## SURGEMY OF

## CURRENT

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

## SURVEY ©F CURIENT HUSINESS

JUNE 1953

## Contents

THE BUSINESS SITUATION ..... 1
Capital Goods Demand
Higher in Third Quarter ..... 2
Foreign Dollar Position
Improved During First Quarter ..... 4
SPECIAL ARTICLES
One Billion Travel Dollars Go Abroad ..... 9
Producers' Equipment-Growth, Replacement, and Stock . . . . 12
Rental Income and Outlay in the United States, 1929-52 ..... 17
MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS ..... S-1 to S-40
Statistical Index Inside Back Cover

Published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Sinclair Weeks, Secretary. Office of Business Economics, M. Joseph Meetin, 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. Mox. 204 S. 10th St. | Memphie 3. Tenn. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Atlanta 3, Ga. <br> 86 Forsyth St. NW. | Miami 32, Fia. <br> 36 NE. First St. |
| Baltimore 2. Md. 200 E . Lexington St. | Milwaukee 2, Wis. 207 E. Michigan St. |
| Boston 9, Mase. 40 Broad St. | Minneapolis 2, Minn. 607 Marquette Ave. |
| Buffalo 3. N. Y. <br> 117 Ellicott St. |  |
| Batte, Mont. 306 Federal Bidg. | New Orleans 12, La. 333 St. Charles Avo. |
| Area 2. Sergeant Jasper Bldg. | 346 Broadway |
| Cheyenne, Wyo. 308 Federal Office Bldg. | Oklahoma City 2, Okla. 114 N. Broadway |
| Chicago 1, Ill. <br> 221 N. LaSalle Sz. | Omaba, Nobr. <br> 105 Federal Office Building |
| Cincinnati 2, Ohio 105 W. Fourth |  |
| Cleveland 14, Ohio |  |
| 925 Eaclid Ar | Phoonix, Arix. 311 N. Central Ave. |
| Dallae 2, Tex. 1114 Commeres St. | Pittsburgh 22, Pa. <br> 717 Liberty Ave. |
| D |  |
| 142 New Custom Housa | Portland 4, Oros. 520 SW. Morrison St, |
| Detroit 26, Mich. 1214 Griswold S | Providence 3. R. I. 327 Post Office Annex |
| EI Paso, Ter. Chamber of Commerce | Reno. Nev. <br> 1479 Wells Ave. |
| Hartford 1, Conn. 135 High | Richmond, Va. <br> 400 East Main St. |
| Honston, Tex. 430 Lataar St. | 1114 Market S |
| Jackeonville 1, Fla. 311 W. Menros St, | Salt Lake City 1, Utah 109 W. Second St., So. |
| Kansae City 6, Mo. 903 McGee St . | San Franciseo 2, Calif. 870 Market St. |
| Los Angelea 15, Calif. <br> 112 West 9th St. | Savannah, Ga. <br> 125-29 Bull |
| 631 Federal Bids | Seattlo 4, Waeh. 123 U. S. Court House |

For local velephone listing, consull section devoted to U. S. Government

Business Situation


By the Office of Business Economics

## Plant and Equipment

## Higher outlays scheduled for third quarter



MANUFACTURING schedules show mixed trends

U. S. department of Commerce. office of business economics 53-97
$254680^{\circ}-53-1$

BUSINESS activity has advanced over the first quarter rate with most major segments recording moderate increases. Manufacturers' shipments have risen substantially, resulting in a limited reduction in order backlogs. Consumers' incomes are up and the increased purchasing power is flowing through trade channels.

Total output has been above that of the first quarter, with inventories showing a slight rise. Recent changes in employment have been largely of a seasonal nature, with civilian employment at 61.7 million in May reflecting continued high utilization of the labor force. Unemployment has continued at the low point which has characterized the labor market for some time.

An important basic influence is the continued strength in business capital investment. The most recent survey results, charted on this page, show that the stepping-up in expenditures by both manufacturing and other industries has extended the advance in aggregate long term capital investment. On the whole, investment in the second quarter and plans for the third quarter of 1953 are now somewhat higher than earlier anticipations. This has meant continuing high sales for suppliers of capital equipment.

Investment in residential building remains above a year ago, with nonfarm housing starts in the first 4 months of the year at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.2 million.

Federal Government expenditures for military equipment have reflected the rising trend of output of finished munitions.

## Consumer income and buying

The flow of personal income has been sustained by the continued rise in urban areas which has offset a decline in agricultural income resulting from lower prices. The flow of agricultural products into domestic trade remains at a peak but, as pointed out in the review of foreign trade in a following section, the flow abroad has been considerably reduced. The sustained advance in wage and salary payments since the summer of 1952 has continued, though the rate of increase has narrowed in recent months.

Since consumers prices have been quite stable for the past year, the large increase in money incomes over a year ago has meant a corresponding increase in real purchasing power.

Consumer spending has advanced in the same proportion as income, maintaining a ratio of spending to income after taxes of approximately 92 percent. The rise in buying has been most substantial in consumers' durables where it reflects the strong upsurge in automobile production and sales. Passenger car production in the first half of the year is expected to exceed 3 million. Registrations of new private passenger cars were about a half million both in March and in April, and reports for May indicate another month of
large sales. Consumers' expenditures for automobiles are running one-third higher than in the first half of 1952.

With more liberal instalment terms, much of the increase in auto buying has been in credit purchases. The twin factors of rising sales and more liberal instalment terms have resulted in a rise in auto instalment credit outstanding of $\$ 3$ billion in the past year. Recent changes have been an extension of the trends analyzed in detail in the April issue of the Survey, where it was pointed out that the rapid expansion of durable goods production would mean a further rise in consumer debt since nearly 2 out of 3 new cars are being sold on instalment contracts.

Steel production continues around maximum rates which means gradually expanding output as new facilities continue to come into production. The automobile industry has taken nearly one-fifth of finished steel shipments so far in 1953, in comparison with one-sixth of a smaller tonnage in the corresponding months of 1952. Though the demand of almost all lines of civilian users is high and defense requirements are large, the automobile demand for steel has shown the largest expansion in the past year. But high demand generally has been responsible for the maintenance of capacity operations of the steel industry.

Retail sales of durables other than automobiles have been running slightly higher in 1953 than a year earlier. Production of these items has been substantially more than in 1952, however, and there has been some stock accumulation both in manufacturers' and in retailers' hands. Output of radio and television and home laundry equipment has been curtailed more than seasonally since the beginning of the year. Production of major appliances which have a peak demand during the summer months-refrigerators, freezers, and air conditioners-have shown a more-than-seasonal upswing in recent months.

Consumer demand for nondurable goods has remained firm. Apparel store sales recently have held at the rate of the first quarter, and are slightly higher than a year earlier. Meanwhile, prices have edged downward.

The demand for food also has been strong. Increased supplies, especially of beef, since the fall of 1952 have brought some decline in food prices and an increase in the volume of food purchases. The value of food store sales in recent months has been stable near the high point reached in October 1952 before any appreciable easing in food prices had developed. Retail food prices in April were down 5 percent from the peak reached in August of 1952.

# Capital Goods Demand Higher in Third Quarter 

CURRENT plant and equipment programs indicate a rising demand for new productive facilities through the third quarter of this year. Business is planning capital spending in that quarter at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 28.7$ billion, compared with $\$ 27.2$ billion and $\$ 28.4$ billion, respectively, in the first and second quarters.

According to reports submitted in May in the latest Office of Business Economics-Securities and Exchange Commission survey, all major industry groups except the railroads expect moderately higher rates of fixed capital outlays in the third quarter than during the first 6 months of the year.

## 1953 investment higher

Realization of current programs would make unlikely a decline in fixed capital investment from the first to second half, and would probably result in a full year 1953 total exceeding 1952 by more than the 2 -percent increase reported three months ago by business. (The prospects earlier were reviewed in detail in the April Surver.) Planned spending of somewhat over $\$ 7$ billion each in the second and third quarters would bring outlays during the first 9 months to $\$ 20.5$ billions, or 7 percent above the corresponding period of 1952 .

The industries that will most probably exceed their earlier programs for 1953 are manufacturing (particularly chemicals, machinery and fabricated metals) and the public utilities.

The major factor in the apparent upward adjustment in planned capital outlays during the final half of 1953 is probably the elimination of some of the systematic tendency toward understatement in more distant projection. Other factors may be the continued high rate of economic activity and the steady flow of new certificates for accelerated tax amortization.

It may also be noted that the actual first quarter expendi-
tures were lower than anticipated-a typical reduction stemming from inadequate allowance in anticipatory data for the usual winter construction slowdown. Preliminary second quarter estimates, on the other hand, are somewhat higher than previously reported.

## Manufacturing investment up

Manufacturers have scheduled capital spending at seasonally adjusted annual rates of $\$ 13$ billion in both the second and third quarters, as compared to $\$ 12.5$ billion in the first quarter (see table 1). These programs for the first nine months of this year are about 7 percent above actual outlays in the corresponding period of 1952 -with the non-durable-goods group up about 10 percent and the durablegoods industries 4 percent higher. It should be noted that this nine-month comparison may somewhat overstate the probable year-to-year increase due to the relatively low outlays in the strike-affected third quarter of 1952.

Within the nondurable-goods group, larger than average increases from last year are found in chemicals, beverages, petroleum and paper. Planned spending by food and rubber companies in the first three quarters of this year are moderately below last year's rates, while only textile companies among the major groups are anticipating significantly lower outlays.

Among durable goods, appreciable cutbacks from last year's rates of fixed investment are scheduled by nonautomotive transportation equipment, and stone, clay and glass companies. Considerable expansion from 1952, on the other hand, is planned by both the electrical and other machinery industries and the fabricated metals group. The primary metals industries-both steel and nonferrousand motor vehicle companies are anticipating maintenance of last year's record rates.

After seasonal adjustment, nondurable-goods manu-facturers-bolstered by the programs of petroleum, chemicals and paper companies-were also showing somewhat stronger trends during 1953 than were heavy goods producers. Expected third quarter fixed investment by the latter group was unchanged from second quarter rates, with an easing of scheduled spending by primary metals companies.

## Utilities schedule further expansion

The major area of strength in investment demand in the nonmanufacturing sector is in the programs of electric utilities and gas companies. Third quarter spending plans by public utilities amount to $\$ 4.8$ billion (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) compared witb slightly over $\$ 4.0$ billion at the start of the year. Programs for these companies in the first nine months of this year call for capital outlays almost onefourth above the corresponding period of last year.

The electric power industry, according to reports to the Edison Electric Institute, has programed during 1953 an addition of over 11 million kilowatts to the 81 million kilowatts of generating capability in place at the beginning of the year. Earlier plans for an even greater expansion this year were affected by material shortages. While the materials supply situation is improving, there is still some question as to
whether the 1953 goal will be met. Programed capacity installations in the 1954-56 period average annually about the same as those planned for 1953.

## Trends in other industries

Capital improvement expenditures anticipated by the railroads in the first three quarters of 1953 are slightly higher than in the same period of 1952 -although some slackening in outlays is expected during the third quarter. While planned expenditures on roads are quite strong, equipment additions are showing lagging tendencies. Comparing the two 9 -month periods of 1952 and 1953, the railroads expect a 12 -percent rise in road outlays and a 4 -percent decline in equipment expenditures. Unfilled orders for freight cars and locomotives are continuing the downward trend which started about two years ago.

Nonrail transport, mining and commercial companies each expect little change from 1952 rates of capital spending during the second and third quarters of this year. In the mining group, some expansion in fixed investment is programed by petroleum and gas extraction companies. Oil pipeline and water transport companies also show moderately increasing investment trends during 1953.

Table 1.-Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment by U. S. Business, ${ }^{1}$ 1950-53
[Millions of dollars]


[^0]4. Includes apparel and related products, tobacco, Ieather and leather products and printing and publishing.
5. Includes trade, service, finance, communication and construction.
6. Deta not available separately but are included in totals.

## Foreign Dollar Position Improved During First Quarter

T
HE balance of payments of the United States did not change materially in the first three months of the current year, reflecting in general a continuation of basic economic trends both here and abroad. A comparatively low import demand and continued import restrictions in Western Europe coupled with tightened restrictions in some of the major South American countries have kept our exports at a rela-
tively low rate, while continued high business activity in this country was reflected in relatively high imports.

## Reserves abroad higher

Omitting exports under the military aid program, the export balance on goods and services during the first quarter

Table 2.-Balance of Payments of the United
[Millions of dollars]

rRevised. p Preliminary. $\quad x$ Less than $\$ 500,000$. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
was only $\$ 100$ million as against over $\$ 1$ billion a year earlier. Since the small foreign deficit was far more than offset by private and Government loans and gifts (other than military) foreign countries were able to raise their gold and dollar assets through transactions with the United States by $\$ 753$ million. This amount, which represents the excess of foreign dollar receipts over expenditures, was approximately $\$ 330$ million more than during the preceding quarter. About twothirds of this increase, however, was due to the decline in foreign dollar requirements for interest and amortization which are seasonally higher in the fourth quarter.

## Military expenditu res major factor

Over the 12 -month period ending last March, foreign gold and dollar assets increased by over $\$ 2.3$ billion through transactions with the United States, an amount approximately equal to net Government loans and economic grants. Thus, with generally stable economic conditions abroad and rising business activity here, and with the existing exchange controls abroad the rest of the world as a whole, but not necessarily individual countries, could have balanced their

States by Areas, 1952 r, and First Quarter 1953 o
[Millions of dollars]

transactions with the United States without such Government grants and loans.

The rise in foreign reserves added greatly to the economic strength of foreign countries and enabled them to expand multilateral trading and in some instances to relax restrictions against purchases in this country. An important factor in reaching this position were United States military expenditures abroad, including offshore purchases, which during the same 12 -month period added over $\$ 2$ billion to foreign dollar resources.

## Sterling area improves most

Nearly half of the rise in foreign gold and dollar assets, as reflected in the United States balance of payments during
the first quarter, accrued to the sterling area. Government loans and grants (other than those in the form of military supplies and services) accounted for $\$ 112$ million and other transactions with the United States for about $\$ 100$ million of this rise. The remainder were net receipts by the sterling area as a result of transactions with other countrics.

Sterling area transactions with the United States, excluding new Government loans and grants, which had changed from a storling area deficit to a surplus from the first to the second quarter of 1952 continued to show a surplus, except for a final quarter of last year when interest and amortization were paid on the British loan. The change from net dollar payments to net dollar receipts resuilting from sterling area transactions with other countries than the United States came between the third and fourth quarter last year.

Table 3.-Balance of Payments of the United States
[Millions of dollars]

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{\boldsymbol{x}}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.

1. Exports of goods and services have been adjusted to exclude exports of military-end-use items financed through grants under the military-aid prograns and to include in merchandise for the total sterling area-but not for the United Kingdom and other component areas--
"Special category" exports sold for cash. For the definition of "Special category" goods, see Foreig Trade Siatistics Noies for September 1950 published by the Bureal of the Census. 2. Military aid to the sterling-area countries is not shown separately.

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

The recent improvement, in contrast to that in 1950, was accomplished without a rise in prices of raw materials originating in the sterling area. It was mainly due to reduced imports from the United States and some rise in exports to this country, particularly since the third quarter of last year.
The share of the United Kingdom in this improvement is indicated by the fact that imports of goods and services by the United States exceeded exports, excluding military items, by $\$ 43$ million in the first quarter of 1953. This compares with an excess of exports of $\$ 67$ million a year earlier. The relative improvement in the external financial position of the United Kingdom was more outstanding than in most other major countries. It was in part at least due to a comparative stability in industrial production as compared
with the first quarter a year ago, while the United States experienced a rise by 8 percent.

## Dollar deficit of Europe declines

The continental countries in Western Europe purchased $\$ 160$ million of gold in the United States during the first quarter without drawing upon their dollar assets. This was slightly more than the net change in dollar assets and gold purchases as reflected in the United States balance of payments during the preceding quarter. Thus, this gold movement mirrors a considerable improvement which bad taken place since the first quarter of 1952 , when these countries had to draw down their gold and dollar assets by over $\$ 100$ million.
with the Sterling Area, $1952{ }^{\text { }}$ and First Quarter $1953{ }^{\circ}$ D
[Mitions of dollars]


Germany and the Netherlands showed the greatest improvement in their financial position while France lost dollar balances. However, for this group of countries as a whole, sales of goods and services (including sales to the Armed Forces of the United States), and private gifts and credits were not sufficient to pay for their dollar expenditures.

Transactions with the United States-in part because of rising United States military expenditures in the areawere nearly in balance. Dollar payments had to be made to other countries, however, including payments in dollars for oil and other products or services purchased from American branches and subsidiaries operating abroad. A reduction in Europe's deficit with these areas, therefore, would materially reduce Europe's dollar deficit.
Considerable progress in that direction already made by Europe is indicated by a change in the trade with Central America from a deficit averaging about 28 million a month in 1951 to a small surplus during the first 2 months of 1953. Europe's trade deficit with Canada declined from about $\$ 70$ million a month during the first quarter of 1952 to about half that amount during the first quarter of this year. Most of the decline in these deficits was due to reduced imports, however, rather than increased exports by Europe.

## Reduced sales to Latin America

Canada's deficit on goods and services with the United States increased from the fourth quarter of 1952 to the first of this year by a larger amount than the increase in the outflow of long-term capital to that country. The resulting decline in net dollar receipts from the United States was accompanied by a decline in net receipts of United States dollars from other countries. Consequently, Canadian assets in the United States were drawn down and the premium on the Canadian dollar continued to decline. With economic conditions similar to those prevailing in the United States, the changes in Canada's balance of payments were in the same direction as those in our own.
Reduced sales to Latin America and increased imports from this area changed the balance on goods and services from a United States surplus to a deficit, reversing a situation which had existed for nearly 2 years. Nearly all Latin American republics reduced their purchases here; but the increased United States imports affected mainly Mexico, the Central American republics and Cuba.

Of those Latin American countries which are most affected by foreign exchange difficulties, Brazil and Chile reduced their trade surplus with the United States, while Argentina raised the export surplus to the United States by reducing purchases, while sales remained unchanged. The gold sales to countries in that area were mainly to Mexico and Argentina and the rise in dollar balances was particularly large for Cuba and some of the Central American republics.
Transactions with the independent countries of Africa and Asia excluding those in the sterling area did not change materially from the previous quarter. These countries as a whole had net dollar receipts of $\$ 90$ million through transactions with the United States, excluding $\$ 96$ million of net Government loans and economic aid grants. Their relatively favorable dollar position reflects the large military expenditures in the area, mostly in Japan.

## Exports of manufactures upfarm products down

Most of the major trading areas of the United States, with the major exception of Canada, were able to improve their
dollar position through their transactions with the United States. This resulted from reduced purchases in the United States rather than from increased sales to this country. Except in certain Latin American countries as earlier indicated, the reduced purchases reflect smaller requirements rather than restrictions on imports necessitated by a lack of dollar exchange.

Compared with the last quarter of 1952 exports of civilian merchandise during the first three months of 1953 declined by $\$ 160$ million. Exports of agricultural products were off $\$ 124$ million and those of petroleum $\$ 25$ million. The decline in exports of these products is largely the result of the improved supply position abroad relative to current consumption. Similar reasons may also account for the decline in exports of steel mill products and ferro-alloys of $\$ 55$ million.

A large part of the $\$ 90$ million gain in exports of machinery and vehicles consisted of increased shipments of automobiles and agricultural machinery to Canada. Although the rise in industrial products to other areas was relatively small, it represents a definite reversal of the downward trend prevailing during most of last year.

## Imports of metals decline

Commodity imports as a whole remained virtually unchanged from the previous quarter, but components showed divergent tendencies. Imports of metals with the major exceptions of aluminum and zinc generally declined from the high point reached during the fourth quarter. Copper and lead are the most important items in this group. The higher imports of tin resulted from purchases made in previous periods. Crude foodstuffs imports rose but not to the point reached during the same season last year.

Among manufactured goods, imports of newsprint and textiles declined, but seasonal factors may account for that. Imports of machinery and vehicles and chemicals increased, however. Since metals were the major items raising total imports during 1952, the decline in metal imports and prices may indicate that total import values are approaching a peak unless imports of manufactured products are further stimulated.

## Offshore procurement replaces grants

The major item likely to raise foreign dollar receipts in the near future is military expenditures, particularly those under the offshore procurement program. The current rate of such expenditures was still below the rate at which contracts are placed and will tend to increase as deliveries are made.

The rise in Government aid not in the form of military supplies and services appears to compensate merely for the low amount in the previous quarter; it is contrary to the longer run trend. The decline, which may be expected on the basis of the figures included in the President's budget, would be less, however, than the expected rise in military expenditures, so that total dollar availability to foreign countries through foreign transactions by the Government are likely to increase for some time.

Of the private long-term capital outflow in the first quarter about two-thirds went to Canada. This represents an even higher proportion than during the year 1952.

# One Billion Travel Dollars Go Abroad 

Expenditures by United States residents in foreign countries, with the fares paid to foreign ships and planes, increased to about $\$ 1$ billion in 1952. In addition, United States residents paid about $\$ 180$ million to United States international carriers.

During the entire postwar period tourist expenditures in foreign countries and fare payments to foreign carriers have increased by an average of about $\$ 86$ million per year, but the upward trend was somewhat slower during the more

## International Travel, Including Fares, Nets $\$ 400$ Million <br> Annually to Foreigners




recent years. The rise from 1950 through 1952 averaged $\$ 62$ million.
The trend of expenditures has varied significantly by individual areas or countries. Until recently, expenditures in Canada had been nearly stable since 1948. Payments to European countries have since 1950 risen by an average of $\$ 28$ million per year, and those to Mexico and the nearby Caribbean area went up by about the same amount.

Expenditures by foreigners for travel in the United States and for passage on United States ships and planes amounted to $\$ 600$ million in 1952 . The $1946-52$ rise averaged $\$ 48$ million per year, and that since 1950 averaged $\$ 76$ million. Thus, during the latest years the rise in expenditures in the United States was slightly larger than the increase in United States expenditures abroad, so that net expenditures have declined slightly to about $\$ 400$ million.

Most of the rise in foreign expenditures here during recent years was due to increased travel by Canadians in this country. The abolition of excbange controls in that country and the appreciation of the Canadian dollar may have contributed to the acceleration.

## Travel capacity to Europe rises

The greatest rise in United States travel outlays, in both absolute and relative terms, occurred in the European and Mediterranean area where American expenditures increased by 30 percent over 1951, when expenditures were unusually low. The rise over 1950 was only 14 percent, as indicated in table 1. The sharp gain from 1951 to 1952 reflected an increase in numbers of travelers; per capita expenditures remained approximately unchanged. A large portion of the rise in travel volume resulted from the introduction of tourist-class air transportation in the spring last year. This significantly increased the capacity available for travel to Europe.

From January to April 1952, before the inception of tourist-class air transportation, citizen departures for Europe by sea were up by 57 percent over the comparable months of 1951 , while air departures showed an increase of 22 percent. For the period May through December, corresponding increases over 1951 were 29 percent for sea and 73 percent for air. As illustrated in the accompanying chart, the largest 1952 increase in total sea and air departures occurred during the May-December period.

Space availability for outbound traffic was a limiting factor on departures by sea in June and by air in July. Certain types of space on ships--cabin class, for exampleseem to have been fully utilized for longer periods.

In each January-March and September-December period of the years 1950 to 1952 , between 40 and 50 percent of all Americans traveling to Europe went by air. In April there was a sharp decline to under 30 percent, the proportion remaining under 40 percent until September. However, the period from May to August 1952 shows a considerably higher ratio of air travel than corresponding months

[^1]of the previous years, indicating the results of the introduction of tourist-class air transportation.

Limitations in transport capacity were in part overcome by a lengthening of the travel season last year. Significant reductions in fares for off-season travel helped to stimulate this development.

## Travel to Europe hits postwar peak

More native-born travelers used planes than ships for transatlantic crossings, while the larger part of the foreignborn. Americans traveled by sea, perhaps because ships provide transportation at lower costs than planes. A preference for foreign carriers also seems to exist among foreignborn travelers. This choice may be due in part to the opportunity thereby afforded to foreign-born residents to utilize, for payment of fares, funds in foreign countries which cannot be exchanged for dollars.

Although the number of American residents departing for Europe last year represented a new high for the postwar period, it still fell short of the prewar peak reached in 1929-30. The long-term downward trend in travel to Europe by the foreign-born population of the United States-which last year still comprised nearly 50 percent of the travelers-was not quite offset by the rising number of native-born Americans traveling to Europe.

## Native-born travelers spend more in 1952

The lower average per capita expenditure by foreign-born (although their average stay in Europe was three weeks longer than that of native-born) may be accounted for by the relatively larger number that visit friends and relatives and stay in their homes. About three-fourths of foreign-born travelers reported having visited relatives and friends, as compared to only about one-tenth in the native-born group.

When traveling for the same purpose, foreign and nativeborn travelers spend about the same amount. However, the large preponderance of visits to friends and relatives on the part of foreign-born lowers their average per capita expenditure to less than 60 percent of those of native-born.

## Expenditures in Europe rise

The shift in travel population from foreign to native-born has tended to raise average travel expenditures in Europe. This tendency may be obscured, however, by other factors such as changes in incomes and prices.

The 1950-52 increase in average expenditures was primarily among air travelers.
Influenced by rising prices and the greater availability of local merchandise, per diem expenditures of travelers rose by about 15 percent during 1950-52. However, as the time spent abroad was shorter, the average expenditures per trip did not increase proportionately.

One-third of the travelers to Europe and the Mediterranean area during 1952 resided in the state of New York (table 4) and nearly one-third came from other States along the eastern seaboard. California, Illinois, and Michigan rank high as States-of-residence of travelers, due to their high foreign-born population. It is significant that 9 Stateshaving 47 percent of the total population, but nearly 70 percent of the foreign-born population-provided over 75 percent of European travelers.

## France receives large share

France last year again received the major share of American travel expenditures in Europe, receipts being sufficient to
finance nearly one-third of the deficit with the United States arising from trade of nonmilitary merchandise. The increase in the numbers of travelers more than offset a slight drop from the preceding year in average expenditures (table 5).
The United Kingdom received a smaller share of American travel expenditures in 1952 than in any other recent year. This reflected a decline in average expenditures, due in part to shorter stays in the area. Proportionately fewer Americans traveling in Europe visited Britain last year. This relative decline, however, was more than offset by increased payments of passenger fares to British international carriers.
Added transportation facilities to southern Europe in 1952 resulted in a relative increase in American travel to Italy,

## Increase in European travel by native-born Americans partly offset decline in travel by foreign-born



Native-born travelers spent more per capita in Europe than foreign-born . . .

thus contributing to rise in travel expenditures in Europe


Spain and Portugal. Italy in particular benefited also from a sharp increase in travel to Israel.
Travel payments to Germany increased more than those to any other European country. Additional direct steamship facilities direct to German ports accounted for a portion of this increase. Another factor may have been the abolition of special permits by the occupation authorities in 1951.

## Travel to other areas stable

Expenditures for travel in Mexico rose to a new high last year, with a large gain in expenditures in border towns. Expenditures in the interior of Mexico increased only slightly over 1951.
The rate of increase in the numbers of travelers to the interior of Mexico from 1950 to 1951 was not maintained in

Table 1.-Estimated Numbers and Expenditures of United States Residents Traveling in Foreign Countries, 1950-52 ${ }^{1}$

|  | Number of travelers [thousands] |  |  | Expenditures <br> [millions of dollars] |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1050 | 1951 | 1952 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 |
| All countries | (*) | (*) | (*) | 727 | 722 | 822 |
| Canada | (*) | (*) | (*) | 261 | 255 | 268 |
| Mexico. | (*) | (*) | (*) | 145 | 159 | 180 |
| Total oversea areas. | 676 | 684 | 773 | 321 | 308 | 374 |
| Europe and Mediterranean. | 302 | 255 | 332 | 225 | 195 | 256 |
| West Indies and Central America- | 323 | 375 | 382 | 60 | 75 | 78 |
| South America. . | 38 | 42 | 40 | 22 | 25 | 25 |
| Other oversea countries. | 13 | 12 | 19 | 13 | 13 | 15 |

Note.-Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
Not available

1. Estimates exclude fare payments to United States and foreign carriers for travel between the United States and noncontiguous foreign countries. In the case of estimates for travel expenditures in Canada and Mexico, train and bus fare prorated on the basis of the mileage are included with estimated travel expenditures in Canada and Mexico. All estimates exclude travel expenditures by military personnel stationed abroad. employees of the United exclude travel expenditures by military personnel stationed abroad. employees of the United states Govertment and international agencies, and persons emp
shore expenditures of, buit not the number of, cruise passengers.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on questionnaire returns; numbers based on data of U. S. Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Table 2.-Estimated Expenditures and Numbers of United States Residents Traveling in Europe and the Mediterranean Area, 1952, by Quarter ${ }^{1}$

|  | Total expenditures [millions of dollars] | Number of travelers [thousands] | A verage expenditures [dollars] | A verage length of stay [days] | A verage per diem expenditures [dollars] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total United States residents: |  |  |  |  |  |
| First quarter. | 26 | 39 | 657 | 67 | 9.76 |
| Second quarter-----.-.-- | 79 | 92 | 853 | 53 | 16. 25 |
| Third quarter---------- | 107 | 144 | 743 | 57 | 13.08 |
| Fourth quarter---------- | 44 | 57 | 766 | 67 | 11. 43 |
| Total | 256 | $3: 32$ | 767 | 59 | 13.09 |
| Sea. | 156 | 194 | 800 | 70 | 11. 51 |
| Air.- | 100 | 138 | 722 | 43 | 16. 67 |
| Native-born residents: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 177 | 188 | 935 | 49 | 18.97 |
| Sea- | 105 | 102 | 1,024 | 58 | 17.69 |
| Air. | 72 | 86 | 831 | 39 | 21. 25 |
| Foreign-born residents: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 79 | 144 | 548 | 71 | 7.74 |
| Sea | 51 | 92 | 553 | 82 | 6. 72 |
| A ir-.---------...- | 28 | 52 | 539 | 50 | 10.72 |

[^2]1952. In the last quarter of 1952 the number of travelers fell below that of the comparable period of 1951. This may pessibly be the beginning of a leveling-off process similar to that which took place in Canada between 1948 and 1951. Expenditures in Canada started to rise last year, and have continued up during the first months of the current year.
Travel payments to the West Indies and Central America remained virtually the same as in 1951 except for increases in payments to the British Western Hemisphere possessions.

Table 3.—Size Distribution of Travel Expenditures of United States Residents in Europe and the Mediterranean Area, Third Quarter, $1952{ }^{1}$

| Expenditure group | Percent of residents in each group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nativeborn | Foreignborn | All residents |
| Under \$126 | 4.4 | 15.5 | 9.4 |
| \$126-\$375 | 16.7 | 39.0 | 26.9 |
| \$376-\$625 | 19.9 | 22.2 | 21.0 |
| \$620-\$875 | 16.8 | 9.7 | 13.6 |
| \$876-\$1,150 | 13.5 | 6.9 | 10.5 |
| \$1,151-\$1,450. | 10.1 | 3.0 | 6.8 |
| \$1,451-\$1,750 | 7.5 | 2.0 | 5.0 |
| \$1,751-\$2,250 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 4.0 |
| Over $\$ 2,250$. | 4.6 | . 6 | 2.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

1. Expenditures reported by travelers in questionnaire sample were tabulated by frequency intervals; because of tendency of travelers to report rounded amounts, intervals were chosen so that frequently reported amounts fall close to the center of the interval.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 4.-State of Residence of United States Residents Returning During 1952 at the Port of New York From Europe and the Mediterranean Area, by Percentage

| Area or state of residence | Percent | Area or state of residence | Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. | 8.9 | Southwest. | 2.2 |
| Connecticut | 3.3 |  |  |
| Massachusetts. | 4.4 | Central. | 17.8 |
|  |  | Illinois. | 5.9 |
| Middle East | 52.5 | Michigan | 3. 0 |
| New Jersey | 8.0 | Ohio. | 3.7 |
| New York. | 33.7 | Northwest. | 2.4 |
| Pennsylvania .-... | 6.8 | Far West. | 9.8 |
| Southeast.- | 6.4 | California | 8.2 |

Note.-Data compiled from tabulations of passenger manifests at the port of New York. For grouping of states into areas, see August 1952 issue of the SURVEY of CURRENT BUSINESS, page 11.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 5.-Number and Expenditures of United States Residents Traveling in Europe and the Mediterranean Area, 1950-52, Total and Selected Countries ${ }^{1}$

| Country | Number of travelers (thousands) |  |  | Total expenditures (millions of dollars) |  |  | Avcrageexpenditures per trip (dollars) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 |
| Europe and Mediterranean | 302.0 | 255.0 | 332.0 | 225.0 | 195.0 | 256.0 | 742 | 759 | 767 |
| France | 164.6 | 144.4 | 193.4 | 56.0 | 48.5 | 60.0 | 339 | 337 | 310 |
| United Kingdom | 137.2 | 123.8 | 158.8 | 37.0 | 36.5 | 41.0 | 270 | 243 | 260 |
| Italy | 136.4 | 100.7 | 144.8 | 50.0 | 34.0 | 50.5 | 363 | 337 | 344 |
| Switzerland | 94.2 | 80.1 | 114.6 | 18.0 | 15.5 | 21.5 | 187 | 193 | 186 |
| Germany | 73.5 | 68.5 | 101. 2 | 14.5 | 15.5 | 23.5 | 200 | 230 | 229 |
| Benelux. | 75.0 | 60.0 | 85.0 | 10.5 | 8.0 | 11.5 | 140 | 133 | 135 |
| Scandinavia | 38.0 | 35.0 | 47.6 | 13.0 | 11.0 | 15.0 | 342 | 306 | 308 |
| Eire | 26.0 | 18.4 | 23.8 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 242 | 218 | 184 |
| Other Westein Europe- | 57.0 | 54.0 | 84.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 20.5 | 226 | 233 | 243 |

1. Passenger fares and Government travel are excluded; for detailed treatment, see footnote to table 1.
Source: United States Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on questionnaire returns.

# Producers' EquipmentGrowth, Replacement, and Stock 

THIS article presents newly developed information on private producers' durable equipment of value in analyzing the postwar investment expansion. From the new data it is possible to approximate: (1) the extent to which producers' durable equipment purchases have been for replacement as distinguished from expansion, and (2) the increase in the various types of producers' durable equipment in use. Information was also developed on alternative ways of measuring capital consumption.
The results presented are tentative, in part because of the exploratory nature of the work and in part because of data deficiencies and conceptual difficulties that handicap statistical measurement in this field.

While primary interest is in the postwar period, much of the analysis covers the years 1941-52. A broader perspective is gained in this manner; also, as will be explained later, one of the major limitations of the statistical method underlying the estimates is thereby overcome.

## Gross and Net Purchases

Business purchases of producers' durables more than doubled between 1946 and 1952. This increase extended to all major groups of equipment (table 1). High farm incomes resulted in a particularly favorable market for agricultural machinery and tractors; and the demand for motor vehicles was specially stimulated by the fact that heavy wartime cut-backs in production had given rise to a stubstantial backlog.

The estimates included in the table cover gross private purchases of producers' durable equipment. Government purchases of equipment, which were substantial during World War II, are excluded; also excluded are postwar private purchases of government surplus equipment.

In the following sections an attempt is made to measure the portion of private purchases of newly produced equipment that is for replacement and the portion that represents additions to the stock of capital equipment.

## Measures of capital consumption

It is customary business practice to prorate the original cost of a depreciable asset over its useful life. This allocation takes the form of a depreciation charge to expense and is reflected in the net income of the accounting period. The annual depreciation charge is thus a measure of use in that it provides a rough estimate of the portion of service life in existing equipment that has been used up during the period. The net value of an asset (i. e., original cost less cumulative depreciation) is a measure of the remaining service life.

Discards are an alternative measure of use. An asset is assumed to remain as new until discarded, at which time its cost is completely written off. This assumption provides a

[^3]useful basis for making estimates of short-term replacement requirements and changes in capacity. The estimates are necessarily approximations since the older machines in use do not perform as well as new ones. But generally speaking the discard method should provide better estimates of replacement requirements and changes in capacity than does the depreciation method.

## Private Purchases of Producers' Durable Equipment

Dollar purchases of equipment rose sharply in the postwar period

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS 53-90

For example, suppose that a manufacturer has purchased 10 new trucks with a useful life of 5 years. These trucks will be depreciated every year but discarded only at the end of 5 years. Thus, the discards would be a better measure of annual replacement requirements than depreciation. A similar illustration holds with respect to stocks of equipment in use. In the example given, at the end of 4 years the 10 trucks would have a depreciated asset value of only one-fifth of their original cost. The capital stock would be measured as the equivalent of 2 new trucks by the depreciation approach, as contrasted with 10 trucks by the discard approach.

Thus, while in this example the discard approach somewhat overstates effective capacity in the second period as compared with the first, the error is considerably less than the relative understatement of effective capacity suggested by a measurement based upon the depreciation approach.

Business accounting data on depreciation and discards of producers' durable equipment are not compiled on a comprehensive basis in the United States. In the present report depreciation and discards were calculated by applying estimates of average useful life to data on purchases of producers' durables. In calculating depreciation charges, the straight line method was used. Both depreciation and discards were calculated in terms of original cost as well as in current prices. ${ }^{1}$

Some of the limitations of the estimates which stem from these procedures must be emphasized since they have an important bearing on the interpretation of the data.

## Conversion to current dollars

Original cost is the usually accepted base for measuring depreciation in accounting practice. However, other bases are also useful in economic analysis. For instance, in estimating the portion of producer durable output that is for replacement purposes, it is more meaningful to value both depreciation and gross additions on the same cost basis; in this study, current year cost is used. (By current year cost is meant the cost actually prevailing during the year in question. In this study, for example, a current year cost was developed for each of the 11 years covered.)

Table 1.-Private Purchases of Producers' Durable Equipment, 1941-52 ${ }^{1}$

| Type of equipment | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Producers' durable equipment, total. | 6.6 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 15.8 | 18.2 | 17.0 | 20.1 | 22.1 | 22.6 |
| Machinery - | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 8.8 | 10.3 | 8.8 | 10.2 | 12.1 | 13.2 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors and tractors | . 7 | . 4 | . 2 | . 6 | . 7 | . 6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Other machin- ery.-------- | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 9.8 | 10.9 |
| Transportation | 2.5 | 1.0 | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 3.1 |  | 6. 1 | 6.7 | 8.1 |  |  |
| Motor vehicles | 1.9 | . 4 | . 4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 7.1 |
| Other transportation equipment | 1.0 .6 | .6 .6 | .4 .5 | .5 .5 | 1.1 .5 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2. } \\ . \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other equipment..- | . 7 | . 5 | . 5 | . 6 | . 9 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 |

1. Revised estimates of producers' durables on a product basis and not yet incorporated in the national income accounts. The series employs the Standard Industrial Classification of November 1945. Capital outlays charged to current expense have been excluded from this
table. table.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
Adjustment of original cost depreciation to alternative bases of valuation requires the use of price indexes. Of the many problems that arise in connection with price deflation
2. The estimates of purchases rely heavily on data from the Census of Manufactures. The principal source of useful life data was Bulletin F of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which gives the average life expectancies for specific items of equipment for guidance in calculating
depreciation charges for tax purposes. This source was supplemented by data from other depreciation charges or tax purposis. This source was supplemented by data rom other approach was not used. The principal exceptions were in railroad equipment where accounting data were used to a considerable extent.)
The estimates of useful life were applied to detailed Census of Manufactures data for selected years to derive useful life distributions for about 50 different groups of equipment. The distribution of life expectancy for each group was then applied to corresponding estimates of purchases of equipment to calculate depreciation charges and discards.
Price indexes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and of the Interstate Commerce Commission relating to the various categories of producers' durable equipment, were the major source of information for converting original cost depreciation and discards into current prices.
This price information was used also to express gross purchases, depreciation, and discards of producers' durable equipment in constant dollars. This was necessary to derive the data on the stocks of producers' durable equipment introduced later in the text. These data were obtained by cumulating constant dolar purchases and deducting discards and, in the case of net stocks, acerued depreciation char
the estimates is a vailable on request.
the estimates is available on request.
The data on discards were developed in connection with exploratory work on replacement requirements for the Department of the Air Force.
only one will be singled out for comment, as being particularly relevant in the present connection.

Over the long run, price indexes tend to overstate effective price increases and understate price decreases because they do not take full account of the improvements in the quality of the product the prices of which they measure. In the instance of producers' durables, quality improvements are, generally speaking, taken into account to the extent that they are reflected in increased costs of producing the equipment; generally speaking, no account is taken of quality improvements which are not reflected in increased costs.

Quality improvements are of particular importance in the case of producers' durables, where technological progress is especially prominent. Depreciation charges converted to a current dollar basis tend therefore to be overstated; the indicated amount of producers' durable equipment that is required for replacement purposes is too high; and the amount representing net investment is too low. Even though the present estimates cover only a decade, they are affected by price movements that have occurred over a considerably longer period because of the life span of producers' durable equipment.

## Straight line depreciation

Depreciation may be allocated by any of several methods. In this study, the straight line method was used. Equipment, for example, with a useful life of 5 years was depreciated at the rate of 20 percent a year on its cost for 5 years.

The straight line method is perhaps the one most frequently used in industry. Other methods are used to some extent. In the service output method, the depreciation charge varies with production. A third method employs a fixed rate of depreciation on the net asset value of the equipment (i. e., original cost less accrued depreciation).
The straight-line method tends to underestimate the use derived from equipment in its early years and overestimate the use obtained in later years. In other words, new equipment tends to be used more than old equipment because it is cheaper to operate. If depreciation is measured on a straightline basis in a stationary economy, these two factors offset each other. But in an expanding economy the method understates the rate at which productive services that are embodied in the stock of capital equipment are being used up.

## Average useful life

Among the most serious limitations of the present estimates is the assumption that had to be made regarding the average useful life of the various types of producers' durable equipment. The only comprehensive information relating to this subject that is now available is the average useful lives suggested by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) as a guide for calculating depreciation for tax purposes; the present estimates rely largely on this source. To the extent that the BIR life periods depart from actual economic useful life the estimates presented in this report must be qualified.

It is difficult to appraise the extent to which actual useful life spans depart from the BIR averages and the direction of the departures. A study of components of the transportation equipment group for which physical stock data were available indicated that the actual life span exceeded the life suggested by the BIR. Consequently, the BIR-based estimates of capital consumption for these types of equipment, which are incorporated in this report, are too high as a measure of economic use. (And the associated measures of capital stock which will be introduced later are too low.) It is felt, however, that this bias is not typical of producers'
durable equipment as a whole because of special factors present in transportation equipment.

## Time pattern of discards

The foregoing discussion, relating primarily to depreciation, applies with at least equal force to the estimates of discards. For discards, the allocation problem is more acute because actual discards may differ widely from calculated discards based on average life expectancy even though the expectancies may be approximately correct.
The useful life estimates of the BIR are average life expectancies for specific categories of equipment. The actual useful life for specific units included in a given category varies. In this study, the BIR averages were used in full detail; however, no attempt was made to estimate dispersion patterns around each of the BIR averages. From preliminary tests it would appear that the statistical summaries for depreciation are substantially the same for the average method as for the dispersion method. The discard estimates, however, may difter appreciably in some years.

A much more important limitation of the discard estimates stems from the fact that the estimating procedures underlying this study could not make allowances for the well-known fact that discards were postponed during the war period, when it was difficult to replace equipment, into the postwar period when new equipment again became available. For this reason the discard estimates that were developed are used

Table 2.-Calculated Depreciation on Stock of Producers' Durables, 1942-52, at Current Cost and Original Cost

| Year | Depreciation [Billions of dollars] |  | Ratio of current to original cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { At current } \\ & \text { cost } \end{aligned}$ | At original cost |  |
| $1942{ }^{\text {I }}$. | 5.2 | 4.5 | 1.16 |
| $1943{ }^{1}$ | 5.4 | 4.6 | 1.17 |
| $1944{ }^{1}$. | 5.8 | 5.0 | 1.16 |
| 19451 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 1.13 |
| 1946. | 5.0 | 4.2 | 1. 19 |
| 1947. | 6. 4 | 5.1 | 1.25 |
| 1948. | 8.3 | 6.6 | 1. 26 |
| 1949 | 10.1 | 8.2 | 1. 23 |
| 1950. | 11.9 | 10.0 | 1.19 |
| 1951. | 14.7 | 11.9 | 1. 24 |
| 1952.. | 16.5 | 13.6 | 1. 21 |

1. Includes for the war period a total of about $\$ 3$ billions of emergency amortization spread over the 4-year period.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
only for the war and postwar years combined, on the assumption that the abnormal movements cancelled out over the period as a whole. This assumption is consistent with the data relating to the transportation equipment group to which reference has been made.

## Depreciation at original and current cost

The depreciation charge to expense is an allowance for the wearing out of assets during the accounting period. If prices are stable, it not only spreads the original cost of the asset over its useful life but also provides a measure of the funds required to maintain the real value of capital, subject to the limitations of the straight line method already noted. In times of price advance, the depreciation charge on an original cost basis performs only the first function; its reinvestment will not be sufficient to maintain the real net asset value or stock of future service life of equipment.

The difference between depreciation at original cost and depreciation at current cost is in the nature of a depreciation
valuation adjustment. This valuation adjustment, when added to depreciation at original cost, provides an estimate of depreciation on a current replacement cost basis. The depreciation valuation adjustment would in principle be a desirable addition to national income accounting. Lack of comprehensive data for a sufficiently long period as well as a desire to explore further the problem of quality change and the other problems ir estimating depreciation that have been noted, have prevented its introduction thus far.

## Producers' Durable Equipment Depreciation and Discards

## Ratio of Current to Original Cost



Subject to the earlier qualifications with respect to quality improvement, average lives, and use of straight line depreciation, table 2 shows that depreciation of producers' durables on a current cost basis has exceeded depreciation on an original cost basis by about 20 to 25 percent during the postwar period. At first glance, this difference may appear small in view of the sharp increases in the price indexes during the postwar period. Two points should be mentioned in this connection. First, and most important, is the fact that the postwar base on which depreciation is computed contains substantial amounts of equipment purchased at the higher postwar prices.
Secondly, the depreciation charges shown here are composite averages for all equipment. For equipment depreciated over a relatively long period, the ratio of current cost to original cost will be higher than the average; for equipment depreciated over a relatively short period of life the ratio will be lower.

For the war years 1942-45, the current cost basis of depreciation exceeded original cost by about 15 percent. The war year ratios reflect the effects of the price increases which occurred between 1932 and the beginning of the war.

## Gross purchases and depreciation

Depreciation on producers' durables in use when compared with purchases of producers' durables provides a measure of the portion of new equipment which is for replacement. In current costs, about 60 percent of postwar purchases of
producers' durables was for replacement of service life used up during the year. As can be seen from the following table, the postwar replacement ratio was lowest in 1947, and has risen to almost three-quarters of gross purchases in the past year.

During the war years, use exceeded replacement for privately owned producers' durables. Service life used up during the years 1942-44 was about 30 percent in excess of purchases for the same years. Inclusion of government purchases would, of course, greatly change the wartime picture, since a large part of government financed purchases of equipment during World War II were owned by the Government. Subsequently, a considerable part of the government owned equipment was sold to private companies and thus eventually became a part of privately owned equipment.

Measured in terms of current dollars, about two-thirds of purchases were for replacement of service life used up during the period 1942-52. ${ }^{2}$ It may be of some interest to compare this overall ratio with a similar ratio of original cost depreciation to current dollar purchases. The original cost ratio for the 11-year period is substantially lower- 55 percent.

## Discards at original and current cost

The ratio of discards valued at current cost to the same discards valued at original cost is shown by the upper line of the second chart. This ratio provides a comparison of

Table 3.-Producers' Durables: Purchases and Calculated Depreciation on Stocks of Producers' Durables, at Current Cost, 1942-52

| Year | Billions of dollars |  | Ratio of depreciation to purchases of producers' durables |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Depreciation | Purchases |  |
| 1942 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 1. 30 |
| 1943 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 1. 50 |
| 1944 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 1. 88 |
| 1945 | 6.2 | 7.1 | . 87 |
| 1946. | 5.0 | 10.0 | . 50 |
| 1947. | 6.4 | 15.8 | . 41 |
| 1948. | 8.3 | 18.2 | . 46 |
| 1949 | 10.1 | 17.0 | . 59 |
| 1950. | 11.9 | 20.1 | . 59 |
| 1951. | 14.7 | 22.1 | . 67 |
| 1952. | 16.5 | 22.6 | . 73 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
the current cost of replacing worn-out equipment with its original cost. The excess cost of replacing equipment rose steadily after 1945, from about 20 percent over original cost in 1946 to more than 80 percent over original cost in 1951. In 1952 the ratio of current to original cost declined somewhat.

It will be noted from the chart that the cost ratios for discards are substantially higher than the similar cost ratios for depreciation. The original cost discards relate to the cost of equipment at time of purchase. The life span of producers' durables varies considerably; the average life span is about 15 years. The depreciation estimates, on the other hand, are based on the cost of the full stock of equipment in use and thus include large amounts of equipment purchased in the postwar period at rising prices.

## Gross purchases and discards

As has already been explained, the statistical method underlying this report does not lend itself to estimates of discards on an annual basis which take account of the fact

[^4]that discards of equipment were postponed during the war, when it was difficult to replace equipment, into the postwar period, when new equipment again became available. Hence the dollar discard figures are given only for the period $1942-52$ as a whole.

## Private Producers' Durable Equipment

## Purchases, Depreciation, and Discards, 1942 through 1952


U. 5. Department of commerce. office of business economics

It is estimated that during the period 1942-52 total discards of producers' durable equipment were about $\$ 67$ billion in current dollars. During the same period, purchases of producers' durables totaled $\$ 145$ billion. Thus, about 46 percent or somewhat less than one-half of new purchases of producers' durables was for replacement of discarded equipment. ${ }^{3}$

It may be of interest to note that if the comparison with purchases had been made using discards at original cost instead of current cost, a substantially different result would be obtained. As can be seen from the third chart, discards valued at original cost are only about two-thirds of their value in current dollars.

## Gross purchases, depreciation, and discards

In this chart the salient points developed so far are summarized. The chart indicates that in a period of rising prices such as has prevailed in the United States over a relatively long period, measures of capital consumption expressed in terms of original cost fall short of corresponding measures expressed in terms of current replacement cost by use of available price indexes. The extent of the divergence is much larger for discards than for depreciation. The difference between original and current cost discards reflects the full price rise that has occurred over the average life time of the equipment that expires. The difference between original cost and current cost depreciation charges is much

[^5]smaller, because it includes depreciation not only on expiring equipment, but on all types of equipment in use, including recently purchased equipment.

The chart also shows that the measures of depreciation have exceeded considerably the corresponding measures of discards in the period 1942-52. This is the result of the large capital expansion that has occurred during the period. When a new piece of equipment is added to the capital stock a pro rata addition is made to annual depreciation charges, but discards are increased only at a future point of time, the distance of which depends on the lifetime of the new piece of equipment. As a consequence, in a period of expansion in the stock of capital, annual depreciation charges will exceed annual discards.

## Percent Increase in Private Stocks of Producers' Durables

## End of 1941 to End of 1952



It is interesting to note that because of this latter factor original cost depreciation was more than sufficient to cover the current cost of replacing equipment discarded during the period. On the other hand, original cost depreciation fell short of depreciation at current cost and thus by itself would have been insufficient to maintain the future service life of equipment as calculated in this report. Each of these comparisons has its own significance. The comparison of original cost depreciation and current cost discards indicates the extent to which current replacements might be met by depreciation charges and is especially relevant to problems of capacity. The comparison of original and current cost depreciation focuses on the current cost of using equipment
and is therefore particularly relevant to cost, income, and real wealth problems.

## Changes in Stocks

By expressing purchases and calculated discards in terms of constant (1947) dollars and deducting cumulative discards from cumulative purchases, it was possible to calculate year-end figures of the physical volume of gross stocks of producers' durable equipment. Corresponding figures on net stocks were calculated by deducting accrued depreciation from gross stocks, also expressed in constant dollars.

## Gross and net stocks

Indexes based upon these estimates are presented in the following tabulation for the years 1941 and 1952, together with an index of the physical volume of production arising in the private economy. ${ }^{4}$

The limitations of the estimates mentioned in the earlier discussion of depreciation and discards apply with perhaps more force to the estimates of capital stocks.

As can be seen from table 4 gross physical stocks of producers' durable equipment (expressed in constant 1947 prices) rose by more than four-fifths from 1941 to 1952. Over the same period net stocks more than doubled.
The larger increase of net stocks (implying a higher ratio of net stocks to gross stocks) is due to the fact that as a result of the high volume of postwar investment the average age of the capital stock was lower in 1952 than in 1941.

Table 4. Indexes of Stocks of Producers' Durable Equipment, and of Private Gross Product in Constant (1947) Dollars, 1941 and 1952

|  | 1941 | 1952 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross stocks, end of year | 100 | 186 |
| Net stocks, end of year. | 100 | 210 |
| Private gross proc net | 100 | 147 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
The detail underlying the estimates indicates that equipment of an average age of up to 5 years, which had constituted less than two-fifths of the stock in the prewar year accounted for about one-half of it in 1952. Equipment of an average age of 5 to 10 years, which had constituted about 15 percent of the stock in 1941, accounted for about 20 percent of the total in the later year. Offsetting shifts occurred in the relative importance of equipment of an age of 10 years or more.
These changes in the age distribution were due mainly to the fact that a large volume of new investment has decreased the average age of most major types of equipment in stock; changes in the relative importance of equipment of various average life times had little influence on the results.

## Stock of equipment and national product

When gross stocks of producers' durable equipment are related to the volume of production originating in the private economy, it appears that the ratio of capital equipment to output was higher in 1952 than it was in 1941. The absolute

[^6](Continued on page 24)

# Rental Income and Outlayin the United States, 1929-52 


#### Abstract

Information now becoming available from the 1950 Census of Housing and from a number of special field investigations casts much new light on the operating experience of landlords and of home owners in the United States.

These data permit for the first time a detailed analysis of the structure of the rental market in the framework of the national income and product accounts.

Home ownership and realty rentals enter these accounts at two points. The "space rental value" of housing is an item of personal consumption expenditure and is included in the gross national product; and the net rental income of persons is a distributive share of the national income.


THE net rental income of persons has risen 85 percent since 1929. It has not kept pace with the overall increase in prices and expansion in economic activity between 1929, when it made up 6 percent of the national income, and 1952, when it accounted for 3 percent. Since 1938 it has fluctuated between 3 and 4 percent. It is not yet possible to determine how much of this decline in the importance of the rent share is temporary and how much is relatively permanent. The present low vacancy rates and high construction activity suggest that rents are not yet at the peak of their cycle, and the depressive effect of residential rent controls also obscures the meaning of comparisons between 1952 and 1929.

Net rental income of persons is the income share which accrues from direct personal ownership of real estate, patents and copyrights. Individuals own a very substantial part, perhaps more than three-fifths, of all rental realty in the United States; the net rent share covers the income from these holdings. In addition, it includes allowances for the net return from home ownership and from royalty rights owned by persons (table 1). Owner-occupied nonfarm homes account currently for 42 percent of the total; rented nonfarm homes, for 20 percent; farm property, for 13 percent; and royalty rights and business and industrial real estate, for 25 percent.

## Operating experience

The response of both dwelling and nondwelling gross rentals to changes in the overall level of business activity has generally been delayed by the prevalence of comparatively long-term rent agreements and, on the upturn, by the existence of a backlog of vacancies. The results are apparent in the movements shown in the upper curve of the chart for 1929-32 and 1937-38, when gross rentals rose as a percentage of national income, as well as in the declining percentages indicated for the recovery years of 1933-36 and 1939-42. Rents have increased faster than the national income in the postwar period of low vacancy rates and
NOTE.-MR. OSBORNE IS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL INCOME DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS. MR. KURT LATZKO ASSISTED IN PREPARING THE ESTIMATES.
expanded construction activity. The special factor of residential rent control has limited their rise during the past decade.
Landlords' expenses, largely fixed by advance commitments, have followed a similar course. Net rents have accordingly shown a delayed response to major changes in general business activity, being relatively depressed in 193337 and rising less rapidly from 1938 to 1944 than did the national income total. They have been comparatively little affected by short-period fluctuations, and consequently have risen as a percentage of national income in such years as 1938, 1946, and 1949.

The net return from all real property held for use or lease by business enterprises is included in other income sharescorporate profits and net income of unincorporated enterprises. Personal landlords' operations differ from those of real estate businesses in several respects. Personal holdings

## Net rent is a smaller share of the national income than before the depression


of real estate are heavily concentrated in residential property, whereas nonresidential realty has a larger weight in the holdings of business enterprises. Furthermore, the level and pattern of expenses incurred by personal investors differ greatly from those of business enterprise lessors. Available data suggest that the net rental income of the latter has
varied much more widely since 1929 than has the net rental income of persons.

## Housing

The total space rental value of nonfarm homes has increased greatly in the past two decades, and its rise has been especially rapid in the postwar years. The estimate for 1952 is more than twice the 1929 figure. However, total consumer expenditures have nearly tripled since 1929. Statistics (see chart) therefore bear out the common observation that until recently shelter cost has been declining as a percentage of the household budget.

Table 1.-Net Rental Income of Persons, by Type of Property, 1929-52

| [Values in billions of dollars] |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
The space rental value of housing is a measure of the shelter provided by owner-occupied and rented homes. It does not include the value of facility and utility services-furniture, heat, water, etc.-such as landlords sometimes provide and pay for out of their rentals.

## Rental Housing

Total space rent for rented nonfarm dwellingshas varied from $\$ 4.4$ billion in 1929 downward to $\$ 3.1$ billion in $1934-35$ and up to $\$ 8.0$ billion in $1952 .^{1}$ As shown in table 2, page 20, space rent recovered slowly from the depression of the nineteenthirties and was stable or declining in the war period. Despite a comparatively rapid advance since 1947 , therefore, as a percentage of total personal consumption expenditures it is still well below 1929 and only about half what it was in 1932.

These changes in the percentage have been due in considerable part to the lag of rental rates behind the general average of consumer prices, in the depression as well as during the period of rent control. Also important for the period since 1940, however, has been the shift away from renting to owneroccupancy of homes, as reflected in the total number of dwelling units rented.

[^7]The average nonfarm renter household paid about $\$ 430$, or $\$ 35$ a month, for shelter in 1952, more than half again as much as in 1945 . The average was only 22 percent above 1929, however, whereas the general average of all consumer prices in 1952 was 55 percent above 1929 (see chart on p. 20).

Changes in the number of rented dwellings have come about in several ways. The long-run trend is upward: demand bas increased with the formation of new households as population has grown; and the supply has expanded through new construction as well as through the conversion of individual structures to provide homes for more tenants. Marked fluctuations around the trend have occurred, however, as families have shifted between owner and renter status.

It appears from census reports that about one-third of the stock of rental housing is in one-family structures, which are about equally well adapted to owner-occupancy. Many such houses became available for rent during the depression years of the nineteen-thirties, their former owner-occupants moving to rented quarters as a matter of financial necessity. A substantial number of inexpensive new rental dwellings were also made available by conversion of existing structures to accommodate more families. The total number of rented nonfarm homes thus increased steadily during the depression period. It continued to rise thereafter, with new construction adding to the supply and new family formation to the demand, until the war.

During the war years, expanding consumer incomes permitted a reversal of the tenure shift which had occurred during the depression. Many houses which had been rented were sold for owner-occupancy. The total number of rented dwellings accordingly declined nearly 1.3 million between 1942 and 1946.
This drop occurred because purchasers for owneroccupancy were outbidding prospective renters. Personal income was high and rising, housing was in short supply and new construction was restricted by materials shortages. Under these conditions, the limited stock of existing onefamily detached houses apparently more than doubled in market value between 1940 and 1947. Rental rates for existing units, naturally less volatile and further stabilized by controls, increased less than 10 percent in the same period. ${ }^{2}$

Between 1945 and 1950, the number of rented nonfarm dwellings resumed the upward trend halted by the war. The shift to owner-occupancy tapered off, and the supply of new rental units expanded as construction revived and conversions were stimulated by decontrol. In spite of these additions to the rental stock, however, nonseasonal vacancies available for rent were scarcely more numerous in 1950 than in 1945. Data for 1951 and 1952 are rather fragmentary, but suggest that the number of rented dwellings has continued to rise moderately and that vacancy rates have continued low.

## Incidental services

The changes in contract rent have approximately paralleled those described above for space rent. The latter declined a little more sharply in the 1930 's, since the cost of shelter fell more than the cost of facilities and utilities, and rose a little less in 1940-45, when the inclusion of incidental services in contract rent became more prevalent.

Of the facility and utility services provided by landlords, the most important in aggregate value are heat, furniture and furnishings, and water. These three together account for nearly two-thirds of the estimated total. Other such costs

[^8]include electricity, refrigerators, cookstoves and gas for cooking. ${ }^{3}$
In 1940 these facility and utility cbarges amounted to less than 16 percent of contract rent. By 1945 they had risen to nearly 20 percent of rent. Since that time, their ratio to rent has not changed much. During the postwar period their dollar increase has been due largely to rising prices, whereas the 1940-45 advance reflected the apparent increase in the proportion of tenancy agreements providing for incidental services in addition to shelter.
There were several reasons for the latter development. Perhaps the most obvious is the increased proportion of multifamily units in the total rental stock. One-family detached houses are commonly rented unfurnished and with utility costs to be paid by the tenant; apartments, by contrast, are often rented with heat, light, water, cookstove, and sometimes other equipment provided by the landlord. Most

## The ratio of shelter cost to total consumer expenditures has risen since the war, but is still lower than in the nineteen-thirties


of the dwellings which entered the rental market during the war were apparently in multifamily structures, and most of the dwellings withdrawn for owner occupancy seem to have been in one-family houses.

## Costs

The cost of providing these incidental services in 1952 was about one-fourth of the total expense incurred by rental housing landlords. The remaining three-fourths are detailed in table 3, page 21. They consist chiefly of contractual and other fixed charges-taxes, depreciation, interest, and insurance.

