# SURVEY OF

# CURRENT BUSINESS



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

### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



No. 4

**APRIL 1952** 

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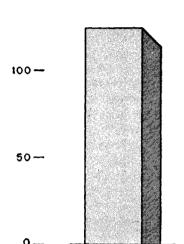
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### Record capital investment in 1952 programed by business . . .

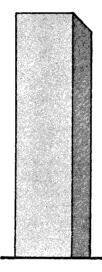
will bring postwar fixed capital outlays of corporations to \$124 billion . . .

or nine-tenths of the book value of such assets at the end of 1945, amounting to \$140 billion.



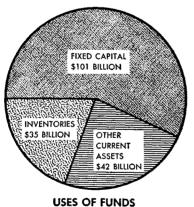
Billion Dollars

150



### Fixed capital investment was almost three-fifths of . . .

all corporate fund requirements from 1945 through 1951 of \$178 billion . . .



# RETAINED PROFITS \$62 BILLION DEPRECIATION OTHER \$77 BILLION

the larger part of which was financed from internal sources.

### **SOURCES OF FUNDS**

### U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

### 52-47

# THE Business SITUATION



### By the Office of Business Economics

BUSINESS activity continued its slow over-all advance throughout the first quarter of 1952, with the easing of materials shortages the principal new element in the situation. Improved material availabilities have made possible an expansion in residential construction and renewed activity in other major types of private and public construction. They have also permitted larger allocations to be made for the production of consumers' durable goods in coming months and aided the supply situation in other metal-using industries.

Seasonally adjusted sales by manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, which had been easing off toward the end of 1951, have all moved up moderately. Production gains continued to fall behind sales movements, however, as inventory accumulation by nonfarm businesses gave way in February to limited liquidation. Industrial output edged slightly higher and employment was steady except for seasonal changes. Shifts in the strength of demand in the various sectors of the economy did not disturb the relative stability in average prices which has prevailed in recent

The generally stable pattern of total production continues to be accompanied by a level rate of personal income. With slight increases in nonagricultural income cancelled by the effect of easing farm prices, personal income has shown only small and irregular changes since last October.

The previous steady advance in hourly earnings of manufacturing employees was not extended into February, but negotiations for new labor contracts in major industries apparently presage a resumption of momentum in this area. Following the failure of negotiators in the labor-management dispute in the steel industry to reach agreement before the strike deadline set for April 9, the Government seized the steel plants. By this action stoppage of the flow of steel to the defense industries was avoided.

### Investment and Government outlays strong

According to the latest survey of business intentions, the stimulus to economic activity provided by business outlays for new plant and equipment in the recent past was again present in the first quarter, though such expenditures are now leveling out. Managements' plan to spend about 4 percent more for new fixed capital in 1952 than last year, but by the first quarter, outlays had already attained the average volume indicated for the year. The sustained high rate of investment in plant and equipment will furnish an important element of stability to the economy throughout 1952.

National security expenditures, the other strongly expansionary force in 1951, moved up by an annual rate of nearly

\$4 billion in the first quarter. Though below the quarterly gains earlier in the defense program, expansion in this area continues a dominant factor in the production picture. In accordance with the recent pattern, current gains continue to be concentrated in "hard goods." Deliveries of these "hard goods"—planes, tanks, other weapons, etc.—rose to \$5 billion in the first quarter—up more than a third from the final quarter of 1951.

### Consumer dollar spending equals early 1951

Consumers continue to spend cautiously, with the saving rate remaining high, but small increments in buying in each of the past three quarters have restored their dollar outlays to the high point reached in early 1951 when the second post-Korean buying wave was under way. Consumers are distributing their expenditures quite differently, however, and volume is less.

# TOTAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURES are now equal to a year ago . . .

with expenditures for

food and housing 5 percent higher . . . while expenditures for autos & parts and furniture & and expenditures housefurnishings Billions of Dollars for other items are more than are about the same. one-fifth lower . . . 100 80 -60 -40 -1951 1950 1952 1950 1951 1952 1951 1952 1950 FIRST QUARTER, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AT ANNUAL RATES

More dollars are being spent for food and shelter and less for durable items. Expenditures on food and housing have risen by about \$5 billion, at annual rates, or 5 percent over the past year. This increase was about offset by a corresponding decline in expenditures on automobiles and parts, furniture, and household equipment. The other categories of expenditures are at nearly the same rate as a year ago. In view of the higher food prices and rents compared with last year—about 5 percent higher—it is clear that consumers

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have maintained their real purchases on food and shelter while curtailing their purchases of various types of postponable hard goods.

### Retail sales recovering

Retail trade has shown a moderate improvement in tone compared with the year-end. Seasonally adjusted sales in February at \$12.9 billion were up about 3 percent from the fourth quarter and were less than 3 percent below the first quarter high of the year 1951.

The recent sales gains occurred primarily among the durables where earlier declines had been sharp. With increasing allotments of scarce materials to the automotive and construction industries, rising production in these sectors has been reflected in expanded sales at the consumer level. In the automotive and building material and hardware groups, February sales, on a seasonally adjusted basis, had advanced by about 10 percent from the fourth quarter level of 1951. Sales in the homefurnishings group also advanced but more modestly.

Trade activity in the nondurable sector was little changed Sales tended to edge up only slightly from the fourth quarter of the previous year. The only major group showing a downtrend in the last few months has been the general merchandise category, dominated by department stores, in which February sales were off about 2.5 percent from the year's end. Food stores which account for nearly two-fifths of all nondurable goods sales maintained the high level reached at the end of the year despite the decline in prices of a number of food items.

The emphasis on cutting down excessive retail inventories, which was a dominant factor in 1951, has disappeared in a number of important items. The steady liquidation of retail stocks which had continued since the middle of 1951 was arrested. The rise in inventories in February, though slight, was the first increase indicated since May of last year. The only significant retail trade group in which inventories declined in February was the automotive category and this resulted from increasing sales relative to production rather than from liquidation of excessive stocks. The decline evident for these establishments was offset, however, by a rise in inventories at building materials and hardware stores.

The behavior of retail stocks was in contrast to that of total business inventories, which, on a physical-volume basis, declined in February for the first time since mid-1950.

### Metal supplies easier

52-53

Since the turn of the year the supply position of controlled materials has improved appreciably. This development, which became evident during the course of the first quarter, means that the cut-backs of civilian-type goods will not be so severe as earlier programed.

The easing in the supply situation may be attributed to several developments. First, is the near-completion of the build-up of materials inventories required to get large-scale defense production under way and the "stretching-out" of defense production schedules. Defense agencies were not able to use all of the controlled materials which were originally allotted to them in the first quarter and hence additional supplies were available for industries producing civilian goods. Second, is the increase in total supplies resulting from expansion in basic capacity and increased imports. For example, steel mills in March produced a record 9.4 million tons of ingots to bring the first quarter total to an unprecedented 27 million ingot tons. Third, as already pointed out, was the slowing-down in the rate of

xpansion in business investment goods, thus requiring rogressively smaller incremental amounts of controlled

Metals still in short supply relative to demand include opper and such steel products as hot and cold rolled bars, eavy plates, and pipe. Even these are less tight than a ew months ago. Sheet and strip, largely consumed in the production of automobiles and appliances, apparently are in

As a result of these developments, the Government has aken several actions to ease controls and facilitate the movenent of available materials into the production of civiliantype products. The National Production Authority increased by substantial amounts the allotments of materials for the production of civilian-type products and for industrial, commercial, and public works construction. Output limitations for a large number of products were raised or removed. Permission was afforded users of controlled materials to receive or to borrow such materials 15 days in advance of the quarter for which the allocations are issued. Inventory regulations were modified by removal of inventory controls from 25 products and by raising inventory limitations from 45 to 60 days on four other commodities.

The increased availability of materials will permit substantial increases in the production of passenger cars, trucks, tractors, railroad equipment, and most consumer-type products, as well as in commercial and residential construction.

In the automobile industry, for example, the higher allocations will permit in the second quarter the production of 120,000 more passenger cars than previously authorized, with the ceiling for the second quarter stepped up to 1,050,000 units. This compares with permitted assemblies of close to 1 million in the January-March period. In the third quarter the ceiling will be raised to 1,150,000 cars, according to present plans announced by NPA. In the corresponding period

a year ago, output was 1,200,000.

For consumer durables, other than automobiles, allocations of materials for the second quarter were unchanged from those originally set late in 1951, but manufacturers desiring additional quantities are encouraged to file applications for supplemental allotments. In the third quarter, producers will receive about 55 percent of steel, 35 to 40 percent of copper, and 45 percent of aluminum consumed in their pre-Korean base period, somewhat higher proportions than were allotted in the first quarter.

### Farm supplies may increase

The prospects for some moderate improvement in farm products in 1952, especially for foods, are encouraging. The number of cattle on farms has reached a record volume and an increase in beef supply, which has been evident in the first quarter of 1952, is expected to continue throughout the remainder of the year. Larger hog slaughter in the early months of 1952 than a year earlier may be reversed, however, after mid-year as farmers curtail pig production.

On the basis of farmers' planting intentions reported to the Department of Agriculture on or about March 1, crop acreage may be slightly less than last year. Farmers were planning at that time to plant considerably fewer acres of corn and other feed crops—than the goal that had been set—so as to provide for a greater livestock production. Subsequent developments, including farmers' reactions to the prospective planting report may, of course, make the acreage actually planted different from that reported as planned.

### Expansion of Capacity in the Postwar Period

WITH information now available on fixed capital investment plans of businessmen for 1952—analyzed in an article in this issue of the Survey—it is possible to measure the tremendous expansion in the productive capacity of the country in the seven years of the postwar period. The top country in the seven years of the postwar period. The top panel of the chart on page 1 high lights the huge volume of fixed capital investment by corporate business in this period.

The aggregate dollar value, amounting to \$124 billion in the period 1946 through 1952, compares with a book value of gross (undepreciated) capital assets of corporations totaling about \$140 billion at the start of the period. This comparison gives an idea of the size of the postwar expenditures on fixed capital programs, though additions to capacity were not so great as the comparison of these unadjusted dollar value figures would suggest. On the one hand, the 1945 book value of capital assets reflects for the most part original cost of equipment which averaged substantially lower than replacement cost at that time, and on the other hand the postwar outlays were incurred at substantially higher prices than those prevailing at the end of the war.

### Manufacturing capacity expanded one-half

From the available data, it is possible to indicate only in a rough way the order of magnitude of the net postwar in-

creases in capacity in some of the major segments of the economy. If current plans for 1952 investment expenditures are realized, outlays by manufacturers—which for the period as a whole constitute almost half of total fixed capital outlays-will by the end of the year have added in the neighborhood of 50 percent to their capacity.

Even allowing for a margin of error in this estimate, the result is indeed both impressive and unprecedented. It made possible the record outpouring of goods from the Nation's factories, and the maintenance of our high standard of living at the same time we were rebuilding our armed strength. The investment has added greatly to employment, and to the efficiency of the operations of the economy.

Within manufacturing, the additions to capacity have varied considerably in relative size depending on such factors as market demand, the state of technology of the industry and the development of new products. The largest relative gains among major industry groups occurred in electrical machinery, nonelectrical machinery, and chemicals. In these areas, facilities by the end of 1952 may be about double capacity available at the end of 1945. Capacity in petroleum—the largest single industry in dollars of investment will be up by about 50 percent.

Gains in many other major manufacturing segments, while not so large relatively, are very important in that they made

possible expansion of a wide variety of finished goods. For steel ingots for example—where some retirement of facilities took place in the early postwar period—the net expansion since 1945 is one-fourth, or about 30 percent if measured from the end of 1946 when the major share of retirements had been accomplished. In a number of basic industries closely related to the current defense effort substantial additions to capacity are now scheduled to continue beyond 1952.

### New product expansion

Increases in capacity are notable in plants producing new products such as television, electronics, plastics, the newer synthetic fibres, and antibiotics. Most of these products are in their early stages of development and undergoing rapid technological improvement. Investment data are not generally available, but information on growth in output indicates large additions to capacity. Output of synthetic resins and plastics, for example, rose from 800 million pounds in 1945 to nearly 2.5 billion in 1951. In the field of antibiotics, the expansion has been even more striking. Penicillin output, for example, which was negligible quantity-wise as late as 1945, rose more than ten-fold from 1946 to 1951.

Among the nonmanufacturing industries, some important segments such as the utilities, will have expanded at a pace equaling or exceeding the pace in manufacturing. Private electric utilities, it is expected, will have by the end of the year generating facilities approximating 86 million kilowatthours a year as compared with 50 million kilowatts at the end of 1945, or three-fourths more. In other sectors, such as the railroads, the increases have not been large, though the efficiency of operations has been very materially improved—as in the instance of tractive power.

### Financing total capital requirements

While fixed investment programs have dominated the overall capital requirements of corporate business it is clear from the middle panel of the chart on page 1 that corporations also added substantial sums to their working capital. These were mainly in the form of inventories and credit granted to their customers—additions required by the substantial rise in business activity and in the price level during the postwar period.

The huge expansion both in the productive facilities of t country and in net working capital was facilitated by to financial developments—the substantial volume of retain earnings and the low cost of borrowed funds. With high at expanding business activity it was possible to carry out large part of this investment without recourse to outsit sources of financing. The need for such outside funds varie of course, among different lines and more so among different companies.

The lower panel of the chart indicates the manner in whice over-all capital requirements were financed. With rising profits accompanying the other favorable business trend and with dividend policies following rather conservative lines, corporate businesses were in a position to finance over \$60 billion, or 35 percent of requirements, from net retainst earnings. An additional sum of \$40 billion, or over one fifth of total requirements, was represented by depreciational allowances.

Almost \$45 billion was raised through such external financing as the sale of bonds, borrowing from financial institutions, and issues of capital stock. External debt financin accounted for about 20 percent of total requirements whil stock issues supplied 5 percent of the new money requirements. Thus, internal financing from funds retained fron operations—retained profits and depreciation—were mor than twice as large as funds obtained from these externa sources. The remaining sources of financing, accounting fo about \$35 billion, represented increases in supplier credit and the excess of Federal tax accruals over actual tax pay ments, which under conditions of rising taxes provided some temporary funds which could be used for short-term financing

It is interesting to note that in the early part of this period, as a result of the excess liquidity built up during the war, business was in a position to finance a part of its capital requirements by drawing on liquid assets. However, as this excess liquidity diminished and business expansion continued, corporations again increased their liquid assets to maintain them at a level considered desirable for working-capital purposes. Currently the liquidity position of industry, while not so high as at the end of the war, compares favorably with other periods of prosperous business such as prevailed in the twenties.

### Recent Price Developments

PRICE readjustments in particular commodities have occurred within a price structure which in the aggregate has not shown marked variation. These developments have centered increasing interest on the shifts in the supply-demand relationships which have produced these varied results. It should be kept in mind that over the past year the movements of the two major indexes were within a range of 3 percent of the year-ago figure for March. The consumer's price index advanced 2 percent, while the index of all wholesale prices fell 3 percent.

all wholesale prices fell 3 percent.

Consumer prices in February were only very slightly off from their January top—about one-eighth above their December 1949 level. Wholesale prices were up somewhat more—15 percent.

Demand pressures unequal among markets

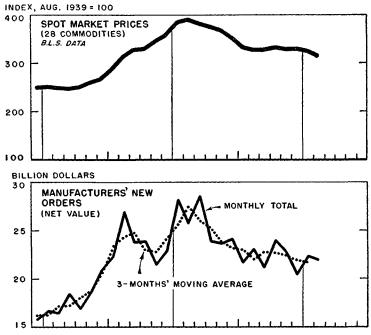
While the demand pressures have eased from the hectic period of a year ago, and speculative influences have played a less important role recently, the basic trend in income has continued upward. Hence the rapid price advances of 1950 and early 1951 were, broadly interpreted, arrested rather than reversed.

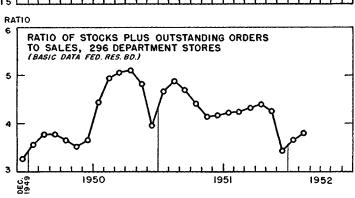
Demand pressures in different sectors of the economy were of varying strength in both the upsurge and over the latest year. So far as final products are concerned, these variations are suggested by the behavior of expenditures for the goods contained in the gross national product. Aggregate expenditures for all goods expanded 31 percent between the

52 ~ 52

nal quarter of 1949 and the first quarter of 1951. Pressure as exerted by business investment which approximately coubled over that interval, with business inventories rising nost of all; by government purchases from business and government stimulus to capital expansion; and by the up-

## BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS of inflation have been revised downward since the spring of 1951





surge of consumer demand for a wide variety of goods, and

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for new housing.

Over the last year these demand pressures underwent striking relative shifts. Aggregate demand for all goods lost much of the momentum it had acquired during the boom phase and expenditures rose only 3 percent as against 31 percent in the previous period. The keenest demand pressure during this last year has been that represented by government purchases from business, which rose nearly 60 percent over the period. Business investment, which had shown the largest relative acceleration during the earlier phase was actually about 10 percent lower in the first quarter of this year than the corresponding period a year ago as a result of shifting inventory movements. Consumer purchases of goods are currently, after an intervening decline, about back to their dollar value of a year ago, but with buying of durable goods in the 1952 first quarter one-fifth below that of the same quarter of 1951.

### Supplies likewise expanded unevenly

The extent to which supplies expanded in response to the spurt in demand during the upswing of 1950 was also a factor in accounting for the different extent of the rise in the prices of various commodity groups. Because of the existence of considerable idle manufacturing capacity in December 1949, industrial production rose rapidly as new orders received by manufacturers grew. In agriculture, where supply can only slowly be adjusted to changes in demand and where the weather factor is so important in determining short run changes, the physical volume of agricultural products marketed was declining at the very time that consumer disposable income was rising most rapidly. This divergent movement of supplies was one factor accounting for the much larger rise of farm product prices and foods than for industrial commodities.

Since last spring, however, the basic supply situation has improved in some segments, and there has been apparent a more nearly correct appraisal on the part of buyers of the supply-demand picture. Once anticipatory buying by consumers and inventory accumulation by businesses were ended, the deficiency of supply in many commodities disappeared. It is a truism, of course, that a small deficiency can be magnified into a market scramble that can cause much inflation in prices. The Government controls were a factor in removing much of the buying incentive.

Farm marketings have increased in volume and part of the large rise in farm product prices has been cancelled. In industry, the large volume of new plant and equipment put in place has increased productive capacity. The slight easing in industrial production—confined chiefly to consumer goods—has reflected in part metals limitations but mainly the smaller unit purchases by consumers, rather than any general shortage of productive resources or a general supply pinch.

### Raw material prices most sensitive

Changes in demand relative to supply typically result in wider movements of raw material prices than for prices of finished products. This is true partly because producers of

Table 1.—Differential Wholesale Price Movements

Commodity group	March	February	February
	1951 as per-	1952 as per-	1952 as per-
	cent of	cent of	cent of
	December	March	December
	1949	1951	1949
All commodities	119	97	115
Farm products.	119	92	121
Foods, processed.		98	116
Commodities other than farm products and foods.		97	114
Textile products and apparel Hides, skins, and leather products Fuel, power, and lighting materials Chemicals and allied products Rubber and products	130 106 121	88 79 100 95 93	108 102 106 115 143
Lumber and wood products. Pulp, paper, and allied products. Metals and metal products Machinery and motive products Furniture and other household durables	128 125 119	95 98 100 103 98	121 123 119 115
Nonmetallic minerals, structural.  Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.  Miscellaneous.	109	99	108
	107	102	110
	111	107	119

Source of basic data: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

raw materials cannot adjust current output to changes in demand as soon as manufacturers can.

With the volume of farm marketings during 1950 shrinking somewhat in the face of the increased demand, raw farm product prices rose most. Industrial raw materials also

moved substantially higher in price, however, and in response thereto, producers boosted the output of raw minerals and

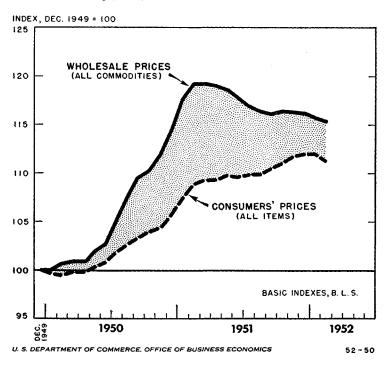
forest products sharply during 1950.

The decline of raw material prices since the spring of 1951 is a clear indication of the increasing adequacy of supplies relative to an aggregate demand more in line with current requirements for use. Prices of raw materials from farms and those from nonfarm sources have reflected this adjustment in about equal degree.

### Fabricated products stable after rise

Prices of fabricated products have not experienced the wide swing of raw material prices. These prices normally move more sluggishly. This divergence can be accounted

# GAP between wholesale and retail prices has narrowed during past year.



for largely by the more moderate and slower response of labor and other costs in comparison to raw materials costs, as well as by the lags experienced in translating shifting material prices into quotations on finished goods. This lag varies considerably with individual commodities. It was thus possible for raw material prices to increase 28 percent between December 1949 and March 1951 while the prices of manufactured goods were rising about half as much—or 16 percent. Since then, however, wage rates, freight rates and other cost factors have continued to rise so that despite the decline in raw material markets from peak quotations, the prices of manufactures have, on the average, moved virtually sideways.

The greater increases in the prices of some fabricated products compared to others up to a year ago and their greater downward adjustments during the past year are in most cases accounted for to a large extent by the movements of their respective raw material prices and the importance of material costs in total costs. In table 3 the movements of manufactured goods prices are compared with the prices of their principal raw materials. Correspondence is closest where raw material costs form a large proportion of the final cost of the product. This may be illustrated

by the differential changes in the example of meats an automotive tires and tubes in the accompanying chart.

The similarity of the rise in meat and tire and tube price notwithstanding the difference between the behavior of the raw materials, is chiefly accounted for by the fact that the cost of livestock constitutes approximately three-fourth of the cost of meats while crude rubber makes up only about one-fourth of the cost of tires and tubes. The rise in wag costs was roughly similar in both industries, about one-fifthe Profit trends, however, varied in the two industries.

Labor costs are also higher but more difficult to measur than material costs. Average hourly earnings in manufactur ing industries in January 1952 were 15 percent higher afte. adjustment for overtime worked than they had been in December 1949, while in wholesale and retail trade, hourly earnings were up 14 percent. However, the rise in average hourly earnings overstates the rise in per unit labor cost because over the same period of time output per man-hour has also increased. Just how much it has risen varies, of course, from industry to industry but the average output per man-hour has probably risen about 6 percent, or 3 percent per year—which corresponds to the secular growth rate of output per man-hour in manufacturing established for the prewar period. In any case, it is clear that unit labor costs, under conditions of expanding output, are up considerably less than the rise scored by average hourly earnings. Where a large reduction in output has followed a similar fall in demand, however, business has been definitely faced with the problem of getting its costs down.

Freight costs paid by shippers are up about 5 percent. The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized rate increases averaging 6.6 percent but since authorities in some States refused permission to apply the increases to intrastate traffic, the increases actually in effect are estimated to

average about 5 percent.

Overhead costs have also risen since December 1949 but little information is available to measure just how much. Such overhead elements as salaries, business services, rents, interest, and indirect business taxes and other free and

Table 2.—Wholesale Price Movements of Four Major Groups

[Index numbers, 1947-49=100]

Commodity price groups	December 1949	March 1951	February 1952	March 1951 as percent of December 1949	1952 as percent of	February 1952 as percent of December 1949
Predominantly raw and semimanufactured products prices:						
FarmNonfarm	89. 1 99. 5	117. 6 123. 4	107. 8 116. 9	132. 0 124. 0	91. 7 94. 7	121. 0 117. 5
Farm and nonfarm, combined	94. 7	120. 7	112.7	127. 5	93. 4	119.0
Predominantly finished manufactures prices:					: ! 	!
FoodsNonfoods	94. 3 100. 4	112. 0 115. 3	109. 7 113. 4	118. 8 114. 8	97. 9 98. 4	116.3 112.9
Foods and non- foods, combined	99. 0	114. 5	112. 6	115.7	98. 3	113. 7

Source of basic data: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

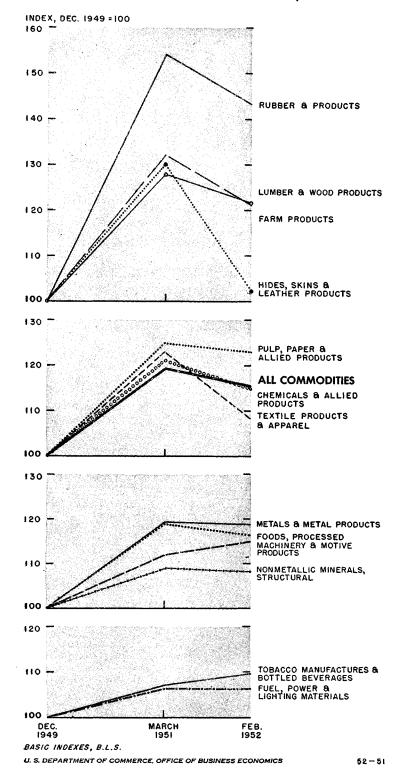
license charges, imposed largely by State and local governments, currently average somewhat higher than two years ago. Fuel, power and lighting costs are up more than 6 percent.

### Many consumer prices still moving up

Despite the readjustments which have occurred, consumer prices accounting for nearly 60 percent of the consumer

budget were at a peak in February. While this figure, derivation of which is shown in table 4, is based on group indexes, and individual price components may thus be misclassified as above or below their peaks, the table indicates the areas of strength and weakness. The chief declines have occurred in commodities whose raw materials are lower in price, especially certain foods, and in cases where supplies have overreached demand as with television sets. But the

### Differential price movements largely reflect different supply-demand relationships and expectations in earlier general inflationary rise and in more recent adjustments



trend of consumer service prices—of which many are not subject to controls—is still upward. Furthermore, some of the declines that have occurred are partly—and in the case of eggs and fruits and vegetables, largely—seasonal in character.

### Influence of controls on prices

The fact that the average of all wholesale prices declined after reaching a peak in March of last year and that the rise of consumer prices was slowed down after that time, is explainable by the combined influences of moderated demand; increased supplies—in some cases actual increases and in others increases over what was anticipated; and Government controls. The influence of controls over prices, wages, sal-

Table 3.—Relative Movements of Raw Materials and Finished
Product Prices

[Based on indexes, 1947-49=100]

Wholesale commodity price group	March 1951 as Percent of December 1949	February 1952 as Percent of March 1951	February 1952 as Percent of December 1949
All commodities	119	97	115
All predominantly raw and semimanufactured commodities.  All predominantly finished manufactures	128 116	93 98	119 114
Farm food products Processed foods. Livestock Meats. Milk for manufacturing. Dairy products and ice cream. Grains. Ccreal and bakery products.	128 119 145 134 123 111 117 112	95 98 86 94 102 108 102	121 116 125 126 126 119 119
Plant and animal fibres Apparel Raw cotton Cotton products Apparel wool Wool products. Raw silk Silk products	184 110 149 130 285 163 189 162	70 97 89 85 41 70 89	129 108 132 111 118 113 167 144
Hides and skins Footwear, leather Petroleum, crude Gasoline Coal Gas Electricity	150 121 101 111 104 104 95	48 95 100 99 99 103 100	71 114 101 110 102 106 95
Industrial chemicals Fats and oils, inedible Other chemicals and products Paint materials Prepared paints Fertilizer materials Mixed fertilizers Crude rubber Tires and tubes Footwear, rubber	128 220 119 125 111 101 104 249 132 135	97 45 94 96 101 104 102 81 100 90	125 98 112 120 1112 105 107 202 132
Lumber Millwork Wood bousehold furniture Woodpulp and wastepaper Paper and converted paper and paperboard products	129 123 117 146 120	95 97 97 84 99	123 118 113 123
Iron ore and iron-steel scrap. Finished steel. Nonferrous metals. Machinery and motive products. Household appliances, radio, and television. Leaf tobacco. Cigarettes.	137 112 137 112 104 111 103	98 100 100 103 100 100 100 102	135 112 137 115 104 111 104

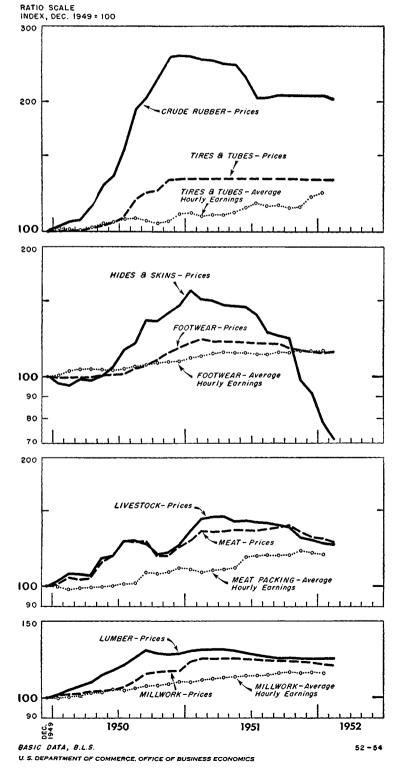
Source of basic data: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

aries and consumer credit was exerted in several ways: (1) The general price freeze of January 25, 1951, and the subsequent imposition of price ceilings altered previous expectations of the extent to which inflation would proceed and helped to moderate demand; (2) Permissible upward adjustment in manufacturers' price ceilings were limited to actual cost increases that occurred prior to July 26, 1951; (3) Producers absorbed all or part of subsequent cost increases; (4)

Wage and salary controls restricted and retarded the rise in production costs; and finally, (5) Consumer credit controls helped in some degree to curb consumer demand for durable goods in 1951.

Notwithstanding the current easing of inflationary pressures, it is probable that controls are still acting to repress many price increases that otherwise would occur. For those prices that are subject to control, the basic factor determining

Weakness of raw materials' prices has failed to affect finished products in same degree because of higher labor or other costs.



their movements is the relationship to the ceiling price of the price that is, or would be, set in a free market by the equilibrium of supply-demand forces. Market prices are thus free to decline in response to changing supply-demand equilibria hence as long as ceiling price roll-backs by the Office of Price

Table 4.—Consumers Goods Prices in Relation to Recent Peaks

[Indexes, 1935-39=100]

(								
Items	Importance in consumer budget (percent)	Peak price	February 1952	February as percent of peak price				
All items	100.0	189.1	187.9	99.4				
Items still at peak prices; Cereals and bakery products. Dairy products. Beverages. Fuel, electricity and refrigeration Miscellaneous. Rent Total items at peak	6.3 2.4 3.4 31.9 11.1	190. 9 217. 0 347. 1 145. 3 170. 2 140. 2	190. 9 217. 0 347. 1 145. 3 170. 2 140. 2	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0				
Items below peak prices: Chicken Fish Sugar and sweets. Housefurnishings. Apparel Meats Fruits and vegetables. Fats and oils Eggs. Total items below peak.	1. 0 1. 0 5. 8 12. 8 8. 6 7. 2 0. 9	199. 4 356. 4 188. 3 212. 6 209. 0 281. 0 241. 4 178. 3 243. 4	197. 5 351. 8 185. 1 208. 6 204. 3 270. 8 223. 5 150. 9 166. 5	99. 0 98. 7 98. 3 98. 1 97. 7 96. 3 92. 5 84. 6 68. 4				

Source of basic data: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Stabilization are few, a declining tendency on the part of the general wholesale price level is due to market factors. On the other hand, the market prices of controlled commodities are not free to rise above their ceilings and their ceilings are adjusted to costs of which some important elements are also subject to control.

The average of all prices must as a consequence be lower than would be the case if controls were not in effect. Between January and February, for instance, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices (1947–49=100) declined from 113.0 to 112.6 as the net resultant of many diverse movements. Out of 265 minor price groups reported separately: 46 price groups rose; 69 price groups fell; and 150 price groups remained unchanged.

Table 5.—Change in Wholesale Prices From Peak

[Based on relative weights in index]

Movement	All commodities (percent of total value)	Predominantly raw and semi- manufactured commodities (percent of group value)	Predominantly finished com- modities (per- cent of group value)
At peak	23, 6	10, 9	29, 5
Down from peak:  0-2 percent  2-5 percent  5-10 percent  10-20 percent.  Over 20 percent.	33. 9 16. 6 9. 0 11. 1 5. 8	32.3 21.8 4.2 19.2 11.6	34.7 14.2 11.2 7.3 3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source of basic data: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, computations based on 100 minor group price indexes.

The rising prices were either moving from below up to ceilings, or reflecting upward ceiling adjustments, or were uncontrolled; the falling prices were responding chiefly to supply-demand changes while the unchanged prices reflected either balanced supply-demand positions or the restraints of

price ceilings. As long as there are instances where demand presses hard upon limited supplies and as long as the trend of important cost elements continues upward, the restrictions imposed by price ceilings will keep the average level of prices lower than otherwise.

The accompanying table shows the different degrees to which raw materials and finished product prices have receded from their recent peaks. Although it is based on the movements of minor price groups rather than individual commodities, the table nevertheless indicates that relatively more raw material transactions are taking place below peak prices—and more substantially below—than is true of fabricated product transactions; or, stated conversely, relatively more finished products are still traded in at peak prices or closer to their peaks than is the case with raw materials. This difference in adjustment to changing conditions is characteristic of the different cost-supply-demand relationships governing prices of raw materials as distinguished from finished goods.

### New Construction Activity in 1952

HE declining trend in aggregate new construction activity, which had been in progress since the initial quarter of 1951, was halted in the fourth quarter of 1951 and reversed in the first quarter of this year. The 8-percent rise over the fourthquarter rate, after adjustment for seasonal movements, carried aggregate volume back to the quarterly peak of a year ago. Since unit costs have increased by 3 percent or more over the year, the physical volume is still below a year ago.

The first quarter brought plus signs in all major types of new construction, including the private segments not directly connected with the defense effort—residential, commercial, and institutional, and to a smaller degree in public non-defense construction. These were the areas in which the largest cutbacks in activity had occurred during 1951. The chief factor in the construction pickup was an easing in the supply of critical materials, against the background of a bouyant demand in most segments.

The construction industry has been one of the first beneficiaries of the release of materials occasioned by the adjustment of military schedules. In a series of actions in the latter part of the quarter, the Defense Production Administration approved an increasing number of applications to commence nondefense projects, with supporting allotments to begin, as a rule, in the final two quarters of the year. In view of the long leadtimes involved, additional applications were invited.

### Residential Building

The value of residential building put in place rose substantially in each of the first 3 months of 1952, attaining the seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$10.9 billion for the quarter. This represents a rise of 8 percent from the final quarter of 1951. Prices were but a minor factor in this rise.

The number of new private nonfarm dwelling units started increased contra-seasonally in the early months of 1952. The total of approximately 255,000 starts in the first quarter is 10 percent below the corresponding period of 1951. If this ratio to last year's activity were maintained, total private

starts in 1952 would be close to one million.

Part of the increase in the early part of the quarter was attributable to fears on the part of homebuilders of subsequent tightening of controls. This apprehension was gradually dissipated when the materials situation subsequently improved. In view of the easing of material supplies, renewed interest centers on the question as to whether basic demand, and related financial factors, are favorable to a continuation of the current relatively high rate of activity.

### Basic needs still strong

The basic needs for new residential construction, stemming from demographic trends, and adequacy factors as measured by vacancies and condition of existing dwellings, are still strong. An analysis of these factors in relation to housing requirements will be given in detail in a forthcoming article in this Survey. The main conclusions based on a preliminary analysis are as follows: At this stage of population composition, the normal average annual increase in households, due primarily to the net increase in marriages and in other household-forming persons, chiefly widowed individuals, is roughly estimated at about 700,000. Adding to this the new dwelling units required to maintain a normal vacancy ratio associated with the additional units, the basic average annual demand at high levels of economic activity for new dwelling units, exclusive of replacements, is probably around three-quarters of a million.

Between April 1947 and April 1951, new dwelling units have been added at an average annual rate of close to 1.5 million—of which just over one million have been new permanent nonfarm dwelling units, and the rest temporary, seasonal, or farm dwellings. The excess of actual demand over the computed basic rate during this four-year period has been due primarily to (1) an annual net marriage rate of 300,000 above normal; (2) undoubling of families and individuals living in other households at an average annual rate of another 300,000; and (3) an increase in vacant units of some hundred thousand a year.

It is possible that in the year ahead marriages, after having received a new stimulus from the Korean conflict, may move closer to normal. In any case, this source of abnormal demand cannot be counted on as a continuing market factor.

As of April 1951, a backlog of around nearly one-third of a million married couples remained doubled up who would normally seek to establish their own households. It is likely that at least part of this backlog still exists.

As of April 1950, the ratio of vacant habitable nonseasonal units to total, while up from 1947, was 3.4 percent—compared with a more normal ratio of 5 percent. There was some backlog of demand from this source, perhaps threequarters of a million units then and at present probably still in excess of one-half million. This figure represents a rough appraisal of the degree to which net additions of new units can exceed new households without exerting a depressing influence on rentals and on the incentives to build.

It appears that a backlog of demand for new housing still remains, and, while less than half that in 1949, should be sufficient to sustain a high rate of homebuilding into 1953, assuming that economic factors and materials availability are favorable. The longer-run outlook for sustaining a rate of residential construction in excess of one million units a year depends, however, upon the development of a much larger replacement market than has existed for two decades. Historically, this has been a very knotty problem. Some idea of the possibilities is given by the 1950 Census of Housing, which revealed that 2.8 million nonfarm dwellings were in a dilapidated condition. Most of these were occupied.

### Defense area building slow

A special need for housing has been created in the current defense-building period by the migration of workers to areas involved in defense production. Congress, in order to encourage this urgent construction, made special provision in Title IX of the defense housing act for the suspension of realty credit controls and liberalization of mortgage insurance terms on housing programed by the Housing and Home Finance Agency in designated critical defense housing areas. Some 167 of these areas were certified as critical up to April 10, 1952 by the Office of Defense Mobilization, with units programed totaling around 80,000, although estimates of total needs have considerably exceeded this total.

Private builders, meanwhile, have given firm indication of their desire to undertake building to meet the needs in such areas. Applications to build 261,708 housing units have been received, although re-applications on the same project tend to inflate the total somewhat. The status of the program for private construction in defense areas is shown in the following table.

Table 6.—Status of Defense Housing as of April 10, 1952

•	D	welling un	its
Item	Total	Rental	Sale
Programed	79, 565	58, 985	20, 580
Applied for by builders	261, 708	194, 338	67, 370
Approved	66, 526	49,065	17, 461
Started	12, 044	8, 188	3, 856
Completed	1,599	630	969
		1	ł.

Source: Housing and Home Finance Agency, Office of the Administrator and Federal Housing Administration.

The relatively small number of starts made thus far implies a considerable expansion of defense housing activity from this source later in the year, assuming the current difficulties can be overcome. In some of the more remote areas, arrangements for provision of the necessary utilities have presented obstacles. But a main deterrent to commencement of building has been unavailability of long-term credit.

Since the exhaustion of the Federal National Mortgage Association's \$200 million authority to make advance commitments to purchase defense-housing loans, lenders have hesitated to enter the field due to the risks involved. As brought out in the hearings before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee in February, lenders fear that a subsequent cutback in the defense program would create "ghost towns," with the necessity of foreclosure which would increase the expenses, despite loan insurance. Almost \$400 million is still set aside by FNMA, however, for over-the-counter purchases of defense housing obligations.

Lenders have advanced various suggestions designed to alleviate the situation. These involve extension of "Fannie Mae's" advance commitment authority, and more liberal Title IX provisions by raising the interest rate or reducing the costs attendant on default, in one way or another. In this connection, it is interesting to note that default and foreclosure occurred on only slightly more than 1 percent of similar loans made during the last war. It is clear, however, there are difficulties yet to be overcome before private builders can go ahead.

### Mortgage credit easier

Favorable general economic conditions, as reflected in high and rising levels of disposable personal income and liquid asset holdings of individuals, has been the basic factor in the strong effective demand for housing. Set against this background, however, the flow of long-term capital and the terms of mortgage financing are the most influential factors in the current housing volume.

Outside of the defense areas, the volume of funds flowing into Federal Housing Administration insured loans and Veterans' Administration guaranteed loans is increasing relative to total mortgage recordings. This situation is in contrast to the tightness experienced last summer when the rise in long-term interest rates appeared to threaten the fixed 4½- and 4-percent interest rate structure on the FHA and VA mortgages. Although the flow of funds into the VA obligations is still somewhat spotty, the 42,000 new requests for appraisal in January and February were more than double the monthly rate in the third quarter and up by 50 percent from the previous January–February rate. This indicates an increase in commitments for the 4-percent loans, which will be reflected at a later date in a higher rate of recordings.

The market for the FHA and VA loans has been facilitated by the slight easing in long-term bond yields during the first quarter. This condition has helped preserve the net advantage involved in the insured or guaranteed mortgage loans relative to government obligations. Basic to the recent relative stability in interest rates has been the continued high rate of saving. If money market developments in the remainder of the year are less favorable, however, mortgage money at the current fixed interest rate policy may become scarce. Also, the recent exhaustion of FNMA authority to purchase mortgages, outside of the defense, military, and disaster categories, removes this source of support from the market, at least temporarily.

The continued marketability of FHA and VA loans has been a very important factor in the current housing market. The fixed interest rates have probably tended to slow the increase in interest rates over the past year on conventional mortgages, which account for around two-thirds of total nonfarm recordings. Furthermore, since down payments on the FHA and VA loans average out at a smaller percentage of sales prices, existence of these loans helps to broaden the housing market.

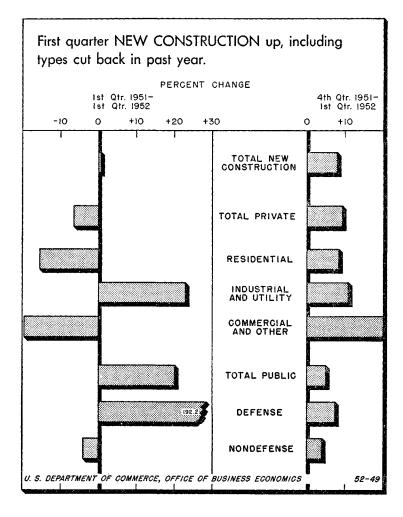
### Reduced down payments broaden the market

The substantial reductions in down-payment requirements on homes selling below \$12,000, and other types of liberalization of realty credit terms made last fall by the defense housing act, are also contributing to a broadened housing market. This effect is implied in a recent analysis made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of new home purchases in 10 metropolitan areas during October 1950-March 1951, involving chiefly pre-Regulation X commitments. Only 18 percent of the down payments made on houses selling under \$12,500 would have met the original Regulation X requirements, whereas 29 percent would have satisfied the revised requirements. Although this indicates that the revisions have broadened the market, the BLS analysis shows that the revised Regulation X also exerts a substantial restrictive effect—though it may be assumed that some of the purchasers covered by the study could have made larger down payments if necessary. For houses selling above \$12,500, in 57 percent of the cases the down payments were about equal to the amount required under the old regulation, while 60 percent were greater than required under the revised Regulation X. Thus, the

iberalization of credit restrictions had relatively much less influence in broadening the market for higher-priced houses.

### Materials supply loosens

Nonmetallic construction materials have generally been in very good supply. Declines in output since a year ago have been in response to the drop in physical volume of con-



struction activity, with stocks well maintained. In fact, the chief element in price cuts at the wholesale level since a year ago in many types of materials has been the pressure of heavy inventories. Prices of lumber and wood products are down almost 5 percent since early 1951. Most "B" products, notably water heaters, range boilers, and warmair furnaces, are likewise in relatively ample supply and generally lower in price. These are the products whose use in construction does not require authorization.

The tight items in building construction are the "A" products, involving the critical metals. Although builders can "self-authorize" specified amounts per unit, production of these items is restricted through allotments to manufacturers. In the early part of the year, the HHFA estimated that around 800,000 new dwelling units could be safely produced in 1952 in the light of the overall critical materials supply and requirements outlook at that time.

The improving supply situation since then indicates the need for re-evaluation of this estimate. Despite the increasing starts during the first quarter, a survey conducted by the National Association of Home Builders indicates that the percentage of builders reporting items in "critically

short supply" has declined markedly since January 1—even

for the various copper products.

Generally, the quotas permitted under the self-certification process are sufficient to construct a conveniently sized dwelling unit. For example, the specified amounts of controlled materials which could be self-certified on a single-family house using steel piping were: 1,800 pounds of steel and 35 pounds of copper. A private survey revealed these quotas adequate for construction of an "average" 1,000 sq. ft. dwelling, in which the "A" items composed of steel totaled 1,770 pounds. The 35 pounds of copper was found adequate to wire the same unit. A larger amount of copper and a less amount of steel were permitted to be self-authorized on units using copper instead of steel pipe.

These quotas were changed slightly in March, however, with the net effect being to liberalize the use of steel and aluminum and tighten somewhat the use of copper. Although the outlook is for some improvement in copper supplies for the rest of the year, this metal is expected still to be relatively tight so that the total volume of building will depend importantly on the ingenuity of builders in stretching the available supply by conservation, substitution,

and other devices.

Builders choosing to construct large units may find it extremely difficult to build within the self-certification minimums. Thus, one of the results of the current materials controls may be to channel proposed construction to small-and medium-sized units. This would tend to reverse the movement underway since 1950 toward units with larger floor areas and more extensive furnishings—a trend revealed by a BLS sample study of housing starts in large metropolitan areas for periods in 1949, 1950, and 1951. A trend toward smaller units would, of course, make possible a larger unit volume of building, given the same materials.

### **Other Private Construction**

Private nonresidential construction increased by about \$1 billion at seasonally adjusted annual rates in the first quarter 1952, to a rate somewhat above that for 1951 as a whole. The recovery of industrial construction activity to a rate about equal to that in the third quarter of last year was in part responsible for this increase, but in view of the controls imposed by CMP, the recovery in private commercial, social, and institutional construction is even more noteworthy. This may be attributed both to the improved operation of the controls and to the fact that the estimated cost of all new private commercial, social, and institutional projects approved by the National Production Authority for the first quarter exceeded such approval for the previous quarter by more than one-eighth.

### Increase in commercial construction

The volume of applications and approvals for materials allotments under CMP is a useful indication of the trends in private nonresidential construction activity in the second and succeeding quarters. Although the summary of second quarter NPA actions is not yet available, applications for second-quarter materials allotments for commercial, social, and institutional projects with an estimated cost of \$1.2 billion have been received thus far. This total is significantly above the value of such applications in previous quarters under the CMP.

Special NPA actions, including approvals of new commer-

Special NPA actions, including approvals of new commercial projects in hardship areas, new religious and community buildings, and materials allotments to complete many new commercial projects, indicate that the value of second-quarter approvals will exceed those of previous quarters. The Defense Production Administrator recently announced that

a substantial number of additional second-quarter applications for materials allotments will be approved so that construction may commence, although materials will not be allotted until the third and fourth quarters 1952.

In March, builders were urged to begin active planning of new projects and to file CMP applications for materials for

the third and fourth quarters.

In both the fourth quarter 1951 and the first quarter 1952, the value of projects which were denied NPA approval represented more than one-half of the estimated cost of all projects for which applications were made. Despite these denials, totalling almost one-half billion dollars in the first quarter 1951, the physical volume of private commercial, social, and institutional construction in the first quarter, at annual rates, was down only about one-tenth from 1950-51 levels.

The private commercial, social, and institutional projects which were denied materials allotments for the first quarter provide a fair measure of the immediate backlog of such construction. This represents about 3 months' activity at present rates, but the actual value of projects temporarily deferred is probably larger. Undoubtedly certain projects were voluntarily deferred, and in addition, some builders, being denied materials allotments in earlier quarters, have failed to refile. The size of this additional immediate backlog cannot be estimated, but will become apparent in subsequent applications.

Commencement of the pending projects, superimposed on existing work in progress as increasing availability of basic metals for construction permits, points to a high level of private commercial, social, and institutional construction throughout the year. This is not only due to the deferral of projects for the past year, but also to the continued high rate of residential building, which creates demand for

associated facilities.

### **Public Construction**

Total public construction increased moderately in the first quarter 1952 to \$10 billion at seasonally adjusted annual rates. This volume was about equal to the total of all

private construction, other than residential.

For the past year, the quarterly increases in public construction have largely reflected increased outlays for military and atomic energy construction which more than offset declines in nondefense public construction, particularly highway construction. However, in the first quarter 1952, both defense and the major types of nondefense public construction increased while highway construction remained unchanged. The increase in public-school construction was particularly noteworthy.

### Rise in public-defense construction

Since June 1950, Congress has appropriated more than \$6 billion for military and naval construction by the Defense Department both here and abroad. Although materials allotments have been ample, total outlays against these authorizations through the end of the first quarter have amounted to less than \$2 billion. In addition to the more than \$4 billion as yet unspent the available funds will be increased markedly by new authorizations requested of Congress for fiscal year 1953. Although a significant portion of these funds will be spent for overseas construction, a rising level of domestic defense-construction activity is implied.

Quarterly increases in industrial construction associated with the atomic energy program have largely been responsible for the rising level of public nonresidential construction for the past year. It is estimated that about \$1 billion will be spent for this purpose in fiscal year 1952, more than double the total for the previous fiscal year.

### Demand for nondefense public construction

The decline in nondefense public construction during 1951 was largely attributed to two factors: lack of availability of metals, particularly structural steel; and voluntary restraints on the issuance of new bonds to finance public projects. Thus, in addition to those projects which were denied materials allotments, construction of many other projects has been voluntarily deferred by State and local governments. However, in view of the easing metals situation and the fact that State and local bonds have been removed from the voluntary credit restraint program, nondefense public construction will depend to a larger extent on needs and the ability of State and local governments to finance these projects.

The volume of applications to the various Federal agencies for materials allotments which have been recently approved and those in which action is still pending, portend a rising volume of public construction. In addition, the volume of applications which have been denied materials allotments provides some indication of the immediate backlog of most types of nondefense projects inasmuch as these applications demonstrate both need and financial ability. The materials situation permitting, additional construction will be commenced on those projects which have been deferred because of lack of metal products.

Requests for raw materials allotments by State and local governments for highway construction exceeded the actual allotments for the second and third quarters 1952 by 200,000 and 100,000 tons, respectively. Thus, it is evident that a considerable volume of highway construction has been deferred to such a time as the necessary materials become available. This immediate backlog and the more than one-third increase in steel allotments for roads between the second and third quarters point to some expansion of highway construction during 1952.

Public-school construction, which increased by almost one-fifth from the fourth quarter 1951 to an annual rate of \$1.8 billion in the first quarter 1952, is due to increase further in succeeding quarters as a result of the significant increase in the amount of steel made available for such purpose in the second and third quarters of this year. The Federal Security Agency recently announced that approximately 500 new school projects, previously deferred because of lack of materials, will be approved for second-quarter starts with materials allotments for the third and fourth quarters. These new projects will be superimposed upon the more than \$650 million of school construction receiving materials allotments for the second quarter.

The NPA approved sewage and water projects estimated to cost about \$600 million in the fourth quarter 1951 as compared with applications amounting to about \$1 billion. Applications received since then aggregate close to the total for the fourth quarter. Only a small number of these projects have actually been denied materials allotments since in most cases, the applicant has voluntarily agreed to defer construction until a later date. The volume of these denials and deferrals indicates an immediate backlog of sewage and water projects roughly of the order of \$1 billion, compared with a current annual rate of activity of \$0.7 billion.

(Continued on page 24)

# **Business Investment** and Sales in 1952

Business looks forward to another year of high plant and equipment expenditures in 1952, and also expects a record sales volume. Capital outlays reported this year at \$24.1 billion are about 4 percent above the previous high in 1951. The expected relative increase in physical volume is probably only slightly less than the rise in dollars.

Higher fixed investment outlays in 1952 are programed by every major industry, except the commercial and miscellaneous group. Associated with these programs, every major group expects higher 1952 sales. However, both investment and sales anticipations for this year are generally quite close to seasonally adjusted rates at the beginning of the year. Examination of the data by size of firm indicates that all size groups expect sales gains from 1951, with the larger companies generally anticipating the greater increases. Only the larger concerns expect a rate of capital expansion higher than last year, when record outlays were made by all size groups.

### Most industries plan expanded outlays

Manufacturing concerns and the electric and gas utilities in 1952 have programed capital expenditures 8 percent above 1951, and mining companies expect to spend 7 percent more than last year. Among transportation companies, the nonrail groups plan on increasing their investment by 19 percent from 1951, while the railroads anticipate maintenance of last year's rates. The reduction reported by the commercial and miscellaneous industries is 10 percent, with declines in most sectors more than offsetting the expected increase by communication companies.

The survey results indicate that capital spending plans for each of the first two quarters of 1952 are at a seasonally adjusted annual rate just above \$25 billion—compared to slightly under \$24 billion in the last two quarters of 1951. Thus, the implied annual rate of spending intentions in the final 6 months of this year is about \$23 billion. The implied rate for the second half is probably understated relative to the first half due to the tendency for under-reporting to increase with the period of forward planning. This has been found to occur in every earlier annual survey of anticipated investment and reflects the lesser completeness of future plans as compared to near-term programs. This factor also results in some tendency toward understatement of the annual

Making allowance for this factor, the seasonally adjusted annual rates of planned capital outlays in the first and second half of this year might be of the order of \$25 billion and \$24 billion, respectively. Manufacturers' programs indicate a decline in investment from the first to second half of somewhat over \$1 billion at an annual rate; the utilities and nonrail transport companies are expecting substantial increases, while other industries show lagging tendencies in the final

### Material supply situation somewhat easier

This year will experience increasing capacity of both the metals producing and the capital goods industries coupled with stabilizing allocations of materials to meet current defense schedules. Thus, it would appear that materials supply except possibly in the early months of this year, will not be a serious limitation on the realization of business capital programs. In the latter part of 1952, these programs indicate a shift in resource utilization from some well-advanced defense programs (such as steel) to other expanding programs (such as petroleum) as well as to less essential facilities now restricted by materials allocations.

This shift will be facilitated by recent actions of the National Production Authority which has raised its third quarter allocations of steel, copper, and aluminum to the less-essential programs substantially above the second quarter. In addition, direct construction controls on commercial building have been considerably eased. To some extent these actions probably were not anticipated by business at the time of reporting.

### Substantial capital expansion in 1951

The expansion of industrial facilities was at record rates The final estimate for capital expenditures of \$23.3 billion was 30 percent higher in dollars, and one-fifth in physical volume, above 1950. All major industries and all sizes of firms contributed to this increase.

Expenditures rose rapidly in the first half of 1951, and then at a slackening rate in the following 6 months. The retardation in growth in the last half reflected reductions in fixed investment by consumer goods manufacturers and by commercial companies as the effects of materials allocation and the easing in consumers' markets were felt.

Capital outlays by manufacturers of military and producers' goods, mining concerns, transportation companies, and the utilities continued upward throughout 1951. These groups were aided by Government action in materials allocation, defense orders, and assistance under the rapid tax amortization and other facilities expansion programs.

The largest increase in capital investment from 1950 to 1951 occurred in manufacturing, with all sub-industry groups, excepting apparel, contributing to the rise. Increases in this group ranged from 20 percent in food and fabricated metals to more than 100 percent in iron and steel, nonferrous metals and transportation equipment. Capital improvements by the railroads in 1951 rose about 35 percent, and nonrail transport companies spent 20 percent more than in 1950. The utilities, mining and commercial companies each increased their rates of fixed investment from 1950 to 1951 by about 15 percent.

### **Experience with Earlier Surveys**

In evaluating the 1952 investment programs, it is of value to examine the results of previous years' surveys of capital spending intentions—with particular attention to the expe-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This article is based on the results of a survey of plant and equipment programs and sales expectations in 1952 reported during February and early March by a sample of nonagricultural concerns. This survey was conducted jointly by the Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

NOTE.—MR. BRIDGE IS A MEMBER OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

rience in 1951, another year of defense mobilization. The major findings of a study of past investment surveys that affect the appraisal of current programs are as follows: (1) larger companies are more accurate in their projections than are the smaller firms; (2) large-scale investment programs (relative to fixed assets) are more likely to be realized than are minor expenditures; (3) there is a close relationship between movements in construction and equipment prices and deviation between actual and programed outlays; and (4) there is a systematic tendency for businessmen to omit the more tentative projects from their reported forward plans.

The first three factors all point to a greater firmness in the 1952 programs than is generally found in these surveys. The rapid advance in prices was halted early in 1951 and are now under regulations, although some advances continue. Also, as reported earlier, the anticipatory data for this year show that the larger concerns account for a higher proportion of outlays than they did in 1951. Third, this year's capital programs appear to contain a much greater than usual number of very large expansion projects.

The fourth factor listed above implies that aggregate projected expenditures are probably understated in the latter part of the year. This would apply particularly to commercial companies in view of the easing of construction controls in this area.

### 1951 capital programs generally realized

Expenditures for new plant and equipment in 1951 totaled \$23.3 billion as compared to outlays programed in the early part of that year at \$23.1 billion.<sup>2</sup> Examination of the industry groups indicates that manufacturers as a whole showed no deviation from their planned outlays, the railroads and electric and gas utilities spent only 1 percent more than

anticipated, while the commercial and miscellaneous group invested 6 percent more. Only mining and nonrail transpor companies did not meet their programs—by 11 and 1's percent, respectively.

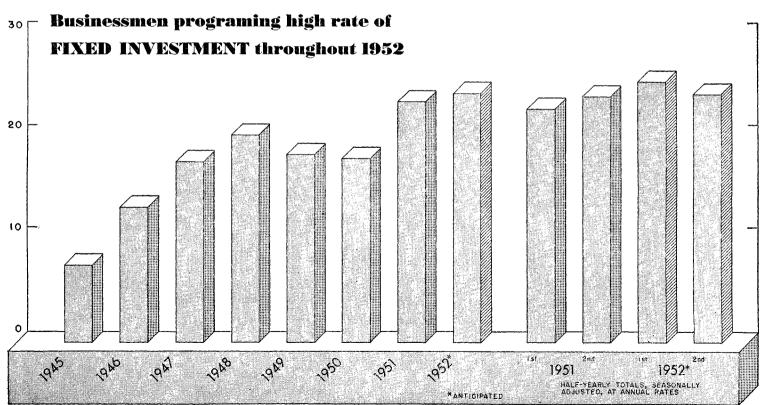
Within manufacturing, capital expenditures by the electrical machinery, paper, textiles, and nonautomotive transportation equipment industries were within 5 percent of their anticipated outlays, while chemicals, petroleum, ironand steel fabricated metals, and motor vehicles were within 10 percent. Nonelectrical machinery fell short of their schedules, and stone, clay, and glass companies exceeded their programs by 12 percent each. Only nonferrous metals and the food and beverage group fell outside this range. The deviation in the former industry was almost entirely among aluminum companies where capital outlays were four times those in 1950, as against anticipated expenditures of over five times.

### **Manufacturers' Investment Programs**

Manufacturers have scheduled plant and equipment expenditures in 1952 at \$12.1 billion—as compared to \$11.1 billion in 1951 and \$9.1 billion in the pre-Korean peak year of 1948 (see table 1). Allowing for increases in capital goods prices, the realization of current programs would bring the physical volume of additions in 1952 to some 15 percent above 1948 and about half that amount above last year.

While the programed increase in manufacturers' capital outlays this year is moderate when compared to the rise in 1951, it should be noted that the capacity increase last year was the largest in the postwar years—a period during which rough estimates suggest capacity was expanded by over two-fifths.<sup>3</sup> In addition, the anticipated increase in manufacturing outlays during 1952 is equal to that expected for all industries combined. The dominant position of manu-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> This year's programs will bring the postwar increase in manufacturers' capacity to one-half.



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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The anticipated figure of \$23.9 billion as reported in the April 1951 Survey has been adjusted to take into account the recent revision of the manufacturing series. (See Survey, December 1951). This adjustment has been made by applying the anticipated relative change from 1950 to 1951 in each manufacturing industry to the revised estimates for 1950.

Table 1.—Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment by U. S. Business, 1945-521

[Millions of dollars]

[Minions of donars]															
										19	951		1952		
Industry	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 2	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	January- March <sup>2</sup>	April- June <sup>2</sup>	July- December
Manufacturing	3, 983	6,790	8,703	9, 134	7, 149	7,491	11, 130	12,070	2, 154	2,802	2,841	3, 335	3, 120	3, 120	5,830
Durable goods industries	1,590	3,112	3,407	3, 483	2,594	3, 135	5, 168	5,994	923	1, 231	1,363	1,652	1,615	1,578	2,801
Primary iron and steel. Primary nonferrous metals. Fabricated metal products. Electrical machinery and equipment. Machinery except electrical. Motor vehicles and equipment.	198 54 216 123 316 262	500 93 356 282 511 591	638 178 370 304 519 504	772 193 343 289 527 474	596 151 271 216 383 349	599 134 350 245 411 510	1,304 277 421 359 675 736	1, 689 533 398 493 718 834	190 45 97 62 121 136	283 62 104 87 149 193	352 70 100 90 181 207	479 100 119 120 224 202	484 109 114 111 206 236	478 124 100 129 195 (6)	727 300 184 253 317 ( <sup>6</sup> )
Transportation equipment excluding motor vehicles	56 100 265	109 241 429	95 326 473	106 269 510	87 181 360	82 280 524	182 388 826	248 348 733	25 75 172	42 98 213	54 100 209	62 114 232	70 89 195	(6) 177	(6) 361
Nondurable goods industries	2,393	3,678	5,296	5,651	4, 555	4,356	5,962	6,076	1,230	1,571	1,476	1,683	1,505	1,541	3,030
Food and kindred products.  Beverages. Textile mill products. Paper and allied products. Chemicals and allied products. Petroleum and coal products. Rubber products. Other nondurable goods <sup>2</sup> .	337 97 209 116 376 879 118 261	513 157 342 232 800 1,087 139 408	669 277 510 271 1,060 1,736 143 530	721 332 618 383 941 2,100 102 454	626 249 471 298 670 1,789 81 371	523 237 450 327 771 1,587 102 359	657 311 695 489 1, 283 2, 014 187 327	476 262 512 372 1, 453 2, 478 250 273	157 78 158 106 254 356 40 81	184 82 216 122 339 490 43 95	153 79 167 126 319 511 42 79	162 72 153 134 372 657 61 71	133 67 147 103 334 586 63 72	123 75 121 93 352 633 62 81	220 120 244 176 767 1, 259 124 120
Mining	443	557	693	802	738	684	796	852	183	203	199	211	213	235	404
Railroad	552	573	906	1,319	1,350	1, 136	1,541	1,539	303	412	377	449	395	401	743
Other transportation	321	659	798	700	525	437	511	609	125	136	120	130	140°	155	314
Electric and gas utilities	630	1,045	1,897	2,683	3, 140	3, 167	3,577	3,864	753	893	933	998	838	862	2, 164
Commercial and miscellaneous [	1,477	3, 298	4, 429	5,394	5, 119	4,917	5,735	5, 189	1,345	1,467	1, 374	1,549	1,345	1, 325	2, 519
Total	7,406	12, 922	17, 426	20, 032	18,021	17,832	23, 290	24, 123	4,863	5, 913	5,844	6,672	6,051	6,098	11,974

Excludes agriculture. These figures do not agree precisely with the totals included in the gross national product estimates of the Department of Commerce. The main difference lies in the inclusion in Commerce figures of certain outlays charged to current account.
 All estimates for 1952 are based on anticipated capital expenditures of business as reported in February and early March.
 Includes lumber, furniture and fixtures, instruments, ordnance and miscellaneous manufactures.
 Includes apparel and related products, tobacco, leather and leather products and printing and publishing.
 Includes trade, service, finance, comunications, etc.
 Data not available separately but are included in totals.

