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Record capital investment in 1952 programed by business . . .


B

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


Susiness Situation

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

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

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

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

## Investment and Government outlays strong

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

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

## Consumer dollar spending equals early 1951

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

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



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

## Retail sales recovering

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

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

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

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

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

## Metal supplies easier

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

The easing in the supply situation may be attributed to several developments. First, is the near-completion of the build-up of materials inventories required to get large-scale defense production under way and the "stretching-out" of defense production schedules. Defense agencies were not able to use all of the controlled materials which were originally allotted to them in the first quarter and hence additional supplies were available for industries producing civilian goods. Second, is the increase in total supplies resulting from expansion in basic capacity and increased imports. For example, steel mills in March produced a record 9.4 million tons of ingots to bring the first quarter total to an unprecedented 27 million ingot tons. Third, as already pointed out, was the slowing-down in the rate of
spansion in business investment goods, thus requiring rogressively smaller incremental amounts of controlled laterials.
Metals still in short supply relative to demand include opper and such steel products as hot and cold rolled bars, eavy plates, and pipe. Even these are less tight than a ew months ago. Sheet and strip, largely consumed in the roduction of automobiles and appliances, apparently are in etter supply.
As a result of these developments, the Government has aken several actions to ease controls and facilitate the movenent of available materials into the production of civilianype products. The National Production Authority inreased by substantial amounts the allotments of materials ior the production of civilian-type products and for industrial, commercial, and public works construction. Output limitations for a large number of products were raised or removed. Permission was afforded users of controlled materials to receive or to borrow such materials 15 days in advance of the quarter for which the allocations are issued. Inventory regulations were modified by removal of inventory controls from 25 products and by raising inventory limitations from 45 to 60 days on four other commodities.

The increased availability of materials will permit substantial increases in the production of passenger cars, trucks, tractors, railroad equipment, and most consumer-type products, as well as in commercial and residential construction.
In the automobile industry, for example, the higher allocations will permit in the second quarter the production of 120,000 more passenger cars than previously authorized, with the ceiling for the second quarter stepped up to $1,050,000$ units. This compares with permitted assemblies of close to

1 million in the January-March period. In the third quarter the ceiling will be raised to $1,150,000$ cars, according to present plans announced by NPA. In the corresponding period a year ago, output was $1,200,000$.

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

## Farm supplies may increase

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

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

## Expansion of Capacity in the Postwar Period

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

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

## Manufacturing capacity expanded one-half

From the available data, it is possible to indicate only in a rough way the order of magnitude of the net postwar in-
creases in capacity in some of the major segments of the economy. If current plans for 1952 investment expenditures are realized, outlays by manufacturers-which for the period as a whole constitute almost half of total fixed capital out-lays-will by the end of the year have added in the neighborhood of 50 percent to their capacity.

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

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

Gains in many other major manufacturing segments, while not so large relatively, are very important in that they made
possible expansion of a wide variety of finished goods. For steel ingots for example--where some retirement of facilities took place in the early postwar period-the net expansion since 1945 is one-fourth, or about 30 percent if measured from the end of 1946 when the major share of retirements had been accomplished. In a number of basic industries closely related to the current defense effort substantial additions to capacity are now scheduled to continue beyond 1952.

## New product expansion

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

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

## Financing total capital requirements

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

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

The lower panel of the chart indicates the manner in whis over-all capital requirements were financed. With risi profits accompanying the other favorable business trenc and with dividend policies following rather conservatis lines, corporate businesses were in a position to finance ovi $\$ 60$ billion, or 35 percent of requirements, from net retaine earnings. An additional sum of $\$ 40$ billion, or over on fifth of total requirements, was represented by depreciatio allowances.

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

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

## Recent Price Developments

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

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

## Demand pressures unequal among markets

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

Demand pressures in different sectors of the economy were of varying strength in both the upsurge and over the latest year. So far as final products are concerned, these variations are suggested by the behavior of expenditures for the goods contained in the gross national product. Aggregate expenditures for all goods expanded 31 percent between the
nal quarter of 1949 and the first quarter of 1951. Pressure ras exerted by business investment which approximately oubled over that interval, with business inventories rising nost of all; by government purchases from business and ;overnment stimulus to capital expansion; and by the up-

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


ratio

surge of consumer demand for a wide variety of goods, and for new housing.

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

## Supplies likewise expanded unevenly

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

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

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

## Raw material prices most sensitive

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

Table 1.-Differential Wholesale Price Movements

| Commodity group | March 1951 as percent of December 1949 | $\begin{gathered} \text { February } \\ 1952 \text { as per- } \\ \text { cent of } \\ \text { March } \\ 1951 \end{gathered}$ | February 1952 as percent of December 1949 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All commodities | 119 | 97 | 115 |
| Farm products. | 132 | 92 | 121 |
| Troods. processed. | 119 | 98 | 116 |
| Commodities other than farm products and foods- | 117 | 97 | 114 |
| Textile products and apparel | 123 | 88 | 108 |
| Hides, shins, and leather products. | 130 | 79 | 102 |
| Fuol, yower, and lighting materials | 106 | 100 | $10 \%$ |
| Chemicals and allied products | 121 | 95 | 115 |
| Rubber and products..-....... | 154 | 93 | 143 |
| Lumber and wood products.... | 128 | 95 | 121 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied products. | 125 | 98 | 123 |
| Metals and metal products....-.-.-.--------- | 119 | 100 | 119 |
| Machinery and motive products .-.-.-.-.---- | 112 | 103 | 115 |
| Furniture and other household durables .....- | 113 | 98 | 110 |
| Nonmetallie mincrals, struetural .-.-.-.-.--- | 109 | 99 | 108 |
| Tobaceo manufactures and bottled bererayes. | 107 | 102 | 110 |
|  | 111 | 107 | 119 |

Souree of basic data: U. S. Department of Labor, Burcau of Labor Statistics.
raw materials cannot adjust current output to changes in demand as soon as manufacturers can.
With the volume of farm marketings during 1950 shrinking somewhat in the face of the increased demand, raw farm product prices rose most. Industrial raw materials also
moved substantially higher in price, however, and in response thereto, producers boosted the output of raw minerals and forest products sharply during 1950 .

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

## Fabricated products stable after rise

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

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

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

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

The similarity of the rise in meat and tire and tube price: notwithstanding the difference between the behavior of th raw materials, is chiefly accounted for by the fact that th cost of livestock constitutes approximately three-fourth of the cost of meats while crude rubber makes up only abou one-fourth of the cost of tires and tubes. The rise in wag costs was roughly similar in both industries, about one-fifth Profit trends, however, varied in the two industries.
Labor costs are also higher but more difficult to measur than material costs. Average hourly earnings in manufactur ing industries in January 1952 were 15 percent higher afte adjustment for overtime worked than they had been it December 1949, while in wholesale and retail trade, hourly earnings were up 14 percent. However, the rise in average hourly earnings overstates the rise in per unit labor cosi because over the same period of time output per man-hou has also increased. Just how much it has risen varies, of course, from industry to industry but the average output per man-hour has probably risen about 6 percent, or 3 percent per year-which corresponds to the secular growth rate of output per man-hour in manufacturing established for the prewar period. In any case, it is clear that unit labor costs, under conditions of expanding output, are up considerably less than the rise scored by average hourly earnings. Where a large reduction in output has followed a similar fall in demand, however, business has been definitely faced with the problem of getting its costs down.
Freight costs paid by shippers are up about 5 percent. The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized rate increases averaging 6.6 percent but since authorities in some States refused permission to apply the increases to intrastate traffic, the increases actually in effect are estimated to average about 5 percent.
Overhead costs have also risen since December 1949 but little information is available to measure just how much. Such overhead elements as salaries, business services, rents, interest, and indirect business taxes and other free and

Table 2.-Wholesale Price Movements of Four Major Groups

| [Index numbers, 1947-49 $=100$ ] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commodity price groups | $\begin{gathered} \text { December } \\ 1949 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1951 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { February } \\ 1952 \end{array}$ | March <br> 1951 as percent of December 1949 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { February } \\ \text { 1952 as } \\ \text { percent of } \\ \text { March } \\ 1951 \end{array}\right.$ | February 1952 as percent of December 1949 |
| Predominantly raw and semimanufactured products prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm | 89.1 | 117.6 | 107.8 | 132.0 | 91.7 | 121.0 |
| Nonfarm. --..-.-..... | 99.5 | 123.4 | 11.6 .9 | 124.0 | 94.7 | 117.5 |
| Farm and nonfarm, combined | 94.7 | 120.7 | 112.7 | 127.5 | 93.4 | 119.0 |
| Predominantly finished manufactures prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foods. | 94.3 | 112.0 | 109.7 | 118.8 | 97.9 | 116.3 |
| Nonfoods | 100.4 | 115.3 | 113.4 | 114.8 | 98.4 | 112,9 |
| Foods and nonfoods, combined. . | 99.0 | 114.5 | 112.6 | 115.7 | 98.3 | 113.7 |

Source of basic data: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
license charges, imposed largely by State and local governments, currentily average somewhat higher than two years ago. Fuel, power and lighting costs are up more than 6 percent.

## Many consumer prices still moving up

Despite the readjustments which have occurred, consumer prices accounting for nearly 60 percent of the consumer
budget were at a peak in February. While this figure, derivation of which is shown in table 4, is based on group indexes, and individual price components may thus be misclassified as above or below their peaks, the table indicates the areas of strength and weakness. The chief declines have occurred in commodities whose raw materials are lower in price, especially certain foods, and in cases where supplies have overreached demand as with television sets. But the

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

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

## Influence of controls on prices

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

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

| [Based on indexes, 1947-49=100] |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wholesale commodity price group | March 1951 as Percent of December 1949 | February 1952 as Percent of March 1951 | February 1952 as Percent of December 1949 |
| All commodities | 119 | 97 | 115 |
| All predominantly raw and semimanufactured commodities <br> All predominantly finished manufactures | 128 | 93 98 | 119 |
|  | 128 | 95 | 121 |
|  | 119 | 98 | 116 |
| Livestock | 145 | 86 | 125 |
| Meats. | 134 | 94 | 126 |
| Milk for manufacturing | 123 | 102 | 126 |
| Dairy products and ice cream......-............. | 111 | 108 | 119 |
|  | 117 | 102 | 119 |
| Cereal and bakery products-.---------------- | 112 | 100 | 112 |
| Plant and animal fibres. | 184 | 70 | 129 |
| Apparel. | 110 | 97 | 108 |
| Raw cotton. | 149 | 89 | 132 |
| Cotton products | 130 | 85 | 111 |
| Apparel wool.... | 285 | 41 | 118 |
| Wool products. | 163 | 70 | 113 |
| Raw silk. | 189 | 89 | 167 |
| Silk products | 162 | 89 | 144 |
| Hides and skins | 150 | 48 | 71 |
| Footwear, leather | 121 | 95 | 114 |
| Petroleum, crude. | 101 | 100 | 101 |
| Gasoline. | 111 | 99 | 110 |
| Coal | 104 | 99 | 102 |
| Gas. | 104 | 103 | 106 |
| Electricity | 95 | 100 | 95 |
| Industrial chemicals. | 128 | 97 | 125 |
| Fats and oils, inedible. | 220 | 45 | 98 |
| Other chemicals and products | 119 | 94 | 112 |
| Paint materiak -------.-.-.-.-. | 125 | 96 | 120 |
| Prepared paints. | 111 | 101 | 112 |
| Fertilizer materials. | 101 | 104 | 105 |
| Mixed fertilizers. | 104 | 102 | 107 |
| Crude rubber. | 249 | 81 | 202 |
| Tires and tubes. | 132 | 100 | 132 |
| Footwear, rubber | 135 | 90 | 122 |
| Lumber | 129 | 95 | 123 |
| Millwork | 123 | 97 | 118 |
| Wood household furniture | 117 | 97 | 113 |
|  | 146 | 84 | 123 |
| Paper and converted paper and paperboard products. | 120 | 99 | 119 |
| Iron ore and iron-steel scrap. | 137 | 98 | 135 |
| Finished steel....-.-.-.-- | 112 | 100 | 112 |
|  | 137 | 100 | 137 |
| Machinery and motive products....-.-.-.---- | 112 | 103 | 115 |
| Household appliances, radio, and television.- | 104 | 100 | 104 |
|  | 111 | 100 | 111 |
| Cigarettes. | 103 | 102 | 104 |

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

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

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

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




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

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


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

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

Table 5.-Change in Wholesale Prices From Peak
[Based on relative weights in index]

| Movement | All commodities (percent of total value) | Predominantly raw and semimanufactured commodities (percent of group value) | Predominantly Ginished commodities (percent of group value) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At peak........- | 23.6 | 10.9 | 29.5 |
| Down from peak: |  |  |  |
| 0-2 percent.. | 33.9 | 32.3 | 34. 7 |
| 2-5 percent | 16.6 | 21.8 | 14. 2 |
| 5-10 percent.- | 9.0 | 4.2 | 11.2 |
| 10-20 percent.- | 11.1 | 19.2 | 7.3 |
| Over 20 percent. | 5.8 | 11.6 | 3.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

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

The rising prices were either moving from below up to ceilings, or reflecting upward ceiling adjustments, or were uncontrolled; the falling prices were responding chiefly to supply-demand changes while the unchanged prices reflected either balanced supply-demand positions or the restraints of
price ceilings. As long as there are instances where demand presses hard upon limited supplies and as long as the trend of important cost elements continues upward, the restrictions imposed by price ceilings will keep the average level of prices lower than otherwise.

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

## New Construction Activity in 1952

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

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

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

## Residential Building

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

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

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

## Basic needs still strong

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Defense area building slow

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

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

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

| Item | Dwelling units |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Rental | Sale |
| Programed. | 79, 565 | 58, 985 | 20,580 |
| Applied for by builders | 261,708 | 194,338 | 67,370 |
| Approved. | 66,526 | 49,065 | 17,461 |
| Started. | 12,044 | 8,188 | 3,856 |
| Completed | 1,599 | 630 | 959 |

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

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

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

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

## Mortgage credit easier

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

Outside of the defense areas, the volume of funds flowing into Federal Housing Administration insured loans and Veterans' Administration guaranteed loans is increasing relative to total mortgage recordings. This situation is in contrast to the tightness experienced last summer when the rise in long-term interest rates appeared to threaten the fixed 411/4- and 4-percent interest rate structure on the FHA and VA mortgages. Although the flow of funds into the VA obligations is still somewhat spotty, the 42,000 new requests for appraisal in January and February were more than double the monthly rate in the third quarter and up by 50 percent from the previous January-February rate. This indicates an increase in commitments for the 4 -percent loans, which will be reflected at a later date in a higher rate of recordings.
The market for the FHA and VA loans has been facilitated by the slight easing in long-term bond yields during the first quarter. This condition has helped preserve the net advantage involved in the insured or guaranteed mortgage loans relative to government obligations. Basic to the recent relative stability in interest rates has been the contimued high rate of saving. If money market developments in the remainder of the year are less favorable, however, mortgage money at the current fixed interest rate policy may become scarce. Also, the recent exhaustion of FNMA authority to purchase mortgages, outside of the defense, military, and disaster categories, removes this source of support from the market, at least temporarily.
The continued marketability of FHA and VA loans has been a very important factor in the current housing market. The fixed interest rates have probably tended to slow the increase in interest rates over the past year on conventional mortgages, which account for around two-thirds of total nonfarm recordings. Furthermore, since down payments on the FHA and VA loans average out at a smaller percentage of sales prices, existence of these loans helps to broaden the housing market.

## Reduced down payments broaden the market

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

## Materials supply loosens

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

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

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

The improving supply situation since then indicates the need for re-evaluation of this estimate. Despite the increasing starts during the first quarter, a survey conducted by the National Association of Home Builders indicates that the percentage of builders reporting items in "critically
short supply" has declined markedly since January 1-even for the various copper products.
Generally, the quotas permitted under the self-certification process are sufficient to construct a conveniently sized dwelling unit. For example, the specified amounts of controlled materials which could be self-certified on a single-family house using steel piping were: 1,800 pounds of steel and 35 pounds of copper. A private survey revealed these quotas adequate for construction of an "average" $1,000 \mathrm{sq}$. ft. dwelling, in which the "A" items composed of steel totaled 1,770 pounds. The 35 pounds of copper was found adequate to wire the same unit. A larger amount of copper and a less amount of steel were permitted to be self-authorized on units using copper instead of steel pipe.
These quotas were changed slightly in March, however, with the net effect being to liberalize the use of steel and aluminum and tighten somewhat the use of copper. Although the outlook is for some improvement in copper supplies for the rest of the year, this metal is expected still to be relatively tight so that the total volume of building will depend importantly on the ingenuity of builders in stretching the a vailable supply by conservation, substitution, and other devices.
Builders choosing to construct large units may find it extremely difficult to build within the self-certification minimums. Thus, one of the results of the current materials controls may be to channel proposed construction to smalland medium-sized units. This would tend to reverse the movement underway since 1950 toward units with larger floor areas and more extensive furnishings--a trend revealed by a BLS sample study of housing starts in large metropolitan areas for periods in 1949, 1950, and 1951. A trend toward smaller units would, of course, make possible a larger unit volume of buiiding, given the same materials.

## Other Private Construction

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

## Increase in commercial construction

The volume of applications and approvals for materials allotments under CMP is a useful indication of the trends in private nonresidential construction activity in the second and succeeding quarters. Although the summary of second quarter NPA actions is not yet available, applications for second-quarter materials allotments for commercial, social, and institutional projects with an estimated cost of $\$ 1.2$ billion have been received thus far. This total is significantly above the value of such applications in previous quarters under the CMP.
Special NPA actions, including approvals of new commercial projects in hardship areas, new religious and community buildings, and materials allotments to complete many new commercial projects, indicate that the value of second-quarter approvals will exceed those of previous quarters. The Defense Production Administrator recently announced that
a substantial number of additional second-quarter applications for materials allotments will be approved so that construction may commence, although materials will not be allotted until the third and fourth quarters 1952.

In March, builders were urged to begin active planning of new projects and to file CMP applications for materials for the third and fourth quarters.

In both the fourth quarter 1951 and the first quarter 1952, the value of projects which were denied NPA approval represented more than one-half of the estimated cost of all projects for which applications were made. Despite these denials, totalling almost one-half billion dollars in the first quarter 1951, the physical volume of private commercial, social, and institutional construction in the first quarter, at annual rates, was down only about one-tenth from 1950-51 levels.
The private commercial, social, and institutional projects which were denied materials allotments for the first quarter provide a fair measure of the immediate backlog of such construction. This represents about 3 months' activity at present rates, bat the actual value of projects temporarily deferred is probably larger. Undoubtedly certain projects were voluntarily deferred, and in addition, some builders, being denied materials allotments in earlier quarters, have failed to refile. The size of this additional immediate backlog cannot be estimated, but will become apparent in subsequent applications.

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

## Public Construction

Total public construction increased moderately in the first quarter 1952 to $\$ 10$ billion at seasonally adjusted annual rates. This volume was about equal to the total of all private construction, other than residential.
For the past year, the quarterly increases in public construction have largely reflected increased outlays for military and atomic energy construction which more than offset declines in nondefense public construction, particularly highway construction. However, in the first quarter 1952, both defense and the major types of nondefense public construction increased while highway construction remained unchanged. The increase in public-school construction was particularly noteworthy.

## Rise in public-defense construction

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

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

## Demand for nondefense public construction

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

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

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

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

The NPA approved sewage and water projects estimated to cost about $\$ 600$ million in the fourth quarter 1951 as compared with applications amounting to about $\$ 1$ billion. Applications received since then aggregate close to the total for the fourth quarter. Only a small number of these projects have actually been denied materials allotments since in most cases, the applicant has voluntarily agreed to defer construction until a later date. The volume of these denials and deferrals indicates an immediate backlog of sewage and water projects roughly of the order of $\$ 1$ billion, compared with a current annual rate of activity of $\$ 0.7$ billion.
(Continued on page 24)

# Business Investment and Sales in 1952 

BUSINESS looks forward to another year of high plant and equipment expenditures in 1952, and also expects a record sales volume. Capital outlays reported this year at $\$ 24.1$ billion are about 4 percent above the previous high in 1951. ${ }^{1}$ The expected relative increase in physical volume is probably only slightly less than the rise in dollars.

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

## Most industries plan expanded outlays

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

The survey results indicate that capital spending plans for each of the first two quarters of 1952 are at a seasonally adjusted annual rate just above $\$ 25$ billion-compared to slightly under $\$ 24$ billion in the last two quarters of 1951. Thus, the implied annual rate of spending intentions in the final 6 months of this year is about $\$ 23$ billion. The implied rate for the second half is probably understated relative to the first half due to the tendency for under-reporting to increase with the period of forward planning. This has been found to occur in every earlier annual survey of anticipated investment and reflects the lesser completeness of future plans as compared to near-term programs. This factor also results in some tendency toward understatement of the annual programs.
Making allowance for this factor, the seasonally adjusted annual rates of planned capital outlays in the first and second half of this year might be of the order of $\$ 25$ billion and $\$ 24$ billion, respectively. Manufacturers' programs indicate a decline in investment from the first to second half of somewhat over $\$ 1$ billion at an annual rate; the utilities and nonrail transport companies are expecting substantial increases, while other industries show lagging tendencies in the final half of 1952 .

[^0]
## Material supply situation somewhat easier

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

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

## Substantial capital expansion in 1951

The expansion of industrial facilities was at record rates in 1951. The final estimate for capital expenditures of $\$ 23.3$ billion was 30 percent higher in dollars, and one-fifth in physical volume, above 1950. All major industries and all sizes of firms contributed to this increase.

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

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

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

## Experience with Earlier Surveys

In evaluating the 1952 investment programs, it is of value to examine the results of previous years' surveys of capital spending intentions-with particular attention to the expe-
rience in 1951, another year of defense mobilization. The major findings of a study of past investment surveys that affect the appraisal of current programs are as follows: (1) larger companies are more accurate in their projections than are the smaller firms; (2) large-scale investment programs (relative to fixed assets) are more likely to be realized than are minor expenditures; (3) there is a close relationship between movements in construction and equipment prices and deviation between actual and programed outlays; and (4) there is a systematic tendency for businessmen to omit the more tentative projects from their reported forward plans.
The first three factors all point to a greater firmness in the 1952 programs than is generally found in these surveys. The rapid advance in prices was halted early in 1951 and are now under regulations, although some advances continue. Also, as reported earlier, the anticipatory data for this year show that the larger concerns account for a higher proportion of outlays than they did in 1951. Third, this year's capital programs appear to contain a much greater than usual number of very large expansion projects.

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

## 1951 capital programs generally realized

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

[^1]anticipated, while the commercial and miscellaneous group invested 6 percent more. Only mining and nonrail transpor companies did not meet their programs-by 11 and 1 : percent, respectively.
Within manufacturing, capital expenditures by the elec trical machinery, paper, textiles, and nonautomotive transportation equipment industries were within 5 percent or their anticipated outlays, while chemicals, petroleum, iror and steel fabricated metals, and motor vehicles were withir 10 percent. Nonelectrical machinery fell short of thein schedules, and stone, clay, and glass companies exceeded their programs by 12 percent each. Only nonferrous metals and the food and beverage group fell outside this range. The deviation in the former industry was almost entirely among aluminum companies where capital outlays were four times those in 1950, as against anticipated expenditures of over five times.

## Manufacturers' Investment Programs

Manufacturers have scheduled plant and equipment expenditures in 1952 at $\$ 12.1$ billion-as compared to $\$ 11.1$ billion in 1951 and $\$ 9.1$ billion in the pre-Korean peak year of 1948 (see table 1). Allowing for increases in capital goods prices, the realization of current programs would bring the physical volume of additions in 1952 to some 15 percent above 1948 and about half that amount above last year.
While the programed increase in manufacturers' capital outlays this year is moderate when compared to the rise in 1951, it should be noted that the capacity increase last year was the largest in the postwar years-a period during which rough estimates suggest capacity was expanded by over twofifthis. ${ }^{3}$ In addition, the anticipated increase in manufacturing outlays during 1952 is equal to that expected for all industries combined. The dominant position of manu-

[^2] ${ }^{30}\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { Businessmen programing high rate of } \\ \text { FIXED INVESTMENT throughout } 1952\end{array}\right.$


Table 1.—Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment by U. S. Business, 1945-52 ${ }^{1}$
[Millions of dollars]

| Industry | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | $1952{ }^{2}$ | 1951 |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | January- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April- } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { July- } \\ \text { September } \end{array}$ | OctoberDecember | January- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April- } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July- } \\ & \text { December }{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| Manufacturing | 3,983 | 6,790 | 8,703 | 9,134 | 7,149 | 7,491 | 11, 130 | 12,070 | 2,154 | 2,802 | 2,841 | 3,335 | 3,120 | 3,120 | 5,830 |
| Durable goods industries. | 1,590 | 3,112 | 3,407 | 3,483 | 2,594 | 3,135 | 5, 168 | 5,994 | 923 | 1,231 | 1,363 | 1,652 | 1,615 | 1,578 | 2,801 |
| Primary iron and steel | 198 | 500 | 638 | 772 | 596 | 599 | 1,304 | 1,689 | 190 | 283 | 352 | 479 | 484 | 478 | 727 |
| Primary nonferrous metals. | 54 216 | $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 356 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 178 370 | ${ }_{343}^{193}$ | 151 | ${ }_{350}^{134}$ | ${ }_{4}^{277}$ | 533 <br> 398 | 45 | 62 | 70 | 100 | 109 | 124 | 300 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment | 123 | 282 | 304 | 289 | 216 | 245 | 359 | 493 | 62 | 87 | 90 | 120 | 111 | 129 | 253 |
| Machinery except electrical. | 316 | 511 | 519 | 527 | 383 | 411 | 675 | 718 | 121 | 149 | 181 | 224 | 206 | 195 | 317 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.-.-..........- | 262 | 591 | 504 | 474 | 349 | 510 | 736 | 834 | 136 | 193 | 207 | 202 | 236 | ${ }^{6}$ ) | $\left.{ }^{6}\right)$ |
| Transportation equipment excluding motor vehicles | 56 | 109 | 95 | 106 | 87 | 82 | 182 | 248 | 25 | 42 | 54 | 62 | 70 | 68 |  |
| Stone, clay and glass products. | 100 | 241 | 326 | 269 | 181 | 280 | 388 | 348 | 75 | 98 | 100 | 114 | 89 | ${ }^{(8)}$ | ${ }^{(6)}$ |
| Other durable goods ${ }^{2}$ - | 265 | 429 | 473 | 510 | 360 | 524 | 826 | 733 | 172 | 213 | 209 | 232 | 195 | 177 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries.. | 2,393 | 3,678 | 5,296 | 5,651 | 4,555 | 4,356 | 5,962 | 6,076 | 1,230 | 1,571 | 1,476 | 1,683 | 1,505 | 1,541 | 3,030 |
| Food and kindred products. | 337 | 513 | 669 | 721 | 626 | 523 | 657 | 476 | 157 | 184 | 153 | 162 | 133 | 123 | 220 |
| Beverages-1......... | 97 | 157 | ${ }_{517} 27$ | 332 | 249 | ${ }^{237}$ | 311 | ${ }_{512}^{262}$ | 78888 | 82 | 79 | 72 | ${ }^{67}$ | 75 | 120 |
| Paper and allied products. | 116 | 232 | 271 | 383 | 298 | 327 | 489 | 372 | 106 | 122 | 126 | 134 | 103 | 93 | 176 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 376 | 800 | 1,060 | 941 | 670 | 771 | 1,283 | 1,453 | 254 | 339 | 319 | 372 | 334 | 352 | 767 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 879 | 1,087 | 1,736 | 2, 100 | 1,789 | 1, 587 | 2,014 | 2,478 | 356 | 490 | 511 | 657 | 586 | 633 | 1,259 |
| Rubber products-.....- | 118 | 139 408 | 143 530 | 102 | ${ }_{8}^{81}$ | 102 359 | $\stackrel{187}{327}$ | $\stackrel{250}{273}$ | 80 | 43 95 | ${ }_{79}^{42}$ | ${ }_{61}^{61}$ | ${ }_{7}^{63}$ | ${ }_{81}^{62}$ | 124 |
| Other nondurable goods ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 261 | 408 | 530 | 454 | 371 | 359 | 327 | 273 | 81 | 95 | 79 | 71 | 72 | 81 |  |
| Mining. | 443 | 557 | 693 | 802 | 738 | 684 | 796 | 852 | 183 | 203 | 199 | 211 | 213 | 235 | 40 |
| Railroad | 552 | 573 | 906 | 1,319 | 1,350 | 1,136 | 1,541 | 1,539 | 303 | 412 | 377 | 449 | 395 | 401 | 743 |
| Other transportation | 321 | 659 | 798 | 700 | 525 | 437 | 511 | 609 | 125 | 136 | 120 | 130 | $140^{\circ}$ | 155 | 314 |
| Electric and gas utilities. | 630 | 1,045 | 1,897 | 2,683 | 3, 140 | 3,167 | 3,577 | 3,864 | 753 | 893 | 933 | 998 | 838 | 862 | 2,164 |
| Conmercial and miscellaneous [. | 1,477 | 3,298 | 4,429 | 5,394 | 5,119 | 4,917 | 5,735 | 5, 189 | 1,345 | 1,467 | 1,374 | 1,549 | 1,345 | 1,325 | 2,519 |
| Total. | 7,406 | 12,922 | 17,426 | 20,032 | 18, 021 | 17,832 | 23, 290 | 24,123 | 4,863 | 5,913 | 5,844 | 6,672 | 6, 051 | 6,098 | 11,974 |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes agriculture. These figures do not agree precisely with the totals included in the gross national product estimates of the Department of Commerce. The main difference lies in the inclusion in Commerce figures of certain outlays charged to current account.
${ }^{2}$ All estimates for 1952 are based on anticipated capital expenditures of business as reported in February and early March.
${ }_{3}$ Includes lumber, furniture and fixtures, instruments, ordnance and miscellaneous manufactures.
${ }_{4}$ Includes apparcl and related products, tobacco, leather and leather products and printing and publishing.
${ }^{3}$ Includes trade, service, finance, comunications, etc.
6 Data not available separately but are included in totals.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.
facturing in the overall investment picture is typical of the postwar years. Manufacturers have accounted for about 50 percent of total investment and a much higher proportion of the year-to-year changes. Last year, this industry accounted for over 70 percent of the total rise in fixed investment. In 1949, the largest relative cutback in capital outlays occurred in manufacturing, with offsetting increases and decreases in investment among nonmanufacturing industries.

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

## Defense industries up most

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

Nonferrous metals companies have programed the largest increase from 1951-92 percent-with the electrical machinery, transportation equipment (other than motor vehicles) and rubber industries each anticipating spending over one-third more than in 1951. Iron and steel companics and petroleum companies are expanding their 1951 investment rates by about one-fourth and chemicals and motor vehicles by one-eighth. Nonelectrical machinery producers were scheduling additions at 6 percent above 1951, while all other industries were anticipating reductions in capital outlays in 19.52 ranging from 5 percent in fabricated metals to about one-fourth in paper, textiles, and foods.

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

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

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

Table 2.-Anticipated Changes in Capital Investment and Sales, 1951-52 ${ }^{1}$


1 These anticipations were reported by business during February and early March.
${ }_{2}$ Revenue expectations were not obtained from railroads.
Source: United States Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. and Securities and Exchange Commission.

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

## Federal aids to expansion now at peak

The contribution to business capital outlays of governmental aids to facilities expansion (through rapid tax amortization, direct loans and guaranteed purchase contracts) appears to be close to a peak in the current period. At the end of last year 42 percent of the $\$ 12.4$ billion of projects with tax amortization certificates were in place and holders of certificates expect this proportion to exceed 50 percent by the end of the first quarter of 1952 . The corresponding ratios for $\$ 9.2$ billion of manufacturing facilities are 37 and 47 percent, respectively. Since the end of 1951 some $\$ 4.5$ billion of additional proposed projects (about one-third in manufacturing) were approved. ${ }^{4}$

[^3]Manufacturing facilities put in place during the fourtl quarter totaled over $\$ 900$ million, and expenditures expectec in the first quarter of this year by holders of certificates issuec prior to 1952 amount to more than $\$ 800$ million. Since thi bulk of these facilities are scheduled for completion by the end of 1953 , actual fourth quarter 1951 outlays may be abou 30 percent higher than average quarterly expenditures under this program during 1952 and 1953. However, as notec above, this ratio does not allow for certificates granted [aftel the end of last year or for those which may be granted] ir the future.
Table 3 shows a comparison of current outlays and average expenditures in 1952 and 1953 necessary to complete manufacturing programs with certificates. These outlays now account for about 30 percent of total investment by manufacturers in new plants and equipment. They are heavily

> In MANUFACTURING, the anticipated rise in CAPITAL OUTLAYS in 1952 is attributable to defense-related industries.

concentrated in a few industries and negligible in many important areas. A more important qualification is that the programs under certificates of necessity cover only a small proportion of replacement expenditures. This type of ex-
penditure accounts for roughly one-half of aggregate capital outlay and, being considerably less postponable than expansion outlays, is a significant stabilizing factor in changes in fixed investment.

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

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

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

## Greater expansion by large firms

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

Table 3.-Manufacturing Programs Covered by Certificates of Necessity Issued Through Dec. 31, $1951{ }^{1}$
[Millions of dollars]

| Item | 'Total reported cost | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value put } \\ \text { in place } \\ \text { during } \\ \text { fourth quar- } \\ \text { ter } 1951 \end{gathered}$ | Implied average quarterly outlays in 1952 and $1953{ }^{2}$ | Ratio of fourth quarter 1951 to 1952-53 quarterly a verage ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Steel and related programs | 3,156 | 320 | 240 | 1.3 |
| Nonferrous metals. | 807 | 87 | 72 | 1.2 |
| Aireraft and components | 567 | 77 | 41 | 1.9 |
| Nonclectrical machinery | 417 | 70 | 28 | 2.5 |
| Electrical machinery - | 234 | 31 | 15 | 2.1 |
| Chemicals. | 1,520 | 115 | 127 | . 9 |
| Petroleum refining. | 1,004 | 56 | 91 | 6 |
| Paper and pulp. | 533 | 43 | 42 | 1.0 |
| Other manufacturing | 923 | 130 | 62 | 2.1 |
| All manufacturing. | 9,161 | 929 | 716 | 1.3 |

${ }_{1}$ These data are classified by type of plant and are not strictly comparable to the figures in 'Tithle 1 which are on a company-wide classification.
${ }_{2}$ 'This assumes that all programs will be complete by the end of 1953 . Certificate holders' present schedules indicate almost 95 percent completion by the end of 1953.
Source: Defense Production Administration.
$\$ 100$ million and those with assets of over $\$ 100$ million expect increases of more than one-fifth. All smaller assets-size groups expect declines: 7 percent in the $\$ 10$ million to $\$ 50$ million group and about 10 percent in each of the groups with assets under $\$ 10$ million. Data for selected size groups and their associated sales expectations are shown in table 4.

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

## Electric utilities up, gas utilities lower

The electric and gas utilities anticipate additions to facilities of $\$ 3.9$ billion in 1952, as compared to $\$ 3.6$ billion last
year. While the 1952 total continues an upward trend in capital outlays uninterrupted throughout the postwar period, the increase from 1951 is entirely attributable to the expected rise of about one-fourth in expenditures by electric utilities. Fixed investment by gas companies is scheduled at about one-sixth lower than last year.

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

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

## Railroad outlays level out

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

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

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

## 1952 Sales Expectations

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

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

## Large increases in durable goods

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

Table 4.-Manufacturing Corporations: Percentage Changes in New Plant and Equipment Expenditures and in Sales, by Total Asset Size. ${ }^{1}$

| Item | Total assets size |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under $\$ 1$ million | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { million } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 5 \text { million } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5 \text { million } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 100 \text { million } \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 100$ million and over |
|  | Percentage change from previous year |  |  |  |
| Plant and equipment expenditures: +9 +23 +4 +1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | +9 +49 | +23 +46 | +4 +48 | $+1$ |
| $1952{ }^{2}$ | -8 | -11 | +1 | +22 |
| Sales expectations: $1952^{2}$ | +2 | +3 | +6 | +5 |

${ }^{1}$ Size based on assets as of the end of 1948 .
21952 expectations were reported by business during February and early March.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.

With the exception of moderate declines in sales expectations of motor vehicle and furniture companies, all major durable-goods industries expect an improvement from 1951. The largest anticipated gains were in transportation equipment ( 50 percent), electrical machinery ( 20 percent), and
nonelectrical machinery (12 percent). The large increase expected by the two latter capital goods industries in par reflect the increased plant and equipment expenditure programed by business as a whole. Iron and steel companie are anticipating a 4-percent gain in sales while smaller in creases are expected by other durable goods industries.

Among the soft goods producers, the largest increases ( $1<$ and 13 percent, respectively) are expected by the beverage: and tobacco industries, probably reflecting the effect of thi higher excise taxes instituted in November 1951. Food anc petroleum companies look forward to 4-percent sales advances in 1952 , and chemicals and rubber companies anticipatt gains of 3 percent. Textiles and paper expect a lowering of sales by 9 and 2 percent, respectively, with other nondurable goods industries showing minor changes.

## Nonmanufacturers expect greater sales

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

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

## Sales and fixed investment expectations

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

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

## Business Expectations and Economic Activity in 1952

From the point of view of overall economic activity, 1952 investment in new plant and equipment-barring any significant change in business investment decisions-will help to maintain gross national product at a high level throughout the year. However, in view of the stability in capital expenditures, this sector will not exert the same
(Continued on page 24)

[^4]
# Consumer Markets For Durable Goods 

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

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

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

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

|  | Neu: passenger car registraions | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Television } \\ & \text { sets } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Refriger- } \\ & \text { ators } \end{aligned}$ | Washing machines |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1941 | 3, 731 |  | 3,500 | 2, 014 |
| 1946 | 1, 815 | 6 | 2, 100 | 2, 124 |
| 1947 | 3, 167 | 179 | 3, 400 | 4, 281 |
| 1948 | 3, 491 | 975 | 4,766 | 4, 616 |
| 1949 | 4, 838 | 3, 000 | 4,450 | 3,200 |
| 1950 | 6, 326 | 7, 464 | 6, 200 | 4, 406 |
| 1951 | 5, 061 | 5, 100 | 4,075 | 3,533 |

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

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

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

During the period 1925-40 the number of cars in use was related to the growth in population on the one hand and to

[^5]income on the other. Each 1 percent increase in the number of households was associated with a 1 percent increase in the number of cars, and each 1 percent change in income was associated with a change of about one-half percent in the same direction in the number of cars. As can be seen in the chart, these two factors accounted reasonably well for total auto registrations in the prewar years. ${ }^{2}$

## Age distribution more normal

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

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

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

## Basic demand factors

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

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

[^6]prewar years. The relationship is, of course, inappropriate for the war and the carly postwar years. Currently, the relationship yields estimates which are roughly in line with actual car sales, though the latter are affected by a number of special influences.

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

The most important factor affecting new automobile sales is the real purchasing power of individuals. This is measured by real disposable income. Excluding the influence of other factors, each change of 1 percent in the level of real disposable income was associated with a change of 2.5 percent in the same direction in new automobile sales during the base period; and each change of 1 percent in the ratio of the current to the preceding year's income was associated with a change of 2.3 percent in the same direction in sales. ${ }^{4}$

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

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

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

[^7]One aspect of these factors of special interest is tha combinations of two of them affecting demand in the sam direction imply a very substantial change in automobil. sales. For example, a decline of one year in scrappage ag, along with a reduction of 10 percent in car prices in relation to other prices, at current income levels, would be asso ciated with an increase of 1 million car sales.

## Passenger Automolile Transportation Rebnilt Since the War

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


Sales roughly consistent with prewar relationships


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


As shown in the middle panel of the chart, the use of these four factors in the estimating equation accounts for almost all of the variation in the sale of new cars in the base period 1925-40.
For the years 1941 through 1950, either the demand or the supply of automobiles was affected by special influences. In 1941 new automobile production was curtailed, and then after the war a combination of influences delayed the attainment of
mass production of automobiles until about 1949. For the next two years production was at very high rates as the wartime backlog was being worked off, and then in the latter part of 1950 and carly 1951, there was an acceleration of buying as fears of shortages and price advances led to a temporary upsurge.

## Current estimates in line with actual sales

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

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

## Other factors

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

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

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

A final special influence affecting automobile sales is the

[^8]long period during which a seller's market has prevailed. Eleven vears have now elapsed since the automobile industry has been in the position of being able to produce more cars than customers were waiting to purchase. Under these conditions only a limited selling effort has been required. There has been no need nor opportunity to push the sale of cars in the manner which was the rule in the industry before the war. But now that the backlog demand in terms of numbers has been satisfied, as materials become more readily available increased production of automobiles will make possible some appeal to price-conscious customers.

