

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

Vol. 33	FEBRUARY 1953
Defense Expansion and Civilian Mark	rets PAGE
Defense Expansion and Civi	ilian Markets I
National Income and Produc	et in 1952 4
Price Developments in 1952	 11
Industrial Production	12
Agricultural Production and	Income 14
Domestic Trade	16
Domestic Business Investme	ent 18
New Construction	21
International Trade	
Financing Business Investm	ent
The Business Population .	· · · · · · · · · 29
Employment and Labor Con	nditions 30
* * * MONTHLY BUSINESS STATIS	TICS S-1 to S-40

SURVEY

OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Statistical Index Inside Back Cover

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FIELD SERVICE

Albuquerque, N. Mez. 204 S. 10th St. Atlanta 3. Ga.

Memphis 3, Tenn. 229 Federal Bidg.

Miami 32, Fla. 36 NE. First St.

Baltimore 2. Md. 200 E. Lorington St.

86 Forsyth St. NW.

Boston 9, Mass. 40 Broad St.

Buffalo 3, N. Y.

Butte, Mont. 306 Federal Bldg.

Charleston 4, S. C.

Chevenne, Wyo. 308 Federal Office Bldg.

Chicago 1, Ill.

Cincinnati 2. Ohio

925 Euclid Ave.

1114 Commerce St.

142 New Custom House

Detroit 26, Mich. 1214 Griswold St.

El Paso, Tex. Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Hartford I, Conn. 135 High St.

Hogston, Tex. 430 Lamar St.

Jacksonville 1. Fla. 311 W. Monroe St.

Kausas City 6, Mo. 903 McGee St.

Los Angeles 15, Calif. Savannah, Ga. 112 West 9th St.

Louisville 2, Ky. 631 Federal Bldg Senttle 4. Wash. 123 U. S. Court House

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

Milwankee 2. Wie

207 E. Michigan St.

Mobile 10, Ala.

Minneapolis 2, Minn. 607 Marquette Ave.

New Orleans 12, La.

New York 13, N. Y.

Omaha, Nebr.

Phoenix, Aris.

Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Oklahoma City 2, Okla,

105 Federal Office

109-13 St. Joseph St.

333 St. Charles Ave.

346 Broadway

114 N. Broadway

1015 Chestnut St.

311 N. Central Ave.

717 Liberty Ave.

Building

117 Ellicott St.

Area 2, Sergeant Jasper Bldg.

221 N. LaSalle St.

105 W. Fourth St.

Cleveland 14. Ohio

Dellas 2, Tex.

Denver 2, Colo.

Portland 4, Oreg. 520 SW, Morrison St.

> Providence 3, R. I. 327 Post Office Annex

> > Reno, Nev. 1479 Wells Ave.

Richmond, Va. 400 East Main St.

St. Louis 1. Mo. 1114 Market St.

Salt Lake City 1. Utab 109 W. Second St., So.

San Francisco 2, Calif. 870 Market St.

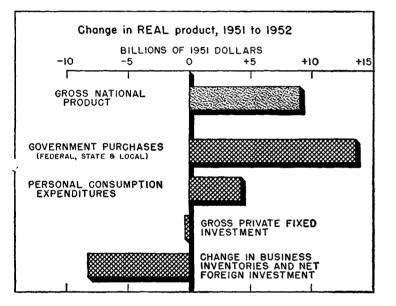
125-29 Ball St.

Defense Expansion and Civilian Markets

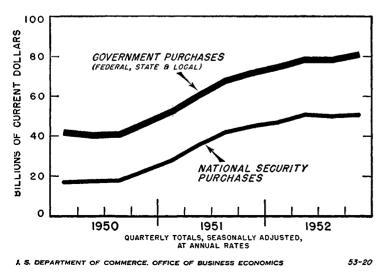
A REVIEW OF 1952

By the Office of Business Economics

INCREASED PRODUCTION and less inventory accumulation permitted substantially larger government purchases in 1952



The trend of defense buying continued upward, but with a more moderate rate of increase



KESUMPTION of a more balanced growth in production, following the sharply divergent movements of the preceding year, highlighted economic developments during 1952. As the year ended there were few industries not experiencing production and sales higher than a year earlier, while no single branch of the economy had dominated the general advance. Two developments coincided in the late spring to bring about this alteration in the economic situation.

The first was the cessation of a sharp rate of increase in defense spending and the stabilization of private expenditures for defense-supporting plant and equipment. Further increases in Federal defense outlays scheduled for 1953 are not of the large magnitudes characteristic of the early phases of the defense program. Thus, at 14 percent of the gross national product the share of total output absorbed by national security purchases in 1952 was not far from that which is expected to be maintained for some time to come.

Civilian purchases advancing

It was also in the late spring of 1952 that the downward trend was reversed in the production of most consumers' durable goods, clothing, and textiles. These markets had experienced slack demand since the cessation of the second post-Korean buying wave more than a year earlier. The initial renewal of activity in these products resulted primarily from the liquidation of excessive business inventories which had been accumulated in early 1951. Consumer buying was increasing, however, and with the accelerated rise in personal income these outlays showed pervasive advances during the last half of the year. Fixed investment of a nondefense character was also on the upgrade as materials became more freely available.

The alternation of defense requirements and civilian demand as the major dynamic forces in the economy—as contrasted with the possible situation of greater demand pressures had the greatest expansionary force from both sources coincided in time—contributed greatly to economic stability after early 1951. It made possible expansion of total output without general inflationary tendencies and without important shortages of end products other than specialized machinery and military equipment.

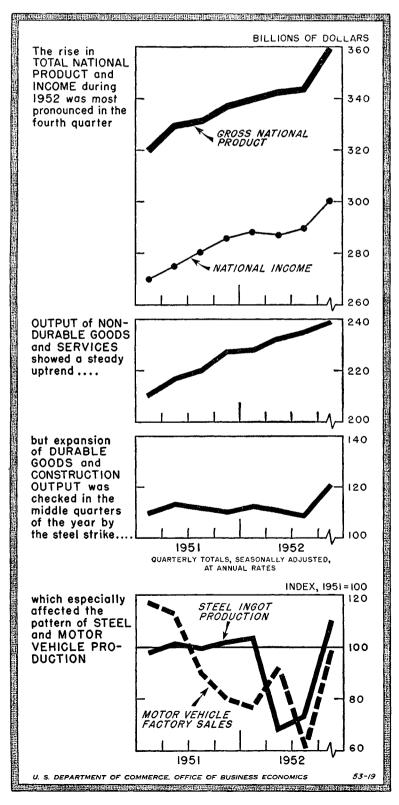
Influence of labor disputes

Work stoppages resulting from labor disputes influenced the course of total production to an unusual extent in 1952 and caused recorded data to depart from the underlying trends.

The major stoppage of the year occurred in June and July in basic steel, at a time when the amount of steel flowing through the economy was a limiting factor on production in much of the steel-using sector of industry. Loss of production in the steel-processing industries was greatest in the third quarter.

Fourth-quarter spurt in product

Full production in the durable goods industries in the final quarter of the year, coupled with the continued advance of nondurable goods and services, brought a 5-percent jump from the third quarter in the value of the gross national



product. An important part of this enlarged output was used to bring strike-depleted inventories in the durable goods, and especially the motor vehicle, sectors of manufacturing and trade to a level more commensurate with high-volume operations. In addition to this special stimulus, however, the unusual size of the increase reflected an advance in output which, in the absence of the steel stoppage, would have been achieved by more even increments throughout the year.

Evidence of acceleration in the growth of demand toward the end of the year beyond what could be explained by distortions resulting from the steel labor dispute was not conclusive. Consumer spending and retail sales during the Christmas buying period were, to be sure, striking. However, the fourth-quarter advance in consumer expenditures was based upon the sharpened rise of personal income, deriving in large measure from the lift to durable goods production, rather than from an independent increase of significant amount in the relationship of spending to income. Moreover, sales of automobiles, which had been short in the previous quarter, were largely responsible for the exceptional size of the buying advance.

Another indication of the underlying trend was the smooth rise in the value of production of nondurable goods and services, depicted in the chart. Still another was the fact that new orders received by manufacturers of durable goods and nondurable goods in the fourth quarter were each only moderately above the average for the year as a whole.

At the production rates of the fourth quarter, the Nation's labor and capital resources were being utilized at an exceptionally high rate. The tightness of the labor market is indicated by the facts that unemployment was lower and average hours of work in manufacturing higher than in any other quarter of the postwar period.

Wage and price movements

Most of the 6 percent rise from December 1951 to December 1952 in average hourly earnings in manufacturing took place in the latter part of the year; this pattern was characteristic of the nonmanufacturing industries as well. The longer workweek, the resumption of important increases in hourly earnings, and a significant increase in employment combined to create an upsurge in the Nation's payroll in the closing months of the year. Total wage and salary disbursements reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$189 billion in December, as compared with \$176 billion a year earlier and 177 billion in the first half of 1952.

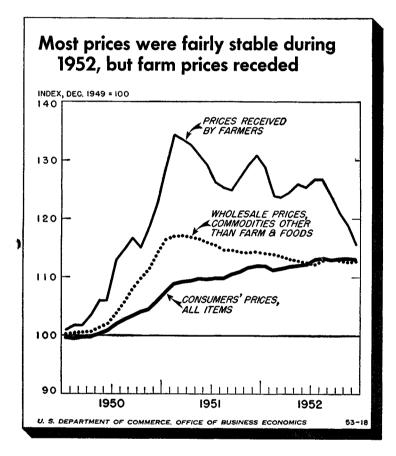
Despite the rise in wage rates, a basic cost element, at a time when the strength of demand was requiring full resource utilization, the stability of nonagricultural prices was maintained. In December, the consumers' price index stooc less than 1 percent above, and the index of wholesale prices of commodities other than farm products and foods $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent below, December 1951; neither index differed appreciably from its mid-year level.

Weaker areas in the economy

One factor underlying the continued stability of these indexes despite rising wage rates was the decline in impor prices and, particularly in the last 4 months of the year domestic farm prices for the principal agricultural rav materials, food crops, and meat animals. In December prices received by farmers stood 12 percent below Decembe 1951 and 9 percent below July 1952. The parity ratio, a 96, was back to the level of the spring of 1950. Governmen price support operations were resumed on a substantia scale. Not only high domestic agricultural production and marketings but also smaller exports of agricultural commodities contributed to the decline in farm prices. Exports of nonagricultural commodities were also down. Thus agriculture and foreign trade were two areas showing trends diverging from those in the economy as a whole.

Comparison of 1952 with 1951

Almost all of the growth from 1951 to 1952 in the average size of the labor force was absorbed, for the second successive year, by the Armed Forces. According to Census Bureau data, an increase of 537,000 in civilian nonagricultural employment was achieved with an increase of only 82,000 in



the civilian labor force by reductions of 249,000 in agricultural employment and 206,000 in the number of unemployed.

Gross national product was about 5 percent higher in dollars, and about 2½ percent higher in real (constant dollar) terms in 1952 than in 1951. The disposition of this additional real product is shown in the chart on page 1. With Government employment, inclusive of the armed forces, substantially higher, the real output of the private economy was up less—about 2 percent, according to preliminary data. Private man-hours worked were slightly lower in 1952 than in 1951, and real private product per man-hour increased around 2½ percent. Higher agricultural production contributed disproportionately to the increase in total output and, in view of the drop in farm employment, especially to the gain in output per man-hour.

Elimination of controls

On February 2, 1953, President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message, informed Congress that he would not ask for extension of wage and price control authority beyond April 30, and that in the meantime steps would be taken to eliminate existing controls in an orderly manner. He also stated that material and product controls, for which present legislation expires June 30, should be ended except with respect to defense priorities and scarce and critical items essential for defense. The President recommended continuance beyond June 30 of authority for Federal control over rents in those communities in which serious housing shortages exist. The message was followed quickly by elimination of all wage and salary controls and major relaxations in the fields of prices and production.

ations in the fields of prices and production. The President's statement of general policy had been preceded during 1952 by a continuing stream of Federal orders removing or relaxing particular emergency controls. Aside from the field of credit, however, the controls framework had remained and controls continued to operate in major areas.

Price controls were removed from a large number of products during 1952. Although in December ceiling prices were still in effect for items with 55 percent of the weighted value of all items in the consumers' price index and 70 percent in the wholesale price index, actual prices of a wide range of commodities were well below ceiling. Federal, State, or local rent controls continued on almost 9 million of the 20 million rental units in the country, with actual and ceiling prices generally coinciding.

Wage and salary controls had remained in general effect throughout 1952. In the last half of the year rather substantial wage increases and fringe adjustments had been approved, however, and the rise in average hourly earnings was resumed.

Only the permanent credit powers of the Federal Reserve Board had remained in force after the discontinuance of the voluntary credit control program and the regulations covering installment and real estate credit. Greater use of the more traditional methods of credit control had been made possible by removal in 1951 of the "peg" on U. S. Government securities. In the latter part of 1952 commercial banks found necessary considerably greater borrowing from the Federal Reserve System in order to obtain additional reserves. Since such borrowing is normally considered temporary in nature, this situation tended to exert some restraint on credit expansion. Relative stringency in the availability of short-term funds resulted in a continued moderate rise in short-term interest rates; in January 1953 the Federal Reserve banks raised the rediscount rate from 1¾ to 2 percent.

Most of the individual materials and products originally under production, distribution, and inventory controls had been freed during 1952, and orders prohibiting or limiting uses of other materials had been removed or relaxed. The Controlled Materials Plan for steel, aluminum, and copper remained in operation, although it had been liberalized in important aspects.

Business prospects

The present year has opened with the business momentum deriving from high production and income unabated. Productive capacity continues to increase and the armed forces are no longer absorbing the annual growth of the labor force.

As to future trends, an analysis covering the next three years has just been completed and published under the title *Markets after the Defense Expansion*. In this report the available facts were brought together and an appraisal given of the future business prospect. As stated there, "It is hoped that they will aid the businessman to reach his decisions and conduct his operations in the light of such general economic facts as can be known."

February 1953

National Income and Product in 1952

THE Nation's output and income moved forward in 1952 in a setting of general stability.

The market value of the total output, as measured by gross national product, was \$346 billion, as compared with \$329 billion in 1951. National income, which measures output in terms of the total income earned in production, advanced from \$277½ billion in 1951 to \$290½ billion in 1952. Half of the 5 percent rise in dollar value of output represented expansion in physical volume, the remainder reflecting the further price increase.

Personal income—the sum of income receipts from all sources—amounted to \$268½ billion, 5½ percent more than in 1951. Because of the rise in personal taxes, the advance in disposable personal income was somewhat less, about 4 percent. This advance matched the relative increases in consumer prices and population, so that real disposable income per capita—despite the heavier tax burden occasioned by the defense program—was as high in 1952 as in the previous year.

Last year's record physical volume of output was significantly higher than during the war and, as compared with 1929, was twice as large in total and more than 50 percent greater on a per capita basis. The 2½ percent increase over 1951, however, was not so large as the advance of 8 percent which had occurred in the previous year—the first full year of the impact of enlarged security expenditures.

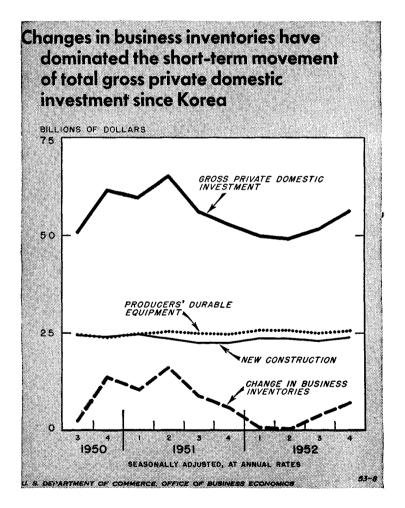
Markets more balanced

With the effects of the scare-buying which had followed the outbreak of hostilities in Korea largely dissipated, the market in 1952 achieved a more balanced position. National defense outlays continued to play a major role but, with the completion of the initial developmental stage of this vast program, the advance last year was at a more gradual pace than in 1951. The unusually high rates of business inventory accumulation which had added materially to the inflationary pressures of 1950 and early 1951 were substantially reduced as businessmen succeeded in bringing their stocks back into line with current sales.

The improved relationship between supply and demand in 1952 was evident not only from national income and product measures but in two other general ways as well. One was the comparative stability of overall prices, which fluctuated within narrow limits throughout the year. The composite of gross national product prices rose 2½ percent from 1951 to 1952, as compared with 7 percent from 1950 to 1951. The second evidence in this regard was the improvement of balance permitting the general relaxation of economic controls.

Second-half output movement uneven

As discussed in the introductory section of this issue, the course of total production within 1952 was markedly affected by work stoppages, notably in the steel industry. This is manifested most clearly in the lack of movement of gross national product from the second to third quarters and the upsurge in the fourth. While the effects of the steel strike on the economy cannot be disentangled, the impact is evident from component analysis of the national income accounts. These clearly mirror the retarded sales of hard goods throughout the economy in the third quarter and their sharp rebound in the final quarter, together with a substantial volume of inventory replenishment.



Beyond this, however, such analysis reveals the sustained growth in many sectors in the latter half of the year, with pick-ups apparent in a number of the consumer durables and nondurables which had been lagging.

Government Demand

Purchases of goods and services by Federal, State, and local governments rose from \$63 billion in 1951 to \$78 billion in 1952—primarily under the continuing impetus of national security expenditures. At \$49 billion, these represented 14 percent of the gross national product in 1952, as compared with the annual rate of \$17 billion—or 6 percent of the national product—in the second quarter of 1950, immediately preceding the outbreak of the Korean conflict.

Advance in security outlays smaller

Although national security outlays (broadly defined to include stockpiling, atomic energy, and Mutual Defense Assistance in addition to the strictly military programs) were about \$12 billion higher in 1952 than in the preceding year, the quarterly rate of increase within the period was considerably smaller than that experienced in the first year and a half of the defense build-up. The change in tempo reflected, in part, the comparative stabilization of the current operating expenses of the Defense Department, which have been running at about a \$26 billion annual rate.

About one-half of this total is directly related to the number of military personnel and consequently has tended to level out as the Armed Forces approached their manpower goals of 3.7 million. The other half of current expenses includes the operation, repair, and maintenance of military equipment and facilities and general administrative and research costs. In the aggregate, these also have stabilized over the past year in line with the current level of military operations.

Most of the 1951-52 expansion in national defense expenditures, accordingly, was concentrated in hard goodsplanes, tanks, vehicles, and other military equipment-and in military construction. In this important sector, too, the Office of Defense Mobilization reports that a large and increasing number of items have reached their sustaining rates. Important to note, however, is that some of the major procurement programs are still expanding and that further advances in total defense expenditures, though moderate in scale, are expected in 1953.

Other Government expenditures rise

Nondefense purchases of goods and services by the Federal Government in 1952 amounted to about $5\frac{1}{2}$ billion, $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion higher than in the previous year. This increase largely reflected higher outlays of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the farm price support program. The Corporation added substantially to its stocks of price support commodities in 1952, in contrast to heavy sales out of inventory in the preceding year. An additional factor contributing to the rise in nondefense expenditures was the 1951 statutory raise in Federal pay, which applied to the latter half of that year but to all of 1952.

State and local government expenditures continued the steady rise in progress since the end of World War II, advancing in 1952 by \$1½ billion to a total of \$23½ billion. Employee compensation, reflecting primarily the fairly general pattern of increase in wage scales last year, accounted for more than half of the advance in total purchases of goods and services. Capital outlays for construction of schools and highways also contributed significantly to the further expansion. Appreciably greater rises in both of these categories of construction are projected for 1953.

Investment Demand

Gross private domestic investment declined from \$581/2 billion in 1951 to \$52 billion in 1952 because of a \$7 billion drop in the rate of business inventory acumulation. Fixed investment in new construction and producers' durable equipment, which comprises the bulk of total investment, registered a moderate increase over 1951. The sustained high rate of fixed capital investment has been one of the noteworthy achievements of this period, contributing substantially to the stability of the economy. As the accompanying chart indicates, fluctuations in total private domestic investment in the last two and a half years have been largely determined by the business inventory component.

Housing outlays firm

At \$11 billion, outlays for private nonfarm residential construction last year were the same as in 1951, the second highest year on record. Despite this similarity, the two years displayed different tendencies. Largely because of mortgage credit controls designed to free resources for defense production, residential outlays drifted downward in 1951 from the \$13½ billion peak rate of the second half of 1950. In 1952, however, after a first quarter pickup they were essentially stable, though advancing about \$½ billion at annual rates in the final quarter.

Partly reflecting the complete suspension of the emergency home mortgage credit controls in September, fourth quarter

Table 1.-Gross National Product, or Expenditure in Constant Dollars 1946-521

[Billions of 1939 dollars]

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Gross National Product	138.4	138.6	143, 5	144.0	154.8	167.3	171.3
Personal consumption expend- itures Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	95.7 10.4 50.2 35.2	98.3 12.3 49.5 36.4	$100.\ 3\\12.\ 6\\49.\ 7\\38.\ 0$	103. 2 12. 9 50. 7 39. 6	$108.5 \\ 15.4 \\ 51.6 \\ 41.5$	$108.4 \\ 13.3 \\ 52.4 \\ 42.6$	110. 5 12. 5 54. 6 43. 3
Gross private domestic invest- ment	20, 3 6, 0	19.3 6.9	22. 7 8. 0	18.0 7.9	25. 8 9. 8	28. 0 9. 2	24. 1 9. (
ment Change in business inven- tories	9.9 4.4	11.8 .6	12.6 2.1	11.4 -1.3	13. 1 2. 8	13.6 5.1	13. (1. !
Net foreign investment	2.7	4.8	1.4	.6	.0	2.0	1.
Government purchases of goods and services	19.6 12.8 6.8	16. 1 8. 5 7. 6	19, 2 10, 9 8, 2	22. 2 12. 9 9. 3	20, 6 10, 9 9, 7	28. 9 18. 9 10. 1	35. 1 24. (10. 4
Gross private product ³	125.6	128.8	133.7	133.7	144.3	154.0	157,
Gross government prod- uct ³	12, 8	9,8	9.7	10, 3	10, 5	13, 3	14, 8

Data for earlier years are contained in July 1952 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
 Gross national product less compensation of general government employees.
 Compensation of general government employees.

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

housing starts, after adjustment for seasonal variation, were almost 10 percent higher than in the third quarter. This gain suggests that last year's high rate of residential construction has carried over into 1953.

Business fixed investment continues high

Total expenditures for producers' durable equipment and nonresidential construction in 1952 amounted to \$38 billionabout \$½ billion higher than in 1951. After allowance for the moderate rise in capital goods prices, the physical volume of new plant and equipment acquisitions was about the same in the two years.

The industrial composition of fixed capital outlays, however, was somewhat altered in 1952. Further advances in manufacturing, about equally divided between the durable and the nondurable industry groups, and in public utilities and communications were partially offset by moderate though widespread declines in other sectors.

Capital expenditures showed an appreciable upturn in the fourth quarter. This represented, in part, a recovery of ground lost in the preceding quarter as a consequence of the

interrupted flow of steel. Although the defense-related industries were important in this advance, the pickup in nondefense industries was noteworthy.

Inventory balance restored

Inventory-wise, the year 1952 may be conveniently sub-divided. During the first half year there was a continued scaling down of business inventory investment from the extraordinarily high rates reached in late 1950 and early 1951. The latter build-up, it will be recalled, stemmed from two principal factors. One was the necessity in the defense and defense-related industries of bringing stocks into line with the sharp advance in their output. The other was the substantial anticipatory buying that accompanied the earlier phases of the defense build-up. Thereafter, with the changed supply outlook, businesses

took measures to adjust their inventory positions, bringing the net accumulation of stocks virtually to a halt by mid-1952. Substantial liquidations occurred during this period in some industries, notably retail trade.

During the second half of 1952 there was a moderate resumption in inventory accumulation in the predominant nonfarm sector. Approximately three-fourths of this accumulation occurred in wholesale and retail trade as dealers generally halted the further downward adjustment of stocks and resumed buying on a scale commensurate with current needs.

In the manufacturing sector, there was a sizable increase in nondurable stocks—concentrated in the third quarter associated with the upturn in activity in apparel, textiles, and other soft goods lines.

In the durables component of manufacturing, the impact of the steel strike appears to have manifested itself not so much as an absolute decline—though small net liquidations for the durables group as a whole did occur in both the second and third quarters-but rather in the form of a departure from the projected pattern of moderate growth suggested by the experience of the past several quarters.

This hypothesis finds support in the fourth-quarter spurt which appears to have restored the strike-upset inventory balance in durable goods manufacturing. The accumulation was especially strong in motor vehicles, where it accompanied the resurgence of production in that industry. It may be noted parenthetically that the restocking of auto dealers following the forced inventory draft in the third quarter was the strongest element in the fourth-quarter advance in retail trade.

Net foreign investment unchanged

Net foreign investment in 1952, as in 1951, was minimal, reflecting continued approximate balance in the international receipts and payments of the United States on current account, despite fluctuations within the period. While there was a net export surplus of about \$5 billion on trade, service, and investment income transactions in each of the years, it represented, in the main, goods and services financed by net United States Government grants and (to a minor extent) private remittances. The value of exports corresponding to these items is included in gross national product as part of Government purchases and personal consumption expenditures, respectively, rather than as a component of net foreign investment.

As contrasted with the sharp upward movement of the preceding period, the overall volume of foreign trade was little changed from 1951 to 1952. Both in dollar value and real volume, commodity exports last year matched the high rates of 1951. Commodity imports were off moderately in dollar total but, with the decline that occurred in average import prices, showed a small increase in real volume.

Despite the picture of little change recorded in the annual totals, there have been significant short-term fluctuations in the international account during the past two years. These are discussed in another section of this issue.

Consumer Demand

Personal consumption expenditures aggregated \$216 billion in 1952, \$8 billion more than in the previous year. After allowance for price changes, about one half of this rise represented an enlarged flow of goods and services to consumers. By contrast, the \$14 billion expansion in consumer spending from 1950 to 1951 was entirely accounted for by higher prices, with real volume unchanged.

Consumer spending in 1952 amounted to 92 percent of disposable income, about the same as in the preceding year. The rate of personal saving, at roughly 8 percent, thus continued relatively high-double the average for the period 1947-49.

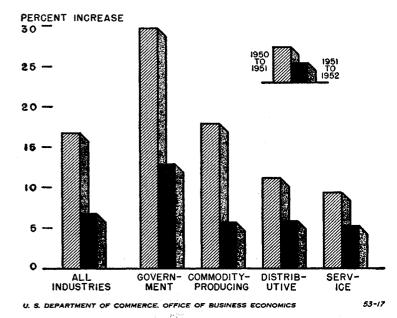
Pattern of spending in 1952

Following a moderate increase in the first quarter of 1952, consumer spending in the aggregate tended to level out in the ensuing six months but ended the year with a brisk upturn.

This general movement was much affected by fluctuations in automotive outlays, attributable mainly to changes in the steel supply. Expenditures in the automotive group dropped

Payroll Increases

in 1952 were smaller and, in the private sector, more uniform than in 1951



by \$2½ billion, at an annual rate, in the third quarter and showed a rise of similar magnitude in the fourth. Apart from this group, which comprises only 5 percent of the total, consumer expenditures during 1952 exhibited the general pattern of gradual rise in evidence since the spring of 1951. In dollar terms, fourth-quarter 1952 personal consumption

was 5 percent above the same period a year ago. In real

terms, it matched the record volume of purchases in the scare-buying splurge of the third quarter of 1950.

Further rise in nondurables and services

Consumer expenditures for nondurable goods and services, which combined account for over half of the gross national product, showed continued moderate growth in 1952. This pattern characterized not only the aggregates, but major component categories as well. The principal exception to the pattern was furnished by the clothing group, where consumer outlays rose only fractionally on an annual basis but showed a marked pickup at the close of last year.

Durable goods outlays firm

Although consumer expenditures for durable goods last year were almost \$1½ billion below the 1951 total of \$27 billion, the movement within the year was not downward.

Outlays for durable goods other than automobiles did not deviate far from a \$15% billion annual rate in any quarter of 1952, thus continuing the relative stability that has marked this buying since the spring of 1951. Some downdrift in the first half and upward tendency in the second half were evident, however.

In the automotive group, a decline that had continued unabated since the last quarter of 1950 was halted in the first quarter of 1952. The subsequent quarterly movement was irregular, first because of the increase in steel allotments and production quotas and then because of steel shortages. It is noteworthy, however, that consumer automotive outlays in the fourth quarter of last year were at the high annual rate of \$11 billion, well above the 1951 and 1952 annual totals and \$1½ billion higher than the 1951 quarterly low point.

A number of factors, aside from the rising income flow, aided the consumer durables market in 1952. It would appear that the effects of accelerated purchases made after the Korean outbreak are being worked off, and that buyers have been reentering the market for hard goods. Also, price cuts in many lines of durables have provided some stimulus to sales. The improved supply situation, apart from the steel strike, provided a basis for greater output of items subject to production controls. The suspension of consumer credit controls in May greatly accelerated the expansion of consumer credit—a large portion of which was directly associated with the upturn in automobile purchases. Finally, the high level of housing construction has been a mainstay in the closely associated demand for furniture and household equipment of all kinds.

National Income by Industries

Changes in national income by industry from 1951 to 1952 showed a wide variation from the overall rise of 5 percent. They ranged from advances of 12 percent in Government and 10 percent in communications and public utilities to moderate declines in mining and agriculture.

Irregularity—although to a lesser degree—also characterized the industrial movements of national income from 1950 to 1951. However, in the private sector of the economy variations in the two periods were partly offsetting so that the net shifts over the 1950–52 span were less uneven.

As may be expected in a mobilization period, the government sector—which consists of the compensation of its civilian and military personnel—showed the largest percentage rise from 1950 to 1952, although the increase last year was less than half the rate in the preceding year.

In the private sector, all but three of the major industry divisions shown in table 2 registered advances of roughly one-fifth to one-fourth for the two-year period. The three exceptions are agriculture, mining, and services, which showed below-average increases of 12–13 percent.

Government rise tapers

Since 1950, the Government advance has been determined primarily by the rate of growth of the Armed Forces, which had accomplished the largest part of their scheduled build-up by the end of 1951. The advance from 1950 to 1951 was reenforced by a sizable increase in civilian personnel as well, mainly to staff the defense and economic stabilization agencies. The rate of growth in Federal civilian employment, however, tapered sharply in the 1951–52 period. State and local government, in contrast, maintained a moderate increase in both years.

Table 2.--National Income by Major Industrial Divisions, 1950-52 1

		Percent-				
Item	1950	1951	1952	Absolute change, 1951–52	age change, 1951–52	
All industries, total	239.2	277.6	290, 4	12. 8	4.7	
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	17.4	20.0	19.8	2	-1.1	
Mining	5.0	5.8	5.6	2	-4.1	
Contract construction	12.4	14.5	15.5	1.0	-6.7	
Manufacturing	74. 5	88. 9	89. 9	1.0	1.2	
Wholesale and retail trade	42. 8	47. 9	51. 4	3.5	7.5	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	20. 5	22. 4	24. 1	1.7	7.5	
Transportation	13. 2	14. 8	15, 5	.7	$\begin{array}{c} 4.6\\ 10.3\\ 3.2 \end{array}$	
Communications and public utilities	7. 2	8. 1	8, 9	.8		
Services	22. 3	24. 4	25, 2	.8		
Government and government enterprises	23. 4	30. 1	33. 9	3.8	12.5	
Rest of the world	. 5	. 7	. 7		6.4	

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

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

Unlike developments in most other major industrial divisions, the bulk of the large advance in manufacturing in the 2-year period since 1950 was accomplished in the first year accompanying the rapid acceleration of defense outlays. That income in manufacturing moved up only fractionally in 1952 was in large measure attributable to the sharp decline in the rate of inventory accumulation—not only in manufacturing itself but in other industries as well, since it produces the bulk of inventory goods held in the economy. As a result of the reduction in inventory investment, discussed earlier in the review, a larger proportion of total manufacturing output could be diverted to the rising volume of final demand.

Continued expansion in trade

With the continued growth of consumer spending in 1952, wholesale and retail trade exhibited a proportionate rise exceeding the all-industry total. As a consequence of this and the above-average expansion of manufacturing in 1951, the share of national income earned last year in each of these industry groups—which together make up one-half of the national income total—was about the same as in 1950. Only two major divisions displayed similar rates of growth

Only two major divisions displayed similar rates of growth in 1952 and 1951. These were communications and public utilities and the finance group—both of which continued their steady postwar uptrends.

The 1952 decline in agriculture was due to lower farm prices, together with a further rise in production costs; physical production was markedly higher. The decline in prices

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

February 1953

Table 3.-National Income and Product 1950, 1951, and 1952¹

[Billions of dollars]

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·										·	
							Quarter				
Item	1950	1951	1952		Unadj	usted		Seasona	lly adjuste	d at annu	al rates
				I	п	ш	IV	I	II	III	IV
NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES											
National income	239, 2	277.6	2 290, 4	70, 6	71, 3	72, 3	2 76. 1	288.0	285, 6	287.7	3 300. 2
Compensation of employees Wages and salaries	153.4 145.6	178.9 169.9	190. 4 181. 1	45.9 43.5	46. 6 44. 3	47. 7 45. 4	50. 1 47. 9	186.5 177.4	186. 9 177. 8	190. 3 181. 0	197. 9 188. 2
Private	123.4 5.0	141.2 8.6	148.7 (³)	35.5	36.1 2.6	37.6	39.5	145.8 10.0	145. 6 10. 2	148.3 (³)	155.3
Government civilian Supplements to wages and salaries	17.2 7.8	20.1 9.0	(3) 9.2	5.5 2.4	5.6 2.4	(3) 2.3	(3) 2, 2	21.7 9.0	21. 9 9. 2	(³) 9.3	(3) 9.6
Proprietors' and rental income 4	45.2	50.6	52.5	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.4	52.1	51.9	52.5	53.6
Business and professional Farm	23. 7 13. 3	26. 2 15. 6	27.6 15.2	6.8 3.8	6.9 3.7	6.9 3.8	7.0 3.9	27.3 15.4	27.6 14.8	27.5 15.2	28. 2 15. 5
Rental income of persons	8.2	8.9	9.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	9.4	9.5	9.8	10.0
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	34.8 39.6	41.6 42.9	² 40. 5 ² 39. 7	10.0 10.0	10.0 9.6	9.7 9.5	² 10. 8 ² 10. 5	42.7 42.7	39.9 38.2	37.8 37.2	241.5 240.3
Corporate profits tax liability Corporate profits after tax	18.4 21.2	24. 2 18. 7	² 22. 6 ² 17. 1	5.7 4.3	5.5 4.1	5.4 4.1	² 6.0 ² 4.5	24.3 18.4	21.8 16.4	21.2 16.0	² 23.0 ² 17.3
Inventory valuation adjustment	-4.8 5.8	-1.3 6.4	.8 7.0	.0 1.7	.4 1.7	.1 1.8	.3 1.8	1 6.7	1.7 6.9	.6 7.1	1.2 7.2
Net interest Addendum: Compensation of general government employees	20, 9	27.4	30.7	7.6	7.7	1. 8 7. 4	8.0	30. 0	30.5	31.1	31.3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE											
Gross national product	284, 2	329, 2	346.3	83.4	83.3	85.2	94. 4	339, 7	342.6	343.0	360.1
Personal consumption expenditures	194.3 29.2	208.0 27.1	216.3 25.8	50.5 5.5	53.2 6.4	52.8 6.0	59.7 7.9	213. 2 25. 2	214.9 26.4	215.0 24.2	222. 0 27. 3
Nondurable goods Services	102. 8 62. 4	113.5 67.3	119.0 71.5	27.4 17.7	29.1 17.8	29. 0 17. 8	33.6 18.2	118.0 70.0	117.8 70.8	118.9 71.9	121. 4 73. 3
Gross private domestic investment	50.3	58.5	52.1	14.1	10.2	13.4	14.4	50.0	49.3	51.7	57.3
New construction Residential nonfarm	22.9 12.6	23.3 11.0	23.5 11.1 12.4	5.0 2.2 2.8	5.9 2.8	6.5 3.1	6.1 3.0	23.7 11.0	23.6 11.0	23.0 10.9 12.2	23.7 11.6
Other Producers' durable equipment Change in business inventories, total	$ \begin{array}{c} 10.3 \\ 22.0 \\ 5.5 \end{array} $	12.3 24.9 10.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 12.4 \\ 25.5 \\ 3.1 \end{array} $	2.8 6.4 2.7	$\begin{array}{c} 3.1\\ 6.6\\ -2.3 \end{array}$	3.4 5.9 .9	$3.1 \\ 6.6 \\ 1.7$	$12.7 \\ 25.7 \\ .6$	12.6 25.7	25. 0 3. 7	12.0 25.6
Nonfarm only	4.6	9.4	2. 4	2. 7	-2.5	.8	1.5	1	8	3. 0	8
Net foreign investment	-2.3	. 2	. 2	.5	.1	5	.1	2. 2	.4	-1.6	. 2
Government purchases of goods and services Federal	41. 9 22. 2	62. 6 40. 9	77.8 54.4	18. 2 12. 8	19.7 13.7	19.6 13.7	20.3 14.2	74.4 51.2	78.0 54.9	77.9 54.8	80.6 56.6
National security National defense	18.5 14.2	37.1 33.7	49. 2 46. 6	11.6 11.0	12.6 11.8	12.4 11.7	12.6 12.1	46. 4 44. 0	50.3 47.2	49.6 46.8	50.4 48.4
Other national security Other	4.3 3.9	3.4 4.2	2.6 5.6	.6 1.3	.8 1.3	.7 1.4	.5 1.6	2.4 5.2	3.0 5.1	2.8 5.6	2.0 6.5
Less: Government sales State and local	19. 7	21. 7	. 4 23. 4	.1 5.4	6.0	. 1 5. 9	6.1	23. 2	23. 0	.4 23.1	. 3 24. 0
DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME											
Personal income	226, 3	254, 1	268.3	64.4	65, 9	67.1	70, 9	263.0	264.4	268.9	277.0
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments Federal	20.8 18.1	29.1 26.1	34.0 30.7	12.0 11.0	7.2 6.3	8.0 7.2	6.9 6.2	33, 5 30, 4	33.6 30.4	34. 1 30. 8	34.6 31.3
State and local	2.7 205.5	3.0 225.0	3.3 234.3	1.0 52.4	. 8 58. 8	.8 59.1	.7 64.0	3. 2 229, 5	3. 2 230. 8	3.3 234.8	3.3 242.5
Equals: Disposable personal income Less: Personal consumption expenditures Equals: Personal saving	194.3 11.2	208.0 17.0	216.3 18.0	50. 5 1. 9	53.2 5.5	52. 8 6. 3	59.7 4.3	213. 2 16. 3	214. 9 15. 9	215.0 19.8	222. 0 20. 5
RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME											
Gross national product	284, 2	329, 2	346. 3	83.4	83. 3	85, 2	94, 4	339.7	342, 6	343, 0	360. 1
Less: Capital consumption allowances Indirect business tax and nontax liability	$21.5 \\ 23.8$	24.6 25.3	28. 1 27. 2	6.7 6.4	6.9 6.7	7.1 6.9	7.4 7.2	26.7 26.3	27.7 26.8	28.3 27.3	29.6 28.2
Business transfer paymentsStatistical discrepancy	7	20.0 .9 1.4	.9	.2 4	-1.8	.2 -1.3	.2 3.5	-1.6	20.8 .9 1.8		20.2 .9 1.1
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises	.4	.5	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	. 5	. 2	2	.0
Equals: National income	239.2	277.6	² 290, 4	70.6	71.3	72.3	2 76.1	288.0	285,6	287.7	2 300, 2
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. Contributions for social insurance. Excess of wage accruals over disbursements.	34.8 6.9 .0	41.6 8.2 .0	² 40. 5 8. 5 1	10.0 2.5 .0	10.0 2.2 .0	9.7 2.1 1	² 10. 8 1. 8 . 0	42.7 8.5 .1	39.9 8.4 .0	37.8 8.6 4	² 41.5 8.8 .0
Plus: Government transfer payments Net interest paid by government	14.3 4.7	11.5 4.9	11.9 5.0	2.9 1.1	2.9 1.5	3.0 1.1	3.0 1.4	11.7 5.0	11.6 5.0	12.0 5.0	12.2 5.0
Dividends. Business transfer payments.	9.0 .8	9. 0 . 9	9.1 .9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.7	8.9	9.6 .9	9.3	9.0 .9
	226.3		268, 3								

Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
 Since the usual source materials on corporate profits are not yet available for the fourth quarter, tentative and preliminary estimates of profits in that period, based upon the past relationship of corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment to private nonfarm gross national product, are utilized above.

Not available.
 Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment.

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

reflected the substantial drop in foreign demand in the face

of an unusually large crop—the second highest on record. Drought conditions during the year which affected the supply of animal feeds were also an important factor. This situation caused some acceleration in livestock marketings, placing downward pressure on livestock prices.

Distributive Shares of National Income

In substantial degree, the sizable shifts that occurred in the distributive-share composition of the national income last year counterbalanced the equally irregular changes that had occurred the year before. Over the two-year period, therefore, the general pattern of relative change in the distributive shares is evened out very considerably. This accords roughly with the finding in connection with the industrial shifts and, indeed, was largely a function of them.

Share movements divergent

Corporate earnings and farm proprietors' income, after registering increases substantially above the private-industry average in 1951, showed moderate absolute declines last year. Nonfarm proprietors' income, net interest, and rental income made relatively small gains in 1951 but moved well above the average in 1952. Finally, the advance in employee compensation in private industry equalled the overall rate in 1951 but exceeded it last year.

As a consequence of these offsetting relative movements, the percentage increases from 1950 to 1952 in the income shares originating in the private economy-with the exception of farm proprietors' income, as noted above-ranged from 17 to 20½ percent. This spread compares with variaions of 10–11 percentage points in the separate 1950–51 and 1951-52 relative changes.

In addition to the rise in private industry, total employee compensation reflected sharp advances in Government military and civilian payrolls. As indicated, these advances were much smaller last year than in 1951.

Further rise in private payrolls

Private payrolls in 1952, at \$149 billion, were about \$8 billion higher than in 1951. The preponderant share of the increase reflected higher average hourly earnings, with changes in employment and in the average workweek accounting for only a fractional part.

Table 4 provides a comprehensive summary for the past two years of payrolls, employment, and average annual earnings by major industrial divisions. A feature of the data is the general pervasiveness of the increases in average annual earnings per full-time employee, together with the com-paratively narrow range of variation around the overall 5 percent rise. Also revealed is the high level of employment in the recent period.

Within the manufacturing division, the durable-goods industries continued, as in 1951, to account for a more-thanproportionate share of the total payroll expansion. However, the differential over the increase in the nondurables group was considerably smaller than in the preceding yearreflecting among other factors the pickup of activity in the nondurable lines in the second half of 1952.

Private payrolls, in general, moved ahead in the latter art of last year. This acceleration stands out prominently part of last year. against the slight increases registered in the preceding several quarters. In the main, it can be traced to the heavy manufacturing industries where, following the interruptions to output caused by the lack of steel, there was a strong comeback reflected in increased employment, higher hourly wage rates, and a step-up in overtime work. This was augmented by some pickup in consumer durable and nondurable manufacturing lines that had been lagging.

Mixed trends in proprietors' incomes

The advance in total proprietors' and rental income from \$50½ billion in 1951 to \$52½ billion last year encompassed sharp divergencies in the movement of major components. Earnings of farm proprietors declined moderately, primarily because of the fall in farm prices noted earlier. Nonfarm business and professional proprietors' income at \$28 billion was 5 percent larger than in 1951. Following a moderate rise in the first quarter of 1952, the income flow of this group was fairly steady until the final quarter, when it moved up with the expanded volume of trade. Rental income of persons, reflecting the steady rise in rental rates throughout the

Table 4.—Employment, Payrolls, and Average Annual Earnings by Major Industrial Divisions, 1951 and 1952 1

	Number of full- time equivalent employees 2 Data in thousands		Wages and salaries		A verage annual earnings per full-time employee			
Item				ions of lars	Dol	Per-		
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	centage change 1951–52	
All industries, total	52, 237	52, 948	169, 906	181, 270	3, 253	3, 424	5. 3	
Agriculture, forestry, and fish- eries Mining Contract construction	2, 205 917 2, 627	2, 141 872 2, 603	3, 284 3, 581 9, 784	$3,349 \\ 3,571 \\ 10,422$	1, 489 3, 905 3, 724	1, 564 4, 095 4, 004	5. 0 4. 9 7. 5	
Manufacturing Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real	16, 142 9, 214	16, 198 9, 344	58, 287 30, 021	61, 693 31, 795	$3, 611 \\ 3, 258 \\ 0, 120$	3, 809 3, 403	5.5 4.5	
estate Transportation	1, 748 2, 784	1,820 2,760	6, 053	6, 547 11, 605	3, 463 4, 044	3, 597 4. 159	3.9 2.8	
Communications and public utilities Services	$1,306 \\ 6,084$	1, 346 5, 963	4, 643 14, 247	5, 008 14, 804	3, 555 2, 342	3, 721 2, 483	4.7 6.0	
Government 3 Addendum: all private indus- tries	9, 210 43, 027	9, 901 43, 047	28, 747 141, 159	32, 392 148, 878	3, 121 3, 281	3, 272 3, 458	4.8 5.4	
	10,021	10,011	111,105	1.10,010	0,201	5, 100	0.1	

Components will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
 Full-time equivalent employment measures man-years of full-time employment of wage and salary earners and its equivalent in work performed by part-time workers. Full-time employment is defined simply in terms of the number of hours which is customary at a par-ticular time and place. For a full explanation of the concept, see SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, June 1945, pp. 17-18.
 Includes government enterprises and rest of the world.

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

year, showed an advance which was of considerably aboveaverage proportion, though not large in absolute amount.

Corporate Profits

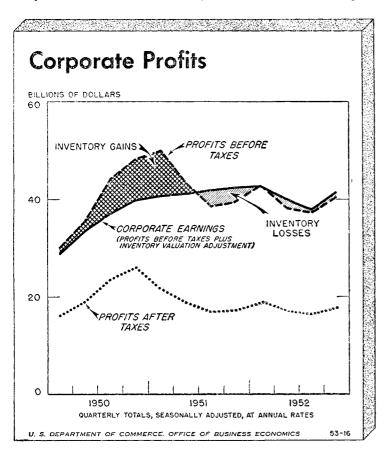
Corporate profits before taxes averaged \$39½ billion (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in the first three quarters of 1952, as compared with \$44 billion in the similar period of 1951. Necessary data are not yet available for a fourthquarter profits estimate; however, past relationships of profits to value of production (see footnote to table 3) indicate a substantial recovery in the final quarter of last year. The nine months' comparison shows a decline in seasonally adjusted profits before taxes of \$41/2 billion; fourth quarter results may lower the year's decline to approximately \$3 billion.

After-tax profits were less by over \$2 billion, at annual rates, in the January through September period of 1952 than in the same months of 1951. Fourth quarter results may lower the annual decline to approximately \$1½ billion.

Profit margins lower

The main factor in lower corporate profits in 1952 as compared with 1951 was reduced profit margins (profits-to-sales ratios). While corporate sales were slightly improved, margins fell off substantially. The margin decline may, in turn, be traced to the presence of inventory gains and losses in reported profits. Inventory losses amounted to about \$% billion in 1952, as opposed to inventory gains of \$1% billion in 1951.

Elimination of these inventory gains and losses provides a measure of profits earned in current production (the profits component of national income). The relative stability of



this measure—corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment—may be observed in the accompanying chart. Profits earned in current production amounted to 40%billion in 1952—only \$1 billion lower than earnings in 1951.

Subsequent discussion of the industrial pattern of recent profit changes is based on data for the first three quarters of 1951 and 1952. While such comparison largely abstracts from the effects of seasonal variation, the fourth quarter profits recovery was largely concentrated in manufacturing. Three quarters' results thus tend to overemphasize the importance of manufacturing in the 1951-52 decline.

Profit changes by industry divergent

Total profits before taxes (unadjusted for seasonal variation) aggregated \$29 billion in the first nine months of 1952, almost \$4 billion below earnings in the similar period of 1951. Divergent movements characterized the profit experience of the broad industry groups, as shown in table 5. Most noteworthy was the experience of the large manufacturing sector where profits fell almost \$4 billion. Profit gains in the transportation and communications groups approximately offset declines in mining and "all other."

The sizable contraction in manufacturing profits (off one fifth) stemmed almost entirely from lower margins, sale: registering virtually no change. Experience in the mining industries, where before-tax profits fell 15 percent, was similar.

In the transportation industry, profits expanded 10 percenowing to improved sales and wider margins. The rise was centered in the railroad segment of the industry, where freight rate increases became effective in the second quarter

Profits in the communications and other public utilities group rose one-sixth from the first nine months of 1951 to the same period of last year. The two dominant industries in the group—telephone and electric power—showed profit increases of one-eighth and one-fifth, respectively. In the telephone industry, the major factor in the rise was increased sales. In electric power, expanded sales were bolstered by widened profit margins.

Profit decline in manufacturing

Within the manufacturing sector, nearly all the 22 major industry groups reported sizable reductions in profits for the first nine months of last year. Only two—transportation equipment and printing and publishing—registered improvement. The impact of the steel strike was particularly evident in the 50 percent drop in profits of firms in primary iron and steel.

In the 1952 period, profit margins were lower in all of the manufacturing groups. Inventory losses in place of

Table 5.—Corporate Profits Before Tax, by Major Industries, Quarterly

[Millions of dollars]

Item		1951				1952			
	I	II	111	IV	I	II	III		
All industries, total	11, 862	10, 932	9, 981	10, 099	9, 988	9, 578	9, 546		
Mining	396	401	377	426	381	3 00	321		
Manufacturing Durable-goods industries Non-durable-goods indus-	$7,358 \\ 3,992$	$7,005 \\ 3,919$	5, 954 3, 146	6, 061 3, 483	5, 806 3, 258	5, 470 3, 123	5, 200 2, 621		
tries	3, 366	3, 086	2,808	2, 578	2, 548	2, 347	2, 579		
Transportation	368	460	468	614	398	419	607		
Communications and public utilities	679	600	559	678	802	697	652		
All other industries	3,061	2, 466	2,623	2, 320	2, 601	2, 692	2, 766		

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

1951 gains undoubtedly were important in this pattern of reduced margins, although such inventory data are not yet available on an individual industry basis.

The conventional grouping of manufacturing data by durable goods and nondurable goods industries does not reveal a differential pattern with respect to 1951–52 movements of sales, margins, and profits before taxes. This was also true of profits and margins in a defense-nondefense classification of manufacturing industries. There was, however, a distinct tendency for defense industries to show better-than-average sales performance notwithstanding the widely divergent experience of individual groups making up this classification.

Price Developments in 1952

HE year 1952 was one of expanding output with relatively stable prices. Average prices of final products increased about 2 percent during the year, though prices in the more volatile wholesale markets were lowered—dropping 3 percent.

Prices of farm products moved erratically but generally downward; at the year end they were 10 percent lower than at the beginning of the year. For 1952 as a whole the index of average farm prices, while below the 1951 peak, was about equal to the previous high in 1948. The 1952 decline in farm prices was accompanied by a drop of nearly 6 percent in wholesale prices of processed foods. Industrial wholesale prices, on the other hand, were relatively stable with the total reduction during the year amounting to less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Relatively moderate movements also characterized many groups and items. However, prices of some important industrial commodity groups declined substantially while a few others increased moderately.

Divergent price trends

Wholesale prices of rubber products, hides, skins and leather products, textiles and apparel, and of chemicals decreased by at least 5 percent during 1952. In these cases increased production and supplies were important factors. For example, total domestic production of rubber and imports in 1952 was somewhat above 1951; production of shoes was higher; and output of chemicals was up moderately.

Wholesale Prices declined during 1952 although prices of important groups were fairly stable...

with all but two groups below post-Korean peaks . . .

and all groups above immediate pre-Korean levels

PERCENT CHANGE,

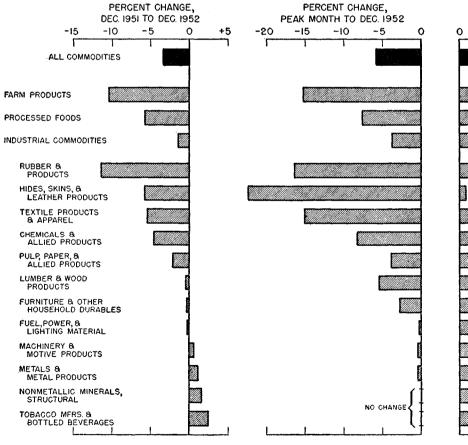
2ND OTR 1950 TO DEC 1952

+15

+20

+10

+5





Prices of a few major groups of items continued upward throughout the year although the increments were moderate. These movements reflected, in the main, cost increases. In the case of steel higher prices were allowed with the increase in wage rates. In other cases upward adjustments in ceilings were granted by the Office of Price Stabilization on the basis of regulations allowing relief where costs were rising. Wage rates were generally higher in 1952, although the increases were smaller than from 1950 to 1951. In durable goods manufacturing, for example, gross average hourly earnings, excluding overtime (which is roughly a measure of basic wage rates), in 1952 were more than 5 percent above 1951; in nondurable goods manufacturing they averaged 4 percent higher.

At the end of 1952 prices of many major groups of items, particularly those related directly or indirectly to defense, were fairly close to peak levels. A number of important groups, however, were substantially below their former highs. Prices of all major groups of items were still significantly above mid-year 1950, although there was a wide dispersion in the relative positions.

The easing of price pressures during most of 1951 and continuing in 1952 mirrored a number of basic developments in the economy. As indicated in the previous section, tota private output increased by 2 percent from 1951 to 1952 with the movement being sharply upward in the last quarter of the year. This permitted an increased flow of goods to markets which was sufficient to meet the demands stemming from the major economic sectors. Furthermore, these demands, while continuing to advance, had become less volatile during most of 1952, except for the temporary dislocations due to the steel strike.

With output expanding more rapidly than demand, the materials situation had eased perceptibly for most commodities. Allotments of controlled materials to consuming industries were increased and some production and distribution controls were removed or relaxed. Furthermore, as the aftermath of the two buying waves following the outbreak of war in Korea, consumer demand for many items had eased off in 1951 and much of 1952. This resulted in more intensive competition in both retail and wholesale markets. The small increase in the consumers' price index was due to the lagging or slower-moving components—rents, electricity, and many of the other services. The consumer price index in 1952 averaged 113.5 (1947–49=100), representing an increase of about 2 percent over 1951.

Industrial Production

COTAL industrial production was high throughout 1952—although retarded at times by major work stoppages. For some industries, output tended upward throughout the year to new peaks. For a larger group, however, production in the first half continued a decline which had begun in 1951 but subsequently recovered rapidly. December output in these industries was appreciably above the first half rate and in some cases close to earlier highs.

A characteristic of the production pattern in the second half was one of increasing uniformity with the output curve of most industries moving upward. This pattern contrasts with 1951 when most of the nondefense industries were moving down or levelling off at reduced rates.

The rise in total output in the last half of 1952 reflected in part the effort on the part of industry to recoup the loss in production associated with the steel mill shutdown, and to meet the advance in consumer spending. The flow of goods to consumers was somewhat higher than in 1951 with increases in nondurables offsetting some declines in hard goods lines.

Production of direct defense matériel showed some further rise during the year. The rate of increase from quarter to quarter was considerably smaller than in 1951 when the defense build-up was rapidly accelerating. For the year, direct defense production accounted for about 15 percent of total industrial production.

Most materials other than the CMP metals were in improved supply relative to demand. Steel supplies were influenced by the erratic movement of production. Finished steel in the last half of the year was especially stringent and restricted the rate of operations in the metal fabricating industries during much of this period. Total supplies of copper and aluminum increased moderately during the year although with the military take higher the quantity available for nondefense production was lower than in 1951.

Controls relaxed on other materials

With the supply of most other materials rising and with the pressure of requirements lessened for most programs, many materials and products originally placed under production, distribution, and inventory controls were freed during the year.

During the year, considerable progress was made in the program for expanding the Nation's basic facilities and this was a major factor in the supply of many materials. Especially noteworthy were the substantial increases in capacity for producing steel, aluminum, and many chemical products widely used in defense production.

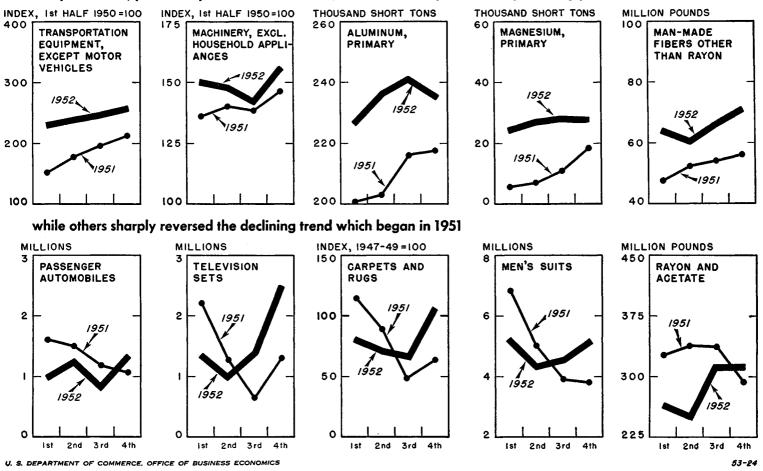
Consumption of materials in defense and related industries was substantially higher in 1952 than in 1951. Allotments of materials for these industries approximated one-fourth of the reduced steel supply, more than two-fifths of the aluminum, and nearly one-third of the copper as against considerably smaller proportions in 1951.

In 1953, the increase in the military take will be most significant in copper, though some particular types of metalbased materials will be difficult to secure. The quantities available for nondefense production for the year as a whole are expected to be substantially higher on the basis of presently programmed munitions schedules, except for copper.

Last year, direct allocations of CMP materials for civiliantype products averaged around 50 percent of consumption in the pre-Korean base period (quarterly average, first half, 1950). During the year, however, supplemental allotments of materials were issued so that output of many household durables was above the allocated rate of materials. More-

Output of most industries expanded after mid-1952

Many industries, particularly defense and related, were consistently above the preceding year ...



over, use of existing inventories, conservation and substitution of materials, and adjustments in base period for growth products also contributed to the higher rate of production.

Although there was some decline in the overall production of raw materials due largely to the loss associated with the steel shutdown, total consumption was about as high as in 1951 as many manufacturers in the metal-working industries cut into their stocks of steel to maintain plant operations. In some industries, consumption was somewhat lower than in 1951 not because of supply limitations but because of a slackening in the early part of 1952 in consumer demand for specific products.

Following settlement of the steel dispute late in July, the industry recovered rapidly, with output in the October-December period reaching a new peak of 28.9 million tons of steel ingots and castings, an annual rate of close to 116 million tons. For the year as a whole, however, production aggregated 93.1 million tons, about 11 percent below that of 1951.

Supplies of nonferrous metals expanded during the year with moderate increases in domestic production and substantially higher imports. Producers generally maintained operations close to capacity rates. Reflecting the addition of new producing facilities, domestic production of aluminum increased more than 10 percent, despite the power loss from severe droughts in the Pacific Northwest and the Tennessee Valley in most of the latter half of 1952 which cost perhaps 50,000 tons of output. Domestic mine production of copper, lead, and zinc was little changed from 1951 to 1952. Overall supplies increased moderately for copper and zinc while lead supplies nearly doubled as shipments from foreign markets increased more than two-fold.

Outside the metals group, production of materials kept pace with actual demand which in some cases fell below 1951. Increased production was reported for such important basic materials as crude petroleum, industrial chemicals, and cement while decreases were noted for textile fibers, paperboard, and most building products.

Strong upswing after midyear

The strong upswing in manufacturing output which began in midsummer continued through the closing months of the year with both the durable and nondurable goods participating in the advance. For the year as a whole, manufacturing production was a little above 1951.

The upward movement in the output of transportation equipment—largely representing long-term contract work on aircraft and ships—and electrical (including radios and television sets) and nonelectrical machinery can be seen in the chart. The indexes used in the chart for these industries represent activity as measured by the Federal Reserve index of industrial production with rough adjustments made to eliminate the output of motor vehicles and major household equipment lines. The stepped-up output of planes in 1952 boosted the number of production workers in aircraft plants to over 484,000, an increase of more than one-fifth during the year. A similar increase in employment occurred in shipbuilding and repair yards.

Output of machinery increased further in 1952. The moderate gain as compared with the advance in 1951 reflects the smaller year-to-year rise in business outlays for capital equipment. The machine tool industry—a key segment in the machinery group turning out defense and producers' equipment—expanded its sales by four-fifths. The high level of shipments during the year permitted the industry to reduce its backlogs from 19 months' to 10 months' shipments at current rates of delivery. New orders were off more than one-third from the very high volume of 1951, reflecting the fact that certain Government and business programs were reaching a peak.

Upturn in consumer durable goods output

Production of consumer durable goods was steady through the first half of 1952, dipped in July and August and then moved up in the fall months to reach a year-end rate about one-third higher than in the first half of 1952. For the year as a whole, however, output, as measured by the Federal Reserve index for major consumer durable goods, was 12 percent lower on the average than in 1951 and nearly onethird below the peak volume of 1950.

Changes in production of 10 representative consumer durable goods from 1951 and from 1950, which was generally the postwar peak year in this area, are shown in the accompanying table:

Percent change in production of selected consumer durables

	1950 to 195 2 (percent)	1951 to 195 2 (percent)
Passenger cars Refrigerators, electric	-35.2 -42.0	-19.1 -12.4
Washing machines Vacuum cleaners	-26.2 -19.5	-6.1 4.1
Freezers, farm and home		8.6
Dryers, clothes	$ \begin{array}{r} 20.0 \\ 91.2 \\ 26.5 \end{array} $	24.0 15.2
Water heaters, electric	-27.3 -33.4	-14.8 -21.1
Radios Television sets	-33.4 -18.3	-21.1 13.2

Restrictions on the use of materials was a contributing factor for the drop in passenger cars, whereas a reduction in consumer demand was the more important force behind the decline in other lines. The automobile industry operated on a restricted basis throughout the year because of NPA limitation orders on the use of metals. The production performance varied somewhat from the quarterly pattern set by NPA but for the year as a whole, total assemblies were in line with permissible production.

During the July-September period, when the full effects of the steel shutdown were felt, passenger car completions totalled 825,000 units. In the fourth quarter, the industry, aided by a better supply of steel, rolled out nearly 1.3 million units—an annual rate of 5.2 million. This was the highest rate since the second quarter of 1951, a period when controls on production were not in effect. Last year's output of motor vehicles totalled 5.5 million, including 4.3 million passenger cars and 1.2 million trucks. Total production was about 1.2 million under 1951.

In the household appliance group, the production gains were in the relatively newer lines, such as freezers, dryers, and air-conditioning units, which have shown a strong upward growth trend in the postwar years. Increases in output were also shown for vacuum cleaners and television sets but most other lines declined. Output of major appliances near the year end, though up 15 percent from the first quarter, was still about one-fifth below earlier peaks.

It should be pointed out that many manufacturers of consumer durable goods are also engaged in the production of defense and related products and that therefore civilian goods output as measured by the number of automobiles, refrigerators, television sets and other products produced does not reflect total activity in these industries. Deliveries to the Armed Forces have been increasing steadily in the past two years and now constitute an important part of the total output of many industries. In the case of the auto industry, for example, shipments against military and other rated orders in 1952 accounted for roughly one-fifth of total shipments and in the case of the radio and television industry the proportion was substantially higher.

Nondurables also turn up

Production of nondurable goods in the final quarter was at a high rate with some groups attaining new peaks while others recovered sharply from the rates earlier in the year.

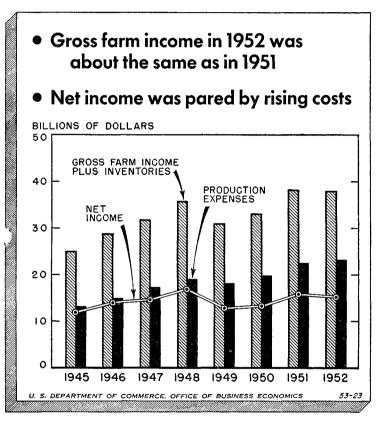
Increases in production over 1951 for the year as a whole occurred in clothing, leather and shoes, tobacco, industrial chemicals, refined petroleum, and rubber products. In other lines producing finished goods, such as food and publishing, output was generally stable.

Agricultural Production and Income

ARM output reached a new high in 1952, marking the second consecutive advance above the production plateau maintained from the latter part of the war period through 1950. Gross farm income was about the same as in 1951, and appreciably higher than in any earlier year, but expenses of production rose, bringing a moderate decline in net farm income, as shown in the accompanying chart. The net income of farm proprietors of about \$15 billiof was more than 10 percent below the 1948 peak. Since national income has been rising in the past few years the proportion of farm income to total income has declined substantially. In the first few postwar years, farm proprietors' income was somewhat higher than 7 percent of total national income, the 1935–39 average proportion, but it has now receded to 5 percent. If account is taken of the reduction in the number of farms, however, and the increase in total United States employment, the farm income position appears more favorable. Income per farm operator has risen somewhat more than national income per employed worker from the prewar period, although it is now less favorable than during the war and most of the postwar period.

Decline in prices after midyear

The year as a whole was one of strong demand for farm products though exports were substantially below 1951. Increased domestic output in 1952 and a higher volume of farm marketings than in 1951 were accompanied by roughly proportional declines in average prices received. During



the latter part of 1952, however, a substantial decline occurred in farm prices.

The major influences leading to lower farm prices were an increase in United States supplies—somewhat greater than had been anticipated—and a curtailment in foreign demand. No weakening appeared in the strong tide of consumer demand for products from the farm. This is particularly true of foods, which form the great bulk of the final demand for farm products. Retail food store sales advanced in each of the first three quarters of 1952, on a seasonally adjusted basis, and held steady in the fourth quarter at a rate about 5 percent higher than a year earlier. There has been some increase in the portion of the food dollar absorbed by marketing agencies, however, and a corresponding decline in the yortion received by farmers.

Record livestock marketings

Increases in both crop and livestock production contributed to the record farm output in 1952. Crop production in the past few years has been considerably higher than during the war period. In 1952, it was second only to the 1948 high and appreciably above that of any other year.

Livestock output has followed a considerably different pattern. It rose to a high point during the war, and then declined in the immediate postwar years, reaching a low point in 1948. Since that time marketings have expanded steadily, and by 1952 exceeded the wartime peak. Cattle herds have been built up for several years. Some slackening in the expansion of herds in 1952 was accompanied by increased marketings, and prospects are for another rise in 1953.

Meanwhile, hog production which had been expanding for a few years prior to 1952 was curtailed during the year. The pig crop was 10 percent lower in 1952 than a year earlier and the smallest since 1948. Farmers report a further intended cut of 13 percent from a year earlier in the number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1953. These successive cuts in pig production reflect a corn-hog ratio that has been less favorable than the long-time average.

Dairy production in 1952 was about the same as in other recent years. In the final quarter of the year, production began to exceed the comparable months in 1951, and there was some weakening in the strong trend which had prevailed in dairy prices. Support purchases of manufactured dairy products became important and import restrictions were tightened.

Poultry and egg production rose substantially in 1952. A strong secular uptrend brought production to a point twice as high as the 1935–39 average, though there was evidence at the year-end that there would be a tapering off in egg production a few months hence.

Bumper harvests

Crop production in 1952 was not only large but largerthan-expected as splendid harvesting weather contributed a final boost to yields of a number of major crops. The

 Table 6.—Index Numbers of Volume of Production for Sale and Home Consumption

[1947-49=100]

Item	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 1
Livestock products:								
Meat animals.	107	105	104	96	99	100	104	108
Dairy products	104	103	102	98	100	100	99	- 99
Poultry and eggs	106	101	98	96	106	112	120	125
All livestock	107	104	102	97	101	103	107	110
Crops:								_
Food grains	87	91	108	103	88	82	81	106
Feed crops	86	101	76	119	106	102	92	99
Cotton (lint and seed)	62	60	82	104	113	70	106	105
Truck crops	100	107	98	100	101	103	112	108
Other vegetables	96	112	94	108	99	100	78	79
Tobacco	- 99	114	104	98	98	101	115	109
Fruits and tree nuts	94	110	104	95	100	104	105	100
Oil-bearing crops	87	83	90	110	100	118	107	104
Sugar crops	98	106	113	92	94	117	93	94
All crops	86	94	94	105	101	94	97	101
Food production	102	103	102	98	100	101	102	107
Nonfood production	81	87	84	110	106	93	103	104
All commodities	98	100	99	100	101	99	102	106

 $1.\ Production$ estimates are based on crop estimates as of December 1 and estimated marketings and home consumption of livestock and livestock products.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Burcau of Agricultural Economics.

composite yield index was 10 percent higher than the average for the past ten years and was exceeded only in 1948. The total acreage of crops grown was smaller than in most other recent years, though the acreage harvested was greater than in the preceding season because of smaller crop losses.

There were bumper harvests of the principal crops-cotton, corn, and wheat. In fact, outturns were generally good for most crops. The principal exceptions were some of the crops which are widely grown in the drought areas. These include such feed crops as grain sorghum, silage and forage. As a consequence, despite high national production of grain and hay there were shortages of feed over an extensive area which led to some accelerated marketing of livestock in the fall of the year.

For the country as a whole, the supply of concentrate feeds in the fall of 1952 was about as large as a year earlier, and in view of the reduction in hog production, the supply per animal unit was a little larger. The hay supply was 3 percent smaller than a year earlier. As the number of cattle continued to increase, the supply of hay in relation to the livestock to be fed declined below the average for the postwar years. Though the hay supply remained adequate on a national basis, subnormal pastures and ranges throughout a large area required heavy in-shipments for supplemental feeding.

Food grain production was about one-third higher in 1952 than in the two preceding years and 6 percent above the 1947-49 average. The seeding of the winter wheat crop in the fall of 1952 for harvest in the summer of 1953 took place under drought conditions, and prospects continued poor during the early winter months.

The potato crop was unusually small for the second year

in a row, and 16 percent below the 1947-49 average. Markets were only scantily supplied through much of the year and prices were abnormally high. At the year-end prices re-ceived by farmers for potatoes were higher than in December 1951, and 16 percent above parity. A cotton crop of 15 million bales was harvested in 1952

about the same as in 1951.

Exports decline as supplies increase

Agricultural exports in 1952 were valued at \$3.4 billion. as compared with \$4 billion in 1951. During the early months of 1952, farm exports ran ahead of a year earlier, but declined substantially in the latter part of the year at the same time that the principal crops were being harvested and beginning to move to market. Prices of a number of principal farm products declined to support levels, and a large volume was placed under loan or purchased by the Com-modity Credit Corporation. At the year-end, CCC had invested \$1.4 billion in support of 1952 crops as compared with \$835 million for the preceding crop at the same date a year earlier.

Over one-half of this total represented price support for wheat. New loans made on cotton and corn were expanding at the year-end. In the perishable commodity group, butter was being purchased by the CCC for price support at the rate of 1 million pounds per day.

Domestic Trade

RETAIL trade activity in 1952 was characterized by an upward trend that increased appreciably in strength at the year's end. This marked a continuation of the improvement year's end. This marked a continuation of the improvement in sales position which had begun in mid-1951 following a downward shift early in that year. In the fourth quarter of 1952, sales reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$170 billion—exceeding by 8 percent the dollar total for the corresponding quarter of 1951.

Total sales of all retail stores for 1952 at \$164 billion were 4 percent larger than the previous year total. Part of this represented higher average prices so that the change in physical volume was relatively small. Retail sales rose only slightly less from 1951 to 1952 than did disposable personal income, and again accounted for about 70 percent of consumers' after-tax income.

On the whole, chain store sales advanced slightly more from 1951 to 1952 than did those of independent retailers. By lines chains increased somewhat their share of total sales in the grocery and department store sectors, while the apparel chain proportion declined moderately. There were no appreciable differences between the trends of chain and independent stores in other major kinds of business.

Largest advance in nondurables

The retail trade pattern in 1952 varied considerably among major groups of retail stores, and more widely in individual commodities. Sales of the nondurable goods group rose 5 percent for the year as a whole with its major components recording small upward movements throughout 1952, after allowance for seasonal factors. The durable goods total which increased slightly from 1951 to 1952, again showed substantial fluctuations within the year as they had in the preceding year. The swings were partly due to the cessation of consumer credit controls in May and, more importantly, to the steel shutdown and the resultant decline around midyear in the supply of some major consumer durable goods, notably automobiles.

Food store sales continue growth

Expenditures for food continued the steady advance which had characterized the previous year, rising in total about 6 percent for the year (see upper panel of chart). Food prices again averaged higher but the physical volume of food moving through retail channels was also up. Food stores were one of the few retail groups receiving an increased share of the consumer dollar in 1952.

Sales of most other nondurable goods groups also showed moderate increases. In a number of lines of trade, notably general merchandise, apparel, and drug stores, the pick-up in the last quarter was above that shown in the earlier quarters.

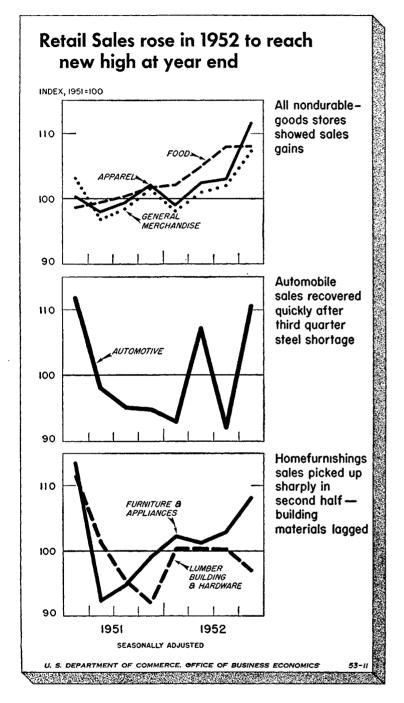
Durables recover at year's end

Total sales at durable goods stores did not show the regu larity of movement which occurred in the nondurable sector. This was importantly influenced by the pattern of sales activity exhibited by motor-vehicle dealers as automotive sales account for about half of all sales of durable goods.

With production of automobiles restricted to some extent in 1951 by materials shortages, sales in the automotive group had declined steadily from the high point in the first quarter of 1951 through early 1952. In the second quarter of last year, sales increased by almost one-sixth as automobile production rose and consumer credit controls were removed.

The movement was reversed, however, in the third quarter as steel shortages led to a decline in automobile output. In the fourth quarter, after the resumption of steel production, auto firms went rapidly into full production with the result that sales made their best showing for the year.

In most other durable-goods categories, after a rise in the first quarter, sales were stabilized although some strength developed in the late months of the year. Relative to 1951, homefurnishings and jewelry stores registered the largest sales increases last year, while hardware was the only major trade category to decline.



While the effect of the removal of credit controls seemed evident in the case of automobiles its impact on other lines was less apparent. In department stores, sales of certain durables such as television and other major home appliances rose appreciably in the second quarter although in the latter part of the year they were below year-ago rates.

Television sales were influenced also by the removal of the freeze on transmitting-station construction by the Federal Communications Commission which led to the actual operation of about 21 new television broadcasting stations during the year. Since the middle of 1952, 165 new

stations have been authorized, and construction of many of them is now under way.

Wholesale Trade

Wholesale sales in 1952 were slightly below those of 1951 in dollars and with wholesale commodity prices lower, the physical volume was moderately higher than in the previous year. Sales were generally stable during the first eight months of 1952, and then showed renewed strength during the remainder of last year. In the fourth quarter, sales were close to record rates.

The dollar decline in wholesalers' sales in 1952 was entirely attributable to the 5 percent drop in durable goods. Sales of most durable goods lines improved during the year but few had returned to the very high rates recorded in early 1951. Every major trade in this group had lower sales in 1952 than in 1951. By year's end all except the machinery and metals group had moved above year-earlier totals.

The effect of the steel strike was evident principally in lowered sales of automotive products in mid-1952. Sales of metals wholesalers were fairly well maintained during this period by drawing down warehouse stocks.

Sales of nondurable goods wholesalers during 1952 were slightly higher than in 1951. The year-to-year gain was entirely due to sales increases of about 5 percent each in foods, drugs and sundries, tobacco, and beers, wines and liquors. Apparel and dry goods sales in 1952 were under the previous year, but this decline reflected lower prices. Sales of paper products also were off from 1951.

Table 7.-Sales of Retail Stores by Kinds of Business, 1951-52

[Millions of dollars]

			1952 qua	rters sea	sonally a	djusted
	1951	1952	I	п	111	IV
All retail stores 1	158, 223	163, 983	39, 581	41, 186	40, 549	42, 512
Durable goods stores 1	54, 479	55, 164	13, 290	14, 315	13, 203	14, 419
Automotive group Motor vehicle, other automo-	28, 156	28, 303	6, 546	7, 546	6, 478	7, 783
tive dealer3	26, 282	26,352	6.054	7.060	5, 989	7, 299
Tire, battery, accessory dealers ² .	1.874	1,951	492	486	488	484
Furniture and appliance group	8,604	8, 938	2, 200	2, 180	2, 214	2, 326
stores Household appliance, radio	5, 095	5, 273	1, 290	1, 294	1, 299	1, 380
stores ²	3, 509	3, 665	910	885	915	946
Jewelry stores 2	1.351	1.398	353	356	363	353
Lumber, building, hardware group. Lumber, building materials		10,158	2, 561	2, 562	2, 560	2, 480
dealers	7,470	7,534	1,886	1,898	1,916	1,832
dealers Hardware stores ²	2, 738	2,624	675	664	644	648
Nondurable goods stores 1	103, 744	108, 819	26, 290	26, 872	27, 346	28, 092
Apparel group	10, 209	10,709	2, 530	2,613	2.629	2,848
Apparel group Men's and boys' wear stores Women's apparel, accessory	2, 461	2, 550	596	587	622	702
stores. Family and other apparel	4,049	4, 224	1,016	1,045	1,051	1, 096
stores 2	2,015	2, 225	518	566	537	582
Shoe stores	1,684	1,710	400	414	419	468
Drug and proprietary stores	4, 547	4,723	1,175	1,163	1,167	1.212
Eating and drinking places	12, 207	12,688	3, 133	3, 163	3, 183	3,203
Food group 1	37,626	39,776	9,604	9,868	10,146	10, 159
Grocery stores		32, 265	7,762	8,005	8,237	8, 262
Gasoline service stations	9, 151	9, 959	2, 392	2, 434	2, 520	2,603
General merchandise group Department stores, excl. mail	18, 202	18, 678	4, 465	4, 595	4, 641	4, 880
order	10,095	10, 262	2,446	2, 531	2, 551	2,681
Mail order (catalog sales)	1,309	1,343	318	330	339	350
Variety stores Other general merchandise	2, 859	2, 987	718	750	758	754
stores	3,939	4,086	983	985	993	1,094
Liquor stores	2,975	3,173	741	801	803	813

Sales of other durable goods stores, other food stores, and other nondurable goods stores are not shown separately but are included in the totals.
 Estimates for these groups have a significantly higher sampling variability than the

remaining groups.

