65. 2 88. 9 118. 0	135. 7 65. 5 90. 5 118. 1	135. 7 65. 7 90. 2 118. 0	136. 4 65. 7 90. 0 119. 4	138. 1 66. 4 92. 2 119. 4	138. 6 65. 1 93. 8 120. 3	138. 1 64. 8 93. 3 120. 0	137. 5 64. 7 92. 9 119. 7	137. 8 92. 9 120. 0	137. 8
Hides and leather products do Hides and skins do Leather do Shoes do	187. 2	195. 6	203. 0	208. 6	211.5	218. 7	234. 8	238. 2	236. 2	233.3	232. 6	230. 6	221. 9
	219. 8	238. 2	264. 7	266. 3	269.3	277. 5	318. 2	317. 8	313. 0	297.8	293. 8	284. 3	250. 7
	185. 3	192. 3	196. 8	201. 3	204.9	213. 8	224. 8	229. 1	229. 2	228.7	228. 2	227. 5	216. 8
	185. 8	191. 4	194. 9	200. 5	203.7	209. 3	219. 4	224. 6	222. 0	223.5	223. 8	223. 3	222. 4
Housefurnishing goodsdoFurnishingsdoFurnituredo	148. 7	153. 9	159. 2	163, 8	166. 9	170. 2	174. 7	175. 4	178. 8	180. 1	180, 0	7 179. 4	178. 9
	156. 2	162. 8	168. 1	173, 6	176. 6	180. 6	186. 2	186. 9	193. 4	195. 9	195, 9	196. 0	194. 6
	141. 0	144. 6	149. 9	153, 6	156. 7	159. 2	162. 7	163. 2	163. 2	163. 1	162, 9	161. 5	162. 3

Revised. Revised series. Beginning with the February 1950 SURVEY, data have been revised (effective back to 1910) to reflect changes prescribed in the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949; revisions for 1910-48 are shown on p. 36 of July 1950 SURVEY.

§ August 1951 indexes: All farm products, 292; crops, 244; food grains, 234; feed grains and hay, 215; tobacco, 430; cotton, 291; fruit, 207; truck crops, 181; oil-bearing crops, 294; livestock and products, 336; meat animals, 416; dairy products, 277; poultry and eggs, 231.

§ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates).

§ Revised basis, using new sample of items and adjusted weights. The adjusted indexes were linked to the "old series" at January 1950; that is, indexes originally published for January 1950 were not changed (except for "rent" and "all items"). Revisions prior to 1950 for "rent" and "all items" are available upon request. The "all items" index for July 1951 on the old basis is 185.8. For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.

Indexes for the latest 2 months are preliminary and are currently revised to incorporate corrections received in the 2 months following. Any additional corrections received in final annual summaries issued in the middle of the year. Indexes for June-December 1949 were corrected in the August 1950 Survey and for June-December 1948 in the August 1949 issue. Corrected indexes for January-May 1948 and 1949 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			198	50						1951			
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
		COM	MODI	ΓY PR	ICES-	-Conti	nued						
WHOLESALE PRICES♂—Continued													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes: —Continued Commodities other than farm prod., etc.—Con. Metals and metal products	172. 4 169. 8 150. 6 156. 5	174. 4 171. 0 156. 3 164. 6	176. 7 172. 2 166. 1 166. 9	178.6 173.2 173.3 177.2	180. 4 174. 0 181. 7 182. 5	184. 9 182. 1 182. 5 183. 6	187. 5 185. 7 187. 9 183. 7	188. 1 185. 7 191. 1 183. 7	188. 8 185. 6 183. 5 183. 7	189. 0 185. 9 184. 1 183. 7	188. 8 185. 9 182. 8 183. 7	188. 2 185. 9 178. 2 r 183. 6	188. 0 185. 9 175. 6 183. 6
Textile products	142.6 144.3 190.7 99.2 40.7 60.3 150.9	149. 5 145. 2 206. 8 101. 2 41. 3 65. 6 157. 7	158.3 146.7 221.6 105.3 41.7 64.9 178.7	163. 1 147. 7 225. 7 109. 2 42. 5 65. 3 189. 1	166. 8 151. 4 231. 7 111. 4 42. 7 69. 0 192. 7	171. 4 155. 4 236. 6 113. 7 43. 0 75. 0 195. 6	178. 2 161. 6 239. 2 115. 2 43. 1 86. 1 217. 4	181. 1 163. 9 240. 5 113. 8 43. 1 90. 8 227. 3	183. 2 163. 9 239. 9 113. 5 43. 1 90. 8 240. 2	182. 8 163. 9 236. 2 113. 5 43. 1 85. 2 243. 7	7 182. 1 7 164. 0 234. 1 7 113. 4 43. 1 76. 3 7 244. 5	r 178. 2 r 164. 0 r 228. 7 r 112. 9 43. 1 73. 2 r 228. 7	173. 5 164. 8 217. 8 111. 2 43. 1 71. 1 221. 6
Miscellaneousdo Tires and tubesdo Paper and pulpdo	119. 0 68. 7 159. 8	124.3 75.0 163.9	127. 4 77. 4 167. 1	131. 3 78. 1 173. 4	137.6 82.3 178.7	140. 5 82. 5 189. 0	142. 4 82. 8 196. 5	142. 7 82. 8 196. 5	142. 5 82. 8 196. 3	142. 7 82. 8 196. 2	141. 7 82. 8 196. 2	141. 7 82. 8 196. 2	138. 8 82. 9 197. 2
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR													
As measured by— Wholesale prices	49. 4 58. 1 48. 0	48.3 57.7 47.6	47. 5 57. 3 47. 6	47. 5 56. 9 47. 5	46.8 56.7 47.4	45. 8 55. 9 46. 2	44.6 55.1 45.1	43.8 54.4 44.2	43. 7 54. 2 44. 2	43. 8 54. 2 44. 3	44.0 53.9 44.0	44. 2 54. 0 44. 1	44. 8 53. 9 43. 9
	(CONST	RUCT	TON A	ND R	EAL E	STATI	E					
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY†							1						
New construction, totalmil. of dol_	2, 696	2, 817	2, 848	2, 773	2, 569	2, 234	2, 100	1, 973	2, 188	2, 387	r 2, 556	r 2, 716	2, 770
Private, total do. Residential (nonfarm) do. New dwelling units do. Additions and alterations do. Nonresidential building, except farm and public	2, 016 1, 269 1, 161 93	2,090 1,322 1,212 93	2, 095 1, 322 1, 211 94	2, 025 1, 247 1, 145 84	1, 901 1, 131 1, 040 73	1, 721 1, 003 923 62	1, 586 902 830 55	1, 518 827 750 60	1, 603 852 775 61	1, 673 882 795 71	r 1, 739 881 785 80	r 1,846 r 939 r 835 88	1, 871 937 830 90
utility, total mil. of dol. Industrial do. Commercial do. Farm construction do. Public utility do.	324 84 116 125 287	333 91 114 127 297	354 101 121 115 297	382 112 136 95 294	403 120 149 81 279	395 125 140 71 247	378 129 122 72 229	384 135 121 76 226	399 142 128 83 264	407 150 125 95 283	435 162 130 113 7 305	7 450 7 165 7 131 126 7 326	452 177 120 134 343
Public, total	680 24 202 10 273 86 85	727 27 213 16 295 87 89	753 28 230 21 298 84 92	748 30 247 28 265 84 94	668 31 228 26 221 76 86	513 30 216 24 103 65 75	514 33 224 29 95 60 73	455 36 210 29 65 49 66	585 42 251 39 110 64 79	714 44 292 59 160 73 86	817 46 312 72 215 80 92	7 870 50 313 7 79 250 83 95	899 52 316 90 260 85
CONTRACT AWARDS													
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): Total projects number Total valuation thous. of dol. Public ownership do. Private ownership do.	459, 921	70, 449 1, 548, 876 437, 770 1, 111, 106	50, 284 1, 286, 541 364, 298 922, 243	49, 604 1, 135, 815 308, 118 827, 697	46, 856 1, 087, 062 320, 426 766, 636	40, 168 1, 168, 432 381, 330 787, 102	1,043,248	42, 057 1, 140, 527 332, 032 808, 495	48, 376 1, 267, 450 418, 457 848, 993	456, 319	52, 700 2, 572, 961 1, 474, 166 1, 098, 795	44, 755 1, 408, 932 583, 146 825, 786	
Nonresidential buildings: Projectsnumber_ Floor areathous, of sq. ft. Valuationthous, of dol_ Residential buildings:	5, 085 46, 580 487, 115	5, 987 51, 741 540, 989	5, 094 47, 458 498, 725	4,830 42,583 426,820	4,868 41,472 434,894	4, 532 40, 069 490, 375	4, 614 43, 971 461, 016	3, 198 37, 099 431, 166	4, 222 43, 301 469, 254	4, 259 41, 473 518, 021	4, 421 44, 804 1, 633, 908	4, 463 41, 162 553, 280	4, 496 39, 926 536, 533
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft Valuation thous, of dol	53, 268 84, 323 675, 080	62, 025 89, 033 754, 106	42, 906 65, 069 549, 585	42, 960 64, 945 529, 867	40, 368 60, 810 496, 682	34, 152 56, 353 478, 583	32, 455 49, 300 420, 918	37, 742 60, 859 531, 146	42, 497 65, 761 574, 569	43, 197 65, 180 590, 848	45, 856 73, 596 661, 094	37, 588 60, 496 545, 152	37, 173 58, 823 548, 144
Public works: Projectsnumber_ Valuationthous. of dol_ Utilities:	2, 133 208, 648	2, 020 200, 431	1, 812 145, 728	1, 445 119, 633	1, 235 106, 572	1, 151 160, 227	773 128, 536	123, 962	1, 318 166, 435	1, 583 183, 080	2,016 186,868	2, 204 183, 973	2, 151 190, 884
Projectsnumber_ Valuationthous. of dol	456 49, 338	417 53, 350	92, 503	369 59, 495	385 48, 914	333 39, 247	279 32, 778	279 54, 253	339 57, 192	459 83, 042	91, 091	500 126, 527	514 104, 269
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	351 372 325 369	346 358 334 362	323 332 321 332	285 285 299 294	276 272 306 284	268 253 332 297	272 259 333 312	280 276 323 311	307 307 304 292	424 331 373 283	435 325 361 276	* 436 * 317 * 374 * 289	311 283 286 279
Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.)thous. of dol,	1, 175, 138	1, 164, 682	959, 530	950, 526	1, 012, 046	1, 424, 619	1, 266, 892	1, 271, 065	1, 406, 456	1, 053, 434	1, 267, 995	1, 027, 087	1, 378, 640
Highway concrete pavement contract awards:⊙ Total thous. of sq. yd. Airports do Roads do Streets and alleys do	5, 832 224 2, 901 2, 708	6, 589 190 2, 890 3, 509	4, 114 477 1, 333 2, 304	3, 605 50 1, 634 1, 920	3, 084 299 1, 314 1, 471	1 3, 738 1 28 1 2, 065 1 1, 645	5, 650 200 3, 199 2, 252	4, 836 1, 222 2, 400 1, 214	4, 920 690 2, 326 1, 904	4, 959 966 1, 957 2, 036	5, 946 1, 278 2, 329 2, 339	7, 562 2, 841 1, 939 2, 782	9, 248 4, 335 2, 840 2, 073

Revised. ¹ Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported.

For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. ‡See note marked "‡" on p. S-5.
†Revised series. Data cover items not previously included; annual data beginning 1915 and monthly data beginning 1942 are shown on pp. 22-24 of the August Survey.

©Data for August and November 1950 and March and May 1951 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

September 1951		SURV	EY O	F CUI	RRENT	' BUS	INESS	3					S-7
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			19	950						1951			
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	CONS	FRUC 1	CION A	AND R	EAL E	STAT	E—Cor	ntinue	d				
NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN BUILDING													
New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor) number Urban building authorized (U. S. Dept. of Labor): New urban dwelling units, totalt number Privately financed, total do do Units in 1-family structures do Units in 2-family structures do Units in multifamily structures do Units in multifamily structures do Publicly financed, total do Indexes of urban building authorized:	144, 400 84, 147 79, 473 64, 586 3, 118 11, 769 4, 674	83, 181 79, 140 61, 740 2, 992 14, 408 4, 041	120, 600 62, 500 58, 172 46, 498 2, 236 9, 438 4, 328	56, 873 55, 210 43, 761 2, 323 9, 126 1, 663	87, 300 49, 129 44, 588 36, 244 2, 056 6, 288 4, 541	93, 600 59, 551 44, 697 34, 810 1, 747 8, 140 14, 854	85, 900 53, 255 49, 579 39, 850 2, 813 6, 916 3, 676	80, 600 43, 819 39, 717 32, 958 2, 111 4, 648 4, 102	93, 800 54, 321 50, 668 41, 206 2, 816 6, 646 3, 653	96, 200 54, 213 50, 360 42, 696 2, 843 4, 821 3, 853	57, 731 54, 302 43, 911 2, 472 7, 919 3, 429	130,000 *84,114 46,985 37,860 2,629 6,496 *37,129	1 86, 000 44, 778 41, 708 33, 362 2, 379 5, 967 3, 070
Number of new dwelling units1935-39=100. Valuation of building, total	7 485. 9 7 609. 6 7 951. 3 7 405. 2 7 372. 2	479. 7 627. 3 967. 6 426. 9 382. 6	359. 4 484. 6 716. 8 343. 2 329. 8	327. 7 497. 3 663. 7 425. 1 311. 9	274. 1 404. 4 558. 6 323. 4 268. 6	322. 1 460. 2 654. 3 374. 8 249. 7	286. 9 433. 7 581. 2 348. 8 322. 8	235. 2 334. 7 507. 8 224. 6 231. 2	295. 5 440. 2 617. 5 340. 5 300. 5	310. 5 444. 2 678. 3 302. 0 287. 3	319. 8 464. 7 692. 3 308. 8 357. 6	7 473. 2 7 563. 8 7 1, 021. 8 7 260. 7 7 320. 5	258. 8 400. 3 557. 1 287. 8 339. 6
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES Department of Commerce composite*1939=100	221.0	225. 0	226. 5	226.7	227. 6	230. 4	232. 9	234. 6	234. 7	236. 0	237. 0	, 237. 0	237.1
Aberthaw (industrial building)	502 519 514 465 488	508 526 522 473 495 366	330 513 536 531 478 499 369	515 542 534 479 502 371	514 541 535 475 501 371	517 543 536 477 504 371	523 550 541 484 511 374	524 550 542 485 511 374	357 525 550 542 485 512 376	527 556 544 488 512 376	528 557 545 490 512 378	531 557 545 490 529 379	535 557 545 495 530 379
Average, 20 cities: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete. U. S. avg. 1926-29=100. Brick and steel	218. 0 218. 6 230. 8	219. 5 220. 7 234. 6	220. 4 221. 4 234. 3	220. 9 221. 9 233. 2	222, 9 223, 9 233, 7	224. 7 226. 4 236. 9	228. 2 229. 9 240. 1	229. 6 231. 6 242. 7	230. 5 232. 6 243. 3	230. 7 232. 8 243. 6	232. 6 234. 3 245. 0	7 233. 2 7 234. 6 244. 9	233. 4 234. 6 244. 2
Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concrete	203. 8	221. 4 220. 7 228. 4 241. 5 205. 1	222. 3 221. 3 228. 4 240. 7 205. 8	222. 9 221. 5 227. 9 238. 9 206. 2	224. 8 223. 4 229. 3 237. 9 208. 2	226. 3 225. 9 232. 4 241. 3 211. 0	230. 0 230. 0 235. 6 244. 5 215. 6	231. 3 231. 9 238. 1 247. 1 217. 7	232. 1 232. 6 238. 7 247. 7 218. 4	232. 2 232. 7 238. 9 248. 0 218. 5	234. 5 234. 5 240. 4 249. 0 219. 7	7 235. 0 7 234. 9 240. 5 248. 7 7 220. 2	235. 4 235. 1 240. 2 247. 7 220. 5
Residences Brick do Frame do Engineering News-Record: 1913=100 Construction do Bu. of Public Roads—Highway construction: Composite, standard mile 1925-29=100	383. 1 521. 4	235. 1 235. 1 392. 8 530. 4	234. 8 234. 5 396. 2 534. 4 146. 2	233. 7 233. 0 388. 9 527. 9	234. 2 232. 7 390. 1 528. 7	237. 4 236. 1 391. 8 530. 7 155. 7	240. 5 239. 1 397. 0 536. 7	243. 1 241. 7 398. 0 537. 9	243. 7 242. 3 398. 8 538. 7 159. 7	243. 8 242. 5 402. 7 543. 9	245. 1 243. 6 400. 8 542. 7	245. 1 243. 4 400. 4 542. 4	244. 6 242. 5 400. 1 542. 8
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS			110.2			200.1			100.1			161.8	
Production of selected construction materials, index: Unadjusted	162. 3 152. 5	192. 2 169. 8	179. 3 166. 8	186. 2 168. 1	173. 2 174. 8	155. 6 176. 0	156. 5 183. 3	142. 5 172. 7	168. 6 178. 4	7 169. 5 7 170. 5	7 180. 8 7 170. 9	p 175. 5 p 164. 0	
Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by— Fed. Hous. Adm.: New premium paying thous. of dol. Vet. Adm.: Principal amount*	183, 559 234, 070 506	217, 594 268, 611 632	216, 154 258, 401 700	241, 423 332, 201 730	235, 742 356, 491 767	204, 030 350, 366 816	224, 671 360, 574 758	175, 821 324, 755 747	180, 081 293, 236	161, 584 298, 950 762	164, 669 291, 906 774	146, 237 283, 195 816	145, 738 275, 375 770
New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total thous. of dol. By purpose of loan: Home construction	517, 163 188, 938 214, 412 38, 887	556, 469 183, 493 248, 089 43, 410	467, 585 145, 422 219, 001 34, 827	449, 963 140, 655 213, 888 34, 415	393, 857 123, 134 182, 978 32, 002	370, 681 117, 079 163, 447 36, 579	384, 008 129, 183 153, 984 38, 786	351, 142 112, 008 148, 936 34, 473	440, 210 141, 496 190, 539 40, 879	437, 967 140, 567 193, 359 39, 685	475, 383 153, 678 213, 666 38, 687	473, 885 149, 225 219, 331 38, 289	439, 615 132, 330 207, 123 37, 613
Nonfarm foreclosures, adjusted index 1935-39=100.	21, 853 53, 073 1, 470, 812 12. 9	25, 575 55, 902 1, 624, 913 14. 1	20, 220 48, 115 1, 497, 824 13. 7	16, 951 44, 054 1, 544, 410 13, 1	13, 804 41, 939 1, 457, 073 11. 9	13, 693 39, 883 1, 32 0, 895 12. 8	13, 311 48, 744 1,331,083 12. 9	12, 638 43, 087 1, 182, 753 12. 6	16, 948 50, 348 1, 369, 284 12. 1	16, 285 48, 071 1, 370, 848 11. 2	18, 870 50, 482 1, 443, 538 11. 3	18, 107 48, 933 1, 422, 262 11. 2	17, 831 44, 718 1, 370, 201
Fire losses thous. of dol_	52, 980	49, 878	45, 922	49, 953	55, 790	66, 820	68, 686	69, 136	71, 507	62, 965	58, 744	56, 403	52, 220
	1	<u> </u>	DO	MESTI	C TRA	ME	ı	<u>.</u>	1 1				
ADVERTISING Advertising indexes, adjusted:													
Printers' Ink, combined index	311 316 306 288 273 280. 0	318 341 297 327 269 298. 8	336 338 310 302 278 317, 2	365 342 322 360 282 308.8	377 342 344 359 287 309, 1	371 319 338 372 272 290. 1	394 347 302 356 283 318. 8	388 344 314 380 281 335. 5	377 343 296 327 280 324. 2	393 338 337 340 286 332. 9	394 355 324 323 286 328, 4	385 350 303 331 283 328. 9	410 368 314 319 279 294. 7
Radio advertising: Cost of facilities, total thous of dol Automotive, incl. accessories do Drugs and toiletries do Electric household equipment do Financial do Foods, soft drinks, confectionery do Gasoline and oil do Soap, cleansers, etc. do Smoking materials do Hothers do Freliminary do Fervised Preliminary do Fervised Preliminary do Frevised Preliminary de Frederica Presentation de Frederica Preliminary de Frederica Preliminary de Frederica Presentación de Frederica Preliminary de Frederica Presentación de Frederica Prese	12, 293 288 3, 349 136 226 3, 513 467 1, 310 1, 577 1, 429	12, 559 297 3, 648 148 239 3, 371 475 1, 431 1, 562 1, 387	13, 931 325 3, 969 136 244 3, 843 469 1, 664 1, 540 1, 742	16, 170 339 4, 649 142 228 4, 341 505 1, 877 1, 853 2, 237	15, 794 355 4, 415 142 234 4, 319 545 1, 786 1, 781 2, 217	15, 833 399 4, 277 134 259 4, 240 563 1, 831 1, 797 2, 332	7 16, 708 7 538 7 4, 826 147 251 7 4, 702 7 570 1, 603 1, 844 7 2, 228 2 units begi	r 14, 972 r 349 r 4, 192 128 248 r 4, 251 r 515 r 1, 445 1, 698 r 2, 148	r 16, 434 378 4, 452 144 303 4, 683 549 1, 659 1, 958 r 2, 308	7 15, 920 385 4, 535 139 276 4, 443 465 1, 647 1, 901 7 2, 130	r 16, 597 379 4, 829 153 288 4, 607 479 1, 785 1, 914 r 2, 161	r 14, 867 303 4, 375 133 294 3, 954 454 1, 649 1, 831 r 1, 874	294. 7 11, 739 227 3, 124 144 269 3, 278 432 1, 063 1, 375 1, 827

*Revised. *Perliminary. 1 Data for August 1951, 85,000. \$Minor revisions in number of dwelling units beginning January 1947 are available upon request.

*New series. Details regarding the Department of Commerce construction cost index and data prior to April 1950 are available in the "Statistical Supplement" to the May 1951 Construction and Building Materials Report. Data on home mortgages, compiled by the *Veterans Administration*, represent the amount of home loans closed monthly under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; figures prior to August 1949 are available upon request. *Data reported at the beginning of each month are shown here for the previous month.

\$Includes data for apparel and household furnishings, shown separately prior to the October 1950 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the		1	Santam		NT 1	Desi		TP. 2		1951	1		
1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE(Contin	ued						
ADVERTISING—Continued													
Magazine advertising:‡ Cost, totalthous. of dol	r 32, 604	33, 577	49, 603	55, 301	51, 534	40, 673	30, 863	42, 904	52, 246	55, 993	52, 737	47, 445	34, 694
Apparel and accessoriesdo Automotive, incl. accessoriesdo	7 893 7 3, 822	3, 273 3, 772	5, 540 4, 255	4, 648 4, 545	3, 705 4, 071	3,000 2,519 745	1, 632 2, 908	3, 183 3, 213	5, 334 3, 613	5,007 3,956	4, 623 3, 835	3, 187 3, 828	879 3, 308
Building materials \$do Drugs and toiletriesdo	7 1, 083 7 4, 841	1, 128 4, 338	2, 537 5, 416	2, 397 6, 463	1, 491 6, 145	5, 268	1, 033 4, 359	1,377 5,710	2, 455 6, 264	3, 063 6, 582	2, 933 5, 845	2, 505 6, 217	1, 483 5, 459
Foods, soft drinks, confectionerydo Beer, wine, liquors §do	7 5, 875 7 1, 736	5, 435 1, 476	6, 724 1, 965	8, 598 2, 436	7, 488 2, 703	5, 825 3,789	4, 979 1, 602	7, 398 2, 067	7, 781 2, 464	7, 391 2, 752	6, 628 2, 695	6, 378 2, 541	5, 838 2, 354
Household equipment and supplies \(\frac{1}{2} \)—do—— Household furnishings \(\frac{1}{2} \)—————do——	2, 057 r 698	1, 574 929	3, 648 2, 767	4, 435 3, 650	3,870 3,079	3, 136 1, 753	1, 106 894	2, 153 1, 502	3, 525 2, 696	4, 072 3, 581	3, 949 3, 477	3, 652 2, 201	1, 64 84
Industrial materials \$ do Soaps, cleansers, etc do Smoking materials do	r 1, 741 884	1, 588 865	2, 657 1, 091	2, 713 1, 421	2, 292 1, 324	1, 691 811	1, 668 765	2, 034 1, 167	2, 693 1, 289	3, 150 1, 762	2, 735 1, 525	3, 320 1, 518	2, 23 94
Smoking materials do do do do	r 1, 348 r 7, 627	1, 116 8, 083	1, 497 11, 506	1, 556 12, 439	1, 419 13, 949	1, 429 10, 707	1, 137 8, 781	1, 241 11, 859	1, 267 12, 864	1, 324 13, 353	1, 381 13, 111	1, 661 10, 436	1, 478 8, 230
Linage, total thous. of lines	3, 175	3, 791	4, 505	4,602	3, 958	3, 106	3, 520	4,050	4, 464	4, 531	3, 926	3, 260	
Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities)dodo	173, 092	186, 524	207, 305	230, 288	226, 880	217, 856	173, 177	176, 831	218, 341	226, 647	226, 207	202, 047	178, 38
Classifieddo	42, 684 130, 409	45, 005 141, 518	45, 888 161, 417	47, 678 182, 610	42, 944 183, 936	39, 099 178, 757	42,772 130,405	40, 355 136, 475	49, 358 168, 984	52, 165 174, 482	53, 766 172, 441	49, 861 152, 186	48, 76 129, 62
Display, total do Automotive do Financial do	9, 338 2, 683	8, 969 1, 832	8, 793 2, 091	11, 314 2, 531	11, 721 2, 267	8,395 2,347	8, 165 3, 332	7, 482 2, 205	8, 710 2, 724	10, 158 2, 627	11, 509 2, 455	10, 814 2, 214	9, 80 2, 84
General do do Retail do do	26, 048 92, 339	25, 431 105, 287	32, 705 117, 829	41, 222 127, 542	39, 502 130, 447	29, 682 138, 334	24, 066 94, 841	29, 435 97, 353	33, 886 123, 664	38, 078 123, 619	36, 120 122, 357	30, 166 108, 992	23, 69 93, 28
POSTAL BUSINESS	,,	. ,	,.	==,,,,,,	100,111	,	1 .,,,,,,	0.,000	120,000	120,010	1-2,001	100, 502	00,20
Money orders: Domestic, issued (50 cities):													
Number thousands Value thous of dol	4, 062 83, 459	4, 228 88, 172	4, 039 91, 350	5, 474 100, 802	4, 413 102, 139	4,662 97,712	4, 826 107, 031	4, 454 99, 820	5, 536 124, 277	7, 183 128, 681	6, 756 122, 605	7, 731 121, 273	6, 23 116, 60
Domestic paid (50 cities):	12, 279	13, 842	12,836	14, 218	14, 739	14, 191	14, 599	12, 574	15, 874	17, 472	18, 301	16, 928	1
Number thousands Value thous of dol	183, 502	210, 887	206, 145	222, 331	225, 332	209, 795	221, 714	195, 274	249, 063	348, 166	236, 721	240, 638	(1)
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:† Goods and services, totalbil. of dol.			202. 5			198. 4			208. 2			201. 7	
Durable goods, total do Automobiles and parts do	 		34. 3 14. 3			29. 4 12. 9			31. 5 12. 5			25.9	
Furniture and household equipmentdo Other durable goodsdo			16. 0 4. 0			12. 4 12. 4 4. 1			14.8 4.3		l	10.8 11.1 4.0	
Nondurable goods, total do- Clothing and shoes do-	•	l	105, 5 19, 6		 	104.9			111.5	 		109. 5	
Food and alcoholic beveragesdo			62. 6 5. 1			1 62.7			67.0			19. 5 66. 9	
Semidurable housefurnishingsdo			2.4			1 2.0	1		1 2.4			5. 1 2. 0	
rood and aiconinic obverages do Gasoline and oil do Semidurable housefurnishings do Tobacco do Other nondurable goods do			4. 4 11. 3			4.5 11.2			4. 7 11. 6			4.8 11.2	
Services do do do do	 -		62. 7 9. 3			64.0			65. 2 10. 1			66. 2 10. 2	
Housing dodododododododo.			20. 1 3. 9			20.5			1 20.9			21. 3 3. 9	
Recreation do			3.9 5.2			3. 9 5. 3			3. 9 5. 4			3.9 5.6	
Other servicesdo			20.3			20. 7			21.0			21.3	
RETAIL TRADE All types of retail stores:†													
Estimated sales (unadjusted), total Q_mil. of doldodododo	12, 313 4, 755	12, 737 4, 967	12, 498 4, 462	12, 077 4, 243	11, 613 3, 678	14, 463 4, 243	11,866 4,165	10, 913 3, 844	12, 563 4, 223	11, 580 3, 973	12, 395 4, 268	r 12, 333 r 4, 193	11, 26 3, 76
Automotive group Qdododo	2, 881 2, 610	2, 856 2, 632	2, 492 2, 308	4, 243 2, 309 2, 131	1, 998 1, 826	2, 259 2, 914	2, 520 2, 314	2, 361 2, 180	4, 223 2, 560 2, 360	2, 297 2, 108	2, 456 2, 262	7 2, 414 2, 219	2, 15 1, 97
Parts and accessories do do Building materials and hardware group d	271	224	184	179	172	245	207	182	200	189	194	7 195	1, 18
mil. of dol	1, 117 745	1, 248 874	1, 125 787	1, 129 792	964 668	930 547	926 612	825 537	992 641	1,056 689	1, 162 752	7 1, 125 7 731	1,03 68
Farm implementsdododo	167 205	161 214	133 205	135 203	103 193	121 262	121 193	109 179	144 207	156 211	174 237	170 224	14
Homefurnishings group 7 do	685 356	778 392	752 385	712 365	614 345	796 438	638 331	589 302	593 334	541 321	562 348	r 559	50
Household appliances and radios dododododo	329 72	386 85	367 92	347 93	269 102	358 259	307 80	287 69	259 78	220 80	214 88	222 95	20
Nondurable-goods stores Qdodo	7, 558	7, 770 641	8, 036 855	7, 833	7, 935 871	10, 220	7, 701	7,068	8,340	7,607	8, 126	7 8, 141	7,49
Apparel group do	583 140	134	855 191	844 203	223	1, 289 363	777 210	616 154	903	728 159	806 181	785 198	57 14
Women's apparel and accessoriesdo Family and other apparel	247 83	304 89	403 116	400 118	402 127	553 197	338 108	279 86	418 126	352 97	373 109	7 337 103	24
Shoes do	113 293	114 298	145 302	124 306	120 297	176 401	121 303	98 296	165 328	119 303	144 318	7 146 322	11 31
Eating and drinking places ?	928	986	979	991	913	985	940	847	974	949	1,004	1,002	98

'Revised.

Comparable data on magazine advertising cost (Publishers' Information Bureau, Inc.) are available back to January 1948 only. Beginning with the October 1949 Survey, five new components are shown (marked with "\sqrt{\sq}\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}}\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}}\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\synt{\sqrt{\synt{\synt{\syn

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1950							1951							
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July		
		DO	MEST	IC TR	ADE-	Contin	ued								
RETAIL TRADE—Continued															
All types of retail storest—Continued Estimated sales (unadjusted), total—Continued Nondurable-goods stores ?—Continued Food group?——mil. of dol. Grocery and combination?——do. Other food?———————————————————————————————————	2, 819 2, 289 530 655 1, 306 855	2, 752 2, 205 547 629 1, 379 924	2, 793 2, 244 548 582 1, 481 1, 008	2, 620 2, 082 538 586 1, 442 979	2, 661 2, 126 534 575 1, 569 1, 080	3, 086 2, 519 567 615 2, 429 1, 613	2, 705 2, 174 531 584 1, 283 881	2, 591 2, 095 496 535 1, 129 756	2, 978 2, 414 564 596 1, 420 933	2, 705 2, 169 536 596 1, 294 857	2, 902 2, 324 578 628 1, 414 929	7 2, 995 7 2, 416 579 632 7 1, 379 7 890	2, 876 2, 282 594 633 1, 146 723		
Mil. of dol.	124 161 974 134 840	125 169 1,083 137 946	136 177 1,045 145 900	136 178 1,046 149 897	147 185 1,049 164 886	228 394 1, 414 268 1, 146	119 143 1, 108 146 962	101 143 1, 054 143 912	133 199 1, 142 154 987	128 160 1, 033 136 897	143 178 • 1, 053 144 909	138 182 1,026 147 1880	112 164 965 132 833		
Estimated sales (adjusted), total do	12, 700 4, 679 2, 763 2, 512 251	12, 682 4, 694 2, 690 2, 484 206	12, 133 4, 417 2, 570 2, 389 181	11, 759 4, 179 2, 399 2, 225 174	11, 387 3, 670 2, 074 1, 910 165	12, 194 4, 099 2, 389 2, 173 216	13, 307 4, 772 2, 742 2, 496 246	13, 075 4, 723 2, 764 2, 520 244	12, 324 4, 240 2, 427 2, 207 220	12, 025 3, 996 2, 255 2, 056 199	12, 075 3, 968 2, 261 2, 075 186	r 11, 925 r 3, 883 r 2, 220 2, 046 r 174	11, 816 3, 714 2, 066 1, 896 170		
Building materials mill. of dol. Building materials do Hardware do Homefurnishings group do Furniture and housefurnishings do Household appliances and radios do Jewelry stores do	1, 084 723 210 739 397 342 93	1, 143 778 210 760 384 376 101	1, 015 684 198 727 367 360 104	986 670 192 687 348 339 107	925 624 191 576 318 258 95	988 626 213 625 357 269 97	1, 154 755 244 767 413 355 109	1, 129 741 241 730 381 349 100	1, 084 721 223 627 356 272 102	1, 057 716 206 579 335 244 105	1, 063 700 211 547 322 224 98	71,019 7668 206 7549 323 226 96	1,004 669 203 548 336 212 96		
Nondurable-goods stores do Apparel group do Men's clothing and furnishings do Women's apparel and accessories do Family and other apparel do Shoes do Drug stores do Eating and drinking places do	8, 021 778 190 344 113 131 295 911	7, 987 788 190 355 110 133 302 929	7,716 768 184 352 108 125 304 938	7, 580 771 189 356 106 119 308 933	7. 717 792 191 366 109 126 309 929	8, 094 819 195 384 114 126 308 957	8, 535 937 238 414 131 154 320 984	8, 352 844 219 368 119 138 331 981	8, 0 85 763 175 342 111 135 333 994	8, 029 779 183 365 109 122 319 972	8, 107 816 192 372 113 139 318 979	r 8, 042 779 r 182 r 361 106 r 130 325 993	8, 102 806 202 358 112 134 320 966		
Food group do Grocery and combination do Go Other food do Go Filling stations do General-merchandise group do Department, including mail-order do Other retail stores do Go	2, 754 2, 226 528 601 1, 605 1, 122 1, 078	2, 728 2, 192 536 590 1, 523 1, 037 1, 127	2, 640 2, 127 514 564 1, 445 981 1, 056	2, 624 2, 096 528 553 1, 350 895 1, 042	2, 718 2, 177 540 579 1, 365 906 1, 025	2, 802 2, 282 520 613 1, 494 1, 011 1, 101	2, 840 2, 278 562 648 1, 638 1, 123 1, 168	2, 885 2, 322 563 647 1, 494 1, 006 1, 170	2, 883 2, 323 560 629 1, 381 903 1, 102	2,871 2,308 563 608 1,410 927 1,070	2, 920 2, 344 576 599 1, 427 932 1, 049	7 2, 884 7 2, 316 7 567 601 7 1, 417 7 935 1, 043	2, 927 2, 329 598 581 1, 431 956 1, 070		
Estimated inventories (adjusted), total	14, 125 5, 135 1, 574 2, 021 1, 069 471 8, 990 1, 835 594 420 1, 619 392 2, 805 1, 325	15, 076 5, 484 1, 744 2, 042 1, 214 484 9, 592 1, 989 619 435 1, 779 377 2, 994 1, 399	15, 793 5, 807 1, 781 2, 192 509 9, 986 2, 038 620 456 1, 802 385 3, 181 1, 504	16, 697 6, 482 2, 093 2, 296 1, 590 503 10, 215 2, 078 453 1, 789 361 3, 340 1, 598	16, 787 6, 576 2, 101 2, 370 1, 593 512 10, 211 2, 093 588 490 1, 672 331 3, 390 1, 647	16, 754 6, 644 2, 165 2, 445 1, 519 515 10, 110 2, 076 572 540 1, 620 1, 620 3, 409 1, 571	17, 422 6, 812 2, 161 2, 567 1, 552 532 10, 610 2, 146 623 (1) 1, 785 (1) 3, 573 12, 483	17, 817 6, 896 2, 211 2, 507 1, 633 545 10, 921 2, 202 650 (1) 1, 874 (1) 3, 660 12, 535	18, 642 7, 572 2, 543 2, 667 1, 789 573 11, 070 2, 220 640 (I) 1, 883 (J) 2, 567	18, 977 7, 812 2, 654 2, 703 1, 883 572 11, 165 2, 333 652 (1) 1, 817 (1) 3, 812 12, 551	18, 958 7, 917 2, 782 2, 702 1, 864 569 11, 041 2, 311 1, 812 (1) 1, 812 (1) 3, 734 1 2, 524	7 18, 720 7 7, 868 7 2, 833 7 2, 708 7 1, 766 7 561 7 10, 852 7 2, 336 6 658 (1) 1 1, 743 (1) 7 3, 587 7 1 2, 528	* 18, 556 * 7, 737 * 2, 648 * 2, 793 * 1, 736 * 7560 * 10, 819 * 2, 370 * 668 (1) * 1, 765 (1) * 3, 576 * 1 2, 440		
Chain stores and mail-order houses:† Sales, estimated, total 9	2, 496 186 24 91 56 7 80 126 66 51 29 652 420 84	2, 485 196 24 98 58 67 142 66 52 31 656 397 105	2, 588 262 41 125 75 57 136 66 50 33 692 427 105 149	2, 498 246 40 121 64 49 137 68 52 30 671 398 112 150	2, 522 246 44 118 64 47 111 64 49 27 733 423 143 156	3,389 381 69 182 99 77 87 97 54 39 1,140 642 158 326	2, 342 198 36 90 55 49 96 67 52 23 554 319 104 121	2, 194 176 28 85 48 46 81 68 47 23 502 285 87	2, 692 301 41 147 89 53 90 73 53 25 656 378 99 167	2, 411 219 32 109 61 51 104 66 52 23 606	2, 615 259 35 127 77 58 114 68 54 26 661	7 2, 654 7 257 37 7 120 7 79 7 64 7 113 70 53 7 26 7 660	* 2, 358 * 190 * 25 * 93 * 58 * 60 * 106 * 70 * 54 23 * 561 * 338 * 74 * 138		
Variety	902 328. 8 354. 7 301. 8 274. 8 381. 8 237. 8 407. 7 442. 1 221. 2 21. 2 314. 9 369. 7	843 325, 2 347, 3 315, 4 286, 1 393, 5 254, 7 339, 1 450, 7 224, 6 220, 4 289, 5 347, 3	878 341. 2 331. 9 314. 3 281. 1 402. 2 241. 6 308. 6 409. 4 227. 8 214. 4 293. 4 321. 5	840 336. 0 323. 2 305. 4 257. 5 407. 1 231. 7 271. 0 403. 0 223. 4 214. 6 262. 3 300. 1	862 346, 1 323, 9 309, 5 269, 9 400, 5 242, 5 240, 5 293, 7 219, 9 210, 4 215, 2 312, 7	1, 037 442. 4 344. 7 330. 8 306. 0 431. 2 245. 6 322. 1 398. 3 226. 3 218. 1 248. 4 333. 0	898 315. 0 366. 9 354. 1 313. 9 452. 1 281. 5 386. 6 451. 6 224. 6 290. 5 376. 1	316. 3 356. 6 324. 6 284. 9 414. 1 259. 3 386. 9 436. 0 244. 1 221. 9 270. 7 347. 3	1,032 338.0 342.3 312.2 230.9 411.3 260.5 336.9 241.2 221.8 r 241.5	913 335. 2 343. 3 306. 0 247. 0 413. 9 230. 9 307. 9 391. 3 231. 4 225. 6 231. 6	980 347. 9 348. 9 330. 9 267. 7 427. 8 271. 4 304. 0 380. 6 229. 8 230. 8 238. 2	7 1, 018 7 343. 3 7 342. 6 7 319. 4 7 254. 4 7 423. 6 7 253. 0 308. 0 7 370. 4 234. 9 7 229. 6 7 239. 3 7 322. 2	921 9322.4 9347.4 9321.7 9280.0 9412.3 9304.5 9372.1 9236.6 9228.9 9245.0 9329.6		
Department, dry goods, and general mer- chandisec 1935-39=100. Mail-order do do Variety do do Grocery and combination do	477. 7 342. 8 227. 3 410. 9	437. 0 309. 7 236. 9 402. 2	400. 8 269. 2 234. 2 391. 2	361. 8 253. 2 235. 5 394. 8	381. 7 290. 7 223. 4 399. 5	401. 8 308. 2 246. 8 424. 4	475. 9 343. 8 248. 9 421. 8	440. 7 294. 4 239. 6 427. 6	385. 8 273. 4 238. 1 432. 7	410. 2 258. 8 242. 2 437. 7	412.6 281.3 247.1 444.3	7 395. 2 7 279. 1 7 238. 4 7 439. 4	p 403. 8 p 286. 1 p 244. 7 p 446. 2		

Revised. ¹ Data for eating and drinking places and filling stations are included with those for other retail stores. ² Preliminary.
 †See note marked "†" on p. S-8. Revisions for chain stores and mail-order houses for 1943-July 1948 are shown on p. 23 of the April 1950 Survey.
 Q Revised beginning 1943. § Revised beginning 1947. ♂ Revised beginning 1948. ⊙ Revised beginning 1945.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1950				,		1951		; ;	
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem-	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE—(Contin	ued						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
Department stores: Accounts receivable, end of month: Charge accounts	184 230	191 241	210 256	216 260	233 259	314 276	269 269	236 262	227 255	220 244	224 235	218 226	195 215
Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: Charge accounts	49 17	50 18 46	51 18	51 18 47	51 17	49 18	50 19	46 17 46	50 19 48	47 18 48	49 18	49 19	46 18 50
Cash sales percent of total sales. Charge account sales do Instalment sales do	47 41 12	42 12	46 42 12	43 10	48 43 9	50 42 8	45 45 10	44 10	43 9	43 9	48 44 8	42 8	41 9
Sales, unadjusted, total U. S. 1935-39=100. Atlanta do Boston do Chicago do Cleveland do Dallas do Kansas City do Minneapolis do New York do Pfiliadelphia do Richmond do St. Louis do San Francisco ‡ do	283 386 185 271 284 429 339 276 192 239 7 283 326 7 386	281 373 198 278 290 399 326 287 202 239 288 318 352	331 426 263 320 337 464 363 320 267 313 356 363 374	308 388 239 296 317 405 328 319 259 299 293 333 326 345	355 453 287 357 313 472 376 338 302 363 387 398 386	534 708 436 495 538 711 556 476 450 525 584 540 627	277 342 230 261 293 375 300 248 233 253 267 298 333	262 352 193 251 266 351 280 239 218 241 266 275 316	284 422 217 269 286 397 308 236 230 286 307 298 317	284 367 221 276 297 382 302 279 232 269 298 304 320	297 375 233 293 306 393 7 314 284 238 286 325 323 330	284 353 7 225 7 276 237 352 291 7 263 254 271 305 282 325	240 324 169 235 241 339 256 223 179 207 254 269
Sales, adjusted, total U. S.† do Atlanta† do Boston do Ohicagof do Cleveland† do Dallas† do Kansas City† do Minneapolis† do New York† do Philadelphia† do Richmond† do St. Louis do San Francisco† do Stocks, total U. S., end of month;† Unadjusted Unadjusted do	362 494 268 330 364 537 414 342 274 331 7391 418 7 453	335 415 268 335 334 449 321 277 319 360 370 374	320 409 225 305 333 420 345 289 262 310 332 360 368	291 370 216 282 299 375 303 283 279 312 305 343	290 391 229 288 251 400 325 291 234 273 312 316 345	325 421 249 318 328 433 354 318 266 307 336 353 376	362 449 303 349 395 475 325 221 342 369 363 420	326 419 251 322 333 439 346 324 263 321 321 341 327 375	291 413 217 290 286 414 321 249 230 283 297 298 335	302 399 233 282 323 402 314 287 252 286 326 326 326 346	301 387 235 290 309 405 317 278 243 281 331 330 348	7 302 402 235 276 306 409 316 7 274 267 285 331 313 347	309 415 245 286 309 423 2312 276 256 288 351 344 2364
Adjusteddodo	269	284	309	329	332	329	338	349	368	377	365	353	₽ 353
Total sales, 2 companies	356, 756 104, 957 251, 799 268, 0 231, 3 286, 3 258, 6 335, 3 363, 6 346, 3 409, 6 346, 2 410, 9	339, 478 112, 568 226, 910 307. 2 271. 2 327. 2 293. 4 367. 5 335. 0 309. 2 364. 4 316. 9	357, 438 113, 430 244, 008 334. 6 301. 0 374. 3 310. 1 390. 3 302. 5 290. 3 328. 9 288. 2 341. 2	335, 351 113, 037 222, 314 346, 8 319, 7 402, 0 322, 3 388, 7 290, 0 266, 4 314, 6 274, 3 345, 8	369, 150 123, 084 246, 066 422, 9 414, 7 494, 5 399, 9 438, 1 326, 3 296, 9 361, 5 304, 3 349, 4	499, 058 164, 190 334, 868 517. 0 481. 3 552. 3 489. 8 601. 6 365. 1 333. 1 399. 3 330. 7	296, 659 88, 572 208, 088 287, 7 270, 1 305, 0 276, 2 324, 7 380, 1 356, 3 381, 2 368, 3 441, 2	253, 570 77, 573 175, 997 269, 3 230, 9 304, 4 251, 3 295, 5 321, 7 278, 1 350, 0 314, 1 395, 6	310, 175 95, 107 215, 068 291. 5 279. 4 323. 5 275. 8 312. 0 307. 8 279. 4 340. 5 290. 3 346. 7	311, 771 95, 175 216, 596 287. 6 269. 5 304. 0 270. 9 325. 5 300. 5 271. 1 331. 2 277. 6 348. 1	328, 424 100, 408 228, 017 285, 3 261, 3 293, 3 276, 6 317, 8 318, 1 291, 0 353, 8 312, 2 354, 7	322, 649 92, 911 229, 738 287. 0 265. 9 304. 2 271. 1 349. 2 326. 6 306. 3 371. 4 296. 0 385. 9	273, 067 79, 657 193, 410 242. 6 216. 1 263. 3 228. 5 307. 1 329. 2 314. 1 376. 7 305. 9 376. 3
Service and limited-function wholesalers: Sales, estimated (unadj.), total mil. of dol. Durable-goods establishments do. Nondurable-goods establishments do. Inventories, estimated (unadj.), total do. Durable-goods establishments do. Nondurable-goods establishments do.	6, 355 2, 415 3, 940 6, 991 2, 990 4, 001	7, 349 2, 866 4, 483 7, 271 2, 878 4, 393	6, 899 2, 581 4, 318 7, 500 2, 911 4, 589	7, 141 2, 703 4, 438 7, 845 3, 060 4, 785	6, 871 2, 455 4, 416 8, 067 3, 230 4, 837	7, 038 2, 478 4, 560 8, 229 3, 393 4, 836	7, 402 2, 662 4, 740 8, 613 3, 622 4, 991	6, 585 2, 453 4, 132 8, 808 3, 750 5, 058	6, 954 2, 706 4, 248 9, 166 4, 025 5, 141	6, 287 2, 509 3, 778 9, 283 4, 255 5, 030	6, 527 2, 478 4, 049 9, 360 4, 399 4, 961	* 6,309 2,368 7 3,941 7 9,179 4,405 7 4,774	6, 053 2, 178 3, 875 9, 141 4, 352 4, 789
	·	EMPI	LOYMI	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION						
POPULATION Population, continental United States: Total, inci. armed forces overseasthousands EMPLOYMENT	151, 689	151, 939	152, 196	152, 438	152, 668	152, 879	153, 085	153, 302	153, 490	153, 699	153, 900	154, 122	154, 353
Employment status of civilian noninstitutional population: Estimated number 14 years of age and over, total thousands. Male do do Germale do do do	109, 491 53, 103 56, 388	109, 587 53, 113 56, 474	109, 577 53, 044 56, 533	109, 407 52, 812 56, 595	109, 293 52, 643 56, 650	109, 193 52, 491 56, 702	109, 170 52, 419 56, 751	108, 933 52, 140 56, 793	108, 964 52, 108 56, 856	108, 879 51, 980 56, 899	108, 832 51, 883 56, 949	108, 836 51, 834 57, 002	108, 856 51, 798 57, 058
Civilian labor force, total do Male do Female do	64, 427 45, 708 18, 719	64, 867 45, 818 19, 049	63, 567 44, 726 18, 841	63, 704 44, 268 19, 436	63, 512 44, 019 19, 493	62, 538 43, 535 19, 003	61, 514 43, 093 18, 421	61, 313 42, 894 18, 419	62, 325 43, 379 18, 946	61, 789 43, 182 18, 607	62, 803 43, 508 19, 294	63, 783 44, 316 19, 467	64, 382 44, 602 19, 780
Employed do Male do Male do Male do Male do Moment do Moment do Nonagricultural employment do Unemployed do do	61, 214 43, 582 17, 632 8, 440 52, 774 3, 213	62, 367 44, 154 18, 213 8, 160 54, 207 2, 500	61, 226 43, 244 17, 982 7, 811 53, 415 2, 341	61, 764 43, 096 18, 668 8, 491 53, 273 1, 940	61, 271 42, 710 18, 561 7, 551 53, 721 2, 240	60, 308 42, 076 18, 232 6, 234 54, 075 2, 229	59, 010 41, 433 17, 577 6, 018 52, 993 2, 503	58, 905 41, 300 17, 605 5, 930 52, 976 2, 407	60, 179 42, 102 18, 077 6, 393 53, 785 2, 147	60, 044 42, 154 17, 890 6, 645 53, 400 1, 744	61, 193 42, 558 18, 635 7, 440 53, 753 1, 609	61, 803 43, 149 18, 654 8, 035 53, 768 1, 980	62, 526 43, 504 19, 022 7, 908 54, 618 1, 856
Not in labor force do Preliminary.		44, 718	46, 010	45, 704	45, 782	46, 657	47, 658	47, 619	46, 638	47, 092	46, 029	45, 053	44, 474

r Revised. Preliminary.