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

facturing in the overall investment picture is typical of the postwar years. Manufacturers have accounted for about 50 percent of total investment and a much higher proportion of the year-to-year changes. Last year, this industry accounted for over 70 percent of the total rise in fixed investment. In 1949, the largest relative cutback in capital outlays occurred in manufacturing, with offsetting increases and decreases in investment among nonmanufacturing

Anticipated expenditures for the full year 1952 are just about equal to their rate at the end of 1951. However, outlays in the first half of this year are anticipated to be over \$6.2 billion as against somewhat over \$5.8 billion in the final 6 months of 1952. The projected decline in the second half on a seasonally adjusted basis is about 15 percent—although allowance for understatements in the second half of the year (discussed above) might bring the anticipated decline closer to 10 percent.

### Defense industries up most

While capital outlays in almost all manufacturing industries rose from 1950 to 1951, the increases were substantially greater among the defense-related industries. The 1952 programs show the same divergency—although the anticipated increases from 1951 among defense-supporting industries are more moderate than those which occurred last year, while almost all nondefense industries are expecting to reduce their 1951 rates of fixed investment. Thus only petroleum, chemicals, rubber, and all the metals industries (except fabricated metals) are scheduling greater capital outlays this year (table 2).

Nonferrous metals companies have programed the largest increase from 1951-92 percent-with the electrical machinery, transportation equipment (other than motor vehicles) and rubber industries each anticipating spending over one-third more than in 1951. Iron and steel companies and petroleum companies are expanding their 1951 investment rates by about one-fourth and chemicals and motor vehicles by one-eighth. Nonelectrical machinery producers were scheduling additions at 6 percent above 1951, while all other industries were anticipating reductions in capital outlays in 1952 ranging from 5 percent in fabricated metals to about one-fourth in paper, textiles, and foods.

As a result of its greater participation in the defense effort, 1952 anticipated outlays in the durable-goods sector are about 16 percent above 1951 as against an increase of 2 percent in nondurable goods industries. Current plans of the latter group, however, call for a considerably smaller cutback in fixed investment from the first to second half of this year than do the programs among durable goods producers so that expenditures by both groups in the final 6 months of this year are expected (on an adjusted basis) to be approximately at the rates prevailing in the corresponding period last year.

The lesser decline in the nondurable goods area between the first and second half of 1952 is attributable to the strength in the chemicals, petroleum, and rubber industries-with the former group expecting greater outlays in the second half, and the latter two industries maintaining first half rates. All other soft goods industries show a continuation the downward trend which started in mid-1951.

Among durable goods groups, a substantial upward movement in the second half of this year is planned by nonfer-

rous metals companies, and maintenance of first half expenditures is reported by electrical machinery companies. Programs of other hard goods industries call for substantial declines in the second half of this year—particularly in iron and steel, nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment. In the latter industry, aircraft manufacturing outlays account for the decline, with the railway car builders' programs strong throughout 1952. It should be noted that these programs are on private account only and exclude Government investment, which is particularly large in aircraft facilities.

Table 2.—Anticipated Changes in Capital Investment and Sales,  $1951\text{--}52^{\,\mathrm{I}}$ 

Industry	expecta:	Percent change in expectations, 1951 to 1952		
	Capital outlays	Sales		
Manufacturing	8	5		
Durable goods industries	16 30	7 4		
Primary nonferrous metals	92	1		
Fabricated metal products		1		
Electrical machinery and equipment		12		
Machinery except electrical  Motor vehicles and equipment	13	20 - 2		
Transportation equipment except motor vehicles	36	50		
Stone, clay and glass products.	-10	1		
Other durable goods	-11	2		
Nondurable goods industries	2	3		
Food and kindred products		5		
Beverages	-16	14		
Textile mill products	-26	-9		
Paper and allied products	-24	-2		
Chemicals and allied products	13 23	3 3 3		
Petroleum and coal products Rubber products	34	3		
Other nondurables	-16	3		
Mining	7	11		
Railroad 2	0	(2)		
Other transportation	19	10		
Electric and gas utilities.	8 -9	10		
Commercial and miscellaneous.	-9	1		
Grand total	4	(2)		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These anticipations were reported by business during February and early March. <sup>2</sup> Revenue expectations were not obtained from railroads.

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.

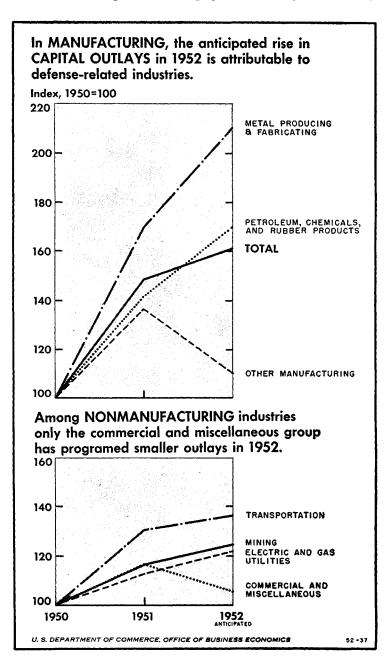
To a large extent, the greater relative declines in the latter groups reflect efforts under the facilities expansion programs to increase capacity in certain sectors of these industries as quickly as possible. Thus the rapid expansion of steel capacity was encouraged by the early granting of a large volume of tax amortization certificates as well as by favorable treatment in materials allocation. As a result, outlays under these programs have now reached their peak. A similar situation exists in the aircraft expansion program.

### Federal aids to expansion now at peak

The contribution to business capital outlays of governmental aids to facilities expansion (through rapid tax amortization, direct loans and guaranteed purchase contracts) appears to be close to a peak in the current period. At the end of last year 42 percent of the \$12.4 billion of projects with tax amortization certificates were in place and holders of certificates expect this proportion to exceed 50 percent by the end of the first quarter of 1952. The corresponding ratios for \$9.2 billion of manufacturing facilities are 37 and 47 percent, respectively. Since the end of 1951 some \$4.5 billion of additional proposed projects (about one-third in manufacturing) were approved.

Manufacturing facilities put in place during the fourtl quarter totaled over \$900 million, and expenditures expected in the first quarter of this year by holders of certificates issued prior to 1952 amount to more than \$800 million. Since the bulk of these facilities are scheduled for completion by the end of 1953, actual fourth quarter 1951 outlays may be about 30 percent higher than average quarterly expenditures under this program during 1952 and 1953. However, as noted above, this ratio does not allow for certificates granted [after the end of last year or for those which may be granted ir. the future.

Table 3 shows a comparison of current outlays and average expenditures in 1952 and 1953 necessary to complete manufacturing programs with certificates. These outlays now account for about 30 percent of total investment by manufacturers in new plants and equipment. They are heavily



concentrated in a few industries and negligible in many important areas. A more important qualification is that the programs under certificates of necessity cover only a small proportion of replacement expenditures. This type of ex-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Many of these projects are already under way—so that their inclusion would probably not significantly change the above proportions.

penditure accounts for roughly one-half of aggregate capital outlay and, being considerably less postponable than expansion outlays, is a significant stabilizing factor in changes in fixed investment.

Table 3 indicates that expenditures expected in the first quarter of this year by aircraft and nonelectrical machinery plant on projects with certificates of necessity were substantially higher than the quarterly average necessary to complete these programs by the end of 1953. It will be noted that expected 1952 expenditures reported to the survey by these industries show this easing in the second half of this year.

The large total still remaining in steel reflects the inclusion in proposed programs of a few large projects where construction may never be initiated. Omission of these projects would corroborate the finding in the present survey that primary steel producers anticipate a reduction in capital outlays during the last half of this year.

The strength during this period in the aggregate programs of petroleum, chemicals, and nonferrous metals companies is confirmed by the less-than-average ratio of current outlays to 1952–53 scheduled outlays in projects with certificates of necessity. Future expenditures for approved programs in paper and pulp are somewhat stronger than indicated in the

present survey, while the reverse is true for electrical machinery.

### Greater expansion by large firms

The survey results indicate that only the larger manufacturing firms have programed increases in capital outlays from 1951 to 1952. Firms with assets of from \$50 million to

Table 3.—Manufacturing Programs Covered by Certificates of Necessity Issued Through Dec. 31, 1951

[Without of donard]								
Item	Total re- ported cost	Value put in place during fourth quar- ter 1951	Implied average quarterly outlays in 1952 and 1953 <sup>2</sup>	Ratio of fourth quarter 1951 to 1952-53 quar- terly average <sup>2</sup>				
Steel and related programs Nonferrous metals Aircraft and components Nonelectrical machinery Electrical machinery Chemicals Petroleum refining Paper and pulp Other manufacturing	417 234 1, 520 1, 004	320 87 77 70 31 115 56 43 130	240 72 41 28 15 127 91 42 62	1.3 1.2 1.9 2.5 2.1 .9 .6 1.0 2.1				
All manufacturing	9, 161	929	716	1.3				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These data are classified by type of plant and are not strictly comparable to the figures in Table I which are on a company-wide classification.

<sup>2</sup> This assumes that all programs will be complete by the end of 1953. Certificate holders' present schedules indicate almost 95 percent completion by the end of 1953.

Source: Defense Production Administration.

\$100 million and those with assets of over \$100 million expect increases of more than one-fifth. All smaller assets-size groups expect declines: 7 percent in the \$10 million to \$50 million group and about 10 percent in each of the groups with assets under \$10 million. Data for selected size groups and their associated sales expectations are shown in table 4.

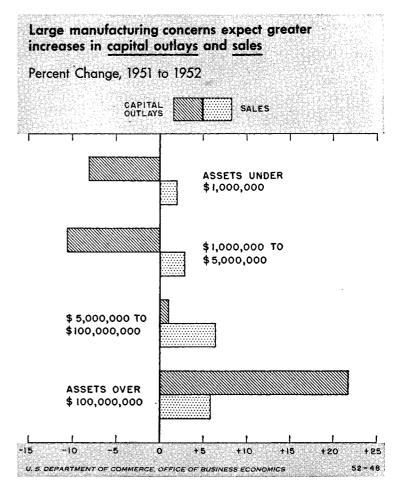
This direct relationship between size of firm and change in investment rate is found in most industries—although the difference in magnitude of the change among size-groups in the aggregate is very considerably influenced by the fact that large companies predominate in defense-related industries. Only the group with assets over \$100 million shows no apparent decline from the first to second half of this year.

### Electric utilities up, gas utilities lower

The electric and gas utilities anticipate additions to facilities of \$3.9 billion in 1952, as compared to \$3.6 billion last

year. While the 1952 total continues an upward trend in capital outlays uninterrupted throughout the postwar period, the increase from 1951 is entirely attributable to the expected rise of about one-fourth in expenditures by electric utilities. Fixed investment by gas companies is scheduled at about one-sixth lower than last year.

The electric companies expect rising outlays throughout 1952, and are placing special emphasis on generation and transmission facilities this year with little change anticipated



in distribution and other capital expenditures. The decline in investment programed by gas utilities reflects a reduction in pipeline outlays which were at record rates in 1951.

### Railroad outlays level out

The railroads anticipate little change in 1952 from their record capital expenditures of \$1.5 billion last year. Their current schedules also indicate a rather stable rate of investment in the first and second half of this year. On a regional basis, however, declining expenditures from 1951 are expected for the year as a whole by railroads in the southern and western districts—offset by increases anticipated by roads in other districts.

The rails also appear to be raising their rates of road investment and lowering equipment outlays. It should be noted, however, that except for 1948, freight car deliveries in 1951 exceeded all years since 1925. Deliveries last year totaled 96,000 cars. Unfilled orders on January 1 of this year were about equal to the backlog at the beginning of last year, after a steady decline of 30,000 cars from the postwar peak in March 1951.

Among nonrail transport companies, the airlines have programed a very substantial increase in capital expenditures in 1952, while water transportation and bus and transit companies expect slightly lower investment rates. Planned outlays by commercial companies during 1952 indicate a continuation of the decline which began in mid-1951, though at a slackening rate in the final 6 months of 1952.

### 1952 Sales Expectations

The current survey of capital budgets also obtained information on sales expectations in 1952 from the reporting companies. These data shed some light on the businessman's appraisal of his market and provide some insight into an important factor determining his investment decisions. These sales expectations do not have so firm a basis as capital investment programs, since sales are to a considerably greater extent than investment outside the control of the reporting

All major industries expect sales in 1952 to be higher than in 1951—although most industries anticipate little rise from current rates.<sup>5</sup> Mining companies expect their sales in 1952 to exceed 1951 by 11 percent, electric and gas utilities and nonrail transport companies anticipate revenue increases of 10 percent each, manufacturing firms look forward to a 5-percent gain, while the commercial and miscellaneous group expect sales only 1 percent above last year (see table 2).

### Large increases in durable goods

The durable goods industries in 1952 are expecting sales increases above 1951 of over 7 percent as against 3 percent in the nondurable goods sector. The higher sales expectations of hard goods producers reflect to some extent the currently more favorable sales and orders position of defense-supporting industries. The same factor partly explains the finding that, as in fixed investment programs, the larger manufacturing companies are anticipating greater sales gains than are the smaller firms—although all size groups are thinking in terms of higher sales than in 1951.

Table 4.-Manufacturing Corporations: Percentage Changes in New Plant and Equipment Expenditures and in Sales, by Total Asset Size.<sup>1</sup>

	Total assets size						
Item	Under \$1 million	\$1 million to \$5 million	\$5 million to \$100 million	\$100 million and over			
	Percentage change from previous year						
Plant and equipment expenditures: 1950	+9 +49 -8	+23 +46 -11	+4 +48 +1	+1 +48 +22			
Sales expectations:	+2	+3	+6	+5			

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

With the exception of moderate declines in sales expectations of motor vehicle and furniture companies, all major durable-goods industries expect an improvement from 1951. The largest anticipated gains were in transportation equipment (50 percent), electrical machinery (20 percent), and

nonelectrical machinery (12 percent). The large increase expected by the two latter capital goods industries in par reflect the increased plant and equipment expenditure programed by business as a whole. Iron and steel companie are anticipating a 4-percent gain in sales while smaller in creases are expected by other durable goods industries.

Among the soft goods producers, the largest increases (14 and 13 percent, respectively) are expected by the beverage and tobacco industries, probably reflecting the effect of the higher excise taxes instituted in November 1951. Food and petroleum companies look forward to 4-percent sales advances in 1952, and chemicals and rubber companies anticipate gains of 3 percent. Textiles and paper expect a lowering of sales by 9 and 2 percent, respectively, with other non-durable goods industries showing minor changes.

### Nonmanufacturers expect greater sales

Retailers anticipate their 1952 sales will be about 3 percent higher than last year—a rate somewhat higher than the seasonally adjusted rate in the early months of this year. Here, too, all sizes of stores were expecting higher sales, with the larger stores expecting slightly larger relative gains.

Both the electric and gas utilities were thinking in terms of higher revenues in 1952 (somewhat above end of 1951 rates), with the latter group expecting a greater relative gain than the former group. Airlines and local transit lines anticipated sizable increases in revenues, while the water carriers expected little change from 1951 revenues.

### Sales and fixed investment expectations

A general conformance is found within industries when sales and capital outlays are ranked in accordance with relative changes in 1952 expectations from 1951. The electric and gas utilities and nonrail transportation rank high both in their expected increases in sales and in their anticipated capital expansions. Commercial and miscellaneous companies report the smallest increase in sales expectations and are the only major group scheduling lower

capital expenditures. Within manufacturing, the transportation equipment and electrical machinery industries rank first and third in expected sales growth in 1952, and second and third in planned expansion. At the other end of both scales are found textiles, paper, stone, clay and glass, and fabricated metals. Conspicuous exceptions to the general rule are tobacco, beverage, and nonferrous metals companies. As noted above, the relatively large increases in dollar sales expected in 1952 by the former two industries are affected by the recent increase in excise taxes. In the nonferrous metals industry, both aluminum and copper companies ranked very high in anticipated capital expansion in 1952 but only the former group ranks high in sales gains expected this year.

### **Business Expectations and Economic Activity** in 1952

From the point of view of overall economic activity, 1952 investment in new plant and equipment—barring any significant change in business investment decisions—will help to maintain gross national product at a high level throughout the year. However, in view of the stability in capital expenditures, this sector will not exert the same

(Continued on page 24)

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Size based on assets as of the end of 1948.  $^2$  1952 expectations were reported by business during February and early March.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Revenue anticipations were not collected from the railroads.

# **Consumer Markets** For Durable Goods

CONSUMER markets for durable goods have experienced wide swings in demand reaching a peak in the post-Korean buying wave and subsequently undergoing a decline which has been more or less severe in particular lines. For more than a year sales of these products have been substantially lower than in 1950, although higher than in any earlier year.

Since this decline occurred during a period of rising income, the special influences affecting the trend in consumer buying are of particular interest. Of these, one of the more important is the catching-up on the deferred demand which resulted from the wartime gap in production.

Though the decline in sales of durables during 1951 was general, the extent and the duration of the drop varied considerably from product to product. In a number of instances strong growth trends have limited the decline in sales.

Sales of consumer durables throughout the postwar period have been considerably higher than the rate attained before the war, as shown in the following comparison. The auto registrations are from R. L. Polk & Co. and the other figures are factory shipments, from Electrical Merchandising. They are in thousands of units.

	New passenger car registrations	Television sets	Refriger- ators	Washing machines
1941	3, 731		3, 500	2,014
1946	1, 815	6	2, 100	2, 124
1947	3, 167	179	3, 400	4, 281
1948	3, 491	975	4, 766	4,616
1949	4, 838	3, 000	4, 450	3, 200
1950	6, 326	7, 464	6, 200	4, 406
1951	5, 061	5, 100	4,075	<b>3</b> , 533

In this article, recent developments in sales and in stocks of consumer durable goods will be discussed, together with a review of statistical measures of demand. These marketor demand—estimates are based upon historical relationships of basic influences affecting sales. These are presented for (a) all automobiles in use, (b) sales of new automobiles, and (c) major household articles including furniture and television. In effect this article brings up to date the market analyses made for these products just prior to the Korean invasion.1

From the summer of 1941, when a limitation on automobile production first restricted the supply of cars in use, until 1951 the total supply of automobiles was below the number which the buying public wished to operate. As the supply of cars reached more nearly normal proportions and new cars were becoming more readily available, limitation orders again brought a restriction in output.

As shown in the accompanying chart, it has taken 6 years to restore the car population to a point about in line with long term relationships with income and population growth. However, there is still a large number of old cars on the road, as shown in the bottom segment of the chart.

During the period 1925-40 the number of cars in use was related to the growth in population on the one hand and to income on the other. Each 1 percent increase in the number of households was associated with a 1 percent increase in the number of cars, and each 1 percent change in income was associated with a change of about one-half percent in the same direction in the number of cars. As can be seen in the chart, these two factors accounted reasonably well for total auto registrations in the prewar years.2

### Age distribution more normal

With the total number of cars now more nearly normal, the distortion in the age distribution of cars in use has been gradually reduced. About half the cars in use are less than 5 years of age, which is about the same proportion as in 1941 and three-fifths are postwar models. There are few cars, however, in the 5 to 9 year group, as a result of the war period gap in production. The number of cars over 10 years of age is now a substantially larger proportion of the total than in 1941. This is partly due to the influence of the secular trend toward longer life of automobiles.

Another aspect of the broad demand picture for automobiles is the more nearly normal expenditures in 1951 by consumers for user-owned transportation. Such expenditures include not only the cost of automobiles purchased but also garage bills, gasoline and oil, insurance, and other operating costs. During the period for which data are available before the war (1929-40) such expenditures by consumers showed about the same relative fluctuations as disposable income, as compared with considerably wider fluctuations in new-car purchases.

During the first few years after 1945 user-owner transportation expenditures were low in comparison with past income relationships, because of the moderate output of new cars in these years and the restricted supply of total automobiles in use. User-owner expenditures continued to rise in each postwar year through 1950, reaching a peak of \$19.5 billion in that year, about \$12.5 billion higher than the prewar peak in 1941. In 1951, they declined 5 percent, and at \$18.5 billion were about in line with prewar relationships with income, allowing for a gradual growth trend.

### Basic demand factors

In analyzing the demand for new automobiles over a long span of years, a rather large number of influences appear to be significant. Only the more important of these have been incorporated into a demand equation. Those selected include: (1) income, (2) households, (3) the price of cars in relation to all consumer prices, and (4) the average scrappage

On the basis of a least squares relationship developed between these factors and new-car sales, it has been possible to account for most of the variations in car purchases in the

<sup>1 &</sup>quot;The Postwar Furniture Market ..." by Walter Jacobs and Clement Winston. Survey of Current Business, May 1950. "The Demand for Consumers' Durable Goods," Survey of Current Business, June 1950.

NOTE.—MR. ATKINSON IS A MEMBER OF THE CURRENT BUSINESS ANALYSIS DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Calculated from a least squares regression for the years 1925–40. Equation: Y=0.00009058  $X_1^{1.000}$   $X_2^{0.439}$ , where  $X_1=$ number of households in millions;  $X_2=$ real disposable personal income in billions of 1939 dollars; Y=total private passenger car registrations in millions. Coefficient of correlation R=0.96. Sources of data: Actual—R. L. Polk & Co.; Calculated—income and households, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. <sup>3</sup> These factors are the same as those used in the article cited above in the June 1950 issue of Survey of Current Business, except that scrappage age has been substituted for a time trend.

prewar years. The relationship is, of course, inappropriate for the war and the early postwar years. Currently, the relationship yields estimates which are roughly in line with actual car sales, though the latter are affected by a number

of special influences.

The influence of the growth in population over a period of 25 years, which is the period spanned in the analysis of auto demand, is very important. During this period, total population increased one-third and the number of households nearly two-thirds. Since households correspond somewhat more closely to the "primary economic unit" insofar as the demand for automobiles is concerned, income and the number of automobiles purchased are both used on a per-household basis in developing the demand relation for new cars.

The most important factor affecting new automobile sales is the real purchasing power of individuals. This is measured by real disposable income. Excluding the influence of other factors, each change of 1 percent in the level of real disposable income was associated with a change of 2.5 percent in the same direction in new automobile sales during the base period; and each change of 1 percent in the ratio of the current to the preceding year's income was associated with a change

of 2.3 percent in the same direction in sales.4

The age at which cars are scrapped has an important though indirect influence upon new car sales. (The influence is indirect in that three-fourths of the new car buyers trade in their cars by the time they are 5 years old, but few are scrapped until they are more than twice this age.) <sup>5</sup> Cars are being built more durably, and there is a secular trend toward longer useful life. This was accentuated in the years soon after the war when cars were being kept in use because of the shortage of cars available. Average scrappage age rose to a peak of 14 years in 1949, but declined to 13.5 years in 1950 and to an estimated 13 years in 1951. The latter figure is 3 years greater than the scrappage age just prior to the war.

The relationship indicates that each increase in scrappage age of one year was associated with a decline in new automobile sales of about 7 percent, other factors remaining

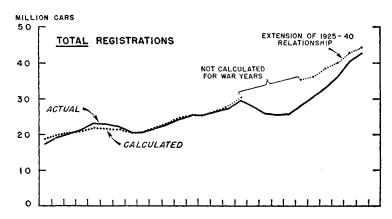
unchanged.

The final factor used in the demand equation is the price of automobiles in relation to the Consumers' Price Index. In the first few years after the end of the war the list price of automobiles had risen about the same from the 1935-39 period as consumer prices generally, and the demand for cars at this price exceeded the supply available. By 1949, there was some easing in consumers' prices as a whole, but automobiles-still in short supply-advanced in price. Since that time the ratio of automobile prices to the Consumers' Price Index has been higher than in the prewar period. According to the demand equation, this has had an appreciable influence upon car sales. Aside from the influence of other factors, each 1 percent increase in the ratio of the price of cars to the Consumers' Price Index was associated with an average decrease of one and one-third percent in new car sales in the base period. The price of cars includes only standard accessories. The cars sold in the postwar period have had more accessories and more deluxe features than those sold in earlier years, and as a consequence the total price paid by auto purchasers has increased somewhat more than the price indexes.

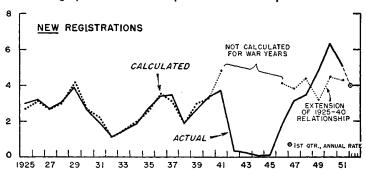
One aspect of these factors of special interest is tha combinations of two of them affecting demand in the same direction imply a very substantial change in automobile sales. For example, a decline of one year in scrappage age along with a reduction of 10 percent in car prices in relation to other prices, at current income levels, would be associated with an increase of 1 million car sales.

### Passenger Automobile Transportation Rebuilt Since the War

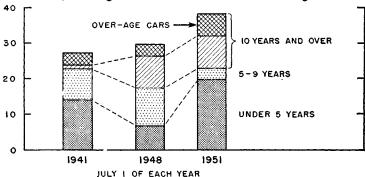
It took 6 years to bring autos in use about in line with income and population growth



Sales roughly consistent with prewar relationships



The proportion of over-age cars in use is about the same as in 1941, although the number is now 2 million higher



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

As shown in the middle panel of the chart, the use of these four factors in the estimating equation accounts for almost all of the variation in the sale of new cars in the base period 1925-40.

For the years 1941 through 1950, either the demand or the supply of automobiles was affected by special influences. In 1941 new automobile production was curtailed, and then after the war a combination of influences delayed the attainment of

<sup>\*\*</sup>Calculated from a least squares regression for the years 1925–40. Equation: Y=0.0003239  $X_1^{2.536}$   $X_2^{2.221}$   $X_3^{-1.539}$  (0.932) $X_4$ , where  $X_1={\rm real}$  disposable income per household in 1939 dollars;  $X_2={\rm percentage}$  of current to preceding year in real disposable income per household in 1939 dollars;  $X_3={\rm percentage}$  of average retail price of cars to consumers' prices;  $X_4={\rm average}$  scrappage age;  $Y={\rm new}$  private passenger car registrations per 1,000 households. Coefficient serappage age; Y= nev of correlation R=0.98.

Sources of data: Actual—R. L. Polk & Company; calculated—income and households, U. S. Department of Commerce; prices, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Automobile Manufacturers Association; scrappage age. Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Alternative equations and some limitations on this type of analysis are discussed in the technical notes at the end of this article.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Survey by Alfred Politz Bureau, April 1951 for Automobile Manufacturers Association.

mass production of automobiles until about 1949. For the next two years production was at very high rates as the wartime backlog was being worked off, and then in the latter part of 1950 and early 1951, there was an acceleration of buying as fears of shortages and price advances led to a temporary upsurge.

### Current estimates in line with actual sales

As the economy generally overcame the inflationary demand situation after the first quarter of 1951, sales of automobiles in the second half of 1951 declined to 4.5 million on an annual rate basis, which was about the output permitted under CMP regulations and also about equivalent to the calculated United States demand based upon prewar relationships and the export of about 225,000 during 1951.

On the basis of preliminary estimates, in the first quarter of 1952 the usual demand influences have roughly the same strength as in 1951. Production of cars was held below 1 million in the first quarter of the year by restrictions of the NPA both on the materials to be used and by quotas on the number to be assembled in the quarter. Stocks of cars in the hands of dealers at the beginning of the year were a little greater than one month's sales, and they have not shown the usual seasonal rise in anticipation of spring buying. Meanwhile, the easing in the supply of materials permitted an increase in allocations to automobile builders, and the assembly of cars expanded in the latter part of the first quarter and the beginning of the second.

### Other factors

As indicated above, a number of influences, some of them of considerable significance, have not been included in the demand equation described. Of these, credit terms are especially relevant at the present time.<sup>6</sup> Nearly half of the new automobiles are purchased on installment credit. The typical purchaser of a new automobile is able to obtain the down payment required by the disposition of his old car, and thus the down payment is not often a critical factor. On the other hand, the monthly payments required are apt to be a sizable portion of the purchaser's budget, and thus the number of months for which the car may be financed is an important influence affecting car sales. Under Regulation W, the period of financing for new cars was restricted from a typical 24 months to 15 months. In August 1951, the period was increased to 18 months.

A substantial redistribution of the human population has taken place in the period since 1925, including (1) a shift toward the West, (2) a decline in farm population, (3) an increase in urban population with the suburbs growing much more rapidly than the cities. A related development is the increasing traffic congestion in the heart of the cities and on the main roads leading to and from the cities; this reflects the increasing use of automobiles and in turn tends to limit the usefulness and hence the demand for private passenger automobiles. To some extent the influence of these shifts

in population tends to be offsetting.

The technological improvement in automobiles has been a substantial influence affecting the growth in demand for automobiles, but it has been a continuous development which has brought, in turn, self-starters, 4-wheel brakes, all-steel bodies, improved engine performance and durability, and finally automatic transmissions and back-up lights. Since population shifts and improvements in vehicles have been reasonably continuous over the past quarter-century, their influence will be implicit in the specific factors introduced into the equation.

A final special influence affecting automobile sales is the

long period during which a seller's market has prevailed. Eleven years have now elapsed since the automobile industry has been in the position of being able to produce more cars than customers were waiting to purchase. Under these conditions only a limited selling effort has been required. There has been no need nor opportunity to push the sale of cars in the manner which was the rule in the industry before the war. But now that the backlog demand in terms of numbers has been satisfied, as materials become more readily available increased production of automobiles will make possible some appeal to price-conscious customers.

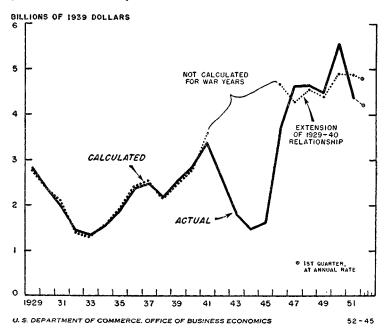
In sum then, if the materials situation permits and general economic conditions remain favorable, the automobile industry may be expected to again place increasing stress upon merchandising policies. No market formula can give more than approximate results, and as pointed out earlier, a moderate change in the factors can alter substantially the market

calculation.

### Household Appliances and Furniture

Consumers purchased more household appliances and furniture in relation to real income in the early postwar years than in the prewar period 1929-40.7 As shown in the chart, this margin was substantial in 1947, but narrowed in the two succeeding years.8 In 1950, again, the buying ahead of these

### Volume of MAJOR HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES and FURNITURE purchased in 1951 was below the prewar relationship to income



products resulted in purchases substantially higher than that indicated on the basis of prewar relationships. This was followed by a decline of about one-fifth in 1951, at which point the volume of purchases was below that of any year since 1946, and appreciably below the rate indicated by prewar relationships.

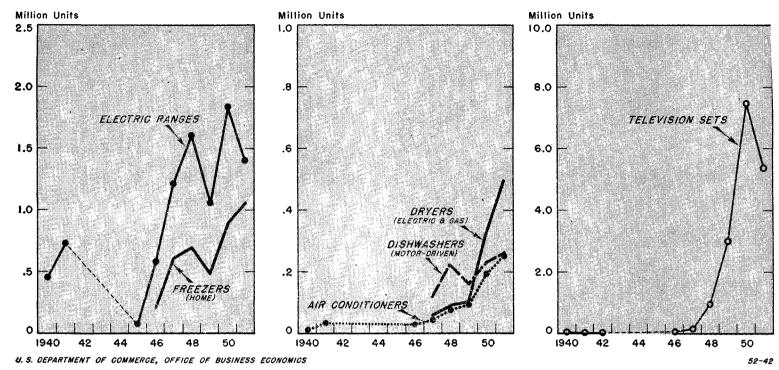
<sup>6</sup> Installment credit data from the Federal Reserve Board,

<sup>7</sup> Major household items include: Furniture; floor coverings; refrigerators, and washing and sewing machines; miscellaneous electrical appliances except radios; cooking and pertable heating equipment; radio and television receivers, phonographs, parts, records, pianos and other musical instruments.

8 Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years 1929-40. Equation:  $Y = -89.05 + 0.0808 \, X_1 - 0.3461 \, X_2$ , where  $X_1 = -89.05 + 0.0808 \, X_1 - 0.3461 \, X_2$ , where  $X_2 = -80.05 + 0.0808 \, X_1 = 0.0808 \, X_2 = 0.0808 \, X_3 = 0.0808 \, X_4 = 0.0808 \, X_4$ 

Sources of data: Actual—U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; calculated income—U. S. Department of Commerce. Office of Business Economics.

### Household durable goods with strong growth trends in sales



### Strong growth trends for some appliances

For these major items as a group, the general level of spending in the postwar years has been roughly in line with prewar relationships to income. The individual items, however, have been subject to a great deal of shifting in the years since the end of the war. Thus, the most important household appliance in terms of value of sales, television, is strictly a postwar development as shown in the accompanying chart, and the tremendous growth in television sales has been accompanied by a decline in sales of radios. Farm and home freezers, clothes dryers, and air conditioners are other major appliances, sales of which have become significant only in the years since the end of World War II. Electric ranges, refrigerators and washing machines, which were all growing rather rapidly in the decade before the war have all reached much higher sales in the postwar years.

### Sales off, stocks up in 1951

Sales of most of these products were lower, however, in 1951 than in other recent years. Only a few of the products with especially strong growth trends—such as freezers, dishwashers and clothes dryers recorded higher sales in 1951. The major appliances which were already in wide use before World War II—refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, and electric ranges—experienced a sharp drop in demand during 1951, and sales were only moderately higher in the opening quarter of 1952. These products had shared heavily in the wave of anticipatory buying during the latter part of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951. When buying declined sharply in the second quarter, production, which had been advanced substantially higher than in 1948, was cut nearly one-half by mid-summer. By this time considerable accumulation of inventories of these products had developed in factories and trade channels.

The stock accumulation was general, though there was some variation among those products for which estimates are available. The stock position in these lines differs from that in the automobile industry, where inventories have remained moderate.

The principal deviation from the general pattern was the delay in stock accumulation of farm and home freezers. Stocks of freezers were low in the first half of 1951 and rose only moderately through the summer months as consumer buying was well maintained through the usual seasonal peak in the summer period. Stocks held by factories and distributors were equal to 1 month's sales by August of 1951, but thereafter rose rapidly, reaching a peak in February 1952 about three times as high as current monthly factory sales

For the year 1951 as a whole, factory sales of freezers passed the million mark for the first time, exceeding sales of the year before by 160,000. By contrast, refrigerator shipments at 4 million units in 1951 were a third lower than in 1950 as stocks in factory and distributors' warehouses rose by one-half million during the year.

Electric range sales and stocks have followed the same pattern as refrigerators, though the industry has had a considerable expansion in the postwar period, as shown in the accompanying chart. Factory shipments of 1.4 million in 1951, while down nearly one-fourth from the preceding year, were, nevertheless, the highest of record except for that year and 1948. Stocks of factories and distributors, which had been about equal to one month's sales at the beginning of the year, were equivalent to about two months' sales at the reduced rate at the year-end.

Though stocks of these three major appliances—freezers, refrigerators, and electric ranges—in the hands of manufacturers and distributors early in 1952 were as high or higher than in mid-year 1951, the scattered information available indicates considerable decline in retail stocks of these products during this period.

Inventories of television sets were substantially curtailed at all stages of production and distribution in the latter part of 1951. The contrast with refrigerators is principally due to seasonal influences, which brought a rise in television sales after midyear and a decline in refrigerator sales. Except for the seasonal influences, the sales trends in the past year are roughly similar.

Over a longer period of time, the prospects are quite different. Refrigerators have had a remarkable growth

luring the past 20 years, and are now in use in nearly all nomes wired for electricity in the United States. Television has grown rapidly since the war but has reached only a fraction of its potential. There are now about 15 million television sets in use, or about one in every third home. In five major cities with three or more stations, between 55 percent and 65 percent of the homes have television sets.9 One influence which contributed to the temporary halt in the growth of television sales was the freeze on new television stations. The opening of new stations in areas not now served will broaden the market for television.

### Less decline in furniture

The demand for furniture and housefurnishings held up appreciably better in 1951 than that for the major household appliances. Retail sales of furniture and housefurnishings stores were as high as in 1950, whereas sales of the appliance and radio stores were down more than 10 percent. In the first two months of 1952, sales of furniture and housefurnishings stores were below the records established a year earlier but were higher than at any time in the pre-Kerean period. Stocks held by both manufacturers and retailers were pared during the latter part of 1951, and were lower in the first two months of 1952 than a year earlier. In general, the fluctuation in demand for these products has been less extreme than that for the major appliances.

The fear of shortages, which was one of the influences leading to the anticipatory buying, was of little consequence for the furniture and housefurnishings items. To the extent that the anticipatory buying was a reflection of expected price advances, these products were on a par with the major appliances, as their prices have in general shown greater fluctuations. In the case of carpets, the price change was sharply upward in 1950 and early 1951 as raw material

prices—especially carpet wool—soared.

Although the anticipated shortages which spurred consumer durable buying did not develop, the anticipated price rises have been realized for an important group of the products. For automobiles, the increase in retail prices paid by consumers has been about 10 percent since June 1950. Prices of furniture and major appliances except television have shown a somewhat similar rise, and the first substantial reduction in list prices occurred in early 1952. On the other hand, these articles have been available at special sales, and discounts have increased substantially. Television prices have been reduced, both list and effective prices, more than enough to offset the imposition of the manufacturers' excise tax of 10 percent in November 1951.

### Supplies adequate

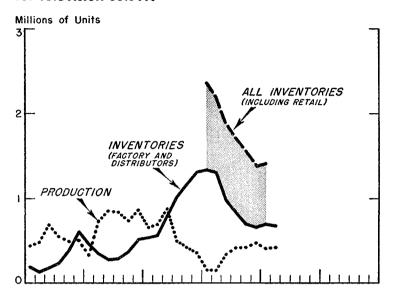
The supply of materials for the major household appliances became a potential problem when shortages brought restrictions and allocations during 1951. A combination of expanding raw materials output, the "stretch-out" in defense schedules, and-most important of all-restrained consumer demand has resulted in good supplies for current needs.

### **Technical Notes**

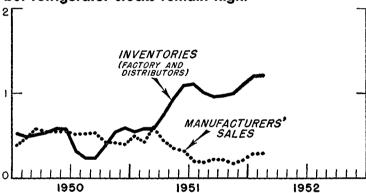
Though simpler equations are often possible for other kinds of products, none of the variables in the automobile demand equation could be dropped without reducing appreciably its estimating value. Furthermore, because each of the variables represents an important element in the demand situation, only limited substitution of other factors was at all promising. There were, however, a number of almost equally plausible arrangements, four of which yielded good

estimates which met the usual canons for such relationships. As will be explained, there was a considerable margin of preference for the equation presented in the chart over each of the alternative ones. Three of the four equations gave estimates for recent years quite close to those shown in the

### INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT has been substantial for television sets...



### but refrigerator stocks remain high.



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The exception was a regression calculated on a per capita rather than a per household basis, which gave current estimates about 10 percent lower than the equation used, with equally good fit in the base years. The household seems to be more nearly the relevant economic unit to consider in estimating the demand for cars. The per-capita equation was computed principally because of the significant difference in the growth of the population as measured in these two ways during the period for which the demand was analyzed.

A second alternative was the substitution of a time variable for the scrappage age.<sup>2</sup> This made little difference in the calculated values for this period, but might introduce errors if there is a change in the scrappage trend.

Other alternatives include (a) the use of the same factors

<sup>9</sup> Source: Radio-Television Manufacturers Association.

¹ Calculated from a least squares regression for the years 1925-40. Equation: Y=0.03642  $X_1^{2.3064}$   $X_2^{2.3206}$   $X_3^{-1.2899}$   $(0.881)^{X_1}$ , where  $X_1$ =real disposable income per capita in 1939 dollars;  $X_1$ = percentage of current to preceding year in real disposable income per capita in 1939 dollars;  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are the same variables as shown in footnote 4 on page 20 and Y=new private passenger car registrations per 10,000 people. Coefficient of correlation R=0.98.
¹ Calculated from a least squares regression for the year 1925-40. Equation: Y=0.0005952  $X_2^{-1.4892}(0.991)$ , where all variables are the same as those shown in footnote 4 on page 20 except t= year minus 1933. Coefficient of correlation R=0.98.

on a total rather than a per household basis,3 and (b) the use of the same factors on a linear rather than a logarthmic basis.4 These accounted for a somewhat smaller proportion of the variation in new auto registrations, and were less logical relationships, though they gave similar current estimates to the equation used.

One of the important limitations of the method used in estimating the demand for automobiles is that the relationships are based upon a 16-year period which ended 12 years ago. By any standard this is an uncomfortably long period to extrapolate results, and values for some of the variables are well beyond the values prevailing in the base period. The number of households has risen by two-thirds since 1925 and the scrappage age is now considerably above the peak of 10 years reached in 1940. On the other hand, real income per household is only about one-sixth higher than the peak reached during the base period in 1929. The price ratio in recent years is moderately above any base year.

The price used for automobiles is the retail price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the period for which it is available, 1935 to date, linked to an index derived from the wholesale value and number series of the Automobile Manufacturers Association for prior years. These two series differ in a number of characteristics, the most important of which is that the BLS data represent specific models or makes, whereas the AMA are derived from the total sales in each year and vary with the changing product mix of the industry.

The new registrations estimates are affected by special provisions in certain State laws which result in small differences between sales and registrations of new cars. Neither of these limitations seems sufficiently important to affect seriously the results obtained.

### New Construction Activity in 1952

(Continued from page 12)

### Long-run backlogs of demand large

The figures discussed above reflect only the immediate backlog of public construction which can be expected to influence activity during the next year or two. Of signifi-

cance also is the fact that for most types of nondefense pub lic construction, much larger backlogs as indicated by need are plainly evident. Despite the deficiencies in both streets and highways, the present level of highway construction in terms of constant dollars is below that for 1939 and 1940.

The longer-run backlog of other types of public construction is also large. Estimates indicate that approximately 250,000 new classrooms are presently needed to correct only the most obviously unsatisfactory conditions. An additional 350,000 new classrooms will be needed during the course of the next 7 years to keep pace with the normal replacements and the increase in school enrollment. This program is estimated to cost approximately \$20 billion. Further, hospital bed shortages are presently estimated at about 900,000, as compared with new additions in 1951 of 40,000. These figures serve to point up the potential magnitudes involved in the longer-run backlog of nondefense public construction, provided the means can be found to finance and support an expansion of this nature.

### Business Investment and Sales in 1952

(Continued from page 18)

expansionary force on the economy as in the earlier post-

Korean period.

Businessmen's sales expectations for 1952 show not much change from actual rates in the early part of the year. Possibly as a reflection of businessmen's projection of maintenance in sales in the near-term, inventory investment has been evidencing stabilizing tendencies in recent months at levels not far out of line with usual sales relationships. Future inventory movements, therefore, may be expected to depend upon the course of sales for the rest of this year.

As to the other principal sectors of the gross national product, the major increase—and a large one—comes in Government procurement for defense which will rise throughout 1952. There is less certainty as to the trend in consumers' investment in houses or their purchases of goods and services—although, as discussed more fully elsewhere in this Survey, housing demand is currently quite strong and consumption expenditures are showing some firming tendencies. The latter remain low nevertheless in relation to current income.

Thus, Government is the only sector which is certain to have an expansionary effect on total economic activity in 1952. Any other significant movement in national product which may occur will probably be dependent on changes in consumers' demand.

### New or Revised Statistical Series

### GOVERNMENT PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES—NEW SERIES FOR 1947-1951 FOR PAGE S-11

[Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates; in billions of dollars]

Item			1947					1948					1949					1950					1951		
real	1	11	111	IV	Total	I	II	III	IV	Total	I	п	III	IV	Total	1	11	III	IV	Total	I	II	III	IV	Total
National security National defense <sup>2</sup> Other national security <sup>3</sup> Other Less: Government sales	17. 6 12. 9 12. 6 . 3 4. 7 2. 1	17. 2 15. 6 13. 6	16.6 11.6 10.8 .9 5.0	16. 9 13. 2 11. 9 1. 3 3. 8	13.3 12.2 1.1 3.8	18. 2 14. 6 11. 5 3. 1 3. 7 1. 1	21. 1 15. 6 11. 6 4. 1 5. 5	23. 3 16. 9 11. 4 5. 5	24.0	21.7 16.1	25. 9 19. 4 13. 6 5. 8 6. 6 . 3	26. 9 20. 5 13. 9	25. 9 19. 4 13. 5 5. 9 6. 5 . 7	24. 8 17. 9 13. 3	25. 9 19. 3 13. 6 5. 7 6. 6 . 4	22. 2 17. 0 12. 6 4. 4	21. 1 17. 3 12. 2 5. 1 3. 8 . 2	21. 4 18. 1 14. 4 3. 7 3. 2 . 2		19. 1 14. 9 4. 3 3. 9 . 2	$   \begin{array}{c}     32.4 \\     28.9 \\     25.6   \end{array} $	39. 1 35. 3 31. 7 3. 6 3. 7 . 2	$\frac{46.4}{41.8}$	70. 7 49. 2 44. 1 40. 5 3. 6 5. 1 . 2 21. 7	63. 0 41. 8 37. 5 34. 1 3. 4 4. 2 2 21. 4

Compiled by U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. New series showing additional detail of Federal purchases for 1947-51. Data on national security purchases are comparable to the war purchases series shown for 1939-46 in table 2, p. 150, and table 43, p. 207, of the 1951 National Income Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. An explanation of the earlier series appears on p. 135 of the Supplement.

2 Includes the purchases of the following agencies: Atomic Energy Commission, Defense Department, Maritime Administration (before 1950), National Advisory Committee for Acronautics, and Selective Service System; and for the following programs: Defense production and economic stabilization, foreign military assistance administered by Mutual Security Agency (formerly Mutual Defense Assistance program), and the stockpiling of strategic and critical materials.

3 Includes the purchases of the following agencies: Maritime Administration (after 1949), National Security Council, National Security Resources Board, Philippine War Damage Commission, and State Department; and for the following foreign economic assistance programs: Those now administered by the Mutual Security Agency, government and relief in occupied areas, India Emergency Food Aid, International Children's Emergency Fund, and Yugoslav Emergency Relief Assistance.

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  Calculated from a least squares regression for the years 1925–40. Equation: Y=0.000005110  $X_1^{2.448}X_2^{2.469}X_3^{2.1.228}(0.841)^{X_1}$ , where  $X_1={\rm real}$  disposable income in millions of 1939 dollars;  $X_2={\rm percentage}$  of current to preceding year in real disposable income in millions of 1939 dollars;  $X_3$  and  $X_4$  are the same variables shown in footnote 4 on page 20 and  $Y={\rm new}$  private passenger cur registrations in thousands. Coefficient of correlation R=0.97.  $^4$  Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years 1925–40. Equation:  $Y=50.5913+0.1001+0.0841X_2-1.1244X_3-6.4374X_4$ , where all variables are the same as those shown in footnote 4 on page 20, evecpt  $X_2={\rm change}$  in real disposable income per household in 1939 dollars. Coefficient of correlation R=0.96.

# Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS



THE STATISTICS here are a continuation of the data published in Business Statistics, the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey OF CURRENT BUSINESS. That volume (price \$1.50) contains monthly data for the years 1947 to 1950, and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1935 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1947. Series added or revised since publication of the 1951 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (\*) and a dagger (†), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. The terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers and dollar values refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

Monthly averages for 1951 are shown in the March 1952 Survey of Current Business. Data subsequent to February 1952 for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1951						19	52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
		GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS						
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:												[	
National income, totalbil. of dol_ Compensation of employees, totaldo	-	269. 4 172. 1			274.3 177.5			278.0			281. 2		
Wages and salaries, totaldo				1	168.9			171.7			173. 1		
Privatedo	.	. 137. 1			140.6			141.3			142.0		}
Military do Government civilian do		7.8	1		8.9								
Supplements to wages and salariesdo		18. 8 8. 5			19. 4 8. 7			8.9			8.9		
Proprietors' and rental income, totalo do do do		48.8			48.1			49.1			49.8	1	l
Proprietors' and rental income, total dollars and professional dollars.		24. 1			23.6			23. 4	1		23. 0		
Farmdo		.] 16.4			16.3			17.3			17.0	i	
Rental income of personsdo	-  <b>-</b>	8.3			8.2			8.4			8.5		
Corporate profits and inventory valuation ad-	ł	42.9			43.0	1		42.6	1		43.6		
justment, totalbil. of dol- Corporate profits before tax, totaldo		51.8			45.4			39.8			41.1		
Corporate profits tax liabilitydo		. 31.1			27. 0			23. 7			24.0		
Corporate profits after taxdo Inventory valuation adjustmentdo		20. 7 -8. 9			18.4 -2.3			16. 1 2. 8			16. 7 2. 5		
Net interestdo	-	5.6			-2.3 5.7			5.8			5.8		
ivet microst	-}	1						1					
Gross national product, totaldo	_	319.5			328. 2			329. 5			334.6	1	
Personal consumption expenditures, total_do	-	208.8			202.4			204.0		·	206.7		
Durable goods do Nondurable goods do		31. 3 112. 1			25, 9 110, 1			25. 2 111. 5	{		25. 0 113. 6		
Services do		65. 4			66. 5			67. 3			68.1		
Servicesdo Gross private domestic investmentdo		60. 2			65. 6			56.6		1	04.0		
New construction do Producers' durable equipment do Change in business inventories do-		23.8			22. 7			21.6	1		20.7		
Producers' durable equipmentdo	-	25. 9 10. 6			27. 2 15. 8			27. 0 8. 0			29. 0 4. 9		
Nat foreign investment		-2.7			1			1.2			2.5		
Net foreign investmentdo Government purchases of goods and services,	-												
total		53. 2			60.3		{	67. 7			70. 7		
Federal (less Government sales)do		32. 2 21. 0			38. 9 21. 3			46. 2 21. 4			49.0 21.7		
State and localdo	-	21.0		}	21.0			21.4			21.1	<b> </b>	
Personal income, totaldo	_	244.1			249.9			253. 2	l		257. 0	l	
Less: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo		27.6			28. 1			28. 4			29.7		
Equals: Disposable personal incomedo	-	216.5			221.8			224. 9		.	227. 2		
Personal saving §do PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE		7.8			19. 4			20.8			20. 5		
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:			1						l				
Total personal incomebil. of dol.	243.3	245. 5	249.0	249.8	251.0	252.4	253.7	253. 6	257. 5	256. 5	258. 6	r 257. 7	257. 176.
Wage and salary disbursements, totaldo	163.4	165. 9	168. 2	168.8	169. 9	170.6	170.8	171.7	173.1	174.3	175. 4	r 175.8	176.
Commodity-producing industriesdo Distributive industriesdo	72. 4 44. 5	73. 7 44. 9	75. 0 45. 3	74. 6 45. 6	75. 2 45. 6	74. 8 46. 0	74. 5 46, 2	75. 0 46. 4	75. 1 46. 1	75. 1 46. 1	76. 8 46. 5	7 76. 7 7 46. 8	77. 46.
Service industriesdo	. 19.8	20.0	20.1	20. 2	20.3	20.3	20.3	20. 3	20. 4	20, 5	20, 7	20. 7	20
Governmentdo	. 26.7	27.3	27.8	28. 4	28.8	29. 5	29.8	30.0	31.5	32.6	31, 4	r 31. 6	31
Wage and salary receipts, total Qdo	160.0	162. 2	164.8	165.1	166.4	167.1	167. 4	168.3	169. 5	170.7	171. 9	* 172. 1	173
Other labor incomedo Proprietors' and rental incomedo	3.8 48.2	3. 8 47. 7	3.8 48.1	3.8 48.0	3. 8 48. 0	3.8 49.2	3.8 49.7	3. 8 48. 3	3. 8 50. 5	3.9 49.1	3. 9 49. 8	3, 9 7 49, 9	3 48
Personal interest income and dividendsdo	. 19.2	19.7	20, 2	20. 2	20.0	19. 7	20. 1	20. 7	20.8	20. 2	20. 7	r 19. 4	19
Transfer paymentsdo	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.7	12. 5	12.9	12.6	12. 3	12. 9	12
Less personal contributions for social insurance	3.4	0.7						١					
bil. of dol.	222.9	3. 7 225. 2	3.4	3.7	3. 5	3.5	3. 4	3. 4	3.6	3.6	3. 5	4.1	4,
Total nonagricultural incomedo  NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	222.9	225. 2	227.8	229.0	230.1	230.1	231.3	232.1	234. 5	234.8	235, 9	r 235. 8	236,
EXPENDITURES													
All industries, quarterly total‡mil. of dol_ Manufacturing‡dodo	.	4, 863			5, 913			5, 844			r 6, 672	<b></b>	16,0
Manufacturing‡do	.	2, 154			2,802			2,841			r 3, 335		13, 1
Mining	i	1 183		[	203			199			r 211		í 2
Other transportation do	-	303 125			412 136			377 120			r 449 r 130		1 39
Railroad do Other transportation do Electric and gas utilities do		753			893			933					18
Commercial and miscellaneousdo		1, 345									r 1. 549		11,3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Estimates for January-March 1952, based on anticipated capital expenditures of business. o'includes inventory valuation adjustment. §Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above. 

Q Derived by deducting employee contributions for social insurance from total wage and salary disbursements. 

Q Data through 1951 represent employee contributions only; thereafter, personal contributions of self-employee persons are also included. 

Revised beginning 1945. For revised annual data for 1945-51, see p. 5 of the January 1952 Survey; and for quarterly data beginning 1945.

data beginning 1947 for manufacturing, p. 20 of the December 1951 issue.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	77.5					1951	<u> </u>		ı	1.7		19	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febri ar <b>y</b>
	GENI	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS	Cont	inued					
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS;												1	
ash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total mil. of dol.	1, 899	2,071	2, 137	2, 153	2, 169	2,652	2,992	3, 395	4, 355	3,601	3, 115	r 2, 642	2.0
Farm marketings and CCC loans, total do Crops do	1, 873 557	2, 019 523	2,088 465	2, 120 436	2, 143 606	2, 641 1, 085	2, 985 1, 315	3, 387 1, 642	4, 345 2, 294	3, 584 1, 765	3, 097 1, 530	r 2, 619 r 1, 111	2.
Livestock and products, total do Dairy products do	1,316 317	1, 496 366	1, 623 368	1, 684 438	1, 537 437	1, 556 408	1,670	1, 745 348	2, 051 341	1, 819 316	1, 567 7 337	1, 508 330	1.
Meat animals do Poultry and eggs do dexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC	769 220	834 275	930 <b>288</b>	871 309	753 296	833 285	960 295	1, 058 325	1, 350 348	1, 098 397	868 356	924 243	!
loans, unadjusted:	281	303	313	319	323	398	450	511	655	541	467	207	:
All commodities 1935-39=100 Crops do Livestock and products do	195 346	183 393	163 427	153 444	214 405	384 410	465 440	580 459	811 540	624 479	541 412	r 395 r 393 397	:
dexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted: All commodities1935-39=100	104	111	113	117	123	151	168	184	219	180	160	7 145	i
Cropsdododododo	79 123	71 141	61 152	57 163	84 152	153 148	186 154	218 158	273 178	192 172	168 155	* 137 * 151	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	ĺ												
Federal Reserve Index									}		]		
nadjusted, combined index1935-39=100_	217	219	222	223	223	214	220	223	222	220	r 217	r 216	P
Manufacturesdo	228	231	232	233	232	223	229	r 232	230	229	227	- 226	r.
Durable manufacturesdododo	268 252	275 263	278 264	277 263	276 261	266 253	269 254	273 258	276 261	277 261	r 280 263	r 278 261	1
Lumber and products do	154 193 134	160 195 141	169 185 161	168 173 165	164 164 163	151 160 146	158 165 154	158 167 153	158 7 171 151	155 172 146	7 140 7 176	7 142 7 174	,
Lumberdo  Machinerydo  Nonferrous metals and productsdo	328 217	335 209	337 211	336 206	338 205	328 199	328 197	336 197	340 201	347 209	122 * 359	7 125 7 359	1
Fabricating do Smelting and refining do do Smelting and refining do Smelting do	215 222	202 202 225	204 227	197 227	197 225	188 225	191 213	190 214	190 230	198 236	7 207 7 196 235	r 215 r 204 r 243	1
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	221	232	243	242	241	239	238	237	230	217	211	r 205	
Cement do do Clay products do	186 176	207 180	231 183	242 184	251 184	248 179	251 182	254 180	252 182	237 179	220 177	188 7 166	
Glass containers do Transportation equipment do	253 304	269 314	292 311	275 310	266 307	273 293	259 305	251 311	228 311	206 7 313	201 7 321	218 r 307	,
Automobiles (incl. parts) do  Nondurable manufactures do	262 196	265 194	255 195	248 197	238 197	216 188	223 197	226 r 199	223 193	7 216	r 222	r 203	,
Alcoholic beverages do Chemical products do	198 291	185 296	175 298	180 298	191 300	190 301	179 303	193 7 303	197 303	178	7 185 154 7 302	7 184 145 7 301	1
Industrial chemicalsdo	510 125	524 118	532 106	538 97	548 98	554 83	557 98	7 560 100	7 556 91	7 563 91	r 561 88	7 557 100	
Leather and products do Leather tanning do Shoes do Manufactured food products do	120 128	104 127	97 112	88 103	86 106	71 92	80 110	83 111	80 98	81 97	79 94	86 110	
Dairy productsdo	149 101	149 120	152 153	159 196	165 221	176 221	189 215	192 169	177 128	7 164 98	158 95	r 152 86	
Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables do	142 100	147 97	150 103	149 108	144 123	141 191	139 263	149 297	156 210	188 111	195 98	r 193 r 87	
Paper and products do do	208 198	208 198	215 205	212 201	209 199	189 182	196 189	196 191	196 191	191 187	183	187	
Paper and pulpdo Petroleum and coal productsdo Cokedo	269 183	269 184	255 185	263 186	263 187	262 183	265 187	266 185	269 185	276	181 281 185	r 185 r 280 188	
Gasolinedo	198 176	199 179	193 188	207 179	212 170	211 155		214 180	212 181		215 178	7 211 170	
Printing and publishing do Rubber products do Textiles and products do	235 194	239 188	238 185	247 190	251 185	243 160	243 170	245 163	239 154	7 245 157	7 250 152	r 250	
Cotton consumption do Rayon deliveries do Vicinitation	174 390 144	188 175 374 133	153 380 146	164 377 144	157 378 137	123 379	145 360	142 334	140 293	144 289	136 283	r 296	
Wool textiles do Tobacco products do	170	161	167	172	178	100 167	115 190	114 188	114 191	120 198	118 137	116 176	
Minerals do do Go	153 163	153 163	162 167	168 • 168	169 169	161 160	170 171	171 172	176 179		158 170		
Anthracitedododo	89 125	48 127	64 133	83 126	86 133	66 105	77 134	79 137	104 147	99 152	86 135	91	
Crude petroleum do do Metals do	185 94	189 92	191 129	192 166	191 171	192 166	194 167	195 166	199 162		193 88	r 194	1
djusted, combined indexodo	221	222	223	222	221	212	217	r 218	218	219	7 219	<sup>-</sup> 220	
Manufactures do	232	234	234	233	231	222	226	228	226	228	228	r 230	
Durable manufactures do Lumber and products do	271 169	277 169	279 170	276 163	274 153	265 141	267 146	271 146	274 149		r 282 153	, 281 , 159	
Lumber do Nonferrous metals do	156 217	156 209	162 211	158 206	147 205	131 199	137 197	135 196	138 201	149 209	141 • 207	7 150 7 215	
Smelting and refining do Stone, clay, and glass products do do do	222 237 245	225 243 252	227 247	227 236	226 239	226 237	213 228 222	214 228	230 219		235 218	r 243 r 217	
Cementdodododododododododododo	186	252 189 269	243 189 292	231 184 257	235 184 269	226 177 285	176 249	219 173 246	217 172 222	219 7 173 204	242 172	r 180	
Nondurable manufacturesdo	1	199	198	198	197	187	193	r 192	188	204 188	216 185	1	
Alcoholic beveragesdo Chemical productsdo	225 288	207 292	187 296	179 298	178 302	175 305	178 306	184	178 7 298		176 176 r 298	174	i
Leather and products do Leather tanning do Manufactured food products do	122 112	118 105	106 97	97 88	99 89	85 75	99	100	91 80	89	88 79	100	
Dairy productsdo	. 142	167 146	168 147	167 148	165 150	164 150	166 148	167 143	163 140	7 160	161 136	r 163	
Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables do	148 158	159 176	163 169	149 166	145 160	152 147	162 139	168	157 163	168	163	r 162	

\*\* Revised. \*\* Preliminary.

† Data through 1950 have been revised to incorporate changes in methods of estimation (notably for truck crops) and to reflect revisions of production, disposition, or price. Revisions, extending back to 1910 in some instances, are shown on p. 23 of the December 1951 Survey.