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

Domestic Business Investment

NVESTMENT during 1952 by private nonagricultural business declined about \$5 billion from 1951, with moderate increases in the acquisition of plant and of equipment only partly offsetting a reduction in the rate of inventory accumulation. Farmers invested less in both inventories and fixed assets, the combined reduction amounting to \$1 billion, while expenditures for residential and institutional construction were little changed from 1951.

Movements in investment in 1952 reflected the changing requirements of a more advanced defense program, private demand which was rising during the year, and the mid-year steel stoppage. The net results of these factors can be seen in the charts.

Both trade and manufacturing inventories showed moderate accumulation for the year as a whole. Within the year, developments on the supply side, particularly those arising from the steel shutdown, obscured the gradual rise in the aggregate demand for inventories as requirements for civilian holdings rose while the need to add further to stocks to support defense production was dwindling. Total inventory holdings at the end of 1952 appeared well balanced and about in line with the current sales and order position. The rate of increase in durable goods inventories in the fourth quarter, however, was subject to a temporary special stimulus as an aftermath of the steel strike.

Capital outlays in 1952 reached a new high, although the total rise was small in comparison with the sharp advance earlier in the post-Korean period. Fourth quarter expenditures were the largest of the year. Businessmen have indicated in a special survey that they expect in 1953 to continue last year's rates of plant and equipment investment.

A comparison of fixed investment by industries shows many industries with lower outlays in 1952 than in 1951, despite the increase in the all-industry total. In recent quarters, however, downward movements have been checked or reversed in most of these industries, with transportation as the outstanding exception.

Plant and Equipment Expenditures

Expansion of productive facilities in 1952 continued at a high rate. Business expenditures for new plant and equipment totaled \$27 billion, or 2 percent above 1951. After allowance for the moderate rise in capital goods prices, the two years were about equal in the physical volume of fixed asset acquisition.

The high point in capital goods expenditures was reached in the final quarter of 1952 with a seasonally adjusted annual rate of over \$28 billion. This compares with almost \$27.5 billion in each of the first two quarters, and less than \$26 billion in the third quarter when installations were delayed by the steel strike.

Government aids through rapid tax amortization and other defense programs in 1952 continued to provide a stimulus to capital goods demand. The value put in place on projects with certificates of necessity was some \$3 billion higher than in 1951, as compared with less than a billion dollar rise in total capital spending, and probably reached its peak in 1952.

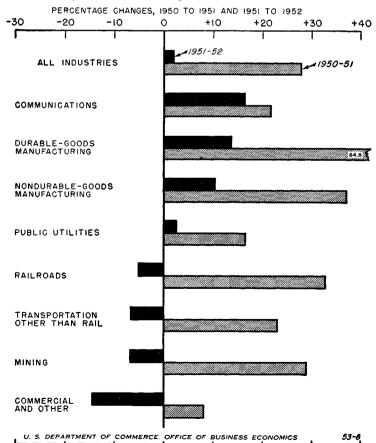
As the year progressed, however, program increases in nondefense sectors became evident. These were associated both with an improved consumer market and profits outlook, and with an easing, except for the temporary influence of the steel shutdowns, in the supply of materials.

Industrial patterns

Manufacturing, communications, and electric power were the only major industries to increase their rate of capital goods investment from 1951 to 1952. Capital outlays by

Plant and Equipment Expenditures

- Changes in investment were more selective In 1952 than in 1951
- Communications and manufacturing were the major areas of strength



the two latter industries each rose about one-sixth while expenditures by manufacturers were about 12 percent higher than a year earlier. Capital outlays by the transportation. mining, and commercial industries were moderately reduced. (See table 8.)

Manufacturing expansion in record volume

Manufacturers purchased a record \$12.5 billion of new productive facilities in 1952, with the durable and nondurable goods groups contributing almost equally to the \$1.3 billion increase from 1951. Within these groups the largest in-creases occurred in industries closely related to the defense program, while the few declines were in nondefense areas.

Among producers of hard goods, the 1952 investment of \$1.7 billion by iron and steel companies was almost 30 percent higher than in the previous year-while the \$0.5 billion capital expenditure by nonferrous metals companies was up by 80 percent. More moderate relative increases occurred in electrical and nonelectrical machinery-8 and 13 percent, respectively-and in motor vehicles (10 percent) and nonautomotive transportation equipment (17 percent).

The stone, clay and glass and the fabricated metals groups, on the other hand, made fixed investments during 1952 about one-fifth below 1951.

Nondurable goods manufacturers increased plant and equipment outlays by \$600 million in 1952, to a total of \$6.6 billion. Petroleum companies in 1952 spent \$2.5 billion, or two-fifths of this amount. This was one-half billion dollars more than their expenditures in 1951. Investment of \$1.5 billion by companies in the chemicals field was up one-sixth from 1951. Rubber companies in 1952 upped their capital spending by one-third and beverage firms by nearly one-fourth. Sizable cutbacks from high 1951 rates of fixed investment were made by textiles and paper com-panies, and there was a moderate decline in capital outlays by food companies.

Transportation outlays decline

The railroads and the nonrail transportation group each reduced acquisitions of capital facilities by somewhat over 5 percent from 1951 to 1952. In the latter group sizable increases in investment by airlines and transit companies were more than offset by lowered expenditures by pipelines, trucking and other transport companies.

The railroads increased their outlays for road betterment and additions, but cut back their investment in rolling stock. Purchases of locomotives fell about 5 percent from 1951 and installations of freight and passenger cars were off by onefifth. Despite the lowered rate of installations, unfilled orders for locomotives and freight cars at the end of last year were down substantially from the end of 1951.

Electric power up, gas utilities down

Total capital outlays in 1952 by public utilities at \$4 billion were about \$100 million higher than in 1951. Here, an increase of about \$400 million in spending by electric power companies was largely offset by declines in capital outlays by gas and other utility companies.

Electric generating capacity in 1952 increased about 6 million kilowatts, about one million less than in 1951 and some 3 million kilowatts less than the 1952 defense goal. Failure to meet this goal was in large part traceable to ma-terial shortages and deficiencies in heavy power equipment delivery. The 1953 program calls for installation of almost 12 million kilowatts, of which three-fourths is scheduled by private power companies. Full realization of this goal, however, may again be affected by some continuing material shortages.

In the mining field, capital outlays made in 1952 by petroleum and nonferrous metals extraction companies were lower than in 1951, while other mining expenditures were little changed. Communications companies increased their

Table 8.—Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment by U. S. Business ¹ 1951-53

[Millions of dollars]

				19	52		1953
	1951	1952 2	Jan March	April– June	July- Sept.	Oct Dec. ²	Jan March
Manufacturing	11, 130	12, 452	2, 742	3, 264	2, 934	3, 512	3, 067
Durable goods industries.	5, 168	5, 869	1, 326	1, 506	1, 387	1, 649	1, 397
Primary iron and steel_ Primary nonferrous	1, 304	1, 681	356	468	386	471	405
metals. Fabricated metal pro-	277	502	109	122	141	131	109
duets	421	350	87	89	80	93	91
Electrical machinery and equipment	359	389	80	96	92	121	105
Machinery except elec- trical	675	763	176	189	175	223	220
Motor vehicles and equipment Transportation equip- ment excluding mo-	, 736	810	171	189	205	245	(3)
tor vehicles	182	214	65	62	39	48	4:
products Other durable goods 4	$\frac{388}{826}$	293 866	83 199	79 212	$\begin{array}{c} 72 \\ 196 \end{array}$	$59 \\ 258$	(³) 193
Nondurable goods indus- tries	5, 962	6, 583	1, 416	1, 758	1, 546	1, 863	1, 67(
Food and kindred pro- ducts Beverages Textile mill products. Paper and allied pro- ducts	657 311 695 489	634 381 512 433	156 67 136 99	168 88 135 108	144 98 110 108	166 127 131 116	154 92 103 117
Chemicals and allied products	1, 283	1, 507	325	375	366	441	393
Petroleum and coal products Rubber products Other nondurable	2, 014 187	2, 494 245	492 55	714 67	567 58	721 66	678 50
goods 5	327	378	86	103	94	95	84
Mining	911	850	208	220	201	221	208
Railroad	1,474	1, 398	362 361	381 378	290	365 345	322 320
Transportation, other than rail. Public utilities	1, 492 3, 855	1, 394 3, 961	847	957	310 970	545 1, 187	996
Commercial and other 6	3, 855 7, 470	3, 961 6, 804	1,708	1,713	1,715	1, 187	1, 607
Total	26, 332	26,860	6, 228	6, 913	6, 420	7, 298	6, 519

Seasonally	Adjusted	a f	Annual	Rates
Geasonans	AUJUSICU	24 6	<i>m</i> inuar	naces

[Billions of dollars]

Manufacturing	 12. 04	12. 80	11. 92	13. 40	13. 47
Mining	. 93	. 87	. 79	. 86	. 95
Railroad	1. 57	1. 48	1. 20	1. 35	1. 32
Transportation, other than rail	1. 47	1. 35	1. 25	1. 53	1. 24
Public utilities	4. 14	3. 99	3. 70	4. 00	4. 37
Commercial and other ⁶	7. 27	6. 85	6. 87	7. 12	7. 33
Total	27. 43	27. 37	25. 72	28. 27	28. 6 8

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

Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and business and business and business and business are based on anti-count.
 Estimates for the fourth quarter of 1952 and the first quarter of 1953 are based on anti-cipated capital expenditures as reported by business in November 1952. The seasonally adjusted data for these quarters are also adjusted when necessary for systematic tendencies in anticipatory data.
 Data not available separately but are included in totals.
 Includes lumber products, furniture and fixtures, instruments, ordnance and miscel-laneous manufactures.
 Includes apparel and related products, tobacco, leather and leather products and print-ing and publishing.
 Includes trade, service, finance, communication and construction.

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

1952 capital spending to about \$1.6 billion, a figure surpassed only in 1948. All major industries in the commercial and other group spent less in 1952 than in the previous yearalthough increased programs were under way in the latter part of last year.

Inventory Developments

The book value of inventories held by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers at the end of 1952 totaled almost \$73.5 billion—some \$700 million more than at the beginning of that year. Replacement costs declined throughout the year, so that the increase in physical units was larger than that indicated by book values. These inventory movements were moderate when contrasted to the previous year when the net change in nonfarm inventories amounted to \$9.5 billion while book values rose even more.

The patterns of inventory changes within the past year, however, were similar for manufacturing and trade with both groups affected first by the dislocation of supply conditions entailed in the steel production stoppages, and reacting later in the year to the improvement in consumer demand.

The interplay of these forces produced, on balance, a period of slight liquidation of business inventories (particularly in trade) during the first half of 1952 and accumulation of both trade and manufacturing stocks in the second half.

Manufacturers' inventories continue rise

As in 1951, the bulk of the business inventory increase recorded for 1952 occurred in industrial stocks. Even though the building of inventories for defense production waned during 1952, at year-end many manufacturing companies were still adding materials for the fulfillment of defense contracts.

During the first 6 months of the year book values of manufacturers' inventories declined by over \$100 million. Inventories were drawn down in July, but with resumption of steel production rose steadily throughout the remainder of The entire \$700 million advance during the the year. second half reflected a rise in quantity of goods on hand.

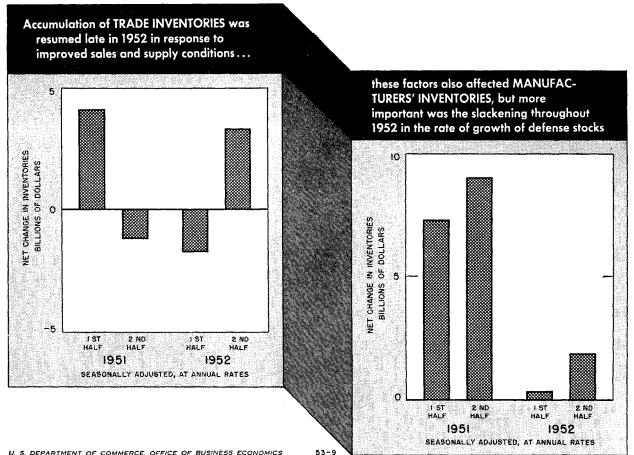
Durable goods inventories were generally expanded and book values rose in the course of 1952 by \$1.2 billion. On the other hand, stocks held by nondurable goods producers declined by \$600 million. The difference in behavior was associated with the importance of producer and defense, as distinguished from consumer directed commodities. The larger advances were in such defense-related industries as transportation equipment, electrical machinery, and primary metals together with chemicals, rubber and petroleum. The largest reductions in stocks occurred in textiles, apparel, and leather with lesser liquidation by furniture manufacturers.

Composition of inventories

The composition of the 1952 inventory increase in terms of stages of fabrication evidenced a distinct improvement in manufacturers' inventory position. Whereas finished goods inventories accounted for nearly half of the 1951 rise, shipping stocks declined last year. The decrease centered in nondurables; the aggregate of finished durable goods remained relatively unchanged over the year.

There was also a drop in the book value of purchased materials and parts, due in part to lower prices but more im-

Inventory growth during 1952 was moderate following the sizable build-up in 1951



portantly to the cautious buying policies of consumer goods producers (whose orders had begun to taper in early 1951) and to the progress on defense production. Goods were being channeled progressively faster to defense production lines after the blueprint and tooling-up period of 1951.

Thus the rise in goods-in-process inventories was more than twice as large as the aggregate book value increase in manufacturers' inventories. Both durable- and non-durablegoods producers advanced this type of inventory but the increase was proportionately much larger for the heavy industries.

Stock-sales position

Manufacturers not only achieved a better balance of stocks during 1952 but also improved their inventory-sales position.

Table 9.—Book Value of Business Inventories

[Billions of dollars]

	Seasonally adjusted at end of period												
	1950		19	951		1952							
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec. »				
Total	62. 9	67.8	72.0	73.7	74.1	73.6	72.9	73.4	74. 9				
Manufacturing Wholesale trade Retail trade	34. 1 9. 7 19. 1	36. 4 10. 3 21. 2	39.7 10.6 21.7	$\begin{array}{r} 42.1 \\ 10.5 \\ 21.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 43.0 \\ 10.3 \\ 20.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 43.2 \\ 10.1 \\ 20.3 \end{array}$	42. 9 9. 9 20. 1	43. 2 9, 9 20, 3	43. 6 10. 2 21. 1				

(p) Preliminary,

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

Stock-sales ratios held relatively firm during the first three quarters of the year and declined slightly in the last 3 months, in contrast to a consistent rise during 1951. For all manufacturers, the ratio at the end of 1952 was 1.8 as compared with 2.1 at the beginning of the year.

Most major industries contributed to this reduction in the ratio of inventories to sales. Exceptions were primary metals where sales rose less than inventories, and petroleum where both sales and inventories increased at the same rate.

Retail inventories expand late in 1952

Retail inventory developments in 1952 were characterized by appreciable liquidation during the first half year and accumulation in the latter half. Stocks declined \$1 billion from the first of the year to mid-summer. Additions to stocks starting in September offset the earlier decline so that for the year as a whole there was a slight increase in book values. Retail sales, however, increased more so that stocksales ratios fell from their 1951 high.

The shift from disinvestment to investment in inventories centered generally in durable-goods retail stores and particularly among motor vehicle dealers. The fall and early winter rebuilding of durable-goods stocks, however, did not quite equal the liquidation earlier in the year. Non-durablegoods retail inventories showed relatively small month-tomonth fluctuations—from April forward mostly in an upward direction. Nearly \$500 million was added to soft-goods stocks during 1952, primarily by apparel and department stores.

Wholesale inventories stable

Wholesalers held the over-all volume of their stocks on hand relatively unchanged from the end of 1951 to the end of 1952. Liquidation of stocks during the earlier months was just about balanced by subsequent accumulation. Book values declined almost \$400 million in the first 6 months, but despite continued declines in prices of materials during the second half, book values moved up by \$300 million.

In contrast to the situation at retail, there was little difference between durable- and non-durable-goods wholesalers with respect to inventory developments during 1952. Here, there was an increase in stocks of producers and defense supplies and a lowering in consumers' goods. Stock-sales ratios at the close of 1952 were little different from the start of the year, but substantially below prewar rates.

New Construction

COTAL new construction activity amounted to \$32.3 billion in 1952, up 5 percent from 1951. Since unit construction costs were up by more than 4 percent, little increase occurred in the physical volume of work put in place.

Developments during the year were highlighted by the slowing rate of expansion in public defense construction, declines in private defense-related industrial construction after the first quarter, and increases in residential, commercial and other less essential projects as larger supplies of critical materials became available, against a background of generally buoyant demand.

Materials restrictions progressively eased

By the latter part of the first quarter of 1952, actual and prospective increases in overall production of the basic metals, combined with a tapering off of the rise in defense and defense-related production, improved the materials outlook significantly. Accordingly, the National Production Authority approved many new projects in the commercial, institutional and public nondefense areas, so that advance planning could begin, with increased allotments to follow in the third quarter. Self-authorization schedules were enlarged as the year progressed.

As the steel supply became more plentiful by December, new orders were issued significantly increasing the amounts of steel and copper that could be self-authorized for commercial and most other types of construction, beginning January 1, 1953. The ban on recreatonal projects, in effect since October 1950, was lifted, and self-authorization quotas set for the first quarter 1953. Similar privileges were granted for public road and highway construction later, on January 21.

The Director of Defense Mobilization, in his eighth quarterly report to the President, looked forward to further relaxation of construction controls during 1953, as increased supplies of steel and aluminum for nonmilitary uses materialize.

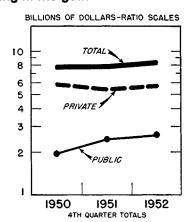
The Commerce Department's index of production of selected building materials was up 4 percent in the final quarter of 1952 compared with a year earlier, although the index for the year as a whole was a bit below 1951. Most of the gain during the year was due to increased output of iron and steel products for construction uses.

Construction costs up moderately

The 4 percent rise in unit construction costs from 1951 to 1952 was chiefly due to higher average hourly earnings of

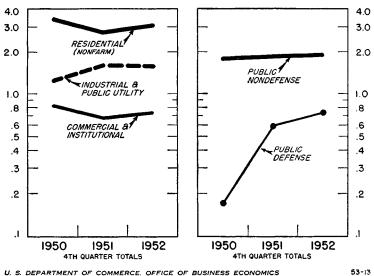
Total Construction Activity

rises 6 percent during 1952 with the private sector sharing in the gain



Less essential private types rise in 1952 as restrictions ease . . .

and defense construction continues upward, but at a slower rate



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

construction labor, which rose by roughly 6 percent during the year. Over the same period, employment eased slightly, according to BLS reports covering contract construction, while average hours worked per week increased around 2 percent.

The prices of building materials, the other chief component of unit construction cost indexes, were virtually stable during 1952, and slightly below 1951. Although some types of materials, such as building paper and board, and insulation materials, showed price increases, most were stable or even declined moderately, as in the case of paints and paint materials, and hardware.

Private Construction

Private outlays for residential building in nonfarm areas amounted to more than \$11 billion in 1952, up fractionally from 1951. Increased outlays for additions and alterations to existing structures accounted for the gain, while outlays for new permanent units were unchanged. During the year, however, residential construction advanced substantially, rising about 11 percent from the fourth quarter 1951 to the final quarter of 1952. Even after adjustment for price increases, the advance was significant.

The rise in activity reflected the gradual, generally upward movement in numbers of new units started. From a low point of little more than 0.9 million starts in mid-1951, seasonally adjusted at an annual rate, private starts reached 1.0 million in the final quarter 1951, and almost 1.2 million in the last quarter of 1952. The preliminary 1952 total of 1,074 thousand private starts exceeded the 1,020 thousand recorded in 1951.

The starts data indicate that new permanent nonfarm units have been added to the housing stock during the past year or more at a rate considerably in excess of the increase in nonfarm households, which amounted to 900,000 units during the year ending last April, according to Census Bureau surveys. As discussed in Markets after the Defensi Expansion, the difference may be accounted for by replacement building and/or additions to the inventory of vacant Private surveys indicate, however, that vacancies units. are still not a deterrent to new building in most urban areas, and residential rents continued to advance throughout the year.

The high level of residential building was bolstered in the final months of 1952 by the relaxation in September of Regulation X, as required by the 1952 amendments to the Defense Production Act. Five percent downpayments are still required on Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration loans, however, and loan maturity provisions are retained. Under the provisions of the amended Act, the more stringent controls would be reimposed if the rate of housing starts remain above 1.2 million for three consecutive months.

The volume of FHA home insurance written and VA home loan guaranty declined significantly in 1952, while conventional mortgage recordings increased by a more than off-setting amount. The renewed upward tendency of longterm interest rates in the latter part of 1952 led to increasing pressure from various sectors of the financial community for upward revision of the 4 and 4½ percent VA and FHA interest rates.

Around 40 percent of all private starts were still being made under the FHA and VA loan programs in the latter part of the year, with increasing applications and appraisal requests foreshadowing a continued high volume for the time This has involved increasing support from the being. Federal National Mortgage Association for the VA loans which are selling at a discount in the private secondary mortgage market in some areas.

In the 220 localities now designated as critical defense areas, over 98,000 dwelling units had been approved for special FHA mortgage insurance aid by the end of the year 1952. Of this total, over 42,000 units had been started, and almost 25,000 completed, mostly during the year 1952. This program was accelerated by the appropriation of about 529 million for community facilities involving close to \$13 million of Federal assistance in loans and grants, as well as by supporting operations of FNMA.

Divergent trends in other private types

Although industrial construction was up by almost 10 percent from 1951 to 1952, the trend during 1952 was gradually downward. This reflected chiefly the slowing rate of expansion of defense production capacity, as discussed more fully in the section of business plant and equipment outlays. Public utility outlays continued up, but at a slower rate than in the preceding year.

On the other hand, whereas commercial construction was down by one-fifth from 1951 to 1952, there was a definite upswing beginning about mid-year as controls were eased. The demand situation was buoyant, reflecting deferral of projects due to restrictions imposed after Korea, against the background of increasing needs as population continued to increase at a rapid rate and residential construction remained high.

Institutional construction was likewise below the 1951 total in 1952, but showed a small increase between the fourth quarters. The largest gains during the year were shown by social and recreational, educational and religious construction, with hospital and miscellaneous institutional types declining.

The very sharp increase in nonresidential contract awards in the latter part of 1952, as reported by the Dodge Corporation, coupled with increased allocations of materials and the uffting of the prohibition on recreational construction as of January 1, 1953, underlined the bright prospects for commercial and institutional construction as the new year got under way.

Farm construction, on the other hand, declined by around 6 percent from 1951 to 1952. This reflected the decline from earlier peaks in the price and income situation of farmers, as well as the fact that most of the accumulated backlog of construction projects appeared to have been exhausted by the comparatively large volume of farm building in the postwar period.

New Public Construction

More than \$10½ billion of public new construction was put in place in 1952, up by one-eighth from the previous year. Although there was a leveling off during the year, this rate in terms of either current or constant dollars was the highest on record with the exception of the early years of World War II. Further, public construction advanced to almost one-third of the total construction activity from an average of 25 percent during the period 1946-51.

Defense construction up sharply

For the past two years, public construction directly related to the defense effort has been one of the more dynamic elements in the rise in total construction activity. Construction outlays for the military establishment and the Atomic Energy Commission amounted to \$2.5 billion in 1952, up by almost \$1 billion from the total for the previous year. The rate of increase between the fourth quarters of 1951 and 1952 was much less striking, however. Despite the fact that about \$4.5 billion of military, naval, and atomic energy construction has been put in place in the Continental United States during the past two and onehalf years, a large amount of funds for these purposes still remains unspent. Since June 1950, Congress has appropriated more than \$10.5 billion for domestic public defense construction. Thus, at the close of 1952, about \$5.5 billion was available to finance such construction in the future.

Nondefense activity stable in 1952

Public new construction for nondefense purposes was put in place in 1952 at an annual rate only slightly in excess of that for 1951. When adjusted for the rise in construction costs which occurred during the year, the 1952 rate was virtually unchanged from that for the previous year and still below that for the record year 1939. This relative stability in nondefense public construction outlays since 1950 may be traced to a combination of factors including rising construction costs, fiscal difficulties of many State and local governments, and shortages of specific fabricated metal products involving Federal Government regulations.

Although material shortages exercised a significant restricting influence upon nondefense public construction in 1951, this factor was of lesser consequence with respect to the level of public works activity in 1952. While it is true that some delays were experienced due to difficulties in obtaining needed metal products, it appears that indicated metal requirements for public construction were substantially above NPA allotments only for highway, social and recreational facilities. In the case of highway construction, NPA allotments in 1952 amounted to less than two-thirds of the total steel requested. Thus, it is likely that outlays for roads and streets last year might have been somewhat larger had steel supplies been more ample. While shortages of certain steel products may temporarily delay particular highway projects, material shortages are not expected to be an important limiting factor this year, as recent liberalization of selfauthorization schedules indicate.

With respect to particular types of nondefense public works, only highway, school, and residential construction showed increases in 1952. New highway construction, which had been put in place in 1951 at about the same rate as in 1950, rose by one-eighth last year to \$2.7 billion, accounting for the bulk of the rise in nondefense public construction between 1951 and 1952. It is of interest to note that construction outlays for toll highway facilities which have been increasing sharply in the postwar period, were reduced somewhat in 1952. That this lull is only temporary is evidenced by the sale of more than \$700 million of toll road and bridge bonds during the past year.

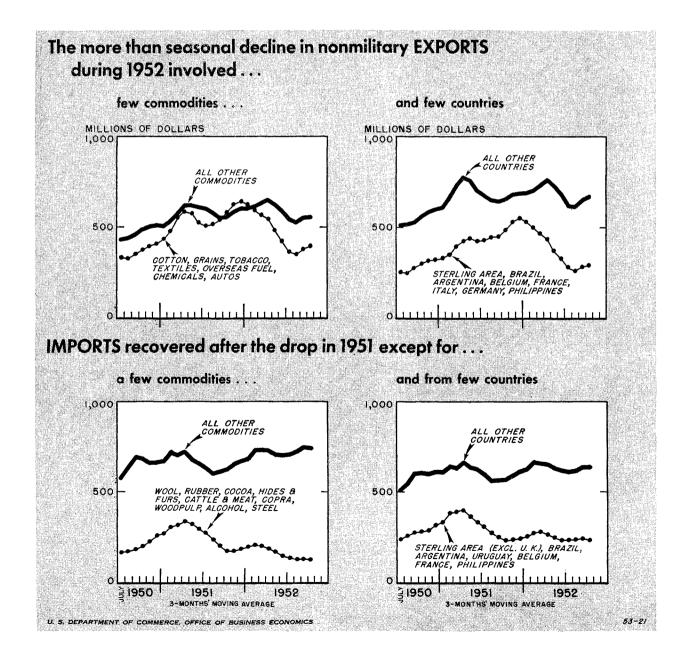
An estimated \$1.6 billion for public educational facilities were put in place last year, a record amount even if adjusted for price changes. Public elementary school enrollments have continued to increase, however, and were especially heavy in the fall of 1952.

As a result of tightened statutory limitations on the start of new Federally subsidized dwelling units, public housing starts numbered 57,000 in 1952 as compared with more than 71,000 in the previous year. The 1952 rate of activity increased one-tenth above that for the previous year, however, since there was a large carry-over of work in progress on 1951 starts and on the 1952 starts which were concentrated in the first half of the year. The reduced number of starts authorized by Congress for fiscal year 1953 will have a more important effect upon activity in the current calendar year.

International Trade

FOR 1952 as a whole the value of United States trade with the rest of the world was slightly below the \$26 billion total of 1951. Exports again amounted to \$15 billion while imports fell \$300 million short of the \$11 billion peak reached during the previous year.

During the course of 1952, significant changes developed in our export trade, and important though less pronounced alterations occurred in the case of imports. American exporters noted a sharply declining foreign demand for their products, which was only in part due to tightened import and exchange controls imposed by some countries to prevent further increases in foreign borrowing or to reduce imports in line with available dollar incomes. On the other hand, domestic importers, that had curtailed their purchases fairly early in 1951 as a result of improved supplies and anticipation of lower prices, increased their buying of many items after prices had become more in line with those of other commodities. The total volume of goods imported was



February 1953

actually as great as in 1951, although declining prices reduced the total value.

Export decline reduced trade surplus

By far the most notable development in international trade of the United States was the decline in exports which began in June. As a result the export surplus excluding military-aid shipments was reduced to an annual rate of \$1.5 billion in the 6 months ended November as compared to \$4.5 billion in the previous half-year (see chart). The total trade surplus fell somewhat less sharply as rising shipments under the military-aid program offset in part the lower exports of other goods.

Export drop not general

The large reduction in United States exports during the latter half of 1952 did not reflect a general decline in world demand for American goods. At least 70 percent of the \$3.2 billion (at an annual rate) drop from the 6-month's period ending in May to the subsequent half-year ending in November can be accounted for by lower shpments of a few major items to a small number of countries.

Of the declining export commodities, raw cotton was by far the most important. In the same manner, no other single commodity import fell to as great an extent as raw wool. Much of the contraction in trade in both fibers can be traced to the lowered activity of the textile industry, both here and abroad—particularly in Europe. Weaknesses in export outlets as well as in domestic demands depressed the industry in major producing countries. At their low point in July 1952 United States exports of textile products were only one-half the high rate recorded in March 1951.

The ability of the textile industry to meet at least part of its reduced requirements for raw materials from stocks accumulated during the previous year also explains in part the sharp reduction during 1952 in exports of raw cotton and imports of raw wool. Stocks of cotton in some consuming countries had become excessive relative to reduced demands. Our inventories of wool, bolstered by heavy post-Korean imports, were likewise drawn upon to meet currently lower requirements.

As a result of the lower demands, stocks of both cotton and wool have accumulated in several major producing countries. Greater production outside the United States has also augmented world supplies of raw cotton. Lower prices, especially for wool, explain in part the large value declines pictured in the chart.

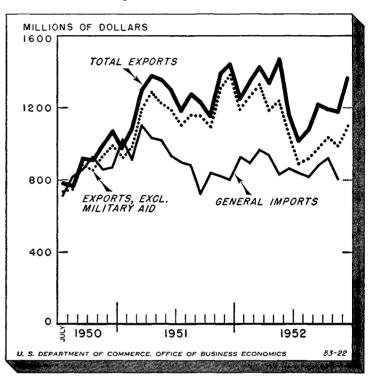
The impressive rise last fall in domestic and foreign textile manufacturing should foreshadow at least some improvement in the cotton and wool trades. Other favorable signs are the recent recovery in wool prices and the gradual increase in exports of textile products during the latter part of 1952.

Grain and fuel also prominent in export drop

Reduced shipments of grain, coal, and petroleum products accounted for much of the remaining drop in exports. In 1951 and in the first part of the past year foreign countries, unable to meet increased requirements from domestic sources or to obtain even normal imports from certain traditional foreign suppliers, made extraordinary purchases in the United States.

The picture changed greatly during 1952. India's need for emergency grain imports disappeared as domestic production improved and stocks became more ample. Record supplies of grain became available for export from Canada; and harvests in North Africa and in Western Europe were greater than during the 1951–52 crop year. European countries also increased their production of coal and hydroelectric power and their use of petroleum. Favored with mild weather, they were able to reduce their coal purchases here. The large gap in petroleum supplies resulting from the loss of Iranian output was filled by expanding refinery

Declining exports reduce trade surplus



capacity in Europe and by increasing the flow of crude oil in Middle Eastern countries other than Iran.

Exports to Sterling Area and Europe

The pronounced rise during 1951 in total nonmilitary exports to Continental Europe, particularly to Belgium, France, Italy, and Germany, and the subsequent decline in 1952, closely paralleled the movement of the four commodities discussed above—raw cotton, grains, coal, and petroleum products. An even greater rise and fall in purchases of sterling area countries, notably the United Kingdom and India, can be explained to a large extent by changing demands for cotton and grain.

Exchange restrictions lowered exports

Shipments to the sterling area were further depressed by the tighter import and exchange controls imposed in early 1952.

United States tobacco exports to the United Kingdom were among those most affected by these new controls. Shipments during the second half of 1952 were only one-fifth as large as in the similar period of 1951. However, since much of the reduction in foreign buying apparently occurred because it was possible to utilize stocks previously imported, and since other supplying countries have not increased production to any large extent, tobacco exports may recover relatively faster than shipments of other basic agricultural products such as grains and cotton. Export markets for some other American goods, particularly in the Union of South Africa and Australia, were also adversely affected by the tighter import controls.

Brazil, which had been purchasing goods beyond its ability to pay, imposed tighter import restrictions early in 1952 to prevent a further accumulation of indebtedness and to begin repayment. At their peak in December 1951, exports to Brazil, which included some extraordinary grain shipments but consisted mainly of automobiles, machinery, chemicals, and other manufactured goods amounted to \$970 million at an annual rate; in October and November 1952, such shipments had declined to an annual rate of about \$300 million.

Also noteworthy was the drop in sales to Argentina which, faced with an adverse balance-of-payments position, had tightened its exchange restrictions earlier than Brazil; the resulting decline in United States exports had begun in the fall of 1951.

Machinery, steel exports continue high

Foreign demands for American goods otherwise were fairly well maintained throughout the year. Shipments of most types of machinery, dollarwise the largest United States export item, were even further increased as compared to 1951. The larger exports represented in part deliveries on orders placed during the previous year or earlier. Also, the lag between receipts of new orders and deliveries became narrower as the pressure on American producers grew less intense.

More than half of the machinery exported during 1952 went to Western Hemisphere countries, in most of which American companies had undertaken large-scale investment programs and local Government and private industries were implementing other sizeable industrialization and development projects. Canada, Venezuela, Mexico, and Cuba stand out as particularly large markets.

A number of countries outside the Western Hemisphere, also having embarked on programs for increasing national production, preferred to maintain or increase their imports of capital equipment even though in some cases other purchases from the United States had to be curtailed.

Demands for American steel likewise continued high and, as domestic output increased, were more fully satisfied. Except for the period affected by the strike, steel exports moved upward during the year. This was in contrast to our own reduced need for steel imports from European suppliers, particularly Belgium and France. Purchases from these countries started an almost continuous decline as early as the middle of 1951, rising in the last part of 1952 apparently only as a result of the strike.

Changes in imports

The dip in imports which occurred fairly early in 1951 also involved largely a few commodities originating in a relatively small number of countries (see chart). Some of these countries were the same ones which accounted for the decline in United States exports.

During 1952, dollar earnings of the outer sterling countries continued to be lower than during the first half of 1951, even though the United States resumed its buying of tin early in the year. The decline in wool prices from the abnormal highs of early 1951 was not halted until the middle of 1952, and, as discussed previously, the volume imported was substantially smaller than in the previous year. Another sharp break in prices for natural rubber occurred early in 1952, reflecting mainly the increased competition offered by the synthetic product and the near attainment of the Government stockpiling goal. Earnings from cocoa also declined as buyers liquidated inventories and reduced purchases because of the small crop and resulting high prices.

The reduction in demand for raw wool lowered Argentine and Uruguayan dollar earnings. Brazil likewise received fewer dollars in 1951 owing to lower shipments of cocoa, hides, and oilseeds. However, the decline in imports from Brazil was far smaller than the reduction in exports to Brazil.

These imports and the few others shown separately on the chart accounted for nearly 40 percent of total imports during the first half of 1951. The reduced purchases of these items since that time kept total import payments below their former peak even though imports of "other commodities" as well as imports from "other countries" (see chart) increased substantially during 1952.

Fewer adjustments in 1953 foreseen

Major fluctuations in our international trade, such as those which characterized the past three years, seem unlikely to occur during the year ahead. Basic supply scarcities, which explain most of the wide swings in both exports and imports, have largely disappeared as a result of increased production in the United States and the rest of the world and, in some cases, reduced consumption. Expansion in Government and private inventories of many commodities has also subsided. However, as a result of the continued high demands resulting from high production and incomes, prices of most basic items moving in world trade have become fairly stable.

With a continuing high rate of domestic business activity in prospect, it appears that the demand for most imported goods will continue to be at least as high as it is currently. Hence foreign countries should be able to earn sufficient dollars to maintain their existing purchases from the United States at or near current rates.

Better balanced trade with most countries

An examination of our changed trading position vis-a-vis various major areas and countries also supports the conclusion that foreign expenditures for American exports have become better aligned with current and prospective dollar incomes.

In the last half of 1952 Western Europe's trade deficit with this country (excluding military aid) had declined to less than \$1 billion at an annual rate as compared with nearly \$2.5 billion during the last six months of 1951. The outer sterling area also improved its financial position, having developed a surplus with the United States early in 1952. Japan's continued trade deficit was more than offset by dollar earnings from other sources, mainly heavy United States military expenditures.

Commerce with Canada, our largest trading partner, became even more brisk than in 1951. Exports to Canada increased, mainly as a result of the elimination of credit restrictions and the high rate of production and investments in that country. Imports from Canada, which had been unaffected by the 1951 recession in import buying, continued a moderate rise in 1952, reflecting not only the increase in newsprint prices, but also greater purchases of metals and some other Canadian products. The considerably higher export surplus with Canada as compared with 1951 was facilitated by Canada's greater dollar receipts from transactions with countries other than the United States.

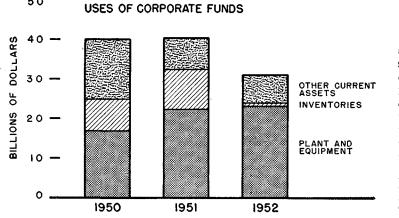
A number of other Western Hemisphere countries were also able to increase their dollar earnings during 1952, mainly by greater sales of nonferrous metals. Hence, the reductions which these countries made in their purchases here were sufficient to bring their trade with the United States near balance. 50

Financing Business Investment

THE past year featured a continued heavy demand for long-term funds both by business to finance expansion of fixed capital and by consumers to finance housing purchases. Consumers also sharply expanded short-term borrowing to buy automobiles and other durable consumer goods. Business short-term needs for additional working capital funds, on the other hand, were considerably reduced from the high requirements in 1951. As overall inflationary pressures subsided, the direct credit controls introduced earlier in the defense build-up were lifted during the year.

Terms of equity financing improved substantially over the year with the yield on equity securities steadily dropping as a buoyant market carried stock prices to the highest level since 1929. The cost of borrowed long-term funds continued relatively low in 1952 with the supply of capital for business maintained in generally adequate volume. On the other

Fixed capital programs expanded further in 1952, but inventory needs were reduced...



resulting in less emphasis on short-term financing, while long-term funds were raised in record volume

50 - SOURCES OF CORPORATE FUNDS 40 - SHORT-TERM 50 - SHORT-TERM FINANCING 20 - FINANCING 20 - FINANCING 10 - FINANCING 10 - FINANCING RETAINED EARNINGS AND DEPRECIATION 0 - 1950 1951 1952

53-14

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

hand, there was a further rise in short-term rates, particularly in the latter part of the year as the seasonal upturn of business demand for bank loans was superimposed on increased consumer borrowing.

Both business and consumers improved their liquidity positions over the year. While additions of liquid resources by business concerns were of moderate proportions, individuals continued to accumulate liquid assets at a pace exceeding even the high rate of the preceding year. On balance at year-end, the financial positions of both consumers and business appeared generally adequate for the maintenance of a high rate of business activity.

It may be noted that for the year as a whole reduced business requirements for working capital, more particularly inventories, served to offset much of the expansionary pressure stemming from the government sector of the economy. Under the impact of the rise in Federal defense expenditures in 1952, a moderate deficit on government income and product accounts replaced the substantial surplus of 1951.

The following discussion reviews the year's developments in financing the capital requirements of corporate business and of individuals.

Financing Corporate Requirements

The new capital requirements of corporate business in 1952 amounted to about \$31 billion, \$9 billion less than the record sums required in 1950 and 1951 despite outlays for fixed capital which reached a new high in 1952. The major difference in the pattern of financial requirements in 1952 as compared with the preceding two years was the sharp reduction in additions to working capital, with the result that these requirements, which accounted for almost one half of total needs in 1951, accounted for one quarter of the smaller total in 1952.

The book value of corporate inventories in 1952 increased less than \$1 billion, in contrast to expansions of \$8 billion and \$10 billion respectively in 1950 and 1951 (table 10). The small rise for 1952 as a whole reflected renewed accumulation of corporate inventories in the latter part of the year which more than offset mild inventory liquidation in the earlier months. While the increase in corporate receivables was about the same as in 1951, there was a smaller growth in receivables from business offset by a more rapid expansion of credit to consumers. Mainly as a result of increased consumer borrowing from business, net receivables (receivables less payables) rose more rapidly in 1952 than in the previous year.

Short-run financing pressure eased

Reduced working capital requirements were reflected in the substantially moderated additions to current liabilities. The sharp rise in short-term bank loans to business which began in mid-1950 and continued with some abatement to the later part of 1951 was moderated still more this past year. Corporate bank borrowing underwent a net expansion of about \$1½ billion in contrast to a rise of over \$4 billion in 1951. The 1952 bank-loan expansion was due largely to defense-related demand for funds, with little net change apparent in other sectors. Partly as a result of this easing pressure for short-term funds the voluntary credit restraint program initiated under the authority of the Defense Production Act was suspended in May of last year.

With book profits down somewhat, Federal tax accruals in 1952 actually fell short of tax payments whereas the increase in profits tax liabilities in 1951 provided a sizable volume of temporary investment funds in that year.

Long-term financing increased

In financing higher fixed capital requirements corporations placed greater relative emphasis on the capital markets as a source of funds in 1952 but continued, as in the past, to

Table 10.-Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds, 1950-52 1

[Billions of dollars]

	1950	1951	1952 2
Uses			
Plant and equipment Increase in current assets—total	16.9	22.2	23.0
Increase in current assets—total	23.1	18.1	8.0
Inventories (book value)	8.0	10.2	1.0
Receivables Cash, deposits and U. S. Government securities	9, 9	4.6	4.5
Cash, deposits and U.S. Government securities	4.9	2.9	2.0
Other current assets	. 3	. 4	. 5
Total uses	40.0	40.3	31.0
Sources			
Retained profits 3	11.6	9.0	7.0
Depreciation	7.8	8.8	10.5
Depreciation Net new issues—total	3.7	6.4	8.0
Stocks	1.7	2.8	2.5
Bonds	2.0	3.6	5.5
Increase in other liabilities	18.0	15.8	5.5
Mortgage loans	.9	. 9	1.0
Bank loans	1.5	4.2	1.5
Trade payables	6.7	4.3	2.5
Trade payables Federal income tax liabilities	7.4	5.6	-1.0
Other current liabilities	1.5	. 8	1.5
Total sources	41.1	40.0	31.0
Discrepancy (uses less sources)	-1.1	.3	

 Excluding banks and insurance companies.
 Preliminary and based on incomplete data. Estimates have been rounded to nearest \$0.5 billion. 3. Including depletion.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce based on Securities and Exchange Commission and other financial data.

depend on internal funds for the major share of financing needs.

With 1952 book profits after taxes reduced about \$1½ billion from 1951 and dividends slightly increased, retained earnings of nonfinancial corporations amounted to \$7 billion in 1952, roughly \$2 billion less than in 1951. However, there was a largely offsetting expansion of depreciation and amortization allowances, with the result that the volume of capital expansion financed from internal equity funds-retained earnings and depreciation-totaled \$17½ billion, approximately the same as in 1951.

Almost \$8 billion of net new money was raised through the issue of bonds and stocks in 1952. This was \$1½ billion more than in 1951 and far above any other year on record. While net stock financing in 1952 was about the same as in 1951, amounting to about \$21/2 billion, new money flowing to corporations from the sale of bonds rose to \$5½ billion. Throughout most of the postwar period, public-utility companies were the dominant users of the new-securities markets. Since the start of the present defense build-up, however, manufacturing corporations have stepped up their security sales markedly. These two industrial groups have accounted for by far the preponderant part of total net new money-both bonds and stocks-raised in the recent period.

The flotation of this huge volume of new securities was achieved on terms about as satisfactory as in the preceding year. Long-term interest rates were relatively steady during 1952 and only fractionally higher than in the preceding year. The most striking development in financing terms followed from the continued upward movement of stock

prices. With corporate earnings somewhat lower and dividends only fractionally higher, the ratios of average earnings and dividends to stock prices in 1952 were down 15 and 10 percent, respectively, from 1951. As may be seen in table 11, these measures of the cost of equity financing were not only substantially below the postwar peak but compared rather favorably with prewar periods of high economic activity, with the exception of 1929. Interest costs were, however, still substantially below the cost of equity funds and this was no doubt an important consideration in the continued heavy reliance on debt financing.

Liquidity tends upward

The overall financial position of corporations at year-end appeared to be generally satisfactory. Liquidity showed some improvement over the year, reversing the tendency which had been apparent since 1950. The continued availability of a large volume of funds retained from operations

Table 11.—Relation of Corporate Bond and Stock Yields

[Percent per annum]

		Common stock			
	Bond yield	Dividend yield	Earnings— price ratio		
A verage for period: 1924-26. 1929. 1940-41. 1948. 1950. 1951. 1952.	5.23.53.12.93.1	5, 5 3, 5 5, 7 5, 7 6, 4 6, 2 5, 6	10. 5 6. 2 8. 4 12. 6 12. 7 9. 4 7. 9		

Source: Bond yields, Moody's Investors Service; dividend yields and earnings-price ratio, U. S. Department of Commerce, based on Cowles Commission Monograph No. 3 and similar data from Moody's published indexes of stock prices, dividends, and earnings.

served to offset the impact of rapid debt expansion on the capital structure of corporate industry. While interest payments were higher as a result of the increase in debt, their charges when measured against the funds available for payment were still well below any prewar ration.

Financial Position of Individuals

With personal income rising somewhat more than expenditures, savings of individuals rose from about \$17 billion in 1951 to \$19 billion last year. In each of the past two years these savings have been predominantly in highly liquid form (table 12). Additions to cash and deposits in 1952 totaled \$9½ billion, \$1½ billion more than in 1951, and an amount far above any previous peacetime year other than 1946 when consumer spending was still affected by shortages of goods.

Net security purchases were likewise made in record volume as about \$4½ billion, largely corporate bonds and stocks, were added to individuals' holdings. Together with increases in equity in private insurance, these three forms of liquid savings amounted to over \$18 billion in 1952, $$2\frac{1}{2}$ billion more than in 1951, and 75 percent more than the volume of such savings in 1950. If account is taken only of the most liquid assets—cash and U. S. Government securities—individual holdings at the end of the year were well in excess of prewar ratios of these assets to income.

As may be seen from table 12 consumers also increased their indebtedness very substantially in 1952. The rise in short-term borrowing, mainly to finance purchases of durable consumer goods, was in sharp contrast to the situation in 1951 when little net expansion took place. To some extent, the added borrowing last year, as well as the relative stability in 1951 reflected the changed conditions with respect to credit

These controls, combined with the let-up in concontrols. sumer spending following the post-Korean buying waves, served to keep credit purchases in check in 1951. Consumer credit Regulation W was, however, lifted early in 1952, and the subsequent easing of credit terms facilitated the rapid credit expansion in the latter part of the year.

Consumer debt rises

With housing purchases continuing at near record rates, consumers again in 1952 added sizably to their long-term mortgage debt. The rise in outstanding indebtedness has been at a decreasing rate in recent years due largely to a steady rise in repayments-an expected development in view of the sharp upward trend of mortgage borrowing over the whole postwar period.

While consumer borrowing has been steadily expanded over the postwar period, it will be remembered that through the war period net liquidation of debt occurred at a time when consumer incomes and savings were rising sharply. With huge wartime accumulations of liquid resources, consumers were in an extremely favorable financial position at the war's end and thus were able to both expand borrowing and reduce the acquisition of liquid assets while maintaining debt positions and liquidity which remained favorable by prewar standards. By the end of 1952 individuals' accumulated liquid resources were still high in historical perspective. Holdings of cash, deposits and United States securities cur-

Table 12.-Increases in Selected Liquid Asset Holdings and Indebtedness of Individuals, 1950-52

[Billions of dollars]

	1950	1951	1952
Selected liquid assets: Currency and deposits. Securities. Equity in private insurance. Total	5.7 .8 3.9 10.4	7.9 3.7 4.2 15. 8	9.5 4.4 4.5 18.4
Consumer indebtedness Short-term Mortgage	3. 2 7. 0	.4 6.4	3. 2 5. 3
Total	10.2	6.8	8, 5

Source: Securities and Exchange Commission except for 1952 which was estimated by U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

rently represent over 100 percent of annual consumer expenditures compared with a proportion of roughly two-thirds in the late twenties. However, the continued rise in debt in 1952 appears to have brought consumer debt outstanding to about the same proportion of income as in the earlier period.

The Business Population

THE Nation's business population increased moderately in 1952, continuing the rise which has characterized every postwar year except 1949. Since the wartime low in 1944, the business population has grown by 1 million and currently comprises over 4 million concerns.

The overall rise has not been large since the Korean invasion, and has not kept pace with the expansion in total business volume as it did in earlier postwar years. This is not surprising in view of the shifts in use of resources and manpower that have been necessary in the defense expansion period.

The impact of post-Korean developments can also be seen in the changing industrial distribution of concerns. Most notable were the increases in such defense-related industries as durable goods manufacturing, transportation and construction. Some reductions, on the other hand, occurred in retail trade and in nondurable goods manufacturing (see table 13).

The industrial changes within the business population in 1952 were similar to those in 1951 except for manufacturing as a whole. Here there was a slight loss in the number of concerns last year following a slight gain in 1951. The relative changes since 1950 are shown by major industry division in the top section of the chart.

Construction and transportation continue up

During 1952, contract construction and transportation account for practically the entire increase in the business population. The persistent and strong demand for construction was reflected in a 6 percent increase over the previous year in the average number of construction firms. Transportation followed with a gain of 5 percent, mostly increases in small trucking and warehousing concerns.

Contract construction—perhaps the most volatile of the major industry divisions—now contains nearly twice as

Table 13.—Annual Average Number of Firms in Operation, and Percent Change, by Major Industry Divisions, Selected Years 1940-52

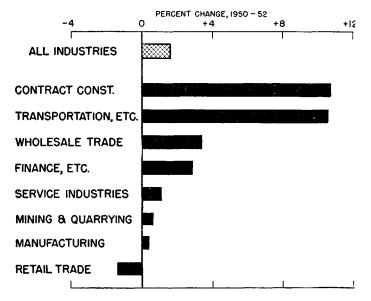
	Average Number of Firms in Operation (thousands)								Percent Change					
	1940	1943	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 +	1940-52	1943-52	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	
All industries	3, 382. 8	3, 045. 1	3, 990. 7	3, 964. 8	3, 980. 4	4, 008. 9	4, 043. 5	19.5	32, 8	-0.6	0.4	0.7	0, 9	
Mining and quarrying Contract construction Manufacturing Durable Nondurable.	$\begin{array}{r} 37.\ 3\\ 199.\ 2\\ 226.\ 7\\ 86.\ 0\\ 140.\ 7\end{array}$	32. 3 157. 5 238. 8 97. 5 141. 3	$\begin{array}{c} 35.\ 2\\ 321.\ 0\\ 329.\ 6\\ 156.\ 4\\ 173.\ 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 34.\ 6\\ 335.\ 0\\ 312.\ 0\\ 145.\ 8\\ 166.\ 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 34.\ 2\\ 358.\ 0\\ 303.\ 0\\ 142.\ 1\\ 160.\ 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 34.\ 2\\ 375.\ 4\\ 305.\ 9\\ 150.\ 4\\ 155.\ 5\end{array}$	34.4 396.3 304.1 154.5 149.6	-7.8 98.9 34.1 79.7 6.3	$\begin{array}{r} 6.5\\ 151.6\\ 27.3\\ 58.5\\ 5.9\end{array}$	-1.7 4.4 -5.3 -6.8 -4.0	-1.2 6.9 -2.9 -2.5 -3.2	0 4.9 1.0 5.8 -3.4	.6 5.6 6 2.7 -3.8	
Transportation, communication and other public utilities Wholesale trade. Retail trade. Finance, insurance and real estate Service industries	$148.\ 0\\146.\ 8\\1,\ 596.\ 0\\310.\ 5\\718.\ 3$	$121. 0 \\ 141. 5 \\ 1,400. 3 \\ 301. 2 \\ 652. 5$	$188. \ 3 \\ 202. \ 7 \\ 1, 709. \ 6 \\ 346. \ 8 \\ 857. \ 4$	$189.3 \\ 203.0 \\ 1,693.2 \\ 344.7 \\ 853.0$	194. 2204. 01, 685. 2347 2854. 5	204. 4207. 11, 672. 3352. 1857. 5	214.7210.91,662.9357.0863.5	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{45. 1} \\ \textbf{43. 7} \\ \textbf{4. 2} \\ \textbf{15. 0} \\ \textbf{20. 2} \end{array}$	77. 4 49. 0 18. 8 18. 5 32. 3	.5 .1 -1.0 6 5	2.6 .5 5 .7 .2	5.3 1.5 8 1.4 .4	5.0 1.8 6 1.4 .7	

1. Preliminary.

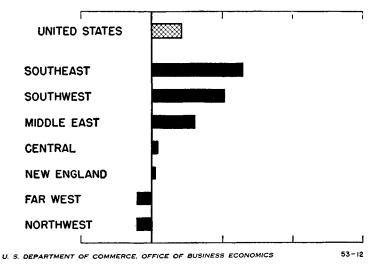
The BUSINESS POPULATION

has shown little change in Korean period

Since 1950 the strength in construction and transportation has balanced losses in retail trade



while gains in the South have off-set minor losses in the West



many firms as in 1940 and more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many as in 1943.

The total number of manufacturers is currently about the same as in mid-1950. The rise in the durable-goods sector has been largely offset by a reduction in the number of producers of nondurable goods. Manufacturing was the only major industry division in which the number of operating firms increased during World War II as a result of sharp increases among durable-goods producers. The manufacturing population reached a postwar peak in 1947—about 1 year earlier than the other major industry divisions—and declined until 1950.

In 1952, as in the previous year, moderate increases in wholesale trade, finance and service firms have balanced a small relative decrease in the number of retail businesses.

Recent regional shifts

As the lower section of the chart shows, all regions of the United States with the exception of the Far West and Northwest shared in the post-Korean rise of about 50,000 firms. The small decline in the business population in the Far West followed a period of rapid growth, from the low during World War II to 1948, in which this region led the national advance of almost 1 million firms.

The Southeast and Southwest have continued a betterthan-average growth since 1944. When the present business population is compared with the number of firms in operation in 1944, these two regions show the greatest gains, with the Far West appearing in third place. To a large extent the more favorable showing in the Southern areas in the past 2 years is attributable to growth in retail trade—in contrast to the decline in the number of these firms in all other regions except the Middle East.

Among the major industry divisions, only manufacturing shows a pattern of recent regional changes strikingly different from that depicted in the chart for all industries combined. Manufacturing firms in the Far West increased more than in any other region (7 percent). New England and the Southeast followed with 5 percent each. The number of manufacturers declined moderately in all other regions except the Middle East where the number remained unchanged.

Business turnover

In 1952 the number of new businesses established was about 5 percent greater than in the previous year, business discontinuances were 4 percent lower, and there was practically no change in the number or rate at which firms in operation changed hands.

More new firms were formed in 1952 than in any year since 1947. New firm formation reached a peak in the reconversion year of 1946 when more than 600,000 new concerns entered the business population. The trend in number of new businesses was downward until 1949, after which each year has seen some increase in the number of newly established concerns. However, about one-third fewer firms were formed in 1952 than in the record year of 1946.

The number of discontinued businesses has varied only moderately each year since 1948 when the readjustment of the business population from the dislocations of World War II had been virtually completed. About 350,000 concerns discontinued operations during 1952, while ownership of about 400,000 other firms changed hands.

Employment and Labor Conditions

CONTINUED expansion of output and further growth of half a million in the average size of the armed forces resulted in a rise in total employment and a reduction of unemployment in 1952. Civilian employment averaged 61.3 millions. The increase of 0.3 million from the 1951 average was covered

by the decrease of 0.2 million in unemployment and the 0.1 million expansion in the civilian labor force.

Unemployment averaged 2.7 percent of the civilian labor force. Except for the height of wartime activity both absolutely and relatively fewer persons were out of work and looking for a job than in any year since compilation of these data began in 1940.

	1952 average	Change from 1951
, Civilian noninstitutional population:	(thou	sands)
14 years of age and over	109,676	700
Not in labor force	46,710	618
Civilian labor force, total	62, 966	82
Unemployed	1,673	-206
Employed	61, 293	288
Agriculture	6,805	-249
Nonagriculture	54, 488	537

The portion of the civilian noninstitutional population of working age in the labor force averaged 57.4 percent during the year, down 0.3 percent from the 1950 and 1951 figures. This is a high rate of labor force participation although below that in years of full war activity. Most of the 700,000 increase—two-thirds of them women—during the year in the civilian population of working age did not, however, enter the labor force. Instead larger proportions of young civilians, both men and women remained in school in 1952 as compared to 1951, relatively more young women turned to keeping house and somewhat larger proportions of older persons, especially men, retired.

Shift in employment pattern

Some of the employment pattern shifts in 1952 represented a continuation of long range trends. Most basic of these is the gradual shift of manpower out of raw material producing industries into commodity fabrication and distribution. As already shown, agricultural employment declined one quarter million or about 3.5 percent from 1951 in continuation of the well-established trend based on the rapid growth of productivity on the farms. Among major nonagricultural industries the largest decline occurred in those producing raw minerals where productivity has also made especially rapid strides. Here employment dropped 5 percent from 1951 to a level more than one-tenth below the postwar peak reached in 1948.

	Employment	nt, 1952 average
Salary and wage workers	Thousands	Percent change from 1951
All nonagricultural industries	46, 865	1.00
Manufacturing	15, 985	. 33
Mining	875	-4.89
Contract construction	2, 546	— . 90
Transportation and public utilities	4, 168	. 58
Trade	9, 943	1.42
Finance	1, 961	4.14
Service	4, 761	. 04
Government, civilians	6, 628	3.72

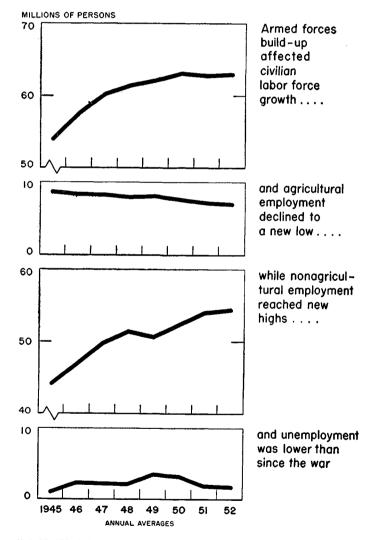
Construction was the only other nonagricultural industry group to experience lower employment. Manufacturing employment, retarded at mid-year by labor-management disputes, registered only a nominal increase for the year as a whole but in December was three quarters of a million above December 1951. The largest relative employment gains occurred in the finance group which includes banking and investment, and in government with Federal employment up 6.3 percent, chiefly in defense agencies, and State and local employees up 2.5 percent.

Total employment of production workers in manufacturing was virtually unchanged, on a monthly-average basis, but there were important shifts among manufacturing industries as adjustments were made to the changing pattern of demand including the continued rise in defense production and the accelerated buying of consumer goods. These changes were reflected in shifts both in employment and in length of the workweek and, of course, in total man-hours worked (see table).

The two groups of industries that stood out above the all-industry average with respect to man-hour expansion were those primarily engaged in defense production, such as ordnance and transportation equipment other than automobiles, and the consumer goods industries, such as textiles and apparel, which had experienced a fall in demand in 1951. Since the workweek in the former industries in 1951 was already longer than the average for all manufacturing, the expansion came entirely from the employment of additional workers—59 percent more in the former industry and 29 percent more in the latter.

Expansion of work in the reviving consumer soft goods industries, by contrast, was effected largely by the lengthening of the workweek which had been sharply reduced in the period of falling sales from second quarter 1951 through first quarter 1952. The workweek in the textiles, apparel, and leather industry groups lengthened by 2 hours or more between the final quarters of 1951 and 1952, or about 6 per-

Labor Force Developments - Followed Clear Cut Trends



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS 53-10 cent, compared to the all-manufacturing average workweek extension of 2 percent. Even with these additional hours, however, the workweek in consumer soft goods lines at the year end averaged considerably less than in the durable goods industries—the differential remaining larger than is usual for years of high activity.

Factory pay up substantially

Continuing the upward trend, the average hourly earnings of factory workers rose 5.7 percent between the fourth quarters of 1951 and 1952. This was a smaller gain than those recorded in either 1950 or 1951 but in view of the

Table 14.—Changes in Average Hourly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers, Between Fourth Quarters of 1949 and 1952, by Industry Groups

		1950	1951	1952		Perc	ent inc	rease
		Change IV 1949 to IV 1950	Change IV 1950 to IV	Change IV 1951 to IV	2	qua 1949 t	o 1952	IV 1951 to IV 1952 "Real" carnings
	6F61 VI	Change	Change	Change	IV 1952	Dollar carnings	"Real" earnings	IV 1951 "Real
Petroleum and coal products. Automobiles. Printing and publishing. Primary metal industries. Transportation equipment except	$1.696 \\ 1.840$.150	.114 .087	.172 .114	$107 \\ 107 $	20.2 25.7 14.6 27.0	11.6	7.4
automobiles. Machinery except electrical.	$1.608 \\ 1.539$		$.129 \\ .125$		*1. 956 1. 901	$21.6 \\ 23.5$	8.0 9.6	$5.8 \\ 4.2$
Rubber products. Ordinance and accessories. Fabricated metal products. Instruments and related products. Electrical machinery and equipment. Chemicals and allied products.	1.490 1.461 1.414 1.438	.117 .128 .131 .101	.125 .113 .102 .126 .116 .085	.126 .105 .110 .079	1.846 1.796 1.781	$\begin{array}{c} 23.\ 7\\ 23.\ 9\\ 22.\ 9\\ 26.\ 0\\ 20.\ 6\\ 20.\ 4\end{array}$	9.9 9.2 11.7 6.9	6. 0 5. 9 4. 8 5. 2 3. 4 3. 6
All manufactures	1.397	. 122	. 107	. 092	1.718	23.0	9.1	4.3
Stone, clay, and glass products Paper and allied products Food and kindred products Lumber and wood products except		. 113	. 086 . 080 . 110	. 091		$22.6 \\ 21.0 \\ 20.7$	8.7 7.4 7.1	5.2 4.5 3.6
furniture Miscellaneous manufactures	$1.285 \\ 1.268$. 110 . 091	. 099 . 088		$1.548 \\ 1.528$	$20.5 \\ 20.5$	6.9 6.8	
Furniture and fixtures Textile mill products Leather and leather products Apparel and other finished textile	$1.195 \\ 1.139$.110 .087	. 059	. 031 . 059	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 504 \\ 1.\ 365 \\ 1.\ 344 \end{array}$	18.0	1.4 4.8	$1.0 \\ 3.2$
products Tobacco manufactures	$1.155 \\ 1.008$. 073 . 100			$1.284 \\ 1.205$	11.2 19.5	$-1.3 \\ 6.1$	-0.3 2.1

*December estimated. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics,

virtual stabilization during the year of average prices paid by consumers for goods and services, it represented the largest annual advance in real earnings (i. e., adjusted for changes in consumers' prices but not for higher direct taxes) since 1949. During the three years from the closing quarter of 1949 to the final quarter of last year, real hourly earnings of manufacturing production workers rose successively 4.1, 0.5, and 4.3 percent per year for a total of 9 percent.

Reflecting in part the varying intensities of demand for the products of the different industries, 1952 increases in average hourly earnings, upon the basis of final quarter comparisons, varied widely among industries. Gains were more than 17 cents an hour in the primary metal and automobile industries while at the other end of the scale workers in the apparel group received 1.3 cents more an hour and textile workers got an additional 3.1 cents. The rise in this period for all manufacturing averaged 9.2 cents per hour. Pay increases in all major industry groups except apparel exceeded the 1.3 percent rise in consumer prices.

The lengthening of the workweek during the year led to some increase in the premium pay for overtime included in the average hourly earnings of factory workers. Hence the pay increase between the closing quarters of 1951 and 1952 of 9 cents an hour was composed of approximately 8 cents increase in straight time and 1 cent of additional overtime.

Labor dispute losses large

Work stoppages in 1952 resulted in the direct loss of an estimated 55 million man-days, a total surpassed only once in the 26 years that these figures have been compiled—in 1946 when 116 million man-days were lost. The last previous year of large time losses was 1949 with 50 million mandays of work stoppage.

		1952 emp	loyment		Ho	urs worked p	er week in 1	.952	Total man-hours worked per week in 1952				
	Annual average (1,000)	Percent change from 1951	Fourth quarter average (1,000)	Percent change from IV quarter 1951	Annual average	Percent change from 1951	Fourth quarter average	Percent change from IV quarter 1951	Annual average (1,000)	Percent change from 1951	Fourth quarter average (1,000)	Percent change from IV quarter 1951	
Ordnance and accessories Transportation equipment, except	60	62. 2	64	28.0	42. 9	-1.4	41.6	-6.1	2, 574	59.9	2 , 662	20. 2	
automobiles.	$\begin{array}{c} 648\\ 346\end{array}$	28.8 1.2	684 358	$20.2 \\ 11.9$	*42.3 38.4	9 3.8	*42.4 38.5	7 6.1	27,410 13.286	27.6 5.0	29, 002 13, 783	19.4 18.7	
Automobiles. Miscellaneous manufacturing indus- tries	653 396	-9.1 -1.5	733 431	11.7 11.7	*40.3 41.0	2.0 .2	*42. 0 42. 3	5.8 3.4	26,316 16,236	-7.2 -1.3	30, 786 18, 231	18. 2 15. 5	
Apparel and other finished textile products. Electrical machinery Instruments and related products	$1.031 \\ 732 \\ 238$	8 3.1 6.7	$1.070 \\ 782 \\ 250$	4.8 9.1 8.7	36.7 41.4 41.9	1.9 0 7	$37.4 \\ 42.2 \\ 42.8$	$5.6 \\ 1.0 \\ .7$	$37,838 \\ 30,305 \\ 9,972$	$1.2 \\ 3.1 \\ 6.0$	$\begin{array}{c} 40,018\\ 33,000\\ 19,700 \end{array}$	10.7 10.1 9.5	
Furniture and fixtures Textile mill products Fabricated metal products	$298 \\ 1, 120 \\ 808$	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.0 \\ -5.6 \\ -2.8 \end{array} $	$313 \\ 1, 157 \\ 858$	6.8 1.9 6.3	$\begin{array}{c} 41.\ 5\\ 39.\ 1\\ 41.\ 6\end{array}$.7 .8 2	42. 4 40. 6 42. 6	$2.2 \\ 6.6 \\ 1.9$	$\begin{array}{c} 12.\ 367\\ 43.\ 792\\ 33.\ 613 \end{array}$	-3 -4.8 -3.0	$\begin{array}{c} 13,271\\ 46,974\\ 36,551 \end{array}$	9.1 8.6 8.4	
All durable goods	7, 299	5	7,690	5, 2	41, 5	5	42, 3	1.2	302, 909	-1.0	325, 287	6.4	
Paper and allied products	407	-3.1	422	2.7	42.8	7	44. 0	3. 3	17.420	-3.8	18, 568	6. 0	
All manufactures	12, 883	-1.2	13, 437	3.9	40.7	0	41, 5	2, 0	524, 338	-1.2	557, 636	5.9	
Rubber products	216	-1.4	226	3. 7	40.7	. 2	41. 4	1.7	8, 791	-1.1	9, 356	5.4	
All nondurable goods	5, 584	-2.0	5,747	2, 1	39, 7	.5	40.4	2, 8	221, 685	-1.5	232, 179	5,0	
Petroleum and coal products Printing and publishing Primary metal industries Tobacco manufactures Stone, clay and glass products Chemicals and allied products Food and kindred products Machinery, except electrical Lumber and wood products, except	$195 \\ 513 \\ 1.078 \\ 83 \\ 455 \\ 527 \\ 1.146 \\ 1.248$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ .2 \\ -7.0 \\ 2.5 \\ -4.8 \\ -1.5 \\ -2.1 \\ 1.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 202\\ 524\\ 1,173\\ 88\\ 465\\ 535\\ 1,165\\ 1,250\end{array}$	$2.5 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.3 \\ 2.3 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.2 \\4$	40, 5 38, 8 40, 7 38, 1 41, 1 41, 3 41, 7 42, 9	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.2 \\ 0 \\ -1.9 \\5 \\ -1.2 \\ -1.2 \\5 \\ -1.4 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 40.8\\ 39.3\\ 41.7\\ 39.3\\ 41.8\\ 41.8\\ 41.8\\ 42.0\\ 43.1\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r}3\\ 1.0\\ .5\\5\\ 1.2\\ 0\\2\\ -1.2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 7,898\\ 19,904\\ 43,875\\ 3,162\\ 18,701\\ 21,765\\ 47,788\\ 53,539\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.2 \\ 2 \\ -8.8 \\ 1.9 \\ -6.0 \\ -2.7 \\ -2.5 \\2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 8,242\\ 20,593\\ 48,914\\ 3,458\\ 19,437\\ 22,363\\ 48,930\\ 53,875\\ \end{array}$	2.32.01.83-1.1-1.4-1.6	
furniture	685	-7.6	688	-4.2	41. 2	.7	41.6	1.7	28, 222	-6.9	28, 621	-2.5	

Table 15.—Production Workers in Manufacturing: Employment and Hours Worked Per Week

*December estimated. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Monthly **BUSINESS STATISTICS**

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

Statistics originating in Government agencies are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Data from private sources are provided through the courtesy of the compilers, and are subject to their copyrights.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						195	2					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
		GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS						
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:	005.0			000.0			- 007 0			007 7			- 000
National income, totalbil. of dol Compensation of employees, totaldo	285.6 183.4			288.0 186.5			7 285.6 186.9			287.7 190.3			₽ 300. 197.
Wages and salaries, totaldododododo	174.3 143.8			$177.4 \\ 145.8$			177.8 145.6			181.0			188 155
Military	9.6			10.0			10.2						
Supplements to wages and salaries do	20.9 9.1			21.7 9.0			21.9 9.2			9.3		1	
Proprietors' and rental income, totaldo Business and professionaldo	53.1 26.6			52.1 27.3			51.9 27.6			52.5 27.5			53 28
Farmdododododo	17.0			15.4			14.8			15.2			1
Rental income of persons	9.4			9.4			9.5			9.8			10
justment, total	42.5			42.7			7 39.9			37.8			₽41
Corporate profits tax liabilitydo	39.5 22.2			42.7 + 24.3			7 38.2 7 21.8			37.2 21.2		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	p 4(p 2;
Corporate profits after tax	17.3 3.0			⁷ 18.4 1			^۲ 16.4 1.7			16.0			p 1
Net interestdo	6.6			6.7			6.9			7.1			
Gross national product, totaldo	337.1		 	339.7			342.6			* 343.0			360
Personal consumption expenditures total do	210.5 25.3		- -	213. 2 25. 2			214.9 26.4			215.0 24.2			222
Durable goods	116.2			118.0			117.8			118.9			12
Gross private domestic investment do	69.0 52.9			70.0 50.0			70.8 49.3			71.9 51.7			7.5
New construction do	22.4 24.7			23.7 25.7			23.6 25.7			23.0			2
Change in business inventories	5.8			.6			.1			3.7			2
Net foreign investment	2.6			2.2			.4			r -1.6			
totalbil, of dol	71.2			74.4			78.0			77.9			8
Federal (less Government sales)do National security 9do	48.9			51.2 46.4			54.9 50.3			54.8 49.6			5
State and localdo	. 22.3			23. 2			23.0			23.1			2
Personal income, totaldo	262.0		-	263.0			264.4			268.9			27
Less: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo Equals: Disposable personal incomedo	30.4 231.5			* 33.5 * 229.5			7 33.6 7 230.8			7 34.1 7 234.8			34 242
Personal saving§do	21.1		-	r 16.3			7 15.9			* 19.8			20
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE [†] easonally adjusted, at annual rates:													
Total personal incomebil. of dol	263.4	263.4	263.5	261.9	262.5	264.5	266.7	263.9	269.6	273.8	276.1	7 275.8	27
Wage and salary disbursements, totaldo Commodity-producing industriesdo	176.0	$176.7 \\ 77.3$	178.0 78.2	177.3 77.7	176.7 76.9	177.9 76.7	179.3 77.2	177.4 74.0	182.5 78.7	185.3 81.6	187.5 82.9	187.9 * 83.5	18 8
Distributive industriesdo Service industriesdo	46.7 20.8	47.1 20.8	47.1 20.9	47.0 20.8	47.0 21.0	47.7 21.3	48.5 21.3	$49.3 \\ 21.5$	49.4 21.5	49.3 21.6	49.9 21.8	7 49.6 21.9	42
Governmentdo	. 31.0	31.5	31.8	31.8	31.8	32.2	32.3	32.6	32.9	32.8	32.9	* 32, 9	3
Wage and salary receipts, totaldo Other labor incomedo Proprietors' and rental incomedo	172.6	173. 1 4. 3	174.5	173.9 4.3	173.4 4.4	174.6 4.4	175.8 4.5	173.9 4.5	179.0 4.5	181.9 4.5	184.0	⁷ 184. 4 4. 6	18
Proprietors' and rental incomedo Personal interest income and dividendsdo	53.3	53.4 20.1	52.1 20.5	50.7 21.0	51.2 21.5	51.7 21.5	52.8 21.4	52.2 21.3	51.8 21.4	53.4 21.4	53.5 21.3	* 52.9 21.3	52
Transfer payments	12.1	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.6	12.5	12.4	13.1	12.9	13.0	12.8	Ĩ
Less personal contributions for social insurance \odot bil. of dol.	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	
Total nonagricultural incomedo	. 240. 7	241.7	243.4	242.7	242.9	244.9	245. 9	243.4	249.4	253.0	255.4	r 255. 7	25
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES‡		1											
ll industries, quarterly totalmil. of dol	7. 421			6, 228	. .		6, 913			6, 420			17,
Manufacturingdodo	3, 335 244			2, 742 208			3,264 220			2, 934 201			1 3, 1
Railroadsdo Transportation, other than raildo	432			$\frac{362}{361}$			381 378			290 310			1
Public utilitiesdo	. 1, 117			847			957						1 1 1 1
Commercial and otherdo	.1 1,949	1							l	1, 715		·	11,6

