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CURRENT BUSINESS



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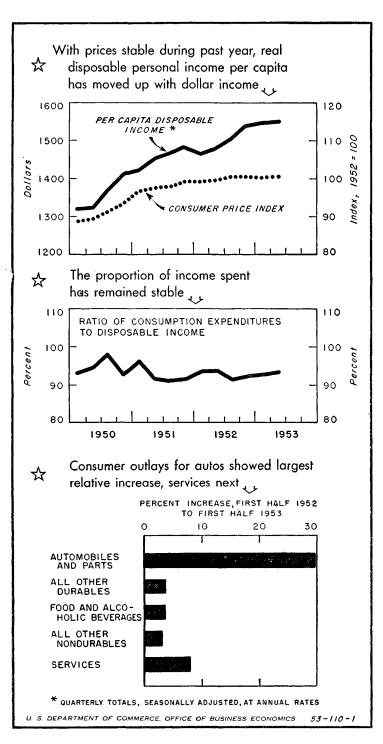
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The Business Situation





By the Office of Business Economics

BROAD production advances throughout the past year, culminating in a \$372 billion annual rate of national product in the second quarter, have led to current business sales and output well above those of any previous summer. Congress has provided for Federal expenditures for national security which, though smaller than once envisaged, will continue for some time in the range of the present high rate. Against this background of strong private and public demand, the cessation of fighting in Korea has made little immediate impression upon the domestic economy.

Civilian employment in July aggregated 63.1 million persons, little changed from June, as farm operations and other outdoor work continued seasonally high and industrial activity brisk. Unemployment was the lowest for any July since the war; only 1.5 million persons, or 2.4 percent of the

civilian labor force, were seeking work.

Widespread employment at gradually rising pay scales has kept the Nation's payroll, and with it total personal income, moving upward—despite recurrent declines in farm income. Over the past year the rise in personal income has outstripped population growth. With basic tax rates unchanged, disposable personal income per capita has risen as shown in the chart. Consumer prices have been steady so that the advance in real disposable income per capita has approximately paralleled that in current dollar income. The uptrend in per capita disposable income has been translated into rising expenditures for personal consumption.

Industrial output large

Industrial activity has continued exceptionally high into the third quarter, after allowance for the usual seasonal slackening. Steel tonnage produced in July, with the newly enlarged capacity operating at a high rate, was the largest for any July on record. Automobile and truck output for the month, virtually back to the spring high, was near a record for July. New construction expenditures totaled almost \$3.3 billion for the month. The small increase above June (2 percent) resulted largely from seasonal gains in highway and public utility construction along with a more than seasonal increase in commercial construction. Housing construction remains high but the spring and summer rise has been less than usual for the season—possibly because of the fast start residential building got in the first quarter from the exceptionally open winter.

Manufacturers' sales in June remained above \$26 billion for the third successive month to complete the best quarter yet achieved. New orders, reported net of contract cancellations which in the case of military contracts continued significant, were a little below shipments and down \$0.5 billion from May. Hence unfilled orders continued their gradual decline and are now \$5 billion below the peak reached last

September.

The most substantial reductions have occurred in nonelectrical machinery and, reflecting primarily last year's steel strike, in primary metals. However, the backlog remaining to durable goods producers on June 30, as the Korean truce approached, equaled \$67.3 billion or 5.1 months' sales as compared with \$21.5 billion, or 2.3 months of sales at the then-prevailing rate, when the fighting commenced 3 years earlier. Manufacturers' inventories moved up again in June.

Federal Government spending programs provided the driving force behind the rising level of national output and income for 2 years after the invasion of South Korea. More recently, developments in the private economy have dominated the economic situation to an increasing extent, and Congressional action on the budget for fiscal year 1954 indicates that this tendency will continue. On the basis of the President's estimate of last May, which does not appear to be markedly changed by subsequent Congressional action, it appears that total budget expenditures for fiscal year 1954 may be about 3 percent below the \$76.2 billion annual rate prevailing during the period January to June 1953. Little change in the rate of national security expenditures is implied.

Price Developments

A major development of the past year has been the gradual but relatively steady depreciation in wholesale markets of prices of raw and semimanufactured materials relative to the prices of manufactured products. These trends have reflected the growing adequacy of raw material supplies and semimanufactures relative to industrial consumption requirements, in the one case, and the continued strong demand for the final products of industry in the other. The divergent price trends signify that while the output of the farms, forests, and mines of the free world is increasingly catching up with industrial requirements, the output of our factories is still—apart from special situations—well balanced with demands for final products and for the building of stocks.

Table 1.—Prices of Major Commodity Groups as Percentages of all Wholesale Prices

	June 1952	March 1953	June 1953
Raw or semimanufactured materials			
All raw materials or semimanufactures	98.3	96,6	95.0
Metals	107. 5	112.3	110. 2
Nonmetallic minerals	101. 5	103, 5	108, 0
Forest products	105, 7	107. 3	107. 9
Chemicals	100, 6	100.8	104. 4
Mineral fuels	94. 7	102.1	102. 1
Agricultural nonfoods	95. 1	89.3	87. 9
Agricultural foods	95. 5	90. 0	86. 1
Manufactured products			
All manufactures	100.6	101. 2	101.9
Metals	108.0	111.0	113. 0
Nonmetallic minerals	105. 2	107. 4	111. 1
Forest products	106, 3	107. 0	107. 9
Mineral fuels	95. 5	96. 6	96. 4
Agricultural foods	98. 2	95. 4	95, 2
Chemicals	91. 6	92.0	92. 8
Agricultural nonfoods	94. 6	93. 3	92. 2

Source: Indexes and percentages computed by the Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce, from data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

One result of the relative weakness of raw material prices compared to those of manufactures is a reduction in the share of total income received by those engaged in producing raw materials. Another is its influence toward lower prices for final consumers. With labor and other direct and overhead costs of processing and distributing more important than raw material costs for most final products, however, and with wage rates and transportation and other costs continuing to rise, lower raw material costs have been reflected in substantially lower prices to final consumers only in scattered instances.

With these divergent trends, the general price level has manifested unusual stability since the first of the year. The average of wholesale prices as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index varied no more than 0.6 points throughout the entire period December through June, then rose 1 point in July. The consumer price index varied during the same period (through June) by less than 1 point. In wholesale markets, this stability followed a downward readjustment covering a period of 21 months after the peak was attained in March 1951; at retail, it extended the stable situation of the preceding half year, which had followed a 2-year advance.

Some divergent trends

By June 1953, raw or semimanufactured materials at wholesale had lost three-fourths of the price rise during the inflation period from June 1950 to March 1951 and stood only 5 percent higher than just prior to the Korean invasion. Wholesale prices of manufactures, on the other hand, retained almost three-fourths of their rise and stood 11 percent above their starting point. Since June 1952, when both types of products were 11 percent above their June 1950 levels, manufactures have remained steady in price while the raw products and semimanufactures have persisted in their downward movement.

Recent price weakness for agricultural products, to which most of the divergence is ascribable, is chiefly due to falling off in export demand while volume of domestic output and marketings was larger. Weakness in some foreign agricultural materials such as copra, hard fibers, palm oil and natural crude rubber has, however, been a contributing factor.

Nonagricultural materials firm

Among the nonagricultural products, in contrast, even the raw materials have been strong in the past year, with major group indexes computed for raw or semimanufactured materials in the fields of forest products, metals, nonmetallic minerals, chemicals, and mineral fuels all higher in June 1953 than 12 months earlier, although the rise in the first two categories was less than 1 percent. Raw or semimanufactured nonmetallic minerals and mineral fuels were also above March 1951. Prices of all the major groups of nonagricultural manufactures were also approximately as high or higher this June than a year earlier.

A prominent feature of the present price structure is the relative strength of those materials required in large quantities for defense production, building and other capital formation, and consumer durable goods. Both in their raw and manufactured form, the metals, nonmetallic minerals and forest products have been stronger than the general level of all commodities during the past year, although since March average prices of metals in raw or semimenufactured form have declined, nonferrous metals accounting for most of the weakness. Prices of nearly all groups of fabricated metal products, except some fabricated nonferrous metals, have risen since last January.

Prices of nonmetallic mineral products, many of which are used in construction, have also been strong in recent months.

Flat glass, concrete, structural clay, and gypsum products all registered appreciable gains.

Some upturn in July

The major portion of the decline in the wholesale prices of raw materials and semimanufactures from 106 in January to 104 (1947-49=100) in June was accounted for by livestock and live poultry, grains, fluid milk, iron and steel scrap and crude natural rubber. During July, however, there was some recovery in a number of the previously weak raw or semimanufactured materials prices under the leadership of livestock, wheat, corn, and steel scrap. The accompanying rise in processed foods, particularly meats, along with increases in various fabricated metal products, raised the average price of manufactures also above the June level.

Review of National Income and Product in the Second Quarter

ECONOMIC activity continued at a brisk pace in the second quarter, with gross national product rising to an annual rate of \$372 billion—about \$10 billion higher than in the preceding quarter. Most of this rise represented a larger physical volume of production as overall prices showed

only fractional increases.

This record output of goods and services was reflected in the extensive use of the Nation's labor force. By the quarter's end, civilian employment had reached the unprecedented total of 63.1 million persons, as compared with 62.6 million in June of last year. Unemployment, in turn, was down to a minimal rate of 2.4 percent of the total civilian labor force. The average number of unemployed, slightly less than 1.5 million in the spring quarter, was 10 percent below the same period a year ago.

Personal income, which measures the total payments to persons for productive activity plus transfers from Government and business, was at an annual rate of \$284½ billion, compared with \$281½ billion in the opening quarter of the year and with \$266 billion in the second quarter of 1952.

Final expenditures in most sectors of the economy either registered further moderate advances or maintained recent high rates. However, in contrast to the situation in the first quarter, a substantial portion of the increase in national output in the second quarter was absorbed in business inventories. Net inventory investment has been subject to wide variations since mid-1952—following in the wake of last year's steel strike—and while it is not yet fully evident to what extent the second-quarter accumulations were planned or unplanned in character, it is believed that they represented, for the most part, a filling out of stocks in support of increased business activity. At the end of June, it may be noted, the total value of nonfarm inventories was roughly \$3 billion higher than at the beginning of the year.

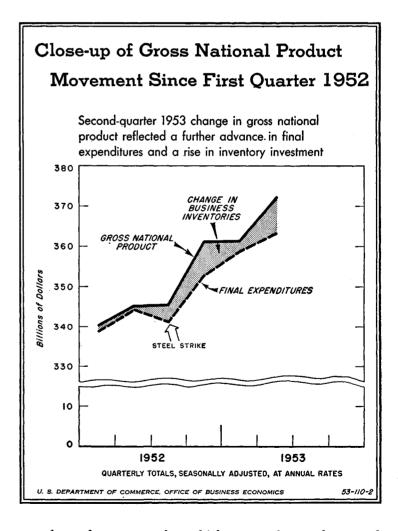
Final purchases continue to rise

Although the advance in total final purchases had been exceeded in the preceding two quarters, the economy at that time was making up the ground lost during the steel shutdown last summer. These temporary backlogs were substantially eliminated as an element in the second quarter increase.

National security expenditures increased somewhat more in the April—June period than in any of the three preceding quarters—advancing about \$2 billion at annual rates. The rise in consumer spending was somewhat larger, and equaled about three-fifths of the \$4½ billion increase (annual rate) in total final purchases. Private new construction and capital equipment expenditures together moved up an additional billion dollars on an annual rate basis. Partial

offsets in the total were provided by declines in net foreign investment and total civilian purchases of Federal, State, and local governments.

It is noteworthy that total consumer purchases in the second quarter were \$13 billion above the \$217 billion annual rate of the second quarter of 1952. This sizable increase



was about the same as that which occurred over the preceding year (second quarter 1951 to second quarter 1952). This fairly steady uptrend in aggregate consumption expenditures has been asserted in spite of considerable shifts in their composition (seen most clearly in the sharp fluctua-

Table 2.—National Income and Product, 1952 and First Two Quarters 1953 ¹

[Billions of dollars]

	[Billi	ons of do	llars]										
			1	Unadjust	ed				Seasonall	y adjuste	ed at ann	ual rates	
Item	1952		1952			1953			19	52		198	53
		I	II	III	ıv	I	II	I	п	III	IV	I	п
NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES													
National income	291, 6	70.7	71.8	73.0	76. 1	75.6	(2)	286.8	287.9	290.4	301, 4	306.5	(2)
Compensation of employees. Wages and salaries Private Military. Government civilian	193. 2 183. 6 151. 1 10. 4 22. 2 9. 6	46. 3 43. 8 35. 8 2. 5 5. 5 2. 4	47. 2 44. 7 36. 6 2. 6 5. 5 2. 5	48. 6 46. 3 38. 3 2. 6 5. 3 2. 4	51. 1 48. 8 40. 3 2. 6 5. 9 2. 3	50. 4 47. 8 39. 4 (2) (2) (2) 2. 6	51. 8 49. 1 40. 8 (2) (2) 2. 6	187. 9 178. 6 146. 9 10. 1 21. 6 9. 3	189. 5 180. 1 147. 7 10. 4 22. 0 9. 5	194. 1 184. 4 151. 5 10. 6 22. 4 9. 6	201. 3 191. 3 158. 3 10. 4 22. 6 10. 0	204. 5 194. 5 161. 3 (2) (2) (2) 10. 0	208. 0 198. 0 164. 5 (2) (2) 10. 0
Proprietors' and rental income ³ . Business and professional Farm Rental income of persons	51. 2 26. 3 14. 8 10. 0	12.6 6.5 3.7 2.4	12.9 6.6 3.8 2.5	12. 9 6. 5 3. 8 2. 6	12.8 6.7 3.5 2.6	12. 7 6. 7 3. 4 2. 6	12. 4 6. 7 3. 1 2. 6	50. 5 26. 1 14. 7 9. 6	51. 5 26. 3 15. 3 10. 0	51. 5 26. 1 15. 2 10. 3	51. 1 26. 7 14. 0 10. 3	50.8 27.0 13.4 10.4	49. 7 27. 0 12. 3 10. 4
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	40. 2 39. 2 20. 6 18. 6 1. 0	10. 1 10. 1 5. 3 4. 8	10. 0 9. 6 5. 1 4. 5 . 4	9. 7 9. 5 5. 0 4. 5	10. 4 10. 0 5. 2 4. 8	10.6 10.8 5.9 4.9	$\binom{2}{2}$ $\binom{2}{2}$ $\binom{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$	41. 7 41. 5 21. 8 19. 7	39. 9 38. 2 20. 1 18. 0 1. 7	37. 7 37. 0 19. 4 17. 5	41. 7 40. 3 21. 2 19. 1 1. 4	43. 6 44. 4 24. 1 20. 3 8	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (6
Net interest	7. 0 30. 9	1. 7 7. 6	1. 7 7. 7	1. 8 7. 5	1. 8 8. 0	1. 9 8. 0	1. 9 8. 0	6. 7 30. 1	6. 9 30. 8	7. 1 31. 3	7. 4 31. 5	7. 6 31. 5	7. 7 31. 9
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE	:												
Gross national product. Personal consumption expenditures. Durable goods. Nondurable goods. Services	348. 0 218. 1 26. 7 118. 8 72. 7	83. 4 50. 7 5. 7 27. 2 17. 8	53. 7 6. 6 29. 0 18. 1	85. 4 53. 0 6. 2 28. 7 18. 1	94.7 60.7 8.2 33.8 18.7	89. 2 54. 3 6. 7 28. 3 19. 3	90. 8 56. 9 7. 5 29. 9 19. 5	340. 4 213. 7 26. 0 117. 2 70. 5	345, 1 217, 2 27, 4 118, 0 71, 8	345. 3 217. 2 25. 1 118. 7 73. 3	361, 1 224, 4 28, 2 121, 1 75, 1	362, 0 227, 7 30, 2 121, 2 76, 3	372, 4 230, 4 30, 7 122, 1 77, 6
Gross private domestic investment New construction Residential nonfarm Other Producers' durable equipment Change in business inventories, total Nonfarm only	52. 5 23. 4 11. 1 12. 3 25. 4 3. 7 3. 1	14. 0 4. 9 2. 2 2. 8 6. 2 2. 9 2. 7	11. 1 5. 8 2. 8 3. 1 6. 9 -1. 7 -1. 9	13. 4 6. 5 3. 1 3. 4 5. 8 1. 1 1. 0	14. 0 6. 1 3. 0 3. 1 6. 5 1. 4 1. 3	15. 3 5. 3 2. 4 2. 8 6. 3 3. 7 3. 7	13. 5 6. 3 3. 0 3. 3 7. 0 . 2	50. 4 23. 3 11. 0 12. 4 25. 6 1. 5	49. 6 23. 4 11. 0 12. 4 25. 6 . 7	52. 3 23. 1 10. 8 12. 3 24. 9 4. 2 3. 6	57. 9 23. 9 11. 6 12. 3 25. 5 8. 5 8. 1	54. 0 25. 0 12. 2 12. 8 26. 2 2. 9 2. 6	61. 0 25. 3 12. 0 13. 4 26. 9 8. 8
Net foreign investment	2	. 5	.1	6	2	5	6	2. 1	. 5	-2.0	-1.6	-2.1	-2. 5
Government purchase of goods and services. Federal National security National defense. Other national security. Other Less: Government sales. State and local.	77. 5 54. 2 48. 9 46. 5 2. 4 5. 8 . 5 23. 4	18. 1 12. 7 11. 5 11. 0 .6 1. 3 .1 5. 4	19. 6 13. 7 12. 5 11. 8 . 7 1. 3 . 1 5. 9	19. 6 13. 7 12. 3 11. 6 . 7 1. 5 . 1 6. 0	20. 2 14. 1 12. 6 12. 2 . 5 1. 6 . 1 6. 1	20. 2 14. 4 12. 9 12. 3 . 6 1. 6 . 2 5. 8	21. 0 14. 7 13. 4 12. 8 . 6 1. 5 . 2 6. 2	74. 1 51. 0 46. 2 43. 9 2. 2 5. 4 . 5 23. 1	77. 7 54. 7 49. 8 47. 1 2. 7 5. 4 . 5 23. 0	77. 8 54. 6 49. 2 46. 4 2. 8 6. 0 . 6 23. 2	80. 4 56. 4 50. 5 48. 6 1. 9 6. 3 24. 0	82. 4 57. 4 51. 6 49. 4 2. 2 6. 5 . 7 24. 9	83. 5 58. 9 53. 5 51. 3 2. 3 6. 0 . 7 24. 6
DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME													
Personal income		64. 4 12. 3	66.3 7.3	67.7 8.1	71, 3	69.1	70,7 7.2	262.8 34.2	266, 0 34. 3	271.4 34.8	278.3 35.3	281.6 36.2	284. 4 36. 7
State and local	31. 1	11. 2 1. 0	6. 4 . 9	7.3	6.2	11. 5 1. 2	6. 2 1. 0	30. 7 3. 4	30. 8 3. 5	31. 2 3. 6	31. 6 3. 7	32. 3 3. 8	32. 8 3. 9
Equals: Disposable personal income. Less: Personal consumption expenditures. Equals: Personal saving.	218.1	52. 1 50. 7 1. 4	59. 0 53. 7 5. 3	59. 6 53. 0 6. 6	64. 3 60. 7 3. 6	56. 4 54. 3 2. 1	63, 5 56, 9 6, 6	228. 7 213. 7 15. 0	231. 7 217. 2 14. 5	236. 6 217. 2 19. 4	243. 0 224. 4 18. 6	245. 4 227. 7 17. 7	247. 7 230. 4 17. 2
RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME													
Gress national product	27. 0 28. 1 . 9	83.4 6.4 6.6 .2 5	84.4 6.7 6.9 .2 -1.3	85.4 6.7 7.2 .2 -1.7	94.7 7.1 7.4 .2 3.9	89. 2 7. 1 7. 1 . 2 7 . 0	90.8 7.3 7.5 .2 (²)	340, 4 25, 7 27, 0 . 9 . 0	345, 1 26, 9 28, 0 . 9 1, 8 . 4	345.3 27.0 28.3 .9 -1.4 1	28. 2 28. 9 . 9 1. 6 2	362, 0 28. 2 29. 3 . 9 -2. 9 . 0	372. 4 29. 2 30. 1 . 9
Equals: National income		70.7	71.8	73.0	76. 1	75. 6	(2)	286.8	287.9	290.4	301.4	306.5	(2)
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.	8.6 1 12.0 4.9 9.1	10. 1 2. 5 . 0 2. 9 1. 0 2. 1 . 2	10. 0 2. 2 . 0 2. 9 1. 4 2. 1	9.7 2.1 1 3.0 1.1 2.1	10. 4 1. 9 . 0 3. 1 1. 4 2. 8	10. 6 2. 6 . 0 3. 2 1. 1 2. 2	(2) 2.3 .0 3.2 1.3 2.2 .2	41.7 8.6 .1 11.5 4.9 9.1	39. 9 8. 6 . 0 11. 7 4. 9 9. 1	37. 7 8. 7 3 12. 2 4. 9 9. 1	41.7 8.8 .0 12.4 4.9 9.1	43.6 9.0 .0 12.6 4.9 9.2	(2) 9. 0 12. 6 5. 0 9. 4
Equals: Personal income		64.4	66.3	67.7	71.3	69.1	70.7	262.8	266.0	271.4	278.3	281.6	284. 4

^{1.} Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding. 2. Not available.

^{3.} Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

tions in consumer durables) and variations in the rate of change in disposable personal income.

Farm income off

Agriculture continued to run counter to the generally favorable business trend in the second quarter. This adverse tendency is reflected in the continued downward drift in the net income of farm operators. Domestic consumption of farm products has remained firm but, with the heavy volume of farm marketings and the decline in foreign sales, farm prices have been under fairly steady downward pressure. The situation was further aggravated during the past quarter by the serious drought in the Southwestern States. This gave rise to accelerated shipments of cattle to market, causing further softening of livestock prices.

Demand for Gross National Product

Personal consumption expenditures rose in the second quarter of 1953 to \$230½ billion, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate—up \$2½ billion from the preceding quarter. Higher income generated by the continued expansion of economic activity provided the primary impetus. In view of the relative stability of consumer prices, most of the advance represented an increase in physical volume.

Consumption expenditures firm

The general firmness of this basic sector is suggested by the fact that over the past three quarters consumer expenditures have more than kept pace with changes in disposable income. However, in the fourth quarter of 1952 as well as in the opening quarter of this year, a large part of the step-up in consumer buying had represented carryover demand from the strike-affected third quarter of last year. This factor was noticeable particularly in automobile expenditures, and, to a lesser extent, in the purchases of various categories of home equipment.

Durables show mixed movement

Consumer outlays for durable goods advanced to a \$31 billion annual rate in the second quarter, making the half-year total ending in June the highest since the second half of 1950, when the post-Korean buying wave was at its peak. Of the major hard goods categories, only the miscellaneous group—which includes such diverse items as jewelry, watches, tools, books, and sport equipment—is currently higher (about 10 percent) than in the second half of 1950.

Consumer purchases of automobiles and parts rose to an annual rate of \$14½ billion in the April–June period. The increase of \$1 billion over the preceding quarter continued—though at a diminished rate—the strong advance from the third-quarter 1952 lowpoint. With new passenger car output up to 3½ million units in the first half of 1953, production has been adequate both to supply the peak seasonal demands for new cars and to build up dealers' stocks. After rising sharply in the first 4 months of the year, these stocks have tended to level out—reflecting in part the effects of the scattered work stoppages in the automotive parts industries which hampered passenger car assemblies in the latter part of May and in June.

Consumer outlays in the broad furniture and household equipment category fell back from a \$12½ billion annual rate to a \$12 billion rate during the past quarter. With lagging sales and mounting inventories, manufacturers cut back production in many of these consumer hard goods lines. The sharpest cuts were in the television and radio group, where production had soared to unusually high rates in the preced-

ing half year. The reductions in major household appliances were much more moderate percentagewise. Furniture production, in contrast, continued its gradual uptrend through the second quarter of this year.

Nondurables edge upward

Purchases of nondurable goods rose from the \$121 billion annual rate maintained in the two preceding quarters to \$122 billion in the June quarter. The total advance since the second quarter of 1952 has amounted to \$4 billion.

Further moderate price increases accounted for a considerable part of the second-quarter rise in consumer nondurables. This was particularly true in the case of the food and alcoholic beverage group, though it was also apparent in the increased value of tobacco purchases.

Whereas most types of nondurables showed small rises over the preceding quarter, consumer outlays on clothing and shoes declined slightly. Following a strong rise in the fourth quarter of 1952, such outlays had dropped sharply in the first three months of this year. The second-quarter rate, \$20.7 billion, was the same as the 1952 annual total.

Rising by more than \$1 billion to an annual rate of \$77½ billion, consumer expenditures for services maintained their steady rate of increase. Although higher outlays for rent and household operation were prominent in this latest quarterly advance, a wide variety of other services also contributed to it.

Inventories lead investment advance

Gross private domestic investment, at seasonally adjusted annual rates, amounted to \$61 billion in the second quarter as compared to \$54 billion in the first and \$58 billion in the fourth quarter of last year. These changes in the total reflected the oscillations in its smallest but most volatile component, the change in business inventories. Shifts in the rate of inventory accumulation have been a feature of the past three quarterly periods. In contrast, fixed investment in new construction and producers' durable equipment, which comprises the bulk of total private investment, has displayed a steady upward movement since the third quarter of last year.

The value of private nonfarm residential construction, at \$12 billion, maintained the high rate achieved in the opening quarter of the year. For the 6-month period ending in June, the value of new homes put in place was about 10 percent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. However, new housing starts, after adjustment for seasonal variation, have been tapering off since the middle of the winter quarter. According to preliminary estimates, the seasonally adjusted number of units started in the second quarter was below both of the preceding quarters. This decline will be reflected in the value of residential construction put in place during the next several months.

In addition to a more cautious appraisal of the market for new homes on the part of speculative builders, perhaps associated with increased difficulty of selling old houses, the decline in starts may reflect to some extent the somewhat tighter mortgage credit situation reported in some areas of the country. However, the effect on construction activity of the unusually mild winter and wet spring was doubtless also a contributing factor in the decline between the two periods.

At a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,100,000 units, the number of housing starts in the second quarter, it is important to note, was still high by past standards.

Nonresidential construction activity rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$13\% billion in the second quarter,

as compared with \$13 billion in the preceding quarter and \$12½ billion in the second quarter of last year. The major part of the first-to-second quarter increase occurred in the public utility industry, where, continuing the strong advance exhibited in the first quarter, construction outlays rose to a new record. Smaller advances were made by most of the other major construction categories with the principal exception of farm construction. This continued (as in the first quarter) to lag about 10 percent below the 1952 average.

The \$½ billion (annual rate) rise in nonresidential construction was matched by a similar increase in the closely related business investment in new equipment. Purchases of producers' durable equipment rose to an annual rate of

\$27 billion in the second quarter.

Although the manufacturing sector no longer dominates the total increase in fixed investment as in 1951 and 1952, it continues to play a prominent role. So far in 1953 the non-durable-goods manufacturing industries have tended to show somewhat larger increases than the durable-goods group, with the principal advances occurring in chemicals, petroleum, and paper. The expansion in durables has been mainly in the machinery and fabricated metals groups.

Rise in nondurable goods inventories

Nonfarm business inventory accumulation increased from \$2½ billion on an annual rate basis in the first quarter to about \$8½ billion in the second. The major part of this increase was in durable goods, although the rise in this segment was somewhat less than had occurred in the first quarter.

Contrary to developments in the March quarter, nondurable goods accounted for a substantial part of the overall inventory advance. The increase in such stocks, however, sufficed only to offset the net liquidations that had occurred over the course of the preceding 6 months. As a result, the June aggregate of nondurable stocks in manufacturing and trade combined was about the same as in September of last year.

Industrially, about two-thirds of the second quarter rise in business inventories occurred in the manufacturing sector. In both the durable and nondurable industry groups, it is important to note, the increases in inventory holdings were accompanied by larger percentage increases in aggregate

sales.

The bulk of the rise in manufacturer's stocks was in the durable goods industries, where the rate of accumulation was about double that of the prior quarter. In addition to the increased volume of sales, a number of other factors contributed to this rise. Among these were the moderate increase in replacement costs, the imbalance in the automobile industry due to work stoppages in various auto supply plants, and some accumulation of consumer durables in the electrical machinery group.

Metal industries stock up

Additionally, there were indications of moves to stock up during the quarter in anticipation of the effects of the steel industry's collective bargaining talks which began in May. In this connection, industry reports indicate that most steel-using manufacturing industries customarily seek to maintain a 2–3-month supply on hand against current operating needs. Due partly to the effects of the former NPA inventory controls which were made necessary by the stringent supply situation during the earlier phase of the defense buildup, and partly to the steel stoppage last summer, many firms were still actively engaged during the quarter in building up their stocks to former operating levels.

The inventory increase in the soft-goods industries, which accounted for about one-fourth of the manufacturing total, did not offset completely the declines of the preceding 6 months.

Bulk of trade rise in nondurables

The second-quarter increase in inventories in nondurable goods retail establishments restored about three-fourths of the stocks that had been liquidated in the preceding 3 months. The changes in the different lines of trade were on the whole relatively moderate. The general merchandise group, however, ran counter to most of the soft-goods trades in registering sizable inventory advances in both the first and

second quarters of the year.

Retailers' durable goods inventories continued to advance in the June quarter. Although less than half as large as the net accumulation in the first quarter, the increases in retail durable stocks were pervasive and appear, to some extent, to have been involuntary. Some evidence for this is found in the moderate reductions of consumer spending in the non-automotive lines, as well as the cutbacks noted above in the production of radios, television sets, and various other items of household equipment.

As brought out earlier, the inventories of motor vehicle and parts and accessory dealers tended to level off in the latter part of the second quarter, following the strong stock buildup that had been in process since the end of last summer.

The net accumulation of wholesalers' inventories in the second quarter was moderate and almost wholly confined to nondurables.

Net foreign investment declines

Net foreign investment, which measures the excess of exports over imports other than those matched by net grants and gifts abroad, showed a further downward drift during the second quarter. The most recent decline increased the negative balance in evidence since the third quarter of last year to \$2½ billion at annual rates. The change stemmed almost entirely from a moderate increase in United States imports of goods and services.

This situation contrasts with that of the previous quarters back to early 1952. With the notable exception of the third quarter of last year, total exports of goods and services were relatively stable. However, exports under the military aid program—accounted for in the national product in Government purchases—were rising, whereas nonmilitary exports tended downward. As total imports over the same period also were stable, the decline in nonmilitary exports was reflected in a drop in the net foreign investment balance.

National security outlays advance

Government purchases of goods and services—Federal, State, and local combined—advanced from an annual rate of \$82½ billion in the first quarter of the year to \$83½ billion in the second. This rise was comprised of a \$2 billion increase in national-security outlays and a \$¾ billion decline in all

other Government purchases.

At the annual rate of \$53½ billion in the spring quarter, security outlays amounted to 14½ percent of the total national output—the same ratio as in the corresponding period of last year. Although security outlays are no longer absorbing an increasing share of the total national product, they constituted an important element in the second-quarter advance in total final purchases. Since the second quarter of 1952, however, the increase in national-security expendi-

(Continued on page 23)

State Income Payments in 1952

NCOME payments to individuals increased in nearly every State in 1952 as moderate advances characterized the flow of income from most industrial sources.

Total income payments in the Nation rose from \$243 billion in 1951 to \$255 billion in 1952—a gain of 5 percent. In nearly one-half of the States the rise was within one percentage point of the national rate; but in a number of others

there were significant departures from it.

Income payments in 1952 rose at above-average rates in the four Southern and Western regions. The top-ranking relative gains, as in 1951, were scored by the Far West (8 percent) and Southwest (7 percent). In the Far West, incomes paid out in nearly all industrial sectors moved up at a more rapid rate than nationally. The most striking progress in the Southwest occurred in its private nonfarm economy.

Ranking next in the regional array was the 6-percent expansion in both the Northwest and Southeast. Most components of total income in the Northwest increased at a somewhat higher rate than nationally. In the Southeast, construction payrolls and trade and service income moved up at markedly faster rates than in the country as a whole, and more than made up for the comparatively small rise in

manufacturing wages and salaries.

In the Central States, total income last year was up 5 percent over 1951. Not only in the total, but in each major income flow, most of these States approximated the national rate of change.

NOTE.—MR. GRAHAM IS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL INCOME DIVI-SION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS. The smallest income advances—4 percent—occurred in New England and the Middle East. In these areas, experience was below average in most industrial sectors.

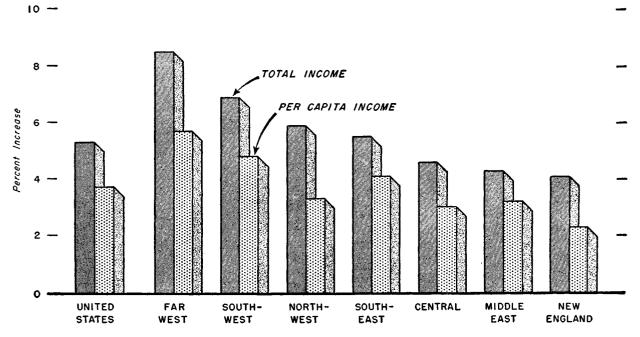
Among individual States, increases in total income were largest in Kansas (20 percent), Nevada (15 percent), Arizona (12 percent), South Carolina (10 percent), and California (9 percent). Next in order were Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Idaho (8 percent each). Contrary to frequent experience in the past, no single economic development was the dominant influence in the top-ranking advances. In 8 of the 10 States listed, income from nearly all major types of activity expanded at above-average rates. Estimates of the dollar volume of total income in each State and region are shown in table 4 for all years, 1929–52.

Nature of income changes in 1952

Thus, while most regions, as shown in table 1, received a share of the Nation's total income in 1952 which was closely similar to that in 1951, by States, shifts were considerably larger. In addition, there was little tendency for income change in individual States to conform to their regional pattern.

This was particularly true in the Northwest region, which includes the State with the largest gain in total income in 1952, but also the only four States where total income declined. Further attesting to the lack of uniformity of change within regions is that the 10 States with the largest gains are widely scattered throughout the Nation.

Regional Increases in Total and Per Capita Income, 1951 - 1952



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

53 - 110 **- 4**

Table 1.—Changes in Total and Per Capita Income Payments, by States and Regions, Selected Years, 1929-52 1

					Total in	come p	ayment	s							Per ca	pita inc	ome par	ments			
State and region			Percer	nt distri	bution				Percent	change			Percent	of natio	onal per	capita	income		Per	ent cha	nge
	1929	1940	1944	1946	1950	1951	1952	1929 to 1952	1940 to 1952	1950 to 1952	1951 to 1952	1929	1940	1944	1946	1950	1951	1952	1929 to 1952	1950 to 1952	1951 to 1952
Continental United States	100, 00	100, 00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100, 00	160, 00	209	237	17	5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	141	14	4
New England Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont	8, 22 1, 77 . 54 4, 58 . 37 . 70 . 26	8. 07 1. 87 . 57 4. 36 . 35 . 67 . 25	6. 99 1. 76 . 57 3. 55 . 28 . 63 . 20	6, 92 1, 64 54 3, 62 32 58 22	6. 67 1. 65 . 49 3. 46 . 31 . 56 . 20	6. 59 1. 69 . 48 3. 37 . 31 . 54 . 20	6.51 1.71 .49 3.28 .31 .53	145 200 178 121 158 134 130	172 209 189 153 190 165 166	14 22 17 11 14 11 13	4 7 7 3 4 3	123 135 83 132 96 125 88	126 144 87 133 98 125 91	112 130 90 112 91 114 83	111 122 88 114 94 110 90	108 124 80 111 91 107 81	108 127 81 109 93 105 82	107 127 83 107 93 101 82	109 127 140 95 135 94 122	12 16 18 9 17 7	2 3 7 1 4 0 3
Middle East Delaware District of Columbia Maryland New Jersey New York Pennsylvania West Virginia	33.70 . 26 . 77 1.34 3.96 17.53 8.88 . 96	32.06 .31 1.19 1.61 4.14 15.60 8.21 1.00	27, 68 . 26 . 99 1. 68 3. 81 12. 73 7. 31 . 90	28. 31 . 25 1. 01 1. 59 3. 62 13. 51 7. 37 . 96	27, 82 . 29 . 96 1. 57 3. 57 13. 03 7. 43 . 97	27, 23 . 30 . 95 1. 59 3. 63 12. 57 7. 23 . 96	26, 97 . 30 . 95 1, 61 3, 69 12, 34 7, 14 . 94	147 250 279 272 188 118 149 203	183 220 167 236 200 166 193 216	14 22 16 20 21 11 13 14	4 6 5 6 7 3 4 3	136 135 175 103 139 165 113 68	131 155 189 123 140 150 109 69	118 123 114 111 124 132 105 70	119 117 103 122 137 106 74	117 136 138 108 119 130 107 73	115 138 134 108 119 126 105 75	114 138 130 107 120 124 104 75	102 146 79 150 107 81 123 166	11 16 7 13 15 9 11	3 4 1 3 4 2 3 5
Southeast Alabama Arkansas Florida Georgia Kentucky Louisiana Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Virginia	1. 10	11. 93 1. 01 . 65 1. 19 1. 30 1. 16 1. 12 . 58 1. 49 . 72 1. 22 1. 49	14. 29 1. 29 . 76 1. 59 1. 58 1. 20 1. 33 . 80 1. 65 . 84 1. 52 1. 73	13. 90 1. 22 . 79 1. 49 1. 52 1. 25 1. 19 . 70 1. 76 . 83 1. 49 1. 66	13. 92 1. 18 . 72 1. 55 1. 53 1. 23 1. 31 . 70 1. 78 . 81 1. 47 1. 64	14, 13 1, 21 . 72 1, 56 1, 58 1, 28 1, 29 . 70 1, 77 . 88 1, 46 1, 68	14, 16 1, 21 , 70 1, 60 1, 57 1, 30 1, 33 , 70 1, 71 , 92 1, 44 1, 68	317 285 218 488 318 243 294 227 354 434 305 338	300 305 262 354 305 276 301 300 288 330 296 283	19 20 13 21 20 23 19 16 14 33 15 22	6 2 8 4 6 8 5 2 10 4 6	51 45 45 71 48 55 61 40 45 37 51 62	56 47 44 81 55 54 62 35 55 50 55 78	66 61 56 87 66 61 71 50 61 58 70 80	66 59 63 85 65 64 65 48 67 61 68 76	67 59 57 83 67 63 73 49 66 59 67 80	68 61 58 81 70 67 72 49 65 63 68 80	68 62 58 80 69 69 74 50 64 67 69 81	226 232 212 173 246 206 191 200 239 336 223 213	17 19 16 10 18 24 15 16 11 30 16 15	4 6 4 3 3 7 6 6 1 11 5 4
Southwest Arizona New Mexico Oklahoma Texas	5, 03 . 30 . 19 1. 31 3. 23	5, 15 . 31 . 25 1, 09 3, 50	6, 21 . 39 . 28 1, 21 4, 33	5, 93 . 38 . 29 1. 13 4. 13	6, 41 . 43 . 36 1, 10 4, 52	6.57 .47 .38 1.11 4.61	6, 68 . 50 . 38 1, 14 4, 66	311 425 499 170 346	336 443 408 251 348	22 38 25 21 21	7 12 5 8 6	68 84 56 67 68	70 81 62 62 72	82 83 69 81 84	79 81 72 74 80	85 86 79 75 88	85 90 82 75 88	86 91 81 78 89	205 161 248 182 212	16 21 17 19 14	5 5 3 8 4
Central. Illinois. Indiana Iowa. Michigan Minnesota Missouri Ohio Wisconsin	29. 32 8. 52 2. 27 1. 63 4. 29 1. 75 2. 67 5. 95 2. 24	28.56 7.57 2.45 1.63 4.51 1.88 2.52 5.86 2.14	27, 55 6, 72 2, 58 1, 51 4, 73 1, 60 2, 39 5, 85 2, 17	28, 09 7, 11 2, 53 1, 74 4, 38 1, 84 2, 56 5, 69 2, 24	28, 60 7, 08 2, 65 1, 71 4, 70 1, 83 2, 56 5, 79 2, 28	28, 77 7, 01 2, 75 1, 64 4, 72 1, 82 2, 53 5, 98 2, 32	28, 59 6, 93 2, 71 1, 60 4, 77 1, 76 2, 51 6, 02 2, 29	201 151 269 203 244 212 190 213 216	237 208 272 231 255 216 235 246 260	17 15 20 10 19 13 15 22 18	5 4 4 3 6 2 5 6 4	106 137 86 80 110 83 90 110 93	105 126 94 85 113 89 88 112 90	105 115 100 89 115 84 90 113 97	106 122 97 103 105 96 96 107	108 122 101 98 111 93 97 110	109 122 104 96 111 93 96 114 103	108 121 103 94 111 91 97 115 101	146 113 189 183 144 163 159 151	14 13 15 9 14 11 13 19	3 3 2 2 4 1 4 4 4 2
Northwest Colorado Idaho Kansas Montana Nebraska North Dakota South Dakota Utah Wyoming	4.75 .77 .28 1.20 .39 .92 .32 .35 .33	4. 44 . 78 . 31 1. 00 . 42 . 75 . 31 . 32 . 35 . 20	4.98 .75 .35 1.30 .36 .88 .37 .37 .42 .18	4.95 .81 .36 1.17 .39 .86 .36 .40 .41	5.05 .84 .34 1.19 .43 .91 .36 .38 .40 .20	5.01 .88 .33 1.17 .42 .84 .34 .40 .42 .21	5.04 .91 .34 1.33 .39 .84 .29 .33 .42 .19	228 266 280 241 209 181 178 190 293 221	283 293 277 349 212 277 210 245 303 228	17 26 18 32 8 9 -7 0 21 13	6 8 8 20 -2 6 -11 -13 5 -3	79 91 76 78 89 82 57 61 79	79 90 77 74 100 75 65 66 83 105	95 88 89 100 104 97 93 90 91	97 95 98 94 111 99 94 101 87 104	95 96 88 94 109 102 88 89 88 105	95 98 87 92 110 96 87 94 91	95 99 88 104 104 96 75 77 88 98	190 163 178 219 182 181 214 202 170 134	13 17 14 26 8 6 -4 -1 14 6	3 5 17 -2 4 -11 -16 1 -7
Far West California Nevada Oregon Washington	8, 47 6, 31 . 09 . 73 1, 34	9.79 7.39 .12 .83 I.45	12, 30 8, 96 . 14 1, 09 2, 11	11, 90 8, 88 , 14 1, 04 1, 84	11.53 8.54 .14 1.07 1.78	11, 70 8, 74 . 15 1, 07 1, 74	12, 05 9, 06 , 16 1, 08 1, 75	340 344 447 358 305	314 313 340 336 306	23 24 34 19 15	8 9 15 6 6	127 139 120 94 105	130 140 143 100 110	129 132 119 112 129	120 124 134 105 108	119 122 131 105 113	118 121 131 106 110	120 124 137 106 110	128 115 175 171 154	15 16 20 14 11	6 6 9 4 4

^{1.} Computed from data shown in tables 4 and 5.

Only in the Far West and Southwest did the 1951-52 income changes in individual States accord with the regional average. Nearly all States of these two regions scored above-average advances. In the other 5 regions, 17 States showed percentage increases in total income larger than the Nation, while in 20 changes were below average.

This article continues the series of reports on State income payments which have been published annually in the Survey of Current Business. It presents estimates for each State and the District of Columbia of total and per capita income payments for 1952 (see tables 4 and 5). Also included are revised estimates for 1950 and 1951.

No dominant source of income change

With both defense spending and consumer purchasing increasing from 1951 to 1952, most lines of economic activity advanced moderately on a national basis. The one excep-

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

tion was furnished by agriculture, where income declined 5 percent. But the size of this fluctuation must also be considered as moderate in comparison with the larger year-to-year changes that have occurred in this sector in the past.

Geographic income changes from 1951 to 1952 reflect the general character of the advance in the economy last year. Developments in no particular sector were dominant. Instead, shifts in the geographic income distribution must be explained by separate examination of developments in each of the principal industrial sectors (see table 3). These are discussed in the following sections.

Income Changes by Industry

Nationally, the agricultural income decline from 1951 to 1952 was the product of a small increase in the total volume of farm output, lower prices received by farmers for their marketings, and somewhat higher production expenses.

State variations largest in farm income

Substantial differences in rates of change in agricultural income were a major feature of State economic developments in 1952. In 33 States, farm income was lower last year than in 1951, with the drop amounting to at least 10 percent in 19 of them. In a half-dozen other States, however, farm income advanced strongly.

Geographic changes in agricultural income from 1951 to 1952 reflect, in broad outline, the differing relative importance of crops and livestock. The sharpest declines were in the livestock-producing States of the Northwest. Conversely, the outstanding advances occurred in areas where crop production predominates. In some States, special factors relating to weather and crop disease overshadowed these two economic forces. Because of these influences, farm income changes in 1952 varied widely.

In six States there was a change of one-fourth or more in agricultural income from 1951 to 1952. In each, this was by far the dominant element in the total income stream.

Farm income increased spectacularly—by about three-fourths—in Kansas and Maine. In Kansas, cash receipts from wheat marketings were twice as large as in 1951, when the crop suffered tremendously from flood damage. The expansion in Maine was attributable to increased marketings and higher prices of potatoes.

In North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana, in contrast, agricultural income last year ranged from one-fourth to nearly two-fifths lower. The downturns in farm income centered in livestock marketings. In North Dakota, smaller wheat production was also an important factor. These four were the only States to sustain declines in total income.

In numerous other States where the change in farm income from 1951 to 1952 was significantly different from the nationwide decline of 5 percent, total income nonetheless increased at about the national rate. In Washington, Oregon, Mississippi, and Nebraska, for example, sizable gains in farm income were countered by relatively small advances in nonagricultural income, so that the increase in total income differed only slightly from the average for the country as a whole. Similarly, apart from the four Northwestern States noted above, in nearly all States where farm income declined sharply there were above-average gains in nonfarm income; and, again, the change in total income approximated the national rate.

Manufacturing an expansionary influence

Wages and salaries in the important manufacturing industry rose 8 percent in the country as a whole from 1951 to 1952. Geographically, the expansionary influence of manufacturing in 1952 was widespread. In all regions and in 43 States, factory payrolls increased relatively more than total income from other sources.

Despite the generally upward movement, there were considerable variations by States in rates of change in factory payrolls. In the main, these reflected the differing geographic impact of nationwide developments in the textile, transportation equipment, and metals industries. In addition, special factors were operative in certain States.

Textile payrolls decline slightly

Nationally, textile employment and production slumped sharply after the cessation of the second post-Korean buying wave in early 1951, with a further decline occurring in the first half of 1952. Although the textile industry effected considerable recovery in the final 6 months of last year, wages and salaries were 3 percent lower in 1952 than in the

previous year. Contraction in textiles was a principal factor in the sluggishness of total factory payrolls last year in a number of New England and Southeastern States.

In New England, manufacturing payrolls advanced 4 percent from 1951 to 1952, half the nationwide rate. Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which together account for more than one-half of all factory payrolls in this area, were particularly hard hit by the cutback in textile production.

Table 2.—Major Sources of Income Payments in Each State and Region: Selected Components as a Percent of Total Income, 1952

State and region	Agricul- tural income ¹	Govern- ment income pay- ments 1	Manu- facturing payrolls	Trade and service in co me	Con- struction payrolls	Mining payrolls
Continental United States.	6.7	15, 9	24.5	25, 6	4, 1	1, 5
New England	1, 6	15, 2	32, 9	24, 1	3,4	.1
Connecticut	1.5	9.9	39, 4	22. 1	4.1	. 1
Maine	5.6	18. 4	27. 9	23, 0	2. 7	. 2
Massachusetts	.8	17. 1	30.3	25. 2	3.4	.1
New Hampshire Rhode Island	2. 5 . 6	14. 5 17. 3	32. 2 35. 5	24. 6 23. 4	2. 5 3. 6	.1
Vermont	7. 5	15. 5	26. 2	24.7	1.7	. 6
Middle East	1, 5	15, 3	26.8	27.3	3.7	1.7
Delaware	4.7	10.3	34. 9	18.7	5. 2	
District of Columbia		48. 4	3.0	27. 2	3.3	
Maryland	3.0	19. 6	22. 5	26.1	5. 4	.3
New Jersey	1.6	13. 2	35.3	24.4	4.0	.2
New York Pennsylvania	1.0	14.1	24. 1 31. 8	30. 8 24. 1	3. 1 4. 1	3.3
West Virginia	3.7	13. 4 16. 2	20.6	24. 1	2.8	18.6
Southeast	11.5	20, 3	17.9	24, 9	5,0	1,6
Alabama	10.0	22.6	20.6	23.7	3.6	2, 0
Arkansas	22.0	18.3	11.9	24.8	4.7	1, 6
Florida	7.5	20. 2	8.1	32.4	5. 4	. 6
Georgia	9.5	21.0	20. 1	26. 5	3.1	. 5
Kentucky	11.9	19. 2	14.8	23.4	8.0	5. 6
Louisiana Mississippi North Carolina	9. 4 24. 1	20. 2 21. 1	14. 4 12. 5	24. 5 23. 7	5. 3 2. 9	3. 9
North Carolina	15.4	16.1	25. 8	22. 9	3.3] :2
South Carolina	11.0	19.7	24. 2	20.4	10.9	1 :2
Tennessee	9, 6	18.0	22.4	25. 3	4.4	i :9
Virginia		26.3	17. 3	23. 5	4.6	1.6
Southwest	11.4	18.4	11.7	25.8	4.7	5.2
Arizona	18.5	19. 1	7. 1	25. 4	5. 6	4.3
New Mexico	12.4	23. 4	6.3	23.3	5. 7	6.3
Oklahoma Texas	11. 6 10. 6	21. 9 17. 1	10. 2 13. 0	24. 6 26. 3	3. 5 4. 9	6. 1 5. 0
					9.0	
Central		12.5 12.1	31.7 29.4	24. 1 25. 7	3.8 4.0	1.0
Indiana	7.6	12. 3	35. 7	22.6	3.9	.7
Iowa	28. 2	13. 0	15. 7	21.8	2.3	.8
Michigan	2.9	12. 1	41.6	22. 3	3. 7	.€
Minnesota	13.8	14. 5	17. 9	25. 5	4.1	1.6
Missouri		14.5	21. 9	27. 7	3.4	.9
Ohio	3, 5 9, 4	12. 0 12. 1	36. 8 32. 1	23. 2 23. 3	4. 2 3. 6	
		ŀ		1	i	2,5
Northwest Colorado	20.3 11.0	17. 2 21. 0	10.6 10.8	24, 2 26, 7	4.1 5.1	2.0
Idaho	22. 5	15. 9	10. 9	22. 5	5.1	2. 5
Kansas.		13.8	15. 7	21. 2	3.7	2.0
Montana		17. 4	7. 2	24. 2	4.7	5. 4
Nebraska	27. 1	15.0	9. 7	24. 4	2.8	
North Dakota	26.3	17. 5	2. 5	29.8	3.9	1. 1
South Dakota		18.6	4.7	25. 9	3. 1	. 9
Utah Wyoming	7. 4 15. 7	23. 1 18. 6	10. 5 5. 8	24. 5 24. 1	4. 6 5. 7	7. 0 8. 2
Far West	6.4	18,8	18.8	28, 0	4.8	.7
California	6.0	18.7	18.7	28.4	4.8	i :8
Nevada	8. 2	17.3	4.3	31.8	8.6	3.9
revaua					,	
Oregon Washington	8. 7 6. 7	16. 2 21. 1	22. 0 18. 6	26. 5 26. 3	4.0 5.2	.2

^{1.} For definition, see footnotes to table 3.

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

Payrolls in textile manufacturing declined 14 percent last year in Massachusetts and 4 percent in Rhode Island.

In the Southeast also, last year's below-average expansion of manufacturing is traceable directly to textiles. In this industry, which accounts for more than one-fourth of all manufactures in the region, total payrolls in 1952 were no larger than in 1951. About four-fifths of the textile industry in the Southeast is concentrated in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. With the exception of Kentucky, these were the only Southeastern States to experience a reduction in their share of the country's manufacturing wages and salaries in 1952.

Because of the key role that industrialization has played in the top-ranking income growth of the Southeast over the past two decades, further examination of the region's experience in 1952 is of interest. On an individual industry basis, the Southeast did unusually well, with payroll increases from 1951 to 1952 equalling or exceeding those for the Nation in 19 of the 21 major types of manufactures. Thus, the less-than-average increase in factory payrolls last year simply reflected its industrial structure—that the one manufacturing industry that declined in 1952 is relatively important in the region, and that a number of industries that expanded most under the demand situation prevailing last year are relatively less important.

Transportation equipment industry expands

A payroll increase of one-fifth in the transportation equipment industry from 1951 to 1952 was the product of an expansion of two-fifths in aircraft production and shipbuilding and a small (2 percent) rise in the automotive

segment.

In Connecticut, Kansas, California, and several States of the Middle East, where aircraft and shipbuilding comprise most of the industry, the advance in transportation equipment payrolls ranged from one-fourth to over two-fifths. It was a prime factor in the upsurge of total manufacturing wages and salaries in Kansas and California. In Connecticut and the Middle Eastern States of New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, expansion in aircraft and shipbuilding contrasted with the below-average payroll gains in most other important manufacturing industries.

Wages and salaries paid out by the transportation equipment industry in the Central region last year showed an advance of 10 percent—substantially in excess of the rate of general income rise in the area, but only half as large as the national increase in transportation equipment. With payrolls in the automotive industry, centered in this region, up only slightly over 1951, this sizable gain was due mainly to

the aircraft and shipbuilding components.

Small expansion in metals industries

Payrolls in the primary and fabricated metals industries increased 3 percent from 1951 to 1952. The smallness of this rise reflected the 8-weeks' work stoppage in the steel industry and its resultant impact upon the fabricated metals industry. These developments had the most pronounced effect in the Central region, where one-half of the industry is located. Here the payroll rise was less than 2 percent, as contrasted with 10 percent for the total of all other manufacturing in the region.

Other developments in manufacturing in 1952 with signifi-

cant but relatively localized effects were:

1. Increases of 9 to 12 percent in the important leather industry in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts helped to counter the effects of the sharp drop in textile

payrolls.

- 2. The 14-percent rise in factory payrolls in Delaware—one of the largest in the country—chiefly reflected further expansion in that State's chemical industry. Accounting for one-half of all factory payrolls in the State, this industry has scored a notable expansion during the postwar period. Since 1946 chemical payrolls have more than doubled in Delaware and total income has risen three-fourths—the latter gain exceeded only in Arizona and New Mexico.
- 3. Arizona's 1951-52 advance of nearly two-fifths in manufacturing payrolls, the largest in the Nation, stemmed from sharp gains in nearly all industries. Although Arizona is still one of the least industrialized States, it has made tremendous strides over the past decade. Since 1940 factory

payrolls in the State have risen more than sevenfold, in contrast to a threefold increase nationally.

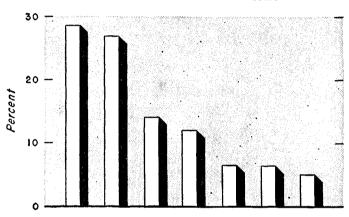
Government income payments broadly uniform

On a regional basis, only in the Far West did the rate of increase in income from Government last year differ appreciably from the nationwide advance of about one-tenth. In this region, most of the above-average rise is atributable to payroll expansions in defense establishments.

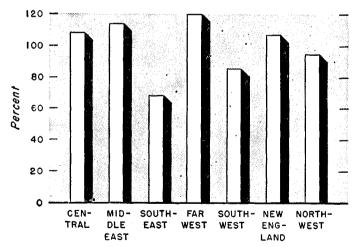
Among individual States, differences in rates of change were also fairly uniform but there were exceptions. In West Virginia, Montana, and Oregon, income paid out by Government was about one-fifth larger in 1952 than in 1951. In each the expansion stemmed chiefly from the payment in 1952 of State government bonuses to veterans.

Regional Comparisons of Total and Per Capita Income, 1952

Percent distribution of Nation's total income



Per capita income as a percent of National average



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

53-110-5

In Mississippi and North Carolina reductions in military payrolls held Government income payments in 1952 to little more than their 1951 volume. Because of this factor, the 1952 total income advance in both States was small.

Construction important in some States

By far the largest regional increase in contract construction payrolls—one-fourth—was in the Southeast. Although sizable advances occurred in Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Virginia, most of the regional gain centered in South Carolina and Kentucky. Atomic energy projects provided

the main impetus in both.

Construction payrolls in South Carolina increased by more than one and one-half times from 1951 to 1952. This spectacular expansion underlay the State's 10-percent advance in total income—the fourth largest in the Nation. Farm income in South Carolina dropped nearly one-fifth in 1952, and gains in manufacturing and Government income payments were below-average.

Wages and salaries paid out by the contract construction industry in Kentucky advanced nearly three-fourths in 1952. They were the main factor in that State's better-than-average

rise in total income.

Construction payrolls made a sizable contribution to income expansion in the Southwest also, where they increased 12 percent in 1952. New Mexico, 1 of the 9 States in which construction payrolls declined, was an exception to this pattern in the region.

Although increases in construction in the Far West as a whole did not keep pace with those in the rest of the country, there was a rise of nearly two-thirds in Nevada. This was primarily responsible for that State's second ranking increase

in total income.

Impact of mining varied

Mining payrolls in 1952 were 2 percent larger than in 1951 on a national basis. This small increase reflected a decline in the coal industry and increases in other types of mining.

In the important coal-producing States of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, mining wages and salaries dropped one-tenth in 1952. In each of these States the drop retarded significantly the increase in total income. In West Virginia, where mining wages and salaries directly account for one-fifth of all income, the impact was particularly severe. Aggregate income in the State rose only 3 percent from 1951 to 1952; but income other than mining payrolls increased 6

By contrast to the coal-producing States, there were gains in mining payrolls ranging from one-tenth to one-third in each State of the Southwest, in all States of the Northwest where mining is important, and in Louisiana, California, and Nevada. In each, the impetus derived from substantial increases in petroleum and natural gas or in metal mining.

Per Capita Income

For the country as a whole, per capita income in 1952 amounted to \$1,639—up 4 percent over 1951. Increases occurred in all regions, ranging from 2 percent in New

England to 6 percent in the Far West.

The accompanying map shows per capita income payments in each State in 1952. The range was from \$2,260 in Delaware, nearly two-fifths above the national average, to \$818 in Mississippi, only half the average for all States. In addition to Delaware, others in the top-rank include Nevada (\$2,250), the District of Columbia (\$2,129), Connecticut (\$2,080), New York (\$2,038), California (\$2,032), Illinois (\$1,983), and New Jersey (\$1,959).

As shown in the first chart, regional changes in per capita income last year generally paralleled those in total income. In both measures, the largest percentage increases occurred in the Far West and Southwest, and the smallest in New England. In the other four regions, the increase in per capita was within one percentage point of that for the country

as a whole.

Except in a limited number of cases, State differences in the rate of change in per capita income were relatively small. In Kansas, the rise in average incomes in 1952 was one-fifth;

in South Carolina and Nevada, it was about one-tenth. These three States, it will be recalled, were among the four with the largest gains in total income last year. In the fourth, Arizona, the large gain in total income was accompanied by a 7 percent population rise. In South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana average income was lower in 1952 than in 1951. These were the four States in which large declines in farm income reduced total income in 1952 below that of the previous year.

Table 3.—Percent Changes, 1951 to 1952, in Total Income Payments and Selected Components, by States and Regions

The state of the s	-								
State and region	Total income payments	Agricultural income t	Nonagricul- tural in- come	Government income pay- ments 2	Private non- agricultural income 3	Trade and service in- come 4	Manufactur- ing payrolls	Construction payrolls	Mining pay-
Continental United States	5	-5	6	9	5	4	8	9	2
New England	4 7 7 3 4 3 3	4 1 69 -14 -9 -3 -10	4 7 4 3 4 3 4	9 7 11 10 4 3 11	3 7 3 1 4 3 3	2 7 3 0 4 2 4	4 8 5 2 3 3 5	4 14 -10 0 8 3 0	-1 15 -10 10 -43 0 -22
Middle East. Delaware. District of Columbia. Maryland New Jersey. New York Pennsylvania. West Virginia	4 6 5 6 7 3 4 3	-9 -22 -4 -7 -8 -11 -8	5 8 5 7 7 4 4 3	9 9 6 9 11 8 9 26	4 8 4 6 7 3 4	3 8 6 5 7 1 3 2	7 14 7 9 9 7 6 5	2 7 -5 7 0 -3 9 11	-9 0 -1 6 8 -10 -10
Southeast Alabama Arkansas Florida Georgia Kentucky Louisiana Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Viginia	6 6 2 8 4 6 8 5 2 10 4 6	$\begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -5 \\ -7 \\ -11 \\ -17 \\ -7 \\ 6 \\ 10 \\ -9 \\ -17 \\ -4 \\ -4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$	7 7 5 10 7 9 8 4 4 14 5 7	7 12 4 10 10 10 10 1 1 1 7 5	7 5 5 10 6 8 8 5 5 17 4 7	6 4 3 10 6 5 5 4 5 7 4 7	7 6 10 15 7 4 12 11 5 3 9	25 20 12 10 7 72 14 -7 1 162 -5 12	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1 \\ -10 \\ 7 \\ 13 \\ 6 \\ -9 \\ 16 \\ 12 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ -9 \\ -2 \end{array} $
Southwest	7 12 5 8 6		9 16 10 8 9	10 15 14 11 9	9 16 8 7 9	8 15 9 4 8	14 38 22 18 12	12 23 -8 15 12	14 15 30 11 14
Central Illinois Indiana Iowa Michigan Minnesota Missouri Ohio Wisconsin	5 4 4 3 6 2 5 6 4	-7 -13 -16 1 -6 -13 -11 7 -7	6 5 6 3 7 5 7 6 5	8 8 10 7 12 8 3 9	5 5 5 2 6 5 7 5 4	3 3 0 4 2 5 4 2	8 7 6 7 7 11 14 7	9 12 11 -1 14 4 8 8 8	-1 -8 -13 38 4 9 12 -2 16
Northwest Colorado Idaho Kansas Montana Nebraska North Dakota South Dakota Utah Wyoming	6 8 8 20 -2 6 -11 -13 5 -3	1 4 16 80 -27 9 -38 -37 -14 -36	7 9 6 10 8 4 5 4 7	10 10 14 12 19 5 5 9 11	7 8 4 9 5 4 5 2 5 8	4 6 4 6 4 1 3 0 5	14 10 9 22 12 14 10 8 6	6 14 0 6 4 2 9 3 -5	15 24 13 7 18 33 108 12 12 8
Far West California. Nevada. Oregon Washington	8 9 15 6 6	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 2 \\ -11 \\ 10 \\ 22 \end{array}$	9 10 18 6 5	12 12 13 20 7	8 9 19 4 4	7 7 14 4 4	15 19 21 5 5	6 63 -5 6	12 11 36 0 10

payments.
4. Consists of wages and salaries and proprietors' income.

^{1.} Consists of net income of farm proprietors (including value of change in inventories of crops and livestock), farm wages, and net rents to landlords living on farms.

2. Consists of pay of State and local and of Federal civilian employees, net pay of the armed forces, family-allowance payments to dependents of enlisted military personnet, voluntary altotuments of military pay to individuals, mustering-out payments to discharged servicemen, veterans' benefit payments (consisting of pensions and disability compensation, readjustment allowances, self-employment allowances, cash subsistence allowances, State government bonuses to veterans, cash terminal-leave payments and redemptions of terminal-leave bonds, adjusted compensation benefits, military retirement payments, national service life insurance dividend disbursements, and interest payments by Government on veterans' loans), interest payments to individuals, public assistance and other direct relief, and benefit payments from social insurance funds.

3. Consists of total income payments minus agricultural income and Government income payments.

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

Factors underlying average income differences

The remainder of this article discusses briefly some of the factors contributing to the wide differences in the level of average incomes in the various States. For this purpose, the income data used are those collected by the Bureau of the Census in the 1950 Census of Population. These data, referring to calendar-year 1949, permit the classification of income recipients according to numerous factors.

The Census income data, it should be noted, are not directly comparable with per capita income payments.

(1) The latter measure the mean income of all residents of a State (total income divided by total population). The Census data show the median income—the middle value of an array by size—of all persons 14 years and older who received income in 1949.

(2) There are numerous differences in concept between the two measures, the most important

being the exclusion from the Census data of the value of products produced and consumed on farms. This accentuates the income differential between the farm and nonfarm population.

Farm income lower than nonfarm

The Census data show a wide disparity between farm and nonfarm median incomes. Nationally, the median for farm persons is only a little more than half that of the nonfarm population. In the South, as a whole, median farm income averages only one-half as large as nonfarm. It is more than two-thirds as large in the remaining regions. By States, the relationship varies widely. In Alabama and Mississippi, median income of the farm population is only about two-fifths that of the nonfarm. In Iowa and South Dakota, on the other hand, the two are approximately equal.

