SURVEY OF

CURRIENT BUSINESS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



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The Business Situation

BY THE OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Business activity in the March-April period was little changed except for a further rise in the Government sector. National defense expenditures in April were one-eighth above the first quarter monthly rate. As a result, the moderately rising trend in total national output has been extended into the second quarter. Civilian employment increased by the usual seasonal amount from March to April—to a total of 60 million.

Retail trade did not extend the modest gains made in the preceding 6 months, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Dollar sales of durable goods continued relatively low in March—13 percent below a year ago. In contrast, the nondurables groups reported sales only 2 percent lower. Persistent cautious buying by consumers was reflected in less than a seasonal increase in orders placed with manufacturers, particularly for consumer durables, and in moderate declines in sales and output for a number of civilian industries. This easing in orders was accompanied by further modest inventory liquidation by retailers and, on the other hand, by additions to stocks of many consumer durables held by manufacturers. For many of these items the stocks-sales ratios have continued to be unusually high in March.

Durables output more important

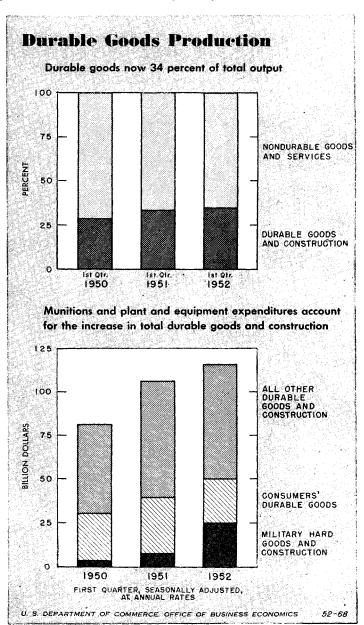
Throughout the past 2 years, the economic situation has been characterized by the unevenness of developments in various sectors of the economy. One aspect of this is indicated by the accompanying chart which shows the great expansion in the durable goods industries. This segment now accounts for an unusually large share of the national output—34 percent—as a result of defense requirements and the vast expansion underway in investment facilities.

This chart throws some light on what many individual businessmen regard as a puzzling situation; namely, continued expansion of total output as depicted in the chart on page 3 of this issue, and, at the same time, the occurrence of widespread declines in particular lines of business. Expansion in the past year has taken the form of military equipment and new business plant and equipment, while goods which move through normal channels of retail distribution, such as the consumer durable goods, are down in volume from a year ago. In some lines, the declines have been large, in others only moderate, and in the important food segment accounting for a third of total consumers' expenditures, the volume has been sustained.

National defense expenditures were at an annual rate of \$45 billion in the first quarter of 1952. More than half of this total consists of purchases of hard goods, such as airplanes, combat and noncombat vehicles, ammunition, and electrical equipment, and expenditures for military construction. Purchases of soft goods, including food and clothing, represents about \$4 billion of the total, and the

remaining \$15 billion consists of Armed Forces pay and purchases of other services.

In recent months, pay and subsistence of the Armed Forces have tended to level off as personnel approached its projected peak, with the result that the increases in total defense expenditures have been largely in military hard goods and construction. A year ago these items comprised



only one-fourth of the much smaller total of defense

expenditures.

The rise in purchases of military hard goods and construction was from an annual rate of \$7.5 billion in the first quarter of last year to about \$25 billion in the first quarter of 1952.

Pattern of military expenditures

In view of the very slow rate at which the size of the Armed Forces is scheduled to increase from the current position, expenditures for pay and subsistence are likely to remain relatively stable so that further increases in defense expenditures in the remainder of this year will reflect increasing deliveries of munitions. By the year-end, munitions and military construction will thus comprise a much larger proportion of total national security expenditures than at the present time.

The existing pattern of purchases is reflected in the greater strength shown by production and prices of durable goods for defense and capital use than in many soft-goods industries. Merchandising efforts in most lines of consumer

goods are being intensified.

Wholesale and consumer prices remain stable, on the average, with supplies increasingly adequate and buying conservative. Food prices have drifted downward, and some other commodities have been reduced, but a wide range of commodities remain at peak prices, with some ceilings being advanced.

Lower prices prevailed for certain types of raw materials while most finished industrial products remained firm. Major cost elements other than purchased materials moved sideways or edged upward. With respect to one such cost, the Interstate Commerce Commission on April 11 authorized increases in railroad freight rates amounting to 6.8 percent, on a weighted average basis, over rates currently in effect.

Credit restrictions eased further

In recognition of the waning inflationary pressures, a number of Government agencies have taken steps to relax existing controls. The Federal Reserve Board on May 7 suspended the regulation on consumer installment credit. Following the reinstatement of Regulation W in September 1950, the rise in installment credit was checked and has remained fairly stable since March of 1951. A few days earlier the Board suspended the Voluntary Credit Restraint program.

Price controls were suspended for additional commodities in April and early May, chiefly raw materials which have fallen substantially below their recent peak levels. Controls were also relaxed on additional materials by the National Production Authority to liberalize their consumption by producers. Thus, we have a mixed picture of price changes within an over-all average which, as indicated

above, continues to move sideways.

Manufacturers' backlogs remain large

Business buying showed a somewhat smaller-than-seasonal increase from February to March. New order volume has been fairly steady since the middle of last year, about one-fifth below the buying climax of March 1951. The only major industry group, electrical machinery and equipment, which received new orders in March in heavier volume than a year ago is closely tied in with the current great expansion of industrial capacity and also with matériel destined for the Armed Forces.

The fact that the unfilled orders backlog has remained at the peak level of roughly \$63 billion for the last 3 months, plus the fact that the military authorities will shortly have the 1953 funds for further placements, points to the broad foundation of current industrial activity. The bulk of the unfilled orders is, of course, for durable goods and especially for machinery, both electrical and nonelectrical, and transportation equipment including motor vehicles and parts. For the durable-goods industries as a whole, they represent 5 months' sales. Backlogs in the nondurable-goods industries appear to have leveled out in February and March at a volume somewhat less than half that of the 1951 peak amount.

Industrial output in April, aside from modest losses of production in the steel industry, was maintained around the high first-quarter rate. In the case of steel, operations have been interrupted for short periods as a result of the labor dispute in the industry. Steel output in April, as a whole, was about 10 percent below the record March volume, and there has been some further loss of tonnage in May. Decreases in output also occurred in other industries for various reasons, but these were of small proportions and largely offset by increases elsewhere.

Mixed industrial trends

In general, output of producers' durable goods was in large volume, particularly in the metalworking plants turning out defense orders. Shipments of machine tools, which were at a postwar peak in March, apparently experi-

enced some further gain in April.

Automobile plants increased their activity as material supplies eased and in anticipation of the spring selling season. Assemblies in April totaled 525,000 units—415,000 passenger cars and 110,000 trucks—the best month's volume since July 1951. It should be pointed out, too, that the industry is heavily engaged in the production of defense matériel. In the fourth quarter of 1951, shipments against rated orders accounted for approximately 20 percent of total shipments of the industry.

Output of other consumer durables, on the basis of preliminary information, declined from March to April. The number of television sets produced dropped nearly onefourth on a daily average basis although radio production held steady. Plants producing such important consumer durable goods as refrigerators, farm and home freezers, electric ranges, and washing machines curtailed operations in April and again in May for inventory adjustments with consequent layoffs in production workers. Stocks of most of these household appliances in manufacturers' warehouses and in the hands of distributors at the end of March were the highest in the postwar period.

Among the nondurable goods industries, decreases occurred in the output of textiles, paperboard, leather and products, and some nonindustrial chemicals. Textile output, which had moved up in the early months of the year following a steady decline throughout most of 1951, again declined in March and early April. As a result, mill activity returned to the low point reached last December. A similar though less pronounced pattern developed in the paperboard industry. New orders in this industry have been generally below production for nearly a year and backlogs have been reduced by close to one-half from year-ago levels.

For most other nondurables, including food, newsprint, motor fuel, and industrial chemicals, production expanded somewhat or was generally maintained at the first-quarter

rate.

Review of National Income and Product

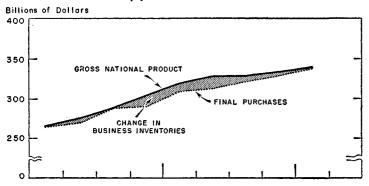
In the First Quarter of 1952

THE economic position in the first quarter of the year was one of over-all gradual expansion. In the various segments of the economy, however, rates of change continued to differ widely.

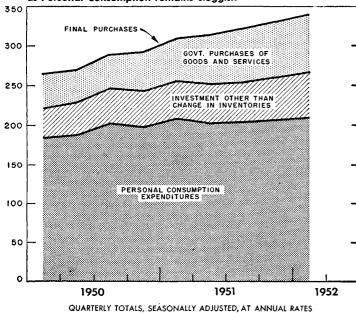
As a result of sustained demand and a somewhat easier supply situation, the market value of the Nation's output of goods and services, as measured by the gross national

Gross National Product

Final Purchases rise steadily but Inventory Accumulation is sharply reduced



Government Purchases and Fixed Investment rise as Personal Consumption remains sluggish



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product, increased at seasonally adjusted annual rates from \$334½ billion in the final quarter of last year to \$339½ billion in the first quarter of 1952. This moderate increase represented in the main a larger physical volume of production.

An estimate of total income arising in production is not yet available because of the lack of adequate corporate profits data for the first quarter. However, the sum of other types of production incomes shows a gradual uptrend similar to that of the gross national product.

With respect to corporate profits, company reports published to date indicate first quarter figures, both before and after taxes, substantially below those of the corresponding period of last year. The large declines, it should be noted, are attributable to the fact that inventory profits were at an annual rate of \$9 billion in the initial quarter of 1951, when inventory cost prices were rising, but were negligible in the current period of relative price stability.

Personal income—the sum of income receipts of persons from all sources—was at an annual rate of \$258 billion, only \$1 billion higher than in the preceding quarter. The smaller increase in this series than in the measures of national output is attributable in part to a drop in the ratio of corporate earnings disbursed to stockholders. Fourth-quarter 1951 dividend payments had included an appreciable volume of extra and special disbursements made at the year-end.

In addition, two other factors were operative. Fourthquarter 1951 personal income had been raised by sizable retroactive payments to Federal civilian employees which were absent in the first. Deduction in the first quarter of the initial payments of social-security contributions by selfemployed persons under the extended coverage of the Social Security Act served further to lower personal income in relation to the final quarter of last year.

Final demand firm

The pattern of first quarter economic developments, particularly when viewed as a continuation of tendencies that were in evidence during the second half of 1951, suggests a gradual and orderly build-up in the pace of economic activity. The chart shows the continued potency of total final demand, that is, aggregate demand other than the net draft on current production by the business community for inventory purposes. Aside from the two post-Korean buying splurges, this demand, in the aggregate, has displayed a remarkably even pattern of growth since early 1950. This is so despite substantial changes in the composition of final demand. Over the past year, for example, personal consumption has not shown the expansion manifest in fixed capital investment and government procurement, and in some consumption lines there have been sharp contractions.

In contrast to the even trend of aggregate final demand, gross national product has shown a marked shift in tempo. It advanced much more rapidly than final demand during the first year of the mobilization program, under the added pressure of the tremendous wave of forward buying. Since mid-1951, it has increased at a less rapid pace, as the rate of inventory accumulation steadily subsided.

The significance of the shift in the inventory position is readily seen in the fact that for the past three quarters the growth in final purchases has been met by declines in the rates of inventory accumulation as much as by the increases in national output. The average quarterly increase in final purchases since mid-1951 has amounted to \$9 billion, at annual rates, whereas the average increase in national output has amounted to only \$4 billion, the balance being made up

by a \$5 billion average decline in the rate of inventory accumulation. By the end of the first quarter of the year, the curves of output and final purchases had nearly converged, as the rate of inventory accumulation dwindled to negligible proportions.

Table 1.-National Income and Product, 1951 and First Quarter 1952 1

[Billions of dollars]

			τ	Jnadjusted	I		Se	easonally ad	ljusted at	annual rate	s
	1951 2		198	51		1952		195	51		1952
	1	I	II	III	IV 2	I	I	II	ш	IV 2	I
NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES											
National income	275.5	66.0	68.5	70. 1	70,8	(3)	269, 4	274, 3	278.0	280. 1	(3)
Compensation of employees	178. 1 169. 4 140. 3 (3) (3) 8. 7	42. 4 40. 2 33. 4 1. 9 4. 8 2. 3	44. 3 42. 0 34. 8 2. 2 4. 9 2. 3	45. 3 43. 2 35. 9 2. 4 4. 9 2. 2	46. 1 44. 1 36. 1 (3) (3) (3) 2. 0	45. 8 43. 3 35. 3 (3) (3) 2. 4	172. 1 163. 6 137. 1 7. 8 18. 8 8. 5	177. 5 168. 9 140. 6 8. 9 19. 4 8. 7	180. 6 171. 7 141. 3 9. 6 20. 9 8. 9	182. 0 173. 1 142. 0 (3) (3) (8) 8. 9	185.3 176.8 144.9 (3) (3) 9.0
Proprietors' and rental income 4. Business and professional Farm Rental income of persons	16.9	12. 2 6. 0 4. 1 2. 1	12. 0 5. 9 4. 1 2. 0	12. 3 5. 8 4. 3 2. 1	12. 4 5. 9 4. 4 2. 1	12. 1 6. 0 4. 0 2. 1	48. 8 24. 1 16. 4 8. 3	48. 1 23. 6 16. 3 8. 2	49. 1 23. 4 17. 3 8. 4	49. 8 23. 6 17. 6 8. 5	48. 24. 15. 8.
Oorporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	44. 3 25. 3 18. 9	10. 0 12. 2 7. 0 5. 2 -2. 2	10. 8 11. 4 6. 5 4. 9 6	11. 1 10. 4 5. 9 4. 4 . 7	10. 9 10. 3 5. 9 4. 4 . 6	(3) (3) (3) (3) . 0	42. 9 51. 8 29. 6 22. 2 8. 9	43. 0 45. 4 25. 9 19. 4 -2. 3	42. 6 39. 8 22. 8 17. 0 2. 8	42. 5 40. 0 22. 9 17. 1 2. 5	(3) (3) (3) (3)
Net interest	5. 7 27. 7	1. 4 6. 4	1. 4 6. 8	1. 4 7. 0	1. 5 7. 6	1. 5 7. 7	5, 6 25, 2	5. 7 27. 0	5. 8 29. 0	5, 8 29, 7	5. 30.
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE											
Gross national product	327.8	78.5	79.4	82, 0	88.0	83, 6	319.5	328, 2	329, 5	334.6	339.
Personal consumption expenditures. Durable goods. Nondurable goods. Services.	26.8 111.8	49, 5 6, 9 26, 1 16, 5	49. 9 6. 3 26. 9 16. 7	50. 0 6, 2 27. 1 16. 6	56. 1 7. 4 31. 7 17. 0	49. 6 5. 5 26. 8 17. 4	208. 8 31. 3 112. 1 65. 4	202. 4 25. 9 110. 1 66. 5	204. 0 25. 2 111. 5 67. 3	206. 7 25. 0 113. 6 68. 1	209. 25. 115, 69.
Gross private domestic investment. New construction. Residential nonfarm. Other. Producers' durable equipment. Change in business inventories, total. Nonfarm only.	22. 2 10. 9 11. 3 27. 3 9. 7	16. 7 5. 0 2. 6 2. 4 6. 4 5. 3 4. 9	14. 4 5. 7 2. 8 2. 9 7. 0 1. 7 1. 2	14. 7 6. 1 2. 9 3. 2 6. 5 2. 0 1. 6	13. 4 5. 4 2. 7 2. 7 7. 4 . 7	15. 1 4. 8 2. 2 2. 7 7. 6 2. 7 2. 3	60. 2 23. 8 12. 9 10. 9 25. 9 10. 6 9. 1	65. 6 22. 7 10. 9 11. 7 27. 2 15. 8 14. 1	56. 6 21. 6 9. 8 11. 8 27. 0 8. 0 6. 2	54. 6 20. 7 10. 1 10. 6 29. 0 4. 9 3. 3	53, 22, 10, 11, 30,
Net foreign investment.	.] .2	7	.0	. 3	. 6	. 6	-2.7	1	1. 2	2. 5	2. 0
Government purchases of goods and services. Federal. National security. National defense. Other national security. Other. Less: Government sales. State and local.	41. 8 37. 5 34. 1 3. 4 4. 2	13.0 8.1 7.2 6.4 .8 .9 .0 4.9	15, 2 9, 8 8, 8 7, 9 . 9 . 9	17. 0 11. 6 10. 5 9. 6 . 8 1. 2 . 0 5. 5	17. 8 12. 3 11. 0 10. 1 . 9 1. 3 . 0 5. 5	18. 4 13. 1 11. 8 11. 2 . 6 1. 3 . 0 5. 3	53. 2 32. 4 28. 9 25. 6 3. 3 3. 5	60, 3 39, 1 35, 3 31, 7 3, 6 3, 7 2 21, 3	67. 7 46. 4 41. 8 38. 6 3. 2 4. 6 2 21. 4	70. 7 49. 2 44. 1 40. 5 3. 6 5. 1 . 2 21. 7	74. 52. 47. 44. 2. 5.
DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME	ł										
Personal income	251, 1	60.0	62, 2	63, 2	65.8	63.0	244. 1	249.9	253, 2	257, 0	257.
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments Federal. State and local. Equals: Disposable personal income. Less: Personal consumption expenditures Equals: Personal saving.	25. 5 3. 0 222. 6	10. 5 9. 6 . 9 49. 5 49. 5	5, 7 4, 9 , 8 56, 5 49, 9 6, 6	6. 4 5. 8 . 7 56. 7 50. 0 6. 8	5. 9 5. 2 . 6 59. 9 56. 1 3. 8	11. 5 10. 5 1. 0 51. 5 49. 6 1. 8	27. 6 24. 7 2. 9 216. 5 208. 8 7. 8	28. 1 25. 1 3. 0 221. 8 202. 4 19. 4	28. 4 25. 4 3. 0 224. 9 204. 0 20. 8	29. 7 26. 7 3. 1 227. 2 206. 7 20. 5	31. 28. 3. 226. 209. 16.
RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME AND PERSONAL INCOME											
Gross national product	327.8	78.5	79.4	82, 0	88.0	83, 6	319, 5	328, 2	329, 5	334, 6	339.
Less: Capital consumption allowances. Indirect business tax and nontax liability. Business transfer payments. Statistical discrepancy. Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of Government enterprises.	3.2	5. 6 6. 3 . 2 . 5	5.8 6.2 -1.1 .2	5. 9 6. 3 . 2 5	6. 1 6. 6 . 2 4. 2 . 0	6. 3 6. 4 . 2 (3)	22. 6 25. 9 . 8 1. 6 . 8	23. 1 24. 9 . 8 5. 9 . 8	23. 7 25. 1 . 8 2. 3 . 4	24. 5 25. 8 . 8 3. 5 . 1	25. 26. (³)
Equals: National income	275.5	66.0	68.5	70. 1	70.8	(3)	269. 4	274.3	278.0	280, 1	(3)
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. Contributions for social insurance. Excess of wage accruals over disbursements. Plus: Government transfer payments. Net interest paid by Government. Dividends. Business transfer payments.	8. 5 . 0 11. 7 4. 9 9. 4	10.0 2.3 .0 .0 2.9 1.1 2.1 .2 1	10.8 2.3 .0 2.9 1.4 2.2 .2	11. 1 2. 1 . 2 2. 9 1. 1 2. 2 . 2	10.9 1.8 2 3.0 1.3 2.9 .2	2.8 .0 3.0 1.1 2.2 .2	42.9 8.3 .0 11.5 4.8 8.8	43.0 8.4 .0 11.8 4.8 9.6	42. 6 8. 5 . 7 11. 8 4. 8 9. 6 . 8	42. 5 8. 6 7 11. 8 4. 9 9. 8 . 8	(3) 9. 11. 4. 9.
Equals: Personal income	251, 1	60.0	62, 2	63, 2	65.8	63.0	244. 1	249. 9	253, 2	257.0	257.

Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
 Data for the fourth quarter of 1951 are the same as those in the February issue of the Survey except that an actual estimate of fourth-quarter corporate profits has been introduced.

Not available.
 Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment.
 Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Demand for Gross National Product

Government purchases of goods and services—Federal, State, and local combined—in the first three months of 1952 rose to an annual rate of \$74½ billion, as compared with \$70½ billion in the preceding quarter and \$53 billion in the opening quarter of 1951. The most dynamic element in this total continued to be the purchases of the Federal Government for national defense purposes. These constituted 13 percent of total national output, as contrasted with 8 percent a year ago, and accounted for practically all of the first-quarter increase in the government sector, the remaining components showing only small, offsetting changes.

Rise in defense expenditures

National defense expenditures have risen steadily, although their growth was slowed in the past two quarters. The average quarterly increase during the first nine months of 1951 amounted to \$6 billion, at annual rates, falling to \$3 billion in the next six months.

This change in tempo is mainly attributable to the approach of the Armed Forces to their currently scheduled strength, and it reflects the tapering of increases in military and civilian defense-connected payrolls and in defense purchases of the related "soft goods" such as food, clothing, and equipage. A reduction in net stockpile acquisitions since September had a similar but less important influence in retarding the rise in total defense outlays. Most of the fourthand first-quarter increases in national defense expenditures, accordingly, were concentrated in hard goods and in military construction.

Advance in private fixed investment

At an annual rate of \$53½ billion, gross private domestic investment in the first quarter was slightly less than in the preceding quarter. Its major components, however, displayed sharply divergent movements. On the one hand, new private construction and producers' durable equipment, which taken together were virtually stable at \$49-\$50 billion at annual rates throughout 1951, increased to \$53 billion in the first quarter. Construction showed the more rapid expansion of the two.

Business inventory accumulation, on the other hand, continued a decline that has reduced net inventory investment from the peak annual rate of \$16 billion in the second quarter of 1951 to less than \$½ billion in the first quarter of this year. Approximately \$4½ billion of this decline occurred in the March quarter and more than offset the increase in fixed capital outlays, so that total domestic investment registered a net decline of \$1 billion from the preceding quarter.

Construction shows broad advance

The value of new private construction put in place in the first three months of 1952 was at an annual rate of \$22½ billion, \$2 billion higher than the preceding quarter. This marked a considerable reversal of a downward trend that had continued since the first quarter of last year. Almost all of the major components of private new construction shared in the first-quarter upturn. Exceptions were public utility and farm construction, which were down slightly after registering increases throughout 1951.

Private residential construction, which had been leveling off in the second half of last year, showed a brisk 8 percent advance in the first quarter. Moreover, the increase in the number of new housing starts points to the further expansion of residential construction in the coming quarter.

Among other factors, the step-up in home-building activity in the March quarter reflected the smaller down-payment requirements and lengthened mortgage maturities provided for certain categories of moderately priced housing, an easing of mortgage funds, and greater availability of materials.

Sizable first-quarter increases in commercial and institutional building after more than a year of steady decline also reflected the eased supply situation. Industrial construction, the most vigorous of the major construction components in the post-Korean expansion, more than recovered its

fourth-quarter setback.

Expenditures for producers' durable equipment advanced \$1½ billion in the first quarter to an annual rate of \$30½ billion—17 percent higher than in the corresponding period last year. The upward movement in capital expenditures for equipment, as well as for the related industrial plant, has been concentrated in industries that are being expanded under the long-range programs of defense mobilization, notably in manufacturing and public utilities. Within manufacturing, impressive gains were made in the metals group as well as in petroleum, chemicals, and rubber.

Nonfarm inventories decline moderately

In the predominant nonfarm sector net inventory accumulation turned into moderate liquidation in the first quarter of the year, despite a further small increase in the stocks of manufacturers in the metals and machinery industries supporting defense and capital goods demand. The extraordinary surge of buying for inventory account that has been one of the most dynamic factors in the economy since the last quarter of 1950 thus appears to have run its course.

The general outline of the inventory readjustment pattern of the past several quarters is now more clearly discernible. In the main, this readjustment represented a reaction to the excessive stock build-up that had occurred as a result of two main factors: anticipations of rising cost prices and of commodity shortages which, on the whole, did not materialize; and over-optimism with respect to consumer demand, generated among other causes by the two post-Korean buying splurges and the rising level of income.

However, two other elements doubtless had a role: the Government program of controls including the inventory control program of the National Production Authority; and the tightening of credit manifested both in higher carrying charges on inventory investment and in qualitative controls.

The initial and sharpest break in the general wave of inventory accumulation occurred in retail trade, where the rate of accumulation started to drop markedly in the second quarter of last year and, continuing to move sharply downward, turned into substantial liquidation in the third quarter. Although the decline in retail stocks continued in the last quarter of 1951 and in the opening quarter of this year, the rate of decline has steadily diminished. The liquidation eliminated the substantial additions to stocks that had been made in the first half of 1951.

Wholesale trade inventories, in contrast, showed only slight liquidation in the second half of 1951 and in the first quarter of this year, following only minor accumulations in the first half of last year.

Military and civilian goods patterns

In manufacturing, there was a noteworthy difference in the inventory readjustment patterns of industries heavily engaged in defense work as distinguished from those primarily engaged in the production of civilian goods. In the case of the latter, the rate of inventory accumulation started to drop sharply in the third quarter of last year (concurrently with the heavy liquidation of retail stocks) and, continuing downward, passed over into net inventory liquidation of moderate proportions in the following quarter. While this decline continued into the first quarter of this year, it appears to be tapering off. On balance the aggregate liquidation of these stocks has been far less than that experienced at the retail level, so that most of the earlier accumulation is still retained.

The rate of inventory accumulation in the defense-supporting industries did not start to decline until the fourth quarter of last year. The drop in that quarter, however, was quite substantial and was followed by a decline of similar proportion in the first three months of this year. With accumulation taking place throughout the past year and a half, defense-industry inventories have reached a high plane.

The tapering off in defense inventory accumulation may be due in part to the recent (stretch-out) revisions in the military production schedules. It also reflects the operation of the Controlled Materials Plan, which has undertaken to prevent excessive stocking of key materials. But in large measure it is attributable simply to the fact that inventories in many lines have about reached the levels required to support the defense production schedules.

Decline in export surplus

Net foreign investment, which measures the excess of exports over imports (other than those financed by unilateral transfers) dropped in the first quarter, by about \$½ billion at annual rates. The decline from the unusually high fourth-quarter export surplus appears to have stemmed almost entirely from the increase in United States imports from abroad, exports continuing to maintain the high level of the preceding quarter.

The import advance marks a reversal of the decline experienced in the second half of 1951. To a considerable degree, the latter decline had reflected the reduced rate of buying by businesses seeking to readjust their greatly expanded inventory positions. This was part of the general pattern of inventory readjustment discussed above. As these stocks have been reduced the rate of United States buying from abroad has been stepped up to levels more nearly in line with current needs.

Consumer purchases edge upward

Personal consumption expenditures were at an annual rate of \$209½ billion in the opening quarter of the year compared to \$206½ billion in the prior quarter. Most of the \$3 billion change represented an increase in physical volume as average consumer prices showed little change from the fourth to the first quarter. This real increase appears to have exceeded that of the preceding two quarters combined.

Consumer durables stabilizing

Consumer purchases of durables were at an annual rate of \$25 billion in the first quarter, virtually unchanged from the previous three-months period. This stability followed a decline during previous quarters which in part was a reaction to earlier anticipatory buying.

Over the course of the past year, the quarterly movements of the automotive group and of other durables have displayed markedly different patterns. The latter—furniture, household equipment, and other non-automotive durable goods—have been firm at an annual rate of about \$15½ billion since the third quarter of 1951, following a drop to \$15 billion from the \$19 billion rate in the high first quarter of that year. By contrast, automotive expenditures declined throughout 1951 to an annual rate of \$9½ billion in the final quarter, which was maintained in the opening quarter of

this year. This compares with \$12½ billion in the first quarter of last year and with the high point of \$14½ billion in the third quarter of 1950.

Consumer purchases of nondurables advanced by \$2 billion to an annual rate of \$115½ billion in the first quarter, continuing to show the same gradual and persistent rise that has characterized the movement of this series since the second quarter of last year. Increases have been widely distributed among the separate lines of expenditures comprising the group.

Consumer expenditures for services also continued to increase at about the rate which prevailed last year. The advance of \$1 billion to an annual rate of \$69 billion in the opening quarter of this year was primarily attributable to

gradually rising rents.

The Flow of Income

Personal income in the first quarter of 1952, while rising to a new high annual rate of \$258 billion, showed a smaller increase than in any quarter of 1951. The fortuitous elements contributing to this retardation have been enumerated earlier in this review.

The increase of \$1 billion in the total was less than half of that registered by wage and salary receipts alone. Declines in the farm component of proprietors' income and in dividend payments were partial offsets. The other components of personal income—rents, interest, and transfer payments—showed little change.

Private-industry payrolls advance

The first-quarter 1952 increase in total wage and salary receipts, which brought the aggregate to an annual rate of \$173 billion, was somewhat dampened by the fact that fourth-quarter 1951 receipts had included retroactive payments to Federal employees covering services rendered in the third.

When allowance is made for this factor by measuring wages and salaries on an accrual basis, as in the national income, the first-quarter advance is seen to have amounted to \$3½ billion at annual rate, as compared with \$1½ billion in the

preceding quarter.

Most of the advance—\$3 billion—was in private-industry payrolls. This is in marked contrast to the past year, when the Armed Forces were expanding and Government payrolls accounted for over two-fifths of the average quarterly rise in total wages and salaries. The first-quarter increase in private wages and salaries exceeded substantially the average quarterly increase in the latter half of 1951, and was about three-fourths that in the previous two quarters.

Higher average hourly earnings were the primary factor in the increase of private-industry payrolls in the first quarter. Employment showed only small changes in most industries, while average hours worked per week remained virtually the

same as in the fourth quarter 1951.

Industrially, the moderate increase in private payroll was widely spread. In manufacturing, wages and salaries of non-durable-goods industries showed a somewhat larger increase than that of the durables group. A number of industries in the nondurable group, notably apparel, leather, and textiles, which had been drifting downward in the latter half of last year, showed increasing firmness.

In the durables group, the building materials industries—lumber and stone, clay, and glass—were off, paralleling the declining rate of new construction last year. However, these industries will be helped by the renewed upsurge of building activity described above. The declines in the building ma-

(Continued on p. 24)

Labor Income

In the Postwar Period

COMPENSATION of employees in the first quarter of \$1952 was at an annual rate of \$186 billion, \$3½ billion higher than in the previous quarter. This rise continued the unbroken advance begun in early 1950 and brought compensation of employees 25 percent above the total just

prior to the Korean outbreak.

The major growth in employees' compensation after mid1950 took place in the first year following the aggression,
as the economy quickly took up the remaining slack in the
labor force and production expanded sharply under the
direct and indirect influences of the national defense program.
Since the second quarter of 1951, when the economy entered
a period of relative stability in over-all production and prices,
the increase has slowed appreciably. Thus, by the second
quarter of 1951 employees' income had risen by \$29 billion,
at annual rates, from the total of a year earlier, but the rise
since then has been \$8 billion. Of this latter amount,
\$3.5 billion is accounted for by the further advance of
government (including military) payrolls.

Compensation of employees is the largest component of the national income, forming about two-thirds of the total in the postwar years. It measures the income accruing to persons in an employee status as wages and salaries and supplementary labor income for their participation in current production. Viewed from the employers' standpoint, it is

the direct cost of employing labor.

Post-Korean Developments

The impact of the mobilization program and other related factors in the period subsequent to the Korean invasion has had a markedly uneven effect on the industrial composition of wages and salaries. The largest expansions have occurred in government and in the commodity producing industries.

Defense needs expand government payrolls

Government payrolls have advanced steadily since mid-1950 as a result of the continuous expansion of the Armed Forces and of civilian personnel in defense activities. From the second quarter of 1950 to the first quarter of this year, government payrolls rose from \$21 billion to \$32 billion, at annual rates, or about 50 percent. More than one-half of the \$11 billion increase occurred in military payrolls, and reflected primarily the sizable build-up in strength. Federal civilian activities accounted for about three-fifths of the remaining payroll expansion, under the impetus of both augmented personnel and a pay raise effective in the latter half of 1951. Increased State and local government payrolls stemmed largely from upward wage-rate adjustments.

Commodity producing payrolls up sharply

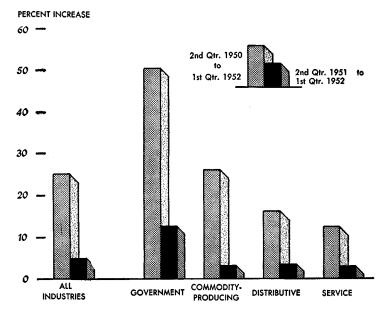
The private industry payroll rise since the onset of the Korean conflict—\$24½ billion at an annual rate—has been largely concentrated in the commodity producing area, which initially was the chief beneficiary of the heightened

NOTE.—MR. GROSE IS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL INCOME DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

demand from consumers, business, and government. Payrolls in these industries, which comprise manufacturing, construction, mining, and agriculture, have risen 26 percent since the second quarter of 1950, compared with the 15 percent rise in all other private industries combined. As in the case of total employees' compensation, virtually all of the payroll rise in the commodity producing sector had occurred by the second quarter of 1951, with the growth since then of only minor proportions.

PAYROLL INCREASES

since mid-1950 have been largest relatively in Government and in commodity-producing industries



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

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In this sector, the post-Korean increase in wages and salaries through the second quarter of 1951 was especially pronounced in the durable-goods manufacturing and contract construction industries. In these industries, employment, wage rates, and hours worked all showed significant increases. Since mid-1951, declines have occurred in total wage payments in some consumer durable-goods industries, but in contract construction and those manufacturing industries closely related to defense production wages in the first quarter of 1952 exceeded second quarter 1951 totals.

For nondurable-goods manufacturing as a whole, the wage advance from the second quarter of 1950 to the first quarter of 1952 amounted to 17 percent—only half as large as in durable-goods manufacturing and in construction. In most types of nondurable-goods manufactures, wages in the first quarter of this year were below the high points reached early

in 1951.

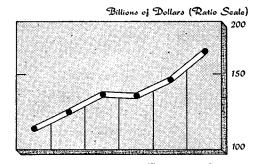
Other private industry changes

Wages and salaries in the other sectors of the private economy have advanced since the middle of 1950 in much the same pattern as in the government and commodity producing areas, but the increases have been markedly smaller. In the distributive sector—comprising industries within trade, transportation, and communications and public utilities—they have clustered about 15 percent, while in the service and finance group the increase averaged 12 percent.

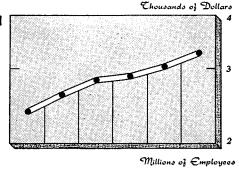
COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

rose from \$117 billion in 1946 to \$178 billion in 1951

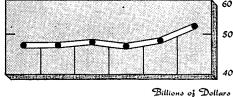
as wages and salaries increased 52 percent



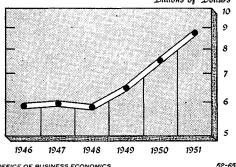
due to average annual earnings rising 37 percent



and the number of full-time equivalent employees expanding by 11 percent



while supplementary wage benefits kept pace with the rise in payrolls



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

Higher hourly earnings spur rise

Initially, the large gains in private industry payrolls stemmed from the combined effects of increased employment, higher hourly earnings, and a longer average workweek. Hourly earnings were the most important factor, as they had been in the earlier postwar period. Employment was a

lesser, though considerable, element in the payroll growth, whereas the slightly lengthened workweek was of minor significance. However, with both employment and hours receding slightly from their mid-1951 levels, the total payroll advance since that time has stemmed from a further, though slackened, upward movement of average hourly earnings.

Summary Postwar Changes

It is useful to view these recent changes in employee compensation against the background of developments over the post-World War II period. Along with other national income and product series for the years 1929-50 and descriptions of concepts and sources and methods, estimates of the compensation of employees have been presented in the volume National Income—1951 Edition, a supplement to the Survey of Current Business. Much of the discussion which follows is based on the detailed industry data on employee compensation published in that report.

Compensation of employees covers the earnings of all persons in an employee status, and is therefore heterogeneous in character. It encompasses a wide range of incomes, with the earnings of corporate officials and the wages of domestic servants both represented in its totals. The data on employee compensation available from national income statistics are presently limited to an industrial distribution, although for some purposes alternative distributions, such as by occupation of recipient or by size of income, would be desirable.

Employees' share of national income stable

Despite its sizelle ingresse from \$117 billion to

Despite its sizable increase—from \$117 billion to \$178 billion—compensation of employees represented a virtually stable proportion of national income from 1946 to 1951. Except for 1948, when it dipped lower, in every postwar year it amounted to almost 65 percent of the national income total. This percentage, moreover, corresponds closely to the average proportion of national income constituted by employee income in years just preceding the war. Similar generalizations are applicable to the private sector of the economy, where compensation of employees accounted for three-fifths of private national income both in the postwar and immediate prewar years.

Wages and salaries averaged about 95 percent of employee compensation in the years 1946-51, with the remainder consisting chiefly of employer contributions under government

social insurance and private pension plans.

As defined for national income purposes, wages and salaries include not only cash payments commonly classified in this category, but also tips, bonuses, commissions, and the value of income in kind furnished employees.

Wages and Salaries in Private Industry

After the initial dislocations following the war's end, private-industry wages and salaries moved up rapidly. From an annual rate of \$82 billion in the first quarter of 1946, they rose quarter by quarter to a rate of \$118 billion at the end of 1948, as employment and production expanded to meet the heavy demand from consumer, business, and foreign sources

In the mild recession of 1949, private payrolls were reduced slightly, but with the business upturn in early 1950 they recovered and in the second quarter of that year exceeded the high year-end 1948 totals. Following the invasion in Korea, payrolls and employment, under the stimulus of accelerated demand from every sector of the economy, spurted sharply into the first half of 1951, reaching a rate of \$141 billion in the second quarter. Since then, the payroll

total for private industry has been quite stable, as the expansionary effects of the rearmament program have been largely offset by curtailed consumer and business purchasing. For private industry as a whole, wages and salaries in 1951 amounted to \$140 billion, 55 percent more than the \$91 billion aggregate of 1946.

Hourly earning main factor

As table 1 indicates, advances in hourly earnings have been the most important factor in the postwar growth of private industry payrolls, with the increase in man-hours stemming from higher employment partially offset by reduced hours of work. The steady rise in hourly earnings—which encompasses the effects of wage-rate changes, shifts in the industrial composition of employment, upgrading, and other related factors—amounted to 45 percent from 1946 to 1951, and accounted by far for the major part of the total payroll change.

accounted by far for the major part of the total payroll change. Among the factors contributing to the expansion of hourly earnings in the postwar period have been a relatively tight labor supply and employee pressure to maintain real earnings in a period of rising prices. Except for 1949, the economy has absorbed the growth of the labor force, and the number of unemployed—averaging 4 percent of the civilian labor force, close to the minimum in a fluid economy—has represented no great problem on a national scale.

Patterns set in organized industries

Wage rate patterns in the postwar period have been dominated by a series of settlements (the so-called "rounds") which were negotiated in the large mass-production industries and gradually extended throughout the economy. The first of these settlements occurred early in 1946 and was occasioned by the effort to buttress earnings against the sharp curtailment in hours of work, particularly in manufacturing, after the end of the war.

The pressure for further increases resulted from the sharp price advance following the lifting of price controls in the summer of 1946. In most cases, the second round increases—negotiated between mid-1946 and mid-1947—were of lesser proportions than the first.

A period of relative wage-rate stability then ensued, as the price rise slowed at the close of 1947 and came to a halt in early 1948. However, this spell was short lived. As prices renewed their ascent, negotiations took place which by mid-1948 led to the wage increases of round three for a large number of industries. These increases, in general, were smaller than the two preceding. The mild recession of 1949, with the accompanying decline in commodity prices, took the pressure off rising money wages, and in the new union-management contracts negotiated the main issues centered on the supplementary benefits of insurance and pensions.

Table 1.—Components of Changes from 1946 to 1951 in Private Industry Wages and Salaries ¹

[Billion	s of dolla	rs]				
	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1946-51
Change in private-industry wages and salaries.	14. 2	10.9	-2.6	10.5	16.8	49.8
Amount of change attributable to: Hourly earnings and related factors.	10.8	10.3	4.7	6.9	9.6	42. 3
Employment	4.9	2. 3	-4.8	4. 2	6. 2	12.8
Hours worked	-1.5	-1.7	-2.4	6	.9	-5.3

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to total because of rounding.

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

As business conditions improved in early 1950 some wage contracts were negotiated, but it remained for the impact of Korea, with the spurt in demand and prices and the anticipation of wage controls, to hasten the spread of wage increases. Particularly noteworthy in this later period was the increasing acceptance, both by labor and management, of the practice of tieing wage rates to the consumers' price index. With the enactment of wage-price controls in early 1951, this general principle was recognized by the Wage Stabilization

Table 2.—Wages and Salaries, Number of Full-Time Equivalent Employees, and Average Annual Earnings per Full-Time Employee, by Industry Divisions. 1946-51 1

					II.	austr	y Divis	ions, i	940-01	. .								
	w	ages and	salaries (millions of dollars)				Nu	Number of full-time equivalent employees (thousands)						Average annual earnings per full-time employee (dollars)				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
All industries, total	111, 227	122, 059	134, 357	133, 432	145, 844	169, 455	46, 962	46, 977	47,836	46, 563	48, 236	52, 086	2, 368	2, 598	2,809	2, 866	3, 024	3, 253
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries Mining Contract construction Manufacturing	2, 798 2, 368 4, 412 36, 476	3, 102 2, 920 5, 825 42, 500	3, 354 3, 340 7, 093 46, 455	3, 223 2, 931 6, 887 43, 828	3, 109 3, 158 7, 859 49, 386	3, 345 3, 513 9, 637 57, 956	2, 288 871 1, 739 14, 493	2, 366 938 2, 060 15, 215	2, 440 986 2, 274 15, 285	2, 390 915 2, 129 14, 172	2, 277 919 2, 342 14, 951	2, 199 924 2, 606 16, 094	1, 223 2, 719 2, 537 2, 517	1, 311 3, 113 2, 828 2, 793	1, 375 3, 387 3, 119 3, 039	1, 349 3, 203 3, 235 3, 093	1, 365 3, 436 3, 356 3, 303	1, 521 3, 802 3, 698 3, 601
Durable goods industries_ Nondurable goods indus- tries	18, 935 17, 541	22, 607 19, 893	24, 757 21, 698	22, 665 21, 163	26, 277 23, 109	32, 733 25, 223	7, 206 7, 287	7, 797 7, 418	7, 779 7, 506	6, 973 7, 199	7, 524 7, 427	8, 498 7, 596	2, 628 2, 407	2, 899 2, 682	3, 183 2, 891	3, 250 2, 940	3, 492 3, 111	3, 852 3, 321
Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation Communications and public	19, 529 3, 925 8, 478	22, 818 4, 292 9, 045	25, 318 4, 759 9, 664	25, 618 5, 003 9, 285	27, 442 5, 539 9, 760	30, 030 6, 054 10, 946	8, 127 1, 511 2, 876	8, 574 1, 553 2, 874	8, 832 1, 609 2, 808	8, 725 1, 623 2, 610	8, 904 1, 689 2, 649	9, 162 1, 770 2, 759	2, 403 2, 598 2, 948	2, 661 2, 764 3, 147	2, 867 2, 958 3, 442	2, 936 3, 083 3, 557	3, 082 3, 279 3, 684	3, 278 3, 420 3, 967
utilitiesServices	2, 824 9, 767	3, 286 11, 015	3, 809 11, 867	4, 036 12, 236	4, 212 13, 128	4, 673 14, 196	1, 100 5, 223	1, 177 5, 503	1, 269 5, 621	1, 281 5, 645	1, 269 5, 930	1, 306 6, 101	2, 567 1, 870	2, 792 2, 002	3, 002 2, 111	3, 151 2, 168	3, 319 2, 214	3, 578 2, 327
Government and government enterprises 2	20, 650	17, 256	18, 698	20, 385	22, 251	29, 105	8, 734	6, 717	6, 712	7, 073	7, 306	9, 165	2, 364	2, 569	2, 786	2, 882	3, 046	3, 176
Civilian Federal State and local	12, 671 6, 439 6, 232	13, 171 5, 735 7, 436	14, 713 6, 026 8, 687	16, 122 6, 531 9, 591	17, 133 6, 888 10, 245	20, 030 8, 847 11, 183	5, 295 2, 358 2, 937	5, 113 1, 966 3, 147	5, 239 1, 921 3, 318	5, 464 1, 994 3, 470	5, 597 1, 993 3, 604	5, 968 2, 348 3, 620	2, 393 2, 731 2, 122	2, 576 2, 917 2, 363	2, 808 3, 137 2, 618	2, 951 3, 275 2, 764	3, 061 3, 456 2, 843	3, 356 3, 768 3, 089
Military	7, 962	4, 068	3, 970	4, 248	5, 101	9,056	3, 434	1, 599	1, 468	1, 604	1, 704	3, 192	2, 319	2, 544	2, 704	2, 648	2, 994	2, 837
Addendum: All private indus- tries	90, 577	104, 803	115, 659	113, 047	123, 593	140, 350	38, 228	40, 260	41, 124	39, 490	40, 930	42, 921	2, 369	2, 603	2, 812	2, 863	3,020	3, 270

¹ Individual industry detail for years 1929-50 is presented in Office of Business Economics report National Income—1951 Edition, a supplement to the Survey of Current Business. ² Total includes very small amounts for Rest of World industry, which covers United States

residents employed in the United States by foreign governments and international organizations.

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

Board, and wage rates in many industries drifted upward in 1951 to meet the increased cost of living.

Workweek gradually declines

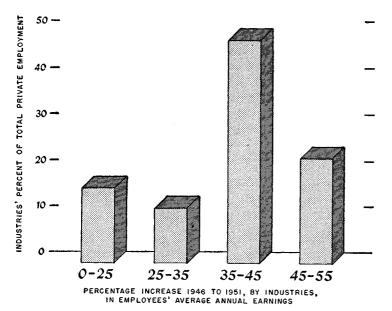
The workweek in private industry, which averaged 43 hours for all workers in 1946, gradually drifted lower in the postwar years. This decline, which was halted in 1951, brought the average workweek down to 41 hours last year—4½ percent below 1946 and about the same as in 1940. Except for railroads and coal mining, where the workweek has declined since 1946 by 11 percent and 15 percent, respectively, the hours reductions that have occurred have been moderate. In durable goods manufacturing, hours in 1951 averaged slightly higher than in 1946, as they had during most of the earlier postwar period.

Changes in average annual earnings

The average annual earnings data presented in table 2 summarize the combined effects of changes noted above in the length of the workweek and in average hourly earnings. These data, it may be noted, refer to the earnings of all full-time employees—the average wage-and-salary income per man year of full-time work—and are a useful measure for comparisons of inter-industry earnings levels and changes over time.

ANNUAL EARNINGS

in industries employing seven-tenths of all private workers increased more than 35 percent from 1946 to 1951



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

Increases in employees' average earnings among the major industry groups from 1946 to 1951 were far from uniform, varying from 24 percent in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries to almost twice that in contract construction. The largest advances occurred in contract construction, durable goods manufacturing, and mining, while those in the distributive sector of the economy and in nondurable goods manufacturing were about average. The increases shown by the service, finance, and agricultural industry divisions, ranging from 24 percent to 32 percent, lagged considerably behind the 38 percent rise for the private industry sector as a whole.

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Among the 64 individual private industries for which separate estimates are prepared, the rise in average annual earnings per full-time employee from 1946 to 1951 varied from 3 percent in the motion picture industry to 55 percent in automobile manufacturing. However, in industries employing one half of all private wage and salary workers, the increases fell between 35 percent and 45 percent. (See the accompanying chart.) In industries accounting for three-fourths of total private employment, the range was from 30 percent to 50 percent.

Changes in hourly earnings

Because the effects of changes in hours are reflected in the average annual earnings data, industry differentials in hourly earnings changes are obscured. For most industries this is not important, since the change in the length of the workweek was small. However, the substantial decline in hours worked in coal mining and in the railroads accounts for the fact that in the transportation and mining divisions as a whole, employees' average annual earnings experience was less favorable than that in average hourly earnings. Hourly earnings gains in these organized groups were the sharpest, while gains in manufacturing and contract construction approximated the 45 percent over-all private industry rise. The remaining industry divisions, generally those in which there is a lesser degree of unionization, showed considerably smaller advances.

Employment expands one-eighth

A lesser factor than hourly earnings in the growth of private industry payrolls—responsible for only about one-third as much of the increase since 1946—has been the rise in employment. From 1946 to 1951 average full-time equivalent employment in all private industries increased from 38.2 million to 42.9 million, or about one-eighth. Full-time equivalent employment measures man-years of full-time employment of wage and salary earners and its equivalent in work performed by part-time workers. Full-time employment is defined in terms of the number of hours which is customary at a particular time and place.

Unlike the advance in hourly earnings, the postwar expansion in employment was not accomplished in steady fashion. As table 2 indicates, it reflected sizable increases in the immediate postwar years, when virtually full employment was attained, a decline during 1949, and further

advances after the Korean outbreak.

The termination of World War II resulted in an immediate and sharp curtailment of employment in the durable-goods manufacturing industries. The transitional employment problem which this and the rapid military demobilization created was solved in part by the voluntary withdrawal of a large part of the abnormally high wartime labor force. The more positive solution came, however, from prompt employment opportunities in contract construction, trade, and nondurable goods manufacturing-industries which had been restricted in wartime but which expanded swiftly under the buoyancy of postwar demand. By the start of 1947, almost all available manpower was already employed, and further growth was limited by the slow increase in the labor force. This expansionary phase of employment persisted through the latter half of 1948.

With the business downturn in 1949, private employment averaged 4 percent less than in the previous year, with about half of the drop occurring in the durable-goods manufacturing industries, which were particularly affected by the changing business policies in respect to inventories. This decline was made up in the latter half of 1950. From July to December 1950, private employment rose by 1,250,000, one of the

largest increases on record for a six-month period, and then advanced further in the first half of 1951. In the latter half of the year, private employment stabilized at a level about 5 percent above that of 1950.

Employment pattern differs from prewar

The expansion in employment over the last decade has been accompanied by significant shifts in the industrial composition of workers. Compared with the year 1940, larger proportions of private postwar workers have been engaged in manufacturing, contract construction, trade, communications, and public utilities, while proportionately fewer workers have been employed in agriculture, mining, finance, and the service industries. (See table 3.) Some of these changes are in keeping with longer term trends—such as the declines in agriculture and mining and the increases in manufacturing and trade.

It is significant that, as compared to prewar, the postwar distribution of private employment is somewhat more concentrated in the higher paying industries. In 1946, the prewar distribution of employment would have yielded a payroll about 3½ percent lower than that which actually obtained. Private employment continued to move in the direction of higher paying industries in the postwar years, although this factor has been relatively unimportant in the overall payroll growth. From 1946 to 1951 the employment shift was responsible for about 1½ percent of the \$50 billion payroll increase in private industry as a whole.

Table 3.—Percent Distribution of Private Industry Full-Time Equivalent Employment, by Industry Division, 1929, 1940, 1946–51

	1929	1940	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Private industries, total	100.00	100. 00	100. 00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries Mining Contract construction Manufacturing	9. 69	8. 41	5. 99	5. 88	5. 93	6. 05	5. 56	5. 12
	3. 09	2. 92	2. 28	2. 33	2. 40	2. 32	2. 25	2. 15
	4. 62	4. 05	4. 55	5. 12	5. 53	5. 39	5. 72	6. 07
	32. 49	34. 32	37. 91	37. 79	37. 17	35. 89	36. 53	37. 50
Durable goods indus-	15. 43	15. 84	18. 85	19. 37	18. 92	17. 66	18. 38	19. 80
tries	17. 06	18. 48	19. 06	18. 43	18. 25	18. 23	18. 15	17. 70
Wholesale and retail trade. Finance, insurance, and real estate	18. 13	20. 43	21. 26	21. 30	21. 48	22. 09	21. 75	21. 35
	4. 17	4. 24	3. 95	3. 86	3. 91	4. 11	4. 13	4. 12
	8. 95	6. 53	7. 52	7. 14	6. 83	6. 61	6. 47	6. 43
Communications and pub-	3. 21	2. 83	2. 88	2. 92	3. 09	3. 24	3. 10	3. 04
lic utilities	15. 65	16. 26	13. 66	13. 67	13. 67	14. 29	14. 49	14. 21

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

The following discussion of postwar shifts in the industrial distribution of private wages and salaries will be limited to the changes since 1947. By that time most of the wartime control measures had been swept away, production reorganized for civilian demand, and the Nation's resources fully employed.

Construction rise largest

Among the major industries, the largest relative payroll gain was scored in contract construction, where wages and salaries expanded from \$5.8 billion in 1947 to \$9.6 billion in 1951. This 65 percent rise increased the proportion of the private industry total originating in contract construction from 5.6 percent to 6.9 percent. (See table 4.) Spurred by the heavy demand for housing and the large business outlays for new plants, the contract construction industry has increased its share of the private-industry payroll total in almost every year since the close of the war. Larger than

Table 4.—Percent Distribution of Private Industry Wages and Salaries, by Industry Divisions, 1929, 1940, 1946-51

	1929	1940	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Private industries, total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, forestry, and					!	1		
fisheries	3. 13	2.69	3.09	2.96	2.90	2, 85	2. 52	2.38
Mining	3. 35	3. 13	2.61	2.79	2.89	2, 59	2. 56	2. 50
Contract construction	5.49	4.16	4.87	5, 56	6. 13	6.09	6.36	6.87
Manufacturing	35.60	37.89	40. 27	40. 55	40.17	38. 77	39. 96	41. 29
Durable goods indus-					1			İ
tries	17, 90	19, 32	20, 90	21, 57	21, 41	20.05	21, 26	23, 32
Nondurable goods in-	1	10.02	20.00	-1.01		20.00		20,02
dustries	17, 70	18, 57	19, 37	18, 98	18, 76	18.72	18, 70	17. 97
Wholesale and retail trade	20.56	21.91	21. 56	21. 77	21.89	22, 66	22. 20	21.40
Finance, insurance, and		1			1	Į.		
real estate	6. 18	5.74	4, 33	4. 10	4, 11	4.43	4.48	4. 31
Transportation	10.44	8, 84	9. 36	8, 63	8, 36	8. 21	7. 90	7.80
Communications and pub-				0				1
lic utilities	3, 36	3, 75	3.12	3.14	3. 29	3. 57	3.41	3, 33
Services	11. 88	11. 90	10. 78	10. 51	10. 26	10.82	10.62	10. 11

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

average gains in both employment and average earnings have both been responsible for the growth in payrolls since 1947 with the latter factor the more important.

Manufacturing payroll gain small

The share of private payrolls accounted for by the manufacturing industries has varied considerably in the postwar period. From 1947 to 1950 the proportion of payroll constituted by manufacturing declined, both in the durable and nondurable goods groups. This decline—from 40.6 percent in 1947 to 40.0 percent in 1950—stemmed solely from reduced employment, as the average annual earnings experience of factory employees was better than average.

Post-Korean developments, particularly those relating to the rearmament program, resulted in a rise in the proportion of payroll constituted by manufacturing to 41.3 percent in 1951 as both employment and average earnings in the durable goods sector rose more than average. The payroll share of the nondurable goods industries declined from 1950 to 1951 under the adverse effects of lagging consumer spending, and constituted a smaller proportion of the private aggregate than in 1947.

Communications and public utilities expand

Although the share of total private payrolls accounted for by the communications and public utilities division is somewhat smaller than before the war, it increased moderately over the postwar period, from 3.1 percent in 1947 to 3.3 percent in 1951. This increase centered in the electric and gas utilities industry, and stemmed from slightly larger than average increases in both employment and average annual earnings.

Trade share higher in most years

Payrolls in retail and wholesale trade constituted a slightly smaller proportion of the private total in 1951 than in 1947. Until 1951, however, the proportion of payroll originating in trade in the postwar years had expanded slightly, as employment increased to handle the larger volume of consumer purchases and annual earnings kept pace with the all-industry movement. Last year, with consumer spending lagging, both employment and employee average earnings in trade increased at a slower pace than for all private industries generally, and payrolls fell back to about the 1947 proportion.

Transportation decline related to war

The share of private industry payrolls originating in the transportation industry declined steadily in the postwar

years, from 8.6 percent in 1947 to 7.8 percent in 1951. This decrease is almost all attributable to below average payroll advances in the railroads and in water transportation. In both cases, actual employment declines have been responsible for the payroll lag, and are traceable to the special circum-

stances affecting each industry during wartime.

Railroad employment in wartime was stimulated not only by the large traffic and passenger requirements, but by the restrictions imposed upon competing forms of operation and by the sharp curtailment of private automobile use. With the reestablishment of more normal relationships as the postwar period lengthened, payrolls originating in the railroads declined from 4.7 percent to 4.1 percent from 1947 to 1951. Water transportation payrolls have gradually diminished to but two-thirds the total constituted in 1946 because of declining deep-sea operations as world trade resumed more customary channels and other nations rebuilt and expanded their merchant fleets.

For the transportation industry as a whole, the postwar movement of annual earnings has approximated that of all private industries.

Employees' earnings in services lag

The payroll experience of the service industry has been generally similar to that of trade. The services constituted an increased proportion of the private payroll total in several postwar years, chiefly because of greater than average employment gains, but last year sustained a relative payroll decline as employment and employees' earnings rose at a less than average rate. The proportion of private employees in the services was larger in 1951 than in 1947, chiefly in private households (domestic servants) and medical and other health services. However, because this area includes a number of the industries in which the average earnings advance has been smallest the relative payroll growth has been retarded.

Shares of agriculture and mining reduced

The proportion of payrolls originating in both mining and agriculture has declined since 1947. In each industry the decline is mainly attributable to the unusual circumstance of an absolute decrease in employment, but it reflects also

a smaller than average rise in annual earnings.

For both industries, the payroll and employment changes are in line with longer term trends. In mining, the entire relative decline has centered in coal mining, where manpower requirements have been reduced by the growing inroads of competitive fuels for both industrial and household uses. Heavily weighted by developments in coal, the postwar increase in average hourly wages in mining was one of the largest of any industrial division, but because of the sharp reduction in hours worked, from 41 in 1947 to 38.5 in 1951, the rise in average annual earnings in mining was fractionally below the one shown by private industry as a whole.