Revised. > Preliminary.
 Estimates for October-December based on anticipated capital expenditures of business.
 †Revised series. Quarterly estimates of national income and product and quarterly and monthly estimates of personal income have been revised beginning 1949; see pp. 29-31 of the July 1952 SURVEY for the data.
 Ordendudes inventory valuation adjustment.
 Q Government sales are not deducted.
 Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumptions of self-employed persons are also included.
 The vised beginning 1939. For revised annual data for 1939-51 and for quarterly data beginning 1947, see pp. 20 and 21 of the August 1952 SURVEY.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951	ł					19:	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	Apri]	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	1						~		l			l	1.1.4
	GEN	EKAL	BUSIN	ESS I.	NDICA	TORS-	-Cont	inued					
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS;		l											
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, totalmil. of dol Farm marketings and CCC loans, totaldo Cropsdodo Livestock and products, totaldo Dairy productsdo Meat animalsdo	3, 012 2, 994 1, 423 1, 561 325 873 354	2, 642 2, 619 1, 111 1, 508 330 924 243	2,043 2,010 638 1,372 330 809 227	2, 122 2, 079 628 1, 451 369 817	$2,100 \\ 2,053 \\ 571 \\ 1,482 \\ 389 \\ 812 \\ 312$	2, 176 2, 142 573 1, 569 433 825 825	2, 381 2, 361 851 1, 510 427 769	2,711 2,697 1,235 1,462 410 759 000 00	2,882 2,874 1,377 1,497 394 812	3, 620 3, 609 1, 926 1, 683 370 984	4, 123 4, 098 2, 303 1, 795 365 1, 088	7 3, 546 7 3, 528 7 1, 877 1, 651 346 911	3,072 3,056 1,537 1,519 338 826
Poultry and eggs	452	395	303	254 314	262 310	272 323	271 356	269 407	278 434	316 544	330 618	384 7 532	349 461
All commodities	506 411 157	393 397 145	226 361 115	222 382 119	202 390 116	202 413 123	301 398 139	436 385 154	487 394 161	681 443 196	814 472 220	r 663 r 435 r 190	544 400 180
Cropsdo Livestock and productsdo	$ 160 \\ 154 $	137 151		76 151	$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ 155 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 68 \\ 164 \end{array}$	$108 \\ 162$	165 145	182 145	237 164	274 179	r 217 170	197 168
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION													
Federal Reserve Index		1											
Unadjusted, combined index1935-39=100	217	217	218	217	215	211	205	194	218	* 232	233	* 235	₽ 233
Manufacturesdo	227	227	229	228	224	224	215	203	228	* 242	245	7 246	₽ 246
Durable manufacturesdo Iron and steeldo Lumber and productsdo Furnituredo Machinerydo Nonferrous metals and productsdo Fabricatingdo Smelting and refining	280 263 141 178 122 358 207 196 235	$\begin{array}{c} 280 \\ 261 \\ 142 \\ 175 \\ 125 \\ 359 \\ 216 \\ 206 \\ 243 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 281 \\ 261 \\ 148 \\ 176 \\ 133 \\ 360 \\ 217 \\ 204 \\ 249 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 283 \\ 263 \\ 149 \\ 175 \\ 135 \\ 359 \\ 218 \\ 204 \\ 252 \end{array}$	$277 \\ 245 \\ 152 \\ 170 \\ 143 \\ 354 \\ 218 \\ 203 \\ 257 \\ 152 $	$278 \\ 246 \\ 145 \\ 168 \\ 133 \\ 353 \\ 216 \\ 199 \\ 260$	$\begin{array}{c} 249 \\ 140 \\ 155 \\ 169 \\ 148 \\ 352 \\ 210 \\ 195 \\ 246 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 232 \\ 139 \\ 150 \\ 165 \\ 143 \\ 331 \\ 201 \\ 184 \\ 241 \end{array}$, 269 , 244 , 160 175 152 , 336 213 197 251	r 202 r 270 167 183 159 r 354 r 225 r 216 248	7 301 280 164 7 190 151 7 363 7 236 7 231 251	7 305 7 283 7 159 7 190 7 143 7 372 7 240 7 236 7 251	\$311 \$288 \$151 \$194 \$128 \$245 \$239 \$261
Stone, clay, and glass products do Cement do Clay products do Glass containers do Transportation equipment do Automobiles (incl. parts) do	$\begin{array}{c} 212 \\ 220 \\ 177 \\ 201 \\ 320 \\ 221 \end{array}$	$205 \\ 188 \\ 169 \\ 219 \\ 318 \\ 218$	208 196 168 232 322 219	212 200 167 239 327 222	$216 \\ 226 \\ 168 \\ 242 \\ 329 \\ 227 \\$	$224 \\ 241 \\ 167 \\ 260 \\ 338 \\ 231$	225 237 169 266 339 229	$216 \\ 236 \\ 160 \\ 255 \\ 287 \\ 162$	231 261 169 272 300 175	232 263 167 267 r 353 r 247	r 234 267 r 171 262 r 368 r 261	r 226 252 r 167 245 r 376 r 271	p 214 231 p 166 210 p 387 p 272
Nondurable manufactures do	185 154 302 563 88 79 94 158 95 195 96 96	$184 \\ 145 \\ 302 \\ 562 \\ 100 \\ 86 \\ 110 \\ 151 \\ 86 \\ 193 \\ 83$	$186 \\ 152 \\ 300 \\ 562 \\ 109 \\ 96 \\ 118 \\ 149 \\ 97 \\ 175 \\ 84$	$\begin{array}{c c} 184\\ 155\\ 298\\ 563\\ 108\\ 86\\ 122\\ 148\\ 116\\ 165\\ 82\end{array}$	$180 \\ 155 \\ 295 \\ 559 \\ 102 \\ 84 \\ 114 \\ 149 \\ 152 \\ 152 \\ 89$	$180 \\ 158 \\ 291 \\ 558 \\ 105 \\ 90 \\ 115 \\ 154 \\ 197 \\ 147 \\ 96$	$187 \\ 176 \\ 296 \\ 563 \\ 102 \\ 90 \\ 111 \\ 165 \\ 217 \\ 147 \\ 124$	$ \begin{array}{r} 181\\ 186\\ 295\\ 565\\ 90\\ 77\\ 98\\ 174\\ 215\\ 137\\ 179 \end{array} $	195 159 299 7 568 116 95 129 185 214 138 7 234	7 201 159 7 305 7 567 7 111 95 123 7 192 173 154 7 279	200 159 309 7 577 112 104 118 178 133 169 7 194	r 199 163 r 313 r 594 114 106 120 r 165 106 r 190 r 114	p 193 142 p 317 p 610 p 159 107 208 p 99
Paper and products. do Paper and pulp do Petroleum and coal products. do Coke do Gasoline. do Printing and publishing. do Rubber products. do Textiles and products. do Cotton consumption do. Rayon deliveries. do Wool textiles. do Tobacco products. do	183 181 281 185 215 178 250 152 136 283	$187 \\ 185 \\ 281 \\ 188 \\ 211 \\ 170 \\ 248 \\ 157 \\ 144 \\ 296 \\ 116 \\ 116 \\ 176 \\ 176 \\ 185 $	$194 \\ 190 \\ 281 \\ 188 \\ 212 \\ 175 \\ 243 \\ 160 \\ 150 \\ 294 \\ 122 \\ 167 \\ 167 \\ 167 \\ 190 \\ 100 $	192 188 278 204 210 180 242 152 152 141 1288 112 164	$186 \\ 181 \\ 261 \\ 166 \\ 205 \\ 180 \\ 235 \\ 144 \\ 130 \\ 230 \\ 108 \\ 174$	$182 \\ 175 \\ 209 \\ 165 \\ 157 \\ 174 \\ 242 \\ 151 \\ 135 \\ 287 \\ 117 \\ 178 \\$	$182 \\ 177 \\ 251 \\ 72 \\ 216 \\ 175 \\ 246 \\ 154 \\ 133 \\ 312 \\ 112 \\ 197 \\ 197 \\ 182 \\ 197 \\ 182 \\ 182 \\ 182 \\ 197 \\ 182 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 159\\ 153\\ 259\\ 67\\ 225\\ 145\\ 225\\ 147\\ 111\\ 343\\ 103\\ 179\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 188\\ 180\\ 280\\ 169\\ 231\\ 157\\ 242\\ 170\\ 143\\ 369\\ 123\\ 193\\ \end{array}$	191 181 * 282 177 234 166 * 252 * 177 145 377 * 137 198	203 r 192 279 r 179 225 180 r 258 172 142 361 134 197	205 194 7 289 182 233 7 183 7 263 7 176 149 356 137 184	195 184 289 231 172 273 273 273 167 141 337
Minerals	$ \begin{array}{r} 159 \\ 170 \\ 86 \\ 135 \\ 193 \\ 89 \end{array} $	$162 \\ 175 \\ 91 \\ 147 \\ 194 \\ 88$	162 174 77 135 199 91	158 170 68 122 199 90 $ 90 $	$165 \\ 171 \\ 74 \\ 119 \\ 201 \\ 130$	143 140 73 107 159 159	$149 \\ 161 \\ 74 \\ 102 \\ 193 \\ 75$	144 155 57 91 190 81	$ \begin{array}{r} 161\\ 161\\ 61\\ 102\\ 194\\ 164 \end{array} $	180 180 88 144 203 178	$ \begin{array}{r} 166 \\ 167 \\ 95 \\ 93 \\ 203 \\ 164 \end{array} $	* 170 * 177 87 135 * 202 * 132	<i>p</i> 160 <i>p</i> 172 71 125 <i>p</i> 200 <i>p</i> 88
Adjusted, combined index ~do	218	221	222	221	216	211	204	193	r 215	r 228	r 230	r 234	₽ 235
Manufacturesdo	228	231	232	231	225	224	214	202	225	r 237	r 242	* 2 45	₽ 247
Durable manufactures do Lumber do Lumber do Nonferrous metals do Smelting and refining do Stone, clay, and glass products do Clay products do Glass containers do Output do Output do Stone, clay, and glass products do Clay products do Glass containers do	282 154 141 207 235 219 242 172 216	282 159 150 216 243 217 233 182 223	284 162 154 217 249 224 257 177 239	$\begin{array}{c} 285 \\ 158 \\ 149 \\ 218 \\ 252 \\ 222 \\ 244 \\ 175 \\ 239 \end{array}$	$277 \\ 152 \\ 143 \\ 218 \\ 257 \\ 220 \\ 238 \\ 173 \\ 242$	$\begin{array}{c} 277\\ 142\\ 128\\ 216\\ 259\\ 217\\ 230\\ 168\\ 243\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 247 \\ 146 \\ 134 \\ 210 \\ 247 \\ 222 \\ 222 \\ 170 \\ 269 \end{array}$	230 141 128 201 242 214 215 158 266	r 267 r 149 135 213 251 221 231 r 163 261	r 290 155 140 r 225 248 222 227 161 261	, 299 155 138 , 236 251 224 231 161 254	r 304 r 161 r 146 r 240 251 r 221 233 161 242	» 313 » 164 149 » 245 » 260 » 221 254 » 161 225
Nondurable manufactures do Alcoholic beverages do Chemical products do Leather and products do Leather tanning do Manufactured food products do Dairy products do Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables do	185 176 298 88 79 160 136 163 123 123	$189 \\ 174 \\ 300 \\ 100 \\ 86 \\ 162 \\ 137 \\ 162 \\ 128$	$190 \\ 171 \\ 297 \\ 107 \\ 90 \\ 165 \\ 138 \\ 182 \\ 133$	$188 \\ 170 \\ 294 \\ 108 \\ 86 \\ 166 \\ 142 \\ 179 \\ 150$	$183 \\ 157 \\ 292 \\ 102 \\ 84 \\ 163 \\ 146 \\ 165 \\ 146 \\$	$ 181 \\ 150 \\ 292 \\ 105 \\ 90 \\ 160 \\ 148 \\ 146 \\ 147 $	$186 \\ 152 \\ 298 \\ 103 \\ 92 \\ 166 \\ 147 \\ 148 \\ 161$	$179 \\ 162 \\ 299 \\ 91 \\ .81 \\ 162 \\ 145 \\ 147 \\ 138$	191 151 302 116 97 r 164 148 158 r 123	194 155 7 302 112 97 7 168 148 170 7 143	$195 \\ 162 \\ 303 \\ 112 \\ 103 \\ 165 \\ 146 \\ 169 \\ r 151$	197 180 7 308 113 103 7 161 147 7 170 7 124	p 194 166 p 313 p 161 152 176 p 127

Revised. Preliminary.
 1 Revisions for January 1950-July 1951 based on final data will be shown later. Revisions for 1910-49, incorporating changes in methods of estimation and adjustments in production, disposition, and prices, are shown on p. 23 of the December 1951 SURVEY.
 3 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.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						195	2					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	GENI	ERAL 1	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS-	-Cont	inued			<u>.</u>		
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued													
Federal Reserve Index-Continued													
Adjusted 3—Continued Manufactures—Continued Nondurable manufactures—Continued Paper and products	184 182 174 147	187 185 175 176	193 189 177 175	192 188 177 174	185 181 175 184	182 175 170 178	181 176 176 189	160 154 157 172	188 180 165 186	192 181 165 187	203 192 176 190	205 194 * 175 181	195 185 168 172
Mineralsdo Metalsdo	$ \begin{array}{r} 163 \\ 122 \end{array} $	$167 \\ 125$	$\begin{array}{c} 167 \\ 128 \end{array}$	$164 \\ 125$	$\begin{array}{c} 166 \\ 141 \end{array}$	140 143	147 65	$142 \\ 65$	156 131	175 7 148	164 • 145	7 171 7 138	^p 164 ^p 121
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES													
Business sales (adjusted), totalmil. of dol Manufacturing, total	$\begin{array}{c} 42,794\\ 20,962\\ 9,745\\ 11,217\\ 8,765\\ 2,642\\ 6,123\\ 13,067\\ 4,251\\ 8,816\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44,792\\ 22,634\\ 10,861\\ 11,773\\ 9,004\\ 2,704\\ 6,300\\ 13,154\\ 4,366\\ 8,788\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45,866\\ 23,506\\ 11,352\\ 12,154\\ 8,954\\ 2,773\\ 6,181\\ 13,406\\ 4,611\\ 8,795\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43,431\\22,085\\10,632\\11,453\\8,326\\2,578\\5,748\\13,020\\4,314\\8,707\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45,748\\ 23,538\\ 11,310\\ 12,228\\ -8,862\\ 2,787\\ 6,075\\ 13,348\\ 4,496\\ 8,851\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45,533\\ 23,247\\ 11,328\\ 11,918\\ 8,448\\ 2.669\\ 5,779\\ 13,838\\ 4,931\\ 8,907 \end{array}$	44, 381 21, 888 10, 060 11, 828 8, 493 2, 698 5, 795 14, 000 4, 887 9, 113	44, 455 21, 858 9, 777 12, 081 8, 949 2, 817 6, 132 13, 648 4, 494 9, 154	43, 612 21, 898 10, 437 11, 460 8, 371 2, 495 5, 876 13, 343 4, 200 9, 142	9,055 2,793 6,262 13,558 4,508	$ \begin{array}{c} r \ 48, \ 329 \\ r \ 24, \ 753 \\ 11, \ 968 \\ r \ 12, \ 785 \\ 9, \ 389 \\ 2, \ 931 \\ 6, \ 458 \\ 14, \ 198 \\ 4, \ 846 \\ 9, \ 341 \end{array} $	r 46, 241 r 23, 465 r 11, 676 r 11, 789 r 8, 773 r 2, 737 r 6, 036 r 14, 003 r 4, 766 r 9, 237	$\begin{array}{c} 47,889\\ 24,200\\ 11,952\\ 12,247\\ 9,367\\ 2,962\\ 6,405\\ 14,322\\ 4,808\\ 9,514\\ \end{array}$
Business inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), total. mil. of dol. Manufacturing total. do. Durable-goods industries. do. Nondurable-goods industries. do. Wholesale trade, total. do. Durable-goods establishments. do. Nondurable-goods setablishments. do. Nondurable-goods stores. do. Durable-goods stores. do.	74,059 43,039 22,884 20,156 10,266 5,107 5,159 20,754 9,726 11,028	73, 996 43, 077 23, 110 19, 967 10, 238 5, 127 5, 111 20, 681 9, 775 10, 906	73,82943,16823,31319,85510,0365,0115,02520,6259,78910,836	$\begin{array}{c} 73, 620\\ 43, 237\\ 23, 401\\ 19, 836\\ 10, 062\\ 5, 055\\ 5, 007\\ 20, 321\\ 9, 583\\ 10, 738\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 73,876\\ 43,402\\ 23,596\\ 19,805\\ 9,997\\ 5,054\\ 4,943\\ 20,477\\ 9,624\\ 10,853\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 73,074\\ 43,144\\ 23,595\\ 19,550\\ 9,861\\ 4,955\\ 4,906\\ 20,069\\ 9,112\\ 10,957\end{array}$	72, 913 42, 892 23, 348 19, 544 9, 896 4, 858 5, 038 20, 125 9, 030 11, 095	$\begin{array}{c} 72,765\\ 42,748\\ 22,962\\ 19,786\\ 9,890\\ 4,864\\ 5,026\\ 20,127\\ 8,749\\ 11,378\end{array}$	72, 714 43, 107 23, 200 19, 908 9, 862 4, 934 4, 928 19, 745 8, 626 11, 119	9,932 4,964 4,968 20,281 8,956	$\begin{array}{c} 74, 189\\ 43, 415\\ 23, 615\\ 19, 800\\ 10, 122\\ 4, 986\\ 5, 136\\ 20, 652\\ 9, 175\\ 11, 477 \end{array}$	r 74, 738 r 43, 578 r 23, 835 r 19, 743 r 10, 191 5, 084 r 5, 107 r 20, 969 r 9, 458 r 11, 511	$\begin{array}{c} 74,872\\ 43,630\\ 24,133\\ 19,497\\ 10,187\\ 5,079\\ 5,108\\ 21,055\\ 9,572\\ 11,483\end{array}$
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†													
Sales: Value (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol. Durable-goods industriesdo. Nondurable-goods industriesdo.	21, 026 9, 963 11, 063	22, 260 10, 459 11, 801	22, 416 10, 694 11, 723	23, 205 11, 270 11, 934	22, 950 11, 237 11, 713	22,478 11,056 11,422	$21,640 \\ 10,284 \\ 11,356$	20, 051 8, 844 11, 207	22, 605 10, 579 12, 026	11,905	r 26, 488 12, 787 r 13, 701	r 23, 442 r 11, 510 r 11, 932	12,213
Value (adjusted), total	$\begin{array}{c} 20,962\\ 9,745\\ 1,889\\ 1,070\\ 999\\ 1,863\\ 1,295\\ 615\\ 276\\ 537\\ 425\\ 245\\ 531\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,634\\ 10,861\\ 1,964\\ 1,240\\ 1,064\\ 2,050\\ 1,647\\ 645\\ 264\\ 614\\ 496\\ 284\\ 592\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,506\\11,352\\2,018\\1,205\\1,103\\2,136\\1,645\\733\\306\\678\\549\\280\\701\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22, 085\\ 10, 632\\ 1, 973\\ 1, 126\\ 1, 059\\ 1, 970\\ 1, 599\\ 677\\ 313\\ 576\\ 484\\ 257\\ 597\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,538\\ 11,310\\ 1,994\\ 1,256\\ 1,036\\ 2,079\\ 1,736\\ 746\\ 318\\ 687\\ 472\\ 303\\ 684\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,247\\11,328\\1,934\\1,197\\1,069\\2,033\\1,812\\817\\336\\642\\509\\297\\684\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21,888\\ 10,060\\ 991\\ 1,085\\ 1,154\\ 1,964\\ 1,815\\ 736\\ 350\\ 597\\ 483\\ 265\\ 619 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21,858\\ 9,777\\ 1,113\\ 1,184\\ 1,106\\ 1,942\\ 1,167\\ 790\\ 377\\ 621\\ 497\\ 302\\ 678\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21, 898\\ 10, 437\\ 1, 930\\ 1, 053\\ 1, 168\\ 1, 833\\ 1, 309\\ 811\\ 389\\ 600\\ 522\\ 261\\ 563\end{array}$	$11, 510 \\ 2, 107 \\ 1, 156 \\ 1, 256 \\ 1, 966 \\ 1, 831 \\ 749 \\ 419 \\ 629 \\ 545 \\ 245$	7 24, 753 11, 968 2, 198 1, 265 2, 068 1, 842 410 678 553 277 663	<pre>* 11, 676 * 2, 100 r 1, 177 * 1, 238 * 2, 060 * 1, 826 * 923 362 * 596 * 518 * 255</pre>	$\begin{array}{c} 11,952\\ 2,008\\ 1,243\\ 31,303\\ 2,004\\ 1,887\\ 878\\ 352\\ 758\\ 498\\ 330\end{array}$
Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo Food and kindred productsdo Beveragesdo Tobacco manufacturesdo Textile-mill productsdo Apparel and related productsdo Paper and leather productsdo. Printing and publishingdo. Chemicals and allied productsdo Petroleum and coal productsdo Rubber productsdo	$\begin{array}{c} 11, 217\\ 3, 116\\ 504\\ 281\\ 1, 122\\ 950\\ 238\\ 621\\ 668\\ 1, 419\\ 1, 937\\ 362\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,773\\ 3,161\\ 499\\ 318\\ 1,143\\ 997\\ 252\\ 714\\ 760\\ 1,523\\ 1,938\\ 468 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12, 154\\ 3, 382\\ 475\\ 312\\ 1, 148\\ 1, 045\\ 270\\ 694\\ 733\\ 1, 606\\ 2, 047\\ 442\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,453\\ 3,126\\ 530\\ 292\\ 1,093\\ 958\\ 231\\ 651\\ 702\\ 1,515\\ 1,949\\ 406 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,228\\ 3,280\\ 564\\ 318\\ 1,244\\ 1,130\\ 261\\ 633\\ 760\\ 1,573\\ 437\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11, 918\\ 3, 312\\ 568\\ 311\\ 1, 148\\ 1, 121\\ 274\\ 630\\ 720\\ 1, 566\\ 1, 846\\ 424 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 11,828\\ 3,171\\ 638\\ 310\\ 1,116\\ 1,124\\ 2000\\ 625\\ 684\\ 1,495\\ 1,945\\ 430\\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 12,081\\ 3,267\\ 609\\ 325\\ 1,162\\ 1,71\\ 267\\ 650\\ 704\\ 1,560\\ 1,956\\ 408 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11, 460\\ 3, 012\\ 573\\ 310\\ 1, 058\\ 965\\ 282\\ 667\\ 667\\ 1, 473\\ 2, 003\\ 452 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,785\\ 3,452\\ 513\\ 327\\ 1,188\\ 1,281\\ 265\\ 734\\ 720\\ 1,660\\ 2,181\\ 464\\ \end{array}$	r 3, 191 r 457 r 309 r 1, 084 r 1, 143 r 234 r 663 r 678 r 1, 532 r 2, 059	$\begin{array}{c} 3,321\\ 550\\ 349\\ 1,120\\ 1,262\\ 281\\ 660\\ 681\\ 1,548\\ 2,031\end{array}$
Inventories, end of month: Book value (unadjusted), totaldo Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	43, 056 22, 650 20, 406	43, 473 23, 092 20, 381	$\begin{array}{c} 43,594\\ 23,379\\ 20,215\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43,732\\ 23,647\\ 20,084\end{array}$	43, 614 23, 813 19, 801	43, 407 23, 924 19, 483	42, 972 23, 518 19, 454	42, 660 23, 050 19, 610	42, 707 23, 116 19, 591	23, 147	42, 920 23, 385 19, 536	* 23, 553	23, 930
By stages of fabrication:do Purchased materialsdo Goods in processdo Finished goodsdo	$16,994 \\11,000 \\15,063$	16,847 11,334 15,291	$16,675 \\ 11,641 \\ 15,278$	16, 539 11, 808 15, 385	16, 303 11, 900 15, 411	16, 156 11, 919 15, 332	$15,871 \\ 11,782 \\ 15,320$	15, 737 11, 813 15, 110	15, 699 12, 041 14, 967	12, 132	16, 058 12, 272 14, 590	r 12, 266	12, 210
Book value (adjusted), total	$\begin{array}{c} 2,927\\ 5,292\\ 2,733\\ 1,950\\ 549\\ 1,069\\ 827\\ 757\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43,077\\ 23,110\\ 2,866\\ 2,358\\ 2,899\\ 5,385\\ 2,747\\ 2,039\\ 569\\ 1,064\\ 857\\ 756\\ 1,569\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43,168\\ 23,313\\ 2,893\\ 2,409\\ 3,042\\ 5,428\\ 2,683\\ 2,082\\ 561\\ 1,064\\ 1,666\\ 757\\ 1,528\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43,237\\ 23,401\\ 2,882\\ 2,438\\ 3,074\\ 5,465\\ 2,670\\ 2,124\\ 549\\ 1,058\\ 1,903\\ 735\\ 1,504\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43,402\\ 23,596\\ 2,886\\ 2,445\\ 3,119\\ 5,539\\ 2,669\\ 2,170\\ 1,041\\ 1,041\\ 1,041\\ 1,498\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43, 144\\ 23, 595\\ 2, 909\\ 2, 432\\ 3, 133\\ 5, 525\\ 2, 674\\ 2, 177\\ 566\\ 1, 060\\ 926\\ 748\\ 1, 406\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,945\\ 2,344\\ 3,107\\ 5,461\\ 2,562\\ 2,202\\ 556\\ 1,030\\ 937\\ 762\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 42,748\\ 22,962\\ 2,928\\ 2,235\\ 3,062\\ 5,314\\ 2,517\\ 2,248\\ 555\\ 1,005\\ 922\\ 757\\ 1,420\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43,107\\ 23,200\\ 2,971\\ 2,309\\ 3,037\\ 5,280\\ 2,641\\ 2,291\\ 532\\ 1,010\\ 904\\ 770\\ 1,456\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23, 292\\ 3, 031\\ 2, 318\\ 3, 031\\ 5, 274\\ 2, 636\\ 2, 343\\ 534\\ 1, 006\\ 892\\ 764 \end{array}$	3, 039 5, 275 2, 735 2, 472 533 1, 019 874 778	7 23, 835 r 3, 165 r 2, 401 r 3, 032 r 5, 287 r 2, 853 r 2, 455 543 r 1, 054 r 852 r 785	$\begin{array}{c} 24, 133\\ 3, 221\\ 2, 439\\ 3, 084\\ 5, 333\\ 2, 873\\ 2, 480\\ 521\\ 1, 124\\ 843\\ 789\end{array}$

* Revised. * Preliminary. * See note marked "\$\dots'' 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. TRevised 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. 12fl.) and in the November 1952 issue (see pp. 18fl.); 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, pp. 17 fl. Data through 1948 for manu-facturers' sales and inventories and wholesale sales and inventories, comparable with current figures, appear in the October 1951 SURVEY (see pp. 17-19 and 23, 24).

February	1953
repruary	1000

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						19	952					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
		· · · · · ·		·			,						

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES,													
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	AND ORDERS†-Continued													
Food and kindred products	Book value (adjusted)—Continued													
Beverages		20,156	19,967	19,855	19,836	19,805	19,550				19,932	19,800		
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Beveragesdo	1,233	1, 229	1, 287	1,317	1, 313	1,321	1 296	1, 289	1,259	1,268	1,222	r 1, 202	1,179
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Tobacco manufacturesdo													
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Apparel and related productsdo	1, 816	1, 779	1,694	1,650	1, 590	1, 543	1,537	1,685	1, 770	1,725	1,609	71,618	1,706
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Paper and allied products													
New orders, net (adjusted), totalOdo22, 17422, 69523, 49323, 07524, 56923, 28424, 32723, 68821, 79224, 386 r 24, 472 r 22, 78823, 947Durable-goods, industries, totaldo10, 93711, 11511, 39211, 84112, 76111, 49212, 42311, 3939, 93812, 19811, 772 r 11, 13411, 564Primary metalsdo1, 7372, 0131, 9471, 7492, 2581, 8831, 2711, 3741, 7892, 1942, 211 r 1, 8551, 807Fabricated metal productsdo1, 1761, 1751, 0580.841, 2621, 2751, 2781, 1421, 3751, 2891, 1691, 488Blectrical machinery and equipmentdo1, 2741, 1951, 5501, 9551, 2891, 1561, 3551, 1741, 0661, 3111, 324 r 1, 1841, 433Machinery, except electricaldo2, 0921, 9661, 9841, 7081, 9341, 7131, 9081, 9161, 5151, 8831, 9267, 19991, 701Transportation equipmentincluding motor2, 0921, 9662, 4483, 3303, 4473, 0094, 0193, 0692, 3083, 1712, 5717, 2, 4812, 167Other industries, including ordnancedo1, 23711, 57912, 10111, 23411, 80811, 70211, 10412, 29511, 85412, 187	Printing and publishingdo	795	786	779	772	778	751	741	715	722	734	744	r 775	768
New orders, net (adjusted), totalOdo22, 17422, 69523, 49323, 07524, 56923, 28424, 32723, 68821, 79224, 386 r 24, 472 r 22, 78823, 947Durable-goods, industries, totaldo10, 93711, 11511, 39211, 84112, 76111, 49212, 42311, 3939, 93812, 19811, 772 r 11, 13411, 564Primary metalsdo1, 7372, 0131, 9471, 7492, 2581, 8831, 2711, 3741, 7892, 1942, 211 r 1, 8551, 807Fabricated metal productsdo1, 1761, 1751, 0580.841, 2621, 2751, 2781, 1421, 3751, 2891, 1691, 488Blectrical machinery and equipmentdo1, 2741, 1951, 5501, 9551, 2891, 1561, 3551, 1741, 0661, 3111, 324 r 1, 1841, 433Machinery, except electricaldo2, 0921, 9661, 9841, 7081, 9341, 7131, 9081, 9161, 5151, 8831, 9267, 19991, 701Transportation equipmentincluding motor2, 0921, 9662, 4483, 3303, 4473, 0094, 0193, 0692, 3083, 1712, 5717, 2, 4812, 167Other industries, including ordnancedo1, 23711, 57912, 10111, 23411, 80811, 70211, 10412, 29511, 85412, 187	Petroleum and coal productsdo										3,022 2.788			2,936 2,743
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Rubber productsdo	843		848		877	878				877	874		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	New orders, net (adjusted), totalOdo		22, 695							21, 792	24, 386	r 24, 472		
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Durable-goods, industries, total	10,937 1.737	11,115 2.013											
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Fabricated metal productsdo	1,176	1, 175	1,058	984	1.262	1,275	1,278	1, 252	1,142	1,375	1, 289	71,169	1,488
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Machinery, except electrical	1, 274 2, 092												
Other industries, including ordnancedo $2, 123$ $2, 346$ $2, 364$ $2, 116$ $2, 517$ $2, 456$ $2, 592$ $2, 609$ $2, 118$ $2, 265$ $2, 451$ r $2, 445$ $2, 969$ Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo $11, 237$ $11, 579$ $12, 101$ $11, 234$ $11, 808$ $11, 792$ $11, 904$ $12, 295$ $11, 854$ $12, 187$ $12, 700$ $r 11, 654$ $12, 284$ Industries with unfilled orders 9 do $2, 666$ $2, 675$ $2, 777$ $2, 456$ $2, 792$ $2, 809$ $2, 823$ $2, 822$ $2, 252$ $2, 823$ $2, 822$ $2, 284$ Industries without unfilled orders 9	Transportation equipment, including motor	1	i i	9 100	2 990		,	ŕ		ŕ		1 .) <u> </u>	í í
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Other industries, including ordnancedo	2, 123			2,116	2, 517		2, 592						
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo							11,904		11,854	12,187	7 12,700		12, 284
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Industries with unfilled orders ¶do													
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Unfilled orders (unadjusted), totalOdo													
Fabricated metal products $0, 139$ $0, 134$ $0, 134$ $0, 134$ $0, 134$ $0, 134$ $0, 135$ $0, 196$ $0, 196$ $0, 196$ $0, 196$ $0, 220$ $0, 333$ $0, 335$ $1, 0, 209$ $0, 284$	Durable-goods industries, total					67,114					72,305			
	Fabricated metal products	5,739	5,934	5, 819	5, 781	5,997	5,974	6,088	6, 196	6, 226	6, 383	6.335	7 6, 209	6,284
Electrical machinery and equipmentdo 8, 954 9, 038 9, 227 10, 596 10, 735 10, 754 11, 302 11, 497 11, 419 11, 512 11, 501 r 11, 241 11, 361 Machinery, except electricaldo 12, 018 12, 165 12, 171 11, 941 11, 719 11, 303 11, 097 11, 279 11, 115 10, 942 10, 651 r 10, 438 10, 026	Electrical machinery and equipmentdo	8,954 12,018	9,038 12,165	9,227 12 171	10,596 11 941	10,735 11,719	10,754	11,302 11.097	11,497	11,419	11,512	11, 501	7 11, 241 7 10 438	11,361 10,026
Transportation equipment, including motor	Transportation equipment, including motor		, i	,		, -	,	,	1				, ·	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	vehicles and parts													
Nondurable-goods industries, total 9 3, 385 3, 317 3, 292 3, 105 2, 864 2, 922 3, 201 3, 280 3, 338 3, 357 3, 223 - 3, 114 2, 873	Nondurable-goods industries, total Qdo											3, 223		

BUSINESS POPULATION

								, <u> </u>					
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER													
Operating businesses, end of quarter, totalthous	4, 014. 0			4, 035. 9			₽ 4, 044. 2						
Contract constructiondo	380.3			390.6									
Manufacturingdo Service industriesdo	304.3 859.6			$305.1 \\ 863.2$			P 303.6						
Retail tradedo	1.664.0			1.663.9			P1.661.3						
Wholesale tradedo	208.4			210.0			₽ 210.8						
All otherdo	597.5			603.2			₽ 605. 9						
New businesses, quarterly totaldo	82.4			122.8			110.6						
Contract constructiondo	12.8			24.2			22.2						
Manufacturingdo	8.8 15.3			$12.9 \\ 21.2$			$10.8 \\ 18.6$						
Service industriesdo Retail tradedo	15.3 29.1			41.6			$\frac{18.0}{39.6}$						
Wholesale trade	3.9			5.3			4.6						
All otherdo	12.5			17.6			14.8						
							- 100 1			1			}
Discontinued businesses, quarterly totaldo	80.6 11.6		·····	$100.8 \\ 13.9$			P 102.4 P 14.1						
Contract construction	9.9			13. 5			p 14. 1 p 12. 3						
Service industries	13.7			17.6			p 17.9						
Retail tradedo	33.6			41.6			₽ 42. 2						
Wholesale tradedo	3, 1			3.7			p 3.8						
All otherdo	8.8			11.9			p 12.1	•••••					
Business transfers, quarterly total§do	83.7			130.2			101.0						
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS ♂													
New incorporations (48 States)number	6, 913	8, 357	7, 138	7,902	8, 284	7, 915	7,819	7, 549	7, 088	7, 529	8, 223	r 6, 741	8, 213
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES♂													
Failures, total	612	671	619	715	780	638	671	580	594	539	631	590	583
Commercial servicedo	48	50	52	55	58	60	52	41	51	36	52	61	43
Constructiondo	71	68	70	72	93	75	78	48	58	50	88	62	76
Manufacturing and miningdo	131 296	143 348	133 304	$ 148 \\ 371 $	171 375	111 333	$128 \\ 340$	133 299	109 316	107 288	146 291	121 280	131 288
Retail tradedodo	290	548 62	60	69	83	59	73	299	60	200	291	66	45
		1											
Liabilities, totalthous. of dol	19,403	26, 208	19,474	29, 232	29, 530	21, 193	21, 222	22,789	16, 322	20,138	35,049	18, 757	23,400
Commercial servicedo	1,874 2,251	4,249 2,672	$1,649 \\ 1.935$	4,563	1,744	1,219 2,646	1,971 2,990	1,466 3,196	1,809 1,816	947 2, 729	2,175	3,027 1,588	953 5,068
Constructiondodododo	6, 515	2, 672	5, 614	13.046	12,633	10.217	2,990	8, 882	5,056	6, 780	13,079	5, 853	8 458
Retail tradedo	5, 177	7,761	6, 548	6,905	7,050	5, 264	7,024	5, 434	5, 255	5, 317	6,078	5,865	7,046
Wholesale tradedo	3, 586	3, 161	3,728	2, 233	4, 250	1,847	2, 266	3, 811	2, 386	4,365	8, 550	2, 424	1,875
	1	1	1	l	1			1	l	1	1		I

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. †Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3.
 O Adjusted 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.
 ⁹ Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable-goods industries are zero.
 ⁹ For these industries (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber), sales are considered equal to new orders.
 ⁹ SRevisions for 1944—1st quarter 1951 appear in corresponding note in June 1952 SURVEY.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						19	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
			СОМ	MODI	ГY PR	ICES					<u>.</u>	<u> </u>	
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS													
Prices received, all farm products \$1910-14=100 Crops	305 280 253 440 339 177 331 309 328 379 314 233	300 277 251 234 431 325 171 337 303 320 376 316 200	289 259 249 230 436 217 296 317 377 317 181	288 265 221 435 309 176 265 284 310 372 305 177	290 272 250 229 435 313 179 308 279 306 372 291 180	$\begin{array}{c} 293\\ 270\\ 245\\ 227\\ 436\\ 303\\ 190\\ 285\\ 280\\ 313\\ 394\\ 281\\ 175\\ \end{array}$	292 277 238 226 437 319 220 250 250 289 306 380 277 181	$\begin{array}{c} 295\\ 276\\ 230\\ 227\\ 436\\ 311\\ 214\\ 287\\ 307\\ 312\\ 376\\ 286\\ 208\\ \end{array}$	295 272 236 319 206 229 310 316 372 295 225	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
Prices paid: All commodities	273 272 275 284	275 271 278 287	276 271 281 288	275 270 280 288	276 271 280 289	276 271 281 289	273 272 273 286	273 273 273 286	274 273 274 287	271 271 272 285	269 269 269 282	268 269 266 281	267 269 264 280
Parity ratio 9	107	105	100	100	100	101	102	103	103	101	100	99	96
RETAIL PRICES All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index)	210.8	210.9	208.9	. 208. 7	209.7	210.3	210.6	211.8	211.8	211.1	210.7	r 210. 4	209.6
Coal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes):† Anthracite, chestnut	215.2 207.3	215. 2 207. 3	215. 2 207. 3	215. 2 207. 3	$213.0 \\ 207.3$	200.2 205.0	201.0 205.5	206. 6 206. 8	208. 1 207. 9	211.6 208.7	219. 4 212. 1	221. 6 213. 6	227. 9 214. 4
Consumers' price index (U. S. Dept. of Labor): All items	189. 1 206. 8 232. 2 190. 4 213. 2 236. 5 270. 1 144. 9 97. 5 206. 6 210. 2 139. 2 169. 1	$189. 1 \\ 204. 6 \\ 232. 4 \\ 190. 6 \\ 241. 4 \\ 272. 1 \\ 145. 0 \\ 97. 6 \\ 206. 8 \\ 209. 1 \\ 139. 7 \\ 169. 6 \\ 139. 7 \\ 169. 6 \\ 100. 100. 100. 100. 100. 100. 100. 10$	187. 9 204. 3 227. 5 190. 9 217. 0 223. 5 271. 1 145. 3 97. 9 206. 7 208. 6 140. 2 170. 2	188, 0 203, 5 227, 6 191, 2 215, 7 232, 1 267, 7 145, 3 97, 9 206, 8 207, 6 140, 5 170, 7	188. 7 202. 7 230. 0 191. 1 212. 6 247. 2 266. 7 145. 3 98. 0 206. 1 206. 2 140. 8 171. 1	189. 0 202. 3 230. 8 193. 8 210. 6 253. 8 266. 0 144. 6 98. 2 203. 1 205. 4 141. 3 171. 4	189. 6 202. 0 231. 5 193. 3 209. 8 250. 0 270. 6 144. 8 98. 4 203. 4 204. 4 141. 6 172. 5	190. 8 201. 4 234. 9 194. 4 212. 3 253. 2 270. 4 146. 4 98. 3 208. 4 204. 2 141. 9 173. 0	191. 1 201. 1 235. 5 194. 2 213. 8 242. 3 242. 3 147. 3 99. 0 209. 0 209. 0 204. 2 142. 3 173. 2	216.7 227.6 277.0 147.6 99.0 210.1	190. 9 202. 1 232. 4 194. 3 218. 1 227. 3 248. 4 99. 0 212. 8 204. 6 143. 0 174. 4	191.1 201.3 232.3 194.3 218.2 236.7 265.5 149.0 99.4 213.7 204.9 143.9 174.7	$\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 190.7 \\ 201.1 \\ 229.9 \\ 194.5 \\ 217.1 \\ 236.4 \\ 149.9 \\ 99.6 \\ 216.5 \\ 205.3 \\ 145.3 \\ 175.0 \\ \end{smallmatrix}$
WHOLESALE PRICES		ļ											
U.S. Department of Labor indexes (revised): All commodities1947-49=100	113.5	113.0	112.5	112.3	111.8	111.6	111.2	111.8	112.2	111.8	111.1	110.7	109.6
Farm productsdo Fruits and vegetables, fresh and drieddo Grains Livestock and live poultrydo	111.3 117.4 105.1 107.5	$110.0 \\ 121.5 \\ 103.6 \\ 106.7$	107.8 112.6 101.7 106.2	108. 2 123. 9 102. 0 105. 2	108. 7 127. 3 100. 9 106. 6	107. 9 128. 9 98. 8 108. 9	107. 2124. 295. 4107. 2	110. 2 128. 2 94. 9 108. 2	109.9 124.3 96.9 106.4	96.9	104. 9 111. 7 95. 0 94. 8	* 103. 6 113. 2 96. 5 93. 0	99. 2 112. 3 96. 1 86. 8
Foods, processed	110. 7 107. 9 113. 0	110, 1 107, 5 113, 2	109.5 107.4 115.1	109. 2 107. 5 113. 3	108.0 107.4 112.2	108. 6 107. 0 110. 6	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
Meats, poultry, and fishdo	106.2 113.6	105.7 113.5	104.8 110.8	104.9 111.0	104.6 109.4	104. 2 112. 1	103.5 110.1	103.9 110.6	105. 1 112. 3	105.9 109.4	105. 9 104. 1	r 106.0 r 102.0	105. 0 93. 9
Commodities other than farm products and foods	114. 6 108. 4 120. 8 95. 2 61. 5 108. 9 109. 9	114. 3 106. 7 118. 1 94. 8 56. 8 109. 4 109. 3	114. 2 105. 9 117. 5 93. 4 51. 2 109. 6 108. 7	113. 8 105. 4 117. 0 93. 1 47. 3 109. 6 107. 9	$113. \ 3 \\ 104. \ 8 \\ 116. \ 8 \\ 92. \ 7 \\ 42. \ 6 \\ 109. \ 8 \\ 108. \ 0$	113.0 104.3 115.1 92.2 47.2 111.5 107.3	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	$\begin{array}{c c} 113.0\\ 104.0\\ 114.6\\ 92.1\\ 47.5\\ 110.9\\ 106.9\end{array}$	104.0 114.3 92.1	$\begin{array}{c} 113.\ 0\\ 103.\ 9\\ 113.\ 9\\ 92.\ 0\\ 51.\ 0\\ 111.\ 0\\ 106.\ 5\end{array}$	112.8 103.5 112.7 91.9 • 53.1 111.1 106.3	$112.9 \\ 103.3 \\ 112.3 \\ 91.3 \\ 52.8 \\ 113.0 \\ 106.1$
Fuel, power, and lighting materialsdo Coaldo Fleetricitydo Gasdo Petroleum and productsdo Furniture and other household durables	107. 4 108. 9 98. 0 106. 6 110. 8	$107. 4 \\ 108. 8 \\ 98. 0 \\ 106. 6 \\ 110. 8$	$ \begin{array}{c} 107.2\\ 108.8\\ 98.0\\ 107.0\\ 110.4 \end{array} $	107. 4 108. 7 99. 1 105. 7 110. 6	106. 3 104. 9 99. 1 106. 6 109. 5	$106.0 \\ 104.9 \\ 98.0 \\ 104.2 \\ 109.9$	$ \begin{array}{c} 105.9\\ 105.3\\ 98.5\\ 102.0\\ 109.6 \end{array} $	106, 0106, 099, 1101, 4109, 4	105. 8 106. 5 100. 7 100. 4 108. 3	107.6	106. 6 113. 3 98. 5 100. 4 108. 5	7 106.7 7 113.6 7 98.0 7 104.9 108.1	$ \begin{array}{c} 107.2\\ 116.1\\ 98.5\\ 104.9\\ 107.9 \end{array} $
Appliances, household	112.7 108.2 115.1 93.0	112.3 108.0 113.6 93.1	112.4 108.0 113.5 93.1	111.9 107.4 113.4 90.7	112. 1 107. 8 113. 4 90. 7	111.7 107.3 113.1 90.7	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	$\begin{array}{c} 112.3\\ 107.5\\ 113.0\\ 93.8\end{array}$
Hides, skins, and leather productsdo Footweardo Hides and skinsdo Leatherdo	105. 1 116. 5 81. 7 98. 7	$102. 2 \\115. 9 \\69. 7 \\97. 0$	99.5 116.1 63.7 89.5	98.0 115.9 59.6 87.6	94, 1 113, 9 49, 7 84, 4	94.7 111.1 58.1 84.5	95. 9 111. 0 59. 5 88. 9	96. 2 110. 6 61. 8 89. 3	96. 5 110. 6 64. 4 89. 3	110.6	r 96, 6 110, 6 r 65, 0 r 89, 9	r 97.6 111.0 r 69.2 r 90.1	99. 0 112. 0 70. 6 92. 9
Lumber and wood productsdodo	120, 3 120, 4	120, 1 120, 4	$120.3 \\ 120.6$	$120.5 \\ 120.7$	120. 9 121. 3	120. 7 121. 1	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
Machinery and motive productsdo Agricultural machinery and equipdo Construction machinery and equipdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Motor vehiclesdo	120, 7 120, 2 124, 0 121, 8 116, 5	124.6 121.5	122. 0 121. 8 125. 2 121. 6 120. 0	121. 8 121. 8 124. 9 121. 5 120. 0	121. 6 121. 6 124. 9 120. 9 119. 7	121. 6 121. 5 125. 3 120. 8 119. 7	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	121.5 125.8 119.7	121. 3 121. 5 125. 8 119. 0 119. 7	7 121.4 121.6 126.2 7 119.5 119.7	121. 4 121. 7 126. 3 119. 6 119. 7

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951					r	19	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
		COM	MODI	TY PR	ICES-	-Conti	nued			1			
WHOLESALE PRICES &-Continued U. S. Department of Labor indexes (revised):1-Con. Commodities other than farm prod., etcCon. Metals and metal products1947-49=100. Heating equipment	122.5 114.5 123.1 124.2 112.8 121.4 112.4 112.7	122. 4 114. 0 123. 1 124. 2 112. 9 121. 4 112. 4 117. 7	122, 6 114, 0 123, 2 125, 0 112, 9 121, 4 112, 4 117, 7	122. 6 114. 0 123. 2 124. 9 112. 9 121. 4 112. 4 117. 7	122, 5 113, 9 123, 0 124, 8 112, 8 121, 3 112, 4 117, 7	121. 8 113. 7 122. 8 122. 0 112. 9 121. 4 112. 4 117. 7	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
Pulp, paper, and allied products. do Paper. do Rubber and products. do. Ters and tubes. do. Textile products and apparel. do. Apparel. do. Cotton products. do. Silk products. do. Synthetic textiles. do. Synthetic textiles. do. Wool products. do.	118. 4 122. 4 144. 3 133. 4 104. 0 102. 1 103. 3 125. 3 91. 7 120. 3	$\begin{array}{c} 118.2\\ 122.8\\ 144.1\\ 133.4\\ 103.3\\ 101.7\\ 102.8\\ 126.0\\ 91.4\\ 118.0 \end{array}$	118. 3 123. 7 143. 1 133. 4 102. 1 101. 7 101. 0 130. 2 89. 9 114. 4	$\begin{array}{c} 117.\ 7\\ 123.\ 8\\ 142.\ 0\\ 133.\ 4\\ 100.\ 6\\ 101.\ 6\\ 99.\ 6\\ 129.\ 1\\ 87.\ 3\\ 111.\ 8\end{array}$	117. 4123. 5140. 6133. 099. 9101. 298. 6128. 486. 7109. 2	116, 9 123, 5 140, 4 133, 0 99, 3 100, 8 97, 2 128, 8 86, 8 111, 7	116. 7 124. 2 133. 4 130. 5 99. 0 100. 3 95. 4 129. 8 88. 6 112. 8	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 99.5 99.3 98.9 139.3 89.9 112.4	$115.5 \\ 124.9 \\ 126.0 \\ 126.3 \\ 99.2 \\ 98.4 \\ 99.2 \\ 140.0 \\ 89.5 \\ 140.0 \\ 89.5 \\ 99.5 \\ 140.0 \\ 14$	115.5 124.9 r 126.4 126.3 98.6 98.3 98.4 r 139.3 r 89.0 112.6	117.7 115.9 124.9 127.7 126.3 98.2 98.3 97.7 139.7 87.8 112.6
Tobacco mfrs. and bottled beveragesdo Beverages, alcoholicdo Cigarettesdo	108.1 105.9 105.0	$108.1 \\ 105.9 \\ 105.0$	110.8 111.2 105.0	110.8 111.2 105.0	$110.8 \\ 111.2 \\ 105.0$	$110.8 \\ 111.2 \\ 105.0$	110.8 111.2 105.0	$110.8 \\ 111.2 \\ 105.7$	110.8 111.2 105.7	110.8 111.2 105.7	111.2	110.8 111.2 105.7	110. 8 111. 2 105. 7
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR													
As measured by— Wholesale prices†	46. 0 52. 9 43. 1	46. 3 52. 9 43. 0	46. 5 53. 2 44. 0	46. 5 53. 2 43. 9	46.7 53.0 43.5	46.8 52.9 43.3	47.0 52.7 43.2	46. 7 52. 4 42. 6	46. 6 52. 3 42. 5		52.4	47. 2 52. 3 43. 0	47. 7 52. 4 43. 5
		CONST	RUCT	'ION A	ND RI	EAL E	STATE	2					
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY 9													
New construction, total	2, 366 1, 674 840 760 66	2, 174 1, 517 719 650 36	$2,088\\1,463\\676\\600\\63$	2,332 1,617 799 710 77	2,516 1,690 849 750 87	2, 743 1, 811 922 810 99	2, 945 1, 925 983 865 103	3, 027 1, 994 1, 023 905 101	3, 095 2, 037 1, 047 930 99	3, 098 2, 030 1, 049 935 96	1, 988 1, 048 935	2, 787 1, 924 1, 033 925 90	2, 513 1, 789 953 865 70
Norresidential building, except farm and public utility, totalmil. of doi Industrial	415 200 92 110 303	$415 \\ 209 \\ 83 \\ 110 \\ 267$	$406 \\ 209 \\ 75 \\ 113 \\ 263$	398 202 74 123 292	$386 \\ 194 \\ 73 \\ 136 \\ 313$	392 188 82 157 333	404 182 92 171 359	411 180 97 180 371	418 181 98 183 381	430 187 101 168 376	434 189 104 139	435 190 109 117 331	421 187 107 103 304
Public, total	692 66 289 88 111 72 66	657 63 286 91 90 62 65	625 58 275 85 90 56	715 55 311 100 115 65 69	826 54 343 109 175 68 77	932 54 356 116 250 72 84	1, 020 54 375 119 310 76 86	$1,033 \\ 53 \\ 375 \\ 121 \\ 320 \\ 76 \\ 88$	1, 058 55 873 129 335 75 91	127 350	52 352 125 330 77	863 49 332 117 215 70 80	$724 \\ 47 \\ 314 \\ 107 \\ 120 \\ 62 \\ 74$
CONTRACT AWARDS													
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):number	$28,832 \\1,234,339 \\502,416 \\731,923$	31, 842 902, 091 296, 897 605, 194	33, 767 885, 206 338, 662 546, 544	$\begin{array}{r} 45,041 \\ 1,321,254 \\ 554,050 \\ 767,204 \end{array}$	636, 357	$\begin{array}{r} 63,709\\ 1,563,660\\ 557,803\\ 1,005,857\end{array}$	50, 845 1, 488, 850 559, 140 929, 710	52,0781,511,285618,737892,548	52,9091,438,725501,258937,467	2,039,203	1,310,958 • 410, 433	490, 650	1,467,384
Nonresidential buildings: Projects	3, 262 43, 016 593, 007	3, 325 24, 868 357, 676	3, 472 24, 941 301, 404	$\begin{array}{r} 4,311\\ 33,345\\ 463,276\end{array}$	4, 4 49 39 , 343 56 2, 2 56	5,088 37,346 462,863	5, 022 41, 725 551, 500	5,468 40,979 562,686	5, 196 38, 912 519, 940	29, 257	38, 822		51,596
Residential buildings: Projects Floor Loos of sq. ft. Valuation thous. of dol	24, 204 37, 985 346, 104	27,380 37,423 337,721	29, 069 45, 380 396, 438	38, 860 65, 422 592, 717	43, 447 73, 847 681, 614	55,759 82,579 753,755	$\begin{array}{r} 43,012\\ 62,176\\ 581,792\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 43,465\\ 64,003\\ 608,078\end{array}$	44, 943 65, 863 627, 596	56, 743	65, 489	55,872	29, 808 48, 996 438, 580
Public works: Projectsnumber Valuationthous, of dol. Utilities:	1,064 138,859	840 130, 814	$930 \\ 124,885$	1, 429 193, 714	$1,814 \\ 241,740$	2, 353 219, 628	2, 266 245, 969	2, 680 243, 458	2, 310 208, 887			1, 336 195, 265	
Projectsnumber Valuationthous, of dol	302 156, 369	297 75, 880	296 62, 479	441 71, 547	387 111,907	509 127, 414	545 109, 589	465 97,063	460 82, 302				35) 185, 590
Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes):† Total, unadjusted	134 124 166 145	$132 \\ 118 \\ 161 \\ 142$	136 145 156 163	$166 \\ 183 \\ 164 \\ 174$	196 222 171 189	$203 \\ 221 \\ 168 \\ 186$	200 213 172 193	194 199 177 196	218 192 207 193	192 207	180 + 210	r 172 r 196	155 205
Engineering construction: Contract awards (ENR)§thous. of dol.	829, 173	1, 196, 798	788, 429	1, 042, 851	1, 180, 340	1, 433, 642	1, 140, 654	2, 310, 504	2, 210, 572	952, 218	1,446,381	1, 079, 879	906, 976
Highway concrete pavement contract awards: Totalthous. of sq. yd. Airportsdo Roadsdo Streets and alleysdo r Revised. 1 Data include some contracts aw	1 2, 197		3, 723 879 988 1, 856	5, 411 427 3, 289 1, 695	5, 386 238 2, 901 2, 248	6, 702 791 3, 128 2, 783	7, 047 843 3, 401 2, 803	6, 587 729 2, 657 3, 201	6, 081 1, 070 2, 652 2, 359	1, 691 1, 051	1, 512 1, 486	390 1,193	446

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						19	52					1
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	CONST	FRUCT	TON A	ND R	EAL E	STATI	E—Con	tinued					
NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN BUILDING													
New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor)number Urban building authorized (U. S. Dept. of Labor): New urban dwelling units, totalnumber Privatelv financed, total	60, 800 27, 807 26, 782 21, 224 1, 700 3, 858 1, 025 61. 3 r 77. 8 r 75. 4 r 82. 6	$\begin{array}{c} 64,900\\ 37,659\\ 34,374\\ 28,376\\ 2,386\\ 3,612\\ 3,285\\ 82,1\\ 91,8\\ 99,7\\ 80,8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 77,700\\ 45,676\\ 43,163\\ 34,978\\ 3,017\\ 5,168\\ 2,513\\ 100,9\\ 107,5\\ 126,2\\ 81,4\end{array}$	103, 900 57, 937 49, 845 40, 139 3, 469 6, 237 8, 092 130, 1 140, 7 166, 1 110, 3	$\begin{array}{c} 106,200\\ 64,867\\ 56,241\\ 45,938\\ 3,558\\ 6,745\\ 8,626\\ 142,5\\ 152,3\\ 183,8\\ 115,6\end{array}$	109,600 $61,436$ $53,372$ $43,644$ $3,532$ $6,196$ $8,064$ $129,5$ 147.0 171.2 113.5	$\begin{array}{c} 103,500\\ 55,075\\ 48,850\\ 41,084\\ 3,060\\ 4,706\\ 6,225\\ 121,8\\ 157,0\\ 161,7\\ 152,7\end{array}$	102, 600 52, 126 50, 584 41, 804 2, 930 5, 850 1, 542 116. 0 145. 6 150. 9 130. 9	99, 100 49, 250 47, 832 38, 867 3, 292 5, 673 1, 418 108, 2 133, 8 139, 4 128, 6	100, 800 $53, 296$ $51, 878$ $42, 352$ $3, 078$ $6, 448$ $1, 418$ $117. 1$ $143. 0$ $155. 2$ $127. 8$	<pre>r 101, 100 r 53, 971 52, 347 42, 620 2, 713 7, 014 r 1, 624 119. 9 147. 8 161. 2 132. 9</pre>	86,000 + 41,721 37,975 30,745 2,447 4,783 + 3,746 - 88.9 + 114.3 + 117.9 + 114.6	¹ 76,000 37,508 33,902 26,356 2,585 4,961 3,606 82.7 107.1 106.3 115.1
Additions, alterations, and repairsdo	r 76.0	87.8	97.4	115.1	118.6	133.2	149.4	138.7	124.6	132.9	131.9	* 100. 0	91.7
Department of Commerce composite† 1947-49=100 Aberthaw (industrial building)	117.5	118.4	118. 3	118.6	119.5	119.7	120.8	121.8	122.4	122.7	122.6	122. 5	122.5
Aberthaw (industrial building)1914=100 American Appraisal Co.: Average, 30 cities	374 539 573 548 494 533 380	542 581 549 497 535 380	543 581 550 497 535 378	374 544 582 551 498 537 378	545 582 552 499 541 379	548 584 554 504 543 381	383 550 588 554 504 544 382	555 600 554 513 549 391	558 602 555 513 549 393	383 561 604 556 514 551 394	562 604 557 521 551 397	564 604 572 521 551 398	383 567 604 573 522 558 399
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete. U. S. avg. 1926-29=100. Brick and steel	$235. 9 \\ 237. 2 \\ 246. 9$	$237. 0 \\ 237. 9 \\ 248. 0$	236,7 237,4 247,8	237.2 237.7 248.0	$238.\ 3\\238.\ 5\\248.\ 9$	239, 4 239, 2 249, 5	$242.1 \\ 241.3 \\ 251.9$	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
Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concretedo Brick and steeldo Brick and wooddo Framedo Steeldo Residences:	$\begin{array}{c} 237.\ 7\\ 237.\ 0\\ 242.\ 7\\ 250.\ 5\\ 221.\ 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 239.\ 2\\ 238.\ 0\\ 243.\ 8\\ 251.\ 9\\ 222.\ 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 239.0\\ 237.9\\ 243.7\\ 251.5\\ 222.4\end{array}$	239. 7 238. 3 244. 0 251. 5 222. 7	$\begin{array}{c} 241.\ 0\\ 239.\ 3\\ 245.\ 1\\ 252.\ 1\\ 223.\ 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 242.\ 2\\ 240.\ 7\\ 245.\ 8\\ 252.\ 8\\ 226.\ 1\end{array}$	245.3243.4247.8255.8226.4	$\begin{array}{c} 246.8\\ 245.7\\ 248.8\\ 256.4\\ 229.5 \end{array}$	248. 6 247. 5 249. 8 257. 0 231. 2	249. 4 248. 5 250. 5 257. 3 232. 2	249.8 7 248.2 250.5 256.8 232.4	249. 7 7 248. 0 250. 0 255. 8 232. 3	249. 8 248. 5 249. 9 255. 5 232. 3
Brickdodo Framedodo	247.3 245.4	$248.5 \\ 246.5$	$248.3 \\ 246.2$	$248.5 \\ 246.2$	249. 4 246. 9	$250.0 \\ 247.4$	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
Building1947-49=100. Constructiondo. Bu. of Public Roads—Highway construction: Composite, standard mile1925-29=100.	120.0 120.9 166.7	120. 1 121. 3	120.5 12J.5	120.6 122.3 169.1	121.3 123.0	122.0 124.0	122, 6 126, 0 171, 8	124. 9 128. 9	125. 6 129. 5	125.6 129.9 174.9	126. 0 129. 9	r 125.7 129.7	125. 7 129. 6 176. 0
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS			:										
Production of selected construction materials, index: Unadjusted	r 131. 9 r 149. 2	7 138.9 7 162.6	r 138.7 r 168.1	r 149.4 r 158.1	* 156.2 * 157.1	r 156. 9 r 148. 3	r 149. 2 r 139. 4	r 149.7 r 140.7	r 173.6 r 153.4	r 177.6 r 165.2	* 184.6 * 166.6	₽ 155.4 ₽ 156.8	
REAL ESTATE Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by- Fed. Hous. Adm.: New premium paying	124, 701	159,063	125, 363	123, 807	125, 629	127, 751	134, 248	147, 208	147,057	162, 487	185, 442	157, 428	177, 097
Vet. Adm.: Principal amount	267, 958 806	301, 276 665	242, 103 612	235, 651 589	244, 042 581	202, 758 591	195, 987 653	189, 189 656	202, 746 687	217, 292 715	220, 008 752	243, 087 791	226, 936 864
tions, estimated totalthous, of dol By purpose of loan: Home constructiondo Home purchasedo. Refinancingdo. All other purposesdo. New nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and	404,033 125,287 182,710 37,322 12,895 45,819	400, 443 115, 168 183, 733 37, 906 15, 033 48, 603	427, 835 131, 487 185, 920 43, 397 15, 567 51, 464	514, 098 171, 907 213, 723 49, 104 18, 959 60, 405	549, 140 182, 636 238, 587 49, 446 21, 797 56, 674	586,035 197,525 251,884 50,076 24,452 62,098	586, 842 191, 812 257, 069 49, 595 24, 238 64, 128	595, 994 190, 039 264, 692 53, 014 25, 065 63, 184	617, 431 199, 720 279, 192 50, 850 24, 625 63, 044	616, 352 192, 667 285, 337 50, 457 26, 097 61, 794	658, 787 207, 589 303, 107 54, 597 25, 997 67, 497	522, 681 163, 074 243, 112 42, 379 20, 148 53, 968	541, 295 161, 405 248, 448 49, 739 19, 730 61, 973
New nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under), estimated total	$1, 368, 151 \\ 11.1 \\ 68, 206$	1, 293, 254 11. 5 74, 155	$1,270,908\\11.6\\69,925$	1, 393, 317 11. 7 72, 254	$1, 482, 161 \\ 11. 3 \\ 67, 380$	$1,511,488\\11.1\\62,354$	1, 512, 734 12. 1 58, 585	$1, 590, 319 \\ 11.7 \\ 61, 675$	1, 597, 783 12. 4 56, 462	1, 587, 523 11. 1 58, 949	1, 727, 343 63, 958	1,492,390 65, 129	1, 553, 457 74, 127
	<u>,</u>		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE	1		1	<u></u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u></u>	<u>, </u>
ADVERTISING										1			
Printers' Ink advertising index, adjusted: Combined index 1935-39=100. Business papers do. Magazines do. Newspapers do. Outdoor do. Radio do. Tide advertising index, unadjusted †1947-49=100. Radio advertising:	435 470 357 304 352 253 117, 2	453 481 379 293 346 244 115.6	$\begin{array}{r} 447\\ 487\\ 369\\ 304\\ 401\\ 253\\ 127.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 438\\511\\371\\300\\362\\248\\141.3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 439\\514\\404\\294\\362\\247\\153.2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 433\\515\\388\\310\\354\\236\\154.1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 436\\ 520\\ 362\\ 329\\ 372\\ 241\\ 140.8 \end{array}$	445 554 403 327 359 226 114. 2	456 548 369 310 383 254 111. 2	456 547 387 318 344 264 141.9	$\begin{array}{r} 475\\529\\420\\340\\378\\268\\165.4\end{array}$	473 570 408 330 371 256 157.6	488 539 394 323 373 265 127.3
Radio advertising. clost of facilities, total	$\begin{matrix} 14,619\\ 464\\ 3,751\\ 147\\ 326\\ 4,090\\ 512\\ 1,432\\ 1,794\\ 2,102 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 14,\ 520\\ 407\\ 3,\ 993\\ 224\\ 359\\ 3,\ 917\\ 475\\ 1,\ 592\\ 1,\ 772\\ 1,\ 781\end{matrix}$	$13, 561 \\ 276 \\ 3, 691 \\ 204 \\ 353 \\ 3, 792 \\ 447 \\ 1, 482 \\ 1, 590 \\ 1, 726$	$\begin{matrix} 14,520\\329\\3,949\\264\\348\\3,862\\493\\1,558\\1,632\\2,145 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{array}{r} 13,948\\ 319\\ 3,847\\ 171\\ 356\\ 3,802\\ 431\\ 1,624\\ 1,596\\ 1,801\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 13,970\\ 370\\ 3,885\\ 153\\ 365\\ 3,734\\ 424\\ 1,698\\ 1,546\\ 1,795\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,972\\ 345\\ 3,612\\ 251\\ 343\\ 3,233\\ 452\\ 1,660\\ 1,416\\ 1,659\end{array}$	9, 557 196 2, 658 340 338 2, 604 381 1, 079 700 1, 263	10, 941 256 3,003 316 367 2, 971 434 1, 257 776 1, 559	r 12, 857 323 304 304 3, 319 5 455 7 1, 623 1, 042 2, 206	r 15, 403 r 396 r 4, 282 431 308 r 3, 683 r 376 r 1, 704 1, 292 r 2, 930	$\begin{array}{r} 387\\ 285\\ 3,424\\ 366\\ 1,482\\ 1,271\end{array}$	

⁷ Revised. » Preliminary. ¹ Data for January 1953, 71,000. [†] 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 (covering national advertising only) 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. §See last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1. ^A Data reported at the beginning of each month are shown here for the previous month. [‡]Revisions for January-November 1951 will be shown later.

February 1953

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951		`				19	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
		DO	MEST	IC TRA	ADE—	Contin	ued			<u> </u>		·	
ADVERTISING-Continued													
Magazine advertising:‡ Cost. total	$\begin{array}{c} 46,113\\ 3,333\\ 2,985\\ 865\\ 5,698\\ 6,247\\ 4,443 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31,904\\ 1,673\\ 2,476\\ 1,208\\ 4,543\\ 4,692\\ 1,590 \end{array}$	44, 629 3, 108 2, 878 1, 919 6, 107 7, 147 2, 290	60, 247 5, 420 5, 095 3, 054 7, 065 7, 854 2, 851	$59, 648 \\ 5, 029 \\ 4, 999 \\ 3, 683 \\ 6, 469 \\ 7, 150 \\ 2, 477$	60, 016 4, 735 5, 237 3, 296 6, 166 6, 742 2, 619	$51, 515 \\3, 119 \\4, 925 \\2, 842 \\7, 051 \\7, 660 \\2, 331$	35, 240 862 3, 702 1, 388 5, 816 5, 695 1, 977	$\begin{array}{c} 38,442\\ 3,588\\ 3,671\\ 1,549\\ 5,456\\ 5,472\\ 1,672\end{array}$	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	5, 102 2, 363 7, 657 8, 753	
Household equipment and suppliesdo Household furnishingsdo Industrial materialsdo Soaps, cleansers, etcdo Smoking materialsdo All otherdo	$3, 136 \\ 2, 099 \\ 2, 891 \\ 854 \\ 1, 532 \\ 12, 028$	762 1, 176 2, 372 736 1, 088 9, 588	2,1671,5212,8879711,20912,424	3,970 2,709 3,769 1,356 1,357 15,748	$\begin{array}{r} 4,401\\ 3,644\\ 3,872\\ 1,466\\ 1,259\\ 15,199\end{array}$	5,004 3,867 4,016 1,376 1,395 15,564	$\begin{array}{c} 3,407\\ 1,788\\ 3,572\\ 941\\ 1,566\\ 12,311 \end{array}$	$1, 646 \\ 579 \\ 2, 643 \\ 745 \\ 1, 198 \\ 8, 989$	1, 3759792, 8617741, 3989, 648	$\begin{array}{c} 3,688\\ 2,747\\ 3,774\\ 1,266\\ 1,437\\ 14,182 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,590\\ 4,015\\ 3,981\\ 1,509\\ 1,480\\ 15,228\end{array}$	4, 175 1, 429 1, 527	
Linage, totalthous. of lines	3, 346	3, 466	3, 985	4, 855	4, 468	4, 093	3, 213	3, 133	3, 960	4, 798	4, 898	4, 299	3, 162
Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities)do Classifieddo Display, totaldo A utomotivedo Financialdo Generaldo Retaildo	214,04142,998171,0436,5592,52625,044136,915	178,07746,345131,7318,2083,66321,02098,840	184, 64046, 621138, 0197, 8892, 28225, 749102, 100	$\begin{array}{c} 213,228\\ 52,943\\ 160,285\\ 8,553\\ 2,756\\ 30,203\\ 118,773\end{array}$	$218, 407 \\ 52, 790 \\ 165, 617 \\ 9, 565 \\ 3, 133 \\ 31, 742 \\ 121, 177 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 225,606\\ 56,670\\ 168,936\\ 10.457\\ 2,684\\ 33,444\\ 122,352 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 209, 251 \\ 52, 744 \\ 156, 506 \\ 10, 288 \\ 2, 762 \\ 31, 251 \\ 112, 204 \end{array}$	175, 447 47, 979 127, 468 7, 351 3, 046 25, 674 91, 398	$186,555 \\ 52,741 \\ 133,814 \\ 7,781 \\ 1,894 \\ 22,061 \\ 102,077 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 214,509\\ 54,124\\ 160,385\\ 7,367\\ 2,596\\ 29,711\\ 120,709 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 245,004\\ 56,593\\ 188,410\\ 10,383\\ 2,518\\ 39,411\\ 136,098 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 234,873\\52,399\\182,474\\10,734\\2,400\\34,359\\134,981 \end{array}$	$219,798 \\ 45,563 \\ 174,235 \\ 8,847 \\ 2,550 \\ 24,506 \\ 138,332$
POSTAL BUSINESS													
Money orders issued (50 cities): Domestic: Numberthousands Valuethous. of dol	7, 271 124, 214	7, 268 130, 038	6, 948 124, 086	8, 025 147, 902	7, 255 132, 616	6, 719 123, 981	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
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES			-										
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, total	210. 5			213. 2			214.9			215.0			222.0
Durable goods, total	$25.3 \\ 9.5 \\ 11.6 \\ 4.3$			11.3			$26.4 \\ 11.3 \\ 10.8 \\ 4.3$			24. 2 8. 8 11. 2 4. 3			$27. \ 3 \\ 11. \ 2 \\ 11. \ 7 \\ 4. \ 5$
Nondurable goods, total do Clothing and shoes do Food and alcoholic beverages do Oasoline and oil do Semidurable housefurnishings do Tobacco do Other nondurable goods do	5.6 2.0 4.9			118.020.671.85.92.05.212.5			$117.8 \\ 20.0 \\ 72.3 \\ 6.0 \\ 2.0 \\ 5.1 \\ 12.4$	 		73. 2 6. 1 2. 1 5. 1			121. 421. 973. 56. 32. 05. 212. 5
Services do Household operation do Housing do Personal services do Recreation do Transportation do Other services do				$\begin{array}{c} 70.0\\ 10.7\\ 22.9\\ 4.2\\ 4.1\\ 5.9\\ 22.3 \end{array}$			$\begin{array}{c} 70.8\\ 10.9\\ 23.2\\ 4.2\\ 4.1\\ 5.8\\ 22.5 \end{array}$			10.9 23.5 4.3 4.3 5.9			
RETAIL TRADE													
All retail stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol Durable-goods storesdo Automotive groupdo Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers mil. of dol	15, 375 4, 543 1, 961 1, 778	11, 844 3, 793 1, 974 1, 840	11, 744 3, 867 2, 020 1, 899	12, 736 4, 139 2, 180 2, 048	13, 396 4, 573 2, 372 2, 219	14, 350 5, 224 2, 826 2, 647	13, 814 5, 122 2, 757 2, 582	13, 396 4, 627 2, 374 2, 200	13, 448 4, 410 2, 103 1, 929	4, 670 2, 353	14, 819 5, 116 2, 681 2, 509	* 14,024 * 4,514 * 2,319 * 2,166	16, 793 5, 109 2, 344 2, 133
Tire, battery, accessory dealersdo Furniture and appliance groupdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo Household-appliance, radio storesdo Jewelry storesdo Lumber, building. hardware groupdo Lumber, building.materials dealersdo Hardware storesdo	$ \begin{array}{c} 1, 183 \\ 921 \\ 515 \\ 405 \\ 319 \\ 784 \\ 493 \\ 291 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 1,34\\ 635\\ 362\\ 273\\ 87\\ 633\\ 467\\ 166\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,121\\ 618\\ 352\\ 266\\ 80\\ 673\\ 503\\ 170\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 132\\629\\373\\256\\82\\742\\552\\190\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 154\\ 647\\ 392\\ 255\\ 90\\ 869\\ 640\\ 229\end{array}$	179 738 456 282 117 941 697 244	$ \begin{array}{c} 175 \\ 740 \\ 442 \\ 298 \\ 108 \\ 939 \\ 706 \\ 233 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 174\\ 174\\ 713\\ 419\\ 294\\ 95\\ 923\\ 709\\ 214\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	174 756 445 311 100 924 700	172 834 495 339	* 153 * 823 * 481 * 342 * 126 * 812 * 593	$\begin{array}{c} 210 \\ 1,051 \\ 588 \\ 463 \\ 284 \\ 837 \\ 551 \\ 286 \end{array}$
Nondurable-goods storesdo Apparel groupdo Men's and boys' wear storesdo Women's apparel, accessory storesdo Family and other apparel storesdo Shoe storesdo Drug and proprietary storesdo Eating and drinking placesdo	$\begin{array}{c} 10,832\\ 1,380\\ 381\\ 512\\ 311\\ 176\\ 490\\ 1,047 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8,050\\ 692\\ 169\\ 286\\ 140\\ 97\\ 366\\ 958\end{array}$	7, 877 610 140 262 117 91 383 946	8, 596 779 165 336 152 126 379 1, 002	8, 823 910 186 380 180 164 370 992	$9,126 \\ 871 \\ 192 \\ 352 \\ 172 \\ 154 \\ 386 \\ 1,059$	8, 692 832 198 308 178 148 380 1, 064	8, 769 700 161 274 142 124 388 1, 130	9, 038 770 163 316 156 136 392 1, 149	910 196 365 184 165 374	$\begin{array}{c} 240 \\ 411 \\ 221 \\ 151 \\ 401 \end{array}$	7 1,018 7 274 7 384 7 216 7 144 7 385	$\begin{array}{c} 11, 684 \\ 1, 593 \\ 464 \\ 551 \\ 367 \\ 211 \\ 519 \\ 1, 108 \end{array}$
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	$\begin{array}{c} 3,418\\ 2,736\\ 816\\ 2,515\\ 1,358\\ 155\\ 486\\ 517\\ 347\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,083\\ 2,489\\ 726\\ 1,190\\ 652\\ 90\\ 174\\ 274\\ 210\\ \end{array}$	3, 026 2, 467 716 1, 164 616 93 191 263 225	$\begin{array}{c} 3,253\\ 2,627\\ 762\\ 1,324\\ 730\\ 94\\ 214\\ 286\\ 240\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,248\\ 2,601\\ 781\\ 1,467\\ 815\\ 99\\ 244\\ 309\\ 241\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 3,419\\ 2,792\\ 834\\ 1,531\\ 871\\ 94\\ 240\\ 325\\ 266\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,228\\ 2,644\\ 847\\ 1,444\\ 808\\ 98\\ 224\\ 314\\ 235\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,397\\ 2,764\\ 905\\ 1,269\\ 667\\ 86\\ 212\\ 304\\ 254\end{array}$	783 104 236 328	2, 641 866 1, 523 857 117 225 324	2, 787 902 1, 773 979 137 258 398	7 2, 763 7 852 7 1, 769 7 978 7 139 7 257 7 395	$\begin{array}{c} 3,561\\ 2,871\\ 854\\ 2,774\\ 1,506\\ 191\\ 511\\ 566\\ 420\\ \end{array}$