1 Revisions in the adjusted indexes of department-store sales for various periods prior to 1949 are shown for the indicated districts (except New York, Richmond, and San Francisco) on p. 24 of the April 1950 SURVEY; revision for San Francisco for 1910-48 appear on p. 21 of the May 1950 SURVEY; revisions for New York and Richmond for 1946-January 1949 are available upon request. Current revisions for Dallas are tentative, pending completion of the revision for earlier periods. Department-store sales and stocks for the U. S. reflect all revisions in data for the districts and, therefore, are subject to further revision. Figures for wholesale trade have been revised back to 1939; monthly figures for 1946-48 and annual data beginning 1939 are shown on pp. 18-20 of the October 1949 SURVEY; unpublished revisions are available upon request.

2 Data beginning April 1950 have been adjusted to the decennial census count and are not strictly comparable with preceding figures. Revisions prior to April 1950 will be available later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the	 -	1		50				71.1		1951			
1946 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	EMPI	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	–Conti	inued					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Employees in nonagricultural establishments:† Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)						40 505	47.040	4	45.000	47.000	- 40.000	40. 700	
Manufacturingdo Durable-goods industriesdo	44, 096 14, 777 7, 978	45, 080 15, 450 8, 294	45, 684 15, 685 8, 423	45, 898 15, 827 8, 618	45, 873 15, 765 8, 664	46, 595 15, 789 8, 717	45, 246 15, 784 8, 742	45, 390 15, 978 8, 877	45, 850 16, 022 8, 969	7 45, 998 7 15, 955 7 9, 003	7 46, 232 7 15, 873 7 8, 987	7 46, 563 7 15, 964 7 9, 006	^p 46, 389 ^p 15, 830 ^p 8, 858
Mining, totaldodo	6, 799 922 103	7, 156 950 103	7, 262 946 103	7, 209 939 102	7, 101 938 103	7, 072 937 104	7, 042 932 105	7, 101 930 106	7, 053 924 105	7 6, 952 7 911 104	7 6, 886 7 913 104	7 6, 958 7 923 105	p 6, 972 p 896 p 106
Metalo do do Anthracite do Bituminous coalo do	74 382	75 408	75 407	74 406	74 404	73 405	73 403	73 402	72 396	68 7 382	70 377	70 379	356
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production thousands Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo	262 101	261 103	259 103	256 102	255 102	257 98	253 98	252 97	250 100	⁷ 255 ⁷ 103	7 256 106	261 + 108	p 108
Contract construction do Transportation and public utilities do Interstate railroads do	2, 532 4, 062 1, 414	2, 629 4, 120 1, 441	2, 626 4, 139 1, 458	2, 631 4, 132 1, 462	2, 571 4, 123 1, 465	2, 403 4, 125 1, 460	2, 281 4, 072 1, 428	2, 228 4, 082 1, 429	2, 326 4, 112 1, 451	7 2, 471 4, 132 7 1, 463	2, 592 r 4, 138 r 1, 465	p 2, 683 r 4, 161 1, 470	^p 2, 726 ^p 4, 166
Local railways and bus linesdododo	148 620	146 623	146 622	145 621	145 615	145 620	145 618	144 623	144 626	144 r 629	144 7 630	142 637	
Telegraphdododododo		47 532	48 530	48 525	48 524	522 522	48 521	48 520	48 519	r 48 r 520	49 5 21	48 527	
Tradedo Wholesale tradedo Retail tradedo	9, 390 2, 528 6, 862	9, 474 2, 582 6, 892	9, 641 2, 605 7, 036	9, 752 2, 625 7, 127	9, 898 2, 618 7, 278	10, 443 2, 616 7, 827	9, 592 2, 587 7, 005	9, 554 2, 593 6, 961	9, 713 2, 590 7, 123	7 9, 627 2, 579 7 7, 048	7 9, 676 2, 567 7 7, 109	7 9,728 7 2,580 7 7,148	p 9, 656 p 2, 584 p 7, 072
General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do	1, 372 1, 203 746	1, 387 1, 200 749	1, 474 1, 210	1, 539 1, 219	1, 654 1, 242 746	2,052 1,264	1, 459 1, 244 743	1, 431 1, 257 735	1, 512 1, 264	r 1, 453 r 1, 264 r 739	7 1, 472 7 1, 269	7 1, 457 7 1, 269	ν 1, 397 ν 1, 276
Financedodo	1,831 4,841	1, 837 4, 827	743 1, 827 4, 816	741 1, 821 4, 757	1,820 4,723	753 1, 828 4, 694	1, 831 4, 666	1, 839 4, 657	736 1, 854 4, 682	1,865 74,745	742 1,875 74,788	748 1,893 74,834	^p 753 ^p 1, 907 ^p 4, 852
Hotels and lodging placesdo Laundriesdo Cleaning and dyeing plantsdo	515 363 152	512 359 147	475 358 150	441 356 151	433 353 149	430 353 147	429 354 146	432 351 145	435 351 150	445 7 354 153	451 7 360 159	479 365 161	
Government do Total, adjusted (Federal Reserve) do	5, 741 44, 259	5, 793 44, 914	6, 004 45, 196	6, 039 45, 408	6, 037 45, 501	6, 376 45, 605	6, 088 45, 804	6, 122 46, 078	6, 217 46, 266	6, 292 7 46, 111	6, 377 7 46, 513	r 6, 377 r 46, 622	p 6, 356
Manufacturing do do	14, 977	15, 333 942	15, 444 942	15, 606 937	15, 635 937	15, 692 938	15, 852 939	16, 009 939	16, 058 930	7 16, 102 7 914	7 16, 101 7 914	7 16, 105 7 919	p 16, 044
Contract construction do Transportation and public utilities do Trade do Finance do Service do	4, 021 9, 556	2, 434 4, 073 9, 651	2, 454 4, 119 9, 650	2, 506 4, 138 9, 630	2, 521 4, 126 9, 620	2, 452 4, 125 9, 692	2, 507 4, 107 9, 722	2, 503 4, 117 9, 769	2,556 4,147 9,762	r 2, 574 4, 153 r 9, 773	2, 566 , 4, 141 , 9, 814	r 2, 555 r 4, 132 r 9, 853	p 2, 548 p 4, 124 p 9, 826
Finance do Service do Government do	1,804 4,769 5,851	1, 819 4, 779 5, 883	1, 836 4, 768 5, 983	1, 839 4, 733 6, 019	1,838 4,747 6,077	1, 846 4, 741 6, 119	1,840 4,737 6,100	1,848 4,728 6,165	1, 854 4, 729 6, 230	1,856 7 4,745 6,294	1,866 74,764 6,347	1,874 r 4,786 r 6,398	p 1, 879 p 4, 780 p 6, 472
Production workers in manufacturing industries:† Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)thousands	12, 151	12, 802	13, 016	13, 133	13,044	13, 056	13, 018	13, 186	13, 189	, 13, 108	r 13, 004	r 13, 058	p 12, 895
Durable-goods industries	6, 597 19	6, 900 20	7, 013 22	7, 186 22	7, 210 23	7, 254 24	7, 256 25	7, 371 27	7, 428	77, 445	77,417	77, 412 34	p 7, 246
ture)thousandsdodo	750 444	783 465	790 468	785 462	773 452	754 440	739 429	736 428	722 426	752 7442	7770 452	7 778 459	₽ 755
Furniture and fixturesdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Glass and glass productsdo	303 440 114	319 459 122	327 458 117	329 471 127	327 477 129	326 474 128	321 473 128	324 473 128	326 479 130	7 317 483 132	7 302 484 131	7 288 7 485 130	p 282 p 475
Primary metal industriesdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling millsthousands	1,054	1, 086 550	1, 105 552	1, 117 552	1, 126 554	1, 142 556	1	1, 153 560	1, 159 561	7 1, 161 561	71,161 7565	r 1, 169	p 1, 163
Primary smelting and refining of nonfer- rous metalsthousands_	45	46	46	46	45	47		47	47	47	46	571	
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- chinery, transportation equipment) thousands	773	814	837	850	850	852	847	852	858	r 859	850	843	» 811
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' suppliesthousands_Machinery (except electrical)do	. 1, 032	132 1, 060	137 1, 050	137 1, 104	135 1, 133	133 1, 163		132 1, 215	134 1, 231	133 r 1, 239	130 7 1, 246	129 7 1, 256	p 1, 23€
Electrical machinery do Transportation equipment do Automobiles do	. 620	655 1, 118 781	673 1, 134 788	710 1,157 795	721 1,139 760	724 1, 160 767	711	716 1, 233 791	724 1, 253 793	718 71,243 7774	r 709	705 1,232	p 674
Aircraft and parts	. 188	199 79	209 76	225 76	239 76	252 79	264 83	288 95	299 96	7 309 94	753 317 95	737 330 98	
Railroad equipment do Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous mfg. industries do	48 178 358	48 187 399	49 199 418	50 205 436	52 209 432	52 211 424	211	49 215 427	54 218 429	7 56 221 7 422	57 222 410	58 r 223 r 399	p 217
Nondurable-goods industriesdo Food and kindred productsdo	5, 554	5, 902 1, 331	6, 003 1, 350	5, 947 1, 260	5, 834 1, 196	5, 802 1, 155	5, 762 1, 120	5, 815 1, 099	5, 761 1, 096	7 5, 663	5, 587 1, 097	7 5, 646 7 1, 144	₽ 5, 649
Meat productsdo Dairy productsdo Canning and preservingdo	235 116	236 114 302	236 107 324	240 102 226	244 100 171	254 97 143	251 95	238 95 127	233 99 125	103 128	229 109	233 115	
Bakery productsdo Beveragesdo	- 194 - 164	192 169	194 159	196 149	193 149	190 146	188 147	188 145	190 147	190 143	* 136 190 146	154 192 155	
Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products do Broad-woven fabric mills do	- 1, 160 571	1, 224 595	1, 255 606	1, 264 607	1, 262 606	1, 258 604	1, 257	1, 269 604	1, 223 564	76 1, 214 7 567	74 1, 206 7 573	7 76 7 1, 199 583	p 74
Apparel and other finished textile prod-	- 209		233 1,099	236 1, 100	234	234	232	236 1, 115	236 1, 106	230	222		
ucts thousands Men's and boys' suits and coats. do Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing thousands.	999	138	137	138	137	137	138	141	141	138	135	133	
Women's outerwear do. Paper and allied products do. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do. Printing, publishing, and allied industries	232 266 396	307 410		421	253 275 427	296 428	303 423	259 317 423	263 305 424	261 7 267 427	253 7 251 7 424	248 256 427	p 419
Indusands_	_ 499	207	210	210	211	212	209	209	209	r 212	213	216 511	
Newspapers do Commercial printing do	150 164	150	151	150	150	152	149	150	150	151 168	152	153	

*Revised. * Preliminary.

†Revised series. Beginning with the October 1949 Survey, the indicated series on employment, payrolls, and hours and earnings have been revised to incorporate three major changes:

(1) adoption of the current Standard Industrial Classification for manufacturing industries; (2) reclassification of reporting establishments on the basis of major postwar product or activity;

(3) adjustment to 1947 bench-mark levels and a revision in estimating production-worker employment. Published revisions are as follows: Employees in nonagricultural establishments by major groups—unadjusted series on p. 24 of the November 1949 Survey (except for data on trade and service which have been further revised for 1939-46 and are shown on p. 22 of the December 1950 issue; adj. series (total, mig., trade, and service), p. 23 of the December 1950 issue; other components of the adj. series, p. 22 of the May 1950 Survey; production workers in mig.—total and durable-goods industries, pp. 17 and 24 of the September 1950 Survey; nondurable-goods industries, pp. 23-24 of the October 1950 issue. Unpublished revisions will be shown later.

The components of the September 1950 Survey.

The components of the September 1950 Survey; nondurable-goods industries, pp. 23-24 of the October 1950 issue. Unpublished revisions will be shown later.

The components of the September 1950 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the			19:		I		-	m.z (1	1951	1		
1943 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem-	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND P	PULA	TION-	–Conti	nued					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued										İ			
Production workers in mfg. industries†—Con. Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Continued	!						i						
Nondurable-goods industries—Continued Chemicals and allied productsthousands	479	491	506 158	523 159	521	524	526 163	532 163	539 167	7 538 168	r 531	r 528	» 52
Industrial organic chemicalsdo Products of petroleum and coaldo	152 182	155 193 147	189	190 197	160 191	161 191 147	190 147	191 148	192 149	194 194 150	170 194	172 197	p 19
Petroleum refiningdo Rubber productsdo Tires and inner tubesdo	139 200 88	208 90	145 215 92	219 92	148 222 93 360	222 92	222 91	222 91	220 88	219 7 87	151 r 219 r 88	153 • 221	₹ 21
Leather and leather products do Footwear (except rubber) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	351 230	370 237	372 237	367 230	360 226	359 229	364 234	374 239	371 237	353 225	331	90 * 343 221	⊅ 3
Manufacturing production-worker employment index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)†										<u> </u>			
1939=100 Manufacturing production-worker employment	148.3	156. 3	158.9	160. 3 157. 7	159. 2	159. 4 158. 1	158. 9 159. 7	161. 0 161. 3	161. 0 161. 4	7 160. 0	7 158. 7	7 159. 4	p 157
index, adjusted (Federal Reserve)†1939=100 Miscellaneous employment data:	150.9	155. 0	156.0	157.7	157.7	158.1	159.7	101.3	}	7 161.7	7 161.4	7 161.1	» 160
Federal and State highways, totalsnumber Construction (Federal and State)do	327, 886 141, 983 130, 168	336, 600 149, 185 130, 714	327, 953 145, 988 126, 664	317, 566 140, 543 123, 493	291, 399 116, 639 122, 681	250, 137 79, 857 118, 487	228, 239 62, 181 114, 450	221, 485 56, 363 113, 856	233, 036 67, 538 114, 118	7 258, 291 7 92, 164 114, 672	7 286, 236 7 115, 462	p 307, 284 p 122, 449	
Maintenance (State)do Federal civilian employees:thousands	1,839	1,913	1,945	1,977	2,005	2,024	2,082	2,146	2, 196	2, 240	118, 484 2, 273	^p 128, 859 2, 316	p 2, 3
United States thousands Washington, D.C., metropolitan area do Railway employees (class I steam railways):	215	218	219	222	226	228	234	240	244	247	248	256	2,3
Totalthousands Indexes:	1, 279	1, 302	71,316	1,324	1,322	1,313	1, 286	1, 287	1,309	1,321	1,324	1,329	p 1, 3
Unadjusted1935-39=100_ Adjusteddodo	122.3 119.7	124. 5 121. 9	125. 8 122. 8	126. 6 122. 5	126. 3 125. 2	125. 1 127. 1	122. 9 127. 8	122. 8 125. 9	124. 9 128. 0	126. 1 128. 1	7 126. 4 7 126. 9	126. 9 125. 2	p 126
PAYROLLS Manufacturing production-worker payrol! index,		004.4	400.0	415.0			404.0	400.0	425.0	- 400 0		407.7	
unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)†1939=100 LABOR CONDITIONS	367. 5	394. 4	403. 2	415.8	414.6	426.0	424. 0	430.0	435. 0	r 433. 2	r 428. 8	435.7	
Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of	Į.	1		l		1	ł		1				
Labor):† All manufacturing industrieshours Durable-goods industriesdo	40. 5 41. 1	41. 2 41. 8	41.0 41.7	41.3 42.1	41. 1 41. 8	41. 4 42. 2	41.0 41.5	40. 9 41. 6	41. 1 41. 9	41.0 42.0	40.7 41.7	40.8 741.8	2 40 41
Ordnance and accessories do- Lumber and wood products (except furni-	42.6	42.6	43.1	43. 2	43. 4	42.5	42. 0	42.7	43.1	r 42. 7	42.9	42. 5	p 44
ture)hours Sawmills and planing millsdo	41. 1 40. 9	42.0 41.9	41. 2 40. 1	41.9 41.8	41.0 40.7	41. 4 41. 0	40.5 40.0	40. 5 39. 9	40. 6 40. 1	7 41. 4 7 41. 1	7 41. 2 7 40. 9 7 40. 5	41. 6 41. 3	r 41
Furniture and fixturesdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	41. 0 40. 9	42.8 41.6 39.8	42.6 41.5 39.0	42, 6 42, 5	42. 6 42. 3	42.3 42.2	41. 6	42.2 41.3	42.3 41.9 41.0	7 41. 1 7 42. 1 41. 3	41. 7 40. 3	7 40. 5 7 41. 7 40. 3	p 39
Glass and glass productsdo Primary metal industriesdo	39. 5 40. 7	41.1	41.4	41. 4 41. 9	41.3 41.8	41.0 42.3		40.3 41.1	41.8	r 42. 1	7 41. 7	r 41.8	P 41
Blast furnaces, steel works and rolling millshours_ Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	39. 9	40. 1	40.2	7 41, 1	40.8	41.1	40. 6	40.0	41.3	r 41. 6	7 41. 1	41.5	
metals hours Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma-	40.3	40.9	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.9	41.7	41.6	
chinery, transportation equipment) hours. Heating apparatus (except electrical) and	41.1	42.1	42.1	42.3	41.9	42.4	41.8	41.7	42.1	42.0	41.8	7 42. 0 41. 3	P 4
plumber's supplieshours_ Machinery (except electrical)do	41. 2 41. 6	41. 9 42. 3 41. 0	42.3 42.4 41.4	42.4 42.9 42.1	41.6 43.0	42.1 43.7 41.9		41.5 43.5 41.3	43.8 41.3	r 41. 5 r 43. 9 r 41. 3	43.6 41.5	7 43. 5 7 41. 6	p 4
Electrical machinerydo Transportation equipmentdo	40.6 41.5 42.1		40. 9 40. 6	41.0 41.1	41.8 40.1 39.5	41.4	39. 9	40.8 39.9	41. 2 40. 3	7 40. 9 7 39. 7	7 40. 9 7 39. 7	7 40. 5 39. 1	p 3
Automobilesdo Aircraft and partsdo Ship and boat building and repairsdo	41. 2 38. 1		42. 7 38. 3	41. 9 38. 3	42. 4 38. 7		43.7					43. 7 40. 1	
Railroad equipment dodo Instruments and related productsdo	39. 1 46. 9	39.5 41.7	40. 4 42. 5	40.0 42.5 42.3	40.2	40.9	41.0 41.8	40.8 42.2	41.1 42.3	r 41. 5 r 42. 5	41. 2 42. 2	40. 2 r 42. 0	p 4
Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	40.3	41.6	42.1	42, 3	i	41.7	41. 3 40. 2	41. 6 40. 0	41.5	r 41. 3	40. 7 39. 3	7 40. 8 39. 4	p 4(
Nondurable-goods industries do do do do do do do do do do do do do	39.8 42.3 41.8	41. 9 40. 7	40.1 42.0 41.7	41.6 40.8	40.3 41.9 43.4	40.5 42.3 45.9	41.8	41.0 39.9	41. 0 40. 6	41.2	41.6 41.5	7 41. 9 42. 1	p 4
Meat productsdo Dairy productsdo Canning and preservingdo	45. 3	45. 0 40. 6	44. 7 44. 1	44. 5 40. 5	44. 1 38. 6	45. 2 44. 3 37. 4	44. 1 38. 3	44.1	44. 4 37. 5	44.3 738.7	45.3 38.2	45. 5 38. 9	İ
Bakery products do Beverages do Go	41.7	41.8 41.3	41. 2 41. 2	41. 4 41. 0	41.3 40.9	41. 6 40. 6	41.3 41.2	41.5 40.3	41. 5 40. 5	41.6	41.9 41.4	42. 0 41. 9	
Tobacco manufactures do	38. 4	39. 5 40. 5	39. 2 40. 7	38.3 40.6	37.8 40.7	38. 9 40. 8	38.7	37.9	36.8	7 36.8	36. 6 38. 8	7 38. 0 7 38. 6	₽3 ₽3
Textile-mill products do Broad-woven fabric mills do Knitting mills do	39. 5 37. 0	40. 8 39. 2	41. 1 38. 9	40. 9 39. 2	41. 1 38. 7	41. 4 38. 1	41.3	41. 2 38. 8	40. 5 41. 2 38. 1	7 40. 9 36. 7	40. 0 35. 2	39.5	
Apparel and other finished textile products hours.	36. 2	37.6	35.7	37.3	36. 9	36. 5	36. 9	37.5	37.4	36.5	7 35, 4	35.4	3
Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work	36.9	37. 7	35. 4	37.9	37. 9	37. 7	37. 6	38.0	38.6	7 37. 5	r 36. 3	35. 9	
clothing hours Women's outerwear do	36. 1	38. 0 36. 2	37. 4 32. 2	38.3 34.7	37.7 34.6	37.0 35.1		37.4 36.7	37. 9 35. 9	7 37. 0 7 35. 1	35. 4 34. 3		
Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo	43. 3 44. 0	44.0	44. 0 44. 3	44.0 44.5	44. 1 44. 4	44. 5 44. 9	43.8	43. 4 44. 5	43. 7 44. 7	r 43.7 r 44.8	43. 3 44. 7		P 42
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1 38.5	38.9	39.2	39.0	39.2	39.8		38.4	38. 9 36. 6	38. 9 36. 8	38.7	7 38.8 36 0	
Newspapers do Commercial printing do	39. 0	40.1	36.9 40.6	36.8 39.9 42.0	37. 2 40. 1 42. 0	38. 1 41. 0 42. 1		36.0 39.4	40.3 41.9	40. 0 41. 8	36.8 39.7 741.7	36.9 39.8 41.6	
Chemicals and allied productsdo Industrial organic chemicalsdo	40.7	40.7	41.8 40.8	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.0		41.2	7 41. 3	41.3	41.3	l
Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningdo	41.0	39.4	41.7 41.2	41. 6 41. 1	41. 2 40. 7	41, 2 40, 7	41. 0 40. 7	40.6 40.2	40. 6 40. 2	7 41. 2 7 40. 9	40. 9 40. 5	7 40. 7 40. 4	p 41
Rubber productsdo Tires and inner tubesdo	40.4	41. 8 40. 8	41. 9 40. 9	41.9 40.2	41.5 40.1	41. 6 39. 9	38.4	38. 9 35. 5	40. 0 37. 6	7 40. 0 7 37. 0	41.3 39.2	7 42. 4 41. 7	p 42
Leather and leather productsdo Footwear (except rubber)do	38.1		38. 1 37. 6	37.8 36.7	37. 5 36. 0	38.3 37.4	38. 7 38. 3	39. 2 38. 8	38. 4 37. 9	7 36. 5 7 35. 4	7 35. 6 34. 2	7 36. 6 35. 5	

Revised. Preliminary.
†Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. 8-11. The adjusted manufacturing employment index was further revised in the November 1950 Survey; revisions for January 1939-August 1949 are available upon request. Revised data for 1919-50 for the manufacturing production-worker payroll index are shown on p. 28 of the July 1951 Survey.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			19	50						1951			
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND P	PULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					/
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued				1			1						
A verage weekly hours per worker, etc.†—Continued Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining: Metal	41. 1 34. 8	41. 9 33. 2	42. 2 34. 5	43. 9 37. 2	43. 0 31. 0	43. 9 32. 8	43.7 35.9	43. 7 30. 2	43. 3 23. 1	7 44.0 7 21.6	r 44, 3 30, 1	42. 7 30. 9	
Bituminous coaldodo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production hours	34.6 41.6	35. 5 40. 3	35. 5 40. 5	36. 1 41. 4	36. 4 40. 6	38. 5 40. 2	37. 6 40. 6	34. 1 40. 5	33. 6 40. 6	, 33. 9 41. 2	33. 4 40. 8	35. 0 40. 6	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do Contract construction do Nonbuilding construction do Building construction do Transportation and public utilities:	44. 6 37. 9 41. 5 36. 9	45. 2 38. 6 42. 7 37. 6	45. 1 37. 7 41. 5 36. 7	45. 8 38. 5 42. 5 37. 4	44. 9 38. 0 40. 9 37. 3	43. 5 37. 3 40. 2 36. 7	43. 3 37. 1 39. 4 36. 7	42. 0 35. 7 37. 7 35. 3	43. 6 36. 3 38. 5 35. 8	45. 0 7 37. 4 7 40. 3 36. 8	45.8 38.3 7 41.6 7 37.5	45. 7 38. 5 41. 4 37. 8	
Local railways and bus lines. do Telephone. do Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do Trade:	45. 1 39. 4 45. 0 41. 6	44. 8 39. 3 45. 0 41. 5	45. 1 39. 6 44. 6 41. 6	45.3 39.4 44.8 41.8	45. 6 38. 0 44. 4 41. 8	46. 3 39. 1 44. 8 42. 0	45. 9 38. 9 44. 5 41. 8	46. 0 39. 2 44. 7 42. 0	45. 7 38. 9 44. 6 41. 5	7 45. 9 38. 7 44. 6 7 41. 5	7 46.3 38.9 45.4 7 41.6	46. 5 39. 4 45. 1 41. 7	
Wholesale tradedo Retail trade: General-merchandise storesdo Food and liquor storesdo Automotive and accessories dealersdo Service:	37. 7 41. 5 45. 7	40. 9 37. 4 41. 5 45. 6	40. 7 36. 4 40. 4 45. 6	36, 3 40, 0 45, 9	40. 8 36. 0 40. 0 45. 8	38. 2 40. 3 46. 0	40. 8 36. 7 39. 9 45. 7	40. 6 36. 3 39. 5 45. 5	40. 6 35. 8 39. 3 45. 4	7 40. 6 35. 9 39. 6 7 45. 5	* 40. 8 35. 5 39. 7 * 45. 5	40. 8 36. 5 40. 5 45. 6	
Hotels, year-round do Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do do Cleaning and dyeing plants	43. 8 41. 5 41. 4	44. 0 40. 6 40. 0	43.8 41.3 41.6	44. 0 41. 0 41. 0	43.6 40.8 41.2	43. 9 41. 2 41. 1	43. 4 41. 0 41. 4	43. 2 40. 5 40. 1	43. 3 40. 9 40. 2	r 43. 3 r 41. 1 r 42. 4	43. 4 41. 3 43. 1	43, 4 41, 6 42, 6	
Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month: Work stoppagesnumber. Workers involvedthousands. In effect during month:	463 224	635 346	521 270	550 197	329 200	218 61	400 185	350 220	350 140	350 165	400 150	375 190	425 250
Work stoppagesnumber_ Workers involvedthousands Man-days idle during monthdo_ Percent of available working time	732 389 2, 750 . 39	918 441 2, 666 . 32	820 450 3, 510 . 48	801 330 2, 590 . 32	605 308 2, 050 . 27	423 114 912 . 12	550 215 1,200 .15	550 300 1, 700 . 25	550 280 2, 300 . 29	550 235 1, 850 . 25	580 250 1,750 . 22	560 260 1, 600 . 21	600 320 1, 750 . 23
U. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placementsthousands. Unemployment compensation: Initial claimsdo	486 971	624 641	618 558 3, 293	612 720	515 907	421 1, 051	486 1, 080	438 770	513 719	552 983	610 908	585 1,118	586 1,086
Continued claims do Benefit payments: Benefit payments: Beneficiaries, weekly average do Amount of payments thous of dol. Veterans' unemployment allowances:	5, 115 1, 158 99, 714	4, 424 983 89, 681	3, 293 806 64, 458	3, 141 652 57, 533	3, 520 734 62, 389	3, 873 832 66, 969	4, 923 983 91, 560	3, 845 883 71, 369	3, 627 807 71, 584	3, 534 740 62, 294	3, 977 773 70, 799	3, 704 821 68, 780	4, 042 748 65, 917
Initial claims. thousands. Continued claims do. Claims filed during last week of monthdo. Amount of payments thous. of dol.	13 112 25 2, 209	9 92 19 1, 988	5 55 10 1, 126	30 6 629	5 24 5 487	5 25 6 464	4 27 6 554	3 19 5 391	2 15 3 315	1 9 2 197	1 6 1 146	1 5 1 97	1 5 1 105
Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments: Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees. Separation rate, total	4.7 2.9 .3 .6 1.8	6.6 4.2 .4 .6 2.9	5.7 4.9 .4 .7 3.4	5. 2 4. 3 . 4 . 8 2. 7	4.0 3.8 .3 1.1 2.1	3.0 3.6 .3 1.3	5. 2 4. 1 . 3 1. 0 2. 1	4.5 3.8 .3 .8 2.1	4.6 4.1 .3 .8 2.5	4.5 4.6 .4 1.0 2.7	4.5 4.8 .4 71.2 2.8	*4.9 *4.3 *.4 *1.0 *2.5	P 4. 2 P 4. 8 P 3 P 1. 7 P 2. 4
Quitsdo Military and miscellaneousdo	. 2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.7	. 6	. 5	.5	.4	.4	P. 4
Average weekly earnings (U. S. Department of													
Labor):† All manufacturing industries dollars Durable-goods industries do Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	59, 21 63, 01 64, 92	60.32 64.33 66.12	60. 64 65. 14 67. 41	61. 99 66. 39 68. 64	62. 23 66. 34 70. 53	63. 88 68. 32 68. 34	63. 76 67. 65 69. 55	63. 84 68. 18 70. 92	64. 57 69. 30 72. 71	r 64. 70 r 69. 68 r 70. 97	64, 55 69, 39 72, 29	r 65. 32 r 70. 39 r 71. 83	p 64. 56 p 68. 92 p 76. 03
dollars. Sawmills and planing mills. do Furniture and fixtures. do Stone, clay, and glass products. do Glass and glass products. do Primary metal industries. do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	56. 27 55. 95 52. 03 58. 57 60. 24 66. 95	58. 30 57. 95 54. 87 59. 40 59. 10 67. 36	57. 84 57. 69 55. 42 60. 88 61. 31 69. 10	58. 83 58. 56 56. 27 63. 11 65. 66 69. 81	57. 03 56. 53 56. 87 63. 66 67. 03 70. 14	57. 59 56. 83 56. 77 63. 60 65. 89 74. 36	55. 73 54. 84 56. 93 63. 48 66. 10 74. 42	56. 13 55. 30 58. 15 63. 15 65. 04 73. 12	55. 58 55. 06 58. 67 64. 53 66. 17 75. 11	7 58, 55 7 58, 49 7 56, 96 7 65, 09 7 66, 91 7 75, 70	7 59, 20 7 58, 94 7 56, 34 7 64, 80 7 65, 69 7 74, 93	7 61. 40 61. 50 7 56. 05 7 65. 09 65. 85 7 76. 62	p 60. 81 p 55. 50 p 65. 78 p 75. 08
dollars Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	67. 83 62. 83	67. 37 63. 15	69. 30 64. 44	68. 87 66. 40	69. 03 67. 73	75. 21 69. 47	76. 41 70. 67	74. 16 69. 18	77. 35 69. 14	77. 92 70. 18	76. 73 70. 06	80. 14 70. 47	
dollars. Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies. dollars. Machinery (except electrical) . do Electrical machinery . do	62. 55 63. 28 66. 35	64. 79 65. 53 67. 98	65. 72 66. 83 68. 94	66, 66 68, 09 71, 00	66. 20 67. 27 72. 03	68. 26 68. 88 74. 20	67. 80 68. 85 74. 47	68. 18 69. 60 75. 08	69. 55 70. 89 76. 43	r 69. 51 r 70. 22 r 76. 78	69. 22 + 69. 63 - 76. 34	7 69. 93 69. 84 7 76. 69	p 68. 64
Electrical machinery do Transportation equipment do Automobiles do Aircraft and parts Ship and boat building and repairs do Railroad equipment do Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous mfg. industries do * Revised. * Preliminary. † Revised series.	59. 44 71. 71 74. 35 66. 54 64. 20 64. 40 58. 98 52. 47	72. 87 75. 21 68. 94 64. 84 65. 29 61. 13 54. 87	72. 39 73. 81 71. 18 62. 89 68. 72 63. 58 64. 04	73. 02 75. 21 70. 18 62. 89 69. 04 64. 77 56. 98	64. 33 71. 78 72. 76 71. 78 64. 47 69. 51 65. 47 57. 01	65. 15 75. 18 76. 28 75. 08 66. 67 72. 52 66. 75 57. 50	72. 06 71. 48 76. 78 64. 24 72. 41 65. 79 57. 37	74. 05 74. 29 75. 86 68. 80 71. 16 67. 06 58. 41	75. 73 76. 13 77. 35 68. 78 75. 13 67. 64 58. 18	7 65. 58 7 74. 81 7 74. 52 7 77. 13 7 68. 31 7 76. 36 7 68. 55 7 58. 03	766. 52 774. 81 774. 52 777. 26 68. 31 76. 55 768. 41 757. 43	7 67. 39 7 75. 25 75. 03 77. 35 70. 09	p 67. 14 p 56. 78

nless otherwise stated, statistics through			19	50						1951			
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	DPULA	TION-	–Conti	inued					
WAGES-Continued													
verage weekly earnings, etc. †—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued	54.73	55.65	55.30	56. 58	57. 19	58, 44	58. 53	58.32	58. 40	, 58. 16	r 57. 97	r 58. 47	» 58. i
Nondurable-goods industries dollars Food and kindred products do Meat products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	56. 94 59. 31	56, 19 57, 92	56.36 62.59	56. 83 61. 24	58. 08 65. 49	59. 85 69. 92	60.11 65.83	59.04 60.25	59. 12 61. 92	7 59. 66 7 62. 91	^r 60. 44 63. 79	r 61. 59 67. 53	₽ 61.
Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do	57. 21 47. 73	56. 57 47. 91	56.81 47.18	56. 74 49. 05	56. 62 48. 06	57. 68 46. 82	59. 09 49. 41	59.45 49.84	59. 98 48. 64	7 59. 67 7 50. 39	r 60. 93 r 49. 16	61, 52 49, 48	
Bakery productsdo Beveragesdo	53. 88 71. 11	54. 34 68. 39	53.85 67.86	54. 19 68. 14	54. 47 67. 81	55. 04 68. 78	54. 68 71. 61	55. 49 71. 13	55, 32 72, 35	7 56.37 7 71.97	7 56. 98 7 74. 27	57. 50 75. 42	
Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products do Broad-woven fabric mills do do	42, 12 47, 27 47, 52	43. 37 49. 33 49. 29	42.02 49.98 49.90	41. 21 52. 58 53. 17	42. 45 53. 19 53. 68	43, 72 53, 57 54, 36	44. 12 53. 59 54. 39	43. 17 53. 94 54. 22	42.03 53.34 53.72	7 42. 58 7 52. 87 7 53. 95	7 42. 42 7 51. 49 52. 96	7 44. 76 7 51. 11	p 49.
Knitting mills do Apparel and other finished textile products	42.77	45. 67	45. 63	47. 67	47.91	47. 24	47.94	49. 24	48. 54	r 46. 76	7 44. 88	52. 14 45. 30	
dollars_	43. 22 49. 22	46. 06 51. 08	43. 09 47. 75	45. 51 51. 77	44. 50 52. 57	45. 88 55. 57	47. 42 55. 23	48.38 56.32	47. 27 57. 13	r 44. 97 r 54. 90	7 43. 65 7 53. 00	7 44. 14 52. 77	⊅ 45
Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothingdollars.	35.34	37. 43	37. 18	38.38	38. 53	38. 59	39.11	39.68	40.17	* 38. 9 <u>6</u>	37. 24	37.07	
Women's outerwear do	49. 62 61. 36	54. 01 62. 74	46. 43 63. 10	50. 94 63. 27 67. 20	48. 37 64. 92 69. 00	51, 84 66, 44 70, 63	55. 01 65. 96 70. 89	56. 08 65. 36 70. 49	52.49 66.16 70.80	7 48.37 7 66.38	7 47. 37 65. 90	47. 38 r 65. 58	₽ 65
Paper and allied products do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do Printing, publishing, and allied industries dollars	65. 74 72. 30	66. 99 73. 17	66. 89 74. 48	74. 22	74. 52	76, 42	74. 22	74. 23	75.74	71.37 75.78	71. 21	71.32	» 76
Newspapers		78. 84 72. 38	81. 11 73. 61	81.07 73.78	82. 29 73. 42	85. 42 75. 60	79. 12 74. 58	79, 96 73, 24	82, 13 75, 52	82. 98 74. 76	83. 79 74. 52	83. 54 75. 02	
Chemicals and allied productsdo	62.99 66.02	63. 48 65. 85	64. 16 67. 52	64. 55 67. 98	65. 52 69. 34	66. 43 69. 75	66. 99 70. 11	67. 17 70. 26	67. 54 71. 15	7 67.84 7 71.82	7 68. 14 71. 99	7 68. 60 72. 32	⊅ 69
Industrial organic chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do	1 78.93	73, 73 75, 29	79. 72	77. 71 80. 93	78, 32 81, 64	78.32 81.03	78. 58 82. 95	78. 44 81. 28	78.93 81.89	7 81.33 7 84.87	7 81. 43 7 84. 93	* 81. 32 84. 96	p 8
Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do do do do do do do do do do do do do	65. 59 75. 22	66. 25 76. 01	75.46	66. 29 73. 12	66. 52 73. 70	68. 76 76. 21	66.78 73.69	63.37 66.95	65.88 71.40	7 65. 96 7 70. 15	7 68. 48 7 75. 54	71.66 82.69	p 7
Leather and leather productsdo Footwear (except rubber)do	44. 73 42. 53	46. 49 44. 39		46. 04 42. 76	45. 94 42. 23	47. 26 44. 02	48. 30 45. 88	49. 43 46. 99	48.73 46.43	r 46. 65 r 43. 65	7 45. 64 7 42. 10	7 46. 81 43. 74	
Jonmanufacturing industries: Mining: Metaldo	63.17	64, 48	66. 38	69.84	69.92	73. 53	74.33	73.46	72.83	74.62	75.13	72.38	}
Anthracite do	68.59	65. 77 71. 04	68. 45 71. 92	75. 59	60. 85 73. 27	65. 14 77. 77	71. 33 76. 63	66. 65 75. 67	50. 68 74. 66	7 47. 10 7 75. 63	66. 67 73. 95	68. 58 77. 95	
Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production						1	1						
dollars_ Nonmetalic mining and quarryingdo	75. 59 60. 92	71. 01 61. 74	73. 47 62. 51	77. 67 64. 03	76. 21 63. 31	75. 58 62. 12	76. 90 61. 96	77. 15 60. 77	76.63 63.74	7 80. 30 7 65. 88	7 79. 03 7 67. 42	78. 93 67. 91	
Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding constructiondo	74.06 73.70	75. 96 76. 48	75.86	77.65	77. 52 75. 42	77.36 75.58	77. 61 74. 70	75. 47 72. 20	76, 99 74, 19	79.36 78.26	7 81. 46 7 80. 50	82. 47 81. 31	
Building constructiondo Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus linesdo	74.02 67.47	75. 99 66. 84	i		78. 07 68. 26	77. 80 69. 96	78.35 70.23	76. 14 70. 66	77. 44 70. 42	79.75 70.92	7 81. 71 7 71. 81	82. 88 72. 31	
Telephonedo	_ 04.90	54.71 63.99	55.80	56.18	54. 04 64. 25	56. 30 65. 05	56. 41 64. 57	57. 58 64. 86	56. 52 64. 63	56. 12 64. 40	56. 44 65. 92	58. 08 65. 44	
Telegraphdo Gas and electric utilitiesdo Trade:	66. 52	65. 65	67.35	67. 93	68. 68	71.31	71.18	71.36	70.14	7 70.38	r 70. 97	71. 43	
Wholesale tradedo	61.10	60. 90	}	ì	61.98	63.49	63. 44	63. 62	63, 62	r 63. 95	r 64. 18	64.63	1
General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do	37. 32 53. 37	37. 06 53. 04	52. 12	51.80	35. 24 52. 40	37. 02 52. 91	38. 02 53. 15	37. 43 52. 69 65. 16	36, 44 52, 62	7 35. 98 7 53. 18	36. 71 7 53. 63	38. 07 54. 84	
Finance: Banks and trust companiesdo	4	63. 66 46. 36	1	1	63. 07 48. 18	63. 53 48. 66	64. 48 49. 28	49. 55	65, 29	r 66. 34	r 66. 75 49. 97	66. 85 49. 86	1
Service: Hotels, year-rounddodo		33. 92	1		34, 74	35. 16	34, 89	35. 04	34.68	7 34. 90	34. 98	34. 86	
Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do	35.61 42.02	34. 83	35. 93	35. 79	35, 86	36.38 42.29	36.70	36. 25 41. 78	36, 85 44, 14	7 37.32 7 44.90	37. 83	38. 27	
erage hourly earnings (U. S. Department of	ľ					Ì	1				1	·	
Labor):† All manufacturing industriesdollars_	1. 462 1. 533	1. 464 1. 539			1.514 1.587	1. 543 1. 619	1, 555 1, 630	1. 561 1. 639	1. 571 1. 654	r 1. 578	1. 586 1. 664	r 1. 601 r 1. 684	
Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products (except furni-	1.524	1. 552			1. 625	1.608			1.687	1. 662	r 1. 685	r 1. 690	p]
ture)dollars_ Sawmills and planing millsdo	1.369 1.368	1. 388 1. 383	1.407	1, 401	1,391 1,389	1, 391 1, 386	1.376 1.371	1.386 1.386	1.369 1.373	7 1. 424 7 1. 423	7 1. 437 7 1. 441	7 1. 476 1. 489	
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	1. 269	1. 282 1. 428	1.467	1.485	1. 335 1. 505	1. 342 1. 507	1.526	1.378 1.529	1.387 1.540	7 1.386 1.546	1. 391 7 1. 554	7 1. 384 7 1. 561	p
Glass and glass productsdo_ Primary metal industriesdo	1.645	1. 485 1. 639	1. 572 1. 669		1. 623 1. 678	1. 607 1. 758	1, 628 1, 789	1. 614 1. 779	1.614 1.797	r 1. 630 r 1. 758	7 1. 630 7 1. 797	1. 634 * 1. 833	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills dollars Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	1.700	1. 680	1. 724	1.688	1, 692	1.830	1.882	1.854	1.873	r 1.873	r 1.867	1.931	
metals dellars Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma-	1.559	1. 544	1.564	1,600	1.652	1.666	1.703	1.675	1. 674	1. 675	1. 680	1. 694	ļ
chinery, transportation equipment) dollars	1, 522	1. 539	1.561	1, 576	1.580	1.610	1.622	1.635	1.652	7 1. 655	1. 656	1. 665	p]
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' suppliesdollars	_ 1.536					1.636			1.692	7 1. 692		1.691	
Machinery (except electrical)dodododo	1. 595 1. 464				1. 675 1. 539	1. 698 1. 555			1.745 1.582	r 1. 749 r 1. 588	1. 751 7 1. 603	r 1. 763	
Transportation equipmentdo	1. 728 1. 766	1. 735 1. 778	1.770 1.818		1. 790 1. 842	1.816 1.865			1.838 1.889	7 1. 829 7 1. 877		r 1, 858	
Aircraft and parts do Ship and boat building and repairs do	1,615	1. 626	1.667	1.675	1.693	1. 734 1. 671		1.752	1. 889 1. 762 1. 711	7 1.877 7 1.755 7 1.712	r 1. 760	1. 919 1. 770 1. 748	
Railroad equipmentdo Instruments and related productsdo	1,647	1.653	1.701	1,726		1. 773 1. 567	1. 766 1. 774	1.744	1.711 1.829 1.599	7 1. 712 7 1. 864 7 1. 613	1, 858	1. 748 1. 876 1. 625	
Miscellaneous mfg, industriesdo	1.302	1.319	1. 331	1,347	1. 351	1.379	1.389		1.402	7 1. 405		r 1. 416	
Nondurable-goods industriesdo Food and kindred productsdo	1.346	1.341	1.342	1,366	1.386	1.443 1.415	1.438	1.440	1.460 1.442	r 1. 465 r 1. 448		r 1. 484	
Meat products do Dairy products do	1.419 1.263	1. 423 1. 257	1. 501 1. 271	1, 501 1, 275	1. 509 1. 284	1. 547 1. 302	1. 538 1. 340	1. 510 1. 348	1. 525 1. 351	1. 527 r 1. 347	1. 537 r 1. 345	1. 604 1. 352	
Canning and preserving do- Bakery products do-	1. 153 1. 292	1.300	1. 307	1. 211 1. 309	1. 245 1. 319	1, 252 1, 323	1, 290 1, 324	1. 292 1. 337	1. 297 1. 333	r 1.302 r 1.355 r 1.777	r 1, 287	1. 272 1. 369	
Beveragesdo	1.681		'†'' on p. S		1.658	1.694	1. 738	1.765	1.769	' r 1.777	⁷ 1. 794	1.800	1