Total basic costs to landlords declined from 1941 through 1945, but have been rising steeply since 1946 and stood last year nearly 60 percent above the prewar peak. The average per dwelling unit was stable during the war, apart from a

[^9]decline in vacancy expense, as interest charges were sharply reduced while taxes and miscellaneous costs rose. Since 1945 there has been a substantial increase in the average per dwelling for almost every cost item.

Over the period since 1929, changes in the size and pattern of costs per dwelling suggest a close connection with long-term fluctuations in building activity. After the peak in the 1920's, equities were relatively small and the interest burden correspondingly heavy, while depreciation and taxes as well as debt reflected the comparatively high prices at which much of the outstanding investment in housing had been made. Even under heavy economic pressure, these major elements in the cost structure could not be reduced quickly.

However, despite the wave of new building which has occurred in recent years, the current pattern of landlords' fixed expenses still differs markedly from that of 1929. Interest last year took only 9 cents per dollar of space rent as compared to 19 cents in 1929; rents having increased, depreciation as measured here took only 12 cents as against 15 cents in 1929.4
Since expenses on vacant units must be paid out of revenue from units occupied, the cost averages per rented unit cited in this report include allocated portions of such vacancy expense. The total expense so allocated moved from $\$ 27$ per rented unit in 1931 down to $\$ 14$ in 1941 , or from 9 cents to 5 cents per dollar of space rent. It was about $\$ 16$ per unit or 4 cents per dollar of rent last year, the effect of high prices on it being partly offset by the low vacancy rate and relatively small outlays by landlords for maintenance.

The average annual tax bill on nonfarm rental housing is estimated to have been about $\$ 60$ per rented unit at the end of the war and about $\$ 90$ last year. The 1952 tax total of $\$ 1.7$ billion took approximately 17 cents per dollar of contract rent, a fraction which has not varied much since 1929 except for a temporary rise in the 1930's. Underlying these averages are wide differences among individual properties and localities, due largely to differences in rental values and in local fiscal systems.

Expenditure for maintenance and repair of rental housing in 1952 is estimated at about $\$ 1.3$ billion. This represents an average of $\$ 67$ per rented dwelling unit, or about 13 cents per dollar of contract rent. The wartime average was less than $\$ 40$ per unit, but the indicated postwar increase seems to have been largely a reflection of price advances. A crude adjustment for price change suggests that in real terms the 1952 average per unit may have been around 10 percent above 1945 .
Total depreciation on nonfarm rental housing in 1952 is estimated at about $\$ 1$ billion, or $\$ 52$ per rented dwelling. The calculation is based on historical construction cost, rather than on replacement cost or on investment by current owners, and assumes an average useful life of a little under fifty years. Computed in this way, the average cost per rented unit has not fluctuated much since 1929, except for a temporary decrease during the war as low-cost dwellings were added to the rental stock by conversion.

The 1952 figure of $\$ 0.7$ billion shown in table 3 for interest cost on nonfarm rental housing represents an average of $\$ 40$ per rented dwelling unit, or about 7 cents per dollar of contract rent. Average debt outstanding during the year is estimated at $\$ 16.8$ billion, bearing a mean rate of about $41 / 2$ percent.

Debt per rented unit declined slowly from 1929 until 1939, and dropped more rapidly during the war. It did not begin to increase again until 1947, and last year was still nearly 20
4. The estimates for a number of the individual expense items considered below, as well as those for utility costs included in rent, are based in part on preliminary tabulations from new studies by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Two investigations particularly important in this connection are the Survey of Residential Financing made as part by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 91 cities and towns throughout the country.
percent below 1929. The average rate of interest paid rose slightly between 1929 and 1933. Since 1933 the rate has drifted downward, as old obligations were refinanced, and debt on new construction incurred at the lower prevailing rates came to account for a significant part of the total. This decline seems to have continued through the 1940 's.

Miscellaneous expenses shown in table 3 amounted last year to slightly under $\$ 1$ billion, or an average of about $\$ 50$ per rented dwelling, and took about 10 cents of the contract rent dollar. Among the principal items included in this category are insurance, service payrolls, and legal and administrative costs.

## Net rent

The estimates of landlords' net return from rental housing are derived by subtracting all the foregoing expenses from contract rent. The averages for rent and for the various individual items of expense have generally been checked with collateral source materials. Moreover, for the most part the expense items are estimated independently of each other so that any under- or over-statements in them are likely to be mutually offsetting. Finally, most of the individual series are comparatively stable by nature, so that errors in evaluating their short-run movements should be small. Nevertheless, no estimate derived as a relatively small difference between two large totals known to be inexact can itself be regarded as anything more than a very rough approximation, and estimates of landlords' net return must be considered in this light.

Table 2.-Rental Housing: Operating Experience, 1929-52

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Average
number
of
rented
dwellingsi
[thou-
sands]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Contract rent} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Facility and utility costs landlords} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Space rent} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Other costs to landlords} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Net rent} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& Total \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { A verage } \\
\& \text { per } \\
\& \text { dwelling } \\
\& \text { [dollars] }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& Total \& \[
\stackrel{\text { To }}{\text { persons }}
\] \\
\hline 1929 \& 12,506 \& 4.86 \& 0.46 \& 4.39 \& 351 \& 3. 28 \& 1. 12 \& 1.19 \\
\hline 1930 \& 12,914 \& 4.78 \& . 48 \& 4.30 \& 333 \& 3.34 \& . 96 \& 1. 11 \\
\hline 1931 \& 13, 284 \& 4. 59 \& . 48 \& 4. 11 \& 310 \& 3. 32 \& 80 \& 95 \\
\hline 1932 \& 13,573 \& 4. 16 \& . 48 \& 3.68 \& 271 \& 3. 14 \& . 54 \& 69 \\
\hline 1934 \& 13.858 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
3. 75 \\
3. 65 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& . 56 \& 3.
3. 08

3 \& ${ }_{216}^{233}$ \& $\stackrel{2.97}{2.99}$ \& . 26 \& . 25 <br>
\hline 1935 \& 14,619 \& 3.74 \& . 62 \& 3.12 \& 213 \& 3.06 \& . 06 \& 20 <br>
\hline 1936 \& 14, 976 \& 3. 93 \& . 65 \& 3. 28 \& 219 \& 3.14 \& . 14 \& . 24 <br>
\hline 1937. \& 15, 332 \& 4. 21 \& . 67 \& 3.54 \& 231 \& 3.24 \& . 30 \& 36 <br>
\hline 1938. \& 15,693 \& 4. 46 \& . 69 \& 3.77 \& 240 \& 3. 26 \& 51 \& 54 <br>
\hline 1939 \& 16, 108 \& 4. 62 \& . 73 \& 3. 89 \& 242 \& 3.34 \& 55 \& 55 <br>
\hline 1940 \& 16,498 \& 4. 80 \& . 75 \& 4.05 \& 245 \& 3. 51 \& 54 \& 55 <br>
\hline 1941 \& 16.872 \& 5. 12 \& . 80 \& 4. 32 \& ${ }_{26}^{256}$ \& 3. 62 \& . 70 \& ${ }_{97}^{66}$ <br>
\hline 1943 \& 17,007 \& 5. 5.54 \& . 98 \& + 4.56 \& 268 \& 3. 40 \& 1.16 \& 1.04 <br>
\hline 1944 \& 16,643 \& 5. 56 \& 1.03 \& 4. 53 \& 272 \& 3.30 \& 1. 23 \& 1.06 <br>
\hline 1945 \& 16,071 \& 5. 43 \& 1.05 \& 4.37 \& 272 \& 3. 16 \& 1. 22 \& 1.03 <br>
\hline 1946 \& 15,745 \& 5. 59 \& 1. 05 \& 4. 54 \& 288 \& 3. 22 \& 1. 32 \& 1. 14 <br>
\hline 1947 \& 15, 994 \& 6. 10 \& 1.20 \& 4. 90 \& 306 \& 3. 44 \& 1.45 \& 1. 24 <br>
\hline 1949 \& 16,581
17,325 \& 6.89
7.66 \& 1.37
1.47 \& 5.52

6.20 \& | 333 |
| :--- |
| 358 | \& 3. 82 \& 1. 1.98 \& 1. 74 <br>

\hline 1950 \& \& 8. 46 \& 1.63 \& 6.83 \& 380 \& 4.74 \& 2.09 \& 1. 82 <br>
\hline 1951 \& 18,428 \& 9.18 \& 1.84 \& 7.34 \& 398 \& 5. 19 \& 2.15 \& 1. 83 <br>
\hline 1952 \& 18,853 \& 9. 98 \& 1.94 \& 8.04 \& 427 \& 5.66 \& 2.39 \& 2.02 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

1. Including units held for absent households.
2. Including costs incurred on vacant rental units

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

Net rent per rented dwelling last year is estimated at $\$ 125$, or 24 cents per dollar of contract rent. The average per unit had about doubled over the previous decade, having increased moderately during the war period and sharply from 1947 to 1949. In cents per dollar of contract rent, net return last year was still only slightly above 1929.

## Personal landlords

Of the total net return of $\$ 2.4$ billion derived from rental housing in 1952, about $\$ 2.0$ billion is estimated to have gone to persons and the rest to business enterprises. Most of the stock of rental housing is in small or medium-sized struc-tures-which are typically acquired in the first instance for owner-occupancy; and even larger properties, up to 20 dwelling units or more, are held in many cases as personal investments. About three-fourths of all rental units are in buildings housing 1 to 4 families, nearly one-third being in 1-family detached houses.

## Rental rates declined more after 1929, and have recovered less, than other consumer prices



Personal landlords seem to have fared better than nonpersonal landlords during most of the period covered by table 2. Statistics for real-estate corporations suggest that these enterprises as a group entered the depression holding many high-priced, heavily mortgaged properties equippedto provide tenants with facility and utility services. In these cases there was little or no margin of safety: when contract rental income fell even moderately below expectations, net deficits appeared. Expenses on personal holdings of rental real estate-particularly interest-were smaller in relation to contract rent, so that the decline in gross income reduced the net return on these but did not wipe it out. The relative cost position of business landlords is currently far better than in most of the earlier years covered by the present study.

## Home Ownership

Whether a given dwelling is owner-occupied or rented, it provides the same shelter, and in either case the same allowances should be made for its rental value in measuring the national income and product. This aspect of ownership is analyzed in table 4, page 22. Space rental value is imputed at the rental-market price of the shelter provided, and the basic costs of home ownership are deducted to determine net rental value.

In the nature of the case, these imputed values can only be regarded as more or less reasonable allowances made in the national income statistics for the value of services which
are known to exist but do not lend themselves to exact measurement. ${ }^{5}$

The aggregate rental value of owner-occupied homes has increased in every year since 1934-35, and passed its 1929 peak in 1944. Its recovery was considerably less rapid than that of rental housing until 1942, but much sharper thereafter. Part of this rise was due to the recovery of rental rates. Much of it was due to the increase in the number of owned homes, which was gradual before the war and accelerated thereafter.

From 1930 to 1933 home ownership actually declined in the United States. It then turned upward, and rose at an accelerating pace through the recovery and war years as incomes expanded, credit conditions eased, and liquid assets accumulated in the hands of consumers. The shortage of rental housing was a major factor in the wartime increase. Since 1945 the rate of rise has gradually lessened.

## Costs

Nonfarm homeowners paid an estimated $\$ 3$ billion in real estate taxes on their homes last year, an average of $\$ 137$ per occupied dwelling. The average declined irregularly from about $\$ 90$ in 1929 and the early depression years to $\$ 70$ in 1942. It was stable during the war period, and since has been rising sharply with the increase in property values.

Taxes on owned nonfarm homes now make up more than one-third of all State and local property taxes on homes, farms, and other realty. In 1946 they accounted for about one-fourth of the total; and in 1941 for about one-fifth.

Maintenance and repair outlays by homeowners last year amounted to a total of around $\$ 2.7$ billion, or $\$ 123$ per occupied dwelling, according to estimates based on recent sample surveys. ${ }^{6}$ The average has declined somewhat since 1948 , when it reached nearly $\$ 140$ as needs accumulated during the war years were met at rising prices. Its subsequent decrease reflects in part the addition of many newly built units requiring little expenditure for this purpose.

Average maintenance and repair outlays by homeowners in the postwar period have been well over twice as high as in any war or prewar year covered by table 4. Much of the rise is undoubtedly due to price increases, although the effects of these cannot be satisfactorily measured with the existing data. It is safe to say, however, that even in real terms the average per owner-occupied dwelling since 1946 has been higher than in 1929.

The estimates for depreciation represent an allowance amounting to about two percent of actual construction cost. On this basis, total depreciation on owned homes last year is estimated at $\$ 2$ billion, or just over $\$ 90$ per occupied dwelling unit. The average has risen sharply since the war, as new homes built at comparatively high cost have been added to the housing stock. Previously it had shown little change from the 1929 figure of about $\$ 70$; in 1947 it was still only $\$ 72$.

The significance of these averages from the standpoint of the individual homeowner is limited in two respects. First, such a homeowner must calculate depreciation on the amount he himself has invested (including any mortgage loan funds used to buy or improve the property). In a period of rising prices and much turnover of real estate, investment may be well above construction cost, and aggregate depreciation from the owners' viewpoint will then be considerably higher

[^10]than the estimates presented here. Secondly, house prices fluctuate widely, so that the depreciation cost incurred by any individual homeowner may be offset to some extent by a capital gain in monetary and even in real terms.

Interest charges on owned nonfarm homes amounted to about $\$ 2.1$ billion last year, or $\$ 96$ per occupied dwelling. This average was about 75 percent above the wartime figure, the increase having been largely due to the wave of creditfinanced home buying at rising prices after 1947. It compares with a 1929-31 average of about $\$ 90$.

Homeowners' mortgage debt dropped nearly one-fourth between 1929 and 1938. It then turned upward, rising more and more rapidly with the increase in the number of owned homes, so that by the end of the war a 40 percent expansion had carried it well above 1929. After the war its growth was further accelerated as new houses came on the market, and the 1952 figure was nearly three times that of 1945.

The average interest rate on such debt, which had stood above 6 percent until nearly the end of the 1930's, declined considerably thereafter. By the end of the war it is estimated to have reached 5 percent. In the postwar period it

Table 3.-Rental Housing: Basic Costs to Landlords, 1929-52 ${ }^{1}$
[Billions of dollars]

| Year | Total | Taxes | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mainte- } \\ \text { nance and } \\ \text { repair } \end{gathered}$ | Depreciation | Interest | Insurance and miscellaneous |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1929.... | 3.28 | 0.84 | 0.67 | 0.64 | 0.82 | 0.30 |
| 1930 | 3.34 | . 90 | . 61 | . 67 | . 85 | . 30 |
| 1931 | 3.32 | . 90 | . 53 | . 69 | . 87 | . 32 |
| 1932 | 3.14 | . 87 | . 42 | . 70 | . 84 | . 30 |
| 1933 | 2.97 | . 77 | . 41 | . 70 | . 79 | . 30 |
| 1934 | 2.99 | . 78 | .47 | . 71 | . 74 | . 29 |
| 1935. | 3.06 | . 81 | . 52 | . 71 | . 71 | . 30 |
| 1936 | 3.14 | . 80 | . 61 | . 72 | . 69 | . 31 |
| 1937 | 3.24 | . 83 | . 67 | . 75 | . 68 | . 32 |
| 1938. | 3. 26 | . 87 | . 62 | . 77 | . 67 | . 33 |
| 1939. | 3.34 | . 87 | . 68 | . 80 | . 66 | . 34 |
| 1940. | 3.51 | . 92 | . 74 | . 83 | . 67 | . 35 |
| 1941 | 3.62 | . 93 | . 79 | . 86 | . 68 | . 37 |
| 1942 | 3. 52 | . 94 | . 70 | . 86 | . 64 | . 38 |
| 1943 | 3.40 | . 96 | . 63 | . 84 | . 56 | . 40 |
| 1944 | 3.30 | . 97 | . 63 | . 80 | . 49 | . 41 |
| 1945 | 3.16 | . 96 | . 60 | . 75 | . 42 | . 42 |
| 1946 | 3.22 | . 97 | . 62 | . 72 | . 38 | . 53 |
| 1947 | 3.44 | 1.04 | . 69 | . 73 | . 40 | . 59 |
| 1948 | 3. 80 | 1.15 | . 79 | . 77 | . 45 | . 64 |
| 1949 | 4.22 | 1.29 | . 91 | . 82 | . 51 | . 69 |
| 1950 | 4. 74 | 1. 39 | 1.03 | . 88 | . 60 | . 84 |
| 1951 | 5.19 | 1.54 | 1.14 | . 94 | . 68 | . 89 |
| 1952 | 5.66 | 1. 68 | 1.27 | . 98 | . 75 | . 98 |

1. Including the costs incurred on rental vacancies, but excluding the facility and utility costs shown in table 2.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
fell somewhat further, reflecting the expansion of home loan credit at 4 to $41 / 2$ percent under government guarantee. For the past four years, it has been comparatively stable at about 4.7 percent, with a very slight increase apparent in $1952 .{ }^{7}$

Insurance, legal, and miscellaneous costs of home ownership last year are estimated at $\$ 0.7$ billion, or $\$ 32$ per owneroccupied dwelling. About two-thirds of this represents hazard insurance. Legal and other expenses in connection with the sale of property are also allowed for here, and are partly responsible for the rapid increase in the average, which has doubled since 1945. A downward trend in insurance costs before the war, and a subsequent sharp upturn in these which has stemmed partly from appreciation of property

[^11]values, are the other major factors which have determined the variation in miscellaneous costs since 1929.

## Net rental income

Net rental income from nonfarm home ownership amounted last year to $\$ 4.3$ billion, an average of $\$ 193$ per occupied dwelling or about 30 cents per dollar of space rental value. These averages are considerably lower than those for 1929, reflecting increased taxes, depreciation, and maintenance outlays. The net rent per dwelling dropped about 70 percent between 1929 and 1935. The subsequent recovery was correspondingly rapid until 1946, when it was checked by the sharp rise in expenditures for maintenance and repairs. It should be noted that an alternative accounting treatment would allocate the cost of this postwar wave of repair outlays back to the war years during which the need for repairs was developing; by this treatment imputed net rent would not show the postwar dip indicated in table 4. In 1948 the net rent per unit resumed its upward trend, and the 1952 figure was the highest in more than twenty years.

Table 4.-Home Ownership: Operating Experience, 1929-52
[Values in billions of dollars]

|  | A verage number of homes (thousands) ${ }^{1}$ | Space rental value | Shelter Costs |  |  |  |  |  | Net rental value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Taxes | Main- <br> tenance and repair | Interest | Depreciation | Insurance and miscellaneous |  |
| 1929. | 10,894 | 5.87 | 3.41 | 0.96 | 0.55 | 0.97 | 0.72 | 0. 20 | 2.46 |
| 1930. | 10,918 | 5. 55 | 3.39 | . 99 | . 50 | . 97 | . 74 | . 19 | 2. 16 |
| 1931. | 10, 802 | 5. 10 | 3.31 | . 98 | . 43 | . 96 | .75 | . 19 | 1. 80 |
| 1932. | 10,636 | 4.42 | 3.10 | . 93 | . 33 | . 90 | . 76 | . 18 | 1.32 |
| 1933. | 10,553 | 3.84 | 2.92 | . 83 | . 32 | . 85 | .76 | . 17 | . 92 |
| 1934. | 10,579 | 3.64 | 2.93 | . 84 | . 36 | . 80 | . 77 | . 16 | . 71 |
| 1935. | 10, 661 | 3.65 | 2. 94 | . 85 | . 39 | . 77 | . 77 | 15 | . 71 |
| 1936 | 10, 805 | 3. 76 | 2. 95 | . 84 | . 45 | . 73 | . 78 | . 15 | . 80 |
| 1937 | 10,975 | 3.95 | 2. 98 | . 84 | . 49 | . 71 | . 78 | . 15 | . 97 |
| 1938. | 11, 157 | 4.10 | 2. 92 | . 86 | . 45 | . 68 | . 79 | . 16 | 1.18 |
| 1939. | 11,377 | 4. 18 | 2.92 | . 83 | . 48 | . 66 | . 80 | , 16 | 1.26 |
| 1940 | 11,686 | 4.31 | 3.01 | . 86 | . 52 | . 66 | . 82 | . 16 | 1. 30 |
| 1941 | 12,215 | 4.71 | 3.19 | . 87 | . 60 | . 69 | . 86 | . 17 | 1. 52 |
| 1942 | 12,902 | 5. 19 | 3.32 | . 91 | . 58 | . 74 | . 91 | . 18 | 1.87 |
| 1943 | 13, 706 | 5. 59 | 3. 41 | . 97 | . 52 | . 76 | . 97 | . 20 | 2.17 |
| 1944. | 14, 631 | 6.06 | 3.61 | 1.03 | . 53 | . 79 | 1.04 | . 22 | 2.45 |
| 1945. | 15. 752 | 6.49 | 3.91 | 1.10 | . 61 | . 84 | 1.11 | . 25 | 2. 58 |
| 1946. | 16,870 | 7.34 | 5.01 | 1. 21 | 1.34 | . 94 | 1. 19 | . 33 | 2.33 |
| 1947 | 17, 809 | 8.47 | 6.33 | 1.42 | 2. 16 | 1.09 | 1. 28 | . 38 | 2. 14 |
| 1948. | 18, 779 | 9.78 | 7. 34 | 1. 67 | 2. 57 | 1. 28 | 1. 39 | . 43 | 2. 44 |
| 1949 | 19, 717 | 10.96 | 7.98 | 2.01 | 2. 55 | 1. 44 | 1. 51 | . 48 | 2.98 |
| 1950 | 20, 582 | 12. 20 | 8.82 | 2. 27 | 2. 67 | 1.64 | 1. 66 | . 58 | 3.38 |
| 1951 | 21, 375 | 13. 43 | 9.72 | 2.65 | 2. 70 | 1.90 | 1. 84 | . 63 | 3. 72 |
| 1952. | 22, 026 | 14.82 | 10.56 | 3.01 | 2. 72 | 2.12 | 2.02 | . 70 | 4.25 |

1. Including vacation and other dwellings reserved for the owners' occasional use. Farm homes are exeluded.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

The net return per owner-occupied dwelling has generally been higher than the average for rental housing. The difference reflects the higher average value of owner-type houses, the lower cost of management, and the personal care and effort expended by homeowners on their property. ${ }^{8}$ In the current period, these factors are partly offset by the heavier interest burden and greater maintenance outlays of owners.

[^12]
## Farm Real Estate

About one-third of all farm rents go to landlords living on farms, and the net returns are included with net income of farm proprietors. Since holdings of farm property by nonfarm business are small in the aggregate, most of the remaining two-thirds goes to individual investors-including many retired farmers-and becomes part of the net rental income of persons.
Total rents on farm property have shown a stronger uptrend since 1929 than the nonfarm rent totals discussed above. This trend reflects the great improvement in the farm income situation.

Landlords' expenses on agricultural real estate have generally been a smaller proportion of rental receipts than are expenses on nonfarm rental realty. The chief items are taxes and upkeep of buildings; these together account for well over half of total expense.

## Rent paid

Total rents on farm real estate last year are tentatively estimated by the Department of Agriculture at about $\$ 3.5$ billion. ${ }^{9}$ This is more than double the 1929 figure, and about five times the lowest value reached in the depression.

The farm rent aggregate is made up of four components. Crop share rent is by far the most important, accounting for three-fourths of the total. Livestock share rent is now about 8 percent of the total. Leases providing for rent to be paid in cash account for around 15 percent. Government payments to landlords, paid in recent years largely for soil conservation practices, made up about one-eighth of the total at the peak of their importance in 1939 and 1940 but are now relatively negligible.
Since most farm rents are paid under leases providing for a sharing of the product, the total is closely related to cash receipts from farm marketings (table 5). The relationship largely explains the greater volatility and stronger upward trend of farm rents as compared to nonfarm rents over the past two decades. Howeve $r$, aggregate rents have advanced considerably less since 1940 than have total receipts from marketings, as rental tenure of farmland has declined during this period of prosperity.

## Landlords' expenses

Although total expenses have nearly doubled since the war, they took only about two-fifths of landlords' gross income from farm leases last year.

Depreciation, combined with maintenance and repair cost in the accounting treatment used by the Department of Agriculture, is currently the largest single item of landlords' expense, with taxes ranking second. The fluctuations of these costs are indicated fairly well by the published totals for all farms, though the latter do not reflect the declining trend of farm tenancy.

Farm taxes have increased in almost every year since 1940, about doubling in a decade, with the rising costs of local government. They had dropped one-third between 1929 and 1934, and recorded no sharp advance thereafter until near the end of the war.

Depreciation and maintenance costs have also increased rapidly in the postwar period, as prices have risen and farm prosperity has stimulated new investment in depreciable farm assets. Farm depreciation is calculated as a percentage of replacement cost value rather than as a percentage

[^13] Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
of book value or actual construction cost, and is therefore responsive to changes in current construction costs. Maintenance cost of farm buildings is estimated on the basis of requirements rather than actual current expenditures, and the series consequently does not reflect changes in maintenance policy.

Other costs vary in nature according to the terms of the individual lease arrangements. In total, they include considerable amounts for fertilizer and lime, feed and seed, and other production expenses shared by landlords. ${ }^{10}$ Aggregate annual farm production expense for fertilizer and lime has more than tripled since 1929, with the sharpest increase coming after 1944. Total outlays for feed and seed have shown even greater increases.

## Net rental income

Net rent from farm property has been the most volatile component of the net rental income of persons, ranging from

Table 5.-Total and Net Farm Rents, 1929-52
[Values in billions of dollars]

|  | Total rent paid on farm property |  | Landlords' expenses | Net rents |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amount | Ratio to cash receipts from farm marketings |  | Total | To persons (noton farms) |
| 1929 | 1.62 | 0.14 | 0.82 | 0.80 | 0.48 |
| 1930 | 1.32 | . 15 | . 79 | . 52 | 31 |
| 1931 | . 91 | . 14 | . 70 | . 21 | . 12 |
| 1932 | . 67 | . 14 | . 60 | . 07 | . 04 |
| - 1933 | . 79 | . 15 | . 55 | . 24 | . 14 |
| 1934 | . 95 | . 15 | . 55 | . 40 | . 21 |
| 1935 | 1. 10 | . 16 | . 55 | . 55 | . 30 |
| 1936 | 1.19 | . 14 | . 56 | . 62 | . 34 |
| 1937 | 1.22 | . 14 | . 60 | . 62 | . 33 |
| 1938 | 1.08 | . 14 | . 55 | . 53 | . 30 |
| 1939. | 1. 17 | .15 | . 56 | . 62 | . 34 |
| 1940 | 1.21 | . 15 | . 56 | . 64 | . 35 |
| 1941 | 1. 57 | . 14 | . 55 | 1.02 | . 57 |
| 1942 | 2.01 | . 13 | . 58 | 1.42 | . 83 |
| 1943. | 2. 24 | . 12 | . 65 | 1.58 | . 96 |
| 1944 | 2. 30 | . 11 | . 68 | 1.61 | . 99 |
| 1945 | 2. 36 | . 11 | . 74 | 1.62 | 1. 02 |
| 1946 | 2. 90 | . 11 | . 82 | 2.07 | 1.33 |
| 1947 | 3. 13 | . 11 | 1.01 | 2.12 | 1.37 |
| 1948 | 3. 12 | . 10 | 1. 13 | 1.98 | 1.27 |
| 1949 | 2. 78 | . 10 | 1.17 | 1.61 | 1.02 |
| 1950 | 2.92 | . 10 | 1.21 | 1.71 | 1.09 |
| 1951. | 3.30 3 | . 10 | 1. 40 | 1.90 | 1. 21 |
| 1952 | 3.45 | 10 | 1. 46 | 1.99 | 1. 27 |

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Department f Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
less than $\$ 50$ million in 1932 to nearly $\$ 1.4$ billion in 1947 . Its instability results from the combination of highly variable gross receipts and relatively fixed expenses, and would be even greater but for the steadying effect of a net-gross ratio which has generally been high. The ratio stood at approximately 50 percent in 1929 and again in 1935-40. It was about 70 percent during the war, and drifted downward after 1946 to a little under 60 percent in the later postwar years.

According to the Department of Agriculture the net return on the value of rented farm realty has varied from less than 3 percent in the depression year 1933 up to nearly 10 percent in the late 1940 's. It is now approximately 6 percent.
10. For all landlords combined, mortgage interest is a comparatively minor item, since a large part of the rented farm realty is owned by retired farmers and others who have held it long enough to build up very substantial equities.

## Nonfarm Nonresidential Rents and Royalties

Apart from farm and dwelling rents, the net rental income of persons last year included an estimated $\$ 2.5$ billion from industrial and commercial properties and royalty rights. Of this amount, nearly three-fourths was earned in the form of rent.

Total rents paid by nonfarm business enterprises in 1951 were over $\$ 7$ billion, according to preliminary estimates. This figure is about double the 1941 total and half again as much as in 1929 (table 6).

Business rent payments declined more sharply than did dwelling rents from 1929 to 1933, dropping about 40 percent in 4 years. Their recovery from the depression low point to 1941 also compared unfavorably with that of housing rents. During the war years, however, they rose considerably more than did total residential rent, and their percentage increase in the postwar period has been about as large as for housing. These gains have not yet restored business-property leaseholds to the relative position they held in 1929. In that year, business enterprises paid 96 cents in rent for every dollar paid by tenants of nonfarm dwellings; in 1951, they paid only 78 cents for each dollar of dwelling rents.

Table 6.-Nonfarm Nonresidential Rents and Royalties, 1929-51
[Values in billions of dollars]


Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
These comparisons apply to aggregate rent payments; they do not apply to average rental rates. There is considerable reason to believe that rates on commercial and industrial space have risen further above the 1929 average than have rates on rental housing, particularly since the latter have been subject to controls during the past decade while the former have not. It appears, rather, that the same sort of shift from rental tenancy to owner-occupancy which was noted for housing and for farms may have occurred also, and with greater effect, in the case of business.

## Tenant industries

More than four-fifths of all nonfarm business rents are paid by enterprises in trade, service, and manufacturing. The
percentage distribution in recent years is estimated to have been as follows:

|  | 1940 | 1945 | 1950 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | [Percent] |  |  |
| Retail trade | 44 | 39 | 38 |
| Services. | 21 | 21 | 20 |
| Manufacturing | 11 | 18 | 15 |
| Wholesale trade | 8 | 9 | 11 |
| Other industries | 16 | 13 | 16 |

The major changes in this distribution over the past decade have been in manufacturing and in trade. The great wartime expansion in manufacturing activity was largely in the production of defense and other nonconsumer goods, and was therefore not reflected proportionately in retail trade. In addition, the labor shortage and the draft brought a decrease between 1940 and 1945 in the number of small retail enterprises such as are likely to rent their premises. Since the war, the number of retailers has declined further relative to the number of firms in industry generally, and the average size of retail enterprises as measured by sales has shown a large increase.

## Personal landlords

It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of all business rents are paid to persons (including proprietors of unincorporated businesses other than real estate enterprises). The fraction was somewhat lower in 1929-38, when it ranged from one-
half in 1932 to about three-fifths later in the decade. Fluctuations have probably been due in part to actual transfers of rental property between the business and personal sectors, and in part to the marginal rentability of many of the personal holdings.

Persons' total receipts shown in table 6 include royalties as well as rents. The royalty component represents gross income from patents, copyrights, and mineral and other lands leased on a royalty basis. Like the rent component, it is calculated indirectly and is subject to a considerable margin of error.

Personal net rent and royalty income after expenses seems to have increased sharply after the war, passing its predepression level for the first time in 1946. Between 1946 and 1950 the rate of rise gradually tapered off; tentative estimates for 1951 and 1952, however, indicate a continued expansion.

In the depression of the 1930 's, persons' net nondwelling rents declined more than two-thirds. Subsequent recovery was delayed and limited by rising cost prices; at the end of the prewar period, such property was yielding in aggregate little more than half the net return it had produced in 1929 . After substantial gains in 1942, persons' net nondwelling rents rose only moderately during the war. Their postwar advance, however, had carried them 80 percent above 1929 by the end of the period covered in table 6 . In general, these fluctuations have been similar to those in persons' net income from rental housing.

# Producers' Equipment-Growth, Replacement, and Stock 

(Continued from page 16)
figures indicate that stocks were in the neighborhood of fivetenths of total output in 1941. In 1952 this ratio was about six-tenths. A shift in the same direction is indicated in the ratio of net stocks to output.

In the proper interpretation of these shifts, allowance should be made for the degree to which the stock of equipment was utilized in the 2 years. Unfortunately, there is little quantitative evidence bearing on this point. It seems apparent that productive capacity was not fully utilized in 1941. In 1952 the economy operated at levels much closer to capacity as far as the utilization of manpower is concerned. However, in certain segments of it a substantial part of the stock of equipment may not have been used. This was probably true of defense industries in which the post-Korean defense program provided standby capacity, but may have applied also in some degree to other industries.

Information on capital-output ratios prior to 1941 would further aid in the evaluation of the data that have been presented. Estimates of the stock of producers' durable equipment strictly comparable to those shown in this report are not available for years before 1941, and the data on gross product prior to 1929 are subject to considerable error. On the basis of existing evidence, however, it would appear, that the current ratio of net stocks to output is about the same as in the prosperous years of the 1920's. The net stocks to output ratio was lower before the war as a result of the relatively small equipment purchases during the thirties.

## Changes in product composition

The fourth chart shows the percentage increase in the total stock of producers' durable equipment from 1941 to 1952
broken down by major types of products. The data are given both on a gross and on a net stock basis. On both bases the machinery group as a whole increased more than the total capital stock. Transportation equipment and the miscellaneous "other equipment" group, which includes furniture and fixtures, instruments, etc., increased less. Within the machinery group both agricultural machinery and tractors and nonagricultural machinery shared in the disproportionate rise. The relatively small increase of the transportation group was due entirely to transportation equipment other than motor vehicles. Motor vehicles showed a larger than average rise.

Transportation equipment, other than motor vehicles, consists mostly of railroad equipment and ships. Substantial amounts of new railroad equipment were purchased in recent years as part of the industry's modernization program. This was accompanied by heavy scrapping of old equipment. Productive capacity has undoubtedly expanded more than suggested by the stock comparisons summarized in the chart. As has been noted earlier, these comparisons cannot take full account of quality improvements. Nor can they take into account the more effective use of rolling stock in the industry.

It can be seen from the chart that for most groups net stocks have increased faster than gross stocks, indicating that the average age of the major types of capital equipment is lower currently than in 1941 . The only apparent exception is the motor vehicles group where the percentage increases in net and gross stocks are about the same. Statistical estimating problems in this area are particularly difficult and this result should therefore be interpreted with caution.

T 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 ( $\dagger$ ), 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 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A pril | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Fobri- }}}$ | March | April |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



[^14] 1952 Sturver for the data. ofncludes inventory valuation adjustment. o Government sales are not deducted. §Prsonal income have been revised beginning 1949; see pp. 29-31 of the July
 persons are also included. $\ddagger$ Revised beginning 1939. Revisions for 1939 and 1945-50 appear on pp. 20 and 21 of the August 1952 SURVEY; those for 1951 , on p . 9 of the March 1953 issue.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\underset{\text { Decem- }}{\text { Decer }}$ | January | February | March | April |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued





| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\substack{\text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber }}}$ | October | Novem- <br> ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March | April |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION-Continued Federal Reserve Index-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and pulp ....-....................do. |  | 181 |  | 175 | 176 | 154 | 180 | 181 | 192 | 194 | 185 | 191 |  | 197 |  |
| Printing and publishing...................do. | 175 | 170 | 176 | 157 | 165 | 165 | 176 | 175 | 168 | 173 | 180 | -183 | - 181 |
|  | 184 | 178 | 189 | 172 | 186 | 187 | 190 | 181 | 172 | 179 | 194 | 194 |  |
|  | 166 | 140 | 147 | 142 | 156 | 175 | 164 | 171 | 168 | 164 | 163 | -162 | ${ }^{p} 162$ |
|  | 141 | 143 | 65 | 65 | 131 | 149 | 145 | 138 | 117 | 120 | 123 | 124 | 143 |
| BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES $\overbrace{\dagger} \dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business sales (adjusted), total...-....-mil. of dol. | 45,763 | 45,545 | 44,395 | 44, 474 | 43, 628 | 46, 288 | 48, 344 | 46, 229 | 48, 023 | 47, 383 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 48,827$ | r 49, 104 | 49, 911 |
| Manufacturing, total...-..................... do. | 23, 538 | 23, 247 | 21,888 | 21, 858 | 21, 898 | 23, 663 | 24,753 | 23, 430 | 24, 276 | 24, 292 | ${ }^{\text {r } 25,170}$ | + 25,469 | 26, 709 |
| Durable-goods industries ...................... do | 11, 310 | 11, 328 | 10,060 | 9,777 | 10, 437 | 11, 510 | 11,968 | 11,676 | 11,913 | 12, 195 | r 12, 828 | r 12,821 | 13, 397 |
| Nondurable-goods industries...........-...- do | 12, 228 | 11,918 | 11,828 | 12,081 | 11, 460 | 12,154 | 12,785 | 11,754 | 12,363 | 12,097 | 12,342 | -12,648 | 13,312 |
| Wholesale trade, total | 8, 862 | 8,448 | 8,493 | 8,949 | 8,371 | 9, 055 | 9, 389 | 8,773 | 9,337 | 8,951 | 9,143 | r9, 198 | 8,848 |
| Durable-goods establishments .---------.-. - do | 2,787 | 2,669 | 2,698 | 2,817 | 2,495 | 2,793 | 2,931 | 2,737 | 2,962 | 2,777 | 2. 929 | - 2,952 | 2,897 |
| Nondurable-goods establishments.........do | 6,075 | 5,779 | 5,795 | 6, 132 | 5,876 | 6, 262 | 6, 458 | 6,036 | 6,375 | 6,174 | 6, 214 | r6, 246 | 5, 951 |
| Retail trade, total........-...................do.... | 13, 363 | 13,850 | 14,014 | 13,667 | 13,359 | 13, 570 | 14,202 | 14,026 | 14,410 | 14,140 | 14,514 | 14, 437 | 14, 354 |
| Durable-goods stores ..-....................-do. | 4, 494 | 4, 927 | 4,883 | 4, 494 | 4,199 | 4, 505 | 4,844 | 4,769 | 4,871 | 5,000 | 5,304 | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }}$, 211 | 5,136 |
| Nondurable-goods stores . .-.------------- -- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 8, 869 | 8,923 | 9, 131 | 9,173 | 9,160 | 9,065 | 9,358 | 9, 257 | 9, 539 | 9, 140 | 9, 211 | ${ }^{\text {r }} \mathbf{9}$, 225 | 9,218 |
| Business inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted) total | 73, 876 | 73,074 | 72,913 | 72,765 | 72,714 | 73,437 | 74. 189 | 74, 682 |  | 74, 619 |  | - 75,335 |  |
| Manufacturing, total | 43, 402 | 43, 144 | 42, 892 | 42, 748 | 43, 107 | 43, 224 | 43, 415 | 43,596 | 43, 824 | 43,766 | 43, 848 | + 44,056 | 44,256 |
|  | 23, 596 | 23,595 | 23, 348 | 22, 962 | 23, 200 | 23, 292 | 23,615 | 23,835 | 24,292 | 24, 392 | 24, 480 | - 24,746 | 24, 932 |
| Nondurable-goods industries.....-....-..-do | 19,805 | 19,550 | 19,544 | 19,786 | 19,908 | 19,932 | 19,800 | 19,761 | 19,532 | 19,374 | 19,368 | r 19, 309 | 19,324 |
| Wholesale trade, total ..................-.-.- do- | 9,997 | 9, 861 | 9, 896 | 9,890 | 9, 862 | 9,932 | 10, 122 | 10, 191 | 10,129 | 10,039 | 10, 120 | r 10,183 | 10, 222 |
| Durable-goods establishments ....-.-.-.-. - do | 5,054 | 4,955 | 4,858 | 4, 864 | 4,934 | 4,964 | 4, 986 | 5,084 | 5,079 | 5,084 | 5,219 | 5,336 | 5,324 |
| Nondurable-goods establishments.-.-----do. | 4,943 | 4,906 | 5,038 | 5,026 | 4, 928 | 4,968 | 5, 136 | 5, 107 | 5,050 | 4,955 | 4,901 | - 4,847 | 4,898 |
|  | 20,477 | 20,069 | 20,125 | 20, 127 | 19,745 | 20, 281 | 20, 652 | 20, 895 | 20, 804 | 20, 814 | 20,973 | - 21.096 | 21, 500 |
| Durable-goods stores..-. | 9, 624 | 9,112 | 9,030 | 8,749 | 8,626 | 8,956 | 9,175 | 9,384 | 9,352 | 9,539 | 9,905 | + 10,084 | 10,336 |
|  | 10,853 | 10, 957 | 11,095 | 11,378 | 11, 119 | 11, 325 | 11, 477 | 11, 511 | 11, 452 | 11, 275 | 11,068 | - 11, 012 | 11, 164 |
| MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value (unadjusted), total..............mil. of dol.. | 22,95 | 22,478 | 21,640 | 20,051 | 22,605 | 24,700 | 26, 488 | 23,408 | 24,315 | 23,888 | 24, 184 | - 26,738 |  |
| Durable-qoods industries..................-.do | 11, 237 | 11,056 | 10, 284 | 8,844 | 10,579 | 11,905 | 12,787 | 11, 510 | 12,172 | 11,747 | 12, 274 | - 13,581 | 13, 439 |
| Nondurable-goods industries............---- -- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 11,713 | 11, 422 | 11, 356 | 11, 207 | 12, 026 | 12,795 | 13,701 | 11,898 | 12, 142 | 12,141 | 11, 909 | - 13,157 | 12, 782 |
| Value (adjusted), total .-...........------ do - | 23, 538 | 23, 247 | 21, 888 | 21, 858 | 21, 898 | 23,663 | 24,753 | 23,430 | 24, 276 | 24, 292 | - 25, 170 | - 25,469 | 26,709 |
| Durable-goods industries, total..-----.-do. | 11, 310 | 11, 328 | 10,060 | 9, 777 | 10, 437 | 11, 510 | 11,968 | 11,676 | 11,913 | 12,195 | r 12, 828 | r 12,821 | 13, 397 |
|  | 1,994 | 1,934 | 991 | 1,113 | 1,930 | 2,107 | 2, 198 | 2,100 | 2,048 | 2,082 | 2, 115 | -2,150 | 2,318 |
| Fabricated metal products............-do. | 1,256 | 1,197 | 1,085 | 1,184 | 1,053 | 1,156 | 1,263 | 1,177 | 1,287 | 1,397 | 1,481 | ${ }^{+1,446}$ | 1,531 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment.-. do. | 1,036 | 1,069 | 1,154 | 1,106 | 1,168 | 1,256 | 1,205 | 1,238 | 1,259 | 1,256 | -1,341 | r 1, 347 | 1,342 |
| Machinery, except electrical..............do | 2, 079 | 2,033 | 1,964 | 1,942 | 1,833 | 1,966 | 2,068 | 2,060 | 2, 053 | 2, 138 | 2,204 | r 2, 137 | 2,193 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment..........do | 1,736 | 1,812 | 1,815 | 1,167 | 1,309 | 1,831 | 1,842 | 1,826 | 1,970 | 2, 068 | 2, 164 | ${ }^{2} 2,241$ | 2, 360 |
| Transportation equipment, n. e. s...-.- do | 746 | 817 | 736 | 790 | 811 | 749 | 812 | 923 | 819 | 817 | 837 | $\checkmark 786$ | 852 |
| Furniture and fixtures..-.........-....do do | 318 | 336 | 350 | 377 | 389 | 419 | 410 | 362 | 362 | 305 | 315 | - 361 | 374 |
| Lumber products, except furniture.....do. | 687 | 642 | 597 | 621 | 600 | 629 | 678 | 596 | 727 | 721 | 766 | - 717 | 789 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.........do. | 472 | 509 | 483 | 497 | 522 | 545 | 553 | 518 | 497 | 509 | 571 | $\checkmark 585$ | 536 |
| Professional and scientific instruments do | 303 684 | 297 684 | 265 619 | 302 | 261 | 245 607 | 277 | 255 | 310 | 312 | ${ }_{723}$ | 331 | 337 |
| Other industries, including ordnance...do. | 684 | 684 | 619 | 678 | 563 | 607 | 663 | 623 | 629 | 590 | 723 | - 719 | 765 |
| Nondurable-goods industries, total .-.-.-.do | 12,228 | 11,918 | 11, 828 | 12,081 | 11,460 | 12,154 | 12,785 | 11,754 | 12,363 | 12,097 | 12,342 | - 12,648 | 13,312 |
| Food and kindred products...-.-.-....do. | 3, 280 | 3, 312 | 3, 171 | 3, 267 | 3, 012 | 3, 2446 | 3, 452 | 3,191 | 1,293 | 3, 217 | 3, 314 | r 3 , 480 | 3,648 |
|  | 564 | 568 | 638 | 609 | 573 | 534 | 513 | 457 | 545 | 478 | 465 | ${ }^{5} 570$ | 622 |
|  | 318 | 311 | 310 | 325 | 310 | 324 | 327 | 309 | 344 | 306 | 333 | $r 325$ | 327 |
|  | 1,244 | 1,148 | 1,116 | 1,162 | 1,058 | 1,137 | 1,188 | 1,084 | 1,151 | 1,108 | 1,113 | r 1, 127 | 1,251 |
| A pparel and related products .-...-.-. - do. | 1,130 | 1,121 | 1,124 | 1,171 | 965 | 1,068 | 1,281 | 1,143 | 1,260 | 1,046 | 1,038 | r 1,036 | 1,131 |
| Leather and leather products.-.-.-.-.-. do- | 261 | 274 | 290 | 267 | 282 | 275 | 265 | 234 | 288 | 299 | 307 | $\checkmark 292$ | 302 |
| Paper and allied products....--------- do. | 633 | 630 | 625 | 650 | 667 | 699 | 734 | 663 | 682 | 736 | 722 | r 718 | 709 |
| Printing and publishing.-.......-.-.-- do | 760 | 720 | 684 | 704 | 667 | 678 | 720 | 678 | 691 | 725 | 754 | r 754 | 824 |
| Chemicals and allied products .........do. | 1,573 | 1,566 | 1,495 | 1,560 | 1,473 | 1,602 | 1,660 | 1,532 | 1,558 | 1,667 | 1,715 | + 1,767 | 1,797 |
| Petroleum and coal products...........-do. | 2,028 | 1,846 | 1,945 | 1,956 | 2. 003 | 2,109 | 2, 181 | 2, 059 | 2, 114 | 2,014 | 2, 081 | r 2,067 | 2,191 |
| Rubber products...-.-.................-do. | 437 | 424 | 430 | 408 | 452 | 482 | 464 | 403 | 438 | 507 | 499 | 510 |  |
| Inventories, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value (unadjusted), total............-do...- | 43,614 | 43, 407 | 42,972 | 42,660 | 42, 707 | 42,660 | 42,920 | 43, 243 | 43,829 | 44, 037 | 44, 264 | - 44, 551 | 44, 475 |
| Durable-goods industries----.-.-.-.-..... do | 23,813 | 23,924 | 23,518 | ${ }^{23,050}$ | 23, 116 | 23, 147 | 23, 385 | 23, 553 | 24, 045 | 24, 253 | 24, 539 | r 24,990 | 25, 137 |
| Nondurable-goods industries..---.-.-.-.- do. | 19,801 | 19,483 | 19,454 | 19,610 | 19,591 | 19,513 | 19,536 | 19, 690 | 19,784 | 19,784 | 19,726 | г 19, 560 | 19,338 |
| By stages of fabrication:Purct |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchased materials-.------------.--- do---- | 16, 303 | 16,156 | 15,871 | 15,737 | 15, 699 | 15, 836 | 16,058 | 16, 236 | 16,414 | 16, 106 | 16,030 | + 16,052 | 15, 743 |
|  | 15, 411 | 15, 332 | 15,320 | 15, 110 | 14,967 | 14,692 | 14, 590 | 14, 739 | 12,516 14,898 | 12,735 | 13,044 15,190 | $\stackrel{+13,236}{+15,203}$ | 13,404 15,328 |
| Book value (adjusted), total ............... do... | 43, 402 | 43, 144 | 42, 892 | 42,748 | 43, 107 | 43,224 | 43,415 | 43, 596 | 43, 824 | 43,766 | 43, 848 | r 44, 056 | 44, 256 |
| Durable-goods industries, total.-.-.......do | 23, 596 | 23, 595 | 23, 348 | 22,962 | 23, 200 | 23, 292 | 23,615 | 23, 835 | 24, 292 | 24,392 | - 24,480 | r 24,746 | 24, 932 |
| Primary metals..-.-.-.-................do. | 2,886 | 2,909 | 2,945 | 2,928 | 2,971 | 3,031 | 3,084 | 3,165 | 3,122 | 3,156 | +3,080 | r 3, 070 | 3,076 |
| Fabricated metal products.....-.-.-.-. do. | 2, 445 | 2,432 | 2,344 | 2, 235 | 2,309 | 2,318 | 2,362 | 2,401 | 2,424 | 2,439 | 2. 420 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2,446}$ | 2,508 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment..- do | 3,119 | 3,133 | 3,107 | 3, 062 | 3, 037 | 3,031 | 3,039 | 3,032 | 3,096 | 3. 120 | 3,137 | r 3, 200 | 3, 206 |
| Machinery, except electrical. .-.........do. | 5,539 | 5,525 | 5,461 | 5,314 | 5, 280 | 5,274 | 5, 275 | 5,287 | 5,411 | 5,396 | 5, 445 | r 5, 482 | 5,512 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment..........do. | 2, 669 | 2, 674 | 2,562 | 2, 517 | 2. 641 | 2,636 | 2,735 | 2,853 | 3,009 | 3,017 | 3,050 | - 3,139 | 3, 184 |
| Transportation equipment, n. e. s.......do-..- | 2,170 | 2,177 | 2,202 | 2, 248 | 2,291 | 2,343 | 2,472 | 2, 455 | 2,576 | 2, 566 | 2,609 | - 2,643 | 2,628 |
| Furniture and fixtures...------....... do | 560 | 566 | 556 | 555 | 532 | 534 | 533 | 543 | 518 | 525 | 544 | r 544 | 536 |
| Lumber products, except furniture .-.-. do. | 1,041 | 1,040 | 1,030 | 1,005 | 1, 010 | 1,006 | 1,019 | 1,054 | 1,066 | 1,072 | 1,076 | ז 1,092 | 1, 108 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products .-.-.-.-. do. | 922 | 926 | 937 | 922 | 904 | 892 | 874 | 852 | 850 | 872 | 「 890 | -900 | 923 |
| Professional and scientific instruments do | 748 | 748 | 762 | 757 | 770 | 764 | 778 | 785 | 808 | 809 | 808 | -794 | 797 |
| Other industries, including ordnance...do..- | 1,498 | 1,466 | 1,444 | 1,420 | 1,456 | 1,462 | 1,445 | 1,408 | 1,412 | 1,420 | 1, 422 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,438}$ | 1,454 |

$r$ Revised. $\quad>$ Preliminary. $O^{2}$ See note marked "o"" on p. S-2.
8The 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.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey 951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { beer } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS $\dagger$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inventories, end of month-Continued Book value (adjusted)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products....-.......-do...- | 3,522 | 3,486 | 3,473 | 3,485 | 3,489 | 3,443 | 3,488 | 3,450 | -3,332 | 1,3,312 | 1,378 | r 3,275 | 3, 259 |
| Beverages..-.-.---..........---------- | 1,313 | 1,321 | 1,296 | 1,289 | 1,259 | 1,268 | 1,222 | 1,202 | 1,164 | 1,153 | 1,184 | r 1,198 | 1, 175 |
| Tobacco manufactures.........----.......do | 1,693 | 1,704 | 1,693 | 1.724 | 1,720 | 1,726 | 1,726 | 1,742 | 1,778 | 1,773 | 1,738 | r1, 731 | 1.753 |
| Textile-mill products...-.......-.-.-......- do | 2,779 | 2,735 | 2,734 | 2,764 | 2,798 | 2, 833 | 2,841 | 2,743 | 2,654 | 2,606 | 2.618 | - 2, 597 | 2, 628 |
| Apparel and related products.-.-.........do. | 1,590 | 1,543 | 1,537 | 1,685 | 1,770 | 1,725 | 1,609 | 1,618 | 1,665 | 1,689 | 1,683 | r 1, 674 | 1, 644 |
| Leather and leather products-...........do. | 582 | 575 | 558 | 554 | 543 | 541 | 549 | 545 | 548 | 549 | 534 | $\checkmark 553$ | 573 |
| Paper and allied products -...---.......do- | 1,059 | 1,039 | 1,028 | 1,007 | 972 | 973 | 960 | 974 | 1,001 | 990 | 992 | 「 990 | 989 |
| Printing and publishing--....-........do | 778 | 751 | 741 | 715 | 722 | 734 | 744 | 775 | 758 | 757 | 746 | ${ }^{\tau} 755$ | 759 |
| Chemicals and allied products--------- do- | 2,986 | 2,973 | 3,011 | 2,995 | 3,022 | 3, 022 | 3, 010 | 3,009 | 2,968 | 2,915 | 2, 894 | -2,907 | 2, 892 |
| Petroleum and coal products..--------do.- | 2, 628 | 2, 544 | 2, 607 | 2,683 | 2, 728 | 2,788 | 2,777 | 2,805 | 2,727 | 2,716 | 2, 713 | +2,726 | 2,748 |
| Rubber products...............-.-.-.-.-.- ${ }^{\text {do_- }}$ | 877 | 878 | 864 | 884 | 884 | 877 | 874 | 897 | 936 | 915 | 887 | 903 |  |
| New orders, net (adjusted), total¢ .-.......- do. | 24, 251 | 22,748 | 25,042 | 23, 434 | 21,852 | 24,516 | 24, 152 | 23, 061 | 24,466 | 24,270 | ${ }^{*} 25,530$ | r 21, 591 | 25.850 |
| Durable-goods, industries, total | 12,443 | 10,956 | 13, 138 | 11, 140 | 9,998 | 12,328 | 11, 452 | 11, 441 | 12,011 | 12,080 | r 13,138 | - 12, 023 | 12,678 |
| Primary metals | 2,258 | 1,883 | 1,271 | 1,374 | 1,789 | 2,194 | 2, 211 | 1,855 | 1, 834 | 2,027 | 2, 165 | +2,080 | 1,979 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 1,262 | 1,275 | 1,278 | 1,252 | 1,142 | 1,375 | 1,289 | 1,169 | 1,203 | 1,408 | 1,390 | ${ }^{*} 1.322$ | 1, 197 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment.....-do....- | 1,289 | 1,156 | 1,355 | 1,174 | 1,066 | 1,311 | 1,324 | 1,184 | 1, 366 | 1,579 | r 1,363 | ${ }^{*} 1,096$ | 1. 627 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other industries, including ordnance.....do...- | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 2, 571 | 2,456 | 2, 592 | 2,609 | 2,118 | 2, 265 | 2,451 | 2,445 | 2,651 | 2,335 | 2, 583 | r2, 838 | 2,829 |
| Nondurable-goods industries, total.....-.-. do. | 11, 808 | 11,792 | 11, 904 | 12, 295 | 11, 854 | 12,187 | 12,700 | 11, 620 | 12, 456 | 12,190 | 12, 392 | r 12,567 | 13,173 |
| Industries with unfilled orders $9 .$. | 2,477 | 2,645 | 2, 791 | 2,996 | 3,067 | 2,823 | 2,822 | 2,525 | 2,904 | 2,960 | 2,946 | ${ }^{\text {r 2, }} 811$ | 2,946 |
| Industries without unfilled orderst.-....-.do.. | 9,330 | 9,146 | 9,113 | 9, 298 | 8.787 | 9,364 | 9,878 | 9,095 | 9,552 | 9, 230 | 9,446 | r 9,756 | 10, 227 |
| Unfilled orders (unadjusted), total®..-----.-do.. | 69, 978 | 69, 230 | 72,541 | 74,985 | 75, 220 | 75,662 | 74,478 | 73,163 | 72, 520 | 73,366 | 73,699 | r 73,367 | 72, 590 |
| Durable-goods industries, total...--.-.-.-.-do | 67, 114 | 66, 309 | 69, 340 | 71, 705 | 71,882 | 72,305 | 71, 256 | 70, 049 | 69,605 | 70, 230 | 70,492 | -70, 201 | 69, 425 |
|  | 8, 042 | 7,838 | 8,104 | 8, 561 | 8,597 | 8,465 | 8,406 | 8,125 | 7,930 | 7,874 | 7,843 | + 7.838 | 7, 494 |
| Fabricated metal products......-----.-. do. | 5,997 | 5,974 | 6,088 | 6,196 | 6. 226 | 6,383 | 6.335 | 6,209 | 5,994 | 6,305 | 6, 247 | r 6, 263 | 6, 105 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment ....- do | 10, 735 | 10,754 | 11,302 | 11, 497 | 11,419 | 11,512 | 11, 501 | 11, 241 | 11,338 | 11, 592 | 11, 440 | r 11.372 | 11, 512 |
| Machinery, except electrical --- -- -- do | 11,719 | 11,303 | 11, 097 | 11, 279 | 11,115 | 10,942 | 10,651 | 10,438 | 10, 226 | 10,102 | 9,871 | -9,665 | 9,503 |
| Transportation equipment, including motor vehicles and parts mil. of dol. | 24, 394 | 24,344 | 26,478 | 27, 563 | 27,912 | 28,587 | 28, 249 | 28,081 | 28,380 | 28,536 | 29, 128 | + 28.824 | 28. 594 |
| Other industries, including ordnance...-- do...- |  | 6,097 | 6,271 |  | $\begin{array}{r}6,613 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 6,112 | 5,954 | ${ }^{5}, 737$ | 5,820 | 5,963 | r 6,238 | 6, 216 |
| Nondurable-goods industries, total 9 -.....-do...- | 2,864 | 2,922 | 3,201 | 3, 280 | 3,338 | 3,357 | 3, 223 | 3,114 | 2,915 | 3,136 | 3, 208 | ${ }^{\text {r 3, }} 166$ | 3, 166 |

BUSINESS POPULATION

| OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating businesses, end of quarter, total...thous.- |  |  | 4, 050.0 |  |  | 4,059.0 |  |  | p 4, 056. 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction.------.-.-.--------- do. |  |  | 399.4 |  |  | 404.4 |  |  | p 405.3 | - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 303.1 |  |  | 300.5 |  |  | $p 297.2$ |  |  |  |  |
| Service industries..------------------------ do |  |  | -865.8 |  |  | 868.2 |  |  | ${ }^{p} 869.7$ |  |  |  |  |
| Retail trade |  |  | 1,663.3 |  |  | 1,661. 1 |  |  | p 1, 654. 7 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 210.6 |  |  | 211.4 |  |  | ${ }^{p} 211.8$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 607.7 |  |  | 613.3 |  |  | p 617.7 |  |  |  |  |
| New businesses, quarterly total......-.-.-.-. do. |  |  | 110.6 |  |  | 90.2 |  |  | 80.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 22.2 |  |  | 16.2 |  |  | 12.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10.8 |  |  | 8.6 |  |  | 8.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 18.6 |  |  | 15.3 |  |  | 14. 7 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 39.6 |  |  | 33.1 |  |  | 29.6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4.6 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 3.7 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 14.8 |  |  | 13.2 |  |  | 12. 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Discontinued businesses, quarterly total.... do.- |  |  | 96.6 |  |  | 81.3 |  |  | $p 83.0$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 13.4 |  |  | 11.2 |  |  | $p$ $p$ $p$ 11.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Manafacturing |  |  | 12.8 |  |  | 11.2 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} p & 11.4 \\ p & 13.2 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 40.3 |  |  | 35.2 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {p }} 36.0$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 3.2 |  |  | -3.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10.2 |  |  | 7.6 |  |  | 27.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Business transfers, quarterly total8.-..-----.- do..-- |  |  | 101.0 |  |  | 101.2 |  |  | 82.5 |  |  |  |  |
| BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New incorporations (48 States) .-. .-..--... $n$ number.- | 8,284 | 7,915 | 7,819 | 7,549 | 7,088 | 7,529 | 8,223 | 6,741 | 8,274 | 9, 468 | 7,943 | - 9,659 | 9,507 |
| INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES $\sigma^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 780 | 638 | 671 | 580 | 594 | 539 | 631 | 590 | 583 | 647 | 691 | 739 | 693 |
|  | 58 | 60 | 52 | 41 | 51 | 36 | 52 | 61 | 43 | 39 | 49 | 63 | 48 |
| Construction.-....-.-.-.-.............-.-.-.- do.--- | 93 | 75 | 78 | 48 | 58 | 50 | 88. | 62 | 76 | 78 | 86 | 85 | 86 |
| Manufacturing and mining-.- .-----....-- do...- | 171 | 111 | 128 | 133 | 109 | 107 | 146 | 121 | 131 | 130 | 132 | 154 | 140 |
|  | 375 | 333 | 340 | 299 | 316 | 288 | 291 | 280 | 288 | 334 | 348 | 361 | 314 |
|  | 83 | 59 | 73 | 59 | 60 | 58 | 54 | 66 | 45 | 66 | 76 | 76 | 75 |
| Liabilities, total ....---------------.- thous. of dol.- | 29,530 | 21,193 | 21,222 | 22,789 | 16,322 | 20,138 | 35,049 | 18,757 | 23,400 | 23,309 | 27, 273 | 31,082 | 27, 520 |
|  | 1,744 | 1,219 | 1,931 | 1,466 | 1,809 | 947 | 2, 175 | 3, 027 | -953 | 868 | 1,180 | 1,387 | 1, 765 |
|  | 3,853 | 2,646 | 2,990 | 3,196 | 1. 816 | 2, 729 | 5,167 | 1,588 | 5, 068 | 2, 735 | 3, 378 | 3,500 | 3,748 |
| Manufacturing and mining-....-.---------- do---- | 12, 633 | 10,217 | 6,971 | 8,882 | 5, 056 | 6.780 | 13,079 | 5, 853 | 8,458 | 9, 107 | 8, 452 | 12. 213 | 10, 585 |
|  | 7,050 | 5,264 | 7,024 | 5, 434 | 5, 255 | 5,317 | 6,078 | 5, 865 | 7,046 | 8, 009 | 9, 139 | 10, 423 | 8,497 |
|  | 4,250 | 1,847 | 2,266 | 3,811 | 2,386 | 4,365 | 8,550 | 2, 424 | 1,875 | 2,590 | 5,124 | 3,553 | 2,925 |