^rRevised. ^tUnpublished revisions for magazine advertising for January, February, March, and October 1950 and January, February, September, October, and November 1951 are available upon request. 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.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						19	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
		DO	MEST	IC TRA	DE—(Contin	ued						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
All retail stores—Continued Estimated sales (adjusted), total†mil. of dol Durable-goods storesdo Automotive groupdo Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers do Tirc, battery, accessory dealersdo Furniture and appliance groupdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo Household-appliance, radio storesdo	$\begin{array}{c} 13,067\\ 4,251\\ 2,143\\ 1,992\\ 151\\ 705\\ 419\\ 286\end{array}$	$13, 154 \\ 4, 306 \\ 2, 134 \\ 1, 968 \\ 166 \\ 746 \\ 436 \\ 310$	$13, 406 \\ 4, 611 \\ 2, 313 \\ 2, 147 \\ 166 \\ 741 \\ 430 \\ 310$	$13,020 \\ 4,314 \\ 2,099 \\ 1,938 \\ 161 \\ 714 \\ 423 \\ 291$	$13, 348 \\ 4, 496 \\ 2, 304 \\ 2, 148 \\ 156 \\ 685 \\ 412 \\ 274$	13,8384,9312,6722,505166726433294	$14,000\\4,887\\2,571\\2,407\\163\\768\\450\\318$	$13, 648 \\ 4, 494 \\ 2, 258 \\ 2, 102 \\ 156 \\ 744 \\ 435 \\ 308$	$13, 343 \\ 4, 200 \\ 1, 922 \\ 1, 758 \\ 164 \\ 745 \\ 448 \\ 297$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,558\\ 4,508\\ 2,297\\ 2,129\\ 168\\ 726\\ 415\\ 310 \end{array}$	$14, 187 \\ 4, 846 \\ 2, 648 \\ 2, 494 \\ 154 \\ 752 \\ 448 \\ 304$	r 14,003 r 4,766 r 2,553 r 2,393 r 160 r 794 r 468 r 327	$\begin{array}{c} 14,322\\ 4,808\\ 2,581\\ 2,411\\ 170\\ 780\\ 465\\ 315 \end{array}$
Jewelry storesdo Lumber, building, hardware groupdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo Hardware storesdo	117 780 554 226	119 813 591 222	117 889 662 226	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \\ 860 \\ 633 \\ 226 \end{array} $	$117 \\ 853 \\ 632 \\ 222$	122 837 620 217	$ \begin{array}{r} 118 \\ 873 \\ 647 \\ 226 \end{array} $	120 869 660 209	122 859 642 217	$121 \\ 831 \\ 614 \\ 217$	$\begin{array}{c} 129 \\ 833 \\ 618 \\ 215 \end{array}$	r 121 r 829 r 610 r 219	
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	8, 816 869 200 350 179 140 392 1, 033	8, 788 871 205 348 182 136 391 1, 037	8, 795 836 198 340 165 133 394 1, 058	8, 707 823 193 328 171 130 389 1, 038	8, 851 854 188 353 179 135 387 1, 039	8, 907 848 196 335 181 136 386 1, 064	9, 113 910 203 357 207 143 390 1, 060	9,1548762083491821383891,069	9, 142 889 204 359 187 139 394 1, 067	9,050 865 210 344 169 142 384 1,048	9, 341 925 224 359 193 149 399 1, 062	r 9, 237 r 903 r 227 r 354 r 176 r 146 r 398 r 1, 051	$\begin{array}{c} 9,514\\ 1,020\\ 250\\ 384\\ 213\\ 173\\ 415\\ 1,090 \end{array}$
Food group. do Grocery stores do Gasoline service stations Mail-order (catalog sales) Variety stores Other general-merchandise stores Other general-merchandise stores Other general-merchandise stores Other stores Other stores	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,202\\ 2,589\\ 794\\ 1,503\\ 828\\ 108\\ 237\\ 331\\ 242 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,200\\ 2,586\\ 801\\ 1,506\\ 815\\ 110\\ 243\\ 339\\ 252 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,202\\ 2,587\\ 797\\ 1,455\\ 803\\ 100\\ 238\\ 314\\ 247\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,271\\ 2,636\\ 810\\ 1,474\\ 800\\ 105\\ 244\\ 325\\ 263\end{array}$	3,256 2,641 805 1,537 853 109 252 323 269	3, 341 2, 728 820 1, 584 877 116 254 338 270	$\begin{array}{c} 3,402\\ 2,756\\ 832\\ 1,526\\ 826\\ 117\\ 251\\ 331\\ 273\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,345\\ 2,713\\ 841\\ 1,607\\ 891\\ 115\\ 261\\ 340\\ 263\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 3, 398 \\ 2, 768 \\ 846 \\ 1, 509 \\ 833 \\ 107 \\ 246 \\ 322 \\ 267 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3,418\\ 2,770\\ 854\\ 1,629\\ 898\\ 114\\ 259\\ 357\\ 278\\ \end{array} $	r 3, 362 r 2, 735 r 866 r 1, 570 r 879 r 110 r 238 r 343 r 255	$\begin{array}{c c} 3,378\\ 2,757\\ 884\\ 1,680\\ 904\\ 125\\ 257\\ 394\\ 280\end{array}$
Estimated inventories:3ª Unadjusted, total	19, 530 9, 200 10, 330	$19,685 \\ 9,436 \\ 10,249$	20, 335 9, 625 10, 710	21, 228 10, 030 11, 198	21, 103 10, 128 10, 975	20, 542 9, 689 10, 853	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	r 22, 129 r 9, 436 r 12, 693	19, 789 9, 047 10, 742
Adjusted, totaldodo Durable.goods storesdo Automotive groupdo Furniture and appliance groupdo Jewelry storesdo Lumber, building, hardware groupdo Other durable.goods storesdo	20,754 9,726 3,176 1,902 508 2,327 1,813	20,6819,7753,1291,8465072,4711,822	$20,625 \\ 9,789 \\ 3,141 \\ 1,788 \\ 496 \\ 2,539 \\ 1,825$	20, 321 9, 583 3, 106 1, 709 488 2, 494 1, 786	20, 477 9, 624 3, 200 1, 713 488 2, 429 1, 794	20,069 9,112 2,888 1,667 479 2,380 1,698	$\begin{array}{c} 20,125\\ 9,030\\ 2,864\\ 1,625\\ 494\\ 2,364\\ 1,683\\ \end{array}$	20, 127 8, 749 2, 591 1, 707 488 2, 332 1, 631	19,7458,6262,5641,7014802,2731,608	$\begin{array}{c} 20, 281 \\ 8, 956 \\ 2, 875 \\ 1, 693 \\ 486 \\ 2, 233 \\ 1, 669 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 20, 652\\ 9, 175\\ 3, 093\\ 1, 643\\ 500\\ 2, 229\\ 1, 710\\ \end{array}$	r 20, 969 r 9, 458 r 3, 272 r 1, 643 r 499 r 2, 281 r 1, 763	$ \begin{array}{c c} 21,055\\ 9,572\\ 3,424\\ 1,643\\ 492\\ 2,229\\ 1,784 \end{array} $
Nondurable-good storesdo Apparel groupdo Drug and proprietary storesdo Food groupdo General-merchandise groupdo Other nondurable-goods storesdo	$\begin{array}{c} 11,028\\ 2,581\\ 772\\ 2,092\\ 3,248\\ 2,335\end{array}$	10,9062,5177662,0113,3822,230	$10,836 \\ 2,537 \\ 773 \\ 2,036 \\ 3,256 \\ 2,234$	10, 738 2, 436 770 2, 096 3, 248 2, 188	10,8532,5037822,0573,2962,215	$10,957 \\ 2,583 \\ 777 \\ 2,023 \\ 3,295 \\ 2,279$	11, 095 2, 636 760 2, 110 3, 271 2, 318	11,3782,7147902,0803,3582,436	$\begin{array}{c} 11,119\\ 2,700\\ 765\\ 2,001\\ 3,276\\ 2,377\end{array}$	11, 325 2, 748 752 2, 099 3, 351 2, 375	11,4772,8177992,0913,3832,387	r 11, 511 r 2, 830 r 801 r 2, 089 r 3, 424 r 2, 367	11, 483 2, 767 813 2, 182 3, 345 2, 376
Firms with 11 or more stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), totaldo Apparel groupdo Men's and boys' wear storesdo Women's apparel, accessory storesdo Shoe storesdo Drug and proprietary storesdo Eating and drinking placesdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo	84	$2,094 \\ 128 \\ 14 \\ 49 \\ 38 \\ 58 \\ 49 \\ 20$	2,090 119 13 47 37 58 46 22	2, 307 157 17 63 48 59 48 26	$2,440 \\ 198 \\ 19 \\ 77 \\ 67 \\ 59 \\ 51 \\ 24$	$2,586 \\ 176 \\ 17 \\ 73 \\ 57 \\ 60 \\ 53 \\ 31$	2, 423 173 18 67 60 59 52 26	2, 334 132 12 57 45 59 54 23	$\begin{array}{c} 2,504\\ 142\\ 11\\ 63\\ 48\\ 60\\ 54\\ 26\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 68 \\ 60 \\ 58 \\ 54 \end{array} $	$ \begin{vmatrix} 2,744 \\ 191 \\ 21 \\ 76 \\ 53 \\ 62 \\ 56 \\ 30 \end{vmatrix} $	7 2,666 7 182 21 7 74 49 60 7 50 7 31	3, 437 301 35 119 90 87 54 27
General-merchandise groupdo Department storesdo	1, 196 479	524 226	533 224	604 269	705 318	741 365	711 343	618 284	719 326		856 396	r 835 7 366	
Dry-goods, other general-merchandise storesnil. of dol. Variety storesdodo Grocery storesdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo Tire, battery, accessory storesdo	187 385 1,018 52	77 135 905 49 35	76 146 897 51 36	89 160 970 53 40	107 187 930 63 47	$ \begin{array}{r} 109 \\ 180 \\ 1,023 \\ 71 \\ 55 \end{array} $	105 170 908 73 59	91 163 954 72 56	112 183 999 76 57	180 930	131 201 1,015 81 54	135 203 1,020 * 64 49	410 1,056 45
Estimated sales (adjusted), total do Apparel group do 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 Eating and drinking places do Furniture, homefurnishings stores do do furniture, homefurnishings stores do do do do	2, 423 177 18 73 52 60 48 22	$2, 411 \\ 171 \\ 17 \\ 68 \\ 52 \\ 61 \\ 50 \\ 26$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,417\\ 164\\ 18\\ 64\\ 52\\ 62\\ 49\\ 26\end{array}$	$2,352 \\ 156 \\ 16 \\ 61 \\ 51 \\ 60 \\ 48 \\ 28$	2, 442 170 17 68 53 62 51 26	$2,469 \\ 164 \\ 17 \\ 67 \\ 52 \\ 61 \\ 53 \\ 30$	2, 553 174 18 70 57 62 52 28	$2,511 \\ 168 \\ 19 \\ 71 \\ 54 \\ 60 \\ 54 \\ 25$	$\begin{array}{c c} 2,562\\ 174\\ 18\\ 73\\ 57\\ 62\\ 53\\ 26\end{array}$	167 16 65 55 61 54	2,613 178 18 71 53 61 54 28	r 2, 545 173 7 18 71 50 62 7 52 7 30	2, 615 190 19 77 59 62 51
General-merchandise groupdo Department storesdo	713 294	715 336	723 336	680 311	720 322	741 343	766 351	726 325	758 332		777 350	* 726 * 317	
Dry-goods, other general-merchandise storesnil. of dol. Variety storesdo Grocery storesdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo Tire, battery, accessory storesdo Prevised	129 188 936 63	184 927 61	98 185 919 72 50	98 179 919 68 46	113 187 937 65 49	$108 \\ 189 \\ 936 \\ 66 \\ 52$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 113\\ 193\\ 959\\ 68\\ 56\end{array} $	99 192 984 66 47	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \\ 202 \\ 985 \\ 69 \\ 52 \end{array} $	1,008		r 64	204 1,008 60

'Revised series; see note marked "†" on p. S-8. "Bevised 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	1951						195	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
		DO	MEST	IC TRA	DE—	Contin	ued						
RETAIL TRADE —Continued													
Department stores: Accounts receivable, end of month:† Charge accounts	177 197	142 190	$\begin{array}{c} 124 \\ 182 \end{array}$	117 178	121 175	$\begin{array}{c} 122\\ 176\end{array}$	120 178	107 177	108 180	118 190	128 201	138 211	183 233
Charge accounts	45 19	47 19	45 18	48 20	46 18	48 19	46 18	46 17	46 17	47 18	50 18	48 17	48 17
Cash salespercent of total sales Charge account salesdo Instalment salesdo		48 42 10	48 42 10	$\begin{array}{c} 48\\ 42\\ 10\end{array}$	48 43 9	47 43 10	47 43 10	48 41 11	48 41 11	46 43 11	46 43 11	47 42 11	49 42 9
Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.†1947-49=100A tlanta	184 204 188 176 181 r 202 185 166 r 77 1855 r 199 168 r 190	83 90 81 81 87 95 86 87 80 81 80 81 83	83 93 75 80 83 93 83 83 82 82 82 83 83 80 86	92 110 87 89 95 105 93 80 85 97 96 89 90	$103 \\ 118 \\ 103 \\ 99 \\ 104 \\ 104 \\ 104 \\ 104 \\ 103 \\ 110 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 104 $	$\begin{array}{c} 108 \\ 122 \\ 102 \\ 104 \\ 105 \\ 125 \\ 112 \\ 105 \\ 95 \\ 108 \\ 115 \\ 106 \\ 114 \end{array}$	$105 \\ 117 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 105 \\ 116 \\ 96 \\ 95 \\ 102 \\ 114 \\ 103 \\ 108 \\ 108 \\ 105 \\ 105 \\ 105 \\ 100 \\ $	84 96 73 82 82 104 93 84 69 76 87 87 81 96	$\begin{array}{c} 98 \\ 115 \\ 83 \\ 97 \\ 99 \\ 114 \\ 110 \\ 103 \\ 76 \\ 86 \\ 100 \\ 98 \\ 111 \end{array}$	112 126 110 110 128 115 108 100 110 121 110 115	119 132 111 116 119 134 120 124 110 120 128 121 117	<pre></pre>	p 194 p 221 p 193 p 186 194 215 p 195 173 175 194 215 p 199 215 p 179 p 205
Sales, adjusted, total U. S.†	109 120 106 109 122 113 104 r 102 105 r 113 107 r 109 r 107	$108 \\ 119 \\ 102 \\ 105 \\ 115 \\ 122 \\ 115 \\ 97 \\ 100 \\ 110 \\ 114 \\ 111 \\ 106 \\ 106 \\ 106 \\ 106 \\ 106 \\ 108 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 106\\ 112\\ 100\\ 104\\ 108\\ 115\\ 106\\ 113\\ 100\\ 110\\ 109\\ 108\\ 108\\ 113\\ 113\\ \end{array}$	$105 \\ 114 \\ 104 \\ 103 \\ 106 \\ 115 \\ 105 \\ 94 \\ 97 \\ 109 \\ 114 \\ 99 \\ 103 \\ 120$	$\begin{array}{c} 103\\ 116\\ 99\\ 100\\ 104\\ 114\\ 104\\ 98\\ 96\\ 102\\ 108\\ 98\\ 106\\ 122\\ \end{array}$	$108 \\ 127 \\ 101 \\ 104 \\ 103 \\ 128 \\ 112 \\ 104 \\ 96 \\ 107 \\ 116 \\ 102 \\ 118 \\ 120 \\ 120 \\ 120 \\ 108 \\ 120 \\ 108 \\ 120 \\ 108 \\ 108 \\ 100 \\$	111 138 103 105 112 132 114 100 98 107 122 111 111 114 112	$\begin{array}{c} 105\\ 120\\ 106\\ 97\\ 105\\ 123\\ 114\\ 104\\ 95\\ 106\\ 106\\ 99\\ 110\\ 110\\ 110\\ \end{array}$	114 131 109 111 113 127 119 115 102 115 127 110 116 114	106 121 101 103 105 119 108 98 95 105 112 104 114 114	115 126 109 113 116 128 113 110 105 114 120 114 120 114 120 114 128	98 109 7 115 106 128 136	<pre>p 115 p 130 p 108 p 108 p 116 117 130 p 119 109 101 111 122 p 113 p 118 p 108</pre>
Adjusteddo Mail-order and store sales: Total sales 2 companies thous of dol	119	118 248, 926	116 246, 182	115 279, 095	116 332, 482	118 368,073	118 354, 385	120 304, 313	118 351, 558	120 373, 724	418,732	120 391, 569	^p 119 546, 465
Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol Montgomery Ward & Codo Sears, Roebuck & Codo Rural sales of general merchandise:	146, 189 331, 653	63, 912 185, 014	67, 879 178, 303	79, 273 199, 822	93, 423 239, 059	101,381 266,692	92, 345 262, 040	82, 995 221, 318	101, 150 250, 409	102, 462 271, 262	118, 142 300, 590	108, 525 283, 045	155, 594 390, 870
In a sates of general merchandse. Total U. S., unadjusted. 1935-39=100. East.	$\begin{array}{c} 499.\ 6\\ 453.\ 7\\ 534.\ 4\\ 468.\ 5\\ 606.\ 5\\ 340.\ 8\\ 314.\ 0\\ 386.\ 4\\ 315.\ 7\\ 386.\ 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 248.5\\ 228.4\\ 273.8\\ 236.3\\ 276.8\\ 328.3\\ 301.3\\ 342.2\\ 315.1\\ 376.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 263.3\\ 242.7\\ 296.1\\ 240.0\\ 284.7\\ 314.6\\ 292.4\\ 340.3\\ 300.0\\ 381.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 276.\ 3\\ 271.\ 1\\ 306.\ 1\\ 257.\ 9\\ 301.\ 4\\ 304.\ 6\\ 285.\ 4\\ 340.\ 1\\ 276.\ 7\\ 354.\ 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 299.\ 6\\ 273.\ 7\\ 319.\ 7\\ 280.\ 2\\ 344.\ 5\\ 313.\ 1\\ 288.\ 1\\ 348.\ 3\\ 287.\ 1\\ 368.\ 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 283.9\\ 253.5\\ 301.8\\ 269.8\\ 327.7\\ 316.5\\ 282.3\\ 364.1\\ 304.5\\ 365.7\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 308.\ 3\\ 280.\ 0\\ 345.\ 4\\ 286.\ 9\\ 370.\ 7\\ 345.\ 5\\ 311.\ 1\\ 397.\ 5\\ 313.\ 2\\ 396.\ 5\\ \end{array}$	249.5 215.6 270.5 234.6 313.6 336.3 304.5 387.0 314.1 384.3	315.6 280.7 330.8 295.3 396.2 342.3 320.1 368.4 318.9 404.3	344.5 299.7 390.4 316.8 415.6 311.5 289.0 343.1 294.4 363.3	$\begin{array}{c} 378.3\\ 356.9\\ 445.0\\ 366.8\\ 410.8\\ 316.3\\ 310.3\\ 348.2\\ 312.2\\ 365.5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} & 7 & 478. \\ & 393. \\ & 500. \\ & 333. \\ & 310. \\ & 347. \\ & 299. \\ & 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 554.\ 4\\ 502.\ 9\\ 585.\ 8\\ 352.\ 7\\ 662.\ 3\\ 371.\ 8\\ 330.\ 8\\ 411.\ 7\\ 351.\ 5\\ 418.\ 4\end{array}$
WHOLESALE TRADE		0.000		0.100	0 -0-								
Sales, estimated (unadj.), totalmil. of dol Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo Inventorics, estimated (unadj.), totaldo Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	$\begin{array}{c} 9,274\\ 2,542\\ 6,732\\ 10,150\\ 4,904\\ 5,246\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8,786\\ 2,412\\ 6,374\\ 10,341\\ 5,144\\ 5,197\end{array}$	8, 154 2, 493 5, 661 10, 190 5, 114 5, 076	$\begin{array}{c} 8,108\\ 2,579\\ 5,529\\ 10,298\\ 5,255\\ 5,043\end{array}$	8, 187 2, 771 5, 416 10, 110 5, 287 4, 823	8, 116 2, 706 5, 410 9, 855 5, 161 4, 694	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 10, 177 4, 790 5, 387	r 9, 481 2, 797 r 6, 684 r 10, 202 4, 860 r 5, 342	9, 795 2, 853 6, 942 10, 023 4, 878 5, 145
		EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	OPULA	TION	· · · · .					
DODUL ATION	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

POPULATION													
Population, continental United States: Total, incl. armed forces overseasthousands	155, 548	155, 750	155, 964	156, 163	156, 371	156, 568	156, 770	156, 981	157, 234	157, 505	157, 768	158, 012	158, 233
EMPLOYMENT													
Employment status of civilian noninstitutional population: Estimated number 14 years of age and over,													
totalthousands Maledo Femaledo	109, 200 51, 844 57, 356	109, 260 51, 852 57, 408	109, 274 51, 810 57, 464	$\begin{array}{c} 109,274\\ 51,758\\ 57,516 \end{array}$	109,328 51,762 57,566	109, 426 51, 804 57, 622	109,556 51,872 57,684	109, 692 51, 948 57, 744	109, 804 52, 000 57, 804	109, 906 52, 040 57, 866	$110,074 \\52,144 \\57,930$	110, 198 52, 208 57, 990	$110, 315 \\58, 298 \\58, 166$
Civilian labor force, totaldo Maledo Femaledo	62, 688 43, 114 19, 574	61, 780 42, 864 18, 916	61, 838 42, 858 18, 980	61, 518 42, 810 18, 708	61, 744 42, 946 18, 798	$\begin{array}{c} 62,778\ 43,262\ 19,516 \end{array}$	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, 196 19, 682
Employeddo Maledo Femaledo	61, 014 42, 106 18, 908	59, 726 41, 480 18, 246	59, 752 41, 482 18, 270	59, 714 41, 586 18, 128	60, 132 41, 898 18, 234	61, 176 42, 290 18, 886	62, 572 43, 326 19, 246	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	$61, 509 \\ 42, 244 \\ 19, 236$
Agricultural employmentdo Nonagricultural employmentdo Unemployeddo	6, 378 54, 636 1, 674	6, 186 53, 540 2, 054	6, 064 53, 688 2, 086	$\begin{array}{c} 6,012 \\ 53,702 \\ 1,804 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,412 \\ 53,720 \\ 1,612 \end{array}$	6, 960 54, 216 1, 602	8, 170 54, 402 1, 818	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
Not in labor forcedo	46, 512	47, 480	47, 436	47, 756	47, 584	46, 648	45, 166	45, 516	45, 846	46, 208	46, 928	46, 552	47, 394

Revised. > Preliminary.
 † 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;
 the July 1952 SURVEY.
 the July 1952 SURVEY.
 the July 1952 SURVEY;
 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.

 $\frac{1}{N}$

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						195	2					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND P(OPULA	TION-	–Conti	nued		<u></u>			<u> </u>
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Employees in nonagricultural establishments: Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) Manufacturing	47, 663 15, 913 9, 000 6, 913 916 106 67 369	$\begin{array}{c} 45,913\\ 15,776\\ 8,946\\ 6,830\\ 909\\ 107\\ 67\\ 367\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45,899\\ 15,859\\ 9,010\\ 6,849\\ 902\\ 107\\ 62\\ 366\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,001\\ 15,869\\ 9,035\\ 6,834\\ 904\\ 107\\ 67\\ 363\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,299\\ 15,795\\ 9,054\\ 6,741\\ 896\\ 107\\ 60\\ 357\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,329\\ 15,654\\ 8,991\\ 6,663\\ 893\\ 107\\ 66\\ 348 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,292\\ 15,410\\ 8,621\\ 6,789\\ 814\\ 77\\ 65\\ 294 \end{array}$	46, 006 15, 162 8, 301 6, 861 784 74 61 269	47, 124 16, 028 8, 916 7, 112 897 107 63 346	r 47, 789 r 16, 430 r 9, 218 r 7, 212 r 886 r 103 63 r 345	r 47, 891 r 16, 539 r 9, 368 r 7, 171 r 871 102 63 r 336	r 48,006 r 16,662 r 9,507 r 7,115 r 874 r 104 63 338	P 48, 836 P 16, 677 P 9, 587 P 7, 090 P 869 P 105 P 339
Nonmetallic mining and naturarges thousands Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract construction Transportation and public utilitiesdo Interstate railroads Local railways and bus linesdo Telephonedo Telepraphdo Gas and electric utilitiesdo	$\begin{array}{c} 269\\ 105\\ 2,518\\ 4,161\\ 1,426\\ 141\\ 654\\ 47\\ 527\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 267\\ 101\\ 2,316\\ 4,103\\ 1,394\\ 141\\ 653\\ 47\\ 526\end{array}$	$267 \\ 101 \\ 2, 308 \\ 4, 111 \\ 1, 392 \\ 141 \\ 660 \\ 47 \\ 526$	$266 \\ 101 \\ 2, 296 \\ 4, 118 \\ 1, 395 \\ 139 \\ 664 \\ 47 \\ 526$	267 105 2, 416 4, 096 1, 404 139 648 528	$\begin{array}{c} 266\\ 106\\ 2,522\\ 4,131\\ 1,416\\ 137\\ 669\\ \hline 529 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 272\\ 106\\ 2,663\\ 4,168\\ 1,396\\ 137\\ 674\\ 45\\ 538\end{array}$	$275 \\ 106 \\ 2,722 \\ 4,140 \\ 1,352 \\ 138 \\ 682 \\ 46 \\ 545$	$\begin{array}{c} 273\\ 109\\ 2,781\\ 4,208\\ 1,394\\ 138\\ 688\\ 46\\ r546\\ \end{array}$	266 r 108 r 2, 763 r 4, 228 r 1, 411 r 137 682 46 r 540	r 263 108 r 2,702 r 4,241 1,422 r 136 683 47 535	262 107 7 2, 613 7 4, 234 1, 413 136 685 46 530	p 2, 444 p 4, 239
Trade	$\begin{array}{c} 10, 660\\ 2, 657\\ 8, 003\\ 2, 092\\ 1, 316\\ 768\\ 1, 912\\ 4, 702\\ 426\\ 356\\ 154\\ 6, 881\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,720\\ 2,622\\ 7,098\\ 1,472\\ 1,282\\ 749\\ 1,909\\ 4,671\\ 424\\ 356\\ 154\\ 6,509\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9, 643\\ 2, 624\\ 7, 019\\ 1, 416\\ 1, 286\\ 743\\ 1, 919\\ 4, 667\\ 428\\ 354\\ 153\\ 6, 490 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,668\\ 2,623\\ 7,045\\ 1,437\\ 1,287\\ 738\\ 1,937\\ 4,681\\ 430\\ 353\\ 154\\ 6,528\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,845\\ 2,605\\ 7,240\\ 1,527\\ 1,527\\ 1,952\\ 4,748\\ 438\\ 358\\ 161\\ 6,551\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,773\\ 2,601\\ 7,172\\ 1,466\\ 1,293\\ 742\\ 1,958\\ 4,796\\ 450\\ 363\\ 164\\ 6,602\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,838\\ 2,618\\ 7,220\\ 1,460\\ 1.292\\ 754\\ 1,977\\ 4,837\\ 475\\ 369\\ 165\\ 6,585\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,792\\ 2,626\\ 7,166\\ 1,419\\ 1,293\\ 757\\ 1,993\\ 4,855\\ 509\\ 371\\ 161\\ 6,558\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,784\\ 2,637\\ 7,147\\ 1,410\\ 1,287\\ 752\\ 1,993\\ 4,844\\ 505\\ 369\\ 156\\ 6,589\end{array}$	r 9, 970 r 2, 644 r 7, 326 r 1, 516 r 1, 298 r 748 1, 971 r 4, 829 r 468 r 364 160 6, 712	r 10, 105 r 2, 658 r 7, 447 r 1, 602 r 1, 316 r 4, 770 r 430 r 364 163 6, 695	$\begin{array}{c} r \ 10, \ 301 \\ r \ 2, \ 687 \\ r \ 7, \ 614 \\ r \ 1, \ 720 \\ r \ 1, \ 320 \\ r \ 767 \\ r \ 1, \ 972 \\ r \ 4, \ 727 \\ 416 \\ 362 \\ 162 \\ 6, \ 663 \end{array}$	p 10, 878 p 2, 705 p 8, 173 p 2, 115 p 1, 341 p 776 p 1, 979 p 4, 701 p 7, 049
Total, adjusted (Federal Reserve) do Manufacturing do Mining do Contract construction do Transportation and public utilities do Trade do Finance	$\begin{array}{c} 46,608\\ 15,811\\ 916\\ 2,569\\ 4,161\\ 9,893\\ 1,931\\ 4,749\\ 6,578\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,471\\ 15,830\\ 916\\ 2,545\\ 4,139\\ 9,852\\ 1,919\\ 4,742\\ 6,528\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,594\\ 15,877\\ 912\\ 2,593\\ 4,147\\ 9,860\\ 1,929\\ 4,738\\ 6,538\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,552\\ 15,894\\ 911\\ 2,523\\ 4,154\\ 9,862\\ 1,937\\ 4,728\\ 6,543\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,556\\ 15,931\\ 899\\ 2,517\\ 4,116\\ 9,849\\ 1,942\\ 4,748\\ 6,554\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,559\\ 15,870\\ 894\\ 2,497\\ 4,134\\ 9,912\\ 1,948\\ 4,772\\ 6,572\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,348\\ 15,547\\ 810\\ 2,536\\ 4,139\\ 9,964\\ 1,957\\ 4,789\\ 6,606\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,170\\ 15,362\\ 777\\ 2,544\\ 4,099\\ 9,965\\ 1,964\\ 4,783\\ 6,676\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,970\\ 15,924\\ 889\\ 2,575\\ 4,160\\ 9,967\\ 1,973\\ 4,796\\ 6,686\end{array}$	7 47, 301 7 16, 196 7 881 7 2, 582 7 4, 206 7 9, 981 1, 981 7 4, 781 6, 693	r 47, 402 r 16, 319 r 869 r 2, 573 r 4, 248 r 9, 979 r 1, 988 r 4, 746 6, 680	r 47, 630 r 16, 489 r 873 r 2, 562 r 4, 238 r 10, 013 r 1, 992 r 4, 751 6, 712	p 47, 754 p 16, 571 p 869 p 2, 494 p 4, 239 p 10, 095 p 1, 999 p 4, 748 p 6, 739
Production workers in manufacturing industries: Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)thousands Durable-goods industriesdo Ordnance and accessoriesdo	$12,911 \\ 7,322 \\ 52$	$12,766 \\ 7,264 \\ 54$	12, 820 7, 306 55	12,815 7,316 56	$12,733 \\ 7,329 \\ 58$	$12,588 \\7,262 \\59$	12, 329 6, 888 60	12, 061 6, 559 60	$12,886 \\ 7,146 \\ 59$	r 13, 285 r 7, 444 r 63	r 13, 378 r 7, 583 r 63	7 13, 447 7 7, 709 63	p 13, 487 p 7, 778 p 65
Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture) thousands. Sawmills and planing mills do Furniture and fixtures do Glass and glass products do Glass and glass products do Primary metal industries do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills; thousands. Primary smelting and refining of nonfer- rous metals thousands.	696 412 296 465 123 1, 164 573 47	654 391 296 452 119 1, 162 570 47	668 396 296 447 120 1, 160 570 48	670 398 296 449 121 1, 154 567 47	$678 \\ 405 \\ 292 \\ 452 \\ 123 \\ 1, 143 \\ 558 \\ 48$	635 387 287 449 123 1, 141 557 48	697 424 288 453 125 716 155 47	709 427 285 441 123 676 134 47	727 442 295 458 127 1,110 540 48	r 719 r 438 r 304 462 r 132 r 1, 153 r 565 47	+ 700 432 309 465 133 - 1, 162 - 566 46	696 425 7 315 7 467 135 7 1, 172 568 46	^p 668 ^p 316 ^p 462 ^p 1, 184
chinery, transportation equipment) thousands Heating apparatus (except electrical) and	806	804	807	807	806	798	769	726	783	r 821	r 844	7 860	₽ 871
plumbers' supplies thousands. Machinery (except electrical) do. Electrical machinery do. Transportation equipment do. Automobiles do. Aircraft and parts do Ship and boat building and repairsdo Railroad equipment do Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous mfg. industries do	$119 \\1, 269 \\726 \\1, 235 \\645 \\407 \\111 \\63 \\232 \\381$	$115 \\1,276 \\725 \\1,235 \\633 \\415 \\115 \\62 \\232 \\374$	1161, 2817271, 2517 63442412261233381	$116 \\ 1, 280 \\ 722 \\ 1, 266 \\ 643 \\ 428 \\ 126 \\ 61 \\ 234 \\ 382$	$115 \\1, 282 \\714 \\1, 288 \\663 \\430 \\128 \\57 \\236 \\380$	$113 \\ 1,269 \\ 708 \\ 1,307 \\ 667 \\ 437 \\ 133 \\ 60 \\ 233 \\ 376$	$115 \\1, 261 \\706 \\1, 323 \\672 \\447 \\135 \\59 \\233 \\382$	$112 \\ 1, 203 \\ 685 \\ 1, 169 \\ 521 \\ 454 \\ 135 \\ 50 \\ 230 \\ 375 \\ 1, 129 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 121\\ 1, 181\\ 708\\ 1, 192\\ 525\\ 466\\ 134\\ 57\\ 238\\ 395\end{array}$	r 128 r 1, 193 743 r 1, 330 r 680 r 448 135 r 56 242 414	r 130 r 1, 215 764 r 1, 387 r 708 r 477 r 134 57 246 428	130 7 1, 248 7 781 7 1, 423 740 484 133 55 7 250 7 434	^p 1, 287 ^p 801 ^p 1, 441 ^p 253 ^p 430
Nondurable-goods industries	$5,589 \\ 1,122 \\ 252 \\ 96 \\ 120 \\ 146 \\ 85 \\ 1,141 \\ 548 \\ 211 \\ 120 \\ 142 \\ 141 \\ $	$5,502 \\ 1,068 \\ 246 \\ 94 \\ 106 \\ 187 \\ 136 \\ 82 \\ 1,131 \\ 540 \\ 209 $	$5,514\\1,060\\244\\95\\105\\187\\134\\80\\1,123\\527\\210$	$5, 499 \\ 1, 057 \\ 239 \\ 96 \\ 104 \\ 189 \\ 138 \\ 78 \\ 1, 113 \\ 518 \\ 210$	$5,404 \\ 1,057 \\ 233 \\ 100 \\ 114 \\ 186 \\ 136 \\ 136 \\ 77 \\ 1,093 \\ 507 \\ 210 \\$	$5, 326 \\ 1, 074 \\ 230 \\ 107 \\ 122 \\ 183 \\ 146 \\ 77 \\ 1, 083 \\ 503 \\ 209$	$5, 441 \\ 1, 138 \\ 232 \\ 113 \\ 155 \\ 190 \\ 153 \\ 78 \\ 1, 082 \\ 506 \\ 212$	$5,502 \\ 1,215 \\ 234 \\ 114 \\ 211 \\ 195 \\ 163 \\ 78 \\ 1,081 \\ 509 \\ 209$	$5,740 \\ 1,279 \\ 232 \\ 111 \\ 280 \\ 194 \\ 160 \\ 87 \\ 1,120 \\ 7519 \\ 221$	7 5, 841 7 1, 314 7 236 104 7 313 7 195 151 91 7 1, 141 522 225	r 5, 795 r 1, 235 99 r 227 r 195 146 91 r 1, 150 524 228	r 5, 738 r 1, 157 245 96 150 194 146 r 88 r 1, 161 527 230	» 5, 709 » 1, 104
uctsthousandsthousandsdo Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothingthousandsdo Women's outerweardo Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo	1, 035 123 235 296 410 212	$1,029 \\ 127 \\ 228 \\ 300 \\ 405 \\ 211$	$1,052 \\ 128 \\ 233 \\ 309 \\ 404 \\ 210 \\$	1, 051 127 238 306 401 208	996 121 239 275 398 206	959 113 238 252 398 206	972 119 240 252 403 209	982 117 239 269 395 203	$1,050 \\ 128 \\ 249 \\ 292 \\ 408 \\ 209 \\$	r 1, 068 129 253 r 292 r 411 r 208	<pre>* 1,065 128 * 256 * 284 * 417 * 209</pre>	r 1,066 126 255 287 r 421	P 1, 078
Printing, publishing, and allied industries thousands Newspapersdo Commercial printingdo Revised. * Preliminary.	520 155 171	510 151 170	507 152 166	508 152 167	507 152 166	507 154 167	511 154 167	507 154 165	509 154 165	r 515 155 r 167	522 155 169	524 156 170	₽ 527

Prevised. Preliminary. ‡Figures for 1939-46 on the revised basis for the indicated series, available since publication of the 1951 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT, will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						19	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	OPULA	TION-	-Conti	inued		<u> </u>	· <u> </u>		
EMPLOYMENT—Continued												[
Production workers in mfg. industries—Continued Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Continued Nondurable-goods industries—Continued Chemicals and allied productsthousands Industrial organic chemicalsdo Products of petroleum and coaldo Rubber productsdo Tires and inner tubesdo Leather and leather productsdo Footwear (except rubber)do	538 171 196 155 219 95 323 205	536 170 193 153 218 94 330 213	538 168 193 153 215 94 342 221	$538 \\ 168 \\ 194 \\ 152 \\ 215 \\ 94 \\ 344 \\ 222$	530 163 197 155 213 95 336 217	517 161 168 126 213 95 330 213	512 163 190 155 215 95 340 221	$511 \\ 166 \\ 191 \\ 158 \\ 202 \\ 93 \\ 340 \\ 219$	513 168 205 161 212 92 357 232	526 168 203 159 7 217 7 94 355 228	535 170 203 159 7 222 94 355 224	535 172 7 203 159 7 226 95 7 357 224	p 535 p 201 p 229 p 362
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.	104.4 103.5	103.2 103.6	103.6 103.8	103.6 103.7	102. 9 104. 0	101.8 103.4	99. 7 100. 8	97.5 99.2	104. 2 103. 4	7 107.4 7 105.6	7 108.2 7 106.5	+ 108.7 + 107.6	p 109.0 p 108.1
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways. total§number Construction (Federal and State)do Maintenance (State)do Federal civilian employees: United States	246, 185 75, 055 118, 551 2, 344	230, 985 59, 281 118, 621 2, 359	227, 488 59, 491 115, 126 2, 370	239,08768,500116,9872,381	270, 654 99, 013 118, 411 2, 389	296, 941 120, 225 122, 354 2, 392	328, 561 141, 561 128, 338 2, 419	341, 207 149, 194 131, 788 2, 420	344, 947 151, 418 132, 378 2, 407	334, 323 149, 271 126, 444 2, 388	r 315, 261 r 138, 599 121, 337 2, 383	<i>p</i> 277, 756 <i>p</i> 102, 749 <i>p</i> 119, 630 2, 380	2, 378
United Statesthousands Washington, D. C., metropolitan areado Railway employees (class I steam railways): Totalthousands	248 1,285	249 1, 257	248 1, 252	249 1,255	248 1, 265	248 1, 277	251 1, 257	251 1, 214	248 1, 256	245 1, 272	245 1, 285	7 245 1,274	244 1, 261
Indexes: Unadjusted	1,233 122.2 124.2	1, 207 119, 9 124, 6	1, 202 119, 4 122, 3	1,200 119.7 122.7	1,200 120.5 122.5	1, 21, 8 121, 8 122, 3	1, 207 120, 1 118, 4	1, 214 116. 0 113. 5	119.7 117.2	1, 2.2 121. 3 118. 4	r 122.5 r 118.5	p 121. 4 p 120. 3	p 119. 9 p 121. 8
PAYROLLS													
Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)†_1947-49=100	132. 9	130.4	131.0	131.9	128.1	128.1	126.4	121.1	133. 3	* 142.1	r 144. 2	* 145.3	p 148.8
LABOR CONDITIONS													
Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor): All manufacturing industries	41. 2 42. 2 45. 1 40. 8	40. 8 41. 8 44. 4 40. 1	40. 7 41. 7 44. 7 40. 6	40. 7 41. 7 44. 3 40. 4	39. 8 40. 8 43. 4 40. 7	40. 2 41. 1 43. 7 41. 1	40. 5 41. 2 43. 5 42. 2	39. 9 40. 2 42. 3 40. 9	40.6 41.0 41.0 41.9	41. 3 7 41. 9 7 42. 7 7 41. 6	41. 4 42. 2 7 42. 1 42. 1		P 41. 8 P 42. 7 P 41. 4 P 41. 3
Sawmills and planing millsdo Furniture and fixturesdo Stone, elay, and glass productsdo Glass and glass productsdo Primary metal industriesdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	40. 4 42. 0 41. 2 40. 0 42. 2	$\begin{array}{c} 39.5 \\ 41.5 \\ 40.6 \\ 38.8 \\ 41.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40.1 \\ 41.5 \\ 41.0 \\ 39.6 \\ 41.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 39.9 \\ 41.3 \\ 41.1 \\ 39.9 \\ 41.4 \end{array}$	40. 3 40. 6 40. 5 38. 9 39. 0	$\begin{array}{c} 40.\ 9\\ 40.\ 9\\ 41.\ 0\\ 39.\ 8\\ 39.\ 2\end{array}$	42. 1 41. 0 40. 9 39. 7 40. 1	40, 5 40, 3 40, 2 38, 5 39, 5	41. 6 41. 2 41. 1 40. 0 40. 4	r 41. 4 42. 0 r 41. 3 39. 7 r 41. 1	r 41.7 42.5 r 42.1 40.9 r 41.4	41. 1 7 42. 0 7 41. 4 40. 6 7 41. 5	p 42. 7 p 42. 0 p 42. 3
millsthours Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	41.9	40.8	40.6	41.4	37.4	37.4	36.8	37.7	40.3		40.8		
metalshours Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- chinery, transportation equipment) hours_	41.4	41.5 41.8	41.6 41.8	41.8	41.5 40.7	41. 9 41. 3	41.8 40.9	41. 9 39. 8	41.6		* 41. 5 42. 4		p 43. 3
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplieshours Machinery (except electrical)do. Electrical machinerydo. Transportation equipmentdo. Automobilesdo. Aircraft and partsdo. Sbip and boat building and repairsdo. Railroad equipmentdo. Instruments and related productsdo. Miscellaneous mlg. industriesdo.	41.7 40.4 44.1 40.5	$\begin{array}{c} 40.5\\ 43.9\\ 41.9\\ 41.5\\ 40.5\\ 43.2\\ 40.7\\ 41.0\\ 42.1\\ 41.0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40.4\\ 43.6\\ 41.6\\ 41.4\\ 40.4\\ 43.2\\ 40.0\\ 41.4\\ 41.7\\ 40.8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40.5\\ 43.5\\ 41.5\\ 41.3\\ 40.4\\ 42.9\\ 40.9\\ 40.9\\ 41.3\\ 41.7\\ 40.9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 39.0\\ 42.8\\ 40.7\\ 40.7\\ 39.9\\ 42.0\\ 40.5\\ 40.3\\ 41.4\\ 40.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40.\ 2\\ 42.\ 9\\ 40.\ 6\\ 41.\ 1\\ 40.\ 1\\ 42.\ 8\\ 41.\ 1\\ 40.\ 4\\ 41.\ 8\\ 40.\ 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40.2\\ 42.7\\ 40.9\\ 40.7\\ 39.4\\ 42.7\\ 40.9\\ 40.6\\ 41.6\\ 40.3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 39.\ 6\\ 41.\ 6\\ 39.\ 9\\ 39.\ 3\\ 35.\ 9\\ 42.\ 7\\ 40.\ 5\\ 40.\ 1\\ 40.\ 7\\ 39.\ 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40.\ 6\\ 42.\ 1\\ 40.\ 9\\ 40.\ 3\\ 38.\ 4\\ 42.\ 3\\ 40.\ 4\\ 39.\ 8\\ 41.\ 5\\ 40.\ 7\end{array}$	42.9 7 41.9 7 42.2 7 41.8 43.6 40.5 7 39.3 42.3	42. 9 r 42. 0 r 42. 1 r 42. 3 42. 7 39. 5 r 39. 4 r 42. 5	r 41.8 r 41.7 41.8 43.0 37.6 39.2 r 42.5	p 43. 3
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products do Meat products do Oainy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Dairs products do Bakery products do Deverages do Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products do Broad-woven fabric mills do	44. 2 44. 1 38. 3 41. 5 40. 8 39. 5	$\begin{array}{r} 41.2 \\ 40.5 \\ 38.4 \\ 38.9 \\ 39.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 39.5 \\ 41.4 \\ 43.9 \\ 38.4 \\ 41.5 \\ 40.7 \\ 36.9 \\ 38.8 \\ 38.4 \\ 37.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 39.3\\ 41.0\\ 40.6\\ 43.8\\ 38.1\\ 41.0\\ 40.4\\ 36.6\\ 38.1\\ 37.2\\ 37.8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38.4\\ 40.7\\ 40.3\\ 43.8\\ 37.5\\ 41.1\\ 40.6\\ 34.6\\ 37.2\\ 37.1\\ 36.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 39.0\\ 41.4\\ 40.7\\ 44.3\\ 37.9\\ 41.8\\ 41.8\\ 37.9\\ 37.7\\ 37.1\\ 36.9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 39.5 \\ 42.1 \\ 41.1 \\ 45.6 \\ 38.7 \\ 42.3 \\ 42.3 \\ 38.6 \\ 38.4 \\ 37.7 \\ 37.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 39.5 \\ 42.1 \\ 40.9 \\ 45.1 \\ 41.9 \\ 43.0 \\ 37.9 \\ 38.5 \\ 38.1 \\ 38.0 \end{array}$	41.4 39.1	r 42.3 r 41.4 r 44.6 r 43.0 r 41.9 r 40.9 r 39.6 40.2 40.0	7 41.9 42.0 43.7 7 41.3 41.7 7 40.5 7 40.0 7 40.5 40.0	$\begin{array}{c} r \ 41. 9 \\ 43. 6 \\ 43. 8 \\ 36. 8 \\ 41. 6 \\ 41. 3 \\ r \ 38. 7 \\ 40. 4 \\ 40. 5 \end{array}$	p 42. 2
Apparel and other finished textile products hours Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo	36. 2 33. 7	36. 0 33. 4	36.7 34.7	36. 8 35. 3	$35.0 \\ 32.9$	36.4 33.2	36. 2 34. 2	36.0 33.7	37. 3 36. 2	7 37.4 36.7	⁷ 37. 4 36. 1		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothingbours Women's outerweardo Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	$\begin{array}{c} 35.8\\ 35.8\\ 42.8\\ 44.2\end{array}$	35. 9 42. 5 43. 6	36.5 36.4 42.4 43.6	$\begin{array}{c} 36.7\\ 36.2\\ 42.6\\ 43.8\end{array}$	$35.8 \\ 34.2 \\ 41.4 \\ 42.2$	37. 236. 041. 842. 6	37.3 34.8 42.4 43.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 36.8\\ 35.0\\ 42.4\\ 43.4 \end{array} $	38. 0 36. 2 43. 0 43. 6	⁷ 35.7 43.5 44.0	43. 9 44. 3	35.4 7 43.9 44.5	P 44. 1
Newspapers	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	40.3 41.6 40.4 40.9 41.0 40.9 40.9 38.4	$\begin{array}{c} 38.4\\ 36.1\\ 39.7\\ 41.4\\ 40.3\\ 40.8\\ 40.7\\ 40.5\\ 40.6\\ 38.7\\ 38.6\end{array}$	38.7 36.1 40.3 41.3 40.3 40.7 40.5 40.3 39.8 38.7 38.7	$\begin{array}{c} 38.2\\ 36.1\\ 39.5\\ 41.0\\ 40.2\\ 40.3\\ 39.6\\ 39.3\\ 37.1\\ 36.7 \end{array}$	38. 6 36. 5 40. 0 40. 9 40. 3 37. 2 35. 7 40. 5 40. 4 37. 3 36. 8	38.8 36.4 40.2 41.1 40.3 40.8 40.4 40.9 41.1 38.2 37.8	40. 7 40. 5 41. 3 40. 8 39. 6 39. 8	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	36.5 r 40.5 41.5 r 40.8 41.2 40.5 r 41.1 r 40.7 r 38.6	36. 4 40. 4 41. 7 41. 0 40. 8 40. 1 r 41. 2 r 40. 4 r 38. 2	36, 3 40, 0 7 41, 8 41, 4 7 40, 9 40, 6 41, 1 40, 0 7 37, 7	p 41. 8 p 40. 7 p 42. 0

S - 12

‡ See note marked "‡" on p. S-11.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951					······	195	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	OPULA	TION-	-Conti	nued		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													
Average weekly hours per worker, etc.—Continued Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining: Metalhours Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production	44. 4 31. 1 38. 4	44. 3 32. 6 38. 5	44. 1 30. 9 35. 9	44. 5 30. 1 35. 4	43. 1 28. 1 29. 9	44, 4 33, 3 31, 8	42. 6 30. 1 28. 5	43. 1 26. 7 28. 1	43. 9 29. 2 36. 2	r 44.9 r 34.1 r 38.9	r 44.7 7 31.7 7 32.5	43. 1 35. 7 35. 4	
hours Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding constructiondo Building constructiondo Transportation and public utilities:	41. 8 44. 0 37. 9 38. 9 37. 7	$\begin{array}{c} 41.7\\ 43.7\\ 37.9\\ 39.6\\ 37.5\end{array}$	40. 8 44. 3 38. 3 40. 2 37. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 41.6 \\ 43.8 \\ 37.1 \\ 38.5 \\ 36.9 \end{array}$	41. 1 44. 8 38. 0 39. 8 37. 6	40. 6 45. 7 38. 6 41. 2 37. 9	41. 3 45. 8 39. 4 42. 2 38. 7	41. 0 44. 9 39. 1 41. 8 38. 4	40. 5 7 45. 8 39. 3 42. 4 38. 5	41. 3 r 46. 4 r 39. 8 r 43. 6 r 38. 8	40. 7 7 46. 6 7 39. 7 7 43. 2 7 38. 8	41. 5 45. 0 37. 5 39. 1 37. 1	
Local railways and bus linesdo Telephonedo Telegraphdo Gas and electric utilitiesdo Trade:	$\begin{array}{r} 47.6\\38.8\\44.3\\42.1\end{array}$	46. 4 38. 7 ¹ 43. 9 41. 9	46, 5 38, 5 43, 9 41, 4	$ \begin{array}{r} 46.6\\ 38.5\\ 44.0\\ 41.4 \end{array} $	46. 1 34. 9 41. 4	46, 9 38, 7 41, 2	$\begin{array}{r} 47.1\\ 39.0\\ 44.5\\ 41.2\end{array}$	46. 9 39. 3 44. 8 41. 5	$\begin{array}{r} 47.0\\ 39.0\\ 44.5\\ 41.4\end{array}$		⁷ 45.8 38.9 42.3 41.6	45.6 39.0 41.9 41.8	
Wholesale trade	41. 1 40. 1 37. 0 40. 0	40. 7 39. 8 35. 8 39. 4	40. 4 39. 8 35. 9 39. 4	40. 4 39. 8 35. 8 39. 5	40. 1 39. 7 36. 0 39. 6	40. 4 39. 6 35. 7 39. 2	40. 5 40. 1 36. 3 40. 2	40. 6 40. 4 36. 6 40. 6	40. 6 40. 4 36. 5 40. 7	r 40.7 r 39.5 r 35.2 r 39.8	r 40.7 r 39.2 r 34.7 r 39.2	39.0 34.6 39.2	
Automotive and accessories dealers do Service: Hotels, year-rounddo Laundriesdo	45. 4 43. 2 41. 4 41. 1	44. 9 42. 8 41. 5 40. 7	45. 0 42. 8 40. 9 39. 8	45. 1 42. 5 40. 9 40. 1	45. 4 42. 8 41. 1 41. 3	45.3 42.6 41.4 42.0	45. 3 42. 6 41. 8 42. 6	45. 4 42. 4 41. 2 40. 3	45. 2 42. 6 40. 6 40. 3	45. 2 r 42. 4 r 41. 0 r 41. 5	45.3 7 42.7 40.9 7 41.8	45. 2 42. 6 40. 5 40. 7	
Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month: Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvedthousands In effect during month: Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvednumber Workers involvedthousands Man-days idle during monthdo Percent of available working time	186 82 357 130 1,020 .13	$400 \\ 190 \\ 600 \\ 250 \\ 1, 250 \\ .14$	350 185 550 250 1, 270 . 15	400 240 600 320 1,400 .17	$475 \\ 1,000 \\ 650 \\ 1,200 \\ 5,300 \\ .61$	$475 \\ 300 \\ 675 \\ 1, 200 \\ 7, 500 \\ .90$	425 176 650 1,000 14,000 1 68	425 125 650 850 12, 500 1. 44	450 225 675 310 2, 100 . 25	475 230 700 360 3,200 .37	425 470 650 600 3, 500 .37	250 90 475 220 1, 500 . 19	200 80 350 120 1,000 .11
U. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placementsthousands Unemployment compensation (State laws): Initial claimsdo Continued claimsdo Benefit payments: Beneficiaries, weekly averagedo Amount of paymentsthous. of dol. Veterans' unemployment allowances: Initial claimsthousands.	426	473 1, 382 6, 157 1, 185 116, 469 1 4	427 890 5, 169 1, 146 105, 023 (²) 3	465 867 4,834 1,113 101,564 (²) 3	566 1, 109 4, 825 993 94, 385 (²) 2	572 915 4, 445 918 86, 958 ⁽²⁾	581 978 4, 255 918 83, 511 (²)	556 1, 585 4, 961 880 88, 612 (²)	588 733 4, 301 980 95, 389 (²)	658 568 2, 985 631 62, 094 (²)	641 679 2, 746 530 54, 228 (²)	507 690 2, 576 536 47, 730 (²)	467 1, 126 3, 844 672 69, 061 (²) (²)
Continued claims	57 3.0 3.5 .3 1.5 1.4 .3	$83 \\ 4.4 \\ 4.0 \\ .3 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.9 \\ .4$	65 3.9 3.9 .3 1.3 1.9 .4	$54\\3.9\\3.7\\.3\\1.1\\2.0\\.3$	44 3. 7 4. 1 . 3 1. 3 2. 2 . 3	31 3.9 3.9 .3 1.1 2.2 .3	28 4.9 3.9 .3 1.1 2.2 .3	25 4.4 5.0 .3 2.2 2.2 2.2 .3	13 5.9 4.6 .3 1.0 3.0 .3	5.6 4.9 .4 .7 3.5 .3	5.2 4.2 .4 .7 2.8 .3	4 + 4.0 + 3.5 - 4 - 7 + 2.1 - 3	p 3. 3 p 3. 5 p 3. 5 p . 3 p 1. 1 p 1. 7 p . 3
WAGES													
Average weekty earnings (U. S. Department of Labor): All manufacturing industriesdollars Durable-goods industriesdo Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	67. 40 72. 71 77. 62	66. 91 72. 15 77. 26	66. 91 72. 18 78. 76	67. 40 72. 81 78. 85	65. 87 71. 07 77. 04	66. 65 71. 76 78. 22	67. 15 71. 98 77. 73	65.76 69.67 75.55	67. 76 72. 49 74. 09	70.04 • 75.84 • 79.64	70. 59 * 76. 72 * 78. 10	70.78 76.82 75.81	P 72. 36 P 78. 61 P 76. 30
dollars. Sawmills and planing millsdo Furniture and fixturesdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Glass and glass productsdo Primary metal industriesdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills‡	60. 18 59. 47 60. 48 65. 30 66. 28 77. 73	$57.02 \\ 56.56 \\ 59.84 \\ 64.35 \\ 64.14 \\ 76.86$	$59. 11 \\58. 47 \\60. 26 \\65. 23 \\65. 54 \\75. 85$	$59.59 \\ 58.85 \\ 60.67 \\ 65.76 \\ 66.59 \\ 76.55$	$\begin{array}{c} 61.\ 13\\ 60.\ 37\\ 59.\ 48\\ 64.\ 88\\ 65.\ 16\\ 71.\ 53\end{array}$	$59, 96 \\ 60, 45 \\ 59, 80 \\ 65, 85 \\ 66, 78 \\ 72, 17$	$\begin{array}{c} 64.73\\ 65.17\\ 60.02\\ 66.09\\ 67.37\\ 73.38\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 63.11\\ 62.94\\ 58.56\\ 64.92\\ 65.49\\ 71.89\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 66.\ 20\\ 66.\ 35\\ 60.\ 19\\ 67.\ 03\\ 68.\ 48\\ 77.\ 77\end{array}$	r 66, 10 r 66, 53 r 62, 41 r 68, 39 69, 32 r 81, 91	7 66. 27 7 66. 55 7 63. 50 7 70. 43 71. 86 7 82. 14	r 64. 79 64. 94 r 63. 29 r 70. 17 73. 40 r 83. 00	p 62. 12 p 64. 56 p 71. 44 p 85. 62
dollars. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metalsdollars Pabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- chinery, transportation equipment)	79.44 71.58	77. 93 73. 54	76. 53 73. 17	78. 33 74. 03	70. 16 73. 33	70.46 74.41	70. 77 74. 36	72. 04 75. 55	81. 97 76. 67	r 86. 79 r 77. 81	r 84, 86 r 76, 90	85. 69 77. 75	
dollars Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' suppliesdollars Machinery (except electrical)do Electrical machinerydo	71.78 71.49 79.95 69.97	71.06 70.07 79.81 70.22	71. 27 69. 85 79. 70 69. 93	71. 43 70. 35 80. 00 70. 43	69, 64 67, 74 78, 62 69, 03	70, 95 69, 99 79, 06 68, 90	70, 18 70, 11 78, 87 69, 73	67.66 68.43 76.46 67.91	70. 67 71. 17 77. 84 69. 86	74.26 74.05 780.31 72.11	75.68 75.36 80.87 72.66	75.71 73.47 781.36 72.40	₽ 78.37 ₽ 83.54 ₽ 74.26
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	60.53		$\begin{array}{c} 79.\ 24\\ 79.\ 83\\ 80.\ 01\\ 74.\ 32\\ 78.\ 12\\ 71.\ 02\\ 60.\ 18\end{array}$	80.08 80.84 80.57 76.81 78.55 71.47 60.57	$\begin{array}{c} 78.\ 47\\ 79.\ 68\\ 78.\ 08\\ 75.\ 01\\ 76.\ 25\\ 70.\ 71\\ 59.\ 31 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 79.\ 57\\ 80.\ 24\\ 80.\ 38\\ 76.\ 36\\ 76.\ 11\\ 71.\ 81\\ 60.\ 39 \end{array}$	79. 12 79. 27 80. 36 76. 03 77. 79 71. 97 60. 01	$\begin{array}{c} 75.\ 50\\ 71.\ 33\\ 80.\ 66\\ 74.\ 76\\ 74.\ 83\\ 70.\ 49\\ 59.\ 06 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 78.38\\77.76\\80.03\\75.87\\75.82\\72.04\\60.68\end{array}$	r 85. 16 r 88. 20 r 84. 24 r 77. 68 r 74. 75 r 74. 45 r 62. 69	r 85.80 r 90.23 r 83.09 r 76.16 r 76.00 r 75.10 r 63.85	7 85. 19 88. 74 84. 50 72. 91 76. 01 7 75. 52 7 64. 40	 № 87. 96 № 77. 90 № 65. 66

^{*}New series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later.
^{*}See note marked "#" on p. S-11.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951			-			19	952					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	OPULA	TION-	-Conti	inued					
WAGES—Continued													
Average weekly earnings, etc.—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued Nondurable-goods industries	$\begin{array}{c} 60.\ 45\\ 64.\ 13\\ 73.\ 06\\ 61.\ 48\\ 51.\ 02\\ 59.\ 43\\ 73.\ 48\\ 46.\ 53\\ 52.\ 70\\ 52.\ 62\\ 48.\ 08\end{array}$	60. 04 63. 40 69. 66 62. 79 50. 35 59. 04 72. 94 45. 27 52. 40 52. 10 47. 66	$\begin{array}{c} 60.\ 12\\ 63.\ 30\\ 68.\ 72\\ 62.\ 29\\ 51.\ 11\\ 60.\ 09\\ 73.\ 50\\ 43.\ 69\\ 52.\ 22\\ 51.\ 19\\ 48.\ 31 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 60.\ 13\\ 63.\ 30\\ 68.\ 09\\ 62.\ 55\\ 51.\ 40\\ 59.\ 29\\ 73.\ 41\\ 43.\ 88\\ 51.\ 32\\ 49.\ 48\\ 48.\ 16\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 58.\ 71\\ 62.\ 80\\ 67.\ 78\\ 60.\ 25\\ 73.\ 81\\ 41.\ 45\\ 49.\ 85\\ 49.\ 08\\ 45.\ 94 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 59.\ 71\\ 64.\ 09\\ 68.\ 82\\ 62.\ 95\\ 49.\ 50\\ 61.\ 57\\ 76.\ 95\\ 45.\ 40\\ 50.\ 78\\ 49.\ 42\\ 46.\ 86\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 60.\ 83\\ 65.\ 34\\ 69.\ 91\\ 65.\ 30\\ 50.\ 62\\ 62.\ 27\\ 78.\ 68\\ 46.\ 74\\ 51.\ 61\\ 50.\ 37\\ 47.\ 23\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 61.\ 03\\ 65.\ 13\\ 70.\ 35\\ 64.\ 99\\ 52.\ 56\\ 61.\ 89\\ 80.\ 93\\ 46.\ 24\\ 51.\ 78\\ 51.\ 02\\ 47.\ 80\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 61.\ 68\\ 63.\ 67\\ 69.\ 39\\ 63.\ 72\\ 52.\ 98\\ 61.\ 36\\ 78.\ 16\\ 46.\ 92\\ 53.\ 48\\ 52.\ 62\\ 49.\ 14 \end{array}$	7 62. 42 7 64. 34 7 71. 17 7 65. 61 7 55. 13 7 61. 89 7 76. 89 7 47. 01 54. 55 7 53. 76 7 49. 71	$\begin{array}{c} r \ 62.\ 47\\ r \ 64.\ 78\\ r \ 72.\ 74\\ r \ 63.\ 89\\ r \ 55.\ 05\\ 62.\ 22\\ r \ 75.\ 61\\ r \ 47.\ 52\\ r \ 55.\ 16\\ 54.\ 89\\ 50.\ 67\\ \end{array}$	r 62. 83 r 66. 24 76. 78 64. 82 48. 61 62. 36 78. 35 r 46. 83 r 55. 15 54. 72 50. 75	p 64. 06 p 67. 35 p 67. 65 p 67. 65 p 56. 06
dollars_ Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo	46. 26 49. 98	46. 40 50. 00	$47.56 \\ 51.67$	$47.36 \\ 52.63$	43. 58 48. 20	45.06 48.77	45. 21 50. 86	45. 72 49. 54	48.12 54.16	7 48. 47 7 55. 27	* 48.02 * 54.37	r 47.72 53.60	₽ 4 8. 30
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	38.09 52.30 66.68 72.22	38.06 53.38 66.39 71.29	$39.02 \\ 54.78 \\ 66.57 \\ 71.68$	39. 34 53. 14 67. 48 72. 93	38. 02 47. 81 65. 33 69. 88	39. 47 49. 43 66. 34 71. 01	39, 35 48, 79 67, 71 72, 54	38. 64 51. 63 68. 39 74. 17	40. 13 54. 70 69. 36 73. 99	r 40. 61 r 53. 94 r 71. 08 r 75. 72	r 41. 52 r 51. 56 r 71. 64 r 75. 89	41. 55 51. 47 72. 04 76. 72	» 72. 4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries dollars. Newspapers	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 79.43\\ 88.65\\ 78.75\\ 69.10\\ 72.45\\ 82.94\\ 87.14\\ 73.91\\ 86.26\\ 48.61\\ 45.57\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 77.28\\ 83.13\\ 78.18\\ 69.06\\ 72.11\\ 82.66\\ 86.67\\ 74.19\\ 86.90\\ 49.54\\ 47.52\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 77.\ 64\\ 84.\ 19\\ 77.\ 26\\ 68.\ 81\\ 72.\ 02\\ 82.\ 09\\ 85.\ 63\\ 73.\ 31\\ 85.\ 75\\ 50.\ 19\\ 48.\ 52\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 79.\ 06\\ 84.\ 55\\ 79.\ 55\\ 69.\ 18\\ 72.\ 54\\ 82.\ 09\\ 85.\ 50\\ 72.\ 58\\ 83.\ 46\\ 50.\ 46\\ 49.\ 15\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 78.\ 23\\ 85.\ 02\\ 78.\ 21\\ 69.\ 09\\ 73.\ 20\\ 82.\ 34\\ 85.\ 68\\ 71.\ 40\\ 81.\ 90\\ 48.\ 53\\ 46.\ 57\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{79.86} \\ \textbf{87.42} \\ \textbf{79.96} \\ \textbf{69.73} \\ \textbf{73.67} \\ \textbf{75.22} \\ \textbf{76.58} \\ \textbf{73.47} \\ \textbf{84.96} \\ \textbf{48.90} \\ \textbf{46.63} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 80.\ 16\\ 87.\ 32\\ 80.\ 52\\ 70.\ 65\\ 74.\ 07\\ 84.\ 95\\ 87.\ 83\\ 75.\ 01\\ 87.\ 79\\ 50.\ 04\\ 47.\ 74\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 79.93\\ 86.64\\ 80.64\\ 70.29\\ 74.68\\ 88.05\\ 90.82\\ 72.15\\ 84.22\\ 50.01\\ 47.80\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 80.83\\ 86.89\\ 80.20\\ 70.68\\ 75.13\\ 87.31\\ 90.37\\ 73.65\\ 85.29\\ 52.02\\ 50.50\end{array}$	7 82.16 7 88.91 7 81.45 71.30 7 76.21 7 89.28 7 92.10 7 75.17 7 86.24 7 51.26 7 48.73	7 81.90 7 88.89 81.89 7 76.51 7 76.51 7 87.96 7 90.79 7 75.11 7 85.45 7 51.11 47.91	r 81. 57 88. 57 81. 32 r 72. 15 77. 67 r 88. 38 91. 92 r 77. 10 87. 40 r 50. 78 47. 21	P 85.00
Mining: Metaldo Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production		79. 12 73. 58 86. 39	79. 25 68. 97 80. 27	80, 59 67, 00 79, 26	$77.\ 67 \\ 62.\ 52 \\ 66.\ 68$	80. 45 74. 69 70. 25	79. 32 66. 67 64. 30	80. 38 59. 35 63. 45	81. 17 65. 70 80. 55	7 85. 40 7 76. 73 7 87. 91	r 83. 99 r 70. 85 r 75. 86	82.62 80.86 86.16	
dollars Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding constructiondo Building constructiondo Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus linesdo	83. 85 67. 32 83. 83 79. 08 84. 94 75. 35	84, 53 66, 69 84, 74 81, 26 85, 35 73, 92	82. 29 67. 60 85. 95 82. 73 86. 60 73. 52	84. 57 67. 50 83. 51 79. 46 84. 57 74. 89	83. 10 69. 31 85. 20 82. 43 85. 92 74. 31	81. 93 70. 74 85. 81 84. 42 86. 03 76. 17	85, 53 71, 31 87, 35 86, 72 87, 50 76, 91	85, 85 70, 45 87, 78 86, 36 88, 09 78, 14	85.70 73.10 89.64 89.93 89.59 78.68	89.00 75.17 792.18 794.05 791.68 777.56	87.02 75.86 793.10 794.35 792.77 777.63	90.35 73.62 88.20 85.04 88.93 77.70	
Telepraph - do Telegraph - do Gas and electric utilities do Trade:	59.44 72.21 73.63	59.68 1 70.77 73.20	59, 83 70, 90 72, 82	59. 29 71. 02 73. 28	53. 92 73. 24	60. 60 73. 46	60. 80 72. 40 74. 41	62, 29 72, 84 74, 78	62.05 72.00 74.81	r 62.95 r 74.51 r 76.25	r 63.72 74.62 77.17	64.66 73.79 78.54	
Wholesale trade	66, 58 49, 92 37, 52 54, 44 67, 06	$\begin{array}{c} 66.\ 42\\ 51.\ 22\\ 38.\ 27\\ 54.\ 53\\ 66.\ 68\end{array}$	66, 13 50, 98 37, 44 54, 45 67, 37	66, 62 50, 90 37, 20 54, 87 67, 74	$\begin{array}{c} 66.\ 49\\ 50.\ 97\\ 37.\ 04\\ 55.\ 16\\ 69.\ 28\end{array}$	66. 94 51. 68 37. 91 55. 12 71. 08	67. 59 52. 85 38. 80 56. 68 71. 71	67.80 53.09 38.98 56.96 70.91	68. 13 53. 00 38. 84 56. 94 69. 61	r 68. 70 r 52. 30 r 37. 66 r 56. 32 r 70. 65	r 69.07 r 52.29 r 37.51 r 56.02 r 71.53	69.06 51.87 37.02 56.13 71.73	
Banks and trust companiesdo Service: Hotels, year-rounddo Laundries	51, 81 36, 81 38, 34 44, 14	52.05 36.47 38.55 44.08	52.1436.5937.9643.14	52, 30 36, 38 38, 00 43, 39	52. 03 36. 72 38. 47 45. 22	52. 12 36. 76 39. 00 46. 41	51. 96 36. 72 39. 54 47. 20	52, 44 36, 72 38, 73 44, 45	52. 48 36. 98 38. 20 44. 13	r 52. 41 r 36. 97 r 38. 95 r 46. 02	r 52.80 r 37.36 r 39.06 r 46.36	53. 12 37. 70 38. 84 45. 18	
verage hourly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor): All manufacturing industries	$1.636 \\ 1.723 \\ 1.721$	1. 640 1. 726 1. 740	1.644 1.731 1.762	1.656 1.746 1.780	$1.655 \\ 1.742 \\ 1.775$	1. 658 1. 746 1. 790	1. 658 1. 747 1. 787	1.648 1.733 1.786	$1.669 \\ 1.768 \\ 1.807$	1.669 * 1.810 * 1.865	1.705 r 1.818 r 1.855	7 1.718 7 1.829 7 1.840	p 1. 73 p 1. 84 p 1. 84
Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture) dollars. Sawmills and planing mills do. Furniture and fixtures do. Stone, clay, and glass products do. Olass and plass products. Primary metal industries do.	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 475\\ 1.\ 472\\ 1.\ 440\\ 1.\ 585\\ 1.\ 657\\ 1.\ 842 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 422\\ 1.\ 432\\ 1.\ 442\\ 1.\ 585\\ 1.\ 653\\ 1.\ 852 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 456\\ 1.\ 458\\ 1.\ 452\\ 1.\ 591\\ 1.\ 655\\ 1.\ 841 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 475\\ 1.\ 475\\ 1.\ 469\\ 1.\ 600\\ 1.\ 669\\ 1.\ 849 \end{array}$	$1.502 \\ 1.498 \\ 1.465 \\ 1.602 \\ 1.675 \\ 1.834$	$1.459 \\ 1.478 \\ 1.462 \\ 1.606 \\ 1.678 \\ 1.841$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.534\\ 1.548\\ 1.464\\ 1.616\\ 1.697\\ 1.830\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 543\\ 1.\ 544\\ 1.\ 453\\ 1.\ 615\\ 1.\ 701\\ 1.\ 820 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.580\\ 1.595\\ 1.461\\ 1.631\\ 1.712\\ 1.925\end{array}$	r 1. 589 r 1. 607 r 1. 486 r 1. 656 1. 746 r 1. 993	r 1. 574 r 1. 596 r 1. 494 r 1. 673 1. 757 r 1. 984	r 1, 565 1, 580 r 1, 507 r 1, 695 1, 808 2, 000	р 1.5 р 1.7(
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling milst,	1, 896 1, 729	1.910 1.772	1.885 1.759	1. 892 1. 771	1.876 1.767	1. 884 1. 776	1, 923 1, 779	1. 911 1. 803	2.034 1.843	r 2.122 r 1.866	r 2. 080 r 1. 853		
chinery, transportation equipment) dollars. Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies	$1.697 \\ 1.731 \\ 1.813 \\ 1.666$	1. 700 1. 730 1. 818 1. 676	$1.705 \\ 1.729 \\ 1.828 \\ 1.681$	$1.713 \\ 1.737 \\ 1.839 \\ 1.697$	1. 711 1. 737 1. 837 1. 696	$1.718 \\ 1.741 \\ 1.843 \\ 1.697$	1. 716 1. 744 1. 847 1. 705	1.700 1.728 1.838 1.702	1, 732 1, 753 1, 849 1, 708	7 1.768 7 1.780 7 1.872 7 1.721	r 1. 785 r 1. 790 1. 885 1. 730	r 1. 794 1. 792 r 1. 901 r 1. 732	^p 1.8
Transportation equipment	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 906\\ 1.\ 978\\ 1.\ 827\\ 1.\ 830\\ 1.\ 907\\ 1.\ 683\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 915\\ 1.\ 989\\ 1.\ 841\\ 1.\ 839\\ 1.\ 873\\ 1.\ 687\\ 1.\ 462\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 914\\ 1.\ 976\\ 1.\ 852\\ 1.\ 858\\ 1.\ 887\\ 1.\ 703\\ 1.\ 475 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,939\\ 2,001\\ 1,878\\ 1,878\\ 1,902\\ 1,714\\ 1,481 \end{array}$	$1.928 \\ 1.997 \\ 1.859 \\ 1.852 \\ 1.892 \\ 1.708 \\ 1.479$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 936\\ 2.\ 001\\ 1.\ 878\\ 1.\ 858\\ 1.\ 884\\ 1.\ 718\\ 1.\ 491 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.944\\ 2.012\\ 1.882\\ 1.859\\ 1.916\\ 1.730\\ 1.489\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1. \ 921 \\ 1. \ 987 \\ 1. \ 889 \\ 1. \ 846 \\ 1. \ 866 \\ 1. \ 732 \\ 1. \ 484 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 945\\ 2.\ 025\\ 1.\ 892\\ 1.\ 878\\ 1.\ 905\\ 1.\ 736\\ 1.\ 491 \end{array}$	2.018 2.110 7 1.932 7 1.918 7 1.902 7 1.760 7 1.507	r 2. 038 r 2. 133 r 1. 946 r 1. 928 r 1. 929 r 1. 767 r 1. 513	2.043 2.123 1.965 1.939	
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products do Meat products do Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do Verviced P Preliminary	$\begin{array}{c} 1.516 \\ 1.653 \\ 1.394 \\ 1.332 \\ 1.432 \\ 1.801 \end{array}$	-	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 522\\ 1.\ 529\\ 1.\ 660\\ 1.\ 419\\ 1.\ 331\\ 1.\ 448\\ 1.\ 806 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 530\\ 1.\ 544\\ 1.\ 677\\ 1.\ 428\\ 1.\ 349\\ 1.\ 446\\ 1.\ 817\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.529\\ 1.543\\ 1.682\\ 1.421\\ 1.345\\ 1.466\\ 1.818 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 531\\ 1.\ 548\\ 1.\ 691\\ 1.\ 421\\ 1.\ 306\\ 1.\ 473\\ 1.\ 841 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 540\\ 1.\ 552\\ 1.\ 701\\ 1.\ 432\\ 1.\ 308\\ 1.\ 472\\ 1.\ 860 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.545\\ 1.547\\ 1.720\\ 1.441\\ 1.282\\ 1.477\\ 1.882\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.542\\ 1.538\\ 1.726\\ 1.445\\ 1.318\\ 1.468\\ 1.888\end{array}$	1.545 r 1.521 r 1.719 r 1.471 r 1.282 r 1.477 r 1.880	r 1. 550 r 1. 546 r 1. 732 r 1. 462 r 1. 333 1. 492 r 1. 867	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.563\\ -1.581\\ 1.761\\ 1.480\\ 1.321\\ 1.499 \end{array} $	p 1, 5 p 1, 50

Revised. * Preliminary. 1 See note "†" on p. S-13; comparable figure for December 1951, \$70.47.
 †Revised series. See note "†" on p. S-13. *New series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later. ‡See note marked "‡" on p. S-11.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						195	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	OPULA	TION-	Conti	nued					
WAGES—Continued					[
A verage hourly earnings, etc.—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued Nondurable-goods industries—Continued Tobacco manufactures	1. 178 1. 341	1. 179 1. 347	1.184 1.346	1. 199 1. 347	$1.198 \\ 1.340$	1. 198 1. 347	1.211 1.344	1. 220 1. 345	1. 200 1. 347	* 1. 187 1. 357	r 1. 188 r 1. 362	7 1. 210 7 1. 365	p 1. 21 p 1. 36
Broad-woven fabric millsdo Knitting millsdo Apparel and other finished textile products	$1.339 \\ 1.272$	1.336 1.288	1. 333 1. 278	1. 330 1. 274	1. 323 1. 269	1. 332 1. 270	$1.336 \\ 1.256$	1, 339 1, 258	1.339 1.260	⁷ 1. 344 ⁷ 1. 268	1.352 1.273	1. 351 1. 275	
dollars	1. 278 1. 483	1. 289 1. 497	1. 296 1. 489	1. 287 1. 491	1. 245 1. 465	1.238 1.469	1. 249 1. 487	1. 270 1. 470	1. 290 1. 496	7 1. 296 7 1. 506	7 1.284 7 1.506	r 1. 276 1. 493	p 1. 2
Clothingdollarsdollars Women's outerweardo Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 064\\ 1.\ 461\\ 1.\ 558\\ 1.\ 634 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.066\\ 1.487\\ 1.562\\ 1.635\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 069\\ 1.\ 505\\ 1.\ 570\\ 1.\ 644 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.072 \\ 1.468 \\ 1.584 \\ 1.665 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.062\\ 1.398\\ 1.578\\ 1.656\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.061\\ 1.373\\ 1.587\\ 1.667\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 055\\ 1.\ 402\\ 1.\ 597\\ 1.\ 683 \end{array}$	1.050 1.475 1.613 1.709	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 056\\ 1.\ 511\\ 1.\ 613\\ 1.\ 697\end{array}$	7 1.063 7 1.511 7 1.634 7 1.721	r 1.070 r 1.473 r 1.632 r 1.713	1.071 1.454 7 1.641 1.724	p 1.64
Newspapers	2.016 2.364 1.935 1.653 1.780	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 002\\ 2.\ 322\\ 1.\ 940\\ 1.\ 660\\ 1.\ 785\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 022\\ 2.\ 332\\ 1.\ 946\\ 1.\ 662\\ 1.\ 787\end{array}$	2.043 2.342 1.974 1.675 1.800	2.048 2.355 1.980 1.685 1.821	2.069 2.395 1.999 1.705 1.828	$\begin{array}{r} 2.066\\ 2.399\\ 2.003\\ 1.719\\ 1.838 \end{array}$	2.076 2.400 2.001 1.727 1.844	2.078 2.407 1.990 1.728 1.846	7 2.096 7 2.436 7 2.011 1.718 7 1.868	7 2. 100 7 2. 442 2. 027 1. 714 7 1. 866	7 2.097 2.440 2.033 7 1.726 1.876	P 2. 13
Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningdo Rubber productsdo Tires and inner tubesdo Leather and leather productsdo Footwear (except rubber)do.	2.013 2.110 1.794 2.104 1.286 1.235	2. 021 2. 114 1. 814 2. 127 1. 290 1. 244	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 012\\ 2.\ 104\\ 1.\ 810\\ 2.\ 112\\ 1.\ 297\\ 1.\ 257\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 017\\ 2.\ 111\\ 1.\ 801\\ 2.\ 097\\ 1.\ 304\\ 1.\ 270\\ \end{array}$	2. 033 2. 126 1. 803 2. 084 1. 308 1. 269	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 022\\ 2.\ 145\\ 1.\ 814\\ 2.\ 103\\ 1.\ 311\\ 1.\ 267 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.082\\ 2.174\\ 1.834\\ 2.136\\ 1.310\\ 1.263\end{array}$	2. 132 2. 226 1. 822 2. 116 1. 299 1. 248	2. 140 2. 248 1. 814 2. 106 1. 317 1. 272	r 2. 167 r 2. 274 r 1. 829 r 2. 119 r 1. 328 r 1. 279	7 2. 156 7 2. 264 7 1. 823 7 2. 115 1. 338 1. 288	7 2. 161 2. 264 7 1. 876 2. 185 7 1. 347 1. 297	p 2. 18 p 1. 9 p 1. 3
Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining: Metal	1. 789 2. 250 2. 247	1, 786 2, 257 2, 244	1. 797 2. 232 2. 236	1. 811 2. 226 2. 239	1. 802 2. 225 2. 230	1, 812 2, 243 2, 209	$1.862 \\ 2.215 \\ 2.256$	1, 865 2, 223 2, 258	1. 849 2. 250 2. 225	r 1.902 r 2.250 r 2.260	7 1.879 7 2.235 7 2.334	1. 917 2. 265 2. 434	
Petroleum and natural-gas production dollars Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding constructiondo Building constructiondo	2. 006 1. 530 2. 212 2. 033 2. 253	$\begin{array}{c} 2.027 \\ 1.526 \\ 2.236 \\ 2.052 \\ 2.276 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 017\\ 1.\ 526\\ 2.\ 244\\ 2.\ 058\\ 2.\ 285\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 033\\ 1.\ 541\\ 2.\ 251\\ 2.\ 064\\ 2.\ 292 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 022\\ 1.\ 547\\ 2.\ 242\\ 2.\ 071\\ 2.\ 285 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.018\\ 1.548\\ 2.223\\ 2.049\\ 2.270\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 071 \\ 1.\ 557 \\ 2.\ 217 \\ 2.\ 055 \\ 2.\ 261 \end{array}$	2, 094 1, 569 2, 245 2, 066 2, 294	2. 116 1. 596 2. 281 2. 121 2. 327	2. 155 7 1. 620 7 2. 316 7 2. 157 7 2. 363	2. 138 ⁷ 1. 628 ⁷ 2. 345 ⁷ 2. 184 ⁷ 2. 391	2. 177 1. 636 2. 352 2. 175 2. 397	
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus linesdo Telephonedo Telegraphdo Gas and electric utilitiesdo	$1.583 \\ 1.532 \\ 1.630 \\ 1.749$	1. 593 1. 542 ¹ 1. 612 1. 747	$1.581 \\ 1.554 \\ 1.615 \\ 1.759$	$1.\ 607 \\ 1.\ 540 \\ 1.\ 614 \\ 1.\ 770$	1.612 1.545 1.769	$ \begin{array}{r} 1. 624 \\ 1. 566 \\ 1. 783 \end{array} $	$1.633 \\ 1.559 \\ 1.627 \\ 1.806$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 666\\ 1.\ 585\\ 1.\ 626\\ 1.\ 802 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 674\\ 1.\ 591\\ 1.\ 618\\ 1.\ 807\end{array}$	1. 686 7 1. 614 7 1. 749 7 1. 833	1. 695 * 1. 638 1. 764 * 1. 855	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 704\\ 1.\ 658\\ 1.\ 761\\ 1.\ 879\end{array}$	
Trade: Wholesale tradedodo Retail trade (except eating and drinking	1.620	1.632	1.637	1.649	1.658	1.657	1.669	1. 670	1. 678	* 1.688	r 1. 697	1.701	-
places)*dollarsdollars General-merchandise storesdo Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealersdo Service:	1, 245 1, 014 1, 361 1, 477	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 287\\ 1.\ 069\\ 1.\ 384\\ 1.\ 485\end{array}$	1. 281 1. 043 1. 382 1. 497	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 279\\ 1.\ 039\\ 1.\ 389\\ 1.\ 502 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 284 \\ 1.\ 029 \\ 1.\ 393 \\ 1.\ 526 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 305\\ 1.\ 062\\ 1.\ 406\\ 1.\ 569\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.318 \\ 1.069 \\ 1.410 \\ 1.583 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.314 \\ 1.065 \\ 1.403 \\ 1.562 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.312 \\ 1.064 \\ 1.399 \\ 1.540 \end{array}$	1. 324 7 1. 070 7 1. 415 7 1. 563	1. 334 7 1. 081 7 1. 429 7 1. 579	1. 330 1. 070 1. 432 1. 587	
Hotels, year-round	. 852 . 926 1. 074	. 852 . 929 1. 083	.855 .928 1.084	.856 .929 1.082	. 858 . 936 1, 095	.863 .942 1.105	. 862 . 946 1. 108	. 866 . 940 1, 103	. 868 . 941 1. 095	. 872 7. 950 7 1. 109	. 875 7. 955 7 1. 109	. 885 . 959 1. 110	
Construction wage rates (ENR): Common labor	1.651 2.751	1.654 2.758	1.659 2.758	1.664 2.770	1.680 2.774	1.690 2.797	1.706 2.808	1.755 2.849 .87	1. 793 2. 885	1.803 2.909	1.817 2.921 .76	1.817 2.937	1.8 2.9
Railway wages (average, class I)	1. 801	. 86 1. 807 1. 29	1.830	1.809	. 83 1. 788 1. 38	1.802	1,821	. 87 1. 835 1. 41	1. 851	1.858	1.853 1.48	1.906	a.!