			5U	1					1951			
July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
EMPI	LOYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPULA	TION-	-Conti	inued					
1. 097 1. 212	1.098 1.218	1. 072 1. 228	1. 076 1. 295	1. 123 1. 307	1. 124 1. 313	1. 140 1. 320	1. 139 1. 322	1. 142 1. 317	† 1. 157 † 1. 325	1. 159 r 1. 327	r 1. 178	⊅ 1. 1 ⊅ 1. 3
1. 203 1. 156	1. 208 1. 165	1. 214 1. 173	1. 300 1. 216	1.306 1.238	1. 313 1. 240	1. 317 1. 265	1. 316 1. 269	1.304 1.274	7 1. 319 7 1. 274	1.324 7 1.275	1. 320 1. 269	
1. 194 1. 334	1. 225 1. 355	1. 207 1. 349	1. 220 1. 366	1. 206 1. 387	1. 257 1. 474	1. 285 1. 469	1.290 1.482	1. 264 1. 480	7 1. 232 7 1. 464	r 1. 233	7 1. 247 1. 470	p 1. 2
. 979	. 985	. 994	1.002	1.022	1.043	1.057	1.061	1.060	1. 053	1.052	1.056	
1. 417 1. 494	1. 426 1. 502	1. 434 1. 510	1. 438 1. 510	1. 472 1. 554	1. 493 1. 573	1. 506 1. 586	1. 506 1. 584	1. 514 1. 584	1. 519 1. 593	1. 522 1. 593	1. 525 1. 599	⊅1.
1.878 2.164	1.881 2.160	1.900 2.198	1.903	1.901 2.212	1. 920 2. 242	1.908 2.210	1. 933	1.947	1,948	7 1. 957	r 1. 959	» 1. S
1.817 1.529	1.805 1.526	1.813 1.535	1.849 1.537	1.831 1.560	1.844 1.578	1.837 1.595	1.859 1.607	1.874 1.612	1.869 7 1.623	r 1. 877 1. 634	1. 185 1. 649	p 1. (
1.829	1. 618	1.841	1.662	1.901	1.693	1.941		1.727 1.944		1. 743 r 1. 991		» 2. (
1. 592	1.585	1.589	1.582	1.603	1.653	1.653	2. 032 1. 629	2.037 1.647	* 2. 075 * 1. 649	7 2. 097 7 1. 658	2, 103 r 1, 690	p 1. 7
1. 174 1. 128	1. 186 1. 144	1. 200 1. 152	1. 218 1. 165	1. 225 1. 173	1. 234 1. 177	1. 248 1. 198	1. 261 1. 211	1. 269 1. 225	* 1. 278 * 1. 233	1. 282 1. 282 1. 231	1. 983 1. 279 1. 232	p 1. 5
1. 537	1, 539	1.573	1, 591	1,626	1, 675	1, 701	1.681	1.682	r 1, 696	r 1, 696	1 695	
1. 971 2. 014	1, 981 2, 001	1.984 2.026	2. 032 2. 022	1.963 2.013	1.986 2.020	1.987 2.038	2. 207 2. 219	2. 194 2. 222	* 2. 185 * 2. 231	2. 215 r 2. 214	2. 229 2. 227	
1.817	1.762	1.814	1.876	1.877	1.880	1.894	1, 905	1.889	, 1, 949	r 1. 937	1. 944	
1.954	1.968	2.013	2.024	2.040	2.074	2.092	2.114	2. 121	7 1. 464 7 2. 122 7 1 042	r 2. 127	2. 142	
2.006	2. 021	2.067	2. 082	2.093	2. 120	2. 135	2. 157	2. 163	r 2. 167	r 2. 175	2. 191	
1. 496 1. 395 1. 425	1.392	1.409	1.426	1.422	1.440	1.450	1.469	1.453	1.450	1.451	1, 474	1
1.599	1.603	1.619	1.625	1.643	1.670	1.690	1.699	1.690	r 1. 696	⁷ 1. 706	1, 713	
. 990	. 991	. 992	. 992	. 979	. 969	1.036	1.031	1.018	7 1. 030	1.034	1,043	
1. 286 1. 354	1. 278 1. 396	1. 290 1. 393	1. 295 1. 393	1. 310 1. 377	1.313 1.381	1. 332 1. 411	1, 334 1, 432	1.339 1.438	7 1. 343 7 1. 458	7 1. 351 7 1. 467	1, 354 1, 466	
. 765 . 858	.771 .858	. 783 . 870	.788	.795	. 801 . 883	. 804 . 895	. 811 . 895	7.801 .901	.806 .908	.806 .916	. 805 . 920	
				1.025	1.029		1.042	1.051	1.059	1.004	1,069	
1. 538 2. 524	1. 561 2. 544	1. 561 2. 554	1. 568 2. 565	1. 574 2. 571	1. 574 2. 577	1. 585 2. 604	1. 593 2. 615	1. 595 2. 619	1. 595 2. 619	1.608 2.629	1. 615 2. 648	1. 6 2. 6
. 73 1. 579	1. 552	1. 586	. 66 1. 566	1. 587	1.603	. 79 1. 585	1. 659	1.681	.78 1.716	1.725	1. 751	
1.20						1.30			1.23			1.
1	í	1	FINA	INCE	i	1	i	1	1	 I	<u> </u>	1
									ĺ			
335 259	374 286	397 308	383 312	383 325	394 333	453 356	470 369	479 381	456 387	417 364	* 425 331	8
		1, 838			1, 861	l		1 986			2.097	
		988 941			989 946			998 958			1, 012 974	
246 606	251 606	269 582	305 546	331 519	350 522	356 551	361 592	339 650	323 700	310 739	315 771	
98, 509 38, 757	115, 490 50, 067	7 110, 107 44, 910	111, 974 43, 837	110, 132 43, 740	125, 435 52, 590	123, 224 48, 207	* 101, 437 39, 067	129, 112 53, 171	114, 898 45, 477	* 116, 572 45, 375	120, 698 48, 588	110, 43,
59,752	65, 423	r 65, 197	68, 137	66, 392	72, 845	75, 017	r 62, 370	75, 941	69, 421	r 71, 197	72, 110	67,
43, 804 18, 466	44, 049 18, 820	45, 604 20, 340	44, 826 19, 798	45, 448 20, 638	47, 172 22, 216	47, 738 23, 051	47, 368 23, 188	47, 978 24, 150	46, 883 23, 560	47, 174 23, 481	47, 634 24, 043	47, 24,
17, 969	18, 356 22, 389	72 19, 572 22, 235	116 19, 252 22, 045	161 19, 693 21, 798	20, 778	798 21, 484	398 21, 881	275 22, 910	283 22, 742	22, 509	22, 982	23,
43, 804 18, 139	44, 049 17, 912	45, 604 19, 197	44, 826 18, 398	45, 448 18, 682	47, 172 19, 810	47, 738 20, 998	47, 368 20, 704	47, 978 21, 450	46, 883 20, 748	47, 174 20, 381	47, 634 20, 598	20, 47, 20,
16, 129 595 22, 841	15, 989 219 22, 947	16, 709 888 22, 997	16, 514 589 23, 075	16, 763 645 23, 397	17, 681 1, 172 23, 587	18, 984 937 23, 026	19,066 700 23,110	19, 014 647 23, 041	18, 901 452 23, 143	18, 536 330 23, 332	19,020 r 416 23,630	18, 8
												1 23 7
	1. 097 1. 212 1. 203 1. 166 1. 194 1. 334	EMPLOYM 1. 097	Tuly	Table Tabl	Tuly	The image The	Tuly	Tuly	Fig. Fig.	Tuly	Fair Fair	

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			19	50			ļ			1951			
1º48 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
BANKING—Continued												!	
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, _ condition, Wednesday nearest end of month:						,							
Denosits: Demand, adjustedmil. of dol Demand, except interbank:	48, 264	48, 995	49, 238	49, 471	50, 546	51,642	51, 220	50, 649	49, 487	50, 163	50, 034	49, 916	50, 383
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol. States and political subdivisionsdo	48, 555 3, 443	49, 368 3, 321	50, 198 3, 245	50, 445 3, 362	51, 305 3, 371	53, 518 3, 393	51, 760 3, 657	51, 813 3, 640	50, 104 3, 489	50, 257 3, 950	50, 591 3, 857	50, 500 3, 589	50, 860 3, 644
United States Government do Time, except interbank, total do Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	1, 946 15, 387	2, 390 15, 331	2, 338 15, 329	1, 805 15, 292	1, 624 15, 242	3, 393 1, 572 15, 346	1, 622 15, 250	3, 640 2, 588 15, 324	4, 622 15, 379	3, 520 15, 338	3, 005 15, 362	4, 679 15, 539	2, 673 15, 551
mil, of dol States and political subdivisionsdo	14, 613 638	14, 535 663	14, 537 662	14, 513 653	14, 475 642	14, 578 642	14, 533 689	14, 495 703	14, 555 697	14, 477 732	14, 485 746	14, 661 743	14, 673 740
Interbank (demand and time) doInvestments, total U.S. Government obligations, direct and	10, 345 41, 466	10, 125 41, 317	10, 285 40, 265	11, 032 39, 850	10, 854 39, 337	12, 956 39, 795	10, 818 38, 039	10, 783 37, 312	10, 384 37, 491	10, 669 37, 447	10, 157 36, 941	10, 422 37, 758	11, 103 37, 613
U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed total	35, 496 1, 831 2, 134	35, 082 2, 297 1, 359	33, 845 2, 391 1, 156	33, 535 2, 481 1, 048	32, 984 2, 044 1, 124	33, 294 2, 470	31, 557 1, 651	30, 791 1, 577	30, 886 1, 933	30, 836 1, 971	30, 443 1, 769	31, 176 2, 745 1, 585	30, 997 2, 648 2, 224
Bonds and guaranteed obligationsdo Notesdo	24, 513 7, 018 5, 970	23, 539 7, 887 6, 235	22, 426 7, 872 6, 420	22, 246 7, 760 6, 315	22, 114 7, 702 6, 353	21, 573 9, 251 6, 501	21, 205 8, 701 6, 482	20,830 8,384 6,521	20,744 8,209 6,605	20, 715 8, 150 6, 611	20, 527 8, 147 6, 498	19, 478 7, 368 6, 582	19, 442 6, 683 6, 616
Other securitiesdododo	26, 381 14, 022	27, 253 14, 739	28, 502 15, 725	29, 387 16, 476	30, 586 17, 084	31, 417 17, 859	31, 541 18, 120	32, 189 18, 733	32, 707 19, 202	32, 661 19, 186	32, 428 19, 048	32, 877 19, 220	32, 487 19, 124
To brokers and dealers in securitiesdo Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol	1, 934 676	1, 427 743	1, 487 718	1, 355 728	1, 671 792	1, 578 750	1, 554 754	1,498 748	1, 512 718	1, 359 727	1, 332 717	1, 399 716	1, 390 700
Real-estate loans do Loans of banks do Other loans do	4, 815 214 5, 111	4, 938 358 5, 439	5, 035 339 5, 590	5, 126 312 5, 786	5, 213 377 5, 845	5, 280 510 5, 877	5, 299 317 5, 946	5, 331 412 5, 910	5, 369 425 5, 930	5, 419 491 5, 935	5, 476 382 5, 928	5, 530 523 5, 947	5, 545 324 5, 865
Money and interest rates: Bank rates on business loans:			2. 32			2.51		, 	2.74		,	2.78	
In New York Citypercent_ In 7 other northern and eastern citiesdo In 11 southern and western citiesdo		1. 75	2. 63 3. 13 1. 75	1. 75	1. 75	2.87 3.28 1.75	1. 75	1.75	3. 02 3. 42 1. 75	1.75	1.75	3. 04 3. 52 1. 75	1. 75
Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank)do Federal land bank loansdo Federal intermediate credit bank loansdo	4. 08 2. 00	4. 08 2. 00	4. 08 2. 00	4. 08 2. 00	4. 08 2. 00	4.08 2.00	4. 08 2. 03	4. 08 2. 03	4. 08 2. 06	4. 08 2. 17	4. 08 2. 23	4. 08 2. 23	4. 08 2. 37
Open market rates, New York City:	1.06 1.31	1. 16 1. 44	1.31 1.66	1.31 1.73	1. 31 1. 69	1. 31 1. 72	1, 39 1, 86	1, 50 1, 96	1.63 2.06	1. 63 2. 13	1. 63 2. 17	1, 63 2, 31	1. 63 2. 31
Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 months do Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.) do Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.) do	1. 63 1. 63	1. 63 1. 63	1. 63 1. 63	1. 63 1. 63	1. 63 1. 63	1. 63 1. 63	2.00 2.00	2. 00 2. 00	2. 00 2. 00	2. 00 2. 00	2. 25 2. 15	2. 25 2. 25	2. 25 2. 25
Yield on U. S. Govt. securities: 3-month bills§ do 3-5 year taxable issues do	1. 172 1. 45	1, 211 1, 45	1. 315 1. 55	1. 329 1. 65	1. 364 1. 62	1, 367 1, 64	1. 387 1. 66	1, 391 1, 67	1. 422 1. 86	1. 520 1 2. 03	1.578 2.04	1, 499 2, 00	1. 593 1. 94
Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: New York State savings banksmil. of dol. U. S. postal savingsdo	11, 476 3, 061	11, 448 3, 021	11, 462 2, 991	11, 464 2, 967	11, 525 2, 947	11, 646 2, 924	11, 635 2, 901	11, 625 2, 877	11, 648 2, 852	11, 662 2, 831	11, 710 7 2, 808	11, 821 • 2, 785	11, 840 2, 766
CONSUMER CREDIT		10.040	10.000	10.000	10.40*	90.007	10.007	10 700	10.000	10.101		- 10 050	n 10 199
Total consumer credit, end of month⊙_mil. of dol_ Instalment credit, totaldo Sale credit, totaldo	18, 295 12, 598 7, 343 3, 994	18, 842 13, 009 7, 613	19, 329 13, 344 7, 858	19, 398 13, 389 7, 879	19, 405 13, 306 7, 805	20, 097 13, 459 7, 904	19, 937 13, 252 7, 694	19, 533 13, 073 7, 521	19, 379 12, 976 7, 368	19, 124 12, 902 7, 270	7 19, 207 7 12, 920 7 7, 248	p 19, 256 p 12, 955 p 7, 234	^p 19, 133 ^p 12, 898 ^p 7, 166
Automobile dealers do do	3, 994 1, 081	4, 107 1, 123	4, 213 1, 159	4, 227 1, 170	4, 175 1, 172	4, 126 1, 245	4, 056 1, 201	3, 990 1, 162	3, 946 1, 133	3, 934 1, 103	3, 980 1, 084	₽ 4, 041 ₽ 1. 055	p 4, 056p 1, 018
Furniture stores do Household-appliance stores do Jewelry stores do do do do do do do do do do do do do	976	998 658	1, 028 702	1, 019 705	1, 003 702	1,029 710	982 694	956 677	924 655	905 636	890 616	p 874 p 602	p 857 p 590
All other retail storesdo	ľ	727	756	758	753	794	761	736	710	692	r 678	p 662	» 645 » 5, 732
Cash loans, totaldo Commercial banksdo Credit unionsdo	5, 255 2, 316 495	5, 396 2, 401 514	5, 486 2, 462 524	5, 510 2, 460 524	5, 501 2, 435 521	5, 555 2, 431 525	5, 558 2, 438 518	5, 552 2, 441 515	5, 608 2, 476 517	5, 632 2, 497 514	7 5, 672 2, 506 518	p 5, 721 p 2, 515 p 522	p 2, 492 p 524
Industrial banksdo Industrial-loan companiesdo Insured repair and modernization loans	282 192	290 197	295 201	294 201	292 200	291 203	289 202	286 202	286 204	286 205	288 207	р 288 р 209	^p 288 ^p 211
mil, of dol_ Small-loan companiesdo Miscellaneous lendersdo	826 995 149	1, 009 150	1,010 150	1, 026 152	863 1, 037 153	864 1,084 157	863 1,090 158	856 1,094 158	853 1, 112 160	850 1, 119 161	7 860 1, 131 162	№ 872 № 1, 151 № 164	₽ 884 ₽ 1, 167 ₽ 166
Charge accountsdododo	3, 527 1, 133	3, 636 1, 157	3, 741 1, 197	3, 703 1, 250	3, 739 1, 298	4, 239 1, 332	4, 248 1, 352	4, 010 1, 369	3, 938 1, 381	3,744 1,392	3, 793 1, 398	₽ 3, 804 ₽ 1, 399	» 3, 743 » 1, 398
Service creditdo	1, 037	1,040	1,047	1,056	1, 062	1,067	1,085	1,081	1,084	1,086	1,096	₽ 1, 098	⊅ 1 , 094
by principal lending institutions:	381	387	356 76	298	257 64	289	326	296	368	340	» 359 » 82	₽ 356 ₽ 86	₽ 338 ₽ 76
Credit unions do Industrial banks do Industrial-loan companies do	84 45 32	88 46 33	40 32	66 39 28 149	34 27	72 37 29	67 39 28 162	64 35 27	79 43 33	72 41 31	p 44 p 33	p 44 p 35	p 45 p 35
Small-loan companiesdo FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE	166	166	149	149	165	234	162	158	207	184	» 198	p 204	⊅ 206
Budget receipts and expenditures: Receipts, totalmil. of dol	2, 148	3, 238	4,842	2,300	3, 184	4, 474	4, 621	4,820	8, 811	3, 289	4,039	7, 603	2, 833
Receipts, net	1, 881 39	2, 860 52 2, 108	4, 605 47 3, 947	2, 056 57	2, 851 54 2, 250	4, 211 54 3, 538	4, 448 57	4, 257 49	8, 112 59	2, 626 54	3, 146 53 3, 074	7, 089 48 6, 611	2, 571 48 1, 886
Miccellaneous internal revenue do	1, 232 737 140	948 129	775 73	1, 291 808 144	746 133	764 117	3, 538 853 173	3, 851 797 122	7, 818 838 96	2, 423 690 123	747 164	719 223	722 177
All other receipts do. Expenditures, total td. Interest on public debt. Veterans Administration. National defense and related activities do.	3, 013 271 449	2, 515 134 7 460	3, 520 646 402	3, 170 229 460	3, 102 142 470	3, 742 968 443	3, 808 514 472	3, 211 156 426	4, 058 580 456	4, 007 253 427	4, 517 163 425	5, 969 1, 557 384	4, 739 232 435
National defense and related activities do All other expenditures Revised. Preliminary. Beginning Ap.	1, 024 1, 269	1, 149 766	1, 037 1, 435	1,338 1,142	1, 446 1, 045	1, 510 808	1,651 1,171	1, 695 934	2, 057 965	2, 160 1, 167	2, 396 1, 533	2, 495 1, 533	² 2, 930 1, 141

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Beginning April 1, 1951, includes 1½ percent note of March 15, 1955, 134 percent note of December 15, 1955, and 2½ percent bond of March 15, 1956-88.

2 Data reflect a reduction of \$1,746,000, representing net investments of wholly owned Government corporations and agencies in public debt securities which were classified as expenditures in July-October. For bond yields see p. 8-19. Hevised series. Annual averages for 1939-48 on the new basis are available upon request.

§ Revised to reflect yields on bills issued rather than on bills announced; comparable data for January 1947-November 1949 are available upon request.

© Revised beginning 1920 to exclude nonconsumer single-payment loans; data prior to October 1949 are available upon request.

§ Revised beginning January 1950 to include employment taxes formerly shown separately. ‡Revisions for total budget expenditures (June 1948-January 1949) are shown at bottom of p. S-14 of the April 1950 Survey; those for national delense and all other expenditures (July 1948-February 1949), on p. S-17 of the September 1950 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			19	50						1951			
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	<u>'</u>		FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued	'			1			
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE—Con.													
Public debt and guaranteed obligations: Gross debt (direct), end of month, total	050 541	Orm 4574	0.000 01.0	040 00#			050 505						222 225
mil. of dol Interest-bearing, totaldo Public issuesdo	257, 541 255, 403 222, 884	257, 874 255, 764 223, 059	257, 216 254, 968 221, 572	256, 937 254, 731 221, 191	257, 077 254, 887 221, 156	256, 708 254, 282 220, 575	256, 125 253, 704 219, 712	255, 941 253, 382 219, 448	254, 997 252, 553 219, 028	254, 727 252, 280 218, 690	255, 093 252, 729 218, 680	255, 222 252, 852 218, 198	255, 657 253, 325 218, 618
Special issuesdo Noninterest bearingdo Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government,	32, 518 2, 138	32, 705 2, 110	33, 396 2, 247	33, 539 2, 206	33, 732 2, 189	33, 707 2, 425	33, 992 2, 421	33, 933 2, 559	33, 525 2, 218	33, 590 2, 447	34, 049 2, 364	34, 653 2, 370	34, 707 2, 332
end of monthmil, of dol_ U. S. savings bonds:	16 57, 655	18 57, 451	20 57, 473	58, 027	24	24 58, 248	18 58, 191	18 58, 133	21 58, 020	21 57, 938	29 57, 842	29 57, 784	28 57, 733
Amount outstanding, end of monthdo Sales, series E, F, and Gdo Redemptionsdo	417 505	350 537	310 475	971 497	58, 096 436 448	541 509	476 653	386 528	359 560	310 583	295 477	289 475	310 481
Government corporations and credit agencies: Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol			24, 102			24, 635			25, 104				
Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol. Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do To aid agriculturedo To aid home ownersdo			12, 769 3, 684 1, 387			13, 228 3, 884 1, 528			13, 496 3, 931 1, 721				
To aid railroadsdodo			113 539			110			108 473				
To aid banksdo To aid other financial institutionsdo Foreign loansdo			708 6, 103			(1) 824 6, 078			760 6, 116				
Foreign loans. do. All other do. Commodities, supplies, and materials do. U.S. Government securities do.			498 1,739 2,112			531 1,774 2,075			564 1, 764 2, 162				
Other securities			3, 478 2, 931 1, 073	1		3, 473 2, 945 1, 141			3, 467 2, 951				
Liabilities, except interagency, totaldo			2,097			2,406			2, 500				
Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the United Statesdo Otherdo			19 1,108			23 1, 190			19 1, 247				
Other liabilitiesdo Privately owned interestdo			214			1, 193 234			1, 234 268	i			İ
U. S. Government interestdo Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and			21, 791			21, 995			22, 337				
securities (at cost) outstanding, end of month, totalmil. of dol	2, 113	2, 166	2 1, 009	2 997	3 899	2 893	² 890	3 884	³ 883	2 885	2 882	² 872	2862
Industrial and commercial enterprises, including national defensemil. of dol. Financial institutionsdo	525 109	535 108	518 105	515 105	426 103	436 103	439 102	439 99	447 98	458 97	462 95	463 94	460 93
Railroadsdo States, territories, and political subdivisions.do United Kingdom and Republic of the Philippines	110 25	110 25	111 24	111 24	108 23	108 23	106 22	106 22	106 20	105 20	104 20	103 19	103 18
mil, of dol. Mortgages purchased	126 1, 180 36	125 1, 227 36	118 197 36	113 3 94 36	108 193 36	97 2 92 36	95 2 90 36	93 2 90 36	87 2 89 36	84 2 86 36	81 2 83 36	75 2 82 36	72 2 81 35
LIFE INSURANCE			"		30]						
Assets, admitted: All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), esti-	ar e70	C1 000	60 270	60 700	20.000	63, 699	64, 296	e4 F20	64 000	05 150	er 100	er 707	66 100
mated totalmil. of doldo	61, 679 55, 675	61, 988 55, 909	62, 370 56, 224	62, 706 56, 334	63, 022 56, 652	57, 158	57, 592	64, 539 57, 881	64, 822 58, 060	65, 156 58, 309	65, 496 58, 759	65, 727 59, 085	66, 128 59, 437
America), total mil. of dol_ Bonds and stocks, book value, total do_ Govt (domestic and foreign), total	7 54, 804 7 37, 804 15, 366	55, 078 37, 731 15, 170	55, 381 37, 758 15, 045	55, 669 37, 548 14, 687	55, 932 37, 522 14, 414	56, 519 37, 676 14, 221	56, 886 37, 593 14, 064	57, 131 37, 577 13, 916	57, 362 37, 414 13, 514	57, 641 37, 342 13, 147	57, 894 37, 455 13, 021	58,091 37,486 12,741	58, 431 37, 574 12, 657
Govt. (domestic and foreign), totaldo U. S. Governmentdo Public utilitydo	7 13, 239 7 9, 815 7 2, 950	13, 011 9, 900 2, 961	12, 839 9, 943 2, 973	12, 502 10, 042 2, 988	12, 218 10, 092	12, 023 10, 187 2, 998	11,865 10,192 3,011	11,718 10,225 3,005	11, 307 10, 303	10, 927 10, 350	10, 787 10, 376	10, 480 10, 457 3, 024	10, 417 10, 503 3, 033
Public utility do Railroad do Other do Cash do	9,673 727	9, 699 725	9, 797 712	9, 831 848	2, 987 10, 030 799	10, 270 789	10, 325 863	10, 431 792	3, 008 10, 589 908	3, 005 10, 839 977	3,017 11,041 804	11, 263 765	11, 381 751
Cash do Mortgage loans, total do Farm do Other do Policy loans and premium notes do	11,831 1,092 10,739	12, 064 1, 099 10, 965	12, 302 1, 110 11, 192	12, 570 1, 125 11, 445	12, 866 1, 136 11, 731	13, 252 1, 148 12, 104	13, 573 1, 170 12, 403	13,848 1,196 12,652	14, 141 1, 218 12, 923	14, 397 1, 239 13, 158	14, 675 1, 263 13, 412	14, 921 1, 283 13, 639	15, 139 1, 298 13, 841
Policy loans and premium notesdo Real-estate holdingsdo Other admitted assetsdo	7 2, 004 1, 207 1, 231	2, 024 1, 216 1, 317	2,036 1,228 1,346	2,047 1,244 1,412	2, 056 1, 259 1, 429	2,067 1,278 1,457	2,078 1,286 1,493	2,089 1,296 1,529	12, 923 2, 107 1, 304 1, 488	2, 119 1, 311 1, 495	2, 133 1, 321 1, 506	7 2, 146 1, 323 1, 450	2, 156 1, 342 1, 468
Life Insurance Agancy Management Association	2,7-22	_,,,,,	1,020	-,	1, 120	,	,,,,,	,,,,,	,	2, 100	2,000	-, 200	, , ,
Insurance written (new paid-for-insurance): Value, estimated total mil. of dol. Group do	2, 325 515	2, 540 349	2, 468 617	2, 595 700	2, 692 881	2,973 1,142	2,068 333	2, 354 649	2, 463 429	2, 284 316	2, 428 411	2, 295 343	2, 219 334
Industrial do Ordinary, total do New England do	413 1,397 96	1, 777 117	1,440 89	1, 395 95	455 1,356 95	389 1,442 94	395 1, 340 105	1, 282 92	1,548 107	466 1, 502 100	505 1, 512 96	475 1, 477 93	1,465 95
Middle Atlantic do East North Central do West North Central do	312 284 127	361 346 169	294 302 140	320 299 128	333 293 120	323 300 146	336 281 120	318 273 114	381 326 137	369 322 126	368 324 133	356 315 134	346 320 130
South Atlantic do	175 62	239 84	177 64	162 65 121	147 60	162 56 129	147 52 115	147 49 110	173 57 143	172 58 136	133 172 58 135	166 58 138	172 57 130
West South Central do Mountain do Pacific do	125 51 165	185 64 212	135 55 183	48 158	111 47 150	59 174	45 139	43 137	56 169	53 166	55 171	158 49 166	51 164
Institute of Life Insurance: Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries,							070 010				207.225	000	00= 00=
estimated total thous. of dol. Death claim payments do Matured endowments do	277, 771 117, 588 36, 949	302, 338 131, 433 38, 190	280, 449 115, 933 35, 834	304, 642 141, 539 40, 964	305, 847 136, 412 40, 493	345, 502 137, 352 39, 566	370, 946 157, 309 50, 856	304, 142 129, 006 41, 556	366, 291 153, 724 47, 349	336, 397 146, 005 43, 726	338, 335 149, 159 43, 178	338, 256 142, 116 42, 984	307, 283 135, 428 38, 234
Disability payments	7, 462	8, 658 21, 090 45, 943	8, 542 19, 077 48, 456	8, 282 21, 056 42, 439	8, 381 21, 253 43, 378	8, 222 18, 131 87, 922	9, 487 27, 999 66, 004	7, 959 22, 573 49, 887	8, 682 22, 689 71, 371	8, 831 21, 715 57, 811	8, 846 23, 573 53, 330	8, 247 22, 512 65, 101	8, 152 22, 550 48, 788
Surrender values do do do do do do do do do do do do do	50, 442	57, 024	52, 607	50, 362	55, 930	54, 309	59, 291	53, 161	62, 476	58, 309	60, 249	57, 296	54, 131

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the			Santam		No-	Dagge		Dah	- 1	1951	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem-	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued													
Life Insurance Association of America: Premium income (39 cos.), totalthous. of dol Accident and health	442, 303 34, 505 67, 160 35, 432 61, 966 243, 240	477, 976 43, 025 54, 865 42, 113 66, 011 271, 962	476, 122 38, 796 48, 948 30, 101 75, 080 283, 197	452, 453 46, 545 53, 741 38, 507 64, 925 248, 735	491, 850 43, 806 64, 141 37, 849 63, 386 282, 668	757, 998 67, 596 180, 356 60, 672 111, 091 338, 283	550, 671 44, 905 106, 132 49, 667 77, 056 272, 911	511, 135 49, 579 68, 709 44, 655 67, 666 280, 526	591, 532 60, 565 71, 275 48, 500 80, 391 330, 801	489, 571 47, 472 69, 653 43, 044 64, 519 264, 883	525, 553 61, 935 64, 029 42, 184 65, 808 291, 597	548, 412 51, 957 59, 088 42, 243 82, 265 312, 859	502, 612 50, 164 79, 585 44, 047 66, 224 262, 592
MONETARY STATISTICS	210, 210	2,2,002	200,101	210,100	202,000	000, 200	212,011	200, 020	000,001	201,000	201, 001	012,000	202,002
Gold and silver: Gold:										Ì			
Monetary stock, U. S. mil. of dol. Net release from earmark \$thous, of dol. Gold exports. do. Gold imports. do. Production, reported monthly total \$\frac{1}{2}\$. do.	24, 136 -89, 969 4, 069 2, 556 64, 937 38, 969	23, 627 -431, 378 46, 368 4, 146 67, 430 39, 425	23, 483 -65, 889 108, 448 11, 998 65, 605 38, 443	23, 249 -146, 220 95, 967 2, 519 67, 026 38, 306	23, 037 -35, 311 161, 750 3, 117 65, 546 37, 674	22, 706 -237, 935 95, 825 2, 833 63, 358 37, 138	22, 392 -248, 540 -7 107, 834 2, 240	22, 086 -184, 357 110, 136 2, 257	21, 806 -111, 239 125, 704 2, 242 	21, 805 101, 914 112, 842 2, 245	21, 755 -12, 947 43, 357 2, 398	21, 756 46, 270 741, 422 3, 840	21, 759 —8, 790 28, 374 12, 165
Africa do Canada (incl. Newfoundland) do United States do Silver:	12, 893 7, 078	13, 177 7, 890	12, 771 7, 846	13, 190 8, 170	13, 258 7, 545	13, 407 6, 960	37, 815 13, 107 5, 917	35, 594 12, 148 5, 196	13, 034 5, 784	12, 689 5, 529	12, 913 5, 536	5, 921	
Exports do	10, 408 . 728	8, 904 . 728	17, 334 17, 371 . 728	12, 350 . 751	13,870 .800	2, 246 10, 602 . 800	3, 623 10, 999 . 887	8,101 .902	1, 932 17, 486 . 902	10,016 .902	7,015 .902	16,828 .884	565 4,686 .902
Production: Canada (incl. Newfoundland) o'thous, of fine oz. Mexico	2, 286 3, 300 4, 102	2, 282 4, 000 3, 660	2, 164 4, 000 4, 222	2,398 4,400 2,747	1,854 4,300 3,433	1, 879 4, 000 3, 939	2, 015 5, 545 3, 769	1, 589 5, 249 3, 374	1,755 1,903 4,371	1, 468 3, 583 3, 429	1,840 2,097 3,482	2, 037 3, 932	2,758
Money supply: Currency in circulationmil. of dol. Deposits, adjusted, all banks, and currency out-	27,010	27, 120	27, 161	27, 228	27, 595	27, 741	27, 048	27, 188	27, 119	27, 278	27, 519	27,809	27, 851
side banks, total — mil. of dol. Currency outside banksdodo	173, 900 24, 400 149, 500	174, 800 24, 500 150, 300	175, 100 24, 500 150, 600	175, 900 24, 600	176, 900 24, 900 152, 000	179,906 25,398	p 24, 600	p 179, 000 p 24, 600	p 178, 900 p 24, 400 p 154, 500	p 179, 100 p 24, 600	p 178, 500 p 24, 900	p 180, 500 p 25, 000	» 180, 500 » 25, 100
positsOmil. of dol Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. S. do Time deposits, incl. postal savingsdo Turn-over of demand deposits, except interbank and U. S. Government, annual rate:	86, 500 59, 400	87, 400 59, 100	88,000 59,000	151, 300 89, 200 59, 000	90, 300 58, 700	154, 508 92, 272 59, 247	№ 91, 600 № 59, 000	» 90, 600 » 59, 000	₽ 89, 000 ₽ 59, 100	\$\bullet 154, 500 \\ \bullet 89, 500 \\ \bullet 59, 200 \end{array}	* 153, 600 * 89, 500 * 59, 300	* 155, 500 * 89, 500 * 59, 800	p 155, 400 p 90, 800 p 60, 100
New York Cityratio of debits to depositsdo	31.0 20.3	33. 8 19. 9	34. 2 21. 5	30. 7 20. 9	31. 4 21. 7	37. 2 23. 0	32. 9 22. 0	30. 7 21. 5	35. 5 22. 5	32, 5 22, 3	30.0 21.3	34. 4 22. 2	31. 1 20. 9
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) Manufacturing corporations (Federal Reserve):*										}			
Profits after taxes, total (200 cos.) mil. of dol Durable goods, total (106 cos.) do Primary metals and products (39 cos.) do Machinery (27 cos.) do do Automobiles and equipment (15 cos.) do Nord urable goods, total (24 cos.) do			358 468			958 576 206 140 186 382 59						" 211 " 92 " 204 " 375	
Food and kindred products (28 cos.) do Chemicals and allied products (26 cos.) do Petroleum refining (14 cos.) do Dividends, total (200 cos.) do Durable goods (106 cos.) do Nondurable goods (94 cos.) do Electric utilities, profits after taxes (Fed. Res.) Q			583 370 213			127 130 873 541 333			123 467 269 198			p 139 p 123 p 473 p 273 p 201	
mil. of dol Railways and telephone cos. (see p. S-23).			171			211			229			p 195	
SECURITIES ISSUED Commercial and Financial Chronicle:						<u> </u>	ļ			,			
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)mil. of dol. New capital, total	ַן ט	795 555 529 263 0 265 26 240	943 707 687 270 145 272 19 236	794 651 646 465 0 181 5	752 598 584 229 0 356 14	840 630 630 394 98 138 0	442 436 242 41 154	834 649 594 365 48 181	1, 233 1, 022 1, 001 795 48 158 21 211	1, 064 920 918 660 29 228 2 144	1, 161 946 865 398 60 407 80	1, 302 1, 106 1, 075 706 89 280 31	
Refunding, total	75	190 134 48 8	219 20 193 6	77 77 63 3	154 74 65 14	210 103 79 28	77 13 45	184 184 27 154 3	180 82 88 10	144 80 61 4	215 215 13 198 4	197 197 57 137	
Securities and Exchange Commission:‡ Estimated gross proceeds, totaldo By type of security:	1	7 1, 569	1, 239	1, 947	1, 454	1,602	1 -,	1, 126	1,740	1, 516	1,757	3, 951	1,635
Bonds and notes, total	47	7 1, 515 7 378 18 36	1, 160 329 48 30	1, 754 332 88 106	1,383 341 23 48	7 1, 499 7 554 59 43	206 34	1,084 341 34 8	1, 545 814 143 52	1, 220 528 196 100	1, 646 637 89 22	3, 723 597 152 76	1, 468 314 130 37
By type of issuer: Corporate, total	322 72 58 10 20 34	7 432 55 215 39 10	408 72 160 10 7 29	526 176 238 19 16 27	412 137 164 19 15 42	7 656 169 175 70 5	38 134 44 2	1 2	426 20	824 411 284 20 24 36 692	748 388 213 14 4 50	825 367 253 26 3 124	481 132 191 18 51
Noncorporate, total do U. S. Government do State and municipal do Preliminary.	1 913	1, 137 773 299	831 531 279	1, 422 1, 228 189	1, 042 655 384	777	730	742 502 185	731 520	451	1,009 581	3, 126 2, 830	1,154 834

*Revised. **Preliminary.

§ or increase in earmarked gold (-).

‡ Revisions for January-May 1950, respectively, for total gold production (mil. of dol.) are: 64,009; 60,098; 66,415; 63,029; 65,573. Revisions for 1948-April 1949 and January-March 1950 for securities issued (SEC data) are available upon request.

Ø Monthly data for 1949, revised to include production in Newfoundland, are available upon request; January-April 1950 figures as previously published include such production.

Ø U. S. Government deposits at Federal Reserve banks are not included.

*New series. Data on profits and dividends cover large manufacturing corporations (total assets end of 1946, \$10,000,000 and over); quarterly averages for 1939-48 and quarterly data for 1946-March 1948 are shown on p. 23 of the June 1950 Survey. Data on securities issued for manufacturing and communication for January 1948-May 1949 are available upon request.

§ Revisions for 1946-48 are available upon request.

¶ Revised series. Data (covering electric, gas, and water companies) are available beginning January 1948.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			19	50						1951			
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	Apri!	Мау	June	July
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued						-						1	
Securities and Exchange Commission‡—Continued New corporate security issues:		4					200		20.4				
Estimated net proceeds, totalmil. of dol Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, total	318 214	r 427	399 300	514 306	406 306	r 649 r 433	269 243	378 314	994 845	810 626	739 676	812 685	472 436
Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, total do Plant and equipment do Working capital do Retirement of debt and stock, total do Finded do	148 66	r 77	243	306 256 50	189 117	r 190	193 49	243 71 57	699 146	504	487 189	431 253	326 110
runded debtdo	45 20 23	152 136 10	57 62 23 31	177 68 92 17	88 51 24	168 83 84	25 12 11	57 28 27	121 68 53	129 13 64	46 14 26 6	112 54 49	33 11 21
Other debt do Preferred stock do Other purposes do	20 60	5 19	8 37	17 31	13 12	1 49	2 2	2 6	0 28	52 55	6 18	9 15	1
Proposed uses by major groups: Manufacturing, total*	71	54 28	71	171	136 100	166 119	37 29	64 53	298	405 301	384 353 20	361 314	129 109
New money do Retirement of debt and stock do Public utility, total	48 21 58 44 13	15 213	45 22 158	59 97 233	30 162	43 173	8 132	9 219	219 73 151	94 278	209	42 249	18 18
New money do Retirement of debt and stock do Railroad, total do	44 13	105 107	139 12	233 172 47	122 40	140 33	126 6	199 20	97 36	230 20	204 3	234 13	17
New money	10 10 0	39 35 4	10 10 0	19 19 0	19 19 0	69 13 56	44 44 0	26 8 18	30 30 0	20 20 0	14 14 0	26 26 0	1:
New money	20 19	10 6	7 5	15 12	15 8	4	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$	2 2 0	423 422	24 24	4	3 2	5 5
Retirement of debt and stockdo Real estate and financial, totaldo	1 33 25	73 757	2 29 23	3 26 23	7 41 36	* 117 * 99	0 27 25	39 33	(1) 20 16	(1) 35 30	(1) 50 37	(1) 123 73	7 6
New money	2	13	5	2	2	5	1	3	2	30 2	10	49	(
	206, 855 136, 896	322, 795 172, 489	290, 006 39, 798	229, 427 123, 887	394, 581 202, 771	170, 557 176, 520	180, 040 115, 289	205, 771 158, 609	169, 623 89, 529	237, 662 191, 699	433, 960 162, 557	⁷ 335, 166 ⁷ 105, 887	312, 569 72, 09
COMMODITY MARKETS Volume of trading in grain futures:		,	i										
Corn mil. of bu Wheat do do	167 518	132 336	143 275	132 253	243 317	227 391	265 449	186 480	181 426	155 409	222 434	185 389	17. 44.
SECURITY MARKETS													
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)			ļ										
Cash on hand and in banks mil. of dol- Dustomers' debit balances (net) do- Dustomers' free credit balances do- Money borrowed do-	1, 208 712 755	1, 231 780 752	1, 284 738 751	1, 351 771 759	1, 360 796 774	397 1, 356 890 745	1, 411 948 690	1, 367 953 642	1,304 918 715	1, 286 879 661	1, 287 855 681	364 1, 275 834 680	1, 266 828 672
Bonds Prices:													
Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), totalsdollars_ Domesticdo	101. 25 101. 72	101.33	101.06	100.83 101.27	100.82	100.93	101, 18 101, 69	100.90 101.38	99.30 99.77	98. 72 99. 24	98, 28 98, 79	97.86	98.49 98.9
Foreigndo	71.71	101. 79 72. 56	101. 52 74. 05	73. 37	101.30 71.88	101, 45 70, 41	71. 71	72.56	71.94	71.85	98.79 71.70	98. 37 71. 78	73. 10
Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+ issues): Composite (17 bonds)*dol. per \$100 bond. Domestic municipal (15 bonds)do	121.5	122. 1	121.7	121. 1	121.1	121. 1	121. 4	121.3	119.4	117.8	117.4	116.6	116.
Domestic municipal (15 bonds)do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo sales:	131. 1 102. 24	134. 8 102. 28	135, 2 101, 90	136. 4 101. 64	137. 0 101. 69	137. 4 101. 53	140. 5 101. 56	140. 7 101. 44	135. 5 100. 28	131.9 98.93	131. 1 97. 90	128. 6 97. 62	129. 4 97. 9
Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds:							112,608						
Market valuethous. of dol. Face valuedodo	106, 848 132, 672	82, 962 100, 627	68, 654 84, 250	77, 833 93, 748	76, 914 94, 709	97, 580 120, 019	135, 822	77, 203 86, 108	72, 842 83, 272	106, 614 108, 793	69, 822 80, 270	54, 048 63, 267	52, 76 66, 36
Market valuedo	103, 389 128, 381	80, 536 97, 044	65, 795 80, 272	74, 681 90, 132	74, 646 91, 786	95, 099 116, 476	110, 023 132, 186	74, 563 82, 658	70, 081 79, 406	104, 014 105, 659	67, 378 77, 369	51, 192 60, 114	50, 596 62, 649
New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, total \$thous. of dolthous. of doldo	113, 040	80, 583 12	76, 484 12	83, 982 1, 636	87, 260 13	111, 222 23	120, 000	86, 996 0	76, 668 9	76, 030 1, 946	67, 814	55, 399	56, 40
Other than U. S. Government, totalsdo Domesticdo	113, 003 105, 879 7, 044	80, 571 74, 865	76, 472 68, 717	82, 346 74, 340 7, 981	87, 247 78, 641	111, 199 101, 824	119, 999 110, 535	86, 996 77, 384	76, 659 68, 618	74, 084 67, 413	67, 809 61, 391	55, 399 49, 191	56, 39 45, 69
Foreign dodo Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Market value, total, all issues§mil. of dol_	125, 209	5, 688 125, 257	7, 740 118, 861	7, 981	8, 602 118, 507	9, 355 115, 952	9, 446 116, 165	9, 592	8,009 114,382	6, 601	6, 408 99, 938	6, 179 97, 818	10, 656 98, 457
Domestic	123, 581 1, 375	123, 607 1, 396	117, 158 1, 451	116, 802 1, 362	116, 870 1, 385	114, 347 1, 354	114, 541 1, 374	114, 163	112,758 1,377	98, 630 1, 373	98, 278 1, 369	96, 163 1, 366	96, 77 1, 38
Face value, total, all issues	123, 660 121, 493 1, 917	123, 612 121, 437 1, 924	117, 618 115, 409 1, 959	117, 441 115, 334 1, 857	117, 544 115, 367 1, 927	114, 889 112, 716 1, 923	114, 808 112, 643 1, 916	1,389 114,769 112,605 1,914	115, 183 113, 019 1, 914	101, 545 99, 384 1, 912	101, 692 99, 482 1, 910	99, 958 97, 754 1, 904	99, 978 97, 778 1, 900
Yields: Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent_	2.90	2. 85	2.86	2.88	2. 88	2.88	2.86	2.85	2.96	3.07	3.09	3.16	3, 17
By ratings: Aaado Aado	2. 65 2. 72	2. 61 2. 67	2. 64 2. 71	2. 67 2. 72	2. 67 2. 72	2. 67 2. 72	2, 66 2, 71	2.66 2.71	2.78 2.82	2.87 2.93	2, 89 2, 93	2. 94 2. 99	2. 94 2. 99
Ado Baado	2. 92 3. 32	2. 87 3. 23	2. 88 3. 21	2. 91 3. 22	2. 92 3. 22	2. 91 3. 20	2.89	2.88 3.16	3. 00 3. 23	3. 11	3. 15 3. 40	3. 21 3. 49	3. 23 3. 53
By groups: Industrialdo Public utilitydo	2. 69 2. 83	2. 66 2. 80	2.68 2.84	2. 70 2. 85	2. 70 2. 86	2.70 2.87	2. 69 2. 85	2.69 2.86	2.81 2.96	2.89 3.07	2.90 3.10	2. 96 3. 18	2, 97 3, 19
Railroaddo	3. 19	3.08	3.07	3.09	3.08	3.07	3.03	3.01	3. 11	3. 24	3. 28	3, 33	3.36
Bond Buyer (20 bonds) do Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable do	1.85 2.09 2.34	1.83 1.90 2.33	1.85 1.88 2.36	1.75 1.82 2.38	1. 75 1. 79 2. 38	1.70 1.77 2.39	1.62	1.63 1.61 2.40	1.82 1.87 2.47	1.94 2.05 2.56	2. 07 2. 09 2. 63	2. 21 2. 22 2. 65	2. 06 2. 18 2. 63
*Revised. ¹ Less than \$500,000. †Revisions for 1948-April 1949 and January-Ma					2.00	2.05	- 2.03	4. TU	4.41	- 2.00	- <u>2</u> .03	2. 00	, Z. O.