Government Wages and Salaries

From 1946 to 1951, government wages and salaries—Federal (including military), State, and local combined—expanded from \$20.6 billion to \$29.1 billion. However, this rise was largely a product of post-Korean developments, since in the second quarter of 1950 government wages and salaries were, at an annual rate, very little different from the 1946 total.

Table 2 presents a breakdown of total government wages and salaries into broad component parts. Civilian wages

and salaries, it may be seen, have increased steadily in the postwar period, reflecting the movement of State and local government payrolls.

Sharp rise in State and local payrolls

The total payroll of State and local governments has shown a steadily rising trend in the postwar period, advancing from \$6.2 billion in 1946 to \$11.2 billion in 1951. Increases in the school and nonschool segments were of approximately equal magnitude.

The large advance in State and local government payrolls is accounted for in part by increased employment necessitated by the large increase in school enrollment and the reinstatement of many public services which had been severely curtailed during the war. From 1946 to 1951, school employment rose 20 percent, and nonschool employment 25

percent.

Prior to the war, the average annual earnings of State and local government employees exceeded the average for all employees. However, during the war State and local employee earnings lagged considerably behind the over-all average—rising only three-fifths as much—and by the close of the war had fallen below it. Faced with a tight labor supply and the growing need for increased services, State and local government units raised wages sharply, both to attract and retain personnel. As a result, average annual earnings of all State and local employees expanded by 46 percent from 1946 to 1951—from \$2,122 to \$3,089—with the largest relative increases received by teaching staffs. Despite this sizable gain, the average earnings of State and local government employees in 1951 were still below the \$3,253 average for all-industry employees.

Rearmament raises Federal payrolls

Federal Government payrolls (including military) fell below the 1946 total in the years 1947–50 but rose above it in 1951 under the impetus of the mobilization effort following the Korean invasion. The 1951 Federal payroll of \$17.9 billion was 25 percent above 1946 and 50 percent above 1950.

Federal civilian payrolls declined in the two years following the war with the discharge of large numbers of temporary war service personnel in Government shipyards and arsenals and in the war agencies. The postwar low in Federal civilian employment was reached in 1948, by which time the number of employees had been reduced by 35 percent from the wartime totals. Despite the decline in employment from 1947 to 1948, Federal civilian payrolls rose in the latter year because of the granting of cost-of-living pay increases.

A sizable expansion in Federal employment during 1951 resulted from the national defense and economic control programs, and lifted employment to the 1946 level. Average monthly employment increased by 18 percent in 1951 over 1950, and payrolls expanded at an even larger rate—28 percent, from \$6.9 billion to \$8.8 billion—because of some lengthening of the workweek and a pay increase covering

the latter half of the year.

Since average employment in 1951 was about the same as in 1946, practically all of the payroll difference may be ascribed to higher average earnings. Federal civilian employees have been given four general salary increases in the postwar period. These adjustments, together with merit increases and some upgrading in the composition of employment, have resulted in an advance in average annual earnings from \$2,731 in 1946 to \$3,768 in 1951. This increase of 38 percent was the same as that experienced by private industry employees in the aggregate. Despite this postwar showing, the average annual earnings of Federal civilian employees have risen by far less than those of private industry workers since 1940.

Like other Federal employment, military strength continued to decline after the war until 1948, and then rose moderately through 1950. The large expansion in 1951 almost doubled the size of the armed forces. As in the case of civilian employment, military strength last year averaged almost as high as in 1946. Because of two rate advances in the postwar period, military payrolls of \$9.1 billion in 1951 exceeded the 1946 total of \$8.0 billion by almost 15 percent. The military segment was slightly more than one-half of all Federal Government payrolls last year.

Earnings increase exceeds price rise

The 38-percent rise in average annual earnings of all fulltime civilian employees—in government and in private industry—from 1946 to 1951 was somewhat in excess of the 33 percent rise in the consumers' price index over the same In view of the 4-percent reduction in hours of work in this period, this would indicate a rise of about 8 percent in the purchasing power of the average civilian worker's hourly earnings. However, in many industries, employing one-fifth of all civilian wage and salary workers, the rise in employees' average annual earnings since 1946 has been less than 33 percent. In these industries workers' real wages, on the average, have suffered.

Supplements to Wages and Salaries

Supplements to wages and salaries in 1951, totaling \$8.7 billion, were half again as large as in 1946, with all of this growth occurring since 1948.

Supplements consist of the monetary compensation of employees not commonly regarded as wages and salaries. Its components, shown in table 5 for the years 1946-1951, consist of employer contributions for social insurance (including Government life insurance for members of the Armed Forces) and to private pension and welfare funds, compensation for injuries, directors' fees, pay of military reservists, and a few other minor items of labor income.

Strong growth in private supplements

Unlike wages and salaries, which turned down in 1949, private industry supplements have shown an unbroken rise in the postwar period, from \$3.9 billion in 1946 to \$7.4 billion in 1951. As a result, they increased from 4.3 percent to 5.3 percent of private industry payroll. Essentially, two components were responsible for the rising proportion of supplementary benefits: contributions for old age and survivors insurance and employer contributions to private pension and welfare plans. State unemployment insurance contributions rose at about the same rate as private payrolls generally, and the change in the railroads' contributions for retirement and unemployment insurance matched that industry's payroll

After having been postponed for some time by congressional action, the contribution of employers (and employees) under the old age and survivors insurance program was raised from 1 to 1½ percent of taxable wages, effective January 1, This factor, together with the large rise in covered payrolls and the amendments to the Social Security Act which last year expanded employee coverage and raised the taxable wage base from \$3,000 to \$3,600, served to increase employer contributions from \$0.7 billion in 1946 to \$1.7 billion in 1951.

Private pension and welfare plans have gained prominence in the postwar period as they have come to be the subject of union-management bargaining in wage contract negotiations. Contributions in this category relate to the following programs: pensions, health and welfare programs, and group insurance.

Private pension plans burgeoned during wartime when the wage stabilization program limited the wage increases employers could grant but permitted them to make reasonable contributions to employee insurance and pension programs. As a result, employer contributions to private pension and welfare plans, which had amounted to \$200 million in 1941, spurted to \$900 million in 1945.

Postwar trends reflect union activity

Contributions to these plans continued to increase in the postwar period both as a result of the uptrend in payrolls-

Table 5.—Supplements to Wages and Salaries, 1946-51

(Millions of dollars)

·	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	Percent change, 1946–51
All industries, total.	5, 871	5, 929	5, 809	6, 455	7, 489	8, 728	+49
Private industries, total Employer contributions for: Private pensions and wel-	3, 857	4, 639	4, 883	5, 021	6, 289	7, 365	+91
fare funds	1, 241	1, 585	1,864	1,961	2, 417	2, 733	+120
Old age and survivors insurance	687	780	839	816	1,351	1,730	+152
State unemployment and cash sickness insurance. Railroad retirement and	1,077	1, 241	1, 193	1, 235	1,477	1,786	+66
unemployment insur- ance	302 550	414 619	308 679	300 709	306 738	355 761	+18 +38
Government, total	2, 014	1, 290	926	1, 434	1, 200	1,363	-32
Employer contributions for: Government life insur- ance	1, 413	599	98	459	80	143	-90
Federal civilian employ- ees retirement State and local employ-	241	241	244	273	313	320	+33
ees retirementOther supplements 2	250 110	290 160	360 224	420 282	490 317	540 360	+116 +227

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

which in some cases determine the amount of contributionsand increasing labor pressure for new and expanded coverage. Particularly noteworthy in respect to union-management contracts was the establishment of a jointly managed health and welfare fund in the coal mining industry in 1946 and of employer financed retirement plans (generally tieing benefits to the social security program) in many important manufacturing areas beginning with the latter half of 1949.

In total, employer contributions under private pension and health and welfare plans expanded from \$1.2 billion in 1946 to an estimated \$2.7 billion in 1951, and during the postwar period were almost twice as large as employer contributions under the old age and survivors insurance system. However, current costs of private pension plans are inflated as a measure of the recurrent annual cost of the plans now in operation because of large contributions to cover the past service liability of older workers.

Industrial differentials in supplements

Table 6 presents data for private industries on the relation between supplementary wage benefits and wages and salaries in each of the postwar years.

The variations among the industry divisions are quite considerable, with supplements as a percent of total payroll ranging from almost twice the 1951 private industry average of 5¼ percent in communications and public utilities to less

(Continued on p. 24)

¹ Consist of compensation for injuries and directors' fees.
² Consist of pay of military reservists, compensation for injuries, compensation of prison immates, jury and witness fees, Government payments to enemy prisoners of war, marriage fees to justices of the peace, and (in 1951) contributions for old age and survivors insurance.

Foreign Aid in 1951

GROSS foreign aid of the United States Government in 1951 amounted to \$5 billion, about one-twelfth above the preceding year. The change from 1950 was more marked in the character of aid than in total amount. Military aid in 1951 reached \$1.6 billion—a billion dollars more than in 1950. This increase more than compensated for the 16-percent decline in economic assistance from \$4.1 billion to \$3.4 billion. Several economic-aid programs were curtailed; the the total amount provided by those which were consolidated into the mutual-security program by the October 1951 legislation declined less than one-tenth.

The 1951 aid remained from one-half to one billion dollars less than the annual totals in postwar years through 1949. Gross aid for the postwar period through 1951 totals \$35.6 billion, exclusive of the Government's investment of \$3.4 billion in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund.

Most aid in grant form

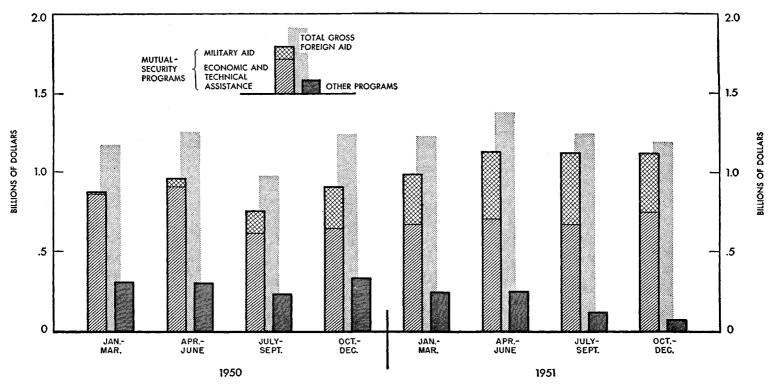
Grants continued to predominate as the basis of United States Government foreign aid last year, while credit utiliza-

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

tions declined to a 6-year low. Credit repayments in the last quarter of 1951—when repayment of United Kingdom postwar credits began—outweighed credit utilizations in that period, resulting in a net repayment position. Net foreign aid, taking into account receipts by the United States Government of reverse grants and returns of grants, as well as the credit repayments, was \$4.6 billion in 1951, bringing the postwar net aid to a total of \$32.7 billion.

Enactment of the Mutual Security Act consolidated most Government foreign-aid operations into one program. Those operations now included in the mutual-security program represented 86 percent of total aid in 1951, in comparison with 75 percent in the preceding year. As of the last quarter of 1951, the European program for economic and technical assistance still represented the largest individual component—comprising one-half—of gross foreign aid. However, in the previous year such aid, then identified as the European-recovery program, had been the source of almost half a billion dollars more assistance abroad, and had constituted two-thirds of the aid.

Foreign Aid Mutual-security programs provided 86 percent of aid in 1951



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

Economic aid to United Kingdom declines

The European-recovery program was absorbed into the mutual-security program as a defense supporting constituent, to insure the full effectiveness of North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries' military aid, which comprises over half of currently programed aid. The recovery program from its inception in April 1948 through 1951 provided \$11.4

billion in assistance, or 57 percent of gross aid in that period.

The countries participating in the European-recovery program as members of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) also obtained aid from other

Table 1.—Summary of Foreign Aid (Grants and Credits), by Program: July 1, 1945 Through Dec. 31, 1951

[Millions of dollars]

		Before				Dτ	iring Eur	pean reco	very prog	ram perio	od			
Program	Total postwar	Euro- pean recovery	-	April			1950					1951		
~	period	pro- gram period	Total	1948- Decem- ber 1949	Total	January- March	April- June	July- Septem- ber	October- Decem- ber	Total	January– March	April- June	July- Septem- ber	October- Decem- ber
Gross foreign aid 1	35, 571	15, 526	20,045	10,379	4, 636	1, 171	1, 253	976	1, 237	5, 029	1, 226	1,373	1, 239	1, 191
Grants utilized	$\begin{array}{c} 25,755 \\ 1,256 \\ 11,072 \end{array}$	8, 091 1, 253 8, 689	17, 664 3 2, 384	8, 878 1 1, 503	4, 186 2 453	1, 037 135	1, 138 2 117	885 91	1, 126 111	4, 601 428	1, 105 122	1, 277 96	1, 135 104	1, 084 106
Less: Returns	2,855	1,022	1,834	903	476	102	162	104	108	454	98	81	127	148
Reverse grants and returns on grants Principal collected on credits	1,090 1,766	499 523	591 1, 243	294 609	157 319	41 60	50 112	37 67	28 79	140 314	39 59	35 46	33 95	34 115
Equals: Net foreign aid	+32,716	+14,505	+18,211	+9,476	+4, 160	+1,070	+1,091	+871	+1, 129	+4,575	+1, 129	+1,292	+1,111	+1,042
Net grantsNet credits	$+23,409 \\ +9,307$	+6,339 +8,166	+17,070 +1,141	+8, 583 +894	+4,027 +133	+995 +74	$+1,086 \\ +5$	+848 +23	+1,098 +31	+4, 461 +114	+1,066 +63	+1, 242 +50	+1, 102 +9	+1,050 -8
Grants utilized	25,755	8,091	17,664	8,878	4, 186	1,037	1, 138	885	1, 126	4,601	1, 105	1, 277	1, 135	1,084
Lend-lease	1, 945 10, 717 2, 046	1,945	(2) 10, 717 2, 046	(2) 5, 314	2, 841 468	799 12	873 51	560 136	609 270	2, 562 1, 578	622 325	678 423	596 454	666
Civilian supplies. UNRRA, post-UNRRA, and interim aid. Philippine rehabilitation Greek-Turkish aid. Chinese stabilization and military aid. Other.	5, 439	2, 412 3, 172 130 165 120 146	3, 027 271 500 495 123 485	2, 198 271 322 427 116 230	506 (³) 166 59 5	122 (3) 39 32 2 30	138 (3) 27 12 (3) 37	112 34 8 1 34	133 66 7 2 40	322 12 9 3 114	81 4 3 (2) 69	138 4 3 2 29	71 2 3 (2)	33 1 1 (2) 8
Reverse grants and returns on grants	1,090	499	591	294	157	41	50	37	28	140	39	35	33	34
Reverse lend-lease Return of lend-lease ships War-account cash settlements	133 321 120	133 250 117	1 71 3	39 39	9		9			23	10			13
Counterpart funds: Economic and technical assistance			505 11	252	144	41	40 1	36 1	27 1	110 6	27 1	33 2	30	20 1
Credits utilized.	11,072	8,689	2, 384	1,503	453	135	117	91	111	428	122	96	104	106
Special British loan Export-Import Bank Direct loans Loans through agent banks	2.937	3,750 2,087 1,942 145	849 862 4 Cr 13		200 193 7	60 50 10	59 58 1	37 40 4 Cr 3	44 44 (2)	204 222 4 Cr 18	79 83 4 Cr 4	66 81 4 Cr 15	30	28 28 (2)
Surplus property (including merchant ships)	1,338 1,256 69	1, 236 1, 253 63	102 3 6	1	2 2 1		(2) 2	(2)	(2)	2	(2)	1	-	1
India)Other	1, 277 446	299	1, 277 147	904 49	164 84		30 25	49 4	28 38	209 13	39 4	25 4		
Principal collected on credits	1,766	523	1, 243	609	319	60	112	67	79	314	59	46	95	115
Special British loan Export-Import Bank Direct loans Loans through agent banks	- 080	196 149 48	658 537 120	363 289	160 118 41	30	32 15 17	39 27 12	49 47 2	134 130 5	31 30	19 18 2	32	
Surplus property (including merchant ships) Credit-agreement offsets to grants Lend-lease (excluding settlement credits) Other	202 44 34	29 10 9 279	173 34 25	73 8 11	42 4 6	10 1 (2)	12 3 1 64	11 1 5 11	(2) (2)		17 1 1	9 1 (2) 16	21 13 5	12 7

¹ Foreign aid is defined to comprise two categories—grants and credits. Grants are largely outright gifts for which no payment is expected, or which at most involve an obligation on the part of the receiver to extend aid to the United States or other countries to achieve a common objective. Credits are loans or other agreements which give rise to specific obligations to repay, over a period of years, usually with interest. In some instances assistance has been given with the understanding that a decision as to repayment will be made at a later date; such assistance has been greened it is established. Because such credits cannot, as a rule, be deducted from specific grants recorded in previous periods, they are included in both grants (at the earlier period) and credits (at the time of the agreement), and the amounts of such credit-agreement offsets to grants are deducted from the total grants and credits in arriving at gross foreign aid. All known returns to the U. S. Governement stemming from grants and credits are taken into account in net foreign aid. Gross foreign aid is measured, for the different mechanics of assistance in use, as follows: (1) at the time of shipment of goods or extension of a service, for procurement made by a U. S. Government agency; (2) at the time of payment when cash aid is disbursed to a foreign government, or entity, or its agents; (3)

at the time of disbursement to a United States supplier or to a United States bank (for payment to suppliers) on behalf of a foreigner for procurement made on a letter of credit anthorized by a Government agency; or (4) at the time of formal agreement, for obligations assumed by a foreign government, including bulk sales of surplus property under credit agreements. The Government's capital investments in the International Bank (\$635 and International Monetary Fund (\$2,750 million) are not included in gross foreign aid although they constitute an additional measure taken by this Government to promote foreign economic recovery. Payments to these international financial institutions do not result in immediate equivalent aid to foreign countries. Use of available dollar funds is largely determined by the managements of the two institutions, subject to certain restraints which can be exercised by the U. S. Government.

2 Less than \$500,000.
3 Negative entry of less than \$500,000 results from refunds of cash aid.
4 Negative entry results from excess of EIB repurchases from agent banks over agent-bank disbursements.

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

Table 2.—Summary of Foreign Aid (Grants and Credits), by Major Country: July 1, 1945 Through Dec. 31, 1951

[Millions of dollars]

				[Millions	of dollars	.] 								
						D	uring Eur	opean rec	overy pro	gram peri	od			
Major country	Total postwar	Before Euro- pean		April			1950					1951		
	period	program period		1948- Decem- ber 1949	Total	January- March	April- June	July- Septem- ber	October- Decem- ber	Total	January- March	April- June	July- Septem- ber	October- Decem- ber
Gross foreign aid (grants and credits) ¹ Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid	. 2,855	15, 526 1, 022 +14, 505	20, 045 1, 834 +18, 211	10, 379 903 +9, 476	4, 636 476 +4, 160	1, 171 102 +1, 070	1, 253 162 +1, 091	976 104 +871	1,237 108 +1,129	5,029 454 +4,575	1, 226 98 +1, 129	1,373 81 +1,292	1, 239 127 +1, 111	1, 191 148 +1, 042
OEEC countries and participating dependent areas: Gross foreign aid	1,703	10, 083 557 +9, 526	15, 153 1, 146 +14, 007	8, 022 472 +7, 550	3, 545 315 +3, 231	912 79 +833	985 70 +916	765 72 +693	883 94 +789	3, 586 360 +3, 226	879 80 +799	1, 022 58 +964	907 104 +803	778 118 +660
Austria: Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid	45	299 (²) +299	620 45 +575	346 18 +327	113 13 +100	42 4 +38	36 3 +33	17 4 +13	19 2 +17	161 14 +147	26 3 +23	53 5 +48	37 3 +34	45 2 +43
Belgium-Luxembourg: Gross foreign aid. Less: Returns. Equals: Net foreign aid.	778 53 +726	223 5 +219	555 48 +507	309 20 +289	191 15 +175	52 3 +49	49 7 +43	53 3 +50	36 2 +34	55 13 +42	27 4 +23	10 2 +9	16 6 +10	(3)
British Commonwealth: United Kingdom: Gross foreign aid. Less: Returns. Equals: Net foreign aid.	6, 949 811 +6, 138	4, 179 456 +3, 723	2, 770 355 +2, 415	1,824 165 +1,659	710 83 +628	214 20 +194	$^{228}_{20}_{+208}$	135 19 +115	134 23 +110	236 107 +129	94 14 +80	54 16 +37	38 24 +14	50 53 -3
France: Gross foreign aid	4, 576 267 +4, 308	2, 119 36 +2, 084	2, 456 232 +2, 225	1,466 104 +1,362	514 51 +463	153 18 +135	140 8 +133	94 16 +79	126 9 +117	476 77 +400	111 26 +85	139 7 +132	117 36 +81	109 8 +101
Germany: Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid	3,659 108 +3,550	1, 026 16 +1, 010	2, 633 92 +2, 541	1, 763 53 +1, 709	484 18 +466	139 4 +134	134 8 +126	100 2 +98	112 4 +108	386 21 +365	127 5 +123	139 6 +133	97 -7 +90	23 4 +19
Greece: Gross foreign aid	1, 447 56 +1, 391	583 5 +577	865 51 +814	500 21 +479	154 14 +140	52 3 +49	39 3 +36	30 4 +26	34 4 +29	210 16 +194	37 4 +32	49 4 +45	68 5 +63	56 3 +53
Italy: Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid	2, 436 133 +2, 303	1,099 17 +1,082	1, 337 115 +1, 222	747 37 +710	290 36 +254	77 14 +64	$^{100}_{\ 6}_{\ +93}$	75 11 +65	38 5 +32	300 42 +258	83 15 +69	101 7 +94	82 15 +68	33 6 +28
Netherlands: 4 Gross foreign aid	1, 172 141 +1, 031	298 14 +284	874 127 +747	448 26 +422	276 53 +223	68 3 +65	110 7 +103	57 8 +49	41 35 +6	150 48 +102	50 3 +47	43 6 +37	29 5 +25	28 35 -7
Turkey: Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid	329 28 +301	29 6 +23	301 22 +278	165 7 +158	73 8 +64	29 2 +26	17 3 +15	$^{16}_{2}_{+14}$	10 1 +9	63 7 +56	11 2 +8	11 1 +10	20 1 +19	22 3 +19
Other OEEC countries: 5 Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid	2, 971 60 +2, 910	228 1 +227	2,742 59 +2,683	453 20 +433	740 23 +717	87 7 +80	132 5 +127	187 4 +184	334 8 +326	1,548 16 +1,533	313 5 +308	424 5 +419	402 3 +399	410 3 +406
Other Europe: Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid	1,748 104 +1,644	1, 547 25 +1, 522	201 79 +121	35 42 -7	41 18 +23	7 2 +5	10 11 -2	9 3 +6	16 1 +14	125 20 +105	32 +31	$^{28}_{^{2}}_{+25}$	36 1 +35	29 15 +14
American Republics: 5 Gross foreign aid. Less: Returns. Equals: Net foreign aid.	762 253 +510	300 72 +227	463 181 +282	163 77 + 87	95 57 +38	32 9 +23	19 14 +6	25 25 (²)	18 9 +9	205 47 +158	59 10 +48	50 11 +39	46 15 +31	50 11 +39
China—Taiwan (Formosa): Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid	1,850 122 $+1,727$	1, 444 56 +1, 387	406 66 +340	308 55 +254	25 6 +19	(2) +9	4 2 +2	4 3 +1	7 1 +7	73 6 +67	14 2 +12	- 12 - 2 +10	15 (2) +14	32 1 +31
Japan and Ryukyu Islands: Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid	2, 543 289 +2, 254	1, 027 136 +891	1,516 153 $+1,363$	956 82 +874	307 69 +238	76 5 +72	111 64 +47	58 1 +57	62 (2) +62	253 3 +252	70 2 +68	$^{(2)}_{+119}$	51 +51	13 (2) +13
Korea: Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid	561 13 +548	156 +156	405 13 +392	185 7 +177	112 5 +107	28 5 +23	20 +20	10 +10	54 +54	108 (2) +108	16 (2) +16	23 +23	34 +34	35 +35
Philippines: Gross foreign aid Less: Returns. Equals: Net foreign aid	786 18 +768	243 13 +231	543 6 +537	324 1 +323	$202 \ (^{2}) \ +201$	40 (2) +39	27 (2) +27	34 (²) +34	101 (²) +101	17 4 +13	(2) +4	4 4 +1	(2) +2	(2) +5
All other countries: 4 5 Gross foreign aid Less: Returns Equals: Net foreign aid	2,084 352 $+1,732$	727 163 +563	1, 358 189 +1, 169	$^{386}_{169}_{+217}$	310 7 +303	66 1 +65	77 2 +75	$\begin{array}{c} 71 \\ 1 \\ +70 \end{array}$	95 3 +93	$^{662}_{13}_{+649}$	152 (2) +151	$^{114}_{\ \ 3}_{\ +112}$	148 7 +141	248 3 +245

See footnote 1 to table 1.
 Less than \$500,000.
 Net (+) of less than \$500,000.
 Gross foreign aid and net foreign aid for Netherlands include \$17.2 million European recovery program credits to Netherlands on behalf of Indonesia (\$16.2 in April 1948-December

^{1949;} and \$1.0 million in January-March 1950). All other aid to Indonesia, including grants under the European recovery program, is included in "All other countries." ⁵ Includes data for international organizations and data not allocable to specific countries.

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

programs in this period. All told, they had received \$15 billion of the \$20 billion in United States Government grants and credits during that time. OEEC countries in 1951 received \$3.6 billion in foreign aid, the same amount as in the preceding year. Since military aid represented a much larger proportion of the total foreign aid to these OEEC countries, economic assistance declined by almost one-fourth. The most marked decline was in the United Kingdom.

However, economic aid to the United Kingdom rose in the final quarter of 1951 as a result of the special payment of \$40 million to reimburse the British for a portion of their gold payments to the European Payments Union (EPU). The United States Government had agreed to reimburse the United Kingdom for any net payments of dollars resulting from the use of pre-EPU accumulations of sterling by other participants in the settlement of their deficits with EPU.

Despite this rise, total economic assistance to the United Kingdom was \$491 million less in 1951 than in 1950. In the earlier year, \$130 million of the European-recovery aid was provided as conditional aid to the United Kingdom to offset its original credit to EPU; \$20 million of the assistance in the first quarter of 1951 was also of this type. Direct economic assistance to the United Kingdom not connected with EPU operations thus declined almost three-fourths from 1950 to 1951. Furthermore, the United Kingdom made large payments in servicing its outstanding credit liabilities to the United States, as a result of which its net position for economic aid declined to a net repayment position for the last quarter of 1951.

Patterns in Europe shift

Both gross and net economic aid to Belgium, Netherlands, France, and Germany also displayed marked declines in 1951. Over half of the Belgian 1951 assistance represented conditional aid to offset the original Belgian credit to EPU. The large decline for Germany was largely occasioned by the cessation of civilian-supply shipments to that country in 1951. Furthermore, European-recovery aid to Sweden was suspended in mid-1951. Although some aid was charged to Sweden in the last half of 1951, that country refunded \$3½ million to the United States Government in February 1952.

On the other hand, economic assistance to Greece and Austria increased in 1951 to a large extent because of the special assistance (direct grants) provided by the United States Government to these two countries to meet their EPU deficits. Similar special assistance was also provided to Turkey and Iceland. While individual OEEC countries, on balance, experienced an aggregate decline of \$870 million in economic aid from 1950 to 1951, payments of capital contribution to EPU increased \$153 million to offset partially that decline. At the end of 1951, total United States Government capital contributions to EPU amounted to \$238 million of the \$350 million originally committed to enable EPU to make settlements with countries entitled to receive gold and dollars under the intra-European payments arrangement.

Large increases in other areas

It can be seen, therefore, that last year's increase in gross foreign aid was for the benefit of countries outside of the OEEC group. Most of the 32-percent increase in aid to the rest of the world arose from a sixfold increase in military assistance to the Asia and Pacific and American Republics areas. Economic assistance also increased, particularly as a result of the large credits furnished to India, Argentina, and Israel.

Economic assistance to the Near East and Africa was authorized as an addition to technical assistance in the mutual-security program. As a result of this expanded program, larger amounts of assistance flowed to Israel, Jordan, and to the United Nations for the relief of Palestine refugees in the last quarter of 1951. Significant amounts of aid to Burma, Indochina, Indonesia, and Thailand were provided, and assistance to China—Taiwan tripled in 1951.

Economic assistance to the Philippines was a great deal less last year than the year before, when large payments had been made for war-damage claims under the Philippine-rehabilitation program. Elsewhere in the Asia and Pacific area, the additional expenditures by the United States Armed Forces which were using Japan as a basing point for the anti-Communist operations in Korea had considerably eased the necessity for assistance to Japan by the end of 1951. Korea itself, however, received as much aid in 1951 as in 1950.

American Republics share military aid

The programs of technical assistance in the American Republics have been models for extension of similar assistance elsewhere. These programs—now almost entirely incorporated into the mutual-security program—were continued in 19 of the Republics last year. The American Republics also shared in the multilateral technical-assistance contributions which the United States made to the United Nations and to the Organization of American States for cooperative projects in 1951.

No military assistance was given the American Republics from appropriated funds last year although such aid was authorized in October as part of the mutual-security program. The mutual-security program also authorized sales of excess military equipment for cash amounts equal to the cost of repair and rehabilitation plus 10 percent of the original cost. The difference between the original cost of such equipment ("standard value") and the amount paid by the foreign government is reported here as a grant. These military grants accounted for a significant part of the 1951 increase in aid to the American Republics.

Military aid to rise further in 1952

Military aid will become an increasingly larger portion of foreign aid in the coming months. Authorizations for military aid which had yet to be furnished to foreign countries were in excess of \$11 billion at the end of December. Military equipment requires a long lead time in production—accentuated because of the United States' own demands on production for Korean operations—and much of the aid represented in the \$11 billion had been programed and ordered as long as a year ago. The President's March 6 recommendation for new obligational authority for military aid was less than in the preceding year and emphasized the fact that, as the production pipeline filled, the rising actual deliveries of military aid would level off at the rate of recent annual appropriations.

Early in 1952 the economic and technical-assistance grants yet to be provided from funds already appropriated approximated \$2 billion, an amount sufficient to maintain the supply pipeline—at the current rate—for less than three months beyond the fiscal year end. Amounts available for credit assistance exceeded \$2½ billion. The latter amount includes \$1 billion added to the Export-Import Bank lending power in 1951 and that portion (at least 10 percent) which the Congress stipulated should be furnished on a credit basis from the appropriations for economic assistance for fiscal year 1952.

International Exchange of Services

A \$3-Billion Two-Way United States Market

THE magnitude of the interchange of services between the United States and foreign countries is not so generally understood and appreciated as is the similar exchange of goods. Nevertheless, this country provided in 1951 a \$3 billion market for foreign services of all kinds, and foreign countries in return acquired services from the United States of almost equal value, about \$2.8 billion. Both totals reflect large increases over the preceding year, and a record peacetime flow in both directions. Not included is the income received or paid on investments.

The exchange of services has increased over the past three decades at a rate exceeding by far the relative gain in the transactions in goods. In the 1920's United States exports of services amounted to only about 10 percent of the export of goods. By the 1930's, the proportion was about 15 percent, and in 1949-51 there was a further increase to more

than 18 percent.

This growth may be associated with the apparent tendency for the ratio of exports of services to exports of goods to be larger for highly developed countries than for relatively underdeveloped ones. To illustrate, the comparable ratio for the Netherlands is about two-fifths; for the United Kingdom over a third; for France over a fourth; while for a number of the less-industrialized American Republics it averages between 5 and 10 percent.

Service imports equal over one-quarter of goods

United States imports of services provide an important source of dollar earnings to foreign countries. The value of services imported by the United States during the 1920's amounted to 22 percent of the value of goods imported in the same period. The ratio rose to almost 30 percent during the 1930's, and has been maintained at about the same level

on the average since World War II.

A major portion of all service transactions (imports and exports combined) between the United States and foreign countries takes place with member countries of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). This area accounted for two-fifths of the services exchanged during 1949–51, as compared with only one-fourth of total United States merchandise trade with these countries. The Latin-American Republics ranked second from the point of view of services with one-fifth of the total. Asia, Africa, and Oceania (except OEEC dependencies in these areas) received or supplied 16 percent of total services, while Canada followed closely with 15 percent.

Of the individual types of services which the United States buys from or sells to foreign countries, transportation and travel were by far the most important in the period between the two world wars. Payments for each of these two items reached about \$500 million in 1929, the peak interwar year. With receipts, especially from travel, considerably smaller than payments, net payments during the period

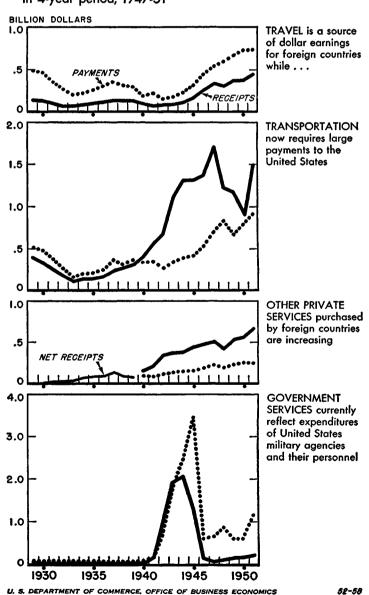
NOTE.—THIS ARTICLE WAS PREPARED IN THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DIVISION BY FRANCES P. SASSCER, MAX LECHTER, J. E. SMITH, AND JOHN S. SMITH.

1921–39 averaged \$227 million annually for travel and \$63 million for transportation.

Service offsets to goods deficit

The cumulative excess of all service imports over exports from 1921 to 1939 reached about \$6 billion, and supplied enough dollars to finance almost half the excess of merchan-

INTERCHANGE OF SERVICES BALANCED in 4-year period, 1947-51



dise exports, which totaled \$12.6 billion during the same

The outbreak of World War II stimulated the flow of services between the United States and foreign countries. Services provided or received by the Government, which had heretofore been negligible, now became the largest category. These services were almost entirely of a military nature, and included lend-lease and reverse lend-lease transactions, as well as the expenditures of American troops overseas. Transportation receipts also increased sharply during the war, as United States exports expanded and a large part had to be carried in United States ships.

Developments since the end of the war have been in the direction of restoring the prewar pattern of service imports and exports, although the trend was interrupted by the outbreak of the Korean conflict. The readjustment has perhaps proceeded farther in the travel category than in the others, although the rise in travel expenditures was smaller than the prewar relationship to disposable personal incomes would have suggested. The decline in tourist expenditures relative to income was compensated, however, by greatly increased Government payments, principally because of the expenditures of the Armed Forces and of American troops stationed overseas.

International Transportation

International transportation contributed substantially to the growing United States surplus on all goods and services transactions in 1951. The preliminary data (table 1) indicate net United States receipts on transportation account This was almost five times the net receipts of \$577 million. balance of \$128 million in 1950 but only half of the postwar peak of \$1,027 million net receipts recorded in 1947.

These large net receipts, however, did not altogether constitute a drain on the foreign exchange reserves of foreign countries since large amounts of freight were paid from the various United States aid programs. Thus, in 1951, net "cash" payments by foreign countries to the United States for transportation services amounted to about \$390 million.

Sharp rise in export cargoes and earnings

Freight earned on dry cargo vessel exports rose from \$358 million in 1950 to \$731 million in 1951, an increase of over 100 percent. Almost three-quarters of this increase resulted from the carriage of increased coal and grain cargoes.

United States receipts had fallen from \$256 million for carrying 56 percent, or 23 million tons, of the coal exported in 1947, to less than \$1 million in 1950. However, as European production became inadequate in the latter part of 1950, large-scale purchases in the United States were resumed. Total United States ocean-borne exports of coal in 1951 to all areas rose to nearly 31 million tons, as compared with the previous year's 2 million tons, and United States earnings rose to \$140 million for the carriage of over 11 million tons.

A very sizeable expansion also took place in United States exports of grain in 1951. About half this grain was carried by United States ships and earnings amounted to about \$140

million as compared with \$24 million in 1950.

The rise in total exports between 1950 and 1951 also included about a 25 percent increase in the tonnage of the other, more usual, types of dry cargo exports carried on United States vessels, earnings on this cargo increasing to \$406 million from \$282 million in 1950. In addition, earnings from the "indirect" tanker trade doubled, rising from some \$84 million in 1950 to \$166 million in 1951, as European and other consumers were forced to turn to Caribbean and other more distant sources of supply as substitutes for Iranian oil.

Upswing in freight rates

Freight rates in 1951 were higher than in 1950 and contributed substantially to the increased earnings of the United States vessel operators. Owing to the near disappearance of coal cargoes in 1950, freight rates in the tramp vessel market were considerably reduced. When coal shipments were resumed on a large scale in December 1950, they were superimposed on an already tight shipping market caused chiefly by military demands for the Korean conflict, by United States Government stockpiling, and by an increasing volume of world trade.

Table 1.—International Transportation Account

[Millions of dollars]

	1922-39 aver- age	1946	1947	1950	1951
Receipts, total	273	1, 420	1,788	926	1, 494
Ocean shipping, total	239	1, 268	1, 587	728	1, 274
Freight (United States earnings—exports and inter-foreign country trade) Port expenditures (Foreign operators' expenses	92	1, 065	1, 257	484	954
in United States) 1 Charter hire (United States ships leased to	147	181	311	208	310
foreigners)	n.a.	22	19	36	10
Passenger fares (paid by foreigners to United States					
carriers): Ocean Air		28 44	39 65	26 70	24 77
Other air, Great Lakes, rail and pipeline transport, and mail and freight-car rental receipts	2 24	80	97	102	119
Payments, total	348	599	761	798	917
Ocean shipping, total	203	461	577	489	629
Freight (foreign operators' earnings on United States imports) Port expenditures (United States operators' ex-	142	163	225	268	366
penses abroad) ¹ Charter hire (foreign ships leased to United	61	267	315	138	176
States operators)	n.a.	31	37	83	87
Passenger fares (paid by United States residents to foreign carriers); Ocean Air		17 6	48 9	121 26	107 29
Other air, Great Lakes, and rail transport and freight car hire	36	115	127	162	152
Net balance: transportation account (net receipts+, payments-) Ocean shipping plus ocean fares (net receipts+, pay-	-75	+821	+1,027	+128	+577
other items plus air fares (net receipts+, net pay-	-63	+818	+1,001	+144	+562
ments—)	-12	+3	+26	-16	+15

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

Private ship operators began to augment their fleets by purchasing or chartering Government-owned vessels, but rates continued to climb. In order to reduce freight costs and thus permit the greater use of aid funds for the purchase of essential materials, the ECA arranged for the release of ships out of the reserve fleet. Over the year, the Maritime Administration released about 470 vessels, which were operated by shipping companies as agents for the National Shipping Authority.

Rates began to drop in April and by June or July reached the NSA ceilings set a month previously for cargoes carried on NSA vessels. From the middle of the year on, virtually all coal shipments were carried at NSA rates.

Conference liner rates, applicable to 30-50 percent of the grain shipments, and to most other cargoes except coal, fertilizers, and similar commodities generally shipped in bulk in tramp vessels, also increased in 1951 as compared to 1950. As a result of the increase in the demand for shipping after Korea and because of increasing costs, the conferences generally instituted freight rate increases averaging over 10

Includes passenger vessel expenses.
 Small Great Lakes freight included in ocean freight.
 n. a. Not available.

percent in December 1950. Another general 10 percent increase was placed in effect in December 1951.

Imports raise foreign operators' earnings

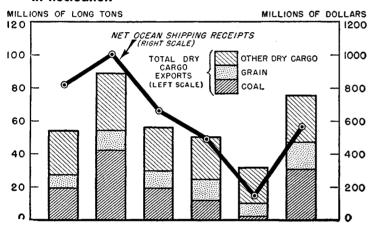
Foreign vessel operators also gained by their participation in the heightened shipping activities of 1951, but the increase in their freight earnings on United States imports from \$268 million in 1950 to \$366 million in 1951 was only a little more than one-fourth of the increase in United States operators' export freight earnings.

About \$75 million of the increase in foreign earnings came from increased imports in foreign tankers. Ordinarily, United States petroleum companies and their foreign affiliates (here counted as foreign operators for balance of payments purposes) can supply sufficient tanker capacity for normal demand. But in periods of peak activity tankers under independent control are utilized at higher rates.

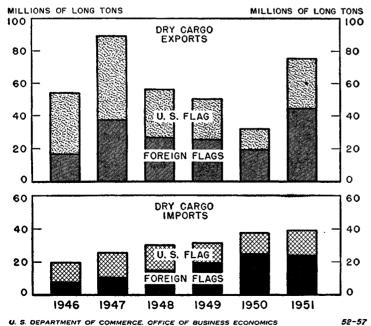
Shipping Receipts Rise After Steady Decline

BULK CARGO EXPORTS major factor

in fluctuation



FOREIGN-FLAG VESSELS carry enlarged share of trade



in the charter market for independent tankers quadrupled between June 1950 and the first quarter of 1951. Rates fell from the middle of 1951 on, partly due to the setting of ceilings for tanker freight charges reimbursable by ECA, but remained at about twice the June 1950 level for the rest of the year.

These rate increases, together with an increase of about 12 percent in the tonnage of imports carried by foreign tankers, accounted for the sharp rise in foreign operators' earnings. The higher rates were also reflected in increased charter hire payments to foreigners, which averaged about \$85 million in 1950 and 1951 (for both dry cargo and tanker vessels) as

compared with \$52 million in 1949.

Only about \$25 million of the increase was earned on dry cargo vessel imports. This appears to have been the result of the decline in United States purchases abroad, after the second quarter of 1951, particularly for those commodities

more extensively carried by foreign-flag vessels.

While the tonnage of imports carried in United States-flag vessels remained relatively stable over the year, the tonnage carried in foreign-flag vessels declined rapidly and in the fourth quarter of 1951 was below that of the first quarter of 1950. For 1951 as a whole, import tonnage carried by foreign operators was about 4 percent lower than in 1950 (see chart). Freight rate increases, averaging somewhat higher than the increases in export rates, accounted for the increase in earnings.

Downtrend in U. S. flag participation

Accompanying a decline in the proportion of United States to total world shipping tonn age after the war, foreign-flag vessels took an increasing share of United States exports until, in 1950, slightly over 60 percent of the total was carried by them, despite declining tonnages and the requirements in ECA and other foreign aid legislation that United States-flag vessels carry at least half of ECA-financed shipments.

In 1951, the foreign-flag share of the total declined slightly to about 59 percent. It is perhaps most significant in connection with future participation rates and earnings that, over the postwar years, the positions of the United States and foreign fleets have been reversed with regard to the carriage of cargo other than coal and grain, foreign-flag vessels carrying 61 percent in 1951 whereas United States vessels

carried slightly over 61 percent in 1947.

This is also true with regard to the carriage of imports. Where United States-flag vessels carried 61 percent of dry cargo imports in 1946, foreign-flag vessels carried this proportion in 1951. Also, foreign-flag tankers now carry over 50 percent of tanker imports where United States-flag vessels had previously carried over 76 percent. Many of the foreignflag tankers, however, are owned by American oil companies.

Foreign-flag vessels reasserted their prewar dominance in the carriage of passengers as early as 1947. For the carriage of United States residents (the balance of payments item), fare payments rose from \$17 million in 1946 to a peak of \$121 million in 1950, and \$107 million in 1951, as foreign passenger ship capacity was reconstructed and average fare costs rose. Fare payments to foreign ocean carriers exceeded foreign payments to United States carriers by \$83 million in 1951.

In contrast to ocean transportation, United States receipts of air fares from foreign passengers have outweighed United States fare payments to foreign air carriers. However, net United States receipts on fares plus relatively small export cargo earnings have, in the main, been offset by the United States airlines' expenses abroad, which amounted on the average to about \$80 million in 1949-51.

Travel

Total foreign travel expenditures by United States residents in 1951 amounted to \$733 million, about the same as in 1950, with a slight decline in travel to Europe being offset by larger outlays in Latin America. Western Hemisphere countries continued to receive about two-thirds of America's foreign travel dollars.

Expenditures in Europe decline

Travel expenditures in Europe and the Mediterranean area during 1951 dropped \$30 million below the 1950 total (table 2), due to a decline in the number of travelers visiting the area. Average expenditures per trip apparently increased slightly. In the closing months of 1950, the volume of outbound traffic to Europe dropped below the comparable period in 1949, departures remaining below the corresponding month in the previous year until the late summer of 1951. A portion of this decrease may be attributed to the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, which did not appreciably affect European travel until the end of 1950. A major portion of travelers to Europe had departed by the end of June of that year and most others planning summer tours had already prepaid the cost of their trip.

In addition, the celebration of Holy Year in 1950 increased travel to the area, as indicated by the fact that both the number and proportion of travelers going to Italy in 1950

were higher than in either 1949 or 1951.

Average traveler spends \$759 in Europe

Average expenditures in Europe by American travelers have not varied greatly during the period from 1949 to 1951. The slight decrease in length of stay has been offset in part by the increase in per diem expenditures. This increase may

Table 2.—Estimated Expenditures and Numbers of United States Residents Traveling in Foreign Countries in 1951 ¹

	Expenditures (millions of dollars)	Number of travelers (thousands)
All countries	733	n. a.
Canada Mexico Total oversea areas	262 162 309	n. a. n. a. 689
Europe and Mediterranean. West Indies and Central America South America. Other oversea countries	76 25	255 380 42 12

¹ Passenger fares and Government travel are excluded; for detailed treatment, see footnotes, table 1, p. 21, Survey of Current Business, May 1951.

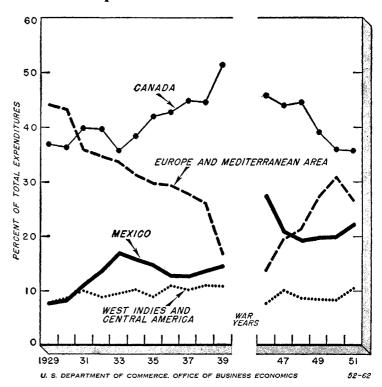
n. a. Not available.

be explained in part by rising prices and greater availability of merchandise. Apparently the currency devaluations which took place in many countries in September 1949 did not decrease average dollar expenditures; in some countries, in fact, the currency devaluations merely reduced the official rate to the effective one.

The arithmetic average for all travelers, \$759, is significantly higher than the median expenditure, due to the disproportionately large number of travelers in the lower expenditure brackets. Over half of the travelers spent \$525 or less. Presumably the low expenditure groups include many persons visiting relatives.

Expenditures of travelers within foreign countries follow the same general pattern as the fares paid by travelers. Persons using high-priced steamship accommodations spent nearly three times as much on the average as tourist-class travelers, 60 percent of whom are foreign-born. The difference in per diem expenditures is even wider. This disparity is partly offset by a shorter average length of stay by firstclass passengers and a longer stay by travelers in cabin and tourist classes.

Geographical Shift in Pattern of Travel Expenditures



Travelers by air spent on the average considerably more in 1951 than in 1950, the low level of expenditures in 1950 being due to a relatively large proportion of religious pilgrims on low-cost charter flights, whose spending was limited. This factor also accounted for the rise in average air fares, from \$645 to \$670 per round trip.

The decline in travel which began in the fall of 1950 was apparently halted late in 1951, producing a smaller-than-usual seasonal decrease in expenditures in the fourth quarter. Average expenditures per trip also rose contra-seasonally, indicating that the pickup was in business or tourist, rather than family, travel.

Travel to Western Hemisphere rises

Expenditures in nearby areas increased in 1951. These areas received twice as large a share of United States foreign travel expenditures as in 1929, the peak prewar year. This continued the long-term upward trend in travel to nearby countries.

Expenditures in Canada amounted to slightly over onethird of total foreign travel payments in 1950 and 1951. This was a smaller share of United States travel dollars than in any of the preceding ten years. Canada's relatively large share of tourist earnings during and immediately after the war reflected the curtailment of travel to oversea countries. The all-time high of \$267 million was reached in 1948, and American expenditures have leveled off since that year.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on questionnaire returns; numbers based on data of U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

¹ Fares paid to United States and foreign carriers for travel between the United States and noncontiguous foreign countries are included with transportation. Expenditures by military personnel and employees of the United States Government and international agencies are included with other services. Americans employed abroad are considered nonresidents,

Expenditures in Mexico, on the other hand, have increased sharply during the last 3 years. The increase may be attributed to such factors as the devaluation of the peso and the greater accessibility of many Mexican cities because of new highways and extended air service.

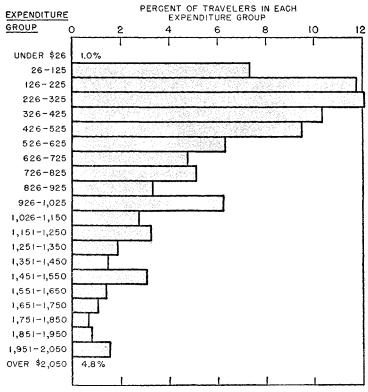
A large portion of travel to both contiguous countries consists of short local trips. This type of travel, giving rise to more than half of total travel payments in the case of Mexico, is relatively stable, following closely economic conditions in the border area.

Foreigners spend more here

Expenditures by foreigners traveling in the United States increased by nearly 20 percent in 1951, to reach \$444 million, the highest figure ever recorded. Over half of this represented expenditures of Canadian tourists, which have reduced Canada's net receipts on its United States tourist account from over \$100 million in 1949 to a virtual balance in 1951.

Size Distribution of Travel Expenditures

More than half the Americans visiting Europe spent \$525 or less



NOTE .- DATA ARE FOR THIRD QUARTER OF 1951

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

Expenditures for travel in the United States by Europeans have not varied greatly over the past few years. Exchange restrictions have curbed expenditures for recreational travel; however, this has been partly offset by increased business travel. Receipts from Latin American travelers during the past few years have continued to increase, reflecting mainly the income rise in these countries.

Government Services

The expanding role of the United States in world affairs in recent years has resulted in increasing outlays abroad by

the Department of State and other nonmilitary agencies for administrative and operating costs and the purchase and mair tenance of installations and facilities, which are included ϵ service expenditures. In addition, expenditures of militar agencies after World War II, although sharply decreased from the peak reached during the war years, have not fallen below an annual amount of \$300 million, the figure recorded fc

With the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, and in fulfillin United States commitments to the buildup of security force in Western Europe, service expenditures of the Armed Force and their personnel abroad rose to a postwar high of ove \$900 million in 1951, and was at an annual rate of \$1.2 billion during the last quarter of the year.2

Japanese services support U. N. in Korea

Military expenditures in Japan rose sharply after the Korean outbreak, primarily because of that country's proximity to the scene of hostilities. Figures from official Japanese sources³ indicate that dollar earnings in 1951 from the sale of services—repair, storage, transportation, construction—ir support of United Nations Forces in Korea and the sale of yen to American personnel and official and quasi-official United States agencies, amounted to \$400-\$425 million. This is about equal to total Japanese merchandise exports to the United States in that year, including merchandise procured by the United States in Japan for the logistical

support of the Korean operations.

Despite the magnitude of military operations in Korea, that country's dollar earnings from United States Government expenditures have been relatively small. The virtual destruction of Korea's economy and means of production has precluded all but a minimum of military procurement by the armed services and personal spending by the troops.

Table 3.-Number and Expenditures of United States Residents Traveling in Europe and the Mediterranean Area, 1950 and 1951; Total and Selected Countries 1

Country	tares (r	xpendi- nillions llars)	trav	ber of elers sands)	penditu	ige ex- ires per iollars)	Average length of stay (days)		
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	
Europe and Mediterranean	225.0	195, 0	302.0	255. 1	742	759	66	63	
France United Kingdom. Italy Switzerland Germany Netherlands Sweden	37. 0 50. 0 18. 0 14. 5 6. 0 5. 0	48. 5 36. 5 34. 0 15. 5 15. 5 4. 5 4. 5	164. 6 137. 2 136. 4 94. 2 73. 5 56. 0 24. 7	144. 4 123. 8 100. 7 80. 1 68. 5 44. 1 21. 1	338 262 361 184 211 112 207	337 293 337 193 230 101 216	36 11 28 11 31	19 27 32 12 26 8 29	
Greece Eire Spain	6.0	4. 5 4. 0 4. 0	10. 2 26. 0 13. 9	9, 5 18, 4 17, 9	449 246 181	478 218 215	62 28 31	52 36 23	
Belgium Denmark Norway Austria Portugal	4. 0 4. 0 3. 0	3, 5 3, 5 3, 0 3, 0 2, 5	47. 3 23. 1 18. 4 23. 1 12. 1	36. 7 21. 7 16. 6 21. 8 9. 3	97 169 228 126 143	102 155 171 134 243	9 19 31 12 11	8 15 26 12 31	

 $^{^{-1}}$ Passenger fares and Government travel are excluded; for detailed treatment, see footnotes to table 1, p. 21, Survey of Current Business, May 1951.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on question-naire returns.

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² It should be pointed out that only a small part of the total cost of conducting United States military operations abroad is reflected in the United States balance of payments estimates. Primarily excluded, of course, are costs incurred in the United States for repair, maintenance and other services, and for clothing, equipment, armaments, etc., originating in the United States and supplied to troops and installations abroad. Foreign disbursements of pay and allowances to United States personnel abroad are included on a net rather than a gross basis and reflect only that portion of their total pay which these individuals are estimated to have spent in the foreign economies for the purchase of local goods and services.

³ "Foreign Exchange Statistics," published monthly by the Foreign Exchange Control Department, Bank of Japan.

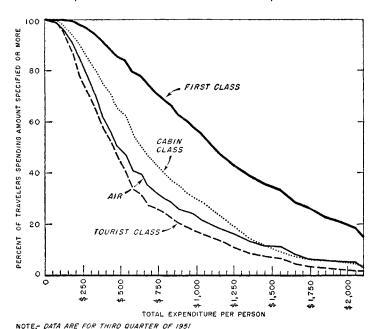
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Outlook for 1952

In 1952, in recognition of Japan's new status as an independent nation after ratification of the San Francisco peace treaty, the position of United States forces will increasingly shift, continuing a process begun in the second half of 1951. This will mean larger troop expenditures and more

Type of Travel Expenditures, Distribution by Size

Lower expenditures of air travelers is due to shorter stay



dollars for Japan. In addition, the United States Government has, since July 1, 1951, been paying for approximately half of the goods and services formerly supplied by Japan as occupation costs and will continue to do so under terms of the special Security Treaty between the United States and Japan, signed September 8, 1951 (and implementing Administrative Agreement, signed February 28, 1952)⁴. The additional dollar payments to Japan as a result of these developments are expected to compensate for the loss of grant aid formerly provided under the Army civilian supply program (GARIOA).

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

At the present time, certain arrangements to provide free services to United States occupation personnel in Germany have been, or are being, terminated. Negotiations are currently proceeding for a "contractual peace agreement" with West Germany, expected to be somewhat similar to the United States-Japanese agreements.

Nonmilitary-agency service payments rise

Expenditures for services by the State Department and other nonmilitary agencies of the Government reached a post-World War II peak of \$237 million in 1951, as compared with the 1946 low of \$69 million. The regular peacetime overseas functions of these agencies were supplemented after 1946 by activities connected with the Government's various programs of foreign aid. Some of these expenditures were paid out of counterpart funds furnished by the countries

receiving grant aid. In the four years ending December, 1951, approximately \$150 million, or 18 percent of the total amount (dollars and counterpart) spent by all nonmilitary agencies in this period was financed in this way.

Data on Government miscellaneous services include the cost of United States participation in various international organizations, which has averaged over \$26 million a year for the past five years.⁵ This compares to the aggregate total of \$3 million contributed to the support of international bodies during the entire twenty-one years from 1919 to 1939.

Donated services dominate "receipts"

The steady rise in the value of Government services provided to foreign countries (principally the OEEC countries) from 1947 to 1951 was characterized by a continually increasing proportion of services provided as grants and represented for the most part the activities of nonmilitary agencies.

Grant services represent the overhead costs of administering the Government's unilateral aid programs, technical aid provided by Government agencies, and other service costs

paid out of appropriated foreign-aid funds.

Tolls collected from foreign-flag ships by the Panama Canal, harbor terminal and freight charges of the Panama Railroad, and the Post Office Department settlements with foreign administrations for the carriage and handling of foreign mail represent over 50 percent of the Government's cash receipts on service account. Gold handling charges of the Treasury Department and consular and visa fee collections by the State Department account for most of the remainder. In total, this item has maintained a steady rate of about \$50 million a year for the past 5 years.

Other Private Services

Film rentals have been the largest source of the net surplus on private miscellaneous-service transactions which has been characteristic of the past two decades. Slightly more than half of film rentals, including the value of blocked earnings, were obtained from the United Kingdom and other OEEC countries in each of the postwar years. The estimated total of \$129 million in 1951 was exceeded only in 1946, when rentals reached \$142 million.

Private sales of services to foreign governments and international organizations and their personnel amounted in 1951 to an estimated \$114 million, including expenditures of the United Nations and other international organizations of \$53 million. This compares with a total of \$138 million for 1946 when international agencies (including UNRRA) spent only \$26 million.

Private miscellaneous services producing significant net surpluses include (1) management fees and home office charges for services rendered by American companies to their foreign branches and subsidiaries, \$115 million in 1951 and (2) United States engineers and contractors receipts for services rendered under foreign contracts estimated at about \$75 million in 1951.

Other miscellaneous service items are largely offsetting in amount. The largest, reinsurance transactions, in the three years beginning 1949 has involved net payments to foreign countries—principally the United Kingdom—averaging less than \$50 million a year, although total reinsurance transactions (receipts and payments) in the same period averaged \$244 million annually.

 $^{^4}$ Based on pre-Korea costs, this sum is estimated at about \$155 million per annum. Under the $\Lambda dministrative$ Agreement, Japan will provide an additional \$155 million a year in yen; this amount is subject to periodic adjustment.