FINANCE

BANKING Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding:													
Bankers' acceptancesmil. of dol Commercial paperdo Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies super- vised by the Farm Credit Administration:	490 434	492 480	493 517	458 534	422 544	430 510	416 495	450 539	454 550	454 565	449 591	478 575	492 539
Total mortgage loans, total do. Farm mortgage loans, total do. Federal land banks do. Land Bank Commissioner do.	2, 110 1, 029 998 32						$2,313 \\1,074 \\1,046 \\27$			2, 297 1, 088 1, 062 26			2, 221 1, 102 1, 078 23
Loans to cooperativesdo Short-term creditdo	$\begin{array}{c} 429 \\ 651 \end{array}$	408 678	396 718	377 766	357 820	337 860	343 896	350 908	352 896	369 841	414 775	433 725	421 697
Bank debits, total (141 centers)do New York Citydo Outside New York Citydo	129, 549 53, 500 76, 049	123, 059 48, 106 74, 953	114, 113 45, 375 68, 738	$\begin{array}{c} 125,269\\ 50,180\\ 75,089 \end{array}$	124, 664 52, 057 72, 607	121, 433 49, 535 71, 898	129, 870 54, 922 74, 948	131, 960 57, 052 74, 908	$\begin{array}{c} 110,578\\ 43,166\\ 67,412 \end{array}$	123,88649,27874,608	137, 731 55, 560 82, 171	115, 497 44, 746 70, 751	$\begin{array}{c} 153,516\\ 65,692\\ 87,824 \end{array}$
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, totalmil. of dol Reserve bank credit outstanding, totaldo Discounts and advancesdo United States Government securitiesdo Gold certificate reservesdo Liabilities, totaldo Deposits, totaldo Member-bank reserve balancesdo Federal Reserve notes in circulationdo Reserve ratio	$\begin{array}{r} 49,900\\ 25,009\\ 19\\ 23,801\\ 21,468\\ 49,900\\ 21,192\\ 20,056\\ 389\\ 25,064\\ 46,4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 48,941\\ 23,783\\ 328\\ 22,729\\ 21,731\\ 48,941\\ 21,004\\ 20,077\\ 634\\ 24,405\\ 47,9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 49,323\\ 23,904\\ 598\\ 22,528\\ 21,992\\ 49,323\\ 21,336\\ 19,982\\ 728\\ 24,423\\ 48,1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 48,590\\ 23,270\\ 133\\ 22,514\\ 22,115\\ 48,590\\ 20,746\\ 19,733\\ 492\\ 24,371\\ 49.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 49,213\\ 23,632\\ 676\\ 22,363\\ 22,106\\ 49,213\\ 21,175\\ 19,940\\ 797\\ 24,332\\ 48,6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 49,549\\ 24,152\\ 952\\ 22,273\\ 22,103\\ 49,549\\ 21,412\\ 19,778\\ 591\\ 24,567\\ 48,1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 48,939\\23,551\\59\\22,906\\22,143\\48,939\\20,559\\19,381\\-192\\24,826\\48,8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 50,252\\ 24,821\\ 1,270\\ 22,853\\ 22,146\\ 50,252\\ 21,952\\ 20,323\\ 495\\ 24,843\\ 47,3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 50,496\\ 25,216\\ 1,318\\ 23,146\\ 22,147\\ 50,496\\ 22,056\\ 20,411\\ 835\\ 25,119\\ 46,9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 50,479\\ 24,747\\ 477\\ 23,694\\ 22,147\\ 50,479\\ 21,455\\ 20,066\\ 319\\ 25,215\\ 47,5\end{array}$	$51, 341 \\ 25, 855 \\ 1, 591 \\ 23, 575 \\ 22, 140 \\ 51, 341 \\ 22, 273 \\ 20, 616 \\ 620 \\ 25, 426 \\ 46, 4$	$\begin{array}{c} 52,492\\ 26,740\\ 1,895\\ 23,821\\ 22,145\\ 52,492\\ 22,583\\ 21,149\\ r795\\ 25,949\\ 45,6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 51,852\\ 25,825\\ 156\\ 24,697\\ 21,986\\ 51,852\\ 21,344\\ 19,950\\ -570\\ 26,250\\ 46,2\end{array}$

Revised. » Preliminary. ¹ See note "†" on p. S-13; comparable figure for December 1951, \$1.609. • Rate as of January 1, 1953, †Revised series. See note "†" on p. S-13. *New series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later. §Rates as of January 1, 1953; Common labor, \$1.817; skilled labor, \$2.942.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						195	2					·
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
			FIN	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	53, 370 55, 554	54, 328 54, 798	52, 683 53, 646	51, 162 51, 729	52, 303 52, 913	52,863 53,152	51, 708 52, 818	52, 766 53, 189	52, 275 53, 253	52, 317 53, 835	53, 586 54, 799	54, 392 55, 454	54, 648 57, 523
States and political subdivisionsdo United States Governmentdo Time, except interbank, totaldo Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol	3, 582 2, 225 16, 026 15, 152	3, 694 1, 644 16, 070 15, 176	3, 599 2, 545 16, 205 15, 275	3,710 3,666 16,318 15,385	$\begin{array}{c} 4,070\\ 3,184\\ 16,383\\ 15,444 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,021\\ 2,917\\ 16,509\\ 15,554\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3,705\\ 6,914\\ 16,631\\ 15,689\end{array}$	3, 698 4, 793 16, 651 15, 687	3, 558 3, 144 16, 706 15, 751	3, 515 3, 561 16, 829 15, 883	3, 561 3, 450 16, 929 16, 002	3, 559 3, 784 16, 974 16, 027	3, 746 3, 517 17, 262 16, 303
States and political subdivisionsdo Interbank (demand and time)do Investments, totaldo U. S. Government, obligations, direct and	712 13, 519 39, 056	728 11, 834 39, 260	761 11, 481 38, 833	764 12, 042 38, 316	767 10, 998 38, 563	780 10, 895 38, 983	763 11, 990 41, 019	779 11, 274 40, 800	765 11, 965 39, 503	13, 885 756 12, 261 39, 093	738 12, 175 39, 747	751 12, 492 40, 215	758 13, 612 39, 812
guaranteed, totalmil. of dol Billsdo Certificatesdo Bonde and guaranteed obligationsdo	$\begin{array}{r} 32,224\\ 4,129\\ 3,596\\ 18,531\\ 5,968\end{array}$	32, 419 4, 319 3, 698 18, 456 5, 946	31,892 3,855 3,798 18,286 5,953	$\begin{array}{r} 31,163\\ 3,415\\ 3,611\\ 18,220\\ 5,917 \end{array}$	$31, 456 \\ 3, 624 \\ 3, 684 \\ 18, 274 \\ 5, 874$	31,719 3,544 3,728 18,524 5,923	$\begin{array}{r} 33,582\\ 3,734\\ 3,885\\ 20,016\\ 5,947\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 33,267\\ 3,313\\ 3,700\\ 20,288\\ 5,966\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 31,932\\ 2,582\\ 3,211\\ 20,149\\ 5,990 \end{array}$	31, 579 2, 513 2, 617 20, 121	$\begin{array}{c c} 32,361\\ 3,610\\ 2,433\\ 20,057\\ 6,261\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 32,947\\ 4,460\\ 2,445\\ 19,974\\ 6,068\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
Notes and guaranteed of galaxies do Other securities	6,832 35,161 21,419 1,340		$\begin{array}{r} 6,941\\ 34,693\\ 21,157\\ 1,077\end{array}$	$7, 153 \\ 34, 795 \\ 21, 172 \\ 1, 278$	7, 107 34, 770 20, 796 1, 695	7, 264 34, 863 20, 530 1, 885	7, 437 36, 472 20, 567 2, 792	7, 533 35, 315 20, 581 1, 988	7, 571 35, 685 21, 017 1, 461	$\begin{array}{c} 6,328\\ 7,514\\ 36,680\\ 21,671\\ 1,416\end{array}$	7, 386 37, 238 22, 274 1, 437	7, 268 38, 051 22, 949 1, 606	3, 939 7, 310 38, 692 23, 201 1, 995
mil. of dol Real-estate loans	5, 658 564	$\begin{array}{r} 667 \\ 5,669 \\ 822 \\ 6,011 \end{array}$	660 5, 652 691 5, 999	$\begin{array}{r} 677 \\ 5, 657 \\ 540 \\ 6, 021 \end{array}$	660 5, 674 438 6, 056	$659 \\ 5, 690 \\ 463 \\ 6, 187$	789 5, 726 759 6, 393	717 5, 764 386 6, 436	792 5, 824 614 6, 537	767 5, 890 826 6, 670	742 5, 945 618 6, 784	725 • 5, 992 431 • 6, 918	797 6,005 149 7,132
In 19 citiespercentpercent New York Citydo 7 other northern and eastern citiesdo	3. 27 3. 01 3. 23			3. 45 3. 23 3. 47			$3.51 \\ 3.27 \\ 3.46$						3, 51 3, 33 3, 49
11 southern and western citiesdo Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank)do Federal intermediate credit bank loansdo Federal land bank loansdo Open market rates, New York City: Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 daysdo Commercial neuro peime. Ac monthedo	3.67 1.75 9.71	1.75 2.73 4.17	1.75 2.73 4.17	3. 79 1. 75 2. 73 4. 17	1, 75 2, 73 4, 17	1.75 2.73 4.17	3.90 1.75 2.73 4.17	1.75 2.72 4.17	1.75 2.71 4.17	2.71	1.75 2.71 4.17	1.75 2.71 4.17	3. 84 1. 75 2. 71 4. 17
Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do Vield on U. S. Goyt, securities:	2.38 2.47	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.75 \\ 2.38 \\ 2.45 \\ 2.56 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.75 \\ 2.38 \\ 2.38 \\ 2.56 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.75 \\ 2.38 \\ 2.38 \\ 2.56 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.75 \\ 2.35 \\ 2.38 \\ 2.56 \end{array} $	$ 1.75 \\ 2.31 \\ 2.38 \\ 2.56 $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.75\\ 2.31\\ 2.38\\ 2.56 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.75 \\ 2.31 \\ 2.38 \\ 2.56 \\ \end{array} $	1.75 2.31 2.57 2.61	2.31 2.63 2.63	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.75\\ 2.31\\ 2.63\\ 2.63\\ 2.63\end{array} $	1.75 2.31 2.63 2.63	1, 75 2, 31 2, 63 2, 63
3-month bills	1. 731 2. 09 12, 175 2, 705	$1.688 \\ 2.08 \\ 12,208 \\ 2,695 $	1.574 2.07 12,267 * 2.682	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1. 623 1. 93 12, 438 2, 651	1, 710 1, 95 12, 531 2, 633	1.700 2.04 12,678 r 2,618	1. 824 2. 14 12, 730 2, 601	1,876 2,29 12,786 2,586	2. 28	1.783 2.26 12,943 \$\$2,561	1.862 2.25 * 13,046 * 2,552	2. 126 2. 30 13, 257 2, 542
CONSUMER CREDIT		-,	2,002	-,000	2,001	2,000	-, 010	-,	2,000	2,012	. 2,001	2,002	
Total consumer credit, end of monthmil. of dol Instalment credit, total	20, 644 13, 510 7, 546 4, 039	$\begin{array}{c} 20,126\\ 13,314\\ 7,322\\ 3,962 \end{array}$	19, 717 13, 185 7, 158 3, 927	$19,565 \\13,156 \\7,047 \\3,891$	19, 788 13, 319 7, 099 3, 946	$20, 293 \\ 13, 806 \\ 7, 421 \\ 4, 171$	$\begin{array}{c} 20,961\\ 14,409\\ 7,820\\ 4,446\end{array}$	$21, 213 \\ 14, 745 \\ 8, 039 \\ 4, 597$	$\begin{array}{r} 21,433\\14,939\\8,149\\4,634\end{array}$	$21, 657 \\ 15, 193 \\ 8, 339 \\ 4, 708$	r 22, 289 r 15, 573 8, 653 4, 882	<i>p</i> 22, 803 <i>p</i> 15, 889 <i>p</i> 8, 917 <i>p</i> 5, 038	<i>p</i> 23, 975 <i>p</i> 16, 506 <i>p</i> 9, 388 <i>p</i> 5, 190
Department stores and mail-order houses mil. of dol. Furniture stores	1, 180 971 613	$1,129\\933\\592\\706$	$1,082 \\909 \\567 \\673$	$1,060 \\ 893 \\ 548 \\ 655$	$1,064 \\ 894 \\ 541 \\ 654$	$1,101\\924\\551\\674$	1, 132 954 588 700	1, 142 974 612 714	$1,166 \\ 995 \\ 625 \\ 729$	1,013 648	$1,278 \\ 1,045 \\ 666 \\ 782$	<i>p</i> 1, 333 <i>p</i> 1, 069 <i>p</i> 672 <i>p</i> 805	P 1, 461 P 1, 146 P 709 P 882
Cash loans, total	5, 964 2, 510 542 301 229	5,992 2,521 541 300 230	$\begin{array}{r} 6,027\\ 2,542\\ 545\\ 301\\ 232\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,109\\ 2,593\\ 553\\ 303\\ 235\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,220\\ 2,642\\ 568\\ 307\\ 239\end{array}$	6, 385 2, 726 589 319 246	$\begin{array}{c} 6,589\\ 2,838\\ 614\\ 330\\ 254\end{array}$	6, 706 2, 892 631 341 259	$ \begin{array}{r} 6,790 \\ 2.931 \\ 647 \\ 346 \\ 263 \end{array} $	2, 971 662 352	r 6, 920 3, 011 677 359 266	<i>p</i> 6, 972 <i>p</i> 3, 039 <i>p</i> 683 <i>p</i> 361 <i>p</i> 268	 p 7, 118 p 3, 092 p 698 p 365 p 273
Insured repair and modernization loans mil. of dol. Small-loan companiesdo Miscellaneous lendersdo	938 1, 268 176	$\begin{smallmatrix}&951\\1,273\\176\end{smallmatrix}$	$956 \\ 1,275 \\ 176 $	$963 \\ 1,285 \\ 177$	$983 \\ 1,302 \\ 179$	$1,004 \\ 1,320 \\ 181$	$1,024 \\ 1,346 \\ 183$	$1,032 \\ 1,366 \\ 185$	$1,039 \\ 1,377 \\ 187$	1,044 1,375 186	7 1,045 1,376 186	^p 1,050 ^p 1,384 ^p 187	p 1,057 p 1,440 p 193
Charge accounts	4, 587 1, 436 1, 111	$\begin{array}{c} 4,253\ 1,445\ 1,114\end{array}$	3,967 1,448 1,117	3,855 1,443 1,111	3, 913 1, 437 1, 119	3, 921 1, 431 1, 135	$3,980 \\ 1,435 \\ 1,137$	3, 891 1, 443 1, 134	3, 902 1, 456 1, 136	1,469	4, 075 1, 488 1, 153	p 4, 242 p 1, 516 p 1, 156	P 4, 768 P 1, 552 P 1, 149
Consumer instalment loans made during the month, by principal lending institutions: Commercial banksmil. of dol Credit unionsdo Industrial banksdo Industrial-loan companiesdo Small-loan companiesdo	354 84 50 42 292	393 85 46 38 184	373 91 46 37 181	$429 \\ 95 \\ 52 \\ 41 \\ 216$	429 103 50 39 211	479 116 52 44 236	497 122 56 44 248	$473 \\ 113 \\ 53 \\ 42 \\ 238$	418 105 50 41 211	105 51 39	$449 \\ 113 \\ 55 \\ 45 \\ 209$	p 392 p 97 p 47 p 39 p 214	p 463 p 119 p 60 p 49 p 327
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE		Į											
Budget receipts and expenditures: Receipts, totalmil. of dol. Receipts, netdo Customsdo Income and employment taxesdo	5, 576 5, 279 44 4, 599	5,153 4,953 44 3,944	$\begin{array}{c} 6,194 \\ 5,553 \\ 43 \\ 5,258 \end{array}$	$10,800 \\ 9,886 \\ 44 \\ 9,816$	5,187 4,323 47 4,186	4, 688 3, 809 45 3, 663	$10,220 \\ 9,796 \\ 45 \\ 9,147$	$3, 649 \\ 3, 316 \\ 48 \\ 2, 464$	4,585 4,050 47 3,546	6, 585 52 5, 834	2,227	44 3, 624	
Miscellaneous internal revenuedo All other receiptsdo	823 111	826 339 5, 455	805 88 5, 105	825 115 5, 704	849 105 6, 016	828 152 5, 659	845 183 6, 930	949 188 6, 742	862 130 5, 018	112 6,070	923 139 6, 383	888 175 5, 161	939 336 7, 124
Expenditures, total	400 3,070 1,100	$228 \\ 449 \\ 3, 414 \\ 1, 363$	$142 \\ 396 \\ 3, 155 \\ 1, 412$	$689 \\ 404 \\ 3, 425 \\ 1, 186$	$350 \\ 367 \\ 3,775 \\ 1,523$	172 359 3, 791 1, 337	$1,518 \\ 361 \\ 3,699 \\ 1,353$	$320 \\ 401 \\ 3,884 \\ 2,137$	$ 183 \\ 362 \\ 2,971 \\ 1,502 $	559 353 4,008 1,150	572 363 3, 723 1, 725	185 354 3, 302 1, 319	$1,146 \\ 386 \\ 4,081$

r Revised. Preliminary. Beginning April 1, 1952, includes 134 percent note of December 15, 1955, and 232 percent bond of March 15, 1956-58. For bond yields see p. S-19.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						195	2					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued					<u> </u>		
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE—Con. Public debt and guaranteed obligations:													
Fainte debt. and guaranteed objgatons. Gross debt (direct), end of month, total Interest-bearing, total	259, 419257, 070221, 16835, 9022, 3484257, 739206401	259,775257,482221,24936,2332,2943857,809440492	$260, 362 \\ 258, 136 \\ 221, 776 \\ 36, 360 \\ 2, 226 \\ 37 \\ 57, 821 \\ 338 \\ 410$	$258,084 \\ 255,794 \\ 219,301 \\ 36,493 \\ 2,290 \\ 41 \\ 57,814 \\ 330 \\ 428 \\ 428 \\$	$258, 292 \\ 256, 102 \\ 219, 356 \\ 36, 746 \\ 2, 191 \\ 44 \\ 57, 772 \\ 313 \\ 437 \\ $	259, 905 257, 739 220, 540 37, 198 2, 167 45 57, 739 292 422	259, 105256, 863219, 12437, 7392, 2424657, 807364431	263, 073 260, 908 222, 963 37, 945 2, 165 34 57, 827 367 467	$\begin{array}{c} 263, 186\\ 261, 060\\ 222, 753\\ 38, 307\\ 2, 125\\ 39\\ 57, 868\\ 356\\ 399\\ \end{array}$	262. 682 260, 577 222, 216 38, 360 2, 105 40 57, 871 330 416	$264, 919 \\ 262, 820 \\ 224, 430 \\ 38, 390 \\ 2, 099 \\ 45 \\ 57, 903 \\ 347 \\ 398 \\$	$267, 432 \\ 265, 345 \\ 226, 557 \\ 38, 788 \\ 2, 087 \\ 51 \\ 57, 958 \\ 303 \\ 346 \\ \end{array}$	$267, 301 \\ 265, 293 \\ 226, 143 \\ 39, 150 \\ 2, 098 \\ 54 \\ 58, 046 \\ 375 \\ 422 \\ $
Government corporations and credit agencies: Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do To aid agriculturedo To aid railroadsdo To aid other industriesdo To aid other financial institutionsdo Poreign loansdo Commodities, supplies, and materialsdo U. S. Government securitiesdo Other securitiesdo All other assetsdo Liabilities, except interagency, totaldo Bonds, notes, and debentures: Gnaranteed by the United Statesdo Other liabilitiesdo	$\begin{array}{c} 26,744\\ 14,422\\ 4,161\\ 2,142\\ 101\\ 488\\ (1)\\ 814\\ 6,110\\ 779\\ 1,461\\ 2,226\\ 3,463\\ 3,358\\ 1,813\\ 2,573\\ 433\\ 1,369\\ 1,161\\ 2,267\\ 433\\ 1,369\\ 1,161\\ 2,267\\ 3,268\\ 1,161\\ 2,268\\ 1,268\\ $			26, 858 14, 422 4, 239 2, 363 98 473 (1) 597 6, 096 731 1, 322 2, 422 3, 451 3, 406 1, 835 2, 499 38 1, 214 1, 247			$\begin{array}{c} 27,933\\ 15,913\\ 4,058\\ 2,387\\ 85\\ 464\\ (1)\\ 653\\ 7,617\\ 801\\ 1,350\\ 2,364\\ 3,438\\ 3,186\\ 1,683\\ 2,472\\ 44\\ 1,228\\ 1,200\\ \end{array}$			$\begin{array}{c} 28,922\\ 16,890\\ 4,563\\ 2,437\\ 84\\ 480\\ (1)\\ 10\\ 7,826\\ 933\\ 1,377\\ 2,371\\ 3,436\\ 3,212\\ 1,636\\ 2,774\\ 39\\ 1,301\\ 1,434\\ \end{array}$			
Privately owned interestdo U. S. Government interestdo	$329 \\ 23,842$			349 24, 010			357 25, 104			367 25, 780			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and securities (at cost) outstanding, end of month, totalogmil. of dol. Industrial and commercial enterprises, including mational defenseofmil. of dol. Financial institutionsdo. Railroadsdo. States, territories, and political subdivisions. do Republic of the Philippinesdo. Mortgages purchaseddo. Other loansdo.	831 447 84 99 19 60 78 44	816 439 79 99 19 57 78 45	803 433 76 96 18 57 77 45	800 432 73 96 19 57 77 46	795 430 71 95 19 57 76 46	778 420 68 95 16 57 76 46	754 425 55 83 16 54 75 46	751 424 54 82 16 54 74 47	753 427 53 82 16 54 74 47	769 444 53 82 16 54 73 47	787 458 51 82 22 54 73 47	790 464 50 80 22 54 72 47	793 472 47 80 22 54 72 47
LIFE INSURANCE													
Assets, admitted: All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), estimated total; mated total; mil. of dol. Securities and mortgages; mil. of dol. 49 companies (Life Insurance Association of America), total. mil. of dol. Bonds and stocks, book value, total. mil. of dol. Bords and stocks, book value, total. do. do. Bords and stocks, book value, total. do. do. Bords and stocks, book value, total. do. Bords and stocks, book value, do. Other. do. Public utility. do. Railroad. do. Other do. Mortgage loans, total. do. Farm. do. Folicy loans and premium notes. do. Policy loans and premium notes. do. Other admitted assets. do.	37, 946 11, 871 9, 657 10, 781 3, 134 12, 160	$\begin{array}{c} 68,554\\ 61,385\\ 60,350\\ 38,056\\ 11,767\\ 9,561\\ 10,814\\ 3,150\\ 12,326\\ 924\\ 16,185\\ 1,357\\ 14,828\\ 2,199\\ 1,432\\ 1,554 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 68,907\\ 61,734\\ 60,640\\ 38,187\\ 11,706\\ 9,514\\ 1C,846\\ 3,164\\ 12,470\\ 851\\ 16,336\\ 1,375\\ 14,961\\ 2,206\\ 1,445\\ 1,615\end{array}$	69, 250 62, 125 60, 938 38, 385 11, 558 9, 436 10, 909 3, 182 12, 706 785 16, 459 1, 388 15, 071 2, 217 1, 464 1, 628	$\begin{array}{c} 69.\ 604\\ 62,\ 500\\ 61,\ 237\\ 38,\ 587\\ 11,\ 546\\ 9,\ 409\\ 10,\ 961\\ 3,\ 185\\ 12,\ 895\\ 773\\ 16,\ 583\\ 1,\ 406\\ 15,\ 176\\ 2,\ 226\\ 1,\ 471\\ 1,\ 597\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 69,959\\ 62,789\\ 61,547\\ 38,692\\ 11,275\\ 9,151\\ 11,030\\ 3,196\\ 13,190\\ 780\\ 780\\ 780\\ 16,719\\ 1,423\\ 15,296\\ 2,236\\ 1,483\\ 1,637\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{70, 334} \\ \textbf{63, 083} \\ \textbf{61, 857} \\ \textbf{38, 780} \\ \textbf{11, 096} \\ \textbf{8, 989} \\ \textbf{11, 096} \\ \textbf{3, 238} \\ \textbf{13, 380} \\ \textbf{14, 096} \\ \textbf{847} \\ \textbf{16, 852} \\ \textbf{1, 439} \\ \textbf{15, 443} \\ \textbf{2, 246} \\ \textbf{1, 498} \\ \textbf{1, 633} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 70.\ 774\\ 63,\ 590\\ 62.\ 201\\ 39,\ 079\\ 11,\ 134\\ 9,\ 007\\ 11,\ 109\\ 3,\ 251\\ 13,\ 585\\ 750\\ 16,\ 976\\ 1,\ 452\\ 15,\ 521\\ 2,\ 254\\ 1,\ 510\\ 1,\ 634\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 71, 123\\ 63, 855\\ 62, 495\\ 39, 184\\ 11, 131\\ 9, 025\\ 11, 184\\ 3, 253\\ 13, 615\\ 7, 082\\ 1, 463\\ 15, 619\\ 2, 202\\ 1, 520\\ 1, 688 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 71,578\\ 64,205\\ 62,808\\ 39,310\\ 11,127\\ 9,044\\ 11,212\\ 3,281\\ 13,690\\ 820\\ 17,188\\ 1.471\\ 15,717\\ 2.270\\ 1,526\\ 1,694 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 72,034\\ 64,665\\ 63,159\\ 39,565\\ 10,924\\ 8,887\\ 11,3494\\ 803\\ 17,311\\ 1.481\\ 15,830\\ 2,276\\ 1.540\\ 1.664 \end{array}$	$11,362 \\ 3,314$	73, 034 65, 332
Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): Value, estimated total§mil. of dol Group§dodo Industrial§dodo Ordinary, totaldo Middle Atlanticdo Fast North Centraldo West North Centraldo Fast South Centraldo Fast South Centraldo West South Centraldo Mountaindo Pacificdo	$\begin{array}{c} 2,478\\ 477\\ 436\\ 1,565\\ 101\\ 333\\ 152\\ 199\\ 68\\ 138\\ 60\\ 181\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,031\\ 191\\ 382\\ 1,458\\ 102\\ 333\\ 314\\ 126\\ 166\\ 60\\ 149\\ 52\\ 156\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 179\\ 244\\ 454\\ 1, 481\\ 99\\ 329\\ 333\\ 129\\ 179\\ 61\\ 140\\ 53\\ 160\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 495\\ 246\\ 530\\ 1, 719\\ 113\\ 384\\ 363\\ 144\\ 207\\ 72\\ 178\\ 69\\ 190\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 571\\ 339\\ 497\\ 1,\ 735\\ 115\\ 406\\ 367\\ 142\\ 209\\ 69\\ 168\\ 63\\ 197\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,803\\ 582\\ 537\\ 1,684\\ 111\\ 388\\ 349\\ 147\\ 205\\ 67\\ 161\\ 64\\ 191 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,589\\ 442\\ 464\\ 1,683\\ 113\\ 382\\ 355\\ 148\\ 203\\ 69\\ 161\\ 60\\ 192 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,442\\ 351\\ 420\\ 1,671\\ 115\\ 377\\ 358\\ 148\\ 198\\ 67\\ 156\\ 62\\ 189\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 319\\ 312\\ 442\\ 1, 565\\ 999\\ 334\\ 336\\ 141\\ 190\\ 64\\ 154\\ 61\\ 187\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 504\\ 440\\ 470\\ 1, 594\\ 104\\ 347\\ 340\\ 140\\ 199\\ 67\\ 156\\ 59\\ 182\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 661\\ 346\\ 499\\ 1, 816\\ 122\\ 411\\ 384\\ 160\\ 219\\ 77\\ 162\\ 68\\ 212\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,516\\ 373\\ 474\\ 1,669\\ 113\\ 398\\ 356\\ 136\\ 199\\ 71\\ 150\\ 61\\ 184\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,319\\ 950\\ 421\\ 1,948\\ 124\\ 426\\ 429\\ 172\\ 230\\ 84\\ 174\\ 78\\ 230\end{array}$
Institute of Life Insurance: Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated totalthous, of dol. Death claim paymentsdo Matured endowmentsdo Disability paymentsdo Surrender valuesdo Policy dividendsdo r Revised. 1 Less than \$500,000.	364, 248 141, 621 37, 549 7, 988 27, 987 47, 712	389, 502 167, 995 46, 560 9, 887 38, 294 52, 774 73, 992	329, 638 148, 934 38, 984 8, 273 28, 819 50, 648 53, 980	366, 424 155, 851 41, 738 8, 351 30, 826 57, 169 72, 489	344, 261 149, 388 38, 111 8, 666 30, 671 58, 473 58, 952	336, 714 150, 656 37, 479 8, 367 29, 175 55, 895 55, 142	339, 822 148, 980 35, 126 8, 651 31, 177 50, 453 65, 435	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

* Revised. ¹ Less than \$500,000. \$7 Includes loans under the Defense Production Act of 1950. TRevisions for January-July 1950 are shown in corresponding note in the October 1951 SURVEY. \$Revisions, available upon request, are as follows: Total insurance written, January 1949-January 1951; group, January 1950-January 1951; industrial, 1949.

S-18

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						1952	2					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
			FINA	ANCE-	-Conti	nued							
LIFE INSURANCE-Continued	<u> </u>												
Life Insurance Association of America: Premium income (39 cos.), totalthous. of dol Accident and healthdo Annuitiesdo Groupdo Industrialdo. Ordinarydo	743, 465 71, 169 148, 522 48, 449 115, 161 360, 164	549, 118 53, 541 90, 144 60, 164 63, 880 281, 389	$540, 742 \\ 58, 392 \\ 72, 425 \\ 47, 211 \\ 66, 827 \\ 295, 887$	647, 575 63, 831 84, 833 52, 941 87, 382 358, 588	520, 597 61, 474 65, 077 46, 677 62, 142 285, 227	583, 172 65, 448 65, 718 46, 683 85, 525 319, 798	617, 890 60, 836 71, 293 46, 790 88, 711 350, 260	$550, 760 \\ 62, 430 \\ 86, 209 \\ 52, 221 \\ 56, 801 \\ 293, 099$	560, 435 65, 307 67, 392 43, 687 79, 894 304, 155	594,066 66,237 69,008 47,491 85,313 326,017	555, 235 66, 888 76, 978 47, 442 71, 553 292, 374	$554, 584 \\70, 794 \\67, 806 \\46, 061 \\68, 809 \\301, 114$	
MONETARY STATISTICS													
Gold and silver: Gold: Monetary stock, U. Smil. of dol Net release from earmark Sthous. of dol Exportsdo Importsdo Production, reported monthly totaldo Africado Canadado United Statesdo Silver:	22, 695 289, 861 2, 375 8, 800 62, 388 37, 773 13, 160 4, 850	$\begin{array}{c} 22,951\\ 137,452\\ 13,223\\ 76,864\\ 62,527\\ 38,741\\ 12,410\\ 4,962 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,190\\ 152,219\\ 17,805\\ 168,129\\ 61,024\\ 36,602\\ 12,343\\ 4,848\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 23, 290 \\ -103, 092 \\ 1, 473 \\ 158, 600 \\ 63, 285 \\ 38, 830 \\ 12, 765 \\ 4, 647 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23, 297 \\ -75, 357 \\ 1, 313 \\ 97, 932 \\ 63, 319 \\ 38, 557 \\ 12, 710 \\ 4, 961 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,296\\ 27,084\\ 2,824\\ 30,060\\ 66,202\\ 40,033\\ 12,806\\ 5,147\end{array}$	23, 346 19, 266 3, 445 40, 051 38, 739 12, 475 5, 461	23, 350 -31, 394 1, 580 26, 047 	23, 344 -32, 620 2, 861 5, 947 39, 673 12, 944 6, 498	$\begin{array}{c} 23, 342 \\ -13, 776 \\ 1, 244 \\ 34, 590 \\ \hline 39, 411 \\ 13, 408 \\ 6, 212 \\ \end{array}$	23, 339 -92, 430 2, 988 86, 465 	23, 337 -29, 004 1, 580 1, 872 6, 031	23, 187 - 263, 189 5, 587 13, 697
Exportsdo Importsdo Price at New Yorkdol, per fine oz	89 3, 656 . 880	$ \begin{array}{r} 157 \\ 6, 125 \\ \cdot 880 \end{array} $	$513 \\ 6, 177 \\ .880$	$ \begin{array}{r} 142 \\ 8, 126 \\ .880 \end{array} $	$587 \\ 4,678 \\ .880$	1,535 4,680 .854	215 5,038 .828	$236 \\ 5,733 \\ .829$	216 4, 877 . 833	382 4,499 .833	411 7,778 .833	258 5,009 .833	270 4, 578 . 833
Production: Canadathous. of fine oz Mexicodo United Statesdo	2, 036 5, 547 3, 219	r 1, 778 3, 338 3, 766	2,016 2,605 3,430	2, 081 5, 318 3, 854	2, 529 4, 768 4, 043	r 2, 273 3, 199 3, 273	r 1, 882 3, 976 3, 292	r 1, 809 3, 858 3, 307	r 2, 220 2, 921 2, 272	* 1, 787 3, 107 3, 235	7 1, 854 7 9, 525 3, 682	2, 427 2, 998	3, 093
Money supply: Currency in circulation Deposits and currency, total do Foreign banks deposits, net U. S. Government balances do Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total do Demand deposits, adjusted do Currency outside banks Currency of demand deposits except interbank and	$\begin{array}{c} 29, 206\\ 193, 404\\ 2, 279\\ 5, 141\\ 185, 984\\ 98, 234\\ 61, 447\\ 26, 303 \end{array}$	28, 386 191, 600 2, 100 4, 300 185, 200 97, 900 61, 700 25, 600	$\begin{array}{c} 28, 465\\ 191, 500\\ 2, 200\\ 5, 900\\ 183, 400\\ 95, 700\\ 62, 000\\ 25, 600 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,473\\ 192,300\\ 2,200\\ 7,100\\ 182,900\\ 94,800\\ 62,400\\ 25,700\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,464\\ 192,200\\ 2,200\\ 6,300\\ 183,800\\ 95,100\\ 62,700\\ 25,900 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,767\\ 192,900\\ 2,300\\ 6,300\\ 184,400\\ 95,300\\ 63,000\\ 26,000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29,026\\ 194,960\\ 2,319\\ 7,737\\ 184,904\\ 94,754\\ 63,676\\ 26,474\end{array}$	28, 978 ^p 197, 200 ^p 2, 600 ^p 8, 900 ^p 185, 800 ^p 95, 700 ^p 63, 800 ^p 26, 200	29, 293 ^p 197, 000 ^p 2, 600 ^p 8, 200 ^p 186, 200 ^p 95, 800 ^p 95, 800 ^p 64, 100 ^p 26, 300	29, 419 p 197, 900 p 2, 500 p 8, 100 p 187, 400 p 96, 400 p 64, 500 p 26, 600	29, 644 ^p 199, 900 ^p 2, 500 ^p 7, 200 ^p 190, 200 ^p 98, 600 ^p 64, 900 ^p 26, 700	r 30, 236 p 202, 700 p 2, 500 p 8, 600 p 191, 600 p 99, 400 p 64, 800 p 27, 400	30, 433 ^p 203, 800 ^p 2, 400 ^p 6, 900 ^p 194, 500 ^p 101, 100 ^p 65, 800 ^p 27, 500
U. S. Government, annual rate: New York Cityratio of debits to deposits Other leading citiesdo	37. 9 22. 6	$30.1 \\ 20.6$	$32.5 \\ 21.4$	34. 0 22. 0	34. 4 21. 1	34. 3 21. 3	38.6 22.2	35. 1 20. 7	31. 4 20. 2	34.6 21.5	34.4 21.3	$36.3 \\ 22.8$	41. 9 23. 1
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	932 565 217 123 185 368 52 125 148			$815 \\ 501 \\ 220 \\ 81 \\ 170 \\ 314 \\ 40 \\ 108 \\ 129$			$\begin{array}{c} 624\\ 338\\ 29\\ 80\\ 191\\ 287\\ 42\\ 105\\ 111\end{array}$. 107			
Dividends, total (200 corps.)	567 325 242 226			482 273 210 257			476 270 206 214			270 205			
SECURITIES ISSUED Commercial and Financial Chronicle: Security, total (new capital and refunding)mil. of dol. New capital, total	$\begin{array}{c} 1,093\\ 883\\ 838\\ 562\\ 0\\ 276\\ 45\\ 211\\ 205\\ 83\\ 102\\ 19\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,232\\ 930\\ 929\\ 541\\ 39\\ 349\\ 1\\ 302\\ 302\\ 302\\ 10\\ 71\\ 221 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 855\\ 697\\ 667\\ 346\\ 285\\ 30\\ 158\\ 158\\ 74\\ 76\\ 8\end{array}$	$1, 220 \\ 1, 139 \\ 994 \\ 812 \\ 38 \\ 144 \\ 145 \\ 81 \\ 81 \\ 13 \\ 63 \\ 4$	$1,576 \\ 1,273 \\ 1,237 \\ 704 \\ 80 \\ 452 \\ 36 \\ 303 \\ 229 \\ 40 \\ 257 \\ 2$	$1,584 \\ 1,278 \\ 1,109 \\ 677 \\ 56 \\ 376 \\ 119 \\ 306 \\ 151 \\ 151 \\ 144 \\ 11$	$1, 409 \\1, 251 \\1, 239 \\587 \\38 \\615 \\111 \\158 \\155 \\3 \\141 \\11$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,519\\ 1,393\\ 1,381\\ 1,137\\ 20\\ 224\\ 126\\ 126\\ 126\\ 50\\ 74\\ 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 810\\ 461\\ 461\\ 202\\ 56\\ 203\\ 0\\ 349\\ 349\\ 153\\ 188\\ 7\end{array}$	$962 \\ 808 \\ 800 \\ 363 \\ 0 \\ 437 \\ 9 \\ 154 \\ 154 \\ 72 \\ 79 \\ 2$	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 381 \\ 1, 225 \\ 1, 157 \\ 852 \\ 0 \\ 305 \\ 88 \\ 156 \\ 156 \\ 80 \\ 72 \\ 4 \end{array}$	601 292 130 179 28 244 244 244 23	
Securities and Exchange Commission: Estimated gross proceeds, totaldo By type of security: Bonds and notes, totaldo Corporatedo Common stockdo Preferred stockdo	1, 780 1, 545 636 132 104	2, 194 2, 063 474 48 83	1, 698 1, 534 314 154 10	$1, 649 \\ 1, 425 \\ 748 \\ 161 \\ 63$	2, 336 2, 139 771 135 61	2, 494 2, 248 870 163 82	2, 452 2, 255 652 112 84	6, 441 6, 251 1, 309 157 33	$1, 175 \\ 1, 095 \\ 348 \\ 50 \\ 29$	1, 339 1, 257 381 45 37	1, 932 1, 758 874 169 6	1, 213 1, 137 414 49 27	$2, 137 \\ 1, 896 \\ 725 \\ 181 \\ 59$
By type of issuer: Corporate, total	$871 \\ 487 \\ 260 \\ 23 \\ 26 \\ 24 \\ 909 \\ 601 \\ 296$	$\begin{array}{r} 605\\ 354\\ 186\\ 17\\ 2\\ 15\\ 1,589\\ 1,024\\ 565\end{array}$	478 291 112 29 3 13 1, 220 967 222	$\begin{array}{c} 972\\373\\400\\12\\6\\20\\677\\515\\145\end{array}$	$967 \\ 353 \\ 271 \\ 34 \\ 48 \\ 57 \\ 1,368 \\ 722 \\ 397$	$1, 116 \\ 570 \\ 281 \\ 120 \\ 26 \\ 40 \\ 1, 378 \\ 928$	848 291 355 52 29 70 1, 603 978	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 309\\ 356\\ 256\\ 46\\ 495\\ 69\\ 5, 132\\ 4, 898 \end{array}$	428 135 107 95 22 14 747 544	$\begin{array}{c} 463\\187\\171\\12\\19\\26\\876\\444\end{array}$	$1,049 \\ 588 \\ 335 \\ 15 \\ 26 \\ 68 \\ 883 \\ 531 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 490\\ 272\\ 47\\ 27\\ 51\\ 43\\ 723\\ 480\\ 219\end{array}$	966 338 220 58 97 51 1, 171 547

'Revised. Preliminary. Includes International Bank securities not shown separately.
 Or increase in earmarked gold (-).
 Revisions for 1939-1st quarter of 1951 for manufacturing corporations and electric utilities and for January-March 1951 for SEC data will be shown later.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						19	52		1 .		· · · ·	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued											[
ecurities and Exchange Commission‡—Continued New corporate security issues:													
Estimated net proceeds, totalmil. of dol Proposed uses of proceeds:	856	595 559	469 413	954 875	951	1, 097 925	836 747	1,290	420 280	456	1,034	483	95
New money, totaldo Plant and equipmentdo Working capitaldodo	$771 \\ 682 \\ 90$	487 72	278 134	655 221	844 613 232	925 735 189	553 194	1, 234 1, 053 180	215	386 288 98	775 519 255	403 308 95	85 74 11
Retirement of debt and stock, totaldo Funded debtdo	55 42	23 8	49 35		83 9	$163 \\ 126$	84 38 46	48 34 14	65 130 119	98 63 45	255 251 92	49 30	5
Other debtdodOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdO_	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 2 \\ 29 \end{array} $	15 0 13	13 1 7	(¹) 45 19	$ \begin{array}{c} 70 \\ 3 \\ 24 \end{array} $	38 0 9	46 0 5	0	5 5	14 3 7	157	14	2
Other purposesdo Proposed uses by major groups: Manufacturing, totaldo	480	13 349	285	366	24 350	9 559	287	8 351	10 132	185	9 579	31 269	3 33
New moneydododo	428 34	$331 \\ 11$	238 43	336 20	$329 \\ 15$	$502 \\ 56$	255 31	329 21	89 36	131 53	445 128	218 27 47	26 3
Public utility, totaldododo	$255 \\ 240$	184 177	110 107	393 365	$\frac{265}{256}$	$276 \\ 256 \\ 00$	349 331	250 248	105 102	168	331 217	47	21 21
Retirement of debt and stockdo Railroad, totaldo New moneydo	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 22 \\ 22 \end{array} $	17 17 17	$3 \\ 29 \\ 29 \\ 29 \\ 1 \\ 29 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ $	$ \begin{array}{c} 28 \\ 12 \\ 12 \end{array} $	7 34 34	$20 \\ 119 \\ 41$	17 51 16	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 46 \\ 46 \end{array} $	3 94 10	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 12 \\ 12 \end{array} $	114 15 13	0 27 15	4
Retirement of debt and stockdo Communication, totaldo	0 25	$0 \\ 2$	0	0 6	0 47	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \\ 78 \\ 26 \end{array}$	$\frac{35}{29}$	0 493	85 22 22	10	1	10 12 51	1
New moneydodddododddodododddodddododo_	24 1	(¹) 2	3 0 13	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$	$\frac{45}{3}$	26 0 40	29 0 70	493 0	i 0	(1) 18	26 25 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 51 \\ 49 \\ 2 \\ 42 \\ 33 \end{array} $	(I) (I)
Real estate and financial, totaldo New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo	23 18 3	14 11 1	13 12 (1)	20 15 2	56 55 0	40 34 5	68 0	68 41 24	14 9 4	25 16 8	67 59		5 4
tate and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): Long-termthous, of dol.	265, 503	574, 694	303, 614	150, 618	456, 005	406, 484	637, 232	245, 344	* 211, 533	473, 750	309, 105	* 229, 897	389, 49
Short-termdo	215, 196	93, 863	156, 037	200, 194	172, 674	232, 726	120, 022	266, 630	232, 288	96, 518	161, 739	7 24, 376	292, 06
COMMODITY MARKETS olume of trading in grain futures:						- 0-							
Cornmil. of budo	242 380	248 338	220 304	191 286	219 364	198 286	229 378	233 461	233 349	210 250	257 229	226 265	28 29
SECURITY MARKETS													
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)													
ash on hand and in banksmil. of dol ?ustomers' debit balances (net)dodo	$378 \\ 1,292$	1, 289	1, 280	1, 293	1, 315	1,312	365 1, 327	1, 387	1, 338	1, 333	1, 316	1, 347	34 1, 36
Sustomers' free credit balancesdo	816 695	809 633	790 652	756 734	756 818	$\begin{array}{c} 725 \\ 847 \end{array}$	708 912	692 1,126	675 926	692 891	692 860	706 878	72- 920
Bonds													
Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), totalsdollarsdollarsdollarsdo	97.43	98.01	97.83	98.26	98.87	98.82	98.61	98.43	98.14	97.46	98.05	98.19	97.8
Domesticdo Foreigndo Standard and Poor's Corporation:	97. 92 72. 44	98. 49 73. 48	98. 30 73. 39	98. 75 73. 07	99.36 73.75	99. 31 73. 70	99. 10 73. 69	98.88 75.52	98. 57 76. 12	97.87 76.11	98, 50 75, 32	98.62 75.97	98, 2 75, 8
Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues): Composite (17 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond	114.8	115.6	116.5	115.9	116.2	116.3	116. 1	116.0	115.8	115.7	114.7	115.2	115.
Domestic mulcipal (15 bonds) do	130. 9 96. 85	130. 8 96. 27	$132.1 \\ 96.77$	131.4 96.87	132.7 2 97.95	131. 9 98. 91	130.9 98.32	130.4 98.40	128.6 97.09	$\begin{array}{c} 126.\ 6\\ 96.\ 86\end{array}$	125. 0 96. 44	125.4 96.96	125. 96. 3
ales: Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds:													
All registered exchanges: Market valuethous. of dol. Face valuedo	58,376 71,347	63, 229 75, 892	$51,332 \\ 61,626$	51, 113 59, 745	59,014 71,124	$61,104 \\72,093$	52,964 62,057	51,585 58,329	100, 320 101, 867	56, 237 61, 325	76, 955 85, 250	73,183 83,953	94, 40 105, 86
New York Stock Exchange: Market valuedo	56, 026	60, 802	49, 298	49, 640	57, 456	59, 632	51, 432	50, 210	98, 416	54, 113	74, 892	71, 599	92,00
Face value	67, 670 60, 525	72, 524 66, 971	58, 610 49, 109	57, 821 58, 123	67, 299 61, 624	69, 663 59, 323	59, 968 62, 055	56, 686 62, 242	99, 742 59, 136	58,855 61,127	82, 455 69, 082	81, 988 78, 042	102, 84 86, 04
U. S. Governmentdo Other than U. S. Government, totalsdo	60, 522	68 66, 903	0 49, 109	30 58, 093	0 61, 624	0 59, 323	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 62,055 \end{array}$	62, 212 0 62, 242	0 59, 136	61, 127 0 61, 127	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 69,057 \end{array}$	$\frac{26}{78,016}$	4 85, 99
Domestiedo Foreigndodo Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.:	$54, 325 \\ 6, 079$	59, 389 7, 399	$\begin{array}{c} 42,912 \\ 6,174 \end{array}$	52, 190 5, 858	55, 621 5, 918	$53, 321 \\ 5, 933$	$55,580 \\ 6,410$	$55, 573 \\ 6, 544$	52,793 6,269	$53, 624 \\7, 395$	61, 194 7, 777	$71,608 \\ 6,341$	$79,10 \\ 6,81$
Alue, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Market value, total, all issues§mil. of dol. Domesticdo	95, 634 93, 920	96, 269 94, 537	96, 158 94, 431	96, 699 94, 978	97, 355 95, 625	$97,311 \\ 95,583$	95, 964 94, 238	$100,273 \\98,401$	100, 537 98, 656	99, 712 97, 838	100, 349 98, 494	100,551 98,621	100, 25 98, 27
ForeigndodOdO	1,332 98,158	1,349 98,221	1,344 98,292	$1,338 \\98,415$	1,347 98,466	1,345 98,474	1, 343 97, 315	1,439 101,871	1, 448 102, 444	1, 447 102, 315	1,430 102,341	1, 440 102, 405	1,49 102,50
Domesticdodododododo	95, 920 1, 839	$95,985 \\ 1,836$	96,060 1,832	96, 183 1, 831	96, 239 1, 827	$96,249 \\ 1,825$	$95,092 \\ 1,823$	99, 516 1, 905	$100,091 \\ 1,902$	99, 963 1, 902	99, 993 1, 898	99, 999 1, 896	100,02 1,96
Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent	3. 25	3. 24	3. 18	3. 19	3.16	3.16	3. 17	3.17	3. 18	3.19	3. 22	3. 20	3.1
A aado Aado Ado Ado	3.01 3.06	2, 98 3, 05	2. 93 3. 01	2.96 3.03	2.93 3.01	2. 93 3. 00	2.94 3.03	2.95 3.04	2.94 3.06	2.95 3.07	3.01 3.08	2.98 3.06	2.9 3.0
Ado Baado By groups:	3. 31 3. 61	$3.32 \\ 3.59$	3. 25 3. 53	3. 24 3. 51	$3.20 \\ 3.50$	$3.20 \\ 3.49$	3. 20 3. 50	3.19 3.50	$3.21 \\ 3.51$	$3.22 \\ 3.52$	3. 24 3. 54	$3.24 \\ 3.53$	$3.22 \\ 3.51$
Industrialdo Public utilitydo	3, 00 3, 24	$3.00 \\ 3.23$	2. 97 3. 19	2. 99 3. 21	$2.97 \\ 3.19$	2. 97 3. 19	$2.98 \\ 3.20$	2.99 3.20	3.00 3.20	$3.02 \\ 3.20$	3. 05 3. 22	3. 05 3. 19	$3.04 \\ 3.19$
Railroaddododo	3. 50	3.48	3. 38	3.36	3. 32	3. 31	3.32	3. 33	3. 34	3.36	3. 39	3.37	3.34
Bond Buyer (20 bonds)do	2.11	2.08	2.07	2.05	2.03	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.28	2.34 2.33	2.38	2.37	2.38

^r Revised. ¹ Less than \$500,000. ² Beginning April 1, 1952, series based on taxable bonds due or callable in 12 years and over; prior thereto, 15 years and over.
 ¹ Revisions for January-March 1951 will be shown later.
 ¹ Stales 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.

S - 20

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

February 1953

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						19	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	Mareh	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
			FINA	ANCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													
Stocks													ĺ
Cash dividend payments publicly reported ‡ Total dividend payments mil. of dol Finance do Manufacturing do Mining do Public utilities:	1,819.6212.61,134.4152.1	505.7 107.4 169.6 4.7	$181. \ 4 \\ 42. \ 3 \\ 64. \ 4 \\ 2. \ 3$	$1, 202.1 \\75.9 \\813.5 \\97.6$	533.5 93.0 195.2 8.2	233.544.8117.73.4	1, 176. 4 79. 8 754. 0 97. 6	$541.7 \\ 127.0 \\ 198.5 \\ 6.8$	$230.8 \\ 50.3 \\ 106.1 \\ 3.3$	1, 158. 3 77. 7 754. 9 95. 0	522.799.0201.98.1	248. 7 63. 0 113. 5 2. 1	1. 742 193 1. 038 154
Communications	41. 7 80. 9 69. 6 80. 9 47. 4	$83.4 \\ 53.2 \\ 17.8 \\ 56.8 \\ 12.8$.7 46.3 7.1 15.0 3.3	25.574.251.639.824.0	89.8 57.6 24.1 53.9 11.7	.8 48.6 3.3 10.4 4.5	$\begin{array}{c} 42.4\\76.2\\55.8\\45.6\\25.0\end{array}$	88. 9 55. 9 12. 4 38. 7 13. 5	. 8 49. 1 6. 4 10. 4 4. 4	42.0 75.7 42.4 47.1 23.5	88. 9 56. 8 14. 9 40. 5 12. 6	$\begin{array}{r} .9\\ 51.5\\ 2.9\\ 8.0\\ 6.8\end{array}$	47 95 88 79 45
Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) dollars Public utility (24 stocks)do Railroad (25 stocks)do Bank (15 stocks)do Insurance (10 stocks)do	3.88 4.13 1.90 2.55 2.64 2.84	$\begin{array}{c} 3.\ 92 \\ 4.\ 18 \\ 1.\ 90 \\ 2.\ 55 \\ 2.\ 64 \\ 2.\ 84 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.92 \\ 4.18 \\ 1.89 \\ 2.64 \\ 2.64 \\ 2.84 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.92\\ 4.19\\ 1.91\\ 2.65\\ 2.60\\ 2.84 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.94 \\ 4.21 \\ 1.91 \\ 2.65 \\ 2.60 \\ 2.84 \end{array}$	3. 95 4. 22 1. 91 2. 67 2. 63 2. 84	$\begin{array}{c} 3.\ 96\\ 4.\ 22\\ 1.\ 91\\ 2.\ 69\\ 2.\ 64\\ 2.\ 88 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.96\\ 4.22\\ 1.91\\ 2.69\\ 2.64\\ 2.88 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.96\\ 4.22\\ 1.92\\ 2.71\\ 2.64\\ 2.87\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.95 \\ 4.20 \\ 1.92 \\ 2.81 \\ 2.68 \\ 2.87 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.95 \\ 4.18 \\ 1.92 \\ 2.85 \\ 2.68 \\ 2.88 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3.93 \\ 4.17 \\ 1.92 \\ 2.87 \\ 2.66 \\ 2.98 \end{array}$	3. 4. 1. 2. 2. 2.
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks)do Industrial (125 stocks)do Public utility (24 stocks)do Railroad (25 stocks)do	69. 94 74. 24 33. 85 40. 00	$\begin{array}{c} 70.\ 90\\ 75.\ 09\\ 34.\ 42\\ 42.\ 26\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 68.39\\72.00\\34.41\\41.59\end{array}$	71.3575.6334.7345.28	$\begin{array}{c} 68.\ 29\\ 71.\ 73\\ 33.\ 97\\ 43.\ 80 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 69.\ 96\\ 73.\ 59\\ 34.\ 57\\ 45.\ 49\end{array}$	$72.\ 61 \\77.\ 01 \\34.\ 65 \\47.\ 68$	73. 47 78. 01 35. 09 47. 97	72. 57 76. 52 36. 15 47. 70	$\begin{array}{c} 71.\ 09\\ 74.\ 58\\ 36.\ 34\\ 46.\ 57\end{array}$	71.0274.3536.2546.43	74. 42 78. 20 37. 36 49. 74	76. 80. 37. 51.
Yield (200 stocks) percent. Industrial (125 stocks) do Public utility (24 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do Bank (15 stocks) do Insurance (10 stocks) do Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: do	5.555.616.384.453.47	$5, 53 \\ 5, 57 \\ 5, 52 \\ 6, 03 \\ 4, 41 \\ 3, 38$	$5.73 \\ 5.81 \\ 5.49 \\ 6.35 \\ 4.50 \\ 3.41$	$5.49 \\ 5.54 \\ 5.50 \\ 5.85 \\ 4.41 \\ 3.37$	$\begin{array}{c} 5.77\\ 5.87\\ 5.62\\ 6.05\\ 4.58\\ 3.41\end{array}$	5.655.735.535.874.573.30	$5.45 \\ 5.48 \\ 5.51 \\ 5.64 \\ 4.56 \\ 3.18 $	$\begin{array}{c} 5.39\\ 5.41\\ 5.44\\ 5.61\\ 4.52\\ 3.21 \end{array}$	$5.46 \\ 5.51 \\ 5.31 \\ 5.68 \\ 4.39 \\ 3.15$	5.56 5.63 5.28 6.03 4.23 3.18	$5, 56 \\ 5, 62 \\ 5, 30 \\ 6, 14 \\ 4, 29 \\ 3, 15$	$5.28 \\ 5.33 \\ 5.14 \\ 5.77 \\ 4.19 \\ 3.10$	5. 5. 5. 5. 4. 2.
Industrial (125 stocks) dollars	8.09			6.68			6.50			7 6.50			
Public utility (24 stocks)	2. 44 12. 94			$2.47 \\ 5.61$			2.49 5.75			72.61			
ividend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.)	4.28	4.26	4.22	4.16	4.07	4.04	4.04	4.09	4.12	4.12	4.16	4.12	4
rices: Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks) dol. per share Industrial (30 stocks)	$96.73 \\ 266.09 \\ 46.72 \\ 82.30$	$99.39 \\ 271.71 \\ 48.61 \\ 84.81$	$98.31 \\ 265.19 \\ 48.87 \\ 85.05$	$100.02 \\ 264.48 \\ 49.80 \\ 89.55$	$100.\ 24\\262.\ 55\\49.\ 13\\92.\ 19$	100.87261.6149.2994.61	$104.\ 26\\268.\ 39\\49.\ 81\\100.\ 30$	106. 25 276. 04 49. 86 101. 85	$107.\ 10\\276.\ 70\\50.\ 75\\102.\ 95$	105. 29 272. 40 50. 30 100. 43	103. 92 267. 77 49. 59 99. 83	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 285 \\ 52 \\ 109 \end{array} $
Industrial, public utility, and railroad: Combined index (480 stocks)	$182.5 \\ 199.1 \\ 189.4 \\ 167.6 \\ 115.5 \\ 150.5 \\ 110.2 \\ 192.0 \\$	$186.9 \\ 204.3 \\ 192.4 \\ 169.2 \\ 117.0 \\ 155.4 \\ 115.4 \\ 197.6 \\ 197.6 \\ 186.9 \\ 197.6 \\ 186.9 \\ 197.6 \\ 197.6 \\ 186.9 \\ 197.6 \\ 197.6 \\ 197.6 \\ 197.6 \\ 197.6 \\ 197.6 \\ 197.6 \\ 100.0 \\ 100.$	$\begin{array}{c} 183.\ 2\\ 199.\ 2\\ 184.\ 7\\ 165.\ 9\\ 117.\ 5\\ 155.\ 0\\ 114.\ 5\\ 196.\ 9\end{array}$	$185.3 \\ 201.4 \\ 184.4 \\ 167.2 \\ 117.7 \\ 161.3 \\ 113.3 \\ 199.6 \\ 185.4 \\ 199.6 \\ 185.4 \\ 195.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 195.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 195.4 \\ 195.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 195.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 195.4 \\ 185.4 \\ 195.4 \\ 185.$	$183.7 \\199.4 \\180.7 \\166.3 \\116.7 \\164.6 \\110.9 \\198.4$	$183.7 \\ 199.2 \\ 181.7 \\ 166.1 \\ 117.1 \\ 166.9 \\ 111.1 \\ 203.7 \\$	$187. \ 6 \\ 203. \ 9 \\ 186. \ 9 \\ 168. \ 8 \\ 116. \ 2 \\ 173. \ 7 \\ 111. \ 6 \\ 211. \ 7 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 192. \ 1\\ 209. \ 7\\ 192. \ 7\\ 173. \ 5\\ 116. \ 9\\ 175. \ 2\\ 112. \ 8\\ 215. \ 4\end{array}$	$191.1 \\ 207.8 \\ 191.4 \\ 174.8 \\ 118.6 \\ 175.3 \\ 114.7 \\ 215.4$	188. 2 204. 2 187. 6 172. 8 118. 5 171. 1 117. 6 214. 5	182.6 169.5	$189.8 \\ 205.5 \\ 190.2 \\ 175.7 \\ 120.9 \\ 172.4 \\ 121.5 \\ 223.1 $	19 21 19 18 12 18 12 23
Market value	$1,501 \\ 63,170$	$1,922 \\71,188$	1,598 62,651	$1,451 \\ 64,450$	1,647 66,676	1, 262 59, 431	1, 285 56, 845	1, 317 61, 433	1, 154 41, 576	1, 198 48, 989	1, 316 62, 389	$1,331 \\ 56,903$	1. 78.
Market valuemil. of dol Shares soldthousands	1, 279 44, 886	1, 618 49, 431	$1,351 \\ 42,296$	1, 219 43, 464	$1,373 \\ 41,601$	1,077 43,060	1, 098 42, 325	1, 122 45, 916	978 29, 433	1,012 35,165	1, 121 47, 653	1, 145 43, 340	1, 57,
Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times) thousands	30, 083	37, 141	27, 195	29, 513	28, 963	23, 586	25, 516	24, 115	20, 905	24, 135	25, 981	30, 239	40,
hares listed, New York Stock Exchange: Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol Number of shares listedmillions	109, 484 2, 616	$111,580 \\ 2,627$	$108,471 \\ 2.634$	$113,099 \\ 2,644$	$107,848 \\ 2,661$	$110,690 \\ 2,691$	114, 489 2, 706	$115,825 \\ 2,728$	114, 506 2, 736	112, 633 2, 769	112, 152 2, 773	117, 363 2, 777	120, 2.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

		1 1	i	1 1	1	1 1	1	
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY)								
Exports of goods and services, totalmil. of dol Merchandise, adjusteddo Income on investments abroaddo Other servicesdo	$5,520 \\ 4,130 \\ 670 \\ 720$		4, 167 422		4,088		3,407	
Imports of goods and services, totaldo Merchandise, adjusteddo Income on foreign investments in U. Sdo Other servicesdo	$3,593 \\ 2,645 \\ 111 \\ 837$		2, 962		2,844		2, 690 99	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Balance on goods and servicesdo	+1,927		+1, 455		+1,450		+753	
Unilateral transfers (net), totaldo Privatedo Governmentdo	-114		-96		94		-86	
U. S. long- and short-term capital (net), totaldo Privatedo Governmentdo			-235		-519		-15	
Foreign long- and short-term capital (net) do	+404		+173		+508		+716	
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in U. S. gold stock mil. of dol	-709		- 555		-104	•	+7	
Errors and omissionsdo	+84	 	+218		+203		-2	

Revised. P Preliminary.
 ‡Revisions for dividend payments for January-March 1951 will be shown later.
 §Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of series.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						19	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
INTERNATI	ONAL	TRAN	SACTI	ONS 0	F THI	E UNI	FED S	TATES	5—Con	tinued	l		<u> </u>
FOREIGN TRADE												1	
Indexes													
Exports of U. S. merchandise: Quantity1936-38=100	281	247	262	279	262	287	231	199	214	242	239	238	
Valuedo Unit valuedo Imports for consumption:	586 208	509 206	542 207	578 207	$\begin{array}{c} 544 \\ 208 \end{array}$	$\frac{595}{208}$	473 205	411 206	435 203	495 205	486 203	480 202	
Quantitydodddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd_	131 390	149 446	147 440	157 474	$ \begin{array}{r} 154 \\ 456 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 142 \\ 411 \end{array}$	145 418	$\begin{array}{c} 143 \\ 407 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 140 \\ 398 \end{array} $	$151 \\ 430$	169 471	388	
Unit valuedo gricultural products, quantity: Exports, domestic, total:	299	300	298	302	296	290	289	284	283	284	279	280	
Unadjusted1924-29=100do	148 116	129 123	$125 \\ 151$	121 143	95 120	$\begin{array}{c} 104 \\ 129 \end{array}$	81 110	56 75	65 73	77 62	93 70	88 70	
Total, excluding cotton: Unadjusteddodo	157	$157 \\ 163$	164	178	139 169	159 181	121 148	$102 \\ 130$	112	117	142	125	
Adjusteddo Imports for consumption: Unadjusteddo	93	103	207 120	213 122	109	101	148	101	112 108	93	113 116	109 90	
Unadjusteddododododo	92	116	118	110	112	106	116	113	117	116	119	92	
Shipping Weight Nater-borne trade:		ļ											
Exports, incl. reexports ¶thous. of long tonsdo	8, 309 6, 322	8, 473 7, 705	7, 346 6, 894	8, 207 7, 338	8, 211 7, 673	9, 463 8, 061	8, 450 8, 109	6, 970 7, 688	7,769 7,580	7, 421 8, 344			
Value								ŧ.					
Exports, including reexports, total ¶mil. of dol By geographic regions:	1, 438	1, 252	1, 335	1, 421	1.337	1,466	1, 164	1, 015	1,072	1, 217	1, 193	1, 180	1, 38
A frica thous. of dol. A sia and Oceania Δ do	51, 379 294, 444	48,346 223,430	55, 557 258, 238	71, 799 238, 846	58, 616 220, 724 272, 795	50,757 227,161	44, 050 185, 467	34,408 145,877 172,007	41, 419 150, 310	38, 714 147, 406	43, 993 170, 409	37, 393 159, 489	
EuropeAdo Northern North Americado Southern North Americado	439, 696 180, 642 155, 186	$386,044 \\ 192,422 \\ 136,435$	340, 248 203, 736 151, 888	$\begin{array}{c} 373, 171 \\ 227, 215 \\ 159, 127 \end{array}$	242, 795 242, 089 147, 395	313.810 264,760 157,216	250, 342 249, 278 137, 015	173, 967 210, 072 138, 970	198, 278 219, 462 124, 740	$\begin{array}{c c} 222,051\\ 245,681\\ 123,657\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 244,370 \\ 256,153 \\ 143,791 \end{array}$	245, 018 244, 712 132, 055	
South Americadododo	205, 633	152, 748	188, 542	200, 362	175, 944	174, 466	139, 958	131, 629	135, 988	139, 439	133, 895	127, 487	
Africa: Egyptdodo Union of South Africado	4, 033 21, 503	7,718 22,166	5, 757 17, 524	7, 521 29, 070	10,320 20,825	5,015 19,522	4, 419 17, 738	$3,564 \\13,175$	5, 563 14, 291	6,742 15,085	12,367 14,806	4, 556	
Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guineado	26,026	19, 368	17,352	20,973	17,362	14, 430	11, 583	10, 128	7,922	12, 222	16, 645	9,970	
British Malayadoddddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd	5,047 0 82,097	3, 884 0 69, 625	4,002 0 78,827	3, 792 0 66, 817	3,215 0 47,376	3, 240 0 37, 951	1, 714 0 29, 040	3, 129 0 18, 205	2,171 0 14,646	2,900	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2,712 \\ 0 \\ 13,526 \end{array} $	0	
India and Pakistando Japando Indonesiado	55, 251 12, 606	44, 693 10, 343	51, 988 11, 800	51,065 12,455	64, 035 9, 971	78, 114 10, 046	56, 011 9, 267	34, 138 12, 756	42, 515	13, 914 40, 164 9, 964	13, 320 54, 763 9, 984	51, 195	
Republic of the Philippinesdo	41,028	23, 045 41, 079	25, 543	25, 275 43, 142	21, 225 34, 349	21, 404 36, 328	25, 780 27, 977	23, 020	22, 317	21, 383	21, 517	23, 988	
Francedo Germanydo Italydo	48, 341 55, 299 44, 122	41, 079 63, 151 41, 611	29, 283 47, 137 41, 971	43, 142 40, 801 48, 362	22, 132 37, 398	30, 328 31, 191 48, 893	27, 977 27, 715 49, 496	$ \begin{array}{r} 16, 917 \\ 20, 148 \\ 19, 267 \end{array} $	18, 991 36, 327 17, 192	21, 654 33, 249 18, 607	26, 924 47, 113 23, 781		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo United Kingdomdo	5 103, 044	5 78, 569	$2 \\ 75,810$	87, 006	57, 632	(¹) 54, 608	3 41, 522	(¹) 32, 695	(¹) 33, 716	(1) 50, 950	4 52, 491	2	
North and South America: Canadado Latin-American Republics, totaldo	180, 641 342, 788	192, 422 274, 314	203, 736 323, 981	227, 196 343, 583	242, 081 306, 026	264, 698 314, 096	249, 028 259, 504	210, 009 253, 782	219, 391 246, 061	245, 671 248, 588	256, 137 261, 073		
Argentinadodddodododddodo	18, 878 81, 924	14, 750 57, 904	$14, 143 \\75, 328$	15, 138 74, 784	13, 211 65, 575	13, 398 57, 825	9, 156 43, 231	7, 730 40, 082	$16,561 \\ 35,359$	13, 761 29, 788	$ 11,241 \\ 28,995 $	9,740	
Chiledo Colombiado Cubado	19, 346 20, 256 44, 168	$10, 460 \\ 15, 722 \\ 39, 866$	12, 094 20, 957 49, 427	$ \begin{array}{c} 15, 125 \\ 20, 843 \\ 48, 697 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 11,083 \\ 18,349 \\ 44,035 \end{array}$	$12,218 \\ 21,231 \\ 43,821$	8, 287 17, 904 40, 983	8, 171 18, 172 45, 014	8,054 20,582	10,412	10, 169 19, 069	20,462	
Mexico	63, 502 39, 235	55, 840 33, 666	56, 992 43, 400	65, 611 47, 156	58, 987 44, 977	65, 843 44, 537	56, 103 42, 148	52, 435 38, 451	36, 946 49, 291 35, 387	$39,463 \\46,181 \\47,728$	$\begin{array}{c} 45,514\\52,546\\43,536\end{array}$	51.216	
By aconomic classes	1, 428 336, 272	1, 240	1, 322	1, 408	1, 327	1, 451	1, 152	1, 003	1,061	1, 207	1,185	1, 170	1, 3
Crude materials	109, 195 69, 724	255, 504 128, 094 60, 466	228, 038 130, 213 74, 109	188, 038 176, 398 64, 346	157, 558 137, 995 56, 354	$157, 579 \\ 151, 944 \\ 68, 541$	$\begin{array}{r} 142,627\\ 102,165\\ 58,618\end{array}$	87, 049 72, 353 59, 376	114, 755 79, 566 48, 961	147, 010 79, 157 50, 460	$154, 523 \\ 97, 084 \\ 61, 091$	89, 325	
Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo Semimanufactures Qdo	161, 459 751, 674	$\begin{array}{c} 137,139\\ 658,692 \end{array}$	139, 260 750, 303	160, 116 819, 341	161, 789 813, 072	153,893 919,525	129, 620 719, 150	$108, 167 \\ 675, 614$	115, 362 701, 977	124, 369 806, 082	132, 980 739, 036	122,624	
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, totaldo Cotton, unmanufactureddo	460, 168 213, 167	377, 196 148, 899	378, 434 132, 039	372,263 94,195	296, 338 73, 752	$317, 504 \\ 68, 084$	243, 173 55, 740	$169, 534 \\ 10, 287$	186, 086 21, 048	220,016 50,569	$263,745 \\ 61,166$	270, 661	
Fruits, vegetables, and preparationsdo Grains and preparationsdo	20, 540 115, 574	20, 141 130, 256	19,473 146,557	19,383 183,533	$\frac{18,261}{145,176}$	22, 242 165, 833	24,857 107,312	20, 634 84, 668	18, 789 82, 284	16, 818 89, 237	21,028 108,283	21, 924 98, 036	
Packing-house productsdododo	27, 657 43, 939	27, 048 25, 886	26,936 23,684	23, 498 21, 324	16, 303 14, 644	$\frac{14,666}{21,879}$	12, 144 20, 087	13, 414 21, 070	14, 369 28, 160	10, 706 35, 629	13, 345 30, 816	13,022	
Nonagricultural products, totaldo Automobiles, parts, and accessories§J.do	968, 157 99, 081	862, 698 77, 987	943, 489 101, 234	1, 035, 976 109, 788	1,030,429 104,987	1,133,978 104,080	909, 007 89, 248	$833,025 \\ 69,854$	874, 534 55, 944	987, 061 67, 809	920, 971 70, 412	899, 790 64, 750	
Chemicals and related products dodo Coal and related fuels*do	89,030 52,262	76, 200 58, 747	78, 664 45, 331	80, 859 44, 868		69,503 48,512	65, 073 48, 016	60, 313 38, 398	62, 549 44, 549	60, 728 41, 334	61, 664 35, 400	58, 203 35, 154	
Iron and steel-mill productsdo Machinery, total§♂do	67, 534 237, 952	62,802 214,603	62, 168 243, 726	78, 382 264, 465	71, 770 238, 860	74, 883 264, 374	50, 779 231, 876	29, 866 212, 764	41, 410 204, 495	55, 825 197, 191	66, 310 214, 131	59, 779 192, 887	
Agriculturaldo Tractors, parts, and accessories§do	10, 557 28, 477	10,818 27,251	12, 332 29, 740	$13,872 \\ 34,684$	13, 927 30, 698	14, 543 34, 118	15,728 27,689	13,394 20,633	$ \begin{array}{c c} 13,102\\ 15,741 \end{array} $	8,003 14,549	8, 201 18, 715	7, 389 15, 257	
Electrical§&do Metalworkingdo Other industrial&dodo	49, 002 18, 303 118, 798	$\begin{array}{r} 42,731\\19,764\\104,267\end{array}$	52, 645 20, 287 116, 625	53, 875 23, 550 126, 394	51, 155 21, 275	56, 299 23, 302 125, 740	51, 568 20, 605 107, 408	48, 731 20, 025 101 560	49, 137 20, 251	48, 367 21, 736 05, 200	48, 969 24, 906	46, 555 21, 126	
Other industrialo [*] dodo	118, 798 74, 137	104, 267 65, 018	64, 207	126, 394 70, 896	111, 879 74, 343	125, 740 63, 018	107, 408 70, 074	101, 569 71, 352	98, 790 64, 260	95, 390 60, 502	103, 382 59, 078		
Textiles and manufacturesdo	72, 721	56, 162	59, 900	69, 591	57, 290	53, 894	48, 051	42, 697 Program :	50, 822	50, 630	58, 491		

* Revised. ¹Less than \$500. Total exports and various component items include shipments under the Mutual Security Program as follows (mil. dol.): December 1951-December 1952, respectively—59,6; 65.0; 82.0; 96.9; 153.7; 225.9; 112.0; 129.2; 159.9; 244.0; 154.6; 189.4; 275.8. Beginning July 1950, certain items classed as "special category" exports, although included in total exports, are excluded from water-borne trade and from area and country data. △Beginning 1952, Turkey is included with Europe; previously, with Asia.
Q Data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type 1" are included with finished manufactures. ○Including Manchuria beginning January 1952.
*New series. Data prior to August 1951 will be shown harer.
§ Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons. c³Data beginning January 1951 have been adjusted to conform to the 1952 revision of the export schedule.