\*\*O'Seasonal factors for a number of industries were fixed at 100 during 1932-42; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	51						19	52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	GENI	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA'	TORS-	Cont	inued		·	·	•	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued Federal Reserve Index—Continued													
Adjusted & — Continued Manufactures — Continued Nondurable manufactures — Continued Paper and products 1935-39=100. Paper and pulp do Printing and publishing do Tobacco products do	207 197 177 179	208 198 176 170	214 204 183 177	212 200 176 172	208 198 171 171	190 183 166 161	196 189 174 183	197 192 179 177	196 191 177 185	191 187 175 194	184 182 174 147	187 185 175 176	* 193 189 177 175
Minerals do	158 131	158 127	164 140	165 151	165 145	156 132	165 134	167 137	174 143	170 121	163 121	7 167 7 123	p 166 p 122
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES§†													
Business sales (adjusted), total.         mil. of dol.           Manufacturing, total.         do.           Durable-goods industries.         do.           Nondurable-goods industries.         do.           Wholesale trade, total.         do.           Durable-goods establishments.         do.           Nondurable-goods establishments.         do.           Retail trade, total.         do.           Durable-goods stores.         do.           Nondurable-goods stores.         do.	44, 804 22, 261 10, 390 11, 871 9, 222 3, 011 6, 211 13, 321 5, 049 8, 272	44, 222 22, 605 10, 851 11, 754 8, 984 3, 050 5, 934 12, 633 4, 590 8, 043	43, 448 22, 479 10, 739 11, 740 8, 684 2, 925 5, 759 12, 285 4, 276 8, 009	44, 728 23, 434 11, 150 12, 283 8, 883 2, 892 5, 991 12, 411 4, 272 8, 139	43, 052 22, 133 10, 383 11, 750 8, 679 2, 789 5, 890 12, 240 4, 186 8, 054	41, 710 21, 268 9, 685 11, 583 8, 384 2, 624 5, 760 12, 058 3, 967 8, 091	42, 931 21, 678 10, 029 11, 650 8, 824 2, 770 6, 054 12, 429 4, 133 8, 296	41, 240 20, 616 9, 533 11, 083 8, 366 2, 686 5, 680 12, 258 4, 138 8, 120	44, 215 22, 503 10, 700 11, 803 9, 161 2, 842 6, 319 12, 551 4, 189 8, 362	7 43, 669 7 22, 235 10, 753 7 11, 482 8, 942 2, 718 6, 224 12, 492 4, 036 8, 456	7 41, 677 7 20, 829 7 9, 854 7 10, 975 8, 530 2, 487 6, 043 12, 318 3, 918 8, 400	7 44,017 7 22,512 7 10,970 7 11,542 7 8,855 2,586 7 6,269 7 12,650 7 4,150 7 8,500	45, 200 23, 267 11, 553 11, 713 9, 025 2, 696 6, 329 12, 908 4, 451 8, 457
Business inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), total	63, 416 34, 657 17, 251 17, 406 9, 715 4, 328 5, 387 19, 044 8, 484 10, 560	65, 249 35, 557 17, 576 17, 981 9, 940 4, 474 5, 466 19, 743 9, 197 10, 546	67, 361 36, 908 18, 171 18, 737 10, 107 4, 672 5, 435 20, 346 9, 598 10, 748	68, 981 38, 068 18, 923 19, 145 10, 270 4, 880 5, 390 20, 643 9, 684 10, 959	69, 442 39, 009 19, 598 19, 412 10, 151 4, 887 5, 264 20, 282 9, 562 10, 720	70, 268 39, 908 20, 304 19, 665 10, 315 5, 270 20, 045 9, 494 10, 551	70, 124 40, 621 20, 971 19, 650 10, 074 4, 961 5, 113 19, 429 9, 154 10, 275	69, 965 41, 132 21, 413 19, 719 10, 072 4, 918 5, 154 18, 761 8, 693 10, 068	70, 068 41, 424 21, 817 19, 608 10, 109 4, 926 5, 173 18, 545 8, 679 9, 866	69, 988 * 41, 676 22, 205 **r19, 470 10, 035 4, 838 5, 197 18, 280 8, 385 9, 895	770, 107 742, 014 22, 675 719, 339 10, 000 4, 793 5, 207 18, 093 8, 218 9, 875	770, 218 742, 206 722, 976 719, 230 79, 951 4, 834 75, 117 718, 061 78, 197 79, 864	69, 985 42, 079 23, 001 19, 078 9, 717 4, 722 4, 995 18, 189 8, 240 9, 949
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†	,	·	·		·		·						
Sales: Value (unadjusted), total mil. of dol_ Durable-goods industries do_ Nondurable-goods industries do	21, 176 9, 725 11, 451	23, 662 11, 457 12, 205	21. 851 10, 630 11, 220	22, 603 10, 827 11, 776	21, 912 10, 567 11, 345	19, 618 8, 838 10, 781	22, 459 10, 270 12, 189	21, 570 9, 963 11, 607	24, 113 11, 491 12, 621	r 22, 262 10, 609 r 11, 653	7 20, 884 7 10, 012 7 10, 871	r 22, 066 r 10, 501 r 11, 566	22, 061 10, 815 11, 246
Value (adjusted), total do.  Durable-goods industries, total do. Primary metals do. Fabricated metal products do. Electrical machinery and equipment do. Machinery, except electrical do. Motor vehicles and equipment, n. e. s. do. Transportation equipment, n. e. s. do. Furniture and fixtures do. Lumber products, except furniture. do. Stone, clay, and glass products do. Professional and scientific instruments, do. Other industries, including ordnance. do.	22, 261 10, 390 1, 830 1, 176 1, 1092 1, 726 1, 666 391 296 743 535 279 656	22, 605 10, 851 1, 953 1, 171 1, 140 1, 796 1, 859 407 350 754 570 245 608	22, 479 10, 739 2, 072 1, 230 1, 023 1, 772 1, 691 452 322 782 506 239 650	23, 434 11, 150 2, 158 1, 184 1, 044 1, 801 1, 872 478 336 775 584 257 661	22, 133 10, 383 2, 054 1, 064 1, 000 1, 760 1, 734 449 292 713 548 225 544	21, 268 9, 685 1, 974 1, 026 870 1, 708 1, 467 514 244 623 508 232 519	21, 678 10, 029 1, 872 977 1, 056 1, 728 1, 648 522 278 658 540 223 526	20, 616 9, 533 1, 740 973 1, 032 1, 680 1, 471 533 264 590 495 204 549	22, 503 10, 700 1, 932 1, 171 1, 077 1, 978 1, 579 582 284 697 534 230 637	7 22, 235 10, 753 1, 957 1, 188 1, 090 2, 095 1, 627 608 289 618 526 232 523	r 20, 829 r 9, 854 1, 853 1, 076 1, 034 1, 926 r 1, 356 678 242 587 418 222 462	r 22, 512 r 10, 970 r 1, 944 r 1, 238 r 1, 060 r 2, 232 r 1, 662 r 652 r 240 r 666 r 499 r 288 r 549	23, 267 11, 553 1, 987 1, 214 1, 130 2, 282 1, 693 751 274 747 554 280 640
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 leather products do. Paper and allied products do. Printing and publishing do. Chemicals and allied products do. Petroleum and coal products do. Rubber products do.	11, 871 3, 234 506 287 1, 351 926 337 681 693 1, 590 1, 832 434	11, 754 3, 228 504 261 1, 308 797 318 699 696 1, 628 1, 856 459	11, 740 3, 235 484 281 1, 354 768 294 680 757 1, 596 1, 853 439	12, 283 3, 431 574 288 1, 432 792 307 711 786 1, 643 1, 887 432	11, 750 3, 151 599 272 1, 279 841 315 686 748 1, 543 1, 884 433	11, 583 3, 032 591 278 1, 182 940 298 637 740 1, 535 1, 912 438	11, 650 2, 946 658 290 1, 164 854 315 692 755 1, 480 2, 023 467	11, 083 2, 956 508 269 1, 086 696 257 663 779 1, 431 2, 000	11, 803 3, 156 503 339 1, 167 782 265 695 837 1, 511 2, 102 445	7 11, 482 3, 080 551 290 1, 066 7 787 206 6 658 829 1, 486 2, 092 7 438	1	* 11, 542 * 3, 012 * 586 * 325 * 1, 139 * 768 * 203 * 691 * 875 * 1, 518 * 1, 958 * 468	11, 713 3, 153 522 317 1, 139 740 219 671 835 1, 604 2, 042
Inventories, end of month:   Book value (unadjusted), total	35, 034 17, 304 17, 730	35, 970 17, 763 18, 207	37, 054 18, 331 18, 723	38, 262 19, 178 19, 084	39, 085 19, 740 19, 344	39, 840 20, 383 19, 457	40, 283 20, 886 19, 396	40, 624 21, 270 19, 354	40, 958 21, 585 19, 373	41, 353 21, 924 19, 430	* 42,047 22,445 *19,602	* 42, 470 * 22, 852 * 19, 618	42, 470 23, 062 19, 408
By stages of fabrication: Q Purchased materials do. Goods in process do. Finished goods do.	14, 952 8, 799 11, 283	15, 282 9, 147 11, 541	15, 658 9, 412 11, 984	15, 808 9, 758 12, 696	16, 010 9, 823 13, 252	16, 128 10, 180 13, 533	16, 052 10, 186 14, 045	15, 836 10, 561 14, 227	16, 243 10, 682 14, 033	16, 388 10, 735 14, 230	7 16, 669 7 10, 924 7 14, 453	7 16, 491 7 11, 228 7 14, 751	16, 304 11, 499 14, 667
Book value (adjusted), total do.  Durable-goods industries, total do.  Primary metals do.  Fabricated metal products do.  Electrical machinery and equipment do.  Machinery, except electrical do.  Motor vehicles and equipment do.  Transportation equipment, n. e. s. do.  Furniture and fixtures do.  Lumber products, except furniture do.  Stone, clay, and glass products do.  Professional and scientific instruments do.  Other industries, including ordnance do.	34, 657 17, 251 2, 358 1, 785 2, 009 3, 897 2, 183 1, 114 575 896 680 546 1, 208	35, 557 17, 576 2, 294 1, 828 2, 077 4, 006 2, 175 1, 211 572 902 711 549 1, 251	36, 908 18, 171 2, 298 1, 872 2, 180 4, 136 2, 275 1, 273 950 741 570 1, 298	38, 068 18, 923 2, 324 1, 962 2, 338 4, 286 2, 336 1, 367 612 990 762 596 1, 351	39, 009 19, 598 2, 353 2, 056 2, 465 4, 410 2, 390 1, 473 601 1, 008 801 635 1, 406	39, 908 20, 304 2, 426 2, 133 2, 574 4, 509 2, 455 1, 657 588 1, 017 649 1, 458	40, 621 20, 971 2, 508 2, 278 2, 684 4, 667 2, 480 1, 757 568 1, 031 837 681 1, 483	41, 132 21, 413 2, 602 2, 376 2, 706 4, 770 2, 521 1, 879 571 1, 018 836 690 1, 443	41, 424 21, 817 2, 664 2, 439 2, 736 4, 873 2, 633 1, 960 552 1, 036 829 701 1, 393	*41, 676 22, 205 2, 687 2, 431 2, 768 4, 995 2, 731 2, 098 1, 051 810 713 1, 379	* 42, 014 22, 675 2, 778 2, 438 2, 870 5, 112 2, 700 2, 176 1, 092 841 718 1, 428	* 42, 206 * 22, 976 * 2, 807 * 2, 410 * 2, 915 * 5, 187 * 2, 720 * 2, 282 * 2, 282 * 7, 1,086 * 7,868 * 7,24 * 1,437	42, 079 23, 001 2, 822 2, 409 2, 954 5, 237 2, 686 2, 298 1, 076 874 715 1, 396

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Revised. Preliminary. See note marked "S' 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. Unadjusted data for manufacturing are shown below on pp. S-3 and S-4; those for retail and wholesale trade, on pp. S-8, S-9, and S-10.

† Revised series. All components of business sales and inventories have been revised; for appropriate explanations of changes and earlier data (except figures beginning 1948 for retail sales which have been further revised and are available upon request), see pp. 15-24 of the October 1951 Survey. Manufacturers' sales and inventories have been revised beginning 1948, wholesale trade beginning 1939, and retail trade beginning 1940; moreover, the adoption of revised industry definitions for manufacturing beginning with the 1948 data results in discontinuity of industry figures for earlier periods.

§ Data beginning December 1947 are shown on p. 7 of the March 1952 Survey.

						1951						10	<del></del>
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	GENI	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS-	Cont	inued		<u> </u>	'		
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	17, 406 3, 191 1, 149 1, 591 2, 710 1, 543 590 779 678 2, 424 2, 196 555	17, 981 3, 330 1, 222 1, 605 2, 800 640 808 684 2, 520 2, 228 554	18, 737 3, 551 1, 242 1, 630 3, 046 661 666 840 661 2, 626 2, 294 565	19, 145 3, 580 1, 254 1, 652 3, 137 1, 667 855 681 2, 669 2, 360 583	19, 412 3, 542 1, 254 1, 642 3, 214 1, 687 691 887 694 2, 771 2, 420 610	19, 605 3, 554 1, 209 1, 656 3, 222 1, 746 652 917 702 2, 850 2, 481 616	19, 650 3, 619 1, 161 1, 668 3, 190 1, 686 622 924 711 2, 906 2, 523 640	19, 719 3, 546 1, 201 1, 712 3, 130 1, 644 637 936 711 2, 970 2, 574 659	19. 608 3, 545 1, 200 1, 766 3, 048 1, 498 607 942 711 3, 004 2, 582 705	7 19, 470 3, 465 1, 204 1, 824 2, 911 1, 445 594 959 733 3, 030 2, 566 7 739	7 19, 339 3, 386 1, 193 1, 836 2, 814 1, 446 567 1, 005 757 3, 000 2, 535 7 799	7 19, 230 7 3, 376 7 1, 168 7 1, 795 7 2, 774 7 1, 446 7 573 7 1, 022 7 753 7 3, 005 7 2, 522 797	19, 0 3, 4 1, 2 1, 7 2, 6 1, 3 5 1, 0 2, 4
New orders, net (unadjusted), total‡ do Durable-goods industries, total‡ do Primary metals do Fabricated metal products do Electrical machinery and equipment do Machinery, except electrical metal motor vehicles and parts‡ mill of dol Other industries, including ordnance‡ do Nondurable-goods industries, total do	25, 765 13, 474 2, 110 1, 476 1, 399 2, 810 2, 956 2, 723 12, 291	28, 490 15, 542 2, 587 1, 441 1, 732 2, 644 4, 128 3, 009 12, 948	23, 820 12, 987 2, 264 1, 282 1, 304 2, 304 3, 199 2, 634 10, 834	23, 580 12, 404 2, 175 1, 147 1, 246 2, 308 3, 198 2, 331 11, 176	24, 100 13, 303 1, 977 1, 091 1, 453 2, 291 4, 349 2, 143 10, 797	21, 595 11, 274 2, 037 937 1, 284 2, 259 2, 453 2, 305 10, 321	22, 976 11, 046 2, 002 1, 090 1, 064 2, 180 2, 330 2, 380 11, 930	21. 166 9, 880 1, 487 1, 074 1, 207 1, 745 2, 154 2, 213 11, 286	23, 916 11, 584 2, 179 1, 146 1, 188 1, 966 2, 612 2, 494 12, 332	7 22, 686 11, 090 1, 876 1, 093 1, 212 1, 981 2, 926 2, 002 7 11, 596	7 20, 396 7 9, 941 1, 348 1, 056 1, 454 1, 906 7 2, 657 1, 521 7 10, 455	7 22, 346 7 11, 068 7 2, 008 7 1, 061 7 1, 111 7 2, 180 7 2, 496 7 2, 213 7 11, 278	21,7 10,6 1,7 1,1 1,4 2,0 2,2 2,0 11,0
Unfilled orders (unadjusted), total‡ do	50, 712 43, 714 7, 676 5, 464 4, 518 8, 575 11, 398 6, 082	55, 350 47, 608 8, 190 5, 704 5, 029 9, 276 13, 117 6, 294	57, 403 50, 049 8, 486 5, 858 5, 287 9, 739 14, 118 6, 560	58, 416 51, 662 8, 589 5, 884 5, 541 10, 178 15, 070 6, 400	60, 264 54, 058 8, 518 5, 868 6, 008 10, 144 17, 220 6, 299	61, 771 56, 024 8, 822 5, 879 6, 530 10, 803 17, 775 6, 216	62, 186 56, 800 8, 877 5, 849 6, 599 11, 251 18, 013 6, 212	61, 688 56, 718 8, 556 5, 827 6, 776 11, 304 18, 128 6, 127	61, 492 56, 811 8, 691 5, 676 6, 809 11, 242 18, 452 5, 941	61, 916 57, 292 8, 613 5, 597 6, 898 11, 313 19, 193 5, 677	61, 428 57, 221 8, 036 5, 598 7, 197 11, 281 19, 741 5, 368	7 61, 708 7 57, 788 7 8, 065 7 5, 531 7 7, 291 7 11, 380 7 20, 056 7 5, 464	61, 3 57, 6 7, 9 5, 5 7, 5 11, 2 19, 9 5, 2
Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo	6, 998	7, 741	7,354 RUSIN	6,755 ESS P	6, 206 OPUL	5,746 A TYON	5, 385	4, 970	4, 681	4, 624	4, 208	r 3, 920	3,7
	1		DOSIN	200 1			· 	<u> </u>	1	Ι	1	1	
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER													
Operating businesses, end of quarter, total		306. 7 857. 2 1, 676. 8 206. 6			<sup>p</sup> 377. 1 <sup>p</sup> 308. 6 <sup>p</sup> 857. 7 <sup>p</sup> 1, 672. 9 <sup>p</sup> 207. 4			p 207. 5					
New businesses, quarterly total		21. 0 14. 4 21. 9 41. 3 5. 3			12.9 19.2 38.3 4.5			91. 4 14. 9 9. 2 16. 5 33. 7 3. 7					
Discontinued businesses, quarterly total         do           Contract construction         do           Manufacturing         do           Service industries         do           Retail trade         do           Wholesale trade         do           All other         do		10.8 18.3 41.4 3.7			* 102. 2 * 14. 6 * 11. 0 * 18. 6 * 42. 2 * 3. 7 * 12. 0			p 3. 6					
Business transfers, quarterly totaldo		93.8			74.6			75, 2					
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS INCORPORATIONS INCORPORATIONS (48 States)	6, 590	7, 649	7, 653	7, 544	6, 810	6, 428	6, 496	5, 950	6, 812	6, 289	6, 913	r 8, 357	7,0
railures, total         number           Commercial service         do           Construction         do           Manufacturing and mining         do           Retail trade         do           Wholesale trade         do	599 59 60 107 304 69	732 69 83 115 377 88	693 52 81 119 365 76	755 64 94 128 385 84	699 43 71 129 390 66	665 55 74 130 340 66	678 56 89 136 333 64	620 39 84 150 277 70	643 57 85 150 304 47	587 48 68 106 307 58	612 48 71 131 296 66	671 50 68 143 348 62	
iabilities, total thous. of dol.  Commercial service do.  Construction. do.  Manufacturing and mining do.  Retail trade do.	16,009 1,399 2,228 6,134 4,357 1,891	17, 652 1, 375 3, 292 5, 169 5, 605 2, 211	17, 064 1, 055 2, 268 5, 894 5, 647 2, 200	23, 504 1, 871 4, 655 5, 497 7, 487 3, 994	22, 773 1, 006 3, 085 5, 014 7, 434 6, 234	21, 088 1, 398 2, 666 7, 790 4, 778 4, 456	26, 417 1, 358 4, 290 10, 497 6, 173 4, 099	26, 643 782 4, 668 14, 908 4, 826 1, 459	29, 742 2, 044 1, 937 12, 219 6, 707 6, 835	17, 567 952 3, 740 6, 158 4, 369 2, 348	19, 403 1, 874 2, 251 6, 515 5, 177 3, 586	26, 208 4, 249 2, 672 8, 365 7, 761	19, 1, 6 1, 6 5, 6 6, 3

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \* Preliminary. †Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3. & Data are from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. †Unpublished revisions for the indicated series on new and unfilled orders are available upon request as follows: Grand total and total durable-goods industries, June-September 1950; transportation equipment (incl. motor vehicles, etc.) and other industries (incl. ordnance), January 1946-September 1950.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1951		,		r		19	52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
			COM	MODI	TY PR	ICES							
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS													
Prices received, all farm products       1910-14=100.         Crops.       do         Food grains.       do         Feed grains and hay       do         Tobacco.       do         Cotton.       do         Fruit       do         Oil-bearing crops.       do         Oil-bearing crops.       do         Meat animals.       do         Dairy products.       do         Poultry and eggs.       do	313 283 254 222 440 351 204 333 339 340 425 285 205	311 276 245 221 437 359 202 265 386 343 428 280 217	309 275 247 222 438 363 209 225 385 340 428 273 215	305 271 244 223 438 357 194 239 380 335 418 270 221	301 263 240 217 438 353 200 189 358 335 422 269 217	294 252 236 213 438 329 175 204 317 332 414 272 222	292 244 234 215 430 291 207 181 294 336 416 277 231	291 239 233 216 423 283 201 161 288 337 411 283 247	296 247 239 219 445 304 188 171 296 340 410 294 247	301 267 249 224 424 345 172 249 307 332 387 305 249	305 280 253 233 440 339 177 331 309 328 379 314 233	300 277 251 234 431 325 171 337 303 320 376 316 200	289 259 249 230 436 313 168 217 296 317 377 377 317
Prices paid:       All commodities	267 265 270 276	272 269 274 280	273 269 276 283	272 270 274 283	272 270 273 282	271 270 273 282	271 270 273 282	271 268 275 282	272 268 277 283	274 271 277 284	273 272 275 284	275 271 278 287	276 271 281 288
Parity ratio?do	113	111	109	108	107	104	104	103	105	106	107	105	100
RETAIL PRICES All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce													
index)1935-39=100_ Coal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes);	204. 9	205.8	205.6	206. 5	206.4	206. 6	206. 1	207. 4	209. 0	210.3	210.8	r 210. 9	209. 0
Anthracite Oct. 1922–Sept. 1925=100.  Bituminous do	168.3 168.7	170.0 168.9	169, 1 168, 8	162. 9 166. 1	165, 2 165, 8	166. 3 166. 7	168. 1 166. 9	168. 8 167. 7	170. 5 169. 4	171.3 169.6	171. 4 7 170. 1	171. 4 170. 5	171. 4 170. 5
Consumers' price index (U. S. Dept. of Labor):   All items.	183. 8 202. 0 226. 0 187. 1 204. 4 224. 3 270. 1 143. 9 97. 2 204. 5 209. 7 134. 0 163. 2	184. 5 203. 1 226. 2 187. 5 204. 6 217. 1 272. 2 144. 2 97. 2 205. 0 210. 7 134. 7 164. 3	184. 6 203. 6 225. 7 188. 3 204. 1 214. 8 272. 6 144. 0 96. 9 205. 0 211. 8 135. 1 164. 6	185. 4 204. 0 227. 4 188. 2 203. 5 221. 6 272. 8 143. 6 97. 3 202. 4 212. 6 135. 4 165. 0	185. 2 204. 0 226. 9 188. 4 203. 9 219. 9 271. 6 143. 6 97. 1 202. 8 212. 5 135. 7 164. 8	185. 5 203. 3 227. 7 189. 0 205. 1 218. 5 273. 2 144. 0 97. 2 203. 7 212. 4 136. 2 165. 0	185. 5 203. 6 227. 0 188. 7 205. 9 208. 9 275. 0 144. 2 97. 3 204. 2 210. 8 136. 8 165. 4	186. 6 209. 0 227. 3 189. 4 206. 4 205. 1 275. 6 144. 4 97. 3 204. 9 211. 1 137. 5 166. 0	187. 4 208. 9 229. 2 189. 4 207. 9 210. 8 276. 6 144. 6 97. 4 205. 8 210. 4 138. 2 166. 6	188. 6 207. 6 231. 4 190. 2 210. 4 223. 5 273. 5 144. 8 97. 4 206. 3 210. 8 138. 9 168. 4	189. 1 206. 8 232. 2 190. 4 213. 2 236. 5 270. 1 144. 9 97. 5 206. 6 210. 2 139. 2 169. 1	189. 1 204. 6 232. 4 190. 6 215. 8 241. 4 272. 1 145. 0 97. 6 206. 8 209. 1 139. 7 169. 6	1 187. 9 204. 3 227. 5 190. 9 217. 0 223. 5 271. 1 145. 3 97. 9 206. 7 208. 6 140. 2 170. 2
U. S. Department of Labor indexes (revised):† All commodities1947-49=100.	116. 5	116. 5	116.3	115. 9	115. 1	114. 2	113. 7	113.4	113. 7	113.6	113.5	* 113. O	112.6
Farm productsdo Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried_do Grainsdo Livestock and live poultrydo	117. 2 97. 8 102. 2 120. 9	117. 6 88. 5 100. 2 122. 9	117. 5 98. 3 100. 2 123. 2	115. 7 103. 8 98. 3 119. 8	113. 9 94. 2 94. 7 119. 9	111, 1 90, 8 94, 3 118, 6	110. 4 89. 4 95. 8 118. 2	109. 9 92. 8 96. 6 116. 2	111. 5 96. 1 101. 1 114. 5	112.0 106.9 103.9 108.5	111.3 117.4 105.1 107.5	110. 0 7 121. 5 103. 6 106. 7	107. 8 112. 6 101. 7 106. 2
Foods, processed	112.9 107.8 107.8	112.0 107.1 106.8	111. 8 107. 0 106. 0	112.3 106.8 106.5	111. 3 106. 2 106. 5	110. 7 106. 2 106. 7	111. 2 106. 7 107. 9	110. 9 106. 4 106. 1	111. 6 106. 8 108. 5	111. 0 107. 8 111. 1	110. 7 107. 9 113. 0	7 110. 1 107. 5 7 113. 2	109. 7 107. 4 114. 9
Meats, poultry, and fishdo	117.4	106. 7 117. 1	117. 1	105. 8 118. 1	104. 4 117. 2	103. 5 116. 8	7 103.4 117.5	7 104.7 118.3	105. 6 119. 5	106. 1 115. 8	106. 2 113. 6	7 105. 7 113. 5	104. 8 110. 8
Commodities other than farm products and foods	117. 2 112. 6 120. 5 95. 9 123. 4 105. 4 109. 4	117. 3 111. 8 120. 6 95. 8 114. 8 105. 4 109. 6	117. 1 111. 5 120. 9 95. 8 107. 6 105. 4 109. 9	116. 8 111. 3 121. 2 95. 6 103. 6 105. 3 109. 5	116. 2 110. 2 120. 9 95. 7 88. 5 103. 5 108. 7	115. 7 108. 8 120. 4 95. 6 70. 0 107. 1 107. 8	114. 9 108. 5 120. 4 95. 6 70. 4 107. 2 107. 4	114. 8 108. 7 120. 7 95. 6 73. 0 107. 2 108. 0	114. 6 108. 8 120. 9 95. 6 71. 8 107. 5 108. 7	114. 5 108. 6 120. 9 95. 0 65. 2 108. 1 109. 8	114. 6 108. 4 120. 8 95. 2 61. 5 108. 9 109. 9	114. 3 106. 7 118. 1 94. 8 56. 8 109. 4 • 109. 3	114, 3 106, 0 117, 5 93, 7 51, 2 109, 6
Fuel, power, and lighting materialsdo Coaldo Electricitydo Gasdo Petroleum and productsdo Furniture and other household durables	107. 4 110. 6 99. 6 104. 7 109. 9	107. 3 110. 1 98. 0 103. 8 110. 7	106. 5 108. 2 97. 4 101. 5 110. 4	106. 2 107. 8 98. 0 98. 2 110. 2	106. 3 108. 1 98. 0 97. 2 110. 4	106. 5 107. 2 98. 5 97. 5 110. 8	106.3 107.5 97.4 98.0 110.8	106. 7 108. 4 98. 0 98. 4 110. 9	106. 8 108. 7 98. 0 99. 2 110. 9	106. 9 108. 8 98. 0 99. 2 110. 9	107. 4 108. 9 98. 0 7 106. 6 110. 8	107, 4 108, 8 98, 0 106, 6 110, 8	107. 2 108. 8 98. 0 106. 6 110. 4
Appliances, household 1947-49=100  Appliances, household do  Furniture, household do  Radios, television, and phonographsdo	114. 6 107. 9 117. 6 92. 6	115. 1 107. 9 117. 6 92. 6	115. 4 107. 9 117. 5 92. 6	115.3 107.9 117.4 92.6	115. 0 108. 1 116. 5 92. 6	114. 4 107. 6 115. 9 93. 6	113. 5 107. 7 115. 6 93. 2	113. 1 108. 0 115. 5 92. 9	112. 8 107. 9 115. 4 93. 0	112. 7 107. 9 115. 5 93. 0	112. 7 108. 2 115. 1 93. 0	7 112. 3 7 108. 0 7 113. 6 93. 1	112, 3 108, 0 113, 5 93, 1
Hides, skins, and leather products	127. 7 124. 7 134. 8 137. 7	126. 9 123. 1 134. 0 137. 8	126. 5 123. 1 130. 7 137. 8	126, 2 122, 9 130, 3 137, 4	124. 7 122. 6 129. 4 132. 6	122. 3 122. 1 124. 0 127. 7	118. 0 122. 0 113. 3 118. 7	118. 0 121. 9 111. 5 120. 4	113. 6 119. 4 109. 5 110. 1	107. 0 118. 0 87. 6 100. 3	105. 1 116. 5 81. 7 98. 7	7 102. 2 115. 9 69. 7 7 97. 0	99. 7 116. 5 63. 7 89. 9
Lumber and wood productsdo Lumberdo	126, 4 126, 4	126. 6 126. 7	126. 6 126. 7	126, 1 126, 0	124. 6 124. 2	123. 5 123. 0	122.3 121.7	121. 6 120. 9	121. 7 121. 1	121. 1 120. 8	120. 3 120. 4	* 120. 1 120. 4	120. 4 120. 6
Machinery and motive productsdo Agricultural machinery and equipdo Construction machinery and equipdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Motor vehiclesdo	117. 7 120. 2 123. 6 121. 8 109. 5	118. 6 120. 3 123. 6 121. 7 112. 1	118. 6 120. 3 123. 6 121. 8 112. 1	118. 6 120. 3 123. 6 121. 8 112. 1	118. 6 120. 3 123. 6 121. 8 112. 2	118. 8 120. 1 123. 7 122. 2 112. 5	118. 9 120. 1 123. 7 122. 1 112. 8	119. 4 120. 1 123. 7 122. 1 114. 1	120. 2 120. 2 123. 6 121. 8 116. 0	120. 5 120. 2 123. 8 122. 1 7 116. 3	120. 7 120. 2 124. 0 121. 8 7 116. 5	* 120. 8 * 121. 5 124. 6 * 121. 5 * 117. 1	121. 9 121. 8 124. 9 121. 6 320. 0

r Revised. ¹ Indexed on old basis for February 1952 is 188.3.

§ March 1952 indexes: All farm products, 288; crops, 265; food grains, 251; feed grains and hay, 229; tobacco, 435; cotton, 309; fruit, 176; truck crops, 265; oil-bearing crops, 284; livestock and products, 310; meat animals, 372; dairy products, 305; poultry and eggs, 177.

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

§ Rovised series. Data reflect use of new base period, expansion of commodity coverage, and changes in the classification system, weights, and calculation method; for monthly data beginning January 1947, see pp. 22–24 of the March 1952 Survey. It should be noted that the revised series does not replace the former index (1926=100) as the official index of primary market prices prior to January 1952.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1951						19	52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	<u> </u>	COM	MODI	ry pr	ICES-	-Conti	nued		·	<u> </u>		•	
WHOLESALE PRICES♂—Continued													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes (revised) #—Con. Commodities other than farm prod., etc.—Con. Metals and metal products	123. 7 114. 7 123. 5 126. 7 113 7 121. 4 112. 4 117. 4	123. 2 114. 8 122. 9 125. 3 113. 7 121. 4 112. 4 117. 4	123. 3 114. 8 122. 9 125. 7 113. 7 121. 4 112. 4 117. 4	123. 2 114. 8 122. 9 125. 4 113. 6 121. 4 112. 4 117. 4	122. 7 114. 6 122. 9 123. 2 113. 6 121. 4 112. 4 117. 4	122. 3 114. 4 123. 0 121. 5 113. 6 121. 4 112. 4 117. 4	122. 2 114. 5 123. 1 121. 6 113. 6 121. 4 112. 4 117. 4	122. 1 114. 5 123. 1 122. 0 113. 6 121. 4 112. 4 117. 4	122. 4 114. 6 123. 1 124. 0 113. 6 121. 4 112. 4 117. 4	122. 5 114. 4 123. 1 124. 1 113. 6 121. 4 112. 4 117. 7	122. 5 114. 5 123. 1 124. 2 112. 8 121. 4 112. 4 117. 7	122. 4 7 114. 0 123. 1 7 124. 2 7 112. 9 121. 4 112. 4 117. 7	122.6 114.0 123.2 125.1 112.9 121.4 112.4 117.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products         do           Paper	7 120.5 117.1 7 152.5 133.9 115.7 104.4 119.2 146.3 103.9 160.1	120.3 117.1 152.3 133.9 115.9 104.3 118.9 146.3 102.3 164.7	119. 7 117. 1 151. 5 133. 9 115. 5 104. 1 118. 8 138. 3 99. 7 164. 5	119.8 117.1 * 151.3 133.9 114.8 104.1 117.8 124.9 98.7 161.8	120. 2 117. 6 148. 3 133. 9 112. 9 103. 7 116. 0 133. 7 98. 0 151. 7	120. 2 118. 3 144. 3 133. 9 111. 6 105. 0 113. 0 116. 1 96. 7 145. 5	119. 5 119. 8 • 144. 3 133. 9 108. 5 104. 5 106. 9 112. 3 94. 0 140. 0	119. 4 121. 5 144. 7 133. 9 105. 9 104. 1 102. 5 117. 9 92. 9 129. 8	118. 8 122. 1 144. 7 133. 9 103. 9 103. 3 100. 8 122. 5 91. 5 120. 8	118. 4 122. 4 144. 6 133. 9 103. 9 102. 3 102. 3 123. 2 91. 5 122. 0	118. 4 122. 4 144. 3 133. 4 104. 0 102. 1 103. 3 125. 3 91. 7 120. 3	118. 2 122. 8 144. 1 133. 4 103. 3 101. 7 102. 8 126. 0 91. 4 118. 0	118. 4 123. 7 143. 1 133. 4 102. 1 101. 6 101. 2 130. 2 89. 9 114. 4
Tobacco mfrs, and bottled beveragesdo Beverages, alcoholicdo Cigarettesdo	108. 4 107. 0 105. 7	108. 4 107. 0 105. 7	108. 4 107. 0 105. 7	108. 4 107. 0 105. 7	108. 4 107. 0 105. 7	107. 9 106. 1 105. 7	107. 8 105. 8 105. 7	107. 8 105. 8 105. 7	107. 5 105. 8 105. 7	107. 5 105. 9 105. 0	108. 1 105. 9 107. 3	108. 1 105. 9 107. 3	111.0 111.5 107.3
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR												İ	
As measured by—  Wholesale prices†	7 44. 8 54. 4 44. 2	* 44. 8 54. 2 44. 2	45. 0 54. 2 44. 3	45, 1 53, 9 44, 0	45. 4 54. 0 44. 1	45. 8 53. 9 43. 9	46. 0 53. 9 44. 1	46. 1 53. 6 44. 0	46.0 53.4 43.6	46. 0 53. 0 43. 2	* 46. 0 52. 9 43. 1	7 46. 3 52. 9 43. 0	46. 4 53. 2 44. 0
		CONST	ruci	TON A	ND R	EAL E	STATI	E					
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	1											1	
New construction, total mil. of dol  Private, total do Residential (nonfarm) do New dwelling units do Additions and alterations do Nonresidential building, except farm and public	1, 969 1, 518 827 750 60	2, 198 1, 614 862 785 61	2, 388 1, 691 898 810 72	2, 584 1, 787 922 825 81	2, 737 1, 879 959 855 88	2, 797 1, 915 968 860 91	2,843 1,916 954 845 92	2, 827 1, 899 954 845 93	2,709 1,805 945 840 91	2, 495 1, 692 915 815 86	2, 222 1, 521 809 715 80	2, 124 1, 472 720 650 57	1, 991 1, 397 668 600 55
utility, total       mil. of dol.         Industrial       do         Commercial       do         Farm construction       do         Public utility       do	384 135 121 76 226	400 143 128 83 264	409 152 125 95 283	442 168 130 113 305	463 178 131 126 326	465 190 120 134 343	459 198 108 140 357	451 202 100 130 358	393 178 83 108 353	343 155 75 92 336	320 147 69 81 305	404 198 83 80 262	399 207 73 75 250
Public, total do Residential do Nonresidential do Monresidential building do Military and naval do Highway do Conservation and development do Other types do	451 30 212 29 65 49 66	584 37 255 41 110 61 80	697 42 283 56 160 69 87	797 45 298 68 215 76 95	858 48 305 75 250 84 96	882 49 308 88 260 82 95	927 55 312 108 280 80 92	928 63 302 122 275 78 88	904 67 289 137 250 77 84	803 69 269 148 170 74 73	701 66 260 149 95 68 63	652 67 267 125 75 59	594 66 251 115 55 51 56
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	42,057 1,140,527 332,032 808,495	48, 376 1, 267, 450 418, 457 848, 993		52, 700 2, 572, 961 1, 474, 166 1, 098, 795	44, 755 1, 408, 932 583, 146 825, 786	44, 334 1, 379, 830 615, 370 764, 460	46, 319 1, 262, 811 486, 452 776, 359	42, 435 1, 082, 855 317, 731 765, 124	42, 735 1, 051, 419 306, 604 744, 815	36, 323 931, 768 323, 736 608, 032	28, 832 1, 234, 339 502, 416 731, 923	31, 842 902, 091 296, 897 605, 194	33, 767 885, 206 338, 662 546, 544
Nonresidential buildings: Projects Floor area Lthous. of sq. ft. Valuation Lthous. of dol. Residential buildings:	1	4, 222 43, 301 469, 254 42, 497	4, 259 41, 473 518, 021 43, 197	4, 421 44, 804 1, 633, 908 45, 856	4, 463 41, 162 553, 280 37, 588	4, 496 39, 926 536, 533	4, 170 36, 700 475, 957	4, 558 36, 273 404, 462	4,775 34,782 418,203	3, 618 27, 611 327, 706	3, 262 43, 016 593, 007	3, 325 24, 868 357, 676	3, 472 24, 941 301, 404
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq, ft Valuation thous, of dol. Public works: Projects number	37, 742 60, 859 531, 146 838	65, 761 574, 569 1, 318	65, 180 590, 848 1, 583	73, 596 661, 094 2, 016	60, 496 545, 152 2, 204	37, 173 58, 823 548, 144 2, 151	39, 864 60, 372 567, 566 1, 927	35, 789 52, 438 479, 716 1, 756	36, 152 52, 454 496, 247 1, 457	31, 162 47, 248 443, 884 1, 233	24, 204 37, 985 346, 104 1, 064	27, 380 37, 423 337, 721 840	29, 069 45, 380 396, 438
Projects number. Valuation thous of dol. Utilities: number Projects number Valuation thous, of dol.	123, 962 279 54, 253	166, 435 339 57, 192	183, 080 459 83, 042	186, 868 407 91, 091	183, 973 500 126, 527	190, 884 514 104, 269	160, 368 358 58, 920	141, 335 332 57, 342	101, 903 351 35, 066	117, 809 117, 809 310 42, 369	138, 859 302 156, 369	130, 814 297 75, 880	930 124, 885 296 62, 479
Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes):†         Total, unadjusted	151 167 173 187	165 186 163 176	228 200 199 170	234 197 193 166	234 192 200 174	177 182 162 179	163 175 156 176	149 169 147 168	134 156 140 160	141 141 156 146	134 124 166 145	132 118 161 142	134 142 153 159
Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.) thous. of dol.	1, 271, 065	1, 406, 456	1, 043, 434	1, 267, 995	1, 027, 087	1, 378, 640	1, 145, 715	917, 158	1, 026, 973	1, 024, 775	829, 173	1, 196, 798	788, 429
Highway concrete pavement contract awards:⊙ Total	4, 836 1, 222 2, 400 1, 214	4, 920 690 2, 326 1, 904	4, 959 966 1, 957 2, 036	5, 946 1, 278 2, 329 2, 339	7, 562 2, 841 1, 939 2, 782	9, 248 4, 335 2, 840 2, 073	4, 508 714 1, 436 2, 358	4, 342 458 1, 681 2, 202	2, 856 275 803 1, 777	3, 757 671 1, 814 1, 271	<sup>1</sup> 4, 159 <sup>1</sup> 413 <sup>1</sup> 2, 197 <sup>1</sup> 1, 549	3, 487 621 1, 497 1, 369	3,723 879 988 1,856

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

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

† Revised series. Purchasing-power data are based on revised price indexes shown on p. S-5. Indexes of contract awards reflect use of new base period. Revisions prior to 1951 for both series will be shown later.

§Data for March, May, August, and November 1951 and January 1952 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

⑤Data for May, August, and November 1951 and January 1952 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

April 1952		SULLA	EL O	e con	ELLENTA I	. 1700.		,					5-1
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	Febru-	Manah	Ammil	Mar	Inna	1951	Angelot	Septem-	Ootobor	Novem-	Decem-	19	52 Febru-
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	ber	October	ber	ber	January	ary
	CONS	TRUCI	TON A	ND K	EAL E	STATI	E—Con	tinued	l				
NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN BUILDING							į						
New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor) number. Urban building authorized (U. S. Dept. of Labor): New urban dwelling units, total number. Privately financed, total do Units in 1-family structures do Units in 2-family structures do	39, 717 32, 958 2, 111	93, 800 54, 361 50, 738 40, 892 2, 816	96, 200 54, 137 50, 565 42, 865 2, 857	101, 000 57, 765 54, 688 43, 957 2, 514	132, 500 83, 991 47, 134 37, 867 2, 622	90, 500 45, 684 42, 092 33, 323 2, 432	89, 100 48, 002 47, 182 38, 036 2, 669	96, 400 51, 607 50, 491 40, 370 2, 995 7, 126	90, 000 43, 180 42, 187 35, 580 2, 489	74, 500 34, 989 32, 681 27, 781 1, 766	27, 807 26, 782 21, 224 1, 700	37, 666 34, 547 28, 374 2, 386	45, 670 43, 157 34, 972 3, 017
Units in multifamily structuresdo. Publicly financed, totaldo. Indexes of urban building authorized:† Number of new dwelling units1947-49=100. Valuation of building, totaldo. New residential buildingdo. New nonresidential buildingdo. Additions, alterations, and repairsdo.	4,648 3,855 7113.0 7125.5 7100.0 795.8	7, 030 3, 623 112. 0 139. 1 141. 1 146. 4 115. 0	4, 843 3, 572 117. 7 140. 4 155. 0 129. 8 109. 9	8, 217 3, 077 121, 2 146, 9 158, 2 132, 8 136, 8	6, 645 36, 857 179. 4 178. 2 233. 5 112. 1 122. 6	6, 337 3, 592 98. 2 127. 0 127. 7 124. 5 130. 4	6, 477 820 106. 9 138. 1 137. 5 143. 3 128. 7	7, 126 1, 116 114. 1 149. 9 155. 6 153. 5 120. 2	94. 4 117. 8 121. 8 110. 0 120. 9	3, 134 2, 308 76. 5 96. 6 97. 6 100. 3 84. 6	3, 858 1, 025 61. 3 77. 0 75. 3 80. 5 75. 5	3, 787 3, 119 7 82. 1 7 91. 8 7 99. 7 7 80. 8 7 87. 8	5, 168 2, 513 99. 7 106. 6 124. 6 79. 1 102. 5
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES  Department of Commerce composite1939=100.	234.8	234.8	236. 2	237, 1	237. 4	237. 4	237. 6	238. 5	239. 5	239.0	239. 1	240.9	240.9
Aberthaw (industrial building)	524 550 542 485 511	525 550 542 485 512 376	527 556 544 488 512 376	528 557 545 490 512 378	373 531 557 545 490 529 379	535 557 545 495 530 379	535 561 545 495 530 378	536 561 546 495 532 377	538 562 548 495 532 379	538 562 548 494 532 378	539 573 548 494 533 380	542 581 549 497 535 380	543 581 550 497 535 378
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.:  Average, 20 cities:  Apartments, hotels, and office buildings:  Brick and concrete U. S. avg. 1926-29=100.  Brick and steel	229. 6 231. 6 242. 7	230. 5 232. 6 243. 3	230. 7 232. 8 243. 6	232. 6 234. 3 245. 0	233, 2 234, 6 244, 9	233. 4 234. 6 244. 2	233. 5 234. 8 244. 4	234. 2 235. 6 245. 7	235. 1 236. 4 246. 8	235. 1 236. 4 246. 9	235. 9 237. 2 246. 9	237. 0 237. 9 248. 0	236. 7 237. 4 247. 8
Brick and concrete.         do.           Brick and steel.         do.           Brick and wood.         do.           Frame.         do.           Steel.         do.           Residences:         Brick.           Brick.         do.	238. 1 247. 1 217. 7 243. 1	232. 1 232. 6 238. 7 247. 7 218. 4 243. 7	232. 2 232. 7 238. 9 248. 0 218. 5 243. 8	234. 5 234. 5 240. 4 249. 0 219. 7 245. 1	235. 0 234. 9 240. 5 248. 7 220. 2 245. 1	235. 4 235. 1 240. 2 247. 7 220. 5	235. 5 235. 2 240. 4 248. 0 220. 5	236. 1 235. 8 241. 5 249. 7 221. 0 246. 1	236. 8 236. 5 242. 5 251. 1 221. 5	236. 9 236. 5 242. 5 251. 1 221. 5 247. 3	237. 7 237. 0 242. 7 250. 5 221. 9 247. 3	239. 2 238. 0 243. 8 251. 9 222. 6 248. 5	239. 0 237. 9 243. 7 251. 5 222. 4 248. 3
Frame         do           Engineering News-Record: \(\sigma^*\)         1913=100.           Ruilding	i	242.3 398.8 538.7 159.7	242. 5 401. 1 542. 9	243. 6 400. 8 542. 7	243. 4 400. 4 542. 4 161. 8	242. 5 400. 1 542. 8	242. 8 399. 9 542. 6	244. 3 403. 4 546. 5 164. 8	245. 6 404. 5 547. 2	245. 7 405. 6 547. 7	405. 6 547. 8 166. 7	246. 5 406. 1 549. 3	246. 2 407. 2 550. 6
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS  Production of selected construction materials, index: Unadjusted 1939=100. Adjusted do do  REAL ESTATE	142. 5 172. 7	168. 6 178. 4	169. 5 170. 5	180. 9 171. 0	175. <b>4</b> 163. 9	156. 7 147. 3	176. 4 155. 8	163. 5 152. 1	7 178. 0 7 160. 6	r 157. 3 r 158. 7	r 134. 6 r 152. 3	» 140. 2 » 164. 2	
Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by—Fed. Hous. Adm.: New premium paying thous. of dol.  Vet. Adm.: Principal amount	175, 821 324, 755 747	180, 081 293, 236 752	161, 584 298, 950 762	164, 669 291, 906 774	146, 237 283, 195 816	145, 738 275, 375 770	153, 744 324, 238 752	131, 485 279, 167 747	144, 596 296, 748 760	140, 528 308, 639 781	124, 701 267, 958 806	159, 063 301, 276 665	125, 363 242, 103 612
New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total thous. of dol. By purpose of loan:  Home construction do Home purchase do Refinancing do All other purposes do New ponfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and	112,008 148,936	440, 210 141, 496 190, 539 40, 879 16, 948 50, 348	437, 967 140, 567 193, 359 39, 685 16, 285 48, 071	475, 383 153, 678 213, 666 38, 687 18, 870 50, 482	473, 885 149, 225 219, 331 38, 289 18, 107 48, 933	439, 615 132, 330 207, 123 37, 613 17, 831 44, 718	486, 435 149, 788 224, 819 42, 184 18, 917 50, 727	439, 398 139, 951 200, 025 36, 551 17, 571 45, 300	486, 999 154, 763 220, 506 42, 794 18, 558 50, 378	430, 482 128, 665 202, 159 37, 920 14, 785 46, 953	404, 033 125, 287 182, 710 37, 322 12, 895 45, 819	400, 443 115, 168 183, 733 37, 906 15, 033 48, 603	427, 835 131, 487 185, 920 43, 397 15, 567 51, 464
under), estimated total thous, of dol. Nonfarm foreclosures, adjusted index 1935-39=100. Fire losses thous, of dol.	1, 182, 753 12, 6 69, 136	1, 369, 284 12. 1 71, 507	1, 370, 848 11. 2 62, 965	1, 443, 538 11. 3 58, 744	1, 422, 262 11, 2 56, 403	1, 370, 201 11, 0 52, 220	1, 448, 967 12. 0 55, 416	1, 308, 421 11, 6 53, 398	1, 483, 786 10. 8 54, 660	1, 366, 073 11, 0 60, 064	1, 308, 151 11. 1 68, 206	1, 298, 254 74, 155	1, 270, 908 69, 925
			DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE		····				-	
ADVERTISING													
Advertising indexes, adjusted:       Printers' Ink, combined index       1935-39=100         Magazines       do         Newspapers       do         Outdoor       do         Radio       do         Tide advertising index       do         Radio advertising:       cost of facilities, total       thous. of dol         Automotive, incl. accessories       do	388 7 345 314 380 281 335. 5 14, 959 349	377 343 296 327 280 324. 2 16, 419 378	393 338 337 340 286 332. 9	394 355 324 323 286 328. 4 16, 577 379	385 350 303 331 283 328. 9 14, 853 303	410 368 314 319 279 294. 7 11, 731	418 376 319 340 269 318. 9	411 379 304 314 239 327. 0 11, 849	429 403 307 341 257 315, 2 14, 948 377	427 347 317 347 258 316. 7	435 357 304 352 253 272. 5	453 379 293 346 244 337. 6	463 369 304 401 253 334.3
Drugs and toiletries	4, 192 128 248 4, 237 515 1, 445 1, 698 2, 148	4, 452 144 303 4, 669 549 1, 659 1, 958 2, 308	4, 535 139 276 4, 428 465 1, 647 1, 901 2, 130	4, 829 147 288 4, 592 479 1, 785 1, 914 2, 162	4, 375 129 294 3, 940 454 1, 649 1, 831 1, 878	3, 124 137 269 3, 263 432 1, 073 1, 375 1, 832	3, 060 143 298 3, 310 440 1, 204 1, 331 1, 747	3, 085 153 278 3, 240 402 1, 275 1, 269 1, 848	3, 991 266 307 4, 170 459 1, 631 1, 855 1, 893	3, 699 274 315 4, 127 445 1, 546 1, 841 1, 793	464 3,751 147 326 4,090 512 1,432 1,794 2,102	3, 967 224 359 3, 959 475 1, 557 1, 770 1, 761	
Revised. Preliminary. Data for N Data reported at the beginning of each month	h are showi	1 here for th	t Kevise ne previous	u series. I month.	ndexes refi	ect use of 1	new base p	eriod; revi	sion <b>s prior</b>	to Februa	ry 1951 wi	ll be publis	shed later.

S-8		SURV.	EY OF	F CUR	RENT	BUS.	INESS	•				Apr	il 1952
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1951						19	52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	ADE—(	Contin	ued						
ADVERTISING—Continued													
Magazine advertising:‡ Cost, total	42, 904 3, 183 3, 213 1, 377 5, 710 7, 398 2, 067	52, 246 5, 334 3, 613 2, 455 6, 264 7, 781 2, 464	55, 993 5, 007 3, 956 3, 063 6, 582 7, 391 2, 752	52, 737 4, 623 3, 835 2, 933 5, 845 6, 628 2, 695	47, 445 3, 187 3, 828 2, 505 6, 217 6, 378 2, 541	34, 694 879 3, 308 1, 483 5, 459 5, 838 2, 354	35, 961 3, 484 3, 400 1, 395 4, 568 5, 274 1, 952	54, 268 6, 681 4, 154 3, 136 6, 024 6, 617 2, 451	61, 987 5, 635 4, 587 2, 962 6, 963 8, 929 3, 118	55, 520 4, 232 3, 635 1, 937 6, 674 7, 881 3, 254	46, 113 3, 333 2, 985 865 5, 698 6, 247 4, 443	1, 673 2, 476 1, 208 4, 543 4, 692	
Household equipment and supplies do. Household furnishings do Industrial materials do. Soaps, cleansers, etc do. Smoking materials do. All other do.	2, 153 1, 502 2, 034 1, 167 1, 241 11, 859	3, 525 2, 696 2, 693 1, 289 1, 267 12, 864	4, 072 3, 581 3, 150 1, 762 1, 324 13, 353	3, 949 3, 477 2, 735 1, 525 1, 381 13, 111	3, 652 2, 201 3, 320 1, 518 1, 661 10, 436	1, 654 840 2, 234 942 1, 478 8, 236	1, 668 1, 007 2, 310 956 1, 138 8, 808	3, 952 3, 368 3, 240 1, 185 1, 341 12, 119	4, 713 4, 302 3, 704 1, 612 1, 235 14, 229	3, 839 3, 506 3, 309 1, 361 1, 170 14, 722	3, 136 2, 099 2, 891 854 1, 532 12, 028	1, 176 2, 372 736 1, 088	
Linage, totalthous. of lines	4, 050	4, 464	4, 531	3, 926	3, 221	3, 260	3,934	4,845	4,849	4, 129	3, 346	3, 466	3, 985
Newspaper advertising:         do           Linage, total (52 cities)         do           Classified         do           Display, total         do           Automotive         do           Financial         do           General         do           Retail         do	176, 831 40, 355 136, 475 7, 482 2, 205 29, 435 97, 353	218, 341 49, 358 168, 984 8, 710 2, 724 33, 886 123, 664	226, 647 52, 165 174, 482 10, 518 2, 627 38, 078 123, 619	226, 207 53, 766 172, 441 11, 509 2, 455 36, 120 122, 357	202, 047 49, 861 152, 186 10, 814 2, 214 30, 166 108, 992	178, 389 48, 762 129, 627 9, 807 2, 846 23, 690 93, 284	192, 528 50, 887 141, 640 9, 574 1, 852 23, 364 106, 851	211, 499 51, 465 160, 033 7, 889 2, 234 30, 318 119, 592	228, 673 51, 844 176, 829 9, 811 2, 732 37, 983 126, 303	230, 083 47, 780 182, 304 9, 519 2, 417 34, 510 135, 858	214, 041 42, 998 171, 043 6, 559 2, 526 25, 044 136, 915	178, 077 46, 345 131, 731 8, 208 3, 663 21, 020 98, 840	184, 640 46, 621 138, 019 7, 889 2, 282 25, 749 102, 100
POSTAL BUSINESS  Money orders, issued (50 cities):													
Domestic: Number thousands Value thous of dol.	4, 454 99, 820	5, 536 124, 277	7, 183 128, 681	6, 756 122, 605	7, 731 121, 273	6, 238 116, 606	6, 485 118, 392	6, 333 114, 593	7, 168 126, 545	6, 878 121, 892	7, 271 124, 214	7, 268 130, 038	6, 948 124, 086
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, totalbil. of dol		208.8			202. 4			204. 0			206. 7	 	
Durable goods, total		31. 3 12. 4 14. 6 4. 3			25. 9 10. 8 11. 0 4. 0						25. 0 9. 4 11. 4 4. 2		
Nondurable goods, total do Clothing and shoes do Food and alcoholic beverages do Gasoline and oil do Semidurable housefurnishings do Tobacco do Other nondurable goods do		112. 1 20. 4 67. 4 5. 5 2. 4 4. 6 11. 8			67. 1 5. 5 2. 0 4. 6			67. 9 5. 5 2. 1			4.8		
Services         do           Household operation         do           Housing         do           Personal services         do           Recreation         do           Transportation         do           Other services         do		65. 4 10. 1 20. 9 3. 9 3. 9 5. 5 21. 0						10. 1 21. 7 4. 0			68. 1 10. 2 22. 2 4. 1 3. 9 5. 8 21. 9		
RETAIL TRADE All types of retail stores:†													
Estimated sales (unadjusted), total _mil. of dol_Durable-goods stores \( \rho \)	11, 192 4, 143 2, 294 2, 163 131	12, 932 4, 599 2, 487 2, 343 144	11, 898 4, 316 2, 227 2, 092 134	12, 736 4, 623 2, 383 2, 245 138	12,660 4,520 2,343 2,202 140	11, 543 4, 037 2, 089 1, 956 133	12, 508 4, 409 2, 287 2, 144 143	12, 410 4, 190 2, 121 1, 988 133	13, 190 4, 451 2, 142 2, 000 142	12, 702 3, 992 1, 880 1, 742 138	14, 632 4, 106 1, 765 1, 611 154	7 11, 338 7 3, 597 1, 872 1, 755 117	11, 229 3, 752 2, 012 1, 896 117
mil. of dol.  Lumber and building materials. do.  Hardware. do.  Homefurnishings group. do.  Furniture and housefurnishings. do.  Household appliances and radios. do.  Jewelry stores. do.  Other durable-goods stores 9 do.	726 525 201 649 358 292 70 402	862 627 234 659 396 263 79 512	915 673 242 596 377 220 81 498	1, 005 734 271 617 408 210 90 528	970 715 255 606 392 214 96 505	900 674 226 546 349 197 71 430	949 713 236 642 406 236 79 453	904 667 237 634 389 245 80 451	1, 023 764 259 698 437 261 89 498	862 617 245 707 443 264 109 435	791 492 299 804 505 299 244 502	7 693 499 7 194 7 542 7 340 203 76 414	669 499 200 562 346 215 70 409
Nondurable-goods stores \( \foatsize{9} \) do Apparel group do.  Men's clothing and furnishings do.  Women's apparel and accessories do. Family and other apparel do. Shoes do. Drug stores do. Eating and drinking places \( \foatsize{9} \) do. Food group do. Grocery and combination do. Other food \( \foatsize{9} \) do. Gasoline service stations do. General-merchandise group do. Department, including mail-order \( \foatsize{9} \) do. Other general-merchandise stores do.	7, 049 622 149 241 134 99 344 811 2, 736 2, 218 518 609 1, 155 721	8, 333 912 188 358 200 165 380 933 3, 135 2, 549 677 1, 458 881 236 341	7, 582 729 154 303 162 120 349 909 2, 846 2, 290 556 678 1, 323 807 190 326	8, 114 814 176 322 172 144 365 962 3, 058 2, 458 600 714 1, 448 872 211 366	8, 140 792 193 290 163 147 369 960 3, 156 2, 561 718 840 216 358	7, 506 588 139 212 125 111 361 945 3, 020 2, 410 610 720 1, 181 680 197 304	8, 099 648 133 2622 138 114 367 1, 005 3, 211 2, 584 628 734 1, 388 825 216 347	8, 220 820 163 336 176 145 359 986 3, 160 2, 546 614 699 1, 465 889 216 361	8, 739 899 196 370 199 1355 375 1,008 3,141 2,516 625 737 1,620 1,001 236 382	8, 709 945 224 379 216 127 361 933 3, 152 2, 550 602 713 1, 762 1, 123 246 393	10, 526 1, 295 331 479 312 174 495 968 3, 461 2, 831 630 727 2, 517 1, 494 478 546	7 7, 741 728 184 7 279 158 7 108 7 360 7 939 7 3, 058 7 2, 467 591 659 7 1, 168 7 13 7 172 2 282	7, 477 640 143 258 137 101 365 904 2, 981 2, 418 635 1, 151 690 186 275

Revised.
1Unpublished revisions for January, February, March, and October 1950 and January 1951 are available upon request.
1Unpublished revisions for January, February, March, and October 1950 and January 1951 are available upon request.
1Revised series. Estimates of sales and inventories for all types of retail stores and data on sales of chain stores and mail-order houses have been revised in general back to 1940; some components were revised beginning 1935. For data for earlier periods (through 1947 for sales and 1950 for inventories) and appropriate explanations, see pp. 15-23 of the October 1951 Survey; sales figures beginning 1948 have been further revised since the October Survey and are available upon request.