[^15]| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem． ber | January | Febru－ ary | Marcb | April |

COMMODITY PRICES


| All commoditiesCommodities used in livingCommodities used in productionAllcommodities，interest，taxes， |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Parity ratios．

## RETAIL PRICES

All commodities（U．S．Department of Commerce


## WHOLESALE PRICES ${ }^{7}$

U．S．Department of Labor indexes（revised）：$\dagger$ All fommodities
Farm products．
Fruits and vegetables，fresh and dried
Grains Grains－ 1 vegables，
Livestock and live poultry

Fonds，processed $\qquad$ do．．．－
$\qquad$ Dairv products and ice cream．．．．－．－．－．－．－．do．．．－
Fruits and vegetables，camned and frozen Meats，poultry，and fish $\quad 1947-49=100$
Commoditics other than farm products and
 Chemicals and allied products．．．．．．．．－．do．．．． Drues，pharmacenticals，cosmeties－．．．．．．．．．．．．
 Fertilizer materials - ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Paint and paint materials．－．．．．．．．．．．
Fuel，power，and lighting materials．．．





Lumber and wood products $\qquad$ do．．． Lumber Machinery and motive products．．．．．．．do．．．． Agricultural machinery and equip．－．－do－．．． Construction machinery and equip．．．．do．．．．

|  |  |  |  |  | 合合出会家宣 $0 \infty 0-1000 \mathrm{C}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { w. } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { no } \end{aligned}$ | $\operatorname{sio} 0 \mathrm{~N}$ | $\underset{\infty}{\text { H }}$ | is os io co io | $0 \sim 00 \infty=1000$ | \％ | 8 | 哭 | N00 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 気忥忥 $\rightarrow \infty \omega \mathrm{cos}$ | 或気家 | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \text { 范 } \\ & \text { co } \\ & \text { con } \end{aligned}$ | ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 上氛 } \\ & \hdashline \sim \end{aligned}$ |  | 为象客 oose | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\square}$ |  |  HWHO | N00 | $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{2}$ | \％ | S0030 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W\% } \\ & \text { 第 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\underset{6}{5}$ |  |  | 荡 |  |  | N00 | \％ | 答 | N0N0 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { 芯 } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | ․ㅜ웅 $\infty \mathrm{cro}$ |  | $\underset{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{\underset{\sim}{*}}}$ |  |  －obNHAONGMー | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ | 右 | \％ | 9tu | N0\％ |
| 気気式気 <br> －Nowers |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G芯 } \\ & \text { Now } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | N |  |  Nogernoomi | $\underset{\infty}{N}$ | \％ | \％ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W } \\ & 0 . \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S. } \\ & \text { Su } \\ & \text { is } \end{aligned}$ | 象会会 |  | $\underset{\infty}{\text { ت}}$ |  |  いい○ Onvercrumー | N | S | 8 | NNTH |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.0 \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { No } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 定莫 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 中号 } \\ & \text { 号 } 0=0 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{~ ت}{\rightrightarrows}$ |  | シぶーにニコニらヨ moonconoon | $\stackrel{N}{0}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{8}$ | N00 | N009\％ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wu } \\ & 00 \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W2 } \\ & 00 \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ars } \\ & \text { ors } \\ & \text { ros } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 世官灾 } \\ & \text { orive } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{-- \\ \hline}}{ }$ |  |  croincuowoinco | N000 | 8 | \％ | N0\％ |  <br>  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ت } \\ & 60 \\ & \infty=1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{6} \\ & 0 \rightarrow \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 気宗 } \\ & 6 \infty 00 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O} \\ & \text { O } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 道 } \\ & \end{aligned}$ | 8 | 哭 | 盗䍖品 |  |
| にだぎ心然 $\cos ^{\circ}$ | 身芯 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. } \\ & \text { No } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { No } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\text { is } 0 \text { on cioson }$ | $\underset{\omega}{\infty}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{S}{0}_{0}^{0}$ |  |  <br> ールロッツ～プーかっ | N0080 | 8 | 笖 | N（\％） | N000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q } \\ & \text { Se } \\ & \text { Nor } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W} \\ & \hline 8 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  <br>  | － | $\pm$ | 888 | 令愛兌 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wen } \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $-\infty 000 \mathrm{NA}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 总 } \\ \text { 心- } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\bullet}$ |  |  <br>  | N000 | $\stackrel{\infty}{+}$ | N000 |  |  |
|  © 0 on | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EN } \\ & \text { 心N } \\ & \text { co } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 気気気 |  | 9 | ¢5 |  | \％ |  |  | 品 | 8 | N | \％${ }^{4}$ |  |

$r$ Revised．${ }^{1}$ Index on base previously used（ $1935-39=100$ ）is 190．1．
 and products， 270 ；meat animals，299；dairy products， 264 ；poultry and eggs， 218.
$\underset{q}{ }$ Ratio of prices received to prices paid（including interest，taxes，and wage rates）．or For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities，see respective commodities．


 SURVEX；for monthly data（1926～46）for＂all commodities＂and＂all commodities，except farm products and foods＂，see p． 24 of the June 1952 issue．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April |

COMMODITY PRICES—Continued

| WHOLESALE PRICES $0^{3}-$ Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Department of Labor indexes (revised):t-Con. Commodities other than farm prod., etc.-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metals and metal products-.-...-1947-49 = 100 | 122.5 | 121.8 | 121.1 | 121.9 | 124. 1 | 124.6 | 124.1 | 123.9 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124. 6 | 125.5 | 125.0 |
| Heating equipment ---.-.----..------ do | 113.9 | 113.7 | 113.5 | 113.6 | 113.7 | 113.7 | 113.7 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.8 | 113.9 | 113.9 | 113.8 |
| Iron and steel | 123.0 | 122.8 | 122.4 | 122.3 | 127.2 | 127.5 | 127.3 | 127.0 | 127.0 | 127.1 | 127.5 | 127.7 | 127.7 |
| Nonferrous metals------.-...------.- do..-- | 124.8 | 122.0 | 120.0 | 124.0 | 124.4 | 124.7 | 122.9 | 122.5 | 122.3 | 122.5 | 124.4 | 131. 5 | 128.2 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, structural.........do...- | 112.8 | 112.9 | 113.8 | 113.8 | 113.8 | 113.8 | 114.4 | 114.5 | 114.6 | 114.6 | 114.6 | ${ }^{+115.1}$ | 116.9 |
| Clay products -------------------.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 121.3 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.9 | 124.0 | ${ }^{-124.3}$ | 124.6 |
|  | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 114.2 |
|  | 117.7 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 118.3 | 122.1 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied products........-do...- | 117.4 | 116. 9 | 116.7 | 115.3 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.5 | 115.5 | 115.9 | 115.8 | 115.3 | ${ }^{-115.1}$ | 115.3 |
| Paper---.-..................---......-do | 123.5 | 123.5 | 124.2 | 123.8 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.9 | 124.9 | 124.9 | 124.9 | 124.9 | 124.9 | 124.9 |
| Rubber and products.............-.-.-...do. | 140.6 | 140.4 | 133.4 | 130.0 | 127.8 | 126.3 | 126.0 | 126.4 | 127.7 | 127.3 | 126.2 | 125.7 | 124.8 |
| Tires and tubes..--.....-----.-....-. do. | 133.0 | 133.0 | 130.5 | 129.6 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 |
| Textile products and apparel...---.-.--- do | 99.9 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 99.1 | 99.5 | 99.2 | 98.6 | 98.2 | 98.8 | 98.5 | -97.5 | 97.4 |
|  | 101.2 | 100.8 | 100.3 | 99.5 | 99.1 | 99.3 | 98.4 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 99.9 |
| Cotton products .-........................-do. | 98.6 | 97.2 | 95.4 | 96.1 | 97.6 | 98.9 | 99.2 | 98.4 | 97.7 | 97.0 | 96.1 | 93.1 | 92.9 |
| Silk products .-...............................d. do. | 128.4 | 128.8 | 129.8 | 134.7 | 139.3 | 139.3 | 140.0 | 139.3 | 139.7 | 141.4 | 141.4 | 141.4 | 131.6 |
| Synthetic textiles ..............-...-....-do | 86.7 | 86.8 | 88.6 | 89.2 | 90.5 | 89.9 | 89.5 | 89.0 | 87.8 | 88.1 | 88.3 | 87.9 | 88.0 |
|  | 109.2 | 111.7 | 112.8 | 113.9 | 113.3 | 112.4 | 113.2 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 113.0 | 111.5 | ${ }^{+111.9}$ | 111.3 |
| Tobacco mfrs. and bottled beverages $\triangle$ - . do. | -112.0 | +112.0 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.1 | 112.1 | 112.1 | 112.1 | - 111.9 | 111.9 | 114.8 | 114.8 |
| Beverages, alcoholic $\triangle$..................do. | ${ }^{\text {r }} 110.5$ | ${ }^{+110.5}$ | ${ }^{+} 110.5$ | ${ }^{+} 110.5$ | -110.5 | r 110.5 | - 110.5 | -110.5 | -110. 5 | - 110.1 | 110.1 | 110.0 | 110.0 |
|  | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE dollar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale pricest..........----.-....-1947-49=100 | $\bigcirc 188.6$ | -88.5 | +88.2 | r 87.6 | - 87.5 | $\begin{array}{r}88.4 \\ \hline 87.6\end{array}$ | -87.6 | -87.5 | $\stackrel{97.6}{ }$ | +91.0 +87.8 | +91.2 +88.2 | $\ulcorner 90.9$ $>88.0$ | 191.4 188.0 |
|  | ar 87.8 | r 87.5 | -87.3 | '86.0 | -85.8 | -86.7 | -87.0 | -87.0 | -87.9 | r 88.4 | +89.7 | -89.5 | 189.7 |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction, total.................mil. of dol.- | 2,516 | 2,743 | 2,945 | 3,027 | 3,095 | 3,098 | 3,011 | 2,787 | 2,513 | 2,320 | 2,225 | 2,448 | 2,649 |
|  | 1,690 | 1,811 | 1,925 | 1,994 | 2,037 | 2,030 | 1,988 | 1,924 | 1,789 | 1. 628 | 1,578 | 1.716 | 1.825 |
|  | 849 | ${ }_{810}^{922}$ | ${ }_{885}^{983}$ | 1,023 | 1,047 | 1,049 | 1,048 | 1,033 | ${ }^{953}$ | 817 | 761 | 840 | 910 |
|  | 750 87 | 810 | 865 | 905 | 930 | 935 | 935 | 925 | 865 | 735 | 675 | 750 | 800 |
| Additions and alterations...-....-..-do. |  | 99 | 103 | 101 | 99 | 96 | 95 | 90 | 70 | 64 | 67 |  | 90 |
| Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total-............................... of dol | 386 | 392 | 404 | 411 | 418 | 430 | 434 | 435 | 421 | 425 | 425 | 430 | 425 |
| Industrial ....-.-.-.-.-....................-do...- | 194 | 188 | 182 | 180 | 181 | 187 | 189 | 190 | 187 | 195 | 195 | 198 | 193 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ 136 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 82 157 158 | 92 171 | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 180 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}98 \\ 183 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 101 | 104 | 109 | 107 | 109 | 112 | 114 | 113 |
|  | 136 313 | 157 33 | 171 359 | 180 371 | 183 381 | 168 376 | 139 360 | 117 <br> 331 | 103 304 | 103 275 | 110 274 | 122 | 137 344 |
|  | 826 | 932 | 1,020 | 1,033 | 1,058 | 1,068 | 1, 023 | 863 | 724 | 692 | 647 | 732 | 824 |
|  | 54 | 54 | 54 | 53 | 55 | 53 | 52 | 49 | 47 | 46 | 44 | 46 | 48 |
| Nonresidential building | 343 | 356 | 375 | 375 | 373 | 369 | 352 | 332 | 314 | 309 | 295 | 325 | 351 |
| Miltary and naval ------.-.-.-.......--- - do | 109 175 | 116 250 | 119 310 | 121 | 129 335 | 127 | 125 | 117 | 107 | 105 | 95 | 107 | 109 |
| Highway-1.-.-.-.-.-.-. do | $\begin{array}{r}175 \\ 68 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 250 72 | 310 76 | 320 76 | 335 75 | 350 79 | 330 77 | 215 70 | 120 62 | 105 56 | 95 51 | $\begin{array}{r}120 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 170 64 |
|  | 77 | 84 | 86 | 88 | 91 | 90 | 87 | 80 | 74 | 71 | 67 | 76 | 82 |
| CONTRACT AWARDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): | 50,097 | 63,709 |  | 52.078 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1, 597, 517 | 1,563,660 | 1,488, 850 | 1,511,285 | 1, 438,725 | 2,039,203 | 1,310,958 | 1,248, 803 | 1, 467, 384 | 1. 075,868 | 1, 021,310 | 1, 347, 518 | 1, 741,542 |
|  | 636, 357 | 1, 557, 803 | 559, 140 | 618,737 | 501, 258 | 1, 269,355 | -110, 433 | 490, 650 | -477, 693 | 449, 779 | - 350, 709 | 1, 416.577 | 1. 612.888 |
|  | 961, 160 | 1, 005, 857 | 929, 710 | 892, 548 | 937, 467 | 779,848 | 890, 525 | 758, 153 | 989, 691 | 626, 089 | 670,601 | 930, 941 | 1, 068,704 |
| Nonresidential buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Projects.--------.-............--.-.-. ${ }^{\text {number }}$ - | 4,449 39,343 |  |  | 5,468 40.979 | 5,196 38.912 | $\begin{array}{r}4,289 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | 5. 161 | 4,382 | 3, 589 | 3,651 | 3, 529 | 4,760 | 5,416 |
|  | 39, 562,256 | 37, 462,863 | 41, $\mathbf{5 5 1}, 500$ | 40,979 562,686 | 58,912 519,940 | 1,272,367 | 38,822 470,520 | 39, 788 461,476 | 51,596 713,100 | 32,343 406,914 | 31,115 374,321 | 35. 566 | 44,455 680 |
|  |  |  |  | 562, 686 |  | 1,272,367 | 470, 520 | 461,476 | 713, 100 | 406,914 |  | 449, 175 | 680,330 |
|  | 43,447 | ${ }^{55} 5.759$ | 43, 012 | 43,465 | 44, 943 | 40, 440 | 43,312 | 35,487 | 29, 808 | 30.674 | 29, 960 | 44, 115 | 47.761 |
|  | 73,847 | 82, 579 | 62, 176 | 64, 003 | 65, 863 | 56, 743 | 65, 489 | 55, 872 | 48, 996 | 51,315 | 46, 658 | 65, 393 | 70.602 |
| Valuation--------------------- -- thous of dol.- | 681,614 | 753, 755 | 581, 792 | 608, 078 | 627, 593 | 518,471 | 602, 313 | 528, 429 | 438, 580 | 460, 036 | 418,568 | 605, 200 | 673, 887 |
| Public works: <br> Projects. numb | 1,814 | 2,353 | 2, 266 | 2,680 | 2,310 | 1,838 | , 665 | 1,336 | 911 | 835 | 778 | 1,247 | 1,849 |
| Valuation-.-............................thous of dol.- | 241, 740 | 219, 628 | 245, 969 | 243, 458 | 208,887 | 176,652 | 152, 455 | 195, 265 | 134, 114 | 152, 703 | 135, 326 | 219, 157 | 293, 569 |
| Utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Projects. | $\begin{array}{r} 387 \\ 111,907 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 509 \\ 127,414 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 545 \\ 109,589 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 465 \\ 97,063 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 460 \\ 82,302 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 439 \\ 71,713 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 404 \\ 85,670 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 364 \\ 63,633 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 181, } 593 \\ \hline 90\end{array}$ | $56,125$ | 294 93,095 | $\begin{array}{r} 362 \\ 73,986 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4 } \\ \hline 93,756\end{array}$ |
| Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes) : $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted | 196 | 203 | 200 | 194 | 218 | 209 | 201 | 177 | 166 | 156 | 151 | -180 | 206 |
| Residential, unadjusted--.------------- do | 222 |  | 213 | 199 | 192 | 192 | 181 | 172 | 156 | 144 | 163 | \%186 | 212 |
| Total, adjusted--...-.-.-.--------------- do | 171 189 | 168 186 | 172 193 | 177 196 | 207 | 207 | 210 | 196 | 205 | 190 | 173 | ${ }^{\prime} 177$ | 180 |
| Residential, adjusted....-..................do...- | 189 | 186 | 193 | 196 | 193 | 191 | 185 | 178 | 183 | 173 | 182 | $r 176$ | 181 |
| Engineering construction: <br> Contract awards (ENR) \& $\qquad$ thous. of dol.- | 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 | 1,886, 520 | 1,023, 021 | 1, 200, 048 | 1, 473, 244 |
| Highway concrete pavement contract awards: $\odot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,386 | 6,702 | 7,047 | 6, 587 | 6.081 1.070 | 5,537 1,691 | 5,258 1,512 | 2,571 | $\begin{array}{r}24,675 \\ \hline 4.5\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1}^{4,874}$ | 3. 509 | 7,006 | 9,537 |
|  | 2,901 | 3,128 | 843 3,401 2 | 2,657 | 1,652 | 1,691 | 1, 1886 | 1,193 | 2 2, 775 | +2,622 | 1,495 | 1.652 | 1, 4 4, 595 |
|  | 2,248 | 2,783 | 2,803 | 3, 201 | 2,359 | 2,795 | 2, 259 | 988 | $2{ }^{2} 1,454$ | 1,026 | 1,533 | 2,140 | 3,273 |

 awarded in prior months but not reported. ${ }^{T}$ For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. $\ddagger$ See note marked " $f$ " on p. $S-5$.
$\triangle$ Revised to refect change in method of calculating excise taxes and discounts; comparable data prior to March 1952 will be shown later.
 purchasing power and prior to 1951 for contract awards will be shown later

 months, 4 weeks. ©Data for May, July, October, and December 1952 and April 1953 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
a Revisions for January, February, and March 1952 are as follows: Measured by-wholesale prices, $88.5,88.9,89.0$; consumer prices, $88.4,89.0,89.0$; retail food, 87.0, $88.8,88.7$.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Ser } \\ \text { bem- }}}{\text { Ser }}$ | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March | April |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

## NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN BUILDING

New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started
(U. S. Department of Labor) (U. S. Department of Labor - number

 Units in multifamily structures..------ do Indexes of urban building authorized: $\dagger$ Number of new dwelling units... $1947-49=100$. Valuation of building, total New residential building
New nonresidential building. Additions, alterations, and repairs CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES
Department of Commerce compositet $1947-49=100$ A berthaw (industrial buil
American Appraisal Co.:
A merican Appraisa
A verage, 30 cities $\qquad$ $-1913=100$ Atlanta-
New York.......
San Francisco
San Francisco $\qquad$ do.-
do-
do.
 E. H. Boeckh and Associates: $\%$

A verage, 20 cities:
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete.-U. S. avg. 1926-29 $=100$.

 Brick and concrete. Brick and steel $\qquad$
$\qquad$
 Steel-...-.
Residences: Frick. $\qquad$ do-


Bu. of Public Roads-Highway construction:- $\triangle$
Bomposite, standard mile-.-.--......... $1946=100$

## CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Production of selected construction materials, index: $\ddagger$
Unadjusted


## REAL ESTATE

Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by-
Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amount $\%$
Vet. Adm.: Face amount ..................... do. Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions..................... of dol New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associaBy purpose of loan:

Home purchase
ion.
Refinancing
Repairs and reconditioning

New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under), estimated total.-.-. thous. of dol.
Nonfarm foreclosures, adjusted index $1935-39=100$. Fire losses........................-.-..........thous. of dol.

| 106, 200 | 109, 600 | 103, 500 | 102,600 | 99,100 | 100,800 | 101, 100 | 86, 100 | 71,500 | r 72, 100 | г 79, 200 | 97,000 | 1110,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - 65, 560 | + 60, 088 | + 55,917 | + 53, 119 | ${ }^{-} 50,431$ | - 54, 229 | 54,409 | r 40, 789 | - 38,046 | r 38,429 | r 44, 135 | -65, 203 | 59,920 |
| - 56,325 | г 53, 352 | 48,909 | 50,636 | r 48,768 | + 52, 528 | 52, 785 | ${ }^{\times}$38,314 | r 33, 905 | 34, 756 | 39,477 | 55, 935 | 56, 946 |
| r 45, 964 | r 43, 672 | 41, 107 | 41,842 | r 39, 110 | r 42, 767 | 42,655 | - 30,854 | - 26,309 | 26,783 | 31, 002 | 44, 598 | 45,959 |
| r 3,566 | r 3, 550 | 3.080 | 2,938 | r 3,289 | 3,588 | 3,055 | +2,521 | - 2,485 | 2, 347 | 2,799 | 3,324 | 3, 436 |
| - 6,795 | ${ }^{\text {r 6, }} 130$ | 4,722 | 5,856 | 6,369 | r 6,173 | 7,075 | - 4,939 | r 5, 111 | 5,626 | 5,676 | 8,013 | 7,551 |
| r 9,235 | г 6,736 | + 7,008 | r 2,483 | r 1,663 | r 1,701 | 1,624 | +2,475 | r 4, 141 | + 3,673 | r 4, 658 | +9,268 | 2,974 |
| ${ }^{\top} 143.3$ | 129.5 | 121.8 | 116. 0 | 108.2 | 117.1 | 119.9 | 88.9 | 83.1 | 85.0 | r95.8 | r 142.8 | 131.0 |
| r 155.0 | 147.0 | 157.0 | 145. 6 | 133.8 | 143.0 | 147.8 | 114.3 | 108.9 | 106.6 | +120.2 | r 170.0 | 180.9 |
| ${ }^{r} 184.9$ | 171.2 | 161.7 | 150.9 | 139.4 | 155.2 | 161.2 | 117.9 | 106.6 | 107.4 | - 124.9 | r 193.4 | 180.4 |
| r 121.8 r 119 | 113.5 | 152.7 | 139.9 | 128.6 | 127.8 | 132.9 | 114.6 | 119.6 | 108. 5 | r 118.2 +106.8 | - 148.7 | 194.8 |
| r 119.5 | 133.2 | 149.4 | 138.7 | 124.6 | 132.9 | 131.9 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 99.6 | -106.8 | r 131.4 | 150.8 |
| 119.5 | 119.7 | 120.8 383 | 121.8 | 122.4 | 122.7 383 | 122.6 | 122.5 | 122.5 383 | 122.8 | 122.6 | 123.0 383 | 123.4 |
| 545 | 548 | 550 | 555 | 558 | 561 | 562 | 564 | 567 | 568 | 567 | $56 \mathcal{S}$ | 572 |
| 582 | 584 | 588 | 600 | 602 | 604 | 604 | 604 | 604 | 611 | 611 | 614 | 614 |
| 552 | 554 | 554 | 554 | 555 | 556 | 557 | 572 | 573 | 574 | 574 | 579 | 587 |
| 499 | 504 | 504 | 513 | 513 | 514 | 521 | 521 | 522 | 522 | 523 | 525 | 525 |
| 541 | 543 | 544 | 549 | 549 | 551 | 551 | 551 | 558 | 560 | 559 | 561 | 564 |
| 379 | 381 | 382 | 391 | 393 | 394 | 397 | 398 | 399 | 398 | 398 | 399 | 401 |
| 238.3 | 239.4 | 242.1 | 243.5 | 24.5. 3 | 246.0 | 246.4 | 246.4 | 246.3 | 246.6 | 246.5 | 247.3 | 247.7 |
| 238.5 | 239.2 | 241.3 | 242.9 | 244.5 | 245.2 | 245.5 | 245.3 | 245.1 | 245.6 | 245.3 | 245.9 | 246.2 |
| 248.9 | 249.5 | 251.9 | 252.7 | 253.8 | 254.4 | 254.2 | 253.4 | 253.3 | 254.1 | 253.9 | 254.3 | 254.6 |
| 241.0 | 242.2 | 245.3 | 246.8 | 248.6 | 249.4 | 249.8 | 249.7 | 249.8 | 251.0 | 251.1 | 252.6 | 253.2 |
| 239.3 | 240.7 | 243.4 | 245.7 | 247.5 | 248.5 | 248.2 | 248.0 | 248.5 | 248.9 | 248.9 | 249.2 | 249.5 |
| 245.1 | 245.8 | 247.8 | 248.8 | 249.8 | 250.5 | 250.5 | 250.0 | 249.9 | 250.6 | 250.4 | 250.8 | 251.3 |
| 252.1 | 252.8 | 255.8 | 256.4 | 257.0 | 257.3 | 256.8 | 255.8 | 255.5 | 256.6 | 256. 4 | 256.6 | 256. 6 |
| 223.3 | 226.1 | 226.4 | 229.5 | 231.2 | 232.2 | 232.4 | 232.3 | 232.3 | 232.6 | 232.5 | 233.1 | 233.3 |
| 249.4 | 250.0 | 252.5 | 253.3 | 254.2 | 254.8 | 254.6 | 253.8 | 253.7 | 254.4 | 254.3 | 254.8 | 255.1 |
| 246.9 | 247.4 | 249.8 | 250.4 | 251.1 | 251.5 | 251.2 | 250.3 | 250.1 | 250.9 | 250.8 | 251.2 | 251.4 |
| 12 I .3 | 122.0 | 122.6 | 124.9 | 125.6 | 125.6 | 126.0 | 125.7 | 125.7 | 125.8 | 125.7 | + 126.2 | 126. 1 |
| 123.0 | 124.0 | 126.0 | 128.9 | 129.5 | 129.9 | 129.9 | 129.7 | 129.6 | 129.6 | 129.7 | -130.2 | 130. 1 |
|  |  | 136.2 |  |  | 137.5 |  |  | 138.6 |  |  | 139.4 |  |
| 156.2 | 156.9 | 149.2 | 149.7 | 173.6 | 177.6 | 185.2 | 156.1 | 149.0 | r 145.2 | r 142.6 | p 160.9 |  |
| 157.1 | 148.3 | 139.4 | 140.7 | 153.4 | 165.2 | 167.1 | 157.5 | 168.6 | +170.0 | +172.8 | ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 170.3$ |  |
| 129,352 | 139,008 | 143, 154 | 164,982 | 162, 167 | 184,356 | 211, 042 | 183, 801 | 206, 739 | 211, 027 | 189,690 | 193,370 | 201, 159 |
| 244, 042 | 202, 758 | 195,987 | 189, 189 | 202, 746 | 217, 292 | 220, 008 | 243, 087 | 226,936 | 243, 300 | 247, 529 | 227, 910 | 151, 570 |
| 581 | 591 | 653 | 656 | 687 | 715 | 752 | 791 | 864 | 683 | 627 | 611 | 626 |
| 549, 140 | 586, 035 | 586, 842 | 595,994 | 617,431 | 616,352 | 658, 787 | 522, 681 | 541, 295 | 497,314 | 523, 210 | 639, 133 | 677,941 |
| 182, 636 | 197, 525 | 191, 812 | 190,039 | 199, 720 | 192, 667 | 207, 589 | 163, 074 | 161, 405 | 147,444 | 164, 177 | 205, 584 | 225, 896 |
| 238, 587 | 251, 884 | 257,069 | 264, 692 | 279, 192 | 285, 337 | 303, 107 | 243, 112 | 248, 448 | 222, 232 | 222, 353 | 266, 289 | 288, 443 |
| 49, 446 | 50,076 | 49,595 | 53,014 | 50, 850 | 50, 457 | 54, 597 | 42,379 | 49,739 | 49,011 | 52, 694 | 62,308 | 60, 425 |
| 21,797 56,674 | 24,452 62,098 | 24,238 64,128 | 25,065 63,184 | 24,625 | 26,097 | 25,997 | 20, 148 | 19,730 | 18,408 | 20.253 | 25, 121 | 26. 062 |
| 56, 674 | 62,098 | 64, 128 | 63, 184 | 63, 044 | 61, 794 | 67,497 | 53, 968 | 61, 973 | 60,219 | 63, 733 | 79,831 | 77, 115 |
| $1,482,161$ | 1,511, 488 | 1,512, 734 | 1, 590, 319 | 1,597, 783 | 1, 587, 523 | 1,727,343 | 1,492,390 | 1, 553, 457 | 1,400, 615 | 1,391, 203 | 1, 626, 602 | 1,708, 623 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 11.3 \\ 67,380 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.1 \\ 62,354 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.1 \\ 58,585 \end{array}$ | 11.7 61,675 | 12.4 56,462 | 11.1 58.949 | 11.6 63,958 | 10.6 65,129 | 11.8 74,127 | 13.1 76,659 | 13.4 72,706 | 13.2 83,471 | -67, 362 |
| 67, 380 | 62, 354 | 58,585 | 61,675 | 56, 462 | 58,949 | 63,958 | 65,129 | 74, 127 | 76,659 | 72, 706 | 83, 471 | 67, 362 |

## DOMESTIC TRADE



+ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data for May 1953, 107,000. $\triangle$ Revised to new base and to reflect other adjustments; data prior to March 1952 will be shown later.



 include additional data; figures prior to February 1952 are available upon request.

| April | May | June |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

1952
1953

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ADVERTISING-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Magazine advertising: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Cost, total...---.-.-.--------.- thous. of dol- \& + 59,680 \& 60, 016 \& 51, 515 \& 35,240 \& 38,442 \& 56,978 \& 63, 494 \& 63, 849 \& 48,083 \& 35. 018 \& 50, 682 \& 65, 645 \& 65,525 \\
\hline Apparel and accessories ....------------- do. \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r 5, } \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 4,735 \& 3,119 \& 862 \& 3, 588 \& 6, 469 \& 5,250 \& 4, 296 \& 3, 892 \& 1. 563 \& 3, 271 \& 5, 884 \& 4, 593 \\
\hline Automotive, incl accessories-.----------- do- \& \(+4,961\)
\(r 3,669\) \& 5,237 \& 4,925 \& 3,702 \& 3,671 \& 4. 366 \& 4,775 \& 5, 102 \& 2,507 \& 4,033 \& 4, 744 \& 6, 199 \& 6,135 \\
\hline Building materials \& r
\(+3,669\)
\(r 6.707\) \& 3,296 \& 2, 842 \& 1, 388 \& 1,549 \& 3.127 \& 3,139 \& 2, 363 \& 5.942 \& 1,343 \& 2.099 \& 3, 343 \& 3, 832 \\
\hline Drugs and toiletries....---.-...........do \& r 6.707
r 7,157
r \& 6, 6,742 \& 7,051
7,660 \& 5,816
5,695 \& 5,456
5,472
5,4 \& 6,653
6,883 \& 7,556
9,047 \& 7,657
8,753 \& 5.502 \& 4. 461
5,173 \& 6, 0688 \& 7,018
9,653 \& 6,425
8,230 \\
\hline  \& r 2,479 \& 2,619 \& 2, 331 \& 1,977 \& 1, 672 \& 2,388 \& 2,924 \& 8,753
3,250 \& 4,261 \& 1, 480 \& 2, 314 \& 2,606 \& 8,230
2,625 \\
\hline Household equipment and supplies . . . . . do. \& r 4,395
\(+3,645\) \& 5,004 \& 3,407 \& 1,646 \& 1,375 \& 3, 688 \& 4,590 \& 4, 171 \& 3. 209 \& 1. 013 \& 2, 115 \& 4, 675 \& 5, 614 \\
\hline Household furnishings .-........-......... do \& +3,645 \& 3, 867 \& 1,788 \& 579 \& 979 \& 2. 747 \& 4,015 \& 3, 290 \& 1,744 \& 938 \& 1. 555 \& 2,551 \& 4,173 \\
\hline  \& r 3,922 \& 4, 016 \& 3,572 \& 2, 643 \& 2, 801 \& 3, 774 \& 3,981 \& 4, 175 \& 3,118 \& 2. 639 \& 3, 025 \& 3,618 \& 4,079 \\
\hline Soaps, cleansers, etc.-......-.----------.- do \& r 1,468
r \& 1,376 \& -941 \& , 745 \& -774 \& 1,266 \& 1,509 \& 1,429 \& 818 \& 838 \& 1.272 \& 1,699 \& 1,711 \\
\hline  \& r 1,271
\(+14,975\) \& 1,395 \& 1,566 \& 1,198 \& 1,398 \& 1, 437 \& 1,480 \& 1,527 \& 1,669 \& 1,112 \& 1. 388 \& 1,444 \& 1,260 \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 14,975\) \& 15,564 \& 12,311 \& 8,989 \& 9,648 \& 14, 182 \& 15,228 \& 17,838 \& 13,555 \& 10, 434 \& 14.074 \& 16,954 \& 16,849 \\
\hline  \& 4,468 \& 4,093 \& 3,213 \& 3.133 \& 3,960 \& 4,798 \& 4,808 \& 4,299 \& 3.162 \& 3. 667 \& 4, 251 \& 4,991 \& 4,699 \\
\hline Nowspaper advertising: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Linage, total (52 cities) --.-------.---........ do..-- \& 218,407
52,790 \& 225,606
56,670 \& 209,251
52,74 \& 175,447
47.970 \& 180, 55.45 \& 214, 509 \& 245, 004 \& 234.873
59, 399 \& 219,798
45,563 \& 182,718
50,052 \& 186,115
49,479 \& 231,721
58,456 \& 233,487
58,194 \\
\hline  \& 52.790
165,617 \& 56,670
168,936 \& 52,744
156,506 \& 47,979
127.468 \& 52,741
133,814 \& 54.124
160.385 \& 56,593
188,410 \& 52.399
182.474 \& 45,563
174,235 \& 50,052
132,666 \& 49,479
136,636 \& 58,456
173,264 \& 58,194
175,292 \\
\hline  \& 165,617
9,565 \& 168,936
10.457 \& 156,506
10.288 \& 127.468
7,351 \& 133.814
7.781 \& 160.385
7.367 \& 188,410
10,383 \& 182.474
10.734 \& 174,235
8,847 \& 132. 666
9.121 \& 136,636
8,720 \& 173,264
10.877 \& 175,292
12,534 \\
\hline  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
9,565 \\
3,133 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 10.457
2,684 \& 10.288
2,762 \& 7,351
3,046 \& 7,781
1,894 \& 7.367
2,596 \& 10,383
2,518 \& 10,734
2,400 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
8,847 \\
2,550 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
9.121 \\
3,808 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 8,720
2,377 \& 10.877
3,017 \& 12,534
2,910 \\
\hline  \& 31, 742 \& 33,444 \& 31, 251 \& 25. 674 \& 22.061 \& 29,711 \& 39, 411 \& 34,359 \& 24,506 \& 21, 433 \& 26,537 \& 33, 812 \& 35,090 \\
\hline  \& 121, 177 \& 122, 352 \& 112, 204 \& 91,398 \& 102,077 \& 120,709 \& 136,098 \& 134, 981 \& 138, 332 \& 98, 304 \& 99,001 \& 125,559 \& 124,758 \\
\hline POSTAL BUSINESS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Money orders issued (50 cities): Domestic: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Number \& 7,255 \& 6, 719 \& 6,511 \& 6,242 \& 6,174 \& 6,711 \& 6, 764 \& 6, 275 \& 7,209 \& 6. 672 \& 6, 423 \& 7,928 \& 6,946 \\
\hline Value.------------------------- thous. of dol- \& 132, 616 \& 123,981 \& 122, 134 \& 119,289 \& 119,935 \& 127, 034 \& 125, 622 \& 114, 728 \& 131,677 \& 121,828 \& 120,178 \& 150,315 \& 128, 270 \\
\hline PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: \(\ddagger\) Goods and scrvices, total...................-bil. of dol.- \& \& \& 214.9 \& \& \& 215.0 \& \& \& 222.0 \& \& \& 226.2 \& \\
\hline Durable goods, total....-.-.-.....-......- do...- \& \& \& 26.4
11.3 \& \& \& 24.2 \& \& \& 27.3
11.2 \& \& \& 29.8 \& \\
\hline Antomobiles and parts
Furniture and household equipment \& \& \& 11.3
10.8 \& \& \& 8.8
11.2 \& \& \& 11.2 \& \& \& 13.3
12.0 \& \\
\hline Furniture and household equipment . . do...Other durable goods. \& \& \& 10.8
4.3 \& \& \& 1.8
4.3 \& \& \& 11.7
4.5 \& \& \& 12.0
4.5 \& \\
\hline Nondurable goods, total.--.----------.-. do \& \& \& 117.8 \& \& \& 118.9 \& \& \& 121.4 \& \& \& 121.7 \& \\
\hline Clothing and shoes...--..----------------- do \& \& \& 20.0 \& \& \& 20.3 \& \& \& 21.9 \& \& \& 21.4 \& \\
\hline Food and alcoholic beverages.-.-.-.-.-. do. \& \& \& 72.3 \& \& \& 73.2 \& \& \& 73.5 \& \& \& 74.1 \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& 6.0 \& \& \& 6.1 \& \& \& 6.3 \& \& \& 6.5 \& \\
\hline Semidurable housefurnishings.---.-.-.- do \& \& \& 2.0 \& \& \& 2.1 \& \& \& 2.0 \& \& \& 2.0 \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& 5.1 \& \& \& 5.1 \& \& \& 5. 2 \& \& \& 5.2 \& \\
\hline Other nondurable goods..------.-....... do. \& \& \& 12.4 \& \& \& 12.1 \& \& \& 12.5 \& \& \& 12.5 \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& 70.8 \& \& \& 71.9 \& \& \& 73.3 \& \& \& 74.6 \& \\
\hline Housrhold operation.-----.---...-...... do \& \& \& 10.9 \& \& \& 10.9 \& \& \& 11.2 \& \& \& 11.4 \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& 23.2 \& \& \& 23.5 \& \& \& 24.0 \& \& \& 24.5 \& \\
\hline Personal services.----......------.-.-. - do \& \& \& 4.2 \& \& \& 4.3 \& \& \& 4.3 \& \& \& 4. 4 \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& 4.1 \& \& \& 4.3 \& \& \& 4.2 \& \& \& 4.3 \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& 5.8 \& \& \& 5.9 \& \& \& 6. 0 \& \& \& 6.2 \& \\
\hline Other services.-------------.--------- do. \& ------- \& \& 22.5 \& \& \& 22.9 \& -- \& \& 23.6 \& \& \& 23.9 \& \\
\hline RETAIL TRADE \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline All retail stores \(\dagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Estimated sales (unadjusted), total...mil. of dol.- \& 13,396 \& 14, 350 \& 13, 814 \& 13,396 \& 13, 448 \& 13,620 \& 14, 819 \& 14,008 \& 16,910 \& 13,054 \& 12,329 \& - 13,956 \& 14,301 \\
\hline Durable-goods stores.--...-.----------.-. do..-- \& 4,573 \& 5, 224 \& 5. 122 \& 4,627 \& 4,410 \& 4,670 \& 5,116 \& 4, 514 \& 5. 214 \& 4,450 \& 4, 357 \& -4,969 \& 5,212 \\
\hline Automotive group
Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers \& 2,372 \& 2,826 \& 2,757 \& 2,374 \& 2,103 \& 2,353 \& 2,681 \& 2,319 \& 2,3:8 \& 2,546 \& 2, 501 \& r 2,848 \& 2,973 \\
\hline Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers mil. of dol.- \& 2,219 \& 2,647 \& 2, 582 \& 2, 200 \& 1, 020 \& 2,179 \& 2, 509 \& 2,166 \& 2,175 \& 2,411 \& 2,377 \& + 2,705 \& 2, 819 \\
\hline Tire, battery, accessnry dealers......do.... \& \(\underline{154}\) \& 17.9 \& 175 \& 174 \& 174 \& 174 \& 172 \& 153 \& , 203 \& -136 \& - 124 \& \(\bigcirc 143\) \& 155 \\
\hline Furniture and appliance group ...----- do \& 647 \& 738 \& 740 \& 713 \& 754 \& 756 \& 834 \& 823 \& 1, 039 \& 676 \& 656 \& \(r 676\) \& 684 \\
\hline Furniture, homefurnishings stores.... do...-- \& 392 \& 456 \& 442 \& 419 \& 408 \& 445 \& 495 \& 481 \& 571 \& 374 \& 385 \& r 391 \& 394 \\
\hline Houschold-appliance radio stores.... do...-- \& 255 \& 282 \& 298 \& 294 \& 286 \& 311 \& 339 \& 342 \& 469 \& 302 \& 301 \& r 285 \& 290 \\
\hline Jewelry stores .-...........-........... do...- \& 8898 \& 117 \& 108 \& 95 \& 104 \& 100 \& 123 \& 126 \& 338
888 \& \({ }_{6} 96\) \& 89 \& +95
+788 \& 102 \\
\hline Lumber, building, hardware group... - do-..- \& 869
640 \& 964 \& 439 \& 7923 \& 905 \& 924 \& 901 \& 812 \& 878
588 \& 684
518 \& 460 \& \(r\)

$r$
$r$ \& ${ }_{6} 892$ <br>
\hline Lumber, building-materials dealers do...-
Hardware stores \& 640
229 \& 697
244 \& 7617
233 \& 709
214 \& 689
216 \& 700 \& 728
233 \& 593
219 \& 588
290 \& 518
166 \& 492 \& $r 588$
$r$
$r$ \& 672
220 <br>
\hline Nondurable-goods stores.-------.-.-. . . do.. \& 8,823 \& 9,126 \& 8,692 \& 8,769 \& 9, 038 \& 8,950 \& 9.703 \& 9,493 \& 11, 606 \& 8,604 \& 7,972 \& r 8,986 \& 9, 088 <br>
\hline A pparel group ---------------------- do. \& 910 \& 871 \& 832 \& 700 \& 770 \& 910 \& 1,023 \& 1,003 \& 1,533 \& 740 \& ${ }^{616}$ \& ז 893 \& 886 <br>
\hline Men's and boys' wear stores .-......do... \& 186 \& 192 \& 148 \& 161 \& 163 \& 199 \& 240 \& 259 \& 427 \& 187 \& 145 \& \% 184 \& 184 <br>
\hline Women's apparel, accessory stores . . do...- \& 380 \& 352 \& 308 \& 274 \& 310 \& 365 \& 411 \& 384 \& 560 \& 286 \& 254 \& - 368 \& 367 <br>
\hline Family and other apparel stores...... do...- \& 180 \& 172 \& 178 \& 142 \& 156 \& 18.4 \& 221 \& 216 \& 353 \& 156 \& 126 \& - 190 \& 181 <br>
\hline Shoe stores..-.-..........---------- do.-.- \& 164 \& 154 \& 148 \& 124 \& 136 \& 103 \& 151 \& 144 \& $19+$ \& 111 \& 91 \& -150 \& 154 <br>
\hline Drug and proprietary stores do. \& 370 \& $\begin{array}{r}386 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 380 \& +388 \& 392 \& 374 \& 401 \& 385 \& 513 \& 392 \& 387 \& +398 \& 375 <br>
\hline Eating and drinking places...--.-.-. do...- \& 992 \& 1,059 \& 1,064 \& 1, 130 \& 1,149 \& 1,114 \& 1,122 \& 1,044 \& 1. 109 \& 1,008 \& 940 \& ${ }^{r} 1,055$ \& 1,051 <br>
\hline  \& 3,248 \& 3,419 \& 3, 228 \& 3, 397 \& 3, 453 \& 3, 242 \& 3, 440 \& 3, 427 \& 3, 555 \& 3, 395 \& 3, 095 \& $+3,301$
$+2,667$ \& 3,375 <br>
\hline  \& 2, 601 \& 2,792 \& 2,644 \& 2. 764 \& 2, 820 \& 2,64] \& 2,787 \& 2,763 \& 2, 813 \& 2, 756 \& 2,526 \& + 2, 667 \& 2, 729 <br>
\hline Gasoline service stations ...------.-- - do..-- \& 781 \& 834 \& 847 \& 905 \& 915 \& 869 \& 902 \& 852 \& 872 \& 779 \& 752 \& ${ }^{\tau} 810$ \& 835 <br>
\hline Gencral-merchandise group..---.-.-. do...- \& 1,467 \& 1,531 \& 1,444 \& 1,269 \& 1,450 \& 1,529 \& 1,773 \& 1, 769 \& 2. 790 \& 1,239 \& 1,171 \& ${ }^{\sim} 1,466$ \& 1,488 <br>
\hline Denartment stores, excl, mail-order . do...- \& 815 \& 871 \& 808 \& 667 \& 783 \& 857 \& 979 \& 978 \& 1.521 \& 673 \& 624 \& r 810 \& 825 <br>
\hline Mail-order (catalog sales) ....-.----- do--.- \& $\stackrel{99}{ }$ \& 94

240 \& 98 \& 80 \& 104 \& 117 \& 137 \& 139 \& 187 \& 88 \& 94 \& 115 \& 98 <br>
\hline Variety stores...-.-...-.-.-.-.----- do...- \& $\stackrel{244}{ }$ \& 240 \& 224 \& 212 \& 236
328 \& 225 \& 258 \& 257
395 \& 521 \& 186 \& 193
260 \& +232
+309
+282 \& 250 <br>
\hline  \& 309
241 \& 325
266 \& 314
235 \& 304
254 \& 328
260 \& 324
250 \& 398
283 \& 395
289 \& 561
411 \& 229 \& 260
230 \& +309
+242 \& 315
252 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

- Revised.
 November, and December 1951; January 1952. Revisions of personal consumption expenditures (1949-51) are shown on p. 20 of the November 1952 SURVEy.

 data, January 1952 revisions for the adjusted series are available upon request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All retail stores-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales (adjusted), total $\dagger$. ...mil. of dol.- | 13,363 | 13,850 | 14, 014 | 13,667 | 13,359 | 13,570 | 14, 202 | 14,026 | 14, 410 | 14, 140 | 14,514 | r 14, 437 | 14,354 |
|  | 4,494 | 4,927 | 4. 883 | 4, 494 | 4,199 | 4. 505 | 4, 844 | 4,769 | 4, 871 | 5,000 | 5,304 | ${ }^{\text {r 5 }}$, 211 | 5,136 |
| Automotive group --.......-...........do | 2, 299 | 2.666 | 2,566 | 2, 254 | 1,918 | 2, 292 | 2, 644 | 2,548 | 2.617 | 2, 738 | 2,951 | - 2, 802 | 2,883 |
| Motor-vehicle, otherautomotive dealers do.--- | 2, 143 | 2,500 | 2,403 | 2,098 | 1,754 | 2, 124 | 2, 490 | 2, 388 | 2. 453 | 2,572 | 2,775 | r 2.628 | 2. 722 |
| Tire, battery, aceessory dealers .-..-. do.- | 156 | 166 | 163 | 156 | 164 | 168 | 154 | 160 | 164 | 167 | 176 | ${ }_{+} 174$ | 160 |
| Furniture and appliance group.-......-do.... | 686 | 727 | 769 | 746 | 747 | 727 | 754 | 790 | 776 | 773 | 811 | r 768 | 729 |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores.... ${ }^{\text {do....- }}$ | 412 | 433 | 450 | 436 | 449 | 416 | 449 | 468 | 451 | 443 | 451 | -442 | 413 |
| Household-appliance, radio stores...- do...- | 274 | 294 | 319 | 310 | 298 | 311 | 305 | 322 | 325 | 330 | 300 | +326 | 317 |
|  | 118 | 122 | 118 | 121 | 122 | 122 | 130 | 121 | 123 | 127 | 134 | r 138 | 131 |
| Lumber, building, hardware group ....-do...- | 853 | 836 | 872 | 869 | 859 | 831 | 832 | 841 | 847 | 846 | 876 | r915 | 878 |
| Lumber, building-materials dealers _ do.... | 632 | 620 | 647 | 669 | 9.42 | 614 | 618 | 622 | 631 | 629 | 648 | -681 | 668 |
| Hardware stores .-..-...-............ do...- | 221 | 216 | 225 | 209 | 217 | 217 | 214 | 219 | 216 | 218 | 229 | 「234 | 210 |
| Nondurable-goods stores.................- do...- | 8,869 | 8,923 | 9,131 | 9,173 | 9,160 | 9.065 | 9,358 | 9.257 | 9,539 | 9,140 | 9,211 | ז 9.225 | 9,218 |
|  | 860 | 853 | 916 | 881 | ${ }_{294} 8$ | 870 | 930 | 897 | 987 | 891 | 883 | +916 | 884 |
| Men's and boys' wear stores - --.....-do...- | 190 | 198 | 205 | 210 | ${ }^{2116}$ | 212 | 226 | 216 | 232 | 210 | 210 | $\ulcorner 209$ | 200 |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores - - do...- | 355 <br> 180 | 336 | 359 208 1 | 350 | 360 <br> 188 | 345 | 361 | 358 | 389 | 342 | 346 | +355 | 354 |
| Family and other apparel stores . .-. do-.-- | 180 | 182 | 208 | 183 | 188 | 170 | 194 | 177 | 206 | 193 | 188 | ${ }^{+} 204$ | 194 |
| Shoe stores...-...-...-.---.-.-.-.- do-.-- | ${ }_{388}^{135}$ | ${ }_{386}^{137}$ | 144 390 | 138 390 | 140 395 | 143 | 149 | 146 | 160 | 146 | 138 | ז 148 | 137 |
| Eating and drinking places.-------.-.-.-do | 1,040 | 1,064 | 1,060 | 1,070 | I, 067 | 1,048 | 1,063 | 1.051 | 1, 091 | 1,087 | 1,075 | r $\times 1,101$ | 1,110 |
|  | 3.271 | 3, 256 | 3,341 | 3,402 | 3.346 | 3,398 | 3.419 | 3,362 | 3,372 | 3,353 | 3,393 | -3,376 | 3,386 |
| Grocery stores --.-..-............- do | 2,636 | 2,641 | 2.728 | 2,756 | 2,713 | 2,768 | 2.770 | 2.735 | 2,730 | 2,714 | 2,743 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2.741}$ | 2,760 |
| Gasoline service stations.---....--..... do | 810 | 806 | 821 | 833 | 842 | 847 | 854 | 875 | 893 | 850 | 869 | r 845 | 865 |
| General-merchandise group...-.......do | 1,483 | 1,546 | 1,593 | 1,535 | 1,615 | 1,517 | 1. 638 | 1,586 | 1,690 | 1,543 | 1,56.0 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,582$ | 1,536 |
| Department stores, excl. mail-order--do. | 805 | 859 | 882 | 831 | 896 | 838 | 903 | 884 | 918 | 852 | 855 | ז 870 | 831 |
| Mail-order (catalog sales)..-..........do. | 106 | 109 | 116 | 118 | 115 | 107 | 115 | 111 | 123 | 109 | 116 | 118 | 106 |
| Variety stores-...-.......--..........do. | 245 | 253 | 255 | 252 | 262 | 247 | 260 | 239 | 262 | 237 | 250 | +254 | 260 |
| Other general-merchandise stores ..... do | 327 | 325 | 340 | 334 | 342 | 325 | 360 | 352 | 387 | 345 | 339 | ${ }^{+340}$ | 338 |
|  | 264 | 270 | 271 | 274 | 264 | 268 | 279 | 256 | 275 | 254 | 264 | ${ }^{\text {r } 263}$ | 275 |
| Estimated inventories: $\sigma^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, total .....--.-.............--do. | 21, 103 | 20,542 | 19,825 | 19, 209 | 19, 279 | 20, 434 | 21,564 | 22,059 | 19,544 | 19, 896 | 20, 738 | r 21,967 | 22, 258 |
| Durable-goods stores.----------------do. | 10, 128 | 9,689 | 9,229 | 8,621 | 8,314 | 8,739 | 9,125 | 9,366 | 8,838 | 9,292 | 9.789 | r 10,473 | 10, 951 |
| Nondurable-goods stores..--.------.-.- do. | 10,975 | 10,853 | 10,59\% | 10,58. | 10,965 | 11, 695 | 12,439 | 12,693 | 10, 706 | 10, 6104 | 10.943 | r 11, 494 | 11,307 |
| Adjusted, total----.-.---............... do | 20,477 | 20,069 | 20,125 | 20, 127 | 19,745 | 20,281 | 20.652 | 20, 895 | 20, 804 | 20, 814 | 20,973 | ${ }^{2} 21.096$ | 21,500 |
| Durable-goods stores.....-..........-.-. - do | 9, 624 | 9,112 | 9,030 | 8,749 | 8,626 | 8,956 | 9,175 | 9,384 | 9,352 | 9,539 | 9,905 | $r 10,084$ | 10,336 |
| Autnmotive group --................. do | 3,200 | 2,888 | 2.814 | 2,591 | 2,564 | 2, 875 | 3,093 | 3,212 | 3,272 | 3,307 | 3,457 | -3,500 | 3,656 |
| Furniture and appliance group.-----do. | 1,713 | 1,667 | 1,625 | 1,707 | 1,701 | 1,693 | 1,643 | 1,643 | 1,639 | 1.659 | 1,662 | - 1, 651 | 1,732 |
|  |  | 479 | 494 | 488 | 480 | 486 | 500 | 499 | 490 | 496 | 491 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 488$ | 488 |
| Lumber, building, hardware group--do- | 2, 429 | 2,380 | 2,3i4 | 2,332 | $\stackrel{2}{2,273}$ | 2,233 | 2,229 | 2,281 | 2,208 | 2, 299 | 2,449 | -2,565 | 2,580 |
| Other durable-goods stores .-.-.-....de | 1,794 | 1,698 | 1,683 | 1,631 | 1,608 | 1,669 | 1,710 | 1,749 | 1,743 | 1,788 | 1,846 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,880}$ | 1,880 |
| Nondurable-good stores..------------.- do | 10,853 | 10,957 | 11,095 | 11,378 | 11,119 | 11,325 | 11,477 | 11,511 | 11, 452 | 11, 275 | 11,008 | ${ }^{+11,012}$ | 11, 164 |
| Apparel group .-------------------do | 2,503 | 2,583 | 2,636 | 2,714 | 2,700 | 2,748 | 2,817 | 2,830 | 2, 790 | 2.703 | 2, 559 | -2, 506 | 2,562 |
| Drug and proprietary stores..------. do | ${ }^{782}$ | 777 | 760 | 780 | 765 | 752 | 799 | 801 | 717 | 760 | 745 | $\stackrel{710}{ }$ | 708 |
|  | 2,057 | 2,023 | 2, 110 | 2,080 | 2,001 | 2,099 | 2,091 | 2,089 | 2,183 | 2,119 | 2,047 | -2,053 | 2,053 |
| General-merchandise group--------- do- | 3,296 | 3,295 <br> 270 | $\stackrel{3}{3}, 271$ | 3,358 | 3,276 | 3,351 | 3,383 | 3,424 | $\begin{array}{r}3,373 \\ \hline 289\end{array}$ | 3,384 | 3,471 | 5 5 -2.497 | 3,579 |
| Other nondurable-goods stores-.-.-.-do- | 2,215 | 2,279 | 2,318 | 2, 436 | 2,377 | 2,375 | 2,387 | 2,367 | 2,389 | 2, 309 | 2,246 | - 2,246 | 2,262 |
| Firms with 11 or more stores: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales (unadjusted), total........do.... | 2,440 | 2,586 | 2,423 | 2,333 | 2,504 | 2,476 | 2,744 | 2,666 | 3,457 | 2,285 | 2,145 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 2,485$ | 2,539 |
|  | 199 | 176 | 173 | 132 | 143 | 175 | 191 | 182 | 293 | 132 | 119 | ז 188 | 178 |
| Men's and boys' wear stores_-......-- - do | 19 | 18 | 18 | 12 | 11 | 15 | 21 | 21 | 135 | 15 | 13 | +19 | 16 |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores .-...do | ${ }_{6} 77$ | ${ }_{57} 7$ | 67 | 57 | 63 | 69 | 76 | 74 | 119 | 51 | 47 | -74 | 70 |
|  | 67 | 57 | 60 | 45 | 48 | 60 | 53 | 49 | 80 | 38 | 36 | 56 | ${ }_{61}$ |
| Drug and pronrietary stores Eating and drinking places --.-.-. - do | 59 <br> 51 | 60 53 |  | 5 | 60 54 | 58 54 | ${ }_{56}^{61}$ | 60 | 87 <br> 55 | ${ }_{60}^{60}$ | 57 | 60 |  |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores-...---.-do | 24 | 31 | 26 | $\stackrel{54}{23}$ | 54 26 | 54 <br> 26 | 56 30 | 50 31 | $\begin{array}{r}55 \\ 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 20 | 47 22 | 154 +54 $\times 28$ | ${ }_{24}^{54}$ |
| General-merchandise group.-......---...-do. | 705 | 741 | 711 | 618 | 719 | 735 | 856 | 835 | 1,335 | 556 | 543 | ${ }_{-6,54}$ | 712 |
| Department stores ...-.-.-.-.....-.-. do. | 318 | 365 | 343 | 284 | 326 | 346 | 396 | 366 | 539 | 248 | 233 | 302 | 332 |
| Dry-goods, other general-merchandise <br>  | 107 | 109 | 105 | 91 | 113 |  |  | 135 | 205 | 83 |  |  |  |
|  | 187 | 180 | 170 | 163 | 183 | 180 | 201 | 203 | 414 | 142 | 144 | 172 | 184 |
| Grocery stores --.......-----------.-.- do | 930 | 1,023 | 908 | 953 | 999 | 930 | 1,015 | 1,020 | 1,056 | 1,039 | 939 | 999 | 1,012 |
| Lumber, huilding-materials dealers-.....do-... | 64 47 | 71 55 | 73 59 | 72 56 | 76 57 | 78 49 | 81 53 | 64 49 | ${ }_{75}^{53}$ | 51 43 | 47 41 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 49 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | ${ }_{54}^{64}$ |
| Estimated sales (adjusted), total...........do | 2,446 | 2,475 | 2,559 | 2,520 | 2,562 | 2,545 | 2,622 | 2,555 | 2,638 | 2,506 | 2,570 | r2591 | 2,571 |
| Apmarel group ..............................do | ${ }^{2} 170$ | 2, 164 | , 176 | ${ }^{2} 171$ | -174 | , 169 | , 180 | 2,175 | 2, 19.5 | 167 | 168 | \%,171 | 168 |
| Men's and boys' wear stores...............do. | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 16 | 18 | -18 | 17 |
| Wonen's apparel, accessory stores .-...do | 68 | 67 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 66 | 71 | 72 | 80 | 68 | 66 | $\times 64$ | 67 |
| Shoe stores .-............-......-do | 53 | 52 | 57 | 55 | 56 | 55 | 53 | 50 | 56 | 49 | 52 | 55 | 52 |
| Druy and proprietary stores-....------- do | 62 | 61 | 62 | 61 | ${ }_{6} 2$ | $6_{1} 1$ | 61 | 62 | 62 | 63 | 62 | 61 | 62 |
| Eating and drink ing places--.-.-......-d do Furniture, homefurnishings stores.--.- do | 51 26 | 53 30 | 52 | 54 | 53 | 54 | 54 | 52 | 52 | 51 | 52 | -53 | 54 |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores | 26 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 28 | 23 | 22 | 27 | 27 | 31 | 26 |
| General-merchandise group.------...... do... | 724 | 745 | 770 | 729 | 757 | 729 | 783 | 735 | 817 | 727 | 756 | $\times 69$ | 739 |
| Department stores.....-...-......-.-- do | 323 | 344 | 352 | 325 | 326 | 328 | 351 | 323 | 345 | 345 | 359 | - 357 | 338 |
| Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores mil. of dol | 115 | 110 | 115 | 101 | 119 | 102 | 120 | 119 | 145 | 98 |  |  |  |
|  | 188 | 190 | 194 | 193 | 204 | 199 | 204 | 189 | 210 | 181 | 187 | ${ }^{189}$ | 190 |
| Grocery stores ....-.-.----------.-.-...- do | 937 | 936 | 960 | 984 | 985 | 1,009 | 1,009 | 1,013 | 1,003 | 995 | 1,000 | 1,004 | 1,01s |
| Lumber, buildinc-materials dealers | 65 | 66 | 67 | 66 | 68 | 62 | 62 | 64 | 64 | 63 | 69 | r 69 | 65 |
| Tire, battery, accessory stores............-do.... | 49 | 52 | 56 | 47 | 52 | 50 | 52 | 53 | 52 | 60 | 61 | 57 | 58 |

TRevised.
thevised series; see note marked " $\dagger$ " on P . S-8.
 series (1949-51), see pp. 14 ff . of the November 1952 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem. ber | December | January | February | March | April |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued


## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

| POPULATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population, continental United States: <br> Total, incl. armed forces overseas.....thousands. <br> EMPLOYMENT | 156, 371 | 156,568 | 156, 770 | 156,981 | 157, 234 | 157, 505 | 157,768 | 158,012 | 158, 233 | 158, 448 | 158, 657 | 158,848 | 159,068 |
| Employment status of civilian noninstitutional population: or <br> Estimated number 14 years of age and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated number 14 years of age and over, total........................................ | 109, 328 | 109,426 | 109,556 | 109,692 | 109,804 | 109,906 | 110,074 | 110, 198 | 110, 315 | 1110,648 | 110, 936 | 111, 210 | 111,300 |
|  | 51,762 | 51, 804 | 51, 872 | 51, 948 | 52,000 | 52. 040 | 52,144 | 52, 208 | 52, 265 | 152,502 | 52,698 | 52,886 | 52,932 |
|  | 57,566 | 57, 622 | 57,684 | 57,744 | 57, 804 | 57, 866 | 57,930 | 57, 990 | 58, 050 | ${ }^{1} 58,146$ | 58,238 | 58,324 | 58, 368 |
| Civilian labor force, total.................do | 61, 744 | 62,778 | 64, 390 | 64, 176 | 63, 958 | 63, 698 | 63,146 | 63, 646 | 62,921 | 162,416 | 62,712 | 63. 134 | 62, 810 |
| Male | 42, 946 | 43, 262 | 44, 464 | 44, 720 | 44,396 | 43, 468 | 43,196 | 43,218 | 43, 240 | ${ }^{1} 43,334$ | 43,692 | 43,892 | 43, 898 |
|  | 18,798 | 19,516 | 19,926 | 19,456 | 19,562 | 20, 230 | 19,950 | 20, 428 | 19,681 | : 19,082 | 19,020 | 19,242 | 18,912 |
|  | 60,132 | 61,176 | 62, 572 | 62,234 | 62, 354 | 62, 260 | 61, 862 | 62, 228 | 61, 509 | 160,524 | 60,924 | 61, 460 | 61,228 |
|  | 41, 898 | 42,290 | 43,326 | 43,476 | 43,392 | 42,604 | 42,482 | 42,404 | 42, 275 | ${ }^{1} 41,974$ | 42, 448 | 42,784 | 42,794 |
|  | 18, 234 | 18,886 | 19,246 | 18,758 | 18,962 | 19,656 | 19,380 | 19,824 | 19,234 | ${ }^{1} 18,550$ | 18,476 | 18,676 | 18, 434 |
| Agricultural employment.-..........do...- | 6,412 | 6,960 | 8,170 | 7,598 | 6,964 | 7,548 | 7,274 | 6. 774 | 5.697 | 1.5.452 | 5, 366 | 5.720 | 6,070 |
| Nonagricultural employment...-.....do...- | 53, 720 | 54, 216 | 54, 402 | 54,636 | 55, 390 | 54, 712 | 54, 588 | 55, 454 | 55, 812 | 1 55, 072 | 55, 558 | 55. 740 | 55,158 |
|  | 1,612 | 1,602 | 1,818 | 1,942 | 1,604 | 1,438 | 1,284 | 1,418 | 1,412 | ${ }^{1} 1,892$ | 1,788 | 1,674 | 1,582 |
| Not in labor force....-.-.-.-....---......-do.... | 47, 584 | 46,648 | 45, 166 | 45,516 | 45, 846 | 46, 208 | 46,928 | 46,552 | 47, 394 | 148, 232 | 48,224 | 48, 076 | 48,490 |

Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ See note at bottom of p . S-11. ished revisions appear as follows: Accounts receivable (1941-51), p. 32 of the July 1952 Striver; total U. S. sales ( $1919-50$ ), p. 32 of the February 1952 SURVEY; total U. S. stocks, p. 32 of the July 1952 SURVEY. 1 wholesale trade have been substituted for the series on service and limited-function wholesalers For annual sales, 1939-48, and end-of-vear inventories, 1938-48, 24 of the October 1951 Strvey; revisions beginning 1949 appear on pp. 16 ff . of the October 1952 Scrvex. $\boldsymbol{o}^{7}$ See note at bottom of p. S-11.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Scptember | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
EMPLOYMENT-Continued \\
Employees in nonagricultural establishments: Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)
\(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{47, 430} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{47,439} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{47,418} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{47,078} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{48, 158} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 48,892 \\
\& 16,680
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
49,095
\]} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{49,310} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{50, 140} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{48,382} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{48,364} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{48.626} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 15,994 \& 15, 855 \& 15, 624 \& 15, 402 \& 16, 280 \& \& \& 16, 874 \& 16,952 \& 16. 884 \& 17,019 \& 17,136 \& \[
\text { p } 17.050
\] \\
\hline Durable-goods industries -.-.---------- do - \& 9, 254 \& 9,189 \& 8,833 \& 8,530 \& 9, 142 \& 9,440 \& 9,594
7
7 \& 9,750 \& 9,856 \& 9,880 \& 9,993 \& 10, 103 \& \({ }^{\sim}\) 10,098 \\
\hline Nondurable-goods industries \& 6.740 \& 6.666 \& 6,791 \& 6,872 \& 7,138 \& 7,240 \& 7, 184 \& 7,124 \& 7,096 \& 7.004 \& 7,026 \& 7,033 \& \({ }^{\sim}\) 6, 952 \\
\hline  \& 890 \& 887 \& 816 \& 784 \& 893 \& 886 \& 871 \& 871 \& 870 \& 866 \& 856 \& 846 \& \({ }^{2} 829\) \\
\hline  \& 103 \& 102 \& 72 \& 69 \& 103 \& 100 \& 99 \& 101 \& 102 \& 102 \& 101 \& 99 \& -99 \\
\hline Anthracite--------------------------do-- \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{351} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{343} \& 65 \& 61 \& 63 \& 63 \& 63 \& 62 \& 62 \& 61 \& 60 \& \multirow{3}{*}{319} \& \multirow{3}{*}{p 304} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& 294 \& 267 \& 340 \& 339 \& 330 \& 331 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{331} \& 331 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{325} \& \& \\
\hline \& 274 \& 274 \& 281 \& 283 \& 281 \& 280 \& 274 \& 272 \& \& 275 \& \& \& \\
\hline Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....do..-- \& 102 \& 102 \& 103 \& 104 \& 106 \& 106 \& 106 \& 105 \& 102 \& 98 \& 99 \& 100 \& D 103 \\
\hline Contract construction ------------- do \& 2,435 \& 2, 543 \& 2,690 \& 2,751 \& 2,812 \& 2,794 \& 2,728 \& 2.648 \& 2,497 \& 2,303 \& 2,283 \& 2,296 \& \({ }^{p} 2.414\) \\
\hline Transportation and public utilities....-.-do. \& 4,149 \& 4,184 \& 4,225 \& 4,198 \& 4,258 \& 4,281 \& 4,296 \& 4.286 \& 4,293 \& 4,210 \& 4,206 \& 4,227 \& \({ }^{p} 4,241\) \\
\hline Interstate railroads......--------.......do. \& 1,404 \& 1,416 \& 1,396 \& 1,353 \& 1,394 \& 1,411 \& 1,423 \& 1,413 \& 1,406 \& 1,368 \& 1,356 \& 1,360 \& \\
\hline Local railways and bus lines...-.......-do \& 135 \& 133 \& 134 \& 134 \& 134 \& 133 \& 132 \& 132 \& 132 \& 126 \& 131 \& 131 \& \\
\hline  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{648} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{669} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
47 \\
546
\end{array}
\]} \& 682 \& 688 \& 682 \& 682 \& 684 \& 687 \& 685 \& 688 \& 693 \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{---------} \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
48 \\
553
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
48 \\
554
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
48 \\
548
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
49 \\
543
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
49 \\
539
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{49
541} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{49
541} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{48
541} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{48
542} \& \\
\hline Gas and electric utilities..-------------do---- \& 535 \& 536 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Wholesale and retail trade......-.........d. do. \& 10, 125 \& 10,068 \& 10, 144 \& 10, 108 \& 10, 110 \& 10,295 \& 10.442 \& 10,650 \& 11, 218 \& 10, 283 \& 10, 202 \& 10, 269 \& \({ }^{p} 10,290\) \\
\hline Wholesale trade........-....-...........- do. \& 2.685 \& 2,681 \& 2,700 \& 2. 709 \& 2,722 \& 2, 730 \& 2.752 \& 2.780 \& 2,787 \& 2,747 \& 2, 739 \& 2,726 \& \({ }^{p}\) 2, 704 \\
\hline  \& 7,440 \& 7,387 \& 7,444 \& 7,399 \& 7,388 \& 7,565 \& 7,690 \& 7.870 \& 8,431 \& 7,536 \& 7,463 \& 7.543 \& - 7,586 \\
\hline General-merchandise stores.......-.-.-do. \& 1,427 \& 1,374 \& 1,370 \& 1,332 \& 1,325 \& 1,424 \& 1,505 \& 1,626 \& 2,013 \& 1,407 \& 1,364 \& 1,398 \& \({ }^{p} 1,406\) \\
\hline Food and liquor stores.-.-----.-.-. do. \& 1,345 \& 1,345 \& 1,347 \& 1.349 \& 1,345 \& 1,356 \& 1,376 \& 1,382 \& 1,407 \& 1,371 \& 1,381 \& 1,388 \& - 1, 391 \\
\hline Automotive and accessories dealers - do do \& 761 \& 768 \& 781 \& 785 \& 782 \& 778 \& 785 \& 801 \& 815 \& 808 \& , 807 \& 810 \& \(p 816\) \\
\hline Finance, insurance, and real estate.......do. \& 1,941 \& 1,950 \& 1. 972 \& 1,997 \& 2,000 \& 1,976 \& 1,973 \& 1,973 \& 1,978 \& 1, 969 \& 1,979 \& 1,995 \& \({ }^{p} 2,015\) \\
\hline Service and miscellaneous .------------- do \& 5,266 \& 5,323 \& 5,360 \& 5,382 \& 5,378 \& 5,364 \& 5,303 \& 5,266 \& 5,237 \& 5,192 \& 5,194 \& 5, 225 \& -5,311 \\
\hline Hotels and lodging places.------------do \& 463 \& 474 \& 501 \& 546 \& 546 \& 494 \& 456 \& 446 \& 447 \& 443 \& 451 \& 457 \& \\
\hline  \& 339 \& 344 \& 349 \& 351 \& 349 \& 344 \& 344 \& 342 \& 342 \& 342 \& 340 \& 340 \& \\
\hline Cleaning and dyeing plan \& 174 \& 178 \& 179 \& 174 \& 169 \& 174 \& 177 \& 175 \& 173 \& 172 \& 172 \& 175 \& \\
\hline Government-----------------.......... do \& 6,630 \& 6,629 \& 6, 587 \& 6,456 \& 6,427 \& 6,616 \& 6,704 \& 6,742 \& 7,095 \& 6,675 \& 6.625 \& 6,632 \& \({ }^{\text {p } 6,615}\) \\
\hline Total, adjusted (Federal Reserve)...---.-.- do. \& 47,624 \& 47,670 \& 47, 471 \& 47.336 \& 48,039 \& 48,406 \& 48,664 \& 48,857 \& 48,957 \& 49,014 \& 49, 112 \& 49,091 \& \({ }^{p} 49,055\) \\
\hline  \& 16. 143 \& 16,082 \& 15, 771 \& 15, 609 \& 16, 151 \& 16.412 \& 16,546 \& 16,755 \& 16,870 \& 16,949 \& 17,049 \& 17,171 \& \({ }^{\text {p }} 17,198\) \\
\hline  \& 893 \& 890 \& 812 \& 777 \& \({ }^{883}\) \& 880 \& \({ }_{2} 87\) \& 870 \& \({ }^{871}\) \& , 872 \& - 867 \& \& \({ }^{\circ} 832\) \\
\hline Contract construction.-...-----........-do. \& 2,536 \& 2,518 \& 2,587 \& 2,595 \& 2,604 \& 2,611 \& 2,574 \& 2,571 \& 2,548 \& 2,531 \& 2.565 \& 2,523 \& \({ }^{\square} 2,515\) \\
\hline Transportation and public utilities .-...-. do \& 4,170 \& 4, 187 \& 4.193 \& 4,154 \& 4,209 \& 4,259 \& 4.303 \& 4, 293 \& 4,281 \& 4,246 \& 4, 257 \& 4,264 \& \({ }^{\text {p }} 4,263\) \\
\hline Wholesale and retail trade .-.............do \& 10,115 \& 10, 184 \& 10, 246 \& 10,273 \& 10,261 \& 1,033 \& 10,390 \& 10,366 \& 10,397 \& 10, 437 \& 10, 433 \& 10,375 \& \({ }^{\text {p } 10,378}\) \\
\hline Finance, insurance, and real estate.......do. \& 1,931 \& 1,940 \& 1,952 \& 1,967 \& 1,980 \& 1,986 \& 1,993 \& 1.993 \& 1,988 \& 1,989 \& 1, 989 \& 1, 995 \& \({ }^{p} 2,005\) \\
\hline Service and miscellaneous........-.........do. \& 5. 266 \& 5, 270 \& 5,281 \& 5,302 \& 5,299 \& 5,285 \& 5,303 \& 5,292 \& 5, 290 \& 5, 298 \& 5, 300 \& 5,305 \& \({ }^{\text {p 5 , }} 311\) \\
\hline Government.-.------.-...................do. \& 6,570 \& 6. 599 \& 6,629 \& 6.659 \& 6,652 \& 6,640 \& 6,688 \& 6, 717 \& 6, 712 \& 6,692 \& 6,652 \& 6,603 \& \({ }^{p} 6,553\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Production workers in manufacturing industries: \(\ddagger\)} \\
\hline Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor) ---......thousands-- \& 12,872 \& 12,726 \& 12,476 \& 12. 229 \& 13,069 \& 13. 477 \& 13.560 \& 13,634 \& 13,699 \& 13, 619 \& 13, 744 \& \(\stackrel{13,843}{88}\) \& \({ }^{\circ} 13,754\) \\
\hline Durable-goods industries -----.--------- do-- \& 7,497 \& 7,426 \& 7,065 \& 6,748 \& 7,332 \& 7,634 \& 7,774 \& 7,916 \& 8,010 \& 8,020 \& 8, 123 \& 8,220 \& \({ }^{p} 8,213\) \\
\hline Ordnance and accessories \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{123} \& 126 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{127} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{126} \& 129 \& 132 \& 132 \& 134 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{137} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{139} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{141
679} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \({ }^{p} 144\) \\
\hline Lumber and wood products (except furniture) \& \& 653 \& \& \& 759 \& 751 \& 728 \& 730 \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{p} 681\) \\
\hline Sawmills and planing mills..........-do.--- \& 414 \& 396 \& 435 \& 439 \& 450 \& 448 \& 440 \& 433 \& 420 \& 406 \& 406 \& 409 \& \\
\hline Furniture and fixtures..-.-.-.........-do. - --- \& 300 \& 296 \& 298 \& 296 \& 307 \& 316 \& 322 \& 329 \& 330 \& 329 \& 332 \& 335 \& \({ }^{5} 31\) \\
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products................. Glass and glassware, pressed or blown \& 446 \& 442 \& 447 \& 434 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{451
83} \& 455 \& 459 \& 461 \& 458 \& 451 \& 452 \& 459 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{p 462} \\
\hline Glass and thousands. \& 82 \& 82 \& 83 \& 80 \& \& 87 \& 87 \& 88 \& 87 \& 87 \& 87 \& 90 \& \\
\hline Primary metal industries ---.-.-.---- do- \& 1,109 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,105} \& 681 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{643} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,068} \& 1,109 \& 1,116 \& 1,126 \& 1,137 \& 1,139 \& 1,142 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,145} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{p} 1,147\)} \\
\hline Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills...............................thousands.- \& 552 \& \& 153 \& \& \& 556 \& 557 \& 557 \& 561 \& 562 \& 563 \& \& \\
\hline Primary smelting and refining of nonfer- \& \multirow{3}{*}{43} \& \multirow{3}{*}{43} \& \multirow{3}{*}{42} \& \multirow{3}{*}{42} \& \multirow{3}{*}{43} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 564 \& \\
\hline rous metals -...............thousands- \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{42} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{41} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{41} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{41} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{41} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{42} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{42} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 佰 thousands-- \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{847} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{839} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{810} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{768} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{821} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{862} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{888} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{903} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{922} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{931} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{942} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{953} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{953} \\
\hline Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies ..........- thousands. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Machinery (except electrical)---.-......do..- \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
108 \\
1,298
\end{array}
\] \& 1,286 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
109 \\
1,277
\end{array}
\] \& 1,218 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
115 \\
1,193
\end{array}
\] \& 1,208 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
124 \\
1,227
\end{array}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,260} \& 1,301 \& 1,313 \& 1,322 \& 1,335 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(p 1,326\)
\(p\)
928} \\
\hline Electrical machinery --------.......-. - do. \& 781 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,376} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,775
1,340} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}1,285 \\ 1,190 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,782
1,221} \& 1, 824 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,281
1.411} \& \& 1,893 \& 1,899 \& , 916 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.924
1.58 .5} \& \\
\hline Transportation equipment.............. do \& 1,300 \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,355
\(\mathbf{6 7 4}\)} \& \& 1. 450 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1, 484} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,509} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,553} \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { p } \\ \hline\end{array} 1,588\) \\
\hline  \& 655 \& 1,322
660 \& 1,340
663 \& 1, 190 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,221 \\ 524 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \& 1.411 701 \& 735 \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,583
833

542} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-------} <br>
\hline Aircraft and parts.------------------ do. \& 444 \& 454 \& 466 \& 476 \& 490 \& 474 \& 501 \& 510 \& 524 \& 531 \& 538 \& \& <br>
\hline Ship and boat building and repairs...do. \& 131 \& 136 \& 138 \& 137 \& 137 \& 138 \& 137 \& 137 \& 140 \& 139 \& 138 \& 136 \& <br>
\hline Railroad equipment...----------- do \& 61 \& 63 \& 62 \& 51 \& 59 \& 58 \& 59 \& 56 \& 58 \& 58 \& 59 \& 63 \& <br>
\hline Instruments and related products......do \& ${ }_{2} 226$ \& ${ }_{223}^{223}$ \& 223 \& 219 \& 226 \& ${ }_{3}^{230}$ \& 234 \& 237 \& 240 \& 241 \& 240 \& 244 \& ${ }^{n} 244$ <br>
\hline Miscellaneous mfg. industries ...-.-.-. - do \& 363 \& 359 \& 363 \& 354 \& 375 \& 393 \& 408 \& 415 \& 404 \& 393 \& 404 \& 410 \& - 411 <br>
\hline Nondurable-goods industries .-----.-.-. - do. \& 5,375 \& 5,300 \& 5,411 \& 5,481 \& 5,737 \& 5,843 \& 5,786 \& 5,719 \& 5,689 \& 5,599 \& 5,621 \& 5,623 \& p 5,541 <br>
\hline Food and kindred products .....-...-.-. do. \& 1,033 \& 1,048 \& 1,116 \& 1, 199 \& 1,269 \& 1, 309 \& 1,223 \& 1,142 \& 1,093 \& 1,045 \& 1,036 \& 1,028 \& ${ }^{p 1,029}$ <br>
\hline  \& 240 \& 239 \& 238 \& 244 \& 242 \& 247 \& 244 \& 254 \& 256 \& 249 \& 242 \& 238 \& <br>
\hline  \& 84 \& 89 \& 95 \& 96 \& 93 \& 87 \& 83 \& 80 \& 78 \& 76 \& 78 \& 80 \& <br>
\hline Canning and preserving.-...-----.-.-do..-- \& 131 \& 139 \& 177 \& 234 \& 209 \& 348 \& 253 \& 172 \& 143 \& 132 \& 130 \& 123 \& <br>
\hline  \& 178 \& 173 \& 180 \& 188 \& 186 \& 186 \& 187 \& 187 \& 184 \& 179 \& 179 \& 179 \& <br>
\hline  \& 125 \& 131 \& 140 \& 148 \& 145 \& 137 \& 134 \& 132 \& 129 \& 124 \& 123 \& 126 \& <br>
\hline Tobacco manufactures.................- do. \& 84 \& 84 \& 85 \& 85 \& 109 \& 117 \& 117 \& 109 \& 108 \& 101 \& 95 \& 88 \& p 85 <br>
\hline Textile-mill products ...i-i...........-.-. do.... \& 1, 079 \& 1,070 \& 1,068 \& 1,067 \& 1,105 \& 1,127 \& 1,135 \& 1,146 \& 1,146 \& 1,132 \& 1,135 \& 1,134 \& ${ }^{\text {p } 1,122}$ <br>
\hline Broad-woven fabric mills.-...------- do---- \& 487 \& 483 \& 486 \& 489 \& ${ }_{298}^{498}$ \& 501 \& ${ }^{503}$ \& 506 \& 508 \& 502 \& 502 \& 499 \& <br>
\hline Knitting mills \& 215 \& 215 \& 219 \& 215 \& 228 \& 232 \& 236 \& 239 \& 236 \& 230 \& 233 \& 235 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,032 \& ${ }^{996}$ \& 1,008 \& 1,018 \& 1,088 \& 1,106 \& 1,103 \& 1,104 \& 1,114 \& 1,109 \& 1,137 \& 1,138 \& p 1,080 <br>
\hline Men's and boys' suits and coats....-do-.-- \& 116 \& 109 \& 115 \& 112 \& 122 \& 124 \& 123 \& 122 \& 121 \& 119 \& 125 \& 127 \& <br>
\hline Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ..........................thousan1s.- \& 259 \& 258 \& 261 \& 260 \& 271 \& 276 \& 279 \& 280 \& 280 \& 279 \& 284 \& 287 \& <br>
\hline Women's outerwear-.........-------- do...- \& 323 \& 298 \& 295 \& 311 \& 339 \& 340 \& 330 \& 331 \& 347 \& 351 \& 360 \& 356 \& <br>
\hline Paper and allied products-.-.-.--.-.- do \& 413 \& 414 \& 419 \& 411 \& 425 \& ${ }_{217}^{425}$ \& 432 \& 435 \& 441 \& 436 \& 436 \& 440 \& p 441 <br>
\hline Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills .-.do. \& 216 \& 218 \& 221 \& 215 \& 222 \& 217 \& 219 \& 219 \& 224 \& 223 \& 222 \& 223 \& <br>
\hline Printing, publishing, and allied industries $\begin{gathered}\text { thousands.- }\end{gathered}$ \& 489 \& 490 \& 492 \& 490 \& 490 \& 497 \& 504 \& 505 \& 505 \& 498 \& 496 \& 499 \& p 497 <br>
\hline  \& 142 \& 145 \& 146 \& 145 \& 144 \& 146 \& 146 \& 147 \& 147 \& 144 \& 144 \& 146 \& <br>
\hline ommercial \& 157 \& 157 \& 158 \& 156 \& 56 \& 58 \& 60 \& 161 \& 162 \& 161 \& 159 \& 158 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
$\ddagger$ Beginning with this issue of the SURVEY, data for employment and hours and earnings have been revised (beginning 1947) to adjust to a first quarter 1951 benchmark and to incorporate more detailed weighting procedures primarily in the manufacturing division. Also, the hourly earnings figures have been recalculated, beginning 1951 , using as weights (for industry divisions
nd groups) figures rounded to the nearest cent instead of the nearest mill. Revised data for 1947-48 are available from the compiling agency; monthly data beginning 1949 will be shown later.
a NOTE FOR EMPLOYMENT SERIES, P. S-10. Beginning January 1953, estimates are based on the 1950 census; unrevised estimates for January consistent with the 1940 census and comparable with data through December 1952 are as follows (thous.): Civilian noninstitutional population-total, 110,450; male 52,345 ; labor force--total, 62,$294 ;$ male, 43,213; employed-total, 60,$406 ;$ male, 41,892 ; agricultural, 5,$443 ;$ nonagricultural, 54,$963 ;$ unemployed, 1,$888 ;$ not in labor force, 48,156 (data for employment and unemployment estimated by OBE). The overall increase
in the level of the labor force (roughly 400,000 for the total; 150,000 for nonagricultural; 250,000 for agricultural) is not fully reflected in the January figures, but is spread over the 3 -month period, in the level of the labor force (roughly 400,000 for the total; 150,000 for nonagricultural; 250,000 for agricultural) is not fully reflected in the J
January-Mareh 1953. Appropriate allowances should be made in comparing the estimates beginning 1953 with those for earlier periods.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued




to adjust to the latest benchmark, will be shown later.



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951. Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| LABOR CONDITIONS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average weekly hours per worker, ete. $\ddagger-$ Con. Nonmanufacturing industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 43.0 | 44.4 | 42.4 | 43.0 | 43.9 | 44.9 | 44.3 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 43.0 | 428 | 42.8 |  |
|  | 28.1 29.9 | 33.3 31.8 | 30.1 28.5 | 26.7 28.1 | 29.2 36.2 | 34.1 38.9 | 32.1 | 35.8 | 34.5 | 28.3 | 35.1 32 | 26.6 |  |
| Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production |  |  |  |  |  | 38.9 | 32.3 | 35.5 | 36.4 | 35.4 |  | 32.9 |  |
| Nonnmetallie mining and quarrying.....do ${ }^{\text {do }}$.- | 41.1 | 40.6 45 | 41.3 45.8 | 41.0 44.9 | 40.5 45.8 | 413 46.4 | 40.6 46.4 | 41.5 44.6 | 40.8 44.0 | 41.2 | 40.4 | 40.6 |  |
| Contract construction.........----...- do..-- | 38.0 | 38.6 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 37.5 | 38.5 | 37.2 | ${ }_{37.6}$ | 37.2 |  |
| Nonbuilding construetion-------------- do- | 39.8 | 41.2 | 42.2 | 41.8 | 42.4 | 43.6 | 43.1 | 39.0 | 40.1 | 38.5 | 39.2 | 38.5 |  |
| Building construetion Transportation and public utilities:-...-. do.... | 37.6 | 37.9 | 38.8 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 37.1 | 38.2 | 36.9 | 37.3 | 36.9 |  |
| Transportation and public utilities: <br> Local railways and bus lines............do..... | 46.1 | 46.9 | 47.1 | 46.9 | 47.0 | 46.0 | 45.9 | 45.5 | 46.0 | 44.5 | 44.3 | 44.2 |  |
|  | 34.9 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.5 |  |
|  |  |  | 44.5 | 44.8 | 44.5 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.6 |  |
| Gas and electric utilities------------- do | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 41.2 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade: <br> Wholesale trade.................................. | 40.1 | . 4 | 40.5 | 0.6 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.5 |  |
| Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) .........- ......................... hours | 39.9 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40. 5 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.2 |  |
| General-merchandise stores..........-do. | 36.0 | 35.8 | 36.4 | 36. 6 | 36.6 | 35.3 | 34.8 | 34.4 | 37.0 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 34.5 |  |
| Food and liquor stores--........ do | 39.6 | 39.3 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 39.1 | 39.1 |  |
| Automotive and accessories dealers. - - do | 45.4 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 45.4 | 45.2 | 45.2 | 45.4 | 45.1 | 45.4 | 45.3 | 45.1 | 45.2 |  |
| Service and miscellaneous: <br> Hotels, year-round............................. do | 42.8 | 42.6 | 42.6 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.3 | 42.9 | 42.4 | 42.9 | 42.0 |  |
| Laundries..-. .-............................-do. | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 40.4 |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants.-....-.....do.-.- | 41.3 | 42.0 | 42.6 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 41.5 | 41.9 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 40.4 |  |
| dustrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work stoppages .--.--...-.-.-.-.-. number.- | ${ }^{\text {r }} 529$ | \% 518 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 435$ | $\ulcorner 433$ | r 494 -298 | +522 | r 459 -450 | r 269 | 179 | 350 | 350 | 450 | 500 |
| Workers involved. thousands. | r 1,040 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 363$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 201$ | r 166 | r 228 | r 250 | - 450 | r 99 | $\checkmark 34$ | 200 | 120 | 180 | 275 |
| Work stoppages ---......-.-....-- | ${ }^{*} 756$ | 675 | 650 | 650 | 675 | 700 | 650 | 475 | 350 | 500 | 550 | 650 | 700 |
| W orkers involved .-.......-.........- thousands.- | r 1,170 | 1,200 | -990 | -866 | +380 | +378 | r 584 | +215 | r 82 | 250 | 200 | 230 | 350 |
| Man-days idle during month ....-........-do...- | -5,370 | r 8,020 | ${ }^{+} 15,000$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 12,700$ | - 2,810 | r 3,390 | +5,000 | +1,560 | - 854 | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 2,500 |
| Percent of available working time. | . 61 | ${ }^{\text {r }} .96$ | +1.80 | r 1.46 | $r .33$ | $\stackrel{\text { r. } 39}{ }$ | r. 53 | $\stackrel{r}{ }$. 20 | r. 09 | . 15 | . 12 | . 12 | . 27 |
| U. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placements . .......thousands. | 566 | 572 | 581 | 556 | 588 | 658 | 641 | 507 | 467 | 474 | 455 | 521 | 553 |
| Unemployment compensation (State laws): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,109 | 915 | 978 | 1,585 | 733 | 568 | 679 | 690 | 1,126 | 1,074 | 761 | 831 | 888 |
|  | 4,825 | 4,445 | 4,255 | 4,961 | 4,301 | 2,985 | 2,746 | 2,576 | 3,844 | 4. 602 | 4,223 | 4,288 | 4,081 |
| Benefit payments: <br> Beneficiaries, weekly average.---.-......... do | 993 | 918 | 918 | 871 | 980 | 631 | 530 | 536 | 672 | 953 | 956 | 930 | 840 |
| Amount of payments.......---- - thous. of dol- | 94, 385 | 86,958 | 83, 511 | 88,612 | 95,389 | 62, 094 | 54, 227 | 47, 730 | ${ }^{+} 69,068$ | 94,360 | 86, 827 | 92,308 | 82,990 |
| Veterans' unemployment allowances: $0^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Initial claims........-.......-.-......thousands.- | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{2} 17$ | 26 | 31 | 24 | 23 | 20 |
|  | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | (1) | ${ }^{(1)} 6$ | 249 2988 | $\stackrel{93}{9}$ | +134 | ${ }_{3} 152$ | 168 | 151 3.892 |
| Labor turnover in manufacturing establishments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accession rate - monthly rate per 100 employees.- | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | ${ }^{p} 4.2$ |
|  | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 4. 5 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.1 | p 4.4 |
|  | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | 3 | . 3 | 4 | 4 | p. 4 |
|  | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.0 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | 1.0 | $\cdot 9$ | . 8 | . 8 | ${ }^{p} .9$ |
| Quit .-.--------- do | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 4 | 2.5 3 | 2.7 |
| WAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage weekly carnings (U. S. Department of Labor): $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries.-.---.-.-.-. dollars..- | 65.67 | 66.33 | 66.83 | 65.44 | 67.23 | 69.63 | 70.38 | 70.28 | 72.14 | 71. 34 | 71.17 | 71.93 | ${ }^{5} 71,40$ |
| Durable-goods industries...-.--------.-.- do..-- | 70.99 | 71.51 | 71.69 | 69.55 | 72.16 | 75.42 | 76.38 | 76.26 | 77.78 | 76. 91 | 77.15 | 77.52 | ${ }^{5} 77.75$ |
| Ordnance and aceessories .-.-...-...-do.-.- | 77.25 | 78.22 | 77.87 | 75.72 | 74.21 | 79.85 | 78.26 | 75.03 | 76.73 | 75.85 | 77.75 | 78.44 | ${ }^{\text {P } 77.23}$ |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) dollars | 61.71 | 60.68 | 65.57 | 64.21 | 67. 20 | 67.23 | 66.62 | 10.22 | $6_{6} 00$ | 63.09 | 63.96 | 63.96 | ${ }^{p} 64.68$ |
| Sawmills and planing mills..--.......do. | 60.85 | 60.94 | 65.83 | 63.43 | 66. 56 | 66.91 | 66.72 | 65.76 | 64.37 | 62.47 | 63.90 | 63.90 |  |
| Turniture and fixtures .......-.-.-.-.-. - do. | 59.13 | 59.16 | 59.71 | 58.18 | 60.03 | 62.31 | 63.33 | 63.15 | 64.63 | 62.51 | 63.38 | 63.69 | ${ }^{8} 63.04$ |
| Stone, clay, and glass products-.................. | 64.15 | 64. 94 | 65.35 | 64.08 | 65.92 | 67.48 | 69.47 | 68.97 | 69.31 | 68.21 | 69.29 | 70.21 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 70.97$ |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blown | 59.91 | 60.98 | 61.23 | 60.29 | 62.31 | 63.12 | 64.71 | 64.64 | 65. 53 | 64.15 | 66.40 | 67.80 |  |
| Primary metal industries .-......-.-.do.- | 71.19 | 71.94 | 72.80 | 71.31 | 77.97 | 81.79 | 81.77 | 82.80 | 84.02 | 84. 65 | 83.01 | 83.62 | ${ }^{p} 83.42$ |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 70.31 | 70.31 | 70. 66 | 22.01 | 82.21 | 87.12 | 84.45 | 86.31 | 86.51 | 89.01 | 85. 06 | 85. 49 |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| metals .-..-.-............-.- dollars.- | 73.46 | 74.58 | 74.40 | 75. 42 | 76.54 | 77.56 | 77.00 | 77.79 | 78.58 | 79.61 | 80.03 | 79.84 |  |
| Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery and trans equip.) ......dollars | 69.19 | 70.45 | 69.77 | 67.66 | 70.58 | 74.52 | 75.65 | 75.90 | 78.37 | 76.74 | 76. 80 | 77.59 | ${ }^{p} 78.20$ |
| Heating apparatus (except electrical) and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| plumbers' supplies ..-.-.-......-dollars.- | 67. 60 | 69.55 | 69. 55 | 67.72 | 70.82 | 73.39 | 75. 12 | 73.34 | 75.78 | 72.90 | 73.85 | 74.62 |  |
| Machinery (except electrical)...-......d. ${ }^{\text {do ..-- }}$ | 78.57 | 78. 75 | 78.81 | 76.36 | 77. 70 | 78.85 | 80.70 | 80.94 | 83.52 | 82. 99 | 83.03 | 84.05 | ${ }^{p} 83.07$ |
|  | 67.23 | 67.23 | 67.97 | 65.90 | 67.97 | 69.89 | 70.89 | 70.72 | 71.57 | 71.72 | 71.86 | 72.21 | ${ }^{7} 72.28$ |
| Transportation equipment--..----...-. do.... | 78.14 | 79.93 | 79.15 | 75. 65 | 78.18 | 84.82 | 86.48 | 85.48 | 87.11 | 85.06 | 85.69 | 85. 28 | ${ }^{\square} 85.90$ |
| Automobiles.---.---.-.................d. ${ }^{\text {do.. }}$ | 79.40 | 80.20 | 79.19 | 71.44 | 77.95 | 88.20 | 92.23 | 89.25 | 90.31 | 86.94 | 88.40 | 87.99 |  |
| Aircraft and parts.-.-....................d. do. | 7812 | 80.46 | 80.28 | 80.51 | 79.95 | 84.15 | 83.42 | 84.48 | 86.04 | 85.73 | 84. 55 | 83.75 |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs...do.. | 74.34 | 75. 44 | 75. 48 | 74.34 | 75. 36 | 77.16 | 75.65 | 72.95 | 77.99 | 7603 | 76. 42 | 78.98 |  |
| Railroad equipment.-.....-......do.... | 76.57 | 77.11 | 78.53 | 76.11 | 76. 97 | 76.02 | 76.80 | 76.80 | 81.12 | 79.37 | 80.97 | 81.59 |  |
| Instruments and related products......do.. | 69.97 | 70.89 | 70.97 | 69.60 | 70.21 | 73.43 | 74.20 | 74.38 | 75.76 | 73.57 | 73.81 | 74.16 | ${ }_{p} 73.81$ |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries....-....-do.... | 59. 20 | 6005 | 59.90 | 58.61 | 60.64 | 62.82 | 63.99 | 64.26 | 65.57 | 64.17 | 64.43 | 65.31 | ${ }^{p} 65.00$ |

$r$ Revised. $\quad{ }^{p}$ Preliminary. $\ddagger$ See note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-11. 1 Less than 500 claims. $\quad 2$ See note marked " $\boldsymbol{D}^{\prime \prime}$ ". $\dagger$ Revised series. Beginning 1952, data cover all dome


 under the railroad unemployment insurance program; the number involved is relatively small.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\underset{\substack{\text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | January | February | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



Average hourly earnings (U. S. Department of All manur): $\ddagger$
All manufacturing industries. -...........- dollars. Durable-goods industries... Ordnance and accessories_-.-.................... tumber and wood products (except furniSawmills and planing mills
Furniture and fixtures Glass and glassware pressed or blown dollars. Primary metal industries
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous
 Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance
machinery, transportation equipment) Heating apparatus (except electrical) and phinery (except electr Electrical machinery....................................

Transportation equipment Automobiles -.....
 hip and boat building and repairs.. do Instruments and related products. Miscellaneous mfg. industrie

Nondurable-goods industries Food and kindred products Deat products.
 Bakery products..

- ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! 6

8
8
8
8
8今苑



## 

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Septern- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| Wages-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage hourly earnings, etc. $\ddagger-$ Continued All manufacturing industries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile-mill products.-.-.-.......-...-do.... | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1. 36 | 1.36 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.37 | ${ }^{p} 1.37$ |
| Broad-woven fabric mills . --------- - do.--- | 1.32 | 1. 34 | 1. 34 | 1. 34 | 1. 34 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1. 35 | 1.35 | 1. 34 |  |
|  | 1.27 | 1.28 | 1.26 | 1. 26 | 1.27 | 1. 28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.29 | 1.30 | 1. 30 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products dollars. | 1.27 | 1.26 | 1.27 | 1.29 | 1.31 | 1. 32 | 1.31 | 1.30 | 1.31 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.32 | p 1.29 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats ....do do.-- | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.49 | 1.47 | 1.50 | 1. 51 | 1.51 | 1.50 | 1. 49 | 1.51 | 1.52 | 1.53 |  |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing dollars | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1. 08 | 1,09 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.10 |  |
|  | 1.42 | 1.39 | 1.42 | 1.49 | 1. 52 | 1.53 | 1.49 | 1.47 | 1. 50 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1. 50 |  |
| Paper and allied products...-.-.-.-...-do...- | 1.58 | 1.59 | 1.60 | 1.61 | 1.62 | 1. 63 | 1. 64 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.66 | 1.67 | 1.67 | p1.68 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills .-. do.--- | 1.66 | 1.67 | 1.68 | 1.71 | 1.70 | 1. 72 | 1.73 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.75 | 1.76 | 1.76 |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries dollars.- | 2.08 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.11 | 2.13 | 2.13 | 2.13 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.17 | 2.18 | D2. 20 |
|  | 2.36 | 2. 40 | 2. 40 | 2. 40 | 2.41 | 2.44 | 2. 44 | 2. 44 | 2.47 | 2. 44 | 2.45 | 2.47 |  |
| Commercial printing .-.-.------.-...- do. | 1.98 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.99 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 2.02 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 2.06 | 2.07 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products ........-do. | 1. 68 | 1.70 | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1. 72 | 1. 72 | 1. 72 | 1.74 | 1.75 | 1.76 | 1.77 | 1.78 | ${ }^{p} 1.80$ |
| Industrial organic chemicals........-- do. | 1.83 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.92 | 1.94 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal........do | 2.03 | 2.02 | 2.08 | 2. 13 | 2. 14 | 2. 16 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2. 17 | 2.17 | -2.17 |
| Petroleum refining.-.-.-.............. do | 2.13 | 2.15 | 2.17 | 2. 23 | 2.25 | 2.27 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.28 | 2. 27 | 2.27 | 2. 27 |  |
|  | 1.80 | 1.81 | 1.84 | 1.82 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 1.82 | 1.87 | 1.89 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.93 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1.93$ |
| Tires and inner tubes ------------- do | 2.08 | 2.10 | 2. 14 | 2.12 | 2.11 | 2.12 | 2.11 | 2.17 | 2.20 | 2.22 | 2. 23 | 2.24 |  |
| Leather and leather products.....-----do- | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.30 | 1. 31 | 1. 33 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1. 36 | 1.37 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1.36$ |
| Footwear (except rubber) --.---....-. do...- | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.26 | 1.25 | 1.27 | 1. 28 | 1.29 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.31 | 1. 32 | 1.33 |  |
| Metal | 1.80 | 1.82 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.85 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.96 | 1.95 | 1.97 | 1.95 | 1.96 |  |
|  | 2.23 | 2.24 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.23 | 2. 26 | 2. 48 | 2. 50 | 2.49 | 2. 46 |  |
|  | 2. 23 | 2.21 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.23 | 2. 26 | 2.34 | 2. 43 | 2. 52 | 2. 48 | 2. 50 | 2. 49 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dollars.- | 2. 02 | 2. 02 | 2.07 | 2.09 | 2.12 | 2.16 | 2.13 | 2. 18 | 2.15 | 2.17 | 2. 19 | 2. 18 |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying ....-do-.-- | 1. 55 | 1. 55 | 1. 56 | 1.57 | 1. 60 | 1. 62 | 1. 63 | 1.64 | 1.62 | 1.64 | 1. 65 | 1. 65 |  |
| Contract construction-------------- do - | 2. 24 | 2.21 | 2. 21 | 2.24 | 2. 27 | 2. 31 | 2. 34 | 2. 35 | 2. 36 | 2.37 | 2. 38 | 2. 40 |  |
| Nonbuilding construction .-.-.-------- do- | 2.07 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2. 207 | 2. 13 | 2.16 | 2. 19 | 2. 18 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2. 20 | 2. 20 |  |
| Building construction | 2.28 | 2.26 | 2.25 | 2.29 | 2.31 | 2. 35 | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2. 40 | 2.41 | 2.42 | 2.44 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone -...---------------------- - - do | 1. 55 | 1.57 | 1. 56 | 1. 59 | 1. 59 | 1. 61 | 1.64 | 1. 66 | 1.64 | 1. 65 | 1. 64 | 1.64 |  |
|  | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1. 63 | 1.63 | 1. 62 | 1.75 | 1.77 | 1.76 1.88 | 1.76 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.77 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1. 30 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.32 | 1.36 | 1.37 | 1.37 |  |
| General-merchandise stores | 1. 04 | 1. 08 | 1.08 | 1.07 | 1. 08 | 1.08 | 1. 09 | 1. 08 | 1.04 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1. 11 |  |
| Food and liquor stores.-.-.-.......do...- Automotive and acessories dealers | 1. 40 | 1. 41 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.41 | 1. 42 | 1.44 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.47 | 1.48 | 1. 48 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laundries | . 94 | . 94 | . 95 | . 94 | . 94 | . 95 | .95 | . 96 | . 96 | . 96 | .96 | . 97 |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants......-......do.- | 1.10 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.11 | 1. 11 | 1.11 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.11 | 1.12 |  |
| Miscellaneous wage data: ${ }_{\text {Construction }}$ (ENB) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2. 774 | 2. 797 | 2.808 | 2.849 | 2.885 | 2.909 | 2.921 | 2.937 | 2.937 | 2.942 | 2.946 | 2.949 | 2.950 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railway wages (average, class I) --.-----do---- | 1.788 | 1.802 | 1.821 | 1.835 | 1.851 | 1.858 | 1.853 | 1.906 | 1. 873 | 1.873 | 1.902 | 1.857 |  |
| Road-building wages, common labor------do---- | 1.38 |  |  | 1.41 |  |  | 1.48 |  |  | 1.31 |  |  | 1. 40 |

FINANCE

| BANKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers' acceptances .---...---.-...--mil. of dol.- | 422 | 430 | 416 | 450 | 454 | 454 | 449 | 478 | 492 | 487 | 490 | 468 | 455 |
| Commercial paper .-.------------------ do | 544 | 510 | 495 | 539 | 550 | 565 | 591 | 575 | 539 | 504 | 511 | 507 | 464 |
| Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.-.-.-......-.-.-.-.-.-........-mil. of dol.- |  |  | 2,313 |  |  | 2,260 |  |  | 2, 221 |  |  | 2, 253 |  |
| Farm mortgage loans, total.-.---------- do |  |  | 1,074 |  |  | 1,088 |  |  | 1,102 |  |  | 1,128 |  |
| Federal land banks |  |  | 1,046 |  |  | 1,062 |  |  | 1,078 |  |  | 1,106 |  |
| Land Bank Commissioner-.........-- - do |  |  |  |  |  | 26 |  |  | 23 |  |  | 22 |  |
|  | 357 | 337 | 343 | 350 | 352 | 369 | 414 | 433 | 421 | 408 | 386 | 365 | 333 |
| Short-term credit---------------------- do- | 820 | 860 | 896 | 908 | 896 | 803 | 775 | 725 | 697 | 696 | 720 | 760 | 794 |
|  | 134, 145 | 133, 032 | 139, 759 | 137, 334 | 122, 200 | 136,067 | 150,486 | 127, 665 | 165, 140 | 145,986 | 129,320 | 153,511 | 145,641 |
|  | 49, 745 | 48,830 | 53, 385 | 50, 472 | 42,778 | 49, 131 | 54, 893 | 44, 209 | 63, 091 | 52, 048 | 45, 749 | 53, 898 | 52,038 |
|  | 28,761 | 27, 974 | 29,305 | 29,483 | 25, 550 | 28, 611 | 32, 322 | 27,064 | 35, 179 | 31, 660 | 28, 126 | 35, 339 | 32, 742 |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, total .......-....-----.-.-mil. of dol. | 49, 213 | 49, 549 | 48, 939 | 50, 252 | 50, 496 | 50, 479 | 51,341 | 52, 492 | 51, 852 | 51, 948 | 51, 493 | 50, 202 | 50, 558 |
| Reserve bank credit outstanding, total.-- do-. | 23,632 | 24, 152 | 23, 551 | 24, 821 | 25, 216 | 24, 747 | 25, 855 | 26,740 | 25,825 | 26,478 | 26, 194 | 24,927 | 25,546 |
| Discounts and advances...-...------- do | ${ }^{676}$ | 952 |  | 1,270 | 1,318 | 477 | 1,591 | 1,895 | 156 |  | 1,309 | 485 | 1,014 |
| United States Government securities..- do. | 22,363 | 22, 273 | 22,906 | 22,853 | 23, 146 | 23, 694 | 23, 575 | 23, 821 | 24, 697 | 23, 944 | 23,875 | 23, 806 | 23,880 |
| Gold certificate reserves...-------------- do. | 22, 106 | 22, 103 | 22, 143 | 22, 146 | 22. 147 | 22, 147 | 22, 140 | 22, 145 | 21,986 | ${ }_{51} 21,790$ | ${ }^{21,480}$ | 21, 367 | ${ }^{21,383}$ |
| Liabilities, total -...--------------------- do- | 49, 213 | 49,549 | 48, 939 | 50, 252 | 50, 496 | 50, 479 | 51,341 | 52, 492 | 51, 852 | 51, 948 | ${ }^{51,493}$ | 50, 202 | 50,558 |
|  | 21, 175 | 21,412 | 20, 559 | 21,952 | 22,056 | 21, 455 | 22, 273 | 22, 583 | 21, 344 | 22, 515 | 21, 770 | 20,421 | 21, 055 |
| Member-bank reserve balances......... do. | 19,940 | 19,778 | 19,381 | 20,323 | 20,411 | 20,066 | 20,616 | 21,149 | 19,950 | 20,611 | 20,511 | 19,322 | 19,740 |
| Excess reserves (estimated) --.----- do | 797 | ${ }_{5}^{591}$ | -192 | 495 |  | ${ }^{319}$ | 620 | 795 | -570 | 614 | 715 | -285 | ${ }^{\square} 309$ |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation..-...do | 24,332 | 24,567 | 24, 826 | 24, 843 | 25, 119 | 25, 215 | 25,426 | 25,949 | 26, 250 | 25, 638 | 25,681 | 25,560 | 25.598 |
|  | 48.6 | 48.1 | 48.8 | 47.3 | 46.9 | 47.5 | 46.4 | 45.6 | 46.2 | 45. 3 | 45.3 | 46.5 | 45.8 |

$\uparrow$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary. $\ddagger$ See note marked " $\ddagger$ " on page S-11. $\dagger$ Revised series. See note " $\ddagger$ " on p . S-13 regarding coverage of data for telegraph industry. Bank debits have been revised to include additional centers and to represent debits to demand deposits. §Rates as of May 1, 1953: Common labor, $\$ 1.824$; skilled labor, $\$ 2.955$. \& Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April |

## FINANCE-Continued



## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Budget receipts and expenditures:
 Receipts, net Customs.
Income and employment taxes
M iscellaneous internal revenue
All other receipts
Expenditures, total
Interest on public debt.
Veterans Administration $\ddagger$-------------- - do


${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Beginning January 1, 1953, includes $21 / 2$ percent bond of March $15,1956-58$, and $23 / 8$ percent bond of June $15,1958$.
${ }^{1}$ For bond yields see p. S-19. $\quad$ Revised series. For data prior to March 1952 and details regarding the revision, see the April 1953 Federal Reserve Bulletin.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for July 1950-January 1952 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

FINANCE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE-Con. \\
Public deht and guaranteed obligations: Gross debt (direct), end of month, total mil. of dol..
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{258,292} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{259,905} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 263,073 \\
\& 260,908
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 263,186 \\
\& 261,060
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 262.682 \\
\& 260 \\
\& \hline 577
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 264,919 \\
\& 262,820
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\({ }^{2675} \times 232\)} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{267, 391
265, 293} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{264. 590} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \({ }^{257,739}\) \& 256, 863 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 265, 323 \& 265, 489 \& 262.380 \& \\
\hline  \& 219,356 \& 220, 540 \& 219,124 \& 222, 963 \& 222, 753 \& 222, 216 \& 224, 430 \& 226, 557 \& 226, 143 \& 226,226 \& 226, 187 \& 233,025 \& 223, 077 \\
\hline Special issues --..------------------- do- \& 36,746 \& 37, 198 \& 37,739 \& 37,945 \& 38,307 \& 38.360 \& 38,390 \& 38,788 \& 39, 150 \& 39,097 \& 39,302 \& 39,354 \& 39,474 \\
\hline Noninterest bearing-----------.-.-. do . \& 2, 191 \& 2,167 \& 2, 242 \& 2,165 \& 2,125 \& 2,105 \& 2, 099 \& 2,087 \& 2,098 \& 2,079 \& 2,094 \& 2, 105 \& 2,040 \\
\hline Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, end of month.............................. mil. of dol.. \& 44 \& 45 \& 46 \& 34 \& 39 \& 40 \& 45 \& 51 \& 54 \& 48 \& 50 \& 51 \& 52 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
U. S. Savings bonds: \\
Amount outstanding, end of month.......do.
\end{tabular} \& 57,772 \& 57,739 \& 57,807 \& 57, 827 \& 57, 868 \& 57, 871 \& 57.903 \& 57,958 \& 58,046 \& 58,237 \& \& 58.468 \& \\
\hline Sales, series E through K .-.......----- do \& 313 \& 292 \& 364 \& 367 \& , 358 \& 5780 \& 347 \& , 303 \& , 375 \& 5804 \& 58, 414 \& 440 \& , 382 \\
\hline  \& 437 \& 422 \& 431 \& 467 \& 399 \& 416 \& 398 \& 346 \& 422 \& 435 \& 368 \& 430 \& 426 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Government corporations and credit agencies: \\
Assets, except interagency, total ..... mil. of dol
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Assets, except interagency, total.....mil. of dol. Loans receivable, total (less reserves) .....do.... \& \& \& 27,933
15,913 \& \& \& 28,922
16,890 \& \& \& 29,945
17,826 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline To aid agriculture-....................- do \& \& \& 4, 058 \& \& \& 4, 563 \& \& \& 5,070 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline To aid home owners....-.-.-.-.-.-.-....- \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& \& \& 2,387 \& \& \& 2,437 \& \& \& 2, 603 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline To aid railroads.---------.-.-.-.-.- do \& \& \& 85 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \({ }_{\text {(1) }} 464\) \& \& \& \({ }^{480}\) \& \& \& \({ }^{516}\) \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \({ }^{(1)} 65\) \& \& \& \({ }^{(1)} 716\) \& \& \& \({ }^{(1)} 884\) \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Foreign loans......................----- do \& \& \& \({ }^{2} 7.617\) \& \& \& 7, 826 \& \& \& 7,736 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& . 501 \& \& \& -933 \& \& \& 1,095 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Commodities, supplies, and materials...do \& \& \& 1,350 \& \& \& 1,377 \& \& \& 1,280 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline U. S. Government securities ------....... do \& \& \& 2, 364 \& \& \& 2, 371 \& \& \& 2,421 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Other securities --...-.-.....-.-...- do \& \& \& 3, 438 \& \& \& 3,436 \& \& \& 3,429 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Land, structures, and equipment...--.-- do \& \& \& 3, 1886 \& \& \& 3, 212 \& \& \& 3, 213 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Liabilities, except interagency, total.---....do. \& \& \& 2, 472 \& \& \& 2, 774 \& \& \& 3,111 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Bonds, notes. and debentures: Guaranteed by the United States ..... do \& \& \& 44 \& \& \& 39 \& \& \& 53 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Other-1.-. \& \& \& 1,228 \& \& \& 1,301 \& \& \& 1,330 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& 1,200 \& \& \& 1.434 \& \& \& 1,728 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Privately owned interest..........-.......... do \& \& \& 357 \& \& \& 367 \& \& \& 378 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline U.S. Govemment interest..................-. - \& \& \& 25, 104 \& \& \& 25,780 \& \& \& 26, 456 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and securities (at cost) outstanding, end of month, totalon - .-................................... of dol. \& 795 \& 778 \& 754 \& 751 \& 753 \& 769 \& 787 \& 790 \& 793 \& 786 \& 786 \& 795 \& 790 \\
\hline Industrial and commercial enternises, including national defense \({ }^{2}\) mil. of dol \& 430 \& 420 \& 425 \& 424 \& 427 \& 444 \& 458 \& 464 \& 472 \& 469 \& 479 \& 482 \& 475 \\
\hline  \& 71 \& 68 \& 55 \& 54 \& 53 \& 53 \& 51 \& 50 \& 47 \& 47 \& 46 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 95 \& 95 \& 83 \& 82 \& 82 \& 82 \& 82 \& 80 \& 80 \& 80 \& 77 \& 77 \& 74 \\
\hline States, territories, and political subdivisions do \& 19 \& 16 \& 16 \& 16 \& 16 \& 16 \& 22 \& 22 \& 22 \& 22 \& 22 \& 22 \& 25 \\
\hline Republic of the Philippines ------------ do \& 57
76 \& 57 \& 54 \& 54 \& 54 \& 54 \& 54 \& 54 \& 54 \& 51 \& 51 \& 51 \& 51 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
Other loans............................................................
\end{tabular} \& 76
46 \& 76
46 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 75 \\
\& 46
\end{aligned}
\] \& 74
47 \& 74
47 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 73 \\
\& 47
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 73 \\
\& 47
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 72 \\
\& 47
\end{aligned}
\] \& 72
47 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 71 \\
\& 46
\end{aligned}
\] \& 71
47 \& 70
47 \& 70
47 \\
\hline LIFE INSURANCE \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Assets, admitted: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), estimated total \(\dagger\) \(\qquad\) \& 69.604 \& 69,959 \& 70.334 \& 70.774 \& 71, 123 \& 71,578 \& 72,034 \& \& 73, 034 \& 73,621 \& \& \& \\
\hline Securities and mortgages \(\ddagger\)--.....----.......-do.. \& 62, 500 \& 62, 789 \& 63,083 \& 63, 590 \& 63, 855 \& 64, 205 \& 64, 665 \& 65,010 \& 65, 345 \& 65,948 \& 66, 269 \& 66.598 \& 67,035 \\
\hline 49 companies (Ifife Insurance Association of America), total........................... mil. of dol. \& r61, 562 \& 61, 547 \& 61, 857 \& 62, 201 \& 62,495 \& 62.808 \& 63, 159 \& \& \& \& 65,084 \& \& \\
\hline Bonds and stocks, book value, total.....do.-- \& r38, 822 \& 38, 692 \& 61,887
38
1180 \& 39, 079 \& 62, 398 \& 62.808
39,310 \& -39,565 \& 63,
39,757 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
64,092 \\
39,915 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 64.797
40.473 \& 65,084
40,630 \& 40. 778 \& 41,0011 \\
\hline Govt. (domestic and foreign), total \& r11, 888 \& 11. 275 \& 11,096 \& 11, 134 \& 11,131 \& 11, 127 \& 10, 924 \& 10.967 \& 10,867 \& 10.984 \& 10,983 \& 10.791 \& 10,816 \\
\hline U. S. Government.-------------- do \& r 9.443 \& 9, 151 \& 8, 989 \& 9.007 \& 9,025 \& 9, 044 \& 8.887 \& 8,935 \& 8,837 \& 8,926 \& 8,908 \& 8.711 \& 8,734 \\
\hline Public utility \& + 11,069 \& 11, 030 \& 11,066 \& 11, 109 \& 11,184 \& 11, 212 \& 11,346 \& 11,362 \& 11,409 \& 11,552 \& 11,610 \& 11.659 \& 11,708 \\
\hline  \& -3,221 \& 3, 196 \& 3,238 \& 3,251 \& 3,253 \& 3,281 \& 3,301 \& 3, 314 \& 3,336 \& 3. 397 \& 3,402 \& 3,403 \& 3,412 \\
\hline Cash \& + 12,944 \& 13.190 \& 13,380 \& 13, 585 \& 13,615 \& 13, 680 \& 13, 994 \& 14, 115 \& 14, 304 \& 14. 541 \& 14, 634 \& 14, 925 \& 15, 775 \\
\hline  \& r 777
\(+16,640\) \& 780
16.719 \& 847
1685 \& 750
16976 \& 17.082 \& 820
17.188 \& 803
17
311 \& 17,467 \& 17,583 \& 17.827 \& 775 \& (750 \& 711
18.182 \\
\hline Marm \& 1,406 \& 1,423 \& 1,439 \& 1.454 \& 1,463 \& 1,471 \& 1,481 \& 1,490 \& 1,503 \& 1,512 \& \(\begin{array}{r}17,894 \\ 1,524 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1, 541 \& 18,564 \\
\hline  \& r 15.234 \& 15, 296 \& 15,413 \& 15, 521 \& 15,619 \& 15,717 \& 15,830 \& 15, 921 \& 16,080 \& 16, 262 \& 16,370 \& 16.49\% \& 16,618 \\
\hline Policy loans end premium notes .......-. do Real-cstate holdings \&  \& 2, 236
1,483 \& 2,246
1,498
1,48 \& 2,254
1,510 \& 2,262
1,520 \& 2, 270 \& 2,276
1,540 \& 2, 280 \& 2, 284 \& 2,310 \& 2,318 \& 2,329 \& 2,341 \\
\hline  \& r

$\times 1,603$ \& 1,483
1,637 \& 1,498
1,633 \& 1,510
1,634 \& 1,520
1,688 \& 1,526
1,694 \& 1.540
1,664 \& 1,550
1,714 \& 1,655
1,784 \& 1,658
1,756 \& 1,668
1,804 \& 1,669
1,797 \& 1,687
1.755 <br>
\hline Life Insurance Aqency Manarement Association: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Insurance written (new paid-for insurance):
Value estimated total
mil of dol \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2. 339 \& 2,803
582 \& 2, ${ }^{442}$ \& 2. ${ }^{442}$ \& 2, 319 \& 2,504 \& 2, 664 \& 2, 516 \& 3,319
950 \& 2. 350 \& 2,617 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3. } \\ \hline 637 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ \& 3,235
639 <br>
\hline  \& 497 \& 537 \& 464 \& 420 \& 442 \& 470 \& 499 \& 474 \& 421 \& 432 \& 513 \& 560 \& 521 <br>
\hline  \& 1,735 \& 1,684 \& 1,683 \& 1,671 \& 1,565 \& 1,594 \& 1,816 \& 1, 669 \& 1,948 \& 1,666 \& 1,702 \& 2. 158 \& 2,075 <br>
\hline Now Entland --.........-.-.-.......- do \& 115 \& 111 \& 113 \& 115 \& 99 \& 104 \& 122 \& 113 \& 124 \& 124 \& 117 \& 141 \& 137 <br>
\hline Middje Athintic \& 406 \& 388 \& 382 \& 377 \& 334 \& 347 \& 411 \& 398 \& 426 \& 424 \& 412 \& 519 \& 487 <br>
\hline  \& 367 \& 349 \& 355 \& 358 \& 336 \& 340 \& 384 \& 356 \& 429 \& 358 \& 371 \& 460 \& 444 <br>
\hline West North Central. --.-.....-.-.-.- do. \& 142 \& 147 \& 148 \& 148 \& 141 \& 140 \& 160 \& 136 \& 172 \& 137 \& 140 \& 174 \& 171 <br>
\hline  \& 209 \& 205 \& 203 \& 198 \& 190 \& 199 \& 219 \& 199 \& 230 \& 177 \& 193 \& 245 \& 241 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{69}$ \& ${ }_{67}{ }^{67}$ \& 69 \& 67 \& 64 \& 67 \& 77 \& 71 \& 84 \& 63 \& 67 \& 91 \& 91 <br>
\hline  \& 168 \& 161 \& 161 \& 156 \& 154 \& 156 \& 162 \& 150 \& 174 \& 151 \& 156 \& 200 \& 191 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{63}$ \& ${ }^{64}$ \& 60 \& 62 \& 61 \& 59 \& 68 \& 61 \& 78 \& 50 \& 56 \& 78 \& 75 <br>
\hline  \& 197 \& 191 \& 192 \& 189 \& 187 \& 182 \& 212 \& 184 \& 230 \& 182 \& 191 \& 250 \& 237 <br>
\hline Institute of Life Insurance: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Payments to policybolders and beneficiaries, estimated total thous. of dol- \& 344. 261 \& 336,714 \& 339, 822 \& 338, 501 \& 318, 461 \& 322,636 \& 339, 557 \& 304.060 \& 417, 402 \& 399,041 \& 343. 743 \& 410, 421 \& 365, 145 <br>
\hline  \& 149.388 \& 150,656 \& 148.980 \& 154, 506 \& 145, 944 \& 146,410 \& 154,860 \& 141. 626 \& 168,314 \& 169,068 \& 158.593 \& 182, 781 \& 164,114 <br>
\hline Matured endowments -------.-------.-. do. \& 38.111 \& 37.479 \& 35. 126 \& 33, 809 \& 31,584 \& 34, 400 \& 39, 111 \& 32, 337 \& 40, 498 \& 42, 909 \& 37.059 \& 40,384 \& 36.314 <br>
\hline Disability payments - ----------------- do \& 8,666 \& 8,367 \& 8,651 \& 8.845 \& 8,229 \& 8, 253 \& 9,220 \& 7,874 \& 9,244 \& 9, 851 \& 8. 362 \& 9. 479 \& 8,867 <br>
\hline  \& 30,671 \& 29.175 \& 31, 177 \& 31,200 \& 29,886 \& 28, 532 \& 31, 605 \& 28. 595 \& 28,870 \& 42,973 \& 32,916 \& 35, 193 \& 35,049 <br>
\hline  \& 58.473 \& 55, 895 \& 50,453 \& 52,947 \& 47,978 \& 48,768 \& 52, 916 \& 45, 127 \& 53, 198 \& 53, 217 \& 49,000 \& 63, 630 \& 58, 826 <br>
\hline Policy dividends----...-----.-...........do.- \& 58,952 \& 55, 142 \& 65,435 \& 57, 194 \& 54, 840 \& 56, 273 \& 51,845 \& 48, 501 \& 117, 278 \& 81,023 \& 57, 783 \& 78. 954 \& 61.975 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^16]\#Revisions for January-July 1950 are shown in corresponding note in the October 1951 Survey. Other revisions are as follows: (mil. dol.) Totol assets, December 1950, 63,688; securities and $\S$ Revisions beginning 1946 for insurance written and for 1949 and 1950 for annuiry payments and surrender values will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