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

## Household Appliances and Furniture

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

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


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

[^9]
## Monsehold durable goods with strong growth trends in sales


u. s. oepartment of commerce, office of business economics

## Strong growth trends for some appliances

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

## Sales off, stocks up in 1951

Sales of most of these products were lower, however, in 1951 than in other recent years. Only a few of the products with especially strong growth trends-such as freezers, dishwashers and clothes dryers recorded higher sales in 1951. The major appliances which were already in wide use before World War 11 -refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, and electric ranges-experienced a sharp drop in demand during 1951, and sales were only moderately higher in the opening quarter of 1952. These products had shared heavily in the wave of anticipatory buying during the latter part of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951 . When buying declined sharply in the second quarter, production, which had been advanced substantially higher than in 1948, was cut nearly one-half by mid-summer. By this time considerable accumulation of inventories of these products had developed in factories and trade channels.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Less decline in furniture

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

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

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

## Supplies adequate

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

## Technical Notes

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

[^10]estimates which met the usual canons for such relationships. As will be explained, there was a considerable margin of preference for the equation presented in the chart over each of the alternative ones. Three of the four equations gave estimates for recent years quite close to those shown in the
INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT has been substantial for television sets...

but refrigerator stocks remain high.

u S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFIGE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS 52-41
chart. The exception was a regression calculated on a per capita rather than a per household basis, which gave current estimates about 10 percent lower than the equation used, with equally good fit in the base years. ${ }^{1}$ The houschold seems to be more nearly the relevant economic unit to consider in estimating the demand for cars. The per-capita equation was computed principally because of the significant difference in the growth of the population as measured in these two ways during the period for which the demand was analyzed.

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

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

[^11]on a total rather than a per household basis, ${ }^{3}$ and (b) the use of the same factors on a linear rather than a logarthmic basis. ${ }^{4}$ These accounted for a somewhat smaller proportion of the variation in new auto registrations, and were less logical relationships, though they gave similar current estimates to the equation used.

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

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

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

## New Construction Activity in 1952 <br> (Continued from page 12)

## Long-run backlogs of demand large

The figures discussed above reffect only the immediate backlog of public construction which can be expected to influence activity during the next year or two. Of signifi-
${ }^{3}$ Cajeulated from a lenst squares regression for the years 1925-40. Equation: $Y=0.000005110$
 $X_{2}=$ prrentage of current to preceding year in real disposable income in millions of 1939 dollare; $X_{3}$ and $X_{4}$ are the same variables shown in footnote 4 on page 20 and $Y=$ new prisato passenger car registrations in thousands. Coefficient of correlation $R=0.97$.
'Calentated from a hear least squares regression for the years 1925-40. Fquation: $Y=$ $50.6913+0.100 t+0.0841 X_{2}-1.1244 X_{3}-6.43-4 X_{1}$, where all variables are the same as those
shown in footnotr 4 on ma ge 20 ecolt $X_{2}=$ change in real disposable income per household shown in lootnot 4 on page 20 , except $X_{2}=$ change in real disposable income per household in 1939 dollits. Coemicient of correlation $R=0.96$.
cance also is the fact that for most types of nondefense pub lic construction, much larger backlogs as indicated by need are plainly evident. Despite the deficiencies in both street: and highways, the present level of highway construction is terms of constant dollars is below that for 1939 and 1940.

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

## Business Investment and Sales in 1952

## (Continued from page 18)

expansionary force on the economy as in the earlier postKorean period.

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

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

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

## New or Revised Statistical Series

## GOVERNMENT PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES-NEW SERIES FOR 1947-1951 FOR PAGE S-1 ${ }^{1}$

| Item | 1947 |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |  | 1949 |  |  |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Total | I | II | III | IV | Total | I | II | III | IV | Total | 1 | II | III | IV | Total | I | II | III | IV | Total |
| Government purchases of goods and services | 27.4 | 28.4 | 28.7 | 29.9 | 28.6 | 31.6 | 35.6 | 38.9 | 40.3 | 36.6 | 43.1 | 44.5 | 43.5 | 43.3 | 43.6 | 41.3 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 47.8 | 42.5 | 53.2 | 60.3 | 67.7 | 70.7 | 63.0 |
| Federal----7---- | 17.6 | 17.2 | 16.6 | 116.9 | 17.1 | 18.2 | 21.1 | 23.3 | 24.0 | 21.7 | 25.9 | 26.9 | 25.9 | 24.8 | 25.9 | 22.2 | 21.1 | 21.4 | 27.5 | 23. 1 | 32.4 | 39. 1 | 46.4 | 49. 2 | 41.8 |
| National security | 12.9 | 15.6 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 14.6 | 15.6 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 16.1 | 19.4 | 20.5 | 19.4 | 17.9 | 19.3 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 18.1 | 24.1 | 19.1 | 28.9 | 35.3 | 41.8 | 44.1 | 37.5 |
| National defense ${ }^{\text {2 }}$. | 12.6 | 13.6 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11. 4 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 14.4 | 20.2 | 14.9 | 25.6 | 31.7 | 38.6 | 40.5 | 34.1 |
| Other national security ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\cdot 3$ | 2.0 | . 9 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 6. 6 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Other-......-...------..-- | 4.7 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 3. 2 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.2 |
| Less: Government sales | 2.1 21. | 12.5 | 13.9 | $1{ }_{13.8} .9$ | 12.8 | 1.1 14.4 | 15.7 | 1.4 | 16.4 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { 15.6 }}$ | ${ }_{17.5}$ | r 17.9 | 18.7 | ${ }_{18.8}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\stackrel{.4}{18.1}$ | ${ }_{19.3}{ }^{.3}$ | 19.2 | ${ }_{19 .} \cdot \frac{2}{7}$ | ${ }_{20.4}$ | ${ }_{19} \cdot \frac{2}{7}$ | ${ }_{21.0}{ }^{\text {. }}$ | $\stackrel{.}{21.3}$ | $\stackrel{.}{21.2}$ | 21.7 | 21.4 |
|  |  |  | 13.0 | 13.8 |  |  | 15.1 | 18. | 16. |  | 17.5 | 17.9 |  |  |  |  |  | 19.7 | 20.4 | 19.7 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 21.4 | 21.7 | 21.4 |

[^12] are comparable to the war purchases series shown for 1939-46 in table 2, p. 150, and table 43, p. 207, of the 1951 National Income Supplement to the Scevey of Currext Business. An explanation of the earlier series appears on $p .135$ of the Supplement.
${ }^{2}$ Includes the purchases of the following agencies: Atomic Energy Commission, Defense Department, Maritime Administration (before 1950), National Advisory Committee for Aeromautics, and Selective Service System; and for the following programs: Defense production and coonomic stabilization, foreign military assistance administered by Mutual Sceitrity Agency (formerly Mutual Defense Assistance program), and the stockpiling of strategic and critical materials.
${ }^{3}$ Includes the purchases of the following agencies: Maritime Administration (after 1949), National Security Council, National Security Resources Board, Philippine War Damage Commission, and State Department; and for the following forcign economic assistance programs: Those now administered by the Mutual Security Agency, gowernment and relicf in occuried areas,

The statistics here are a continuation of the data published in Business Statistics, the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Surver 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.

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

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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



## r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Estimates for January-March 1952, based on anticipated capital expenditures of business.

 $o^{\top}$ Includes inventory valuation adjustment. §Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above. $\quad \&$ Derived by deducting employee contributions for social insurance from total wage and salary disbursements. ©Data through 1951 represent employee contributions only; thereatter, personal contributions of self-employed persons are also included. $\$$ Revised beginning 1945. For revised annual data for 1945-51, see p. 5 of the January 1952 Surver; and for quarterly duta beginning 1947 for manufacturing, p. 20 of the December 1951 issue.| lntess otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and deseriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19.2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decem- | Januars | February |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS $\ddagger$
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total $-\ldots-\ldots$ mil. of dol.
,rops
 Dairy products. Poultry and eggs
Indexes of cash receipts from markefings and CCO loans, unadjusted:

 Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted:
All commodities..-----.-. $1935-39=100$.
 Livestock and prodicts........................
INDUSTRIAL PIRODUCTION

## Federal Reserve Index

Unadjusted, com
Durable manufactures. $\qquad$ do. Lron and steel.-........ Furniture
Lumber Lumber-Nochinery-...-.......-.-.-.-...-. FabricatingStone, clay, and glass products...... cts---- $\qquad$
Nondurable manufactures. $\qquad$ do. Alcoholic beverages. Industrial chemieals Leather and products Shoes.
Manufactured food products Dairy products Processed fruits and vaet:-.................
Paner and products.

Petroleum and coal products. Gasoline --.-.----------Printing and publishing. extiles and product Rayon consumption Wool textiles. Tobaceo products.
Minerals
Anthracite Bituminous coal Crude petroleum
Adjusted, combined index ${ }^{\circ}$
Manufactures.
Durable manufactures. Lumber and products
$\qquad$ Lumber.Smelting and refining Stone, clay, and glass products Cement. Glass container
Nondurable manufactures. Alcoholic beverages.
Chemical products Leather and products Leather tanning
 Meat packing
Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
Data through 1950 have bee

|  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1950 and iescriptive notes are statistical Supplement to the Survey | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Mareh | April | May | June | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Octob | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru-u- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued





 industry figures for earlier periods.
o Data beginning December 1947 are shown on p. 7 of the March 1952 Surver.

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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| MANLFACTURERS＇SALES，INVENTORIES， AND ORDERS $\dagger$－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inventories，end of month－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value（adjusted）－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable－goods industries，total．．－mil．of dol．－ Food and kindred products．．．．－．do．．－－ | 17,406 3,191 | 17,981 3,380 | 18,737 3,551 | 19,145 3,580 | 19,412 3,542 | 19,605 3,554 | 19,650 3,619 | 19,719 3,546 | 19.608 3,545 | ＋ 19,470 3,465 | 719,339 3,386 | r 19,230 $+3,376$ | 19,074 3,424 |
|  | 1，349 | 1，222 | 1，242 | 1，254 | 1，254 | 1，209 | 3,161 | 1，201 | 1，200 | 1，204 | 3， 1,193 | r $\times$ $\mathrm{r}, 3,168$ | 1．20t |
|  | 1．591 | 1，605 | 1，630 | 1，652 | 1，642 | 1，656 | 1，668 | 1， 712 | 1，766 | 1，824 | 1，836 | r 1， 795 | 1．75． |
|  | 2，710 | 2， 800 | 3，046 | 3，137 | 3， 214 | 3，222 | 3，190 | 3， 130 | 3.048 | 2，911 | 2，814 | r2． 74 | 2， 66 |
| Apparel and related products ．－．．．．．．．．．－do． | 1，543 | 1，590 | 1，616 | 1，667 | 1，687 | 1，746 | 1， 686 | 1， 644 | 1.498 | 1， 445 | 1，446 | － $\mathrm{I}, 446$ | 1，398 |
| Leather and leather products．．．－－．－．．－do． | 590 | 640 | 666 | 677 | 691 | 652 | 622 | 637 | 607 | 594 | 567 | r 573 | 547 |
| Paper and allied products．．．．．．－．－．－．．．．do． | 779 | 808 | 840 | 855 | 887 | 917 | 924 | 936 | 942 | 959 | 1，005 | ${ }^{+1,022}$ | 1，055 |
| Printing and publishing－．．．－－－－－－．－－do | 678 | 684 | 661 | 681 | 694 | 702 | 711 | 711 | 711 | 733 | 757 | r 753 | 739 |
| Chemicals and allied products．．．－．－．－．do． | 2，424 | 2， 520 | 2， 626 | 2，699 | 2， 771 | 2， 850 | 2，906 | 2，970 | 3， 004 | 3，030 | 3.000 | －3，005 | 3，001 |
| Petroleum and coal products．．－．．．－．．．．．do． | 2，196 | 2， 228 | 2， 294 | 2，300 | 2，420 | 2，481 | 2，523 | 2， 574 | 2． 582 | 2． 566 | 2，535 | r 2.522 | 2，470 |
|  | 555 | 554 | 565 | 583 | 610 | 616 | 640 | 659 | 705 | ＋ 739 | r 799 | 797 |  |
| New orders，net（unadjusted），tot | 25，765 | 28，490 | 23，820 | 23， 580 | 24， 100 | 21， 595 | 22，976 | 21． 166 | 23，916 | ＋22，686 | ${ }^{+} 20,396$ | ${ }^{7} 22.346$ | 21，735 |
| Turable－goods industries，totalt．．．－．．．－．．．．．－do | 13， 474 | 15，542 | 12，987 | 12， 404 | 13，303 | 11， 274 | 11，046 | 9， 880 | 11． 584 | 11．090 | r9， 941 | －11，068 | 10， 672 |
| Primary metals．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．－－－－－－－－－－－do | 2，110 | 2， 587 | 2，264 | 2，175 | 1，975 | 2，037 | 2，002 | 1，487 | 2． 179 | 1．876 | 1，348 | r 2,008 | 1，784 |
| Fabricated metal products ．．－．－．－．－．－．．．－${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1，476 | 1，441 | 1，282 | 1，147 | 1，091 | 937 | 1，090 | 1，074 | 1． 146 | 1． 093 | 1， 056 | г 1， 061 | 1，152 |
| Flectrical machinery and equipment ．．．．．do | 1，399 | 1，732 | 1，304 | 1，246 | 1．453 | 1，284 | 1，064 | 1，207 | 1． 188 | 1． 212 | 1，454 | r 1， 111 | 1， 410 |
| Machinery except electrical | 2，810 | 2，644 | 2，304 | 2， 308 | 2， 291 | 2， 259 | 2，180 | 1，745 | 1．966 | 1，981 | 1， 906 | r 2， 180 | 2，068 |
| Transportation equipment，including motor vehicles and parts $\ddagger$ mil．of dol | 2，956 | 4，128 | 3， 199 | 3， 198 | 4，349 | 2， 453 | 2，330 | 2，154 | 2， 612 | 2.926 | 「 2， 657 | 「2． 496 | 2，229 |
| Other industries，including ordnancet．．．．．．．d do．．．－ | 2，723 | 3，009 | 2，634 | 2，331 | 2，143 | 2，305 | 2，380 | 2，213 | 2． 494 | 2， 002 | 1，521 | r 2,213 | 2，030 |
| Nondurable－goods industries，total ．－．．．．．．．do． | 12，291 | 12，948 | 10，834 | 11， 176 | 10，797 | 10，321 | 11，930 | 11， 286 | 12，332 | r 11，596 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 10,455$ | ＋11，278 | 11，062 |
| Unfilled orders（mmadjusted），total $\ddagger$ ．－．．．－．－．－do． | 50， 712 | 55，350 | 57，403 | 58，416 | 60， 264 | 61，771 | 62， 186 | 61，688 | 61， 492 | 61，916 | 61． 428 | 「61．708 | 61，382 |
| Durable－goods industries，totalf－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 43，714 | 47，608 | 50， 049 | 51， 662 | 54，058 | 56， 024 | 56.800 | 56，718 | 56， 811 | 57． 292 | 57.221 | r．57， 788 | 57， 646 |
| Primary metals ．－．－．－．．．．．．－．－．－．－．．．．－．－do | 7，676 | 8,190 | 8，456 | 8，589 | 8，518 | 8，822 | 8.877 | 8，556 | 8.691 | 8.613 | 8，036 | r 8.065 | 7，935 |
| Fahricated metal products ．．．．．－．－．－．－．．．－do | 5，464 | 5， 704 | 5，858 | 5，884 | 5． 868 | 5，879 | 5， 849 | 5， 827 | 5，676 | 5． 597 | 5． 598 | －5． 531 | 5，584 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment．．．．．do | 4，518 | 5，029 | 5，287 | 5，541 | 6， 008 | 6． 530 | 6，599 | 6，776 | 6， 809 | 6， 898 | 7，197 | ＋7， 291 | 7．59x |
| Machinery，except electrical．．．－．－．－．－－do－－－ | 8，575 | 9，276 | 9，739 | 10， 178 | 10， 144 | 10，803 | 11，251 | 11，304 | 11， 242 | 11，313 | 11． 281 | r 11， 380 | 11．295 |
| Transportation equipment，including motor vehicles and parts $\ddagger-$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－mil．of dol．－ | 11，398 | 13，117 | 14，118 | 15，070 | 17，220 | 17，775 | 18，013 | 18， 128 | 18.452 | 19． 193 | 19．741 | r 20.056 | 19，952 |
| Other industries，including ordnance $\ddagger$ ．．．．．do．．．－ | 6，082 | 6， 294 | 6，560 | 6，400 | 6， 299 | 6， 216 | 6， 212 | 6，127 | 5． 941 | 5． 677 | 5，368 | －5，464 | 5，282 |
| Nondurable－goods industries，total．．．．．．．．．－do．． | 6.998 | 7，741 | 7，3．54 | 6， 755 | （i． 206 | 5， 746 | 5，385 | 4，970 | 4，681 | 4． 624 | 4． 208 | r3， 920 | 3， 736 |

BUSINESS POPULATION

| OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN－OVER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating businesses，end of quarter，total ．．thous． |  | 4．007． 4 |  |  | p 4，015．］ |  |  | ${ }^{p} 4,008.7$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 372.3 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 377.1$ |  |  | － 378.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 306.7 |  |  | ${ }^{p} 308.6$ |  |  | ${ }^{2} 307.2$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 857.2 |  |  | $\nu 857.7$ |  |  | p85f． 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1，676．8 |  |  | 21，672．9 |  |  | P1，696． 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 206.6 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 207.4$ |  |  | － $20 \% .5$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 587.8 |  |  | 2591.4 |  |  | ᄃ 593.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New businesses，quarterly total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |  | 122.0 |  |  | 109.9 |  |  | 91.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 21.0 |  |  | 19.4 |  |  | 14.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 14.4 |  |  | 12.9 |  |  | 9.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 21.9 |  |  | 19.2 |  |  | 16． 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 41.3 |  |  | 38.3 |  |  | 33.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5.3 |  |  | 4.5 |  |  | 3.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 18.1 |  |  | 15.5 |  |  | 13.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discontinued businesses，quarterly total．．．．．do．． |  | 100.2 |  |  | H102．2 |  |  | $\bigcirc 97.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction． $\qquad$ do． <br> Manufacturing |  | 14.3 10.8 |  |  | p 14.6 $>11.0$ |  |  | P 13.9 $\sim 10.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10.8 18.3 |  |  | $\pm 11.0$ $>18.6$ |  |  | $=10.5$ $p 17.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 41.4 |  |  | － 42.2 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 40.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3.7 |  |  | P3．7 |  |  | －3．6 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 11.8 |  |  | F 12.0 |  |  | ＊ 11.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business transfers，quarterly total．．．．．．．．．．．．do． |  | 93.8 |  |  | 74.6 |  |  | 75.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS ${ }_{\sigma}{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nrw incorporations（48 States）．．－．－－－－－－number－－ | 6，590 | 7，649 | 7，653 | 7，544 | 6， 810 | 6，428 | 6，496 | 5，950 | 6，812 | 6， 289 | 6,913 | r8．357 | 7，0t3 |
| INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILUKES ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 599 | 732 | 693 | 755 | 699 | 665 | 678 | 629 | 643 | 587 | 612 | 671 | 619 |
| Commercial service．．．．－．－．－．－．－．－－－．－．－．do． | 59 | 68 | 52 | 64 | 43 | 55 | 56 | 39 | 57 | 48 | 48 | 50 | 52 |
| Construction ．．．．．．－．－．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．－do．－ | 60 | 83 | 81 | 94 | 71 | 74 | 89 | 84 | 85 | 68 | 71 | 68 | 70 |
| Manufacturing and mining．．－．－．－．．．．．．．．－do．． | 107 | 115 | 319 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 136 | 150 | 150 | 106 | 131 | 143 | 123 |
|  | 304 | 377 | 365 | 385 | 390 | 340 | 333 | 277 | 304 | 307 | 296 | 348 | 304 |
|  | 69 | 88 | 76 | 84 | 66 | 66 | 64 | 70 | 47 | 58 | 66 | 62 | 60 |
| Iiabilities，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of dol． | 16，009 | 17，652 | 17，064 | 23.504 | 22，773 | 21， 088 | 26， 417 | 26， 643 | 29．742 | 17，567 | 19，403 | 26，208 | 19，474 |
|  | 1，399 | 1，375 | 1，055 | 1．871 | 1，006 | 1，398 | 1，358 | 782 | 2，044 | 952 | 1，874 | 4，249 | 1， 649 |
|  | 2，228 | 3，292 | 2，268 | 4． 655 | 3，085 | 2，666 | 4，290 | 4，668 | 1，937 | 3.740 | 2， 251 | 2， 672 | 1，935 |
| Manufacturing and mining－－－－－－－．－．．．．．．．do． | 6， 134 | 5， 169 | 5， 894 | 5， 497 | 5，014 | 7． 790 | 10，497 | 14，908 | 12．219 | 6， 158 | 6． 515 | 8，365 | 5，614 |
|  | 4，357 | 5.605 | 5， 647 | 7， 487 | 7． 434 | 4，778 | 6． 173 | 4，826 | 6， 707 | 4，369 | 5，177 | 7,761 | 6， 3 48 |
|  | 1.891 | 2． 211 | 2， 200 | 3，994 | 6，234 | 4.456 | 4，099 | 1，459 | 6，835 | 2，348 | 3，5S6 | 3，161 | 3， 2 Cm |

[^13]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | Febru- <br> ary March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | December | January | Fobruary |




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 313 \& 311 \& 309 \& 305 \& 301 \& 294 \& 292 \& 291 \& 296 \& 301 \& 305 \& 300 \& 289 \\
\hline 283 \& 276 \& 275 \& 271 \& 263 \& 252 \& 244 \& 239 \& 247 \& 267 \& 280 \& 277 \& 259 \\
\hline 254 \& 245 \& 247 \& 244 \& 240 \& 236 \& 234 \& 233 \& 239 \& 249 \& 253 \& 251 \& 249 \\
\hline 222 \& 221 \& 222 \& 223 \& 217 \& 213 \& 215 \& 216 \& 219 \& 224 \& 233 \& 234 \& 230 \\
\hline 440 \& 437 \& 438 \& 438 \& 438 \& 438 \& 430 \& 423 \& 445 \& 424 \& 440 \& 431 \& 436 \\
\hline 351 \& 359 \& \({ }^{363}\) \& 357 \& 353 \& 329 \& 291 \& 283 \& 304 \& 345 \& 339 \& 325 \& 313 \\
\hline 204 \& 202 \& 209 \& 194 \& 200 \& 175 \& 207 \& 201 \& 188 \& 172 \& 177 \& 171 \& 168 \\
\hline 333 \& 265 \& 225 \& 239 \& 189 \& 204 \& 181 \& 161 \& 171 \& 249 \& 331 \& 337 \& 217 \\
\hline 379 \& 386 \& 385 \& 380 \& 358 \& 317 \& 294 \& 288 \& 296 \& 307 \& 309 \& 303 \& \(29 \%\) \\
\hline 340 \& 343 \& 340 \& 335 \& 335 \& 332 \& 336 \& 337 \& 340 \& 332 \& 328 \& 320 \& 317 \\
\hline 425 \& 428 \& 428 \& 418 \& 422 \& 414 \& 416 \& 411 \& 410 \& 387 \& 379 \& 376 \& 377 \\
\hline 285
205 \& 280
217 \& 273
215 \& \({ }_{221}^{270}\) \& 269
217 \& \({ }_{222}^{272}\) \& \({ }_{231}^{277}\) \& \({ }_{247}^{283}\) \& 294
247 \& 305
249 \& 314
233 \& 316
200 \& 317
181 \\
\hline 205 \& 217 \& 215 \& 221 \& 217 \& 222 \& 231 \& 247 \& 247 \& 249 \& 233 \& 200 \& 181 \\
\hline 267 \& 272 \& 273 \& 272 \& 272 \& 271 \& 271 \& 271 \& 272 \& 274 \& 273 \& 275 \& 276 \\
\hline 265 \& 269 \& 209 \& \({ }_{274}^{270}\) \& \({ }_{273}^{270}\) \& 270 \& 270 \& 268 \& 268 \& 271 \& 272 \& 271 \& 231 \\
\hline 270 \& 274 \& 276 \& 274 \& 273 \& 273 \& 273 \& 275 \& 277 \& 277 \& 275 \& 278 \& 221 \\
\hline 276 \& 280 \& 283 \& 283 \& 282 \& 282 \& 282 \& 282 \& 283 \& 284 \& 284 \& 287 \& 288 \\
\hline 113 \& 111 \& 109 \& 108 \& 107 \& 104 \& 104 \& 103 \& 105 \& 106 \& 107 \& 105 \& 100 \\
\hline 204.9 \& 205.8 \& 205.6 \& 206.5 \& 206.4 \& 206.6 \& 206.1 \& 207.4 \& 209.0 \& 210.3 \& 210.8 \& \({ }^{+} 210.9\) \& 209.0 \\
\hline 168.3 \& 170.0 \& 169.1 \& 162.9 \& 165.2 \& 166.3 \& 168.1 \& 168.8 \& 170.5 \& 171.3 \& 171.4 \& 171.4 \& 171.4 \\
\hline 168.7 \& 168.9 \& 168.8 \& 166.1 \& 165.8 \& 166.7 \& 166.9 \& 167.7 \& 169.4 \& 169.6 \& -170.1 \& 170.5 \& 170.5 \\
\hline 183.8 \& 184.5 \& 184.6 \& 185.4 \& 185.2 \& 185.5 \& 185.5 \& 186.6 \& 187.4 \& 188.6 \& 189.1 \& 189.1 \& 1187.9 \\
\hline 202.0 \& 203.1 \& 203.6 \& 204.0 \& 204.0 \& 203.3 \& 203.6 \& 209.0 \& 208.9 \& 207.6 \& 206.8 \& 204.6 \& 204.3 \\
\hline 228.0 \& 226.2 \& 225.7 \& 227.4 \& 226.9 \& 227.7 \& 227.0 \& 227.3 \& 229.2 \& 231.4 \& 232.2 \& 232.4 \& 227.5 \\
\hline 187.1 \& 187.5 \& 188.3 \& 188.2 \& 188.4 \& 189.0 \& 188.7 \& 189.4 \& 189.4 \& 190. 2 \& 190.4 \& 190.6 \& 190.9 \\
\hline 204.4 \& 204.6 \& 204. 1 \& 203.5 \& 203.9 \& 205. 1 \& 205.9 \& 206.4 \& 207.9 \& 210.4 \& 213.2 \& 215.8 \& 217.0 \\
\hline 224.3 \& 217.1 \& 214.8 \& 221.6 \& 219.9 \& 218.5 \& 208.9 \& 205.1 \& 210.8 \& 223.5 \& 236.5 \& 241.4 \& 223.5 \\
\hline 270.1 \& 272.2 \& 274.6 \& 272.8 \& 271.6 \& 273.2 \& 275.0 \& 275.6 \& 276.6 \& 273.5 \& 270.1 \& 272.1 \& 271.1 \\
\hline 143.9 \& 144.2 \& 144.0 \& 143.6 \& 143.6 \& 144.0 \& 144.2 \& 144.4 \& 144.6 \& 144.8 \& 144.9 \& 145.0 \& 145.3 \\
\hline 97.2
204.5 \& 97.2
205.0 \& 96.9
205.0 \& 97.3
202.4 \& 97.1
202.8 \& 97.2 \& 97.3 \& 97.3 \& 97.4 \& 97.4 \& 97.5 \& 97.6 \& 97.9 \\
\hline 209.7 \& \({ }_{210.7}\) \& 211.8 \& 212.6 \& 212.5 \& \(\begin{array}{r}203.7 \\ 212.4 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 204.2
210.8 \& 204.9
211.1 \& 205.8
210.4 \& 204.3
210.8 \& 206.6
210.6
2 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
206.8 \\
209.1 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 206.7
208.6 \\
\hline 134.0 \& 134.7 \& 135.1 \& 135.4 \& 135.7 \& 136.2 \& 136.8 \& 137.5 \& 138.2 \& 138.9 \& 139.2 \& 139.7 \& 140.2 \\
\hline 163.2 \& 164.3 \& 164.6 \& 165.0 \& 164.8 \& 165.0 \& 165.4 \& 166.0 \& 166.6 \& 168.4 \& 169.1 \& 169.6 \& 170.2 \\
\hline 116.5 \& 116.5 \& 116.3 \& 115.9 \& 115.1 \& 114.2 \& 113.7 \& 113.4 \& 113.7 \& 113.6 \& 113.5 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 113.0\) \& 112.6 \\
\hline 117.2 \& 117. 6 \& 117.5 \& 115.7 \& 113.9 \& 111.1 \& 110.4 \& 109.9 \& 111.5 \& 112.0 \& 111.3 \& 110.0 \& 107.8 \\
\hline 97.8
102.8 \& 88.5
100.2
2 \& 98.3
100. \& 103.8 \& 94.2 \& 90.8 \& 89.4 \& 92.8 \& 96.1 \& 106.9 \& 117.4 \& \({ }^{+121.5}\) \& 112.6 \\
\hline 102.2
120.9 \& 100.2
122.9 \& 100.2
123.2 \& 98.3
119.8 \& 94.7
119.9 \& 94.3
118.6 \& 95.8
118.2 \& 96.6
116.2 \& 1101. 1.5 \& \({ }^{103.9} 9\) \& 105.1 \& 103.6 \& 101.7 \\
\hline 112.9 \& 112.0 \& 111.8 \& 112.3 \& 111.3 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 107.8 \& 107.1 \& 107.0 \& 106.8 \& 106.2 \& 106.2 \& 111.2 \& 110.9 \& 111.6
106.8 \& 111.0 \& 110.7
107 \& r 110.1

r \& 109.7 <br>
\hline 107.8 \& 106.8 \& 106.0 \& 106.5 \& 106.5 \& 106.7 \& 107.9 \& 106.1 \& 108.5 \& 111.1 \& 113.0 \& ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} 113.2$ \& 114.9 <br>
\hline 106.8 \& 106.7 \& 106.7 \& 105.8 \& 104.4 \& 103.5 \& r 103.4 \& ז 104.7 \& 105.6 \& 106. 1 \& 106. 2 \& ${ }^{+} 105.7$ \& <br>
\hline 117.4 \& 117.1 \& 117.1 \& 118.1 \& 117.2 \& 116.8 \& 117.5 \& 118.3 \& 119.5 \& 115.8 \& 113.6 \& 113.5 \& 110.8 <br>
\hline 117.2 \& 117.3 \& 117.1 \& 116.8 \& 116.2 \& 115.7 \& 114.9 \& 114.8 \& 114.6 \& 114.5 \& 114.6 \& 114.3 \& 114.3 <br>
\hline ${ }^{112.6}$ \& 111.8 \& 111.5 \& 111.3 \& 110.2 \& 108.8 \& 108.5 \& 108.7 \& 108.8 \& 108.6 \& 108.4 \& 106.7 \& 106.0 <br>
\hline 120.5
95.9 \& $\begin{array}{r}120.6 \\ 95.8 \\ \hline 10.8\end{array}$ \& 120.9
95.8 \& ${ }_{95.6}^{121.2}$ \& 120.9 \& 120.4 \& 120.4 \& 120.7 \& 120.9 \& 120.9 \& 120.8 \& 118.1 \& 117.5 <br>
\hline 123.4 \& 114.8 \& 107.6 \& 103.6 \& 88.5 \& ${ }_{70.0}^{95.6}$ \& 95.6
70.4 \& ${ }^{95.6}$ \& ${ }^{95.6}$ \& 95.0 \& 95.2 \& 94.8 \& 93.7 <br>
\hline 105.4 \& 105.4 \& 105.4 \& 105.3 \& 103.5 \& 107.1 \& 107.2 \& 107.2 \& 107.5 \& 108. 1 \& 61.5
108.9 \& 56.8
109.4 \& 51.2 <br>
\hline 109.4 \& 109.6 \& 109.9 \& 109.5 \& 108.7 \& 107.8 \& 107.4 \& 108.0 \& 108.7 \& 109.8 \& 1109.9 \& $\begin{array}{r}109.4 \\ \\ \hline 109.3\end{array}$ \& 109.6
109.0 <br>
\hline 107.4 \& 107.3 \& 106.5 \& 106.2 \& 106.3 \& 106.5 \& 106.3 \& 106.7 \& 106.8 \& 106.9 \& 107.4 \& 107.4 \& <br>
\hline 110.6 \& 110.1
98 \& 108.2 \& 107.8 \& 108. 1 \& 107.2 \& 107.5 \& 108.4 \& 108.7 \& 108.8 \& 108.9 \& 108.8 \& 108.8 <br>
\hline 99.6
104.7 \& 98.0
103.8 \& 97.4
101.5 \& 98.0
98.2 \& 98.0

97.2 \& | 98.5 |
| :--- |
| 97.5 | \& 97.4

98.0 \& 98.0
98.4 \& 98.0 \& 98.0 \& 98.0
+106 \& $\underline{98.0}$ \& 98.0 <br>
\hline 109.9 \& 110.7 \& 110.4 \& 110.2 \& 110.4 \& 110.8 \& 110.8 \& 110.9 \& 110.9 \& 110.9 \& 106.8
110.8 \& 110.8 \& 106.6
110.4 <br>
\hline 114.6 \& 115.1 \& 115.4 \& 115.3 \& 115.0 \& 114.4 \& 113.5 \& 113.1 \& 112.8 \& 112.7 \& \& \& <br>
\hline 107.9
117.6 \& 107.9

117.6 \& | 1079 |
| :--- |
| 117.5 | \& 107.9

117.4 \& 1108.1 \& 1107.6 \& 1107.7 \& 108.0 \& 107.9 \& 107.9 \& 108.2 \& -108. 0 \& 108.0 <br>
\hline 17.6
92.6 \& 11.6
92.6 \& 92.6 \& 17.4
92.6 \& ${ }^{116.5}$ \& 115.9
93.6 \& 115.6
93.2 \& 115.5
92.9 \& 115.4
93.0 \& 115.5
93.0 \& 115.1
93.0 \& r
113.6
93.1 \& 113.5
93.1 <br>
\hline 127.7 \& 126.9 \& 126.5 \& 126.2 \& 124.7 \& 122.3 \& 118.0 \& 118.0 \& 113.6 \& 107.0 \& 105.1 \& \& <br>
\hline 124.7 \& 123.1 \& 123.1 \& 122.9 \& 122.6 \& 122.1 \& 122.0 \& 121.9 \& 119.4 \& 118.0 \& 116.5 \& 115.9 \& 116.5 <br>
\hline 134.8
137.7 \& 134.0
137.8 \& 130.7
137.9 \& 130.3
137.4 \& 129.4 \& 124.0 \& 113.3 \& 111.5 \& 109.5 \& 87.6 \& 81.7 \& 69.7 \& 63.7 <br>
\hline 137.7 \& 137.8 \& 137.9 \& 137.4 \& 132.6 \& 127.7 \& 118.7 \& 120.4 \& 110.1 \& 100.3 \& 98.7 \& r 97.0 \& 89.9 <br>
\hline 126.4 \& 126. 6 \& 126.6 \& 126.1 \& 124.6 \& 123.5 \& 1223 \& 121.6 \& 121.7 \& 121.1 \& 120.3 \& r 120.1 \& 120.4 <br>
\hline 126.4 \& 126.7 \& 126.7 \& 126.0 \& 124.2 \& 123.0 \& 121.7 \& 120.9 \& 121.1 \& 120.8 \& 120.4 \& 120.4 \& 120.6 <br>
\hline 117.7
120.2 \& 118.6 \& 118.6 \& 118.6 \& 118.6 \& 118.8 \& 118.9 \& 119.4 \& 120.2 \& 120.5 \& 120.7 \& + 120.8 \& 121.9 <br>
\hline 123.6 \& 112.3

123.6 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
120.3 <br>
123.6 <br>
\hline 1

 \& 

120.3 <br>
123.6 <br>
\hline 1

 \& 

120.3 <br>
123.6 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& $\stackrel{120.1}{123.7}$ \& 120.1

123.7 \& 120.1

123.7 \& | 120.2 |
| :--- |
| 123.6 |
| 12.8 | \& 120.2 \& 120.2 \& ${ }^{\prime} 121.5$ \& 121.8 <br>

\hline 121.8 \& 121.7 \& 121.8 \& 121.8 \& 121.8 \& 122.2 \& 122.1 \& 122.1 \& 121.8
12.8 \& 122.8 \& 124.0 \& 124.6
+1215 \& 124.9 <br>
\hline 109.5 \& 112.1 \& 112.1 \& 112.1 \& 112.2 \& 112.5 \& 112.8 \& 114.1 \& 116.0 \& 116.3 \& 116.5 \& -117.1 \& 121.6 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{r}$ Revised. $\quad 1$ Indexed on old basis for February 1952 is 1883
\& March 1952 indexes: All farm products, 288 ; crops, 265; food grains, 251; feed grains and hay, 229; tobacco, 435; cotton, 309; fruit, 176; truck crops, 265; oil-bearing crops, 284; livestock and PRatio of prices reccived to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates). ot For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.
ning January 1947, sce pp. $22-24$ of the March 1952 SURVEY. It should be noted that the revised series does not replace the former index ( $1926=100$ ) as the oficial index; for monthly data beqinprior to January 1952.