^{*}Revised. 1 Less than \$500,000.

Revisions for 1948-April 1949 and January-March 1950 are available upon request.

New series. For S. E. C. data, see corresponding note on p. S-18.

Bond prices are averages of weekly data for high-grade corporate issues; monthly data beginning 1900 are available upon request.

Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-18.

Sales and value figures include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included also in computing average price of all listed bonds.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey

November December

January

1951

October

September

August

July

July

June

1950

April

May

February

March

		<u>.</u> .	FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued	·				1	<u> </u>	1
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued				II (GE	Gonti	ii ded	1				1		<u> </u>
Stocks										ļ			
Cash dividend payments publicly reported: \$ Total dividend paymentsmil, of dol Finance	520. 0 113. 4 223. 7	214. 3 41. 5 108. 0	1, 153. 0 73. 6 798. 5	496. 4 87. 6 220. 8	242. 1 38. 0 129. 1	2, 138. 7 198. 8 1, 459. 3	494, 1 105, 9 174, 0	214. 2 39. 5 105. 2	1, 066, 2 70. 9 688, 3	516. 4 83. 1 204. 3	209. 5 40. 1 107. 9	1, 116. 3 76. 8 729. 6	524 124 203
Manufacturing do Mining do Public utilities:	5. 1 66. 7	3.3	76. 6 35. 9	5. 9 66. 6	2.5	139. 1	72. 2	1.8	77. 1 38. 3	8. 0 74. 9	1.4	87. 8 24. 3	74
Communications do Heat, light, and power do Trade do Trade do Miscellaneous do Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, 200 common stocks (Moody's):	55. 3 9. 4 36. 1 10. 3	42.0 7.0 7.4 4.4	61. 4 31. 3 52. 0 23. 7	50. 6 13. 4 43. 0 8. 5	43. 4 15. 1 8. 3 5. 1	75. 3 91. 4 87. 4 47. 6	49. 5 12. 8 64. 9 10. 8	41. 5 8. 0 15. 2 2. 3	67. 4 60. 3 40. 3 23. 6	54. 4 25. 0 54. 9 11. 8	44. 7 3. 5 8. 5 2. 7	69. 1 55. 0 47. 8 25. 9	5: 1: 3: 1:
Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) dollars. Industrial (125 stocks) do	3.39 3.59 1.78 2.04 2.48	3.63 3.91 1.78 2.05 2.48	3. 66 3. 95 1. 78 2. 15 2. 50	3.84 4.17 1.84 2.24 2.50	4. 04 4. 40 1. 85 2. 45 2. 60	4. 06 4. 44 1. 85 2. 47 2. 61	4. 11 4. 49 1. 85 2. 54 2. 65	4. 11 4. 48 1. 85 2. 55 2. 65	4.11 4.49 1.86 2.55 2.65	4. 15 4. 52 1. 87 2. 58 2. 65	4. 15 4. 51 1. 87 2. 58 2. 65	4. 15 4. 53 1. 87 2. 58 2. 63	4 4 1 2 2
Bank (15 stocks)do Insurance (10 stocks)do	2. 43	2. 43	2. 43	2. 43	2. 66	2.71	2.71	2.71	2, 71	2, 73	2. 73	2.73	2
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks) _do	54, 98 56, 43 29, 73 34, 61	56. 80 58. 68 30. 07 34. 25	58. 87 61. 27 30. 58 35. 62	59, 13 61, 65 30, 55 35, 03	59. 37 61. 77 30. 34 35. 70	61. 80 64. 46 30. 81 40. 95	65, 01 68, 21 31, 86 44, 34	65, 57 68, 61 32, 82 42, 90	64. 25 67. 40 31. 77 40, 52	67. 20 71. 15 31. 78 42. 17	65, 39 68, 88 31, 99 40, 04	63. 40 66. 75 31. 70 36. 68	67 71 32 39
Yield (200 stocks) percent Industrial (125 stocks) do Public utility (24 stocks)† do Railroad (25 stocks) do Bank (15 stocks) do Insurance (10 stocks) do Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly:	6. 17 6. 36 5. 99 5. 89 4. 50 3. 74	6. 39 6. 66 5. 92 5. 99 4. 50 3. 51	6. 22 6. 45 5. 82 6. 04 4. 45 3. 27	6. 49 6. 76 6. 02 6. 39 4. 63 3, 22	6. 80 7. 12 6. 10 6. 86 4. 61 3. 43	6. 57 6. 89 6. 00 6. 03 4. 71 3. 43	6. 32 6. 58 5. 81 5. 73 4. 73 3. 52	6. 27 6. 53 5. 64 5. 94 4. 48 3. 52	6, 40 6, 66 5, 85 6, 29 4, 61 3, 45	6. 18 6. 35 5. 88 6. 12 4. 74 3. 41	6. 35 6. 55 5. 85 6. 44 4. 77 3. 49	6. 55 6. 79 5. 90 7. 03 4. 86 3. 48	6 6 5 6 4 3
Industrial (125 stocks)dollars Public utility (24 stocks)†do			9. 44 2. 54 9. 80			9. 08 2. 62 11. 84			7.70 2.60 3.47			7.60 2.53 5.52	
Railroad (25 stocks) do_ Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.) percent_ Prices:	3.92	3.85	3.85	3.88	3, 88	3.89	3.87	3. 87	4.00	4.11	4. 15	4.17	4
Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (66 stocks) dol. per share Industrial (30 stocks)	73. 22 205. 30 38. 69 56. 46	77. 56 216. 60 38. 88 62. 48	80, 21 223, 21 39, 44 65, 93	82, 91 229, 32 40, 63 69, 09	82. 56 229. 38 40. 41 68. 32	84. 24 229. 26 39. 59 74. 04	90. 86 244, 45 42. 06 82. 05	94. 98 253. 32 42. 87 88. 09	92, 39 249, 50 43, 03 82, 66	92. 86 253. 36 42. 36 82. 59	92. 57 254, 36 42. 28 81. 37	90. 46 249. 32 42. 55 78. 06	91 253 43 77
Industrial, public utility, and railroad: \$ Combined index (416 stocks)1935-39=100 Industrial, total (365 stocks)	138. 2 147. 3 138. 6 141. 8 103. 0 109. 7 102. 2	147. 2 158. 0 149. 4 149. 1 104. 2 120. 6	151. 7 163. 3 153. 2 155. 4 104. 9 125. 1 105. 8	157. 8 170. 7 159. 3 164. 9 106. 2 129. 2 105. 4	156. 1 168. 8 159. 9 160. 2 105. 0 126. 5	158. 4 171. 2 164. 3 157. 8 104. 4 139. 4	168. 6 182. 6 175. 2 165. 9 108. 6 152. 8	174. 7 189. 6 181. 5 171. 0 111. 0 159. 1	170.3 184.4 175.0 169.0 111.2 148.7	172.3 187.3 179.4 168.8 110.2 148.7	173. 9 189. 3 181. 9 167. 9 110. 5 147. 5	171. 7 186. 9 179. 2 163. 1 110. 2 141. 6	17: 18: 17: 16: 11: 13:
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)do Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks)do ales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuemil, of dol	1.930	104. 6 159. 2	1,608	175. 1 2, 090	104. 6 180. 2	105. 2 184. 2 2, 261	106, 3 185, 7	109. 8 180. 5	110. 2 180. 7	106. 1 181. 9	105. 6 183. 4	105. 4 182. 7	10- 18- 1,:
Shares sold thousands. On New York Stock Exchange: Market value mil. of dol. Shares sold thousands. Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales	72, 026 1, 692 57, 074	65, 977 1, 456 50, 038	1, 380 48, 009	84, 451 1, 796 64, 422	66, 685 1, 618 51, 231	93, 209 1, 981 72, 737	122, 363 2, 572 91, 995	82, 631 1, 791 61, 534	1, 442 53, 327	67, 024 1, 320 50, 583	74, 211 1, 746 56, 928	52, 456 1, 143 40, 667	53, 1 1, 1 42,
Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times) thousands. hares listed, New York Stock Exchange:	44, 549	38, 473	38, 594	48, 390	43, 085	59, 820	70, 181	41, 234	35, 625	34, 290	38, 457	27, 402	27, 9
Market value, all listed shares mil. of dol- Number of shares listed millions.	82, 000 2, 247	85, 053 2, 257	88, 673 2, 272	88, 525 2, 325	89, 506 2, 333	93, 807 2, 353	99, 340 2, 384	100, 246 2, 391	98, 112 2, 421	102, 747 2, 437	100, 120 2, 452	97, 920 2, 528	104, 6 2, 8
INTER	NATIO	NAL T	TRANS	ACTIO	ONS O	F THE	E UNIT	red s'	TATES	8			
ALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY);													
Income on investments abroaddo			3, 494 2, 498 477 519			4, 148 3, 106 518 524			r 4, 375 r 3, 414 r 396 r 565			5, 262 4, 103 470 689	
mports of goods and services, totaldo Merchandise, adjusteddo Income on foreign investments in U. Sdo Other servicesdo			3, 374 2, 533 90 751			3, 515 2, 815 146 554			73, 915 73, 217 786 7612			3, 915 3, 122 101 692	
alance on goods and servicesdo			+120			+633	-		r ∔4 60			+1, 347	
nilateral transfers (net), totaldo Privatedo Governmentdo			-972 -107 -865			-1, 237 -127 -1, 110			r —1, 147 r —112 r —1, 035			-1,333 -104 $-1,229$	
S. long- and short-term capital (net), total_do Privatedo			-872 -835 -37			-264 -258 -6			r —353 r —294 r —59			-382 -327 -55	
		1	1.000	į.		+187			r+1			+66	
Governmentdo			+809				1		,	I		,	
Governmentdo			+740	·		+771			+893			+55	

			70	-			i ==			1951			
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
INTERNATIO	ONAL	TRAN	SACTI	ONS O	F TH	E UNI	TED S	TATES	S—Con	tinued	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	•
FOREIGN TRADE:	[<u> </u>						
Indexes	1												
Exports of U. S. merchandise:¶	150	150	000	105	000	901	100	015	950	90"	oro	040	
Quantity 1936-38=100 Value do	178 315 177	172 308 179	200 368 184	195 366 188	209 396 189	221 431 195	199 393 197	215 435 202	252 517 205	265 556 210	259 548 212	249 525 211	
Unit valuedo Imports for consumption: Oughtity do	143	162	157	170	152	152	171	151	167	151	148	140	
Quantity do Unit value do do do do do do do do do do do do do	342 240	399 247	404 257	446 263	411 271	418 276	496 289	442 293	504 302	466 308	461 312	446 319	
Unit valuedo_												, , ,	
Unadjusted 1924-29=100 Adjusted do	69 104	78 109	88 73	80 58	86 67	97 80	83 82	102 125	104 120	130 165	105 132	92 117	
Total, excluding cotton: Unadjusteddodo	98	101	120	116	117	129	119	141	155	190	155	150	
Adjusteddododo	125 113	109	98 122	90 126	101 109	117 103	123 140	179 118	181 132	231 112	174 104	177 99	
Adjusteddo	126	146	128	127	114	103	133	116	116	104	107	109	
Shipping Weight													
Water-borne trade: Exports, including reexports_thous. of long tons_	1 5, 088	1 5, 457 7, 941	1 5, 817	1 5, 885	1 5, 306	1 4, 414	1 4, 225	¹ 5, 130	1 6, 232	1 8, 758			
General importsdodo	6, 883	7, 941	7, 468	8, 285	7, 601	7, 421	7, 771	7, 283	7, 537	7, 560	7, 853		
Exports, including reexports, totalmil. of dol	1 779	1 761	1 911	1 905	1 976	1 1,063	1 973	11,076	1 1, 284	11,374	1 1, 351	1 1, 293	11, 186
By geographic regions: Africathous. of dol	29, 211	23, 446	26, 276	32, 390	28, 605	42, 108	34, 514	35, 365	50, 114	48, 215	58, 721	48, 704	2,10
Asia and Oceaniadododo	r 119, 424 r 178, 004	122, 991 184, 334	133, 783 247, 575	120, 204 240, 681	148, 450 248, 050	153, 794 284, 380	156, 003 244, 429	161, 848 299, 770	211, 078 317, 754	233, 867 385, 297	183, 568 366, 839	192, 739 338, 549	
Northern North America do Southern North America do do do do do do do do do do do do do	166, 212 115, 565	160, 515 115, 213	179, 853 141, 857	200, 446 122, 630	196, 455 133, 237	185, 903 135, 004	195, 717 130, 037	194, 522 120, 857	231, 962 161, 731	263, 436 151, 902	255, 691 139, 551	236, 890 138, 158	
South Americadododododododo	100, 430	108, 999	124, 143	113, 667	141, 201	150, 178	134, 230	142, 598	173, 657	172, 102	173, 921	186, 275	
Egypt do Union of South Africa do	3, 315 9, 170	1,680 9,803	2, 442 9, 695	2, 359 8, 345	3, 570 9, 939	4, 531 12, 525	5, 357 12, 436	4, 941 10, 866	4, 430 19, 192	4, 794 24, 574	8, 078 28, 875	7, 313 21, 821	
Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guineadodo	5, 986	6, 646	8,880	7, 422	10,014	10,832	11, 147	7, 430	15, 167	13, 168	8,099	12,826	
British Malaya do China do	1,757 3,038	1, 369 8, 904	2, 135 1, 004	2, 053 984	2, 441 2, 877	1, 556 84	4, 217	4,893	4,304	5, 463	4, 246 27	4, 447 0	
India and Pakistan do Japan do do Japan do do do do do do do do do do do do do	17, 485 7 33, 537	11, 922 31, 103	11, 491 45, 225 6, 468	15, 547 36, 569	20, 434 35, 247	24, 042 42, 818	28, 277 38, 815	19, 696 57, 556	34, 535 67, 734	39, 565 73, 061	35, 014 50, 146	30, 370 45, 554	
Indonesiadododododododo	3,518 17,077	4, 001 16, 500	17,004	5, 887 16, 508	7, 223 19, 988	9, 465 24, 303	8, 858 19, 604	10, 475 17, 980	18, 415 24, 107	15, 799 27, 241	15, 340 24, 026	14, 673 34, 323	
Francedododo	14, 198 20, 135	14, 118 25, 852	24, 890 42, 652	30, 005 33, 471	35, 037 40, 149	35, 708 37, 587	29, 209 32, 381	26, 104 49, 070	27, 290 40, 607	41, 331 44, 491	36, 553 40, 823	39, 087 41, 811	
Italydodo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	17,674	18, 627 25	23, 224 3	22, 009 16	21, 785 74	38, 365 51	28, 425 7	41, 141 15	44, 320 2	62, 470 4	72, 193 3	38, 214 13	
North and South America:	24,046	41, 581	59, 538	58, 109	49, 790	47, 563	41, 900	55, 400	63, 507	69, 621	54, 812	68, 082	
Canada, incl. Newfoundland and LabradordoLatin-American Republics, totaldodododo	166, 181 200, 074 8, 963	160, 511 214, 298 11, 600	179, 835 254, 457 10, 506	200, 431 225, 732 11, 440	196, 437 263, 456 14, 624	185, 892 273, 337	195, 716 253, 772 11, 970	194, 519 253, 002	231, 956 320, 247	263, 422 310, 720 19, 010	255, 648 299, 956 20, 231	236, 887 311, 836	
Brazil do do Chile do do	28, 024 4, 333	33, 693 4, 785	39, 494 4, 235	30, 066 4, 527	44, 766 6, 094	12, 774 44, 648 10, 430	36, 902 8, 963	16, 320 44, 378 9, 807	16, 333 49, 196 16, 538	45, 877 13, 277	54, 528 16, 218	24, 369 58, 470 16, 648	
Colombiado Cubado	20, 878 38, 294	17,004 41,116	18, 621 53, 143	15, 520 45, 018	18, 706 42, 745	22, 075 45, 465	16, 972 46, 374	14,062 44,816	19,063 59,630	22, 252 52, 862	20, 674 40, 760	23, 745 42, 502	
Mexicodo Venezuelado	40, 308 26, 238	40, 880 30, 507	47, 992 34, 923	45, 501 35, 383	56, 059 36, 779	56, 704 37, 759	52, 744 37, 880	44, 095 34, 210	58, 985 46, 260	60, 785 45, 523	60, 585 38, 414	60, 038 39, 534	
Exports of U. S. merchandise, totalmil. of dol By economic classes:	1 768	1 750	1 898	1 893	1 965	1 1,050	1 958	1 1,060	¹ 1, 264	¹ 1, 357	1 1, 336	1 1, 279	
Crude materials thous of dol	7 107, 752 57, 324	141, 600 56, 997	175, 624 60, 246	164, 321 65, 980	173, 538 72, 109	185, 765 80, 112	146, 860 79, 206	173, 870 114, 190	173, 223 122, 980	228, 638 163, 541	204, 614 136, 659	149, 362 134, 818	
Crude foodstuffs do Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages do Semimanufactures ♀ do	7 55, 463 84, 179	41, 500 84, 621	56, 099 102, 968	53, 168 97, 835	53, 544 108, 003	57, 121 117, 433	56, 976 104, 770	59, 106 109, 259	76, 218 131, 405	83, 254 134, 467	71, 769 142, 139	83, 979 153, 963	
Finished manufactures Qdodo	7 463, 111	425, 515	502, 797	511, 630	562, 242	609, 161	570,040	604,041	757, 547	745, 071	781, 278	756, 527	
Agricultural products, totaldododododododo	7 181, 047 7 46, 369 7 13, 676	199, 080 65, 970	252, 815 75, 730	233, 644 60, 389	266, 315 79, 581	301, 173 97, 918	253, 072 70, 348	307, 401 98, 935	329, 889 83, 753 17, 917	419, 941 117, 761	353, 391 94, 198	310, 135 50, 660	
Grains and preparations dodododododododododododododododo	73, 850 11, 581	12, 899 62, 012 13, 120	18, 351 72, 426 12, 907	17, 484 72, 004 14, 013	14, 115 78, 102 12, 840	15, 389 86, 674 17, 739	12, 484 89, 383 18, 452	13, 241 122, 218 19, 394	17, 917 129, 874 24, 981	14, 523 177, 276 29, 339	15, 920 136, 964 26, 585	130, 592	
	586, 639	551, 153	644, 919	659, 289	703, 121	748, 419	704, 781	753,064	931, 484	935, 030	983, 069	968, 514	
Nonagricultural products, total do Aircraft, parts, and accessories do Automobiles, parts, and accessories \$ do	3, 103 62, 927	1, 781 62, 996 57, 396	3, 821 62, 705	2, 438 59, 169	2, 672 71, 567	1, 357 70, 543	1, 313 78, 281	1, 320 87, 230	1, 981 104, 869	1, 850 107, 749	1,007 108,275	3, 648 103, 150	
Automobiles, parts, and accessories of \$ _do _ Chemicals and related products ofdo _ Copper and manufactures ofdo _ Iron and steel-mill productsdo _	53, 412 4, 075	5, 293	65, 713 5, 339	61, 484 5, 520	70, 184 5, 884	66, 713 10, 361	58, 105 4, 491	62, 961 8, 221	78, 746 7, 653	82, 562 9, 500	85, 856 7, 091	93, 034 7, 249	
Machinery, total & do	34, 189 198, 175	34, 826 160, 821	38, 021 197, 501	36, 353 204, 169	39, 888 220, 982	39, 949 245, 786	46, 604 227, 388	42,007 248,635	55, 384 318, 016	48, 071 308, 215	50, 173 324, 143	47, 646	
Agricultural? do Tractors, parts, and accessories*§ do Electrical? do do	9, 807 20, 411	10, 859 18, 227	8, 801 16, 341	5, 984 15, 272	220, 982 7, 838 19, 545	8, 460 21, 996	8, 289 24, 064	10, 437 21, 503	12, 584 31, 173	13, 621 31, 765	13, 017 28, 508	13, 320	
Electrical \$\ do_\ Metal working do_\ Other industrial \$\do_\ \do_\ 7 28, 194 15, 578	26, 992 12, 857	34, 558 19, 530	33, 166 19, 800	38, 556 16, 325	40, 263 17, 237	39, 929 15, 494	36, 139 13, 577	45, 834 16, 237	47, 733 17, 895	49, 239 15, 687	50, 931 16, 928		
Petroleum and productsdo	72, 041 40, 671	59, 543 38, 144	76, 212 45, 665	75, 241 47, 304	80, 790 48, 530	88, 023 53, 973	83, 131 40, 332	79, 358 39, 345	102, 417 56, 163	101, 172 63, 151	98, 440 65, 059	97, 296 60, 974	
Textiles and manufactures do	32,069	38, 982	45, 133	51, 414	52,344	54, 366		59, 471	85, 550	79, 172	75, 649	77, 546	04.0-00.7

r Revised. ¹ Total exports and various component items include MDAP shipments as follows (mil. of dol.): July 1950-July 1951, respectively—47.0; 21.4; 31.2; 52.4; 53.9; 76.3; 51.8; 94.8; 96.7; 82.6; 129.2; 112.8; 89.0. Beginning July 1950, certain items classed as "special category" exports, although included in total exports, are excluded from water-borne trade and from area and country data.

‡Revisions for various periods in 1947 and 1948 have been made (since publication of the 1949 Statistical Supplement) in most of the foreign-trade items and there will be further changes beginning 1946 as final data are completed by the Bureau of the Census; moreover, the revaluation of tin imports and the transfer of certain "relief and charity" food items from the nonagricultural exports group to the agricultural group have affected the pertinent series back to 1942. Revisions will be shown later.

¶Index base changed beginning with the October 1950 SURVEY. Data for 1913 and 1919-50 are shown on pp. 27 and 28 of the July 1951 SURVEY.

§ Beginning July 1950, data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type 1" have been included with finished manufactures.

«Plata beginning 1948 have been adjusted in accordance with the 1949 commodity classifications. Unpublished revisions (January-July 1948) are available upon request.

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

"New series. Not separately available prior to 1948; included with agricultural machinery.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey		····											
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the			19	50						1951			
	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
INTERNATIO	ONAL '	TRANS	SACTI	ONS O	F TH	E UNI	TED S	TATES	S—Cor	ntinue	1		
FOREIGN TRADE —Continued													
Value—Continued General imports, totalthous. of dol.	- 708, 964	819, 481	857, 864	922, 004	851, 694	864, 105	1,022,077	906, 960	1, 099, 619	1, 024, 385	1, 017, 653	929, 869	893, 300
By geographic regions: Africado Asia and Oceaniadodo	33, 364 7 150, 521	39, 295 160, 086	63, 316 167, 384	39, 318 217, 060	35, 332 215, 443	55, 917 199, 742	55, 589 248, 983	44, 570	66, 867	69, 466	76, 362	55, 828	
Asia and Oceania	, 101, 085 , 163, 700	120, 581 160, 379	136, 150 179, 020	162, 936 201, 005	166, 036 186, 366	156, 408 185, 695	180,538 184,551	186, 905 173, 819 154, 072	267, 120 193, 877 190, 603	262, 083 181, 774 191, 378	242, 527 189, 426 202, 221	236, 756 178, 116 192, 467	
Southern North America do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7 94, 536 7 165, 758	119, 593 219, 547	97, 831 214, 162	93, 729 207, 956	86, 252 162, 264	91, 228 175, 115	116, 409 236, 007	127, 442 220, 152	128, 920 252, 233	117, 700 201, 983	99, 760 207, 357	95, 493 171, 209	
		220,022	223,100	201,000	102,201	1,0,110	200,000	220,102	202, 200	201, 100	201,001	111, 200	
Egyptdo Union of South Africado	304 8, 773	5, 965 12, 225	19, 735 15, 543	235 16, 357	355 11, 363	3, 268 17, 779	4, 572 14, 830	486 15,611	291 15, 896	19, 652 15, 036	12, 936 12, 805	5, 231 14, 363	
Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guineado	8, 972	9, 883	9, 593	5, 546	17, 099	19,770	12, 255	9, 458	42, 114	58, 336	62, 048	49, 771	
British Malayado Chinado	723, 848 12, 159	30, 227 11, 746	24, 749 14, 639	31, 723 19, 647	39, 460 13, 767	38, 230 16, 196	54, 828 12, 688	34,089 5,700	38, 989 4, 879	35, 187 2, 722	24, 378 2, 886	36, 315 2, 062	
Japando	7 21, 899 13, 758 10, 280	21, 333 16, 744	29, 883 18, 582	33, 022 21, 641 21, 801	27, 691 19, 792	20, 254 17, 617	36, 775 17, 639	27, 293 16, 650	37, 549 20, 101	38, 003 17, 360	32, 117 26, 809	36, 320 16, 563	
Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guinea do Australia, including New Guinea do British Malaya do China do India and Pakistan do Japan do Indonesia do Republic of the Philippines do Europe:	19, 393	15, 485 20, 622	13, 875 21, 026	26,043	20, 321 21, 347	23, 281 19, 348	33, 603 21, 606	18, 965 31, 287	25, 550 29, 451	19, 631 31, 181	19, 526 30, 339	18, 322 25, 512	
France	7 8, 278 6, 268	12, 614 8, 528	13, 888 11, 136	15, 476 15, 162	19, 283 16, 152	21, 176 14, 734	24, 789 18, 090	24, 403 14, 257	31, 525 18, 913	26, 305 18, 212	28, 006 21, 224	21, 503 24, 264	
Italy do Union of Soviet Socialist Republics do	6, 590 4, 300	9, 412 2, 182	10, 390 6, 420	16, 579 2, 130	13, 904 1, 439	11, 945 1, 899	13,003 2,259	12, 572 2, 153	13, 590 1, 338	13, 411 2, 207	10, 901 1, 593	12, 476 2, 790	
United Kingdont	7 26, 416	36, 380	31, 473	39,085	42, 580	32, 758	37, 269	38, 606	37,650	43, 107	45, 768	38, 669	
North and South America: Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador thous. of dol.	163, 572	160, 342	178, 845	200, 804	186, 356	185, 686	184, 421	153,828	190, 578	191, 213	202, 214	192, 316	
Latin-American Republics, total	7 246, 076 17, 432	321, 473 18, 624	297, 200 17, 211	283, 301 18, 138 82, 152	230, 537 17, 392	245, 665 13, 977	330, 511 27, 157	328, 939 25, 881	363, 269 34, 749	303, 305 32, 875	291, 467 29, 975	250, 704 16, 805	1
Brazildo Chiledo	64, 998 7, 977	83, 679 15, 070	85, 034 14, 223	15,613	68, 733 13, 534	63,046 19,521	85, 395 15, 341	84,856 16,007	100, 668 15, 400	64, 452 27, 584	68, 564 22, 004	64, 596 15, 558	
~upa		42, 650 54, 253 26, 502	40, 474 42, 976 28, 716	38, 642 38, 238 27, 247	22, 675 24, 143 31, 216	20, 605 18, 506 35, 124	35, 041 30, 822 31, 548	27,002 39,915 29,646	27, 616 43, 546 32, 936	19, 237 41, 214 28, 990	27, 162 33, 026	26, 894 34, 073 23, 974	1
Mexicodo Venezuelado	27, 225	29, 824	26, 783	28, 972	25, 078	24, 905	28, 834	26,076	27, 002	26, 930 26, 038	26, 464 30, 792	27, 332	
mports for consumption, totaldo By economic classes:	. 702, 029	817, 771	824, 319	913, 535	841, 014	856, 668	1,016,795	906, 443	1, 033, 994	956, 735	945, 784	914, 314	885, 900
By economic classes: Crude materialsdo Crude foodstuffsdo Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo Semimanufacturesdo Finished manufacturesdo	184, 503 154, 909	222, 891 181, 499	224, 467 179, 484	255, 478 172, 039	254, 801 142, 245	269, 943 148, 150	330, 604 207, 212	282,993 201,301	311, 267 233, 869	330, 569 159, 212	295, 277 171, 290	299, 358 147, 244	
Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages_do Semimanufacturesdo	83, 114 7 162, 700	103, 782 184, 146	88, 151 196, 600	87, 431 239, 423	73, 251 214, 670	63, 637 228, 064	77, 052 238, 583	86, 132 199, 906	92,968 225,746	89, 477 214, 050	91, 453 213, 285	92, 380 216, 863	
		125, 453	135, 617	159, 164	156, 048	146, 875	163, 343	136, 112	170, 145	163, 428	174, 478	158, 470	
Agricultural products, total do Coffee do do	7 332, 039 105, 153 11, 664	410, 125 130, 836	393, 070 128, 376	405, 193 112, 567	363, 730 88, 085	356, 298 84, 083	507, 460 142, 648	476, 223 139, 327	538, 646 152, 933	470, 002 96, 645	452, 311 100, 701	427, 203 90, 223	
Hides and skinsdoRubber, crude, including guayuledoSilk, unmanufactureddodo	29, 994 1, 706	12, 481 39, 824 1, 249	10, 598 41, 109 2, 571	12, 968 58, 922 3, 159	11, 418 68, 370 2, 521	8, 444 71, 309 2, 020	11, 454 101, 076 2, 102	8, 516 63, 447 1, 838	10,728 74,345 2,081	10, 918 65, 026 1, 626	13, 022 51, 853 1, 216	13, 370 69, 369 1, 287	
Sugar do Wool and mohair, unmanufactured do Nonagricultural products, total do	34, 213 39, 247	53, 309 46, 864	40, 156 36, 757	35, 033 33, 394	17, 494 38, 936	14, 564 38, 250	29, 381 66, 291	41,017 53,692	40, 491 84, 903	39, 717 104, 779	33, 985 84, 660	32, 399 70, 602	
Nonagricultural products, totaldo Furs and manufactures do	369, 990 8, 308	407, 646 6, 281	431, 249 13, 689	508, 343 14, 279	477, 284 9, 313	500, 370 11, 032	509, 335 14, 130	430, 220 10, 258	495, 348 11, 769	486, 734 16, 565	493, 473 8, 534	487, 112 8, 913	
Furs and manufactures. do Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, total thous, of dol.	, 63, 772	76, 417	68,044	88, 887	79, 044	104, 726	91, 740	61,194	76, 057	69, 182	57, 303	,	
total thous. of dol- Copper, incl. ore and manufactures do Tin, including ore do	. 7 21, 187	14, 598 24, 016	16, 649 17, 413	29, 633 19, 788	19, 744 15, 243	28, 118 19, 158	27,066	22, 662 15, 443	17, 952 23, 219	21, 909 13, 297	8,002	24, 458 12, 930	
Paper base stocks do Newsprint do	20, 830 38, 410	21, 577 34, 066	23, 073 38, 933	26, 335 42, 000	27, 974 37, 142	27, 808 41, 058	32, 313 39, 742	30, 808 32, 942	23, 219 30, 773 44, 222	29, 166 39, 287	38, 588 43, 525	44, 995 42, 025	
Petroleum and productsdo	- 45, 956	50, 255	47, 790	55, 338	50, 736	53, 950	59, 661	50, 307	50, 246	51, 259	52, 415	52, 714	
	TRA	NSPOF	RTATIO	ON AN	D CO	MMUN	ICATI	ONS					
TRANSPORTATION													
Airlines Operations on scheduled airlines:										[}
Miles flown, revenue thousands. Express and freight carried short tons.	28, 860 18, 134	28, 778 21, 776	27, 564 22, 540	28, 552 25, 489	26, 067 22, 780	27, 926 25, 014	28, 445 19, 758	25, 316 21, 182	29, 780 21, 662	29, 085 18, 111	30, 813 19, 085	29, 318 17, 173	
Mail ton-miles flowndo	11, 654 3, 252	13, 707 3, 775	13, 672 3, 762	15, 171 4, 245	13, 918 4, 112	14, 892 6, 232 1, 365	12, 258 4, 463	13, 087 4, 704	13, 620 5, 124	11, 287 4, 541	11, 903 5, 035	10, 327 4, 805	
Passengers carried, revenuedo Passenger-miles flown, revenuedo	1, 459 723, 803	1, 562 749, 845	1, 490 719, 494	1, 563 735, 180	1, 326 620, 156	684, 444	1, 421 722, 163	1, 324 663, 767	1, 660 835, 920	1, 708 834, 685	1, 804 859, 130	1,866 922,856	
Express Operations perating revenuesthous. of dol.	17, 226	17, 647	17, 697	17, 318	18, 312	21,890	18, 294	18, 007	19, 377	18, 769	18, 895	17 859	
perating incomedo Local Transit Lines	223	178	176	189	194	195	61	39	80	23, 132	10,006	17,852 d 18	
'ares, average cash rate cents	9. 9708	10.0341	10.0608	10.0827	10.1630	10. 1995	10. 2360	10. 2676	10. 4185	10. 4818	10. 5231	10. 5231	10.5645
assengers carried, revenue⊙millions_ perating revenues‡thous. of dol_	7 1, 045 113, 000	, 1,090 121,600	71,101 114,300	7 1, 173 125, 800	⁷ 1, 128 123, 100	^r 1, 185 137, 200	7 1, 157 125, 300	⁷ 1, 045 117, 100	r 1, 173	r 1, 105	1, 117	1,048	989
Class I Steam Railways							ı	·					
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.):3 Total carsthousands_	3,018	3, 374	4, 220	3, 531	3, 240	3, 629	3,009	2, 700	3,785	3, 152	3, 233 537	4,039	2, 992 444
Coal do Coke do do	469 58	617 59	787 75	657 64	599 63	742 75	632 64	546 61	689 81	546 61	65	710 83	63
Forest products do Grain and grain products do Livestock	176 222 26	202 215 31	239 246 62	191 225 66	182 223 50	218 256 49	187 214 38	164 182	229 247	193 198 34	197 178	241 216	168 212
Livestock do		324 352	409 438	301 354	223 332	49 96 380	38 68 308	24 65 284	$\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ 101 \\ 425 \end{array}$	34 216 324	33 330 309	34 452 366	27 356 268
Miscellaneous do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 433	1,574	1,963	1,673	1,569	1,814	1,498	1, 373	1, 979	1, 580	1, 582	1, 937	1, 454

^{*}Revised. d Deficit.

See note marked "?" on p. S-21. ‡Revisions for January 1947-May 1948 appear in corresponding note on p. S-22 of the August 1949 Survey.

GData for September and December 1950 and March and June 1951 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

ORevisions for January-April 1950 (millions): 1,211; 1,119; 1,254; 1,188, respectively.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			195	30						1951			
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
TRA	NSPO	RTATI	ON A	ND CO	MMUI	NICAT:	IONS-	-Conti	nued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued Class I Steam Railways—Continued													
Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): Total, unadjusted	130 105 190 149 162 48 228 51 141 126 105 195 148 135 61 186 51	140 126 186 163 150 57 285 56 149 135 126 194 155 139 60 190 56	145 135 198 160 143 95 2288 57 154 135 201 148 128 72 198 55 149 128	147 135 201 154 159 116 262 56 158 136 135 206 146 159 75 184 145	139 126 198 154 162 90 188 54 152 136 126 198 157 166 72 184 153 146	130 129 204 145 148 70 62 50 142 140 129 194 162 158 72 199 194 162 158	133 133 209 153 153 66 61 50 145 146 133 199 170 153 69 243 52 158	119 114 197 137 131 44 60 46 133 129 114 186 143 134 55 241 48	130 112 204 147 138 49 70 54 149 139 112 202 147 150 62 241 253 157	133 112 193 156 139 61 193 51 149 136 112 197 156 68 212 251 151	135 111 208 160 124 57 296 48 149 133 111 210 154 141 64 212 248 148	137 120 212 158 125 49 321 47 148 131 120 217 152 123 • 61 207 47	130 97 209 143 156 50 325 44 143 125 97 215 143 130 61 203 45 142
Car surplus, total number Box cars. do Coal cars. do Car shortage, total do Box cars. do Coal ears do	8, 311 234 4, 389 21, 154 13, 875 6, 103	4, 346 16 39 38, 064 21, 846 14, 101	3, 583 8 30 34, 381 19, 444 13, 243	2, 405 9 113 35, 135 19, 620 14, 349	4, 926 432 386 24, 696 13, 838 10, 245	6, 258 956 975 14, 798 8, 998 4, 989	5, 677 705 1, 138 19, 267 12, 006 6, 528	2, 680 87 572 29, 977 19, 449 8, 518	2, 387 7 724 32, 365 24, 275 5, 323	8, 601 24 2, 812 14, 603 9, 484 3, 815	8,300 1,203 434 9,858 4,760 3,929	21, 677 15, 463 133 9, 721 3, 065 5, 641	28, 062 13, 109 11, 928 8, 613 2, 716 4, 873
Financial operations (unadjusted): Operating revenues, total thous of dol Freight do Passenger do Operating expenses do Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents	772, 161 639, 729 76, 006 579, 116 r 108, 887	889, 796 748, 110 78, 220 626, 265 141, 467	872, 032 725, 014 71, 623 600, 697	925, 383 784, 544 66, 271 635, 021	862, 201 710, 808 65, 885 618, 611 133, 590	927, 930 673, 554 79, 271 645, 422 169, 190	848, 729 709, 736 78, 158 645, 246	715, 759 600, 157 63, 836 610, 060	875, 475 741, 001 70, 569 679, 662	851, 445 722, 012 66, 762 668, 850 112, 000	888, 716 752, 588 70, 657 693, 820 119, 977	855, 753 710, 732 80, 641 677, 685	816, 812 674, 008 80, 602 683, 824 91, 053
Net railway operating income thous, of dol. Net incomet do do Net income do do Net incomet. Financial operations, adjusted: Operating revenues, total mill. of dol. Freight do Passenger do Railway expenses do Net railway operating income do Net income do Operating results: Freight carried 1 mile mill. of ton-miles Revenue per ton-mile cents Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue millions	7 84, 157 58, 622	141, 407 122, 064 95, 829 832, 5 699, 2 69, 8 744, 3 88, 2 54, 88 1, 325 3, 125	148, 712 122, 622 98, 965 857. 6 711. 1 71. 9 749. 1 108. 5 72. 8 57, 940 1. 320 2. 818	155, 733 134, 629 107, 863 884. 6 747. 2 67. 7 776. 2 108. 4 74. 3 62, 017 1. 332 2, 573	133, 590 110, 001 86, 146 863. 0 710. 8 68. 9 759. 8 103. 2 70. 5 54, 817 1. 363 2, 500	113, 319 120, 060 941. 0 708. 3 77. 8 849. 4 91. 6 59. 5 54, 608 1. 310 3, 058	125, 792 77, 691 54, 926 863. 5 720. 0 81. 6 765. 8 97. 7 65. 7 56, 510 1. 319 3, 003	86, 740 18, 959 4 5, 618 783. 4 653. 6 70. 7 742. 5 40. 9 10. 9 10. 9 1. 308 2, 415	117, 550 78, 263 51, 187 854. 2 71. 4 783. 1 71. 1 38. 9 59, 069 1, 325 2, 718	70, 595 44, 685 872. 7 738. 6 69. 1 799. 7 73. 1 40. 7 56, 908 1. 337 2, 583	74, 937 74, 937 49, 225 855. 1 719. 1 71. 5 793. 5 61. 6 • 30. 2 58, 764 1. 342 2, 638	114, 138 63, 930 50, 192 871. 3 728. 5 77. 9 795. 4 75. 9 \$\psi\$ 44. 5 6, 643 1, 323 3, 093	91, 053
Waterway Traffic	3,012	3,120	2,010	2,010	2, 500	0,000	3,003	2,413	2,710	2,000	2,000	3,093	
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total U. S. ports	4, 648 2, 999	8, 559 5, 308 3, 251 2, 452 1, 477	8, 402 5, 135 3, 267 2, 356 1, 307	8, 220 5, 165 3, 055 2, 478 1, 157	7, 364 4, 320 3, 044 2, 236 1, 074	7, 244 4, 207 3, 037 2, 216 1, 011	6, 516 4, 019 2, 497 2, 338 1, 104	6, 860 4, 216 2, 644 2, 433 1, 032	8, 250 4, 660 3, 590 2, 713 1, 237	9, 299 5, 216 4, 083 2, 668 1, 360	10, 161 5, 980 4, 181 2, 695 1, 286	10, 060 5, 725 4, 334 2, 632 1, 170	2, 599 1, 280
Travel Hotels: Average sale per occupied room dollars. Rooms occupied per cent of total Restaurant sales index same month 1929=100. Foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivals number.	77	6. 13 81 231 96, 425	5. 98 84 232 88, 706	6. 17 86 228 59, 768	6. 27 79 225 46, 242 1 31, 869	5.78 66 208 44,810 139,453	79 228 52, 209	5. 97 81 224 59, 093	5. 83 78 214 63, 969	6. 36 82 244 60, 854 1 57, 982	5,79 81 251	6. 32 81 252	6. 03 75 219
U. S. citizens, departures do Emigrants do Immigrants do Passports issued do National parks, visitors thousands Pullman Co.: millions Revenue passenger-miles millions Passenger revenues thous of dol	3, 803 17, 905 21, 635	1 61, 804 2, 921 18, 575 18, 037 3, 300 930 8, 444	1 44, 776 2, 468 15, 452 13, 827 1, 474 936 8, 513	1 36, 058 2, 075 14, 090 12, 734 833 955 8, 658	1, 599 16, 288 12, 115 326 871 7, 905	2, 283 20, 263 10, 614 242 947 8, 608	148, 561 18, 519 16, 632 256 1, 222 11, 151	157, 074 12, 395 17, 067 259 823 8, 666	1 64, 845 1 15, 281 26, 113 376 883 9, 264	* 14, 542 30, 227 541 805 8, 500	717, 914 35, 678 920 766 8, 075	^p 23, 193 39, 653 2, 107 850 10 , 363	27, 411 3, 560
COMMUNICATIONS										ŕ	ŕ		
Telephone carriers:† Operating revenues	169, 124 100, 646 205, 664 41, 489 37, 441	300, 617 172, 540 108, 189 211, 798 35, 337 37, 620	292, 847 173, 265 99, 290 205, 109 39, 584 37, 790	303, 234 178, 120 104, 346 212, 572 41, 369 37, 987	298, 071 178, 184 98, 941 208, 249 40, 861 38, 166	311, 414 181, 781 107, 994 222, 491 40, 921 38, 437	314, 713 184, 531 108, 897 219, 140 41, 025 38, 619	301, 961 181, 037 99, 495 209, 150 39, 475 38, 803	319, 021 185, 045 111, 979 222, 296 41, 444 39, 029	312, 404 184, 934 105, 507 216, 413 41, 242 39, 213	110, 775 226, 647 40, 391		
w re-cetegraph: Operating evenues	_ 671	16, 022 13, 716 1, 525 2, 295	15, 041 13, 364 940 2, 254	15, 531 13, 358 1, 461 2, 265	15, 251 13, 439 1, 135 2, 232	16,643 14,506 1,485 2,638	15, 610 13, 855 880 2, 508	14, 545 12, 924 764 2, 180	16, 391 13, 996 1, 521 2, 326	15, 014 13, 282 882 2, 215	16, 235 14, 199 1, 157 2, 227	1, 173	
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo Radiotolegraph: Operating revenuesdo Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo	- 418	1, 581 510 2, 408 1, 795 525	1, 553 507 2, 244 1, 819 335	2, 265 1, 569 494 2, 331 1, 787 453	1, 470 590 2, 326 1, 804 437	1,691 672 2,583 2,057 453	2, 650 616 2, 621 1, 959 548	1, 642 337 2, 302 1, 838 350	2, 476 1, 954 409	2, 350 1, 895 332	1, 736 267 2, 491 1, 968 394	1, 693 241 2, 456 1, 982	

Revised. *Preliminary. *Deficit. ‡Revised data for June 1950, \$72,086,000.