Table 4.—Total Income Payments to Individuals, by States and Regions, 1929-52

[Millions of dollars] State and region 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 Continental United 82,617 | 73,325 | 61,971 | 47,432 | 46,273 | 53,038 | 58,558 | 68,000 | 72,211 | 66,045 | 70,601 | 75,852 | 92,269 | 117,196 | 141,831 | 153,306 | 157,190 | 170,962 | 185,339 | 202,007 | 196,772 | 217,828772 13, 283 3, 209 1, 03° 242, 529 255, 367 4,678 1,000 323 2,593 5, 372 1, 199 1, 301 7, 367 1, 837 11,831 12,650 2,808 3,129 921 984 14, 537 3, 598 1, 067 7, 535 682 10, 828 2, 604 867 New England.... 6, 792 6, 282 5, 623 1, 337 . 1, 178 4, 481 4, 264 888 5,031 1,096 5,673 1,267 6, 124 8, 965 2, 334 10, 248 2, 639 10, 707 2, 697 13, 492 15, 983 16, 635 Connecticut.... Maine ² 3, 129 984 6, 455 596 3, 294 1, 067 6, 928 4, 375 1, 246 8, 385 780 353 2, 757 241 381 3, 156 377 2, 928 872 5, 136 6, 186 546 999 Massachusetts 3,512 2793, 193 272New Hampshire Rhode Island ... Vermont 631 1, 143 429 427 302 $\frac{262}{473}$ $\frac{388}{923}$ 447 1, 083 403 1, 113 408 1, 217 438 1, 316 481 1, 352 497 527 366 301 426 494 480 511 133 127 158 177 219 254 303 371 27, 840 25, 609 22, 031 17, 045 16, 337 18, 299 19, 577 22, 448 23, 481 21, 503 22, 783 24, 319 28, 203 **42, 431** 403 43, 965 48, 401 51,712 55,771 54, 984 536 60, 598 68,873 764 33, 449 39, 101 Middle East 66, 043 Delaware
District of Columbia 2
Maryland 2 128 127 161 192 205 178 1, 727 2, 723 6, 188 23, 096 12, 593 1, 642 549 743 2, 151 8, 840 4, 172 462 781 1,000 2,658 10,759 1, 743 2, 851 2, 305 3, 867 8, 795 30, 475 619 1, 260 2, 033 1, 518 2, 577 5, 838 19, 506 1, 891 3, 420 7, 777 28, 381 1, 036 3, 081 13, 346 871 1,000 2,361 2,690 9,941 11,246 1, 067 2, 835 11, 635 1,074 3, 065 7, 039 26, 514 3, 070 7, 030 26, 151 14, 363 1.106 7201,516 New Jersey 2... New York 2... Pennsylvania... West Virginia... 2, 859 11, 301 2, 851 6, 545 24, 513 13, 701 1, 985 8, 509 4, 027 474 2, 197 9, 369 4, 627 3, 138 11, 830 6, 225 760 5, 797 20, 647 11, 469 2, 713 11, 435 3, 676 13, 384 7, 404 905 8, 822 1, 094 10, 377 1, 253 14, 724 2, 094 16, 184 2, 115 17, 542 2, 340 6,638 5, 580 5, 818 739 6, 174 773 5, 819 714 793 682 590 623 689 1,381 1, 497 1, 890 1, 943 23, 786 2, 093 1, 353 2, 554 2, 597 2, 145 2, 033 27, 802 2, 479 1, 585 **6, 976** 585 8, 132 21, 907 27, 140 2, 306 1, 457 6,064 512 5, 136 7,904 9,043 25, 494 Southeast..... Alabama....Arkansas.....Florida.... 1, 812 1, 005 2, 148 2, 176 3, 089 1, 785 4 088 1, 980 1, 161 456 751 863 288 425 596 534 470 711 907 493 908 1 248 439 560 530 516 735 636 1, 062 1, 241 1, 042 1, 469 1, 648 1, 336 2, 433 2, 426 1, 839 2, 045 2, 649 2, 817 2, 298 2, 230 3, 387 3, 336 2, 688 2, 848 3, 789 3, 842 3, 111 3, 138 1, 785 4, 088 3, 998 3, 311 546 2, 818, 2, 991 2, 575, 2, 525 2, 521 2, 484 1, 967 2, 018 $\frac{667}{679}$ Georgia 794 725 385 812 365 Kentucky..... 793 789 399 1,695 1,898 2, 480 2, 653 Louisiana Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina 862 544 966 438 640 292 690 314 641 373 915 1, 419 499 748 828 442 1, 077 485 1, 105 2, 270 1, 153 1, 221 2, 536 1, 291 2, 329 2, 250 1, 374 3, 223 1, 508 2, 742 2, 648 1, 527 3, 859 1, 763 1, 778 4, 383 2, 341 339 845 1, 201 3, 012 1, 011 4, 290 2, 128 261 $\frac{406}{721}$ 1,319 2,495 1,420 2,544 Tennessee..... Virginia ²..... $\frac{622}{770}$ 516 639 1, 530 2, 133 846 927 2 841 1, 127 1, 484 2, 457 2, 646 2, 980 3, 247 2, 924 3,402 3,804 9, 575 4, 153 3, 428 2, 788 2, 199 2, 299 2, 623 3,583 3,756 3,908 4,734 6, 508 8,741 9, 514 10, 125 11, 526 12, 453 13, 011 15, 942 Southwest..... 13, 965 17, 949 Arizona..... New Mexico..... 832 619 425 1, 853 6, 645 New Mexico..... Oklahoma.... 1, 639 6, 121 2, 130 8, 113 1, 926 7, 065 9, 211 6,676 8, 701 9, 853 11, 189 4.52439, 704 9, 476 3, 766 2, 389 42, 252 10, 297 3, 959 2, 318 52, 529 13, 305 4, 784 2, 894 48, 020 12, 160 4, 327 59, 929 14, 973 5, 399 55, 955 14, 059 5, 127 3, 303 62, 294 15, 400 5, 780 3, 725 72, 997 17, 681 6, 917 4, 087 33, 520 43, 455 Illinois..... Indiana 4, 327 2, 982 7, 495 3, 153 4, 371 9, 719 3, 823 2, 894 8, 550 3, 421 4, 587 10, 753 4, 235 5, 526 2, 060 2, 942 7, 022 2, 576 2, 359 6, 924 2, 316 3, 391 8, 417 3, 025 2, 318 7, 259 2, 456 3, 662 8, 967 3, 334 8, 956 3, 634 5, 045 11, 360 10, 242 3, 995 5, 570 12, 620 12, 172 4, 505 6, 420 15, 378 5, 837 699 831 4, 411 6, 140 14, 511 Missouri..... Ohio 9, 122 3, 488 Visconsin. 4, 619 4, 471 5, 638 9, 824 1, 626 1, 953 2, 250 2, 627 3, 029 2, 238 2,974 7,842 1,274 Northwest..... 3, 592 2, 824 1, 931 3,099 4, 109 580 204 928 264 749 olorado..... 446 165 622 250 476 178 184 192 114 112 487 158 344 201 721 283 534 207 690 271 509 730 213 578 160 199 1,824 531 1,220 510 478 693 3, 400 1, 003 2, 147 734 835 1, 069 997 325 764 1, 987 558 1, 343 757 321 569 237 242 074 1,500 1, 929 2,000 2, 399 288 523 928 1,964 788 835 $\frac{579}{1,370}$ 669 1,478 797 1, 554 Montana..... $\frac{472}{1,047}$ 764 1,630 1.846 2.030 375 224 264 239 106 208 235 132 435 480 524 216 875 769 759 374 826 964 1,019 North Dakota... South Dakota... 197 196 217 331 143 $\frac{329}{174}$ 694 Utah $\frac{195}{118}$ 224 132 $\frac{265}{151}$ Wyoming.... 248 409 17, 180 12, 444 215 1, 599 2, 922 6,330 4,730 72 6, 331 4, 772 12, 973 9, 348 18, 864 13, 739 213 18,863 13,882 215 20, 335 21, 604 15, 180 16, 043 239 255 25, 129 28, 379 18, 621 21, 214 303 353 6, 998 5, 217 74 5, 456 4, 151 5, 203 3, 904 6,711 5,047 6,730 5,047 9, 476 7, 044 22,898 16,937 7, 431 30, 780 23, 146 3, 113 5,606 3,530 alifornia..... 3.18216,824 Nevada.... $\frac{107}{824}$ 206 443 800 338 601 337 598 1, 671 3, 095 1, 777 3, 139 1, 999 3, 307 560 1,012 1,100 1,501 2. 218 Washington.... 1, 104

used in preparing the estimates, see the "Technical Notes" section of the article in the August 1950 issue of the Survey of Current Business.
2. See footnote 2, table 7.

^{1. &}quot;Income payments to individuals" is a measure of the income received from all sources during the calendar year by the residents of each State. It comprises income received by individuals in the form of wages and salaries, net income of proprietors (including farmers), dividends, interest, net rents, and other items such as social insurance benefits, relief, veterans' pensions and benefits, and allotment payments to dependents of military personnel. For a more detailed definition of income payments and a brief description of sources and methods

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

Table 5—Per Capita Income Payments, by States and Regions, 1929-52

[Dollars]

												onarsj												
State and region	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	194 3	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Continental United States	680	596	500	380	368	420	460	531	561	509	539	575	693	876	1, 059	1, 160	1, 191	1, 211	1, 293	1, 383	1, 325	1,440	1,5%i	1, 639
New England Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont	938 918 566 897 652 951 601	768 830 540 825 599 767 542	684 725 473 738 551 695 476	542 558 267 594 422 562 360	514 549 364 553 420 533 351	561 605 394 597 478 573 397	602 659 428 634 502 626 439	678 758 480 713 544 691 501	704 808 490 737 562 714 493	640 710 450 677 531 639 454	580 764 474 719 548 678 483	724 827 499 764 561 716 521	864 1, 055 569 879 665 909 622	1, 047 1, 293 769 1, 038 796 1, 131 736	1, 225 1, 481 1, 021 1, 210 948 1, 239 850	1, 294 1, 513 1, 040 1, 296 1, 055 1, 320 959	1,316 1,483 1,049 1,339 1,117 1,317 1,031	1, 343 1, 482 1, 069 1, 380 1, 144 1, 328 1, 088	1, 403 1, 610 1, 137 1, 402 1, 229 1, 412 1, 138	1, 462 1, 664 1, 193 1, 468 1, 276 1, 458 1, 198	1,419 1,600 1,119 1,447 1,220 1,407 1,112	1,559 1,789 1,157 1,602 1,310 1,542 1,162	1,709 2,015 1,274 1,728 1,477 1,655 1,293	1,749 2,080 1,361 1,749 1,530 1,655 1,336
Middle East Delaware District of Co-	926 919	841 762	717 687	552 522	526 513	586 586	623 634	711 750	740 795	674 682	70 9 771	751 892	867 1,018	1, 038 1, 188	1,242 1,376	1, 363 1, 424	1, 430 1, 390	1,446 1,440	1, 515 1, 513	1,603 1,609	1,548 1,680	1,687 1,956	1,816 2,179	1,874 2,260
lumbia Maryland New Jersey New York Pennsylvania West Virginia	1, 191 703 947 1, 125 767 464	1, 179 651 869 1, 023 688 393	1, 088 577 751 871 576 336	926 460 586 671 429 261	806 441 535 644 414 265	876 493 589 705 474 326	955 524 630 743 510 342	1, 124 597 712 837 594 402	1, 107 635 750 861 629 417	1, 044 594 699 791 553 269	1, 031 634 746 825 589 378	1, 087 708 803 863 626 398	1, 098 834 914 984 748 477	1, 223 1, 068 1, 116 1, 155 907 587	1, 284 1, 243 1, 328 1, 384 1, 104 712	1, 328 1, 284 1, 444 1, 535 1, 213 807	1, 405 1, 272 1, 474 1, 641 1, 264 875	1, 417 1, 246 1, 477 1, 662 1, 286 895	1, 473 1, 314 1, 557 1, 713 1, 368 995	1,600 1,427 1,613 1,810 1,441 1,097	1, 728 1, 408 1, 569 1, 741 1, 380 1, 003	1, 984 1, 557 1, 708 1, 872 1, 537 1, 050	2, 112 1, 702 1, 882 1, 997 1, 667 1, 178	2, 129 1, 761 1, 959 2, 038 1, 710 1, 232
Southeast Alabama Arkansas Florida Georgia Kentucky Louisiana Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Virginia	344 305 305 484 329 371 415 273 309 252 349 422	279 232 211 431 274 303 344 191 255 209 283 367	235 191 177 363 227 256 299 143 214 178 234 326	191 155 153 287 189 198 230 125 176 147 185 276	195 154 152 272 200 199 222 123 205 167 190 266	239 197 180 325 245 234 269 162 253 209 241 316	260 213 204 360 264 260 286 177 270 222 260 347	301 253 246 423 298 307 330 218 294 254 302 393	310 256 249 445 301 325 346 207 312 262 311 405	287 233 236 418 280 283 341 185 289 241 280 380	303 242 246 442 290 297 354 201 308 261 295 402	322 269 254 468 316 309 358 204 316 287 316 446	404 364 345 516 387 374 433 281 396 361 411 559	539 503 480 676 508 487 566 397 519 482 522 756	673 630 547 888 672 627 741 486 627 594 676 844	768 702 655 1, 013 761 764 827 583 713 673 808 924	803 732 716 1, 045 794 760 832 598 757 697 868 940	803 713 758 1, 035 788 778 790 587 808 742 828 924	851 775 756 1,043 855 821 861 662 860 769 862 993	929 830 875 1, 081 914 912 972 744 898 854 904 1, 061	884 768 794 1, 105 874 867 1, 908 641 852 791 870 1, 046	960 847 821 1, 201 967 913 1, 049 703 949 844 967 1, 147	1,077 959 918 1,277 1,100 1,058 1,138 770 1,035 992 1,068 1,272	1, 121 1, 012 951 1, 319 1, 137 1, 135 1, 206 818 1, 049 1, 099 1, 126 1, 322
Southwest Arizona New Mexico Oklahoma Texas	464 573 383 455 465	376 475 322 352 383	303 382 265 275 312	237 271 192 212 248	247 263 196 226 257	279 322 240 246 292	309 355 272 281 319	357 425 330 319 369	397 482 353 358 409	371 436 322 327 387	386 461 341 340 401	400 466 356 359 413	488 525 418 467 498	670 735 560 652 678	839 857 702 736 880	956 959 799 940 972	956 1,007 857 894 978	952 985 866 895 972	1,072 1,057 972 990 1,105	1, 133 1, 169 1, 046 1, 088 1, 148	1, 166 1, 152 1, 074 1, 075 1, 200	1, 224 1, 233 1, 133 1, 077 1, 273	1,351 1,421 1,297 1,187 1,396	1,416 1,498 1,331 1,285 1,452
Central Illinois Indiana Iowa Michigan Minnesota Missouri Ohio Wisconsin	720 932 583 546 745 566 612 748 634	612 772 491 504 608 515 546 638 539	503 626 405 388 503 433 461 532 435	369 456 296 248 382 320 340 388 325	355 431 296 258 348 307 337 386 312	411 488 351 242 455 346 373 453 357	469 543 392 357 524 403 413 507 413	546 630 468 391 606 473 473 598 484	589 691 508 434 659 500 488 646 510	521 616 449 423 535 474 455 554 466	565 671 495 468 591 497 486 603 485	606 727 542 488 648 511 506 642 516	748 870 705 619 795 593 620 814 651	937 1, 039 894 833 1, 025 773 764 1, 009 843	1, 131 1, 223 1, 083 1, 028 1, 276 906 914 1, 226 1, 004	1, 219 1, 337 1, 156 1, 036 1, 331 975 1, 039 1, 311 1, 124	1 255 1, 416 1, 199 1, 105 1, 260 1, 066 1, 101 1, 326 1, 184	1, 289 1, 481 1, 176 1, 250 1, 276 1, 160 1, 168 1, 296 1, 216	1,380 1,606 1,283 1,191 1,410 1,227 1,205 1,387 1,316	1,519 1,764 1,413 1,527 1,481 1,360 1,358 1,512 1,416	1, 417 1, 630 1, 316 1, 295 1, 428 1, 246 1, 291 1, 421 1, 344	1,551 1,757 1,459 1,413 1,596 1,343 1,396 1,584 1,442	1,722 1,929 1,651 1,522 1,753 1,478 1,519 1,806 1,624	1,773 1,983 1,685 1,545 1,815 1,491 1,583 1,881 1,649
Northwest Colorado Idaho Kansas Montana Nebraska North Dakota South Dakota Utah Wyoming	534 616 518 532 602 557 389 417 537 687	487 558 455 498 490 544 329 382 470 619	384 455 336 402 393 421 236 289 379 515	262 342 241 267 290 251 181 171 276 371	265 336 242 258 290 275 190 172 275 369	304 376 304 298 387 279 205 232 313 435	354 412 338 337 455 353 269 273 362 477	409 493 406 395 514 399 300 294 419 548	438 532 444 430 541 412 333 306 459 560	402 475 406 382 488 384 302 318 434 537	418 505 411 383 515 397 325 351 443 567	455 520 443 423 577 434 372 379 478 604	566 611 540 558 684 518 537 492 585 672	851 871 851 863 904 854 741 822 885 809	985 977 962 1,006 1,090 985 927 820 1,091	1,099 1,023 1,029 1,164 1,208 1,122 1,075 1,048 1,061 1,092	1, 145 1, 143 1, 100 1, 157 1, 251 1, 150 1, 111 1, 153 1, 066 1, 180	1, 170 1, 148 1, 192 1, 133 1, 346 1, 201 1, 144 1, 222 1, 048 1, 264	1,354 1,354 1,288 1,372 1,548 1,257 1,582 1,347 1,162 1,450	1, 425 1, 442 1, 307 1, 326 1, 641 1, 485 1, 514 1, 585 1, 216 1, 520	1, 267 1, 359 1, 233 1, 220 1, 359 1, 293 1, 187 1, 175 1, 199 1, 478	1,373 1,384 1,260 1,349 1,568 1,474 1,273 1,275 1,270 1,514	1, 499 1, 547 1, 372 1, 453 1, 738 1, 512 1, 370 1, 492 1, 439 1, 729	1,549 1,618 1,438 1,698 1,697 1,566 1,223 1,258 1,450 1,607
Far West	865 946 817 640 713	775 854 761 547 626	642 710 660 455 503	481 533 479 342 374	465 511 447 337 369	524 568 535 399 432	571 617 614 447 470	684 734 699 539 579	714 769 733 552 597	662 714 645 507 558	692 741 767 544 588	748 803 821 575 632	907 951 907 729 838	1, 165 1, 176 1, 549 1, 047 1, 162	1, 438 1, 463 1, 493 1, 297 1, 420	1,502 1,535 1,383 1,302 1,495	1, 429 1, 466 1, 483 1, 281 1, 357	1,449 1,504 1,626 1,268 1,310	1,532 1,574 1,667 1,357 1,451	1,586 1,618 1,686 1,451 1,523	1,560 1,602 1,673 1,390 1,473	1,708 1,750 1,882 1,517 1,627	1,863 1,915 2,064 1,670 1,738	1, 969 2, 032 2, 250 1, 733 1, 810

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

In general, geographic variations in the relative importance of the farm population serve to accentuate the effects of these geographic differences in farm-nonfarm average incomes. In the two Southern regions—where median farm income is lowest, both in dollar terms and relative to nonfarm income—the farm population makes up a much larger percentage of total population than in other areas.

The summary influence of these two factors upon overall income differentials is shown by a comparison of columns 1 and 3 of table 6. Geographic differences in median income of the nonfarm population are significantly less than those obtaining for all persons. Nearly all States of the Southeast and Southwest have a substantially better median-income position relative to the country as a whole in terms of nonfarm income than on the basis of the median income of all persons. Conversely, almost all nonsouthern States have a less favorable position.

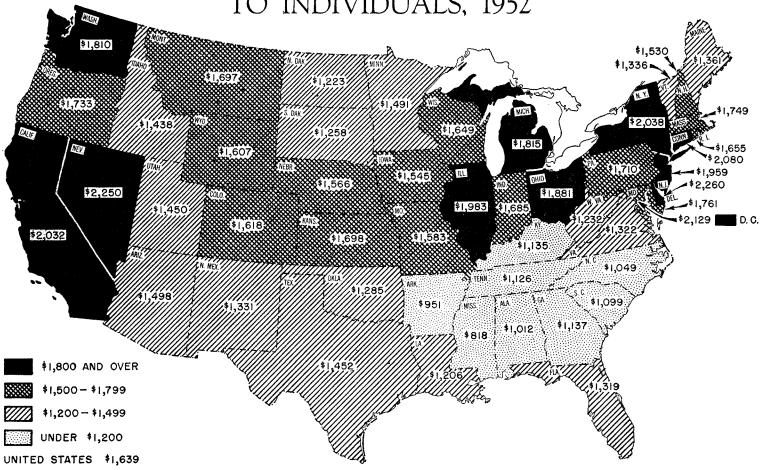
Differences in relative size of median momes of white and nonwhite persons also introduce considerable variation into average incomes by States and regions, although the effects cannot be isolated from those of differences in the industrial and occupational composition of the labor force. The geographic impact of these white-nonwhite income differences is influenced strongly by the varying importance of nonwhites in the total population of the various States.

The combined effect of differences in average incomes of whites and nonwhites and in the racial composition of the population is shown by a comparison of columns 1 and 5 with column 4 in table 6. Median incomes of the white population are considerably more uniform throughout the Nation than are the median incomes of the total population, while the reverse is true of the nonwhite population.

Also provided by the table is a comparison of the median incomes of all persons and of white nonfarm persons. The summary facts to be noted are the relatively less favorable positions of the high income regions and the improved position of the South in terms of the median income of the white nonfarm population. For the South, the reduction in the differential is marked—from a point 29 percent below the national average to one only 13 percent less; in the northern regions, the relative advantage is sharply reduced; and in the western areas, it is eliminated.

Examination of the occupational composition of the labor force in the Southeast throws considerable light on the white and nonwhite median income differentials.

PER CAPITA INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, 1952



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

53-110-6

A ranking of occupations according to size of median income for the Southeastern States places farm laborers, private household workers, farmers and farm managers, service workers, and nonfarm laborers as the five occupations with lowest median incomes. Highest income occupations are craftsmen, professional, technical and kindred workers, clerical and kindred workers, and nonfarm managers, officials, and proprietors. The white labor force in the Southeast is distributed between high-income and low-income occupations much more favorably than is the nonwhite labor force is in the five low-income occupations, two-thirds of the nonwhites are so located. Conversely, two-fifths of the white labor force is in high-income occupations, but among nonwhites the proportion is only one-tenth.

Industrial composition and average earnings

The type of industry located within a State has a significant effect upon average personal incomes. Reference here is to interindustry differentials in average earnings apart from those due to geographic differences. As a result, average income in a State may differ from that in other States simply because of a greater or lesser proportion of industries in which average earnings differ from those prevailing in other industries throughout the Nation generally.

Analysis of Census data on median income of persons cross-classified by industry shows that geographic differences in industrial composition and in average income by industry are significant factors in State differentials in overall average income. In every State of the Southeast and Southwest, in all but three in the Northwest, and in the important farm States of the Central regions, industrial composition is a factor making for below-average incomes of individuals. Its effect is by far most pronounced in the Southeast.

Similarly, less-than-average earnings paid out industryby-industry appear to be of even more importance as a cause of the relatively low income levels of the Southeast and Southwest.

Table 6.—Regional Comparisons of Median Incomes of Selected Population Groups, 1949

Region	All persons	Farm persons	Nonfarm persons	Nonwhite persons	White persons	White nonfarm persons
	1	Median inc	come of per	rsons in 194	9 (dollars)	1
United States North East North Central South West	1, 917 2, 247 2, 115 1, 367 2, 075	1, 099 1, 522 1, 542 787 1, 532	2, 043 2, 230 2, 204 1, 572 2, 124	961 1, 622 1, 652 739 1, 445	2,053 2,246 2,143 1,647 2,114	2, 157 2, 273 2, 242 1, 866 2, 162
		Perce	ent of U.S.	median in	come	
United States. North East. North Central. South. West.	100 117 110 71 108	100 138 140 72 139	100 109 108 77 104	100 169 172 77 150	100 109 104 80 103	100 105 104 87 100

^{1.} Data refer to median income of persons 14 years old and over with income.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce; median income data from Bureau of the Census; percentages computed by Office of Business Economics.

Table 7.—State Income Payments, by Type of Payment, 1950-52 1

[Millions of dollars]

·				[Millions of dolla	rsj			····			
State	1950	1951	1952	State	1950	1951	1952	State	1950	1951	1952
United States, total	141, 369 36, 600 24, 562	242, 529 162, 553 40, 379 25, 790 13, 807	255, 367 174, 957 38, 774 26, 725 14, 911	Louisiana, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	2, 848 1, 761 484 277 326	3, 138 1, 978 560 289 311	3, 396 2, 206 562 302 326	Ohio, total	12, 620 8, 880 1, 595 1, 375 770	14, 511 10, 597 1, 783 1, 450 681	15, 378 11, 341 1, 775 1, 504 758
Alabama, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	570 199 262	2, 924 1, 824 631 209 260	3, 089 1, 986 611 219 273	Maine, total ² Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income Property income Other oncome	1, 067 676 154 153 84	1, 169 784 147 156 82	1, 246 832 170 156 88	Oklahoma, total. Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income. Other income.	2, 406 1, 368 525 265 248	2, 692 1, 576 598 280 238	2, 910 1, 746 612 291 261
Arizona, total	98 74	1, 145 672 297 106 70	1, 287 804 293 113 77	Maryland, total ² Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income. Other income.	3, 420 2, 301 505 414 200	3, 867 2, 696 559 434 178	4, 109 2, 907 556 451 195	Oregon, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	2, 321 1, 498 441 225 157	2, 595 1, 722 488 239 146	2, 763 1, 822 493 250 198
Arkansas, total. Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income. Other income.	177	1, 753 888 588 114 163	1, 785 943 561 115 166	Massachusetts, total. Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income Property income Other income	7, 535 5, 266 677 1, 004 588	8, 173 5, 876 707 1, 031 559	8, 385 6, 077 644 1, 054 610	Pennsylvania, total	16, 184 10, 949 2, 014 1, 798 1, 423	17, 542 12, 561 2, 140 1, 852 989	18, 245 13, 251 2, 018 1, 909 1, 067
California, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	11, 831 3, 137 2, 274 1, 379	21, 214 14, 036 3, 494 2, 421 1, 263	23, 146 15, 790 3, 456 2, 526 1, 374	Michizan, total. Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income. Other income.	10, 242 7, 532 1, 148 1, 001 561	11, 438 8, 560 1, 297 1, 056 525	12, 172 9, 242 1, 240 1, 104 586	Rhode Island, total	1, 217 852 113 147 105	1, 316 947 118 150 101	1, 352 983 111 154 104
Colorado, total. Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income Property income Other income	359 233 162	2, 139 1, 303 435 247 154	2,316 1,445 448 264 159	Minnesota, total Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income Property income Other income	3, 995 2, 311 954 417 313	4, 411 2, 591 1, 130 442 248	4, 505 2, 770 1, 014 455 266	Other income South Carolina, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income	1, 763 1, 158 304 140	2, 128 1, 408 418 148	2, 341 1, 650 381 152
Connecticut, total	3, 598 2, 476 353 578 191	4, 092 2, 944 373 601 174	4, 375 3, 189 375 625 186	Mississippi, total. Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income. Other income.	1, 527 705 524 116 182	1, 688 824 567 126 171	1, 778 873 599 136 170	Other income	835 338 384 60	964 367 490 65	158 835 385 337 67
Delaware, total	628 413 76 112 27	719 481 92 120 26	764 526 82 127 29	Missouri, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	5, 570 3, 414 1, 176 575 405	6, 140 3, 888 1, 254 597 401	6, 420 4, 219 1, 159 615 427	Other income Tennessee, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income	3, 203 1, 980 646 274	3, 536 2, 254 724 291	3, 669 2, 405 691 299
District of Columbia, total ² . Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income Property income Other income	2, 093 1, 608 132 223 130	2, 305 1, 822 136 230 117	2, 420 1, 925 133 240 122	Montana, total Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income Property income Other income	928 469 325 79 55	1, 022 526 362 83 51	1, 003 570 279 84 70	Other income Texas, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income	303 9, 853 5, 960 2, 229	267 11, 189 7, 021 2, 500	274 11, 887 7, 758 2, 364
Florida, total. Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income. Other income.	3, 387 1, 957 697 458 275	3, 789 2, 294 732 489 274	4, 088 2, 576 711 513 288	Nebraska, total	1, 964 894 763 206 101	2, 030 1, 020 702 215 93	2, 147 1, 087 732 232 96	Property income Other income Utah, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income	977 687 880 574 169	1, 036 632 1, 019 679 199	1, 098 667 1, 069 740 178
Georgia, total. Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income. Other income.	3, 336 2, 111 635 311 279	3, 842 2, 478 771 326 267	3, 998 2, 699 687 333 279	Nevada, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	303 180 64 43 16	353 217 74 46 16	405 262 76 49 18	Property incomeOther income Vermont, total Wages and salaries	71 66 438 275	81 60 481 314	88 63 497 332
Idaho, total	742 420 204 67	808 470 219 72 47	874 503 242 76 53	New Hampshire, total ² Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	682 444 85 100 53	752 505 90 108 49	780 529 86 113 52	Proprietors' income Property income Other income Virginia, total 2	73 58 32 3, 551	77 60 30 4, 073	69 61 35 4, 322
Illinois, total	15, 400 10, 470 2, 219 1, 898 813	16, 978 11, 796 2, 461 1, 986 735	17, 681 12, 572 2, 283 2, 049 777	New Jersey, total ² Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income. Other income.	7, 777 5, 534 912 862 469	8, 795 6, 447 1, 008 905 435	9, 412 7, 013 979 939 481	Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income Washington, total	2, 396 602 330 223 3, 875	2, 858 673 338 204 4, 217	3, 084 662 352 224 4, 466
Indiana, total	5, 780 3, 874 1, 087 513 306	6, 664 4, 517 1, 294 544 309	6, 917 4, 825 1, 187 567 338	New Mexico, total	775 457 178 81 59	916 538 234 90 54	965 604 204 96 61	Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	2, 487 670 372 346	2, 884 672 394 267	3, 065 713 410 278
Iowa, total Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income Property income Other income	3, 725 1, 696 1, 423 398 208	3, 979 1, 904 1, 464 417 194	4, 087 2, 000 1, 446 437 204	New York, total ² Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income. Other income.	28, 381 19, 254 3, 334 4, 009 1, 784	30, 475 21, 195 3, 431 4, 194 1, 655	31, 519 22, 292 3, 179 4, 288 1, 760	West Virginia, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	2, 115 1, 488 287 167 173	2, 340 1, 692 314 174 160	2, 404 1, 701 297 176 230
Kansas, total	2, 577 1, 368 779 277 153	2, 833 1, 679 724 292 138	3, 400 1, 890 1, 036 322 152	North Carolina, total	3, 859 2, 374 873 326 286	4, 290 2, 658 1, 021 348 263	4, 383 2, 818 952 353 260	Wisconsin, total	4, 962 3, 201 937 560 264	5, 638 3, 682 1, 108 592 256	5, 837 3, 902 1, 038 613 284
Kentucky, total Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income Property income. Other income	2, 688 1, 615 600 231 242	3, 111 1, 921 715 240 235	3,311 2,119 695 242 255	North Dakota, total	788 336 343 59 50	826 358 363 64 41	734 375 254 62 43	Wyoming, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	439 270 104 40 25	510 301 145 42 22	495 324 104 44 23

Jersey. Similarly, estimates for Maine include income paid to residents of New Hampshire employed in Maine. In the computation of per capita income for these 7 States, the income totals shown here and in table 4 were first adjusted to a residence basis before division by population. Following are the amounts (in millions) of the adjustments for 1952: District of Columbia, —642; Maryland, +340; Virginia, +302; New York, —584; New Jersey, +584; Maine, —43; New Hampshire, +43. Because of lack of data which would permit a break-down of the amounts of adjustment according to their type-of-payment and flustrial sources, it has not been feasible to publish on a residence-adjusted basis the estimates of total income and its sources for these States.

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

^{1.} Comparable estimates for the years 1929, 1933, and 1939-41 were published in the August 1945 issue of the Survey of Current Business; for the years 1942-47 in the August 1950 issue of the Survey and for the years 1948 and 1949 in the August 1952 issue of the Survey.

2. The totals shown here and in table 4 for the States footnoted are not strictly measures of the income received by residents. The totals for the District of Columbia, New York, and Maine are too high—and those for Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, and New Hampshire too low—in terms of measures of total income received by residents. The estimates shown here for the District of Columbia include income paid out to residents of Maryland and Virginia employed in the District, but they exclude the income of District residents employed in these two States. Estimates for New York include income paid to residents of New Jersey employed in New York, but do not include the income of New York residents employed in New

Farm Capital Outlays and Stock

THE drop in farm income of the past year has raised questions concerning the prospects for farm investment, a particularly volatile category of farmers' expenditures. Farm outlays for plant and equipment account for almost one-eighth of total private fixed investment, and are thus of interest in consideration of the general business picture. Estimates of past farm investment and of stocks and discards of farm capital goods are used in this article to appraise trends in net growth and replacement of farm capital and relationships between farm investment and other economic series.

Summary

In the period 1949–52, farm fixed capital outlays, which averaged \$3½ billion a year, were high by historical comparison. They were well above the volume of real investment estimated to be necessary to provide for the normal growth and replacement of farm capital stocks. This strength of investment stemmed from backlogs of capital demand deferred during and immediately following World War II. Since 1948 the availability of equipment, together with high farm income and other favorable economic factors, made possible the gradual elimination of the backlogs.

From 1948 to 1952, farm capital outlays were higher than in the past in relation to the net cash income of farm operators, and farm income itself was relatively high, as indicated by the price parity ratio. Other economic factors also favored investment—a generally tight farm labor market,

and favorable credit terms.

During the past year, however, declines in farm capital outlays have been substantial, reflecting not only reduced farm income, but also a readjustment to a more normal rate of growth and replacement of capital stocks. Once the readjustment is completed, long-run considerations suggest that capital outlays will proceed at a rate that is not greatly different from the rate of the first half of 1953, assuming the national economy continues to expand. By the latter part of this decade, farm investment is due again to increase substantially as demand for replacement of the large volume of farm machinery items purchased in the postwar period begins to assert itself.

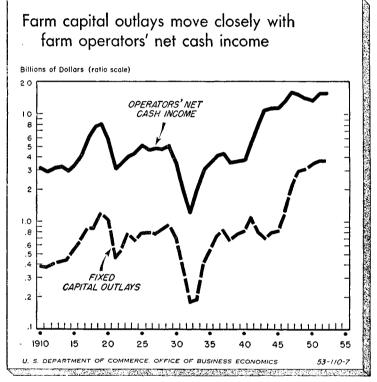
Estimates of farm capital outlays

Table 1 presents estimates of farm capital outlays in current and constant (1947) dollars. The table is confined to fixed productive investment, since it is this type of investment to which the subsequent analysis is addressed. Farm residential construction and the change in farm inventories are not shown.

The estimates of farm machinery and equipment, and farm tractors, are components of revised estimates by the Office of Business Economics of producers' durable equipment, heretofore unpublished.¹ Those of farm purchases of trucks and automobiles for business use are unpublished estimates of

the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. These series are combined to obtain farm producers' durable equipment. The new farm nonresidential construction series is the regularly published national product component.

One important element of farm investment in the past is not included in table 1, which was set up in conformity with the gross national product framework. That is the gross



investment in horses and mules. The value of the net change in numbers of workstock—net investment—is included in the conventional estimates of changes in farm inventories. Not included is replacement of workstock which when added to the net change in stock gives the gross investment. This gross investment has been estimated for the purposes of this analysis as the market value of horse and mule colts, purchased or raised for use as workstock.

Exclusion of gross investment in workstock in historical analyses of farm investment may yield misleading results. Such investment amounted to more than \$200 million annually from 1910 to 1918, thereafter gradually declining to less than \$10 million in the past several years. Thus, investment in workstock was a substantial proportion of farm investment in the early years, gradually declining in relative importance as workstock was progressively displaced by tractors and motor vehicles. If this factor is ignored, an upward trend in the relationship of farm fixed investment to farm income develops. Also, if workstock is excluded from estimates of stocks of farm fixed capital, a greater upward trend appears than if it is included. Unless otherwise indicated, farm fixed

NOTE.—MR. KENDRICK AND MR. JONES ARE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMICS DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

investment in the subsequent discussion includes gross investment in workstock.

Farm fixed investment one-eighth of total

Over the period 1910-52, farm fixed investment has averaged 13 percent of total fixed productive investment in the economy, exclusive of residential construction. Over the same 43 years, the gross national product originating in farming has averaged less than 11 percent of total private gross national product.2 Thus, the ratio of outlays for plant and equipment to gross product has been greater in the farm economy than in the private nonfarm sector-10 percent as

compared with 8½ percent.

Farm investment as a proportion of total private investment has tended to decrease over time. Farm capital outlays averaged almost 18 percent of the total from 1910 to 1919; 12 percent in the 1930's; and 11 percent in recent years. This movement reflects the fact that gross national farm product is becoming a smaller proportion of total private product, declining from 16 percent in 1910-19 to about 8 percent in recent years as a result of the smaller rate of growth in real farm product than in the total. The downward trend in farm investment relative to total investment has been obscured since World War II because postwar farm investment was high relative to farm income and product.

Economic Influences

Farm investment in machinery and new nonresidential structures has fluctuated widely over the period 1910-52, as shown by the accompanying chart. The drops have been substantial in periods of economic depression. Real farm investment fell by one-half from 1920 to 1921, by threefourths from 1929 to 1933, and by one-third from 1937 to 1938. Declines in terms of current dollars have generally been even greater.

Recovery periods have carried real farm capital outlavs higher than in the preceding period of prosperity. Over time there has been an upward trend in real farm investment averaging almost 2 percent a year. The broad trends in real farm investment will be analyzed later, in terms of changes in capital stocks. This section is concerned with the economic influences that determine the movements in

farm investment.

Of the economic influences, the most important is farm income. The net income of farm operators reflects the rate of return on farm capital, is the chief source of funds out of which outlays for fixed capital are made, and influences the expectations of farmers as to future rates of return and Wage rates of farm labor, the prices of capital goods, and their relative movements bear on the profitability of substituting capital for labor. Interest rates, which affect the cost and prospective net return of capital, and the willingness of financial institutions to meet farmers' demands for capital, are important determinants of the use of credit in investment activity.

Technological advance is a fundamental factor affecting the prospective return on new investment, and the rate of substitution of new capital for old capital and for other inputs, but it is not subject to quantitative appraisal. However, technology may advance fairly steadily over time in a progressive economy, although the rate at which new equipment is adopted is influenced by economic conditions.

Farm investment a stable fraction of income

Farm income is the net result of the various supply. demand, and price factors affecting the farm economy.

See footnotes at end of article.

Specifically, it reflects the interaction of farm output, prices received by farmers, the volume of input factors, and the prices paid by farmers for the inputs.

Of the several available farm income concepts and measures, the one most closely related to farm investment has proved to be the Bureau of Agricultural Economics series, net cash income of farm operators from farming before outlays for capital goods. This series excludes nonmonetary income, and represents cash receipts from farm marketings and government payments, after deduction of the various production expenses other than depreciation. The series thus includes both the return on capital and compensation for the labor of the farm operators.

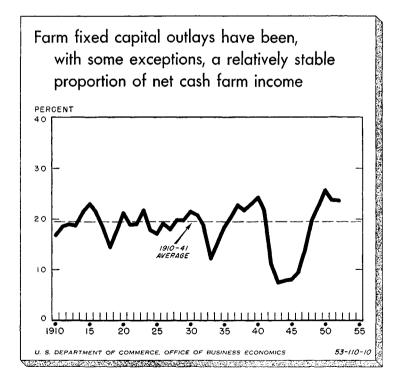
Over the period 1910-41, farm capital outlays, including investment in workstock, were a relatively constant proportion of net cash income, averaging 19½ percent. There is some evidence of a slight upward trend in the ratio. In years of declining income, the ratio tends to be slightly lower. In 1933, the ratio dropped substantially as investment lagged income on the upturn. The ratio also dropped in both World Wars as a result of limitations placed on on civilian output.

The ratio for the 4-year period 1949-52 has averaged about 24 percent. This is significantly above the ratio for the 1910-41 period, even if allowance is made for an up-

ward time trend.

Farm investment more volatile than income

The relationship between cash farm income and investment can be defined more precisely in terms of correlation The degree of correlation between the two variables over the period 1910-41 is quite high.3 regression equation indicates that a 10 percent change in



net cash income is associated with a 10.8 percent change in investment. Thus, farm investment is slightly more volatile than net cash income, and constitutes a slightly smaller proportion of income when income is low than when it is high. At present levels, a \$1 billion decline in farm income is associated with a \$240 million drop in investment. Since

Table 1.—Farm Producers' Fixed Investment

																								e
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
											Mi	llions o	f Doll	ars										
Nonresidential construction Producers' durable equipment. Total	160 821 981	86 635 721	38 358 396	13 191 204	20 189 209	30 389 419	65 531 596	85 688 773	107 797 904	92 918 710	106 677 783		128 1, 015 1, 143	125 716 841	163 591 753	175 649 8 24	167 702 869	447 776 1, 223	714 1, 469 2, 183	806 2, 168 2, 974	793 2, 376 3, 169	872 2, 519 3, 391	875 2, 797 3, 672	\$60 2, 863 3, 723
										Milli	ons of	Const	ant (1	947) D	ollars									
Nonresidential construction Producers' durable equipment. Total		168 858 1,026	85 504 5 89	33 284 317	51 309 360	68 633 701		191 1, 088 1, 279	1, 202	200 876 1,07 6	1,028	207 1, 125 1, 332	1. 450	217 976 1, 193	252 858 1,110	247 834 1, 081	893	539 879 1,418	1.469	1.934	1, 994	790 2, 089 2, 897	2, 150	734 2, 135 2, 869
											Index	Numbe	ers, 19	47 = 100)									
Implicit price deflator for total	69, 6	70. 3	67. 2	64. 4	58. 1	59.8	59, 8	60. 4	63. 2	66, 0	62. 1	63, 5	67. 2	70. 5	67. 8	76, 2	77. 9	86, 2	100. 0	111, 3	115. 9	117.8	128. 2	129, 8

investment in workstock is now negligible, almost all the change in investment computed currently would represent mechanical equipment and new construction.

Changes in farm investment are greater relative to changes in gross farm income, or cash receipts from farm marketings, than in relation to net farm income. This follows from the fact that net farm income is more volatile than cash receipts because production expenses are relatively more stable than receipts. The input items charged to current production expense do not fluctuate greatly since production itself is comparatively stable from year to year. The flow of services from capital is likewise not volatile, but small changes in the flow of capital services may be associated with large changes in outlays for new capital.

The regression equation indicates that actual farm investment from 1949 to 1952 was well above computed levels, the deviation in 1952 amounting to about 10 percent. While this result is within the margin of error of the calculation, it is reenforced by the ratio analysis, and is also in line with the results of the stock trend approach in the next section.

It is interesting to note that if farm fixed investment exclusive of gross investment in workstock is related to income, a pronounced upward trend appears, which merely reflects the progressive substitution of tractors and motor vehicles for horses and mules. A similar result appears when new nonresidential construction and machinery purchases are related separately to income. Construction has been declining relative to income, while machinery sales show an upward trend. Thus, it is much more satisfactory to deal with aggregate capital outlays in relationship to income. Trends in individual types of equipment will be analyzed later in terms of stocks.

Since farm investment is affected by economic factors other than those comprised by farm income, other relevant variables were tested in the correlation, but did not improve it significantly. This is due to the intercorrelation of some of the other factors with farm income, which makes it impossible to segregate their separate effects.

Recent declines in farm income

In the first half of 1953, cash receipts from farm marketings, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, were about 6 percent below 1952 receipts. This implies a drop in net cash income of farm operators in excess of 10 percent, since production expenses have not declined nearly so much as cash receipts.

Farm outlays for plant and equipment in the first half of 1953, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, have also declined by at least 10 percent from the 1952 total, according to preliminary estimates. The drop may prove to be closer to 15 percent, if farmers have returned to a seasonal pattern pre-

vailing before the war, when they purchased a larger proportion of equipment in the first half of the year than has been the ease since the war.

Thus, the close relationship between net cash farm income and farm fixed investment appears to be continuing at present, although a final judgment must await complete data for 1953.

Farm wage rates up relative to machinery prices

Farm wage rates have increased 5-fold between 1910 and 1952. Prices of farm fixed capital have increased 2½ times over the same period. This doubling of the price ratio of farm labor to plant and equipment prices has been an important influence in the gradual substitution of capital for labor reflected in the doubling of capital stocks relative to output while labor input has declined. To some extent, however, the increase in capital per worker has been a cause of the increase in farm productivity and thus in wage rates. And since real farm income has also approximately doubled over the period, it is impossible quantitatively to segregate this influence from that of the rising ratio of wage rates to machinery prices.

Over the short run, farm wage rates have a considerable amplitude of fluctuation, varying with farm income, although not to the same degree. Farm machinery prices, on the other hand, are still less flexible, so that the price ratio also varies positively with farm income. Again, it is not feasible clearly to disentangle the effects of the two factors, but the changing price ratio tends to reenforce the effects of changing income on investment.

With regard to machinery prices, it should be noted that the price indexes generally take account of changes in quality, or efficiency, of the machinery only insofar as such changes are associated with cost changes. Since farm machinery and equipment have been continuously improved during the period, this, in effect, amounts to an upward bias in the price index. Thus, the secular movement of relative prices of farm labor and capital has been even more favorable than computations reveal.

It is believed that in the farm economy, capital is less competitive with the other inputs than with labor. Some of the purchased intermediate products are complementary with capital, such as expenditures for gasoline, oil, and repair of motor vehicles. Other intermediate products, such as fertilizer, insecticides, and commercial seeds, are a product of the same technological advance that promoted capital outlays, and frequently require capital goods for their application. In any case, real purchases of intermediate products have increased even more rapidly than capital.

Over the long run, there appears to have been some substitution of capital for land, since capital stocks per acre

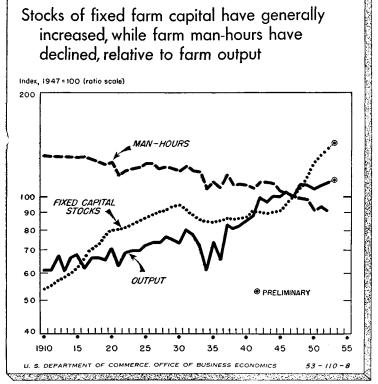
have increased substantially. This has been associated with a greater secular increase in land rents than in machinery prices. But the capital factor has been only one of a variety of improved agricultural practices that have increased land yields, so too much stress should not be laid on relative prices in this connection. And here again, relative prices are intercorrelated with farm income, since land rents vary directly with prices received and farm income.

Financial factors favorable

Average interest rates charged to farmers have declined rather steadily since 1910, with small reversals in the early 1920's, and from 1946 to the present. The secular decline in short-term loan rates, which are more important for equipment purchases, has been greater than the decline in farm mortgage interest rates.

It is possible that this has been a factor in stimulating farm investment. However, the farm debt in 1952 of around \$14 billion was actually lower than it was in 1921, despite the higher price level today. As a ratio to net cash farm income, farm debt was about 0.75 in 1952, compared

with around 3.0 in the 1920's.



Farm debt declined fairly steadily from 1921 until the end of the war. Since 1946, however, non-real-estate debt rose by almost \$5 billion, while mortgage debt rose about half as much. While some of the proceeds of the increasing volume of loans has financed capital outlays, it has not been a large percent of investment. Furthermore, it is questionable whether the interest rate has been a significant factor in the farmers' postwar demand for credit to finance capital purchases.

It is of interest that liquid assets of farmers, which had risen by almost \$10 billion during the war, rose by an additional \$2 billion between 1946 and 1952, despite the large

increase in capital outlays.

In general, the favorable financial position of farmers in the postwar period probably served to augment investment activity. The large liquid assets of some farmers will help

See foctnotes at end of article.

to cushion the effect of the recent declines in farm income, and greater recourse may be had to credit to help finance capital outlays. But the broad movements in capital outlays will probably continue to be tied predominantly to shifts in net cash farm income.

The Stock of Farm Capital

The gross stock of fixed capital can be thought of as a cumulative total of the annual outlays for fixed capital goods less the total of discards from previous years' purchases. When capital outlays are expressed in terms of a fixed set of prices, the derived discard and stock estimates are likewise in constant prices and reflect changes in physical volume. This is the concept underlying the measurements discussed in the June 1953 Survey of Current Business. Essentially the same method has been used to compute the stock of farm fixed capital for this article, except that instead of the assumption that equipment is scrapped after its average life, discards were distributed about the average life in accordance with available survival, or scrappage, tables. Also, the stock estimates were carried back to 1910 so that the long-run trends could be distinguished. (See chart.)

Two main points should be kept in mind in interpreting capital estimates. First, they represent a physical stock, in terms of what the various items would have cost to build in the base year, 1947. They do not fully reflect changes in the productive efficiency of the machines. One study estimates that, over a 20-year period, the quality of new farm machines has increased at an average annual rate of about 2½ percent a year.* But such estimates can only be rough, in view of the complexity of the factors involved. In any case, in considering capital as an input factor, it seems

desirable to measure it net of efficiency changes.

Secondly, a constant scrappage curve has been used, whereas in reality, scrappage and replacement may be deferred, or speeded up. In comparing computed stocks with estimates of numbers of machines on hand-which can be done in the case of tractors and trucks-computed stocks declined relative to actual numbers during the 1930-34 period, and again during World War II. By 1952-53, however, stocks and numbers had shown approximately the same growth over the period studied, and the average age of equipment was generally back to prewar levels. This indicates that stock estimates, despite their approximate nature, are useful for analysis of long-term trends of net capital growth.

The stock approach to secular demand analysis

Since capital stock represents a cumulative total of the real net investment of the past, its movement reflects the net result on investment of fluctuating year-to-year economic forces. The secular trend in total stocks is a result of trends in net investment, and may be expressed in terms of a rate

of growth of stock.

The net growth in capital stocks is composed of two main elements. One is the percent increase in capital corresponding to the percent increase in output, necessary to maintain the previous ratio of capital to output, or "capital coefficient." This element is sometimes referred to as the widening of capital. The rate of growth of capital over and above the rate of growth of output results in a rising capital coefficient, or a deepening of capital. This trend is indicative of a progressive substitution of capital for other inputs, although replacement and widening of capital by means of improved capital goods can also reduce unit requirements for other inputs.

Discards of capital, and the associated replacement demand, are a function of past capital outlays and the rates of

retirement of the various types of capital.

Analysis of net growth and replacement is a fruitful basis for projection of future investment trends, assuming the same net influence of relevant economic factors and interrelationships as in the past. The past rate of net growth of stocks, as modified by any special foreseeable factors, is a guide for projecting net additions to capital. Over the near term, discards and replacement demand are heavily influenced by past capital outlays. Discards in the more distant future can be calculated by adding projected net investment to the discards of each year, and entering the consequent gross investment into the discard table, so that its influence in years further into the future can be taken into account. It must be emphasized that such projections are not forecasts, but are "norms" about which net and gross investment will fluctuate depending on the short-term play of market forces.

The growth of total farm capital stocks

The physical volume of plant and equipment in the farm economy exclusive of workstock has increased roughly threefold between 1910 and 1952, an average annual rate of almost 2½ percent. The growth is somewhat less if work animals are included, but is still impressive.

Over the same period, the physical volume of farm output increased at an average annual rate of close to 1½ percent. Thus, on net balance, in agriculture the capital coefficient has been rising at an average rate of around 1 percent a year. The progressive substitution of capital for labor implied by this trend is clearly evident in the chart. The decline in man-hour requirements per unit of output has

averaged 2.3 percent a year.

Table 2 shows that the increase in plant and equipment was considerably greater between 1910 and 1930 than between 1930 and 1952. During the earlier period, the net growth was higher from 1910 to 1920, when tractors and motor vehicles were being introduced at the most rapid rate, than from 1920 to 1930. In fact, the 1920–30 rate of increase was almost 2 percent—approximately the same rate as prevailed between 1930 and 1952. The fact that farm capital stocks at the end of 1952 were approximately on the trend line extrapolated from 1920 to 1930 lends some support to the judgment that by 1952 stocks of capital were approximately in line with output, and that the average rate of growth in the future is more likely to be in line with past trends than at the rapid rate of the last five years when backlogs of deferred demand carried over from the depression and war were being made up.

In this connection, the more than 50 percent increase in total stocks indicated by the table for the period 1930-52 actually took place largely after 1946. Total stocks declined a bit during the depression as gross purchases fell below normal replacement requirements, but by 1941 were back to the 1930 level. Little change occurred during the war, as farmers were allocated sufficient machinery for replacement purposes, and stocks at the end of 1945 were approximately the same as in 1941. Thus, the 1946-52 purchases were considerably higher than required for the secular growth of The decline in farm capital outlays since mid-1952, associated with a decline in farm income, also represents a readjustment to a more "normal" rate of growth of capital stocks. The two factors are, of course, connected, since the decline in income reflects to some extent the rapid buildup in output capacity stimulated in part by the large export demand which has recently receded.

Trends in discards

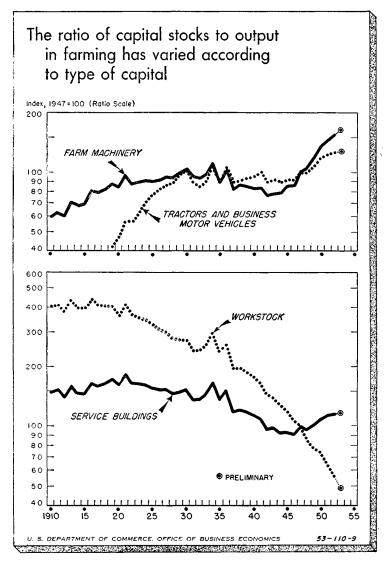
Discards of machinery are highest in the several years around the average retirement age of the various items.

Thus, discards reflect, or "echo" the purchases of relevant

previous years.

Total discards, and associated replacement demand, increased fairly steadily from 1910 up to approximately the beginning of World War II, almost quadrupling over the 30-year period. This reflected the upward trend of machinery purchases from around the turn of the century until 1929, and of new construction since even earlier. Due to the drop in capital outlays during the depression, calculated discards declined somewhat during World War II, but then rose in the

Actual discards undoubtedly rose much more than computed discards from 1948 on, as deferred replacement was made up. This is indicated by the 1950 Census of Agriculture, which shows that whereas the average age of farm machinery and vehicles had increased between 1940 and 1945, by 1950 it was on the way back toward the 1940 average. Thus, the more normal rate of discards, used in the discard computations, can be expected to reassert itself—especially in view of the high farm investment since Korea, which was in part an effort of farmers to get their equipment in good shape in case of prolonged cutbacks in production of machinery and building materials.



At the present time calculated discards are tending to level off, reflecting the leveling of capital outlays during the war. Since farm investment was held down from 1942 to 1946, replacement demand is unlikely to rise significantly again until the latter part of the decade. But an analysis

of the outlook can better be undertaken after trends in the individual major types of farm capital have been examined separately.

Tractors

Farm tractors (exclusive of steam tractors), which were just being introduced in 1910, increased rapidly to number a quarter of a million in 1920, close to a million in 1930, and more than 4 million at the beginning of 1953. The growth has reflected progressive improvement in tractor types, involving introduction of a successful general purpose type of tractor in the 1920's, the power takeoff for mechanical operation of attached equipment, rubber tires in the 1930's, and other technical improvements that have progressively increased efficiency.

A curvilinear trend fitted to numbers of tractors other than garden types indicates a rate of growth of around 5 percent at the present time, or somewhat more than 200,000 tractors a year. A declining rate of increase of the trend is expected to continue during the rest of the decade, although the

average net purchases will not change greatly.

One factor is that the number of farms likely to adopt tractor power in the foreseeable future is limited. The 1950 Census of Agriculture revealed that 2.5 out of a total number of 5.4 million farms were mechanized. Of the 2.9 million farms without tractors, 1½ million had no horses and mules, were mostly small farms with low production, and can be largely eliminated from the potential market. About 1.1 million farms had two or more horses and mules, and, except where terrain prohibits, may be considered a prime market. A few of the one-half million farms with only one horse or mule might also represent prospective purchasers. Looked at from another angle, of the farms without tractors, only 1.3 million comprise more than 50 acres.

If 3.5 million farms should possess tractors by 1960 this would represent a smaller rate of increase in mechanized farms in this decade than occurred during the 1940's. But as the limit to the extensive market is approached, it is probable that sales to farmers still without tractors will be

progressively harder to make.

A factor of greater relative importance in recent years is the increasing number of tractors per mechanized farm. This ratio increased from 1.11 in 1940 to 1.36 in 1950, or more than 2 percent a year. The increasing size of farms and the increasing amount and variety of auxiliary equipment point to a continuation of the trend.

These two factors together point to a decline in the rate of growth in total tractor stocks to around 3½ percent by 1960, which would correspond to an absolute net increase in stock

averaging about 200,000 a year for the period.

The discard computations indicate that replacement demand will rise from around 200,000 at present to approach 300,000 a year by the end of the decade. Most of the calculated increase takes place after 1958, when the large number of postwar purchases will begin to wear out or become obsolete, based on the 1941 survival curves.

Business motor vehicles

Trucks and automobiles have greatly speeded up the farm transportation job, and made available markets that were inaccessible with team and buggy. Numbers of trucks on farms increased almost as rapidly as tractors up to 1930, when 0.9 million were in use. But by the end of 1940 the number had reached only 1.1 million. Thereafter, the increase was quite steady and by the beginning of 1953 there were 2.5 million trucks on farms.

It seems quite possible that a rate of increase close to the more than 4 percent a year that prevailed from 1930 to 1952 can continue for some years. In 1950, only 1.8 million farms

were equipped with trucks, which suggests that the potential extensive market is less saturated than in the case of tractors. As to the intensive market, the number of trucks per farm reporting one or more trucks has increased slowly, the rate of growth amounting to almost one percent a year between 1940 and 1950.

In line with the tendency of truck numbers to increase at a decreasing rate up to 1930, however, additions will probably not exceed 100,000 for the rest of the decade. This implies a smaller decline in the rate of increase than in the case of tractors.

Total truck sales may be expected to increase, however, since discards will rise from over 200,000 computed for the current year to around 300,000 by the end of the decade. The potential replacement market will continue to rise throughout, since farmers were permitted relatively high

truck purchases during the war.

Automobiles on farms, partly due to their predominantly personal use, became an important factor earlier than trucks. By 1920 there were almost 2½ million cars on farms, and by 1930 more than 4 million. Since 1930, stocks have grown but slightly—to 4.3 million by 1940, and 4.4 million at the beginning of this year. The prospect is for little change in numbers of automobiles. With a downward trend in the numbers of farm families, this means a slow increase in the proportion owning automobiles, which is consistent with a gradual rise in real income.

Table 2.—Farm Capital Stocks in Constant (1947) Dollars

	Index ni	ımbers, 19	80=100	A verage ar	mual perze	nt changes
	1910	1930	1952	1910-1952	1910-1930	1930-1952
Total stock of fixed capital.	53	100	154	2. 6	3. 2	2. 0
Total including workstock.	57	100	147	2.3	2.8	1.8
Service buildings	81	100	113	0.8	1.0	0. 6
Farm machinery and power	32	100	183	4. 2	5.8	2.8
Machinery	47	100	224	3.8	3.8	3. 7
Power	24	100	161	4.7	7. 5	2. 2
Horses and mules	124	100	31	-3.3	-1.1	-5.2
Tractors, trucks, autos	1	100	190			2. 9

Thus, the market for automobiles in farm areas is a replacement market. It is estimated that it is upwards of 0.4 million at present. This number is expected to decline during the mid-1950's, reflecting small wartime purchases. By 1960, the farm automobile replacement market will be rising, but still below recent levels.

Workstock

Since World War I, the numbers of horses and mules on farms have declined every year. From a peak of almost 27 million at the beginning of 1918, the number has dropped to less than 6 million in early 1953 as tractors and motor vehicles progressively displaced the work animals.

The curtailment in workstock has largely been effected by restricting the birth of colts, which is now down to a very low level. If the recent numbers of new colts produced per year is extrapolated, and deaths computed by applying mortality curves to previous years' births, it is estimated that total numbers of workstock will be below 3 million in 1960. This implies somewhat smaller absolute declines in the future than the 0.6 million average of the past 35 years. During the following decade, the process that has resulted in shifting

millions of acres of land to production for human consumption from production of farm capital will be brought to completion.

Farm machinery

Due to the wide variety of farm machinery and equipment, capital stocks in this category are discussed in terms of constant dollars. The technological revolution in farming which began more than a century ago at the time of McCormick has continued with the gradual extension of automatic machinery to the various phases and types of farming, progressive improvements in machinery models, and the replacement of most of the older horse-drawn machines with machinery adapted to integral use with tractor power. Some new types of machines have been devised for operations not previously mechanized. Recent examples are cotton pickers, forage harvesters, and pickup balers, sales of which increased rapidly since the war. The bulk of the market for farm machinery, however, is for replacement and for expansion—onto farms in the process of mechanization, and to accomodate increased output on already mechanized farms.

The long-term trend of stocks of farm machinery has been remarkably stable. From 1910 to 1930, stocks increased at an average annual rate of 3.8 percent. Between 1930 and 1952, the rate of growth was 3.7 percent. In the latter period, almost half the increase was to accommodate expanding output, while the rest represented an increase in the capital coefficient.

It seems likely that something close to the past rates of growth will continue for sometime to come. It should be noted that the average rate of growth is significantly less than that in the past few years, when deferred demand was strong. Once the adjustment to a more normal rate of purchases is made, however, farm machinery sales may be expected to increase for the rest of the decade. This will be due chiefly to a steady and accelerating increase in replacement demand. By the final years of the decade, total estimated normal purchases rise by more than \$50 million a year, in terms of 1947 prices.

Farm nonresidential structures

Farmers increased the physical volume of service buildings and other nonresidential construction both absolutely and relative to output from 1910 to 1920. While the volume of service buildings remained fairly constant in the 1920's, it declined slightly relative to output, as shown by the chart. From 1930 to 1945 the decline was more pronounced. The stock of service buildings has been built up to a new peak in early 1953, and although the capital coefficient has also increased, it is still below the ratio of the 1920's.

This movement can be explained by two chief factors. In the first place, the ratio to output of the numbers of equipment items plus workstock which had increased up to 1918, declined somewhat during the 1920's and even more from 1930 to 1946. Thus, the requirements for barns, garages, and other buildings to shelter the workstock and equipment declined. Since 1946, however, the increase in machinery numbers has more than offset the continued drop in numbers of horses and mules, relative to output.

A second factor was the depressed levels of farm income in the 1930's. Under these circumstances, farmers tended to confine their capital outlays to those promising the largest immediate payoff, which were generally equipment items. Some types of service buildings could be adapted to new uses, and replacement deferred. With higher incomes after the war, there was more incentive to make up the deferred replacements, and provide for the necessary additions to plant. This has been accentuated by an increasing tendency among farmers to take better care of their equipment.

If the projected increase in farm output and in the number of farm machinery items is used in extrapolating net growth of service buildings, the prospective increases may be expected to fall from the postwar rates to around 2 percent a year, or \$0.3 billion in 1947 prices. Computed normal replacements average somewhat less than this amount, and remain relatively constant throughout the decade, since it is the buildings of some decades back that are being replaced or supplanted. This projection is particularly tenuous, however, since pressures on income may result in new construction once again giving way to equipment purchases, in which obsolescence is a more dynamic factor. It should also be noted that around 40 percent of farm building is done by farm labor, and to this extent represents demand for building materials, but not contract construction services, from the nonfarm economy.

Summary of growth and replacement prospects

Based on the analysis of growth of the major types of farm fixed capital, the estimated normal growth in 1953 would amount to around \$1 billion in 1947 prices. This implies a larger rate of increase in total stocks than during the period 1920–52, chiefly because a higher rate of additions to non-residential structures seems reasonable. The rate of increase in farm equipment is virtually in line with the past trend.

Total replacement demand is estimated to be around 1.2 billion in 1947 dollars. Thus, total normal farm capital demand is computed to be about four-fifths the actual outlays of \$2.87 billion in 1952, in terms of 1947 prices. The present readjustment in the farm economy has already brought investment down within range of the estimated sustainable rate. If the current decline in farm income goes further, the immediate drop could, of course, be greater. The consensus of farmers as to the outlook will also be significant in regard to the short-run movement of fixed investment.

It is of importance that the current readjustments in farm income and investment are taking place while nonfarm income and investment are rising, so that total economic activity remains high. If the nonfarm economy remains at a high level following the current farm adjustments, the subsequent outlook for farm investment is not unfavorable.

The conclusion from the preceding trend analysis is that farm capital outlays will continue at a relatively stable rate for several years, then experience substantial expansion. Assuming high-level business activity, net additions to capital stock will proceed at a relatively constant amount throughout this decade, implying a slow decline in the percentage rate of increase. The volume of discards requiring replacements is also computed to remain relatively stable until about 1957, when it will begin to expand by around \$100 million a year (1947 prices), reflecting the large volume of postwar machinery and equipment purchases reaching scrappage age.

This type of trend analysis is not a forecast, since it is based on the assumption that business conditions remain favorable, and that past economic trends and relationships will prevail in the future. If, for example, technological innovations in farm machinery were speeded up, increasing the obsolescence factor, farm capital outlays might increase more than projected. If trends in farm income relative to nonfarm income became progressively more or less favorable than in the past, investment would be affected accordingly.

Technical Footnotes

^{1.} The estimates of farm producers' fixed investment are an interim series prepared for this analysis. The revised estimates of producers' durable equipment on which they are primarily based are still preliminary and the revisions are not yet incorporated into the gross national product estimates. They are, however, available in processed form from the Office of Business Economics.

of Business Economics.

The estimates shown here incorporate all the agricultural machinery component and the estimated farm portion of the tractor component of the revised producers' durable equipment

estimates. The farm portion of tractor sales is estimated on the basis of Census Bureau data. Farm purchases of trucks and automobiles for business use are segments of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates of farm capital expenditures as most recently published, but there is present of earlies. now in process of revision

The preliminary revised Office of Business Economics producers' durable equipment estimates differ from the previous series and from the present Bureau of Agricultural Economics series in that capital outlays charged to current expense are not included. They also differ from the present Bureau of Agricultural Economics series in that replacement parts are excluded, and in that the markup adjustments applied to manufacturers' sales have differed. It is expected, however, that the revised series of both agencies will be consistent in these

regards.

The Office of Business Economics series is not a completely comprehensive measure of farm purchases in that farmers' purchases of several producers' equipment items not classified by the Standard Industrial Classification as agricultural (such as engines) are included in other segments. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics series includes these farm purchases, and is thus the more complete series. Such purchases have amounted to less than 5 percent of the total, however, and it is believed that the series used here gives a reasonably

accurate picture of the movement of farm capital outlays for analytical purposes, pending completion of the revised series of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

For present purposes, the estimates of farm machinery and tractor purchases were extrapolated back of 1929 on the basis of data contained in William H. Shaw, Commodity Output Since 1869, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York.

2. For estimates of the gross national farm product, and a discussion of the concept, see the September, 1951 Survey of Current Business.

3. The regression equation, fitted to the data for the period 1910-41, exclusive of 1918, is: Y=1,0045 X 1.0045 x 1.0045

Quantry values of Farm Machines accurate the 1933.

5. The average life implicit in the discard schedules for each of the major categories of farm fixed capital is as follows, in terms of number of years: agricultural machinery and equipment, 16; tractors. 14; automobiles, 11; motor trucks, 10; nonresidential structures, 34.

Review of National Income and Product in the Second Quarter

(Continued from page 6)

tures has represented less than one-fourth of the advance in total final expenditures.

With current operating expenditures now maintained at a fairly uniform level—reflecting the stabilization of the size of the Armed Forces—almost all of the second-quarter rise in national security outlays continued to be concentrated in major procurement items and new construction, including offshore installations. The advances in these categories were mainly in direct Defense Department outlays, although there has been some variation in the flow as between outlays for domestic account and foreign military aid. The latter took a sharp spurt from the fourth to the first quarters, but was down moderately again in the second.

Purchases of goods and services under most of the supplementary national security programs, mainly atomic energy, stockpiling, and foreign economic aid, continued to

show little change in the aggregate.