⁵ These data do not include subscriptions to the International Bank and Fund, which are considered Government investments, or contributions of the character of grants or gifts, which are treated in the balance-of-payments as unilateral rather than service transactions.

Review of National Income and Product in the First Quarter of 1952

(Continued from p. 6)

terial industries dampened the effect of the payroll advances in the defense-supporting industries in the durables group total; however, the latter increases were in any case less than in the prior quarter.

Farm income off

Proprietors' and rental income, at an annual rate of \$48½ billion, was down \$1 billion from the fourth quarter of last year. This decline reflected a drop in farm income, partly offset by an advance in nonfarm entrepreneurial incomes.

Farm income, which is subject to irregular movements on a quarterly basis, dropped from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$17½ billion in the final quarter of 1951 to \$16 billion in the opening quarter of this year—down somewhat from the first-quarter 1951 rate.

The income of nonfarm proprietors, which has been virtually stable since the beginning of 1951, advanced \$½ billion, at an annual rate, in the first quarter. The improvement was in large measure traceable to the first-quarter pickup in

retail trade, which is a dominating influence in this are:
Most of this increase is offset in the personal income total
by the deduction—starting in January 1952—of contribution
of self-employed persons brought into the Old-Age and Su
vivors Insurance system under the 1950 amendments to th
Social Security Act. These contributions, equalling 2½ per
cent of the first \$3,600 of income, are estimated at \$40
millions, at annual rates.

Year-end extras affect dividends

Aside from farm income, the only other major componen of personal income to drop in the first quarter was dividends Although the decline amounted to about 7 percent of th fourth-quarter figure, the first-quarter level at an annual rat of \$9 billion was somewhat higher than that of the corre sponding period last year. The decline is in part attributed to the large volume of extra and special disbursements at the 1951 year-end, and in part to reductions in regular disburse ments.

Labor Income in the Postwar Period

(Continued from p. 13)

than one-fifth in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. The largest growth in supplementary benefits since 1946 has occurred in the mining industries, where supplementary benefits have risen from 4.4 to 8.6 percent of payrolls, primarily because of the establishment of the health and welfare funds in coal mining.

In most industries, a floor for supplementary benefits is established by compulsory contributions under the old age and survivors insurance and unemployment insurance programs. Except for the areas where coverage is small, such as agriculture and services, the costs of these benefits (as a percent of payroll) do not vary greatly among the industrial divisions. Such variation as does exist centers in contributions for unemployment insurance, where rates may differ because of unemployment experience in the industry. Thus, the relative cost of unemployment insurance contributions is largest in the highly seasonal construction industry (about 2 percent of payroll in 1951) and smallest in the stable finance and utilities areas (about 1 percent of payroll in 1951).

Table 6.—Supplements to Wages and Salaries as a Percent of Private Industry Payrolls, by Industry Divisions, 1946-51

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
All private industries, total	4. 26	4, 43	4, 22	4, 44	5.09	5. 25
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries Mining Contract construction Manufacturing Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation Communication and public utilities Services	. 46 4. 35 4. 76 4. 71 3. 27 5. 35 5. 94 8. 68 2. 21	. 45 5. 17 4. 70 4. 87 3. 32 5. 17 7. 09 8. 49 2. 11	. 42 6. 05 4. 47 4. 70 3. 02 5. 99 5. 76 8. 27 2. 06	. 50 6. 55 4. 63 4. 97 3. 20 6. 42 5. 99 8. 67 2. 18	. 55 8. 58 5. 09 5. 87 3. 66 6. 88 6. 09 9. 57 2. 44	1. 02 8. 60 5. 15 5. 99 3. 81 6. 95 6. 20 9. 65 2. 59

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

Another factor contributing to industrial differentials in supplementary wage benefits is the prevalence of work hazards, as reflected in compensation for injury payments. Such payments represent a significant proportion of payrolls in contract construction, transportation, and mining, but are relatively small in the other major industries.

The largest industrial differentials in supplementary wage benefits, however, are found in employer contributions to private pension and welfare plans. Such contributions presently range from almost 7 percent of payroll in communications and public utilities, where pension and other employee benefit plans are of long standing, to minor amounts in agriculture and contract construction.

Government supplements decline

Government supplements to wages and salaries declined from \$2.0 billion in 1946 to \$1.4 billion in 1951 as a result of reduced Federal contributions to the Government life insurance funds. These contributions amounted to \$1.4 billion in 1946, but only one-tenth of that amount in 1951. They represent largely reimbursements to the National Service Life Insurance Fund for death claims it had paid which were adjudged due to the extra hazards of military service.

In contrast, contributions by both the Federal Government and State and local governments to civilian employees' retirement systems, and the pay of military reservists have increased in the postwar period. The pay of military reservists, which is included in "other government supplements" in table 5, is largely responsible for the sharp rise this category of supplementary wage benefits has shown over 1946.

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 March 1952 for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19:	51	,					1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
		GENE	ERAL 1	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS						
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:	200 4			0740			070.0			000 4			
National income, total bil. of dol Compensation of employees, total do	269. 4 172. 1			274.3 177.5			278. 0 180. 6			7 280. 1 182. 0			185.
Wages and salaries, totaldo	163.6			168.9	\		171.7			173. 1	1		176.
Privatedo	137.1			140. 6 8. 9			141.3			142.0			144.
Military do Government civilian do do Government civilian do	18.8			19.4			20.9						
Supplements to wages and salariesdo Proprietors' and rental income, totalodo	8.5 48.8			8.7 48.1			8.9 49.1			8.9 49.8			9. 48.
Business and professional	24, 1			23.6			23. 4			23.6			24.
Farmdo	16.4			16.3			17. 3			17.6			15.
Rental income of personsdo	8.3			8.2			8.4			8.5			8.
justment, totalbil, of dol.	42.9			43.0			42.6			r 42. 5			
Corporate profits before tax, totaldo Corporate profits tax liabilitydo	51.8 r 29.6			45. 4 7 25. 9			39. 8 7 22. 8			7 40.0 7 22.9			
Corporate profits after taxdo	r 22. 2			r 19. 4			r 17.0		.	r 17. 1			~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ .
Inventory valuation adjustmentdo	-8.9 5.6			-2.3 5.7			2. 8 5. 8			2. 5 5. 8			 5.
Net interestdo		\					1						ο.
Gross national product, totaldo	319.5			328. 2 202. 4			329. 5			334.6			339.
Personal consumption expenditures, total_do Durable goodsdo	208.8			25. 9			204.0			206. 7 25. 0			209. 25.
Nondurable goodsdodo	112.1		l	110.1			111.5		.	113.6			115.
Services do	65. 4 60. 2			66. 5 65. 6			67. 3 56. 6			68.1 54.6			69. 53.
New constructiondo	23.8			22.7			21.6			20. 7			22,
Producers' durable equipmentdo	25. 9			27. 2			27.0			29.0			30.
Change in business inventoriesdo Net foreign investmentdo	10.6 -2.7			15.8			8. 0 1. 2			4.9 2.5			2.
Government purchases of goods and services,							1	}					}
totalbil, of dol_ Federal (less Government sales)do	53. 2			60.3 38.9			67.7 46.2			70. 7 49. 0			74.
State and localdo	21.0			21. 3			21. 4			21.7			52. 22.
Personal income, totaldo	244. 1			249.9			253. 2		.l	257. 0			257.
Less: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo	27.6			28. 1			28. 4			29.7			31.
Equals: Disposable personal incomedo Personal saving§do	216. 5 7. 8	\ -		221. 8 19. 4			224, 9 20, 8			227. 2 20. 5			226. 16.
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE				10.1			20.0			20.0			10.
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:			i								l		
Total personal income bil. of dol.	245. 5	249.0	249.8	251.0	252.4	253. 7	253. 6	257. 5	256. 5	258. 6	257. 7	* 258.3	257.
Wage and salary disbursements, totaldo Commodity-producing industriesdo	165. 9 73. 7	168. 2 75. 0	168. 8 74. 6	169. 9 75. 2	170.6 74.8	170. 8 74. 5	171. 7 75. 0	173. 1 75. 1	174. 3 75. 1	175. 4 76. 8	175. 8 76. 7	7 177.3 77.4	177. 77.
Distributive industries do	44.9	45.3	45.6	45. 6	46, 0	46. 2	46.4	46.1	46.1	46. 5	46.8	r 47.0	47.
Service industries do Government do Wage and salary receipts, total Q do	20. 0 27. 3	20.1	20. 2 28. 4	20. 3 28. 8	20.3 29.5	20.3 29.8	20. 3 30. 0	20. 4 31. 5	20. 5 32, 6	20. 7 31. 4	20. 7 31. 6	20. 9 7 32. 0	20. 32.
Wage and salary receipts, total 9do	162. 2	164. 8	165.1	166. 4	167. 1	167. 4	168. 3	169. 5	170. 7	171. 9	172.1	7 173. 7	173.
Other labor income do Proprietors' and rental income do	3.8 47.7	3. 8 48. 1	3. 8 48. 0	3. 8 48. 0	3.8 49.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3, 9	4.
Personal interest income and dividends_do	. 19. 7	20, 2	20.2	20.0	19.7	49. 7 20. 1	48.3 20.7	50. 5 20. 8	49. 1 20. 2	49.8 20.7	49.9 19.3	* 48. 6 * 19. 9	47. 20.
Transfer paymentsdodododo	12.1	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.7	12. 5	12. 9	12, 6	12. 3	12. 9	r 12. 6	12.
Less personal contributions for social insurance bil. of dol_	3.7	3.4	3.7	3. 5	3. 5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3. 5	4.1	4.0	4.
Total nonagricultural incomedo	225. 2	227. 8	229.0	230. 1	230, 1	231.3	232. 1	234. 5	234.8	235. 9	235.8	r 238. 0	238.
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES										{			
All industries, quarterly total;mil. of dol_	4, 863			5, 913	İ		5, 844	1		6, 672	1		1 6, 05
Manufacturing‡do	2, 154			2,802			2,841			3,335			1 3, 12
Mining	183 303			203 412			199			211			í 21 1 39
Railroad do do Other transportation do	125			136									1 14
Electric and gas utilitiesdo Commercial and miscellaneousdo	753			893			933		!	998			1 85
	.] I,345			. ,			1, 374	l		1, 549	1		11,3

7 Revised. ¹ Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business; those for subsequent periods of 1952 are shown on p. 15 of the April 1952 Survey.

∂¹Includes inventory valuation adjustment. §Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above. 9 Derived by deducting employee contributions for social insurance from total wage and salary disbursements. ⊙ Data through 1951 represent employee contributions only; thereafter, personal contributions of self-employed 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 1947 for manufacturing, p. 20 of the December 1951 issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	1				19	51	l a	<u> </u>			 ,	1952	
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS	—Cont	inued					
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS;										1			
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total	2, 071 2, 019 523 1, 496 366 834 275	2, 137 2, 088 465 1, 623 368 930 288	2, 153 2, 120 436 1, 684 438 871 309	2, 169 2, 143 606 1, 537 437 753 296	2, 652 2, 641 1, 085 1, 556 408 833 285	2, 992 2, 985 1, 315 1, 670 393 960 295	3, 395 3, 387 1, 642 1, 745 348 1, 058 325	4, 355 4, 345 2, 294 2, 051 341 1, 350 348	73,600 73,583 1,765 71,818 316 71,097 397	3, 115 3, 097 1, 530 1, 567 337 868 356	2, 642 2, 619 1, 111 1, 508 330 924 243	2, 043 2, 010 638 1, 372 330 809 227	2, 08 2, 04 61 1, 43 37 79 25
loans, unadjusted: All commodities	303 183 393	313 163 427	319 153 444	323 214 405	398 384 410	450 465 440	511 580 459	655 811 540	541 624 479	467 541 412	395 393 397	303 226 361	30 21 33
ndexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted: All commodities	111 71 141	113 61 152	117 57 163	123 84 152	151 153 148	168 186 154	184 218 158	219 273 178	180 192 172	160 168 155	145 137 151	115 82 140	1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION													
Federal Reserve Index Jnadjusted, combined index1935-39=100	219	222	223	223	214	220	223	222	220	217	r 217	218	p 2
Manufacturesdo	231	232	233	232	223	229	232	230	229	227	* 227	228	<i>p</i> 2
Durable manufactures do Iron and steel do Lumber and products do Furniture do Lumber do Machinery do Machinery do Nonferrous metals and products do Fabricating do Smelting and refining do	275 263 160 195 141 335 209 202 225	278 264 169 185 161 337 211 204 227	277 263 168 173 165 336 206 197 227	276 261 164 163 338 205 197 225	266 253 151 160 146 328 199 188 225	269 254 158 165 154 328 197 191 213	273 258 158 167 153 336 197 190 214	276 261 158 171 151 340 201 190 230	277 261 155 172 146 347 209 198 236	280 263 7 141 7 178 122 7 358 207 196 235	7 280 261 142 7 175 125 359 7 216 7 206 243	7 280 261 7 148 7 176 133 7 358 7 217 7 204 7 249	P 2 P 1 P 1 P 1 P 3 P 2 P 2
Stone, clay, and glass products do Cement do Clay products do Glass containers do Transportation equipment do Automobiles (incl. parts) do	232 207 180 269 314 265	243 231 183 292 311 255	242 242 184 275 310 248	241 251 184 266 307 238	239 248 179 273 293 216	238 251 182 259 305 223	237 254 180 251 311 226	230 252 182 228 311 223	217 237 179 206 313 216	7 212 220 177 201 7 320 7 221	205 188 • 167 • 219 • 321 • 220	7 208 196 7 165 232 7 319 215	P 2 2 P 1 2 P 3 P 2
Nondurable manufactures	194 185 296 524 118 104 127 149 120 147	195 175 298 532 106 97 112 152 153 150	197 180 298 538 97 88 103 159 196 149	197 191 300 548 98 86 106 165 221 144 123	188 190 301 554 83 71 92 176 221 141	197 179 303 557 98 80 110 189 215 139 263	199 193 303 560 100 83 111 192 169 149 297	193 197 303 556 91 80 98 177 128 156 210	191 178 304 563 91 81 97 164 98 188	185 154 302 7 563 88 79 94 158 95	184 145 7 300 7 558 100 86 110 152 86 193	186 152 298 558 109 96 118 149 97 175	P 1 1 2 P 5 P 1 1 1 1 1 P
Paper and products do Paper and pulp do Petroleum and coal products do Coke do Gasoline do Printing and publishing do Rubher products do Textiles and products do Cotton consumption do Rayon deliveries do Wool textiles do Tobacco products do	208 198 269 1 184 199 179 239 188 175 374 133 161	215 205 255 185 193 188 238 153 380 146	212 201 263 186 207 179 247 190 164 377 144 172	209 199 263 187 212 170 251 185 157 378 137	189 182 262 183 211 155 243 160 123 379 100	196 189 265 187 213 166 243 170 145 360 115	196 191 266 185 214 180 245 163 142 334 114 188	196 191 269 185 212 181 239 154 140 293 114	191 187 276 185 214 183 245 157 144 289 120 198	183 181 281 185 215 216 275 178 250 152 136 283 118 137	185 7 281 188 211 170 250	194 190 282 188 • 212 175 245 • 160 150 294 122 167	1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1
Minerals do Fuels do Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Crude petroleum do Metals do	153 163 48 127 189 92	162 167 64 133 191 129	168 168 83 126 192 166	169 169 86 133 191 171	161 160 66 105 192 166	170 171 77 134 194 167	171 172 79 137 195 166	176 179 104 147 199	169 178 99 152 196 115	7 159 170 86 135 193 7 89	ł	r 162	p 1 p 1 p 2 p
Adjusted, combined index o	222	223	222	221	212	217	218	218	219	7 218	r 221	222	p 2
Manufactures do Durable manufactures do do do do do do do do do do do do do	234	234 279	233 276	231 274	222 265	226 267	228	226 274	228 277	228		232	p S
Lumber and products	169 156 209 225 243 252 189 269	219 170 162 211 227 247 243 189 292	276 163 158 206 227 236 231 184 257	153 147 205 226 239 235 184 269	203 141 131 199 226 237 226 177 285	146 137 197 213 228 222 176 249	146 135 196 214 228 219 173 246	149 138 201 230 219 217 172 222	157 149 209 235 212 219 173 204	282 7 154 141 207 235 7 219 242 172 216	159 150 7 216 243 217 233 180	* 283 * 162 154 * 217 * 249 * 224 257 * 175 239	p p p p
Nondurable manufactures do Alcoholic beverages do Chemical products do Leather and products do Leather tanning do Manufactured food products do Dairy products do Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables do	292 118 105 167 146 159	198 187 296 106 97 168 147 163 169	198 179 298 97 88 167 148 149 166	197 178 302 99 89 165 150 145 160	187 175 305 85 75 164 150 152 147	193 178 306 99 81 166 148 162 139	192 184 301 100 84 167 143 168 152	188 178 298 91 80 163 140 157 163	188 188 299 89 78 160 137 168 121	185 176 298 88 79 7160 136 163 123	189 174 299 100 86 163 137 162	190 171 7 296 107 90 165 138 182 7 134	P 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

^{*}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, of 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						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Mareh	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	GENE	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS-	-Cont	inued					
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued Federal Reserve Index—Continued													
Adjusted or — Continued Manufactures — Continued Nondurable manufactures — Continued Paper and products	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	192 188 177 174
Mineralsdodo	158 127	164 140	165 151	165 145	156 132	165 134	167 137	174 7 144	170 - 122	163 122	167 125	7 167 7 127	⊅ 164 ⊅ 125
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES§†									,			į	
Business sales (adjusted), total	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	7 41, 691 7 21, 249 7 9, 666 11, 583 8, 384 2, 624 5, 760 12, 058 3, 967 8, 091	r 42, 930 r 21, 677 r 10, 028 11, 650 8, 824 2, 770 6, 054 12, 429 4, 133 8, 296	7 41, 215 7 20, 591 7 9, 508 11, 083 8, 366 2, 686 5, 680 12, 258 4, 138 8, 120	7 44, 175 7 22, 463 7 10, 660 11, 803 9, 161 2, 842 6, 319 12, 551 4, 189 8, 362	7 43, 648 7 22, 214 7 10, 732 11, 482 8, 942 2, 718 6, 224 12, 492 4, 036 8, 456	7 41, 609 7 20, 761 7 9, 786 10, 975 8, 530 2, 487 6, 043 12, 318 3, 918 8, 400	7 43, 989 7 22, 484 7 10, 941 11, 542 8, 855 2, 586 6, 269 12, 650 4, 150 8, 500	7 45, 156 7 23, 332 7 11, 493 7 11, 839 7 8, 962 2, 696 7 6, 266 7 12, 862 7 4, 390 7 8, 472	42, 621 21, 964 10, 770 11, 194 8, 259 2, 494 5, 765 12, 398 4, 080 8, 317
Business inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), total	65, 240 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, 605 10, 315 5, 045 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 19, 470 10, 035 4, 838 5, 197 18, 280 8, 385 9, 895	70, 107 42, 014 22, 675 19, 339 10, 000 4, 793 5, 207 18, 093 8, 218 9, 875	70, 218 42, 206 22, 976 19, 230 9, 951 4, 834 5, 117 18, 061 8, 197 9, 864	7 69, 885 7 42, 193 7 23, 037 7 19, 156 9, 717 4, 722 4, 995 7 17, 975 7 8, 160 7 9, 815	69, 882 42, 313 23, 232 19, 082 9, 736 4, 714 5, 022 17, 833 8, 108 9, 725
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†			·	·									
Sales: Value (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol. Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	23, 662 11, 457 12, 205	21, 851 10, 630 11, 220	22, 603 10, 827 11, 776	21, 912 10, 567 11, 345	r 19, 601 r 8, 820 10, 781	7 22, 458 7 10, 269 12, 189	r 21, 544 r 9, 937 11, 607	7 24, 072 7 11, 451 12, 621	r 22, 240 r 10, 588 11, 653	r 20, 810 r 9, 939 10, 871	, 22, 039 , 10, 473 11, 566	7 22, 135 7 10, 760 7 11, 375	22, 992 11, 387 11, 605
Value (adjusted), total	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	r 21, 249 r 9, 666 1, 974 1, 026 870 1, 708 1, 467 r 495 508 232 519	r 21, 677 r 10, 028 1, 872 977 1, 056 1, 728 1, 648 r 521 278 658 540 223 526	7 20, 591 7 9, 508 1, 740 973 1, 032 1, 680 1, 471 7 508 264 590 495 204 549	r 22, 463 r 10, 660 1, 932 1, 171 1, 077 1, 978 1, 579 r 542 284 697 534 230 637	r 22. 214 r 10, 732 1, 957 1, 188 1, 090 2, 095 1, 627 r 587 289 618 526 232 523	7 20, 761 7 9, 786 1, 853 1, 076 1, 034 1, 926 1, 356 7 610 242 587 418 222 462	r 22, 484 r 10, 941 1, 944 1, 238 1, 060 2, 232 1, 602 r 624 666 499 288 549	7 23, 332 7 11, 493 7 1, 985 7 1, 224 7 1, 121 7 2, 316 7 1, 675 7 697 7 273 7 736 7 551 7 284 7 632	21, 964 10, 770 1, 873 1, 125 1, 088 2, 071 1, 716 648 277 686 485 258 542
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 Chemicals and allied products do Printing and publishing do Chemicals and allied products do Petroleum and coal products do Rubber Products do Rubber Pr	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, 482 792 307 711 786 1, 643 1, 887	11, 750 3, 151 599 272 1, 279 841 315 686 748 1, 543 1, 884 433	11, 583 3, 032 278 1, 182 940 298 637 740 1, 535 1, 912	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	11, 482 3, 080 551 290 1, 066 787 206 658 829 1, 486 2, 092 438	10, 975 2, 979 582 288 1, 110 727 208 601 782 1, 408 1, 927 363	11, 542 3, 012 586 325 1, 139 768 203 691 875 1, 518 1, 958 468	7 11, 839 7 3, 166 7 549 317 7 1, 151 7 783 7 218 7 672 7 856 7 1, 598 7 2, 089 440	11, 194 2, 986 604 287 1, 081 699 195 631 799 1, 524 1, 950
Inventories, end of month: Book value (unadjusted), total do- Durable-goods industries do- Nondurable-goods industries do-	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	r 42, 584 r 23, 098 r 19, 486	42, 759 23, 465 19, 283
By stages of fabrication: \$\text{Q}\$ Purchased materials	15, 282 9, 147 11, 542	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	16, 669 10, 924 14, 453	16, 491 11, 228 14, 751	r 16, 286 r 11, 605 r 14, 693	16, 107 11, 956 14, 696
Book value (adjusted), total	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, 017 837 649 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, 098 542 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 1, 086 868 724 1, 437	7 42, 193 7 23, 037 7 2, 819 7 2, 418 7 2, 948 7 5, 244 7 2, 675 7 2, 320 7 535 7 1, 077 7 878 7 719	42, 313 23, 232 2, 806 2, 425 2, 975 5, 288 2, 659 2, 435 524 1, 095 904 703 1, 417

Revised. Preliminary. See note marked "3" on p. S-2.

§ The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade. Business inventories as shown on p. S-1 cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm. 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, inventories, and orders have been revised; for appropriate explanations of changes and data through 1950 (except figures beginning 1948 for retail sales and beginning 1946 for the indicated orders series, which have been further revised and are available upon request), see pp. 15-24 of the October [1951 Survey. Manufacturers' sales, inventories, and orders (except as noted) 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.

						951						1952	
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru-	March
	GENE	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS IN	NDICA'	TORS-	-Conti	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, 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, 264 1, 652 3, 137 677 855 681 2, 699 2, 360 583	19, 412 3, 542 1, 254 1, 642 3, 214 1, 687 691 887 694 2, 771 2, 420 610	19, 605 3, 554 1, 209 1, 656 3, 222 1, 746 652 917 702 2, 850 2, 481 616	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	19, 470 3, 465 1, 204 1, 824 2, 911 1, 445 594 959 733 3, 030 2, 566 r 739	19, 339 3, 386 1, 193 1, 836 2, 814 1, 446 1, 005 757 3, 000 2, 535 7 799	19, 230 3, 376 1, 168 1, 795 2, 774 1, 446 r 573 1, 022 r 53 3, 005 2, 522 797	* 19, 156 * 3, 451 * 1, 224 * 1, 770 * 2, 670 * 1, 384 * 546 * 1, 051 * 760 * 2, 996 * 2, 500 * 805	19, 082 3, 479 1, 240 1, 762 2, 564 1, 318 547 1, 056 763 3, 028 2, 520
New orders, net (unadjusted), total‡ do_ Durable-goods industries, total‡ do_ Primary metals do_ Pabricated metal products do_ Flectrical machinery and equipment do_ Machinery, except electrical do_ Transportation equipment, including motor vehicles and parts‡ mil. of dol Other industries, including ordnance‡ do_ Nondurable-goods industries, total do_	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	7 22, 482 7 12, 161 2, 037 937 1, 284 2, 259 7 3, 340 2, 305 10, 321	r 22, 974 r 11, 044 2, 002 1, 090 1, 064 2, 180 r 2, 328 2, 380 11, 930	r 21, 314 r 10, 122 1, 487 1, 074 1, 207 1, 745 r 2, 396 2, 213 11, 286	23, 916 11, 584 2, 179 1, 146 1, 188 1, 966 2, 612 2, 494 12, 332	7 22, 912 7 11, 316 1, 876 1, 093 1, 212 1, 981 7 3, 151 2, 002 11, 596	r 20, 344 r 9, 889 1, 348 1, 056 1, 454 1, 906 r 2, 605 1, 521 10, 455	r 22, 326 r 11, 048 2, 008 1, 061 1, 111 2, 180 r 2, 475 2, 213 11, 278	r 22, 192 r 11, 000 r 1, 715 r 1, 252 r 1, 341 r 2, 134 r 2, 427 r 2, 132 r 11, 192	22, 948 11, 375 1, 818 896 1, 836 1, 822 2, 705 2, 299 11, 573
Unfilled orders (unadjusted), total‡ do_Durable-goods industries, total‡ do_Primary metals. do_Fabricated metal products do_Electrical machinery and equipment do_Machinery, except electrical do_Transportation equipment, including motor vehicles and parts‡ mil. of dol_Other industries, including ordnance‡ do_Nondurable-goods industries, total_do_	55, 350 47, 608 8, 190 5, 704 5, 029 9, 276 13, 117 6, 294 7, 741	57, 403 50, 049 8, 486 5, 858 5, 287 9, 739 14, 118 6, 560 7, 354	58, 416 51, 662 8, 589 5, 884 5, 541 10, 178 15, 070 6, 400 6, 755	60, 264 54, 058 8, 518 5, 868 6, 008 10, 144 17, 220 6, 299 6, 206	7 62, 675 7 56, 929 8, 822 5, 879 6, 530 10, 803 7 18, 679 6, 216 5, 746	7 63, 089 7 57, 704 8, 877 5, 849 6, 599 11, 251 7 18, 916 6, 212 5, 385	7 62, 859 7 57, 889 8, 556 5, 827 6, 776 11, 304 7 19, 299 6, 127 4, 970	7 62, 703 7 58, 022 8, 691 5, 676 6, 809 11, 242 7 19, 663 5, 941 4, 681	7 63, 374 7 58, 751 8, 613 5, 597 6, 898 11, 313 7 20, 652 5, 677 4, 624	7 62, 908 7 58, 701 8, 036 5, 598 7, 197 11, 281 7 21, 221 5, 368 4, 208	r 63, 195 r 59, 276 8, 065 5, 531 7, 291 11, 380 r 21, 544 5, 464 3, 920	r 63, 253 r 59, 516 r 7, 869 r 5, 674 r 7, 538 r 11, 328 r 21, 706 r 5, 400 r 3, 737	63, 208 59, 503 7, 697 5, 420 8, 208 10, 909 21, 889 5, 380 3, 705
]	BUSIN	ESS P	OPUL.	ATION	' I		1		•	!	1
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS													
TURN-OVER	306. 7 857. 2 1, 676. 8 206. 6			p 377. 1 p 308. 6 p 857. 7 p 1, 672. 9 p 207. 4			i 207. 5	1		1		·	
New husinesses, quarterly total do. Contract construction do. Manufacturing do. Service industries do. Rotail trade do. Wholesale trade do. All other do.	122. 0 21. 0 14. 4 21. 9 41. 3 5. 3			109, 9 19, 4 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	100. 2 14. 3 10. 8 18. 3 41. 4 3. 7 11. 8			p 11. 0 p 18. 6 p 42. 2 p 3. 7			p 97. 8 p 13. 9 p 10. 5 p 17. 8 p 40. 4 p 3. 6 p 11. 5						
Business transfers, quarterly totaldo BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS	93.8			74.6			75, 2					. >	
New incorporations (48 States)number_ INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES	7, 649	7, 653	7, 544	6, 810	6, 428	6, 496	5, 950	6, 812	6, 289	6, 913	r 8, 357	r 7, 138	7, 902
Failures, total number— Commercial service do Construction do Manufacturing and mining do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do	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	619 52 70 133 304 60	715 55 72 148 371 69
Liabilities, total thous. of dol. Commercial service do. Construction do. Manufacturing and mining do. Retail trade do. Wholesale trade do.	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 3, 161	19, 474 1, 649 1, 935 5, 614 6, 548 3, 728	29, 232 4, 563 2, 485 13, 046 6, 905 2, 233

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary. †Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3. & OData 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					195	1						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
			COM	MODIT	ΓY PR	ICES							
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS													
Prices received, all farm products\$1910-14=100. Crops	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	294 252 236 213 438 438 329 175 204 317 317 272	292 244 234 215 430 291 207 181 294 336 416 277	291 239 233 216 423 283 201 161 288 337 411 283	296 247 239 219 445 304 188 171 296 340 410 294 247	301 267 249 224 424 345 172 249 307 337 332 387 305 249	305 280 253 233 440 339 177 331 309 328 379	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	288 265 251 229 435 309 176 265 284 310 372 305 177
Prices paid: All commodities	272 269 274 280	273 269 276 278	272 270 274 283	272 270 273	271 270 273 282	231 271 270 273 282	247 271 268 275 282	272 268 277 283	274 271 277 284	233 273 272 275 284	275 271 278 287	276 271 281 288	275 270 280 288
Parity ratio?dodo	111	109	108	107	104	104	103	105	106	107	105	100	100
RETAIL PRICES All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index)	205.8	205, 6	206. 5	206. 4	206. 6	206. 1	207.4	209.0	210.3	210.8	210. 9	r 208. 9	208.8
Coal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes): AnthraciteOct. 1922-Sept. 1925=100. Bituminousdo	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. 4 170. 1	171. 4 170. 5	171. 4 170. 5	
Consumers' price index (U. S. Dept. of Labor): All items	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. I 214. 8 272. 6 144. 0 96. 9 205. 0 211. 8 135. 1 164. 6	185. 4 204. 0 227. 4 188. 2 203. 5 221. 6 272. 8 143. 6 97. 3 202. 4 212. 6 135. 4	185. 2 204. 0 226. 9 188. 4 203. 9 219. 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	185. 5 203. 6 227. 0 188. 7 205. 9 208. 9 275. 0 144. 2 97. 3 204. 2 210. 8 136. 8 136. 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	189. 1 206. 8 232. 2 190. 4 213. 2 236. 5 270. 1 144. 9 97. 5 206. 6 210. 2 139. 2	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	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	1188.0 203.5 227.6 191.2 215.7 232.1 267.7 145.3 97.9 206.8 207.6 140.5
WHOLESALE PRICES♂											ļ	:	
U.S. Department of Labor indexes (revised):† All commodities1947-49=100-	116. 5	116.3	115. 9	115. 1	114. 2	113. 7	113.4	113. 7	113.6	113.5	113.0	r112.5	112.3
Farm productsdo Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried_do Grainsdo Livestock and live poultrydo	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. 0 121. 5 103. 6 106. 7	107. 8 112. 6 101. 7 106. 2	108.3 123.9 102.0 105.2
Foods, processeddododododododododododoruits and vegetables, canned and frozen 1947-49=100	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	110. 1 107. 5 113. 2	7109. 5 107. 4 7115. 1	109. 2 107. 5 113. 2
Meats, poultry, and fishdo	117. 1	117. 1	118. 1	117. 2	103. 5 116. 8	103. 4 117. 5	104. 7 118. 3	105. 6 119. 5	106. 1 115. 8	106. 2 113. 6	105.7 113.5	104. 8 110. 8	104.7 111.0
1947-49=100 1947-49=100	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. 2 *105. 9 117. 5 *93. 4 51. 2 109. 6 *108. 7	113. 9 105. 4 117. 1 93. 1 46. 7 109. 6 108. 0
Fuel, power, and lighting materialsdo Coaldo Electricitydo Gasdo Petroleum and productsdo Furniture and other household durables	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. 0 106. 6 110. 8	107. 4 108. 8 98. 0 106. 6 110. 8	107. 2 108. 8 98. 0 107. 0 110. 4	107.3 108.7 98.0 107.0 110.6
Appliances, household dlambda dlo. Appliances, household do. Furniture, household do. Radios, television, and phonographsdo.	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	112.3 108.0 113.6 93.1	r112. 4 108. 0 113. 5 93. 1	112.1 107.4 113.4 92.7
Hides, skins, and leather products	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	102. 2 115. 9 69. 7 97. 0	r99. 5 r116. 1 63. 7 r89. 5	98. 1 115. 9 59. 6 87. 4
Lumber and wood productsdo Lumberdo	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	7120.3 120.6	120. 5 120. 8
Machinery and motive productsdo Agricultural machinery and equipdo Construction machinery and equipdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Motor vehiclesdo	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	113. 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. 1 116. 3	120. 7 120. 2 124. 0 121. 8 116. 5	120. 8 121. 5 124. 6 121. 5 117. 1	r122. 0 121. 8 r125. 2 121. 6 120. 0	122. 0 121. 8 125. 2 121. 4 120. 0

^{*}Revised. Indexed on old basis for March 1952 is 188.4.

§ April 1952 indexes: All farm products, 290; crops, 272; food grains, 250; feed grains and hay, 229; tobacco, 435; cotton, 313; fruit, 179; truck crops, 308; oil-bearing crops, 279; livestock and products, 306; meat animals, 372; dairy products, 291; poultry and eggs, 180.

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

¬For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. Revised series.

The products, 306; meat animals, 372; dairy products, 291; poultry and eggs, 180.

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

¬For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. The prices are prices 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					19	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
		COM	MODIT	Y PR	ICES-	-Conti	nued						
WHOLESALE PRICES → Continued													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes (revised).‡—Con. Commodities other than farm prod., etc.—Con. Metals and metal products. 1947-49=100. Heating equipment do Iron and steel do Nonferrous metals do Nonmetallic minerals, structural do Clay products do Concrete products do Gypsum products do	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. 4 114. 0 123. 1 124. 2 112. 9 121. 4 112. 4 117. 7	122.6 114.0 123.2 7 125.0 112.9 121.4 112.4 117.7	122. 114. 123. 125. 112. 121. 112.
Pulp, paper, and allied products do Paper	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	7 118.3 123.7 143.1 133.4 102.1 7 101.7 7 101.0 130.2 89.9 114.4	117. 123. 142. 133. 100. 101. 99. 129. 87.
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	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	7 110.8 7 111.2 107.3	110. 111. 107.
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR												<u> </u>	
As measured by— Wholesale prices†	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		46.0 53.4 43.6	46. 0 53. 0 43. 2	46. 0 52. 9 43. 1	46. 3 52. 9 43. 0	* 46. 5 53. 2 44. 0	46. 53. 43.
	(CONST	ruct	ION A	ND R	EAL E	STATI	E			-	<u>, </u>	<u>,</u>
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY													
New construction, totalmil. of dol.	2, 198	2, 388	2, 584	2, 737	2, 797	2, 843	2, 827	2, 709	2, 495	2, 222	2, 124	⁷ 2, 014	2, 29
Private, total	1, 614 862 785 61	1, 691 898 810 72	1, 787 922 825 81	1, 879 959 855 88	1, 915 968 860 91	1, 916 954 845 92	1, 899 954 845 93	1, 805 945 840 91	1, 692 915 815 86	1, 521 809 715 80	1, 472 720 650 57	7 1, 405 7 676 600 7 63	1, 57 79 71 7
utility, total. mil. of dol. Industrial do. Commercial do. Farm construction do. Public utility do.	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	41 21 7 8 27
Public, total do Residential do Nonresidential do Monresidential building do Military and naval do Highway do Conservation and development do Other types do	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	7 609 66 251 115 770 7 56 56	72 6 29 13 10 6
CONTRACT AWARDS				ļ									
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): Total projects number. Total valuation thous, of dol. Public ownership do. Private ownership do.	48, 376 1, 267, 450 418, 457 848, 993	49, 498 1, 374, 991 456, 319 918, 672	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	45, 04 1, 321, 25 554, 05 767, 20
Nonresidential buildings: Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft. Valuation thous, of dol.	4, 222 43, 301 469, 254	4, 259 41, 473 518, 021	4, 421 44, 804 1, 633, 908	4, 463 41, 162 553, 280	4, 496 39, 926 536, 533	4, 170 36, 700 475, 957	4, 558 36, 273 404, 462	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	4, 31 33, 34 463, 27
Residential buildings: number. Projects number. Floor area thous, of sq. ft. Valuation thous, of dol. Public works:	42, 497 65, 761 574, 569	43, 197 65, 180 590, 848	45, 856 73, 596 661, 094	37, 588 60, 496 545, 152	37, 173 58, 823 548, 144	39, 864 60, 372 567, 566	35, 789 52, 438 479, 716	36, 152 52, 454 496, 247	31, 162 47, 248 443, 884	24, 204 37, 985 346, 104	27, 380 37, 423 337, 721	29, 069 45, 380 396, 438	38, 86 65, 42 592, 71
Projectsnumber	1,318 166,435	1, 583 183, 080 459	2,016 186,868 407	2, 204 183, 973 500	2, 151 190, 884 514	1, 927 160, 368 358	1,756 141,335 332	1, 457 101, 903 351	1, 233 117, 809 310	1,064 138,859 302	840 130, 814 297	930 124, 885 296	1, 45 193, 75
Projects number Valuation thous of dol.	57, 192	83, 042	91, 091	126, 527	104, 269	58, 920	57, 342	35, 066	42, 369	156, 369	75, 880	62, 479	71, 5
Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes):† Total, unadjusted	165 186 163 176	228 200 199 170	234 197 193 166	234 192 200 174	177 182 162 179	163 175 156 176	169 147	134 156 140 160	141 141 156 146	134 124 166 145	132 118 161 142	r 136 r 145 r 156 r 163	15 17 18 16
Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.) thous. of dol	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	1, 042, 8
Highway concrete pavement contract awards:⊙ Total	2, 326	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	714 1,436	458 1, 681	2, 856 275 803 1, 777	3, 757 671 1, 814 1, 271		3, 487 621 1, 497 1, 369	3, 723 879 988 1, 856	5, 41 42 3, 28 1, 69

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

Provided 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.

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1			 ,		51						1952	1
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND RI	EAL E	STATI	E—Con	tinued					
NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN BUILDING													
New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor)number_Urban building authorized (U. S. Dept. of Labor); New urban dwelling units, totaldo_Units in 1-family structuresdo_Units in 2-family structuresdo_Units in units in units family structuresdo_Units in units family structuresdo_Units in units family structuresdo_Publicly financed_totaldo_	93, 800 54, 361 50, 738 40, 892 2, 816 7, 030 3, 623	96, 200 54, 137 50, 565 42, 865 2, 857 4, 843 3, 572	101, 000 57, 765 54, 688 43, 957 2, 514 8, 217 3, 077	132, 500 83, 991 47, 134 37, 867 2, 622 6, 645 36, 857	90, 500 45, 684 42, 092 33, 323 2, 432 6, 337 3, 592	89, 100 48, 002 47, 182 38, 036 2, 669 6, 477 820	96, 400 51, 607 50, 491 40, 370 2, 995 7, 126 1, 116	90, 000 43, 180 42, 187 35, 580 2, 489 4, 118 993	74, 500 34, 989 32, 681 27, 781 1, 766 3, 134 2, 308	60, 800 27, 807 26, 782 21, 224 1, 700 3, 858 1, 025	7 64, 900 37, 666 34, 547 28, 374 2, 386 3, 787 3, 119	77, 000 45, 670 43, 157 34, 972 3, 017 5, 168 2, 513	1 98, 000 57, 887 49, 795 40, 111 3, 459 6, 225 8, 092
Publicly financed, total do Indexes of urban building authorized:† Number of new dwelling units 1947-49=100. Valuation of building, total do New residential building do New nonresidential building do Additions, alterations, and repairs do Additions, alterations, and repairs.	7 119.6 7 148.6 7 151.4 7 157.4 7 117.8	117. 7 140. 4 155. 0 129. 8 109. 9	121. 2 146. 9 158. 2 132. 8 136. 8	179. 4 178. 2 233. 5 112. 1 122. 6	98. 2 127. 0 127. 7 124. 5 130. 4	106. 9 138. 1 137. 5 143. 3 128. 7	114. 1 149. 9 155. 6 153. 5 120. 2	94. 4 117. 8 121. 8 110. 0 120. 9	76. 5 96. 6 97. 6 100. 3 84. 6	61. 3 77. 0 75. 3 80. 5 75. 5	82. 1 91. 8 99. 7 80. 8 87. 8	7100.9 7107.5 7126.2 781.4 797.4	126. 5 136. 8 161. 5 107. 6 111. 0
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES Department of Commerce composite1939=100	234. 8	236. 2	237.1	237. 4	237. 4	237.6	238. 5	239. 5	239.0	239.1	240. 9	r 240. 7	241. 4
Aberthaw (industrial building) 1914=100	525 550 542 485 512 376	527 556 544 488 512 376	528 557 545 490 512 378	531 557 545 490 529 379	535 557 545 495 530 379	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	544 582 551 498 537 378
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete U. S. avg. 1926-29=100 Brick and steel	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	237. 2 237. 7 248. 0
Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concrete	232. 1 232. 6 238. 7 247. 7 218. 4	232. 2 232. 7 238. 9 248. 0 218. 5	234. 5 234. 5 240. 4 249. 0 219. 7	235. 0 234. 9 240. 5 248. 7 220. 2	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	236, 8 236, 5 242, 5 251, 1 221, 5	236. 9 236. 5 242. 5 251. 1 221. 5	237. 7 237. 0 242. 7 250. 5 221. 9	239. 2 238. 0 243. 8 251. 9 222. 6	239. 0 237. 9 243. 7 251. 5 222. 4	239. 7 238. 3 244. 0 251. 5 222. 7
Brick do Frame do Engineering News-Record:o ^a Building 1913=100	243. 7 242. 3 398. 8 538. 7	243. 8 242. 5 401. 1 542. 9	245. 1 243. 6 400. 8 542. 7	245. 1 243. 4 400. 4 542. 4	244. 6 242. 5 400. 1	244. 8 242. 8 399. 9 542. 6	246. 1 244. 3 403. 4	247. 3 245. 6 404. 5	247.3 245.7 405.6	247. 3 245. 4 405. 6	248. 5 246. 5 406. 1	248.3 246.2 407.2	248. 5 246. 2 407. 8
Construction	159.7	342.8	042.1	161.8	542.8	542.6	546. 5 164. 8	547. 2	547.7	547. 8 166. 7	549.3	550. 6	554. 1 169. 1
Production of selected construction materials, index: Unadjusted	168. 6 178. 4	169. 5 170. 5	180. 9 171. 0	175. 4 163. 9	156.7 147.3	176. 4 155. 8	163. 5 152. 1	178. 0 160. 6	157.3 158.7	134. 6 152. 3	140, 2 164, 2	p 140, 6 p 170, 4	
Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by—Fed. Hous. Adm.: New premium paying thous. of dol. Vet. Adm.: Principal amount. do-Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions. mil. of dol.	180, 081 293, 236 752	161, 584 298, 950 762			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		159, 063 301, 276 665	125, 363 242, 103 612	123, 807 235, 651 589
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 Repairs and reconditioning do	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	128, 665 202, 159 37, 920 14, 785 46, 953	404, 033 125, 287 182, 710 37, 322 12, 895	400, 443 115, 168 183, 733 37, 906 15, 033	427, 835 131, 487 185, 920 43, 397 15, 567	514,098 171,907 213,723 49,104 18,959
All other purposes. do. New nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under), estimated total thous of dol. Nonfarm foreclosures, adjusted index 1935-39=100. Fire losses thous of dol.		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, 366, 073 11, 0 60, 064	45, 819 1, 308, 151 11. 1 68, 206	48, 603 1, 298, 254 74, 155	51, 464 1, 270, 908 69, 925	60, 405 1, 393, 317 72, 254
			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	377 343 296 327 280 324, 2	393 338 337 340 286 332, 9	394 355 324 323 286 328, 4	385 350 303 331 283 328. 9	410 368 314 319 279 294. 7	418 376 319 340 269 318. 9	411 379 304 314 239 327. 0	429 403 307 341 257 315, 2	427 347 317 347 258 316. 7	435 357 304 352 253 272. 5	453 379 293 346 244	7 447 369 304 401 253	438 371 300 362 248
Radio advertising: Cost of facilities, total thous, of dol. Automotive, incl. accessories do. Drugs and toiletries do. Electric household equipment do. Financial do. Foods, soft drinks, confectionery do. Gasoline and oil do. Soap, cleansers, etc. do. Smoking materials do. All others do.	16, 419 378 4, 452 144 303 4, 669 549 1, 659 1, 958 2, 308	15, 906 385 4, 535 139 276 4, 428 465 1, 647 1, 901 2, 130	16, 577 379 4, 829 147 288 4, 592 479 1, 785 1, 914 2, 162	14, 853 303 4, 375 129 294 3, 940 454 1, 649 1, 831 1, 878	11, 731 227 3, 124 137 269 3, 263 432 1, 073 1, 375 1, 832	11, 789 256 3, 060 143 298 3, 310 440 1, 204 1, 331 1, 747	11, 849 299 3, 085 153 278 3, 240 402 1, 275 1, 269 1, 848	14, 948 377 3, 991 266 307 4, 170 459 1, 631 1, 855 1, 893	14, 377 339 3, 699 274 315 4, 127 445 1, 546 1, 841 1, 793	14, 619 464 3, 751 147 326 4, 090 512 1, 432 1, 794 2, 102	337.6 r 14, 520 407 r 3, 993 224 359 r 3, 917 475 r 1, 592 r 1, 772 r 1, 781	334.3 13, 561 276 3, 691 204 353 3, 792 447 1, 482 1, 590 1, 726	14, 520 329 3,949 204 348 3, 862 493 1, 558 1, 632 2, 145

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
		DOI	MESTI	C TRA	DE(Contin	ued						
ADVERTISING—Continued													
Magazine advertising:‡ Cost, total	7 52, 458 7 5, 341 3, 613 7 2, 445 7 6, 262 7 7, 767 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	31, 904 1, 673 2, 476 1, 208 4, 543 4, 692 1, 590	44, 629 2, 108 2, 878 1, 919 6, 107 7, 147 2, 290	60, 247 5, 420 (`) 3, 054 7, 065 7, 854 2, 851
Household equipment and supplies do Household furnishings do Industrial materials do Soaps, cleansers, etc. do Smoking materials do All other do do	7 3, 528 7 2, 695 7 2, 708 1, 289 7 1, 272 7 13, 074	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	762 1, 176 2, 372 736 1, 088 9, 588	2, 167 1, 521 2, 887 971 1, 209 12, 424	3, 970 2, 709 3, 769 1, 356 1, 357 1 20, 843
Linage, totalthous. of lines	4, 464	4, 531	3, 926	3, 221	3, 260	3, 934	4, 845	4,849	4, 129	3, 346	3, 466	3, 985	4,855
Newspaper advertising: do Linage, total (52 cities) do Classified do Display, total do Automotive do Financial do General do Retail do	218, 341 49, 358 168, 984 8, 710 2, 724 33, 886 123, 664	226, 647 52, 165 174, 482 7 10, 158 2, 627 38, 078 123, 619	226, 207 53, 766 172, 441 11, 509 2, 455 36, 120 122, 357	202. 047 49. 861 152, 186 10, 814 2, 214 30, 166 108, 992	178, 389 48, 762 129, 627 9, 807 2, 846 23, 690 93, 284	192, 528 50, 887 141, 640 9, 574 1, 852 23, 364 106, 851	211, 499 51, 465 160, 033 7, 889 2, 234 30, 318 119, 592	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	213, 228 52, 943 160, 285 8, 553 2, 756 30, 203 118, 773
POSTAL BUSINESS													
Money orders, issued (50 cities): Domestic: Numberthousands Valuethous, of dol.	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	8, 025 147, 902
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, totalbil. of dol	208.8			202. 4			204.0		 	206. 7			209. 6
Durable goods, total do Automobiles and partsdo Furniture and household equipmentdo Other durable goodsdo	31. 3 12. 4 14. 6 4. 3			25, 9 10, 8 11, 0 4, 0			. 11. 4			25. 0 9. 4 11. 4 4. 2			25. 0 9. 5 11. 2 4. 3
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			19. 7 67. 9 5. 5 2. 1 4. 7			113. 6 20. 2 69. 1 5. 6 2. 0 4. 8 11. 9			115.6 20.3 70.8 5.7 2.0 4.9 12.0
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			66. 5 10. 2 21. 3 4. 0 3. 9 5. 7 21. 3			.] 10. 1			68. 1 10. 2 22. 2 4. 1 3. 9 5. 8 21. 9			69. 0 10. 4 22. 5 4. 2 3. 9 5. 9 22. 2
RETAIL TRADE		<u> </u>									İ		
All types of retail stores:† Estimated sales (unadjusted), total_mil. of dol_ Durable-goods stores \(\rho \) do_ Automotive group do Motor-vehicle dealers do Parts and accessories do Building materials and hardware group \(\rho \)	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	11,338 3,597 1,872 1,755 117	*11,181 *3,696 *1,967 *1,850 117	12, 133 3, 975 2, 107 1, 981 126
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	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	693 499 194 542 340 203 76 414	r 703 r 503 r 199 r 548 r 338 r 210 r 71 r 408	742 523 218 569 367 202 72 484
Nondurable-goods stores \(\frac{9}{} \) do Apparel group. do Men's clothing and furnishings. do Women's apparel and accessories. do Family and other apparel. do Shoes. do Drug stores. do Eating and drinking places \(\frac{9}{} \) do Food group \(\frac{9}{} \) do Grocery and combination do Other food \(\frac{9}{} \) do Gasoline service stations. do General-merchandise group. do Variety. do Other general-merchandise stores. do	8, 333 912 188 358 200 165 380 933 3, 135 585 677 1, 468 881 236 341	7, 582 729 154 303 152 120 349 909 2, 846 678 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, 020 610 720 1, 181 680 197	8,099 648 133 262 138 114 367 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, 465 216 361	8, 739 899 196 370 199 135 375 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	7,741 728 184 279 158 108 360 939 3,058 2,467 591 659 1,168 173 172 282	77, 485 7 639 143 258 137 101 7 366 7 903 7 2, 986 635 1, 151 690 7 187 275	8, 158 796 164 328 175 129 376 949 3, 201 2, 601 600 677 1, 308 790 205 313

Data for "automotive, incl. accessories" included with "all other".

*Revised.

*Unpublished revisions for January, February, March, and October 1950 and January and February 1951 are available upon request.

†Revised series. Estimates of sales and inventories for all types of retail stores and data on sales of chain stores and mail-order houses have been revised in general back to 1940; some components were revised beginning 1935. For data for earlier periods (through 1947 for sales and 1950 for inventories) and appropriate explanations, see pp. 15-23 of the October 1951 Survey; sales figures beginning 1935.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	,	DOI	MEST!	C TRA	ADE	Contin	ued						,
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
All types of retail stores†—Continued Estimated sales (unadjusted), total—Continued Nondurable-goods stores 9—Continued Other nondurable-goods stores 9—mil. of dol. Liquor—do All other 9—do do—	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	829 206 624	r 805 r 205 600	851 213 638
Estimated sales (adjusted), total	702 256 690 415 275 103	12, 285 4, 276 2, 136 1, 998 138 929 691 238 635 395 240 103 473	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, 014 130 863 624 239 631 309 232 92 459	12, 492 4, 036 2, 007 1, 874 133 820 580 240 656 410 246 100 453	12, 318 3, 918 1, 930 1, 801 129 805 568 237 625 405 220 95	12, 650 4, 150 2, 023 1, 878 146 880 631 249 649 417 233 103 494	*12,862 *4,390 *2,214 *2,058 *5,058 *7,930 *671 *259 *648 *408 *240 *97 *501	12, 398 4, 080 2, 011 1, 866 615 251 624 403 222 98 481
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 do	170 298 177 130 382	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	8, 400 822 178 332 184 128 386 933	8, 500 863 197 339 194 134 378 980	*8,472 *831 192 327 *178 134 390 1,014	8, 317 806 180 308 185 133 382 977
Food group \$\gamma\$ do Grocery and combination do Other food \$\gamma\$ do Gasoline service stations do General-merchandise group \$\gamma\$ do Department, including mail-order \$\gamma\$ do Variety do Other general-merchandise stores do Other nondurable-goods stores \$\gamma\$ do Liquor do All other \$\gamma\$ do	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	3, 187 2, 595 592 719 1, 534 917 233 384 819 212 607	3, 235 2, 619 616 721 1, 490 910 235 345 833 226 606	* 3, 191 * 2, 578 613 729 * 1, 486 * 896 * 237 354 * 830 * 232 598	3, 171 2, 563 608 717 1, 442 878 225 338 822 219 603
Estimated inventories:† Unadjusted, total	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	19, 383 8, 637 10, 746 18, 545 8, 679 2, 744 2, 399 1, 664	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	17, 414 8, 007 9, 407 18, 061 8, 197 2, 532 2, 284 1, 554	* 17, 884	18, 669 8, 490 10, 179 17, 833 8, 108 2, 591 2, 263 1, 453
Jewelry stores	1, 383 10, 546 2, 239 711 2, 156	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	10, 068 2, 386 699 1, 941 3, 193 1, 849	9, 866 2, 299 712 1, 929 3, 056 1, 870	1, 261 9, 895 2, 282 684 2, 002 2, 977 1, 950	9, 875 2, 244 670 2, 996 2, 950 1, 915	594 1, 233 9, 864 2, 206 680 1, 953 3, 114 1, 911	7 580 7 1, 227 7 9, 815 7 2, 232 7 697 7 2, 006 7 2, 988 7 1, 892	582 1, 219 9, 725 2, 189 694 2, 041 2, 978 1, 823
Chain stores and mail-order houses: † d* Sales, estimated, total	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 39 594	7 2, 441 7 168 20 71 44 38 7 72 7 75 7 61 7 38 7 605	2,718 225 26 98 56 41 69 76 64 40 699
Mail-order (catalog sales) do. Variety do. Grocery and combination do. Indexes of sales: f of 1935-39-100	102 195 1,023 359.3 368.3 290.5	93 158 903 355. 9 362. 2 274. 5	96 175 973 372. 1 370. 7 304. 6	90 179 1, 017 367. 4 368. 3 292. 8	76 163 906 345. 2 372. 3 301. 5	101 179 954 358. 5 381. 5 303. 5	100 179 956 382. 7 373. 3 293. 4	125 196 970 393. 5 382. 3 302. 1	152 203 992 410, 1 384, 2 312, 8	152 393 1,111 498. 5 387. 0 313. 6	90 143 972 330. 1 381. 6 303. 2	90 155 1963 1339.8 1383.5 1302.1	91 170 1,045 352.6 371.8
Adjusted, combined index do Apparel group do Men's wear do Women's wear do Shoes do Automotive parts and accessories do Building materials do Drug stores do Eating and drinking places do Furniture and housefurnishings do General-merchandise group do Department, dry goods, and general merchandise 1935-39=100	179. 2 321. 1 232. 5 270. 1 369. 6 251. 8 266. 7 431. 9 393. 9	193. 8 307. 5 195. 4 242. 7 369. 6 241. 2 264. 9 409. 5 383. 4	200. 1 331. 3 239. 6 231. 4 351. 3 239. 2 276. 8 399. 9	194. 3 323. 8 223. 5 253. 3 335. 6 247. 6 417. 5 388. 4	228. 2 324. 4 226. 3 235. 8 343. 7 247. 3 278. 8 397. 3 402. 8	215. 3 328. 3 234. 9 265. 1 331. 5 249. 7 277. 8 404. 8 417. 4	293. 4 183. 0 331. 9 226. 8 272. 4 321. 2 251. 4 273. 7 423. 6 392. 2	201. 6 341. 2 228. 0 265. 5 334. 9 253. 1 276. 2 456. 2 399. 0	215. 5 351. 1 228. 8 273. 1 332. 5 247. 3 280. 0 460. 0 404. 1	218. 3 354. 3 223. 3 280. 2 324. 2 246. 6 275. 1 466. 3 402. 3	303, 2 207, 1 342, 4 220, 7 276, 6 322, 5 253, 4 281, 7 478, 4 405, 7	7 302. 1 7 204. 5 7 335. 8 7 228. 3 7 299. 2 7 370. 7 7 260. 8 7 280. 3 7 432. 3 7 407. 8	291. 2 183. 0 334. 3 216. 6 268. 2 333. 4 254. 3 272. 0 410. 0 384. 0
chandise	559. 5 281. 7 247. 2 423. 8	535. 8 280. 9 248. 1 427. 5	558. 1 292. 3 260. 0 434. 5	540. 7 286. 6 252. 3 440. 8	560. 9 295. 6 264. 2 439. 1	590. 6 283. 7 272. 4 452. 8	551, 0 273, 2 257, 2 447, 8	556. 6 283. 8 263. 5 445. 9	564. 8 302. 0 258. 1 459. 0	564. 1 296. 1 256. 8 466. 2	569. 7 294. 6 261. 1 453. 4	7 572. 7 293. 3 7 263. 4 7 449. 2	541. 3 265. 1 250. 5 450. 7
† Revised. † Revised series; see note marked "†" on p. 8-8.	Q Revi	sed beginn	ing 1935.	♂Revisi	ions prior t	o August :	1950 are a v	ailable upe	on request.				