1 Data exclude departures via international land borders; land-border departures during the 12 months ended June 1950 amounted to less than 1 percent of total departures.

†Revised series. The coverage has been reduced from 100-120 to 55 carriers (except for January 1948-December 1949 When data covered 53 carriers); however, the comparability of the series, based on annual operating revenues, has been affected by less than 3.0 percent. Also, data are now shown after elimination of intercompany duplications for the Bell System; annual data prior to 1948 and monthly figures for January-July 1948 on the revised basis will be available later. Data relate to continental United States.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			19	50						1951			
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	C	HEMI	CALS	AND A	LLIE	D PRO	DUCT	\mathbf{s}					
CHEMICALS						ĺ							
norganic chemicals, production: Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) short tons	125, 027	124, 617	128, 596	136, 736	141, 373	146, 280	148, 931	133, 871	147, 289	147, 560	146, 915	132, 158	146, 59
Calcium arsenate (commercial)thous. of lb Calcium carbide (commercial)short tons Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid;	10, 274 52, 388	8, 920 55, 237	2, 850 55, 323	3, 390 57, 436	3, 140 54, 320	2, 614 58, 770	3, 900 61, 961	4, 352 50, 035	5, 342 60, 225	6, 566 62, 557	6, 196 65, 310	6, 792 64, 514	4, 09 65, 42
thous. of lb Chlorine, gas	139, 130 173, 788 51, 288	133, 728 173, 117 51, 521	107, 708 165, 828 52, 785	94, 156 187, 666 58, 492	82, 902 185, 537 57, 893	73, 546 192, 604 57, 389	73, 542 197, 967 57, 410	67, 076 182, 994 50, 944	86, 012 207, 106 57, 467	112,008 200,298 57,043	144, 006 209, 024 r 58, 461	142, 232 202, 693 57, 072	152, 70 210, 4 57, 1
Lead arsenate (acid and basic) thous. of lb. Nitric acid (100% HNOs) short tons		105, 206 1, 512	2, 196 107, 210	2, 924 119, 661 1, 666	3, 598 124, 376 1, 647	4, 632 133, 483	5, 114 133, 264	5, 082 116, 122 1, 542	4, 672 125, 732	2, 670 118, 132	1, 838 115, 286 1, 863	318 115, 398	(¹) 124, 3
Oxygen (high purity)† mil. of cu. ft Phosphoric acid (50% H ₃ PO ₄) short tons Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98–100%	1, 400 141, 107	136, 187	1, 529 131, 302	142, 103	142, 534	1, 703 132, 912	1, 742 151, 187	141, 496	1, 819 163, 673	1,812 152,577	r 157, 086	1, 748 r 147, 392	1, 7 152, 1
Na ₂ Co ₂) short tons Sodium bichromate and chromate do Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH) do	185, 885 5, 492 (¹)	180, 849 5, 649 (1)	170, 142 7, 418	334, 296 8, 424 (1)	370, 649 8, 577 233, 284	443, 706 9, 670 244, 883	445, 389 10, 170 248, 449	402, 517 9, 936 227, 178	461, 412 12, 171 258, 596	439, 773 11, 321 252, 169	458, 217 11, 858 7 262, 881	434, 399 11, 011 252, 282	434, 8 9, 8 256, 7
Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) short tons Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake short tons	29, 929	32, 278	37, 707	47, 317	55, 544	54, 708	56, 300	51, 485	53, 338	45, 132	47, 602	r 41, 210	35, 7
Sulphuric acid (100% H ₂ SO ₄):		61, 820	70, 333	77, 157	75, 882	80, 924	75, 296	75, 267	79, 517	77, 452	83, 339	81, 196	72, 3
Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works dol. per short ton	17.75	17. 75	1, 057, 851 17. 75	1, 137, 367 19. 33	1, 121, 357 19. 85	1, 183, 514 19. 97	1, 162, 351 20. 00	1,051,004 20.00	20.00	20.00	1, 151, 068 20.00	1, 066, 421 20, 00	20.
organic chemicals: Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous. of lb	39, 520	41, 593	38, 300	42, 476	40, 218	36, 352	41, 321	36, 941	43, 069	42, 176	r 43, 224	39, 458	
Acetic anhydride, productiondoAcetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), productiondoAlcohol, denatured:	80, 743 672	83, 012 1, 080	77, 963 1, 116	77, 364 1, 081	78, 221 885	79, 462 766	82, 240 967	70, 155 1, 090	85, 553 1,013	84, 358 1, 078	88, 816 1, 283	82, 968 1, 007	
Production thous, of wine gal Consumption (withdrawals) do Stocks do	18, 719 18, 205 2, 611	17, 733 17, 120 3, 199	16, 708 18, 474 1, 467	19, 273 18, 727 2, 012	16, 582 16, 861 1, 744	21, 265 19, 888 3, 118	17, 839 19, 340 1, 604	16, 288 16, 340 1, 533	21, 440 20, 448 2, 517	28, 198 22, 002 8, 713	28, 063 29, 184 8, 944	23, 322 23, 944 8, 793	23, 3 22, 3 9, 7
Alcohol, ethyl: Productionthous. of proof gal_ Stocks, totaldo	31, 727 21, 830	33, 098 24, 580	37, 391 29, 432	40, 910 36, 597	35, 256 44, 066	34, 763 44, 010	41, 466 54, 761	34, 721 59, 641	35, 629 65, 962	37, 740 71, 001	46, 179 91, 085	35, 767 99, 683	35, 8 101, 2
In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses_do	. 20,700	23, 886	29, 088 344	35, 979 619	42, 735 1, 331	43, 251 759 20, 910	52, 075 2, 686	57, 299 2, 342	59, 548 6, 414	62, 087 8, 914	72, 221 18, 864	74, 411 25, 272	76, 24, 0
Withdrawn for denaturation do Withdrawn tax-paid do Cressote oil, production thous, of gal	33, 018 4, 986 10, 929	27, 870 6, 928 11, 510	26, 611 3, 660 11, 407	31, 151 3, 422 11, 756	23, 813 3, 877 11, 747	3, 035 13, 373	22, 941 5, 080 11, 851	22, 876 3, 881 11, 668	30, 346 2, 937 12, 997	30, 922 2, 051 12, 971	36, 180 1, 719 12, 708	31, 628 1, 161 11, 822	30, 6
m denaturing plants	5, 646	7,737	7, 922	8, 168	7, 824	7,665	11, 749	7,861	9, 307	10, 463	9, 235	7, 315	
Production thous of lb Consumption do Stocks do	4, 822 7, 239 13, 518	7, 419 8, 581 12, 297	7, 631 8, 007 12, 855	8, 222 8, 850 13, 070	8, 821 8, 994 14, 180	8, 829 8, 257 15, 983	8, 450 8, 038 17, 646	7, 753 7, 629 17, 204	8, 635 7, 591 18, 644	7, 603 7, 541 18, 820	7, 882 8, 211 19, 026	6,314 7,173 18,664	3, 6 6, 4 17, 2
Chemically pure: Production do Consumption do Stocks do	1	12, 262 9, 007	12, 098 8, 450	13, 435 8, 363	11, 827 8, 246	12, 968 7, 961	14, 199 8, 774	13, 499 7, 687	14, 326 8, 423	13, 299 7, 473	11,098	10, 575	6,
Stocks do Methanol, production:	1	17, 787	18, 172	19, 368	19, 115	20, 132	21, 920	23, 580	26,046	27,411	8, 263 27, 399	7, 003 27, 787	6, 3
Methanol, production: Natural (100%)thous. of gal. Synthetic (100%)do Phthalic anhydride, productionthous. of lb.	167 11, 125 17, 615	184 11,395 18,367	183 12, 984 19, 031	177 12,308 19,902	182 13, 474 18, 237	162 14, 621 20, 250	170 15, 615 19, 839	156 13, 200 19, 035	174 15, 349 22, 114	160 15, 278 21, 437	159 14, 614 21, 141	180 14, 759 19, 678	1
FERTILIZERS								,	,			,	
Consumption (14 States)†thous. of short tons_ Exports, totalshort tons	250, 642	385 226, 631	551 283, 942	598 189, 531	737 206, 658	7 845 145, 250	161, 690	² 1,308 151,354	2 1, 622 209, 649	2 1, 407 244, 818	² 994 285, 768	² 509 217, 760	
Nitrogenous materials do Phosphate materials do Potash materials do	90, 482 141, 469 10, 989	83, 193 129, 904 7, 095	50, 081 213, 503 12, 741	34, 229 139, 759 11, 984	31, 506 148, 979 9, 626	28, 470 77, 061 8, 889	15, 907 136, 398 6, 496	16, 181 117, 286	15, 430 177, 554 8, 399	17, 176 201, 917	29, 032 238, 165	23, 433 176, 300	
mports, total. do. Nitrogenous materials, total do.	50, 974 37, 835	70, 484 54, 762	129, 288 104, 447	199, 190 147, 304	154, 905 97, 106	167, 832 123, 172	215, 934 143, 421	8, 846 230, 892 128, 087	259, 450 165, 929	13, 407 344, 573 212, 781	7, 286 282, 314 214, 588	8,812 216,247 137,981	
Nitrate of soda do Phosphate materials do	1, 110 3, 298	7, 990 7, 153	51, 717 11, 496	70, 666 4, 542	34, 134 5, 503	50, 064 9, 187	54, 690 5, 296	58, 676 7, 786	74, 451 12, 034	94, 291 8, 918	86, 037 7, 936	74, 874 14, 594	
Potash materials dododododo	2, 518	3, 407	3, 365	33, 814	43, 723	29, 343	58, 309	77, 413	63, 701	31, 105	23, 122	43, 449	
port warehousesdol. per short ton_ otash deliveriesshort tons	51.50 97,301	51. 50 107, 056	51, 50 114, 710	51. 50 114, 210	51. 50 113, 400	51. 50 125, 316	53. 50 121, 153	53, 50 105, 636	53, 50 128, 661	53, 50 115, 369	53.50 110,777	53, 50 101, 663	53. 106, 1
uperphosphate (bulk): Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	732, 499	866, 723 1,250,575	876, 023 1,224,030	953, 689 1,157,052	948, 923 1,150,886	974, 544 1,207,228		968, 233 1, 125, 418	1, 107, 048 953, 785	1, 052, 257 832, 185	1, 031, 919 918, 991	, 872, 133 1, 093, 308	819, 2 1, 229, 2
NAVAL STORES											,		
Rosin (gum and wood): Production, quarterly totaldrums (520 lb.)			594, 250			542,770	 		433, 180			569, 450	
Stocks, end of quarterdo Price, gum, wholesale. "WG" grade (Sav.), bulk* dol. per 100 lb.	5, 59	6. 11	873, 340 6. 61	7. 26	8. 27	711, 430 8. 43	8. 90	8.90	558, 580 8. 90	8, 90	8.90	601, 000 8. 90	8.
Furpentine (gum and wood): Production, quarterly totalbbl. (50 gal.)_			194, 050			171, 260		0. 80	141, 200	0. 80	0.80	193, 220	8.
Stocks, end of quarterdo Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah)_dol. per gal_	.41	. 46	151, 430 . 64	.71	.87	159, 820 . 80	[<u>.87</u>	.92	128, 760 . 92	. 92	.79	152, 490	

^{171, 260} 159, 820 . 80 . 87 152, 490 . 78 .92 r Revised. ¹Not available for publication. ² Excludes data for Virginia; effective January 1951, this State will report quarterly (January-March 1951 figure for Virginia, 296,000 short tons). ‡Figures are not strictly comparable with those prior to 1948 because of the inclusion of data for additional plants. For January 1948-May 1949 revisions including data for these plants, see note at bottom of p. S-25 of the August 1950 Survey. data for fertilizer consumption in 14 States have been substituted for the 13-States series formerly shown; revised figures prior to November 1948 will be shown later.

*New series. The series for rosin "WG" (window glass) grade, which is compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor beginning November 1948, and prior to that month by the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, has been substituted for the "H" grade formerly shown. Data beginning 1935 are shown on p. 24 of the September 1950 Survey.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the			19	50	37.	70				1951	T	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
(CHEMI	CALS	AND .	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinue	d				
MISCELLANEOUS													
xplosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powderthous. of lb_	1, 235	1,837	1, 912	2, 057	1, 626	1, 955	1, 772	1, 407	985	936	743	787	76
High explosivesdododo	55, 128	68, 581 436, 612	60, 822	64, 557 440, 262	59, 724 424, 269	56, 378 435, 290	51, 896 452, 060	49, 211	54, 277	59, 128 419, 312	63, 285 438, 843	60, 687 421, 116	56, 45 458, 05
Productionlong tons Stocksdo				2, 822, 913		2, 654, 530	2, 736, 188	2, 759, 837	453, 685 2, 796, 784	2, 750, 305	2, 711, 267	2, 719, 821	2, 669, 6
FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS													
nimal fats, greases, and oils: Animal fats:													
Production thous. of lb. Consumption, factory do	74,577	272, 295 130, 289 297, 756	260, 795 127, 332 240, 930	300, 360 129, 658 221, 073	354, 641 119, 095 246, 609	393, 136 147, 760 274, 271	411, 375 155, 320 322, 583	286, 747 145, 597 302, 854	318, 211 148, 635 266, 213	308, 408 117, 406 261, 037	326, 209 117, 213 266, 198	308, 257 101, 144 273, 326	281, 2 72, 7 277, 1
Stocks, end of monthdo Greases: Productiondo	45, 750	52, 262	50, 521	53, 751	58, 895	60, 254	60, 830	51, 119	51,696	48, 086	54, 892	52, 630	47, 2
Consumption, factorydo Stocks, end of monthdo	30,615	46, 388 110, 950	50, 402 94, 200	58, 114 86, 676	47, 615 82, 816	63, 567 92, 536	67, 535 99, 139	58, 455 88, 661	55, 344 82, 568	47, 750 86, 779	48, 118 94, 507	40, 841 101, 780	28, 1 113, 3
Productiondo Consumption, factorydo	14, 401	24, 486 18, 145	22, 517 18, 152	22, 961 20, 467	11, 247 17, 025	10, 006 15, 301	4, 519 16, 988	836 14, 780	716 13, 634	890 11, 543	9, 189 10, 443	19, 082 10, 194	25, 4 8, 9
Stocks, end of monthdodo getable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: Vegetable oils, total:	1 49, 440	1 59, 821	175, 917	168, 503	1 69, 024	1 72, 207	1 64, 635	1 63, 177	1 54, 817	1 45, 921	1 62, 053	1 79, 494	1 75, 1
Production, crude mil. of lb. Consumption, crude, factory do	368 330	381 456	431 430	560 497	571 523	545 470	550 542	474 484	501 517	428 434	420 398	371 342	3
Stocks, end of month: Crudedo Refineddo	1 787 297	1 736 214	1 826 189	1 884 216	1 960 269	1 1, 023 297	1 1, 065 321	1 1, 071 356	1 1, 048 416	1 1, 045 461	1 1, 062 443	1 1, 028 400	11,0
Exports†thous. of lb_ Imports, totaldo	33, 922	17, 627 52, 839	40, 406 65, 112	47, 330 62, 848	41, 546 46, 535	63, 350 55, 328	33, 189 56, 214	30, 036 44, 440	47, 188 46, 174	61, 070 36, 723	64, 624 45, 093	97, 151 30, 308	
Paint oilsdo All other vegetable oilsdo Copra:	9, 988 23, 934	14, 530 38, 309	19, 834 45, 277	15, 022 47, 827	12, 406 34, 129	11, 048 44, 280	8, 976 47, 238	2, 430 42, 010	5, 036 41, 138	4, 619 32, 104	7, 677 37, 415	1, 674 28, 634	
Consumption, factory short tons. Stocks, end of month do	16, 295	37, 356 14, 968 43, 286	40, 929 16, 417 52, 213	45, 619 17, 740 52, 841	35, 393 27, 890 55, 996	31, 828 27, 851 38, 743	33, 187 23, 092 52, 396	29, 697 40, 324	37, 616 30, 386 41, 987	33, 340 34, 241 31, 621	38, 365 22, 926	26, 769 20, 732	22, 0 26, 3
Importsdodo Coconut or copra oil: Production:			İ		Í	98, 743		57, 897	ĺ	1	28, 100	21, 716	
Crudethous. of lb_ Refineddo	26, 668 20, 727	48, 420 30, 529	53, 167 30, 744	60, 334 33, 316	46, 555 26, 559	40, 506 25, 545	42, 166 32, 099	37, 531 25, 683	48, 080 31, 844	42, 026 28, 277	49, 264 26, 499	35, 112 23, 224	27, 9 17, 6
Consumption, factory: Crudedodododo	35, 324 17, 639	53, 311 28, 798	52, 888 27, 246	56, 479 28, 553	47, 343 23, 262	46, 850 23, 818	55, 812 28, 118	49, 398 24, 438	56, 197 27, 784	48, 214 27, 626	45, 747 25, 060	39, 206 24, 108	28, 9 15, 6
Stocks, end of month: Crudedododo	(1) 7, 968	(1) 6, 286	1 44, 709 6, 975	1 61, 989 8, 962	1 64, 536 10, 276	1 83, 938 10, 211	1 90, 487 11, 824	1 93, 482 11, 505	1 103, 572 12, 813	¹ 101, 745 10, 239	¹ 106, 153 10, 336	1 94, 075 8, 469	85, 0 9, 3
Importsdododo	4, 767	9, 586	9,390	24, 248	11, 536	18,719	18, 728	10, 311	12,903	12,696	9, 493	7, 018	
Receipts at millsthous. of short tonsdo	. 178	220 228 276	600 404 472	1, 123 621 974	793 564 1, 202	369 433 1, 138	148 448 838	56 319 575	37 229 393	15 164 244	15 117 142	24 96 70	
Cottonseed cake and meal: Productionshort tons	80, 988	104, 675	180, 934	276, 465	251, 982	193, 620	198, 130	144, 994	106, 323 130, 717	74, 216	48, 437	43, 989	32, 8
Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Cottonseed oil, crude: Productionthous. of lb	57, 790	121, 179 72, 730	153, 478 121, 808	214, 226 195, 045	207, 924 182, 355	190, 875 138, 678	199, 134 144, 222	165, 276 103, 897	77, 628	105, 949 54, 719	94, 795 38, 305	89, 767 34, 127	24,
Stocks, end of monthdododo	47,667	43, 033 78, 244	63, 370 85, 825	89, 685 143, 075	98, 408 160, 209	100, 065 122, 009	105, 049 126, 329	87, 973	60, 610 95, 400	48, 528 65, 744	30, 018	22, 329 35, 473	20,
Production do Consumption, factory do In oleomargarine do Consumption	118, 382 2 41, 698	155, 135 2 35, 496	116, 937 26, 052	112, 573 2 26, 749	116, 590 2 33, 460	107, 832 2 30, 587	119, 877 3 35, 140	110, 864 92, 265 2 23, 196	76, 811 2 23, 497	62, 876 2 18, 355	54, 149 63, 388 2 19, 644	64, 121	24, 63, 63, 221.
Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.) dol. per lb	167, 553	97, 930	73, 621	107, 144	155, 036 . 237	171, 591 . 237	180, 709 . 262	204, 544	226, 525	231, 652	226, 997	194, 120	147,
Flaxseed: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu	1					3 39, 263	. 202					(-)	\$ 35,
Oil mills: Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	4, 119 2, 195	2, 946 2, 505	3, 963 5, 111	3, 469 6, 177	3, 549 9, 362	3, 648 9, 007	3, 051 8, 670	3, 186 8, 075	3, 739 6, 109	3, 376 5, 579	3, 484 5, 565	3, 700 5, 245	3, 4,
Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minn.) dol. per bu	3.84	3. 75	3. 55	3. 26	3. 45	3.87	4. 55	4.84	(6) 4.89	0 4.68	(6) 4. 33	3. 68	3.
Linseed oil: Productionthous. of lb Consumption, factorydo	82, 216 50, 031	57, 809 65, 721	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 61, 588	70,002 60,826	74, 079 59, 405	63, 3 44, 0
Consumption, factorydo. Stocks at factory, end of monthdo. Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per lb. Soybeans:	569, 973 187	561, 185 . 188	561, 102 . 186	556, 570 . 170	591, 636 . 172	609, 867 . 195	613, 664 . 224	608, 807 . 236	601, 736	605, 329	620, 535 . 234	623, 490 . 201	633, 6
Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu Consumption, factorydo	15, 637	15, 416	13, 634	19, 570	22, 799	3 287, 010 24, 687	25, 075	22, 470	24, 737	21, 918	21, 260	17, 842	5 270, 0 17, 7
Stocks, end of monthdo Soybean oil: Production:	19, 315	9, 003	2,484	57,878	81, 201	77, 163	78, 682	22, 470 72, 988	62, 798	53, 983	42, 192	33, 367	22, 7
Crude thous of lb Refined do Consumption, factory, refined do	159, 261 109, 087	157, 026 166, 442	137, 695 145, 546	190, 723 153, 276	216, 217 170, 013	235, 609 163, 893	240, 745 201, 298	215, 973 171, 360	240, 426 201, 472	212, 077 180, 217	209, 264 163, 260	176, 839 139, 124	176, 3 120, 7
Consumption, factory, refined do Stocks, end of month:	100, 548 104, 423	162, 308 75, 971	149, 258 53, 358	156, 275 65, 896	167, 065 81, 162	160, 038 99, 828	184, 543 113, 499	162, 202 131, 235	165, 942 130, 692	141, 076 125, 870	157, 851 124, 800	134, 597	116, 3
Refined do Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	73, 394 . 174	67, 121 . 185	60, 116 . 203	51, 274 . 191	51, 162 51, 045 215	99, 828 54, 237 . 250	65, 175 . 268	70, 495 . 266	95, 790 . 278	125, 870 129, 607 . 282	124, 800 119, 641 . 258	107, 383 113, 715 225	116, 6 95, 3

Revised. 1 Data for crude palm, coconut, castor, and sperm oil are excluded from the pertinent items for July-August; beginning September 1950, these oils have been restored on a commercial stocks basis.

1 Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

2 December 1 estimate. 1 No quotation. 2 August 1 estimate. 5 Less than 500 bushels.

4 Revised series. Beginning in the September 1949 SURVEY, data include oleomargarine of vegetable or animal origin.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			19	50					-	1951			
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
C	HEMI	CALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	'S-Co	ntinue	d				
FATS, OILS, ETC.—Continued										1			
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, etc.—Continued Oleomargarine: Production thous. of lb. Stocks (factory and warehouse)* do. Price, wholesale, vegetable, delivered (eastern U. S.) Shortenings and compounds:	1 89, 425 12, 193 . 249	1 84, 129 21, 383 . 264	1 64, 829 16, 811 . 269	1 74, 234 14, 807	1 93, 852 12, 645 . 279	1 89, 959 14, 150 . 294	1 112, 813 19, 905 . 316	¹ 79, 493 21, 811 . 324	¹ 91, 137 22, 987 . 324	¹ 71, 394 20, 066 . 324	1 80, 344 17, 959	1 71, 301 19, 685	1 69, 436 17, 451
Shortenings and compounds: Productionthous, of lb Stocks, end of monthdo	101, 037 71, 189	180, 280 60, 544	156, 820 71, 852	142, 215 85, 962	155, 333 81, 121	144, 092 103, 583	160, 179 88, 956	138, 518 99, 623	112, 025 123, 554	98, 840 152, 844	106, 416 151, 602	86, 770 140, 550	80, 203 114, 434
PAINT SALES								,			ļ		,
Paint, varnish, lacquer, and filler, total thous. of dol. Classified, total do. Industrial do. Trade do. Unclassified do. SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS	99, 212 89, 857 33, 008 56, 849 9, 354	122, 629 111, 165 42, 161 69, 004 11, 465	103, 323 93, 170 38, 417 54, 753 10, 153	99, 384 90, 366 41, 114 49, 252 9, 018	87, 384 70, 599 37, 575 42, 024 7, 785	82, 117 74, 474 35, 111 39, 363 7, 643	111, 118 101, 046 41, 149 59, 898 10, 072	99, 792 90, 969 37, 361 53, 608 8, 823	113, 436 103, 693 44, 387 59, 306 9, 743	106, 060 96, 651 41, 786 54, 864 9, 410	110, 639 100, 175 41, 357 58, 817 10, 464	7 104, 690 7 94, 523 7 38, 871 7 55, 651 10, 167	93, 534 84, 708 34, 592 50, 116 8, 826
Production:	2, 397 7, 240 563 830 25, 901 26, 570 13, 505 34, 376 22, 760 9, 348 21, 567	2, 585 8, 389 798 1, 111 38, 128 27, 993 17, 994 36, 142 25, 806 12, 832 23, 969	2, 719 7, 248 638 1, 150 36, 905 29, 377 16, 237 35, 138 25, 718 10, 738 24, 893	2, 831 8, 643 711 1, 329 36, 367 29, 658 16, 658 39, 036 26, 614 12, 087 26, 807	2, 659 6, 696 706 1, 069 34, 529 30, 110 17, 602 33, 731 24, 161 11, 683 24, 890	2, 812 7, 069 673 815 36, 227 25, 398 17, 178 36, 772 24, 218 11, 118 27, 428	3, 154 7, 205 7, 304 1, 334 40, 848 24, 593 19, 872 2 34, 400 2 30, 180 11, 646 2 16, 295	2, 589 5, 802 668 1, 056 32, 541 21, 717 17, 360 2 31, 813 2 28, 224 20, 882 2 14, 264	2, 986 6, 215 807 1, 252 39, 852 21, 460 2 37, 880 11, 996 2 16, 563	3, 261 6, 707 6,95 1, 044 37, 586 25, 498 22, 342 2 39, 260 2 32, 576 10, 805 2 14, 040	2, 895 6, 100 726 1, 152 39, 532 27, 236 1, 18, 475 1, 2, 39, 734 1, 2, 32, 008 1, 9, 433 2, 16, 140	2, 928 6, 154 763 872 37, 112 27, 115 17, 043 2 39, 166 3 32, 065 6, 902 2 15, 661	
	-	EL.	ECTR	IC PO	WER A	ND G	AS	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
ELECTRIC POWERS			<u> </u>				1					Ī	<u> </u>
Production (utility and industrial), total													
mil. of kwhr By fuels	31, 626 26, 780 19, 273 7, 507	33, 874 28, 869 21, 338 7, 531	32, 650 27, 774 20, 231 7, 543	34, 307 29, 151 21, 763 7, 388	34, 072 29, 006 21, 345 7, 661	35, 779 30, 632 21, 944 8, 689	36, 726 31, 418 22, 539 8, 879	33, 102 28, 219 20, 012 8, 207	36, 172 30, 920 21, 699 9, 221	34, 431 29, 293 20, 283 9, 010	35, 136 29, 871 21, 334 8, 537	34, 966 29, 840 21, 819 8, 021	35, 435 30, 392 22, 111 8, 281
Other producers	22, 914 3, 866 4, 846 4, 459 387	24, 780 4, 090 5, 005 4, 647 358	23, 744 4, 030 4, 876 4, 511 366	25, 189 3, 962 5, 157 4, 781 376	25, 073 3, 933 5, 066 4, 699 367	26, 268 4, 365 5, 146 4, 748 398	26, 990 4, 427 5, 308 4, 872 436	24, 156 4, 063 4, 883 4, 469 413	26, 551 4, 369 5, 252 4, 843 409	25, 246 4, 048 5, 138 4, 683 455	25, 852 4, 019 5, 265 4, 836 429	25, 778 4, 062 5, 126 4, 736 390	25, 974 4, 418 5, 042 4, 701 341
Institute) mil. of kwnr Commercial and industrial: Small light and power do	22, 637 4, 277	23, 777 4, 367	24, 157 4, 434	24, 458 4, 321	24, 673 4, 332	25, 640 4, 443	26, 690 4, 733	25, 966 4, 652	26, 001 4, 565	25, 940 4, 556	25, 467 4, 482	25, 717 4, 683	
Large light and power do Railways and railroads do Residential or domestic do Rural (distinct rural rates) do Street and highway lighting do Other public authorities do Interdepartmental do Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) thous. of dol	11, 266 437 5, 034 818 200 564 46 412, 437	12, 236 456 4, 991 874 219 589 46 421, 090	12, 301 447 5, 256 836 249 593 42 430, 680	12, 611 476 5, 482 631 280 613 42 435, 286	12, 556 494 5, 803 522 300 625 41 440, 961	12, 596 557 6, 560 478 321 638 47 458, 072	12, 694 574 7, 189 473 319 664 44 474, 794	12, 351 531 6, 974 476 282 659 42 467, 200	12, 772 541 6, 593 546 279 654 50 460, 900	12, 868 497 6, 339 724 254 656 47 456, 779	12, 937 465 5, 949 708 231 648 47 451, 677	13, 099 441 5, 819 775 216 637 47	
GAS‡													
Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft Residential do Industrial and commercial do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of dol			9, 154 8, 537 609 97, 507 55, 747 41, 040 108, 008			9, 127 8, 505 616 134, 603 87, 847 45, 495			8, 981 8, 362 613 3 1, 144 3 794 3 332 175, 832				
Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do. Jatural gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, total thousands Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do. Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft Residential (incl. house-heating) do			77, 182 30, 238 14, 490 13, 339 1, 137 740, 818 108, 884			102, 147 36, 455 15, 076 13, 830 1, 231 988, 031 297, 143			130, 335 44, 023 15, 503 14, 204 1, 282 2 13, 333 3 5, 924				
Industrial and commercialdo			229, 031 92, 812			659, 976 372, 223 206, 351 159, 895			3 7, 112 555, 071 360, 834				

^{&#}x27;Revised. ¹ Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. ² Beginning January 1951, the comparability of the data has been affected by the following changes in classification and coverage: Vinyl resins, sheeting and film, originally reported on a total-weight basis are now shown on a resin-content basis; alkyd resins include all other uses, previously reported with miscellaneous resins (all other uses for January 1951, 1,137 thous. lb.); miscellaneous resins exclude all petroleum resins (petroleum resins for January 1951, 14,283 thous. lb.).

*New series. Data for stocks of eleomargarine are compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; figures for January-July 1949 will be shown later. The data for production of synthetic plastics and resin materials, compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission beginning July 1948, are essentially comparable with the series for shipments and consumption (reported by the Bureau of the Census) previously shown here, except for inventory changes (which tend to balance out over a short period) and the inclusion of reports from a few additional flevisions for January-July 1949 for electric-power production and for the first two quarters of 1949 for the gas series will be shown later.

			70										
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem-	January	Febru-	March	1951 April	Мау	June	July
·	······································	FO	ODST	JFFS .	AND T	OBAC	CO						<u>'———</u>
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES			1									1	1
Fermented malt liquors: Production thous. of bbl. Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do. Distilled spirits: Production thous. of tax gal.	9, 241 8, 511 11, 193	9,040 8,621 11,078	6,870 6,845 10,648 41,863	6, 391 6, 913 9, 692 47, 852	6, 166 6, 019 9, 451 38, 254	5, 893 6, 163 8, 815 35, 444	6, 872 5, 894 9, 440 36, 063	6, 075 5, 237 9, 921 28, 605	7, 514 6, 675 10, 341 35, 339	7, 476 6, 449 10, 910 28, 620	8, 402 7, 697 11, 107 27, 893	8, 965 8, 187 11, 362 25, 807	9, 00 8, 48 11, 38
Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes thous, of wine gal. Tax-paid withdrawals thous, of ax gal. Stocks, end of month do. Imports thous, of proof gal.	18,757 , 10,531 , 712,852 1,832	20, 280 16, 142 720, 296 1, 692	15,473 11,348 737,771 1,461	15, 177 10, 128 760, 806 1, 706	17, 630 11, 064 780, 654 2, 189	24, 564 12, 061 795, 181 1, 856	20, 725 16, 986 808, 922 1, 474	18, 161 13, 606 820, 073 1, 316	15, 108 10, 273 843, 250 1, 387	11, 674 5, 315 865, 164 1, 277	13, 035 7, 001 884, 516 1, 309	13, 226 7, 274 901, 106 1, 459	7, 02 910, 33
Whisky: Production thous of tax gal Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Imports thous of proof gal	* 10, 337 * 6, 573 * 644, 695 1, 719	15,072 9,869 647,062 1,534	17, 758 6, 455 656, 999 1, 322	20, 536 5, 939 670, 213 1, 543	22, 241 6, 557 684, 031 1, 994	19, 244 6, 899 694, 210 1, 638	20, 207 9, 772 701, 634 1, 311	16, 235 7, 811 707, 672 1, 160	19, 979 6, 107 720, 712 1, 247	14, 727 3, 076 731, 629 1, 155	15, 912 3, 713 7 742, 588 1, 209	13, 273 3, 641 751, 241 1, 363	9, 76 3, 66 755, 7
Rectified spirits and wines, production, total of thous, of proof gal Whiskydo Wines and distilling materials:	10, 233 r 8, 750	16, 230 14, 029	11, 081 9, 741	10, 233 9, 037	11, 112 10, 177	11, 063 10, 153	14, 834 13, 523	12, 227 11, 170	8, 436 7, 269	4, 836 3, 834	6, 019 5, 239	5, 896 5, 240	6, 4 5, 8
Sparkling wines: Production thous of wine gal Tax-paid withdrawals do do Stocks, end of month do do Imports do do Still wines: do do	44 53 1,605 27	116 87 1,627 41	73 111 1,579 44	77 148 1, 499 68	83 168 1,398 119	60 170 1,267 118	85 86 1,259 49	149 66 1, 327 35	68 78 1,306 39	195 53 1,438 38	180 82 1,525 36	117 .84 1,550 50	
Production	758 8, 236 117, 335 255 1, 509	4, 250 11, 367 109, 347 276 12, 813	41, 610 11, 271 143, 694 331 98, 229	59, 214 12, 657 194, 870 459 124, 020	15, 253 11, 768 198, 490 562 36, 337	4, 818 10, 778 187, 747 534 10, 855	2, 081 11, 246 176, 428 353 1, 460	1,711 9,680 166,912 309 1,007	2,301 10,598 158,371 388 1,342	1, 367 8, 869 150, 596 412 703	1, 565 8, 394 142, 987 398 466	1, 212 8, 207 133, 978 363 416	
DAIRY PRODUCTS		,					,	,	,,,,,				
Butter, creamery: Production (factory) thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York).dol. per lb. Cheese:	7 147, 100 230, 063 . 603	124, 960 239, 398 . 614	103, 035 234, 111 . 633	91, 930 208, 228 . 642	75, 910 159, 873 . 647	79, 000 105, 192 . 664	86, 675 75, 329 . 698	81, 270 52, 507 . 694	93, 700 33, 378 . 671	104, 395 32, 207 . 670	134, 545 42, 590 . 701	7 143, 960 7 72, 598 . 686	134, 2 105, 2
Production (factory), total† thous of Ib. American, whole milk† do. Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total. do. American, whole milk do. Imports do.	r 125, 330 r 100, 140 280, 948 256, 395 3, 564	107, 395 84, 395 316, 661 287, 977 8, 937	89, 560 67, 900 326, 907 292, 421 6, 854	80, 035 58, 095 310, 240 276, 930 5, 185	67, 030 45, 830 261, 259 233, 733 4, 885	67, 925 45, 265 212, 493 187, 157 3, 618	71, 035 49, 495 179, 577 155, 117 5, 479	70, 605 49, 585 160, 621 137, 397 9, 063	89, 245 64, 565 155, 095 130, 655 7 4, 477	100, 140 75, 190 169, 822 144, 441 3, 212	131, 695 102, 515 197, 412 169, 553 2, 639	r 141, 470 112, 040 r 234, 608 r 204, 009 2, 757	124, 8 100, 7 259, 0 224, 2
Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chi- cago)dol. per lb condensed and evaporated milk;	. 341	. 349	.354	.360	. 363	.386	. 447	. 455	.437	. 407	. 414	. 420	.4
Production: Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goods	31,000 4,850 302,100	28, 350 6, 200 284, 300	21, 200 5, 900 232, 600	19, 575 5, 325 202, 000	15, 100 4, 260 159, 000	18, 350 4, 135 156, 300	18, 400 5, 435 182, 000	16, 390 5, 025 190, 000	21, 525 4, 350 258, 600	22, 785 4, 375 289, 500	36, 850 5, 850 388, 000	35, 275 6, 275 370, 250	25, 1 4, 9 314, 7
		7, 016 349, 397 741	9, 409 388, 620 983	9, 296 383, 161 1, 378	10, 494 316, 666 4, 327	6, 883 159, 559 2, 411	7, 598 88, 859 1, 123	6, 753 113, 207 1, 969	9, 501 91, 682	8, 325 148, 505	9, 566 222, 603	8, 796 426, 747	7, 8 524, 1
Condensed (sweetened) do Evaporated (unsweetened) do Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: Condensed (sweetened) dol. per case Evaporated (unsweetened) do	1	11, 741 9. 30	18, 075 9. 30	8, 199 9. 50	8, 225 9. 50	9, 352 9. 72	8, 337 10. 49	8, 995 10. 80	1,720 13,874 10.80	2, 961 22, 487 10. 80	3, 306 24, 368 10. 80	5, 664 32, 587 10. 80	10.
riuid mik; Productionmil. of lb. Utilization in mfd. dairy productsdo Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb.	5. 10 11, 870 5, 078 4. 39	5, 29 10, 620 4, 392 4, 52	5. 37 9, 396 3, 633 4. 62	5. 37 9, 081 3, 246 4. 79	5. 39 8, 402 2, 678 4. 84	5. 63 8, 523 2, 738 4. 88	6. 06 8, 960 2, 999 4. 98	6. 15 8, 527 2, 905 5. 09	6, 16 9, 690 3, 536 5, 08	6. 16 10, 328 3, 937 5. 05	6. 16 11, 856 5, 101 5. 00	6. 14 7 12, 535 5, 330 4. 98	6. 11, 8 4, 8 5.
Pry milk: Production: Try whole milk thous, of lb. Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) do	11, 550 90, 000	11, 885 60, 950	10, 400 42, 900	11, 300 35, 800	9, 920 30, 550	9, 850 39, 480	10, 784 42, 000	12, 090 40, 150	16, 330 53, 000	17, 030 66, 750	17, 750 94, 600	15, 550 102, 500	14, 3 78, 1
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: Dry whole milk Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) Exports:	13, 935 82, 722	13, 630 59, 017	12, 503 42, 445	13, 284 31, 444	11, 644 23, 498	10, 231 22, 030	10, 784 22, 545	13, 811 39, 959	14, 464 26, 791	16, 564 42, 580	19, 190 76, 123	22, 241 110, 013	24, 1 121, 6
Dry whole milk do Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) do Price wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human food), U. S. average dol, per lb	4, 643 17, 704	4, 711 21, 028 . 118	5, 966 17, 957	6, 047 20, 010 . 121	5, 308 18, 994 . 124	5, 334 15, 070	4, 644 9, 369 . 131	4, 483 13, 653 . 133	6, 613 26, 535 . 137	5, 085 15, 881 . 144	5, 348 7, 177	6, 301 12, 939 . 146	.1
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		, , ,	, 110	, , , ,			. 101	. 100	. 201	.141	. 140	. 140	
pples: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu. Shipments, carlotno. of carloads. Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of bu. itrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads. rozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month	254 115 7, 514	339 102 5, 988	1, 265 7, 321 5, 676	6, 114 34, 451 4, 994	5, 427 40, 032 6, 551	1 120, 499 4, 041 33, 621 14, 032	3, 860 27, 273 10, 944	3, 883 20, 135 9, 849	4, 257 12, 891 11, 994	3, 183 6, 931 10, 958	1, 703 2, 844 12, 658	7 694 7 680 7 10, 437	2 121, 3 2 3 7, 3
rozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of monththous of lb	414, 557 283, 334	461, 956 361, 366	466, 135 430, 576	497, 878 457, 573	479, 353 454, 011	449, 989 425, 170	431, 711 375, 269	408, 361 328, 520	390, 646 294, 223	361, 867 272, 111	418, 666 270, 206	r 531, 090 r 290, 321	573, 4 351, 8
otatoes, white: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu_ Shipments, carlotno. of carloads Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York) dol. per 100 lb	12, 864 2, 650	11, 632 3, 485	15, 024 2, 636	15, 279 2, 128	13, 513 2, 515	1 439, 500 13, 702 3, 121	18, 588	17, 165 3. 315	22, 836 2. 926	20, 735 4. 005	21, 168 4. 107	22, 430 3, 733	² 351, 1 12, 7 3. 0