9 Revised beginning 1935.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1951						19	52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE—C	Contin	ued	·					
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
All types of retail storest—Continued Estimated sales (unadjusted), total—Continued Nondurable-goods stores Q—Continued Other nondurable-goods stores Q—mil. of dol. Liquordo All other Q—do	772 207 565	838 220 618	749 195 554	752 204 548	732 210 522	692 186 506	746 200 547	731 211 520	958 347 611	843 226 618	1, 062 372 691	т 829 т 206 г 624	802 202 600
Estimated sales (adjusted), total do_ Durable-goods stores \( \) do \( \) Automotive group \( \) do \( \) Motor-vehicle dealers \( \) do \( \) Parts and accessories \( \) do \( \) Building materials and hardware group \( \) do \( \) Lumber and building materials \( \) do \( \) Hardware \( \) do \( \) Hardware \( \) do \( \) Furniture and housefurnishings \( \) do \( \) Furniture and housefurnishings \( \) do \( \) Jewelys tores \( \) do \( \) Other durable-goods stores \( \) do	13, 321 5, 049 2, 661 179 992 722 270 788 446 342 99 509	12, 633 4, 590 2, 353 2, 197 156 958 702 256 690 415 275 103 486	12, 285 4, 276 2, 136 7, 1, 998 929 691 238 635 395 240 103 473	12, 411 4, 272 2, 213 2, 085 128 897 658 239 582 369 213 96 484	12, 240 4, 186 2, 170 2, 048 122 874 641 233 586 370 216 94 462	12, 058 3, 967 1, 983 1, 863 120 872 647 225 586 381 205 94 432	12, 429 4, 133 2, 125 2, 000 125 852 621 231 624 396 228 91	12, 258 4, 138 2, 111 1, 975 136 832 593 239 630 388 242 93 472	12, 551 4, 189 2, 144 2, 014 130 863 624 239 631 399 232 92 459	12, 492 4, 036 2, 007 1, 874 133 820 580 240 656 410 246 100 453	1, 930 1, 801 129 805 568 237 625 405 220 95	r 12, 650 r 4, 150 r 2, 023 1, 878 631 r 249 r 649 r 417 233 103 494	12, 908 4, 451 2, 265 2, 109 156 925 666 259 664 418 246 96 502
Nondurable-goods stores Q 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 Q do	8, 272 849 207 317 186 139 380 940	8, 043 775 170 298 177 130 382 958	8, 009 788 178 311 175 124 365 925	8, 139 826 185 321 182 138 368 958	8, 054 785 174 311 170 130 371 950	8, 091 818 199 308 176 135 369 929	8, 296 819 196 314 175 134 373 944	8, 120 776 168 314 166 128 369 944	8, 362 819 184 326 177 132 374 947	8, 456 844 191 335 186 132 372 955	822 178 332 184 128	* 8, 500 * 863 * 197 * 339 194 * 134 * 378 * 980	8, 457 832 192 327 179 134 390 1,014
Food group \( \text{q} \) do.  Grocery and combination do.  Other food \( \text{q} \) do.  Gasoline service stations do.  General-merchandise group \( \text{q} \) do.  Department, including mail-order \( \text{q} \) do.  Variety do.  Other general-merchandise stores do.  Other nondurable-goods stores \( \text{q} \) do.  Liquor do.  All other \( \text{q} \) do.	3, 033 2, 447 586 722 1, 522 948 223 351 826 241 585	3, 014 2, 436 578 714 1, 421 850 223 348 779 219 560	3,000 2,419 581 694 1,448 878 224 346 789 219 570	3, 059 2, 458 601 680 1, 476 879 234 363 772 221 551	3, 045 2, 464 581 690 1, 452 880 227 345 761 220 541	3, 067 2, 456 611 663 1, 470 903 238 329 775 221 554	3, 164 2, 555 609 682 1, 533 922 246 365 781 227 554	3, 087 2, 493 594 684 1, 485 901 232 352 775 221 554	3, 078 2, 471 607 705 1, 486 885 237 364 953 347 606	3, 183 2, 586 597 714 1, 545 941 232 372 843 208 635	592 719 1,534 917 233 384 819 212	7 3, 235 7 2, 619 616 721 7 1, 490 910 7 235 7 345 7 833 7 226 7 606	3, 186 2, 573 613 729 1, 479 889 236 354 827 229 598
Estimated inventories:†   Unadjusted, total	19, 131 8, 577 10, 554 19, 044 8, 484 2, 435 2, 323 1, 822 628	20, 757 9, 760 10, 997 19, 743 9, 197 2, 849 2, 364 1, 950 651	20, 837 9, 990 10, 847 20, 346 9, 598 3, 151 2, 347 1, 989 668	20, 570 9, 870 10, 700 20, 643 9, 684 3, 239 2, 349 1, 985 655	19, 718 9, 583 10, 135 20, 282 9, 562 3, 141 2, 367 1, 977 639	18, 777 9, 072 9, 705 20, 045 9, 494 3, 058 2, 436 1, 940 632	18, 715 8, 638 10, 077 19, 429 9, 154 2, 921 2, 393 1, 828 635	18, 882 8, 465 10, 417 18, 761 8, 693 2, 717 2, 303 1, 770 596	19, 383 8, 637 10, 746 18, 545 8, 679 2, 744 2, 399 1, 664 567	19, 657 8, 578 11, 079 18, 280 8, 385 2, 700 2, 236 1, 618 570	17, 300 7, 939 9, 361 18, 093 8, 218 2, 613 2, 172 1, 588 609	r 17, 414 r 8, 007 r 9, 407 r 18, 061 r 8, 197 r 2, 532 r 2, 284 r 1, 554 r 594	18, 198 8, 206 9, 992 18, 189 8, 240 2, 469 2, 339 1, 599 594
Other durable-goods stores do  Nondurable-goods stores do Apparel group do Proug stores do Food group do General-merchandise group do Other nondurable-goods stores do	1, 276 10, 560 2, 398 707 2, 144 3, 401 1, 910	1, 383 10, 546 2, 239 711 2, 156 3, 484 1, 956	1, 443 10, 748 2, 356 719 2, 080 3, 613 1, 980	1, 456 10, 959 2, 498 723 2, 072 3, 625 2, 041	1, 438 10, 720 2, 586 704 1, 994 3, 446 1, 990	1, 428 10, 551 2, 588 710 1, 909 3, 423 1, 921	1, 377 10, 275 2, 475 702 1, 873 3, 327 1, 898	1, 307 10, 068 2, 386 699 1, 941 3, 193 1, 849	1, 305 9, 866 2, 299 712 1, 929 3, 056 1, 870	1, 261 9, 895 2, 282 684 2, 002 2, 977 1, 950	1, 236 9, 875 2, 244 r 670 2, 096 2, 950 1, 915	7 1, 233 7 9, 864 7 2, 206 680 7 1, 953 7 3, 114 7 1, 911	1, 239 9, 949 2, 297 691 2, 054 3, 006 1, 901
Chain stores and mail-order houses: † ♂  Sales, estimated, total	2, 333 161 21 66 42 38 74 71 56 39 591	2, 863 276 32 113 78 43 82 76 63 44 785	2, 564 201 24 84 54 40 94 69 62 40 718	2,797 240 27 100 68 44 103 71 65 45 798	2, 840 237 28 94 70 51 102 73 63 45 803	2, 526 175 19 72 51 49 98 73 65 39 692	2, 754 186 18 80 53 55 103 74 67 47 812	2, 810 237 25 99 68 47 105 72 64 47 831	3, 008 246 31 104 62 49 120 77 66 55 905	3,007 251 35 105 60 47 95 73 63 56 957	3,819 366 51 150 90 69 72 105 68 71 1,386	* 2,458 * 173 * 24 * 70 44 35 70 * 73 64 * 739 * 594	2, 445 169 20 71 44 38 68 74 62 42 604
chandise	348 90 141 871	473 102 195 1,023	452 93 158 903	511 96 175 973	517 90 179 1, 017	438 76 163 906	516 101 179 954	536 100 179 956	567 125 196 970	585 152 203 992	820 152 393 1,111	r 348 90 r 143 r 972	346 90 154 959
Unadjusted, combined index	336. 3 381. 5 301. 9 225. 0 324. 4 226. 7 311. 5 396. 3 255. 7 264. 3 463. 4 414. 5	359. 3 368. 3 290. 5 179. 2 321. 1 232. 5 270. 1 369. 6 251. 8 266. 7 431. 9 393. 9	355. 9 362. 2 274. 5 193. 8 307. 5 195. 4 242. 7 369. 6 241. 2 264. 9 409. 5 383. 4	372. 1 370. 7 304. 6 200. 1 331. 3 239. 6 231. 4 351. 3 239. 2 276. 2 399. 9	367. 4 368. 3 292. 8 292. 8 223. 5 253. 3 335. 6 247. 6 271. 6 417. 5 388. 4	345. 2 372. 3 301. 5 228. 2 324. 4 226. 3 235. 8 343. 7 247. 3 278. 8 397. 3 402. 8	358. 5 381. 5 303. 5 215. 3 328. 3 234. 9 265. 1 331. 5 249. 7 277. 8 404. 8	382. 7 373. 3 293. 4 183. 0 331. 9 226. 8 272. 4 321. 2 251. 4 273. 7 423. 6 300. 9	393. 5 382. 3 302. 1 201. 6 341. 2 228. 0 265. 5 334. 9 253. 1 276. 2 456. 2	410. 1 384. 2 312. 8 215. 5 351. 1 228. 8 273. 1 332. 5 247. 3 280. 0 460. 0	498. 5 387. 0 313. 6 218. 3 354. 3 223. 3 280. 2 324. 2 246. 6 275. 1 466. 3	7 330. 1 7 381. 6 7 303. 2 7 207. 1 7 342. 4 7 220. 7 7 276. 6 7 322. 5 7 253. 4 7 281. 7 7 478. 4	338. 9 382. 6 303. 0 206. 5 335. 4 228. 3 300. 0 350. 0 258. 3 283. 5 479. 6
General-merchandise group do Department, dry goods, and general merchandise 1935-39=100 Mail-order do Variety do Grocery and combination do ' Revised.	596. 8 303. 6 247. 6 423. 1	559. 5 281. 7 247. 2 423. 8	535. 8 280. 9 248. 1 427. 5	558. 1 292. 3 260. 0 434. 5	540. 7 286. 6 252. 3 440. 8	402. 8 560. 9 295. 6 264. 2 439. 1	590, 6 283, 7 272, 4 452, 8	392. 2 551. 0 273. 2 257. 2 447. 8	399, 0 556, 6 283, 8 263, 5 445, 9	404. 1 564. 8 302. 0 258. 1 459. 0	402. 3 564. 1 296. 1 256. 8 466. 2	7 405. 7 7 569. 7 294. 6 7 261. 1 7 453. 4	407. 6 572. 1 293. 3 262. 9 447. 0

r Revised.
† Revised series; see note marked "†" on p. S-8. 

QRevised beginning 1935. 

Revisions prior to August 1950 are available upon request.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	7.1	1				1951		T ,		T	· /	19:	i
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	- <del></del>	DO	MESTI	.C TRA	VDE—C	Contin	ued					<u>.</u>	
RETAIL TRADE—Continued		1			,	,							
epartment stores: Accounts receivable, end of month: † Charge accounts1947-49=100	125	120	116	118	115	103	103	113	122	136	177	7 142	124
Instalment accountsdo atio of collections to accounts receivable: Charge accountspercent	199	194 50	186	178 49	171 49	163 46	162 48	166 47	172 50	50	197 45	7 190 47	180
Instalment accountsdo ales by type of payment: Cash salespercent of total sales	- 17 - 46	19	18	18 48	19 50	18 50	19 48	19 47	21 46	47	19 49	19 48	18
Charge account salesdo Instalment salesdo	- 44 10	43 9	43 9	44 8	42 8	41 9	41 11	43 10	43 11	43 10	42 9	$\begin{array}{c} 42 \\ 10 \end{array}$	10
ales, unadjusted, total U. S.†1947–49=100 Atlantadodododo	90 96 83	98 115 93	99 101 95	103 103 101	99 97 98	84 89 73	93 99 82	110	112 116 105	138 129	183 203 188	90 81	85 290 270
Chicago do Cleveland do Dallas do	. 89 93 95	99 108	99 103 106	105 106 109	99 100 100	86 84 96	94 94 104	114 114 124	111 115 119	132 140 144	175 181 203	81 87 95	8 8 9
Kansas City do Minneapolis do New York do	93 86 90	101 84 95	100 100 96	104 101 98	97 94 105	85 81 74	102 97 80	119 112 106	117 118	131 120	185 166 179	86 72	P 8
New York do do Richmond do St. Louis do	89 88 86		99 100 96	105 109 102	99 103 90	76 86 85	83 95	112 118	114	144 145	179 185 192 168	* 81 80	8
St. Louis	~	94 105	95	98	97 105	93	101	108		125	189	83	8
Atlantadododododododododo	114 111	113 102	104 105 98 104	107 100 105	114 98 101	111 106 101	110	111 100	111 103	121 106	121 106	118 102	₽ 11 ₽ 10
Chicago. doCleveland. doDallas doVonese City do	120 118	104 112	104 108 112 103	105 104 111 104	106 113 104	101 107 114 104	108 115	108 115	112 114	114 129	109 122	115 122	10
Kansas City do Minneapolis do New York do	117 110	93 103	101 102	100 100	98 108	101		101 101	104 103	107 104	104 103	96 100	11
Philadelphia do Richmond do St. Louis do do	7 116 108	105 99	105 111 98	104 110 98	103 110 98	105 105 104	121 106	109 105	105	118 109	109 r 107	7 114 111	10 10
San Franciscodostocks, total U. S., end of month:† Unadjusteddodo	112	139	102 145	104	103 129	108	129	132	106 135	133	110	i '	<b>»</b> 11
Adjusteddododo		133	138	136	136	138	134	128	121	117	119	118	71
Total sales, 2 companies thous. of dol.  Montgomery Ward & Codo.  Sears, Roebuck & Codo.		95, 107	311, 771 95, 175 216, 596	328, 424 100, 408 228, 017	322, 649 92, 911 229, 738	273, 067 79, 657 193, 410	328, 568 98, 508 230, 060	100, 873		121, 494	477, 842 146, 189 331, 653	63, 912	67, 87
ral sales of general merchandise: Total U. S., unadjusted 1935-39=100 East do	269. 3	291.5	287. 6 269. 5	285. 3 261. 3	287. 0 265. 9	242. 6 216. 1	294. 9 261. 8	334.1	1 '	439.3	499. 6 453. 7	248. 5	263
South do Middle West do Far West do	304. 4 251. 3	323. 5 275. 8	304. 0 270. 9 325. 5	293. 3 276. 6 317. 8	304. 2 271. 1 349. 2	263, 3 228, 5 307, 1	301.7	369.0	418. 0 340. 7	500. 6 411. 6	534, 4	273. 8 236. 3	296 240
Total U. S., adjusteddododo	321. 7 278. 1	307. 8 279. 4	300. 5 271. 1 331. 2	318. 1 291. 0 353. 8	323. 6 306. 3 371. 4	329. 2 323. 5 376. 7	321.6	302. 1 274. 9	302. 7	339. 0 319. 2		328.3 301.3	314 292
South do Middle West do Far West do	314.1	290.3	277. 6 348. 1	312. 2 354. 7	296. 0 385. 9	305. 9 376. 3		293.8	290. 0 359. 3	313. 2	315. 7 386. 8	315.1	300. 381.
WHOLESALE TRADE*  les, estimated (unadj.), totalmil. of dol	8, 392	8, 820	8, 078	8, 483	8, 265	7, 980	9, 124	8, 925	10, 129	9, 795	9, 237	8, 746	8, 2
Durable-goods establishments do  Nondurable-goods establishments do ventories, estimated (unadj.), total do	2, 750 5, 642	3, 087 5, 733	2, 888 5, 190 10, 187	2, 858 5, 625 10, 235	2, 736 5, 529 10, 005	2, 508 5, 472 10, 097	2,889	2, 836 6, 089	3, 103 7, 026 10, 116	2,812 6,983	2, 516 6, 721 7 9, 861	2, 375 6, 371	2, 4 5, 7
Ourable-goods establishments do Nondurable-goods establishments do	4, 404	4,661	4, 875 5, 312	5, 032 5, 203	5, 034 4, 971	5, 019 5, 078	4, 867	4, 792	4, 723	4,650	4, 606 5, 255	4,823	4,8
		EMP	LOYMI	ENT A	ND PC	)PULA	TION						
POPULATION		'		1	!								
opulation, continental United States: Total, incl. armed forces overseas thousands.	153, 302	153, 490	153, 699	153, 900	154, 122	154, 353	154, 595	154, 853	155, 107	155, 356	155, 575	155, 783	155, 9
EMPLOYMENT  mployment status of civilian noninstitutional	1	'		1	'								
population: Estimated number 14 years of age and over, total thousands	,	108, 964	108, 879	108,832	108,836	108, 856	108, 896	108, 956	109, 064	109, 122	109, 200	109, 260	109, 2
Male do Female do	52, 140	52, 108		51, 883 56, 949	51, 834 57, 002	51.798 57.058	51, 778	51,780	51,826	51,824	51, 844 57, 356	51, 852	51, 8
Civilian labor force, totaldoMaledoFemaledo	61, 313 42, 894 18, 419	43, 379	61, 789 43, 182 18, 607	62, 803 43, 508 19, 294	63, 783 44, 316 19, 467	64, 382 44, 602 19, 780	44, 720	43,672	43, 522	43, 346	62, 688 43, 114 19, 574	42, 864	42,8
Employed do Male do	1	60, 179	60, 044 42, 154	61, 193 42, 558	61, 803 43, 149	62, 526 43, 504	62, 630	61, 580	61, 836	61, 336	1	59,726	59,
Maie do Female do Agricultural employment do G	17, 605	18, 077	17, 890 6, 645	18, 635 7, 440	18, 654 8, 035	19, 022 7, 908	18, 866	18, 750	19, 204	18, 992	18, 908	18, 246	18, 1
Agricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do Unemployed do	52, 976	53, 785	53, 400 1, 744	53, 753 1, 609	53, 768 1, 980	7, 908 54, 618 1, 856	54, 942	54, 054	54, 168	54, 314	54, 636	53, 540	53, €
Not in labor forcedodo	47, 619	46, 638	47, 092	46, 029	45, 053	44, 474	44, 688	45, 770	45, 612	45, 958	46, 512	47, 480	47, 4
†Revised series. Data have been revised to refley districts and for stocks will be shown later; revise	ect use of ne	w base peri	iod and to i	ncorporate	other maj	or changes	Revision	SURVEY.		ecounts rece ar on pp. 15		back to 19	49 for s

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1951						19	52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND P	OPULA	TION-	Cont	inued	•			•	
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Employees in nonagricultural establishments:           Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)           Manufacturing         do           Durable goods industries         do           Nondurable goods industries         do           Mining, total         do           Metal         do           Anthracite         do	45, 390 15, 978 8, 877 7, 101 930 106 73	45, 850 16, 022 8, 969 7, 053 924 105 72	45, 998 15, 955 9, 003 6, 952 911 104 68	46, 226 15, 853 8, 975 6, 878 915 103 70	46, 567 15, 956 8, 998 6, 958 927 105 70	46, 432 15, 813 8, 839 6, 974 906 105 66	46, 724 16, 008 8, 878 7, 130 922 105 68	46, 956 16, 039 8, 913 7, 126 917 104 68	46, 902 15, 965 8, 942 7, 023 917 104 67	r 46, 852 r 15, 890 r 8, 976 6, 914 r 917 r 105 67	r 47, 592 r 15, 912 r 8, 999 r 6, 913 r 915 r 106 67	7 45, 903 7 15, 776 7 8, 946 7 6, 830 7 909 7 107 67	<sup>p</sup> 45, 834 <sup>p</sup> 15, 819 <sup>p</sup> 8, 971 <sup>p</sup> 6, 848 <sup>p</sup> 905 <sup>p</sup> 107
Bituminous coal do Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production thousands.  Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do Contract construction do Transportation and public utilities do Interstate railroads. do Local railways and bus lines do Telephone do Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do Gas and electric utilities do Cas and electric utilities do Gas and electric utilities do Gas and electric utilities do Crude Production do Cas and electric utilities do	402 252 97 2, 228 4, 082 1, 429 144 623 48 520	396 250 100 2,326 4,112 1,451 144 626 48 519	382 255 103 2, 471 4, 132 1, 463 144 629 48 520	377 258 106 2, 598 4, 137 1, 463 144 630 49 521	378 265 108 2, 686 4, 161 1, 468 143 637 48 527	359 268 108 2,754 4,176 1,468 141 648 49 534	370 270 110 2, 809 4, 190 1, 468 142 652 48 535	367 269 110 2, 768 4, 178 1, 457 141 648 47 532	367 269 109 2, 761 4, 166 1, 440 141 649 48 529	7 368 7 269 7 107 7 2, 633 7 4, 165 1, 428 7 141 653 47 528	7 369 269 7 105 7 2, 524 7 4, 151 1, 416 7 141 654 47 527	7 368 268 100 7 2, 316 7 4, 109 1, 397 141 653 47 525	100 2 2, 276 2 4, 105
Trade	9, 554 2, 593 6, 961 1, 431 1, 257 735 1, 839 4, 657 432 351 145 6, 122	9, 713 2, 590 7, 123 1, 512 1, 264 736 1, 854 4, 682 4, 682 351 150 6, 217	9, 627 2, 579 7, 048 1, 453 1, 264 739 1, 865 4, 745 354 153 6, 292	9, 683 2, 568 7, 115 1, 475 1, 271 742 1, 874 4, 789 452 360 159 6, 377	9, 732 2, 581 7, 151 1, 458 1, 270 750 1, 893 4, 835 478 365 161 6, 377	9, 667 2, 594 7, 073 1, 407 1, 268 7,56 1, 908 4, 852 510 369 158 6, 356	9, 641 2, 596 7, 045 1, 399 1, 260 757 1, 914 4, 839 507 365 153 6, 401	9, 781 2, 594 7, 187 1, 487 1, 274 754 1, 898 4, 831 473 362 157 6, 544	9, 893 2, 622 7, 271 1, 550 1, 281 748 1, 898 4, 770 437 360 159 6, 532	r 10, 109 r 2, 657 r 7, 452 r 1, 701 1, 295 r 1, 907 r 4, 734 430 357 157 6, 497	7 10, 646 7 2, 658 7 7, 988 7 2, 089 7 1, 312 768 7 1, 911 4, 702 426 356 7 155 6, 831	7 9, 706 7 2, 627 7 7, 079 7 1, 474 7 1, 266 7 751 7 1, 906 7 4, 672 424 356 155 6, 509	p 9, 653 p 2, 636 p 7, 017 p 1, 442 p 1, 268 p 747 p 1, 919 p 4, 667
Total, adjusted (Federal Reserve)         do           Manufacturing         do           Mining         do           Contract construction         do           Transportation and public utilities         do           Trade         do           Finance         do           Service         do           Government         do	46, 078 16, 009 939 2, 503 4, 117 9, 769 1, 848 4, 728 6, 165	46, 266 16, 058 930 2, 556 4, 147 9, 762 1, 854 4, 729 6, 230	46, 411 16, 102 914 2, 574 4, 153 9, 773 1, 856 4, 745 6, 294	46, 507 16, 081 916 2, 572 4, 140 9, 821 1, 865 4, 765 6, 347	46, 626 16, 097 923 2, 558 4, 132 9, 857 1, 874 4, 787 6, 398	46, 602 16, 026 899 2, 574 4, 134 9, 837 1, 880 4, 780 6, 472	46, 553 15, 891 914 2, 601 4, 143 9, 822 1, 895 4, 791 6, 496	46, 465 15, 801 912 2, 587 4, 157 9, 791 1, 908 4, 783 6, 526	46, 415 15, 748 914 2, 630 4, 173 9, 770 1, 917 4, 746 6, 517	7 46, 482 7 15, 761 7 916 7 2, 581 7 4, 169 7 9, 827 7 1, 926 7 4, 758 6, 544	7 46, 548 7 15, 811 7 916 7 2, 576 7 4, 151 7 9, 881 7 1, 930 4, 749 6, 534	r 46, 459 r 15, 830 r 915 r 2, 545 r 4, 145 r 9, 837 r 1, 916 r 4, 743 6, 528	r 46, 528 v 15, 840 v 915 v 2, 557 v 4, 141 v 9, 870 v 1, 929 v 4, 738 v 6, 538
Production workers in manufacturing industries: Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)thousands_ Durable-goods industriesdo_ Ordnance and accessoriesdo_ Lumber and wood products (except furni-	13, 186 7, 371 27	13, 189 7, 428 29	13, 108 7, 445 30	12, 993 7, 406 32	13, 064 7, 409 34	12,885 7,226 38	13, 069 7, 261 41	13, 087 7, 279 44	12, 997 7, 296 47	7 12, 904 7 7, 314 50	7 12, 911 7 7, 325 7 52	r 12, 775 r 7, 269 r 54	<sup>p</sup> 12, 803 <sup>p</sup> 7, 286 <sup>p</sup> 55
ture) thousands 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 thousands Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals thousands	736 428 324 473 128 1, 153 7 559	722 426 326 479 130 1, 159 561	752 • 443 317 483 132 1, 161 • 562	764 449 301 484 131 1, 162 565	773 456 286 485 130 1, 172 572	748 443 284 478 124 1, 155 572	754 449 285 484 130 1, 165 575	745 443 285 482 130 1, 162 573	740 439 289 479 128 1,160 570	7719 7428 294 472 125 71,149 7558	7 695 7 411 294 465 123 7 1, 164 7 572	7 657 389 7 293 451 120 7 1, 163 571	P 651 P 293 P 448 P 1, 162
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) thousands	852	858	859	850	843	813	817	810	809	, 805	, 808	r 807	₽ 810
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies thousands.  Machinery (except electrical) do Electrical machinery. do Transportation equipment do Automobiles do Aircraft and parts do Ship and boat building and repairs. do Railroad equipment. do Instruments and related products. do Miscellaneous mfg. industries. do	132 1, 215 716 1, 233 791 288 95 49 215 427	134 1, 231 724 1, 253 793 299 96 54 218 429	133 1, 239 718 1, 243 774 309 94 56 221 422	130 1, 242 707 1, 233 752 318 95 58 222 409	128 1, 252 704 1, 237 738 333 98 59 223 400	123 1, 235 684 1, 187 684 347 101 47 221 383	122 1, 209 696 1, 198 675 357 99 57 224 388	121 1, 219 707 1, 211 679 360 102 60 226 388	120 1, 242 707 1, 205 667 362 104 62 228 390	120 1, 255 7 718 7 1, 234 7 655 395 111 63 230 7 388	118 1, 270 r 725 r 1, 239 r 651 406 109 63 r 232 r 381	415 115	P 1, 281 P 727 P 1, 245
Nondurable-goods industries	5, 815 1, 099 238 95 127 188 145 80 1, 269 604 236	5, 761 1, 096 233 99 125 190 147 78 1, 223 564 236	5, 663 1, 085 229 103 128 190 143 76 1, 214 567 230	5, 587 1, 099 229 110 137 190 145 74 1, 206 574 222	5, 655 1, 146 233 116 154 192 155 76 1, 205 588 216	5, 659 1, 225 236 116 226 192 161 75 1, 167 574 210	5, 808 1, 307 233 114 305 192 161 84 1, 162 561 212	5, 808 1, 330 235 108 330 193 156 89 1, 136 551 205	5,701 1,254 236 103 238 195 150 89 1,133 546 209	7 5, 590 7 1, 160 7 246 7 99 7 145 7 192 147 85 7 1, 132 544 209	7 5, 586 7 1, 123 7 251 96 7 123 191 7 146 84 1, 142 547 7 211	7 5, 506 7 1, 068 246 93 108	p 5, 517 p 1, 064
Apparel and other finished textile prod- ucts	1, 115 141	1, 106 141	1, 047 138	998 135	1,000 135	990 129	1, 047 139	1, 037 138	1,019 131	, 1, 008 , 117	r 1, 033	7 1, 026 125	» 1, 049
clothing thousands.  Women's outerwear do Paper and allied products do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do Printing, publishing, and allied industries	259 317 423 209	263 305 424 209	261 267 427 212	253 249 424 213	245 255 426 215	233 271 418 214	238 295 419 215	239 284 416 214	238 270 413 212	r 233 r 279 r 411 212	, 237 , 294 409 212	220 299 7 404 211	p 403
Newspapers. thousands. Occumercial printing. do. Occurrence of the state of the sta	510 150 170	512 150 170	510 151 168	510 152 168	512 152 169	507 151 167	509 151 166	515 153 167	517 153 169	7 519 154 170	519 155 170	514 151 170	p 511

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the				<del>                                     </del>		1951		1	I			19	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	A pril	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Deceni- ber	January	Febru- ary
	EMPI	LOYMI	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued						<del></del>							
Production workers in mfg. industries—Continued Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Continued Nondurable-goods Industries—Continued Chemicals and allied productsthousands Industrial organic chemicalsdo Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningtdo Rubber productsdo Tires and inner tubesdo Leather and leather productsdo Footwear (except rubber)do	532 163 191 148 222 91 374 239	539 167 192 149 220 88 371 237	538 168 194 150 219 87 353 225	531 170 194 151 220 88 331 210	528 172 198 154 220 90 344 222	526 172 198 154 217 90 336 215	531 174 198 154 218 92 343 221	543 175 197 154 218 92 327 208	544 172 197 154 215 90 320 201	7 542 173 7 197 154 7 219 7 95 7 317 7 198	538 171 * 196 155 * 219 * 96 323 * 206	536 170 7 193 153 7 219 96 7 331 214	p 538 p 193 p 216 p 344
Manufacturing production-worker employment index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) †				'									
Manufacturing production-worker employment index, adjusted (Federal Reserve) † 1947-49=100.	106. 6 106. 8	106. 6 106. 9	106. 0 107. 1	105. 0 106. 8	105, 6 106, 8	104. 2 106. 0	105.7 104.8	105. 8 103. 9	105. 1 103. 4	104. 3 103. 3	104. 4 103. 5	103. 3 103. 7	₽ 103. I
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, total \( \)	221, 485 56, 363 113, 856 2, 146	233, 036 67, 538 114, 118 2, 196	258, 291 92, 164 114, 672 2, 240	286, 236 115, 462 118, 484 2, 273	315, 230 130, 395 128, 859 2, 313	323, 393 138, 673 128, 024 2, 334	326, 930 140, 248 129, 429 2, 341	314, 679 135, 562 124, 067 2, 330	303, 304 128, 757 121, 524 2, 335	7 273, 542 7 99, 528 120, 521 2, 342	7 246, 185 7 75, 055 118, 551 2, 344	<sup>p</sup> 227, 517 <sup>p</sup> 55, 813 <sup>p</sup> 118, 621 2, 359	9.07
Washington, D. C., metropolitan area_do Railway employees (class I steam railways):	240	244	247	248	256	258	254	250	249	249	248	249	2, 370 248
Total thousands Indexes: Unadjusted 1935–39=100	1, 287 122. 8	1, 309 124. 9	1, 321 126. 1	1, 324 126, 4	1, 330 127. 0	1, 330 127. 0	1,332 127.1	1, 321 126, 1	1,305 124.6	1, 293 123, 3	r 1, 285	1, 256 p 119, 7	» 1,252
Adjusteddodo	125.9	128.0	128.1	126. 9	125. 2	124.3	124, 5	123.1	120. 5	122. 2	r 124, 2	p 124. 5	p 122, 4
Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) † 1947-49=100.	128. 5	130.0	129. 5	128.1	129, 8	126.4	128.4	130. 9	129.8	129.8	132.9	130.9	
LABOR CONDITIONS  Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of													
Labor): All manufacturing industries hours Durable-goods industries do Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products (except furniture) hours Sawmills and planing mills do	40. 9 41. 6 42. 7 40. 5 39. 9 42. 2	41. 1 41. 9 43. 1 40. 6 40. 1 42. 3	41.0 42.0 42.7 41.4 41.1 41.1	40.7 41.8 43.2 41.5 41.3 40.4	40.7 41.8 42.4 41.9 41.5 40.4	40. 2 40. 9 43. 1 39. 8 39. 6 39. 7	40.3 41.3 43.9 40.9 40.6 40.8	40.6 41.6 44.2 40.6 40.2 41.1	40. 5 41. 7 44. 0 41. 3 40. 8 41. 4	40.5 r 41.5 r 43.9 r 40.6 r 40.4 r 41.1	41. 2 42. 2 45. 1 7 40. 7 7 40. 1 7 42. 0	7 40. 9 7 41. 9 7 44. 3 7 40. 0 39. 2 7 41. 7	p 40. 1 p 41. 1 p 44. 1
Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do Glass and glass products do Primary metal industries do	41.3 40.3 41.1	41.9 41.0 41.8	42. 1 41. 3 42. 1	41.9 40.4 41.7	41.8 40.4 41.8	41.4 40.4 41.1	41.5 39.2 40.9	41.5 39.3 41.3	41.7 39.8 41.2	40.9 39.2 41.2	41 2 40.3 r 42.2	7 40. 8 39. 9 7 41. 6	p 41.
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling millsthours Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	40. 0	41. 3	41.6	41. 1	41.4	40.8	40.2	41.0	40. 4	r 41. 0	* 41. 9	41, 2	
metalshours_ Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma-	41.3	41. 3 42. 1	41. 9 42. 0	41.8 41.8	41. 9 41. 8	40.9	41.4	40. 4	41.6	41.1	41.3	41,3	
chinery, transportation equipment) hours. Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies	41. 5 43. 5 41. 3 40. 8 39. 9 43. 3 40. 4 40. 8 42. 2 41. 6	41. 9 43. 8 41. 3 41. 2 40. 3 43. 9 40. 2 41. 1 42. 3 41. 5	41. 5 43. 9 41. 3 40. 9 39. 7 44. 0 39. 9 41. 5 42. 5 41. 3	41. 2 43. 6 41. 5 40. 9 39. 8 43. 9 39. 8 41. 2 42. 3 40. 7	41. 2 43. 5 41. 5 40. 4 38. 9 43. 8 40. 1 40. 3 42. 6 40. 8	39.6 43.0 40.4 39.9 37.9 43.7 40.4 40.7 41.8 39.9	39. 9 43. 0 40. 8	40.8 43.2 41.5 41.1 39.8 43.9 40.0 40.7 42.2	41. 1 43. 4 41. 5 40. 9 39. 7 43. 3 40. 2 40. 9 42. 3 40. 6	40. 4 r 43. 2 r 41. 8 r 40. 7 r 39. 1 r 43. 9 r 39. 1 r 40. 6 42. 5	41. 3 44. 0 7 42. 3 41. 6 40. 3 44. 2 7 40. 1 40. 5 7 42. 6 41. 4	41. 6 40. 7 43. 3 40. 4 41. 4	p 42.
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products do Meat products do Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Bayery products do Beverages do Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products do Knitting mills do Knitting mills do	40. 0 41. 0 39. 9 44. 1 37. 8 41. 5 40. 3 37. 9 40. 8 41. 2 38. 8	40. 0 41. 0 40. 6 44. 4 37. 5 41. 5 40. 9 36. 8 40. 5 41. 2 38. 1	39. 7 41. 2 41. 2 44. 3 38. 7 41. 6 40. 5 36. 8 39. 9 40. 9 36. 7	39. 3 41. 6 41. 6 45. 1 38. 1 41. 9 41. 2 36. 6 38. 8 39. 9 35. 3	39. 4 41. 9 41. 8 45. 4 38. 6 42. 1 41. 9 37. 9 38. 6 39. 5 35. 6	39.3 42.2 41.8 45.4 40.8 42.2 42.0 37.6 37.7 38.3 35.4	39. 1 42. 0 41. 3 44. 9 41. 7 41. 9 38. 5 36. 7 37. 1 35. 3	43.5 42.1 41.8	38. 9 42. 0 41. 5 44. 3 42. 5 41. 7 40. 8 39. 7 37. 2 37. 0 36. 3	7 40. 6	39. 9 7 42. 3 7 44. 4 44. 1 38. 7 41. 4 7 40. 5 39. 3 39. 3 37. 6	7 41. 6 42. 3 44. 2 38. 7 41. 1 40. 3 7 38. 6 7 39. 0 39. 0	P 38.
Apparel and other finished textile products hours.  Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo  Nien's and boys' furnishings and work	37. 5 38. 0	37. 4 38. 6	36. 5 37. 5	35.3 36.3	35.3 36.0	35. 4 36. 2	35. 8 35. 0	35. 6 35. 1	34. 6 32. 5	35, 5 7 32, 2	36. 2 7 33. 9		p 36.
clothing hours.  Women's outerwear do Paper and allied products do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do Printing, publishing, and allied industries	37. 4 36. 7 43. 4 44. 5	37. 9 35. 9 43. 7 44. 7	37. 0 35. 1 43. 7 44. 8	35. 5 34. 3 43. 4 44. 6	35.0 33.8 43.1 44.3	34, 4 34, 9 42, 8 44, 5		35. 5 34. 4 42. 8 44. 2	35. 0 32. 8 42. 5 44. 0	35. 6 7 34. 6 42. 4 43. 8	35. 7 7 35. 8 7 42. 8 44. 3	36. 0 r 42. 7	p 42.
Newspapers do Commercial printing do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refiningt do Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do Footwear (except rubber) do	38. 4 36. 0 39. 4 41. 8 40. 8 40. 6 40. 2 38. 9 35. 5 39. 2 38. 8	38. 9 36. 6 40. 3 41. 9 41. 2 40. 6 40. 2 40. 0 37. 6 38. 4 37. 9	40. 0 37. 0 36. 5	38. 7 36. 7 39. 7 41. 7 41. 3 40. 9 40. 5 41. 3 39. 4 35. 4 33. 9	38. 8 36. 7 39. 8 41. 7 41. 3 40. 7 40. 4 41. 9 41. 7 36. 7 35. 6	38.6 36.3 39.8 41.6 41.3 41.8 41.6 41.0 41.4 37.1 36.3	41. 5 41. 0 40. 6 40. 2 40. 7 41. 2 36. 4	41.7 40.8 41.4 41.1 40.9 40.9 35.9	38. 6 36. 7 39. 5 41. 8 40. 3 40. 9 40. 4 40. 3 39. 9 35. 4 33. 9	41. 8 7 40. 4 7 40. 7 7 40. 6 7 40. 5 7 40. 5 7 35. 6	7 40. 8 7 37. 6	36. 0 40. 4 7 41. 6 40. 2 7 40. 7 40. 7 7 41. 1 7 38. 3	p 40.

				<del></del>		1951						19	52
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	EMP	LOYMI	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	-Cont	inued	·	·	·		
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													
A verage weekly hours per worker, etc.—Continued Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining:													
Metal hours. Anthracite do. Bituminous coal do. Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production	1	43. 3 23. 1 33. 6	44. 0 21. 6 33. 9	44. 2 30. 1 33. 3	41. 8 31. 0 34. 8	42. 0 35. 3 32. 7	44. 5 26. 3 34. 9	44. 1 27. 2 36. 5	44. 4 35. 1 36. 3	43. 4 36. 8 7 36. 2	7 44. 6 31. 1 38. 5	44. 3 32. 5 38. 8	
hours. Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do- Contract construction do- Nonbuilding construction do- Building construction do-	42. 0 35. 7 37. 7	40, 6 43, 6 36, 3 38, 5 35, 8	41. 2 45. 0 37. 4 40. 3 36. 8	40. 4 45. 7 38. 3 41. 8 37. 5	40. 4 45. 7 38. 4 41. 3 37. 7	42. 1 45. 8 39. 0 42. 9 38. 1	40. 2 46. 3 39. 1 42. 7 38. 2	41. 8 46. 1 38. 9 41. 9 38. 2	40. 5 47. 0 39. 3 42. 6 38. 5	7 40. 4 7 44. 5 7 36. 8 38. 7 7 36. 4	41. 6 7 43. 9 38. 1 39. 1 7 37. 9		
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines	39. 2 44. 7	45. 7 38. 9 44. 6 41. 5	45. 9 38. 7 44. 6 41. 5	46. 5 39. 0 45. 4 41. 5	46. 8 39. 4 45. 1 41. 7	46. 5 39. 8 44. 8 42. 0	46. 2 39. 2 44. 6 41. 9	46. 1 39. 4 44. 4 42. 2	46. 2 39. 1 44. 3 42. 1	7 46, 3 39, 2 44, 2 7 42, 0	7 47. 5 38. 8 44. 3 42. 3	46. 2 38. 7 1 43. 9 42. 1	
Wholesale tradedo	40. 6	40, 6	40. 6	40. 6	40. 7	40. 7	40. 7	40.9	40.8	r 40.8	7 41.0	40.8	
places)* hours General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do Service:	40. 1 36. 3 39. 5	39. 7 35. 8 39. 3 45. 4	39, 9 35, 9 39, 6 45, 5	39. 8 35. 5 39. 7 45. 2	40. 4 36. 5 40. 5 45. 6	40. 8 37. 1 41. 1 45. 3	40. 8 36. 9 41. 0 45. 3	40. 0 35. 9 40. 0 45. 2	39. 8 35. 6 39. 6 45. 4	r 39. 4 r 35. 1 r 39. 7 45. 3	7 40.1 7 36.9 7 40.0 45.6	39. 9 36. 0 39. 5 45. 2	
Hotels, year-round do Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do	43. 2 40. 5 40. 1	43. 3 40. 9 42. 0	43. 3 41. 1 42. 4	43. 4 41. 4 43. 1	43. 4 41. 5 42. 6	43. 4 41. 3 41. 6	43, 3 40, 9 40, 3	42. 9 41. 3 41. 6	42. 9 41. 1 41. 5	43. 1 41. 0 7 40. 7	43.3 41.5 • 41.2	43, 2 $41, 6$ $41, 1$	
Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month: Work stoppagesnumber. Workers involvedthousands. In effect during month:	r 347	353 131	363 162	432 164	389 189	440 276	490 210	430 200	470 240	300 70	200 55	p 400 p 190	» 350 » 185
Work stoppages number. Workers involved thousands. Man-days idle during month do Percent of available working time	7 322 7 1, 940	550 280 1. 730 . 22	550 235 1, 910 , 25	580 250 1,820 , 23	560 260 1, 790 , 23	600 320 1.880 . 24	625 350 2.600 .31	600 340 2, 420 . 34	640 360 2,750 . 32	550 190 1,600 . 21	500 100 900 . 12	<sup>p</sup> 600 <sup>p</sup> 1, 250 <sup>p</sup> 1, 250 <sup>p</sup> 1, 14	p 550 p 250 p 1, 270 p . 15
U. S. Employment Service placement activities.  Nonagricultural placementsthousands. Unemployment compensation: Initial claimsdo Continued claimsdo	438 770	513 719 3, 627	552 983 3, 534	610 908 3, 977	585 1, 118 3, 704	586 1,086 4,042	628 950 4, 071	621 724 3, 329	610 902 3, 692	498 948 3, 817	426 1, 151 4, 114	473 1, 382 6, 157	427 890 5, 169
Benefit payments:  Beneficiaries, weekly averagedo Amount of paymentsthous, of dol	883	807 71, 584	740 62, 294	773 70, 799	821 68, 780	748 65, 925	801 75, 131	758 62, 049	713 67, 449	749 68, 607	797 70, 624	7 1, 185 7 116, 469	1, 146 105, 023
Veterans' unemployment allowances: Initial claims	3 19 391	2 15 315	1 9 197	1 6 146	1 5 97	1 5 105	1 5 93	1 3 66	1 3 53	1 3 50	1 3 57	1 4 • 83	1 3 65
Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments:         Accession rate monthly rate per 100 employees.         Separation rate, total do         Discharges do         Lay-offs do         Quits do         Military and miscellaneous do	3.8	4. 6 4. 1 . 3 . 8 2. 5	4. 5 4. 6 . 4 1. 0 2. 7	4. 5 4. 8 . 4 1. 2 2. 8	4.9 4.3 .4 1.0 2.5 .4	4. 2 4. 4 .3 1. 3 2. 4	4. 5 5. 3 . 4 1. 4 3. 1	4. 3 5. 1 . 3 1. 3 3. 1 . 4	4. 4 4. 7 . 4 1. 4 2. 5	3.9 4.3 .3 1.7 1.9	3.0 3.5 .3 1.5 1.4	r 4. 4 4. 0 . 3 1. 4 1. 9	p 3. 9 p 3. 9 p . 3 p 1. 3 p 1. 9 p . 4
WAGES													
Average weekly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor):	·						1			]			
All manufacturing industries dollars.  Durable-goods industries do Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	68. 18 70. 92	64. 57 69. 30 72. 71	64. 70 69. 68 70. 97	64. 55 69. 60 72. 45	65. 08 70. 27 71. 02	64. 24 68. 79 73. 10	64.32 69.55 73.71	65. 49 71. 01 76. 47	65. 41 71. 10 75. 50	7 65. 85 7 71. 05 7 75. 68	r 67. 40 r 72. 71 r 77. 57	r 67. 08 r 72. 28 r 76. 95	p 66, 83 p 72, 02 p 78, 10
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?	55. 30 58. 15 63. 15 65. 04	55, 58 55, 06 58, 67 64, 53 66, 17 75, 11	58, 95 58, 49 56, 96 65, 09 66, 91 75, 70	59. 72 59. 22 56. 28 65. 11 65. 81 75. 02	61. 51 60. 92 56. 03 65. 25 65. 97 76. 03	57. 43 57. 46 55. 74 65. 04 67. 14 74. 76	60. 49 60. 29 57. 53 64. 74 63. 19 73. 70	61. 51 61. 06 58. 40 65. 74 65. 40 75. 79	62. 32 61. 49 58. 79 65. 93 65. 67 74. 82	7 60. 86 7 60. 56 7 58. 81 65. 03 7 65. 50 7 75. 23	r 59, 63 r 58, 59 r 60, 44 65, 47 r 67, 18 r 77, 77	7 56, 44 55, 39 7 60, 17 7 64, 79 66, 39 7 76, 84	p 58. 43 p 60. 03 p 65. 10 p 75. 80
dollars. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	74.16	77. 35 69. 14	77. 92 70. 18	76. 90 70. 18	78. 70 70. 73	77, 64 69, 90	75. 25 70. 46	78. 72 68. 64	75, 79 70, 47	r 77. 49	79.40 72.32	78. 36 74. 55	
chinery, transportation equipment) dollars. Heating apparatus (except electrical) and	68. 18	69. 55	69. 51	69. 18	69. 43	67. 98	68, 68	70.14	70. 39	69, 92	r 72. 25	r 71. 70	P 71, 61
plumbers' supplies. dollars. Machinery (except electrical) do. Electrical machinery do.	69. 60 75. 08	70. 89 76. 43 65. 34	70. 22 76. 78 65. 58	69, 67 76, 30 66, 57	69, 50 76, 65 67, 15	67, 40 75, 42 66, 13	67, 23 75, 94 66, 34	69. 89 77. 24 68. 06	70. 65 77. 86 68. 27	7 69, 53 7 77, 63 7 69, 10	771.53 779.90 770.18	70, 61 r 79, 90 r 70, 60	p 80, 15 p 70, 56
Transportation equipment	74. 29 75. 86 68. 80 71. 16 67. 06	77. 35 68. 78 75. 13	74. 81 74. 52 77. 13 68. 31 77. 36 68. 55 58. 03	74. 97 74. 90 77. 22 68. 46 76. 55 68. 78 57. 39	75. 14 74. 88 77. 31 70. 42 75. 64 69. 44 57. 85	74. 33 73. 30 77. 48 71. 59 75. 82 68. 18 56. 46	76. 36 76. 31 77. 48 71. 96 77. 05 68. 51 56. 82	77. 43 77. 53 79. 28 71. 52 76. 96 69. 93 57. 61	77. 14 77. 34 78. 07 73. 57 77. 06 70. 26 58. 18	77.05 76.44 79.85 72.37 76.49 70.98 58.71	79, 33 79, 63 80, 89 73, 54 76, 99 71, 61 760, 65	74. 17 77. 34 r 71. 19	p 71. 49

<sup>\*</sup>New series. Data beginning 1952, data cover all domestic (land-line) employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis; earlier data exclude general and divisional headquarters personnel and trainees in school.

1951 1952 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey Decem-ber Septem-ber Novem-ber Febru-May Febru-March April June July August October January

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued

	EMPI	LOYMI	ENT A	ND PC	PULA	TION-	–Conti	nued				
WAGES—Continued  Average weekly earnings, etc.—Continued  All manufacturing industries—Continued	ro 00	<b>F</b> 0. 10	FO. 10	PR 00	F0. 17	F9. 40	F7 01	F0.07	FD 50			
All manufacturing industries—continued Nondurable-goods industries dollars Food and kindred products do. Ment products do. Dairy products do. Canning and preserving do. Bakery products do. Beverages do. Tobacco manufactures do. Trytile-mill products do.	58.32 59.04 60.25	58. 40 59. 12 61. 92	58. 16 59. 66 62. 91	57. 93 60, 40 63, 90	58. 47 61. 80 67. 88	58. 48 61. 65 68. 26	57. 91 61. 15 67. 48	58. 67 62. 06 68. 46	58.00 61.91 67.65	7 59. 07 7 63. 34 7 73. 51	7 60. 49 7 64. 13 7 73. 84	r 60. 04
Dairy productsdodo Canning and preservingdo Bakery productsdo	59, 45 48, 84 55, 49	59, 98 48, 64 55, 32	59, 67 50, 39 56, 37	60, 52 48, 88 57, 24	61.11 49.25 57.93	62. 02 49. 20 58. 15	60, 70 53, 00 58, 07	62, 10 54, 33 58, 69	60, 60 56, 87 58, 38	60, 09 47, 80 7 59, 26	61. 65 r 51. 08 r 59. 16	62. 76 50. 89 58. 61
Beverages	71, 13 43, 17 53, 94	72. 35 42. 03 53. 34	71, 97 42, 58 52, 87	73. 75 42. 49 51. 37	75, 21 44, 49 51, 07	75, 64 44, 03 49, 58	75. 13 44. 08 48. 08	75, 11 44, 75 48, 74	72. 54 45. 30 49. 29	r 74. 54 r 46. 26 r 50. 46	r 72. 82 r 46. 73 r 52. 66	72. 46 r 45. 51
Broad-woven fabric millsdo Knitting millsdo Apparel and other finished textile products	54, 22 49, 24	53. 72 48. 54	53. 95 46. 76	52, 67 45, 04	52. 10 45. 18	50. 25 44. 57	48. 30 44. 44	48, 75 44, 84	48. 77 46. 06	7 50. 01 7 47. 56	<sup>7</sup> 52. 58 47. 83	52. 22 47. 91
Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work	48.38 56.32	47. 27 57. 13	44. 97 54. 90	43. 56 53, 29	44. 05 52. 85	45. 10 52. 82	46. 11 51. 56	45, 89 51, 98	43. 70 47. 81	r 45. 12 r 47. 59	7 46. 37 7 50. 31	7 46.71 p 47.49 50.50
clothingdollarsdododododo	39. 68 56. 08 65. 36 70, 49	40. 17 52. 49 66. 16 70. 80	38. 96 48. 37 66. 38 71. 37	37. 28 47. 30 65. 92 70. 96	36, 82 47, 52 65, 56 70, 84	36, 15 52, 35 65, 44 71, 73	36. 99 53. 45 64. 84 70. 38	37, 67 51, 50 65, 57 71, 29	37. 14 47. 33 65. 32 71. 15	7 38. 13 7 50. 41 7 65. 64 7 71. 31	* 38. 16 * 52. 55 * 66. 73 * 72. 39	38. 27 53. 89 7 66. 74
Printing, publishing, and allied industries dollars  Newspapersdo	74. 23 79. 96	75. 74 82. 13	75. 78 82. 98	75.66 83.49	75. 82 83. 16	75, 50 82, 36	75. 54 82. 29	77. 69 85. 13	76. 27 84. 59	777.09 785.51	7 79.83 7 89.16	777.68 p 777.71 83.41
Newspapers do do do Commercial printing do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refiningt do Rubber products do Leather and leather products do Leather and leather products do do Leather and leather products do do do Chemical Ch	73. 24 67. 17 70. 26	75, 52 67, 54 71, 15	74. 76 67. 84 71. 82	74.60 68.14 72.07	74. 86 68. 72 72. 48	74, 86 69, 01 73, 06	74. 77 68. 18 71. 67	76, 99 68, 43 72, 54	75. 13 68. 18 71. 17	76. 57 68. 72 71. 63	7 79. 20 7 69. 05 7 72. 27	78. 66 + 68. 85 71. 68
Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningtdo Rubber productsdo	78. 44 81. 28 63. 37	78. 93 81. 89 65. 88	81, 33 84, 87 65, 96	81.31 84.77 68.56	81. 20 84. 76 71. 27	84, 06 87, 94 70, 81	80. 55 83. 70 69. 52	83. 21 86. 60 70. 18	81. 72 84. 68 68. 67	r 81. 28 r 84. 89 r 69. 46	82. 41 * 86. 31 * 73. 49	* 82. 17
Footwear (except rubber)do Nonmanufacturing industries:	66, 95 49, 43 46, 99	71.40 48.73 46.43	70, 15 46, 65 43, 65	75, 92 45, 38 41, 70	82, 44 46, 90 43, 79	7 83. 67 47. 12 44. 39	82. 07 46. 19 43. 29	81, 64 45, 92 42, 73	78, 76 45, 31 41, 83	7 80. 27 7 45. 85 7 41. 93	r 85. 44 r 48. 39 r 45. 27	87. 87 7 49. 45
Mining: Metaldodododo	73, 46 66, 65	72. 83 50. 68	74. 62 47. 20	74. 96 66. 67	70.89 68.94	72.32 79.50	75. 74 58. 52	76, 43 60, 36	76. 10 78. 24	74.43 81.84	7 79. 61 69. 98	79. 43 73. 42
Bituminous coaldodo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production	75, 67	74, 66	75. 63	73.86	77.67	73. 71	77. 23	81. 61	80. 62	r 81. 09	r 86. 47	86. 99
dollars Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo	77. 15 60. 77 75. 47	76, 69 63, 74 76, 99	80. 30 65. 88 79. 36	78.30 67.22 81.62	78. 74 67. 82 82. 41	83, 32 68, 84 83, 73	78. 15 69. 59 84. 46	83, 68 70, 63 85, 19	78, 93 71, 72 86, 26 86, 61	7 79.02 7 68.35 7 81.66	* 83. 28 * 67. 30 * 84. 58	83. 80 66. 47 84. 82
Nonbuilding construction dodo Building construction dodo Transportation and public utilities:	72. 20 76. 14	74. 19 77. 44	78, 26 79, 75	81, 26 81, 83 72, 17	81. 48 82. 71 72. 77	84. 81 83. 63	85. 27 84. 31 72. 72	84. 72 85. 42	86, 20	7 79.30 7 82.26	7 79.80 7 85.65	81. 23 85. 50
Local railways and bus lines do Telephone do Telegraph † do Gas and electric utilities do	70, 66 57, 58 64, 86 71, 36	70. 42 56. 52 64. 63 70. 14	70, 92 56, 12 64, 40 70, 38	56. 59 65, 97 70, 72	58. 12 65. 44 71. 06	73, 19 59, 30 71, 23 71, 82	58. 84 70. 47 71. 73	73. 11 59. 97 72. 33 72. 88	73. 23 59. 94 72. 34 72. 92	73. 11 7 60. 84 72. 13 7 73. 29	7 75. 24 7 59. 36 72. 16 7 73. 77	73. 87 59. 52 1 70. 77 73. 25
Trade: Wholesale tradedoRetail trade (except eating and drinking	63. 62	63.62	63. 95	63.78 49.83	64.35	64. 55	64. 51	65, 64	65, 44	r 65. 52	r 66. 30	66. 22
places)* dollars General-merchandise stores do. Food and liquor stores do. Automotive and accessories dealers do.	49. 56 37. 43 52. 69 65. 16	48, 95 36, 44 52, 62 65, 29	49. 84 36. 98 53. 18 66. 34	36, 71 53, 44 66, 22	50. 74 37, 70 54, 72 67, 03	51. 49 38. 51 55. 44 66, 91	51. 37 38. 01 55. 23 67. 18	50, 80 37, 19 54, 24 67, 94	50. 43 36, 56 53, 90 67, 24	7 49. 92 7 36. 12 7 54. 35 7 67. 13	7 49. 92 7 37. 23 7 54. 32 7 67. 21	51, 39 38, 23 54, 67 66, 94
Finance:  Banks and trust companiesdo  Service:	49.55	49. 70	50.08	50.11 35.02	50, 06 35, 24	50.50	50. 28 35. 29	50. 36	50.78	r 51. 13	r 52. 14	52. 14
Hotels, year-round do Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do	35. 04 36. 25 41. 78	34. 68 36. 85 44. 14	34. 90 37. 32 44. 90	37. 96 45. 90	38. 06 45, 45	35. 46 37. 83 44. 26	37. 38 42. 56	35, 78 37, 87 44, 72	35, 91 37, 73 44, 36	r 36, 20 r 37, 93 r 43, 71	7 36. 81 38. 39 7 44. 41	36. 63 38. 60 44. 39
Average hourly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor): All manufacturing industriesdollars	1. 561 1. 639	1.571	1.578	1.586 1.665	1.599 1.681	1, 598 1, 682	1, 596 1, 684	1. 613 1. 707	1. 615 1. 705	r 1. 626	r 1. 636 r 1. 723	7 1. 640 P 1. 638
Durable-goods industriesdo Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood products (except furni-	1. 661 1. 386	1, 654 1, 687 1, 369	1. 659 1. 662 1. 424	1. 677	1. 675	1. 696 1. 443	1. 679 1. 479	1. 730 1. 515	1. 716 1. 716 1. 509	* 1.712 * 1.724 * 1.499	7 1. 720	1. 725
ture)dollars Sawmills and planing millsdo Furniture and fixturesdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	1.386 1.378 1.529	1.309 1.373 1.387 1.540	1. 423 1. 386 1. 546	1. 434 1. 393 1. 554	1. 468 1. 387 1. 561	1. 451 1. 404 1. 571	1.485 1.410 1.560	1. 519 1. 421 1. 584	1. 507 1. 420 1. 581	7 1. 499 7 1. 431 1. 590	* 1. 461 * 1. 439 1. 589	7 1. 411
Glass and glass productsdo. Primary metal industriesdo. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling milis‡	1.614 1.779	1, 614 1, 797	7 1. 620 1. 798	1, 629 1, 799	1.633 1.819	1. 662 1. 819	1.612 1.802	1. 664 1. 835	1. 650 1. 816	† 1. 671 † 1. 826	7 1. 667 7 1. 843	1. 664 • 1. 847
dollars_ Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous nictalsdollarsdollars_	1. 854 1. 675	1. 873 1. 674	1.873 1.675	1.871 1.679	1. 901 1. 688	1. 903 1. 709	1. 872 1. 702	1. 920 1. 699	1. 876 1. 694	r 1. 890	† 1. 895 † 1. 751	1. 902
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) dollars	1. 635	1.652	1,655	1.655	1.661	1.658	1. 663	1. 682	1.688	1. 689	1. 700	r 1. 703
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies dollars.  Machinery (except electrical) do Electrical machinery do	1, 677 1, 726 1, 569	1.692 1.745 1.582	1, 692 1, 749 1, 588	1,691 1,750 1,604	1.687 1.762 1.618	1. 702 1. 754 1. 637	1. 685 1. 766 1. 626	1. 713 1. 788 1. 640	1. 719 1. 794 1. 645	7 1. 721 1. 797 7 1. 653	r 1. 732 r 1. 816 r 1. 659	1.735 r 1.820
Transportation equipment do Automobiles do Aircraft and parts do	1.815 1.862 1.752	1.838 1.889 1.762	1.829 1.877 1.753	1.833 1.882 1.759	1, 860 1, 925 1, 765	1.863 1.934 1.773	1. 867 1. 932 1. 777	1. 884 1. 948 1. 806	1.885 1.948 1.803	7 1.893 7 1.955 1.819	† 1.907 † 1.976 1.830	1. 914 1. 987 1. 842
Ship and boat building and repairs do Ship and boat building and repairs do Railroad equipment do Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous mfg. industries do	1. 703 1. 744 1. 589	1. 711 1. 828 1. 599 1. 402	1, 733 1, 712 1, 864 1, 613 1, 405	1.720 1.858 1.626 1.410	1. 756 1. 877 1. 630 1. 418	1. 772 1. 863 1. 631 1. 415	1. 790 1. 893 1. 635 1. 417	1. 788 1. 891 1. 657 1. 426	1. 830 * 1. 884 1. 661 1. 433	7 1.851 7 1.884 7 1.670 1.446	1.834 r 1.901 r 1.681 r 1.465	1. 842 1. 836 1. 868 7 1. 687
Nondurable-goods industries do. Food and kindred products do. Meat products do. Dairy products do. Canning and preserving do. Bakery products do. Beverages do.	1.510	1. 460 1. 442 1. 525 1. 351 1. 297 1. 333 1. 769	1. 465 1. 448 1. 527 1. 347 1. 302 1. 355 1. 777	1. 474 1. 452 1. 536 1. 342 1. 283 1. 366 1. 790	1. 484 1. 475 1. 624 1. 346 1. 276 1. 376 1. 795	1. 488 1. 461 1. 633 1. 366 1. 206 1. 378 1. 801	1. 481 1. 456 1. 634 1. 352 1. 271 1. 386 1. 793	1. 489 1. 450 1. 634 1. 380 1. 249 1. 394 1. 797	1, 491 1, 474 1, 630 1, 368 1, 338 1, 400 1, 778	*1.507 *1.508 *1.667 1.372 *1.292 *1.428 *1.836	*1.516 *1.516 *1.663 1.398 *1.320 *1.429 *1.798	* 1. 520
* Revised * Preliminary										. 4,000	. 1.,00	1.100