Federal purchases other than for national security purposes were at an annual rate of \$6 billion, down \$\frac{1}{2}\$ billion from the first 3 months of the year. Despite this decline, outlays for the first half of 1953 were 15 percent higher than a year ago, primarily because of a sharp rise in farm price-support operations. The persistent drop in agricul-tural prices resulted in Commodity Credit Corporation outlays at an annual rate of approximately \$1½ billion in the first half of 1953 as compared with outlays only one-tenth as large in the corresponding period of last year.

State and local government expenditures, at an annual rate of \$24½ billion, also registered a small decline from the preceding quarter. This was traceable primarily to the important construction segment of these outlays. weather conditions appear to have played a large part in this movement. On the one hand, the mild weather permitted higher-than-normal levels of highway and other construction activity during the winter, while on the other, the unusually heavy and protracted rains in April and May interfered with the normal spring pickups.

The Flow of Income

Personal income, at an annual rate of \$284½ billion in the second quarter, continued the uninterrupted series of quarterto-quarter rises that have been in progress for the past 4 years. The decline in farm net income, however, limited the rise to \$3 billion (annual rate).

Rise in private payrolls

The second-quarter rise in wages and salaries exceeded the increase in total personal income. With an advance of \$3½ billion, these reached a rate of \$198 billion annuallyabout \$18 billion higher than in the corresponding quarter a vear ago. As compared with the previous half year, the second quarter increase was more evenly distributed among the major industrial groups. In the earlier period, the strong pick-ups in heavy industry following last year's steel strike had resulted in a disproportionately large share of the total payroll increase going to manufacturing industries.

Within the manufacturing sector, the largest rise from the first to second quarters occurred in the electrical machinery industry, where payrolls were almost one-fourth higher than a year ago. Other industries in durable goods manufacturing have shown even larger percentage increases since the second quarter of 1952—notably transportation equipment (including automobiles) and primary and fabricated metals. industries, however, displayed little change from the first to the second quarter of this year.

Payroll increases in the nondurable-goods manufacturing industries were relatively small, as they had been in the preceding quarter. The principal advances were in chemicals, paper, and printing. There was a small decline in food processing, but textile payrolls, which had receded in the opening months of the year, leveled off in the second quarter.

Increases in employment and in average hourly earnings were of about equal importance in the moderate advances in manufacturing payrolls, with the average workweek showing fractional declines from the preceding period. In the latter part of the quarter, wage contract negotiations in some of the durable goods industries—notably steel, automobiles, and electrical machinery—gave rise to further wage-rate increases which will be more fully reflected in third-quarter payrolls.

In the other commodity producing industries, mining and contract construction payrolls exhibited moderate declines while farm wages increased. The latter was mainly attributable to the greater-than-seasonal rise in farm employment during the quarter to make up for delays caused by adverse

weather conditions.

In the distributive industries, as well as in the services and finance group, payrolls continued to rise in the spring quar-The increase in wholesale and retail trade was about the same as in the preceding quarter and mirrored the high levels of consumer spending. Transportation, communications and public utilities also moved upward. Total payrolls in these industries in the first half of 1953 were about 7 percent above a year ago.

Total Government wages and salaries rose moderately to an annual rate of \$33½ billion, with the rise divided about equally between the Federal and the State and local levels. As compared with the second quarter of last year, payrolls in the latter sector were higher by approximately \$1 billion (annual rate), whereas Federal payrolls showed virtually no change.

Decline in farm net income

Proprietors' and rental income was at an annual rate of \$49½ billion in the second quarter compared with \$50½ billion in the first. The decline was attributable to the further drop in the net income of farm proprietors as nonfarm business, professional, and rental incomes held firm.

As shown in the following summary, farm net income has dropped markedly since the second half of 1951, when it was

higher than in any past period except 1948.

	(800	ous of doll: isonally ad d, at annu rates)
1951—Second half		16. 0
1952First halfSecond half		
1953—First half		12. 9

In 1952, with total crop and livestock marketings fairly stable, the decline in farm income (including the net change in farm inventories) primarily reflected higher production expenses and a lower rate of farm inventory accumulation. In the first half of this year, however, the value of aggregate marketings moved downward from the level prevailing in the preceding year and a half. The effect of this change on farmers' net income was mitigated by a moderate drop in production expenses.

In the main, the decline this year in receipts from marketings reflected reductions in farm prices stemming from the unusually large supplies and the sharp decline in farm exports. In the first 5 months of this year, exports of grain were one-third below the same period of last year, and cotton exports were off one-half. The weakness in livestock prices was aggravated by the serious drought in the Southwest, as noted

earlier in this review.

Interest and dividends edge upward

Personal interest income and dividends contributed moderately to the increased flow of personal income during the spring quarter. Dividends edged upward in the first half of 1953 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$9.4 billion. This was fractionally above the 1952 annual total.

Although transfer payments were stable in total from the first to second quarters, some of the principal components displayed sizable shifts. Social security benefit payments continued to advance appreciably as a consequence of the liberalization of the old-age and survivors' insurance and public assistance programs which became effective September 1 under the terms of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1952.

On the other hand, there were appreciable declines during the quarter in war claims payments and in mustering-out pay to Korean veterans. Disbursements of mustering-out pay began in July 1952 and during the next several months were swelled by retroactive payments to veterans released prior to the start of this program. With retroactive payments now largely completed, the second-quarter outlays were principally for current discharges.

First quarter corporate profits

With the recent availability of requisite data, corporate profits before taxes have been estimated for the first quarter of 1953 at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$44½ billion. Approximately one-half of the \$4 billion rise over the fourth quarter of last year reflected the inclusion of inventory gains and losses in reported book profits. Corporate profits earned in current production—book profits adjusted to exclude inventory profit or loss—rose from an annual rate of \$41.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1952 to \$43.6 billion in the first quarter of this year. This latter estimate places the national income total for the first quarter at \$306½ billion, about \$5 billion higher than the previous quarter.

The fourth- to first-quarter rise in seasonally adjusted book profits was concentrated in the manufacturing industry. Advances also occurred in transportation and trade, offset by a sizable decline in mining. Other major industries registered moderate advances.

Corporate profits after taxes amounted to the annual rate of \$20.3 billion in the first quarter of this year—\$7½ billion below the peak reached in the final quarter of 1950 but higher than earnings in any quarter since the first of 1951.

National Income and Gross National Product Series, 1929–52

THE JULY 1953 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS provides the latest National Income and Product data covering the years 1949–52. This presentation gives to subscribers the currently official figures on fundamental measures of the national economy.

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Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS

 $\sqrt{}$

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.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1			1952				1		19)53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
		GENE	CRAL 1	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS			•	·	·	
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:	007.0	1		200.4				į	1			ļ	
National income, total bil. of dol. Compensation of employees, total do	287. 9 189. 5			290. 4 194. 1			301.4 201.3			306. 5 204. 5			208. 0
Wages and salaries, totaldo	180. 1			184. 4			191.3			194.5			198.
Private do do	147. 7 10. 4			151.5			158.3 10.4			161.3			164.
Military do Government civilian do Supplements to wages and salaries do	22.0			22. 4			22. 6						
Supplements to wages and salariesdo Proprietors' and rental income, totalddo	9. 5 51. 5			9.6			10.0		l] 10.0	}		10.
Business and professional do	26.3			51. 5 26. 1			51. 1 26. 7	-		50.8 27.0			49. 27.
Farm do Rental income of persons do Corporate profits and inventory valuation ad-	15.3			15. 2	- -		14.0	[13.4			12.
Rental income of persons do	10.0			10. 2			10.3	[10.4			10.
justment, total bil. of dol	39. 9			37.7			41.7	l		43.6	l		
Corporate profits before tax, total do	38, 2						40, 3			44.4			
Corporate profits tax liability do Corporate profits after tax do	20, 1 18, 0			19. 4 17. 5			21. 2 19. 1			24. 1 20. 3			
Inventory valuation adjustmentdo	1.7)		11.7			1.4			8			(
Net interestdo	6.9			7.1			7.4			7.6			7. 7
Gross national product, totaldo	345, 1			345.3			361, 1			7 362. 0			372.
Personal consumption expenditures total do	217. 2			217. 2			224, 4			227. 7			230. 4
Durable goods do Nondurable goods do	27. 4 118. 0			25. 1 118. 7			28, 2			30. 2 121. 2			30. 1 122.
Services	71.8						121. 1 75. 1			76.3			77.
Gross private domestic investmentdo	49.6			52.3			57. 9			r 54. 0			61.
New constructiondo Producers' durable equipmentdo	23, 4 25, 6			23. 1 24. 9			23. 9			25. 0 r 26. 2			25. 3 26. 9
Change in husiness inventories do	.7			4. 2			25. 5 8. 5			2.9			8.8
Net loreign investment	. 5			-2.0			-1.6			-2.1			-2.
Government purchases of goods and services, totalbil. of dol	77. 7			77.8			80, 4	ľ		82.4			83, 5
Federal (less Government sales)do	54.7			54.6			56.4			57.4			58.9
National security Qdo State and localdo	49.8			49. 2			50.5			51.6			53. 5
State and local	23.0			23. 2			24.0			24.9			24. 6
Personal income, totaldodo	266.0			271.4			278.3			281.6			284. 4
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments do Equals: Disposable personal income do	34, 3			$ \begin{array}{c c} 34.8 \\ 236.6 \end{array} $			35.3			36. 2 245. 4			36. 7
Personal saving§do	14.5			19.4			243. 0 18. 6			17.7			247.7 17.2
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE†		ļ ļ											
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:			ļ		1			ļ			ļ	}	
Total personal incomebil. of dol Wage and salary disbursements, totaldo	268. 1	266. 3 180. 3	271.3 185.4	276. 4	277. 3	277. 2	280.6	280. 5	281, 0	283. 6	282. 7	r 284.7	285. 9
Commodity-producing industries do	181. 6 78. 2	75.8	80.6	188. 4 83. 8	190. 2 84. 7	191, 4 85, 6	192. 5 87. 0	192. 8 86. 8	194, 6 88, 0	196. 2 88. 8	196. 6 88. 8	7 198. 0 7 89. 3	199. 3 89. 7
Distributive industriesdodo	48. 5	49.5	49.5	49. 4	50.0	50.0	50.1	50. 2	50.6	50.9	51. 0	7 51. 7	52.
Service industriesdo	21. 8 33. 1	22. 2 32. 8	22. 2	22. 3 32. 9	22. 4 33. 1	22. 5 33. 3	22. 6 32. 8	22. 7 33. 1	22. 8 33, 2	23. 2 33. 3	23, 4	r 23. 5	23.9
Government do Wage and salary receipts, total do	178. 0	176. 7	181.9	184. 8	186.6	187. 8	188.7	188. 8	190.9	192. 4	33. 4 192. 8	^r 33. 5 ^r 194. 2	33. 6 195. 8
Other labor incomedo Proprietors' and rental incomedo	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5. 1	5.1	5. 1	5. 1	5.1	5.1	5. 1
Personal interest income and dividends_do	52. 2 20. 9	51. 5 20. 9	50. 6 21. 0	52, 5 21, 2	51. 4 21. 3	50. 0 21. 4	51. 8 21. 5	51. 6 21. 6	50. 2 21. 7	50. 7 21. 9	49. 4 22. 0	7 50. 0 22. 1	49. 8 22. 3
Transfer paymentsdodo	12. 6	12.7	13.4	13. 3	13. 3	13. 1	13.6	13. 5	13.3	13. 7	13.6	13. 5	13. 8
Less personal contributions for social insurance O bil. of dol.	3, 9	3.8	3.8	3, 9	3. 9	3.8	3, 9	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4. 1
Total nonagricultural incomedo	247. 4	246. 0	251.9	255. 7	258. 0	259.1	261, 6	261. 1	263, 3	265, 4	265. 5	7 267. 2	268.7
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES;													#00. I
All industries, quarterly totalmil, of dol	6,808	 		6, 244			7, 265	 	 	6, 147			17, 24
Manufacturingdodo	3, 156			2,820			3, 367			2,747			1 3, 24
Mining do do Railroads do	228 386			206 289			229		-	199			1 228
Transportation, other than raildo	372			302		: !	357 335			310 311		- -	1 41] 1 34
Public utilities	928			947		!	1, 142			904			1 1, 216
Commercial and other do	1, 738			1, 680		·	1,835			1,675		ا ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ا	1 1, 810

^{*}Revised. | Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business; those for July-September 1953 are shown on p. 3 of June 1953 Survey.

Hevised series. | Quarterly estimates of national income and product and quarterly and monthly estimates of personal income have been revised beginning 1949; see pp. 28-32 of the July 1953 Survey for the data.

Alreduces inventory valuation adjustment.

*Quarterly estimates of personal income have been revised beginning 1949; see pp. 28-32 of the July 1953 Survey for the data.

*Quarterly estimates of personal income have been revised beginning 1949; see pp. 28-32 of the July 1953 Survey for the data.

*Quarterly estimates of personal income have been revised beginning 1949; see pp. 28-32 of the July 1953 Survey for the data.

*Quarterly estimates of personal income have been revised beginning 1949; see pp. 28-32 of the July 1953 Survey for the data.

*Quarterly estimates of personal income have been revised beginning 1949; see pp. 28-32 of the July 1953 Survey for the data.

*Quarterly estimates of personal income have been revised beginning 1949; see pp. 28-32 of the July 1953 Survey for the data.

*Quarterly estimates of personal income have been revised beginning 1949; see pp. 28-32 of the July 1953 Survey.

*Quarterly estimates of personal income have been revised beginning 1949; see pp. 28-32 of the July 1945 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the				1952		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				195	i3 ,		 I
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
	GENI	ERAL	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS	Cont	tinued					
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS;													
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total	2, 381 2, 361 851 1, 510 427	2, 711 2, 697 1, 235 1, 462 410	2, 882 2, 874 1, 377 1, 497 394	3, 620 3, 609 1, 926 1, 683 370	4, 123 4, 098 2, 303 1, 795 365	3, 546 3, 528 1, 877 1, 651 346	3, 072 3, 056 1, 537 1, 519 338	2, 742 2, 717 1, 331 1, 386 337	1, 889 1, 872 669 1, 203 311	2, 025 2, 000 618 1, 382 357	1, 934 1, 897 522 1, 375 365	1, 979 1, 945 520 1, 425 407	r 2, 15 r 2, 13 r 71 r 1, 42 r 40
Meat animals do Poultry and eggs do Mexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted:	769 271	759 269	812 278	984 316	1,088 330	911 384	826 349	780 259	654 231	725 290	692 302	673 318	r 69 r 29
All commodities	356 301 398 139	407 436 385	434 487 394	544 681 443	618 814 472 220	532 663 435	461 544 400 180	410 470 365	283 238 317	302 218 364 122	286 184 362	203 184 375 7 121	r 32 r 20 r 33
All commodities	108 162	165 145	161 182 145	237 164	274 179	217 170	197 168	164 183 149	93 131	81 153	68 156	7 69 161	P 1
Federal Reserve Index				1		1					'		
Unadjusted, combined index1935-39=100.	205	194	218	232	233	235	233	232	236	240	240	⁷ 240	r 2
Manufactures do	215 249	203 232	228 269	242 292	245 301	246 305	246 310	245 312	250 319	255 326	254 325	r 253	p 2.
Durable manufactures	140 155 169 148	139 150 165 143	244 160 175 152	270 167 183 159	281 164 189 151	283 160 191 143	286 151 196 128	287 151 189 132	290 158 191 142	297 163 194 146 405	292 168 190 157	291 * 154 184 * 139	F 2:
Machinery do Nonferrous metals and products do Fabricating do Smelting and refining do	352 210 195 246	331 201 184 241	336 213 197 251	354 225 216 248	363 237 231 251	371 241 236 251	385 246 241 259	393 250 243 266	398 259 246 293	259 243 301	402 263 248 299	r 399 r 263 r 252 r 290	r 4 r 2 r 2 r 2
Stone, clay, and glass products	225 237 169 266	216 236 160 255	231 261 169 272	232 263 167 267 353	235 267 173 262 371	226 252 167 245	214 231 165 210	209 209 155 227 391	216 212 157 248	227 224 161 271 412	230 249 160 261 415	7 238 259 7 160	r ;
Transportation equipmentdodododo	339 229	287 162	300 175	247	265	376 272	392 282	283	403 297	308	311	7 404 300	r 4
Nondurable manufactures	187 176 296 563 102 90 111 165	181 186 295 565 90 77 98 174	195 159 299 568 116 95 129	201 159 305 567 111 95 123 192	200 173 309 578 112 104 118	199 163 313 595 114 107 120 165	193 142 314 598 107 99 112 161	191 134 311 595 117 103 126 153	194 144 313 598 122 109 131	197 161 319 607 116 97 129 150	196 165 322 615 113 102 119	7 198 164 7 320 7 619 111 7 104 7 116 7 156	F 1
Dairy products do Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables do	217 147 124	215 137 179	214 138 234	173 154 279	133 169 190	106 190 114	107 208 100	98 199 93	109 166 90	128 166 85	162 159 89	202 154 7 99	r I r]
Paper and products do. Paper and pulp do. Petroleum and coal products do. Coke do. Gasoline do. Printing and publishing do. Rubber products do.	182 177 251 72 216 175 246	159 153 259 67 225 145 225	188 180 280 169 231 157 242	191 181 282 177 234 166 252	203 192 279 179 225 180 260	205 194 290 182 233 183 264	195 185 291 186 229 172 272	200 191 293 188 230 168 268	207 198 293 188 231 178 270	211 201 289 189 225 187 275	210 200 287 187 225 187 272	209 199 7 289 189 7 230 187 269	r 3
Textiles and products	154 133 312 112 197	147 111 343 103 179	170 143 369 123 193	177 145 377 137 198	172 142 361 134 197	176 149 356 137 184	169 141 337 138 159	169 140 350 130 178	173 149 338 142 184	173 148 352 137 183	168 141 355 127 174	7 173 143 7 367	p 1
Minerals do Fuels do Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Crude petroleum do Metals do	149 161 74 102 193 74	144 155 57 91 190 81	161 161 61 102 194 164	180 180 88 144 203 178	166 167 95 93 203 164	170 177 87 135 202 131	163 176 71 125 207 84	159 172 60 116 204 84	158 170 60 109 205 87	52 107	163 167 47 113 201 134	7 168 170 66 113 203 7 159	
djusted, combined index♂do	204	193	215	228	230	234	235	236	240	243	241	r 240	1 12
Manufacturesdo Durable manufacturesdo	214 247	202	225 267	237 290	242 300	245 304	247 313	249 316	254 322	258 328	255 326	r 253	F :
Lumber and products do Lumber do Nonferrous metals do Smelting and refining do Stone, clay, and glass products do Cement do Clay products do	146 134 210 247 222 222 170	141 128 201 242 214 215 158	149 135 213 251 221 231 163	155 140 225 248 222 227 161	155 138 237 251 224 231 163	161 146 240 251 221 233 162	165 149 246 258 221 254 160	171 162 250 266 223 257 168	322 175 166 259 293 233 279 166	172 161 259 300 238 273 169	168 157 263 299 234 262 165	7 151 7 134 7 263 7 290 7 231 246 7 160	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
Glass containers do Nondurable manufactures do Alcoholic beverages do Chemical products do Leather and products do Leather tanning do Manufactured feed products	269 186 152 298 103 92 166	266 179 162 299 91 81 162	261 191 151 302 116 97 164	261 194 155 302 112 97 168	254 195 162 304 112 103 165	197 180 308 113 103 161	225 194 166 309 107 100 164	116	255 199 159 7310 119 101 165	7 314 117 98	261 198 164 319 113 103 164	7 199 155 7 320 111 104 7 163	7:
Manufactured food products do. Dairy products do. Meat packing do. Processed fruits and vegetables do.	147	145 147	148 158 123	148 170	146 169	147 170	152 176	151 169	151 174 143	154 179	156 156 171 146		

*Revised. * Preliminary.

‡Revised annual totals for 1910-44, incorporating changes in methods of estimation and adjustments in production, disposition, and prices, are shown on p. 23 of the December 1951

\$URVEY: revisions beginning 1945 to adjust to benchmarks indicated by the 1950 Census of Agriculture will be available later.

\$\sigma\$Seasonal factors for a number of industries were fixed at 100 during 1939-42; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
	GENI	ERAL	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS	—Cont	inued					
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued Federal Reserve Index—Continued													
Adjusted \(\pi \)—Continued Manufactures—Continued	181 176 176 189	160 154 157 172	188 180 165 186	192 181 165 187	203 192 176 190	205 194 175 181	196 185 168 172	200 191 173 179	207 197 180 194	211 201 183 194	209 199 181 184	209 199 184 174	ν 209 ν 179
Mineralsdododo	147 65	142 65	156 131	175 149	164 1 45	171 138	168 117	164 120	163 123	162 125	164 145	r 166 r 143	₽ 170 ₽ 139
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES§†													
Business sales (adjusted), total	44, 395 21, 888 10, 060 11, 828 8, 493 2, 698 5, 795 14, 014 4, 883 9, 131	44, 474 21, 858 9, 777 12, 081 8, 949 2, 817 6, 132 13, 667 4, 494 9, 173	43, 628 21, 898 10, 437 11, 460 8, 371 2, 495 5, 876 13, 359 4, 199 9, 160	46, 288 23, 663 11, 510 12, 154 9, 055 2, 793 6, 262 13, 570 4, 505 9, 065	48, 344 24, 753 11, 968 12, 785 9, 389 2, 931 6, 458 14, 202 4, 844 9, 358	46, 229 23, 430 11, 676 11, 754 8, 773 2, 737 6, 036 14, 026 4, 769 9, 257	48, 023 24, 276 11, 913 12, 363 9, 337 2, 962 6, 375 14, 410 4, 871 9, 539	47, 383 24, 292 12, 195 12, 097 8, 951 2, 777 6, 174 14, 140 5, 000 9, 140	48, 827 25, 170 12, 828 12, 342 9, 143 2, 929 6, 214 14, 514 5, 304 9, 211	49, 104 25, 469 12, 821 12, 648 9, 198 2, 952 6, 246 14, 437 5, 211 0, 225	7 49, 977 7 26, 850 13, 490 7 13, 360 8, 858 2, 897 5, 961 14, 269 5, 113 9, 156	7 49, 375 7 26, 226 7 13, 238 7 12, 988 7 8, 713 7 2, 846 7 5, 867 7 14, 436 5, 128 7 9, 308	49, 199 26, 118 12, 949 13, 169 8, 621 2, 892 5, 729 14, 460 5, 042 9, 419
Business inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), total	72, 913 42, 892 23, 348 19, 544 9, 896 4, 858 5, 038 20, 125 9, 030 11, 095	72, 765 42, 748 22, 962 19, 786 9, 890 4, 864 5, 026 20, 127 8, 749 11, 378	72, 714 43, 107 23, 200 19, 908 9, 862 4, 934 4, 928 19, 745 8, 626 11, 119	73, 437 43, 224 23, 292 19, 932 9, 932 4, 964 4, 968 20, 281 8, 956 11, 325	74, 189 43, 415 23, 615 19, 800 10, 122 4, 986 5, 136 20, 652 9, 175 11, 477	74, 682 43, 596 23, 835 19, 761 10, 191 5, 084 5, 107 20, 895 9, 384 11, 511	74, 757 43, 824 24, 292 19, 532 10, 129 5, 079 5, 050 20, 804 9, 352 11, 452	74, 619 43, 766 24, 392 19, 374 10, 039 5, 084 4, 955 20, 814 9, 539 11, 275	74, 941 43, 848 24, 480 19, 368 10, 120 5, 219 4, 901 20, 973 9, 905 11, 068	75, 335 44, 056 24, 746 19, 309 10, 183 5, 336 4, 847 21, 096 10, 084 11, 012	7 76, 466 7 44, 565 25, 122 7 19, 444 10, 244 5, 322 4, 922 21, 656 10, 396 11, 260	7 76, 836 7 44, 970 7 25, 420 7 19, 550 7 10, 323 5, 349 7 4, 974 7 21, 543 7 10, 252 7 11, 291	77, 550 45, 496 25, 799 19, 696 10, 399 5, 27 ₄ 5, 125 21, 655 10, 322 11, 333
4ANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†						ŕ							
ales: Value (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol. Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	21, 640 10, 284 11, 356	20, 051 8, 844 11, 207	22, 605 10, 579 12, 026	24, 700 11, 905 12, 795	26, 488 12, 787 13, 701	23, 408 11, 510 11, 898	24, 315 12, 172 12, 142	23, 888 11, 747 12, 141	24, 184 12, 274 11, 909	26, 738 13, 581 13, 157	7 26, 219 13, 456 7 12, 763	7 25, 302 7 12, 893 7 12, 410	25, 813 13, 212 12, 601
Value (adjusted), total do Durable-goods industries, total do Primary metals do Fabricated metal products do Machinery, except electrical do Motor vehicles and equipment do Transportation equipment, n. e. s. do Furniture and fixtures do Lumber products, except furniture do Stone, clay, and glass products do Professional and scientific instruments, do Other industries, including ordnance, do	21, 888 10, 060 991 1, 085 1, 154 1, 964 1, 815 736 350 597 483 265 619	21, 858 9, 777 1, 113 1, 184 1, 106 1, 942 1, 167 790 377 621 497 302 678	21, 898 10, 437 1, 930 1, 053 1, 168 1, 833 1, 309 811 389 600 522 261 563	23, 663 11, 510 2, 107 1, 156 1, 256 1, 831 749 419 629 545 245 607	24, 753 11, 968 2, 198 1, 263 1, 263 2, 068 1, 842 812 410 678 553 277 663	23, 430 11, 676 2, 100 1, 177 1, 238 2, 060 1, 826 923 362 596 518 255 623	24, 276 11, 913 2, 048 1, 287 1, 259 2, 053 1, 920 819 362 727 497 310 629	24, 292 12, 195 2, 082 1, 397 1, 256 2, 138 2, 068 817 305 721 509 312 590	25, 170 12, 828 2, 115 1, 481 7 1, 342 2, 204 2, 164 837 315 766 571 311 723	25, 469 12, 821 2, 150 1, 446 1, 347 2, 137 2, 241 786 361 717 5885 331 719	7 26, 850 13, 490 2, 296 1, 589 1, 316 2, 224 2, 344 878 373 800 538 365 766	r 26, 226 r 13, 238 r 2, 258 r 1, 507 r 1, 361 r 2, 097 r 2, 311 r 885 r 377 r 745 r 590 r 370 r 7738	26, 118 12, 949 2, 191 1, 472 1, 376 2, 044 2, 263 819 370 760 606 362 686
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 Bubber products do Gunden de Gu	11, 828 3, 171 638 310 1, 116 1, 124 290 625 684 1, 495 1, 945 430	12, 081 3, 267 609 325 1, 162 1, 171 267 650 704 1, 560 1, 956 408	11, 460 3, 012 573 310 1, 058 965 282 667 667 1, 473 2, 003	12, 154 3, 246 534 324 1, 137 1, 068 275 699 678 1, 602 2, 109 482	12, 785 3, 452 513 327 1, 188 1, 281 265 734 720 1, 660 2, 181 464	11, 754 3, 191 457 309 1, 084 1, 143 234 663 678 1, 532 2, 059 403	12, 363 3, 293 545 344 1, 151 1, 260 288 682 691 1, 558 2, 114 438	12, 097 3, 211 478 306 1, 108 1, 046 299 736 725 1, 667 2, 014	12, 342 3, 314 465 333 1, 113 1, 038 307 722 754 1, 715 2, 081 499	12, 648 3, 480 570 325 1, 127 1, 036 292 718 754 1, 767 2, 067 510	7 13, 360 3, 674 576 327 1, 345 1, 176 299 720 7 781 1, 808 2, 146 7 508	r 12, 988 r 3, 572 r 600 r 308 r 1, 242 r 1, 174 r 700 r 770 r 1, 781 r 2, 061 472	13, 169 3, 467 664 318 1, 174 1, 258 343 741 770 1, 773 2, 188
nventories, end of month: Book value (unadjusted), total	42, 972 23, 518 19, 454	42, 660 23, 050 19, 610	42, 707 23, 116 19, 591	42, 660 23, 147 19, 513	42, 920 23, 385 19, 536	43, 243 23, 553 19, 690	43, 829 24, 045 19, 784	44, 037 24, 253 19, 784	44, 264 24, 539 19, 726	44, 551 24, 990 19, 560	7 44, 794 25, 332 7 19, 462	r 45, 287 r 25, 771 r 19, 516	45, 658 26, 005 19, 653
By stages of fabrication: Purchased materials	15, 871 11, 782 15, 320	15, 737 11, 813 15, 110	15, 699 12, 041 14, 967	15, 836 12, 132 14, 692	16, 058 12, 272 14, 590	16, 236 12, 268 14, 739	16, 414 12, 516 14, 898	16, 106 12, 735 15, 195	16, 030 13, 044 15, 190	16, 052 13, 236 15, 263	7 15, 909 7 13, 371 7 15, 514	7 16, 098 7 13, 368 7 15, 891	16, 197 13, 403 16, 057
Book value (adjusted), total do Durable-goods industries, total do Primary metals do Fabricated metal products do Electrical machinery and equipment do Machinery, except electrical do Motor vehicles and equipment, n. e. s. do Transportation equipment, n. e. s. do Lumber products, except furniture do Stone, elay, and glass products do Professional and scientific instruments do Other industries, including ordnance do	1.030	42, 748 22, 962 2, 928 2, 235 3, 062 5, 314 2, 517 2, 248 555 1, 005 922 757 1, 420	43, 107 23, 200 2, 971 2, 309 3, 037 5, 280 2, 641 2, 291 532 1, 010 904 770 1, 456	43, 224 23, 292 3, 031 2, 318 3, 031 5, 274 2, 636 2, 343 5, 34 1, 006 892 764 1, 462	43, 415 23, 615 3, 084 2, 362 3, 039 5, 275 2, 735 2, 472 533 1, 019 874 778 1, 445	43, 596 23, 835 3, 165 2, 401 3, 032 5, 287 2, 853 2, 455 543 1, 054 852 785 1, 408	43, 824 24, 292 3, 122 2, 424 3, 096 5, 411 3, 009 2, 576 518 1, 066 850 808 1, 412	43, 766 24, 392 3, 156 2, 439 3, 120 5, 396 3, 017 2, 566 525 1, 072 872 809 1, 420	43, 848 24, 480 3, 080 2, 420 3, 137 5, 445 3, 050 2, 609 544 1, 076 890 808 1, 422	44, 056 24, 746 3, 070 2, 446 3, 200 5, 482 3, 139 2, 643 544 1, 092 900 794 1, 438	7 44, 566 25, 122 3, 083 2, 507 3, 302 5, 514 3, 265 2, 661 534 1, 086 920 799 1, 451		45, 496 25, 799 3, 200 2, 769 3, 423 5, 544 3, 300 2, 681 577 1, 087 958 818 1, 501

Revised. **Preliminary. **See note marked "\$\sigma\$" 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 on this page; 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 since publication of the 1951 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT. The latest revision (affecting data back to 1949) and appropriate explanations of changes for all series except retail sales appear in the October 1952 Survey (see pp. 12 ff.), in the November 1952 issue (see pp. 18 ff.), and in the March 1953 issue (see p. 20); the new estimates of retail sales (which begin with data for 1951), together with the revised old series for 1951, were first shown in the September 1952 Survey, 19 and 23, 24).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	• June
	GENI	ERAL	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS-	Cont	inued					
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†—Continued						1							
Inventories, end of month—Continued Book value (adjusted)—Continued Nondurable-goods industries, total. mil. of dol. Food and kindred products	19, 544 3, 473 1, 296 1, 693 2, 734 1, 537 558 1, 028 741 3, 011 2, 607 864	19, 786 3, 485 1, 289 1, 724 2, 764 1, 685 554 1, 007 715 2, 995 2, 683 884	19, 908 3, 489 1, 259 1, 720 2, 798 1, 770 543 972 722 3, 022 2, 728 884	19, 932 3, 443 1, 268 1, 726 2, 833 1, 725 541 973 734 3, 022 2, 788 877	19, 800 3, 488 1, 222 1, 726 2, 841 1, 609 549 960 744 3, 010 2, 777 874	19, 761 3, 450 1, 202 1, 742 2, 743 1, 618 545 974 775 3, 009 2, 805 897	19, 532 3, 332 1, 164 1, 778 2, 654 1, 665 548 1, 001 758 2, 968 2, 727 936	19, 374 3, 312 1, 153 1, 773 2, 606 1, 689 549 990 757 2, 915 2, 716 915	19, 368 3, 378 1, 184 1, 738 2, 618 1, 683 746 2, 894 2, 713 887	19, 309 3, 275 1, 198 1, 731 2, 597 1, 674 553 990 755 2, 907 2, 726 903	7 19, 444 3, 241 1, 190 1, 750 2, 648 1, 678 572 998 755 2, 969 2, 726 7 916	7 19, 550 7 3, 198 7 1, 184 7 1, 766 7 2, 671 7 1, 672 604 7 987 7 736 7 3, 005 7 2, 803 924	19, 696 3, 166 1, 182 1, 747 2, 753 1, 699 966 750 3, 086 2, 814
New orders, net (adjusted), 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 mill of dol.	25, 042 13, 138 1, 271 1, 278 1, 355 1, 908 4, 734	23, 434 11, 140 1, 374 1, 252 1, 174 1, 916 2, 815	21, 852 9, 998 1, 789 1, 142 1, 066 1, 515 2, 368	24, 516 12, 328 2, 194 1, 375 1, 311 1, 883 3, 301	24, 152 11, 452 2, 211 1, 289 1, 324 1, 926 2, 252	23, 061 11, 441 1, 855 1, 169 1, 184 1, 999 2, 789	24, 466 12, 011 1, 834 1, 203 1, 366 1, 965 2, 991	24, 270 12, 080 2, 027 1, 408 1, 579 1, 784	25, 530 13, 138 2, 165 1, 390 1, 363 1, 813 3, 824	24, 591 12, 023 2, 080 1, 322 1, 096 1, 894 2, 792	7 25, 721 12, 621 2, 083 1, 330 1, 684 2, 202 2, 415	7 25, 606 7 12, 744 7 2, 206 7 1, 527 7 1, 426 7 1, 956	25, 112 12, 053 2, 281 1, 186 1, 013 1, 861 2, 936
Other industries, including ordnancedo Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo Industries with unfilled orders 9do Industries without unfilled orders 4do	2,592 11,904 2,791 9,113	2, 609 12, 295 2, 996 9, 298	2, 118 11, 854 3, 067 8, 787	2, 265 12, 187 2, 823 9, 364	2, 451 12, 700 2, 822 9, 878	2, 445 11, 620 2, 525 9, 095	2, 651 12, 456 2, 904 9, 552	2, 335 12, 190 2, 960 9, 230	2, 583 12, 392 2, 946 9, 446	2, 838 12, 567 2, 811 9, 756	2, 907 13, 100 2, 885 10, 215	r 2, 765 r 12, 862 r 2, 895 r 9, 967	2,776 13,059 2,918 10,141
Unfilled orders (unadjusted), total \(\infty\) do. Durable-goods industries, total	72, 541 69, 340 8, 104 6, 088 11, 302 11, 097 26, 478	74, 985 71, 705 8, 561 6, 196 11, 497 11, 279 27, 563	75, 220 71, 882 8, 597 6, 226 11, 419 11, 115 27, 912	75, 662 72, 305 8, 465 6, 383 11, 512 10, 942 28, 587	74, 478 71, 256 8, 406 6, 335 11, 501 10, 651 28, 249	73, 163 70, 049 8, 125 6, 209 11, 241 10, 438 28, 081	72, 520 69, 605 7, 930 5, 994 11, 338 10, 226 28, 380	73, 366 70, 230 7, 874 6, 305 11, 592 10, 102 28, 536	73, 699 70, 492 7, 843 6, 247 11, 440 9, 871 29, 128	73, 367 70, 201 7, 838 6, 263 11, 372 9, 665 28, 824	72, 432 69, 328 7, 618 6, 194 11, 592 9, 558 28, 067	771, 527 768, 351 77, 390 76, 096 711, 576 79, 313	70, 556 67, 267 7, 454 5, 718 11, 335 8, 974 27, 809
vehicles and partsmil. of dol Other industries, including ordnancedo Nondurable-goods industries, total 9do	6, 271 3, 201	6, 609 3, 280	6, 613 3, 338	6, 417 3, 357	6, 112 3, 223	5, 954 3, 114	5, 737 2, 915	5, 820 3, 136	5, 963 3, 208	6, 238 3, 166	6, 298 3, 104	7 6, 110 7 3, 176	5, 977 3, 289
			BUSIN	NESS P	OPUL	ATION	1						
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURNOVER													
Operating businesses, end of quarter, total thous—Contract construction do. Manufacturing do. Service industries do. Retail trade do. Wholesale trade do. All other do.	4, 050. 0 399. 4 303. 1 865. 8 1, 663. 3 210. 6 607. 7			404. 4 300. 5 868. 2 1, 661. 1 211. 4			7 4, 043, 4 7 403, 2 7 295, 4 7 867, 2 7 1, 651, 3 7 211, 3 7 615, 0						
New businesses, quarterly total do Contract construction do Manufacturing do Service industries do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do All other do	110.6 22.2 10.8 18.6 39.6 4.6 14.8			33.1			80, 5 12, 3 8, 2 14, 7 29, 6 3, 7 12, 1						
Discontinued businesses, quarterly total	96. 6 13. 4 12. 8 16. 0 40. 3 3. 9 10. 2			11. 2 12. 9 35. 2			7 96, 0 7 13, 6 7 13, 3 7 15, 7 7 39, 4 7 3, 7 7 10, 4						
Business transfers, quarterly total§do BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS	101.0			101. 2			82. 5						
New incorporations (48 States)	7,819	7, 549	7,088	7, 529	8, 223	6, 741	8, 274	9, 468	7, 943	9, 659	9, 507	8, 968	8, 926
Failures, total number Commercial service do Construction do Manufacturing and mining do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do	671 52 78 128 340 73	580 41 48 133 299 59	594 51 58 109 316 60	539 36 50 107 288 58	631 52 88 146 291 54	590 61 62 121 280 66	583 43 76 131 288 45	647 39 78 130 334 66	691 49 86 132 348 76	739 63 85 154 361 76	693 48 86 140 344 75	697 66 70 143 344 74	817 74 99 145 419 80
Liabilities, total	6, 971 7, 024	22, 789 1, 466 3, 196 8, 882 5, 434 3, 811	16, 322 1, 809 1, 816 5, 056 5, 255 2, 386	20, 138 947 2, 729 6, 780 5, 317 4, 365	35, 049 2, 175 5, 167 13, 079 6, 078 8, 550	18, 757 3, 027 1, 588 5, 853 5, 865 2, 424	23, 400 953 5, 068 8, 458 7, 046 1, 875	23, 309 868 2, 735 9, 107 8, 009 2, 590	27, 273 1, 180 3, 378 8, 452 9, 139 5, 124	31, 082 1, 387 3, 506 12, 213 10, 423 3, 553	27, 520 1, 765 3, 748 10, 585 8, 497 2, 925	32, 789 3, 536 2, 511 13, 981 6, 909 5, 852	32, 379 1, 759 3, 200 11, 179 12, 464 3, 777

Revised. **Preliminary. †Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3.

OAdjusted data for new orders replace the unadjusted series formerly shown; for data beginning 1948, including those for unadjusted unfilled orders, see pp. 17 and 18 of the November 1952 SURVEY.

Plucludes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable-goods industries are zero.

For these industries (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber), sales are considered equal to new orders.

Revisions for 1944—1st quarter 1951 appear in corresponding note in June 1952 SURVEY. **OData are from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June
			СОМ	MODI	ΓΥ PR	ICES		-					
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS													
Prices received, all farm products	292 277 238 226 437 319 220 250 289 306 380 277 181	295 276 230 227 436 311 214 287 307 312 376 286 208	295 272 236 233 436 319 206 229 310 316 372 295 225	288 264 240 234 428 329 200 182 305 309 349 307 227	282 260 240 219 429 311 215 189 304 301 328 316 228	277 257 248 213 412 288 195 238 300 295 310 318 238	269 257 247 218 428 268 206 256 300 280 291 309 221	267 251 245 214 419 252 208 237 291 281 303 303 296 218	263 247 240 206 424 255 209 237 287 277 305 286 206	264 253 246 208 424 266 215 248 291 274 301 277 216	259 247 244 206 424 266 204 289 270 299 264 218	261 243 242 205 426 268 268 224 182 285 277 317 257 218	259 251 222 198 425 266 253 270 280 267 299 254 213
Prices paid: All commodities	273 272 273 287	273 273 273 286	274 273 274 287	271 271 272 285	269 269 269 282	268 269 266 281	267 269 264 280	267 268 265 282	264 266 261 280	265 269 261 281	264 269 257 279	264 270 257 279	7 260 7 271 248 7 276
Parity ratio 9do	102	103	103	101	100	99	96	95	94	94	93	94	94
RETAIL PRICES All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce													
index)1935-39=100	210.6	211.8	211.8	211. 1	210. 7	210. 4	209.6	209.0	207.8	208. 2	207. 9	^r 208. 2	209.7
Consumer price index (U. S. Department of Labor):† 1.2 Department of Labor):† All items (revised series)	113. 4 105. 6 114. 6 108. 9 122. 4 116. 5 114. 0 104. 3 107. 7 117. 6	114. 1 105. 3 116. 3 110. 2 124. 0 116. 4 114. 4 104. 2 107. 6 117. 9	114. 3 105. 1 116. 6 111. 0 118. 7 119. 4 114. 6 105. 0 107. 6 118. 2	114. 1 105. 8 115. 4 112. 5 111. 5 119. 2 114. 8 105. 0 108. 1 118. 3	114. 2 105. 6 115. 0 113. 2 111. 3 116. 9 115. 2 107. 9 118. 8	114. 3 105. 2 115. 0 113. 3 115. 9 114. 3 115. 7 105. 4 108. 0 119. 5	114.1 105.1 113.8 112.7 115.8 113.0 116.4 105.6 108.2 120.7	113, 9 104, 6 113, 1 111, 6 116, 7 110, 9 116, 4 105, 9 107, 7 121, 1	113. 4 104. 6 111. 5 110. 7 115. 9 107. 7 116. 6 106. 1 108. 0 121. 5	113.6 104.7 111.7 110.3 115.5 107.4 116.8 106.5 108.0 121.7	113. 7 104. 6 111. 5 109. 0 115. 0 106. 8 117. 0 106. 5 107. 8 122. 1	114. 0 104. 7 112. 1 107. 8 115. 2 109. 2 117. 1 106. 6 107. 6 123. 0	1114, 5 104, 6 113, 7 107, 5 121, 7 113, 3 117, 4 106, 4 108, 0 123, 3
Medical care do do Personal care do Reading and recreation do Transportation do Other goods and services do do	117. 8 111. 7 106. 8 126. 3 115. 7	118. 0 111. 9 107. 0 126. 8 116. 0	118. 1 112. 1 107. 0 127. 0 115. 9	118.8 112.1 107.3 127.7 115.9	118.9 112.3 107.6 128.4 115.8	118. 9 112. 4 107. 4 128. 9 115. 8	119. 3 112. 5 108. 0 128. 9 115. 9	119. 4 112. 4 107. 8 129. 3 115. 9	119. 3 112. 5 107. 5 129. 1 115. 8	119. 5 112. 4 107. 7 129. 3 117. 5	120. 2 112. 5 107. 9 129. 4 117. 9	120. 7 112. 8 108. 0 129. 4 118. 0	121, 1 112, 6 107, 8 129, 4 118, 2
WHOLESALE PRICES				į									
U. S. Department of Labor indexes (revised):† All commodities1947-49=100	111.2	111.8	112. 2	111.8	111.1	110.7	109. 6	109, 9	109.6	110.0	109. 4	109.8	109, 4
Farm productsdo Fruits and vegetables, fresh and drieddo Grainsdo Livestock and live poultrydo	107. 2 124. 2 95. 4 107. 2	110, 2 128, 2 94, 9 108, 2	109. 9 124. 3 96. 9 106. 4	106. 6 115. 6 96. 9 99. 3	104. 9 111. 7 95. 0 94. 8	103. 6 113. 2 96. 5 93. 0	99. 2 112. 3 96. 1 86. 8	99. 6 107. 3 94. 6 92. 7	97. 9 102. 2 93. 1 91. 2	99. 8 105. 8 94. 7 91. 7	97. 3 106. 9 93. 8 87. 5	7 97. 8 7 105. 4 93. 4 91. 7	95. 3 109. 9 83. 8 86. 8
Foods, processed do Cereal and bakery products do Dairy products and ice cream do Fruits and vegetables, canned and frozen	108. 5 106. 7 110. 1	110, 0 106, 5 113, 8	110, 5 106, 4 114, 3	110. 3 106. 5 116. 4	108. 5 106. 4 115. 9	107, 7 107, 1 115, 5	104. 3 106. 8 113. 0	105, 5 106, 8 111, 9	105. 2 107. 6 110. 9	104. 1 108. 9 109. 7	103. 2 109. 2 108. 5	7 104. 3 109. 0 107. 9	103. 3 107. 9 107. 7
1947-49=100_ Meats, poultry, and fishdo	103. 5 110. 1	103. 9 110. 6	105, 1 112, 3	105. 9 109. 4	105. 9 104. 1	106. 0 102. 0	105. 0 93. 9	105. 4 99. 3	105. 5 98. 2	105. I 91. 2	104. 4 89. 2	7 104. 0 93. 8	103. 7 91. 6
Commodities other than farm products and foods. 1947-49=100. Chemicals and allied products. do. Chemicals, industrial do. Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics do. Fats and oils, inedible do. Fertilizer materials do. Paint and paint materials do.	112. 6 104. 3 114. 9 92. 2 52. 0 109. 9 107. 0	112. 5 104. 2 114. 7 92. 1 49. 8 110. 7 106. 9	113. 0 104. 0 114. 6 92. 1 47. 5 110. 9 106. 9	113. 2 104. 0 114. 3 92. 1 48. 9 111. 0 107. 0	113. 0 103. 9 113. 9 92. 0 51. 0 111. 0 106. 5	112. 8 103. 5 112. 7 91. 9 53. 1 111. 1 106. 3	112. 9 103. 3 112. 3 91. 3 52. 8 113. 0 106. 1	113. 1 103. 6 112. 8 91. 5 53. 5 112. 9 106. 2	113. 1 103. 6 113. 1 91. 4 52. 7 112. 7 105. 9	113. 4 104. 2 113. 9 91. 6 59. 0 112. 8 106. 0	113. 2 105. 5 117. 0 93. 0 55. 9 113. 2 106. 0	7 113. 6 7 105. 5 7 118. 0 93. 1 7 49. 9 112. 9 106. 1	113. 8 105. 7 119. 2 93. 1 46. 6 110. 6 106. 1
Fuel, power, and lighting materials do Coal do Electricity do Gas do Petroleum and products do Furniture and other household durables	105. 9 105. 3 98. 5 102. 0 109. 6	106. 0 106. 0 99. 1 101. 4 109. 4	105. 8 106. 5 100. 7 100. 4 108. 3	106. 2 107. 6 101. 3 100. 3 108. 5	106. 6 113. 3 98. 5 100. 4 108. 5	106. 7 113. 6 98. 0 104. 9 108. 1	107. 2 116. 1 98. 5 104. 9 107. 9	107. 8 116. 3 99. 6 108. 0 107. 9	108. 1 115. 9 100. 7 109. 5 107. 9	108. 4 114. 4 100. 7 109. 5 109. 0	107. 4 111. 2 98. 0 109. 5 109. 3	r 107. 1 r 110. 8 r 97. 4 r 108. 2 109. 4	107. 6 111. 2 97. 4 108. 2 110. 3
1947-49=100.	111. 6 106. 8 112. 7 } 93. 8	111. 6 106. 8 112. 6 93. 8	111. 5 106. 8 112. 5 93. 7	112. 0 107. 3 112. 6 93. 7	112. 0 107. 2 112. 6 93. 7	112.1 107.2 112.8 93.8	112.3 107.5 113.0 95.0 74.9	112.7 107.4 113.2 95.0 74.5	112. 9 107. 4 113. 4 95. 5 75. 6	113. 1 107. 9 113. 6 95. 5 74. 9	113. 9 108. 0 113. 8 94. 9 74. 9	114. 1 108. 1 114. 0 94. 9 74. 9	114. 2 108. 1 113. 9 95. 3 74. 9
Hides, skins, and leather productsdo Footweardo Hides and skinsdodododo	95. 9 111. 0 59. 5 88. 9	96. 2 110. 6 61. 8 89. 3	96, 5 110, 6 64, 4 89, 3	96. 5 110. 6 64. 4 89. 3	96, 6 110, 6 65, 0 89, 9	97. 6 111. 0 69. 2 90. 1	99. 0 112. 0 70. 6 92. 9	97. 3 112. 0 62. 1 92. 0	98. 0 112. 1 66. 5 91. 9	98. 1 112. 1 64. 8 93. 5	97. 9 111. 5 66. 4 92. 7	7 100. 4 111. 5 74. 8 97. 3	100. 8 111. 7 75. 1 98. 0
Lumber and wood productsdo Lumberdo	119. 9 120. 1	120. 2 120. 4	120. 5 120. 6	120. 4 120. 6	120. 2 120. 2	119. 7 120. 0	119. 7 119. 8	120. 5 120. 1	121. 1 120. 3	121. 7 120. 9	122, 2 121, 5	r 121.8	121. 6 120. 8
Machinery and motive productsdo Agricultural machinery and equipdo Construction machinery and equipdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Motor vehiclesdodo.	121. 3 121. 5 125. 4 120. 0 119. 7	121. 4 121. 5 125. 4 119. 9 119. 7	121, 4 121, 5 125, 3 119, 8 119, 7	121. 5 121. 5 125. 8 119. 7 119. 7	121. 3 121. 5 125. 8 119. 0 119. 7	121. 4 121. 6 126. 2 119. 5 119. 7	121. 4 121. 7 126. 3 119. 6 119. 7	121. 5 121. 8 126. 2 119. 6 119. 8	121. 6 121. 8 126. 3 119. 7 119. 9	121. 8 122. 2 127. 1 119. 9 120. 0	122. 0 122. 3 128. 6 121. 3 118. 9	r 122.4 122.4 r 129.1 r 122.6 r 118.6	122. 8 122. 5 129. 4 124. 0 118. 6

^{*}Revised. 1 Index on base previously used (1935-39=100) is 191.4.

\$July 1953 indexes: All farm products, 259; crops, 237; food grains, 218; feed grains and hay, 197; tobacco, 426; cotton, 269; fruit, 207; truck crops, 216; oil-bearing crops, 268; livestock and products, 280; meat animals, 318; dairy products, 261; poultry and eggs, 223.

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

\$\times\$ For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. The vised series.

\$\times\$ Consumer price indexes through 1952 reflect shift in base period and changes in classifications; data beginning 1953 represent the completely revised or "new index", incorporating revised weights, expanded sample of items, and revised sample of cities; revised data for 1913-51 appear on p. 23 of the April 1953 Survey. Revised wholesale price indexes reflect use of new base period, expansion of commodity coverage, and changes in the classification system, weights, and calculation method; for monthly data (1947-51), see pp. 22-24 of the March 1952 Survey; for monthly data (1926-46) for "all commodities" and "all commodities, except farm products and foods", see p. 24 of the June 1952 issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the			i	1952	·····					195	3		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June
		COM	MODI	TY PR	ICES-	-Conti	nued						
WHOLESALE PRICES C-Continued													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes (revised): :;— Con. Commodities other than farm prod., etc.— Con. Metals and metal products	121. 1 113. 5 122. 4 120. 0 113. 8 121. 4 112. 4 117. 7	121, 9 113, 6 122, 3 124, 0 113, 8 121, 3 112, 4 117, 7	124. 1 113. 7 127. 2 124. 4 113. 8 121. 3 112. 4 117. 7	124, 6 113, 7 127, 5 124, 7 113, 8 121, 3 112, 7 117, 7	124. 1 113. 7 127. 3 122. 9 114. 4 124. 0 112. 7 117. 7	123. 9 113. 6 127. 0 122. 5 114. 5 124. 0 112. 7 117. 7	124. 0 113. 6 127. 0 122. 3 114. 6 124. 0 112. 7 117. 7	124. 0 113. 8 127. 1 122. 5 114. 6 124. 0 112. 8 117. 7	124.6 113.9 127.5 124.4 114.6 124.0 112.8 117.7	125, 5 113, 9 127, 7 131, 5 115, 1 124, 3 112, 8 118, 3	125. 0 113. 8 127. 7 128. 2 116. 9 124. 6 114. 2 122. 1	7 125. 7 114. 4 7 128. 9 126. 6 7 117. 2 124. 7 7 115. 5 122. 1	126.8 114.3 130.1 127.6 117.9 125.1 115.1
Pulp, paper, and allied products do Paper do Rubber and products do Tires and tubes do Textile products and apparel do Apparel do Cotton products do Silk products do Synthetic textiles do Wool products do	95.4	115, 3 123, 8 130, 0 129, 6 98, 9 99, 5 96, 1 134, 7 89, 2 113, 9	115, 6 124, 0 127, 8 126, 3 99, 1 99, 1 97, 6 139, 3 90, 5 113, 3	115.6 124.0 126.3 126.3 99.5 99.3 98.9 139.3 89.9 112.4	115. 5 124. 9 126. 0 126. 3 99. 2 98. 4 99. 2 140. 0 89. 5 113. 2	115, 5 124, 9 126, 4 126, 3 98, 6 98, 3 98, 4 139, 3 89, 0 112, 6	115. 9 124. 9 127. 7 126. 3 98. 2 98. 3 97. 7 139. 7 87. 8 112. 6	115. 8 124. 9 127. 3 126. 3 98. 8 100. 0 97. 0 141. 4 88. 1 113. 0	115. 3 124. 9 126. 2 126. 3 98. 5 99. 9 96. 1 141. 4 88. 3 111. 5	115. 1 124. 9 125. 7 126. 3 97. 5 99. 6 93. 1 141. 4 87. 9 111. 9	115, 3 124, 9 124, 8 126, 3 97, 4 99, 9 92, 9 131, 6 88, 0 111, 3	115. 4 124. 9 7 125. 4 126. 3 97. 6 7 99. 9 93. 3 133. 0 7 87. 4 7 112. 0	115.: 124.: 124.: 126.: 97.: 99.: 93.: 134.: 87.: 111.:
Tobacco mfrs. and bottled beverages \triangle do Beverages, alcoholic \triangle dodododo	112.0 110.5 112.9	112.0 110.5 112.0	112. 0 110. 5 112. 0	112. 1 110. 5 112. 0	112. 1 110. 5 112. 0	112. 1 110. 5 112. 0	112. 1 110. 5 112, 0	111. 9 110. 1 112. 0	111. 9 110. 1 112. 0	114. 8 110. 0 124. 0	114.8 110.0 124.0	114. 8 110. 0 124. 0	114. 9 110. 0 124. 0
PURCUASING POWER OF THE BOLLAR													
As measured by— 1947-49=100 Wholesale pricest do Consumer pricest do Retail food pricest do	89. 9 88. 2 87. 3	89. 4 87. 6 86. 0	89. 1 87. 5 85. 8	89. 4 87. 6 86. 7	90. 0 87. 6 87. 0	90, 3 87, 5 87, 0	91. 2 87. 6 87. 9	91. 0 87. 8 88. 4	91. 2 88. 2 89. 7	90. 9 88. 0 89. 5	91. 4 88. 0 89. 7	91. 1 87. 7 89. 2	1 91. 4 1 87. 3 1 88. 6
	(CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND RI	EAL E	STATI	Ξ					
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY 9													
New construction, totalmil. of dol	2, 945	3, 027	3, 095	3, 098	3, 011	2, 787	2, 513	2, 361	2, 278	r 2, 521	r 2, 735	7 2, 941	3, 19
Private, total do Residential (nonfarm) do New dwelling units do Additions and alterations do Nonresidential building, except farm and public	1, 925 983 865 103	1, 994 1, 023 905 101	2, 037 1, 047 930 99	2, 030 1, 049 935 96	1, 988 1, 048 935 95	1, 924 1, 033 925 90	1, 789 953 865 70	1, 627 816 735 63	1, 575 758 675 64	7 1, 729 7 863 7 770 74	r 1, 851 r 944 r 830 94	7 1, 988 7 1, 007 7 880 105	2, 14 1, 11 98 10
utility, total mil. of dol. Industrial do. Commercial do. Farm construction do. Public utility do.	404 182 92 171 359	411 180 97 180 371	418 181 98 183 381	430 187 101 168 376	434 189 104 139 360	435 190 109 117 331	421 187 107 103 304	431 201 109 97 275	434 204 112 100 275	430 198 114 108 320	426 193 113 120 352	451 192 129 138 380	18 18 15 14 39
Public, total do Residential do Nonresidential building do Military and naval do Highway do Conservation and development do Other types do	1, 020 54 375 119 310 76 86	1, 033 53 375 121 320 76 88	1, 058 55 373 129 335 75 91	1,068 53 369 127 350 79 90	1, 023 52 352 125 330 77 87	863 49 332 117 215 70 80	724 47 314 107 120 62 74	734 47 328 109 115 61 74	703 48 315 104 110 56 70	792 47 353 111 140 65 76	7 884 49 7 369 114 200 70 82	953 49 7374 7115 260 770 785	1, 05 5 38 12 33 7 8
CONTRACT AWARDS												ļ	
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): Total projects	50, 845 1, 488, 850 559, 140 929, 710	52, 078 1, 511, 285 618, 737 892, 548	52, 909 1, 438, 725 501, 258 937, 467	47, 006 2,039,203 1, 269, 355 779, 848	50, 542 1,310,958 410, 433 890, 525	41, 569 1, 248, 803 490, 650 758, 153	34, 661 1, 467, 384 477, 693 989, 691	35, 475 1, 075, 868 449, 779 626, 089	34, 561 1, 021, 310 350, 709 670, 601	416, 577	55, 435 1, 741, 542 672, 838 1, 068, 704	52, 544 1, 606, 091 553, 760 1, 052, 331	40, 06 1, 115, 50 372, 00 743, 50
Nonresidential buildings: Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft. Valuation thous, of del	5, 022 41, 725 551, 500	5, 468 40, 979 562, 686	5, 196 38, 912 519, 940	4, 289 29, 257 1,272,367	5, 161 38, 822 470, 520	4, 382 39, 788 461, 476	3, 589 51, 596 713, 100	3, 651 32, 343 406, 914	3, 529 31, 115 374, 321	4, 760 35, 566 449, 175	£ 416 44, 455 680, 330	5, 728 45, 640 582, 061	5, 02 35, 18 459, 23
Residential buildings: number. Projects. number. Floor area. thous. of sq. ft. Valuation. thous. of dol. Public works:	43, 012 62, 176 581, 792	43, 465 64, 003 608, 078	44, 943 65, 863 627, 596	40, 440 56, 743 518, 471	43, 312 65, 489 602, 313	35, 487 55, 872 528, 429	29, 808 48, 996 438, 580	30, 674 51, 315 460, 036	29, 960 46, 658 418, 568	44, 115 65, 393 605, 200	47, 761 70, 602 673, 887	44, 317 66, 655 637, 721	32, 74 49, 79 463, 08
Projects	2, 266 245, 969	2, 680 243, 458	2, 310 208, 887	1, 838 176, 652	1, 665 152, 455	1, 336 195, 265	911 134, 114	835 152, 793	778 135, 326	1, 247 219, 157	1, 849 293, 569	2, 094 288, 783	1, 87 138, 25
Projects number Valuation thous, of dol	545 109, 589	97, 063	82, 302	439 71, 713	85, 670	364 63, 633	353 181, 590	315 56, 125	294 93, 095	362 73, 986	409 93, 756	405 97, 526	45 54, 93
Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes):† Total, unadjusted 1947-49=100 Residential, unadjusted do Total, adjusted do Residential, adjusted do	200 213 172 193	194 199 177 196	218 192 207 193	209 192 207 191	201 181 210 185	177 172 196 178	166 156 205 183	156 144 190 173	151 163 173 182	180 186 177 176	205 210 179 179	202 201 167 169	18 17 15 15
Engineering construction: Contract awards (ENR)thous. of dol	1, 140, 654	2, 310, 504	2, 210, 572	952, 218	1,446,381	1, 079, 879	906, 976	1, 886, 520	1, 023, 021	1, 200, 048	1, 473, 244	r1,083,795	1, 318, 07
Highway concrete pavement contract awards:⊙ Total thous, of sq. yd. Airports do Roads do Streets and alleys do	7, 047 843 3, 401 2, 803	6, 587 729 2, 657 3, 201	6, 081 1, 070 2, 652 2, 359	5, 537 1, 691 1, 051 2, 795	5, 258 1, 512 1, 486 2, 259	2, 571 390 1, 193 988	² 4, 675 446 ² 2, 775 ² 1, 454	4, 874 1, 226 2, 622 1, 026	3, 509 495 1, 481 1, 533	7, 006 1, 652 3, 215 2, 140	9, 537 1, 675 4, 590 3, 273	8, 333 413 5, 237 2, 682	5, 69 27 3, 31 2, 10

r Revised. ¹ Indexes on base formerly used (1935-39=100) are as follows: Measured by—wholesale prices, 47.8; consumer prices, 52.2; retail food, 43.5. ² Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported. ♂For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. ↓See note marked "†" on p. S-5. △Revised to reflect change in method of calculating excise taxes and discounts; comparable data prior to March 1952 will be shown later. ↓ Revisions prior to 1951 for contract awards will be shown later. ♀ Revisions for 1947-50 appear on p. 20 of the March 1953 Survey. Revisions for January—March 1951 (except for grand total, total public, and military and naval, which have been further revised and will be shown later) appear at bottom of p. S-4 of the June 1952 Survey. ↓ Data for July and October 1952 and January and April 1953 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. ⊖ Data for July, October, and December 1952 and April 1953 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952)53		,
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
	CONS	FRUCT	TON A	ND R	EAL E	STATI	E—Con	tinued	1			·	
NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN BUILDING													
New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor)	103, 500 55, 917 48, 909 41, 107 3, 080 4, 722 7, 008 r 122, 2 r 159, 3	102, 600 53, 119 50, 636 41, 842 2, 938 5, 856 2, 483 116, 0 145, 6	99, 100 50, 431 48, 768 39, 110 3, 289 6, 369 1, 663 108, 2 133, 8	100, 800 54, 229 52, 528 42, 767 3, 588 6, 173 1, 701 117, 1 143, 0	101, 100 54, 409 52, 785 42, 655 3, 055 7, 075 1, 624 119, 9 147, 8	86, 100 40, 789 38, 314 30, 854 2, 521 4, 939 2, 475 88. 9 114. 3	71, 500 38, 046 33, 905 26, 309 2, 485 5, 111 4, 141 83, 1 108, 9	72, 100 38, 776 35, 103 26, 858 2, 511 5, 734 3, 673 85. 0 106. 6	79, 200 7 44, 517 7 39, 859 7 31, 061 7 2, 817 5, 981 4, 658 95. 8 120. 2	105, 800 7 65, 405 7 56, 137 7 44, 648 7 3, 344 7 8, 145 9, 268 142, 8 170, 0	7 111, 400 7 60, 196 7 57, 222 7 46, 074 7 3, 524 7 7, 624 2, 974 133.7 183.4	107, 000 55, 095 52, 638 42, 396 3, 274 6, 968 2, 457 7 120. 7 7 164. 4	1 103, 000 53, 956 51, 746 41, 306 2, 630 7, 810 2, 210 117, 1 157, 7
New residential building do New nonresidential building do Additions, alterations, and repairs do	r 162. 6 r 158. 1 r 149. 3	150. 9 139. 9 138. 6	139. 4 128. 6 124. 6	155. 2 127. 8 132. 9	161. 2 132. 9 131. 9	117. 9 114. 6 100. 0	106. 6 119. 6 92. 8	107. 4 108. 5 99. 6	124. 9 118. 2 106. 8	193. 4 148. 7 131. 4	181. 4 200. 9 151. 2	r 164. 4 172. 5 r 145. 9	159, 0 155, 9 157, 2
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES													
Department of Commerce composite † 1947-49=100 Aberthaw (industrial building)1914=100 American Appraisal Co.:	120.8 383	121.8	122. 4	122, 7 383	122. 6	122. 5	122. 5 383	122.8	122. 7	123, 1 383	123.3	7 123. 9	124. 9 385
A verage, 30 cities	550 588 554 504 544 382	555 600 554 513 549 391	558 602 555 513 549 393	561 604 556 514 551 394	562 604 557 521 551 397	564 604 572 521 551 398	567 604 573 522 558 399	568 611 574 522 560 398	567 611 574 523 559 398	569 614 579 525 561 399	572 614 587 525 564 401	572 616 592 524 568 402	573 616 592 526 568 411
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete. U. S. avg. 1926–29=100. Brick and steel	242. 1 241. 3 251. 9	243. 5 242. 9 252. 7	245. 3 244. 5 253. 8	246, 0 245, 2 254, 4	246. 4 245. 5 254. 2	246. 4 245. 3 253. 4	246. 3 245. 1 253. 3	246. 6 245. 6 254. 1	246. 5 245. 3 253. 9	247. 3 245. 9 254. 3	247. 7 246. 2 254. 6	249. 2 247. 4 255. 5	251, 3 249, 6 257, 1
Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concrete do Brick and steel do Brick and wood do Frame do Steel do Residences: do	245. 3 243. 4 247. 8 255. 8 226. 4	246, 8 245, 7 248, 8 256, 4 229, 5	248. 6 247. 5 249. 8 257. 0 231. 2	249. 4 248. 5 250. 5 257. 3 232. 2	249. 8 248. 2 250. 5 256. 8 232. 4	249. 7 248. 0 250. 0 255. 8 232. 3	249. 8 248. 5 249. 9 255. 5 232. 3	251. 0 248. 9 250. 6 256. 6 232. 6	251. 1 248. 9 250. 4 256. 4 232. 5	252. 6 249. 2 250. 8 256. 6 233. 1	253. 2 249. 5 251. 3 256. 6 233. 3	255. 2 251. 0 252. 3 257. 4 234. 2	257. 5 254. 7 254. 0 259. 2 239. 1
Brick do Frame do Engineering News-Record:†♂	252. 5 249. 8	253, 3 250, 4	254, 2 251, 1	254. 8 251. 5	254. 6 251. 2	253. 8 250. 3	253. 7 250. 1	254. 4 250. 9	254. 3 250. 8	254. 8 251. 2	255. 1 251. 4	256. 0 252. 0	257. 4 253, 5
Building 1947-49=100 Construction do Bu. of Public Roads—Highway construction: △ Composite, standard mile 1946=100	122, 6 126, 0 136, 2	124, 9 r 128, 8	r 125, 5 r 129, 4	125. 6 129. 9 137. 5	126. 0 129. 9	125. 7 129. 7	125. 7 129. 6 138. 6	125, 8 129, 6	125. 7 129. 7	r 126, 1 r 130, 1 139, 4	126. 1 7 130. 0	r 126. 1 r 130. 9	128. 7 133. 4 133. 2
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS													
Production of selected construction materials, index: Unadjusted 1939=100 Adjusted do do	149. 2 139. 4	149. 7 140. 7	173. 6 153. 4	177. 6 165. 2	185. 2 167. 1	156. 1 157. 5	149. 0 168. 6	145. 6 170. 5	143. 1 173. 4	161. 5 170. 9	⁷ 172. 4 ⁷ 173. 4	p 167. 8 p 158. 6	
REAL ESTATE Flome mortgages insured or guaranteed by—								Ì					
Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amount of thous. of dol. Vet. Adm.: Face amount do. Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions. mil. of dol. New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations.	143, 154 195, 987 653	164, 982 189, 189 656	162, 167 202, 746 687	184, 356 217, 292 715	211, 042 220, 008 752	183, 801 243, 087 791	206, 739 226, 936 864	211, 027 243, 300 683	189, 690 247, 529 627	193, 370 227, 910 611	201, 159 151, 570 626	187, 078 215, 950 644	185, 610 241, 928
tions, estimated total	586, 842 191, 812 257, 069	595, 994 190, 039 264, 692	617, 431 199, 720 279, 192	616, 352 192, 667 285, 337	658, 787 207, 589 303, 107	522, 681 163, 074 243, 112	541, 295 161, 405 248, 448	497, 314 147, 444 222, 232	523, 210 164, 177 222, 353	639, 133 205, 584 266, 289	677, 941 225, 896 288, 443	690, 277 231, 676 295, 337	
Refinancing do Repairs and reconditioning do All other purposes do New nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under), estimated total thous of dol	49, 595 24, 238 64, 128	53, 014 25, 065 63, 184	50, 850 24, 625 63, 044 1, 597, 783	50, 457 26, 097 61, 794 1, 587, 523	54, 597 25, 997 67, 497 1, 727, 343	42, 379 20, 148 53, 968 1,492,390	49, 739 19, 730 61, 973	49, 011 18, 408 60, 219	52, 694 20, 253 63, 733	62, 308 25, 121 79, 831	60, 425 26, 062 77, 115	58, 627 27, 643 76, 994	- 700 050
Nonfarm foreclosures, adjusted index 1935-39=100 Fire losses thous of dol	12. 1	11. 7 61, 675	12. 4 56, 462	11. 1 58. 949	11. 6 63, 958	10, 6 10, 6 65, 129	1, 553, 457 11. 8 74, 127	1, 400, 615 13, 1 76, 659	1, 391, 203 13. 4 72, 706	13. 2 83, 471	1, 708, 623 67, 362	64, 239	67, 644
			DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE	·						
ADVERTISING													
Printers' Ink advertising index, adjusted: Combined index 1935-39=100 Business papers do Magazines do Newspapers do Outdoor do Radio do	436 520 362 329 372 241	445 554 403 327 359 226	456 548 369 310 383 254	456 547 387 318 344 264	475 529 420 340 378 268	473 570 408 330 371 256	488 539 394 323 373 265	465 7 556 390 338 382 7 238	466 7 564 411 332 369	500 7 571 421 361 398	498 564 426 350 391	507 570 429 357 399	512 565 438 356 387
Tide advertising index, unadjusted† 1947-49=100 Radio advertising: Cost of facilities, total thous. of dol. Automotive, incl. accessories do Drugs and tolletries do Electric household equipment do Financial do	140. 8 12, 972 345 3, 612 251 343	114. 2 11, 254 196 2, 658 1, 004 338	111. 2 10, 974 256 3, 003 349 367	141. 9 12, 890 323 3, 254 337 331	165. 4 15, 442 396 4, 287 464 308	157. 6 14, 478 640 3, 787 474 285	127. 3 14, 925 522 4, 278 357 323	119. 6 13, 878 598 4, 212 388 215	7 235 134. 4 12, 660 397 3, 846 329 203	14, 641 521 4, 403 349 234	249 171. 6 7 14, 183 508 4, 268 385 223	241 174.6 7 14, 054 511 7 4, 249 377 236	246 158, 6 13, 127 557 4, 072 433 238
Foods, soft drinks, confectionery	3, 233 452 1, 660 1, 416 1, 659	2, 604 381 1, 079 700 2, 296	2, 971 434 1, 257 776 1, 559	3, 319 455 1, 623 1, 042 2, 206	3, 683 376 1, 704 1, 292 2, 930	3, 424 366 1, 482 1, 277 2, 744	3, 789 446 1, 588 1, 322 2, 301	3, 510 446 1, 192 1, 295 2, 022	3, 178 409 1, 118 1, 291 1, 890	3, 557 454 1, 324 1, 463 2, 336	7 3, 606 402 1, 331 1, 415 2, 044	7 3, 549 372 1, 238 1, 420 2, 101	3, 046 386 1, 363 1, 370 1, 662

Revised. P Preliminary. Data for July 1953, 96,000. Agevised to new base and to reflect other adjustments; data prior to March 1952 will be shown later. Revised series. Indexes of urban building and construction costs (Dept. of Commerce and ENR) reflect use of new base period; revisions prior to February 1951 for urban building and prior to August 1951 for Engineering News-Record indexes will be published later. Revised indexes (Dept. of Commerce composite) for 1915-38 (annual) and 1939-51 (monthly) are shown on p. 24 of the August 1952 Survey. The Tide advertising index has been completely revised to incorporate new base period and other major changes, including addition of data for network television; figures back to 1940 will be available later. Sopyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1. Jonata reported at the beginning of each month are shown here for the previous month. The prior to February 1951 are available upon request.