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

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

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO—Continued

Barley		FU	ODSI	UFFS	AND	UDAC		onuni	icu					
Barley	GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS													
The Process of the product of the pr	Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal	29. 755	28, 185	27, 395	29, 581	33, 944	39, 857	41, 338	56, 316	59, 384	81, 788	r 62, 074	54, 139	
Compercial prove estimated	Th. 1		20, 100	2.,000	20, 002	55, 711		22,000	00,020	50,001	02,100	02,011	01,100	
Compercial prove estimated	Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month:	5, 894	16, 968	21, 441	ĺ í	·	9, 821		,					7, 204
Compercial prove estimated	Commercial do do do do do do do do do do do do do	25, 984		180, 508			139, 338			88, 869			40, 194	
Compercial prove estimated	Exports, including maltdo	1, 119		2, 582	·		· ·				·	⁷ 2, 582	1	
Production (stop estimate) mil. of bu. 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 1	No. 2, maltingdol. per bu_ No. 3, straightdo	1. 692 1. 649												
No. 9, white (Chicago) — dol. per but — 1.60	Corn: Production (crop estimate)mil. of bu	11 071	10 000	11 070	11 020	11 770	1 3, 131	10 004	11 100	12 004	10 000	10.000	10 700	2 3, 207
No. 9, white (Chicago) — dol. per bu. 1. 1.68	Receipts, principal marketsdo	26, 697	33, 367	23, 264	24, 371	52, 010	42, 716	54, 945	34, 227	33,010		21, 914		21,759
No. 9, white (Chicago) — dol. per but — 1.60	Commercialdo	39, 434	39, 768	40, 127 486 2	38, 779	52, 137	59, 365 2, 160, 5	70, 093	74, 058		61, 636	50, 939		
No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 3, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 3, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 3, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 3, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 3, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 3, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago) doi. pet br No. 2, while (Chicago)	Exports, including mealthous. of bu-	7, 117	10, 938		7, 176	10, 355		8,825	11, 621		15, 035	8, 895		
Oster Production (rep estimate)	No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu-		(3) 1, 534	(³) 1, 541			(3) 1,686	(³) 1. 738	(3) 1, 818	(3) 1,770	1.799		$^{(3)}_{1,721}$	(3) 1, 764
Production (resp estimate)						1.500		1. 595			1. 703	1. 688		1.667
## Stroke Strokes Stro	Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu	9, 066	17, 102	11,013	8, 977	7, 211		6, 783	4, 267	5, 605	8, 263	r 10, 137	7, 923	² 1, 393 9, 930
## Stroke Strokes Stro	Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercialdo	12, 510	18, 275		20, 381	18, 226		17, 585	15, 231	13, 828	13,030	14, 971		
Production (crep estimate)	On farmsdo Exports, including oatmealdo	1,055	333	1,168,742 257	366	432	907, 660 324	285	447	559, 676 1, 190	726	440	264, 557 891	
Production (crop estimate) — thous of bu. Childrans: and Celebrate Lines — the control of the co	doi. per bu	.890	. 781	.816	.812	.928	.977	. 995	. 996	. 993	. 980	.931	. 865	.794
Receipts, domestic, rough. Receipts, from mills miled rice. Receipts, from mills miled rice. Receipts, rough, at miled rice. Receipts, rough, at miled rice. Receipts, rough, at miled rice. Receipts, rough, at miled. Receipts, rough, at m	Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu						1 84, 380							2 95, 798
Exports f	Receipts, domestic, roughthous. of lb	72 200				58, 484 37, 295								
Exports f	of month thous, of lb.	47, 911	14, 179	14, 274	91, 714	90, 474	57, 204	64, 573	62, 221	64, 246	53, 497	56, 873	65, 013	63, 302
Exports f	Receipts, rough, at mills thous, of lb. Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	41, 154 126, 695		715, 391 266, 891		402, 280 170, 603								
Production (crop estimate)	Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month thous. of lb.	00, 101		328, 120 162, 532		81, 930	776, 126 77, 914	67, 999						162, 622
Production (crop estimate). thous of bu. 1,484 2,986 1,570 887 605 2,889 533 415 465 1,029 700 25,138 Receipts, principal markets, end of month. do. 5,786 7,172 7,694 7,518 7,719 1,483 1,884 1,889 1,899 1,899 1,889 1,899 1,899 1,889 1,899 1				.085	. 089	.099	.098	. 099	.100	. 105	. 105		. 104	. 104
Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month. do.	Rye: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu													2 25, 138
Wheat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of bu	Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month_do	1, 484 5, 786	7, 174	7, 694	7,518	7, 716	7, 871	7, 363	6, 861	5,851	4,036	2,733	2,006	2, 423
Production (crop estimate), total. mill. of bu. Spring wheat do	Wheat							1.701	1.094	1.070	1. 823	1.000	1.004	1.790
Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadan wheat)	Duadration (over estimate) total mil of her						1 1, 026. 8 1 276. 1							
Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadan wheat)	Winter wheat do Receipts, principal markets thous. of bu	82, 214	61, 948	45, 302	48, 301	39, 472	1 750. 7 33, 151			28, 407			31,013	² 650. 7
Merchant mills	Disappearance, domestic			240, 510			200, 801	014 000					·	1
Merchant mills	United States, domestic, total	97, 810		1,205,052			999, 987		 	715, 959			395, 043	
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) do 2.288 2.299 2.210 2.179 2.224 2.346 2.402 2.476 2.401 2.435 2.384 2.343 2.307 No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) do 2.288 2.299 2.210 2.179 2.224 2.346 2.402 2.476 2.401 2.435 2.384 2.343 2.307 No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) do 2.190 2.163 2.144 2.127 2.204 2.355 2.402 2.476 2.401 2.435 2.384 2.343 2.307 Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades do 2.300 2.285 2.285 2.285 2.285 2.243 2.268 2.355 2.414 2.507 2.408 2.400 2.421 2.348 2.313 Wheat flour: Production:† Flour thous, of sacks (100 lb.) 18,970 21,079 18,860 18.811 18,498 19,658 82.3 74.5 76.8 85.8 88.4 82.3 78.7 72.5 74.6 72.0 75.7 Offal short tons. 382,753 422,168 374,355 374,874 377,024 389,905 441,830 372,315 385,312 337,876 367,000 341,866 363,000 Grindings of wheat 1 thous, of bu 44,175 49,999 43,807 43,719 42,905 45,546 51,519 43,558 45,820 39,919 43,007 39,948 42,115 Stocks held by mills, end of month thous, of sacks (100 lb.) 4,931	Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses	219, 102				1 ' ' '	1 '		·					211, 870
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) do 2.288 2.299 2.210 2.179 2.224 2.346 2.402 2.476 2.401 2.435 2.384 2.343 2.307 No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) do 2.288 2.299 2.210 2.179 2.224 2.346 2.402 2.476 2.401 2.435 2.384 2.343 2.307 No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) do 2.190 2.163 2.144 2.127 2.204 2.355 2.402 2.476 2.401 2.435 2.384 2.343 2.307 Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades do 2.300 2.285 2.285 2.285 2.285 2.243 2.268 2.355 2.414 2.507 2.408 2.400 2.421 2.348 2.313 Wheat flour: Production:† Flour thous, of sacks (100 lb.) 18,970 21,079 18,860 18.811 18,498 19,658 82.3 74.5 76.8 85.8 88.4 82.3 78.7 72.5 74.6 72.0 75.7 Offal short tons. 382,753 422,168 374,355 374,874 377,024 389,905 441,830 372,315 385,312 337,876 367,000 341,866 363,000 Grindings of wheat 1 thous, of bu 44,175 49,999 43,807 43,719 42,905 45,546 51,519 43,558 45,820 39,919 43,007 39,948 42,115 Stocks held by mills, end of month thous, of sacks (100 lb.) 4,931	Merchant mills			137, 422 483, 642			129, 357 335, 670		- 	101, 052 217, 261			74, 018 72, 738	
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) do 2.288 2.299 2.210 2.179 2.224 2.346 2.402 2.476 2.401 2.435 2.384 2.343 2.307 No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) do 2.288 2.299 2.210 2.179 2.224 2.346 2.402 2.476 2.401 2.435 2.384 2.343 2.307 No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) do 2.190 2.163 2.144 2.127 2.204 2.355 2.402 2.476 2.401 2.435 2.384 2.343 2.307 Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades do 2.300 2.285 2.285 2.285 2.285 2.243 2.268 2.355 2.414 2.507 2.408 2.400 2.421 2.348 2.313 Wheat flour: Production:† Flour thous, of sacks (100 lb.) 18,970 21,079 18,860 18.811 18,498 19,658 82.3 74.5 76.8 85.8 88.4 82.3 78.7 72.5 74.6 72.0 75.7 Offal short tons. 382,753 422,168 374,355 374,874 377,024 389,905 441,830 372,315 385,312 337,876 367,000 341,866 363,000 Grindings of wheat 1 thous, of bu 44,175 49,999 43,807 43,719 42,905 45,546 51,519 43,558 45,820 39,919 43,007 39,948 42,115 Stocks held by mills, end of month thous, of sacks (100 lb.) 4,931	Exports, total, including flour do- Wheat only do-	20, 319 14, 789	15, 494 12, 446	19, 112 15, 799	19, 114 16, 487	19, 557 16, 367	24. 140 19, 456	29, 958 24, 608	39, 191 34, 324	38, 529 33, 023	59, 523 52, 129	r 47, 718 r 42, 713	42,007	
No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) do 2 228 2 209 2 210 2 179 2 224 2 346 2 402 2 476 2 401 2 435 2 384 2 345 2	Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis)				0.000	0.005	0.400	0.400		0 500	2 500			
Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades 40. 2.300 2.250 2.250 2.250 2.245 2.300 2.307 2.408 2.440 2.421 2.348 2.313 Wheat flour: Production:† Flour	No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City)do	2. 530 2. 228	2, 209	2, 210	2, 179	2.224	2.346	2.402	2,476	2,401	2.435	2.384	2.343	2.307
Production:† Flour	Weighted avg., 6 markets, all gradesdo	2.190		2. 285		2. 268 2. 268	2. 329 2. 355	2.455	2. 529 2. 507	2. 444	2. 440 2. 440			
Flour thous, of sacks (100 lb.)	Production +				1									
Offal short tons. 382, 753 422, 168 374, 335 374, 874 377, 024 389, 965 441, 830 372, 315 385, 312 337, 876 367, 000 7341, 866 363, 000 Grindings of wheat thous of but thous of but thous of sacks (100 lb.) 4, 931 5, 011	Flour thous, of sacks (100 lb.) Operations, percent of capacitys	81.6	79.6	82.3	74.5	76.8	85.8	88.4	82. 3	78.7	72. 5	74.6	17, 115 72. 0	18, 050 75. 7
thous. of sacks (100 lb.). 4, 931 5, 011 1, 867 2, 089 2, 363 3, 173 2, 148 1, 089	Offal short tons. Grindings of wheat† thous. of bu	382, 753	422, 168	374, 335	374,874	377, 024	389, 965	441,830	372, 315	385, 312	337, 876	367,000	* 341, 866	363,000
Exportsdo2,373 1,308 1,422 1,127 1,369 2,011 1,867 2,089 2,363 3,173 2,148 1,089	thous. of sacks (100 lb.)			4, 931		 ;- <u>-</u> ::::-	5, 011			4,803			4, 461)
dol. per sack (100 lb.) - 5.930 5.912 5.975 5.730 5.738 5.925 6.055 6.306 6.125 6.145 6.044 5.912 5.910 Winter straights (Kapsas City) do 5.165 5.165 5.165 5.165 5.165 5.244 5.984 5.480 5.560 5.810 5.640 5.575 5.560 5.575 5.560 5.575 5.560 5.575 5.560 5.575 5.560 5.575 5.560 5.575 5.560 5.575 5.560 5.575 5.560 5.575 5.560 5.575 5.560 5.575 5.560 5.575 5.560 5.575 5.560 5.575	Prices, wholesale:	2, 373	1,308	1,422	1, 127	1, 369	2,011	1, 867	2,089	2, 363	3, 173	2, 148	1,089	
**************************************	dol. per sack (100 lb.) Winter, straights (Kansas City) do	5. 930 5. 165	5. 912 5. 162	5. 975 5. 150	5. 730 5. 244	5. 738 5. 284	5. 925 5. 480	6. 055 5. 569	6. 306 5. 819	6. 125 5. 640	6. 145 5. 575	6.044 5.550	5, 912 5, 500	5. 910 5. 581

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

Optior to the October 1950 Survey, data are shown in thousands of barrels of 162 pounds.
The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the breakdown of stocks.
§Based on a 5-day week beginning with the August 1950 Survey (prior thereto, on a 6-day week; data for January-June 1949 are shown on p. S-28 of the September 1950 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			19	50						1951			
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	FC	ODST	UFFS	AND ?	ГОВАС	cco-c	Continu	ıed					
LIVESTOCK							1						
Cattle and calves: Slaughter (Federally inspected): Calvesthous, of animalsdttledo	443 1, 070	484 1, 184	488 1, 196	515 1, 169	505 1, 151	445 1, 110	433 1, 160	374 887	447 965	406 894	414 986	406 787	408 920
Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale:	7 1, 764 152 30. 67	2,046 239 30.09	2, 311 447 30, 57	2, 795 763 30. 49	2, 210 485 31, 41	1, 694 251 33, 03	1, 827 183 34, 10	1, 364 121 34. 88	1, 442 131 35. 62	1, 552 151 35. 95	1, 555 124 35. 71	1,345 111 35.68	1, 743 173 35. 75
Beef steers (Chicago)dol, per 100 lb_ Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)_do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do Hogs:	27. 48 29. 60	26. 90 32. 00	26. 90 32. 88	26, 92 31, 70	28. 46 32. 38	29. 45 32. 38	31. 88 35. 90	34. 42 38. 38	35. 12 36. 50	35. 64 38. 90	34, 29 37, 25	32, 83 38, 31	31. 61 37. 40
Slaughter (Federally inspected) thous, of animals Receipts, principal marketsdo Prices:	3, 314 2, 253	3, 626 2, 345	4, 137 2, 431	5, 102 2, 955	6, 144 3, 678	6, 777 3, 991	6, 584 4, 070	4, 159 2, 713	5, 117 3, 061	4, 989 3, 060	4, 952 3, 080	4, 700 2, 856	3, 826 2, 616
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb.	20.65	21. 55	21. 10	19. 41	18.04	18. 52	20. 37	22. 26	21. 62	21.01	20. 77	21.07	20.36
Hog-corn ratio bu, of corn equal in value to 100 lb, of live hog- Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (Federally inspected)	14. 9 960	15.0	14.7	14.0	13. 0 969	12. 2	13. 0 1, 058	13.8	13. 2	12. 7 657	12. 4 657	13.0	12. 8 863
thous, of animals_ Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale:	7 1, 150 153	1,076 1,466 355	1, 063 2, 001 576	1,081 1,790 591	1, 185 238	918 1,048 252	1, 139 110	740 673 119	738 716 93	807 157	r 956 258	811 964 164	1, 075 168
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)_do MEATS	27. 25 (1)	27. 12 27. 42	27. 62 28. 50	28. 25 28. 90	29, 50 29, 22	31. 38 30. 77	34. 75 33. 62	38. 25 (¹)	40. 50 (1)	39. 25 (¹)	35. 50 (1)	35.00 (1)	31.75 (¹)
Total meats (including lard):													
Production (inspected slaughter)mil. of lb	1, 366 649 45	1, 449 542 42	1, 478 469 31	1, 621 457 27	1,809 603 36	1, 948 840 56	1, 975 1, 049 63	1, 334 1, 007 45	1, 537 984 66	1, 479 967 77	1, 537 908 79	1, 442 7 847 81	1, 387 748
Production (inspected slaughter)thous, of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	626, 299 66, 051 1, 578	696, 567 79, 919 1, 831	704, 754 89, 485 1, 829	686, 636 103, 894 1, 561	669, 181 124, 307 783	650, 935 160, 544 791	686, 992 172, 291 1, 172	527, 293 157, 531 924	576, 081 139, 378 467	537, 799 117, 821 495	595, 451 106, 463 385	483, 836 r 96, 041 348	556, 897 92, 285
Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, good (600-700 lbs.) (New York)dol, per lbLamb and mutton;	. 498	. 486	. 491	.486	. 493	. 531	². 533	². 561	². 576	². 578	². 583	2.578	2.576
Production (inspected slaughter) thous, of lb-Stocks, cold storage, end of month do-Pork, including lard, production (inspected slaughter) thous, of lb-	41, 543 6, 079 697, 727	47, 225 5, 998 705, 016	46, 674 6, 486 726, 906	47, 326 7, 994 886, 656	43, 293 9, 416 1, 096, 444	41, 964 10, 479 1, 255, 175	50, 187 10, 072 1, 237, 582	36, 188 9, 474 770, 708	36, 529 7, 727 924, 237	32, 603 5, 435 908, 712	31, 456 5, 862 910, 332	35, 892 r 5, 235 922, 354	38, 061 5, 953 791, 554
Statistical Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	514, 916 394, 402 4, 481	519, 370 303, 588 3, 572	547, 272 240, 544 3, 284	665, 625 219, 758 3, 425	821, 067 326, 300 5, 504	923, 638 499, 408 10, 403	896, 297 668, 007 9, 591	570, 361 641, 565 7, 755	684, 025 648, 384 5, 486	672, 100 654, 497 3, 710	665, 162 616, 231 4, 488	672, 784 r 572, 372 6, 113	576, 759 499, 758
Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked (Chicago)dol. per lb. Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York) do Miscellaneous meats and meat products, stocks.	. 611 . 579	. 586 . 587	. 551 . 557	. 482 . 467	. 498 . 408	. 536	. 571 . 430	. 579 . 489	. 573 . 461	. 553 . 463	. 559 . 474	. 565 . 488	. 565 . 488
cold storage, end of month: Edible offal thous. of lb. Canned meats and sausage and sausage-room	41, 288	39, 744	38, 157	38, 932	47, 876	58, 903	63, 808	56, 674	53, 081	51, 146	49, 069	r 47, 038	47, 754
productsthous. of lb	34, 893	37, 014	35, 608	34, 162	37, 199 200, 922	40, 374	45, 708	52, 530	57, 376	63, 254	61, 637	r 57, 727	53, 306
Production (inspected slaughter) do Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Exports do Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago) dol. per lb	133, 375 106, 613 33, 456 . 174	135, 697 75, 496 33, 126 . 190	131, 253 58, 241 21, 653 . 181	161, 749 52, 128 17, 871 . 165	57, 794 26, 014 . 178	242, 183 69, 857 38, 727 . 197	249, 441 89, 321 47, 486 . 215	146, 508 89, 433 32, 277 . 218	175, 502 78, 352 55, 519 . 213	173, 137 75, 171 66, 995 . 203	179, 686 68, 639 68, 083 . 198	182, 936 7 68, 754 67, 886 . 200	157, 111 49, 175 . 198
POULTRY AND EGGS Poultry:								'					
Receipts, 5 markets thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) dol. per lb. Eggs:	41, 632 103, 367 . 229	39, 168 105, 179 . 262	53, 859 140, 352 . 239	72, 338 217, 999 . 220	87, 741 269, 640 . 232	82, 807 281, 972 . 241	38, 436 284, 623 . 272	27, 972 242, 023 . 301	34, 806 192, 913 . 324	35, 273 147, 203 . 334	43, 097 125, 359 . 314	52, 380 7 112, 369 286	42, 360 106, 848 . 269
Production, farm millions Dried egg production thous, of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	4, 687 11, 098	4, 274 5, 199	3, 947 3, 739	4, 074 1, 984	3, 977 1, 366	4, 351 637	5, 021 1, 681	5, 203 1, 843	6, 340 2, 159	6, 318 2, 027	6, 156 3, 235	5, 270 2, 652	4, 711 668
Shell thous, of cases. Frozen thous, of lb. Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago)† dol. per doz.	3, 163 174, 761 . 398	2, 568 155, 369 . 412	1, 558 133, 002 . 503	502 104, 378 . 560	75, 582 . 577	47, 310 . 577	75 31, 157 . 42 5	32, 712 . 449	62, 298 . 468	973 109, 253	2, 083 162, 659	r 2, 427 r 189, 980 . 517	2, 243 189, 290 . 514
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS						,,,,		. 110		, ,,,,		.01.	
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol	33, 788	53, 723	71, 989	75, 588	68, 029	61, 906	61,844	56, 278	54, 027	46, 463	44, 604	r 40, 590	37, 343
Importslong tons Price, wholesale, Accra (New York)dol. per lb Coffee:	26, 475 . 356	19, 849 . 405	13, 494 . 420	12, 830 . 372	14, 596 . 363	32, 204 . 345	29, 648 . 370	26, 482 . 376	48, 483	25, 526 . 384	32, 373 . 382	23,778 .383	. 350
Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags To United Statesdo Visible supply, United Statesdo Importsdodo	1, 517 1, 170 715 1, 804	1, 687 1, 095 719 2, 099	1, 721 999 797 1, 987	1, 684 974 768 1, 729	1, 251 713 750 1, 381	1, 350 977 741 1, 355	1, 362 1, 033 728 2, 224	7 1, 691 1, 304 830 2, 128	1, 447 934 952 2, 344	966 655 730 1, 456	1, 281 847 707 1, 485	837 572 639 1, 317	985 521 500
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb Fish:	. 538	. 553	. 561	. 530	. 519	. 540	. 551	. 555	. 548	. 545	. 544	. 536	. 532
Landings, fresh fish, 5 portsthous. of lb_Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	69, 303 137, 307	70, 140 153, 625	52, 982 158, 473	56, 471 166, 105	43, 530 165, 394	29, 074 157, 722	28, 665 130, 880	38, 692 106, 834	43, 321 96, 367	57, 916 88, 803	67, 200 105, 944	127, 351	145, 752

Stocks, cold storage, end of month......do.... 137, 307 | 153, 625 | 158, 473 | 166, 105 | 165, 394 | 157, 722 | 130, 880 | 106, 834 | 96, 367 | 88, 803 | 105, 944 | 127, 351 | 145, 752 |

*Revised. 1 No quotation. 2 Grade names approximately one level higher beginning January 1951; designated as "choice".

†Revised series. U. S. Department of Agriculture data replace the series for U. S. standards published prior to the October 1949 issue of the Survey. Data for September 1944 to December 1948 are shown on p. 24 of the June 1950 Survey.

			950						1951			
July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	ГОВАС	.COC	Continu	ıed					
									-			
		4 005			242	***		• 400	0 #00	0.000		
2, 721	2, 176	1,825	1, 186	641	246	506	1, 538	2, 488	3, 538	3, 838	3, 137	
26, 003 587, 920	90, 775 731, 339	129, 607 628, 737	594, 565 450, 538	866, 935 320, 519	531, 464 203, 654	111, 686 235, 737	66, 422 553, 832	40, 570 564, 059	34, 751 567, 747	18, 463 563, 138	47,954 620,832	31, 594.
231, 972	224, 624	237, 608 662, 336	149, 352	131,587	84, 803	21, 153	104, 596	164, 129	171, 703	260,011	284, 460	228, 519.
1,189,474	945, 923	653, 505	504, 709	510, 224	681, 353	646, 583	546, 803	524, 495	520, 335	1,094,004	821, 213	511, 8,
l '		· ·		i i		1			1	'		1,
7, 925	1,897	2,006	1,782	5,012	7, 160	1,344	1, 978	3, 933	16, 670	21, 079	32, 922	
299, 554 236, 455	449, 594 390, 383	353, 195 323, 203	306, 359 275, 485	163, 462 144, 820	134,063 123,431	247, 342 234, 282	368, 900 285, 682	344, 935 266, 755	344, 583 242, 238	285, 126 175, 481	271, 882 174 534	
61, 963	52, 413	25, 087	25, 876	11, 103	8,401	13,029	83, 189	78, 165	102, 344	109, 636	97, 342	1
27, 487	52, 267	21, 132	11,895	286		20, 910	20, 600	39, 364	39, 465	36, 534	29, 168	
.060	.062	.062	.062	.062	. 063	. 061	. 060	. 059	. 058	. 063	.066	
. 452	. 491 080	. 489	. 482	.480	. 480 . 081	. 487	. 490	. 488 081	. 501	. 480	. 482	
10, 874	8, 787	8, 752	12, 733	8,662	5, 992	7, 536	7, 065	9, 627	11, 756	7, 208	5, 704	
						i]			}		
		- 			1 2, 056					-		_ 2 2,
	 -	3, 672			3, 989			3, 942			3, 571	
		353			331	<u> </u>		398			402	
		3, 160			3, 492	[3, 355			2, 973	
		18 142			16 150	<u> </u>		16 172	- 		17 180	
24, 525 5, 721	46, 762 10, 407	72, 980	68, 037 7, 996	52, 679 6, 765	44, 441	31, 550 8, 543	20, 215 7, 954	29, 448	32, 804 7, 597	25, 718 8, 733	26, 794	
					, , , , , ,		,	,	,,		,,,,,	
16, 578 6, 839	23,069 8,870	7, 627	23, 417 7, 877	19,063 6,884	14, 526 5, 902	7, 591	18, 150 7, 069	19, 677 7, 328	18, 706 6, 674	20, 145 7, 541	19, 581 7, 475	15, 6,
6, 911 2, 828	10, 267 3, 932	10,601 3,203	11, 918 3, 622	8,894 3,285	5, 626 2, 998	8,510 3,708	7,789	8,784 3,565	8, 732	9, 103 3, 501	8, 897 3, 209	6,
		}					ł		,)	1
27, 374	39, 126	30, 846	29, 738	29, 825	25,000	2, 344 33, 474	3,003 28,857	2,600 30,160	3, 159 29, 524	3, 996 32, 776	3, 463 7 32, 474	
,						458, 877	435, 074	455, 351	444,006	478, 693	502, 592	421,
16, 204 1, 484	23, 531 1, 554	20, 851 1, 181	22, 322 1, 043	18, 591 1, 061	13, 498 1, 053	20, 360 1, 235	17, 765 1, 153	18, 423 1, 564	18, 451 1, 381	19, 272 1, 401	19,091 1,404	
6.862	7.056	7.056	7. 056	7. 056	7. 056	7. 056	7. 056	7. 056	7. 056	7. 056	7.056	1
1	'T	EATH	ER AN	ID PRO	ODLIC	! rs	<u> </u>	<u>!</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1
1	1			1	1	<u> </u>]	1]	1	1	1
30 811	36 447	29 574	33 641	27 063	10 522	24 817	17 555	20.247	18 927	22 300	92 649	
348	346	411	357	382	186	416	312	218	203	285	195	
3, 479	3, 411	2, 816	3,934	3, 463	3,000	3, 477	2, 743	2, 976	3, 230	3, 616	2,755	l
1	1	1	· ·	Į.			ľ				· '	1
278	.309	.331	. 322	.346	.358	. 400	(8)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3
				ļ	}	ł				}	1	
584 1,697	1,052 2,301	930 2, 084	962 2, 193	993 2, 249	860 2, 046	870 2, 298	921 2, 204	904 2, 220	805 1, 916	619 7 1, 956	574 1.881	
2, 677 1, 989	3, 260	2,869	3, 205	3, 319 2, 546	3, 019	3, 502	3, 196	3, 435	3, 100	2,917	2,614	
	5,5.5	,503	_, 555	,0.3	,555				1,000	1,000	1,410	
43 10	22 32	30 43	38 39	14 24	53 95	5 9	132 21	17 17	12 78	56 14	32 48	
	2, 944	2, 417	2, 283	2, 440	3, 284	2,848	2, 051	2, 776	2,087	1,368	1, 577	
. 571	. 598	. 625	. 657	. 703	. 782	. 864	.911	. 926	. 911	. 911	. 911	
1	1											
-	2, 721 26, 003 587, 920 231, 972 1,191,606 1,189,474 2, 132 635 7, 925 299, 554 236, 455 61, 963 37, 310 27, 487 . 060 . 452 . 078 10, 874 24, 525 5, 721 16, 578 6, 839 6, 911 2, 828 2, 829 27, 374 400, 566 16, 204 1, 484 6. 862 30, 811 348 2, 828 2, 828 2, 829 27, 374 400, 566 16, 204 1, 484 6. 862	## FOODST 2,721	Tools	Toolstuff	Tuly	FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO	FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO—Continuary Continuary Cont	February	February February	Food Food	FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO—Continued	

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the	ī		195	V	27			.		1951	1		<u> </u>
1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	L	EATHI	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	'S—Co	ntinue	d					
LEATHER MANUFACTURES													
Shoes and slippers: Production, total thous, of pairs thous, of pairs thous.	35, 465	48, 770	43, 928	44, 083	38, 236	35, 894	44, 885	42, 380	46, 176	38, 732	37, 392	36, 669	
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, totalthous. of pairs	30, 954	41, 824	37, 355	36, 720	32, 285	32, 588	41, 451	38, 862	42, 009	34, 715	33, 468	32, 782	
By types of uppers: of All leatherdo Part leather and nonleatherdo	28, 748 2, 141	38, 671 3, 011	34, 483 2, 706	33, 942 2, 761	29, 971 2, 313	30, 239 2, 401	37, 272 3, 106	35, 357 3, 439	37, 785 4, 154	30, 638 4, 077	29, 480 3, 988	28, 905 3, 877	
By kinde:	6,897	9, 519	9,155	9, 278	8, 623	8, 175	10, 023	9, 337	10, 598	9, 304	9, 703	9, 214	
Men's do do Vouths' and boys' do Women's do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 334 16, 595 3, 959	1, 777 22, 300 5, 267	1,689 18,810 4,807	1,607 17,677 4,941	1, 317 14, 784 4, 601	1, 193 15, 309 4, 874	1, 250 20, 689 5, 937	1, 155 19, 634	1, 235 21, 176 5, 553	1,025 17,316	1, 199 15, 453 4, 204	1, 284 15, 380	
Misses' and children'sdo Infants' and babies'do Slippers for houseweardo	2, 169 4, 026	2, 961 6, 199	2, 894 5, 783	3, 217 6, 630	2, 960 5, 362	3, 037 2, 858	3, 552 2, 913	5, 487 3, 249 3, 017	3, 447 3, 552	4, 207 2, 863 3, 478	2, 909 3, 391	4, 289 2, 615 3, 412	
Athleticdododo	263 222	355 392	363 427	339 394	316 273	273 175	277 244	278 223	339 276	299 240	255 278	211 264	
ExportsdodoPrices, wholesale, factory, Goodyear welt, leather	1 193	1 256	1 275	1 333	1 280	1 196	1 244	1 279	1 401	1 338	1 307	1 247	
sole: Men's black calf oxford, plain toe_dol. per pair_ Men's black calf oxford, tip toedo	9. 678 6. 750	10.045 7.150	10. 131 7. 225	10.388 7.350	10.388 7.750	10.682 7.975	11.368 8.560	11.760 8.800	11. 760 8. 800	11.760 8.800	11. 760 8. 800	11. 466 8. 688	11. 368 8. 350
Women's black kid blucher oxforddo	5. 150	5, 150	5. 150	5, 150	(2)	5. 150	5. 150	³ 6. 250	³ 6. 250	³ 6. 250	³ 6. 250	³ 6. 250	³ 6. 250
	1	LUN	1BER	AND N	MANUI	FACTU	RES			1			
LUMBER—ALL TYPES						•							
Exports, total sawmill products	44, 852 338, 658	37, 772 r 339, 223	40, 658 7 374, 905	39, 397 394, 922	^r 53, 109 ^r 264, 418	r 66, 416 r 240, 623	* 54,733 * 204,748	7 70, 157 179, 627	75, 971 r 230, 218	64, 934 r 232, 287	83, 538 213, 085	93, 155 204, 938	
National Lumber Manufacturers Association: Production, total — mil. bd. ft. Hardwoodsdo	3, 338 761	3, 950 829	3, 717 848	3, 687 829	3, 356 776	3, 009 705	3,005 713	2, 763 634	3, 288 776	3,469 760	3, 793 806	3, 660 837	3, 147 767
Softwoods \bigcirc do Shipments, total \bigcirc do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 577 3, 265	3, 121 3, 758	2, 869 3, 637	2, 858 3, 553	2, 580 3, 285	2,304 2,878	2, 292 3, 199	2, 129 2, 884	2, 512 3, 448	2,709 3,454	2, 987 3, 474	2, 823 3, 171	2, 380 2, 741
Softwoods⊙ do Shipments, total⊙ do Hardwoods do Softwoods⊙ do	703 2, 562	780 2, 978	778 2,859	791 2, 762	743 2, 542	651 2, 227	705 2, 494	688 2, 196	788 2, 661	786 2,668	692 2, 782	632 2, 539	2, 169
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month, totalmil. bd. ft Hardwoodsdo	6, 170 2, 050	6, 361 2, 099	6, 441 2, 168	6, 555 2, 203 4, 352	6, 645 2, 237	6, 763 2, 291	6, 552 2, 299	6, 431 2, 244	6, 285 2, 233	6,300 2,207	6, 584 2, 321	7, 111 2, 526	7, 543 2, 720
SoftwoodsOdo	4, 120	4, 262	4, 273	4, 352	4, 408	4,472	4, 253	4, 187	4,052	4,093	4, 263	4, 585	4, 823
SOFTWOODS Douglas fir: Orders, newodo	889	989	848	832	940	969	1, 085	734	1,008	963	966	742	737
Orders, unfilled, end of month⊙ do Production⊙ do	976 794	1,044 1,083	896 1,009	754 1,007	734 909	733 860	1, 006 913	942 817	925 904	890 978	889 1,045	704 954	644 708
Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	757 616	921 778	996 790	974 806	960 766	840 773	942 732	798 752	1,025 631	998 611	1,012 607	882 717	656 798
Exports, total sawmill productsM bd. ft_ Sawed timberdo Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo	20, 200 6, 684 13, 516	17, 461 5, 324 12, 137	17, 087 6, 796 10, 291	19, 555 6, 661 12, 894	7 23, 221 9, 043 14, 178	7 33, 574 13, 769 19, 805	r 25, 272 r 6, 981 r 18, 291	37, 104 6, 977 7 30, 127	36, 536 11, 421 25, 115	36, 743 11, 784	43, 359 13, 792 29, 567	48, 441 12, 010 36, 431	
Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1 common, 2" x 4" x 16"		12, 13,		ļ .	14,170	19,000	10, 281	7 30, 121	20,110	24, 959	29, 301	30, 431	
dol. per M bd. ft. Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft.	4 82. 389 4 119. 539	87. 050	88. 953	86. 940	79.026	78. 090	5 82. 032	583.377	\$83,902	583.943	r 583.657	\$ 82. 278	5 82, 136
Southern pine: Orders, new mil. bd. ft	914	126. 063 844	128. 922 760	129. 933 751	130, 458 624	132. 397 633	§ 131. 635 905	5 131. 720 651	⁵ 132. 700 785	\$132.700 678	5 132. 700 689	5 132, 700 605	5 132.308 619
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdododo	576 757	488 831	414 790	391 815	320 778	361 709	486 732	452 652	449 769	392 762	331 816	299 695	286 677
Shipmentsdo Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end	807 1, 421	932	834 1, 276	774 1, 317	695 1,400	592 1, 517	780 1, 469	685 1,436	788	735	750	637	633
of month mil. bd. ft Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft Sawed timber	10, 448 2, 683	8, 324 2, 445	5, 501 1, 544	6, 976 2, 270	10, 607 3, 051	10, 571 2, 527	9, 328 2, 108	8, 224 1, 813	1, 417 12, 061 3, 405	1, 444 9, 087 1, 573	1, 510 10, 695 3, 457	1, 568 9, 329 2, 589	1, 61
Sawed timberdo Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo Prices, wholesale, composite:	7, 765	5, 879	3, 957	4,706	7, 556	8, 044	7, 220	6, 411	8,656	7, 514	3, 457 7, 238	6, 740	
Boards, No. 2 common, 1" x 6" or 8" x 12' dol. per M bd. ft.	74. 568	81.773	87. 225	82, 954	79.027	78. 822	79. 893	80. 173	80. 533	80.037	79. 182	78. 298	77. 606
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x 12-14' dol. per M bd. ft Western pine:	144. 776	148. 405	154. 295	153. 204	153. 204	152. 515	152. 286	150. 448	150, 920	149. 836	149, 210	149. 210	149. 210
Orders, new mil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of month do	803 778	851 823	766 804	747 786	617 765	619 770	583 749	456 725	565 709	683 731	740 742	763 754	724 734
Production dododododo	766 733 1, 374	879 806	771 734 1, 484	735 721 1, 498	616 606	500 564	388 502	406 445	548 541	659 630	792 701 1, 427	847 723	74 64
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, 1"x 8"dol. per M bd. ft_	70.84	1, 447 74, 69	78. 68	81. 38	1, 515 82. 52	1, 451 84. 47	1, 337 83. 73	1, 298 84. 51	1, 305 85. 35	1,334 87.07	1, 427 86. 45	1, 551 85. 73	1, 648 84. 13
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD						,							
Productionthous. of sq. ft., ¾" equivalent_Shipmentsdo	150, 764 146, 607	244, 051 237, 558	229, 340 233, 608	250, 782 249, 789	243, 761 243, 149	233, 634 243, 319	265, 090 252, 975	255, 408 247, 892	279, 415 283, 104	264, 094 263, 884	r 285, 278 r 275, 490	280, 509 280, 478	
Stocks, end of monthdo	55, 129	60, 695	56, 721	58, 498	57, 703	47, 747	59, 039	66, 156	60, 610	59, 080	65, 801	65, 549	
HARDWOOD FLOORING Maple, beech, and birch:													
Orders, unfilled, end of month do do	8, 550 15, 625	11,650 19,575	5, 950 19, 675	5, 475 19, 100	5, 400 19, 600	4, 700 18, 900	7, 700 20, 400	6, 225 21, 025	5, 200 20, 550	5,075 20,000	3, 775 19, 025	4,·300 17, 350	3, 678 16, 978
Productiondo	4, 500 5, 650	5, 825 7, 500	5, 375 6, 100	5, 900 5, 750	5, 650 5, 500	5, 700 5, 125	5, 950 6, 250	5, 750 5, 300	5, 800 5, 875	5,700 5,425	5, 400 4, 850	5, 550 5, 300	4,050
Stocks, mill, end of month do	. 5,700	4,075	3,425	3,570	3,775	4, 250	4,075	4, 575	4,550	4,875	5, 325	5, 675	5, 6

1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the													
1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	LUN	1BER	AND I	MANUI	FACTU	RES-	-Contin	nued					
HARDWOOD FLOORING-Continued				;									
Orders, new	98, 438 108, 142	99, 968 104, 163	82, 785 96, 413	71, 035 83, 098	62, 778 68, 884	67, 553	113, 234 91, 658	83, 274	81, 813 92, 804	68, 904	65, 806 65, 620	51, 757 53, 093	65, 72
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	83, 300	99, 237 103, 947	91, 059 90, 535	93, 879 93, 131	93, 040 86, 031	68, 155 81, 885 73, 944	90, 435 89, 731	93, 512 79, 419 78, 129	92, 804 93, 657 90, 960	82, 647 87, 050 81, 866	94, 499 85, 922	81, 269 71, 488	65, 72 54, 74 71, 30 69, 08
Shipmentsdo Stocks, mill, end of monthdo	21, 977	17, 267	17, 791	18, 539	25, 548	33, 489	34, 199	35, 489	38, 186	43, 370	51, 947	61, 728	69, 05 63, 97
		MET	TALS A	AND M	IANUF	ACTU	RES						
IRON AND STEEL													
Foreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.):	249, 671	252, 086	281, 102	r 263, 097	+ 283, 137	r 260, 925	* 207 007	# 00m 000	- 050 040	r 299, 794	296, 948	280,866	
Exports, total short tons- Scrap do Imports, total do Scrap do	14, 357 182, 520	12, 537 299, 929	29, 006 256, 874	21, 122 451, 097	7 25, 808 467, 063	16, 479 482, 903	7 305, 897 9, 766 479, 284	7 267, 309 18, 339 7 403, 146	7 353, 346 19, 683 7 403, 028	22, 651 387, 593	21, 337 377, 895	15, 063 295, 089	
	26, 102	121, 140	94, 601	123, 831	128, 456	r 106, 044	66, 902	46,017	54, 489	r 22, 260	r 19, 086	14, 102	
Iron and Steel Scrap Consumption totals thous of short tons	5, 273	5,826	5, 790	6, 320	5, 929	6,004	1 6, 692	1 5, 978	1 6, 930	1 6, 707			
Consumption, totalsthous, of short tonsdo Home scrapdodo	2, 760 2, 513	3,078 2,748	3,026 2,764	3, 288 3, 032	3, 019 2, 910	3, 092 2, 912	1 3, 321 1 3, 372	1 2, 963 1 3, 015	1 3, 457 1 3, 473	1 3, 331 1 3, 375			
Stocks, consumers', end of month, totals do Home scrap do Purchased scrap do	5, 553 1, 602 3, 951	5, 816 1, 699 4, 117	5, 767 1, 711 4, 056	5, 805 1, 667 4, 138	5, 475 1, 560 3, 914	5, 240 1, 490 3, 751	1 5, 462 1 1, 337 1 4, 125	7 1 4, 948 7 1 1, 301 7 1 3, 647	1 4, 431 1 1, 220 1 3, 211	1 4, 215 1 1, 104 1 3, 111			
Ore	, ,,,,,	1,111	2,000	1,100	0,011	0,762	1, 120	5,017	0, 211	0,111			
ron ore: All districts: Productionthous, of long tons	13, 477	14, 478	13, 887	12, 999	7, 401	3,362	3, 812	3,315	3, 525	8, 795	14, 362	14,932	
Shipmentsdo Stocks, at mines, end of monthdo	14, 238 8, 685	15, 012 8, 154	14, 514 7, 527	13, 419 7, 107	9, 017 5, 490	2, 997 5, 856	2, 183 7, 476	2,028 8,762	3, 525 2, 453 9, 829	8,837 9,757	14, 990 9, 128	15, 783 8, 277	
Lake Superior district: Shipments from upper lake portsdo	12, 704 7, 579	12, 482 7, 371	12, 191 7, 175	11, 380 7, 415	6, 993 6, 861	873 7, 289	$0 \\ 7,327$	0 6,435	0 7, 372	6, 211 7, 235	12, 664 7, 761	13, 166 7, 499	13, 5 7, 5 33, 1
Consumption by furnaces do Stocks, end of month, total do At furnaces do do do do do do do do do do do do do	24, 108 20, 651	29, 966 26, 084	35, 716 31, 388	39, 711 35, 651	41, 543 36, 919	37, 169 31, 771	30, 227 25, 658	24, 123 20, 324	17, 335 14, 919	15,072 13,258	19,772 17,696	26, 423 23, 731	29, 2
At furnaces do On Lake Erie docks do Imports do	3, 456 792	3, 881 852	4,328 7928	4, 059 964	4, 624 7 735	5, 398 r 386	4, 569 620	3, 799 573	2, 417 661	1, 813 741	2, 075 834	2, 692 1, 242	3, 8
Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous, of long tons	. 91	r 55	70	67	57	88	59	69	81	83	49	81	
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures Castings, gray iron:§													
Jastings, gray iron: \(\) Unfilled orders for sale thous, of short tons. Shipments, total do For sale do Dastings, malleable iron: \(\) Oncodess malleable iron: \(\) Shipments, total do Dastings, malleable iron: \(\)	1, 287 961	1,670 1,202	1, 794 1, 159 649	1, 840 1, 255	1, 930 1, 161	2, 012 1, 182	1 1. 364	1 2, 392 1 1, 234	1 2, 390 1 1, 440	1 2, 337 1 1, 363	1 1, 396	1 2, 162 1 1, 309	
For sale do do do do do do do do do do do do do	508 55, 715	77, 093	67, 136	701 57, 852	657 68, 491	653 65, 942	í 762	1 685	í 818	1 767	í 796	1 742	
Orders, new, for sale short tons. Orders, unfilled, for sale do Shipments, total do For sale do	105, 300 67, 514	132, 374 86, 021	152, 583 82, 479	160, 278 89, 968	180, 099 85, 163	194, 950 91, 510	1 234, 060 1 92, 508	1 255, 347 1 88, 950	¹ 267, 169 ¹ 101, 667	1 276, 463 1 97, 276	1 274, 954 1 100, 800	1 255, 531 1 93, 745	
		50,019	46, 927 5, 697	50, 157	48, 670 5, 387	51, 091 5, 693	¹ 54, 817 5, 894	1 54, 915 5, 176	1 60, 265 6, 016	¹ 57, 554 5, 888	6, 173	1 56, 545 5, 978	6,0
Production thous of short tons Consumption do Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month	5, 620 1, 366	5, 752 1, 427	5, 703 1, 408	5, 845 1, 303	5, 395 1, 465	5, 676 1, 481		1 5, 292 r 1 1, 700	1 6, 054 1 1, 623	1 5, 914	3,210		
thous. of short tons. Prices, wholesale: Compositedol. per long ton	47. 28 46. 00	47. 48	47. 95	49, 86	50. 53	53. 19	53. 58	53. 58	53. 58	53.61	53. 61	53. 61	53,
Basic (furnace) dodo	46.00 47.25	46. 00 49. 50	46. 75 49. 50	49.00 49.50	49. 00 49. 50	51. 63 52. 50	52. 00 52. 50	52. 00 52. 50	52. 00 52. 50	52. 00 52. 50	52. 00 52. 50	52, 00 52, 50	52. 52.
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures			•				ł		i				
Shipments, total short tons For sale, total do Railway specialties do	98, 269 68, 874	128, 369 94, 413	134, 574 96, 738	149, 558 109, 660	145, 929 108, 263	155, 258 113, 692	1 124, 002	1 163, 976 1 117, 156	¹ 190, 365 ¹ 134, 184	¹ 181, 908 ¹ 129, 059	r1 131, 102	1 184, 658 1 131, 453	
Railway specialtiesdo	15, 734 445, 567	24, 922 547, 552	25, 295 620, 407	30, 048 643, 119	30, 775 656, 586	34, 061 673, 823	141, 586 708, 784	1 41, 754 781, 234	1 43, 320 874, 598	1 40, 818 924, 202	1 39, 194 948, 636	1 41, 585	1
Kallway specialities	391, 820 53, 747	483, 840 63, 712	530, 689 89, 718	549, 214 93, 905	560, 354 96, 232	562, 239 111, 584	595, 875 112, 909	636, 611 144, 623	697, 335 177, 263	736, 701 187, 501	746, 774 201, 862		
Shipments, total do do Drop and upset do do do do do do do do do do do do do	94, 929 79, 081	123, 608 99, 605	122, 408 97, 753	136, 737 107, 666	130, 286 102, 511	127, 784 97, 786	138, 413 108, 842	128, 799 97, 448	160, 917 118, 039	153, 947 112, 074	156, 340 114, 096		
teel ingots and steel for castings: Production thous, of short tons	15, 848 8, 083	24, 003 8, 242	24, 655 8, 205	29, 071 8, 753	27, 775 8, 023	29, 998 8, 355	29, 571 8, 843	31, 351 7, 766	42, 878 9, 071	41, 873 8, 841	9, 094	8, 657	8,6
Production thous. of short tons. Percent of capacity thous.	,	97	99	102	97	98	100	97	102	103	103	101	
Composite, finished steeldol. per lb. Steel billets, rerolling (producing point) dol. per long ton	.1 59.36	. 0438 59. 36	. 0438 59. 36	. 0438 59. 36	.0438 59.36	62, 72	. 0468 62. 72	62.72	62. 72	62.72	62, 72	. 0471 62. 72	62.
Structural steel (Pittsburgh)dol. per lb Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh)	. 0375	. 0375	. 0375	.0375	. 0375	. 0400	. 0400	. 0400	.0400	.0400	. 0400	. 0400	. 04
dol. per long ton Steel, Manufactured Products	40. 50	43.60	44.00	44.00	44.00	46. 50	47.75	46.63	45. 00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types:	, 50-		F 100		0.040	0.00:			10.00				
Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	5, 795 2, 128 44	7, 138 2, 704 49	7, 182 2, 435 36	7, 532 2, 517 32	8, 049 2, 588 32	9, 024 2, 604 25	2, 766	9, 938 2, 313 52	10, 614 2, 762 48	10,660 2,384 42	10, 451 2, 605 47	7 10, 735 2, 632 28	10, 0 2, 3

Revised. I See note marked "\$".

A'Monthly revisions (1940-46) to incorporate data for prefinished flooring and small quantities of species of hardwood flooring other than oak, included in current data, will be shown later; scattered monthly revisions (1934-36) are available upon request.

Data beginning January 1951 are estimated totals derived from a survey of approximately 1,300 ferrous foundries by the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of the Census.

Percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as follows: Data beginning January 1951, on capacity as of January 1 of 104,229,650 tons of steel; 1950—July-December, on 100,563,500 tons (as of July 1); January-June, on 99,392,800 tons (as of January 1).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the		1		50			ļ	T2 . 1	<u> </u>	1951		······	·
1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	ME	TALS	AND I	MANUI	FACTU	RES-	-Contin	nued					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued													
Steel, Manufactured Products-Continued					•					į			
Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), total short tons food do Nonfood do Shipments for sale do Commercial closures, production millions. Crowns, production thousand gross Steel products, net shipments:	396, 681 264, 343 132, 338 364, 504 1, 124 33, 836	551, 451 395, 266 156, 185 498, 369 1, 527 36, 613	431, 161 310, 916 120, 245 382, 891 1, 451 30, 291	349, 858 230, 772 119, 086 313, 218 1, 520 28, 758	301, 350 192, 709 108, 641 265, 628 1, 330 29, 260	352, 487 235, 523 116, 964 320, 501 1, 275 26, 807	271, 782 160, 492 111, 290 234, 285 1, 485 30, 925	239, 543 148, 689 90, 854 203, 920 1, 344 29, 040	268, 022 164, 956 103, 066 224, 124 1, 536 34, 006	276, 145 169, 462 106, 683 234, 605 1, 485 31, 453	308, 227 206, 185 102, 042 259, 347 1, 404 30, 282	309, 213 218, 700 90, 513 266, 927 r 1, 313 r 28, 461	346, 274 263, 683 82, 591 308, 308
Bars, hot rolled—Carbon and alloy	5, 669 594 156 250 703 393 152 1, 728 115 177 347	6, 326 674 169 282 801 454 158 1, 756 170 214 343	6, 145 689 151 269 770 482 154 1, 697 159 210 355	6, 504 753 159 307 740 542 147 1, 839 172 228 374	6, 051 671 152 280 648 540 131 1, 673 170 196 389	6, 433 732 152 336 717 551 140 1, 843 178 207 365	6, 905 767 155 320 744 631 158 1, 977 184 237 409	5, 776 644 141 258 631 522 115 1, 641 167 197 353	7, 105 792 161 306 824 681 160 1, 937 189 238 452	6, 635 736 141 272 757 653 162 1, 821 184 217 412	6, 939 787 162 293 801 716 166 1, 847 187 204 430	6,646 734 152 292 770 685 161 1,739 180 173 409	
Structural shapes, heavy do. Tin plate and terneplate do. Wire and wire products do.	420 354	467 495	424 433	388 495	376 484	401 452	408 510	299 442	397 524	361 495	396 513	425 493	
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS													
Aluminum: Production, primary short tons. Imports, bauxite long tons. Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.)	63. 518 - 202, 258 . 0882	63, 006 r 215, 129 . 0985	59, 449 • 215, 964 • 1107	62, 915 149, 449	62, 276 203, 639 . 1541	65, 897 250, 187	67, 954 236, 515 . 1575	62,740 228,436	70, 022 222, 030	67, 701 223, 503	67, 721 180, 141	67, 454 272, 903	72, 698
dol. per lb_ Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total mil. of lbs_	163. 8	208. 9	207.4	210. 1	197. 2	. 1575 199. 0	210.3	. 1575 2 190. 5	. 1600 2 206. 6	2 192, 2	. 1725 2 185, 5	² 182. 3	1
Castings mil. of lbs do. Wrought products, total do. Plate, sheet, and strip do. Brass sheets, wholesale price, mill dol. per lb Copper: Production:	30. 2 133. 6 90. 3 . 342	39. 9 169. 1 113. 0 . 342	42. 1 165. 3 110. 2 . 363	47.3 162.8 106.8 .369	46. 8 150. 4 99. 7 . 378	46. 0 153. 0 101. 6 . 378	42. 5 167. 8 113. 1 . 378	40. 8 2 149. 7 95. 6 . 378	42. 2 2 164. 4 101. 0 . 378	40. 2 2 152. 0 94. 7 . 378	40. 5 2 145. 0 91. 8 . 377	36. 0 2 146. 4 88. 6 . 373	
Mine production, recoverable copper short tons	72, 582	80, 222	76, 666	77, 800	81, 957	81, 712	80, 352	73, 012	83, 104	82, 554	83, 814	r 75, 910	75, 303
Crude (mine or smelter, including custom intake) short tons. Refined do. Deliveries, refined, domestic do.	85, 378 96, 758 96, 006	93, 138 108, 465 112, 107	86, 678 111, 842 119, 529	90, 542 110, 435 121, 806	90,148 101,410 111,985	91, 218 109, 464 121, 954	86, 961 110, 144 108, 128	81, 598 101, 054 99, 485	91, 243 112, 933 116, 793	90, 794 103, 494 114, 744	96, 541 113, 513 118, 113	787, 105 105, 127 114, 103	82, 718 93, 258 101, 095
Stocks, refined, end of month do Exports, refined and manufactures do Imports, total do Unrefined, including scrap do Refined do Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.) dol. per lb Lead:	48, 290 9, 785 7 28, 681 13, 112 16, 235 . 2220	50, 952 12, 230 33, 576 8, 204 25, 372 . 2227	58, 748 12, 035 36, 298 8, 625 27, 673 . 2290	56, 945 11, 925 r 62, 645 33, 901 r 28, 675 . 2420	51,805 12,226 739,172 18,664 720,382 .2420	49, 040 20, 905 54, 807 26, 912 27, 895 . 2420	54, 883 8, 729 7 45, 831 7 25, 866 19, 965 . 2420	59, 324 16, 027 44, 850 22, 005 22, 845 . 2420	55, 609 14, 457 36, 062 20, 952 15, 110 . 2420	52, 800 17, 652 43, 812 24, 047 19, 765 . 2420	60, 896 7 14, 041 46, 622 24, 893 21, 729 . 2420	60, 912 13, 162 48, 626 30, 606 18, 020 . 2420	. 2420
Ore (lead content): Mine production	31, 398 32, 283	36, 030 34, 952	35, 104 36, 912	35, 731 35, 394	35, 377 34, 069	36, 175 36, 099	35, 481 33, 965	33, 870 31, 977	37, 096 36, 040	33, 587 34, 618	34, 005 33, 198	7 32, 681 32, 244	30, 746 29, 920
Production† do Shipments (domestic)† do Stocks, end of month† do Price, wholesale, pig, desliverized (N. Y.)	41, 520 41, 188 67, 809	47, 242 47, 031 67, 495	49, 958 55, 898 61, 042	54, 123 62, 138 50, 854	50, 725 58, 658 40, 910	48, 234 49, 601 35, 619	48, 878 51, 260 33, 232	43, 675 49, 128 27, 775	50, 701 50, 927 27, 259	44, 362 42, 033 29, 437	44, 951 40, 963 33, 420	39, 952 40, 041 33, 308	44, 864 44, 404 33, 504
dol, per lb_ Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content)	. 1166	.1293	. 1580	.1604	.1700	.1700	. 1700	. 1700	. 1700	.1700	. 1700	. 1700	. 1700
Tin:	7 35, 706 2, 574	7 50, 403	7 41, 821 3, 130	2 652		7 114, 698 3, 383	31, 526 3, 566	12, 898 3, 423	14, 918	21, 628 3, 395	11, 201 3, 420		}
Production, pig	6, 571 1 42, 512 18, 254 22, 780	2, 717 8, 157 1 43, 717 19, 623 21, 910	7, 092 1 41, 442 17, 804 22, 587	3, 653 7, 059 1 42, 020 17, 486 23, 666	3, 529 6, 678 1 42, 697 18, 554 22, 931	6, 799 1 40, 995 18, 618 21, 931	6, 456 1 38, 840 17, 786 20, 728	4, 976 1 37, 933 17, 753 19, 352	3, 491 5, 152 1 38, 159 18, 151 19, 676	4, 984 7 1 36, 232 17, 753 18, 244	5, 295 1 35, 446 19, 906 15, 435		
Ore (tin content)do Bars, blocks, pigs, etcdo Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.)&dol. per lb	658 r 11, 641 . 8988	4, 266 8, 254 1. 0205	3, 882 5, 136 1, 0129	3, 130 - 7 6, 259 1, 1335	7 1, 618 5, 008 1, 3768	3, 789 4, 019 1, 4478	4, 545 5, 836 1, 7172	2, 927 2, 213 1, 8268	2, 753 4, 405 1. 4546	2, 204 2, 273 1. 4583	1,334 1,203 1.3996	2, 924 1, 868 1, 1805	1.0600
Mine production of recoverable zinc_short tons Slab zinc:	48, 423	56, 221	54, 794	55, 791	54, 604	55, 127	59, 651	56, 878	60, 670	56, 467	58, 233	r 56, 473	53, 773
Production	77, 868 84, 116 67, 119 20, 417	73, 399 79, 365 69, 073 14, 451	71, 057 75, 241 70, 656 10, 267	79, 997 81, 156 71, 596 9, 108	79, 226 79, 079 69, 202 9, 255	79, 986 80, 357 72, 333 8, 884	80, 937 79, 609 72, 068 10, 212	70, 285 69, 380 64, 784 11, 117	80, 450 80, 462 70, 845 11, 105	77, 862 74, 419 69, 125 14, 548	80, 430 77, 567 73, 093 17, 411	77, 679 79, 299 74, 149 15, 791	78, 955 83, 346 76, 461 11, 400
Frice, wholesale, prime western (St. Louis) dol. per lb. Imports, total (zinc content)short tons_ For smelting, refining, and exportdo For domestic consumption:	. 1500 38, 824 0	. 1505 58, 685 2, 147	. 1710 35, 137 0	. 1750 39, 456 6, 169	. 1750 34, 150 0	. 1750 r 31, 799 596	. 1750 37, 163 3, 292	. 1750 23, 519 3, 100	. 1750 26, 375 3, 720	. 1750 23, 938 2, 263	. 1750 31, 684 2, 269	. 1750 42, 834 2, 878	. 1750
Ore (zinc content)dodododo	20, 467 18, 357	43, 921 12, 617	19, 724 15, 413	20, 446 12, 841	20, 665 13, 485	20, 001 , 11, 202	25, 307 8, 564	15, 594 4, 825	15, 292 7, 363	10, 925 10, 750	13, 599 15, 816	31, 723 8, 233	
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC													
Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron: Boilers (round and square); Shipmentsthous. of lb	25, 747	40, 329	40, 153	38, 488	25, 754	17, 399	21, 262	19, 458	19, 456	12, 898	10, 443	12, 770	
Stocks, end of monthdo	87, 568 4, 020	72, 295 6, 449	58, 577 5, 714	48, 885 5, 798	48, 483 5, 127	48, 763 4, 372	51, 520 4, 675	52, 712 4, 311	57, 400 4, 658	67, 150 3, 550	80, 306 2, 413	86, 777 2, 284	
Stocks, end of monthdo	6, 531	4, 846	4, 020	3, 200	2, 766	2, 951	3,028	3, 099	3, 717	4,842	6, 805	8, 699	

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

†Revised series. Data beginning 1949 have been revised to exclude figures for secondary refineries; revisions prior to 1949 will be published later. The production figures to those formerly designated as primary) include some secondary lead produced by primary refineries.

Substituted series. Compiled by the American Metal Market; data represent average of daily closing prices (prior series was based on averages for the day).

Sovernment stocks represent those available for industrial use.

				950						1051			
Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem-	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	1951 April	May	June	July
	ME	rals	AND N	MANUI	FACTU	RES-	-Contir	nued	<u> </u>				1
HEATING APPARATUS, ETC.—Continued			1				1				·		
soilers, range, shipmentsnumber_	37, 489	43, 552	38, 920	44, 748	40, 689	43, 869	41, 104	35, 807	42, 122	47, 407	47, 218	43, 174	
oil burners: Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	123, 693	146, 922	118, 930	82, 903	65, 496	57, 837	65, 856	62, 963	56, 894	53, 729	52, 592	48, 487	
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	98, 656 50, 446	138, 587 38, 747	115, 780 37, 468	114, 041 38, 411	70, 285 44, 482	60, 180 51, 564	61,006	⁷ 58, 550 64, 586	7 55, 421 69, 485	746,877 75,071	7 41, 984 88, 512	47, 444 91, 674	
toves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric: Shipments, totalnumber	281, 870	376, 637	323, 636	338, 625	295, 344	263, 729	290, 374	281, 362	318, 455	243, 574	195, 121	147, 757	
Coal and wooddododododododododododo	11, 113 256, 075	21, 045 333, 439	16, 157 288, 809	14, 827 309, 846	11, 187 270, 613	9, 990 237, 001	12, 136 261, 793	10, 939 255, 112	12, 714 290, 989	8, 447 225, 879	7, 911 178, 490	9, 201 129, 107	
Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo	14, 682	22, 153	18,670	13, 952	13, 544	16, 738	16, 445	15, 311	14, 752	9, 248	8,720	9, 449	
toves, domestic heating, shipments, totaldo Coal and wooddodo	433, 371 74, 704	785, 350 172, 497	658, 807 173, 145	610, 766 145, 742	464, 490 109, 658	327, 637 69, 393	235, 580 44, 719	270, 429 50, 814	311, 433 62, 291	285, 184 55, 400	286, 878 66, 439	286, 533 69, 997	
Gas do do Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil do do do do do do do do do do do do do	228, 936 129, 731	321, 487 291, 366	277, 940 207, 722	290, 932 174, 092	243, 948 110, 884	171, 182 87, 062	112, 939 77, 922	128, 797 90, 818	159, 485 89, 657	164, 258 65, 526	131, 847 88, 592	141, 063 75, 473	
Varm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity-air tlow).	102, 189	145, 512	139, 014	137, 915	102, 001	85, 407	71, 143	71,966	79, 239	60, 337	56, 282	61, 889	l
shipments, total number Gas do do do do do do do do do do do do do	54, 203 35, 380	76, 463 45, 644	74, 241 44, 980	67, 036 51, 285	50, 336 36, 988	45, 666 29, 917	36, 398 26, 639	35, 969 24, 957	41, 180 24, 584	30, 033 19, 616	26, 897 19, 227	28, 234 22, 091	
Solid fueldo Vater heaters, nonelectric, shipmentsdo	12,606 243,490	23, 405 322, 909	19, 793 280, 683	19, 594 286, 907	14, 677 257, 999	9, 824 250, 134	8, 106 266, 442	11, 040 254, 525	13, 475 265, 122	10, 688 235, 355	10, 158 r 200, 599	11, 564 163, 213	l
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS		,	·		,		'		,	, i		,	
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: Blowers and fans, new orders:thous. of dol			32, 471			32, 524	ļ		7 37, 055			35, 839	
Unit heater group, new orderstdo			17, 870	1		17, 667			r 17, 112			14, 583	
net 1937-39=100.	401.8	693.6	483.8	526.8	885.5	526, 2	668. 0	638.6	599.0	490.1	431.7	393. 2	39
Electric thous. of dol. Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel)* do	1, 445 2, 247	1, 039 3, 927	1,485 1,817	1,603 2,306	2, 157 2, 068	1, 505 2, 749	2, 764 4, 033	3, 212 4, 670	4, 846 7, 019	3, 657 8, 497	4, 766 5, 044	3, 370 6, 279	5, 5, 5, 5,
Machine tools: New orders *1945-47=100	253. 1	305.1	280.6	289.6	291. 9	410.1	475. 4	615. 5	590. 3	516.1	483.0	r 558. 8	p 49
Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	68.3	95. 7	101.6	100.9	110.9	135. 7	114. 3	123. 8	158, 9	157.7	175. 1	r 182. 8	p 14
Classes 1, 2, and 3number Classes 4 and 5:	2, 234	4, 430	3, 546	2, 950	1,891	1, 937	1, 636	1, 509	1, 590	1, 170	974	r 1, 327	1,
Number	248 64, 582	352 87, 404	358 64, 638	259 66, 472	174 38, 343	176 73, 142	174 61, 953	163 38, 095	178 65, 561	177 72,575	184 56, 624	234 78, 390	51,
Horsepower Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new orders thous. of dol.	4, 080	6, 429	5, 191	4, 985	5, 961	6, 720	6, 477	6, 480	7, 654	7, 583	6, 371	13,500	01,
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT		,,,,,,	, ,,,,,,,,	}	, , , , ,	.,	1	}]	,,,,,,,	0,0.1		
Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments thousands	2,060	2, 839	2, 925	3,007	2, 536	2, 172	1,873	1,390	1, 113	1,790	, 1, 400	1,366	1,
Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed:	304	293	302	236	228	219	275	238	330	242	183	154	
Refrigerators, index 1936=100. Vacuum cleaners, standard type number. Washers do	279, 967 282, 300	341, 232 381, 500	327, 524 424, 000	331, 445 439, 900	265, 310 380, 000	288, 756 377, 000	282, 305 323, 957	261, 572 345, 994	290, 242 376, 458	227, 216 298, 797	201, 983 262, 734	194, 548 261, 648	161,
insulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed, index 1936=100.	370	466	514	547	542	564	595	552	662	626	614	610	1
Fiber products: Laminated fiber products, shipments							l						
Vulcanized fiber:	5, 164	6, 288	7, 054	7, 332	7, 266	7, 574	1 8, 102	1 7, 552	1 9, 279	1 8, 911	1 8, 583	1 8, 626	17,
Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb Shipments of vulcanized products	3, 831	4, 721	4, 674	5, 048	4, 844	4, 738	5, 399	5, 153	4, 251	5, 233	4, 185	5, 383	4,
thous. of dol Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments	1, 271	1,717	1,794	2, 088	2, 036	1, 965	2, 244	2,000	2, 351	2, 287	2, 237	2, 155	1,
short tons Motors and generators, quarterly:	24, 723	30, 543	29, 123	25, 875	24, 489	27, 561	25, 055	23, 389	28, 590	27, 464	27, 891	27, 749	23,
New orders, index 1936=100-			551			674			780				
New orders thous, of dol. Billings do Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp.:			46, 582 29, 610			55, 054 37, 905			64, 221 40, 357			56, 573 48, 166	
New ordersthous, of dol			7, 428			10, 648			10, 666				
Billingsdo			1 4, 163 T.E.I.I.M	I, COA		5,382 D PR('S	6,082		1	7,690	1
COAL	-						1	<u> </u>	Γ				1
Anthracite: thous, of short tons	2, 875	4, 417	3, 862	4, 313	3,379	3, 360	4, 199	3, 522	2, 183	2,602	3, 622	3, 743	2.
Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month thous. of short tons.	637		1,035	1, 298	1, 416	1, 268	1,068	815	740	732	747	792	1
Exportsdodo	275	878 318	480	461	346	328	374	323	197	227	414	475	
Retaildol. per short tondodo	20. 76 16. 498	21, 26 16, 636	21. 52 16. 739	21. 74 16. 886	21.90 16.980	22.06 17.121		23. 24 18. 540	23. 48 18. 497	23. 35 18. 062	22. 50 17. 818	22. 82 18. 007	
Bituminous: Productionthous. of short tons	35, 109	50. 083	47, 297	51, 376	45, 512	47, 497	51, 470	40, 451	44, 862	41, 965	43, 390	44,014	
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total	33, 819	37, 954	36, 957	38, 887	40, 033	44, 875	46, 376	41, 300	41, 665	36, 031	33, 733	7 33, 015	1 1
thous, or short tolls	28, 581 795	30, 836 1, 006	30, 202 903	32, 902 1, 000	33, 270 891	35, 596 980	36, 095	32, 150 1, 038	34, 345 983	31, 185	30, 554	7 29, 445	28,
Industrial consumption, totaldo				8, 480	8,006	8, 473		7,665	8, 584	8, 413	974 8, 708	8,465	
Byproduct coke ovensdo	8,340	8, 183	8, 057	0, 400					700	' POF			
Beenive coke ovens do. Byproduct coke ovens do. Cement mills do. Electric-power utilities do.	8,340 625 6,797	670 7, 782	652 7, 456	705 8, 186	749 8, 451	799 9, 024	745 9, 286	638 8, 300	702 8, 714	685 7, 583	695 7, 664	685 7, 728	7,
Byproduct coke ovensdo	8, 340 625	670	652	705	749	799	745 9, 286 5, 717 848	638	702	685	695	685	7, 3,

Revised. Preliminary. Beginning January 1951, data cover 3 additional reporting companies.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$See note marked "\pmathrm{1}" on p. S-34 of the June 1950 Survey regarding revised data.

\$\frac{2}{2}\$The number of companies reporting is as follows: Polyphase induction, beginning second half of 1950, 32; direct current, year 1950, 29; 1st half of 1951, 28.

\$\frac{2}{2}\$New series. Data for new orders of fuel-fired furnaces are compiled by the Industrial Furnace Manufacturers Association, representing orders (less cancellations) for metallurgical and other purposes as reported by 24 to 28 companies. Currently, the combined data for electric and fuel-fired furnaces account for about 80 percent of the industry total; data prior to 1949 will be shown later. The index of new orders of machine tools, compiled by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, is based on dollar volume of shipments reported by members which are believed to account for about 85 percent of the total orders and shipments of the industry. See note in 1949 Statistical Supplement for description of tools included in the index. Monthly data for 1937-50 are shown on p. 24 of the April 1951 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			19	50				· <u>-</u>		1951			
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
1	PETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, AN	D PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinue	d				
COAL—Continued													
Bituminous—Continued Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel)			_										
thous. of short tons Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month,	88	78	87	84	83	40	27	37	41	90	107	98	
total thous of short tons Industrial, total Byproduct coke ovens do	51, 979 49, 751	58, 964 56, 620	64, 293 61, 836	70, 478 67, 714	72, 131 69, 389	72. 516 70. 054	74, 006 71, 766	70, 662 68, 754	71, 425 69, 813	72, 081 70, 550	74, 807 73, 109	76, 992 75, 258	74, 100 72, 248
Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do Electric-power utilities do	10, 395 944	12,353 1,089	13, 964 1, 181	15, 666 1, 283	16, 329 1, 361 27, 529	16, 776 1, 369	16, 960 1, 418	16, 374 1, 318	16, 751 1, 243	16, 462 1, 232 27, 571	16, 175 1, 266	16, 247 1, 333	14, 035 1, 316
Electric-power utilities do Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do	20, 581 3, 238	22, 925 3, 746	24, 940 3, 646	26, 668 4, 172	4, 513	27, 121 5, 105	27, 006 5, 311	25, 875 5, 046	26, 529 4, 854	4, 739	29, 826 4, 567	31,060 4,999	31, 635 4, 426
Steel and rolling millsdodododo	891 13, 702	928 15, 579	968 17, 137	989 18, 936	1,005 18,652	1, 012 18, 671	1,074 19,997	1,044 19,097	1, 091 19, 345	1, 143 19, 403	1, 232 20, 043	1, 195 20, 424	1, 168 19, 668
Other industrial do Retail dealers do Exports do	2, 228 2, 728	2,344 2,956	2, 457 2, 923	2, 764 3, 085	2,742 2,582	2, 462 1, 827	2, 240 2, 257	1, 908 2, 412	1, 612 3, 207	1, 531 4, 752	1, 698 5, 507	1,734 5,242	1,852
Prices, composite: Retaildol. per short ton	16. 12	16,31	16. 47	16.74	16. 77	16. 80	16. 86	16. 94	16. 97	16. 94	16. 66	16.64	16, 72
W holosolo.	8. 689	8, 698	8, 699	8, 713	8, 735	8. 741	8, 741	8, 967	8. 967	8. 944	1 8. 911	1 9. 094	9.006
Mine run do Prepared sizes do	9. 380	9, 464	9. 562	9. 582	9. 582	9. 582	9. 582	9. 736	9. 661	9. 441	7 9. 411	1 9, 440	9. 454
COKE Production: Beehive thous of short tons 507 653 592 644 578 626 715 603 651 573 625 632 530													
Byproductdo	5, 912 318	5, 765 315	5, 671 283	6, 006 289	5, 666 288	5, 981 301	6, 077 327	5, 399 288	651 6, 042	573 5, 911 286	6, 122 335	5, 943	6, 104
Petroleum cokedo Stocks, end of month: Byproduct plants, totaldo	818	827	855	984	1, 102	1, 106	1. 100		297 1, 266		1, 445	315	1 210
At merchant plants do do do do do do do do do do do do do	642 176	599 228	584 271	661 323	752 351	813 293	905 195	1,069 932	1, 134	1, 410 1, 219	1, 211	1, 395 1, 135	1, 518 1, 175
Petroleum cokedodo	125 39	101 34	104 37	85 41	74 46	82 42	86 54	137 116 51	132 118	191 125	233 123 62	260 112	343
Exports do do Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace)	14. 250	14. 250	14, 250	14, 250	14. 250	14. 625	14, 750	14. 750	50 14. 750	59 14. 750	14. 750	90	14. 750
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS	14. 200	14. 200	14,200	14. 250	14. 200	14. 020	14.750	14.750	14.750	14.750	14.750	14.750	14.750
Crude petroleum:													<u> </u>
Wells completednumber_ Productionthous. of bbl	2, 200 170, 017	2, 276 175, 594	2, 023 176, 636	2, 019 182, 896	2, 211 176, 725	2,008 177,276	1, 917 183, 110	1,518 166,041	1, 895 187, 624	1,769 183,800	2,074 191,268	1, 975 183, 898	
Refinery operationspercent of capacity_ Consumption (runs to stills)thous. of bbl_	182, 330	188, 078	181, 778	188, 393	182, 539	94 190, 448	96 199, 958	96 183, 745	200, 535	91 185, 488	94 199, 521	97 197, 246	
Stocks, end of month: Gasoline-bearing in U. S., totaldo	240, 270	237, 393	242, 311	246, 424	249, 525	248, 463	243, 107	235, 247	233, 824	243, 180	248, 418	248, 170	
At tank farms and in pipelinesdo	62, 845 160, 254	61, 247 159, 357	60, 884 164, 303	61, 993 167, 490	61, 053 171, 343	63, 328 167, 941	60, 377 164, 555	56, 260 161, 556	58, 671 157, 710	63, 366 162, 444	65, 365 165, 500	164, 934	
On leasesdo	17, 171	16,789	17, 124	16, 941	17, 129	17, 194	18, 175	17, 431	17, 443	17, 370	17, 553	17, 700	
Exports do Imports do Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells† dol. per bbl	3, 274 13, 575	3, 096 15, 307	2, 654 14, 607	4, 033 15, 496	3, 229 13, 269	2, 917 15, 185	2, 913 16, 192	2, 471 12, 699	2, 640 14, 305	3, 615 15, 141	1, 791 16, 019	2, 342 16, 547	2. 570
Refined petroleum products:	2.570	2. 570	2. 570	2. 570	2. 570	2. 570	2. 570	2. 570	2. 570	2. 570	2. 570	2. 570	2, 570
Fuel oil: Production:	20.052	20 705	27 200	27 702	20 520	41 600	44.044	20 540	47.100	07 100	02 500	0=	
Distillate fuel oil thous, of bbl. Residual fuel oil do do do do do do do do do do do do do	32, 253 35, 338	33, 765 35, 585	35, 392 35, 343	37, 723 38, 759	36, 530 37, 202	41, 628 40, 475	44, 244 42, 397	39,742 38,696	41, 129 41, 771	35, 139 36, 908	37, 500 39, 202	37, 614 38, 303	
Domestic demand: Distillate fuel oil	23, 864 40, 743	26, 785	24, 864 42, 668	29, 320 45, 980	35, 411 47, 977	55, 343	57, 331	50,085	45, 046	32, 185	25, 519	24, 132	
Residual fuel oildododododododododododododododododo	40, 743 r 5, 339	44, 762 6, 043	42, 008 5, 899	6, 145	6, 194	56, 198 6, 281	56, 223 6, 417	51, 101 5, 573	53, 568 5, 527	46,841	44, 104 4, 508	42, 153	4 997
Railways (class I)do Vessels (bunker oil)do	4, 029 4, 477	4, 284 5, 422	4, 117 4, 772	4, 474 4, 980	4, 247 4, 545	4, 207 5, 125	4, 204	3, 594 5, 008	4, 251	4, 811 3, 889 6, 753	3, 658	4, 544 3, 415	
Stocks, end of month: Distillate fuel oil O do do do do do do do do do do do do do	61, 664	68, 426	78, 270	85, 643	86, 113	71, 948	4, 664 58, 424	47, 587	5, 846 42, 978	,	6, 663	6, 103 67, 839	
Residual fuel oildo Exports:	42, 165	40, 979	41, 966	45, 004	45, 048	40, 750	40, 317	39, 409	37, 516	44, 736 36, 910	55, 273 39, 317	41, 566	
Distillate fuel oildododo	1,011 935	809 1, 221	916 802	1, 124 632	935 1, 071	801 1,326	660 663	643 644	773 1, 077	1,361 982	1,884 2,679	1, 149	
Prices, wholesale: Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel)†	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1,221	302	002	1,0/1	1,020	003	044	1,017	804	2,019	2, 471	
dol. per gal Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel)*dol. per bbl	. 081 1. 620	.082 1.650	. 086 1. 650	. 088 1. 650	. 091 1. 650	. 091 1. 700	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750
Kerosene: Productionthous. of bbl.	9, 091	9, 828	9, 989	10, 264	10, 255	11, 261	12, 715	11, 475	12, 371	11, 511	10, 698	9, 815	1.750
Domestic demanddodododododododododododododo	6, 926 23, 151	7, 035 25, 803	7, 920 27, 677	9, 486 28, 292	12, 737 25, 526	16, 817 19, 723	15, 633 16, 673	14,789 13,150	11, 788 13, 657	8, 678 16, 262	5, 877 20, 331	5, 494 24, 169	
Exports do Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Har-	77	61	113	136	205	214	46	125	40	185	667	388	
bor)†dol. per gal	.092	.093	.096	. 098	. 101	. 101	. 101	. 101	. 101	. 101	. 101	. 101	.101
Productionthous, of bbl_ Domestic demanddo	4, 151 3, 339	4, 686 3, 822	4, 646 3, 511	4, 987 3, 907	4, 906 3, 322	5, 068 3, 012	5, 061 3, 539	4,339 3,115	5, 108 3, 691	5, 175 3, 550	5, 454 3, 850	5, 094 3, 632	
Exports do	7, 427 2 1, 099	7, 145 2 1, 101	6, 950 21, 281	6, 973 2 992	7, 283 2 1, 222	7,849 21,402	8, 160 2 1, 157	8, 386 2 934	8, 209 2 1, 533	8, 393 2 1, 377	8, 451 2 1, 477	8, 444 2 1, 387]
Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f. o. b. Tulsa) †dol. per gal_		. 220	. 255	. 268	. 270	. 282				. 290	. 290	. 290	
I Revised 1 The comparability of the data is							. 200	. 200		. 200 1	. 200	. 250	. 280

r 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, \$8.916; May 1951, \$9.088; prepared sizes, May 1951, \$9.414.

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

32-10 cludes stocks of heavy crude in California.

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

5 Includes stocks of heavy crude in California.

5 Reginning in the July 1950 SURVEY, the following price series have been substituted for those previously shown: Crude petroleum, 36°-36.9° gravity (former series, 33°-33.9°); distillate fuel oil, New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel, bulk lots, f. o. b. refineries or terminals, excl. all fees and taxes (former series, Pennsylvania, 36°-40° gravity); lubricating oil, bright stock, conventional, 150-160 viscosity D, 0-10 pour point, midcontinent, excl. all fees and taxes (former series, cylinder, Pennsylvania). Beginning in the April 1950 SURVEY, prices for kerosene (N. Y. Harbor, No. 1 fuel, f. o. b. refineries or terminals, excl. all fees and taxes (former series, pennsylvania). Beginning in the April 1950 SURVEY, prices for kerosene (N. Y. Harbor, No. 1 fuel, f. o. b. refineries or terminals, excl. all fees and taxes (pennsylvania). Beginning 1935 for all series except kerosene are shown on p. 20 of the March 1951 SURVEY; kerosene prices beginning 1935 are shown on p. 24 of the August 1950 SURVEY.

*New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices are for bulk lots, excluding all fees and taxes (Oklahoma, group 3). Data beginning 1935 are shown on p. 20 of the March 1951 SURVEY; prices were inadvertently quoted as dollars per gallon instead of dollars per barrel.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			19	50						1951			
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
1	PETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, AN	D PRO	DUCT	S—Cor	atinue	d				
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued				,									
Refined petroleum products—Continued Motor fuel:		!											
All types: Production, totalthous. of bbl	91, 017	92, 710	87, 539	90, 917	87, 322	90, 945	94, 132	83,752	93, 378	87, 319	96, 811	96, 154	
Gasoline and naphtha from crude petro- leumthous, of bbl Natural gasoline and allied productsdo	80, 365 15, 002	82, 367 15, 449	76, 939 15, 466	79, 815 16, 476	76, 808 16, 256	80, 229 17, 241	83, 773 17, 314	74, 335 15, 631	82, 140 17, 780	76, 826 16, 708	85, 691 16, 646	85, 417 15, 932	
Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc., and transfers of cycle productsthous. of bbl	4, 350	5, 106	4, 866	5, 374	5, 742	6, 525	6, 955	6, 214	6, 542	6, 215	5, 526	5, 195	
Used at refineriesdo Domestic demanddo	7, 506 91, 707	8, 510 94, 537	8, 520 86, 766	9, 302 89, 126	8, 968 82, 718	9, 011 81, 063	8, 045 80, 554	7, 028 72, 717	7, 997 86, 846	7, 803 87, 430	8, 274 100, 188	7, 586 96, 093	
Stocks, gasoline, end of month: Finished gasoline, totaldo At refineries	102, 769 58, 891	99, 423 56, 743	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	
At refineriesdo Unfinished gasolinedo Natural gasoline and allied products _ do	8, 286 8, 730	7, 644 8, 667	55, 676 7, 344 8, 581	55, 560 7, 920 8, 226	8, 010 7, 636	8, 100 7, 355	8, 006 7, 474	7,706 7,842	7, 991 8, 109	8, 687 8, 522	8, 431 9, 079	7,826 10,043	
Exportsdo Price, gasoline:	1 1, 452	1 997	1 1, 853	1 1, 823	¹ 1, 486	1 2, 109	1 1, 132	11,097	1 1, 950	1 1, 976	1 2, 239	1 2, 520	}
Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma), group 3 dol. per gal. Wholesale tank wagon (N Y) t	.102	. 103 . 147	. 104 . 147	. 104 . 147	. 104 . 147	. 101 . 147	. 104 . 147	. 104 . 147	. 104	. 104 . 147	. 104 . 147	. 104 . 147	.1
Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)†do Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo Aviation gasoline:	. 205	. 203	. 201	. 199	. 202	. 207	. 206	. 206	. 205	. 203	. 200	. 201	. 2
Production, total thous of bbl. 100-octane and above do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4, 264 3, 320 6, 656	4, 896 4, 152 6, 133	5, 107 3, 929 6, 000	5, 604 4, 247 6, 579	5, 468 4, 198 7, 215	5, 909 4, 883 7, 220	5, 789 4, 091 7, 813	5,010 4,144 8,255	6, 113 5, 017 8, 566	5, 523 4, 464 8, 590	6, 265 4, 900 8, 595	5, 765 4, 426 8, 305	
Stocks, totaldo 100-octane and abovedo Asphalt:	3, 226	3, 260	2, 970	3, 256	3, 802	3, 744	3, 518	3, 837	4, 048	4,053	4,006	3, 817	
Productionshort tons_ Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo	1, 173, 300 1, 051, 500	1, 246, 000 790, 000	1, 197, 600 742, 400	1, 140, 200 670, 200	875, 500 785, 500	717, 100 962, 400	681, 500 1, 108, 000	643, 300 1, 282, 700	806, 500 1, 468, 000	915, 600 1, 572, 500		1, 205, 600 1, 459, 300	
Wax: Productionthous. of lbtocks, refinery, end of monthdo	96, 320 161, 560	113, 960 151, 760	114, 800 145, 880	107, 240 135, 240	120, 120 135, 800	122, 080 141, 120	124, 600 144, 760	108, 640 139, 440	122, 640 140, 840	122, 360 152, 600	131, 320 162, 400	113, 680 168, 280	
sphalt products, shipments: Asphalt roofing, totalthous. of squares	5, 960	7,044	6, 256	6, 744	6, 306	5, 262	5, 259	4, 354	5, 357	4, 795	4, 900	4, 594	
	1, 146 1, 219	1, 372 1, 481	1, 333 1, 347	1, 553 1, 528	1, 559 1, 466	1, 410 1, 168	1,352 1,241	1, 148 996	1, 290 1, 203	1,052 1,016	1,038 1,034	961 1, 025	
Smooth-surfaced do Mineral-surfaced do Shingles, all types do Saphatis idings do Saturated felts short tons	3, 594 136	4, 191 176	3, 575 166	3, 663 209	3, 282 213	2, 684 171	2, 666 202	2, 210 170	2, 864 193	2,727 139	2, 828 147	2, 608 124	
Saturated feltsshort tons	61,021	64, 922	56, 157	59, 937	59, 335	56, 481	71,675	61, 158	71, 673	64, 999	67, 044	51, 134	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		PU	LP, PA	PER,	AND I	PRINT	ING						
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER													
Pulpwood: Receiptsthous, of cords (128 cu. ft.) Consumptiondo	1, 968 1, 864	2, 326 2, 093	2, 042 1, 982	2, 083 2, 160	2, 113 2, 108	2, 121 2, 014	2, 487 2, 149	2, 169 1, 985	2, 339 2, 257	1, 968 2, 224	2, 214 2, 339	2, 395 2, 270	
Stocks, end of monthdo Vaste paper:	3, 491	3, 724	3, 780	3, 704	3, 704	3, 815	4, 155	4, 336	4, 419	4, 179	4,050	4, 181	
Receiptsshort tons_ Consumptiondo	568, 893 560, 469	711, 910 732, 001	688, 843 687, 173	776, 402 756, 727	751, 411 752, 065	740, 953 715, 429	818, 506 797, 339	824, 075 840, 384	904, 918 870, 516	878, 247 850, 183	882, 722 890, 776	848, 613 826, 618	
Stocks, end of monthdodo	362, 209	348, 450	342, 677	377, 351	362, 549	386, 552	412, 699	416, 826	450, 186	479, 554	r 469, 658	490, 395	
Production: Total, all gradesthous. of short tons	1, 166		1, 232		1, 326			1, 238	1, 402		1,484	r 1, 400	
Bleached sulphateshort tons Unbleached sulphatedo Bleached sulphitedo	144, 591 454, 886 160, 826	149, 488 513, 779 187, 933	144, 773 468, 025 171, 788	177, 134 529, 945 192, 824	168, 086 511, 043 187, 622	162, 222 467, 746 169, 696	183, 559 526, 488 195, 541	163, 912 490, 986 177, 141	188, 992 551, 605 197, 986	192, 303 540, 138 193, 598	198, 043 567, 270 204, 644	7 188, 582 7 538, 139 7 191, 077	184, 0 522, 4
Unbleached sulphitedo	53, 735	63, 566 47, 382	63, 712 43, 949	67, 324 38, 128	68, 734 36, 731	68, 152 34, 931	67, 698 38, 821	60, 351 35, 545	66, 461 38, 611	68, 017 38, 122	65, 900 40, 607	63, 253 34, 908	175, 4 58, 5 29, 9
Soda do Groundwood do Defibrated, exploded, etc. do tocks, own pulp at pulp mills, end of month: Total, all grades short tons Bleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Goda do Groundwood do	172, 495 80, 570	193, 498 93, 800	187, 878 86, 153	204, 512 89, 124	199, 068 86, 249	197, 756 84, 495	215, 190 52, 000	195, 426 50, 000	215, 998 67, 000	209, 937 98, 000	222, 535 106, 000	210, 681 101, 000	197, 9 94, 5
Total, all gradesshort tons	102, 428 12, 886	104, 631 13, 022	93, 120 13, 595	90, 386 14, 573	87, 929 14, 424	81, 974 10, 162	90, 397 10, 515	94, 466 12, 255	94, 753 13, 787	100, 406 13, 112	102, 953 12, 994	7 110, 894 7 15, 363	111, 1 12, 8
Unbleached sulphatedo Bleached sulphitedo	8, 804 21, 701	9, 540 24, 558	9, 415 18, 215	9, 620 19, 446	9, 659 18, 547	9, 708 13, 534	9, 441 20, 309	8,871 21,760	7, 500 20, 129	9, 499 21, 632	10, 171 24, 583	7 12, 911 7 26, 138	13, 6
Unbleached sulphite do do do do do do do do do do do do do	13, 313 1, 314 35, 614	12, 282 1, 830 33, 580	14, 290 750 31, 077	13, 787 515 29, 309	12, 854 683 29, 842	12, 525 1, 040 33, 043	12, 354 597 35, 161	11, 502 648 37, 282	11, 799 1, 039 38, 261	13, 144 862 39, 953	11, 158 571 40, 487	7 10, 990 1, 088 40, 841	12, 2
exports, all grades, totaldo	6, 754	7, 818	10, 223	6, 479	8, 882	18,888	14, 761	r 14, 909	11, 520	19,048	r 24, 282	19, 531	
mports, all grades, total do Bleached sulphate do do do do do do do do do do do do do	177, 749 29, 479	186, 225 35, 754	192, 495 29, 312	207, 456 44, 529	208, 867 35, 204	204, 658 35, 783	, 220, 197 , 31, 725	7 207, 110 7 53, 919	7 199, 584 36, 395	180, 732 41, 549	229, 223 50, 949	232, 277 53, 961	
Unpleached sulphite do	34, 330 47, 022 43, 018	40, 953 46, 193 34, 465	34, 382 58, 365 44, 997	36, 736 47, 779 53, 955	28, 388 59, 107 52, 720	36, 472 57, 207 43, 220	40, 390 54, 707 55, 551	34,478 7 47,852 7 44,898	27, 134 52, 128 46, 934	22, 080 46, 365 r 40, 383	38, 367 52, 719 52, 363	36, 683 49, 634 57, 787	
2xports, all grades, total	2, 707 20, 149	3, 205 24, 891	2, 868 21, 708	3, 368 20, 080	2, 936 29, 675	2, 614 28, 673	3, 114	2, 357 22, 717	3, 025 31, 722	3,007 * 26,451	2, 995 30, 655	2, 717 29, 489	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS							•						
All paper and paperboard mills: Paper and paperboard production, total							1						
Paper (incl. building paper) do Paperboard do Building board ng Building Bu	1, 813 939	2, 184 1, 062	2, 085 1, 024	2, 233 1, 088	2, 193 1, 061	2,096 1,037	2, 252 1, 098	2, 101 1, 023	2, 372 1, 146	2, 319 1, 101	7 2, 406 1, 148	2, 293 1, 111	
	784	1,002	946	1,025	1,015	946	1,063	985	1, 114	1,091	r 1, 126	1 050	