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE—	Contin	ued						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued												,,,,,,	
Department stores: Accounts receivable, end of month: † Charge accounts	120 194 50 19 48 43 9	116 186 47 18 48 43 9	118 178 49 18 48 44 8	115 171 49 19 50 42 8	103 163 46 18 50 41 9	103 162 48 19 48 41 11	113 166 47 19 47 43 10	122 172 50 21 46 43 11	136 182 50 21 47 43 10	177 197 45 19 49 42 9	142 190 47 19 48 42 10	124 7 182 45 18 48 42 10	11: 17: 4: 2: 4: 4: 4:
Instalment sales	98 115 93 93 97 99 108 101 84 95 105 100 94	99 101 95 99 103 106 100 100 96 99 100 96	103 103 101 105 106 109 104 101 98 105 109 102 98	99 97 98 99 100 100 100 105 99 103 90 97	84 89 73 86 84 96 85 81 74 76 86 85 93	93 99 82 94 104 102 97 80 83 95 95	112 116 110 114 114 1124 119 112 106 112 118 111	1112 116 105 111 115 119 117 118 108 114 121 111	134 138 129 132 140 144 131 120 131 144 145 130	183 203 188 175 181 203 185 166 179 185 192 168	83 90 81 81 87 95 86 72 80 81 80 81	83 93 7 75 81 83 93 7 85 83 82 82 82 82 83 80 7 86	p 9 p 10 p 8 p 8 p 8 p 9 p 10 p 9 p 9 p 9 p 9 p 9 p 9 p 9 p 9 p 9 p
Sales, adjusted, total U. S.† do Atlanta. do Boston. do Chicago. do Cleveland. do Dallas. do Kansas City. do Minneapolis. do New York. do Philadelphia. do Richmond. do St. Louis. do San Francisco. do Stocks, total U. S., end of month:† Unadjusted. Adjusted. do	105 113 102 107 104 112 110 7 94 103 109 105 99 102	104 105 98 104 108 112 103 101 102 105 111 98 102	104 107 100 105 104 111 104 100 100 104 110 98 104 139	105 114 98 101 106 113 104 98 108 103 110 98 103	105 111 106 101 107 114 104 101 103 105 105 104 108	109 110 108 107 108 115 111 109 106 111 121 106 106	107 111 100 106 108 115 112 101 101 107 109 105 108	108 111 103 109 112 114 110 104 103 108 114 105 106	112 121 106 110 114 129 116 107 104 109 118 109 114	109 121 106 109 109 122 113 104 103 105 109 107 110	108 118 102 106 115 122 115 96 100 110 1114 111 105	7 106 111 7 100 105 108 115 7 106 113 100 110 109 100 7 103	P 10 P 11 P 10 P 10 P 10 P 10 P 11 P 10 P 11 P 10 P 12 P 12
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companies	310, 175 95, 107 215, 068 291, 5 279, 4 323, 5 275, 8 312, 0 307, 8 279, 4 340, 5 290, 3 346, 7	311, 771 95, 175 216, 596 287. 6 269. 5 304. 0 270. 9 325. 5 300. 5 271. 1 331. 2 277. 6 348. 1	328, 424 100, 408 228, 017 285, 3 261, 3 293, 3 276, 6 317, 8 318, 1 291, 0 353, 8 312, 2 354, 7	322, 649 92, 911 229, 738 287. 0 265. 9 304. 2 271. 1 349. 2 323. 6 306. 3 371. 4 296. 0 385. 9	273, 067 79, 657 193, 410 242, 6 216, 1 263, 3 228, 5 307, 1 329, 2 323, 5 376, 7 305, 9 376, 3	328, 568 98, 508 230, 060 294, 9 261, 8 301, 7 281, 3 366, 1 321, 6 298, 5 336, 0 303, 8 375, 5	338, 278 100, 873 237, 405 334, 1 285, 1 369, 0 316, 1 394, 4 302, 1 274, 9 324, 3 293, 8 344, 8	374, 319 117, 371 256, 949 362, 0 325, 6 418, 0 340, 7 403, 8 302, 7 271, 3 327, 1 290, 0 359, 3	398, 865 121, 494 277, 371 439, 3 445, 9 500, 6 411, 6 456, 1 339, 0 319, 2 365, 9 313, 2 363, 7	477, 842 146, 189 331, 653 499, 6 453, 7 534, 4 468, 5 606, 5 340, 8 314, 0 386, 4 315, 7 386, 8	248, 926 63, 912 185, 014 248, 5 228, 4 273, 8 236, 3 276, 8 328, 3 301, 3 342, 2 315, 1 376, 1	7 246, 182 67, 879 178, 303 263, 3 242, 7 296, 1 240, 0 284, 7 314, 6 292, 4 340, 3 300, 0 381, 1	279, 69 79, 27 199, 82 276, 271, 306, 257, 301, 304, 273, 324, 276, 337,
WHOLESALE TRADE*													
Sales, estimated (unadj.), total	8, 820 3, 087 5, 733 10, 122 4, 661 5, 461	8, 078 2, 888 5, 190 10, 187 4, 875 5, 312	8, 483 2, 858 5, 625 10, 235 5, 032 5, 203	8, 265 2, 736 5, 529 10, 005 5, 034 4, 971	7, 980 2, 508 5, 472 10, 097 5, 019 5, 078	9, 124 2, 889 6, 235 9, 987 4, 867 5, 120	8, 925 2, 836 6, 089 10, 059 4, 792 5, 267	10, 129 3, 103 7, 026 10, 116 4, 723 5, 393	9, 795 2, 812 6, 983 10, 077 4, 650 5, 427	9, 237 2, 516 6, 721 9, 861 4, 606 5, 255	7 8, 681 2, 375 7 6, 306 7 10, 011 4, 823 7 5, 188	8, 209 2, 465 5, 744 9, 861 4, 800 5, 061	8, 04 2, 53 5, 51 9, 94 4, 91 5, 02
	<u> </u>	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION	'		'	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1
POPULATION Population, continental United States: Total, incl. armed forces overseasthousands EMPLOYMENT	153, 490	153, 699	153, 900	154, 122	154, 353	154, 595	154, 853	155, 107	155, 356	155, 575	155, 783	155, 997	156, 197
Employment status of civilian noninstitutional population: Estimated number 14 years of age and over, total thousands Male do Female do	108, 964 52, 108 56, 856	108, 879 51, 980 56, 899	108, 832 51, 883 56, 949	108, 836 51, 834 57, 002	108, 856 51, 798 57, 058	108, 896 51, 778 57, 118	108, 956 51, 780 57, 176	109, 064 51, 826 57, 238	109, 122 51, 824 57, 298	109, 200 51, 844 57, 356	109, 260 51, 852 57, 408	109, 274 51, 810 57, 464	109, 274 51, 758 57, 516
Civilian labor force, total	62, 325 43, 379 18, 946	61, 789 43, 182 18, 607	62, 803 43, 508 19, 294	63, 783 44, 316 19, 467	64, 382 44, 602 19, 780	64, 208 44, 720 19, 488	63, 186 43, 672 19, 514	63, 452 43, 522 19, 930	63, 164 43, 346 19, 818	62, 688 43, 114 19, 574	61, 780 42, 864 18, 916	61, 838 42, 858 18, 980	61, 518 42, 810 18, 708
Employed do do Male do Female do do	60, 179 42, 102 18, 077	60, 044 42, 154 17, 890	61, 193 42, 558 18, 635	61, 803 43, 149 18, 654	62, 526 43, 504 19, 022	62, 630 43, 764 18, 866	61, 580 42, 830 18, 750	61, 836 42, 632 19, 204	61, 336 42, 344 18, 992	61, 014 42, 106 18, 908	59, 726 41, 480 18, 246	59, 752 41, 482 18, 270	59, 71- 41, 58- 18, 12
Agricultural employmentdo Nonagricultural employmentdo Unemployeddo	6, 393 53, 785 2, 147	6, 645 53, 400 1, 744	7, 440 53, 753 1, 609	8, 035 53, 768 1, 980	7, 908 54, 618 1, 856	7, 688 54, 942 1, 578	7, 526 54, 054 1, 606	7, 668 54, 168 1, 616	7, 022 54, 314 1, 828	6, 378 54, 636 1, 674	6, 186 53, 540 2, 054	6, 064 53, 688 2, 086	6, 01: 53, 70: 1, 80
Not in labor forcedodo	46, 638	47, 092	46, 029	45, 053	44, 474	44, 688	45, 770	45, 612	45, 958	46, 512	47, 480	47, 436	47, 75

†Revised series. Data have been revised to reflect use of new base period and to incorporate other major changes. Revisions back to 1941 for accounts receivable and back to 1919 for sales by districts and for stocks will be shown later; revisions (1919-50) for total U. S. sales are shown on p. 32 of the February 1952 Survey.

*Data on total wholesale trade have been substituted for the series on service and limited-function wholesalers. Figures through 1950 appear on pp. 23 and 24 of the October 1951 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND P	OPULA	TION-	-Cont	inued		<u>' </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· - · · · · ·	
EMPLOYMENT—Continued					-					}			
Employees in nonagricultural establishments: Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)													
thousandsdodo	45, 850 16, 022 8, 969	45, 998 15, 955 9, 003	46, 226 15, 853 8, 975	46, 567 15, 956 8, 998	46, 432 15, 813 8, 839	46, 724 16, 008 8, 878	46, 956 16, 039 8, 913	46, 902 15, 965 8, 942	46, 852 15, 890 8, 976	* 47, 663 * 15, 913 * 9, 000	* 45, 911 * 15, 777 * 8, 950	† 45, 877 † 15, 836 † 8, 990	p 45, 873 p 15, 784 p 8, 958
Nondurable-goods industriesdo Mining, totaldo	7, 053 924	6, 952 911	6, 878 915	6, 958 927	6, 974 906	7, 130 922	7, 126 917	7, 023 917	6, 914 917	6, 913 r 916	7 6, 827 909	r 6, 846 r 908	* 6, 820 * 6, 820
Metaldodododo	105 72	104 68	103 70	105 70	105 66	105 68	104 68	104 67	105 67	106 67	107 67	107 68	p 100
Bituminous coaldododododo	396 250	382 255	377 258	378 265	359 268	370 270	367 269	367 269	368 269	369 269	368 268	r 366 268	⊅ 36
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do Contract construction do Contract construction and public utilities	100 2,326 4,112	103 2, 471 4, 132	106 2, 598 4, 137	108 2, 686 4, 161	108 2, 754 4, 176	110 2,809 4,190	110 2, 768	109 2,761 4,166	107 2,633 4,165	105 r 2, 518 r 4, 161	100 r 2, 309 r 4, 107	100 7 2, 304 7 4, 110	p 10 p 2. 28 p 4, 10
Transportation and public utilitiesdo Interstate railroadsdo Local railways and bus linesdo	1, 451 144	1, 463 144	1, 463 144	1, 468 143	1,468 141	1,468 142	4, 178 1, 457 141	1, 440 141	1, 428 1, 428	7 1, 426 141	7 1, 394 141	1, 390 141	ν 4, 10
Telephonedodo	626 48	629 48	630 49	637 48	648 49	652 48	648 47	649 48	653 47	654 47	653 47	660 47	
Gas and electric utilitiesdo Tradedo	519 9, 713	520 9, 627	521 9, 683	527 9, 732	534 9, 667	535 9, 641	532 9, 781	529 9, 893	528 10, 109	527 r 10, 660	525 7 9, 719	525 r 9, 643	» 9, 64
Wholesale tradedododo	2, 590 7, 123 1, 512	2, 579 7, 048 1, 453	2, 568 7, 115	2, 581 7, 151 1, 458	2, 594 7, 073	2, 596 7, 045 1, 399	2, 594 7, 187	2,622 7,271 1,550	2,657 7,452 1,701	7 2, 657 7 8, 003	2,627 7,092	7 2, 631 7 7, 012	p 2, 61
General-merchandise storesdo Food and liquor storesdo Automotive and accessories dealersdo	1, 312 1, 264 736	1, 455 1, 264 739	1, 475 1, 271 742	1, 458 1, 270 750	1, 407 1, 268 756	1, 260 757	1, 487 1, 274 754	1, 350 1, 281 748	1, 701 1, 295 759	7 2, 092 7 1, 316 768	r 1, 475 r 1, 270 751	7 1, 417 7 1, 274 7 745	p 1, 42 p 1, 27 p 74
Financedodo	1,854 4,682	1, 865 4, 745	1, 874 4, 789	1,893 4,835	1,908 4,852	1, 914 4, 839	1,898 4,831	1,898 4,770	1, 907 4, 734	7 1, 912 4, 702	r 1, 908 r 4, 673	1, 919 4, 667	p 1, 93 p 4, 68
Hotels and lodging placesdododododododododo	435 351 150	445 354 153	452 360 159	478 365 161	510 369 158	507 365 153	473 362 157	437 360 159	430 357 157	426 356 154	424 7 357 7 154	428 355 153	
Governmentdodo	6, 217 46, 266	6, 292	6, 377	6, 377	6,356	6, 401	6, 544	6, 532	6, 497	7 6, 881	6, 509	6, 490	p 6, 52
Total, adjusted (Federal Reserve)dododododododo	16, 058 930	46, 411 16, 102 914	46, 507 16, 081 916	46, 626 16, 097 923	46,602 16,026 899	7 46, 555 15, 891 914	46, 465 15, 801 912	46, 415 15, 748 914	46, 482 15, 761 916	7 46, 608 15, 811 916	7 46, 468 7 15, 831 7 916	46, 572 r 15, 854 r 918	# 46, 42 # 15, 80 # 91
Contract constructiondo Transportation and public utilitiesdo		2, 574 4, 153	2, 572 4, 140	2, 558 4, 132	2, 574 4, 134	2, 601 4, 143	2, 587 4, 157	2, 630 4, 173	2, 581 4, 169	7 2, 569 7 4, 161	r 2, 537 r 4, 143	7 2, 589 7 4, 146	2, 51 4, 14
Tradedo Financedododo	1,854	9, 773 1, 856 4, 745	9, 821 1, 865 4, 765	9, 857 1, 874 4, 787	9,837 1,880 4,780	9,822 1,895 4,791	9,791 1,908 4,783	9,770 1,917 4,746	9, 827 1, 926 4, 758	7 9, 893 7 1, 931 4, 749	7 9, 851 7 1, 918 7 4, 744	7 9,860 1,929 4,738	p 9, 84 p 1, 93 p 4, 72
Governmentdo	6, 230	6, 294	6, 347	6, 398	6, 472	6, 496	6, 526	6, 517	6, 544	7 6, 578	6, 528	6, 538	₽ 6, 54
roduction workers in manufacturing industries: Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)thousands	13, 189 7, 428	13, 108 7, 445	12, 993 7, 406	13, 064 7, 409	12,885 7,226	13,069 7,261	13, 087 7, 279	12, 997 7, 296	12, 904 7, 314	12,911 +7,322	r 12, 771 r 7, 267	7 12, 807 7 7, 292	p 12, 75 p 7, 25
Ordnance and accessoriesdodo	722	30 752	32 764	34 773	38 748	41 754	44 745	740	719	52 r 696	54 * 658	55 r 669	° 5 ° 66
ture) thousands Sawmills and planing mills do Furniture and fixtures do	426 326	443 317	449 301	456 286	443 284	449 285	443 285	439 289	428 294	7 412 7 296	r 390 r 296	395 r 296	p 00
Stone, clay, and glass productsdododo	479 130	483 132	484 131	485 130 1,172	478 124	484 130	482 130 1, 162	479 128 1,160	472 125 1, 149	465 123	451 120	7 447 120	p 44
Primary metal industriesdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling millstthousands_	1, 159 561	1, 161 562	1, 162 565	572	1, 155 572	1, 165 575	573	570	558	1, 164 r 573	1, 163 571	* 1, 160 571	p 1, 15
Primary smelting and refining of nonfer- rous metalsthousands_ Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma-	47	47	46	48	47	48	47	47	47	47	47	48	
chinery, transportation equipment) thousands_	858	859	850	843	813	817	810	809	805	r 806	r 804	r 805	p 80
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies thousands. Machinery (except electrical) do	134 1, 231	133 1, 239	130 1, 242	128 1, 252	123 1, 235	122 1, 209	121 1, 219	120 1, 242	120 1, 255	r 119	r 115 r 1, 275	114 r 1, 280	₽ 1, 26
Transportation equipment dodo	724 1, 253	718 1, 243 774	707 1, 233	704 1, 237	684 1, 187	696 1, 198	707 1, 211	707 1, 205	718 1, 234	7726 71,235	724 71, 237	r 726	p 71 p 1, 23
Automobilesdodo Aircraft and partsdo Ship and boat building and repairsdo	793 299 96	774 309 94	752 318 95	738 333 98	684 347 101	675 357 99	679 360 102	667 362 104	655 395 111	7 645 7 407 7 111	7 635 415 7 116	626 424 124	
Railroad equipmentdododododododododododododododo	54 218	56 221	58 222	59 223	47 221	57 224	60 226	62 228	63 230	63 232	61 r 232	60 r 231	p 23
Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo Food and kindred productsdo	5, 761	422 5, 663	409 5, 587	400 5, 655	383 5, 659	388 5, 808	388 5, 808	390 5,701	388 5,590	381 + 5, 589	r 373	r 380 r 5, 515	» 38 » 5, 49
Meat products do	1,096 233 99	1, 085 229 103	1, 099 229 110	1, 146 233 116	1, 225 236 116	1,307 233 114	1,330 235 108	1, 254 236 103	1,160 246 99	1,122 7 252 96	r 1, 067 246 93	7 1, 060 244 94	P 1, 00
Dairy productsdo Canning and preservingdo Bakery productsdo	125 190	128 190	137 190	154 192	226 192	305 192	330 193	238 195	145 192	7 120 7 190	, 106 187	106 187	
Tobacco manufactures do do	147	143 76 1, 214	145 74 1, 206	155 76 1, 205	161 75 1, 167	161 84 1, 152	156 89 1, 136	150 89 1, 133	147 85 1, 132	146 r 85 r 1, 141	136 82 71,132	134 80	p 7
Textile-mill products do Broad-woven fabric mills do Knitting mills do	564 236	567 230	574 222	588 216	574 210	561 212	551 205	546 209	544 209	7 548 211	7 541 7 208	7 1, 122 526 209	
Apparel and other finished textile prod- ucts thousands Men's and boys' suits and coats do	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, 035	, 1, 027 , 126	7 1, 050 127	≯ 1, 04
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing thousands Women's outerwear	263	261	253	245	233	238	239	238	233	r 235	r 229	233	
Women's outerwear do Paper and allied products do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills. do Printing, publishing, and allied industries	305 424 209	267 427 212	249 424 213	255 426 215	271 418 214	295 419 215	284 416 214	270 413 212	279 411 212	r 296 r 410 212	7 300 404 211	308 7 404 210	p 40
thousands	512	510	510	512	507	509	515	517	519	r 520	514	511	₽ 51
Newspapers do Commercial printing do	150 170	151 168	152 168	152 169	151 167	151 166	153 167	153 169	154 170	155 7 171	151 171	152 168	

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	=				195	5 1						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	EMPI	LOYMI	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
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 refiningdo. Rubber productsdo. Tires and inner tubesdo Leather and leather productsdo. Footwear (except rubber)do.	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	542 173 197 154 219 95 317 198	538 171 196 155 219 * 95 323 * 205	536 170 193 153 219 	7 537 168 193 153 216 95 342 221	» 539 » 194 » 213 » 345
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. 9	106. 0 107. 1	105, 0 106, 8	105. 6 106. 8	104. 2 106. 0	105. 7 104. 8	105. 8 163. 9	105. 1 103. 4	104.3 103.3	104. 4 103. 5	103. 3 103. 7	103. 5 103. 7	p 103. 1
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, totalsnumber. Construction (Federal and State)do Maintenance (State)do Federal civilian employees: United Statesthousands Washington, D. C., metropolitan areado	233, 036 67, 538 114, 118 2, 196 244	258, 291 92, 164 114, 672 2, 240 247	286, 236 115, 462 118, 484 2, 273 248	315, 230 130, 395 128, 859 2, 313 256	323, 393 138, 673 128, 024 2, 334 258	326, 930 140, 248 129, 429 2, 341 254	314, 679 135, 562 124, 067 2, 330 250	303, 304 128, 757 121, 524 2, 335 249	273, 542 99, 528 120, 521 2, 342	246, 185 75, 055 118, 551 2, 344	7 230, 985 7 59, 281 118, 621 2, 359	223, 657 255, 660 2115, 126 2, 370	2, 381
Railway employees (class I steam railways): Totalthousands	1,309	1, 321	1,324	1,330	1,330	1,332	1,321	1,305	249 1, 293	248 1, 285	⁷ 1, 257	248 1, 252	p 1, 255
Indexes:	124. 9 128. 0	126, 1 128, 1	126, 4 126, 9	127. 0 125. 2	127.0 124.3	127. 1 124. 5	126. 1 123. 1	124.6 120.5	123. 3 122. 2	122. 2 124. 2	p 119. 7 p 124. 5	p 119. 4 p 122. 4	» 119. 6 » 122. 6
PAYROLLS													
Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) 1947-49=100	130.0	129. 5	128.1	129.8	126.4	128.4	130. 9	129.8	129.8	132. 9	r 130, 7	131. 1	
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	41. 1 41. 9 43. 1 40. 6	41.0 42.0 42.7 41.4	40.7 41.8 43.2 41.5	40.7 41.8 42.4 41.9	40. 2 40. 9 43. 1 39. 8	40.3 41.3 43.9	40.6 41.6 44.2 40.6	40. 5 41. 7 44. 0 41. 3	40. 5 41. 5 43. 9 40. 6	41. 2 42. 2 45. 1 r 40. 8	40. 9 41. 9 44. 3	40.8 41.8 7 44.6	p 40. 7 p 41. 6 p 44. 3 p 40. 2
Sawmills and planing mills	40.1 42.3 41.9 41.0 41.8	41. 1 41. 1 42. 1 41. 3 42. 1	41. 3 40. 4 41. 9 40. 4 41. 7	41. 5 40. 4 41. 8 40. 4 41. 8	39.6 39.7 41.4 40.4 41.1	40.6 40.8 41.5 39.2 40.9	40. 2 41. 1 41. 5 39. 3 41. 3	40.8 41.4 41.7 39.8 41.2	40. 4 41. 1 40. 9 39. 2 41. 2	7 40. 4 42. 0 41. 2 7 40. 0 42. 2	7 39. 5 7 41. 5 7 40. 7 39. 6 7 41. 6	7 40. 1 7 41. 5 7 41. 0 40. 3 7 41. 6	p 41. 2 p 40. 8
millsthours_ Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metalshours_	41.3	41.6 41.9	41.1 41.8	41.4	40.8	40.2	41.0	40.4	41.0	41.9	41. 2 7 41. 4	41. 7 41. 4	
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- chinery, transportation equipment) hours.	42.1	42.0	41.8	41.8	41.0	41.3	41.7	41.7	41.4	* 42.3	r 41, 9	r 41. 9	1
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies hours. Machinery (except electrical) do Electrical machinery do Transportation equipment do Automobiles do Aircraft and parts do Ship and boat building and repairs do Railroad equipment do Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous mfg. industries do	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 40.9 39.5 43.6 40.2 40.7 41.9 40.1	41.5 41.1 39.8 43.9 40.0 40.7	41. 5 40. 9 39. 7 43. 3 40. 2 40. 9 42. 3	39. 1 43. 9 39. 1 40. 6 42. 5	7 42. 0 7 41. 7 7 40. 4 7 44. 1 7 40. 5 7 40. 8 42. 6	40.7 43.9 7 42.0 7 41.7 7 40.8 7 43.2 7 40.9 7 41.7 7 42.3 7 40.9	40. 5 7 43. 5 7 41. 7 7 41. 2 40. 2 42. 8 40. 3 42. 1 40. 9	p 43.3 p 41.5 p 41.2
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products do Meat products do Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products do Broad-woven fabric mills do Knitting mills do	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. 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	41, 9 45, 0 43, 5 42, 1 41, 8 39, 5 36, 9 37, 1	41. 5 44. 3 42. 5 41. 7 40. 8 39. 7 37. 2 37. 0	42. 0 44. 1 43. 8 37. 0 41. 5 40. 6 39. 3 37. 8 37. 6	7 38. 3 7 41. 5 7 40. 8 7 39. 5 39. 3 39. 3	* 41. 4 40. 3 * 38. 5 * 38. 9 39. 0	38. 5 41. 5 40. 7 7 36. 8	p 41. 1
Apparel and other finished textile products hours. Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo	37. 4 38. 6	36. 5 37. 5	35.3 36.3	35. 3 36. 0	35. 4 36. 2	35.8 35.0				36. 2 r 33. 7	36. 1 7 33. 1	36. 7 34. 3	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing hours. Women's outerwear do Paper and allied products Drinking, paper, and paperboard mills.	37. 9 35. 9 43. 7 44. 7	37. 0 35. I 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. 3 35. 4 42. 6 44. 1	35, 5 34, 4	35. 0 32. 8 42. 5	35. 6 34. 6 42. 4	r 35. 8	7 36. 0 36. 0 42. 7	36. 7 36. 4 7 42. 5 44. 0	p 42. 6
Newspapers do Commercial printing do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do Footwear (except rubber)	36. 6 40. 3 41. 9 41. 2 40. 6 40. 2 40. 0 37. 6 38. 4 37. 9	38. 9 36. 8 40. 0 41. 8 41. 3 41. 2 40. 9 40. 0 37. 0 36. 5 35. 4	38.7 36.7 39.7 41.7 41.3 40.9 40.5 41.3 39.4 35.4 33.9	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	38. 7 36. 3 39. 9 41. 5 41. 0 40. 6 40. 2 40. 7 41. 2 36. 4	36. 9 40. 5 41. 7 40. 8 41. 4 41. 1 40. 9 40. 9 35. 9	36. 7 39. 5 41. 8 40. 3 40. 9 40. 4 40. 3 39. 9	36. 7 39. 9 41. 8 40. 4 40. 7 40. 5 40. 5 35. 6	7 41. 2 7 41. 0 7 37. 8	40. 4 7 41. 5 40. 2 7 40. 9 7 41. 1 7 41. 2 7 41. 3 7 38. 5	r 38.8	p 41. 1 p 40. 7 p 41. 1 p 39. 0

Revised.
 Preliminary.
 See note marked "†" on p. S-11.
 Revised series.
 Indexes have been shifted to new base period; monthly data beginning 1939 will be shown later.
 Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					195	5]						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	EMP	LOYMI	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued]
A verage weekly hours per worker, etc.—Continued Nonmanufacturing industries:													
Mining:	43. 3	44.0	44. 2	41.8	42.0	44. 5	44. 1	44.4	43. 4	r 44. 4	r 44. 1	44. 2	
Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production	23. 1 33. 6	21. 6 33. 9	30, 1 33, 3	31. 0 34. 8	35. 3 32. 7	26. 3 34. 9	27. 2 36. 5	35. 1 36. 3	36. 8 36. 2	31. 1 7 38. 4	32. 5 + 38. 5	35. 9	
Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo	40. 6 43. 6	41. 2 45. 0	40. 4 45. 7	40. 4 45. 7	42. 1 45. 8	40. 2 46. 3	41.8 46.1	40. 5 47. 0	40. 4 44. 5	7 41.8 7 44.0	7 41. 6 7 43. 8	40, 5 45, 1	
Contract construction do Nonbuilding construction do Building construction do	36. 3 38. 5 35. 8	37. 4 40. 3 36. 8	38.3 41.8 37.5	38. 4 41. 3 37. 7	39. 0 42. 9 38. 1	39. 1 42. 7 38. 2	38. 9 41. 9 38. 2	39. 3 42. 6 38. 5	36. 8 38. 7 36. 4	r 37. 9 r 38. 9 r 37. 7	7 37. 7 7 39. 6 7 37. 3	38. 1 40. 0 37. 7	
Building constructiondo Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus linesdo	45. 7	45. 9	46. 5	46.8	46. 5	46. 2	46. 1	46.2	46.3	r 47. 6	r 46.3	46.4	
Telephone do de Telegraph† do Gas and electric utilities do de de de de de de de de de de de de de	38. 9 44. 6	38. 7 44. 6	39.0 45.4	39. 4 45. 1	39.8 44.8	39. 2 44. 6	39. 4 44. 4	39.1 44.3	39. 2 44. 2	38. 8 44. 3	38.7 143.9	43.9	
Gas and electric utilities	41. 5	41. 5 40. 6	41.5 40.6	41. 7	42. 0 40. 7	41.9	42. 2 40. 9	42. 1 40. 8	42. 0 40. 8	r 42. 1	7 42. 0 7 40. 9		
Retail trade (except eating and drinking	39. 7	39. 9	39. 8	40. 4	40.8	40.8	40.0	39.8	39. 4	40.1	r 39. 8	39. 9	
General-merchandise stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do Automotive and accessories dealers do Automotive and accessories dealers do Automotive and accessories dealers do Automotive and accessories dealers do Automotive and accessories dealers do Automotive and accessories dealers d	35. 8 39. 3 45. 4	35. 9 39. 6 45. 5	35. 5 39. 7 45. 2	36, 5 40, 5 45, 6	37. 1 41. 1 45. 3	36.9 41.0 45.3	35, 9 40, 0 45, 2	35, 6 39, 6 45, 4	35. 1 39. 7	7 37. 0 40. 0 7 45. 4	36. 0 7 39. 3 45. 2	39. 4	
Service: Hotels, year-rounddo	43. 3	43. 3	43. 4	43. 4	43. 4	43. 3	42. 9	42. 9	45. 3 43. 1	r 43. 2	r 42. 9	42.9	
Laundriesdododododododododo	40. 9 42. 0	41. 1 42. 4	41. 4 43. 1	41. 5 42. 6	41.3 41.6	40. 9 40. 3	41.3 41.6	41. 1 41. 5	41. 0 40. 7	7 41. 4 7 41. 1	41. 6 41. 1	41. 0 40. 0	
ndustrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month: Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvedthousands	353	363	432 164	389 189	440 276	490 210	430	470	300	200 55	400	2 350	p 400
In offect during month:	131 550	162 550	580	560	600	625	200 600	240 640	70 550	500	190 600	₽ 185 ₽ 550	p 240
Work stoppages number Workers involved thousands Man-days idle during month do Percent of available working time	1.730 .22	235 1, 910 , 25	250 1, 820 . 23	260 1, 790 , 23	320 1. 880 . 24	350 2. 600 . 31	340 2, 420 . 34	360 2, 750 . 32	190 1, 600 . 21	100 900 . 12	r 250 1, 250 . 14	^p 250 p 1, 270 p . 15	p 320 p 1, 400 p . 17
J. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placementsthousands	513	552	610	585	586	628	621	610	498	426	473	427	465
Inemployment compensation: Initial claimsdododo	719 3, 627	983 3, 534	908 3, 977	1, 118 3, 704	1,086 4,042	950 4, 071	724 3, 329	902 3, 692	948 3, 817	1, 151 4, 114	1, 382 6, 157	890 5, 169	867 4, 834
Continued claims do	807	740	773	821	748	801	758	713	749	797	1, 185	1, 146	1, 113
	71, 584	62, 294	70, 799	68, 780	* 65, 922	75, 131	62, 049	67, 449	68, 607	70, 624	116, 469	105, 023	101, 564
Veterans' unemployment allowances: Initial claimsthousands	2 15	1 9	1 6	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 4	(2) 3	(2)
Continued claims do Amount of payments thous. of dol	315	197	146	97	105	93	66	53	50	57	83	65	54
Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments: Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees Separation rate total	4.6 4.1	4.5 4.6	4.5 4.8	4.9 4.3	4. 2 4. 4	4. 5 5. 3	4.3 5.1	4. 4 4. 7	3.9 4.3	3. 0 3. 5	4. 4 4. 0	3. 9 3. 9	p 4. 0
Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees	.3	.4 1.0	$\begin{array}{c} .4 \\ 1.2 \end{array}$	$\frac{.4}{1.0}$.3 1.3	. 4 1. 4	1.3	. 4 1. 4	.3 1.7	.3 1.5	. 3 1. 4	. 3 1. 3	p . 3
Quitsdo Military and miscellaneousdo	2.5	2.7 •5	2.8	2.5 .4	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5 .4	1. 9 . 4	1.4	1. 9 . 4	1.9	p 2. 0
WAGES													
Average weekly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor): All manufacturing industries	64. 57	64, 70	64. 55	65. 08	64. 24	64, 32	65. 49	65. 41	65. 85	67. 40	r 67. 04	r 67, 03	p 67. 20
Durable-goods industriesdodododo	69. 30 72. 71	69. 68 70, 97	69. 60 72. 45	70. 27 71. 02	68. 79 73. 10	69, 55 73, 71	71. 01 76. 47	71. 10 75. 50	71. 05 75. 68	72, 71 77, 62	72. 28 76. 99	7 72. 27 7 78. 27	p 72. 38 p 78. 01
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) dollars Sawmills and planing millsdo	55. 58 55. 06	58. 95 58. 49	59. 72 59. 22	61. 51 60. 92	57. 43 57. 46	60. 49 60. 29	61. 51 61. 06	62. 32 61. 49	60. 86 60. 56	7 60. 18 7 59. 47	7 57. 12 7 56. 25	59.10	₽ 5 8. 53
Furniture and fixturesdododododo	58. 67 64. 53	56. 96 65. 09	56. 28 65. 11	56, 03 65, 25	55. 74 65. 04	57. 53 64. 74	58, 40 65, 74	58. 79 65. 93	58. 81 65. 03	7 60, 48 7 65, 30	7 59. 80 7 64. 47	58, 06 r 60, 22 r 65, 27	Р 60, 15 Р 65, 12
Olass and glass products do Primary metal industries do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills!	66. 17 75. 11	66, 91 75, 70	65. 81 75. 02	65, 97 76, 03	67. 14 74. 76	63. 19 73. 70	65. 40 75. 79	65. 67 74. 82	65. 50 75. 23	7 66. 28 7 77, 73	r 65, 50 r 76, 75	66. 70 76. 34	₽ 76. 53
dollars Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	77. 35	77. 92	76. 90	78.70	77. 64	75. 25	78. 72	75. 79	77. 49	r 79. 44	78. 36	78. 44	
metals dollars Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment)	69.14	70. 18	70. 18	70. 73	69, 90	70. 46	68. 64	70. 47	69, 95	r 71. 58	7 73.82	73. 11	
dollars_ Heating apparatus (except electrical) and	69. 55	69. 51	69. 18	69. 43	67. 98	68.68	70.14	70. 39	69. 92	771.78	r 71. 19	r 71. 52	₽ 71. 60
plumbers' suppliesdollarsdo Machinery (except electrical)do	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	69. 89 77. 24 68. 06	70, 65 77, 86	69. 53 77. 63	r 71, 49 r 79, 95	7 70. 57 7 79. 81	70. 27 r 79. 56	₽ 79. 59
Electrical machinerydo Transportation equipmentdo	75. 73	74.81	74.97	75. 14	74.33	66. 34 76. 36	77. 43	68, 27 77, 14	69. 10 77. 05	r 69, 97	r 70, 35 r 79, 77	r 70. 10 r 78. 69	p 70, 34 p 79, 64
Automobilesdodododo	76. 13 77. 35	74. 52 77. 13	74. 90 77. 22	74.88 77.31	73. 30 77. 48	76.31 77.48	77. 53 79. 28	77. 34 78. 07	76. 44 79. 85	7 79. 91 7 80. 57	7 81. 11 7 79. 44	79. 27 79. 09	
Ship and boat building and repairs do Railroad equipment do Instruments and related products do Santa	68. 78 75. 13 67. 64	68. 31 77. 36 68. 55	68. 46 76. 55 68. 78	70. 42 75. 64 69. 44	71. 59 75. 82 68. 18	71. 96 77. 05 68. 51	71. 52 76. 96 69. 93	73, 57 77, 06 70, 26	72.37 76.49	7 74, 12 7 77, 81	7 74. 89 7 78. 10	74, 56 79, 57	
Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	58. 18	58. 03	57. 39	57.85	56. 46	56. 82	57. 61	58. 18	70. 98 58. 71	71, 70 60. 53	771.40 759.80	71. 44 60. 37	^p 71, 22 ^p 60, 26

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				19	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued

	EMPI	OYME	ANI A.	ND PU	PULA	HUN-	-Conti	nued				
WAGES—Continued	İ	1	1	1	1	-						
Average weekly earnings, etc.—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued		1		1	ŀ	1				Ì	1	
Nondurable-goods industries dollars Food and kindred products do do do dollars	58.40 59.12	58. 16 59. 66	57. 93 60. 40	58.47 61.80	58. 48 61. 65	57. 91 61. 15	58. 67 62. 06	58.00 61.91	59. 07 63. 34	r 60. 45 64. 13	r 60. 19 r 63. 47	r 60. 12 p 60. 20 r 63. 34 p 63. 17
Meat productsdodo	61. 92	62. 91	63. 90 60. 52	67.88	68. 26	67. 48 60. 70	68.46	67, 65	73. 51	r 73. 06	⁷ 69, 50	69. 01
Dairy productsdo Canning and preservingdo	59. 98 48. 64	59. 67 50. 39	48.88	61.11 49.25	62. 02 49. 20	53.00	62. 10 54. 33	60. 60 56. 87	60. 09 47. 80	⁷ 61. 48 ⁷ 51. 02	r 62, 63 r 50, 44	62. 10 50, 90
Bakery products do Beverages do Tobacco manufactures do do do do do do do do do do do do do	55. 32 72. 35	56.37 71.97	57. 24 73. 75	57. 93 75, 21	58. 15 75. 64	58. 07 75. 13	58, 69 75, 11	58. 38 72. 54	59. 26 74. 54	r 59. 43 r 73. 48	7 59. 16 7 72. 58	59. 84 73. 75
Tobacco manufacturesdodo	42. 03 53. 34	42. 58 52. 87	42.49 51.37	44.49 51.07	44. 03 49. 58	44. 08 48. 08	44. 75 48. 74	45, 30 49, 29	46. 26 50, 46	r 46. 53 r 52. 70	r 45, 31 r 52, 48	r 43. 61
Textile-mill productsdo Broad-woven fabric millsdo Knitting millsdo	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	50. 01 47. 56	r 52, 62 r 48, 08	r 52, 26 47, 91	51. 34
Apparel and other finished textile products	47, 27	44.97	43.56	44.05	45. 10	46. 11	45, 89	1	1	1	7 46. 61	
Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo	57. 13	54. 90	53.29	52.85	52. 82	51. 56	51. 98	43. 70 47. 81	45. 12 47. 59	r 46. 26 r 49. 98	50.01	47. 49 p 47. 23 51. 59
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothingdollars	40.17	38. 96	37. 28	36.82	36.15	36. 99	37. 67	37. 14	38. 13	r 38. 09	r 38. 20	39. 09
Women's outerwear do Paper and allied products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	52, 49 66, 16	48.37 66.38	47.30 65.92	47, 52 65, 56	52. 35 65. 44	53. 45 64. 84	51. 50 65. 57	47. 33 65. 32	50. 41 65. 64	r 52, 30 r 66, 68	7 53. 64 7 66. 65	54. 56 r 66. 56 p 67. 14
Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	70. 80	71.37	70, 96	70.84	71.73	70. 38	71. 29	71. 15	71. 31	т 72. 22	71. 98	72. 16
dollarsl	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	77. 09 85. 51	r 79. 43 r 88. 65	777. 12 782. 68	7 77. 34 p 78. 80 83. 65
Newspapersdododo Commercial printingdodododo	75. 52	74. 76	74.60	74.86	74.86	74.77	76, 99	75, 13	76. 57	r 78. 75	r 78. 34	77. 14
Chemicals and allied productsdo Industrial organic chemicalsdo	67. 54 71. 15	67. 84 71. 82	68. 14 72. 07	68. 72 72, 48	69. 01 73. 06	68. 18 71. 67	68. 43 72. 54	68. 18 71. 17	68. 72 71. 63	r 69. 10 r 72. 45	7 68. 72 71. 68	⁷ 68. 39
Products of petroleum and coaldo	78. 93 81. 89	81.33 84.87	81.31 84.77	81. 20 84. 76	84.06 87.94	80, 55 83, 70	83. 21 86. 60	81.72 84.68	81. 28 84. 89	r 82. 94 r 87. 14	r 82. 90 r 87. 13	⁷ 82, 38
Industrial organic chemicals. do. Products of petroleum and coal do. Petroleum refining do. Rubber products do. Tires and inner tubes do.	65. 88 71. 40	65. 96 70. 15	68. 56 75. 92	71, 27 82, 44	70. 81 83. 67	69. 52 82. 07	70. 18 81. 64	68. 67 78. 76	69. 46 80. 27	73.91 86.26	7 75. 15 7 88. 71	74. 30 P 75. 38 87. 62
Leather and leather productsdo	48.73	46.65	45, 38 41, 70	46, 90	47.12	46. 19 43. 29	45. 92	45. 31	45.85	r 48, 61	r 49. 63 r 47. 24	r 50. 32 p 50. 86
Footwear (except rubber)do Nonmanufacturing industries:	46. 43	43. 65	41.70	43.79	44. 39	40. 29	42. 73	41.83	41. 93	r 45. 57	47. 24	48. 32
Mining: Metaldodo	72. 83	74. 62	74. 96	70.89	72. 32	75. 74	76. 43	76. 10	74.43	79.43	79. 29	79. 34
Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo	50. 68 74. 66	47. 20 75. 63	66. 67 73. 86	68.94 77.67	79. 50 73. 71	58. 52 77. 23	60. 36 81. 61	78. 24 80. 62	81.84 81.09	69, 98 r 86, 2 8	73.42 r 86.36	80.06
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production									021.00			
dollars	76. 69	80.30 65.88	78.30 67.22	78.74 67.82	83. 32 68. 84	78. 15 69. 59	83. 68 70. 63	78. 93	79. 02	r 83. 85 r 67. 32	r 84. 57 r 66. 49	82.34
Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding constructiondo	63. 74 76. 99	79. 36	81.62	82.41	83. 73	84. 46	85, 19	71. 72 86. 26	68.35 81.66	r 83. 83	* 84.07	68, 24 85, 46
Nonbuilding constructiondo Building constructiondo	74. 19 77. 44	78. 26 79. 75	81. 26 81, 83	81.48 82.71	84. 81 83. 63	85. 27 84. 31	84. 72 85. 42	86. 61 86. 20	79. 30 82. 26	79.08 84.94	r 80. 51 r 84. 78	81, 60 86, 26
Transportation and public utilities:	70.42	70. 92	72.17	72.77	73. 19	72. 72	73. 11	73. 23	73. 11	7 75. 35	r 73, 99	73, 54
Local railways and bus lines do Telephone do do do do do do do do do do do do do	56, 52 64, 63	56. 12 64. 40	56.59 65.97	58. 12 65. 44	59, 30 71, 23	58. 84 70. 47	59, 97 72, 33	59. 94 72. 34	60. 84 72. 13	7 59, 44 7 72, 21	r 59, 60 1 70, 77	59. 79 70. 81
Telegraph †do Gas and electric utilitiesdo	70. 14	70.38	70.72	71.06	71.82	71. 73	72. 88	72. 92	73. 29	r 73. 63	73. 29	72. 71
Trade: Wholesale tradedo	63, 62	63. 95	63.78	64.35	64. 55	64, 51	65. 64	65. 44	65. 52	r 66. 58	r 66. 46	66. 54
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)*dollars	48, 95	49.84	49.83	50. 74	51.49	51.37	50. 80	50.43	49. 92	49. 92	r 51. 26	51. 19
Géneral-merchandise storesdo Food and liquor storesdo	36. 44 52. 62	36. 98 53. 18	36.71 53.44	37.70 54.72	38. 51 55. 44	38. 01 55. 23	37. 19 54. 24	36, 56 53, 90	36. 12 54. 35	r 37. 52 r 54. 44	7 38. 34 7 54. 59	37. 40 54. 61
Automotive and accessories dealersdo Finance:	65, 29	66.34	66. 22	67.03	66. 91	67. 18	67. 94	67. 24	67.13	r 67.06	⁷ 67. 12	67. 57
Banks and trust companiesdo Service:	49. 70	50.08	50.11	50.06	50. 50	50. 28	50.36	50.78	51.13	r 51.81	7 51.81	51. 96
Hotels, year-rounddodo	34, 68 36, 85	34. 90 37. 32	35.02 37.96	35. 24 38, 06	35. 46 37. 83	35, 29 37, 38	35. 78 37. 87	35. 91 37. 73	36. 20 37. 93	36. 81 r 38. 34	7 36. 47 38. 60	36. 55 38. 01
Laundriesdo Cleaning and dyeing plantsdo	44.14	44. 90	45, 90	45, 45	44. 26	42. 56	44.72	44. 36	43. 71	7 44. 14	r 44, 18	43, 04
Average hourly earnings (U. S. Department of					1							
Labor): All manufacturing industriesdollars_	1. 571	1.578	1.586	1.599	1. 598	1.596	1.613	1.615	1.626	1. 636	7 1. 639	7 1. 643 7 1. 651
Durable-goods industries do Ordnance and accessories do	1.654 1.687	1.659 1.662	1.665 1.677	1.681 1.675	1.682 1.696	1.684 1.679	1.707 1.730	1. 705 1. 716	1.712 1.724	1. 723 r 1. 721	1. 725 r 1. 738	* 1. 729
Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture) dollars Sawmills and planing mills do	1.369	1.424	1.439	1.468	1.443	1.479	1.515	1.509	1. 499	+ 1.4 75	r 1. 421	* 1. 452 p 1. 456
Sawmills and planing millsdo Furniture and fixturesdo	1.373 1.387	1.423 1.386	1, 434 1, 393	1.468 1.387	1. 451 1. 404	1.485 1.410	1.519 1.421	1.507 1.420	1. 499 1. 431	7 1. 472 7 1. 440	7 1. 424 7 1. 441	1. 448 7 1. 451 7 1. 460
Stone, clay, and glass productsdoGlass and glass productsdo	1.540 1.614	1, 546 1, 620	1, 554 1, 629	1.561 1.633	1.571 1.662	1. 560 1. 612	1. 584 1. 664	1. 581 1. 650	1. 590 1. 671	7 1. 585 7 1. 657	7 1. 584 7 1. 654	7 1. 592 P 1. 596 1. 655
Primary metal industries do. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills‡		1. 798	1.799	1.819	1.819	1.802	1.835	1.816	1.826	r 1. 842	1.845	7 1. 835 P 1. 844
dollare	1, 873	1.873	1,871	1.901	1.903	1.872	1.920	1.876	1.890	[*] 1. 896	1. 902	1. 881
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals dollars. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma-	1.674	1.675	1.679	1.688	1.709	1.702	1. 699	1. 694	1.702	r 1. 729	r 1. 783	1. 766
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- chinery, transportation equipment)												
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and	1,652	1.655	1.655	1.661	1.658	1, 663	1.682	1.688	1.689	r 1. 697	r 1. 699	r 1. 707 r 1. 713
plumbers' suppliesdollars	1. 692 1. 745	1.692 1.749	1.691 1.750	1, 687 1, 762	1.702 1.754	1. 685 1. 766	1. 713 1. 788	1.719 1.794	1.721 1.797	7 1. 731 7 1. 813	7 1. 734 7 1. 818	1. 735 7 1. 829 7 1. 838
Machinery (except electrical) do Electrical machinery do Electrical machinery	1. 582	1.588	1.604	1.618	1. 637	1. 626	1.640	1. 645	1. 653	r 1. 666	r 1. 675	r 1. 681
Transportation equipmentdo	1.838	1.829	1.833	1.860	1.863	1.867	1.884	1.885	1.893	1.906	r 1. 914	r 1. 910 P 1. 933
Automobiles do Aircraft and parts do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1. 889 1. 762	1.877 1.753	1.882 1.759	1, 925 1, 765	1. 934 1. 773	1. 932 1. 777	1.948 1.806	1.948 1.803	1. 955 1. 819	7 1. 978 7 1. 827	, 1. 988 , 1. 839	1. 972
Ship and boat building and repairsdo	1.711	1.712 1.864	1.720 1.858	1.756 1.877	1. 772 1. 863	1. 790 1. 893	1. 788 1. S91	1.830 1.884	1.851 1.884	r 1. 830 r 1. 907	7 1.831 7 1.873	1.850
Railroad equipment do	1. 599 1. 402	1. 613 1. 405	1.626 1.410	1.630 1.418	1. 631 1. 415	1. 635 1. 417	1. 657 1. 426	1. 661 1. 433	1. 670 1. 446	7 1. 683 7 1. 462	7 1. 688 7 1. 462	1. 697 p 1. 708 r 1. 476 p 1. 477
Miscellaneous mfg, industries do	l		1.410	1, 484	1.488	1. 481	l l			r 1. 515	1. 402	1. 476 P 1. 477
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products do	1.442	1.465 1.448	1.452	1.475	1, 461	1.456	1. 489 1. 450	1. 491 1. 474	1. 507 1. 508	1. 516	1.522	r 1. 530 → 1. 537
Meat productsdo Dairy productsdo	1. 525 1. 351	1.527 1.347	1.536 1.342	1.624 1.346	1. 633 1. 366	1. 634 1. 352	1.634 1.380	1.630 1.368	1. 667 1. 372	7 1. 653 7 1. 394	, 1. 643 , 1. 417	1. 663 1. 421
Canning and preserving do Bakery products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 297	1.302 1.355	1. 283 1. 366	1, 276 1, 376	1. 206 1. 378	1, 271 1, 386	1, 249 1, 394	1.338 1.400	1. 292 1. 428	7 1. 332 7 1. 432	, 1.324 , 1.429	1. 322 1. 442
Beveragesdo	1 1.769	1,777	1.790	1.795	1.801	1.793	1. 797	1.778	1.836	1.801		1. 812
Revised. Preliminary. 1 See note mark	red "t" on i	p. S-11.	3 See note	"t" on p. 5	S-13; comp	arable figu	re for Dece	mber 1951.	\$70.47.			

Revised. Preliminary. ‡ See note marked "‡" on p. S-11.
New series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later.
†Revised series. See note "‡" on p. S-13.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	 ₁				19	51						1952	
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	EMPI	OYMI	ENT A	ND PC	PULA	TION-	-Conti	nued			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
WAGES—Continued													
verage hourly earnings, etc.—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued Nondurable-goods industries—Continued				ļ	i								
Tobacco manufactures dollars Textile-mill products do Broad-woven fabric mills do	1. 142 1. 317 1. 304	1. 157 1. 325 1. 319	1, 161 1, 324 1, 320	1. 174 1. 323 1. 319	1. 171 1. 315 1. 312	1.145 1.310 1.302	1.133 1.321 1.314	1. 141 1. 325 1. 318	1. 177 1. 335 1. 330	7 1. 178 7 1. 341 7 1. 339	7 1. 177 7 1. 349 7 1. 340	7 1. 185 7 1. 348 1. 337	p 1. 1 p 1. 3
Apparel and other finished textile products	1. 274	1. 274	1. 276	1. 269	1. 259	1,259	1. 263	1. 269	1. 275	1. 272	1. 288	1. 280	
Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work	1. 264 1. 480	1. 232 1. 464	1. 234 1. 468	1. 248 1. 468	1, 274 1, 459	1. 288 1. 473	1. 289 1. 481	1. 263 1. 471	1. 271 1. 478	7 1. 278 7 1. 483	7 1. 291 7 1. 511	1. 294 1. 504	p 1, 2
clothing dollars W omen's outerwear do Paper and allied products do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do	1.060 1.462 1.514	1.053 1.378 1.519	1, 050 1, 379 1, 519	1. 052 1. 406 1. 521	1. 051 1. 500 1. 529	1.048 1.510 1.522	1.061 1.497 1.532	1. 061 1. 443 1. 537	1. 071 1. 457 1. 548	7 1. 064 7 1. 461 7 1. 558	7 1. 061 7 1. 490 7 1. 561	1.065 1.499 7 1.566	p 1.
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1.584	1. 593 1. 948	1. 591	1. 599	1. 612 1. 956	1.596 1.952	1.613	1. 617	1. 628	1. 634 7 2. 016	1. 636 r 1. 998	1. 640 r 2. 014	p 2. (
dollars Newspapers	2. 244 1. 874	2. 255 1. 869	2. 275 1. 879	2. 266 1. 881	2. 269 1. 881	2. 267 1. 874	1.982 2.307 1.901	1. 976 2. 305 1. 902	2. 330 1. 919	r 2. 364 r 1. 935	r 2. 316 r 1. 939	2. 330 1. 943	
Chemicals and allied productsdo Industrial organic chemicalsdo	4	1. 623 1. 739	1. 634 1. 745	1. 648 1. 755	1. 659 1. 769	1.643 1.748	1.641 1.778	1, 631 1, 766	1. 644 1. 773	7 1. 653 1. 780	r 1. 656 1. 783	1. 656 1. 785	1.0
Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningdo Rubber productsdo	1. 944 2. 037 1. 647	1. 974 2. 075 1. 649	1. 988 2. 093 1. 660	1. 995 2. 098 1. 701	2. 011 2. 114 1. 727	1.984 2.082 1.708	2.010 2.107 1.716	1. 998 2. 096 1. 704	1. 997 2. 091 1. 715	7 2.013 7 2.110 7 1.794	7 2.027 7 2.120 7 1.824	2.019 2.110 1.821	p 2. 0
Tires and inner tubesdododo	1.899 1.269	1.896 1.278	1. 927 1. 282	1. 977 1. 278	2. 021 1. 270	1.992 1.269	1. 996 1. 279	1. 974 1. 280	1. 982 1. 288	7 2. 104 7 1. 286	7 2.148 7 1.289	2. 137 1. 297	p 1.
Footwear (except rubber)do Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining:	1. 225	1. 233	1. 230	1. 230	1. 223	1, 223	1. 235	1. 234	1. 237	, 1. 235	r 1. 240	1. 255	
Metal do Anthracite do Bituminous coal do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1. 682 2. 194 2. 222	1. 696 2. 185 2. 231	1. 696 2. 215 2. 218	1, 696 2, 224 2, 232	1. 722 2. 252 2. 254	1.702 2.225 2.213	1. 733 2. 219 2. 236	1. 714 2. 229 2. 221	1. 715 2. 224 2. 240	7 1. 789 2. 250 7 2. 247	7 1. 798 2. 259 7 2. 243	1. 795 2. 230	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production dollars	1,889	1, 949	1, 938	1, 949	1.979	1,944	2.002	1, 949	1. 956	· 2. 006	r 2. 033	2.033	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do Contract construction do Nonbuilding construction do	1. 462 2. 121 1. 927	1. 464 2. 122 1. 942	1. 471 2. 131	1, 484 2, 146	1.503 2.147	1.503 2.160	1. 532 2. 190	1. 526 2. 195	1. 536 2. 219	7 1. 530 7 2. 212	r 1. 518 r 2. 230	1. 513 2. 243	
Building constructiondo Transportation and public utilities:	2. 163	2. 167	1. 944 2. 182	1. 973 2. 194	1. 997 2. 195	7 1.977 2.207	2.022 2.236	2. 033 2. 239	2. 049 2. 260	7 2. 033 7 2. 253	r 2. 033 r 2. 273	2. 040 2. 288	
Local railways and bus linesdo Telephonedo Telegraph†do	1. 541 1. 453 1. 449	1. 545 1. 450 1. 444	1. 552 1. 451 1. 453	1, 555 1, 475 1, 451	1. 574 1. 490 1. 590	1. 574 1. 501 1. 580	1,586 1,522 1,629	1. 585 1. 533 1. 635	1. 579 1. 552 1. 632	r 1. 583 r 1. 532 r 1. 630	7 1. 598 7 1. 540 1 1. 612	1. 585 1. 553 1. 613	
Telegraph† do Gas and electric utilities do Trade: Wholesale trade do	1. 690 1. 567	1. 696 1. 575	1. 704 1. 571	1. 704 1. 581	1. 710 1. 586	1.712 1.585	1. 727 1. 605	1. 732	1. 745	1. 749 1. 620	r 1. 745	1. 752 1. 639	
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)*dollars General-merchandise storesdo	1. 233 1. 018	1. 249 1. 030	1. 252	1.256	1. 262	1. 259	1. 270	1. 267	1. 267	1. 245	1. 288	1. 283	
Food and liquor storesdo Automotive and accessories dealersdo	1. 339 1. 438	1. 343 1. 458	1. 034 1. 346 1. 465	1.033 1.351 1.470	1. 038 1. 349 1. 477	1.030 1.347 1.483	1.036 1.356 1.503	1. 027 1. 361 1. 481	1. 029 1. 369 1. 482	7 1. 014 7 1. 361 7 1. 477	7 1. 065 7 1. 389 7 1. 485	1. 039 1. 386 1. 495	
Service: Hotels, year-rounddo Laundriesdo	. 801	. 806 . 908	. 807 . 917	.812 .917	. 817 . 916	. 815 . 914	.834 .917	.837 .918	. 840 . 925	r.852 r.926	r . 850 . 928	. 852 . 927	
Cleaning and dycing plantsdo iscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (E. N. R.):\$	1.051	1. 059	1.065	1.067	1.064	1.056	1.075	1.069	1.074	7 1. 074	* 1. 075	1.076	
Construction wage rates (E. N. R.):\$ Common labor	1. 595 2. 619	1. 595 2. 619	1. 608 2. 629	1. 615 2. 648	1. 629 2. 688	1.637 2.701	1.637 2.701	1. 645 2. 719	1.646 2.728	1. 651 2. 751	1. 654 2. 758	1. 659 2. 758	1. 9 2.
terly)dol. per hr_ Railway wages (average, class I)do	1.681	. 78 1. 716	1.725	1. 751	. 82 1. 768	1.746	1. 794	. 73 1. 748	1. 779	1. 801	. 86 1. 807		
Road-building wages, common labordo	1	1. 23		EIN	1. 24 NCE			1.33			1. 29		
DANIWING	}		·	1.1114	INCE	Ī	T	1	}	Ī	1		1
BANKING ecceptances and commercial paper outstanding:	.=-											b.	
Bankers' acceptances mil. of dol. Commercial paper do gricultural loans outstanding of agencies super-	479 381	456 387	417 364	425 331	380 336	384 368	375 377	398 410	437 435	490 434	492 480	493 517	
vised by the Farm Credit Administration: Totalmil. of dol Farm mortgage leans, totaldo	1,986 998			2,097 1,012			2, 129 1, 020			2,110 1,029			2, 1,
Federal land banks do Land Bank Commissioner do Loans to cooperatives do	958 40 339	323	310	974 37 315	333		985 35			998			1,
Short-term creditdoank debits, total (141 centers)do	650	700	739	771	791	347 786	360 749	399 697	420 660	429 651	408 678	396 718	
New York CitydoOutside New York Citydo	53, 171 75, 941	114, 898 45, 477 69, 421	116, 572 45, 375 71, 197	120, 699 48, 588 72, 110	110, 756 43, 224 67, 532	111, 190 41, 363 69, 827	107, 504 41, 145 66, 359	123, 770 47, 971 75, 799	117, 231 44, 802 72, 428	129, 549 53, 500 76, 049	123, 059 48, 106 74, 953	114, 051 45, 375 68, 676	125, 50, 75,
deral Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, totalmil. of dol	47, 978	46, 883	47, 174	47, 634	47, 547	47, 755	49, 116	48,740	49,046	49, 900	48, 941	49, 323	48.
Reserve bank credit outstanding, total do. Discounts and advances do. United States Government securities do.	24, 150 275 22, 910	23, 560 283 22, 742	23, 481 529 22, 509	24, 043 53 22, 982	24, 033 277 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, 904 598 22, 528	23.
Gold certificate reserves do Liabilities, total do	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, 611 47, 755	20, 775 49, 116	21, 004 48, 740	21, 166 49, 046	21, 468 49, 900	21, 731 48, 941	21, 992 49, 323	22. 48.
Deposits, total do Member-bank reserve balances do Excess reserves (estimated) do	19, 014 647	18, 901 452	18, 536 330	19,020 416	20, 606 18, 863 467	20, 678 19, 181 717	21, 453 19, 391 569	20, 868 19, 557 497	20, 945 19, 670 490	21, 192 20, 056 389	21, 004 20, 077 634	21, 336 19, 982 728	20, 19,
Federal Reserve notes in circulation do. Reserve ratio percent		23, 143 46. 9	23, 332 46, 9	23, 630 46. 4	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	24, 423 48. 1	24,
*Revised. Preliminary. \$Rates as of Ap *New series. Data beginning 1947 will be show †Revised series. See note "†" on p. S-13.	orii I, 1952: n later.	Common I See note	abor, \$1.68 '†'' on p. S	0; skilled la 5–13; compa	ibor, \$2.774 rable figur	. a Rat e for Decei	e as of Apr 11ber 1951,	il 1, 1952. \$1.609.					