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the		1		1		1951			i	1		19	
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	EMPI	LOYMI	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	-Conti	nued					
WAGES-Continued													
Average hourly earnings, etc.—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued													
Nondurable-goods industries—Continued Tobacco manufacturesdollars. Textile-mill productsdo	1.139 1.322	1. 142 1. 317	1. 157 1. 325	1, 161 1, 324	1. 174 1. 323	1. 171 1. 315	1.145 1.310	1. 133 1. 321	1. 141 1. 325	r 1.177	r 1. 180 r 1. 340	r 1. 179 r 1. 348	p 1. 181
Broad-woven fabric millsdo Knitting millsdo	1.316 1.269	1.304 1.274	1.319 1.274	1.320 1.276	1.319 1.269	1.312 1.259	1.302 1.259	1.314 1.263	1.318 1.269	r 1. 330 r 1. 275	* 1. 338 1. 272	1, 339	
Apparel and other finished textile products dollars.  Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo	1. 290 1. 482	1. 264 1. 480	1. 232 1. 464	1. 234 1. 468	1. 248 1. 468	1. 27 <b>4</b> 1. 459	1.288 1.473	1, 289 1, 481	1. 263 1. 471	r 1. 271 r 1. 478	7 1. 281 7 1. 484	r 1, 294 1, 512	p 1. 29
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing dollars. Women's outerwear dodo	1. 528	1.060 1.462	1.053 1.378	1.050 1.379	1.052 1.406	1.051 1.500	1.048 1.510	1.061 1.497	1. 061 1. 443	7 1. 071 7 1. 457	7 1.069 7 1.468	1. 066 1. 497	
Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1. 506 1. 584	1. 514 1. 584	1.519 1.593	1, 519 1, 591	1. 521 1. 599	1, 529 1, 612	1.522 1.596	1.532 1.613	1. 537 1. 617	7 1. 548 7 1. 628	1. 559 7 1. 634	7 1, 563 1, 636	p 1, 56
dollars_ Newspapersdo	2. 221	1. 947 2. 244	1. 948 2. 255	1. 955 2. 275	1. 954 2. 266	1. 956 2. 269	1, 952 2, 267	1, 982 2, 307	1. 976 2. 305	r 1. 992 r 2. 330	7 2. 021 7 2. 365	r 2.002 2.317	₽ 2.008
Commercial printing do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do	1.607	1. 874 1. 612 1. 727	1. 869 1. 623 1. 739	1, 879 1, 634 1, 745	1, 881 1, 648 1, 755	1, 881 1, 659 1, 769	1.874 1.643 1.748	1,901 1,641 1,778	1. 902 1. 631 1. 766	7 1. 919 7 1. 644 7 1. 773	7 1. 946 7 1. 652 7 1. 780	1. 947 1. 655 1. 783	F 1. 65
Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningtdo	1. 932 2. 022	1.944 2.037	1. 974 2. 075	1, 988 2, 093	1. 995 2. 098	2.011 2.114	1.984 2.082	2.010 2.107	1. 998 2. 096	r 1. 997 r 2. 091	2.005 r 2.100	r 2. 019 2. 111	P 2.007
Rubber productsdo	1.629	1. 647 1. 899 1. 269	1.649 1.896 1.278	1, 660 1, 927 1, 282	1.701 1.977 1.278	1. 727 2. 021 1. 270	1.708 1.992 1.269	1.716 1.996 1.279	1. 704 1. 974 1. 280	7 1.715 7 1.982 7 1.288	7 1.788 7 2.094 1.287	7 1.819 2.138 7 1.291	p 1.819
Leather and leather productsdoFootwear (except rubber)doNonmanufacturing industries:	1. 211	1. 225	1. 233	1. 230	1. 230	1. 223	1, 223	1, 235	1. 234	r 1. 237	1. 237	1. 244	
Mining:	1. 681 2. 207	1. 682 2. 194	1. 696 2. 185	1, 696 2, 215	1. 696 2. 224	1.722 2.252	1.702 2.225	1. 733 2. 219	1.714 2.229	r 1.715	7 1.785 2.250	2. 259	
Bituminous coaldodo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production	2. 219	2. 222	2. 231	2. 218	2. 232	2. 254	2.213	2. 236	2. 221	r 2. 240	r 2. 246	2. 242	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying dodododododo	1.447	1. 889 1. 462 2. 121	1. 949 1. 464 2. 122	1, 938 1, 471 2, 131	1, 949 1, 484 2, 146	1, 979 1, 503 2, 147	1.944 1.503 2,160	2,002 1,532 2,190	1. 949 1. 526 2. 195	7 1. 956 7 1. 536 7 2. 219	r 2.002 r 1.533 r 2.220	1. 521	
Nonbuilding constructiondo Building constructiondo	1.915	1. 927 2. 163	1. 942 2. 167	1. 944 2. 182	1. 973 2. 194	1. 997 2. 195	1.997 2.207	2. 190 2. 022 2. 236	2. 195 2. 033 2. 239	7 2. 049 7 2. 260	r 2. 041 r 2. 260	2.041	
Transportation and public utilities:  Local railways and bus linesdo  Telephonedo	1, 536 1, 469	1. 541 1. 453	1.545 1.450	1, 552 1, 451	1, 555 1, 475	1. 574 1. 490	1.574 1.501	1.586 1.522	1. 585 1. 533	7 1. 579 7 1. 552	r 1. 584	1. 599 1. 538	
Telephone do. Telegraph† do. Oas and electric utilities do. Trade:	1, 451 1, 699	1. 449 1. 690	1. 444 1. 696	1, 453 1, 704	1, 451 1, 704	1, 590 1, 710	1, 580 1, 712	1.629 1.727	1. 635 1. 732	1. 632 7 1. 745	1. 629 • 1. 744	1 1. 612 1. 740	
Wholesale trade do Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)* dollars	1. 567 1. 236	1. 567 1. 233	1. 575 1. 249	1, 571 1, 252	1. 581	1. 586	1.585	1.605	1. 604	r 1. 606	7 1. 617	1.623	
General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do	1.031	1.018 1.339	1.030 1.343	1,034 1,346	1. 256 1. 033 1. 351	1. 262 1. 038 1. 349	1.259 1.030 1.347	1, 270 1, 036 1, 356	1. 267 1. 027 1. 361	7 1. 267 7 1. 029 7 1. 369	7 1. 245 7 1. 009 1. 358	1. 288 1. 062 1. 384	
Automotive and accessories dealersdo Service: Hotels, year-rounddo	1. 432	1. 438	1. 458 . 806	1.465	1.470	1. 477 . 817	1.483	1, 503	1. 481	r 1.482	r 1.474	i	
Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do Miscellaneous wage data:	. 895 1. 042	. 901 1. 051	. 908 1. 059	. 917 1. 065	. 917 1. 067	. 916 1. 064	.914 1.056	. 917 1. 075	. 918 1. 069	r. 925 r 1. 074	1. 078	. 928 1. 080	
Construction wage rates (E. N. R.); Common labor dol. per hr	1. 593	1. 595	1. 595	1.608	1. 615	1. 629	1.637	1.637	1. 645	1. 646	1.651	1. 654	1. 65
Skilled labor do Farm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly) dol. per hr	İ	2. 619	2. 619 . 78	2, 629	2. 648	2. 688 . 82	2. 701	2, 701	2.719	2. 728	2. 751	2.758 .86	2. 758
Railway wages (average, class I)do Road-building wages, common labordo	1. 659	1. 681	1.716 1.23	1. 725	1. 751	1. 768 1. 24	1.746	1,794	1. 748 1. 33	1.779	1,801	1. 29	
				FINA	ANCE								· And the second
BANKING													
Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding:  Bankers' acceptancesmil. of dol.	470	479	456	417	425	380	384	375	398	437	490	492	493
Commercial paper. do Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies super- vised by the Farm Credit Administration:	369	381	387	364	331	336	368	377	410	435	434	480	517
Total mil. of dol. Farm mortgage loans, total do Federal land banks do		1,986 998 958			2, 097 1, 012 974			2, 129 1, 020			2,110 1,029		
Land Bank Commissioner do Loans to cooperatives do		40 <b>33</b> 9	323	310	37 315	333	347	985 35 360	399	420	998 32 429	408	396
Short-term creditdo  Bank debits, total (141 centers)do	101, 437	650 129, 111	700 114, 898	739 116, 572	771 120, 699	791 110, 756	786 111, 190	749 107, 504	697 123, 770	660 117, 231	651 129, 549	678 123, 059	718 114, 051
New York Citydo Outside New York Citydo	39, 067 62, 370	53, 171 75, 941	45, 477 69, 421	45, 375 71, 197	48, 588 72, 110	43, 224 67, 532	41, 363 69, 827	41, 145 66, 359	47, 971 75, 799	44, 802 72, 428	53, 500 76, 049	48, 106 74, 953	45, 37, 68, 670
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:  Assets, totalmil. of dol.  Reserve bank credit outstanding, totaldo	47, 368 23, 188	47, 978 24, 150	46, 883 23, 560	47, 174 23, 481	47, 634 24, 043	47, 547 24, 033	47, 755 24 300	49, 116	48, 740 24, 427	49, 046 24, 734	49, 900 25,000	48, 941 23, 783	49, 22
Discounts and advancesdo United States Government securitiesdo	398 21, 881	275 22, 910	283 22, 742	529 22, 509	53 22, 982	277 23, 078	24, 309 552 23, 127	25, 058 190 23, 734	24, 427 186 23, 552	24, 734 624 23, 239	25, 009 19 23, 801	23, 783 328 22, 729	23, 90- 59: 22, 52:
Gold certificate reserves do Liabilities, total do Deposits, total do	20, 852 47, 368 20, 704	20, 567 47, 978 21, 450	20, 567 46, 883 20, 748	20, 508 47, 174 20, 381	20, 514 47, 634 20, 598	20, 504 47, 547 20, 606	20, 611 47, 755 20, 678	20, 775 49, 116 21, 453	21, 004 48, 740 20, 868	21, 166 49, 046 20, 945	21, 468 49, 900 21, 192	21, 731 48, 941 21, 004	21, 995 49, 323 21, 336
Member-bank reserve balances do Excess reserves (estimated) do Federal Reserve notes in circulation do	19,066 700 23,110	19, 014 647 23, 041	18, 901 452 23, 143	18, 536 330	19, 020 416	18, 863 467	19, 181 717	19, 391 569	19, 557 497	19,670 490	20,056 389	20, 077 7 634	19, 982 728
Reserve ratio percent  Revised. Preliminary. ‡See note mark	47.6	46. 2	46.9	23, 332   46, 9	23, 630 46. 4 952: Comp	23, 726   46. 3	24, 020 46, 1	24, 148 45. 6	24, 261 46. 5	24, 680 46. 4	25, 064 46. 4	24, 405 47. 9	24, 425 48, 1

Revised. P Preliminary. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Revised eries. Preliminary. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Preliminary. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Revised series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ See note "\frac{1}{4}" on p. S-13; comparable figure for December 1951, \$\frac{1}{2}\$1.609.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1951						19.	52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
BANKING—Continued													
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: Deposits:													
Demand, adjustedmil. of dol_ Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	50, 649	49, 487	50, 163	50,034	49, 916	50, 383	50, 976	50, 533	52, 124	53, 040	53, 370	54, 328	52, 683
mil. of dol  States and political subdivisionsdo United States Governmentdo	51, 813 3, 640 2, 588	50, 104 3, 489 4, 622	50, 257 3, 950 3, 520	50, 591 3, 857 3, 005	50, 500 3, 589 4, 679	50, 860 3, 644 2, 673	51, 174 3, 362 2, 609	51, 696 3, 300 3, 747	53, 517 3, 465 2, 543	53, 964 3, 466 2, 241	55, 554 3, 582 2, 225	54, 798 3, 694	53, 646 3, 599
Time, except interbank, totaldo Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol	15, 324	15, 379 14, 555	15, 338 14, 477	15, 362 14, 485	15, 539 14, 661	15, 551 14, 673	15, 635 14, 741	15, 676 14, 795	15, 829 14, 958	15, 792 14, 915	16, 026	1, 644 16, 070	2, 545 16, 205
States and political subdivisionsdo Interbank (demand and time)do	14, 495 703 10, 783 37, 312	697 10, 384 37, 491	732 10, 669 37, 447	746 10, 157 36, 941	743 10, 422 37, 758	740 11, 103 37, 613	751 10, 807 37, 572	734 11, 345 37, 926	719 11, 948	720 11, 737	15, 152 712 13, 519	15, 176 728 11, 834	15, 275 761 11, 481
U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, total. mil. of dol.	30, 791 1, 577	30, 886 1, 933	30, 836 1, 971	30, 443 1, 769	31, 176	30, 997 2, 648	30, 930 2, 593	31, 212	38, 565 31, 926	38, 772 32, 082	39, 056 32, 224	39, 260 32, 419	38, 833 31, 892
Billsdo Certificatesdo Bonds and guaranteed obligationsdo	20, 830	20, 744 8, 209	20, 715 8, 150	20, 527 8, 147	2, 745 1, 585 19, 478	2, 048 2, 224 19, 442 6, 683	2, 239 19, 486 6, 612	2, 934 2, 493 19, 142	3,748 3,010 19,212	3, 949 2, 994 19, 185	4, 129 3, 596 18, 531	4, 319 3, 698 18, 456	3, 855 3, 798 18, 286
Notes do Other securities do Loans, total Commercial, industrial, and agricultural do To brokers and dealers in securities do	6, 521 32, 189	6, 605 32, 707	6, 611 32, 661	6, 498 32, 428	7, 368 6, 582 32, 877	6, 616 32, 487	6, 642 32, 916	6, 643 6, 714 33, 482	5, 956 6, 639 34, 083	5, 954 6, 690 34, 488	5, 968 6, 832 35, 161	5, 946 6, 841 34, 757	5, 953 6, 941 34, 693
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities		19, 202 1, 512 718	19, 186 1, 359	19, 048 1, 332 717	19, 220 1, 399	19, 124 1, 390	19,502	20, 078 1, 242	20, 571	20, 865	21, 419 1, 340	21, 160 969	21, 157 1, 077
mil, of dol	5, 331 412 5, 910	5, 369 425	727 5, 419 491 5, 935	5, 476 382	716 5, 530 523	700 5, 545 324 5, 865	5, 584 5, 518 5, 906	5, 605 414	684 5, 653 627	5, 670 657	5, 658 564	5, 669 822	660 5, 652 691
mil. of dol   do	9,910	5, 930 3. 02	ŕ	5, 928	5, 947	0, 600		5, 915	5,950	5, 949	6, 028	6,011	5, 999
New York Citydo		3. 02 2. 74 3. 02 3. 42			3.07 2.78 3.04			3. 06 2. 79 3. 06 3. 47			3. 27 3. 01 3. 23 3. 67		
Bank rates on business loans:  In 19 cities. percent  New York City do.  7 other northern and eastern cities do.  11 southern and western cities. do.  Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank). do.  Federal intermediate credit bank loans. do.  Federal land bank loans. do.	1.75 2.03 4.08	1. 75 2. 06 4. 08	1.75 2.17 4.08	1. 75 2. 23 4. 08	3. 52 1. 75 2. 23 4. 08	1. 75 2. 37 4. 13	1.75 2.47 4.13	1.75 2.64 4.13	1.75 2.66 4.17	1, 75 2, 69 4, 17	3. 67 1. 75 2. 71 4. 17	1.75 2.73 4.17	1. 75 2. 73 4. 17
Open market rates, New York City:	1.50	1. 63 2. 06	1. 63 2. 13	1.63 2.17	1.63 2.31	1. 63 2. 31	1. 63 2. 26	1. 63 2. 19	1.63 2.21	1, 63 2, 25	1, 69 2, 31	1.75 2.38 2.45	1. 75 2. 38
Acceptances, prime, namers, so days, do. Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 months, do. Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)	2.00 2.13	2.00 2.13	2. 00 2. 13	2. 15 2. 28	2. 25 2. 38	2. 25 2. 38	2. 25 2. 38	2. 25 2. 38	2. 25 2. 38	2. 25 2. 38	2.38 2.47	2. 45 2. 56	2. 38 2. 56
3-month billsdo3-5 year taxable issuesdodo	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	1,644 1,89	1. 646 1. 93	1.608 2.00	1. 608 2. 01	1.731 2.09	1.688 2.08	1. 574 2. 07
New York State savings banksmil. of dol U. S. postal savingsdo	11, 625 2, 877	11, 648 r 2, 853	11, 662 2, 831	11, 710 2, 808	11, 821 2, 788	11, 840 2, 772	11, 867 2, 754	11, 915 2, 738	11, 941 2, 724	12, 018 • 2, 710	12, 175 \$ 2, 701	12, 208 2, 698	12, 267 p 2, 685
CONSUMER CREDIT  Total consumer credit, end of monthmil. of dol	19, 533	19,379	19, 126	19, 207	19, 256	19, 132	19, 262	19, 362	19, 585	19,989	r 20, 644	p 20, 120	p 19, 763
Instalment credit, total do Sale credit, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	13,073 7,521 3,990	12, 976 7, 368 3, 946	12, 904 7, 270 3, 934	12, 920 7, 248 3, 980	12, 955 7, 234 4, 041	12, 903 7, 173 4, 061	13,045 7,247 4,138	13, 167 7, 327 4, 175	13, 196 7, 355 4, 134	13, 271 7, 400 4, 100	7 13, 510 7 7, 546 4, 039	p 13, 315 p 7, 322 p 3, 962	p 13, 207 p 7, 181 p 3, 927
Automobile dealersdo  Department stores and mail-order houses mil. of dol  Furniture stores		1, 133 924	1, 103 905	1, 084 890	1, 055 874	1, 022 854	1, 015 859	1, 028 870	1, 056 890	1,099 908	1,186 971	p 1, 129 p 933	7 1, 089 7 920
Furniture stores mil. of dol_ Household-appliance stores do_ All other retail stores (incl. jewelry) do	677 736	655 710	636 692	616 678	602 662	590 646	590 645	600 654	607 668	608 685	613 *737	⊅ 592 ⊅ 706	₽ 567 ₽ 678
Cash loans, totaldo Commercial banksdo Credit unionsdo	5, 552 2, 441 515	5, 608 2, 476 517	5, 634 2, 497 514	5, 672 2, 506 518	5, 721 2, 515 522	5, 730 2, 492 524	5,798 2,521 531	5, 840 2, 524 533	5, 841 2, 522 535	5,871 2,509 535	r 5, 964 2, 510 542	p 5, 993 p 2, 521 p 541	<sup>p</sup> 6, 026 <sup>p</sup> 2, 541 <sup>p</sup> 545
Industrial banks do Industrial-loan companies do Insured repair and modernization loans	286 202	286 204	286 205	288 207	288 209	288 211	293 217	296 221	299 222	299 225	301 229	» 300 » 230	p 301 p 232
mil. of dol	856 1, 094 158	853 1, 112 160	852 1, 119 161	860 1, 131 162	872 1, 151 164	1, 167 166	888 1,181 167	1, 203 169	904 1, 191 168	1, 211 170	7938 1, 268 176	<sup>p</sup> 952 p 1, 273 p 176	₽ 957 ₽ 1, 274 ₽ 176
Charge accounts do Single-payment loans do Service credit do	4, 010 1, 369 1, 081	3, 938 1, 381 1, 084	3, 744 1, 392 1, 086	3, 793 1, 398 1, 096	3, 804 1, 399 1, 098	3, 743 1, 393 1, 093	3, 724 1, 398 1, 095	3, 696 1, 401 1, 098	3, 868 1, 413 1, 108	4, 190 1, 422 1, 106	4, 587 1, 436 1, 111	p 4, 253 p 1, 445 p 1, 107	p 4, 003 p 1, 450 p 1, 103
Consumer instalment loans made during the month,		, , ,	ŕ	ŕ	,,,,,		ŕ				2,211	.,	1,100
Commercial banks mil. of dol Credit unions do Industrial banks do	296 64 35	368 79 43	340 72 41	359 82 44	356 86 44	339 76 44	389 90 49	351 78 42	373 86 52	347 83 45	354 84 50	* 393 * 85 * 46	⊅ 373 ⊅91 ⊅46
Industrial-loan companies do Small-loan companies do do do do do do do do do do do do do	27 158	33 207	31 184	33 198	35 204	35 206	40 210	35 183	40 205	38 228	42 292	p 38 p 184	₽37 ₽ 181
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE Budget receipts and expenditures:													
Receipts, total mil. of dol. Receipts, net do. Customs do.	4, 820 4, 257 49	8, 811 8, 112 59	3, 289 2, 626 54	4, 039 3, 146 53	7, 603 7, 089 48	2, 833 2, 571 48	4, 165 3, 594 50	6, 524 6, 209 42	2, 708 2, 635 52	3, 951 3, 521 47	5, 576 5, 279 44	5, 153 4, 953 44	6, 194 5, 553 43
Income and employment taxes do All other receipts do All other rec	73,852 797 122	7, 818 838 96	2, 423 690 123	3, 074 747 164	6, 611 719 225	1, 886 722 177	3, 131 806 178	5, 691 707 83	1,653 885 117	2, 935 805 164	4, 599 823 111	3, 944 826 339	5, 258 805 88
Expenditures, totaldododo	3, 211 156	4, 058 580	4, 007 253	4, 517 163	5, 969 1, 557	4, 739 232	5, 087 222	5, 163 580	5, 483 497	5, 178 173	5, 627 1, 057	5,455 $228$	5, 105 142
Veterans Administrationdo National defense and related activitiesdo All other expendituresdo	1, 695	456 2,057 965	427 2, 160 1, 167	425 2, 396 1, 533	384 2, 495 1, 533	435 2, 930 1, 142	422 3, 040 1, 403	422 2, 628 1, 533	411 3, 166 1, 409	3, 015 1, 512	397 3,070 1,103	3, 414 1, 363	396 3, 155 1, 412
* Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Beginning Apr													

<sup>\*</sup> Revised. \* Preliminary. \* Preliminary. Of For bond yields see p. S-19. \* Beginning April 1, 1951, includes 1½ percent note of March 15, 1955, 1¾ percent note of December 15, 1955, and 2½ percent bond of March 15, 1956-58.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1951		,				19	52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued			-		-		
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE-Con.													
Public debt and guaranteed obligations: Gross debt (direct), end of month, total													ı
mil. of dol Interest-bearing, total do Public issues do Special issues do	255, 941 253, 382 219, 448 33, 933 2, 559	254, 997 252, 553 219, 028 33, 525	254, 727 252, 280 218, 690 33, 590	255, 093 252, 729 218, 680 34, 049	255, 222 252, 852 218, 198 34, 653	255, 657 253, 325 218, 618 34, 707	256, 644 254, 321 219, 174 35, 146	257, 353 254, 958 219, 321 35, 637	258, 298 255, 940 220, 325 35, 615	259, 604 257, 253 221, 391 35, 862	259, 419 257, 070 221, 168 35, 902	259, 775 257, 482 221, 249 36, 233	260, 362 258, 136 221, 776 36, 360
Noninterest bearing do Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, end of month mil. of dol. U. S. savings bonds: Amount outstanding, end of month do	18 58, 133	2, 444 21 58, 020	2, 447 21 57, 938	2, 364 29 57, 842	2, 370 29 57, 784	2, 332 28 57, 733	2, 323	2, 395	2, 359 37 57, 666	2, 351	2, 348 42 57, 739	2, 294 38 57, 809	2, 226 37 57, 821
Sales, series E, F, and G Redemptions do	386	359 560	310 472	295 477	289 475	310 481	57, 691 312 436	57, 662 272 390	334 410	57, 710 315 364	296 401	440 492	37, 521 338 410
Government corporations and credit agencies:  Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol		25, 104 13, 496			25, 188 13, 504			25, 668 13, 906			26, 744 14, 422		
Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do To aid agriculturedo To aid home ownersdo		3, 931 1, 721	~		3,675 1,809			3, 896 1, 981			4, 161 2, 142		
To aid railroadsdo To aid other industriesdo To aid banksdo	.				105 498 (¹)			104 494 (1)			101 488 (¹)		
To aid other financial institutionsdo Foreign loansdo		760 6, 116			824 6, 151			755 6, 133			814 6, 110		
All otherdo Commodities, supplies, and materialsdo U. S. Government securitiesdo		1, 764 2, 162			2, 185			720 1, 515 2, 236			779 1, 461 2, 226		
Other securitiesdo Land, structures, and equipmentdo All other assetsdo	.	3, 467 2, 951 1, 264			3, 474 2, 999 1, 308			3, 472 3, 025 1, 514			3, 463 3, 358 1, 813		
Liabilities, except interagency, totaldo	i .	2, 500			2, 340			2, 383			2, 573	i	
Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the United Statesdodo	.[	19 1, 247			29 1, 378			34 1, 399			43 1, 369		
Other liabilitiesdo Privately owned interestdo U. S. Government interestdo		1, 234 268 22, 337			932 315 22, 533			949 322 22, 962			1, 161 329 23, 842		
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and securities (at cost) outstanding, end of month,					22,000			22, 302			20,012		
total mil, of dol Industrial and commercial enterprises, including	884	883	885	882	872	862	856	831	823	819	803	784	767
national defense mil. of dol- Financial institutions do- Railroads do-	439 99 106	447 98 106	458 97 105	462 95 104	463 94 103	460 93 103	457 92 102	92 102	433 92 102	428 91 102	419 84 99	408 79 99	398 76 96
States, territories, and political subdivisions. do United Kingdom and Republic of the Philippines Q mil, of dol	22 93	20 87	20 84	20 81	19 75	18 72	18	18	18	18	19	19 57	18
Mortgages purchased do Other loans do	90 36	89 36	86 36	83 36	82 36	81 35	71 81 36	80 37	80 40	79 42	78 44	78 45	57 77 45
LIFE INSURANCE Assets, admitted:													
Alsess, admired.  All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), estimated total; mil. of dol.  Securities and mortgagest do	64, 539 57, 881	64, 822 58, 060	65, 156 58, 309	65, 496 59, 750	65, 727	66, 128 59, 437	66, 455	66, 777	67, 181	67, 476	67, 983	68, 554	68, 907
49 companies (Life Insurance Association of America), total mil. of dol.	57, 131	57, 362	57, 641	58, 759 57, 894	59, 085 58, 091	58, 431	59, 701 58, 702	59, 961 58, 975	60, 347 59, 282	60, 514 59, 556	60, 919 59, 999	61, 385 60, 350	61, 734 60, 640
Bonds and stocks, book value, totaldo	7 13 918	37, 414 13, 514 11, 307	37, 342 13, 147 10, 927	37, 455 13, 021 10, 787	37, 486 12, 741 10, 480	37, 574 12, 657 10, 417	37, 572 12, 410 10, 166	37, 652 12, 326 10, 050	37, 776 12, 229 9, 956	37, 759 12, 060 9, 829	37, 946 11, 871 9, 657	38, 056 11, 767 9, 561	38, 187 11, 706 9, 514
U. S. Government. do Public utility do Railroad do Other do	10, 225 3, 005 r 10, 429	10, 303 3, 008 10, 589	10, 350 3, 005 10, 839	10, 376 3, 017 11, 041	10, 457 3, 024	10, 503 3, 033 11, 381	10, 548 3, 044	10, 587 3, 065	10, 647 3, 088	10, 703 3, 111	10, 781 3, 134	10, 814 3, 150	10,846 3,164
Mortgage loans, totaldo	13, 848	908 14, 141	977 14, 397	804 14, 675	11, 263 765 14, 921	751 15, 139	11, 570 739 15, 365	11, 675 721 15, 518	11, 812 735 15, 676	11, 885 851 15, 851	12, 160 848 16, 027	12, 326 924 16, 185	12, 470 851 16, 336
Farmdo	1, 196	1, 218 12, 923 2, 107	1, 239 13, 158 2, 119	1, 263 13, 412 2, 133	1, 283 13, 639 2, 146	1, 298 13, 841 2, 156	1,310 14,054 2,167	1, 319 14, 198 2, 175	1, 330 14, 347 2, 182	1, 338 14, 512 2 190	7 1, 350 14, 676 2, 193	1, 357 14, 828 2, 199	1,375 14,961 2,206
Policy loans and premium notes do Real-estate holdings do Other admitted assets do	r 1, 297 r 1, 528	1, 304 1, 488	1, 311 1, 495	1, 321 1, 506	2, 146 1, 323 1, 450	1, 342 1, 468	1, 361 1, 499	1, 378 1, 531	1, 401 1, 511	2, 190 1, 408 1, 497	1, 426 1, 559	1, 432 1, 554	1, 445 1, 615
Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): Value, estimated totalsmil, of dol	9, 907	0.417	n oro	0.004	0.000	0.100							
Group§dodododo	2, 287 581 424	2, 417 383 486	2, 250 282 466	2, 384 367 505	2, 258 306 475	2, 183 298 420	2, 135 251 424	1, 923 189 449	2, 256 226 481	2, 398 398 453	2, 478 477 436	2,031 191 382	2, 179 244 454
Ordinary, totaldodo	1, 282 92 318	1, 548 107 381	1, 502 100 369	1, 512 96 368	1, 477 93 356	1, 465 95 346	1, 460 93	1, 285 81	1, 549 104	1, 547 102	1, 565 101	1, 458 102	1, 481 99
Middle Atlantic do East North Central do West North Central do	114	326 137	322 126	324 133	315 134	320 130	323 321 128	284 284 118	347 336 132	357 328 139	333 333 152	333 314 126	329 333 129
South Atlantic do East South Central do West South Central do	147 49 110	173 57 143	172 58 136	172 58 135	166 58 138	172 57 130	174 58 142	155 54 116	195 75 132	184 76 128	199 68 138	166 60 149	179 61 140
Mountain do Pacific do	43	56 169	53 166	55 171	49 166	51 164	53 167	47 145	54 174	54 177	60 181	52 156	53 160
Institute of Life Insurance: Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries,	204 740	900 001	DOG 205	000 005	200 275	DOM: 225		205					l
estimated total thous, of dol Death claim payments do Matured endowments do	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	327, 525 148, 811 39, 785	288, 393 122, 338 35, 119	327, 648 147, 059 40, 377	315, 371 136, 825 42, 448	364, 248 141, 621 r 37, 549	389, 502 167, 995 46, 560	329, 638 148, 934 38, 984
Disability payments	7, 959	8, 682 22, 689 62, 476	8,831 <b>21</b> ,715	8,846 23,573	8, 247 22, 512	8, 152 22, 550	8, 580 22, 966	7, 453 21, 506	8, 605 22, 601	8, 311 24, 109	7, 988 22, 249	9, 887 38, 294	8, 273 28, 819
Policy dividends do Revised. 1 Less than \$500,000. 9 Beginni		71, 371	58, 309 57, 811	60, 249 53, 330	57, 296 65, 101	54, 131 48, 788	56, 691 50, 692	47, 832 54, 145	58, 909 50, 097	53, 220 50, 458	53, 450 101, 391	52, 774 73, 992	50, 648 53, 980

\*Revised. 1 Less than \$500,000. 2 Beginning with September, data are for Republic of the Philippines only.
‡Revisions for January-July 1950 are shown in corresponding note in the October 1951 Survey.

§Revisions, available upon request, are as follows: Total insurance written, January 1949—January 1951; group, January 1950—January 1951; industrial, 1949.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	- I	1	1			1951				1		19:	
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued													
Life Insurance Association of America:         Premium income (39 cos.), total thous. of dol         Accident and health	511, 135 49, 579 68, 746 44, 618 67, 666 280, 526	591, 532 60, 565 71, 308 48, 467 80, 391 330, 801	489, 571 47, 472 69, 670 43, 028 64, 519 264, 883	525, 553 61, 935 64, 136 42, 077 65, 808 291, 597	548, 412 51, 957 59, 188 42, 143 82, 265 312, 859	502, 612 50, 164 79, 708 43, 924 66, 224 262, 592	517, 615 62, 341 57, 154 46, 426 61, 425 290, 269	508, 393 48, 730 60, 247 37, 410 77, 350 284, 656	519, 296 56, 990 61, 955 45, 518 72, 254 282, 579	526, 031 59, 737 73, 785 41, 151 60, 787 290, 571	743, 465 71, 169 148, 522 48, 449 115, 161 360, 164	549, 118 53, 541 90, 144 60, 164 63, 880 281, 389	
Gold and silver:													
Gold:   Monetary stock, U. S.	22, 086 -184, 357 110, 136 2, 257 58, 910	21, 806 -111, 239 125, 704 2, 242 63, 526	21, 805 101, 914 112, 842 2, 245 62, 877	21, 756 -12, 947 43, 357 2, 398	21, 756 46, 270 41, 422 3, 840	21, 759 -8, 790 28, 374 12, 165	21, 854 136, 976 19, 183 15, 533	22, 013 176, 654 3, 397 14, 341	22, 233 243, 381 26, 326 7, 896	22, 382 188, 370 9, 360 7, 302	22, 695 289, 861 2, 279 8, 800	22, 951 137, 452 13, 223 776, 864	23, 191 152, 219 17, 805 168, 129
United Statesdo	35, 594 12, 148 5, 196	37, 951 13, 034 5, 784	37, 616 12, 689 5, 529	38, 907 12, 913 5, 536	38, 235 12, 690 5, 921	38, 869 12, 054 5, 464	39, 112 12, 078 6, 648	37, 819 12, 564 6, 397	38, 646 13, 243 6, 628	13, 033 5, 711	13, 160 5, 147	4, 962	
Silver:         Exports.         do	8, 101 . 902	1, 932 17, 486 . 902	332 10,016 .902	273 7, 015 . 902	182 16, 828 . 884	565 4, 686 . 902	194 6, 616 . 902	675 4, 807 . 902	226 6, 975 . 881	88 6, 284 . 880	85 <b>3,</b> 656 . 880	157 r 6, 125 . 880	513 6, 177 . 880
Production: Canada(incl.Newfoundland).thous.offpeoz. Mexico	1, 589 5, 249 3, 374	1,755 1,903 4,371	1, 468 3, 583 3, 429	1,854 2,097 3,482	2, 405 2, 037 3, 932	1, 794 2, 712 2, 758	2,006 1,107 2,835	1, 896 6, 562 2, 585	1, 983 74, 493 3, 079	1, 977 3, 414 3, 134	1, 968 5, 547 3, 219	1, 783 3, 766	3, 430
Currency in circulation mil. of dol. Deposits and currency, total do. Foreign banks deposits, net do. U. S. Government balances do. Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total do. Demand deposits, adjusted do. Time deposits do. Currency outside banks. do. Turn-over of demand deposits except interbank and	27, 188 182, 600 2, 400 6, 000 174, 200 90, 600 59, 000 24, 600	27, 119 183, 700 2, 400 8, 800 172, 500 89, 600 59, 100 24, 400	27, 278 183, 600 2, 500 7, 800 173, 300 89, 500 59, 200 24, 600	27, 519 182, 900 2, 500 6, 700 173, 700 89, 500 59, 300 24, 900	27, 809 185, 628 2, 424 7, 930 174, 684 88, 960 59, 948 25, 776	27, 851 ** 184, 500 ** 2, 400 ** 6, 300 ** 175, 800 ** 90, 700 ** 60, 000 ** 25, 100	28, 155 ** 185, 200 ** 2, 300 ** 6, 000 ** 177, 000 ** 91, 400 ** 60, 300 ** 25, 300	28, 288 ** 187, 300 ** 2, 200 ** 7, 200 ** 177, 900 ** 92, 000 ** 60, 500 ** 25, 400	28, 417 ** 189, 200 ** 2, 160 ** 5, 500 ** 181, 600 ** 95, 000 ** 60, 900 ** 25, 700	28, 809 *** 190, 500 *** 2, 100 *** 5, 600 *** 182, 700 *** 96, 300 *** 60, 600 *** 25, 800	29, 206 ** 192, 900 ** 2, 300 ** 5, 000 ** 185, 666 ** 98, 120 ** 61, 221 ** 26, 325	r 28, 386 r191, 400 r 2, 000 r 4, 300 r185, 100 r 97, 800 r 61, 700 r 25, 600	28, 465 P 191, 200 P 2, 100 P 5, 900 P 183, 200 P 95, 500 P 62, 100 P 25, 600
U. S. Government, annual rate: New York Cityratio of debits to deposits_ Other leading citiesdo	30.7 21.5	35. 5 22. 5	32. 5 22. 3	30.0 21.3	34. 4 22. 2	31, 1 20, 9	27. 0 20. 0	31. 7 21. 8	30. 4 20. 9	31. 4 22. 0	37. 9 22. 6	30, 1 20, 6	32. 5 21. 4
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)													
Manufacturing corporations (Federal Reserve): Profits after taxes, total (200 corps.) mil. of dol. Durable goods, total (106 corps.) do. Primary metals and products (39 corps.) .do. Machinery (27 corps.) do. Automobiles and equipment (15 corps.) .do. Nondurable goods, total (94 corps.) .do. Food and kindred products (28 corps.) .do. Chemicals and allied products (26 corps.) .do. Petroleum refining (14 corps.) do.		876 510 188 90 194 367 58 129 123			837 497 193 82 183 340 39 121 118			7 762 7 428 176 73 7 142 7 333 7 46 7 111 127					
Dividends, total (200 corps.) do. Durable goods (106 corps.) do. Nondurable goods (94 corps.) do. Electric utilities, profits after taxes (Fed. Res.) mil. of dol.		467 270 198 229			474 273 201 195			7 475 7 273 202 168			567 325 241 226		
Railways and telephone cos. (see p. 8-23).  SECURITIES ISSUED							ļ						1
Commercial and Financial Chronicle: Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)mil. of dol. New capital, totaldo. Domestic, totaldo. Corporatedo. Federal agenciesdo. Municipal, State, etcdo. Foreigndo. Refunding, totaldo. Omestic, totaldo. Corporatedo. Federal agenciesdo. Refunding, totaldo. Corporatedo. Federal agenciesdo. Municipal, State, etcdo. Municipal, State, etcdo.	834 649 594 365 48 181 5 184 184 27 154 3	1, 233 1, 022 1, 001 795 48 158 21 211 180 82 88 10	1,064 920 918 660 29 228 2 144 144 80 61	1, 161 946 865 398 60 407 80 215 215 13 198	1, 302 1, 106 1, 075 706 89 280 31 197 197 197 37	937 810 802 476 8 319 8 127 124 29 93 2	634 441 398 248 0 151 43 192 192 20 172	986 792 642 337 40 265 50 194 194 197 20	1, 288 966 937 463 107 368 29 322 322 322 16 288 18	976 836 815 517 0 297 22 140 140 47 89	1, 093 883 838 562 0 276 45 211 205 83 102		
Securities and Exchange Commission:  Estimated gross proceeds, totaldo  By type of security:	1, 126	1,740	1, 516	1, 757	3, 951	1, 678	1,388	1,582	1,789	1, 628	1,709	2, 154	1,679
Bonds and notes, total.         do.           Corporate.         do.           Common stock         do.           Preferred stock         do.	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, 510 347 131 37	1, 258 415 56 74	1, 516 313 31 31 35	1, 555 421 107 128	1, 349 399 104 175	1, 475 606 131 104	2, 024 435 48 82	1, 515 296 154 10
By type of issuer:       do         Corporate, total.       do         Manufacturing.       do         Public utility.       do         Railroad.       do         Communication.       do         Real estate and financial.       do         Noncorporate, total.       do         U. S. Government.       do         State and municipal.       do	383 65 222 26 2 40 742 502 185	1,009 304 155 30 426 20 731 520 162 gold (-).	824 411 284 20 24 36 692 451 234	748 388 213 14 4 50 1,009 581 343	825 367 253 26 3 124 3, 126 2, 830 284	515 144 193 18 52 75 1, 163 834 321	545 253 171 9 3 29 843 656 152	378 169 120 23 9 15 1, 203 765 243	655 316 201 18 16 65 1, 134 651 397	679 218 273 76 37 16 949 655 289	840 422 274 23 49 22 869 601 257	565 309 156 17 1 12 1,588 1,024 565	459 274 122 23 3 11 1, 219 967 222

r Revised. Preliminary. §Or increase in earmarked gold (—). ‡Unpublished revisions (1949—3d quarter 1950) are available upon request.

	Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1951						19	52
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued   Segrification of Securities and Exchange Commission—Continued   Segrification of Securities and Exchange Commission—Continued   Securities and Exchange Continued   Securities and E	1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the		March	April	Мау	June	July	August		October			January	Febru- ary
Secure   S				FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued					······		
Section of the process of the proc	SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued													
Proposed uses of generocides do 21st   S45   C50   C70   New corporate security issues:														
Working capital, and stock, total, 60.	Proposed uses of proceeds:											ĺ	1	450 385
The reference of the purposes	Working capitaldo	243 71	699 146	504 122	487 189	431 253	336 116	352 121	<b>2</b> 81	420 121	480 88	640 85	470 60	282 103
Preferred stock	Funded debtdo	28	68	13	14	54	20	43 22 21	32 17 15	71 5 65	80 51 28	42	2	60 32 28
Masundacturins, total	Preferred stockdo Other purposesdo	2	0	52	6	9	0	1	0	1 2	1	2	0	1 5
Public utility, total	Manufacturing, totaldo New moneydo	53	219	301	384 353	314	115	218	146	254	181	357	294	268 227
Regiment, total	Public utility, totaldo	219	73 151 97	94 278 230	209	249	190	169	118	196	268	269	154	38 120 100
Retirement of oble and stockdo 18	Retirement of debt and stockdo Railroad, totaldo	20 26	36 30	20	3 14	13 26	11 18	8 9	4 23	16 18	21 76	23	3 17	20 23 23
Rediement of debt and stock. do. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Retirement of debt and stockdo Communication, totaldo	18	0	$\frac{0}{24}$	0 4	0 3	0 51	0 3	0 8	2	15 37	0 48	0 1	0 3
Retirement of debt and stock   do.   3	Retirement of debt and stockdo	2 0 39	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1) 51 74	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1) 37	1	0	3 0 10
Lone-term	New moneydodododo	33		30	37	73	11	17	12 2	50	12		9	10 0
Commodiffy Markets  Volume of trading in grain futures:  Cornmil. of bu	State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer):  Long-termthous, of dol Short-termdo				433, 961 162, 557	335, 166 105, 887				381, 580 191, 104	299, 109 210, 915	265, 503 215, 196		221,777 132,426
Commonstrict   Comm							·				,			
SECURITY MARKETS   Brokers' Bulonces (N. Y. S. E. Members   Cash on hand and in banks   mil. of dol   1.307   1.309   1.288   1.287   1.295   1.290   1.200   1.200   1.201   1.202   1.202   1.202   1.203   1.202   1.203	Cornmil. of bu				222 434					220 340				220 304
Carrying Margin Accounts) Cash on hand and in banks				·										
Customers' debit balances (nct) do 1, 307   1, 304   1, 296   1, 297   1, 296   1, 297   1, 290														
Noney borrowed	Customers' debit balances (net)do	1, 367	1,304	1, 286	1, 287	1, 275						1, 292		1,280 890
Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.),	Money borroweddo						672			653				652
Total\$	Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N Y S E)													
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues): Composite (17 bonds) dol. per \$100 bond 121.3   119.4   117.8   117.4   116.6   116.2   117.1   118.0   116.9   115.3   114.8   115.6   120.4   132.1   132.0   133.1   133.1   133.1   133.0	totalsdollars_ Domesticdo	101.38	99, 77	99, 24	98.79	98.37	98, 98	99.73	99. 22	98. 78	98.30	97, 92	98.49	97. 83 98. 30 73. 39
Domestic municipal (15 bonds)   do   140.7   135.5   131.9   131.1   128.6   129.4   132.1   132.0   131.3   131.6   130.9   130.8	Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues):													
Sales:         Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds:         All registered exchanges:         Market value	Domestic municipal (15 bonds)	140.7	135. 5	131. 9	131.1	128.6	129. 4	132, 1	132.0	131.3	131.6	130.9	130.8	116, 5 132, 1 96, 77
Market value         thous of dol.         77, 203         72, 842         106, 614         69, 822         54, 048         82, 767         53, 065         54, 075         66, 533         47, 082         58, 376         63, 229         5           New York Stock Exchange:         do         74, 563         70, 081         104, 014         67, 378         51, 192         50, 590         51, 120         52, 66, 62         66, 636         46, 609         45, 275         56, 026         60, 802         4           Market value         do         74, 563         70, 081         105, 659         77, 369         60, 114         62, 649         57, 957         60, 534         75, 690         53, 328         67, 600         53, 328         67, 670         53, 328         67, 670         60, 534         75, 690         52, 560         64, 609         45, 275         56, 026         60, 802         44           Foreix Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, total\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$ thous, of dol.         86, 966         76, 668         76, 608         76, 030         67, 814         55, 399         56, 400         52, 111         56, 211         67, 291         48, 559         60, 525         66, 901         72, 224         34         48, 519         48, 559         60, 525	Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds:													
Market value         do         74, 563         70, 081         104, 014         67, 378         51, 192         50, 590         51, 120         52, 560         64, 690         45, 275         56, 026         60, 802         4           New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, totals         46, 996         76, 668         76, 030         67, 814         55, 399         56, 400         52, 111         56, 211         67, 291         48, 559         60, 522         66, 971         48           Other than U. S. Government.        do         0         9         1, 946         5         50         9         5, 398         55, 399         56, 400         52, 111         56, 211         67, 291         48, 559         60, 522         66, 971         48           Other than U. S. Government, totals        do         86, 996         76, 659         74, 084         67, 809         55, 399         56, 400         52, 111         56, 211         67, 291         48, 559         60, 522         66, 903           Foreign        do         9, 502         8, 009         6, 601         6, 408         6, 179         10, 650         6, 515         6, 192         8, 867         6, 613         6, 079         7, 399           Val	Market valuethous. of dol		72, 842 83, 272											51,332 61,626
Sales, face value, totals	Market valuedo													49, 298 58, 610
Other than U. S. Government, totals do. 86, 996 76, 659 74, 084 67, 493 68, 996 76, 659 74, 084 67, 493 61, 391 49, 191 45, 698 45, 548 49, 990 58, 350 41, 895 64, 325 54, 325 54, 325 58, 398 101, 396 114, 895 114, 895 114, 181 112, 758 98, 630 98, 278 96, 163 96, 777 97, 580 96, 290 97, 876 96, 427 97, 399 115, 183 114, 769 115, 183 101, 545 101, 692 99, 958 99, 975 100, 045 99, 197 99, 206 99, 318 98, 158 98, 221 99, 181 114, 182 114, 191	sales, face value, total thous. of dol. U. S. Governmentdo	0	9	1, 946	5	0		0						49, 109
Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.:  Market value, total, all issues   mil. of dol   115, 801   114, 382   100, 247   99, 938   97, 818   98, 457   99, 271   97, 925   97, 511   97, 151   95, 634   96, 269   99, 271   97, 925   97, 511   97, 151	Other than U. S. Government, totalsdo Domesticdo	77, 384	68, 618	67, 413	61, 391	49, 191	45, 698	45,548	49, 960	58, 350	41, 895	54, 325	59, 389	
Foreign do 1,889 1,377 1,373 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,376 100,045 99,958 99,975 100,045 99,107 99,206 99,318 98,158 98,221 99,000 100,045 99,000 100,045 99,107 99,206 99,318 98,158 98,221 99,000 100,045 99,107 99,206 99,318 98,158 98,221 99,000 100,045 99,100,045 99,100 100,045 97,055 95,900 99,318 98,158 98,221 99,000 100,045 99,100 100,045 97,050 97,063 97,075 95,900 99,318 98,158 98,221 99,000 100,045 99,100 100,045 97,050 97,063 97,075 95,900 99,318 98,158 98,221 99,000 100,045 99,100 100,045 97,050 97,063 97,075 95,900 99,318 98,158 98,221 99,000 100,045 99,100 100,045 97,050 97,063 97,075 95,900 99,318 98,158 98,221 99,000 100,045 99,100 100,045 97,050 97,063 97,075 95,900 99,318 98,158 98,221 99,000 100,045 99,100 100,045 97,063 97,075 95,900 99,318 98,158 98,221 99,000 100,045 99,100 100,045 97,063 97,075 95,900 99,100 99,200 99,100 99,200 97,063 97,075 95,900 99,318 98,158 98,221 90,000 100,045 97,063 97,075 95,900 99,100 99,200 99,100 99,200 99,100 99,200 99,100 99,200 99,100 99,200 99,100 99,200 99,100 99,200 99,100 99,200 99,100 99,200 99,100 99,200 99,100 99,200 99,318 98,158 98,221 90,000 99,100 99,200 99,100	Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.:  Market value, total, all issuesmil. of dol	115, 801	114, 382	100, 247	99, 938	97, 818	98, 457	99, 271	97, 925	97, 511	97, 151	95, 634	96, 269	96, 158 94, 431
Foreign	Foreigndo Face value, total, all issues§do	1,389 114,769	1, 377 115, 183	1, 373 101, 545	1, 369 101, 692	1, 366 99, 958	1, 389 99, 975	1, 399 100, 045	1, 347 99, 197	1, 345 99, 206	1, 339 99, 318	1, 332 98, 158	1, 349 98, 221	1,344 98,292
Domestic corporate (Moody's)	Foreigndo	1, 914	1, 914	1, 912	1, 910	1, 904	1, 900	1,899	1,847		1,843			96, 060 1, 832
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent	2.66			2, 89	1					ļ			3. 18 2. 93
By groups:	Aadododo	2. 71 2. 88	2. 82 3. 00	2. 93 3. 11	2. 93 3. 15	2. 99 3. 21	2. 99 3. 23	2. 92 3. 17	2.88 3.15	2. 93 3. 18	3. 02 3. 26	3. 06 3. 31	3.05 3.32	3. 01 3. 25
Dublic mailiant 2 1 0.00 1 0.00 1 0.00 1 0.00 1 0.00 1	Ry groups:	2. 69	2. 81	2. 89	2. 90	2. 96	2. 97	2.92	2. 89	2. 93	2. 97	3.00	3.00	3. 53 2. 97
Domestic municipal:	Railroaddo. Domestic municipal:	3.01	3. 11	3. 24	3. 28	3. 33	3. 36	3. 31	3. 27					3. 19 3. 38
Bond Buyer (20 bonds)	Bond Buyer (20 bonds) do. Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) do. U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable	1.61	1.87	2.05	2.09	2. 22	2. 18	2.04	2.05	2.08	2, 07	2. 10	2. 10	2. 07 2. 04 2. 71

Revised. 1 Less than \$500,000.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	\			i	r	1951						19:	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru ary
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													
Stocks													
Cash dividend payments publicly reported: Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol	214. 2	1,066.2	516.4	209, 5	1, 116. 3	524. 6	216.7	1, 132. 7	532.9	224. 0	1, 805, 0	505, 7	181
Financedododo	39. 5 105. 2	70. 9 688. 3	83. 1 204. 3	40. 1 107. 9	76. 8 729. 6	124. 1 203. 8	41. 6 102. 2	80. 6 757. 3	104. 3 211. 5	43. 5 106. 1	212. 6 1, 128. 9	107. 4 169. 6	42 64
Miningdo	1.8	77. 1	8.0	1.4	87.8	5. 8	2.0	91. 1	7. 3	1. 2	151.4	4. 7	:
Communications do Heaf, light, and power do Railroad do Trade do	.7 41.5	38.3 67.4	74. 9 54. 4	. 7 44. 7	24. 3 69. 1	74. 8 51. 8	47.1	25. 1 66. 6	82. 2 56. 1	49.4	36. 8 80. 9	83. 4 53. 2	41
Railroaddo Tradedo	8.0 15.2	60.3 40.3	25. 0 54. 9	3. 5 8. 5 2. 7	55.0 47.8	11.1 39.3	10. 9 7. 7	40.7 50.0	13.0 41.7	10. 9 8. 2	69. 5 80. 4	17. 8 56. 8	1
Miscellaneousdo Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, 200 common stocks (Moody's):	2.3	23.6	11.8	2.7	25.9	13. 9	4.5	21.3	16.8	4.0	44, 5	12.8	
Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks)		4.11	4 15	4 15									_
dollars	4. 11 4. 48 1. 85	4. 11 4. 49 1. 86	4. 15 4. 52 1. 87	4. 15 4. 51 1. 87	4. 15 4. 53 1. 87	4.18 4.55	4.11 4.45	4. 12	4. 09 4. 43	3. 92 4. 19	3, 88 4, 13	3, 92 4, 18	3
Railroad (25 stocks)	2. 55 2. 65	2. 55 2. 65	2. 58 2. 65	2. 58 2. 65	2. 58 2. 63	1, 87 2, 58 2, 63	1. 88 2. 58 2. 63	1. 90 2. 55 2. 63	1. 90 2. 55 2, 63	1. 90 2. 58 2. 63	1, 90 2, 55 2, 64	1. 90 2. 55 2. 64	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bank (15 stocks)do Insurance (10 stocks)do	2.71	2.71	2.73	2. 73	2.73	2.73	2. 73	2. 73	2. 73	2.73	2, 84	2. 64 2. 84	$\frac{2}{2}$
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks)do Industrial (125 stocks)do	65. 57 68. 61	64. 25 67. 40	67. 20 71. 15	65. 39 68. 88	63.40 66.75	67, 45 71, 28	70.10 74.46	69. 73 74. 09	67. 97 72. 07	67. 80 71. 48	69, 94 74, 24	70, 90 75, 09	68. 72
Public utility (24 stocks)do Railroad (25 stocks)do	32. 82 42. 90	31.77 40.52	31. 78 42. 17	31. 99 40. 04	31.70 36.68	32, 67 39, 93	33. 13 40. 76	32. 87 41. 57	32.94 39.79	33. 26 39. 97	33, 85 40, 00	34. 42 42. 26	34 41
	-	6, 40	6. 18	6.35	6.55	6, 20	5, 86	5. 91	6. 02	5.78	5, 55	5. 53	5
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           Femingscraper ches report (cf. sympol rate)         questorily	6, 53 5, 64	6, 66 5, 85	6, 35 5, 88	6, 55 5, 85	6.79 5.90	6. 38 5. 72	5. 98 5. 67	6. 03 5. 78	6. 15 5. 77	5. 86 5. 71	5, 56 5, 61	5. 57 5. 52	5 5
Railroad (25 stocks)do Bank (15 stocks)do	5.94 4.48	6, 29 4, 61	6. 12 4. 74	6.44 4.77	7.03 4.86	6, 46 4, 79 3, 35	6. 33 4. 67	6. 13 4. 70	6, 41 4, 77	6. 45 4. 64	6, 38 4, 45	6, 03 4, 41	6
Insurance (10 stocks)do Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly:	3, 52	3.45	3.41	3.49	3.48		3. 20	3. 28	3.44	3. 47	3.47	3. 38	3
Industrial (125 stocks) dollars Public utility (24 stocks) dollars		7.60 2.60			77.45 2.53 5.52			7 6. 30 2. 44			7 8. 00 2. 44	•••••	
Harrings per snare (at annua rate), quarterly.  Industrial (125 stocks)	3.87	r 3.48	4. 11	4. 15	3. 52 4. 17	4.00	4 19	4.71	4 10	ŀ	12, 94	4.00	
Prices:	94.98	92, 39	92.86	92. 57	90.46	4. 20 91. 29	4. 13 95. 19	4. 16 98. 11	4. 19 97. 82	94, 44	4. 28 96, 73	4. 26 99, 39	4
Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks)dol. per share_ Industrial (30 stocks)do Public utility (15 stocks)do		249. 50 43. 03	253.36 42.36	254. 36 42. 28	249. 32 42. 55	253, 60 43, 75	264, 92 45, 06	273. 36 45. 40	269. 73 46. 04	259. 61 46. 22	266. 09 46. 72	271. 71 48. 61	98 265 48
Railroad (20 stocks)do	88.09	82.66	82. 59	81.37	78.06	77.04	80. 53	83. 91	84. 25	79. 73	82. 30	84. 81	85
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, public utility, and railroad: Combined index (416 stocks)1935-39=100.	174.7	170.3	172.3 187.3	173.9	171.7	172.8	181, 5	187.3	185. 0	177.7	182. 5	187. 1	18
Industrial total (365 stocks) do	189. 6 181. 5	184. 4 175. 0	179.4	189.3 181.9	186. 9 179. 2	188.1 179.9	198.3 190.7	205. 2 197. 1	202. 3 193. 3	193.3 182.6	199. 1 189. 4	204. 3 192. 4	199 18-
Capital goods (121 stocks) do Consumers' goods (182 stocks) do Public utility (31 stocks) do Consumers' goods (182 stocks)	171.0 111.0	169. 0 111. 2	168. 8 110. 2	167. 9 110. 5	163. 1 110. 2	163. 7 111. 5	168. 0 114. 4	172. 9 115. 8	171.4 115.2	164. 6 114. 7	167. 6 115. 5	169, 2 117, 0	16 11
Railroad (20 stocks)do Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)	159. 1 109. 8	148. 7 110. 2	148.7 106.1	147. 5 105. 6	141. 6 105. 4	139. 4 104. 2	147. 1 105. 8	152. 8 108. 0	154. 7 106. 4	144. 2 109. 0	150. 5 110. 2	155, 4 115, 4	15 11
Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks)do Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	180. 5	180, 7	181.9	183.4	182.7	184. 9	193.0	195.4	187. 5	182.9	188. 5	194, 0	19
Total on all registered exchanges:  Market valuemil. of dol.	2, 086 82, 631	1, 683 71, 480	1, 547 67, 024	7 2, 030 7 74, 220	1, 337 52, 456	1, 354 53, 154	1, 626	1, 707 r 66, 385	2, 045 85, 294	7 1, 413 65, 122	1, 501 63, 170	1, 922 71, 188	1.
Shares sold thousands On New York Stock Exchange:	1, 791	1, 442	1, 320	71,740	1, 143	1, 171	59, 483 1, 393	1, 445	1, 714	1, 200	1, 279		62, 1,
Market value mil. of dol. Shares sold thousands. Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales	61, 534	53, 327	50, 583	56, 928	40, 667	42, 438	44, 583	48, 206	60, 208	47, 449	44, 886	49, 431	42.
(N. Y. Times) thousands. Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange:	41, 234	35, 625	34, 290	38, 457	27, 402	27, 989	33, 642	36, 395	42, 531	25, 677	30, 083	37, 141	27,
Market value, all listed shares mil. of dol- Number of shares listed millions		98, 112 2, 421	102, 747 2, 437	100, 120 2, 452	97, 920 2, 528	104, 610 2, 557	108, 307 2, 568	108, 911 2, 581	106, 439 2, 592	106, 309 2, 604	109, 484 2, 616	111, 580 2, 627	108,
	<u>'</u> RNATI(	NAL '	TRANS	SACTIO	ONS O	F THI	E UNIT	red s'	rates	<u>'</u>	1	1 3	
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY)							<u> </u>				1		
Exports of goods and services, totalmil. of dol		4, 375			5, 283			5,069			5, 413		
Merchandise, adjusted do Income on investments abroad do		3, 414 396		- <b>-</b>	4, 091 471			3, 842 458			4, 077 580		
Other servicesdo		565			721			769			756		
mports of goods and services, totaldododododo		3, 915 3, 217			3, 938 3, 133			3, 708 2, 680			3, 550 2, 633		
Income on foreign investments in U. S do		86 612			99 706			93 935			122 795		
Balance on goods and servicesdo		+460			+1,345			+1,361			+1,863		
nilateral transfers (net), totaldo		$-1,147 \\ -112$			-1,375 $-96$			-1, 221 90			-1, 196 -107	<b> </b>	
Private do do do do do do do do do do do do do		-1,035			-1,279			-1, 131		1	-1,089		
J. S. long- and short-term capital (net), total_do Privatedo		-353 -294			-370 -287			$-11 \\ +16$			-319 -329		
Government do do		-59			-83			-27			+10		
Foreign long- and short-term capital (net)do		+1			+108			+12			+384		
ncrease (-) or decrease (+) in U. S. gold stock mil. of dol		+893			+55			-292	<b></b>		-709		
Errors and omissionsdodo	1	+146			+237			+151			-23		
		,/			, ,						_0		

nless otherwise stated, statistics through					i	1951			<u> </u>	1		19	52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
INTERNATION	ONAL	TRANS	SACTI	ons o	F THI	E UNI	TED S'	TATES	S—Con	tinued		-	
FOREIGN TRADE									)				
Indexes													
Exports of U. S. merchandise:  Quantity1936-38=100	215	253	265	260	250	232	249	249	233	279	281	245	
Valuedo Unit valuedo mports for consumption:	435 202	519 206	$\frac{555}{210}$	550 212	525 210	484 209	516 207	501 202	471 202	565 203	585 208	506 206	
Onantit⊽ do	151 443	167 504	152 471	148 461	140 446	137 433	139 435	118 364	141 425	135 403	131 390	148 446	
Valuedo Unit valuedo gricultural products, quantity:	293	302	309	311	319	316	313	307	301	298	299	301	
Exports, domestic, total:  Unadjusted	102	104	130	105	92	74	90	106	117	136	148	129	
Total avaluding action:	125	120	165	132	117	101	99	86	81	103	116	123	
Unadjusteddodo	141 179	155 181	190 231	155 174	150 177	126 157	155 151	157 125	149 113	158 138	157 141	157 163	
Imports for consumption: Unadjusteddodododo	118 116	132 116	112 104	104 107	99 109	103 114	107 116	91 95	102 103	102 108	93 92	121 116	
Shipping Weight									100		02		}
Vater-borne trade:	F 100	6 000	0 450	0.714	0 700	0.005	11 177	10.001		0.400		1	ţ
Exports, incl. reexportsthous. of long tonsdodo	5, 130 7, 283	6, 232 7, 537	8, 758 7, 560	9, 714 7, 849	9, 526 8, 193	8, 865 8, 033	11, 171 7, 642	10, 931 6, 673	10,605 7,873	9,400 r 6,899	6, 319		
Value								1					
xports, including reexports, totalmil. of dol_ By geographic regions:	1, 076	1, 285	1, 370	1,354	1, 294	1, 190	1, 267	1, 232	1, 155	1,388	1, 435	1, 247	1,3
Africathous. of dolsia and Oceaniado	35, 365 161, 943 299, 237	50, 184 211, 362 319, 941	48, 199 233, 903 385, 301	59, 051 185, 031 367, 622	48, 590 192, 425	56, 400 190, 523	58, 138 198, 706	58, 477 205, 651	34, 204 182, 430	46, 383 271, 861	51, 379 294, 190	48, 346 222, 073	
Europedo Northern North Americado Southern North Americado	194, 816	232, 093 163, 047	263, 716 149, 135	255, 651 140, 068	340, 030 236, 891 138, 646	285, 122 202, 552 136, 429	307, 886 203, 158 146, 970	330, 945 200, 248 136, 504	346, 768 214, 670 131, 301	376, 891 208, 123 155, 444	438, 770 180, 749	385, 795 192, 265 135, 460	
South America do do do do do do do do do do do do do	143, 182	174, 408	172, 143	174, 187	186, 304	182, 787	198, 315	177, 214	133, 913	187, 279	153, 906 205, 342	152, 702	
A frica: Egyptdo	4, 941	4, 446	4, 794	8, 078	7, 313	6, 804	8, 639	10, 624	7, 534	5, 609	4, 033	7, 718	
Union of South Africadododo	10,866	19, 192	24, 563	29, 089	21, 821	23, 899	25, 477	25, 482	13, 859	18,890	21, 503	· ·	
Australia, including New Guineado British Malayado China⊙dodo	7, 430 4, 893	15, 167 4, 304 0	13, 168 5, 462 0	8, 270 4, 274 0	12, 874 4, 447	16, 763 5, 489 0	13, 579 6, 003 0	13, 936 4, 887 0	14, 304 3, 648 0	24, 673 5, 139	26, 026 5, 047 0	18, 558 3, 884 (¹)	
India and Pakistan do Japan do do do do do do do do do do do do do	19, 673 57, 582	34, 535 67, 903	39, 527 73, 194	35, 465 51, 122	30, 360 45, 076	33, 751 36, 720	41, 639 34, 303	36, 870 39, 456	41, 423 40, 845	78, 454 58, 122	82, 359 54, 586	69, 665 44, 582	
Indonesia do do Republic of the Philippines do do do do do do do do do do do do do	10, 504 17, 980	18, 368 24, 107	15, 799 27, 241	15, 318 24, 026	14, 628 34, 323	14, 692 31, 273	15, 341 35, 335	16, 225 35, 820	7, 177 27, 044	12, 421 32, 579	12, 403 41, 028	10, 343 23, 052	
Europe: Francedodo	26, 206	27, 290	41, 331	36, 553	39, 535	37, 379	33, 214	34, 268	33, 193	40, 875	48, 152	41,079	
Germanydo Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	48, 176 41, 141 15	40, 808 44, 385	44, 296 62, 470	40, 158 72, 198	41, 786 38, 689 13	33, 688 20, 505	41, 279 24, 322	49, 223 20, 711	44, 727 24, 825	47, 482 34, 723 0	55, 299 43, 954	63, 134 41, 584 5	
United Kingdom do	55, 643	63, 515	69, 496	56, 423	68, 213	71, 556	77, 999	97, 170	99, 809	96, 018	103, 084	78, 393	
Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador	194, 814	232, 087	263, 701	255, 608	236, 889	202, 497	203, 155	200, 182	214, 625	208, 123	180, 748	192, 265	
Latin-American Republics total do Argentina do		322, 314 16, 333 49, 956	307, 994 19, 010 45, 919	300, 582 20, 231	312, 353 24, 368 58, 337	307, 195 23, 960	330, 133 25, 220	298, 074 19, 723	252, 965 13, 904	326, 970 21, 558	341, 234 19, 238	273, 293 14, 750	
Chiledododododododo.	44, 840 9, 807 14, 110	16, 538 19, 063	13, 277 22, 250	54, 610 16, 218 20, 795	16, 554 24, 006	61, 060 17, 408 20, 089	69, 125 15, 902 19, 348	74, 292 11, 625 17, 145	51, 822 7, 647 13, 191	71, 208 12, 647 18, 949	81, 335 19, 346 20, 256	57, 904 10, 460	
Rezil	44, 815 44, 151	59, 705 60, 226	48, 834 61, 916	40, 752 60, 952	42, 627 60, 380	41, 739 59, 486	43, 071 64, 391	38, 829 59, 538	39, 865 62, 805	48, 988 62, 345	44, 168 62, 239	39, 910	
	i	46, 260	45, 536	38, 487	39, 531	35, 247	39, 025	32, 524	27, 702	40, 122	39, 172	33, 620	
xports of U. S. merchandise, total mil. of dol. By economic classes:  Crude materials thous. of dol.	1, 061 174, 055	1, 266	1, 353 228, 512	1,340	1, 280	1, 179	1, 258	1, 222	1, 147 272, 463	1, 378 300, 099	1, 425 336, 658	1, 233 255, 394	1,3
Crude foodstuffsdodo	114, 324	173, 226 123, 998 75, 166	163, 562 82, 412	203, 953 137, 880 71, 443	148, 461 135, 776 74, 229	128, 030 105, 050 72, 807	152, 392 118, 190 78, 471	106, 297 65, 570	98, 249 61, 709	108, 902 73, 316	109, 783 69, 003	127, 575 60, 389	
Semimanufactures ♀do Finished manufactures ♀do	59, 253 109, 710 603, 322	131, 429 762, 295	134, 549 743, 808	142, 615 784, 215	153, 929 767, 932	155, 016 718, 225	149, 528 759, 212	145, 292 696, 835	127, 323 587, 341	148, 218 747, 243	160, 702 749, 176	137, 163 652, 704	
By principal commodities:  Agricultural products, total do Cotton, unmanufactured do Fruits, vegetables, and preparations do	307, 874	332, 396	419, 984	354, 602	310, 744	251, 719	276, 985	307, 653	349, 603	415, 443	459, 274	376, 507	
Fruits, vegetables, and preparations do Grains and preparations do Grains and preparations do Grains and preparations do Grains and preparations do Grains and preparations do Grains are de Grains and preparations do Grains de	98, 932 13, 398 122, 170	83, 756 17, 917 130, 715	117, 761 14, 523 177, 297	93, 532 15, 912 138, 191	50, 660 16, 417	32, 663 13, 799	32, 139 17, 099	70, 787 16, 738 115, 935	116, 856 21, 332 103, 925	165, 771 20, 978 119, 198	213, 167 20, 540	148, 921 20, 144 129, 674	
Packing-house productsdo	19, 403	25, 180	29, 339	26, 797	131, 766 23, 552	111, 027 24, 130	128, 156 19, 554	18, 703	16, 292	24, 618	115, 441 27, 587	27, 048	
Nonagricultural products, total do Aircraft, parts, and accessoriesdo	752, 790 1, 320	933, 716 1, 981	932, 859 1, 850	985, 503 1, 007	969, 583 3, 650	927, 410 2, 565	980, 807 1, 536	913, 864 2, 362	797, 482 457	962, 336 462	966, 049 573	856, 717 2 584	 
Automobiles, parts, and accessories dododododo	7 88, 619 7 63, 261	7 107, 816 7 79, 012	7 110, 488 7 82, 929	* 110, 500 * 86, 144	104, 652 193, 417	* 103, 048 * 89, 591	7 103, 270 7 91, 811	7 101, 188 7 85, 644	75,799 771,246	7 97, 346 7 90, 358	r 96, 655 r 89, 087	77, 940 76, 149	
Copper ddododododo	8, 089 42, 030	* 7, 391 55, 384	r 9, 261 48, 125	7, 170 50, 191	* 7, 087 47, 390	7, 246 48, 588	7 3, 608 48, 955	<sup>7</sup> 2, 964 54, 605	7 6, 679 45, 973	r 9, 963 56, 500	r 10, 271 67, 555	7, 324 62, 962	
Machinery, total § 67	7 172, 818 10, 436	r 223, 846 12, 584	* 227, 414 13, 621	* 220, 758 13, 017	* 219, 062 13, 320	* 217, 286 14, 015	* 214, 991 15, 301	7 193, 706 10, 631	• 171, 991 9, 384	* 214, 210 9, 574	* 237, 999 10, 557	212, 877 10, 818	
Tractors, parts, and accessories \( \frac{1}{2} \) do \( \frac{1}{2} \)	21, 503 r 36, 195	31, 173 • 47, 132	31, 765 * 48, 136	28, 508 r 50, 247	25, 160 53, 222	28, 742 * 48, 311	22, 956 • 50, 656	21, 163 r 46, 354	22, 294 r 36, 481	24, 406 r 47, 227	28, 478 7 49, 065	27, 251 41, 602	
Machinery, totals of   do   Agricultural   do   Tractors, parts, and accessories   do   do   do   do   do   do   do   d	13, 577 78, 182	16, 237 101, 370	18, 284 * 99, 143	15, 687 • 98, 823	17,025 r 96,901	17, 279 r 95, 590	15, 346 • 98, 826	15, 692 88, 970	12,059 7 82, 231	17,391 103,356	18, 303 * 118, 781	19, 823 103, 612	
Taytiles and manufactures do	39, 443 59, 500	56, 260 85, 530	58, 584 79, 036	65, 061 75, 645	60, 974 77, 546	76, 389 61, 305	85, 145 62, 891	83, 540 62, 354	69, 763 49, 742	73, 519 69, 927	73, 896 72, 721	65, 017 56, 125	

r Revised. ¹ Less than \$500. ¹ Data beginning January 1952 exclude additional items classified as "special category." See note "§". ¶ Total exports and various component items include shipments under the Mutual Security Program (formerly the Mutual Defense Assistance Program) as follows (mil. of dol): February 1951–February 1952, respectively—94.8; 106.7; 83.5; 129.2; 115.1; 85.0; 115.3; 81.2; 58.8; 84.1; 59.6; 65.0; 78.7. 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. ⊙ Including Manchuria beginning January 1952.