				-	12 10					·			
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the				1952 Septem-		Novem-	Decem-		Febru-	19			
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	ber -	October	ber	ber ber	January	ary	March	April	May	June ———
		DO	MEST	IC TR	ADE	Contin	ued	·					
ADVERTISING—Continued													
Magazine advertising:‡ thous. of dol. Cost. total do Apparel and accessories	7 51, 576 7 3, 119 7 4, 887 7 2, 833 7 7, 081 7 7, 686 7 2, 329	35, 240 862 3, 702 1, 388 5, 816 5, 695 1, 977	38, 442 3, 588 3, 671 1, 549 5, 456 5, 472 1, 672	56, 978 6, 469 4, 366 3, 127 6, 653 6, 883 2, 388	63, 494 5, 250 4, 775 3, 139 7, 556 9, 047 2, 924	63, 849 4, 296 5, 102 2, 363 7, 657 8, 753 3, 250	48, 083 3, 802 2, 507 942 5, 502 6, 957 4, 261	35, 018 1, 563 4, 033 1, 343 4, 461 5, 173 1, 480	50, 682 3, 271 4, 744 2, 099 6, 068 8, 758 2, 314	65, 645 5, 884 6, 199 3, 343 7, 018 9, 653 2, 606	65, 525 4, 593 6, 135 3, 832 6, 425 8, 230 2, 625	67, 606 5, 536 6, 400 4, 340 6, 572 7, 831 2, 630	57, 876 3, 771 5, 894 3, 498 7, 150 8, 016 3, 452
Household equipment and supplies	7 3, 412 7 1, 788 7 3, 618 7 943 7 1, 583 7 12, 296	1, 646 579 2, 643 745 1, 198 8, 989	1, 375 979 2, 861 774 1, 398 9, 648	3, 688 2, 747 3, 774 1, 266 1, 437 14, 182	4, 590 4, 015 3, 981 1, 509 1, 480 15, 228	4, 171 3, 290 4, 175 1, 429 1, 527 17, 838	3, 209 1, 744 3, 118 818 1, 669 13, 555	1, 013 938 2, 639 830 1, 112 10, 434	2, 115 1, 555 3, 025 1, 272 1, 388 14, 074	4,675 2,551 3,618 1,699 1,444 16,954	5, 614 4, 178 4, 079 1, 711 1, 260 16, 844	5, 561 3, 791 3, 996 1, 940 1, 700 17, 308	4, 570 2, 087 3, 891 1, 615 1, 677 13, 152
Linage, totalthous. of lines Newspaper advertising:	3, 213	3, 133	3, 960	4, 798	4, 898	4, 299	3, 162	3, 667	4, 251	4, 991	4, 699	4, 445	3, 360
Linage, total (52 cities) do Classified do Display, total do Automotive do Financial do General do Retail do	209, 251 52, 744 156, 506 10, 288 2, 762 31, 251 112, 204	175, 447 47, 979 127, 468 7, 351 3, 046 25, 674 91, 398	186, 555 52, 741 133, 814 7, 781 1, 894 22, 061 102, 077	214, 509 54, 124 160, 385 7, 367 2, 596 29, 711 120, 709	245, 004 56, 593 188, 410 10, 383 2, 518 39, 411 136, 098	234, 873 52, 399 182, 474 10, 734 2, 400 34, 359 134, 981	219, 798 45, 563 174, 235 8, 847 2, 550 24, 506 138, 332	182, 718 50, 052 132, 666 9, 121 3, 808 21, 433 98, 304	186, 115 49, 479 136, 636 8, 720 2, 377 26, 537 99, 001	231, 721 58, 456 173, 264 10, 877 3, 017 33, 812 125, 559	233, 487 58, 194 175, 292 12, 535 2, 910 35, 090 124, 758	244, 446 62, 385 182, 061 13, 493 2, 549 36, 191 129, 828	
POSTAL BUSINESS Money orders issued (50 cities): Domestic: Numberthousands Valuethous. of dol PERSONAL CONSUMPTION	6, 511 122, 134	6, 242 119, 289	6, 174 119, 935	6, 711 127, 034	6, 764 125, 622	6, 275 114, 728	7, 299 131, 677	6, 672 121, 828	6, 423 120, 178	7, 928 150, 315	6, 946 128, 270	6, 385 117, 2 61	6, 657 126, 017
EXPENDITURES Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:													
Goods and services, total bil, of dol. Purable goods, total do Automobiles and parts do Furniture and household equipment do Other durable goods do do	217. 2 27. 4 11. 5 11. 7 4. 3			217. 2 25. 1 8. 8 12. 1 4. 3			224. 4 28. 2 11. 5 12. 3 4. 4						230. 4 30. 7 14. 4 12. 0 4. 3
Nondurable goods, total	118. 0 20. 5 72. 3 5. 8 2. 0 5. 1 12. 3			118. 7 20. 4 73. 0 5. 8 2. 1 5. 2 12. 1			121. 1 21. 5 73. 5 6. 1 2. 1 5. 2 12. 7						122. 1 20. 7 74. 9 6. 2 2. 1 5. 4 12. 9
Services. do. Household operation do. Housing. do. Personal services. do. Recreation. do. Transportation. do. Other services. do.	4. 2 4. 3 6. 0			73. 3 10. 9 24. 3 4. 2 4. 3 6. 0 23. 6			75. 1 11. 3 24. 8 4. 2 4. 3 6. 1 24. 3			25. 3 4. 3 4. 4 6. 2			77. 6 11. 5 25. 8 4. 3 4. 4 6. 3 25. 4
RETAIL TRADE All retail stores:†								 		ļ		:	
Estimated sales (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol. Durable-goods stores	442 298	13, 396 4, 627 2, 374 2, 200 174 713 419 294 95 923	13, 448 4, 410 2, 103 1, 929 174 754 468 286 104 905	13, 620 4, 670 2, 353 2, 179 174 756 445 311 100 924	14, 819 5, 116 2, 681 2, 509 172 834 495 339 123 961	14, 008 4, 514 2, 319 2, 166 153 823 481 342 126	16, 910 5, 214 2, 378 2, 175 203 1, 039 571 469 338 878	13, 054 4, 450 2, 546 2, 411 136 676 374 302 96 684	12, 329 4, 357 2, 501 2, 377 124 656 355 301 89 660	13, 956 4, 969 2, 848 2, 705 143 676 391 285 95 788	14. 167 5, 139 2, 919 2, 764 155 676 397 280 101 868	14, 631 5, 329 2, 980 2, 820 160 714 422 292 118 914	14, 606 5, 403 2, 971 2, 798 173 724 429 295 123 980
Lumber, building nardware groupdo Lumber, building-materials dealers _ do Hardware storesdo	706	709 214	689 216	700 224	728 233	812 593 219	588 290	518 166	492 167	588 200	649 219	671 243	734 246
Nondurable-goods stores do Apparel group do Men's and boys' wear stores do Women's apparel, accessory stores do Family and other apparel stores do Shoe stores do Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do	198 308 178 148 380	8, 769 700 161 274 142 124 388 1, 130	9, 038 770 163 316 156 136 392 1, 149	8, 950 910 196 365 184 165 374 1, 114	9, 703 1, 023 240 411 221 151 401 1, 122	9, 493 1, 003 259 384 216 144 385 1, 044	11, 696 1, 533 427 560 353 194 513 1, 109	8, 604 740 187 286 156 111 392 1,008	7, 972 616 145 254 126 91 387 940	8, 986 893 184 368 190 150 381 1, 055	9, 027 866 184 362 173 149 383 1, 024	9, 302 875 192 361 177 145 391 1, 088	9, 204 875 214 330 180 151 395 1, 111
Food group. do Grocery stores do Gasoline service stations do General-merchandise group do Department stores, excl. mail-order do Mail-order (catalog sales) do Variety stores do Other general-merchandise stores do Liquor stores do	1,444 808 98 224 314	3,397 2,764 905 1,269 667 86 212 304 254	3, 453 2, 820 915 1, 450 783 104 236 328 260	3, 242 2, 641 866 1, 523 857 117 225 324 250	3, 440 2, 787 902 1, 773 979 137 258 398 283	3, 427 2, 763 852 1, 769 978 139 257 395 289	3, 555 2, 843 872 2, 790 1, 521 187 521 561 411	3, 395 2, 756 779 1, 239 673 88 186 293 229	3, 095 2, 526 752 1, 171 624 94 193 260 230	3, 301 2, 667 810 1, 466 810 115 232 309 242	3, 395 2, 742 826 1, 479 829 98 245 306 249	3, 523 2, 842 884 1, 535 883 98 240 313 256	3, 457 2, 784 915 1, 538 868 97 247 326 250

*Revised.

†Unpublished revisions for magazine advertising are available upon request for the following periods: January, February, March, and October 1950; January, February, September, October, November, and December 1951; January 1952. Revised personal consumption expenditures for 1949 appear on p. 20 of the November 1952 SURVEY; revisions beginning 1950 for the grand total and for total durable and nondurable goods and services are shown as components of gross national product in table 43 on p. 28 of the July 1953 SURVEY; revisions beginning 1950 for the subgroups will be shown later.

†Revised series. Beginning with the September 1952 SURVEY, retail sales data have been replaced by a new series based on new sampling procedures developed by the Bureau of the Census. The new estimates begin with January 1951; see pp. 16 ff. of the September 1952 SURVEY for figures covering the entire year 1951 for both the new and old series and for discussion of the new data; January 1952 revisions for the adjusted series are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						195	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	A pril	Мау	June
	•	DO	MEST	IC TR	ADE—	Contin	ued						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
All retail stores—Continued Estimated sales (adjusted), total†mil. of dol. Durable-goods stores	14, 014 4, 883 2, 566 2, 403 163 769 450 319	13, 667 4, 494 2, 254 2, 098 156 746 436 310	13, 359 4, 199 1, 918 1, 754 164 747 449 298	13, 570 4, 505 2, 292 2, 124 168 727 416 311	14, 202 4, 844 2, 644 2, 490 154 754 449 305	14, 026 4, 769 2, 548 2, 388 160 790 468 322	14, 410 4, 871 2, 617 2, 453 164 776 451 325	14, 140 5, 000 2, 738 2, 572 167 773 443 330	14, 514 5, 304 2, 951 2, 775 176 811 451 360	14, 437 5, 211 2, 802 2, 628 174 768 442 326	14, 269 5, 113 2, 856 2, 695 161 734 424 309	7 14, 436 5, 128 2, 805 2, 650 155 741 424 317	14, 460 5, 042 2, 758 2, 604 154 727 418 308
Jewelry storesdo Lumber, building, hardware groupdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo Hardware storesdo	118 872 647 225	121 869 660 209	122 859 642 217	122 831 614 217	130 832 618 214	121 841 622 219	123 847 631 216	127 846 629 218	134 876 648 229	138 915 681 234	130 861 652 209	129 868 642 226	128 862 633 229
Nondurable-goods stores do. Apparel group do. Men's and boys' wear stores do. Women's apparel, accessory stores do. Family and other apparel stores do. Shoe stores do. Drug and proprietary stores do. Eating and drinking places do.	9, 131 916 205 359 208 144 390 1, 060	9, 173 881 210 350 183 138 390 1, 070	9, 160 894 206 360 188 140 395 1, 067	9, 065 870 212 345 170 143 384 1, 048	9, 358 930 226 361 194 149 399 1, 063	9, 257 897 216 358 177 146 398 1, 051	9, 539 987 232 389 206 160 411 1, 091	9, 140 891 210 342 193 146 414 1, 087	9, 211 883 210 346 188 138 412 1, 075	9, 225 916 209 355 204 148 397 1, 101	9, 156 865 199 348 185 132 405 1, 082	7 9, 308 903 208 361 196 138 398 1, 089	9, 419 921 212 368 202 140 400 1, 104
Food group	3, 341 2, 728 821 1, 593 882 116 255 340 271	3, 402 2, 756 833 1, 535 831 118 252 334 274	3, 346 2, 713 842 1, 615 896 115 262 342 264	3, 398 2, 768 847 1, 517 838 107 247 325 268	3, 419 2, 770 854 1, 638 903 115 260 360 279	3, 362 2, 735 875 1, 586 884 111 239 352 256	3, 372 2, 730 893 1, 690 918 123 262 387 275	3, 353 2, 714 850 1, 543 852 109 237 345 254	3, 393 2, 743 869 1, 560 855 116 250 339 264	3, 376 2, 741 845 1, 582 870 118 254 340 263	3, 407 2, 773 855 1, 526 835 107 254 329 271	7 3, 403 2, 743 850 1, 627 907 118 271 331 263	3, 476 2, 788 868 1, 630- 911 109 270- 340 278
Estimated inventories:& Unadjusted, total	19, 825 9, 229 10, 596	19, 209 8, 621 10, 588	19, 279 8, 314 10, 965	20, 434 8, 739 11, 695	21, 564 9, 125 12, 439	22, 059 9, 366 12, 693	19, 544 8, 838 10, 706	19, 896 9, 292 10, 604	20, 738 9, 789 10, 949	21, 967 10, 473 11, 494	22, 403 11, 014 11, 389	7 21, 946 7 10, 800 7 11, 146	21, 352 10, 484 10, 868
Adjusted, total do Durable-goods stores do Automotive group do Furniture and appliance group do Jewelry stores do Lumber, building, hardware group do Other durable-goods stores do	20, 125 9, 030 2, 864 1, 625 494 2, 364 1, 683	20, 127 8, 749 2, 591 1, 707 488 2, 332 1, 631	19, 745 8, 626 2, 564 1, 701 480 2, 273 1, 608	20, 281 8, 956 2, 875 1, 693 486 2, 233 1, 669	20, 652 9, 175 3, 093 1, 643 500 2, 229 1, 710	20, 895 9, 384 3, 212 1, 643 499 2, 281 1, 749	20, 804 9, 352 3, 272 1, 639 490 2, 208 1, 743	20, 814 9, 539 3, 307 1, 659 496 2, 299 1, 778	20, 973 9, 905 3, 457 1, 662 491 2, 449 1, 846	21, 096 10, 084 3, 500 1, 651 488 2, 565 1, 880	21, 656 10, 396 3, 676 1, 706 492 2, 584 1, 938	7 21, 543 7 10, 252 7 3, 592 7 1, 703 7 482 7 2, 564 7 1, 911	21, 655 10, 322 3, 666 1, 713 503 2, 516 1, 924
Nondurable-good stores do. Apparel group do. Drug and proprietary stores do. Food group do. General-merchandise group do. Other nondurable-goods stores do.	11, 095 2, 636 760 2, 110 3, 271 2, 318	11, 378 2, 714 790 2, 080 3, 358 2, 436	11, 119 2, 700 765 2, 001 3, 276 2, 377	11, 325 2, 748 752 2, 099 3, 351 2, 375	11, 477 2, 817 799 2, 091 3, 383 2, 387	11, 511 2, 830 801 2, 089 3, 424 2, 367	11, 452 2, 790 717 2, 183 3, 373 2, 389	11, 275 2, 703 760 2, 119 3, 384 2, 309	11, 068 2, 559 745 2, 047 3, 471 2, 246	11, 012 2, 506 710 2, 053 3, 497 2, 246	11, 260 2, 576 732 2, 060 3, 622 2, 270	r 11, 291 r 2, 573 r 708 2, 092 r 3, 622 r 2, 296	11, 333 2, 653 735 2, 040 3, 589 2, 316
Firms with 11 or more stores:† Estimated sales (unadjusted), total	2, 423 173 18 67 60 59 52 26	2, 333 132 12 57 45 59 54 23	2, 504 143 11 63 48 60 54 26	2, 476 175 15 69 60 58 54 26	2, 744 191 21 76 53 61 56 30	2, 666 182 21 74 49 60 50	3, 457 293 35 119 80 87 55 32	2, 285 132 15 51 38 60 50 20	2, 145 119 13 47 36 57 47 22	2, 485 188 19 74 56 60 54 28	2, 546 180 17 70 60 60 56 24	2, 634 175 7 16 72 7 56 61 56 30	2, 611 176 18 67 60 61 55 24
General-merchandise groupdo Department storesdo Dry-goods, other general-merchandise	711 343	618 284	719 326	735 346	856 396	835 366	1,335 539	556 248	543 233	684 302	718 338	757 379	761 371
stores	105 170 908 73 50	91 163 953 72 56	113 183 999 76 57	100 180 930 78 49	131 201 1,015 81 53	135 203 1,020 64 49	205 414 1,056 53 75	142 1,039 51	78 144 939 47 41	103 172 999 54 49	104 183 1, 013 62 54	109 178 1,054 65 56	115- 185 1,019 73 60
Estimated sales (adjusted), total do Apparel group do Men's and boys' wear stores do Women's apparel, accessory stores do Shoe stores do Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Furniture, homefurnishings stores do	2, 559 176 18 71 57 62 52 28	2, 520 171 19 72 55 61 54 25	2, 562 174 18 73 56 62 53 25	2, 545 169 16 66 55 61 54 24	2, 622 180 19 71 53 61 54 28	2, 555 175 18 72 50 62 52 29	2, 638 195 20 80 56 62 52 22	167 16 68 49 63 51	2, 570 168 18 66 52 62 52 27	2, 591 171 18 64 55 61 53	2, 579 171 17 69 51 63 56 26	r 2, 618 172 18 69 55 63 55 30	2, 658 171 17 68 55 63 55 25
General-merchandise groupdo Department storesdo Dry-goods, other general-merchandise	770 352	729 325	757 326	729 328	783 351	735 323	817 345	727 345	756 359	769 357	745 343	804 380	794 365
stores mil. of dol. Variety stores do. Grocery stores do. Lumber, building-materials dealers do. Tire, battery, accessory stores do.	115 194 960 67 56	101 193 984 66 47	119 204 985 68 52	102 199 1,009 62 50	120 204 1,009 62 52	119 189 1, 013 64 53	145 210 1, 003 64 52	181 995 63	101 187 1,000 69 61	114 189 1,004 69 57	112 190 1, 018 64 58	114 200 996 63 54	120 208 1, 034 65 53

^{*}Revised.

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

Data represent new estimates adjusted for comparability with the new series of retail sales.

For the new estimates for December 1950 and the entire year 1951 and for revisions of the old series (1949-51), see pp. 14 ff. of the November 1952 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						195	3		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
<u></u>		DO	MEST	IC TRA	ADE—	Contin	ued			<u> </u>	·		
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
Department stores: Accounts receivable, end of month:† Charge accounts. 1947-49=100. Instalment accounts do. Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: Charge accounts. percent. Instalment accounts do. Sales by type of payment: Cash sales. percent of total sales. Charge account sales. do.	120 178 46 18 47 43 10	107 177 46 17 48 41 11	108 180 46 17 48 41	118 190 47 18 46 43	128 201 50 18 46 43 11	138 211 48 17 47 42 11	183 231 48 17 49 42	147 226 47 17 47 42 11	126 224 44 15 47 42 11	123 222 49 17 46 43 11	122 220 46 15 47 43 10	124 220 46 15 47 43 10	123 219 47 15 47 43 10
Instalment sales	105 117 103 103 105 116 106 96 95 102 117 103 108	84 96 73 82 82 104 93 84 69 76 87 81	98 115 83 97 99 114 110 103 76 86 100 98 112	112 126 111 110 110 128 115 108 100 110 121 110 115	119 132: 111 116 119 134 120 124 110 120 128 121	133 145 127 129 139 145 132 120 123 143 143 142 126 136	195 221 193 186 194 215 196 175 175 195 214 179 207	85 97 84 82 87 101 86 74 78 82 84 79	87 104 80 84 89 101 91 80 79 85 85 89	103 124 95 101 107 117 103 92 91 106 109 99	104 117 101 104 103 117 106 97 93 103 111 100	114 131 106 114 115 127 115 107 99 117 128 112	P 108 P 114 P 103 P 110 P 111 P 99 P 5 P 104 P 112 P 104 P 111
Sales, adjusted, total U, S.† do Atlanta do Boston do Chicago do Cleveland do Dallas do Kansas City do Minneapolis do Philadelphia do Richmond do St. Louis do San Francisco do Stocks, total U, S., end of month: Unadjusted Variagiusted do	111 138 103 105 112 132 114 100 7 97 107 7 125 111 115	105 120 106 97 105 123 114 104 95 106 99 110	114 131 109 111 113 127 119 115 102 115 127 110 116	106 121 101 103 105 119 108 98 95 105 112 104 114	115 126 109 113 116 128 113 110 105 114 120 114 118	113 128 105 108 113 129 117 107 98 109 115 106 128	115 130 108 116 117 130 120 110 101 111 121 113 119	111 127 104 107 116 129 114 99 97 111 119 108 116	111 124 106 109 115 125 113 109 96 115 117 106 117	113 128 106 114 116 125 114 105 100 112 122 107 112	107 116 103 108 105 121 108 96 98 107 115 99 110	115 137 104 114 113 130 115 105 101 116 7 130 108 122 132	r 114 r 134 103 r 112 118 134 r 120 r 103 98 109 r 119 r 113 r 118 r 122 r 122
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companies thous, of dol. Montgomery Ward & Co. do. Sears, Roebuck & Co. do. Rural sales of general merchandise: Total U. S., unadjusted. 1935-39=100 East. do. South do. Middle West. do. Far West. do. Total U. S., adjusted. do. Fast. do. South. do. South. do. Middle West. do. Middle West. do.	354, 385 92, 345 262, 040 308. 3 280. 0 345. 4 286. 9 370. 7 345. 5 311. 1 397. 5 313. 2	304, 313 82, 995 221, 318 249. 5 215. 6 270. 5 234. 6 313. 6 336. 3 304. 5 387. 0 314. 1	351, 558 101, 150 250, 409 315, 6 280, 7 330, 8 295, 3 396, 2 342, 3 320, 1 368, 4 318, 9	373, 724 102, 462 271, 262 344, 5 299, 7 390, 4 316, 8 415, 6 311, 5 289, 0 343, 1 294, 4	418, 732 118, 142 300, 590 378, 3 356, 9 445, 0 366, 8 410, 8 316, 3 310, 3 348, 2 312, 2	391, 569 108, 525 283, 045 432, 6 441, 5 478, 2 393, 7 500, 3 333, 8 310, 5 347, 6 299, 6	546, 465 155, 594 390, 870 554, 4 502, 9 585, 8 527, 9 662, 3 371, 8 330, 8 411, 7 351, 5	268, 261 62, 778 205, 483 253, 7 238, 6 281, 0 237, 2 286, 3 335, 1 314, 8 351, 2 316, 3	258, 518 62, 171 196, 347 277, 7 254, 3 308, 1 254, 7 301, 9 331, 8 306, 4 354, 1 318, 4	327, 550 87, 515 240, 036 322, 5 316, 3 349, 5 312, 1 352, 3 347, 9 326, 0 379, 9 379, 9 327, 8	345, 223 90, 564 254, 659 293, 6 265, 8 313, 3 274, 9 340, 2 313, 3 285, 8 348, 9 287, 6	384, 048 95, 059 288, 989 308, 3 294, 1 320, 3 292, 9 339, 7 343, 7 327, 5 386, 4 330, 6	380, 397 92, 804 287, 593 316, 8 281, 7 334, 8 309, 1 355, 2 313, 0 385, 3 338, 3
Far Westdo WHOLESALE TRADE;	396. 5	384.3	404.3	363.3	3 65. 5	399.0	418. 4	389. 0	404.1	404.9	371.8	379. 1	394. 8
Sales, estimated (unadj.), total, mil. of dol. Durable-goods establishments do. Nondurable-goods establishments. do. Inventories, estimated (unadj.), total. do. Durable-goods establishments. do. Nondurable-goods establishments. do.	8, 240 2, 728 5, 512 9, 761 5, 005 4, 756	8, 596 2, 718 5, 878 9, 665 4, 809 4, 856	8, 699 2, 646 6, 053 9, 735 4, 814 4, 921	9, 523 2, 983 6, 540 9, 925 4, 824 5, 101	10, 389 3, 254 7, 135 16, 177 4, 790 5, 387	9, 481 2, 797 6, 684 10, 202 4, 860 5, 342	9, 765 2, 853 6, 912 9, 965 4, 878 5, 087	8, 593 2, 457 6, 136 10, 111 5, 099 5, 012	8, 195 2, 619 5, 576 10, 255 5, 325 4, 930	8, 866 2, 910 5, 956 10, 434 5, 547 4, 887	8, 545 3, 009 5, 536 10, 376 5, 569 4, 807	7 8, 232 2, 823 7 5, 409 7 10, 354 5, 574 7 4, 780	8, 606 2, 975 5, 631 10, 309 5, 442 4, 867
		EMP:	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO)PULA	TION						
POPULATION Population, continental United States: Total, incl. armed forces overseasthousands EMPLOYMENT	156, 770	156, 981	157, 234	157, 505	157, 768	158, 012	158, 233	158, 448	158, 657	158, 848	159, 068	159, 260	159, 473
Employment status of civilian noninstitutional population: Estimated number 14 years of age and over, total thousands Male do Female do	109, 556 51, 872 57, 684	109, 692 51, 948 57, 744	109, 8 04 52, 000 57, 804	109, 906 52, 040 57, 866	110, 074 52, 144 57, 930	110, 198 52, 208 57, 990	52, 265 58, 050	1110, 648 152, 502 158, 146	110, 936 52, 698 58, 238	111, 210 52, 886 58, 324	111, 300 52, 932 58, 368	111, 398 52, 974 58, 424	111, 476 52, 996 58, 480
Civilian labor force, totaldo Maledododo	64, 390 44, 464 19, 926	64, 176 44, 720 19, 456	63, 958 44, 396 19, 562	63, 698 43, 468 20, 230	63, 146 43, 196 19, 950	63, 646 43, 218 20, 428	62, 921 43, 240 19, 681	1 62, 416 1 43, 334 1 19, 082	62, 712 43, 692 19, 020	63, 134 43, 892 19, 242	62, 810 43, 898 18, 912	62, 964 43, 848 19, 116	64, 734 44, 862 19, 872
Employed .do Male .do Female .do	62, 572	62, 234 43, 476 18, 758	62, 354 43, 392 18, 962	62, 260 42, 604 19, 656	61, 862 42, 482 19, 380	62, 228 42, 404 19, 824	61, 509 42, 275 19, 234	1 60, 524 1 41, 974 1 18, 550	60, 924 42, 448 18, 476	61, 460 42, 784 18, 676	61, 228 42, 794 18, 434	61, 658 42, 950 18, 708	63, 172 43, 838 19, 334
Agricultural employment do- Nonagricultural employment do- Unemployed do-	54, 402	7, 598 54, 636 1, 942	6, 964 55, 390 1, 604	7, 548 54, 712 1, 438	7, 274 54, 588 1, 284	6, 774 55, 454 1, 418	5, 697 55, 812 1, 412	1 5, 452 1 55, 072	5, 366 55, 558 1, 788	5, 720 55, 740 1, 674	6, 070 55, 158 1, 582	6, 390 55, 268 1, 306	7, 926 55, 246 1, 562
Not in labor forcedo Revised. * Preliminary. * See note at bo tRevised series. Data have been revised to reflect the series of the	45, 166 ottom of p.	45, 516 S-11.	45, 846	46, 208	46, 928	46, 552		• ,	48, 224	, , , , , ,	48, 490	48, 434	46, 742

Revised. Preliminary. See note at bottom of p. 8-11.

Revised. Preliminary. See note at bottom of p. 8-11.

Revised series. Data have been revised to reflect use of new base period and to incorporate other major changes. Revisions back to 1919 for sales by districts will be shown later. Published revisions appear as follows: Accounts receivable (1941-51), p. 32 of the July 1952 SURVEY; total U. S. sales (1919-50), p. 32 of the February 1952 SURVEY; total U. S. stocks, p. 32 of the July 1952 SURVEY.

1952 SURVEY.

1954 a on total wholesale trade have been substituted for the series on service and limited-function wholesalers. For annual sales, 1939-48, and end-of-year inventories, 1938-48, see p. 24 of the October 1951 SURVEY; revisions beginning 1949 appear on pp. 16 ft. of the October 1952 SURVEY.

28 See note at bottom of p. 8-11.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19)53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND P	OPULA	TION-	-Cont	inued		1			·
EMPLOYMENT—Continued Employees in nonagricultural establishments: Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)	45.410	45.050	40.450	40.000									
thousands	47, 418 15, 624 8, 833 6, 791 816 72 65 294	47, 078 15, 402 8, 530 6, 872 784 69 61 267	48, 158 16, 280 9, 142 7, 138 893 103 63 340	48, 892 16, 680 9, 440 7, 240 886 100 63 339	49, 095 16, 778 9, 594 7, 184 871 99 63 330	49, 310 16, 874 9, 750 7, 124 871 101 62 331	50, 140 16, 952 9, 856 7, 096 870 102 62 331	48, 382 16, 884 9, 880 7, 004 866 102 61 331	48, 369 17, 013 9, 989 7, 024 856 101 60 325	r 48, 685 r 17, 135 r 10, 103 r 7, 032 846 100 57 r 318	7 48, 854 7 17, 081 7 10, 116 7 6, 965 833 99 51 7 309	7 49, 042 17, 054 7 10, 108 7 6, 946 829 7 99 57 7 300	p 49, 361 p 17, 179 p 10, 160 p 7, 019 p 835 p 101
thousands. Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do. Contract construction do. Transportation and public utilities do. Interstate railroads. do. Local railways and bus lines do. Telephone do. Telegraph do. Gas and electric utilities do.	281 103 2,690 4,225 1,396 134 674 47 546	283 104 2,751 4,198 1,353 134 682 48 553	281 106 2, 812 4, 258 1, 394 134 688 48 554	280 106 2, 794 4, 281 1, 411 133 682 48 548	274 106 2,728 4,296 1,423 132 682 49 543	272 105 2, 648 4, 286 1, 413 132 684 49 539	273 102 2, 497 4, 293 1, 406 132 687 49 541	275 98 2,303 4,210 1,368 126 685 49 541	272 98 2, 280 4, 210 1, 356 132 689 48 541	271 r 99 r 2, 301 r 4, 235 r 1, 361 131 r 694 48 543	272 102 7 2, 410 7 4, 242 1, 375 131 682 48 7 543	271 103 7 2, 485 7 4, 281 1, 389 130 697 49 545	p 105 p 2, 579 p 4, 315
Wholesale and retail trade do Wholesale trade do Retail trade do Retail trade do General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do Finance, insurance, and real estate do Service and miscellaneous do Hotels and lodging places do Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do Government do	10, 144 2, 700 7, 444 1, 370 1. 347 781 1. 972 5, 360 501 349 179 6, 587	10, 108 2, 709 7, 399 1, 332 1, 349 785 1, 997 5, 382 546 351 174 6, 456	10, 110 2, 722 7, 388 1, 325 1, 345 2, 000 5, 378 349 169 6, 427	10, 295 2, 730 7, 565 1, 424 1, 356 1, 976 5, 364 494 344 174 6, 616	10, 442 2, 752 7, 690 1, 505 1, 376 785 1, 973 5, 303 456 344 177 6, 704	10, 650 2, 780 7, 870 1, 626 801 1, 973 5, 266 446 342 175 6, 742	11, 218 2, 787 8, 431 2, 013 1, 407 5, 237 447 342 173 7, 095	10, 283 2, 747 7, 536 1, 407 1, 371 808 1, 969 5, 192 443 342 172 6, 675	10, 214 2, 743 7, 471 1, 335 1, 381 810 1, 977 5, 194 451 340 172 6, 625	7 10, 284 7 2, 730 7 7, 554 7 1, 396 7 1, 389 813 7 1, 993 5, 225 456 340 175 7 6, 666	r 10, 308 r 2, 711 r 7, 597 r 1, 393 r 1, 396 r 823 2, 015 5, 312 r 469 342 181 r 6, 653	10, 332 7 2, 708 7 7, 624 7 1, 397 7 1, 399 7 832 7 2, 026 7 5, 366 480 347 184 7 6, 669	P 10, 378 P 2, 732 P 7, 646 P 1, 389 P 1, 407 P 842 P 2, 048 P 5, 413
Total, adjusted (Federal Reserve)	47, 471 15, 771 812 2, 587 4, 193 10, 246 1, 952 5, 281 6, 629	47, 336 15, 609 777 2, 595 4, 154 10, 273 1, 967 5, 302 6, 659	48, 039 16, 151 883 2, 604 4, 209 10, 261 1, 980 5, 299 6, 652	48, 406 16, 412 880 2, 611 4, 259 7 10, 333 1, 986 5, 285 6, 640	48, 664 16, 546 867 2, 574 4, 303 10, 390 1, 993 5, 303 6, 688	48, 857 16, 755 870 2, 571 4, 293 10, 366 1, 993 5, 292 6, 717	48, 957 16, 870 871 2, 548 4, 281 10, 397 1, 988 5, 290 6, 712	49, 014 16, 949 872 2, 531 4, 246 10, 437 1, 989 5, 298 6, 692	49, 113 17, 039 867 2, 562 4, 261 10, 445 1, 987 5, 300 6, 652	7 49, 148 7 17, 168 854 7 2, 529 7 4, 272 10, 390 7 1, 993 5, 305 7 6, 637	r 49, 147 r 17, 233 r 836 r 2, 510 r 4, 264 r 10, 396 2, 005 5, 312 r 6, 591	7 49, 282 7 17, 290 7 832 7 2, 460 7 4, 284 7 10, 450 7 2, 016 7 5, 313 7 6, 637	v 49, 432 v 17, 337 v 831 v 2, 480 v 4, 282 v 10, 483 v 2, 028 v 5, 333 v 6, 658
Production workers in manufacturing industries:‡ Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor) thousands. Durable-goods industries do. Ordnance and accessories do. Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	12, 476 7, 065 127	12, 229 6, 748 126	13, 069 7, 332 129	13, 477 7, 634 132	13, 560 7, 774 132	13, 634 7, 916 134	13, 699 8, 010 137	13, 619 8, 020 139	13, 733 8, 115 142	r 13, 831 r 8, 211 r 147	r 13, 762 r 8, 212 r 149	13, 718 7 8, 193 7 154	p 13, 820 p 8, 237 p 157
thousands Sawmills and planing millsdo Furniture and fixturesdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	725 435 298 447	744 439 296 434	759 450 307 451	751 448 316 455	728 440 322 459	730 433 329 461	704 420 330 458	676 406 329 451	677 404 332 453	7 688 408 7 333 7 459	7 698 414 7 328 7 463	7 709 420 7 322 7 461	p 726
Primary metal industries	83 681 153 42	80 643 132 42	83 1,068 530 43	87 1,109 556 42	87 1,116 557 41	557 41	87 1,137 561 41	87 1, 139 562 41	88 1, 142 563 42 942	7 90 1, 145 7 563 42 952	7 91 7 1, 144 7 563 42 7 951	91 71,138 562 43	» 1, 143
thousands. Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies thousands. Machinery (except electrical) do. Electrical machinery do. Transportation equipment do. Automobiles do. Aircraft and parts do. Ship and boat building and repairs do. Railroad equipment do. Instruments and related products do. Miscellaneous mfg. industries do.	810 109 1, 277 775 1, 340 663 466 138 62 223 363	768 107 1, 218 755 1, 190 515 476 137 51 219 354	821 115 1, 193 782 1, 221 524 490 137 59 226 375	862 121 1,208 824 1,355 674 474 138 58 230 393	888 124 1, 227 851 1, 411 701 501 137 59 234 408	903 125 1, 260 872 1, 450 735 510 137 56 237 415	922 125 1, 301 893 1, 484 750 524 140 58 240 404	931 122 1,313 899 1,509 769 531 139 58 241 393	124 1, 323 916 1, 543 798 538 137 59 241 404	124 1, 335 r 925 r 1, 574 r 821 542 r 137 63 244 r 410	125 7 1, 326 926 7 1, 572 7 825 7 531 7 142 63 7 244 412	124 7 1, 309 7 920 7 1, 571 828 532 137 62 244 7 413	p 1, 304 p 912 p 1, 592 p 246 p 419
Nondurable-goods industries	5, 411 1, 116 238 95 177 180 139 1,068 486 219	5, 481 1, 199 244 96 234 188 148 5 1, 067 489 215	5, 737 1, 269 242 93 309 186 145 109 1, 105 498 228	5, 843 1, 309 247 87 348 186 137 117 1, 127 501 232	5, 786 1, 223 244 83 253 187 134 117 1, 135 503 236	5,719 1,142 254 80 172 187 132 109 1,146 506 239	5, 689 1, 093 256 78 143 184 129 108 1, 146 508 236	5, 599 1, 045 249 76 132 179 124 101 1, 132 502 230	5, 618 1, 033 241 78 129 180 122 94 1, 134 502 232	7 5, 620 7 1, 025 238 80 7 123 180 125 87 1, 134 499 235	7 5, 550 7 1, 022 231 7 83 7 133 178 127 85 1, 123 496 233	7 5, 525 7 1, 048 232 87 144 179 132 85 7 1, 116 495 232	p 5, 583 p 1, 075
Apparel and other finished textile products thousands thousands Men's and boys' suits and coats do. Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing thousands. Women's outerwear do. Paper and allied products do.	1,008 115 261 295 419	1,018 112 260 311 411	1,088 122 271 339 425	1, 106 124 276 340 425	1, 103 123 279 330 432	1, 104 122 280 331 435	1, 114 121 280 347 441	1, 109 119 279 351 436	1, 137 124 284 360 437	7 1, 139 126 7 289 7 356 7 439	1, 093 123 290 7 323 440	7 1, 067 124 283 302 7 441	p 1, 076
Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries thousands Newspapersdo Commercial printingdo	221 492 146 158	215 490 145 156	222 490 144 156	217 497 146 158	219 504 146 160	219 505 147 161	505 147 162	223 498 144 161	223 497 144 159	223 , 499 146 159	499 147 158	222 r 499 147 158	» 502

^{&#}x27;Revised. * Preliminary. The firm of the formula of the nearest cent instead of the nearest mill. Revised data beginning 1947 are available from the compiling agency.

NOTE FOR EMPLOYMENT SERIES, P. S-10. Beginning January 1953, estimates are based on the 1950 census; unrevised estimates for January consistent with the 1940 census and comparable with data through December 1952 are as follows (thous.): Civilian noninstitutional population—total, 110,450; male 52,345; labor force—total, 62,294; male, 43,213; employed—total, 60,406; male, 41,892; agricultural, 5,443; nonagricultural, 54,963; unemployed, 1,888; not in labor force, 48,156 (data for employment and unemployment estimated by OBE). The overall increase in the level of the labor force (roughly 400,000 for the total; 150,000 for agricultural) is not fully reflected in the January figures, but is spread over the 3-month period, January—March 1953. Appropriate allowances should be made in comparing the estimates beginning 1953 with those for earlier periods.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	-Cont	inued		<u> </u>			
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Production workers in mfg. industries‡—Con. Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Continued Nondurable-goods industries—Continued Chemicals and allied productsthousands Industrial organic chemicalsdo Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningdo. Rubber productsdo. Tires and inner tubesdo. Leather and leather productsdo. Footwear (except rubber)do.	502 181 177 141 207 92 337 223	501 184 177 144 195 90 338 221	503 185 191 146 203 89 355 223	512 185 190 145 208 90 7 353 229	518 187 189 144 213 90 352 225	518 188 188 144 217 91 355 226	518 189 187 144 219 92 359 232	516 190 186 144 219 92 359 236	519 189 186 144 219 91 364 238	526 7 190 186 144 7 221 92 363 238	7 526 7 191 1 188 144 220 92 355 232	516 192 188 144 7 220 93 345 227	p 511 p 191 p 221 p 351
Manufacturing production-worker employment													
index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)† 1947-49=100. Manufacturing production-worker employment index, adjusted (Federal Reserve)†.1947-49=100.	100. 9 102. 0	98. 9 100. 6	105. 7 104. 7	109. 0 106. 8	109. 6 107. 8	110. 2 109. 2	110. 8 110. 0	110. 1 110. 6	111. 0 111. 2	111. 8 112. 0	111.3 • 112.4	110. 9 112. 7	» 111. 7 » 113. 0
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, totalsnumber Construction (Federal and State)do Maintenance (State)do Federal civilian employees:	328, 561 141, 561 128, 338	341, 207 149, 194 131, 788	344, 947 151, 418 132, 378	334, 323 149, 271 126, 444	315, 261 138, 599 121, 337	284, 896 109, 889 119, 630	250, 904 77, 795 117, 558	239, 117 66, 668 116, 321	233, 697 65, 912 112, 723	240, 604 71, 537 112, 856	259, 370 91, 151 112, 583	272, 930 103, 214 114, 107	
United States thousands. Washington, D. C., metropolitan area & do. Railway employees (class I steam railways):	2, 419 253	2, 422 252	2, 409 249	2, 390 247	2, 386 247	2, 383 246	2, 378 245	2, 370 245	2, 363 244	2, 344 241	2, 324 238	2, 302 235	^p 2, 306 ^p 234
Totalthousands Indexes:	1, 257 120. 1	1, 214 116. 0	1, 256 119. 7	1, 272 121. 3	1, 285 122. 5	1, 274 121. 4	1, 260 119. 8	1, 229 117. 1	1, 219 116. 1	1, 223 116. 5	r 1, 239	1, 251 » 119, 3	1, 262 120. 4
Unadjusted 1935-39=100 Adjusted do do	118.4	113.5	117. 2	118. 4	118. 5	121. 4 120. 3	121. 7	121.8	119.0	119. 4	, 120. 0	» 119. 8	» 118. 7
PAYROLLS Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) † 1947-49=100	127. 3	122. 2	134. 2	143. 3	145. 7	146. 3	150. 9	148. 4	149. 3	, 151. 9	150.1	⁷ 150. 1	» 151. 8
LABOR CONDITIONS													
Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor): All manufacturing industries hours. Durable-goods industries do Ordnance and accessories Lumber and wood products (except furni-	40. 5 41. 2 43. 5	39. 9 40. 2 42. 3	40. 5 41. 0 41. 0	41. 2 41. 9 42. 7	41. 4 42. 2 42. 3	41. 1 41. 9 41. 0	41. 7 42. 5 41. 7	41. 0 41. 8 41. 0	40. 9 41. 7 41. 6	41. 1 41. 9 41. 2	40. 8 41. 6 40. 8	7 40. 7 7 41. 5 7 41. 4	» 40. 7 » 41. 5 » 41. 6
ture)	42. 3 42. 2 40. 9 41. 1 39. 5 40. 0	40. 9 40. 4 40. 4 40. 3 38. 4 39. 4	42. 0 41. 6 41. 4 41. 2 40. 2 40. 4	41. 5 41. 3 42. 1 41. 4 39. 7 41. 1	41. 9 41. 7 42. 5 42. 1 40. 7 41. 3	41. 2 41. 1 42. 1 41. 3 39. 9 41. 4	41. 4 41. 0 42. 8 41. 5 40. 7 41. 8	40. 7 40. 3 41. 4 40. 6 39. 6 41. 7	41. 0 40. 6 41. 5 41. 0 39. 9 41. 4	40. 9 40. 4 7 41. 6 7 41. 3 7 40. 6 41. 7	41.1 40.8 41.2 41.2 7 40.1 7 41.3	7 41. 0 40. 8 7 40. 9 7 41. 2 40. 1 7 41. 5	p 41. 6 p 41. 0 p 40. 8 p 41. 9
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling millshours_ Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	36.8	37. 7	40.3	40. 9	40.6	41.1	41.0	41. 4	40. 9	r 40. 9	40. 5	41. 4	
metals hours. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) hours.	41. 8 40. 8	41. 9 39. 8	41. 6 40. 8	41. 7 42. 1	41. 4 42. 5	41. 6 42. 4	41. 8 43. 3	41. 9 42. 4	41. 7 42. 2	7 41. 7 42. 4	41. 4 42. 2	41.6 - 42.0	p 41. 9
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.	40. 2 42. 6 40. 7 40. 8 39. 4 42. 7 40. 8 40. 8 40. 9	39. 6 41. 5 39. 7 39. 4 35. 9 42. 6 40. 4 40. 7 40. 7 39. 6	40. 7 42. 0 40. 7 40. 3 38. 4 42. 3 40. 3 40. 3 41. 4 40. 7	41. 7 42. 7 41. 6 42. 2 41. 8 43. 6 40. 4 39. 8 42. 2 41. 6	42. 2 42. 7 41. 7 42. 6 43. 1 43. 0 39. 4 40. 0 42. 4 42. 1	41. 2 42. 6 41. 6 41. 9 41. 9 43. 1 37. 8 40. 0 42. 5 42. 0	42. 1 43. 5 42. 1 42. 7 42. 4 43. 9 40. 2 41. 6 42. 8 42. 3	40. 5 43. 0 41. 7 41. 9 41. 4 43. 3 39. 6 40. 7 41. 8 41. 4	41. 0 42. 8 41. 2 41. 8 41. 7 43. 0 38. 3 40. 6 41. 7 41. 1	7 41. 0 43. 1 41. 5 41. 7 7 41. 8 7 42. 3 7 39. 2 7 40. 5 7 41. 9	7 40.6 42.8 41.2 41.5 7 42.0 7 39.8 7 40.1 41.1 7 41.4	40. 5 42. 5 7 40. 7 7 41. 3 41. 8 39. 7 39. 4 7 41. 6	p 42. 4 p 40. 8 p 41. 0
Nondurable-goods industries	39. 5 42. 1 41. 3 45. 2 38. 6 42. 8 38. 7 38. 7 38. 6 37. 6	39. 4 42. 0 41. 0 45. 0 40. 5 41. 9 43. 7 38. 0 38. 5 38. 1 38. 0	39. 9 41. 4 40. 5 44. 0 40. 0 41. 9 41. 8 39. 2 39. 3 39. 3	40. 3 42. 3 41. 5 44. 4 42. 5 41. 8 41. 4 40. 3 40. 2 40. 1 39. 3	40. 3 41. 8 41. 9 43. 4 40. 7 41. 6 40. 8 40. 4 40. 5 40. 6 39. 9	40. 1 41. 7 43. 4 43. 5 36. 2 41. 5 41. 2 38. 5 40. 4 40. 5 39. 8	40. 5 42. 1 44. 4 43. 6 37. 7 41. 3 40. 9 39. 2 40. 8 41. 0 39. 1	39. 8 41. 1 41. 7 43. 8 38. 2 40. 9 40. 3 38. 5 40. 1 40. 4	39. 8 40. 7 40. 0 43. 9 38. 0 41. 2 40. 4 36. 9 40. 1 40. 2 38. 5	40. 0 40. 8 40. 3 7 43. 4 37. 6 7 41. 6 7 40. 2 7 37. 8 40. 0 7 40. 0 7 38. 7	39. 5 40. 3 39. 9 7 43. 0 36. 6 7 41. 2 7 40. 6 37. 3 39. 2 39. 6 7 37. 3	37. 3 41. 3 41. 6 7 37. 0 7 39. 3 40. 1	» 41. 1
Apparel and other finished textile products hours. Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo	36. 1 34. 2	35. 8 33. 7	37. 1 36. 2	37. 2 36. 7	37. 2 36. 1	37. 2 35. 8	37. 3 36. 8	36. 7 36. 4	37. 3 37. 7	37. 7 38. 9	37. 1 37. 5	7 36. 6 37. 7	₽ 36. 5
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	37. 5 34. 6 42. 5 43. 1	36. 9 34. 8 42. 4 43. 4	38. 0 36. 0 43. 1 43. 6	38. 2 35. 5 43. 5 44. 0	39. 0 34. 7 43. 8 44. 2	38. 8 35. 2 43. 8 44. 4	38. 4 36. 2 44. 0 44. 5	37. 3 35. 9 43. 1 44. 0	37. 9 36. 4 43. 0 43. 9	7 38. 4 7 36. 3 7 43. 3 44. 0	37. 9 36. 1 43. 0 44. 0	37. 4 35. 3 42. 9 44. 0	» 43. 1
Newspapers do. 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) do. * Revised. * Preliminary. \$ See note market.	38. 8 36. 4 40. 2 41. 1 40. 3 40. 7 40. 4 40. 9 41. 1 38. 2 37. 8	38. 6 36. 1 40. 3 40. 7 40. 4 41. 4 40. 8 39. 6 39. 8 38. 5 38. 3	38. 9 36. 1 40. 3 40. 9 40. 6 40. 2 40. 6 40. 5 39. 6 39. 7	39. 3 36. 5 40. 5 41. 3 40. 7 41. 2 40. 5 41. 1 40. 7 38. 5 38. 1	39. 0 36. 4 40. 4 41. 5 41. 0 40. 9 40. 2 41. 5 40. 7 38. 2 37. 2	39. 0 36. 3 40. 2 41. 7 41. 3 40. 9 40. 7 41. 1 40. 2 37. 6 36. 3	39. 5 37. 1 40. 8 41. 7 41. 2 40. 5 41. 9 41. 1 39. 6 39. 3	38. 7 35. 4 40. 4 41. 2 40. 7 40. 6 40. 5 41. 1 40. 2 39. 3 39. 3	38. 6 35. 7 39. 9 41. 3 40. 3 40. 1 41. 3 40. 8 39. 4 39. 4	7 39. 1 7 36. 0 7 40. 5 41. 5 40. 8 7 40. 5 40. 4 7 41. 6 7 41. 7 39. 3 39. 1	38. 8 36. 4 40. 0 7 41. 5 40. 8 7 40. 5 40. 2 7 41. 3 40. 8 37. 9 37. 3	40. 5 40. 6 37. 4	

^{&#}x27;Revised. 'P Preliminary. \$See note marked "\pmathcal{1}" on p. S-11.

†Revised series. Indexes have been shifted to new base period; monthly data for 1919-46 are shown on pp. 19 and 20 of the October 1952 Survey; monthly data for 1947-52, revised to adjust to the latest benchmark, are available from the compiling agency.

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

\$\text{3}\text{Data beginning March 1952 have been revised to include estimated totals for the Postal field service in Maryland and Virginia segments of the metropolitan area; figures through February 1952 cover only the employees in the headquarters office of the Post Office Department and the Washington, D. C., city post office.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													
A verage weekly hours per worker, etc.‡—Con. Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining:	40.4	40.0	40.0						40.0	.0.4	. 40.0	40.4	
Metal hours Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production	42. 4 30. 1 28. 5	43. 0 26. 7 28. 1	43. 9 29. 2 36. 2	44. 9 34. 1 38. 9	44. 3 32. 1 32. 3	43. 5 35. 8 35. 5	43. 5 34. 5 36. 4	43. 0 28. 3 35. 4	42. 9 34. 7 32. 7	7 43. 1 7 26. 6 33. 1	r 43. 0 r 25. 6 32. 0	43. 4 30. 8 34. 1	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do Contract construction do Nonbuilding construction do Building construction do Transportation and public utilities:	41. 3 45. 8 39. 5 42. 2 38. 8	41. 0 44. 9 39. 2 41. 8 38. 5	40. 5 45. 8 39. 3 42. 4 38. 5	41. 3 46. 4 39. 8 43. 6 38. 8	40. 6 46. 4 39. 6 43. 1 38. 7	41.5 44.6 37.5 39.0 37.1	40. 8 44. 0 38. 5 40. 1 38. 2	41. 2 42. 8 37. 2 38. 5 36. 9	40. 5 43. 2 37. 4 38. 9 37. 1	7 40. 7 7 44. 1 7 37. 1 7 38. 3 7 36. 8	40. 7 r 44. 6 r 37. 2 38. 9 r 36. 8		
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines	47. 1 39. 0 44. 5 41. 2	46. 9 39. 3 44. 8 41. 5	47. 0 39. 0 44. 5 41. 4	46. 0 39. 0 42. 6 41. 6	45. 9 38. 9 42. 3 41. 6	45. 5 38. 9 41. 9 41. 9	46. 0 38. 8 42. 1 41. 6	44. 5 38. 6 41. 6 41. 7	44. 8 38. 3 41. 5 41. 2	7 44. 9 7 38. 2 41. 6 41. 2	45. 2 38. 3 41. 6 41. 2	45. 7 38. 7 42. 4 41. 2	
Wholesale trade do Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) hours	40.5 40.3	40. 6 40. 6	40. 6 40. 5	40. 7 39. 7	40.7 39.4	40.7 39.0	40. 9 39. 8	40. 4 39. 3	40. 5 39. 2	40. 4	40. 3 39. 1	39. 1	
General-merchandise stores do. Food and liquor stores do. Automotive and accessories dealers do. Service and miscellaneous:	36. 4 40. 2 45. 3	36. 6 40. 7 45. 4	36. 6 40. 8 45. 2	35. 3 39. 8 45. 2	34. 8 39. 3 45. 4	34. 4 39. 3 45. 1	37. 0 39. 4 45. 4	35. 0 39. 2 45. 3	34. 7 39. 1 45. 0	7 34.7 7 38.9 7 45.0	34.6 38.9 44.9	45. 1	
Hotels, year-round do Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do	42. 6 41. 8 42. 6	42. 4 41. 2 40. 3	42. 6 40. 6 40. 3	42. 4 41. 0 41. 5	42. 4 40. 9 41. 9	42. 3 40. 5 40. 5	42. 9 41. 2 41. 0	42. 4 41. 0 40. 2	42.3 40.5 39.4	7 42. 1 7 40. 6 7 40. 2	7 42. 0 40. 8 7 40. 9	41. 8 41. 4 42. 0	
Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month: Work stoppagesnumber_ Workers involvedthousands_ In effect during month:	435 201	433 166	494 228	522 250	459 450	269 99	179 34	350 200	350 120	450 180	r 500 275	525 270	500 250
Work stoppages number Workers involved thousands Man-days idle during month do Percent of available working time	650 990 15, 000 1. 80	650 866 12, 700 1. 46	675 380 2, 810 . 33	700 378 3, 390 . 39	650 584 5, 000 . 53	475 215 1, 560 . 20	350 82 854 . 09	500 250 1, 250 . 15	550 200 1,000 .12	650 230 1, 100 . 12	700 350 2, 500 . 27	750 370 3,000 .34	725 400 3, 750 . 40
U. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placementsthousands. Unemployment compensation (State laws): Initial claimsdo Continued claimsdo	581 978 4, 255	556 1, 585	588 733	658 568	641 679	507 690	467 1, 126	474 1, 074	455 761	521 831	553 888	577 802	612 825
Benefit payments: Beneficiaries, weekly average do	918 83, 511	4, 961 871 88, 612	4, 301 980 95, 389	2, 985 631 62, 094	2, 746 530 54, 227	2, 576 536 47, 730	3, 844 672 69, 068	953 94, 360	4, 223 956 86, 827	930 92, 308	4, 081 840 82, 990	3, 567 772 72, 144	3, 587 734 72, 033
Veterans' unemployment allowances: o' Initial claims thousands Continued claims do Amount of payments thous, of dol.	(1) 1 28	(1) 1 25	(1) 1 13	(l) (l) 9	(1) (1) 6	² 17 ² 49 ² 988	26 93 2, 101	31 134 3, 274	24 152 3, 671	23 168 4, 407	20 151 3,892	19 125 3, 144	24 127 3,095
Labor turnover in manufacturing establishments: Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees Separation rate, total	4, 9 3, 9 , 3 1, 1 2, 2 , 3	4. 4 5. 0 . 3 2. 2 2. 2 . 3	5. 9 4. 6 . 3 1. 0 3. 0	5. 6 4. 9 . 4 . 7 3. 5	5. 2 4. 2 . 4 . 7 2. 8 . 3	4.0 3.5 .4 .7 2.1	3.3 3.4 .3 1.0 1.7 .3	4. 4 3. 8 . 3 . 9 2. 1	4. 2 3. 6 4 . 8 2. 2 . 4	4.4 4.1 .8 2.5	4.3 4.3 .4 .9 2.7	7 4. 1 7 4. 4 . 4 7 1. 0 2. 7 . 3	v 5. 1 v 4. 2 v . 4 v 1. 0 v 2. 5 v . 3
WAGES													
Average weekly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor):† All manufacturing industries dollars Durable-goods industries do Ordnance and accessories do	66. 83 71. 69 77. 87	65, 44 69, 55 75, 72	67. 23 72. 16 74. 21	69. 63 75. 42 79. 85	70. 38 76. 38 78. 26	70. 28 76. 26 75. 03	72. 14 77. 78 76. 73	71. 34 76. 91 75. 85	71. 17 77. 15 77. 38	71. 93 77. 52 77. 46	71.40 76.96 76.70	r 71, 63 r 77, 19 r 78, 66	p 72. 04 p 77. 61 p 79. 46
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) dollars Sawmills and planing mills furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do	65. 57 65. 83 59. 71 65. 35	64. 21 63. 43 58. 18 64. 08	67. 20 66. 56 60. 03 65. 92	67. 23 66. 91 62. 31 67. 48	66. 62 66. 72 63. 33 69. 47	65. 92 65. 76 63. 15 68. 97	65, 00 64, 37 64, 63 69, 31	63. 09 62. 47 62. 51 68. 21	63, 96 63, 34 62, 67 69, 29	64. 21 63. 43 7 63. 65 7 70. 21	65, 35 64, 46 63, 04 70, 45	r 66, 42 66, 10 r 62, 58 r 70, 86	p 68. 22 p 62. 73 p 70. 18
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown dollars Primary metal industries	61. 23 72. 80	60. 29 71. 31	62. 31 77. 97	63. 12 81. 79	64. 71 81. 77	64. 64 82. 80	65. 53 84. 02	64, 15 84, 65	66. 23 83. 21	7 67. 89 7 84. 23	r 68, 17 r 83, 43	68. 57 r 83. 83	p 85, 48
dollars Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	70. 66	72. 01	82. 21	87.12	84. 45	86. 31	86. 51	89. 01	85, 89	r 85. 89	r 84. 65	86.94	
metals dollars Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, and trans. equip.) dollars	74. 40 69. 77	75. 42 67. 66	76. 54 70. 58	77. 56 74. 52	77. 00 75 65	77. 79 75. 90	78. 58 78. 37	79, 61 76, 74	79. 65 76. 80	79. 27 77. 59	79. 07 77. 23	79, 46 - 76, 86	p 76. 68
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies dollars. Machinery (except electrical) do Electrical machinery do	69, 55 78, 81 67, 97	67. 72 76. 36 65. 90	70. 82 77. 70 67. 97	73. 39 79. 85 69. 89	75. 12 80. 70 70. 89	73. 34 80. 94 70. 72	75. 78 83. 52 71. 57	72. 90 82. 99 71. 72	74. 21 83. 03 71. 28	77. 39 7 74. 21 84. 05 7 72. 21	773.89 83.46 71.69	73. 31 7 82. 88 7 70. 82	p 83. 10 p 71. 40
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 míg. industries do	79. 15 79. 19 80. 28 75. 48 78. 53 70. 97 59. 90	75. 65 71. 44 80. 51 74. 34 76. 11 69. 60 58. 61	78. 18 77. 95 79. 95 75. 36 76. 97 70. 21 60. 64	84. 82 88. 20 84. 15 77. 16 76. 02 73. 43 62. 82	86, 48 92, 23 83, 42 75, 65 76, 80 74, 20 63, 99	85. 48 89. 25 84. 48 72. 95 76. 80 74. 38 64. 26	87. 11 90. 31 86. 04 77. 99 81. 12 75. 76	85. 06 86. 94 85. 73 76. 03 79. 37 73. 57	85. 69 87. 99 85. 14 76. 60 79. 98 73. 39	85. 49 7 88. 20 7 84. 18 7 78. 79 7 81. 41 7 73. 74	85, 49 7 97, 99 7 83, 58 7 80, 00 7 81, 40 71, 93	7 84. 67 86. 73 82. 76 80. 19 79. 98 7 73. 63	p 85. 69

r Revised. p Preliminary. †See note marked "‡" on p. S-11. 1 Less than 500 claims. 2 See note marked "\$\sigma"". †Revised series. Beginning 1952, data cover all domestic (land-line) employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis; earlier data exclude general and divisional headquarters personnel and trainees in school.