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

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued



CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction, total........-........-mil. of dol.- | 1,969 | 2,198 | 2,388 | 2, 584 | 2,737 | 2,797 | 2,843 | 2,827 | 2,709 | 2,495 | 2,222 | 2,124 | 1,991 |
|  | 1,518 | 1,614 | 1,691 | 1,787 | 1,879 | 1,915 | 1,916 | 1,899 | 1,805 | 1,692 | 1,521 | 1,472 | 1,397 |
| Residential (nonfarm)......................do | 827 | 862 | 898 | 922 | 959 | 968 | 954 | 954 | 945 | 915 | 899 | 720 | 668 |
| New dwelling units $\qquad$ do.... | 750 60 | 785 61 | 810 72 | 825 81 | 855 88 | 860 91 | 845 92 | 845 | 840 | 815 | 715 | 650 | 600 |
| Additions and alterations. | 60 | 61 | 72 | 81 | 88 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 91 | 86 | 80 | 57 | 55 |
| Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total mil. of dol. | 384 | 400 | 409 | 442 | 463 | 465 | 459 | 451 | 393 | 343 | 320 | 404 | 399 |
|  | 135 | 143 | 152 | 168 | 178 | 190 | 198 | 202 | 178 | 155 | 147 | 198 | 207 |
| Commercial | 121 76 | 128 | 125 | 130 13 | 131 | 120 | 108 140 | 100 | $\begin{array}{r}83 \\ 108 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 75 92 | $\stackrel{69}{81}$ | 83 | 73 |
|  | 226 | 264 | 283 | 305 | 326 | 343 | 357 | 358 | 353 | 336 | 305 | 262 | 250 |
| Public, total......................-.........-do..-- | 451 | 584 | 697 | 797 | 858 | 882 | 927 | 928 | 904 | 803 | 701 | 652 | 594 |
| Residential ---.....-...........-..........- do...- | 30 | 37 | 42 | 45 | 48 | 49 | 55 | 63 | 67 | 69 |  | 67 | 66 |
| Nonresidential building-..............-.-- do | 212 | 255 | 283 56 | 298 | 305 | 308 | 312 | 302 | 289 | 269 | 260 | 267 | 251 |
| Military and naval...-.-.-...-.-.........-do...-- | 29 | 41 | 56 | 68 | 75 | 88 | 108 | 122 | 137 | 148 | 149 | 125 | 115 |
|  | 65 49 | 110 61 | 160 69 | 215 76 | 250 84 | $\begin{array}{r}260 \\ 82 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 280 80 8 | $\begin{array}{r}275 \\ 78 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 250 77 | $\begin{array}{r}170 \\ 74 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{68}^{95}$ | 75 59 | 55 |
|  | 66 | 80 | 87 | 95 | 96 | 95 | 92 | 88 | 84 | 73 | ${ }_{6}$ | 59 | ${ }_{56}^{51}$ |
| CONTRACT AWARDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): <br> Total projects |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total projects. | $\stackrel{42,057}{ }$ | 1,267, 450 | 1, 374,991 | 2,572,961 | 1,408,932 | 1, 479,334 | $\stackrel{46,319}{1,262}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}42,435 \\ 1,082 \\ \hline 85\end{array}$ | 42,735 | 36, 323 | - $\begin{array}{r}28,832 \\ \hline 23439\end{array}$ | 31, 812 | 33, 767 |
|  |  |  | 456, 319 | 1, 474, 166 | 583, 146 | 1,615, 370 | -486, 452 |  | 1,031, 419 | ${ }_{323,}^{931} 8$ | 1, $\begin{array}{r}\text { 234, } \\ 50,416\end{array}$ | 206, 897 | 885, 206 |
|  | 808, 495 | 848, 993 | 918,672 | 1, 098,795 | 825, 786 | 764, 460 | 776, 359 | 765, 124 | 744,815 | -308, 032 | 731, 923 | 605, 194 | 338,662 546,544 |
| Nonresidential buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Projects---------------------.-.--number-- | 3,198 | 4, 222 | 4, 259 | 4,421 44,804 | 4, 463 | 4,496 | 4,170 | 4,558 | 4,775 | 3, 618 | 3,262 | 3,325 | 3,472 |
| Floor area-----.--------------thons. of sq. ft-- | 37,099 | 48, ${ }_{4}$ | 41,473 | 44, $\begin{array}{r}404 \\ 1,63,908\end{array}$ | 45, 462 | 39, 926 | 36, 700 | 36, 273 | 34, 782 | 27, 611 | 43,016 | 24,868 | 24,941 |
| Valuation---.-.-----.-.-.--------- thous. of dol.- | 431, 166 | 469, 254 | 518, 021 | 1,633,908 | 553, 280 | 536, 533 | 475, 957 | 404, 462 | 418, 203 | 327, 706 | 593, 007 | 357, 676 | 301, 404 |
| Residential buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 37, 742 | 65, ${ }^{4,767}$ | 65, 180 | 73, 596 | 60.496 | 38, ${ }^{3} 817$ |  | 35, 789 | 36,152 | 31, 162 | 24, 204 | 27,380 | 29, 069 |
|  | 531, ${ }^{60} 146$ | - 574,569 | 590, 848 | 661,094 | 545, 152 | 58,823 548,144 | 60, 567,566 | 52,438 479,716 | - ${ }^{32,45,24} 4$ | 47,248 443,884 | 37.985 346,104 | 37, 423 | 45,380 |
| Public works: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 443, 884 |  | 337, 721 | 396,438 |
|  | 838 | 1,318 | 1.583 | 2,016 | 2. 204 | 2,151 | 1,927 | 1,756 | 1,457 | 1,233 | 1,064 | 840 | 330 |
| Valuation...--------------------thous. of dol | 123, 962 | 166,435 | 183, 080 | 186,868 | 183,973 | 190, 884 | 160, 368 | 141,335 | 101, 903 | 117,809 | 138,859 | 130,814 | 124,885 |
| Utilities: | 279 | 339 | 459 | 407 | 500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 54,253 | 57, 192 | 83,042 | 91,091 | 126,527 | 104,269 | 58,920 | 57,342 | 35,066 | 42,369 | 156, 369 | 75,880 | $62,479$ |
| Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes) : $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted --------------1947-49=100-- | 151 | 165 | 228 | 234 | 234 | 177 | 163 | 149 | 134 | 141 | 134 | 132 |  |
| Residential, unadjusted...................- do | 167 | 186 | 200 | 197 | 192 | 182 | 175 | 169 | 156 | 141 | 124 | 118 | 142 |
| Total, adjusted Residential, adjusted $\qquad$ do | 173 187 | 176 | 199 170 | 193 166 | 200 174 | 162 179 | 156 176 | 147 168 | 140 160 | ${ }_{146}^{156}$ | 166 | 161 | 153 |
| Engineering construction: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract awards (E. N. R.) \$...... thous. of dol | 1,271,065 | 1,406, 456 | 1, 043, 434 | 1,267, 995 | 1,027,087 | 1,378,640 | 1,145, 715 | 917,158 | 1,026, 973 | 1,024,775 | 829, 173 | 1, 196, 798 | 788, 429 |
| Highway concrete pavement contract awards: $\odot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{4,836}$ | 4,920 | $\begin{array}{r}4,959 \\ \hline 966\end{array}$ | 5,946 <br> 1,278 | $\begin{array}{r}7,562 \\ 2841 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 9,248 4,335 | 4,508 | 4,342 | 2, 856 | 3,757 | 14,159 1413 | 3,487 | 3,723 |
|  | 2,400 | 2,326 | 1,957 | 2,329 | 1,939 | $\stackrel{\text { 2, }}{240}$ | 1,436 | ${ }_{1}$ | 285 803 | 1,871 | - 12,197 | 621 1,497 | ${ }_{988}^{879}$ |
|  | 1,214 | 1,904 | 2,036 | 2,339 | 2,782 | 2,073 | 2,358 | 2, 202 | 1,777 | 1,271 | 11,549 | 1,369 | 1,856 |

- Revised, ${ }^{1}$ Data include some contraets awarded in prior months but not reported.
$\sigma^{2}$ For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. $\ddagger$ See note marked " $\dagger$ " on $p$. S-

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

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey 951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deemm- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| NEW DWELLING UNITS AND TIRBAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor) number. | 80,600 | 93, 800 | 96, 200 | 101,000 | 132, 500 | 90,500 | 89, 100 | 96,400 | 90,000 | ${ }^{\text {r 74, }} 500$ | ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} \mathbf{6 0 , 8 0 0}$ | ${ }^{\prime} 60,800$ | ${ }^{1} 77,000$ |
|  | 43,572 | 54,361 | 54, 137 | 57, 765 | 83, 991 | 45, 684 | 48,002 | 51,607 | 43, 180 | 34,989 | 27,807 | 37, f66 | 45,670 |
|  | 39,717 | 50, 738 | 50, 565 | 54, 688 | 47, 134 | 42, 092 | 47, 182 | 50, 491 | 42, 187 | 32,681 | 26,782 | 34, 547 | 43, 157 |
| Trits in 1-family structures..............-do. | 32,958 | 40, 892 | 42,865 | 43,957 | 37, 867 | 33, 323 | 38,036 | 40,370 | 35,580 | 27,781 | 21, 224 | 28,374 | 34,972 |
| Units in 2 -family structures.............do | 2.111 | 2,816 | 2, 857 | 2,514 | 2,622 | 2,432 | 2,669 | 2,995 | 2, 489 | 1,766 | 1,700 | 2,386 | 3, 017 |
| Units in multifamily structures....-.-. do | 4,648 | 7,030 | 4, 843 | 8,217 | 6,645 | $\stackrel{6}{637}$ | 6,477 | 7,126 | 4,118 | 3,134 | 3,858 | 3,787 | 5, 168 |
| Publicly financed, total ...-...-.-.-...-do...-- | 3,855 | 3,623 | 3, 572 | 3,077 | 36,857 | 3, 592 | 820 | 1,116 | 993 | 2,308 | 1,025 | 3,119 | 2,513 |
| Indexes of urban building authorized: $\dagger$ Number of new dwelling units $\ldots$, $1947-49=100 \ldots$ | r 96.5 | 112.0 | 117.7 | 121.2 | 179.4 | 98.2 | 106.9 | 114.1 | 94.4 | 76.5 | 61.3 | r 82.1 | 99.7 |
| Valuation of building, total.-....-........do. | ${ }^{-113.0}$ | 139.1 | 140.4 | 146.9 | 178.2 | 127.0 | 138.1 | 149.9 | 117.8 | 96.6 | 77.0 | -91.8 | 106.6 |
| New residential building ................do. | ${ }^{+125.5}$ | 141.1 | 155.0 | 158.2 | 233.5 | 127.7 | 137.5 | 155.6 | 121.8 | 97.6 | 75.3 | -99.7 | 124.6 |
| New nonresidential building ..-.........do | ${ }^{+} 100.0$ | 146.4 | 129.8 | 132.8 | 112.1 | 124.5 | 143.3 | 153.5 | 110.0 | 100.3 | 80.5 | -80.8 | 79.1 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs.....-do. | -95.8 | 115.0 | 109.9 | 136.8 | 122.6 | 130.4 | 128.7 | 120.2 | 120.9 | 84.6 | 75.5 | +87.8 | 102.5 |
| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department of Commerce composite $\ldots$. $1939=100 \ldots$ | 234.8 | 234.8 | 236.2 | 237.1 | 237.4 | 237.4 | 237.6 | 238.5 | 239.5 | 239.0 | 239.1 | 240.9 | 240.9 |
| Aberthaw (industrial building) ....--.... $1914=100 .$. |  |  |  |  | 373 |  |  | 374 |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Appraisal Co.: <br> A rerage, 30 cities. $1913=100$ | 524 | 525 | 527 | 528 | 531 | 535 | 535 | 536 | 638 | 538 | 539 | 542 | 543 |
|  | 550 | 550 | 556 | 557 | 557 | 557 | 561 | 561 | 562 | 562 | 573 |  | 581 |
|  | 542 | 542 | 544 | 545 | 545 | 545 | 545 | 546 | 548 | 548 | 548 | 549 | 550 |
|  | 485 | 485 | 488 | 490 | 490 | 495 | 495 | 495 | 495 | 494 | 494 | 497 | 497 |
|  | 511 | 512 | 512 | 512 | 529 | 530 | 530 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 533 | 535 | 535 |
| Associated General Contractors (all types)....do. | 374 | 376 | 376 | 378 | 379 | 379 | 378 | 377 | 379 | 378 | 380 | 380 | 378 |
| E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| verage, 20 cities: <br> A partments, hotels, and office buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick and concrete..U. S. avg. $1926-29=100$ | 229.6 | 230.5 | 230.7 | 232.6 | 233.2 | 233.4 | 233.5 | 234.2 | 235.1 | 235.1 | 235.9 | 237.0 | 236.7 |
| Brick and steel ......-...................-do.- | 231.6 | 232.6 | 232.8 | 234.3 | 234.6 | 234.6 | 234.8 | 235.6 | 236.4 | 236.4 | 237.2 | 237.9 | 237.4 |
| Brick and wood.............................-do. | 242.7 | 243.3 | 243.6 | 245.0 | 244.9 | 244.2 | 244.4 | 245.7 | 246.8 | 246.9 | 246.9 | 248.0 | 247.8 |
| Commercial and factory buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick and concrete......................- ${ }^{\text {d }}$ do Brick and | 231.3 231.9 | ${ }_{232.6}^{232.1}$ | 232.7 | 234.5 234.5 | 235.0 234.9 | 235.4 235.1 | 235.5 235.2 | 235.1 | 236.8 236.5 | 236.9 236.5 | 237.7 237.0 | 239.2 238.0 | 239.0 237.9 |
| Brick and wood. | 238.1 | 238.7 | 238.9 | 240.4 | 240.5 | 240.2 | 240.4 | 241.5 | 242.5 | 242.5 | 242.7 | 243.8 | 243.7 |
|  | 247.1 | 247.7 | 248.0 | 249.0 | 248.7 | 247.7 | 248.0 | 249.7 | 251.1 | 251.1 | 250.5 | 251.9 | 251.5 |
|  | 217.7 | 218.4 | 218.5 | 219.7 | 220.2 | 220.5 | 220.5 | 221.0 | 221.5 | 221.5 | 221.9 | 222.6 | 222.4 |
| Residences: <br> Brick. do. | 243.1 | 243.7 | 243.8 | 245.1 | 245.1 | 244.6 | 244.8 | 246.1 | 247.3 | 247.3 |  |  |  |
| Frame | 241.7 | 242.3 | 242.5 | 243.6 | 243.4 | 242.5 | 242.8 | 244.3 | 245.6 | 245.7 | r245. 4 | 246.5 | 246.2 |
| Engineering News-Record: $\nabla^{7} \quad 1913=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 398.0 837.9 | 398.8 538.7 | 401.1 5429 | 400.8 542.7 | 400.4 542.4 | 400.1 542 | 399.9 | 403.4 | 404.5 | ${ }^{405.6}$ | 405.6 | 406.1 | 407.2 |
|  |  | 538.7 | 542.9 | 542.7 | 542.4 | 542.8 | 542.6 | 546.5 | 547.2 | 547.7 | 547.8 | 549.3 | 550.6 |
| Ru. of Public Roads-Highway construction: <br> Composite, standard mile .......... $1925-29=100$ |  | 159.7 |  |  | 161.8 |  |  | 164.8 |  |  | 166.7 |  |  |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of selected construction materials, index: <br> Unadjusted-....................................... $1939=100$ <br> Adjusted. | 142.5 172.7 | 168.6 178.4 | 169.5 170.5 | 180.9 171.0 | 175.4 163.9 | 156.7 147.3 | 176.4 155.8 | 163.5 152.1 | 178.0 160.6 | 157.3 158.7 | 134.6 152.3 | p 140.2 d 164.2 |  |
| REAL ESTATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home mortages insured or guaranteed byFed. Hous. Adm.: New premium paying |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vet. Adm.: Principal amount ...........do do. | 324, 755 | ${ }_{293} 180236$ | 298, ${ }^{1650}$ | 291,906 | 146,237 283,195 | 145,738 275,375 | 153,744 324,238 | 131, 485 279,167 | 144,596 296,748 | 140,528 308,639 | 124,701 | 159, 063 | 125,363 |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions | $\begin{array}{r}3247 \\ \hline 74\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}283 \\ \hline 752\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 21, }, ~ \\ 762 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 774 | -283, 816 | 27,375 770 | 1524,238 752 | 219,167 747 | 149,748 760 | 1408,739 781 | $267,9.98$ 806 | 301,276 665 | 242, 103 |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associa- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 760 |  | 806 | 665 | 612 |
| tions, estimated total ............- thous. of dol.- | 351, 142 | 440,210 | 437,967 | 475, 383 | 473, 885 | 439, 615 | 486, 435 | 439,398 | 486, 999 | 430,482 | 404,033 | 400, 443 | 427,835 |
| By purpose of loan: <br> Home construction do | 112, 008 | 141,496 | 140, 567 | 153,678 | 149, 225 | 132, 330 |  |  |  |  | 125 |  |  |
|  | 148, 936 | 190, 539 | 193, 359 | 213,666 | 219, 331 | 207, 123 | 224, 819 | ${ }_{200,025}^{130,951}$ | 220, 506 | 202, 159 | 125, 287 | 115, 168 | 131, 487 |
|  | 34, 473 | 40,879 | 39,685 | 38,687 | 38, 289 | 37,613 | 42, 184 | 36,551 | 42, 794 | - 37,920 | 182,710 37,322 | 183,733 37,906 | 185,920 43,397 |
| Repairs and reconditioning...--------.-. do. | 12,638 | 16,948 | 16, 285 | 18,870 | 18,107 | 17,831 | 18,917 | 17,571 | 18,558 | 14,785 | 12,895 | 15, 033 | 15, 367 |
| All other purposes ...--..--------.- do | 43,087 | 50, 348 | 48,071 | 50,482 | 48, 933 | 44, 718 | 50, 727 | 45,300 | 50, 378 | 46,953 | 45, 819 | 48,603 | 51, 464 |
| New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under), estimated total .............thous. of dol.. | 1, 182, 753 | 1,369, 284 | 1, 370, 848 | 1, 443, 538 | 1, 422, 262 | 1,370, 201 | 1, 448,967 | 1,308,421 | 1,483,786 | 1,366,073 |  | 1,298, 254 | 1,270,903 |
| Nonfarm foreclosures, adjusted index $1935-39=1000$ | 12.6 | ${ }_{71} 12.1$ | 11.2 | 11.3 | ${ }_{56}^{11.2}$ | 11.0 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11. 1 | 1,288, 25 |  |
| Fire losses ......------.----........--thous. of dol.- | 69, 136 | 71,507 | 62,965 | 58, 744 | 56, 413 | 52, 220 | 55, 416 | 53,398 | 54, 660 | 60,064 | 68,206 | 74,155 | 69,925 |

## DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advertising indexes, adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Printers' Ink, combined index $\ldots$.-. $1935-39=100 \ldots$ | 388 | 377 | 393 | 394 | $3 \times 5$ | 410 | 418 | 411 | 429 | 427 | 435 | 453 | $4{ }^{\text {a }} 3$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 345$ | 343 | 338 | 355 | 350 | 368 | 376 | 379 | 403 | 347 | 357 | 379 | 369 |
|  | 314 | 296 | 337 | 324 | 303 | 314 | 319 | 304 | 307 | 317 | 304 | 293 | 304 |
|  | 380 | 327 | 340 | 323 | 331 | 319 | 340 | 314 | 341 | 347 | 352 | 346 | 401 |
|  | 281 | 280 | 286 | 286 | 283 | 279 | 269 | 239 | 257 | 258 | ${ }_{253}$ | 244 | $25 \%$ |
| Tide advertising index ....-......-........ do | 335.5 | 324.2 | 332.9 | 328.4 | 328.9 | 294.7 | 318.9 | 327.0 | 315.2 | 316.7 | 272.5 | 337.6 | 334.3 |
| Radio advertising: Cost of facilities, total | 14, 959 |  | 15,906 | 16,577 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automotive, incl accessories.............do...- | 1,349 | -378 | , 385 | -379 | 1,303 | 1, 227 | 11, 258 | $\begin{array}{r}11,849 \\ \hline 299\end{array}$ | 14, 978 | 14,377 339 | 14, 619 | 14,478 407 |  |
| 1)russ and toiletries...........-...........do... | 4, 192 | 4,452 | 4, 535 | 4,829 | 4, 375 | 3,124 | 3,060 | 3,085 | 3,991 | 3,699 | 3,751 | 3,967 |  |
| Electric houschold equipment .............do | 128 | 144 | 139 | 147 | 129 | 137 | 143 | 153 | 266 | ${ }^{274}$ | 147 | 224 |  |
| Financial - soft drinks confectionery ------- do | - 248 | 4,603 | 276 4.428 | 4. 288 | - 294 | -269 | 298 | 278 | 307 | 315 | 326 | 359 |  |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery---------- do | 4,237 | 4,669 549 | 4,428 465 | 4, 592 | 3,940 | 3,263 | 3,310 440 | 3,240 402 | 4,170 459 | 4,127 | 4,090 512 | 3, 875 |  |
| Soap, cleansers, etc ..---.......................do | 1,445 | 1,659 | 1,647 | 1,785 | 1,649 | 1,073 | 1,204 | 1,275 | 1,631 | 1,546 | 1,432 | 1,557 |  |
| Smoking materials-......-....---..........do | 1,698 | 1,958 | 1,901 | 1,914 | 1,831 | 1,375 | 1,331 | 1,269 | 1,855 | 1,841 | 1,794 | 1,770 |  |
|  | 2,148 | 2,308 | 2,130 | 2,162 | 1,878 | 1,832 | 1,747 | 1,848 | 1, 893 | 1,793 | 2,102 | 1, 761 |  |



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | February | March | Apri | May | June | Tuly | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | Tanuary | Foblul ary |

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| ADVERTISING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Magazine advertising: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost, total ...-..-...-.............thous. of dol | $\begin{array}{r}42.904 \\ 3.183 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 52.246 5,334 | $\begin{array}{r}55.993 \\ 5,007 \\ \hline, 007\end{array}$ | 52,737 4,623 | 47,445 3,187 | 34,694 879 | 35,961 3.484 | 54,268 6,681 | 61.987 5.635 | 55. 520 4.232 | 46,113 3.333 | 31,904 1.673 |  |
| Apparel and accessories .o.-.-..................- | 3,213 | 3,613 | 3.956 | 3.835 | 3,828 | 3,30k | 3,400 | 4,154 | 4.587 | 3, 313 | 2,985 | 1.673 |  |
|  | 1,377 | 2.455 | 3,063 | 2. 933 | 2. 505 | 1.483 | 1.395 | 3,136 | 2,962 | 1,937 | , 865 | 1,208 |  |
|  | 5. 710 | 6, 264 | 6. 582 | 5.845 | 6.217 | 5,459 | 4,568 | 6,024 | 6,963 | 6.674 | 5,698 | 4,543 |  |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery .........do | 7,398 | 7,781 | 7,391 | 6.628 | 6,378 | 5,838 | 5. 274 | 6,617 | 8,929 | 7.881 | 6, 247 | 4, 692 |  |
| Beer, wine, liquors........................do. | 2, 067 | 2,464 | 2,752 | 2. 695 | 2, 541 | 2,354 | 1.952 | 2,451 | 3,118 | 3,254 | 4,443 | 1,500 |  |
| Household eguipment and supplies .....do.... | 2,153 | 3, 525 | 4. 072 | 3.949 | 3.652 | 1,654 | 1.668 | 3,952 | 4,713 | 3.839 | 3,136 | 762 |  |
|  | 1, 502 | 2.696 | 3. 5881 | 3, 477 | 2, 201 | 840 | 1. 007 | 3,368 | 4,302 | 3, 506 | 2,099 | 1,176 |  |
| Industrial materials-....................-do....-. | 2,034 1,167 | 2.693 1,289 | 3,150 1,762 | 2,735 1.525 1 | 3,320 1.518 | 2, 234 | 2.310 | 3,240 1,185 | 3. 704 | 3,309 1,361 | 2,891 | 2,372 |  |
| Soans, cleansers, etc.-...-................- do-.----- | 1,167 1,241 | 1,289 1,267 | 1, 762 <br> 1,324 <br> 1.3 | 1.525 <br> 1.381 | 1.618 | $\begin{array}{r}1942 \\ 1,478 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2986 } \\ 1,138 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | 1,185 1,341 | 1,612 1,235 | 1,361 1,170 | $\begin{array}{r}854 \\ 1,532 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 736 1,088 |  |
|  | 11,859 | 12,864 | 13, 353 | 13, 111 | 10, 436 | 8,236 | 8,808 | 12, 119 | 14, 229 | 14, 722 | 12,028 | 9,588 |  |
| Linage, total.......................-thous. of lines.- | 4,050 | 4,464 | 4. 531 | 3, 926 | 3, 221 | 3,260 | 3,934 | 4,845 | 4,849 | 4, 129 | 3,346 | 3,466 | 3.985 |
| Newspaper advertising: Linare, total ( 52 eities) | 176,831 | 218, 341 | 226,647 | 226, 207 | 202, 047 | 178,389 | 192, 528 | 211, 499 | 228,673 | 230.083 | 214,041 |  |  |
| Classified | 40.355 | 49,358 | 52. 165 | 53, 766 | 49, 861 | 48,762 | 50,887 | 51, 465 | 51,844 | 47, 780 | 42,998 | 46,345 | 184,6411 46.621 |
|  | 136, 475 | 168.984 | 174. 182 | 172, 441 | 152, 186 | 129, 627 | 141,640 | 160, 033 | 176, 829 | 182, 304 | 171, 043 | 131,731 | 138,019 |
| Antomotive ..--.........................do. | 7, 482 | 8,710 | 10. 518 | 11, 509 | 10, 814 | 9.807 | 9,574 | 7,889 | 9.811 | 9, 519 | 6, 559 | 8,208 | 7,889 |
|  | 2. 205 | 2,724 | 2.627 | 2, 455 | 2,214 | 2,846 | 1. 852 | 2,234 | 2.732 | 2,417 | 2,526 | 3,663 | 2,282 |
| General----------..----------------- do | 29.435 | 33,886 | 38, 078 | 36, 120 | 30.166 | 23, 690 | 23, 364 | 30, 318 | 37,983 | 34. 510 | 25,044 | 21,020 | 25,749 |
|  | 97,353 | 123, 664 | 123, 619 | 122, 357 | 108, 992 | 93, 284 | 106. 851 | 119,592 | 126, 303 | 135, 858 | 136, 915 | 98,840 | 102, 100 |
| postal business |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money orders, issued (50 cities): Domestic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,454 | 5.536 | 7. 183 | 6,756 | 7, 731 | 6,238 | 6. 485 | 6,333 | 7,168 | 6,878 | 7,271 | 7,298 | ( ${ }^{\text {, } 948}$ |
| Vabe ...-.-.....-......--.....thons. of dol.- | 99,820 | 124, 277 | 128, 681 | 122,605 | 121.273 | 116,606 | 118.392 | 114, 593 | 126, 545 | 121, 892 | 324.2!4 | 130,038 | 124.086 |
| PERSONAL CONSUMPTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, total.-................. bil. of dol. |  | 208.8 |  |  | 202.4 |  |  | 204.0 |  |  | 200.7 |  |  |
|  |  | 31.3 |  |  | 25.9 |  |  | 25.2 |  |  | 25.0 |  |  |
| Automobiles and parts-.-.-....-.-.- do |  | 12.4 |  |  | 10.8 |  |  | 9.7 |  |  | 9.4 |  |  |
| Furniture and household equipment...- do. |  | 14.6 4.3 |  |  | 11.0 |  |  | 11.4 |  |  | 11.4 |  |  |
| Other durable goods...-----.--------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  | 4.3 |  |  | 4.0 |  |  | 4.1 |  |  | 4.2 |  |  |
| Nondurable goods, total .-..............- do |  | 112.1 |  |  | 110.1 |  |  | 111.5 |  |  | 113.6 |  |  |
| Clothing and shoes --.......-.-.-.---- do |  | 20.4 |  |  | 19.5 |  |  | 19.7 |  |  | 20.2 |  |  |
| Food and alcoholic beverazes .-......... do |  | 67.4 |  |  | 67.1 |  |  | 67.9 |  |  | 69.1 |  |  |
| Gasoline and oil...-..---............. do |  | 5.5 |  |  | 5.5 |  |  | 5.5 |  |  | 5.6 |  |  |
| Semidurable housefurnishings .-......-do |  | 2.4 |  |  | 2.0 |  |  | 2.1 |  |  | 2.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 4.6 |  |  | 4. 6 |  |  | 4.7 |  |  | 4.8 |  |  |
| Other nondurable goods.....-.-------- do |  | 11.8 |  |  | 11.3 |  |  | 11.6 |  |  | 11.9 |  |  |
| Services ..............-.-...................-do. |  | 65.4 |  |  | 66.5 |  |  | 67.3 |  |  | 68.1 |  |  |
| Household operation--...-.-------...- do |  | 10.1 |  |  | 10.2 |  |  | 10.1 |  |  | 10.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 20.9 |  |  | 21.3 |  |  | 21.7 |  |  | 22.2 |  |  |
| Personal services...-------.......----- do |  | 3. 9 |  |  | 4.0 |  |  | 4.0 |  |  | 4.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 3. 9 |  |  | 4.1 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  |
| Transportation.................-...-.-.- do |  | 5.5 |  |  | 5. 7 |  |  | 5.7 |  |  | 5.8 |  |  |
|  |  | 21.0 |  |  | 21.3 |  |  | 21.6 |  |  | 21.9 |  |  |
| Retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All types of retail stores $\dagger$ t |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales (unadjusted), total. _ mil. of dol. | 11,192 | 12,932 | 11,898 | 12,736 | 12,660 | 11,543 | 12,508 | 12,410 | 13. 190 | 12,702 | 14.632 | - 11, 338 |  |
|  | 4, 143 | 4,599 |  | 4,623 | 4, 520 | 4,037 | 4, 409 | 4, 190 | 4.451 | 3,992 | 4. 106 | + 3, 597 | 3, 752 |
| Automotive group...--.-.-.............- do- | 2, 294 | 2,487 | 2,227 | 2. 383 | 2, 343 | 2.089 | 2,287 | 2,121 | 2,142 | 1,880 | 1,765 | 1, 872 | 2,012 |
|  | 2,163 | 2,343 | 2,092 | 2,245 | 2, 202 | 1,956 | 2. 144 | 1,988 | 2,000 | 1, 742 | 1,641 | 1,755 | 1,896 |
| Parts and accessories .-.........--- do. | 131 | 144 | 134 | 138 | 140 | 133 | 143 | 133 | 142 | 138 | 154 | 117 | 117 |
| Building materials and hardware mpoup $\operatorname{mil}_{\text {g of dol }}$ | 726 | 862 | 915 | 1,005 | 970 | 900 | 949 | 904 | 1,023 | 862 | 791 |  |  |
| Lumber and building materials......do...- | 525 | 627 | 673 | 734 | 715 | 674 | 713 | 667 | , 764 | 617 | 492 | 499 | 499 |
| Hardware-...........................- do. | 201 | ${ }^{234}$ | ${ }_{5}^{242}$ | 271 | 255 | 226 | 236 | 237 | 259 | 245 | 299 | ${ }^{5} 194$ | 200 |
| Homefurnishings group------..-...-- do. | ${ }_{6}^{649}$ | 659 | 596 | 617 | 606 | 546 | 642 | 634 | 698 | 707 | 804 | 「542 | 562 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings ...... do | 358 | 396 | 377 | 408 | 392 | 349 | 406 | 389 | 437 | 443 | 505 | 「 340 | 346 |
| Houschold appliances and radios...--do.- | 292 70 | ${ }_{7}^{263}$ | 220 | 210 | 214 | 197 | 236 79 | 245 | ${ }^{261}$ | 264 | $\underline{99}$ | 203 | 21.5 |
| Jewelry stores-...-........................................... | 402 | 512 | 81 498 | 528 | 96 505 | $\begin{array}{r}71 \\ 430 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 79 453 | 80 451 | 89 498 | 109 435 | 244 | 76 414 | -99 |
| Nondurable-goods stores 9 - - - - - - - - - - . - do | 7,049 | 8,333 | 7,582 | 8, 114 | 8, 140 | 7,506 | 8,099 | 8,220 | 8,739 | 8,709 | 10, 226 | ${ }^{\sim} 7,741$ | 7,477 |
| A pparel group.-.--....-.-.-.-.-.... do. | 622 | 918 | 729 | 814 | 792 | 588 | 648 | 820 | 899 | 945 | 1,295 | 728 | 640 |
| Men's clothing and furnishings --....do.... | 149 | 188 | 154 | 176 | 193 | 139 | 133 | 163 | 196 | 224 | , 331 | 184 | 143 |
| Women's apparel and accessories . .-.do...- | 241 | 358 | 303 | 322 | 290 | 212 | 262 | 336 | 370 | 379 | 479 | 279 | 258 |
| Farmily and other apparel .-........- do - do | $\begin{array}{r}134 \\ 99 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 200 | 120 | 172 | 163 | 125 | 1138 | 176 | 199 | 216 | 312 | 158 | 137 |
|  | 344 | 380 | 349 | 365 | 1479 | 361 | 114 367 | 145 359 | 135 | 127 | 174 | +108 | 101 |
| Eating and drinking placeso.-.-.-......do | 811 | 933 | 909 | 962 | 960 | 945 | 1,095 | ${ }_{986}$ | 1,008 | ${ }_{933}$ | 495 | +360 +939 | 3365 |
|  | 2,736 | 3, 135 | 2,846 | 3,058 | 3,156 | 3, 020 | 3,211 | 3, 160 | 3, 141 | 3,152 | 3,461 | - 3,058 | 2,981 |
| Grocery and combination............ do | 2,218 | 2. 549 | 2,290 | 2,458 | 2,561 | 2,410 | 2, 584 | 2, 544 | 2,516 | 2, 550 | 2,831 | r 2 , 46 i | 2,418 |
|  | 518 | 585 | 556 | 600 | 594 | 610 | 628 | 614 | 625 | 602 | 630 | 591 | 564 |
| Gasoline service stations .-.-.------- . . do -- | 609 | 677 | 678 | 714 | 718 | 720 | 734 | 699 | 737 | 713 | 727 | 659 | ${ }^{6} 3.5$ |
| Gencral-merchandise group -----..... do.... | 1,155 | 1,458 | 1,323 | 1,448 | 1,413 | 1,181 | 1,388 | 1,465 | 1,620 | 1,762 | 2, 517 | ${ }^{5} 1,168$ | 1,151 |
| Department, including mail-order ${ }^{\text {P }}$.do.-. | 721 170 | ${ }_{236} 88$ | 807 190 | 872 | 840 | 680 | 82.5 | 889 | 1, 001 | 1. 123 | 1,494 | 713 | ${ }^{690}$ |
| Variety_...-..................do....- | 170 264 | 236 341 | 190 326 | 211 366 | 216 358 | 197 304 | 216 347 | ${ }_{361}^{216}$ | 236 382 | 246 | 478 | $\bigcirc 172$ | 186 |
| Other general-merchandise stores....-do.... | 264 | 341 | 320 | 360 | 358 | 304 | 347 | 361 | 382 | 393 | 546 | 282 | 275 |

Revised.

 sales figures beginning 1948 have been further revised since the October SURVEY and are available upon request.
\& Revised beginning 1935.

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

## DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued


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

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| ANO영 <br> onivos |  <br>  $\rightarrow \infty \infty$ vermo erwercrar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 忩㤩玺 |
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|  |  oocercooonamooo |  |  | －0N tos <br>  | Tut |  | Hismersincos |  |  | 気起发 |


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

DOMESTIC TRADE－Continued

| RETAIL TRADF－Contimued |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Department stores： |  |
| Accounts receivable，end of month：$\dagger$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Ratio of collections to accounts receivable： |  |
| Charge accounts ．－－．－－－－－－－－－．－．．．．－percent．－ |  |
| Instalment accounts |  |
| Sales by type of payment： <br> Cash sales． $\qquad$ percent of total sales Charge account sales． $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Sales，unadjusted，total U．S．$\dagger \ldots .-$ ．1947－49＝100．－ |  |
|  |  |
| Poston． |  |
| Chicaro． |  |
| Clevelan |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Minneapolis |  |
| New York |  |
| Philadelphia |  |
| Richmond |  |
| St．Louis |  |
|  |  |
| Sales，adjusted，total U．S．$\dagger$ ．．－．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．do．．．． |  |
|  |  |
| Boston |  |
| Chicago |  |
| Clevela Dallas |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Minneapolis |  |
| New York |  |
| Philadelphia |  |
| Richmond．． |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Stocks，total U．S．，end of month：$\dagger$－－．．－． |  |
| Unadjusted．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |
|  |  |
| Mail－order and store sales： |  |
| Total sales， 2 companies |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Rural sales of general merchandise： |  |
| Total U．S．，unadjusted．．－．．－．．－．1985－39－100．－ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| South |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| WHOLESAL |  |

Sales，estimated（unadj．），total．－．．．．．．．．．．．mil．of dol． Durable－goods establishments Nondurable－goods establishments．
Inventories，estimated（unadj．），tota
Durable－goods establishments．．．
Nondurable－goods establishment

| cresorncos <br>  | Wown wn wisin <br>  <br>  |  | T్ర్ర |  | ¢ | 々含岩 | 围会 | \％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  <br>  | WNicniaginncin OOFMNNMW： NWerA $\infty \circ \infty$ ortor | No 웅쿤 | \％ |  |  | －灾感 | －88 | 足 |
| grörno N－Nox | Wivitery －GNTEABocros |  | 家念 |  | ¢88888\％ | －台盛 | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ | 会客 |
|  <br>  |  <br>  いいの日ーかっため |  | 気句 |  |  | $\infty$ 㤩 | $\cdots$ | － |
|  |  sOAWONTNOO | N忒 | W゙す |  |  | $\infty$ 趐 | 盛出 | 可少 |
|  | Wisw <br>  <br>  | 象式黄它客令 | WiN |  | ¢， | －出为 | － | ఆ\％ |
| 2tresposo领嵒象象芯 |  Onovini $\rightarrow \infty$ | 気め 必 웅 | 自気 |  |  | 島虫㤩 | －実 | T乛 |
| erssons <br>  |  <br>  $\infty \infty$ やめーゅー○ーー |  | Wois |  |  | ちゃ今 | \％出 | ¢った |
|  |  ¢0．1－！ ผOーシーがNOOO |  | N్ర్ర |  |  | 四忠台 | N\％ | NTS |
|  |  vinconomosois | 式気式 | 宗灾 |  |  | －゙むへ | NO\％ | W0 |
|  |  coltooserer aro |  | 它合 |  |  | －戊 | 合感 | 엉ㄱ |
|  | W్రీ్రీ్రNNMNN <br>  －－ 1000000000 er |  | － |  | \＆M \＆ | 合出荗 | セ－ | 号家 |
| crsporno <br>  |  －000か0－10～ーN |  | シu |  | wgsson | 5 令边 | 必出 | \％ |

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION


Not in labor force．
Peliminary
 by districts and for stocks will be shown later；revisions（1919－50）for total U．S．sales are shown on p． 32 of the February 1952 Surver．