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
		<u>\</u>	FINA	NCE-	Conti	nued	50		Del	not		at y	
BANKING—Continued]										<u> </u>		1
Pederal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month:													
Deposits: Pemand, adjusted mil. of dol Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	49, 487	50, 163	50, 034	49, 916	50, 383	50, 976	50, 533	52, 124	53, 040	53, 370	54, 328	52, 683	51,1
mil. of dol States and political subdivisions do United States Government do Time, except interbank, total do Individuals, partnerships, and corrorations	50, 104 3, 489 4, 622 15, 379	50, 257 3, 950 3, 520 15, 338	50, 591 3, 857 3, 005 15, 362	50, 500 3, 589 4, 679 15, 539	50, 860 3, 644 2, 673 15, 551	51, 174 3, 362 2, 609 15, 635	51, 696 3, 300 3, 747 15, 676	53, 517 3, 465 2, 543 15, 829	53, 964 3, 466 2, 241 15, 792	55, 554 3, 582 2, 225 16, 626	54, 798 3, 694 1, 644 16, 070	53, 646 3, 599 2, 545 16, 205	51, 3 3, 3 3, 6 16, 3
mil. of dol. States and political subdivisions do. Interbank (demand and time) do. Investments, total do.	14, 555 697 10, 384 37, 491	14, 477 732 10, 669 37, 447	14, 485 746 10, 157 36, 941	14, 661 743 10, 422 37, 758	14, 673 740 11, 103 37, 613	14, 741 751 10, 807 37, 572	14, 795 734 11, 345 37, 926	14, 958 719 11, 948 38, 565	14, 915 720 11, 737 38, 772	15, 152 712 13, 519 39, 056	15, 176 728 11, 834 39, 260	15, 275 761 11, 481 38, 833	15, 12, 38,
U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, total mil. of dol. Riles do Certificates do	30, 886 1, 933	30, 836 1, 971	30, 443 1, 769	31, 176 2, 745 1, 585	30, 997 2, 648 2, 224	30, 930 2, 593 2, 239	31, 212 2, 934 2, 493	31, 926 3, 748 3, 010	32, 082 3, 949 2, 994	32, 224 4, 129 3, 596	32, 419 4, 319 3, 698	31, 892 3, 855 3, 798	31, 3, 3,
Ronds and guaranteed obligations do Notes do Other securities do Loans, total do Commercial, industrial, and agricultural. do To brokers and dealers in securities do	20,744 8,209 6,605 32,707 19,202 1,512	20, 715 8, 150 6, 611 32, 661 19, 186 1, 359	20, 527 8, 147 6, 498 32, 428 19, 048 1, 332	19, 478 7, 368 6, 582 32, 877 19, 220 1, 399	19, 442 6, 683 6, 616 32, 487 19, 124 1, 390	19, 486 6, 612 6, 642 32, 916 19, 502 1, 170	19, 142 6, 643 6, 714 33, 482 20, 078 1, 242	19, 212 5, 956 6, 639 34, 083 20, 571 1, 077	19, 185 5, 954 6, 690 34, 488 20, 865 1, 148	18, 531 5, 968 6, 832 35, 161 21, 419 1, 340	18, 456 5, 946 6, 841 34, 757 21, 160 969	18, 286 5, 953 6, 941 34, 693 21, 157 1, 077	18, 5, 7, 34, 21, 1,
Other loans for purchasing or earrying securities mil. of dol. Real-estate loans	718 5, 369 425 5, 930	727 5, 419 491 5, 935	717 5, 476 382 5, 928	716 5, 530 523 5, 947	700 5, 545 324 5, 865	698 5, 584 518 5, 906	692 5, 605 414 5, 915	684 5, 653 627 5, 950	680 5, 670 657 5, 949	687 5, 658 561 6, 028	667 5, 669 822 6, 011	660 5, 652 691 5, 999	5,
oney and interest rates:3 Bank rates on business loans: In 19 citiespercent_ New York Citydo	3. 02 2. 74			3. 07 2. 78								~~~~~	
7 other northern and eastern cities do Il southern and western cities do Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) do Federal intermediate credit bank loans do Federal land bank loans do Gederal 3. 02 3. 42 1. 75 2. 06 4. 08	1. 75 2. 17 4. 08	1. 75 2. 23 4. 08	3. 04 3. 52 1. 75 2. 23 4. 08	1.75 2.37 4.13	1. 75 2. 47 4. 13	3. 06 3. 47 1. 75 2. 64 4. 13	1. 75 2. 66 4. 17	1, 75 2, 69 4, 17	3. 23 3. 67 1. 75 2. 71 4. 17	1, 75 2, 73 4, 17	1. 75 2. 73 4. 17	- 8 8 1 4	
Open market rates, New York City: Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 daysdo Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. F.)do Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do Yield on U. S. Goyt, securities:	1. 63 2. 06 2. 00 2. 13	1. 63 2. 13 2. 00 2. 13	1. 63 2. 17 2. 15 2. 28	1. 63 2. 31 2. 25 2. 38	1. 63 2. 31 2. 25 2. 38	1. 63 2. 26 2. 25 2. 38	1. 63 2. 19 2. 25 2. 38	1. 63 2. 21 2. 25 2. 38	1, 63 2, 25 2, 25 2, 38	1. 69 2. 31 2. 38 2. 47	1, 75 2, 38 2, 45 2, 56	1. 75 2. 38 2. 38 2. 56	
3-month bills do 3-5 year taxable issues do avings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: New York State savings banks mil. of dol	1. 422 1. 86 11. 648	1. 520 1 2. 03 11. 662	1. 578 2. 04 11, 710	1. 499 2. 00 11, 821	1,593 1,94 11,840	1, 644 1, 89 11, 867	1. 646 1. 93 11, 915	1, 608 2, 00 11, 941	1. 608 2. 01 12, 018	1, 731 2, 09 12, 175	1, 688 2, 08 12, 208	1. 574 2. 07 12. 267	
U. S. postal savingsdo CONSUMER CREDIT	2, 853	2, 831	2,808	2,788	2.772	2,754	2, 738	2,724	p 2, 710	p 2, 701	» 2, 698	P 2, 685	p 2,
otal consumer credit, end of monthmil. of dol. Instalment credit, totaldo Sale credit, totaldo	19, 379 12, 976 7, 368	19, 126 12, 904 7, 270	19, 207 12, 920 7, 248	19, 256 12, 955 7, 234	19, 132 12, 903 7, 173	19, 262 13, 045 7, 247	13, 167 7, 327	19, 585 13, 196 7, 355	19, 989 13, 271 7, 400	20, 644 13, 510 7, 546	7 20, 126 7 13, 314 7, 322	p 19, 716 p 13, 184 p 7, 158	p 13
Automobile dealers do Department stores and mail-order houses mil. of dol. Furniture stores do Household-appliance stores do	3, 946 1, 133 924	3, 934 1, 103 905 636	3, 980 1, 084 890 616	4, 041 1, 055 874 602	4,061 1,022 854 590	4, 138 1, 015 859 590	1, 028 870	4, 134 1, 056 890 607	4, 100 1, 099 908 608	4, 039 1, 186 971	3, 962 1, 129 933	p 3, 927 p 1, 082 p 909 p 567	P 3
All other retail stores (incl. jewelry)do Cash loans, totaldo	5, 608 2, 476	5, 634 2, 497	5, 672 2, 506	5, 721 2, 515	5, 730 2, 492	5, 798 2, 521	5, 840 2, 524	5, 841 2, 522	5, 871 2, 509	737 5, 964	706 7 5, 992 2, 521	\$ 673 \$ 6,026 \$ 2,542	
Commercial banks do Credit unions do Industrial banks do Industrial-loan companies do Insured repair and modernization loans	517 286 204	514 286 205	518 288 207	522 288 209	524 288 211	531 293 217	533 296 221	535 299 222	535 299 225	542 301	541 300 230	p 545 p 301 p 232	
mil. of dol. Small-loan companiesdo Miscellaneous lendersdo	853 1,112 160	1, 119 161	860 1, 131 162	872 1, 151 164	882 1, 167 166	888 1, 181 167	1, 203 169		922 1, 211 170	1, 268	1, 273	p 955 p 1, 275 p 176	1 2 1
Charge accounts do Single-payment loans do Service credit do	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	1,401	1, 413	4, 190 1, 422 1, 106	1, 436			p 1
'onsumer instalment loans made during the month, by principal lending institutions: Commercial banks	368 79 43 33	340 72 41 31 184	359 82 44 33 198	356 86 44 35 204	339 76 44 35 206	389 90 49 40 210	78 42 35	86 52 40	83 45 38	84 50 42	85 46 38	p 91	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE													
Indget receipts and expenditures: Receipts, total	8, 112 59 7, 818 838	3, 289 2, 626 54 2, 423 690 123	4, 039 3, 146 53 3, 074 747 164	7, 603 7, 089 48 6, 611 719 225	2, \$33 2, 571 48 1, 886 722 177	4, 165 3, 594 50 3, 131 806 178	6, 209 42 5, 691 707	2, 635 52 1, 653 885	2, 935 805	5, 279 44 4, 599 823	4, 953 44 3, 944		9
Expenditures, total	4, 058 580 456 2, 057	4, 007 253	4, 517 163 425 2, 396 1, 533	5, 969 1, 557	4, 739 232 435 2, 930 1, 142	5, 087 222 422 3, 040	5, 163 580 422 2, 628	5, 483 497 411 3, 166	5, 178 173 478 3, 015	5, 627 1, 057 397 3, 070	5, 455 228 449 3, 414	5, 105 142 396 3, 155	5 1

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19:	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	<u> </u>		FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE—Con.	1										l		
Public debt and guaranteed obligations: Gross debt (direct), end of month, total													
Interest-bearing, total do. Public issues do. Special issues do. Noninterest bearing do. Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, end of month mil. of dol U. S. savings bonds: A mount outstanding, end of month do. Sales, series E, F, and G do. Redemptions do.	254, 997 252, 553 219, 028 33, 525 2, 444 21 58, 020 359 560	254, 727 252, 280 218, 690 33, 590 2, 447 21 57, 938 310 472	255, 093 252, 729 218, 680 34, 049 2, 364 29 57, 842 295 477	255, 222 252, 852 218, 198 34, 653 2, 370 29 57, 784 289 475	255, 657 253, 325 218, 618 34, 707 2, 332 28 57, 733 310 481	256, 644 254, 321 219, 174 35, 146 2, 323 32 57, 691 312 436	257, 353 254, 958 219, 321 35, 637 2, 395 33 57, 662 272 390	258, 298 255, 940 220, 325 35, 615 2, 359 37 57, 666 334 410	259, 604 257, 253 221, 391 35, 862 2, 351 43 57, 710 315 364	259, 419 257, 070 221, 168 35, 902 2, 348 42 57, 739 296 401	259, 775 257, 482 221, 249 36, 233 2, 294 38 57, 809 440 492	260, 362 258, 136 221, 776 36, 360 2, 226 37 57, 821 338 410	258, 084 255, 794 219, 301 36, 493 2, 290 41 57, 814 330 428
Government corporations and credit agencies: Assets, except interagency, total mil. of dol. Loans receivable, total (less reserves) do. To aid agriculture	25, 104 13, 496 3, 931 1, 721 108 473 (1) 760 6, 116 564 1, 764 2, 162 3, 467 2, 951 1, 264			25, 188 13, 504 3, 675 1, 809 105 498 (1) 824 6, 151 627 1, 719 2, 185 3, 474 2, 999 1, 308			25, 668 13, 906 3, 896 1, 981 104 494 (1) 755 6, 133 720 1, 515 2, 236 3, 472 3, 025 1, 514			26, 744 14, 422 4, 161 2, 142 101 488 (1) 814 6, 110 779 1, 461 2, 226 3, 463 3, 358 1, 813			
Liabilities, except interagency, total	2, 500 19 1, 247 1, 234			2, 340 29 1, 378 932			2, 383 34 1, 399 949			2, 573 43 1, 369 1, 161			
Privately owned interestdodododo	22, 337			315 22 , 533			322 22, 962			329 23, 842			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and securities (at cost) outstanding, end of month, total mil. of dol. Industrial and commercial enterprises, including national defense mil. of dol. Financial institutions do Railroads do States, territories, and political subdivisions. do. United Kingdom and Republic of the Philippines Q mil. of dol. Mortgages purchased do	883 447 98 106 20 87 89	885 458 97 105 20 84 86 36	882 462 95 104 20 81 83 36	872 463 94 103 19 75 82 36	\$62 460 93 103 18 72 81	856 457 92 102 18 71 81	831 442 92 102 18 60 80	823 433 92 102 18 60 80	819 428 91 102 18 60 79 42	803 419 84 99 19 60 78	784 408 79 99 19 57 78 45	767 398 76 96 18	758 390 73 96 19 57 77 46
Other loansdodo	30	30	90	90	30	90	51	40	42	44	45	45	40
Assets, admitted: All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), estimated totaltmil. of dol. Securities and mortgagestdo 49 companies (Life Insurance Association of America), totalmil. of dol. Bonds and stocks, book value, total	37, 414 11, 307 10, 303 3, 008 10, 589 908 14, 141 1, 218 12, 923 2, 107 1, 304 1, 488	65, 156 58, 309 57, 641 37, 342 13, 147 10, 927 10, 350 3, 005 10, 839 977 14, 397 1, 239 13, 158 2, 119 1, 311 1, 495	65, 496 58, 759 57, 894 37, 455 13, 021 10, 787 10, 376 3, 017 11, 041 804 14, 675 1, 263 13, 412 2, 133 1, 321 1, 506	65, 727 59, 085 58, 091 37, 486 12, 741 10, 480 11, 263 765 14, 921 1, 283 13, 639 2, 146 1, 323 1, 450	66, 128 59, 437 58, 431 37, 574 12, 657 10, 417 10, 503 3, 033 11, 381 15, 139 1, 298 13, 341 2, 156 1, 342 1, 468	66, 455 59, 701 58, 702 37, 572 12, 410 10, 166 10, 548 3, 044 11, 570 739 15, 365 1, 310 14, 054 2, 167 1, 310	66, 777 59, 961 58, 975 37, 652 12, 326 10, 050 10, 587 3, 065 11, 675 721 15, 518 1, 319 14, 198 2, 175 1, 378 1, 531	67, 181 60, 347 59, 282 37, 776 12, 229 9, 956 10, 647 3, 088 11, 812 1, 330 14, 347 2, 182 1, 401 1, 511	67, 476 60, 514 59, 556 37, 759 12, 060 9, 829 10, 703 3, 111 11, 885 1, 338 14, 512 2, 190 1, 408 1, 497	67, 983 60, 919 59, 999 37, 946 11, 871 9, 657 10, 781 3, 134 12, 160 2, 160 1, 350 14, 676 2, 193 1, 426 1, 559	68, 554 61, 385 60, 350 38, 056 11, 767 9, 561 10, 814 3, 150 12, 326 12, 326 14, 828 1, 357 14, 828 2, 199 1, 432 1, 554	68, 907 61, 734 60, 640 38, 187 11, 706 9, 514 10, 846 3, 164 12, 470 851 16, 336 1, 375 14, 961 2, 206 1, 445 1, 615	69, 250 62, 125 60, 938 38, 385 11, 588 9, 436 10, 909 3, 182 12, 706 1, 388 15, 071 2, 217 1, 464 1, 628
Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): Value, estimated totals mil. of dol. Groups do Industrials do Industrials do Ordinary, total do New England do Middle Atlantic do East North Central do West North Central do South Atlantic do East South Central do West South Central do West South Central do Mountain do Pacific do Pacific do Pacific do Pacific do do do do do do do do do do do do do	326 137	2, 250 282 466 1, 502 100 369 322 126 172 58 136 53	2, 384 367 505 1, 512 96 368 324 133 172 58 135 55	2, 258 306 475 1, 477 93 356 315 134 166 58 138 49 166	2, 183 298 420 1, 465 95 346 320 130 172 57 130 51 164	2, 135 251 424 1, 460 93 323 321 128 174 58 142 53 167	189 449 1, 285 81 284 284 118 155 54	2, 256 226 481 1, 549 104 347 336 132 195 75 132 54	2, 398 398 453 1, 547 102 357 328 139 184 76 128 54	2, 478 477 436 1, 565 101 333 333 152 199 68 138 60 181	2, 031 191 382 1, 458 102 333 314 126 166 60 149 52	2, 179 244 454 1, 481 99 329 333 129 179 61 140 53	2, 495 246 530 1, 719 113 384 363 144 207 72 178 69 190
Institute of Life Insurance: Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated total	366, 291 153, 724 47, 349 8, 682 29, 773 555, 392 71, 371	336, 397 146, 005 43, 726 8, 831 21, 715 58, 309 57, 811	338, 335 149, 159 43, 178 8, 846 23, 573 60, 249 53, 330	338, 256 142, 116 42, 984 8, 247 22, 512 57, 296 65, 101	307, 283 135, 428 38, 234 8, 152 22, 550 54, 131 48, 788	327, 525 148, 811 39, 785 8, 580 22, 966 56, 691 50, 692	288, 393 122, 338 35, 119 7, 453 21, 506 47, 832 54, 145	327, 648 147, 059 40, 377 8, 605 22, 601 58, 909 50, 097	315, 371 136, 825 42, 448 8, 311 24, 109 53, 220 50, 458	364, 248 141, 621 37, 549 7, 988 22, 249 53, 450 101, 391	389, 502 167, 995 46, 560 9, 887 38, 294 52, 774 73, 992	329, 638 148, 934 38, 984 8, 273 28, 819 50, 648 53, 980	366, 424 155, 851 41, 738 8, 351 30, 826 57, 169 72, 489

¹ Less than \$500,000. Q 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					19	51					l	1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued			 .				
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued													
Life Insurance Association of America: Premium income (39 cos.), totalthous. of dol Accident and health	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	540, 742 58, 392 72, 425 47, 211 66, 827 295, 887	
MONETARY STATISTICS										1	İ		
Gold and silver: Gold: Monotory stock II S mil of del	21, 806	21,805	21, 756	21, 756	21,759	21, 854	22, 013	22, 233	22, 382	22, 695	22, 951	r 23, 190	23, 291
Monetary stock, U. S. mil. of dol. Net release from earmark \$	1 120, 704	101, 914 112, 842 2, 245 62, 877 37, 616	-12, 947 43, 357 2, 398 65, 023 38, 907	46, 270 41, 422 3, 840 62, 857 38, 235	-8,790 28,374 12,165	136, 976 19, 183 15, 533 39, 112	176, 654 7 3, 462 14, 341 37, 819	243, 381 26, 326 7, 896	188, 370 * 9, 366 7, 302	289, 861 * 2, 375 8, 800	137, 452 13, 223 76, 864	152, 219 17, 805 168, 129	-103, 092 1, 473 158, 600
United States	13, 034 5, 784	12, 689 5, 529	12, 913 5, 536	12, 690 5, 921	12, 054 5, 464	12, 078 6, 648	12, 564 6, 397	38, 646 13, 243 6, 628	13, 033 5, 711	13, 160 5, 147	12, 255 4, 962	4, 848	
Silver:	1, 932 17, 486 . 902	332 10,016 .902	273 7,015 .902	182 16, 828 . 884	7 665 4, 686 . 902	194 6, 616 . 902	r 678 4, 807 . 902	7 250 6, 975 . 881	6, 284 . 880	7 89 3, 656 . 880	157 6, 125 . 880	513 6, 177 . 880	8, 126 880
Canada (incl. Newfoundland) - thous. of fine ozdodododo	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 4, 493 3, 079	1, 977 3, 414 3, 134	1, 968 5, 547 3, 219	1, 783 3, 766	3, 430	
Money supply: Currency in circulation	27, 119 183, 700 2, 400 8, 800 172, 500 89, 000	27, 278 183, 600 2, 500 7, 800 173, 300 89, 500	27, 519 182, 900 2, 500 6, 700 173, 700 89, 500	27, 809 185, 038 2, 424 7, 930 174, 684 88, 960	27, 851 • 184, 500 • 2, 400 • 6, 300 • 175, 800 • 99, 700	28, 155 • 185, 200 • 2, 300 • 6, 000 • 177, 000 • 91, 400	28, 288 187, 300 2, 200 7, 200 177, 900 92, 000	28, 417 \$189, 200 \$2, 100 \$5, 500 \$181, 600 \$95, 000	28,809 * 190,500 * 2,100 * 5,600 * 182,700 * 96,300	29, 206 • 192, 900 • 2, 300 • 5, 000 • 185, 666 • 98, 120	28, 386 \$191, 400 \$2,000 \$4,300 \$185,100 \$97,800	28, 465 • 191, 500 • 2, 200 • 5, 900 • 183, 400 • 95, 700	28, 473 * 192, 200 * 2, 200 * 7, 100 * 182, 900 * 94, 800
Demand deposits, adjusted	59, 100 24, 400 35. 5 22. 5	59, 200 24, 600 32. 5 22. 3	59, 300 24, 900 30. 0 21. 3	59, 948 25, 776 34. 4 22. 2	² 60, 000 ² 25, 100 31. 1 20. 9	27. 0 20. 0	\$ 60,500 \$ 25,400 31.7 21.8	9 60, 900 9 25, 700 30. 4 20. 9	\$ 60,600 \$ 25,800 31.4 22.0	\$ 61, 221 \$ 26, 325 37. 9 22. 6	* 61, 700 * 25, 600 30, 1 20, 6	\$25,600 \$25,600 \$32.5 \$21.4	25, 700 25, 700 34. 0 22. 0
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)											ļ		
Manufacturing corporations (Federal Reserve): Profits after taxes, total (200 corps.)mil. of dol. Durable goods, total (106 corps.)mil. of dol. Primary metalsand products (39 corps.) .do. Machinery (27 corps.)do. Automobiles and equipment (16 corps.) .do. Nondurable goods, total (94 corps.)do. Food and kindred products (28 corps.) .do. Chemicalsand allied products (28 corps.) .do. Petroleum refining (14 corps.)do.	7 877 510 188 90 194 7 368 7 61 7 128 123			7 342 7 40 7 120			762 428 176 73 142 333 46 111 127			7 932 7 565 7 217 123 185 7 367 7 52 125 7 148			
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.	7 469 270 7 199			* 475 273 * 202			475 273 202			567 325 241 r 181			
Railways and telephone cos. (see p. S-23).	101			101			162			. 181			
Commercial and Financial Chronicle: Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)	1, 233	1,064	1, 161	1,302	937	634	986	1, 288	976	1,093	1, 232		
New capital, total	1, 022 1, 001 795 48 158 21 211	920 918 660 29 228 2 144	946 865 398 60 407 80 215	1, 106 1, 075 706 89 280 31 197	810 802 476 8 319 8 127	441 398 248 0 151 43 192	792 642 337 40 265 50 194	966 937 463 107 368 29 322	836 815 517 0 297 22 140	883 838 562 0 276 45 211	929 541		
Domestic, total do Corporate do Federal agencies do Municipal, State, etc do	180 82 88 10	144 80 61 4	215 13 198 4	197 57 137 3	124 29 93 2	192 20 172 1	194 20 170 4	322 322 16 288 18	140 47 89 4	205 83 102 19	302 10 71 221		
Securities and Exchange Commission: Estimated gross proceeds, totaldo By type of security:	1,740	1, 516	1,757	3, 951	1, 678	1,388	1,582	1, 789	1, 628	1, 709	2, 154	1, 679	1, 649
Bonds and notes, total do Corporate do Common stock do Preferred stock do	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 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	1, 425 748 161 63
By type of issuer: Corporate, total	1,009 304 155 30	824 411 284 20	748 388 213 14	825 367 253 26	515 144 193 18	545 253 171 9	378 169 120 23	655 316 201 18	679 218 273 76	840 422 274 23	565 309 156 17	459 274 122	972 373 400
Communication do Real estate and financial do Noncorporate, total do U. S. Government do State and municipal do	426 20 731 520 162	24 36 692 451 234	50 1,009 581 343	3 124 3, 126 2, 830 284	52 75 1, 163 834 321	3 29 843 656 152	9 15 1, 203 765 243	16 65 1, 134 651 397	37 16 949 655 289	23 49 22 869 601 257	1,588 1,024 565	23 3 11 1,219 967 222	12 6 20 677 515 145

Revised. Preliminary. SOr increase in earmarked gold (—). Revisions prior to 1st quarter of 1951 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			**1		195	51			1			1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued													
Securities and Exchange Commission—Continued New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, totalmil. of dol	994	810	739	812	505	537	371	640	666	826	555	450	954
Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, totaldo	845	626	676	685	452	474	224	541	567	725	530	385	875
Plant and equipmentdo Working capitaldo Retirement of debt and stock, totaldo	699 146 121	504 122 129	487 189 46	431 253 112	336 116 47	352 121 43	281 53 32 17	420 121 71	480 88 80 51	640 85 68	470 60 12 2 11	282 103 60	655 221 60
Funded debt do do Preferred stock do do do do do do do do do do do do do	68 53 0	13 64 52 55	14 26 6	54 49 9	20 26 0	43 22 21 1	17 15 0	5 65	51 28 1	85 68 42 23 2	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\11\\0\end{array}$	60 32 28 1	15 45 (1)
Other purposesdo Proposed uses by major groups:	28		18	15	6	20	4	2 27	19	32	13	5	19
Manufacturing, totaldo New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo	298 219 73 151	405 301 94	384 353 20	361 314 42	141 115 23	250 218 26	165 146 17	308 254 47	213 181 26	416 357 39	304 294 5	268 227 38	366 336 20
Public utility, totaldo New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo	151 97 36	278 230 20	209 204 3	249 234 13	190 180 11	$^{169}_{161}$	118 115 4	196 180 16	268 247 21	269 246 23	154 151 3	120 100 20	393 365 28
Railroad, totaldodo	30 30 0	20 20	14 14	26 26	18 18	9	23 23	18 16	76 61	22 22 20 0	17 17	23 23	12 12
Retirement of debt and stockdo Communication, totaldo New moneydo	423 422	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 24 \\ 24 \end{bmatrix}$	0 4 4	0 3 2	0 51 51	0 3 3	0 8 8	2 15 15	15 37 37	48 48	0 1 1	0 3 3	0 6 6
Retirement of debt and stockdo Real estate and financial, totaldo New moneydo	(¹) 20 16	(1) 35 30	(1) 50 37	(1) 123 73	(1) 74 71	(1) 28 14	(1) 15 12	(1) 63 50	(1) 15 12	1 22 16	0 11 9	10 10	(1) 20 15
New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): Long-termthous, of dol	2 169, 623	2 237, 662	10 433, 961	49 335, 166	1 364, 091	1 156, 214	249, 434	381, 580	299, 109	2 265, 503	574, 694	7 303, 614	2 144, 680
Short-termdo	89, 529	191, 699	162, 557	105, 887	74, 901	84, 760	36, 315	191, 104	210, 915	215, 196	93, 863	r 156, 037	138, 444
Volume of trading in grain futures: Cornmil. of bu	181	155	222	185	175	163	249	220	286	242	248	220	191
Wheatdodo	426	409	434	389	445	458	308	340	454	380	338	304	286
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)													
Cash on hand and in banks mil, of dol Customers' debit balances (net) do	1, 304	1, 286	1, 287	364 1, 275	1, 266	1, 260	1, 290	1, 291	1, 279	378 1, 292	1, 289	1,280	1, 293
Customers' free credit balancesdo Money borroweddo	918 715	879 661	855 681	834 680	825 672	816 624	843 640	853 653	805 649	816 695	809 633	890 652	756 734
Bonds Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.).													
totals dollars Domestic do	99.30 99.77	98. 72 99. 24	98. 28 98. 79	97. 86 98. 37	98. 48 98. 98	99. 23 99. 73	98. 72 99. 22	98, 29 98, 78	97. 82 98. 30	97, 43 97, 92	98. 01 98. 49	97. 83 98. 30	98. 26 98. 75
Foreigndo Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues):	71.94	71.85	71. 70	71.78	73. 10	73. 66	72. 93	73.00	72, 65	72.44	73.48	73. 39	73. 07
Composite (17 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond Domestic municipal (15 bonds)do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo	119. 4 135. 5 100. 28	117. 8 131. 9 98. 93	117. 4 131. 1 97. 90	116.6 128.6 97.62	116. 2 129. 4 97. 93	117. 1 132. 1 98. 90	118. 0 132. 0 99. 10	116. 9 131. 3 98. 22	115.3 131.6 97.52	114. 8 130. 9 96. 85	115, 6 130, 8 96, 27	116, 5 132, 1 96, 77	115. 9 131. 5 96. 87
Sales: Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: All registered exchanges;													
Market value thous, of dol. Face value do New York Stock Exchange:	72, 842 83, 272	106, 614 108, 793	69, 822 80, 270	54, 048 63, 267	52, 767 66, 368	53, 065 60, 666	54, 075 62, 621	66, 533 79, 818	47, 052 56, 942	58, 376 71, 347	63, 229 75, 892	51,332 61,626	51, 113 59, 745
Market valuedo Face valuedo	70, 081 79, 406	104, 014 105, 659	67, 378 77, 369	51, 192 60, 114	50, 590 62, 649	51, 120 57, 957	52, 560 60, 534	64, 609 75, 600	45, 275 53, 328	56, 026 67, 670	60, 802 72, 524	49, 298 58, 610	49, 640 57, 821
New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, total thous. of dol. U. S. Government	76, 668 9	76, 030 1, 946	67, 814 5	55, 399 0	56, 400 2	52, 111 0	56, 211 0	67, 291 10	48, 559	60, 525	66, 971 68	49, 109	58, 123 30
Other than U. S. Government, totals do Domestic do Foreign do	76, 659 68, 618 8, 009	74, 084 67, 413 6, 601	67, 809 61, 391 6, 408	55, 399 49, 191 6, 179	56, 398 45, 698 10, 650	52, 111 45, 548 6, 515	56, 211 49, 960 6, 192	67, 281 58, 350 8, 867	48, 559 41, 895 6, 613	60, 522 54, 325 6, 079	66, 903 59, 389 7, 3 99	49, 109 42, 912 6, 174	58, 093 52, 190 5, 858
Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Market value, total, all issues§mil. of dol. Domesticdodo	114, 382 112, 758	100, 247 98, 630	99, 938 98, 278	97, 818 96, 163	98, 457 96, 777	99, 271 97, 580	97, 925 96, 290	97, 511	97, 151	95, 634 93, 920	96, 269 94, 537	96,158	96, 699
Foreign doFace value, total, all issues§do	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	95, 876 1, 345 99, 206	95, 427 1, 339 99, 318	1, 332 98, 158	1, 349 98, 221	94, 431 1, 344 98, 292	94, 978 1, 338 98, 415
DomesticdoForeign do Yields:	113, 019 1, 914	99, 384 1, 912	99, 482 1, 910	97, 754 1, 904	97, 775 1, 900	97, 846 1, 899	97, 050 1, 847	97, 063 1, 843	97, 075 1, 843	95, 920 1, 839	95, 985 1, 836	96, 050 1, 832	96, 183 1, 831
Domestic corporate (Moody's) percent By ratings: Aaa do	2. 96 2. 78	3.07 2.87	3.09 2.89	3. 16 2. 94	3. 17 2. 94	3. 12 2. 88	3. 08 2. 84	3. 13 2. 89	3, 20 2, 96	3. 25 3. 01	3. 24 2. 98	3. 18 2. 93	3. 19 2. 96
Aa	2. 82 3. 00 3. 23	2. 93 3. 11 3. 35	2. 93 3. 15 3. 40	2, 99 3, 21 3, 49	2. 99 3. 23 3. 53	2. 92 3. 17 3. 50	2. 88 3. 15 3. 46	2. 93 3. 18 3. 50	3. 02 3. 26 3. 56	3. 06 3. 31 3. 61	3. 05 3. 32 3. 59	3. 01 3. 25 3. 53	3, 03 3, 24 3, 51
By groups: Industrialdo Public utilitydo	2. 81 2. 96	2. 89 3. 07	2. 90 3. 10	2. 96 3. 18	2. 97	2. 92 3. 13	2. 89 3. 09	2.93	2. 97	3.00	3.00	2. 97	2. 99
Railroaddo	3. 11	3. 24	3. 28	3. 33	3. 19 3. 36	3.31	3. 27	3. 14 3. 31	3, 21 3, 42	3, 24 3, 50	3. 23 3. 48	3. 19 3. 38	3, 21 3, 36
Bond Buyer (20 bonds) do Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable do	1.82 1.87 2.47	1. 94 2. 05 2. 56	2.07 2.09 2.63	2. 21 2. 22 2. 65	2. 06 2. 18 2. 63	2, 00 2, 04 2, 57	2.05 2.05 2.56	2, 04 2, 08 2, 61	2.07 2.07 2.66	2. 11 2. 10 2. 70	2. 08 2. 10 2. 74	2. 07 2. 04 2. 71	2. 05 2. 07 2. 70

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					195	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	<u></u> -		FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued	······································		•	·			
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													
Stocks													
Cash dividend payments publicly reported: Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol	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. 4	1, 202. 1
Financedododo	70. 9 688. 3 77. 1	83. 1 204. 3 8. 0	40. 1 107. 9 1. 4	76. 8 729. 6 87. 8	124. 1 203. 8 5. 8	41. 6 102. 2 2. 0	80. 6 757. 3 91. 1	104.3 211.5 7.3	43. 5 106. 1	212. 6 1, 128. 9 151. 4	107. 4 169. 6	42. 3 64. 4 2. 3	75. 9 813. 5 97. 6
Miningdo Public utilities: Communicationsdo	1	74.9	.7	24.3	74.8	.7	25. 1	82, 2	1.2	36.8	4. 7 83. 4	.7	25, 5
Communications do Heat, light, and power do Railroad do Trade do Miscellaneous do Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, 200 Common stocks (Moody's):	67. 4 60. 3 40. 3	54. 4 25. 0 54. 9	44.7 3.5 8.5	69. 1 55. 0 47. 8	51.8 11.1 39.3	47. 1 10. 9 7. 7	66, 6 40, 7 50, 0	56.1 13.0 41.7	49. 4 10. 9 8. 2	80. 9 69. 5 80. 4	53. 2 17. 8 56. 8	46. 3 7. 1 15. 0	74. 2 51. 6 39. 8
Miscellaneous do Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, 200	23.6	11.8	8. 5 2. 7	25. 9	13. 9	4.5	21.3	16.8	4.0	44.5	12.8	3.3	24.0
Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks)	4.11	4, 15	4, 15	4. 15	4.18	4.11	4. 12	4, 09	3.92	3.88	3, 92	3, 92	3.92
Industrial (125 stocks) do Public utility (24 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4.49 1.86	4. 52 1. 87	4, 51 1, 87	4. 53 1. 87	4. 55 1. 87	4.45 1.88	4. 47 1. 90	4. 43 1. 90	4. 19 1. 90	4. 13 1. 90	4. 18 1. 90	4. 18 1. 89	4, 19 1, 91
Railroad (25 stocks)do Bank (15 stocks)do Insurance (10 stocks)do	2. 55 2. 65 2. 71	2, 58 2, 65 2, 73	2. 58 2. 65 2. 73	2. 58 2. 63 2. 73	2, 58 2, 63 2, 73	2. 58 2. 63 2. 73	2. 55 2. 63 2. 73	2, 55 2, 63 2, 73	2. 58 2. 63 2. 73	2, 55 2, 64 2, 84	2. 55 2. 64 2. 84	2, 64 2, 64 2, 84	2. 65 2. 60 2. 84
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks)_do	64. 25	67. 20	65, 39	63, 40	67.45	70.10	69. 73	67. 97	67. 80	69, 94	70. 90	68.39	71. 35
Industrial (125 stocks)do Public utility (24 stocks)do Railroad (25 stocks)do	67. 40 31. 77 40. 52	71. 15 31. 78 42. 17	68, 88 31, 99 40, 04	66, 75 31, 70 36, 68	71, 28 32, 67 39, 93	74. 46 33. 13 40. 76	74. 09 32. 87 41. 57	72. 07 32. 94 39. 79	71. 48 33. 26 39. 97	74. 24 33. 85 40, 00	75, 09 34, 42 42, 26	72. 00 34. 41 41. 59	75. 63 34. 73 45. 28
Yield (200 stocks) percent Industrial (125 stocks) do	6. 40 6. 66	6. 18 6. 35	6.35 6.55	6, 55 6, 79	6, 20 6, 38	5. 86 5. 98	5. 91 6. 03	6, 02 6, 15	5. 78 5. 86	5, 55 5, 56	5, 53 5, 57	5. 73 5. 81	5, 49 5, 54
Industrial (125 stocks)	5.85 6.29	5. 88 6. 12	5.85 6.44	5. 90 7. 03	5, 72 6, 46	5. 67 6. 33	5, 78 6, 13	5. 77 6. 41	5, 71 6, 45	5, 61 6, 38	5, 52 6, 03	5, 49 6, 35	5, 50 5, 85
Earnings her share (at annilal rate), dijarterty:	4. 61 3. 45	4. 74 3. 41	4. 77 3. 49	4. 86 3. 48	4.79 3.35	4. 67 3. 20	4. 70 3. 28	4. 77 3. 44	4. 64 3. 47	4, 45 3, 47	4. 41 3. 38	4. 50 3. 41	4. 41 3. 37
Industrial (125 stocks)dollarsdollarsdododo	77.62 2.60 3.48			7.42 2.53 5.52			7 6.36 2.44 4.71			7 8.09 2.44 12,94			
Railroad (25 stocks)do Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.)percent_	4.00	4. 11	4. 15	4. 17	4.20	4.13	4.16	4. 19	4. 23	4. 28	4. 26	4. 22	4. 16
Prices: Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks) _ dol. per share _ dodododo	92.39 249.50	92. 86 253. 36	92, 57 254, 36	90. 46 249. 32	91.29 253.60	95. 19 264. 92	98. 11 273. 36	97. 82 269. 73	94. 44 259. 61	96. 73 266. 09	99. 39 271. 71	98.31 265.19	100.02 264,48
Public utility (15 stocks)do	43. 03 82. 66	42. 36 82. 59	42. 28 81. 37	42. 55 78. 06	43. 75 77. 04	45.06 80.53	45, 40 83, 91	46, 04 84, 25	46, 22 79, 73	46, 72 82, 30	48, 61 84, 81	48. 87 85. 05	49, 80 89, 55
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, public utility, and railroad: Combined index (416 stocks) 1935-39=100	170.3	172.3 187.3	173.9	171.7	172.8	181.5	187. 3	185.0	177.7	182. 5	187. 1	183, 2	185, 2
Industrial, total (365 stocks)do Capital goods (121 stocks)do Consumers' goods (182 stocks)do	184. 4 175. 0 169. 0	187. 3 179. 4 168. 8	189, 3 181, 9 167, 9	186. 9 179. 2 163. 1	188, 1 179, 9 163, 7	198.3 190.7 168.0	205. 2 197. 1 172. 9	202, 3 193, 3 171, 4	193, 3 182, 6 164, 6	199. 1 189. 4 167. 6	204. 3 192. 4 169. 2	199. 1 184. 7 166. 0	201. 4 184. 4 167. 2
Public utility (31 stocks) do Railroad (20 stocks) do. Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) do	111. 2 148. 7	110. 2 148. 7	110.5 147.5	110. 2 141. 6	111.5 139.4	114. 4 147. 1	115. 8 152. 8	115. 2 154. 7	114.7 144.2	115. 5 150. 5	117. 0 155. 4	117. 5 155. 0	117. 7 161. 3
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)do Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks)do Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	110. 2 180. 7	106. 1 181. 9	105, 6 183, 4	105. 4 182. 7	104. 2 184. 9	105. 8 193. 0	108. 0 195. 4	106. 4 187. 5	109. 0 182. 9	110. 2 188. 5	115, 4 194, 0	114. 5 193. 3	113. 3 195. 9
Total on all registered exchanges: Market value mil. of dol.	1, 683	1, 547	2,030	1, 337	1, 354	1, 626	1, 707	2,045	1,413	1,501	1, 922	1, 598	1, 451
Shares sold thousands. On New York Stock Exchange: Market value mil. of dol.	71, 480 1, 442	67, 024 1, 320	74, 220 71, 748	52, 456 1, 143	53, 154 1, 171	1, 393	66, 385	85, 294 1, 714	65, 122 * 1, 196	63, 170	71, 188 1, 618	62, 651 1, 351	63, 006
Shares sold thousands Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales	53, 327	50, 583 34, 290	56, 928 38, 457	40, 667	42, 438	44, 583	7 48, 204	60, 208	47, 449	44, 886	49, 431	42, 296	43, 464
(N. Y. Times) thousands. Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange: Market value, all listed shares mil. of dol.	35, 625 98, 112	102, 747	100, 120	27, 402 97, 920	27, 989 104, 610	33, 642 108, 307	36, 395 108, 911	42, 531 106, 439	25, 677 106, 309	30, 083 109, 484	37, 141 111, 580	27, 195 108, 471	29, 513 113, 099
Number of shares listedmillions_	2, 421	2, 437	2, 452	2, 528	2, 557	2, 568	2, 581	2, 592	2,604	2, 616	2, 627	2, 634	2, 644
INTER	NATIO)NAL '	TRANS	SACTIO	ONS O	FTH	E UNIT	red s	TATES	8		,	
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY)													
Exports of goods and services, total mil. of dol. Merchandise, adjusted dodo	4, 375 3, 414 396		i i	5, 283 4, 091 471			5,069 3,842 458			5, 413 4, 077 580			
Income on investments abroaddododo	565			721			769			756			
Imports of goods and services, totaldododododo	3, 915 3, 217 86			3, 938 3, 133 99			3, 708 2, 680 93			3, 550 2, 633 122			
Other servicesdo	612			706			935			795			
Balance on goods and servicesdo Unilateral transfers (net), totaldo	+460 -1,147			+1,345 -1,375			+1,361 $-1,221$			+1,863 -1,196			
Private do do do do do do do do do do do do do	-112 $-1,035$			-96 -1, 279			-90 -1, 131			-197 $-1,089$			
U. S. long- and short-term capital (net), total_do Privatedo	-353 -294			-370 -287			-11 +16			-319 -329			
Foreign long- and short-term capital (net)do	-59 +1			-83 +108			-27 +12			+10 +384	 		
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in U. S. gold stock				+55			-292			-709			
mil. of doldododo	+893 +146			+237			+151			-709			
' Revised. Preliminary. § Number of stocks represents number currently		ahanga in t	ha number		iffeet the c	ontinuitu :							

May 1952		SUR V	EI O	e COn	CIVIDIN I	. മധര	INDOC	,					S-21
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1 111-74-		19	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
INTERNATIO	ONAL	TRANS	SACTIO	ONS O	F TH	E UNI	TED S	TATES	S—Con	tinued	<u> </u>		
FOREIGN TRADE													
Indexes						:							
Exports of U. S. merchandise: Quantity	253 519	265 555	260 550	250 525	232 484	249 516	249 501	233 471	279 565	281 585	245 506	261 540	
Unit valuedododo	206	210	212	210	209	207	202	202	203	208	206	207	
Quantitydo Valuedo	167 504	152 471	148 461	140 446	137 433	139 435	118 364	141 425	135 403	131 390	7 149 446	147 439	
Unit valuedo Agricultural products, quantity: Exports, domestic, total:	302	309	311	319	316	313	307	301	298	299	⁷ 300	298	
Unadjusted1924-29=100 Adjusteddo	104 120	130 165	105 132	92 117	74 101	90 99	106 86	117 81	136 103	148 116	129 123	125 151	
Total, excluding cotton: Unadjusteddodododododo	155 181	190 231	155 174	150 177	126 157	155 151	157 125	149	158	157	157 163	164	
Imports for consumption:	132	112	104	99	103	107	91	113	138 102	93	103	207 120	
Unadjusteddododo	116	104	107	109	114	116	95	103	108	92	116		
Shipping Weight Water-borne trade:													
Exports, incl. reexportsthous. of long tonsdodo	6, 232 7, 537	8, 758 7, 560	9, 7 1 4 7, 849	9, 526 8, 193	8, 865 8, 033	11, 171 7, 642	10, 931 6, 673	10,605 7,873	9, 400 6, 899	8, 310 6, 319			
Value	1, 285	1, 370	1, 354	1, 294	1, 190	1, 267	1, 232	1 155	1,388	1 405	1, 247	1 200	1 410
Exports, including reexports, totalmil. of dol_ By geographic regions: Africathous, of dol_	50, 184	48, 199	59, 051	48, 590	56, 400	58, 138	58, 477	1, 155 34, 204	46, 383	1, 435 51, 379	48, 346	1,328 55,557	1, 416
Asia and Oceaniado Europedo	211, 362 319, 941 232, 093	233, 903 385, 301	185, 031 367, 622 255, 651	192, 425 340, 030	190, 523 285, 122	198, 706 307, 886	205, 651 330, 945	182, 430 346, 768	271, 861 376, 891	294, 190 438, 770	222, 073 385, 795	256, 707 338, 483	
Northern North Americado	163, 047 174, 408	263, 716 149, 135 172, 143	140, 068 174, 187	236, 891 138, 646 186, 304	202, 552 136, 429 182, 787	203, 158 146, 970 198, 315	200, 248 136, 504 177, 214	214, 670 131, 301 133, 913	208, 123 155, 444 187, 279	180, 749 153, 906 205, 342	192, 265 135, 460 152, 702	203, 655 149, 414 188, 038	
Total exports by leading countries:	,	,	,	,		,							
Egyptdo Union of South Africadodo	4, 446 19, 192	4, 794 24, 563	8, 078 29, 089	7, 313 21, 821	6, 804 23, 899	8, 639 25, 477	10, 624 25, 482	7, 534 13, 859	5, 609 18, 890	4, 033 21, 503	7,718 22,166	5, 757 17, 416	
Australia, including New Guineado	15, 167 4, 304	13, 168 5, 462	8, 270 4, 274	12, 874 4, 447	16, 763 5, 489	13, 579 6, 003	13, 936 4, 887	14, 304 3, 648	24, 673 5, 139	26, 026 5, 047	18, 558 3, 884	17, 246 4, 002	
China⊙do India and Pakistando Japandodo	34, 535 67, 903	39, 5 27 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	(1) 78, 454 58, 122	82, 359 54, 586	(1) 69, 665 44, 582	77, 879 51, 447	
Indonesia do Republic of the Philippines do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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	11, 786 25, 558	
Europe: Francedodododo	27, 290 40, 808	41, 331 44, 296	36, 553	39, 535 41, 786	37, 379	33, 214	34, 268 49, 223	33, 193 44, 727	40, 875	48, 152	41,079	29, 308 47, 137	
Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	44, 385	62, 470	40, 158 72, 198	38, 689 13	33, 688 20, 505 7	41, 279 24, 222 2	20, 711	24, 825 (1)	47, 482 34, 723 0	55, 299 43, 954 5	63, 134 41, 584 5	40, 372	
United Kingdomdo North and South America:	63, 515	69, 496	56, 423	68, 213	71, 556	77, 999	97, 170	99, 809	96, 018	103, 084	78, 393	75, 810	
Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador do Latin-American Republics. totaldo	322 314	263, 701 307, 994	255, 608 300, 582	236, 889 312, 353	202, 497 307, 195	203, 155 330, 133	200, 182 298, 074	214, 625 252, 965	208, 123 326, 970	180, 748 341, 234		203, 655 321, 003	
Argentina do Brazil do	16, 333 49, 956	19,010 45,919	20, 231 54, 610	24, 368 58, 337	23, 960 61, 060	25, 220 69, 125	19, 723 74, 292	252, 965 13, 904 51, 822	21, 558 71, 208	19, 238 81, 335	14,750 57,904	14, 143 75, 329	
Chile do do Colombia do do do do do do do do do do do do do	16, 538 19, 063 59, 705	13, 277 22, 250 48, 834	16, 218 20, 795 40, 752	16, 554 24, 006 42, 627	17, 408 20, 089 41, 739	15, 902 19, 348 43, 071	11, 625 17, 145 38, 820	7, 647 13, 191 39, 865	12, 647 18, 949 48, 988	19, 346 20, 256 44, 168	10, 460 15, 722 39, 910	20,568	
Argentina do Brazil do Chile do Colombia do Cuba do Mexico do Venezuela do	60, 226 46, 260	61, 916 45, 536	60, 952 38, 487	60, 380 39, 531	59, 4 86 35, 247	64, 391 39, 025	38, 829 59, 538 32, 524	62, 805 27, 702	62, 345 40, 122	62, 239 39, 172	54, 820	54, 526	
Exports of U. S. merchandise, total¶mil. of dol By economic classes:	1, 266	1, 353	1, 340	1, 280	1, 179	1, 258	1, 222	1, 147	1,378	1, 425	1, 233	1,315	1, 403
Crude meterials thous of dol	173, 226 123, 998	228, 512 163, 562	203, 953 137, 880	148, 461 135, 776	128, 030 105, 050	152, 392 118, 190	207, 524 106, 297	272, 463 98, 249	300, 099 108, 902	336, 658 109, 783	255, 394 127, 575	228, 045 128, 777	
Crude foodstuffsdo. Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo. Semimanufactures 9do. Finished manufactures 9do.	75, 166 131, 429 762, 295	82, 412 134, 549 743, 808	71, 443 142, 615 784, 215	74, 229 153, 929 767, 932	72, 807 155, 016 718, 225	78, 471 149, 528 759, 212	65, 570 145, 292 696, 835	61, 709 127, 323 587, 341	73, 316 148, 218 747, 243	69, 003 160, 702 749, 176	60, 389 137, 163 652, 704	138, 742	
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, totaldo Cotton, unmanufactureddo		419, 984 117, 761	354, 602	310, 744	251, 7 19	276, 985	307, 653	349, 603	415, 443	459, 274	376, 507	377, 014	
Fruits vegetables and preparations do	332, 396 83, 756 17, 917 130, 715	117, 761 14, 523 177, 297	93, 532 15, 912	50, 660 16, 417	32, 663 13, 799	32, 139 17, 099	70, 787 16, 738	116, 856 21, 332	165, 771 20, 978	213, 167 20, 540	148, 921 20, 144	132, 039 19, 489	
Grains and preparationsdo Packing-house productsdo	25, 180	29, 339	138, 191 26, 797	131, 766 23, 552	111, 027 24, 130	128, 156 19, 554	115, 935 18, 703	103, 925 16, 292	119, 198 24, 618	115, 441 27, 587	129, 674 27, 048	26, 936	
Nonagricultural products, total do Aircraft, parts, and accessories do Automobiles parts and accessories do Automobiles parts and accessories do do	933, 716 1, 981 107, 816	932, 859 1, 850 110, 488	985, 503 1, 007 110, 500	969, 583 3, 650 104, 652	927, 410 2, 565 103, 048	980, 807 1, 536	913, 864 2, 362	797, 482 457 75, 700	962, 336 462 97 346	966, 049 573	856, 717 ² 584 77 040	2 1, 448	
Automobiles, parts, and accessories § 3 do	79, 012 7, 391	82, 929 9, 261	86, 144 7, 170	93, 417 7, 087	89, 591 7, 246	103, 270 91, 811 3, 608	101, 188 85, 644 2, 964	75, 799 71, 246 6, 679	97, 346 90, 358 9, 963	96, 655 89, 087 10, 271	77, 940 76, 149 7, 324	78, 617 8, 685	
Copper do do Iron and steel-mill products do Machinery, total & do do do do do do do do do do do do do	55, 384	48, 125 227, 414	50, 191	47, 390	48, 588	48, 955	54,605	45, 973	56, 500	67, 555	62, 962	63,080	
Agricultural do Tractors, parts, and accessories \$do	12, 584 31, 173	13, 621 31, 765	220, 758 13, 017 28, 508	219, 062 13, 320 25, 160	217, 286 14, 015 28, 742	214, 991 15, 301 22, 956	193, 706 10, 631 21, 163	9, 384 22, 294	214, 210 9, 574 24, 406	237, 999 10, 557 28, 478	212, 877 10, 818 27, 251	29, 840	
Electrical \$67 do do Metal working do do do do do do do do do do do do do	47, 132 16, 237	48, 136 18, 284	50, 247 15, 687	53, 222 17, 025	48, 311 17, 279	50, 656 15, 346	46, 354 15, 692	36, 481 12, 059	47, 227 17, 391	49, 065 18, 303	41, 602 19, 823	48, 968	
Machinery, totalso*	161, 370 56, 260 85, 530	99, 143 58, 584 79, 036	98, 823 65, 061 75, 645	96, 901 60, 974 77, 546	95, 590 76, 389 61, 3 05	98, 826 85, 145 62, 891	88, 970 83, 540 62, 354	82, 231 69, 763 49, 742	103, 356 73, 519 69, 927	118, 781 73, 896 72, 721	103, 612 65, 017 56, 125	64, 207	
r Revised. ¹ Less than \$500. ² Data beginn	ing Januar				ot, ooo a belfissels							ous compo	nent items

r Revised. ¹ Less than \$500. ² 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): March 1951–March 1952, respectively—106.7; 83.5; 129.2; 115.1; 85.0; 115.3; 81.2; 58.8; 84.1; 59.6; 65.0; 78.7; 94.2. Beginning July 1950, certain items classed as "special category" exports, although included in total exports, are excluded from water-borne trade and from area and country data. O Including Manchuria beginning January 1952. 9 Data for seminanufactures reported as "special category," type 1" are included with finished manufactures. § Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons. 3 Data beginning January 1951 have been adjusted to conform to the 1952 revision of the export schedule.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					195	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
INTERNATIO	ONAL	TRANS	SACTIO	ons o	F THI	E UNI	TED S	TATE	S—Cor	ntinue	ł		
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued													
Value—Continued		1 000 000											
General imports, totalthous. of dol By geographic regions: Africado	1,099,903 67,082	1,032,675 69, 457	1,017,687 76, 227	929, 802 55, 326	894, 599 39, 758	880, 355 40, 225	721, 071 25, 911	833, 360 40, 374	818, 274 37, 660	800, 558 34, 960	921, 638	892, 094	962, 500
Asia and Oceania do do Europe do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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, 234 146, 415	143, 678 147, 682	146, 608 157, 294	151, 875 152, 846	68, 402 172, 961 175, 881	68, 605 183, 051 153, 941	
Northern North America do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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	176, 789 131, 814	
South Americadodododo	251, 938	201,783	207, 582	171, 637	161, 137	172, 554	142, 743	192, 946	188, 626	177, 721	189, 685	177, 895	
Africa: Egyptdododododo	291 15, 870	19, 652 15, 202	12, 936 12, 669	5, 161 14, 390	268 8, 561	789 7, 851	275 5, 402	660 9, 629	812 11,002	1, 063 6, 470	16, 453 11, 844	18, 907 10, 066	
Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guineado	42, 247	58, 351	62, 048	49, 933	22, 859	39, 265	7, 105	14, 898	9, 616	22, 486	8, 519	16,605	
British Malayadodododododo	38, 447 4, 946	43, 294 2, 722	24, 378 2, 886	36, 315 2, 062	52, 373 2, 242	39, 001 1, 634	31, 941 1, 241	27, 872 1, 136	26, 479 2, 719	16, 907 4, 843	38, 536 4, 902	39, 366 5, 068	
India and Pakistandodododo	37, 547 20, 097	38, 003 17, 121	32, 117 26, 810	36, 320 16, 557	32, 401 15, 013	24, 394 18, 246	17, 487 12, 297	19, 903 14, 369	19, 062 15, 894	19, 317 15, 021	22,437 $17,772$	27, 960 14, 520	
Indonesiadodododododo	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	23, 281 17, 213	
Europe: Francedododo	31,776 19,117	26, 390 18, 217	28, 066 21, 414	21, 375 24, 667	21, 239 24, 558	24, 816 21, 183	16, 332 16, 912	15, 453 19, 165	13, 635 16, 630	15, 172 14, 806	20, 364 17, 509	14,737 15,999	
Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	13, 588 1, 338	13, 229 2, 207	10, 967 1, 625	12, 475 2, 790	9, 763 2, 014	10, 698 3, 259	9, 502 1, 141	8, 884 3, 311	12, 364 3, 088	12, 953 2, 251	11,321 1,150	13, 019 506	
United Kingdomdodo	36, 681	42, 598	45, 712	38, 701	44, 311	39, 499	33, 251	33, 372	40, 269	35, 422	39, 013	31, 233	
Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador thous. of dol	190, 811 363, 189	191,604 303,315	202, 098 291, 602	191, 671 251, 110	189, 287 248, 340	192, 137 244, 348	171, 259 208, 190	218, 039 264, 796	199, 568 260, 120	189, 887 249, 777	187, 035 293, 294	176, 785 287, 913	
Argentina do do Brazil do do do do do do do do do do do do do	34, 734 100, 704	32, 845 64, 456	29, 975 68, 528	16, 805 65, 068	11, 970 54, 670	10, 486 65, 556	8, 221 62, 976	6, 643 83, 440	6, 781 89, 607	7, 893 84, 857	8, 294 69, 867	7, 309 80, 426	
Chile do do do do do do do do do do do do do	15, 400 27, 616	27, 584 19, 237	22, 076 27, 176	15, 557 26, 894	10, 815 37, 203	18, 247 33, 541	13, 863 22, 851	18, 437 34, 305	18, 197 34, 610	11, 692 36, 596	22, 246 42, 011	13, 502 33, 952	
Cubadododo	43, 636 33, 055	41, 289 29, 124	33, 026 26, 373	34, 073 23, 951	39, 117 26, 025	40, 381 18, 885	34, 512 20, 554	35, 501 26, 426	31, 417 27, 153	13, 360 32, 859	30, 577 41, 169	32, 480 36, 177	
Venezueladodo	26, 551 1,033,534	25, 866 965, 686	30, 966 945, 793	27, 294 914, 530	26, 733 887, 125	25, 827 892, 983	22, 208 745, 850	30, 119 872, 242	25, 822 827, 041	27, 333 800, 544	33, 927 914, 910	29, 889 901, 073	971, 690
By economic classes: Crude materials	309, 444	337, 649	297, 629	299, 748	293, 043	289, 191	237, 220	256, 788	213, 237	216, 752	269, 233	269, 834	971, 6:10
Crude foodstuffsdo Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo	233, 978 93, 103	159, 548 89, 546	171, 225 91, 544	147, 677 92, 570	136, 598 92, 926	144, 026 88, 418	122, 234 76, 220	167, 016 93, 423	184, 934 80, 665	187, 259 58, 687	193, 779 79, 269	207, 047 75, 617	
Semimanufacturesdo Finished manufacturesdo	227, 037 169, 974	215, 764 163, 179	221, 239 164, 156	216, 519 158, 016	198, 969 165, 588	204, 965 166, 383	169, 267 140, 909	192, 522 162, 493	183, 271 164, 935	183, 556 154, 290	205, 170 167, 459	186, 323 162, 252	
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, totaldo	538, 873 153, 040	479, 006 96, 645	452, 248 100, 701	428, 144 90, 657	405, 553 86, 897	412, 895 87, 818	333, 443 80, 719	388, 157	378, 975	360, 292 138, 732	437, 235	439, 207	
Coffeedo Hides and skinsdo Rubber, crude, including guayuledo	10, 728 74, 347	10, 858 73, 232	13, 038 51, 853	13, 399 69, 369	15, 187 87, 733	14, 540 76, 837	14, 272 59, 282	117, 074 9, 757 52, 911	127, 025 5, 826 54, 489	5, 154 43, 997	134, 047 5, 493 80, 393	153, 943 4, 027 73, 821	
Silk, unmanufactureddodo	2, 081 40, 626	1, 626 39, 717	1, 216 33, 985	1, 287 32, 399	1, 035 38, 655	1, 625 38, 043	2, 003 30, 063	2, 549 30, 207	2, 059 24, 379	1, 730 7, 566	3,865 25,987	2,728 29,394	
Sugardo Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo Nonagricultural products, totaldo	84, 842 494, 661	105, 037 486, 680	84, 706 493, 545	70, 942 486, 386	48, 000 481, 572	57, 856 480, 088	34, 131 412, 407	42, 153 483, 085	30,728 448,066	35, 215 440, 252	37, 906 477, 675	33, 648 461, 865	
Furs and manufactures	11,798	16, 638 69, 182	8, 537 57, 425	8, 913 71, 740	7, 503 67, 450	8, 061 78, 193	5, 336	7, 515	5, 889	9,355	6, 571		
total thous. of dol Copper, incl. or e and manufactures do	75, 522 17, 959 22, 680	21, 909 13, 297	23, 308 8, 036	24, 457 12, 930	23, 493 13, 090	30, 744 10, 251	57, 997 25, 671 5, 860	70, 382 23, 175 14, 287	59, 732 21, 776 4, 148	65, 235 19, 871 7, 870	65, 594 28, 638 2, 552	75, 677 22, 285 5, 516	
Tin, including ore	31, 209 44, 057	29, 240 39, 356	38, 598 43, 525	44, 995 41, 361	42, 181 42, 994	35, 240 47, 695	31, 191 38, 758	56, 161 50, 009	31, 025 47, 814	30, 421 44, 799	33, 447 42, 230	31, 727	
Petroleum and productsdo	50, 601	51, 223	52, 425	52, 578	48, 447	44, 664	43, 122	51, 081	48, 415	48, 522	60, 547		
	TRA	NSPOI	RTATI	ON AN	D CO	MMUN	ICATI	ONS					
TRANSPORTATION												'	
Airlines											Ì		
Operations on scheduled airlines: Miles flown, revenuethousands Express and freight carriedshort tons	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 r 18, 484	30, 896 16, 269	
Express and freight ton-miles flown thousands. Mail ton-miles flown do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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 5, 717	11, 492 5, 993	12, 444 7, 966	11, 911 5, 871	13, 080 5, 688	
Passengers carried, revenuedo Passenger-miles flown, revenuedo	1, 660 835, 920	1, 708 834, 685	1, 804 859, 130	1, 866 922, 856	1, 861 914, 367	1, 960 956, 974	1, 895 934, 58 4	1,878 919,952	1, 664 812, 028	1, 571 834, 298	1,576 851,723	1, 520 799, 871	
Express Operations	19, 377	18, 769	18, 895	17, 852	17, 172	17, 389	17, 845	18, 273	18, 725	22,746	20, 143		
Operating revenuesthous. of dol Operating incomedo	80	24	10,000	d 18	11, 112 d 2	76	146	37	65	44	20, 193		
Local Transit Lines Fares, average cash ratecents_	10.4185	10.4818	10. 5231	10, 5231	10. 5645	10, 6010	10. 6642	10, 6813	10.7032	10. 8224	10. 8808	11.0560	11.0852
Passengers carried, revenue millions_ Operating revenues thous, of dol_	1, 174 129, 600	1, 105 125, 700	1, 117 127, 300	1, 048 120, 500	989 117, 300	1, 016 124, 800	1, 012 114, 800	1, 103 130, 200	1, 072 127, 800	1, 105 139, 200	1,071 128,500	1, 012 123, 900	1,069
Class I Steam Railways Freight carloadings (A. A. R.):♂								1					
Total carsthousandsthousandsdodo	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, 522 760	2 , 828 627	2, 886 587	3, 624 686
Cokedododo	81 229	61 193	65 197	83 241	63 168	66 194	79 227	64 189	66 175	82 198	66 165	65 172	218
Grain and grain productsdododo	247 35	198 34	178 33	216 34	212 27	217 34	254 69	219 73	210 51	240 46	197 34	195 33	234 33
Oredo Merchandise, l. c. ldo	101 425	216 324	330 309	452 366	356 268	361 296	422 368	312 304 1 664	202 285 1 524	118 331 1 747	70 263	76 294 1 462	108 377
Miscellaneousdo	1, 979	1,580	1, 582	1, 937	1, 454	1, 533	1, 967	1,664	1, 524	1, 747	1, 405	1, 463	1,888