Unloss otherwise stated statistic through	1951						195	2					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
INTERNATIO	ONAL	TRANS	SACTI	ons o	F TH	E UNI	FED S	TATES	5—Con	tinued			
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued													
Value-Continued			000.000	000.000	000.054								
General imports, totalthous. of dol By geographic regions: Africado	800, 629 34, 967	921, 887 68, 408	892, 033 68, 605	963, 299 76, 649	932, 854 56, 085	834, 771 43, 370	860, 240 54, 123	836, 043 47, 234	816, 958 35, 249	877, 352 30, 281	918, 077 35, 033	803, 849 35, 596	1, 051, 500
Asia and Oceania Europe Northern North America	151,799 153,046	$172,689 \\ 176,237$	182,938 153,682	205,720 169,576	203,049 174,429	168,924 149,273	181,317 159,892	157,056 156,770	160, 944 147, 708	150,032 170,650	165, 552 190, 603	124,157 175,506	
Northern North Americado Southern North Americado South Americado	190,085 93,283 177,449	$186,971 \\127,202 \\190,380$	$177,268 \\ 131,474 \\ 178,065$	$195,583 \\137,915 \\177,856$	189, 792 135, 787 173, 712	195, 517 129, 294 148, 392	210,970 107,033 146,905	191, 404 99, 374 184, 204	183, 408 90, 054 199, 595	206,652 85,695 234,043	$\begin{array}{r} 219,112 \\ 86,031 \\ 221,746 \end{array}$	201,716 83,799 183,074	
By leading countries: Africa:		ŕ											
Egyptdo Union of South Africado Asia and Oceania:	1,063 6,529	$16,453 \\ 11,844$	18,907 10,052	14, 179 12, 833	2, 973 8, 994	2,367 7,809	766 8,652	7, 548 8, 275	2, 460 7, 777	423 8, 287	323 6, 858	1,851 7,414	
Australia, including New Guineado	22, 486 16, 907		16,605 39,094	$12,293 \\ 65,314$	$21,916 \\ 42,297$	$\frac{15,676}{27,839}$	$10,459 \\ 32,890$	10, 814 21, 013	8, 771 23, 100	9, 302 21, 632	8, 138 19, 941		
China⊙dododododododo	4,725 19,317 14,233	4,902 22,437 17,466	5,068 28,069 14,520	$\begin{array}{r} 4,911 \\ 22,905 \\ 18,540 \end{array}$	$3,699 \\ 27,422 \\ 14,932$	2,336 25,352 16,064	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1, 663 \\ 22, 873 \\ 16, 984 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,424\\25,296\\18,957\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1,099\\ 26,374\\ 17,985 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 590 \\ 24, 231 \\ 23, 629 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1,341 \\ 24,912 \\ 24,629 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 518 \\ 19,926 \\ 20,924 \end{array} $	
ChinaOdo India and Pakistando Japando Indonesiado Republic of the Philippinesdo	20,075 15,858	$ 29,704 \\ 14,626 $	23, 281 17, 213	21, 921 21, 284	28, 098 16, 624	23, 445 22, 348	29, 120 26, 801	18,856 25,973	24,676	18, 914 19, 024	22, 755 18, 873	13,682 13,828	
France do	15,172	$20,351 \\ 17,682$	$15,020 \\ 16,009$	13, 940 16, 434	14,010 14,949	11,202 15,936	$13,159 \\ 15,661$	12,684 17,099	12,486 16,668	11,765 19,133	15,483 23,001	12,568 23,810	
Germanydo Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	12,979 2,251	$11,242 \\ 1,150$	$13,019 \\ 506$	12,593 3,139	$12,371 \\ 2,220$	10, 679 805	$12,576 \\ 1,611$	12,412 1,508	12,552	10,998	17, 251 1, 373	14, 128 982	
United Kingdomdo North and South America:	35,446	39, 017 186, 970	31, 128 177, 265	39, 961 195, 485	47, 267 189, 682	43, 422 195, 514	37, 635 210, 425	40, 374 190, 757	35, 332 182, 942	42, 995 205, 855	46, 041 218, 769	38, 609 201, 634	
Canadado Latin-American Republics, totaldo Argentinado	249, 596 7, 912	293,779 8,294	288,100 7,309	292,942 9,945	290, 462 10, 900	257,240 9,208	237, 953 12, 178	268, 683 15, 100	278, 508	306, 621 16, 441	287,196 19,574	250, 416	
Brazildododo	85,000 11,693 36,596	$\begin{array}{r} 69,839\\ 22,246\\ 42,011 \end{array}$	80,426 13,502 33,950	74.507 20.292 28.329	$\begin{array}{r} 66,865 \\ 15,124 \\ 28,071 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 48,216 \\ 16,290 \\ 21,697 \end{array}$	49, 431 13, 102 24, 246	49, 574 22, 453 33, 176	63, 144 31, 195 35, 704	88,896 36,518 36,324	76, 739 31, 261 30, 066	57,728 27,782 28,044	
Colombiado Cubado Mexicodo	13,325	30,577 41,284	32,473 36,177	41, 927 39, 686	47, 531 37, 497	57, 131 32, 836	40, 437 30, 800	36,730 25,755	42, 347 26, 401	37, 109 25, 989	24, 447 29, 511	20, 284 33, 160	
Mexicodo Venezuelado Imports for consumption, totaldo	27, 014 800, 223	$34,098 \\914,588$	30,222 901,437	31,027 971,397	35, 694 936, 120	32, 936 843, 220	32, 131 857, 259	32, 731 835, 114	31, 717 815, 445	34, 804 882, 131	32, 964 965, 908	32, 574 795, 493	1, 021, 900
By economic classes: Crude materialsdo Crude foodstuffsdo Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo	216, 242 187, 554	269,095 193,714	270, 459 207, 041	300, 390 194, 068	293, 547 172, 612	231,668 135,926	243, 288 149, 603	213, 860 149, 360	209, 826 144, 482	205, 857 177, 241	268, 708 162, 006	181, 802 152, 094	
Semimanufacturesdo	58, 588 183, 533	79, 253 204, 964	75,511 185,931	92,714 215,678	91,061 206,379	105,828 203,498	94, 516 199, 645	97, 012 199, 799	97, 640 201, 379	102,381 220,500	89,410 243,517	74,815 208,081	
Finished manufactures	154, 304 360, 194	167, 563 436, 838	162, 495 439, 197	168, 547 435, 698	172, 522 408, 335	166, 299 353, 198	170, 207 344, 843	175, 083 328, 522	162, 117 337, 172	176, 152 360, 598	202, 268 371, 257	178, 701 290, 160	
Agricultural products, totaldo Cocoa or cacao beans, incl. shells*do Coffeedo	138,847	$19,274 \\134,147$	$17,071 \\ 153,943$	20,992 138,108	17,900 115,485	21, 291 76, 128	22, 303 82, 679	10,161 95,442	6, 871 99, 124	6, 344 126, 550	2,897 109,590	8, 653 94, 992	
Hides and skinsdo Rubber, crude, including guayuledo Sugardo	5,154 43,997 7,566	5,493 80,393 25,749	4, 026 73, 821 29, 394	$ \begin{array}{r} 4,238\\80,730\\43,382\end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 6,223\\75,927\\41,832 \end{array}$	4, 496 49, 046 50, 893	$ \begin{array}{c c} 6,532\\ 52,132\\ 43,653 \end{array} $	5,832 32,558 43,724	5, 298 40, 999 44, 526	3, 935 30, 996 40, 161	4,869 32,613 19,528	$\begin{array}{c c} 3,728\\ 27,077\\ 13,708 \end{array}$	
Wool and mohair, unmanufactured do	35, 215 440, 029	37, 906 477, 750	$33,648 \\462,240$	33,850 535,699	$37,711 \\527,785$	31,579 490,022	23, 339 512, 416	27,645 506,592	24,060 478,273	25,086 521,533	63, 073 594, 651	16,719 505,333	
Furs and manufactures	9, 536 65, 183	6, 571 65, 581	6,352 78,895	8, 079 132, 381	7, 767 129, 090	6, 500 116, 138	7, 293 122, 110	7, 168 126, 292	5, 790 109, 014	4, 924 114, 528	7,035	2, 611 103, 248	
totalthous. of dol Copper, incl. ore and manufacturesdo Tin, including oredo	19, 859 7, 871	28,625 2,552	22,774 5,244	27,391 22,370	24,906 31,076	21,763 22,384	20, 857 34, 388	41, 986 32, 037	42, 836 28, 282	47,940 23,344	41, 848 30, 693	40,714 20,980	
Paper hase stocksdo Newsprintdo Petroleum and productsdo	30,483	33,477 42,230 60,458	31, 727 43, 246 53, 717	$\begin{array}{c c} 29,326 \\ 44,960 \\ 55,321 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 24,649 \\ 45,587 \\ 60,156 \end{array}$	25, 569 44, 484 58, 290	24, 703 50, 938 55, 079	21, 546 50, 191 53, 913	23, 718 47, 359 51, 754	26, 390 49, 899 52, 230	$ \begin{array}{c} 27,071 \\ 51,003 \\ 64,260 \end{array} $	27, 323 47, 937 53, 979	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		I NSPOI						<u> </u>		01,100		1 00.010	
TRANSPORTATION									1	1			
Airlines													
Operations on scheduled airlines: Miles flown, revenue	30, 973	32, 221	30, 896	33, 363	33, 887	32, 274	7 34,069	36, 475	36,612	35, 566	36, 213	34, 211	
Miles flown, revenuethousandsthousands Express and freight carriedshort tons Express and freight ton-miles flownthousands	19, 121 12, 444	18, 484 11, 911	$16,269 \\ 11,734 \\ 5,688$	19, 142 13, 039	7 19, 233 12, 887	17,815 11,442 5,527	18,341 11,700	11,612	12,475	² 55, 643 13, 720	15.826	14, 566	
Mail ton-miles flowndo Passengers carried, revenuedo Passenger-miles flown, revenuedo	7,966 1,571 834,298	5,871 1,576 852,723	5, 088 1, 520 799, 871	5,681 1,733 926,746	5, 649 1, 889 994, 729	1,831	5, 109 7 2, 054 1, 116, 764	5, 115 2, 012 1,081,742	5, 201 2, 140 1,142,731	5,2252,1281,121,868	5,731 2,183 1,119,674	5, 554 1, 879 972, 158	
Express Operations		,	,		-,	,	-,,	,,.					
Operating revenuesthous. of doldodo	22,746	$20,143\\77$	20, 061 97	20, 090 46	$19,982 \\ 19$	19, 958 4 5	19, 592 2	19, 505 4 4	19, 793 (1)	20, 561 56	20, 901 7	$20,921 \\ 50$	
Local Transit Lines	_												
Fares, average cash rateeents Passengers carried, revenuemillions Operating revenuesthous. of dol	10.8224 1,099 139,200	$10.8808 \\ 1,072 \\ 128,500$	11.0560 1,006 123,900	$11.0852 \\ 1,062 \\ 126,500$	$11.1922 \\ 1,053 \\ 129,400$	$11.2579 \\ 1,050 \\ 128,300$	$ \begin{array}{r} 11.3820 \\ 962 \\ 118,000 \end{array} $	11. 4477 921 117, 300	11. 7810 919 121, 800	11. 9148 975 119, 000	11.9465 1,048 133,500	12.1776964127,700	$12.2311 \\ 1,059$
Class I Steam Railways			,	,,	,	,		,					
Freight carloading (A. A. R.): 7 Total carsthousands	r 2,700	2, 828	2, 886	3, 624	2, 912	3, 677	2,608	2, 236	3, 882	3, 363	3, 294	4,001	2,671
Coaldodddododddododddodddddodd	7 584 7 66	$627 \\ 66$	587 65	686 79	498 53	607 68	478 22	317 15	613 58	636 57	439 58	713	517 60
Forest productsdodddododdddddddddddddddddd	r 151 r 182 r 35	165 197 34	$172 \\ 195 \\ 33$	$218 \\ 234 \\ 37$	$175 \\ 162 \\ 36$	201 204 42	$ \begin{array}{r} 179 \\ 232 \\ 26 \end{array} $	170 255 24	243 263 42	179 187 49	178 221 66	225 253 67	164 168 36
Livestockdodododododododododo	77	$ \begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 263 \end{array} $	76 294	105 377	211 297	403 350	96 278	44 257	447 364	387 289	357 302	371 360	85 265
Miscellaneousdododo			1,463	1,888	1,480	1,803 Turkey is i	1,298 ncluded w	1,155 ith Europ	1,852 a: provious	1,579	1,673		1, 377 Manchuria

r Revised. ⁴ Deficit. ¹ Less than \$500. ² Data covers July–September. △Beginning 1952, Turkey is included with Europe; previously, with Asia. ⊙Including Manchuria beginning January 1952. *New series. Data prior to August 1951 will be shown later. ⁷ Data for March, May, August, and November 1952 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						19	52				·	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
TRA	NSPOI	RTATI	ON AN	D COI	MMUN	ICATI	ONS-	Contir	nued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued		-											
Class I Steam Railways-Continued													i
Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): Total, unadjusted 1935-39=100. Coal do. Coreat do. Forest products. do. Grain and grain products. do. Ore. do. Merchandise, I. e. 1. do. Miscellaneous. do.	$123 \\ 127 \\ 216 \\ 128 \\ 135 \\ 65 \\ 73 \\ 43 \\ 134$	$128 \\ 133 \\ 214 \\ 139 \\ 146 \\ 64 \\ 64 \\ 44 \\ 138 \\ 138 \\ 128 \\ 138 \\ 148 \\ 138 \\ 148 \\ 1$	$126 \\ 120 \\ 203 \\ 140 \\ 137 \\ 57 \\ 69 \\ 47 \\ 140$	$124 \\111 \\198 \\141 \\128 \\53 \\75 \\48 \\142$	$123 \\103 \\163 \\142 \\115 \\65 \\195 \\47 \\139$	$124 \\101 \\178 \\131 \\116 \\59 \\292 \\45 \\138$	$111 \\ 96 \\ 68 \\ 144 \\ 165 \\ 45 \\ 82 \\ 44 \\ 122$	$104 \\ 75 \\ 56 \\ 147 \\ 183 \\ 45 \\ 73 \\ 43 \\ 116$	$129 \\ 101 \\ 154 \\ 157 \\ 145 \\ 61 \\ 323 \\ 46 \\ 141$	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
Total, adjusteddododo	$133 \\ 127$	141 133	$136 \\ 120$	133 111	$\frac{126}{103}$	$\begin{array}{c} 122\\101 \end{array}$	108 96	102 75	125 101	134 135	127 93	134 123	13 11
Cold. do Forest products. do Grain and grain products. do Livestock do Ore do Merchandise, I. c. 1. do Miscellaneous. do Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average:	$ \begin{array}{r} 127\\ 206\\ 144\\ 143\\ 68\\ 235\\ 44\\ 142 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 133 \\ 203 \\ 155 \\ 146 \\ 67 \\ 256 \\ 46 \\ 151 \end{array} $	192 146 140 72 277 49 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149	$ \begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 196 \\ 141 \\ 139 \\ 66 \\ 257 \\ 47 \\ 149 \\ 149 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \\ 166 \\ 142 \\ 130 \\ 73 \\ 212 \\ 46 \\ 141 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 179 \\ 126 \\ 132 \\ 66 \\ 212 \\ 45 \\ 137 \\ \end{array} $	69 139 161 56 53 44 119	75 57 146 153 56 46 43 115	$101 \\ 160 \\ 149 \\ 134 \\ 65 \\ 216 \\ 46 \\ 140 \\ 140 \\ 100 \\ $	135 189 140 123 70 235 45 144	188 139 157 76 233 46 145	$ \begin{array}{r} 123\\ 195\\ 152\\ 147\\ 76\\ 233\\ 46\\ 144\\ \end{array} $	111 191 152 131 69 248 45 144
Car surplus, total number. Box cars. do. Gondolas and open hoppers. do. Car shortage, total. do. Box cars. do. Gondolas and open hoppers. do. Gondolas and open hoppers. do. Gondolas and open hoppers. do.	7,855 1,456 298 3,889 1,201 2,336	11, 2553, 3961, 8593, 9061, 4302, 014	$\begin{array}{c} 8,185\\ 1,012\\ 2,084\\ 3,992\\ 1,747\\ 1,550 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,264\\ 2,161\\ 1,516\\ 2.621\\ 845\\ 993 \end{array}$	$17,100 \\ 4,108 \\ 3,339 \\ 1,874 \\ 365 \\ 857$	$24, 363 \\11, 153 \\2, 554 \\2, 296 \\704 \\959$	$28, 136 \\ 14, 669 \\ 6, 372 \\ 2, 933 \\ 1, 865 \\ 717$	$\begin{array}{r} 40,311\\ 7,477\\ 26,642\\ 2,070\\ 1,490\\ 448\end{array}$	r 13, 934 r 1, 691 r 6, 310 r 4, 924 r 1, 958 r 2, 743	5, 693 331 113 12, 028 3, 822 7, 691	$\begin{array}{r} 8,914\\ 25\\ 6,996\\ 14,194\\ 8,235\\ 5,169\end{array}$	$5, 294 \\ 33 \\ 2, 030 \\ 7, 075 \\ 4, 253 \\ 2, 472$	24,0038,11310,450799449177
Financial operations: Operating revenues, total	r 902, 169 r 689, 380 88, 238 r 674, 001	867, 034 712, 906 82, 343 685, 369	$\begin{array}{c} 844,966\\704,301\\73,470\\649,687\end{array}$	$875, 471 \\729, 286 \\74, 077 \\675, 135$	847, 478 702, 145 71, 906 667, 433	870, 315 720, 138 75, 955 676, 418	814, 338 663, 869 81, 702 645, 934	$790.\ 718\\644,\ 792\\80,\ 482\\634,\ 398$	899, 734 744, 841 80, 548 663, 360	942, 139 796, 010 70, 581 674, 577	985, 215 838, 101 7 66, 027 707, 483	$\begin{array}{c} 908,004\\769,593\\65,025\\661,229\end{array}$	935, 061 762, 543 84, 069 711, 367
Net railway operating incomedo	7 119, 477 7 108, 692 150, 661	$115, 598 \\ 66, 067 \\ 41, 364$	119, 385 75, 895 49, 244	$123, 697 \\76, 639 \\50, 239$	107,732 72,313	110,927 82,970 54,249	100, 529 67, 875	95, 357 60, 963	$131, 334 \\ 104, 939 \\ 79, 155$	146,650 120,913 04,456	$157,064 \\120,669 \\90,073$	$136,088 \\110,687 \\84,158$	114, 091 109, 602
Net incometdo Operating results: Freight carried 1 milemil. of ton-miles. Revenue per ton-mileents. Passengers carried 1 mile, revenuemillions	52, 664 1, 372 3, 354	41, 304 54, 700 1, 367 3, 089	49, 244 54, 089 1, 370 2, 697	55, 949 1, 372 2, 759	45, 341 52, 147 1. 412 2, 684	54, 342 54, 557 1, 393 2, 802	48, 988 47, 293 1. 475 3, 065	35, 469 44, 817 1, 524 3, 076	78, 155 56, 949 1, 377 3, 133	94, 456 58, 213 1, 430 2, 696	58,066 1,503 2,481	56, 975 1. 417 2, 416	
Waterway Traffic											-		
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade:§ Total U. S. portsthous. of net tons Foreign	8, 197 4, 690 3, 508	8, 348 4, 688 3, 660	7, 837 4, 696 3, 141	8, 839 5, 389 3, 449									
Panama Canal: Totalthous. of long tons In United States vesselsdo	2, 915 1, 205	2, 637 1, 004	2, 619 1, 011	3, 115 1, 1 3 0	$3,039 \\ 1,035$	2, 979 1, 188	2, 948 1, 256	2, 649 762	2, 511 909	2, 888 1, 148	3, 261 1, 236	2, 866 1, 077	3,05' 1,10
Travel													
Hotels: A verage sale per occupied roomdollars Rooms occupied fpercent of total Restaurant sales index same month 1929=100 Foreign travel:	6. 18 * 63 218	6. 37 77 242	6. 39 79 240	6. 24 77 225	6. 74 79 251	$6.20 \\ 78 \\ 266$	6. 70 79 260	6. 39 72 237	7.15 76 255	6. 91 78 251	7.13 83 259	7. 17 72 241	6. 49 65 233
U. S. citizens, arrivalso ³ number. U. S. citizens, departureso ³ do Emigrants	53, 587 52, 188 1, 628	50, 857 54, 537 1, 661	61, 682 71, 370 1, 417	65, 249 68, 599 1, 439	61, 610 72, 209 1, 518	58, 893 79, 967 1, 704	76, 484 109, 740 1, 744	88, 798 111, 036	115, 846 94, 685				
Immigrantsdo	$26,501 \\ 17,592 \\ 216$	24, 862 27, 374 232	19,205 31,638 299	23, 897 44, 164 346	$20,431 \\ 48,658 \\ 559$	18, 898 51, 528 1, 075	18, 361 45, 330 2, 455	34, 150 4, 008	29, 361 4, 270	25,062 1,603	21,497 982	17, 109 375	26, 70 23
Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-milesmillions Passenger revenuesthous. of dol	780 9, 531	985 12,672	886 10, 808	867 10, 655	762 9, 343	763 9, 446	809 10, 145	682 8, 618	716 9,074	718 9, 113	717 9,064	665 8, 368	
Telephone carriers: Operating revenues	341, 381	339, 151	332, 063	345, 353	343, 596	352, 525	351, 732	351, 597	354, 143	357,925	370, 929		
Station revenues	199, 422 117, 526	198, 907 115, 814	196, 952 110, 319	202, 195 118, 143	203,861 114,762	205, 171 121, 895	206, 102 119, 781	204, 358 120, 635	7 205, 114 122, 471	210, 387 120, 911	116, 164 127, 665		
Operating expenses, before taxesdo Net operating incomedo Phones in service, end of monththousands	$242,793 \\ 40,855 \\ 40,679$	$240,030 \\ 39,077 \\ 40,127$	$231, 914 \\ 39, 702 \\ 40, 314$	238, 954 42, 437 40, 516	234, 873 43, 627 40, 662	$248, 667 \\ 41, 238 \\ 40, 847$	245, 862 42, 238 40, 966	$258,743 \\ 37,140 \\ 41,105$	$\begin{array}{c} 252,771 \\ 41,077 \\ 41,255 \end{array}$	255, 480 40, 878 41, 419	$\begin{array}{c} 261,973\\ 44,112\\ 41,621 \end{array}$		
Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph: Operating revenuesthous. of dol. Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo Ocean-cable:	17, 423 15, 548 1, 317	16, 789 15, 191 717	15, 875 14, 328 716	16, 801 14, 923 1, 016	7, 233 10, 243 4 <i>3, 698</i>	10, 384 12, 894 ^d <i>S</i> , 247	15, 839 14, 544 474	15, 847 15, 101 ^d 47	15, 633 14, 883 4 gg	17, 251 15, 534 974	17, 842 15, 850 1, 253	435	
Operating revenues	2, 448 1, 730 517	2, 199 1, 752 236 2, 669	2, 114 1, 733 192	2, 237 1, 759 274 2, 592	2, 155 1, 702 251	2, 250 1, 722 270	2,081 1,766 105	2,164 1,880 60	2,101 1,798 91	2, 377 1, 779 383	2,470 1,804 438	256	
Operating revenues	2,726 2,156 495	2, 669 2, 099 443	2, 510 2, 013 372	2, 592 2, 094 388	2, 433 2, 066 252	2, 546 2, 156 271	2, 517 2, 056 340	2, 585 2, 084 388	2, 385 2, 038 246	2, 461 2, 090 259	$2,611 \\ 2,160 \\ 360$	2, 391 2, 069 267	

Revised. ^d Deficit. ‡Revised data for November 1951, \$72,423,000.
 §Beginning 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. Revisions for January-November 1951 (percent): 76; 79; 77; 80; 79; 80; 73; 77; 80; 84; 76.
 ^c 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.
 ^c Data 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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						19	52					=
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	(CHEMI	CALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S				i	
CHEMICALS										1			
Inorganic chemicals, production: Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) Short tons Calcium arsenate (commercial)do Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solidOdo Chlorine, gasdo Hydrochloric acid (100% HCI)do Lead arsenate (acid and basic)	$160,859 \\ (1) \\ 69,095 \\ 41,033 \\ 229,681 \\ 59,055$	$158,848 \\ (1) \\ 72,178 \\ 44,062 \\ 230,271 \\ 60,191$	151, 632 (1) 67. 788 45, 807 215, 570 57, 966	$172.099 \\ (1) \\ 67.974 \\ 47,307 \\ 229,472 \\ 58,868$	$177,059 \\ (1) \\ 60,601 \\ 53,756 \\ 221,169 \\ 53,129$	$165, 105 \\ 442 \\ 58, 380 \\ 63, 579 \\ 214, 128 \\ 50, 669$	$160, 034 \\ 630 \\ 56, 074 \\ 72, 417 \\ 200, 169 \\ 48, 851$	$167, 574 \\704 \\52, 238 \\80, 662 \\194, 285 \\49, 282$	173, 326 (1) 45, 812 79, 391 207, 964 54, 462	171, 721 (1) 47, 947 65, 370 206, 966 57, 334	184, 319(1)56, 315r 55, 292227, 97061, 646	$178,562 \\ (1) \\ 56,150 \\ 46,201 \\ 219,804 \\ 61,659$	
Nitrie acid (100% HNO3)dodo Oxygen (high purity)mil. of cu. ft Phosphoric acid (50% H3PO4)short tons Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100%	1, 456 135, 206 1, 940 151, 099 374, 204	1,985140,9762,019151,922 $367,380$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,550\\ 128,978\\ 2,008\\ 151,684\\ 337,710 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.520\\ 144,696\\ 2,156\\ 168,272\\ 372,529 \end{array} $	$763 \\137, 924 \\1, 954 \\172, 135 \\363, 579$	279 128, 065 1, 941 173, 334 358, 448	$150 \\ 122, 670 \\ 1, 131 \\ 153, 497 \\ 334, 449$	(1) 118, 340 1, 046 153, 609 336, 327	(1) 128, 886 1, 862 179, 200 370, 877	$ \begin{array}{c} (1)\\ 134,588\\ 2,023\\ 185,295\\ 349,218 \end{array} $	(1) 140, 866 2, 251 7 205, 074 405, 778	381 147, 180 2, 152 179, 544 431, 598	
Na ₂ CO ₃)	10, 030 275, 845 43, 192	11, 224 263, 320 45, 705	9, 722 247, 734 43, 599	8, 590 271, 996 46, 852	6, 428 258, 521 36, 794	6, 745 250, 564 38, 565	5, 656 230, 883 41, 194	3, 722 224, 462 34, 403	5, 882 242, 721 35, 521	7, 001 242, 700 44, 948	403, 773 8, 355 260, 742 59, 997	431, 398 8, 107 256, 512 44, 373	
Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cakeshort tonssulfuric acid (100% H2SO4):	69, 639	72, 078	67, 363	73, 973	65, 646	67, 031	65, 838	58, 999	66, 516	68, 913	* 75, 070		
Productiondod	1, 181, 247 20. 00	1, 165, 356 20. 00	1, 131, 289 20. 00	1, 174, 836 20.00	1, 115, 602 20, 00	1, 109, 076 20. 00	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	20.00
Organic chemicals: Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous. of lb Acetic anhydride, productiondo Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), productiondo	34, 874 67, 032 952	37, 711 59, 358 1, 185	30, 261 45, 887 1, 073	29, 138 42, 711 1, 178	26, 380 27, 591 1, 247	26, 535 31, 536 1, 109	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, 190 69, 515 1, 145	20.00
Alcohol, ethyl: Productionthous. of proof gal Stocks. totaldodo	39, 825 89, 361	42, 254 94, 442	42, 421 94, 566	41, 129 95, 361	33, 857 97, 550	26, 062 82, 344	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
In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses thous. of proof gal In denaturing plants	59, 296 30, 064 42, 061 2, 399	58, 660 35, 782 48, 917 1, 993	58, 891 35, 675 44, 935 1, 788	54, 937 40, 425 40, 939 1, 861	55, 592 41, 959 34, 108 1, 755	51, 949 30, 395 30, 539 1, 395	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	$\begin{array}{r} 44,833\\38,412\\40,638\\1,448\end{array}$
Alcohol, denatured: Productionthous. of wine gal Consumption (withdrawals)do Stocksdo Creosote oil, productionthous. of galthyl acetate (85%), productionthous. of b Glycerin, refined (100% basis):	$\begin{array}{c} 22,458\\ 21,957\\ 8,340\\ 11,293\\ 3,887 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26,106\\ 24,768\\ 10,478\\ 10,635\\ 4,359 \end{array}$	24,060 21,388 13,608 11,559 4,160	$\begin{array}{c} 21,924\\ 21,501\\ 14,037\\ 13,546\\ 5,470 \end{array}$	18, 368 20, 284 12, 093 14, 401 4, 419	$16, 481 \\ 19, 984 \\ 8, 555 \\ 13, 293 \\ 4, 204$	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	$\begin{array}{c} 16,987\\ 16,799\\ 7,326\\ 12,538\\ 7,984 \end{array}$	$19,226 \\ 19,166 \\ 7,347 \\ 13,026 \\ 7,363$	* 19, 613 18, 428 8, 548 14, 059 8, 082	23, 417 23, 665 8, 285
High gravity and yellow distilled: Productionthous. of lb Consumptiondo Stocksdo	4, 849 5, 087 15, 284	$\begin{array}{c} 6, 192 \\ 5, 798 \\ 16, 219 \end{array}$	5, 647 5, 521 17, 447	6, 745 5, 617 18, 104	6, 770 6, 385 17, 578	7, 538 6, 239 17, 013	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	
Productiondo Consumptiondo Stocksdo	9, 681 6, 407 25, 483	$\begin{array}{c} 11,529 \\ 7,976 \\ 26,582 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,113\\ 7,219\\ 26,685\end{array}$	$11,704 \\ 7,398 \\ 28,107$	12, 528 7, 040 29, 435	7,178 7,015 28,382	5, 428 7, 008 24, 507	$\begin{array}{c} 6,237 \\ 6,628 \\ 21,684 \end{array}$	9, 035 7, 536 19, 080	10,040 7,991 17,173	$11, 147 \\ 8, 886 \\ 16, 211$	$ \begin{array}{r} 10,629\\7,527\\15,336\end{array} $	
Methanol, production: Natural (100%)thous. of gal Synthetic (100%)do Phthalic anhydride, productionthous. of lb FERTILIZERS	115 17, 224 20, 694	192 14, 226 18, 844	173 13, 756 19, 462	185 13, 951 21, 519	158 13, 498 21, 348	$\begin{array}{c} 201 \\ 13, 111 \\ 21, 263 \end{array}$	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	178 13, 329 20, 480	
Consumption (14 States) thous, of short tons	r 622	1, 152	1, 348	1, 827	1, 819	1, 167	530	2 389	² 380	2 599	2 559	2 572	2 685
Exports, total short tons Nitrogenous materials do Phosphate materials do Potash materials do	209, 754 27, 632 145, 546 5, 433	$\begin{array}{c} 201,552\\ 20,560\\ 154,761\\ 9,056\end{array}$	214, 991 28, 775 161, 570 7, 619	$\begin{array}{c} 191, 261 \\ 10, 802 \\ 163, 553 \\ 7, 469 \end{array}$	204, 452 15, 296 173, 431 6, 147	$207, 943 \\15, 353 \\176, 649 \\7, 887$	136, 743 7, 652 117, 254 7, 227	203, 643 24, 643 164, 357 7, 015	$\begin{array}{c} 208,593\\ 19,939\\ 170,215\\ 7,227\end{array}$	28, 068 124, 084 5, 893	223, 350 12, 602	169, 969 7, 850 148, 826 7, 848	
Imports, total	$\begin{array}{c c} 173, 298\\ 101, 457\\ 41, 780\\ 19, 358\\ 44, 934 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 219,807\\ 152,137\\ 54,651\\ 8,588\\ 49,833 \end{array}$	255, 151 165, 806 72, 814 17, 751 55, 022	257, 090 186, 622 59, 960 21, 606 27, 731	173, 163 96, 732 18, 706 17, 510 26, 981	$202, 037 \\ 147, 263 \\ 33, 915 \\ 6, 832 \\ 12, 488$	$\begin{array}{c} 208,013\\ 151,448\\ 90,517\\ 14,698\\ 23,258 \end{array}$	$141,032 \\ 100,674 \\ 37,015 \\ 7,318 \\ 21,293$	$169, 119 \\122, 146 \\50, 865 \\8, 166 \\27, 336$	$\begin{array}{c} 236, 462 \\ 171, 634 \\ 60, 905 \\ 6, 460 \\ 33, 020 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 220,823\\165,102\\69,842\\10,856\\30,821 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 194,024\\ 133,078\\ 66,738\\ 26,160\\ 22,218 \end{array}$	
Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehouses	57.00 121,535 893,639 1,251,797	57.00 114,903 966,024 1,293,588		57.00 140,625 1,101,454 1,046,710		57.00 157,711 1,074,722 1.018,081	57.00 127,810 941,330 1,238,946	57.00 113,167 926,657 1,366,549	57.00 122,979 957,418 1,424,214	57.00 149,678 929,313 1,405,661	57.00 139,778 1,047,118 1,402,545	57.00 119,040 917,658 1,398,028	57.00 116,044 939,038 1,506,627
NAVAL STORES		,,									.,,	-,	
Rosin (gum and wood): Production, quarterly totaldrums (520 lb.) Stocks, end of quarterdo Price, gum, wholesale, "WG" grade (N.Y.), bulk	507, 600 748, 700			392, 400 722, 580						³ 948, 760 904, 650			
dol. per 100 lb Turpentine (gum and wood): Production, quarterly totalbbl. (50 gal.)	4 9.40 167,540 197,630	9.65	9.35		8. 55		8.50	8.35	8.35	8.70 ² 331,000 214,640	8. 50	8. 50	8.40
Stocks, end of quarterdododododo	4.80	. 86		. 66			. 63	. 62	. 60		. 62	. 62	. 60

•

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

nless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951				·······.		19	52	·				
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	CHEMI	CALS	AND .	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	'S—Co	ntinue	d				
MISCELLANEOUS													
Cxplosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powderthous. of Ib High explosivesdo ultur:	53, 297	1, 355 55, 512	1, 193 59, 669	842 57, 659	706 61, 905	556 63, 111	489 57, 251	586 51, 315	764 62, 515	1, 010 66, 177	1, 184 66, 621	1, 016 59, 840	90: 56, 709
Production long tons. Stocks do	435.828 2,837,432	433, 871 2, 851, 214	412, 481 2, 883, 571	445, 014 2, 850, 666	454, 960 2, 808, 368	460, 058 2, 827, 506	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
FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS													
nimal fats, greases, and oils:‡													
Animal fats: Productionthous, of lb Consumption, factorydo Stocks, end of monthdo. Greases:	398, 619 96, 644 303, 436	417, 530 121, 909 327, 037	$\begin{array}{c} 388,109\\ 121,614\\ 329,625 \end{array}$	365, 093 119, 944 325, 955	349, 058 117, 906 329, 408	321, 630 114, 807 336, 784	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	7 367, 547 104, 045 327, 150	432, 75 105, 97 406, 37
Productiondo Consumption, factorydo Stocks, end of monthdo Fish oils:	56, 659 42, 189 100, 465	58, 919 45, 248 103, 801	58, 217 42, 173 105, 938	52,11440,075100,536	50, 357 37, 913 105, 411	49, 982 36, 701 111, 895	49, 486 31, 969 115, 580	44, 932 31, 098 118, 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, 58 32, 51 114, 15
Production do do do Stocks, end of month of do do estable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts:	2, 305 9, 089 96, 437	900 9, 840 82, 084	169 8, 578 73, 295	298 9, 429 73, 055	5, 141 9, 451 68, 538	$11,060 \\ 9,758 \\ 66,640$	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, 03 10, 83 90, 11
Vegetable oils, total: Production, crudemil. of lb Consumption, crude, factorydo	552 478	584 529	522 509	483 482	430 487	382 442	343 410	305 361	354 394	433 413	627 566	592 532	56 56
Crude data do Refined do Exports total do Imports, total do Paint oils do All other vegetable oils do	1, 254 445 68, 101 35, 813 442 35, 371	$1,279 \\ 504 \\ 39,913 \\ 39,332 \\ 1,886 \\ 37,446$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,287\\ 556\\ 58,899\\ 24,878\\ 2,050\\ 22,827\end{array}$	$1,275 \\ 589 \\ 61,395 \\ 24,596 \\ 2,563 \\ 22,032$	$1,202 \\ 632 \\ 58,561 \\ 31,067 \\ 4,389 \\ 26,678$	$1, 123 \\ 624 \\ 49, 815 \\ 28, 638 \\ 2, 049 \\ 26, 590$	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,054\\ 572\\ 32,674\\ 30,935\\ 5,051\\ 25,884 \end{array}$	1,01753630,91135.4785,44730,031	952 498 41, 331 35, 171 5, 177 29, 993	962 438 27, 991 32, 922 2, 153 30, 769	r 1,049 474 28,409 36,190 3,664 32,525	* 1,096 578 37,005 37,943 2,494 35,449	1, 11 68
Copra: Consumption, factoryshort tonsstocks, end of monthdo Importsdododo	28, 859 21, 546 41, 011	29, 807 27, 492 34, 681	30,476 25,202 36,287	26, 367 20, 923 25, 848	32, 794 11, 952 23, 608	23, 068 11, 267 21, 892	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, 52 12, 90
Production: Crudethous. of lb Refineddo	36, 929 22, 714	37, 492 31, 625	38, 132 27, 987	33, 176 30, 494	41, 626 31, 011	29, 564 32, 465	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, 61 30, 95
Crudedo Refineddodo	1	47, 698 27, 486 82, 279	42, 364 25, 099 82, 143	45, 222 26, 727 81, 387	48, 037 28, 085 79, 869	48, 315 28, 306 67, 285	43, 436 26, 131 56, 707	41, 119 23, 431 49, 699	51, 836 30, 364 50, 718	56, 545 34, 112 46, 974	61, 323 35, 858 42, 465	47, 506 26, 344 45, 915	47,81 27,40 47,50
Crudec ²	9,718	9, 863 7, 173	9, 103 1, 767	9, 013 3, 731	8, 961 7, 921	8, 899 7, 522	7, 596 9, 777	7, 578 15, 089	8, 730 12, 237	7, 616 10, 137	8, 334 14, 152	8, 415 16, 162	7, 98
Receipts at millsthous. of short tons_ Consumption (crush)do Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Cottonseed cake and meal:		322 688 1, 515	163 545 1, 180	55 433 802	$ \begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 306 \\ 518 \end{array} $	14 218 315	14 153 176	78 117 137	398 148 386	1, 170 521 1, 035	1, 757 782 2, 010	1, 097 719 2, 388	53 66 2, 26
Productionshort tonsStocks at mills, end of monthdo Cottonseed oil, crude:	303, 841 55, 430	319, 884 56, 737	253, 208 56, 176	201, 182 47, 336	146, 191 46, 396	101, 133 57, 870	69, 838 58, 946	55, 746 45, 104	70, 059 47, 876	248, 660 81, 857	379, 384 115, 114	348, 802 144, 420	317, 68 155, 30
Cottonseed oil, crude: Productionthous. of lb Stocks, end of monthdo Cottonseed oil, refined:		218, 547 188, 644	176, 041 174, 795	143, 727 162, 209	106, 633 129, 093	72, 082 96, 917	52, 822 58, 602	41, 143 41, 077	44, 768 38, 375	156, 459 103, 809	249, 604 162, 946	231, 827 * 188, 505	213, 96 178, 15
Considered on, remet. do Production do Consumption, factory do In oleomargarine do Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, drums (N. Y.)*_dol. per lb	182, 865 118, 578 35, 335 292, 881 . 213	185, 037 135, 226 44, 497 ¹ 336, 814 . 203	$164,076 \\117,870 \\35,623 \\1383,410 \\.220$		$123,723 \\106,108 \\28,523 \\1434,758 \\.180$	100, 080 109, 369 28, 784 1 432, 620 . 180	79, 578 113, 260 28, 764 1401, 400 . 185	54,023 90,150 17,070 1361,320 .205	42, 285 92, 727 23, 978 1 318, 006 . 205	71, 655 103, 262 32, 434 1288, 212 . 191	173,856 119,867 29,238 $^{1}343,165$.191	* 190, 034 * 86, 397 24, 707 1 445, 493 *, 193	198, 89 95, 69 26, 48 1 544, 59 . 19
Flaxseed: Production (crop estimate)§thous. of bu Oil mills:	2 34, 696											••••	³ 31, 00
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minn.)dol. per bu Linseed oil, raw:		2, 298 6, 407 4. 54	2, 243 5, 547 4. 23	2, 196 4, 430 4. 16	1, 897 3, 608 3, 93	2, 083 3, 440 3. 96	2, 172 3, 059 4. 00	1, 580 3, 346 r 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, 28 4, 96 4. J
Production thous of b Consumption, factory do Stocks at factory, end of month do Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per b Soybeans:	52, 120 42, 363 656, 147 .212	46, 857 40, 462 652, 657 . 210	44, 020 41, 734 659, 688 . 195	45, 707 43, 661 659, 383 . 186	38, 953 44, 651 646, 589 . 176	41, 647 43, 685 638, 021 . 178	44, 015 43, 565 637, 975 4. 155	31, 860 45, 899 634, 474 4, 150	46, 904 54, 981 622, 350 4, 152	46,702 51,841 616,537 4.156	58,017 53,608 622,079 4.151	54, 620 47, 674 626, 611 4 . 150	46, 01 42, 33 634, 95 4, 14
Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu. Consumption, factorydo Stocks, end of monthdo Soybean oil: Production:	2 282, 477 23, 217 61, 852	24, 046 50, 901	22,457 49,430	21, 540 42, 708	20, 129 32, 307	19, 682 28, 493	18, 617 30, 838	17, 539 22, 339	17, 549 9, 071	14,969 11,632	22, 507 85, 496	* 21, 997 * 89, 783	³ 291, 68 21, 39 79, 85
Crudethous of lb. Refineddo Consumption, factory, refineddo Stocks, end of month: Crudedo	221, 798 149, 822 134, 518 197, 471	234, 386 179, 073 159, 187 230, 950	222, 247 180, 626 168, 379 240, 510	218, 381 183, 469 164, 911 245, 027	204, 138 198, 641 171, 062 224, 072	199, 002 181, 249 171, 244 197, 473	189,977 177,198 188,112 185,122	179, 498 162, 158 142, 825 180, 130	178, 795 175, 008 154, 982	155, 632 166, 542 187, 729 98, 287	238, 300 199, 066 210, 621	7 230, 609 173, 576 171, 950	226, 63 198, 81 182, 33
Refineddodo	197, 471 83, 920 179	97,092	240, 510 103, 120 . 155	245, 027 109, 459 . 150	224, 072 130, 234 . 148	197, 473	185, 122 111, 280 . 174	180, 130	136, 414 124, 222 . 170	98, 287 96, 020 . 156	124, 629 75, 677 . 151	139, 602 73, 545 . 161	153, 68 83, 71 . 16

* Revised. ¹ Includes stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. ² Revised estimate. ³ December 1 estimate. ⁴ Minneapolis price; comparable data for May 1952, \$0.155. ‡Revisions for 1950 and for January-September 1951 for production, consumption, and stocks will be shown later. ³ Reginning 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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						19	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
(CHEM	ICALS	AND	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	'S—Co	ntinue	d		<u> </u>		
FATS, OILS, ETC.—Continued			ĺ										
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, etc.—Continued Oleomargarine: Productionthous. of lb Stocks (factory and warehouse)do Price, wholesale, vegetable, colored, delivered (eastern U. S.)*dol. per lb Shortenings and compounds:	96, 240 18, 830 . 289	128, 145 17, 485 . 289	114, 051 24, 951 . 259	96, 762 21, 655 . 259	101, 136 22, 419 . 253	100, 709 15, 839 . 249	104, 040 26, 837 . 266	68, 695 23, 807 . 271	86, 564 15, 584 . 269	125, 694 18, 615 1. 281	123, 403 23, 362 1, 284	105, 480 21, 694 ¹ . 284	116. 840 25, 283 ¹ . 284
Productionthous. of lb Stocks, end of monthdo	116, 509 101, 441	128, 313 94, 405	131, 040 91, 890	128, 912 89, 120	127, 375 93, 408	138, 692 83, 228	142, 749 81, 922	$112,624 \\ 88,436$	$125,114 \\ 92,559$	$140,171 \\ 74,126$	178, 057 86, 653	126, 622 93, 678	131,749 93,668
PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER†													
Factory shipments, totalthous. of dol Industrial salesdo Trade salesdo	77, 889 45, 465 . 32, 425	113, 445 42, 031 71, 414	$106, 386 \\ 41, 608 \\ 64, 778$	110, 938 41, 594 69, 344	$124,670 \\ 44,287 \\ 80,383$	$126,768\\44,620\\82,148$	122, 571 40, 757 81, 814	111, 093 36, 808 74, 285	113, 282 40, 974 72, 308	$\begin{array}{c} 117,831 \\ 44.262 \\ 73,569 \end{array}$	r 120, 966 r 48, 711 r 72, 255	95, 848 55, 296 40, 552	93, 57 2 5 2 , 249 41, 323
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS													
Production: Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods, and tubesthous. of lb Molding and extrusion materialsdo Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubesdo Other cellulose plasticsdo	2,526 2,894 467 507	2, 957 4, 243 521 734	1, 942 4, 178 508 792	$1,841 \\ 4,380 \\ 479 \\ 784$	1, 880 4, 985 527 683	1, 770 4, 122 485 657	1, 713 3, 805 453 400	2, 013 4, 504 377 442	1,998 4,866 439 404	2, 223 6, 109 581 303	2, 852 6, 679 589 468	2, 345 5, 629 506 529	
Phenolic and other tar acid resins	$\begin{array}{c} 28,970\\ 26,467\\ 12,961\\ 42,029\\ 24,929\\ 6,729\\ 15,169\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31,652\\ 27,395\\ 16,005\\ 43,446\\ 28,616\\ 6,592\\ 15,860\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,731\\ 26,518\\ 14,933\\ 39,245\\ 28,014\\ 7,855\\ 13,163\end{array}$	28, 262 25, 951 15, 459 39, 208 28, 300 7, 502 16, 586	$\begin{array}{c} 24,131\\ 24,967\\ 14,233\\ 35,955\\ 28,418\\ 7,396\\ 17,122 \end{array}$	24, 009 23, 959 14, 955 31, 897 29, 326 8, 030 17, 341	24, 827 26, 413 15, 312 29, 357 28, 507 7, 882 17, 467	20, 981 26, 259 11, 189 28, 756 24, 342 7, 337 14, 368	26, 850 22, 007 16, 669 29, 582 25, 692 7, 572 17, 868	7 30, 996 27, 484 16, 942 32, 764 31, 224 7 9, 488 18, 078	39, 144 37, 919 7 19, 868 7 39, 247 33, 936 8, 639 21, 728	18,31539,88127,6448,914	
		EL	ECTR	IC PO	WER A	ND G	AS			1	·		
ELECTRIC POWER‡													
Production (utility and industrial), total mil. of kwhr By fuelsdo By water powerdo Privately and municipally owned utilities	38, 517 33, 170 24, 044 9, 126	39, 710 34, 203 24, 302 9, 901	36,768 31,536 22,075 9,461	$38, 568 \\ 33, 040 \\ 22, 597 \\ 10, 443$	36, 736 31, 515 21, 553 9, 962	37, 065 31, 824 22, 132 9, 692	36, 052 31, 525 22, 366 9, 160	37, 007 32, 523 23, 785 8, 738	39, 752 34, 361 25, 844 8, 518	38, 759 33, 376 26, 019 7, 357	40, 511 34, 821 27, 797 7, 025	39, 351 33, 747 27, 225 6, 522	42, 310 36, 452 28, 231 8, 221
mil. of kwhr Other producersdo Industrial establishments, totaldo By fuelsdo By water powerdo Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric	28, 543 4, 627 5, 347 4, 927 420	$29,006 \\ 5,197 \\ 5,507 \\ 5,042 \\ 465 \\ 20,217 \\$	$26,717 \\ 4,819 \\ 5,232 \\ 4,766 \\ 466 \\ 20,700 \\ 100 $	$27, 647 \\ 5, 393 \\ 5, 529 \\ 5, 022 \\ 506 \\ 20, 452 \\ $	26,5594,9565,2214,753469	$26, 910 \\ 4, 915 \\ 5, 240 \\ 4, 745 \\ 496 \\ 27, 170 \\$	26, 451 5, 075 4, 526 4, 141 385	27, 249 5, 274 4, 484 4, 159 326	28, 860 5, 501 5, 391 5, 026 365	28, 619 4, 757 5, 383 5, 067 316	30, 227 4, 594 5, 690 5, 422 268	29, 338 4, 409 5, 604 5, 361 243	$\begin{array}{r} 31,343\\ 5,109\\ 5,858\\ 5,537\\ 321 \end{array}$
Institute) mil. of kwhr. Commercial and industrial: do Small light and power do Large light and power do Railways and railroads do Railways and railroads do Rural (distinct rural rates) do Street and highway lighting do Other public authorities do Interdepartmental do Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) thous, of dol.	28, 263 4, 976 13, 704 527 7, 447 521 347 699 43 501, 349	29, 217 5, 124 13, 797 523 8, 170 503 348 717 35 522, 258	$\begin{array}{c} 28,708\\ 5,048\\ 13,700\\ 488\\ 7,902\\ 496\\ 318\\ 722\\ 35\\ 514,575\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,453\\ 4,945\\ 13,869\\ 504\\ 7,548\\ 544\\ 298\\ 710\\ 35\\ 504,334\\ \end{array}$	27, 766 4, 792 13, 764 458 7, 157 598 268 698 30 494, 080	27, 178 4, 767 13, 669 444 6, 679 639 249 691 40 486, 460	$\begin{array}{c} 26,856\\ 5,046\\ 13,069\\ 404\\ 6,544\\ 800\\ 236\\ 713\\ 44\\ 488,551\end{array}$	26, 914 5, 361 12, 638 396 6, 567 994 242 671 45 493, 359	28, 781 5, 583 14, 097 401 6, 657 1, 061 262 675 45 512, 716	$\begin{array}{c} 29,440\\ 5,501\\ 14,681\\ 398\\ 6,817\\ 1,015\\ 287\\ 698\\ 43\\ 521,495\end{array}$	29, 279 5, 236 14, 823 426 6, 950 766 321 714 44 521, 103	$14, 611 \\ 433 \\ 7, 446 \\ 605 \\ 341 \\ 709$	
GAS₀ [™]	1												
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo Sales to consumers, totalmil. of therms Residentialdo Industrial and commercialdo Revenue from sales to consumers, totaldo	$\begin{array}{c} 8,057\\ 7,505\\ 548\\ 832\\ 520\\ 296\end{array}$			551 1, 156 785 353			7, 336 6, 819 512 809 491 308			$egin{array}{c} 6,713 \\ 6,243 \\ 468 \\ 540 \\ 268 \\ 263 \end{array}$			
thous. of dol Residential (incl. house-heating)do Yatural gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo Sales to consumers, totalmil. of therms Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo	127, 481 91, 562 34, 598 17, 066 15, 683 1, 364 11, 719 3, 753 7, 462			$\begin{array}{c} 42,851\\ 17,553\\ 16,101\\ 1,434\\ 14,861\\ 6,409\end{array}$			$120, 928 \\ 86, 277 \\ 33, 743 \\ 18, 145 \\ 16, 694 \\ 1, 433 \\ 11, 113 \\ 3, 212 \\ 7, 529 \\ \end{cases}$			9,576 1,329			
Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo	454, 744 256, 085			648, 863 416, 815			434, 422 236, 113			315, 515 126, 145			

^{*} Revised. ¹ Based on I. c. I. shipments. Data prior to September 1952 are for callots.
^{*} New series. Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data prior to February 1951 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.
^{*} New 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. Available figures for 1951 (January-November, respectively) comparable with the present series are as follows (thous. dol.): Total shipments—128,102; 117,025; 132,257; 122,925; 122,045; 121,382; 109,449; 116,205; 100,074; 100,571; 94,065; industrial—48,807; 44,938; 52,638; 47,892; 48,325; 45,348; 42,477; 45,378; 38,659; 43,565; 39,488; trade—79,295; 72,087; 79,619; 76,034; 66,772; 70,827; 01,415; 66,006; 54,577.
[§] 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.
^a All Sales data formerly expressed in cu. ft. are now published in therms by the compiling source; 1932-49 figures expressed in therms and minor revisions for customers and revenue for 1932-44 will be shown later. Revisions for the first 2 quarters of 1950 are shown in the corresponding note in the October 1951 SURVEY; those for the first 2 quarters of 1951 will be shown later.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	1951 Decem-	January	Febru-	Menth	A	M	1952	1		Septem-	Ontota	Novem-	Decem-
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	ber	January	ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	ber	October	ber	ber
		FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	говас	CO						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES													
Fermented malt liquors: Productionthous. of bbl	6, 291	6, 971	6, 607	7, 326	7, 439	7,962	8,975	10, 116	8,634	7, 132	6,844	5, 787	6, 686
Tax-raid withdrawalsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	6, 089 9, 240	6, 447 9, 303	5, 604 9, 895	6, 099 10, 663	6, 744 10, 891	7, 381 10, 941	8, 412 10, 962	9, 266 11, 190	8, 159 11, 126	7, 182 10, 597	6,852 10,132	5,908 9,598	6,774 9,096
Distilled spirits: Productionthous. of tax gal Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes	19, 396	17, 033	15, 547	15,009	14, 194	11, 642	8, 577	6, 444	6, 453	9,837	20, 691	12, 265	10, 558
thous, of wine gal.	19, 427	12, 038	12, 459	14, 449	13, 905	14, 618	13, 119	13, 140	13, 432	15, 322	19,463	18, 966	
Tax-paid withdrawalsthous. of tax gal. Stocks, end of monthdo Importsthous. of proof gal.	7, 731 925, 195 1, 696	6, 588 932, 578 1, 254	7, 747 936, 420 1, 210	9, 757 940, 071 1, 515	9, 573 941, 057 1, 315	9, 345 940, 432 1, 362	9, 721 937, 156	9, 972 932, 414	8,006 929,033	11,509 921,480	15,909 909,081	15,013 898,143	10, 216 894, 495
Whisky:	10, 465	9, 548	9, 114	8, 648	8, 045	6, 793	1, 326 4, 823	1, 229 2, 515	1, 088 2, 677	1, 575 3, 208	2,048 3,859	2, 360 3, 683	5, 782
Productionthous, of tax gal. Tax-paid withdrawalsdodo	4, 682 760, 803	4, 095 765, 029	4, 646 767, 819	5, 536 768, 745	4, 997 769, 763	4, 546	5, 026 767, 558	4, 322 763, 490	3, 980 760, 079	6, 204 754, 200	9, 053 745, 181	8, 312 737, 913	5,676
Stocks, end of month Imports do Rectified spirits and wines, production, total	1, 516	1, 129	1, 102	1, 401	1, 208	1, 265	1, 234	1, 141	979	1, 443	1,826	2, 162	
thous. of proof gal Whiskydo	7, 354 6, 516	5, 100 4, 348	6, 091 5, 410	7, 090 6, 186	6, 944 6, 037	7, 422 6, 469	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
Wines and distilling materials: Sparkling wines:	118	141	67	55	201	129	100			62			
Production thous of wine gal. Tax-raid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do. Imports do.	173 1, 316	76 1, 365	61 1, 354	59 1, 334	69 1,458	129 71 1, 510	102 86 1, 515	63 73 1, 503	100 78 1,518	112 1,467	90 158 1,384		
Still wines'	98	41	27	31	31	36	35	28	29	40	64	86	
Productiondodddodododddddddddddddddddddd_	8, 396 10, 904	2, 937 10, 704	1, 368 10, 630	1, 462 11, 411	1, 644 10, 453	1, 640 9, 368	853 9. 120	547 7, 980	1, 741 8, 440	20, 940 11, 993	$66,382 \\ 13,822$		
Stocks, end of month	$\begin{array}{c} 231, 617 \\ 605 \\ 25, 981 \end{array}$	222, 569 391 6, 253	210, 203 292	199, 116 416	180, 087 427	181, 416 365	170, 606 360	162, 733 272	153, 728 297	162, 350 324	219, 565 513	589	
Distining materials produced at wineriesdo DAIRY PRODUCTS	20, 981	0, 205	526	456	770	126	155	1, 758	68, 706	49,009	124, 199		
Butter, creamery:													
Production (factory) [‡] thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	70, 397 27, 051	$77,980 \\ 13,874$	78, 795 7, 879	93, 095 6, 505	104.120 10,522	134, 980 30, 821	130, 210 68, 616	121, 465 99, 751	108, 320 111, 400	94, 885 111, 319	89, 575 102, 177	76, 420 7 83, 951	95, 855 72, 418
Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York)_dol. per lb Cheese:	. 791 66, 491	. 803	. 845	. 738	. 714	. 693	. 690	.714	. 737	. 732	.716	. 699	. 678
Production (factory), total [‡] thous. of lb American, whole milk [‡] do	43, 684 222, 136	70, 170 45, 955 193, 272	70, 860 47, 125 166, 040	86, 350 59, 025 155, 195	103, 235 75, 075 158, 949	139, 160 107, 525 185, 927	139,870	121, 925 94, 815	112, 370 85, 340	99, 235 73, 905	89,090 63,270	78, 110 53, 290	84, 840 55, 330
Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total do American, whole milk	194, 784 3, 863	167, 824 4, 895	142,945	133, 815	139, 705 3, 263	164, 654	$ \begin{array}{c c} 217, 604 \\ 192, 920 \\ 2, 942 \end{array} $	239, 632 211, 477 3, 873	253, 563 222, 933 3, 502	$\begin{bmatrix} 262, 467 \\ 231, 503 \\ 6, 486 \end{bmatrix}$	256, 885 225, 317 5, 939	7 242, 509 7 210, 029 5, 699	236, 833 204, 224
Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chi- cago)	. 449	. 444	. 436	. 429	. 423	. 429	. 435	. 436	. 444	.465	. 463	. 457	. 431
Condensed and evaporated milk: Production:													
Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goodsthous, of lb	13, 636 6, 191	13, 400 6, 550	14, 400 6, 400	17,600	21, 250	36, 920	27, 400	20, 660	21, 200	14,600	10,250	9, 050	10, 100
Case goods do do Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods do Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month:	141,096	0, 350 157, 000	163, 800	7, 350 205, 000	$4,500 \\ 261,850$	4, 200 369, 500	4, 750 349, 000	3, 500 273, 250	3, 650 277, 200	4, 650 245, 625	3,725 208,000	, 3, 275 167, 100	4, 575 171, 750
Condensed (sweetened)thous. of lb Evaporated (unsweetened)do	9, 185 225, 988	6, 585 140, 611	7,388 74,505	8, 237 76, 443	7, 299 123, 180	8, 195 225, 802	9, 540 390, 517	7, 975 417, 013	7, 842 480, 266	8,354 408,805	7, 190 493, 073	7, 519 446, 641	8, 320 382, 563
Exports: Condensed (sweetened)	1, 262	6, 856	3, 215	4, 729	2,301	2,656	1, 528	2, 321	1,665	1, 484	1, 361	1,071	
Evaporated (unsweetened)do.	6, 048 10, 80	5, 731 10, 80	7, 025 10. 80	5, 676 10. 80	8, 296	8.031	10, 351	10, 570	9,029	5, 764	12, 342	7, 740	
Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case Evaporated (unsweetened)do Fluid milk:	6. 19	6. 25	10.80 6.34	6.38	$\begin{array}{c} 10.80\\ 6.39\end{array}$	10, 80 6, 32	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
Production ‡mil. of lb Utilization in mfd. dairy productsdo	7,797	8, 178 2, 706	8, 170 2, 731	9, 494 3, 292	$10.129 \\ 3,823$	$12,049 \\ 5,061$	11, 956 4, 972	11, 039 4, 439	10,210 4,062	9,060 3,558	8, 578 3, 247	7, 797 2, 768	8, 176 3, 250
Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb Dry milk:	5, 43	5.44	5.48	5.46	5.33	5.26	5.23	5.33	5.43	5. 55	5.66	5. 70	5.63
Production: ‡ Dry whole milkthous. of lb Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	6, 157 35, 960	7, 415 45, 350	6, 830 49, 250	8, 540 67, 800	8, 945	11,035 120.850	13, 570	9, 950	9, 900	6, 175	5, 475	4, 840	5, 810
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: Dry whole milk	17, 917	43, 330 16, 765	14, 625	13, 343	82, 050 14, 558	120, 850	115, 875 18, 946	85, 300 21, 385	70, 650 23, 602	50, 590 22, 306	45, 100 20, 210	43, 000 17, 009	65, 950 15, 269
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do Exports:	42, 265	29, 677	24.327	34, 566	54, 691	108, 457	150, 703	161, 821	167, 576	153, 634	135, 012	124, 344	127, 576
Dry whole milkdo Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	4, 932 2, 508	3, 663 1, 639	3, 494 7, 908	5, 371 4, 305	2, 499 4, 415	2, 842 9, 839	5, 118 2, 303	3, 453 3, 567	2, 921 5, 824	2, 599 2, 515	3, 186 3, 365	3, 695 4, 196	
Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human food), U S. averagedol. per lb	. 151	. 152	. 156	. 159	. 163	. 163	. 163	. 165	. 165	. 167	.166	. 166	. 164
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES													
Apples: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu	1 110. 660												² 92, 696
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of bu Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads	2, 856 22, 113 11, 839	2, 449 16, 014 11, 548	2,047 10,753 10,472	2.008 5,983	1,450 2,894	935 1,037	283 282	405 153	289 238	1,439 6,221	5,520 26,892	7 2, 609 7 24, 941	2, 712 20, 198
Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous, of Ib	496, 386	465, 137	10, 472 471, 101	11, 397 466, 735	11, 218 475, 636	12, 605 537, 679	9. 561 580, 264	9, 709 593, 518	5, 994 578 690	5, 131	5, 345	⁷ 6, 417	13, 301
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month	498, 340	444, 409	398, 699	348, 023	313, 708	301, 739	336, 911	385, 494	578, 699 463, 011	556, 897 530, 091	532, 993 r 576, 522	r 493, 402 r 569, 974	458, 833 536, 504
Potatoes, white: Production (crop estimate) [‡] thous. of bu	¹ 320, 519										010,044	000, 974	2 347, 504
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York)	16, 378	18, 556	22, 043	24, 138	13, 534	12, 825	24, 094	13, 037	12, 335	16, 473	21, 436	r 17, 274	18,093
dol. per 100 lb 7 Revised 1 Revised estimate. 2 December	5. 540	6.875	6.660	6.025	5.820 (5.570	4.844	6.708	7.025	6.188	4.792	5.481	4.973

⁷ Revised ¹ Revised estimate. ² December 1 estimate. ³ Figures beginning July 1952 exclude production of wines and vermouth; for July 1951-June 1952, such production totaled 91,000 gallons. ⁴ Figures beginning July 1952 exclude products prior to November 1950 are available upon request as follows: Beginning 1949 for butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk solids; beginning 1950 for condensed and evaporated milk and dry whole milk. Revisions for fluid milk (January 1940-February 1951) will be shown later. Revised estimates for production of potatoes for 1944-49 are Shown in corresponding note in the September 1952 Survey. ³ OFigures beginning 1950 represent whole milk only; earlier data cover both whole and skimmed milk.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						195	2					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	FC	ODST	UFFS	AND 1	говас	CO-C	Continu	ıed	·				
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	1												
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal thous. of bu.	48, 220	54, 239	54, 902	68, 928	50, 863	52, 905	37, 529	28, 794	35, 649	38, 420	44, 716	40, 261	
	1 1		9, 481	7, 787	7, 194	7,909	6,172	10, 110					² 227, 008
Stocks, domestic, end of month:	8, 039 25, 483	9, 710 22, 042	9, 481 21, 005	19, 160	16, 385	14,646	14,798	10, 110	23, 234 17, 899	11, 264 20, 085	8, 613 * 18, 989	8, 294 16, 967	7,659 13,415
On farmstdo Exports, including maltdo	* 124, 046 2, 995	930	3, 903	77,962 4,024	2, 305	1, 187	r ² 38, 046 880	3, 560	5, 575	7 132, 890 6, 195	4, 415	3, 829	99,177
Barley: Production (crop estimate)‡do Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercialdo On farms‡do Exports, including maltdo Príces, wholesale (Minneapolis): No. 2, maltingdol. per bu No. 3, straightdo	1. 593 1. 440	$1.638 \\ 1.471$	1.549 1.407	$1.492 \\ 1.331$	$1.423 \\ 1.308$	$1.443 \\ 1.234$	1.530 1.316	$1.612 \\ 1.430$	1, 709 1, 648	$1.626 \\ 1.480$	1. 631 1. 545	1. 598 1. 505	$1.612 \\ 1.457$
Corn: Production (crop estimate) ‡mil. of bu-	1 2,899 9,238	10, 858	10,002	10, 486	10, 745	10,487	9,964	9, 557	10 104	11 000	10.005	10, 769	² 3, 307 9, 965
Control Production (crop estimate)‡mil. of bu Grindings, wet processthous. of bu Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial	34, 498	44,823	10, 002 32, 248	27, 248	18, 316	10, 487 17, 358	20,041	14, 293	10, 194 18, 206	11,006 21,567	12,095 48,645	56, 549	33, 489
Commercial do	r 51, 954 r 1, 892. 2	58,785	* 63, 778	61,849 • 1,052.7	50, 173	* 40, 813	32, 526 7 599. 7	20,772	17, 167	18,186 \$ 171.4	* 31, 204	60, 880	62, 039 2, 173. 2
	10, 165	8, 197 (4)	4, 521 1, 998	10, 437 (4)	7, 532 1, 868	6, 859 (4)	4, 237 1, 900	3, 314 (4)	2, 854 (4)	5, 275 (4)	7, 237	16,005 (4)	(4)
No. 3, white (Chicago)dol. per bu No. 3, yellow (Chicago)do Weighted average, 5 markets, all gradesdo	1, 926 1, 699	1. 913 1. 597	1.802 1.587	1.847 1.637	1.818 1.731	1.842 1.756	1.830 1.763	1.808 1.735	1. 808 1. 764	1.760 1.716	1. 586 1. 571	1. 575 1. 569	1.630 1.597
Oats: Production (crop estimate):mil. of bu Beceleta principal marketsthous of bu	¹ 1, 321 9, 450	6, 420	5, 826	6,805	6,602	11, 715	9,130	21,604	22,030	10,705	5, 573	4, 735	² 1, 268 13, 979
Production (crop estimate)t mil. of bu- Receipts, principal markets thous. of bu- Stocks, domestic, end of month: do do	26, 931	21, 186	17,065	11, 785	9,057	r 11, 966	16,038	24, 101	30, 814	34,204	r 30, 140	26, 546	25, 041
On farmst	7 845, 476 254 1. 045	208 . 992	503 . 912	7 519, 236 778 . 931	$\begin{array}{r}215\\.887\end{array}$	588 . 908	³ 245, 772 378 . 833	328 . 829	319 . 865	r 1,006,932 223 . 920	312 . 907	278 . 904	791,661
Rice: Production (crop estimate)‡thous, of bu	1 101, 771												2 108, 133
California: Receipts, domestic, roughthous. of lb Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	89, 767 76, 982	120,540 80,214	131, 132 129, 926	$120,622 \\73,485$	$50, 534 \\ 65, 063$	65,414 35,882	74,247 33,526	28, 695 36, 124	23, 302 41, 993	12, 593 3, 298	177, 837 61, 546	154, 481 66, 808	110, 166
		76, 825	42, 642	54, 187	25, 175	32, 838	48, 200	30, 032	7, 276	12,153	65, 882	107, 170	90,015
Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): Receipts, rough, at millsthous. of lb	199, 749 177, 402	209, 432 158, 633	125, 522 125, 513	129,682 181,874	187,253 217,515	134,497 277,223	91,122 211,604	11,757 108,570					
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month	676,066	642, 963	598,059	511, 299	442,860	285, 248	153,772	61,979					
stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of monththous, of 1b. Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): Receipts, rough, at mills, milled ricethous. of 1b. Shipments from mills, milled riceto Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of monththous. of 1b. Exportsto. Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.)dol. per lb.	87, 408 . 096	89, 502 . 100	193, 280 . 105	104, 199 . 105	129, 517 . 105	259, 380 . 105	121,058 .105	141, 312 . 105	51, 859 . 105	101, 657 . 104	199, 214 . 105	149, 231 . 106	.107
Rve: Production (crop estimate) [†] thous. of bu Begints principal markets [†] thous. of bu	¹ 21, 301 1, 267	741	636	864	480	1, 163	547	2,449	1,770	815	328	302	² 15, 910 2, 470
Production (crop estimate) ¹ ,thous. of bu Receipts, principal markets ¹ ,do Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month.do Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minn.)dol. per bu.	6, 344 2, 051		5, 844 1. 915	5, 321 2. 027	2,825 1.945	1, 995 1. 928	1, 278 2. 038	1, 568 1, 972	3, 210 1, 951	3, 285 1, 861	2,905 1.914	2, 698 1, 978	2, 892 1. 920
Wheat: Production (crop estimate), totaltmil. of bu	¹ 980.8 1 334.5	[.										21,291.4 2238.6
Production (crop estimate), total‡mil. of bu Spring wheatdo Winter wheatdo Receipts, principal marketsthous. of bu	1 646.3 32,396		29,072	94, 341	22, 191	23, 598	87.348	149, 329	59, 153	43,666	23, 804	21, 383	² 1, 052. 8 23, 372
Stocks, end of month:	218, 400		213, 163	* 341, 104 * 202, 169	202, 564	208,850	7 269, 976 7 195, 182	189, 545	r 190, 469	7 211, 559 7 224, 407	242, 463		
Canada (Canadian wheat)do United States, domestic, total?tdo Commercialdo	218, 333 7 852, 971 7 199, 890	163, 161	144, 640	7 517, 914 124, 865	101,851	88, 954	³ 255, 594 ³ 93, 924	279, 426	308, 618	1, 344, 121 313, 561	293, 878	276, 075	1, 102, 932
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses	7 202,001 7 113,567			112,357 80,760			² 57, 879 ³ 39, 568			r 365, 177 r 150, 243			311, 409 128, 199
Merchant millsdo On farmstdo Exports, total, including flourdo Whete onlydo		44, 900 41, 297	46, 780 42, 139	* 197, 895 53, 349 49, 049	39, 759 36, 154	41, 733 38, 565	³ 63,079 31,812 27,602	21, 417 17, 232	$26,831 \\ 23,385$	$ \begin{array}{r} 130, 243 \\ 510, 819 \\ 26, 716 \\ 22, 305 \end{array} $	32, 693 29, 081	20, 149 16, 146	399, 412
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis)													
dol. per budodo No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City)do No. 2, red winter (St. Louis)do	2, 568 2, 541 2, 625	$\begin{array}{c} 2.546 \\ 2.519 \\ 2.555 \\ 2.555 \end{array}$	2, 505 2, 492 2, 547	$\begin{array}{c} 2.540 \\ 2.496 \\ 2.492 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.503 \\ 2.492 \\ 2.440 \end{array}$	2. 485 2. 446 (⁴)	2.505 2.306 2.104	2. 547 2. 251 2. 154	2, 447 2, 323 2, 211	2. 470 2. 409 2. 288	$\begin{array}{c} 2.504 \\ 2.416 \\ 2.329 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.541 \\ 2.458 \\ 2.306 \end{array}$	2. 533 2. 445 2. 329
Weighted avg., 6 markets, all gradesdo Wheat flour:	2.488	2. 471	2. 422	2.436	2.414	2.405	2.350	2.314	2. 413	2.474	2. 519	2. 567	2. 568
Production: Flourthous. of sacks (100 lb.)_	18,386	21, 212	18, 519	17,920	18,065	17, 599	18, 101	19,099	19, 177	19,714	21,081	18,671	18,990
Operations, percent of capacity Offalshort tons_ Grindings of wheatthous. of bu	82.0 375,647 43,333	86. 4 429, 296 49, 683	79. 1 376, 243 43, 337	76. 5 364, 216 42, 025	73.6362,80442,217	75.3 352,881 41,096	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 7 377, 270 43, 458	79.3 380,000 44,107
Stocks held by mills, end of month thous. of sacks (100 lb.)_	4, 701			5,033			4, 360			4,834			44, 107
Exportsdo Prices, wholesale: Spring, short patents (Minneapolis)*	2. 328	* 1, 545	1, 992	1,845	1, 547	1,360	1,807	1, 796	1, 479	1, 893	1, 551	1,718	
Spring, snort patents (Minicapolis)" dol. per sack (100 lb. Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City)*do_	6.044 5.710		5.865 5.575	5.720 5.650	5. 675 5. 600	5. 585 5. 500	5. 630 5. 325	5, 590 5, 225	5, 505 5, 225	5.390 5.375	7 5. 635 7 5. 500	* 5.830 * 5.625	5. 824 5. 528

White, hard, short patents (Kalkas (Ly) -100-1) 0.710 0.0000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.00

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						19	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	TOBAC	со—с	ontinu	ed			·		
LIVESTOCK													
Cattle and calves: Slaughter (Federally inspected): Calvesthous. of animalsdo Cattledodo Receipts, principal marketsdo	344 998 1, 533	382 1,096 1,648	343 985 1, 481	397 927 1, 473	405 938 1, 581	388 1,009 1,593	392 966 1, 584	430 1, 100 1, 898	426 1,135 2,078	496 1, 215 2, 641	602 1, 390 3, 101	510 1, 151 2, 379	523 1, 252 2, 023
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale: Beef steers (Chicago)dol, per 100 lb Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do	200 34. 59 30. 45	1, 048 133 34. 25 31. 19	1, 481 158 33. 78 32. 06	1, 473 143 33. 41 31. 99	1, 331 128 33, 39 31, 32	1, 353 155 33. 29 32. 06	1, 304 152 32. 22 27. 21	1, 320 185 32, 53 25, 24	2, 078 338 32, 52 25, 17	2, 041 563 32, 19 23, 57	3, 101 1, 088 32. 09 22. 76	2, 379 667 31. 37 22. 31	2, 023 250 28. 77 20. 50
Calves, vealers (Chicago)do Hogs: Slaughter (Federally inspected)	36.00	36. 50	37.00	38, 50	37.00	36.75	34. 50	32.00	32.00	31. 50	33.00	33.00	29.02
thous. of animals. Receipts, principal marketsdo Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)	6, 912 4, 174	6, 835 4, 373	5, 779 3, 626	5, 776 3, 561	5, 281 3, 163	4, 482 2, 800	4, 259 2, 771	3, 641 2, 268	3, 592 2, 203	4, 290 2, 540	5, 492 3, 099	5, 772 3, 326	7, 251 4, 233
dol. per 100 lb Hog-corn ratio bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb. of live hog Sheep and lambs:	17.74 r 10.5	17. 42 10. 4	17. 07 10. 4	16. 56 10. 1	16. 58 9. 8	19.61 11.8	19. 25 11. 2	19.96 11.6	19.98 12.1	19.11 11.2	18. 55 12. 2	16.76 11.5	16. 52 10. 7
Slaughter (Federally inspected) thous of animals Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo	810 946 119	1,042 1,150 123	990 971 109	971 988 119	941 1,068 131	939 1, 070 141	926 1, 045 133	908 1,067 176	1,020 1,455 479	1, 243 2, 119 722	1, 427 2, 228 788	1,069 1,289 319	1,218 1,267 203
Prices, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do	30, 75 30, 50	30. 25 (¹)	28.00 (¹)	26.88 (1)	28. 88 (¹)	28. 12 (¹)	28. 38 (¹)	28. 38 24. 25	28.62 24.63	25.50 23.10	23.88 21.25	22.62 20.50	21.62 19.18
MEATS												1	-
Total meats (including lard): Production (inspected slaughter)mil. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	1, 866 966 108	1, 977 1, 146 113	1, 715 1, 264 115	1, 656 1, 313 94	1, 557 1, 320 65	$1,476 \\ 1,201 \\ 62$	1, 444 1, 161 44	1, 418 983 49	$1,395 \\ 825 \\ 50$	1, 527 696 37	1,819 636 55	1,742 r 779 59	2, 127 1, 076
Beef and veal: Production (inspected slaughter)thous, of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice	585, 399 234, 679 850	$\begin{array}{c} 656,307\ 256,247\ 660 \end{array}$	593, 420 265, 700 1, 006	557,237 267,437 1,116	566, 992 252, 350 892	610, 297 224, 432 1, 636	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	735, 078 301, 001
(600-700 lbs.) (New York)dol. per lb Lamb and mutton: Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	. 579 37, 915 13, 720	. 571 50, 536 13, 840	. 562 48, 986 13, 532	. 560 48, 201 14, 896	. 564 45, 703 13, 067	. 559 45, 306 16, 141	. 540 41, 392 14, 902	. 534 38, 601 11, 814	. 559 43, 880 11, 318	. 562 52, 839 12, 553	. 556 61, 726 16, 002	. 545 47, 505 r 17, 580	. 514 56, 616 22, 631
Pork, including lard, production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Pork, excluding lard: Production (inspected slaughter)do	1, 242, 339 905, 863	1, 269, 791 931, 607	1, 072, 252 771, 472	1, 050, 706 759, 957	944, 623 682, 678	820, 518 594, 319	819, 934 601, 250	720, 191 525, 855	681, 587 506, 990	760, 409 571, 228	955, 425 715, 279	765, 850	1, 335, 205 984, 200
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked, compositedol. per lb	548, 604 11, 257 . 544	704, 992 10, 337 . 546	793, 870 7, 675 . 527	822,006 8,512 .526	823, 741 7, 997 . 531	727, 665 8, 655 . 531	685, 033 9, 285 . 569	542,707 10,833 .585	407, 558 5, 892 . 616	290, 931 5, 673 . 571	234, 894 5, 768 . 569	r 319, 643 7, 386 . 552	508, 091
Fresh loins, 8-12 lb. average (New York)do Lard: Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	. 427 246, 363 53, 614	. 433 248, 037 49, 284	. 423 220, 934 53, 816	. 448 213, 346 70, 803	. 430 191, 803 88, 821	. 550 165, 818 105, 749	. 535 160, 274 132, 041	. 552 141, 823 132, 583	. 612 127, 696 124, 296	. 569 138, 047 109, 157	. 515 175, 664 78, 992	. 449 194, 381 7 85, 925	. 402 256, 269 117, 682
Exportsdo Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb POULTRY AND EGGS	88, 194 . 190	96, 445 . 175	100, 339 . 175	79, 627 . 153	51, 552 . 145	46, 395 . 145	29, 038 . 145	32, 421 . 140	37, 288 . 138	26, 611 . 143	43, 043 . 143	46, 638	. 113
Poultry:													
Receipts, 5 markets thous, of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)§.dol. per lb. Eggs:	76, 887 302, 151 . 284	35, 651 300, 000 . 275	35, 067 270, 397 . 295	42 , 273 232, 832 . 295	41, 462 194, 965 . 258	58, 058 185, 688 . 225	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, 745 287, 073 . 262
Production, farm	4, 793 429	5, 409 894	5, 716 1, 681	6, 441 2, 325	6, 191 2, 220	5, 983 2, 037	5, 032 1, 427	4, 463 1, 571	4,155 1,140	4, 108 1, 069	4, 402 758	4, 510 957	5, 063 685
Shell	141 67, 200 . 496	238 53, 055 . 398	942 60, 576 . 364	1, 596 84, 295 . 382	2, 184 111, 185 . 396	3, 184 145, 863 . 359	3, 357 166, 419 . 404	2, 728 163, 359 . 525	2,169 144,326 .553	1,709 123,661 .553	1,000 95,333 .631	r 393 r 72, 462 . 560	156 50, 497 . 489
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS													
Confectionery, manufacturers' sales*_thous. of dol. Cocoa: Importslong tonslong tons Drice uphelesele Acces (New York) dol not the	93,000 16,747	89, 249 32, 672	84, 067 27, 023	78, 125 30, 307	74, 423 24, 020	60, 318 28, 764	54, 335 28, 764	47, 200 12, 977	60, 948 9, 043	99, 443 8, 705	113, 374 4, 210	101, 012 13, 272	101, 394
Price, wholesale, Accra (New York)dol. per lb Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags To United Statesdo	. 326 1, 609 945 689	. 331 1, 604 871 658	. 358 1, 331 758 955	. 384 1, 521 899 966	. 381 1, 015 626 850	. 384 953 566 756	. 378 1, 024 624 691	. 381 1, 177 719 579	. 354 1, 455 924 605	. 333 1, 601 1, 045 889	* . 340 1, 456 846 611	, 318 1, 450 893 529	. 308 1, 453 817 691
Importsdododododododododododofish:	2, 048 . 541	1, 978 . 550	2, 280 . 550	2, 042 . 548	1, 707 . 535	1, 126 . 533	1, 227 . 530	1, 408 . 545	1, 454 . 548	1, 870 . 545	1, 615 . 540	1, 394 . 535	. 538
Landings, fresh fish, 5 portsthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	25, 946 168, 792	23, 139 148, 113	29, 224 125, 704	37, 963 113, 996	51, 478 113, 544	58, 606 123, 762	72, 504 152, 396	76, 851 176, 254	64, 754 183, 826	54, 114 190, 493	49, 126 200, 944	31, 529 7 210, 658	192, 817