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

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline EMPLOYMENT－Continued \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\({ }^{\text {r }}\) 47， 592} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 15，978 \& 16，022 \& 15，955 \& 15， 853 \& 15，956 \& 15，813 \& 16， 008 \& 16，039 \& 15，965 \& r 15,890 \& \& \[
\text { r } 15,776
\] \& \({ }^{p} 15,819\) \\
\hline  \& 8,877 \& 8，969 \& 9， 003 \& 8，975 \& 8，998 \& 8，839 \& 8，878 \& 8 8，913 \& 8，942 \& r8，976 \& r 8 ， 999 \& r r ， 9486 \& p 8,971 \\
\hline Nondurable－goods industries ．．．－－－－－－－－－－ do \(^{\text {－}}\)－ \& 7，101 \& 7，053 \& 6，952 \& 6，878 \& 6，958 \& 6，974 \& 7，130 \& 7，126 \& 7，023 \& 6，914 \& \({ }^{*} 6,913\) \& －6，830 \& \({ }^{p} 6,848\) \\
\hline  \& 930 \& 924 \& 911 \& 915 \& 927 \& 906 \& 922 \& 917 \& 917 \& \(\bigcirc 917\) \& r 915 \& － 909 \& p 905 \\
\hline  \& 106 \& 105 \& 104 \& ＋103 \& 105 \& 105 \& 105 \& 104 \& 104 \& － 105 \& \({ }^{-} 106\) \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 107\) \& \({ }^{2} 107\) \\
\hline  \& 73
402 \& 72 \& 688 \& 70 \& 70 \& \({ }_{6}^{66}\) \& 68 \& 68 \& 67
367 \& 67
+368 \& 67
+369 \& 67
+368 \& \\
\hline Bituminous coal Crude－petroum and natural－as production \& 402 \& 396 \& 382 \& 377 \& 378 \& 359 \& 370 \& 367 \& 367 \& \(\checkmark 368\) \& \(\checkmark 369\) \& r 368 \& ＞ 365 \\
\hline Crude－petroleum and natural－gas production \& 252 \& 250 \& 255 \& 258 \& 265 \& 268 \& 270 \& 269 \& 269 \& － 269 \& 269 \& 268 \& \\
\hline Nonmetallic mining and quarrying．．．．．do．．．－ \& 97 \& 100 \& 103 \& 106 \& 108 \& 108 \& 110 \& 110 \& 109 \& \({ }^{2} 107\) \& \({ }^{+105}\) \& 100 \& 100 \\
\hline Contract construction－ \& 2， 228 \& 2，326 \& 2，471 \& 2． 598 \& 2，686 \& 2，754 \& 2,809 \& 2，768 \& 2，761 \& \(\begin{array}{r}+2,633 \\ \times \\ \hline 165\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 2,544 \\ \\ \\ \hline 15151\end{array}\) \& \(\bigcirc 2,316\) \& \({ }^{p}\) 2， 276 \\
\hline Transportation and public utilities ．．．．－－．do \& 4，082 \& \({ }_{4}^{4,112}\) \& 4， 132 \& 4，137 \& 4， 161 \& 4，176 \& 4,190 \& 4，178 \& 4,166 \& －4， 165 \& r \({ }^{4,151}\) \& ＋4，109 \& p 4， 105 \\
\hline Interstate railroads ．．．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－．－do－ \& 1，429 \& 1，451 \& 1，463 \& 1，463 \& 1，468 \& 1，468 \& 1，468 \& 1，457 \& 1，440 \& 1，428 \& 1，416 \& 1，397 \& \\
\hline Local railways and bus lines．．．－－－－．．．．．do．－．．－ \& 144 \& 144 \& 144 \& 144 \& 143 \& 141 \& 142 \& 141 \& 141 \& \(r 141\) \& \({ } 141\) \& 141 \& \\
\hline  \& 623
48 \& 626
48 \& 629
48 \& 630
49 \& 637
48 \& 648
49 \& 652
48 \& 648
47 \& \(\begin{array}{r}649 \\ 48 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}653 \\ 47 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 654
47 \& 653
47 \& \\
\hline  \& 520 \& 519 \& 520 \& 521 \& 527 \& 534 \& 535 \& 532 \& 529 \& 528 \& 527 \& 525 \& \\
\hline  \& 9，554 \& 9，713 \& 9，627 \& 9． 683 \& 9，732 \& 9，667 \& 9， 641 \& 9，781 \& 9， 893 \& － 10.109 \& －10， 646 \& ＋9，706 \& p9，653 \\
\hline  \& 2， 593 \& 2.590 \& 2，579 \& 2，568 \& 2，581 \& 2，594 \& 2，596 \& 2，594 \& 2，622 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 2,657 \\ \hline 75\end{array}\) \& r 2， 658 \& r 2， 627 \& p 2,636 \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{6,961}\) \& 7，123 \& 7，048 \& 7，115 \& 7， 151 \& 7，073 \& 7,045 \& 7， 187 \& 7，271 \& \(\bigcirc 7,452\) \& －7，988 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 7,079 \\ \text { r } \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{p} 7,017\) \\
\hline General－merchandise stores．．．－．－．．．．．do． \& 1，431 \& 1，512 \& 1，453 \& 1，475 \& 1，458 \& 1，407 \& 1.399 \& 1，487 \& 1，550 \& \({ }^{+1,701}\) \& 「 2，089 \& 「 1， 474 \& \({ }^{\text {p }} 1,442\) \\
\hline Food and liquor stores．－．－．．－．．．．．．．do \& 1， 257 \& 1，264 \& 1， 264 \& 1，271 \& 1． 270 \& 1，268 \& 1，260 \& 1，274 \& 1，281 \& 1，295 \& ＇1，312 \& －1， 266 \& \({ }^{\text {p }} 1,268\) \\
\hline Automotive and accessories dealers．．．．do \& 735 \& 736 \& 739 \& 742 \& 750 \& 756 \& 757 \& 754 \& 748 \& 759 \& 768 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 751\) \& \({ }^{p} 747\) \\
\hline Finance．．－－－－－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do \& 1，839 \& 1，854 \& 1， 865 \& 1，874 \& 1，893 \& 1，908 \& 1．914 \& 1，898 \& 1，898 \& \({ }^{-1,907}\) \& r 1,911 \& \({ }^{\tau} 1,906\) \& \({ }^{\text {p } 1,919}\) \\
\hline  \& 4，657 \& 4，682 \& 4，745 \& 4，789 \& 4，835 \& 4，852 \& 4，839 \& 4， 831 \& 4，770 \& －4， 734 \& 4， 702 \& －4，672 \& p 4,667 \\
\hline Hotels and lodging places．．－－－－－－－－－－do \& 432 \& 435 \& 445 \& 452 \& 478 \& 510 \& 507 \& 473 \& 437 \& 430 \& 426 \& 424 \& \\
\hline  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
351 \\
145 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 351
150 \& 354 \& 360 \& 365 \& 369 \& 365 \& 362 \& 360 \& 357 \& 356 \& 356 \& \\
\hline Cleaning and dyeing plants．－．－－－－－．－－－do \& 145
6,122 \& 150
6,217 \& 153
6,292 \& 159
6,377 \& 6， 161 \& 158
6,356 \& 153
6,401 \& 157
6,544 \& 159
6,532 \& \(\begin{array}{r}157 \\ 6,497 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \&  \& 155
6,509 \& p 6， 490 \\
\hline Total，adjusted（Federal Reserve）．．．．．．．．．－．do．．．． \& 46， 078 \& 46，266 \& 46，411 \& 46，507 \& 46，626 \& 46，602 \& 46， 553 \& 46， 465 \& 46，415 \& －46， 482 \& － 46,548 \& ＋46， 459 \& －46，528 \\
\hline  \& 16， 009 \& 16，058 \& 16， 102 \& 16，081 \& 16，097 \& 16，026 \& 15，891 \& 15，801 \& 15， 748 \& －15， 761 \& － 15,811 \& －15，830 \& \({ }^{2} 15,840\) \\
\hline  \& 939 \& \({ }^{930}\) \& 914 \& 916 \& 923 \& 899 \& 914 \& 912 \& 914 \& r 916 \& ＋916 \& ＋915 \& p915 \\
\hline Contract construction－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 2，503 \& 2， 556 \& 2， 574 \& 2，572 \& 2， 558 \& 2，574 \& 2， 601 \& 2，587 \& 2，630 \& － 2,581 \& － 2,576 \& г 2,545 \& \({ }^{p} 2,557\) \\
\hline Transportation and public utilities．．．．－－－do． \& 4， 117 \& 4， 147 \& 4，153 \& 4， 140 \& 4， 132 \& 4，134 \& 4，143 \& 4，157 \& 4，173 \& r 4， 169 \& r 4,151 \& ＋ 4,145 \& \({ }^{p} 4,141\) \\
\hline  \& 9,769 \& 9，762 \& 9,773 \& 9,821 \& 9，857 \& 9，837 \& 9，822 \& 9，791 \& 9,770 \& ＋9，827 \& －9，881 \& －9， 837 \& \({ }^{p} 9,870\) \\
\hline  \& 1，848 \& 1，854 \& 1， 856 \& 1，865 \& 1，874 \& 1，880 \& 1，895 \& 1，908 \& 1，917 \& \({ }^{-1,926}\) \& ＋1，930 \& \({ }^{+1,916}\) \& \({ }^{p} 1,929\) \\
\hline  \& 4，728 \& 4，729 \& 4， 7445 \& 4，765
6,347 \& 4， 787
\(\mathbf{6}, 398\) \& 4,780
8
8 \& 4,791
6,496 \& 4，783 \& \({ }_{6}^{4,746}\) \& －4， 758 \& 4,749
6,534 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text {＇4，743 } \\ \hline 658\end{array}\) \& p 4， 738 \\
\hline  \& 6， 165 \& 6，230 \& 6，294 \& 6，347 \& 6， 398 \& 6，472 \& 6， 496 \& 6，526 \& 6，517 \& 6，544 \& 6，534 \& 6，528 \& p6，538 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Production workers in manufacturing industries：} \\
\hline Total（U．S．Dept．of Labor）－－－－－．．．－thousands－－ \& 13，186 \& 13， 189 \& 13， 108 \& 12，993 \& 13，064 \& 12.885 \& 13， 069 \& 13，087 \& 12，997 \& r 12，904 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 12,911\) \& r 12,775 \& \({ }^{p} 12,803\) \\
\hline  \& 7，371 \& 7，428 \& 7，445 \& 7，406 \& 7．409 \& 7， 228 \& 7， 261 \& 7， 279 \& 7， 296 \& ＇7，314 \& \({ }^{-7,325}\) \& r 7， 269 \& 7， 286 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Lumber and wood products（except furni－ ture） \(\qquad\) ＿thousands．} \& 27 \& 29 \& 30 \& 32 \& 34 \& 38 \& 41 \& 44 \& 47 \& \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 52\) \& ＇54 \& \({ }^{\circ} 55\) \\
\hline \& 736 \& 722 \& 752 \& 764 \& 773 \& 748 \& 754 \& 745 \& 740 \& ＇719 \& －695 \& 657 \& P 651 \\
\hline Saw mills and planing mills．－．．－．－．．．－do．－．－－ \& 428 \& 426 \& － 443 \& 449 \& 456 \& 443 \& 449 \& 443 \& 439 \& － 428 \& ＋411 \& 389 \& \\
\hline  \& 324 \& 326 \& 317 \& 301 \& 286 \& 284 \& 285 \& 28.5 \& 289 \& 294 \& 294 \& －293 \& P 293 \\
\hline Stone，clay，and glass products．．－．．．．－do－－－－ \& 473 \& 479 \& 483 \& 484 \& 485 \& 478 \& 484 \& 482 \& 479 \& 472 \& 465 \& 451 \& D 448 \\
\hline Glass and glass products．．．－－－－－－－－－do．．． \& 128 \& 130 \& 132 \& 131 \& 130 \& 124 \& 130 \& 130 \& 128 \& 125 \& 123 \& 120 \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Primary metal industries．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do－．．－ \\
Blast furnaces，steel works，and rolling millst
\end{tabular}} \& 1，153 \& 1，159 \& 1.161 \& 1．162 \& 1．172 \& 1，155 \& 1，165 \& 1． 162 \& 1，160 \& －1，149 \& －1，164 \& r 1， 163 \& p 1， 162 \\
\hline \& － 559 \& 561 \& 「562 \& 565 \& 572 \& 572 \& 575 \& 573 \& 570 \& 558 \& 572 \& 571 \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Primary smelting and refining of nonfer－ rous metals． thousands} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 57 \& \\
\hline \& 47 \& 47 \& 47 \& 46 \& 48 \& 47 \& 48 \& 47 \& 47 \& 47 \& 47 \& 47 \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Fabricated metal prod．（except ordnance，ma－ chinery，transportation equipment）} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 852 \& 858 \& 859 \& 850 \& 843 \& 813 \& 817 \& 810 \& 809 \& － 805 \& － 808 \& － 807 \& p 810 \\
\hline Heating apparatus（except electrical）and plumbers＇supplies ．．．．－．－．．．－thousands \& 132 \& 134 \& 133 \& 130 \& 128 \& 123 \& 122 \& 121 \& 120 \& 120 \& 118 \& 114 \& \\
\hline Machinery（excent electrical）－．．．．．．．．．．－do．．－－ \& 1，215 \& 1，231 \& 1，239 \& 1，242 \& 1，252 \& 1，235 \& 1，209 \& 1，219 \& 1，242 \& 1，255 \& 1，270 \& －1，276 \& －1，281 \\
\hline Electrical machinery ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do． \& 716 \& 724 \& 718 \& 707 \& 704 \& 684 \& 696 \& 707 \& 707 \& \(r 718\) \& \(r 725\) \& \(\stackrel{5}{723}\) \& \({ }_{p} 727\) \\
\hline Transportation equipment ．－．．．－．．．－．．．－do． \& 1，233 \& 1，253 \& 1，243 \& 1． 233 \& 1． 238 \& 1，187 \& 1，198 \& 1，211 \& 1，205 \& ＋1，234 \& \({ }^{5} 1,239\) \& －1，240 \& \({ }^{p} 1,245\) \\
\hline  \& 791 \& 793 \& 774 \& 752 \& 738 \& 684 \& 675 \& 679 \& 667 \& r 655 \& r 651 \& 640 \& \\
\hline A ircraft and parts－－．．．－－－－－－．－．－－－－do \& 288 \& 299 \& 309 \& 318 \& 333 \& 347 \& 357 \& 360 \& 362 \& 395 \& 406 \& 415 \& \\
\hline Ship and boat building and repairs＿－－do．．－ \& 95 \& 96 \& 94 \& 95 \& 98 \& 101 \& 99 \& 102 \& 104 \& 111 \& 109 \& 115 \& \\
\hline Railroad equipment－1．．－－－－－．．．．．．－do． \& 49 \& 54 \& 56 \& 58 \& 59 \& 47 \& 57 \& 60 \& 62 \& 63 \& 63 \& 61 \& \\
\hline Instruments and related products．．．－－．do．．．－ \& \({ }_{215}\) \& 218 \& 221 \& \({ }^{222}\) \& \({ }^{223}\) \& 221 \& 224 \& 226 \& \({ }^{228}\) \& 230 \& ז 232 \& r 231 \& － 232 \\
\hline Miscellaneous mfg．industries．．．－．－．－．－－do．．－－ \& 427 \& 429 \& 422 \& 409 \& 400 \& 383 \& 388 \& 388 \& 390 \& r 388 \& r 381 \& － 374 \& －382 \\
\hline Nondurable－goods industries ．－－－－－－－－－－－do \& 5，815 \& 5，761 \& 5，683 \& 5，587 \& 5，655 \& 5，659 \& 5，808 \& 5，808 \& 5，701 \& －5，590 \& \({ }^{-5,586}\) \& －5，506 \& \\
\hline Food and kindred products ．－．－．－．－．．．－do． \& 1，099 \& 1，096 \& 1，085 \& 1，099 \& 1，146 \& 1，225 \& 1，307 \& 1， 330 \& 1， 254 \& r 1， 160 \& －1．123 \& \(r\) 1，068 \& －1，064 \\
\hline Meat products－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－\({ }^{\text {do．}}\) \& 238 \& 233 \& 229 \& 229 \& 233 \& 236 \& 233 \& 235 \& 236 \& － 246 \& \(r 251\) \& 246 \& \\
\hline  \& 95 \& 99 \& 103 \& 110 \& 116 \& 116 \& 114 \& 108 \& 103 \& r 99 \& 96 \& 93 \& \\
\hline Canning and preserving．－．－．－－－－－－－．－do． \& 127 \& 125 \& 128 \& 137 \& 154 \& 226 \& 305 \& 330 \& 238 \& \({ }^{*} 145\) \& r 123 \& 108 \& \\
\hline  \& 188 \& 190 \& 190 \& 190 \& 192 \& 192 \& 192 \& 193 \& 195 \& r 192 \& 191 \& 187 \& \\
\hline  \& 145 \& 147 \& 143 \& 145 \& 155 \& 161 \& 161 \& 156 \& 150 \& 147 \& r 146 \& 136 \& \\
\hline Tobacco manufactures．．．－－－－－－－－－－－－do－ \& 8 \& 78 \& 76 \& 74 \& 76 \& 75 \& 84 \& 89 \& 89 \& 85 \& 84 \& \(r 82\) \& 80 \\
\hline Textile－mill products ．．．．．－．－－－－．－．－．．．do． \& 1，269 \& 1，223 \& 1， 214 \& 1， 206 \& 1，205 \& 1，167 \& 1，152 \& 1，136 \& 1，133 \& －1，132 \& 1，142 \& ＋1．133 \& －1， 120 \\
\hline Broad－woven fabric mills．．．．．．－．．．．．．．dio \& 604 \& 564 \& 567 \& 574 \& 588 \& 574 \& 561 \& 551 \& 546 \& －544 \& ， 547 \& \({ }^{540}\) \& \\
\hline  \& 236 \& 236 \& 230 \& 222 \& 216 \& 210 \& 212 \& 205 \& 209 \& 209 \& \(r 211\) \& 209 \& \\
\hline Apparel and other finished textile prod－
ucts－a．al \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1，115 \& 1，106 \& 1,047
138 \& 998
135 \& 1，000 \& 990
129 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,047 \\ \hline 139\end{array}\) \& 1,037
138 \& 1,019
131 \& \(r\)
\(r\)
\(r\)
\(r\) 1178 \& \(r 1,033\)
\(r\)
\(r\) \& \(+1,026\)

125 \& ${ }^{p} 1,049$ <br>
\hline Men＇s and boys＇furnishings and work \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ， 11 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 259 \& 263 \& 261 \& 253 \& 245 \& 233 \& 238 \& 239 \& 238 \& ＋233 \& 「237 \& 220 \& <br>
\hline Women＇s outerwear－．－－－．－－－－－－．－－－．－do．．－－ \& 317 \& 305 \& 267 \& 249 \& 255 \& 271 \& 295 \& 284 \& 270 \& ＋ 279 \& － 294 \& 299 \& <br>
\hline Paper and allied products－．－．－．－－－－－do \& 423 \& 424 \& 427 \& 424 \& 426 \& 418 \& 419 \& 416 \& 413 \& ＇411 \& 409 \& 404 \& ${ }^{\circ} 403$ <br>
\hline Pulp，paper，and paperboard mills－．do－．－－ \& 209 \& 209 \& 212 \& 213 \& 215 \& 214 \& 215 \& 214 \& 212 \& 212 \& 212 \& 211 \& <br>
\hline Printing，publishing，and allied industries thousands． \& 510 \& 512 \& 510 \& 510 \& 512 \& 507 \& 509 \& 515 \& 517 \& ＇519 \& 519 \& \& \％ 511 <br>
\hline  \& 150 \& 150 \& 151 \& 152 \& 152 \& 151 \& 151 \& 153 \& 153 \& 154 \& 155 \& 151 \& <br>
\hline Commercial printing－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－ \& 170 \& 170 \& 168 \& 168 \& 169 \& 167 \& 166 \& 167 \& 169 \& 170 \& 170 \& 170 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{\tau}$ Revised．${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary．
$\ddagger$ Figures for $1939-46$ on the revised basis for the indicated series，available since publication of the 1951 Statistical．Supplement，will be shown later．

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics th | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | Febru－ ary | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decen：－ ber | January | Fobra－ ary |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued

| EMPLOYMENT－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production workers in mfg．industries－Continned <br> Total（U．S．Dept．of Labor）－Continued <br> Nondurable－goods industries－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products．．．－thousands．－ | 532 | 539 | 538 | 531 | 528 | 526 | 531 | 543 | 544 | － 542 | 538 | 536 | － 539 |
| Industrial organic chemicals．．．．－．．．．－．do．．－－ | 163 | 167 | 168 | 170 | 172 | 172 | 174 | 175 | 172 | 173 | 171 | 170 | － |
| Products of petroleum and coal－－．．－－．do | 191 | 192 | 194 | 194 | 198 | 198 | 198 | 197 | 197 | － 197 | ＋196 | －193 | 193 |
| Petroleum refining $\ddagger$－－．－．－．－．－．－．．．．．．．．－do | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 155 | 153 |  |
|  | 222 | 220 | 219 | 220 | 220 | 217 | 218 | 218 | 215 | － 219 | ＋219 | －219 | D $210^{\circ}$ |
| Tires and inner tubes．－．．－．．．．－．－．－．－．－do． | 91 | 88 | 87 | 88 | 90 | 90 | 92 | 92 | 90 | ＋95 | ${ }^{1} 96$ | 96 |  |
| Leather and leather products．．．．．．．．．．．．do Footwear（except rubber） | 374 239 | 371 237 | 353 | 331 | 344 | 336 | 343 | 327 | 320 | ＋ 317 | 323 | － 331 | － 342 |
| Footwear（except rubber）－－－－－－－－－－－do． | 239 | 237 | 225 | 210 | 222 | 215 | 221 | 208 | 201 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 198$ | r206 | 214 |  |
| Manufacturing production－worker employment index，unadjusted（U．S．Dept．of Labor）$\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing production－worker $\begin{aligned} & 1947-49=100-- \\ & \text { employment }\end{aligned}$ | 106.6 | 106.6 | 106.0 | 105.0 | 105.6 | 104.2 | 105.7 | 105.8 | 105.1 | 104.3 | 104.4 | 103.3 | － 103.5 |
| index，adjusted（Federal Reserve）$\dagger .1947-49=100$. | 106.8 | 106.9 | 107.1 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 106.0 | 104.8 | 163.9 | 103.4 | 103.3 | 103.5 | 103.7 | p 103.7 |
| Miscellaneous employment data： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal and State highways，total§ ．－．－number．－ | 221，485 | 233， 036 | 258， 291 | 286， 236 | 315，230 | 323，393 | 326，930 | 314， 679 | 303， 304 | － 273,542 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 246,185$ | $p$ 227， 517 |  |
| Construction（Federal and State）．．．．．．．．do．．．－ | 56， 363 | 67， 538 | 92， 164 | 115， 462 | 130， 395 | 138，673 | 140， 248 | 135， 562 | 128， 757 | ${ }^{r} 99,528$ | ${ }^{2} 75,055$ | p 55,813 |  |
|  | 113，856 | 114，118 | 114， 672 | 118，484 | 128， 859 | 128， 024 | 129，429 | 124， 067 | 121， 524 | 120， 521 | 118，551 | p 118，621 |  |
|  | 2， 146 | 2，196 | 2，240 | 2，273 | 2，313 | 2，334 | 2，341 | 2，330 | 2，335 | 2，342 | 2， 344 | 2，359 | 2，370 |
| Washington，D．C．，metropolitan area＿do．．－－ | 240 | 244 | 247 | 248 | 256 | 258 | 254 | 250 | 249 | 249 | 248 | 249 | 248 |
| Railway employees（class I steam railways）： <br>  | 1，287 | 1，309 | 1，321 | 1，324 | 1，330 | 1．， 330 | 1，332 | 1，321 | 1，305 | 1，293 | 「 1，285 | 1，256 | \＃1． 252 |
| Indexes： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，283 | 1，285 | 1，250 | －1．2．2 |
|  | 122.8 | 124.9 | 126.1 | 126.4 | 127.0 | 127.0 | 127.1 | 126.1 | 124.6 | 123.3 | r 122.2 | ${ }^{p} 119.7$ | p 119.4 |
|  | 125.9 | 128.0 | 128.1 | 126.9 | 125.2 | 124.3 | 124.5 | 123.1 | 120.5 | 122.2 | r 124.2 | ${ }^{p} 124.5$ | － 122.4 |
| PAYROLLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing production－worker payroll index， unadjusted（U．S．Dept．of Labor）$\dagger$－1947－49 $=100$ ．． | 128.5 | 130.0 | 129.5 | 128.1 | 129.8 | 126.4 | 128.4 | 130.9 | 129.8 | 129.8 | 132.9 | 130.9 |  |
| LABOR CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours per worker（U．S．Dept，of Labor）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 41.2 | － 40.9 | P 40.8 |
|  | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.7 | ＇41．5 | 42.2 | －41．9 | P 41.8 |
| Ordnance and accessories ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．d．do． | 42.7 | 43.1 | 42.7 | 43.2 | 42.4 | 43.1 | 43.9 | 44.2 | 44.0 | ＋43．9 | ${ }^{+45.1}$ | ＋44．3 | P44．5 |
| Lumber and wood products（except furni－ <br>  | 40.5 | 40.6 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.9 | 39.8 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 41.3 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 40.6$ | r 40.7 | r 40.0 | p 40.8 |
|  | 39.9 | 40.1 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 39.6 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.8 | ， 40.4 | r 40.1 | 39．2 | P40．4 |
| Furniture and fixtures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．－－ | 42.2 | 42.3 | 41．1 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.4 | ＇41．1 | － 42.0 | ＋41．7 | $\bigcirc 41.6$ |
| Stone，clay，and glass products | 41.3 | 41.9 | 42． 1 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 40.9 | 412 | r 40.8 | p 41.1 |
| Glass and glass products．．．．．．．．．－．－－do．－．－ | 40.3 | 41.0 | 41． 3 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 40.3 | 39.9 |  |
| Primary metal industries ．．．．－．－．－．－－－do－ | 41.1 | 41.8 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.2 | r 42.2 | ${ }^{r} 41.6$ | p 41.4 |
| Blast furnaces，steel works，and rolling <br>  | 40.0 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 40.4 | ＊ 41.0 | 「41．9 | 41.2 |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 40.4 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.3 |  |
| Fabricated metal prod．（except ordnance，ma－ chinery，transportation equipment）hours． | 41.7 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.4 | － 42.5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 42.1$ | p 42.0 |
| Heating apparatus（except electrical）and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| plumbers＇supplies－－．．．－．．．．－．－．．－．hours－－ | 41.5 | 41.9 | 41.5 | 41． 2 | 41.2 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 41.3 | 40.7 |  |
| Machinery（except electrical）－．．－．－－－－－do．．．－－ | 43.5 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 43.6 | 43.5 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 43.4 | ＇43．2 | 44.0 | ＋ 43.9 | p 43.8 |
| Electrical machinery．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．－．－－ | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 41.5 | ז 41.8 | ${ }^{+} 42.3$ | ＋42．3 | p 42.3 |
| Transportation equipment．－．．．．－．－．－．．．－do．－－－ | 40.8 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.9 | ＇40．7 | 41.6 | 41.6 | ¢ 40.8 |
| Automobiles．－－－－－－－－－．－－－－－－－－－－－－do． | 39.9 | 40．3 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 38.9 | 37.9 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.7 | － 39.1 | 40.3 | 40.7 |  |
| Aireraft and parts－．－．－．－．－．－－．－．－．－．do． | 43.3 | 43.9 | 44．0 | 43.9 | 43.8 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 43.9 | 43.3 | r 43.9 | 44． 2 | 43.3 |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs ．－．do．．－－ | 40.4 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.2 | ＋39．1 | r 40.1 | 40.4 |  |
|  | 40.8 | 41． 1 | 41． 5 | 41.2 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.9 | ＋ 40.6 | 40.5 | 41.4 |  |
| Instruments and related products．．．．．．do．．．．． | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 42.6 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.5 | r 42.6 | －42．2 | p 42.2 |
| Miscellaneous mfg．industries．．．．．－．．．－do．．－－ | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.4 | r 41.0 | － 40.9 |
| Nondurable－goods industries．．．．－．．．．．．．．．do．．．－ | 40.0 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 刀39．5 |
|  | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 42.0 | 42.8 | 42.0 | 42.0 | ＋42．3 | $r 41.6$ | $p 41.6$ |
|  | 39.9 | 40.6 | 41．2 | 41． 6 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.9 | 41． 5 | $r 44.1$ | ＋44． 4 | 42.3 |  |
|  | 44． 1 | 44.4 | 44． 3 | 45.1 | 45.4 | 45.4 | 44.9 | 45.0 | 44.3 | 43.8 | 44.1 | 44.2 |  |
| Canning and preserving．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．－－ | 37.8 | 37.5 | 38.7 | 38.1 | 38.6 | 40.8 | 41.7 | 43.5 | 42． 5 | 37.0 | 38.7 | 38.7 |  |
|  | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41．6 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 41.7 | $\bigcirc 41.5$ | 41.4 | 41.1 |  |
|  | 40.3 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 40.8 | ${ }^{+} 40.6$ | ${ }^{+} 40.5$ | 40.3 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．do．．．－－ | 37.9 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 36.6 | 37.9 | 37.6 | 38.5 | 39.5 | 39.7 | －39．3 | 39.6 | ＋38．6 | －38．3 |
|  | 40.8 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 37.7 | 36.7 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 37.8 | 39.3 | r 39.0 | －38． 5 |
| Broad－woven fabric mills．－－．－．－．－－－do．－－－ | 41.2 | 41.2 | 40．9 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 38.3 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 37． 6 | 39.3 | 39.0 |  |
|  | 38.8 | 38.1 | 36.7 | 35.3 | 35.6 | 35.4 | 35.3 | 35.5 | 36.3 | ＋37．3 | 37.6 | 37.2 |  |
| A pparel and other finished textile products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men＇s and boys＇suits and coats．．．．．do．．．－ | 37.5 38.0 | 37.4 38.6 | 36.5 37.5 | 35.3 36.3 | 35.3 36.0 | 35.4 36.2 | 35.8 35.0 | 35.6 35.1 | 34.6 32.5 | 35.5 $r 32.2$ | 36.2 r 33.9 | 36.1 33.4 | p 36.7 |
| Mon＇s and boys＇furnishings and work clothing－－－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$h o u r s$. | 37.4 | 37.9 | 37.0 | 35.5 | 35.0 35 | 34.4 | 35.0 35.3 | 35.5 | 35.5 35 | 32.2 35.6 | 35.9 35.7 | 35.4 |  |
|  | 36.7 | 35.9 | 35.1 | 34.3 | 33.8 | 34.9 | 35.4 | 34.4 | 32.8 | r34．6 | 「35．8 | 36.0 |  |
| Paper and allied products．．－－－－－－．－．－－do． | 43.4 | 43.7 | 43.7 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 42.8 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 42.5 | 42.4 | － 42.8 | 42.7 | － 42.6 |
| Pulp，paper，and paperboard mills ．do．．．． | 44.5 | 44.7 | 44.8 | 44.6 | 44.3 | 44.5 | 44.1 | 44.2 | 44.0 | 43.8 | 44.3 | 44.0 |  |
| Printing，publishing，and allied industries hours． | 38.4 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 39.2 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 39.5 | r 38.8 | p38．7 |
|  | 36.0 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.9 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 37.7 | 36.0 |  |
| Commercial printing．－．．－．－－－－－－－－．－．do． | 39.4 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39．8 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.5 | 34.5 | － 39.9 | 40.7 | 40.4 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products．．．．．．．．．．．d．do． | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.8 | ＋41．8 | r 41.6 | \％ 41.0 |
| Industrial organic chemicals ．－．．．－．．．do．．．． | 40.8 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.3 | － 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.2 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal．．．．．．．．do．do．．－ | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41． 2 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 41.8 | 40.6 | 41.4 | 40.9 | $\stackrel{r}{ } 40.7$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 41.1$ | r 40.7 | p 40.7 |
| Petroleum refining $\ddagger$ ．－．．．．．．－．－．．．．．．－．－do． | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 41.6 | 40.2 | 41， 1 | 40.4 | г 40.6 | 41， 1 | 40.7 |  |
|  | 38． 9 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 41.3 | 41.9 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.3 | $\ulcorner 40.5$ | $\stackrel{41.1}{ }$ | ＋41．1 | p 40.7 |
| Tires and inner tubes．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．${ }^{\text {do．．－}}$ | 35.5 | 37.6 | 37.0 | 39.4 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 39.9 | ${ }^{+} 40.5$ | ${ }^{r} 40.8$ | 41.1 |  |
| Leather and leather products．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． Footwear（except rubber） | 39.2 38.8 | 38.4 37.9 | 36.5 35.4 | 35.4 33.9 | 36.7 35.6 | 37.1 36.3 | 36.4 | 35.9 34.6 | 35.4 33.9 | +35.6 $r 33.9$ | +37.6 +36.6 | 38.3 +37.8 | ¢ 38.9 |

 justed， 105.2 ；employment，adjusted， 105.8 ；payrolls，unadjusted， 126.8 ．

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

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LABOR CONDITIONS-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline A verage weekly hours per worker, etc.-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Nonmanufacturing industries:
Mining: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 43.7 \& 43.3 \& 44.0 \& 44.2 \& 41.8 \& 42.0 \& 44.5 \& 44.1 \& 44.4 \& 43. 4 \& r 44.6 \& 44.3 \& \\
\hline Inthracite--..........................-- - do...- \& 30.2 \& 23.1 \& 21.6 \& 30.1 \& 31.0 \& 35.3 \& 26.3 \& 27.2 \& 35.1 \& 36.8 \& 31.1 \& 33.5 \& \\
\hline  \& 34.1 \& 33.6 \& 33.9 \& 33.3 \& 34.8 \& 32.7 \& 34.9 \& 36.5 \& 36.3 \& r 36.2 \& 38.5 \& 38.8 \& \\
\hline Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline hours \& 40. 5 \& 40.6 \& 41.2 \& 40.4 \& 40.4 \& 42.1 \& 40. 2 \& 41.8 \& 40.5 \& \(\checkmark 40.4\) \& 41.6 \& 41.3 \& \\
\hline Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.... do...- \& \(\begin{array}{r}42.0 \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 43.6
36.3
3.6 \& 45.0
37.4 \& 45.7
38
38 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
45.7 \\
38.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 45.8
39.0 \& 46.3
39 \& 46.1
38.9 \& 47.0
39 \& \(\begin{array}{r}+44.5 \\ +36.8 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 43.9
38.1 \& 43.7
37 \& \\
\hline Contract construction..................... do....- \& \begin{tabular}{l}
35.7 \\
37.7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
36.3 \\
38.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 37.4
40.3 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
38.3 \\
41.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 38.4
41.3 \& 39.0
42.9 \& 39.1
42.7 \& 38.9
41.9 \& 39.3
42.6 \&  \& 38.1
39.1 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
37.9 \\
39.8 \\
\hline 8.
\end{tabular} \& \\
\hline Rnilding construction \& 35.3 \& 35.8 \& 36.8 \& 37.5 \& 37.7 \& 38.1 \& 38.2 \& 38.2 \& 38.5 \& 38.7
+36.4 \& 38.1
+37.9 \& 37.5 \& \\
\hline Tramsportation and public utilities: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Yocal railways and bus lines....------do-.-- \& 46.0
39 \& 45.7
38 \& 45.9
38 \& 46.5
390 \& 46.8
39.4 \& 46.5
398 \& 46.2 \& 46.1 \& 46.2 \& \({ }^{*} 46.3\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}5 \\ \hline\end{array} 7.5\) \& 46.2 \& \\
\hline  \& 39.2
44.7 \& 38.9
44.6 \& 38.7
44.6 \& 39.0
45.4 \& 39.4
45.1 \& 39.8
44.8 \& 39.2
44.6 \& 39.4
44.4 \& 39.1
44.3 \& 39.2
44.2 \& 38.8
44.3 \& 38.7
143 \& \\
\hline  \& 44.7
42.0 \& 44.6
41.5 \& 44.6
41.5 \& 45.4
41.5 \& 45.1
41.7 \& 44.8
42.0 \& 44.6
41.9 \& 44.4
42.2 \& 44.3 \& 44.2
+420 \& 44.3
4.3 \& 143.9
42.1 \& \\
\hline Trade: Gas andectric utilities ..............-do. \& 42.0 \& 41.5 \& 41.5 \& 41.5 \& 41.7 \& 42.0 \& 41.9 \& 42.2 \& 42.1 \& r 42.0 \& 42.3 \& 42.1 \& \\
\hline Wholesale trade.......................do. \& 40.6 \& 40.6 \& 40.6 \& 40.6 \& 40.7 \& 40.7 \& 40.7 \& 40.9 \& 40.8 \& \({ }^{\text {ז }} 40.8\) \& r 41.0 \& 40.8 \& \\
\hline Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)*-................................ hours \& 40.1 \& 39.7 \& 39.9 \& 39.8 \& 40.4 \& 40.8 \& 40.8 \& 40.0 \& 39.8 \& +39.4 \& - 40.1 \& 39.9 \& \\
\hline General-merchandise steres. \& 36.3 \& 35.8 \& 35.9 \& 35.5 \& 36.5 \& 37.1 \& 36.9 \& 35.9 \& 35.6 \& - 35.1 \& - 36.9 \& 30.0 \& \\
\hline Food and liquor stores..............do. \& 39.5 \& 39.3 \& 39.6 \& 39.7 \& 40.5 \& 41.1 \& 41.0 \& 40.0 \& 39.6 \& - 39.7 \& - 40.0 \& 39.5 \& \\
\hline Antomotive and accessories dealcrs...do...- \& 45.5 \& 45.4 \& 45.5 \& 45.2 \& 45.6 \& 45.3 \& 45.3 \& 45.2 \& 45.4 \& 45.3 \& 45.6 \& 45.2 \& \\
\hline Servire: \& 43.2 \& 43.3 \& 43.3 \& 43.4 \& 43.4 \& 43.4 \& 43.3 \& 42.9 \& 429 \& 43.1 \& 43.3 \& \& \\
\hline Hoters, year-round -....................-do \& 40.5 \& 40.9 \& 41.1 \& 41.4 \& 41.5 \& 41.3 \& 40.9 \& 41.3 \& 41.1 \& 41.0 \& 41.5 \& 41.6 \& \\
\hline Cleaning and dyeing plants .-.-..... do. \& 40.1 \& 42.0 \& 42.4 \& 43.1 \& 42.6 \& 41.6 \& 40.3 \& 41.6 \& 41.5 \& \({ }^{+} 40.7\) \& r 41.2 \& 41.1 \& \\
\hline Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Work stonpares. \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 347\) \& 353 \& 36.3 \& 432 \& 389 \& 440 \& 490 \& 430 \& 470 \& 300 \& 200 \& p 400 \& \({ }^{\circ} 350\) \\
\hline Workers involved --.......-.-...-.- thonsands- \& 「 186 \& 131 \& 162 \& 164 \& 189 \& 276 \& 210 \& 200 \& 240 \& 70 \& 55 \& \({ }_{\text {¢ }} 190\) \& p 185 \\
\hline In effect during month: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 「548 \& 550 \& 550 \& 580 \& 560 \& 600 \& 625 \& 600 \& 640 \& 550 \& 500 \& \({ }^{p} 600\) \& \({ }^{\circ} 5.50\) \\
\hline Workers involved.-...............thousands-- \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 122 \\ +1.940 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1. 730 \& 235
1.910 \& \(\begin{array}{r}250 \\ 1.820 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1. 790 \& \(\begin{array}{r}320 \\ 1.880 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 2. 6800 \& \(\begin{array}{r}340 \\ 2420 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}360 \\ 2.750 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 190
1,600 \& 100 \& \(p 1,250\)
0
\(\square\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\(p\) \\
\(p\) \\
\(p+250\) \\
\hline 200
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Man-days idle during month . .............. do Perent of available working time .............. \& r

$\Gamma$
$\Gamma$ \& 1.730
.22 \& 1,910
.25 \& 1.820
. .33 \& 1.790
.23 \& 1.880
.24 \& 2. 600 \& 2,420
.34 \& 2,750
.32 \& 1,600
. \& . 900 \& p
$\substack{1,250 \\ p .14}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ \begin{array}{r}1.270 \\ p .15\end{array} \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br>
\hline r. S. Fmployment Service placenent aefivities: Conaricultural placements ..... thousands \& 438 \& 513 \& 552 \& 610 \& 585 \& 586 \& 628 \& 621 \& 610 \& 498 \& 426 \& 473 \& 427 <br>
\hline ['nemployment compensation: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 770 \& 719 \& 983 \& 908 \& 1,118 \& 3. 086 \& 950 \& 724 \& 902 \& 948 \& 1. 151 \& 1.382 \& 890 <br>
\hline  \& 3,845 \& 3,627 \& 3, 534 \& 3,977 \& 3, 704 \& 4,042 \& 4,071 \& 3,329 \& 3, 692 \& 3,817 \& 4,114 \& 6, 157 \& 5,169 <br>
\hline Bencfit payments: \& 883 \& 807 \& 740 \& 773 \& 821 \& \& 01 \& 758 \& 713 \& 749 \& 797 \& \% 1,185 \& <br>
\hline Amount of payments...........-thous of dol. \& 71,369 \& 71,584 \& 62, 294 \& 70. 799 \& 68, 780 \& 65, 925 \& 75, 131 \& 62,049 \& 67, 449 \& 68,607 \& 70,624 \& r 116,469 \& 105,023 <br>
\hline Velcrans' umemployment allowances: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 3 \& ${ }^{2}$ \& , \& 1 \& 5 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 <br>
\hline Continued claims..............-.---.-..... do \& 19 \& 15 \& 9 \& ${ }^{6}$ \& 5 \& 5 \& 5 \& 3 \& 3 \& 3 \& 3 \& 4 \& 3 <br>
\hline A mount of payments.-............thous. of dol.- \& 391 \& 315 \& 197 \& 146 \& 97 \& 105 \& 93 \& 66 \& 53 \& 50 \& 57 \& +83 \& 65 <br>
\hline Labor turn-over in manufacturing estahlishments: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Arcession rate...-monthly rate per 100 employees -- \& 4.5
3.8 \& 4.6
4.1 \& 4.5 \& 4.5
4.8
4 \& 4.9
4.3 \& \& \& 4.3 \& 4.4 \& 3.9
4 \& 3.0 \& 4.4 \& ${ }_{5} 3.9$ <br>
\hline  \& 3.8 \& $\begin{array}{r}4.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 4.6 \& 4.8 \& $\begin{array}{r}4.3 \\ +4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 4.4 \& 5.3 \& 5.1 \& 4.7 \& 4.3 \& 3.5 \& 4.0 \& ${ }^{p} 3.9$ <br>
\hline Lay-off \& . 8 \& .8 \& 1.0 \& 1.2 \& 1.0 \& 1.3 \& 1.4 \& 1.3 \& 1.4 \& 1.7 \& 1.5 \& 1.4 \& ${ }_{p}{ }_{\text {p }} 1.3$ <br>
\hline  \& 2.1 \& 2.5 \& 2.7 \& 2.8 \& 2.5 \& 2.4 \& 3.1 \& 3.1 \& 2.5 \& 1.9 \& 1.4 \& 1.9 \& D 1.9 <br>
\hline Military and miscellaneous...-----........-do...- \& . 6 \& . 5 \& . 5 \& . 4 \& . 4 \& .4 \& . 4 \& . 4 \& . 4 \& . 4 \& .3 \& .4 \& D. 4 <br>
\hline wages \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline A verage wrekly earnings (U. S. Department of Tabor: : \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline All manufacturing industries............ dollars.. \& 63.84 \& 64.57 \& 64.70 \& ${ }_{69}^{64.55}$ \& ${ }_{7}^{65.08}$ \& 64.24 \& 64.32 \& 65.49 \& 65. 41 \&  \& +67.40
-720 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 67.08}$ \& ${ }^{\text {p }}$ 6¢. 83 <br>
\hline Durible-goods industries........................ do. Ordmance and accessories ....................... \& 68.18
70.92 \& \& 69.68
70.97 \& 69.60
72.45 \& 70.27
71.02 \& 68.79
73.10 \& 69.55
73.71 \& 71.01
76.47 \& 71.10
75.50 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \times \\ \hline 75.05 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& +73.71
+77 \& r 72.28
+76.95 \& \% 72.02
0.80 <br>
\hline Ordnance and accessories
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) \& 70.92 \& 72.71 \& 70.97 \& 72.45 \& 7.02 \& 73. 10 \& \& \& \& r 75. 68 \& r 77.54 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 76.95}$ \& ${ }^{-78.10}$ <br>
\hline dollars \& 56.13 \& 55.58 \& 58.95 \& 59.72 \& 61.51 \& 57.43 \& 60.49 \& 61.51 \& 62.32 \& ${ }^{+} 60.86$ \& ${ }^{+} 59.63$ \& -56. 44 \& ${ }^{\circ} 58.43$ <br>
\hline Sawmills and planing mills .-.-....- do .-. \& 55.30 \& 55.06 \& 58.49 \& 59. 22 \& 60.92 \& 57. 46 \& 60.29 \& 61.06 \& 61.49 \& -60.56 \& - 58.59 \& 55.39 \& <br>
\hline Furniture and fixtures .......-.-.....-do...- \& 58. 15 \& 58.67 \& 56.96 \& 56. 28 \& 56. 03 \& 55.74 \& 57. 53 \& 58.40 \& 58.79 \& r 58.81 \& r 60.44 \& - 60.17 \& \% 60.03 <br>
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products. ......- do.- \& 63.15 \& 64.53 \& 65.09 \& 65.11 \& 65. 25 \& 65.04 \& 64.74 \& 65.74 \& 65.93 \& 65.03 \& 65.47 \& r 64.79 \& ${ }^{p} 65.10$ <br>
\hline Class and glass products............- do...- \& 65. 04 \& 66. 17 \& 66. 91 \& 65.81 \& 65.97 \& 67.14 \& 63.19 \& 65.40 \& 65. 67 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 65. } \\ \times \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& r67.
$\times$ \& 66.39 \& - 10 <br>