© Data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type 1" are included with finished manufactures. § Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.

© Data beginning January 1951 have been adjusted to conform to the 1952 revision of the export schedule. Adjusted figures for January 1951 (thous. of dol.): Automobiles, parts, etc., 72,838; chemicals and products, 58,381; copper, 4,366; machinery, total, 183,839; electrical machinery, 41,955; other industrial, 82,007.

						7077							
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem-	Decem-	195 January	Febru- ary
INTERNATIO	ONAL	TRANS	SACTIO	ONS O	F THI	E UNI	FED S	TATES	S-Cor	ntinued	l		<u> </u>
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued													
Value—Continued				1									
General imports, totalthous. of dol	909, 724	1,099,903	1,032,675	1,017,687	929, 802	894, 599	880, 355	721, 071	833, 360	818, 274	800, 558	921, 638	892, 100
By geographic regions: Africado	44, 836	67,082	69, 457	76, 227	55, 326	39, 758	40, 225	25, 911	40, 374	37, 660	34, 960	68, 402	
Asia and Oceania do do do do do do do do do do do do do	187, 250 173, 933	267, 237 192, 860	270, 121 181, 500	242, 572 189, 702	235, 728 179, 868	223, 954 176, 527	229, 332 161, 084	157, 934 146, 415	143,678 147,682	146,608 157, 294	151, 875 152, 846	172, 961 175, 881	
Northern North America do do do do do do do do do do do do do	153, 982 128, 648	190, 835 129, 951	191,769 118,044	202, 106 99, 497	191, 822 95, 419	189, 588 100, 634	192, 450 84, 712	171,896 76,172	218, 424 90, 256	199, 584 88, 503	189, 892 93, 264	187, 036 127, 675	
South America do do By leading countries:	221, 075	251, 938	201, 783	207, 582	171, 637	161, 137	172, 554	142, 743	192, 946	188, 626	177, 721	189, 685	
Africa:	486	291	19, 652	12, 936	5, 161	268	789	275	660	812	1,063	16, 453	
Egyptdo Union of South Africado Asia and Oceania:	15, 638	15, 870	15, 202	12, 669	14, 390	8, 561	7, 851	5, 402	9, 629	11,002	6, 470	11, 844	
Australia, including New Guineado British Malayado	9, 458 33, 593	42, 247 38, 447	58, 351 43, 294	62, 048 24, 378	49, 933 36, 315	22, 859 52, 373	39, 265 39, 001	7, 105 31, 941	14.898 27.872	9, 616	22, 486 16, 907	8, 519	
ChinaOdo	5, 700	4, 946 37, 547	2, 722 38, 003	2,886	2,062	2, 242 32, 401	1,634	1, 241	1, 136	26, 479 2, 719	4,843	38, 536 4, 902	
India and Pakistandodododo	27, 306 16, 736	20,097	17, 121	32, 117 26, 810	36, 320 16, 557	15,013	24, 394 18, 246	17, 487 12, 297	19, 903 14, 369	19, 062 15, 894	19, 317 15, 021	22, 437 17, 772	
Indonesiado Republic of the Philippinesdo	19, 455 31, 287	25, 550 29, 514	19, 751 31, 165	19, 526 30, 382	17, 236 25, 501	24, 911 23, 374	29, 665 22, 302	19, 744 19, 201	19, 457 17, 313	17, 297 15, 882	20, 127 15, 858	29, 704 14, 785	
Europe: Francedo	24, 396	31,776	26, 390	28,066	21,375	21, 239	24, 816	16,332	15, 453	13, 635	15. 172	20, 364	
Germany	14, 312 12, 572	19,117 13,588	18, 217 13, 229	21, 414 10, 967	24,667 $12,475$	24, 558 9, 763	21, 183 10, 698	16, 912 9, 502	19, 165 8, 884	16, 630 12, 364	14, 806 12, 953	17, 509 11, 321	
Italy de Union of Soviet Socialist Republics de de la la la la la la la la la la la la la	2, 112 38, 546	1,338 36,681	2, 207 42, 598	1, 625 45, 712	2, 790 38, 701	2, 014 44, 311	3, 259 39, 499	1,141	3,311	3,088	2, 251	1,150	
United Kingdomdodo North and South America:	00, 040	50,001	42,000	40, 112	55, 701	11, 311	39, 499	33, 251	33, 372	40, 269	35, 422	39, 013	
Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador thous. of dol	153,738	190, 811	191,604	202, 098	191, 671	189, 287	192, 137	171, 259	218, 039	199, 568	189, 887	187, 035	
Latin-American Republics, totaldodo	331, 028 25, 881	363, 189 34, 734	303, 315 32, 845	291, 602 29, 975	251, 110 16, 805	248, 340 11, 970	244, 348 10, 486	208, 190 8, 221	264, 796 6, 643	260, 120 6, 781	249, 777 7, 893	293, 294 8, 294	
Brazildododo	84, 856 16, 007	100, 704 15, 400	64, 456 27, 584	68, 528 22, 076	65, 068 15, 557	54, 670 10, 815	65, 556 18, 247	62, 976 13, 863	83, 440 18, 437	89, 607 18, 197	84, 857 11, 692	69, 867 22, 246	
Colombiadodo	27, 081 40, 819	27, 616 43, 636	19, 237 41, 289	27, 176 33, 026	26, 894 34, 073	37, 203 39, 117	33, 541 40, 381	22, 851 34, 512	34, 305	34, 610	36, 596 13, 360	42.011	
Cubadododo	29, 909	33,055	29, 124	26, 373 30, 966	23, 951 27, 294	26, 025	18,885	20, 554	35, 501 26, 426	31, 417 27, 153	32, 859	30, 577 41, 169	
Venezuelado	26, 167	26, 551	25, 866			26, 733	25, 827	22, 208	30, 119	25, 822	37, 333	33, 927	
Imports for consumption, totaldo  By economic classes:	909, 466	1,033,534	965, 686	945, 793	914, 530	887, 125	892, 983	745, 850	872, 242	827, 041	800, 544	914, 910	901, 100
Crude materials do Crude foodstuffs do do do do do do do do do do do do do	283, 799 201, 381	309, 444 233, 978	337, 649 159, 548	297, 629 171, 225	299, 748 147, 677	293, 043 136, 598	289, 191 144, 026	237, 220 122, 234	256, 788 167, 016	213, 237 184, 934	216, 752 187, 259	269, 233 193, 779	
Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo	87, 028 201, 261	93, 103 227, 037	89, 546 215, 764	91, 544 221, 239	92, 570 216, 519	92, 926 198, 969	88, 418 204, 965	76, 220 169, 267	93, 423 192, 522	80, 665 183, 271	58, 687 183, 556	79, 269 205, 170	
Semimanufactures do Enished manufactures do do do do do do do do do do do do do	135, 996	169, 974	163, 179	164, 156	158, 016	165, 588	166, 383	140, 909	162, 493	164, 935	154, 290	167, 459	
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, total	477, 655	538, 873	479,006	452, 248	428, 144	405, 553	412, 895	333, 443	388, 157	378, 975	360, 292	437, 235	
Asricultural products, totaldo Coffeedo Hides and skinsdo	139, 406 8, 530	153, 040 10, 728	96, 645 10, 858	100, 701 13, 038	90, 657 13, 399	86, 897 15, 187	87, 818 14, 540	80,719 14,272	117, 074 9, 757	127, 025 5, 826	138, 732 5, 154	134, 047 5, 493	
Rubber, crude, including guayuledo Silk, unmanufactureddo	1 69, 401	74, 347 2, 081	73, 232 1, 626	51, 853 1, 216	69, 369 1, 287	87, 733 1, 035	76, 837 1, 625	59, 282 2, 003	52, 911 2, 549	54, 489 2, 059	43, 997 1, 730	80, 393 3, 865	
Sugardo Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo	41, 921 53, 674	40, 626 84, 842	39, 717 105, 037	33, 985 84, 706	32, 399 70, 942	38, 655 48, 000	38, 043 57, 856	30, 063 34, 131	30, 207 42, 153	24, 379 30, 728	7, 566 35, 215	25, 987 37, 906	
Nonagricultural products, totaldo	431, 811	494, 661 11, 798	486, 680 16, 638	493, 545 8, 537	486, 386 8, 913	481, 572 7, 503	480, 088 8, 061	412, 407	483, 085	448, 066	440, 252 9, 355	477, 675 6, 571	
Furs and manufactures do Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures,	61, 925	1	69, 182	57, 425	71, 740	1	1	5, 336	7, 515	5, 889	1		
total thous, of dol- Copper, incl. ore and manufacturesdo	22,662	75, 522 17, 959	21,909	23, 308	24, 457	67, 450 23, 493	78, 193 30, 744	57, 997 25, 671	70, 382 23, 175	59, 732 21, 776	65, 235 19, 871	65, 594 28, 638	
Paper base stocks	31, 035	22, 680 31, 209	13, 297 29, 240	8, 036 38, 598	12, 930 44, 995	13, 090 42, 181	10, 251 35, 240	5, 860 31, 191	14, 287 36, 161	4, 148 31, 025	7, 870 30, 421	2, 552 33, 447	
Newsprintdo Petroleum and productsdo	_ 33,009	44, 057 50, 601	39, 356 51, 223	43, 525 52, 425	41, 361 52, 578	42, 994 48, 447	47, 695 44, 664	38,758 43,122	50,009 51,081	47, 814 48, 415	44, 799 48, 522	42, 230	
- Olivious site production		<u> </u>	!	ON AN	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	<u> </u>	1,	1 10, 110	]	1	
TOD ANGROPPI (TITON)	1								<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	· · · · ·	1
TRANSPORTATION Airlines													
Operations on scheduled airlines:			ŀ	ľ								•	
Miles flown, revenue thousands Express and freight carried short tons	25, 316 21, 182	29, 780 21, 662	29, 085 18, 111	30, 813 19, 085	29, 318 17, 173	32, 229 15, 543	32, 551 17, 909	31, 529 17, 853	32, 144 19, 106	30, 290 17, 783	30, 973 19, 121	32, 221 18, 483	
Express and freight ton-miles flown thousands.  Mail ton-miles flown do do	13, 087	13, 620 5, 124	11, 287 4, 541	11, 902 5, 035	10, 327 4, 805	9,739 4,612	11, 318 5, 029	11, 165 4, 938	12, 203	11, 492 5, 993	12, 444	11, 911 5, 871	
Passengers carried, revenuedodo	1, 324	1,660	1,708	1,804	1,866	1,861	1,960	1,895	5, 717 1, 878	1,664	7, 966	1,576	
Passenger-miles flown, revenuedodo	663, 767	835, 920	834, 685	859, 130	922, 856	914, 367	956, 974	934, 584	919, 952	812, 028	834, 298	851, 723	
Operating revenuesthous, of dol_	18,007	19, 377	18, 769	18, 895	17, 852	17, 172	17, 389	17, 845	18, 273	18, 725	22, 746	20, 143	
Operating incomedo	_ 39	80	24	6	d 18	d 2	76	146	37	65	44	77	
Local Transit Lines Fares, average cash ratecents_	10. 2676	10.4185	10, 4818	10. 5231	10. 5231	10, 5645	10.6010	10. 6642	10. 6813	10. 7032	10. 8224	10, 8808	11.0560
Passengers carried, revenue millions. Operating revenues thous of dol	1,045	1, 173	1, 105	1, 117	J, 048	989	1,016	1,012	1, 103	1,072	1, 105	1,071	1,012
Operating revenuesthous, of doi.	_ 117, 200	129,600	125, 700	127, 300	120, 500	117, 300	124, 800	114,800	130, 200	127, 800	139, 200	128, 500	-
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.):			_		_						_		
Total ears thousands Coal do do do do do do do do do do do do do		3, 785 689	3, 152 546	3, 233 537	4,039 710	2, 992 444	3, 291 589	4, 142 755	3, 478 653	3, 155 642	3, 522 700	2, 828 627	2,886 587
Cokedo Forest productsdo	_ 61	81 229	61 193	65 197	83 241	63 168	66 194	79 227	64 189	66 175	82 198	66 165	65 172
Grain and grain productsdo	182	247	198	178	216 34	212 27	217	254 69	219	210	240	197	195
Livestockdo Oredo	_ 65	35 101	34 216	330	452	<b>3</b> 56	34 361	422	73 312	51 202	46 118	34 70	33 76
Merchandise, l. c. ldodododo		1,979	324 1,580	309 1,582	366 1,937	268 1,454	296 1,533	368 1,967	304 1,664	285 1, 524	331 1, 747	263 1, 405	294 1, 463
Revised. Deficit. OIncluding Manchu	ria beginni	ng Januar	1952.	month: 4	. a a lwa								
Data for March, June, September, and Decen	nber 1951 a	re for 5 wee	eks; other i	nonths, 4 w	eeks.								

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	79-3				-	1951					l 50	19	52
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
TRA	NSPOI	RTATI	ON AN	D CO	MMUN	ICATI	ONS-	-Conti	nued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued													
Class I Steam Railways—Continued													
reight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): Total, unadjusted	119	130	133	135	137	130	137	144	146	140	123	128	126
Coal do do do do do do do do do do do do do	114 197	112 204	112 193	111 208	120 212	97 209	122 206	130 209	134 202	140 218	127 216	133 214	120 203
Forest products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	137 131 44	147 138 49	156 139 61	160 124 57	158 125	143 156	155 151	153 148	152 154	149 156	128 135	139 146	140 137 57
Livestock do do do do do do do do do do do do do	60 46	70 54	193 51	296 48	49 321 47	50 325 44	64 313	107 308 48	128 267	88 174	65 73 43	64 64 44	69 47
Merchandise, l. c. ldodo Miscellaneousdodo	133 129	149 139	149 136	149 133	148 131	143 125	47 145 133	154 133	48 157 135	47 149 137	134 133	138 141	140 136
Coal do do do	114 186	112 202	112 197	111 210	120 217	97 215	122 215	130 211	134 206	140 218	127 206	133 203	120 191
Forest products do Grain and grain products do	143 134	147 150	156 158	154 141	152 123	143 130	148 140	142 132	144 154	152 159	144 143	155 146	140 140
Livestock	55 241	62 241	68	64 212	61 207	61 203	67 209	81 205	83 180	70 180	68 235	67 256	75 27
Merchandise, l. c. l	48 141	53 157	51 151	48 148	47 144	45 142	47 144	46 143	46 144	46 144	44 142	46 151	49 149
reight-car surplus and shortage, daily average:  Car surplus, totalnumber	2,680	2, 387	8, 601	8, 300	21, 677	28, 062	4, 422	3, 640	2, 593	3, 375	7, 855	11, 255	8, 185
Box cars do Gondolas and open hoppers do	87 572	7 724	24 2, 812	1, 203 434	15, 463 133	13, 109 11, 928	1, 412 0	164 4	86 19	203	1, 456 298	3, 396 1, 859	1, 012 2, 084
Car shortage, total do Box cars do	29, 977 19, 449	32, 365 24, 275	14, 603 9, 484	9, 858 4, 760	9, 721 3, 065	8, 613 2, 716	18, 154 7, 531	14, 902 4, 181	19, 045 6, 235	8, 586 2, 459	3, 889 1, 201	3, 906 1, 430	3, 999 1, 747
Gondolas and open hoppersdo inancial operations (unadjusted):	8, 518	5, 323	3, 815	3, 929	5, 641	4, 873	9, 359	9, 231	10, 168	5, 311	2, 336	2,014	1, 550
Operating revenues, total thous. of dol. Freight do	600, 157	875, 475 741, 001	851, 445 722, 012	888, 716 752, 588	855, 753 710, 732	816, 812 674, 008	909, 945 758, 759	855, 929 716, 394	965, 552 816, 182	903, 864 743, 296	902, 695 689, 298	867, 034 712, 906	844, 966 704, 301
Passenger do Operating expenses do do do do do do do do do do do do do	63, 836 r 609, 324	70, 569 679, 662	66, 762 668, 8 <b>5</b> 0	70, 657 693, 820	80, 641 677, 685	80, 602 683, 824	83, 830 700, 651	74, 092 660, 408	71, 129 699, 508	71, 795 672, 482	88, 238 649, 044	82, 343 685, 369	73, 476 649, 687
Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents thous. of dol.	r 87, 525 r 18, 978	117, 550 78, 263	112,000 70,595	119, 977 74, 937	114, 138	91, 053	128, 412	119, 797	144, 144 121, 900	136, 373	118, 479 135, 172	115, 598 66, 067	119, 385
Net railway operating income do do Net incomet do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4 3, 518	51, 187	44, 685	49, 225	63, 930 50, 192	41, 935 16, 366	80, 881 55, 497	75, 725 50, 255	97, 840	95, 008 68, 058	150, 661	41, 363	75, 89
Operating revenues, totalmil. of dol	783. 4 653. 6	854. 2 716. 8	872. 7 738. 6	855. 1 719. 1	871.3	818. 4 682. 7	854.3 712.2	873. 2 734, 3	897. 0 751. 2	907. 1 745. 5	925. 4 727. 0		
Freightdo Passengerdo Railway expensesdo	70.7 742.5	71. 4 783. 1	69. 1 799. 7	71. 5 793. 5	728. 5 77. 9 795. 4	73. 9 774. 8	74. 8 806. 5	74. 4 793. 9	72. 7 818. 2	75. 1 818. 0	86. 6 778. 7		
Net railway operating income. doNet income. do	40.9 10.9	71. 1 38. 9	73. 1 40. 7	61. 6 30. 2	75. 9 44. 0	43. 6 12. 9	47. 8 16. 0	79.3 49.5	78. 8 47. 2	89. 1 56. 3	146. 7 113. 9		
perating results: Freight carried 1 mile mil. of ton-miles_	48, 367	59,069	56, 908	58, 764	56, 643	53, 284	60, 017	58, 131	61,838	56, 740	52,664	54, 700	54, 089
Revenue per ton-mile cents Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue millions	1,308 2,415	1.325 2,718	1, 337 2, 583	1.342 2,638	1, 323 3, 093	1. 333 3, 190	1, 326 3, 287	1, 298 2, 918	1.374 2,718	1.369 2,697	1, 372 3, 354	1, 367	
Waterway Traffic			·						,	,			
learances, vessels in foreign trade: Total U. S. portsthous, of net tons	6, 860	8, 250	9, 299	10, 161	10, 060						1		
Foreigndo	4, 216 2, 644	4, 660 3, 590	5, 216 4, 083	5, 980 4, 181	5, 725 4, 334								
United Statesdo anama Canal; Totalthous. of long tons	2, 433	2, 713	2, 668	2, 695	2, 632	2, 599	2, 774	2, 685	2, 729	2, 571	2, 915	2, 637	0.616
In United States vesselsdo		1, 237	1, 360	1, 286	1, 170	1, 280	1, 179	1, 210	1, 289	907	1, 205	1,004	2, 619 1, 011
Travel lotels:											2.10		
A verage sale per occupied roomdollars_ Rooms occupiedpercent of total_	5. 97 r 79	5. 83	6. 36 82	5, 79 81	6. 32 81	6. 03 75	6. 68	6. 58 83	6. 79 85	6. 83 77	6.18	6. 37 77 242	6.39 7
Restaurant sales indexsame month 1929=100_ oreign travel:	224	214	244	251	252	219	243	246	244	243	218		240
U. S. citizens, arrivals number. U. S. citizens, departures do	59, 093 57, 074 1, 635	63, 969 64, 845 1, 661	60, 854 57, 982 1, 686	51, 413 57, 981 1, 809	58, 967 82, 696 2, 211	7 74, 203 86, 087	r 95, 978 75, 493	86, 849 51, 862	65, 535 46, 549				
Emigrants do	12, 654 17, 067	15, 360 26, 113	14, 537 30, 227	17, 945 35, 678	23, 605 39, 653	17, 943 27, 411	18, 020 24, 670	19, 001 17, 398	25, 847 19, 602	18, 364	17, 592	27, 374	07.00
ational parks, visitors thousands ullman Co.:	259	376	541	920	2, 107	3, 547	3, 474	1, 681	842	353	216	267	27, 806 336
Revenue passenger-miles millions. Passenger revenues thous. of dol.	823 8,666	883 9, 264	805 8, 500	766 8, 075	850 10, 363	766 9, 299	787 9, 531	785 9, 567	794 9, 663	788 9, 579	780 9, 531	985 12, 072	
COMMUNICATIONS		,	,		,	,	,	.,	.,		,		
elephone carriers:①	301, 961	210 001	210 404	210 700	910 400	917 040	200 200	B00 00#	905 FF0	224 440	041 001	990 151	
Operating revenues thous of dol. Station revenues do Tolls, message do	181, 037 99, 495	319, 021 185, 045 111, 979	312, 404 184, 934 105, 507	318, 790 185, 965 110, 775	318, 428 186, 604 109, 396	317, 948 185, 072 110, 185	326, 328 187, 231 116, 208	320, 205 188, 477 108, 331	335, 579 194, 221 117, 636	334, 449 r 196, 380 r 113, 990	341, 381 199, 422 117, 526	339, 151 198, 907 115, 814	
Operating expenses, before taxesdo Net operating incomedo	209, 150 39, 475	222, 296 41, 444	216, 413 41, 242	226, 647 40, 391	222, 998 40, 418	232, 641 35, 505	235, 864 37, 815	225, 658 29, 429	238, 005 38, 970	235, 785 39, 647	242, 793 40, 855	240, 030	
Phones in service, end of monththousandselegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers:	38, 803	39, 029	39, 213	39, 406	39, 555	39, 707	39, 889	40, 066	40, 279	40, 451	40, 855		
Wire-felegraph: Operating revenuesthous. of dol	14, 545	16, 391	15, 014	16, 235	16, 072	15, 422	16, 360	15, 725	17, 173	16, 120	17, 423	16, 789	
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo	12, 924 764	13, 996 1, 521	13, 282 882	14, 199 1, 157	14, 033 1, 173	15, 127 4 569	15, 057 456	14, 623 371	15, 009 1, 395	14, 679 720	15, 548 1, 317	15, 191	
Ocean-cable:	2, 180	2, 326	2, 215	2, 227	2, 149	2, 082	2, 142	2, 184	2, 366	2, 235	2, 448		
Operating revenuesdo Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo	1, 642 337	1, 683 427	1, 638 364	1, 736 267	1, 693 241	1, 768 106	1,712 224	1,674 315	1,665 509	1, 669 378	1, 730 517	1,752	
Radiotelegraph:	2, 302	2, 476	2, 350	2, 491	2, 456	2, 375	2, 455	2, 453	2, 569	2, 532	2, 726		
Operating revenues do Operating expenses, incl. depreciation do	1,838	1, 954	1,895	1,968	1,982	1,974	1, 984	1,946	2,022	2,036	2, 156		

Revised. Preliminary. d Deficit. ‡ Revised data for January 1951, \$56,295,000. ¹ Revised 1951 monthly average, based on annual total, \$57,756,000. § Discontinued by the compiling agency after December 1951. d 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. ⊙ Data relate to continental United States. Beginning January 1952, data for several small companies, not previously covered, are included.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through						1951						19	52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	C	HEMI	CALS	AND A	LLIEI	) PRO	DUCT	S					
CHEMICALS												1	
norganic chemicals, production: \$\frac{1}{Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) short tons  Calcium arsenate (commercial) thous of lb  Calcium carbide (commercial) short tons  Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid	133, 871 4, 352 50, 035	147, 289 5, 342 60, 225	147, 560 6, 566 62, 557	146, 915 6, 196 65, 310	132, 158 6, 792 64, 514	146, 592 4, 092 65, 421	146, 664 900 68, 170	147, 508 (i) 67, 255	155, 913 (¹) 71, 011	156, 692 (1) 69, 730	161, 681 (1) 69, 095	158, 848 (1) 72, 178	
thous, of lb. Short tons. Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl) do. Lead arsenate (acid and basic) thous of lb. Nitric acid (100% HNO <sub>3</sub> ) short tons. Oxygen (high purity) mil. of cu. ft. Phosphoric acid (50% H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> ) short tons.	67, 078 182, 994 50, 944 5, 082 116, 122 1, 542 141, 496	86, 012 207, 106 57, 467 4, 672 125, 732 1, 819 163, 673	112, 008 200, 298 57, 043 2, 670 118, 132 1, 812 152, 577	144,006 209,024 58,461 1,838 115,286 1,863 157,086	142, 232 202, 693 57, 072 318 115, 398 1, 748 147, 392	152, 704 210, 477 57, 111 (1) 124, 402 1, 799 157, 760	168, 738 215, 729 56, 005 (1) 123, 996 1, 824 163, 038	139, 608 212, 083 56, 881 (1) 124, 304 1, 829 151, 677	120, 770 224, 250 59, 920 818 132, 286 1, 967 154, 060	96, 716 219, 250 59, 639 1, 152 133, 790 1, 938 153, 432	7 82, 064 228, 949 58, 222 3, 194 135, 516 1, 934 153, 463	88, 296 230, 271 60, 182 3, 970 140, 976 2, 019 151, 508	
Sodia ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100% NacCO <sub>3</sub> ) ————————————————————————————————————	402, 517 9, 936 227, 178	461, 412 12, 171 258, 596	439, 773 11, 321 252, 169	458, 217 11, 858 262, 881	434, 399 11, 011 252, 282	434, 892 10, 388 256, 713	419, 987 10, 966 262, 683	403, 028 10, 660 259, 727	430, 622 11, 276 275, 224	389, 487 10, 550 269, 387	374, 204 10, 276 272, 799	367, 380 10, 834 263, 320	
drous) short tons Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake short tons Sulfuric acid (100% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ):	51, 485 75, 267	53, 338 79, 517	45, 132 77, 452	47, 602 83, 339	41, 210 81, 196	35, 730 72, 396	46, 978 74, 974	42, 666 80, 037	49, 485 81, 120	48, 116 75, 057	43, 268 69, 408	45, 705 72, 078	
Productiondo Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works dol. per short ton Organic chemicals:	1,051,034 20.00	1, 172, 100 20, 00	1, 133, 353 20. 00	1, 151, 068 20. 00	20.00	1, 077, 216 20. 00	20.00	1, 046, 075 20, 00	1,099,964	71,130,831 20.00	1, 179, 263 20. 00	1, 162, 748 20. 00	20.0
Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous, of ib  Acetic anhydride, production do  Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), production do  Alcohol, ethyl:	36, 941 70, 155 1, 090	43,069 85,553 1,013	42, 176 84, 358 1, 078	43, 224 88, 816 1, 283	39, 457 82, 968 1, 007	40,778 86,306 799	43, 767 85, 593 1, 134	39, 309 86, 343 945	37, 952 86, 070 1, 056	35, 262 71, 798 1, 040	34,874 67,032 952	37, 711 59, 358 1, 185	
Production thous, of proof gal_ Stocks, total do In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses	34, 721 59, 664	35, 722 65, 982	37, 740 71, 001	46, 173 91, 087	35, 767 99, 684	35, 563 101, 244	44, 599 107, 722	40, 945 101, 740	47, 336 103, 927	40, 477 91, 184	39,732 89,377	42, 253 94, 742	42, 42 94, 64
thous, of proof gal.  In denaturing plants	57, 322 2, 342 30, 146 3, 881	59, 568 6, 414 39, 879 2, 952	62, 087 8, 914 52, 914 2, 051	72, 221 18, 866 52, 564 1, 721	74, 411 25, 273 43, 611 1, 178	77. 190 24, 054 43, 655 2, 258	73, 525 34, 196 42, 509 3, 033	71, 103 30, 636 39, 924 3, 595	66, 465 37, 462 43, 362 3, 016	61, 803 29, 381 45, 582 3, 161	59, 298 30, 079 42, 072 2, 417	58, 960 35, 782 48, 919 1, 992	58, 97 35, 67 44, 93 1, 78
Production. thous. of wine gal. Consumption (withdrawals) do. Stocks do. Creosote oil, production thous. of gal. Ethyl acetate (85%), production thous. of lb. Glycerin, refined (100% basis):	16, 287 16, 340 1, 533 11, 668 7, 861	21, 438 20, 448 2, 517 12, 997 9, 307	28, 204 21, 993 8, 714 12, 971 10, 463	28, 063 27, 498 8, 944 12, 708 9, 235	23, 322 23, 740 8, 795 11, 822 7, 315	23, 348 22, 381 9, 762 11, 677 6, 479	22, 757 21, 030 10, 875 11, 783 6, 134	21, 421 22, 392 10, 252 11, 186 5, 697	23, 723 27, 232 6, 645 12, 051 5, 441	24, 416 24, 186 7, 477 12, 301 8, 144	22, 464 21, 944 8, 333 11, 293 3, 887	26, 106 24, 752 10, 476 10, 635 4, 359	24, 06 21, 38 13, 60
High gravity and yellow distilled: Productionthous, of lb Consumptiondo Stocksdo Chemically pure:	7, 753 7, 629 17, 204	8, 635 7, 591 18, 644	7, 603 7, 541 18, 820	7, 882 8, 211 19, 026	6, 314 7, 173 18, 664	3, 661 6, 405 17, 297	5, 416 6, 976 16, 165	6, 061 6, 072 15, 556	5, 529 6, 718 14, 735	5, 129 5, 677 15, 623	4, 849 5, 087 15, 284	6, 192 5, 798 16, 219	5, 64 5, 52 17, 44
Production do Consumption do Stocks do Methanol, production:	13, 499 7, 687 23, 580	14, 326 8, 423 26, 046	13, 299 7, 473 27, 411	11, 098 8, 263 27, 399	10, 575 7, 003 27, 787	6, 970 6, 324 24, 914	10, 676 6, 947 24, 883	10, 540 6, 714 25, 943	11, 747 7, 874 26, 524	11, 078 7, 305 26, 884	9, 681 6, 407 25, 483	11, 529 7, 976 26, 582	11, 11 7, 21 26, 68
Natural (100%)	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	176 14, 845 21, 524	180 15, 536 21, 241	172 15, 431 18, 883	193 15, 950 21, 773	175 16, 503 19, 926	115 17, 224 20, 694	192 14, 226 18, 844	
TERRITIZERS	7 1, 302 151, 354 16, 181 117, 286 8, 846	1, 622 209, 649 15, 430 177, 554 8, 399	1, 407 244, 818 17, 176 201, 917 13, 407	994 285, 768 27, 532 238, 165 7, 286	509 217, 760 23, 433 176, 300 8, 812	302 300, 139 25, 762 262, 569 9, 049	349 297,010 13,139 259,668 11,585	494 235, 053 16, 570 183, 344 14, 197	708 315, 160 26, 483 267, 011 8, 854		604 217, 188 27, 632 152, 980 5, 433		1, 19
Imports, total	225, 683 128, 087 58, 676 7, 786 77, 413	259, 450 165, 929 74, 451 12, 034 63, 701	283, 809 212, 781 94, 291 8, 918 31, 105	282, 314 226, 829 98, 278 7, 936 23, 122	215, 065 137, 981 74, 874 14, 594 47, 929	151, 837 79, 692 33, 065 7, 871 52, 158	194, 530 128, 011 58, 487 17, 154 37, 152	147, 137 89, 105 41, 768 10, 798 37, 708	190, 238 121, 334 53, 401 1, 962 54, 721	155, 601 105, 877 36, 395 9, 210 28, 131	168, 737 101, 457 41, 780 14, 797 44, 934	315, 524 247, 554 54, 651 8, 588 50, 133	
port warehousesdol. per short ton_ Potash deliveriesshort tonsshort tons	53, 50 105, 636 968, 233	53. 50 128, 661 1, 107, 048	53. 50 115, 369 1, 052, 257	53, 50 110, 777 1, 031, 919	53. 50 101, 663 872, 133	53, 50 106, 134	53. 50 112, 498	53. 50 113, 326	53. 50 114, 311	119, 074	57.00 121,535	57.00 114,903	123, 58
Productiondodododo		953, 785	832, 185	918, 991	1,093,308	816, 669 1, 239, 318	845, 079 1, 261, 020	809, 273 1,238,246	918, 550 1,183,481		891, 033 1,251,797	962, 247 1, 293, 330	1, 035, 89 1, 214, 60
NAVAL STORES  Rosin (gum and wood): Production, quarterly totaldrums (520 lb.)		433, 180			569, 450			579, 940		-	507, 600		
Stocks, end of quarterdo Price, gum, wholesale, "WG" grade (Sav.), bulk dol. per 100 lb Turpentine (gum and wood):	8, 90	558, 580 8. 90	8.90	8.90	601, 000 8. 90	8. 23	8. 33	665, 530 8. 67	9, 07		748, 700 9. 40	9. 40	8.0
Production, quarterly totalbbl. (50 gal.)Stocks, end of quarterdoPrice, gum, wholesale (Savannah)dol. per gal		141, 200 128, 760 . 92	. 92	. 79	193, 220 152, 490 . 78	.73		195, 260 179, 300 . 75	. 80	.80	167, 540 197, 630 . 80	.80	

Revised. 1 Not available for publication. § Figures exclude data for Virginia; effective January 1951, this State reports quarterly. Data for Virginia, 1951 (thous. short tons):

†Revised series. Data shown prior to the November 1951 Survey represent alcohol withdrawn for denaturation.

‡Revised data for January-October 1950 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1951						19	52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	CHEMI	CALS	AND .	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinue	d				
MISCELLANEOUS								•					
Explosives (industrial), shipments:													
Black blasting powderthous, of lb_ High explosivesdo	1,407 49,211	985 54, 277	936 59, 128	743 63, 285	787 60, 687	768 56, 451	946 65, 264	1, 276 62, 425	1, 610 68, 033	1, 591 62, 244	1, 164 53, 297	1, 325 55, 512	1, 193 59, 669
Sulfur: Productionlong tons	409, 377	453, 685	419, 312	438, 843	421, 116	458, 025	448, 842	462, 701	459, 805	418, 655	435, 828	433, 871	412, 481
Stocks dodo	2, 759, 837	2, 796, 784	2, 750, 305	2, 711, 267	2, 719, 821	2, 669, 635	2, 665, 801	2, 754, 129	2, 782, 423	2, 805, 902	2, 837, 432	2, 851, 214	2, 883, 571
FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS		]						!				]	
Animal fats, greases, and oils: Animal fats:												]	
Production thous. of lb. Consumption, factory do	286, 747 145, 597	318, 211 148, 635	308, 408 117, 406	326, 209 117, 213	308, 257 101, 144	279, 284 72, 754	297, 887 103, 387	281, 549 98, 302	327, 893 116, 026	378, 755 112, 690	398, 619 96, 644	7 417, 530 121, 909	387, 109 121, 614
Stocks, end of monthdodo		266, 213	261, 037	266, 198	273, 326	277, 129	270, 761	258, 887	261, 850	269, 893	303, 436	327, 037	329, 625
Productiondodododo	51, 119 58, 455	51, 696 55, 344	48, 086 47, 750	54, 892 48, 118	52, 630 40, 841	47, 222 28, 110	54, 642 46, 782	46, 862 41, 551	49, 801 44, 277	58, 013 42, 855	56, 659 42, 189	58, 919 45, 248	58, 217 42, 173
Stocks, end of monthdo		82, 568	86, 779	94, 507	101, 780	113, 378	113, 712	110, 682	103, 919	104, 574	100, 465	103, 801	105, 938
Production do		716 13, 634	890 11, 543	9, 189 10, 443	19, 082 10, 194	25, 463 8, 925	25, 240 9, 993	18, 789 10, 918	16, 612 11, 508	2, 297 11, 477	2, 305 9, 089	900 9, 840	169 8,578
Stocks, end of monthodoVegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts:		54, 817	45, 921	62, 053	79, 494	75, 111	104, 219	97, 846	109, 630	102, 999	96, 437	82, 084	68, 295
Vegetable oils, total: Production, crudemil. of lb	474	501	428	420	371	330	396	440	616	604	552	r 584	519
Consumption, crude, factorydo Stocks, end of month:	484	518	434	398	342	277	358	377	487	484	478	529	509
Crudeo dodo	. 349	1, 055 410	1, 051 455	1,062 442	1,028 400	1,026 329	1,005 255	1, 021 250	1, 100 292	1, 202 368	1, 251 436	1, 279 504	1,284 556
Exportsthous. of lb_ Imports, totaldo	30, 036 44, 440	47, 188 46, 727	61, 234 36, 723	61,065 45,093	97, 151 30, 308	83, 367 27, 157	83, 843 28, 433	74, 267 19, 636	52, 833 33, 087	58, 618 36, 391	63, 880 35, 813	39, 913 39, 332	
Paint oilsdo All other vegetable oilsdo	2, 430 42, 010	5, 036 41, 691	4, 619 32, 104	7, 677 37, 415	1, 674 28, 634	2, 285 24, 872	2, 415 26, 019	1, 245 18, 391	2, 869 30, 218	3, 989 32, 402	35, 371	1, 886 37, 446	
Consumption, factoryshort tons_	29, 697	37, 616	33, 340	38, 365	26, 769	22,047	37, 219	29, 539	37, 297	35, 774	28, 859	29, 807	30, 476
Stocks, end of monthdodododo	40, 324 57, 897	30, 386 41, 987	34, 241 31, 621	22, 926 28, 100	20, 732 21, 716	26, 334 29, 661	25, 462 35, 147	21, 161 31, 978	21, 643 46, 183	21, 063 31, 787	21, 546 41, 011	27, 492 34, 681	25, 202
Coconut or copra oil: Production:	05 501	40.000	40.000	40.004	05.710	0, 000		0= 440	40.400	44.000	80.000	0= 400	00 100
Crudethous. of lbdodo	37, 531 25, 683	48, 080 31, 844	42, 026 28, 277	49, 264 26, 499	35, 112 23, 224	27, 903 17, 645	47, 172 28, 028	37, 410 24, 983	48, 133 28, 270	44, 976 26, 578	36, 929 22, 714	37, 492 31, 625	38, 132 27, 987
Consumption, factory: Crudedo Refineddo	49, 398	56, 197	48, 214	45, 747	39, 206	28, 911	44, 475	39, 645	45, 564	39, 710	36, 159	47, 698	42, 364
Stocks, end of month:		27, 784 103, 572	27, 626 101, 745	25, 060 106, 153	24, 108 94, 075	15, 631 85, 024	27, 305	22, 336 74, 804	25, 348 61, 932	22, 459 84, 528	20, 254 92, 073	27, 486 82, 279	25, 099 82, 143
Crudeo	11, 505	12, 813 13, 336	101, 743 10, 239 12, 696	10, 336	8, 469 7, 018	9, 322 5, 701	85,006 6,809	7, 207 3, 825	6, 995 3, 899	8, 342 12, 645	8, 839 9, 718	9, 863 7, 173	9, 103
Cottonseed: Receipts at millsthous, of short tons_	56	27	12,000	15	24	68	5,362	1, 054	1, 587	1,006	598	322	162
Consumption (crush)do Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	319	229 393	164 244	117 142	96 70	72 66	199 422	541 935	838 1, 705	776 1, 935	653 1, 881	688 1, 515	536 1,140
Cottonseed cake and meal: Productionshort tons_		106, 323	74, 216	48, 437	43, 989	32,880	92, 222	250, 122	387, 447	361, 949	303, 841	319, 884	249, 374
Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	165, 276	130, 717	105, 949	94, 795	89, 767	71,645	57, 343	70, 841	72, 854	60, 316	55, 430	56, 737	55, 286
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do	103, 897	77, 628 60, 610	54, 719 48, 528	38, 305 30, 018	34, 127 22, 329	24, 271 20, 121	60, 200 29, 133	166, 505 90, 010	257, 819 152, 672	244, 053 184, 843	206, 005 186, 292	218, 547 188, 644	172, 478 172, 495
Productiondo	110, 864	95, 400	65, 744	54, 149	35, 473	24, 446	40, 499	96, 085	173, 826	186, 793	182, 865	185, 037	164,076
Consumption, factorydo In oleomargarinedo	92, 265	76, 811 23, 497	62, 876 18, 355	63, 388 19, 644	64, 121 19, 203	63, 465 21, 210	97, 735 30, 583	100, 550 32, 583	36, 816	35, 858	118, 578 35, 335	135, 226 44, 497	117, 870 35, 623
Stocks, end of monthdodo Price, wholesale, drums (N.Y.)*dol. per lb_	204, 544	226, 525 •323	231, 652 . 323	226, 997 305	194, 120 . 248	147, 024 241	98, 103 . 220	102, 715 • 218	154, 868 217	225, 137 218	279, 881 213	4 336, 814 . 203	4 383, 410 . 220
Flaxseed: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu		<b></b>				 					33,802		
Oil mills: Consumptiondo	3, 186	3,739	3,376	3,484	3,700	3, 149	2,943	2,810	3,022	2,854	2, 580	2, 298	2, 243
Stocks, end of month do Imports do Identification do Identification de Identificatio	. 0	6, 109 (3) 4, 89	5, 579	5, 565 (3) 4. 33	5, 245 0 3, 68	4, 429 0 3. 42	3, 259	3,654	5,844	6,831	7,098	6, 407 0 4, 54	5, 547 0 4. 23
Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minn.) dol. per bu- Linseed oil, raw: Production thous. of lb	63, 724	74, 953	4. 68 67, 511	70,002	74,079	63, 396	3. 41 60, 500	3, 83 57, 057	4.16 59,964	4. 40 54, 981	4. 56 52, 120	46, 857	44,020
Consumption, factorydo	60, 317	68, 186 601, 736	61, 588 605, 329	60, 826 620, 535	59, 405 623, 490	44, 027 633, 674	52, 352 634, 748	46, 650 635, 184	50, 091 640, 760	46, 173 638, 785	42, 363 652, 696	40, 462 652, 657	41, 734 659, 688
Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per lb	237	. 240	. 242	r . 235	. 201	.169	. 159	. 181	. 197	209	212	. 210	. 195
Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu	22, 470	24, 737	21, 918	21, 260	17, 842	17, 759	18, 797	14, 721	21, 556	23,036	2 280, 512 23, 179	r 24, 046	22, 404
Consumption, factorydo Stocks, end of monthdo Soybean oil:	72, 988	62, 798	53, 983	42, 192	33, 367	22, 706	9, 715	4, 274	58, 356	68, 052	61, 848	· 50, 901	49, 465
Production: Crudethous. of lb	215, 973	240, 426	212, 077	209, 264	176, 839	176, 357	187, 910	148, 658	214, 799	224,834	221, 400	<sup>7</sup> 234, 386	222, 247
Refineddo Consumption, factory, refineddo	. 171, 360	201, 472 165, 942	180, 217 141, 076	163, 260 157, 851	139, 124 134, 597	120, 792 116, 315	154, 263 148, 240	130, 391 127, 916	143, 782 147, 351	136, 668 136, 660	149, 822 134, 518	179, 073 159, 187	180, 626 168, 379
Stocks, end of month: Crudedo	131, 235	130, 692	125, 870	124, 800	107, 383	116, 683	107, 993	90, 907	121, 135	164, 529	197, 346	r 230, 950	240, 510
Refineddo Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.)dol. per lb_	70, 495 . 266	95, 790 278	129, 607 278	119, 641 . 258	113, 715 , 225	95, 343 . 199	85, 236	79, 870 . 195	75, 261 . 191	73, 602 . 190	83, 920	97, 092 . 165	103, 120 . 155

Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.)...dol. per lb... | 326, 001 | 123, 001 | 133, 001 | 134, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135, 001 | 135

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	The b					1951		G 4 ···		37		19	
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	CHEMI	CALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	SCo	ntinue	d				
FATS, OILS, ETC.—Continued										1			
egetable oils, oilseeds, etc.—Continued	İ		}					Ì	}			1	
Oleomargarine: thous, of lb_	79, 493	91, 137 22, 987	71,393	80, 344 17, 959	70, 927 19, 529	69, 436	86, 286	85,074	98, 219	94, 979	96, 240	128, 145	114,0
Stocks (factory and warehouse)dodododo	21,811	. 351	20,066	. 342	. 326	17, 451 . 299	17, 022	16, 461	19, 218	17, 704	18, 830	17, 485	24,9
Shortenings and compounds:	138, 518	112,025	98,840	106, 416	86, 770	80, 203	. 291 126, 290	. 290 109, 636		. 290	. 289		131.0
Productionthous. of lb_ Stocks, end of monthdo	99, 623	123, 554	152, 844	151, 602	140, 550	114, 434	104, 682	97, 018	136, 469 94, 231	93, 110	116, 509 101, 441	128, 313 94, 405	91,8
PAINT SALES												1	
aint, varnish, lacquer, and filler, total thous. of dol	99, 792	113, 436	106, 060	110, 639	104, 690	93, 504	101, 992	88, 697	97, 960	83, 492	69,628		
Classified total do	90, 969 37, 361	103, 693 44, 387	96, 651 41, 786	100, 175 41, 357	94, 523 38, 871	84, 677 34, 604	92, 251 38, 449	79, 721 33, 940	88, 505 39, 134	75, 731 34, 406	63, 199 28, 747		
Industrial do Trade do Unclassified do	53, 608 8, 823	59, 306 9, 743	54, 864 9, 410	58, 817 10, 464	55, 651 10, 167	50, 073 8, 827	53, 802 9, 741	45, 781 8, 976	49, 371 9, 454	41, 324 7, 761	34, 452 6, 430		
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN	0,020	3,710	3, 110	10, 101	10, 101	0,021	3,741	3, 810	8, 101	7,701	0,430		
MATERIALS oduction:												ŀ	
Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods, and tubesthous. of lb	2, 589	2,986	3, 261	2, 895	2, 892	3,062	2, 699	2, 668	2, 431	1, 713	2, 526	2, 957	
Molding and extrusion materialsdo	5, 802 668	6, 215 807	6, 707 695	6, 100 726	6, 274 749	5, 766 508	5, 204 645	4, 440 398	4, 564 615	3, 382 508	2, 894 467	4, 243 521	
Jitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1.056	1, 252 39, 852	1, 044 37, 586	1, 152 39, 532	887 37, 112	801 33, 671	1, 153 32, 477	1,050 33,054	919 41, 142	796 35, 859	507 28, 970	734 33, 359	
Polystyrene dodo	21, 717 17, 360	25, 162 21, 460	25, 498 22, 342	27, 236 18, 475	27, 115 17, 046	30, 492 13, 823	32, 279 16, 218	30, 372 14, 561	29, 534 16, 179	28, 620 14, 343	26, 467 12, 961	27, 395 14, 809	
/inyl resins §	31, 813 28, 224	37, 880 33, 891	39, 260 32, 576	39, 734 32, 008	39, 209 32, 176	39, 531 28, 514	39, 111 30, 347	39, 154 26, 168	41, 898 27, 394	40, 596 26, 048	42, 028 24, 929	43, 446 28, 574	
The cellings plastics   do	10, 882 14, 264	11, 996 16, 563	10, 805 14, 040	9, 433 16, 140	6, 914 15, 661	6, 434 12, 523	4, 601 15, 030	5, 643 15, 447	6, 546 16, 146	6, 883 14, 920	6, 729 15, 169	6, 588 15, 860	
	,		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			1	1 -3, 111	1,0	1, 020	20,100	1 20,000	1
		EI	ECTR	IC POV	WER A	ND G	AS						
ELECTRIC POWER													
oduction (utility and industrial), total‡ mil. of kwhr.	33, 102	36, 172	34, 431	35, 136	34, 966	35, 435	37, 510	35, 296	37, 775	37, 313	38, 459	39,710	36,
Electric utilities, total‡dodo	28, 219 20, 012	30, 920 21, 699	29, 293 20, 283	29, 871 21, 334	29, 840 21, 819	30, 392 22, 111	32, 326 24, 510	30, 275	32, 441	32, 095 24, 017	38, 459 33, 143 24, 011	34, 203	31,
By fuels‡do By water power‡do Privately and municipally owned utilities‡	8, 207	9, 221	9,010	8, 537	8, 021	8, 281	7,816	23, 239 7, 036	24, 893 7, 548	8,079	9, 132		22, 9,
Other producers‡do	24, 156 4, 063	26, 551 4, 369	25, 246 4, 048	25, 852 4, 019	25, 778 4, 062	25, 974	27, 638	26, 197	28, 224	27, 934	28, 534		26,
Other producers 1	4, 883	5, 252	5, 138	5, 265 4, 836	5, 126	4, 418 5, 042	4, 689 5, 184	4, 078 5, 020 4, 722	4, 217 5, 334 4, 002	4, 161 5, 217	4, 609 5, 316	5, 507	5,
By water power1dodo	4, 469 413	4, 843 409	4, 683 455	4, 836	4, 736 390	4, 701 341	4, 861 322	4, 722 299	4, 993 341	4, 872 345	4, 896 420	5, 042 465	4,
es to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute). mil. of kwhr-	25, 966	26, 001	25, 940	25, 467	25, 717	25, 663	26, 725	26, 867	27, 032	27, 479	28, 275		\
ommercial and industrial: Small light and powerdo Large light and powerdo	4,652	4, 565 12, 772	4, 556 12, 868	4, 482 12, 937	4, 683 13, 099	4,875	5,012	5, 033	4,816	4, 858	4, 976		
Large light and power do do do do do do do do do do do do do	12, 351 531 6, 974	541	497	12, 937 465 5, 949	441	12,729 422 5 770	13, 493 427	13, 413 415 6 056	13, 832 446	13, 794 475	527		
tural (distinct rural rates)dodo	. 476	6, 593 546	6, 339 724	708	5, 819 775	5, 779 952	5, 810 1, 030	6,056 980	6, 185 720	6, 699 577	7, 439 520		
treet and highway lightingdo ther public authoritiesdo	282 659	279 654 50	254 656	231 648 47	216 637	223 637	245 669	268 661	302 688	325 712	347 699		
terdepartmental do- venue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison lectric Institute) thous, of dol-	42	460, 900	456 770	47 451, 677	47 456, 313	47 457, 799	469, 300	40	42	400 265	501 240		
GAS†	467, 200	200, 900	456, 779	201,077	300, 313	401, 199	308, 300	476, 788	477, 608	488, 365	501, 340		
nufactured and mixed gas (quarterly):													
customers, end of quarter, totalthousands Residential (incl. house-heating)do		8, 981 8, 362			8, 840 8, 228			8, 230 7, 667			8,044 7,491		
Industrial and commercial dododododododomil. of therms		613 1, 144			606 817			557 594		.	. 549 829		
Residentialdodo	1	794 332			503 302			315 269			522 290		
tevenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of dol		175, 832			132, 496			101, 899			127, 909		
Residential (incl. house-heating) dododododo		130, 335 44, 023			95, 332 36, 057			71, 134 29, 906			92,138		
tural gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands	1	15, 503			15, 697			16, 192			17,178		
Residential (incl. house-heating)dodo		14, 204 1, 282			14, 431 1, 249	,		14, 923 1, 251			15, 782		
Industrial and commercial do_ales to consumers, total mil. of therms_		13, 333			10, 484	~		8,666	\		. 11, 532		
Residential (incl. house-heating)do		5, 924 7, 112			3, 009 7, 125			1, 257 6, 988			7,413		
industrial and commercialdo													
Industrial and commercialdodododo		555, 071 360, 834			382, 063 205, 054 170, 256			269, 807 107, 811 154, 061					

Revised. \*New series. Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data prior to February 1951 will be shown later.

§ See note "1" in previous issues of the Survey regarding changes in classification and coverage beginning with data for January 1951.

‡Data for 1950 for electric power have been revised; revisions for January-July will be shown later.