## FINANCE-Continued



## Revised <br> 1 Includes ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.

§or inceat international Bank securities not shown separately


| Unless otherwise stated，statistics throngh 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | Noverm－ ber | Decem－ ber | January | Febru－ ary | March | April |

## FINANCE－Continued

| SECURITIES ISSUED－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Securities and Exchange Commission $\ddagger$－Continued New corporate security issues： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated net proceeds，total．．．－．mil．of dol－． | r 891 | r 1， 129 | ${ }^{2} 818$ | ${ }^{\text {r 1，} 285}$ | r 413 | －447 | r 1， 140 | ${ }^{+} 378$ | 897 | r 655 | － 694 | 684 | 815 |
| Proposed uses of proceeds： New money，total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline \\ \hline 886 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r $\times$ 769 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \times 1,048 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\ulcorner \\ \\ \\ 2 \\ 270 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +367 +278 +7 | r $\sim$ $\sim$ 6893 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } 293 \\ \hline 221\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}+603 \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | －${ }_{+}^{635}$ | 630 <br> 438 | 745 |
|  | － 251 | r 178 | － 180 | r 178 | $\bigcirc 66$ | ＋ 89 | －259 | r 72 | r 120 | ＋108 | － 255 | 192 | 240 |
| Retirement of debt and stock，total．．do．．．． | r 89 | ${ }^{r} 179$ | ${ }^{+} 79$ | ${ }^{+} 57$ | －127 | $r 68$ | r 237 | r 51 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 74$ | ${ }^{+} 46$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 51$ | 37 | 51 |
|  | ${ }^{r} 18$ | ${ }^{+138}$ | +47 +80 | $\stackrel{r}{40}$ | r 117 | ${ }^{\sim} 46$ | r 86 | r 32 | $\stackrel{45}{ }$ | ＋19 | ＋27 | 10 | 14 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r } 68}$ | $r 40$ | ${ }^{+} 30$ | $\bigcirc 10$ | 5 | ${ }^{+11}$ | r 148 | r 13 | － 28 | r 25 | － 23 | 24 | 30 |
| Preferred stock | 3 $r$ $r$ | $\square$ +3 $>$ | $\begin{array}{r}r 2 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{5} 8$ | $\begin{array}{r}\ulcorner 6 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | $\checkmark 10$ | 3 | 5 | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{6}$ | － 1 | 3 | 7 |
|  | ${ }^{r} 15$ | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 10$ | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ | ¢ 12 | 11 | ${ }^{+} 34$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 43$ | ${ }^{*} 6$ | ＋8 | 17 | 19 |
| Manufacturing，total．．．．．．．．－．－．．．．．．－do．．．－ | r 283 | ${ }^{\sim} 631$ | ${ }^{+} 271$ | ${ }^{+} 354$ | r 127 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 183$ | ${ }^{*} 645$ | ${ }^{-164}$ | ¢ 327 | ${ }^{+} 283$ | 148 | 203 | 347 |
|  | +255 +27 | +568 +68 | +252 $r$ | +327 +24 | $\begin{array}{r}785 \\ > \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{+120}$ | $\bigcirc 502$ | r 120 | ＋ 260 | +263 $r$ | $\times 132$ | 178 | 318 |
| Retirement of debt and stock－－－－－do． | $\begin{array}{r}+27 \\ +259 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ＋62 | $\stackrel{+17}{+}$ | ＋24 | ${ }^{+} 35$ | ${ }^{r} 57$ | ${ }^{5} 134$ | $\stackrel{5}{ }{ }^{2}$ | $\stackrel{55}{+}$ | ${ }^{r} 18$ | ${ }^{+} 13$ | 24 | 27 |
| Public utility，total－－－－－－－1．－－－－－do． | r 259 +252 | $r$ $r$ $r$ $r$ | +345 +326 $+\quad 80$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ r \\ 231 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\tau \\ \sim \\ \sim \\ \hline\end{array} 165$ | +347 +257 | $\stackrel{r}{+4}$ | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ \\ r \\ 216 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\tau \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +257 $\times 254$ | 212 | 210 |
|  | r 252 | r 216 | ${ }^{+} 326$ | r 231 | － 103 | ${ }^{r} 163$ | r 257 | ＋43 | ${ }^{+} 205$ | －239 | － 254 |  | 188 |
| Retirement of debt and stock－．．．．．do | 7 | r 22 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 19$ | ז3 | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 0 | － 90 | ${ }^{+}{ }^{(1)}$ | $r 11$ | 6 | 3 | 7 | 17 |
|  | 34 | 119 | 51 | 46 | 94 | 12 | 15 | 27 | r65 | 39 | 49 | 32 | 24 |
| New money－－－－－－－－－－．．．．．．．．．．．do | 34 | 41 | 16 | 46 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 42 | 26 | 31 | 32 | 24 |
| Retirement of debt and stock ．．．．．．do do | 0 +49 | 78 26 | 35 <br> 29 | 0 483 | 85 $\times 21$ | $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ \hline 16\end{array}$ | ＋${ }_{2}^{1}$ | 12 | $\begin{array}{r}+23 \\ +24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ \times \\ \times \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}26 \\ +24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 29 +28 | 493 493 | $r$ $r$ $r$ $r$ 21 | 716 ${ }_{7} 16$ | ＋27 | +48 +45 $+\quad$ | +34 +31 $+\quad$ | $\begin{array}{r}74 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7 | 15 | 12 |
| Retirement of debt and stock－－－．－．do． | － 3 | ${ }^{2} 1$ | ${ }_{-1}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | （ ${ }^{1}$ ） | （1）${ }^{16}$ | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}+48 \\ +3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +34 +3 $r$ $r$ | 「4 | 7 0 | 15 | 12 |
| Real estate and financial，total．－．．．．－．do | +59 | ${ }^{-} 45$ | ${ }^{+} 72$ | ${ }^{+} 72$ | $\bigcirc 12$ | $r 27$ | ${ }^{+} 61$ | ＋56 | ${ }^{+} 56$ | ${ }^{\sim} 47$ | ＋140 | 142 | 161 |
| New money－－．－．－－－－－－－－－．－do | －57 | $\stackrel{+}{ }{ }^{\text {r }}$ | ${ }^{\Gamma} 64$ | ${ }_{+}+2$ | r 10 | 「17 | ${ }^{+} 52$ | $\stackrel{37}{+}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 54$ | ז 44 | ${ }^{r} 138$ | 129 | 151 |
| Retirement of debt and stock－－．－．do．－－ | ${ }^{+} 1$ | ${ }^{+} 10$ | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{+} 27$ | ${ }^{r} 1$ | 8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 8$ | ${ }^{7} 10$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| State and municipal issues（Bond Buyer）： | 456，005 | 406， 484 | 637． 232 | 245， 344 | 211， 533 | 473， 750 | 309， 105 | 229， 897 | 403． 043 | 391， 872 | 「 362，629 | 433，142 | 319，529 |
|  | 172， 674 | 232， 726 | 120， 022 | 266， 630 | 232， 288 | 96，518 | 161， 739 | 24，376 | 292，085 | 294， 085 | 110，843 | r 333,219 | 140，855 |
| COMMODITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume of trading in grain futures： | 219 | 198 | 229 | 233 | 233 | 210 | 257 | 226 | 288 | 230 | 262 | 198 | 185 |
|  | 364 | 286 | 378 | 461 | 349 | 250 | 229 | 265 | 291 | 254 | 304 | 252 | 259 |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers＇Balances（N．Y．S．E．Members Carrying Margin Accounts） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand and in banks ．－．．．．．．．．．－mil．of dol．． |  |  | 365 |  |  |  |  |  | 343 |  |  |  |  |
| Customers＇debit balances（net）．．．－．－．－．．．－－－do．．－－ | 1，315 | 1，312 | 1，327 | 1，387 | 1，338 | 1，333 | 1，316 | 1，347 | 1，362 | 1，345 | 1，350 | 1，513 | 1，594 |
| Customers＇free credit balances．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．d．${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 756 | 725 | 708 | 692 | 675 | 692 | 692 | 706 | 724 | 732 | 730 | 744 | 738 |
|  | 818 | 847 | 912 | 1，126 | 926 | 891 | 860 | 878 | 920 | 907 | 871 | 966 | 1，068 |
| Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| totals $\qquad$ dollars． | 98.87 | 98.82 | 98.61 | 98.43 | 98． 14 | 97.46 | 98.05 | 98． 19 | 97.81 | 97.66 | 97.15 | 96.57 | 95.46 |
|  | 99．36 | 99.31 | 99.10 | 98.88 | 98.57 | 97.87 | 98.50 | 98.62 | 98.25 | 98.09 | 97.56 | 96． 99 | 95.84 |
|  | 73.75 | 73． 70 | 73．69 | 75． 52 | 76． 12 | 76.11 | 75． 32 | 75． 97 | 75.84 | 75． 50 | 75.81 | 74.95 | 75． 27 |
| Standard and Poor＇s Corporation： Industrial，utility，and railroad（A1＋issues）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial，utility，and railroad（A1＋issues）： Composite（ 17 bonds）．．．．dol．per $\$ 100$ bond．． | 116.2 | 116.3 | 116.1 | 116.0 | 115.8 | 115.7 | 114.7 | 115.2 | 115.3 | 114.5 | 114.0 | 113.4 | 111.7 |
| Domestic municipal（15 bonds）．．．．．．．．．－do．．－－ | 132.7 | 131.9 | 130.9 | 130.4 | 128.6 | 126.6 | 125.0 | 125．4 | 125.3 | 124.0 | 122.8 | 121.6 | 121.5 |
| U．S．Treasury bonds，taxable．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－－ | ${ }^{2} 97.95$ | 98.91 | 98.32 | 98.40 | 97.09 | 96.86 | 96.44 | 96.96 | 96.32 | 95.68 | 95.28 | 94.31 | 93.25 |
| Sales： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total，excluding U．S．Government bonds： All registered exchanges： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value．－．－．－．－．－．－．．．．thous．of dol．－ | 59，014 | 61， 104 | 52，964 | 51， 585 | ${ }^{\text {r 1 0 }}$ 100， 325 | 56， 237 | 76，955 | 73， 183 | 94， 402 | 75， 146 | 70，039 | 76， 726 | 71，709 |
| Face ralue．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－．．．．．．．．．－－do－－－－ | 71， 124 | 72，093 | 62，057 | 58， 329 | 101， 867 | 61，325 | 85， 250 | 83，953 | 105，865 | 85， 722 | 76， 831 | 90,067 | 88， 128 |
| New York Stock Exchange：${ }_{\text {Market value }}$ do | 57，456 | 59，632 | －51，425 | 50，210 | 98，416 | 54，113 | 74.892 | 71，599 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Face value | 67， 299 | 69，663 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 59,961$ | 56， 686 | 90， 742 | 58，855 | 82，455 | 81，988 | 102， 843 | 82， 187 | 74， 823 | 85， 245 | 83， 115 |
| New York Stock Exchange，exclusive of stopped sales，face value，total§ thous，of dol | 61，624 | 59，323 | 62， 055 | 62， 242 | 59， 136 | 61， 127 | 69，082 | 78，042 | 86，042 | 80，397 | 60， 288 | 74，757 | 76，976 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 59， 0 | 12 | ${ }^{69}$ | ${ }^{7}, 04$ | ${ }^{86,045}$ | 80，30 | 00， | 74， 1 | － 0 |
| Other than U．S．Government，totals．．．－do．．．－ | 61， 624 | 59， 323 | 62， 055 | 62， 242 | 59， 136 | ${ }_{61,127}$ | 69， 057 | 78，016 | 85，997 | 80， 397 | 60， 288 | 74，756 | 76， 976 |
|  | 55， 621 | 53， 321 | 55，580 | 55， 573 | 52， 793 | 53， 624 | 61， 194 | 71，608 | 79， 101 | 73， 417 | 52，940 | 65， 013 | 64，778 |
| Foreign＿－．．．．．．．－．－．－．－．－－do．－－－ | 5，918 | 5，933 | 6， 410 | 6，544 | 6， 269 | 7，395 | 7，777 | 6，341 | 6，819 | 6，912 | 7，324 | 9， 650 | 12，002 |
|  | 97，355 | 97， 311 | 95，964 | 100， 273 | 100， 537 | 99， 712 | 100， 349 | 100， 551 | 100． 256 | 100， 116 | 100， 117 | 99，535 | 98， 562 |
|  | 95， 625 | 95， 583 | 94， 238 | 98，401 | 98． 656 | 97， 838 | 198，494 | 98， 621 | 98， 276 | 98， 200 | 98，211 | 97，e38 | 96， 662 |
|  | 1，347 | 1，345 | 1，343 | 1，439 | 1，448 | 1，447 | 1，430 | 1，440 | 1， 492 | 1， 428 | 1，432 | 1，425 | 1， 429 |
| Face value，total，all issues \＄．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－－${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 98，466 | 98， 474 | 97， 315 | 101，871 | 102， 444 | 102，315 | 102，341 | 102， 405 | 102， 502 | 102， 510 | 103， 055 | 103， 066 | 103，251 |
|  | 96， 239 | 96， 249 | 95， 092 | 99， 516 | 100， 091 | 99， 963 | 99， 993 | 99， 999 | 100， 025 | 100， 109 | 100， 666 | 100，665 | 100， 853 |
|  | 1，827 | 1，825 | 1，823 | 1，905 | 1，902 | 1，902 | 1，898 | 1，896 | 1，967 | 1，891 | 1，890 | 1，901 | 1，899 |
| Yields：${ }_{\text {Domestic corporate（Moody＇s）．．．．．．．．．percent．．}}$ | 3.16 | 3.16 | 3.17 | 3.17 | 3.18 | 3.19 | 3.22 | 3.20 | 3.19 | 3.22 | 3.26 | 3.31 | 3.40 |
| By ratings： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2． 93 | 2． 93 | 2． 94 | 2． 95 | 2.94 | 2.95 | 3.01 | 2.98 | 2.97 | 3.02 | 3.07 | 3.12 | 3.23 |
|  | 3.01 | 3． 00 | 3.03 | 3.04 | 3.06 | 3.07 | 3.08 | 3.06 | 3.05 | 3.09 | 3.14 | 3.18 | 3． 29 |
|  | 3． 20 | 3． 20 | 3． 20 | 3.19 | 3． 21 | 3.22 | 3． 24 | 3.24 | 3.22 | 3.25 | 3.30 | 3． 36 | 3． 44 |
|  | 3.50 | 3.49 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.51 | 3.52 | 3.54 | 3.53 | 3.51 | 3.51 | 3.53 | 3． 57 | 3.65 |
| By groups： | 2.97 | 2.97 | 2.98 | 2.99 | 300 | 3.02 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 3.04 | 3.07 | 3.11 | 3.16 | $3 \cdot 7$ |
|  | 3.19 | 3.19 | 3． 20 | 3． 20 | 3． 20 | 3.20 | 3． 22 | 3． 19 | 3． 19 | 3． 23 | 3． 29 | 3.33 | 3． 44 |
|  | 3.32 | 3.31 | 3.32 | 3.33 | 3.34 | 3.36 | 3.39 | 3.37 | 3.34 | 3． 36 | 3.39 | 3． 43 | 3． 51 |
| Domestic municipal： <br> Bond Buyer（ 20 bonds） $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | 2.03 | 2.10 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.28 | 2.34 | 2.38 | 2.37 | 2.38 | 2.46 | 2.63 | 2.65 | 2.68 |
| Standard and Poor＇s Corp．（15 bonds）．－．do．．－－ | 2.01 | 2.05 | 2.10 | 2.12 | 2.22 | 2.33 | 2． 42 | 2.40 | 2.40 2.40 | 2.47 | 2.54 | 2.61 | 2.63 |
| U．S．Treasury bonds，taxable．－．．．－．－．－－－do－－－－－ | 22．64 | 2.57 | 2.61 | 2.61 | 2.70 | 2.71 | 2． 74 | 2.71 | 2.75 | 2． 80 | 2.83 | 2.89 | 2.97 |

[^17]sales and value figures include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately；these bonds are included also in computing average price of all listed bonds．

| Uniess otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | Febra- <br> ary | March | April |

## FINANCE—Continued

| SECURITY MARKETS-Continued Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash dividend payments publicly reported: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total dividend payments ...----.-.-.mil. of dol.- | 540.0 | 234.7 | 1,178. 1 | 546.7 | 231.5 | 1,166.5 | 540.5 | 253.0 | 1,736. 1 | 548.1 | 181.3 | 1,251. 1 | 561. 2 |
|  | 95.3 | 45.2 | 80.9 | 128.6 | 51.0 | 78.2 | 105.2 | 64.7 | 195.2 | 125. 6 | 44.9 | 81. 4 | 103. 5 |
|  | 196.5 | 116.7 | 761.4 | 199.2 | 105.5 | 763.5 | 203.5 | 115.2 | 1,045.5 | 170.5 | 65.0 | 821.9 | 190.1 |
|  | 7.9 | 3.7 | 89.7 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 87.9 | 8.0 | 2.1 | 141.9 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 86.9 | 7.3 |
| Public utilities. <br> Communications do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.0 | 2. 9 | 46.9 | 105 108 |
|  | 60.1 | ${ }_{50.8} .8$ | 43.0 76.5 | 89.8 58.7 | .8 49.7 | 46.9 76.8 | 95.0 60.9 | 1.0 52.2 | 49.7 92.6 | 95.7 64.3 | .9 42.0 | 46.9 89.0 | 105.0 63.8 |
|  | 24.1 | 3.3 | 56.0 | 12.2 | 6.4 | 42.4 | 14.6 | 2.9 | 88.4 | 18.2 | 6.9 | 57.7 | 30.6 |
|  | 53.9 | 10.5 | 45.7 | 38.6 | 10.3 | 47.2 | 40.3 | 8.1 | 79.2 | 57.0 | 15.5 | 40.3 | 50.1 |
|  | 12.0 | 4.4 | 24.9 | 12.9 | 4.5 | 23.6 | 13.0 | 6.8 | 43.6 | 11.8 | 3.2 | 27.0 | 10.8 |
| Dividend rates, prices, vields, and earnings, 200 common stocks (Moody's): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) dollars. - | 3.94 | 3.95 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.95 | 3.95 | 3.93 | 3.93 | 3.95 | 3. 95 | 3.97 | 3.98 |
| Indtistrial (125 stocks) ------------------ do. | 4.21 | 4.22 | 4. 22 | 4.22 | 4.22 | 4. 20 | 4.18 | 4.17 | 4. 16 | 4.16 | 4. 16 | 4. 16 | 4.17 |
| Public utility (24 stocks) -.....------------- do | 1.91 | 1. 91 | 1. 91 | 1.91 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1. 93 | 1. 94 | 1.95 | 1. 96 |
|  | 2. 65 | 2.67 | 2. 69 | 2. 69 | 2.71 | 2.81 | 2.85 | 2.87 | 2. 87 | 2. 88 | 2. 91 | 3.01 | 3.01 |
|  | 2. 60 | 2. 63 | 2. 64 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2. 68 | 2. 68 | 2. 66 | 2.75 | 2. 84 | 2. 86 | 2.89 | 2.89 |
|  | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.88 | 2.88 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.88 | 2.98 | 2.98 | 2.99 | 3. 01 | 3.07 | 3.09 |
| Price per share, end of month (200 stocks) - do. | 68.29 | 69.96 | 72.61 | 73.47 | 72. 57 | 71.09 | 71.02 | 74. 42 | 76.66 | 76.69 | 75. 60 | 74. 13 | 72.35 |
| Industrial (125 stocks) ---.------------- do. | 71.73 | 73. 59 | 77.01 | 78.01 | 76.52 | 74. 58 | 74.35 | 78.20 | 80.89 | 80.37 | 79.15 | 77. 64 | 75.56 |
| Public utility ( 24 stocks) ---------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do | 33.97 | 34. 57 | 34.65 | 35.09 | 36.15 | 36. 34 | 36.25 | 37.36 | 37.85 | 38.40 | 38.21 | 37.81 | 36.96 |
| Railroad (25 stocks) .--------------------- do | 43.80 | 45.49 | 47.68 | 47.97 | 47.70 | 46. 57 | 46.43 | 49.74 | 51. 66 | 52. 19 | 51.17 | 49.56 | 48.48 |
|  | 5.77 | 5. 65 | 5.45 | 5.39 | 5.46 | 5. 56 | 5.56 | 5.28 | 5.13 | 5.15 | 5. 22 | 5.36 | 5. 50 |
|  | 5.87 | 5. 73 | 5. 48 | 5. 41 | 5. 51 | 5. 63 | 5. 62 | 5. 33 | 5. 14 | 5.18 | 5. 26 | 5.36 | 5. 52 |
|  | 5.62 | 5.53 | 5.51 | 5.44 | 5.31 | 5. 28 | 5. 30 | 5.14 | 5. 07 | 5.03 | 5.08 | 5. 16 | 5.30 |
| Railroad (25 stocks) -----.--------------- do.--- | 6.05 | 5.87 | 5.64 | 5.61 | 5.68 | 6.03 | 6.14 | 5. 77 | 5. 56 | 5. 52 | 5. 69 | 6.07 | 6.21 |
| Bank (15 stoeks) -------------------- do. | 4. 58 | 4.57 | 4. 56 | 4. 52 | 4.39 | 4.23 | 4.29 | 4.19 | 4. 18 | 4.29 | 4.32 | 4. 44 | 4. 60 |
|  | 3.41 | 3.30 | 3.18 | 3.21 | 3.15 | 3.18 | 3.15 | 3.10 | 2.99 | 3.07 | 3.17 | 3.29 | 3. 41 |
| Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: Industrial (125 stocks) |  |  | 6.61 |  |  | 6.76 |  |  | 8.54 |  |  | 7.35 |  |
| Public utility (24 stocks)------------------- do- |  |  | 2. 49 |  |  | 2. 61 |  |  | 2. 62 |  |  | 2.70 |  |
| Rnilroad (25 stocks) .-.....------.-.-.-.-.-. do. |  |  | 5.77 |  |  | 7.86 |  |  | 11.71 |  |  | 6.73 |  |
| Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.) ..-.-.-.-.-. percent. | 4.07 | 4.04 | 4.04 | 4.09 | 4.12 | 4. 12 | 4.16 | 4.12 | 4. 11 | 4.16 | 4.21 | 4.23 | 4. 33 |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dow-Jones \& Co., Inc. (65 stocks) _dol. per share. - | 100. 24 | 100.87 | 104. 26 | 106.25 | 107.10 | 105. 29 | 103. 92 | 107. 25 | 111.67 | 112.25 | 111. 21 | 112. 41 | 107. 52 |
|  | 262.55 | 261.61 | 268.39 | 276.04 | 276.70 | 272.40 | 267.77 | 276.37 | 285.95 | 288.44 | 283.94 | 286.79 | 275.28 |
| Public utility (15 stocks) --------------- do. | 49.13 | 49.29 | 49.81 | 49.86 | 50.75 | 50.30 | 49.59 | 51.04 | 52.06 | 52. 20 | 52.57 | 53. 19 | 51. 59 |
| Railroad (20 stocks) .-.-. .-.----------- do. | 92.19 | 94.61 | 100.30 | 101.85 | 102.95 | 100.43 | 99.83 | 103.19 | 109.85 | 109.99 | 109.03 | 110.24 | 104.05 |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, public utility, and railroad:\% ${ }_{\text {Combe }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index (480 stocks) $-1935-39=100 \ldots . . . ~$ | 183.7 199.4 | 183.7 199.2 |  | 192.1 | 191.1 207.8 | 188.2 | 183.4 198.4 | 189.8 | 197.0 | 197.6 | 195.9 | 198.0 | 190.0 |
|  | 199.4 | 199.2 | 203.9 186.9 | 209.7 192.7 | 207.8 191.4 | 204.2 187.6 | 198.4 182.6 | 205.5 190.2 | 213. 7 | 214.3 200.4 | 212.0 197.4 | 214.5 199.8 | 205.5 191.8 |
| Consumers' goods (195 stocks) | 166. 3 | 166. 1 | 168.8 | 173.5 | 174.8 | 172.8 | 169.5 | 175.7 | 183.2 | 184.7 | 183.4 | 18.5 .3 | 191.8 |
| Public utility (40 stocks) .---------- do | 116.7 | 117.1 | 116. 2 | 116.9 | 118.6 | 118.5 | 117.4 | 120.9 | 123.3 | 124.0 | 124.4 | 124.8 | 121.5 |
| Railroad (20 stocks) .---------------- do.-.- | 164.6 | 166.9 | 173.7 | 175.2 | 175.3 | 171.1 | 166.9 | 172.4 | 184. 6 | 185.2 | 181.4 | 184.5 | 173.3 |
| Banks, N. Y. O. (16 stocks) --..------- do...- | 110.9 | 111. 1 | 111.6 | 112.8 | 114. 7 | 117.6 | 120.1 | 121.5 | 125. 1 | 128.3 | 128. 2 | 128. 1 | 122.3 |
| Fire and marine insurance (17 stocks) .-. do.... | 198.4 | 203.7 | 211.7 | 215.4 | 215.4 | 214.5 | 215.2 | 223.1 | 230.5 | 231.0 | 223.8 | 223.9 | 216.0 |
| Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total on all registered exchanges: Market value..........-.-......il. of dol. | 1,647 | 1,262 | 1,285 |  |  | 1,198 | 1,316 | 1,331 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shares sold | 66,676 | 59, 431 | 56,845 | 61, 433 | 41,576 | 48,989 | 62,389 | 56,903 | 78.990 | 74,299 | 53, 534 | 75,473 | 1,783 53,729 |
| On New York Stock Exchange: |  |  |  |  |  | 18,089 | 6, 38 | 56,003 | 7.0 | 7, 2 | 53, 534 | 75,473 | S3, 29 |
| Market value . --...-------...... mil. of dol. - | 1,373 | 1,077 | r 1, 100 | 1,122 | 978 | 1,012 | 1,121 | 1,145 | 1,647 | 1.417 | 1. 173 | 1.616 | 1,541 |
| Shares sold ..-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. thousands | 41,601 | 43,060 | - 42,319 | 45,916 | 29,433 | 35, 165 | 47,653 | 43, 340 | 57,885 | 55. 897 | 38, 540 | 51, 812 | 64, 111 |
| Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times) - ....-........... thousands | 28,963 | 23,586 | 25,516 | 24,115 | 20,905 | 24.135 | 25, 981 | 30,239 | 40. 516 | 34,087 | 30,209 | 42,472 | 34.370 |
| Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value, all listed shares - --.-. mil. of dol | $107,848$ | 110, 690 | 114, 489 | 115, 825 | 114, 506 | 112, 633 | 112, 152 | 117,363 | 120,536 | 120,483 | 119,749 | 118.223 | 114.862 |
| Number of shares listed.-...------....... millions.- | 2,661 | 2,691 | 2, 706 | 2,728 | 2,736 | 2, 769 | 2, 773 | 2,777 | 2,788 | 2. 802 | 2,814 | 2,819 | 2.840 |

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

${ }^{r}$ Revised. $\quad$ preliminary.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for dividend payments for January 1951-January 1952 are shown on p. 6 of the April 1953 Surver; those for balance of payments prior to June 1952 , on p. 4 of this issue.
§Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of series.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE <br> Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{550}^{265}$ | ${ }_{598}^{288}$ | 231 | ${ }_{416}^{202}$ | 217 | 243 | ${ }_{294}^{243}$ | 239 | 280 | 253 | 239 | 274 |  |
|  | 550 | ${ }_{208}^{598}$ | 474 205 | 416 206 | ${ }_{203}^{441}$ | 488 | 293 | 483 | 566 | 519 205 | 486 204 | 562 |  |
|  | 208 | 208 | 205 | 206 | 203 | 205 | 203 | 202 | 203 | 205 | 204 | 205 |  |
|  | 154 | 142 | 145 | 144 | 140 | 151 | 169 | 138 | 180 | 162 | 149 | 174 |  |
|  | 456 296 | ${ }_{290}^{411}$ | 418 289 | 409 284 | 398 283 | 430 284 | 471 279 | 388 280 | 498 277 | ${ }_{276}^{445}$ | ${ }_{278}$ | 484 |  |
| Agricultural produets, quantity: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27 |  |
| Exports, U. S. merchandise, total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 95 | 104 | 81 | 56 | 65 | 77 | 93 | 88 | 110 | 96 | 78 | 90 |  |
|  | 120 | 129 | 110 | 75 | 73 | 62 | 70 | 70 | 92 | 96 | 95 | 10.5 |  |
| Total, excluding cotton: <br> Unadjusted. | 139 | 159 | 121 | 102 | 112 | 117 | 142 | 125 | 151 | 146 | 117 | 141 |  |
|  | 169 | 181 | 148 | 130 | 112 | 93 | 113 | 109 | 138 | 153 | 145 | 167 |  |
| Imports for consumption: |  |  | 107 | 101 | 108 | 111 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 112 | 106 | 116 | 113 | 117 | 116 | 119 | 90 92 | 126 | 116 | $\stackrel{101}{99}$ | 108 |  |
| Shipping Weight |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water-borne trade: Exports, incl reexports $\oplus$....thous of long tons._ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, incl. reexports $\oplus$-.-.thous. of long tons General imports. $\qquad$ | ${ }_{7,673}^{8,211}$ | $\stackrel{8,061}{9,463}$ | 8,109 | 6,970 7,688 | 7,769 7,580 | 8,421 | 7,028 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,393 \\ & 7,847 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,720 \\ & 9,629 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,109 \\ & 8,809 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, including reexports, total 4 -.--mil. of dol.. | 1,352 | 1,473 | 1,167 | 1,027 | 1,086 | 1,225 | 1,213 | 1,186 | 1,390 | 1,276 | 1,196 | ${ }^{-1.379}$ | 1,384 |
| By geographic regions: <br> A frica thous. of dol | 58,616 | 50,783 | 44,226 | 34,649 | 39,291 | 44, 841 | 43,837 | 37,328 | 39,067 | 44,401 | 35, 516 | 49, 032 |  |
|  | 220, 942 | 227, 741 | 185, 369 | 147, 256 | 150, 509 | 147,461 | 171, 204 | 159, 489 | 204, 719 | 177, 336 | 164, 827 | 185. 247 |  |
|  | 273, 529 | 314, 680 | 250, 924 | 175, 570 | 202, 129 | 223,613 | 245, 180 | 246, 105 | 307, 509 | 266, 534 | 212, 663 | 253, 179 |  |
| Northern North Americ | 242,231 | 264,986 | 249, 260 | 210, 826 | 220, 327 | 245,657 | 256, 042 | 244, 723 | 227, 773 | 228, 543 | 230, 915 | 266, 730 |  |
| Southern North America-..............-- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 147, 368 | 157, 528 | 137, 834 | 139,068 | 127,060 | 123, 826 | 144, 150 | 132, 057 | 144, 151 | 131, 177 | 121, ¢60 | 132, 373 |  |
| South America-1.-.....................-do | 176, 351 | 174,722 | 139,113 | 131,629 | 136,460 | 133,467 | 133, 760 | 127, 770 | 136, 712 | 113, 932 | 116, 192 | 118. 107 |  |
| Total exports by leading countries: Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,320 | 5,015 | 4,484 | 3,564 | 5,563 | 6,742 | 12,313 | 4, 556 | 2,563 | 6,733 | 3,316 | 4,739 |  |
| Union of South Africa....-.....-........-do | 20, 825 | 19,531 | 17,738 | 13,175 | 14, 291 | 15, 085 | 14, 703 | 13, 506 | 16,871 | 19,463 | 17, 221 | 24, 412 |  |
| Asia and Oceania: <br> Australia, including New Guinea. ........ do | 17,362 | 14,430 | 11,609 | 10, 141 | 7,883 | 12,222 | 16,255 | 9,970 |  |  | 9,871 | 9,730 |  |
| Pritish Malaya ............................-do. | 3,215 | 3,240 | 1,714 | 3,129 | 2,171 | 2,900 | 2,862 | 2,436 | 2,852 | 2,274 | 2,636 | 2,505 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2, | 2, 0 | , 0 | 2, 0 |  |
|  | 47,463 64,019 | 37,951 78,199 | 29,040 | 18, 130 | 14, 646 | 13,914 | 13,650 | 14,079 | 29,825 | 17,910 | 26,761 | 28,332 |  |
| Japan-- | 64,019 9,971 | 78,199 10,046 | 55,992 9,280 | 34.138 12,756 | 42,514 <br> 10 <br> 1060 | 40, 219 | 54,697 | 51, 195 | 52, 849 | 50, 383 | 40, 758 | 50, 558 |  |
| Republic of the Philippines | 21,313 | 21, 723 | 25,780 | 23, 020 | 22, 330 | 21,383 | 21,517 | 23, 988 | 11.812 27,960 | 10,477 30,814 | 24, 829 | -7,432 |  |
| Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34, 445 | 36,596 | 27,974 | 17,052 | 19,474 | 21,876 | 26, 941 | 26, 555 | 40,723 | 30,604 | 26, 455 | 34, 598 |  |
| Germany | 22, 132 | 31, 159 | 27,903 | 20, 156 | 36, 644 | 33, 714 | 47,184 | 33, 556 | 40,545 | 33, 892 | 28, 495 | 26, 426 |  |
| Italy <br> Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | 37, 398 | (19, 469 | 49,524 3 | $\underset{(1)}{19,318}$ | $\underset{\text { (1) }}{17} \mathbf{9 0 0}$ | 18,654 | 23,781 | 23, 480 | 40, 355 | 36, 574 | 17, 124 | 24,446 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.................................... | 57,743 | 54, 701 | 41,793 | 32, 800 | 33.914 | 50, 9.50 | 52,758 | 45, 330 | 1 62,098 | [1) ${ }^{(1)} 78$ | 47, ${ }^{1}$ | 61, 702 |  |
| North and South America: Canada |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 242, 223 | 264, 923 | 249,010 | 210, 764 | 220, 256 | 245, 647 | 256, 027 | 244, 723 | 227, 771 | 228, 533 | 230, 913 | 266, 728 |  |
| Latin-A merican Republics, total......... do Argentina | 306,388 | 314, 672 | 259,478 | 253,782 | 248,853 | 242.785 | 261, 216 | 244.019 | 264, 814 | 230, 130 | 221.524 | 235, 187 |  |
| Argentina-.............................- do | ${ }_{6}^{13,211}$ | ${ }^{13.398}$ | 9,156 | 7,730 | 16,561 | 13.761 | 11, 241 | 10, 023 | 8, 198 | 6,349 | 5, 413 | 6, 265 |  |
|  | 65,885 11,083 | 57,886 12,212 | 42,386 8.287 | 40,082 | 35, 831 | 29,758 | 28,926 | 25, 010 | 30,439 | 23,783 | 23.485 | 22.473 |  |
| Colombia | 18,352 | 21, 223 | 17,904 | 18,172 | 20, 582 | 17,637 | 19,004 | 20,462 | 19,441 | 19,138 | 20, 121 | 19825 |  |
|  | 44, 014 | ${ }^{43,816}$ | 40,970 | 44, 987 | 36, 946 | 39, 606 | 45, 828 | 41, 127 | 40, 428 | 39, 304 | 35, 961 | 38, 904 |  |
| Mexico | 58,973 | 66, 164 | 56, 934 | 52,466 | 49, 407 | 46, 275 | 52,510 | 51, 213 | 54,057 | 51, 858 | 46, 807 | 54.127 |  |
|  | 45,099 1,342 | 44,537 | 42,148 | 38,451 | 35, 387 | 41. 786 | 43,536 | 41,579 | 43, 165 | 39, 621 | 41, 075 | 41,051 |  |
| Exports of T. S. merchandise, totalf...-mil. of dol.- | 1,342 | 1,458 | 1,155 | 1,014 | 1,074 | 1,215 | 1,205 | 1,176 | 1,380 | 1,265 | r 1, 184 | 1,369 |  |
| By economic rlasses: | 157, 666 | 157,360 | 142,954 | 87,067 | 114, 752 | 146,917 | 154,670 | 168, 049 | 180, 358 | 134,465 | 110, 576 | 118, 259 |  |
|  | 138, 352 | 151, 310 | 103,228 | 73,093 | 79,811 | 80, 212 | 97,038 | 89,325 | 116, 309 | 109.465 | 86, 681 | 106, 207 |  |
| Mannfactured foodstuffs and beverages - do | 56,433 1617 | 68,541 154,54 | 58,695 129 | 59,3066 | 49,214 | 50, 460 | 61,606 | 58, 850 | 65, 196 | f3. 590 | 50, 871 | 56, 587 |  |
|  | 161,775 | 154, 154 | 129, 702 | ${ }_{108} 165$ | 116,407 | 124,355 | 133, 436 | 123, 189 | 135, 152 | 106, 691 | 108. 222 | 116,973 |  |
|  | 827, 55 ! | 926,419 | 720, 123 | 686, 344 | 714,060 | 813, 052 | 788, 113 | 736, 990 | 883, 369 | 850, 688 | 827, 542 | 971, 317 |  |
| Agricultural products, total - ------.....- do.- | 296,785 | 316,630 | 244, 259 | 170, 107 | 186, 682 | 220,983 | 264,622 | 271, 226 | 323, 083 | 268, 700 | 216, 309 | 250, 491 |  |
|  | 73,839 18,261 | 67,947 22,237 | 55,740 34.818 | 10, 287 | 21, 048 | 50, 569 | 61, 290 | ${ }_{6}^{67,142}$ | 90, 505 | 54, 468 | 47, 294 | 45,064 |  |
| Fruits, vegetahles, and preparations ....- ${ }_{\text {Grains }}$ | 145, ${ }^{18,261}$ | - ${ }^{22,25,234}$ | 24, ${ }^{24088}$ | ${ }_{8}^{20.5063}$ | 19, 040 | 16,818 | - 21,026 | 21,924 | 22, 44 | 19, 149 | 17.838 | -20. 191 |  |
|  | 16,303 | 14,658 | 12, 444 | 13,414 | 14, 330 | 10,706 | 13,345 | 13,022 | 132,589 13,419 | 127,983 13,272 | 13, 60.4 | 14, 14.242 |  |
|  | 14,644 | 21, 879 | 20,087 | 21,070 | 28, 160 | 35, 629 | 30,816 | 31,980 | 29, 264 | 24,919 | 19,003 | 33, 113 |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total.-.----- do.... | 1,044,994 | 1,141,155 | 910,444 | 843,868 | 887,563 | 994, 013 | 940, 240 | 905, 177 | 1,057,322 | 996.200 | 967,403 | 1, 118, 851 |  |
| Automohiles, parts, and arcessories $\mathrm{c}^{\circ}$ - do...- | $\begin{array}{r}139,972 \\ 69 \\ 698 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | 151,362 | - $\begin{array}{r}124,732 \\ 66,324 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 101,772 6,640 3,640 | 94,098 | 115, 751 | 97, 815 | 93, 992 | 114, 991 | 124.610 | 124, 383 | 151,579 |  |
| Chemicals and related products $8 \sigma^{\circ} \ldots .$. do..... | 69,588 <br> 43,128 <br> 8 | 71,141 <br> 48,512 | 66,324 <br> 48,343 | 66,640 38,471 | 63, 544 44,549 | 62,402 <br> 41,334 | 63,237 35 3 | 59,151 35,154 | 61.287 26,009 | - 57.3838 | 56, 278 | 66,609 17.651 |  |
| Iron and steel-mill products.--------.-.-.-do. | 71,774 | 74,940 | 50,776 | 29,866 | 41,410 | 55,805 | 66, 321 | 59, 779 | 67, 719 | 45,804 | 43,070 | 46. 799 |  |
| Machinery, total§cr-....................do. | 246, 681 | 274, 329 | 239,459 | 222,956 | 217, 861 | 207, 643 | 224,431 | 204, 437 | 237,332 | 238,348 | 223, 914 | 269, 816 |  |
| Agricultural.-.-------------...- do. | 13, 927 | 14, 543 | 15,728 | 13,394 | 13,102 | 8,003 | 8,201 | 7, 389 | 9,442 | 9,191 | 10,345 | 12.973 |  |
| Tractors, parts, and accessories§....-. do | 34, 882 | 37, 882 | ${ }^{30,781}$ | 22, 931 | 17,044 | 16, 689 | 20,451 | 17, 481 | 23, 442 | 26,659 | 27, 561 | 32,396 |  |
|  | 54, 424 | 61, 971 | 56, 440 | \%5, 808 | 59, 891 | 56, 408 | 57, 253 | 55, 373 | 70,475 | 67, 966 | ${ }^{62}$, 148 | 72, 239 |  |
|  | 21,386 | 23,302 | 20,605 | 20, 115 | 20,397 | 21,748 | 24,906 | 21,126 | 24, 248 | 28, 274 | 22, 262 | 129,560 |  |
|  | 112, 138 | 126,550 | 107,088 | 102, 110 | 99, 949 | 95, 578 | 103, 664 | 93,412 | 100,384 | 97, 985 | 92, 975 | 112, 397 |  |
| Petroleum and products .-.-.....-..-- do---- | 74, 324 | 63, 018 | 70,321 | 71,352 | 64, 260 | 60,483 | 59, 131 | 63, 073 | 73,925 | 54, 787 | 54, 489 | 62, 407 |  |
| Textiles and manufactures. .------..---do.-.- | 57,330 | 53,939 | 48, 057 | 42,697 | 50, 822 | 50,622 | 58,780 | 55, 496 | 55,811 | 5 52,941 | 50, 462 | 58, 572 |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Septem- }}{\substack{\text { ber }}}$ | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April |

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
FOREIGN TRADE-Continued \\
Value-Continued
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Qeneral imports, total .-.------------thous. of dol.- \& 932, 249 \& 834, 495 \& 860, 844 \& 839, 084 \& 817, 016 \& 877, 288 \& 918, 279 \& 803, 849 \& 1,051,064 \& 927, 221 \& 856, 190 \& 1,004,200 \& 1,028,000 \\
\hline By geographic regions: \& 55, 851 \& 43,379 \& 53,604 \& 47, 189 \& 35, 252 \& 30, 281 \& 35,015 \& 35, 596 \& 56,763 \& 54,010 \& 5,121 \& \& \\
\hline Asia and Ocean \& 202,967 \& 168, 985 \& 179, 510 \& 158, 033 \& 160, 494 \& 150, 032 \& 165, 566 \& 124, 157 \& 185, 176 \& 170, 556 \& 140,455 \& 154,988 \& \\
\hline Europe \(\triangle\). \& 174,753 \& 149, 267 \& 162,012 \& 157, 379 \& 148, 151 \& 170,630 \& 190, 603 \& 175, 506 \& 199,816 \& 185, 553 \& 172, 260 \& 214, 588 \& \\
\hline Northern North Ame \& 190,051 \& 195, 518 \& 211, 100 \& 191, 537 \& 183, 483 \& 206, 672 \& 219, 112 \& 201, 716 \& 229, 070 \& 183, 895 \& 185, 017 \& 214, 918 \& \\
\hline Southern North Ame \& 135, 949 \& 129,057 \& 107.618 \& 99.869 \& 90,059
-199 \& 85, 695 \& 86, 031 \& 83, 799 \& 134, 790 \& 136, 805 \& 121, 717 \& 150, 506 \& \\
\hline South America--........-...----------.- do \& 172, 678 \& 148, 288 \& 146, 999 \& 185, 077 \& 199, 577 \& 233, 978 \& 221, 746 \& 183, 074 \& 245, 449 \& 196,403 \& 191, 620 \& 220, 802 \& \\
\hline By leading countries: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \(\stackrel{2,973}{8,994}\) \& 2,367 \& 766
8 \& 7,548 \& 2,460 \& \(\begin{array}{r}423 \\ 8.287 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{6}^{323}\) \& 1,851 \& 7,739 \& 6,840 \& 2,334 \& 2,328 \& \\
\hline Union of South Africa..........-.-.-...-do...- \& 8,994 \& 7,817 \& 8, 121 \& 8,275 \& 7,777 \& 8,287 \& 6,858 \& 7,414 \& 6, 979 \& 9,633 \& 9,734 \& 9,115 \& \\
\hline Australia, including New Guinea......do \& 21,916 \& 15,876 \& 10,459 \& 10,814 \& 8,771 \& 9,302 \& 8,137 \& 6,685 \& 24,633 \& 15,888 \& 14,347 \& 6,965 \& \\
\hline British Malaya...-.....-..............- do \& 42, 200 \& \(\begin{array}{r}27,588 \\ \mathbf{2} \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 32,867 \& 21, 013 \& 23,100 \& 21, 639 \& 19,941 \& 20,328 \& 30, 928 \& 24, 550 \& 16,959 \& 19,848 \& \\
\hline China \(\odot^{\text {a }}\) - Pakistan \& - 37,6929 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ \text { 25, } 336 \\ \hline 186\end{array}\) \& 1,663
21,187 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,424 \\ 25 \\ \hline 1296\end{array}\) \& 1,099
26,374 \& 24, 231 \& 1,341
24,912 \& - 518 \& 27, 256

243 \& 678
27.198 \& 19,037 \& 23, ${ }^{571}$ \& <br>
\hline Japan.- \& 14,948 \& 16, 064 \& 16, 984 \& 19,001 \& 17, 985 \& 23,629 \& 24, 631 \& 20, 924 \& 24,666 \& 23,045 \& 15,439 \& 22.034 \& <br>
\hline Indones \& 28,098 \& 23,658 \& 29,087 \& 19, 227 \& 24, 676 \& 18, 914 \& 22,755 \& 13, 682 \& 21, 299 \& 19,485 \& 18,854 \& 18. 547 \& <br>
\hline Republic of the Philippines \& 16,624 \& 22,348 \& 26,801 \& 26,019 \& 23,484 \& 19,024 \& 18,873 \& 13,828 \& 15,451 \& 19,429 \& 20,874 \& 19,708 \& <br>
\hline Europe: France \& 13,997 \& 11, 202 \& 13, 141 \& 12,725 \& 12, 485 \& 11,765 \& 15,493 \& 12,569 \& 14, 259 \& 14,346 \& 13,023 \& 17.379 \& <br>
\hline  \& 14,992 \& 15,937 \& 15,661 \& 16, 954 \& 16, 668 \& 19, 133 \& 23,001 \& 23, 810 \& 22,743 \& 20, 991 \& 17,675 \& 28,071 \& <br>
\hline Italy --- \& 12,371 \& 10,682 \& 12, 521 \& 12, 702 \& 12,557 \& 10,998 \& 17, 251 \& 14, 128 \& 16,591 \& 18, 8104 \& 10, 187 \& 15,381 \& <br>
\hline Union of Soviet Socialist Republics_---do United Kingdom $\qquad$ \& 2,
47,105 \& 10
43,422 \& 1,611
38,260 \& 1,535
40,374 \& 1,
35, 789 \& - $\begin{array}{r}1,617 \\ 42,975\end{array}$ \& 1,376
46,041 \& 982
38,609 \& 659
42 \& 810
37 \& 367
44,698 \& 2,005
51,361 \& <br>
\hline North and South America: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 189,940 \& 195,516 \& 210, 555 \& 190, 889 \& 183,017 \& 205, 876 \& 218,769 \& 201, 634 \& 229,038 \& 183,882 \& 184, 973 \& 214,909 \& <br>
\hline Latin-American Republics, total......-do \& 289,749 \& 257, 193 \& 238, 633 \& 269,548 \& 278, 496 \& 306, 625 \& 287, 196 \& $\begin{array}{r}250,416 \\ 15 \\ \hline 157\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}356,042 \\ 22.245 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 311, 145 \& 294, 690 \& 351,079

20 \& <br>
\hline Argenti \& 10,900
66861 \& 9,208
49
49 \& 12,473
49,431 \& 15,112

49,606 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
11,428 <br>
63,125 <br>
\hline

 \& 

16,444 <br>
88,896 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 19,574

76,739 \& | 15,737 |
| :--- |
| 57,728 | \& - 222,245 \& 22,750

57,916 \& 15,042

58,576 \& | 20,929 |
| :--- |
| 67 | \& <br>

\hline  \& 14,659 \& 15,946 \& 13, 102 \& 22, 828 \& 31, 031 \& 36, 518 \& 31, 261 \& 27,782 \& 36,922 \& 24, 671 \& 26,314 \& 28, 143 \& <br>
\hline  \& 28,071 \& 21, 697 \& 24, 246 \& 33, 526 \& 35, 735 \& 36, 324 \& 30,066 \& 28,044 \& 41,970 \& 33, 519 \& 31, 029 \& 37,494 \& <br>
\hline  \& 47, 524 \& 57, 181 \& 40, 458 \& 36,722 \& 42, 352 \& 37, 109 \& 24, 447 \& 20, 284 \& 26,418 \& 36,607 \& 32,773 \& 48,798 \& <br>
\hline Mexico \& 37,616
34,661 \& 32,838
32,930 \& 31,363

32,131 \& 25, | 25,731 |
| :--- |
| 85 | \& 26, 402 \& 25,989

34,804 \& 29,511
32,964 \& 33, 160 \& $\begin{array}{r}51,577 \\ 35 \\ \text { 3, } \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 41,625
34,575 \& 37,969
34,751 \& 44,213
39
39, 259 \& <br>
\hline Imports for consumption, \& 935, 476 \& 842, 944 \& 858, 308 \& 838, 175 \& 815,618 \& 882, 065 \& 966, 110 \& 795, 493 \& 1,021,449 \& 913,589 \& - 848, 274 \& 991, 987 \& <br>
\hline By economic classes: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& -292,479 \& 135, 842 \& 149,603 \& 149, 360 \& 204, 514 \& 177, 241 \& 268, 1604 \& 152,094 \& 246,866
29,704 \& 235.974 \& 208,5,810 \& 207,899 \& <br>
\hline Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages.--do \& 91, 061 \& 106, 028 \& 94, 664 \& 97, 221 \& 97, 640 \& 102, 314 \& 89, 410 \& 74, 815 \& 79,974 \& 85, 464 \& 76, 306 \& 106,064 \& <br>
\hline  \& 206, 663 \& 203, 244 \& 200, 828 \& 201, 314 \& 201. 947 \& 220, 850 \& 243, 723 \& 208, 081 \& 274, 209 \& 225, 958 \& 221, 835 \& ${ }^{242}$, 996 \& <br>
\hline Finished manufactures.........................-d \& 172, 561 \& 166, 293 \& 170, 288 \& 175, 433 \& 161,652 \& 175, 801 \& 202, 268 \& 178, 701 \& 100, 696 \& 175, 707 \& 165,788 \& 200, 958 \& <br>

\hline | By principal commodities: |
| :--- |
| A gricultural products, total | \& 408,324 \& 353,248 \& 344, 846 \& 329, 783 \& 337, 072 \& 360, 530 \& 371,240 \& 290, 160 \& 410,680 \& 382,326 \& 335, 265 \& 405, 850 \& <br>

\hline A Cocoa or cacao beans, incl. shells*------ do \& 17,900 \& 21, 291 \& 22, 303 \& 10,161 \& 6, 871 \& r 6,344 \& 2, 897 \& 8,653 \& 24, 650 \& 20,084 \& 15,120 \& 13, 101 \& <br>
\hline  \& 115, 585 \& 76, 128 \& 82,679 \& 95, 442 \& 99,155 \& 126,550
3,935 \& 109, 595 \& ${ }^{94,992}$ \& 149, 133 \& 123,448 \& 121, 604 \& 150. 361 \& <br>
\hline Hides and skins \& 6,223
75.927 \& 4,496
49,046 \& 6,532
52,132 \& 5,832
33,445 \& 5.298
40.999 \& 3,935
30,996 \& 4,852
32,613 \& 3,728
27.077 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,437 } \\ 41 \\ \hline 1721\end{array}$ \& 5,315
$35,46.5$ \& $\begin{array}{r}4,789 \\ 28.816 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}5,936 \\ 33,458 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& <br>
\hline Rubber, crude, including g \& 41, 832 \& 40,893 \& -43,653 \& - 43,724 \& 44, 526 \& 40,161 \& 19,528 \& 13,708 \& 17,924 \& 33, 382 \& + 31.237 \& - 44,450 \& <br>
\hline Wool and mohair, unmanufactured.....do \& 37,711 \& 31, 579 \& 23, 341 \& 27,645 \& 23, 929 \& 25,086 \& 63, 073 \& 16,719 \& 27,549 \& 38,969 \& - 29, 129 \& 30,011 \& <br>
\hline Nonagricultural products, total..--....-do \& 527, 152 \& 489,695
6,498 \& 513,463
7
7 \& 508,391
7
7 \& 478,545
5,790 \& 521,535
4,924 \& 594,870
7,035 \& $\underset{\substack{505,333 \\ 2,611}}{ }$ \& 610.770
8.585 \& 531, 263 \& 513,014 \& 586. 138 \& <br>
\hline Furs and manufactures...-........-do.-. \& 7,753 \& 6,498 \& 7,239 \& 7,196 \& 5,790 \& 4, 924 \& 7,035 \& 2, 611 \& 8,585 \& 7, 578 \& 5,538 \& 9,789 \& <br>
\hline Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, total ................thous. of dol. \& 129, 160 \& 116, 120 \& 122,031 \& 126, 982 \& 109, 596 \& 114, 460 \& 122, 912 \& 103, 248 \& 143, 311 \& 115. 429 \& 119,714 \& 123,092 \& <br>
\hline Copper, incl. ore and manufactures. do \& 24,912 \& 21, 763 \& 20, 664 \& 42. 361 \& 42, 841 \& 47,940 \& 41, 848 \& 40, 714 \& 49,819 \& 34, 879 \& 43, 561 \& 36, 298 \& <br>
\hline Tin, including ore ............-.-.-.-do. \& ${ }^{31,076}$ \& 22, 372 \& 34, 388 \& 32, 037 \& 28. 878 \& 23,344 \& ${ }^{30} 693$ \& 20, 980 \& ${ }^{26,806}$ \& 30, 722 \& 24, 531 \& 29, 169 \& <br>
\hline Paper hase stocks--------------------- do.-.- \& 24,867
45,587 \& 25,569

44.484 \& | 24,703 |
| :--- |
| 50 |
| 50 |
| 088 | \& - 21,546 \& 23,718

47
475 \& \& 27,071
51,003 \& 27,323

47937 \& | 29,639 |
| :--- |
| 53604 |
| 18 | \& 25, 894 \& 24.219

43
484 \& 24.039 \& <br>
\hline Newsprint \& 49,082 \& - 58,051 \& 55,504 \& 54,547 \& 41,754 \& 52, 230 \& 64, 679 \& 43, 979 \& - 71,782 \& 46,106
65,112 \& 43,841
57,929 \& 49, 6158 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION <br> Airlines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations on scheduled airlines: | 33, 887 | 32,274 | 34,069 | 36,475 | 36,612 | 35, 566 | 36,213 | 34,211 | 35,632 | 35, 931 | 33,836 | 37,707 |  |
|  | 19, 233 | 17,815 | 18,341 | 36,475 | 30,012 | 2 25, 643 | - 15.2 | 34,211 | 2 72, 363 | 35, 831 | 33,836 | 37,707 |  |
| Express and freight ton-miles flown--thousands-- | 12,887 | 11, 442 | 11,700 | 11,612 | 12,475 | 13, 720 | 15, 826 | 14,566 | 16,591 | 14,459 | 13,133 | 14,967 |  |
|  | 5,649 | 5,527 | 5,109 | 5,115 | 5,201 | 5,225 | 5,731 | 5,554 | 7,947 | 5,574 | 5,346 | 5,971 |  |
|  | 1,889 094 | -1,831 | 2, 054 | 2,012 | 2,140 | 2, 1228 | r $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } 183\end{array}$ | 1,879 | 1, 839 | 1,828 | 1,845 | 2,0.09 |  |
| Passenger-miles flown, revenue.....---.-.-- do....- | 994, 729 | 973,389 | 1,116, 764 | 1,081,742 | 1,142,731 | 1,121, 868 | 1,119, 674 | 972, 158 | 1,018, 400 | 1,040, 706 | 1,000,839 | 1,154,796 |  |
| Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues $\qquad$ thous. of dol.Operating income do. | 19,982 19 | 19,958 | 19,592 20 | 19,505 ${ }_{4}$ | $\underset{(1)}{19,793}$ | 20,561 56 | 20,901 7 | 20,921 50 | 26,474 37 | 20,061 27 | 19,645 67 | 21,711 28 |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fares, average cash rate | 11. 1922 | 11. 2579 | 11. 3820 | 11. 4477 | 11. 7810 | 11.9148 | 11. 9465 | 12. 1776 | 12. 2311 | 12.3114 | 12. 4184 | 12.4428 | 12.4988 |
|  | 1, 053 | 1, 050 | 962 | ${ }_{17}^{921}$ | 919 | 975 | 1,048 | 964 | 1,059 | 959 | 897 | 1.010 | 982 |
| Operating revenues | 129,400 | 128,300 | 118, 000 | 117,300 | 121, 800 | 119,000 | 133, 500 | 127, 700 | 145, 400 | 127. 300 | 120, 300 | 130,900 |  |
| Class I Steam Railways |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings (A. A. R.) : $0^{\text {' }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,912 | 3,677 607 | 2,608 478 | 2,236 317 | 3,882 613 | 3, 363 | 3,294 439 | 4,001 713 | 2,671 | 3,352 | 2,731 470 | 2,802 | 2,957 455 |
|  | 53 | 68 | 22 | 15 | 58 | 57 | 58 | 74 | 60 | 75 | 61 | 59 | 55 |
|  | 175 | 201 | 179 | 170 | 243 | 179 | 178 | 225 | 164 | 203 | 173 | 175 | 179 |
|  | 162 | 204 | 232 | 255 | 263 | 187 | 221 | 253 | 168 | 219 | 159 | 170 | 166 |
|  | 36 | 42 | 26 | 24 | 42 | 49 | 66 | 67 | 36 | 40 | 26 | 27 | 32 |
|  | 211 | 403 | 96 | 44 | 447 | 387 | 357 | 371 | 85 | 96 | 78 | 83 | 245 |
|  | 297 | 「349 | 278 | 257 | 364 | 289 | 302 | 360 | 265 | 318 | 274 | 288 | 281 |
| Miscellaneous.---------------------------- do | 1,481 | r1,804 | 1,298 | 1,155 | 1,852 | 1,579 | 1,673 | 1,938 | 1,377 | 1,770 | 1,490 | 1,549 | 1,544 |
| ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{d}$ Deficit. ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500 .{ }^{2}$ beginning January 1952. *New series. Data prio orData for May, August, and November 1952 an | ata repr o Augu January |  | erly total be shown 5 weeks | $\begin{aligned} & \triangle \mathrm{Beg} \\ & \text { ter. } \\ & \text { ther mon } \end{aligned}$ | ning 1952 <br> hs, 4 weel | Turkey is | included | ith Europ | ; previou | ly, with | sia. | ncluding | Manchuria |