\hline | Primary metal industries |
| :--- |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling millst | \& 73. 12 \& 75.11 \& 75. 70 \& 75.02 \& 76.03 \& 74.76 \& 73.70 \& 75.79 \& 74.82 \& r 75.23 \& +77.73 \& - 76.84 \& ${ }^{2} 75.80$ <br>

\hline dollars.- \& 74.16 \& 77.35 \& 77.92 \& 76. 90 \& 78.70 \& 77, 64 \& 75.25 \& 78.72 \& 75.79 \& r 77.49 \& r 79.40 \& 78.36 \& <br>

\hline | Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous |
| :--- |
|  | \& 69.18 \& 69.14 \& 70.18 \& 70. 18 \& 70.73 \& 69.90 \& 70.46 \& 68.64 \& 70.47 \& - 69.95 \& \& 74.55 \& <br>

\hline Fabricated metal prod (excent ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) \& \& \& \& \%. 18 \& \%.73 \& 63.4 \& \%. 46 \& 68.64 \& \%0.47 \& -69.05 \& r 72.32 \& 74.55 \& <br>
\hline deling dollars. \& 68.18 \& 69.55 \& 69. 51 \& 69. 18 \& 69.43 \& 67.98 \& 68.68 \& 70.14 \& 70.39 \& 69.92 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 72.25$ \& r 71.70 \& ${ }^{9} 71.61$ <br>
\hline Heating apparatus (except electrical) and nlumbers' supplies .................dollars. \& 69. 60 \& 70.89 \& \& \& 69.50 \& 67.40 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Machinery (except electrical)............do... \& ${ }^{75.08}$ \& 76.43 \& 76.78 \& 76.30 \& 76.65 \& 75.42 \& 75.94 \& 77. 24 \& 77.86 \& r $\%$ \%is \& 71.83
+79.90 \& -79.90 \& <br>
\hline Electrical machinery ......................do...- \& 64.80 \& 65.34 \& 65, $\frac{58}{}$ \& 66.57 \& 67.15 \& 66.13 \& 65.34 \& 68.06 \& 68.27 \& $r$
69.10 \& 7
+70.18 \& +70.60

+ \& - 70.56 <br>
\hline Transportation equipment ............-do. \& 74.05 \& 75.73 \& 74.81 \& 74.97 \& 75.14 \& 74.33 \& 76. 36 \& 77.43 \& 77.14 \& +77.05 \& + 79.33 \& \& ${ }^{\circ} 77.64$ <br>
\hline  \& 74.29 \& 76.13 \& 74. 52 \& 74.90 \& 74.88 \& 73.30 \& 76.31 \& 77.53 \& 77.34 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 76.44}$ \& r 79.68 \& 80.87 \& ${ }^{2} 7.64$ <br>
\hline A ircraft and parts-....-.-.-.-.-.....do \& 75. 86 \& 77.35 \& 77.13 \& 77.22 \& 77.31 \& 77.48 \& 77.48 \& 79.28 \& 78. 07 \& + 79.85 \& 80.89 \& 79.76 \& <br>
\hline Ship and boat building and repairs...do. \& 68.80 \& 68.78 \& 68.31 \& 68.46 \& 70.42 \& 71.59 \& 71.96 \& 71.52 \& 73.57 \& r 72.37 \& ${ }^{+} 73.54$ \& 74.17 \& <br>
\hline Railread equipment -...............do \& 71.16 \& 75.13 \& 77.36 \& 76. 55 \& 75.64 \& 75.82 \& 77.05 \& 76.96 \& 77.06 \& - 76.49 \& + 76.99 \& 77.34 \& <br>
\hline Instraments and related products......do \& 67.06 \& 67.64 \& 68.55 \& 68.78 \& 69.44 \& 68.18 \& 68.51 \& 69.93 \& 70.26 \& + 70.98 \& ${ }^{+} 71.61$ \& + 71.19 \& <br>
\hline Miseelimeous mfg. industriss ......... do.... \& 58.41 \& 58.18 \& 58.03 \& 57.39 \& 57.85 \& 56.46 \& 56.82 \& 57.61 \& 58.18 \& 58.71 \& ${ }^{r} 60.65$ \& ${ }^{\text {r } 60.02}$ \& р 59.68 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}


 divisional hevequarters persomeland tramers in school.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued


[^14]r Revised. p Preliminary. $\ddagger$ Sce note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-11. 1 See note " $\dagger$ " on P. S-13; comparable figure for December $1951, \$ 70.47$.
*New series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note " $\dagger$ " on $p$. S-13.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued


## FINANCE

| banking |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aceeptances and commercial paper outstanding: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers' acceptances...................mil. of dol. | 470 | 479 | 456 | 417 | 425 | 380 | 384 | 375 | 398 | 437 | 490 | 492 | 493 |
| Commercial paper ....-..--..----........ do. | 369 | 381 | 387 | 384 | 331 | 336 | 368 | 377 | 410 | 435 | 434 | 480 |  |
| Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ..........-...-.-.-..--- mil. of dol |  | 1,986 |  |  | 2,097 |  |  | 2,129 |  |  | 2,110 |  |  |
| Farm mortgage loans, total------------ do. |  | 998 |  |  | 1,012 |  |  | 1,020 |  |  | 1,029 |  |  |
| Federal land banks |  | 958 |  |  | 974 |  |  | , 985 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans to cooperatives .......................... do | 361 | 339 | 323 | 310 | 315 | 333 | 347 | 350 | 399 | 420 | 32 429 | 408 | 396 |
| Short-term credit . .-...-.................-.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 592 | 650 | 700 | 739 | 771 | 791 | 786 | 749 | 697 | 660 | 651 | 678 | 718 |
| Bank delits, total (141 centers) .-.-.........-do | 101, 437 | 129, 111 | 114,898 | 116, 572 | 120,699 | 110,756 | 111, 190 | 107, 504 | 123, 770 | 117, 231 | 129.549 | 123,059 | 114.051 |
| New York City | 39,067 | 53,171 | 45,477 | 45,375 | 48,588 | 43,224 | 41,363 | 41, 145 | 47,971 | 44.802 | 53, 500 | 48, 106 | 45,375 |
| Outside New York City | 62, 370 | 75,941 | 69,421 | 71,197 | 72, 110 | 67, 532 | 69,827 | 66,359 | 75, 799 | 72,428 | 76, 049 | 74, 953 | 68, 176 |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, total - .-...-.-...-.-.-mil. of dol- | 47,368 | ${ }^{47,978}$ | 46, 883 | 47, 174 | 47, 634 | 47, 547 | 47, 755 | 49, 116 | 48,740 | 49,046 | 49,900 | 48,941 | 49, 33 |
| Reserve bank credit outstanding, total - - do | 23, 188 | 24, 150 | 23,560 | 23,481 | 24,043 | 24,033 | 24,309 | 25, 058 | 24, 427 | 24, 734 | 25,009 | 23, 783 | 23, 904 |
| Discounts and advances |  |  |  |  |  | 277 | ${ }^{3} 552$ | 190 | 186 | ${ }^{624}$ | 19 | ${ }_{729}$ | 598 |
| Gold certificate reserves.................do | 21,881 | ${ }_{20,567}^{22,310}$ | ${ }_{20}^{22,542}$ | $\begin{array}{r}22,509 \\ 20 \\ \hline 08\end{array}$ | 22,982 | 23,078 | 23, 127 | 23,734 | 23,552 | 23,239 | 23, 801 | 22,729 | 22,528 |
| Liabilities, total ..............................- do | 47, 368 | 47,978 | 46, 883 | 47,174 | 47,634 | 47, 547 | - 47,755 | 20,775 49,116 | 21,004 48,740 | 21,166 49,046 | $21,46 \times$ 49,900 | 21,731 48,941 | - 21.992 |
|  | 20, 704 | 21,450 | 20,748 | 20,381 | 20, 598 | 20,606 | 20,678 | 21, 453 | 20,868 | 20,945 | 21, 192 | 21,004 | 21,336 |
| Member-bank reserve balances--.-...- do ...- | 19,066 | 19,014 | 18,901 | 18, 536 | 19,020 | 18, 863 | 19, 181 | 19, 391 | 19,557 | 19,670 | 20,056 | 20, 077 | 19,982 |
| Excess reserves (estimated) - -.......- do...- |  |  |  | +330 |  | ${ }^{46}{ }^{467}$ | 717 |  |  | ${ }_{4} 490$ | ${ }^{389}$ |  | 728 |
| Redervar Restio..............................ercent.-. | 23,110 47.6 | 23.041 46.2 | 23,143 46.9 | 23,332 46.9 | 23,630 40.4 | 23,726 46.3 | 24.020 46.1 | 24,148 45.6 | 24.261 46.5 | 24,680 46.4 | 25,064 46.4 | 24.405 47.9 | 24.423 48.1 |

r Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. $\ddagger$ See note marked " $\ddagger$ " on P . S-11. SRates as of Mar. 1, 1952: Common labor, \$1.6i44; skilled labor, \$2.770.
$*$ New serics. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later. isce note " $\dagger$ " on p . S-13; comparable figure for December 1951, \$1. fi09.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-13.

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

FINANCE-Continued

| BANKING-Continued |
| :---: |
| Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: |
| Deposits: <br> Demand, adjusted mil. of dol |
|  |  |
|  |
| Individuals, partnerships, and cornorations mil. of dol. |
| States and political subdivisions........- do Tnited States Government $\qquad$ do |
|  |  |
|  |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol. |
| tates and political subdivisions |
| Interbank (demand and time) ..-.-.......do. |
| Investments, total.......................................... <br> T. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, total ------.-.....-. mil. of dol |
|  |  |
|  |
| Certificates |
| Bonds and guaranteed obligations...... do Notes |
|  |  |
|  |
| Loans, total Commercial, industrial, and agricultural . do To brokers and dealers in securities. do $\qquad$ Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| 7 other northern and eastern cities.-....do..... 11 southern and western cities.................... |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Open market rates. New York City: |
| A cceptances, prime, bankers', 90 days....do Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 months....do.. |
|  |  |
|  |
| Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.) .....-. do. |
| Yjeld on U. S. Govt. securities: |
|  |  |
|  |
| Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: |
| New York State savings banks ....... mil. of dol |
|  |  |
|  |

Total consumer credit, end of month... mil. of dol.
 Automobile dealers. Department stores and mail-order houses Furniture stores................... mil. of dol Household-appliance stores All other retail stores (incl. jewelry)

Cash loans, total. Commercial banks. Industrial bank Industrial-loan companies Insured repair and modernization loans Small-loan companies mil. of dol

Charge accounts
Single-payment loans
Consumer instalment loans made during the month by principal lending institutions:
Commercial banks.-.......-.-.-............... of dol Credit unions-
Industrial-loan companies
Small-loan companies
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE
Budget receipts and expenditures:


| 50,649 |
| :---: |
| 51, 813 |
| 3,640 |
| 2,588 |
| 15,324 |
| 14, 495 |
| 10.703 |
| 17, 312 |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| 20,830 |
| 8,384 |
|  |  |
|  |
| 18,733 |
| 1,498 |
| 7485,331 |
|  |  |
|  |
| 5,910 |


|  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and disseriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | Febru ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decem- ber | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

FINANCE-Continued

| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public debt and guaranteed obligations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross debt (direct), end of month, total mil. of dol.. | 255, 941 | 254,997 | 254, 727 | 255,093 | 255, 222 | 255, 657 | 256, 644 | 257,353 | 258, 298 | 259,604 | 259,419 | 259,775 | 260, 302 |
| Interest-bearing, total...------..........-do..-- | 253,382 | 252, 553 | 252, 280 | 252.729 | 252, 852 | 253,325 | 254, 321 | 254, 958 | 255,940 | 257, 253 | 257,070 | 257,482 | 258, 139 |
| Public issues | 219,448 | 219,028 | 218,690 | 218.680 | 218, 198 | 218,618 | 219, 174 | 219,321 | 220, 325 | 221, 391 | 221,168 | 221, 249 | 221,776 |
|  | 33, 933 | 33, 525 | 33, 590 | 34, 049 | 34, 653 | 34, 707 | 35, 146 | 35,637 | 35,615 | 35, 862 | 35,902 | 36, 233 | 36,360 |
|  | 2, 559 | 2, 444 | 2, 447 | 2,364 | 2,370 | 2,332 | 2,323 | 2,395 | 2,359 | 2, 351 | 2,348 | 2,294 | 2, 226 |
| Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, and of month. mil. of dol. | 18 | 21 | 21 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 32 | 33 | 37 | 43 | 42 | 38 | 37 |
| II. S. savings bonds: <br> A mount ontstanding, end of month $\quad$ do_ | 58, 133 | 58,020 | 57,938 | 57, 842 | ,784 | 57, 733 | 57,691 | 57, 662 | 57,666 | 57, 710 | 57, 739 | 57, 809 | 7, 821 |
| Sales, series E, F, and G.................d.do. | 386 | 359 | 310 | 295 | 289 | 310 | ${ }_{312}$ | ${ }_{272}$ | ${ }^{3} 34$ | ${ }^{315}$ | - 296 | ${ }_{4} 40$ | . 338 |
|  | 528 | 560 | 472 | 477 | 475 | 481 | 436 | 390 | 410 | 364 | 401 | 492 | 410 |
| Government corporations and credit agencies: <br> Ascots, except interagency total mil of dol |  | 25, 104 |  |  | 25,188 |  |  | 25, 668 |  |  | 26, 744 |  |  |
| Loans receivable, total (less reserves)....do... |  | 13, 496 |  |  | 13,504 |  |  | 13,906 |  |  | 14, 422 |  |  |
| To aid agricalture....--------------- do- |  | 3,931 |  |  | 3,675 |  |  | 3. 896 |  |  | 4, 161 |  |  |
| To aid home owners.....---------.-.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do |  | 1,721 |  |  | 1,809 |  |  | 1,981 |  |  | 2, 142 |  |  |
| To aid railroads .-.-.........---.....-- do - |  | 108 |  |  | 105 |  |  | 104 |  |  | 101 |  |  |
|  |  | (1) 473 |  |  | 498 |  |  | 494 |  |  | 488 |  |  |
| To aid manks other financial institutions...-.-. do |  | 760 |  |  | ()824 |  |  | ${ }^{(1)} 755$ |  |  | ${ }^{(1)} 814$ |  |  |
|  |  | 6, 116 |  |  | 6,151 |  |  | 6,133 |  |  | 6. 110 |  |  |
|  |  | 564 |  |  | 627 |  |  | 720 |  |  | . 779 |  |  |
| Commodities, supplies, and materials...-do |  | 1,764 |  |  | 1,719 |  |  | 1. 515 |  |  | 1. 461 |  |  |
| U. S. Government securities - -- -- --- .-. do |  | 2,162 |  |  | 2,185 |  |  | 2. 235 |  |  | 2, 226 |  |  |
| Other securities. <br> Land, structures, and equipment |  | 3,467 2,951 |  |  | 3,474 2,999 |  |  | 3,472 |  |  | 3,463 |  |  |
| Jand, structures, and equipment <br> All other assets. |  | 1, 2651 |  |  | 2,999 1,308 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.025 \\ & 1,514 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 3,358 1,813 |  |  |
| Liahilities, except interagency, total.-.....-do |  | 2, 500 |  |  | 2,340 |  |  | 2,383 |  |  | 2, 573 |  |  |
| Bonds, notes, and dobentures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guaranteed by the United States.......do. <br> Other $\qquad$ |  | 1, 247 |  |  | 1,378 |  |  | 34 1.399 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}43 \\ \hline 1869\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 1,234 |  |  | ,932 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,161 |  |  |
| Privately owned interest .-.-.....-.........-do. |  | 268 |  |  | 315 |  |  | 322 |  |  | 329 |  |  |
| U. S. Government interest.....-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-do.-.- |  | 22, 337 |  |  | 22, 533 |  |  | 22,962 |  |  | 23, 842 |  |  |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and sccurities (at cost) outstanding, end of month, total.........................................il. of dol. | 884 | 883 | 885 | 882 | 872 | 862 | 856 | 831 | 823 | 819 | 803 | 784 | 767 |
| Industrial and commercial enterprises, including national defense $\qquad$ mil. of dol. | 439 | 447 | 458 | 462 | 463 | 460 | 457 | 442 | 433 | 428 | 419 | 408 | 398 |
|  | 99 | 98 | 97 | 95 | 94 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 91 | 84 | 79 | 76 |
|  | 106 | 106 20 | 105 20 | 104 20 | 103 19 | 103 18 | 102 18 | 102 18 | 102 | 102 18 | 99 | 99 | 18 |
| United Kingdom and Republic of the Philippines ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19 | 18 |
| mil. of dol.- | 93 | 87 | 84 | 81 | 75 | 72 |  | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 57 |  |
|  | 90 | 89 | 86 | 83 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 80 | 80 | 79 | 78 | 78 | 77 |
| Other loans------------------------------10.- |  | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 40 | 42 | 44 | 45 | 45 |
| LIFE INSURANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, admitted: <br> All companies (Inctitute of Life Insurance), esti- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| An mated total $\ddagger$--....-...........-mil. of dol | 64, 539 | 64, 822 | 65, 156 | 65, 496 | 65, 727 | 66, 128 | 66,455 | 66, 777 |  | 67, 476 | 67,983 | 68,554 | 68, 907 |
| Securities and mortgages $\ddagger$ | 57,881 | 58, 060 | 58,309 | 58,759 | 59,085 | 59,437 | 59, 701 | 59,961 | 60, 347 | 60,514 | 60,919 | 61,385 | 61,734 |
| 49 companies (Life Insurance Association of America), total.-...-.-.........- mil. of dol | 57, 131 | 57,362 |  |  |  | 58, 431 |  | 58,975 | 59, 282 |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds and stocks, book value total.....do..... | 37.577 | 37,414 | 37. 342 | 37, 455 | 37, 486 | 37, 574 | 37, 572 | 37,652 | 37, 776 | 37, 759 | 37,946 | 38, 056 | 38,187 |
| Govt. (domestic and foreign), total.-...do | + 13.918 | 13. 514 | 13, 147 | 13, 021 | 12, 741 | 12. 655 | 12,410 | 12, 326 | 12, 229 | 12, 060 | 11, 871 | 11,767 | 11, 706 |
| U. S. Goverıment.-......----......- do | 11, 718 | 11, 307 | 10. 927 | 10,787 | 10,480 | 10.417 | 10, 166 | 10,050 | 9,956 | 9,829 | 9,657 | 9,561 | 9, 514 |
|  | 10, 225 | 10, 303 | 10,350 | 10, 376 | 10,457 | 10,503 | 10, 548 | 10,587 | 10,647 | 10. 703 | 10,781 | 10, 81.4 | 10, 846 |
|  | 3,005 | 3,008 10,589 | 3. 005 | 3, 017 | 3. 024 | 3, 033 | 3,044 | 3,065 | 3,088 | 3, 111 | 3, 134 | 3,150 | 3. 164 |
|  | - 10, 429 | 10, 589 | 10,839 | 11, 041 | 11, 263 | 11,381 | 11, 570 | 11, 675 | 11, 812 | 11, 885 | 12, 160 | 12, 326 | 12,470 |
|  | -792 |  | -977 | 804 | 765 | ${ }_{15} 713$ | 739 | 721 | 735 | 851 | 848 | 924 | 851 |
| Mortgage loans, total --..-..........----.- do | 13, 848 | 14, 141 | 14, 397 | 14.675 | 14, 921 | 15, 139 | 15.365 | 15, 518 | 15,676 | 15.851 | 16, 027 | 16,185 | 16, 336 |
|  | 12,196 | 1.218 | 1, 239 | 1,263 | 1,283 | 1. 298 | 1,310 | 1,319 | 1,330 | 1,338 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.350$ | 1,357 | 1.375 |
| Other---.-.-.-.-.-...........------- do | 12,652 2.089 | 12,923 2,107 | 13,158 2,119 | $\begin{array}{r}13,412 \\ 2,133 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}13,639 \\ 2,146 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13,841 2 2 | 14, 054 | 14, 198 | 14,347 | 14. 512 | 14. 676 | 14, 828 | 14, 961 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ \text { r 1, } 297 \\ \text { 2 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2, 1,304 | 2, 119 1,311 | 2, 1,321 1,31 | 2,146 1,323 | 2, 156 1,342 1,3 | 2,167 1,361 | 2,175 <br> 1,378 | 2,182 | 2,190 1.408 1 | 2,193 1,426 | 2, 11.199 | 2, 2046 |
| Other admitted assets-------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} 528$ | 1,488 | 1,495 | 1,506 | 1, 450 | 1,468 | 1,499 | 1,531 | 1,511 | 1,497 | 1, 559 | 1, 1,554 | 1,615 |
| Life Insurance Agency Management Association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, estimated totals | 2,287 | 2,417 | 2, 250 | 2,384 | 2, 258 | 2,183 | 2, 135 | 1,923 | 2, 256 | 2,398 | 2,478 | 2,031 | 2,179 |
| Groups | $\begin{array}{r}581 \\ 424 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 383 486 4 | 282 466 | 367 505 | 306 475 | 298 | 251 | 189 | 226 | 399 | 477 | 191 | 244 |
|  | - 1,282 | $\begin{array}{r}486 \\ \mathbf{1}, 548 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 466 1,502 | 505 1,512 | 475 1.477 | 420 1.465 | 424 | 449 | 481 | 453 | 436 | 382 | 454 |
|  | 1,282 92 | 1,548 107 | 1,502 100 | 1, 512 | $\begin{array}{r}1,477 \\ \hline 93\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.465 \\ \hline 95 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,460 \\ 93 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,285 81 | 1,549 | 1,547 | 1, 101 | 1, 102 | 1,481 99 |
|  | 318 | 381 | 369 | 368 | 356 | 346 | 323 | 284 | 347 | 357 | 133 | ${ }_{333}^{102}$ | -999 |
| East North Central | 273 | 326 | 322 | 324 | 315 | 320 | 321 | 284 | 336 | 328 | 333 | 314 | 333 |
| West North Central----------......-do | 114 | 137 | 126 | 133 | 134 | 130 | 128 | 118 | 132 | 139 | 152 | 126 | 129 |
|  | 147 49 | $\begin{array}{r}173 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}172 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 172 50 | $\begin{array}{r}166 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 172 57 | 174 | 155 | 195 | 184 | 199 | 166 | 179 |
| East South Central -....-.-.-.-......- do | $\begin{array}{r}49 \\ 110 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 57 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 57 | 58 | 54 | 75 | 76 | 68 | 60 | 61 |
| West South Central.-----...-------. do | 110 | 143 | 136 | 135 | 138 | 130 | 142 | 116 | 132 | 128 | 138 | 149 | 140 |
| Mountain.- | ${ }_{137}^{43}$ | 56 | 53 | 55 | 49 | 51 | 53 | 47 | 54 | 54 | 60 | 52 | 53 |
| Pacific. | 137 | 169 | 166 | 171 | 166 | 164 | 167 | 145 | 174 | 177 | 181 | 156 | 160 |
| Institute of Life Insurance: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated total thous. of dol. | 304, 142 | 366, 291 | 336, 397 | 338, 335 | 338, 256 | 307.283 |  | 288, 393 | 327, 648 | 315, 371 |  |  |  |
| Jeath claim payments.--.-.............-.do..... | 129.006 | 153, 724 | 146, 005 | 149, 159 | 142, 116 | 135. 428 | 148, 811 | 122,338 | 147,059 | 136, 825 | 141,621 | 167,995 | 148,934 |
| Matured endowments....---------.---- do. | 41,556 | 47,349 8 8,68 | ${ }_{4}^{43,782}$ | $\stackrel{43,178}{88}$ | 42,984 | 38, 234 | 39, 785 | 35, 119 | 40,377 | 42, 448 | r 37,549 | 46,560 | 38, 984 |
| Disability payments | 7,959 +29 | 8,682 | 8,831 | 8,846 | 8,247 | 8,152 | 8, 580 | 7,453 | 8,605 | 8,311 | 7,988 | 9,887 | 8,273 |
| ${ }_{\text {Anmuity }}$ payments | ${ }^{+} 29,170$ | 22, 689 | 21, 715 | 23,573 | 22,512 | 22. 550 | 22,966 | 21, 506 | 22,601 | 24, 109 | 22, 249 | 38, 294 | 28, 819 |
| Surrender values- | ${ }^{5}{ }^{46,564}$ | 62,476 71,371 | 58, 309 | 60.249 53.330 | 57. 296 | 54. 131 | 56,691 | 47, 832 | 58.909 | 53, 220 | 53, 450 | 52,744 | 50, 548 |
| Policy dividends | 49,887 | 71,371 | 57,811 | 53,330 | 65. 101 | 48,788 | 50,692 | 54, 145 | 50,097 | 50, 458 | 101, 391 | 73, 992 | 53,980 |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1920 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem. | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | January | February |

FINANCE-Continued

| LIFE INSURANCE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Life Insurance Association of Arerica: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Premium incorre ( 39 cos.), total....thous of dol. Accident and health | 511,135 49,579 | 591,532 60,565 | 489,571 47,472 | 525,553 61,935 | 548,412 51,957 | 502,612 50,164 | 517,615 62.341 | 508,393 48,730 | 519,296 56,990 | 526,031 59,737 | 743,465 71.169 | 549,118 53,541 |  |
|  | 49,59 68,746 | 60,565 71,308 | - 69,678 | 64, 136 | -59,188 | - 79,708 | 67, 5154 | 48, 247 | 61,955 | 73, 785 | 148, 522 | ${ }_{90}{ }^{3} 144$ |  |
|  | 44, 618 | 48, 467 | 43,028 | 42,077 | 42, 143 | 43, 924 | 46, 426 | 37,410 | 45,518 | 41, 151 | 48, 449 | 60, 164 |  |
| Industrial | 67,666 | 80,391 | 64, 519 | 65, 808 | 82, 26.5 | 66, 224 | 61, 425 | 77,350 | 72,254 | 60,787 | 115, 161 | 63, 830 |  |
|  | 280, 526 | 330,801 | 264, 883 | 291, 597 | 312,859 | 262, 592 | 290, 269 | 284, 656 | 282, 579 | 290, 571 | 360, 164 | 281,389 |  |
| MONETARY Statistics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold and silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monetary stock, U. S............... mil. of dol.. | 22,086 | 21,806 | 21,805 | 21,756 | 21,756 | 21,759 | 21,854 | 22,013 | 22, 233 | 22,382 | 22,695 | 22,951 | 23, 191 |
| Net release from earmarks-.......thons. of dol. | -184, 357 | -111, 239 | 101,914 | -12,947 | 46.270 | -8.790 | 136.976 | 176, 654 | 243, 381 | 188,370 | 289, 6 ¢ 61 | 137, 452 | 152, 219 |
|  | 110, 136 | 125, 704 | 112, 242 | 43.357 | 41.422 | 28,374 | 19,183 | 3,397 | 26,326 | 9,360 | 2,279 | 13, 223 | 17,805 |
|  | 2, 257 | 2,242 | 2,245 | 2,398 | 3,840 | 12, 165 | 15, 533 | 14,341 | 7,896 | 7,302 | 8,800 | -76,864 | 168.129 |
| Production, reported monthly total..... do.... | 58,910 35,594 | 63,526 <br> 37,051 | 62,877 37,616 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35,594 12,148 | 37,951 13,034 | 37,616 12,689 | 38,907 12,913 | 38,235 12,690 | 38,869 12,054 | 39, 112 12,078 | 37,819 12 1264 | 38,646 <br> 13.243 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12, 5 , 196 | 13,034 5 58 | 12,689 5,529 | 12,913 5,536 | 12,690 5,921 | 12,04 5,464 | 72, 6,648 | re 6,397 | 13.243 6,628 | 13,033 5,711 | 13,110 5,147 | 4,962 |  |
| Silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,101 | -1,932 | - 10,016 | 273 7,015 | 182 36,828 | 565 4,686 | 194 6.616 | $\begin{array}{r}675 \\ 4,807 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 226 6,975 | 88 6,284 | 85 | 157 | 513 |
| Price at New York.-...-----.-dol. ner fine oz-- | . 902 | . 902 | . 902 | . 902 | . 884 | . 902 | . 902 | . 902 | . 881 | . 880 | $\stackrel{.}{ } 880$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 6880 \\ \hline .885\end{array}$ | ¢, 880 |
| Production: Canada(incl Newfoundland). thous, offineoz. | 1,589 | 1,755 | 1,468 | 1,854 | 2,405 | 1,794 | 2,006 |  |  | 1,977 |  | 1,783 |  |
| Mexico | 5,249 | 1,903 | 3,583 | 2,097 | 2, 2,37 | 2,712 | 1,107 | 6, 562 | - 7,493 | 3,414 | 5,547 | 1,783 |  |
|  | 3,374 | 4,371 | 3,429 | 3,482 | 3,932 | 2,758 | 2,835 | 2,585 | 3,679 | 3. 134 | 3,219 | 3,766 | 3,430 |
| Money supniy: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Currency in circulation-..al............... of dol... | 73, 600 | 188, 700 | 183, 27.200 | 27,519 182,500 | 185, 27,09 | p $\begin{array}{r}274,851 \\ \hline 0.50\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}28,155 \\ \hline 185,200\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}28,288 \\ \hline 187,300\end{array}$ | 28,417 $p 189,200$ | - $\begin{array}{r}28,809 \\ 190,500\end{array}$ | 29, 206 $-192,900$ | $\begin{aligned} & +28.386 \\ & p 191,400 \end{aligned}$ | 28,465 $-191,200$ |
| Foreign banks denosits, net.-..........---- do...- | . 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,600 | 2, 500 | 2,424 | ¢ 2.400 | p 2, 300 | p 2,200 | - 2,100 | -2,100 | - 2, 3 ¢0 | ${ }_{\square}^{2} 8.000$ | - ${ }^{\text {2, } 100}$ |
| T. S. Government ratances.........-.- do | 6. 000 | 8,800 | 7, 800 | 6, 80 | 7.930 | D6,300 | p 6.000 | - 7.200 | p 5, 500 | p 5, 600 | - 5.000 | p 4, 300 | p5,900 |
| Donnosits (adjusted) and currency, total. do. | 174, 200 | 172, 500 | 173, 300 | 173, 700 | 174.f84 | ${ }^{2} 175,800$ | -177,000 | - 177, 000 | p181, 600 | ¹82, 700 | p 185, 666 | ${ }^{2} 185.100$ | - 183, 200 |
| Demand deposits, adjusted............. do. | 90, 600 | 89, 600 | 89, 500 | 89, 500 | $88,8 \mathrm{ce}$ | ¢90.700 | ${ }^{2} 91.400$ | ${ }^{9} 92.000$ | - 95, 000 | ${ }^{\sim} 96,300$ | P 98, 120 | > 97.800 | $\bigcirc 95,500$ |
| Time deposits - ${ }^{\text {currncy }}$ outside banks | 59,000 | 59, 100 | 59, 200 | 59,300 | 59,948 | ${ }^{2} 60,000$ | ${ }^{p} 60,300$ | ${ }^{p} 60,500$ | - 60,900 | p 60,600 | ${ }^{p} 61,221$ | p61, 700 | -62, 100 |
| Currency outside banks.......-.-. --. do. | 24, 600 | 24, 400 | 24, 600 | 24,900 | 25,776 | 2 25, 100 | - 25, 300 | > 25,400 | - 25, 700 | v 25, 800 | ${ }^{p} 26,325$ | ${ }^{p} 25,600$ | - 25,600 |
| Turn-over of demand deposits except interbank and U. S. Government, annual ratr: | 30.7 | 35.5 | 32.5 | 30.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 i .5 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 21.3 | 22.2 | 20.9 | 20.0 | 21.8 | 30.4 20.9 | 22.0 | 37.9 22.6 | 30.1 20.6 | 32.5 21.4 |
| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (OUARTERI.Y) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing corporations (Federal Reserve): <br> Profitsafter taxes, total (200 corps) . . mil. of dol |  | 876 |  |  | 837 |  |  | ; 762 |  |  | 917 |  |  |
| Durahte goods, total (106 corps.) --......-do.. |  | 510 |  |  | 497 |  |  | - 428 |  |  | 562 |  |  |
| Primarymetalsand products (39 corps.) do... |  | 188 |  |  | 193 |  |  | 176 |  |  | 215 |  |  |
| Machinery ( 27 corps.) .......-........ do |  | 90 |  |  | 82 |  |  | 73 |  |  | 123 |  |  |
| Automobiles and equipment (15 corps.) do- |  | 194 |  |  | 183 |  |  | - 142 |  |  | 185 |  |  |
| Nondurable goods, total (94 corns.)-- do |  | $\stackrel{367}{5}$ |  |  | 340 |  |  | +333 |  |  | 366 |  |  |
| Food and kindred products (28 corps.) do |  | 58 |  |  | 39 |  |  | $r 46$ |  |  | 51 |  |  |
| Chemicalsand allied products ( 26 corps .) do |  | 129 |  |  | 112 |  |  | +111 |  |  | 125 |  |  |
| Petroleum refining ( 14 corps.) |  | 123 |  |  | 118 |  |  | 127 |  |  | 147 |  |  |
| Dividends, total (200 corps.) ---...-.-.....- do- |  | 467 |  |  | 474 |  |  | - 475 |  |  | 567 |  |  |
|  |  | 270 |  |  | 273 |  |  | - 273 |  |  | 325 |  |  |
| Nondurable goods ( 94 corps.) ---- do |  | 198 |  |  | 201 |  |  | 202 |  |  | 241 |  |  |
| Electric utilities, profits after taxes (Fed. Res.) $\begin{gathered}\text { mil. of dol.. }\end{gathered}$ |  | 229 |  |  | 195 |  |  | 168 |  |  | 226 |  |  |
| Railways and telephone cos. (see p. S-23). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial and Financial Chronicle: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)............... mil. of dol | 834 | 1,233 | 1,064 | 1,161 | 1,302 | 937 | 634 | 986 | 1,288 | 976 | 1,043 |  |  |
| New capital, total....--............-........- do... | 649 | 1,022 | 920 | 946 | 1,106 | 810 | 441 | 792 | 966 | 836 | ${ }^{188}$ |  |  |
|  | 594 | 1,001 | 918 | 865 | 1,075 | 802 | 398 | 642 | 937 | 815 | 838 |  |  |
|  | 365 | 795 | 660 | 398 | 706 | 476 | 248 | 337 | 163 | 517 | 562 |  |  |
| Federal agencies...-.-...----.-.-. do | 48 | 48 | 29 | 60 407 | 89 | 8 | 0 | 40 | 107 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| Municipal, State, etc---------------do | 181 | 158 | 228 | 407 | 280 | 319 | 151 | 265 | 368 | 297 | 276 |  |  |
|  | 5 | 21 | 2 | 80 | 31 | 8 | 43 | 50 | 29 | 22 | 45 |  |  |
|  | 184 | 211 | 144 | 215 | 197 | 127 | 192 | 194 | 322 | 140 | 211 |  |  |
| Domestic, total Corporate | 184 | 180 | 144 | 215 | 197 | 124 | 192 | 194 | 322 | 140 | 205 |  |  |
|  | 27 |  | 80 | 13 | 57 | 29 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 47 | 83 |  |  |
| Federal agencies-.-.-............... do------ | 154 3 | 88 10 | 61 4 | 198 4 | 137 | 93 | 172 | 170 | 288 | 89 | 102 |  |  |
| Municipal, State, ete.-...---------- do...- |  | 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 4 | 19 |  |  |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated gross proceeds, total ${ }_{\text {By type of security }}$ | 1,126 | 1,740 | 1,516 | 1,757 | 3,951 | 1,678 | 1,388 | 1,582 | 1,789 | 1,628 | 1,769 | 2,154 | 1,679 |
| By type of security: Bonds and notes, total................... do. | 1,084 | 1,545 | 1,220 | 1,646 | 3,723 | 1,510 | 1,258 | 1,516 | 1,555 | 1,349 | 1,475 |  |  |
|  | 341 | 814 | 528 | 637 | 597 | 347 | 415 | 313 | 421 | 399 | 606 | 435 | 296 |
|  | 34 | 143 | 196 | 89 | 152 | 131 | 56 | 31 | 107 | 104 | 131 | 48 | 154 |
|  | 8 | 52 | 100 | 22 | 76 | 37 | 74 | 35 | 128 | 175 | 104 | 82 | 10 |
| By type of issuer: Corporate total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 383 65 | 1,009 304 | 824 | 748 388 | $\begin{array}{r}825 \\ 367 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 515 | 545 | 378 | 655 | 679 | 840 | 565 | 459 |
| Manufacturing.-.-......................- do | 65 222 | 304 <br> 155 | 411 | ${ }_{213}^{388}$ | 367 <br> 253 | 144 | ${ }^{253}$ | 169 | 316 | ${ }_{2} 18$ | 422 | 309 | 274 |
| Publie utility | 222 | 155 30 | 284 20 | 213 14 | 253 26 | $\begin{array}{r}193 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 171 | 120 | 201 | 273 | 274 | 156 | 122 |
| Communicat | 2 | 426 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 52 | ${ }_{3}$ | 23 9 | 18 16 | 76 37 | 23 49 | 17 | 23 |
| Real estate and financial..................do..-- | 40 | 20 | 36 | 50 | 124 | 75 | 29 | 15 | 65 | 16 | ${ }_{22}$ | 12 | 11 |
| Noncorporate, total.........-.-.-.....-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 742 | 731 | 692 | 1,009 | 3,126 | 1,163 | 843 | 1, 203 | 1,134 | 949 | 869 | 1,588 | 1,219 |
| U. S. Government ---------------- do --- | 502 | 520 | 451 | 581 | 2,830 | 834 | ${ }^{656}$ | 765 | 651 | 655 | 601 | 1.024 | ,967 |
| State and municipal..........---.-..-do.... | 185 | 162 | 234 | 343 | 284 | 321 | 152 | 243 | 397 | 289 | 254 | ${ }^{56.5}$ | 222 |

[^15]| Uinless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | Novem- ber | Decem - ber | January | Febru ary |

FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Securities and Exchange Commission-Continued New corporate security issues: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated net proceeds, total_ .....-mil. of dol.Proposed uses of proceeds: | 378 | 904 | 810 | 739 | 812 | 505 | 537 | 371 | 640 | 666 | 826 | 555 | 450 |
| New money, total...-.-.............-do...- | 314 | 845 | 626 | 676 | 685 | 452 | 474 | 334 | 541 | 567 | 725 | 530 | 385 |
| Plant and equipment------------ do---- | 243 | 699 | 504 | 487 | 431 | 336 | 352 | 281 | 420 | 480 | 640 | 470 | 283 |
| Working capital Retirement of debt and stock, total do..-- | 71 57 | 146 | 122 | 189 46 | 112 | 116 47 | $\begin{array}{r}121 \\ 43 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 53 <br> 32 | 121 | 88 80 | 85 68 | 60 12 | 103 |
|  | 28 | 68 | 13 | 14 | 54 | 20 | 22 | 17 | ${ }_{5}$ | 51 | 42 | ${ }_{2}$ | 60 32 |
|  | 27 | 53 | 64 | 26 | 49 | 26 | 21 | 15 | 65 | 28 | 23 | 11 | 28 |
|  | 2 | 0 | 52 | ${ }^{6}$ | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 0 | 1 |
|  | 6 | 28 | 55 | 18 | 15 | 6 | 20 | 4 | 27 | 19 | 32 | 13 | 5 |
| Proposed uses by major groups: <br> Manufacturing, total............................... | 64 | 298 | 405 | 384 | 361 | 141 | 250 | 165 | 308 | 213 | 416 | 304 | 268 |
| New money- | 53 | 219 | 301 | 353 | 314 | 115 | 218 | 146 | 254 | 181 | 357 | 294 | 227 |
| Retirement of debt and stock ..... do...- | 9 | 73 | 94 | 20 | 42 | 23 | 26 | 17 | 47 | 26 | 39 | 5 | 38 |
| Public utility, total.........-......... do.--- | 219 | 151 | ${ }_{230}^{278}$ | 209 | 249 | 190 | 169 | 118 | 196 | 268 | 269 | 154 | 120 |
| New money - - ----.-............. do...- | 199 | 97 | 230 | 204 | 234 | 180 | 161 | 115 | 180 | 247 | 246 | 151 | 100 |
| Retirement of debt and stock | 20 26 | 36 <br> 30 | 20 20 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13 26 26 | 11 18 | 8 | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 16 | 21 | 23 <br> 22 | 3 17 | 20 23 |
| New money- | 8 | 30 | 20 | 14 | 26 | 18 | 9 | 23 | 16 | 61 | 22 | 17 | 23 |
| Retirement of doht and stock.......do | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 | , | 0 |
| Communication, total---.-......-.- do | 2 | 423 | $\stackrel{24}{24}$ | 4 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 51 | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 8 | 15 | 37 | 48 | 1 | 3 |
| New money . | 2 | (1) ${ }^{422}$ | (1) 24 |  | 2 | 51 | 3 | 8 | 15 | 37 | 48 | 1 | 3 |
| Retirement of debt and stock --..- do .... | $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{(1)} 20$ | ${ }^{(1)} 35$ | ${ }^{(1)} 5$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) ${ }^{2}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | 1 | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ | 0 |
|  | 33 | 15 | 30 | 37 | 73 | 71 | 14 | 15 12 | 63 50 | 15 12 | 16 | 19 | 10 10 |
| Retirement of debt and stock...---- | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 49 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| State ard municipal issues (Bond Buyer): ${ }_{\text {Len }}$ thons of dol | 205, 771 | 169, 623 | 237.662 | 433,961 | 335166 | 364.091 |  | 249, 434 |  |  | 265, 503 | +574,694 |  |
|  | 158,609 | 89, 529 | 191, 699 | 162, 557 | 105, 887 | 74,901 | -84, 760 | 36,315 | 191,104 | 210,915 | 215, 194 | ${ }^{\text {r 93, }} 863$ | 132, 426 |
| COMMODITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume of trading in grain futures: <br> Corn | 186 | 181 | 155 | 222 | 185 | 175 |  | 249 |  |  | 242 | 248 |  |
|  | 480 | 426 | 409 | 434 | 389 | 445 | 458 | 308 | 340 | 454 | 380 | 338 | 304 |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Ralances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand and in banks ...........mil. of dol. |  |  |  |  | 364 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 378$ |  |  |
| Customers', debit balances (nct) ...-....-.---- do...- | 1,367 | 1,304 | 1,286 | 1, 287 | 1,275 | 1,266 | 1. 260 | 1,290 | 1,291 | 1,279 | 1,292 | 1,289 | 1,280 |
| Customers' free credit balances . .-.-.-.........do.... | 953 | 918 | 879 | ${ }_{681}^{855}$ | 834 | 825 | 816 | 843 | 853 | 805 | 816 | 809 | 890 |
|  | 642 | 715 | 661 | 681 | 680 | 672 | 624 | 640 | 653 | 649 | 69.5 | 633 | 652 |
| Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avernge price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), totals | 100.90 | 99.30 |  |  |  |  |  | 98.72 | 98. 29 |  |  | 98.01 | 97.83 |
|  | 101.38 | 99.77 | 99.24 | 98.79 | 98.37 | ${ }_{98.98}^{98.48}$ | 99.73 | 99.22 | ${ }_{98.78}^{98.29}$ | ${ }_{98.30}$ | 97.92 | 98.49 | 98.30 |
|  | 72.56 | 71.94 | 71.85 | 71.70 | 71.78 | 73. 10 | 73.66 | 72.93 | 73.00 | 72.65 | 72.44 | 73.48 | 73.39 |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial utility and railroad (AI+issues): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues): Composite ( 17 bonds) .... dol. per $\$ 100$ bond.- | 121.3 | 119.4 | 117.8 | 117.4 | 116.6 | 116.2 | 117.1 | 118.0 | 116.9 | 115.3 | 114.8 | 115.6 | 116.5 |
| Domestic municipal (15 bonds) ..........do...- | 140.7 | 135.5 | 131.9 | 131.1 | 128.6 | 129.4 | 132.1 | 132.0 | 131.3 | 131.6 | 130.9 | 130.8 | 132.1 |
| U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable ....--...........do---. | 101.44 | 100.28 | 98.93 | 97.90 | 97.62 | 97.93 | 98.90 | 99.10 | 98.22 | 97.52 | 96.85 | 96.27 | 96.77 |
| Sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: All registered exchanges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value................. - thous. of dol. | 77, 203 | 72,842 | 106, 614 | 69, 822 | 54,048 | 52, 767 | 53,065 | 54,075 | 66,533 | 47,052 | 58,376 | 63,229 | 51,332 |
| Face value...-.-..................... do... | 86, 108 | 83, 272 | 108, 793 | 80, 270 | 63, 267 | 66, 368 | 60,666 | 62, 621 | 79,818 | 56, 942 | 71,347 | 75,892 | 61, 626 |
| New York Stock Exchange: <br> Market value..-.-......................-. - do | 74,563 | 70,081 | 104, 014 | 67,378 | 51, 192 | 50,590 | 51,120 | 52,560 | 64,609 |  | 56,026 | ${ }_{60} 802$ |  |
|  | 82,658 | 79,406 | 105, 659 | 77,369 | 60, 114 | 62,649 | 57, 957 | 60, 534 | 75,600 | 53, 328 | 67, 670 | 72,524 | 58,610 |
| New York Stoek Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face valne, total8............thous. of dol. | 86, 996 | 76,668 | 76,030 | 67,814 | 55, 399 | 56,400 | 52,111 | 56,211 |  | 48,559 | 60, 525 |  | 49,109 |
|  |  |  | 1,946 |  |  |  |  |  | 67, 10 |  | 6, 3 |  | 9, 109 |
| Other than U. S. Government, total§.... do | 86,996 | 76,659 | 74, 084 | 67, 809 | 55, 399 | 56, 398 | 52, 111 | 56, 211 | 67.281 | 48,559 | 60, 522 | 66,903 |  |
|  | 77,384 | 68,618 | 67, 413 | 61,391 | 49, 191 | 45, 698 | 45, 548 | 49,960 | 58, 350 | 41, 895 | 54,325 | 59,389 |  |
| Value, issues listed on N . Y . S. E.:- | 9,592 | 8,009 | 6,601 | 6,408 | 6,179 | 10,650 | 6,515 | 6, 192 | 8,867 | 6,613 | 6,079 | 7, 399 |  |
| Market value, total, all issues§........mil. of dol . | 115,801 | 114,382 | 100, 247 | 99,938 | 97, 818 | 98,457 | 99, 271 | 97,925 | 97,511 | 97, 151 | 95,634 | 96, 269 | 96,158 |
|  | 114, 163 | 112, 758 | 98, 630 | 98, 278 | 96, 163 | 96, 777 | 97, 580 | 96, 290 | 95, 876 | 95,427 | 93, 920 | 94, 537 | 94, 131 |
| Foreign - |  | 1, 1, 787 | 1,373 101545 | 1,369 | 1,366 | 1,389 | 1,399 | 1,347 | 1.345 | 1,339 | 1.332 | 1,349 | 1,344 |
|  | 114,769 112605 | 115, 183 | 101, 545 | 101, 692 | 99, 958 | 99,975 | 100,045 | 99, 197 | 99, 206 | 99,318 | 98, 158 | 98, 221 | 98, 292 |
| Domestic | 112,605 1,914 | 113,019 1,914 | 99,384 1,912 | 99,482 | 97,754 | 97,775 | 97, 8846 | 97, 050 | 97, 063 | 97,075 | 95, 920 | 95, 985 | 96, 1060 |
| Yields: |  |  | 1,912 | 1,910 | 1,904 | 1,900 | 1,899 | 1,847 | 1,843 | 1,843 | 1,839 | 1, 836 | 1,832 |
| Domestic corporate (Moody's)..............percent By ratings: | 2.85 | 2.96 | 3.07 | 3.09 | 3.16 | 3.17 | 3.12 | 3.08 | 3.13 | 3.20 | 3.25 | 3.24 | 3.18 |
|  | 2.66 | 2.78 | 2.87 | 2.89 | 2.94 | 2.94 | 2.88 | 2.84 | 2.89 | 2.96 | 3.01 | 2.98 | 2.93 |
|  | 2.71 | 2.82 | 2.93 | 2. 93 | 2. 99 | 2.99 | 2. 92 | 2.88 | 2. 93 | 3.02 | 3.06 | 3.05 | 3.01 |
| A Baa $^{\text {a }}$ - | 2.88 | 3.00 | 3. 11 | 3.15 | 3. 21 | 3. 23 | 3.17 | 3. 15 | 3. 18 | 3. 26 | 3.31 | 3.32 | 3.25 |
| By grouns: | 3.16 | 3.23 | 3.35 | 3.40 | 3.49 | 3.53 | 3.50 | 3.46 | 3. 50 | 3. 56 | 3.61 | 3.59 | 3.53 |
| By grouns: | 2.69 | 2.81 | 2.89 | 2.90 | 2.96 | 2.97 | 2.92 | 2.89 | 2.93 |  | 3.00 |  |  |
| Public utility | 2.86 | 2. 96 | 3.07 | 3.10 | 3. 18 | 3.19 | ${ }_{3}^{2.13}$ | 3.09 | 3.14 | 3.21 | 3. 24 | ${ }_{3.23}$ | 3.19 |
|  | 3.01 | 3.11 | 3.24 | 3.28 | 3.33 | 3.36 | 3.31 | 3.27 | 3.31 | 3.42 | 3.50 | 3.48 | 3.38 |
| Bond Buyer (20 bonds) .-.-.-..........do. | 1.63 | 1.82 | 1.94 | 2.07 | 2.21 | 2.06 | 2.00 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 2.07 | 2.11 | 2.08 |  |
| $\mathrm{U}^{\text {Standard and Poor's Corp }}$ (15 bonds)...-do.... | 1.61 | 1.87 | 2.05 | 2.09 | 2.22 | 2.18 | 2. 04 | 2.05 | 2.08 | 2.07 | 2. 10 | 2.10 | ${ }_{2}^{2.04}$ |
| U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable. ............. do..... | 2.40 | 2.47 | 2.56 | 2.63 | 2.65 | 2.63 | 2.57 | 2.56 | 2.61 | 2.66 | 2.70 | 2.74 | 2.71 |

[^16]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1932 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | Octoher | Nopern- ber | Decem- ber | Jabuary ! | Feinit- ary |

FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITY MARKETS-Continued Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash dividend payments publicly reported: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total dividend payments----.-.--- mil. of dol.- | 214.2 39.5 | $\begin{array}{r}1,066.2 \\ 70.9 \\ \hline 8.9\end{array}$ | 516.4 83.1 | 200.5 40.1 | $\begin{array}{r}1,116.3 \\ 7 C .8 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{524.6} 124.1$ | 216.7 41.6 | $1,132.7$ 80.6 157 | 532.9 | 224.0 | 1, 805.0 | 505.7 | 181.4 |
|  | 105.2 | 688.3 | 204.3 | 107.9 | 729.6 | 203.8 | 102.2 | 757.3 | 211.5 | 106.1 | 1, 128.9 | 169.6 | 42.3 |
|  | 1.8 | 77.1 | 8.0 | 1.4 | 87.8 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 91.1 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 151.4 | 4.7 | 2.3 |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $4{ }^{.7}$ | 38.3 67 | 74.9 |  | $\stackrel{24.3}{ }$ | 74.8 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{7}$ | ${ }_{6}^{25.1}$ | 82.2 | 7 | 36.8 | 83.4 | . 7 |
| Heat, light, and power...-------.-.--- do | 41.5 8.0 | 67.4 60.3 | 54.4 <br> 25.0 | 44.7 3.5 8 | 69.1 50.0 | 51.8 | 47.1 | 66.6 | 56.1 | 49.4 | 80.9 | 53.2 | 46.3 |
|  | 88.0 | 6 | 25.0 54.9 | 3.5 <br> 8.5 <br> 1 | 55.0 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 40.7 | 13.0 | 10.9 | 69.5 | 17.8 | 7.1 |
|  | 15.2 2.3 | 40.3 23.6 | 54.9 11.8 | 8.5 2.7 | 47.8 25.9 | 39.3 | 7.7 | 50.0 | 41.7 168 | 8.2 | 80.4 | 56.8 | 15.0 |
|  | 2.3 | 23.6 | 11.8 | 2.7 | 25.9 | 13.9 | 4.5 | 21.3 | 16.8 | 4.0 | 44.5 | 12.8 | 3.3 |
| Dividend rates, prices, yielos, and earnings, 200 common stocks (Moody's): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends per share, annual rate ( 200 stocks) | 4.11 | 4.11 | 4.15 | 4.15 | 4.15 | 4.18 | 4.11 | 4.12 | 4.09 | 3.92 | 3.88 | 3.92 | 3.12 |
| Industrial (125 stocks) .......................do | 4.48 | 4. 49 | 4.52 | 4. 51 | 4.53 | 4.55 | 4.45 | 4.47 | 4.43 | 4.19 | 4. 13 | 4.18 | 4.18 |
| Public utility (24 stocks) ..................-do | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.90 | 1. 90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.89 |
| Railroad (25 stocks) .-.-.-.-.-..............- do | 2.55 | 2.55 | 2. 58 | 2. 58 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.55 | 2.55 | 2.58 | 2.55 | 2.55 | 2. $\mathrm{f}^{4}$ |
|  | 2.65 | 2. 65 | 2.65 | 2. 65 | 2. 63 | 2.63 | 2.63 | 2.63 | 2. 6.3 | 2. 63 | 2.64 | 2. 64 | 2. $\mathrm{fl}^{1}$ |
|  | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 |
| Price per share, end of month (200 stocks)..-do | 65.57 | 64.25 | 67.20 | 65.39 | 63.40 | 67.45 | 70.10 | 69.73 | 67.97 | 67.80 | 69.94 | 70.90 | 68. 39 |
| Industrial (125 stocks) .-................-. do | 68.61 | 67.40 | 71. 15 | 68.88 | 66. 75 | 71.28 | 74.46 | 74.09 | 72. 07 | 71.48 | 74.24 | 75.09 | $72 . \mathrm{m}$ |
|  | 32.82 | 31.77 | 31.78 42.78 | 31.99 | 31.70 | 32. 67 | 33. 13 | 32.87 | 32. 94 | ${ }^{33.26}$ | 33.85 | 34.42 | 34.41 |
|  | 42.90 | 40.52 | 42.17 | 40.04 | 36.68 | 39.93 | 40.76 | 41.57 | 39.79 | 39.97 | 40.00 | 42. 20 | 41. 59 |
| Yield (200 stocks) .-........--...........-- percent | 6. 27 | 6. 40 | 6. 18 | 6.35 | 6. 5.5 | 6. 20 | 5.86 | 5.91 | 6. 02 | 5.78 | 5.55 | 5.53 | 5. 73 |
| Industrial (125 storks) .-....-.-............do. | 6. 53 | 6. 66 | 6. 35 | ${ }^{6.55}$ | 6. 79 | 6.38 | 5.98 | 6.03 | 6. 15 | 5.86 | 5. 56 | 5.57 | 5.81 |
| Public utility (24 stocks) ...................-do. | 5. 64 | 5.85 |  | 5.85 | 5.90 | 5.72 | 5.67 | 5.78 | 5. 77 | 5.71 | 5.61 | 5.52 | 5. 49 |
|  | 5.94 | 6. 29 | 6. 12 | 6. 44 | 7.03 | 6. 46 | 6.33 | 6. 13 | ¢. 41 | 6.45 | 6.38 | 6.03 | 6. 3.5 |
|  | 4. 48 | 4. 61 | 4. 74 | 4.77 | 4. 86 | 4.79 | 4. 67 | 4.70 | 4.77 | 4.64 | 4. 45 | 4.41 | 4. 50 |
| Insurance (10 stocks) ......................-do...- | 3.52 | 3.45 | 3.41 | 3.49 | 3.48 | 3.35 | 3.20 | 3.28 | 3.44 | 3.47 | 3.47 | 3.38 | 3. 41 |
| Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: Industrial ( 125 stocks) ......................doliars. |  | 7. 60 |  |  | '7.45 |  |  | r 6.30 |  |  | 8.00 |  |  |
|  |  | 2. 60 |  |  | 2. 53 |  |  | 2.44 |  |  | 2.44 |  |  |
| Railroad (25 stocks) .-.....-.-.-.-.-.-. do |  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 3.48$ |  |  | 5.52 |  |  | 4.71 |  |  | 12.94 |  |  |
| Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corn.) $\qquad$ percent | 3.87 | 4.00 | 4.11 | 4.15 | 4.17 | 4.20 | 4.13 | 4.16 | 4. 19 | 4.23 | 4. 28 | 4. 26 | 4.22 |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dow-Tones \& Co., Inc. (65 stocks) _ _del. per share | 94.98 | 92. 39 | 92.86 | 92.57 | 90.46 | 91.29 | 95.19 | 98.11 | 97.82 | 94.44 | 96.73 | 99. 39 | 9.31 |
| Industrial (30 stocks) ..........-......... do. | 253.32 | 249.50 | 253.36 | 254. 36 | 249.32 | 253.60 | 264.92 | 273.36 | 269.73 | 259.61 | 266.09 | 271.71 | 2645. 19 |
| Public utility ( 15 stocks) | 42.87 | ${ }_{8}^{43.03}$ | 42.36 82.59 | 42.28 81.37 | 42.55 | 43.75 | ${ }^{45.06}$ | 45. 40 | 46.04 | ${ }^{46.22}$ | ${ }^{46.72}$ | 48. 61 | 48.87 |
| Railroad (20 stocks) .-....-.-............-do...- | 88.09 | 82.66 | 82.59 | 81.37 | 78.06 | 77.04 | 80.53 | 83.91 | 84.25 | 79.73 | 82.30 | 84.81 | 85.05 |
| Standard and Poor's Cornoration: Industrial public utitity and railroad: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, public utility, and railroad: $\%$ Combined index ( 416 stocks) $\ldots 1935-39=100$ | 174.7 | 170.3 | 172.3 | 173.9 | 171.7 | 172.8 | 181.5 | 187.3 | 185.0 | 177.7 | 182.5 | 187. 1 | 183.2 |
| Industrial, total (365 stocks) --.......-do.... | 189.6 | 184.4 | 187.3 | 189.3 | 186.9 | 188.1 | 198.3 | 205.2 | 202.3 | 193.3 | 199.1 | 204.3 | 199.1 |
| Capital goods (121 stocks) --------- do--- | 181.5 | 175.0 | 179.4 | 181.9 | 179.2 | 179.9 | 190.7 | 197.1 | 193.3 | 182.6 | 189.4 | 192.4 | 184.7 |
| Consumers' goods (182 stocks) ...... do | 171.0 | 169.0 | 168.8 | 167.9 | 163.1 | 163.7 | 168.0 | 172.9 | 171.4 | 164.6 | 167.6 | 169.2 | 1 16f. 0 |
| Public utility (31 stocks)..............do. | 111.0 | 111.2 | 110.2 | 110.5 | 110.2 | 111.5 | 114.4 | 115.8 | 115. 2 | 114.7 | 115. 5 | 117.0 | 117.5 |
| Railroad (20 stocks) --...-...-.......-do | 159.1 | 148.7 | 148.7 | 147.5 | 141.6 | 139.4 | 147.1 | 152.8 | 154.7 | 144.2 | 150.5 | 155.4 | 155.5 |
| Ranks, N. Y.C. (19 stocks) --------do- | 109.8 | 110.2 | 106.1 | 105.6 | 105.4 | 104.2 | 105.8 | 108.0 | 106. 4 | 109.0 | 110.2 | 115.4 | 114.5 |
| Fire and marine insurance ( 18 stocks) -- do.--- | 180.5 | 180.7 | 181.9 | 183.4 | 182.7 | 184.9 | 193.0 | 195.4 | 187.5 | 182.9 | 188.5 | 194.0 | 193.3 |
| Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total on all registered exchanges: $M a r k e t$ value |  | 1,683 | 1,547 | -2,030 | 1.337 | 1.354 | 1,626 | 1,707 | 2,045 | +1.413 | 1,501 | 1,922 |  |
|  | 82, 631 | r 71,480 | 67, 024 | - 74, 220 | 52,456 | 53, 154 | 59,483 | ${ }^{\text {r } 66.385}$ | 85, 294 | 65, 122 | 63,170 | 7, 188 | 62.695 |
| On New York Stock Exchange: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value...-.----............ mil. of dol-. | 1.791 | 1,442 | 1,320 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,740}$ | 1.143 | 1,171 | 1,393 | 1,445 | 1,714 | 1,200 | 1,279 | r 1,618 | 1.351 |
|  | 61,534 | 53, 327 | 50, 583 | 56,928 | 40.667 | 42,438 | 44,583 | 48,206 | 60, 208 | 47,449 | 44,886 | 49,431 | 42. 296 |
| Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times) . . . . .......thousands. | 41, 234 | 35,625 | 34, 290 | 38,457 | 27,402 | 27,989 | 33,642 | 36,395 | 42, 531 | 25, 675 | 30,083 | 37, 141 | 27, 195 |
| Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange: <br> Market volue all listed shares mil of dol |  | 98, 112 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of shares listed.....--.-.-.-...-millions.-- | 2. 391 | 2,421 | 2. 437 | 2, 452 | 2, 528 | 2,557 | 2,568 | 2,581 | 2, 592 | 2,604 | 2,616 | 2, 627 | 2, 6.34 |

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

| BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fxports of goods and services, total .....mil. of dol. . | 4,375 |  |  | 5. 283 |  |  |
|  | 3, 414 |  |  | 4, 091 |  |  |
| Income on investments abroad....-.-.-....- do..-- | 396 565 |  |  | 471 |  |  |
| Others... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imperts of goods and services, total. .........do. | 3, 915 |  |  | 3, 938 |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted......-.-...- do | 3,217 |  |  | 3,133 |  |  |
| Tncome on foreign investments in U.S ....do | ${ }^{86}$ |  |  | 99 |  |  |
| Other services. do | 612 |  |  | 706 |  |  |
| Balance on goods and services..................do. | +460 |  |  | +1,345 |  |  |
| Unilateral transfers (net), total..-.......-- - do. | -1,147 |  |  | -1.375 |  |  |
|  | -112 |  |  | -96 |  |  |
|  | -1,035 |  |  | -1.279 |  |  |
| U. S. long- and short-term capital (net), total. do. | -353 |  |  | -370 |  |  |
|  | -294 |  |  | -287 |  |  |
|  | -59 |  |  | -83 |  |  |
| Foreign long- and short-term capital (net)....do.... | +1 |  |  | +108 |  |  |
| Increase ( - ) or decrease ( + ) in U. S. gold stock mil. of dol | +893 |  |  | +55 |  |  |
| Errors and omissions. ....................-....- do. | +146 |  |  | $+237$ |  |  |


| 5,069 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3,842 |  |
| 458 |  |
| 769 |  |
| 3,708 |  |
| 2,680 |  |
| 935 |  |
|  |  |
| +1,361 |  |
| -1, 221 |  |
|  |  |
| -1, 131 |  |
| -11 |  |
| ${ }_{-27}^{+16}$ |  |
|  |  |
| +12 |  |
| -292 |  |
| +151 |  |


r Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary.
§ Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of the series.

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

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U. S, merchandise: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity-..---------------------1936-38=100.- | 215 | 253 | 265 | 260 | 250 | 232 | 249 | 249 | 233 | 279 | 281 | 245 |  |
|  | 435 | 519 | 555 | 550 | 525 | 484 | 516 | 501 | 471 | 565 | 585 | 505 |  |
|  | 202 | 206 | 210 | 212 | 210 | 209 | 207 | 202 | 202 | 203 | 208 | 206 |  |
| Imports for consumption: <br> Quantity | 151 | 167 | 152 | 148 | 140 | 137 | 139 | 118 | 141 | 135 | 131 | 148 |  |
|  | 443 | 504 | 471 | 461 | 446 | 433 | 435 | 364 | 425 | 403 | 390 | 446 |  |
|  | 293 | 302 | 309 | 311 | 319 | 316 | 313 | 307 | 301 | 298 | 299 | 301 |  |
| Apricultural products, quantity: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, domestic, total: <br>  | 102 | 104 | 130 | 105 | 92 | 74 | 90 | 106 | 117 | 136 | 148 | 129 |  |
|  | 125 | 120 | 165 | 132 | 117 | 101 | 99 | 86 | 81 | 103 | 116 | 123 |  |
| Total, excluding cotton: <br> Unadjusted | 141 | 155 | 190 | 155 | 150 | 126 | 155 | 157 | 149 | 158 | 157 | 157 |  |
|  | 179 | 181 | 231 | 174 | 177 | 157 | 151 | 125 | 113 | 138 | 141 | 163 |  |
| Imports for consumption: <br> Unadjusted do | 118 | 132 | 112 | 104 | 99 | 103 | 107 | 91 | 102 | 102 | 93 | 121 |  |
| $\qquad$ | 116 | 116 | 104 | 107 | 109 | 114 | 116 | 95 | 103 | 108 | 92 | 116 |  |
| Shipping Weight |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water-borne trade: <br> Exports, incl. reexportsq....- thous. of long tons. | 5, 130 | 6,232 | 8,758 | 9,714 | 9,526 | 8, 865 | 11, 171 | 10,931 | 10,605 | 9,400 |  |  |  |
|  | 7,283 | 7,537 | 7,560 | 7,849 | 8,193 | 8,033 | 7,642 | 6, 673 | 7,873 | -6,899 | 6,319 |  |  |
| Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, including reexports, totall....-mil. of dol.B y geographic regions: | 1,076 | 1,285 | 1,370 | 1,354 | 1, 294 | 1,190 | 1,267 | 1,232 | 1,155 | 1,388 | 1,435 | 1,247 | 1,328 |
| A frica | 35,365 | 50, 184 | 48,199 | 59,051 | 48,590 | 56,400 | 58, 138 | 58,477 | 34, 204 | 46,383 | 51,379 | 48,346 |  |
| Asia and Oceania. --.------------.....- do---- | 161,943 | 211, 362 | 233, 903 | 185, 031 | 192, 425 | 190, 523 | 198, 706 | 205, 651 | 182, 430 | 271, 861 | 294, 190 | 222, 073 |  |
|  | 299, 237 | 319, 941 | 385, 301 | 367, 622 | 340, 030 | 285, 122 | 307, 886 | 330, 945 | 346, 768 | 376, 891 | 438, 770 | 385, 795 |  |
| Northern North America-..-...-...------ ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 194, 816 | 232, 093 | 263, 716 | 255, 651 | 236, 891 | 202, 552 | 203, 158 | 200, 248 | 214, 670 | 208, 123 | 180, 749 | 192,265 |  |
| Southern North America.-.-----------..- do.-.- | 120, 472 | 163, 047 | 149, 135 | 140, 068 | 138, 646 | 136, 429 | 146, 970 | 136, 504 | 131,301 | 155, 444 | 153, 906 | 135, 460 |  |
| South America $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ otal exports by leading countries: | 143, 182 | 174,408 | 172, 143 | 174, 187 | 186, 304 | 182, 787 | 198, 315 | 177, 214 | 133, 913 | 187, 279 | 205,342 | 152, 702 |  |
| A frica: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,941 | 4,446 | 4,794 | 8,078 | 7,313 | 6, 804 | 8,639 | 10,624 | 7,534 | 5. 609 | 4, 033 | 7,718 |  |
| Union of South A frica | 10,866 | 19,192 | 24, 563 | 29,089 | 21,821 | 23,899 | 25,477 | 25,482 | 13,859 | 18,890 | 21, 503 | 22,166 |  |
| Asia and Oceania: <br> Australia, including New Guinea. $\qquad$ | 7,430 | 15,167 | 13, 168 | 8,270 | 12,874 | 16,763 | 13, 579 | 13,936 | 14,304 | 24,673 | 26, 026 | 18,558 |  |
|  | 4,893 | 4,304 | 5,462 | 4,274 | 4, 447 | 5,489 | 6,003 | 4,887 | 14,304 3,648 | 5,139 | 5,047 | 18,884 |  |
|  | , 0 | - 0 | 5 0 | 1,27 | 4, 0 | 5, 0 | , 0 | - 0 | - 0 | (1) | 5,047 | (1) |  |
|  | 19, 673 | 34,535 | 39.527 | 35,465 | 30, 360 | 33,751 | 41,639 | 36, 870 | 41, 423 | 78,454 | 82,359 | 69,665 |  |
|  | 57, 582 | 67, 903 | 73, 194 | 51, 122 | 45, 076 | 36, 720 | 34, 303 | 39,456 | 40,845 | 58,122 | 54, 586 | 44,582 |  |
|  | 10, 504 | 18,368 | 15,799 | 15,318 | 14,628 | 14,692 | 15,341 | 16,225 | 7,177 | 12, 421 | 12, 403 | 10,343 |  |
| Republic of the Philippines ..--------...- do..-- | 17, 980 | 24, 107 | 27, 241 | 24,026 | 34, 323 | 31,273 | 35,335 | 35,820 | 27,044 | 32,579 | 41,028 | 23, 052 |  |
| Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48,176 | 40,808 | 44, 296 | 40, 158 | 41,786 | 33,688 | 41, 279 | 49,223 | 44, 727 | 40,875 <br> 47 | 48,152 55,299 | 41, 6134 |  |
| Italy | 41, 141 | 44, 385 | 62, 470 | 72. 198 | 38, 689 | 20,505 | 24,322 | 20,711 | 24, 825 | 34, 723 | 43, 954 | 41, 884 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ....--do. | 15 |  |  | , 1 | , 13 | 7, 7 | 2 | (1) | (1) | , |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom..---------------------do.---- | 55, 643 | 63,515 | 69,496 | 56, 423 | 68,213 | 71,556 | 77,999 | 97, 170 | 99, 809 | 96,018 | 103, 084 | 78,393 |  |
| North and South America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador | 194, 814 | 232,087 | 263, 701 | 255, 608 | 236, 889 | 202, 497 | 203, 155 | 200, 182 | 214,625 | 208, 123 | 180, 748 | 192, 265 |  |
| Latin-American Republics. total ---...-do. | 253, 202 | 322, 314 | 307, 994 | 300, 582 | 312, 353 | 307, 195 | 330, 133 | 298, 074 | 252, 965 | 326, 970 | 341, 234 | 273, 293 |  |
|  | 16, 320 | 16,333 | 19.010 | 20,231 | 24,368 | 23, 960 | 25, 220 | 19,723 | 13, 904 | 21,558 | 19, 238 | 14,750 |  |
|  | 44, 840 | 49,956 | 45, 919 | 54, 610 | 58,337 | 61, 060 | 69,125 | 74, 292 | 51, 822 | 71, 208 | 81, 335 | 57, 904 |  |
| Chile.. | 9,807 | 16,538 | 13, 277 | 16,218 | 16,554 | 17, 408 | 15,902 | 11,625 | 7,647 | 12, 647 | 19,346 | 10, 460 |  |
| Colomb | 14,110 44,815 | 19,063 <br> 59 <br> 005 | 22, 250 | 20,705 | 24, 006 | 20, 089 | 19,348 | 17, 145 | 13,191 39 | 18,949 | 20, 256 | 15, 722 |  |
|  | 44,815 44,151 | 59,705 60,226 | 48,834 61,916 | 40,752 60,952 | 42,627 60,380 | 41, 739 59,486 | 43,071 64,391 | 178,829 <br> 59,538 | 39,865 62,805 | 48,988 62,345 | 44,168 62.239 | 39, 54, 420 |  |
|  | 34, 291 | 46, 260 | 45, 536 | 38,487 | 39, 531 | 35,247 | 39,025 | 32, 524 | 27, 702 | 40,122 | 39,172 | 33, 220 |  |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise, total甲....mil. of dol.- By economic classes: | 1,061 | 1,266 | 1,353 | 1,340 | 1,280 | 1,179 | 1,258 | 1,222 | 1,147 | 1,378 | 1, 425 | 1,233 | 1,316 |
| By economic classes: <br> Crude materials thous. of dol | 174, 055 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 300,099 |  |  |  |
|  | 114, 324 | 123, 998 | 163,562 | 137, 880 | 148, 776 | 105, 050 | 152,392 | 106, 297 | 29,463 98,249 | 108,902 | 336,658 109,783 | 255, 394 |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages .-do | 59, 253 | 75, 166 | 82, 412 | 71, 443 | 74, 229 | 72, 807 | 78, 471 | 65,570 | 61, 709 | -73, 316 | 69, 003 | 60, 389 |  |
|  | 109, 710 | 131, 429 | 134, 549 | 142, 615 | 153, 929 | 155, 016 | 149,528 | 145, 292 | 127, 323 | 148, 218 | 160, 702 | 137, 163 |  |
|  | 603, 322 | 762, 295 | 743, 808 | 784, 215 | 767, 932 | 718, 225 | 759, 212 | 696, 835 | 587, 341 | 747, 243 | 749, 176 | 652, 704 |  |
| Agricultural products, total.............-.-do....- | 307, 874 |  | 419, 984 | 354, 602 | 310,744 | 251, 719 | 276, 985 | 307, 653 | 349,603 | 415,443 | 459, 274 | 376, 507 |  |
| Cotton, ummanufactured............................ | -98,932 | 83, 756 | 117, 761 | 354,532 93 15,912 | 315,764 50,660 | 231, 663 | 27, 339 | 70,787 16,788 | 116, 856 | 165,771 | 213, 167 | 148, 921 |  |
| Fruits, vegetables, and preparations | 13, 398 | 17,917 | 14,523 | 15,912 | 16,417 | 13, 799 | 17,099 | 16,738 | 21,332 | 20,978 | 20, 540 | 20, 144 |  |
| Grains and preparations | 122, 170 | 130, 715 | 177, 297 | 138, 191 | 131, 766 | 111, 027 | 128, 156 | 115, 935 | 103, 925 | 119, 198 | 115, 441 | 129, 674 |  |
| Packing-house products-------------- ${ }^{\text {do.--- }}$ | 19,403 | 25, 180 | 29,339 | 26, 797 | 23, 552 | 24, 130 | 19,554 | 18,703 | 16, 292 | 24,618 | 27, 587 | 27, 048 |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total .-...-..-do. |  | 933, 716 |  | 985, 503 | 969, 583 | 927, 410 | 980, 807 | 913,864 | 797, 482 | 962,336 |  |  |  |
| Aircraft, parts, and accessoriess.-.-.-do. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,320 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1,981 $r$ | 11,850 | 1,007 | $\begin{array}{r}3,650 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,565 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,536 | $\begin{array}{r}2,362 \\ \hline 101\end{array}$ | -75,482 | - 462 | -66, 573 | 2584 7 |  |
| Automobiles, parts, and aceessories§ot do..--- | $+88,619$ | ${ }^{+} 107,816$ | r 110, 488 | r 110, 500 | r 104, 652 | ${ }^{\text {r } 103,048}$ | +103, 270 | r 101, 188 | -75,799 | + 97, 346 | -96,655 | 77, 940 |  |
| Chemicals and related products $\sigma^{7} \ldots$......do Copperor do | r 63,261 $-8,089$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 79,012 \\ \mathbf{r} 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 82,929 | r 86,144 | r 93,417 | r 89, 591 | r 91,811 | r 85,644 | r 71,246 | +90,358 | $\stackrel{+89,087}{ }$ | 76, 149 |  |
|  | $\cdot 8,089$ 42,030 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 7, } \\ \text { 55, } \\ \mathbf{5 5 4} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -0,261 48,125 | r 7,170 50,191 | r 7,087 47,390 | r 7,246 48,588 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 5 \\ 48,608 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 2,964 54,605 | r 6,679 45,973 | r 9,963 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 10,271$ | 7,324 |  |
| Iron and steel-mill products...---.......do...-- | 42,030 | 55, 384 | 48, 125 | 50, 191 | 47,390 | 48,588 | 48,955 | 54,605 | 45,973 | 56,500 | 67,555 | 62, 962 | ---------- |
|  | r 172,818 | ${ }^{\text {r 223, }} 846$ | - 227, 414 | + 2200,758 | r 219, 062 | - 217, 286 | - 214, 991 | T 193, 706 | ${ }^{\text {¢ 171,991 }}$ | r 214, 210 | + 237,999 | 212,877 |  |
| Agricultural do | 10,436 | 12, 584 | 13, 621 | 13,017 | 13, 320 | 14,015 | 15, 301 | 10,631 | 9,384 | 9.574 | 10, 557 | 10,818 |  |
| Tractors, parts, and accessories§...... do | -21,503 | 31,173 $+47,132$ | 31,765 $r$ | 28, 508 | 13,320 $-25,160$ | 28, 742 | 22, 956 | 21, 163 | 22, 294 | 24,406 | 28, 478 | 27, 251 |  |
|  | - 36, 195 | \% 47, 132 | r 48,136 | + 50,247 | - 53, 222 | - 48,311 | - 50,656 | r 46,354 | r 36,481 | - 47,227 | - 49,065 | 41, 602 |  |
| Metal working | 13,577 | 16,237 | 18,284 | 15,687 | 17,025 | 17, 279 | 15, 346 | 15, 692 | 12, 059 | 17, 391 | 18, 303 | 19,823 |  |
|  | -78.182 | r 101,370 | - 99,143 | - 98, 823 | - 96, 901 | - 959,590 | - 98,826 | r 88, 970 | - 82, 231 | r 103,356 | r 118, 781 | 103, 612 |  |
| Petroleum and products | 39,443 | 56, 260 | 58, 584 | 65, 061 | 60,974 | 76, 389 | 85, 145 | 83, 540 | 69, 763 | 73, 519 | 73, 896 | 65, 017 |  |
| Textiles and manufactures.-.-.-.......-do | 59,500 | 85, 530 | 79,036 | 75,645 | 77,546 | 61, 305 | 62, 891 | 62,354 | 49,742 | 69, 927 | 72, 721 | 56, 125 |  |




§ Data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type l" are included with finished manufactures.
§ Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
 chemicals and products, 58,381 ; copper, 4,366 ; machinery, total, 183,839; electrical machinery, 41,955; other industrial, 82,007 .