*Revised. ¹ Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons. †Revised series. Beginning with the October 1950 SURVEY, prices have been revised to exclude Federal and State taxes; comparable figures for 1935–49 are shown on p. 24 of the January 1951 SURVEY.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through			19	50			ļ	,		1951		1	1
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	PU	LP, PA	PER,	AND I	PRINT	ING	Contin	ued		-			
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Con.]
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper-board (American Paper and Pulp Association):† Orders, new	916, 494 747, 500 716, 851 723, 563 330, 201	974, 653 876, 300 837, 275 845, 813 320, 572	852, 625 913, 297 806, 044 815, 574 310, 663	870, 578 912, 860 866, 740 870, 994 305, 900	815, 448 877, 359 847, 408 852, 096 300, 855	821, 664 858, 760 825, 242 840, 249 285, 368	937, 879 932, 405 871, 450 862, 728 295, 545	821, 801 884, 769 821, 858 817, 717 292, 998	964, 941 984, 495 917, 112 916, 683 293, 423	r 905, 445 r1,013,760 r 875, 512 r 877, 033 r 293, 832	r 886, 155 r 988, 500 r 909, 757 r 901, 561 r 301, 420	r 889, 173 r 984, 685 r 891, 487 r 893, 075 r 299, 862	848, 00 1, 035, 76 808, 00 796, 00 312, 06
Fine paper: do Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Printing paper:	135, 150 110, 150 83, 586 86, 350 78, 654	149, 100 143, 200 111, 310 116, 050 74, 115	114, 207 145, 772 106, 764 111, 635 69, 450	115, 272 147, 840 112, 207 113, 203 68, 655	102, 770 138, 575 110, 119 112, 035 66, 760	102, 340 131, 785 104, 131 109, 129 61, 783	118, 960 139, 145 111, 113 111, 600 61, 295	103, 864 146, 200 99, 753 96, 800 64, 245	110, 114 140, 035 115, 661 116, 276 63, 630	r 119, 245 r 147, 000 r 113, 501 r 112, 245 r 64, 885	r 106, 722 r 137, 190 r 117, 785 r 117, 570 r 64, 470	114, 065 130, 880 117, 902 120, 372 62, 000	112, 0 144, 5 101, 0 98, 0 65, 0
Orders, new	309, 465 319, 735 238, 532 239, 608 116, 635	354, 658 387, 600 286, 288 286, 755 116, 225	307, 738 414, 165 280, 203 281, 172 115, 310	290, 525 406, 900 296, 292 297, 782 113, 870	284, 615 395, 050 290, 561 296, 460 107, 860	288, 546 393, 160 287, 910 290, 427 105, 230	338, 465 436, 520 299, 097 295, 103 109, 225	279, 128 384, 199 281, 526 281, 062 109, 689	351, 015 475, 400 312, 477 310, 190 111, 975	311, 555 489, 770 296, 203 297, 185 110, 990	r 307, 316 r 482, 155 r 306, 518 r 304, 555 r 112, 930	304, 873 496, 500 291, 385 290, 528 113, 787	284, 0 511, 0 268, 0 269, 0 113, 0
Coarse paper: orders, newshort tons_ Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo do	11. 65 312, 314 216, 315 258, 575 260, 790	11. 65 300, 665 227, 570 286, 396 289, 407	11. 78 276, 858 227, 700 273, 636 276, 705	12, 15 298, 200 231, 200 292, 751 294, 692	12. 15 281, 340 224, 050 292, 380 288, 472	12. 53 277, 572 215, 870 279, 967 285, 750	12. 65 302, 740 229, 830 293, 119 288, 775	12. 65 274, 607 227, 800 275, 284 276, 635	12. 65 315, 065 234, 820 306, 009 308, 044	12. 65 r 291, 940 239, 175 r 285, 683 r 287, 582	12.65 r 295,860 r 236,325 r 302,948 r 298,287	12, 65 297, 480 228, 315 305, 938 305, 490	285, 0 242, 3 278, 0 271, 0
Stocks, end of month do- ewsprint: Canada (incl. Newfoundland): do- Production do- Shipments from mills do- Stocks, at mills, end of month do- United States:	439, 255 463, 339 135, 873	81, 352 466, 443 417, 589 184, 727	78, 265 437, 579 485, 165 137, 141	76, 305 456, 443 465, 253 128, 331	456, 743 477, 708 107, 366	74, 240 430, 551 448, 775 89, 142	78, 585 453, 019 423, 343 118, 818	77, 233 425, 097 400, 833 143, 082	75, 198 472, 963 473, 503 142, 542	73, 295 447, 551 443, 288 146, 805	78, 005 485, 723 486, 340 146, 188	78, 485 464, 332 475, 034 135, 486	85, 4 452, 4 442, 9 144, 9
Consumption by publishers	336, 759 86, 127 85, 433 8, 768	346, 795 92, 877 92, 950 8, 695	373, 788 86, 411 85, 809 9, 297	420, 786 91, 305 92, 779 7, 823	407, 943 87, 980 85, 141 10, 662	398, 309 85, 355 87, 776 8, 241	345, 552 92, 691 92, 991 7, 941	336, 568 84, 381 84, 896 7, 426	394, 387 94, 015 92, 630 8, 811	410, 723 88, 888 90, 740 6, 959	403, 233 96, 420 93, 422 9, 957	365, 324 94, 073 97, 016 7, 014	333, 4 88, 4 86, 8
At publishers	339, 424 93, 140 415, 424 100, 00 983, 300	376, 900 81, 095 367, 604 100, 00	372, 943 94, 271 419, 123 100. 00 977, 800	356, 782 88, 332 449, 183 100, 00 1, 039, 000	334, 783 98, 499 385, 659 106, 00	328, 018 96, 942 418, 044 106, 00 876, 700	346, 258 93, 866 399, 333 106, 00 1, 177, 200	331, 440 111, 019 7 333, 867 106, 00 987, 900	349, 308 95, 893 449, 037 106, 00	322, 750 95, 340 396, 897 106, 00	332, 601 86, 522 439, 586 106, 00	358, 294 94, 331 432, 505 106, 00 962, 700	393, 7 106, 7 116.
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production, total do Percent of activity aper products: Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber,	524, 400 816, 900 82	729, 100 1, 017, 300 100	714, 900 954, 400 96	694, 700 1, 023, 400 102	722, 000 1, 012, 700 101	617, 200 940, 500 95	761,800 1,056,600 102	758, 600 975, 100 105	704, 900 1, 107, 300 104	646, 900	658, 700 1, 128, 200 104	548, 000 1, 058, 500 103	537, 890,
shipments mil. sq. ft. surface area. Folding paper boxes, value: New orders. 1936=100 Shipments do PRINTING	6, 075 586. 9 424. 1	7, 653 904. 5 603. 3	7, 229 745. 0 619. 9	7, 679 731. 2 671. 7	7, 289 710. 7 666. 1	7, 105 690. 5 668. 6	7, 577 904. 1 738. 9	6, 618 875. 6 725. 8	7, 965 879. 4 851. 9	7, 315 737. 7 778. 4	7, 288 699. 3 815. 4	613. 3 755. 5	5, 586 599
ook publication, totalnumber of editions New booksdo New editionsdo	850 650 200	766 618 148	962 816 146	1, 138 877 261	1,028 811 217	1, 157 915 242	776 601 175	793 613 180	1, 130 861 269	878 678 200	969 759 210	1, 145 879 266	
		RUBB	ER A	ND RU	BBER	PROD	UCTS						
RUBBER atural rubber: Consumption long tons. Stocks, end of month do. Imports, including latex and guayule do. Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York)	61, 402 93, 653 62, 004	64, 297 87, 146 72, 703	61, 281 87, 409 61, 153	69, 178 83, 215 78, 740	51, 340 81, 658 73, 393	44, 999 89, 215 69, 261	44, 586 93, 079 92, 454	37, 572 87, 242 54, 687	35, 335 76, 312 63, 053	39, 508 71, 679 54, 963	42, 445 68, 498 42, 371	r 39, 998 r 68, 369 56, 623	35, 7 68, 1
dol. per lb	.384 43, 820 43, 687 67, 085 724	. 521 43, 950 50, 379 63, 654 631	. 558 44, 460 49, 550 59, 059 645	. 638 44, 690 54, 507 51, 751 678	. 732 48, 417 48, 261 51, 636 581	52, 199 53, 364 52, 758 749	. 735 60, 952 58, 584 55, 453 577	. 734 56, 415 53, 308 59, 035 620	. 722 65, 286 65, 587 60, 614 533	. 675 66, 414 58, 787 65, 793 585	. 660 70, 541 65, 027 70, 276 617	. 660 74, 188 7 64, 718 7 78, 154 573	76, 2 62, 0 90, 2
eclaimed rubber: Productiondo Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	24, 374 22, 377 30, 371	27, 312 26, 151 31, 793	29, 648 29, 250 33, 395	32, 685 32, 785 33, 530	30, 171 30, 260 33, 960	32, 480 29, 905 35, 708	32, 924 32, 455 35, 843	30, 402 28, 792 36, 885	35, 094 32, 678 38, 334	34, 293 32, 428 39, 064	35, 051 34, 148 39, 098	r 33, 509 r 30, 999 r 40, 268	30, 1 25, 7 44, 6
neumatic casings: Production thousands. Shipments, total do Original equipment do Replacement equipment do Export do Export do Export do Exports do Exports do	8, 297 12, 002 3, 884 8, 011 106 7, 004	8, 194 10, 579 4, 093 6, 369 116 4, 794	7, 833 8, 216 3, 813 4, 292 111 4, 374 1 107	8, 667 8, 684 3, 783 4, 750 151 4, 382	7, 521 7, 494 3, 214 4, 130 150 4, 810	6, 819 7, 562 3, 245 4, 188 129 3, 794	6, 764 6, 961 3, 035 3, 812 114 3, 552	5, 887 6, 174 3, 002 3, 058 114 3, 307	6, 693 7, 235 3, 620 3, 493 123 2, 804 1 120	6, 540 6, 255 2, 755 3, 412 88 3, 047	7, 116 6, 730 2, 692 3, 911 127 3, 442 1 88	7, 222 7, 185 2, 603 4, 439 143 7 3, 512 1 118	6, 6, 2, 4, 3,
ner tubes: Production	6, 936 9, 738 8, 422 33	7, 263 9, 257 6, 619 33	7, 093 7, 586 6, 198 50	7, 886 7, 378 6, 400 68	6, 629 6, 099 6, 963 102	6, 035 6, 379 6, 725 77	5, 950 6, 595 5, 852 56	5, 144 5, 910 5, 154 36	5, 828 6, 593 4 , 595 58	5, 566 5, 593 4, 657 63	5, 625 5, 585 5, 071 52	r 5, 381 r 5, 500 r 5, 311 63	5, 5, 0 5, 0

Revised. 1 Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
3 Data for 1937-48 (incl. Newfoundland) are shown on pp. 22 and 23 of the May 1950 Survey. Further revisions for stocks at mills, end of December, are shown at bottom of p. S-37 of the June 1950 Survey. †Revised data for 1948-49 will be published later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the	<u> </u>	, .	Septem-	050	Novem-	Decem-		Febru-		1951	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	ber ber	October	ber	ber	January	ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	S'	TONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLA	SS PR	ODUC'	ГS					
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS													
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments reams	151, 278	258, 575	206, 809	197, 500	177, 371	155, 823	189, 440	184, 326	206, 940	179, 507	191, 138	162, 002	161,093
PORTLAND CEMENT		:											
Production thous. of bbl. Percent of capacity.	20, 709 94 23, 167	21, 884 99 25, 144	20, 945 98 22, 910	22, 461 102 24, 167	20, 226 95 19, 791	19, 116 87	7 17, 434 79	15, 201 76	18, 708 82	20, 184 91 20, 953	21, 925 96 24, 894	21, 984 99	22, 439 98
Shipments	12, 848 6, 388	9, 608 4, 900	7, 642 4, 029	5, 945 2, 852	6, 382 2, 962	12, 477 13, 018 3, 925	12, 237 18, 222 5, 473	11, 294 22, 127 7, 097	17, 692 23, 139 8, 036	22, 363 8, 194	19, 390 7, 482	24, 935 16, 439 r 6, 682	24, 266 14, 612 5, 563
CLAY PRODUCTS	,,,,,,,	,,,,,,	1, 1=1	,	_,	,,,,,	9, 2.10	,,	3,000	,,,,,	,,	.,	,,,,,
Brick, unglazed: Productiontthous. of standard brick	578, 226	646, 626	604, 826	659, 927	606, 726	499, 694	480, 607	422, 134	534 , 077	553, 468	605, 304	600, 516	
Shipments† do Price, wholesale, common, composite, f, o. b. plant	599, 337	675, 227	630, 472	660, 309	590, 905	450, 800	470, 730	408, 766	550, 274	552, 881	599, 905	577, 686	
dol. per thous_	25, 032	25. 208	25. 616	25.866	26.057	26, 378	26. 549	26. 589	26, 602	26. 588	26. 591	26.604	26. 604
Production short tons Shipments do Structural tile, unglazed:	136, 780 153, 788	154, 284 163, 664	155, 678 152, 847	154, 904 156, 610	131, 668 129, 489	127, 951 114, 439	137, 211 124, 503	122, 046 96, 487	139, 653 125, 328	142, 356 134, 777	144, 666 141, 774	138, 922 137, 142	
Productiont the digital do do do do do do do do do do do do do	118, 564 125, 376	119, 340 136, 438	115, 975 120, 108	119, 729 119, 054	105, 879 104, 304	95, 265 85, 471	108, 816 103, 293	98, 593 89, 645	110, 146 108, 738	105, 268 108, 653	106, 045 108, 866	104, 547 105, 045	
GLASS PRODUCTS	,	24., 25.	,	,	,	,		54, 540	200,100	,			
Hass containers:	8, 870	9, 133	8, 673	10, 612	9, 451	9, 321	10, 279	9, 201	10, 987	11,075	10, 849	10, 489	10, 35
Production thous. of gross Shipments, domestic, total do General-use food:	9, 141	11, 132	10, 437	8, 967	8, 104	9, 153	9, 499	8, 563	10, 250	9, 583	10, 390	9, 847	9, 392
Narrow-neck fooddo Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers)	844	1, 170	1,572	953	669	786	835	931	1, 116	1,067	999	908	738
thous, of gross	1 2, 476 845	3, 204 492	2, 672 305	1 2, 474 340	1 2, 145	1 2, 272	¹ 2, 410 457	1 2, 129 345	1 2, 472	1 2, 332	1 2, 666 803	1 2, 410 969	1 2, 416
Thouse of gross	700 1, 095	669 1, 551	582 1, 343	563 1, 275	459 1, 257	532 1,317	450 1,543	541 1, 425	978 1, 302	1, 190 931	1, 468 880	1, 786 730	1,849 74
Medicinal and toiletdodododododo	1, 909 649	2, 501 819	2, 576 822	2, 228 779	2, 235 687	2,397 791	2, 637 844	2, 183 724	2, 740 883	2, 389 823	2, 426 878	1, 965 823	1,825 69
	290 1 333	385 342	369 197	354 (1) 6, 123	(1) 7,079	(1)	324 (¹)	285 (1) 7, 631	313 (¹) 8, 091	235 (1) 9, 293	271 (1) 9, 426	255 (1)	(1)
Fruit jars and jelly glasses do. Stocks, end of month do. Stocks, end of month do. Tumblers:	8, 931	6, 743	4,865	0,123	7,019	6,776	7, 240	7,031	8, 091	9, 295	9, 420	9, 714	10,375
Productionthous. of dozens_ Shipmentsdo	5, 209 5, 264	6, 548 7, 222	5, 925 6, 070	6, 994 5, 498	5, 876 6, 107	5, 702 5, 253	6, 959 6, 831	6, 506 6, 132	7, 570 7, 156	7, 534 6, 851	7, 292 6, 760	6, 384 5, 737	5, 560 5, 733
Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments	8, 667	8,091	8, 118	8,877	9, 593	9, 887	9,602	9, 940	10, 340 3, 998	10, 933 3, 439	11, 381 3, 408	11, 974	11, 769
thous. of dozens GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS	2, 530	3, 671	3, 356	3, 846	3, 313	3, 218	3, 667	3, 364	ə, ४४ ०	0,409	3, 403	2, 682	2, 766
Orude gypsum, quarterly total:									270				
Importsthous, of short tonsdododododododododododo						967 2, 355			613 2, 102 1, 838				
Typsum products sold or used, quarterly total: Uncalcinedshort tons					l				660, 470			Į.	1
Calcined:			,						·				1
Base-coat plastersdo Keene's cementdo All other building plastersdo			693, 948 15, 863 156, 429			15, 200 147, 409			512, 238 14, 328 137, 878				
Lath thous of sq. ft. Tile do Wallboard do Wallboard do			761, 573 13, 449		l	754, 849 12, 012			710, 197 10, 002				
			759, 260		i	807, 734			849, 933				
Industrial plastersshort tons_			66, 674			74, 208			73, 186				
			TEX	TILE 1	PRODU	JCTS							
CLOTHING													
Hosiery: Productionthous, of dozen pairs	10, 295 11, 429	14, 986 16, 584	14, 194 15, 590	14, 874 15, 791	15, 000 14, 796	12, 817 11, 842	14, 971 14, 637	14, 337 14, 601	14, 736 14, 621	13, 149 11, 905	12, 925 10, 985	12, 205 11, 446	9, 198 9, 098
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	27, 480	25, 882	24, 486	23, 569	23, 774	25, 456	r 25, 934	r 25, 633	7 25, 780	r 27, 048	r 29, 008	r 30, 208	30, 308
COTTON Cotton (exclusive of linters):													
Production:	283	r 859	2, 770	6, 459	8, 793	9, 200	9, 678		2 9, 908				3 2, 014
Ginnings§thous. of running bales_ Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous. of bales_			*********						² 10, 012				4 17, 29
Consumptionbales Stocks in the United States, end of month, totalthouse, finding	606, 878	807,840	968, 484		1,008,872	784, 057	1,040,891	894, 602	911, 654	980, 906	832, 612	818, 714	767, 28
totalthous, of bales	6, 846 6, 749 350	15, 087 15, 001 9, 374	13, 771 13, 695 7, 643	12, 681 12, 613 4, 816	11,366 11,311 2,538	10, 174 10, 117 1, 512	8, 681 8, 638 792	7, 852 7, 764 881	6, 373 6, 261 388	5, 059 4, 957 278	3, 786 3, 667 60	2, 887 2, 777 50	
Public storage and compressesdo Consuming establishmentsdo	5, 161 1, 238	4, 545 1, 082	4, 871 1, 181	6, 358 1, 439	6, 984 1, 789	6, 651 1, 955	5, 626 2, 220	4. 603 2, 281	3, 560 2, 313	2, 406 2, 274	1, 586 2, 021	1, 031 1, 696	618 1, 31
Foreign cotton, totaldo r Revised. ¹ Data for wide-mouth food contai	98	86	76	68	54	57	44	88	102	102	118	110	111
Ginnings to September 1. 4 September 1 esti Data revised for 1950. Revisions for January—	mate of 193 April will b	51 erop. e shown la	ter.		nour letty (DIIB EUCCAL	nun jars D	egminig (Croper, 189	υ. Δ Τ (tal ginning	20 OT TAON G	op.
7 Includes laminated board, reported as compon Data for September, November 1950 and Janu													

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		 ,	19:	50						1951			,
1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem-	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
		TEX'	TILE :	PRODU	JCTS-	-Conti	nued						
COTTON—Continued													
otton (exclusive of linters)—Continued Exportsbales-	264, 982	355, 975	372, 381	283, 816	371, 870	448, 561	316, 626	428, 599	354, 302	480, 085	371, 417	204, 006	
Imports dododododo	2, 332 33. 1	4, 730 37. 0	22, 732 40. 0	11, 889 38. 9	9, 118 41. 1	6, 407 40. 4	2, 342 41. 3	93, 800 41. 8	3, 114 42. 7	9,740 43.2	16, 102 42. 5	18, 412 42. 0	39. 1
Prices, wholesale, middling, 15/6", average, 10 marketscents per lb_ otton linters:	37. 1	38. 1	40.7	39. 8	42. 2	42. 6	44. 2	(1)	45. 1	45. 2	45. 2	45. 2	40.
Consumptionthous. of bales	115 49	149 68	124 132	129 207	118 189	110 145	116 151	110 105	125 77	111 52	115 36	96 31	9 2
Production do Stocks, end of month do COTTON MANUFACTURES	436	340	337	409	461	518	542	542	517	468	398	327	26
tton cloth:							i						
Potton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterlymil. of linear yards			2,398		:-	2, 639			2, 835				
xports thous. of sq. yd. mports dodo	35, 935 1, 905	45, 633 2, 918	50, 973 2, 570	50, 162 2, 796	7 45, 389 4, 608	* 53, 256 * 3, 597	57, 472 4, 948	57, 643 10, 223	79, 574 7, 486	73, 942 3, 950	72, 409 4, 807	73, 786 2, 614	
Mill marginst cents per lb. Denim, 28-inch cents per yd.	35. 96 32. 6	43. 58 34. 5	48, 69 36. 0	49.36 36.4	48.39 37.8	50. 21 38. 3	50, 12 38, 3	(¹) 38, 3	49. 80 (1)	45. 60 (1)	42. 57 39. 4	* 39.77 41.0	38. 7 39.
Print cloth, 38½-inch, 64 x 60do.	17. 5 18. 5	19. 8 21. 8	22. 4 23. 8	21. 5 24. 5	21. 9 24. 8	22. 5 25. 0	22. 9 25. 0	23. 0 25. 0	23. 0 25. 0	20. 6 25. 0	19. 4 25. 0	19.0 (1)	16. (¹)
tton yarn, Southern, prices, wholesale, mill: 12/1, carded, white, conesdol. per lb_ 0/1, twisted, carded, skeinsdo	.671 .840	.776 .925	. 833 1. 007	. 851 1. 072	.877 1.147	. 887 1. 166	. 917 1. 172	. 921 1. 176	. 921 1. 176	. 921 1. 176	. 915 1. 176	. 867 1. 127	(1) 1.05
ndle activity (cotton system spindles):¶ .ctive spindles, last working day, total_thous_	- 21,790	21,845	21,945	22, 149	22, 153	22, 084	22, 292	22, 221	22, 246	21, 134	21, 770	22, 145	22, 12
Consuming 100 percent cotton do do do do do do do do do do do do do	20, 518 7, 770	20, 540 10, 333	20, 609 12, 638	20, 758 10, 713	20, 751 12, 979	20, 730 9, 942	20, 900 13, 273	20, 885 11, 069	20, 957 11, 083	19, 903 12, 447	20, 516 10, 399	20, 910 10, 287	20, 87 9, 85
Average per working day do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7, 409 7, 307 1112, 2	517 9,711 140,2	516 11, 860 139, 7	542 10, 041 146. 9	530 12, 171 143. 2	523 9, 376 141. 3	542 12, 459 145. 9	563 10, 394 152. 0	554 10, 436 149. 7	505 11, 699 136. 4	533 9, 768 144, 1	514 9, 677 138. 9	9, 24 110.
YON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK		330.2	20011	22000	130.2			102.0	110.1	100.1	*****	100.0	110.
yon yarn and staple fiber: Jonsumption:						e.							
Filament yarn mil. of lb Staple fiber do Stocks, producers', end of month:	79. 7 25. 8	85. 1 27. 6	79. 0 25. 5	82. 5 25. 4	80. 5 25. 6	86. 9 29. 4	79. 0 25. 7	75. 0 25. 0	85. 9 27. 0	80. 0 26. 9	82. 0 28. 9	* 83. 5 * 26. 0	79. 27.
tocks, producers', end of month: Filament yarndo Staple fiberdo mportsthous. of lb.	13. 1 4. 6	10, 5 3, 9	10.0 2.8	10.5	11. 2 3. 5	6. 1 2. 0	10.3 3.8	10. 5 3. 8	8. 4 4. 0	10. 1 3. 6	11.3 4.7	12. 7 4. 2	19. 4.
rices, wholesale:	6, 653	7, 463	8, 960	12, 457	12, 958	11, 845	12,075	8, 581	7, 373	8, 770	5, 311	9, 696	
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filament dol. per lb_staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denier dodo	.732	.740 .370	. 755 . 370	. 760 . 370	. 760 . 370	. 770 . 400	. 780 . 400	. 780 . 400	. 780 . 400	. 780 . 400	. 780 . 400	. 780 . 400	.78
yon broad-woven goods, production, quarterly thous, of linear yards			569, 460			602, 000			630, 093			598,000	
k, raw: Importsthous. of lb_ Price, wholesale, Japan, white, 13/15 (N. Y.)	1, 033	902	1, 307	1, 500	1, 152	727	748	628	576	499	395	375	
WOOL	3.05	3.42	3.40	3. 51	3.72	4. 11	² 5. 35	² 5. 62	2 5. 62	\$ 5. 21	2 4. 58	2 4. 37	2 4.3
nsumption (scoured basis):8	28, 816	38, 948	44, 390	38,004	38, 695	28, 896	40, 255	29, 656	27, 944	r 42, 940	33, 672	22 000	
Apparel class thous, of lb. Carpet class do ports do	9, 608 7 68, 787	15, 768 74, 833	18, 360 57, 006	16, 704 r 49, 356	18, 380 7 51, 917	14, 364 42, 994	16, 590 73, 139	13, 248 50, 179	12, 716 66, 761	7 12, 270 7 74, 711	7, 200 55, 243	33, 200 6, 400 44, 005	
ices, wholesale, Boston: Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, scoureddol. per lb Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy, 47 percent shrink-	1.800 .702	2.045 .778	2. 481 . 892	2, 469 . 909	2. 540 . 973	³ 2. 650 ³ 1. 131	³ 3. 340 ³ 1. 420	³ 3. 600 ³ 1. 535	3 3.750 1.564	3 3.338 1.325	3. 130 1. 236	³ 2. 850 1. 125	3 2. 60 . 98
agedol. per lb Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, scoured, in bonddol. per lb		1, 965	2, 725	\$ 2.515	³ 2. 560	³ 2, 600	³ 3. 240	* 3. 450					
WOOL MANUFACTURES	1.775	1. 900	2.120	2.010	2.500	2.000	3. 240	3.430	* 3. 600	* 3. 275	* 3. 010	3 2. 825	3 2, 45
achinery activity (weekly average):§ Looms:⊙													
Woolen and worsted: Pile and Jacquardthous. of active hours	70	102	105	119	106	133	136	145	153	124	140	145	
Broad do Narrow do	1, 933 26	2, 391 30	2, 346 18	2, 502 17	2, 346 13	2, 275 15	2, 272 20	1, 984 22	1, 852 22	7 2, 258 21	2, 196 25	2, 252 18	
Carpet and rug: Broaddododo	101 51	172 83	160 81	177 92	172 85	162 87	163 85	164 86	168 88	148 73	120 64	116 64	
Spinning spindles: Woolendo	74, 410	96, 134	87, 513	91, 915	78, 103	76, 483	78, 464	76, 973	73, 704	r 76, 926	75, 209	79, 102	
Worsteddo Worsted combsdodo	85, 975 167	115, 302 233	115, 284 227	120, 695 233	110, 948 191	102, 780 176	4 108, 779 194	4 95, 260 164	4 89, 941 139	4 111, 730 200	4 104, 256 185	100, 875 184	
Production, total§thous. of lbKnitting§do	51, 064 5, 964	69, 848 8, 384	81, 815 9, 585	69, 736 7, 832	76, 480 8, 105	59, 664 6, 084	4 77, 785 8, 300	4 60, 268 4 7, 312	4 57, 744 4 6, 816	7 4 76, 445 4 8, 655	4 59, 076 4 6, 624	4 59, 200 4 5, 600	
Weavings do Carpet and others do Price, wholesale, worsted yarn (Bradford	34, 860 10, 240	44, 796 16, 668	52, 970 19, 260	44, 180 17, 724	48, 075 20, 300	37, 480 16, 100	48, 440 4 21, 045	4 37, 048 15, 908	4 35, 460 15, 468	7 4 50, 235 17, 555	4 41, 040 11, 412	* 41, 200	
weaving system) 2/32s		2.975	3. 665		4, 175	4. 175	-						

r Revised. ¹ No quotation. ² Substituted series. Data beginning January 1951 represent a composite wholesale price for raw silk, Japan, white, 20-22 denier, 37 percent, AA grade tested; December 1950 quotation, \$4.55. ³ Nominal price. ⁴ Includes operations on the American system in cotton mills which were previously reported as cotton-system spindle operations; data beginning 1951, therefore, are not strictly comparable with earlier figures. For January 1951, the activity of these spindles not previously attributed to the worsted-system amounted to approximately 5.3 million active bours weekly and 1.2 million pounds of yarn spin. ¶Data for September, November 1950 and January, April, and July 1951 cover 5 week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stock data and number of active spindles are for end of period covered. ¹\$Scattered monthly revisions beginning 1944 (to incorporate new quotations for two constructions previously included at OPA ceiling prices) are available upon request. ♂Substituted series. See note marked "♂" at bottom of p. S-39 of the July 1950 Survey. ⑤ Beginning 1951, looms weaving fabrics principally wool by weight.

Virlage otherwise stated statistics through			19:	50			1951								
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1949 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July		
TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued															
WOOL MANUFACTURES—Continued															
Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts: †															
Production, quarterly, totalthous, of lin. yd Apparel fabrics, totaldo			1 104, 953 1 89, 850			110, 179 93, 310			95, 724 81, 776			96,700 79,800			
Government orders do do			11,293			88, 892			9, 536 72, 240			23,500 56,300			
Men's and boys'dododododododo			1 41, 158 1 47, 399			43, 397 45, 495			38, 071 34, 169			29,600 26,700			
Men's and boys' do Women's and children's do Nonapparel fabrics, total do Blanketing do Other nonapparel fabrics do			15, 103 1 4, 987 1 10, 116			16, 869 5, 011 11, 858			13, 948 5, 025 8, 923			16, 900 8, 000 8, 900			
Prices, wholesale, t. o. b. mill:	3. 255	3. 440	4. 084	4, 306	4. 306	4. 306	4. 306		0, 220			3, 200			
Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz_dol. per yd Women's dress goods, flannel, 8 oz., 54-inch dol. per yd	2, 524	2, 624	2. 772	2.846	2. 846	2. 846	2.846	3. 514	3. 514		3. 302	3.302	3.302		
		TRA	NSPO	RTATI	ON E)UIPM	IENT						***************************************		
AIRCRAFT											!				
Civil aircraft, shipments do	321 94	354 48	301 84	204 40	242 54	305 85	255 114	239 60	273 78	247 64	248 96	216 66			
MOTOR VEHICLES													ļ		
Factory sales, total number Coaches, total do do	706, 702 397	818, 123 457	722, 842 423	760, 566 553	603, 567 584	640, 925 664	606, 833 661	618, 321 521	755, 022 829	639, 272 819	652, 727 742	7 617, 685 838	492, 311 665		
Domestic do do Passenger cars, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	291 595, 067	374 682, 782	345 616, 827	502 651, 169	507 504, 445	601 521, 371	631 478, 589	483 505, 865	792 617, 399	764 503, 038	702 511, 938	773 r 482, 029	630 381, 407		
Domestic	581, 069 111, 238	669, 550 134, 884 121, 303	602, 423 105, 592	635, 544 108, 844	490, 855 98, 538	507, 120 118, 890 103, 522	459, 567 127, 583 109, 262	481, 239 111, 935	588, 435 136, 794	475, 316 135, 415	482, 263 140, 047	457, 293	359, 276 110, 239		
Exports, totalt do	98, 603 24, 807 12, 775	24, 927 11, 286	93, 378 22, 724 10, 906	97, 116 23, 070 12, 399	80, 832 27, 546 13, 826	23, 976 11, 481	28, 589 12, 439	94, 834 35, 580 19, 382	118, 235 41, 646 22, 493	117, 483 42, 675 25, 010	121, 461 43, 174 24, 189	7 115, 079 38, 984 22, 573	91, 512		
Passenger cars dododo	12, 032	13, 641	11, 818	10, 671	13, 720	12, 495	16, 150	16, 198	19, 153	17, 665	18, 985	16, 411			
Truck trailers, production, total do Complete trailers do Vans do	\$ 5, 798 \$ 5, 605 \$ 3, 316	² 6, 614 ² 6, 435 ² 3, 735	2 6, 770 2 6, 533 2 3, 944	² 6, 741 ² 6, 504 ² 3, 969	² 6, 366 ² 6, 124 ² 3, 937	² 6, 257 ² 6, 077 ² 4, 106	² 6, 483 ² 6, 265 ² 3, 952	² 6, 044 ² 5, 841 ² 3, 669	² 7, 102 ² 6, 809 ² 3, 950	² 6, 351 ² 5, 999 ² 3, 459	7 2 6, 861 7 2 6, 529 2 3, 613	2 5, 529 2 5, 268 2 2, 683			
All other do Chassis shipped as such do	³ 2, 289 ³ 193	² 2, 700 ² 179	² 2, 589 ² 237	² 2, 535 ² 237	² 2, 187 ² 242	² 1, 971 ² 180	² 2, 313 ² 218	² 2, 172 ² 203	² 2, 859 ² 293	² 2, 540 ² 352	r 2 2, 916 r 2 332	² 2, 585 ² 261			
Registrations: New passenger carsdo	609, 926 117, 040	683, 995 126, 533	625, 755 113, 750	580, 373 101, 169	444, 193 84, 142	552, 259 89, 273	472, 766 88, 058	430, 797 78, 581	512, 599 86, 287	467, 313 84, 961	470, 446 90, 627	454, 665	406, 333		
New commercial carsdodo	117,040	120, 555	113,750	101, 109	04, 142	09, 218	30,000	10, 301	60, 267	04, 901	90,021	87, 461	84, 021		
American Railway Car Institute:				1											
Shipments: Freight cars, totalnumber_ Equipment manufacturers, totaldo	3, 474 2, 148	5, 203 2, 787	5, 131 2, 395	5, 501 2, 444	5, 791 3, 352	5, 701 3, 966	5, 949 4, 405	5, 842 4, 514	7, 011 4, 966	8, 274 5, 781	9, 775 7, 198	9, 644 7, 185	5, 290 4, 014		
Domestic do Railroad shops, domestic do	2, 148 1, 326	2, 787 2, 787 2, 416	2, 395 2, 736	2, 444	3, 352 2, 439	3, 965 1, 735	4, 405 1, 544	4, 514 1, 328	4, 966 2, 045	5, 781 2, 493	7, 198 2, 576	7, 185 2, 459	4,014 1,276		
Passenger cars, total do Equipment manufacturers, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	94 93	104 102	70 63	3, 057 71 71	58 58	54 54	26 26	19 19	19 7	29 17	23 17	38 34	19 19		
Railroad shops, domestic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	93 1	102 2	63	71	58 0	54 0	21 0	12	7 12	12	6	13 4	10		
Association of American Railroads: Freight cars (class I), end of month: Number owned thousands	1, 722	1, 719	1,719	1,717	1,717	1,718	1,719	1,721	1,722	1,727	1, 731	1, 736	1, 736		
Number owned thousands Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs thousands.	123	108	102	98	93	89	86	84	82	87	89	90	96		
Percent of total ownership	7. 1 62, 124	6. 3 76, 582	5. 9 94, 557	5. 7 107, 994	5. 4 110, 781	5. 2 109, 174	5. 0 126, 438	4. 9 135, 936	4. 8 137, 349	5. 0 138, 319	5. 1 134, 348	5. 2 128, 540	5. 5 125, 846		
Equipment manufacturersdo Railroad shopsdo Locomotives (class I), end of month:	37, 342 24, 782	48, 220 28, 362	63, 485 31, 072	76, 279 31, 715	79, 493 31, 288	78, 137 31, 037	91, 431 35, 007	96, 658 39, 278	98, 625 38, 724	94, 837 43, 482	91, 775 42, 573	86, 935 41, 605	84, 858 40, 988		
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number	3, 166	3, 239	3, 218	3, 135	3, 111	3, 114	3, 257	3, 283	3, 317	3, 290	3, 077	3,003	3,048		
Percent of total on lineOrders, unfilled:	12. 1	12.4	12.4	12.3	12. 2	12. 3	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3	12.7	12.6	13.0		
Steam locomotives, totalnumber_ Equipment manufacturersdo Bailroad shops	22 0 22	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 0 \\ 21 \end{array}$	20 0 20	19 0 19	17 0 17	16 0 16	21 0 21	21 0 21	20 0 20	18 0 18	16 0 16	14 0 14	12 0 12		
Railroad shops do Other locomotives, total do Equipment manufacturers do	1, 110 1, 110	1, 367 1, 367	1, 419 1, 419	1, 504 1, 504 0	1, 640 1, 640	1, 628 1, 628	1,620 1,620	1, 631 1, 631	1,863 1,863	1,737 1,737	1, 823 1, 823	1, 660 1, 660	1, 590 1, 590		
Railroad shopsdo Exports of locomotives, totaldo Steamdo	69 10	53 8	61 8	56 0	32 1	47	37 4	27 1	0 34 0	52 1	0 34 1	39	0		
Other do INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	59	45	53	56	31	43	33	26	34	51	33	38			
TRACTORS Shipments, totalnumber	199	237	263	290	242	291	440	461	595	20-	464	604	E00		
Domestic do Export do do	177 22	216 216 21	203 234 29	255 255 35	242 218 24	271 271 20	393 47	398 63	519 76	397 354 43	404 420 44	604 519 85	538 484 54		

Revised. 1 See note marked "†" for this page. 2 Beginning July 1950, the industry coverage has been increased by approximately 6 percent.
†Revised series. Beginning with data for 1951, the Bureau of the Census reports for woolen and worsted woven fabrics refer to goods which are principally wool by weight (i. e., exclude fabrics containing 25-49.9 percent wool previously included). Production for the second and third quarters of 1950 has been adjusted by the Office of Business Economics to exclude these fabrics if possible (see note on p. S-40 in August 1951 SURVEY.

3 Publication of data for military shipments and the total, formerly shown here, has been discontinued by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.
‡Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
§Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

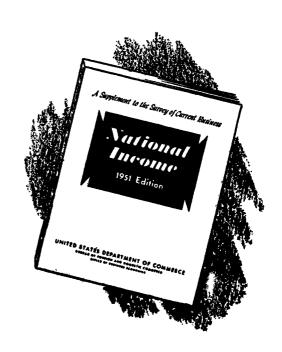
-INDEX TO MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages S1-S40-

Pages marked S	Pages marked S	Pages marked S
Abrasive paper and cloth (coated) 38	Fish oils and fish 25,29	Plant and equipment expenditures 1
Acids24	Flaxseed 25	Plastics and resin materials, synthetic 26
Advertising 7, 8	Flooring 31,32	Plywood 31
Agricultural income and marketings 2 Agricultural wages, loans 15	Flour, wheat 28	Population 10 Pork 29
	Food products 2,	
Aircraft 11, 12, 14, 40	3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 27, 28, 29, 30 Footwear 2, 5, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 31	Postal business 8 Postal savings 16
Airline operations	Foreclosures, real estate7	Poultry and eggs
Alcoholic beverages 2, 27	Foreign trade, indexes, shipping weight, value	Prices (see also individual commodities):
Aluminum 33	by regions, countries, economic classes, and	Consumers' price index 5
Animal fate greases 25	commodity groups 21, 22	Received and paid by farmers
Anthracite 2, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 34	Foundry equipment 34	Retail price indexes 5
Anthracite 2, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 34 Apparel, wearing 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 38 Armed forces 10	Freight carloadings, cars, indexes 22, 23	Wholesale price indexes5, 6
Armed forces	Freight cars (equipment) 40	Printing 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 15, 37
Asphalt and asphalt products 36	Freight-car surplus and shortage 23 Fruits and vegetables 2, 5, 21, 27	Profits, corporation 18 Public utilities 1, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20
Automobiles	Fruits and vegetables	Pullman Company 23
Balance of payments 20	Fuel equipment and heating apparatus 33,34 Fuel oil 35	Pulpwood 36
Banking 15, 16	Fuels	Pumps34
Barley 28	Furs 22	Pumps 34 Purchasing power of the dollar 6
Barrels and drums 32 Battery shipments 34	Furnaces 34	
Battery shipments 34	Furnaces 34 Furniture 2, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14	Radio advertising 7 Railways, operations, equipment, financial sta-
Beef and vea! 29 Beverages, alcoholic 2, 8, 27 Bituminous coal 2, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 34, 35	Gas, customers, sales, revenues 26	tistics, employment, wages1,
Bituminous cost 2 5 11 13 14 15 34 35	Gasoline 36	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 40
Boilers 33.34	Glass and glassware (see also Stone, clay, etc.) 2,38	Railways, street (see Street railways, etc.).
Boilers 33, 34 Bonds, issues, prices, sales, yields 19	Generators and motors 34	Rayon and rayon manufactures 2, 6, 39
Book publication	Glycerin 24	Real estate7
Brass 33	Gold	Receipts, United States Government 16
Brick	Grains 5, 19, 21, 28	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans 17
Brokers' loans 16, 19 Building construction (see Construction).	Gross national product	Refrigerators 34 Rents (housing), index 5
Building contracts awarded.	Gypsum38	Retail trade, all retail stores, chain stores, de-
Building costs	Heating and ventilating equipment	partment stores, mail order, rural sales, gen-
Building costs 7 Building materials, prices, retail trade 5, 7, 8, 9	Hides and skins 5, 22, 30	eral merchandise
Business, orders, sales, inventories	Highways	Rice 28
Businesses operating and business turn-over 4	Hogs 29	Roofing and siding, asphalt
Butter27	Home Loan banks, loans outstanding	Rosin and turpentine 24
Candy	Home mortgages	Rubber, natural, synthetic, and reclaimed,
	Hosiery 6, 38 Hotels 11, 13, 14, 15, 23	tires and tubes 22,37 Rubber industry, production index, sales, in-
Capital flotations 18, 19	Hours of work per week 12, 13	ventories, employment, payrolls, hours,
1.9710901109	Housefurnishings 5, 8, 9	earnings 2, 3, 4, 12, 14, 15
Cattle and calves 29 Cement 2,5,38 Cereal and bakery products, price 5 Chain-store sales 9	Housefurnishings 5, 8, 9 Housing 5, 6, 7, 8	Rye
Cement 2, 5, 38	Immigration and emigration 23	
Cereal and bakery products, price5	Immigration and emigration 23 Imports (see also individual commodities) 21, 22	Saving, personal 16 Savings deposits 16
Chain-store sales	Income, personal	Securities issued 18, 19
Chemicals 27	Income-tax receipts	Service industries
Cigare and cigarettee \$ 30	Incorporations, business, new 4	Sewer pipe, clay 38
Cheese. 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 14, 15, 18, 21, 24 Cigars and cigarettes 30 Civil-service employees 12 Clay products (see also Stone, clay, etc.) 2, 38 Clothing 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 38 Coal 2, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 34, 35	Industrial production indexes	Sheep and lambs 29
Clay products (see also Stone, clay, etc.) 2.38	Instalment losns 16	Shipbuilding 11, 12, 13, 14
Clothing 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 38	Instalment sales, department stores 10	Shoes 2, 5, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 31
Coal 2, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 34, 35	Insulating materials 34	Shortenings 26
Cocoa	Insurance, life 17, 18 Interest and money rates 16	Silk, imports, prices 6, 22, 39
Coffee 22, 29	International transactions of the U. S 20, 21, 22	Silver 18 Skins 5, 22, 30
Coke 2, 35 Commercial and industrial failures 4	Inventories, manufacturers' and trade 3, 9, 10	Slaughtering and meat packing 2,
Construction:	Iron and steel, crude and manufactures 2,	11, 12, 14, 29
Contracts awarded6	3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 32, 33	Soybeans and soybean oil
Costs	Jewelry, sales, inventories, sale credit 8, 9, 16	Spindle activity, cotton, wool 39
Dwelling units started 7		Steel ingots and steel manufactures (see also
Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours 11,	Kerosene35	Iron and steel) 32,33
12, 13, 14, 15	Labor disputes, turn-over 13	Steel, scrap
Highway 6, 12 New construction, dollar value 6	Labor force 10	turers' inventories)
Consumer credit 16	Lamb and mutton 29	Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, sales, yields 20
Consumer credit	Lard	Stokers, mechanical 34
Consumers' price index	Lead 33 Leather and products 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 14, 30, 31	Stone clay and gloss products 9
Conner 91 33	Linseed oil,	3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38
Copra and coconut oil 25 Corn 19, 28 Cost-of-living index (see Consumers' price	Livestock2, 5, 29	3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38 Stoves 34 Street railways and buses 13, 14, 15, 22
Corn 19, 28	Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank, brokers'	Sugar 22,30
index) 5	(see also Consumer credit) 7, 15, 16, 17, 19	Sulfur 25
index) 5 Cotton, raw, and manufactures 2, 5, 6, 21, 38, 39	Locomotives 40	Sulfuric acid
Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil25	Looms, woolen, activity 39	Superphosphate24
Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil	Lubricants 35 Lumber 2, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 31, 32	Tea
Currency in circulation 18		Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-tele-
	Machine activity, cotton, wool 39	graph carriers 11. 13. 14. 15. 10 20 22
Dairy products 2, 5, 14, 27	Machine tools 34 Machinery 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 21, 34 Magazine advertising 8	graph carriers 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23 Textiles 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21, 38, 39, 40
Debits, bank 15 Debt, short-term, consumer 16	Magazine edvertising	
Debt. United States Government 17	Mail-order nouses, sales	Tin
Department stores 9, 10, 16	Manufacturers' sales, inventories, orders 3,4	Tin 22, 33 Tires and inner tubes 6, 12, 14, 15, 37 Tobacco 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 30
Deposits, bank 15, 16, 18 Disputes, industrial 13	Manufacturing production indexes 2.3	Tools, machine 34, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 30
Disputes, industrial 13	Meats and meat packing 2, 5, 11, 12, 14, 29 Metals 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 32, 33	Trade, retail and wholesale. 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15
Distilled spirits 27 Dividend payments and rates 1,18,20	Metals	Transit lines, local 15, 22
Drug-store sales8,9	Milk 27	Transportation, commodity and passenger 22.23
Dwelling units started	Minerals	Transportation equipment 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 40
-	Money supply 18	Travel 23 Truck trailers 40
Earnings, weekly and hourly 13, 14, 15	Mortgage loans 7, 15, 16	Trucks 40
Eggs and poultry 2, 5, 29	Motor firel 36	Turpentine and rosin 24
Electric power, production, sales, revenues 26 Electrical equipment 3, 4, 7, 34	Motor vehicles	Unemployment and unemployment compensa-
Employment estimates 10, 11, 12	•	tion 10 10
Employment indexes12	National income and product1	tion 10, 13 United States Government bonds 17, 18, 19
Employment security operations 13	Newspaper advertising	United States Government, mance 15, 17
Emigration and immigration 23	Newsprint 22, 37 New York Stock Exchange 19, 20	Utilities 1, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20
		Vacuum cleaners 34
Expenditures, United States Government 16 Explosives 25	Oats	Variety stores
Explosives 25 Exports (see also individual commodities) 21	Oil burners	Vegetable oils 25. 26
Express operations 22	Oils and fats	Vegetable oils 25, 26 Vegetables and fruits 2, 5, 21, 21
44	Oleomargarine 26 Operating businesses and business turn-over 4	Vessels cleared in foreign trade 23
Factory employment, payrolls, hours, wages 11,	Orders, new and unfilled, manufacturers' 4	Veterans' unemployment allowances
12, 13, 14, 15	•	117 Factoria andt
Failures, industrial and commercial 4	Paint and paint materials 5, 26	Wages, factory and miscellaneous 13,14,15 Washers 34
Farm products, and farm prices 2.5	Paper and pulp 2, 3, 6, 11, 12, 14, 36, 37 Paper products 2, 3, 4, 36, 37	Water heaters 34
	Paper products 2, 3, 4, 30, 37 Passports issued 23	Wax3
Farm wages 15 Fats and oils 5, 25, 26	Passports issued 25 Payrolls, indexes 12	Wheat and wheat flour 19, 28
Federal Government, finance 16, 17	Personal consumption expenditures 8	Wholesale price indexes 5, 6
Federal Reserve banks, condition of 15, 16	Personal income 1	Wholesale trade10
Federal Reserve reporting member banks 15, 16	Personal saving and disposable income	Wood pulp
Fertilizers 5, 24	Petroleum and products 2,	Wool and wool manufactures 2, 6, 22, 39, 46
Fiber products 34	3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 35, 36 Pig iron32	Zinc 33
Fire losses 7	a 18 MULLER 34	

National Income

A Supplement to the Survey of Current Business

A matchless fund of integrated material on the inner workings of the dynamic national economy is contained in the new and enlarged 1951 National Income Supplement to OBE's Survey of Current Business, presenting—



. . . a survey of economic progress

The utility of national income and product statistics in business analysis is apparent as this publication opens with a contemporary record and a survey of the economic changes which have occurred in the structural elements of the economy during the past two eventful decades.

. . . the theory of national income

Presentation of the concepts underlying national accounting procedures is based on developmental research carried on by expert technicians in the National Income Division of the Office of Business Economics—where the Nation's accounts have been maintained since their inception.

... complete description of methods

For the economist or businessman interested in original sources and methods of computation, complete annotations in readable type are available in well organized and logically developed notes.

. . . a measure of inflation

Allowance for price changes is calculated and succinctly explained in terms of constant versus current dollar gross national product.

key up-to-date statistics

The comprehensive array of fundamental income and product statistics first brought together in 1947 is revised and carried up to date to show consistent data from 1929 through the year 1950.

for business • labor • farmer consumer • government

Whether concerned with marketing, production, expansion or pricing, all economic groups can effectively utilize appropriate details of these data as a guide in the quantitative evaluation of their problems.

The 1951 National Income Supplement will serve as the base-book to which all subsequent income and product data published in the monthly Survey of Current Business will be related.

The July 1951 edition of NATIONAL INCOME is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or from the nearest Department of Commerce Field Office. Price \$1.00.