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
TRA	NSPOI	RTATI	ON AN	D CO	MMUN	ICATI	ONS-	-Conti	nued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued													
Class I Steam Railways—Continued	,												
Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes):	130	133	101	107	120	107	144	140	140	100	100	100	104
Total, unadjusted 1935-39=100 Coal do do	112	112	135 111	137 120	130 97	137 122	144 130	146 134	140 140	123 127	128 133	126 120	124 111
Coke do do Forest products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	204 147	193 156	208 160	212 158	209 143	206 155	209 153	202 152	218 149	216 128	214 139	203 140	198 141
Grain and grain productsdododododo	138 49	139 61	124 57	125 49	156 50	151 64	148 107	154 128	156 88	135 65	146 64	137 57	128 53 75
Oredo Merchandise, l. c. ldo	70 54	193 51	296 48	321 47	325 44	313 47	308 48	267 48	174 47	73 43	64 44	69 47	75 48
Miscellaneous do Total, adjusted do	149 139	149 136	149 133	148 131	143 125	145 133	154 133	157 135	149 137	134 133	138 141	140 136	142 133
Coal do do Coke do do do do do do do do do do do do do	112 202	112 197	111 210	120 217	97 215	122 215	130 211	134 206	140 218	127 206	133 203	120 192	111 196
Forest products do Grain and grain products do do	147 150	156 158	154 141	152 123	143 130	148 140	142 132	144 154	152 159	144 143	155 146	146 140	141 139
Livestockdodo	62 241	68 212	64 212	61 207	61 203	67 209	81	83 180	70	68 235	67 256	72	66
Oredo Merchandise, I. c. ldo	53	51	48	47	45	47	205 46	46	180 46	44	46	277 49	257 47
Miscellaneousdo Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average:	157	151	148	144	142	144	143	144	144	142	151	149	149
Car surplus, totalnumber_ Box carsdo	2, 387	8,601 24	8,300 1,203	21, 677 15, 463	28, 062 13, 109	4, 422 1, 412	3, 640 164	2, 593 86	3,375 203	7, 855 1, 456	11, 255 3, 396	8, 185 1, 012	9, 264 2, 161
Gondolas and open hoppersdododo	724 32, 365	2, 812 14, 603	434 9, 858	133 9, 721	11, 928 8, 613	18, 154	14, 902	19 19,045	8, 586	298 3, 889	1, 859 3, 906	2, 084 3, 992	1,516 2,621
Box cars do Gondolas and open hoppers do Gondolas and open hoppers	24, 275 5, 323	9, 484 3, 815	4, 760 3, 929	3, 065 5, 641	2, 716 4, 873	7, 531 9, 359	4, 181 9, 231	6, 235 10, 168	2, 459 5, 311	1, 201 2, 336	1, 430 2, 014	1,747 1,550	845 993
Financial operations (unadjusted): Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol	r 875, 600	851, 445	888, 716	855, 753	816, 812	909, 945	855, 929		· ·	902, 695	867, 034	i	1
Freight do	741, 001	722, 012	752, 588	710, 732	674,008	758, 759	716, 394	965, 552 816, 182	903, 864 743, 296	689, 298	712, 906	844, 966 704, 301	875, 471 729, 286
Passenger do Operating expenses do Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents	70, 569 r 677, 758	66, 762 668, 850	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, 470 649, 687	74, 077 675, 135
Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents thous. of dol	r 117, 530	112,000	119, 977	114, 138	91, 053	128, 412	119, 797	144, 144	136, 373	118, 479	115, 598	119, 385	123, 697
Net railway operating incomedo Net incometdo	7 80, 312 51, 187	70, 595 44, 685	74, 937 49, 225	63, 930 50, 192	41, 935 16, 366	80, 881 55, 497	75, 725 50, 255	121, 900 97, 840	95, 008 68, 058	135, 172 150, 661	66, 067 41, 363	75, 895 49, 244	76, 639
Financial operations, adjusted: § Operating revenues, totalmil. of dol	854.2	872.7	855.1	871.3	818. 4	854.3	873, 2	897. 0	907. 1	925, 4	1		
Freight do Passenger do	716.8 71.4	738. 6 69. 1	719. 1 71. 5	728.5 77.9	682. 7 73. 9	712. 2 74. 8	734.3 74.4	751. 2 72. 7	745. 5 75. 1	727. 0 86. 6			
Railway expensesdo	783. 1 71. 1	799. 7 73. 1	793. 5 61. 6	795. 4 75. 9	774.8	806. 5	793. 9	818. 2	818.0	778.7			
Net railway operating incomedo Net incomedo	38. 9	40.7	30. 2	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			
Operating results: Freight carried 1 milemil. of ton-miles	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-milecents_ Passengers carried 1 mile, revenuemillions_	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 3, 089		
Waterway Traffic													
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total U. S. portsthous, of net tons	8, 250	9, 299	10, 161	10,060									
Foreigndo United Statesdo	4, 660 3, 590	5, 216 4, 083	5, 980 4, 181	5, 725 4, 334									
Panama Canal:	2, 713	2, 668	2, 695	2, 632	2, 599	2, 774	2, 685	2, 729	2, 571	2, 915	2, 637	0.010	2 115
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	3, 115 1, 130
Travel										ļ			
Hotels: A verage sale per occupied roomdollars	5. 83	6. 36 82	5. 79 81	6.32	6.03	6. 68	6. 58 83	6.79 85	6, 83	6.18	6. 37	6.39	6. 24
Rooms occupied percent of total Restaurant sales index same month 1929=100.	214	82 244	251	252	219	243	83 246	244	77 243	218	77 242	79 240	77 225
Foreign travel: U. S. eitizens, arrivalsnumber	63, 969	60, 854	51, 413	58,967	74, 203	95, 978	86, 849	65, 535	51, 315	53, 587	50, 857		
U. S. citizens, departures do do do do do do do do do do do do do	64, 845 1, 661	57, 982 1, 686	57, 981 1, 809	82, 696 2, 211	86, 087	75, 493	51, 862	46, 549	44, 084	52, 188	54, 537		
Immigrantsdododo	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	28, 347 18, 364	26, 501 17, 592	24, 862 27, 374	27 806	
National parks, visitorsthousands_ Pullman Co.:	376	541	920	2, 107	3, 547	3, 474	1, 681	842	353	216	267		
Revenue passenger-miles millions Passenger revenues thous. of dol	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	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	3, 3, 3	20,000	0,200	0,001	0,00,	,,,,,,	0,010	, 551	12,012	10,808	
Telephone carriers:⊙	1							ł		}			
Operating revenues thous, of dol. Station revenues do	319, 021 185, 045	312, 404 184, 934	318, 790 185, 965	318, 428 186, 604	317, 948 185, 072	326, 328 187, 231	320, 205 188, 477	335, 579 194, 221	334, 449 196, 380	341, 381 199, 422	339, 151 198, 907	332, 063 196, 952	
Tolls, message do Operating expenses, before taxes do	111, 979 222, 296	105, 507 216, 413	110, 775 226, 647	109, 396 222, 998	110, 185 232, 641	116, 208 235, 864	108, 331	117, 636	113, 990	117, 526	115, 814	110, 319	
Net operating incomedo	41, 444	41, 242	40, 391	40, 418	35, 505	37, 815	225, 658 29, 429	238, 005 38, 970	235, 785 39, 647	242, 793 40, 855	240, 030 39, 077	39, 702	
Phones in service, end of monththousands Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers:	39, 029	39, 213	39, 406	39, 555	39, 707	39, 889	40, 066	40, 279	40, 451	40, 679	40, 127	40, 314	
Wire-telegraph: Operating revenuesthous. of dol	16, 391	15, 014	16, 235	16, 072	15, 422	16, 360	15, 725	17, 173	16, 120	17, 423	16, 789	15, 870	
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo	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, 191 717	14, 328 716	
Ocean-cable: Operating revenuesdo	2, 326	2, 215	2, 227	2, 149	2, 082	2, 142	2, 184	2, 366	2, 235	2, 448	2, 199		
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo	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, 752 236	1,733	
Radiotelegraph: Operating revenuesdo	2, 476	2,350	2, 491	2, 456	2, 375	2, 455	2, 453	2, 569	2, 532		2,669		
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo	2, 476 1, 954 409	1, 895 332	1, 968 394	1,982	1,974	1, 984	1, 946	2,022	2, 036	2, 726 2, 156	2, 099	2, 013	
Net operating revenuesdo	409	332	394	347	283	365	400	441	388	495	443	372	
Revised. Preliminary. 4 Deficit. † R	avisad dat	a for Fabr	10PT 1051	4 49 119 100	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								

r Revised. p Preliminary. d Deficit. ‡ Revised data for February 1951, d \$3,412,490.
§ Discontinued by the compiling agency after December 1951.
♂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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					195	51		-				1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	C	немі	CALS	AND A	LLIE) PRO	DUCT	s					
CHEMICALS													
Inorganic chemicals, production: ‡ Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial)	1												
short tons Calcium arsenate (commercial) thous, of lb Calcium carbide (commercial) short tons	5, 342	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 (1) 67, 255	155, 913 (1) 71, 011	156, 692 (1) 69, 730	161, 681 (¹) 69, 095	158, 848 (¹) 72, 178	151, 632 (1) 67, 788	
Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid⊙ thous. of lb_	- 84,392	7 99, 152	r 131, 068	r 130, 473	140, 799	r 157, 590	r 127, 406	r 108, 103	7 84, 823	r 82, 105	7 88, 124	94, 162	
Chlorine, gasshort tons Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl)do	207, 106 57, 467	200, 298 57, 043 2, 670	209, 024 58, 461 1, 838	202, 693 57, 072	210, 477 57, 111	215, 729 56, 005	212, 083 56, 881	224, 250 59, 920	219, 250 59, 639	228, 949 58, 222	230, 271 7 60, 191	215, 570 58, 019 3, 100	
Lead arsenate (acid and basic) thous, of lb. Nitric acid (100% HNO ₃ short tons	4, 672 125, 732	118, 132	115, 286	318 115, 398	124, 402	123, 996	(1) 124, 304	818 132, 286	1, 152 133, 790	3, 194 135, 516	3, 970 140, 976	129, 876	
Oxygen (high purity) mil. of cu. ft. Phosphoric acid (50% H ₃ PO ₄) short tons.	1,819 163,673	1, 812 152, 577	1,863 157,086	1, 748 147, 392	1,799 157,760	1,824 163,038	1,829 151,677	1, 967 154, 060	1, 938 153, 432	1,934 153,463	2,019 r 151,922	2,004 141,828	
Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100% Na ₂ CO ₃) short tons	461, 412	439, 773	458, 217	434, 399	434, 892	419, 987	403, 028	430, 622	389, 487	374, 204	367, 380	337, 710	
Sodium bichromate and chromate do Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH) do Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhy-	12, 171 258, 596	11, 321 252, 169	11, 858 262, 881	11,011 252,282	10, 388 256, 713	10, 966 262, 683	10, 660 259, 727	11, 276 275, 224	10, 550 269, 387	10, 276 272, 799	7 11, 224 263, 320	9, 722 247, 734	
drous) short tons	53, 338	45, 132	47, 602	41, 210	35, 730	46, 978	42, 666	49, 485	48, 116	43, 268	45, 705	43, 599	
Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake short tons	79, 517	77, 452	83, 339	81, 196	72, 396	74,974	80, 037	81, 120	75, 057	69, 408	72, 078	67, 363	
Sulfuric acid (100% H ₂ SO ₄): Production Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works	1, 172, 100	1, 133, 353	1, 151, 068	1, 066, 421	1, 077, 216	1,074,257	1, 046, 075	1,099,964	1,130,831	1, 179, 263	1,165,356	1, 131, 674	
doi, per snort ton.	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	19.90	20.00	20.00	20.00	20,00	
Organic chemicals: Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production	42.000	42, 176	43, 224	39, 457	40.770		20. 200	95.050	25 000	04.054		00.001	
Acetic anhydride, productiondo Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), productiondo	43, 069 85, 553	84,358	88,816	82, 968	40,778 86,306	43, 767 85, 593	39, 309 86, 343	37, 952 86, 070	35, 262 71, 798	34,874 67,032	37, 711 59, 358	30, 261 45, 887	
Alcohol, ethyl:	1,013	1,078	1, 283	1,007	799	1, 134	945	1,056	7 1,046	952	1,185	1,073	
Production thous, of proof gal. Stocks, total do In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses	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, 421 94, 645	41, 95,
In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses thous, of proof gal.	59, 568	62, 087 8, 914	72, 221 18, 866	74, 411 25, 273	77. 190	73, 525	71, 103	66, 465	61, 803	59, 298	58, 960	58, 971	54.
thous, of proof gal. In denaturing plants do Used for denaturation to Withdrawn tax-paid do Abold denatural	6, 414	52, 914 2, 051	52, 564 1, 721	43,611	24, 054 43, 655	34, 196 42, 509	30, 636 39, 924	37, 462 43, 362	29, 381 45, 582	30,079 42,072	35, 782 48, 919	35, 673 44, 935	4 0, 40,
	2, 952	28, 204	28, 063	1,178 23,322	2, 258	3, 033	3, 595 21, 421	3,016	3, 161	2,417	1,992	1,788	1,
Production thous, of wine gal Consumption (withdrawals) do	20,448	21, 993 8, 714	27,498	23,740	23, 348 22, 381	22, 757 21, 030	22, 392	23, 723 27, 232	7 24, 415 24, 186	22, 464 21, 944	26, 106 24, 752	24, 060 21, 388	21, 21,
Consumption (withdrawals) do Stocks do Crosote oil, production thous of gal	2, 517 12, 997	12, 971	8, 944 12, 708 9, 235	8, 795 11, 822	9, 762 11, 677	10, 875 11, 783	10, 252 11, 186	6, 645 12, 051	7, 477 12, 301	8,333 11,293	10, 476 10, 635	13, 608 11, 559	14,
Ethyl acetate (85%), productionthous. of lb_Glycerin, refined (100% basis): High gravity and yellow distilled:	9, 307	10, 463	9, 255	7, 315	6,479	6, 134	5, 697	5, 441	8, 144	3,887	4, 359	4, 160	
Productionthous. of lb.	8,635	7, 603 7, 541	7, 882 8, 211	6, 314	3, 661	5, 416	6, 061 6, 072	5, 529 6, 718	5, 129 5, 677	4,849 5,087	6, 192	5, 647	6,
Production thous, of lb. Consumption do. Stocks do.	7, 591 18, 644	18, 820	19, 026	7, 173 18, 664	6, 405 17, 297	6, 976 16, 165	15, 556	14, 735	15, 623	15, 284	5, 798 16, 219	5, 521 17, 447	5, 18,
Chemically pure: Production do Consumption do Stocks do	14, 326 8, 423	13, 299	11, 098 8, 263	10, 575 7, 003	6, 970 6, 324	10, 676 6, 947	10, 540 6, 714	11, 747 7, 874	11, 078 7, 305	9, 681 6, 407	11, 529	11, 113	11,
Stocks do	26, 046	7, 473 27, 411	27, 399	27, 787	24, 914	24, 883	25, 943	26, 524	26, 884	25, 483	7, 976 26, 582	7, 219 26, 685	7, 28,
Methanol, production: Natural (100%) thous. of gal_ Synthetic (100%) do	174 15,349	160 15, 278	159 14, 614	180 14, 759	176 14, 845	180 15, 536	172 15, 431	193 15, 950	175 16, 503	115 17, 224	192 14, 226	173 13, 756	
Phthalic anhydride, productionthous. of lb_		21, 437	21, 141	19, 678	21, 524	21, 241	18, 883	21, 773	19, 926	20, 694	18, 844	19, 462	
FERTILIZERS							}		-		1		
Consumption (14 States)thous. of short tons_ Exports, totalshort tons_	7 1,608 209,649	1, 407 244, 818	994 285, 768	509 217, 760	302 300, 139	349 297, 010	494 235, 053	708 315, 160	742 220, 305	604 217, 188	1,153 201,552	* 1,348 214,991	1,
Nitrogenous materials do Phosphate materials do	15, 430 177, 554	17, 176 201, 917	27, 532 238, 165	23, 433 176, 300	25, 762 262, 569	13, 139 259, 668	16, 570 183, 344	26, 483 267, 011	27, 772 130, 159	27, 632 152, 980	20, 560 154, 761	28, 775 161, 770	
Potash materialsdo	8,399	13, 407	7, 286	8,812	9,049	11, 585	14, 197	8,854	6, 772	5, 433	9,056	7,619	
Imports, total do Nitrogenous materials, total do do	259, 450 165, 929	283, 809 212, 781	282, 314 226, 829	215, 065 137, 981	151, 837 79, 692	194, 530 128, 011	147, 137 89, 105	190, 238 121, 334	155, 601 105, 877	168, 737 101, 457	315, 524 247, 554	269, 647 165, 806	
Nitrate of soda do Dhosphate materials do Do	74, 451 12, 034	94, 291 8, 918	98, 278 7, 936	74, 874 14, 594	33, 065 7, 871	58,487 17,154	41, 768 10, 798	53, 401 1, 962	36, 395 9, 210	41,780 14,797	54, 651 8, 588	72, 814 17, 751	\
Potash materialsdo Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars,	63, 701	31, 105	23, 122	47, 929	52, 158	37,152	37, 708	54, 721	28, 131	44, 934	50, 133	69, 518	
port warehouses dol. per short ton_ cotash deliveries short tons_	53.50 128,661	53. 50 115, 369	53. 50 110, 777	53.50 101,663	53.50 106,134	53. 50 112, 498	53.50 113,326	53, 50 114, 311	57.00 119,074	57.00 121,535	57.00 114,903	57, 00 123, 582	140,
Superphosphate (bulk).	1,106,445	1,057,492	1,036,724	r 877, 081	r 822, 116	r 850, 009	* 811, 543	r 923, 966	r 954, 651	r 893, 639	962, 247	r1,033,449	
Productiondodododo	1,119,928	† 938, 648	* 832, 284	7 919, 900	r1,095,216	1,240,213	1,268,280	r1,245,504	r1,183,481	r1,163,982	1,293,588	1,217,295	953,
NAVAL STORES			1		İ	Į			[1	İ	-
Rosin (gum and wood): Production, quarterly totaldrums (520 lb.)				569, 450			579, 940	 		507,600		- 	
Stocks, end of quarter do Price, gum, wholesale, "WG" grade (Sav.), bulk	558, 580	e 00		601,000	0.00		665, 530	0.07		748,700	Į.		1
Turpentine (gum and wood):	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8. 23	8. 33	8.67	9.07	9. 40	9. 40	9.40	8.05	
Production, quarterly totalbbl. (50 gal.) _ Stocks, end of quarterdo _ Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah) _ dol. per gal	141, 200 128, 760			193, 220 152, 490			195, 260 179, 300			167, 540 197, 630			
Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah)_dol. per gal_ r Revised. 1 Not available for publication. ‡		92 to for Tonu	l .79 orw_Octob	.78 or 1050 oro		.68	.75	l .80	l .80	-	.80		aa

r Revised. ¹ Not available for publication. ‡Revised data for January-October 1950 are available upon request. ⊙Revised beginning January 1951 to exclude amounts produced and consumed in the same plants manufacturing soda ash; revisions for January and February are 71,162,000 and 64,769,000 pounds, respectively.

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

§ Figures exclude data for Virginia; effective January 1951, this State reports quarterly. Data for Virginia (thous. short tons): 1951—January-March, 296; April-June, 286; July-September 91; October-December, 111; 1952—January-March, 322.

♂ Revisions for January and February 1951, respectively (short tons): Production—994,139; 974,111; stocks—1,207,228; 1,193,211.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				***************************************	19	51					1	1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	CHEM	ICALS	AND	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	'S—Co	ntinue	d	***************************************	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
MISCELLANEOUS													
Explosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powderthous. of lb. High explosivesdo	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	842 57, 659
Sulfur: Productionlong tonslong tonsdodo	453, 685 2, 796, 784	419, 312 2, 750, 305	438, 843 2, 711, 267	421, 116 2, 719, 821	458, 025 2, 669, 635	448, 842 2, 665, 801	462, 701 2, 754, 129	459, 805 2, 782, 423	418, 655 2, 805, 902	435, 828 2, 837, 432	433, 871 2, 851, 214	412, 481 2, 883, 571	445, 014 2, 850, 666
FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS													
Animal fats, greases, and oils:‡													ļ
Animal fats: Productionthous. of lbdodo	318, 211 148, 635	308, 408 117, 406	326, 209 117, 213	308, 257 101, 144	279, 284	297, 887 103, 387	281, 549 98, 302	327, 893	378, 755	398, 619	417, 530 121, 909	7 388, 109 121, 614	367, 470
Stocks, end of monthdo	266, 213	261 , 037	266, 198	273, 326	72, 754 277, 129	270, 761	258, 887	116,026 261,850	112, 690 269, 893	96, 644 303, 436	327, 037	329, 625	119, 94 325, 95
Productiondo Consumption, factorydo	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	52, 11- 40, 07
Stocks, end of monthdodo	82, 568	86, 779	94, 507	101, 780	113, 378	113, 712	110,682	103, 919	104, 574	100, 465	103, 801	105, 938	100, 530
Production do Consumption, factory do Stocks, end of montho do Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts:	716 13, 634 54, 817	890 11, 543 45, 921	9, 189 10, 443 62, 053	19, 082 10, 194 79, 494	25, 463 8, 925 75, 111	25, 240 9, 993 104, 219	18, 789 10, 918 97, 846	16, 612 11, 508 109, 630	2, 297 11, 477 102, 999	2, 305 9, 089 96, 437	900 9, 840 82, 084	169 8, 578 73, 295	9, 429 73, 058
Vegetable oils, total: Production, crudemil. of lbdododo	501	428 434	420 398	371 342	330 277	396 358	440 377	616 487	604 484	552 478	584 529	* 522 509	48: 48:
Stocks, end of month: Crudeo do do	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	7 1, 287 556	1, 27:
Refined do Exports thous. of lb Imports, total do	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	58, 899 24, 878	
Paint oilsdo	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	442 35, 371	1, 886 37, 446	2, 050 22, 827	
Copra: Consumption, factory short tons, Stocks, end of month do Imports do	37, 616 30, 386 41, 987	33, 340 34, 241 31, 621	38, 365 22, 926 28, 100	26, 769 20, 732 21, 716	22,047 26,334 29,661	37, 219 25, 462 35, 147	29, 539 21, 161 31, 978	37, 297 21, 643 46, 183	35, 774 21, 063 31, 787	28, 859 21, 546 41, 011	29, 807 27, 492 34, 681	30, 476 25, 202 36, 287	26, 36 20, 92
Coconut or copra oil: Production: Crudethous. of lb. Refineddodo	48, 080 31, 844	42, 026 28, 277	49, 264	35, 112	27, 903	47, 172	37, 410	48, 133	44, 976	36, 929	37, 492	38, 132	33, 176
Consumption, factory: CrudedoRefineddo	1	48, 214 27, 626	26, 499 45, 747 25, 060	23, 224 39, 206 24, 108	17, 645 28, 911	28,028 44,475	24, 983 39, 645 22, 336	28, 270 45, 564	26, 578 39, 710	22, 714 36, 159	31, 625 47, 698	27, 987 42, 364 25, 099	30, 49 45, 22
Stocks, end of month: Crude 7 do. Refined do.	!	101, 745 10, 239	106, 153 10, 336	94, 075 8, 469	15, 631 85, 024 9, 322	27, 305 85, 006 6, 869	74, 804 7, 207	25, 348 61, 932 6, 995	22, 459 84, 528 8, 342	20, 254 92, 073 8, 839	27, 486 82, 279 9, 863	82,143 9,103	26, 727 81, 387 9, 013
Importsdo	13, 336	12, 696	9, 493	7, 018	5, 701	5, 362	3, 825	3,899	12, 645	9,718	7, 173	1, 767	
Receipts at mills thous, of short tons. Consumption (crush) do Stocks at mills, end of month do Cottonseed cake and meal:	37 229 393	15 164 244	15 117 142	24 96 70	68 72 66	556 199 422	1, 054 541 935	1,587 838 1,705	1,006 776 1,935	598 653 1, 881	322 688 1, 515	7 163 7 545 7 1, 180	433 802
Productionshort tons_ Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	106, 323 130, 717	74, 216 105, 949	48, 437 94, 795	43, 989 89, 767	32, 880 71, 645	92, 222 57, 343	250, 122 70, 841	387, 447 72, 854	361, 949 60, 316	303, 841 55, 430	319, 884 56, 737	r 253, 208 r 56, 176	201, 185 47, 336
Cottonseed oil, crude: Productionthous. of lb Stocks, end of monthdo Cottonseed oil. refined:	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	r 176, 041 r 174, 795	143, 72 162, 20
Production do Consumption, factory do	95, 400 76, 811	65, 744 62, 876	54, 149 63, 388	35, 473 64, 121	24, 446 63, 465	40, 499 97, 735	96, 085 100, 550	173, 826 125, 071	186, 793 122, 100	182, 865 118, 578	185, 037 135, 226	164,076 117,870	136, 958 107, 686
In oleomargarinedo Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, drums (N.Y.)*dol. per lb	23,497	18, 355 231, 652	19, 644 226, 997	19, 203 194, 120	21, 210 147, 024	30, 583 98, 103	32, 583 102, 715	36, 816 154, 868	35, 858 225, 137	35, 335 279, 881	44, 497 1 336, 814	35, 623 1 383, 410	28, 019 1 414, 276
Flaxseed: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu	1	. 323	. 305	. 248	. 241	. 220	. 218	. 217	. 218	.213	. 203	. 220	. 196
Oil mills: Consumptiondo	3, 739	3,376	3, 484	3, 700	3, 149	2, 943	2,810	3,022	2,854	2 33, 802 7 2, 581	2, 298	2, 243	2, 196
Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minn.) dol, per bu-	6, 109 4, 89	5, 579 4, 68	5, 565 4, 32	5, 245 3, 68	4, 429 3. 42	3, 259 3, 41	3, 654 3, 83	5, 844 4. 16	6, 831 4, 40	7, 098 4, 56	6, 407 4, 54	5, 547 4. 23	4, 436 4, 10
Linseed oil, raw:	74, 953	67, 511	70,002	74,079	63, 396	60, 500	57, 057	59, 964	54, 981	52, 120	46, 857	44,020	45, 707
Consumption, factory do Stocks at factory, end of month do Price, wholesale (N. Y.) dol. per lb	68, 186 601, 736 . 240	61, 588 605, 329 242	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	43, 661 655, 931
Soybeans: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu	. 240	. 242	. 235	. 201	. 169	. 159	. 181	. 197	. 209	. 212 2 280, 512	. 210	.195	
Consumption, factory do Stocks, end of month do Soybean oil: Production:	24, 737 62, 798	21, 918 53, 983	21, 260 42, 192	17, 842 33, 367	17, 759 22, 706	18, 797 9, 715	14, 721 4, 274	21, 556 58, 356	23, 036 68, 052	23, 179 61, 848	24, 046 50, 901	r 20, 985 r 49, 428	14, 818 42, 708
Crude thous. of lb_ Refined do_ Consumption, factory, refined do_	240, 426 201, 472 165, 942	212, 077 180, 217 141, 076	209, 264 163, 260 157, 851	176, 839 139, 124 134, 597	176, 357 120, 792 116, 315	187, 910 154, 263 148, 240	148, 658 130, 391 127, 916	214, 799 143, 782 147, 351	224, 834 136, 668 136, 660	221, 400 149, 822 134, 518	234, 386 179, 073 159, 187	222, 247 180, 626 168, 379	218, 381 183, 469 165, 198
Stocks, end of month; Crudedododo	130, 692 95, 790	125, 870 129, 607	124, 800 119, 641	107, 383 113, 715	116, 683 95, 343	107, 993 85, 236	90, 907 79, 870	121, 135 75, 261	164, 529 73, 602	197, 346 83, 920	230, 950 97, 092	240, 510 103, 120	245, 027 109, 839
Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.)dol. per lb Revised. 1 Includes stocks owned by Comm	. 278	. 278	. 258	. 225 December	. 199	. 206	. 195	. 191	. 190	. 179	. 165	.155	. 150

^{*} Revised. 1 Includes stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. 2 December 1 estimate.

‡ Revisions for 1950 for production, consumption, and stocks will be shown later.

Ø Beginning with September 1950, data included for sperm oil, crude palm, castor, and coconut oil are on a commercial stocks basis.

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

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the		i	1	1	199	51	g		NT 1		1	1952	
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
(CHEMI	CALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S—Cor	ntinue	1				
FATS, OILS, ETC.—Continued													
egetable oils, oilsceds, etc.—Continued Oleomargarine:													
Productionthous. of lb_ Stocks (factory and warehouse)do	91, 137 22, 987	71, 393 20, 066	80, 344 17, 959	70, 927 19, 529	69, 436 17, 451	86, 286 17, 022	85, 074 16, 461	98, 219 19, 218	94, 979 17, 704	96, 240 18, 830	128, 145 17, 485	114, 051 24, 951	96, 76 21, 6
Price, wholesale, vegetable, colored, delivered (eastern U. S.)*dol. per lb	. 351	. 351	. 342	. 326	. 299	. 291	. 290	. 290	. 290	. 289	. 289	r. 259	.2
Shortenings and compounds: Productionthous, of lb Stocks, end of monthdo	112, 025 123, 554	98, 840 152, 844	106, 416 151, 602	86,770 140,550	80, 203 114, 434	126, 290 104, 682	109, 636 97, 018	136, 469 94, 231	131,721 93,110	116, 509 101, 441	128, 313 94, 405	131,040 91,890	128, 9 89, 1
PAINT SALES	120, 501	102,011	101, 002	110,000	111, 101	101, 002	07,010	04, 201	00,119	101, 111	31, 100	21,000	00,1
int, varnish, lacquer, and filler, total	110 400	100.000	110 020	104 000	00 504	101.000	00.00	07.000	00.400	00.000			
Classified, total do	113, 436 103, 693 44, 387	106, 060 96, 651 41, 786	110, 639 100, 175 41, 357	104, 690 94, 523 38, 871	93, 504 84, 677 34, 604	101, 992 92, 251 38, 449	88, 697 79, 721 33, 940	97, 960 88, 505 39, 134	83, 492 75, 731 34, 406	69, 628 63, 199 28, 747			
Industrial	59, 306 9, 743	54, 864 9, 410	58, 817 10, 464	55, 651 10, 167	50, 073 8, 827	58, 449 53, 802 9, 741	45, 781 8, 976	49, 371 9, 454	34, 406 41, 324 7, 761	34, 452 6, 430			
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS	0,710	0,110	10, 101	10,10,	0,027	3,141	0,070	0, 101	1,101	0, 400			
MATERIALS aduction:													
Ocllulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods, and tubesthous, of lb	2,986	3, 261	2,895	2, 892	3,062	2,699	2,668	2, 431	1,713	2, 526	2, 957	1,915	
Molding and extrusion materialsdo	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	4, 178 508	
Other cellulose plastics do- Phenolic and other tar acid resins do-	1, 252 39, 852 25, 162	1, 044 37, 586 25, 498	1, 152 39, 532 27, 236	887 37, 112 27, 115	801 33, 671 30, 492	1, 153 32, 477 32, 270	1,050 33,054	919 41, 142 20, 534	796 35, 859	28, 970 26, 467	734 731,652	792 28, 869	
Torystyrene	25, 162 21, 460 37, 880	25, 498 22, 342 39, 260	27, 236 18, 475 39, 734	17, 046 39, 209	30, 492 13, 823 39, 531	32, 279 16, 218 39, 111	30, 372 14, 561 39, 154	29, 534 16, 179 41, 898	28, 620 14, 343 40, 596	26, 467 12, 961 42, 028	27, 395 16, 005 43, 446	26, 518 14, 933 30, 245	
Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes	33, 891 11, 996	32, 576 10, 805	32, 008 9, 433	32, 176 6, 914	28, 514 6, 434	30, 347 4, 601	26, 168 5, 643	27, 394 6, 546	26, 048 6, 883	24, 929 6, 729	7 28, 616 7 6, 592	39, 245 28, 021 7, 856	
Miscellaneous resins §	16, 563	14, 040	16, 140	15, 661	12, 523	15, 030	15, 447	16, 146	14, 920	15, 169	15, 860	13, 163	
		EL	ECTR	IC PO	WER A	ND G	AS						
ELECTRIC POWER ;													
oduction (utility and industrial), total mil. of kwhr	36, 172	34, 431	35, 136	34, 966	35, 435	37, 510	35, 296	37, 775	37, 313	38, 459	39, 710	36, 768	38,
Electric utilities, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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 23, 239	32, 441 24, 893	32, 095 24, 017	33, 143 24, 011	34, 203 24, 302	31, 536 22, 075	33, 22,
By water power do Privately and municipally owned utilities.	9, 221	9,010	8,537	8,021	8, 281	7, 816	7,036	7, 548	8,079	9, 132	9, 901	9,461	10,
Other producersdodododododododododododododododododo	26, 551 4, 369 5, 252	25, 246 4, 048 5, 138	25, 852 4, 019 5, 265	25, 778 4, 062 5, 126	25, 974 4, 418 5, 042	27, 638 4, 689	26, 197 4, 078	28, 224 4, 217	27, 934 4, 161	28, 534 4, 609	29,006 5,197	26,717 4,819	27, 5,
By fuelsdodo	5, 252 4, 843 409	5, 138 4, 683 455	5, 265 4, 836 429	4, 736 390	5, 042 4, 701 341	5, 184 4, 861 322	5, 020 4, 722 299	5, 334 4, 993 341	5, 217 4, 872 345	5, 316 4, 896 420	5, 507 5, 042 465	5, 232 4, 766 466	5, 5,
By water powerdo les to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute);mil. of kwhr	r 26, 149	r 26, 002	25, 467	r 25, 709	25, 663	26, 725	r 26, 777	7 27, 114	r 27, 481	r 28, 263	465 29, 217	466	
Commercial and industrial: Small light and powerdodo	r 4, 568	r 4, 567	4, 482	4, 683	4,875	5, 012	r 5, 030	r 4, 813	r 4, 861	4, 976	5, 124		
Large light and powerdo Railways and railroadsdo	7 12, 873 7 547	r 12, 876 497	12, 937 465	7 13, 098 441	12, 729 422	13, 493 427	13, 321	r 13, 919 446	r 13, 779 475	7 13, 704 527	13, 797 523		
Residential or domesticdo Rural (distinct rural rates)dodo	7 6, 633 7 545 7 278	7 6, 384 724 7 250	r 5, 950 r 707	7 5, 812 7 774 216	5, 779 952	5,810 1,030	980	7 6, 186	577	r 521	8, 170 503		
Street and highway lightingdo Other public authoritiesdo (Interdepartmentaldo	7 655 50	7 250 7 657 47	231 648 47	637 47	223 637 47	245 669 40	r 269 r 659 40	302 r 686 42	325 713 39	347 699 43	348 717 35		
Intercepartmental ago- prenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute); thous. of dol.	r 462, 577	r 458, 908	r 451, 676	r 456, 164	457, 799	469, 300	r 476, 635	r 477, 724	ļ	1	522, 258		
GAS†		, i					'						
anufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands	8, 981			8, 840			8, 230			8,044			
Residential (incl. house-heating) do——Industrial and commercial do——	8,362 613			8, 228 606			7, 667 557			7,491 549			
Sales to consumers, totalmil. of therms Residentialdo Industrial and commercialdo	1, 144 794			817 503			594 315			829 522			
Industrial and commercialdo Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of dol	332 175, 832			302 132, 496			269 101, 899			. 290 . 127, 909			
Residential (incl. house-heating) dodoIndustrial and commercialdo	130, 335 44, 023			95, 332 36, 057			71, 134 29, 906			92, 138 34, 338			
atural gas (quarteriy): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands	15, 503			15, 697			16, 192			17,178			
Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo	14, 204 1, 282			14, 431 1, 249			14, 923 1, 251			15,782 1,378			
Sales to consumers, totalmil. of therms Residential (incl. house-heating)do	13, 333 5, 924			10, 484 3, 009			8, 666 1, 257			11,532 3,728			
Industrial and commercialdo Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of dol	7, 112 555, 071			7, 125 382, 063			6, 988 269, 807			7, 413 452, 637			
Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo	360, 834 187, 619			205, 054 170, 256			107, 811 154, 061			255, 866 188, 563	 		

^{*}Revised. *New series. Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisfics. Data prior to February 1951 will be shown later.

§ See note "1" in the February 1952 SURVEY and earlier issues regarding changes in classification and coverage beginning with data for January 1951.

† Unpublished revisions for January-July 1950 for electric-power production will be shown later. Revisions for January and February 1951 for electric-power sales and revenue are as follows (units as above): Sales—total, 26,773; 26,044; small light and power, 4,746; 4,664; large light and power, 12,723; 12,376; railways and railroads, 574; 527; residential, 7,229; 7,017; rural, 473; 476; street and highway lighting, 318; 231; other public authorities, 666; 661; interdepartmental, 44; 42; revenue—477,673; 469,373.

† 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					19	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
		FO	ODSTU	JFFS 2	AND T	OBAC	CO						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES													
Fermented malt liquors: Production thous, of bbl. Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Distilled spirits:	7, 514 6, 675 10, 334	7, 481 6, 453 10, 921	8, 410 7, 703 11, 108	8, 959 8, 182 11, 344	9,009 8,480 11,383	8, 997 8, 886 10, 930	7, 032 6, 905 10, 522	6, 841 6, 732 10, 211	6, 142 6, 410 9, 506	6, 284 6, 077 9, 240	6, 967 6, 442 9, 307	6, 601 5, 601 9, 897	7, 328 6, 099 10, 662
Production thous of tax gal- Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes thous, of wine gal- Tax-paid withdrawals thous of tax gal- Stocks, end of month do- Imports thous of proof gal-	35, 339 15, 108 10, 280 843, 251 1, 387	28, 620 11, 674 5, 321 865, 207 1, 277	27, 893 13, 035 7, 002 884, 516 1, 309	25, 832 13, 226 7, 273 901, 106 71, 463	18, 774 12, 615 7, 021 910, 339 1, 345	16, 376 14, 688 8, 664 915, 424 1, 327	22, 214 16, 877 11, 252 914, 577 1, 766	34, 768 22, 403 15, 671 911, 925 2, 557	28, 840 15, 958 11, 058 917, 249 1, 877	19, 382 19, 427 7, 746 925, 197 1, 696	17, 026 12, 038 6, 592 932, 563 1, 254	15, 546 12, 459 7, 746 936, 386 1, 210	9, 757 940, 071
Whisky: Production thous, of tax gal Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month thous, of proof gal	19, 979 6, 115 720, 713 1, 247	14, 727 3, 081 731, 674 1, 155	15, 912 3, 713 742, 589 1, 209	13, 273 3, 640 751, 233 1, 368	9, 763 3, 686 755, 774 1, 243	6, 905 5, 002 756, 411 1, 219	8, 158 6, 887 755, 457 1, 628	10, 322 9, 129 755, 041 2, 209	10, 831 6, 679 756, 521 1, 714	10, 463 4, 682 760, 803 1, 516	9, 548 4, 095 765, 029 1, 129	9, 114 4, 645 768, 047 1, 102	8, 648 5, 536 768, 745
Rectified spirits and wines, production, total of thous, of proof gal. Whiskydodo Wines and distilling materials:	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, 052 5, 394	7, 060 6, 174
Sparkling wines: Production thous, of wine gal. Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Imports do Still wines:	68 78 1,306 39	195 53 1, 437 38	180 82 1, 525 36	117 84 1, 550 50	59 56 1, 546 33	149 71 1,617 38	67 95 1,585 43	46 133 1,484 72	80 * 173 1,385 115	118 173 1, 316 98	141 76 1,365 41	59 56 1,352 27	
Production do Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Imports do Distilling materials produced at wineries do	2, 301 10, 609 158, 360 388 1, 347	1, 367 8, 894 150, 513 412 926	1, 565 8, 409 142, 762 398 467	1, 212 8, 207 133, 978 363 417	1, 036 6, 969 127, 386 260 602	4, 102 8, 573 120, 474 259 8, 732	29, 039 9, 879 139, 168 269 73, 107	77, 369 11, 515 210, 588 424 150, 884	39, 076 12, 230 237, 581 538 87, 335	8, 393 10, 877 231, 616 605 25, 981	2, 892 10, 702 222, 662 391 6, 654	1, 368 10, 627 210, 209 292 526	
DAIRY PRODUCTS											ļ		
Butter, creamery: Production (factory): Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York) dol. per lb.	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 27, 051 . 791	77, 435 13, 874 . 803	777, 250 77, 879 .845	92, 170 6, 157 . 738
Cheese: Production (factory), total‡ thous. of lb. American, whole milk ‡ do Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total do American, whole milk do Imports do	91, 295 65, 495 155, 095 130, 655 4, 477	102, 405 76, 295 169, 822 144, 441 3, 212	133, 755 103, 625 197, 412 169, 553 2, 639	143, 350 113, 520 234, 608 204, 009 2, 757	127, 175 101, 505 262, 540 227, 199 2, 454	111, 005 86, 855 269, 564 233, 788 7, 419	91, 945 69, 965 272, 053 239, 500 3, 588	82, 445 59, 005 259, 425 229, 561 3, 288	64, 750 42, 970 232, 968 204, 683 4, 095	65, 480 43, 130 222, 136 194, 784 3, 863	68, 760 45, 810 193, 272 167, 824 4, 895	70,540 747,210 7166,040 7142,945 3,385	86, 430 59, 070 154, 369 132, 862
Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago)dol. per lbCondensed and evaporated milk: Production: 1	. 437	. 407	. 414	. 420	. 408	. 420	. 410	. 424	. 431	. 449	. 444	. 436	.429
Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goodsthous. of lb Case goods Ododo Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods. do Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month:	22,000 4,200 257,900	22, 225 4, 200 290, 400	36, 000 5, 700 388, 500	34, 850 6, 200 371, 900	23, 750 4, 900 315, 300	20, 475 4, 375 264, 000	15, 950 4, 200 197, 000	14, 875 4, 250 166, 500	12, 350 4, 650 133, 500	14, 750 6, 190 141, 700	13, 600 6, 550 157, 000	14, 100 6, 025 164, 850	18,000 7,400 205,000
Condensed (sweetened) thous, of lb. Evaporated (unsweetened) do Exports: Condensed (sweetened) do	9, 455 92, 258 1, 720	8, 298 149, 041 2, 961	8, 527 283, 708 3, 306	8, 796 426, 747 5, 664	7, 905 524, 514 2, 466	7, 171 543, 438 3, 195	5, 878 501, 412 2, 616	6, 957 448, 008 1, 463	8, 777 357, 311 1, 124	9, 185 225, 988 1, 262	6, 585 140, 611 6, 856	7, 388 74, 505 3, 215	8, 237 76, 443
Evaporated (unsweetened)do Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case_	13, 874 10. 80	22, 487 10, 80	24, 368 10. 80	32, 587 10, 80	15, 596 10. 80	27, 617 10. 80	26, 573 10, 80	12, 590 10. 80	4, 277 10, 80	6, 048 10. 80	5, 731 10, 80	7, 025	10.80
Evaporated (unsweetened) do	1	6. 16 7 10, 215 3, 937 5. 05	6. 16 7 12, 164 5, 101 5. 01	6. 14 r 12, 212 5, 334 4. 98	6. 12 r 11, 426 4, 845 5, 05	6.09 10,505 4,268 5.12	7 9, 145 3, 407	6.05 7 8,528 3,060 5.30	6. 08 7, 611 2, 378 5. 38	6. 19 7, 797 2, 477 5. 43	6, 25 8, 847 2, 706 5, 44	6. 34 8, 700 2, 735 5. 48	6, 38 9, 679 3, 302 5, 46
Dry milk: Production: Dry whole milkthous, of lb Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	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, 900 50, 345	9, 000 67, 900
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: Dry whole milk Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) Exports:	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	17, 917 42, 265	16, 765 29, 677	14, 625 24, 327	13, 343 34, 566
Dry whole milkdo Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human food), U. S. averagedol. per lb_	6, 613 18, 262	5, 085 12, 175	5, 348 9, 421 . 145	6, 301 20, 927	5, 369 24, 195 . 147	4, 449 4, 196 . 147	2, 675	3, 836 2, 139	5, 598 2, 994 . 150	4,932 2,508		3, 494 7, 908	150
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	1.25.			0		.147	.148	1 .147	.100	. 101	. 102	. 156	. 159
Apples: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu. Shipments, earlotno. of earloads. Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of bu. Citrus fruits, earlot shipmentsno. of earloads. Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month	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	7 1, 127 7, 684 6, 332	j .	7 3, 637 28, 000 7 7, 727	1 112, 935 7 2, 856 22, 113 7 11, 839	2, 449 16, 014 11, 548	7 2,047 7 10,753 7 10,472	1, 992 6, 047 11, 386
thous. of lb_ Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of lb_	390, 646 294, 223	361, 867 272, 111	418, 666 270, 206	531, 090 290, 321	573, 708 369, 311	610, 299 445, 724	599, 766 515, 766	571, 229 554, 175	489, 932 522, 076	496, 386 498, 340	1	r 471, 101 r 398, 699	474, 914 349, 887
Potatoes, white: Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu. Shipments, carlot no. of carloads. Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York) dol. per 100 lb.		20, 847 4. 005	21, 178 7 4, 056	22, 596 3. 733	12, 931 3. 008	11, 589 3. 436		1	19, 079 4. 736	1 325, 708 r 16, 378 5. 540	18, 556	22, 043	23, 964 6. 025
Revised. 1 December 1 estimate.											-		-

'Revised. 1 December 1 estimate.

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

1 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. Revisions for fluid milk (January 1940-February 1951) will be shown later.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	······				19	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	OBAC	CO-C	ontinu	ıed					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal thous. of bu Barley:	59, 459	82, 196	62, 034	54, 519	41, 663	51, 689	48, 585	40, 444	47, 423	48, 504	53, 987	55, 126	
Production (crop estimate)do Receipts, principal marketsdo	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	7, 787
Stocks, domestic, end of month: do Commercial do On farms do	27, 476 r 89, 268	24, 692	24, 585	24, 285 40, 196	23, 361	26, 353	28, 254 171, 419	27, 704	26, 779	25 483 124, 287	22, 042	21,005	19, 160 78, 131
Exports, including malt	6, 177	6, 532 1, 625	2, 582	3, 137	5, 266	2,548	4. 056	1,554	1.385	2, 995	930	3, 829	
No. 2, maltingdol. per bu_No. 3, straightdo	1. 738 1. 628	1. 445	I. 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	1, 492 1, 331
Corn: Production (crop estimate)mil. of bu_ Grindings, wet processthous. of bu_	13,004	10, 893	10, 860	10, 769	9, 604	10, 147	9, 289	10,424	10, 774	1 2, 941 9, 238	10, 858	10,002	10, 486
Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month:	33, 010 71, 453	25, 664 61, 636	21, 914 50, 939	21, 155 42, 570	21, 759 35, 379	23, 800 32, 559	21, 578 32, 785	24, 565 38, 497	33, 948 47, 299	34, 498 51, 394	44, 823 58, 785	32, 248 63, 788	27, 248 61, 849
Commercial do On farms mil. of bu Exports, including meal thous of bu	1, 323. 3 12, 979	15, 035	8, 895	801.3 6, 985	6, 568	6, 015	312. 9 4, 188	5, 161	6, 158	1, 919. 3 10, 165	8, 197	4, 364	1, 067. 8
Prices, wholesale: No. 3, white (Chicago)dol. per bu_ No. 3, yellow (Chicago)do	(2) 1, 770	1, 889 1, 799	1, 870 1, 774	(2) 1, 721	(2) 1, 764	1, 854 1, 794	1.795 1.801	1.798 1.782	1.762 1.828	(2) 1, 926	(2) 1. 913	1.998 1.802	(2) 1, 847
Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades do	1.645	1. 703	1.688	1.617	1. 667	1. 705	1.712	1.709	1, 680	1,699	1. 597	1.587	1, 637
Production (crop estimate)mil. of bu Receipts, principal marketsthous of bu	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	6, 805
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do On farms do	13, 828 r 544, 347	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	11, 785 516, 603
Exports, including oatmealdo Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago)dol. per bu	1, 190 . 993	726 . 980	. 931	891 . 865	269 . 794	227 . 817	543 . 856	149 . 918	504 1. 071	254 1.045	208 . 992	493 . 912	. 931
Rice: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu										1 97, 344			
California: Receipts, domestic, roughthous. of lb_ Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	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	120, 622 73, 485
Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month	64, 246	53, 497	56, 873	65, 013	63, 302	20, 372	23, 127	102, 340	90, 071	77, 352	76, 825	42, 642	54, 187
Receipts, rough, at mills thous. of lb. Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	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	129, 682 181, 874
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month thous, of lb.	482, 688 64, 163	419, 822 43, 343	356, 857 13, 024	279, 413 13, 259	162, 622 127, 364	215, 451 111, 588	383, 344 133, 772	697, 198 157, 879	719, 664 191, 466	676, 066 80, 856	642, 963 r 89, 502	598, 059 193, 281	511, 299
Exports do Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.) dol. per lb Rve:	. 105	. 105	. 105	. 104	. 104	.091	. 083	,090	. 094	. 096	. 100	. 105	. 105
Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu- Receipts, principal markets† do	787 5, 851	1, 510 4, 036	1, 031 2, 733	901 2,006	1,800 2,423	5, 995 5, 129	2,330 6,183	1, 381 6, 471	806 6, 217	1 21, 395 1, 267 6, 344	741 6, 136	636 5,844	864
Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month_do Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minn.) dol. per bu	1.878	1, 923	1. 883	1.834	1.790	1. 642	1.659	1.817	1. 933	2.051	2. 036	1.915	5, 321 2, 027
Wheat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of bu Spring wheatdo		!	1				!	1		1 987. 5 1 342. 0	1		
Winter wheat do Receipts, principal markets thous of bu Disappearance, domestic do	28, 407 r 290, 164	48, 928	53, 853	31,013 325,879	65, 841	66, 140	60, 975 262, 813	47, 284	35, 730	1 645. 5 32, 396 282, 539	26, 284	29, 072	24, 341 342, 438
Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat) United States, domestic, total domestic	188, 379 r 715, 624	168, 777	166, 795	167, 086 396, 204	160, 577	143, 643	164, 425 11, 128, 018	223, 849	209, 143	218, 333 856, 479		213, 163	206, 068
Commercial	193, 663 r 200, 642	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	520, 869 124, 865
thous, of bu. Merchant mills do. On farms do.	101, 052 217, 111			73, 587 72, 638			131, 963 480, 862			113, 051 339, 336			111, 837 80, 630 201, 500
Exports, total, including flourdododo	38, 601 33, 095	59, 48 2 52, 087	47, 677 42, 673	42, 306 39, 706	29, 220 27, 458	42, 819 38, 500	39, 797 35, 439	33, 576 30, 140	39,376 34,962	35, 090 29, 667	44, 646 41, 043	46, 435 41, 794	201, 300
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis)	2, 520	2, 532	2, 537	2. 448	2.475	2, 464	2. 442	2. 517	2. 597	2, 568	2. 546	2.505	
dol. per bu	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 2.313	2, 336 2, 297 2, 339	2, 383 2, 402 2, 341	2. 452 2. 488 2. 404	2. 540 2. 565 2. 472	2. 541 2. 625 2. 488	2. 519 2. 555 2. 471	2. 492 2. 547 2. 422	2, 540 2, 496 2, 492 2, 436
Wheat flour: Production:													4. 4.36
Flourthous, of sacks (100 lb.)_ Operations, percent of capacity	19,706 79,6 386,398	17, 233 73, 4 338, 866	18, 529 75, 4 368, 285	17, 091 72, 9 342, 902	18.026 76.5 364.193	19, 653 76, 3 395, 893	18,795 88.5 377,944	21, 055 88, 2 456, 496	19, 876 84 4 403, 215	18, 386 82, 0 375, 647	21, 212 86, 4 429, 296	18, 519 83. 0 376, 000	17, 920 76, 5
Offal short tons Grindings of wheat thous, of bu Stocks held by mills, end of month	45, 860	39, 958	43, 049	39, 987	42, 156	45, 928	43, 789	49, 342	46, 684	43, 333	49, 683	43,337	364, 000 42, 025
thous, of sacks (100 lb.). Exportsdo	4, 839 2, 363	3, 174	2, 148	4. 494 1. 116	756	1, 854	4, 712 1, 870	1, 475	1, 895	4, 701 2, 328	1, 546	1,992	
Prices, wholesale: Spring, short patents (Minneapolis)* dol. per sack (100 lb.). Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City)*.do		6. 245 5. 725	6, 144 5, 713	6. 013 5. 660	6, 010 5, 744	6, 0 19 5, 7 25	5. 894 5. 690	5. 885 5. 713	6, 138 5, 850	6, 044 5, 710		5. 865 5. 575	5. 720

^{*}Revised. 1 December 1 estimate. 2 No quotation. †Revised series. Data are furnished by the Chicago Board of Trade and represent receipts at 12 interior primary markets; for names of markets and data for January 1948-July 1950, see note marked "†" on p. S-28 of the October 1951 SURVEY.