Revised. 1 No quotation.
 Series revised to represent quotations for heavy type.
 New series. Compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, representing estimated total sales by manufacturers of confectionery and competitive chocolate products. The figures exclude sales of chocolate coatings and cocca 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.
 The revised data for July 1949-October 1950, see note marked "\$" on p. S-29 of the January 1952 SURVEY.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						19	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	говас	со—с	ontinu	ıed					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.				•			-						
Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous. of Spanish tons United States:	427	718	1, 883	3, 033	4, 033	4, 423	4, 388	3, 970	3, 645	3, 320	2, 895	2, 620	2, 170
Deliveries and supply (raw basis): Production and receipts: Production	$\begin{array}{r} 472,810\\ 164,866\\ 155,925 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 84,442\\ 364,959\\ 72,083\end{array}$	32, 439 293, 390 40, 217	$24,680 \\ 692,525 \\ 221,145$	29, 006 596, 991 180, 047	$18,150 \\ 673,682 \\ 200,747$	46, 465 503, 896 142, 458	34, 190 617, 564 167, 422	9, 971 573, 936 177, 671	91, 126 725, 621 237, 299	602, 545 387, 590 273, 166	732, 540 226, 961 108, 362	388, 838 194, 724 123, 853
Deliveries, total	* 541, 391 * 521, 268 * 20, 123	$581, 376 \\ 578, 699 \\ 2, 677$	$544, 553 \\542, 900 \\1, 653$	$862,480 \\ 860,405 \\ 2,075$	$\begin{array}{c} 612,641\\ 608,995\\ 3,646\end{array}$	596,990 595,062 1,928	896, 355 894, 103 2, 252	758,308755,0613,247	734, 684 731, 376 3, 308	744, 355 742, 146 2, 209	680, 035 677, 919 2, 116	7 519, 868 7 518, 373 7 1, 495	596, 070 593, 793 2, 277
Exports, refined sugar	7 1.751 18,264	$\substack{1,613\\-867}$	$1,473 \\ 1,122$	$1,241 \\ 11,522$	$\substack{1,\ 283\\25,\ 423}$	1,400 31,620	1, 114 28, 369	$917 \\ 6,116$	831 2, 525	697 649	$1,045 \\ 12,376$	$1,518 \\ 562$	1, 602
Raw sugar, totaldo From Cubado From Philippine Islandsdo	75, 340 74, 217 1, 120	$246,416 \\ 223,704 \\ 22,708$	$275, 173 \\ 232, 234 \\ 42, 938$	$\begin{array}{c} 398,577\\ 307,151\\ 91,394 \end{array}$	$344,860 \\ 281,355 \\ 62,886$	$\begin{array}{c} 436,800\\ 310,072\\ 126,728 \end{array}$	358 007 198, 421 159, 587	356,970 208,611 148,359	345, 357 245, 485 82, 308	$\begin{array}{c} 305,205\\240,343\\63,861\end{array}$	$124,473 \\96,836 \\17,875$	120, 331 102, 213 9, 599	
Refined sugar, totaldo From Cubado Prices (New York):	1 0	$10,221 \\ 10,220$	22,073 21,873	$27,245 \\ 26,895$	52,053 51,403	$31,464 \\ 30,664$	$36, 198 \\ 35, 524$	38, 106 33, 287	43, 038 41, 012	46, 738 43, 590	40, 675 35, 160	2,618	
Raw, wholesaledol per lb	. 058	. 058 . 483	. 059 . 480	. 063	.062 , 489	. 062 . 492	. 066 . 492	. 066 . 494	. 064	. 065	.066	. 064	. 060
Renned: Retaildol per 5 lb Wholesaledol per lb Tea, importsthous. of lb.	.081 6,713	. 465 . 081 7, 769	. 480 . 080 6, 659	. 080 9,855	. 489 . 085 8, 798	. 085 7, 132	. 085 7, 044	. 086 8, 482	. 086 8,094	. 495 . 086 . 9, 506	. 086	. 495 . 086 5, 530	. 085
TOBACCO													
Leaf: Production (crop estimate)‡mil. of lb Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quar-	1 2, 331			••••						1			2 2, 20
ter, totalmil. of lb Domestic:	4, 271						3, 828		- -			-	
Cigar leafdo Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscel- laneous domesticmil. of lb	350	1		. 402 3, 648			387 3, 244						
Foreign grown: Cigar leafdo	18			19			19			18			
Cigarette tobacco	170 60, 623	33, 836 8, 572	$29,752 \\ 8,862$	$ \begin{array}{r} 176 \\ 25,891 \\ 7,466 \end{array} $	18, 126 7, 685	27, 078 8, 978	179 27,497 7,987	26, 087 8, 966	34, 730 9, 619	161 50, 451	41, 777 9, 584	43, 055 9, 226	
Manufactured products: Production, manufactured tobacco, totaldo Chewing, plug, and twistdo Smokingdo Snuffdo Consumption (withdrawals):	- 5,739	19,8847,5168,6193,749	18, 553 7, 253 7, 826 3, 473	17, 912 6, 705 7, 729 3, 478	18, 048 6, 898 7, 852 3, 298	18, 892 7, 328 8, 456 3, 109	18, 444 7, 324 7, 995 3, 126	16, 319 6, 827 7, 230 2, 263	18, 554 7, 011 8, 373 3, 170	20, 051 7, 366 9, 406 3, 279	21, 342 7, 936 9, 781 3, 625	6,378 6,843	
Cigareites (small): Tax-free	3, 508 23, 847 367, 906	4, 141 33, 133 494, 556	2,974 29,308 446,560	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 107 \\ 29,878 \\ 478,101 \end{array}$	2, 889 31, 774 491, 964	3, 348 32, 920 496, 512	2, 365 34, 511 496, 450	2, 833 33, 837 504, 045	4, 366 35, 972 485, 006	34, 950 526, 696	4, 294 37, 372 624, 867	3, 408 30, 386 497, 950	2, 859 30, 060 438, 744
Exports, cigarettes	14, 353 1, 443	1, 517	18, 490 1, 215	16, 759 1, 566	18,076 941	18, 331 1, 492	18, 443 1, 043	15, 744 1, 329	18, 787 1, 810		21, 392 1, 304	15,357 1,244	14, 98
dol. per thous.	3. 555	1	3. 555	3. 555	3. 555	3. 555	3. 555	3. 555	3. 555	3, 555	3. 555	3, 555	3. 355
		L	EATH	ER AN	D PRO		1' S	<u> </u>	1		·····	1	
HIDES AND SKINS		1											
Imports, total hides and skins ‡ thous, of lb.	11, 426	12,972	10, 717	10, 388	16, 447	12,771	19, 148	19, 460	16,003	11,963	13.759	9,134	

HIDES AND SKINS					1					1			
Imports, total hides and skins ‡thous. of lb Calf and kip skinsthous. of pieces Cattle hides ‡do. Goatskins ‡do. Sheep and lamb skinsdo Prices, wholesale (Chicago):	$11, 426 \\ 110 \\ 116 \\ 1, 864 \\ 1, 133$	$12,972\\81\\186\\2,367\\668$	10,717 26 109 1,613 880	10, 388 27 74 1, 770 1, 998	$16, 447 \\ 169 \\ 128 \\ 1, 812 \\ 3, 228$	$12,771 \\ 127 \\ 239 \\ 2,015 \\ 1,565$	19, 148 164 133 2, 419 4, 224	$19,460 \\ 211 \\ 232 \\ 3,416 \\ 1,903$	$16,003 \\ 209 \\ 75 \\ 2,648 \\ 2,520$	11,963194902,8041,100	13, 759 97 45 2, 796 2, 059	142 21 2, 381	
Calfskins, packer, heavy, 9½/15 lbs.* dol. per lb Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lbs.*do	. 379 . 188	. 400 . 140	. 375 . 133	$^{.325}_{.128}$. 275 . 103	. 388 . 143	. 388 . 148	. 425 . 155	. 450 . 175	. 475 . 160	. 488 . 160	. 513 . 170	. 488 . 165
LEATHER													
Production: Calf and kipthous. of skins. Cattle hidethous. of hides Goat and kidthous. of skins. Sheep and lambdo Exports: Sole leather:	601 1, 555 2, 066 1, 881	717 1, 880 2, 614 2, 047	805 1, 862 2, 513 2, 279	732 1, 753 2, 430 2, 081	792 1, 782 2, 440 2, 102	703 1, 880 2, 337 2, 291	769 1, 827 2, 417 2, 315	685 1, 610 2, 595 1, 911	914 1, 910 2, 293 2, 718	967 1, 879 2, 338 2, 555	r 1, 046 2, 224 r 2, 939 2, 953	847 1, 959 2, 577 2, 441	
Bends, backs, and sides thous. of lb Offal, including belting offaldo Upper leather	82	8 43 1, 549	27 113 1, 925	$\begin{array}{c} 60 \\ 76 \\ 2,482 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 49 \\ 2, 587 \end{array} $	$10 \\ 20 \\ 2, 436$	25 35 2, 270	56 73 2, 134	39 45 2, 798	75 51 2, 288	25 92 3, 125	24 13 2, 512	
Sole, bends, light, f. o. b. tannery*dol. per lb	. 780	. 760	³ .740	. 710	. 670	. 670	. 705	. 705	. 710	. 695	. 690	r. 685	. 705
Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f. o. b. tan- nery*dol. per sq. ft		-	3.842	. 842	. 835	. 805	. 848	. 873	. 890	. 928	. 938	r. 955	. 987
T Davies d 1 Deviged estimate 2 Decembe	n 1 actimate	- 3 S D 04	dification of	hangadiaar	lior data no	at strigtly	comparabl	0					

⁷ Revised. ¹ Revised estimate. ² December 1 estimate. ³ Specification changed; earlier data not strictly comparable. †Revisions for tobacco (1944-49) are shown in note marked "\$" in the September 1952 SURVEY; those for the indicated series for hides and skins (1950) in note marked "‡" in the October ¹New series. Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Fureau of Labor Statistics; data prior to August 1951 for sole leather and prior to February 1951 for upper will be shown later.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						19	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	I	EATH	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	`S—Co	ntinue	d				<u> </u>	
LEATHER MANUFACTURES													
Shoes and slippers:‡ Production, totalthous. of pairs_	32, 227	41, 306	42, 518	43, 967	43, 082	41, 436	39, 747	38, 520	46, 552	44,100	46, 341	38, 932	
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, totalthous. of pairs.	28, 794	38, 290	39, 133	40, 142	38, 879	37, 248	35, 408	33, 946	40, 703	37, 842	39, 185	32, 659	
By types of uppers: d All leatherdo Part leather and nonleatherdo	25,511 3,283	$33,694 \\4,596$	$34,081 \\ 5,052$	$34,408 \\5,734$	$32,658 \\ 6,221$	$31,536 \\ 5,712$	30, 735 4, 673	29, 938 4, 008	$36,385 \\ 4,318$	33, 906 3, 936	35, 057 4, 128	29, 080 3, 579	
By kinds: Men'sdo	7,023	8, 577	8, 541	8, 531	8,613	8,462	8,279	7,256	8,986	8,775	9, 339	7,866	
Youths' and boys'do Women's do	1,068 13,740 4,356	$1,263 \\ 19,676 \\ 5,623$	1,371 20,365 5,667	1,374 21,191 5,785	$1,369 \\ 20,363 \\ 5,292$	$1,492 \\18,973 \\5,168$	$1,586 \\ 17,926 \\ 4,728$	1,485 18,385 4,393	1,949 21,910	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,826 \\ 19,419 \\ 5,040 \end{array} $	1,709 19,446	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1,442\\ 15,580\\ 4,882 \end{array} $	
Misses' and children'sdo Infants' and babies'do Slippers for houseweardo	2,607	3, 151 2, 511	3, 189 2, 851	3, 261 3, 277	3, 242 3, 647	3, 153 3, 626	2, 889 3, 816	4, 333 2, 427 4, 070	5, 135 2, 723 5, 249	2,782 5,638	5, 553 3, 138 6, 442	4, 882 2, 889 5, 668	
A thleticdo Other footweardo	176 225	$216 \\ 289$	233 301	223 325	216 340	209 353	$ 181 \\ 342 $	169 335	234 366	264 356	286 428	237 368	
Exports§do Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. factory:* Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, cattle hide	. 302	219	321	400	386	352	280	246	331	386	433	346	
upper, Goodyear weltdol. per pair_ Women's oxfords (nurses'), side upper, Good-	5. 523	5. 523	5. 523	5. 523	5. 311	5.126	5.126	5.126	5. 126	5.126	5.126	r 5. 151	5. 212
year weltdol. per pairdol. per pai	4. 678 3. 890	4. 678 3. 801	4.861 3.767	4.861	4. 678	4. 646	4. 646 3. 700	4. 479 3. 700	4. 479 3. 700	4.479 3.700	4. 479 3. 700	r 4. 529 3. 700	4. 632 3. 716
		LUN	IBER	AND N	IANUI	FACTU	RES		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
LUMBER—ALL TYPES	1												
Exports, total sawmill products	80, 437 160, 885	1 45, 873 142, 814	94, 248 168, 653	69, 868 203, 316	75, 651 190, 425	68,990 209,112	61,137 221,006	47, 533 183, 140	65, 135 200, 342	48, 534 227, 340	40, 949 255, 581	$\begin{array}{r} 44,363\\241,379\end{array}$	
National Lumber Manufacturers Association:⊕ Production, totalmil, bd, ft.	2,494	2,743	2, 805	2,958	3,162	3,030	3,158	3, 196	3, 398	3, 464	3, 528	r 3, 030	2,883
Hardwoodsdo Softwoodsdo	558	567 2, 176	$626 \\ 2,179 \\ 2,270 \\ 2,270 \\ 3,270 $	670 2,288	$612 \\ 2,550 \\ 2017$	604 2, 426	614 2, 544	630 2, 566	705 2, 693	701 2,763	692 2,836	r 691 r 2, 339	618 2, 264
Shipments, total	2,402 518 1,884	$2,777 \\ 574 \\ 2,203$	2,879 631 2,248	$2,950 \\ 645 \\ 2,305$	$3,217 \\ 612 \\ 2,605$	$2,996 \\ 604 \\ 2,392$	2, 999 558 2, 441	3, 030 569 2, 461	3, 305 656 2, 649	3,450 685 2,764	3,496 720 2,776	3,001 708 2,293	2,857 630 2,227
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month, totalmil. bd. ft_	8,110	8, 206	8,127	8,106	8,016	8,046	8,204	8,343	8, 436	8,451	8, 509	8, 477	8, 481
Hardwoodsdodododo	2, 952 5, 158	$3,082 \\ 5,124$	3, 077 5, 050	3, 075 5, 031	3, 075 4, 941	3,075 4,971	$3, 131 \\ 5, 073$	3, 192 5, 151	3, 241 5, 195	3, 256 5, 194	3, 228 5, 281	3, 211 5, 266	3, 199 5, 282
SOFTWOODS Douglas fir:⊕													
Orders, new	755 904 717	883 1,030 799	814 1,001 830	806 961 860	906 904 919	727 848 746	775 828 829	900 990 778	865 921 920	913 812 961	919 758 943	768 755 795	804 820 816
Shipments dododododo	668 924	752	833 968	835 993	949 903	771 878	784 923	727 948	920 920 948	1,007	945 929 945	759 982	733
Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft. Sawed timber	43, 652 14, 856	15, 250 9, 110	55, 541 17, 657	37, 254 9, 292	43, 300 19, 090	32, 496 10, 498	$31,621 \\ 7,121$	19, 542 8, 886	36, 450 12, 369	$18,856 \\ 7,268$	$15,900 \\ 7,462$	14, 100 4, 156	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc	28, 796	6, 140	37, 884	27, 962	24, 210	21, 998	24, 500	10, 656	24, 081	11, 588	8,438	9, 954	
dol, per M bd. ft. Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft.	81, 368	81. 508	82.467	82.887	85. 239	84.840	84.840	86.303	86. 436	86. 576	86. 576	* 86. 310	₽ 84. 946
Southern pine:⊕	128. 209 522	126. 575	126. 575 712	125. 432	125. 759	124. 942 749	122.868	121. 234	120.418	120.418	120.418	* 122.051	P 124. 504
Orders, new mil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	310 595	$748 \\ 312 \\ 791$	327 707	700 318 688	744 300 758	296 780	752 334 699	756 326 735	759 365 705	776 372 747	802 376 787	677 372 670	599 295 708
Shipments do Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end	549	746	697	709	762	753	714	764	720	769	798	681	676
of monthmil. bd. ftmil. bd. ftmodulesM bd. ftM bd. ftdo	1, 576 11, 665 3, 725	$1,621 \\ 8,878 \\ 1,390$	$1,631 \\ 11,975 \\ 2,595$	1,610 10,278 2,400	1,606 10,276 1,364	$1,633 \\ 11,025 \\ 5,673$	1, 618 8, 150 1, 993	$1,589 \\ 6,477 \\ 1,928$	1, 574 5, 985 1, 351	1,552 5,317 1,152	1, 541 4, 300 1, 104	1,530 6,163 1,776	1, 562
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.	7, 940	7, 488	9, 380	7,878	8,912	5, 352	6, 157	4, 549	4, 634	4,165	3,196	4, 387	
Prices, wholesale, composite: Boards, No. 2 and better, 1" x 6" x R. L.* dol, per M bd. ft.	80.797	80.642	80, 196	79. 765	79.676	79.662	78.815	79. 250	80. 260	81.483	81. 572	* 81. 921	₽ 82.060
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x S/L* dol. per M bd. ft. Western pine:⊕	155.061	155. 061	155.061	155. 061	155.061	155.061	155. 406	156.068	158. 322	158.358	158.971	158.971	p 158.971
Orders, new mil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of month do	496 716	552 684	490 472	498 465	608 602	609 501	680 548	739 610	737 656	719 675	737 657	592 613	614 628
Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks, gross, mill, end of monthdo	393 447 1,820	$335 \\ 454 \\ 1,690$	365 441 1,609	451 473 1, 585	$564 \\ 579 \\ 1,594$	592 571 1, 615	698 633 1,680	753 678 1,755	737 687 1, 805	709 650 1,864	747 706 1,905	572 561 1,855	462 550 1,767
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 com- mon, 1" x 8" dol. per M bd. ft_	78.74	78. 58	79.22	80.39	82.10	82.28	83. 51	83. 50	83. 54	83.23	81.55	7 81. 31	P 82. 62
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD													
Production thous. of sq. ft., 3%" equivalent. Shipments	176, 257 195, 384 88, 454	244,011 238,911 92,577	253,003 260,815 85,003	269, 857 269, 732 85, 350	282,864 282,070 85,800	231, 160 230, 155 86, 033	269, 066 273, 123 81 849	224,756 211,998 92,747	281, 488 274, 449	292, 489 290, 201 102, 614	r 303, 863 r 303, 237 r 103, 498	r 235, 439 r 239, 002 r 09, 507	265, 913 269, 010 95, 617
HARDWOOD FLOORING	. 08, 494	92, 011	85, 003	85, 350	85, 800	86, 033	81, 849	92, 747	101, 103	102, 614	r 103, 498	* 99, 507	95, 617
Maple, beech, and birch:	3, 150	4, 800	9 550	3,600	9 220	9 575	9.050	4 100	4.000	0 450	3 000	9.070	9.000
Orders, newM bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	12, 300	4,800 13,050 4,500	3,550 12,250 4,150	3,600 11,700 4,350	$3,550 \\ 10,700 \\ 4,300$	3,575 10,200 3,650	2, 850 9, 600 3, 400	4, 100 9, 700 3, 000	4, 050 9, 500 4, 000	3,450 9,650 3,900	3,900 9,600 4,200	3, 650 9, 600 3, 200	3,800 9,650 3,900
Shipments	3, 550 7, 575	3,750	4, 250 8, 050	3,800 8,600	3,350 9,475	3, 650 3, 650 9, 575	3, 550 9, 400	3, 675 8, 900	4,000 4,250 8,650	2,950 9,675	3,800 10,175	3, 200 3, 350 10, 000	3, 650 3, 650 10, 200

r Revised. » Preliminary. Data beginning January 1952 have been adjusted to conform to the 1952 revision of the export schedule. Revisions for January-October 1950 are available upon request. G^{*}The figures include a comparatively small number of "other footwear" which is not shown separately from shoes, sandals, etc., in the distribution by types of uppers; there are further small differences between the sum of the figures and the totals for shoes, sandals, and play shoes, because the latter, and also the distribution by kinds, include small revisions not available by types of uppers. §Excludes "special category" items. *New series. Data are compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data prior to March 1951 (February 1951 for softwoods) will be shown later. ⊕ Revised monthly data for 1948-50 will be shown later.

February 1953

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						19	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	LUN	IBER .	AND N	IANUF	ACTU	RES-	Contin	ued					
HARDWOOD FLOORING—Continued													
Oak: Orders, newM bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo. Shipmentsdo. Stocks, mill, end of monthdo.	49, 607 53, 002 64, 181 54, 554 82, 087	77, 919 56, 995 78, 657 73, 926 86, 818	87, 840 67, 795 73, 094 77, 040 82, 872	80, 919 76, 931 75, 660 77, 366 81, 168	89, 018 79, 142 82, 922 84, 643 77, 817	84, 306 78, 777 84, 953 84, 671 77, 257	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 50, 843 76, 794 74, 393 72, 004	73, 232 56, 093 72, 716 67, 982 76, 738
	I	MET	ALS A	AND M	ANUF	ACTUI	RES	<u> </u>	·		<u></u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
IRON AND STEEL													
Foreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports, totalshort tons ScrapOdo Imports, totaldo Scrap	416, 700 19, 115 257, 307 22, 013	402, 297 21, 992 235, 432 15, 169	406, 835 16, 247 182, 090 9, 285	502, 778 17, 074 148, 562 12, 115	483, 074 21, 200 119, 661 13, 441	529, 393 29, 928 99, 315 7, 635	339, 759 42, 058 92, 539 2, 829	223, 832 54, 735 89, 559 4, 805	302, 285 36, 708 111, 957 7, 601	368, 120 21, 991 142, 036 8, 024	448, 197 39, 176 221, 304 5, 133	19, 790 177, 224	
Iron and Steel Scrap	6 141	6 540	6, 241	6, 611	6,004	6,014	2, 295	2, 201	6 107	6 477	7,007	e e7e	
Consumption, total§	6, 141 3, 166 2, 975 4, 366 1, 199 3, 168	$\begin{array}{c} 6,549\\ 3,426\\ 3,123\\ 4,356\\ 1,166\\ 3,190 \end{array}$	0, 241 3, 215 3, 026 4, 697 1, 153 3, 544	$\begin{array}{c} 0, 011\\ 3, 407\\ 3, 204\\ 5, 072\\ 1, 178\\ 3, 894 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,004\\ 3,027\\ 2,977\\ 5,473\\ 1,236\\ 4,238\end{array}$	3, 034 2, 980 5, 861 1, 263 4, 598	2, 293 985 1, 309 6, 245 1, 272 4, 973	2, 201 906 1, 295 6, 590 1, 299 5, 291	$\begin{array}{c} 6,127\\ 3,060\\ 3,067\\ 7,027\\ 1,379\\ 5,648\end{array}$	6, 477 3, 270 3, 207 7, 045 1, 388 5, 658	$\begin{array}{c c} 7,007\\ 3,573\\ 3,434\\ 7,033\\ 1,428\\ 5,605\end{array}$		
Ore Iron ore:													1
All districts: Mine productionthous. of long tonsdodo	3, 682 3, 132 5, 794 7, 639 43, 711 37, 315 6, 396 656	$\begin{array}{c} 3,704\\ 2,108\\ 7,404\\ 0\\ 7,527\\ 35,927\\ 30,369\\ 5,558\\ 659\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,605\\ 2,160\\ 8,849\\ 0\\ 7,229\\ 29,207\\ 24,693\\ 4,514\\ 624\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3,714\\ 2,341\\ 10,236\\ 0\\ 8,022\\ 21,451\\ 18,082\\ 3,369\\ 674 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,073\\ 8,655\\ 10,629\\ 6,532\\ 6,616\\ 19,592\\ 16,487\\ 3,105\\ 687\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,693\\ 13,769\\ 10,551\\ 12,497\\ 6,932\\ 25,904\\ 22,230\\ 3,675\\ 699\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,552\\ 3,163\\ 8,940\\ 2,487\\ 1,403\\ 27,170\\ 22,611\\ 4,559\\ 860\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,783\\ 1,805\\ 9,906\\ 1.904\\ 1,544\\ 27,388\\ 22,904\\ 4,484\\ 726\end{array}$	14, 974 15, 992 8, 888 14, 368 7, 243 34, 137 29, 449 4, 688 847	$15,912 \\ 16,301 \\ 8,500 \\ 14,389 \\ 7,659 \\ 41,532 \\ 36,206 \\ 5,326 \\ 1,172 \\ 1,72$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,271\\ 15,588\\ 7,183\\ 13,013\\ 8,048\\ 47,839\\ 41,699\\ 6,140\\ 1,065\\ \end{array}$		427 8, 220 45, 172 39, 055
thous. of long tons	65	78	70	73	80	63	47	58	63	64	90	88	
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures Castings, gray iron:§													
Orders, unfilled, for sale thous of short tons Shipments, total	1, 847 1, 033 583	1,801 1,199 694	$1,766 \\ 1,155 \\ 655$	1,711 1,172 661	1, 614 1, 205 653	1, 459 1, 101 620	$1,446 \\ 835 \\ 502$	1, 410 636 432	1,513 1,002 602	1,451 1,119 626	$1,392 \\ 1,233 \\ 684$	$1,309 \\ 1,061 \\ 590$	
Castings, malleable iron:§ Orders, unfilled, for saleshort tonsdo Shipments, totaldodo For saledo	215, 134 76, 045 45, 543	202, 799 87, 003 54, 988	193, 061 82, 898 50, 129	196, 896 80, 960 49, 084	198, 215 89, 270 56, 337	180, 382 81, 770 51, 476	173, 353 74, 446 46, 511	166, 517 45, 266 29, 675	$\begin{array}{r} 162,832\\ 63,716\\ 39,308 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 168,367\\75,950\\45,849\end{array}$	168, 609 88, 662 52, 922	76, 099	
Pig iron: Productionthous. of short tons Consumption§do Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month§ thous. of short tons	5, 977 5, 916 1, 751	6, 040 6, 106 1, 761	5, 785 5, 756 1, 764	6, 300 6, 219 1, 789	5, 225 5, 280 1, 715	5, 492 5, 402 1, 729	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 2, 303	6, 510
Prices, wholesale: Compositedol. per long ton Basic (furnace)do Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Islanddo	53.67 52.00 52.50	53, 67 52, 00 52, 50	53, 67 52, 00 52, 50	53. 67 52. 00 52. 50	53, 67 52, 00 52, 50	53. 80 52. 00 52. 50	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 P 54, 50 P 55, 00
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures													
Steel castings: Shipments, total	$\begin{array}{c} 165,110\\ 123,448\\ 32,733\end{array}$	183, 738 139, 488 36, 650	174, 626 133, 602 31, 317	173, 694 131, 997 32, 118	175, 075 134, 325 33, 549	173, 635 132, 129 35, 227	141, 628 114, 410 30, 455	119, 036 97, 633 20, 752	150, 232 113, 997 24, 013	121, 402 19, 930	124, 626 22, 610	$\begin{array}{c c} 148, 259 \\ 110, 467 \\ 22, 287 \end{array}$	
Orders unfilled, total	$1, 410, 646 \\165, 023 \\109, 014 \\56, 009$	$1, 471, 620 \\ 190, 774 \\ 129, 761 \\ 61, 013$	$1, 464, 255 \\187, 487 \\125, 042 \\62, 445$	1, 359, 752 176, 441 127, 768 48, 673	$1. 349, 288 \\168, 286 \\125, 736 \\42, 550$	1, 318, 889 155, 840 114, 271 41, 569	$1, 248, 204 \\135, 398 \\101, 861 \\33, 537$	1, 289, 597 96, 828 69, 165 27, 663	¹ 1,399,969 ¹ 120,966 ¹ 79,535 ¹ 41,431	149,642	178, 475 130, 515	$ \begin{vmatrix} 1, 398, 762 \\ 155, 884 \\ 112, 876 \\ 43, 008 \end{vmatrix} $	
Production	8, 891 101	9, 136 99	8, 657 101	9, 404 102	7, 991 90	8, 205 89	1, 639 18	1, 627 18	8, 499 92	9,062 102		9, 439 106	10(
Composite, finished steeldol. per lb Steel billets, rerolling (producing point) dol. per short ton Structural steel (producing point)dol. per lb Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh)	. 0471 56. 00 . 0400	. 0471 56. 00 . 0400	. 0471 56. 00 . 0400	. 0471 56, 00 . 0400	. 0471 56. 00 . 0400	. 0471 56. 00 . 0400	. 0471 56. 00 . 0400	. 0476 56. 00 . 0400	.0498 59.00 .0420	. 0498 59. 00 . 0420	59.00	. 0498 59. 00 . 6420	. 0498 p 59. 00 p . 0420
dol. per long ton	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
Steel, Manufactured Products Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands Shipments do Stocks, end of monthdo	2,176	8, 126 2, 085 66	7, 570 1, 961 59	7, 737 2, 008 58	7, 484 2, 207 51	7, 052 2, 117 48	6, 406 1, 655 35	6, 502 1, 629 25	6, 133 1, 964 34			4, 884 1, 892 28	

Revised. Preliminary. 1 See note marked "4" for this page. OData beginning 1951 have been adjusted in accordance with the revised export schedule to exclude exports of tinplate, 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. (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 inclt de captive shipments. ‡For 1952, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1952, of 108,587,670 tons of steel; 1951 data are based on capacity as of January 1, 1951, of 104,229,650 tons.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the	1951						1	952					1_
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
	ME	TALS .	AND N	IANUI	FACTU	RES-	Contin	ued					
IRON AND STEEL-Continued					· · · · · ·								
Steel, Manufactured Products-Continued													
Cans. metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), totalshort tons. Fooddo Shipments for saledo Commercial closures, productionmillions. Trowns, productionthousand gross. iteel products, net shipments: Totalthous. of short tons.	235, 107140, 32594, 782203, 90277416, 9036, 411	234, 372 143, 997 90, 375 195, 980 976 22, 717 6, 589	235, 648 144, 439 91, 209 199, 445 896 24, 316 6, 358	266, 920 157, 279 109, 641 228, 841 962 25, 357 6, 890	$287, 223 \\173, 414 \\113, 809 \\240, 976 \\1, 104 \\27, 774 \\5, 922$	277, 629 175, 158 102, 471 239, 311 1, 071 30, 241 5, 947	333, 416 218, 947 114, 469 287, 127 1, 010 30, 773 1, 250	423, 894 293, 370 130, 524 388, 040 998 28, 531 1, 414	465, 820 348, 906 116, 914 421, 221 1, 126 29, 462 6, 312	460, 155 348, 500 111, 655 405, 368 1, 146 33, 060 6, 542	355, 341 240, 159 115, 182 304, 836 1, 229 33, 467 7, 156	r 245, 036 r 152, 116 r 92, 920 r 207, 193 992 24, 875 6, 648	256, 2 158, 6 97, 1 218, 3 1, 1 27, 0
Bars, hot rolled—Carbon and alloy	748 162 313 777 708 146 1, 590 154	797 168 285 811 707 156 1,644 180	757 158 268 795 711 138 1,534 158	801 193 317 872 784 162 1,609 156	693 144 292 718 658 128 1, 434 143	740 740 158 305 723 637 133 1,484 140	123 28 55 182 110 11 321 62	130 35 120 152 107 3 425 59	744 188 306 717 680 121 1, 567 127	787 787 181 352 797 649 148 1,639 156	, 186 197 377 861 709 156 1, 819 189	828 153 350 783 679 145 1,714	
Hot rolleddo Structural shapes, heavydo Tin plate and terneplatedo Wire and wire productsdo	180 409 352 441	186 427 298 477	171 437 359 448	170 431 478 465	143 354 398 422	156 361 334 403	33 36 104 85	35 29 125 108	155 428 479 416	192 386 412 447	207 412 435 497	194 416 388 443	
IONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS													
Juminum: Production, primaryshort tons Imports, hauxitelong tons Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.)	72, 454 203, 624	76, 934 325, 071	72, 374 212, 481	77, 069 311, 137	76, 880 209, 286	80, 803 248, 033	77, 476 272, 633	78, 368 318, 763	85, 175 305, 987	76, 882 323, 849	77, 312 374, 602	74, 639 296, 613	83, 4
dol. per lb luminum fabricated products, shipments, totalo ³	. 0775 175. 2 40. 9	. 0775 193. 8 44. 6	. 0775 191. 3 45. 0	. 0775 200. 1 46. 4	. 0775 209. 7 49. 8	. 0768 205. 5 47. 8	. 0725 200. 9 45. 3	. 0708 188. 8 40. 1	. 0740 206. 3 46. 8	. 0750	. 0750	.0750	.0
Wrought products, total ² ,do Plate, sheet, and stripdo trass sheets, wholesale price, milldol. per lb popper: Production:	134.3 134.3 75.5 .383	149.1 81.3 .383	146.3 78.7 .383	153.6 82.9 .383	159.9 85.1 .383	157.8 86.5 .383	43.3 155.5 87.7 .383	148.7 86.1 .402	40.8 159.6 92.2 .402	165.7 95.8 .402	183.8 107.6 .402	165. 6 98. 2 . 402	178 10: ₽.4
Mine production, recoverable copper short tons	78, 939	* 77, 670	• 72, 691	* 79, 229	r 80, 528	* 82, 227	r 73, 923	* 76, 284	* 74, 166	r 74, 907	r 79, 207	75, 730	77,9
take)short tons Refineddo Deliveries, refined, domesticdo Stocks, refined, end of monthdo Exports, refined and manufactureddo Imports, totaldo Unrefined, including scrapdo	$\begin{array}{c} 86, 680\\ 98, 532\\ 119, 577\\ 71, 528\\ 16, 599\\ 36, 021\\ 19, 229\\ \end{array}$	83, 192 100, 269 130, 430 60, 836 ¹ 10, 598 49, 580 16, 674	80, 876 95, 979 104, 795 59, 747 12, 842 41, 941 28, 361	$87, 110 \\94, 563 \\112, 625 \\58, 487 \\15, 303 \\48, 272 \\25, 928 \\$	89, 479 98, 402 107, 355 61, 223 19, 494 42, 948 23, 354	92, 946 97, 593 105, 860 55, 351 20, 252 37, 172 14, 342	80, 392 92, 151 98, 416 70, 856 18, 347 33, 061 26, 338	81, 601 96, 049 115, 384 73, 657 15, 435 65, 847 38, 883	79, 368 95, 366 127, 910 83, 771 14, 604 61, 111 21, 355	82, 426 98, 930 135, 486 71, 456 20, 945 67, 817 25, 605	* 84, 824 105, 770 * 138, 759 59, 760 18, 226 59, 910 21, 028	r 80, 436 100, 675 125, 338 69, 237 13, 016 59, 230 24, 016	85,1 113,1 143,0 58,5
Renneddod	16, 792 . 2420	32, 906 . 2420	13, 580 . 2420	22, 344 . 2420	19, 594 . 2420	22, 830 . 2420	6, 723 . 2420	26, 964 . 2420	39, 756 . 2420	42, 212 . 2420	38, 882 . 2420	35, 214 . 2420	. 24
Mine productionshort tons Receipts by smelters, domestic oredo Refined (primary refineries): Productiondo	33, 499 27, 273 36, 754	7 34, 299 28, 501 43, 746	7 34, 339 40, 148 44, 133	7 33, 432 41, 251 48, 943	7 34, 496 35, 762 39, 329	7 33, 824 36, 149 45, 546	7 31,002 32,962 38,987	r 29, 862 28, 829 37, 489	7 30, 232 32, 393 41, 836	7 30, 386 32, 919	* 33, 523 33, 770 51, 521	29, 160 30, 537 49, 806	29, 32,
Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.)	37, 274 25, 339	40, 390 28, 578	41, 291 31, 297	39, 161 41, 040	38, 225 41, 820	28, 591 58, 775	39, 563 58, 190	51, 534 44, 140	45, 499 39, 767	42, 791 49, 850 31, 837	43, 150 37, 718	51, 271 35, 686	48, 40, 43,
dol. per lb Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) short tons	. 1900 25, 765	. 1900 15, 390	. 1900 42, 460	. 1900 81, 496	. 1892 57, 770	. 1573 73, 435	. 1526 67, 611	. 1600 32, 765	. 1600 4), 196	. 1600 47, 440	. 1440 59, 392	. 1416 41, 305	. 1
Production, pigdodo Consumption, pigdo Stoeks, pig, end of month, total§do Government§do Industrialdo Imports:	1, 972 4, 397 17, 843 6, 753 11, 018	1,9844,87914,7514,52510,125	1, 990 4, 524 13, 297 3, 617 9, 567	2, 022 4, 489 18, 242 9, 004 9, 119	$\begin{array}{c} 1,989\\ 3,919\\ 26,172\\ 15,458\\ 10,645\end{array}$	1,9523,75133,09322,7419,820	² 189 1, 789 26, 301 15, 904 10, 358	² 163 1, 933 31, 037 21, 009 9, 996	² 231 4, 553 25, 233 16, 411 8, 140	2, 732 4, 527 25, 273 15, 534 9, 361			
Ore (tin content)do Bars, blocks, pigs, etcdo Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.)dol. per lb ine:	$1,820 \\ 1,591 \\ 1.0300$	144 1, 005 1. 0973	1, 472 598 1. 2150	821 7,752 1.2150	732 10, 894 1. 2150	934 7, 418 1. 2150	3, 070 9, 951 1. 2150	5, 481 6, 619 1. 2150	2, 378 8, 501 1, 2150	1, 136 7, 586 1, 2138	4, 869 6, 883 1, 2123	2,177 5,860 1.2127	1. 2
Mine production of recoverable zinc short tons,	57, 269	r 59, 323	r 58, 948	r 60, 904	r 61, 211	[,] 62, 663	[,] 57,068	r 50, 642	r 49, 482	r 48, 748	r 53, 346	48, 899	49, '
Slab zinc: Production	81, 769 84, 909 73, 694 21, 901	83, 205 78, 403 75, 039 26, 703	77, 296 77, 448 70, 928 26, 551	85, 028 85, 575 79, 897 26, 004	83, 011 85, 592 72, 716 23, 423	83, 797 74, 076 63, 701 33, 144	77, 463 47, 265 35, 769 63, 342	76, 930 43, 353 38, 714 96, 919	73, 167 78, 435 72, 963 96, 651	76, 019 78, 129 69, 343 94, 541	80, 588 79, 787 71, 659 95, 342	78, 563 r 90, 756 81, 439 83, 149	81, 77, 71, 87,
dol. per lb Imports, total (zinc content)short tons For smelting, refining, and exportdo For domestic consumption:	. 1950 23, 925 6, 473	. 1950 18, 711 2, 306	. 1950 49, 225 4, 996	. 1950 123, 605 6, 821	. 1950 122, 483 7, 993	. 1950 104, 640 5, 047	. 1574 106, 749 2, 097	. 1500 79, 445 832	. 1406 9, 470 1, 164	. 1398 14, 976 1, 371	. 1330 21, 322 2, 939	, 1250 11, 858 2, 555	. 1
Ore (zinc content)do Blocks, pigs, etcdo HEATING APPARATUS EXCEPT	9, 727 7, 725	11, 741 4, 664	38, 980 5, 249	108, 280 8, 504	106, 925 7, 565	92, 716 6, 877	98, 165 6, 487	62, 708 15, 905	4, 088 4, 218	4, 454 9, 151	6, 105 12, 278	7, 027 2, 276	
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC													
oilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron: Boilers (round and square): Shipments	11, 168	11, 318	10, 211	9, 161	9, 480	13, 346	16, 962	17, 285	24, 037	29, 455	33, 552	23, 087	
Stocks, end of monthdo Radiation: Shipmentsthous. of sq. ft_ Stocks, end of monthdo	69, 677 2, 470 7, 784	73, 039 2, 784 8, 382	77, 267 2, 226 8, 702	81, 800 2, 074 8, 893	87, 814 1, 760 10, 010	90, 225 2, 145 9, 665	88, 017 2, 925 8, 782	79, 487 2, 915 7, 676	73, 627 3, 974 6, 507	63, 833 4, 729 5, 032	55, 159 4, 962 4, 199	51, 470 3, 814	

^{*} Revised. ¹ Data beginning 1952 are in accordance with the revised export schedule and include certain primary forms of copper manufactures formerly excluded; the value of such exports amounted to about \$1.5 million in January-September 1951.
 ^{*} Production by detinners only.
 ^{*} Offer onte in June 1951 Struktures formerly excluded; the value of such about \$1.5 million in January-September 1951.
 ^{*} Government stocks represent those available for industrial use; total stocks include small amount not distributed.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951				;		19	52					~
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Nøvem- ber	Decem- ber
	ME'	TALS .	AND M	IANUF	ACTU	RES-	Contin	ued			·	·	
HEATING APPARATUS—Continued													
Boilers, range, shipmentsnumber	26, 129	31, 193	28, 245	22, 202	23, 446	22, 850	17, 851	20, 010	21, 197	21, 979	20, 797	18, 859	
Oil burners: Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	38, 033 40, 392	40,256 45,748	36,789 37,792	$39,163 \\ 40,038$	$36,284 \\ 45,805$	41,707 51,743	42, 963 57, 830	54, 737 67, 044	63, 805	66,080	57, 874	42, 595	
Shipments	76, 136	45,746 77,518	80, 775	\$1,408	40, 803 80, 183	74, 183	72,468	61, 577	84, 620 50, 593	$104,098 \\ 42,993$	119,370 36,076	72,854 39,324	
Shipments, total	168,232 9,435	$184,275 \\ 9,501$	187,505 9,589	204,657 8,625	$199,605 \\7,475$	$179,496 \\ 6,267$	$192,540 \\ 5,702$	170, 146 7, 080	198, 604 8, 820	221,468	264, 196 9, 905	204, 336 7, 793	
Coal and wooddodo Gas (incl. bungalow and combination)do Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo	150, 930 7, 867	166, 669 8, 105	$166, 687 \\ 11, 229$	185,751 10,281	182, 942 9, 188	163, 446 9, 783	$176,405 \\ 10,433$	154, 907 8, 159	180, 346 9, 438	200, 946 11, 485	241, 138 13, 153	187,370 9,173	
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, totaldo	184, 563	145, 268	144, 462	154, 434	147, 435	172, 303	230, 741	393, 834	515, 356	565, 508	659, 965	369, 238	
Coal and wooddodododo	46,751 81,611 56,201	$22,761 \\ 63,696 \\ 58,811$	19, 318 60, 843 64, 301	$25,450 \\ 64,120 \\ 64,864$	$25,381 \\ 62,014 \\ 60,040$	35,676 76,324 60,303	40, 963 120, 878 68, 900	79, 027 197, 680 117, 127	132, 211 236, 849	158, 564 241, 419	179, 921 304, 169	118, 554 170, 363	
Gasdo Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), sbinnerts, total	55, 718	50,002	48, 529	51, 277	50, 933	58, 732	70, 206	78, 266	146, 296 105, 410	165, 525	175, 875 126, 754	80, 329	
shipments, totaldododododo		24,306 20,498	24,017 19,309	25,797 20,848	$27,029 \\ 19,695$	32,239 20,583	36,627 27,235	38, 738 30, 950	51, 289 40, 654	116, 300 54, 368 46, 419	59,071 51,331	89,708 44,947 35,227	
Solid fueldodddodddoddddddddddddddddddddd	5,948 147,635	5,198 171,337	5,203 167,335	4,632 172,320	4,209 176,609	5, 910 181, 389	6, 344 182, 851	8, 578 157, 595	13, 467 187, 949	15, 513	16, 352 218, 582	9, 534 195, 385	
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	,			,	,	,	,			202, 102	1 210,002	100,000	
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol	30, 828			30, 191			38,731			32, 959			
Unit heater group, new ordersdo Foundry equipment (new), new orders, 1937-39=100	16, 430 230, 5	404.5	200,4	13, 483 310. 0	385.1	225.2	11, 805 353, 8	343. 9	311.6	14,456	225 8		
net	2, 100	2,856	1, 363	2,100	2, 298	223. 2 3, 713	1, 552	2, 530	1, 626	365.9	335.8	258.1 1.241	343.
Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel)do	2, 873	3, 379	2, 418	1, 809	3, 613	3, 037	2, 968	6, 703	5, 259	2,472	1, 520	2, 396	3, 23
New orders	376.5 264.7	$347.8 \\ 266.6$	318.8 279.6	324.3 299.5	293.5 307.9	$284.6 \\ 323.0$	342. 9 330. 8	376.3 259.7	311.1 317.0	302.4 368.3	243.3 357.8	* 205. 4 * 342. 5	₽ 222. ₽ 354.
Classes 1, 2, and 3number	1,095	1, 327	1, 145	966	1,059	1, 157	1, 725	1,667	2, 621	2,978	3, 073	7 1.848	1, 17
Classes 4 and 5: Number	115 21, 284	$\begin{array}{r}161\\43,931\end{array}$	115 57,455	131 39, 165	$136 \\ 50, 528$	143 44, 329	$171 \\ 33, 302$	249 47, 981	$172 \\ 31,079$	183	158	7 116	10
Horsepower Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new ordersthous. of dol	5, 553	5, 517	6,020	5,925	6,354	6, 140	7,957	6, 299	5, 921	37, 656 5, 258	31, 366	r 21, 191 4, 130	28, 97
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	,	-,	,	-,	-,	•,	.,	3,200	0,021	0,200	0,001	4,100	
Batteries (automotive replacement only), ship- mentstthousands	1, 792	1,639	963	769	850	1, 137	1, 535	2, 526	2, 905	2,874	3, 112	7 2, 168	1, 98
Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed: Refrigerators, index	115	$153 \\ 230, 226$	153 235,936	$163 \\ 290,092$	133	128	192	197	148		122	152	
Vacuum cleaners, standard type number WashersOdo Radio sets, production*do	$\begin{array}{c} 230,263\\ 224,471\\ 868,100 \end{array}$	230, 220 218, 956 632, 455	261, 512 759, 453	254, 135 975, 892	217,169 222,266 847,946	216, 969 219, 882 748, 344	206, 939 281, 635 874, 253	188, 715 209, 901 441, 736	$\begin{array}{c} 222,413\\ 259,280\\ 543,802 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 237,541 \\ 287,919 \\ 865,654 \end{array}$	292, 474 335, 616	254, 297 298, 641	317.91
Television sets (incl. combination), production*	467, 108	404, 933	409, 337	510, 561	322, 878	309, 375	361, 152	198, 921	397,769	755, 665	772, 346		¹ 1,325,15
Insulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed, index ¶.1936=100	466	548	528	536	545	517	500	470	451	531	599	579	1
Fiber products: Laminated fiber products, shipments§													
Vulcanized fiber:	6,833	8, 115	7,830	7,796	7, 899	7, 739	7, 558	7, 597	6, 718	8, 223	9, 110	8, 956	10, 19
Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb Shipments of vulcanized products	4, 170 1, 232	4, 836 1, 646	4, 484	4, 216	4, 133 1, 430	3, 640 1, 332	3, 720 1, 296	2, 179 1, 027	3,038	3, 759	4,160		4.19
thous. of dol Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments Q	23, 871	25, 982	1, 618 25, 530	1, 565 27, 328	22, 767	23, 243	13, 881	7, 214	1, 210 17, 021	1, 380 28, 645	l .		1,67
Motors and generators, quarterly: New orders, index	573		20,000	517			517		11,021	463	1 21, 514	21, 108	26.36
Polyphase induction motors, 1–200 hp:07 New ordersthous. of dol	44, 189			42, 455			36, 446						
Billings do Direct current motors and generators, 1–200 hp:c7	40, 722 10, 713			44, 820 8, 793		•••••	40, 443 13, 614	1		,		•	
New ordersthous. of dol Billingsdodo	6, 619			9, 410			9, 787						
	·	PETRC	DLEUM	I, COA	L, ANI	PRO	DUCTS	5	·				
COAL		1]				
Anthracite: Productionthous. of short tons	3, 713	⁷ 4, 158	r 3, 311	r 3, 093	7 3, 333	r 3, 349	7 3, 244	2, 484	2, 663	3, 705	4,150	3, 354	3, 13
Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month thous. of short tons Exportsdo	982	939 524	1,018	1, 024	1,026	1,149	1, 264	1, 447	1,420	1, 314		1, 479	1,66
Exportsdo Prices, chestnut: Retail, composite†dol. per short ton	583 23, 31	534 23. 31	391 23.31	391 23, 31	295 23. 08	340 21.69	360 21.77	233	423 22.54	496 22.92		465 24.00	24. 6
Wholesale, f. o. b. car at minetdo	14, 513	14. 513	14.513	14. 513	13.394	13, 456	13.631	13.869	14. 119	14. 219		14.681	16.00
Productionthous. of short tons Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total	44,000	49, 900	43, 770	41, 075	39, 300	36, 515	31, 460	25, 800	34, 320	46, 890	32, 765		42, 39
thous. of short tons	42, 803 34, 660	44, 284 34, 895	39, 587 31, 757	39, 240 32, 170	32, 636 28, 422	30, 758 27, 741	$\begin{array}{c} 23, 213 \\ 20, 235 \end{array}$	23, 489 20, 270	32, 641 27, 429 383	$34,512 \\ 28,336$			41, 27 33, 98
Beehive coke ovensdododo	971 8, 670	998 8,758	927 8, 171	899 8, 807	685 7, 627	681 7, 854	133 2, 930	104 3, 293	8, 259	624 8, 230	534 8,633	556 8,446	60 8,89
Cement millsdo_	758 9, 267	740 9, 540	673 8,434	665 8, 510	608 7, 781	637 7, 724	582 7, 369	603 7, 597	681 8, 250	679 8,494	9,582	725 9,604	78 10, 38
Railways (class I)do Steel and rolling millsdo	4,463	4,301 775 0.782	3, 877 743 8, 022	3, 698 677 8, 014	3, 321 582 7 919	3, 075 562 7, 208	$ \begin{array}{c} 2,569\\ 208\\ 6,444 \end{array} $	2, 342 229 6, 102	2,722 532 6,602	2,852 538 6 010	623	653	3,04
Other industrialdo Retail deliveriesdo	9, 773 8, 143	9, 783 9, 389	8, 932 7, 830	8, 914 7, 070	7, 818 4, 214	7,208 3,017	6, 444 2, 978			6, 919 6, 176	8, 746 6, 936	8, 895 5, 056	9,50

r Revised. » Preliminary. 1 Represents 6 weeks' production.
 † Revised series. For revised hatteries 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.
 OF jures through 1951 are estimated industry totals; thereafter, data cover reporting companies only (representing about 97 percent of total industry). *New series. See note marked "" on p. S-35. [Beginning May 1952, the index includes varnished tubing and saturated sleeving. [Data beginning January 1952 cover 14 companies; September-December 1951, 15 companies. 9 Beginning January 1952, as follows: Polyphase inductional firm; earlier data will be revised later. of The number of companies reporting is as follows: Polyphase induction, 2d half of 1951, 33; beginning 1952, 34; direct current, beginning 1951, 28.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						19	52	<u></u>			-	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	PETRO	DLEUN	I, COA	L, ANI) PRO	DUCT	S—Con	tinued	1				
COAL—Continued													
Bituminous—Continued Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel) thous. of short tons Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total	35	19	19	16	76	92	84	79	76	75	77	76	38
Industrial, total	76, 636 74, 886 15, 270 1, 424 33, 398 4, 172 1, 181 19, 441 1, 750	75,42373,79214,8271,36132,6924,1611,21319,5381,631	$\begin{array}{c} 76,474\\74,967\\15,786\\1,342\\32,710\\4,237\\1,276\\19,616\\1,507\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 77,293\\ 76,042\\ 16,727\\ 1,276\\ 32,724\\ 4,209\\ 1,322\\ 19,694\\ 1,251 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 78, 141 \\ 76, 810 \\ 16, 652 \\ 1, 245 \\ 33, 617 \\ 4, 254 \\ 1, 353 \\ 19, 689 \\ 1, 331 \end{array}$	79, 49678, 03316, 9941, 26134, 5454, 1101, 33619, 7871, 463	$\begin{array}{c} 80,744\\79,108\\16,446\\1,412\\35,802\\3,996\\1,269\\20,183\\1,636\end{array}$	79,35977,69816,1361,45635,8953,5601,19519,4561,661	81, 238 79, 567 16, 066 1, 616 36, 797 3, 443 1, 158 20, 487 1, 671	83, 298 81, 492 15, 728 1, 746 37, 722 3, 487 1, 236 21, 573 1, 806	77, 951 76, 369 14, 437 1, 624 36, 393 3, 041 1, 156 19, 718 1, 582	$\begin{bmatrix} 75,978\\74,220\\13,645\\1,607\\36,195\\2,897\\1,085\\18,791\\1,758\\\end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 76,745\\75,036\\14,430\\1,540\\35,891\\3,032\\1,089\\19,054\\1,709\end{array}$
Exportsdo Prices:	4, 478	5, 163	3, 982	4, 050	4, 248	4, 885	4, 862	4,003	4, 288	3, 760	3, 010	2, 981	
Retail, composite†dol. per short ton Wholesale: Mine run, f. o. b. car at mine†do Prepared sizes, f. o. b. car at mine†do	16.15 5.697 6.773	16. 16 5. 697 6. 773	16. 16 5. 697 6. 769	16. 16 5. 697 6. 745	16. 16 5. 624 6. 349	15.99 5.623 6.317	16. 02 5. 629 6. 378	16. 13 5. 640 6. 487	16. 22 5. 640 6. 544	16.28 5.655 6.680	16. 54 6. 016 6. 951	16.66 6.016 7.020	16.72 6.016 7.142
COKE Production:													
Bechives thous of short tons Oven (byproduct) do Petroleum coke. do Stocks, end of month:	r 624 r 6, 132 325	637 6, 168 331	589 5, 770 310	576 6, 204 321	433 5, 374 296	426 5, 536 201	$\begin{smallmatrix}&112\\2,361\\&267\end{smallmatrix}$	71 2,305 306	253 5, 787 317	397 5, 784 323	333 6, 117 314	356 5, 961 311	427 6, 264
Byproduct plants, totaldo At furnace plantsdo At merchant plantsdo Petroleum cokedo	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1,738\\ 1,295\\ 443\\ 104\\ 100\\ \end{array} $	1,810 1,421 389 134	$1,765 \\ 1,455 \\ 310 \\ 142 \\ 90$	$1,832 \\ 1,530 \\ 302 \\ 164 \\ 50$	1,873 1,459 413 159	$1,961 \\ 1,538 \\ 424 \\ 158 \\ 62$	2,557 2,007 550 122	$3,297 \\ 2,479 \\ 819 \\ 103 \\ 52$	3, 142 2, 294 848 98	2,838 2,132 706 97	2, 541 1, 957 583 87	2,445 1,920 524 96	2, 177 1, 736 441
Exportsdo Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton	109 14. 750	112 14. 750	86 14.750	79 14. 750	89 14. 750	62 14.750	58 14.750	53 14.750	44 14. 750	52 14.750	41 14. 750	62 14. 750	14. 750
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS									,				
Crude petroleum: Wells completed	1, 947 191, 650 98 206, 032	2, 151 192, 712 94 205, 829	$1,929 \\184,654 \\95 \\193,524$	2, 101 198, 028 93 205, 825	2, 063 192, 882 89 193, 039	$2,196 \\ 158,310 \\ 71 \\ 152,062$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,017\\ 185,917\\ 96\\ 204,762\end{array}$	$2, 141 \\188, 868 \\96 \\214, 729$	1,938192,79899202,661	$1,660 \\ 195,528 \\ 98 \\ 210,510$	$\begin{array}{c c}1,794\\202,044\\96\\213,358\end{array}$	1,777194,61198211,456	
Stocks, end of month: Gasoline-bearing in U. S., totaldo At refineriesdo At tank farms and in pipelinesdo On leasesdo	$\begin{array}{c} 255,783\\ 62,311\\ 175,481\\ 17,991 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 254,007\\ 62,436\\ 173,471\\ 18,100 \end{array}$	255, 900 64, 614 173, 315 17, 971	259, 126 63, 612 177, 422 18, 092	270, 679 69, 159 183, 751 17, 769	290, 813 72, 875 197, 001 20, 937	285, 964 71, 950 194, 525 19, 489	$\begin{array}{c} 275,951 \\ 70,352 \\ 187,341 \\ 18,258 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 264,368\\ 67,497\\ 178,394\\ 18,477 \end{array}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 264,723\\65,241\\181,580\\17,902 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 269,776\\ 66,084\\ 185,900\\ 17,792 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 267,852\\ 63,777\\ 185,624\\ 18,450 \end{array}$	
Exportsdodo Importsdo Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wellsdol. per bbl	2, 147 11, 835 2. 570	2, 303 16, 043 2. 570	2,211 14,083 2.570	2,939 14,186 2.570	3, 340 17, 495 2. 570	1, 718 15, 570 2, 579	2, 388 17, 171 2. 570	$1,876 \\ 17,497 \\ 2.570$	1, 966 18, 124 2, 570	1,664 18,306 2.570	$1,526 \\ 20,065 \\ 2.570$	1,805 16,788 2.570	2. 570
Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil:													
Production: Distillate fuel oilthous, of bbl Residual fuel oildo Domestic demand:	44, 693 40, 693	45, 141 41, 483	44, 314 38, 352	43, 402 39, 482	39, 353 37, 602	30, 432 30, 336	43, 640 36, 827	45, 735 38, 337	46, 933 38, 822	45, 053 36, 887	45, 183 37, 321	45, 310 38, 984	
Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo Consumption by type of consumer:	57, 233 54, 382	$63, 185 \\ 56, 246$	54, 489 49, 796	49, 081 50, 721	33, 921 45, 119	27, 867 38, 500	25, 815 36, 285	23, 291 37, 027	26, 221 42, 094	$28,836 \\ 41,267$	r 39, 347 r 50, 395	47, 176 48, 304	
Electric power plants Railways (class I)	6, 333 3, 244 15, 484	6, 068 3, 032 6, 906	4, 775 2, 767 6, 447	5,222 2,851 6,760	4, 204 2, 500 6, 317	3, 717 2, 434 6, 438	$3,912 \\ 2,463 \\ 6,156$	4, 380 2, 439 6, 109	5, 380 2, 497 6, 563	$ \begin{array}{r} 6,028 \\ 2,618 \\ 6,342 \end{array} $	7, 162 2, 827 6, 981	7, 749 2, 622 6, 354	8, 523 6, 740
Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo	80, 785 42, 063	1 66, 969 1 39, 523	55, 369 38, 295	48, 750 37, 971	51, 634 38, 561	51,648 38,821	$ \begin{array}{r} 65,911 \\ 45,688 \end{array} $	85, 775 52, 245	104, 257 54, 061	117, 252 56, 200	$120,721 \\ 53,052$	116, 096 53, 069	
Exports: Distillate fuel oil	1, 854 2, 006	1, 89 4 1, 816	$1,654 \\ 1,847$	$1,316 \\ 2,059$	2, 791 2, 244	2, 641 2, 500	3, 613 2, 588	2, 999 2, 473	2, 306 1, 583	3, 269 1, 194	2, 840 1, 373	2, 949 1, 271	
Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel) dol. per gal Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel)dol. per bbl	. 091 1. 650	. 091 1. 650	.091 1.500	. 091 1. 500	. 091 1. 400	. 091 1. 350	.091 1.150	. 098	. 098	. 098	. 098	.098	. 098
Kerosene: Productionthous. of bbl. Domestic demanddo Stocks, end of monthdo Exportsdo	$12, 171 \\ 16, 744 \\ 24, 933 \\ 387$	$13,040 \\ 16,633 \\ 122,679 \\ 752$	$10,742 \\ 14,608 \\ 18,530 \\ 217$	$11,964 \\ 12,853 \\ 16,817 \\ 652$	$10,978 \\ 8,150 \\ 18,955 \\ 613$	7, 084 5, 504 19, 614 950	9, 519 5, 268 23, 061 740	$11,083 \\ 5,883 \\ 27,387 \\ 796$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1	10, 919 12, 230 33, 289 358	11, 792 12, 455 32, 199 358	
Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor) dol. per gal.	. 101	. 101	. 101	. 101	. 101	. 101	. 101	. 108	. 108	. 108	.108	.108	. 108
Lubricants: Production thous. of bbl. Domestic demand do Stocks, refinery, end of month do ExportsO do Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent,	5, 157 3, 163 9, 617 1, 429	4, 963 3, 381 9, 856 1, 292	4, 456 2, 827 10, 049 1, 357	4, 921 2, 990 10, 169 1, 751	4, 831 3, 509 10, 154 1, 276	3, 492 2, 525 9, 610 1, 448	4, 855 3, 414 9, 694 1, 297	4, 668 3, 224 9, 775 1, 295	4, 857 3, 343 9, 620 1, 610	4, 694 3, 433 9, 745 1, 070	4, 940 3, 711 9, 869 1, 055	4, 507 2, 800 10, 561 938	
f. o. b. Tulsa)dol, per gal.	. 290	. 290	. 290	. 290	. 290	. 290	. 270	. 270	. 270	. 270	. 260	. 250	. 220

r. Revised. 1 New basis. Comparable data for December 1951 (thous. bbl.): Distillate fuel, 85,872; residual fuel, 42,953; kerosene, 26,940.
 † Revised. S. Retail prices are weighted averages for large cities. Wholesale prices supersede former quotations on tracks, destination. Figures prior to 1951 will be published later. § Revisions for 1950 will be shown later. Julia and averages for large cities. Wholesale prices supersede former quotations on tracks, destination. Figures prior to 1951 will be published later. § Revisions for 1950 will be shown later. Julia averages for large cities. Compiled by the Radio-Television Manufacturers Association. Data represent industry totals based on reports 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 December 1951 and March, June, and September 1952 cover 5 weeks; December 1952, 6 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951		;				' 19	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
]	PETRO	LEUM	, COAI	L, AND	PRO	DUCTS	G-Con	tinued					
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued			1				1						
Refined petroleum products—Continued Motor fuel:													
All types: Production, total thous. of bbl	100, 039	98, 551	93, 134	99, 093	92, 553	74, 485	98, 340	105, 022	107, 427	104, 977	104, 873	104, 894	
Gasoline and naphtha from crude petro- leumthous. of bb] Natural gasoline and allied products.do	88, 800 18, 941	87. 446 19, 058	82, 052 18, 070	87, 096 18, 724	81, 819 17, 917	$63,752 \\ 16,796$	86, 638 17, 310	93, 373 17, 669	95, 742 18, 259	93, 663 18, 248	92, 564 19, 605	93, 148 19, 396	
Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc., and trans- fers of cycle productsthous. of bbl	7,702	7, 953	6, 988	6, 727	7, 183	6, 063	5, 608	6,020	6, 574	6, 934	7, 296	7,650	
Used at refineriesdo Domestic demanddo Stocks, gasoline, end of month:	8, 838 84, 394	8, 459 86, 863	8, 113 82, 043	8, 038 87, 065	8, 041 98, 653	7, 398 101, 137	8, 437 99, 305	8, 761 105, 307	8, 938 102, 954	9, 186 100, 095	9, 759 103, 689	9, 317 91, 326	
Finished gasoline, totaldo At refineriesdo	$117,235 \\ 70.051$	$136, 161 \\ 81, 054$	143, 910 87, 458	$152, 556 \\ 90, 695$	$143, 512 \\ 83, 129$	116, 039 64, 731	$112, 232 \\ 60, 389$	108, 708 57, 180	$110,750 \\57,244$	113, 698 59, 276	$111,770 \\ 58,180$	63,809	·····
Unfinished gasolinedo Natural gasoline and allied products.do Exports.ddo	7, 747 8, 186 3, 476	8, 178 7, 896 2, 558	8, 002 8, 585 2, 144	8, 133 9, 527 1, 903	8, 378 9, 366 2, 466	7, 617 9, 246 975	7, 934 10, 035 1, 889	7,858 10,095 2,730	7,842 9,722 2,203	7, 293 8, 925 2, 164	8, 292 8, 890 2, 386	8,584	
Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma, group 3)			ŕ	,						2,104	,	0, 11/	
doi. per gal Wholesale, regular grade (N. Y.)*do	.103	$.103 \\ .129 \\ .200$	$.103 \\ .129 \\ .199$	$.104 \\ .129 \\ .201$.100 .129 .202	.103 .129 .205	. 104 . 129 . 205	.104 .129 .204	. 104 . 129	. 104 . 129 . 204	. 104 . 129 . 202	. 104 . 129	. 104
Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo Aviation gasoline: Production, totalthous. of bbl	. 203 6, 555	6, 409	6, 137	6, 922	6, 116	4, 906	6,003	6, 552	. 203 6, 988	6,694	7, 193	. 201 6, 977	. 203
100-octane and abovedo Stocks, totaldo 100-octane and abovedo	5, 435 8, 277 4, 356	5, 480 8, 399 4, 483	4,875 8,503 4,421	5, 848 8, 529 4, 507	5, 076 7, 633 3, 761	4, 339 7, 859 4, 422	5,068 7,332 3,863	5, 417 7, 311 3, 878	5, 977 7, 865 4, 470	5, 325 8, 085 4, 259	6, 191 • 8, 397	5,661 8,451	
Asphalt: Productionshort tons		4, 483 605, 600	719, 300	739, 300	922, 900	1,009,500	1, 280, 700	3, 878 1, 383, 600	4, 470	4, 259	4,751	4, 536 998, 700	
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Wax:	1, 203, 600	1, 331, 500	1, 527, 300		1, 753, 500	1, 660, 500	1, 436, 000	1, 167, 100	967, 500	755, 800	690,400	910, 400	
Productionthous. of lb Stocks. refinery, end of monthdo Asphalt products, shipments:	92, 400 202, 440	98, 280 194, 040	100. 240 190, 400	95, 480 199, 360	94, 360 193, 480	80, 360 179, 200	96, 880 179, 760	92, 680 169, 680	116, 200 173, 600	105,000 168,000	113, 120 158, 480	106, 680 156, 520	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Asphalt roofing, totalthous. of squares Roll roofing and cap sheet:	2, 485	3, 516	3, 549	3, 869	4, 742	5, 172	5, 103	5, 355	5,856	6, 387	6, 609	4, 254	2, 931
Smooth-surfaced do	634 656 1,195	$928 \\ 882 \\ 1,705$	$876 \\ 861 \\ 1,811$	913 888 2,067	$1,019 \\ 1,046 \\ 2,676$	1, 040 1, 109 3, 023	1,001 1,133 2,969	1,060 1,166 3,130	$1,169 \\ 1,365 \\ 3,322$	1, 321 1, 549 3, 517	$ \begin{array}{c} 1,405\\ 1,617\\ 3,587 \end{array} $	950 1,037 2,266	676 782 1, 472
Asphalt sidings do Saturated feltsshort tons	120 32, 602	163 44, 641	144 46, 644	135 45, 957	126 52, 791	123 59, 274	119 52, 540	136 56, 335	151 61, 200	190 62, 439	224 67, 754	174 52, 099	127 40, 792
	· · · ·	PU	LP, PA	PER, A	AND P	RINTI	NG	I		1	·	<u> </u>	
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER													
Pulpwood: Receiptsthous. of cords (128 cu. ft.)	2, 213	2, 699	2, 561	2, 482	1, 903	1, 900	2,044	2, 211	2, 527	2,355	2, 255	r 2, 150	2, 270
Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo Waste paper:	2, 102 5, 072	2, 339 5, 445	2, 227 5, 775	2, 332 5, 915	2, 235 5, 582	2, 247 5, 234	2, 127 5, 148	1, 910 5, 448	2, 209 5, 766	2, 104 6, 007	2, 351 5, 917	7 2, 224 5, 843	2, 135 5, 949
Receiptsdododo	548, 752 544, 983	$\begin{array}{c} 665,051\\ 657,518 \end{array}$	620,775 632,317	647, 081 650, 550	650, 014 640, 933	597, 539 618, 966	589, 727 605, 572	550, 030 561, 067	631,070 667,847	693, 247 698, 420	786, 664 775, 224	7 685, 279 7 704, 127	696, 821 666, 607
Stocks, end of monthdo WOOD PULP	589, 340	593, 508	580, 809	576, 038	587, 616	564,079	548, 623	536, 811	501, 402	496, 775	510, 317	r 492, 249	521, 735
Production: Total, all gradesthous. of short tons	r 1, 280	1, 436	1, 373	1, 456	1, 375	1,402	1, 323	1, 180	1, 381	1, 305	1, 461	r 1, 394	1, 348
Dissolving and special alpha [†] short tons Sulphate (paper grades) [†] do	657, 995	$\begin{array}{r} 61,764 \\759,711 \\210,283 \end{array}$	52, 739 723, 351 207, 844	59, 532 763, 939 215, 584	60, 737 708, 162 205, 611	$\begin{array}{r} 61,855\\724,682\\206,808\end{array}$	56, 102 690, 882 184, 265	55, 839 607, 453 156, 865	62, 173 728, 421 196, 340	60, 401 670, 471 186, 823	65, 441 761, 522 205, 110	59, 762 739, 059 190, 129	49, 548 700, 304 186, 717
Sulphite (paper grades)†do Sodado Groundwooddo	1 7 193, 749	39, 480 207, 014	37, 651 194, 723	39,041 214,847	37, 813 198, 464	37, 840 203, 259	33, 893 194, 762	26, 953 181, 974	32, 708 194, 697	32, 320 185, 254	36, 628 204, 312	35, 173 + 189, 874	36,004 197,113
Defibrated, exploded, etcdo Stocks, own pulp at pulp mills, end of month:	r 63, 643	83, 501 108, 352	82, 763 113, 520	86, 773 124, 064	89, 170 139, 706	87, 398 147, 535	89, 236 156, 864	84, 161 146, 208	83, 646 152, 021	84, 958 146, 712	92, 331 149, 404	93, 005 154, 700	91, 021 154, 505
Total, all gradesshort tonsdo Sulphate(paper grades)†do Sulphite (paper grades)†do	20, 280	23,733 27,772	26,886 26,144	29, 926 30, 180	32, 894 34, 473	35, 416 34, 249	38, 813 38, 488	35, 867 33, 417	42, 955 32, 252	42,769 32,722	42,786 31,489	43, 809 32, 513	47, 159 29, 918
Sulphite (paper grades) †do Sodado Groundwooddo	1, 816 37, 969	1,540 39,227	1, 781 38, 912	1, 973 41, 861	2, 161 42, 547	2, 170 41, 088	2, 640 41, 030	2, 563 36, 722	2, 425 31, 983	2, 321 26, 681	2, 282 22, 563	2, 641 22, 394	2, 403 25, 131
Exports, all grades, totaldo Imports, all grades, totaldo		14, 540 175, 765	24, 261 161, 738	22, 369 155, 331	29, 522 145, 643	30, 131 147, 433	19, 666 133, 599	9, 883 122, 636	14, 861 138, 616	11, 388 160, 423	11, 560 170, 340	11, 712 200, 827	
Dissolving and special alpha†do Sulphate (paper grades)†do Sulphite (paper grades)†do	16, 785 64, 329 63, 270	$20, 534 \\ 65, 696 \\ 68, 278$	14, 623 65, 882 63, 453	14, 339 56, 373 61, 804	16, 595 49, 562 57, 311	15, 028 59, 365 52, 766	13, 353 50, 681 46, 551	18,053 47,747 40,689	19, 333 50, 814 46, 837	19, 833 59, 195 50, 536	25, 579 63, 100 55, 096	23, 787 74, 047 72, 759	
Sodado Groundwooddo	2,430	2, 273 17, 998	2,654 14,306	2, 573 19, 544	2, 619 18, 878	2, 229 17, 408	2, 197 20, 205	1, 743 13, 851	2, 113 18, 846	2,494 27,773	2, 257 23, 593	2, 298 27, 107	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS													
All paper and paperboard mills: Paper and paperboard production, total			.										
thous. of short tons. Paper (incl. building paper)	1,847 1,022 743	2,105 1,118 892	2,005 1,048 859	2, 071 1, 095 881	2, 014 1, 051 867	2,011 1,029 875	1, 949 981 858	1, 762 869 783	2, 059 990 942	2,027 969 941	2,279 1,080 1,075	* 2, 104 * 992 * 997	2,024 974 941
Paperboarddo Building boarddo Revised c7Excludes "special category" exi		95	97	95	97	106	110	110	126		1,075	115	110

Revised. c³Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
 New series. Prices are for bulk lots, f. o. b. refineries. Quotations prior to 1951 will be shown later.
 † Beginning with this SURVEY, data for rayon and special chemical grades of wood pulp produced by the bleached sulfate and bleached sulphite processes have been combined under the dissolving and special alpha grades. The sulphate and sulphite grades (including bleached and unbleached) are for paper grades only. In 1949, production of dissolving and special alpha grades averaged 35,000 tons per month. Data beginning 1950 will be shown later.