AFigures beginning November 1952 include unemployment compensation benefits under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (data compiled by the United States Department of Labor, Fureau of Employment Security) in addition to the allowances under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (data compiled by the Veterans Administration). The BES data cover veterans with military service since June 1950 and include those filing for payments to supplement benefits under the railroad unemployment insurance program; the number involved under the latter program is relatively small.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	i			1952			L D	l — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	L. 1	195			i
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	Jun
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	DPULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					·
WAGES—Continued													
verage weekly earnings, etc.‡—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued	60. 44	60, 68	61, 45	62, 06	62, 06	62, 56	63. 59	62. 88	62. 88	63. 60	62, 81	63. 20	r 63.
Nondurable-goods industries dollars Food and kindred products do Meat products do	63. 99 69. 80	63, 42 69, 70	62, 51 69, 26	63, 03 70, 55	63. 54 71. 65	64. 64 75. 08	65. 68 77. 26	65. 35 74. 23	64. 71 70. 00	7 65. 28 7 71. 33	64. 48 70. 62	65. 85 71. 91	≥ 66
Dairy productsdo	65. 09 50. 57	64. 80 52. 25	63. 80 52. 80	65. 71 54. 40	64. 23 54. 13	65, 25 48, 51	65. 84 51. 65	67, 45 52, 72	67. 61 53. 20	7 65, 97 53, 92	65.79 51.61		
Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do	62. 60 73. 19	62. 43 75. 16	62. 01 72. 31	62, 70 71, 62	62. 40 70. 18	62. 67 72. 51	62, 78 71, 98	62, 58 70, 93	63. 04 71. 51	r 63. 65 r 71. 96	* 63.45 * 73.08	64, 43 75, 71	
Tobacco manufacturesdo	46. 83 51. 84	46. 36 51. 98	45, 47 53, 60	45, 54 54, 67	46. 06 55, 08	45. 05 55, 3 5	46, 26 55, 90	46, 59 54, 94	45, 39 54, 94	7 47. 63 54. 80	47. 37 53. 70	7 46, 99 7 53, 84	P 47
Textile-mill products	50. 38 47. 50	51. 05 47. 88	52, 66 49, 53	54, 14 50, 30	54. 81 51. 07	54. 68 50. 94	55, 35 50, 05	54. 54 49. 02	54, 27 50, 05	r 53, 60 r 50, 31	53. 06 r 48. 49	53, 73 47, 86	
Knitting mills do Apparel and other finished textile products dollars dollars	45. 85	46. 18	48.60	49. 10	18. 73	48. 36	48. 86	48, 81	49. 98 57. 30	49.76 r 59.13	48, 23 r 56, 63	7 47, 21 56, 93	1-41
Men's and boys' suits and coats do Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing dollars	50. 96 40. 13	49. 54 39. 48	54. 30 41. 04	55, 42 41, 64	54, 51 42, 51	53, 70 42, 29	54. 83 41, 47	54, 96 40, 66	41.31	r 41. 86	41.69	41, 14	!
Women's outerwear do Paper and allied products do	49, 13 68, 00	51, 85 68, 26	54, 72 69, 82	54, 32 70, 91	51. 70 71. 83	51. 71 72. 27	54. 30 72. 60	54. 93 71, 55	55. 69 71. 81	7 54. 45 7 72. 31	51.98 : r 71.81	50.48 72.07	p 7
Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	72. 41	74, 21	74. 12	75, 68	76. 47	77. 26	77. 43	77. 00	77. 26	77. 44	r 77. 44	77. 88	
Newspapers do Commercial printing do	81. 48 87. 36	81, 45 86, 64	82. 08 87. 00	83. 71 89. 06	83, 07 88, 82	83. 07 88. 57	84. 93 91. 64	83. 21 86. 38	83. 76 87. 82	7 85. 24 7 89. 28	84.97 91.36	7 85, 58 92, 48	
Chemicals and allied products do	80, 40 70, 28	80, 60 70, 00	80, 20 70, 35	81.41 71.04	81. 61 71. 38	81, 20 72, 56	83. 64 72. 98	82. 42 72. 51	82. 19 73. 10	7 83. 84 73. 87	83. 60 74. 29	83, 39 7 74, 93	1. 7
Industrial organic chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do	74. 56 84. 66	75. 14 88. 18	75, 52 87, 53	76, 92 88, 99	77. 08 87. 91	78. 06 87. 94	78. 28 88. 10	77.33 88.10	77. 38 87. 45	79.15	79, 56 r 88, 29	79, 76 7 89, 16	1.7
Rubber productsdo	87. 67 75. 26	90. 98 72. 07	90, 45 73, 49	91. 94 75. 21	90, 85 75, 53	91. 98 76. 86	92, 34 79, 19 90, 42	91, 94 78, 09 89, 24	91.03 79.30 91.80	91.71 7 80.29 7 93.83	91.66 779.71 791.39	91. 88 78. 57 91. 76	
Tires and inner tubesdododo	87. 95 50. 04 47. 63	84, 38 50, 05 47, 88	85, 46 51, 88 50, 42	86, 28 51, 21 48, 77	85, 88 51, 19 47, 99	87, 23 50, 76 47, 19	53, 46 51, 09	53. 06 51, 48	53. 19 51. 61	r 53.84 r 52.00	7 51. 92 7 49. 61	51. 61 48. 81	1 1
Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining:	47.00	17.00	30.42	40.11	41.99	91. 18	51.03	31.46	31.01	02.00	10.91	1 01	
Metaldo Anthracitedo	79. 29 66. 82	80, 41 59, 27	81. 22 65. 70	85, 76 76, 73	84. 61 71. 58	85. 26 80. 91	84. 83 85. 56	84. 71 70. 75	84. 08 86. 75	r 84. 48	r 84. 28 r 62. 72	85. 93 76. 69	1
Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	61. 41	63. 51	80. 73	87. 91	75, 58	86, 27	91. 73	87, 79	81.42	81.76	79.36	84. 23	
Petroleum and natural-gas production dollars	85. 49	85. 69	85. 86	89, 21	86. 48	90. 47	87. 72	89. 40	88. 29	r 88. 73	87. 91	88. 56	
Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo	71. 45 87. 30	70. 49 87. 81	73. 28 89. 21	75. 17 91. 94	75. 63 92. 66	73. 14 88. 13	90.86	70. 19 88. 16	70. 85 89. 01	7 72. 77 7 88. 67	74.04 88.54	75. 43 89. 49	1
Nonbuilding constructiondodo	86, 93 87, 30	86. 53 88. 17	90. 31 88. 94	94. 18 91. 18	94. 39 92, 11	85, 02 88, 67	87. 02 91. 68		85. 19 89. 78	7 84, 26 7 89, 79	r 84. 80 r 89, 42	87. 38 90. 15	
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus linesdo Telephonedo	76. 77	78. 32	78. 49	77. 74	77. 57	77. 81	78. 66 63. 63	76, 01 63, 69	76. 61 63. 58	76.78 763.03	77, 29 63, 20	78.60 64.63	
Telephone do Telegraph† do Gas and electric utilities do	60, 84 72, 54 74, 57	62, 49 73, 02 75, 12	62, 01 72, 09 74, 52	62. 79 74. 55 76. 13	63. 80 74. 87 76. 96	64, 57 73, 74 78, 77	74, 10 78, 21	73.63	73. 46 77. 46	73.63	73.63 78.69	75. 90 79. 10	
Wholesale and retail trade: Wholesale trade Wholesale trade	67. 23	67. 80	68. 21	68. 38	69. 19	69. 19	1	1	69.66	r 69, 89	r 70.12	71. 10	1
Retail trade (except eating and drinking	53. 60	54, 00	53. 87	53, 20	53. 19	52. 65	Į.	1	53.70	r 53, 70	53, 96	54. 35	
places) dollars General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor stores do	39. 31 57. 08	39. 16 57. 79	39. 53 57. 53	38. 12 56. 52	37. 93 56. 59	37. 15 56. 99	38. 48 57. 13	38. 85 57. 62	38. 17 57. 48	r 37. 82 r 57. 57	38, 06 r 57, 57	38. 41 57. 96	
Food and liquor stores do	71. 57	70.82	69. 61	70. 51	71. 73	71. 26		1	71. 55	7 72, 90	7 74, 53	74. 87	
	51.96	52.44	52.48	52. 41	53. 07	53. 42		1	54. 61	54. 40	r 54, 26	54, 36	i
Hotels, year-round	36, 64 39, 71	36, 89 38, 73	37. 06 38. 16	36. 89 38. 95		37. 22 38. 88	39. 55	39. 36	37.65 38.88	7 39. 38	39, 58 45, 81	38, 04 40, 16	
crage hourly carnings (U. S. Department of	47. 29	44. 33	44. 33	46. 07	46, 51	43.96	45. 92	45. 02	43.73	45.02	10, 61	47.88	
Labor):‡ All manufacturing industriesdollars	1. 65	1.64	1.66	1. 69	1. 70	1.71			1.74			r 1.76	
Durable-goods industries do Ordnance and accessories do	1. 74 1. 79	1. 73 1. 7 9	1. 76 1. 81	1.80 1.87	1, 81 1, 85	1. 82 1. 83		1, 84 1, 85	1.85 1.86		1.85 1.88	7 1.86 7 1.90	
Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture) dollars Sawmills and planing mills do	1. 55	1. 57	1. 60	1. 62	1. 57	1.60		1. 55	1. 56 1. 56		1. 59 1. 58	1. 62 1. 62	
Sawmils and planing milis do Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do	1. 56 1. 46 1. 59	1, 57 1, 44 1, 59	1. 60 1. 45 1. 60	1. 44	1. 60 1. 49 1. 65	1. 60 1. 50 1. 67	1. 51	1, 51	1. 51 1. 69	r 1.53	1.53	1. 53 r 1. 72	:
Glass and glassware pressed or blown dollars	1. 55	1. 57	1. 55		1. 59	1. 62		į.	1.66	ļ	1.70	1.71	
Primary metal industriesdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	1. 82	1.81	1. 93		1.98	2. 00	2, 01	2, 03	2, 01	r 2. 02	r 2. 02	r 2. 02	
dollars. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	1.92	1.91		1	1	2. 10		1	2.10	ſ	ł	2, 10	1
metals dellars Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance,	1. 78	1.80	1.81	1, 86	1.86	1.87	1.88	1. 90	1.91	1.91	1.91	1. 91	
machinery, transportation equipment) dollars. Heating apparatus (assent electrical)	1.71	1. 70	1. 73	1. 77	1.78	1. 79	1.81	1. 81	1.82	1,83	1.83	1. 83	:
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' suppliesdollars. Machinery (except electrical)do	1. 73 1. 85	1.71			1. 78 1. 89	1. 78 1. 90			1.81 1.94			1. 81 - 1. 95	
Machinery (except electrical)	1.85	1.84 1.66				1. 90						1. 74	
Transportation equipmentdo Automobilesdo	1, 94 2, 01	1. 92 1. 99		2. 11	2. 03 2. 14	2. 04 2. 13				2.11	2.11	7 2.05 2,10	
Aircraft and partsdo Ship and boat building and repairsdo	1, 88 1, 85	1. 89	1.89	1. 93	1. 94 1. 92	1, 96 1, 93	1. 96 1. 94	1, 98 1, 92	1. 98 2. 00	7 1. 99 7 2. 01	7 1.99 7 2.01	1.98 2.02	
Railroad equipment do- Instruments and related products do-	1. 92	1. 87	1. 91 1. 72	1, 91 1, 74	1, 92 1, 75	1. 92 1. 75	1. 95 5 1. 77	1. 95 1. 76	1. 97 1. 76	7 2.01 1.76	7 2. 03 1. 75	2. 03 r 1. 77	
Miscellaneous mfg, industriesdo	1, 49	1. 48	1. 49	1, 51	1. 52	1. 58	3 1, 55	1, 55	1. 56	r 1. 56	7 1. 56	1. 57	
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products do Go	1, 52	1. 54 1. 51	1. 51	1.49	1. 52	1. 56 1. 55	5 1. 56	1. 59	1. 59	71.60	. 1.60	1, 60 1, 61	. (
Meat productsdo Dairy productsdo Canning and preservingdo	1, 69	1. 70	1.45	1.48	1.48	1. 78) 1.51	1. 54	1. 54	1.52	1.53	1, 53	
Bakery productsdo	1.48	1. 29 1. 49	1.48	1, 50	1. 50	1.51	1, 52	1. 53	3.53	1.53	1.54	1. 56	
Beverages dodo	∃ 1.71 ted "‡" on			•		i 1,70 on p. S-13		3 l 1. 76	1. 77	1.79	1.80	1. 82	

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- a r y	March	April	May	June
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND P	OPULA	TION-	-Cont	inued					
WAGES—Continued													
verage hourly earnings, etc.‡—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued													
Nondurable-goods industries—Continued Tobacco manufactures————————————————————————————————————	1. 21 1. 35	1, 22 1, 35	1. 16 1. 35	1. 13 1. 36	1.14 1.36	1. 17 1. 37	1. 18 1. 37	1. 21 1. 37	1. 23 1. 37	1. 26 1. 37	1. 27 1. 37	r 1. 27 1. 37	p 1, 2; p 1, 3;
Textile-mill products do Broad-woven fabric mills do Knitting mills do	1. 34 1. 26	1. 34 1. 26	1. 34 1. 27	1. 35 1. 28	1. 35 1. 28	1. 35 1. 28	1. 35 1. 28	1. 35 1. 29	1. 35 1. 30	1. 34 1. 30	1.34 1.30	1. 34 1. 29	
Apparel and other finished textile products dollars. Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo	1. 27 1. 49	1. 29 1. 47	1. 31 1. 50	1. 32 1. 51	1. 31 1. 51	1. 30 1. 50	1.31 1.49	1.33 1.51	1. 34 1. 52	1.32 71.52	1.30 1.51	1. 29 1. 51	r 1. 3
Men's and boys' suits and coats do- Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing dollars. Women's outerwear do	1. 07 1. 42	1. 07 1. 49	1. 08 1. 52	1.09 1.53	1.09 1.49	1. 09 1. 47	1, 08 1, 50	1. 09 1. 53	1. 09 1. 53	r 1. 09 1. 50	1. 10 1. 44	1. 10 1. 43	
Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1.60 1.68	1. 61 1. 71	1. 62 1. 70	1. 63 1. 72	1. 64 1. 73	1. 65 1. 74	1. 65 1. 74	1. 66 1. 75	1. 67 1. 76	1. 67 1. 76	r 1. 67 1. 77	1. 68 1. 77	₽ 1, €
dollars Newspapersdo	2. 10 2. 40	2. 11 2. 40	2. 11 2. 41	2. 13 2. 44	2. 13 2. 44	2. 13 2. 44	2.15 2.47	2. 15 2. 44	2. 17 2. 46	2. 18 2. 48	2. 19 r 2. 51	r 2. 20 2. 52	» 2. 2
Commercial printing do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do	2. 00 1. 71 1. 85	2.00 1.72 1.86	1. 99 1. 72 1. 86	2. 01 1. 72 1. 89	2. 02 1. 72 1. 88	2. 02 1. 74 1. 89	2. 05 1. 75 1. 90	2. 04 1. 76 1. 90	2. 06 1. 77 1. 92	2. 07 1. 78 1. 94	2, 09 7 1, 79 1, 95	2. 09 7 1. 81 1. 95	p 1. 8
Products of petroleum and coaldo	2. 08 2. 17	2. 13 2. 23	2. 14 2. 25	2. 16 2. 27	2. 15 2. 26	2. 15 2. 26	2. 17 2. 28	2. 17 2. 27	2. 17 2. 27	2. 17 2. 27	2. 18 2. 28	7 2. 18 2. 28	P 2. 1
Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do Footwear (except rubber) do	1.84 2.14	1.82 2.12	1.81 2.11	1.83 2.12	1.82 2.11	1.87 2.17	1.89 2.20	1. 90 2. 22	1. 92 2. 25	7 1. 93 7 2. 25	1. 93 r 2. 24 r 1. 37	1.94	
Nonmandiacturing madstries:	1. 31 1. 26	1. 30 1. 25	1. 31 1. 27	1. 33 1. 28	1. 34 1. 29	1, 35 1, 30	1, 35 1, 30	1, 35 1, 31	1, 35 1, 31	7 1. 37 7 1. 33	1.33	1. 33	
Mining: Metal do	1.87 2.22	1.87 2.22	1.85 2.25	1. 91 2. 25	1. 91 2. 23	1.96 2.26	1. 95 2. 48	1. 97 2. 50	1.96 2.50	1.96 2.47	1. 96 2. 45	1. 98 2. 49	
Metal	2. 26	2. 26	2. 23	2. 26	2. 34	2, 43	2. 52	2. 48	2. 49	2. 47	2.48	2.47	
Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo	2, 07 1, 56	2. 09 1. 57	2. 12 1. 60	2. 16 1. 62	2. 13 1. 63	2. 18 1. 64	2. 15 1. 62	2. 17 1. 64	2. 18 1. 64	2. 18 1. 65	2. 16 1. 66	2. 16 1. 68	
Nonbuilding construction do	2. 21 2. 06 2. 25	2. 24 2. 07 2. 29	2. 27 2. 13 2. 31	2. 31 2. 16 2. 35	2. 34 2. 19 2. 38	2, 35 2, 18 2, 39	2. 36 2. 17 2. 40	2. 37 2. 18 2. 41	2. 38 2. 19 2. 42	7 2.39 7 2.20 2.44	2.38 r 2.18 2.43	2. 38 2. 19 2. 43	
Building construction do Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines do Telephone do Telegraph do	1. 63 1. 56	1. 67 1. 59	1. 67 1. 59	1. 69 1. 61	1. 69 1. 64	1. 71 1. 66	1. 71 1. 64	1. 71 1. 65	1.71 1.66	1. 71 1. 65	1. 71 1. 65	1. 72 1. 67	
Wholesele and retail trade:	1. 63 1. 81	1. 63 1. 81	1, 62 1, 80	1. 75 1. 83	1. 77 1. 85	1. 76 1. 88	1. 76 1. 88	1. 77 1. 88	1. 77 1. 88	1. 77 7 1. 89	1.77 + 1.91	1. 79	
Wholesale trade do Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	1. 66	1. 67	1. 68	1. 68	1.70	1. 70	1. 70	1.71	1. 72	r 1. 73	r 1. 74	1.76	
places)dollarsdo- General-merchandise storesdo Food and liquor storesdo	1. 33 1. 08 1. 42	1. 33 1. 07 1. 42	1. 33 1. 08 1. 41	1. 34 1. 08 1. 42	1. 35 1. 09 1. 44	1. 35 1. 08 1. 45	1. 32 1. 04 1. 45	1. 36 1. 11 1. 47	1. 37 1. 10 1. 47	1. 37 7 1. 09 1. 48	1.38 1.10 71.48	1. 39 1. 11 1. 49	
Food and liquor storesdo Automotive and accessories dealersdo Service and miscellaneous: Hotels, year-rounddo	1. 58 . 86	1. 56 . 87	1. 54 . 87	1. 56	1.58	1. 58 . 88	1. 57 . 88	1. 57 . 88	1. 59 . 89	1.62	, 1. 66 . 89	1, 66 , 91	
Laundries do do Cleaning and dyeing plants do liscellaneous wage data:	. 95 1. 11	. 94 1. 10	. 94 1. 10	. 95 1. 11	. 95 1. 11	. 96 1. 11	. 96 1. 12	. 96 1. 12	. 96 1. 11	. 97 1. 12	. 97 1. 12	. 97 I. 14	
Construction wage rates (ENR): Common labordol. per hr	1.706	1, 755	1. 793	1.803	1.817	1.817	1.817	1.817	1.817	1. 821	1, 824	1.824	1. 85
Skilled labor	2. 808	2. 849	2. 885	2. 909	2. 921	2. 937	2. 937	2. 942	2. 946	2. 949	2, 950 . 85	2, 955	2.95 a.s
Railway wages (average, class I)do Road-building wages, common labordo	1.821	1.835 1.41	1. 851	1.858	1.853 1.48	1. 906	1.873	1.873 1.31	1.902	1, 857	1. 862 1. 40	1. 877	
				FINA	ANCE					<u>'</u>			·
BANKING								<u> </u>					
cceptances and commercial paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptancesmil, of dol.	416	450	454	454	449	478	492	487	490	468	455	417	42
Commercial paper do gricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration:	495	539	550	565	591	575	539	504	511	507	464	441	40
Total mil. of dol. Farm mortgage loans, total do Federal land banks do	2, 313 1, 074 1, 046			2, 260 1, 088 1, 062			2, 221 1, 102 1, 078			2, 253 1, 128 1, 106			2, 33 1, 15 1, 13
Land Bank Commissionerdo Loans to cooperativesdo	27 343 896	350	352	26 369	414	433	23 421	408	386	22 365	333	313	32
Short-term creditdododododo	139, 759	908 137, 334	896 122, 200	803 136, 067	775 150, 486	725 127, 665	697 165, 140	696 145, 988	720 129, 319	760 153, 511	794 7 145, 740	825 r 142, 175	85 154, 10
New York City	53, 385 29, 305	50, 472 29, 483	42, 778 25, 550	49, 131 28, 611	54, 893 32, 322	44, 209 27, 064	63, 091 35, 179	52, 048 31, 660	45, 749 28, 126	53, 898 35, 339	52, 038 32, 742	50, 255 32, 283	56, 62 33, 80
ederal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, totalmil. of dol Reserve bank credit outstanding, totaldo	48, 939 23, 551	50, 252 24, 821	50, 496 25, 216	50, 479 24, 747	51, 341 25, 855	52, 492 26, 740	51, 852 25, 825	51, 948 26, 478	51, 493 26, 194	50, 202 24, 927	50, 558 25, 546	50, 389 25, 589	50, 24 25, 41
Discounts and advances do. United States Government securities do. Gold certificate reserves do.	59 22, 906 22, 143	1, 270 22, 853 22, 146	1, 318 23, 146 22, 147	477 23, 694	1, 591 23, 575	1, 895 23, 821	156 24, 697	1, 735 23, 944	1,309 23,875	485 23, 806	$\frac{1,014}{23,880}$	732 24, 246	24, 74
Liabilities, total dodo	48, 939 20, 559	50, 252 21, 952	50, 496 22, 056	22, 147 50, 479 21, 455	22, 140 51, 341 22, 273	22, 145 52, 492 22, 583	21, 986 51, 852 21, 344	21, 790 51, 948 22, 515	21, 480 51, 493 21, 770	21, 367 50, 202 20, 421	21, 383 50, 558 21, 055	21, 356 50, 389 20, 976	21, 28 50, 24 20, 39
Member-bank reserve balances do Excess reserves (estimated) do Federal Reserve notes in circulation do	19, 381 192 24, 826	20, 323 495 24, 843	20, 411 835 25, 119	20, 066 319 25, 215	20, 616 620 25, 426	21, 149 795 25, 949	19, 950 -570 26, 250	20, 611 614 25, 638	20, 511 715 25, 681	19, 322 -285 25, 560	19, 740 351 25, 598	20, 069 806 25, 671	19, 56
Reserve ratio	48.8	47.3	46.9	47. 5	46. 4	45. 6	46. 2	45. 3	45. 3	46, 5	45.8	45. 8	46.
een revised to include additional centers and to re ⊋Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detro	epresent de it, San Fra	ebits to de meisco, an	mand dep d Los Ang	oosits. § eles. 4 l	Rates as of Rate as of J	July 1, 19a	53: Cemm	on labor, S	1.877; skil	led labor,	\$3.021.		

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19	953		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
	-		FINA	ANCE-	-Conti	nued		•					
BANKING—Continued									•				
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: §													}
Deposits: Demand, adjustedmil. of dol. Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol.	r 52, 409	r 53, 479	r 52, 982 r 53, 941	r 53, 024	r 54, 314	, 55, 125	r 55, 373 r 58, 264	r 55, 546	53, 811	51, 802 52, 785	54, 176 54, 608	53, 708 54, 185	52, 795 54, 263
States and political subdivisions	r 3, 749 r 6, 995 r 16, 894	7 3, 750 7 4, 860 7 16, 917	7 3, 609 7 3, 186 7 16, 972	7 3, 568 7 3, 601 7 17, 095	7 3, 614 7 3, 487 7 17, 198	7 3, 610 7 3, 836 7 17, 241	7 3, 798 7 3, 567 7 17, 533	7 3, 894 7 2, 362 7 17, 499	55, 342 3, 790 3, 309 17, 622	3, 828 3, 934 17, 698	4, 241 1, 426 17, 792	4, 041 1, 356 17, 917	3, 975 2, 469 18, 068
States and political subdivisions do Interbank (demand and time) do Investments, total do U. S. Government obligations, direct and	7 15, 947 7 768 7 12, 059 7 41, 583	7 15, 947 7 784 7 11, 337 7 41, 362	r 16, 012 r 770 r 12, 031 r 40, 043	r 16, 144 r 761 r 12, 328 r 39, 642	r 16, 266 r 743 r 12, 241 r 40, 315	r 16, 289 r 756 r 12, 564 r 40, 796	r 16, 569 r 763 r 13, 689 r 40, 382	7 16, 528 7 770 7 12, 051 7 39, 626	16, 641 783 11, 863 38, 936	16, 726 777 11, 983 37, 180	16, 799 803 11, 382 36, 864	16, 901 829 11, 734 36, 542	17, 052 826 12, 359 36, 878
U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, total mil. of dol. Bills. do. Certificates do. Bonds and guaranteed obligations do.	7 34, 044 7 3, 789 7 3, 954 7 20, 299	7 33, 726 7 3, 366 7 3, 763 7 20, 575	7 32, 368 7 2, 625 7 3, 268 7 20, 435	7 32, 018 7 2, 568 7 2, 666 7 20, 404	7 32, 819 7 3, 681 7 2, 482 7 20, 343	7 33, 420 7 4, 545 7 2, 488 7 20, 259	r 32, 967 r 4, 163 r 2, 467 r 20, 293	r 32, 143 r 3, 710 r 2, 458 r 20, 000	31, 478 3, 156 2, 271 20, 123	29, 547 1, 701 2, 115 19, 881	29, 249 1, 583 2, 038 19, 857	29, 144 2, 043 1, 850 19, 599	29, 483 2, 514 2, 090 19, 338
Notes	7 6, 002 7 7, 539 7 36, 865 7 20, 738 7 2, 807	7 6,022 7 7,636 7 35,716 7 20,756 7 1,999	7 6,040 7 7,675 7 36,087 7 21,200 7 1,471	7 6, 380 7 7, 624 7 37, 081 7 21, 854 7 1, 422	7 6, 313 7 7, 496 7 37, 639 7 22, 457 7 1, 444	7 6, 128 7 7, 376 7 38, 452 7 23, 130 7 1, 612	7, 415 739, 104 723, 390 72, 002	7 5, 975 7 7, 483 7 38, 687 7 23, 011 7 1, 543	5, 928 7, 458 38, 775 22, 869 1, 459	5, 850 7, 633 39, 647 23, 269 1, 561	5, 771 7, 615 39, 437 23, 133 1, 540	5, 652 7, 398 39, 439 22, 690 1, 547	5, 541 7, 395 39, 649 22, 585 1, 719
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol. Real-estate loans do Loans of banks do Other loans do	7 800 7 5, 812 7 762 7 6, 507	7 728 7 5, 850 7 396 7 6, 552	7 801 7 5, 911 7 615 7 6, 656	7778 75,977 7827 76,789	7 751 7 6, 032 7 621 7 6, 904	734 6,081 433 7,039	7 807 7 6, 095 7 151 7 7, 253	7 799 7 6, 120 7 480 7 7, 335	795 6, 147 708 7, 405	808 6, 176 777 7, 665	789 6, 214 611 7, 760	779 6, 257 930 7, 847	758 6, 302 948 7, 960
Money and interest rates: a Bank rates on business loans: In 19 citiespercent New York Citydo 7 other northern and eastern citiesdo	3. 51 3. 27 3. 46			3. 49 3. 29 3. 44						3. 54 3. 31 3. 50			3, 73 3, 52 3, 71
11 southern and western cities do. Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) do. Federal intermediate credit bank loans do. Federal land bank loans do.	3. 90 1. 75 2. 73 4. 17	1. 75 2. 72 4. 17	1, 75 2, 71 4, 17	3. 84 1. 75 2. 71 4. 17	1.75 2.71 4.17	1. 75 2. 71 4. 17	3. 84 1. 75 2. 71 4. 17	2.00 2.71 4.17	2. 00 2. 71 4. 17	3. 90 2. 00 2. 72 4. 17	2.00 2.72 4.17	2.00 2.72 4.17	4. 08 2. 00 2. 74 4. 17
Open market rates, New York City: Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 daysdo Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do. Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do	1.75 2.31 2.38 2.56	1.75 2.31 2.38 2.56	1. 75 2. 31 2. 57 2. 61	1, 75 2, 31 2, 63 2, 63	1. 75 2. 31 2. 63 2. 63	1. 75 2. 31 2. 63 2. 63	1. 75 2. 31 2. 63 2. 63	1, 82 2, 31 2, 63 2, 63	1. 88 2. 31 2. 63 2. 63	1. 88 2. 36 2. 63 2. 63	1. 88 2. 44 2. 90 2. 80	1. 88 2. 68 3. 22 3. 10	1, 88 2, 78 3, 29 3, 13
Yield on U. S. Govt, securities: 3-month billsdo 3-5 year taxable issuesdo	1.700 2.04	1.824 2.14	1, 876 2, 29	1. 786 2. 28	1. 783 2. 26	1. 862 2. 25	2. 126 2. 30	2.042 1 2.39	2. 018 2. 42	2. 082 2. 46	2. 177 2. 61	2, 200 2, 86	2, 231 2, 92
Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: New York State savings banksmil. of dol U. S. postal savingsdo	12, 678 2, 618	12, 730 2, 601	12, 786 2, 586	12, 896 2, 572	12, 943 2, 562	13, 046 2, 555	13, 257 2, 548	13, 359 2, 537	13, 421 2, 524	13, 550 2, 510	13, 626 p 2, 496	13, 702 p 2, 478	13, 841 p 2, 459
CONSUMER CREDIT													
Total short- and intermediate-term consumer credit, end of month. mil. of dol. Instalment credit, total do. Automobile paper do. Other consumer-goods paper do. Repair and modernization loans do.	22, 446 16, 032 6, 974 4, 324 1, 178 3, 556	22, 751 16, 465 7, 200 4, 433 1, 221 3, 611	23, 030 16, 728 7, 272 4, 539 1, 258 3, 659	23, 414 17, 047 7, 388 4, 669 1, 300 3, 690	24, 050 17, 572 7, 639 4, 871 1, 347	24, 525 17, 927 7, 866 4, 943 1, 376	25, 705 18, 639 8, 110 5, 301 1, 386 3, 842	25, 508 18, 785 8, 273 5, 256 1, 378	25, 262 18, 860 8, 470 5, 131 1, 377	25, 676 19, 267 8, 778 5, 154 1, 383	26, 172 19, 656 9, 074 5, 185 1, 401	r 26, 715 r 20, 078 r 9, 379 r 5, 231 r 1, 426	27, 05 20, 48 9, 63 5, 28 1, 45 4, 11
Personal Joans do By type of holder: Financial institutions, total do Commercial banks do Sales-finance companies do Credit unions do Other do	1	13, 725 6, 654 4, 263 738 2, 070	13, 950 6, 807 4, 294 759 2, 090	14, 203 6, 967 4, 362 773	3, 715 14, 614 7, 189 4, 523 789 2, 113	3, 742 14, 955 7, 352 4, 670 798 2, 135	15, 423 7, 576 4, 833 815	7, 696 4, 930 818	3, 882 15, 876 7, 808 5, 031 828 2, 209	3, 952 16, 318 8, 047 5, 174 856 2, 241	3, 996 16, 714 8, 253 5, 312 880 2, 269	4,042 r 17.111 r 8,433 5,480 902 2,296	17, 490 8, 60 5, 633 933 2, 324
Retail outlets, total do Department stores do Furniture stores do Automobile dealers do Other do	2, 708 927	2,740 932 766 292 750	2, 778 951 782 295 750	2, 844 990 796 301	2, 958 1, 042 821 313 782	2, 972 1, 019 839 324 790	3, 216 1, 101 900 336	3, 126 1, 068 865 343	2, 984 960 855 352 817	2, 949 931 844 364 810	2, 942 916 839 376 811	r 2, 967 r 923 842 390 r 812	2, 993 928 844 401 820
Noninstalment credit, total do Single-payment loans do Charge accounts do Service credit do	6, 414 2, 054 2, 661 1, 699	6, 286 2, 023 2, 573 1, 690	6, 302 2, 026 2, 579 1, 697	6, 367 2, 033	6, 478 2, 033 2, 776 1, 669	6, 598 2, 109 2, 826 1, 663	7, 066 2, 108 3, 313	6, 723 2, 129 2, 956	6, 402 2, 079 2, 662 1, 661	6, 409 2, 142 2, 602 1, 665	6, 516 2, 147 2, 677 1, 692	7 6, 637 2, 162 7 2, 760 7 1, 715	6, 565 2, 041 2, 784 1, 731
By type of holder: Financial institutionsdo. Commercial banksdo. Retail outletsdo Service creditdo.	2, 054 1, 798 2, 661 1, 699	2, 023 1, 792 2, 573 1, 690	2, 026 1, 792 2, 579 1, 697	1, 793	2, 033 1, 801 2, 776 1, 669	2, 109 1, 821 2, 826 1, 663	1,852	2, 956	2, 079 1, 839 2, 662 1, 661	2, 142 1, 882 2, 602 1, 665	2, 147 1, 878 2, 677 1, 692	2, 162 1, 851 7 2, 760 7 1, 715	2, 04 1, 76 2, 78 1, 73
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE								1					
Budget receipts and expenditures: Receipts, total mil. of dol. Receipts, net do Customs do Income and employment taxes. do Miscellaneous internal revenue do	10, 220 9, 796 45 9, 147 845	3, 649 3, 316 48 2, 464 949	4, 585 4, 050 47 3, 546 862	6, 585 52 5, 834 877	3, 355 3, 099 65 2, 227 923	4, 731 4, 151 44 3, 624 888	5, 024 939	51 4, 130 842	6, 300 5, 479 43 5, 294 856	10, 719 993	4, 044 2, 849 54 3, 021 880	5, 140 4, 380 51 3, 998 922	10, 32 9, 74 5 9, 17 93
All other receipts	365	188 6, 742 320 401 3, 884 2, 137	5, 018 183 362 2, 971 1, 502	6, 070 559 353 4, 008	572	5, 161 185 354 3, 302 1, 319	7, 124 1, 146 386 4, 081	235 354 3, 632	5, 595 311 349 3, 501 1, 434	6, 187 563 364 3, 789 1, 471	90 6, 362 372 351 3, 891 1, 749	169 6, 241 179 350 3, 746 1, 966	7, 98 1, 88 34 4, 05 1, 70

Revised. Preliminary. Beginning January 1, 1953, includes 2½ percent bond of March 15, 1956-58, and 2% percent bond of June 15, 1958. Revised beginning 1952 to expand the coverage of the series by making a net addition of 8 banks. Revisions for January-May 1952 will be shown later. For bond yields see p. S-19. † Revised series. For data prior to March 1952 and details regarding the revision, see the April 1953 Federal Reserve Bulletin. ‡Revisions for July 1950-January 1952 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
	·	·	FINA	ANCE-	-Conti	nued				'			
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE—Con. Public debt and guaranteed obligations: Gross debt (direct), end of month, total mil. of dol.	259, 105	263, 073	263, 186	262. 682	264, 919	267, 432	267, 391	267, 402	267, 584	264, 485	264, 590	266, 520	266, 071
Interest-bearing, total	256, 863 219, 124 37, 739 2, 242 46 57, 807 364 431	260, 908 222, 963 37, 945 2, 165 34 57, 827 367 467	261, 060 222, 753 38, 307 2, 125 39 57, 868 356 399	260, 577 222, 216 38, 360 2, 105 40 57, 871 330 416	262, 820 224, 430 38, 390 2, 099 45 57, 903 347 398	265, 345 226, 557 38, 788 2, 087 51 57, 958 303 346	265, 293 226, 143 39, 150 2, 098 54 58, 046 375 422	265, 323 226, 226 39, 097 2, 079 48 58, 237 504 435	265, 489 226, 187 39, 302 2, 094 50 58, 368 414 368	262, 380 223, 025 39, 354 2, 105 51 58, 468 440 430	262, 550 223, 077 39, 474 2, 040 52 58, 509 382 426	264, 445 224, 735 39, 710 2, 075 52 58, 014 371 570	263, 946 223, 408 40, 538 2, 125 52 57, 977 370 523
Government corporations and credit agencies: Assets, except interagency, total	85 464 (1) 653 27,617 801 1,350 2,364			2, 437 84			29, 945 17, 826 5, 070 2, 603 82 516 (1) 864 7, 736 1, 095 1, 280 2, 421 3, 429 3, 218 1, 775			79			
Liabilities, except interagency, total do Bonds, notes, and debentures: do Guaranteed by the United States do Other do Other liabilities do Privately owned interest do U. S. Government interest do	2, 472 44 1, 228 1, 200 357 25, 104			2, 774 39 1, 301 1, 434 367 25, 780			3, 1)1 53 1, 330 1, 728 378 26, 456			3, 224 48 1, 107 2, 069 401 26, 938			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and securities (at cost) outstanding, end of month, totalc ³ . mil. of dol. Industrial and commercial enterprises, including national defensec ³ . mil. of dol. Financial institutions. do. Railroads. do. States, territories, and political subdivisions. do. Republic of the Philippines. do. Mortgages purchased do. Other loans do.	754 425 55 83 16 54 75 46	751 424 54 32 16 54 74 47	753 427 53 82 16 54 74 47	769 444 53 82 16 54 73	787 458 51 82 22 54 73 47	790 464 50 80 22 54 72 47	793 472 47 80 22 54 72 47	786 469 47 80 22 51 71 46	786 472 46 77 22 51 71 47	795 482 46 77 22 51 70 47	790 475 46 77 25 51 70 47	797 482 46 77 25 51 69 46	
LIFE INSURANCE													
Assets, admitted: All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), estimated total; mil. of dol. Securities and mortgages; do. 49 companies (Life Insurance Association of America), total. mil. of dol. Bonds and stocks, book value, total. do. Govt. (domestic and foreign), total. do. U.S. Government. do. Public utility. do. Railroad. do. Other. do. Cash. do. Mortgage loans, total do. Farm. do. Other do.	70. 334 63, 083 r 62, 186 r 39, 020 r 11, 139 r 9, 022 r 11, 173 r 3, 274 r 13, 434 r 15, 472 r 16, 911 1, 430 r 15, 472 r 2, 267 r 1, 499 r 1, 637	70, 774 63, 590 62, 201 139, 079 11, 134 9, 007 11, 109 3, 251 13, 585 16, 976 1, 454 15, 521 2, 254 1, 510 1, 634	71, 123 63, 855 62, 495 39, 184 11, 131 9, 025 11, 184 3, 253 13, 615 17, 082 1, 463 15, 619 2, 262 1, 520 1, 688	71, 578 64, 205 62, 808 39, 310 11, 127 9, 044 11, 212 3, 281 13, 690 820 17, 188 1, 471 15, 717 1, 526 1, 694	72, 034 64, 665 63, 159 39, 565 10, 924 8, 887 11, 346 3, 301 13, 994 1, 481 15, 830 2, 276 1, 540 1, 664	72, 415 65, 010 63, 479 39, 757 10, 967 8, 935 11, 362 3, 314 14, 115 17, 411 1, 490 15, 921 2, 280 1, 550 1, 714	73, 034 65, 345 64, 092 39, 915 10, 867 8, 837 11, 409 3, 336 14, 304 1, 503 16, 080 2, 284 1, 655 1, 784	73, 621 65, 948 64, 797 40, 473 10, 984 8, 926 11, 552 3, 397 14, 541 1, 512 16, 262 2, 31 1, 658 1, 756	73, 943 66, 269 65, 084 40, 630 10, 983 8, 908 11, 610 3, 402 14, 634 77, 894 1, 524 16, 370 2, 318 1, 663 1, 804	74. 295 66, 598 65, 362 40, 778 10, 791 8, 711 11, 659 3, 403 14, 925 750 18, 038 1, 541 16, 496 2, 329 1, 669 1, 797	74, 686 67, 035 65, 686 41, 011 10, 816 8, 734 11, 708 3, 412 15, 075 711 18, 182 1, 564 16, 618 2, 341 1, 765	75, 063 67, 330 65, 997 41, 123 10, 692 8, 726 11, 760 3, 412 15, 259 759 18, 306 1, 584 16, 722 2, 351 1, 694 1, 763	75, 403 67, 698 66, 262 41, 277 10, 602 8, 676 11, 827 707 18, 444 1, 599 16, 845 2, 365 1, 702 1, 767
Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): Value, estimated totals	2, 589 442 464 1, 683 113 382 355 148 203 69 161 60	2, 442 351 420 1, 671 115 377 358 148 198 67 156 62	2, 319 312 442 1, 565 99 334 141 190 64 154	2, 504 440 470 1, 594 104 347 340 140 199 67 156 59	2, 661 346 499 1, 816 122 411 384 160 219 77 162 68 212	2, 516 373 474 1, 669 113 398 356 136 199 71 150 61 184	3, 319 950 421 1, 948 124 426 429 172 230 84 174 78 230	2, 350 252 432 1, 666 124 424 358 137 177 63 151 500 182	2, 617 402 513 1, 702 117 412 371 140 193 67 156 56 191	3, 337 619 560 2, 158 141 519 460 174 245 91 200 78 250	3, 235 639 521 2, 075 137 487 444 171 241 91 191 75 237	3, 072 487 585 2, 000 131 483 427 165 237 82 178 73 226	3, 227 600 543 2, 084 138 484 449 172 247 85 195 72 242
Institute of Life Insurance: Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated total thous, of dol. Death claim payments do. Matured endowments do. Disability payments do. Annuity payments do. Sarrender values do. Policy dividends do. The system of the strength of		338, 501 154, 506 33, 809 8, 845 31, 200 52, 947 57, 194	318, 461 145, 944 31, 584 8, 229 29, 886 47, 978 54, 840	322, 636 146, 410 34, 400 8, 253 28, 532 48, 768 56, 273	339, 557 154, 860 39, 111 9, 220 31, 605 52, 916 51, 845	304, 060 141, 626 32, 337 7, 874 28, 595 45, 127 48, 501	417, 402 168, 314 40, 498 9, 244 28, 870 53, 198 117, 278	399, 041 169, 068 42, 909 9, 851 42, 973 53, 217 81, 023	345, 743 158, 593 37, 059 8, 362 32, 946 49, 000 57, 783	410, 421 182, 781 40, 384 9, 479 35, 193 63, 630 78, 954	365, 145 164, 114 36, 314 8, 867 35, 049 58, 826 61, 975	355, 232 158, 288 37, 168 8, 834 35, 339 57, 485 58, 118	383, 181 169, 925 39, 094 8, 378 34, 018 59, 810 71, 958

Revised. Less than \$500,000. Beginning June 30, 1952, outstanding loans of the Mutual Security Agency are included.
Includes loans under the Defense Production Act of 1950. Revisions for January-July 1950 are shown in corresponding note in the October 1951 Survry. Other revisions are as follows (mil. dol.): Total assets, December 1950, 63,688; Securities and mortgages—December 1950, 75,609; October, 60,332; November, 60,498; December, 60,912.

Revisions beginning 1946 for insurance written and for 1949 and 1950 for annuity payments and surrender values will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
			FINA	ANCE-	-Conti	nued			-				
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued]	1					
Life Insurance Association of America: Premium income (39 cos.), totalthous. of dol Accident and health	608, 373 61, 000 70, 838 46, 791 88, 711 341, 033	539, 924 62, 594 85, 732 52, 221 56, 801 282, 576	551, 521 65, 472 66, 852 43, 687 79, 894 295, 616	594, 231 66, 402 69, 008 47, 491 85, 313	555, 400 67, 052 76, 979 47, 442 71, 553	554, 748 70, 958 67, 806 46, 061 68, 809	847, 255 89, 441 173, 680 66, 567 107, 251	606, 446 79, 568 100, 351 70, 794 71, 220	615, 102 66, 738 81, 624 48, 531 75, 359	682, 325 77, 514 94, 784 58, 168 84, 593	637, 446 91, 221 87, 337 60, 022 68, 094	574, 765 77, 946 65, 634 48, 224 68, 740	633, 800 75, 985 61, 039 56, 386 83, 828
Ordinarydodo	341,033	282, 576	290, 010	326, 017	292, 374	301, 114	410, 316	284, 513	342, 850	367, 266	330, 772	314, 221	356, 562
Fold and silver:													
Gold: Monetary stock, U. S. mil. of dol. Net release from earmark thous of dol. Exports. do Imports. do. Production, reported monthly total. do. Africa do.	23, 346 19, 266 3, 445 40, 051 63, 237 38, 739	23, 350 -31, 394 1, 580 26, 047 67, 421 39, 886	23, 344 -32, 620 2, 861 5, 947 65, 768 39, 673	23, 342 -13, 776 1, 244 34, 590 66, 394 39, 411	23, 339 -92, 430 2, 988 86, 465 70, 602 40, 114	23, 337 -29, 004 1, 580 1, 872 64, 941 38, 978	23, 186 -263, 189 5, 587 13, 697 66, 680 38, 958	22, 986 -171, 747 3, 867 1, 653	22, 662 -324, 127 3, 813 1, 827	22, 563 -106, 511 4, 262 7, 746 	22, 562 -16, 814 2, 704 9, 685	7 22, 537 -48, 857 1, 835 1, 963	22, 463 -68, 516 3, 654 1, 690
Canadado United Statesdo	12, 569 5, 461	13, 062 6, 403	13, 028 6, 498	13, 408 6, 212	14, 122 6, 769	13, 600 6, 031	13, 697 5, 883	13, 043 4, 485	12, 351 4, 340	13, 273 5, 241	12, 941 5, 227	12, 901 6, 118	5, 956
Silver: do Exports	215 5, 038 . 828	236 5, 733 . 829	216 4,877 .833	382 4, 499 , 833	7,778 . 833	258 5, 009 . 833	270 4, 578 . 833	1, 318 10, 905 . 845	506 7, 272 . 853	144 11, 987 . 853	883 6, 285 . 853	230 5, 364 . 853	3, 578 9, 5 02 , 853
Canada thous, of fine oz. Mexico do United States do	1, 882 3, 976 3, 292	1, 809 3, 858 3, 307	2, 220 2, 921 2, 272	1, 787 3, 107 3, 235	1, 854 9, 525 3, 682	2, 428 3, 877 2, 998	2, 521 3, 863 3, 093		2, 255 4, 054 3, 112	2, 443 4, 394 3, 175	3, 066 1, 984 3, 018	2, 504 4, 850 2, 823	1, 909
Money supply: Currency in circulation	29, 026 194, 960 2, 319 7, 737 184, 904 94, 754 63, 676 26, 474	28, 978 197, 200 2, 600 8, 900 185, 800 95, 700 63, 800 26, 200	29, 293 197, 000 2, 600 8, 200 186, 200 95, 800 64, 100 26, 300	29, 419 197, 900 2, 500 8, 100 187, 400 96, 400 64, 500 26, 600	29, 644 199, 900 2, 500 7, 200 190, 200 98, 600 64, 900 26, 700	30, 236 202, 700 2, 500 8, 600 191, 600 99, 400 64, 800 27, 400	30, 433 204, 220 2, 501 6, 918 194, 801 101, 508 65, 799 27, 494	29, 691 ^p 202, 100 ^p 2, 500 ^p 6, 200 ^p 193, 300 ^p 100, 500 ^p 66, 100 ^p 26, 800	29, 793 **201, 000 ***2, 300 ***7, 100 ***191, 600 ***r 98, 300 ***r 66, 400 ***26, 900	29, 754 » 200, 600 » 2, 400 » 7, 100 » 191, 000 » 97, 400 » 66, 800 » 26, 900	29, 843 **p199, 100 **p** 2, 400 **p** 4, 600 **p** 192, 200 **p** 98, 000 **p** 67, 200 **p** 27, 000	r 29, 951 r199, 100 r 2, 400 r 4, 600 r192, 100 r 97, 500 r 67, 600 r 27, 000	30, 116 \$200,000 \$P\$ 2,500 \$P\$ 5, 100 \$P\$ 192, 400 \$P\$ 97, 200 \$P\$ 68, 200 \$P\$ 27, 100
U. S. Government, annual rate: † New York Cityratio of debits to deposits 6 other centers 9do	37. 4 24. 9	34. 4 24. 0	29. 6 20. 8	35. 4 24. 3	36. 4 25. 0	34. 1 24. 1	41, 8 26, 9	34. 3 23. 9	35. 1 24. 4	37. 1 28. 3	35. 4 26. 0	35. 6 25. 5	38. 9 25. 8
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) Manufacturing corporations (Federal Reserve): Profits after taxes, total (200 corps.)mil. of dol. Durable goods, total (106 corps.)do. Primary metals and products (39 corps.). do. Machinery (27 corps.)do. Automobiles and equipment (15 corps.).do. Nondurable goods, total (94 corps.)do. Food and kindred products (28 corps.).do. Chemicals and allied products (26 corps.).do. Petroleum refining (14 corps.)do.	624 338 29 80 191 287 42 105			678 370 99 90 143 308 48 108			218 128 191 347 45 128			857 527 188 101 197 330 41 120 127			
Dividends, total (200 corps.)	476 270 206			475 270 205			305 244			486 276 210			
mil. of dol Railways and telephone cos. (see p. S-23).	214			207	********		241			288			
SECURITIES ISSUED Commercial and Financial Chronicle: Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)mil. of dol.	1, 409 1, 251	1, 519 1, 393	810 461	962 808	1 1, 381 1 1, 225	873 629	1, 520 1, 197	1, 185 1, 016	1, 114				
New capital, total do	1, 239 587 38 615 11 159 155 4 141	1, 381 1, 137 20 224 12 126 126 50 74	461 202 56 203 0 349 349 153 188	800 363 0 437 9 154 154 72 79 2	1, 157 852 0 305 8 158 158 82 72 4	601 292 130 179 28 311 311 90 172 49	1, 197 1, 197 758 46 394 0 323 323 323 44 269 9	949 560 3 386 67 169 151	1,002 624 13 365 4 109 109 25 81				
Securities and Exchange Commission: Estimated gross proceeds, total do By type of security: Bonds and notes, total do Corporate do	2, 436 2, 240 635	6, 436 6, 245 1, 113	1, 168 1, 089 342	1, 331 1, 248 372	2, 047 1, 870 980	1, 108 1, 038 314	2,079 1,902 731	1, 615 497	1, 592 1, 422 536	1, 604 1, 425 517	7 1, 667 7 1, 507 7 659	7 4, 630 7 4, 383 7 484	3, 053 2, 861 988
Common stock	831 274 352 52 30 73 1,605 978 624	158 33 1, 304 360 240 46 496 74 5, 132 4, 898 226	49 29 421 130 109 95 21 12 747 544 201	46 37 455 186 168 12 17 27 876 444 428	170 6 1,157 655 351 15 27 62 890 531 294	384 167 44 27 49 57 724 480 219	119 58 908 332 219 66 34 56 1, 171 547	51 664 286 249 40 4 4 48 1, 119 611	123 47 706 151 261 50 7 141 886 494 390	116 62 696 205 216 32 15 144 908 503 405	7 124 7 35 7 818 7 317 7 228 25 7 13 7 162 7 849 491 7 349	7 165 82 7 731 7 116 7 406 15 7 7 101 7 3, 899 3, 244 7 650	1, 179 289 344 418 1, 877 1, 454 416

Revised. Preliminary.

Includes International Bank securities not shown separately.

§Or increase in earmorked gold (—).

Revised series. Data reflect change in number of reporting banks and centers; figures prior to May 1952 will be shown later.

Pincludes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

Revisions for 1939—1st quarter of 1951 for manufacturing corporations and electric utilities and for January-March 1951 and January-March 1952 for SEC data will be shown later.

1		***************************************										
June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	53 April	May	June
<u></u>		FINA	ANCE-	-Conti	nued			<u> </u>				
1												
											İ]
818	1, 285	413	447	1, 140	378	897	655	694	684	r 806	r 715	1, 161
735	1, 218	276	367	893	293	780	603	635	630	r 757	r 612	1,046
180	178	66	89	259	$\frac{221}{72}$	120	108	255	192	r 225	r 131	614 432
47	40	117	46	86	51 32	45	19	51 27	10	r 10	r 8	91 23
2	8	6	10	3	13	1	25 2	1	3	7	r 10	64
							Į.	l				24 285
252	327	85	120	502	120	260	263	132	178	r 305	r 78	222 60
345	233	107	165	347	43	216	245	257	212	r 223	r 397	334
19 51	3 46	4	0	90	(1)	11	6	3	7	17	21	303 26 23
35	46 0		12 0	13 1	15	42	26	31	32	24 0	15 0	23
28	493	21	16 16	27 26	48 45	34 31	4 4	7 7	15	r 13 12	7 7	43 43
72	72	12	27	1 61	56	3 56	0 47	0 140	0 142	r 162	r 99	0 415
64	42 27	10	17 8	52 8	37 10	54 1	44 1	138	129	r 152	(')	396
637, 232	245, 344	211, 533	473, 750	309, 105	229, 897	403, 043	391, 872	362, 629	433, 142	348, 859	r 650 210	416, 470
120,022	200,000	232, 288	96, 518	101, 739	24, 376	292, 085	294, 085	110, 843	333, 219	144, 986	7 228, 600	138, 234
990	000	200										
378	461	233 349	210 250	257 229	226 265	288 291	230 254	262 304	198 252	185 259	183 281	307 586
205							3	ļ				
1,327	1,387	1, 338	1,333	1, 316	1, 347	1,362	1, 345	1, 350	1, 513	1, 594	r 1, 671	282 1,684
912	1, 126	926	891	860	878	920	908	871	966	1,068	1, 193	653 1, 216
							İ					
98.61	98. 43	98. 14	97.46	98.05	98. 19	97.81	97. 66	97. 15	96. 57	95. 46	94. 42	95, 30
73.69	75. 52	98. 57 76. 12	97. 87 76. 11	98. 50 75. 32	98, 62 75, 97	98, 25 75, 84	98. 09 75. 50	97. 56 75. 81	96. 99 74. 95	95. 84 75. 27	94. 79 74. 88	95, 69 74, 62
116.1	116.0	115 0	115.7	114.7	115.0	115 9	114 5	114.0	110.4	,,,,	100.9	108.8
130.9	130. 4	128. 6	126.6	125.0	125. 4	125, 3	124.0	122. 8	121.6	121. 5	119.4	. 115. 1 91. 56
1		01.00	30.00	30. 11	00.00	90. 32	35.00	30. 20	94.01	90. 20	91. 09	31.00
52, 964	51, 585	100, 325	56, 237	76, 955	73, 183	94, 402	75, 146	70, 039	76, 726	71,709	61, 993	69, 942
62,057						,		76, 831	90, 067	88, 128	72, 496	83, 260
59, 961	56, 686	98, 416 99, 742	54, 113 58, 855	74, 892 82, 455	71, 599 81, 988	92, 009 102, 843	73, 014 82, 187	68, 483 74, 823	74, 547 85, 245	69, 691 83, 115	60, 227 69, 753	68, 208 80, 340
62, 055	62, 242	59, 136	61, 127	69, 082	78, 042	86, 042	80, 397	60, 288	74, 757	76, 976	62, 085	68, 751 0
62, 055 55, 580	62, 242	59, 136	61, 127	69, 057	78, 016	85, 997	80, 397	60, 288	74, 756	76, 976	62, 051	68, 751 60, 659
6,410	6, 544	6, 269	7, 395	7, 777	6, 341	6, 819	6, 912	7, 324	9, 650	12,002	7, 372	8, 024
_ 94,238	100, 273 98, 401	100, 537 98, 656	99, 712 97, 838	100, 349 98, 494	100, 551 98, 621	100, 256 98, 276	100, 116 98, 200	100, 117 98, 211	99, 535 97, 638	98, 562 96, 662	98, 985 97, 094	99, 454 97, 576
97, 315	101,871	102, 444	102, 315	1, 430 102, 341	1, 440 102, 405	1, 492 102, 502	1. 428 102, 510	1, 432 103, 055	1, 425 103, 066	1, 429 103, 251	1, 421 104, 831	1, 411 104, 357
95, 092	1,905	100, 091 1, 902	99, 963 1, 902	99, 993 1, 898	99, 999 1, 896	100, 025 1, 967	100, 109 1, 891	100, 666 1, 890	100, 665 1, 901	100, 853 1, 899	102, 4, 2 1, 898	101, 966 1, 891
3. 17	3.17	3. 18	3. 19	3. 22	3. 20	3. 19	3. 22	3, 26	3.31	3, 40	3, 53	3.61
2. 94 3. 03	2. 95 3. 04	2. 94 3. 06	2. 95 3. 07	3. 01 3. 08	2, 98 3, 06	2. 97 3. 05	3, 02 3, 09	3. 07 3. 14	3. 12 3. 18	3, 23 3, 29	3. 34 3. 41	3, 40 3, 50
3. 20 3. 50	3. 19 3. 50	3. 21 3. 51	3. 22 3. 52	3. 24 3. 54	3. 24 3. 53	3, 22 3, 51	3. 25 3. 51	3. 30 3. 53	3. 36 3. 57	3. 44 3. 65	3. 58 3. 78	3. 67 3. 86
2.98	2.99	3.00	3.02	3. 05	3.05	3.04	3.07	3. 11	3. 16	3. 27	3.39	3.48
3. 20 3. 32	3. 20 3. 33	3. 20 3. 34	3. 20 3. 36	3. 22 3. 39	3. 19 3. 37	3, 19 3, 34	3. 23 3. 36	3. 29 3. 39	3. 33 3. 43	3. 44 3. 51	3, 57 3, 63	3, 62 3, 73
		b	1	ı	1	I		ı	l		i	1
2. 15 2. 10 2. 61	2. 15 2. 12	2. 28 2. 22	2.34 2.33	2.38 2.42	2.37 2.40	2.38 2.40	2, 46 2, 47	2. 63 2. 54	2.65 2.61	2. 68 2. 63	2.81 2.73	3. 04 2. 99
	818 735 556 180 799 47 30 21 4 2711 262 273 15 326 19 16 35 328 19 16 635 328 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	818	FINA 818	Sample S	Sign	Sumation Sumation		Sample		November December SIS		

r Revised. 1 Less than \$500,000.
1 Revisions for January-March 1951 and January-March 1952 will be shown later.
\$\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				1952						195	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
_			FIN	ANCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued	1											1	
Stocks		1			1	1	1	1		1	1	1	
Cash dividend payments publicly reported:‡ Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol	1, 178. 1	546.7	231. 5	1, 166, 5	540. 5	253, 0	1, 736, 1	548, 1	181.3	1, 251. 1	561. 2	221. 5	1, 249, 6
Financedo	80.9	128. 6 199. 2	51. 0 105. 5	78. 2 763. 5	105. 2 203. 5	64. 7 115. 2	195, 2 1, 045, 5	125. 6 170. 5	44, 9 65, 0	81.4 821.9	103. 5 190. 1	19. 0 100. 4	87. 6 802. 2
Manufacturing do Mining do Public utilities:	1 1	6.7	3.3	87.9	8.0	2. 1	141.9	5, 0	2. 9	86. 9	7.3	2.6	87.3
Communications do Heat, light, and power do	43. 0 76. 5 56. 0	89. 8 58. 7 12. 2	49.7		60. 9	1.0 52.2 2.0	49, 7 92, 6 88, 4	95, 7 64, 3	42.0 6 0	89.0	105. 0 63. 8 30. 6	51.8	51. 1 94. 6
Railroad do do Trade do do do do do do do do do do do do do	45, 7 1		10.3	47.2	40.3	2. 9 8. 1 6. 8	88. 4 79. 2 43. 6	18. 2 57. 0 11. 8	6, 9 15, 5 3, 2	40.3	30. 6 50. 1 10. 8	3. 1 7. 6 6. 0	56. 4 49. 0 21. 4
Miscellaneous do— Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, 200 common stocks (Moody's):		36.0	****	,	10.0	0.0	70	11.00	0. 4	1 2	1	1 5.01	
Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks)	1 3 96 1								3. 95		3.98	3, 98	3.9
Industrial (125 stocks)do	4. 22 1. 91	4. 22 1. 91	4. 22 1. 92	4. 20 1. 92	4. 18 1. 92	4. 17 1. 92	4.16	4 16	4, 16 1, 94	4. 16 1. 95	4.17 1.96	4. 17 1. 98	4. 1 2. 0
Railroad (25 stocks)dododo	2. 69 2. 64	2. 69 2. 64	2. 71 2. 64	2. 81 2. 68	2, 85 2, 68	2.87 2.66	2.87 2.75	2. 88 2. 84	2. 91 2. 86	3. 01 2. 89	3. 01 2. 89	3. 01 2. 89	3. 0 2. 8
Insurance (10 stocks)do	2.88	2.88	ľ	2.87	2.88	2.98	2.98	2.99	3, 01	3.07	3.09	3.09	3, 0
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks)do Industrial (125 stocks)do Public utility (24 stocks)do	77. 01	73. 47 78. 01 35. 09	76. 52	74.58	74. 35	74, 42 78, 20 37, 36	80.89	80.37	75, 60 79, 15	77.64	72.35 75, 56 36, 96	72. 24 75. 45 37. 08	74. 2
Railroad (25 stocks)do	47. 68	35. 09 47. 97				37. 36 49. 74			38. 21 51. 17		36. 96 48. 48	37. 08 48. 97	
Yield (200 stocks) percent. Industrial (125 stocks) do.	5. 45 5. 48					5, 28 5, 33	5. 13 5. 14		5, 22 5, 26		5, 50 5, 52	5. 51 5. 53	5. 5 5. 6
Public utility (24 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do	5, 51 5, 64	5. 44 5. 61	5. 31 5. 68	5. 28 6. 03	5, 30 6, 14	5. 14 5. 77	5. 07 5. 56	5. 03 5. 52	5. 08 5. 69	5. 16 6. 07	5, 30 6, 21	5, 34 6, 15	5, 5 6, 2
Vield (200 stocks) percent Industrial (125 stocks) do. Public utility (24 stocks) do. Railroad (25 stocks) do. Bank (15 stocks) do. Insurance (10 stocks) do.	4. 56 3. 18	4, 52 3, 21	4.39	4. 23	4. 29	4. 19 3. 10	4, 18	4. 29	4. 32 3. 17	4.44	4. 60 3. 41	4. 72 3. 41	4.7
Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: Industrial (125 stocks) dollars. Public utility (24 stocks) do	3 1			6, 76			8, 54			7. 35			
Public utility (24 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade	2. 49 5. 77			2.61			2, 62						
(Standard and Poor's Corp.)percent	4.04	4.09	4. 12	4. 12	4.16	4. 12	4. 11	4. 16	4, 21		4. 33	4.38	4.
rices: Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks)_dol, per share Industrial (30 stocks)	104. 26 268. 39			105, 29 272, 40	103, 92 267, 77	107. 25 276. 37	111. 67 285. 95		111. 21 283. 94		107. 52 275. 28	108. 07 276. 84	
Industrial (30 stocks) do- Public utility (15 stocks) do- Railroad (20 stocks) do-	49.81	49.86	50.75	50.30	49. 59	276.37 51.04 103.19	52.06	52. 20	283, 94 52, 57 109, 03	53. 19	275. 28 51. 59 104. 05	276. 84 50. 97 105. 58	48.
Standard and Poor's Corporation:		101.00	10a	100. 10	90.00	100.10	100.00	100.00	100,00	110.21	104.00	100.00	100.
Combined index (480 stocks) 1935-39=1001	1 203.9 [209.7	207.8	204. 2	198.4	189. 8 205. 5	213. 7	214.3	195. 9 212. 0		190. 0 205. 5		
Capital goods (129 stocks) do Consumers' goods (195 stocks) do Public utility (40 stocks) do	186. 9 168. 8	192. 7 173. 5	191. 4 174. 8	187. 6 172. 8	182. 6 169. 5	190. 2 175. 7	198. 5 183. 2	200. 4 184. 7	197, 4 183, 4	199, 8 185, 3	191. 8 177. 8	192. 3 177. 6	183 170
Public utility (40 stocks) do Railroad (20 stocks) do Banks, N. Y. C. (16 stocks) do	116. 2 173. 7	116. 9 175. 2	118.6 175.3	118. 5 171. 1	117. 4 166. 9	120. 9 172. 4	123. 3 184. 6	124. 0 185. 2	124. 4 181. 4	124. 9 184. 5	121. 5 173. 3	120. 8 174. 2	117 169
Fire and marine insurance (17 stocks)do	111. 6 211. 7	112. 8 215. 4	114.7	117. 6	120.1	121. 5 223. 1		128.3	128, 2 223, 8	128.1	122. 3 216. 0	121.3 214.1	
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges:		1 217	154										
Market valuemil. of dol Shares soldthousands	1, 285 56, 845	1, 317 61, 433	1, 154 41, 576			1, 331 56, 903	1, 906 78, 990		1, 376 53, 534		1, 783 83, 729	1, 325 58, 380	1, 2 63, 8
On New York Stock Exchange: Market valuemil. of dol	1,100	1, 122 45, 916		1, 012 35, 165		I, 145 43, 340			1, 173 38, 540				
Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales	42, 319		1 '	j 'j	1 1	43, 340 30, 239	57, 885 40, 516	1	38, 540 30, 209	1 1	64, 111 34, 370	43, 936 25, 767	49, 78 26, 07
(N. Y. Times) thousands Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange: Market value, all listed shares mil. of dol	114, 489	115, 825	114, 506	112, 633	112, 152	117, 363	120, 536	120, 483	119, 749	1	1	115, 371	113, 3
Number of shares listed millions.						2,777	2, 788	2, 802	2, 814		2,840		
INTEF	RNATIC	ONAL '	TRANS	SACTIO	ONS O	F THI	E UNI	FED S'	TATES	3			
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY);	!			j 1					1	1	1	:	: : : : :
Exports of goods and services, totalmil. of dol	4,093		-				5, 355 4, 073						
Income on investments abroad do Other services do	437		-	- 439 - 729			592 690					-	
Imports of goods and services, totaldo	3, 909			3, 942			4,068			3, 996			
Merchandise, adjusteddo Income on foreign investments in U. Sdo	2,845		-	. 102			3,000		-	2,991			-'
Other servicesdo	952		-	1			942		-	-			
Balance on goods and servicesdo	1			+665 -1, 298			+1, 287			-1 842		- :	
Unilateral transfers (net), total			-						-	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1,842 \\ -123 \\ -1,719 \end{array} $			
U. S. long- and short-term capital (net), totaldo				-1, 192			-1, 341			-1,719			
Private do Government do do Government	-535			- +39									
Foreign long- and short-term capital (net)do				- +769	1	Ĺ	+152	1		- +150			
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in U. S. gold stock		1						<u>'</u>				1	
	-104	'		- i +7 i	[+274			- +603		[!]	
mil. of dol Errors and omissionsdo	+289	1	.	- +17		.	+30	•	1	_ -13			