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.

	i i				10						<u> </u>	1050	
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	1952 Febru- ary	March
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	ГОВАС	CO-C	Continu	ıed	'	<u>'</u>	•		
LIVESTOCK													
Cattle and calves: Slaughter (Federally inspected): Calves thous. of animals Cattle do Receipts, principal markets do Shipments feeder, to 8 corn-belt States do Prices, wholesale:	447 965 1,444 131	406 894 1, 552 151	414 986 1, 555 124	406 787 1, 345 111	408 920 1, 754 173	422 1, 064 2, 066 293	373 956 2, 307 515	500 1,140 2,928 893	457 1, 122 2, 063 460	344 998 1,533 200	382 1,096 1,648 133	343 985 1,481 158	397 927 1, 473 143
Beef steers (Chicago)	35, 62 35, 12 36, 50	35, 95 35, 64 38, 90	35. 71 34. 29 37. 25	35, 68 32, 83 38, 31	35. 75 31. 61 37. 40	36. 39 32. 59 36. 75	36. 99 31. 90 36. 25	36. 75 31. 97 37. 10	36, 29 31, 63 36, 00	34. 59 30. 45 36. 00	34, 25 31, 19 36, 50	33.78 32.06 37.00	33. 41 31. 99 38. 50
Slaughter (Federally inspected) Receipts, principal marketsdodo	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	5, 776 3, 561
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb	21.62	21.01	20. 77	21. 07	20.36	20, 35	19. 62	20.09	18.30	17.74	17. 42	17.07	16. 56
Hog-corn ratio bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb. of live hog_ Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (Federally inspected)	13. 2	12. 7	12. 4	13. 0	12.8	12.8	11.9	12. 4	11.1	10. 4	10. 4	10.4	10. 1
thous. of animals Receipts, principal markets	738 717 93	657 807 157	657 956 258	811 964 164	863 1,076 168	889 1,310 492	827 1,821 703	1,084 2,152 822	922 1, 157 305	810 946 119	1, 042 1, 150 123	990 971 109	971 988 119
Lambs, average (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do	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)	26. 88 (1)
MEATS Total meats (including lard):													
Production (inspected slaughter)mil. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdododo	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	1,866 966 108	1, 977 1, 146 113	1,715 r 1,264 115	1, 656 1, 306
Beef and veal: Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice	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, 399 234, 679 850	656, 307 256, 247 660	593, 420 r 265, 700 1, 006	557, 237 273, 363
(600-700 lbs.) (New York)dol. per lb_ Lamb and mutton:	. 576	. 578	. 583	. 578	. 576	. 578	. 594	. 601	. 599	. 579	. 571	. 562	. 560
Production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do. Pork, including lard, production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb.	36, 529 7, 727 924, 237	32, 603 5, 435 908, 712	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 13, 720 1, 242, 339	50, 536 13, 840 1, 269, 791	48, 986 7 13, 532 1, 072, 252	48, 201 15, 911 1, 050, 706
Pork, excluding lard: Production (inspected slaughter)do Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	684, 025 648, 384 5, 486	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, 472 793, 870 7, 675	759, 957 809, 963
Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked, compositedol. per lb Fresh loins, 8-12 lb. average (New York)do Lard:	. 591 . 461	. 565 . 463	. 568 . 474	. 574 . 488	. 573 . 488	. 574 . 544	. 568 . 559	. 574 . 557	. 549 . 460	. 544 . 427	. 546 . 433	. 527 . 4 24	. 526 . 448
Production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb- Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Exports do Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb-	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 49, 284 96, 445 . 175	220, 934 r 53, 816 100, 339 . 175	213, 346 68, 702 . 152
POULTRY AND EGGS													
Poultry: Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) § dol. per lb_	34, 806 192, 913 . 364	35, 273 147, 203 . 377	43, 097 125, 359 . 350	52, 380 112, 369 . 308	42, 360 106, 692 , 289	46, 157 121, 493 . 288	63, 264 166, 242 . 276	77, 471 259, 920 . 261	87, 278 309, 943 . 248	76, 887 302, 151 . 284	35, 651 300, 000 . 275	35, 067 r 270, 397 . 295	42, 273 233, 482 . 295
Eggs: Production, farm millions Dried egg production thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	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, 408 894	5, 715 1, 681	6, 441 2, 325
Shell thous, of cases. Frozen thous of lb Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) dol. per doz.	62, 298 . 468	973 109, 253 . 475	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	67, 200 . 496	238 53, 055 . 398	r 60, 576	1, 603 84, 444 . 382
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS													
Confectionery, manufacturers' sales*thous. of dol. Cocoa:	80,000	68, 000	65, 000	59, 000	54, 385	71,824	100, 170	113, 945	113, 842	97, 030	89, 249	84, 067	78, 050
Importslong tons Price, wholesale, Accra (New York) _ dol. per lb _ Coffee:	48, 483 . 384	25, 526 . 384	32, 373	23, 778	15, 636 . 351	23, 235 . 355	9, 622 . 341	6,090 .321	15, 555 . 295	16, 570 . 326	32, 640 . 331	27, 023 . 358	.384
Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags To United Statesdo Visible supply, United Statestdo Importsdo Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York)	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 2,292	1, 521 899 966
Fish:	. 548	. 545	. 544	. 536	. 532	. 536	. 543	. 545	. 543	, 541	. 550	. 550	. 548
Landings, fresh fish, 5 portsthous. of lb_Stock, cold storage, end of monthdo	43, 321 96, 367	57, 916 88, 803	67, 200 105, 944	68, 613 127, 351	70, 310 146, 891	69, 618 161, 628	54, 520 166, 100	50, 468 171, 924	38, 843 179, 135	25, 946 168, 792	23, 139 148, 113	29, 224 7 125, 704	113, 996

^{*}Revised. ¹ No quotation.

§ Series revised to represent quotations for heavy type.

§ Now 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 cocos produced by chocolate manufacturers and sales by manufacturer-retailers with a single business location.

‡ 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					199	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	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 United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis):	. 7 2. 563	3, 538	3, 838	3, 137	2, 573	1,977	1, 602	952	577	427	718	1,883	3, 03
Production and receipts: Production and receipts: Production short tons Entries from off-shore do Hawaii and Puerto Rico do	. 564,059	34, 751 567, 747 171, 703	18, 463 563, 138 260, 011	47, 954 620, 832 284, 460	31, 386 594, 611 228, 452	27, 762 542, 615 195, 252	98, 067 396, 322 111, 020	464, 289 444, 726 92, 575	627, 848 314, 637 102, 389	472, 810 164, 866 155, 925	84, 442 364, 959 72, 083	32, 439 293, 390 40, 217	24, 686 692, 524 221, 144
Deliveries, total do For domestic consumption do For export do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7 534. 673 7 529. 584 7 5. 089	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	7 556, 384 7 554, 731 1, 653	850, 649 848, 574 2, 57
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons Exports, refined sugarshort tons	7 1, 724 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, 473 1, 122	1, 24
Imports: Raw sugar, totaldo From Cubado From Philippine Islandsdo	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	275, 173 232, 234 42, 938	
Refined sugar, totaldo From Cubado Price (New York):	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	22, 073 21, 873	
Raw, wholesale	.059 .488 .081	. 058 . 501 . 081	. 063 . 480 . 082	.066 .482 .084	. 063 . 492 . 086	. 060 . 497 . 084	. 060 . 496 . 083	. 059 . 486 . 081	. 060 . 482 . 081	. 058 . 482 . 081	. 058	7.059 .480 .080	. 96
Tea, importsthous, of lb	9,627	11, 973	7, 208	5, 704	7, 173	7, 152	5,835	4, 945	5, 624	6,713	. 081 7, 769	6,659	.080
Leaf: Production (crop estimate)										1 2, 282			******
ter, totalmil, of lb Domestic:	3, 942 398			1 ' 1			·		i	4, 273 352	1		
Cigar leaf	3, 355 16			2, 973 17			3, 203 17			3, 732 18			1
Cigarette tobaccodo Exports, including scrap and stemsthous. of lb. Imports, including scrap and stemsdo	29, 448 8, 020	32, 804 7, 597	25, 718 8, 733	26, 794 7, 832	24, 068 8, 018	48, 266 9, 812	166 74, 746 8, 404	87, 519 13, 702	60, 337 10, 302	170 60, 623 5, 734	33, 489 8, 572	29, 752 8, 860	
Manufactured products: Production, manufactured tobacco, totaldo Chewing, plug, and twistdo Smokingdo Snuffdo Consumption (withdrawals):	19, 677 7, 328 8, 784 3, 565	18, 706 6, 674 8, 732 3, 299	20, 145 7, 541 9, 103 3, 501	19, 581 7, 475 8, 897 3, 209	15, 777 6, 708 6, 819 2, 250	21, 665 8, 240 9, 741 3, 684	19,777 7,049 9,669 3,060	18, 292 7, 120 8, 017 3, 154	20, 624 7, 853 9, 243 3, 528	14, 958 5, 739 6, 018 3, 201	19, 884 7, 516 8, 619 3, 749	18, 553 7, 253 7, 826 3, 473	
Cigarettes (small): Tax-free	2, 600 30, 160 455, 351	3, 159 29, 524 444, 006	3, 996 32, 776 478, 693	3, 463 32, 474 502, 592	2, 444 29, 739 421, 758	3, 499 35, 601 533, 739	2,773 30,800 490,938	3, 416 37, 477 590, 616	3,708 33,994 554,341	3,508 23,847 367,906	4, 141 37, 598 494, 556	2, 974 r 29, 308 446, 560	29, 55 478, 10
Exports, cigarettesmillions Price, wholesale, cigarettes, manufacturer to	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	14, 374 1, 208	24, 005 1, 742	14, 353 1, 443	19, 450 1, 517	18, 490 1, 215	16, 75
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. 944	4.027	4.027	4. 027	4. 02
		L	EATHI	ER ANI) PRO	DUCT	\mathbf{s}						
HIDES AND SKINS													
Imports, total hides and skins‡ thous. of lb Calf and kip skins thous. of pieces Cattle hides‡ do Goatskins‡ do Sheep and lamb skins do	20, 247 218 222 2, 976 1, 533	18, 177 203 175 3, 230 1, 580	22, 301 285 280 3, 616 1, 655	23, 864 195 325 2, 755 1, 949	30, 220 355 437 3, 137 1, 423	30, 707 136 416 2, 819 2, 632	26, 012 78 191 1, 931 5, 753	21, 212 105 202 1, 814 2, 358	13, 057 78 158 1, 821 925	11, 424 110 116 1, 864 1, 132	12, 972 81 186 2, 367 668	10, 717 26 109 1, 622 880	
Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Calfskins, packer, heavy, 9½/15 lbs.*dol. per lb Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lbs.*do	. 775 . 3 38	. 800 . 330	. 800 . 330	. 800 . 330	. 650 . 330	. 557 . 308	. 486 . 323	. 475 . 310	. 399	.379 .188	. 400 . 140	.375 .133	~
LEATHER Production: Calf and kipthous. of skins	904	805	619	574	459	559	492	607	568	603	717	805	
Catile hide thous, of hides Goat and kid thous, of skins Sheep and lamb do Exports:	2, 220 3, 435 2, 492	1, 916 3, 100 1, 968	1, 956 2, 917 1, 835	1, 878 2, 620 1, 478	1,534 2,038 1,480	1, 885 2, 469 1, 873	1, 644 1, 830 1, 674	1, 859 2, 011 2, 138	1, 748 1, 837 2, 163	1,555 2,059 1,894	717 71,880 72,614 2,047	1, 862 2, 513 2, 279	
Sole leather: Bends, backs, and sidesthous. of lb_ Offal, including belting offaldo Upper leatherthous. of sq. ft_	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	3 7 1, 118	18 89 2 , 621	17 82 2,321	8 43 1, 549	27 113 1, 925	
Prices, wholesale: Sole, bends, heavy, f. o. b. tannery*dol. per lb_ Chrome calf, black, B and C grades, f. o. b. tannery*				. 880 1. 150	. 856 1. 022	. 776 . 955	. 776 . 955	. 700	. 660 . 807	. 630	, 600 . 78 7	² . 525	

Revised. 1 December I estimate. 2 Specification changed; earlier data not strictly comparable.

*New series. Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor 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					19	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
<u> </u>	L	EATH	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	`S—Co	ntinue	d		<u> </u>			
LEATHER MANUFACTURES													
Shoes and slippers: ‡ Production, totalthous. of pairs_	47, 198	39, 635	38, 303	37, 578	32, 530	43, 234	36, 130	38, 783	34, 884	32, 227	41, 306	42, 518	
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, totalthous. of pairs	42, 799	35, 412	34, 152	33, 429	28, 465	37, 532	30, 844	32, 822	29, 462	28, 794	38, 290	39, 133	
By types of uppers: of All leather do Part leather and nonleather do do do do do do do do do do do do do	37, 785	30, 638	29, 480	28, 905	25, 020	32, 796	26, 862	29, 450	26, 262	25, 511	33, 694	34,081	
By kinds:	4, 154 10, 652	4, 077 9, 340	3, 988 9, 744	3, 877 9, 245	2, 909 6, 898	3, 839 9, 156	3, 105 7, 969	3, 372 8, 755	3, 200 7, 739	3, 283 7, 023	4, 596 8, 577	5, 052 8, 541	
Men'sdo Youths' and boys'do Women'sdo	1, 238 21, 718	1, 025 17, 807	1, 201 15, 934	1, 284 15, 844	1, 132 15, 057	1, 468 19, 862	1, 258 15, 580	1, 319 15, 713	1, 097 13, 711	1, 068 13, 740	1, 263 19, 676		
Misses' and children'sdo	5, 654 3, 537	4, 294 2, 946	4, 282 2, 991	4, 365 2, 691	3, 366 2, 012	4, 480 2, 566	3, 800 2, 237	4, 321 2, 714	4, 290 2, 625	4, 356 2, 607	5, 623 3, 151	5, 667 3, 189	
Slippers for houseweardo	3, 722 339	3, 636 299	3, 566 255	3, 612 211	3, 609 152	5,091 198	4, 660 189	5, 395 205	4, 930 180	3, 032 176	2, 511 216		
Slippers for housewear do. Athletic do. Other footwear do. Exports§ do.	338 401	288 338	330 307	326 247	304 197	413 289	437 283	361 229	312 359	225 302	289 219	301 321	
Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. factory:* Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, cattle hide	401	990	307	241	197	209	200	229	508	302	219	321	
upper, Goodyear weltdol. per pair Women's oxfords (nurses'), side upper, Good-	5, 655	5.655	5. 577	5.550	5. 467	1 5. 760	5. 760	5. 623	5. 586	5.523	5. 523	5.523	
year welt	5. 053 3. 967	5. 053 3. 967	5. 053 3. 967	5.037 3.967	5. 037 3. 967	5. 037 3. 933	5. 037 3. 933	4. 836 3. 933	4. 711 3. 933	4.678 3.890	4.678 3.801	4.861 3.767	
women's and misses pumps, shede spir-do	0.001					l	<u> </u>	3. 333	3. 533	3.080	3.801	0.707	
	<u> </u>	LUM	DEK A	AND M	IANUF	ACIU	RES	1	i	<u> </u>	1		1
LUMBER—ALL TYPES Exports, total sawmill products	76, 137	64, 985	83, 538	93, 155	96, 309	102, 473	76, 745	106, 072	81, 445	80, 555	² 45, 836	92, 918	
Imports, total sawmill products do National Lumber Manufacturers Association:	230, 218	232, 287	213, 085	204, 938	221, 873	220, 111	206, 517	232, 368	213, 655	160, 885	142, 814	168, 582	
Production, totalmil. bd. ft	3, 288 776	3, 469 760	3, 793 806	3, 660 837	3, 147	3, 584	3, 200	3, 514	3, 210	2, 632 645	2, 797	2,870	3,031
Hardwoods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 512	2,709 3,454	2, 987 3, 474	2, 823 3, 171	767 2,380	767 2,817	746 2,454	741 2, 773	2,524	1,987	611 2, 186 3, 021	675 2, 195 2, 950	722 2,309
Shipments, totaldo Hardwoodsdo	3, 448 788	786	692	632	2, 741 572	3, 231 594	2, 937 574	3, 412 655	3, 163 690	2, 541 600	619	681	3,024
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end	2,661	2,668	2,782	2, 539	2, 169	2, 637	2, 363	2,757	2,473	1,941	2,402	2, 269	2,328
of month, totalmil. bd. ft_ Hardwoodsdo Softwoodsdo	6, 285 2, 233 4, 052	6, 300 2, 207 4, 093	6, 584 2, 321 4, 263	7, 111 2, 526 4, 585	7, 543 2, 720 4, 823	7, 870 2, 893 4, 977	8, 132 3, 065	8, 193 3, 152	8, 240 3, 148	8, 364 3, 193	8, 311 3, 186 5, 125	8, 232 3, 180 5, 052	8, 211 3, 179 5, 032
SOFTWOODS	4,002	1,000	1, 200	4,000	4,020	4, 511	5, 067	5,041	5,092	5, 171	0, 120	3,032	5,052
Douglas fir: Orders, newdo	1,008	963	966	742	737	867	835	923	764	754	752	814	806
Orders, the document of the do	925 904	890 978	889 1, 045	704 954	644 708	509 987	514 860	374 981	245 898	904 717	1,065 799	1,001 830	961 860
Shipments dodo	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	835 993
Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft.	36, 452 11, 400	36, 794	43, 359 13, 792	48, 441 12, 010	38, 329	54, 086 12, 453	38, 438 7, 421	47, 677	43,886	43, 794	15, 250	55, 541	
Sawed timberdo Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo	25, 052	11, 784 25, 010	29, 567	36, 431	11, 744 26, 585	41, 633	31, 017	20, 823 26, 854	21, 143 22, 743	14, 856 28, 938	9, 110 6, 140	17, 657 37, 884	
Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1 common, 2" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft	83, 902	83. 937	83. 657	82. 268	82. 068	81. 935	82, 212	00.640	01 741	01 200	07 500	99 467	
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L.	132. 700	132, 700	132, 700	132, 700	131.998	130. 230	129. 842	82. 648 129. 842	81,741 128,617	81. 368 128. 209	81. 508 126, 575	82. 467 126. 575	
dol. per M bd. ft Southern pine: Orders, newmil. bd. ft	785	678	689	605	619	742	697	808	639	553	748	712	
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	449 769	392 762	331 816	299 6 95	286 677	329 707	370 622	381 728	337 695	310 626	312 791	327 707	318 688
Production do Shipments do Catalana do Shipments do Catalana do Ca	788	735	750	637	632	699	656	797	683	580	791 746	697	709
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month	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	1,631 11,975	1, 610
Exports, total sawmill productsM bd. ft Sawed timberdo	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	1, 390	2, 595 9, 380	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo Prices, wholesale, composite: Boards, No. 2 and better, 1" x 6" x R. L.*	0,000	7, 514	1, 200	0,740	10, 801	8, 202	11, 500	10, 474	0,791	7, 940	7, 488	9,550	
dol. per M. pd. tt	80. 708	80. 374	79. 861	78 . 8 14	78. 411	78. 625	78. 915	79. 735	80. 612	80. 797	80. 642	80.196	
Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1'' \times 4'' \times S/L^*$ dol. per M bd. ft Western pine:	155. 520	155.061	155.061	155 . 0 61	155.061	155.061	155.061	155. 061	155.061	155. 061	155.061	155.061	
Orders, newmil. bd. ft_ Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	565 709	683 731	740 742	763 754	724 734	749 701	700 714	747 745	635 714	530 716	$\frac{552}{684}$	490 472	498 465
Production do Shipments do	548 541	659 630	792 701	847 723	741 644	801 716	684 614	744 690	641 619	419 478	355 485	390 471	481 505
Stocks, gross, mill, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 com-	1,305	1, 334	1, 427	1, 551	1,648	1, 733	1,803	1,857	1,879	1,820	1,690	1,609	1, 585
mon, $1'' \times 8''$ dol. per M bd. ft.	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 Production these of or #1 34// ornivolent	970 415	264 004	905 970	281, 340	195, 059	283, 321	242, 823	269, 629	187, 254	176, 132	244, 011	2 53, 303	
Productionthous. of sq. ft., ¾" equivalent_ Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	279, 415 283, 104 60, 610	264, 094 263, 884 59, 080	285, 278 275, 490 65, 801	281, 340 280, 908 65, 529	195, 059 178, 875 80, 323	283, 321 270, 994 91, 462	242, 823 235, 627 97, 932	269, 629 257, 805 110, 649	187, 254 189, 383 108, 524	176, 132 195, 259 88, 552	238, 911 92, 577	253, 303 260, 720 84, 739	
HARDWOOD FLOORING													
Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, newM bd. ft	5, 200	5, 075	3, 775	4, 300	3, 675	4, 550	3, 175	3, 700	3, 350	3, 150	4, 800	3,550	3,600
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	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	19 300	13, 050 4, 500	12, 250 4, 150	11,700 4,350
Shipments doStocks, mill, end of monthdo	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, 750 3, 550 7, 575	3, 750 8, 250	4, 250 8, 050	3,800 8,600

r Revised. ¹ Specification changed; earlier data not strictly comparable. ² Data beginning January 1952 have been adjusted to conform to the 1952 revision of the export schedule. ‡ Revisions for January—October 1950 are available upon request.

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

§ Excludes "special category" items.

* New series. Data are compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data prior to March 1951 (February 1951 for softwoods) will be shown later.

				<u></u> E	19	51					1	1952	
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	LUM	1BER	AND N	ANUI	FACTU	RES-	-Conti	nued					
HARDWOOD FLOORING-Continued											1		
Oak: M bd. ft. Orders, new	. 93, 657	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	78, 657 73, 926	87, 840 67, 795 73, 094 77, 040 82, 872	80, 919 76, 931 75, 660 77, 366 81, 168
		ME	TALS A	AND M	IANUI	FACTU	RES						·
IRON AND STEEL											1		
Foreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports, total short tons. Scrap do Months, total do Months, total do Months, total do Months, total do Months, total do Months, total do Months, total do Months, total do Months, total Mo	353, 346 r 17, 829 405, 191 54, 489	299, 794 7 21, 587 387, 851 22, 260	296, 954 - 20, 111 378, 358 19, 086	280, 662 r 14, 456 292, 784 14, 102	287, 245 7 21, 829 315, 363 28, 993	306, 310 7 22, 213 279, 818 26, 074	349, 615 7 25, 455 255, 268 17, 116	296, 081 7 20, 651 248, 186 17, 417	344, 232 r 21, 533 219, 274 24, 630	417, 589 7 19, 115 257, 307 22, 013	21, 992 235, 157	407, 051 16, 247 181, 703 9, 285	
Consumption, total§thous. of short tons	6, 930	6, 707	6, 828 3, 370	6, 377 3, 187	5, 934 3, 043	6, 288 3, 240	6, 023 3, 127	6, 574 3, 409	6, 268 3, 244	6, 141			
Home scrap	3, 457 3, 473 4, 431 1, 220 3, 211	3, 331 3, 375 4, 215 1, 104 3, 111	3, 458 4, 154 1, 123 3, 031	3, 187 3, 190 4, 112 1, 170 2, 941	2, 892 4, 199 1, 171 3, 028	3, 240 3, 048 4, 427 1, 212 3, 215	2, 896 4, 437 1, 215 3, 222	3, 165 4, 492 1, 255 3, 237	3, 244 3, 024 4, 422 1, 240 3, 183	3, 166 2, 975 4, 366 1, 199 3, 168	3, 123 4, 356 1, 166		
Ore Iron ore: All districts:		:											
Mine production thous of long tons. Shipments do Stocks, at mines, end of month do Lake Superior district: Shipments from upper lake ports do Consumption by furnaces do Stocks, end of month, total do	3, 525 2, 453 9, 829 0 7, 372 17, 335	8, 795 8, 837 9, 757 6, 211 7, 235 15, 072	14, 362 14, 990 9, 128 12, 664 7, 761 19, 772	14, 932 15, 783 8, 277 13, 166 7, 499 26, 423	15, 103 16, 251 7, 129 13, 574 7, 556 33, 142	15, 832 16, 448 6, 515 13, 229 7, 699 39, 920	14, 764 14, 900 6, 381 12, 672 7, 473 45, 453	13, 900 14, 623 5, 639 11, 089 7, 749 50, 229	7, 052 7, 500 5, 182 5, 695 7, 624 49, 099	3, 682 3, 132 5, 794 791 7, 639 43, 711	2, 108 7, 404 0 7, 527	3,605 2,160 8,849 0 7,229 29,207	
At furnaces. do. On Lake Erie docks. do. Juports. do. Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous, of long tons.	14, 919 2, 417 661 81	13, 258 1, 813 741 83	17, 696 2, 075 834 49	23, 731 2, 692 1, 235 85	29, 299 3, 843 1, 083	35, 057 4, 863 1, 049 69	39, 504 5, 950 848 71	43, 425 6, 804 1, 103 67	42, 258 6, 841 747 79	37, 315 6, 396 656	30, 369 5, 558 659	24, 693 4, 514 624 70	18, 081 3, 369
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures										1	Ì		
Castings, gray iron: \$ Orders, unfilled, for salethous. of short tons_ Shipments, totaldo For saledo Castings, malleable iron: \$	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, 199	1, 766 1, 155 655	
Orders, unfilled, for sale short tons Shipments, total do For sale do	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	193, 061 82, 898 50, 129	
Pig iron: Production	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	5, 785	
Prices, wholesale: Composite	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	53, 67 52, 00 52, 50	53. 67
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures													
Steel castings: Shipments, total	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	139, 488	174, 035 133, 205 31, 317	
Orders, unfilled, total do Drop and upset do Press and open hammer do	874, 598 697, 335	924, 202 736, 701 187, 501	¹ 1,208,350	1, 263, 657	1,361,005	1, 435, 893	1,418,515	1, 426, 645	1, 446, 118	1, 410, 646	⁷ 1,471,620	1, 416, 895	
Shipments, for sale, total do Drop and upset do Press and open hammer do	177, 263 160, 917 118, 039 42, 878	153, 947 112, 074 41, 873	1177, 273 1117, 475 159, 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, 009		186, 842 124, 397 62, 445	
Steel ingots and steel for castings: Productionthous. of short tons Percent of capacity_t	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, 657 101	9, 404 102
Prices, wholesale: Composite, finished steeldol. per lb Steel billets, rerolling (producing point) o	. 0471	. 0471	. 0471	. 0471	.0471	.0471	. 0471	.0471	.0471	.0471	. 0471	.0471	. 0471
dol. per net ton_ Structural steel (producing point)dol. per lb_ Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton_	56. 00 . 0400 45. 00	56. 00 . 0400 45. 00	56. 00 . 0400 45. 00	56. 00 . 0400 45. 00	56. 00 . 0400 45. 00	56. 00 . 0400 45. 00	56. 00 . 0400 45. 00	56. 00 . 0400 44. 75	56. 00 . 0400 44. 00	56.00 .0400 44.00		56.00 .0400 44.00	
Steel, Manufactured Products													
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of month thousands. Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do.	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	7, 570 1, 961 59	7, 737 2, 008 58

r Revised. OData beginning 1951 have been adjusted in accordance with the revised export schedule to exclude exports of tinplate, circles, strips, etc.; adjusted data for January and February 1951, 9,139 and 16,812 tons, respectively.

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.

\$\text{Data beginning January 1951}\$ are estimated totals derived from a survey of approximately 1,300 establishments by the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of the Census.

\$\text{TPOT 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.

\$\text{CPREVISED ACCURATE

Neurobord centres (1997) and 1997 and 1														
TRON AND STEEL—Continued Steel Manufactured Products—Continued oducts—Continued Products—Continu	1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	March	April	May	June				October			January	Febru-	Marcl
Sezel, Manufactured Products—Continued 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100		ME	rals .	AND N	1ANUF	FACTU	RES—		ued	Der	1 061	<u> </u>	ar y	
State Stat	IRON AND STEEL—Continued							<u> </u>			1	1		
total	Steel, Manufactured Products—Continued						:			ļ .				
Fig. 2		268 022	976 145	208 227	200 212	256 974	492 190	417 970	274 200	069 469	995 107	924 279	925 649	
Shipments for sale.	Fooddo	164, 956	169, 462	206, 185	218, 700	263, 683	367, 257	306, 610	254, 635	156, 035	140, 325	143, 997	144, 439	
regress, production	Shipments for saledodo	224, 124	234, 605	259, 347	266, 927	318, 308	428, 044	371, 686	333, 018	229, 422	203, 902	195, 980	199, 445	
Totals - thouse of short tons 7, 165	rowns, productionthousand gross		31, 453	30, 282	28, 461				24, 625					
Replacedure -0.	Total thous, of short tons				6, 646 734	5, 989 689		6, 207 712		6, 509 778		6, 589 797	6, 358 757	
September 1,500	Reinforcingdo	306	272	293	292	303	322	314	315	155 283	313	285	158 268	
Special Cold relief	Pipe and tubesdododo	681	653	716	685	653	691	657	684	666	708	707	711	
Structural doubles and double and	Railsdodo	1,937	1,821	1,847	1,739	1,617	1,719	1, 548	1,716	1,693	1,590	1,644	1, 534	
The plate and terresplate.	Strip—Cold rolleddododo	238	217	204	173	146	185	185	199	184	180	186	171	
Description Production Pr	Tin plate and terneplatedo	397	361	396	425	347	430	358	394	327	352	298	359	
Production, primary — short tons. 270,002 ± 25,700 ± 25,7		. 024	100	010	193	040	492	400	505	479	441	411	440	
International products, shipments, per 10. 1.723 1.725	Production, primary short tons.		67, 701		67, 454	72, 698	73, 816				72, 454	76, 934	7 72, 374	77, 0
Luminum fabricated products, shipments,	Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.)	1 '	·	ŕ		,	· ·	,		,		i i	-	.07
Castines	luminum fabricated products, shipments,								l	ł				.07
Plate, sheet, and strip, — do. — 101.0 — 94.7 — 91.8 — 88.6 — 82.7 — 91.6 — 78.8 — 78.8 — 78.8 — 78.8 — 78.7 — 78.7 — 78.7 — 78.7 — 78.7 — 78.7 — 78.8 — 78.	Castings do	7 52.2	40. 2	40. 5	36.0	27. 4	35. 5	32. 5	35. 2	32. 4	40. 9	46.4	44.8	4° 15
Opper: Mine production, recoverable copper Mine production Mine producti	Plate, sheet, and stripdodododo	101.0	94. 7	91.8	88.6	82. 7	91.5	77.5	82. 5	78.8	75. 5			8
Crude (mine or smelter, including custom in short tons. 83,171 83,479 83,779 75,847 75,477 76,799 86,989 81,014 77,294 79,167 77,601 72,480 78,660 7	Copper:													
Refined Company of the Company of th	short tons	83, 171	82, 459	83, 779	75, 847	75, 407	67, 939	68, 989	81,014	77, 294	79, 167	77, 691	72, 849	
Deliveries, refined, domestic do. 116,793 114,744 118,113 114,103 101,005 104,938 121,879 125,236 122,464 119,577 130,430 104,798 150,685 125,085 122,464 119,577 130,430 104,798 150,685 125,085 125,086 125,085 125,086 125,085 125,086 125,085 125,086 125,085 125,086 125,085 125,086 125,085 125,086 125,085 125,086 125,085 125,086 125,085 125,086 125,085 125,086 125,085 125,086 125,085 125,085 125,085 125,085 125,086 125,085 12	take)short tons.						73, 324							86, 8
Exports, refined and manufactured. do. 14, 457 17, 652 14, 041 13, 162 13, 253 6, 714 4, 971 9, 864 16, 889 10, 508 12, 982 12, 982	Deliveries, refined, domesticdodo	116, 793	114, 744	118, 113	114, 103	101, 095	104, 938	121,879	125, 286	123, 646	119, 577	130, 430	104, 795	94, 112,
Unrefined, including scrap	Exports, refined and manufactureddo	14, 457	17,652	14,041	13, 162	13, 535	6,714	4,971	9, 864	16, 488	16, 599	1 10, 598	12,842	58,
Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.)dol. per lb.	Unrefined, including scrapdodo	20, 952	24,047	24, 892	30,602	32, 391	35, 935	27, 551	18, 150	13, 131	19, 231	16, 677	27, 469	
Ore (flead contents): Mine production	Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.)_dol. per lb		. 2420									. 2420		. 2
Refined (primary refineries): Production	Ore (lead content):	36, 655					29, 686	27, 620			33, 499			33,
Shipments (domestic)	Refined (primary refineries):	'			<i>'</i>	· ·	1		1	1			i '	41, 5
Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) dol. per lb. dol. per lb. dol. per lb. dol. per lb. dol. per lb. dol. per lb. dol. per lb. dol. per lb. dol. per lb. dol. per lb. dol. per lb. lifting short tons. l4, 916 21, 628 l11, 201 l8, 397 l11, 728 26, 950 l3, 658 20, 707 20, 009 25, 762 l5, 397 42, 460 l709 Production, pig. dol. pig.	Shipments (domestic)dodo	50, 927	42,033	40, 963	40,041	44, 404	40, 252	31, 654	31, 164	37, 084	37, 274	40, 390	41, 291	48, 39,
Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) 14,916 21,628 11,201 18,397 11,728 26,950 13,658 20,707 20,009 25,762 15,397 42,460	Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.)		·	· ·			l				i '	1	1	41,0
Size Production, pig long tons 3, 491 3, 395 3, 420 2, 994 2, 701 2, 797 2, 414 2, 353 2, 055 1, 972 1, 984 1, 990 2, 984 2, 701 2, 797 2, 414 2, 353 2, 055 1, 972 1, 984 1, 990 2, 984 2, 701 2, 797 2, 414 2, 353 2, 055 1, 972 1, 984 1, 990 2, 984 2, 701 2, 797 2, 414 2, 353 2, 055 1, 972 1, 984 1, 990 2, 984 2, 701 2, 797 2, 414 2, 353 2, 055 1, 972 1, 984 1, 990 2, 984 2, 701 2, 797 2, 414 2, 353 2, 055 2, 397 4, 879 4, 524 2, 242 2, 504 2, 504 19, 646 15, 094 13, 490 2, 242 2, 504 19, 646 15, 094 13, 490 2, 242 2, 504 19, 646 15, 094 13, 490 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,	Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content)	[İ			1	1			
Consumption pig	'in:			3, 420					1	1				i
Government	Consumption, pig do do Stocks, pig, end of month, totals do do do do do do do do do do do do do	38, 159	36, 232	5, 295 35, 446	32,091	31,855	28, 393	4,947	5,014	4, 595 22, 504	4,397	4, 879 15, 094	13, 490	1
The fit content	Government dodododo		17, 753 18, 244		18, 105 13, 917			15, 789 11, 790	12, 629 11, 508	10, 454 11, 909	8, 556 11, 018	4, 868 10, 125	3, 810 9, 567	
Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.)dol. per lb 1.4546	Ore (tin content)	2,753	2, 204	1,349		2, 663	2, 430		4, 545				1, 472	
Mine production of recoverable zinc short tons. 60, 564 56, 257 58, 779 56, 546 53, 126 54, 364 50, 118 60, 546 57, 195 57, 269 60, 233 r 59, 998 Slab zinc: Production	Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.)dol. per lb	1. 4546		1.3996		2, 321 1. 0600			1, 969	1, 188	1, 591			1.2
Slab zinc: Production .do 80, 450 77, 862 80, 430 77, 679 78, 955 74, 035 70, 623 79, 432 79, 376 81, 769 83, 205 77, 296 Shipments, total .do 80, 462 74, 419 77, 567 79, 299 83, 346 74, 191 64, 632 73, 583 77, 419 84, 909 78, 403 77, 448 Domestic .do 11, 105 14, 548 17, 411 15, 791 11, 400 11, 244 17, 235 23, 084 25, 041 24, 79, 97 28, 551 Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis) .do per lb .1750 <t< td=""><td>Mine production of recoverable zinc</td><td>60.564</td><td>56 257</td><td>58.779</td><td>56 546</td><td>53 126</td><td>54 364</td><td>50 118</td><td>60 546</td><td>57 195</td><td>57 260</td><td>60 233</td><td>r 50 008</td><td>60,</td></t<>	Mine production of recoverable zinc	60.564	56 257	58.779	56 546	53 126	54 364	50 118	60 546	57 195	57 260	60 233	r 50 008	60,
Shipments, total	Slab zine: Production do		· 1	·	·	,					· '			85,
Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis) dol. per lb. dol. per low. dol. per lo	Shipments, totaldodo	80, 462 70, 845	74, 419 69, 125	77, 567 73, 093	79, 299 74, 149	83, 346	74, 191	64, 632 58, 436	73, 583 68, 365	77, 419 70, 084	84, 909	78, 403	77, 448 70, 928	85, 80,
Imports, total (zinc content) short tons 26, 375 23, 938 30, 140 42, 728 34, 413 32, 908 19, 858 17, 556 21, 537 24, 061 18, 739 49, 225 For smelting, refining, and export	Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis)		,	, i		,	•	17, 235			1			26,
For domestic consumption: Ore (zinc content)	Imports, total (zinc content)short tons	26, 375	23, 938	30, 140	42,728	34, 413	32, 908	19,858	17, 556	21, 537	24, 061	18, 739	49, 225	. 19
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT	For domestic consumption:		,	·										
ELECTRIC ELECTRIC		7, 363		14, 257		7, 583	5, 204			6, 992	7,725		5, 249	
	ELECTRIC													
Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron: Boilers (round and square):	Boilers (round and square):	10 450	10 000	10 445	10 ===	11 102	10.740	00.100	97 000	10.00=	11.100	,, ,,	10.01	
	Stocks, end of monthdo	19, 456 57, 400		10, 443 80, 306			18, 748 87, 007	22, 129 82, 630					10, 211 77, 267	
Radiation: Shipments thous. of sq. ft 4,658 3,550 2,413 2,284 2,220 3,564 4,058 4,798 3,512 2,470 2,784 2,226 Stocks, end of month do 3,717 4,842 6,805 8,699 9,024 9,420 8,680 7,860 7,572 7,784 8,382 8,702	Shipmentsthous. of sq. ft	4, 658	3, 550	2, 413	2, 284		3, 564		4, 798	3, 512	2, 470	2, 784		

[•] 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.

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					195	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	February	March
	MET	TALS A	AND M	IANUF	ACTU	RES-	Contin	ued					
HEATING APPARATUS—Continued													
Boilers, range, shipmentsnumber_ Oil burners:	42, 122	47, 407	47, 218	43, 174	28, 467	31, 113	29, 819	30, 543	32, 370	26, 485	31, 193	28, 245	
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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	36, 789 37, 792	
Stocks, end of month do	69, 485	75, 071	88, 512	91, 674	94, 365	89, 038	83, 815	71, 476	71,886	76, 102	77, 518	80,775	
Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, excl. electric: Shipments, total	318, 455 12, 714	243, 574 8, 447	195, 121 7, 911	147, 757 9, 201 129, 107	131, 695 6, 313	187, 677 10, 028	206, 276 11, 741	236, 588 11, 330	216, 048 11, 549	168, 114 9, 470	184, 275 9, 501	187, 505 9, 589	
Gas (incl. bungalow and combination)do Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo	290, 989 14, 752	225, 879 9, 248	178, 490 8, 720	9, 449	116, 952 8, 430	169, 224 8, 425	184, 815 9, 720	212, 168 13, 090	193, 123 11, 376	150, 777 7, 867	166, 669 8, 105	166, 687 11, 229	
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, totaldo Coal and wooddodo	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	144, 462 19, 318	
Coal and wooddo Gasdo Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo	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	60, 843 64, 301	
Kerosene, gasonne, and uter on warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity-air flow), shipments, total number. Gas. do. Oil do. Solid fuel do. Wotto becters percepting the property do.	79, 239	60, 337	56, 282	61, 910	55, 045 23, 500	77, 192	87, 412	105, 689	83, 667	55, 281 26, 771	r 50,002	48, 529 24, 017	
Gas do do do do do do do do do do do do do	41, 180 24, 584 13, 475	30, 033 19, 616 10, 688	26, 897 19, 227 10, 158	28, 232 22, 114 11, 564	23, 500 21, 783 9, 762	29, 780 30, 630 16, 782	33, 329 37, 290 16, 793	40,780 44,326 20,583	36, 953 34, 766 11, 948	20, 771 22, 565 5, 945	r 24, 306 r 20, 498 5, 198	19, 309 5, 203	
Water heaters, nonelectric, shipmentsdo	265, 122	235, 355	200, 599	163, 220	127, 046	153, 809	160, 433	181, 623	173, 056	146, 263	171, 337	167, 335	
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS		ĺ			ĺ								
Blowers, 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			
Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net 1937-39=100.	599.0	490. 1	431.7	393. 2	390.3	404. 5	346. 5	372.4	305. 5	230. 5	404, 5	200. 4	310. (
Furnaces, industrial, new orders: Electricthous. of dol	4, 846	3, 657	4, 766	3, 370	5, 587	3, 891	3, 250	3, 172	2,882	2, 100	2, 856	1,363	2, 100
Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel)do Machine tools: New orders1945-47=100	7, 019 590, 3	8, 497 516. 1	5, 044 483. 0	6, 279 558, 8	5, 284 490. 6	4, 850 488, 9	1, 821 380. 2	6, 374	2, 519 330. 5	2,873	3,379	2, 418 r 318. 8	1,809
Shipmentsdo Mechanical stokers, sales:	158.9	157. 7	175.1	182.8	144.7	178. 9	189. 8	221. 3	226.0	376. 5 264. 7	347. 8 266. 6	7 279.6	» 327. 1 » 293. 9
Classes 4 and 5:	1,601	1,176	974	1, 327	1,391	2,825	3,001	3, 189	1,998	1,095	1, 327	1, 145	966
Number Horsepower	65, 561	72, 575	184 56, 624	78, 390	191 52, 155	61, 785	60, 984	60, 610	35, 707	115 21, 284	161 43, 931	57, 455	39, 16
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new ordersthous, of dol.	7, 654	7, 583	6, 371	6, 852	8, 358	5, 911	6, 552	6, 506	5, 908	5, 553	5, 517	6,020	5, 925
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT										}			
Batteries (automotive replacement only), ship- ments thousands Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed:	1, 113	1,790	1,400	1,366	1,614	2, 118	2, 055	2, 498	2, 112	1, 696	r 1, 551	7 911	725
Refrigerators, index. 1936=100. Vacuum cleaners, standard type. number.	330 290, 242	242 227, 216	183 201, 983	154 194, 548	7 97 161, 002	r 97 191, 299	7 114 210, 086	113 259, 469	87 219, 119	115 230, 263	233 230, 226	235, 936	290, 099
Washers Ododododo	376, 458 1, 821, 254	298, 797 1, 399, 962	262, 734 1, 417, 828	261, 648 1, 120, 417	143, 436 491, 413	242, 975 620, 956	319, 475 1, 147, 837	304, 131 921, 012	268, 645 823, 943	224, 471 977, 977	218, 956 632, 455	261, 512 759, 453	254, 13, 975, 89
Television sets (incl. combination), production* number Insulating materials and related products:	870,000	500,000	405, 000	352, 500	148, 926	146, 705	337, 341	411, 867	415, 332	467, 108	404, 933	409, 337	510, 561
Insulating materials, sales billed, index_1936=100_ Fiber products:	662	626	614	610	494	539	521	559	511	466	548		
Laminated fiber products, shipments thous, of dol	9, 279	8, 911	8, 583	8, 626	7, 136	7, 230	7, 389	8,032	7,513	6, 833	8, 115	7,830	7,796
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous, of lb.	4, 251	5, 233	4, 185	5, 383	4, 701	5, 461	4,802	5, 462	4, 711	4, 170	4, 836	4, 484	4, 210
Shipments of vulcanized products thous. of dol_ Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments \$	2, 351	2, 287	2, 237	2, 155	1,847	2, 129	1,711	1,804	1,523	1, 232	1, 646	1,618	1, 56
Motors and generators, quarterly:	28, 590	27, 464	27, 891	27, 749	23, 890	25, 017	25, 941	26, 680	26, 409	23, 871	25, 982	25, 530	
New orders, index 1936=100 Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 hp:o ⁻¹ New orders thous, of dol_	780 64, 221			696 56, 573			600 44, 878		1	573 44, 189			i
Billings do Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp.:3	40, 357			48, 166			42, 438			44, 189			
New orders thous. of dol. Billings do	10, 666 6, 082			12, 779 7, 690			9, 160 5, 832		 	10, 713 6, 619			
	P	ETRO	LEUM,	, COA	L, ANI) PRO	DUCTS	S					
COAL								1			1		
Anthracite: Productionthous, of short tons Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month	2, 183	2, 602	3, 622	3, 743	2, 770	3, 514	3, 178	4, 548	4, 016	3, 612	3, 974	r 3, 162	2, 955
thous, of short tonsdo	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, 005 391	1,024
Retail, compositedol. per short ton_	23.48	23.35	22. 50	22. 82	22. 96	23. 22	23, 32	23. 55	23.66	23. 67	23. 67	23.67	
Wholesale, f. o. b., car at mine†do Bituminous: Production thous. of short tons	14. 450 44, 839	13. 905 41, 972	13. 775 43, 362	13, 989 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	14. 513	,, ,,
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, totalthous, of short tons	42, 785	36, 955	34, 592	33, 869	33, 214	36, 656	35, 754	40,002	41, 435	42, 803	49, 900 44, 284	43,770 r39,587	41, 10 39, 21
Industrial consumption, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	35, 162 983	31, 912 905	31, 286 974	30, 150 982	29, 602 836	31, 521 990	30, 190 850	33, 244 971	34, 027 933	34, 660 971	34, 895 998	*31, 757 927	32, 14 87
Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do Electric-power utilities do	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, 171 673	8,80
Electric-power utilities do Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do	8, 714 5, 398 767	7, 583 4, 798	7, 664 4, 367	7, 728 3, 985	7, 743 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, 434 3, 877	8, 51 3, 69
Steel and rolling mills	767 10, 014 7, 623	671 8,857 5,043	609 8, 269 3, 306	568 7, 737 3, 719	534 7, 270 3, 612	579 7, 820 5, 135	544 7, 464 5, 564	8, 741 6, 758	705 9, 515 7, 408	758 9,773 8 143	9, 783	743 8, 932	8, 91
									totals; th				
only (conformation chart of new street		a a ror lani	19 TV - A 11011	or 11161 one	, poginnin	g lannary	LUSU COTTOR	t I A compro	miana Olimba				misa
r Revised. r Preliminary. *New series. only (cepresenting about 97 percent of total industr; 9 Beginning January 1952, data include sales of a The number of companies reporting is as follor										mber-Dec	ember 1951	, 15 compa	mes.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem-	Decem-	January	1952 Febru-	March
	<u> </u>						ber		ber	ber	January	ary	Waten
I	PETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, ANI	PRO	DUCT	S—Cor	atinue	1				
COAL—Continued													
Bituminous—Continued Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel)													
thous. of short tons Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month,	41	90	110	98	93	96	86	104	91	35	19	19	
total thous, of short tons_Industrial, total dodo	71, 425 69, 813	72, 081 70, 550	74, 807 73, 109	76, 992 75, 258	74, 100 72, 248	75, 414 73, 492	76, 245 74, 352	78, 019 76, 080	77, 858 75, 948	76, 636 74, 886	75, 423 73, 792	76, 474 74, 967	77, 29 76, 04
Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do	16, 751 1, 243 26, 529	16, 462 1, 232	16, 175 1, 266 29, 826	16, 247 1, 333 31, 060	14, 035 1, 316	14, 449	14, 426 1, 353	14, 953 1, 420	15, 123 1, 508	15, 270 1, 424	14, 827 1, 361	15, 786 1, 342	16, 72 1, 27
Electric-power utilities do Railways (class I) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4, 854 1, 091	27, 571 4, 739 1, 143	4, 567 1, 232	4, 999 1, 195	31, 635 4, 426 1, 168	32, 392 4, 331	33, 098 4, 245	34, 162 4, 126	34, 104 4, 163	33, 398 4, 172 1, 181	32, 692 4, 161 1, 213	32, 710 4, 237 1, 276	32, 72 4, 29
Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do Other industrial do Retail dealers do	19, 345 1, 612	19, 403 1, 531	20, 043 1, 698	20, 424 1, 734	19, 668 1, 852	1, 156 19, 825 1, 922	1, 147 20, 083 1, 893	1, 155 20, 264 1, 939	1, 151 19, 899 1, 910	19, 441 1, 750	19, 538 1, 631	19, 616 1, 507	1, 3: 19, 6: 1, 2:
Exports dodo	1	4,740	5, 485	5, 231	4, 824	6, 178	6, 104	6, 387	5, 420	4, 478	5, 163	3, 982	1, 2
Prices: Retail, compositedol. per short ton	16. 97	16.96	16.68	16.65	16. 74	16. 76	16.84	17.01	17.03	17. 08	17. 12	17. 13	
Wholesale: Mine run, f. o. b. car at minetdo	5. 711	5. 729	5. 677	5. 769	5, 658	5. 646	5. 680	5. 697	5. 697	5. 697	5, 697	5.697	
Prepared sizes, f. o. b. car at mine†do COKE	6. 942	6. 588	6. 583	6. 610	6. 533	6. 581	6. 679	6. 718	6. 756	6, 773	6. 773	6.769	
Production: Beehive \$thous, of short tons	641	561	608	625	526	616	547	629	619	625	637	r 589	
Byproductdo Petroleum cokedo	6,042	5, 911 286	6, 122 335	5, 943 315	6, 104 326	6, 152 319	5, 923 316	6, 114 328	5, 882 335	6, 114 325	6, 168 331	5, 770 310	6,
Stocks, end of month: Byproduct plants, totaldododododo	1	1, 410	1, 445	1, 395	1, 518	1,626	1,764	1,815	1,758	1, 738	1, 810	1,765	1, 83
At furnace plantsdo At merchant plantsdo Petroleum cokedo	1, 134 132	1, 219 191	1, 211 233	1, 135 260	1, 175 343	1, 204 422	1, 298 466	1,306 509	1, 264 495	1, 295 443	1, 421 389	1, 455 310	1, 5 3
Petroleum cokedodo Exportsdo Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace)	118	125 59	123 62	112 90	99 94	97 122	94 100	82 126	83 111	104 109	134 112	142 86	
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	14, 750	14.7
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS													
Crude petroleum: Wells completednumber Productionthous, of bbl	1, 895 187, 624	1, 769 183, 800	2, 074 191, 268	1, 975 183, 898	1,896 190,362	2, 307 193, 201	1, 975 187, 816	2, 014 197, 610	2, 040 188, 149	1, 947 191, 650	2, 151 192, 712	1, 929 184, 654	
Refinery operations percent of capacity. Consumption (runs to stills) thous. of bbl.	96 200, 535	91 185, 488	94 199, 521	97 197, 246	95 200, 322	96 202, 721	97 196, 752	95 199, 826	97 198, 258	98 206, 032	94 205, 829	95 193, 524	
Stocks, end of month: d Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total do	233, 824	243, 180	248, 418	248, 170	250, 847	254, 276	254, 900	262, 266	261, 100	255, 783	254, 007	255, 900	
At refineriesdodododododo	157, 710	63, 366 162, 444	65, 365 165, 500	65, 536 164, 934	67, 046 166, 077	65, 501 171, 074	64, 916 171, 730	65, 388 179, 173	65, 297 177, 982	62, 311 175, 481	62, 436 173, 471	64, 614 173, 315	
On leasesdo	17, 443 2, 640	17, 370 3, 615	17, 553 1, 791	17, 700 2, 342	17, 724 2, 320	17, 701 2, 361	18, 254 2, 199	17, 705	17,821	17, 991 2, 147	18, 100 2, 303	17, 971 2, 211	
Exports dododo		15, 081 2, 570	16, 019 2, 570	16, 487 2, 570	17, 612 2, 570	15, 232 2, 570	14, 458 2, 570	1, 947 14, 473 2, 570	13, 050 2, 570	11, 953 2, 570	15, 909 2, 570	14, 083 2, 570	
Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil:		2.070	2.010	2.070	2.010	2.510	2.010	2.310	2.010	1 2,0,0	2.070	2.00	
Production: Distillate fuel oilthous, of bbl	41, 129	35, 139	37, 500	37, 614	38,067	38, 335	38, 453	40, 159	40, 726	44, 693	45, 141	44, 314	
Residual fuel oildo Domestic demand:	41, 771 45, 046	36, 908 32, 185	39, 202 25, 519	38, 303 24, 132	39, 516 24, 277	37, 993	36, 843	37, 944	39, 111	40, 693	41, 483	38, 352	
Distillate fuel oil do Residual fuel oil do Consumption by type of consumer: Electric-power plants do	53, 568	46, 841	44, 104	42, 153	39, 400	27, 185 40, 454	27, 271 39, 547	31, 655 45, 016	47, 221 50, 982	57, 233 54, 382	r 63, 185 r 56, 246	54, 489 49, 796	
Electric-power plants dodododo	5, 527 4, 251	4, 811 3, 889	4, 508 3, 658	4, 544 3, 415	4,375 3,338	5, 038 3, 517	5, 072 3, 218	5, 440 3, 486	5, 949 3, 313	6, 295 3, 244	6, 068 3, 032	4, 775 2, 767	5, 2
Vessels (bunker oil)do Stocks, end of month:	5, 846	6,753	6, 663	6, 177	5, 790	6, 750	6, 250	6, 491	6, 331	15, 484	6, 906	6, 447	
Distillate fuel oildodododo	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	55, 369 38, 295	
Exports: Distillate fuel oildodo	773 1,077	1, 361 982	1, 884 2, 679	1, 149 2, 471	2, 280 3, 119	3, 203	2, 554	2, 410	1, 185 1, 962	1, 854 2, 006	1, 894 1, 831	1,654	
Residual fuel oildodo Prices, wholesale: Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel)	1,077	962	2,019	2,411	5, 119	3,005	2, 962	2, 553	1, 962	2,000	1, 851	1,847	
dol. per gal Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel)dol. per bbl	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 750	. 091 1. 690	. 091 1. 650	. 091 1, 650	. 091 1. 650	. 091 1. 500	
Kerosene: Production thous, of bbl.	12, 371	11, 511	10, 698	9, 815	10, 220	10, 506	10, 915	11, 262	12, 083	12, 171	13,040	10,742	
Domestic demand do Stocks, end of month do	11, 788 13, 657 40	8, 678 16, 262 185	5, 877 20, 331 667	5, 494 24, 169 388	6, 490 27, 277	6, 455 30, 241	6, 640 33, 106	10, 171 33, 382 703	14, 960 29, 948 538	16, 744 24, 933 387	7 16, 633 1 22, 679 752	14, 608 18, 530 217	
Exportsdo Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor) dol. per gal	. 101	.101	.101	.101	592	1,000	1, 326	. 101	.101	.101	.101		
Lubricants: Production thous, of bbl.	5, 108	5, 175	5, 454	5,094	5, 241	5, 379	4, 905	5, 432	5, 144	5, 157	4, 963	4, 456	
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo	3, 691 8, 209	3, 550 8, 393	3, 850 8, 451	3, 632 8, 444	3, 348 8, 662	3, 592 8, 875	3, 313 8, 866	4, 090 8, 914	3, 421 9, 111	3, 163 9, 617	7 3, 381 7 9, 856	2, 827 10, 049	
Exports O	1, 533	1, 377	1, 477	1, 387	1, 593	1,499	1, 527	1, 236	1,441	1, 429	1, 292	1, 357	
f. o. b. Tulsa) dol. per gal.	. 290	. 290	. 290	.290	. 290	. 290	. 290	. 290	. 290	, 290	. 290	1 .290	l