‡Revised data. All sales data formerly expressed in cu. ft. are now published in therms by the compiling source; 1932-49 figures expressed in therms and minor revisions for customers and revenue for 1932-44 will be shown later. Revisions for the first 2 quarters of 1950 are shown in the corresponding note in the October 1951 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	Trabani		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1951	ſ	Cont.		N		19	<del></del>
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
		FO	ODST	UFFS .	AND T	OBAC	CO						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES													
Fermented malt liquors: Productionthous, of bbl	6,079	7, 514	7, 481	8, 410	8, 959	9,009	8, 997	7,032	6, 841	6, 142	6, 284	6, 967	6,60
Tax-paid withdrawalsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Distilled spirits:	5, 243 9, 920	6, 675 10, 334	r 6, 453 10, 921	7, 703 11, 108	8, 182 11, 344	8, 480 11, 383	8, 886 10, 930	6, 995 10, 522	6, 732 10, 211	6, 410 9, 506	<b>9</b> , 077 <b>9</b> , 240	6, 442 9, 307	5, 60 9, 89
Productionthous, of tax gal- Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes	28, 571 18, 161	35, 339 15, 108	28, 620 11, 674	27, 893 13, 035	25, 832	18,774	16, 376 14, 688	22, 214	34, 768 22, 403	28, 840 15, 958	19, 382	17, 026	15, 54
Tax-paid withdrawals thous, of wine gal. Stocks, end of month do Imports thous, of proof gal. Whisky:	13, 612	10, 280 843, 251 1, 387	5, 321 865, 207 1, 277	7, 002 884, 516 1, 309	13, 226 7, 273 901, 106 r 1, 463	12, 615 7, 021 910, 339 1, 345	915, 424 1, 327	16, 877 11, 252 914, 577 1, 766	15, 671 911, 925 2, 557	11, 058 917, 249 1, 877	19, 427 7, 746 925, 197 1, 696	12, 038 6, 592 932, 563 1, 254	7, 74 936, 38
Productionthous, of tax galdodo	16, 235 7, 811	19, 979 6, 115	14, 727 3, 081	15, 912 3, 713	13, 273 3, 640	9, 763 3, 686	6, 905 5, 002	8, 158 6, 887	10, 322 9, 129	10, 831 6, 679	10, 463 4, 682	9, 548 4, 095	9, 11 4, 6
Stocks, end of monthdodothous, of proof gal Rectified spirits and wines, production, totalo	707, 673 1, 160	720, 713 1, 247	731, 674 1, 155	742, 589 1, 209	751, 233 1, 368	755, 774 1, 243	756, 411 1, 219	755, 457 1, 628	755, 041 2, 209	756, 521 1, 714	760, 803 1, 516	765, 029 1, 129	768, 04
thous, of proof gal	12, 238 11, 170	8, 448 7, 269	4, 842 3, 835	6, 066 5, 236	5, 915 5, 243	6, 431 5, 837	7, 843 6, 904	10, 375 9, 501	12,609 11,242	9, 518 8, 502	7, 349 6, 516	5, 094 4, 348	6, 05 5, 39
Wines and distilling materials:  Sparkling wines:  Productionthous. of wine gal	149	68	195	180	117	59	149	67	46	80	118	141	
Tax-paid withdrawals         do	1, 327 35	78 1, 306 39	1, 437 38	1, 525 36	1, 550 50	1, 546 33	1,617 38	95 1,585 43	133 1,484 72	178 1,385 115	173 1, 316 98	76 1,365 41	
Productiondo Tax-paid withdrawalsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	1,717 9,680 166,878	2,301 10,609 158,360	1, 367 8, 894 150, 513	1, 565 8, 409 142, 762	1, 212 8, 207 133, 978	1, 036 6, 969 127, 386	4, 102 8, 573	29, 039 9, 879	77, 369 11, 515	39, 076 12, 230	8, 393 10, 877	2,892 10,702	
Stocks, end of month	309 1,007	388 1, 347	412 926	398 467	363 417	260 602	120, 474 259 8, 732	139, 168 269 73, 107	210, 588 424 150, 884	237, 581 538 87, 335	231, 616 605 25, 981	222, 662 391 6, 654	
DAIRY PRODUCTS													
Butter, creamery: Production (factory)tthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York).dol. per lb	80, 825 52, 507 . 694	93, 400 33, 378 . 671	103, 585 32, 207 . 670	133, 425 42, 590 . 701	142, 305 72, 598 . 686	133, 775 104, 405 . 675	120, 185 116, 790 . 673	95, 900 113, 501 . 682	87, 815 94, 611 . 707	67, 515 59, 349 . 740	69, 945 7 27, 051 . 791	77, 435 r 13, 874 r. 803	77, 38 7, 66
Cheese: Production (factory), total thous. of lb	71, 675 50, 045	91, 295 65, 495	102, 405 76, 295	133, 755 103, 625	143, 350 113, 520	127, 175 101, 505	111, 005 86, 855	91, 945 69, 965	82, 445 59, 005	64, 750 42, 970	65, 480 43, 130	68, 760 45, 810	70, 60 47, 69
Stocks, cold storage, end of month, totaldo American, whole milkdo	160, 621 137, 397	155, 095 130, 655 4, 477	169, 822 144, 441	197, 412 169, 553	234, 608 204, 009	262, 540 227, 199	269, 564 233, 788 7, 419	272, 053 239, 500	259, 425 229, 561	232, 968 204, 683	222, 136 194, 784	<sup>7</sup> 193, 272 <sup>7</sup> 167, 824	164, 10 141, 9
Imports do Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago) dol. per lb	9,063	. 437	3, 212 . 407	2, 639 . 414	2,757 .420	2, 454	. 420	3, 588	3, 288	4, 095	3, 863	4,895	. 48
Condensed and evaporated milk: Production: \$ Condensed (sweetened):													
Bulk goodsthous. of lb_ Case goods Odo	16, 400 4, 900	22, 000 4, 200	22, 225 4, 200	36, 000 5, 700	34, 850 6, 200	23, 750 4, 900	20, 475 4, 375	15, 950 4, 200	14, 875 4, 250	12, 350 4, 650	14, 750 6, 190	13, 600 6, 550	14, 10 6, 02
Evaporated (unsweetened), case goodsdo Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened)thous. of lb	190, 500 8, 668	257, 900 9, 455	290, 400 8, 298	r 388, 500 8, 527	371, 900 8, 796	315, 300 7, 905	264, 000 7, 171	197, 000 5, 878	166, 500 6, 957	133, 500 8, 777	9, 185	157, 000 6, 585	164, 85 7, 38
Evaporated (unsweetened)do	82, 423 1, 969	92, 258	149, 041 2, 961	283, 708	426, 747	524, 514	543, 438	501, 412	448, 008	357, 311	225, 988	140, 611	74, 50
Condensed (sweetened)do Evaporated (unswectened)do Prices, wholesale, U. S. average;	8, 995	1, 720 13, 874	22, 487	3, 306 24, 368	5, 664 32, 587	2, 466 15, 596	3, 195 27, 617	2, 616 26, 573	1, 463 12, 590	1, 124 4, 277	1, 262 6, 048	6, 856 5, 731	
Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case Evaporated (unsweetened)do	10.80 6.15	10.80 6.16	10.80 6.16	10.80 6.16	10.80 6.14	10. 80 6. 12	10.80 6.09	10.80 6.06	10. 80 6. 05	10. 80 r 6. 08	10. 80 6. 19	10, 80 6, 25	10.8 6.3
Triod milk:  Production mil. of lb  Utilization in mfd. dairy products do	8, 527 2, 905	9, 690 3, 536	10, 328 3, 937	11, 856 5, 101	12, 535 5, 334	11, 829 4, 845	10, 713 4, 268	9, 464 3, 407	9,025 3,060	8, 275 , 2, 378	8, 362 2, 477	8, 847 2, 706	8, 70 2, 73
Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb Pry milk: Production: ‡	7 5.07	r 5. 09	5. 05	r 5. 01	4.98	5. 05	r 5. 12	5. 20	5. 30	5. 38	5, 43	5, 44	5.
Dry whole milkthous, of lb_ Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	11, 700 41, 500	14, 950 54, 675	15, 600 70, 600	15, 650 101, 100	14, 325 108, 400	13, 625 82, 050	9, 775 66, 900	7, 150 45, 425	6, 115 35, 825	4, 125 25, 930	5, 955 35, 400	7, 325 45, 250	6, 90 50, 34
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month:  Dry whole milkdodododododo	10, 868 23, 948	14, 703 27, 125	15, 792 44, 233	19, 181 76, 457	22, 240 110, 408	24, 130 128, 615	26, 325 125, 340	25, 511 109, 868	23, 288 82, 219	19, 612 56, 548	7 17, 917 42, 265	16, 765 29, 677	14, 62 24, 32
Exports: Dry whole milkdodo	4, 483 13, 653	6, 613 18, 262	5, 085 12, 176	5, 348 9, 421	6, 301	5, 369	4, 449	2,835	3,836	5, 598	4,932	3, 663	
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)dodo Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human food). U. S. averagedol. per lb	. 133	. 137	. 144	. 145	20, 927 . 146	24, 195 . 147	4, 196	2, 675	2, 139	2, 994	2,508	1, 639 . 152	. 15
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES													
pples: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu	2 00 5	4 000	9 107	1 700			004				1 112, 935		
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of bu Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads	3, 905 20, 135 9, 931	4, 292 12, 891 12, 083	3, 187 6, 931 11, 027	1, 703 2, 844 12, 691	694 680 10, 459	254 294 7, 553	206 293 7, 195	1, 126 7, 684 6, 332	4, 169 28, 375 6, 201	3, 634 28, 000 7, 743	2, 836 22, 113 11, 791	2, 449 * 16, 014 * 11, 548	2, 0- 10, 80 10, 40
Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb	408, 361	390, 646	361, 867	418, 666	531, 090	573, 708	610, 299	599, 766	571, 229	489, 932	496, 386	r 465, 137	469, 89
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of monththous, of lb	328, 520	294, 223	272, 111	270, 206	290, 321	369, 311	445, 724	515, 766	554, 175	522, 076	498, 340	r 444, 409	397, 31
Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu- Shipments, carlot no. of carloads	17, 455	23, 092	20, 847	21, 178	22, 596	12, 931	11, 589	12, 373	18, 291	19,079	1 325, 708 16, 073	r 18, 556	22, 04
Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York) dol. per 100 lb	3, 315	2. 926	4.005	4. 107	3. 733	3.008	3. 436	4. 171	3. 865	4. 736	5, 540	6.875	6.66

Revised. 1 December 1 estimate.

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

Revisions prior to November 1950 are available upon request as follows: Beginning 1949 for butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk solids; beginning 1950 for condensed and evaporated milk and dry whole milk.

Figures beginning 1950 represent whole milk only; earlier data cover both whole and skimmed milk.

									<del>'</del>				
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	Febru-					1951		Septem-		Novem-	Decem-	19	52 Febru-
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	ber	October	ber	ber	January	ary
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	ГОВАС	CO-C	ontinu	ıed					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal thous. of bu-	56, 384	59, 459	82, 196	62, 034	54, 519	41, 663	51, 689	48, 585	40, 444	47, 423	48, 504	53, 987	
Barley: Production (crop estimate)do Receipts, principal marketsdo	6, 663	8,801	9, 703	6,822	6, 819	7, 204	22, 135	12, 411	10, 200	11, 518	1 254, 668 8, 039	9,710	9, 481
Stocks, domestic, end of month:	30, 165	27, 476	24, 692	24, 585	24, 285	23, 361	26, 353	28, 254	27, 704	26,779	25, 483	22,042	21,005
On farms do Exports, including malt do Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):	4, 559	89, 075 6, 177	6, 532	2, 582	40, 196 3, 137	5, 266	2,548	171, 419 4, 056	1,554	1,385	124, 287 2, 995	930	
No. 2, malting dol. per bu. No. 3, straight do	1. 742 1. 673	1. 738 1. 628	1. 625 1. 445	1. 517 1. 365	1. 388 1. 261	1. 283 1. 193	1.368 1.264	1, 434 1, 292	1.542 1.389	1. 652 1. 481	1. 593 1. 440	1.638 1.471	1, 549 1, 407
Corn:											1 2, 941		
Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu- Grindings, wet process thous of bu- Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, domestic, end of month:	11, 182 34, 227	13,004 33,010	10, 893 25, 664	10, 860 21, 914	10, 769 21, 155	9, 604 21, 759	10, 147 23, 800	9, 289 21, 578	10, 424 24, 565	10, 774 33, 948	9, 238 34, 498	10, 858 44, 823	10,002 32,248
Stocks, domestic, end of month:  Commercial	74, 058	71, 453 1, 323. 3	61, 636	50, 939	42, 570 801. 3	35, 379	32, 559	32, 785 312. 9	38, 497	47, 299	51, 394 <b>1,</b> 919. 3	58, 785	63, 788
Commercial do. On farms mil. of bu Exports, including meal thous. of bu Prices, wholesale:	11, 621	12, 979	15, 035	8, 895	6, 985	6, 568	6, 015	4, 188	5, 161	6, 158	10, 165	8, 197	
No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu. No. 3, yellow (Chicago) do. Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades do.	(2) 1.818 1.659	(2) 1,770 1,645	1. 889 1. 799 1. 703	1. 870 1. 774 1. 688	$\begin{array}{c} (^2) \\ 1.721 \\ 1.617 \end{array}$	(2) 1. 764 1. 667	1. 854 1. 794 1. 705	1.795 1.801 1.712	1. 798 1. 782 1. 709	1, 762 1, 828 1, 680	(2) 1. 926 1. 699	(2) 1, 913 1, 597	1. 998 1. 802 1. 587
Oats:	1.000	1.010	1.100	1.000	1.01	1.007	1.700	1.712	1.703	1.000		1.557	1.357
Production (crop estimate)mil. of bu_ Receipts, principal marketsthous. of bu_ Stocks, domestic, end of month:	4, 267	5, 605	8, 263	10, 137	7, 923	9, 930	23, 302	15, 684	7, 503	9, 224	1 1, 316 9, 450	6, 420	5, 826
Commercial do	15, 231	13, 828 544, 842	13,030	14, 971	14, 889 257, 920	17, 798	27, 449	33, 213 1, 103, 455	31, 507	28, 173	26, 931 841, 889	21, 186	17,065
On farms. do Exports, including oatmeal do Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu	. 996	1, 190 . 993	726 . 980	. 931	. 865	269 . 794	. 817	. 856	149 . 918	504 1. 071	254 1.045	. 992	. 912
Rice: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu									 		1 97, 344		
California: Receipts, domestic, roughthous. of lb_Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	50, 618 34, 374	45, 169 25, 414	42, 524 37, 536	54, 961 30, 167	62, 332 30, 734	88, 472 58, 385	42, 350 73, 389	31, 647 18, 109	190, 887 44, 418	94, 417 77, 966	89, 767 76, 982	120, 540 80, 214	131, 132 129, 926
Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month thous. of lb.	62, 221	64, 246	53, 497	56, 873	65,013	63, 302	20,372	23, 127	102, 340	90, 071	77, 352	76, 825	42,642
Shipments from mills, milled rice.  Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month	74, 774 142, 156	55, 144 118, 987	28, 144 81, 199	15, 751 73, 562	26, 529 99, 562	28, 261 140, 267	292, 259 153, 069	551, 420 191, 062	980, 355 295, 248	330, 758 186, 612	199, 749 177, 402	209, 432 158, 633	125, 522 125, 513
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month thous. of lb.	569, 695	482, 688	419, 822	356, 857	279, 413	162,622	215, 451	383,344	697, 198	719, 664	676,066	642, 963	598,059
Exportsdo Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.)_dol. per lb_	66, 834	64, 163	43, 343	13,024	13, 259 . 104	127, 364 . 104	111, 588 . 091	133, 772	157, 879	191, 466 . 094	80, 856 . 096	89, 052 . 100	. 105
Rye: Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu- Receipts, principal markets†	715	787	1, 510	1,031	901	1,800	5, 995	2,330	1, 381	806	1 21, 395 1, 267		636
Receipts, principal markets;	6, 861 1, 894	5, 851 1, 878	4, 036 1, 923	2, 733 1. 883	2,006 1.834	2, 423 1, 790	5, 129 1, 642	6, 183 1, 659	6, 471 1, 817	6, 217 1, 933	6, 344 2, 051	741 6, 136 2, 036	5, 844 1, 915
<b>Y</b> 17						 		ļ	1		1 987. 5		
w neat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of bu- Spring wheatdo. Winter wheatdo. Receipts, principal marketsthous. of bu- Disopperspace domestic											1 342.0 1 645.5		
Receipts, principal marketsthous. of bu- Disappearance, domesticdodo	21, 333	28, 407 289, 670	48, 928	53, 853	31, 013 325, 879	65, 841	66, 140	60, 975 262, 813	47, 284	35, 730	32, 396 282, 539	26, 284	29,072
Canada (Canadian wheat)dododododododo_	204, 220	188, 379 715, 809	168, 777	166, 795	167, 086 396, 204	160, 577	143, 643	164, 425 1, 128, 018	223, 849	209, 143	218, 333 856, 479	216, 427	213, 163
Commercial do. Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses thous of bu.	206, 379	193, 663 200, 827	177, 355	177, 369	157, 848 89, 129	211, 870	233, 527	238, 443 272, 960	224, 941	202, 464	199, 947 201, 607	163, 161	144, 640
Merchant mills do On farms do Exports, total, including flour do		101, 052 217, 111	59, 482		73, 587 72, 638	00.000	40.010	131, 963 480, 862	29 576	39, 376	113, 051 339, 336		
Wheat only dododododododo	39, 259 34, 335	38, 601 33, 095	52, 087	47, 677 42, 673	42, 306 39, 766	29, 220 27, 458	42, 819 38, 500	39, 797 35, 439	33, 576 30, 140		35, 090 29, 667	44, 646 41, 043	
Prices, wholesale:  No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis)  dol. per bu	2, 602	2, 520	2, 532	2. 537	2, 448	2.475	2, 464	2, 442	2, 517	2, 597	<b>2</b> . 568	2, 546	2. 505
No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City)do No. 2, red winter (St. Louis)do	2. 476 2. 529	2. 401 2. 444 2. 408	2. 435 2. 476 2. 440	2. 384 2. 305 2. 421	2. 343 2. 191 2. 348	2.307 2.213	2. 330 2. 287 2. 339	2.383 2.402	2. 452 2. 488	2. 540 2. 565 2. 472	2. 541 2. 625	2, 519 2, 555 2, 471	2.492 2.547
Weighted avg., 6 markets, all gradesdo Wheat flour:	2. 507	2. 408	2. 440	2. 421	2. 548	2. 313	2. 559	2.341	2. 404	2.472	2. 488	2, 4/1	2.422
Production: Flourthous. of sacks (100 lb.)	18,733	19,706	17, 233	18, 529	17,091 72,9	18,026	19,653	18,795	21, 055 88, 2	19,876 84 4	18,386	21, 212	18, 519
Operations, percent of capacity Offal short tons Grindings of wheat thous. of bu	83. 3 373, 358 43, 591	79. 6 386, 398 45, 860	73. 4 338, 866 39, 958	75. 4 368, 285 43, 049	342, 902 39, 987	76. 5 364, 193 42, 156	76. 3 395, 893 45, 928	88. 5 377, 944 43, 789	456, 496 49, 342	403, 215 46, 684	82. 0 r 375, 647 43, 333	86. 4 7 429, 296 49, 683	83. 0 376, 000 43, 337
stocks held by mills, end of month thous, of sacks (100 lb.)		4, 839			4, 494		<u></u>	4, 712			4, 701		
Exports do Prices, wholesale: Spring, short patents (Minneapolis)*	2, 113	2, 363	3, 174	2, 148	1,116	756	1,854	1,870	1, 475	1,895	2. 328	1, 546	
dol. per sack (100 lb.) Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City)*-do	6. 394 5. 963	6. 238 5. 800	6. 245 5. 725	6. 144 5. 713	6, 013 5, 660	6. 010 5. 744	6. 019 5. 725	5. 894 5. 690	5. 885 5. 713	6. 138 5. 850	6. 044 5. 710	5. 935 5. 600	5. 865 5. 575
Revised. December 1 estimate. No que tRevised series. Data are furnished by the Chi	otation. icago Board	l of Trade	and repres	ent receipts	s at 12 inte	rio <b>r</b> prima	ry markets	: for name	s of marke	ts and data	for Janus	rv 1948–Ju	lv 1950, se

Revised. Data are furnished by the Chicago Board of Trade and represent receipts at 12 interior primary markets; for names of markets and data for January 1948-July 1950, see note marked "†" on p. S-28 of the October 1951 SURVEY.

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.

New series. Data prior to February 1951 will be shown later.

				**********		1951		***		·····		19	52
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	говас	co—c	Continu	ıed					
LIVESTOCK													
Cattle and calves: Slaughter (Federally inspected): Calves	374 887 1,364 121 34.88	447 965 1,444 131	406 894 1, 552 151 35, 95	414 986 1,555 124 35,71	406 787 1, 345 111 35. 68	408 920 1. 754 173 35. 75	422 1, 064 2, 066 293 36, 39	373 956 2,307 515 36,99	500 1, 140 2, 928 893 36. 75	457 1, 122 2, 063 460 36, 29	344 998 1,533 200 34,59	382 1, 096 1, 648 133 34. 25	343 985 1,481 158
Beef steers (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City).do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do Hogs:	34. 42 38. 38	35, 12 36, 50	35. 64 38. 90	34. 29 37. 25	32. 83 38. 31	31. 61 37. 40	32, 59 36, 75	31. 90 36. 25	31. 97 37. 10	31, 63 36, 00	30. 45 36. 00	31. 19 36. 50	32.06 37.00
Slaughter (Federally inspected) thous. of animals Receipts, principal marketsdo	4, 159 2, 713	5, 117 3, 072	4, 989 3, 060	4, 952 3, 080	4, 700 2, 856	3, 826 2, 630	4, 236 2, 765	4, 398 2, 743	5, 651 3, 460	6, 531 4, 098	6, 912 4, 174	6, 835 4, 373	5, 779 3, 626
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb Hog-corn ratio	22. 26	21.62	21. 01	20. 77	21.07	20, 36	20.35	19.62	20.09	18.30	17. 74	17.42	17.07
bu, of corn equal in value to 100 lb. of live hog Sheep and lambs; Slaughter (Federally inspected)	13. 8 740	13. 2 738	12. 7 657	12. 4 657	13. 0 811	12. 8 863	12. 8 889	11. 9	12.4	922	10.4	10. 4 1, 042	10.4
Receipts, principal markets do Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States do Prices, wholesale:	673 119	717 93	807 157	956 258	964 164	1,076 168	1,310 492	1, 821 703	2, 152 822	1, 157 305	946 119	1, 150 123	990 971 109
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)_do	38. 25 (1)	40. 50 (¹)	39. 25 (1)	35, 50 (1)	35. 00 (1)	31. 75 (¹)	31. 50 31. 34	31. 25 32. 64	31.00 32.00	31.00 31.31	30, 75 30, 50	30. 25 (¹)	28.00 (1)
MEATS					1							İ	
Total meats (including lard):  Production (inspected slaughter) mil. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Exports do	1, 334 1, 007 45	1,537 984 66	1,479 967 77	1,537 908 79	1, 442 847 81	1,387 748 84	1, 488 640 62	1, 374 550 56	1,668 531 44	1, 841 728 87	1, 866 7 966 108	1, 977 r 1, 146 113	1,715 1,249
Beef and veal: Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	527, 293 157, 531 924	576, 081 139, 378 467	537, 799 117, 821 495	595, 451 106, 463 385	483, 836 96, 041 348	556, 897 94, 900 472	617, 158 101, 377 769	553, 317 102, 301 2, 643	648, 917 135, 560 892	645, 256 198, 647 2, 189	585, 399 7 234, 679 850	656, 307 r 256, 247 660	593, 420 262, 426
Price, wholesale, beef, firsh, steer careasses, choice (600-700 lbs.) (New York)dol. per lb_Lamb and mutton:	. 561	. 576	. 578	. 583	. 578	. 576	. 578	. 594	. 601	. 599	. 579	. 571	. 562
Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Pork, including lard, production (inspected	36, 188 9, 474 770, 708	36, 529 7, 727 924, 237	32, 603 5, 435	31, 457 5, 862 910, 332	35, 892 5, 235 922, 354	38, 061 6, 211 791, 554	39, 369 6, 407 831, 556	36, 652 7, 227 784, 336	47, 490 9, 767 971, 381	42, 803 12, 536 1, 153, 267	37, 915 7 13, 720 1, 242, 339	50, 536 7 13, 840 1, 269, 791	48, 986 13, 436
slaughter) thous of lb- Pork, excluding lard: Production (inspected slaughter) do- Stocks, cold storage, end of month do- Exports do-	570, 361 641, 565	684, 025 648, 384 5, 486	908, 712 672, 100 654, 497 3, 710	665, 162 616, 231 4, 488	672, 784 572, 372 6, 113	576, 759 496, 171 5, 851	614, 815 401, 573 5, 833	579, 276 325, 959 5, 753	718, 673 276, 255 8, 899	850, 917 381, 870 7, 484	905, 863 548, 604 11, 257	931, 607 704, 992 10, 337	771, 472 786, 194
Prices, wholesale:  Hams, smoked, compositedol. per lb Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York)_do Lard:	. 590 . 489	. 591 . 461	r.565 .463	. 568 . 474	. 574 . 488	. 573 . 488	. 574 . 544	. 568 . 559	. 574 . 557	7 . 549 . 460	. 544 . 427	. 546 . 433	. 527 . 424
Production (inspected slaughter) thous, of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Exports do Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago) dol. per lb.	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 68, 754 67, 886 . 200	157, 111 46, 820 72, 030 . 198	158, 700 34, 702 48, 398 . 198	149, 769 28, 372 41, 753 . 208	184, 705 31, 344 29, 808 , 209	221, 097 39, 229 70, 076 . 180	246, 363 53, 614 88, 194 . 190	248, 037 r 49, 284 96, 445 . 175	220, 934 53, 492 . 175
POULTRY AND EGGS									}				
Poultry: Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo_ Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) § dol. per lb_ Eggs:	27, 972 242, 023 r. 344	34, 806 192, 913 r. 364	35, 273 147, 203 r. 377	43, 097 125, 359 7, 350	52, 380 112, 369 r. 308	42, 360 106, 692 7, 289	46, 157 121, 493 7, 288	63, 264 166, 242 r. 276	77, 471 259, 920 r. 261	87, 278 309, 943 7, 248	76, 887 302, 151 r. 284	35, 651 r 300, 000 . 275	35, 067 269, 334 . 295
Production, farmmillions_ Dried egg productionthous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	7 5, 173 1, 846	6, 340 2, 159	6, 318 2, 790	6, 156 3, 602	5, 270 2, 652	4, 711 668	4, 231 498	4, 007 468	4, 240 370	4, 215 357	4,609 429	r 5, 407 894	5, 715 1, 681
Shell thous, of cases Frozen thous of lb Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) dol, per doz.	32, 712 . 449	309 62, 298 . 468	973 109, 253	2, 083 162, 659 . 478	2, 427 189, 980 . 517	2, 270 190, 818 . 514	1, 615 176, 273	958 151, 293 .630	527 121, 592 . 669	230 95, 143 . 664	141 67, 200 . 496	r 238 r 53, 055	928 59, 935 . 364
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS	. 110	.100	.470	.410		.011	. 550	.000	.009	.004	1450	. 090	.304
Confectionery, manufacturers' sales*thous. of dol	84,000	80, 000	68, 000	65, 000	59, 000	54, 385	71, 824	100, 170	113, 945	113,842	97, 030	89, 249	84,067
Cocoa: Imports long tons Price, wholesale, Accra (New York) dol. per lb. Coffee:	26, 482 . 376	48, 483 . 384	25, 526 . 384	32, 373 7. 383	23, 778 . 383	15, 636 r. 351	23, 235 . 355	9, <b>622</b> . 341	6,090 r.321	15, 555 . 295	r 16,570 r.326	32, 640 . 331	
Colerances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags. To United States	1, 691 1, 304 892 2, 129	1, 447 934 1, 020 2, 344	966 655 785 1, 457	1, 281 847 754 1, 485	837 572 690 1, 325	985 521 551 1, 253	1,419 888 591 1,293	1, 482 962 619 1, 217	1, 792 1, 089 736 1, 742	1,725 1,008 562 1,882	1,609 945 689 2,049	1, 604 871 658 1, 975	1,331 758 955
Fish: Landings, fresh fish, 5 portsthous, of lb. Stock, cold storage, end of monthdo	38, 692 106, 834	. 548 43, 321 96, 367	57, 916 88, 803	. 544 67, 200 105, 944	. 536 68, 613 127, 351	. 532 70, 310 146, 891	. 536 69, 618 161, 628	54, 520 166, 100	. 545 50, 468 171, 924	7 . 543 38, 843 179, 135	. 541 25, 946 168, 792	. 550 r 148, 113	. 550

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. ¹No quotation.

§ Series revised to represent quotations for heavy type.

§ New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, representing estimated total sales by manufacturers of confectionery and competitive chocolate products. The figures exclude sales of chocolate coatings and cocoa produced by chocolate manufacturers and sales by manufacturer-retailers with a single business location. Estimated total sales for 1947-51, respectively, are as follows (mil. of dol.): 956; 981; 900; 960; 999. January 1951 sales, \$92,000,000.

‡ For revised data for July 1949-October 1950, see note marked "‡" on p. S-29 of the January 1952 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				<del></del>		1951	<del></del>					19	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	OBAC	со—с	ontinu	ed					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.													
Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous. of Spanish tons	1, 538	2, 488	3, 538	3, 838	3, 137	2, 573	1,977	1,602	952	E77	427	718	1,883
United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis): Production and receipts:	66, 422	40, 570	34, 751	18, 463	47, 954	31,386	27, 762	98, 067	464, 289	577	472,810	84, 442	32, 439
Productionshort tons_ Entries from off-shoredo Hawaii and Puerto Ricodo	553, 832 104, 596	564, 059 164, 129	567, 747 171, 703	563, 138 260, 011	620, 832 284, 460	594, 611 228, 452	542, 615 195, 252	396, 322 111, 020	464, 289 444, 726 92, 575	627, 848 314, 637 102, 389	164, 866 155, 925	364, 959 72, 083	293, 390 40, 217
Deliveries, total do  For domestic consumption do  For export. do  Stocks, raw and refined, end of month	7 556, 372 7 553, 344 7 3, 028	533, 772 524, 495 9, 277	532, 257 520, 335 11, 922	1, 104, 322 1, 094, 004 10, 318	824, 919 821, 213 3, 706	519, 795 511, 268 8, 527	676, 096 670, 503 5, 593	646, 163 643, 958 2, 205	678, 741 676, 573 2, 168	546, 529 544, 224 2, 305	556, 802 536, 614 20, 188	581, 376 578, 699 2, 677	544, 553 542, 900 1, 653
thous, of short tons_ Exports, refined sugarshort tons_ Imports:	7 1,556 1,978	1, 722 3, 933	1, 818 16, 218	1, 285 21, 079	1, 090 25, 412	1, 217 10, 656	1, 121 3, 399	958 2, 011	1, 169 1, 470	1, 540 1, 005	1, 756 18, 264	1, 613 867	1,478
Raw sugar, total do From Cuba do From Philippine Islands do Go	377, 243 294, 025 83, 189	344, 935 266, 755 78, 165	344, 583 242, 238 102, 344	285, 133 175, 481 109, 643	271, 882 174, 534 97, 342	314, 392 230, 304 79, 723	311, 704 246, 113 54, 807	252, 570 212, 522 40, 041	242, 519 226, 799 11, 984	236, 919 226, 225 10, 191	75, 340 74, 217 1, 120	248, 724 223, 704 25, 017	
Refined sugar, total do From Cuba do do	21, 050 20, 600	40, 489 40, 489	39, 665 39, 465	36, 834 36, 534	29, 310 29, 168	35, 197 35, 197	32, 735 32, 728	28, 013 28, 013	45, 251 45, 251	4, 926 4, 424	1 0	10, 221 10, 220	
Price (New York): Raw, wholesaledol. per lb_Refined:	.060	. 059	.058	.063	.066	. 063	. 060	. 060	. 059	.060	.058	1	. 057
Retail         dol. per 5 lb.           Wholesale         dol. per lb.           Tea, imports         thous, of lb.	. 490 . 081 7, 067	. 488 . 081 9, 627	. 501 . 081 11, 973	. 480 . 082 7, 208	. 482 . 084 5, 704	. 492 . 086 7, 173	. 497 . 084 7, 152	. 496 . 083 5, 835	. 486 . 081 4, 945	. 482 . 081 5, 624	. 482 . 081 6, 713	. 483 . 081 7, 769	.480
TOBACCO Leaf:													
Production (crop estimate) mil. of lb_ Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quar- ter, total mil. of lb_	1	3, 942			3, 573			3, 760	1		1 2, 282 4, 273	1	
Domestic: Cigar leafdo		398			404			373			352		
laneous domesticmil, of lb_ Foreign grown: Cigar leafdo		3, 355 16			2, 973 17	, <b>-</b> -		3, 203			3,732		
Cigar real Cigarette tobacco do Exports, including scrap and stems thous of lb Imports, including scrap and stems do	20, 215 7, 954	172 29, 448 8, 020	32, 804 7, 597	25, 718 8, 733	180 26, 794 7, 832	24, 068 8, 018	48, 266 9, 812	166 74, 746 8, 404	87, 519	60, 337 10, 302	170 60, 623 5, 734	33, 489 8, 572	
Manufactured products:  Production, manufactured tobacco, totaldo Chewing, plug, and twistdo Smokingdo	18, 150 7, 069 7, 789	19, 677 7, 328 8, 784	18, 706 6, 674 8, 732	20, 145 7, 541 9, 103	19, 581 7, 475 8, 897	15,777 6,708 6,819	21, 665 8, 240 9, 741	19, 777 7, 049 9, 669	18, 292 7, 120 8, 017	20, 624 7, 853 9, 243	14, 958 5, 739 6, 018	19, 884 7, 516 8, 619	
Snuff do Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes (small): Tax-free millions.	3, 293	3, 565 2, 600	3, 299	3, 501	3, 209	2, 250	3, 684	3, 060 2, 773	3, 154	3, 528	3, 201	3, 749 4, 141	
Tax-paid do. Cigars (large), tax-paid thousands Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid	28, 857 435, 074	30, 160 455, 351	29, 524 444, 006	32, 776 478, 693	32, 474 502, 592	29, 739 421, 758	35, 601 533, 739	30, 800 490, 938	37, 477 590, 616	33, 994 554, 341	23, 847 367, 906	r 37, 598 494, 556	29, 411 446, 560
Exports, cigarettes millions.	17, 765 1, 153	18, 423 1, 564	18, 451 1, 381	19, 272 1, 401	19, 091 1, 404	15, 806 1, 140	21, 551 1, 704	19, 486 1, 443		24, 005 1, 742	14, 353 1, 443	19, 450 1, 517	18, 490
Price, wholesale, cigarettes, manufacturer to wholesaler and jobber, f. o. b., destination* dol. per thous	3, 969	3, 969	3.969	3.969	3. 969	3. 969	3. 969	3. 969	3. 969	3. 944	4. 027	4. 027	4, 02
		L	EATH	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	S						
HIDES AND SKINS													
Imports, total hides and skinst thous, of lb_Calf and kip skins thous, of pieces. Cattle hidest do	17, 570 312 156	20, 247 218 222	18, 177 203 175	22, 301 285 280	23, 864 195 325	30, 220 355 437	30, 707 136 416	26, 012 78 191	21, 212 105 202	13, 057 78 158	11, 424 110 116	12, 972 81 186	
Goatskins‡ do Sheep and lamb skins do Prices, wholesale (Chicago):	2, 743 1, 119	2, 976 1, 533	3, 230 1, 580	3, 616 1, 655	2, 755 1, 949	3, 137 1, 423	2, 819 2, 632	1, 931 5, 753	1, 814 2, 358	1, 821 925	1,864 1,132	2,367 668	
Caliskins, packer, heavy, 9½/15 lbs.*dol. per lb Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lbs.*do	. 775 . 338	. 775 . 338	. 800 . 330	. 8 <b>0</b> 0 . 330	. 800 . 330	. 650 . 330	. 557 . 308	. 486 . 323	. 475 . 310	. 399 . 216	. 379 . 188	. 400 . 140	
LEATHER Production: Calf and kipthous, of skins	921	904	805	619	E-7.4	450		400	207	£00	r 603		
Cattle hide thous, of iskins Cattle hide thous, of hides Goat and kid thous of skins Sheep and lamb do Exports:	2, 204 3, 196 2, 705	2, 220 3, 435 2, 492	1, 916 3, 100 1, 968	1, 956 2, 917 1, 835	574 1, 878 2, 620 1, 478	459 1, 534 2, 038 1, 480	559 1, 885 2, 469 1, 873	1, 644 1, 830 1, 674	1, 859 2, 011 2, 138	568 1,748 1,837 2,163	1, 555 7 2, 059 1, 894	717 1, 878 2, 615 2, 047	
Sole leather:  Bends, backs, and sidesthous. of lb_ Offal, including belting offaldo Upper leatherthous. of sq. ft_	132 21 2, 051	17 17 2,776	12 78 2,087	56 14 1, 368	32 48 1, 577	83 86 1,833	7 10 2,312	18 17 1,706	7	18 89 2, 621	17 82 2,321	8 43 1, 549	
Prices, wholesale: Sole, bends, heavy, f. o. b. tannery*dol. per lb_ Chrome calf, black, B and C grades, f. o. b. tan- nery*dol. per sq. ft		 			. 880 1. 150	. 856 1. 022	. 776	. 776	. 700	. 660	. 630	1	

Revised. December 1 estimate.
\*New series. Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; data prior to February 1951 will be shown later.
†Revisions for 1950 are shown in corresponding note in the October 1951 issue of the Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the		1	i	······	<del></del>	1951						19	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	L	EATH)	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	'S—Co	ntinue	d					
LEATHER MANUFACTURES										,			
Shoes and slippers: ‡ Production, totalthous, of pairs	43, 313	47, 198	39, 635	38, 303	37, 578	32, 530	43, 234	36, 130	38, 783	34, 884	32, 227	41, 306	
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, totalthous. of pairs	39, 601	42, 799	35, 412	34, 152	33, 429	28, 465	37, 532	30, 844	32, 822	29, 462	28, 794	38, 290	
By types of uppers: $\sigma^1$ All leatherdododo	35, 357 3, 439	37, 785 4, 154	30, 638 4, 077	29, 480 3, 988	28, 905 3, 877	25, 020 2, 909	32, 796 3, 839	26, 862 3, 105	29, 450 3, 372	26, 262 3, 200	25, 511 3, 283	33, 694 4, 596	
By kinds: Men'sdo Youths' and boys'do	9,371	10,652	9,340 1,025	9,744	9, 245 1, 284	6,898	9, 156	7, 969	8, 755	7,739	7, 023	8, 577	
Youths' and boys'	1, 156 20, 154 5, 586	1, 238 21, 718 5, 654	17, 807 4, 294	1, 201 15, 934 4, 282	15, 844 4, 365	1, 132 15, 057 3, 366	1, 468 19, 862 4, 480	1, 258 15, 580 3, 800	1, 319 15, 713 4, 321	1,097 13,711 4,290	1, 068 13, 740 4, 356	1, 263 19, 676 5, 623	
Infants' and babies'dododo	3, 334 3, 158	3, 537 3, 722	2, 946 3, 636	2, 991 3, 566	2, 691 3, 612	2,012 3,609	2, 566 5, 091	2, 237 4, 660	2, 714 5, 395	2, 625 4, 930	2, 607 3, 032	3, 151 2, 511	
Athleticdodododo	278 276	339 338	299 288	255 330	211 326	152 304	198 413	189 437	205 361	180 312	176 225	216 289	
Exports§do Prices, wholesale, factory, Goodyear welt, leather sole:	279	401	338	307	247	197	289	283	229	359	302	219	
Men's black calf oxford, plain toe_dol. per pair_ Men's black calf oxford, tip toedo	11. 760 8. 800	11.760 8.800	11.760 8.800	11.760 8.800	11. 466 8. 688	11. 368 8. 350	11. 368 8. 350	11. 184 8. 350	10. 633 8. 110	10.633 7.750	10. 633 7. 750		
Women's oxford (nurses'), rubber toplift*.do	6. 250	6, 250	6. 250	6. 250	6. 250	6. 250	6, 250	6. 250	6. 250	6, 250	6. 250		
		LUM	BER A	AND M	IANUF	ACTU:	RES						
LUMBER-ALL TYPES													
Exports, total sawmill productsM bd ft_ imports, total sawmill productsdo	71,028 179,627	76, 137 230, 218	64, 985 232, 287	83, 538 213, 085	93, 155 204, 938	96, 309 221, 873	102, 473 220, 111	76, 745 206, 517	106, 072 232, 368	81, 445 213, 655	80, 555 160, 885	1 45, 836 142, 814	
National Lumber Manufacturers Association:  Production, totalmil. bd. ft  Hardwoodsdodo	2, 763 634	3, 288 776	3, 469 760	3, 793 806	3, 660 837	3, 147 767	3, 58 <b>4</b> 767	3, 200 746	3, 514 741	3, 210 686	2, 632 645	2, 797 611	2, 870 675
Softwoods do Shipments, total do	2, 129 2, 884	2, 512 3, 448	2, 709 3, 454	2, 987 3, 474	2, 823 3, 171	2, 380 2, 741	2, 817 3, 231	2, 454 2, 937	2, 773 3, 412	2, 524 3, 163	1, 987 2, 541	2, 186 3, 021	2, 198 2, 950
Hardwoods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	688 2, 196	788 2, 661	786 <b>2,</b> 668	692 2, 782	632 2, 539	572 2, 169	594 2, 637	574 2, 363	655 2, 757	690 2, 473	600 1,941	619 2, 402	681 2, 269
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month, totalmil. bd. ft	6, 431	6, 285	6,300	6, 584	7, 111	7, 543	7, 870	8, 132	8, 193	8, 240	7 8, 364	8, 311	8, 232
Hardwoodsdo Softwoodsdo	2, 244 4, 187	2, <b>23</b> 3 4, <b>0</b> 52	2, 207 4, 093	2, 321 4, 263	2, 526 4, 585	2, 720 4, 823	2, 893 4, 977	3, 065 5, 067	3, 152 5, 041	3, 148 5, 092	7 3, 193 5, 171	3, 186 5, 125	3, 180 5, 052
SOFTWOODS Douglas fir:		1 000	oca	966	742	707	0.07	007	000	704	754	meo.	01
Orders, newdodo	734 942 817	1, 008 925 904	963 890 978	889 1, 045	704 954	737 644 708	867 509 987	835 514 860	923 374 981	764 245 898	754 904 717	752 1,065 799	1,000 830
Production do Shipments do Month do Constant do Month do Constant do Month do Constant do Month do Constant do Con	798 752	1, 025 631	998 611	1, 012 607	882 717	656 795	926 830	830 861	965 836	892 841	668 924	918 971	833 968
Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do.  Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft.  Sawed timber do.	37, 104 6, 977	36, 452 11, 400	36, 794 11, 784	43, 359 13, 792	48, 441 12, 010	38, 329 11, 744	54, 086 12, 453	38, 438 7, 421	47, 677 20, 823	43, 886 21, 143	43, 794 14, 856	15, 250 9, 110	]
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo	30, 127	25, 052	25, 010	29, 567	36, 431	26, 585	41, 633	31, 017	26, 854	22, 743	28, 938	6, 140	
Dimension, No. 1 common, 2" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L.	<sup>2</sup> 83. 377	83. 902	r 83. 937	83. 657	82. 268	82.068	81. 935	82. 212	82. 648	81,741	81, 368	81. 508	82. 467
dol. per M bd. ft Southern pine:	<sup>2</sup> 131. 720	132. 700	132, 700	132. 700	132. 700	131, 998	130. 230	129. 842	129. 842	128.617	r 128. 209	126. 575	126. 578
Orders, new mil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	651 452	785 449	678 392	689 331	605 299	619 286	742 329	697 370	808 381	639 337	553 310	748 312	71: 32'
Production do Shipments do Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end	652 685	769 788	762 735	816 750	695 637	677 632	707 699	622 656	728 797	695 683	626 580	791 746	703 693
of month	1, 436 8, 224	1, 417 12, 061	1, 444 9, 087	1, 510 10, 695	1, 568 9, 329	1,613 20,652	1, 621 11, 929	1, 587 14, 292	1, 518 16, 996	1,530 9,505	1, 576 11, 665	1, 621 8, 878	1,63
Sawed timberdododododo	1, 813 6, 411	3, 405 8, 656	1, 573 7, 514	3, 457 7, 238	2, 589 6, 740	3, 791 16, 861	2, 677 9, 252	2, 336 11, 956	3, 522 13, 474	2, 714 6, 791	3, 725 7, 940		
Prices, wholesale, composite: Boards, No. 2 and better, 1" x 6" x R. L.* dol. per M bd. ft	<sup>3</sup> 80, 552	80, 708	80. 374	79. 861	78. 814	78. 411	78. 625	78. 915	79. 735	80. 612	80. 797	80. 642	80. 196
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x S/L* dol. per M bd. ft	3 155. 673	155, 520	155. 061	155.061	155. 061	155. 061	155. 061	155.061	155.061	155. 061	155. 061	155.061	155. 061
Western pine: Orders, newmil. bd. ft	456	565	683	740	763	724	749	700	747	635	530	552	490
Orders, unfilled, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	725 406 445	709 548 541	731 659 630	742 792 701	754 847 723	734 741 644	701 801 716	714 684 614	745 744 690	714 641 619	716 419 478	684 355 485	473 390 47
Shipments doStocks, gross, mill, end of monthdoPrice, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 com-	1, 298	1,305	1, 334	1, 427	1, 551	1, 648	1,733	1, 803	1,857	1,879	1,820	1, 690	1,609
mon, 1" x 8"dol. per M bd. ft.	84. 51	85. 35	87. 07	86. 45	85, 73	84. 13	81. 68	78. 97	78. 85	78. 17	78. 74	78. 58	79. 22
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD  Productionthous. of sq. ft., 3%" equivalent	255, 408	279, 415	264, 094	285, 278	281, 340	195, 059	283, 321	242, 823	269, 629	187, 254	176, 132	244, 011	253, 303
Production thous, or sq. it., 98" equivalent. Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do.	247, 892	283, 104 60, 610	263, 884 59, 080	275, 490 65, 801	281, 340 280, 908 65, 529	178, 875 80, 323	270, 994 91, 462	235, 627 97, 932	257, 805 110, 649	189, 383 108, 524	195, 259 88, 552	7 238, 911 7 92, 577	260, 720 84, 739
HARDWOOD FLOORING	33,200	-3,000	,	,	,	3,020	'						
Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, new	6, 225	5, 200	5, 075	3, 775	4, 300	3, 675	4, 550	3, 175	3, 700	3, 350	3, 150	4, 800	3, 55
Orders, new M of the Orders, unfilled, end of month do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Orders and		20, 550 5, 800	20, 000 5, 700	19, 025 5, 400	17, 350 5, 550	16, 975 4, 050	15, 650 5, 450	14, 500 4, 800	13, 500 4, 750	12, 950 3, 900	12, 300 3, 750	13, 050 4, 500	12, 250 4, 150
Shipments. dododo	5, 300	5, 875 4, 550	5, 425 4, 875	4, 850 5, 325	5, 300 5, 675	4,000 5,600	5, 200 5, 850	4, 100 6, 500	4, 350 6, 900	3,600 7,300	3, 550 7, 575	3, 750 8, 250	4, 256 8, 056

Stocks, mill, end of month do 4,575 4,550 4,875 5,325 5,325 5,600 5,850 6,500 6,000 7,300 7,575 8,250 8,050 7, Revised. Data beginning January 1952 have been adjusted to conform to the 1952 revision of the export schedule. Revised January 1951 quotation, Douglas fir: Dimension, \$82,344; flooring,\$132.919. January 1951 quotation, Southern pine: Boards, \$80,679; flooring, \$157.511. Revisions for January-October 1950 are available upon request.

The figures include a comparatively small number of 'other footwer' which is not shown separately from shoes, sandals, etc., in the distribution by types of uppers. Evides "special category" items.

Excludes "special category" items.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1951						19	52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru ary
·	LUM	IBER .	AND N	IANU	FACTU	RES-	-Conti	nued			_		
HARDWOOD FLOORING—Continued													
Onk:         M bd. ft.           Orders, new         M bd. ft.           Orders, unfilled, end of month         do.           Production         do.           Shipments         do.           Stocks, mill, end of month         do.	83, 274 93, 512 79, 419 78, 129 35, 489	81, 813 92, 804 93, 657 90, 960 38, 186	68, 904 82, 647 87, 050 81, 866 43, 370	65, 806 65, 620 94, 499 85, 922 51, 947	51, 757 53, 093 81, 269 71, 488 61, 728	65, 721 54, 740 71, 301 69, 053 63, 976	83, 288 57, 246 83, 699 80, 782 64, 635	84, 032 65, 778 74, 297 75, 500 63, 432	83, 335 66, 613 86, 628 85, 372 64, 688	57, 156 54, 985 81, 035 73, 263 72, 460	49, 607 53, 002 64, 181 54, 554 82, 087	77, 919 56, 995 78, 657 73, 926 86, 818	87, 8 67, 7 73, 0 77, 0 82, 8
		ME	TALS .	AND N	IANUI	FACTU	RES	· ···				<del>-</del>	<u> </u>
IRON AND STEEL													l
oreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports, total short tons Scrap do Imports, total do Scrap do	267, 309 18, 339 403, 146 46, 017	353, 346 19, 683 405, 191 54, 489	299, 794 22, 651 387, 851 22, 260	296, 954 21, 337 378, 358 19, 086	280, 662 15, 063 292, 784 14, 102	287, 245 23, 004 315, 363 28, 993	306, 310 23, 670 279, 818 26, 074	349, 615 26, 902 255, 268 17, 116	296, 081 21, 919 248, 186 17, 417	344, 232 22, 561 219, 274 24, 630	417, 589 20, 445 257, 307 22, 013	402, 242 21, 992 235, 157 15, 169	
Iron and Steel Scrap										0.000			
consumption, total§	5, 978 2, 963 3, 015 4, 948 1, 301 3, 647	6, 930 3, 457 3, 473 4, 431 1, 220 3, 211	6, 707 3, 331 3, 375 4, 215 1, 104 3, 111	6, 828 3, 370 3, 458 4, 154 1, 123 3, 031	6,377 3,187 3,190 4,112 1,170 2,941	5, 934 3, 043 2, 892 4, 199 1, 171 3, 028	6, 288 3, 240 3, 048 4, 427 1, 212 3, 215	6, 023 3, 127 2, 896 4, 437 1, 215 3, 222	6, 574 3, 409 3, 165 4, 492 1, 255 3, 237	6, 268 3, 244 3, 024 4, 422 1, 240 3, 183	6, 141 3, 166 2, 975 4, 366 1, 199 3, 168	3, 123 4, 356 1, 166	
Ore ron ore: All districts:													
Mine production	3, 315 2, 028 8, 762 0 6, 435 24, 123 20, 324 3, 799 573	3, 525 2, 453 9, 829 0 7, 372 17, 335 14, 919 2, 417 661	8, 795 8, 837 9, 757 6, 211 7, 235 15, 072 13, 258 1, 813 741	14, 362 14, 990 9, 128 12, 664 7, 761 19, 772 17, 696 2, 075 834	14, 932 15, 783 8, 277 13, 166 7, 499 26, 423 23, 731 2, 692 1, 235	15, 103 16, 251 7, 129 13, 574 7, 556 33, 142 29, 299 3, 843 1, 083	15, 832 16, 448 6, 515 13, 229 7, 699 39, 920 35, 057 4, 863 1, 049	14, 764 14, 900 6, 381 12, 672 7, 473 45, 453 39, 504 5, 950 848	13, 900 14, 623 5, 639 11, 089 7, 749 50, 229 43, 425 6, 804 1, 103	7, 052 7, 500 5, 182 5, 695 7, 624 49, 099 42, 258 6, 841 747	3, 682 3, 132 5, 793 791 7, 639 43, 711 37, 315 6, 396 656	3,704 2,108 7,404 0 7,527 35,927 30,369 5,558 659	3, 2, 8, 7, 29, 24, 4,
langanese ore, imports (manganese content) thous. of long tons	69	81	83	49	85	52	69	71	67	79	65	78	
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures astings, gray iron:§													
Orders, unfilled, for salethous. of short tonsdo	2, 392 1, 234 685	2,390 1,440 818	2, 337 1, 363 767	2, 229 1, 397 796	2, 162 1, 309 743	2, 208 1, 029 568	2, 145 1, 219 698	2, 055 1, 115 626	1, 983 1, 302 733	1, 934 1, 184 674	1,847 1,033 583	1, 801 1, 199 694	
stings, malleable iron:§ Orders, unfilled, for saledodo For saledodo	255, 347 88, 950 54, 915	270,091 102,173 60,771	279,561 97,921 58,199	277, 778 101, 345 61, 918	258,144 94,376 57,176	263, 017 76, 826 45, 072	249, 273 90, 727 57, 164	244, 575 82, 276 48, 568	238, 019 93, 884 58, 251	220, 740 88, 210 53, 682	215, 134 76, 045 45, 543	202, 799 87, 003 54, 988	
g iron: Productionthous, of short tons- Consumption§	5, 176 5, 292 1, 700	6, 016 6, 054 1, 623	5, 888 5, 914 1, 603	6, 173 6, 184 1, 613	5, 978 5, 989 1, 633	6,070 5,955 1,771	6, 063 6, 001 1, 819	5, 890 5, 898 1, 818	6, 197 6, 274 1, 844	5, 911 5, 922 1, 811	5, 977 5, 916 1, 751	6, 040 6, 106 1, 761	
Prices, wholesale: Compositedol. per long ton. Basic (furnace)do. Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Islanddo	53. 58 52. 00 52. 50	53. 58 52. 00 52. 50	53.·61 52. 00 52. 50	53, 61 52, 00 52, 50	53, 61 52, 00 52, 50	53. 61 52. 00 52. 50	53, 62 52, 00 52, 50	53. 67 52. 00 52. 50	53. 67 52. 00 52. 50	53, 67 52, 00 52, 50	53, 67 52, 00 52, 50	53, 67 52, 00 52, 50	
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures							1						
el castings: shipments, total short tons For sale, total do Acaiway specialties do el forgings:	163, 976 117, 156 41, 754	190, 365 134, 184 43, 320	181, 908 129, 059 40, 818	188, 956 130, 826 39, 194	184,424 131,219 41,605	147, 251 100, 141 27, 235	177,096 128,981 41,162	160, 695 116, 658 34, 693	189, 929 139, 953 39, 290	176, 728 131, 276 34, 524	165, 110 123, 448 32, 733	183, 738 139, 488 36, 650	
Orders, unfilled, total do Drop and upset do Press and open hammer do	781, 234 636, 611 144, 623	874, 598 697, 335 177, 263	924, 202 736, 701 187, 501	11,208,350		1,361,005	1, 435, 893	1,418,515	1, 426, 645	1, 446, 118	1, 410, 646	1, 420, 977	
hipments, for sale, totaldo Drop and upsetdo Press and open hammerdo	128, 799 97, 448 31, 351	160, 917 118, 039 42, 878	153, 947 112, 074 41, 873	<sup>1</sup> 177, 273 <sup>1</sup> 117, 475 <sup>1</sup> 59, 798	170, 371 110, 979 59, 392	147, 319 95, 275 52, 044	157, 973 103, 962 54, 011	149, 736 97, 326 52, 410	191, 483 130, 675 60, 808	176, 342 119, 047 57, 295	165, 023 109, 014 56, 609	190, 095 129, 082 61, 013	
Percent of capacity‡	7, 766 97	9, 071 102	8, 841 103	9, 094 103	8,657 101	8, 679 98	8, 734 99	8,655 101	9, 116 103	8, 794 103	8, 885 101	9, 136 99	8
Composite, finished steeldol. per lb_steel billets, rerolling (producing point) of dol. per net ton_structural steel (producing point)dol. per lb_steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh)	. 0471 - 56. 00 . 0400	. 0471 r 56. 00 . 0400	. 0471 r 56. 00 . 0400	. 0471 * 56. 00 . 0400	.0471 - 56.00 .0400	.0471 7 56.00 .0400	. 0471 - 56. 00 . 0400	, 0471 , 56, 00 , 0400	, 0471 , 56.00 , 0400	. 0471 * 56. 00 . 0400	.0471 7 56.00 .0400	. 0471 56. 00 . 0400	5
dol. per long ton Steel, Manufactured Products	46. 63	45. 00	45. 00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45. 00	45. 00	44.75	44. 00	44, 00	44. 00	4
arrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of month thousands. Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	9, 938 2, 313 52	10, 614 2, 762 48	10, 660 2, 384 42	10, 451 2, 605 47	10, 735 2, 632 28	10,066 2,366 31	9, 076 2, 781 31	8, 535 2, 322 24	8, 036 2, 511 26	7, 294 2, 147 32	7, 830 2, 176 31	8, 126 2, 085 66	

Revised.

The Bureau of the Census estimated industry totals beginning May 1951 are based on reports from forge shops (shipping 50 tons or more per month) which account for over 95 percent of all forgings produced. For May, shipments by the additional plants increased total shipments 13 percent; for total unfilled orders, the adjusted May figure is increased 27 percent and also includes orders for the manufacturers' own use.

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

For 1952, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1952, of 108,587,670 tons of steel; 1951 data are based on capacity as of January 1, 1951, of 104,229,650 tons.

Revised to represent quotations per net ton; January 1951 quotation, \$56.00.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the			1 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1951		<del></del>	<del> </del>		í .	19	52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	ME	rals .	AND N	<b>IANUF</b>	FACTU	RES-	Contin	ued		<u></u>			·
IRON AND STEEL—Continued											1		
Steel, Manufactured Products—Continued													
Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), total	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 1, 313 28, 461	356, 274 263, 683 92, 591 318, 308 1, 068 26, 861	483, 188 367, 257 115, 931 428, 044 1, 118 33, 638	417, 378 306, 610 110, 768 371, 686 927 24, 692	374, 200 254, 635 119, 565 333, 018 1, 026 24, 625	263, 468 156, 035 107, 433 229, 422 820 19, 900	235, 107 140, 325 94, 782 203, 902 7774 16, 903		
Total	5, 776 644 141 258 631 522 115 1, 641 167 197 353 299 442	7, 105 792 161 306 824 681 160 1, 937 238 452 397 524	6, 635 736 141 272 757 653 162 1, 821 184 217 412 361 495	6, 939 787 162 293 801 716 166 1, 847 204 430 396 513	6, 646   734   152   292   770   685   161   1, 739   173   409   425   493	5, 989 151 303 681 653 146 1, 617 128 146 397 347	6, 756 744 184 322 785 691 165 1, 719 191 185 407 430	6, 207 712 160 314 719 657 139 1, 548 162 185 386 358 456	6, 844 785 170 315 809 684 165 1,716 184 199 442 394 505	6, 509 778 155 283 784 666 136 1, 693 165 184 421 327 479	6, 411 748 162 313 777 708 146 1, 590 154 180 409 352 441	168 285 811 707 156 1,644 180 186 427	
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS			100	0.10	200	010	.02	100	000	1.0	111		
Aluminum: Production, primaryshort tons Imports, bauxitelong tons Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.)	62, 740 228, 436	70, 022 222, 030	67, 701 223, 503	67, 720 180, 141	67, 454 272, 903	72, 698 284, 318	73, 816 251, 283	69, 429 211, 953	72, 647 275, 407	72, 246 229, 563	72, 454 213, 877	76, 934 325, 071	72, 330
dol. per lb Aluminum fabricated products, shipments,	. 1575	.1600	.1723	.1725	.1725	.0775	.0775	. 0775	.0775	.0775	.0775	.0775	. 0775
totalomil. of lbs. Castings do Wrought products, totalodo. Plate, sheet, and stripdo. Brass sheets, wholesale price, milldol. per lb. Copper: Production:	190. 5 40. 8 149. 7 95. 6 . 378	206. 6 42. 2 164. 4 101. 0 . 378	192. 2 40. 2 152. 0 94. 7 . 378	185. 5 40. 5 145. 0 91. 8 . 377	182.3 36.0 146.4 88.6 .373	159. 8 27. 4 132. 4 82. 7 . 373	187. 6 35. 5 152. 0 91. 5 . 375	161.7 32.5 129.2 77.5 .383	179. 4 35. 2 144. 1 82. 5 . 383	171. 5 32. 4 139. 2 78. 8 . 383	7 175. 2 7 40. 9 134. 3 75. 5 . 383	46. 4 149. 1	
Mine production, recoverable copper short tons Crude (mine or smelter, including custom in-	73, 084	83, 171	82, 459	83, 779	75, 847	75, 407	67, 939	68, 989	81,014	77, 294	79, 167	<sup>7</sup> 77, 691	72, 849
Clube (lime of shelter), including data for the short tons.  Refined	81, 598 101, 054 99, 485 59, 324 16, 027 44, 850 22, 005 22, 845 . 2420	91, 243 112, 933 116, 793 55, 609 14, 457 36, 062 20, 952 15, 110 . 2420	90, 794 103, 494 114, 744 52, 800 17, 652 43, 812 24, 047 19, 765 . 2420	96, 541 113, 513 118, 113 60, 896 14, 041 46, 771 24, 892 21, 879 . 2420	87, 103 105, 127 114, 103 60, 912 13, 162 48, 624 30, 602 18, 020 . 2420	82, 577 93, 258 101, 095 68, 045 13, 535 46, 606 32, 391 14, 215 . 2420	73, 324 79, 613 104, 938 70, 937 6, 714 58, 969 35, 935 23, 034 . 2420	74, 165 74, 354 121, 879 62, 093 4, 971 46, 566 27, 551 19, 015 . 2420	87, 896 104, 148 125, 286 78, 192 9, 864 41, 780 18, 150 23, 630 . 2420	82, 617 103, 614 123, 646 68, 160 16, 488 39, 694 13, 131 26, 563 . 2420	86, 680 98, 532 119, 577 71, 528 16, 599 36, 023 19, 231 16, 792 . 2420	r 83, 192 100, 269 130, 430 60, 836 1 10, 598 49, 583 16, 677 32, 906 . 2420	80, 223 95, 979 104, 795 59, 747
Ore (lead content):  Mine productionshort tons Receipts by smelters, domestic oredo Refined (primary refineries):	33, 008 31, 977	36, 655 36, 040	33, 122 34, 618	33, 706 33, 198	32, 312 32, 244	30, 194 29, 920	29, 686 29, 280	27, 620 27, 755	33, 110 31, 806	32, 326 28, 775	33, 499 27, 273	* 34, 864 28, 501	34, 009 40, 148
Production do Shipments (domestic) do Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, pig, desliverized (N. Y.)	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	31, 756 40, 252 24, 997	30, 474 31, 654 23, 640	34, 273 31, 164 26, 742	36, 234 37, 084 25, 871	36, 754 37, 274 25, 339	43, 746 40, 390 28, 578	44, 133 41, 291 31, 297
dol. per lb_ Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) short tons_	. 1700 12, 898	. 1700 14, 916	. 1700 21, 628	. 1700 11, 201	. 1700 18, 397	. 1700 11, 728	. 1700 26, 950	. 1700 13, 658	. 1900 20, 707	. 1900 20, 009	. 1900 25, 762	. 1900 15, 397	. 1900
Tin:         Production, pig.         long tons.           Consumption, pig.         do.           Stocks, pig, end of month, total \$         do.           Government\$         do.           Industrial         do.	3, 423 4, 976 37, 933 17, 753	3, 491 5, 152 38, 159 18, 151	3, 395 4, 984 36, 232 17, 753	3, 420 5, 295 35, 446 19, 906	2, 994 5, 093 32, 091 18, 105	2, 701 4, 719 31, 855 18, 944	2, 797 5, 175 28, 393 16, 091	2, 414 4, 947 27, 614 15, 789	2, 353 5, 014 24, 242 12, 629	2, 055 4, 595 22, 504 10, 454	1, 972 4, 397 19, 646 8, 556	4, 868	3, 810
Industrial	19, 352 3, 151 2, 263 1, 8268	19, 676 2, 753 4, 225 1. 4546	18, 244 2, 204 2, 274 1, 4583	15, 435 1, 349 1, 213 1. 3996	13, 917 2, 924 1, 868 1, 1805	12, 749 2, 663 2, 321 1. 0600	12, 236 2, 430 1, 172 1, 0300	11, 790 591 1, 865 1, 0300	11, 508 4, 545 1, 969 1, 0300	11, 909 654 1, 188 1. 0300	11,018 1,819 1,591 1.0300	144 1,005 1,0973	1. 2150
Mine production of recoverable zinc short tons	<b>54</b> , 575	60, 564	56, 257	58, 779	56, 546	53, 126	54, 364	50, 118	60, 546	57, 195	57, 269	r 60, 233	58, 774
Slab zinc:       Production       do         Shipments, total       do       do         Domestic       do       do         Stocks, end of month       do       Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis)	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	74, 035 74, 191 65, 696 11, 244	70, 623 64, 632 58, 436 17, 235	79, 432 73, 583 68, 365 23, 084	79, 376 77, 419 70, 084 25, 041	81, 769 84, 909 73, 694 21, 901	83, 205 78, 403 75, 039 26, 703	77, 296 77, 448 70, 928 26, 551
dol. per lb Imports, total (zinc content)short tons For smelting, refining, and exportdo For domestic consumption: Ore (zinc content)do	. 1750 23, 528 3, 100 15, 603 4, 825	. 1750 26, 375 3, 720 15, 292	. 1750 23, 938 2, 263 10, 925	. 1750 30, 140 2, 269 13, 614	.1750 42, 728 2, 878 31, 617	. 1750 34, 413 3, 057 23, 773	. 1750 32, 908 4, 098 23, 606	19,858 2,246 12,406	17, 556 2, 309 7, 233	1950 21, 537 5, 411 9, 134	. 1950 24, 061 6, 473 9, 863	. 1950 18, 739 2, 306 11, 769	. 1950
Blocks, pigs, etcdo  HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT	4, 825	7, 363	10, 750	14, 257	8, 233	7, 583	5, 204	5, 206	8, 014	6, 992	7, 725	4, 664	
ELECTRIC  Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron:													
Boilers (round and square):  Shipmentsthous. of lb  Stocks, end of monthdo  Radiation:	19, 458 52, 712	19, 456 57, 400	12, 898 67, 150	10, 443 80, 306	12, 770 86, 777	11, 461 87, 101	18, 748 87, 007	22, 129 82, 630	31, 080 71, 374	19, 335 68, 584	11, 168 69, 677	11, 318 73, 039	
Shipments thous of sq. ft. Stocks, end of month do	4, 311 3, 099	4, 658 3, 717	3, 550 4, 842	2, 413 6, 805	2, 284 8, 699	2, 220 9, 024	3, 564 9, 420	4,056 8,690	4, 798 7, 860	3, 512 7, 572	2, 470 7, 784	2, 784 8, 382	

r Revised. 1 Data beginning 1952 are in accordance with the revised export schedule and include certain primary forms of copper manufactures formerly excluded; the value of such exports amounted to about \$1.5 million in January-September 1951.

See note in June 1951 Survey regarding additional reporting companies beginning February 1951.