$\sigma^{\prime}$ Data for May, August, and November 1952 and January 1953 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

| Unlegs otherwise stated, statistics through | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued <br> Class I Steam Railways-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted....------------1935-39=100.- | 123 | 124 | 111 | 104 | 129 | 145 | 138 | 138 | 120 | 121 | 119 | 122 | 127 |
|  | 103 | 171 | 96 68 | 75 56 | 101 | 135 | $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 185 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}123 \\ 195 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 111 | 108 | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 191 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}92 \\ 186 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 96 175 |
|  | 142 | 131 | 144 | 147 | 157 | 151 | 146 | 149 | 135 | 139 | 140 | 142 | 144 |
| Grain and grain products...............- do | 115 | 116 | 165 | 183 | 145 | 138 | 157 | 144 | 123 | 128 | 112 | 119 | 117 |
|  | 65 | 59 | 45 | 45 | 61 | 93 | 117 | 95 | 66 | 59 | 46 | 47 | 58 |
|  | 195 | 292 | 82 | 73 | 323 | 352 | 314 | 258 | 77 | 70 | 69 | 79 | 231 |
|  | 47 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 46 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 43 | 42 | 43 | 45 | 44 |
|  | 139 | 138 | 122 | 116 | 141 | 155 | 158 | 150 | 135 | 138 | 140 | 146 | 146 |
|  | 126 | 122 | 108 | 102 | 125 | 134 | 128 | 134 | 131 | 134 | 130 | 132 | 129 |
|  | 103 | 101 | 96 | 75 | 101 | 135 | 93 | 123 | 111 | 108 | 97 | 92 | 96 |
| Coke | 166 | 179 | 69 | 57 | 160 | 189 | 188 | 195 | 191 | 184 | 181 | 184 | 178 |
|  | 142 | 126 | 139 | 146 | 149 | 140 | 139 | 152 | 152 | 154 | 146 | 142 | 144 |
| Grain and grain products....-.........-- do-..-- | 130 73 | 132 66 | 161 56 5 | 153 56 | 134 65 | 123 70 | 157 | 147 | 131 69 | 128 | 114 | 130 60 | 133 66 |
|  | 212 | 212 | 53 | 46 | 216 | 235 | 233 | 233 | 248 | 278 | 275 | 273 | 251 |
|  | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 44 |
| Miscellaneous..---------...-.........-- do | 141 | 137 | 119 | 115 | 140 | 144 | 145 | 144 | 144 | 151 | 149 | 154 | 148 |
| Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: Car surplus total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}17,100 \\ 4,108 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 24,363 11,153 | 28,136 14,669 | 40,311 7,477 | 13,934 1,691 | $\begin{array}{r}5,693 \\ \hline 313\end{array}$ | 8,914 25 | $\begin{array}{r}5,294 \\ 33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 24,003 8,113 | 79,262 21,625 | 69,294 88145 | 73,260 7,429 | 58,597 5,584 |
|  | 3,339 | 2,554 | 6,372 | 26, 642 | 6, 310 | 113 | 6,996 | 2,030 | 10,456 | 46, 558 | 51,776 | 56, 584 | 43, 375 |
| Car shortage, total .-............-............ do | 1,874 | 2. 296 | 2,933 | 2,070 | 4,924 | 12,028 | 14,194 | 7,075 | 792 | 827 | 1,376 | 1,745 | 1,501 |
|  | 365 | 704 | 1,865 | 1,490 | 1,958 | 3,822 | 8,235 | 4, 253 | 449 | 564 | 768 | 976 | 602 |
| Gondolas and open hoppers------------do | 857 | 959 | 717 | 448 | 2,743 | 7,691 | 5,169 | 2, 472 | 173 | 137 | 194 | 203 | 341 |
| Financial operations: Operating revenues, total $\ldots$.......thous. of dol. | -847,618 | 870,315 | 814,338 | 790,718 | 899, 734 | 942, 139 | 985,215 | 908,004 | 935,061 | 863, 001 | 812,968 | 919, 617 | 905, 605 |
|  | r 702, 284 | 720, 138 | 663,869 | 644,792 | 744, 841 | 796,010 | 838, 101 | 769, 593 | 762, 543 | 713, 727 | 684, 368 | 779, 580 | 765, 798 |
|  | 71,906 | 75,955 | 81, 702 | 80, 482 | 80, 548 | 70, 581 | 66,027 | 65, 025 | 84, 069 | 79,199 | 64, 738 | 67,052 | 67, 093 |
| Operating expenses -.-.-.-.-............- do | -667, 543 | 676,418 | 645, 934 | 634, 398 | 663,360 | 674, 577 | 707, 483 | 661, 229 | 711, 367 | 661, 684 | 621, 092 | 1696, 914 | 673, 704 |
| Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents | ' 107, 651 | 110,927 | 100, 529 | 95, 357 | 131,334 | 146,650 | 157,064 | 136,088 | 114,091 | 121, 242 | 114, 076 | 129, 134 | 130,392 |
| Net railway operating income.......---.... do...- | ${ }^{\text {r 72, }} 425$ | 82, 970 | 67, 875 | 60,963 | 104, 939 | 120,913 | 120,669 | 110,687 | 109, 602 | 80,075 | 77, 800 | 93,570 | 101, 509 |
|  | 45, 341 | 54,342 | 48,988 | 35,469 | 78, 155 | 94, 456 | 92,073 | 84, 158 | 141, 852 | 57, 595 | 55, 943 | 71, 997 |  |
| Operating resuits ${ }^{\text {Freight carried }} 1$ mile | 52, 147 | 54, 557 | 47, 293 | 44,817 | 56,949 | 58, 213 | 58,066 | 56,975 | 50, 753 | 51,756 | 47, 714 | 53, 227 |  |
| Revenue per ton-mile --.........-.-.-.-.-cents. | 1. 412 | 1. 393 | 1. 475 | 1. 524 | 1.377 | 1.430 | 1. 503 | 1.417 | 1. 552 | 1. 458 | 1. 502 | 1. 536 |  |
| Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue-.-..... millions- | 2,684 | 2,802 | 3,065 | 3, 076 | 3,133 | 2,696 | 2,481 | 2,416 | 3,118 | 2, 943 | 2,389 | 2,491 |  |
| Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances, vessels in foreign trade:§ <br> Total U.S. ports................thous. of net tons. | 9, 217 | 10, 402 | 9,341 | 9, 292 | 9,737 | 9,723 |  | 8,687 | 8,560 |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign. | 5,799 | 6,699 | 6,065 | 6, 118 | 6,576 | 6,523 | 6,467 | 5,813 | 5, 994 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,418 | 3, 702 | 3, 275 | 3, 174 | 3,159 | 3,200 | 3, 170 | 2,874 | 2,565 |  |  |  |  |
| Panama Canal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total...............................thous. of long tons. <br> In United States vessels $\qquad$ do. | $\begin{aligned} & 3,039 \\ & 1,035 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,979 \\ & 1,188 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,948 \\ & 1,256 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,649 \\ \hline 62\end{array}$ | 2,511 909 | 2,888 1,148 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,261 \\ & 1,236 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,866 \\ & 1,077 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,057 \\ & 1,109 \end{aligned}$ | 3,037 940 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,009 \\ 947 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,233 \\ & 1,168 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,182 \\ & 1,526 \end{aligned}$ |
| Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels: dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage sale per occupied room-.......dollars | 6. 74 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6. 49 | 6. 69 | 6.77 |  |  |
| Rooms occupied $\dagger$--............- percent of total.- | 79 251 | 78 266 | 79 260 | $\begin{array}{r}72 \\ 237 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 76 255 | 78 251 | 83 259 | 72 241 | $\begin{array}{r}63 \\ 233 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 76 249 | 78 245 | 76 230 | 78 264 |
| Foreign travel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. citizens, arrivalso ${ }^{\text {a }}$-......---....- number | ${ }^{61,610}$ | 58,893 | 76, 484 | 88, 798 | 115, 846 | 105, 868 | 73,084 | 60,671 | 56,399 | 59,980 | 63, 298 |  |  |
|  | 72, 209 | 79, 967 | 109,740 | 111,036 | 94,685 | 63, 766 | 55,698 | 50, 824 | 53, 130 | 63,018 | 71, 506 |  |  |
| Emigrant aliens departed ------------..- do | 1,518 | 1,704 | 1,744 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20,431 | 18,898 | 18, 361 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48,658 | 51,528 1,075 | 45,330 2,455 | 34,150 4,008 | 29,361 4,270 | 25,062 1,603 | 21,497 | 17, 109 | 19,466 | 26,700 253 | 40,199 328 | 47,501 | 59 |
| Pullman Co.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue passenger-miles..---.-.-..... millions.. | 762 | 763 | 809 | 682 | 716 | 718 | 717 | 665 | 766 | 919 | 741 | 748 |  |
| Passenger revenues..---.-..----....thous, of dol.- | 9,343 | 9,446 | 10,145 | 8,618 | 9, 074 | 9, 113 | 9,064 | 8,368 | 9, 664 | 11,610 | 9,388 | 9, 817 |  |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: $\odot$ One |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 343,596 \\ & 203,861 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 352,525 \\ & 205,171 \end{aligned}$ | 351,732 206,102 | 351,597 204,358 | 354,143 205,114 | 357,925 210,387 | 370,929 216,164 | 359,634 214,751 | 380,586 223,190 | 374,578 222,116 | 363,949 219,159 |  |  |
|  | 114, 762 | 121, 895 | 119, 781 | 120,635 | 122,471 | 120,911 | 127, 665 | 117, 549 | 129, 766 | 124, 327 | 116, 260 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, before taxes .-..--.-.-. do... | 234, 876 | 248, 667 | 245, 862 | 258, 743 | 252, 771 | 255, 480 | 261, 973 | 251, 155 | 273,404 | 260, 513 | 248, 719 |  |  |
| Net operating income.........-............ do | 43,627 | 41, 238 | 42, 238 | 37, 140 | 41,077 | 40,878 | 44, 112 | 43,950 | 50,534 | 45, 507 | 46, 270 |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of month --.--thousands- | 40, 662 | 40, 847 | 40, 966 | 41, 105 | 41, 255 | 41,419 | 41, 621 | 41, 786 | 42.068 | 42, 116 | 42, 298 |  |  |
| Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wire-telegraph; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues--..-d--.-.-thous. of dol-- | 7,233 10,243 | 10,384 12,894 | 15,839 14,544 | 15,847 15,101 | 15,633 14,883 | 17,251 15,534 | 17,842 15,850 | 15,881 14,761 | 18,962 <br> 1622 <br> 2 | 16,937 15,487 | 16,033 14.178 1,081 | 18,245 15,325 |  |
| Net operating revenues...-................-d. ${ }^{\text {do.... }}$ | d 9, 698 | d 3,247 | 474 | ${ }^{1} 47$ | ${ }^{4} 22$ | 974 | 1,253 | 435 | 2,370 | 655 | 1,097 | 2,136 |  |
| Ocean-cable: Operating revenues.....................$-d o . ~$ | 2,155 | 2,250 | 2,081 | 2,164 | 2,101 | 2,377 | 2,470 | 2, 272 | 2,603 | 2,456 | 2,293 | 2,617 |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation.-. do...- | 1,702 | 1,722 | 1,766 | 1,880 | 1,798 | 1,779 | 1,804 | 1, 820 | 1,919 | 1,875 | 1,778 | 1,869 |  |
| Net operating revenues.----------------do-..- | 251 | 270 | 105 | 60 | 91 | 383 | 438 | 256 | 436 | 360 | 296 | 512 |  |
| Radiotelegraph: Operating revenues_.....................-do | 2,433 | 2,546 | 2,517 | 2, 585 | 2,385 | 2,461 | 2,611 | 2,391 | 2,799 | 2. 453 | 2,346 | 2,657 |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation....do.... | 2,066 | 2,156 | 2,056 | 2,084 | 2,038 | 2,090 | 2,160 | 2, 069 | 2, 297 | 2,133 | 1,992 | 2, 130 |  |
| Net operating revenues.-.-.-...-...........do...- | 252 | 271 | 340 | 388 | 246 | 259 | 360 | 267 | 489 | 192 | 222 | 390 |  |

- Revised. d Deffit. I Includes operating expenses amounting to $\$ 17,700,000$ which are applicable to the months of December 1952-February 1953. $\ddagger$ Revised data for March 1952 , $\$ 53,335,000$.
$\$ 8$ Beginning July 1951, data exclude vessels under time or voyage charter to Military Sea Transportation Service.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data beginning 1951 have been adjusted to the levels or the 1018 Census of Business.
$\sigma^{\top}$ 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 data. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Data relate to continental United States. Beginning January 1952, data exclude reports from several companies previously covered and include figures for some not included in earlier } \\ & \text { der }\end{aligned}$

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem- ber | Decem. ber | January | February | March | April |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CHEMICALS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Inorganic chemicals, \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline anhydrous (commercial)
short tons.. \& 177, 059 \& 165, 105 \& 160, 034 \& 167, 574 \& \& \& \& \& \& 188, 882 \& 173, 857 \& 189, 644 \& <br>
\hline Calcium arsenate (commercial)..--...-....-do.-.- \& (1) \& 442 \& 630 \& ${ }^{167} 704$ \& (1) \& (1) \& (1) \& (i) \& (1) \& ${ }_{4} 815$ \& -926 \& 18, 534 \& <br>
\hline Calcium carbide (commercial) -...-........ do - \& 60, 601 \& 58, 380 \& 56. 074 \& 52, 238 \& 45, 812 \& 47,947 \& ${ }_{56}^{56,315}$ \& 56, 150 \& 61, 903 \& 65,788 \& 61.913 \& 68,946 \& <br>
\hline Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid $\odot . .$. do-- \& 53,756
23169 \& 63, 579 \& 720.417 \& 80, 662 \& 79

99 \& 65, 370 \& 55, 2972 \& 46, 012 \& 45, 441 \& 44, 463 \& $\begin{array}{r}+43.997 \\ \hline 817\end{array}$ \& 52, 950 \& <br>
\hline Chlorine, gas - ---.-.-.-.......-do \& 221, 169 \& 214, 128 \& 200, 169 \& 194, 285 \& 207, 964 \& 205, 966 \& 227, 970 \& 219,626 \& 224, 938 \& 231, 017 \& 217, 261 \& 232.811 \& <br>
\hline Hydrochloric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HCl}$ )---------- do \& 53,129 \& 50, 669 \& 48. 851 \& 49.282 \& 54,462 \& 57,334 \& 61, 646 \& 61,699 \& 64, 284 \& 66, 056 \& -60, 570 \& 65,960 \& <br>
\hline Lead arsenate (acid and basic)---------- do \& $\begin{array}{r}763 \\ \hline 137 \\ \hline 924\end{array}$ \& 128,065 \& -150 120 \& ${ }^{\text {(1) }} 1840$ \& ${ }_{128}{ }^{(1)} 886$ \& ${ }_{134}{ }^{(1)} 588$ \& ${ }_{140}^{(1)} 866$ \& 147, 180 \& \& 709 \& 1, 194 \& 1. 144 \& <br>
\hline  \& 137,924
1,954 \& 128,065
1,941 \& 122.670
1,131 \& 118,340
1.046 \& 128,886
1,862 \& 134,588
2.023 \& 140,866
2,251 \& 147,180
2,175 \& 157,508
2,297 \& ${ }^{1566,824}$ \& 139, 178 \& 146, 594 \& <br>
\hline Oxygen (high purity)
Phosphoric acid ( $50 \%$ H3P0) \& 172, 135 \& 173, 334 \& 153,497 \& 153,609 \& 179. 200 \& 185, 295 \& 205, 074 \& 179, 647 \& 176, 929 \& 207, 747 \& + $\begin{array}{r}2,761 \\ +199,765\end{array}$ \& 2,332
214,75 \& <br>
\hline Soda ash, ammonia-soda process ( $98-100 \%$ \& 363, 579 \& 358,448 \& 334,449 \& 336,327 \& 370, 877 \& 349, 218 \& 405, 778 \& 431,598 \& 414, 557 \& 422,365 \& 370,735 \& 423, 755 \& <br>
\hline Sodium bichromate and chromate.---...... do. \& 6,428 \& 6, 745 \& 5, 656 \& 3. 722 \& 5,882 \& 7,001 \& 8,355 \& 8,107 \& 8,013 \& 8,490 \& r 7, 440 \& 8, 236 \& <br>
\hline Sodium hydroxide ( $100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}$ ) .-.-.-... do \& 258, 521 \& 250, 564 \& 230, 883 \& 224,462 \& 242,721 \& 242, 700 \& 260, 742 \& 257, 081 \& 260, 184 \& 269.311 \& 256, 482 \& 274, 686 \& <br>
\hline sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass anhydrous) \& 36,794 \& 38, 565 \& 41, 194 \& 34, 403 \& 35,521 \& 44, 948 \& 59,997 \& 44,373 \& 45,893 \& 41,181 \& 41,950 \& 49,941 \& <br>

\hline | Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt |
| :--- |
|  | \& 65,646 \& 67,031. \& 65, 838 \& 58,999 \& 66, 516 \& 68,913 \& 75,070 \& 76,075 \& 81,301 \& 81,814 \& - 73, 221 \& 80,383 \& <br>


\hline | Sulfuric acid: |
| :--- |
| Production ( $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ) .................... do | \& 1,115,602 \& 1.109, 076 \& 1,007, 709 \& 968, 467 \& 1,066,592 \& 1, 079,457 \& 1, 164, 427 \& 1, 159, 061 \& 1,192,765 \& 1. 184, 405 \& 1, 116,994 \& 1, 270, 151 \& <br>


\hline | Price, wholesale, $66^{\circ}$, tanks, at works |
| :--- |
| dol. per short ton.- | \& 20.00 \& 20.00 \& 20.00 \& 20.00 \& 20.00 \& 20.00 \& 20.00 \& 20.00 \& 20.00 \& 20.00 \& 20.00 \& 20.00 \& 20.00 <br>

\hline Organic chemicals: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Acetic arid (synthetic and natural), production \& 26,380 \& 26, 535 \& 27,980 \& 34, 256 \& 32,979 \& 32, 781 \& 38746 \& 39, 241 \& 42,985 \& 39,858 \& 33,894 \& 44, 211 \& <br>
\hline Acptic anhydride, production --.-..-.... do \& 27, 591 \& 31, 536 \& 51, 944 \& 65, 963 \& 70, 859 \& 74, 404 \& 80,829 \& 69,515 \& 72,855 \& 67, 175 \& 61,361 \& 71, 448 \& <br>
\hline Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), production...do \& 1,247 \& 1,109 \& 957 \& 845 \& 823 \& 807 \& 1,189 \& 1,145 \& 1,137 \& 1,120 \& 1,115 \& 1,195 \& <br>

\hline | Alcohol, ethyl: |
| :--- |
| Production. thous. of proof gal. | \& 33, 857 \& 26,062 \& 32. 922 \& 39, 292 \& 32, 984 \& 36,439 \& 35,839 \& 31, 552 \& 42, 182 \& 46, 161 \& 45,013 \& 46,837 \& <br>

\hline Stocks, total --..................-.....do \& 97, 550 \& 82, 344 \& 74, 420 \& 77,437 \& 82, 661 \& 87, 430 \& 85, 838 \& 81, 702 \& 83, 245 \& 84, 263 \& 77, 701 \& 64, 238 \& 74, 492 <br>
\hline In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses thous. of proof gal. \& 55, 592 \& 51, 949 \& 50, 584 \& 47,610 \& 47, 420 \& 48,430 \& 46, 419 \& 42,281 \& 44,833 \& 52,686 \& 56, 948 \& 54, 592 \& 55,022 <br>
\hline In denaturing plants ...................do..- \& 41, 959 \& 30, 395 \& 23, 837 \& 29, 827 \& 35, 241 \& 39,000 \& 39,419 \& 39,421 \& 38,412 \& 31, 577 \& 20,753 \& 9,646 \& 19, 470 <br>
\hline Used for denaturation $\dagger$ \& 34, 108 \& 30, 539 \& 33, 102 \& 35,397 \& 28,577 \& 31,249 \& 35,172 \& 34, 286 \& 40,638 \& 35,349 \& 40,320 \& 56. 224 \& 34, 435 <br>
\hline Withdrawn tax-paid \& 1,755 \& 1,395 \& 1,447 \& 2,052 \& 1, 629 \& 2,057 \& 2,058 \& 2,104 \& 1,448 \& 1,815 \& 1,892 \& 2,171 \& 2, 105 <br>

\hline | Alcohol, denatured: |
| :--- |
| Production. thous. of wine gal | \& 18,368 \& 16,481 \& 17,868 \& 19,039 \& 15,437 \& 16, 987 \& 19,226 \& 19,613 \& 23, 417 \& 19,037 \& 21,659 \& 30,199 \& <br>

\hline Consumption (withdrawals)......-...... do... \& 20, 284 \& 19,984 \& 18,018 \& 17,468 \& 18, 261 \& 16,799 \& 19,166 \& 18,428 \& 23,665 \& 20, 225 \& 17,583 \& 25,169 \& 18.414 <br>
\hline Stocks \& 12,093 \& 8,555 \& 8,055 \& 9, 100 \& 7,158 \& 7,326 \& 7,347 \& 8,548 \& 8,285 \& 7,084 \& 9,689 \& 14,909 \& 10, 207 <br>
\hline Creosote oil, production -........ thous of gal \& 14,401 \& 13.293 \& 7,077 \& 6,509 \& 12,547 \& 12, 538 \& ${ }^{13,026}$ \& 14,059 \& 12,897 \& 12.631 \& 10,813 \& 11, 505 \& <br>
\hline Fthyl acetate ( $85 \%$ ), nroduction ... thous. of lb Glveerin, refined ( $100 \%$ basis): \& 4,419 \& 4, 204 \& 5,873 \& 4,152 \& 8,813 \& 7,984 \& 7,363 \& 8,082 \& 8,375 \& 6,925 \& 7, 222 \& 7,685 \& <br>
\hline Glveerin, refined ( $100 \%$ basis): High gravity and yellow distilled: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production \& 6,770 \& 7,538 \& 7,099 \& 5,855 \& 6, 511 \& 7,279 \& 7,602 \& 7,043 \& 6,898 \& 6,701 \& 6,762 \& 8,097 \& 7,380 <br>
\hline  \& 6.385 \& 6. 239 \& 6. 374 \& 6, 003 \& 6, 538 \& 6.975 \& 8, 101 \& 7,102 \& 6, 219 \& 6, 503 \& 6,276 \& 6, 866 \& 7,092 <br>
\hline Stecks ${ }^{\text {Chemically }}$ pure:- \& 17,578 \& 17,013 \& 14, 427 \& 13,553 \& 12, 246 \& 12,066 \& 11,447 \& 11,006 \& 11,370 \& 12,998 \& 12, 697 \& 14,856 \& 15, 660 <br>
\hline Chemically pure: Production \& 12,528 \& 7,178 \& 5,428 \& 6,237 \& 9,035 \& 10,040 \& 11,147 \& 10,629 \& 11,663 \& 12. 181 \& 13,258 \& r 14, 722 \& 13, 276 <br>
\hline Consumption \& 7,040 \& 7. 015 \& 7,008 \& 6,628 \& 7,536 \& 7,991 \& 8,886 \& 7,527 \& 7,608 \& 8,233 \& 7. 552 \& 8,217 \& 7,897 <br>
\hline Stocks \& 29, 435 \& 28,382 \& 24, 507 \& 21, 684 \& 19,080 \& 17,173 \& 16,21] \& 15,336 \& 14, 595 \& 16,069 \& 17,644 \& 20, 146 \& 21, 323 <br>
\hline Natrral (100\%) --....-........- thous. of gal \& ${ }^{158}$ \& 201 \& 175 \& 195 \& 179 \& 234 \& 194 \& 179 \& 172 \& 153 \& 148 \& 184 \& <br>
\hline Synthetic (100\%) --...--.-.-.-----.-.-. do \& 13,498 \& 13, 111 \& 11, 881 \& 11, 890 \& 12,059 \& 11, 143 \& 13,367 \& 13,329 \& 15,544 \& 14, 027 \& 11,890 \& 13,275 \& <br>
\hline Phthalic anhydride, production.-.- thous. of lb.. \& 21,348 \& 21,263 \& 19,225 \& 18,955 \& 16,462 \& 17,954 \& 19,036 \& 20, 480 \& 19,978 \& 20,013 \& 18, 481 \& 21, 841 \& <br>
\hline FERTILIZERS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Consumption (14 States)§...--thous. of short tons.. \& 1,819 \& 1,167 \& 530 \& 2389 \& 2 380 \& 2599 \& 2559 \& 2572 \& 2685 \& 2924 \& ${ }^{2} 1,324$ \& 22,030 \& 2 1, 863 <br>
\hline Exports, total .-..-.-.---.......-short tons.- \& 204, 452 \& 207,943 \& $\begin{array}{r}136,743 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 203, 643 \& 208, 593 \& 171.683 \& 242,814 \& 169,969 \& 160, 461 \& 140,760 \& 161,193 \& 199,096
6,853 \& <br>
\hline Nitrogenous materials.-----------------.- do \& 15, 296 \& 15.353 \& ${ }^{7} 7.652$ \& 24.643 \& 19.939 \& 28,068 \& 7,955
219806 \& 78,850 \& -22,468 \& 5, 9446 \& 5, 336
139, 696 \& 6,853
179,311 \& <br>
\hline Phosphate materia \& 173,431
6,147 \& 176,649
7,887 \& 117,254
7,227 \& 164,357
7,015 \& 170,215
7,227 \& 124,084
5,893 \& 219,806
12,602 \& 148,826
7,848 \& $\begin{array}{r}117,435 \\ 8,686 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 116,482
6,637 \& 139,696
9,161 \& 179,311
7,814 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 172, 6.63 \& 204, $6 \mathrm{ff5}$ \& 208,013 \& 141.032 \& 169, 119 \& 237,657 \& 220, 823 \& 194.024 \& 194,599 \& 232,080 \& 296,708 \& 370.867 \& <br>
\hline Nitrogenous mat \& 96,732 \& 149, 891 \& 151,448 \& 100, 674 \& 122, 146 \& 181, 487 \& 165, 102 \& 133, 078 \& ${ }^{137}$ 50622 \& 180, 359 \& 245, 377 \& 297.549 \& <br>
\hline Nitrate of soda \& 18,706 \& 33, 915 \& 90, 517 \& 37, 015 \& 50,865 \& 69,563 \& 69, 812 \& 66, 738 \& 50,743 \& 41,722 \& 37,565 \& 75, 6, \& <br>
\hline Phosphate materials .-.----------------- - - \& 17,510 \& 6,832 \& 14, 698 \& 7,318 \& 8, 166 \& 6,460 \& 10,856 \& 26, 160 \& 8,735 \& 12, 400 \& 4,521 \& 11, 610 \& <br>
\hline  \& 26,481 \& 12,488 \& 23, 258 \& 21. 293 \& 27,336 \& 33,020 \& 30,821 \& 22, 218 \& 34, 119 \& 27, 654 \& 30,831 \& 29,031 \& <br>
\hline Price. wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehouses.-.-.-.-........dol. per short ton. \& 57.00 \& 57.00 \& 57.00 \& 57.00 \& 57.00 \& 57.00 \& 57.00 \& 57.00 \& 57.00 \& 57.00 \& \& 57.00 \& <br>
\hline  \& 125, 600 \& 157, 711 \& 127, 810 \& 113, 167 \& 122,979 \& 149,678 \& 142,726 \& 127, 884 \& 133, 733 \& 139,339 \& 167, 73.3 \& 214, 470 \& 183.982 <br>

\hline | Superphocphate (bulk): |
| :--- |
| Production | \& ${ }^{31,148,2}$ \& 1,082,538 \& r 944,549 \& $r 928,757$ \& r 960, 242 \& -928,624 \& r],048,458 \& r 917.938 \& 941.440 \& 971,091 \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 3r915,522 \& r1,038,548 \& ${ }^{+1,240,581}$ \& -1,375,725 \& 1,429,455 \& r1,407,462 \& r1,403,232 \& r1,398,372 \& 1,510,676 \& 1,554,703 \& 1,433,309 \& r1,148,185 \& ,912,401 <br>
\hline NAVAL STORES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Rosin (gum and wood): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production, semiannual total . . drums ( 520 lb .) \& \& \& \& \& \& 948,760 \& \& \& \& \& \& 769, 530 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& 904,650 \& \& \& \& \& \& 718,440 \& <br>
\hline Price, gum, wholesale, "W G" grade ©.Y.), bulk \& 8.55 \& 8.55 \& 8.50 \& 8.35 \& 8.35 \& 8. 70 \& 8.50 \& 8.5 \& 8.4 \& 8.9 \& 8.80 \& 8.80 \& p 8.60 <br>
\hline Turpentine (gum and wood): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production, semiannual total.---.-bbl. (50 gal. \& \& \& \& \& \& 331,000 \& \& \& \& \& \& 233, 650 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, end of quarter -------------.-do \& \& \& \& \& \& 214,640 \& \& \& \& \& \& 135, 000 \& <br>
\hline Price, gum, wholesale (N.Y.).-...- dol. per gal \& . 61 \& . 60 \& . 63 \& . 62 \& . 60 \& . 62 \& . 62 \& 62 \& 60 \& . 60 \& . 60 \& . 60 \& p. 60 <br>

\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{5}{*}{| ${ }^{r}$ Revised. $\quad{ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Not available for publication. |
| :--- |
| ${ }^{2}$ Total for 12 States: excludes data for both Virginia and Kentucky (effective July 1952, Kentucky will report semi- |
| annually: see note " $\S$ " below for quarterly data for Virginia). |
| ${ }^{2}$ Total for 12 States: excludes data for both Virginia an |
| $\ddagger$ Revised data for January-October 1950 and 1951 are available upon request. |
| OData beginning January 1951 exclude amounts produced and consumed in the same plants manufacturing soda ash. |
| $\dagger$ Revised series. Data shown prior to the November 1951 SURvey represent alcohol withdrawn for denaturation. |
| §Figures exclude data for Virginia; effective January 1951, this State reports quarterly. Data for Virginia (thous. short tons): 1951-January-March, 312; April-June, 288; July-September, |
| 91; October-December, 111; 1952-January-March, 322; April-June, 331; July-September, 90 ; October-December, 100; 1953-January-March, 319. |}} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 706 61,905 | 63,111 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 57, } \\ \hline 85 \\ \hline 89\end{array}$ | 586 51,315 | 764 62,515 | 1,010 66,177 | 1,184 66,621 | 1,016 69,840 | 902 56,709 | 1,056 56,212 | 812 56,871 | 710 58,876 | 634 63,170 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 62, 515 |  |  |  | , 709 |  | 56,871 | 58,876 | , 170 |
|  | 454,960 $2,808,368$ | $\begin{array}{r} 460,058 \\ 2,827,506 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 443,017 \\ 2.902,335 \end{array}$ | - 4778,939 | 447, 481 | 428,810 081,284 | 430, | 436, 143 | 422, 560 | 418.5688 | 381, 532 | 15 | 54 |
| FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats, greases, and oils: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ---....................thous. of lb.- | 349,058 | 321, 630 | 305,335 | 290, 088 | 286, 050 | 290, 840 | 358, 024 | 367, 547 | 431, 751 | 427,887 | 343, 522 | 344, 181 | 331, 952 |
|  | 117,906 | 114, 807 | 115,548 | 95, 121 | 114, 199 | 110, 119 | 128, 965 | 104, 045 | 105, 973 | 113, 586 | 127, 834 | - 128,956 | 125,007 |
| Stocks, end of month....-....-...-.-.-.-. - do | 329, 408 | 336, 784 | 367, 590 | 377, 329 | 339,625 | 329, 643 | 296, 004 | 327, 150 | 406, 370 | 460, 719 | 453, 996 | +499, 299 | 443, 138 |
| Greases: <br> Production. $\qquad$ | 50, 357 | 49,982 | 49,486 | 44,932 | 46,040 | 43,600 |  | 55, 434 | 57. 588 | 57, 636 |  | 51,090 | 52, 056 |
|  | 37, 913 | 36, 701 | 31, 969 | 31, 698 | 35, 164 | 37, 100 | 44,866 | 34, 533 | 32, 518 | 39, 197 | 35, 222 | - 40, 361 | 34, 996 |
|  | 105, 411 | 111,895 | 115, 580 | 118,495 | 113, 738 | 107,634 | 101, 152 | 107, 530 | 114, 150 | 117, 840 | 115, 820 | - 109, 800 | 105,854 |
| Fish oils: <br> Production $\qquad$ | 5,141 | 11,060 | 12,748 | 22,631 | 22,683 | 13,407 | 9,268 | 5,743 | 3,037 | 486 | 223 | 244 |  |
|  | 9,451 | 9,758 | 10, 174 | 8,331 | 9,919 | 11,763 | 15,957 | 14,975 | 10,832 | ${ }_{17.820}$ | 14,599 | 11,930 | 1, 1,443 |
| Stocks, end of month $0^{-1}$ | 68, 538 | 66, 640 | 69, 931 | 84, 479 | 88, 854 | 89, 990 | 103, 115 | 92, 801 | 90.117 | 76, 380 | 65, 644 | 51, 459 | 47,180 |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: $\ddagger$ Veretable oils, total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, crude | 430 | 382 | 343 | 305 | 354 | 433 | 627 | 592 | 566 | 572 | 488 | 510 | 455 |
| Consumption, crude, factory --..-.......do | 487 | 442 | 410 | 361 | 394 | 413 | 566 | 532 | 562 | 551 | 521 | 546 | 525 |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Crude ${ }^{\text {r }}$ $\qquad$ | 1,202 | 1,123 | 1,054 | 1,017 | 952 | 962 | 1,049 | 1,096 | 1.115 | 1,147 | 1,112 | 1,102 |  |
|  | , 632 | , 624 | 572 | , 538 | 498 | 438 | 1,049 | ${ }^{1} 578$ | ${ }_{6} 689$ | 1,777 | 1,872 | ${ }^{18} 96$ | 1,044 |
|  | 58,562 | 49,815 | 32, 674 | 30,911 | 43, 697 | 27,991 | 30, 808 | 41, 414 | 35, 276 | 18, 102 | 17,699 | 18,875 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}31,067 \\ 4,389 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 28,638 2,049 | 30,935 5,051 | 36,473 | 35, 171 | 32,922 | 36, 190 | 37, 943 | 31,759 | 33, 909 | 25, 227 | 33,521 |  |
| Paint oils All other veget | 4,389 26,678 | 2,049 26,590 | 5,051 25,884 | 5,447 31,026 | 5,177 $\mathbf{2 9 , 9 9 3}$ | 2,153 30,769 | 3,664 32.525 | 2,494 35,449 | 733 , 026 | 441 33,468 | 877 24,349 | ${ }^{554}$ |  |
| Corra: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32, 525 |  |  |  |  | 32,960 |  |
| Consumption, factory .-.-......-...-short tons.- | 32,794 | 23,068 | 16,051 | 18,028 | 37, 665 | 32,550 | 35,228 | 30. 262 | 29,524 | 27,095 | 19,014 | 28,611 | 31,031 |
| Stocks, end of month-...-.-.-............-do...- | -11, ${ }_{2}$ | 11, 267 | 4,061 | 11, 974 | 13,570 | 10,070 | 16,591 | 12, 324 | 12,900 |  |  | 11. 277 | 17, 729 |
|  | 23,608 | 21,892 | 16, 456 | 21,390 | 29,563 | 23,507 | 43, 529 | 24. 433 | 23, 426 | 26, 583 | 19,969 | 29,029 |  |
| Coconut or copra oil Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41,626 | 29,564 | 21,486 | 22, 632 | 47, 692 | 41,096 | 45,425 | 38,622 | 37,619 | 34, 491 | 24, 232 | 36,332 | 39,520 |
|  | 31,011 | 32,465 | 27,765 | 26,745 | 36, 466 | 38,003 | 41,035 | 31, 423 | 30,958 | 27,041 | 29, 174 | 29,922 | 26,942 |
| Consumption | 48,03 | 48,31 | 43, 436 | 41,119 | 51,836 | 56,545 | 61,323 | 47, 506 | 47,818 | 42,439 | 45, 998 | 44,820 |  |
| Refined | 28, 085 | 28, 306 | 26, 131 | 23, 431 | 30, 364 | 34, 112 | 35, 858 | 26, 344 | 27, 401 | 24, 030 | 25, 409 | 27,093 | 23, 201 |
| Stocks, end of Crude 7 | 79, 869 | 67,285 | 56,707 | 49,699 | 50,718 | 46,974 | 42,465 | 45, 915 | 47,506 | 44, 552 | 30,782 | 36,744 |  |
|  | 8,961 | 8, 899 | 7,596 | 7, 578 | 8,730 | 7.616 | 8, 334 | $\stackrel{4}{8,415}$ | 7,980 | 8,241 | 7,677 | 7,429 | 41,411 8,809 |
| Imports | 7,921 | 7, 522 | 9, 777 | 10,085 | 12, 237 | 10, 137 | 14, 152 | 16,162 | 11,950 | 10,846 | 5,298 | 9,069 |  |
| Cottonseed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receints at mills..........thous. of short tons. Consumntion (crush) | 22 306 | 14 218 | 14 153 | 78 117 | 398 | 1, ${ }_{\text {- }} \mathbf{5} 21$ | 1,757 | 1,097 | ${ }_{666}^{539}$ | 222 | 100 | 38 | 1 |
|  | 518 | 315 | 176 | 137 | 386 | 1,035 | 2,010 | 1,719 2,388 | 666 2,261 | 1,827 | 1, $\begin{array}{r}590 \\ \hline 950\end{array}$ | 480 949 | 371 603 |
| Cottonseed cake and meal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ${ }_{\text {Stacks }}$ at mills, end of month -----short tons-- | 146,191 46,396 | 101,133 57,870 | 69, 58,946 | 55,746 45,104 | 70,059 <br> 47 <br> 8 | 248,660 81,857 | 379, 384 | 348, 802 | 317,680 | 310,755 | 262, 173 | 231, 782 | 179, 460 |
| Stocks at mills, end of mo Cottonseed oil, crude: |  |  |  | 45, 104 | 47, 876 |  | 115, | 144, 420 | 155, 303 | 194, 047 | 210, 115 | 208, 612 | 174, 631 |
| Production.-.-.-----.......-...thous. of lh | 106, 633 | 72,082 | 52, 822 | 41, 143 | 44,768 | 156,459 | 249, 614 | 231, 827 | 213, 966 | 211, 130 | 180,541 | 165, 239 | 131, 004 |
| Stocks, end of month | 129,093 | 96, 917 | 58, 602 | 41, 077 | 38,375 | 103, 809 | 162, 946 | 188, 505 | 178, 154 | 178,757 | 170, 739 | - 149, 973 | 115, 388 |
| Cottonseed oil, refined: Production | 123, 723 | 100, 080 | 79, 578 | 54,023 | 42,285 | 71,655 | 173, 856 | 190, 034 | 198,592 |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factor | 106, 108 | 109, 369 | 113, 260 | 90, 150 | 92,727 | 103, 262 | 119,867 | 86, 397 | 95, 697 | 104.450 | ${ }_{99} 752$ | - 169,882 | 159,289 |
| In oleomargarine | 28,523 | 28,784 | 28,764 | 17,070 | 23,978 | 32, 434 | 29, 218 | 24, 707 | 26, 480 | -29,016 | 25,781 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month .....-.-.-.-.......do | ${ }^{1} 434,758$ | ${ }^{1} 432,620$ | ${ }^{1} 401,400$ | 1361, 320 | ${ }^{1} 318$, 006 | 1288, 212 | ${ }^{1} 343,185$ | 1445,493 | 544,572 | 1627, 573 | ${ }^{7} 723,763$ | 1811, 815 | -881, 275 |
| Price, wholesale, drums (N. Y.)* - dol. per lb | . 180 | . 180 | . 185 | . 205 | . 205 | . 191 | . 191 | . 193 | . 195 | . 228 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 233 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | p. 233 |
| Flaxseed: <br> Production (crop estimate)§.-.-.-thous. of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 31,002$ |  |  |  |  |
| Oil mills: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption-.------..................do. | 1,897 | 2,083 | 2,172 | 1,580 | 2, 295 | 2, 303 | 2, 903 | 2,699 | 2,285 | 2,627 | 2,065 | 1,924 | 1,680 |
| Stocks, end of month (Minn) dol per bu | 1,608 3.93 | 3,440 3.96 | 3,059 4.00 | 1,346 4.01 4. | 3,794 | 5,461 | 6,154 | 5,621 | 4,967 4.10 | 4,355 | 3,679 3 | -2,822 | 2, 136 |
| Linseed oil, raw: ${ }^{\text {Prinder }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.10 | 4. 10 | 4.04 | 3.90 | 3.9 | -3.84 |
|  | 38,953 | 41,647 | 44,015 | 31, 860 | 46, 904 | 46, 702 | 58,017 | 54, 620 | 46,016 | 51,336 | 41,300 | 39,027 | 63 |
| Consumption, factory .-....-..............do...- | 44, 651 | 43,685 | 43, 565 | 45,899 | 54, 981 | 51, 841 | 53,608 | 47, 674 | 42,335 | 41, 602 | 41, 599 | 43, 085 | 42, 864 |
| Stocks at factory, end of month .-...-.-do | 646, 589 | 638,021 | 637,975 3 | 634, 474 | 622, 350 | 616,537 | 622, 079 | 626, 611 | 634,959 | 643, 703 | 641,675 | 636, 113 | 626, 180 |
| Price, wholesale (N. Y.)......-...-dol. per lb.- | . 176 | . 178 | ${ }^{3} .155$ | 3. 150 | ${ }^{3} 152$ | ${ }^{3} .156$ | ${ }^{3} .151$ | ${ }^{3} .150$ | ${ }^{3} .148$ | ${ }^{3} .146$ | ${ }^{3} .148$ | ${ }^{3} .151$ | $p^{3} .152$ |
| Soybeans: <br> Production (crop estimate) \& .......thous. of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20, 129 | 19,682 | 18,617 | 17,539 | 17,549 | 14,969 | 22, 507 | 21,997 | 21, 397 | 21, 550 | 18,679 | 20,437 |  |
|  | 32, 307 | 28,493 | 30, 838 | 22, 339 | 9,071 | 11,632 | 85, 496 | 89, 783 | 79,852 | 65, 741 | 55,817 | 49, 613 | 44, 680 |
| Soybean oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Crude...........................thous. of $1 \mathrm{l} .$. | 204, 138 | 199, 002 | 189, 977 | 179, 498 | 178, 795 | 155, 632 | 238, 300 | 230, 609 | 226, 935 | 231,000 | 200, 412 | 221, 783 | 208, 325 |
|  | 198, 641 | 181, 249 | 177, 198 | 162, 158 | 175, 008 | 166, 542 | 199,066 | 173, 776 | 198,811 | 202, 969 | 186, 396 | + 203, 529 | 198, 287 |
| Consumption, factory, refined | 171,062 | 171, 244 | 188, 112 | 142, 825 | 154, 982 | 187, 729 | 210, 621 | 171, 950 | 182, 331 | 195, 424 | 175, 466 | + 190,474 | 182, 488 |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Crude | 224, 072 | 197, 473 | 185, 122 |  | 136, 414 | 98, 287 | 124, 629 | 139, 602 | 153, 674 | 166, 204 | 156, 308 | 158, 194 | 156, 951 |
| Refined.-.-.-.....- | 130. 234 | 126, 720 | 111, 280 | 116, 618 | 124, 222 | 96, 020 | 75,677 | 73,545 | 83, 716 | 87, 118 | 88, 275 | r 98,342 | 103,952 |
| Price, wholesale, refined (N. Y.)...dol. per lb..- | . 148 | . 144 | - 174 | - 174 | $\begin{array}{r}182,170 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | . 156 | . 151 | -161 | 8, 168 | - 191 | ${ }^{8} .191$ | 38, 208 .208 | ${ }_{\text {pr }}^{\text {p }}$, 208 |
| $r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Includes stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{3}$ Minneapolis price; comparable data for May 1952 , $\$ 0.155$. <br> $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1950 and for January-September 1951 for production, consumption, and stocks will he shown later. <br> ${ }_{\sigma}{ }^{3}$ Begimning with September 1950 , data included for sperm oil, crude palm, castor, and coconut oil are on a commercial stocks basis. <br> ${ }^{*}$ New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data prior to February 1951 will be shown later. <br> $\S$ Revisions for flaxseed (1946-49) and soybeans (1944-49) appear in corresponding note in the September 1952 Survey. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| FATS, OILS, FTC.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, etc.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 101, 136 | 100, 709 | 104, 040 | 68,695 | 86, 564 | 125,694 | 123,403 | 105, 480 | 116,840 | 126, 580 | 114,037 | 113, 421 | 93, 279 |
| Stocks (factory and warehouse) .-....-do..- | 22, 419 | 15,839 | 26, 837 | 23, 807 | 15,584 | 18,615 | 23, 362 | 21,694 | 25, 283 | 23, 412 | 25, 364 | 23.911 | 23,105 |
| Price, wholesale, vegetable, colored, delivered (eastern U. S.)* $\qquad$ dol. per 1 lb . | . 253 | . 249 | . 266 | . 271 | . 269 | 1. 281 | 1,284 | ${ }^{1 .} 284$ | 1.284 | 1.284 | 1. 284 | 1. 284 | p1. 284 |
| Shortening: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 127,375 | 138,692 | $\begin{array}{r}142,749 \\ 81 \\ \hline 922\end{array}$ | 112,624 | 125, 114 | 140, 171 | 178.057 | ${ }^{126,622}$ | 131.749 | 141,878 | 134, 857 | '137, 161 | 141,998 |
|  | 93, 408 | 83, 228 | 81, 922 | 88.436 | 92, 5 ¢9 | 74, 126 | 86,653 | 93, 678 | 93,668 | 87, 976 | 97, 290 | r92,646 | 108, 894 |
| PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factory shipments, total.....-.....-.thous. of dol..- | 124,670 | 126, 768 | 122, 571 | 111,093 | 113, 282 | 117,831 | 120,966 | 95, 848 | 90, 563 | 107. 729 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 106,176$ | r 121, 132 | 131, 114 |
|  | 44, 287 | 44, 620 | 40, 757 | 36, 808 | 40,974 | 44. 262 | 48,711 | 40, 552 | 41, 273 | 42.960 | ${ }^{\text {r } 43,788}$ | - 49,645 | 51, 595 |
|  | 80, 383 | 82, 148 | 81, 814 | 74, 285 | 72,308 | 73. 569 | 72, 255 | 55. 296 | 49, 290 | 64,769 | r 62,388 | - 71,487 | 79, 519 |
| SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: ${ }^{\text {Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Molding and extrusion materials.-........do.... | 4,985 | 4,122 | 3,805 | 4.504 | 4, 866 | 6. 109 | 6,679 | 5,629 | 5,780 | 5,992 | 6,207 | -3,102 |  |
| Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes......do | 527 | 485 | 453 | 477 | 43 y | 581 | 589 | 506 | -556 | ${ }^{5} 610$ | 6, 593 | ${ }^{7} 706$ |  |
|  | 683 | 657 | 400 | 442 | 404 | 303 | 468 | 529 | 456 | 532 | 521 | 713 |  |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins.........- do . | 24, 131 | 24, 009 | 24, 827 | 20, 981 | 26, 850 | 30.996 | 39,144 | 35, 539 | 34, 474 | 35,305 | 32,975 | 40, 843 |  |
|  | 24,967 | 23, 959 | 26, 413 | 26. 259 | 22,007 | 27. 484 | 37,919 | 38, 515 | 37,043 | 32,938 | 34, 374 | 40, 005 |  |
| Urea and melamine resins...-.-.-.-..........-do | 14, 233 | 14, 955 | 15, 312 | 11, 189 | 16.669 | 16.942 | 19, 868 | 18,315 | 20.473 | 17,883 | - 16,196 | 12, 296 |  |
|  | 35, 955 | 31.897 | 29.357 | 28, 756 | 29,582 | 32.764 | 39, 247 | 39,881 | 41, 654 | 44,506 | 41, 028 | 46, 721 |  |
|  | 28,418 7 7 | 29,326 8,030 | 28,507 7,882 | 24,342 7,337 | 25,692 7,572 | 31.224 9,488 | 33,936 8,639 | 27,644 8,914 | 31,002 7,840 | 32,978 8,705 | 31.228 8,246 | 36,439 9,420 |  |
| Miscellaneous resins§-----------------------------10 | 17, 122 | 17, 341 | 17,467 | 14,368 | 17, 868 | 18,078 | 21, 728 | 21, 274 | 21,925 | 21,788 | - 21,304 | 22, 946 |  |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER! |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production (utility and industrial), total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil, of kw.-hr | 36,736 | 37,065 | 36,052 | 37, 007 | 39,752 | 38,759 | 40,511 | 39,351 | 42,310 | 42,656 | 39,165 | 42.993 | 41,510 |
| Electric utilities, total...------------------ do. | 31,515 | 31.824 | 31, 525 | 32, 523 | 34,361 | 33, 376 | 34, 821 | 33,747 | 36, 452 | 36, 663 | 33, 597 | 36.969 | 35, 627 |
|  | 21, 553 | 22, 132 | 22,366 | 23,785 | 25,844 | 26, 019 | 27,797 | 27, 225 | 28,231 | 27, 402 | 24,603 | 26, 771 | 25, 923 |
|  | 9,962 | 9,692 | 9,160 | 8,738 | 8,518 | 7,357 | 7,025 | 6,522 | 8,221 | 9,261 | 8,995 | 10. 197 | 9, 70: |
| Privately and publicly owned utilities mil. of $k w .-\mathrm{hr}$ --- | 26,559 | 26,910 | 26,451 | 27. 249 | 28,860 | 28, 619 | 30, 227 | 29,338 | 31, 343 | 31, 432 | 28,431 | 31, 249 | 30, 239 |
|  | 4,956 | 4,915 | 5,075 | 5. 274 | 5,501 | 4,757 | 4,594 | 4,409 | 5, 109 | 5, 231 | 5,166 | 5,20 | 4,388 |
| Industrial establishments, total......-.-.-. do. | 5, 221 | 5, 240 | 4. 526 | 4,484 | 5,391 | 5, 383 | 5, 690 | 5, 604 | 5,858 | 5,994 | 5, 567 | 6. 024 | 5.882 |
|  | 4,753 | 4,745 | 4, 141 | 4, 159 | 5,026 | 5,067 | 5,422 | 5,361 | 5,537 | 5,571 | 5,149 | 5,572 | 5,426 |
|  | 469 | 496 | 385 | 326 | 365 | 316 | 268 | 243 | 321 | 423 | 418 | 452 | 456 |
| Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute) _mil. of kw.-hr. - | 27, 766 | 27, 178 | 26,856 | 26,914 | 28, 781 | 29,440 | 29,279 | 29, 364 | 30,676 | 31,616 | 30,875 |  |  |
| Commercial and industrial: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small light and power------------------- do---- | 4,792 13,764 | 4,767 13,669 | 5,046 13,069 | 5,361 12,638 | $5,583$ | 5,501 14,681 | 5,236 14,823 | 5,185 14,611 | 5,414 14,888 | 5,594 | 5,411 |  |  |
| Large light and power------------------ do---- | 13, 764 | 13,669 | 13.069 | 12, 638 | $14,097$ | 14,681 398 | 14,823 | 14,611 433 | 14, 888 | 14,810 | 14, 741 |  |  |
| Railways and railroads.-.-.-.-------------- do-.-- | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7, } \\ \hline 158\end{array}$ | 444 6,679 | 404 6,544 | 396 6.567 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6, } \\ \hline 657\end{array}$ | 398 6,817 | 426 6,950 | 433 7,446 | 480 8,259 | 475 9,081 | 440 8.627 |  |  |
| Residential or domestic.-.---------.------- do..-- | 7,157 598 | 6,679 639 | 6,544 800 | 6,567 994 | 6,657 1,061 | 6,817 1,015 | 6,950 766 | 7,446 605 | 8, 259 | 9,081 540 | 8,627 |  |  |
|  | 598 268 | 639 249 | 800 236 | 994 <br> 242 <br> 67 | 1.061 262 | $\begin{array}{r}1.015 \\ \hline 287\end{array}$ | 766 321 | 605 341 | 525 363 | 540 363 | 575 327 |  |  |
| Street and high way lighting.-.-----.----.-. do.--- | 268 698 | 249 691 | 236 713 | 242 | 262 675 | 287 698 | 321 | 341 709 | 363 714 | 363 | 327 |  |  |
|  | 698 30 | 691 40 | 713 44 | 671 4.5 | 675 45 | 698 43 | 714 44 | 709 34 | 714 32 | 720 33 | 718 38 |  |  |
| Interdepartmental | 30 | 40 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 43 | 44 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 38 |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) $\qquad$ thous. of dol.. | 494, 080 | 486, 460 | 488, 551 | 493, 359 | 512, 716 | 521,495 | 521, 103 | 527, 280 | 550,592 | 569, 334 | 557,643 |  |  |
| GAS ${ }^{\text {o }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total ......thousands Residential (incl, house-heating) ........-. - do... |  |  | 7,336 6,819 |  |  | 6,713 6,243 |  |  | 6,685 6,212 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl, house-heating) ........- do Industrial and commercial $\qquad$ do |  |  | 6,819 512 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}6,243 \\ \hline 468\end{array}$ |  |  | 6, 212 | - |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total..........mil. of therms. |  |  | 809 |  |  | 540 |  |  | 799 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 491 |  |  | 268 |  |  | 492 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial .-...-.-.-..... do |  |  | 308 |  |  | 263 |  |  | 297 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol |  |  | 120,928 |  |  | 83,954 |  |  | 113, 191 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) .-...... do |  |  | 86, 277 |  |  | 57,416 |  |  | 80, 803 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial...........-.-. do |  |  | 33, 743 |  |  | 25,932 |  |  | 31, 550 |  |  |  |  |
| Natural gas (quarterly): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total --. - thousands |  |  | 18. 145 |  |  | 18.899 |  |  | 19,545 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) <br> Industrial and commercial |  |  | 16,694 1,433 |  |  | 17,441 |  |  | 17,970 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial |  |  | 11, 113 |  |  | 1,438 9,576 |  |  | 1,555 13,525 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) --...-. do..-- |  |  | 3, 212 |  |  | 1,329 |  |  | 4, 126 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial ..--.-.-.-.-. do |  |  | 7. 529 |  |  | 7,630 |  |  | 8,496 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol |  |  | 434, 422 |  |  | 315,515 |  |  | 554, 740 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating)...-.-...do. |  |  | 236, 113 |  |  | 126. 145 |  |  | 305, 859 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial.-------.-....- do...-- |  |  | 190. 375 |  |  | 176, 242 |  |  | 232, 401 |  |  |  |  |

* Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Based on I. c. l. shipments. Data prior to September 1952 are for carlots.
*New series. Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data prior to February 1951 will be shown later.

which did not measure total shipments.
8 See note " 1 " in the February 1952 SURver and earlier issues regarding changes in chassilication and cove.



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber }}}^{\text {a }}$ | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fermented malt liquors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,439 | 7,962 | 8,975 | 10, 116 | 8,634 | 7, 132 | 6, 844 | 5,787 | 6,686 | 6,621 | 6,191 | 7,683 | 8, 167 |
| Tax-paid withdraw | 6,744 | 7,381 | 8,412 | 9,266 | 8,159 | 7,182 | 6,852 | 5,908 | 6,774 | 5,707 | 5,630 | 6,658 | 7,198 |
| Stocks, end of month | 10,891 | 10,941 | 10,962 | 11, 190 | 11, 126 | 10, 597 | 10,132 | 9, 598 | 9,096 | 9,606 | 9,789 | 10, 324 | 10,720 |
| Distilled spirits: Production $\qquad$ thous. of tax gal Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes | 14, 194 | 11,642 | 8,577 | 6, 444 | 6, 453 | 9,837 | 20,691 | 12,265 | 10,558 | 10, 321 | 9,548 | 12, 539 | 12,116 |
| thous. of wine gal. | 13, 898 | 14, 602 | 13, 120 | 13, 141 | 13, 428 | 15,324 | 19,463 | 18,966 | 22, 785 | 13,398 | 13,597 | 14,785 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawals..---.--thous. of tax gal.- | 9,573 | 9,345 | 9,721 | 9, 972 | 8, 006 | 11, 509 | 15,909 | 15, 013 | 10,216 | 8,872 | 9, 124 | 11,311 | 10,785 |
| Stocks, end of month--.........---.-...do---- | 941,057 | 940, 432 | 937, 156 | 932, 414 | 929,033 | 921, 480 | 909.081 | 898, 143 | 894, 492 | 892, 357 | 890, 328 | 887, 827 | 886, 619 |
| Whisky: | 1,314 | 1,362 | 1,326 | 1,229 | 1,088 | 1,575 | 2,048 | 2,360 | 2,204 | 1,183 | 1,302 | 1,735 |  |
| Production - .-...-.-.-.-.---thous. of tax gal | 8,045 | 6,793 | 4, 823 | 2, 515 | 2,677 | 3,208 | 3,859 | 3,683 | 5,782 | 6,836 | 6,939 | 8, 295 | , 053 |
|  | 4, 997 | 4,546 | 5,026 | 4, 322 | 3,980 | 6,204 | 9,053 | 8,312 | 5,676 | 5,320 | 5,307 | 6, 149 | 5, 917 |
| Stocks, end of month--..---.-.-------- do | 769, 763 | 769, 996 | 767, 558 | 763,490 | 760, 079 | 754, 200 | 745, 181 | 737, 913 | 735, 172 | 734, 248 | 733, 138 | 732, 448 | 731, 757 |
| Imports $\qquad$ thous. of proof gal. Rectified spirits and wines, production, totalo" | 1,208 | 1,265 | 1,234 | 1,141 | 979 | 1,443 | 1,826 | 2, 162 | 1,977 | 1,063 | 1,185 | 1,639 |  |
| Whisky | 6,944 6,037 | 7,422 6,469 | 7,024 6,150 | 7,590 6,389 | 5,936 4,785 | 8,585 | 11,446 10,116 | 11,536 10,455 | 7,732 6,614 | 6,103 5,091 | 6,634 5,721 | 8,313 7,217 | $7,683$ $6.500$ |
| Wines and distiling materials: Sparkling wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production. $\qquad$ thous, of wine gal. | 201 69 | 129 | ${ }_{102}^{102}$ | 63 73 | 100 78 | 62 | ${ }^{90}$ | 82 | 77 | 51 | 73 | 101 |  |
| Stocks, end of month.-.---................-.do | 1,458 | 1,510 | 1,515 | 1,503 | 1,518 | 1,467 | 1,384 |  | 197 | 97 |  |  |  |
| Imports | 31 | , 36 | -35 | 1,28 | 1, 29 | 1,40 | 1, 384 | 1,274 | 1,196 | 1, ${ }_{33}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,178 \\ \hline 23\end{array}$ | 1, 48 |  |
| Still wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,644 10 | 1,640 | ${ }_{9}^{853}$ | 547 | 1,741 | 20, 940 | 66,38 | 25,764 | 6,622 | 2,442 | 1,265 | 1,212 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | -189, 087 | r $\begin{array}{r}181,368 \\ 1816\end{array}$ | 9,120 170,606 | 7,980 162,733 | 8,440 153,728 | 11,993 | $\begin{array}{r}13,822 \\ 219 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}12,333 \\ 233 \\ \hline 180\end{array}$ | 11,637 | 10, 303 | 9,963 | 12, 161 |  |
|  | 189,087 427 | 181, 4165 | 170,606 360 | 162, 733 | 153, 7298 | $\begin{array}{r}162,350 \\ 324 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 219. 563 | 233,390 589 | 225, 069 589 | 215, 550 | -5, 265 | 191, 805 |  |
| Distilling materials produced at wineries...do | 770 | 126 | 155 | 1,758 | 6,870 | 49,009 | 124, 199 | 55,656 | 17,406 | 2, 786 | 722 | 1,075 |  |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (factory) $\ddagger$-----.-.----- thous. of lb | 104, 120 | 134,980 | ${ }^{130,210}$ | 121,465 | 108,320 | 94, 885 | 89, 575 | 76, 420 | 95, 855 | 106,095 | 102, 770 | 122,895 | 134,330 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month - ${ }_{\text {Price }}$ wholesale, 92 -score (New York) dol per ib | $\begin{array}{r}10,522 \\ \hline .714\end{array}$ | 30,821 .693 | 68,616 | 99,751 | 111, 400 | 111, 319 | 102, 177 | 83,951 | 72, 723 | 85, 737 | 99, 557 | -132,790 | 152, 885 |
| Cheese: |  | . 693 | 690 | . 714 |  | . 732 | . 716 | 699 | 678 | . 670 | . 668 |  | 659 |
| Production (factory), totalf.-.--... thous. of lb-- | 103,235 | 139,160 | 139,870 | 121,9 | 112, | 99, 235 | 89,090 | 78.110 | 84, 840 | 87,355 | 85, 410 | 105,935 | 119,915 |
| Atocks, cold storage, end of month, total do | 75,075 158,949 | 107, 1825 | 109, 780 | 94, 2315 2396 | 85, 340 | 73, 905 | 63, 270 | 53, 290 | 55, 330 | 58,765 | 60, 110 | 78,855 | 93, 225 |
| American, whole milk .-..............-. | 139, 705 | 164, 654 | 192, 920 | ${ }_{211,477}^{201}$ | 253, 26.938 | - ${ }_{231}^{262,467}$ | ${ }_{256,885}^{256}$ | 242, 509 | 238, 80 | 227, 499 | 218, 371 | - 232,255 | 263, 5 |
| Imports. | 3, 263 | 1,904 | 2,942 | 3,873 | 3, 502 | 6,486 | 5,939 | 5,699 | - ${ }^{24,454}$ | 194,286 6,982 | -18, 3 , 59 |  | 232, 593 |
| 'Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (C cago) ................................... dol, per | . 423 | . 429 | . 435 | . 436 | 444 | . 465 | . 463 | . 457 | . 431 | . 427 | . 422 |  |  |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: $\ddagger$ <br> Condensed (sweetened): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21, 250 | 36,920 | 27, 400 | 20,660 | 21, 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4, 500 | 4,200 | 4,750 | 3,500 | 3,650 | 3,250 | 3,725 | 3, 275 | 4,575 | , 050 | 4,550 | -100 |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened), ease goods do | 261,850 | 369,500 | 349, 000 | 273, 250 | 277, 300 | 243, 500 | 208,000 | 167, 100 | 171, 750 | 170, 600 | 160,000 | 201, 750 | 243, 500 |
| Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened)............thous. of lb |  | , | 540 | 7,975 | 7,482 |  | 7,190 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 112, 232 | 264,340 | 392, 212 | 417,109 | 480, 266 | 508,805 | 493,073 | 447, 175 | 382, 563 | 313, 741 | 262, 904 | 238, 043 | 262,319 |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) | 2,301 8,296 | 2,656 8.031 | 1.528 | 2,321 10,570 | 1,665 | 1,484 | 1,361 | 1,071 | 365 | 2,334 | 1,527 | 2,423 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: |  |  | 10,351 | 10,570 | 9, 029 | 5,764 | 12,342 | 7,740 | 6,539 | 8,956 | 7,785 | 11, 106 |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) ----.----dol. per case.. | 10. 80 | 10. 80 | 10.80 | 10. 80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 |  |  |  |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) | 6.39 | 6.32 | 6.30 | 6.33 | 6. 38 | 6.39 | 6.40 | 6.39 | 6.33 | 6.27 | 6.2 | 6. 12 | 5. 26 |
|  | 10,134 | 12,056 | 11,879 | 11,017 | 10,238 | 9,126 |  |  | 8,389 | 8,706 |  |  |  |
| Utilization in mfd. dairy products.........do | 3,823 | 5, 061 | 4,972 | 4,439 | 4,062 | 3, 563 | 3,247 | 2,769 | 3,250 | 3,458 | r 3,346 | 4,069 | 4, 522 |
| Price, dealers', standard grade....dol. per 100 lb | 5.33 | 5.26 | 5.22 | 5.33 | 5. 43 | 5. 54 | 5. 65 | 5. 70 | 5.63 | 5.50 | 5.40 | 5. 27 | 5. 05 |
| Production: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dry whole milk---------------thous. of | 8,945 | 11,035 | 13,570 | 9,950 | 9,900 |  | 5,475 | 4,84 | 5,840 | 7,400 | 7,150 | 8,250 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)...-do | 82, 050 | 120,850 | 115, 875 | 85, 300 | 70,650 | 50,590 | 45, 100 | 43, 000 | 65,950 | 78,000 | 80,300 | 108, 700 | 124,900 |
| Stocks, manufacturers', end of mon Dry whole milk | 14,518 | , | 19,257 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfat dry milk soids (human food)----.do | 54, 813 | 108, 576 | 150, 593 | 162,150 | 167,428 | 153,762 | ${ }_{135,177}^{20,212}$ | 17,009 124,553 | 15,181 127,715 | -15, 132.265 | $\begin{gathered} 12,844 \\ 100 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 132,311 | 13,391 130,487 |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 130, 487 |
|  | 2,499 4,415 | 2,842 9889 | 5,118 2 | 3,453 3,567 | 2,921 | $\stackrel{2,599}{2,515}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3,186}$ | 3,695 | 3,694 | 3,495 | 2, 850 | 5,371 |  |
| Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids hum |  |  |  | 3, | 5,8 | 2, | 3,365 | 4, 19 | 8,851 | 2,706 | 1,690 | 2,260 |  |
| S. average | . 163 | 16 | . 163 | . 165 | . 165 | . 167 | . 166 | . 166 | . 164 | . 163 | . 160 | . 158 | . 153 |
| FRUITS AND VEGETABLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apples: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .......-.- thous. of bu-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 192,696 |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of bu-- | 2,894 |  | 283 | 416 | 306 | 1,432 | 5. 578 | 2,630 | 2,748 | 2,525 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2,671}$ | - 2, 762 | 2, 296 |
| Citrus fruits, carlot shipments......no. of carloads.-. | 12, 247 | 13,945 | 10,869 | 9, 744 | 5,994 | 5,136 | 5,366 | 24, 6,420 | 13, 256 | 15,265 $\mathrm{r} 10,915$ | 10,775 $\cdot 10,891$ | r 6,386 r 11,256 | 3,263 |
| Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -10,891 | + 11,256 | 11, 304 |
| Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of | 475,63 | 537, 679 | 580, 264 | 593, 518 | 578,699 | 556, 897 | 532, 993 | 493, 402 | 455, 479 | 481, 129 | 496, 233 | - 449, 348 | 436, 593 |
| month.-.---.-....---....-....-- thous. of lb-- | 313, 708 | 301, 739 | 336, 911 | 355, 494 | 463, 011 | 530,091 | 576, 52 | 569, 974 | 534, 033 | 494, 893 | 450, 265 | r 419,899 | 381, 587 |
| Production (crop estimate) $\ddagger$--------thous. of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, carlot ${ }_{\text {Pree }}$ wholesale, U. S . No. 1 (New Yors) | 13,548 | 13, 049 | 24,091 | 13,126 | 12,341 | 16,508 | 21,536 | 17,282 | 18,300 | 23,101 | r20,694 | -24,871 | 19,285 |
| dol. per 100 lb . | 5.820 | 5. 570 | 4.844 | 6.708 | 7.025 | 6. 188 | 4.792 | 5.481 | 4.971 | 5. 369 | 5.317 | r 3.969 | -4.014 |