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
INTERNATIO	ONAL	TRAN	SACTI	ons o	F TH	E UNI	red s	TATES	S—Con	tinued			
FOREIGN TRADE													
Indexes Exports of U. S. merchandise:		i											1
Quantity 1936–38=100 Value do	231 474	202 416	217 441	243 498	243 494	239 483	280 566	253 519	239 486	274 562	279 567	259 587	
Unit valuedo Imports for consumption: Quantitydo	205 145	206 144	203 140	205 151	203 169	202 138	203 180	205 162	204 149	205 174	203 175	203 158	
Quantity do Value do Unit value do do Agricultural products, quantity:	418 289	409 284	398 283	430 284	471 279	388 280	498 277	445 276	414 278	484 277	486 278	434 276	
Exports, U. S. merchandise, total: Unadjusted 1924-29=100	81	56	65	77	93	88 70	110	96	78	90	82	77	
Total, excluding cotton:	110 121	75 102	73 112	62 117	70 142	70 125	92 151	96 146	95 117	105 141	102	99 113	
Unadjusteddodododo	148 107	130	112	93	113	109	138	153	145	167	156	134	
Unadjusted do do Adjusted do do do do do do do do do do do do do	116	101 113	108 117	111 116	116 119	90 92	128 126	121 116	101 99	121 108	126 119	104 106	
Shipping Weight Vater-borne frade:													
Exports, incl. reexports \oplus thous. of long tons General importsdo	8, 450 8, 109	6, 970 7, 688	7, 769 7, 580	7, 421 8, 342	7, 028 8, 879	6, 393 7, 847	5, 720 9, 629	5, 109 8, 814	4, 267 7, 703	4, 663 8, 670			
Value				 		•							
xports, including reexports, total ¶mil. of dol By geographic regions:	1, 167 44, 226	1, 027 34, 649	1,086 39,291	1, 225	1, 213	1, 186	1, 390	1, 276	1, 196	1. 379	1, 394	r 1, 441	1, 3
$egin{array}{lll} A & & A & A & A & A & A & A & A & A & $	185, 369 250, 924	147, 256 175, 570	150, 509 202, 129	44, 841 147, 461 223, 613	43, 837 171, 204 245, 180	37, 328 159, 489 246, 105	39, 067 204, 719 307, 509	44, 401 177, 336 266, 534	35, 516 164, 827 212, 663	49, 032 185, 247 253, 179	44, 381 169, 947 249, 105	44, 794 178, 304 246, 386	
Europe△ do Northern North America do Southern North America do South America do	249, 260 137, 834 139, 113	210, 826 139, 068 131, 629	220, 327 127, 060 136, 460	245, 657 123, 826 133, 467	256, 042 144, 150	244, 723 132, 057 127, 770	227, 773 144, 151	228, 543 131, 177	230, 915 121, 660	266, 730 132, 373	285, 902 133, 837 122, 933	294, 172 136, 492 130, 828	
South Americadododododododo					133, 760		136, 712	113, 932	116, 192	118, 107		ĺ	
Fgyptdo Union of South Africado Asja and Oceania:	4, 484 17, 738	3, 564 13, 175	5, 563 14, 2 91	6, 742 15, 085	12, 313 14, 703	4, 556 13, 506	2, 563 16, 871	6, 733 19, 463	3, 316 17, 221	4, 739 24, 412	4, 454 18, 194	3, 958 18, 365	
Australia, including New Guineado British Malayado China⊙dodo	11,609 1,714	10, 141 3, 129	7, 883 2, 171	12, 222 2, 900	16, 2 55 2 , 862	9,970 $2,436$	17, 271 2, 852	11, 330 2, 274	9, 871 2, 636	9, 730 2, 505	7, 947 3, 264	9, 686 2, 560	
India and Pakistandodo	29, 040 55, 992	18, 130 34, 138	14, 646 42, 514	13, 914 40, 219	13, 650 54, 697	0 14, 079 51, 195	29, 825 52, 849	0 17, 910 50, 383	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 26,761 \\ 40,758 \end{array}$	28, 332 50, 558	0 10, 750 50, 826	12, 898 50, 255	
Indonesiadodedododododo	9, 280 25, 780	12, 756 23, 020	10, 960 22, 330	9, 964 21, 383	9, 984 21, 517	13, 009 23, 988	11, 812 27, 960	10, 477 30, 814	7, 474 24, 829	7, 549 28, 432	8, 759 29, 245	6, 157 39, 177	
Europe: do_ France do_ Italy do_	27, 974 27, 903	17, 052 20, 156	19, 474 36, 644	21, 876 33, 714	26, 941 47, 184	26, 555 33, 556	40, 723 40, 545	30, 604 33, 892	26, 455 28, 495	34, 598 26, 426	26, 562 26, 532	39, 882 29, 471	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics do United Kingdom do do do do do do do do do do do do do	49, 524 3 41, 793	19, 318 (1) 32, 800	17, 900 (1) 33, 914	18, 654 (1) 50, 950	23, 781 4 52, 758	23, 480 2 45, 330	40, 355 1 62, 098	36, 574 (1) 52, 783	17, 124 1 47, 648	24, 446 2 61, 702	28, 004 (1) 53, 551	27, 602 3 43, 743	
North and South America: Canada do Latin-American Republics, total do	249, 010	210, 764	220, 256	245, 647	256, 027	244, 723	227, 771	228, 533	230, 913	266, 728	285, 901	294, 165	
Argentina do Brazil do do do do do do do do do do do do do	259, 478 9, 156 42, 386	253, 782 7, 730 40, 082	248, 853 16, 561 35, 831	242, 785 13, 761 29, 758	261, 216 11, 241 28, 926	244, 019 10, 023 25, 010	264, 844 8, 198 30, 439	230, 130 6, 349 23, 783	221, 524 5, 413 23, 485	235, 187 6, 265 22, 473	238, 235 5, 942 23, 814	251, 807 8, 214 24, 366	
Chile do	8, 287 17, 904 40, 970	8, 171 18, 172 44, 987	8, 054 20, 582 36, 946	10, 412 17, 637 39, 606	10, 169 19, 004	10, 083 20, 462	13, 939 19, 441	5, 479 19, 138	5, 639 20, 121	9, 056 19 825	6, 506 24, 231	7, 118 26, 140	
Colombia	56, 934 42, 148	52, 466 38, 451	49, 407 35, 387	46, 275 41, 786	45, 828 52, 510 43, 536	41, 127 51, 213 41, 570	40, 428 54, 057 43, 165	39, 304 51, 858 39, 621	35, 961 46, 807 41, 075	38, 904 54, 127 41, 051	30, 827 51, 980 43, 843	47, 794 46, 836	
xports of U. S. merchandise, total mil. of dol By economic classes: Crude materialsthous, of dol	1, 155 142, 954	1, 014 87, 067	1,074 114,752	1, 215 146, 917	1, 205 154, 670	1, 176 168, 049	1, 380 180, 358	1, 265 134, 465	1, 184 110, 576	1, 369 118, 259	1, 381 132, 539		
Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages do	103, 228 58, 695	73, 093 59, 306	79, 811 49, 214	80, 212 50, 460	97, 038 61, 606	89, 325 58, 850	116, 300 65, 196	109, 465 63, 590	86, 681 50, 871	106, 207 56, 587	82, 490 53, 747	75, 029 55, 889	
Semimanufactures Q do	129, 702 720, 123	108, 165 686, 344	116, 407 714, 060	124, 355 813, 052	133, 436 758, 113	123, 189 736, 990	135, 152 883, 399	106, 691 850, 688	108, 222 827, 542	116, 973 971, 317	113, 055 999, 655	113, 812 1, 046, 671	
Agricultural products, total do Cotton, unmanufactured do Fruits, vegetables, and preparations do	244, 259 55, 740 24, 868	170, 107 10, 287 20, 563	186, 682 21, 048 19, 040	220, 983 50, 569 16, 818	264, 622 61, 290 21, 026	271, 226 67, 142 21, 924	323, 083 90, 505 22, 444	268, 700 54, 468	216, 399 47, 294 17, 838	250, 491 45, 064 20, 191	223, 535 38, 396 17, 925	221, 031 48, 278	
Grains and preparations do Packing-house products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	108, 442 12, 144	85, 396 13, 414	82, 570 14, 330	90, 291 10, 706	108, 755 13, 345	98, 036 13, 022	132, 589 13, 419	19, 149 127, 983 13, 272	93, 631 13, 604	114, 364 14, 242	89, 567 15, 236	14, 890	
Tobacco and manufactures*do Nonagricultural products, totaldo	20, 087 910, 444	21, 070 843, 868	28, 160 887, 563	35, 629 994, 013	30, 816 940, 240	31, 980 905, 177	29, 264 1, 057, 322	24, 919 996, 200	19, 003 967, 493	33, 113 1, 118, 851	38, 129 1, 157, 951	30, 504 1, 209, 537	••
Automobiles, parts, and accessories & do Chemicals and related products & dodo	124, 732 66, 324 48, 343	101, 772 62, 640 38, 471	94, 098 63, 844 44, 549	115, 751 62, 402	97, 815 63, 237	93, 992 59, 151	114, 891 61, 287	124, 610 57, 393	124, 383 56, 273	151, 579 66, 609	162, 186 68, 460	142, 195 71, 700	
Coal and related fuels*do Iron and steel-mill productsdo	50, 776	29, 866	41, 410	41, 334 55, 805	35, 400 66, 321	35, 154 59, 779	26, 009 67, 719	24, 778 45, 804	18, 294 43, 070	17, 651 46, 799	29, 329 43, 436	33, 831 45, 860	
Machinery, total§&do Agriculturaldo Tractors, parts, and accessories§do	239, 459 15, 728 30, 781	222, 956 13, 394 22, 931	217, 861 13, 102 17, 044	207, 643 8, 003 16, 689	224, 431 8, 201 20, 451	204, 437 7, 389 17, 481	237, 332 9, 442 23, 442	238, 348 9, 191 26, 659	223, 914 10, 345	269, 816 12, 973 32, 396	270, 488 15, 201	274, 136 16, 278 32, 954	
Electrical § 6 ⁷	56, 440 20, 605	55, 808 20, 115	59, 891 20, 397	56, 408 21, 748	57, 253 24, 906	55, 373 21, 126	70, 475 24, 248	26, 659 67, 966 28, 274	27, 561 62, 148 22, 262	72, 239 29, 560	33, 468 75, 184 24, 691	74, 554 26, 093	
Other industrial dodo Petroleum and productsdo	107, 088 70, 321	102, 110 71, 352	99, 949 64, 260	95, 578 60, 483	103, 664 59, 131	93, 412 63, 073	100, 384 73, 825	97, 985 54, 787	92, 975 54, 489	112, 397 62, 407	112, 269 67, 092		
Textiles and manufacturesdo	48, 057	42, 697	50, 822	50, 622	58, 780	55, 496	55, 811	52, 941	50, 462	58, 572	53, 852	58, 193	

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the				Septem-		Novem-	Decem-		Fahrn		[
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	ber	October	ber	ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
INTERNATIO	ONAL	TRANS	SACTI	ONS O	F THE	UNI	red s	TATES	-Con	tinued	l 		
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued						i							
Value-Continued		ļ											
eneral imports, totalthous. of dol_By geographic regions:	860, 844	839, 084	817, 016	877, 288	918, 279	803, 849	1,051,064	927, 221	856, 190	1,004,202	1,012,155	r 901, 626	951, 0
Africa dododododo	53, 604 179, 510	47, 189 158, 033	35, 252 160, 494	30, 281 150, 032	35, 015 165, 566	35, 596 124, 157	56, 763 185, 176	54, 010 170, 556	45, 121 140, 455	48, 399 154, 988	61, 716 177, 171	50, 510 164, 010	
Europe	162, 012 211, 100	157, 379 191, 537	148, 151 183, 483	170, 630 206, 672	190, 603 219, 112	175, 506 201, 716	199, 816 229, 070	185, 553 183, 895	172, 260 185, 017	214, 588 214, 918	207, 802 212, 304	194, 857 210, 185	
Southern North America do South America do	107. 618 146, 999	99, 869 185, 077	90, 059 199, 577	85, 695 233, 978	86, 031 221, 746	83, 799 183, 074	134, 790 245, 449	136, 805 196, 403	121, 717 191, 620	150, 506 220, 802	147, 466 205, 696	103, 991 178, 074	
By leading countries: Africa:	110,000	100,011	100, 577	200, 010	221. 110	100, 071	2111, 110	130, 100	101.020	220, 602	200, 000	170,074	
Egypt do do Union of South Africa do do	766 8, 121	7, 548 8, 275	2, 460 7, 777	423 8, 287	323 6, 858	1, 851 7, 414	7, 739 6, 979	6, 840 9, 633	2, 334 9, 734	2, 328 9, 115	4, 554 7, 289	2, 497 5, 499	
Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guineado	10, 459	10,814	8,771	9, 302	8, 137	6, 685	24, 633	15, 888	14, 347	6, 965	13, 931	11, 292	
British Malaya. do China⊙ do	32, 867 1, 663	21,013 1,424	23, 100 1, 099	21, 632 590	19, 941 1, 341	20, 328 518	30, 928 256	24, 550 678	16, 959 818	19, 848 571	23, 325 1, 196	20, 540 499	
India and Pakistan do Japan do do	21, 187 16, 984	25, 296 19, 001	26, 374 17, 985	24, 231 23, 629	24, 912 24, 631	19, 926 20, 924	27, 543 24, 666	27, 198 23, 045	19, 037 15, 439	23, 865 22, 034	26, 082 22, 330	21, 935 21, 150	
Indonesia do Republic of the Philippines do do	29, 087 26, 801	19, 227 26, 019	24, 676 23, 484	18, 914 19, 024	22, 755 18, 873	13, 682 13, 828	21, 299 15, 451	19, 485 19, 429	18, 854 20, 874	18, 547 19, 708	19, 347 23, 937	18, 023 25, 929	
Europe: dodo	13, 141	12, 725	12, 485	11, 765	15, 493	12, 569	14, 259	14, 346	13, 023	17, 379	18, 784	14, 409	
Germany do Italy do	15, 661 12, 521	16, 954 12, 702	16, 668 12, 557	19, 133 10, 998	23, 001 17, 251	23, 810 14, 128	22, 743 16, 591	20, 991 18, 504	17, 675 10, 187	28, 071 15, 381	26, 227 12, 123	22, 948 13, 209	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo United Kingdomdo	1, 611 38, 260	1, 535 40, 374	1, 241 35, 789	1, 617 42, 975	1, 376 46, 041	982 38, 609	559 42, 722	810 37, 495	367 44, 698	2,005 51,361	1, 128 46, 934	876 45, 656	
North and South America: Canadado	210, 555	190, 889	183, 017	205, 876	218, 769	201, 634	229, 038	183, 882	184, 973	214, 909	212, 273	210, 174	
Latin-American Republics, totaldo Argentinado	238, 633 12, 473	269, 548 15, 112	278, 496 11, 428	306, 625 16, 444	287, 196 19, 574	250, 416 15, 737	356, 042 22, 245	311, 145	294, 690 15, 042	351, 079 20, 929	337, 577 18, 549	266, 724 14, 577	
Brazil do Chile do	49, 431 13, 102	49, 606 22, 828	63, 125 31, 031	88, 896 36, 518	76, 739 31, 261	57, 728 27, 782	81, 685 36, 922	57, 916	58, 576 26, 314	67, 602 28, 143	59, 677 27, 304	43, 197 27, 170	
Colombiado	24, 246 40, 458	33, 526 36, 722	35, 735 42, 352	36, 324 37, 109	30, 066 24, 447	28, 044 20, 284	41, 970 26, 418	33, 519	31. 029 32. 773	37, 494 48, 798	43, 764 50, 079	35, 066 40, 255	
Cuba do do do do do do do do do do do do do	31, 363 32, 131	25, 755 32, 731	26, 402 31, 717	25, 989 34, 804	29, 511 32, 964	33, 160 32, 574	51, 577 35, 804	41, 625	37, 969 34, 751	44, 213 39, 259	39, 573	26, 993 37, 208	
Venezuela do do ports for consumption, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	858, 308	838, 175	815, 618	882, 065	966, 110	795, 493	1,021,449		848. 274	991, 987	33, 573 997, 703	891, 102	
By economic classes: Crude materialsdodo	242, 925 149, 603	214, 846 149, 360	209, 864 144, 514	205, 860 177, 241	268, 704 162, 006	181, 802 152, 094	246, 866 229, 704		208, 540 175, 810	234, 071 207, 899	223, 930 215, 706	219, 125 150, 638	
Crude foodstuffsdo Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo	94, 664 200, 828	97, 221 201, 314	97, 640 201, 947	102, 314 220, 850	89, 410 243, 723	74, 815 208, 081	79, 974 274, 209	85, 464	76, 306 221, 835	106, 064 242, 996	104, 218 260, 132	99, 319 239, 091	
Semimanufactures do Finished manufactures do	170, 288	175, 433	161, 652	175, 801	202, 268	178, 701	190, 696		165, 788	200, 958	193, 717	182, 928	
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, total	344, 846 22, 303	329, 783 10, 161	337, 072 6, 871	360, 530 6, 344	371, 240 2, 897	290, 160 8, 653	410, 680 24, 650	382, 326 20, 084	335, 265 15, 120	405, 850 13, 101	422, 220 17, 662	331, 416 17, 390	
Cocoa or cacao beans, incl. shells*do	82, 679 6, 532	95, 442 5, 832	99, 155 5, 298	126, 550 3, 935	109, 590 4, 852	94, 992 3, 728	149, 133 5, 437	123, 448	121, 604 4, 789	150, 361 5, 936	148, 425	87, 985 8, 110	
Hides and skins do Rubber, crude, including guayule do do do do do do do do do do do do do	52, 132 43, 653	33, 445 43, 724	40, 999 44, 526	30, 996 40, 161	32, 613 19, 528	27, 077 13, 708	41, 921 17, 924	5, 315 35, 465 33, 282	28, 816 31, 237	33, 458 44, 450	8, 765 33, 938 44, 531	29, 106 42, 786	
Sugardododododododo	23, 341 513, 463	27, 645 508, 391	23, 929 478, 545	25, 086 521, 535	63, 073 594, 870	16, 719 505, 333	27, 549 610, 770	38, 969	29, 129 513, 014	30, 011 586, 138	29, 572 575, 483	24, 240 559, 686	
Nonagricultural products, totaldodododo	7, 239	7, 196	5, 790	4, 924	7, 035	2, 611	8, 585		5, 538	9, 789	6, 915		
Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, total thous. of dol.	122, 031 20, 664	126, 982 42, 361	109, 596 42, 841	114, 460 47, 940	122, 912 41, 848	103, 248 40, 714	143, 311 49, 819	115, 429 34, 879	119, 714 43, 561	123, 092 36, 298	127, 389 47, 099	118, 906 44, 041	
Copper, incl. ore and manufactures_do Tin, including oredo	34, 388 24, 703	32, 037 21, 546	28, 852 23, 718	23, 344 26, 390	30, 693 27, 071	20, 980 27, 323	26, 806 29, 639	30, 722	24, 531 24, 219	29, 169 24, 039	24, 139 23, 677		
Paper base stocks do Newsprint do do do do do do do do do do do do do	50, 938 55, 504	50, 191 54, 547	47. 359 51. 754	49, 899 52, 230	51,003 64,479	47, 937 53, 979	53, 604 71, 782	46, 106	43, 841 57, 929	49, 808 64, 576	51, 661 56, 821	48, 600	
Petroleum and productsdo			!		!				.77. 929	04, 370	30, 621	02, 033	
	TRA	NSPOI	RTATI	ON AN	ID CON	AMUN	HCAT!	IONS			1		1
TRANSPORTATION Airlines													
ocrations on scheduled airlines:													
Miles flown, revenue thousands Express and freight carried short tons	34, 069 18, 341	36, 475	36, 612	35, 566 2 55, 643	36, 213	34, 211	35, 632 2 72, 363		33, 836	37, 707	37, 681	39, 550	
Express and freight ton-miles flown_thousands_ Mail ton-miles flowndo	11,700 5,109	11, 612 5, 115	12, 475 5, 201	13, 720 5, 225	15, 826 5, 731	14, 566 5, 554	16, 591 7, 947	14, 459 5, 574	13, 133 5, 346	14, 967 5, 971	14, 065 5, 829	13, 992 5, 874	
Passengers carried, revenuedo Passenger-miles flown, revenuedo	2, 054 1, 116, 764	2, 012 1,081,742	2, 140 1,142,731	2, 128 1, 121, 868	2, 183 1, 119, 674	1, 879 972, 158	1, 839 1, 018, 400		1, 845 1, 000, 839	2, 059 1, 154, 796	2, 238 1, 206, 462	$\begin{bmatrix} 2, 265 \\ 1, 218, 245 \end{bmatrix}$	į
Express Operations	1												İ
perating revenuesthous. of dol	19, 592	19, 505	19, 793	20, 561	20, 901	20, 921	26, 474		19. 645	21, 711	20, 039		
perating incomedododo	20	4	(1)	56	'	50	37	27	67	28	22	39	
ires, average cash ratecents	11. 3820	11. 4477	11. 7810	11. 9148	11. 9465	12, 1776	12. 2311	12, 3114	12. 4184	12, 4428	12, 4988	12, 5596	12. 5
ssengers carried, revenuemillions	r 3 957 118, 000	7 916 117, 300	7 914 121, 800	119,000	7 1, 042 133, 500	7 959 127, 700	7 1, 053 145, 400	, 953	7 892 120, 300	7 1, 004 130, 900	129, 200	7 972 126, 600	1
perating revenuesthous. of dol Class I Steam Railways	110,000	111,000	122,000	110,000	100,000	121,100	110,100	1271 333		100,000	120,200	120,000	
eight carloadings (A. A. R.):3		1		-				1				ļ	
Total carsthousands Coaldo	r 2,606 478	2, 236 317	3, 882 613	3, 363 636	3, 294 439	$\frac{4,001}{713}$	2, 671 517		2. 731 470	2,802 451	2, 957 455	3, 883 626	3,
Cokedo	22 179	15 170	58 243	57 179	58 178	$\frac{74}{74}$	60 164	75	61 173	59 175	55 179	71 217	1
Forest products do Grain and grain products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	r 231	255 24	263 42	187 49	221 66	253 67	168 36	219	159 26	170 27	166 32	217 215 41	
Livestock do Ore do	96	24 44 257	42 447 364	387 289	357 302	371 360	85 265	96	78 274	83 288	245	438 346	j
Merchandise, l. c. l	, 277 1, 298	1,155	1,852	1,579	1,673	1, 938	1,377		1, 490	1, 549		1, 929	
			erly total.							066; 1,000; 1			∆Begin

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952			i			19	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
TRA	NSPO	RTATI	ON AN	ND CO	MMUN	NICATI	ONS-	-Contir	nued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued													
Class I Steam Railways—Continued													
Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): Total, unadjusted. 1935-39=100. Coal. do. Coke. do. Forest products. do. Grain and grain products. do. Livestock. do. Ore. do. Merchandise, l. e. l. do. Miscellaneous. do.	111 96 68 144 165 45 82 44	104 75 56 147 183 45 73 43 116	129 101 154 157 145 61 323 46 141	145 135 187 151 138 93 352 48 155	138 93 185 146 157 117 314 48 158	138 123 195 149 144 95 258 47 150	120 111 200 135 123 66 77 43 135	121 108 193 139 128 59 70 42 138	119 97 191 140 112 46 69 43 140	122 92 186 142 119 47 79 45 146	127 96 175 144 117 58 231 44 146	132 106 182 143 124 58 315 45	133 105 176 151 158 52 328 43 146
Total, adjusted	108 96 69 139 161 56 53 44 119	102 75 57 146 153 56 46 43 115	125 101 160 149 134 65 216 46 140	134 135 189 140 123 70 235 45 144	128 93 188 139 157 76 233 46 145	134 123 195 152 147 76 233 46 144	131 111 191 152 131 69 248 45 144	134 108 184 154 128 62 278 44 151	130 97 181 146 114 57 275 45 149	132 92 184 142 130 60 273 45 154	129 96 178 144 133 66 237 44 148	130 106 183 137 141 65 237 45 146	128 105 179 145 155 64 212 43 142
Car surplus, total number Box cars do Gondolas and open hoppers do Car shortage, total do Box cars do Gondolas and open hoppers do Financial operations:	28, 136 14, 669 6, 372 2, 933 1, 865 717	40, 311 7, 477 26, 642 2, 070 1, 490 448	13, 934 1, 691 6, 310 4, 924 1, 958 2, 743	5, 693 331 113 12, 028 3, 822 7, 691	8, 914 25 6, 996 14, 194 8, 235 5, 169	5, 294 33 2, 030 7, 075 4, 253 2, 472	24, 003 8, 113 10, 456 792 449 173	79, 262 21, 625 46, 558 827 564 137	69, 294 8, 145 51, 776 1, 376 768 194	73, 260 7, 429 56, 584 1, 745 976 203	58, 597 5, 584 43, 375 1, 501 602 341	40, 222 12, 461 16, 278 2, 269 1, 385 527	25, 302 7, 511 7, 400 4, 129 3, 111 673
Operating revenues, total thous of dol. Freight do. Passenger do. Operating expenses do. Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents thous, of dol.	7 814, 451 7 663, 902 7 81, 702 7 645, 880 7 100, 471	790, 718 644, 792 80, 482 634, 398 95, 357	899, 734 744, 841 80, 548 663, 360 131, 334	942, 139 796, 010 70, 581 674, 577 146, 650	985, 215 838, 101 66, 027 707, 483 157, 064	908, 004 769, 593 65, 025 661, 229 136, 088	935, 061 762, 543 84, 069 711, 367	863, 001 713, 727 79, 199 661, 684 121, 242	812, 968 684, 368 64, 738 621, 092 114, 076	919, 617 779, 580 67, 052 1696, 914 129, 134	905, 605 765, 798 67, 093 1 673, 704 130, 392	901, 634 763, 046 66, 880 680, 508 125, 733	924, 362 776, 260 75, 342 688, 949
Net railway operating income do. Net income; do Operating results: Freight carried I mile mil. of ton-miles.	7 68, 100 48, 988 47, 293	60, 963 35, 469 44, 817	104, 939 78, 155 56, 949	120, 913 94, 456 58, 213	120, 669 92, 073 58, 066	110, 687 84, 158 5°, 975	109, 602 141, 852 50, 753	80, 075 57, 595 51, 756	77, 800 55, 943 47, 714	93, 570 71, 997 53, 227	101, 509 77, 241 52, 570	95, 393 74, 420 56, 296	135, 740 99, 673
Revenue per ton-mile cents. Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue millions.	1, 475 3, 065	1. 524 3, 076	1, 377 3, 133	1. 430 2, 696	1. 503 2, 481	1, 417 2, 416	1, 552 3, 118	1. 458 2, 943	1. 502 2, 389	1. 536 2, 491	1. 523 2, 499	1, 429 2, 490	
Waterway Traffic Clearances, vessels in foreign trade:		'						1					
Total U. S. ports. thous. of net tons. Foreign do United States do Panama Canal:	9, 341 6, 065 3, 275	9, 292 6, 118 3, 174	9, 737 6, 576 3, 159	9, 723 6, 523 3, 200	9, 637 6, 467 3, 170	8, 687 5, 813 2, 874	8, 560 5, 994 2, 565	8, 064 5, 713 2, 351					
Total thous of long tons In United States vessels do	2, 948 1, 256	2, 649 762	2, 511 909	2, 888 1, 148	3, 261 1, 236	2, 866 1, 077	3, 057 1, 109	3, 037 940	3, 009 947	3, 233 1, 168	3, 182 1, 256	3, 153 1, 064	3, 265 1, 045
Travel						:							
Hotels: Average sale per occupied room dollars. Rooms occupied† percent of total. Restaurant sales index same month 1929=100. Foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivalso number. U. S. citizens, departureso do	6. 70 79 260 76, 484 109, 740 1, 744	6. 39 72 237 88, 798 111, 036	7. 15 76 255 115, 846 94, 685	6. 91 78 251 105, 868 63, 766	7. 13 83 259 73, 084 55, 698	7. 17 72 241 60, 671 50, 824	6. 49 63 233 56, 399 53, 130	6, 69 76 249 59, 980 63, 018	6. 77 78 245 63, 298 71, 506	6. 49 76 230 74, 917 76, 349	7. 14 78 264 69, 358 86, 172	6. 51 77 274	7. 04 77 270
Emigrant aliens departed do Immigrant aliens admitted do Passports issued do National parks, visitors thousands Pullman Co.	18, 361 45, 330 2, 357	34, 150 4, 008	29, 361 4, 270	25, 062 1, 603	21, 497 982	17, 109 375	19, 466 237	26, 700 253	40, 199 328	47, 501 419	57, 560 599	53, 901 1, 030	44, 057 2, 439
Revenue passenger-milesmillions Passenger revenuesthous. of dol	809 10, 145	8, 618	716 9, 074	9, 113	717 9, 064	8, 368	766 9, 664	919 11, 610	741 9, 388	748 9, 817	696 9, 132	656 8, 622	
COMMUNICATIONS Telephone carriers: O								ļ	i				
Telephone carriers: 0 Operating revenues thous, of dol. Station revenues do Tolls, message do	351, 732 206, 102 119, 781	351, 597 204, 358 120, 635	354, 143 205, 114 122, 471	357, 925 210, 387 120, 911	370, 929 216, 164 127, 665	359, 634 214, 751 117, 549	380, 586 223, 190 129, 766	374, 578 222, 116 124, 327	363, 949 219, 159 116, 260	378, 836 223, 607 126, 615	380, 115 225, 848 125, 153		
Operating expenses, before taxes do. Net operating income do. Phones in service, end of month thousands.	245, 862 42, 238 40, 966	258, 743 37, 140 41, 105	252, 771 41, 077 41, 255	255, 480 40, 878 41, 419	261, 973 44, 112 41, 621	251, 155 43, 950 41, 786	273, 404 50, 534 42, 068	260, 513 45, 507 42, 116	248, 719 46, 270 42, 298	264, 660 45, 385 42, 488	262, 177 47, 354 42, 670		
Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph: Operating revenues. thous, of dol. Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenues. do Ocean-cable: Operating revenues. do	15, 839 14, 544 474 2, 081	15, 847 15, 101 d 47 2, 164	15, 633 14, 883 d 22	17, 251 15, 534 974 2, 377	17, 842 15, 850 1, 253 2, 470	15, 881 14, 761 435 2, 272	18, 962 16, 225 2, 370 2, 603	16, 937 15, 487 655 2, 456	16, 033 14, 178 1, 097 2, 293	18, 245 15, 325 2, 136 2, 617	17, 710 15, 187 1, 734 2, 276	15, 835 1, 346	
Operating revenues do do do do do do Net operating revenues do do Radiotelegraph: do	1, 766 105 2, 517	2, 164 1, 880 60 2, 585	2, 101 1, 798 91 2, 385	2, 377 1, 779 383 2, 461	2, 470 1, 804 438 2, 611	2, 272 1, 820 256 2, 391	2, 603 1, 919 436 2, 799	2, 456 1, 875 360 2, 453	2, 293 1, 778 296 2, 346	2, 617 1, 869 512 2, 657	2, 276 1, 846 229 2, 545	1, 855 194	
Operating expenses, incl. depreciation do Net operating revenues do	2, 056	2, 084 388	2, 038 246	2, 090 259	2, 160 360	2, 069 267	2, 297 489	2, 133 192	1, 992 222	2, 130 390	2, 166 299	2, 100	

⁷ Revised. 4 Deficit. 4 March data include operating expenses amounting to \$17,700,000 which are applicable to the months of December 1952-February 1953; April data, \$2,400,000 applicable to December 1952-March 1953. ‡Revised data for May 1952, \$58,042,000. \$Reginning July 1951, data exclude vessels under time or voyage charter to Military Sea Transportation Service. †Revised series. Data beginning 1951 have been adjusted to the levels of the 1948 Census of Business. 5 Data exclude arrivals and departures via international land borders; land-border departures during the 12 months ended June 1950 amounted to less than 1 percent of total departures. OData relate to continental United States. Beginning January 1952, data exclude reports from several companies previously covered and include figures for some not included in earlier data.

data.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	195 March	April	May	June
		HEMI	CALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S					***************************************
CHEMICALS													
Inorganic chemicals, production:‡ Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial)	100 004	100 504	179 900	151 501	104.010	150 F00	100 505	100,000	170 05	100.044	100 170	100 404	
short tons. Calcium arsenate (commercial) do Calcium carbide (commercial) do Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solido do Chlorine, gas do	160, 034 630 56, 074 72, 417 200, 169	167, 574 704 52, 238 80, 662 194, 285	173, 326 (1) 45, 812 79, 391 207, 964	171, 721 (1) 47, 947 65, 370 209, 966	184, 319 (1) 56, 315 55, 292 227, 970	178, 562 (t) 56, 150 46, 012 219, 626	193, 507 (1) 61, 903 45, 441 224, 938	188, 882 419 65, 788 44, 463 231, 017	173, 857 926 61, 913 43, 997 217, 261	189, 644 534 68, 946 52, 950 233, 081	188, 173 r 276 68, 391 r 51, 823 r 235, 596	69, 703 66, 194 240, 867	
Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solidO do. Chlorine, gas do. Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl) do. Lead arsenate (acid and basic) do. Nitric acid (100% HNOs) do. Oxygen (high purity) mil. of cu. ft. Phosphoric acid (50% HsPOs) short tons Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100%	48, 851 150 122, 670 1, 131 153, 497	49, 282 (1) 118, 340 1, 046 153, 609	54, 462 (1) 128, 886 1, 862 179, 200	57, 334 (1) 134, 588 2, 023 185, 295	61, 646 (1) 140, 866 2, 251 205, 074	61, 699 381 147, 180 2, 175 179, 647	64, 284 (1) 157, 508 2, 297 176, 929	66, 056 709 156, 824 2, 278 207, 747	60, 570 1, 194 139, 178 2, 161 199, 765	65, 960 1, 144 146, 594 2, 336 214, 811	65, 270 1, 444 141, 444 2, 182 7 210, 153	134, 352 2, 197	
Na ₂ (Co ₃) snort tons. Sodium bichromate and chromate do Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH) do	334, 449 5, 656 230, 883	336, 327 3, 722 224, 462	370, 877 5, 882 242, 721	349, 218 7, 001 242, 700	405, 778 8, 355 260, 742	431, 598 8, 107 257, 081	414, 557 8, 013 260, 184	422, 365 8, 490 269, 311	370, 735 7, 440 256, 482	423, 755 8, 034 274, 614	432, 747 9, 234 r 278, 970	438, 427 10, 534 288, 216	
Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) short tons. Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake short tons.	41, 194 65, 838	34, 403 58, 999	35, 521 66, 516	44, 948 68, 913	59, 997 75, 070	44, 373 76, 075	45, 893 81, 301	41, 181 81, 814	41, 950 73, 221	49, 941 80, 383	57, 708 79, 776	54, 037 78, 422	
Sulfuric acid: Production (100% H ₂ SO ₄)	1, 007, 709 20. 00	968, 467 20. 00	1,066,592 20,00	1, 079, 457 20, 00	1, 164, 427 20. 00	1, 159, 061 20, 00	1,192,765 20.00	1, 184, 405 20, 00	1, 116, 994 20, 00	1, 270, 151 20.00	r1,206,913 20.00	1, 257, 513 20. 00	₽ 22. 35
Organic chemicals: Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous, of lb Acetic anhydride, productiondo Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), productiondo	27, 980 51, 944 957	34, 256 65, 963 845	32, 979 70, 859 823	32, 781 74, 404 807	38, 746 80, 829 1, 189	39, 241 69, 515 1, 145	42, 985 72, 855 1, 137	39, 858 67, 175 1, 120	33, 894 61, 361 1, 115	44, 211 71, 448 1, 195	40, 688 67, 380 1, 342	42, 105 71, 065 1, 278	
Alcohol, ethyl: Production	32, 922 74, 420	39, 292 77, 437	32, 984 82, 661	36, 439 87, 430	35, 839 85, 838	31, 552 81, 702	42, 182 83, 245	46, 161 84, 263	45, 013 77, 701	46, 837 64, 238	44, 681 74, 492	43, 394 78, 581	40, 645 72, 519
In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses thous, of proof gal. In denaturing plants do Used for denaturation do Withdrawn tax-paid do	50, 584 23, 837 33, 102 1, 447	47, 610 29, 827 35, 397 2, 052	47, 420 35, 241 28, 577 1, 629	48, 430 39, 000 31, 249 2, 057	46, 419 39, 419 35, 172 2, 058	42, 281 39, 421 34, 286 2, 101	44, 833 38, 412 40, 638 1, 448	52,686 31,577 35,349 1,815	56, 948 20, 753 40, 320 1, 892	54, 592 9, 646 56, 224 2, 171	55, 022 19, 470 34, 435 2, 105	54, 872 23, 709 35, 640 2, 030	53, 812 18, 707 37, 469 2, 206
Alcohol, denatured: Production thous, of wine gal. Consumption (withdrawals) do. Stocks do. Creosote oil, production thous, of gal. Ethyl acetate (85%), production thous, of lb. Glycerin, refined (100% basis):	17, 868 18, 018 8, 055 7, 077 5, 873	19, 039 17, 468 9, 100 6, 509 4, 152	15, 437 18, 261 7, 158 12, 547 8, 813	16, 987 16, 799 7, 326 12, 538 7, 984	19, 226 19, 166 7, 347 13, 026 7, 363	19, 613 18, 428 8, 548 14, 059 8, 082	23, 417 23, 665 8, 285 12, 897 8, 375	19, 037 20, 225 7, 084 12, 631 6, 925	21, 659 17, 583 9, 689 10, 813 7, 222	30, 199 25, 169 14, 909 11, 505 7, 685	18, 414 23, 105 10, 207 12, 386 7, 423	19, 201 21, 845 8, 855 14, 015 6, 004	20, 126 23, 309 6, 844
High gravity and yellow distilled: Production do Consumption do Stocks do	7, 099 6, 374 14, 427	5, 855 6, 003 13, 553	6, 511 6, 538 12, 246	7, 279 6, 975 12, 066	7, 602 8, 101 11, 447	7, 043 7, 102 11, 006	6, 898 6, 219 11, 370	6, 701 6, 503 12, 998	6, 762 6, 276 12, 697	8, 097 6, 866 14, 856	7, 380 7, 092 15, 660	6, 993 6, 787 15, 912	7, 653 6, 265 17, 999
Chemically pure:	5, 428 7, 008 24, 507	6, 237 6, 628 21, 684	9, 035 7, 536 19, 080	10, 040 7, 991 17, 173	11, 147 8, 886 16, 211	10, 629 7, 527 15, 336	11, 663 7, 608 14, 595	12, 181 8, 233 16, 069	13, 258 7, 552 17, 644	14, 722 8, 217 20, 146	13, 276 7, 897 21, 323	14, 331 7, 698 24, 049	12, 234 9, 021 25, 774
Natural (100%)	175 11, 881 19, 225	195 11, 890 18, 955	179 12,059 16,462	234 11, 143 17, 954	194 13, 367 19, 036	179 13, 329 20, 480	172 15, 544 19, 978	153 14, 027 20, 013	148 11, 890 18, 481	184 13, 275 21, 841	192 12, 469 17, 519	204 12, 553 18, 181	
FERTILIZERS								l				ļ	
Consumption (14 States) \$ thous, of short tons. Exports, total short tons. Nitrogenous materials do. Phosphate materials do. Potash materials do	530 136, 743 7, 652 117, 254 7, 227	2 389 203, 643 24, 643 164, 357 7, 015	2 380 208, 593 19, 939 170, 215 7, 227	2 599 171, 683 28, 068 124, 084 5, 893	2 559 242, 814 7, 955 219, 806 12, 602	2 572 169, 969 7, 850 148, 826 7, 848	2 685 160, 461 22, 468 117, 635 8, 686	² 924 140, 760 5, 946 116, 482 6, 637	2 1, 324 161, 193 5, 336 139, 696 9, 161	2 2, 030 199, 096 6, 853 179, 311 7, 814	2 1, 863 227, 068 14, 628 201, 527 6, 734	230, 296 5, 650 214, 016 6, 101	
Imports, total	208, 013 151, 448 90, 517 14, 698 23, 258	141, 032 100, 674 37, 015 7, 318 21, 293	169, 119 122, 146 50, 865 8, 166 27, 336	237, 657 181, 487 69, 563 6, 460 33, 020	220, 823 165, 102 69, 842 10, 856 30, 821	194, 024 133, 078 66, 738 26, 160 22, 218	194, 599 137, 862 50, 743 8, 735 34, 119	232, 080 180, 359 41, 722 12, 400 27, 654	296, 708 245, 377 37, 565 4, 521 30, 831	370, 867 297, 549 75, 600 11, 610 29, 031	417, 574 330, 194 88, 419 11, 527 40, 955	299, 677 239, 888 92, 119 5, 080 13, 819	
Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehousesdol. per short ton-Potash deliveriesshort tons-Superphosphate (bulk):	57. 00 127, 810	57. 00 113, 167	57. 00 122, 979	57. 00 149, 678	57. 00 142, 726	57, 00 127, 884	57. 00 133, 733	57, 00 139, 339	57, 00 167, 733	57.00 214,470	57. 00 183, 982	57, 00 142, 816	₽ 57. 00 108, 479
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	944, 549 1,249,581	928, 757 1,375,725	960, 242 1,429,455	928, 624 1,407,462	1,048,458 1,403,232	917, 938 1,398,372	941, 440 1,510,676	971, 091 1,554,702	969, 410 1,433,309	1,111,489 1,148,185	r1,195,541 r 909, 321	1,096,771 1,015,041	
NAVAL STORES								 					
Rosin (gum and wood): Production, semiannual totaldrums (520 lb.). Stocks, end of perioddodo Price, gum, wholesale, "WG" grade (N.Y.), bulk				948, 760 904, 650		-				769, 520 718, 440			
dol. per 100 lb Turpentine (gum and wood); Production, semiannual totalbbl. (50 gal.) Stocks, end of perioddo	8, 50	8.35	8.35	8. 70 331, 000 214, 640	8. 50	8, 50	8. 40	8, 90	8. 80	8. 80 233, 670 135, 000	8. 60	8.60	» 8. 36
Price, gum, wholesale (N.Y.) dol. per gal.	. 63		. 60	. 62		. 62		. 60			. 60	. 60	p. 59

^{&#}x27; Revised.

Preliminary.

Not available for publication.

Total for 12 States: excludes data for both Virginia and Kentucky (effective July 1952, Kentucky will report semi-annually; see note

Preliminary.

Total for 12 States: excludes data for both Virginia and Kentucky (effective July 1952, Kentucky will report semi-annually; see note

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Provided to the November 1951 and 1951 are available upon request.

Obtained to the November 1951 States: excludes data for both Virginia and Kentucky (effective July 1952, Kentucky will report semi-annually; see note

Provided to the November 1951 and 1951 and 1952 are available upon request.

Obtained to the November 1951 States: excludes data for both Virginia and Kentucky (effective July 1952, Kentucky will report semi-annually; see note

Provided to the November 1951 and Kentucky (effective July 1952, Kentucky will report semi-annually; see note

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Provided to the November 1951 and Kentucky (effective July 1952, Kentucky will report semi-annually; semi-annually; semi-annually; semi-annually; semi-annually; semi

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
	CHEMI	CALS	AND .	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinue	d		· •	-	
MISCELLANEOUS									İ				
Explosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powder thous, of lb. High explosives do	489 57, 251	586 51, 315	764 62, 515	1, 010 66, 177	1, 184 66, 621	1, 016 59, 840	902 56, 709	1, 056 56, 212	812 56, 871	710 58, 876	634 63, 170	553 64, 562	503 64, 765
Sulfur: Production long tons Stocks do	443, 017 2, 902, 335	477, 939 2, 982, 331	447, 481 3, 047, 591	428, 810 3, 081, 284	430, 811 3, 064, 952	436, 143 3, 053, 843	422, 560 3, 068, 855	418, 568 3,130,379	381, 532 3, 089, 132	471, 615 3, 042, 952	479, 954 3, 001, 430	455, 3 80 2, 866, 743	419, 365 2, 919, 545
FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS													
Animal fats, greases, and oils:													
Animal fats: Production thous, of lb. Consumption, factory do Stocks, end of month do	305, 335 115, 548 367, 590	290, 088 95, 111 377, 329	286, 050 114, 199 339, 625	290, 840 110, 119 329, 643	358, 024 128, 965 296, 004	367, 547 104, 045 327, 150	431, 751 105, 973 406, 370	427, 887 113, 586 460, 719	343, 522 127, 834 453, 996	344, 181 128, 956 7 449, 299	331, 952 125, 007 443, 138	7 311, 131 126, 654 431, 798	300, 366 116, 414 413, 191
Greases: Production	49, 486 31, 969 115, 580	44, 932 31, 698 118, 495	46, 040 35, 164 113, 738	43, 600 37, 100 107, 634	54, 838 44, 866 101, 152	55, 434 34, 533 107, 530	57, 588 32, 518 114, 150	57, 636 39, 197 117, 840	51, 541 35, 222 115, 820	51, 090 40, 361 109, 800	52, 056 34, 996 105, 854	52, 336 33, 926 105, 053	50, 838 32, 625 99, 715
Production do Consumption, factory do Stocks, end of montho? do Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts:	12, 748 10, 174 69, 931	22, 631 8, 331 84, 479	22, 683 9, 919 88, 854	13, 407 11, 763 89, 990	9, 268 15, 957 103, 115	5, 743 14, 975 92, 801	3, 037 10, 832 90, 117	486 17, 820 76, 380	223 14, 599 65, 644	244 11, 930 51, 459	1, 844 11, 443 47, 180	8, 000 12, 989 46, 731	18, 087 10, 672 46, 797
Vegetable oils, total: Production, crude Consumption, crude, factory Stocks, end of month:	343 410	305 361	354 394	433 413	627 566	592 532	566 562	572 551	488 521	510 546	457 525	415 458	369 446
Crude 7 do Refined do Exports thous of lb Imports, total do Paint oils do All other vegetable oils do	1, 054 572 32, 674 30, 935 5, 051 25, 884	1, 017 536 30, 911 36, 473 5, 447 31, 026	952 498 43,697 35,171 5,177 29,993	962 438 27, 991 32, 922 2, 153 30, 769	1,049 474 30,808 36,190 3,664 32,525	1, 096 578 41, 414 37, 943 2, 494 35, 449	1. 115 689 35, 276 31, 759 733 31, 026	1, 147 777 18, 102 33, 909 441 33, 468	1, 112 872 17, 699 25, 227 877 24, 349	1, 102 967 18, 875 33, 521 554 32, 966	1, 074 1, 044 15, 467 56, 440 2, 481 53, 959	1, 052 1, 072 18, 942 44, 941 2, 336 42, 604	985 1,095
Copra: Consumption, factory short tons. Stocks, end of month do Imports do Coconut or copra oil:	16, 051 4, 061 16, 456	18, 028 11, 974 21, 390	37, 665 13, 570 29, 563	32, 550 10, 070 23,507	35, 228 16, 591 43, 529	30, 262 12, 324 24, 433	29, 524 12, 900 23, 426	27, 095 26, 583	19, 014 19, 969	28, 611 11, 277 29, 029	31, 031 17, 729 38, 517	25, 546 18, 786 18, 883	29, 421 14, 416
Production: Crudethous. of lb. Refineddo Consumption, factory:	21, 486 27, 765	22, 632 26, 745	47, 692 36, 466	41, 096 38, 003	45, 425 41, 035	38, 622 31, 423	37, 619 30, 958	34, 491 27, 041	24, 232 29, 174	36, 332 29, 922	39, 520 26, 942	32, 318 26, 959	37, 590 29, 970
Crudedo Refineddo Stocks, end of month:	43, 436 26, 131	41, 119 23, 431	51, 836 30, 364	56, 545 34, 112	61, 323 35, 858	47, 506 26, 344	47, 818 27, 401	42, 439 24, 030	45, 998 25, 409	44, 820 27, 093	41, 591 23, 201	43, 527 23, 063	45, 273 27, 053
Crude do do Refined do Imports do Cottonseed:	56, 707 7, 596 9, 777	49, 699 7, 578 16, 085	50, 718 8, 730 12, 237	46, 974 7, 616 10, 137	42, 465 8, 334 14, 152	45, 915 8, 415 16, 162	47, 506 7, 980 11, 950	44, 552 8, 241 10, 846	30, 782 7, 677 5, 298	36, 744 7, 429 9, 069	41, 411 8, 809 19, 011	38, 685 8, 759 9, 896	41, 113 7, 723
Receipts at mills thous, of short tons Consumption (crush) do Stocks at mills, end of month do Cottonseed cake and meal:	14 153 176	78 117 137	398 148 386	1, 170 521 1, 035	1,757 782 2,010	1, 097 719 2, 388	539 666 2, 261	222 655 1, 827	100 550 1, 391	38 480 949	28 377 614	14 266 361	208 197
Production short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do Cottonseed oil, crude:	69, 838 58, 946 52, 822	55, 746 45, 104	70, 059 47, 876	248, 660 81, 857	379, 384 115, 114	348, 802 144, 420	317, 680 155, 303	310, 755 194, 047	262, 173 210, 115	231, 782 208, 612	181, 730 178, 690	129, 515 140, 897	99, 667 122, 619
Production thous. of lb_Stocks, end of month do Cottonseed oil, refined: Production do	58, 602 79, 578	41, 143 41, 077 54, 023	44, 768 38, 375 42, 285	156, 459 103, 809 71, 655	249, 604 162, 946 173, 856	231, 827 188, 505 190, 034	213, 966 178, 154 198, 592	211, 130 178, 757 185, 476	180, 541 170, 739 173, 738	165, 269 149, 973 169, 882	133, 124 115, 605 159, 289	95, 387 84, 671 119, 424	74, 529 56, 418 96, 142
Consumption, factory do In oleomargarine. do Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, drums (N. Y.)* dol. per lb. Flaxseed:	113, 260 28, 764 1 401, 400 . 185	90, 150 17, 070 1361, 320 . 205	92, 727 23, 978	103, 262 32, 434 1 288, 212 191	119, 867 29, 238 1 343, 165 . 191	86, 397 24, 707 1 445, 493 193	95, 697 26, 480 1 544,572 . 195	104, 450 29, 01 6	99, 752 25, 781 1723, 763 . 179	90, 754	92, 053 18, 144 1 881, 275 . 233	79, 258 17, 430 1 916, 453 . 233	75, 610 19, 744 1 935, 273 p , 233
Production (crop estimate)§thous. of bu- oil mills: Consumptiondo. Stocks, end of monthdo. Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minn.)dol, per bu-	2, 172 3, 059 4. 00	1, 580 3, 346 4. 01	2, 295 3, 794 4, 17	2, 303 5, 461 4. 17	2, 903 6, 154 4, 08	2, 699 5, 621 4, 10	2, 285 4, 967 4, 10	2, 627 4, 355 4, 04	2, 065 3, 679 3, 90	1, 924 2, 822 3, 95	1, 680 2, 136 3, 84	1, 221 2, 063	3 39, 955 1, 609 1, 449
Linseed oil, raw: Production Consumption, factory Stocks at factory, end of month On Price, wholesale (Minneapolls) Olor II Ol	44, 015 43, 565 637, 975 . 155	31, 860 45, 899 634, 474 . 150	46, 904 54, 981 622, 350 . 152	46, 702 51, 841 616, 537 , 156	58, 017 53, 608 622, 079	54, 620 47, 674 626, 611 . 150	46, 016 42, 335 634, 959 . 148	51, 336 41, 602 643, 703	41, 300 41, 599 641, 675 . 148	39, 027 43, 085 636, 113 . 151	34, 663 42, 864 626, 180 . 152	3. 76 24, 497 42, 697 599, 768 r. 150	3. 65 31, 975 41, 131 588, 812 p. 144
Soybeans: Production (crop estimate) \(\begin{align*} \text{thous. of bu} \\ \text{Consumption, factory} \\ \text{do} \\ \text{Stocks, end of month} \\ \text{do} \\ \end{align*}	18, 617 30, 838	17, 539 22, 339	17, 549 9, 071	14, 969 11, 632	22, 507 85, 496	21, 997 89, 783	2 291, 682 21, 397 79, 852	21, 550 65, 741	18, 679 55, 817	20, 437 49, 613	19, 201 44, 764	20, 670 34, 380	17, 291 26, 905
Soybean oil: Production: Crudethous. of lb. Refineddo	189, 977 177, 198	179, 498 162, 158	178, 795 175, 008	155, 632 166, 542	238, 300 199, 066	230, 609 173, 576	226, 935 198, 811	231, 000 202, 969	200, 412 186, 396	221, 783 203, 529	208, 414 198, 287	226, 293 175, 291	190, 086 185, 566
Consumption, factory, refined do Stocks, end of month: Crude do Refined do	188, 112 185, 122 111, 280	142, 825 180, 130 116, 618	154, 982 136, 414 124, 222	98, 287 96, 020	210, 621 124, 629 75, 677	171, 950 139, 602 73, 545	182, 331 153, 674 83, 716	195, 424 166, 204 87, 118	175, 466 156, 308 88, 275	190, 474 158, 194 98, 342	182, 488 156, 951	162, 942 190, 873	166, 319 166, 767
Refined do Price, wholesale, refined (N. Y.) dol. per lb	. 174	. 174	. 170	. 156	. 151	. 161	. 168	. 191	. 191	. 208	103, 952 208	100, 864	106, 456 • . 208

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Includes stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. 2 Estimate for 1952. 3 July 1 estimate. Revisions fort 950 and for January-September 1951 for production, consumption, and stocks will be shown later. 3 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. §Revisions for flaxseed (1946-49) and soybeans (1944-49) appear in corresponding note in the September 1952 Survey.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through		-,		1952			'			195	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
	CHEMI	ICALS	AND	ALLIE	D PRC	DUCT	S—Co	ntinue	<u>.</u>				
FATS, OILS, ETC.—Continued												_ '	
zetable oils, oilseeds, etc.—Continued bleomargarine: Production thous. of lb. Stocks (factory and warehouse) do. Price, wholesale, vegetable, colored, delivered (eastern U.S.)* Other lb. Other lb. Other lb.	. 266	23, 807	86, 564 15, 584 . 269	125, 694 18, 615 1, 281	1, 284	105, 480 21, 694 1 . 284	116, 840 25, 283 1 . 284	126, 580 23, 412 1 . 284	114, 037 25, 364 1 . 284	113, 421 23, 911 1, 284	93, 279 23, 105 1, 284	89, 896 20, 817 1 . 284	20, s
roductionthous. of ib tecks, end of monthdo	142, 749 81, 922		125, 114 92, 559		178, 057 86, 653	126, 622 93, 678	131, 749 93, 668	141, 878 87, 976	134, 857 97, 290	137, 161 92, 646	141, 998 108, 894	118, 229 127, 912	
PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER†				'		1	"	1	1		1	1	
	2 r 121, 223 2 r 41, 000 2 r 80, 223	r 109, 936 r 37, 045 r 72, 891	⁷ 111, 955 ⁷ 41, 192 ⁷ 70, 763	r 44, 636	49,002	r 94, 769 r 40, 808 r 53, 961	r 91, 050 r 41, 536 r 49, 514	107, 729 42, 960 64, 769	106, 176 43, 788 62, 388	121, 132 49, 645 71, 487		130, 404 52, 032 78, 372	
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS duction: lellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics:												'	
Molding and extrusion materials	3, 805 453	4, 504 377	1, 998 4, 866 439 404	6, 109 581	6, 679 589	2, 345 5, 629 506 529	2, 659 5, 780 556 456	5, 992	2, 575 6, 207 593 521	3, 348 7, 102 706 713	3, 184 7, 044 659 602	3, 243 6, 073 662 683	
thenolic and other tar acid resins do- lolystyrene do rea and melamine resins do- linyl resins§ do- lkyd resins§ do- lkyd resins§ do- lkyd nesins do- dosin modifications de- fiscellaneous resins§ do-	26, 413 15, 312	26, 259 11, 189 28, 756 24, 342 7, 337	7, 572	27, 484 16, 942 32, 764 31, 224 9, 488	37, 919 19, 868 39, 247 33, 936 8, 639	18, 315 39, 881 27, 644 8, 914	34, 474 37, 043 20, 473 41, 654 31, 062 7, 840 21, 925	17, 883 44, 506	32, 975 34, 374 16, 196 41, 028 31, 228 8, 246 21, 304	40, 843 40, 233 20, 111 46, 721 36, 439 9, 420 22, 946	41, 551 35, 764 18, 498 46, 295 34, 274 8, 882 22, 458	38, 299 39, 374 19, 856 46, 790 32, 980 8, 700 23, 204	
TISCHIANCOUR FORMS 4			1	1	WER A							!	1
ELECTRIC POWER;					1	,	7		ĺ				T
oduction (utility and industrial), total mil. of kwhr	31, 525	32, 523 23, 785	39, 752 34, 361 25, 844	38, 759 33, 376 26, 019	34, 821 27, 797	39, 351 33, 747 27, 225	42, 310 36, 452 28, 231	42, 656 36, 663 27, 402	39, 165 33, 597 24, 603	42, 993 36, 969 26, 771	35, 627 25, 923	41, 995 35, 982 7 25, 695	36,
By fuels do do By water power do Privately and publicly owned utilities mil. of kwhr. do hydretrial establishments total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	20, 451	8, 738 27, 249 5, 274	8, 518 28, 860 5, 501	7, 357 28, 619 4, 757 5, 383	7, 025	6, 522 29, 338 4, 409	8, 221 31, 343 5, 109	9, 261 31, 432 5, 231 5, 994	8, 995 28, 431 5, 166	10, 197 31, 249 5, 720	9, 705 30, 239 5, 388	10, 288 30, 294 5, 688 6, 013	31.
ndustrial establishments, totaldo By fuelsdo By water powerdo es to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric	4, 526 4, 141 385	4, 159 326	5, 391 5, 026 365 28, 781	5, 383 5, 067 316 29, 440	5, 422 268	5, 604 5, 361 243 29, 364	5, 858 5, 537 321 30, 676	5, 994 5, 571 423 31, 616	5, 567 5, 149 418 30, 875	452	5, 882 5, 426 456 31, 346	435	5 5
Institute) mil. of kwhr Commercial and industrial: Small light and power do Large light and power do Gailways and railroads do	20,880	5, 361 12, 638	28, 781 5, 583 14, 097 401	5, 501	5, 236 14, 823	5, 185 14, 611	5, 414 14, 888 480	5, 594 14, 810	5, 411 14, 741	5, 345 15, 684	5, 287 15, 663		-
Residential or domestic do. Rural (distinct rural rates) do. Street and highway lighting do. Other public authorities do. Interdepartmental do.	0, 544 800 236 713 44	6, 567 994 242 671	6, 657 1, 061 262 675	6, 817 1, 015 287 698	6, 950 766 321 714	7, 446 605 341 709 34	480 8, 259 525 363 714 32	9, 081 540 363 720 33	8, 627 575 327 718 38	8, 383 683 325 734	854 290 731		
evenue from sales to ultimate customers (Édison Electric Institute) thous. of dol.	ا ا	493, 359	512, 716	521, 495	521, 103		550, 592	569, 334	557, 643		554, 637		
anufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands. Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo Residentialdo Residentialdo Ludustrialdododododododo	6, 819 512 809 491			6, 713 6, 243 468 540 268 263			6, 685 6, 212 469 799 492 297			6, 552 6, 081 467 1, 095 748			
Industrial and commercialdo Revenue from sales to consumers, totalthous. of dol Residential (incl. house-heating)do	120, 928 86, 277			83, 954 57, 416 25, 932			113, 191 80, 803			336 146, 648 108, 093 37, 524			-
Industrial and commercial do- atural gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, total thousands. Residential (incl. house-heating) do- Industrial and commercial do- Sales to consumers, total mil. of therms. Residential (incl. house-heating) do- Lodustrial and commercial do- Lodustrial and commercial do-	18, 145 16, 694 1, 433 11, 113 3, 212			25, 932 18, 899 17, 441 1, 438 9, 576 1, 329 7, 630			4, 126			37, 524 19, 690 18, 078 1, 591 16, 249 6, 757 8, 855			
Industrial and commercialdo Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol Residential (incl. house-heating)do	434, 422	,		315, 515 126, 145 176, 242		-	554, 740 305, 859			8, 855 756, 107 477, 947 265, 043			-

r Revised. **Preliminary. 1 Based on l. c. l. shipments. Data prior to September 1952 are for carlots. 2 Revisions for January 1951-May 1952 will be shown later.

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

†Revised series. Data are estimated total factory shipments of finished paint, varnish, and lacquer. Figures supersede those shown in the Survey prior to the June 1952 issue, which did not measure total shipments.

§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 and 1951 for electric-power production will be shown later.