Scovernment stocks represent those available for industrial use; total stocks include small amount not distributed.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1951		a	·			19	D52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Februa
	ME	TALS .	AND M	1ANUF	FACTU	RES-	Contin	ued					
HEATING APPARATUS-Continued		-											
oilers, range, shipmentsnumber_il burners:	35, 807	42, 122	47, 407	47, 218	43, 174	28, 467	31, 113	29, 819	30, 543	32, 370	26, 485	1	
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Shipmentsdo	62, 963 58, 550	56, 894 55, 421	53, 729 46, 877	52, 592 41, 984	48, 487 47, 219	53, 854 44, 503	48, 433 63, 578	48, 633 75, 421	44, 987 92, 698	35, 843 63, 705	38, 033 39, 830	40, 256 45, 748	
Stocks, end of monthdo toves and ranges, domestic cooking, excl. electric:	64, 586	69, 485	75, 071	88, 512	91, 674	94, 365	89, 038	83, 815	71, 476	71,886	76, 102	77, 518	i .
Shipments, total number.  Coal and wood do Gas (incl. bungalow and combination) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	281, 362 10, 939	318, 455 12, 714 290, 989	243, 574 8, 447 225, 879	195, 121 7, 911	147, 757 9, 201 129, 107	131, 695 6, 313 116, 952	187, 677 10, 028 169, 224	206, 276 11, 741 184, 815	236, 588 11, 330 212, 168	216, 048 11, 549 193, 123	168, 114 9, 470 150, 777	184, 275 9, 501 166, 669	1
Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo	255, 112 15, 311	14, 752	9, 248	178, 490 8, 720	9, 449	8, 430	8, 425	9, 720	13, 090	11, 376	7, 867		
toves, domestic heating, shipments, totaldo Coal and wooddodo	270, 429 50, 814	311, 433 62, 291	285, 184 55, 400	286, 878 66, 439	286, 533 69, 997	350, 491 77, 824	451, 971 130, 600	454, 222 136, 644	575, 615 179, 021	452, 579 124, 696	181, 159 46, 528	145, 268 22, 761	
Gasdo Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo Varm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity-air flow),	128, 797 90, 818	159, 485 89, 657	164, 258 65, 526	131, 847 88, 592	141, 063 75, 473	158, 146 114, 521	168, 005 153, 366	177, 108 140, 470	241, 322 155, 272	200, 348 127, 535	78, 747 55, 884	63, 696 58, 811	
shipments, totalnumber_	71, 966 35, 969	79, 239 41, 180	60, 337 30, 033	56, 282 26, 897	61, 910 28, 232	55, 045 23, 500	77, 192 29, 780	87, 412 33, 329	105, 689 40, 780	83, 667 36, 953	55, 281 26, 771	49, 959 24, 272	
Gas do do do do do do do do do do do do do	24, 957 11, 040	24, 584 13, 475	19, 616 10, 688	19, 227 10, 158	22, 114 11, 564	21, 783 9, 762	30, 630 16, 782	37, 290 16, 793	44, 326 20, 583	34, 766 11, 948	22, 565 5, 945	20, 489 5, 198	
Solid fueldododerer heaters, nonelectric, shipmentsdo	254, 525	265, 122	235, 355	200, 599	163, 220	127, 046	153, 809	160, 433	181, 623	173, 056	146, 263	171, 337	
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS													
lowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol Unit heater group, new ordersdo		37, 055 17, 112		 	37, 314 14, 583			31, 637 13, 570			29, 900 16, 342		-
oundry equipment (new), new orders, net1937-39=100. urnaces, industrial, new orders:	638.6	599.0	490.1	431.7	393. 2	390.3	404. 5	346. 5	372. 4	305. 5	230. 5	404. 5	
urnaces, industrial, new orders:  Electricthous. of dol Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel)do	3, 212	4, 846	3, 657	4, 766	3, 370 6, 279	5, 587 5, 284	3, 891 4, 850	3, 250 1, 821	3, 172	2, 882	2, 100	2, 856	
Ruchine tools: New orders	4, 670 615. 5	7, 019 590. 3	8, 497 516. 1	5, 044 483. 0	558.8	490.6	488. 9	380. 2	6, 374 403. 9	2, 519 330, 5	2, 873 376. 5	3,379 7347.8	2,9
Shipmentsdo [echanical stokers, sales:	123.8	158. 9	157.7	175. 1	182. 8	144. 7	178. 9	189. 8	221.3	226.0	264. 7	7 266. 6	p 278
Classes 1, 2, and 3number_	* 1, 517	r 1, 601	, 1, 176	974	1, 327	* 1, 391	r 2, 825	7 3, 001	3, 189	1,998	r 1, 095	1, 327	1, 1
Number	163 38, 095	65, 561	72, 575	184 56, 624	78, 390	*191 * 52, 155	7 238 7 61, 785	r 60, 984	60, 610	35, 707	7 115 7 21, 284	161 43, 931	57,
ordersthous. of dol	6, 480	7, 654	7, 583	6, 371	6, 852	8, 358	5, 911	6, 552	6, 506	5, 908	5, 553	5, 517	6,0
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT													
atteries (automotive replacement only), ship- mentsthousands omestic electrical appliances, sales billed:	r 1, 469	1, 113	1, 790	1,400	1,366	1, 614	2, 118	2, 055	2, 498	2, 112	1, 696	r 1, 621	1
Vacuum cleaners, standard typenumber_	238 261, 572	330 290, 242	242 227, 216	183 201, 983	154 194, 548	118 161, 002	98 191, 299	115 210, 086	113 259, 469	87 219, 119	115 230, 263	r 230, 226	235, 9
wasners o	345, 994	376, 458	298, 797	262, 734	261, 648	143, 436	242, 975	319, 475	304, 131	268, 645	224, 471	218, 956	
Insulating materials, sales billed, index_1936=100 Fiber products:	552	662	626	614	610	494	539	521	559	511	466		-
Laminated fiber products, shipments thous, of dol. Vulcanized fiber:	1 7, 552	1 9, 279	1 8, 911	1 8, 583	1 8, 626	1 7, 136	1 7, 230	1 7, 389	1 8, 032	1 7, 513	1 6, 833	1 8, 115	1 7, 8
Consumption of fiber paperthous, of lb_Shipments of vulcanized products	5, 153	4, 251	5, 233	4, 185	5, 383	4, 701	5, 461	4,802	5, 462	4, 711	4, 170	4, 836	4,
thous. of dol_ Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments 2	2,000	2,351	2, 287	2, 237	2, 155	1,847	2, 129	1,711	1,804	1, 523	1, 232	1,646	1,0
short tons_ Iotors and generators, quarterly: New orders, index	23, 389	28, 590 780	27, 464	27, 891	27, 749 696	23, 890	25, 017	25, 941	26, 680	26, 409	23, 871	25, 982	25, 8
New orders, index		64, 221	<b></b>		56, 573			44, 878			44, 189		
New orders thous, of dol_Billings do_Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp.: of dol_New orders thous, of dol_New		40, 357 10, 666	<b></b>		48, 166 12, 779			42, 438 9, 160					.   <del></del> -
Billings do		6, 082			7, 690			5, 832			10, 713 6, 619		
	P	ETRO	LEUM,	, COA	L, ANI	PRO	DUCTS	8					
COAL													
Productionthous, of short tons_ Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month	3, 522	2, 183	2, 602	3, 622	3, 743	2, 770	3, 514	3, 178	4, 548	4,016	7 3, 612	r 3, 974	3,
Exportsdo	815 323	740 197	732 227	747 414	792 475	877 526	1, 005 605	1, 145 706	1, 161 892	1, 055 637	982 583	939 534	1,0
Prices, chestnut: Retail, compositedol. per short ton Wholesale, f. o. b., car at mine†do	23. 24 14. 450	23. 48 14. 450	23.35 13.905	22. 50 13. 775	22. 82 13. 989	22. 96	23. 22	23.32	23. 55	23.66	23.67	23. 67	23
tuminous: Productionthous, of short tons	40, 121	44, 839	41, 972	43, 362	43,536	14. 156 34, 103	14. 319 47, 184	14. 513 42, 954	14. 513 51, 797	14. 513 49, 340	14. 513 44, 123	14. 513 49, 900	14.
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries,	• 42, 412	42, 785	* 36, 955	• 34, 592	r 33, 869	r 33, 214	* 36, 656	* 35, 754	r 40, 002	* 41, 435	42,803	* 44, 284	39,
Industrial consumption, total \$do Beehive coke ovensdo	7 32, 891 1, 038	* 35, 162 983	* 31, 912 905	7 31, 286 974	7 30, 150 982	* 29, 602 836	7 31, 521 990	* 30, 190 850	7 33, 244 971	7 34, 027 933	7 34, 660 7 971	r 34, 895 r 998	31,
Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do Bratia power utilities de Bratia power utilities	7, 665 638	8, 584 702	8, 413 685	8, 708 695	8,465 685	8, 706 699	8,742 701	8, 454 688	8, 691 728	8, 367 781	8, 670 758	8, 758 740	8.
Electric-power utilities do Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do	8,300 4,901	8, 714 5, 398	7, 583 4, 798	7, 664 4, 367	7, 728 3, 985	7,743 r 3,814	8, 625 4, 064	8, 288 3, 902	9, 236 4, 252	9,382 4,344	9, 267 4, 463	9, 540 4, 301	8,
Other industrial §	765 r 9, 584 r 9, 521	767 r 10, 014 r 7, 623	671 7 8, 857 7 5, 043	609 r 8, 269 r 3, 306	568 77,737	7, 270	579 7,820	7, 464	625 7 8, 741	705 9,515	758 r 9, 773	775 9, 783 9, 389	8,
f Raviced 2 Proliminary 1 Date for Janua	A monat	1051 and 1	, , a mira mira m T	7 3, 306   anuary 195	7 3, 719   5 <b>2, cov</b> er 14	r 3, 612   companie	r 5, 135 s; Septeml	7 5, 564 oer–Decem	'' 6,758  ber 1951, 1	77,408 5 companie	r 8, 143	9,389	1 <b>7</b> ,
OFigures through 1951 are estimated industry to 9 Beginning January 1952, data include sales of a 7-the number of companies reporting is as follow \$Revisions for January 1951 (thous, short tons):													

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1951						19	52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
1	PETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, ANI	) PRO	DUCT	S-Cor	tinue	ł				
COAL-Continued						-				1			
Bituminous—Continued Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel) thous. of short tons	37	41	90	110	98	93	96	86	104	91	35	19	19
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total	70, 662 68, 754 16, 374 1, 318 25, 875 5, 046 1, 044 19, 097 1, 908	71, 425 69, 813 16, 751 1, 243 26, 529 4, 854 1, 091 19, 345 1, 612	72, 081 70, 550 16, 462 1, 232 27, 571 4, 739 1, 143 19, 403 1, 531	74, 807 73, 109 16, 175 1, 266 29, 826 4, 567 1, 232 20, 043 1, 698	76, 992 75, 258 16, 247 1, 333 31, 060 4, 999 1, 195 20, 424 1, 734	74, 100 72, 248 14, 035 1, 316 31, 635 4, 426 1, 168 19, 668 1, 852	75, 414 73, 492 14, 449 1, 339 32, 392 4, 331 1, 156 19, 825 1, 922	76, 245 74, 352 14, 426 1, 353 33, 098 4, 245 1, 147 20, 083 1, 893	78, 019 76, 080 14, 953 1, 420 34, 162 4, 126 1, 155 20, 264 1, 939	77, 858 75, 948 15, 123 1, 508 34, 104 4, 163 1, 151 19, 899 1, 910	76, 636 74, 886 15, 270 1, 424 33, 398 4, 172 1, 181 19, 441 1, 750	r 75, 423 r 73, 792 r 14, 827 r 1, 361 32, 692 4, 161 1, 213 19, 538 1, 631	76, 474 74, 967 15, 786 1, 342 32, 710 4, 237 1, 276 19, 616 1, 507
Exportsdo	2, 412	3, 207	4, 740	5, 485	5, 231	4,824	6, 178	6, 104	6, 387	5, 420	4,478	5, 163	1,001
Prices: Retail, compositedol. per short ton Wholesale:	16. 94	16. 97	16. 96	16.68	16.65	16, 74	16.76	16.84	17. 01	17.03	17.08	17, 12	17. 13
Mine run, f. o. b. car at minetdo Prepared sizes, f. o. b. car at minetdo	5, 722 7, 026	5. 711 6. 942	5. 729 6. 588	5. 677 6. 583	5. 769 6. 610	5, 658 6, 533	5. 646 6. 581	5. 680 6. 679	5. 697 6. 718	5. 697 6. 756	5. 697 6. 773	5, 697 6, 773	5 697 6. 769
COKE Production:										}			
Behive § thous. of short tons. Byproduct. do Petroleum coke do Stocks, end of month:	5, 399 288	641 6, 042 297	5, 911 286	608 6, 122 335	625 5, 943 315	526 6, 104 326	616 6, 152 319	547 5, 923 316	629 6, 114 328	5, 882 335	625 6, 114 325	6, 168 331	597 5, 770
Byproduct plants, total	1,069 932 137 116 51	1, 266 1, 134 132 118 50	1, 410 1, 219 191 125 59	1, 445 1, 211 233 123 62	1, 395 1, 135 260 112 90	1, 518 1, 175 343 99 94	1,626 1,204 422 97 122	1,764 1,298 466 94 100	1,815 1,306 509 82 126	1,758 1,264 495 83 111	1, 738 1, 295 443 104 109	1, 810 1, 421 389 134 112	1, 765 1, 455 310
dol. per short ton	14. 750	14. 750	14. 750	14.750	14.750	14.750	14.750	14. 750	14. 750	14. 750	14, 750		
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS  Crude petroleum:													Ì
Wells completednumber_ Production thous, of bbl Refinery operationspercent of capacity_ Consumption (runs to stills)thous, of bbl	1, 518 166, 041 96 183, 745	1, 895 187, 624 96 200, 535	1, 769 183, 800 91 185, 488	2, 074 191, 268 94 199, 521	1, 975 183, 898 97 197, 246	1, 896 190, 362 95 200, 322	2, 307 193, 201 96 202, 721	1, 975 187, 816 97 196, 752	2, 014 197, 610 95 199, 826	2,040 188,149 97 198,258	1, 947 191, 650 98 206, 032	94	
Stocks, end of month: \( \sigma \) Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total do. At refineries do. At tank farms and in pipelines do. On leases do.	235, 247 56, 260 161, 556 17, 431	233, 824 58, 671 157, 710 17, 443	243, 180 63, 366 162, 444 17, 370	248, 418 65, 365 165, 500 17, 553	248, 170 65, 536 164, 934 17, 700	250, 847 67, 046 166, 077 17, 724	254, 276 65, 501 171, 074 17, 701	254, 900 64, 916 171, 730 18, 254	262, 266 65, 388 179, 173 17, 705	261, 100 65, 297 177, 982 17, 821	255, 783 62, 311 175, 481 17, 991	254, 007 62, 436 173, 471	
Exportsdo Importsdo. Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wellsdol, per bbl Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil:	2, 471 12, 772 2, 570	2, 640 14, 144 2, 570	3, 615 15, 081 2, 570	1, 791 16, 019 2, 570	2, 342 16, 487 2, 570	2, 320 17, 612 2, 570	2, 361 15, 232 2, 570	2, 199 14, 458 2, 570	1, 947 14, 473 2, 570	1,858 13,050 2,570	2, 147 11, 953 2, 570	2, 303 15, 909 2. 570	2. 570
Production: Distillate fuel oilthous, of bbl. Residual fuel oildo	39, 742 38, 696	41, 129 41, 771	35, 139 36, 908	37, 500 39, 202	37, 614 38, 303	38, 067 39, 516	38, 335 37, 993	38, 453 36, 843	40, 159 37, 944	40, 726 39, 111	44, 693 40, 693	45, 141 41, 483	
Domestic demand: Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo Consumption by type of consumer:	50, 085 51, 101	45, 046 53, 568	32, 185 46, 841	25, 519 44, 104	24, 132 42, 153	24, 277 39, 400	27, 185 40, 454	27, 271 39, 547	31, 655 45, 016	47, 221 50, 982	7 57, 233 7 54, 382	62, 439	
Electric-power plants	5, 573 3, 594 5, 008	5, 527 4, 251 5, 846	4, 811 3, 889 6, 753	4, 508 3, 658 6, 663	4, 544 3, 415 6, 177	4, 375 3, 338 5, 790	5, 038 3, 517 6, 750	5, 072 3, 218 6, 250	5, 440 3, 486 6, 491	5, 949 3, 313 6, 331	6, 295 3, 244 15, 484	6, 068 6, 906	4, 775 6, 447
Stocks, end of month: Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo Exports:	47, 587 39, 409	42, 978 37, 516	44, 736 36, 910	55, 273 39, 317	67, 839 41, 566	79, 437 45, 163	87, 432 47, 243	96, 241 48, 212	102, 561 48, 415	94, 917 45, 378	80, 785 42, 063	1 66, 969 1 39, 523	
Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo Prices, wholesale: Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel)	643 644	773 1,077	1, 361 982	1, 884 2, 679	1, 149 2, 471	2, 280 3, 119	3, 203 3, 005	2, 554 2, 962	2, 410 2, 553	1, 185 1, 962	1, 854 2, 006		
dol. per gal_ Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel)_dol. per bbl_ Kerosene:	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 690	. 091 1. 650	. 091 • 1, 650	. 091 1. 650	. 091 1. 500							
Production	11, 475 14, 789 13, 150 125	12, 371 11, 788 13, 657 40	11, 511 8, 678 16, 262 185	10, 698 5, 877 20, 331 667	9, 815 5, 494 24, 169 388	10, 220 6, 490 27, 277 592	10, 506 6, 455 30, 241 1, 000	10, 915 6, 640 33, 106 1, 326	11, 262 10, 171 33, 382 703	12, 083 14, 960 29, 948 538	12, 171 7 16, 744 24, 933 387	13, 040 16, 485 1 22, 679 752	
Lubricants: Production	.101 4.339	. 101 5, 108	.101	. 101	. 101	.101	.101	.101	.101	.101	. 101	. 101	. 101
Production thous of Doi Domestic demand do Stocks, refinery, end of month do ExportsO do Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontiner).	3, 115 8, 386 934	5, 108 3, 691 8, 209 1, 533	5, 175 3, 550 8, 393 1, 377	5, 454 3, 850 8, 451 1, 477	5, 094 3, 632 8, 444 1, 387	5, 241 3, 348 8, 662 1, 593	5, 379 3, 592 8, 875 1, 499	4, 905 3, 313 8, 866 1, 527	5, 432 4, 090 8, 914 1, 236	5, 144 3, 421 9, 111 1, 441	5, 157 3, 163 9, 617 1, 429	4, 963 3, 806 9, 431 1, 292	
f. o. b. Tulsa) dol. per gal.	.290	.290	. 290	. 290	.290	. 290	. 290	. 290	. 290	, 290	, 290	. 290	. 290

Revised. 1 New basis. Comparable data for December 1951 (thous, bbl.): Distillate fuel, 85,872; residual fuel, 42,955; kerosene, 26,940, †Revised series. Data formerly shown were quotations on tracks, destination. Figures for January 1951: Mine run, \$5.573; prepared sizes, \$6.845. †Revisions for 1950 will be shown later. The dides stocks of heavy crude in California. ©Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1951						19	52
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru ary
	PETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, ANI	) PRO	DUCT	S—Cor	ntinue	1	· · · · ·			···
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued													
Refined petroleum products—Continued Motor fuel:													
All types:  Production, total thous, of bbl.  Gasoline and naphtha from crude petro-	83, 752	93, 378	87, 319	96, 811	96, 154	98, 643	98, 799	96, 115	98, 510	95, 859	100, 039	98, 551	
Natural gasoline and allied products_do	74, 335 15, 631	82, 140 17, 780	76, 826 16, 708	85, 691 16, 646	85, 417 15, 932	87, 851 16, 367	87, 875 16, 977	85, 004 17, 069	86, 942 18, 167	84, 976 18, 191	88, 800 18, 941	87, 446 19, 058	
Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc., and transfers of cycle productsthous. of bbl.	6, 214	6, 542	6, 215 7, 803	5, 526	5, 195	5, 575	6, 053	5, 958	6, 599	7, 308	7, 702	7, 953	 
Used at refineriesdo Domestic demanddo Stocks, gasoline, end of month:	7, 028 72, 717	7, 997 86, 846	87, 430	8, 274 100, 188	7, 586 96, 093	7, 982 100, 476	8, 658 101, 206	8, 804 91, 803	9, 318 99, 945	8, 917 88, 702	8, 838 r 84, 394	8, 459 86, 293	
Finished gasoline, totalQ0	129, 537 84, 250	133, 465 85, 096	130, 501 79, 357	123, 830 73, 652	119, 769 70, 363	113, 734 67, 250	106, 704 61, 120	106, 547 58, 364 7, 600	101, 837 56, 984	105, 117 58, 160	117, 235 70, 051	136, 161 81, 054	
At refineries do Unfinished gasoline do Natural gasoline and allied products do Exports do do do	7,706 7,842 1,097	7, 991 8, 109 1, 945	8, 687 8, 522 <b>1,</b> 846	8, 431 9, 079 2, 239	7, 826 10, 043 2, 520	7, 748 10, 065 3, 438	7, 742 9, 883 4, 103	9, 578 4, 027	6, 963 9, 003 3, 293	6, 911 8, 379 4, 098	7,747 7 8, 186 3,449	8, 178 7, 896 2, 558	
Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma) group 3		·		·	·						, ·	·	
dol. per gal	.104 .129 .206	. 104 . 129 . 205	. 104 . 129 . 203	. 104 . 129 . 200	. 104 . 129 . 201	. 104 . 129 . 202	.104 .129 .202	. 104 . 129 . 201	. 104 . 129 . 203	. 104 . 129 . 203	7.103 .129 .203	.103 .129 .200	
Aviation gasoline: Production, totalthous. of bbl_ 100-octane and abovedo	5, 010	6, 113	5, 523 4, 464	6, 265	5, 765	5, 931	6,390	5, 950	6, 487	6, 390	6, 555	6, 409 5, 480	
100-octane and above	4, 144 8, 255 3, 837	5, 017 8, 566 4, 048	8, 590 4, 053	4, 900 8, 595 4, 006	4, 426 8, 305 3, 817	4, 663 8, 005 3, 844	5, 159 7, 564 3, 925	4, 853 7, 915 4, 369	4,792 7,726 3,895	5, 266 7, 726 3, 853	5, 435 8, 277 4, 356		
Asphalt: Productionshort tons_ Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo	643, 300	806, 500 1, 468, 000		1, 123, 600 1, 546, 900	1, 205, 600 1, 459, 300	1, 286, 700 1, 296, 500	1, 363, 600 1, 064, 200	1, 247, 100 947, 800	1, 225, 300 814, 400	884, 700 975, 600	671, 300 1, 203, 600	605, 600 1, 331, 500	
Wax: Productionthous. of lb	108, 640	122, 640	122, 360	131, 320	113,680	110, 320	115, 920	104, 440	100, 520	101, 080	92, 400	98, 280	
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdosphalt products, shipments: Asphalt roofing, totalthous. of squares	139, 440 r 4, 439	140, 840 5, 357	152, 600 4, 795	162, 400 4, 900	168, 280 4, 594	179, 200 4, 800	188, 440 5, 793	197, 680 5, 461	193, 200	196, 280 4, 104	202, 440	194, 040 3, 516	3,
Roll roofing and cap sheet: Smooth-surfaceddo	1	1, 290	1,052	1,038	961	991	1, 320	1, 182	1, 478	1,031	639	928	
Roll roofing and cap sheet:   Smooth-surfaced   do   Mineral-surfaced   do   Shingles, all types   do   Asphalt sidings   do   Saturated felts   short tons	7 1, 032 7 2, 260 7 172	1, 203 2, 864 193	1, 016 2, 727 139	1, 034 2, 828 147	1, 025 2, 608 124	1, 128 2, 682 130	1,355 3,118 172	1, 348 2, 931 182	1, 595 3, 412 262	1, 079 1, 994 190	1, 180 117	882 1, 705 163	1,
Saturated felts short tons	61, 158	71, 673	64, 999	67, 044	51, 134	42, 093	49, 892	47, 287	59, 304	44, 726	32, 544	44, 641	46, 6
		PUI	LP, PA	PER,	AND P	RINTI	ING						
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER													
Pulpwood: Receiptsthous. of cords (128 cu. ft.)	2, 169	2,339 2,257	1,968	2, 214 2, 339	2, 383	2, 309 2, 104	2, 720 2, 293	2, 288 2, 124	2, 503 2, 366	2, 172 2, 305	7 2, 213	, 2, 699 , 2, 339	2,
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do Vaste paper:	1, 985 4, 336	4, 419	2, 224 4, 179	4, 050	2, 258 4, 180	4, 388	4, 819	4, 980	5, 118	4, 987	7 2, 102 7 5, 072	, 5, 445	5,
Receiptsshort tonsdo	824, 075 840, 384	904, 918 870, 516 450, 186	878, 247 850, 183 479, 554	882, <b>722</b> 890, <b>776</b> 469, 658	847, 003 824, 615 490, 788	722, 774 667, 582 547, 347	778, 627 757, 434 562, 352	676, 423 663, 649 576, 931	725, 043 724, 715 572, 481	644, 616 640, 925 586, 602	r 544, 983	r 665, 051 r 657, 518 r 593, 508	620, 632, 580,
Stocks, end of monthdodo	416, 826	450, 100	413,004	400,000	490, 100	047, 547	002, 302	370, 331	312, 401	380,002	. 509, 540	. 555, 500	Jan,
Production: Total, all gradesthous. of short tons	r 1, 235	1,402	1, 414	1,484	1,400	1,329	1, 438 198, 499	1,317	1,470	1, 416 197, 916	1, 277 167, 475	, 1, 436 , 199, 797	1, 199.
Bleached sulphateshort tonsdo Unbleached sulphatedodo	7 488, 673 7 181, 001	188, 992 551, 605 197, 986	192, 303 540, 138 193, 598	198, 043 567, 270 204, 644	188, 582 538, 139 191, 077	177, 229 522, 335 182, 262	550, 868 206, 044	505, 980 186, 638	198, 261 570, 792 209, 922	548, 166 205, 199	490, 399 191, 814	7 559, 914 208, 833	526, 201,
Tinblecohed sulphite do	1 r 60, 166	66, 461 38, 611 215, 998	68,017 38,122 209,937	65, 900 40, 607 222, 535	63, 253 34, 908 210, 681	58, 586 29, 921 197, 911	61, 287 38, 777 208, 437	61, 177 36, 941 194, 055	68, 807 39, 939 214, 370	61, 363 37, 957 203, 712	62, 126 35, 526 192, 799	39, 480	59, 37, 194,
Soda do Groundwood do Defibrated, exploded, etc do stocks, own pulp at pulp mills, end of month:	50,000	67,000	98,000	106,000	101,000	94, 500	98, 302	88,000	85, 319	83, 192	77, 195	r 83, 501	82,
Bleached sulphate do	13, 562	94, 753 13, 787 7, 500	100, 406 13, 112 9, 499	102, 953 12, 994 10, 171	110, 894 15, 363 12, 911	111, 130 11, 830 13, 685	105, 430 11, 920 12, 542	110, 011 14, 244 12, 525	106, 227 13, 650 12, 871	102, 792 14, 142 12, 413	107, 057 8, 718 11, 462		113, 12, 14,
Olineached Sulphite	23, 385 11, 502	20, 129 11, 799	21, 632 13, 144	24, 583 11, 158	26, 138 10, 990	27, 997 12, 210	26, 187 11, 579	27, 160 13, 054	26, 290 13, 012	23, 293 11, 480	29, 508 12, 184	26, 472 r 11, 219	27, 10,
Sodado Groundwooddo	37, 282	1, 039 38, 261	39, 953	571 40, 487	1,088 40,841	987 40, 852	38, 601	1, 088 37, 954	1, 129 34, 432	1, 927 <b>34,</b> 880	1, 816 37, 969	1, 540 r 39, 227	38,
Exports, all grades, totaldo mports, all grades, totaldo	14, 909 195, 700	11, 520 199, 584	19,048 180,732	24, 282 228, 620	19, 489 232, 277	10, 711 213, 392	12,007 189,442	12, 794 164, 897	11,046 196,712	27, 758 172, 963	23, 583 169, 404	14, 540 176, 358	
Bleached sulphatedo	42, 509 34, 478 47, 852	36, 395 27, 134 52, 128	41, 549 22, 080 46, 365	50, 949 36, 668 52, 594	51, 391 39, 253 49, 634	47, 001 31, 179 50, 379	45, 102 21, 664 46, 465	39, 227 23, 749 42, 862	47, 668 22, 060 51, 003	42, 268 17, 928 44, 744	45, 108 18, 961 39, 849	43, 560 21, 858 42, 074	
Bleached sulphite	44, 898 2, 357	47, 625 3, 025	40, 383 3, 007	52, 525 2, 995	57, 787 2, 717	53, 221 2, 625	47, 888 2, 988	35, 741 2, 489	44,078 2,859	42, 072 2, 767	41, 971 2, 430	47,656 $2,273$	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	22, 717	32, 183	26, 451	31,714	29, 489	27, 199	24, 715	19, 450	27, 202	21, 973	20, 106	17, 974	
All paper and paperboard mills:						1						ļ	
Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of short tons.		2, 372 1, 146	2, 319 1, 101	2, 406 1, 148	2, 283 1, 105	1, 996 974	2, 207 1, 106	2, 018 1, 043	2, 220 1, 166	2, 049 1, 088	7 1, 847 7 1, 022		2, 1,
Paper (incl. building paper)do													

Revised.
 \*New series.
 \*Prices are for bulk lots, f. o. b. refineries.
 January 1951 price, \$.129; quotations prior thereto will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		ī			<u>-</u>	1951						19	
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	PUI	LP, PA	PER,	AND P	RINTI	NG-C	Continu	ıed					
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Con.													
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper-board (American Paper and Pulp Association): Orders, new short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do. Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do.	821, 801 884, 769 821, 858 817, 717 292, 998	964, 941 984, 495 917, 112 916, 683 293, 423	905, 445 1, 013, 760 875, 512 877, 033 293, 832	886, 155 988, 500 909, 757 901, 561 301, 420	882, 150 984, 305 885, 285 886, 429 300, 270	812, 496 1,025,263 783, 778 770, 991 312, 183	854, 043 983, 823 894, 740 895, 659 311, 254	835, 693 982, 593 851, 819 837, 409 325, 907	942, 156 976, 913 946, 158 947, 030 325, 035	819, 334 914, 463 7 896, 957 881, 877 340, 425	r 820, 265 r 870, 769 r 861, 248 r 863, 959 r 338, 617	7 980, 796 7 932, 628 7 932, 125 7 918, 937 7 351, 805	848, 000 929, 628 877, 000 851, 000 337, 805
Fine paper:         do           Orders, new         do           Orders, unfilled, end of month         do           Production         do           Shipments         do           Stocks, end of month         do           Printing paper:         do	103, 864 146, 200 99, 753 96, 800 64, 245	110, 114 140, 035 115, 661 116, 276 63, 630	119, 245 147, 000 113, 501 112, 245 64, 885	106, 722 137, 190 117, 785 117, 570 64, 470	113, 525 130, 810 117, 992 119, 902 62, 470	108, 242 145, 100 95, 741 98, 572 63, 605	104, 721 133, 205 116, 506 116, 652 63, 459	109, 384 132, 655 110, 546 110, 422 63, 325	121, 329 132, 495 123, 623 121, 489 65, 959	100, 090 110, 610 122, 649 121, 972 66, 635	7 106, 947 7 122, 703 7 118, 200 7 119, 040 7 65, 795	r 135, 119 r 132, 590 r 126, 753 r 125, 532 r 66, 316	123, 000 134, 590 123, 000 121, 000 68, 316
Orders, new         do.           Orders, unfilled, end of month         do.           Production         do.           Shipments         do.           Stocks, end of month         do.           Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, Eng-	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	307, 316 482, 155 306, 518 304, 555 112, 930	298, 390 496, 190 285, 183 284, 352 113, 760	268, 285 510, 150 254, 382 254, 294 113, 845	290, 115 494, 705 304, 666 305, 590 112, 920	278, 225 492, 795 286, 834 280, 135 119, 619	320, 338 495, 265 312, 161 317, 865 114, 915	264, 508 465, 945 297, 894 293, 829 118, 980	7 291, 707 7 292, 939 7 117, 748	r 342, 052 r 480, 542 r 315, 983 r 309, 271 r 124, 460	282, 000 478, 542 299, 000 284, 000 139, 460
lish finish, white, f. o. b. mill*_dol. per 100 lb_Coarse paper: Orders, new short tons Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do	2 12. 65 274, 607 227, 800 275, 284 276, 635 77, 233	12. 65 315, 065 234, 820 306, 009 308, 044	12. 65 291, 940 239, 175 285, 683 287, 582	12. 65 295, 860 236, 325 302, 948 298, 287	12. 82 297, 480 228, 315 305, 938 305, 490 78, 450	12. 82 277, 783 235, 118 277, 523 270, 980	12. 98 302, 539 233, 895 303, 033 303, 762	13.15 294,386 236,168 296,567 292,113	13. 15 321, 515 232, 340 324, 031 325, 340	13. 15 313, 393 229, 708 2 321, 882 316, 025	13, 15 7 291, 794 7 217, 091 7 305, 258 7 304, 411	13. 15 r 329, 159 r 228, 525 r 320, 281 r 317, 725	13. 55 288, 000 225, 525 295, 000 291, 000
Stocks, end of month	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	464, 332 475, 034 135, 486	84, 993 452, 455 442, 966 144, 975	84, 265 484, 563 480, 581 148, 957	88, 720 431, 082 427, 738 152, 301	87, 411 492, 475 497, 410 147, 366	93, 520 471, 732 491, 020 128, 078	435, 287 461, 455 101, 910	7 96, 923 470, 456 445, 212 127, 154	100, 923 457, 835 441, 349 143, 640
Consumption by publishers	336, 568 84, 619 85, 134 7, 426 331, 440	394, 387 94, 283 92, 898 8, 811 349, 308	410, 723 89, 136 90, 988 6, 959 322, 750	403, 233 96, 688 93, 690 9, 957 332, 601	365, 324 94, 331 97, 274 7, 014 358, 294	333, 440 92, 481 90, 875 8, 620 393, 718	344, 470 101, 574 100, 003 10, 191 467, 052	381, 437 90, 728 92, 487 8, 432 439, 547	405, 277 100, 339 97, 791 10, 980 434, 841	402, 829 95, 847 99, 301 7, 526 436, 244	387, 783 91, 763 91, 721 7, 568 430, 431	345, 315 97, 216 95, 046 9, 738 460, 378	348, 630 94, 759 96, 982 7, 515 475, 502
At publishers	111, 019 333, 867 2 106. 75	95, 893 447, 243 106. 75 1, 119, 300	95, 340 396, 897 106. 75	86, 522 439, 586 106, 75 1, 112, 100	94, 331 426, 291 106. 75 962, 700	106, 727 417, 120 109, 25 933, 000	77, 646 442, 100 111. 75 932, 200	87, 037 358, 866 114, 25 856, 000	100, 292 458, 514 116, 75	107, 144 436, 930 116, 75 804, 500	91, 765 403, 233 116, 75 798, 300	89, 491 385, 574 116, 75 883, 200	99, 741 116, 75 829, 300
Orders, new short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production, total do. Percent of activity. Paper products: Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber,	758, 600 975, 100 105	704, 900 1, 107, 300 104	646, 900 1, 049, 100 105	658, 700 1, 128, 200 104	548, 000 1, 058, 500 103	537, 600 890, 000 84	470, 800 1, 002, 200 94	458, 200 852, 500 86	961, 900 487, 800 951, 700 87	365, 400 866, 300 82	358, 700 789, 900 75	405, 500 835, 000 81	355, 200 867, 800 86
shipments mil. sq. ft. surface area. Folding paper boxes, value: New orders 1936=100. Shipments do.  PRINTING	6, 618 875. 6 725. 8	7, 965 879. 4 851. 9	7, 315 737. 7 778. 4	7, 288 699. 3 815. 4	6, 410 613. 3 755. 5	5, 238 588. 1 599. 3	5,896 608.7 704.7	5, 484 470. 8 631. 1	6,027 607. 6 748. 9	5, 367 549. 4 652. 8	5, 074 490. 3 532. 2	5, 550 638. 3 639. 9	591. ( 606. (
Book publication, totalnumber of editions  New books	793 613 180	1, 130 861 269	878 678 200	969 759 210	1, 145 879 266	751 549 202	638 466 172	940 743 197	980 781 199	1, 172 963 209	1, 083 872 211	720 557 163	723 577 148
		RUBB	ER AN	ID RU	BBER	PROD	UCTS						
Natural rubber:  Consumptionlong tons Stocks, end of month	37, 572 87, 242 55, 263	35, 335 76, 312 63, 166	39, 508 71, 679 60, 912	42, 445 68, 498 42, 371	39, 998 68, 369 56, 411	35, 478 67, 816 73, 586	36, 506 67, 491 71, 121	36, 887 56, 941 61, 200	37, 407 63, 501 55, 214	35, 037 63, 689 57, 378	45, 364	7 36, 776 7 81, 627 83, 283	34, 785 83, 029
dol. per lb_   Chemical (synthetic):   Production   long tons_   Consumption   do     Stocks, end of month   do     Exports   do     Reclaimed rubber:   do	.734 56, 415 53, 308 59, 035 620	. 722 65, 286 65, 587 60, 614 533	66, 414 58, 787 65, 793 585	. 660 70, 541 65, 027 70, 276 617	. 660 74, 188 64, 718 78, 154 573	76, 250 61, 419 89, 527 968	. 520 74, 951 67, 260 96, 382 777	70, 870 68, 460 99, 889 1, 008	79, 285 68, 923 109, 407 550	73, 045 65, 403 116, 910 1, 190	76, 958 60, 421 r 129, 952 1, 430	, 520 7 76, 494 7 69, 430 7 137, 785 1, 831	74, 869 65, 372 144, 995
Production	30, 402 28, 792 36, 885	35, 094 32, 678 38, 334	34, 293 32, 428 39, 064	35, 051 34, 148 39, 098	33, 509 30, 999 40, 268	29, 999 25, 500 44, 347	29, 035 28, 598 43, 900	26, 885 26, 226 43, 095	29, 611 27, 744 44, 367	7 25, 453 24, 509 44, 049	23, 677 22, 044 45, 082	7 27, 755 7 26, 553 7 45, 067	24, 078 24, 911 43, 966
Pneumatic casings:         thousands           Production.         thousands           Shipments, total.         do.           Original equipment.         do.           Replacement equipment.         do.           Export.         do.           Stocks, end of month.         do.           ExportsO.         do.	5, 887 6, 174 3, 602 3, 058 114 3, 307 79	6, 693 7, 235 3, 620 3, 493 123 2, 804 120	6, 540 6, 255 2, 755 3, 412 88 3, 047 106	7, 116 6, 730 2, 692 3, 911 127 3, 442 88	7, 222 7, 185 2, 603 4, 439 143 3, 512 118	6, 734 6, 602 2, 361 4, 126 115 3, 586 108	7, 549 7, 163 2, 813 4, 230 120 4, 033 126	7, 429 6, 657 2, 519 3, 967 171 4, 767 147	7, 746 7, 050 2, 553 4, 315 181 5, 514	7, 350 6, 081 2, 392 3, 501 188 6, 888 161	6, 419 4, 518 1, 800 2, 520 198 8, 773 210	7, 872 6, 529 2, 140 4, 243 146 10, 039 150	7, 468 6, 184 2, 301 3, 721 163 11, 370
Inner tubes:   Production	* 1 5, 152 * 1 5, 917 * 1 5, 170 36	5, 828 6, 593 4, 595 58	5, 566 5, 593 4, 657 63	5, 625 5, 585 5, 071 52	5, 381 5, 500 5, 311 63	15, 178 15, 072 15, 685 57	1 6, 139 1 5, 761 1 6, 272 88	1 5, 694 1 5, 069 1 6, 834 101	1 6, 277 1 5, 615 1 7, 471 94	1 5, 506 1 4, 812 1 8, 378 121	1 5, 149 1 3, 563 1 10, 116 144	*15,582 *15,475 *110,343 93	1 5, 138 1 4, 958 1 10, 507

Revised. ¹ Includes data for motorcycles. ² Quotation for January 1951: Book paper, \$12.65; newsprint, \$106.75.
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 New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data beginning 1947 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	Febru-	Manch	A	Mari	Trees	T-11	A 37	Septem-	October	Novem-	Decem-	7	Febru-
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	ber	October	ber	ber	January	ary
	SI	ONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLAS	S PRO	DUCT	'S					
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS													
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments_reams_ PORTLAND CEMENT	184, 326	206, 940	179, 507	191, 138	162,002	161, 093	174, 180	171, 584	195, 139	188, 389	132, 524	159, 041	162, 959
Productionthous. of bbl_	15, 201	18, 708	20, 184	21, 924	21, 984	22, 439	22, 514	22, 269	22, 797	20, 736	19, 874	17,039	16,54
Productionthous. of bbl. Percent of capacity	76 11, 294 22, 127 7, 097	82 17, 692 23, 139 8, 068	91 20, 953 22, 364 8, 194	96 24, 892 19, 393 7, 482	99 24, 935 16, 439 6, 682	98 24, 266 14, 615 5, 601	98 25, 852 11, 282 4, 851	100 23, 256 10, 287 4, 138	99 26, 139 6, 945 3, 544	93 18, 001 9, 916 3, 882	85 11, 790 17, 999 4, 711	73 12, 696 22, 336 7, 056	14, 36 24, 51 8, 96
CLAY PRODUCTS											·	,	
Brick, unglazed: Productionthous. of standard brick Shipmentsdo	422, 134 408, 766	534, 077 550, 274	553, 468 552, 881	605, <b>304</b> 599, 905	600, 516 577, 686	571, 338 540, 545	603, 781 571, 081	538, 774 516, 533	591, 281 578, 080	532, 937 466, 690	436, 552 342, 901	406, 229 353, 812	
Shipments. do Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant†. dol. per thous. Clay sewer pipe, vitrified:	27. 317	27.317	27.317	27, 317	27. 317	27, 317	27, 317	27. 366	27, 366	27. 366	27. 366	27, 317	27. 3
Production Short tons	122,046	139, 653	142,356	144,666	138, 922	137, 727	151, 181	137, 430	158, 121	141, 154	124, 993	134, 045	
Shipmentsdo Structural tile, unglazed:	96, 487 98, 593	125, 328	134, 777 105, 268	141, 774 106, 045	137, 142	141, 255 101, 903	150, 323	135, 057	154, 034	121, 239	82, 546		
Production do Shipments do	89, 645	110, 146 108, 738	108, 653	108, 866	104, 547 105, 045	100, 040	103, 493 101, 782	93, 164 94, 063	101, 922 100, 142	98, 965 85, 529	84, 411 66, 682	81, 948 71, 403	
GLASS PRODUCTS											'		
Glass containers: Production thous. of gross_Shipments, domestic, totaldo General-use food:	9, 201 8, 563	10, 987 10, 250	11,075 9,583	10, 849 10, 390	10, 489 9, 847	10, 355 9, 3 <b>7</b> 2	10, 575 10, 543	9, 134 9, 397	9, 341 8, 948	7, 804 7, 714	7, 603 7, 568	7 8, 941 7 8, 485	8, 78 8, 0
Narrow-neck food.  Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars)thous. of gross	931	1, 116	1,067	999	908	738	1, 125	1, 432	1,072	632	674	783	8
Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable)	2, 129	2, 472	2, 332	2, 666	2, 410	2, 416	2, 782	2, 281	2, 426	2, 122	1,885	r 2, 498	2, 1
Beer bottlesdo	345 541	447 978	617 1, 190	803 1, 468	969 1,786	858 1,848	602 2, 279	332 1, 344	297 746	319 840	532 873	525 841	5 8
Liquor and wine do Medicinal and toilet do Chemica!, household and industrial do	1, 425 2, 183 724	1, 302 2, 740 883	2, 389 823	880 2,426 878	730 1, 965 823	746 1,805 695	805 1, 901 722	1, 171 1, 782	1, 328 1, 985	1, 097 1, 810	906 1,795	741 • 2, 161	1, 9
Dairy products do Stocks, end of month do	285 7, 631	313 8,091	235 9, 293	271 9, 426	255 9,714	266 10, 375	326 10, 102	717 338 9,839	782 312 9, 884	634 260 9,710	572 330 9, 453	7 679 258 7 9, 635	6 1 10,0
Other glassware, machine-made: Tumblers:	1,001	0,001	0,200	0,120		10,010	10,102	2,000	3,001	3,710	9, 400	- 9,033	10,0
Productionthous. of dozens_ Shipmentsdo	6, 506 6, 132	7, 570 7, 156	7, 534 6, 851	7, <b>2</b> 92 6, 760	6, 384 5, 737	5, 560 5, 733	5, 807 5, 331	4,656 4,387	4, 966 5, 414	3, 889 4, 645	3, 800 3, 352	4, 883 4, 473	
Stocks do Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous. of dozens	9, 940 3, 364	10, 340 3, 998	10, 933 3, 439	11, 381 3, 408	11, 974 2, 682	11, 769 2, 766	12, 256 3, 506	12, 556 2, 892	11, 978 3, 459	11, 228 3, 368	11, 579 2, 589	11, 837	
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS	,,,,,	,,,,,	.,	,,,,,,	, -,	_,	,,,,,,	_,5.2	,,,,,,	3,000	2,000	4,000	
Crude gypsum, quarterly total: Importsthous. of short tons		613			664			1,171			859		
Production do. Calcined, production, quarterly total do. Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: Uncalcined short tons.		2, 102 1, 838			2,305 1,981			2, 271 1, 977			2,027 1,681		
Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: Uncalcinedshort tons_ Calcined:		660, 470			656, 070			r 588, 584			636, 366		
Ten building mass.		512, 238			591,646			r 590, 559			471 072		
Base-coat plasters do Keene's cement do All other building plasters do do do do do do do do do do do do do		14, 328 137, 878			15, 053 154, 610			13, 711 169, 219			10, 648 146, 036		
Lath thous, of sq. ft		710, 197 10, 002			745, 224 10, 710			704, 333 9, 386			602, 500 7, 763		
Wallboard do do Industrial plasters short tons		849, 933 76, 976			7 877, 893 71, 181			855, 222 68, 612			776, 854 71, 377		
			TEX	TILE 1	PRODU	JCTS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	•	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
CLOTHING		Ī						!				Ī	
Hosiery: Production thous, of dozen pairs	3, 14, 461	r 14, 765	r 13, 143	r 12, 943	r 12, 163	r 9, 383	r 12, 670	711,862	7 13, 617	r 12, 928	, 11, 393	13, 945	13, 46
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Stocks, end of month do Stocks	3 r 14, 762 25, 633	7 14, 617 25, 780	7 11, 875 27, 048	r 10, 983 29, 008	7 11, 453 30, 208	r 9, 383 r 9, 259 r 30, 332	r 12, 929 r 30, 073	r 12, 605 r 29, 330	7 14, 374 7 28, 573	r 13, 986 r 27, 515	r 11, 611 r 28, 199	13, 366 28, 778	13, 49
COTTON											,,		
Cotton (exclusive of linters):		}	1										
Production: Ginnings thous, of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb, bales		1 9, 908				224	2, 014	5, 468	10,022	12, 803	13, 554	14, 508	2 15, 0
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-10. bales thous. of bales bales.	898, 991	1 10, 012 903, 041	985, 227	832, 561	817, 154	768, 072	754, 119	722, 004	905, 062	730, 817	672, 715	922, 559	2 15, 15 768, 88
Stocks in the United States, end of month,	7,712	6, 461	5, 008	3,822	2, 958	2, 278	16, 198	15, 125	13, 646	12, 128	10, 759	922, 559	7, 6
On farms and in transitdodo	7,625	6, 349 480	4, 906 227	3,716 108	2, 848 125	2, 166 134	16,090 13,652	15, 022 10, 734	13, 550 6, 840	12, 126 12, 037 4, 754	10, 672 10, 672 3, 492	8, 981 2, 421	7, 53
Public storage and compressesdo Consuming establishmentsdo	4, 596 2, 280	3, 554 2, 315	2, 403 2, 276	1,586 2,022	1, 034 1, 690	719 1, 313	1,438 1,000	3, 289 999	5, 514 1, 196	5, 886 1, 397	5, 644 1, 536	4, 920 1, 639	4, 39 1, 6
Foreign cotton, totaldo	88	112	102	106	110	112	108	103	96	92	87	80	! 'i

			( · · · · ·		1951	i	T		1	F	ļ	52
Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	TEX	TILE	PROD	UCTS-	-Conti	nued						
498 599	354 302	480 085	371 417	204 006	190 144	145 759	256 200	583 027	803 580	979 762	676 400	
93, 800	3, 114	9,740	16, 102	18, 412	7, 529	3,679	2,320	5, 722	1,046	2, 214	15, 453	37.3
1							1	,			l	40.0
			[				!		ł		1	12
105	77	52	36	31	21	64	175	267	247	205	221	177
		200	000	021	200							
57 643	2, 842 70, 574	72 956	79 499	2, 651	63 009	63 850	2, 279	52 745	64 197	2,302	69 122	
10, 223	7, 486	3, 950	4, 807	2, 614	2, 497	1, 935	2, 174	1,600	1, 690	1, 846	1,879	
(1)	49.80 43.7	45.60 43.7	42. 57	39. 77	38.77 45 4	37. 62 41. 5	33.88	31. 20	28.72	29.95 42.7	29. 04 42. 7	28, 4 42,
3 25. 4	25. 4	24.8	23.8	23.0	(1)	17.4	17. 2	17.1	17.8	18.1	17.8	17. 18.
						l		}				İ
1.176	1. 176	1.176	1. 176	1. 127	1.058	. 968	.926	.911	.948	.960		
22, 221	22, 246	21, 134	21, 770	22, 145	22, 128	22,000	21, 895	21, 609	21, 758	21, 516	21, 360	21, 12
11,069	11, 083	12, 447	10, 399	10, 287	9,858	9,368	9, 247	11, 393	9,050	8, 336	11, 399	19, 8 9, 2
10, 394	10, 436	11, 699	9, 768	9, 677	9, 241	8,786	8,745	10, 721	8, 486	7,823	10,686	8,6
152.0	149.7	136, 4	144.1	138, 9	110.7	126.3	127.8	124.1	125.4	118.4	125. 8	127.
74.8	85. 5	79.8	81.9	83, 4	78.7	69. 6	57.1	56. 4	56.9	57. 5	63, 1	57.
1			29. 2	<b>2</b> 6. 3	28.4		24.8	26.0	1	23. 9	27.3	23.
10. 5 3. 8	4.0	3.6	11.3 4.7	12. 7 4. 2	20.0 4.9	36. 1 6. 1	8.7	73. 2 9. 4	10.7	91. 3 15. 2	97. 5 15. 0	99 15
8,638	7, 372	8, 767	5,310	9, 696	9, 738	7,810	7, 591	6, 506	5, 149	5, 946	8, 011	
.780	. 780	. 780	. 780	. 780	. 780	. 780	. 780	. 780	. 780	. 780	.780	.7
.400		.400	.400		. 400	.400	ł	. 400	. 400			
200		400					l		700	· ·	1	
)	]		}			1	ì			1	1	
5, 62	5.62	5, 21	4.58	4.37	4. 30	4.13	4.42	4.65	4.08	4.77		
29, 656	27, 944	42, 940	33, 724	33, 376	30, 700	28, 892	27, 392	31,700	25, 368	, 25, 116	28, 825	
13, 248 50, 179	12, 716 66, 878	12, 270 74, 872	7, 200 55, 264	6,560 45,190	2, 395 33, 761	4, 388 41, 850	4, 500 23, 330	7,895 32,026	6, 728 29, 665	7, 084 39, 649		
<sup>2</sup> 3. 600	² 3. 750	<sup>2</sup> 3. 338	3. 130	<sup>2</sup> 2. 850	<sup>2</sup> 2. 600	<sup>2</sup> 2. 230	2 1.825	<sup>2</sup> 1. 980	2 1. 962	² 1. 850	1. 820	1.64
<sup>2</sup> 1. 535	1. 564	1.325	1. 236	1. 125	. 982	. 872	2, 730	. 770	2. 762	. 740	. 722	. 64
2 3.450	<sup>2</sup> 3. 600	2 3. 275	2 3. 010	<sup>2</sup> 2, 825	<sup>2</sup> 2. 450	2 2. 200	2 1.825	2 1. 820	2 1. 750	² 1. 650	1. 725	1.56
										}		
145	153	124	140	145	110	139	141	124	130	129	130	
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r Revised. ¹ No qoutation. ² Nominal price. ³ January 1951 quotation, denim 43.7¢; print cloth, 25.4¢; sheeting, 25.8¢.
¶Data for April, July, and October 1951 and January 1951 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stock data and number of active spindles are for end of period covered.

Beginning 1951, production of broad-woven goods is classified according to principal fiber content; production of fabrics containing 25.0-49.9 percent wool (which cannot be distributed between cotton and rayon goods) and rayon and cotton fabrics produced on woolen and worsted looms amounted to approximately 73 million yards in 1950.

Substituted series. Data beginning January 1951 represent a composite wholesale price for raw silk, Japan, white, 20-22 denier, 87 percent, AA grade tested; December 1950 quotation,

\$4.55.

Data for April, July, and October, 1951 and January 1952 cover 5-week periods; other months, 4 weeks. ○Beginning 1951, looms weaving fabrics principally wool by weight.

⊕See note in August 1951 Survey regarding coverage of operations in cotton mills beginning with January 1951 data.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through												1952				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary			
TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued																

WOOL MANUFACTURES—Continued  Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts:†  Production, quarterly, totalthous, of lin, yd. Apparel fabrics, totaldodo women's and children'sdo do Blanketingdo do.	(1)	81,737 9,517			96, 746 79, 874 23, 451 56, 423 29, 666 26, 757 16, 872 8, 665 8, 807 (1) 3, 302	(1) 3.302	(1)	84, 570 68, 903 32, 474 36, 429 17, 180 19, 249 15, 667 9, 560 6, 107 (1) 3, 302			90, 034 76, 414 29, 513 46, 901 19, 868 27, 033 13, 620 7, 989 5, 631 3, 886	,	
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## TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

	1		<u> </u>		O11 E		1 !	·		<del></del>		1	
AIRCRAFT													
Civil aircraft, shipmentsnumber. Exports‡do	239	272 r 87	247 r 68	248 r 103	216 66	207 103	171 48	184 - 62	124 49	162 62	152 69	224 42	*******
MOTOR VEHICLES				1									
Factory sales, total         number           Coaches, total         do           Domestic         do           Passenger cars, total         do           Domestic         do           Trucks, total         do           Domestic         do	618, 321 521 483 505, 865 481, 239 111, 935	755, 022 829 792 617, 399 588, 435 136, 794	639, 272 819 764 503, 038 475, 316 135, 415	652, 727 742 702 511, 938 482, 263 140, 047	617, 685 838 773 482, 029 457, 293 134, 818	492, 316 665 630 381, 407 359, 276 110, 244	549, 708 783 778 426, 932 404, 590 121, 993	476, 002 743 660 365, 906 350, 246 109, 353	526, 447 1, 174 1, 108 414, 533 401, 392 110, 740	7 450, 416 833 710 7 356, 500 346, 048 7 93, 083	7 380, 650 845 7 746 7 292, 799 284, 323 7 87, 006	7375, 410 778 755 273, 572 258, 457 7101, 060	435, 116 625 525 333, 885 315, 869 100, 606
Domestic.	35, 628 19, 382	118, 235 42, 668 23, 115	117, 483 43, 436 25, 461 17, 975	121, 461 43, 337 24, 352 18, 985	115, 079 38, 978 22, 567	91, 517 39, 272 21, 148	99, 007 40, 364 19, 638	90, 445 39, 401 18, 986	92, 275 26, 262 11, 777	75, 653 34, 857 14, 270	70, 834 30, 477 10, 273	<sup>2</sup> 9, 226	84, 570
	16, 246 6, 044	19, 553 7, 102	6,351	6, 861	16, 411 5, 591	18, 124 4, 648	20, 726 4, 763	20, 415 4, 598	14, 485 5, 605	20, 587 4, 704	20, 204 4, 634	l .	) <b></b>
Truck trailers, production, total         do           Complete trailers         do           Vans         do           All other         do           Trailer chassis         do		6, 809 3, 950 2, 859 293	5, 999 3, 459 2, 540 352	6, 529 3, 613 2, 916 332	5, 330 2, 685 2, 645 261	4, 416 1, 984 2, 432	4, 475 1, 697 2, 778 288	4, 344 1, 599 2, 745 254	7 5, 304 7 2, 251 3, 053 7 301	4, 441 1, 853 2, 588 263	4, 366 1, 859 2, 507 268	4,657 $1,947$ $2,710$	
Registrations: New passenger carsdo New commercial carsdo	430, 797 78, 581	512, 599 86, 287	467, 313 84, 961	470, 446 90, 627	454, 665 87, 461	406, 333 84, 021	424, 422 87, 646	406, 217 84, 814	373, 162 92, 281	332, 099 76, 517	310, 084 62, 596	† 301, 379 † 59, 661	p 300, 86
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT				'							ĺ	Ì	
American Railway Car Institute:   Shipments:   Freight cars, total   number     Equipment manufacturers, total   do     Domestic   do     Railroad shops, domestic   do     Passenger cars, total   do     Equipment manufacturers, total   do     Domestic   do     Railroad shops, domestic   do     Railroad shops, domestic   do     Association of American Railroads:	1, 328 19 19	7,011 4,966 4,966 2,045 26 14 7	8, 274 5, 781 5, 781 2, 493 29 17 8	9,774 7,198 7,198 2,576 23 17 6	9, 644 7, 185 7, 185 2, 459 38 34 13 4	5, 290 4, 014 4, 014 1, 276 19 19 10	7, 183 5, 156 5, 156 2, 027 14 14 2 0	8, 578 5, 755 5, 755 2, 823 25 25 16 0	10, 129 6, 794 6, 777 3, 335 21 21 17 0	9, 845 6, 336 6, 315 3, 509 45 45 18	8, 470 5, 690 5, 678 2, 780 25 25 14 0	7 8, 643 7 6, 082 7 6, 082 2, 561 8 8 8	7, 358 5, 494 5, 494 1, 864 21 21 10 0
Freight cars (class I), end of month: \$ Number owned	1,721	1, 722	1,727	1, 731	1,736	1,736	1, 737	1,741	1,743	1, 748	1,752	1, 755	1,758
Ordersong or awaiting classified repairs thousands. Percent of total ownership. Orders, unfilled	4.9	82 4.8 137,349 98,625 38,724	87 5.0 138, 319 94, 837 43, 482	89 5. 1 134, 348 91, 775 42, 573	90 5. 2 128, 540 86, 935 41, 605	96 5, 5 125, 846 84, 858 40, 988	91 5. 3 121, 359 81, 623 39, 736	92 5. 3 118, 073 80, 522 37, 551	87 5. 0 113, 394 76, 530 36, 864	84 4. 8 110, 325 70, 914 39, 411	90 5, 2 104, 831 67, 973 36, 858	87 5. 0 98, 566 63, 482 35, 084	87 5. 0 93, 605 60, 107 33, 498
Percent of total on line	3, 283 13, 1	3, 317 13. 3	3, 290 13. 3	3, 077 12. 7	3,003 12.6	3, 048 13. 0	3, 091 13. 3	3, 180 13. 9	3, 009 13. 5	2, 901 13. 3	2, 718 12. 8	2, 643 12. 7	2,701 $13.3$
Orders, unfilled:         Steam locomotives, total         number           Steam locomotives, total         do           Equipment manufacturers         do           Other locomotives, total         do           Equipment manufacturers         do           Railroad shops         do	1, 631 1, 631	20 0 20 1,863 1,863 0	18 0 18 1,737 1,737 0	16 0 16 1, 823 1, 823 0	14 0 14 1, 660 1, 660 0	12 0 12 1,590 1,590 0	10 0 10 1,547 1,547 0	23 0 23 1,804 1,804	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 0 \\ 21 \\ 1,721 \\ 1,721 \\ 0 \end{array}$	20 0 20 1,789 1,789 0	19 0 19 1,720 1,720 0	18 0 18 1, 594 1, 594 0	17 0 17 1,573 1,573 0
Exports of locomotives, total do—Steam do. Other do	27 1 26	34 0 34	52 1 51	34 1 33	39 1 38	48 0 48	63 0 63	50 1 49	60 1 59	65 3 62	37 1 36	3 73	
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS													
Shipments, total number Domestic do Export do	_ 398	595 519 76	397 354 43	464 420 44	604 519 85	538 484 54	591 529 62	447 385 62	587 545 42	728 652 76	673 581 92	658 607 51	

Revised. \*\*Preliminary. 1 No quotation. 2 Data beginning January 1952 exclude all military exports.

\*\*Beginning 1952, detailed statistics are not available.

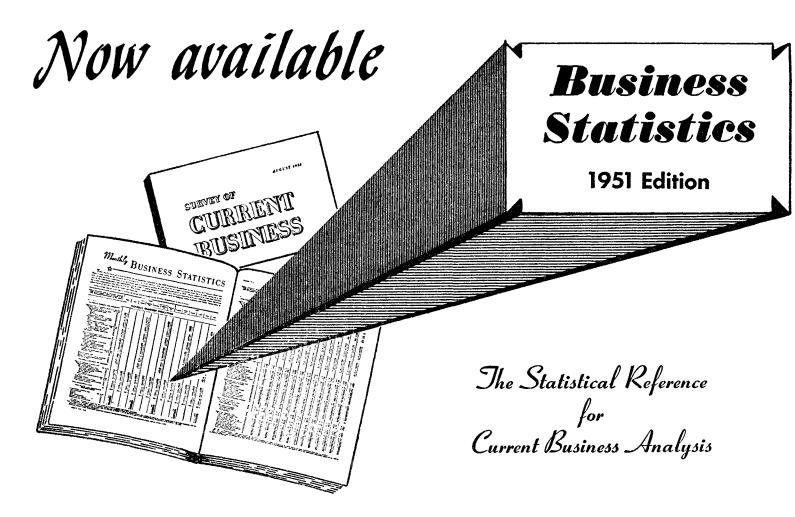
\*\*Revised series. Beginning with data for 1951, the Bureau of the Census reports for woolen and worsted woven fabrics refer to goods which are principally wool by weight (i. e., exclude fabrics containing 25-49.9 percent wool previously included).

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

\*\*Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

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