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

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE-Continued <br> Value-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 909, 724 | 1,099,903 | 1,032,675 | 1,017,687 | 929, 802 | 894,599 | 880, 355 | 721,071 | 833, 360 | 818, 274 | 800, 558 | 921, 628 | 892, 100 |
| By yeographic regions: | 44, 836 | 67, 082 | 99.457 | 76,227 | 55,326 | 39,758 | 40, 225 | 25.911 | 40,374 | 37, 6.60 |  |  |  |
| Asia and Ocean | 187.250 | 267, 237 | 270, 121 | 242, 572 | 235, 728 | 223, 954 | 229,332 | 157, 324 | 143.678 | 144, 608 | 151, 875 | 172, 909 |  |
|  | 173.933 | 192. 860 | 181, 500 | 189,702 | 179.868 | 176, 527 | 161,084 | 14f, 415 | 147, 682 | 157, 294 | 152,846 | 175.881 |  |
| Northern North A merica - .-.--------.....do | 153.932 | 190, 835 | 191,769 | 202, 106 | 191,822 | 189,588 | 192, 450 | 177, 896 | 218, 424 | 199, 584 | 189, 892 | 187, 036 |  |
| Southern North America. .-.---------.--- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 128. 6.48 | ${ }^{129,951}$ | 118,044 | 99, 497 | -95,419 | 100,634 | 84, 712 | 76, 172 | 90, 256 | 88,503 | 193, 264 | 127, 675 |  |
|  | 221, 075 | 251,938 | 201, 783 | 207, 582 | 171,637 | 161,137 | 172, 554 | 142, 743 | 192,946 | 188,626 | 177, 721 | 189,685 |  |
| By leading countries: Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 486 | 291 | 19,652 | 12,936 | 5,161 | 268 | 789 | 275 | 660 | 812 | 1,063 | 16,453 |  |
| Union of South Africa ----.-.-.-.....-.- do | 15,638 | 15,870 | 15, 202 | 12,669 | 14,390 | 8.561 | 7,851 | 5,402 | 9, 629 | 11,002 | 6,470 | 11, 844 |  |
| Asia and Oceania: <br> A ustralia, including New Guinea. ..... do | 9,458 | 42, 247 | 58,351 | 62.048 | 49,933 | 22.859 | 39, 265 | 7,105 | 14.898 | 9,616 | 22, 486 | 8,519 |  |
| British Malaya......---.-..........--- do | 33.593 | 38,447 | 43. 294 | 24.378 | 36. 315 | 52.373 | 39,001 | 31,941 | 14,888 27 | 29,479 | 16,907 | 38.536 |  |
| China 0 | 5.700 | 4.946 | 2.722 | 2, 886 | 2,062 | ${ }_{3}^{2,242}$ | 1,634 | 1,241 | 11.136 | 2.719 | 4,843 | 4. 902 |  |
| India and Pakistan ------------------ do | 27,306 16,736 | 37,547 20,097 | 38,003 17121 | 32,117 26,810 | 36,320 16,557 | 32,401 | 24, 394 18.246 18 | $\begin{array}{r}17,487 \\ 12 \\ \hline 1297\end{array}$ | 19,903 <br> 14.369 | 19,062 | 19,317 | 22,437 |  |
| Japan- | 16,736 <br> 19,455 | 20,097 <br> $\mathbf{2 5 , 5 0}$ | 17,121 19,751 | 26, 19,510 | 16,557 17,236 | 15,013 24,911 | 18,246 29,665 | 12,297 19 | 14,369 19,457 | 15,894 17,297 | 15,021 20,127 | 17.732 <br> 29 <br> 104 |  |
| Republic of th | 31,287 | 29,514 | 31,165 | 30,382 | 25, 501 | 23,374 | 22,302 | 19, 201 | 17,313 | 15,882 | 15,858 | 14,785 |  |
| Europe: France | 24,396 | 31,776 | 26,390 | 28,066 | 21,375 | 21,239 | 24,816 | 16,332 | 15,453 |  |  |  |  |
| Fermany | 14.312 | 19,117 | 18,217 | 21,414 | 24, 667 | 24. 558 | 21,183 | 16,912 | 19,165 | ${ }_{16,630}^{13,65}$ | 14,806 | 17,509 |  |
|  | 12.5.2 | 13.588 | 13.229 | 10,967 | 12,475 | 9,763 | 10.698 | 9,502 | 8,884 | 12,364 | 12,953 | 11,321 |  |
| Union of roviet Socialist Renublics... तe | 2.112 | 1,338 | 2,207 | 1,625 | 2, 790 | 2.014 | 3,259 | 1,141 | 3,311 | 3, 088 | 2. 251 | 1,150 |  |
| United Kingdom-...---.-.-...--.......do | 38, 546 | 36,681 | 42,598 | 45, 712 | 38,701 | 44,311 | 39,499 | 33, 251 | 33,372 | 40. 269 | 35.4.22 | 39.013 |  |
| North and South A merica: <br> Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador thous. of dol | 153,738 | 190,811 | 191,604 | 202, 098 | 191,671 | 189, 287 | 192, 137 | 171,259 | 218, 039 | 199, 568 | 189, 887 | 187, 03.5 |  |
| Latin-American Republics, total .......do... | 331,028 | 363, 189 | 303, 315 | 291, 602 | 251, 110 | 248,340 | 244, 348 | 208, 190 | 264,796 | 260, 120 | 249, 777 | 293, 294 |  |
|  | 25,881 | 34,734 | 32, 845 | 29,975 | 16.805 | 11,970 | 10, 488 | 8,221 | 6.643 | 6.781 | 7.893 | 8.294 |  |
|  | 84,856 | 100,704 | 64,456 | 68, 528 | ${ }^{65,068}$ | 54, 670 | 65, 556 | 62, 976 | 83, 440 | 89,607 | 84. 857 | 69.867 |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{16,007 \\ 27}}$ |  | 27, 284 | 22,076 27,176 |  |  | 18, 247 | 13,883 22,851 | 18,437 <br> 34,305 | 18,197 34,610 | 11.692 <br> 36.596 <br> 18 | 22, 246 |  |
|  | -27,081 | 27,616 43,636 | 19,237 41,289 | 27,176 <br> 33,026 | 26, 894 <br> 34,073 | 37,203 <br> 39,117 | 33,541 <br> 40,381 | 22,851 <br> 34,512 | $\begin{array}{r}34,305 \\ 35,501 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}34,610 \\ 31,417 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 36,596 <br> 13,360 | 42. 011 |  |
| Mexico | 29,909 | 33,055 | 29, 124 | 26,373 | 23, 951 | 26, 025 | 18, 885 | 20,554 | 26, 426 | 37,153 | 32,859 | 41.169 |  |
| Venezuela | 26, 167 | 26, 551 | 25,866 | 30,966 | 27, 294 | 26, 733 | 25,827 | 22, 208 | 30,119 | 25, 822 | 37,333 | 33, 927 |  |
| Imports for consumption, total..---.-.......-do | 909, 466 | 1,033,534 | 965,686 | 945,793 | 914,530 | 887, 125 | 892, 983 | 745, 850 | 872, 242 | 827, 041 | 800, 544 | 914,910 | 901.100 |
| By economic classes: <br> Crude materials.....-.-.-.-. .-.............. . do | 283, 799 | 309, 444 | 337,649 | 297, e29 | 299,748 | 293, 043 | 289, 191 | 237, 220 | 256,788 | 213, 237 | 21ヶ, 752 | 269, 233 |  |
|  | 201, 381 | 233, 0:8 | 159, 548 | 171. 225 | 147, 678 | 136, 988 | 144, 026 | 122, 234 | 167,016 | 184, 034 | 187, 259 | 193, 779 |  |
|  | 87,028 | 93, 103 | 89, 516 | 91, 944 | 92. 570 | 992,926 | 88,418 | 76, 220 | 93, 423 | 80, 665 | 58, 687 | 79, 269 |  |
| Semimanufactures | 201,261 | ${ }^{227} \mathbf{1 6 9}, 937$ | 215,764 163,179 | 221,239 | 216,519 158,016 | 198,969 165,588 | 204,965 | 169,267 | 192,522 | 183,271 | 183, 556 | 205, 170 |  |
| Finished manufactures. | 135,996 | 169,974 | 163,179 | 164, 156 | 188,015 | 165,588 | 166,383 | 140,909 | 162, 493 | 164,935 | 154, 290 | 167, 459 |  |
| A gricultural products, total..............-do. | 477, 655 | 538,873 | 479,006 | 452, 248 | 428, 144 | 405,553 | 412,895 | 333,443 | 388, 157 | 378, 975 | 360, 292 | 437, 235 |  |
|  | 139, 406 | 153, 040 | 96, 645 | 100,701 | 90, 657 | 86, 897 | 87, 818 | 80,719 | 117,074 | 127,025 | 138.732 | 134, 047 |  |
|  | 8,530 635 | 10,728 74.347 | 10,858 <br> 73 <br> 73 <br> 182 | 13,038 <br> 51,853 <br> 1. | 13,399 69,369 | 15,187 87.733 | 14,540 76,837 | 14,272 59 582 | 9,757 52911 | 5,826 54 5489 | 5,154 4399 | 5. 803 80393 |  |
| Rubber, crude, including guayule...-...do | 63.457 <br> 1.838 | 74,347 2,081 | 73,232 1,626 | 51,853 1,216 | 69,369 1,287 | 87,733 1.035 | 76, 837 <br> 1, 625 | $\begin{array}{r} 59,22 \\ 2,003 \end{array}$ | 52,911 2,549 | 54,489 2,059 | 43,997 1,730 | 80,393 3,865 |  |
| Sugar | 41, 921 | 40, 626 | 39, 717 | 33, 985 | 32,399 | 38,655 | 38,043 | 30,063 | 30, 207 | 24,379 | 7,566 | 25,987 |  |
| Wool and mohair, unmanufactured ....do- | 53, 674 | 84, 842 | 105, 037 | 84, 706 | 70,942 | 48,000 | 57, 856 | 34, 131 | 42,153 | 30, 728 | 35,215 | 37,906 |  |
| Nonacricultural products, total........-.do | 431,811 | 494,661 | 486,680 | 493, 545 | 486,386 | 481, 572 | 480,088 | 412,407 | 483,085 | 448, 066 | 440, 252 | 477, 675 |  |
| Furs and manufactures .-.-....-.-.-. do... | 10,320 | 11,798 | 16,638 | 8,537 | 8, 913 | 7,503 | 8,061. | 5,336 | 7,515 | 5,889 | 9,355 | 6, 571 |  |
| Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, total...........................thnus. of dol.- | 61, 122 | 75, 522 | 69, 182 | 57,425 | 71, 740 | 67, 450 | 78, 193 | 57,997 | 70,382 | 59, 732 | 65, 235 | 65, 594 |  |
| Copper, incl. ore and manufactures... do | 22, 662 | 17,959 | 21, 909 | 23, 308 | 24, 457 | 23,493 | 30, 744 | 25, 671 | 23,175 | 21,776 | 19, 787 | 28,638 |  |
| Tin, including ore.....-...-.-....... d | $10105$ | $22,680$ | 13, 237 | 8,035 3808 3085 | 12.930 | 13,000 | 10, 251 | 5.860 $31.19]$ | 14, 287 | 4,148 | 7,870 | 2, 552 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 31.015 \\ & 32.009 \end{aligned}$ | 31, 209 <br> 44, 057 | $\begin{aligned} & 29,240 \\ & 39,350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.598 \\ & 43.525 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,995 \\ & 41,361 \end{aligned}$ | 42,181 42,994 | 35.240 47.695 | 31, 191 | 36,161 $50, ~$ 509 | 31,025 47,814 | 30,421 44,799 | $\begin{aligned} & 33,447 \\ & 42,230 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 32,009 \\ 00,531 \end{gathered}$ | 44,057 50,601 | 39,356 51,223 | 43,585 52,425 | 41,361 52,588 | 42,994 48,447 | 47.695 14,664 | 38,758 43,122 | 50,009 51,081 | +47,814 | 44,799 48,522 | 42,230 <br> 60 <br> 647 |  |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION <br> Airlines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations on scheduled airlines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miles flown, revenue...-.-........--- thousands.-- | 25,316 21,182 | 29,780 21,682 | 29,085 18.111 | 30,813 19,085 | 29,318 17,173 | 32,229 15,543 | 32,551 <br> 17 <br> 17 | 31,529 17,853 | 32,144 19,106 | 30,290 17,783 | 30,973 <br> 19,121 <br> 1 | 32,221 18,483 |  |
| Express and freight ton-miles fown - thousands.-- | 13,087 | 13,620 | 11, 287 | 11, 902 | 10,327 | 18,739 | 11,318 | 11, 165 | 12, 203 | 11, 492 | 12, 444 | 11, 911 |  |
|  | 4,704 | 5,124 | 4, 541 | 5.035 | 4, 805 | 4,612 | 5,029 | 4,938 | 5,717 | 5,993 | 7,966 | 5,871 |  |
| Passengers carried, revenue .-.-.............do...-- | 1,324 | 1,660 | 1,708 | 1,804 | 1,866 | 1,861 | 1,960 | 1,895 | 1,878 | 1,664 | 1,571 | 1,576 |  |
|  | 663,767 | 835, 920 | 834, 685 | 859, 130 | 922,856 | 914, 367 | 956, 974 | 934,584 | 919, 952 | 812,028 | 834, 298 | 851, 723 |  |
| Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues --------.-.-..... thous. of dol.- Operating income | 18,007 39 | 19,377 80 | 18,769 24 | 18,895 6 | 17,852 1 18 | 17,172 42 | 17,389 76 | 17,845 146 | 18,273 37 | 18,725 | 22,746 | 20, 143 |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10.2676 | 10.4185 | 10.4818 | 10. 5231 | 10. 5231 | 10.5645 | 10.6010 | 10.6642 | 10.6813 | 10.7032 | 10.8224 | 10.8808 | 11.0560 |
| Passengers carried, revenue----------.-.-. milions- | 1,045 | 1,173 | 1,105 | 1. 117 | 1, 048 |  | 1,016 | 1,012 | 1, 103 | 1,072 | 1,105 | 1,071 | 1,012 |
| Operating revenues.....-----------.--thous. of dol.- | 117, 200 | 129,600 | 125, 700 | 127,300 | 120, 500 | 117, 300 | 124, 800 | 114,800 | 130, 200 | 127, 800 | 139, 200 | 128, 500 |  |
| Class I Steam Railways |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings (A, A. R.): ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total cars.---------------------.-..- ${ }^{\text {thousands.- }}$ | 2,700 | 3,785 | 3,152 | 3,233 | 4,039 | 2,992 | 3,291 | 4,142 | 3,478 | 3,155 | 3,522 | 2,828 | 2,886 |
|  | 546 | 689 | 546 | 537 | 710 | 444 | 589 | 755 | 653 | 642 | 7 C | 627 | 58 |
|  | 61 | 81 | 61 | 65 | 83 | 63 | 66 | 79 | 64 | 66 | 82 | 66 | 65 |
|  | 164 | 229 | 193 | 197 | ${ }_{216}^{241}$ | 168 | 194 | 227 | 189 | 175 | 198 | 165 | 172 |
| Grain and grain products ...-...-- | 182 | 247 | 198 | 178 | 216 | 212 | 217 | 254 | 219 | 210 | 240 | 197 | 195 |
|  | 24 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 34 |  | 34 | 69 | 73 | 51 | $\stackrel{46}{118}$ | 34 | 33 |
|  | 65 | 101 | 216 | 330 | 452 | ${ }_{268} 35$ | ${ }_{206} 36$ | 422 | ${ }_{304}^{312}$ | 202 | 118 | 70 | 76 |
| Merchandise, 1. c. 1 | , 2874 | 425 1,979 | 324 1,580 | 309 1,582 | a 1,937 | $\xrightarrow{1,454}$ | 1, 533 | 1,967 | 312 1,664 | 1,524 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 1,747 } \\ \hline 331 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 1,405 | 294 1.463 | r Revised. ${ }^{d}$ Deficit. © Including Manchuria beginning January 1952.

${ }^{\top}$ Data for March, June, September, and December 1951 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

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

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued <br> Class I Steam Railways-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted.-....-.-.-.....- $1935-39=100$ | 119 | 130 | 133 | 135 | 137 | 130 | 137 | 144 | 146 | 140 | 123 | 128 | 126 |
|  | 114 | 112 | 112 | 111 | 120 | 97 | 122 | 130 | 134 | 140 | 127 | 133 | 120 |
|  | 197 | 204 | 193 | 208 | 212 | 209 | 206 | 209 | 202 | 218 | 216 | 214 | 203 |
| Forest products | 137 | 147 | 156 | 160 | 158 | 143 | 155 | 153 | 152 | 149 | 128 | 139 | 140 |
| Grain and grain products.....-..........-do. | 131 | 138 | 139 | 124 | 125 | 156 | 151 | 148 | 154 | 156 | 135 | 146 | 137 |
|  | 44 | 49 | 61 | 57 | 49 | 50 | 64 | 107 | 128 | 88 | 65 | 64 | 57 |
|  | 60 | 70 | 193 | 296 | 321 | 325 | 313 | 308 | 267 | 174 | 73 | 64 | 69 |
|  | 46 | 54 | 51 | 48 | 47 | 44 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 43 | 44 | 47 |
|  | 133 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 148 | 143 | 145 | 154 | 157 | 149 | 134 | 138 | 140 |
|  | 129 | 139 | 136 | 133 | 131 | 125 | 133 | 133 | 135 | 137 | 133 | 141 | 136 |
|  | 114 | 112 202 | 112 | 111 | 120 | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 215 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 122 | 130 | 134 | 140 218 | 127 206 | 133 203 | 120 |
|  | 143 | 147 | 156 | 154 | 152 | 143 | 148 | 142 | 144 | 152 | 144 | 155 | 146 |
| Grain and grain products.-.-...--------- do. | 134 | 150 | 158 | 141 | 123 | 130 | 140 | 132 | 154 | 159 | 143 | 146 | 140 |
|  | 55 | 62 | 68 | 64 | 61 | 61 | 67 | 81 | 83 | 70 | 68 | 67 | 72 |
|  | 241 | 241 | 212 | 212 | 207 | 203 | 209 | 205 | 180 | 180 | 235 | 256 | 277 |
|  | 48 | 53 | 51 | 48 | 47 | 45 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 46 | 49 |
|  | 141 | 157 | 151 | 148 | 144 | 142 | 144 | 143 | 144 | 144 | 142 | 151 | 149 |
| Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,680 87 | 2,387 7 | 8,601 24 | 8,300 1,203 | 21,677 15,463 | 28,062 13,109 | 4,422 1,412 | 3,640 164 | 2,593 | $\begin{array}{r}3,375 \\ \hline 203\end{array}$ | 7,855 1,456 | 11,255 3,396 | 8,185 1,012 |
| Gondolas and open hoppers | 572 | 724 | 2,812 | 1,434 | , 133 | 11,928 | 1, 0 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 1,298 | 1,859 | 2,084 |
| Car shortage, total...--....... | 29,977 | 32, 365 | 14, 603 | 9, 858 | 9, 721 | 8,613 | 18, 154 | 14,902 | 19,045 | 8,586 | 3,889 | 3,906 | 3, 992 |
|  | 19, 449 | 24,275 | 9, 484 | 4,760 | 3, 065 | 2, 716 | 7,531 | 4,181 | 6,235 | 2,459 | 1,201 | 1,430 | 1,747 |
| Gondolas and open hoppers | 8,518 | 5,323 | 3,815 | 3,929 | 5,641 | 4,873 | 9,359 | 9, 231 | 10,168 | 5,311 | 2,336 | 2,014 | 1,550 |
| Financial operations (unadjusted): Operating revenues, total | - 715, 826 | 875,475 | 851,445 | 888,716 | 855, 753 | 816.812 | 909, 945 | 855, 929 | 965, 552 |  | 902, 695 | 867, 034 |  |
|  | 600, 157 | 741,001 | 722,012 | 752, 588 | 710, 732 | 674, 008 | 758,759 | 716, 394 | 816,182 | 743, 296 | 689, 298 | 712,906 | 844,966 704,301 |
|  | 63,836 | 70, 569 | 66, 762 | 70, 657 | 80, 641 | 80, 602 | 83, 830 | 74,092 | 71, 129 | 71, 795 | 8x,238 | 82, 343 | 73, 470 |
| Operating expenses ....-.....-.-.-.-.-. do | - 609, 324 | 679, 662 | 668, 850 | 693, 820 | 677, 685 | 683, 824 | 700, 651 | 660, 408 | 699,508 | 672, 482 | 649,044 | 685, 369 | 649,687 |
| Tax accruals, foint facility and equipment rents thous. of dol.- | ${ }^{\text {r 87, }} \mathbf{8 2 5}$ | 117,550 | 112,000 | 119,977 | 114, 138 | 91,053 | 128, 412 | 119,797 | 144,144 | 136, 373 | 118,479 | 115, 598 | 119,385 |
| Net railway operating income.--..------..- do... | + 18, 978 | 78, 263 | 70,595 | 74, 937 | 63,930 | 41,935 | 80, 881 | 75, 725 | 121,900 | 95,008 | 135, 172 | 66, 067 | 75,895 |
|  | d 3,518 | 51, 187 | 44, 685 | 49, 225 | 50, 192 | 16, 366 | 55,497 | 50, 255 | 97, 840 | 68,058 | 1150,661 | 41,363 |  |
| Financial operations, adjusted: $\delta$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total .-.......-. . mil. of dol | 783.4 | 854.2 | 872.7 | 855.1 | 871.3 | 818.4 | 854.3 | 873.2 | 897.0 | 907.1 | 925.4 |  |  |
|  | 653.6 | 716.8 | 738.6 | 719.1 | 728.5 | 682.7 | 712.2 | 734.3 | 751.2 | 745.5 | 727.0 |  |  |
|  | 70.7 | 71.4 | 69.1 | 71.5 | 77.9 | 73.9 | 74.8 | 74.4 | 72.7 | 75.1 | 86.6 |  |  |
|  | 742.5 | 783.1 | 799.7 | 793.5 | 795.4 | 774.8 | 806.5 | 793.9 | 818.2 | 818.0 | 778,7 |  |  |
| Net railway operating income. --...---...- do. | 40.9 | 71.1 | 73.1 | 61.6 | 75.9 | 43.6 | 47.8 | 79.3 | 78.8 | 89.1 | 146.7 |  |  |
|  | 10.9 | 38.9 | 40.7 | 30.2 | 44.0 | 12.9 | 16.0 | 49.5 | 47.2 | 56.3 | 113.9 |  |  |
| Freight carried 1 mile...........mil. of ton-miles.. | 48,367 | 59,069 | 56,908 | 58, 764 | 56,643 | 53, 284 | 60,017 | 58, 131 | 61,838 | 56,740 | 52,664 | 54, 700 | 54,089 |
| Revenue per ton-mile .-....-............-cents.. | 1,308 | 1.325 | 1.337 | 1. 342 | 1.323 | 1.333 | 1. 326 | 1. 298 | 1.374 | I. 369 | 1. 372 | 1.367 |  |
| Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue.......millions.- | 2,415 | 2, 718 | 2,583 | 2,638 | 3,093 | 3,190 | 3,287 | 2,918 | 2, 718 | 2,697 | 3, 354 | 3,089 |  |
| Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: <br> Total U.S. ports..............thous. of net tons.- | 6,860 | 8,250 | 9,299 | 10,161 | 10,060 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,216 | 4,660 | 5,216 | 5,980 | 5,725 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,644 | 3,590 | 4,083 | 4,181 | 4,334 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Panama Canal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total --....----...........thous. of long tons.- | 2,433 | 2,713 | 2,668 | 2,695 | 2,632 | 2,599 | 2, 774 | 2, 685 | 2,729 | 2,571 | 2,915 | 2,637 | 2,619 |
| In United States vessels........-....-......do. ${ }^{\text {do..- }}$ | 1,032 | 1,237 | 1,360 | 1,286 | 1,170 | 1,280 | 1,179 | 1,210 | 1,289 | 2,907 | 1,205 | 1,004 | 1,011 |
| Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage sale per occupied room.-.------ dollars.- | 5. 97 | 5. 83 | 6. 36 | 5. 79 | 6. 32 | 6. 03 | 6. 68 | 6. 58 | 6.79 | 6.83 | 6. 18 | 6. 37 | 6.39 |
| Rooms occupied --..-.-..--.-..-percent of total.- | r 79 | 78 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 75 | 79 | 83 | 85 | 77 | 65 | 77 | 79 |
| Restaurant sales index....same month $1929=100$. | 224 | 214 | 244 | 251 | 252 | 219 | 243 | 246 | 244 | 243 | 218 | 242 | 240 |
| Foreign travel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. citizens, arrivals | 59,093 $\mathbf{5 7 , 0 7 4}$ | 63,969 64,845 | 60,854 57,982 | 51,413 57,981 | 58,967 82,696 | r 74,203 86,087 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 95, } \\ \text { 75, } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 86,849 51,862 | 65,535 46,549 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,635 | 64, 1,661 | 1,686 | 1,809 | 82,298 2,211 | 86,087 | 75, 493 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,654 | 15,360 | 14, 537 | 17,945 | 23,605 | 17,943 | 18,020 | 19,001 | 25, 847 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,067 | 26, 113 | 30, 227 | 35, 678 | 39,653 | 27, 411 | 24,670 | 17, 398 | 19, 602 | 18,364 | 17, 592 | 27,374 | 27, 806 |
| National parks, visitors...--.-.-----.-.thousands.- | 259 | 376 | 541 | 920 | 2,107 | 3,547 | 3,474 | 1,681 | 842 | 353 | 216 | 267 | 336 |
| Pullman Co.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue passenger-miles. . . . .-...-- -- -- millions.-- Passenger revenues | 823 8,666 | 883 9,264 | 805 8,500 | 766 8,075 |  | 766 9,299 | 787 9,531 | 785 9,567 | 794 9,663 | 788 9,579 | 780 9,531 | $\begin{array}{r} 985 \\ 12,072 \end{array}$ |  |
| Passenger revenues....---..........-thous. of dol.- | 8, 666 | 9,264 | 8,500 | 8, 075 | 10, 363 | 9,299 | 9,531 | 9,567 | 9,663 | 9,579 | 9,531 | $12,072$ |  |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: $\odot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues......-..........thous. of dol.- | 301, 961 | 319,021 | 312,404 | 318,790 | 318,428 | 317,948 | 326, 328 | 320, 205 | 335, 579 | 334,449 $\times 190$ | 341,381 | 339, 151 |  |
|  | 181,037 99 | 185, 111,979 | 184,934 105,507 | 185,965 110,775 | 186,604 109,396 | 185, 072 | 187,231 <br> 116,208 | 188,477 108,331 | 194, 117.631 | r 196,380 $\mathrm{r} 113,990$ | 199,422 117,526 | 198,907 |  |
|  | 209, 150 | 112,979 222,296 | 105,507 216,413 | 1126, 775 | - | 1232, 641 | -116, 2308 | 102, 3351 | 117, 686 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 113, } \\ \mathbf{2 3 5}, 785 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 117,526 242,793 | 240, 1150 |  |
| Net operating income .............----........do-- | 39, 475 | 41, 444 | 41, 242 | 40,391 | 40, 418 | 35,505 | 37, 815 | 29,429 | 38,970 | 39,647 | 40,855 | 39,077 |  |
| Phones in service, end of month .-..-thousands.- | 38, 803 | 39,029 | 39,213 | 39,406 | 39,555 | 39,707 | 39,889 | 40,066 | 40,279 | 40,451 | 40, 679 | 40,127 |  |
| Telegranh, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wire-telegraph: Operating revenues....-.......thous. of dol -1 |  | 16, 391 |  | 16, 235 |  | 15,422 | 16,360 | 15,725 | 17,173 |  |  |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation....do...- | 12,924 | 13,996 | 13, 282 | 14, 199 | 14,033 | 15, 127 | 15,057 | 14,623 | 15,009 | 14,679 | 17, 548 | 15,191 |  |
| Net operating revenues.---.......------ do.------ | ${ }^{764}$ | 1, 521 | -882 | 1,157 | 1,173 | - 669 | 15,46 | -371 | 1,395 | ${ }^{1} 720$ | 1,317 | -717 |  |
| Ocean-cable: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues.-----.-..----.-.-.-. do..-- | 2. 180 | 2,326 | 2, 215 | 2,227 | 2. 149 | 2,082 | 2, 142 | 2,184 | 2.386 | 2,235 | 2. 448 | 2,199 |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation-.--do...- | 1,642 | 1,683 | 1,638 | 1,736 | 1,693 | 1,768 | 1,712 | 1,674 | 1,665 | 1,669 | 1, 730 | 1,752 |  |
| Net operating revenues..-.-...---.-.-.-. - do...- | 337 | 427 | 364 | 267 | 241 | 106 | 224 | 315 | 509 | 378 | 517 | 236 |  |
| Radiotelegraph: <br> Operating revenues. $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 2, 302 | 2, 476 | 2,350 | 2, 491 | 2,456 | 2, 375 | 2,455 | 2, 453 | 2,569 | 2, 532 | 2,726 | 2,669 |  |
|  | 1,838 | 1,954 | 1, 895 | 1,968 | 1,982 | 1,974 | 1,984 | 1,946 | 2,022 | 2,036 | - 2, 156 | 2,099 |  |
| Net operating revenues...-...............- ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 350 | 409 | 332 | 394 | 347 | 283 | 365 | 400 | 441 | 388 | 495 | 443 |  |


§ Discontinued by the compiling asency after December 1951.
$\sigma^{11}$ )ata exclude departures via international land borders; land-border departures during the 12 months ended June 1950 amounted to less than 1 percent of total departures. OData relate to continental United States. Beginning January 1952, data for several small companies, not previously covered, are included.

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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inorganic chemicals, production: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ammonia, syothetic anhydrous (commercial short tons.- | 133, 871 | 147, 289 | 147, 560 | 146,915 | 132, 158 | 146, 592 | 146, 664 | 147. 508 | 155, 913 | 156, 692 | 161, 681 | 158,848 |  |
| Calcium arsenate (commercial) .....-thous. of lb-- | 4,352 | 5,342 | 6,566 | 6, 196 | 6,792 | 4,092 | 900 | ( 1 ) | (1) | (i) | (1) | (1) |  |
| Calcium carbide (commercial) ......short tons. | 50, 035 | 60, 225 | 62,557 | 65,310 | 64,514 | 65,421 | 68,170 | 67,255 | 71,011 | 69.730 | 69,095 | 72,178 |  |
| Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid thous. of lb-- | 67, 078 | 86,012 | 112,008 | 144, 006 | 142, 232 | 152, 704 | 168,738 | 139, 608 | 120,770 | 96,716 | r 82, 064 | 88, 296 |  |
| ChIorine, gas --..............-short tons.-- | 182,994 | 207, 106 | 200, 298 | 209, 024 | 202, 693 | 210, 477 | 215, 729 | 212, 083 | 224, 250 | 219, 250 | 228,949 | 230, 271 |  |
| Hydrochloric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HCl}$ ) .-...-.... do..- | 50,944 | 57,467 | 57,043 | 58, 461 | 57, 072 | 57, 111 | 56,005 | 56, 881 | 59,920 | 59,639 | 58,222 | 60,182 |  |
| Tend arsenate (acid and basie) --.--thous. of lb-- | 5, 082 | 4, 672 | 2,670 | 1,838 | 318 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 818 | 1. 152 | 3,194 | 3,970 |  |
| Nitric acid ( $100 \%$ HNO ${ }_{3}$ )-.-...--.....short tons | 116,122 | 125,732 | 118,132 | 115,286 | 115,398 | 124,402 | 123,996 | 124, 304 | 132,286 | 133,790 | 135,516 | 140,976 |  |
| Orygen (high purity) ---mmil. of cu. ft -- | 1,542 | 1,819 | 1, 1,812 | 1, 1,863 | 1,748 | 1,799 | 1,824 | 1,829 | 1,967 | 1,938 | 1,934 | 2,019 |  |
| Phosphoric acid ( $50 \% \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{P} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ ) $\ldots$--..-short tons - | 141, 496 | 163,673 | 152, 577 | 157, 086 | 147,392 | 157, 760 | 163,038 | 151,677 | 154,060 | 153, 432 | r 153,463 | 151,508 |  |
| Sods ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100\% <br>  | 402,517 | 461, 412 | 439, 773 | 458.217 | 434,399 | 434, 892 | 419,987 | 403.028 | 430,622 | 389,487 | 374, 204 | 367,380 |  |
| Sodium bichromate and chromate-........do. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9,936 \\ \hline 27\end{array}$ | 12,171 | 11, 321 | 11,858 | 11,011 | 10,388 | 10.966 | 10,660 | 11, 276 | 10, 550 | 10, 276 | 10, 834 |  |
| Sodium hydroxide ( $100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}$ ) ........- do | 227, 178 | 258, 596 | 252, 169 | 262, 881 | 252, 282 | 256, 713 | 262, 683 | 259, 727 | 275, 224 | 269, 387 | 272, 799 | 263,320 |  |
| Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhy- <br>  | 51,485 | 53,338 | 45,132 | 47,602 | 41,210 | 35,730 | 46,978 | 42, 666 | 49,485 | 48, 116 | 43,268 | 45,705 |  |
| Solium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake -.-- | 75,267 | 79,517 | 77,452 | 83, 339 | 81,196 | 72, 396 | 74,974 | 80,037 | 81, 120 | 75,057 | 69,408 | 72,078 |  |
| Sulfuric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ): <br> Production | 1,051,034 | 1, 172, 100 | 1,133, 353 | 1,151,068 | 1,066,421 | 1,077, 216 | 1,074, 257 | 1,046, 075 | 1,099,964 | r1,130,831 | 1, 179, 263 | I, 162, 748 |  |
| Price, wholesale, $66^{\circ}$, tanks, at works dol. per short ton.. | 20.00 | 1,00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | $1,07,210$ 20.00 | 1,07 20.00 | 1.00 20.00 | 19.90 | $1,180,831$ 20.00 | 1,170 20.00 | $1,122,78$ 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Organic chemicals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production | 36, 941 | 43,069 | 42,176 | 43,224 | 39,457 | 40,778 | 43,767 | 39,309 | 37, 952 | 35, 262 | 34.874 | 37,711 |  |
| Acetic anhydride, production . . . . . . . .-...-do.-- | 70, 155 | 85,553 | 84,358 | 88,816 | 82,968 | 86,306 | 85,593 | 86,343 | 86,070 | 71,798 | 67,032 | 59,358 |  |
| Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), production...do...- | 1,090 | 1,013 | 1,078 | 1,283 | 1,007 | 799 | 1,134 | 945 | 1,056 | 1,040 | 952 | 1,185 |  |
| A leohol, ethyl: <br> Production. thous. of proof gal. | 34,721 | 35,722 | 37,740 | 46,173 | 35,767 | 35, 563 | 44,599 | 40,945 | 47,336 | 40,477 | 39,732 | 42, 253 | 42,421 |
| Stocks, total | 59,664 | 65,982 | 71,001 | 91, 087 | 99,684 | 101, 244 | 107, 722 | 101, 740 | 103, 927 | 91, 184 | 89,377 | 94, 742 | 94, 645 |
| In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses thous. of proof gal. | 57,322 | 59,568 | 62,087 | 72, 221 | 74,411 | 77.190 | 73,525 | 71,103 | 66,465 | 61,803 | 59,298 | 58,960 | 58,971 |
| In denaturing plants | 2,342 | 6,414 | 8,914 | 18, 866 | 25, 273 | 24,054 | 34, 196 | 30, 636 | 37,462 | 29,381 | 30,079 | 35, 782 | 35, 673 |
| Used for denaturation t....-........-.......d | 30, 146 | 39, 879 | 52,914 | 52,564 | 43,611 | 43,655 | 42,509 | 39,924 | 43,362 | 45, 582 | 42,072 | 48,919 | 44,935 |
| Withdrawn tax-paid | 3,881 | 2,952 | 2,051 | 1,721 | 1,178 | 2,258 | 3,033 | 3, 595 | 3,016 | 3,161 | 2,417 | 1,992 | 1,788 |
| Alcohol, denatured: Production...........thous. of wine gal.- | 16,287 | 21,438 | 28,204 | 28, 063 | 23,322 | 23,348 |  | 21,421 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16,340 | 20,448 | 21,993 | 27,498 | 23,740 | 23,348 22,381 | 22,757 21,030 | 21,421 | 23,723 27,232 | 24,416 24,186 | 22,464 21,944 | 26,106 24,752 | 24,060 21.388 |
|  | 1,533 | 2,517 | 8,714 | 8,944 | 8,795 | 9,762 | 10,875 | 10, 252 | 6,645 | 7,477 | 8.333 | 10, 476 | 13,608 |
| Croosote oil, production........ thous. of gal | 11, 668 | 12,997 | 12,971 | 12, 708 | 11,822 | 11,677 | 11, 783 | 11, 186 | 12, 051 | 12,301. | 11,293 | 10,635 |  |
| Ethyl ncetate (85\%), production ... .thons. of lb-- | 7,861 | 9,307 | 10,463 | 9,235 | 7,315 | 6,479 | 6, 134 | 5,697 | 5,441 | 8,144 | 3,887 | 4,359 |  |
| Glycerin, refined ( $100 \%$ basis): <br> High gravity and yellow distilled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,753 | 8,635 | 7,603 | 7,882 | 6,314 | 3,661 | 5,416 | 6,061 | 5,529 | 5, 129 | 4,849 | 6, 192 | 5,647 |
| Consumptio | 7,629 | 7,591 | 7,541 | 8,211 | 7,173 | 6,405 | 6,976 | 6, 072 | 6,718 | 5, 677 | 5,087 | 5, 798 | 5,521 |
|  | 17,204 | 18,644 | 18,820 | 19,026 | 18,664 | 17,297 | 16, 165 | 15, 556 | 14,735 | 15, 623 | 15,284 | 16,219 | 17,447 |
| Chemically pure: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production. | 13,499 | 14,326 | 13,299 | 11,098 | 10,575 | 6,970 | 10,676 | 10,540 | 11,747 | 11,078 | 9,681 | 11,529 | 11, 113 |
| Consumption | 7,687 | 8,423 | 7,473 | 8,263 | 7,003 | 6,324 | 6.947 | 6,714 | 7,874 | 7, 305 | 6,407 | 7,976 | 7,219 |
| Stocks. | 23,580 | 26,046 | 27, 411 | 27, 399 | 27,787 | 24,914 | 24,883 | 25,943 | 26,524 | 26,884 | 25,483 | 26, 582 | 26,685 |
| Methanol, production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natural (100\%) Synthetic (100\%) | 156 13,200 | 174 15. 349 | 160 15,278 | 159 14,614 | 180 14, 759 | 176 14,845 | 180 15,536 | 172 15,431 | 193 15,950 | 175 16,503 | 115 | 192 |  |
| Phthalic anhydride, production.....thous. of lb... | 19, 035 | 22, 114 | 21,437 | 21, 141 | 19,678 | 21, 524 | 21, 241 | 18,883 | 21, 773 | 19,926 | 20,694 | 18,844 |  |
| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (14 States) \&-.-- thous. of short tons.- | ${ }^{*} 1,302$ | 1,622 | 1,407 | 994 | 509 | 302 | 349 | 494 | 708 | 742 | 604 | 1, 153 | 1,190 |
|  | 151, 354 | 209, 649 | 244, 818 | 285, 768 | 217, 760 | 300, 139 | 297, 010 | 235, 053 | 315, 160 | 220, 305 | 217, 188 | 201, 552 |  |
| Nitrogenous material | 16,181 | 15,430 | 17,176 | 27, 532 | 23, 433 | 25, 762 | 13,139 | 16, 570 | 26, 483 | 27,772 | 27, 632 | 20, 560 |  |
|  | 117,286 | 177, 554 | 201, 917 | 238, 165 | 176, 300 | 262, 569 | 259, 668 | 183,344 | 267, 011 | 130, 159 | 152,980 | 154,761 |  |
| Potash materials | 8,846 | 8,399 | 13,407 | 7, 286 | 8,812 | 9.049 | 11,585 | 14, 197 | 8,854 | 6,772 | 5,433 | 9, 056 |  |
| Imports, totai-...-.-.-.--------------------- ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - | 225, 683 | 259, 450 | 283, 809 | 282, 314 | 215, 065 | 151, 837 | 194, 530 | 147, 137 | 190,238 | 155, 601 | 168,737 | 315, 524 |  |
| Nitrogenous materials, total.....----.-.-.-. do | 128,087 | 165,929 | 212, 781 | 226, 829 | 137.981 | 79, 692 | 128,011 | 89, 105 | 121, 334 | 105, 877 | 101, 457 | 247, 554 |  |
|  | 58,676 | 74, 451 | 94, 291 | 98, 278 | 74, 874 | 33, 065 | 58,487 | 41, 768 | 53, 401 | 36, 395 | 41,780 | 54,651 |  |
| Phosphate material | 7,786 | 12, 034 | 8,918 | 7,936 | 14, 594 | 7,871 | 17, 154 | 10, 798 | 1,962 | 9,210 | 14,797 | 8,588 |  |
|  | 77, 413 | 63, 701 | 31, 105 | 23, 122 | 47, 929 | 52, 158 | 37, 152 | 37, 708 | 54, 721 | 28,131 | 44,934 | 50,133 |  |
| Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehouses dol. per short ton | 53.50 | 53.50 | 53. 50 | 53.50 | 53.50 | 53.50 | 53.50 | 53.50 | 53.50 | 57.00 | 57.00 | 57.00 | 57. 00 |
|  | 105, 636 | 128,661 | 115, 369 | 110, 777 | 101.663 | 106, 134 | 112,498 | 113, 326 | 114, 311 | 119, 074 | 121, 535 | 114,903 | 123,582 |
| Superphosphate (bulk): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1, 9 968, 23,418 | $\left[\begin{array}{r} 1,107,048 \\ 953,785 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,052,257 \\ 832,185 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,031,919 \\ 918,991 \end{array}$ |  | 816,669 $1,239,318$ | $\begin{array}{r} 845,079 \\ 1,261,020 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 809.273 \\ 1,238,246 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 918,550 \\ 1,183,481 \end{array}$ | 952,045 $1,163,982$ | 891,033 $1,251,797$ | 962,247 $1,293,330$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,035,890 \\ & 1,214,609 \end{aligned}$ |
| NAVAL STORES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rosin (gum and wood): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, quarterly total.......drums (520 Ib.). |  | 433, 180 |  |  | 569, 450 |  |  | 579,940 |  |  | 507, 600 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of quarter --.-...-.-.-......do - |  | 558,580 |  |  | 601,000 |  |  | 665, 530 |  |  | 748, 700 |  |  |
| Price, gum, wholesale, "WG" grade (Sav.), bulk dol. per 100 lb . | 8.90 | 8.90 | 8.90 | 8.90 | 8.90 | 8.23 | 8.33 | 8.67 | 9.07 | 9. 40 | 9.40 | 9. 40 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 107. 50 |  |  |
| Production, quarterly total $\qquad$ bbl. (50 gal.) - <br> Stocks, end of quarter. $\qquad$ do |  | 141,200 128,760 |  |  | 193,220 152,490 |  |  | 195,260 179,300 |  |  | 167, 540 |  |  |
|  | . 92 | 128,760 .92 | . 92 | . 79 | 152, 490 | 73 | 68 | 179,300 .75 | 0 |  | 197, 630 |  |  |


anuary-March, 296; Apri-shown prior to the November 1951 SURVEY represent alcohol withdrawn for denaturation
$\dagger$ Revised series. Datashown prior to the November 1951 Surver rep
$\ddagger$ Revised data for January-October 1950 are available upon request.