†All sales data formerly expressed in cu. ft. are now published in thems by the compiling source; 1932-49 figures expressed in thems 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; those for the first 2 quarters of 1951 and the first quarter of 1952 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
		FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	OBAC	CO						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES													
Fermented malt liquors: Production thous, of bbl. Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do. Distilled spirits:	8, 975 8, 412 10, 962	10, 116 9, 266 11, 190	8, 634 8, 159 11, 126	7, 132 7, 182 10, 597	6, 844 6, 852 10, 132	5, 787 5, 908 9, 598	6, 686 6, 774 9, 096	6, 621 5, 707 9, 606	6, 191 5, 630 9, 789	7, 683 6, 658 10, 324	8, 167 7, 198 10, 720	7, 791 7, 118 10, 905	8, 753 8, 083 11, 062
Production thous, of tax gal. Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes	8, 577	6, 444	6, 453	9,837	20, 691	12, 265	10, 558	10. 321	9, 548	12, 539	12, 116	11,812	11, 469
Tax-paid withdrawals thous, of wine gal. Stocks, end of month do. Imports thous of proof gal. Which w	13, 120 9, 721 937, 156 1, 326	13, 141 9, 972 932, 414 1, 229	13, 428 8, 006 929, 033 1, 088	15, 324 11, 509 921, 480 1, 575	19, 463 15, 909 909, 081 2, 048	18, 966 15, 013 898, 143 2, 360	22, 785 10, 216 894, 492 2, 204	13, 398 8, 872 892, 357 1, 183	13, 597 9, 124 890, 328 1, 302	14, 785 11, 311 887, 827 1, 735	15, 277 16, 785 886, 619 1, 469	16, 139 10, 799 884, 315 1, 636	10, 839 881, 824
Production thous, of tax gal Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month thous, of proof gal Imports thous, of proof gal Rectified spirits and wines, production, total of	4, 823 5, 026 767, 558 1, 234	2, 515 4, 322 763, 490 1, 141	2, 677 3, 980 760, 079 979	3, 208 6, 204 754, 200 1, 443	3, 859 9, 053 745, 181 1, 826	3, 683 8, 312 737, 913 2, 162	5, 782 5, 676 735, 172 1, 977	6, 836 5, 320 734, 248 1, 063	6, 939 5, 307 733, 138 1, 185	8, 295 6, 149 732, 448 1, 639	8, 053 5, 917 731, 757 1, 337	7, 232 5, 608 730, 843 1, 504	7, 674 5, 499 730, 916
Whiskydo Wines and distilling materials:	7, 024 6, 150	7, 590 6, 389	5, 936 4, 785	8, 585 7, 504	11, 446 10, 116	11, 536 10, 455	7, 732 6, 614	6, 103 5, 091	6, 634 5, 721	8, 313 7, 217	7, 683 6, 500	7, 934 6, 659	8, 047 6, 739
Sparkling wines: Production thous, of wine gal. Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do. Imports do. Still wines:	102 86 1, 515 35	63 73 1, 503 28	100 78 1,518 29	62 112 1, 467 40	90 158 1,384 64	82 182 1, 274 86	77 197 1,139 96	151 97 1, 183 33	73 68 1, 178 23	101 88 1, 185 40	249 86 1, 343 39	151 101 1, 386 44	
Production do Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Imports do Distilling materials produced at wineries do	9, 120 170, 606 360 155	7, 980 162, 733 272 1, 758	1, 741 8, 440 153, 728 297 r 6, 871	20, 940 11, 993 162, 350 324 49, 009	66, 382 13, 822 219, 565 513 124, 199	25, 764 12, 333 233, 390 589 55, 656	6, 622 11, 637 225, 069 589 17, 406	2, 442 10, 303 215, 550 396 2, 786	1, 265 9, 963 205, 265 295 722	1, 212 12, 161 191, 805 478 1, 075	1,097 11,739 179,567 486 1,561	1, 221 10, 938 169, 669 409 534	
DAIRY PRODUCTS						ŕ				ĺ	_,		
Butter, creamery: Production (factory)!thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York)dol. per lb	130, 210 68, 616 , 690	121, 465 99, 751 . 714	108, 320 111, 400 . 737	94, 885 111, 319 . 732	89, 575 102, 177 . 716	76, 420 83, 951 . 699	95, 855 72, 723 . 678	106, 095 85, 737 . 670	102, 770 99, 557 . 668	122, 895 132, 790 . 668	134, 330 149, 876 . 659	155, 660 r 193, 609 . 658	157, 280 253, 003 . 656
Cheese: Production (factory), total; thous. of lb. American, whole milk; do. Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total do. American, whole milk do.	139, 870 109, 780 217, 604 192, 920 2, 942	121, 925 94, 815 239, 632 211, 477 3, 873	112, 370 85, 340 253, 563 222, 933 3, 502	99, 235 73, 905 262, 467 231, 503	89, 090 63, 270 256, 885 225, 317	78, 110 53, 290 242, 509 210, 029	84, 840 55, 330 238, 803 205, 178	87, 355 58, 765 227, 499 194, 286	85, 410 60, 010 218, 371 186, 776	105, 935 78, 855 232, 255 201, 425	119, 915 93, 225 262, 606 231, 524	149, 720 118, 750 r 313, 276 r 279, 886	151, 225 120, 975 373, 170 339, 062
Imports. Price, wholesale, American, single daisles (Chicago) Condensed and evaporated milk: Production:	. 435	. 436	. 444	6, 486	5, 939	5, 699	4, 454	6, 982	3, 559 . 422	4, 912	4, 503	4,944	. 406
Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goods	27, 400 4, 750 349, 000	20, 660 3, 500 273, 250	21, 200 3, 650 277, 300	14, 600 3, 250 243, 500	10, 250 3, 725 208, 000	9, 050 3, 275 167, 100	10, 100 4, 575 171, 750	5, 050 170, 600	4, 550 160, 000	4, 300 201, 750	4, 480 243, 500	5, 350 322, 600	3, 775 327, 600
Condensed (sweetened) thous, of lb_Evaporated (unsweetened) dodo	9, 540 392, 212	7, 975 417, 109	7, 482 480, 266	8, 354 508, 805	7, 190 493, 073	7, 519 447, 175	8, 320 382, 563	8, 662 313, 741	10, 154 262, 904	9, 489 238, 043	7, 849 262, 319	8, 688 366, 926	9, 579 475, 333
Exports: Condensed (sweetened)do Evaporated (unsweetened)do Prices, wholesale, U. S. average:	1, 528 10, 351	2, 321 10, 570	1, 665 9, 029	1, 484 5, 764	1, 361 12, 342	1, 071 7, 740	365 6, 539	2, 334 8, 956	1, 527 7, 785	2, 423 11, 106	1, 969 8, 827	2, 718 13, 439	
Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case Evaporated (unsweetened)do Fluid milk:	10. 80 6. 30	10, 80 6, 33	10. 80 6. 38	10.80 6.39	10, 80 6, 40	10. 80 6. 39	10. 80 6. 33	6. 27	6. 21	6. 12	5. 96	5. 92	5. 79
Production mil. of lb. Utilization in mfd. dairy products. do. Price, dealers', standard grade. dol. per 100 lb. Dry milk: Production: 1	11, 879 4, 972 5. 22	11, 017 4, 439 5. 33	10, 238 4, 062 5, 43	9, 126 3, 553 5. 54	8, 664 3, 247 5. 65	7, 891 2, 769 5, 70	8, 389 3, 250 5. 63	8, 706 3, 458 5. 50	8, 533 3, 346 5, 40	10, 100 4, 059 5. 27	10, 854 4, 522 5. 05	12, 610 5, 435 4, 92	12, 349 5, 492 4, 87
Dry whole milkthous. of lb Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do Stocks, manufacturers', end of month:	13, 570 115, 875	9, 950 85, 300	9, 900 70, 650	6, 175 50, 590	5, 475 45, 100	4, 840 43, 000	5, 840 65, 950	7, 400 78, 000	7, 150 80, 300	8, 250 108, 700	8, 100 124, 900	9, 200 r 148, 400	9, 390 142, 350
Dry whole milk	19, 287 150, 593	21, 385 162, 150	23, 963 167, 428	22, 273 153, 762	20, 212 135, 177	17, 009 124, 553	15, 181 127, 715	15, 411 132, 265	12, 844 128, 820	13, 311 132, 555	13, 391 130, 487	14, 930 154, 334	14, 443 159, 895
Dry whole milk do Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) do Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human food), U.S. average dol. per lb	5, 118 2, 303 . 163	3, 453 3, 567	2, 921 5, 824 . 165	2, 599 2, 515 . 167	3, 186 3, 365 . 166	3, 695 4, 196	3, 694 8, 851	3, 495 2, 706	2, 850 1, 690	5, 371 2, 260	3, 824 8, 073	3, 394 7, 832	
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	.100	.100	.100	.107	.100	. 166	. 164	. 163	. 160	. 158	. 153	- 149	. 147
Apples: Production (crop estimate)	283 282 10, 869	416 153 9, 744	306 238 5, 994	1, 432 6, 221 5, 136	5, 578 26, 892 5, 366	2, 630 24, 941 6, 420	7 1 92, 489 2, 748 20, 061 13, 256	2, 525 15, 265 10, 915	2, 671 10, 775 10, 891	2, 762 6, 386 11, 256	2, 290 3, 278 11, 332	, 1, 536 , 1, 377 , 12, 331	2 102, 320 645 597 12, 235
Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous of lb Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of	580, 264	593, 518	578, 699	556, 897	532, 993	493, 402	455, 479	481, 129	496, 233	449, 348	441, 235	r 456, 980	493, 258
monththous. of lb_ Potatoes, white:thous. of bu Production (crop estimate);thous. of bu	336, 911	385, 494	463, 011	530, 091	576, 522	569, 974	534, 933 1 347, 504	494, 893	450, 265	419, 899	384, 285	r 361, 217	380, 611 2 376, 773
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York) dol. per 100 lb	24, 091 4, 844	13, 126 6, 708	12, 341 7. 025	16, 508 6. 188	21, 536 4, 792	17, 282	18, 300	23, 101	20, 694	24, 871	19, 337	7 19, 142	25, 216
Revised. Preliminary. Estimate for 1						5. 481 10 nous bu)	4. 971 60 686: 119	5, 369	5, 317	3, 969	4. 013	** 4.085	P 2, 916

Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Estimate for 1952. Revisions for 1945-50 for apples are as follows (thous. bu.): 60,686; 118,901; 112,892; 89,330; 134,002; 124,448. 2 July 1 estimate. Frevisions for production of dairy products prior to November 1950 are available upon request as follows: Beginning 1949 for butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk solids; beginning 1950 for shown in corresponding note in the September 1952 SURVEY.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	1			1952	<u> </u>	Morom	The same		Dobana	19	1		
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	ГОВАС	CO-C	Continu	ıed					
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS		-											
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal thous, of bu	38, 061	29, 169	35, 649	38, 870	45, 025	40, 261	56, 484	52, 510	39, 287	48, 066	38, 306	33, 654	
Barley: Production (crop estimate); Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month:	6, 172	10, 110	23, 234	11, 264	8, 613	8, 294	1 227, 008 7, 659	6, 877	7, 005	9, 402	8, 161	7,479	4 246, 728 6, 527
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial On farmst do	14, 798 2 38, 046	14, 861	17, 899	20, 085 132, 890	18, 989	16, 967	13, 415 99, 177	11, 902	10, 717	8, 386 57, 396	7, 555	5. 960	6, 949 2 25, 567
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial	880 1, 530	3, 560 1, 612	5, 575 1, 709	6, 207 1, 626	4, 367 1, 631	3, 829 1, 598	4,237 1,612	1, 374 1, 581	2, 161 1. 495	2, 556 1, 521	1, 096 1, 538	1, 064 1, 531	1, 440
No. 2, malting dol. per bu No. 3, straight do Corn:	1.316	1, 430	1, 648	1.480	1. 545	1. 505	1.457	1.456	1.395	1. 459	1. 446	1.387	1. 265
Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu- Grindings, wet process thous. of bu- Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, domestic, end of month:	9, 964 20, 041	9, 557 14, 293	10, 194 18, 206	11,006 21,567	12, 095 48, 645	10, 769 56, 549	1 3, 307 9, 965 33, 489	10, 700 22, 037	10, 336 18, 195	11, 373 21, 403	11, 406 19, 601	7 11, 134 20, 621	43,337 11,033 24,690
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do do do do do do do do do do do do do	32, 526 599, 7	20, 772	17, 167	18, 186	31, 204	60, 880	62, 039	51,032	46, 101	37, 288	29, 840	21, 740	15, 774
Commercial do On farmst mil. of bu Exports, including meal thous. of bu Prices, wholesale:	4, 375	3, 689	2, 854	² 171. 4 5, 275	7, 237	16,005	2, 173. 2 22, 183	16,087	7, 568	1, 466. 4 8, 986	8, 773	12, 492	2 995. 3
No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu. No. 3, yellow (Chicago) do. Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades do	1, 900 1, 830 1, 763	(3) 1.808 1.735	(3) 1.808 1.764	(3) 1.760 1.716	1. 962 1. 586 1. 571	2. 135 1. 575 1. 569	2. 109 1. 630 1. 597	2, 081 1, 605 1, 573	(3) 1. 551 1. 525	2. 095 1. 562 1. 540	(3) 1. 573 1. 557	1. 600 r 1. 578	(3) 1. 546 1. 522
Outs:							11,268						4 1, 319
Production (crop estimate) t mil. of bu- Receipts, principal markets thous. of bu- Stocks, domercial do	9, 130 16, 038	21, 604 24, 101	22, 030 30, 814	10, 705 34, 204	5, 573 30, 140	4, 735 26, 546	13, 979 25, 041	6, 708 21, 592	6, 884 19, 819	6, 796 12, 734	4, 714 11, 740	4. 854 10. 828	7, 780 11, 958
Commercial do On farmst, do Exports, including oatmeal do Price, wholesale, No.3, white (Chicago). dol. per bu	2 245, 772 378 . 833	328 , 829	319 . 865	1,006,932 223 . 920	311 . 907	278 . 904	791,661 279 . 919	238 . 881	261 , 800	456, 956 935 . 797	286 . 782	328 . 772	2 220, 067
Rice:	.000	.020	. 500	. 320	. 507		1 108, 133	.001	, 000	. 131	. 102		4 107, 642
Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu- California: Receipts, domestic, rough thous. of lb-	61, 946	40, 996	23, 302	12, 593	177, 837	154, 481	110, 166	88,012	89, 398 78, 442	90.896	72, 663	96, 375	78, 020
Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of monththous. of lb	33, 526 40, 204	36, 124 30, 032	41, 993 7, 276	3, 298 12, 153	61, 546 65, 882	66, 808 107, 170	93, 444 90, 015	69, 705 80, 077	62, 143	49, 060 74, 247	76, 436 48, 063	63, 242 48, 982	55, 941 44, 537
of month. thous. of lb. Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): Receipts, rough, at mills. thous. of lb. Shipments from mills, milled rice. do.	91, 122 194, 651	11, 757 101, 039											
Shipments from mills, milled rice do Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month thous, of lb Exports do	153, 772 121, 058	61, 979 141, 312	51, 859	101, 657	199, 214	149, 231	203, 331	199, 698	80, 638	114, 183	113, 180	62,057	
Exportsdo Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.)dol. per lb Rye:	, 105	. 105	. 105	. 104	. 105	. 106	. 108	. 108	. 108	. 121	. 124	. 124	₽ 124
Production (crop estimate):thous. of bu_ Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month_do	547 1, 278	2, 449 1, 568	1,770 3,210	815 3, 285	328 2,917	302 2,698	1 15, 910 2, 470 2, 892	321 2,685	239 2, 254	240 2, 320	1, 488 3, 373	1, 201 3, 627	4 17, 422 502 3, 636
Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minn.)dol. per bu	2.038	1, 972	1.951	1.861	1. 914	2, 698 1. 978	1.920	1, 831	1, 751	1.753	1, 614	1.516	1.388
Production (crop estimate), total # mil. of bu— Spring wheat							11,291.4 1238.6 11,052.8						4 1, 174. 7 4 353. 3 4 821. 4
Receipts, principal markets thous. of bu- Disappearance, domestict do-	87, 348 - 269, 880	149, 329	59, 153	43, 666 7 211, 636	23, 804	21, 383	23, 372 249, 807	23, 399		19, 833 r 263, 986	25, 917	27, 035	79, 993 283, 265
Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat)do United States, domestic, total #do	195, 182 72 255, 670	189, 545	190, 469	224, 407 1, 344, 121	242, 463	237, 465	251, 212 1, 103, 275	261, 241 240, 968	265, 465 231, 647	272, 551 7 840, 836	268, 135	255, 780 205, 929	244, 748 2 559, 349
Commercial do	2 93, 924 r2 57, 955	279, 426	308, 618	313, 561 365, 177	293, 700	276, 075	259, 257 311, 752	249, 808		217, 258 r 246, 186	211, 909	203, 929	² 239, 330 ² 180, 407
Merchant mills do On farmst do Exports, total, including flour do On Garden do On G	2 39, 568 2 63, 079 32, 205	21, 417	26, 831	150, 243 510, 819 27, 154	33, 051	20, 149	128, 199 399, 412 29, 786	34, 811	29, 298	101, 691 268, 440 35, 586	28, 151	19, 769	² 58, 408 ² 72, 840
Wheat onlydo	27, 973	17, 232	23, 385	22,744	29, 193	16, 146	24, 547	30, 873	⁷ 25, 586	32, 491	24, 725	15, 985	
No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu. No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City)do	2. 505 2. 306	2, 547 2, 251	2. 447 2. 323	2. 470 2. 409	2, 504 2, 416	2. 541 2. 458	2, 533 2, 445	2, 490 2, 402	2. 492 2. 358	2. 521 2. 395	2. 529 2. 387	2. 558 2. 355	2, 492 2, 036
No. 2, red winter (St. Louis)do Weighted avg., 6 markets, all gradesdo	2. 104 2. 350	2. 154 2. 314	2. 211 2. 413	2. 288 2. 474	2. 329 2. 519	2. 306 2. 567	2, 329 2, 568	2, 380 2, 530	2. 355 2. 505	(3) 2. 551	2. 270 2. 529	2. 145 2. 530	1. 793 2. 265
Wheat flour: Production: Flourthous, of sacks (100 lb.)	18, 101	19,099	19, 177	19,714	21,081	18, 671	18,990	19, 783	17, 041	18, 565	17, 351	17, 695	18, 035
Operations, percent of capacity Offal short tons Grindings of wheat thous, of bu	77. 5 367, 535 42, 234	78. 2 387, 693 44, 530	82.3 386, 219 44, 698	84.7 396, 826 45, 901	82. 7 424, 466 49, 088	88. 9 377, 270 43, 458	79. 3 380, 119 44, 107	87.3 397, 704 45, 968	79. 0 336, 676 39, 435	78. 0 363, 955 42, 903	73. 5 341, 898 40, 103	78.8 7347, 478 40, 904	76.6 357,000 41,767
Stocks held by mills, end of month thous. of sacks (100 lb.)	4, 360			4, 834			4,152			4, 544			
Prices, wholesale: Spring, short patents (Minneapolis)*	1,816	1,796	1, 479	1,893	1, 656	1,718	2, 248	1,690	1, 593	1,328	1,471	1,624	
dol. per sack (100 lb.) Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City)*do Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Estimate for 1	5. 325	5. 590 5. 225	5. 505 5, 225	5. 390 5. 375	5. 635 5. 500	5. 830 5. 625	5, 825 5, 525	5. 765 5. 525	5. 855 5. 425	7 6. 075 5. 67 5	5. 980 5. 675	⁷ 5. 935 5. 675	» 5. 550 » 5. 149

^{*}Revised. **Preliminary. 1 Estimate for 1952.

2 Old crop only; new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, and wheat; October for corn). 3 No quotation. 4 July 1 estimate.

1 The indicated grain series have been revised as follows: Production—barley, corn, oats, 1944-49; rye, wheat, 1945-49; rice, 1949; stocks on farms—barley, corn, oats, 1944-49; wheat, 1945-49; stocks on farms—barley, corn, oats, 1944-49; wheat, 1945-49. All revisions will be shown later.

1 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 "1" on p. S-28 of the October 1951 Survey.

3 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.

				200-									
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
	FC	ODST	UFFS	AND '	ГОВАС	CO-(Continu	ıed		1	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
LIVESTOCK													
Cattle and calves: Slaughter (Federally inspected): Calvesthous. of animals Cattle	392 966 1, 590 152	430 1, 100 1, 898 185	426 1,135 2,078 338	496 1, 215 2, 641 563	602 1,390 3,141 1,088	510 1, 151 2, 379 667	523 1, 252 2, 023 250	453 1, 313 1, 877 184	422 1, 170 1, 609 80	535 1, 299 1, 952 119	541 1, 371 2, 019 146	504 1, 345 + 2, 055 142	586 1, 450 2, 440 167
Prices, wholesale: Beef steers (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)_do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do Hoes:	32, 22 27, 21 34, 50	32, 53 25, 24 32, 00	32, 52 25, 17 32, 00	32. 19 23. 57 31. 50	32. 09 22. 76 33. 00	31. 37 22. 31 33. 00	28, 77 20, 50 29, 00	26, 04 21, 73 30, 50	23. 41 20. 91 33. 50	21. 98 21. 19 29. 00	21. 50 19. 91 25. 50	21. 83 19. 80 7 27. 50	21. 73 15. 22 • 19. 51
Slaughter (Federally inspected) thous. of animals Receipts, principal marketsdo	4, 259 2, 773	3, 641 2, 268	3, 592 2, 203	4, 290 2, 540	5, 492 3, 099	5, 772 3, 326	7, 251 4, 233	6, 267 3, 571	4, 550 2, 562	4, 962 2, 785	4, 325 2, 358	3, 643 r 2, 031	3, 607 2, 119
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb_ Hog-corn ratio	19. 25	19. 96	19.98	19.11	18. 55	16, 76	16. 52	17. 98	19.39	20. 50	21.88	23. 54	23. 24
bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb. of live hog- Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (Federally inspected) thous, of animals.	926	908	1,020	1, 243	1, 427	1,069	10.7	12. 0 1, 289	13. 5 1, 088	13.8	1,100	15. 5 1, 015	15. 5
Receipts, principal markets do Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States do Lambs, average (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb	1, 048 133 28. 38	1, 067 176 28. 38	1, 455 479 28, 62	2, 119 722 25, 50	2, 228 788 23. 88	1, 289 319 22, 62	1, 267 203 21, 62	1, 295 147 21, 50	1, 038 83 22. 38	1, 173 113 23. 12	1, 115 93 24. 00	7 1, 147 121 25. 12	1, 108 94 25, 50
Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do MEATS	(1)	24. 25	24. 63	23. 10	21. 25	20. 50	19.18	20. 52	20. 01	20.83	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total meats (including lard): Production (inspected slaughter)mil. of ib Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	1, 444 1, 161 44	1, 418 983 49	1, 395 825 50	1, 527 696 37	1,819 636 55	1, 742 779 59	2, 127 1, 046 59	1, 999 2 1, 038 65	1, 572 7 2 1, 043 63	1, 712 2 990 55	1, 649 2 929 55	1, 537 r 2 818 50	1, 617 2 741
Beef and veal: Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice	582, 712 201, 504 1, 531	659, 036 171, 444 1, 666	669, 445 167, 437 1, 240	713, 624 184, 158 1, 150	801, 489 214, 594 1, 365	662, 271 252, 306 1, 153	7 734, 974 286, 299 1, 319	775, 091 287, 258 877	701, 489 274, 457 1, 272	779, 450 256, 439 1, 368	* 826, 083 234, 891 1, 794	812, 729 r 210, 274 1, 965	859, 894 191, 817
(600-700 lbs.) (New York) dol. per lb_ Lamb and mutton:	. 540 41, 392	. 534 38, 601	. 559 43, 880	52, 839	. 556 61, 726	. 545 47, 505	. 514 56, 616	. 477 61, 371	. 432 53, 166	. 392 58, 129	. 382 52, 458	. 385	. 387
Stocks, cold storage, end of month do- Pork, including lard, production (inspected) slaughter) thous. of lb- Pork excluding lard:	14, 902 819, 934	720, 191	11, 318 681, 587	12, 553 760, 409	16, 002 955, 425	17, 580 1, 031, 841	21, 912 1, 335, 205	20, 816	23, 670 816, 995	19, 945 874, 686	32, 458 17, 493 770, 875	677, 203	13, 952 712, 978
Production (inspected slaughter) do Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Exports do Prices, wholesale:	601, 250 685, 033 9, 285	525, 855 542, 707 10, 833	506, 990 407, 558 5, 892	571, 228 290, 931 5, 673	715, 279 234, 894 5, 768	765, 850 319, 643 7, 386	984, 200 489, 152 8, 742	841, 949 595, 546 8, 605	601, 403 604, 813 9, 983	650, 145 569, 204 7, 745	570, 190 538, 025 5, 210	502, 422 r 459, 755 6, 392	533, 230 407, 446
Hams, smoked, compositedol. per lb Fresh loins, 8-12 lb. average (New York)do Lard:	. 569 . 535	. 585 . 552	. 616	. 571	. 569	. 552 . 449	. 559 . 402	. 581 . 424	. 595 . 464	. 602 . 479	. 592 . 523	. 619 . 567	, 576
Production (inspected slaughter) thous, of lb. Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of month; do. Exports do. Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago) dol. per lb.	160, 274 214, 678 29, 038 . 145	141,823 208,025 32,421 .140	127, 696 167, 718 37, 288 . 138	138, 047 143, 223 26, 611 - 143	175, 664 111, 912 43, 043 . 143	194, 381 136, 610 46, 638 . 133	256, 269 210, 994 44, 347 . 113	234, 448 241, 760 50, 867 . 120	157, 799 241, 890 45, 881 . 125	164, 072 239, 009 39, 862 . 135	146, 255 225, 936 40, 675 . 135	128, 166 200, 621 33, 841 p. 150	130, 863 169, 311
POULTRY AND EGGS					:								
Poultry: Receipts, 5 marketsthous, of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) § .dol. per lb_ Eggs:	52, 212 174, 040 . 218	47, 806 157, 045 . 215	52, 536 144, 508 . 235	64, 955 182, 786 245	81, 748 279, 191 . 225	74, 618 294, 424 . 250	70, 745 278, 595 . 263	38, 884 261, 072 . 310	34, 125 r 220, 606 . 318	39, 046 174, 243 . 333	40, 934 140, 371 . 345	44, 435 * 123, 485 . 325	46, 431 117, 687 p. 245
Production, farm millions Dried egg production thous, of lb_	4, 991 1, 427	4, 431 1, 664	4, 125 1, 140	4, 081 1, 069	4, 371 758	4, 480 957	5, 037 685	5, 441 442	5, 328 1, 168	6, 298 2, 120	6, 094 2, 131	5, 872 2, 453	5, 051 1, 914
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Shell	3, 357 166, 419 . 404	2, 728 163, 359 . 525	2,169 144,326 . 553	1,709 123,661 . 553	1,000 95,333	393 72, 462 . 560	153 50, 176 . 489	120 34, 980	248 42, 419 . 443	375 65, 201 . 495	816 98, 978 . 497	r 1, 431 r 132, 294	1, 523 159, 683 . 517
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS											·		
Confectionery, manufacturers' sales*thous. of dol Cocoa: Imports	³ r 54, 645 28, 786	* 47, 481 12, 977	⁷ 61, 370 9, 043	r 100, 000 8, 705	r 113, 845 4, 210	r 101, 501 13, 272	7 102, 603 37, 144	87, 060	83, 063 24, 678	81, 213 21, 775	77, 096 27, 425	63, 522	56, 041
Imports long tons. Price, wholesale, Accra (New York) dol. per lb Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, total thous, of bags.	. 378 1, 024	1, 177	3,043 .354 1,455	3,705 . 333 1,601	. 340	.318 1,450	. 308	32, 530 . 318	300	21, 775	r . 339	31, 912 r. 334	p. 346
To United States do. Visible supply, United Statest do. Imports do. Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York)	624 691 1, 228	719 579 1, 408	924 605 1, 454	1, 045 889 1, 869	1, 456 846 611 1, 615	893 529 1, 394	1, 453 817 691 2, 205	1, 269 788 712 1, 839	1, 160 757 776 1, 815	1, 374 776 700 2, 247	999 526 634 2, 149	860 411 511 1, 256	1, 149 685 666
Fish: Landings, fresh fish, 5 portsthous, of lb	. 530 72, 504	. 545 76, 851	64,754	. 545 54, 114	49, 126	31, 529	. 538 26, 363	20, 492	23, 689	. 618 31, 514	. 573 34, 911	. 553	₽. 561
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo		176, 254 dec lata: ec	183, 826		200, 944				142, 040 a fon Jones	119, 099	109, 189	113, 581	,

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 No quotation. 2 Excludes lard; comparable figure for December 1952 is 922 mil. lb. 3 Revisions for January-May 1952 are as follows (thous. dol.) 87,360; 84,334; 78,193; 75,074; 60,770.

†Revised series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, representing factory and warehouse stocks of rendered and refined lard; data prior to February 1952 will be shown later.

§Series revised to represent quotations for heavy type.

*New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, representing estimated total sales by manufacturers of confectionery and competitive chocolate products. The figures exclude sales of chocolate coatings and cocoa produced by chocolate manufacturers and sales by manufacturer-retailers with a single business location. Revised data for January 1949-June 1951 are shown in corresponding note in the September 1952 Survey.

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

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem-	Decem-	January	Febru-	March	April	May	June
1701 Statistical Supplement to the Survey				ber		ber	ber	i	ary	Match	Аріп	101 a y	June
	FU	ODST	UFFS	AND '	TOBAC	CO—C	ontinu	1ed		1			 -
ISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS—Con. Igar:													
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous. of Spanish tons	4, 388	3, 970	3, 645	3, 320	2, 895	2, 620	2, 170	1, 970	2, 679	3, 801	4, 906	4, 676	4, 3
United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis):	,	.,	1	.,.	,	,	,	, , , , ,	_,	1,11	-,	,	, ,
Production and receipts: Productionshort tons	46, 465	34, 190	9, 971	91, 126	602, 545	732, 540	388, 838	69, 484	34, 014	37, 407	59, 948	12, 283	51, 2
Production short tons Entries from off-shore do Hawaii and Puerto Rico do do do do do do do do do do do do do	503, 896 142, 458	617, 564 167, 422	573, 936 177, 671	725, 621 237, 299	387, 590 273, 166	226, 961 108, 362	194, 722 123, 853	469, 755 149, 498	398, 576 143, 730	627, 988 192, 443	854, 355 248, 129	530, 430 235, 756	628, 8 180, 4
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 897, 141 7 894, 889	758, 308 755, 061	734, 684 731, 376	744, 355 742, 146	680, 035 677, 919	519, 868 518, 373	596, 070 593, 793	576, 630 574, 789	546, 884 545, 674	878, 155 876, 548	588, 583 587, 001	599, 440 597, 627	790, 6 779, 7
For exportdododo	2, 252	3, 247	3, 308	2, 209	2, 116	1, 495	2, 277	1, 841	1, 210	1,607	1, 582	1, 813	10, 8
Exports, refined sugarshort tons_	7 1, 115 28, 369	917 6, 116	831 2, 525	697 649	1,045 12,376	1, 518 625	1, 602 527	1, 587 377	1, 513 10, 356	1, 306 441	1, 392 685	1, 423 9, 095	1, 8
Imports: Raw sugar, totaldodo	359, 836 199, 168	356, 970 208, 611	346, 907 245, 485	305, 205 240, 343	124, 473 96, 836	120, 331 102, 213	156, 891 129, 183	269, 495 205, 264	260, 306 178, 519	361, 182 303, 479	341, 775 274, 851	325, 791 222, 582	
From Cubado From Philippine Islandsdo	160, 667	148, 359	83, 858	63, 861	17, 875	9, 599	23, 964	58, 542	81, 667	55, 438	62, 664	93, 039	
Refined sugar, totaldododo	36, 198 35, 524	38, 106 33, 287	43, 038 41, 012	46, 738 43, 590	40, 675 35, 160	2, 618 0	7, 198 350	37, 924 32, 493	28, 173 25, 614	46, 834 39, 549	55, 961 48, 433	54, 782 46, 720	
Prices (New York): Raw, wbolesaledol. per lb	. 066	. 066	.064	.065	. 066	. 064	.060	. 060	. 062	. 064	. 064	r. 064	p.(
Refined: Retail	. 492 . 085	. 494 . 086	. 494	. 495	. 495 . 086	. 495 . 086	. 494	. 493 . 085	. 490 . 083	. 489	. 494	. 495 . 086	p . (
ea, importstnous. of 10	7,044	8, 482	8,094	9, 506	7, 430	5, 530	6, 931	10, 466	7, 949	10, 590	11, 141	7, 943	
TOBACCO	<u> </u>												
Production (crop estimate) the mil. of lb- Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quar-	2 000			9.051			1 2, 255			4 409			2 2,
ter, total mil. of lb. Domestic: Cigar leaf do	3, 828			3, 951 362			4, 491			4, 493 391			. 4,0
Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscellaneous domestic mil. of lb	3, 244			l _ `			3, 963			3, 197			3,
Foreign grown: Cigar leafdo	19			. 18			19			19			
Cigarette tobaccododosports, including scrap and stemsthous. of lb aports, including scrap and stemsdodo	27, 497 7, 987	26, 087 8, 966	34, 730 9, 619	161 50, 451 9, 173	41, 777 9, 584	43, 055 8, 226	36, 739 7, 736	30, 746 8, 918	22, 900 8, 290	167 41, 020 9, 085	r 50, 103 7, 961	35, 682 8, 787	
anufactured products: Production, manufactured tobacco, totaldo	18, 444	16, 319	18, 554	20, 051	21, 342	16, 123	16, 369	16, 683	16, 385	17, 947	18, 326	17 000	
Chewing, plug, and twist dodododo	7, 324 7, 995	6, 827 7, 230	7, 011 8, 373	7, 366 9, 406	7, 936 9, 781	6, 378 6, 843	6, 469 6, 662	6, 394 6, 893	6, 638 6, 639	7, 138 7, 458	6, 935 8, 064	17, 806 7, 246 7, 494	
Snuffdodo	3, 126	2, 263	3, 170	3, 279	3, 625	2, 903	3, 237	3,396	3, 108	3, 352	3, 328	3, 066	
Cigarettes (small): Tax-freemillions	2, 365	2, 833	4, 366	4, 325	4, 294	3, 408	2,859	2, 649	2, 394	3,856	2, 703	2, 658	
Tax-paid do. Cigars (large), tax-paid \(\) thousands. Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid \(\)	34, 511 492, 197	33, 837 468, 037	35, 972 492, 613	34, 950 498, 518	37, 372 548, 196	30, 386 528, 081	30, 066 448, 045	32, 498 431, 158	32, 212 542, 594	34, 105 469, 164	31, 607 477, 520	, 30, 588 , 507, 629	
thous. of lb. Exports, cigarettes millions.	17, 870 1, 043	16, 239 1, 329	18, 455 1, 810	19, 315 1, 266	20, 791 1, 304	15, 653 1, 244	15, 786 1, 626	16, 804 1, 306	15, 480 1, 348	17, 056 1, 813	17, 887 1, 331	7 17, 488 1, 482	
Price, whosesale, cigarettes, manufacturer to wholesaler and jobber, f. o. b. destination*				,					,	,			
dol. per thous	3, 555	3. 555	3. 555	3. 555	3. 555	3. 555	3.555	3.555	3, 555	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	» 3.
		L	EATH	ER AN	D PRO	ODUCI	rs						
HIDES AND SKINS													
ports, total hides and skins thous. of lbthous. of pieces	19, 148 164	19, 460 211	16, 003 209	11, 963 194	13, 759 97	9, 134 142	14, 149 182	12, 429 137	11, 264 72	13, 093 217	18, 407 123	18, 166 253	
Cattle hides ‡ dodododo	133 2,320	3, 416	75 2, 648 2, 520	90 2, 804	2, 796	21 2, 381	50 3, 771	20 3, 673	38 2, 458	2, 870	31 3, 055	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 3,032 \end{array}$	
Sheep and lamb skinsdo rices, wholesale (Chicago): Calfskins, packer, heavy, 945/15 lbs.* dol. per lb	4,007	1, 903 . 425	2, 520	1, 100 . 475	2,059	. 513	1, 195	1,392	1,431	1,759	4, 466 . 513	3, 826 . 613	p . (
Calfskins, packer, heavy, 9½/15 lbs.* dol. per lb Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lbs.*do	.148	. 155	. 175	.160	. 160	. 170	. 165	. 120	.137	.128	.138	. 153	p.]
roduction:‡ Calf and kipthous, of skins	768	684	913	967	1,045	846	994	930	857	936	- 071	040	
Cattle hide thous, of hides thous, of skins thous, of skins	1.831	1.605	1.910	1, 881 2, 330 2, 551	2, 224 2, 937 2, 942	1, 963	2, 102 2, 985	2, 123 2, 802	2, 006 2, 709	2, 020 3, 172	7 871 7 2, 133 7 2, 979	842 2, 128 2, 928	
Sheep and lambdodo	2, 413 2, 312	2, 588 1, 912	2, 287 2, 711	2, 551	2, 942	2, 572 2, 442	2, 244	2, 215	2, 368	2, 319	r 2, 435	2, 618	
Sole leather: Bends, backs, and sidesthous. of lb_Offal, including belting offaldo	25 35	56 73	39 45	75 51	25 92	24 13	65 43	57 96	82 33	42 76	23 73	65 55	
Upper leatherthous. of sq. ft	2, 270	2, 134	2,798	2, 288	3, 125	2, 512	2, 818	3,000	2, 743	2, 996	4,002	3, 959	
Sole, bends, light, f. o. b. tannery*dol. per lb Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f. o. b. tan-	. 705	.705	710	. 695	.690	. 685	.705	.705	. 680	. 690	. 680	r. 725	<i>p</i> .
r Revised. r Preliminary. Revised estim.	ate for 1952	revisions	.890 for 1950 an	d 1951 in n	. 93 8 nil. lb., 2,03	955 1 and 2,332	987 , respective	alv) 2 T	1.000 uly 1, estir	1.013 nate.	1.007	1. 125	
†Revisions for tobacco (1944-49) are shown in no 151 issue. Revisions for leather production for Jan	te marked	"§" in the	September	r 1952 Surv	EY; those	or the indi	cated serie	s for hides	and skins	(1950) in n	ote marke	1 "‡" in t	he Octo

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
	L	EATH	ER AN	D PRO	ODUCI	S—Co	ntinue	d					
LEATHER MANUFACTURES													
Shoes and slippers:‡ Production, totalthous. of pairs	39, 747	38, 520	46, 552	44, 100	46, 341	38, 932	42,033	45, 268	44, 872	48, 723	44, 968	41, 858	
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, totalthous. of pairs_	35, 408	33, 946	40, 703	37, 842	39, 185	32, 659	37, 303	41, 778	40, 967	44, 079	40, 193	36, 979	
By types of uppers: o All leather do Carlo Fart leather and nonleather do Carlo Bart leather do Carlo	30, 735 4, 673	29, 938 4, 008	36, 385 4, 318	33, 906 3, 936	35, 057 4, 128	29, 080 3, 579	32, 750 4, 553	36, 278 5, 500	35, 336 5, 631	37, 520 6, 559	33, 898 6, 295	31, 986 4, 993	
By kinds: Men's do Youths' and boys' do	8, 279	7, 256	8,986	8, 775	9, 339	7, 866	9,010	8, 953	8, 745	9, 125	8, 979	8, 532	
Youths' and boys'do	1, 586 17, 926 4, 728	1, 485 18, 385 4, 393	1, 949 21, 910	1,826 19,419	1, 709 19, 446	1, 442 15, 580 4, 882	1, 539 18, 028	1, 558 21, 718	1, 515 21, 005	1, 622 22, 945	1, 474 20, 765	1, 574 18, 490 5, 139	
Infants' and babies' do Slippers for housewear do	2, 889 3, 816	2, 427 4, 070	5, 135 2, 723 5, 249	5, 040 2, 782 5, 638	5, 553 3, 138 6, 442	4, 882 2, 889 5, 668	5, 585 3, 141 4, 161	6, 257 3, 292 2, 946	6, 298 3, 404 3, 369	6, 527 3, 860 4, 059	5, 436 3, 539 4, 271	3, 247 4, 375	
Athletic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	181 342	169 335	234 366	264 356	286 428	237 368	229 340	226 318	238 298	265 320	$\begin{array}{c} 279 \\ 225 \end{array}$	280 224	
Exports §do	280	246	331	386	433	346	305	293	388	468	353	348	
upper, Goodyear welt	108. 5	108, 5	108. 5	108. 5	108. 5	109. 0	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3
year welt 1947-49=100 Women's and misses' pumps, suede split_do	117. 5 112. 9	113.3 112.9	113.3 112.9	113.3 112.9	113.3 112.9	114. 5 112. 9	117. I 113. 4	117. 1 113. 4	117. 1 113. 4	117. 1 113. 4	117. 1 110. 7	117. 5 110. 7	118. 2 110. 7
		LUN	ABER	AND I	MANUI	FACTU	RES						
LUMBER—ALL TYPES													
Exports, total sawmill products	61, 137 221, 006	48, 717 183, 140	67, 746 200, 342	48, 534 227, 340	40, 949 255, 581	44, 363 241, 379	61, 470 243, 479	54, 326 189, 269	62, 158 195, 457	47, 247 238, 076	58, 631 219, 381	53, 192 242, 183	
National Lumber Manufacturers Association:⊕ Production, totalmil. bd. ft	3, 213	3, 247	3, 454	3, 526	3, 568	3, 069	2, 856	2, 973	2, 941	3, 284	3, 516	3, 200	
Hardwoods do do Softwoods do do	614 2, 599 3, 055	630 2, 617 3, 093	705 2, 749 3, 377	701 2, 825 3, 520	692 2, 876	691 2, 378	618 2, 238	658 2, 315	677 2, 264	638 2, 646	658 2, 858	543 2, 657	
Shipments, totaldo Hardwoodsdo Softwoodsdo	558 2, 497	5,095 569 2,524	656 2, 721	3, 520 685 2, 835	3, 594 720 2, 874	3, 072 708 2, 364	2, 877 630 2, 247	3, 025 705 2, 320	2, 940 738 2, 202	3, 356 783 2, 573	3, 582 802 2, 780	3, 306 701 2, 605	ļ
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month, total mil. bd. ft	8, 118	8, 272	8, 348	8, 353	8, 328	8, 324	8, 304	8, 234	8, 234	8, 163	8, 094	7, 955	
Hardwoods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3, 131 4, 987	3, 192 5, 080	3, 241 5, 107	3, 256 5, 097	3, 228 5, 100	3, 211 5, 113	3, 199 5, 105	3, 152 5, 082	3, 091 5, 143	2, 947 5, 216	2, 802 5, 292	2, 644 5, 311	
SOFTWOODS Douglas fir:⊕													
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do	766 817 837	884 975	835 893	890 780	925 756	774 753	823 811	899 888	851 921	959 925	1,032 925	814 894	
Production do Shipments do Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do	786 920	773 726 967	912 917 961	959 1,003 917	923 949 892	785 777 899	812 764 948	860 817 991	849 810 1, 030	967 940 1, 057	942 978 1,018	885 863 1,008	
Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft Sawed timber do	31, 621 7, 121	19, 542 8, 886	36, 450 12, 369	18, 856 7, 268	15, 843 7, 462	14, 110 4, 156	16, 455 4, 984	22, 119 6, 783	17, 815 6, 663	22, 393 6, 800	30, 276 14, 691	29, 067 16, 245	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1 common, 2" x 4", R. L.	24, 500	10, 656	24, 081	11, 588	8, 381	9, 954	11, 471	15, 336	11, 152	15, 593	15, 585	12, 822	
dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L.	84. 840	86. 303	86. 436	86. 576	86, 576	86. 310	84.945	84. 665	84. 105	83. 405	82. 845	79.009	p 78. 361
dol, per M bd. ft Southern pine:⊕		121. 234	120. 418	120.418	120, 418	122. 051	124. 460	124. 460	125. 105	126. 232	127.049	1	p 126. 396
Orders, new mil. bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do.	752 334 699	756 326 735	759 365 705	776 372 747	802 376 787	677 372 670	599 295 708	758 320 767	692 350 700	752 356 767	803 383 830	739 376 754	
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end	714	764	720	769	798	681	676	733	662	746	776	746	
of month mil, bd. ft. Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft. Sawed timber do	1, 618 8, 150 1, 993	1, 589 6, 477 1, 928	1, 574 5, 985 1, 351	1, 552 5, 317	1, 541 4, 300	1, 530 6, 163	1, 562 11, 517	1, 596 9, 345	1, 634 7, 379	1, 655 5, 821	1, 709 5, 123	1, 717 5, 262	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo	6, 157	4, 549	4, 634	1, 152 4, 165	1, 104 3, 196	1, 776 4, 387	1, 529 9, 988	1, 327 8, 018	3, 016 4, 363	1, 621 4, 200	1, 139 3, 984	1, 335 3, 927	
Boards, No. 2 and better, I" x 6" x R. L.*	78.815	79, 250	80. 260	81. 483	81. 572	81. 921	82. 113	81. 402	81. 180	80. 675	80. 487	79.439	p 78. 756
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x S/L* dol. per M bd. ft Western pine: ⊕	155. 406	156, 068	158. 322	158.358	158. 971	158. 971	158, 971	159. 583	159. 706	159. 360	158.748	r 156. 604	p 156. 604
Orders, new mil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of month do	680 548	739 610	737 656	719 675	737 657	592 614	614 628	610 670	531 657	586 643	653 665	646 650	
Production do Shipments do Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do	691 633	746 678	730 687	702 650	740 706	572 561	462 550	426 518	429 444	554 550	676 631	629 611	
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, 1" x 8"dol. per M bd. ft_		1, 715 83. 50	1, 758 83. 54	1, 810 83. 23	1, 844 81, 55	1, 855 81, 31	1, 767 82. 65	1, 675 83. 61	1, 660 83. 64	r 1, 664 84. 07	1,709 85.00	1,727 r 85.04	p 84, 91
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD									00.01		00.00	00.01	31.01
Production: thous, of sq. ft., ¾" equivalent. Shipments: do do	r 270, 370 r 274, 341	r 228, 705 r 215, 391	7 283, 827 7 276, 444	r 295, 381 r 292, 584	7 307, 321 7 306, 791	r 237, 048 r 241, 598	+ 270, 059 + 272, 669	289, 083 290, 689	302, 975 301, 638	339, 259 338, 115	351, 913 344, 257	r 334, 309 r 335, 972	7 345, 269 7 341, 083
Shipments; do Stocks, end of month; end of month; end of mo	82, 101	r 93, 329	r 102, 029	r 104, 049	r 104, 894		r 96, 916	97, 619	99, 103	100, 073	344, 257 107, 562		7 341, 083 7 110, 662
HARDWOOD FLOORING Maple, beech, and birch:													
Orders, newM bd. ft_ Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	9,600	4, 100 9, 700	4, 050 9, 500	3, 450 9, 650	3, 900 9, 600	3, 650 9, 600	3, 800 9, 650	4, 300 9, 325	4, 850 9, 650	4, 525 9, 900	5, 075 10, 350	10, 450	
Productiondo Shipmentsdo	3,400	3,000 3,675	4, 000 4, 250	3, 900 2, 950	4, 200 3, 800	3, 200 3, 350	3, 900 3, 650	4, 000 4, 050	3, 900 3, 550	4, 200 4, 250	3, 875 4, 125	3, 500	

r Revised. P Preliminary. ‡Revisions for shoes, etc., for January-Ottober 1950 are available upon request. Revisions for shoes of the figures include a comparatively small number of "other footwear" which is not shown separately from shoes, sandals, etc., in the distribution by kinds, include small revisions not available by types of uppers.

*Revised Preliminary. ‡Revisions for shoes, etc., for January-Ottober 1950 are available upon request. Revised—92,726; 85,130; 85,462; 85,913; 86,189.

*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.

*New series. Data are compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data prior to April 1952 (February 1951 for softwoods) will be shown later.

#Revised monthly data for 1948-March 1952 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						195	53		,
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
	LUN	IBER	AND N	IANUI	FACTU	RES-	-Contir	ued					
HARDWOOD FLOORING—Continued													
Dak: M bd. ft. Orders, new M bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do. Shipments do. Stocks, mill, end of month do.	64, 926 69, 938 79, 701 77, 844 77, 096	70, 446 66, 775 79, 941 79, 428 77, 609	75, 162 61, 721 80, 074 81, 531 75, 371	81, 178 61, 132 82, 021 84, 132 73, 260	87, 303 57, 998 91, 034 94, 691 69, 603	63, 707 56, 843 76, 794 74, 393 72, 004	73, 232 56, 093 72, 716 67, 982 76, 738	89, 979 66, 898 78, 157 78, 556 76, 339	87, 638 76, 823 72, 283 77, 265 69, 323	98, 269 86, 161 79, 615 85, 226 62, 064	84, 222 86, 584 84, 371 88, 359 55, 268	65, 466 77, 419 77, 825 80, 635 52, 458	62, 0 62, 9 79, 4 79, 8 52, 0
		MET	TALS A	AND M	IANUF	ACTU	RES					!	!
IRON AND STEEL													
Foreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports, total	340, 490 42, 058 92, 539 2, 829	223, 832 54, 735 89, 559 4, 805	302, 079 36, 708 111, 957 7, 601	367, 876 21, 991 142, 336 8, 024	448, 197 39, 176 221, 304 5, 133	387, 319 19, 790 177, 224 11, 767	439, 064 19, 692 205, 599 8, 092	328, 121 12, 147 149, 311 5, 254	302, 085 24, 012 136, 349 10, 846	313, 408 16, 033 181, 185 10, 185	293, 087 17, 417 266, 254 11, 255	306, 774 17, 699 261, 581 3, 138	
Iron and Steel Scrap	0.005	0.001	4.40				0.000				2.05.		
Consumption, totals thous, of short tons. Home scrap do Purchased scrap do stocks, consumers', end of month, totals do Home scrap do Purchased scrap do	2, 295 985 1, 309 6, 245 1, 272 4, 973	2, 201 906 1, 295 6, 590 1, 299 5, 291	6, 127 3, 060 3, 067 7, 027 1, 379 5, 648	6, 477 3, 270 3, 207 7, 045 1, 388 5, 658	7,007 3,573 3,434 7,033 1,428 5,605	6, 676 3, 444 3, 231 6, 936 1, 350 5, 586	6, 820 3, 490 3, 330 6, 910 1, 329 5, 581	7, 008 3, 579 3, 429 6, 632 1, 314 5, 317	6, 499 3, 343 3, 156 6, 722 1, 295 5, 427	7, 321 3, 724 7 3, 597 6, 569 1, 248 5, 321	6, 974 3, 585 3, 390 6, 694 1, 295 5, 400	p 7, 054 p 3, 600 p 3, 454 p 6, 542 p 1, 346 p 5, 196	
Ore	1, 552 3, 163 8, 940 2, 487 7, 1, 405 27, 170 22, 611 4, 559 860	2, 783 1, 805 9, 906 1, 904 1, 544 27, 388 22, 904 4, 484 726	14, 974 15, 992 8, 888 14, 368 7, 243 34, 137 29, 449 4, 688 847	15, 912 16, 301 8, 500 14, 389 7, 659 41, 532 36, 206 5, 326 1, 172	14, 271 15, 588 7, 183 13, 013 8, 048 47, 839 41, 699 6, 140 1, 065	9, 448 11, 531 5, 119 9, 295 7, 826 51, 208 44, 318 6, 890 1, 012	3, 260 2, 970 5, 449 427 8, 220 45, 172 39, 055 6, 116 746	3, 387 2, 002 6, 824 0 8, 293 37, 077 31, 967 5, 110 681	3, 214 1, 909 8, 149 0 7, 396 29, 949 25, 741 4, 207	4, 113 2, 181 10, 031 313 8, 257 22, 065 19, 026 3, 039 576	9, 971 10, 486 9, 516 8, 404 7, 764 21, 572 18, 816 2, 757 780	14, 287 15, 002 8, 851 13, 597 8, 358 26, 247 23, 198 3, 049 966	13, 8, 32, 28, 3,
Importsdo Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous. of long tons	47	58	63	64	90	88	157	141	95	96	95	103	
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures Castings, gray iron: §													
Orders, unfilled, for salethous. of short tons_ Shipments, totaldo For saledo	1, 446 835 502	1, 410 636 432	1, 513 1, 002 602	1, 451 1, 119 630	1, 392 1, 233 689	1, 309 1, 061 594	1, 316 1, 142 619	1, 333 1, 162 622	1, 332 1, 136 607	1, 376 1, 264 675	1, 306 1, 277 683	1, 272 1, 186 642	
Pastings, malleable iron: Sorders, unfilled, for saleshort tons_ Shipments, totaldo For saledo je jiron:	173, 353 74, 446 46, 511	166, 517 45, 266 29, 675	162, 832 63, 716 39, 308	168, 367 75, 950 45, 849	168, 609 88, 062 52, 922	167, 842 76, 099 46, 708	173, 494 80, 680 50, 485	174, 809 87, 249 53, 272	175, 088 86, 515 51, 963	177, 776 94, 481 57, 025	174, 514 95, 923 57, 757	160, 387 82, 050 48, 011	
Production thous. of short tons. Consumption thous. of short tons. Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of months thous. of short tons.	1, 068 1, 110 1, 669	1, 003 946 1, 689	5, 831 5, 671 1, 801	6, 164 6, 007 1, 864	6, 515 6, 510 1, 830	6, 227 6, 128 1, 897	6, 510 6, 367 1, 963	6, 564 6, 478 1, 852	5, 882 5, 832 1, 884	6, 677 6, 577 1, 895	6, 231 6, 236 1, 876	6, 587 9 6, 831 9 1, 867	6,
Prires, wholesale: Composite d	53, 81 52, 00 52, 50	54. 26 52. 00 52. 50	56, 31 54, 50 55, 00	56, 31 54, 50 55, 00	56, 31 54, 50 55, 00	56. 31 54, 50 55. 00	56. 31 54. 50 55. 00	1 54, 73 54, 50 55, 00	54, 73 54, 50 55, 00	54. 73 54. 50 55. 00	54, 73 54, 50 55, 00	54, 73 54, 50 55, 00	54 P 54 P 58
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures Steel castings:	141, 628	119, 036	150, 232	150 000	105 155	140.050	101 700	107 011	185 685	100 101	170.015		
Shipments, total short tons. For sale, total do. Railway specialties do. teel forgings:	114, 410 30, 455	97, 633 20, 752	113, 997 24, 013	158, 392 121, 402 19, 930 1, 391, 998	165, 155 124, 626 22, 616	148, 259 110, 467 22, 287	161, 733 122, 166 25, 972	167, 211 126, 819 26, 752	175, 675 137, 592 33, 156	182, 181 141, 873 34, 364	179, 615 140, 051 34, 035	165, 649 126, 380 29, 552	
Orders unfilled, total do. Shipments, for sale, total do. Drop and upset do. Press and open hammer do. teel ingots and steel for castings:	1, 248, 204 135, 398 101, 861 33, 537	1, 289, 597 96, 828 69, 165 27, 663	21,399,969 2120,966 279,535 241,431	149, 642 107, 966 41, 676	1, 393, 137 178, 475 130, 515 47, 960	1,398,863 155,630 112,622 43,008	1, 207, 058 180, 538 133, 851 46, 687	1, 206, 550 183, 545 137, 221 46, 324	1, 199, 151 183, 709 135, 682 48, 027	1,197,291 200, 152 147, 701 52, 451	1. 081, 838 196, 441 140, 510 55, 931	1, 239, 057 191, 189 134, 686 56, 503	
Production thous, of short tons. Percent of capacity‡ rices, wholesale:	1, 640 18	1,627 18	8, 500 92	9, 063 102	9, 808 107	9, 440 106	9, 691 106	9, 898 99	8, 933 99	10, 168 102	• 9, 546 99	9, 997 100	g
Composite, finished steeldol. per lb Steel billets, rerolling (producing point) dol. per short ton	. 0471 56. 00 0400	. 0476 56. 00 0400	.0498 59, 00	. 0498 59. 00	. 0498 59. 00	. 0498 59.00	59.00	. 0498 59. 00	. 0498 59. 00	59.00	. 0498 59, 00	, 0501 r 3 62, 00	p 3 6
Structural steel (producing point)dol. per lb Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton	. 0400 44. 00	. 0400 44. 00	. 0420 44. 00	. 0420 44. 00	. 0420 44. 00	. 6420 44. 00	. 0420 44. 00	. 0420 44. 00	. 0420 44. 00	. 0420 44. 00	. 0420 44. 00	r 3 . 0413 39, 50	p 3.
Steel, Manufactured Products													
arrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of month thousands. Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Stocks, end of month	6, 406 1, 655 35	6, 502 1, 629 25	6, 133 1, 964 34	5, 733 2, 188 41	5, 396 2, 277 36	4, 884 1, 892 28	4, 949 2, 046 48	5, 174 1, 798 62	5, 052 1, 670 63	4, 878 1, 981 68	4, 804 2, 068 90	4, 393 2, 054 81	

'Revised. * Preliminary. 1 See note marked "3" for this page. 2 See note marked "¶" for this page. 3 Data beginning May 1953 represent quotations for a substituted series.

Data beginning 1951 have been adjusted in accordance with the revised export schedule to exclude exports of tinplated circles, strips, etc.

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.

Beginning January 1953, new weighting factors have been introduced and delivered prices eliminated. Quotations comparable with earlier prices may be derived by adding \$1.58 (plus a very small adjustment for any freight-rate increases) to the stated prices.

Data beginning August 1952 are estimated industry totals based on reports from producers whose shipments in 1947 accounted for 98 percent of total shipments; unfilled orders are for commercial forgings only, i. e., exclude forgings for own use. Data for May 1951-July 1952 are as reported by producers whose shipments averaged 50 tons or more per month; unfilled orders for this period include captive shipments. Figures for January 1951-July 1952 revised to represent estimated industry totals will be shown later.

Teor 1953, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1953, of 117,547,470 tons of steel; 1952 data are based on capacity as of January 1, 1952, of 108,587,670 tons.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19	53		1
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
	ME	TALS.	AND N	IANUI	FACTU	RES-	Contin	nued					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued													
Steel, Manufactured Products—Continued								1					
Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), total short tons	333, 416	423, 894	465, 820	460, 155	355, 318	245, 036	256, 739	269, 597	252, 084	279, 372	r 304, 201	309, 816	
FooddoNonfooddo	218, 947 114, 469	293, 370 130, 524	348, 906 116, 914	348, 500 111, 655	240, 136 115, 182	152, 116 92, 920	158, 612 98, 127	167, 764 101, 833	151, 200 100, 884	161, 854 117, 518	r 174, 879 r 129, 322	183, 049 126, 767	
Shipments for sale do Commercial closures, production millions	287, 127 1, 022	388, 040 1, 011	421, 221 1, 126	405, 368 1, 146	306, 570 1, 229	208, 128 992	219, 682 1, 138	227, 068 1, 186	215, 587 1, 138	238, 914 1, 296	⁷ 255, 358 1, 33 8	259, 360 1, 307	
Crowns, productionthousand gross Steel products, net shipments:	30, 773	28, 531	29, 462	33, 060	33, 467	24, 875	27, 002	26, 616	24, 696	27, 627	27,772	29, 317	
Total thous, of short tons Bars, hot rolled—All grades do	1, 250 123	1, 414 130	6, 312 744	6, 542 787	7, 156 846	6, 648 828	7, 105 865	7, 068 853	6, 533 779	7, 437 894	7, 162 838	7, 209 873	
Reinforcing do Semimanufactures do	28 55	35 120	188 306	181 352	197 377	153 350	211 395	146 358	156 335	173 415	155 357	159 352	
Pipe and tubes do Plates do Rails do	182 110	152 107	717 680	797 649	861 709	783 679	857 720	832 714	804 659	902 707	880 650	828 698	
RailsdoSheetsdo	11 321	3 425	121 1, 567	148 1, 639	156 1, 819	145 1, 714	153 1, 843	166 1,851	148 1, 695	168 1, 982	150 2, 007	161 2, 003	
Sheets. do Strip—Cold rolled. do Hot rolled do Structural shapes, heavy do Climbels and the rolled do Climbels and the rolled do do do do do do do	62 33	59 35	127 155	156 192	189 207	166 194	179 196	190 203	167 183	205 210	194 206	187 214	
I in place and terreplatedo	36 104	29 125	428 479	386 412	412 435	416 388	422 373	418 433	395 373	416 448	414 442	417 459	
Wire and wire productsdo	85	108	416	447	497	443	454	458	435	471	447	449	
Numinum:													
Production, primary short tons Imports, bauxite long tons. Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.)	77, 476 272, 633	78, 368 318, 763	85, 175 305, 987	76, 882 307, 644	77, 312 374, 602	74, 639 296, 613	83, 419 334, 147	89, 895 299, 415	92, 649 283, 599	104, 460 350, 094	102, 071 355, 895	105, 464 345, 619	104, 152
dol. per lbl	. 0725	. 0708	. 0740	. 0750	. 0750	.0750	. 0750	.0750	. 0825	. 0995	. 0924	. 0838	. 0936
Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total 70 mil. of lb.	195. 4	184.0	198.8	1 211. 2	235. 5	212. 1	232.0	243.6	240. 7	273. 7	, 281. 0	266.7	
Castings⊙ do	39. 9 155. 5	35. 3 148. 8	39. 2 159. 6	1 45, 4 165, 7	51. 6 183. 9	46. 5 165. 6	53.3 178.7	55, 6 187, 9	54, 9 185, 7	59. 4 214. 3	r 61. 6 219. 4	57. 6 209. 1	
Plate, sheet, and stripdoBrass sheets, wholesale price, milldol. per lb	87. 7 . 383	86.1 • 402	92. 2 . 402	95. 8 . 402	107. 6 . 402	98. 2 . 402	103. 7 . 402	110.7 .402	109. 2 . 402	127. 1 . 429	129. 2 . 429	123. 6 . 429	p, 429
Copper: Production:	ĺ												
Mine production, recoverable copper short tons	73, 923	76, 284	74, 166	74, 907	79, 207	75, 730	77, 907	77, 594	72, 367	80, 807	79, 621	r 80. 829	73, 497
Crude (mine or smelter, including custom in- take)short tons	80, 392	81,601	79, 368	82, 426	84, 824	80, 436	85, 239	81,625	83, 653	101,825	95, 890	r 93, 197	84, 728
Refined do Deliveries, refined, domestic do	92, 151 98, 416	96, 049 r 115, 390	95, 366 127, 910	98, 930 135, 486	105, 770 138, 759	100, 075 125, 338	113, 965 143, 088	108, 010 125, 133	101, 538 117, 204	112, 016 113, 462	112, 660 142, 282	117, 929 r 146, 215	124, 480 139, 520
Stocks, refined, end of month Exports, refined and manufactureddo	70, 856 18, 347	73, 657 15, 435	83, 771 14, 604	71, 456 20, 945	59, 760 18, 226	69, 237 13, 016	58, 858 16, 257	59, 836 8, 079	60, 944 6, 030	55, 807 8, 645	48, 382 6, 551	52, 762 8, 669	58, 126
Imports, total	33, 061 26, 338	66, 380 38, 938	61, 122 21, 366	67, 817 25, 605	59,910 $21,028$	59, 230 24, 016	70, 300 24, 531	50, 138 23, 589	62, 476 33, 320	52, 397 20, 496	71, 110 39, 573	67, 098 32, 132	
Unrefined, including scrapdo Refineddo Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.)dol. per lb	6, 723 . 2420	27, 442 . 2420	39, 756 . 2420	42, 212 . 2420	38, 882 . 242 0	35, 214 . 2420	45, 769 . 2420	26, 549 . 2420	29, 156 2497	31, 901 2929	31, 537 . 2990	34, 966 . 2968	. 2969
Lead: Ore (lead content):													
Mine production short tons Receipts by smelters, domestic ore do	31, 002 32, 962	29, 862 28, 829	30, 232 32, 393	30, 386 32, 919	33, 523 33, 770	29, 160 30, 537	29, 542 32, 769	30, 660 30, 697	29, 458 30, 388	30, 715 32, 660	31, 137 31, 557	28, 905 28, 793	30, 753
Refined (primary refineries): Productiondodo	38, 987	37, 489	41, 836	42, 791	51, 521	49, 806	48, 651	47, 295	45, 423	47, 993	46, 729	43, 187	36, 880
Shipments (domestic) do Stocks, end of month do	39, 503 58, 190	49, 705 44, 140	41. 269 39 , 767	45, 818 31, 837	40, 970 37, 718	48, 261 35, 686	39, 370 43, 560	35, 529 52, 760	36, 811 58, 949	42, 242 62, 371	39, 487 69, 608	48, 914 63, 879	44, 140 56, 569
Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) dol. per lb	. 1526	. 1600	. 1600	. 1600	. 1440	. 1416	. 1413	. 1419	. 1350	. 1340	. 1268	. 1275	. 1341
Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) short tons	67, 703	33, 085	40, 202	47, 190	59, 392	41, 305	85, 133	47, 999	42, 102	36, 410	42, 810	43, 612	
Fin: Production, piglong tons.	² 189 1, 789	² 163 1, 933	² 231 4, 553	2,732	3,601	4, 205	4, 021						
Consumption, pig do Stocks, pig, end of month, total do Government do	26, 301 15, 904	31, 037 21, 009	25, 233	4, 527 25, 273	5, 038 24, 815	4, 615 24, 124 13, 659	25,939						
Industrial do Imports:	10, 397	10, 028	16, 411 8, 822	15, 534 9, 739	14, 266 10, 549	10, 465							
Ore (tin content) do	3,070 9,951	5, 481 6, 619	2, 378 8, 711	1,136 7,586	4, 869 6, 883	2, 177 5, 860	3, 277 7, 180	3, 862 7, 728	4, 101 5, 251	4, 573 6, 686	1, 915 7, 229	2,017	
Bars, blocks, pigs, etcdo Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.)dol. per lb	1. 2150	1. 2150	1. 2150	1. 2138	1. 2123	1. 2127	1. 2147	1, 2150	1, 2150	1. 2140	1. 0111	6, 739 . 9746	. 9295
Mine production of recoverable zinc short tons.	57,068	50, 642	49, 482	48, 748	53, 346	48, 899	49, 789	54, 035	49, 506	51,803	51, 335	46, 839	
Slab zine: Productiondo	77, 463	76, 930	78, 167	76, 019	80, 588	78, 563	81, 363	81, 994	76, 899	83, 485	80, 459		81, 617
Shipments, total do Domestic do	47, 265 35, 769	43, 353 38, 714	78, 435 72, 963	78, 129 69, 343	79, 787 71, 659	90, 756 81, 439	77, 352 71, 175	80, 679 77, 573	71, 710 67, 729	77, 285 72, 388	86, 043 78, 211	82, 422 84, 250 75, 648	76, 784 72, 612
Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis)	63, 342	96, 919	96, 651	94, 541	95, 342	83, 149	87, 160	88, 475	93, 664	99, 864	94, 280	92, 452	97, 285
Imports, total (zinc content) dol. per lb	. 1574 106, 743	. 1500 79, 315	. 1406 9, 470	. 1398 14, 976	. 1330 21, 322	. 1250 23, 235	. 1250 27, 232	. 1259 27, 586	. 1148 27, 475	. 1103 54, 642	. 1100 51, 609	. 1100 75, 808	. 1100
For smelting, refining, and exportdo For domestic consumption:	2, 097	832	1, 164	1,371	2, 939	2, 555	1, 532	834	984	4, 734	473	338	
Ore (zinc content) do Blocks, pigs, etc do do do do do do do do do do do do do	98, 159 6, 487	62, 578 15, 905	4, 088 4, 218	4, 454 9, 151	6,105 $12,278$	7, 027 13, 653	3, 686 22, 014	6, 809 19, 943	7, 837 18, 654	28, 020 21, 888	26, 601 24, 535	47, 708 27, 762	
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC				ĺ			·			,	·	.,	
Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron:													
Boilers (round and square): Shipmentsthous, of lb.	16, 962	17, 285	24, 037	29, 455	33, 552	23, 087	14, 088	11, 522	12, 955	10, 990	9, 286	12, 831	
Stocks, end of month do Radiation:	88, 017	79, 487	73, 627	63, 833	55, 159	51, 470	54, 618	60, 568	65, 219	73, 761	83, 423		
Shipments thous. of sq. ft Stocks, end of month do	2,925	2, 915	3, 974	4,729	4, 962	3, 814	2, 591	2,634	2, 621	2, 435	1,740	1 001	

^{*}Revised. **Preliminary. 1 See note marked "O" for this page. 2 Production by detinners only.

*See note in June 1951 Survey regarding additional reporting companies beginning February 1951. OData beginning September 1952 are estimated industry totals based on reports from a revised sample of 550 establishments; monthly data for January 1951-August 1952 have been revised to bring the estimates closer to the September 1952 shipments based on the new sample.

**GOVERNATION OF THE PROPERTY OF

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19	953		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
	ME'	TALS	AND N	IANUI	FACTU	RES-	Contin	ued					
HEATING APPARATUS—Continued													
Boilers, range, shipmentsnumber Oil burners:	17,851	20, 010	21, 197	21, 979	20, 797	18, 859	20, 200	26, 768	24, 737	29, 828	r 29, 873	25, 667	ļ
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Shipmentsdo	42, 963 57, 830	54, 737 67, 044	63, 805 84, 620	66, 080 104, 098	57, 874 119, 370	42, 595 72, 854	37, 505 53, 243	37, 658 49, 026	43, 469 45, 345	38, 986 56, 336	48, 960 53, 904	53, 657 64, 173	
Stocks, end of month	72, 468	61, 577	50, 593	42, 993	36, 076	39, 324	46, 758	49, 915	58, 324	67, 262	78, 784	86, 387	
Shipments, totalnumber_ Coal and wooddo	192, 540 5, 702	170, 146 7, 080	198, 604 8, 820	221, 468 9, 037	264, 196 9, 905	204, 336 7, 793	195, 052 8, 088	187, 745 8, 723	205, 872 8, 089	228, 602 8, 125	238, 851 7, 420	197, 483 5, 075	
Gas (incl. bungalow and combination)do Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo	176, 405 10, 433	154, 907 8, 159	180, 346 9, 438	200, 946 11, 485	241, 138 13, 153	187, 370 9, 173	177, 463 9, 501	170, 675 8, 347	187, 702 10, 081	210, 048 10, 429	220, 939 10, 492	181, 682 10, 726	
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, totaldo	230, 741 40, 963	393, 834 79, 027	515, 356	565, 508	659, 965	369, 238	189, 009 33, 786	145, 700	124, 334	147, 598 17, 218	137, 623 20, 782	154, 965 25, 503	
Coal and wooddo	120, 878 68, 900	197, 680 117, 127	132, 211 236, 849 146, 296	158, 564 241, 419 165, 525	179, 921 304, 169 175, 875	118, 544 170, 365 80, 329	111, 254 43, 969	12, 061 57, 487 76, 152	11, 735 60, 568 52, 031	78, 544 51, 836	72, 366 44, 475	78, 136	
Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), shipments, totalnumber_	70, 206	78, 266	105, 410	116,300	126, 754	89, 708	64, 102	57, 778	55, 368	64, 115	67, 543	70, 814	1
Gasdododo	36, 627 27, 235	38, 738 30, 950	51, 289 40, 654	54, 368 46, 419	59, 071 51, 331	44, 947 35, 227	33, 128 26, 140	31, 426 22, 101	29, 815 21, 662	32, 748 27, 353	37, 260 26, 812	37, 755 28, 297	
Solid fueldo Water heaters, nonelectric, shipmentsdo	6, 344 182, 851	8, 578 157, 595	13, 467 187, 949	15, 513 202, 432	16, 352 218, 582	9, 534 195, 385	4, 834 199, 972	4, 251 207, 290	3, 891 210, 379	4, 014 229, 232	3, 471 228, 731	4, 762 200, 714	
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS													
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol Unit heater group, new ordersdo	39, 394 11, 891			33, 223 14, 545			33, 117 16, 625			41, 808 12, 223			
Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net1937-39=100	353.8	343. 9	311. 6	365. 9	335.8	258, 1	343.3	301. 0	257. 3	396. 7	303. 0	294. 4	
Furnaces, industrial, new orders: Electricthous, of dol	1, 552	2, 530	1, 626	1, 412	2,459	1, 241	1,634	1, 655	1,672	1, 301	1,796	1, 799	2, 09
Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel)do Machine tools:	2, 968	6, 703	5, 259	2,472	1, 520	2, 396	3, 235	3, 540	3, 996	3, 607	3, 017	2.609	2, 55
New orders 1945-47 = 100 Shipments do Mechanical stokers, sales:	342. 9 330. 8	376. 3 259. 7	311. 1 317. 0	302. 4 368. 3	243. 3 357. 8	205. 4 342. 5	225. 2 355. 0	255, 8 361, 6	282. 1 354. 5	327. 0 375. 9	276. 8 372. 7	r 246. 4 r 356. 4	» 272. » 341.
Classes 1, 2, and 3number_ Classes 4 and 5:	1,725	1,668	2, 702	3, 220	3, 126	1,855	1, 274	1,073	763	816	985	880	
NumberHorsepower	168 32, 702	249 47, 981	172 31, 079	185 37, 796	158 31, 366	116 21, 191	98 28, 199	88 38, 234	81 21, 851	63 20, 142	107 39, 388	121 29, 721	
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new orders thous. of dol.	7, 957	6, 299	5, 921	5, 258	5, 534	4, 130	6, 575	5, 752	6, 521	8, 255	7,758	4, 629	5, 69
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Batteries (automotive replacement only), ship-													
mentst ditomotive replacement only, sing- mentst thousands. Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed:	1, 535	2, 526	2, 905	2, 874	3, 112	2, 168	1, 975	1, 571	1, 162	1, 202	1, 245	r 1, 462	2,00
Refrigerators, index 1936=100. Vacuum cleaners, standard type number.	192 206, 939	197 188, 715	148 222, 413	136 237, 541	122 292, 474	152 254, 297	147 249, 032	183 255, 886	208 246, 007	211 329, 294	188 268, 548	* 252, 404	197, 50
Washers⊙	281, 635 1 986, 603	209, 901 494, 866	259, 280 607, 402	287, 919 1 970, 109	335, 616 870, 338	298, 641 1,037,864	317, 914 21,498,258	282, 453 1, 093, 142	333, 601 1, 192, 439	353, 972 11,549,203	294, 960 1, 158, 936	295, 393 1, 108, 991	313, 00 1,163,8
Television sets (incl. combination), production* number	1 361, 152	198, 921	397, 769	1 755, 665	724, 117	780, 486	2 921, 086	719, 234	730, 597	1 810, 112	567, 878	481, 936	1 524, 4
nsulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed, index¶.1936=100	500	470	451	531	599	579	655	643	649	694	694		
Fiber products: Laminated fiber products, shipments thous. of dol	7, 558	7, 597	6, 718	8, 223	9, 110	8, 956	10, 196	10, 427	10, 609	11, 072	11, 322	10, 268	10, 29
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb	3, 720	2, 179	3, 038	3, 759	4, 160	3, 658	4, 198	4, 466	4, 360	4,843	4, 701	4, 452	1
Shipments of vulcanized products thous, of dol.	1, 296	1,027	1, 210	1,380	1, 694	1, 463	1, 671	1,725	1,791	1,895	1,882	1, 999	-
Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments of short tons	13, 422	6, 824	16, 225	25, 456	21, 171	20, 213	25, 780	21, 946	23, 188	26, 058	22, 182	22, 206	
Motors and generators, quarterly: New orders, index1936=100	517	 		463			490		**********	487	 		Ì
Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 hp: New orders thous. of dol	36, 446 40, 443			36, 946			36, 954 36, 541			41, 127 39, 639			
Billings do Direct current motors and generators, 1–200 hp: of New orders thous, of dol.	13, 614						8, 807			7, 512			
Billingsdo	9, 787			7, 905			10, 152			8, 858			
	1	PETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, ANI	PRO	DUCTS	<u> </u>					
COAL													
Anthracite: Productionthous. of short tons Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month	3, 244	2, 484	2, 663	3, 705	4, 150	3, 354	3, 130	2, 626	2, 365	2, 284	1, 987	2, 783	2, 8
thous. of short tons	1, 264 360	1, 447 233	1, 420 423	1, 314 496	1,300 498	1, 479 465	1, 668 166	1, 674 180	1, 623 149	1, 635 140	1,611 91	1, 608 271	1, 68
Prices, chestnut: Retail, compositetdol. per short ton	21. 77	22. 38	22. 54	22, 92	23.77	24.00	24. 69						
Wholesale, f. o. b. car at minetdodo	13. 631	13.869	14. 119	14. 219	14. 681	14. 681	16, 013	16.013	16.013	16. 013	14. 619	14. 619	1
Production thous, of short tons Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total	31, 437	25, 782	34, 171	46, 885	32,744	41, 060	42, 723	39, 445	34, 265	36, 250	37, 025	37, 255	39, 1
thous. of short tonsdo	23, 683 20, 705	23, 510 20, 291	32, 635 27, 423	34, 503 28, 327	38, 864 31, 928	36, 967 31, 911	41, 278 33, 982 665	41, 424 33, 428 759	37, 006 30, 113	37, 596 31, 840	34, 368 30, 051	731,954	31, 5 28, 6
Beehive coke ovens do do do do do do do do do do do do do	198 3, 335 582	125 3, 293 603	377 8, 259 681	8, 230 679	509 8, 641 699	556 8, 447 725	8, 899 786	759 8, 923 764	712 8,067 687	840 8, 956 709	792 8, 583 664	8, 993 692	8, 7
Cement mills do Electric-power utilities do Electric-power utilities do Electric-power de la companya de la com	7, 369 2, 569	7, 597 2, 342	8, 250 2, 722	8, 494 2, 852	9, 582 3, 128	9, 604 3, 031	10, 388 3, 046	10, 170 2, 833	8, 877 2, 448	9, 123 2, 560	8, 618 2, 413	8, 293 2, 334	8, 7, 2, 1
Railways (class I)do Steel and rolling millsdo Other industrialdo	2, 509 208 6, 444	2, 342 229 6, 102	532 6,602	538 6, 919	623 8, 746	8, 895	698 9, 500	2, 555 679 9, 300	2, 448 617 8, 705	625 9, 027	559 8, 422	2, 334 474 7, 597	7, 16
Retail deliveriesdo		3, 219	5, 212	6, 176	6, 936	5,056	7, 296		6, 893	5, 756	4, 317	2, 724	

†Revised series. For revised batteries data beginning 1947, see note at bottom of p. S-35 of the July 1952 Survey. Retail prices of coal are weighted averages for large cities. Wholesale prices supersede former quotations on tracks, destination. Revised price data prior to 1951 will be shown later.