r Revised. 1 New basis. Comparable data for December 1951 (thous. bbl.): Distillate fuel, 85,872; residual fuel, 42,955; kerosene, 28,940.
†Revised series. Data formerly shown were quotations on tracks, destination. Figures for 1947-50 will be published later.
§Revisions for 1950 will be shown later. Includes stocks of heavy crude in California.
©Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
NOTE FOR RADIO, TELEVISION SERIES, P. 8-34. *New series. Compiled by the Radio-Television Manufacturers Association. Data represent industry totals based on reports from both members and nonmembers of the association. Both private and company brands are included. Radio production comprises home, portable battery, automobile, and (beginning 1951) clock models; television sets include combination models. Monthly figures beginning 1947 will be shown later. Data for March, June, September, and December 1951 and March 1952 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. January-February 1951 production: Radio sets—1,285,634; 1,396,284; television sets—650,700; 679.319.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
]	PETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, AN	D PRO	DUCT		atinue		Der	<u> </u>	ary	
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued											1		ſ
Refined petroleum products—Continued Motor fuel:													
All types: Production, total thous of bbl. Gasoline and naphtha from crude petro-	93, 378 82, 140	87, 319 76, 826	96, 811 85, 691	96, 154 85, 417	98, 643	98, 799 87, 875	96, 115	98, 510	95, 859	100, 039 88, 800	98, 551	93, 134 82, 052	
leum thous, of bbl. Natural gasoline and allied products do Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc., and transfers	17, 780 6, 542	16, 708 6, 215	16, 646 5, 526	15, 932	87, 851 16, 367 5, 575	16, 977 6, 053	85, 004 17, 069 5, 958	86, 942 18, 167 6, 599	84, 976 18, 191 7, 308	18, 941 7, 702	87, 446 19, 058 7, 953	6, 988	
of cycle products thous, of bbl. Used at refineries do Domestic demand do Stocks, gasoline, end of month:	7, 997 86, 846	7, 803 87, 430	8, 274 100, 188	5, 195 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 84, 394	8, 459 7 86, 863	8, 113 82, 043	
Finished gasoline, total do At refineries do Unfinished gasoline do	. 136,400	130, 501 79, 357 8, 687	123, 830 73, 652 8, 431	119, 769 70, 363 7, 826	113, 734 67, 250 7, 748	106, 704 61, 120 7, 742	106, 547 58, 364 7, 600	101,837 56,984 6,963	105, 117 58, 160 6, 911	117, 235 70, 051 7, 747	136, 161 81, 054 8, 178	143, 910 87, 458 8, 002	
Natural gasoline and allied productsdo Exports ofdodo	8, 109 1, 945	8, 522 1, 846	9, 079 2, 239	10, 043 2, 520	10, 065 3, 438	9, 883 4, 103	9, 578 4, 027	9,003 3,293	8, 379 4, 098	8, 186 3, 449	7, 896 2, 558	8, 585 2, 144	
Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma) group 3 dol, per gal. Wholesale, regular grade (N. Y.)*do. Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo.	. 104	. 104 . 129	. 104 . 129	. 104	. 104 . 129	. 104	. 104	. 104	. 104 . 129	. 103	. 103 . 129	. 103	
A viation gasoline:	1	. 203 5, 523	. 200 6, 265	5, 765	. 202 5, 931	. 202 6, 390	5, 950	6, 487	6, 390	. 203 6, 555	. 200 6, 409	. 199 6, 137	. 20
Production, total thous. of bbl. 100-octane and above do Stocks, total do 100-octane and above do	5, 017 8, 566 4, 048	4, 464 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	5, 480 7 8, 399 4, 483	4, 875 8, 503 4, 421	
Asphalt: Productionshort tonsstocks, refinery, end of monthdo	Į.	915, 600 1, 572, 500	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	719, 300 1, 527, 300	
Wax: Productionthous. of lbtocks, refinery, end of monthdo	122, 640 140, 840	122, 360 152, 600	131, 320 162, 400	113,680 168, 280	110, 320 179, 200	115, 920 188, 440	104, 440 197, 680	100, 520 193, 200	101, 080 196, 280	92, 400 202, 440	98 , 2 80 194, 040	100, 240 190, 400	
Asphalt products, shipments: ‡ Asphalt roofing, totalthous. of squares_ Roll roofing and cap sheet:	, 5, 403 , 1, 289	r 4, 839	7 5,006 7 1,065	r 4,739	r 4, 840 r 1, 008	r 5, 865	r 5, 497	r 6, 552	7 4, 141 7 1, 029	r 2, 485	3, 516 928	3, 549 876	3, 86
Roll roofing and cap sheet: Smooth-surfaced do Mineral-surfaced do Shingles, all types do Asphalt sidings do Saturated felts short tons	7 1, 231 7 2, 883 7 199	7 1,049 7 2,729 7 144	7 1,086 7 2,855 7 150	7 1, 056 7 2, 704 7 128	7 1, 145 7 2, 687 7 135	7 1, 385 7 3, 147 7 178	7 1, 357 7 2, 944 7 186	7 1, 618 7 3, 443 7 268	7 1, 082 7 2, 029 7 192	7 656 7 1, 195 7 120	882 1,705 163	861 1,811 144	2, 06
Saturated feltsshort tons	71, 673	64, 999	67, 044	r 50, 951	r 41, 979	49,770	r 47, 166	7 59, 202	r 44, 742	7 32, 602	44, 641	46, 644	45, 95
		PU	LP, PA	PER,	AND I	PRINT	ING		,				
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER													
Pulpwood: Receipts	2, 339 2, 257 4, 419	1, 968 2, 224 4, 179	2, 214 2, 339 4, 050	2, 383 2, 258 4, 180	2, 309 2, 104 4, 388	2, 720 2, 293 4, 819	2, 288 2, 124 4, 980	2, 503 2, 366	2, 172 2, 305 4, 987	2, 213 2, 102 5, 072	2, 699 2, 339	7 2, 561 7 2, 227	2, 48 2, 33 5, 91
Waste paper: Receiptsshort tons. Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	904, 918 870, 516	878, 247 850, 183	882, 722 890, 776	847, 003 824, 615	722, 774 667, 582	778, 627 757, 434	676, 423 663, 649	5, 118 725, 043 724, 715	644, 616 640, 925	548, 752 544, 983	5, 445 665, 051 657, 518	r 5, 775 r 620, 775 r 632, 317	647, 08 650, 55
Stocks, end of monthdodo	450, 186	479, 554	469, 658	490, 788	547, 347	562, 352	576, 931	572, 481	586, 602	589, 340	593, 508	r 580, 809	576, 03
Production: Total, all gradesthous. of short tons		1, 414 192, 303	1, 484 198, 043	1,400 188,582	1, 329 177, 229	1, 438 198, 499	1,317 171,930	1, 470 198, 261	1, 416 197, 916	1, 277 167, 475	1, 436 199, 797	71,373 199,614	1, 45 211, 90
Bleached sulphate	7 549, 930 7 203, 733 7 66, 181	540, 138 193, 598 68, 017	567, 270 204, 644 65, 900	538, 139 191, 077 63, 253	522, 335 182, 262 58, 586	550, 868 206, 044 61, 287	505, 980 186, 638 61, 177	570, 792 209, 922 68, 807	548, 166 205, 199 61, 363	490, 399 191, 814 62, 126	559, 914 208, 833 63, 214	r 523, 737 r 201, 035 59, 548	552, 03 213, 34
Sodadodododododododododododo	38, 611 216, 545 67, 000	38, 122 209, 937 98, 000	40, 607 222, 535 106, 000	34, 908 210, 681 101, 000	29, 921 197, 911 94, 500	38, 777 208, 437 98, 302	36, 941 194, 055 88, 000	39, 939 214, 370 85, 319	37, 957 203, 712 83, 192	35, 526 192, 799 77, 195	39, 480 207, 014 83, 501	37, 651 194, 723 82, 763	61, 77 39, 04 214, 84 86, 77
Stocks, own pulp at pulp mills, end of month: Total, all gradesshort tons. Bleached sulphatedodo	7 94, 453 7 12, 616	100, 406 13, 112	102, 953 12, 994	110, 894 15, 363	111, 130 11, 830	105, 430 11, 920	110, 011 14, 244	106, 227 13, 650	102, 792 14, 142	107, 057 8, 718	108, 352 11, 150	113, 520 12, 547	124, 07 13, 36
Stocks, own purp at purp mins, end of month. Total, all grades	7,500 ,21,000 11,799 1,039	9, 499 21, 632 13, 144 862	10, 171 24, 583 11, 158 571	12, 911 26, 138 10, 990 1, 088	13, 685 27, 997 12, 210	12, 542 26, 187 11, 579 803	12, 525 27, 160 13, 054 1, 088	12, 871 26, 290 13, 012 1, 129	12, 413 23, 293 11, 480 1, 927	11, 462 29, 508 12, 184	12, 583 26, 472 11, 219	14, 339 27, 902 10, 100	16, 58 28, 65 13, 40
Groundwood do do do do do do do do do do do do	38, 261 11, 520	39, 953 19, 048	40, 487	40, 841 19, 489	987 40, 852 10, 711	38, 601 12, 007	37, 954 12, 794	34, 432 11, 046	34, 880 27, 758	1, 816 37, 969 23, 583	1, 540 39, 227 14, 540	1, 781 38, 912 24, 261	1, 03 41, 86
Imports, all grades, total do Bleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do	199, 584 36, 395 27, 134	180, 732 41, 549 22, 080	228, 620 50, 949 36, 668	232, 277 51, 391 39, 253	213, 392 47, 001 31, 179	189, 442 45, 102 21, 664	164, 897 39, 227 23, 749	196, 712 47, 668 22, 060	172, 963 42, 268 17, 928	169, 404 45, 108 18, 961	176, 358 43, 560 21, 858	161,847 47,028 18,854	
Bleached sulphitedododododododododododo	52, 128 47, 625 3, 025	46, 365 40, 383 3, 007	52, 594 52, 525 2, 995	49, 634 57, 787 2, 717	50, 379 53, 221 2, 625	46, 465 47, 888 2, 988	42, 862 35, 741 2, 489	51,003 44,078 2,859	44, 744 42, 072 2, 767	39, 849 41, 971 2, 430	42, 074 47, 656 2, 273	41, 111 37, 294 2, 654	
Groundwooddodo	32, 183	26, 451	31, 714	29, 489	27, 199	24, 715	19, 450	27, 202	21, 973	20, 106	17, 974	12, 475	
All paper and paperboard mills: Paper and paperboard production, total		0.554						_					
thous. of short tons Paper (incl. building paper) do Paperboard do Building board do	r 2, 373 r 1, 147 r 1, 115	2, 319 1, 101 1, 091	2, 406 1, 148 1, 126	2, 283 1, 105 1, 055	1, 996 974 903	2, 207 1, 106 989	2, 018 1, 043 873	2, 220 1, 166 939	2, 049 1, 088 857	1,847 1,022 743	2, 105 1, 118 892	7 2, 005 1, 048 859	2, 07 1, 09 88
Building boarddodo	ports not sh	127 nown separ	132 ately for se	123 ecurity reas	sons.	113	103	115	104	82	95	r 97	9

^{*}Revised. of Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.

*New series. Prices are for bulk lots, f. o. b. refineries. Quotations prior to 1951 will be shown later.

‡ Revised data for January 1951 (units as above) are as follows: Asphalt roofing, total, 5,310; smooth-surfaced, 1344; mineral-surfaced, 1264; shingles, all types, 2703; asphalt sidings, 205.

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the		i		,	195	<u> </u>	₁					1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are snown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	PU	LP, PA	PER,	AND P	RINTI	NG(Continu	ıed					
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con.													
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper- board (American Paper and Pulp Association):										ŀ			
Orders, new short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of month do	964, 941 984, 495	905, 445 1, 013, 760	886, 155 988, 500	882, 150 984, 305	812, 496 1,025,263	854, 043 983, 823	835, 693 982, 593	942, 156 976, 913	819, 334 914, 463	820, 265 870, 769	7 962, 506 7 914, 567	r 845, 036 r 907, 542	859, 50 874, 0
Productiondo	917, 112 916, 683	875, 512	909, 757	885, 285 886, 429	783,778	894, 740	851, 819	946, 158	896, 957	861, 248	r 932, 288	7 865, 975 7 854, 392	904, 0
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	293, 423	877, 033 293, 832	901, 561 301, 420	300, 270	770, 991 312, 183	895, 659 311, 2 54	837, 409 325, 907	947, 030 325, 035	881,877 340,425	863, 959 338, 617	τ 911, 745 τ 326, 610	* 349, 916	889, 0 364, 6
Fine paper: Orders, newdo	110, 114	119, 245	106, 722	113, 525	108, 242	104, 721	109, 384	121, 329	100,090	106, 947	r 136, 428	* 115, 955	111, 5
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	140, 035	147, 000 113, 501	137, 190 117, 785	130, 810 117, 902	145, 100 95, 741	133, 205 116, 506	132, 655 110, 546	132, 495 123, 623	110, 610 122, 649	122, 703 118, 200	7 141, 965 126, 753	r 136, 386 r 122, 133	120, 2 129, 0
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	116, 276 63, 630	112, 245 64, 885	117, 570 64, 470	119, 902 62, 470	98, 572 63, 605	116, 652 63, 459	110, 422 63, 325	121, 489 65, 959	121, 972 66, 635	119,040 65,795	7 125, 513 7 64, 558	r 118, 198 r 68, 423	127, 0 69, 4
Printing paper:	351,015	311, 555	307, 316	298, 390	268, 285	290, 115	278, 225	320, 338	264, 508		* 343, 367	r 290, 075	293, 0
Orders, newdo Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	475, 400 312, 477	489, 770	482, 155	496, 190	510, 150	494, 705	492, 795	495, 265	465, 945	274, 755 447, 761	r 475, 000	r 474, 000	467,0
Shipments do	. 310, 190	296, 203 297, 185	306, 518 304, 555	285, 183 284, 352	254, 382 254, 294	304, 666 305, 590	286, 834 280, 135	313, 161 317, 865	297, 894 293, 829	291, 707 292, 939	315, 983 r 310, 450	r 290, 945 r 290, 550	303, 0 299, 0
Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill*_dol. per 100 lb_	111,975	110, 990	112,930	113, 760	113, 845	112, 920	119,619	114, 915	118, 980	117,748	^r 129, 798	r 130, 100	134,0
Coarse paper:	12.65	12.65	12.65	12,82	12.82	12.98	13.15	13. 15	13.15	13. 15	13. 15	13. 55	
Orders, new short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of month do	315, 065 234, 820	291, 940 239, 175	295, 860 236, 325	297, 480 228, 315	277, 783 235, 118	302, 539 233, 895	294, 386 236, 168	321, 515 232, 340	313, 393 229, 708	291, 794 217, 091	329, 159 r 192, 045	7 286, 615 7 190, 108	294,0 182,0
Productiondo Shipmentsdo	306, 009 308, 044	285, 683 287, 582	302, 948 298, 287	305, 938 305, 490	277, 523 270, 980	303, 033 303, 762	296, 567 292, 113	324, 031 325, 340	321, 882 316, 025	305, 258 304, 411	320, 281 r 317, 727	r 293, 398 r 289, 454	306, 0 300, 0
Stocks, end of monthdo Newsprint:	75, 198	73, 295	78, 005	78, 450	84, 993	84, 265	88, 720	87, 411	93, 520	94, 367	r 66, 88 4	75,654	82,
Canada (incl. Newfoundland): Production	472, 963	447 551	405 700	464, 332	450 455	404 500	491 000		471 700	405.005	450 450		4770
Shipments from millsdo	473, 503	447, 551 443, 288	485, 723 486, 340	475, 034	452, 455 442, 966	484, 563 480, 581	431, 082 427, 738	492, 475 497, 410	471, 732 491, 020	435, 287 461, 455	470, 456 445, 212	457,835 441,349	476, 4 453, 1
Stocks, at mills, end of monthdo United States:		146, 805	146, 188	135, 486	144, 975	148, 957	152, 301	147, 366	128, 078	101, 910	127, 154	143, 640	166, 9
Consumption by publishersdo Productiondo	394, 387	410, 723 89, 136	403, 233 96, 688	365, 324 94, 331	333, 440 92, 481	344, 470 101, 574	381, 437 90, 728	405, 277 100, 339	402, 829 95, 847	387, 783 91, 763	345, 315 97, 216	348, 630 94, 759	399, 2 99, 6
Productiondo Shipments from millsdo Stocks, end of month:	92, 898	90, 988	93, 690	97, 274	90, 875	100, 003	92, 487	97, 791	99, 301	91, 721	95, 046	96, 982	98, 6
At mills do do do do do do do do do do do do do	8, 811 349, 308	6, 959 322, 750	9, 957 332, 601	7, 014 358, 294	8, 620 393, 718	10, 191 467, 052	8, 432 439, 547	10, 980 434, 841	7, 526 436, 244	7, 568 430, 431	9, 738 460, 378	7, 515 475, 502	8, 4 457, 6
In transit to publishers do	95, 893 447, 243	95, 340 396, 897	86, 522	94, 331 426, 291	106, 727	77,646	87,037	100, 292	107, 144	91,765	89, 491	99,741	87,8
In transit to publishers do Imports do Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal	100 55		439, 586		417, 120	442, 100	358, 866	458, 514	436, 930	403, 233	385, 574	398, 936	
ports*dol. per short ton_ Paperboard (National Paperboard Association):	106.75	106.75	106, 75	106.75	109. 25	111.75	114. 25	116.75	116.75	116.75	116.75	116. 75	
Orders, new short tons Orders, unfilled, end of month do	704, 900	1, 019, 300 646, 900	1, 112, 100 658, 700	962, 700 548, 000	933, 000 537, 600	932, 200 470, 800	856,000 458,200	961, 900 487, 800	804, 500 365, 400	798, 300 358, 700	883, 200 405, 500	829, 300 355, 200	923, 0 380, 4
Production, totaldo	1, 107, 300	1, 049, 100 105	1, 128, 200 104	1, 058, 500 103	890, 000 84	1, 002, 200 94	852, 500 86	951, 700 87	866, 300 82	789, 900 75	835, 000 81	867, 800 86	880,
Paper products: Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber,													
shipmentsmil. sq. ft. surface area. Folding paper boxes, value:	7, 965	7, 315	7, 288	6, 410	5, 238	5,896	5, 484	6, 027	5, 367	5, 074	5, 550	5, 569	5, 9
New orders	879. 4	737. 7	699. 3	613. 3	588. 1	608.7	470.8	607. 6	549. 4	490.3	638.3	591.0	62
	851.9	778.4	815, 4	755. 5	599. 3	704.7	631.1	748. 9	652. 8	532. 2	639, 9	606.0	638
PRINTING													
Sook publication, totalnumber of editionsdo	. 861	878 678	969 759	1, 145 879	751 549	638 466	940 743	980 781	1, 172 963	1,083 872	720 557	723 575	1,3
New editionsdo	269	200	210	266	202	172	197	199	209	211	163	148	1
		RUBB	ER AN	ND RU	BBER	PROD	UCTS						
RUBBER [atural rubber:													
Consumption long tons	35, 335 76, 312	39, 508 71, 679	42, 445 68, 498	39, 998 68, 369	35, 478 67, 816	36, 506 67, 491	36, 887 56, 941	37, 407 63, 501	35, 037 63, 689	33, 256 76, 569	36,776 81,627	7 34, 642 7 82, 671	35, 7 66, 1
Stocks, end of month do. Imports, including latex and guayule do. Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York)	63, 166	60, 912	42, 371	56, 411	73, 586	71, 121	61, 200	55, 214	57, 378	45, 364	83, 283	76, 383	
dol. per lb.	- 7.723	. 675	. 660	. 660	. 520	. 520	. 520	. 520	. 520	. 520	. 520	. 505	. 5
Productionlong tons_	65, 286 65, 587	66, 414 58, 787	70, 541 65, 027	74, 188 64, 718	76, 250 61, 419	74, 951 67, 260	70, 870 68, 460	79, 285 68, 923	73, 045 65, 403	76, 958 60, 421	75, 214 69, 430	73,807 65,767	78, 1 69, 2
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	60, 614	65, 793	70, 276	78, 154	89, 527	96, 382 777	99.889	109, 407	116, 910	129, 952	137.785	144, 279	150, 7
Exportsdo Reclaimed rubber:	1	585	617	573	968	ļ.	1,008	550	1, 190	1,430	1, 831	2, 141	
	35, 094 32, 678	34, 293 32, 428	35, 051 34, 148	33, 509 30, 999	29, 999 25, 500	29, 035 28, 598	26, 885 26, 226	29, 611 27, 744	25, 453 24, 509	23, 677 22, 044	27, 755 26, 553	r 23, 883 r 24, 518	22, 8 24, 9
Productiondo		39, 064	39, 098	40, 268	44, 347	43, 900	43, 095	44, 367	44, 049	45, 082	45,067	r 43, 306	41, 2
Consumptiondododo	38, 334	•		1				l					
Consumption doStocks, end of month do				1			1	I	1 .	1 .			7,
Consumption doStocks, end of month do		6, 540	7, 116	7, 222	6, 734	7, 549	7, 429	7,746	7, 350	6, 419	7,872	7,463	
Consumption doStocks, end of month do TIRES AND TUBES		6, 540 6, 255 2, 755	7, 116 6, 730 2, 692	7, 222 7, 185 2, 603	6, 734 6, 602 2, 361	7, 549 7, 163 2, 813	6, 657 2, 519	7,746 7,050 2,553	7, 350 6, 081 2, 392	6, 419 4, 518 1, 800	7, 872 6, 529 2, 140	7, 463 6, 184 2, 301	6, 2
Consumption doStocks, end of month do TIRES AND TUBES		6, 255 2, 755 3, 412	6, 730 2, 692 3, 911	7, 185 2, 603 4, 439	6, 602 2, 361 4, 126	7, 163 2, 813 4, 230	6, 657 2, 519	7,050 2,553 4,315	6, 081 2, 392 3, 501	4, 518 1, 800 2, 520	6, 529 2, 140 4, 243	6, 184 2, 301 3, 721	6, 1 2, 4 3, 8
Consumption doStocks, end of month do TIRES AND TUBES		6, 255 2, 755 3, 412 88 3, 047	6,730 2,692 3,911 127 3,442	7, 185 2, 603 4, 439 143 3, 512	6, 602 2, 361 4, 126 115 3, 586	7, 163 2, 813 4, 230 120 4, 033	6, 657 2, 519 3, 967 171 4, 767	7, 050 2, 553 4, 315 181 5, 514	6, 081 2, 392 3, 501 188 6, 888	4, 518 1, 800 2, 520 198 8, 773	6, 529 2, 140 4, 243 146 10, 039	6, 184 2, 301 3, 721 163 11, 370	6, 1 2, 4 3, 8 13, 0
Consumption	- 6, 693 7, 235 3, 620 3, 493 123 2, 804 120	6, 255 2, 755 3, 412 88 3, 047 106	6, 730 2, 692 3, 911 127 3, 442 88	7, 185 2, 603 4, 439 143 3, 512 118	6, 602 2, 361 4, 126 115 3, 586 108	7, 163 2, 813 4, 230 120 4, 033 126	6, 657 2, 519 3, 967 171 4, 767 147	7, 050 2, 553 4, 315 181 5, 514 129	6, 081 2, 392 3, 501 188 6, 888 161	4, 518 1, 800 2, 520 198 8, 773 210	6, 529 2, 140 4, 243 146 10, 039 150	6, 184 2, 301 3, 721 163 11, 370 164	6, 1 2, 4 3, 8 13, 0
Consumption	- 6, 693 7, 235 3, 620 3, 493 123 2, 804 120 - 5, 828 - 6, 593	6, 255 2, 755 3, 412 88 3, 047	6,730 2,692 3,911 127 3,442	7, 185 2, 603 4, 439 143 3, 512	6, 602 2, 361 4, 126 115 3, 586	7, 163 2, 813 4, 230 120 4, 033	6, 657 2, 519 3, 967 171 4, 767	7, 050 2, 553 4, 315 181 5, 514	6, 081 2, 392 3, 501 188 6, 888	4, 518 1, 800 2, 520 198 8, 773	6, 529 2, 140 4, 243 146 10, 039	6, 184 2, 301 3, 721 163 11, 370	6, 1 2, 4 3, 5

^{*}Revised. ¹ Includes data for motorcycles.

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

*New series. Compiled by the *U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics;* monthly data beginning 1947 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	- 1	- I	- 		198	91				1 _		1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	ST	ONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLAS	S PRO	DUCT	S					
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS													1
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments_reams_	206, 940	179, 507	191, 138	162,002	161, 093	174, 180	171, 584	195, 139	188, 389	132, 524	159, 041	162, 959	174, 158
PORTLAND CEMENT													
Production thous. of bbl. Percent of capacity thous.	18, 708 82	20, 184 91	21, 924 96	21, 984 99	22, 439 98	22, 514 98	22, 269 100	22, 797 99	r 20, 737 93	19, 874 85	17, 039 73	16, 545 76	18, 09
Percent of capacity hipmentsthous. of bbl. tocks, finished, end of monthdo. tocks, clinker, end of monthdo.	* 17, 678 * 23, 250	' 20, 921 ' 22, 511	* 24, 867 * 19, 566	, 24, 916 , 16, 630	* 24, 259 * 14, 812	* 25, 841 * 11, 491	7 23, 253 7 10, 499	7 26, 134 7 7, 162	7 17, 994 7 9, 910	7 11, 791 7 17, 993	12, 696 22, 336	14, 362 24, 519	15, 99 26, 62
	8,068	8, 194	7, 482	6, 682	5, 601	4,851	4, 138	3, 544	3, 882	4, 711	7,056	r 8, 987	10, 723
CLAY PRODUCTS													•
Brick, unglazed: Productionthous. of standard brick	534, 077	553, 468	605, 304	600, 516	571, 338	603, 781	538, 774	591, 281	532, 937	436, 552	406, 229	392, 482	
Shipments do_ Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant†dol. per thous_	550, 274	552, 881	599, 905	577, 686	540, 545	571, 081	516, 533	578, 080	466, 690	342, 901	353, 812	378, 321	
plant†dol. per thousdol. per thous	27.317	27. 317	27. 317	27. 317	27.317	27. 317	27. 366	27. 366	27.366	27, 366	27. 317	27. 317	
Clay sewer pipe, vitrified: Production short tons Shipments do Structural tile, unglazed:	139, 653 125, 328	142, 356 134, 777	144, 666 141, 774	138, 922 137, 142	137, 727 141, 255	151, 181 150, 323	137, 430 135, 057	158, 121 154, 034	141, 154 121, 239	124, 993 82, 546	134, 045 86, 576	127, 442 97, 107	
tructural tile, unglazed: Productiondodododo	110, 146	105, 268	106, 045	104, 547	101, 903	103, 493	93, 164	101, 922	98, 965	84, 411	81, 948	78, 061	İ
	108, 738	108, 653	108, 866	105, 045	100, 040	101, 782	94, 063	100, 142	85, 529	66, 682	71, 403		
GLASS PRODUCTS Blass containers:													
Production thous. of gross Shipments, domestic, total do	10, 987 10, 250	11,075 9,583	10, 849 10, 390	10, 489 9, 847	10, 355 9, 372	10, 575 10, 543	9, 134 9, 397	9, 341 8, 948	7, 804 7, 714	7, 603 7, 568	8, 941	8, 783 8, 053	9, 40
Concret use food:	1,116	1,067	999	908	738			· '	,	· '	8, 485		9,00
Narrow-neck food. do						1, 125	1, 432	1,072	632	674	783	859	88
Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable)	2,472	2, 332	2,666	2,410	2, 416	2,782	2, 281	2, 426	2, 122	1,885	2, 498	2, 123	2, 40
thous. of grossdo	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	503 874	65 80
Medicinal and toiletdo	1,302 2,740	931 2, 389	880 2, 426	730 1, 965	746 1,805	805 1, 901	1, 171 1, 782	1, 328 1, 985	1, 097 1, 810	906 1, 795	741 2, 161	840 1, 962	97 2, 27
Medicinal and toiletdo Chemical, household and industrialdo Dairy productsdo	883 313	823 235	878 271	823 255	695 266	722 326	717 338	782 312	634 260	572 330	$\frac{679}{258}$	693 199	78
Stocks, end of monthdo Other glassware, machine-made:	8,091	9, 293	9, 426	9, 714	10, 375	10, 102	9, 839	9, 884	9, 710	9, 453	9, 635	10, 093	10, 21
Tumblers:	7, 570	7, 534	7, 292	6, 384	5, 560	5, 807	4,656	4, 966	3,889	3, 800	4, 883	5, 136	6, 58
Production thous. of dozens Shipments do Stocks do	7, 156 10, 340	6, 851 10, 933	6, 760 11, 381	5, 737 11, 974	5, 733 11, 769	5, 331 12, 256	4, 387 12, 556	5, 414 11, 978	4,645 11,228	3, 352 11, 579	4, 473 11, 837	5, 514 9, 989	5, 06 10, 24
Stocks dodo	3, 998	3, 439	3,408	2, 682	2, 766	3, 506	2,892	3, 459	3, 368	2, 589	3,005	3, 857	10, 21
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS		,	, i	ĺ	ĺ	,	,,,,,	,	,,,,,,		.,,,,,	3,031	
Crude gypsum, quarterly total: Importsthous. of short tons											·		
Production do	613 2, 102			2,305			1,171 2,271 1,977			859 2,027			
Calcined, production, quarterly totaldo Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: short tonsshort tons	1,838						1	4		4			
Calcined:							588, 584			636, 366			
For building uses: Base-coat plastersdo	512, 238			591.646			590, 559			471,072			
Keene's cementdo All other building plastersdo	14, 328 137, 878			15, 053 154, 610			13, 711 169, 219			10, 648 146, 036			
Laththous, of sq. ftto	110,101			745, 224 10, 710			704, 333 9, 386			602, 500			
Wallboard do	849, 933			877, 893 71, 181			855, 222 68, 612			776, 854 71, 377			
	l		TEX	TILE 1	PRODU	J CTS		<u> </u>		1 '	1		1
	1		<u> </u>		I	1	 	1		1	<u> </u>	1	Γ
CLOTHING Hosiery:	1,	10 140	10.040	10 100	0.00-	10.000		10 000	,,,,,,			10.10-	
Production thous. of dozen pairs. Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	14, 765 14, 617	13, 143 11, 875	12, 943 10, 983	12, 163 11, 453	9, 383 9, 259	12, 670 12, 929	11, 862 12, 605	13, 617 14, 374	12, 928 13, 986	11, 393 11, 611	13, 945 13, 366	13, 465 13, 495	13, 25 13, 96
	25, 780	27,048	29, 008	30, 208	30, 332	30, 073	29, 330	28, 573	27, 515	28, 199	28, 778	28,748	28, 03
Cotton (evaluative of linters)			,								1		
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Production:	10.000							10.000	10.000	10		1	
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, 05
Consumption thous, of bales bales Stocks in the United States, end of month,	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	768, 889	2 15, 13 736, 53
total¶thous, of bales	6, 461	5, 008	3, 822	2, 958	2, 278 2, 166	16, 198	15, 125	13, 646	12, 128	10, 759	9,060	7, 638	6, 35
On farms and in transitdo	6, 349 480	4, 906 227	3,716 108	2, 848 125	134	16, 090 13, 652	15, 022 10, 734	13, 550 6, 840	12, 037 4, 754	10, 672 3, 492	8, 981 2, 421	7, 537 1, 503	6, 25 88
Public storage and compressesdodododododo	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, 394 1, 640	3,77 1,59
Foreign cotton, totaldodo	112	102	106	110	1112	108	103	96	1, 30	1, 87	1, 000		1, 39

r Revised. † Revised series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later. ¹ Total ginnings of 1950 crop. ² Total ginnings of 1951 crop. concludes laminated board, reported as component board. § Total ginnings to end of month indicated. ¶Data for April, July, and October 1951 and January 1952 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stocks data are for end of period covered.

72, 428 4, 807 42. 57 44. 9 23. 8 25. 1 . 915 1. 176 21, 770 20, 516 10, 399 533 9, 768 144. 1	18, 412 42.0 45.2 96 31 327 2, 651 73, 786 2, 614 39. 77 46.6 23.0 23.0 23.0 23.0 1.127 22, 145 20, 910 10, 287 514 9, 677 138.9	July 129, 144 7, 529 39.1 40.1 90 21 260 63, 092 2, 497 38.77 45.4 (1) 20.9 .806 1.058 411 9, 281 9, 281 110.7	August -Conti 145, 758 3, 679 34. 6 35. 0 88 64 231 63, 850 1, 935 37. 62 41. 5 17. 4 18. 1 . 767 . 968 22, 000 20, 755 9, 368 8, 786 126. 3	356, 209 2, 320 33.7 35.1 114 175 272 2, 279 65, 408 2, 174 33. 88 40. 5 17. 2 18. 1 . 720 . 926 21, 895 20, 714 9, 247 8, 745 127. 8	583, 927 5, 722 36. 2 36. 9 136 267 367 53, 745 1, 600 31. 20, 40, 7 17. 1 18. 4 -712 -911 -911 -91, 609 -920, 394 -11, 393 -460 -10, 721 -124, 1	803, 580 1, 046 41. 0 41. 5 131 247 460 64, 127 1, 690 28. 72 41. 6 17. 8 19. 3 . 769 . 948 20, 519 9, 050 464 8, 486 8, 486 8, 125. 4	979, 762 2, 214 40. 3 42. 2 117 205 538 2, 302 77, 431 1, 846 29. 95 42. 7 18. 1 19. 8 . 791 . 960 21, 516 20, 264 8, 336 439 7, 823	676, 400 15, 453 38, 7 41, 9 118 221 620 62, 133 1, 879 29, 04 42, 7 17, 8 19, 4	587, 763 35, 470 37. 3 40. 6 120 174 1629 72, 255 1, 999 28, 45 42, 7 17. 0 18. 8 3, 784 31. 069 21, 126 19, 854 9, 265	36.7 40.8 100 140 655 26.61
72, 428 4, 807 42. 5 72, 428 4, 807 42. 57 44. 9 23. 8 25. 1 . 915 1. 176 21, 770 20, 516 10, 399 533 9, 768	204, 006 18, 412 42.0 45. 2 96 31 327 - 2, 651 73, 786 2, 614 39, 77 46. 6 23. 0 23. 0 23. 0 23. 0 10, 287 1127 22, 145 20, 910 10, 287 138. 9	129, 144 7, 529 39. 1 40. 1 90 21 260 63, 092 2, 497 45. 4 (1) 20. 9 806 1. 058 411 9, 241	145, 758 3, 679 34. 6 35. 0 88 64 231 63, 850 1, 935 37. 62 41. 5 17. 4 18. 1 . 767 . 968 22, 000 20, 755 9, 368 468 8, 786	356, 209 2, 320 33. 7 35. 1 114 175 272 2, 279 65, 408 2, 174 33. 88 40. 5 17. 2 18. 1 . 720 . 926 21, 895 20, 714 9, 247 . 274 8, 745	5, 722 36. 2 36. 9 136 267 367 367 53, 745 1, 600 31. 20 40. 7 17. 1 18. 4 . 712 . 911 21, 609 20, 394 11, 393 460 10, 721	1, 046 41. 0 41. 5 131 247 460 64, 127 1, 690 28. 72 41. 6 17. 8 19. 3 . 769 . 948 21, 758 20, 519 9, 050 464 8, 486	2, 214 40. 3 42. 2 117 205 538 2, 302 77, 431 1, 846 29. 95 42. 7 18. 1 19. 8 . 791 . 960 21, 516 20, 264 8, 336 439 7, 823	15, 453 38, 7 41, 9 118 221 620 62, 133 1, 879 29, 04 42, 7 17, 8 19, 4	35, 470 37.3 40.6 120 174 1629 72, 255 1, 999 28, 45 42, 7 17.0 18, 8 3, 784 31, 069 21, 126 19, 854	40. 8 108 140 655 26. 61 21, 159 19, 885
16, 102 42. 5 45. 2 115 36 398 72, 428 4, 807 42. 57 44. 9 23. 8 25. 1 . 915 1. 176 20, 516 10, 399 533 9, 768	18, 412 42.0 45.2 96 31 327 2, 651 73, 786 2, 614 39. 77 46.6 23.0 23.0 23.0 23.0 1.127 22, 145 20, 910 10, 287 514 9, 677 138.9	7, 529 39.1 40.1 90 21 260 63, 092 2, 497 45.4 (1) 20.9 .806 1.058 22, 128 20, 871 9, 858 411 9, 241	3, 679 34. 6 35. 0 88 64 231 63, 850 1, 935 37. 62 41. 5 17. 4 18. 1 . 767 . 968 22, 000 20, 755 9, 368 468 8, 786	2,320 33.7 35.1 114 175 272 2,279 65,408 2,174 33.88 40.5 17.2 18.1 .720 .926 21,895 20,714 9,247 .274 8,745	5, 722 36. 2 36. 9 136 267 367 367 53, 745 1, 600 31. 20 40. 7 17. 1 18. 4 . 712 . 911 21, 609 20, 394 11, 393 460 10, 721	1, 046 41. 0 41. 5 131 247 460 64, 127 1, 690 28. 72 41. 6 17. 8 19. 3 . 769 . 948 21, 758 20, 519 9, 050 464 8, 486	2, 214 40. 3 42. 2 117 205 538 2, 302 77, 431 1, 846 29. 95 42. 7 18. 1 19. 8 . 791 . 960 21, 516 20, 264 8, 336 439 7, 823	15, 453 38, 7 41, 9 118 221 620 62, 133 1, 879 29, 04 42, 7 17, 8 19, 4	35, 470 37.3 40.6 120 174 1629 72, 255 1, 999 28, 45 42, 7 17.0 18, 8 3, 784 31, 069 21, 126 19, 854	40. 8 108 140 655 26. 61 21, 159 19, 885
16, 102 42. 5 45. 2 115 36 398 72, 428 4, 807 42. 57 44. 9 23. 8 25. 1 . 915 1. 176 20, 516 10, 399 533 9, 768	18, 412 42.0 45.2 96 31 327 2, 651 73, 786 2, 614 39. 77 46.6 23.0 23.0 23.0 23.0 1.127 22, 145 20, 910 10, 287 514 9, 677 138.9	7, 529 39.1 40.1 90 21 260 63, 092 2, 497 45.4 (1) 20.9 .806 1.058 22, 128 20, 871 9, 858 411 9, 241	3, 679 34. 6 35. 0 88 64 231 63, 850 1, 935 37. 62 41. 5 17. 4 18. 1 . 767 . 968 22, 000 20, 755 9, 368 468 8, 786	2,320 33.7 35.1 114 175 272 2,279 65,408 2,174 33.88 40.5 17.2 18.1 .720 .926 21,895 20,714 9,247 .274 8,745	5, 722 36. 2 36. 9 136 267 367 367 53, 745 1, 600 31. 20 40. 7 17. 1 18. 4 . 712 . 911 21, 609 20, 394 11, 393 460 10, 721	1, 046 41. 0 41. 5 131 247 460 64, 127 1, 690 28. 72 41. 6 17. 8 19. 3 . 769 . 948 21, 758 20, 519 9, 050 464 8, 486	2, 214 40. 3 42. 2 117 205 538 2, 302 77, 431 1, 846 29. 95 42. 7 18. 1 19. 8 . 791 . 960 21, 516 20, 264 8, 336 439 7, 823	15, 453 38, 7 41, 9 118 221 620 62, 133 1, 879 29, 04 42, 7 17, 8 19, 4	35, 470 37.3 40.6 120 174 1629 72, 255 1, 999 28, 45 42, 7 17.0 18, 8 3, 784 31, 069 21, 126 19, 854	40. 8 108 140 655 26. 61 21, 159 19, 885
45. 2 115 36 398 72, 428 4, 807 42. 57 44. 9 23. 8 25. 1 . 915 1. 176 20, 516 10, 399 533 9, 768	45. 2 96 31 327 2, 651 73, 786 2, 614 39. 77 46. 6 23. 0 23. 0 23. 0 23. 0 1. 127 22, 145 20, 910 10, 287 514 9, 677 138. 9	40. 1 90 21 260 63, 092 2, 497 38. 77 45. 4 (1) 20. 9 . 806 1. 058 22, 128 20, 871 9, 858 411 9, 241	35. 0 88 64 231 63, 850 1, 935 37. 62 41. 5 17. 4 18. 1 . 767 . 968 22, 000 20, 755 9, 368 468 8, 786	35. 1 114 175 272 2, 279 65, 408 2, 174 33. 88 40. 5 17. 2 18. 1 . 720 . 926 21, 895 20, 714 9, 247 . 274 8, 745	36. 9 136 267 367 53, 745 1, 600 31. 20 40. 7 17. 1 18. 4 . 712 . 911 21, 609 20, 394 11, 393 460 10, 721	41. 5 131 247 460 64, 127 1, 690 28. 72 41. 6 17. 8 19. 3 . 769 . 948 21, 758 20, 519 9, 050 464 8, 486	42. 2 117 205 538 2, 302 77, 431 1, 846 29. 95 42. 7 18. 1 19. 8 . 791 . 960 21, 516 20, 264 8, 336 439 7, 823	41. 9 118 221 620 62, 133 1, 879 29. 04 42. 7 17. 8 19. 4	40. 6 120 174 1629 72. 255 1, 999 28. 45 42. 7 17. 0 18. 8 3. 784 3. 1. 069 21, 126 19, 854	40. 8 108 140 655 26. 61 21, 159 19, 885
72, 428 4, 807 42, 57 44, 90 23, 8 25, 1 915 1, 176 21, 770 20, 516 10, 399 533 9, 768	2, 651 73, 786 2, 614 39, 77 46. 6 23. 0 23. 0 . 867 1. 127 22, 145 20, 910 10, 287 514 9, 677 138. 9	21 260 63,092 2,497 38,77 45,4 (1) 20,9 806 1,058 22,128 20,871 9,858 411 9,241	64 231 63, 850 1, 935 37, 62 41, 5 17, 4 18, 1 . 767 . 968 22, 000 20, 755 9, 368 468 8, 786	2, 279 65, 408 2, 174 33. 88 40. 5 17. 2 18. 1 . 720 . 926 21, 895 20, 714 9, 247 274 8, 745	53,745 1,600 31.20 40.7 17.1 18.4 .712 .911 21,609 20,394 11,393 460	64, 127 1, 690 28. 72 41. 6 17. 8 19. 3 . 769 . 948 21, 758 20, 519 9, 050 464 8, 486	2, 302 77, 431 1, 846 29, 95 42. 7 18. 1 19. 8 . 791 . 960 21, 516 20, 264 8, 336 439 7, 823	62, 133 1, 879 29, 04 42, 7 17, 8 19, 4	72. 255 1, 999 28. 45 42. 7 17. 0 18. 8 3. 784 3. 1. 069 21, 126 19, 854	26. 61 21, 159 19, 885
4, 807 42, 57 44, 9 23, 8 25, 1 . 915 1, 176 21, 770 20, 516 10, 399 533 9, 768	73, 786 2, 614 39, 77 46, 6 23, 0 23, 0 . 867 1, 127 22, 145 20, 910 10, 287 514 9, 677 138, 9	2, 497 38, 77 45, 4 (1) 20, 9 . 806 1, 058 22, 128 20, 871 9, 858 411 9, 241	1, 935 37. 62 41. 5 17. 4 18. 1 . 767 . 968 22, 000 20, 755 9, 368 468 8, 786	65, 408 2, 174 33, 88 40, 5 17, 2 18, 1 . 720 . 926 21, 895 20, 714 9, 247 474 8, 745	1,600 31.20 40.7 17.1 18.4 .712 .911 21,609 20,394 11,393 460 10,721	1, 690 28. 72 41. 6 17. 8 19. 3 . 769 . 948 21, 758 20, 519 9, 050 464 8, 486	77, 431 1, 846 29, 95 42, 7 18, 1 19, 8 . 791 . 960 21, 516 20, 264 8, 336 439 7, 823	29, 04 42, 7 17, 8 19, 4 21, 360 20, 102 11, 399 465	1, 999 28. 45 42. 7 17. 0 18. 8 3. 784 3. 1. 069 21, 126 19, 854	21, 159
4, 807 42, 57 44, 9 23, 8 25, 1 . 915 1, 176 21, 770 20, 516 10, 399 533 9, 768	73, 786 2, 614 39, 77 46, 6 23, 0 23, 0 . 867 1, 127 22, 145 20, 910 10, 287 514 9, 677 138, 9	2, 497 38, 77 45, 4 (1) 20, 9 . 806 1, 058 22, 128 20, 871 9, 858 411 9, 241	1, 935 37. 62 41. 5 17. 4 18. 1 . 767 . 968 22, 000 20, 755 9, 368 468 8, 786	65, 408 2, 174 33, 88 40, 5 17, 2 18, 1 . 720 . 926 21, 895 20, 714 9, 247 474 8, 745	1,600 31.20 40.7 17.1 18.4 .712 .911 21,609 20,394 11,393 460 10,721	1, 690 28. 72 41. 6 17. 8 19. 3 . 769 . 948 21, 758 20, 519 9, 050 464 8, 486	77, 431 1, 846 29, 95 42, 7 18, 1 19, 8 . 791 . 960 21, 516 20, 264 8, 336 439 7, 823	29, 04 42, 7 17, 8 19, 4 21, 360 20, 102 11, 399 465	1, 999 28. 45 42. 7 17. 0 18. 8 3. 784 3. 1. 069 21, 126 19, 854	21, 159
44. 9 23. 8 25. 1 . 915 1. 176 21, 770 20, 516 10, 399 533 9, 768	23. 0 23. 0 . 867 1. 127 22, 145 20, 910 10, 287 514 9, 677 138. 9	45. 4 (1) 20. 9 . 806 1. 058 22, 128 20, 871 9, 858 411 9, 241	41. 5 17. 4 18. 1 . 767 . 968 22, 000 20, 755 9, 368 468 8, 786	40. 5 17. 2 18. 1 . 720 . 926 21, 895 20, 714 9, 247 274 8, 745	40. 7 17. 1 18. 4 . 712 . 911 21, 609 20, 394 11, 393 460 10, 721	41. 6 17. 8 19. 3 . 769 . 948 21, 758 20, 519 9, 050 464 8, 486	42. 7 18. 1 19. 8 . 791 . 960 21, 516 20, 264 8, 336 439 7, 823	21, 360 20, 102 11, 399 465	42. 7 17. 0 18. 8 3. 784 3 1. 069 21, 126 19, 854	21, 159
1. 176 21, 770 20, 516 10, 399 533 9, 768	1. 127 22, 145 20, 910 10, 287 514 9, 677 138. 9	1. 058 22, 128 20, 871 9, 858 411 9, 241	22,000 20,755 9,368 468 8,786	21, 895 20, 714 9, 247 474 8, 745	21, 609 20, 394 11, 393 460 10, 721	21,758 20,519 9,050 464 8,486	21, 516 20, 264 8, 336 439 7, 823	21, 360 20, 102 11, 399 465	3 1.069 21,126 19,854	21, 159 19, 885
20, 516 10, 399 533 9, 768	20, 910 10, 287 514 9, 677 138. 9	20, 871 9, 858 411 9, 241	20, 755 9, 368 468 8, 786	20, 714 9, 247 474 8, 745	20, 394 11, 393 460 10, 721	20, 519 9, 050 464 8, 486	20, 264 8, 336 439 7, 823	20, 102 11, 399 465	19,854	19, 885
	83.4				1		118. 4	10, 686 125, 8	471 8,696 127.3	452 8, 478 122. 3
	83.4									İ
81. 9 29. 2	26. 3	78.7 28.4	69, 6 28, 5	57.1 24.8	56. 4 26. 0	56. 9 27. 0	57. 5 23. 9	63. 1 27. 3	57.8 r 23.6	55. 6 20. 1
11. 3 4. 7 5, 310	4. 2	20. 0 4. 9 9, 738	36. 1 6. 1 7, 810	54. 2 8. 7 7, 591	73. 2 9. 4 6, 506	84. 2 10. 7 5, 149	91. 3 15. 2 5, 946	97. 5 7 15. 2 8, 011	r 99.3 r 15.7 9,509	101. 7 18. 0
. 780 . 400		. 780 . 400	. 780 . 400	. 780 . 400 411, 100	. 780 . 400	.780	. 780 . 400 425, 004	.780	. 780	
395 4. 58	375	364 4.30	577 4. 13	645	842 4.65	708 4. 68	848 r 4.78	1, 524 4. 82	1, 205 4. 97	
33, 724 7, 200 55, 264	6,560	30, 700 2, 395 33, 761	28, 892 4, 388 41, 850	27, 392 4, 500 23, 330	31,700 7,895 32,026	25, 368 6, 728 29, 665	25, 116 7, 084 39, 649	7 29, 330 11, 005 42, 487	24, 776 9, 720 40, 557	
3. 130 1. 236		² 2. 600	² 2. 230 . 872	² 1, 825 ² , 730	² 1. 980	² 1. 962 ² . 762	2 1. 850 . 740	² 1. 820 . 722	2 1. 644 . 644	² 1.600
2 3. 010		2 2. 450	2 2. 200	2 1. 825	² 1. 820	21.750	2 1. 650	² 1. 725	3 1. 562	2 1. 375
		110	139	141	• 124	130	129	130	140	
25	18	11	13	14	9	10	13	14	18	
	64 79, 070	25 58, 540 75, 843	71, 567 83, 351	67, 806	69, 869 77, 098	72, 835 76, 698	70, 034 72, 078	70, 037 68, 175	73, 501 74, 150	
75, 376	184	131 50, 665 5, 315	52, 356 6, 008	48, 648 5, 416 36, 520	61, 670 6, 795	51, 232 5, 572	49,004 4,856 35,364	7 60, 710 6, 150 7 40, 305	53, 540 6, 080 34, 476	
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r Revised. 1 No quotation. 2 Nominal price. 3 Substituted series. Quotations cover cotton yarns, natural stock, on cones or tubes, f. o. b. mill; \$0.784, carded weaving yarn; \$1.069, combed knitting yarn. Earlier data are not available for publication.

1 Data for A pril, July, and October 1951 and January 1952 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stock data and number of active spindles are for end of period covered.

2 Substituted series. Data beginning January 1952 will be shown later.

2 Substituted series. Data beginning January 1950 will be shown later.

3 Data for A pril, July, and October, 1951 and January 1952 cover 5-week periods; other months, 4 weeks.

3 Substituted series. Data beginning January 1950 will be shown later.

4 Data for A pril, July, and October, 1951 and January 1952 cover 5-week periods; other months, 4 weeks.

4 Deginning 1951, looms weaving fabrics principally wool by weight,

4 Substituted series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data beginning 1947 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	51						1952	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	Marc
		TEX	TILE I	PRODU	JCTS-	-Conti	nued						
WOOL MANUFACTURES-Continued					ĺ			İ					
Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts:†								l	İ		ł		
Production, quarterly, totalthous, of lin. yd. Apparel fabrics, totaldo	95,702 81,737			96, 746 79, 874			84, 570 68, 903			90, 034 76, 414			
Government ordersdo Other than Government orders, totaldo	9, 517 72, 220			23, 451 56, 423			32, 474 36, 429			29, 513	-		
Men's and boys' do do do do do do do do do do do do do	38,025 34,195			29, 666 26, 757 16, 872			17, 180 19, 249			27, 033			
Monophorol fobrice total do	13, 965 4, 781			8,065			15, €67 9, 560			7, 989			
Other nonapparel fabricsdo Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill:	9, 184			8,807	4 804		6, 107			1 '			
Blanketing do. Other nonapparel fabrics do. Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill: Suiting, gabardine, 56"/58"* dol. per yd. Women's dress goods, flannel, 8 oz., 54-inch dol. per yd.	3, 514	(1)	3.302	4. 562 3. 302	4.381 3.302	4. 381 3. 302	4. 381 3. 302	3, 572 2, 722	3. 713 2. 722	3, 713	3, 713	3.713	
	1	TRA	NSPO	 RTATI	ON E) DUIPM	ENT	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	!	,	1	1
AIRCRAFT										1	 		1
Divil aircraft, shipmentsnumber	272 87	247 68	248 103	216 66	207 103	171 48	184 62	124 49	162 62	152 69	224 42	227 212	
MOTOR VEHICLES											-		
actory sales, totalnumber_	755, 022 829	639, 272 819	652, 727 742	617, 685 838	492, 316 665	549, 708 783	476, 002 743	526, 447 1, 174	450, 416 833	380, 650 845	375, 410 778	* 435, 216 625	482,
Coaches, total do Domestic do Passenger cars, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	792 617, 399	764 503, 038	702 511, 938	773 482, 029	630 381, 407	778 426, 932	660 365, 906	1, 108 414, 533	710 356, 500	746 292, 799	755 273, 572	525 333, 885	373,
Domestic do Trucks, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	588, 435 136, 794	475, 316 135, 415	482, 263 140, 047	457, 293 134, 818	359, 276 110, 244	404, 590 121, 993	350, 246 109, 353	401, 392 110, 740	346, 048 93, 083	284, 323 87, 006	258, 457 101, 060	r 315, 499 r 100, 706	352, 109,
Domesticdodo	118, 235	117, 483	121, 461	115, 079	91, 517	99, 007	90, 445	92, 275	75, 653	70, 834	85, 194	r 84, 670	92,
Exports, total‡	42, 668 23, 115 19, 553	43, 436 25, 461 17, 975	43, 337 24, 352 18, 985	38, 978 22, 567 16, 411	39, 272 21, 148 18, 124	40,364 19,638 20,726	39, 401 18, 986 20, 415	26, 262 11, 777 14, 485	34, 857 14, 270 20, 587	30, 477 10, 273 20, 204	² 22, 121 ² 9, 226 ² 12, 895	2 30, 914 2 14, 272 2 16, 642	
Truck trailers, production, totaldo Complete trailersdo	7, 102 6, 809	6, 351 5, 999	6, 861 6, 529	5, 591 5, 330	4, 648 4, 416	4, 763 4, 475	4, 598 4, 344	5, 605	4, 704	4, 634 4, 366	5, 013	4,655	5,
Vansdododo	3, 950 2, 859	3, 459 2, 540	3, 613 2, 916	2, 685 2, 645	1, 984 2, 4 32	1, 697 2, 778	1,599 2,745	5, 304 2, 251 3, 053	4, 441 1, 853 2, 588	1,859 2,507	4, 657 7 1, 950 7 2, 707	4, 416 1, 873 2, 543	4, 1, 2,
Trailer chassisdodo Registrations:	293	352	332	261	232	288	254	301	263	268	313	219	
New passenger carsdo New commercial carsdo	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	r 295, 479 r 59, 285	322, 63,
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT													
American Railway Car Institute: Shipments:													
Freight cars, totalnumber_ Equipment manufacturers, totaldo	7,011 4,966 4,966	8, 274 5, 781	9, 774 7, 198 7, 198	9, 644 7, 185 7, 185	5, 290 4, 014 4, 014	7, 183 5, 156	8, 578 5, 755	10, 129 6, 794	9, 845 6, 336	8, 470 5, 690	8, 643 6, 082	7, 358 5, 494	8,
Domesticdo	2,045	5, 781 2, 493 29	2, 576 23	2, 459 38	1, 276 19	5, 156 2, 027 14	5, 755 2, 823	6,777 3,335 7 22	6, 315 3, 509 45	5, 678 2, 780 25	6, 082 2, 561	5, 494 1, 864 21	5, 2,
Passenger cars, total do Equipment manufacturers, total do Domestic do	14	17	17	34 13	19 10	14 2	25 25 16	7 22 7 18	45 18	25 14	8 8	21 21 10	İ
Domesticdo Railroad shops, domesticdo Association of American Railroads:	12	12	6	4	Ō	ō	0	ŏ	0	9	ŏ	ő	
Freight cars (class I), end of month: \(\) Number ownedthousands	1, 722	1, 727	1, 731	1, 736	1, 736	1, 737	1, 741	1,743	1,748	1,752	1, 755	1,758	1,
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs thousands	82 4.8	87 5.0	89	90 5. 2	96 5. 5	.91	92	87	84	90	87	87	
Percent of total ownership Orders, unfillednumber	137, 349 98, 625	138, 319 94, 837	5. 1 134, 348 91, 775	128, 540 86, 935	125, 846 84, 858	5. 3 121, 359 81, 623	5. 3 118, 073 80, 522	5. 0 113, 394 76, 530	4. 8 110, 325 70, 914	5. 2 104, 831 67, 973	5. 0 98, 566	5. 0 93, 605	91,
Equipment manufacturers do Railroad shops do Locomotives (class I), end of month:	38, 724	43, 482	42, 573	41,605	40, 988	39, 736	37, 551	36, 864	39, 411	36, 858	63, 482 35, 084	60, 107 33, 498	58, 32,
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number.	3, 317	3, 290	3,077	3,003	3,048	3, 091	3, 180	3,009	2,901	2,718	2, 643	2,701	2,
Percent of total on line Orders, unfilled:	13.6	13.3	12.7	12.6	13.0	13.3	13.9	13. 5	13. 3	12.8	12.7	13.3	'n
Steam locomotives, total number Equipment manufacturers do	20	18 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	10	23	21 0	20	19	18 0	17 0	
Railroad shops do Other locomotives, total do	2() 1,863	18 1,737	16 1,823	1,660	1,590 1,590	10 1, 547	1,804	21 1,721	1, 789	1, 720 1, 720	18 1, 594	17 1, 573	1,
Equipment manufacturers do Railroad shops do	1, 863	1,737	1, 823	1,660	1, 590	1, 547	1,804	1, 721 0	1, 789	1,720	1, 594 0	1, 573 0	1,
Exports of locomotives, total do Steam	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	37	
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS													
Shipments, total number do do do do do do do do do do do do do	519	397 354	464 420	604 519	538 484	591 529	447 385	587 545	728 652	673 581	658 607	681 611	
Exportdo	. 76	43	44	85	54	62	62	42	76	92	51	70	1

Revised. Preliminary. 1 No quotation. 2 Data beginning January 1952 exclude all military exports.
3 Beginning 1952, detailed statistics are not available.
4 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).
4 Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
5 Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.
4 New series. Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. More complete specifications are: Worsted suiting, women's and children's gabardine, 10½-12½ oz./yd.; monthly data for 1950 will be shown later.

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Dairy products	ne advertising	Tin. 22.33 Tires and inner tubes
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