						19						
Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	LP. PA		AND P	RINTI	NG-C	 Continu	ıed		1			<u></u>
									1			
820, 265 870, 769 861, 248 863, 959	962, 506 914, 567 932, 288 911, 745	842, 191 903, 374 865, 400 851, 819	852, 186 854, 820 896, 773 881, 775	813, 274 825, 736 850, 216 842, 129	740, 502 747, 506 817, 027 803, 031	$\begin{array}{c} 753, 235 \\ 729, 006 \\ 773, 003 \\ 769, 654 \end{array}$	715, 288 768, 806 674, 759 671, 174	752, 557 726, 902 775, 723 768, 208	* 807, 132 * 784, 617 * 756, 433 * 749, 664	7 892, 616 7 817, 556 7 851, 888 7 861, 102	7 758, 480 7 776, 929 7 799, 466 7 799, 107	821, 000 781, 785 808, 000 799, 000
338, 617 106, 947 122, 703	136, 428 141, 965	114, 955 138, 310	361, 070 108, 853 120, 280	104, 915 111, 930	91, 140 93, 500	381, 065 89, 628 86, 000	384, 550 83, 848 88, 000	422, 465 82, 938 57, 150	r 427, 350 r 91, 582 r 56, 738	r 418, 101 r 107, 357 r 52, 824	r 91, 517 r 48, 642	427, 458 92, 000 47, 640
119, 040 65, 795	$125, 513 \\ 64, 558$	116, 643 67, 895	121, 995 69, 710	113, 781 72, 250	109, 550 78, 490	96, 843 81, 905	81, 323 84, 750	98, 080 93, 850	7 93, 032 7 99, 195	r 111, 547 r 98, 903	7 95, 699 7 101, 597	96, 000 93, 000 104, 597
274, 755 447, 761 291, 707 292, 939 117, 748	$\begin{array}{r} 343,367\\ 475,000\\ 315,983\\ 310,450\\ 129,798 \end{array}$	288, 745 475, 150 290, 945 290, 555 130, 180	288, 200 458, 050 300, 497 295, 680 135, 960	$\begin{array}{r} 296,780\\ 460,500\\ 295,614\\ 293,550\\ 138,025 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 261, 286 \\ 425, 000 \\ 288, 313 \\ 285, 851 \\ 140, 488 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 276,760\\ 423,000\\ 278,120\\ 279,095\\ 139,500 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 262, 177 \\ 450, 000 \\ 238, 014 \\ 232, 209 \\ 145, 300 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 258,666\\ 422,402\\ 267,433\\ 264,517\\ 140,775\end{array}$	* 298, 820 * 465, 435 256, 921 255, 785 141, 915	r 487, 440 r 293, 743 r 292, 239	7 460, 111 7 277, 372 7 276, 152	305, 000 461, 000 288, 000 287, 000 145, 639
13.15	13.15	13. 55	13. 55	13.55	13. 55	13. 55	13. 55	13. 55	13. 55	13.55	13. 55	p 13. 55
291, 794 217, 091 305, 258 304, 411 94, 367	$\begin{array}{r} 329,159\\ 192,045\\ 320,281\\ 317,727\\ 66,884 \end{array}$	286, 297 193, 108 293, 068 289, 132 75, 550	$\begin{array}{c} 294,560\\ 182,684\\ 307,066\\ 300,445\\ 82,900 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 254,759\\ 160,500\\ 277,891\\ 276,686\\ 84,100 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 246,360\\ 140,000\\ 269,058\\ 262,180\\ 84,000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 237, 383 \\ 135, 000 \\ 250, 159 \\ 240, 210 \\ 95, 000 \end{array}$	221, 930 143, 000 216, 743 212, 740 99, 000	257, 062 155, 270 256, 307 251, 791 130, 250	r 259, 527 170, 090 r 245, 051 r 244, 705 r 130, 595	r 184, 550 r 273, 935	r 173, 218 r 269, 137	272,000 176,200 269,000 269,000 119,232
435, 287 461, 455 101, 910	470, 456 445, 212 127, 154	457, 835 441, 349 143, 640	476, 492 453, 162 166, 970	471, 235 468, 018 170, 187	495, 972 492, 478 173, 681	451, 915 483, 791 141, 805	485, 539 483, 250 144, 094	486, 496 488, 575 142, 015	461, 508 462, 404 141, 119	502,791 486,159 157,751	463, 435 498, 987 122, 199	463, 377 463, 064 122, 512
387, 783 91, 763 91, 721	345, 315 97, 216 95, 046	348, 630 94, 759 96, 982	399, 258 99, 633 98, 696	393, 470 94, 767 94, 250	404, 071 103, 440 103, 783	379, 943 99, 080 98, 138	329, 729 94, 192 94, 933	341, 571 97, 831 99, 008	379, 669 92, 301 90, 645	425, 981 97, 144 97, 789	416, 974 89, 842 90, 429	386, 627 86, 659 83, 007
7, 568 430, 431 91, 765 403, 934	9, 738 460, 378 89, 491 385, 574	7, 515 475, 502 99, 741 398, 936	$\begin{array}{r} 8,452 \\ 457,617 \\ 87,887 \\ 416,469 \end{array}$	8, 969 460, 475 72, 475 419, 848	8, 626 442, 739 79, 028 409, 649	9, 568 476, 479 74, 592 459, 005	8, 827 532, 297 75, 474 427, 845	7,650 573,502 86,444 400,541	9, 306 582, 209 77, 578 422, 887	$\begin{array}{r} 8,661 \\ 561,016 \\ 69,364 \\ 432,597 \end{array}$	8,074 527,525 97,206 407,300	$ \begin{array}{c} 11,726\\530,651\\81,258\end{array} $
116.75 806,300	116.75 883,200	116.75 829,300	116.75 923,000	117.00 875,600	117.00 880,000	119.50 850,300	119.50 845,800	122.00 917,500	122.00 1,065,800	125.25 1,076,300	125. 25 1, 020, 500	₽ 125.25 1,077,600
793, 950 793, 950 71	403, 300 835, 000 81	867, 800 86	880, 500 85	869, 500 82	906, 000 82	832, 900 832, 800 82	444, 200 773, 700 71	955, 600 89	459,900 955,700 88	453,000 1,142,200 96	457, 400 1, 004, 900 96	478, 400 1, 029, 100 85
5, 122 498. 1 528. 0	5, 550 654. 6 639. 8	5, 569 608. 8 619. 0	5, 935 636. 9 630. 2	5, 765 581. 3 614. 6	5, 974 604. 1 604. 1	5, 580 666. 4 638. 7	5, 538 627. 4 575. 5	6, 340 688. 9 661. 3	6, 743 693. 4 719. 1	7, 471 740. 4 777. 5	6, 796 624. 1 644. 6	6, 707 626. 7 670. 8
1,083 872 211	$720 \\ 557 \\ 163$	723 575 148	1, 371 1, 081 290	$1,055 \\ 855 \\ 200$	1, 240 937 303	1,003 754 249	601 472 129	904 699 205	949 796 153	1, 118 930 188	1, 263 1, 034 229	893 709 184
	RUBB	ER AI	ND RU	BBER	PROD	UCTS						
33, 256 76, 569 45, 364 , 520	36, 989 75, 488 83, 283 , 520	73, 959 76, 383	61, 553 85, 172	59, 422 82, 974	63, 988 59, 188	72, 995 67, 246	84, 839 49, 251	84, 657 67, 139	84, 190 51, 510	82, 861 55, 651	* 86, 243 48, 776	44, 502 95, 828 . 300
$76,961 \\ 60,421 \\ 129,952 \\ 1,430$	75, 971 70, 330 138, 688 1, 831	74, 943 66, 567 145, 277 2, 141	79, 416 69, 744 151, 249 3, 490	77, 437 68, 492 159, 701	61, 368 67, 339 154, 339	64, 040 66, 203 151, 324	58, 992 58, 642 152, 373	59, 214 61, 214 150, 254	58, 352 66, 668 141, 837	62, 553 73, 963 133, 042	60, 540 * 66, 240 * 123, 745	65, 740 71, 098 119, 616
23, 677 22, 044 45, 082	27,755 26,553 45,067	23, 883 24, 518 43, 306	22, 808 24, 797 40, 579	23, 948 23, 911 39, 767	23, 142 22, 314 40, 169	21, 079 21, 850 38, 973	16, 213 18, 354 36, 287	17, 131 20, 548 32, 224	21, 732 23, 131 31, 430	27, 405 26, 830 31, 463	* 22, 684 * 22, 896 * 30, 176	$25,563 \\ 24,025 \\ 30,063$
6, 441 4, 517 1, 800 2, 519 198 8, 765	7,8726,5292,1404,24314610,039	7, 463 6, 184 2, 301 3, 721 163 11, 370	7, 786 6, 134 2, 484 3, 512 137 13, 043	7, 189 6, 967 2, 814 4, 038 115 13, 295	7, 433 7, 443 2, 719 4, 624 101 13, 263	7, 366 9, 003 2, 617 6, 256 130 11, 668	7, 097 7, 148 1, 186 5, 845 117 11, 647	6, 933 7, 989 1, 632 6, 226 131 10, 637	7, 391 8, 049 2, 826 5, 082 141 9, 960	8, 663 7, 846 3, 200 4, 532 114 10, 821	7, 384 7 5, 892 2, 665 7 3, 140 86 12, 272	7, 945 6, 226 2, 916 3, 173 137 14, 093
5, 143 3, 556 10, 094	150 5, 582 5, 475 10, 343 93	164 5, 138 4, 958 10, 507 125	181 5, 497 5, 034 10, 900 105	127 5, 481 5, 305 11, 013	108 5, 771 5, 330 11, 493	107 5, 536 6, 040 10, 974	140 4, 790 4, 507 11, 223	159 4, 867 5, 431 10, 627	154 5, 397 5, 984 10, 086	95 6, 220 5, 859 10, 386	85 5, 117 4, 617 10, 910	5, 644 4, 869 11, 744
	820, 265 870, 769 863, 959 338, 617 106, 947 122, 703 118, 200 119, 040 65, 795 274, 755 447, 761 291, 794 291, 794 291, 794 305, 258 304, 411 94, 367 435, 287 461, 455 101, 910 387, 783 91, 761 91, 763 91, 763 91, 761 391, 763 91, 763 91, 763 91, 763 91, 763 91, 763 91, 752 403, 934 116, 75 806, 300 358, 700 793, 950 76, 569 45, 364 .520 76, 561 60, 421 143 33, 256 76, 961 60, 421	820, 265 962, 506 870, 769 914, 567 861, 248 932, 286 932, 285 911, 745 338, 617 326, 610 106, 947 141, 965 1122, 703 141, 965 122, 703 141, 965 122, 703 141, 965 122, 703 141, 965 18, 200 126, 753 191, 040 125, 513 292, 939 310, 450 117, 748 129, 798 13. 15 13. 15 201, 794 329, 159 94, 367 66, 884 435, 287 470, 456 461, 455 212 101, 910 127, 154 387, 783 345, 315 91, 765 89, 738 430, 431 460, 378 91, 765 89, 738 430, 431 460, 378 91, 765 89, 738 430, 431 460, 378 91, 765 89, 738 45, 520 5500	820, 265 962, 506 842, 191 870, 769 914, 567 903, 374 861, 248 932, 288 865, 400 963, 259 911, 745 851, 819 338, 617 326, 610 344, 664 106, 947 136, 428 114, 955 122, 703 141, 965 138, 310 118, 200 126, 753 122, 133 16, 6437 141, 955 138, 510 178, 200 125, 513 116, 643 166, 795 64, 558 67, 895 274, 755 343, 367 288, 745 447, 761 475, 100 290, 555 117, 748 129, 798 130, 180 13. 15 13. 15 13. 55 291, 974 329, 159 286, 297 294, 367 66, 884 75, 550 435, 287 470, 456 457, 835 441, 317, 727 298, 132 294, 367 91, 765 97, 714 143, 640 387, 783 345, 315 348, 630	820,265 962,506 842,191 852,186 870,769 914,567 903,374 854,820 961,248 932,288 865,400 896,733 981,288 865,400 896,733 853,017 338,617 326,610 344,664 361,070 106,947 136,428 114,965 138,310 120,280 118,040 125,513 116,643 121,993 164,131 118,040 125,513 116,643 121,995 65,795 64,558 67,895 69,710 274,755 343,367 288,745 288,200 447,761 458,050 991,707 315,983 290,045 300,497 300,497 292,939 310,450 293,068 307,066 804,91 315,95 285,6297 294,560 135,960 307,066 317,751 329,159 286,297 294,560 304,411 317,727 280,312 300,445 304,511 317,55 303,318 345,315 348,640	820, 265 962, 506 842, 191 852, 186 813, 274 870, 769 914, 567 903, 374 854, 820 855, 400 866, 773 850, 216 863, 959 911, 745 851, 819 851, 775 852, 129 333, 617 326, 610 344, 664 361, 070 369, 375 166, 947 136, 428 114, 955 138, 310 120, 280 111, 303 118, 200 125, 513 116, 643 121, 995 130, 280 113, 3751 166, 795 64, 558 67, 895 69, 710 72, 250 274, 753 133, 367 288, 745 288, 200 296, 750 292, 903 310, 450 290, 555 293, 556 138, 025 13, 15 13, 15 13, 55 13, 55 13, 55 13, 55 291, 704 299, 159 286, 690 254, 759 290, 653 290, 653 290, 653 290, 653 290, 653 94, 670 770, 185 2917, 601 192, 456 136, 778 136, 7583 476, 492 4	S20. 285 992. 506 842. 191 852. 186 813. 274 740. 502 870. 769 914. 567 903. 374 854. 820 825. 736 617. 755 883. 699 911. 745 851. 819 851. 773 850. 2145 977. 850. 303. 031 338. 617 226. 610 344. 664 361. 070 369. 375 376. 503 118. 200 125. 753 120. 280 111. 906 91. 500 95. 500 118. 200 125. 753 120. 280 113. 771 109. 550 65. 785 64. 558 67. 895 69. 707 722. 278. 745 343. 367 288. 745 208. 710 722. 207 78. 900 292. 593 310. 450 200. 555 295. 601 285. 501 285. 851 297. 924. 560 245. 750 246. 750 247. 781 246. 360 217. 071 315. 953 130. 180 135. 960 138. 025 140. 488 13. 15 13. 15 13. 55 13. 55 13. 55 13. 55 117. 748 129. 450 286. 477. 5	S20. 265 962. 506 542. 191 852. 156 813. 274 740. 502 753. 235 S70. 769 914. 567 903. 374 854. 200 S25. 736 747. 506 723. 005 S61. 244 952. 285 856. 000 896. 713 S60. 216 570. 769. 530 S11. 027 773. 013 S63. 619 911. 745 831. 119 S61. 715 842. 129 806. 011 769. 653 866. 001 S12. 703 141. 965 138. 10 124. 933 116. 706 115. 790 100. 121 866. 000 115. 790 100. 121 867. 585 669. 710 72. 220 78. 460 81. 905 966. 543 S11. 748 122. 798 130. 450 290. 560 285. 551 276. 760 425. 000 426. 300. 227. 832	STD. 788 914, 567 903, 574 854, 820 825, 736 747, 506 728, 006 768, 806 StG. 1248 956, 1249 950, 1248 950, 1248 950, 1248 950, 1248 950, 1248 950, 1248 950, 1248 950, 1248 950, 1248 950, 1248 950, 1248 950, 1248 950, 1248 950, 1248 950, 1248 951, 1249 950, 1248 951, 1449 951, 1449 951, 1449 951, 1449 951, 1441 951, 1451 951, 1449 951, 1441 951, 1451 951, 1441 951, 1441 951, 1441 951, 1451 951, 1441	S90. 265 902. 506 942. 191 S50. 186 S13. 774 740. 502 753. 255 715. 288 775. 857 S61. 284 932. 285 856. 400 986. 773 850. 216 811. 027 775. 035 777. 772 777. 772 S33. 617 932. 517 542. 216 811. 027 777. 038 584. 226 811. 027 777. 038 584. 526 577. 777. 772 S33. 617 932. 510 533. 510 122. 200 111. 020 952. 500 586. 526 577. 523. 517 777. 772 385. 500 922. 403 3381. 005 341. 777 777. 772 387. 500 3382. 005 377. 120 388. 000 377. 120 388. 000 377. 120 388. 000 377. 120 388. 000 377. 120 388. 001 377. 120 388. 001 377. 120 388. 001 377. 120 388. 001 377. 120 388. 001 377. 120 388. 001 377. 120 388. 001 377. 120 388. 001 377. 120 388. 001 377. 120 388. 001 377. 120 388. 001 377. 120 388.	S20, 265 992, 606 842, 191 852, 184 813, 274 740, 502 733, 225 715, 285 722, 502 723, 927 739, 937 739, 937	S29, 203, 902, 569, 542, 191, 532, 188, 513, 274 740, 502 733, 233, 715, 538, 773, 547, 549, 7724, 547, 754, 749, 752, 557, 754, 548, 773, 558, 573, 557, 559, 584, 549, 541, 559, 558, 150, 558, 157, 558, 542, 129, 550, 757, 569, 558, 558, 558, 558, 558, 558, 558, 55	Sam, Sam, Sam, Sam, Sam, Sam, Sam, Sam, Sam, Sam, Sam, Sam, Sam, Sam,

r Revised. * Preliminary. *New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data beginning 1947 will be shown later. OExcludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons. {Includes data for motorcycles.

ABRASIVE PRODUCTS Detection	December S' 132, 524 19, 874 85 11, 799 r 4, 729 447, 208 350, 014 27, 366 125, 962 83, 177	January TONE, 159,041 17,039 73 12,696 22,336 7,056 406,229 353,812 27,317	Febru- ary CLAY 162, 959 16, 545 76 14, 362 24, 519 8, 987 392, 482 378, 321	March , AND 174, 155 18, 095 78 15, 993 26, 622 10, 741 434, 789	April GLAS 185, 451 19, 817 86 21, 764 24, 672 10, 348	May S PRC 168, 174 21, 829 92 23, 282 23, 220 9, 513	June DUCT 161, 544 20, 748 90 25, 067 18, 896 8, 483	July S 157, 412 21, 342 90 25, 084 15, 158 7, 548	August 160, 795 23, 573 99 25, 915 12, 819 6, 262	Septem- ber 174, 449 23, 010 99 26, 240 9, 584 5, 352	October 182, 612 24, 181 101 27, 222 6, 546	Novem- ber 176, 845 22, 048 95 19, 771	Decem- ber 164, 084 20, 88 8
wated abrasive paper and cloth, shipmentsreams PORTLAND CEMENT oduction thous. of bbl. Percent of capacity ipments thous. of bbl. ocks, finished, end of month	132, 524 19, 874 85 11, 791 17, 993 r 4, 729 447, 208 350, 014 27, 366 125, 962	159, 041 17, 039 73 12, 696 22, 336 7, 056 406, 229 353, 812	162, 959 16, 545 76 14, 362 24, 519 8, 987 392, 482	174, 155 $18, 095$ 78 $15, 993$ $26, 622$ $10, 741$	185, 451 19, 817 86 21, 764 24, 672	168, 174 21, 829 92 23, 282 23, 220	161, 544 20, 748 90 25, 067 18, 896	157, 412 21, 342 90 25, 084 15, 158	23, 573 99 25, 915 12, 819	23 , 010 99 26, 240 9, 584	24, 181 101 27, 222	22 , 048 95	20, 88
wated abrasive paper and cloth, shipmentsreams PORTLAND CEMENT oduction thous. of bbl. Percent of capacity ipments thous. of bbl. ocks, finished, end of month	19, 874 85 11, 791 17, 993 * 4, 729 447, 208 350, 014 27, 366 125, 962	17, 039 73 12, 696 22, 336 7, 056 406, 229 353, 812	$16, 545 \\ 76 \\ 14, 362 \\ 24, 519 \\ 8, 987 \\ 392, 482$	18, 095 78 15, 993 26, 622 10, 741	19,8178621,76424,672	21,829 92 23,282 23,220	20, 748 90 25, 067 18, 896	21,342 90 25,084 15,158	23, 573 99 25, 915 12, 819	23 , 010 99 26, 240 9, 584	24, 181 101 27, 222	22 , 048 95	20, 88
PORTLAND CEMENT oduction thous. of bbl. percent of capacity	19, 874 85 11, 791 17, 993 * 4, 729 447, 208 350, 014 27, 366 125, 962	17, 039 73 12, 696 22, 336 7, 056 406, 229 353, 812	$16, 545 \\ 76 \\ 14, 362 \\ 24, 519 \\ 8, 987 \\ 392, 482$	18, 095 78 15, 993 26, 622 10, 741	19,8178621,76424,672	21,829 92 23,282 23,220	20, 748 90 25, 067 18, 896	21,342 90 25,084 15,158	23, 573 99 25, 915 12, 819	23 , 010 99 26, 240 9, 584	24, 181 101 27, 222	22 , 048 95	20, 88
oduction	85 11, 791 17, 993 r 4, 729 447, 208 350, 014 27, 366 125, 962	73 12, 696 22, 336 7, 056 406, 229 353, 812	76 14, 362 24, 519 8, 987 392, 482	78 15, 993 26, 622 10, 741	$\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ 21,764 \\ 24,672 \end{array}$	$92 \\ 23, 282 \\ 23, 220$	90 25, 067 18, 896	$90 \\ 25,084 \\ 15,158$	$99 \\ 25, 915 \\ 12, 819$	99 26, 240 9, 584	$101 \\ 27,222$	95	20, 88
Percent of capacitythous. of bbl. beks, finished, end of monthdo beks, clinker, end of monthdo CLAY PRODUCTS ick, unglazed: Production1thous. of standard brick Shipments1do Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant1dol. per thous ay sewer pipe, vitrified.: Production	85 11, 791 17, 993 r 4, 729 447, 208 350, 014 27, 366 125, 962	73 12, 696 22, 336 7, 056 406, 229 353, 812	76 14, 362 24, 519 8, 987 392, 482	78 15, 993 26, 622 10, 741	$\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ 21,764 \\ 24,672 \end{array}$	$92 \\ 23, 282 \\ 23, 220$	90 25, 067 18, 896	$90 \\ 25,084 \\ 15,158$	$99 \\ 25, 915 \\ 12, 819$	99 26, 240 9, 584	$101 \\ 27,222$	95	20, 88
ipmentsthous. of bbl. bocks, finished, end of monthdo CLAY PRODUCTS ick, unglazed: Production1thous. of standard brick. Shipments1do Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant1dol. per thous. ay sewer pipe, vitrified.:	17, 993 r 4, 729 447, 208 350, 014 27, 366 125, 962	22, 336 7, 056 406, 229 353, 812	24, 519 8, 987 392, 482	26, 622 10, 741	24,672	23,220	18, 896	15,158	12.819	9, 584		19, 771	
CLAY PRODUCTS ick, unglazed: Production1thous. of standard brick Shipments1do. Price. wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant1dol. per thous ay sewer pipe, vitrified.; Productionshort tons	447, 208 350, 014 27. 366 125, 962	406, 229 353, 812	392, 482			-,	0,110	.,	•,=•=		4, 360	8, 823 r 4, 329	13,74 15,96 5,28
ick, unglazed: Production 1thous. of standard brick Shipments1do Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant1dol. per thous ay sewer pipe, vitrified.: Productionshort tons	350, 014 27. 366 125, 962	353, 812	392, 482 378, 321	434 780						0,002	1,000	1, 025	0,20
Production:thous. of standard brick Shipments:do Price. wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant:dol. per thous ay sewer pipe, vitrified: # Productionshort tons.	350, 014 27. 366 125, 962	353, 812	$392, 482 \\ 378, 321$	434 780									
plant ay sewer pipe, vitrified: Productionshort tons	125,962	27.317		411, 819	484, 468 492, 488	489, 779 479, 409	510, 226 504, 459	538, 183 530, 377	$531, 547 \\512, 135$	530, 990 527, 147	546,446 551,040	471, 331 440, 700	
Production Short tons.	125, 962 83, 177		27. 317	27.317	27. 217	27.217	27. 217	1 27. 409	27.409	27.409	27 . 409	27.409	27.40
motural tile unglaged t		134, 045 86, 576	127,442 97,107	$139,685\\118,092$	139, 573 139, 744	$128,020 \\ 134,221$	143, 426 145, 603	$132,061 \\ 142,566$	136, 595 146, 934	$145,012\\150,341$	151, 052 160, 498	130,019 120,233	
Bripmentsdo	85, 965 66, 395	81, 948 71, 403	78, 061 75, 617	76, 119 69, 494	82, 647 84, 813	84, 209 82, 285	86, 470 83, 994	91, 836 87, 251	85, 434 87, 976	82, 911 83, 338	82, 736 88, 572	73, 216 73, 326	
GLASS PRODUCTS	00,000	11, 100	10,011	00,101	01,010	02,200	00,001	01,201	01,010	00,000	00,012	10,020	{
ass containers:													
Productionthous. of gross Shipments, domestic, totaldo	7,603 7,568	8, 941 8, 485	8, 783 8, 053	9, 400 9, 005	9, 523 9, 577	10, 220 9, 888	10, 080 9, 607	10, 042 9, 735	$10,700 \\ 11,126$	10, 100 9, 688	10, 704 10, 119	8, 888 8, 296	8, 25 7, 88
General-use food: Narrow-neck fooddodo	674	783	859	881	1,125	1, 216	915	892	1, 186	1, 464	1, 220	719	65
Narrow-neck food Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars)thous. of gross Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable)	1, 885	2, 498	2, 123	2, 400	2, 474	2, 767	2, 706	2, 733	3, 210	2, 736	2, 818	2, 234	2, 10
	532 873	525 841	503 874	655 806	767 700	977 955	$1,123 \\ 1,198$	1,073 1,244	$783 \\ 1,257$	476	666 570	330 528	48
Beer bottlesdo Liquor and winedo Medicinal and toiletdo	906 1,795	741 2,161	840 1,962	979 2, 272	$1,061 \\ 2,355$	940 2,064	852 1,860	905 1,834	1,120 2,313	1,035 2,111	1,380 2,298	1, 381 2, 083	96
Chemical, household and industrial	572 330	679 258	693 199	783	850 244	735	739	788 264	928 327	772	859 307	751 270	7
Dairy productsdodo Stocks, end of monthdo her glassware, machine-made:	9, 453	9, 635	10, 093	10, 216	9, 863	9, 871	10, 060	10, 107	9, 449	9, 594	9, 854	10, 087	10, 16
Fumblers: Productionthous. of dozens	$3,800 \\ 3,352$	4, 883	5, 136	5, 357 5, 061	4, 701 4, 987	4, 537	4, 831 5, 491	4,966	5, 833	3, 816	5, 696	5, 191	4,96
Shipmentsdodo Stocksdo Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments	3, 552 11, 579	4, 473 11, 837	5, 514 9, 989	10, 241	4, 987 9, 892	5, 329 9, 073	8, 349	5, 245 8, 023	5, 181 8, 628	4, 050 8, 389		4, 693 8, 431	4, 42 8, 91
thous. of dozens	2, 589	3, 005	3, 857	3, 431	3, 474	3, 551	2, 908	2, 945	3, 354	3, 308	4, 374	3, 666	3, 29
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS													1
ude gypsum, quarterly total: Importsthous. of short tons	859 2.027			401			734 2,067		••••••	1,218			
Production do	2, 027 1, 681			1,806 1,582			2,067 1,720		•••••	* 2, 164 1, 846			
	636, 3 66			526, 045			559, 966			r 602, 603			
For building uses:	471,072			451, 841			494, 822			533, 226			
Keene's cement do	471,072			13,086			14.045			13, 337			
All other building plastersdo Lath thous of sq. ft.	146, 036 602, 500			134,090 508,785			143,059 589,300			165, 283 645, 548			
Tiledo	7,763			7,602 761,566			6, 670			6, 265	- 		
TiledodO	71, 377			67, 484			61, 426			902, 174 58, 438			

	1				1								
CLOTHING Hosiery:thous. of dozen pairsthous. of dozen pairsdo Shipmentsdodo	11, 393 11, 611 28, 199	13, 945 13, 366 28, 907	13, 465 13, 495 28, 851	13, 250 13, 961 28, 163	13, 476 13, 551 28, 067	13, 324 12, 317 29, 129	13, 046 12, 481 29, 774	11, 768 11, 637 29, 905	13, 892 14, 447 29, 350	14, 076 15, 155 28, 200	15, 627 16, 757 27, 068	14, 108 15, 034 26, 140	13, 278 12, 886 26, 327
COTTON													
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Production: Ginnings§thous. of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous. of bales consumption¶bales Stocks in the United States, end of month, total¶thous. of bales	671, 803	14, 530 923, 219 9, 057		² 15, 072 ² 15, 144 735, 251 6, 434	848, 055 5, 257	686, 951 4, 259		176 697, 637 2, 745	1, 413 744, 383 15, 454	5, 716 736, 248 15, 079	10, 786 915, 593 14, 354	13, 420 759, 737 13, 410	³ 14, 715 ⁴ 15, 038 697, 984 12, 373
Domestic cotton, total	$ \begin{array}{r} 10, 551 \\ 3, 371 \\ 5, 644 \\ 1, 536 \end{array} $	8, 978 2, 418 4, 920 1, 639 80	7, 476 1, 442 4, 394 1, 640 101	6, 337 970 3, 773 1, 594 97	5, 160 638 2, 992 1, 530 97	4, 239 4, 172 412 2, 380 1, 381 86	3, 307 3, 224 253 1, 782 1, 189 83	2, 740 2, 675 220 1, 457 998 70	13,43415,38712,7781,79581466	15, 079 15, 021 10, 095 3, 977 949 58	$ \begin{array}{r} 14,354\\ 14,303\\ 6,401\\ 6,644\\ 1,258\\ 51 \end{array} $	13, 410 13, 461 4, 534 7, 437 1, 439 51	12, 373 12, 317 2, 967 7, 779 1, 571 55

⁷ Revised. ¹ Specification changed; earlier data not strictly comparable. ² Total ginnings of 1951 crop. ³ Ginnings to January 16. ⁴ December 1 estimate of 1952 crop. [‡] Revised series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later. ^{*} Total ginnings to end of month indicated board, reported as component board. [§] Total ginnings to end of month indicated. [§] Data for January, April, July, and October 1952 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stocks are for end of period covered.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951						195	52					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
		TEX	TILE	PRODU	UCTS-	-Conti	nued				<u>. </u>	·	
COTTON-Continued													
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued Exportsdo Prices received by farmerscents per lb Prices, wholesale, middling, ¹⁵ /6″, average, 10 marketscents per lb Cotton linters: Consumptionthous. of bales	979, 762 2, 214 40. 3 42. 2 117	676, 299 15, 453 2 38, 5 41, 8 118	587, 763 35, 470 2 36. 9 40. 6 120	419, 104 1, 652 2 36. 0 40. 8 108	334, 248 1, 449 ² 36. 8 40. 7 98	316, 461 373 2 36. 0 38. 6 97	264, 418 4, 367 ² 38. 0 40. 4 99	48, 114 6, 865 2 37. 0 39. 4 80	106, 853 7, 797 2 37, 9 39, 4 95	240, 501 10, 909 2 39, 1 38, 9 88	295, 528 7, 735 2 36. 8 36. 7 108	337, 208 121, 362 ² 34. 1 34. 8 109	² 31. 7 33. 1 114
Productiondo	205 7 539	221 620	174 629	103 140 655	99 630	70 560	46 541	36 532	46 528	168 578	256 706	233 837	211 901
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly ormil. of linear yards Exportsthous. of sq. yd Importsdo Prices, wholesale: Mill marginscents per lb.	2, 319 77, 431 1, 846 29, 95	62, 133 1, 884 29. 04	72, 283 1, 999 28. 45	2, 381 73, 609 1, 434 26, 61	59, 942 1, 643 25, 83	63, 442 1, 295 26. 17	2, 264 54, 136 1, 251 24, 40	54, 291 2, 532 27. 09	63, 315 1, 529 28, 89	2, 323 61, 830 3, 976 31, 13	70, 340 6, 433 33. 98	67, 119 3, 271 34, 98	36. 45
Denim, 28-inch*	42.7 18.1 19.8	42.7 17.8 19.4	42.7 17.0 18.8	42.7 16.5 18.0	42.7 16.4 17.3	42.7 16.0 16.5	40.7 16.8 16.5	40.7 17.4 17.0	40.7 18.4 17.5	40.7 19.3 17.8	40.7 19.3 17.8	40.7 18.3 17.8	40.7 18.5 17.3 P.728
36/2, combed, knittingdo Spindle activity (cotton system spindles):¶ Active spindles, last working day, totalthous	21, 516	21, 360	1.069 21,126	1.035 21,159	1.019 20,910	. 991 20, 834	1.006 20,770	1.022 21,325	1. 045 21, 398	1.080 21,432	1.082 21,612	* 1.075 21,583	p 1.041
Consuming 100 percent cottondo Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total.mil. of hr A verage per working daydo Consuming 100 percent cottondo Operations as percent of capacity	20, 264 8, 336 439 7, 823 118, 4	$20, 102 \\ 11, 399 \\ 465 \\ 10, 686 \\ 125. 8$	19, 854 9, 265 471 8, 696 127, 3	19, 885 9, 040 452 8, 478 122, 3	19, 613 10, 607 424 9, 948 114. 5	19, 513 8, 110 416 7, 532 112. 0	19, 453 8, 700 435 8, 102 117. 3	19, 948 9, 112 380 8, 501 102, 2	20, 000 9, 516 476 8, 870 128, 1	20, 041 9, 768 501 9, 134 135. 1	$20, 215 \\ 12, 341 \\ 499 \\ 11, 525 \\ 134. 8$	20, 180 9, 870 506 9, 219 137. 0	20, 290 9, 183 483 8, 637 130. 9
RAYON AND ACETATE AND MFRS. Filament yarn and staple:													
Shipments, domestic, producers': Filament yarn. Staple (incl. tow). do Stocks, producers', end of month: Filament yarn	57.5 23.9 91.3 15.2	7 63. 1 27. 3 97. 5 15. 2	57.8 23.6 99.3 15.7	55.6 19.9 101.7 18.0	* 57. 7 21. 6 99. 1 18. 9	7 66.8 7 24.2 90.0 17.8	75. 2 27. 2 78. 8 15. 2	83.1 26.9 65.1 15.9	84.7 728.0 57.7 15.0	81. 0 26. 7 * 54. 9 * 15. 5	75.0 24.1 * 58.4 * 17.8	r 73.6 r 26.8 r 59.1 r 15.9	71. 2 25. 1 64. 4 17. 4
Imports	5, 946 . 780 . 400 418, 931	8, 011 . 780 . 400	9, 509 . 780 . 400	11, 175 . 780 . 400 445, 562	7, 128 . 780 . 400	3, 864 . 780 . 400	3, 902 . 780 . 400 406, 372	3, 995 . 780 . 400	5, 960 . 780 . 400	5, 010 . 780 . 400 460, 583	3, 872 . 780 . 400	3, 687 . 780 . 400	. 780 P. 366
SILK Silk, raw:													
Importsthous. of lb Price, wholesale, white, Japanese, 20/22 denier, 87% (AA), f. o. b. warehouse Qdol. per lb WOOL	848 4.78	1, 524 4. 82	1, 205 4. 97	975 4.91	705 4.89	861 4.90	1, 275 4. 95	967 5. 23	893 5. 43	1, 363 5. 43	1, 071 5. 47	716 5. 43	p 5.45
Consumption (secured basis):§ Apparel class	25, 200 7, 044 26, 342 ¹ 1. 850 . 740 ¹ 1, 650	29, 330 11, 005 28, 493 ¹ 1. 820 . 722 ¹ 1. 725	24, 756 9, 720 27, 432 1 1. 644 . 644 1 1. 562	23, 924 9, 252 28, 519 11, 600 . 638 11, 375	30, 020 11, 020 34, 347 ¹ 1. 580 . 598 1. 375	25, 472 8, 072 30, 633 ¹ 1. 594 . 585 1. 425	27, 284 5, 644 24, 824 11, 600 . 585 11, 425	31, 350 6, 380 31, 013 1. 627 . 594 1. 425	30, 432 9, 044 26, 979 ¹ 1. 660 . 605 ¹ 1. 425	30, 872 10, 548 28, 118 ¹ 1. 596 . 590 ¹ 1. 425	r 38,025 r 12,860 64,994 1.665 .620	28, 324 10, 920 20, 316 1. 725 . 650 1, 625	1. 725 . 650 1 1. 675
bonddol. per lbdol. per lb	- 1, 000	- 1. 720	- 1. 002	- 1, 5/ 3	1.070	1.420	- 1. #20	1. 120	- 1, 420	- 1. 420	- 1.000	- 1.020	• 1.0/5
Machinery activity (weekly average): Looms:O Woolen and worsted: Pile and Jacquardthous. of active hours Broaddo Carpet and rug: Broad	129 1, 763 13 100	130 1, 745 14 112	139 1, 735 18 126	147 1, 592 19 128	136 1, 534 13 117	145 1, 647 16 114	145 1, 743 20 73	130 1, 528 19 56	163 1, 727 20 113	166 1, 811 19 134	169 * 1, 893 18 138	165 1,885 18 139	
Narrow	46 70, 034 72, 078 119	47 70, 037 68, 175 110	50 73, 268 74, 786 121	51 67, 953 72, 644 119	48 63, 457 71, 007 120	51 67, 772 70, 404 120	40 69, 696 78, 524 131	$\begin{array}{r}27\\61,138\\68,504\\120\end{array}$	46 73, 806 83, 377 149	52 75, 293 86, 475 155	54 * 74, 918 * 86, 856 154	52 74, 504 83, 141 141	
Wool yarn: Production, total§⊕thous. of lb Knitting§do Weaving§do Carpet and other§do Price, wholesale, worsted yarn (Bradford machine knitting system) 2/20s*dol, per lb	48, 372 4, 576 35, 008 8, 788 2, 410	$\begin{array}{c} 60,710\ 6,150\ 40,305\ 14,255 \end{array}$	53, 472 6, 092 35, 768 11, 612	50, 984 5, 356 34, 056 11, 572 2, 219	$\begin{array}{c} 60, 115\\ 6, 705\\ 40, 290\\ 13, 120\\ 2, 110 \end{array}$	51, 056 6, 036 34, 204 10, 816 2, 098	50, 205 6, 563 36, 844 6, 798 2, 128	54,2007,45539,5857,1602,146	55, 340 7, 960 37, 208 10, 172 2, 164	57, 832 7, 608 38, 016 12, 208 2, 134	72, 190 r 8, 980 r 47, 705 r 15, 505 2, 122	56, 624 6, 888 36, 716 13, 020 2, 122	

Rachine knitching system) 2/205 - 1.001, pet 10.11 2.400

February 1953

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through	1951			·····			19	952					
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	·	TEX	TILE	PROD	UCTS-	-Conti	nued	·				·	·
WOOL MANUFACTURES-Continued								1					
Voolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts:†													
Production, quarterly, totalthous. of lin. yd Apparel fabrics, totaldo	91, 325 78, 029			87, 185 75, 687			82, 742 71, 466			88, 370 78, 419			
Government ordersdo Other than Government orders, totaldo	32, 037 45, 992			23, 533 52, 154			17,241 54,225			14, 828 63, 591			
Men's and boys'do Women's and children'sdo	27.325	- -		25, 111 27, 043			27,390 26,835			27, 007 36, 584			
Nonapparel fabrics, totaldododo	13, 296 8, 435			$ \begin{array}{c c} 11,498 \\ 6,536 \\ 6,536 \end{array} $			$11,276 \\ 5,572$			9, 951 5, 549			
Blanketing, do. Other nonapparel fabrics,	4, 861 3. 713	3. 713		4, 962	1 3. 696	3. 696	5, 704 3. 696	13.731	3. 731	4,402	3.742	3. 742	
Women's dress goods, flannel, 8 oz., 54-inch dol. per yd	5. 715		ə. 11ə 			3. 090		* 0. 701	ə. 7əl		o. / 42	ə. 742	p 3.62
	1	TRA	NSPO	RTATI	ON EQ	UIPM	ENT	i		l	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
AIRCRAFT													
2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	152 69	$224 \\ 42$	$227 \\ 212$	248 73	291 149	330 115	335 112	353 67	349 76	337 57	293 96	268 84	
MOTOR VEHICLES													
actory sales, totaldodo	7 380, 655 845	375, 410 778	$435,216 \\ 625$	482, 973 569	529, 585 597	503, 917 423	518, 710 484	$\begin{array}{c} 211,782\\ 224 \end{array}$	270,982 349	551, 159 387	604, 261 389	519, 536 319	535, 02 23
Domestic	746 7 202 225	$755 \\ 273, 122$	525 333, 224	499 372,440	$507 \\ 415,357$	329 397, 486	$382 \\ 407,962$	$220 \\ 168, 327$	$271 \\ 218,577$	330 438, 397	260 471, 808	244 405, 111	18 418,97
Domesticdo Trucks, totaldo	7 284, 831 7 86, 485	258,158 101,510	$315,012 \\ 101,367$	$\begin{array}{c c} 352,064 \\ 109,964 \end{array}$	$396, 393 \\113, 631$	380,952 106,008	$392,471 \\110,264$	$161,862 \\ 43,231$	$211,140 \\ 52,056$	425,266 112,375	459, 958 132, 064	394, 313 114, 106	406, 15 115, 81
Domestic	7 70, 322	85, 493	85, 157	92, 614	98,110	90, 983	94, 962	36, 231	45, 204	99, 375	116, 449	102, 504	103, 64
Cxports, total‡do Passenger cars‡do Trucks and busses‡do	31,806 10,468 21,434	$22,100 \\ 9,205 \\ 12,895$	$31, 614 \\ 14, 272 \\ 17, 342$	33, 808 16, 280 17, 528	32,772 17,633 15,139	32,759 18,007 14,752	28,598 13,396 15,202	22, 784 10, 813 11, 971	$14,049 \\ 7,026 \\ 7,023$	$\begin{array}{c} 20,089 \\ 10,564 \\ 9,525 \end{array}$	22,005 9,410 12,595	22,047 9,015 13,032	
	4, 634	5, 013	4, 655	5, 124	5, 298	5, 163	4, 029	3, 673	4, 471	4.887	5, 465	4, 907	5, 39
ruck trailers, production, totaldododododododododo	4,366 1,859	$\frac{4}{1},657$ 1,950	4, 416 1, 873	4, 733 1, 994	4, 833 1, 963	$4,602 \\ 1,854$	3,681 1,219	$3,369 \\ 1,281$	$4,108 \\ 1,897$	4, 552 2, 280	5, 149 2, 708	4, 609 2, 464	5,03 2,56
All otherdo Trailer chassisdo	2, 507 268	2, 707 313	2, 543 219	2, 739 364	2, 870 369	2, 748 335	2, 462 292	2, 088 263	2, 211 230	2, 272 242	2, 441 260	2, 145 250	2, 4, 24
degistrations: New passenger carsdodo	310, 084	301, 379	295, 479	322, 857	374, 288	422, 217	423, 655	340, 454	215, 668	318, 870	383, 385	360, 256	399, 906
New commercial carsdo RAILWAY EQUIPMENT	62, 596	59, 661	59, 285	63, 364	73, 461	71, 690	71, 471	72, 134	57, 786	65, 381	77, 486	* 70, 477	69, 94
merican Railway Car Institute:													
Shipments: Freight cars total number	8,470	8, 643	7, 383	8, 161	7, 433	7, 263	6, 539	5, 658	4, 674	3, 935	5, 577	6, 098	7, 96
Equipment manufacturers, totaldo Domesticdo Railroad shops, domesticdo	5, 690 5, 678	$6,082 \\ 6,082$	5, 494 5, 494	5, 840 5, 838	5, 234 5, 204	5,171 4,765	4,976 4,848	4,116 3,860	2,990	2,052 1,879	3, 103 2, 963	4, 201 4, 032	5, 89 5, 76
Railroad snops, domestic	2, 780 25	2, 561 8 8	1, 889 21 21	2.321	2, 199 12 12	2,092 2 2 2	1, 563 13 13	1,542 8 8	1,684 5 5	1,883 13 13	2, 474 11 11	1, 897 11 11	2,07 2 2
Passenger cars, total	25 14 0	80	10	4 4 0	12 12 0		13 13 0	8	5	13	11 0		
sociation of American Bailroads: Freight cars (class I), end of month:	, v	0					0	ľ	Ŭ	, v	Ū	Ů	
Number ownedthousands Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	1,752	1, 755	1, 758	1, 761	1, 761	1, 763	1, 764	1, 763	1,759	1,757	1, 755	1,756	1,75
Percent of total ownership	90 5.2	87 5.0	87 5.0	89 5.1	93 5.3	96 5.5	101 5.7	107 6.1	$102 \\ 5.8 \\ 75.684$	98 5.6	89 5.1	90 5.2	8 5.
Orders, unfilled	$104,831 \\ 67,973 \\ 36,858$	98, 566 63, 482 35, 084	93, 605 60, 107 33, 498	91, 056 58, 234 32, 822	89, 917 54, 810 35, 107	84, 341 51, 198 33, 143	77, 984 46, 409 31, 575	76, 870 45, 094 31, 776	43, 144 32, 540	73, 609 42, 171 31, 438	74, 728 41, 381 33, 347	72, 400 40, 355 32, 045	67, 13 35, 80 31, 33
Locomotives (class I), end of month: Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	30, 636	30,084	33,490	32, 022	30, 107	33, 143	51, 575	51,770	52, 540	51,450	33, 347	32, 045	31, 33
Percent of total on line	2, 718 12, 8	$2,643 \\ 12.7$	2, 701 13.3	2, 480 12. 6	2, 502 13. 0	2, 237 12. 1	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, 89 11.
Orders, unfilled: Steam locomotives, totalnumber	19	18	17	16	30	28	26	25	23	21	19	17	1
Equipment manufacturersdo Railroad shopsdo Other locomotives, totaldo	0 19	0 18	0		0 30	0 28 1.247	0		0 23 976	0 21	0 19 864	0	1
Other locomotives, total	$1,720 \\ 1,720 \\ 0$	1, 594 1, 594 0	1, 573 1, 573 0	1,441 1,441 0	1, 463 1, 463 0	1,347 1,347 0	1, 156 1, 156 0	1,186 1,186 0	976 976 0	841 841 0	864 864 0	777	81 81
exports of locomotives, total	37	73	37	56	59	39	59	54	52	43	49	45	
Steamdododo	1 36												
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS													
hipments, totalnumber Domesticdo	673 581	658 607	681 611	702 646	643 598	652 617	648 554	394 369	564 528	516 488	588 549	622 585	74 67-
Exportdo	92	51	70	56	45	35	94	25	36	28	39	37	6

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. ¹ Specification changed; earlier data not strictly comparable. †Revised series. Beginning with data for 1951, the Bureau of the Census reports for woolen and worsted woven fabrics refer to goods which are principally wool by weight (i. e., exclude fabrics containing 25-49.9 percent wool previously included).
^{*}New series. Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. More complete specifications are: Worsted suiting, women's and children's gabardine, 10½-12½ oz./yd.
Monthly data for 1950 will be shown later.
[‡] Data through December 1951 for total exports and trucks and busses exclude military-type exports not shown separately for security reasons; thereafter the figures, including those for passenger cars, exclude all military-type exports.
[§]Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

s-40

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

	Pages			
Abrasive paper and cloth (coated)				38 24
Advertising Agricultural income and marketings			7	, 8 2
Abrasive paper and cloth (coated) Acids Advertising Agricultural income and marketings. Agricultural wages, loans Aircraft Airline operations Alcohol, denatured and ethyl Alcoholic beverages Alcoholic beverages Aluminum Animal fats, greases Anthracite	11	12	14.	15 40
Airline operations			۰.,	22
Alcoholic beverages		2, 6	5, 8,	27
Animal fats, greases				25
Anthracite 2, 5, Apparel, wearing 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9,	11, 13 11, 12	, 14, , 14,	15, 15,	34
Asphalt and asphalt products	12, 13	, <u>14</u> ,	18,	36 21
Balance of payments				20
Banking Barley				28
Barrels and drums				32 34
Beer and veal Beverages, alcoholic		2.6	5.8.	29 27
Bituminous coal	13, 14	, 15,	34,	35
Bonds, issues, prices, sales, yields			33,	19
				33
Brass Brick Brokers' loans Building construction (see Construct			16,	38 19
Hunding contracts awarded				6
Building costs Building materials Business, orders, sales, inventories Businesses operating and business tu	- -		7,8	7
Business, orders, sales, inventories	ED-OVE		3	4
Butter				27
Candy Cans, metal				29 33
Capital flotations			18,	19
Carloadings			22,	23 29
Capital flotations. Carloadings. Cattle and calves. Cement and concrete products. Cercal and bakery products, price Chain-store sales (11 stores and over Chaese		*	2,6,	38 5
Chain-store sales (11 stores and over Cheese	, only))		9 27
Chain-store sales (11 stores and over Cheese	14, 15	, 18,	21,	24
Civil-service employees			, 0	12
Clothing5, 8, 9	, 11, 12	, 14,	15,	38
Cocoa	, 13, 14	, 15, 	34,	35 29
Coroa Coffee Coffee Coke Commercial and industrial failures			22, 2,	29 35
Commercial and industrial failures Construction:				4
Contracts awarded				б 7
Costs Dwelling units started Employment, wage rates, earning	bour			7 11,
TT: -to	12	, 13,	14,	15 12
Highway New construction, dollar value				6
Consumer credit			1	16 1,8
Consumer credit. Consumer expenditures. Copper. Copre and coconut oil. Corn. Cost-of-living index (see Consume index). Cotton, raw, and manufactures. Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil. Corps. Currency in circulation.			21,	33
Copra and coconut oil			19,	25 28
Cost-of-living index (see Consume index)	ers' p:	rice		5
Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil	2, 5, 6	, 21,	38,	39 25
Crops 2, 5 Currency in circulation	, 25, 27	, 28	30,	38 18
•				
Debits, bank	-	2, 5,	, 14,	15
Debt, short-term, consumer Debt, United States Government				10 17
Department stores Deposits, bank		- 9 15	, 10, , 16,	16 18
Dairy products Debt, shark Debt, short-term, consumer Depattion of the states Government Department stores Deposits, bank Distilled spirits Dividend payments and rates Drug.store sales				13 27
Dividend payments and rates Drug-store sales		- 1	, 18, E	20 3.9
Dwelling units started				7
Earnings, weekly and hourly Eggs and poultry Electric power. Encode a machinery and equipment Employment estimates Employment indexes Employment indexes Emgineering construction Engineering construction Expenditures, United States Govern Explosives Exports (see also individual common Express operations		13	, 14.	15
Electric power			2, 3, 5, 5,	26
Employment estimates	č	, 4, 10	, 11,	34 12
Employment security operations				12 13
Emigration and immigration Engineering construction				23 6
Expenditures, United States Govern Explosives	ment_			16 25
Exports (see also individual common	litics).			21
To the second se			_	
Factory employment, payrolls, hours Failures, industrial and commercial Farm income and marketings	, wage 12	, 13	, 14,	15
Failures, industrial and commercial Farm income and marketings				42
Farm products, and farm prices Farm wages			2	2,5
Farm income and marketings Farm products, and farm prices Farm wages Fats and oils Federal Government, finance Federal Reserve banks, condition of Federal Reserve reporting member b Fertilizers		_ 5	, 25, 16.	26
Federal Reserve banks, condition of Federal Reserve reporting member	anks		15,	16
Fire losses			5,	24 34
Fire losses				37

Pages marks	ad S
Fish oils and fish	
	1,32
Food products	2, 9, 30
Foreclosures, real estate	5, 31 7
Flour, wheat 3,4,5,7,8,9,11,12,14,27,28,25 Food products 2,5,8,9,12,14,12 Foreclosures, real estate 2,5,8,9,12,14,12 Foreign trade, indexes, shipping weight, value by regions, countries, economic classes, and commodity groups Foundry equipment 21 Freight carloadings, cars, indexes 21 Freight cars surplus and shortage 21 Fruits and vegetables 2,5,2	1.22
Foundry equipment Freight carloadings, cars, indexes 22	34 2,23
Freight cars (equipment) Freight-car surplus and shortage	40 23
Fruits and vegetables2, 5, 2 Fuel oil	1,27
Fuels2, S	22
Furnaces 2, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 1	
Gasoline	5,26 36
Generators and motors	2,38 34 24
Glycerin Gold Grains5, 19, 2	18
Gross national product	1 6, 38
Heating and ventilating equipment	3.34
Highways Hogs Home Loan banks, loans outstanding	6,7 29
Home mortgage	7
Hosiery	38 5, 23
Hours of work per week 1 Housefurnishings 5, Housing 5, 6	. X. Y
Immigration and emigration	23
Income, personal	1,22
Income-tax receipts Incorporations, business, new Industrial production indexes	16 4 2,3
Instalment loans	16
Insulating materials1 Insurance, life1	34 7,18
International transactions of the U. S 20, 2	16 1, 22
Inventories, manufacturers' and trade 3,	
Iron and steel, crude and manufactures	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2
Instalment sales, department stores Insulating materials Insurance, life 1 Internet and money rates 20, 2 International transactions of the U. S 20, 2 Inventories, manufacturers' and trade 3, Iron and steel, crude and manufactures 6, 14, 21, 3 Jewelry stores, sales, inventories	8, 9
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories Kerosene	8, 9 35
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories Kerosene Labor disputes, turn-over Labor force Lamb and mutton	8, 9 35 13 10 29
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories Kerosene Labor disputes, turn-over Labor force Lamd and mutton	8,9 35 13 10 29 29
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories Kerosene Labor disputes, turn-over Labor force Lamd and mutton	8,9 35 13 10 29 29
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories Kerosene Labor disputes, turn-over Labor force Lamb and mutton Lard Lead	8,9 35 13 10 29 29 33 0,31 25 5,29
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories Kerosene Labor disputes, turn-over Labor force Lamb and mutton Lard Lead	8,9 35 13 10 29 29 33 0,31 25 5,29
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories Kerosene Labor disputes, turn-over Labor force Lamb and mutton Lead Lead	8,9 35 13 10 29 29 33 0,31 25 5,29
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories Kerosene	8,9 35 13 10 29 29 33 0,31 5,29 7,19 40 35 35 1,32 39
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories Kerosene	8,9 35 13 10 29 33 0,31 5,29 7,19 40 35 5,29 34 40 35 1,32 39 34 1,34 8
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories	8,9 35 13 10 29 33 0,31 5,29 7,19 35 5,29 7,19 39 35 1,32 39 34 1,34 1,34
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories	8,9 35 13 10 29 33 0,31 5,29 7,19 35 5,29 7,19 39 35 1,32 39 34 1,34 1,34
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories	8,9 35 13 29 29 31 5,29 35 5,29 35 5,29 35 1,32 39 4 1,34 80 3,43 2,33 11 3,43 2,33 12 3,43 2,33 13 10 29 35 13 10 29 35 13 10 29 35 13 10 29 33 11 29 29 33 11 29 29 33 12 5 5,29 31 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 12 5 5,29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 33 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 33 29 33 29 33 32 5 5 5 29 33 29 3 32 29 33 29 3 32 29 33 29 33 29 33 29 33 32 3 29 33 29 3 32 29 33 29 35 29 3 32 29 32 39 4 3 29 32 29 33 29 32 39 4 3 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 31 2 39 4 3 2 2 39 4 2 2 39 2 2 2 39 4 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories	8,9 35 13 29 29 31 5,29 35 5,29 35 5,29 35 1,32 39 4 1,34 80 3,43 2,33 11 3,43 2,33 12 3,43 2,33 13 10 29 35 13 10 29 35 13 10 29 35 13 10 29 33 11 29 29 33 11 29 29 33 12 5 5,29 31 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 12 5 5,29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 33 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 33 29 33 29 33 32 5 5 5 29 33 29 3 32 29 33 29 3 32 29 33 29 33 29 33 29 33 32 3 29 33 29 3 32 29 33 29 35 29 3 32 29 32 39 4 3 29 32 29 33 29 32 39 4 3 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 31 2 39 4 3 2 2 39 4 2 2 39 2 2 2 39 4 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories	8,9 35 13 29 29 31 5,29 35 5,29 35 5,29 35 1,32 39 4 1,34 80 3,43 2,33 11 3,43 2,33 12 3,43 2,33 13 10 29 35 13 10 29 35 13 10 29 35 13 10 29 33 11 29 29 33 11 29 29 33 12 5 5,29 31 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 12 5 5,29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 33 29 33 13 29 29 33 13 29 33 29 33 29 33 32 5 5 5 29 33 29 3 32 29 33 29 3 32 29 33 29 33 29 33 29 33 32 3 29 33 29 3 32 29 33 29 35 29 3 32 29 32 39 4 3 29 32 29 33 29 32 39 4 3 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 32 29 31 2 39 4 3 2 2 39 4 2 2 39 2 2 2 39 4 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{35} \\ \textbf{35} \\ \textbf{13} \\ \textbf{10} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{0.31} \\ \textbf{10} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{0.31} \\ \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{39} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{233} \\ \textbf{247} \\ \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{15} \\ \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{34} \end{array}$
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories	35 13 10 299 33 0.31 10 299 33 0.325 5.29 7.19 40 375 5.29 7.19 40 39 355 5.29 7.19 40 39 355 5.29 7.19 40 39 355 5.29 7.19 40 39 355 5.29 7.19 40 39 355 5.29 7.19 40 39 355 5.22 7.19 40 39 355 5.22 7.19 40 39 355 5.22 29 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 4.1 31 31 4.1 31 31 4.1 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories	8 , 9 35 13 10 29 33 30 , 31 10 29 33 30 , 31 10 29 33 35 5 , 29 7 , 19 34 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 36 36 37 4 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories	8 , 9 35 13 10 29 33 30 , 31 10 29 33 30 , 31 10 29 33 35 5 , 29 7 , 19 34 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 36 36 37 4 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 8 7 7 18 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{35} \\ \textbf{35} \\ \textbf{13} \\ \textbf{10} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{30} \\ \textbf{25} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{34} \\ \textbf{429} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{439} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{439} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{439} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{335} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{335} \\$
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{35} \\ \textbf{35} \\ \textbf{13} \\ \textbf{10} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{30} \\ \textbf{25} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{34} \\ \textbf{429} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{439} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{439} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{439} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{335} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{335} \\$
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{35} \\ \textbf{35} \\ \textbf{13} \\ \textbf{10} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{30} \\ \textbf{25} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{34} \\ \textbf{429} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{439} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{439} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{439} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{335} \\ \textbf{334} \\ \textbf{335} \\$
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories. Kerosene. Labor disputes, turn-over Labor force. Lard Lead Leather and products. Leather and products. Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank, brokers' (see also Consumer credit) Locomotives. Looms, woolen, activity. Lubricants Loumber Achine activity, cotton, wool. Machinery Machinery 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 2 Machinery 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 2 Machinery 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 2 Machinery 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 2 Machinery 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 3 Methanol Mile Minerals Motor fuel Motor fuel Motor vehicles Notor velockers Notor velockers Notor velockers Netwypaper advertising Notor velockers Notor velockers Notor selectrical	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{8}, \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{35} \\ \textbf{35} \\ \textbf{10} \\ \textbf{299} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{5}, \textbf{29} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{34} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{34} \\ \textbf{34} \\ \textbf{35} \\ 3$
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{8}, \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{35} \\ \textbf{11} \\ \textbf{10} \\ \textbf{299} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{31} \\ \textbf{10} \\ \textbf{299} \\ \textbf{33} \\ $
Jeweiry stores, sales, inventories	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{8}, \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{35} \\ \textbf{11} \\ \textbf{10} \\ \textbf{299} \\ \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{31} \\ \textbf{10} \\ \textbf{299} \\ \textbf{33} \\ $

	Pages marked S
Plastics and resin materials, synthe Plywood	tic 26 31
Population	
Population Pork Postal business Postal sevings	29
Postal savings Poultry and eggs Prices (see also individual commod	16
Prices (see also individual commod Consumers' price index	ities):
Consumers price index Received and paid by farmers. Retail price indexes Wholesale price indexes Printing Profits, corporation Public utilities	5
Wholesale price indexes	5,6
Profits, corporation	, 3, 4, 11, 12, 15, 37
Public utilities 1, 5, 11, 13, 1 Pullman Company	4, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20 23
Pulpwood	
Purchasing power of the dollar	6
Radio advertising, production	7,34
Railways, operations, equipment, fin tistics, employment, wages	1,
tistics, employment, wages 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 1 Railways, street (see Street railway	8, 19, 20, 22, 23, 40 /s, etc.).
Rayon and rayon manufactures	2, 6, 39
Receipts, United States Government	
Refrigerators	34
Refrigerators Rents (housing), index	stores (11
general merchandise	ent stores, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Roofing and siding, asphalt Rosin and turpentine Rubber, natural, synthetic, and	reclaimed. 24
tires and tubes	22,37
Rubber industry, production inder ventories, employment, payro earnings	olls, hours,
Rye1	
Saving, personal	16
Securities issued Service industries	18, 19
Saving, personal. Savings deposits Securities issued Service industries Sewer pipe, clay. Sheep and lambs. Shipbuilding. Shoetenings. Silver. Silve	38 29
Shipbuilding	11, 12, 13, 14
Shortenings	26
Silver	
Skins Slaughtering and meat packing	5, 22, 30
Sovbeans and sovbean oil	11, 12, 14, 29
Soybeans and soybean oil	11, 12, 14, 29 25 39
Soybeans and soybean oil	25 39
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufacture Iron and steel) Steel, scrap	25 39 cs (see also 32, 33 32
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufacture Iron and steel) Steel, scrap	25 39 cs (see also 32, 33 32
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufacture Iron and steel) Steel, scrap	25 39 cs (see also 32, 33 32
Soybeans and soybean oil. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	25 39 25 (see also 32, 33 0 Manufac- 10 1es, yields. 20 34 2, 34
Soybeans and soybean oil. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	25 39 25 (see also 32, 33 0 Manufac- 10 1es, yields. 20 34 2, 34
Soybeans and soybean oil. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	25 39 25 (see also 32, 33 0 Manufac- 10 1es, yields. 20 34 2, 34
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, sa Stokers, mechanical Stokers, mechanical Store, clay, and glass products Stores Store railways and buses Sufar Sulfur Sulfuric acid	25 39 26 (see also 32, 33 30 Manufac- 10 10, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38 34 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, sa Stokers, mechanical Stokers, mechanical Store, clay, and glass products Stores Store railways and buses Sufar Sulfur Sulfuric acid	25 39 26 (see also 32, 33 30 Manufac- 10 10, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38 34 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, sa Stokers, mechanical Stokers, mechanical Store, clay, and glass products Stores Store railways and buses Sufar Sulfur Sulfuric acid	25 39 26 (see also 32, 33 30 Manufac- 10 10, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38 34 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, sa Stokers, mechanical Stokers, mechanical Store, clay, and glass products Stores Store railways and buses Sufar Sulfur Sulfuric acid	25 39 26 (see also 32, 33 30 Manufac- 10 10, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38 34 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, sa Stokers, mechanical Stokers, mechanical Store, clay, and glass products Stores Store railways and buses Sufar Sulfur Sulfuric acid	25 39 26 (see also 32, 33 30 Manufac- 10 10, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38 34 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34
Soyceans and soycean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, sa Stokers, mechanical Stores, clay, and glass products Stores Stores Street railways and buses Sugar Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Tea	25 39 26 (see also 32, 33 32 0 Manufac- 10 10, yields 20, 20 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38 34 25 24 25 24 24 24 24 25 24 24 24 25 24 24 25 24 25 24 24 25 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 27 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27
Soyceans and soycean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, sa Stokers, mechanical Stores, clay, and glass products Stores Stores Street railways and buses Sugar Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Tea	25 39 26 (see also 32, 33 32 0 Manufac- 10 10, yields 20, 20 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38 34 25 24 25 24 24 24 24 25 24 24 24 25 24 24 25 24 25 24 24 25 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 27 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, sa Stokers, mechanical Stores, mechanical Stores, clay, and glass products Stores Street railways and buses Sugar Sulfur: Sulfur: Sulfur: Sulfur: Callegnone, telegraph, cable. and graph carriers Tile Tin Tires and inner tubes Tobacco 7, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Tools, machine Trade, retail and wholesale. 3, 4, 8 Transortation. commodity and po	25 39 26 (see also 32, 33 32 0 Manufac- 10 10, yields 20 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38 34 13, 14, 15, 22 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, mechanical Stokers, mechanical Store, clay, and glass products Stores, mechanical Stores Suffuric acid Sulfuric acid Sulfur	25 39 25 (sec also 32 33 32 o Manufac- 10 les, yields 20 311, 12, 13, 14, 35 311, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22 33, 14, 15, 22 24 30 radio-tele- 31, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23 44, 15, 21, 38, 39, 40 78, 11, 12, 14, 15, 30 6, 12, 14, 15, 30 34, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 34, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 34, 12, 12, 13, 13, 14, 15 34, 12, 12, 14, 15, 30 35, 22, 22, 23 4, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15 36, 12, 14, 15, 30 37, 11, 13, 14, 15 38 39, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 39, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 34, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15 35, 22, 22, 23 36, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15 36, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15 36, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15 37, 12, 13, 14, 15 38 39, 14, 12, 13, 14, 15 39, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, mechanical Stokers, mechanical Store, clay, and glass products Stores, mechanical Stores Suffuric acid Sulfuric acid Sulfur	25 39 25 (sec also 32 33 32 o Manufac- 10 les, yields 20 311, 12, 13, 14, 35 311, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22 33, 14, 15, 22 24 30 radio-tele- 31, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23 44, 15, 21, 38, 39, 40 78, 11, 12, 14, 15, 30 6, 12, 14, 15, 30 34, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 34, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 34, 12, 12, 13, 13, 14, 15 34, 12, 12, 14, 15, 30 35, 22, 22, 23 4, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15 36, 12, 14, 15, 30 37, 11, 13, 14, 15 38 39, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 39, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 34, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15 35, 22, 22, 23 36, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15 36, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15 36, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15 37, 12, 13, 14, 15 38 39, 14, 12, 13, 14, 15 39, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories). Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, as Stokers, mechanical Stores, clay, and glass products Stores, clay, and glass products Stores mechanical Sugar Sulfuric acid Sulfuric ac	25 39 25 (sec also 32 32 o Manufac- 10 les, yields 20 311, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22 24 25 24 24 24 30 24, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23 34, 15, 21, 38, 39, 40 36, 12, 14, 15, 30 36, 12, 14, 15, 30 37, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 30 31, 12, 13, 14, 15 38 36, 12, 14, 15, 30 37, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 38 30, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 31, 12, 13, 14, 14, 15 31, 14, 12, 13, 14, 14, 15 32, 14, 15, 12, 14, 14, 15 33 34, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 34, 11, 12, 13, 14, 40 34, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 40 34, 40 34, 40 34, 40 34, 40 34, 40 34, 40
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, sa Stokers, mechanical Store, clay, and glass products Store, clay, and glass products Stores Street railways and buses Sugar Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Stores Street railways and buses Sugar Sulfur Stores Street railways and buses Surger Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Stores Street railways and buses Street railways and buses Stores.	25 39 25 (see also 32 33 32 o Manufac- 10 les, yields 20 311, 12, 13, 14, 38
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, sa Stokers, mechanical Store, clay, and glass products Store, clay, and glass products Stores Street railways and buses Sugar Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Stores Street railways and buses Sugar Sulfur Stores Street railways and buses Surger Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Stores Street railways and buses Street railways and buses Stores.	25 39 25 (see also 32 33 32 o Manufac- 10 les, yields 20 311, 12, 13, 14, 38
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, mechanical Stokers, mechanical Store, clay, and glass products Stores, mechanical Stores, clay, and glass products Stores Suffuric acid Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Superphosphate Tea Tea Tea Tites and inner tubes Tires and inner tubes Transportation, commodity and pr Transportation, commodity and pr Transportation, commodity and pr Transportation, commodity and pr Transportation equipment 2, 3 Travel Trucks trailers Turks trailers Turks trailers Turks tates Government bonds. United States Government bonds. United States Government bonds. United States Government bonds.	25 39 25 32 32 0 Manufac 10 les, yields 20 31 10 les, yields 20 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22 3, 14, 15, 12, 23 radio-tele- 3, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23 44, 15, 21, 38, 39, 40 radio-tele- 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23 44, 15, 21, 38, 39, 40 radio-tele- 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23 44, 15, 21, 38, 39, 40 redio-tele- 13, 14, 15, 13, 14, 15 15, 22 asenger
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, se Stokers, mechanical Stores, clay, and glass products Stores, clay, and glass products Stores, clay, and buses Sugar Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Trick Tracks retail and wholesale Turck trailers Tures trailers Tures and incer tubes Tures trailers Tures and rosin Unemployment and unemployment tion United States Government bonds. United States Government, finance Utilities Sulfurics	25 39 25 (see also 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 34 35, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22 26 27 31, 14, 15, 12, 23 24 25 24 25 24 23 31, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23 4, 15, 21, 38, 39, 40 22, 33 6, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 12 23 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 40 23 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 40 24 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 40 23 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 40 24 10, 13 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20 40 24 10, 13 11, 12
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, se Stokers, mechanical Stores, clay, and glass products Stores, clay, and glass products Stores, clay, and buses Sugar Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Trick Tracks retail and wholesale Turck trailers Tures trailers Tures and incer tubes Tures trailers Tures and rosin Unemployment and unemployment tion United States Government bonds. United States Government, finance Utilities Sulfurics	25 39 25 (see also 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 34 35, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22 26 27 31, 14, 15, 12, 23 24 25 24 25 24 23 31, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23 4, 15, 21, 38, 39, 40 22, 33 6, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 12 23 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 40 23 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 40 24 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 40 23 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 40 24 10, 13 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20 40 24 10, 13 11, 12
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, se Stokers, mechanical Stores, clay, and glass products Stores, clay, and glass products Stores, clay, and buses Sugar Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Trick Tracks retail and wholesale Turck trailers Tures trailers Tures and incer tubes Tures trailers Tures and rosin Unemployment and unemployment tion United States Government bonds. United States Government, finance Utilities Sulfurics	25 39 25 (see also 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 34 35, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22 26 27 31, 14, 15, 12, 23 24 25 24 25 24 23 31, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23 4, 15, 21, 38, 39, 40 22, 33 6, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 12 23 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 40 23 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 40 24 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 40 23 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 40 24 10, 13 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20 40 24 10, 13 11, 12
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, mechanical Stokers, mechanical Suffur Sulfuric acid Sulfuric acid Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur Sulfur	25 39 25 (see also 32 33 32 33 32 31 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 34 35, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 36, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 37 31, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23 34, 15, 21, 38, 39, 40 22, 33 6, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 12 23
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, se Stokers, mechanical Stores, mechanical Stores, clay, and glass products Stores, clay, and glass products Stores Stores Sufuric acid Sulfuric acid Treat, retail and wholesale. 3, 4, 8 Transportation, commodity and pr Transportation equipment 2, 3 Travel Trucks trailers Trucks trailers United States Government bonds. United States Government bonds. United States Government, finance Utilities Vegetable and fruits Vegetables and fruits Veterans' unemployment allowance	25 39 25 (see also 32 33 32 33 32 31 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 34 35, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 36, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 37 31, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23 34, 15, 21, 38, 39, 40 22, 33 6, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 12 23
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, se Stokers, mechanical Stores, mechanical Stores, clay, and glass products Stores, clay, and glass products Stores Stores Sufuric acid Sulfuric acid Treat, retail and wholesale. 3, 4, 8 Transportation, commodity and pr Transportation equipment 2, 3 Travel Trucks trailers Trucks trailers United States Government bonds. United States Government bonds. United States Government, finance Utilities Vegetable and fruits Vegetables and fruits Veterans' unemployment allowance	25 39 25 (see also 32 33 32 33 32 31 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 34 35, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 36, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 37 31, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23 34, 15, 21, 38, 39, 40 22, 33 6, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 12 23
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, se Stokers, mechanical Stores, mechanical Stores, clay, and glass products Stores, clay, and glass products Stores Stores Sufuric acid Sulfuric acid Treat, retail and wholesale. 3, 4, 8 Transportation, commodity and pr Transportation equipment 2, 3 Travel Trucks trailers Trucks trailers United States Government bonds. United States Government bonds. United States Government, finance Utilities Vegetable and fruits Vegetables and fruits Veterans' unemployment allowance	25 39 25 (see also 32 33 32 33 32 31 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 34 35, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 36, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 37 31, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23 34, 15, 21, 38, 39, 40 22, 33 6, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 12 23
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, se Stokers, mechanical Stores, mechanical Stores, clay, and glass products Stores, clay, and glass products Stores Stores Sufuric acid Sulfuric acid Treat, retail and wholesale. 3, 4, 8 Transportation, commodity and pr Transportation equipment 2, 3 Travel Trucks trailers Trucks trailers United States Government bonds. United States Government bonds. United States Government, finance Utilities Vegetable and fruits Vegetables and fruits Veterans' unemployment allowance	25 39 25 (see also 32 33 32 33 32 31 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 34 35, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 36, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 37 31, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23 34, 15, 21, 38, 39, 40 22, 33 6, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 12 23
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel ingots and steel manufactur Iron and steel) Stocks, department stores (see als turers' inventories) Stocks, mechanical Stokers, mechanical Store, clay, and glass products Stores, mechanical Stores, clay, and glass products Stores Suffuric acid Sulfuric acid Superphosphate Tea Tea Tea Tea Tile Tine Tine Tools, machine Transportation, commodity and pr Transportation, commodity and pr Transportation, commodity and pr Transportation, commodity and pr Transportation equipment Trucks trailers Trucks trailers Turuck trailers Yegetables and fruits Vessels cleared in foreign trade Vessels cleared in foreign trade Vesterans' unemployment allowance	25 39 25 (see also 32 33 32 33 32 31 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 34 35, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 36, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 37 31, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23 34, 15, 21, 38, 39, 40 22, 33 6, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 12 23

Statistical Summary for 1952

MAJOR BUSINESS INDICATORS, 1947-52

Item	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 1	Item	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 1
National Income and Product							Business Inventories						
Gross national product, total (bil. of dol.).	233.3	259.0	258.2	284.2	329.2	346. 1	Business inventories, book value, end of						
Personal consumption expenditures	165.6	177.9	180.6	194.3	208.0	216.3	year, unadjusted, total (mil. of dol.) §.	50,017	54, 954	51, 521	61, 518	72, 736	73, 482
Gross private domestic investment Net foreign investment	30.2 8.9	42.7 1.9	33.5 .5	50.3 2.3	58.5 .2	51.8 .2	Manufacturing, total Durable-goods industries	29,032 13,804	$31,782 \\ 15,726$	29,038 13,956	34, 176 16, 660	43, 056 22, 650	43, 670 23, 930
Government purchases of goods and			1			1	Durable-goods industries. Nondurable-goods industries.	15,228	16,056	15 082	17, 516	20,406	19,740
services	28.6	36.6	43.6	41.9	62.6	77.8	Wholesale trade, total Durable-goods establishments	7,613 3,094	7, 982 3, 563	7,913	9, 561 4, 279	10, 150 4, 904	10,023 4,878
National income (bil. of dol.)	198.7	223.5	216.3	239. 2	277.6	290. 4	Nondurable-goods establishments Retail trade, total §	4, 519	4,419	4.382	5, 282	5,246	5,145
Personal Income							Durable-goods stores	13, 372 5, 341	15, 190 6, 587	14, 570 6, 293	$17,781 \\ 7,981$	19, 530 9, 200	19,789 9,047
Total (bil. of dol.)	191.0	209.5	205.9	226.3	254.1	268.4	Nondurable-goods stores	5, 341 8, 031	8, 603	8, 277	9, 800	10, 330	10, 742
Wage and salary disbursements, total. Commodity-producing industries.	122.0 54.3	134.3 60.2	133.4 56.9	145.6 63.5	169.9 74.9	181.4 79.1	Prices						
Distributive industries	35.1	38.8	38.9	41.3	45.9	48.5	Prices received by farmers (1910-14=100).	275	285	249	256	302	288
Service industries Government	15.3 17.2	16.6 18.7	17.2 20.4	18.6 22.2	20.3 28.7	21.3 32.4	Consumers' price index $(1935-39=100)$ Wholesale prices $(1947-49=100)$:	159.6	171.9	170. 2	171.9	185.6	189.8
Wage and salary receipts, total	119.9	132.2	131.2	142.7	166.5	177.9	All commodities, combined index	96.4	104.4	99. 2	103, 1	114.8	111.6
Other labor income Proprietors' and rental income	2.4 42.4	2.8 47.3	3.1 42.1	3.8 45.2	4, 2 50, 6	4.5 52.5	Farm products Foods, processed	100.0 98.2	107.3 106.1	92.8 95.7	97.5 99.8	113.4 111.4	107.1 108.8
Personal interest income and dividends	14.5	16.0	17.1	19.5	20.4	21.1	All other	95.3	103.4	101.3	105, 0	115.9	113. 2
Transfer payments. Less personal contributions for social	11.8	11.3	12.4	15.1	12.4	12.7	Construction]				Ì
insurance	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.9	3.4	3.8	New construction, total (mil. of dol.)	16, 689	21,678	22, 789	28, 749	30, 893	32, 329
Total nonagricultural income (bil. of dol.)_	170.8	187.1	188.7	208.5	233.6	248.0	Private, total Residential (nonfarm)	13, 256	16,853	16.384	21,610	21,684	21, 785
New Plant and Equipment Expenditures			1				Residential (nonfarm) Nonresidential, except farm and	6, 310	8, 580	8, 267	12,600	10, 973	11, 101
All industries, total (mil. of dol.)	20,612	22,059	19,285	20, 605	26, 332	26,860	public utility	3, 142	3, 621	3, 228	3, 777	5, 152	4, 950
Manufacturing	8, 703 691	9,134 882	7,149	7, 491 707	11, 130 911	12,452	Public, total Nonresidential building	3,433	4,825 1,301	6,405 2,068	7,139 2,402	9,209 3,471	10, 544 4, 061
Mining Railroads and other transportation	2.817	2.604	792 2,239	2,323	2,966	850 2,792			1,001	2,000	2, 102	0, 11	1,001
Public utilities Commercial and other	2,817 1,539 7,492	2, 543 6, 896	3,125 5,980	3,309 6,775	3,855	3,961	Employment Status of the Civilian Non- institutional Population						
	1,492	0,890	5,960	0,115	7,470	6, 804	Total 14 years of age and over, monthly			1		ì	
Production							average (thous. of persons) Civilian labor force	106, 018	107, 175	108, 156	109, 280	108, 976	109, 676
Farm marketings, physical volume, total. (1935-39=100)			151	144	147	155	Employed, total	58,027	61, 442 59, 378 7, 973	62, 105 58, 710 8, 026	63, 099 59, 957	62, 884 61, 005	62,968 61, 2
Crops			158	139	138	151	Agricultural employment	8, 266 49, 761	7,973	8,026 50,684	7, 507 52, 450	7, 054 53, 951	6,805
Livestock. Industrial production, total (1935-35-100)	187	192	145	147 200	153 220	158 219	Employed, total. Agricultural employment Nonagricultural employment Unemployed	2, 142	2,064	3, 395	3,142	1,879	54,488 1,673
Manufactures	194	198	183	209	229	230	Not in labor force	45, 850	45, 733	46, 051	46, 181	46, 092	46, 710
Durable manufactures Nondurable manufactures	220 172	225 177	202 168	237 187	273 194	280 189	Employment and Payrolls				1		
Minerals	149	155	135	148	164	160	Employees in nonagricultural estab-						
Selected commodities, production: Coal, bituminous (thous. of short tons).			100 000				lishments, mo. avg., total (thous.). Manufacturing	43, 371 15, 247	44, 201 15, 286	43,006 14,146	44, 124 14, 884	46, 401	46,865
Crude petroleum (mil. of bbl.)	1,857	2,020	437,868	516, 311 1, 974	533, 665 2, 245	465, 230 3 2, 086	Mining	943	981	932	904	920	15, 985 875
Electric power, industrial and utility			1		1	, i	Contract construction Transportation and public utilities	1,982 4,122	2, 165 4, 151	2,156	2,318 4,010	2, 569 4, 144	2, 546 4, 168
(mil. of kw-hr.) Lumber (mil. of board feet)	307, 400 35, 404	336, 809 36, 631	345,066 332,176	388, 674 338, 007	433, 358 36, 748	462, 589 37, 300	Trade	9,196	9, 491	9,438	9, 524	9,804	9,943
Steel ingots and steel for castings	1	, i					Finance	1,641 4,786	1, 716 4, 799	1,763 4,782	1, 812 4, 761	1,883 4,759	1, 961 4, 761
(thous. of short tons) Motor vehicles, factory sales, total	84, 894	88, 640	77,978		105, 200	93, 156	Government	5, 454	5, 613	5, 811	5, 910	6, 390	6,628
(thous.)	4,798	5,285	6,254	8,003	6,765	5, 539	Manufacturing production-worker pay- roll index (1947-49=100)	97.7	105.1	97.2	111.2	129.2	134.2
Passenger cars Trucks and coaches	3,558 1,240	3,909 1,376	5, 119 1, 134	6,666 1,337	5,338 1,427	4,321 1,218	Pinance						
Business Sales and Orders		1		1			Money supply, Dec. 31 (mil. of dol.);					1	
Business sales, total (mil. of dol.) &	397.877	437.251	415,970	473, 101	533.440	546. 517	Currency in circulation	28, 868	28, 224	27,600	27, 741	29, 206 185, 984	30, 433
Manufacturing, total	191,009	211, 560	196, 997	231, 746	268,014	276,460	Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total Demand deposits, adjusted.	170,008	169, 119 85, 520	169, 781 85, 750	176, 917 92, 272	185, 984 98, 234	194, 500 101, 100
Business sales, total (mil. of dol.) § Manufacturing, total Durable-goods industries Nondurable-goods industries Wholesale trade, total Durable-goods establishments Retail trade, total § Durable-goods stores	113, 391	91,133	84,834	106,356	141.355	132,839 143,621	Time deposits	56, 411	57, 520	58,616	59, 247	61, 447	65, 800
Wholesale trade, total	87, 263	95, 172	88,252	97,666	107, 203	106.074	Federal finance (mil. of dol.): Debt, gross, Dec. 31	256, 900	252, 800	257, 130	256, 708	259, 419	267, 391
Nondurable-goods establishments	62,835	67,741	24, 695 63, 557	31, 103 66, 563	34, 446 72, 757	32, 940 73, 134	Budget receipts and expenditures:		1	1			
Retail trade, total § Durable-goods stores	119,604	130, 521 41, 876	130, 721	143, 689	158, 223	163, 983 55, 164	Receipts, net. Income and employment taxes	41,010 31,512	41, 450 33, 630	38, 122 32, 116	37,834 31,906	53, 488	65, 523 58, 734
Nondurable-goods stores	82 052	88 645	43,882 86,839	52, 935 90, 754	54, 479 103, 744	108, 819	Expenditures, total National defense and related activ-	38, 576	36, 209	41, 714	38, 255	56, 846	71, 366
Manufacturers' orders (mil. of dol.):	187 484	208, 211		251, 598	293, 172	282, 192	ities	14, 541	11, 201	12, 848	13, 506	30, 308	43, 228
Manufacturers' orders (mil. of dol.): New, net, unadjusted Unfilled, end of year, unadjusted	30, 296	26, 946			65, 795	71, 527		}	1	1			
	1	1	1	1	!]	1	1	1	1	1	<u> </u>

¹ Data for most items are preliminary. ² Total for 11 months, January-November. ³ Data from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. § New series of retail trade included beginning 1951. Data for 1951 on old basis and comparable with earlier figures are as follows (mil. of dol.): Sales--total business, 528,192; total retail, 152,975; durable, 53,170 nondurable, 99,805; inventories--total business, 71,925; total retail, 18,719; durable, 8,625; nondurable, 10,094.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS WASHINGTON 25, D. C. OFFICIAL BUSINESS PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300 (GPO)

First Class