OFigures through 1951 are estimated industry totals; thereafter, data over reporting companies only (representing about 97 percent of total industry). *New series. See note marked "" on p. S-35. *1Beginning May 1952, the index includes varnished tubing and saturated sleeving. *Data for 1952 cover 14 companies; beginning January 1953, 17 companies. *OThe number of companies reporting is as follows: *Polyphase induction*, 34; direct current*, 28.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	otherwise stated, statistics through									1953						
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June			
	PETRO	OLEUN	I, COA	L, ANI	D PRO	DUCT	S—Cor	ıtinued	I.							
COAL—Continued																
Bituminous—Continued Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel)			:													
thous. of short tons Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, totalthous. of short tons	84 81, 192	79 79, 359	76 81, 238	75 83, 298	77 77, 951	76 75, 970	76, 745	73, 346	9 71, 385	70, 235	73 70, 531	79 72, 912	76, 02			
Industrial, total do Oven-coke plants do	79, 556 16, 894	77, 698 16, 136	79, 567 16, 066	81, 492 15, 728	76, 369 14, 437	74, 212 13, 637	75, 036 14, 430	71, 857 13, 400	70, 110 13, 381	69, 187 13, 276	69, 473 13, 408	71, 660 13, 897	74, 4 14, 5			
Cement mills do Electric-power utilities do Constitution do Co	1, 412 35, 802 3, 996	1, 456 35, 895 3, 560	1, 616 36, 797 3, 443	1,746 37,722	1, 624 36, 393 3, 041	1, 607 36, 195	1, 540 35, 891	1, 362 34, 771	1, 245 33, 906	1, 106 33, 926	1, 057 34, 649	1, 106 35, 880 2, 571	1, 2 36, 9 2, 7			
Railways (class I)dodododododododododododo	1, 269 20, 183	1, 195 19, 456	1, 158 20, 487	3, 487 1, 236 21, 573	1, 156 19, 718	2, 897 1, 085 18, 791	3, 032 1, 089 19, 054	2, 973 983 18, 368	2, 892 943 17, 743	2, 764 940 17, 175	2, 571 922 16, 866	935	18, 0			
Retail dealersdo	1,636 4,898	1,661 4,014	1, 671 4, 288	1,806 3,760	1, 582 3, 010	1, 758 2, 981	1, 709 2, 357	1, 489 2, 207	1, 275 1, 584	1,048	1, 058 3, 150	1, 252 3, 437	1, 5			
Exportsdo Prices; Retail, composite†dol. per short ton	16.02	16. 13	16. 22	16, 28	16. 54	16. 66	16. 72	2, 201	1, 584	1, 575	3, 130	0, 401				
Wholesale: Mine run, f. o. b. car at minetdo	5. 629 6. 378	5. 640	5. 640	5. 655	6.016	6.028	6, 032	5. 931	5. 923	5.857	5. 831	7 5. 810	p 5. 8			
Prepared sizes, f. o. b. car at mine†do COKE	0.378	6. 487	6. 544	6.680	6. 951	7. 020	7, 064	7.076	7.058	6. 853	6. 446	r 6. 428	p 6.4			
Production: Beehivethous. of short tons Oven (byproduct)dodo	r 113	77 2, 305	248 5, 787	391 5, 784	328 6, 117	356 5, 961	427 6, 264	483 6, 284	451 5, 681	536 6, 299	507 6. 032	539 6, 283	4 6, 1			
Petroleum cokedo tocks, end of month:	267	306	317	323	314	311	329	337	324	334	341	370				
Byproduct plants, total	2, 557 2, 007 550	3, 297 2, 479 819	3, 142 2, 294 848	2, 838 2, 132 706	2, 541 1, 957 583	2, 445 1, 920 524	2, 177 1, 736 441	2, 075 1, 672 402	1, 995 1, 641 354	1, 973 1, 581 392	2, 009 1, 541 467	7 2, 135 1, 606 7 529	2, 1 1, 5			
Petroleum coke do do do do do do do do do do do do do	122 58	103 53	98 44	97 52	87 41	96 62	103 54	111 51	130 43	140 39	154 52	190 53				
rice, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) 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													į			
rude petroleum: Wells completednumber_ Productionthous. of bbl	2, 017 185, 917	2, 139 188, 868	1, 935 192, 798	1,677 195,528	1,790 202,044	1, 773 194, 611	1, 690 205, 645	1, 957 203, 214	1, 828 183, 736	1, 807 202, 458	2, 059 193, 389	2, 404 198, 086				
Refinery operations percent of capacity Consumption (runs to stills) thous. of bbl.	204, 762	96 214, 729	99 220, 661	98 210, 510	96 213, 358	98 211, 456	97 215, 504	96 218, 288	94 195, 133	94 217, 073	91 203, 425	93 217, 074				
Stocks, end of month: Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total At refineries do do	285, 964 71, 950	275, 951 70, 352	264, 368 67, 497	264, 723 65, 241	269, 776 66, 084	267, 852 63, 777	271, 928 66, 275	272, 250 65, 902	273, 589 66, 451	275, 665 69, 077	280, 487 71, 181	280, 308 71, 011				
At tank farms and in pipelines do do do do do do do do do do do do do	194, 525 19, 489	187, 341 18, 258	178, 394 18, 477	181, 580 17, 902	185, 900 17, 792	185, 625 18, 450	187, 852 17, 801	188, 480 17, 868	189, 163 17, 975	188, 897 17, 691	191, 494 17, 812	191, 556 17, 741				
Exports	2, 388 17, 601 2. 570	1, 876 17, 497 2, 570	1, 966 18, 124 2, 570	1, 664 18, 306 2, 570	1, 526 20, 074 2, 570	1,805 16,788 2,570	2, 991 20, 141 2, 570	2, 211 18, 500 2, 570	2, 011 16, 292 2, 570	2, 171 20, 221 2, 570	2,833 18,516 2,570	1, 611 20, 729 2, 570	p 2.8			
efined petroleum products: Fuel oil:								1								
Production: Distillate fuel oil thous, of bbl.	43, 640 36, 827	45, 735	46, 933	45, 053	45, 183	45, 310	46, 768	47, 379	42, 153	46, 157	42, 730	43, 393				
Residual fuel oil do Domestic demand: Distillate fuel oil do do Domestic demand:	25, 815	38, 337 23, 291	38, 822 26, 221	36, 887 28, 836	37, 321 39, 347	38, 984 47, 176	40, 351 60, 535	40, 515 63, 778	35, 704 52, 552	38, 931 50, 773	36, 572 38, 533	37, 120 28, 789				
Residual fuel oil do Consumption by type of consumer: Electric-power plants do do do do do do do do do do do do do	36, 285 3, 912	37, 027 4, 380	42, 094 5, 380	41, 267 6, 028	50, 395 7, 162	48, 304 7, 749	60, 109 8, 523	57, 557 7, 702	48, 531 6, 809	52, 769 8, 083	7 47, 192	44, 801 6, 087	0.1			
Railways (class I)do Vessels (bunker oil)do	2, 463 6, 156	2, 439 6, 117	2, 621 6, 680	2, 618 6, 342	2, 827 6, 975	2, 622 6, 354	2, 516 6, 782	2, 055 7, 403	1,831 5,924	1,884 6,774	7, 152 1, 757 7, 075	1, 735 7, 090	6, 1			
Stocks, end of month; Distillate fuel oildododo	65, 911 45, 688	85, 775 52, 245	104, 257 54, 061	117, 252 56, 200	120, 721 53, 052	116, 096 53, 069	99, 582 48, 706	80, 655 45, 910	67, 167 44, 178	59, 802 41, 600	61, 349 39, 572	73, 706 41, 795				
Exports: Distillate fuel oildodododo	3, 613 2, 588	2, 999	2, 306	3, 269	2, 840	2, 949	3,015	2, 135	3, 673	3, 091	2, 942	2, 592				
Prices, wholesale: Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel)	ĺ	2, 473	1, 583	1, 194	1, 373	1, 271	1, 502	1, 367	1, 339	1, 724	1, 972	1, 591				
Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel)dol. per bbl Kerosene:	. 091 1. 150	. 098 . 950	. 098 . 900	. 900	. 900	. 900	. 098 . 900	. 098 . 900	. 098 . 850	. 098 . 850	. 098 . 850	. 093 . 850	p. 0: p. 9.			
Production thous, of bbl. Domestic demand do	9, 519 5, 268	11, 083 5, 883	11, 620 6, 014	10, 498 7, 156	10, 919 12, 230	11, 792 12, 455	13, 061 17, 829	13, 434 17, 066	11, 313 13, 884	11, 135 12, 092	10, 825 8, 256	10, 132 5, 602				
Stocks, end of month do Exports do Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor)	23, 061 740	27, 387 796	32, 401 525	35, 021 655	33, 289 358	32, 199 358	26, 842 511	1 23, 487 325	20, 468 377	18, 697 728	20, 335 857	24, 307 500				
Lubricants: dol. per gal.	. 101 4, 855	.108	. 108	.108	.108	. 108	. 108	. 108	. 108	. 108	. 108	. 103	p . 10			
Production thous, of bbl. Domestic demand do Stocks, refinery, end of month do	3, 414 9, 694	4, 668 3, 224 9, 775	4, 857 3, 343 9, 620	4, 694 3, 433 9, 745	4, 940 3, 711 9, 869	4, 507 2, 800 10, 561	4, 416 2, 993 11, 021	4, 210 3, 032 11, 250	3, 596 2, 931 11, 224	4, 321 3, 229 11, 134	4, 271 3, 625 10, 801					
ExportsOdodoPrice, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent,	1, 297	1, 295	1, 610	1,070	1,054	938	917	890	628	1, 127	919	1, 012				
f. o. b. Tulsa) dol. per gal	. 270	. 270	. 270	. 270	.260	. 250	. 220	. 220	. 210	. 210	. 205	. 205	p. 19			

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. 1 New basis. Comparable data for December 1952 (thous, bbl.): Distillate fuel, 98,895; kerosene, 27,529.
†Revised series. Retail prices are weighted averages for large cities. Wholesale prices supersede former quotations on tracks, destination.

Freliminary.

Preliminary.

**Prelimin

NOTE FOR RADIO, TELEVISION SERIES, P. S-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 clock models; television sets include combination models. Annual totals for 1924-46 for radios and monthly data for 1947-50 for radio and television sets are shown on p. 20 of the October 1952 Survey. Data for June, September 1952, and March and June 1953 cover 5 weeks; December 1952, 6 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952				1		19	53		
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June
]	PETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, ANI	PRO	DUCTS	S—Con	tinued					
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued													
Refined petroleum products—Continued Motor fuel:	1	'											
All types: Production, totalthous, of bbl Gasoline and naphtha from crude petro-	98, 340	105, 022	107, 427	104, 977	104, 873	104, 894	106, 432	1 107, 413	1 96, 796	1 105, 897	1 101, 389	1 107, 243	'
leum thous, of bbl	86, 638 17, 310	93, 373 17, 669	95, 742 18, 259	93, 663 18, 248	92, 564 19, 605	93, 148 19, 396	94, 725 20, 804	² 95, 609 ³ 20, 617	² 86, 221 ³ 18, 408	² 93. 963 ³ 20, 2 0 2	² 90, 359 ³ 19, 543	² 96, 091 ³ 19, 733	
Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc., and trans- fers of cycle productsthous. of bbl Used at refineriesdo	5, 608 8, 437	6, 020 8, 761	6, 574 8, 938	6, 934 9, 186	7, 296 9, 759	7, 650 9, 317	9, 097 9, 451	9, 082 9, 292	7, 685 8, 378	7, 787 8, 930	7, 973 8, 088	7, 133 8, 255	
Domestic demanddo Stocks, gasoline, end of month:	99, 305	105, 307 108, 708	102, 954	100, 095	103, 689	91, 326	95, 817	89, 634	86, 458	98, 158	102, 044	105, 867	
Finished gasoline, total do do At refineries do Unfinished gasoline do do do do do do do do do do do do do	112, 232 60, 389 7, 934	57, 180 7, 858	110,750 57,244 7,842	113, 698 59, 276 7, 293	111, 770 58, 180 8, 292 8, 890	121, 645 63, 809 7, 864	127, 792 70, 581 8, 236	141, 746 79, 746 8, 772	149, 069 87, 232 8, 804	153, 315 89, 513 9, 416	148, 924 84, 695 9, 108	147, 371 82, 322 9, 044	
Unfinished gasolinedo Natural gasoline and allied products do Exports ddo	10, 035 1, 923	10, 095 2, 730	9,722 2,203	8, 925 2, 164	8, 890 2, 396	8, 584 3, 447	7, 807 4, 645	8, 772 7, 575 2, 652	7, 748 2, 349	8, 268 2, 513	8,849 3,239	10, 359 2, 185	
Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma, group 3) dol. per gal.	. 104	. 104	. 104	. 104	. 104	. 104	. 104	. 104	. 104	. 104	. 104	. 104	P. 10
Wholesale, regular grade (N. Y.)*do Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo	. 129 . 205	. 129 . 204	. 129 . 203	. 129 . 204	. 129 . 202	. 129 . 201	. 129 . 203	. 129 . 203	. 129 . 206	. 129 . 208	. 129 . 206	. 129 . 206	r. 12 . 22
A viation gasoline: Production, totalthous. of bbl 100-octane and abovedo	6, 003 5, 068	6, 552 5, 417	6, 988 5, 977	6, 694 5, 325	7, 193 6, 191	6, 977 5, 661	7, 230 5, 853	7, 020 6, 060	6, 670 5, 815	7, 341 5, 942	7, 263 6, 065	7, 907 6, 748	
Stocks, totaldododododododo	7, 332 3, 863	7, 311 3, 878	7, 865 4, 470	8, 085 4, 259	8, 397 4, 751	8, 451 4, 536	9, 126 4, 761	9, 754 5, 241	9, 425 4, 887	9, 882 5, 168	9, 601 4, 910	9, 828 5, 348	
Production short tons Stocks, refinery, end of month do	1, 280, 700 1, 436, 000	1, 383, 600 1, 167, 100	1, 493, 500 967, 500	1, 475, 100 755, 800	1, 407, 100 690, 400	998, 700 910, 400	748, 700 1, 149, 300	707, 300 1, 368, 200	712, 900 1, 579, 500	852, 500 1, 769, 500	969, 100 1, 904, 200		
Wax: Production thous. of lb. Stocks, refinery, end of month do.	96, 880	92, 680 169, 680	116, 200 173, 600	105,000 168,000	113, 120 158, 480	106, 680 156, 520	113, 400 161, 000	105, 840 160, 440	99, 680 150, 360	121, 800 148, 400	118, 720 140, 840	122, 920 142, 800	
Asphalt products, shipments: ‡ Asphalt roofing, totalthous. of squares	5, 160	5, 434	5, 972	6, 428	6, 765	4, 241	2, 918	3, 111	2, 966	3, 800	5, 161	5, 390	5, 19
Roll roofing and cap sheet: Smooth-surfaced do Mineral-surfaced do	1, 019 1, 160	1, 077 1, 235	1, 203 1, 394	1, 332 1, 570	1, 438 1, 661	943 1, 033	670 773	721 767	669 695	817 886	1, 062 1, 078	1, 029 1, 197	1, 01 1, 10
Asphalt sidings do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 982 128 52, 459	3, 121 146 57, 135	3, 375 163 59, 250	3, 526 195	3, 666 230	2, 265 170	1, 475 123 40, 598	1, 623 131	1, 602 114	2, 097 105	3, 022 120	3, 164 109	3,06
Saturated felts short tons.	32, 439	<u> </u>	·	61, 432	67, 533	52, 472		46, 292	43, 423	50, 646	64, 339	62, 520	57, 26
ALL THE PARTY OF T	!	PU	LP, PA	PER,	AND P	RINT	ING	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1		Į	1
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER Pulpwood:													
Receipts thous. of cords (128 cu. ft.) Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	2,044 2,127	2, 211 1, 910	2, 527 2, 209	2, 355 2, 104	2, 255 2, 351	2, 150 2, 224	2, 247 2, 131	2, 432 2, 367	2, 283 2, 148	2, 260 2, 405	1, 987 2, 375	1, 875 2, 406	2, 25 2, 37
Stocks, end of month	5, 148 589, 727	5, 448 550, 030	5, 766 631, 070	6, 007 693, 247	5, 917 786, 664	5, 843 685, 279	5, 926 696, 981	6, 006 687, 220	6, 132 647, 080	5, 989 742, 150	5, 598 762, 156	5, 063 723, 385	4, 948 820, 56
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	605, 572 548, 623	561, 067 536, 811	667, 847 501, 402	698, 420 496, 775	775, 224 510, 317	704, 127 492, 249	666, 765 521, 737	708, 058 509, 058	682, 469 476, 575	741, 071 474, 106	750, 702 484, 184	732, 924 473, 084	732, 85 459, 60
WOOD PULP Production:													}
Total, all gradesthous. of short tons Dissolving and special alpha†short tons Sulphate (paper grades)†do	1, 323 56, 102 690, 882	1, 180 55, 839 607, 453	1, 381 62, 173 728, 421	1, 305 60, 401 670, 471	1, 461 65, 441 761, 522	1, 394 59, 762 739, 059	1, 348 49, 548 700, 304	1, 483 58, 871 784, 840	1, 356 49, 214 715, 468	1, 512 56, 401 810, 905	1,467 51,686 783,586	7 1, 518 57, 914 812, 940	1,48 63,46 800,48
Sulphite (paper grades) †	184, 265 33, 893	156, 865 26, 953	196, 340 32, 708	186, 823 32, 320	205, 110 36, 628	190, 129 35, 173	186, 072 36, 004	205, 504 36, 875	186, 191 34, 782	203, 364 37, 084	200, 232 33, 717	201, 416 35, 828	188, 43 35, 63
Groundwooddododododododododododododododo	194, 762 89, 236	181, 974 84, 161	194, 697 83, 646	185, 254 84, 958	204, 312 92, 331	189, 874 93, 005	197, 113 91, 021	210, 319 93, 629	192, 325 88, 308	206, 012 89, 186	201, 951 99, 431	209, 324 99, 650	199, 89 98, 2 6
Total, all grades short tons. Sulphate (paper grades) † do do	156, 864 38, 813	146, 208 35, 867	152, 021 42, 955	146, 712 42, 769	149, 404 42, 786	154, 700 43, 809	154, 327 47, 159	164, 777 46, 920	158, 036 39, 166	165, 367 42, 186	164, 671 41, 427	173, 013 41, 965	175, 17 36, 34
Sulphite (paper grades)† do	38, 488 2, 640 41, 030	33, 417 2, 563 36, 722	32, 252 2, 425 31, 983	32, 722 2, 321 26, 681	31, 489 2, 282 22, 563	32, 513 2, 641 22, 394	29, 111 2, 403 25, 115	35, 175 1, 861 28, 094	32, 592 1, 936 31, 683	36, 738 2, 190 33, 052	40, 609 1, 711 34, 740	42, 354 1, 348 37, 271	42, 98 1, 49 35, 18
Exports, all grades, totaldo	19, 666	9, 883 122, 636	14, 861 138, 616	11, 388 160, 423	11, 560 170, 340	11, 712 200, 827	12,031 222,780	13, 489 190, 211	6, 228 169, 613	10, 449 167, 154	12, 646 175, 608	1	
Imports, all grades, total do Dissolving and special alpha† do Sulphate † do	13, 353 50, 681	18, 053 47, 747	19, 333 50, 814	19, 833 59, 195	25, 579 63, 100	23, 787 74, 047	21, 551 84, 287	190, 211 19, 934 81, 119	16, 415 72, 243	21, 025 69, 186	21, 523 71, 088	1 20 354	1
Sulphate † do Sulphite (paper grades) † do Soda do Groundwood do	46, 551 2, 197 20, 205	40, 689 1, 743 13, 851	46, 837 2, 113 18, 846	50, 536 2, 494 27, 773	55, 096 2, 257 23, 593	72,759 2,298 27,107	90, 924 2, 623 22, 731	64, 621 2, 560 21, 302	57, 473 2, 427 19, 664	55, 693 3, 205 17, 278	62, 430 3, 030 16, 694	61, 584 2, 429 98, 469	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	20, 200	10,001	10,010	21,113	20, 093	21, 101	. 42. 781	41, 502	19,004	11, 218	10, 094	20, 402	
All paper and paperboard mills: Paper and paperboard production, total													1
thous. of short tons Paper (incl. building paper)do	1, 949 981	1, 762 869	2, 059 990	2, 027 969	2, 279 1, 080	2, 104 992	2, 023 977	2. 205 1, 053	2, 066 987	2, 281 1, 077	2, 265 1, 084	1 685	
Paperboard do Building board do do do do do do do do do do do do do	858 110		942 126	941 118	$\frac{1,075}{124}$	997 115	936 109	1, 032 119	967 112	1, 076 128	1, 056 125	1, 052	

r Revised. Preliminary. New basis, representing total gasoline production (comparable figure for December 1952 is 167,581,000 bbl.); representing total gasoline production (comparable figure for December 1952 is 95,097,000 bbl.). Excludes benzol, etc.; comparable figure for December 1952 is 20,769,000 bbl.

Excludes benzol, etc.; comparable figure for December 1952 is 20,769,000 bbl.

Excludes benzol, etc.; comparable figure for December 1952 is 20,769,000 bbl.

Revisions for January-March 1952 will be shown later.

Revisions for January-March 1952 will be shown later.

Heginning with the February 1953 Survey, data for rayon and special chemical grades of wood pulp produced by the bleached sulphate and bleached sulphite processes have been combined under the dissolving and special alpha grades. The sulphate and sulphite grades include both bleached and unbleached and represent paper grades only (except sulphate imports for which this detail is not available). In 1949, production of dissolving and special alpha grades averaged 35,000 tons per month. Data beginning 1950 will be shown later.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952						19	53	i	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June
	PU	LP, PA	PER,	AND P	RINTI	NG-C	Continu	ıed					
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Con.	i					1							
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper-board (American Paper and Pulp Association):													
Orders, newshort tons	753, 235 729, 006	715, 288 768, 806	752, 557 726, 902	807, 132 784, 617	892, 616 817, 556	759, 399 765, 444	824, 431 793, 397	886, 474 817, 728	811, 295 820, 807	7 922, 907 7 866, 131	* 856, 539 * 853, 737	877, 000 849, 907	857, 00 839, 92
Production do Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	773, 003 769, 654	674, 759 671, 174	775, 723 768, 208	756, 433 749, 664	851, 888 861, 102	798, 316 800, 447	800, 190 796, 778	874, 859 862, 142	809, 914 803, 669	882, 601 7 877, 582	r 881, 274 r 868, 929	883, 000 881, 000	851, 00 852, 00
Stocks, end of monthdo Fine paper:	381, 065 89, 628	384, 550 83, 848	422, 465 82, 938	427, 350	418, 101	420, 669	424, 307	437, 021	439, 583	r 444, 322	r 456, 663	458, 450	455, 47 102, 00
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	86, 000 100, 121	88, 000 84, 195	57, 150 100, 213	91, 582 56, 738	107, 357 52, 824 111, 288	92, 300 38, 408 98, 393	92, 205 37, 023 95, 799	104, 433 41, 996 104, 212	100, 915 42, 247	7 114, 747 7 48, 125 108, 326	7 111, 452 7 49, 815 7 112, 105	109, 000 45, 815 117, 000	45, 6 104, 0
Stipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	96, 843 81, 905	81, 323 84, 750	98, 080 93, 850	100, 268 93, 032	111, 547 98, 903	96, 903	93, 590 106, 106	99, 460 110, 858	99, 778 96, 998 109, 930	7 108, 867 7 109, 109	7 109, 760 7 111, 450	113,000 115,450	101,0
Printing paper:	276, 760	262, 177	258, 666	99, 195 298, 820	313, 878	163, 897 248, 823	315, 082	305, 091	285, 911	339, 405	7 294, 237	304.000	304, 0
Orders, unfilled, end of month do	423, 000 278, 120	450, 000 238, 014	422, 402 267, 433	465, 435	487, 440	458, 860	486, 018 284, 647	491,465	495, 190	528, 013 307, 094	7 518, 735 7 305, 705	523, 000 303, 000	520, 6 298, 0
Production do Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	279, 095 139, 500	232, 209 145, 300	264, 517	256, 921 255, 785	293, 743 292, 239	277, 372 276, 152	287, 924	305, 873 299, 644	282, 239 281, 305	306, 583	† 303, 514 † 151, 165	300,000	299, 0 153, 5
Stocks, end of month	13. 55	13. 55	140, 775 13. 55	141, 915	143, 419	144, 548	142, 271	147, 500	148, 463	148, 974	13. 55	154, 000 13. 55	» 13.
Coarse paper:	237, 383	221, 930	257, 062	13. 55 259, 527	13. 55 294, 513	13. 55 263, 053	13. 55 259. 890	13. 55 291, 690	13, 55 264, 708	13. 55 296, 149	7 278, 420	286,000	281, (
Orders, new short tons Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	135, 000 250, 159	143, 000 216, 743	155, 270 256, 307	170, 090 245, 051	184, 550 273, 935	173, 218 267, 705	175, 106 259, 194	180, 285 289, 853	178, 315 266, 787	182, 329 293, 058	7 173, 820 7 287, 331	168, 800 288, 000	164, 4 288, 0
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	240, 210 95, 000	212, 740 99, 000	251, 791 130, 250	244, 705	280, 050	274, 385 119, 232	258, 302 120, 260	286, 510 123, 600	266, 678	292, 135	7 286, 928 7 125, 031	291,000	285, 6 125, 6
Stocks, and of month Sewsprint: Canada (incl. Newfoundland):	33,000	88,000	150, 250	130, 595	124, 480	119, 232	120, 200	123, 600	123, 705	124, 628	120,001	122,000	120,
Production	451, 915 483, 791	485, 539 483, 250	486, 496 488, 575	461, 508 462, 404	502, 791 486, 159	463, 435 498, 987	463, 377 463, 064	473, 640 467, 627	439, 167 408, 610	484, 276 441, 512	480, 316 498, 889	480, 239 467, 656	463, 486,
Shipments from millsdo Stocks, at mills, end of monthdo United States:	141, 805	144, 094	142, 015	141, 119	157, 751	122, 199	122, 512	128, 525	159, 082	201, 846	183, 273	195, 856	172,
Consumption by publishersdo	379, 943 99, 080	329, 729 94, 192	341, 571 97, 831	379, 669 92, 301	425, 981 97, 144	416, 974 89, 842	386, 627 86, 659	351, 775 93, 789	346, 035 82, 892	420, 956 91, 911	408, 874 88, 194	429, 562 92, 405	381. 90,
Productiondo Shipments from millsdo Stocks, end of month:	98, 138	94, 933	99,008	90, 645	97, 789	90, 429	83,007	93, 908	83, 208	94, 505	89, 004	91, 168	89,
At millsdo	9, 568 476, 479	8, 827 532, 297	7,650 573,502	9, 306 582, 209	8, 661 561, 016	8, 074 527, 525	11, 726 530, 651	11, 607 556, 022	11, 291 555, 508	8, 697 518, 985	7, 887 515, 063	9, 124 483, 059	10, 484,
At publishers do In transit to publishers do Imports do	74, 592 459, 005	75, 474 427, 945	86, 444 400, 541	77, 578 422, 887	69, 364 432, 597	97, 206 407, 300	81, 258 452, 263	89, 767 391, 816	93, 225 377, 700	85, 618	91, 272 436, 024	69, 684 405, 424	76,
Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal	119. 50	119. 50	122,00	122, 00	125. 25	125. 25	125. 25	125, 25	125. 25	422, 878 125. 25	125. 25	125. 25	125.
ports*dol. per short ton_ Paperboard (National Paperboard Association): Orders, newshort tons_	850, 300	845, 800	917, 500	1, 065, 800	1, 076, 300	1, 020, 500	1, 077, 600	971, 800	968, 700	1, 156, 300	1, 101, 800	1, 040, 100	į
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Droduction, total do	352, 900 832, 800	444, 200 773, 700	388, 400 955, 600	459, 900 955, 700	453, 000 1, 142, 200	457, 400 1, 004, 900	478, 400 1, 029, 100	455, 100 985, 500	437, 300 973, 800	567, 500 1, 072, 900	539, 000 1, 071, 200	459, 800 1, 073, 400	567, 1, 092,
Percent of activity	82	71	89	88	96	96	85	91	95	95	95	96	1, 002,
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments mil. sq. ft. surface area	5, 654	5, 550	6, 364	6, 780	7, 518	6,828	6,771	6, 363	6, 398	7, 292	7, 059	6, 806	7.
Folding paper boxes, value:† New orders1947-49=100	156, 7	147. 5	162, 0	163. 0	174.1	146. 8	147. 4	160.7	154. 9	183.1	169. 4	162. 5	17
Shipmentsdo	140. 3	126. 4	145. 3	158. 0	170.8	141.6	147. 4	148.0	138.4	158.6	153. 4	152.7	15
PRINTING								•					
Book publication, totalnumber of editions New booksdo	1,003 754	601 472	904 699	949 796	1, 118 930	1, 263 1, 034	893 709	814 629	1,031 811	1, 031 805	852 701	1, 359 1, 069	
New editionsdo	249	129	205	153	188	229	184	185	220	226	151	290	
		RUBB	ER AI	ND RU	BBER	PROD	UCTS						
RUBBER Satural rubber:													
Consumption long tons. Stocks, end of month do Imports, including latex and guayule do	36, 946 72, 995	32, 760 84, 839	32, 941 84, 657	39, 274 84, 190	45, 110 82, 861	41, 749 86, 243	44, 790 95, 260	47, 766 97, 730	45, 231 94, 151	50, 707 98, 627	49, 375 108, 892	, 46, 889 , 113, 532	p 48,
Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York)	67, 261	50, 468	67, 139	51, 465	55, 651	48, 776	78, 192	63, 767	48, 455	56, 785	r 60, 578	56, 126	
hemical (synthetic):	.380	. 315	.305	, 275	. 270	. 290	.300	. 295	. 272	. 260	. 244	. 250	₽.:
Production long tons Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	64, 040 66, 203	58, 992 58, 642	59, 214 61, 214	58, 352 66, 668	62, 553 73, 963	60, 540 66, 240	65, 740 71, 635	69, 482 72, 810	66, 970 68, 888	81, 408 77, 903	82, 952 77, 221	85, 302 72, 234	^p 80, 1
Exportsdo	151, 324 1, 154	152, 373 1, 499	150, 254 1, 921	141, 837 1, 573	133, 042 1, 525	123, 745 1, 148	118, 987 1, 323	117, 875 1, 487	114, 099 1, 264	116, 089 1, 713	122, 041 1, 500	7 132, 109 2, 299	₽ 143,
Seclaimed rubber: Productiondodo	21,079	16, 213	17, 131	21, 732	27, 405	22, 684	25, 606	26, 784	24, 373	27, 699	28, 714	r 26, 839	p 26, 2
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	21, 850 38, 973	18, 354 36, 287	20, 548 32, 224	23, 131 31, 430	26, 830 31, 463	22, 896 30, 176	24, 360 30, 664	25, 356 31, 244	24, 098 30, 631	27, 334 30, 280	26, 483 31, 263	25, 213 7 31, 763	p 24, (
TIRES AND TUBES													
neumatic casings:‡	7 017	7 000	0.000	- 60-	2 222							_	
Production thousands Shipments, total do do	7, 357 8, 999	7, 092 7, 141	6, 928 7, 983	7, 387 8, 044	8, 635 7, 888	7, 361 5, 820	7, 920 6, 214	8, 238 7, 882	8, 236 7, 243	9, 407 8, 256	9, 262 8, 913	8, 987 8, 942	8, 9,
Original equipment do Replacement equipment do	2, 616 6, 254	1, 187 5, 837	1, 633 6, 218	2, 827 5, 075	3, 200 4, 574	2, 665 3, 069	2, 916 3, 161	3,004 4,794	3, 263 3, 895	3, 570 4, 598	3, 798 5, 001	3, 200 5, 604	3, 5.
Export. do Stocks, end of month. do Exports⊙. do	$129 \\ 11,650$	117 11.647	$132 \\ 10,637$	9, 963	114 10, 821	86 12, 272	137 14, 110	84 14, 118	85 15, 295	87 16, 456	115 16, 872	139 16, 973	16,
	107	140	159	154	95	85	95	86	121	96	112	135	
				'		l		i			1		
Exports⊙ do nner tubes; ner tubes; Production§ do Shipments§ do Stocks, end of month§ do Exports do	5, 555 6, 056 11, 049	4, 782 4, 499 11, 223	4, 860 5, 423 10, 627	5, 389 5, 981 10, 304	6, 217 5, 892 10, 386	5, 115 4, 573	5, 642 4, 863 12, 036	6, 130 7, 538 10, 169	6, 428 6, 364 10, 308	7, 470 6, 555	7, 544 6, 760	6, 940 6, 586	7, 0 6, 9

Revised. Preliminary. *New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data beginning 1947 will be shown later. †Revised series, reflecting use of new base period; data prior to February 1952 will be shown later. †Revisions for January-April 1952 are available upon request. †Includes data for motorcycles.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				1952				1953						
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	
	\mathbf{s}	TONE	, CLAY	, AND	GLAS	S PRO	DUCT	.s						
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS											1			
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipmentsreams PORTLAND CEMENT	161, 544	157, 412	160, 795	174, 449	182, 612	176, 845	164, 085	168, 910	184, 754	193, 830	206, 348	178, 323		
Production thous of bbl	20, 748 90	21, 342 90	23, 573 99	23, 010 99	24 , 181 101	22, 048 95	20, 881 87	18, 855 79	17, 325 80	20, 215 84	21, 802 94	23, 399 97	22, 698 97	
Percent of capacity Shipments. thous of bbl. Stocks, finished, end of month do. Stocks, clinker, end of month do.	25, 067 18, 896 8, 578	25, 084 15, 158 7, 548	25, 915 12, 819 6, 262	26, 240 9, 584 5, 352	27, 222 6, 546 4, 360	19, 771 8, 823 4, 329	13, 740 15, 957 5, 385	13, 520 21, 294 7, 445	14, 155 24, 464 8, 899	20, 813 23, 865 9, 706	20, 891 • 24, 773 9, 556	22, 924 r 25, 247 9, 215	26, 400 21, 545 8, 669	
CLAY PRODUCTS														
Brick, unglazed: Production thous. of standard brick Shipments do Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b.	r 519, 946 r 510, 553	7 548, 179 7 537, 039	r 541, 709 r 518, 443	7 541, 121 7 533, 658	r 557, 001 r 557, 890	r 479, 951 r 446, 312	r 444, 660 r 388, 269	391, 241 353, 088	377, 166 375, 051	447, 707 439, 031	485, 905 495, 613	499, 936 496, 994		
plant†dol. per thous	27. 217 r 143, 706	1 27. 409	27. 409 r 136, 956	27. 409 r 145, 352	27. 409 r 151, 442	27. 409 r 130, 372	27. 409 r 135, 639	27. 409 113, 227	27. 410 124, 673	27. 577 143, 156	27. 789 142, 147	7 27. 791 139, 598	» 27. 83	
Shipments do Structural tile, unglazed:‡ Production do Shipments do do do Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	r 84, 537	7 143, 049 7 89, 833	r 147, 375	r 150, 773	r 160, 969 r 80, 975	r 120, 650 r 71, 635	r 98, 404 r 77, 123	94, 920 81, 541	106, 651 73, 976	136, 741 79, 890	135, 874 80, 799	131, 359 78, 329		
Shipmentsdodo	r 80, 939	r 84, 066	r 84, 802	r 80, 295	r 85, 354	7 70, 638	r 63, 923	63, 050	68, 020	74, 735	80, 474	83, 583		
Glass containers: Productionthous. of gross_ Shipments, domestic, totaldo	10, 080 9, 607	10, 042 9, 735	10, 700 11, 126	10, 100	10, 704 10, 119	8, 837 8, 952	8, 250 7, 889	9, 293 8, 602	9,000 8,510	10, 680 12, 170	10, 291 9, 242	11, 002 10, 504	10, 850 10, 199	
General-use food:	915	892	1,186	9,688	1, 220	8, 253 722	653	862	825	1, 293	1,006	1, 284	923	
Narrow-neck fooddo Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars) _ thous. of gross _ Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable)	2, 706	2, 733	3, 210	2,736	2, 818	2, 200	2, 109	2, 485	2, 403	3, 266	2, 308	2, 909	2, 83	
thous. of gross	1, 123 1, 198 852	1,073 1,244 905	783 1, 257 1, 120	476 768 1, 035	666 570 1,380	312 530 1, 387	484 714 961	385 535 911	497 572 929	828 883 1,418	1. 033 967 906	1, 149 1, 111 1, 040	1, 313 1, 156 99	
Chemical, household and industrialdo	1,860 739	1,834 788	2, 313 928	2, 111 772	2, 298 859	2, 096 742	1, 927 756	2,356 808	2, 270 804	3, 071 1, 102	1, 869 925	1, 984 816	1, 88	
Dairy products	10, 060	10, 107	327 9, 449	9, 594	307 9,854	10, 106	285 10, 167	10, 427	10, 677	8, 970	9, 741	9, 909	10, 26	
Production thous. of dozens Shipments do dozens	4, 831 5, 491	4, 966 5, 245	5, 833 5, 181	3, 816 4, 050	5, 696 6, 012	5, 191 4, 693	4, 960 4, 428	5, 975 5, 399	6, 387 5, 541	6, 778 5, 908	6, 029 5, 886	6, 049 5, 951		
Stocksdo Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous, of dozens	8, 349 2, 908	8, 023 2, 945	8, 628 3, 354	8, 389 3, 308	8, 035 4, 374	8, 431 3, 666	8, 911 3, 295	8, 724 3, 652	9, 566 3, 6 56	10, 230 3, 667	10, 582 r 3, 549	10, 705 3, 533		
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS														
Crude gypsum, quarterly total: Importsthous, of short tons Productiondo	734 2,067			1, 218 2, 164			716 2, 033			444 1, 863				
Calcined, production, quarterly totaldoGypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: Uncalcinedshort tons Calcined:	1, 720 559, 966			1,846			1,723			1, 718 608, 516				
For building uses: Base-coat plasters	494, 822 14, 045			13, 337			12, 125			411, 877 12, 963				
Keene's cementdo All other building plastersdo Laththous. of sq. ft.	143, 059 589, 300			165, 283 645, 548			161, 130 570, 922			168, 692 579, 491				
Tile do. Wallboard do. Industrial plasters short tons	6, 670 830, 644 61, 426			6, 265 902, 174 58, 438			6, 507 935, 541 65, 195			4, 730 926, 229 66, 339				
			TEX	TILE I	PRODU	J CTS								
CLOTHING				İ							1			
Flosiery: Production thous, of dozen pairs.	13, 132 12, 643	11, 794 11, 726	13, 907 14, 470	14, 104 15, 184	15, 687 16, 819	13, 987 15, 118	13, 342 12, 949	14, 360 13, 555	13, 857 13, 724	14, 304 14, 356	14, 077 12, 862	13, 260 11, 192	13, 100 12, 328	
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do CONTROL	29, 774	29, 843	29, 279	28, 199	27, 067	25, 935	26, 399	27, 204	27, 350	27, 291	28, 532	30, 608	31, 39	
COTTON Cotton (exclusive of linters):							1							
Production: Ginnings thous, of running bales.		176	1, 413	5, 716	10, 786	13, 420	13, 988	14, 715		2 14, 951				
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous, of bales. Consumption bales.	674, 773	\$ 697, 637	744, 383	736, 248	3 915, 593	759, 737	697, 984	3 S93, 806	765, 778	² 15, 136 772, 176	3 905, 071	747, 789	741, 92	
Stocks in the United States, end of month, total \(\begin{aligned}	3, 449	2, 789 2, 720	16, 667	15, 704	14, 503	13, 422	r 12, 294	r 11, 137	r 10, 195	r 9, 195	* 8, 113	7, 109	6, 12	
Domestic cotton, total do On farms and in transit do Public storage and compresses do Consuming establishments do Foreign cotton, total do		2, 720 220 1, 502 999 69	16, 600 13, 991 1, 795 814 66	15, 646 10, 720 3, 977 949 58	14, 452 6, 550 6, 644 1, 258 51	13, 371 4, 495 7, 437 1, 439 51	7 12, 238 7 2, 888 7, 779 1, 571 55	7 11, 063 7 1, 926 7, 442 1, 695 74	7 10, 117 7 1, 393 6, 906 1, 819 78	7 9, 111 7 852 6, 366 1, 892 84	7 8, 019 7 713 5, 491 1, 817 94	7, 011 601 4, 691 1, 719 97	6, 02 41 4, 00 1, 60	
'Revised. Preliminary. Specification c †Revised data for January-May 1952 are as folloproduction, 134,323; 127,738; 140,084; 139,919; 128,232; 879,283. Revisions for January-July 1951 will be short and the state of the production of the state of the st	hanged; ea ws (units a hipments, wn later.	rlier data r as above): 86,818; 97,4	not strictly Brick—pro 78; 118,487;	comparabl duction, 41 140,114; 13	e. ² To 4,075; 399,9 4,707; <i>tile</i> —	otal ginnin 59; 442,896; production	gs of 1952 e 493,479; 49 , 80,108; 76	rop. 3 D 98,772; ship:	oata cover : ments, 358, 80,878; 82,3	a 5-week pe 402; 383,197 23; shipme	eriod. 7; 417,008; 4 ents, 68,798;	98,720; 485, 72,937; 66,	758; pipe	

^{79,283.} Revisions for January-July 1951 will be shown later.

TRevised series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later.

TRevised series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later.

TRevised series. Data beginning 1952 and January and April 1953 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stocks are for end of period covered.

NOTE FOR MILL MARGINS SERIES, p. S-39. The method of compiling average mill margins has been revised to incorporate new constructions, similar to those formerly use which are no longer being made in quantity, and to substitute "landed" raw cotton prices (Memphis territory growth) for the 10 spot market quotations. Revised data for August 1950 through 1951 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	through 1952								1953						
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June		
		TEX	TILE	PROD	UCTS-	-Conti	nued	-							
COTTON—Continued				ĺ											
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued Exportsbales_ Importsdo Prices (farm), American uplandcents per lb Prices, wholesale, middling, 15/6", average, 10 marketscents per lb	264, 418 4, 367 38. 0	48, 116 6, 865 37. 0	106, 853 7, 797 37. 9	240, 501 10, 909 39. 1	296, 025 7, 735 36. 8	337, 208 12, 362 34. 1	465, 966 33, 268 31. 7	291, 829 25, 322 29. 8	259, 247 27, 055 30. 2	246, 467 12, 495 31. 5	208, 208 33, 122 31. 5	260, 905 15, 938 31, 7	31. 5		
markets cents per lb Cotton Inters:¶ Consumption thous of bales Production do	40. 4 99 46	39. 4 1 80 1 36	39, 4 95 46	38. 9 88 168	36. 7 1 108 1 256	34. 8 109 233	33. 1 114 211	32. 5 1 111 1 207	32. 9 110 174	33. 2 137 152	33. 0 1 128 7 1 119	33, 4 131 83	33. 2 123 66		
Stocks, end of monthdo	r 560	532	528	578	706	837	901	1, 047	1, 079	1, 097	1, 126	1,063	1, 050		
COTTON MANUFACTURES					1					,			ļ		
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly	2, 264 54, 136 1, 251	54, 291 2, 532	63, 315 1, 529	2, 325 61, 830 3, 976	70, 866 6, 433	67, 119 3, 271	2, 539 58, 627 7, 634	54, 784 3, 647	51, 858 2, 773	7 2, 611 48, 627 6, 295	55, 304 6, 887	62, 207 6, 311			
Mill margins t	22. 88 40. 7 16. 8 16. 5	25.39 40.7 17.4 17.0	26. 83 40. 7 18. 4 17. 5	29. 72 40. 7 19. 3 17. 8	32. 55 40. 7 19. 3 17. 8	33. 05 40. 7 18. 3 17. 8	34. 12 40. 7 18. 5 17. 3	34. 40 40. 7 18. 3 17. 1	33. 92 40. 7 19. 3 17. 0	32. 52 38. 8 18. 6 17. 0	32. 01 38. 8 18. 4 16. 9	31. 98 38. 8 18. 4 • 17. 3	32.82 p 38.2 p 18.5 p 18.0		
20/2, carded, weavingdol. per lb_ 36/2, combed, knittingdo	. 727 1. 006	. 733 1. 022	. 742 1. 045	. 767 1. 080	. 762 1. 082	. 745 1. 075	. 728 1. 047	. 709 1. 018	. 702 1. 018	. 692 1 , 014	. 690 1. 002	r . 679 . 995	p. 676 p. 990		
Spindle activity (cotton system spindles):¶ Active spindles, last working day, total_thous_ Consuming 100 percent cottondo Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total_mil. of hr Average per working daydo Consuming 100 percent cottondo Operations as percent of capacity	20, 770 19, 453 8, 700 435 8, 102 117, 3	21, 325 19, 948 19, 112 380 18, 501 102, 2	21, 398 20, 000 9, 516 476 8, 870 128, 1	21, 432 20, 041 9, 768 501 9, 134 135, 1	21, 612 20, 215 1 12, 341 499 1 11, 525 1 134, 8	21, 583 20, 180 9, 870 506 9, 219 137, 0	21, 632 20, 290 9, 183 483 8, 637 130, 9	21, 680 20, 314 112, 282 501 111, 521 135, 7	21, 622 20, 277 10, 179 518 9, 561 140, 2	21, 575 20, 221 10, 251 513 9, 635 139, 5	21, 259 19, 926 112, 353 501 111, 608 1136, 7	21, 377 20, 013 10, 133 507 9, 489 138, 6	21, 201 19, 824 9, 938 497 9, 330 136. 1		
RAYON AND ACETATE AND MFRS.	111.0	102.2	120. 1	155.1	104.8	157.0	130. 9	1 155. 7	140. 2	139. 5	1 130. 7	100.0	150.1		
Filament yarn and staple: Shipments, domestic, producers': Filament yarn mil. of lb. Staple (incl. tow) do Stocks, producers', end of month: Filament yarn do. Staple (incl. tow) do.	78. 8 15. 2	83. 1 26. 9 65. 1 15. 9	84. 7 28. 0 57. 7 15. 0	81. 0 26. 7 54. 9 15. 5	75. 0 24. 1 58. 4 17. 8	73. 6 26. 8 59. 1 15. 9	71. 2 25. 1 64. 4 17. 4	7 76. 7 7 24. 1 64. 0 18. 8	70.9 718.5 62.9 16.4	7 80. 9 7 21. 9 61. 2 16. 4	78.3 724.0 760.2 22.9	r 81. 5 r 26. 6 r 57. 9 r 26. 1	80. 2 ² 27. 2 56. 9 29. 7		
Imports. thous. of lb. Prices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, filament, f. o. b. shipping point* dol. per lb. Staple, viscose, 132 denier do. Rayon and acetate broad-woven goods, production, quarterly do. thous. of linear yards	3, 902 . 780 . 400 406, 372	3, 995 . 780 . 400	5, 960 . 780 . 400	5, 010 . 780 . 400 460, 958	3, 872 . 780 . 400	3, 687 . 780 . 400	3, 691 . 780 . 366 499, 331	5, 503 . 780 . 366	6, 260 . 780 . 366	. 780 . 366 501, 072	. 780 . 366	6, 069 . 780 r. 336	p. 780 p. 336		
SILK							ĺ								
Silk, raw: Importsthous. of lb_ Price, wholesale, white, Japanese, 20/22 denier, 87% (AA), f. o. b. warehouse \$ \ldots \delta \del	1, 275 4. 95	967 5. 23	893 5. 43	1, 363 5. 43	1, 071 5. 47	716 5. 43	1, 032 5. 45	901 5. 55	585 5. 56	640 5. 53	573 5. 05	666 5. 12	p 5. 21		
WOOL		İ													
Consumption, mill (clean basis):¶ Apparel class	7 3 27, 116 7 3 5, 612 24, 825 17, 762 2 1, 600 1, 105	1. 627 1. 122	7 30, 484 7 9, 220 26, 979 18, 936 2 1, 660 1, 144	7 31, 136 7 10, 920 28, 118 17, 786 2 1, 596 1, 120	1 38, 280 1 13, 240 64, 994 48, 714 1, 665 1, 168	7 28, 480 7 11, 296 20, 316 10, 051 1, 725 1, 225	7 26, 900 7 12, 116 29, 686 15, 366 1, 725 1, 225	1 34, 360 1 13, 690 40, 894 21, 342 1, 725 1, 225	29, 564 12, 656 28, 487 18, 443 1, 725 1, 225	30,000 12,812 31,569 17,254 1.722 1.185	r 1 36, 490 1 14, 320 29, 791 19, 489 1. 737 1. 201	31, 540 9, 736 25, 093 14, 956 1, 752 1, 194			
Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, clean basis, in bonddol. per lb	² 1. 425	1.425	² 1. 425	² 1. 425	² 1. 535	² 1. 625	² 1. 675	² 1. 725	² 1. 725	² 1. 750	² 1. 775	² 1. 775	² 1. 775		
WOOL MANUFACTURES															
Machinery activity (weekly average):¶ Looms:0 Woolen and worsted: Pile and Jacquardthous. of active hours Broad	145 1,743 20	130 1, 528 19	163 1, 727 20	166 1, 811 19	169 1,893 18	165 1,880 18	159 1, 935 17	160 1, 867 18	169 1, 932 17	155 1, 875 16	142 r 1,811 16	133 1,864 15			
Carpet and rug: Broad do Narrow do Spinning spindles:	73 40	56 27	113 46	134 52	138 54	139 52	144 56	138 47	163 54	164 56	144 51	130 51			
Woolen do Worsted⊕ do Worsted combs do	69, 696 78, 524 131	61, 138 68, 504 120	73, 806 83, 377 149	75, 293 86, 475 155	74, 918 86, 856 154	74, 495 83, 067 141	71, 199 81, 630 146	69, 128 81, 597 147	74, 241 91, 448 160	73, 319 92, 363 152	r 68, 683 r 83, 040 r 150	73, 599 87, 600 158			
Woolen and worsted yarn: Production, $total\P \oplus$ thous, of lb. Knitting¶. do. Weaving, except carpet¶. do. Carpet and other¶. do. Price, wholesale, worsted knitting yarn, 2/20s-	r 3 51, 004 r 3 6, 844 r 3 37, 608 r 3 6, 552	r 1 55, 810 r 1 7, 890 r 1 40, 935 r 1 6, 985	7 56, 788 7 8, 428 7 38, 140 7 10, 220	7 59, 492 7 8, 048 7 38, 940 7 12, 504	7 1 74, 165 7 1 9, 550 7 1 48, 815 7 1 15, 800	r 57, 792 r 7, 212 r 37, 280 r 13, 300	r 55, 312 r 5, 884 r 35, 492 r 13, 936	1 64, 560 1 6, 970 1 42, 175 1 15, 415	57, 148 6, 488 36, 320 14, 340	14, 248	r 1 69, 235 1 9, 185 r 1 43, 065 r 1 16, 985	57, 464 7, 708 37, 992 11, 764			
50s/56s, Bradford systemdol. per lb_ r Revised. r Preliminary. 1 Data cover a 8		2.146 od. ² No	2. 164 ominal pric	2.134 e. ³ For	2.122 	2. 122 Ma v revisio	2, 122 ons see bott	2. 122 J om p. S-40.	2.110 †Revis	2.122	2.134 See note at	2. 146 bottom of			

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Data cover a 5-week period. 2 Nominal price. 3 For January-May revisions see bottom p. S-40. †Revised series. See note at bottom of p. S-38. †Data for July and October 1952 and January and April 1953 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stocks and number of active spindles are for end of period covered. The production of broad-woven goods is classified according to principal fiber content; production of fabrics containing 25.0-49.9 percent wool and rayon and cotton fabrics produced on woolen and worsted looms (which cannot be distributed between cotton and rayon goods) amounted to approximately 73 million yards in 1950. *New series. Wholesale prices are compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data beginning 1947 (except for cotton yarn and sheeting) will be shown later. Imports of wool are compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; dutiable wool covers essentially the apparel class; data prior to April 1952 will be shown later. Substituted series. Data beginning January 1950 will be shown later. OBeginning 1951, looms weaving fabrics principally wool by weight. Almports of unmanufactured wool converted to a clean-content basis; imports were formerly shown in actual weight, i. e., in the condition received.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		***************************************		1952				1953						
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	
TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued														
WOOL MANUFACTURES—Continued														
Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts:†														
Production, quarterly, totalthous. of lin. ydApparel fabrics, totaldo	7 81, 455 70, 821			78,903			r 95, 779 r 83, 506			85, 487 72, 533				
Government orders	7 16, 578 7 54, 243 7 27, 289			7 64, 839			7 9, 923 7 73, 583 7 30, 712			8, 153 64, 380 32, 960				
Women's and children'sdo Nonapparel fabrics, totaldo Blanketingdo	r 26, 954 r 10, 634			r 38, 227 r 9, 030			7 42, 871 12, 273			31, 420 12, 954				
Blanketing do Other nonapparel fabrics do Briage wholesdo suiting for brills	7 5, 210 7 5, 424			r 4, 962 r 4, 068			7, 200 75, 073			7, 129 5, 825				
Other nonapparel fabrics	117. 8 107. 5	115.8 107.5	115. 8 107. 5	111.3 107.2	111.3 107.2	111.3 107.2	112, 5 103, 9	112. 5 104. 7	113. 9 104. 7	113. 9 105. 3	113. 9 105. 8	113. 9 105. 3	113. 9 105. 3	
	•	TRA	NSPOI	RTATI	ON EQ	UIPM	ENT		·					
AIRCRAFT														
Civil aircraft, shipmentsnumber_ Exports‡do	335 111	353 67	349 76	337 57	293 96	268 84	254 97	365 107	382 82	358 81	402 112	417 119		
MOTOR VEHICLES														
Factory sales, totalnumber_Coaches, totaldo	518, 710 484 382	211, 782 224 220	270, 982 349 271	551, 159 387 330	604, 261 389 260	519, 536 319 244	535, 027 231 189	565, 172 254 218	583,001 190 189	700, 685 236 189	723, 532 145 141	7 643, 487 367 339	661, 992 380 359	
Domestic do do Domestic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	407, 962 392, 471	168, 327 161, 862	218, 577 211, 140	438, 397 425, 266	471, 808 459, 958	405, 111 394, 313	418, 982 406, 156	453, 319 435, 129	486, 071 467, 440	566, 320 545, 961	596, 633 577, 971	549, 677 531, 544	587, 549 570, 826	
Trucks, totaldo Domesticdo	110, 264 94, 962	43, 231 36, 231	52, 056 45, 204	112.375 99,375	132, 064 116, 449	114, 106 102, 504	115, 814 103, 648	111, 599 97, 879	96, 740 86, 212	134, 129 122, 043	7 126, 754 7 114, 787	7 93, 443 7 82, 433	74, 063 66, 063	
Exports, total‡ do. Passenger cars‡ do. Trucks and busses‡ do.	28, 670 13, 468 15, 202	22, 784 10, 813 11, 971	14, 049 7, 026 7, 023	20, 073 10, 564 9, 509	22, 005 9, 410 12, 595	22, 047 9, 015 13, 032	21, 054 9, 455 11, 599	27, 121 14, 136 12, 985	27, 938 15, 941 11, 997	27, 257 15, 372 11, 885	28, 675 16, 704 11, 971	28, 511 16, 455 12, 056		
Truck trailers, production, totalo do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4, 029 3, 681	3, 673 3, 369	4, 471 4, 108	4, 887 4, 552	5, 465 5, 149	4, 908 4, 610	5, 392 5, 033	5,858 5, 318	6, 009 5, 353	6, 740 6, 327	8, 850 8, 452	r 9, 781 r 9, 414	9, 708 9, 309	
Vans	1, 219 2, 462 292	1, 281 2, 088 263	1, 897 2, 211 230	2, 280 2, 272 242	2, 708 2, 441 260	2, 464 2, 146 250	2, 560 2, 473 248	2, 588 2, 730 223	2, 586 2, 767 286	2, 823 3, 504 311	2, 990 5, 462 334	3, 166 7 6, 248 7 327	2,778 6,531 357	
Registrations: New passenger cars do New commercial cars do	423, 655 71, 471	340, 454 72, 134	215, 668 57, 786	318, 870 65, 381	383, 385 77, 486	360, 236 70, 431	399, 906 69, 949	386, 221 72, 606	396, 558 68, 616	486, 368 79, 672	528, 278 91, 127	540, 575 86, 366	542, 193 77, 199	
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT								·						
American Railway Car Institute: Shipments:														
Freight cars, totalnumber_ Equipment manufacturers, totaldo Domesticdo	6, 539 4, 976 4, 848	5, 658 4, 116 3, 860	4, 674 2, 990 2, 853	3, 935 2, 052 1, 879	7 5, 592 3, 103 2, 963	6, 098 4, 201 4, 032	7, 968 5, 893 5, 769	8, 103 6, 094 5, 972	7, 789 6, 072 6, 063	6, 725 4, 958 4, 952	6, 870 4, 768 4, 737	6, 969 4, 312 3, 958	6, 918 4, 014 3, 559	
Railroad shops, domesticdo Passenger cars, totaldo	1, 563 13	1,542 8	1,684 5	1, 883 13	7 2, 489 11	1, 897 11	2, 075 20	2,009 15	1,717	1, 767 39	2, 102 37	2, 657	2, 904 26	
Equipment manufacturers, total do Domestic do Railroad shops, domestic do	13 13 0	8 8 0	5 5 0	13 13 0	11 11 0	11 11 0	20 20 0	15 15 0	17 17 0	39 39 0	37 37 0	27 27 27 27 0	26 26 0	
Association of American Railroads: Freight cars (class I), end of month:	1	. =00	,	,		,		,	, ====					
Number owned thousands. Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs thousands.	1, 764	1, 763	1, 759 102	1, 757 98	1, 755 89	1, 756	1, 757 88	1, 759 88	1,762	1, 764 89	1, 765 88	1, 767	1, 767 91	
Percent of total ownershipnumber	5. 7 77, 984	6. 1 76, 870	5. 8 75, 684	5. 6 73, 609	5. 1 74, 728	5. 2 72, 400	5. 0 67, 138	5. 0 66, 368	5. 1 63, 711	5. 0 59, 354	5. 0 54, 333	5. 0 50, 717	5. 2 45, 804	
Equipment manufacturers do Railroad shops do Locomotives (class I), end of month:	46, 409 31, 575	45, 094 31, 776	43, 144 32, 540	42, 171 31, 438	41, 381 33, 347	40, 355 32, 045	35, 803 31, 335	36, 550 29, 818	34, 891 28, 820	32, 732 26, 622	30, 141 24, 192	29, 351 21, 366	26, 880 18, 924	
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number Percent of total on line	2, 170 12. 0	2, 131 12. 0	2, 217 12. 7	2, 125 12. 5	2, 015 12. 1	1, 939 11. 9	1, 890 11. 9	1, 851 12. 0	1,835 12.1	1, 784 12. 1	1, 656 11, 5	1, 547	1, 437 10. 6	
Orders, unfilled: Diesel-electric and electric locomotives, total number of power units.	1, 368	1,434	1, 169	1,006	1,011	894	943	948	1,057	843	861	675	56.4	
Steam locomotives, totalnumber.	26	25	23	21	19	17	15	14	12	10	8	7	6	
Exports of locomotives, totaldodo	58	54	52	43	49	45	51	38	40	47	40	45		
TRACTORS Shipments, totalnumber.	648	394	564	516	588	622	741	704	779	832	732	677	945	
Domestic do Export do	554 94	369 25	528 36	488 28	549 39	622 585 37	674 67	669 35	743 36	794 38	690 42	640 37	902 43	

^{*}Revised. †Revised. 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). Revised data for 1st qtr. 1952 are as follows (units as above): *Total production, 86,192; apparel fabrics—total, 74,721; Government orders, 23,093; other total, 51,628; men's, etc., 24,121; women's, etc., 27,507; nonapparel fabrics—total, 11,471; blanketing, 6,962; other, 4,509.

*New series. Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

More complete specifications are: *Flannel suiting—men's and boys', woolen, stock dyed, fine and medium grade; norsted suiting—women's and children's gabardine. Monthly data beginning 1947 will be shown later.

†Data through December 1950 for aircraft and December 1951 for trucks and busses exclude military-type exports not shown separately for security reasons; thereafter the figures including those for passenger ears, exclude all military-type exports.

3*Total includes production of converter dollies not included in the detail; prior to January 1952, production of these types was included in the "all other" and "total complete trailers" categories.

Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

NOTE FOR WOOL SERIES, P. S-39. Revised data for January–May 1952 are as follows (thous. of lb.): Consumption — Apparel, 29,520; 24,872; 23,884; 29,380; 25,108; carpet, 11,305; 10,052; 9,540; 11,325; 8,132; yarn—total, 61,495; 54,572; 51,656; 60,630; 51,648; knitting, 6.235; 6,324; 5,452; 6,835; 6,252; weaving, 42,480; 36,476; 34,480; 40,595; 34,692; carpet, 12,780; 11,772; 11,724; 13,200; 10,704.

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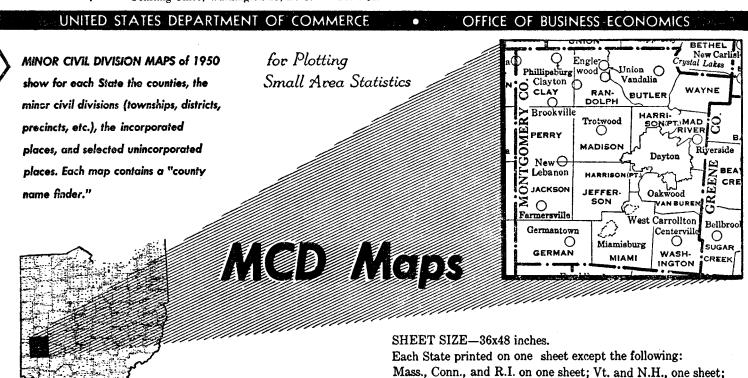


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