${ }^{\circ}$ Revised. ${ }^{\text {P Preliminary }}{ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate
${ }^{7}$ Figures beginning July 1952 exclude production of wines and vermouth; for July 1951-June 1952, such production totaled 91.000 gallons.
condensed and evaporated milk and dry whole milk. Revisions for fluid milk (January pono-February 1951) will be shown late for butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk solids; beginning 1950 for
shown in corresponding note in the September 1952. RuRVEY.
$\odot$ Figures begiming 1950 represent whole milk only; earlier data cover both whole and skimmed milk.

| ess otherwise stated, statistics | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A pril | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| LIVESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cattle and calves: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slaughter (Federally inspected): : | 405 | 388 | 392 | 430 | 426 |  |  | 510 | 523 | 453 | 422 | 535 | 541 |
|  | 938 | 1,009 | 968 | 1,100 | 1,135 | 1,215 | 1,390 | 1,151 | 1,252 | 1,313 | 1,179 | 1,299 | 1,371 |
| Receipts, principal marke | 1,600 | 1,585 | 1,590 | 1,898 | 2,078 | 2, 641 | 3,141 | 2,379 | 2,023 | 1,877 | 1,609 | 1,952 | 2,019 |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States ....-do |  | 155 | 152 | 185 | 338 | 563 | 1,088 | 667 | 250 | 1,184 | 80 | 119 | 146 |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Beef steers (Chicago) ............dol. per 100 lb - | 33.39 | 33.29 | 32. 22 | 32.53 | 32.52 | 32.19 | 32.09 | 31.37 | 28.77 | 26.04 | 23.41 | 21.98 | 21.50 |
| Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)..do...- | 31.32 | 32.06 | 27. 21 | 25.24 | 25.17 | ${ }_{23.57}$ | 22.76 | 22.31 | 20.50 | 21.73 | 20.91 | 21.19 | 19.91 |
| Calves, vealers (Chicago) .-.-.-.-.-.-.-...-do. | 37.00 | 36.75 | 34.50 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 31.50 | 33.00 | 33.00 | 29.00 | 30.50 | 33.50 | 29.00 | 25. 51 |
| Hogs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slaughter (Federally inspected) thous. of animals.- | 5,281 | 4,482 | 4, 259 | 3,641 | 3,592 | 4,290 | 5,492 | 5,772 | 7,251 | 6,267 | 4, 550 | 4,962 | 4,325 |
| Receipts, principal markets.........-....-d. do..-- | 3,173 | 2,800 | 2,773 | 2,268 | 2,203 | 2,540 | 3,099 | 3,326 | 4,233 | 3, 571 | 2,562 | 2,785 | 2,358 |
| Prices: <br> Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) <br> dol. per 100 lb _- | 16. 58 | 19.61 | 19. 25 | 19.96 | 19.88 | 19.11 | 18.55 | 16.76 | 16. 52 | 17.98 | 19.39 | 20.50 | 21.88 |
| Hog-corn ratio <br> bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb . of live hog. Sheep and lambs: | 0.8 | 11.8 | . 2 | 1. | 12.1 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 11.5 | . 7 | 12.0 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 4.2 |
| Slaughter (Federally inspected) thous. of animals. | 941 | 939 | 926 | 908 | 1,020 | 1,243 | 1,427 | 1,069 | 1,218 | 1,289 | 1,088 | 1,190 | 1,100 |
| Receipts, principal markets --------- do | 1,079 | 1,081 | 1,048 | 1,067 | 1,455 | 2,119 | 2, 228 | 1,289 | 1,267 | 1,295 | 1,038 | 1,173 | 1,115 |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States...--do |  |  |  | 176 | 479 | 722 | 788 | 319 | 203 | 147 | 83 | 113 |  |
| Lambs, average (Chicago). $\qquad$ dol. per 100 lb . Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)..do... | ${ }_{(1)}^{28.88}$ | $\underset{(1)}{28.12}$ | $\underset{(1)}{28.38}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.38 \\ & 24.25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.62 \\ & 24.63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.50 \\ & 23.10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.88 \\ & 21.25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.62 \\ & 20.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.62 \\ & 19.18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.50 \\ & 20.52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.38 \\ & 20.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.12 \\ & 20.83 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(1)}{24.00}$ |
| meats |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total meats (including lard): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1, 1, 325 | 1,476 1,201 | 1,444 | $\begin{array}{r}1,418 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,395 \\ 825 \\ \hline 50\end{array}$ | 1,527 | $\begin{array}{r}1,819 \\ 636 \\ \hline 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,742 \\ \hline 79\end{array}$ | 2,127 1,046 | 2 $\begin{array}{r}1,999 \\ 1,038\end{array}$ | 2 11,572 | 1,712 2900 | 1,649 2988 |
|  |  | 62 | 44 | 49 | 50 | 37 | 55 | 59 | 59 | 65 | 63 | 55 |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) ....-thous. of lb.. | 566, 992 | 610, 297 | 582, 712 | 659,036 | 669,445 | 713, 624 | 801, 489 | 662, 271 | 735, 078 | 775, 091 | 701, 489 | 779,450 | 826, 082 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month .-......-do | 252, 350 | 224, 432 | 201, 504 | 171, 444 | 167,437 | 184, 158 | 214, 594 | 252, 306 | 286, 299 | 287. 258 | 274, 457 | + 256, 439 | 236, 280 |
|  | 892 | 1,636 | 1,531 | 1,666 | 1,240 | 1,150 | 1,365 | 1,153 | 1,319 | 877 | 1,272 | 1,368 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { rice, wholesale, beet, fresh, steer carcasses, conolce } \\ & (600-700 \mathrm{lbs} .) \text { (New York) } \end{aligned}$ | . 564 | . 559 | . 540 | . 534 | . 559 | . 562 | . 556 | . 545 | 514 | 477 | 432 | . 392 | 382 |
| Lamb and mutton: <br> Production (inspected slaughter) $\qquad$ thous. of lb. | 45,703 | 45,306 | 41,392 |  | 43,880 | 52,839 | 61,726 | 47,505 | 56, 616 | 61,371 | 53, 166 | 58, 129 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month....-....-do | 13,067 | 16,141 | 14,902 | 11,814 | 11,318 | 12,553 | 16,002 | 17,580 | 21,912 | 20,816 | 23,670 | + 19,945 | 17,165 |
| Pork, including lard, production (inspécted .slaughter) $\qquad$ thous. of lb. | 944, 623 | 820, 518 | 819, 934 | 720, 191 | 681, 587 | 760, 409 | 955, 425 | 1,031,841 | 1, 335, 205 | t, 162, 504 | 816, 995 | 874, 686 | 770,875 |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Prork, excluding lard: }]{\text { Protion (inspected slaughter) }}$ | 682, 678 | 594, 319 | 601, 250 | 525, | 506, 9 | 571, 228 | 715, 279 | 765, 850 | 984, 200 | 841, | 601, 403 | 650, 145 | 570,190 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month | 823,741 | 727,665 | 685, 033 | 542,707 | 407, 558 | 290, 931 | 234, 894 | 319,643 | 489, 152 | 595, 546 | 604, 813 | - 569, 204 | 538, 257 |
| Exports | 7,997 | 8,655 | 9,285 | 10.833 | 5,892 | 5,673 | 5,768 | 7,386 | 8,742 | 8,605 | 9,983 | 7,745 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: Hams smoked composite | . 53 | . 531 | . 569 | . 585 | 616 | 571 | . 569 | 552 | 559 | 581 | 595 | 602 | - 592 |
| Fresh loins, 8-12 lb. average (New York)..do | . 430 | . 550 | . 535 | . 552 | . 612 | . 569 | .515 | . 449 | . 402 | . 424 | 464 | . 479 | . 523 |
| Lard: ${ }^{\text {Production (inspected slaughter) thous of lb }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) ${ }_{\text {Stocks, dry }}$ and cold storage, end of month $\dagger$ do do | 171,803 | 165,818 184,595 | 160, 274 | ${ }_{208,025}^{141,823}$ | ${ }_{167}^{127,718}$ | 138, ${ }_{1423}$ | ${ }_{111,912}^{175,664}$ | 194,381 136,610 | 256,269 <br> 210 <br> 94 | 234,448 241,760 | ${ }_{241,890}^{157}$ | 164,072 239,009 | $\begin{aligned} & 146,255 \\ & 225,936 \end{aligned}$ |
| Exports.....-........................... do | 51, 552 | 46,395 | 29,038 | 32, 421 | 37, 288 | 26,611 | 43,043 | 46, 638 | 44,347 | 50, 867 | 45, 881 | 39,862 |  |
| Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago) ...dol. per 1 | . 145 | . 145 | . 145 | . 140 | . 138 | . 143 | . 143 | .133 | 113 | . 120 | . 125 | . 135 | p. 1 |
| POULTRY AND EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, 5 markets ..............- thous. of lb- | 41,462 194,965 | 58,058 185,688 |  |  |  | 64,955 182,786 | $\begin{array}{r}81,748 \\ 279 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 74,618 294,424 | 70,745 278,595 | 38, 884 | 34, 125 | 39. 046 | 40, 934 140, 232 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month-...-do Price, wholesalt, live fowls (Chicago) dol. per ib. | $\begin{array}{r}194,965 \\ .258 \\ \hline 6.1\end{array}$ | 185,688 .225 | 174,040 .218 | 157,045 .215 | $\begin{array}{r}144,508 \\ .235 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 182,786 .245 | 279,191 .225 | 294,424 .250 | 278,595 .263 | 261,072 .310 | 260,606 .318 | r 174,243 .333 | 140,432 $p .345$ |
| Eggs: <br> Production, farm $\qquad$ millions | - 6, 146 | r 5,938 | -4,991 |  |  |  | - 4,371 | $\stackrel{4,480}{ }$ | r 5, 037 | 5,441 | 5,328 | 6, 298 |  |
| Dried egg production-................thous. of lb.- | 2,220 | 2,037 | 1,427 | 1,571 | 1,140 | 1,069 | 758 | 957 | 685 | 442 | 1,168 | 2,120 | 2, 131 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,18 | 3,184 | 3,357 | 2,728 | 2,169 | 1,709 | 1,000 | 393 | 153 | 120 | 248 | 375 | 827 |
|  | 111, 185 | 145, 863 | 166, 419 | 163, 359 | 144, 326 | 123, 661 | 95, 333 | 72,462 | 50, 176 | 34, 980 | 42,419 | - 65, 201 | 97, 321 |
| Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) dol. per doz. | . 396 | . 359 | . 404 | . 525 | . 553 | . 553 | . 631 | . 560 | . 489 | . 454 | . 443 | . 495 | . 497 |
| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Confectionery, manufacturers' sales*.. thous. of dol.- | 74, 423 | 60318 | 54,335 | 47, 200 | 60,948 | 99,443 | 113, 374 | 101, 012 | 101, 394 | 87,060 | 83, 063 | 81, 213 | 77,096 |
| Cocoa: | 24,020 | 28,764 | 28,786 | 12,977 | 9,043 | 8,705 | 4,210 | 13,272 | 37, 144 |  | 24, 678 | 21, 775 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Accra (New York) _dol. per lb.- | . 381 | . 384 | . 378 | . 381 | . 354 | . 333 | . 340 | 318 | . 308 | . 318 | 300 | . 328 | p. 340 |
| Coffee: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| To United States .-.-.-.-.-..........-do... | ${ }^{626}$ | 566 | , 624 | , 719 | 1,924 | 1,045 | 1,846 | ${ }^{1} 893$ | 1,817 | 788 | 757 | 776 | 526 |
|  |  |  | 691 | 579 | 605 | 889 | 611 | 529 | 691 | 712 | 776 | 700 | 634 |
| Imports- wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) | 1,707 | 1,126 | 1,228 | 1,408 | 1,454 | 1,869 | 1,615 | 1,394 | 2,205 | 1,839 | 1,815 | 2,247 |  |
| Pree, whesie, dol. per lb-- | 535 | . 533 | 530 | 545 | . 548 | . 545 | 540 | . 535 | 538 | . 540 | . 553 | 618 | D. 573 |
| Landings, fresh fish, 5 ports.........thous, of lb.. | 51,478 | 58,606 | 72,504 |  | 64,754 | 54, 114 | 49, 126 | 31,529 | 26,363 | 20,492 | 23,689 | 31,514 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month.........do.... | 113, 544 | 123, 762 | 152, 396 | 176, 254 | 183, 826 | 190, 493 | 200, 944 | 210,658 | 192,818 | 170, 263 | 142,040 | 119, 099 | 109,189 |

[^18]$r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. 1 No quotation. 2 Excludes lard: comparable figure for December 1952 is 922 mil lb. 952 will be shown later.
*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 prod
 January 1949-June 1951 are shown in corresponding note in the September 1952 SURvEY.
$\ddagger$ For revised data for July 1949 -October 1950, see note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-29 of the January 1952 Surver.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March | April |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sugar: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuban stocks, raw, end oi month thous. of Spanish tons.- | r 4.018 | 4,423 | 4,388 | 3,970 | 3,645 | 3,320 | 2,895 | 2,620 | 2, 170 | 1,970 | 2, 679 | 3,801 | 4,906 |
| United States: <br> Deliveries and supply (raw basis): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ........---------short tons.- | 29,006 | 18, 150 | 46, 465 | 34, 190 | 9,971 | 91, 126 | 602,545 | 732, 540 | 388, 838 | 69, 484 | 34,014 | 37, 407 | 59,948 |
| Entries from off-shore ------------- do...- | 596, 991 | 673,682 | 503, 896 | ${ }^{617,564}$ | 573, 936 | ${ }_{727} 72,621$ | 387, 590 | ${ }^{226,961}$ | 194, 722 | 469,755 | 398, 576 | ${ }^{627}$ [1988 | 854, 355 |
| Hawaii and Puerto Rico...--.-....-do.... | 180,047 | 200, 747 | 142, 458 | 167, 422 | 177, 671 | 237, 299 | 273, 166 | 108, 362 | 123,853 | 149,498 | 143, 730 | 192,443 | 248, 129 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r 614, }} 127$ | 596, 990 | 896, 355 | 758,308 | 734, 684 | 744, 355 | 680,035 | 519,868 | 596, 070 | 576, 630 | 546, 884 | 878, 155 | 588, 583 |
| For domestic consumption......-...do. | ${ }^{\text {r 610, } 466}$ | 595, 062 | 894, 103 | 755, 061 | 731, 376 | 742, 146 | 677, 919 | 518, 373 | 593,793 | 574, 789 | 545,674 | 876, 548 | 587, 001 |
|  | +3,661 | 1,928 | 2, 252 | 3,247 | 3,308 | 2,209 | 2, 116 | 1,495 | 2, 277 | 1,841 | 1,210 | 1,607 | 1, 182 |
| Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons.- | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,284}$ | 1,400 | 1,114 | 917 | 831 | 697 | 1,045 | 1,518 | 1,602 | 1,587 | 1,513 | 1,306 | 1,392 |
| Exports, refined sugar - .-.-.......-short tons.- | 25, 423 | 31,620 | 28,369 | 6,116 | 2,525 | 649 | 12,376 | ${ }^{1} 625$ | 527 | 377 | 10,356 | 441 |  |
| Imports: <br> Raw sugar, total $\qquad$ do. $\qquad$ | 344, 860 | 436, 800 | 359,836 | 356, 970 | 346,907 | 305, 205 | 124,473 | 120, 331 | 156, 891 | 269. 495 | 260, 306 | 357, 182 |  |
|  | 281, 355 | 310, 072 | 199, 168 | 208,611 | 245, 485 | 240,343 | 96, 836 | 102, 213 | 129, 183 | 205, 264 | 178, 519 | 299, 479 |  |
| From Philippine Islands --------.-.- do | 62,886 | 126, 728 | 160,667 | 148, 359 | 83,858 | 63,861 | 17,875 | 9,599 | 23,964 | 58,542 | 81, 667 | 55, 438 |  |
| Refined sugar, total. .----.-.-..........-d | 52,053 | 31, 464 | 36, 198 | 38, 106 | 43,038 | 46,738 | 40,675 | 2,618 | 7,198 | 37, 924 | 28,173 | 46,834 |  |
| From Cuba | 51, 403 | 30,664 | 35, 524 | 33, 287 | 41, 012 | 43, 590 | 35, 160 |  | 350 | 32, 493 | 25,614 | 39, 549 | ---....... |
| Prices (New York): <br> Raw, wholesale. | . 062 | . 062 | . 066 | . 066 | . 064 | . 065 | . 066 | . 064 | . 060 | . 060 | . 062 | . 064 | p. 064 |
| Refined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail--- $\qquad$ dol per 5 lb -....dol per 1b | .489 .085 | . 492 | . 498 | .494 .086 | $\begin{array}{r}.494 \\ .886 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 495 | . 4085 | . 8985 | . 4985 | . 4985 | . 4980 | . 488 | -. 086 |
|  | 8,798 | 7,132 | 7,044 | 8,482 | 8,094 | 9,506 | 7,430 | 5,530 | 6,931 | 10,466 | 7,949 | 10,590 |  |
| Leaf: TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) $\ddagger$ - $-\ldots-\ldots$-- mil. of lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,207 |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, dealers' and manulacturers', end of quar-ter, totalmil. of 1 b . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,493 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign grown: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarette tobacco-...-.-.-.-do |  |  | 179 |  |  | 161 |  |  | 168 |  |  | 167 |  |
| Exports, including scrap and stems....thous. of lib. | 18,126 7 | 27,078 8,978 | 27, 798 | 26,087 88 | 34,730 9 | 50,451 0 | 41,777 9,584 | 43, 055 | 36,739 7 7 | 30,746 | 22,900 | 41,020 |  |
| Imports, including scrap and stems.....--.....do...- | 7,685 | 8,978 | 7,987 | 8,966 | 9,619 | 9, 173 | 9,584 | 8, 226 | 7,736 | 8,918 | 8,290 | 9,085 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, manufactured tobacco, total. . do | 18,048 | 18,892 | 18,444 | 16,319 | 18,554 | 20,051 | 21,342 | 16, 123 | 16, 369 | r 16, 683 | 16,385 | 17,947 |  |
| Chewing, plug, and twist----------- do- | 6,898 | 7,328 | 7,324 | 6, 823 | 7,011 | 7,366 | 7,936 | 6,378 | 6,469 | 6,394 | 6,638 | 7,137 |  |
|  | 7,852 3,298 | 8,456 3,109 | 7,995 3,126 | 2, ${ }^{\text {7, } 263}$ | 8,373 3,170 | 8,406 3,279 | 9,781 3,625 | 6,843 2,903 | 6,662 3,237 | 6,893 3,396 | 6,639 3,108 | 7,458 3,352 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,889 31,774 | - 32, 320 | 34, 311 | -33,837 | 4,366 35,972 | - ${ }^{44,325}$ | 4,294 37.372 | 3,408 30,386 | 2,859 30,066 |  | - 2 2, 394 | $\begin{array}{r}3,856 \\ \hline 34,105\end{array}$ |  |
| Cigars (large), tax-paid | 491, 964 | 496, 512 | 496, 450 | 504,045 | 485, 006 | 526,696 | 624,867 | 497,950 | 438, 744 | - 480,818 | 452, 150 | 501,930 | 520,082 |
| Manufaetured tobaceo and snuf, tax-paid |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, cigarettes $\quad$ thous. of lb.- | 18,076 ${ }_{941}$ | 18,331 | 18,443 | 15,744 | 18,787 | 19,287 | 21,392 | 15,357 | 14,984 | 17,841 | 15,849 | 17,413 | 18,898 |
| Exports, cigarettes wholesaler and jobber, f. o.b. destination* dol. per thous |  | 1,492 | 1,043 | 1,329 | 1,810 | 1,266 | 1,304 | 1,244 | 1,626 | 1,306 | 1,348 | 1,813 |  |
|  | 3.555 | 3.555 | 3.555 | 3.555 | 3.555 | 3. 555 | 3. 555 | 3.555 | 3.555 | 3.555 | 3.555 | 3.938 | 3.938 |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS



| 16, 447 | 12,771 | 19, 148 | 19,460 | 16, 003 | 11, 963 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 127 | 164 | 211 | 209 | 194 |
| 128 | 87 | 133 | 232 | 75 | 90 |
| 1, 812 | 2,015 | 2, 320 | 3,416 | 2,648 | 2, 804 |
| 3,228 | 1, 565 | 4,007 | 1, 903 | 2,520 | 1,100 |
| . 275 | . 388 | . 388 | . 425 | . 450 | . 475 |
| . 103 | . 143 | . 148 | . 155 | . 175 | . 160 |
| + 791 | r 702 | r 768 | $r 684$ | г 913 | 967 |
| r 1,783 | ${ }^{r} 1,881$ | ${ }^{5} 1,831$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,605$ | 1,910 | r 1,881 |
| - 2, 436 | r 2, 322 | ${ }^{\text {r 2, }}$, 413 | r 2, 588 | - 2,287 | r 2,330 |
| r 2,103 | - 2, 292 | г 2,312 | r 1,912 | +2,711 | r 2, 551 |
| 16 | 10 | 25 | 56 | 39 | 75 |
| 49 | 20 | 35 | 73 | 45 | 51 |
| 2,587 | 2, 440 | 2, 270 | 2, 134 | 2, 798 | 2,288 |
| . 670 | . 670 | . 705 | . 705 | . 710 | . 695 |
| . 835 | . 805 | . 848 | . 873 | . 890 | . 928 |


|  | 꿍온 | $\cdots 2$ | N゙荷 si | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 웅추양ㅇㅇㅇ riciciai <br> - 2 m | 동్N | $\mathcal{E}_{0}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\circ}$ |




 shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April |

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS—Continued

| Leather manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shoes and slippers: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total.-.-.-.thous, of pairs-- Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, | 43,082 | 41, 436 | 39,747 | 38, 520 | 46, 552 | 44, 100 | 46,341 | 38,932 | 42,033 | 45, 268 | 44, 872 | 48,723 | 44, 968 |
| total...-............-. thous, of pairs.- | 38,879 | 37, 248 | 35, 408 | 33, 946 | 40,703 | 37,842 | 39,185 | 32,659 | 37, 303 | 41,778 | 40,967 | 44,079 | 40, 193 |
| By types of uppers: $\sigma^{7}$ <br> All leather $\qquad$ do | 32,658 | 31,536 | 30,735 | 29, 938 | 36,385 | 33,906 | 35,057 | 29,080 | 32,750 | 36, 278 |  | 37, 520 |  |
| Fart leather and nonleather...........do...- | 6,221 | 5,712 | 4,673 | 4,008 | 4,318 | 3, 336 | 4,128 | 3,579 | 4,553 | 5,500 | 5,631 | 6,559 |  |
| By kinds: | 8,613 | 8,462 | 8,279 | 7,256 | 8,986 | 8,775 | 9,339 | 7,866 | 9,010 | 8,953 | 8,745 | 9,125 |  |
| Youths' and boys'.-.-..................do | 1,369 | 1,492 | 1,586 | 1,485 | 1,949 | 1,826 | 1,709 | 1,442 | 1,539 | 1, 558 | 1,515 | 1,622 | 1,474 |
| Women's. .-----..-.................-do | 20,363 | 18,973 | 17,926 | 18, 385 | 21, 910 | 19,419 | 19,446 | 15,580 | 18,028 | 21,718 | 21,005 | 22,945 | 20,765 |
| Misses', and children's-..-...-.........do | 5, 292 | 5,168 | 4,728 | 4,393 | 5, 135 | 5,040 | 5,553 | 4,882 | 5, 585 | 6, 257 | 6, 298 | 6, 527 | 5, 436 |
| Infants' and babies'...-....-..........-do. | 3, 242 | 3, 153 | 2, 889 | 2,427 | 2, 723 | 2,782 | 3,138 | 2,889 | 3, 141 | 3. 292 | 3,404 | 3,860 | 3, 539 |
|  | 3,647 | 3,626 | 3, 816 | 4,070 | 5, 249 | 5,638 | 6,442 | 5,668 | 4, 161 | 2,946 | 3,369 | 4,059 | 4, 271 |
|  | 216 | 209 | 181 | 169 | ${ }^{234}$ | 264 | 286 | 237 | 229 | 226 | 238 | 265 | 279 |
|  | 340 | 353 | ${ }^{342}$ | 335 | ${ }^{366}$ | 356 | 428 | 368 | 340 | 318 | 298 | 320 | 225 |
|  | 386 | 352 | 280 | 246 | 331 | 386 | 433 | 346 | 305 | 293 | 388 | 468 |  |
| Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, cattle hide upper, Goodyear welt $1947-49=100$ | 112.4 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 109.0 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 110.3 |
| Women's oxfords (nurses'), side upper, Good- |  |  |  |  | 8.5 | 8. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.3 |
| Women's and misses pumps, suede split.do... | 111.0 | 111.0 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 1113.4 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 117.1 110.7 |

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES


| 75,651 | 68,809 | 61,137 | 48,717 | 67,746 | 48,534 | 40,949 | 44,363 | 61,470 | 54,326 | 62, 158 | 47, 247 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 190,425 | 209, 112 | 221,006 | 183, 140 | 200, 342 | 227, 340 | 255,581 | 241,379 | 243,479 | 189, 269 | 195, 457 | 238, 076 |  |
| r 3,200 612 |  | -3,213 | - 3,247 | + 3,454 705 | r 3,526 +701 | + 3.568 | + 3,069 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2,856}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 2.973}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 2, 947 | 3, 284 | 3, 516 |
| -2,588 | +2,466 | r2, 599 | + 2,617 | + +2.749 +279 | + 2.825 | + 692 $+2,876$ | + 2,378 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 618 \\ +2,238 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}658 \\ +2.315 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r }{ }^{677} \\ -264 \\ \hline 264\end{array}$ | - 2,646 | - 6.858 |
| r3, 266 | - 3, 048 | r 3,055 | ${ }^{+3.093}$ | -3,377 | +3,520 | ${ }^{-3,594}$ | ${ }^{\mathrm{r} 3,072}$ | + 2,877 | -3, 025 | r 2,940 | ${ }_{3}^{2,356}$ | 3, 582 |
| 612 | 604 | 558 | 569 | 656 | 685 | 720 | 708 | , 630 | ${ }^{+} 705$ | 738 | , 783 | 802 |
| - 2,654 | $\stackrel{*}{2,444}$ | - 2,497 | r2. 524 | '2, 721 | -2,835 | -2, 874 | +2.364 | r 2,247 | - 2,320 | -2,202 | 2, 573 | 2,780 |
| -7,937 | r 7,960 | -8, 118 | r 8, 272 | -8,348 | + 8,353 | r 8, 328 | r 8,324 | r 8, 304 | r 8.234 | -8,234 | 8,163 | 8, 094 |
| 3, 075 | 3,075 | 3,131 | 3,192 | 3, 241 | 3.256 | 3. 228 | 3,211 | 3, 199 | 3,152 | 3,091 | 2,947 | 2,802 |
| ${ }^{-4,862}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 4,885}$ | $\stackrel{\cdot 4,987}{ }$ | ${ }^{r} 5,080$ | - 5, 107 | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }} \mathbf{0} 5$ | -5,100 | ${ }^{-5,113}$ | r 5,105 | r 5,082 | r 5, 143 | 5,216 | 5. 292 |
| r 893 | ${ }^{7} 709$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 766}$ | r 884 | $r 835$ | $\checkmark 890$ | -925 | ' 774 | - 823 | -899 | r 851 | 959 | 1,032 |
| +890 | -836 | r 817 | r 975 | $\times 893$ | ${ }^{5} 780$ | ${ }^{+} 756$ | '753 | $r 811$ | $\cdot 888$ | $r 921$ | 925 | 925 |
| +910 | ${ }^{7} 738$ | '837 | r 773 | r912 | r 959 | -923 | ' 785 | - 812 | $r 860$ | r 849 | 967 | 942 |
| r 948 | $r 763$ | r 786 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 726$ | r917 | ${ }^{+1,003}$ | r 949 | ' 777 | $r 764$ | r 817 | r 810 | 940 | 978 |
| r 893 | r 869 | -920 | $r 967$ | r961 | [917 |  | r 899 | r 948 | 991 | -1,030 | 1,057 | 1,018 |
| 43, 300 | 32, 418 | 31, 621 | 19,542 | 36, 450 | 18,856 | 15,843 | +14, 110 | 16,455 | 22, 119 | 17, 815 | 22,393 |  |
| 19, 090 | 10,498 | 7, 121 | 8,886 | 12,369 | 7,268 | 7,462 | 4. 156 | 4,984 | 6,783 | 6,663 | 6, 800 |  |
| 24, 210 | 21,920 | 24, 500 | 10,656 | 24, 081 | 11, 588 | 8,381 | 9,954 | 11,471 | 15,336 | 11, 152 | 15,593 |  |
| 85.239 | 84.840 | 84.840 | 86.303 | 86.436 | 86. 576 | 86.576 | 86.310 | 84.945 | 84.665 | 84.105 | r 83.405 | p 82.821 |
| 125.759 | 124.942 | 122.868 | 121. 234 | 120. 418 | 120.418 | 120.418 | 122. 051 | 124.460 | 124. 460 | 125. 105 | r 126. 232 | ${ }^{p} 127.015$ |
| 744 | 749 | 752 | 756 | 759 | 776 | 802 | 677 | 599 | 758 | 692 | 752 | 803 |
| 300 | 296 | 334 | 326 | 365 | 372 | 376 | 372 | 295 | 320 | 350 | 356 | 383 |
| 758 | 780 | 699 | 735 | 705 | 747 | 787 | 679 | 708 | 767 | 700 | 767 | 830 |
| 762 | 753 | 714 | 764 | 720 | 769 | 798 | 681 | 676 | 733 | 662 | 746 | 776 |
| 1,606 | 1,633 | 1,618 | 1,589 | 1,574 | 1,552 | 1,541 | 1,530 | 1.562 | 1,596 | 1,634 | 1,655 | 1,709 |
|  | 11,018 | 8,150 1,993 |  |  | ${ }^{5,317}$ | 4,300 | 1,163 <br> 11776 | 11,517 1 1 0 |  | 1,379 3 3 | ${ }_{1}^{1,821}$ |  |
| 1,364 8,912 | 5,353 | 6, 157 | 4, 449 | 1, 4,631 | 1,152 4,165 | 1,104 3,196 | 1,776 4,387 | 1,529 9,988 | 1,327 8,018 | 3, 4,363 | 1,621 4,200 |  |
| 79.676 | 79.662 | 78.815 | 79.250 | 80. 260 | 81.483 | 81.572 | 81.921 | 82.113 | 81.402 | 81. 180 | - 80.675 | P 80.473 |
| 155. 061 | 155.061 | 155. 406 | 156.068 | 158. 322 | 158.358 | 158.971 | 158.971 | 158.971 | 159. 583 | 159.706 | 159.630 | p 158.770 |
| 608 | 609 | 680 | 739 | 737 | 719 | 737 | 592 | 614 | 610 | 531 | 586 | 653 |
| 602 | 501 | 548 | 610 | 656 | 675 | 657 | ¢ 614 | 628 | 670 | 657 | 643 | 665 |
| $\times$ 559 | ${ }^{r} 587$ | ${ }_{6}^{691}$ | r 746 | r 730 | r 702 | 740 | 572 | 462 | 426 | 429 | 554 | 676. |
| 579 | 571 | 633 | 678 | 687 | 650 | 706 | 561 | 550 | 518 | 444 | 550 | 631 |
| ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} 573$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,589}$ | ¢ 1,647 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,715}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,758}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,810}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,844}$ | 1,855 | 1,767 | 1,675 | 1,660 | 1,644 | 1,709 |
| 82. 10 | 82.28 | 83.51 | 83.50 | 83.54 | 83.23 | 81.55 | 81.31 | 82.65 | 83.61 | 83, 64 | - 84.07 | p 84.07 |
| 282, 864 | 231, 160 | 269,066 | 224,756 | 281,488 | 292,489 | 303, 863 | 235,439 | 266, 521 | 289, 083 | + 302,975 | 339, 259 | 351, 913 |
| 282, 070 | 230, 155 | 273, 123 | 211, 998 | 274, 449 | 290, 201 | 303, 237 | 239,002 | 269,455 | 290,689 | r 301, 638 | 338, 115 | 344, 257 |
| 85, 800 | 86,033 | 81, 849 | 92,747 | 101, 103 | 102, 614 | 103, 498 | 99,507 | 96, 265 | 97,619 | - 99,103 | 100, 073 | 107, 562 |
| 3,550 | 3,575 | 2,850 | 4, 100 | 4, 050 | 3,450 | 3,900 | 3,650 | 3,800 | 4,300 | 4, 850 | 4, 525 | 5,075 |
| 10,700 | 10, 200 | 9,600 | 9, 700 | 9,500 | 9,650 | 9,600 | 9,600 | 9,650 | 9,325 | 9,650 | 9,900 | 10,350 |
| 4,300 | 3,650 | 3 3,400 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 3,900 | 4,200 | 3,200 | 3,900 | 4,000 | 3,900 | 4,200 | 3,875 |
| 3,350 | 3,650 | 3,550 | 3,675 | 4, 250 | 2,950 | 3,800 | 3,350 | 3,650 | 4, 050 | 3,550 | 4,250 | 4,125 |
| 9,475 | 9,575 | 9,400 | 8,900 | 8,650 | 9,675 | 10,175 | 10,000 | 10,200 | 10,275 | 10,550 | 10, 525 | 10,600 | Revised.

$\ddagger$ Revisions for January-October 1950 are available upon request
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
smaali 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. types of uppers. sexcludes spechal category" items.
$*$ New series. Data are compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data prior to April 1952 (February 1951 for softwoods) will be shown later.
$\oplus$ Revised monthly data for $1948-$ March 1952 will be shown later.

| ise stated, statisti | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

| HARDWOOD FLOORING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oak: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new --.-.-.-................. M bd. ft.- | 89, 018 | 84, 306 | ${ }^{64,926}$ | 70. 446 | 75, 162 | 81, 178 | 87,303 | 63, 707 | 73, 232 | 89, 979 | 87, 638 | ${ }^{98} \mathbf{8} 269$ | 84, 222 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month...........--do...- | 79, 8142 | 78,777 | 69, ${ }^{6988}$ | 66, 7975 | 61,721 80 80 | 61, 6132 | ${ }_{91}^{57,938}$ |  | 56,093 | 66, 898 | 76, 823 | ${ }_{79}^{86,1615}$ | 86. 5884 |
| Shipments | 84, 643 | 84, 671 | 77.844 | 79, 428 | 81, 531 | 84, 132 | 94, 691 | 74, 393 | 67,982 | 78,556 | 77, 265 | 85, 226 | 88, 359 |
|  | 77,817 | 77, 257 | 77,096 | 77,609 | 75,371 | 73, 260 | 69, 603 | 72, 004 | 76,738 | 76, 339 | 69,323 | 62,064 | 55, 268 |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES


## Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures

Castings, gray iron:8
Orders, unfiled, for sale _....thous. of short tons
 Castings, malleable iron:8
Castings, manleable iron:
Orders, unfiled, for sale
Shipments, total-................................................
Fig iron:
Production. $\qquad$ thous. of short tons.
Consumption
Stocks (consumers and suppliers), end of month§
Prices, wholesale:
Composite ${ }^{7}$---


## Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures

Steel castings:
Shipments, total
For sale, total
Steel forgings: 1
Orders unfilled, total
Drop and upset...-....
Press and open hammer-..--
Production...................thous. of short tons. Prices, wholesale:
Composite, finished steel.
Steel billets, rerolling (producing point
Structural steel (producing point)....dol. per lb
Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh)
dol. per long ton.

## Steel, Manufactured Products

Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types:
Orders, unfilled, end of month......-. thousands.-

483,092
21,200
119,661
13,441

$\mathbf{6 , 0 0 4}$
$\mathbf{3 , 0 2 7}$
$\mathbf{2 , 9 7 7}$
$\mathbf{5 , 4 7 3}$
1,236
$\mathbf{4}, 238$
"Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ See note marked " ${ }^{\circ}$ "" for this page. ${ }^{2}$ See note marked "q" for this page.
Data beginning 1951 have been adjusted in accordance whe the revised export schedule to exclude exports of tinplated circles, strips, etc.






| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued


from a revised in mile of 550 establishments; monthly data for January 1951 -August 1952 have been revised to bring beginning September 1952 are estimated industry totals based on reports
from a revised sample of 550 establishments; monthly data for January 1951-August 1952 have been revised to bring the estimates closer to the September 1952 shipments based on the new
${ }_{8}$ Government stocks represent those available for industrial use.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | January | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline HEATING APPARATUS-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 23,446 \& 22,850 \& 17,851 \& 20,010 \& 21, 197 \& 21,979 \& 20,797 \& 18,859 \& 20,200 \& 26,768 \& 24, 737 \& 28,928 \& \\
\hline Oil burners: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of month.------------ do...- \& 36,284
45,805 \& 41,707
51,743 \& 42,963
57,830 \& 54,737
67,044 \& 63,805
84,620 \& 66,080
104,098 \& 57,874
119,370 \& 42,595 \& 37, 505 \& 37,658
49,026 \& 43, 469 \& 38,986
56,320 \& \\
\hline  \& 45,805
80,183 \& 51,743
74,183 \& 57,830
72,468 \& 67,044
61,577 \& 84,620
50,593 \& 104,098
42,993 \& 119,370
36,076 \& 72,854
39,324 \& 53,243
46,758 \& 49,026
49,915 \& 45,345
58,324 \& 56,320
67,262 \& \\
\hline  \& 80,183 \& 74, 183 \& 72,468 \& 61, 577 \& 50,593 \& 42,993 \& 36,076 \& 39,324 \& 46,758 \& 49,915 \& 58, 324 \& 67, 262 \& \\
\hline Shipments, total \& 199,605 \& 179,496 \& 192, 540 \& 170, 146 \& 198, 604 \& 221, 468 \& 264, 196 \& 204,336 \& 195, 052 \& 187, 745 \& + 205, 872 \& 227, 287 \& \\
\hline  \& 7,475 \& 6,267 \& 5, 702 \& 7,080 \& 8,820 \& 9,037 \& 9,905 \& 7,793 \& 8,088 \& 8,723 \& 8, 089 \& 8, 119 \& \\
\hline Gas (incl. bungalow and combination) .-.do \& 182, 942 \& 163, 446 \& 176, 405 \& 154, 907 \& 180, 346 \& 200, 946 \& 241, 138 \& 187, 370 \& 177, 463 \& 170, 675 \& \({ }^{\text {r 1 187, }} \mathbf{7 0 2}\) \& 208, 739 \& \\
\hline Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil..-------- do. \& 9, 188 \& 9,783 \& 10, 433 \& 8,159 \& 9,438 \& 11,485 \& 13, 153 \& 9,173 \& 9,501 \& 8,347 \& 10,081 \& 10, 429 \& \\
\hline Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total -- do \& 147,435 \& 172,303 \& 230, 741 \& 393, 834 \& 515, 356 \& 565, 508 \& 659,965 \& 369, 238 \& 189,009 \& 145, 700 \& - 124, 334 \& 142,394 \& \\
\hline  \& 25,381 \& 35, 676 \& 40,963 \& 79, 027 \& 132, 211 \& 158, 564 \& 179.921 \& 118,544 \& 33, 786 \& 12, 061 \& 11, 735 \& 16, 295 \& \\
\hline Gas.-----------------------------------10 \& 62, 014 \& 76, 324 \& 120,878 \& 197, 980 \& 236, 849 \& 241, 419 \& 304, 169 \& 170, 365 \& 111, 254 \& 57, 487 \& \(\checkmark 60,568\) \& 74, 282 \& \\
\hline Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil ------.-.- do \& 60,040 \& 60,303 \& 68,900 \& 117, 127 \& 146,296 \& 165, 525 \& 175, 875 \& 80, 329 \& 43,969 \& 76,152 \& 52, 031 \& 51,817 \& \\
\hline Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), shipments, total. number.- \& 50, 933 \& 58,732 \& 70, 206 \& 78, 266 \& 105, 410 \& 116,300 \& 126, 754 \& 89,708 \& 64, 102 \& 57, 778 \& 55,368 \& 63,713 \& \\
\hline  \& 27, 029 \& 32, 239 \& 36,627 \& 38,738 \& 51, 289 \& 54,368 \& 59,071 \& 44,947 \& 33, 128 \& 31, 426 \& 29,815 \& 32,352 \& \\
\hline  \& 19,695 \& 20, 583 \& 27, 235 \& 30,950 \& 40,654 \& 46, 419 \& 51, 331 \& 35, 227 \& 26, 140 \& 22, 101 \& 21, 662 \& 27,344 \& \\
\hline Solid fuel------------------------------ do \& 4, 209 \& 5,910 \& 6, 344 \& 8,578 \& 13, 467 \& 15,513 \& 16, 352 \& 9, 534 \& 4. 834 \& 4,251 \& 3, 891 \& 4,017 \& \\
\hline Water heaters, nonelectric, shipments.------ do MACHINERY AND APPARATUS \& 176, 609 \& 181, 389 \& 182, 851 \& 157.595 \& 187, 949 \& 202, 432 \& 218, 582 \& 195, 385 \& 199,972 \& 207, 290 \& r 210,379 \& 229, 193 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: \\
Blowers and fans, new orders....... thous. of dol.
\end{tabular} \& \& \& r 39,394
r 11,891 \& \& \& \(+33,223\)
\(+14,545\) \& \& \& +

+ 

16,625 \& \& \& 41,808
12,223 \& <br>

\hline | Foundry equipment (new), new orders, |
| :--- |
| net |
| $1937-39=100$ | \& 385.1 \& 225.2 \& r 11,891

353.8 \& 343.9 \& 311.6 \& r 14,545
365.9 \& 335.8 \& 258.1 \& $+16,625$
343.3 \& 301.0 \& 257.3 \& 12,223
396.7 \& 303.0 <br>
\hline Furnaces, industrial, new orders: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Electric \& 2,298 \& 3,713 \& 1,552 \& 2,530 \& 1,626 \& 1,412 \& 2, 459 \& 1,241 \& 1,634 \& 1,655 \& 1,672 \& 1,301 \& 1,796 <br>
\hline Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel) .---.- do...- \& 3,613 \& 3,037 \& 2,968 \& 6, 703 \& 5,259 \& 2,472 \& 1,520 \& 2, 396 \& 3,235 \& 3,540 \& 3,996 \& 3,607 \& 3,017 <br>

\hline | Machine tools: |
| :--- |
| New orders. $1945-47=100$ | \& 293.5 \& 284.6 \& 342.9 \& 376.3 \& 311.1 \& 302.4 \& 243.3 \& 205.4 \& 225.2 \& 255.8 \& 282.1 \& r 323.3 \& $p 277.0$ <br>

\hline Shipments \& 307.9 \& 323.0 \& 330.8 \& 259.7 \& 317.0 \& 368.3 \& 357.8 \& 342.5 \& 355.0 \& 361.6 \& 354.5 \& r 375.7 \& p 373.1 <br>
\hline Mechanical stokers, sales: \& 1,059 \& 1,154 \& 1,725 \& 1,668 \& 702 \& 3,220 \& 3, 126 \& 5 \& 1,274 \& 3 \& 763 \& 816 \& 985 <br>
\hline Classes and 5: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 3,128 \& \& 1,274 \& 1,073 \& 763 \& \& 985 <br>
\hline Number... \& 131 \& ${ }^{5} 138$ \& 168 \& 249 \& 172 \& 185 \& 158 \& 116 \& 98 \& 88 \& 81 \& 63 \& 107 <br>
\hline Horsepower \& 49,528 \& 42,621 \& 32,702 \& 47,981 \& 31, 079 \& 37,796 \& 31,366 \& 21, 191 \& 28,199 \& 38,234 \& 21,851 \& 20, 142 \& 39,388 <br>
\hline Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new orders \& 6,354 \& 6,140 \& 7,957 \& 6,299 \& 5,921 \& 5,258 \& 5, 534 \& 4,130 \& 6,575 \& 5,752 \& 6,521 \& 8,255 \& 7,758 <br>
\hline ELECTRICAL. EQUIPMENT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Batteries (automotive replacement only), ship- |
| :--- |
|  | \& 850 \& 1,137 \& 1,535 \& 2,526 \& 2,905 \& 2,874 \& 3,112 \& 2,168 \& 1,975 \& 1,571 \& 1,162 \& * 1,202 \& 1,244 <br>

\hline Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 133 \& 128 \& 192 \& 197 \& 148 \& 136 \& 122 \& 152 \& 147 \& 183 \& 208 \& 211 \& <br>
\hline Vacuum cleaners, standard type.-.--.-. ${ }^{\text {number }-1 ~}$ \& 217, 169 \& 216,969 \& 206,939 \& 188,715 \& 222, 413 \& 237, 541 \& 292, 474 \& 254, 297 \& 249,032 \& 255, 886 \& 246, 1007 \& 329,294 \& 268, 548 <br>
\hline  \& 222, 266 \& 219,882 \& 281, 635 \& 209, 901 \& 259, 280 \& 287, 919 \& 335, 616 \& 298, 641 \& 317, 914 \& 282, 453 \& 333, 601 \& 353, 972 \& 294,960 <br>
\hline Radio sets, production* .-......-.-.-........-.-do.---- \& 957, 666 \& 843, 569 \& ${ }^{1} 986,603$ \& 494,866 \& 607, 402 \& 1970, 109 \& 870, 338 \& 1,037,864 \& ${ }^{2}$ 1,498,258 \& 1, 093, 142 \& 1,192,439 \& 11,549,203 \& 1,158,936 <br>
\hline Television sets (incl. combination), production* number.. \& 322, 878 \& 309,375 \& ${ }^{1} 361,152$ \& 198, 921 \& 397, 769 \& 1755,665 \& 724, 117 \& 780,486 \& ${ }^{2} 921,086$ \& 719, 234 \& 730, 597 \& 1810,112 \& 567, 878 <br>
\hline Insulating materials and related products: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Insulating materials, sales billed, index $9.1936=100$ _ \& 545 \& 517 \& 500 \& 470 \& 451 \& 531 \& 599 \& 579 \& 655 \& 643 \& 649 \& 694 \& <br>
\hline Laminated fiber products, shipments§ thous of dol \& 7,899 \& 7,739 \& 7,558 \& 7, 597 \& 6,718 \& 8, 223 \& 9,110 \& 8,956 \& 10, 196 \& 10,427 \& 10,609 \& 11,072 \& 11, 322 <br>
\hline Vulcanized fiber: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 10, \& \& <br>
\hline Consumption of fiber paper ...-. thous. of lb-- \& 4,133 \& 3,640 \& 3,720 \& 2,179 \& 3,038 \& 3, 759 \& 4,160 \& 3,658 \& 4,198 \& 4,466 \& 4,360 \& 4,843 \& 4,701 <br>
\hline Shipments of vulcanized products thous. of dol- \& 1,430 \& 1,332 \& 1,296 \& 1,027 \& 1,210 \& 1,380 \& 1,694 \& 63 \& 1,671 \& \& \& 1,895 \& <br>
\hline Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments $\%$ short tons.- \& 22,272 \& 22,173 \& 13,422 \& 6,824 \& 16, 225 \& 25,456 \& 21, 171 \& 20,2×3 \& 25,780 \& 21,946 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Motors and generators, quarterly: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  Polyphase induction motors, $1-200 \mathrm{hp} \cdot 0^{1}$ \& \& \& 517 \& \& \& 463 \& \& \& 490 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New orders-.---.-------------- thous. of dol.. \& \& \& 36,446 \& \& \& 36,946 \& \& \& 36,954 \& \& \& 41, 127 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 40,443 \& \& \& 35, 210 \& \& \& 36, 541 \& \& \& 39, 639 \& <br>
\hline Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp:o New orders. $\qquad$ thous. of dol. \& \& \& 13,614 \& \& \& 9, 269 \& \& \& 8,807 \& \& \& 7,512 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 9,787 \& \& \& 7,905 \& \& \& 10, 152 \& \& \& 8,858 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

| COAL |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Production.-.-....-.........thous. of short tons.- |  |
| Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month thous. of short tons. |  |
|  |  |
| Prices, chestnut: |  |
| Retail, composite $\dagger$ $\qquad$ dol. per short ton Wholesale, f. o. b. car at mine $\dagger$ $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
| Bituminous: |  |
| Production .-........-.-..... thous. of short tons.- |  |
| Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous. of short tons |  |
| Industrial consumption, total.--.-.-.-.- do.--- |  |
| Beehive coke ovens.------------------ do. |  |
| Oven-coke plants |  |
|  |  |
| Electric-power utilities ................... do |  |
| Railways (class I) |  |
| Railways (class I) |  |
| Other industrial Retail deliveries |  |
|  |  |


| 3,333 | 3,349 | 3,244 | 2, 484 | 2,663 | 3,705 | 4,150 | 3,354 | 3, 130 | 2, 626 | 2,365 | + 2,284 | 1,987 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1, 026 | 1,149 | 1,264 | 1,447 | 1, 420 | 1,314 | 1,300 | 1,479 | 1,668 | 1, 674 | 1,623 | 1,635 | 1,611 |
| 295 | 340 | 360 | 233 | 423 | 496 | 498 | 465 | 166 | 180 | 149 | 140 |  |
| 23.08 | 21.69 | 21.77 | 22.38 | 22.54 | 22.92 | 23.77 | 24. 00 | 24.69 |  |  |  |  |
| 13.394 | 13.456 | 13.631 | 13.869 | 14.119 | 14.219 | 14. 681 | 14.681 | 16.013 | 16. 013 | 16.013 | 16.013 | p 14.621 |
| 39, 100 | 36,462 | 31, 437 | 25,782 | 34, 171 | 46,885 | 32, 744 | 41, 060 | 42,723 | 39,445 | 34, 265 | ${ }^{\text {r 36, }} 250$ | 37,025 |
| 32,630 | 30,751 | 23,683 | 23,510 | 32,635 | 34, 503 | 38,864 | 36, 967 | 41,278 | 41, 424 | 37,006 | - 37, 596 | 34,365 |
| 28,416 | 27, 734 | 20,705 | 20,291 | 27, 423 | 28,327 | 31, 928 | 31,911 | 33, 982 | 33, 428 | 30, 113 | ${ }^{+} 31.840$ | 30, 048 |
| ${ }_{7} 678$ | ${ }^{666}$ | 198 | 125 | 877 | ${ }_{8} 615$ | 509 | 556 | 665 | 759 | 712 | ${ }^{+} 840$ | 789 |
| 7,627 | 7,863 | 3,335 | 3,293 | 8,259 | 8,230 | 8, 641 | 8,447 | 8,899 | 8,923 | 8,067 | 8,956 | 8,583 |
| 7 608 | - 637 | 582 | ${ }^{603}$ | ${ }^{681}$ | 879 | 699 | 725 | 786 | 764 | 687 | 709 | 664 |
| 7,782 | 7,723 | 7,369 | 7,597 | 8,250 | 8,494 | 9,582 | 9,604 | 10,388 | 10,170 | 8,877 | 9, 123 | 8,618 |
| 3, 321 | 3, 075 | 2,569 | 2,342 | 2,722 | 2,852 | 3,128 | 3,031 | 3,046 | 2, 833 | 2,448 | 2, 560 | 2, 413 |
| 582 | 562 | 208 | 229 | 532 | 538 | 623 | 653 | 698 | 679 | 617 | 625 | 559 |
| 7, 818 | 7, 208 | 6,444 | 6,102 | 6,602 | 6,919 | 8,746 | 8,895 | 9,500 | 9,300 | 8,705 | 9, 027 | 8,422 |
| 4,214 | 3,017 | 2,978 | 3,219 | 5,212 | 6,176 | 6,936 | 5,056 | 7,296 | 7,996 | 6,893 | 5,756 | 4,317 |

 prices supersede former quotations on tracks, destination. Revised price data prior to 1951 will be shown later.

 beginning January 1952 cover 9 companies. $0^{2}$ The number of companies reporting is as follows: Polyphase induction, 34 ; direct current, 28.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued

| COAL-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bituminous-Continued Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of short tons | 76 | 92 | 84 | 79 | 76 | 75 | 77 | 76 | 38 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 73 |
| tocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total thous. of short tons. | 78,141 | 79, 301 | 81, 192 | 79, 359 | 81, 238 | 83, 298 | 77.951 |  | 76,745 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 76,810 | 77,838 | 79, 556 | 77, 698 | 79,567 | ${ }_{81}{ }^{81} 492$ | 76, 369 | 74.212 | 75, 336 | 71,857 | 71, 710 | 70, 238 | 70, 683 |
|  | 16,652 | 16,799 | 16, 894 | 16, 136 | 16, 066 | 15,728 | 14, 437 | 13,637 | 14, 430 | 13,400 | 13, 381 | 13, 276 | 13,408 |
| Cement mills .-....---......-.............- do | 1,245 | 1,261 | 1,412 | 1,456 | 1, 616 | 1,746 | 1,624 | 1,607 | 1,540 | 1,362 | 1,245 | 1,106 | 1,057 |
| Electric-power utilities..................-do | 33,617 | 34, 545 | 35,802 | 35, 895 | 36,797 | 37,722 | 36, 393 | 36, 195 | 35, 891 | 34,771 | 33,906 | 33,926 | 34, 649 |
| Railways (class I) .-...................-do | 4,254 | 4,110 | 3,996 | 3,560 | 3,443 | 3,487 | 3.041 | 2,897 | 3,032 | 2,973 | 2, 892 | 2, 764 | 2, 571 |
| Steel and rolling mil | 1,353 | 1,336 | 1,269 | 1,195 | 1,158 | 1,236 | 1,156 | 1,085 | 1,089 | 983 | 943 | 940 | 922 |
| Other industrial | 19,689 | 19,787 | 20,183 | 19,456 | 20, 487 | 21,573 | 19,718 | 18,791 | 19, 054 | 18,368 | 17,743 | 17, 175 | 16,866 |
| Retail dealers ..-------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,331 | 1,463 | 1,636 | 1,661 | 1,671 | 1,806 | 1,582 | 1,758 | 1.709 | 1,489 | 1,275 | 1,048 | 1,058 |
|  | 4,248 | 4,885 | 4,898 | 4,014 | 4,288 | 3,760 | 3,010 | 2,981 | 2,357 | 2,207 | 1,584 | 1,575 |  |
| Prices: ${ }^{\text {det }}$ dol per short to | 16.16 | 15.99 | 16.02 | 16.13 | 16.22 | 16.28 | 16.54 | 16.66 | 16.72 |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.54 | 10.60 | 16.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Mine run, f. o. b. car at minet ---.-- do | 5. 624 | 5. 623 | 5. 629 | 5.640 | 5. 640 | 5. 655 | 6. 016 | 6.028 | 6.032 | 5.931 | 5. 923 | 5. 857 | p 5.830 |
| Prepared sizes, f. o. b. car at minet-----d | 6.349 | 6.317 | 6.378 | 6.487 | 6. 544 | 6.680 | 6.951 | 7.020 | 7.064 | 7.076 | 7.058 | ¢. 853 | D 6.442 |
| COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 432 | 426 | 124 | 77 | 248 | 391 | 328 | 356 | 427 | 483 | - 451 | -536 | 504 |
| Oven (byproduct)---------------------- do | 5,374 | 5,536 | 2, 361 | 2,305 | 5,787 | 5,784 | 6,117 | 5,961 | 6, 264 | 6,284 | 5,681 | 6,299 | 6,032 |
| Petroleum coke.-------......-.-.-.-.-...- do | 296 | 201 | 267 | 306 | 317 | 323 | 314 | 311 | 329 | 337 | 324 | 334 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: Byproduct plants, total.....................do | 1,873 | 1,961 | 2,557 | 3,297 | 3,142 | 2,838 | 2,541 | 2,445 | 2,177 | 2,075 | 1,995 | 1,973 | 2,009 |
| At furnace plants ................-.......- do | 1,459 | 1,538 | 2,007 | 2,479 | 2,294 | 2, 132 | 1,957 | 1,920 | 1,736 | 1,672 | 1,641 | 1,581 | 1,541 |
| At merchant plants ------------------ do | 413 | 424 | 550 | 819 | 848 | 706 | 583 | 524 | ${ }^{441}$ | 402 | 354 | 392 | 467 |
| Petroleum coke. | 159 | 158 | 122 | 103 | 98 | 97 | 87 | 96 | 103 | 111 | 130 | 140 |  |
|  | 89 | 62 | 58 | 53 | 44 | 52 | 41 | 62 | 54 | 51 | 43 | 39 |  |
| dol. per short ton.- | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14. 750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum: | 2,062 | 2,199 | 2,017 | 2,139 |  | 1,677 | 1,790 | 1,773 |  | 1,957 |  | 1,807 |  |
|  | 192, 882 | 158, 310 | 185, 917 | 188, 868 | 192, 798 | 195,528 | 202,044 | 194,611 | 205,645 | 203, 214 | 183, 736 | 202, 458 |  |
| Refinery operations.........- percent of capacity.- |  | 71 |  | ${ }^{\text {8, }} 96$ |  | 98 |  |  |  |  |  | 94 |  |
| Consumption (runs to stills) .----- thous. of bbl. | 193, 039 | 152, 062 | 204, 762 | 214, 729 | 220,661 | 210, 510 | 213,358 | 211, 456 | 215, 504 | 218, 288 | 195, 133 | 217,073 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total..........-do | 270, 679 | 290, 813 | 285, 964 | 275, 951 | 264, 368 | 264,723 | 269,776 | 267,852 | 271,928 | 272, 250 | 273, 589 |  |  |
|  | 69,159 | 72,875 | 71, 950 | 70,352 | 67, 497 | 65, 241 | 66, 084 | 63,777 | 66, 275 | 65, 902 | 66, 451 | 69,077 |  |
| At tank farms and in pipelines-...-...-do | 183, 751 | 197,001 | 194,525 | 187, 341 | 178, 394 | 181,580 | 185, 900 | 185, 625 | 187,852 | 188,480 | 189, 163 | 188, 897 |  |
|  | 17,769 | 20,937 | 19,489 | 18,258 | 18,477 | 17,902 | 17,792 | 18,450 | 17,801 | 17,868 | 17,975 | 17,691 |  |
|  | 3,340 | 1,718 | 2,388 | 1,876 | 1,966 | 1,664 | 1,526 | 1,805 | 2,991 | 2,211 | 2,011 | 2, 171 |  |
|  | 17,362 | 15,570 | 17,601 | 17,497 | 18, 124 | 18,306 | 20, 074 | 16,788 | 20, 141 | 18,500 | 16, 292 | 20, 221 |  |
| Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells...dol. per bbl. | 2.570 | 2. 579 | 2. 570 | 2. 570 | 2. 570 | 2.570 | 2. 570 | 2.570 | 2. 570 | 2. 570 | 2.570 | 2. 570 | p 2.570 |
| Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Distillate fuel oil.......-.-.....thous. of bbl | 39,353 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 37,602 | 30,336 | 36,827 | 38,337 | 38, 822 | 36, 887 | 37, 321 | 38,984 | 40,351 | 40, 515 | 35, 704 | 38, 931 |  |
| Domestic demanc: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil.--- ---------------- do | 33, 921 | 27, 867 | 25,815 | 23, 291 | 26, 221 | 28,836 | 39,347 | 47, 176 | 60,535 | 63, 778 | 52, 552 | 50,773 |  |
| Residual fuel oil -------------------- do...- | 45, 119 | 38,500 | 36, 285 | 37,027 | 42, 094 | 41, 267 | 50,395 | 48,304 | 60, 109 | 57, 557 | 48, 531 | 52,769 |  |
| Consumption by type of consumer: <br> Electric-power plants $\ddagger$ |  | 3,717 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,152 |
| Railways (class I) | 2,500 | 2, 434 | 2,463 | 2,439 | 2, 621 | 2,618 | 2,827 | 2,622 | 2,516 | 2,055 | 1,831 | 1, 884 |  |
|  | 6,351 | 6, 438 | 6, 156 | 6,117 | 6,680 | 6,342 | 6,975 | 6,354 | 6,782 | 7,403 | 5,924 | 6,774 | 7,075 |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Distillate fuel oil do | 51,634 | 51,648 | 65,911 | 85,775 | 104, 257 | 117, 252 | 120,721 | 116,096 | 99,582 | 80, 655 |  |  |  |
|  | 38, 561 | 38,821 | 45,688 | 52, 245 | 54, 061 | 56,200 | 53, 052 | 53,069 | 48,706 | 45, 910 | 44, 178 | 41,600 |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,244 | 2,500 | 2, 588 | 2,473 | 1,583 | 1,194 | 1,373 | 1,271 | 1,502 | 1,367 | 1,339 | 1,724 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel) dol. per gal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel) _-. dol. per bbl | 1.091 1.400 | 1. 350 | 1. 1.150 | . 0988 | .098 .900 | . 0908 | . 0988 | . 0908 | .098 .900 | $\begin{array}{r} .098 \\ .900 \end{array}$ | .098 .850 | $\begin{aligned} & .098 \\ & .850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & p .098 \\ & p .850 \end{aligned}$ |
| Kerosene: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-........-.--------- thous. of bbl-- | 10, 978 | ${ }^{7} 5$ | ${ }_{5}^{9,519}$ | 11,083 | 11, 620 | 10,498 | 10, 919 | 11,792 | 13,061 | 13,434 | 11, 313 | 11, 135 |  |
|  | 8,150 | 5,504 | 5,268 | 5, 883 | 6, 014 | 7,156 | 12,230 | 12,455 | 17,829 | 13,066 | 13, 884 | 12, 1892 |  |
| Stocks, end of month....................-. do- | 18,955 | 19,614 | 23, 061 | 27,387 | 32, 401 | 35,021 | 33, 289 | 32, 199 | 26, 842 | 123,487 | 20,468 |  |  |
|  | 613 | 950 | 740 | 796 | 525 | 655 | 358 | 358 | 511 | 325 | 377 | 728 |  |
| Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Barbor) | . 101 | . 101 | . 101 | . 108 | . 108 | . 108 | . 108 | . 108 | . 108 | . 108 | . 108 | . 108 | -. 108 |
| Lubricants: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production_......-.-.-.........- thous. of bbl.- | 4, 838 | 3,492 | 4,855 | 4,668 | 4, 857 | 4,694 | 4,940 | 4, 507 | 4,416 | 4, 210 | ${ }^{3,596}$ | 4, 321 |  |
| Domestic demand ---...------------ do---- | 3, 509 | ${ }^{2,525}$ | ${ }^{3,414}$ | 3, 224 | 3,343 | 3,433 | 3,711 | 2,800 | 2,993 | 3, 032 | 2,931 | 3, 229 |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month .-.------- do- | 10,154 | $\stackrel{9}{1}, 610$ | 9,694 | 9,775 | 9,620 | 9,745 | 9,869 | 10, 561 | 11,021 | 11, 250 | 11, 224 | 11, 134 |  |
|  | 1,276 | 1,448 | 1,297 | 1,295 | 1,610 | 1,070 | 1,054 | 938 | 917 | 890 | 628 | 1,127 |  |
| Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f. o. b. Tulsa) ..........----------- dol. per gal. | . 290 | 290 | . 270 | 270 | . 270 | . 270 | . 260 | . 250 | . 220 | 220 | . 210 | . 210 | p. 205 |

 §Revisions for 1950 will be shown later. o'Includes stocks of heavy crude in California.
tRevisions for January-July 1951 will be shown later.
$\bigcirc$ Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
NOTE FOR RADIO, TELEVISION SERIES, P. S-34. *New series. Compiled by the Radio- Television Manufacturers Association. Data represent industry tatals 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; Data for June, September 1952, and March 1953 cover 5 weeks; December 1952, 6 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued

PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued
Refined petroleum products-Continued Motor fuel:


| 92, 553 | 74,485 | 98, 340 | 105, 022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 81, 819 | 63, 752 | 86,638 | 93,373 |
| 17,917 | 16,796 | 17, 310 | 17,669 |
| 7, 183 | 6, 063 | 5,608 | 6, 020 |
| 8,041 | 7,398 | 8,437 | 8,761 |
| 98,653 | 101, 137 | 99,305 | 105, 307 |
| 143, 512 | 116, 039 | 112, 232 | 108, 708 |
| 83, 129 | 64, 731 | 60,389 | 57, 180 |
| 8, 378 | 7, 617 | 7,934 | 7,858 |
| 9, 366 | 9,246 | 10,035 | 10, 095 |
| 2, 466 | 975 | 1,923 | 2, 730 |
| .100 | . 103 | . 104 | . 104 |
| . 129 | . 129 | . 129 | . 129 |
| . 202 | . 205 | . 205 | . 204 |
| 6,116 | 4,906 | 6,003 | 6,552 |
| 5, 076 | 4,339 | 5, 068 | 5,417 |
| 7, 633 | 7,859 | 7,332 | 7,311 |
| 3,761 | 4,422 | 3,863 | 3,878 |
| 922,900 | 1,009, 500 | 1, 280, 700 | 1,383, 600 |
| ,753, 500 | 1, 660, 500 | 1, 436,000 | [1,167, 100 |
| 94, 360 | 80, 360 | 96, 880 | 92, 680 |
| 193, 480 | 179, 200 | 179, 760 | 169,680 |
| r 4, 768 | r 5, 220 | r 5, 160 | ${ }^{+5,434}$ |
| r 1, 024 | + 1,057 | - 1, 019 | ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} 1,077$ |
| r 1,067 | ${ }_{7} \mathbf{1}$ 1, 141 | - 1, 160 | - 1, 235 |
| r 2, 678 | ${ }^{+} 3,022$ | -2.982 | - 3,121 |
| ${ }^{+} 133$ | ${ }^{r} 133$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 128$ | r 146 |
| 52, 791 | r 59, 303 | ${ }^{+52,459}$ | ' 57, 135 |

## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

| PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER | $\begin{aligned} & 1,903 \\ & 2,235 \\ & 5,582 \end{aligned}$ | 1,900$\mathbf{2}, 247$5,234 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,044 \\ & 2,127 \\ & 5,148 \end{aligned}$ | 2,2111,9105,418 | 2,5272,2095,766 | 2,3552,1046,007 | 2,2552,3515,917 | 2,150 <br> 2,224 | 2,247$\mathbf{2 , 1 3 1}$5,926 | 2,4322,367 | $\begin{array}{r}2,283 \\ 2,148 \\ \hline, 18\end{array}$ | r$\mathbf{2}, 260$$\mathbf{r} 2,405$ | 1,9882,372 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulpwood: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts -----.-...-.thous. of cords ( $128 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$ ) .-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,843 |  | 6,006 | 6, 132 | +5,989 | 5,601 |
| Waste paper: | 650,014 |  | 589 | 550, 030 | 631,070 | 693, 247 | 786,664 | 685, 279 | 696,98 | 687, 220 |  | - 742, 150 | 762,532 |
|  | 640, 933 | 618, 966 | 605, 572 | 561,067 | 667, 847 | 698,420 | 775, 224 | 704, 127 | 666,765 | 708, 058 | 682, 469 | 741,071 | 762,532 751,070 |
| Stocks, end of month....-.-.-...-.-.-.-....-d. | 587, 616 | 564,079 | 548,623 | 536, 811 | 501, 402 | 496,775 | 510,317 | 492, 249 | 521,737 | 509, 058 | 476, 575 | - 474, 106 | 484, 303 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: WOOD PULP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dissolving and special alphat .-...-short tons. | 60, 737 | 61,855 | 56, 102 | 55,839 | 62, 173 | 60, 401 | 65, 441 | 59,762 | 49,548 | 58,871 | 49,214 | - 56,401 | 51, 686 |
|  | 708, 162 | 724,682 | 690, 882 | 607, 453 | 728, 421 | 670, 471 | 761, 522 | 739,059 | 700, 304 | 784, 840 | 715, 468 | 810, 905 | 783, 755 |
| Sulphite (paper grades) $\dagger$ | 205, 611 | 206, 808 | 184, 265 | 156, 865 | 196, 340 | 186, 823 | 205, 110 | 190, 129 | 186,072 | 205, 504 | 186, 191 | 203, 364 | 200, 232 |
|  |  |  |  | 26, 953 | 32, 768 | 32, 320 | 36, 628 | 35, 173 | 36, 004 | 36, 875 | 34, 782 | 37, 084 | 33, 717 |
| Groundwood Deflibrated, explo | 198,464 89,170 | 203,259 87,398 | 194,762 89,236 | 181,974 84,161 | ${ }_{8}^{194,697}$ | 185, ${ }_{84} 254$ | $\underset{92}{204,312}$ | 189, 874 | 197, 113 | ${ }^{210,319}$ | 192. 325 | 206, 012 | 201, 951 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, all grades...-.-..--.........-short tons | 139,706 | 147, 535 | 156, 864 | 146, 208 | 152, 021 | 146, 712 | 149, 404 | 154, 700 | 154, 327 | 164,777 | 158,036 | 165, 367 | 164,640 |
| Sulphate (paper grades) $\dagger$---------------- do | 32, 894 | 35, 416 | 38, 813 | 35, 867 | 42, 955 | 42, 769 | 42, 786 | 43, 809 | 47, 159 | 46, 920 | 39, 166 | 42. 186 | 41,396 |
| Sulphite (paper grades) $\dagger$-.-------------- do | 34, 473 | 34, 249 | 38,488 | 33, 417 | 32, 252 | 32, 722 | 31, 489 | 32, 513 | 29,111 | 35, 175 | 32,592 | 36, 738 | 40,609 |
| Groundwood | 2, 42 4247 | 2,170 | 2,640 | 2,563 36,722 | 2,425 31,983 | 2,321 26,681 | 2,282 22.563 | 2,641 22,394 | 2,403 25,115 | 1,861 28,094 | 1,936 31,683 | 2, 190 $\mathbf{3 3}, 052$ | 1,711 34,740 |
| Exports, all grades, total | - 2946,522 | 30,131147,433 | 19,666133,599 | 9,883122,636 | 14,861138,616 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,388 \\ 160,423 \end{array}$ | 11,560170,340 | $\begin{array}{r}11,712 \\ 200,827 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12,031222,780 | 13, 489 | 6,228169,613 | 10,449 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dissolving and special alp | 16, 595 | 15, 028 | 13, 353 | 18,053 | 19,333 | 19,833 | 25, 579 | 23,787 | 21,551 | 19,934 | 16,415 | 21, 025 |  |
| Sulphate t....-.-...-) |  |  | 50,681 <br> 46,51 | 47,747 | 50, 814 | 59, 195 | ${ }^{63,100}$ | 74, 047 |  | 81, 119 | 72, 243 | 69, 186 |  |
| Soda-- | - | 2,229 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2} \mathbf{1 9 7}$ | +1,743 | 2,113 | 2,494 | 5i, 250 | - | 90,924 2,623 | 64,621 2,560 | 57,473 2,427 |  |  |
| Groundwood | 18,878 | 17,408 | 20, 205 | 13,851 | 18,846 | 27,773 | 23, 593 | 27, 107 | 22, 731 | 21,302 | 19,664 | 17, 278 |  |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All paper and paperboard mills: <br> Paper and paperboard production, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of stort tons.. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,014 \\ 1,051 \\ 867 \\ 97 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,011 \\ 1,029 \\ 875 \\ 106 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,949 \\ 981 \\ 858 \\ 110 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,762 \\ 869 \\ 783 \\ 110 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,059 \\ 990 \\ 942 \\ 126 \end{array}$ | 2,027969941118 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,279 \\ & 1,080 \\ & 1,075 \\ & 124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,104 \\ 992 \\ 997 \\ 115 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,023 \\ 977 \\ 936 \\ 109 \end{array}$ | 2, 205 | 2,066 | 2,281 |  |
| Paper (incl. building paper)----.......-- do- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,053 | 987 | 1,077 | 1,084 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,032 | 967 | r 1,076 | 1,053 |
| Building board |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1119 | 112 | ${ }^{128}$ | 125 |
| $r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ New basis, representing total gasoline production (comparable figure for December 1952 is $107,581,000$ bbl.); comprises total gasoline and naphtha from crude, natural gasoline used at refineries, and natural gasoline sold to jobbers, etc. (not shown separately). ${ }^{2}$ Includes unfinished gasoline production (net); comparable figure for Decem- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tRevisions for January-March 1952 will be shown later. <br> $\dagger$ Beginning with the February 1953 SURVEY, data for rayon and special chemical grades of wood pulp produced by the bleached sulphate and bleached sulphite processes have been combined under the dissolving and special alpha grades. The sulphate and sulphite grades include both bleached and unbleached and represent paper grades only (except sulphate imports for which this |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Septer } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | March | April |

PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-Continued

| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new --..---...-.-...-short tons.- | 813, 274 | 740, 502 | 753,235 | 715, 288 | 752, 557 | 807, 132 | 892, 616 | 759, 399 | 824, 431 | 886, 207 | 800,000 | 897,000 | 859,000 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month ---.......- do | 825, 736 | 747,506 | ${ }^{729,006}$ | 768, 806 | 726, 902 | 784, 617 | 817, 556 | 765, 444 | 793, 397 | 814, 892 | 818, 295 | 863,685 | 854, 225 |
|  | 850, 216 | ${ }^{817,027}$ | 773,003 769,654 | 674, 759 671,174 | 775,723 <br> 768.8 <br> 208 | 756, 433 | 851, 888 | 798,316 890 | 800, 190 | 874, 324 | 806, 000 | 870,000 859 8000 | 872,000 870,000 |
|  | 842,129 <br> 89 | 876, 503 | 381, 065 | 384, 550 | 422,465 | 749,664 427,350 | 418,101 | 800,447 420,669 | 796, 778 424,307 | 865,061 428,582 | ${ }^{796,000}$ | 859,000 452,934 | 870,000 447,839 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new | 104, 915 | 91, 140 | 89,628 | 83, 848 | 82,938 | 1, 582 | 107, 357 | 92,300 | 92, 20 | 104, 559 | 100, 000 | 110,000 | 110, 000 |
| Orders, unfilled, | 111, 930 | 93, 500 | 86,000 | 88,000 | 57, 150 | 56, 738 | 52, 824 | 38,408 | 37,023 | 38, 853 | 41, 800 | 50, 952 | 51,250 |
| Production | 116, 078 | 115, 790 | 100, 121 | 84, 195 | 100, 213 | 100, 268 | 111, 288 | 98,393 | 95,799 | 104, 212 | 101,000 | 106,000 | 107, 000 |
| Shipments | 113, 781 | 109, 550 | 96, 843 | 81,323 | 98, 080 | 93, 032 | 111, 547 | 96, 903 | 93, 590 | 102,729 | 97, 000 | 105,000 | 108, 000 |
| Stocks, end of mon | 72, 250 | 78, 490 | 81, 905 | 84, 750 | 93, 850 | 99, 195 | 98,903 | 103, 897 | 106, 106 | 107, 589 | 111, 500 | 114, 244 | 109, 640 |
| Printing paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfil | 460, 500 | 425, 000 | 423,000 | 450, 000 | 422, 402 | ${ }_{465,435}$ | 487, 440 | 458, 880 | 486,018 | 491, 459 | 294, 000 | 522, 265 | 298,000 524,000 |
| Production. | 295, 614 | 288, 313 | 278, 120 | 238, 014 | 267, 433 | ${ }_{256,921}^{48,}$ | 293, 743 | 277, 372 | 284, 647 | 305, 499 | 280, 000 | 308, 000 | 304, 000 |
| Shipments | 293, 550 | 285, 851 | 279, 095 | 232, 209 | 264, 517 | 255, 785 | 292, 239 | 276, 152 | 287, 924 | 299, 269 | 277, 000 | 299, 000 | 302, 000 |
| Stocks, end of | 138, 025 | 140, 488 | 139,500 | 145,300 | 140,775 | 141,915 | 143,419 | 144, 548 | 142, 271 | 147, 500 | 150, 000 | 152,677 | 150, 974 |
| Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill*- dol. per 100 lb _ | 13.55 | 13.55 | 13.55 | 13.55 | 13.55 | 13.55 | 3. 55 | 3. 5 | 13.55 | 3.55 | 3. 55 | 13. 55 | p 13.55 |
| Coarse paper: <br> Orders, new | 254, 7 | 246, | 237, 383 | 221, 930 | 257, 062 | 259, 527 | 294, 513 | 263, 053 | 259, 890 | 291,690 |  | 289, 009 | 285, 000 |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month.-.----.-.- do | 160,500 | .140, 000 | 135, 000 | 143,000 | 155, 270 | 170,090 | 184, 550 | 173, 218 | 175, 106 | 180, 285 | 178, 000 | 182,317 | 174,300 |
| Production | 277, 891 | 269, 058 | 250, 159 | ${ }^{216,743}$ | 256, 307 | 245, 051 | 273, 935 | 267, 705 | 259, 194 | 289, 853 | 266,000 | 286,000 | 294, 000 |
| Shipments | 276, 688 | 262, 180 | 240,210 | 212,740 09 | 251, 791 | 244, 705 | 280, 050 | 274, 385 | 258, 302 | 286,510 | 2f6, 000 | 285, 000 | 293, 000 |
| Stocks, end of month.-....... | 84, 100 | 84,000 | 95, 000 | 99,000 | 130, 250 | 130, 595 | 124,480 | 119, 232 | 120, 260 | 123, 600 | 123, 500 | 124,700 | 125, 625 |
| Newsprint:Canada(incl. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 471, 235 | 495, 972 | 451, 915 | 485,539 | 486. 496 | 461,508 | 502, 791 | 463.435 | 463, 377 | 473,640 | 439, 167 | 484, 276 | 480, 316 |
| Shipments from mills | 468, 018 | 492, 478 | 483, 791 | 483, 250 | 488,575 | 462, 404 | 486, 159 | 498,987 | 463,064 | 467,627 | 408, 610 | 441, 512 | 498, 889 |
| United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production. | 94, 767 | 103, 440 | 99, 080 | 94, 192 | 97, 831 | 92, 301 | 97, 144 | 89, 842 | 86, 659 | 93,789 | 82, 892 | 91, 911 | 33,194 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At publishers | 460, 475 | 442,739 | 476,479 | 532, 297 | 573, 502 | 582, 209 | 561, 016 | 527, 525 | 530, 651 | 556,022 | 555,508 | 518, 985 |  |
| In transit to publishers.-------------- - do. | 72, 475 | 79, 028 | 74, 592 | 75, 474 | 86, 444 | 77,578 | 69,364 | 97, 20f, | 81, 258 | 89,767 | 93,225 | 85, 618 |  |
| Imports | 419,848 | 409, 649 | 459, 005 | 427, 945 | 400, 541 | 422, 887 | 432, 597 | 407. 300 | 452, 263 | 391,816 | 377, 700 | 422, 878 |  |
| Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal ports*-........................... per short ton. | 117.00 | 117.00 | 119.50 | 119.50 | 122.00 | 122.00 | 125.25 | 125. 25 | 125. 25 | 125. 25 | 125.25 | 125. 25 | 125. 25 |
| Paperboard (National Paperboard Association): Orders, new -................................. | 875,600 | 880,000 | 850,30 | 845,800 | 917,500 |  | 1,076,300 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,101,800 |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month-------....-do..-- | 417, 600 | 375, 000 | 352,900 | 444, 200 | 388, 400 | 1, 459,900 | 1, 453,000 | 1, 457,400 | 1, 478,400 | 455, 100 | ${ }^{9377}$, 300 | 1, 567,500 | 1, 539,000 |
|  | 869, 500 | 906,000 | 832, 800 | 773, 700 | 955,600 | 955, 700 | 1,142, 200 | 1,004, 900 | 1,029, 100 | 985, 500 | 973, 800 | 1,072, 900 | 1, 071, 200 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments.-............mil. sq. ft. surface area. | - 5,817 | - 5,970 | -5,654 | - 5,550 | г 6,364 | r 6,780 | 「7,518 | r 6,828 | ¢ 6,771 | r 6, 402 | 6,417 | 7,30 | , 059 |
| Folding paper boxes, value: $\dagger$. |  |  |  |  | -6, 3 | -6,780 | 7,518 | -6,828 | F6,7\% | +6,402 | 6,417 | , 30 | ,059 |
| New orders-.---------------1947-49=100 | 136.7 | 142.0 | 156.7 | 147.5 | 162.0 | 163.0 | 174.1 | 146.8 | 147.4 | $\bigcirc 160.7$ | r 154.9 -138 | $\stackrel{183.1}{ }$ | 169.4 |
|  | 135.0 | 132.7 | 140.3 | 126.4 | 145.3 | 158.0 | 170.8 | 141.6 | 147.4 | -148.0 | -138.4 | -158.6 | 153.4 |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total.........number of editions.- | 1,055 | 1,240 | 1,003 | 601 | 904 | 949 | 1,118 | 1,263 | 893 | 814 | 1,031 | 1,031 |  |
|  | 855 | ${ }_{3}^{937}$ | 754 | 472 | 699 | 796 | 930 | 1,034 | 709 | 629 | 811 | 805 | 701 |
|  | 200 | 303 | 249 | 129 | 205 | 153 | 188 | 229 | 184 | 185 | 220 | 226 | 151 |

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS


[^19]Unless otherwise stated, statistics through
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the

| 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | Febraary | March | April |

STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| ABRASIVE PRODUCTS <br> Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments _.reams.- <br> PORTLAND CEMENT | 185, 451 | 168,174 | 161, 544 | 157, 412 | 160, 795 | 174,449 | 182, 612 | 176,845 | 164, 085 | 168,910 | 184, 754 | 193, 830 | 206, 348 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production | 19,817 | 21,829 | 20, 748 | 21,342 | 23, 573 | 23,010 | 24, 181 | 22, 048 | 20,881 | 18,855 | 17,325 | 20, 215 | 21,802 |
| Percent of capacity | 86 | 92 | 90 | 90 | 99 | 99 | 101 | 95 | 87 | 79 |  | 84 |  |
|  | 21,764 | 23, 282 | 25, 067 | 25,084 | 25,915 | 26, 240 | 27, 222 | 19,771 | 13,740 | 13,520 | 14, 155 | 20, 813 | 20, 891 |
| Stocks, finished, end of month----------.... do---- | 24,672 | 23,220 | 18,896 | 15,158 | 12,819 | 9,584 | 6,546 | 8,823 | 15, 957 | 21, 294 | 24, 464 | r 23,865 | 24,776 |
| Stocks, clinker, end of month. do <br> CLAY PRODUCTS | 10, 520 | 9,513 | 8,578 | 7,548 | 6,262 | 5,352 | 4,360 | 4,329 | 5,385 | 7,445 | 8,899 | 9,706 | 9,556 |
| Brick, unglazed: <br> Production $\ddagger$. thous. of standard brick - | 484, 468 | 489,779 | 510,22f | 538, 183 | 531, 547 | 530, 990 | 546,446 | 471,331 | 436, 508 | 391, 241 | 377, 166 | 447, 707 |  |
|  | 492, 488 | 479,409 | 504, 459 | 530,377 | 512, 135 | 527, 147 | 551,040 | 440, 700 | 383, 597 | 353,088 | 375, 051 | 439,031 |  |
| Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant $\dagger$ dol. per thous. | 27.217 | 27.217 | 27.217 | ${ }^{1} 27.409$ | 27.409 | 27.409 | 27. 409 | 27.409 | 27.409 | 27.409 | 27.410 | r 27.577 | D 27.786 |
| Clay sewer pipe, vitrified: $\ddagger$ Production.-------.-.-short tons-- | 139, 573 | 128,020 | 143,426 | 132,061 | 136, 595 | 145, 012 | 151, 052 | 130, 019 | 135, 309 | 113,227 | 124, 673 | 143, 156 |  |
|  | 139, 744 | 134, 221 | 145,603 | 142,566 | 146, 934 | 150, 341 | 160, 498 | 120, 236 | -98, 131 | 94,920 | 106, 651 | 136,741 |  |
| Structural tile, unglazed: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production $\qquad$ do---- <br> Shipments. $\qquad$ do. $\qquad$ | 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 | 78,823 66,270 | 81,541 63,050 | 73,976 68,020 | $\begin{array}{r} 79,890 \\ 74,735 \end{array}$ |  |
| GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,523 | 10,220 | 10,080 9 | 10,042 | 10,700 | 10, 100 | 10,704 | $\begin{array}{r}r 8,837 \\ \hline 8.85\end{array}$ | 8,250 | 9,293 | 9,000 | ¢ 10, 680 | 10, 291 |
| Shipments, domestic, total.-...----.---......do.-.- | 9,577 | 9,888 | 9,607 | 9,735 | 11,126 | 9,688 | 10, 119 | r 8, 253 | 7,889 | 8,602 | 8,510 | r 12, 170 | 9,242 |
| General-use food: <br> Narrow-neck food $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | 1,125 | 1,216 | 915 | 892 | 1,186 | 1,464 | 1,220 | \% 722 | 653 | 862 | 825 | r 1,293 | 1, 006 |
| Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars) _thous. of gross _ | 2,474 | 2,767 | 2,706 | 2,733 | 3,210 | 2,736 | 2,818 | r 2, 200 | 2,109 | 2, 485 | 2, 403 | ${ }^{\text {r 3, }} 266$ | 2, 308 |
| Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable) thous. of gross.. | 767 | 977 | 1,123 | 1,073 | 783 | 476 | 666 | r 312 | 484 | 385 | 497 | r 828 | 1,033 |
|  | 700 | 955 | 1,198 | 1,244 | 1,257 | 768 | 570 | -530 | 714 | 535 | 572 | $r 883$ | '967 |
|  | 1,061 | 940 | 852 | 905 | 1,120 | 1,035 | 1,380 | ${ }^{*}$ 1,387 | 961 | 911 | 929 | -1,418 | 906 |
|  | 2,355 | 2,064 | 1,860 | 1,834 | 2,313 | 2,111 | 2,298 | + 2,096 | -1,927 | 2,356 | 2, 270 | -3.071 | 1,869 |
| Chemical, household and industrial.---.do | 850 | 735 | 739 | 788 | 928 | 772 | 859 | ${ }_{r} 742$ | 756 | 808 | 804 | r 1, 102 | 925 |
|  | -244 | ${ }_{8}^{233}$ | . 214 | 10, 264 | - 327 | 327 | ${ }_{9}^{307}$ | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ \hline 1064\end{array}$ | 285 | - 260 | 212 | ${ }^{+} 308$ | 229 |
|  | 9,863 | 9,871 | 10,060 | 10,107 | 9, 449 | 9,594 | 9, 854 | r 10, 106 | ${ }^{r} 10,167$ | 10,427 | 10,677 | r 8,970 | 9,741 |
| Other glassware, machine-made: Tumblers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,701 | 4,537 | 4,831 | 4,966 | 5, 833 | 3,816 | 5,696 | 5,191 | 4,960 | 5,975 | 6,387 | 6,778 | - |
|  | 4, 987 | 5,329 | 5,491 | 5,245 | 5, 181 | 4,050 | 6,012 | 4, 693 | 4, 428 | 5,399 | 5,541 | 5,908 | ----... |
|  | 9,892 | 9,073 | 8,349 | 8,023 | 8, 628 | 8,389 | 8,035 | 8,431 | 8,911 | 8,724 | 9,566 | 10,230 | ---.----- |
| Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous. of dozens. | 3,472 | 3,504 | 2,908 | 2, 845 | 3,354 | 3,308 | 4,374 | 3,666 | 3,295 | 3,652 | 3,656 | 3, 667 |  |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude gypsum, quarterly total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports. $\qquad$ thous. of short tons. <br> Production $\qquad$ do. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}734 \\ \mathbf{2 , 0 6 7} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 1,218 |  |  | 716 2,033 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1, 720 |  |  | 1,846 |  |  | 1,723 |  |  |  |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: <br> Uncalcined short tons. |  |  | 559, 966 |  |  | 603,095 |  |  | 610,738 |  |  |  |  |
| Calcined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For building uses: <br> Base-coat plasters do |  |  | 494, 822 |  |  | 533, 226 |  |  | 424, 371 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 14,045 |  |  | 13, 337 |  |  | 12, 125 |  |  |  |  |
| All other building plasters.-------.-.- do |  |  | 143, 059 |  |  | 165, 283 |  |  | 161, 130 |  |  |  |  |
| Lath.-. |  |  | 589, 300 |  |  | 645, 548 |  |  | 570, 922 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 6,670 |  |  | 6, 265 |  |  | 6,507 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 830, 644 |  |  | 902, 174 |  |  | 935, 541 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial plasters.----------------short tons.- |  |  | 61, 426 |  |  | 58, 438 |  |  | 65, 195 |  |  |  |  |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| CLOTHING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production...----.-.-.-.--- - Shous. of dozen pairs | 13,480 13,576 | 13,312 12,250 | 13,132 12,643 | 11,794 | 13,907 14,470 | 14, 104 | 15,687 | 13, 987 | 13,342 12,949 | 14,360 13,555 | 13, 857 | 14,304 14,356 | 14,07 |
| Shipments Stocks, end of month | 13,576 28,067 | 12,250 29,129 | 12,643 29,774 | 11,728 | 14,470 29,279 | 15,184 28,199 | 16,819 27,067 | 15,118 25,935 | 12,949 $\mathbf{2 6 , 3 9 9}$ | 13,555 27,204 | 13,724 27,350 | 14,356 27,291 | 12,86 28.53 |
| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Ginnings§ $\qquad$ thous. of running bales. |  |  |  | 176 | 1,413 | 5,716 | 10,786 | 13, 420 | 13, 988 | 14, 715 |  | ${ }^{2} 14,951$ |  |
| Crop estimate, equivalent 500-1b. bales $\begin{gathered}\text { thous. of bales.. }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption | 3 848, 055 | 686, 951 | 674, 773 | ${ }^{3} 697,637$ | 7 | 73 |  | 7 | 697, 984 | , | 765, 778 | $\begin{gathered} { }^{2} 15,136 \\ 772,176 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{3} 905,07$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| totaly-.-.-.-..-.-.-.......-- thous. of bales.. | 5,355 | 4,366 | 3,449 | 2,789 | 16,667 | 15,704 | 14,503 | 13,422 | 12, 373 | 11,093 | 10,164 | 9,163 | 8,11 |
|  | 5,258 | 4, 280 | 3,370 | 2,720 | 16, 600 | 15,646 | 14, 452 | 13, 371 | 12,317 | 11, 019 | 10,086 | 9,079 | 8, 02 |
| On farms and in transit....----------- do.- | 742 | 527 | 401 | -220 | 13,991 | 10,720 | 6, 550 | 4,495 | 2,967 | 1,882 | 1,362 | 820 | 71 |
| Public storage and compresses .--.-...-do. | 2,986 | 2,372 | 1,783 | 1, 502 | 1,795 | 3,977 | 6, 644 | 7,437 | 7,779 | 7,442 | 6,906 | 6, 366 | 5,48 |
| Consuming establishments .---------- do. | 1, 530 | 1,380 | 1,186 | 999 | 814 | 949 | 1,258 | 1,439 | 1,571 | 1, 695 | 1,819 | 1,892 | 1,81 |
| Foreign cotton, total........-.-.....-----.- do. | 97 | 86 | 79 | 69 | 66 | 58 | 51 | 51 | 55 | 74 | 78 | 84 |  |
| ${ }^{*}$ Revised, $\quad{ }^{p}$ Preliminary. 1 Specification changed; earlier data not strictly comparable. ${ }^{2}$ Total ginnings of 1952 crop. ${ }^{8}$ Data cover a 5 -week period. <br> $\ddagger$ Revisions for January-July 1951 will be shown later. <br> $\dagger$ Revised series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later. <br> or Includes laminated board, reported as component board. §Total ginnings to end of month indicated. <br> IData for April, July, and October 1952 and January and April 1953 cover 5 -week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stocks are for end of period covered. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOTE FOR MILL MARGINS SERIES, p. S-39. The method of compiling average mill margins has been revised to incorporate new constructions, similar to those formerly us Which are no longer being made in quantity, and to substitute "landed" raw cotton prices (Memphis territory growth) for the 10 spot market quotations. Revised data for August 1950 throu, l951 will be shown later. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Which are no longer being


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March | April |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline COTTON-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Cotton (exclusive of linters)-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 334, 248 \& 315, 873 \& 264,418 \& 48.116
6865 \& 106,853
7
7 \& 240,501
10 \& 296,025
7
7 \& 337, 208 \& 465,966
33
3 \& 291, 829 \& 259, 247 \& 246, 467 \& \\
\hline Prices (farm), American upland ---cents per Ib-- \& +36.8 \& 36.0 \& 38.0 \& 67.0 \& 17.9 \& 10, 39 \& 76.8
36 \& 12,362
34.1 \& 33,218
31.7 \& \(\begin{array}{r}25,322 \\ 29.8 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 27,055
30.2 \& 12,495
31.5 \& 31.5 \\
\hline Prices, wholesale, middling, \(15 / 16^{\prime \prime}\), average, 10 markets....................................ents per lb. \& 40.7 \& 38.6 \& 40.4 \& 39.4 \& 39.4 \& 38.9 \& 36.7 \& 34.8 \& 33.1 \& 32.5 \& 32.9 \& 33.2 \& 33.0 \\
\hline Cotton linters: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Consumption..---.-...--......--thous. of bales .- \& 1100 \& 97 \& 99 \& 180 \& 95 \& 88 \& 1108 \& 109 \& 114 \& \({ }^{1} 111\) \& 110 \& 137 \& 128 \\
\hline Production \& 639 \& 560 \& 541 \& 186
532
5 \& \(\begin{array}{r}46 \\ 528 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 168
578 \& 1
\({ }^{1} 256\)
706 \& 233
837 \& \({ }_{901}^{211}\) \& \({ }_{1}^{1207}\) \& 174 \& \({ }_{152}^{152}\) \& 117 \\
\hline COTTON MANUFACTURES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Cotton cloth: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly or \(^{3}\)...mil. of linear yards \& \& \& 2,264 \& \& \& 2,325 \& \& \& 2,540 \& \& \& P 2, 609 \& \\
\hline  \& 59,942 \& 63, 442 \& 54, 136 \& 54, 291 \& 63, 315 \& 61,830
3
3 \& 70, 866 \& 67, 119 \& 58,627 \& 54, 784 \& 51, 858 \& 48,627 \& \\
\hline  \& 1,643 \& 1,295 \& 1,251 \& 2, 532 \& 1,529 \& 3,976 \& 6,433 \& 3, 271 \& 7,634 \& 3,647 \& 2,773 \& 6, 295 \& \\
\hline  \& 24.30 \& 24. 55 \& 22.88 \& 25.39 \& 26.83 \& 29.72 \& 32.55 \& 33.05 \& 34.12 \& 34.40 \& 33.92 \& 32. 52 \& 32.01 \\
\hline Denim, 28-inch*--1.-..cents per yd.- \& 42.7
16.4 \& 42.7
16.0 \& 40.7
16.8 \& 40.7
17.4 \& 40.7
18.4 \& 40.7
19.3 \& 40.7
19.3 \& 40.7
18.3 \& 40.7
18.5 \& 40.7
18.3 \& 40.7
19.3 \& 38.8
+18.6 \& \(p 38.8\)
\(p 18.4\) \\
\hline  \& 17.3 \& 16.5 \& 16.5 \& 17.0 \& 17.5 \& 17.8 \& 17.8 \& 17.8 \& 17.3 \& 17.1 \& 17.0 \& 18.6
17.0 \& \(p 18.4\)
\(p 16.9\) \\
\hline Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Prices, wholesale, f.o.b. mill:* \\
20/2, carded, weaving. dol. per lb_
\end{tabular} \& 738 \& . 730 \& . 727 \& . 733 \& . 742 \& . 767 \& 762 \& 745 \& . 728 \& 709 \& 702 \& 692 \& p. 690 \\
\hline 36/2, combed, knitting-..-...............do.... \& 1.019 \& . 991 \& 1.006 \& 1.022 \& 1.045 \& 1. 080 \& 1.082 \& 1.075 \& 1.047 \& 1.018 \& 1. 018 \& r 1.014 \& \({ }^{p} 1.002\) \\
\hline Spindle activity (cotton system spindles): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Active spindles, last working day, total. . thous \& 20,910
19
19 \& 20,834
19
513 \& 20,770
19,453 \& 21, 325 \& 21,398 \& 21,432 \& 21,612 \& \({ }_{20}^{21,583}\) \& 21,632 \& 21,680 \& 21, 622 \& 21, 575 \& 21,259 \\
\hline Consuming 100 percent cotton
Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total mil. of hr \& 19,613
110,607 \& \(\begin{array}{r}19,513 \\ 8,110 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 19,453
8,700 \& 19,948
19,112 \& 20,000
9,516 \& 20,041
9,768 \& 20,215
112,341 \& 20,180
9870 \& 20,290 \& 20, 314 \& 20, 277 \& 20, 221 \& 19,926
12,353 \\
\hline Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total mil. of hr-A veraze per working day \(\qquad\) do \& - 10,607 \& \({ }^{8,116} 4\) \& \(8{ }^{8} 85\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}19,12 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 9, 8176 \& \(\begin{array}{r}9,768 \\ \hline 901\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}12,341 \\ \hline 199\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}9,870 \\ \hline 806\end{array}\) \& 9, 1838 \& -12, \({ }^{182}\) \& 10,179

518 \& 10, 2513 \& 12,353 <br>
\hline Consuming 100 percent cotion-.............d....... \& 19.948 \& 7,532 \& 8,102 \& 18,501 \& 8,870 \& 9,134 \& 111.525 \& 9,219 \& 8,637 \& ${ }^{1} 11.521$ \& 9,561 \& 9, 635 \& 11,608 <br>
\hline Operations as percent of capacity. \& ${ }^{1} 114.5$ \& 112.0 \& 117.3 \& ${ }^{1} 102.2$ \& 128.1 \& 135.1 \& ${ }^{1} 134.8$ \& 137.0 \& 130.9 \& ${ }^{1135.7}$ \& 140.2 \& 139.5 \& 136.7 <br>
\hline RAYON AND ACETATE AND MFRS. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Filament yarn and staple: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Shipments, domestic, producers': |
| :--- |
| Filament yarn - p.......................... of lb | \& 57.7 \& 66.8 \& 75.2 \& 83.1 \& 84.7 \& 81.0 \& 75.0 \& 73.6 \& 71.2 \& 「77.9 \& '71.9 \& 81.8 \& 79.1 <br>

\hline  \& 21.6 \& 24.2 \& 27.2 \& 26.9 \& 28.0 \& 26.7 \& 24.1 \& 26.8 \& 25.1 \& r24.2 \& r19.0 \& -22.7 \& 24.6 <br>
\hline Stocks, producers', end of month: Filament varn \& 99.1 \& 90.0 \& 78.8 \& 65.1 \& 57.7 \& 54.9 \& 58.4 \& 69.1 \& 64.4 \& 64.0 \& 62.9 \& r61. 2 \& 60.3 <br>
\hline  \& 18.9 \& 17.8 \& 15.2 \& 15.9 \& 15.0 \& 15.5 \& 17.8 \& 15.9 \& 17.4 \& 18.8 \& 16.4 \& +16.4 \& 22.9 <br>
\hline Imports.-.-.-....-.-.-.-............thous. of lb.- \& 7,128 \& 3,864 \& 3,902 \& 3,995 \& 5,960 \& 5,010 \& 3,872 \& 3,687 \& 3,691 \& 5,503 \& 6,260 \& 10, 892 \& <br>
\hline Prices, wholesale: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, filament, f. o. b. shipping point ${ }^{*}$ dol. per lb \& . 780 \& . 780 \& .780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& 780 \& p. 780 <br>
\hline Staple, viscose, 116 denier-...............d. do... \& . 400 \& . 400 \& . 400 \& . 400 \& . 400 \& . 400 \& . 400 \& . 400 \& . 366 \& . 366 \& .366 \& . 366 \& p. 366 <br>
\hline Rayon and acetate broad-woven goods, production, quarterly $o^{3}$...................... thous. of limear yards. \& \& \& 406, 372 \& \& \& 460,958 \& \& \& 499, 197 \& \& \& p 501, 000 \& <br>
\hline SILK \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Imports $\qquad$ thous. of 1 b \& 705 \& 861 \& 1,275 \& 967 \& 893 \& 1,363 \& 1,071 \& 716 \& 1,032 \& 901 \& 585 \& 640 \& <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, white, Japanese, 20/22 denier, $87 \%$ (AA), f. o. b. warehouse o .-...dol. per Ib- \& 4.89 \& 4.90 \& 4.95 \& 5.23 \& 5. 43 \& 5. 43 \& 5. 47 \& 5. 43 \& 5.45 \& 5. 55 \& 5.56 \& 5. 53 \& p 5.05 <br>
\hline WOOL \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Consumption, mill (clean basis): $\boldsymbol{q}$ A pparel class |
| :--- |
| thous of lb | \& 130,020 \& 25, 472 \& 27, 284 \& ${ }^{1} 31,350$ \& 30,432 \& 30,872 \& 138.025 \& 28,420 \& 26, 984 \& 134,360 \& - 29,564 \& \& <br>

\hline Carpet class \& 111,020 \& 8,072 \& 5,644 \& 16,380 \& 9,044 \& 10,548 \& 112.860 \& 10, 920 \& 11,688 \& 113,690 \& -12,656 \& 12,812 \& <br>
\hline  \& 34,347 \& 30, 633 \& 24,825 \& 31,013 \& 26, 979 \& 28,118 \& 64,994 \& 20,316 \& 29, 686 \& 40, 894 \& 28,487 \& 31,569 \& <br>
\hline Apparel class (dutiable), clean content*-...do... \& 24,588 \& 22,685 \& 17,762 \& 21,900 \& 18, 936 \& 17,786 \& 48,714 \& 10,051 \& 15, 366 \& 21, 342 \& 18,443 \& 17,254 \& <br>
\hline Prices, wholesale, raw, Boston:
Territory, 64 s , 70 s, 80 , clean basis...-dol. per ib. \& 21.580 \& ${ }^{2} 1.594$ \& ${ }^{2} 1.600$ \& 1.627 \& 21.660 \& ${ }^{2} 1.596$ \& 1.665 \& 1.725 \& 1.725 \& 1.725 \& 1.725 \& 1.722 \& 1.737 <br>
\hline Bright fleece, 56s-58s, clean basis...-- dol. per lb: \& 1.126 \& 1.105 \& 1. 105 \& 1.122 \& 1.144 \& 1.120 \& 1. 168 \& 1. 225 \& 1.225 \& 1.225 \& 1.225 \& 1.185 \& 1. 201 <br>
\hline Australian, $64 \mathrm{~s}, 70 \mathrm{~s}$, good topmaking, clean basis, in bond dol. per lb \& 1.375 \& 1. 425 \& ${ }^{2} 1.425$ \& 1.425 \& ${ }^{2} 1.425$ \& ${ }^{2} 1.425$ \& ${ }^{2} 1.535$ \& ${ }^{2} 1.625$ \& ${ }^{2} 1.675$ \& ${ }^{2} 1.725$ \& ${ }^{2} 1.725$ \& ${ }^{2} 1.750$ \& ${ }^{2} 1.775$ : <br>
\hline WOOL MANUFACTURES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Machinery activity (weekly average): 1 Looms:- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Woolen and worsted: thous of active hours \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Pile and Jacquard.-.thous. of active hours--
Broad.-...-. \& 136
1,534 \& 145
1,647 \& 1,145
1,743 \& 130
1,528 \& 1, ${ }^{163}$ \& 166
1,811 \& 169
$\mathbf{1 , 8 9 3}$ \& 165
1,880 \& 159
1,935 \& 160
1,867 \& 169
$\mathbf{1 , 9 3 2}$ \& 1,886 \& <br>
\hline  \& 13 \& 16 \& 20 \& 19 \& 20 \& 19 \& 18 \& 18 \& 17 \& 18 \& ${ }^{1} 17$ \& 16 \& <br>

\hline | Carpet and rug: |
| :--- |
| Broad. | \& 117 \& 114 \& 73 \& 56 \& 113 \& 134 \& 138 \& 139 \& 144 \& 138 \& 163 \& 164 \& <br>

\hline Narrow \& 48 \& 51 \& 40 \& 27 \& 46 \& 52 \& 54 \& 52 \& 56 \& 47 \& 54 \& 56 \& <br>
\hline Spinning spindles: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 74, 918 \& 74, 195 \& 71, 199 \& 69, 128 \& - 74, 241 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 71,007 \& 70, 404 \& 78, 524 \& 68, 504 \& 83, 377 \& 86, 475 \& 86, 856 \& 83,067 \& 81,630 \& 81, 597 \& - 91, 448 \& 92, 931 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{120}$ \& -120 \& 131 \& ${ }^{120}$ \& -149 \& ${ }^{155}$ \& 154 \& ${ }^{141}$ \& 146 \& ${ }^{147}$ \& r 160 \& 152 \& <br>

\hline | Woolen and worsted yarn: |
| :--- |
| Production totalष $\oplus$ thous. of 1 b . | \& 160,115 \& 51,056 \& 50, 205 \& 154,200 \& 55, 340 \& 57,832 \& 172,190 \& 56,480 \& 54,448 \& 1 64, 560 \& 57,148 \& 88, 004 \& <br>

\hline Production, totaly ${ }_{\text {Kniting }}$ \& 16,705 \& 6,036 \& 6,563 \& 17,455 \& - 7,960 \& 7,608 \& 18,980 \& 6,888 \& - 5 5, 772 \& 16,970 \& -6,488 \& 7,116 \& <br>
\hline Weaving, except carpet \& 140,290 \& 34, 204 \& 36,844 \& ${ }^{1} 39.585$ \& 37, 208 \& 38,016 \& ${ }^{1} 47,705$ \& 36, 580 \& 35,076 \& 142,175 \& +36,320 \& 36,640 \& <br>
\hline Carpet and otherf.......................-do \& 113,120 \& 10,816 \& 6,798 \& 17,160 \& 10, 172 \& 12, 208 \& ${ }^{1} 15,505$ \& 13,012 \& 13,600 \& ${ }^{1} 15,415$ \& r 14,340 \& 14, 248 \& <br>
\hline rice, wholesale, worsted knitting yarn, $2 / 20 \mathrm{~s}-$ $50 \mathrm{~s} / 5 \mathrm{fs}$, Bradford system \& 2.110 \& 2.098 \& 2.128 \& 2.146 \& 2.164 \& 2.134 \& 2.122 \& 2.122 \& 2.122 \& 2.122 \& 2.110 \& 2. 122 \& p 2.135 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}


TData for April, July, and October 1952 and January and April 1953 cover 5 -week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stocks and number of active spindles are for end of period covered. of Beginning 1951, production of broad-woven goods is classified according to principal fiber content; production of fabrics containing $25.0-49.9$ percent wool and rayon and cotton fabrics pro-
duced on woolen and worsted looms (which cannot be distributed between cotton and rayon goods) amounted to approximately 73 million yards in 1950 . later. Imports of wool are compiled by the $U$. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; dutiable wool covers essentially the apparel class; data prior to April 1952 will be shown later, of Supstituted series. Data beginning January 1950 will be shown later. $\odot$ Beginning 1951, looms weaving fabrics principally wool by weight.
$\triangle$ Imports of unmanufactured wool converted to a clean-content basis; imports were formerly shown in actual weight, i. e., in the condition received.
$\oplus$ See note in August 1951 SURVEY regarding coverage of operations in cotton mills beginning with January 1951 data.

| 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | December |


|  | 1953 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | Febru- <br> ary | March | April |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued



## TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT



## ${ }^{r}$ Revised.

 abrics containing $25-49.9$ percent wool oreviously included)
 grade; worsted suiting-women's and children's gabardine. Monthly data beginning 1947 will be shown later.
 those for passenger cars, exclude all military-type exports.
 tegories.
\$Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

INDEX TO MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages S1-S40

| Pages marked S |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| gricult |  |
|  |  |
| Aircraft |  |
|  |  |
| Alcohol denatured and ethyl |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Animal fats, |  |
|  |  |
| Apparel, wearing.-.-- $3,4,5,6,8,9,11,12,14,15,38$ |  |
|  |  |
| Automobiles .... 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 2 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Barrels an |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, etc.......- 11, 12, 13, 14 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Building |  |
|  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Businesses operating and business turn-over-- } & 4 \\ \text { Butter--.-. } & 27\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| in-store s |  |
| Cheese.-- |  |
|  |  |
| Cigars and cigare |  |
|  |  |
| Clay products (see also Stone, clay, etc.)---- 2, 6,38 Clothing (see also Apparel)..................... 5, 38 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Cocore |  |
|  |  |
| Coke.------2, 22, 23, 35 |  |
|  |  |
| Communications_-....... 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 23Confectionery, sales |  |
|  |  |
| Construction:Contracts awarded |  |
|  |  |
| Costs |  |
|  |  |
| mployment, earnings, hours, wage rates$12,13,14,15$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Consumer credit |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Copra and coconut oil $\qquad$ 25 <br> Corn <br> 19, 28 |  |
|  |  |
| Corn-of-living index (see Consumer price 19, 28 index) |  |
|  |  |
| Cotton, raw end manufactures..... 2, 2, 6, 21, 38, 39Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil |  |
|  |  |
| Crops |  |
|  |  |
| Dairy produ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| (ebt, United States Government .-.....--9,-9, 10,17 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Distilled spirits Dividend payments and rates |  |
|  |  |
| Dividend payments and rates_...-....-...-. 1, 18, 20 <br> Drug-store sales $\qquad$ 8, 9 |  |
|  |  |
| rnings, week |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Electrical machinery and equipment, $-12,13,14,21,34$ |  |
| mployment estimates and indexes.....-. 10, 11, 12 |  |
|  |  |
| Emigration and immigration----------------23 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Failures, indust |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Federal Reserve reporting member banks.-.--  <br> Fertilizers $\mathbf{1 6}$ <br> 14  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Flour, wheat $\qquad$ |  |

Food products- $3,-\overline{5}, \overline{7},-\overline{9},-1 \overline{1}, 12,14, \overline{1},-\overline{2}-\overline{2} \overline{8}, 29,30$ Forecign trade indexes, shipping weight, value
by regions, countries, economic classes, and commodity groups
Foundry equipment.
21, 22
Freight carloadings.----
Freight cars (equipment
Freight-car surplus and sh
Freight-car surplus and shortage
Fruits and vegetables
Fuel oil-
Furs
Furnaces
$2,3,5,9,11,12,13,14,16$
Gas, prices, customers, sales, revenues

Generators and motors.
Glycerin.
Gold
Grains and products
Grocery stores.
uct
6,38
Heating apparatus $\ldots \ldots$........ 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 33, 34
Hides and skins...
6, 7, 12, 15
Hogs
Home Loan banks, loans outstanding
Home mortgages


 Imports (see also in
Income-tax receipts
Incorporations, business, new
Industrial production indexes
nstalment loans
nstaiment sales, department stores
Insurance, life
Interest and money rates.
$\begin{array}{r}17,18 \\ \hline\end{array}$
International transactions of the U. S.
Inventories, manufacturers' and trade.... 3, 4,9,10
Iron and steel, crude and manufactures
6, 21, 32, 33
Jewelry stores, sales, inventories_-............ 8,9
Kerosene
Labor disputes, turn-over
Labor force .........
Lard
 Linseed oil

2, 5, 22, 23, 29
Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank, brokers'
(see also Consumer credit)........ 7, 15, 16, 17, 19
Looms, woolen, activity
Lubricants
Lumber and products
$\overline{3}, 5, \overline{8}, 9,11,12,13,14,31,32$
Machine activity, cotton, wool.-................. 39
Machine tools
Machinery
Maga
24 Magazine advertising
Manufacturers' sales, inventories, orders.-....-8, 8, 9
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Manufacturers sales, inventories, orders...... } & \text { 3,4 }\end{array}$
Manufacturing production workers, employ:
ment, payrolls, hours, wages_...-11, $12,13,14,15$

Meats and meat packing | Medical and personal care. |
| :--- |
| Metals........... $2,3,4,6,11$ |
| 12 | Methanol

Milk.

Monetary statistics.
Money supply
Money supply
Mortgage loans
Motor fuel
Motor fuel.
$7,15,16,17$
Motors electrica

22, 37
National income and product.
National parks, visitors
Newspaper
Newsprint New York Stock Exchange, selected data Nonferrous metals.......... 2, $6,11,12,13,14,22,33$

Oil burner
5, 25, 26
Oleomargarin,
Operating businesses and business turn-over-
Orders, new and unfilled, manufacturers'.-..
Paint and paint materials
--------------- 5,26
Paper and pulp_-.- $2,3, \overline{4},-1,1,12,14,15,-2 \overline{2}, 36,37$ Paper and products.... 2, 2, $3,4,6,11,12,14,15,36,37$
Passports issued Passports issued .
Payrolls, indexes
Personal income

Personal saving and disposable incomeges marked S Personal saving and disp
Petroleum and products

Pig iron.
$3,4,5,11,1 \overline{2}, \overline{13}, 14,-1 \overline{5}, \overline{2} 1,2 \overline{2}, 35,3$
ment expenditures
Plastics and resin materials.
Plywood.
Population
Pork Postal savings
Prices (see also individual commodities):
Consumer price index
Received and paid by farmers
Retail price indexes-

Printing and publishing--
2, $3,4,1 \overline{1}, 12,14,15$,

Public utilities_..- 1
Pullman Company
Pulpwoo
Purchasing power of the dollar

Railroads, employment, wages, financial statistics, operations, equipment $-\overline{1}-\overline{12},-\overline{1} \overline{0}, \overline{2} \overline{2}, 23,40$
Railways (local) and bus lines.
Rayon and rayon manufactures

Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans
Recreation.
Refrigerators, electrical
Rents (housing), index.
Retail trade, all retail stores, chain stores (11
stores and over only), general merchandise,
stores and over only), general merchandise,
department stores.... $3,4,8,9,10,11,13,14,15$

14,15
28
36
Roofing and siding, asphalt
Rosin and turpentine
Rubber, natural, synthetic, and reclaimed, 2,37
Rubber products industry, production index,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { sales, inventories, employment, payrolls, } \\
& \text { hours, earnings.-................ } 2,3,4,12,14,15
\end{aligned}
$$

Rural sales
Saving, personal
Savings deposits
Securvices issued
Services
$4,5,-11,1 \overline{3}, 14,19$
Sewer pipe, clay
Ship and boat building
Shoes and other footwear
$\qquad$ $\overline{2}, \overline{8}, \overline{9}, 11,12,13$
Shortening.
Silk, imports, prices
Silver

18
25
39
Steel ingots and steel manufactures (see also Iron and steel).
Steel scrap
10
20
34
2,
38
34
30
25
24
24
30
Stocks, department stores (see also Invento
Stocks, dividends, listings, prices, sales, yields
Stokers, mechanical
Stone, clay, and glass products
$\overline{3}, 1 \overline{1}, 12,13,14,38$
Stoves
22,
Sugar
Sulfuric acid
Sulfuric acid---
Superphosphate
 $\begin{array}{r}\text { graph carriers........ } \\ \text { Textiles_...... } 2,3,11,13,14,15,18,19,20,23 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Tile
Tin_-.-.-.-.-.
Tobacco----
Tools, machine - $2,3,4,5,6,8,11,12,14,15,21,30$
Trade, retail and wholesale.- $3,4,8,9,10,11,13,14,15$
Transit lines, local
Transportation, commodity and passenger $-\mathbf{5}, 22,23$
Transportation equipment.-- $2,3,4,11,12,13,14$,
Travel trailers.

24
Unemployment and compensation
10,13
United States Government bonds $\ldots \ldots-\overline{16}, \overline{17}, 18,19$
United States Government finance
Utilities....... $1,5,6,11,13,14,15,17,18,19,20,26$
Vacuum cleaners.
Variety stores.
Vegetable oils.-...--
Vegetables and fruits

Veterans' unemployment allowances............... 13
Wages, factory and miscellaneous
13, 14, 1
Washers --.--
Wheat and wheat flour
Wholesale price indexes
Wholesale trade
Wood pulp.
Wool and wool manufactures
19,28
$3,4,10,11,13,14,15$

Zinc.

- 2,-6, $2 \overline{2}, 3$


# Defonse Cupansion and Ciuilian $^{\text {and }}$ <br> <br> $M_{\text {arfeets }}$ 

 <br> <br> $M_{\text {arfeets }}$}

ANNUAL REVIEW NUMBER OF THE

## SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

For quick over-all appraisal of the national economy in a year of marked business adjustments this special Annual Review Number of the Commerce Department's Survey of Current Business meets every businessman's requirements.

Defense Expansion and Civilian Markets traces the course of business in considerable detail. Numerous charts and summary statistical tables interspersed through brief textual summaries and analyses of significant economic developments make this 72 -page publication an invaluable aid in considering today's business outlook,

Forty pages of business statistics compiled from commercial and governmental sources provide a month-by-month prog. ress report-from January through December-on more than 2,600 series including general business indicators, commodities, securities, trade, employment, and population.
Defense Expansion and Civilian Markets-the February Annual Review Number of the Survey of Current Business is priced at 30 cents. A 25 -percent discount is given for quantity orders of $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ or more copies for classroom or other use.

## - National Income and Product

- Price Developments
- Industrial Production
- Agricultural Production and Income
- Domestic Trade
- Domestic Business Investment
- New Construction
- International Trade
- Financing Business Investment
- The Business Populatio
- Employment and Labor Conditions

ORDERS may be placed with the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or the neare Department of Commerce Field Office. Annual subscriptions to the Survey of Current Business are $\$ 3.25$ per year; foreign $\$ 4.2$

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
First Class


[^0]:    1. Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current account.
    count.
    2. Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures as reported by business in May
    3. In addition to seasonal adjustment, these periods are adjusted when necessary for sys-
    4. In addition to seasonal adjustment, these periods are adjusted when necessary for sys-
    tematic tendeneies in anticipatory data.
    5. Includes lumber products, farniture and fixtures, instruments, ordnance and miscel-
    6. Includes lumber products, farniture and fixtures, instruments, ordnance and miscel-
    laneous manufactures.
[^1]:    NOTE.-MRS. SASSCER IS A MEMBER OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

[^2]:    1. Passenger fares and Government travel are excluded; for detailed treatment see foot1. Passenger
    notes, table 1.

    Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on questionnaire returns.

[^3]:    NOTE--MR. NASSIMBENE AND MR. WOODEN ARE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONALINCOMEDIVISION. MR. ROBERT C. WASSON PREPARED THE ESTIMATES OF PRODUCERS' DURABLES IN TABLEI.

[^4]:    2. The ratio is practically the same when both purchases and depreciation for the period as a whole are put on a common constant price basis.
[^5]:    3. The ratio is practically the same when both purchases and discards for the period as a whole are put on a common constant price basis.
[^6]:    4. This total, private gross product, is defined as gross national product less the compensation of Government employees. Government employees' compensation, which measures the tion of Government employees. Government employees' compensation, which measures the Government's contribution to gross national product, is exciuded
    ducers' durable equipment are restricted to the private economy.
[^7]:    1. The statistics on space rent given below apply to nonfarm dwellings only. They include the rental value of nonfarm living accommodations provided free, as by employers. The rental value of farm homes, transient hotels and tourist cabins, and quarters in clubs, scheols, and institutions is also part of personal consumption expenditure for housing, but is not considered in this connection in the present report.
[^8]:    2. The comparison is made between 1940 and 1947 because these are the nearest years to 1942 and 1946 for which index values of the price of houses are available. See the Housing Situa-tion-The Factual Background, published by the Housing and Home Finance Agency in June 1949, for the price comparison. The change in rental rates is as measured by the rent component of the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index.
[^9]:    3. Estimates of the cost to landlords for the use of the consumer durables mentioned are calculated on an accrual basis, to represent upkeep plus amortization of the original cost of the current stock, since it is assumed that they affect contract rent in this form.
[^10]:    5. Statistically, the estimates of average space rental value are based on owners' appraisals at the 1940 Census of Housing and on the year-to-year movement of average rents actually charged for rental housing. Adjustments are made to allow for the somewhat different movement of urban as compared to rural rents, and for certain types of change in the composition by rent level of the owner-occupied as compared to the rental stock.
    No adjustment has been made for the increase after 1940 in the proportion of rental agreements providing for incidental services. The available evidence suggests that the advance in overall average contract rent associated with this increase was very nearly matched by an advance in the space rental value of rented one-family houses.
    in Tdditions and alterations on the other, is difficult to make in the one hand and investment therefore vary aiceraions, on the other, is dificult to make in practice. Estimates of either therefore vary according to the convention adopted in drawing the line between them.
[^11]:    7. A good deal of new information on residen tial mortgage debt and interest is expected to
    become available this summer from the 1950 Census of Housing, Volume IV, Residential Financing. The Annual Reports of the Federal Housing Administration provide valuable analytical material as to the burden of fixed payments.
[^12]:    8. As treated in the present study, owner vacancy expense is relatively low as well, since a house acquired for owner-occupancy and subsequently offered for rent is here considered as part of the rental stock and costs on it are no longer charged to home ownership.
[^13]:    9. Except for the allocation of net rents between persons and other landlords not living on farms, all the farm rent estimates used in the national income statistics are prepared by the
[^14]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Estimates for subsequent periods of 1053, based on anticipated capital expenditures of business, are shown on p. 3 of this issue of the SURVEr.

[^15]:    $r$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary. $\quad \dagger$ Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3.
    
    1952 SURVEF.
    o Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unflled orders for other nondurable-goods industries are zero.
    $\stackrel{9}{ }$ Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unflled orders for other nondurable-goods industries are zer
    §Revisions for 1944-1st quarter 1951 appear in corresponding note in June 1952 SURVEF. o Data are from Dun \& Bradstreet, Ine.

[^16]:    r Revised. : Less than $\$ 500,000 .{ }^{2}$ Beginning June 30, 1952, outstanding loans of the Mutual Security Agency are included.
    olncludes loans under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

[^17]:    $r$ 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
    will be shown later．

[^18]:    Pevised . Puliminary 1 No quotion.

[^19]:    Revised. PPreliminary. *New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Rureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data beginning 1947 will be shown later.
    Revised series, reffecting use of new base period; data prior to February 1952 will be shown later.
    $\odot$ Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons. \& Includes data for motorcycles.