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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS－Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Explosives（industrial），shipments： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black blasting powder．－．－．－－－－－－．－－thous．of lb－－ | 1，407 | 985 | 936 | 743 | 787 | 768 | 946 | 1，276 | 1，610 | 1，591 | 1，164 | 1，325 | 1，193 |
|  | 49， 211 | 54， 277 | 59， 128 | 63，285 | 60，687 | 56，451 | 65， 264 | 62，425 | 68，033 | 62， 244 | 53， 297 | 55， 512 | 59， 669 |
|  | 409，377 | 453，685 | 419，312 | 438， 843 | 421，116 | 458，025 | 448，842 | 462,701 | 459805 | 418,655 | 435， 828 | 433，871 | 412，481 |
|  | 2，759，837 | 2，796， 784 | 2，750， 305 | 2，711， 267 | 2，719，821 | 2，669，635 | 2，665， 801 | 2，754， 129 | 2，782， 423 | 2，805， 902 | 2，837， 432 | 2，851， 214 | 2，883，571 |
| FATS，OILS，OILSEEDS，AND BYPRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats，greases，and oils： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats： Production ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 286,747 | 318， 211 | 308，408 | 326,209 | 308， 257 | 279284 |  |  |  | 378.755 |  |  |  |
|  | 145， 597 | 148， 635 | 117，406 | 117，213 | 308，244 | 279,284 72,754 | 297,887 <br> 103,387 | 281,549 98.302 | 327,893 116,026 | 378,755 112,690 | 398,619 96,644 | 4121，909 | 387,109 121,614 |
|  | 302， 854 | 266， 213 | 261，037 | 266， 198 | 273， 326 | 277， 129 | 270， 761 | 258，887 | 261， 850 | 269， 893 | 303． 436 | 327， 037 | 329，625 |
| Greases：${ }_{\text {Production }}$ |  | 51， 696 | 48,086 | 54，892 |  |  |  |  |  | 58，013 | 56，659 |  |  |
|  | 51，455 | 51， 544 | 47，750 | 54,892 48,118 | 52， 4080 | ＋ 48,110 | 54,642 46,782 | 46,862 41,551 | 49,801 44,277 | 42， 855 | － 42,189 | 45， 248 | 58,217 42,173 |
|  | 88，661 | 82，568 | 86，779 | 94，507 | 101， 780 | 113， 378 | 113， 712 | 110，682 | 103， 919 | 104， 574 | 100， 465 | 103， 801 | －105， 938 |
| Fish oils： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production．－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－${ }^{\text {d }}$ d | 836 | 716 | 890 | 9，189 | 19，082 | 25，463 | 25， 240 | 18，789 | 16，612 | 2，297 | 2，305 | 900 | 169 |
| Consumption，factory－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 14，780 | 13，634 | 11，543 | 10，443 | 10， 194 | 8，925 | 9，993 | 10，918 | 11，508 | 11，477 | 9,089 96,437 | 9,840 82,084 | 8，578 |
| Stocks，end of montho egetable oils，oilseeds，and byproducts：－－－－－－${ }^{\text {do }}$－ | 63， 177 | 54， 817 | 45，921 | 62，053 | 79，494 | 75，111 | 104， 219 | 97，846 | 109，630 | 102，999 | 96，437 | 82，084 | 68，295 |
| Vegetable oils，total： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production，crude．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－．－．mil．of lb－－ | 474 | 501 | 428 | 420 | 371 | 330 | 396 | 440 | 616 | 604 | 552 | － 584 | 519 |
| Consumption，crude，factory ．－．－－－．－．－．－．－do．．－－ | 484 | 518 | 434 | 398 | 342 | 277 | 358 | 377 | 487 | 484 | 478 | 529 | 509 |
| Stocks，end of month： Crude ${ }^{7}$ | 1，077 | 1，055 | 1，051 | 1，062 | 1，028 | 1，026 | 1，005 | 1，021 | 1，100 | 1，202 | 1，251 | 1，279 | 1，284 |
|  | 349 | 410 | 455 | 442 | 400 | 329 | 255 | 250 | 292 | 368 | 436 | 504 | 556 |
|  | 30，036 | 47，188 | 61， 234 | 61，065 | 97． 151 | 83，367 | 83， 843 | 74，267 | 52，833 | 58，618 | 63， 880 | 39，913 |  |
|  | 44，440 | 46，727 | 36，723 | 45，093 | 30，308 | 27，157 | 28,433 | 19，636 | 33， 087 | 36，391 | 35， 813 | 39，332 |  |
| Paint oils |  |  | 4，619 | 7，677 | 1，674 | 2，285 | 2，415 | 1，245 | 2，869 | 3，989 | 442 |  |  |
| All other vegetable oils ．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 42，010 | 41，691 | 32， 104 | 37，415 | 28，634 | 24，872 | 26，019 | 18，391 | 30， 218 | 32， 402 | 35，371 | 37， 446 |  |
| Copra： Consumption，factory $\ldots$ ．－－－．．．．．．．．．short to | 29，697 | 37，616 | 33，340 | 38，365 | 26．769 | 22，047 | 37，219 | 29，539 | 37，297 | 35，774 | 28，859 | 29，807 | 30，476 |
| Stocks，end of month－－－－－－－－－－－－－－．．．．－do | 40，324 | 30，386 | 34， 241 | 22， 926 | 20， 732 | 26，334 | 25， 462 | 21， 161 | 21，643 | 21，063 | 21， 546 | 27，492 | 25，202 |
|  | 57，897 | 41，987 | 31， 621 | 28， 100 | 21，716 | 29，661 | 35， 147 | 31，978 | 46， 183 | 31，787 | 41，011 | 34，681 |  |
| Coconut or copra oil： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 37，531 | 48，080 | 42，026 | 49，264 | 35，112 | 27，903 | 47，172 | 37，410 | 48，133 | 44，976 | 36，929 | 37，492 | 38，132 |
|  | 25，683 | 31， 844 | 28， 277 | 26，499 | 23， 224 | 17，645 | 28，028 | 24，983 | 28， 270 | 26，578 | 22，714 | 31，625 | 27， 987 |
| Consumption，factory： | 49，398 | 56， 197 | 48.214 | 45，747 | 39， 20 | 28，911 | 44，475 | 39，645 | 45，564 | 39，710 | 36， 159 | 47，698 | 2，364 |
| Refined | 24， 438 | 27，784 | 27，626 | 25，060 | 24， 108 | 15，631 | 27，305 | 22，336 | 25， 348 | 22，459 | 20，254 | 27，486 | 25，099 |
| Stocks，end of month： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 93,482 11,505 | 103,572 12,813 | 101,745 10,239 | 106,153 10,336 | 94,075 8,469 | 85,024 9,322 | 85,006 6,809 | 74,804 7,207 | 61,932 6,995 | 84, 8,342 | 92,073 8,839 | 82,279 9,863 | $\begin{gathered} 82,143 \\ 9,103 \end{gathered}$ |
| Imports | 10，311 | 13，336 | 12，696 | 9，493 | 7，018 | 5，701 | 5，362 | 3，825 | 3，899 | 12，645 | 9，718 | 7，173 |  |
| Cottonseed： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 322 | 162 |
| Receipts at mills．．－－－．－．．thous．of short ton | $\begin{array}{r}56 \\ 319 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 229 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 164 | 117 | 24 96 | 68 72 | 556 199 | ＋541 | ${ }_{838}^{587}$ | 1，006 | ${ }_{6} 683$ | 362 688 | $\frac{162}{536}$ |
| Stocks at mills，end of month．．－－－－－－．．．．do．－．－ | 575 | 393 | 244 | 142 | 70 | 66 | 422 | 935 | 1，705 | 1，935 | 1，881 | 1，515 | 1，140 |
| Cottonsced cake and meal： |  | 106323 |  | 48.437 | 43，989 | 32，880 |  | 250,122 | 387，447 | 361，949 | 303， 841 | 319， 884 | 249，374 |
|  | 165， 276 | 130，717 | 74,216 105,949 | －94，795 | 89，767 | 71，645 | －97，343 | 70， 841 | 72，854 | 60，316 | 55， 430 | 56， 737 | 55， 286 |
| Cottonseed oil，crude： <br> Production <br> thous．of lb | 103， 897 | 77，628 | 54，719 | 38，305 | 34，127 | 24，271 |  | 166， 505 | 257，819 | 244，053 | 206， 005 | 218，547 | 172，478 |
|  | －87，973 | 60，610 | 48，528 | 30，018 | 22， 329 | 20， 121 | 29， 133 | 90，010 | 152，672 | 184， 843 | 186， 292 | 188，644 | 172， 495 |
| Cottonsced oil，refined： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－ | 110， 864 | 95， 400 | 65， 744 | 54， 149 | 35， 473 | 24， 446 | 40，499 | 96， 085 | 173， 826 | 186， 793 | 182， 865 | 185，037 | 164，076 |
| Consumption，factory－．－－－．－－－．－－－－－－－－do | 92， 265 | 76， 811 | 62， 876 | 63， 388 | 64， 123 | 63，465 | 97， 735 | 100， 550 | 125，071 | 122， 100 | 118，578 | 135， 226 | 117， 870 |
| In oleomargarine－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 23， 196 | 23，497 | 18，355 | 19，644 | 19， 203 | 21，210 | 30，583 | 32，583 | 36，816 | 35， 858 | 35， 335 | 44， 497 | 35， 623 |
| Stocks，end of month ．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 204， 544 | 226， 525 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 231，652 } \\ \hline 323\end{array}$ | 226，997 | $\begin{array}{r}194,120 \\ \hline 248\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}147,024 \\ \hline 241\end{array}$ | 98， 103 | 102， 715 | 154， 868 | $\begin{array}{r}225,137 \\ \hline 218\end{array}$ | 279,881 .213 | $\begin{array}{r} 4336,814 \\ \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4383,410 \\ .220 \end{array}$ |
| Price，wholesale，drums（N．Y．）＊－－dol．per 1 d Flaxseed： |  |  |  | ． 305 | ． 248 | ． 241 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production（crop estimate）．－．－－－－thous．of bu－－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 33,802$ |  |  |
| Oil mills： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8，186 | 3,739 6,109 | $3,376$ $5,579$ | 3,484 5,565 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,700 \\ & 5,245 \end{aligned}$ | 3,149 4,429 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 , 9 4 3} \\ & \mathbf{3}, 259 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{2,810}{3,654}$ | $\stackrel{3,022}{5,844}$ | 6，854 | 2,580 7.098 | 2,298 6,407 | 2，243 5,547 |
|  | 8.0 | （3） | 5， 0 | （3） | ${ }^{5} \mathbf{0}$ | － 0 | － 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | ， 0 |
| Price，wholesale，No． 1 （Minn．）－－dol．per bu－－ | 4.84 | 4.89 | 4.68 | 4.33 | 3.68 | 3.42 | 3.41 | 3.83 | 4.16 | 4.40 | 4.56 | 4.54 | 4． 23 |
| Linseed oil，raw： Production．．．－．．．．．．．．．－．－．．．．．．．thous．of lb | 63， 724 | 74，953 | 67，511 | 70，002 | 74，079 | 63，396 | 60，500 | 57，057 | 59，964 | 54，981 | 52， 120 | 46， 857 | 44，020 |
|  | 60，317 | 68，186 | 61， 588 | 60，826 | 59，405 | 44，027 | 52，352 | 46，650 | 50，091 | 46， 173 | 42，363 | 40，462 | 41， 734 |
| Stocks at factory，end of month．．－－－－－do | 608， 807 | 601， 736 | 605， 329 | 620， 535 | 623，490 | 633， 674 | 634，748 | 635， 184 | 640， 760 | 638，785 | 652， 696 | 652， 657 | 659， 688 |
| Price，wholesale（N．Y．）．．－．．－．－．－．．－dol．per lb．－ | r． 237 | ． 240 | ． 242 | 「． 235 | ． 201 | ． 169 | ． 159 | ． 181 | ． 197 | ． 209 | ． 212 | ． 210 | ． 195 |
| Soybeans： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production（crop estimate）－－－－－－－thous．of bu－－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | －22，${ }^{2888}$ | 62，798 | 53，983 | 21， 42192 | 17,842 33,367 | 22，706 | 18,797 9,715 | ＋14， 474 | 58，356 | 68，052 | 23,179 61,848 | r 50,901 | 22,404 49,465 |
| Soybean oil： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 215， 973 | 240，426 | 212，077 | 209， 264 | 176， 839 | 176，357 | 187，910 | 148， 658 | 214，799 | 224，834 | 221，400 | 「 234， 386 | 222，247 |
|  | 171， 360 | 201， 472 | 180． 217 | 163， 260 | 139， 124 | 120，792 | 154，263 | 130， 391 | 143， 782 | 136，668 | 149， 822 | 179，073 | 180， 626 |
| Consumption，factory，refined．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－ | 162， 202 | 165， 942 | 141， 076 | 157， 851 | 134， 597 | 116，315 | 148，240 | 127，916 | 147， 351 | 136，660 | 134， 518 | 159， 187 | 168， 379 |
| Stocks，end of month： <br> Crude $\qquad$ do | 131， 235 | 130，692 | 125， 870 | 124，800 | 107， 383 | 116，683 | 107， 993 | 90，907 | 121， 135 | 164，529 | 197， 346 | r 230， 950 | 240，510 |
|  | 70，495 | 95， 790 | 129，607 | 119， 641 | 113， 715 | 95， 343 | 85， 236 | 79，870 | 75， 261 | 73，602 | 83， 920 | 97，092 | 103， 120 |
| I．per lb | ． 266 | ． 278 | 「． 278 | ． 258 | ． 225 | ． 199 | ． 206 | ． 195 | ． 191 | ． 190 | ． 179 | ． 165 | ． 155 |

r Revised． 1 No quotation．${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate．${ }^{3}$ Less than 500 bushels． 4 Includes stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation．
＊New series．Compiled by the U．S．Department of Labor，Bureau of Labor Statistics．Tho price for January 1951 is $\$ 0.318$ ；data prior to January 1951 will be shown later．
 stocks basis．

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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FATS, OILS, ETC.-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Vegetable oils, oilseeds, etc.-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production. \& 79,493 \& 91, 137 \& - 71,393 \& 80,344 \& 70,927 \& 69, 436 \& 86, 286 \& 85,074 \& 98,219 \& 94,979 \& 96, 240 \& 128, 145 \& 114,051 <br>
\hline Stocks (factory and warehouse) .-......do. do \& 21, 811 \& 22,987 \& 20,066 \& 17,959 \& 19,529 \& 17,451 \& 17,022 \& 16, 461 \& 19,218 \& 17,704 \& 18,830 \& 17,485 \& 24,95] <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, vegetable, colored, delivered (eastern U. S.)* $\qquad$ dol. per 1b.. \& . 351 \& . 351 \& . 351 \& 342 \& . 326 \& . 299 \& . 291 \& . 290 \& . 290 \& . 290 \& . 289 \& . 289 \& 265 <br>
\hline Shortenings and compounds: thous of lb \& 138,518 \& 112,025 \& 98,840 \& 106,416 \& \& 80, 203 \& 126, 290 \& 109636 \& \& 131721 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& -99,623 \& 123, 554 \& 152,844 \& 151, 602 \& 140, 550 \& 114,434 \& 104,682 \& -97,018 \& 134, 231 \& ${ }^{1318,110}$ \& 101, 441 \& - ${ }^{128,405}$ \& 91, 89 <br>
\hline PAINT SALES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Paint, varnish, lacquer, and filler, total thous. of dol- \& 99, 792 \& 113,436 \& 106, 060 \& 110,639 \& 104,690 \& 93, 504 \& 101, 992 \& 88,697 \& 97,960 \& 83, 492 \& 69,628 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 90,969 \& 103,693 \& 96, 651 \& 100, 175 \& 94, 523 \& 84,677 \& 92, 251 \& 79,721 \& 88, 505 \& 75, 731 \& 63, 199 \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial.........-----....................- do. \& 37, 361 \& 44, 387 \& 41, 786 \& 41,357 \& 38, 871 \& 34, 604 \& 38, 449 \& 33, 940 \& 39, 134 \& 34,406 \& 28,747 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 53, 608 \& 59,306 \& 54, 864 \& 58, 817 \& 55, 651 \& 50,073 \& 53, 802 \& 45, 781 \& 49,371 \& 41, 324 \& 34,432 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 8,823 \& 9, 743 \& 9,410 \& 10,464 \& 10, 167 \& 8,827 \& 9,741 \& 8,976 \& 9,454 \& 7,761 \& 6,430 \& \& <br>
\hline SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN materials \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sheets, rods, and tubes..-...- - thous. of lb.. \& 2,589 \& 2,986 \& 3,261 \& 2,895 \& 2,892 \& 3,062 \& 2,699 \& 2,668 \& 2,431 \& 1,713 \& 2,526 \& 2,957 \& <br>
\hline Molding and extrusion materials .........do-. \& 5,802 \& 6,215 \& 6,707 \& 6,100 \& 6, 274 \& 5,766 \& 5, 204 \& 4,440 \& 4, 564 \& 3, 382 \& 2,894 \& 4,243 \& <br>
\hline Nitroceltulose, sheets, rods, and tubes-..-...do \& \& \& \& \& 749 \& 508 \& , 645 \& , 398 \& 615 \& 508 \& 467 \& - 521 \& <br>
\hline Other cellulose plastics....-.-......---.-. do. \& 1,056 \& 1,252 \& 1,044 \& 1,152 \& 887
37112 \& 801
33671 \& 1,153 \& 1,050 \& -919 \& 796
3589 \& - 507 \& 734
33 \& <br>
\hline Phenolic and other tar acid resins...------ do. \& 32, 541 \& 39, 852 \& 37,586

25,498 \& \& 37, 112 \& 33,671 \& 32,477 \& 33, 354 \& ${ }^{41,142}$ \& 35,859 \& 28,970 \& 33, 359 \& <br>
\hline  \& 21,717
17,360 \& 21, ${ }_{21} \mathbf{4}$, 162 \& 25,498
22,342 \& 27,236
18,475 \& 27,115
17,046 \& 30,492
13,823 \& 32,279

16,218 \& | 30,372 |
| :--- |
| 14,561 |
| 1 | \& 29, 534

16,179 \& 28,620
14,343 \& 26,467
12,961 \& 27,395
14,809 \& <br>

\hline Urea and melamine resins..--.-.......-.....-.-. do \& | 17,360 |
| :--- |
| 31,813 |
| 10 | \& 21,460

37,880 \& | 22,342 |
| :--- |
| 39,260 |
| 10 | \& 18,475

39,734 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
17,046 <br>
39,219 <br>
\hline

 \& 

13,823 <br>
39,531 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 16,218

39,111 \& $\begin{array}{r}14,561 \\ 39,154 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 16,179
41,898 \& 14,343

40,596 \& | 12,961 |
| :--- |
| 42,028 | \& 14,809

43,446 \& <br>
\hline  \& 28, 224 \& 33,891 \& 32, 576 \& 32, 008 \& 32, 176 \& 28, 514 \& 30,347 \& 26, 168 \& 27, 394 \& 26, 048 \& 24,929 \& 28,574 \& <br>
\hline  \& 10, 882 \& ${ }_{11,569}$ \& 10,805
14,040 \& 9,433
16.140 \& 6,914
15,661 \& 6,434 \& 4,601 \& 5, 643 \& 6,546 \& 6,883 \& 6,729 \& 6,588 \& <br>
\hline  \& 14, 264 \& 16,563 \& 14,040 \& 16, 140 \& 15,661 \& 12, 523 \& 15,030 \& 15,447 \& 16,146 \& 14,920 \& 15, 169 \& 15, 860 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production (utility and industrial), total $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pril. of kw.-hr-- | 33, 102 | 36,172 | 34,431 | 35, 136 | 34,966 | 35, 435 | 37, 510 | 35, 296 | 37, 775 | 37,313 | 38,459 | 39,710 | 36,768 |
|  | 28, 219 | 30,920 | 29, 293 | 29,871 | 29,840 | 30, 392 | 32, 326 | 30, 275 | 32,441 | 32,095 | 33, 143 | 34, 203 | 31, 531 |
|  | 20,012 | 21, 699 | 20, 283 | 21, 334 | 21,819 | 22,111 | 24, 510 | 23, 239 | 24, 893 | 24,017 | 24,011 | 24, 302 | 22, 07: |
| By water powert | 8,207 | 9, 22.1 | 9,010 | 8,537 | 8,021 | 8,281 | 7,816 | 7,036 | 7,548 | 8,079 | 9,132 | 9,901 | 9,461 |
| Privately and municipally owned utilities $\ddagger$...mil. of kw -hr. | 24, 156 | 26,551 | 25, 246 | 25, 852 | 25,778 | 25,974 | 27, 638 | 26, 197 | 28,224 | 27,934 | 28, 534 | 29,006 | 26,717 |
| Other producers $\ddagger$.....-.-.-.-.............do. | 4,063 | 4,369 | 4, 048 | 4,019 | 4,062 | 4,418 | 4,689 | 4,078 | 4,217 | 4,161 | 4,609 | 5,197 | 4,81¢ |
| Industrial establishments, totalf...-.-......do | 4, 883 | 5,252 | 5,138 | 5,265 | 5, 126 | 5,042 | 5, 184 | 5,020 | 5,334 | 5,217 | 5,316 | 5, 507 | 5, 234 |
|  | 4, 469 | 4,843 | 4,683 | 4,836 | 4,736 | 4,701 | 4,861 | 4,722 | 4,993 | 4,872 | 4,896 | 5, 042 | 4,766 |
| By water powert .......................... | 413 | 409 | 455 | 429 | 390 | 341 | 322 | 299 | 341 | 345 | 420 | 465 | 46 f |
| Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute) $\qquad$ mil. of kw.-hr-- | 25,966 | 26, 001 | 25,940 | 25,467 | 25, 717 | 25,663 | 26, 725 | 26,867 | 27,032 | 27,479 | 28,275 |  |  |
| Commercial and industrial: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small light and power.....-.-.-.-...-......do...- | $\begin{array}{r}4,652 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ | 4,565 12,772 | 4,556 12,868 | 4,482 12,937 | 4,683 13,099 | 4,875 12,729 | 5,012 13,493 | 5,033 13,413 | 4,816 | 4.858 | 4,976 |  |  |
|  | 12,351 | 12, 772 | 12,868 | 12, 937 | 13,099 | 12,729 | 13, 493 | 13, 413 | 13, 832 | 13,794 | 13,724 |  |  |
| Railways and railroads | 531 6.974 | 6.541 | 6.497 | [465 | 5441 | $\begin{array}{r}422 \\ 5 \\ \hline 79\end{array}$ | 5427 | 6 415 | 6.446 | 475 | - 527 |  |  |
| Residential or domestic.------------------- do- | 6,974 | 6,593 | 6, 339 | 5,949 | 5, 819 | 5, 779 | 5,810 | 6,056 | 6, 185 | 6,699 | 7,439 |  |  |
| Rural (distinct rural rates) ---------------- do. | 476 | 546 | 724 | 708 | 775 | 952 | 1, 030 | 980 | 720 | 577 | 520 |  |  |
| Street and highway lighting.-.----------- do- | 282 | 279 | 254 | 231 | 216 | 223 | 245 | 268 | 302 | 325 | 347 |  |  |
| Other public authorities. .-.------------...- do. | 659 | 654 | 656 | 648 | 637 | 637 | 669 | 661 | 688 | 712 | 699 |  |  |
|  | 42 | 50 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 39 | 43 |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison <br> Electric Institute) $\qquad$ thous. of dol- | 467, 200 | 460,900 | 456,779 | 451,677 | 456,313 | 457, 799 | 469,300 | 476, 788 | 477,608 | 488, 365 | 501, 340 |  |  |
| GAS $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): <br> Customers, end of quarter, total |  | 8,981 |  |  | 8,840 |  |  | 8,230 |  |  | 8,044 |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating)......-...do..- |  | 8,362 |  |  | 8,228 |  |  | 7,667 |  |  | 7, 491 |  |  |
|  |  | 613 |  |  | 606 |  |  | 557 |  |  | - 549 |  |  |
|  |  | 1,144 |  |  | 817 |  |  | 594 |  |  | 829 |  |  |
|  |  | 794 |  |  | 503 |  |  | 315 |  |  | 522 |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial ..-.-.-.-.---.-do. |  | 332 |  |  | 302 |  |  | 269 |  |  | 290 |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol |  | 175, 832 |  |  | 132, 496 |  |  | 101, 899 |  |  | 127,909 |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) .-.......do...- |  | 130,335 |  |  | 95, 332 |  |  | 71, 134 |  |  | 92, 138 |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial...-.-...---.-.- do. |  | 44,023 |  |  | 36, 057 |  |  | 29,906 |  |  | 34, 338 |  |  |
| Natural qas (quarterly): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total. .-.- thousands.- |  | 15, 503 |  |  | 15,697 14,431 |  |  | 16, 192 |  |  | $17,178$ |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating).....-..... do_ Industrial and commercial |  | 14,204 |  |  | 14, 431 |  |  | 14,923 |  |  | $15,782$ |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial $\qquad$ do Sales to consumers, total mil. of therms. |  | 11,282 |  |  | 1,249 10,484 |  |  | 1, 8.661 |  |  | 11,378 |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total. .-.-.-mil. of therms. Residential (incl. house-heating) $\qquad$ |  | 13,333 5,924 |  |  | 10,484 3,009 |  |  | 8, 666 <br> 1,257 |  |  | 11,532 3,728 |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial --------- do- |  | 7,112 |  |  | 7,125 |  |  | 6, 988 |  |  | 7,413 |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total. thous. of dol. |  | 555, 071 |  |  | 382, 063 |  |  | 269, 807 |  |  | 452, 637 |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) .-....... do. |  | 360, 834 |  |  | 205, 054 |  |  | 107, 811 |  |  | 255, 866 |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial........-.-..... do. |  | 187, 619 |  |  | 170, 256 |  |  | 154, 061 |  |  | 188, 563 |  |  |

"Revised. *New series. Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data prior to February 1951 will be shown later.
$\S$ See note " 1 " in previous issues of the SURVEY regarding changes in classification and coverage beginning with data for January 1951 .
$\ddagger$ Data for 1950 for electric power have been revised; revisions for January-July will be shown later.
 revenue for 1932-44 will be shown later. Revisions for the first 2 quarters of 1950 are shown in the corresponding note in the October 1951 Surver.

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

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fermented malt liquors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production -.-.........-......-.- thous. of bbl.- | 6, 079 | 7,514 | 7,481 | 8,410 | 8,959 | 9,009 | 8,997 | 7,032 | 6,841 | 6,142 | 6,284 | 6,967 | 6,601 |
|  | 5,243 | 6. 675 | + 6,453 | 7,703 | 8,182 | 8,480 | 8,886 | 6, 995 | 6,732 | 6,410 | +077 | 6,442 | 5,601 |
| Stocks, end of month | 9,920 | 10,334 | 10,921 | 11, 108 | 11,344 | 11,383 | 10,930 | 10, 522 | 10,211 | 9,506 | 9,240 | 9,307 | 9,897 |
| Distilled spirits: <br> Production. thous. of tax gal. | 28,571 | 35,339 | 28,620 | 27, 893 | 25, 832 | 18,774 | 16,376 | 22, 214 | 34,768 | 28,840 | 19,382 | 17,026 | 15,546 |
| Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , | 19,427 | ,028 |  |
| Then thous. of wine gal.- | 18,161 13,612 | 15,108 10,280 | 11,674 5 581 | 13,035 | 13,226 7.273 | 12,615 | 14,688 | 16,877 | 22, 403 | 15,958 | 19,427 | 12,038 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawals .....-. - thous. of tax gal.-- Stocks, end of month | 18,612 820,129 | 10,280 843,251 | 5,321 865,207 | 73,002 884,516 | 7,273 901,106 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7, } \\ \mathbf{9 1 0}, \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | 88,664 915,424 | -11,252 | 15,671 911,925 | 11,058 917,249 | 7,746 925,197 | 6,592 932,503 | 7,746 6,386 |
|  | 1,316 | 1,387 | 1,277 | 1,309 | r 1,463 | 1,345 | 1,327 | 1,766 | -2,557 | -1,877 | - 1,696 | 1,254 |  |
| Whisky: thons of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16,235 7811 | 19,979 6,115 | 14,727 3,081 | 15,912 3,713 | 13,273 3,640 | 9,763 3,686 | 6,905 5,002 | 8,158 $\mathbf{6 , 8 8 7}$ | 10,322 9,129 | 10,831 6,679 | 10,463 4,682 | 9,548 4,095 | 9,114 4,645 |
|  | 707,673 | 720, 713 | 731,674 | 742,589 | 751,233 | 755,774 | 756, 411 | 755, 457 | 755,041 | 756, 521 | 760, 803 | 765, 029 | 768,047 |
| Imports ----...---.-...-. thous. of proof gal. | 1,160 | 1,247 | 1,155 | 1,209 | 1,368 | 1,243 | 1,219 | 1,628 | 2,209 | 1. 714 | 1,516 | 1,129 |  |
| Rectified spirits and wines, production, totalo' $\text { Whisky } \quad \text { thous. of proof gal-- }$ | 12,238 11,170 | 8,448 7,269 | 4,842 3,835 | 6,066 5,236 | 5,915 5,243 | 6,431 5,837 | 7,843 $\mathbf{6 , 9 0 4}$ | 10,375 9,501 | 12,609 11,242 | 9,518 8,502 | 7,349 6,516 | 5,094 4,348 | 6,052 5,394 |
| Wines and distilling materials: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sparkling wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 149 66 | 68 78 | 195 | 180 82 | 117 84 | 59 56 | 149 | $\stackrel{67}{95}$ | $\begin{array}{r}46 \\ 133 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 80 178 | 118 | 141 76 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 1,327 | 1,306 | 1,437 | 1,525 | 1,550 | 1,546 | 1,617 | 1,585 | 1,484 | 1,385 | 1,316 | 1,365 |  |
| Imports | 35 | 39 | 38 | 36 | 50 | 33 | 38 | 43 | 72 | 115 | 98 | 41 |  |
| Still wines: <br> Production. | 1,717 | 2,301 | 1,367 | 1,565 | 1,212 | 1,036 | 4,102 | 29,039 | 77,369 | 39,076 | 8,393 | 2,892 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawal | 9,680 | 10,609 | 8, 894 | 8,409 | 8. 207 | 6,969 | 8,573 | 9,879 | 11, 515 | 12. 230 | 10,877 | 10,702 |  |
| Stocks, end of month......-...............- do | 166, 878 | 158,360 | 150, 513 | 142, 762 | 133, 978 | 127, 386 | 120, 474 | 139, 168 | 210, 588 | 237, 581 | 231,616 | 222, 662 |  |
| Distilling materials produced at wineries.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. | 309 1,007 | 388 1,347 | $\stackrel{412}{926}$ | 398 467 | 363 417 | 260 602 | 259 8,732 | 73, ${ }^{269}$ | r 150,884 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8738 } \\ \hline 835\end{array}$ | 605 25,981 | 391 6,654 |  |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (factory) $\ddagger$---.-.-.....- thous, of lb.- | 80, 825 | 93, 400 | 103, 585 | 133, 425 | 142,305 | 133,775 | 120, 185 | 95,900 | 87, 815 | 67, 515 | 69,945 | 77, 435 | 77,385 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month........do | 52, 507 | 33, 378 | 32, 207 | 42, 590 | 72,598 | 104,405 | 116,790 | 113, 501 | 94, 611 | 59,349 | - 27,051 | +13,874 | 7,663 |
| Price, wholesale, 92 -score (New York) -dol. per lb-- | . 694 | . 671 | . 670 | . 701 | . 686 | . 675 | . 673 | . 682 | . 707 | . 740 | . 791 | +. 803 | . 845 |
| Production (factory), totalt .......... thous. of lb | 71,675 | 91, 295 | 102,405 | 133, 7 | 143, 3 | 127, 175 | 111,005 | 91, 945 | 82, 445 | 64,750 | 65, 480 | 68,760 | 70,670 |
| American, whole milk $\ddagger$--..................-do. | 50,045 | 65, 495 | 76, 295 | 103, 625 | 113, 520 | 101, 505 | 86, 855 | 69,965 | 59, 005 | 42,970 | 43, 130 | 45,810 | 47, 690 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total .--do | 160, 621 | 155,095 | 169,822 | 197, 412 | 234, 608 | 262,540 | 269, 564 | 272,053 | 259,425 | 232,968 | 222, 136 | ${ }^{\tau} 193,272$ | 164, 162 |
| A merican, whole milk | 137,397 | 130, 655 | 144,441 | 169, 553 | 204, 009 | 227, 199 | 233,788 | 239,500 | 229,561 | 204,683 | 194,784 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 167,824$ | 141, 942 |
|  | 9,063 | 4,477 | 3,212 | 2,639 | 2,757 | 2,454 | 7,419 | 3,588 | 3,288 | 4,095 | 3, 863 | 4,895 |  |
| Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago) dol. per Ib | . 455 | . 437 | . 407 | . 414 | . 420 | . 408 | . 420 | . 410 | . 424 | . 431 | . 449 | . 444 | . 436 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: Production:t |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bulk goods...-----.----..---.--thous. of lb-- | 16,400 | 22,000 | 22, 225 | 36,000 | 34, 850 | 23, 750 | 20, 475 | 15,950 | 14,875 | 12,350 | 14,750 | 13,600 | 14, 100 |
| Case goods $\odot$.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.------- do- | 4,900 190 | 4,200 257900 | 4,200 290 | 5,700 | 6, 200 | 4.900 | 4,375 | 4, 200 | 4, 250 | 4,650 | 6,190 | 6. 550 | 6.025 |
| Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods --do | 190, 500 | 257,900 | 290,400 | 「 388, 500 | 371,900 | 315, 300 | 264, 000 | 197, 000 | 166, 500 | 133, 500 | 141,700 | 157, 000 | 164, 8.50 |
| Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened) ............thous. of lb. | 8,668 | 9,455 | 8,298 | 8,527 | 8,796 | 7,905 | 7,171 | 5,878 | 6,957 | 8,777 |  | 6,585 | 7.388 |
| Evaporated (unsweetened)---------------- do.---- | 82, 423 | 92, 258 | 149,041 | 283, 708 | 426, 747 | 524, 514 | 543, 438 | 501,412 | 448,008 | 357, 311 | 225, 988 | 140,611 | 74,505 |
| Exports: | 1,969 | 1,720 | 2,961 | 3,306 | 5,664 | 2,466 | 3,195 | 2,616 | 1,463 | 1,124 | 1,262 |  |  |
|  | 8,995 | 13,874 | 22,487 | 24,368 | 32, 587 | 15,596 | 27,617 | 26,573 | 12,590 | 4, 277 | 6,048 | 5,731 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened)..--...-.-.dol. per case.. | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 |
| Evaporated (unsweetened)..-...-------- do---- | 6.15 | 6.16 | 6.16 | 6. 16 | 6.14 | 6.12 | 6.09 | 6.06 | 6.05 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 6.08$ | 6. 19 | 6.25 | 6.34 |
| mil. of lb | 8,527 | 9,690 | 10,328 |  | 12, 535 | 11,829 | 10,713 | 9,464 | 9,025 | 8,275 | 8,362 | 8,847 |  |
| Utilization in mfd. dairy products........ do | 2,905 | 3,536 | 3,937 | 5, 101 | 5,334 | 4,845 | 4, 268 | 3,407 | 3,060 | - 2,378 | 2,477 | 2,706 | 2, 735 |
| Price, dealers', standard grade.... dol. per 100 lb .- | +5.07 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 5.09$ | 5.05 | -5.01 | 4.98 | 5.05 | +5.12 | 5.20 | 5.30 | 5.38 | 5. 43 | 5.44 | 5.48 |
| Dry milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11,700 41,500 | 14,950 54,675 | 15,600 70,600 | 15,650 101,100 | 14,325 108,400 | 13,625 | 9,775 | 7,150 | 6, 115 | 4,125 | 5,955 | 7,325 | 6,900 |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) .....do.... Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: |  |  | 70,600 | 101, 100 | 108, 400 | 82, 050 | 66, 900 | 45,425 | 35,825 | 25,930 | 35, 400 | 45, 250 | 50,345 |
| Dry whole milk --...........-...-- do | 10,868 | 14, 703 | 15, 792 | 19, 181 | 22, 240 | 24,130 | 26,325 | 25,511 | 23, 288 | 19,612 | 17, 917 | 16,765 | 14,625 |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)...-.do.. | 23, 948 | 27, 125 | 44, 233 | 76,457 | 110,408 | 128,615 | 125,340 | 109,868 | 82, 219 | 56,548 | 42, 265 | 29,677 | 24,327 |
| Exports: <br> Dry whole milk |  | 6,613 | 5, 085 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfat dry mik solids (human food) ....do | 13,653 | 18,262 | 12, 176 | 9,421 | 20,927 | 24, 195 | 4,196 | $\stackrel{2}{2,875}$ | 3,836 2,139 | $5,598$ $2,994$ | 4,932 2,508 | 3,663 |  |
| Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human food), U. S. average ....................dol. per lb. | . 133 | . 137 | . 144 | , 145 | . 146 | 2, 147 | . 147 | . 149 | , 147 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ .150 \\ \hline 150\end{array}$ | 2, 505 .151 | . 152 | 156 |
| FRUITS AND VEGETABLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apples: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) <br> ---- <br> th thous. of bu_- <br> Shipments, carlot no. of carloads. | 3,905 | 4,292 | 3,187 | 1,703 | 694 | 254 | 206 | 1,126 | 4, 169 | 3,634 | 1112,935 2836 |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month . thous. of bu-- | 20, 135 | 12,891 | 6, 931 | 2,844 | 680 | 294 | 293 | 7,684 | 28,375 | 38, 000 | 2, 836 | 2, 449 | 2,040 |
| Citrus fruits, carlot shipments. - - no. of carloads_- | 9,931 | 12,083 | 11,027 | 12,691 | 10,459 | 7,553 | 7,195 | 6,332 | 6,201 | 7,743 | 22, 11,791 | ¢ $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } 16,014 \\ \sim \\ \text { 11, } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,805 10 |
| Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 408,361 | 390, 646 | 361, 867 | 418, 666 | 531,090 | 573, 708 | 610, 299 | 599, 766 | 571, 229 | 489, 932 | 496, 386 | ${ }^{\text {r 465, } 137}$ | 469,895 |
| $\qquad$ -thous. of lb.- | 328, 520 | 294, 223 | 272, 111 | 270, 206 | 290, 321 | 369, 311 | 445, 724 | 515,766 | 554, 175 | 522,076 | 498, 340 | ${ }^{\text {r 444, } 409}$ | 397, 312 |
| Potatoes, white: Production (crop estimate) $\ldots . . . . . .-t h o u s . ~ o f ~ b u . ~$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, carlot ---.-no. of carloads.- | 17, 455 | 23,092 | 20,847 | 21,178 | 22,596 | 12,931 | 11, 589 | 12,373 | 18, 291 | 19,079 | 16,073 | r 18,556 |  |
| Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York) $\begin{gathered}\text { dol. per } 100 \mathrm{lb} . .\end{gathered}$ | 3.315 | 2. 926 | 4.005 | 4. 107 | 3. 733 | 3.008 | 3. 436 | 4.171 | 3. 865 | 4. 736 | 5. 540 | 6.875 | 6. 660 |

r Revised. 1 December 1 estimate.
Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Figures beginning July 1951 exclude production of wines and vermonth; for July 1950-June 1951, such production totaled 99,000 gallons.
$\ddagger$ Revisions prior to November 1950 are available upon request as follows: Beginning 1949 for butter
milk and dry whole milk.
OFigures beginning 1950 represent whole milk only; earlier data cover both whole and skimmed milk.

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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued



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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued



${ }^{7}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation.
§ Sories revised to represent quotations for heavy type.
ucts. The figures exclude sales of chocolate coatings and commerce, Bureau of the Census, representing estimated total sales by manufacturers of confectionery and competitive chocolate products. The figures exclude sales of chocolate coatings and cocoa produced by chocolate manufacturers and sa
$\ddagger$ For revised data for July 1949-October 1950, see note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-29 of the January 1952 SURVEY.

| 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued


## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| HIDES AND SKINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports, total hides and skins $\ddagger \ldots \ldots$....thous. of 1 lb . | 17,570 | 20, 247 | 18, 177 | 22,301 | 23, 864 | 30, 220 | 30, 707 | 26,012 | 21, 212 | 13, 057 | 11, 424 | 12,972 |  |
| Calf and kip skins .-...-.......- thous. of pieces. | 312 | 218 | 203 | 285 | 195 | 355 | 136 | 78 | 105 | 78 | 110 | 81 |  |
|  | 156 | 222 | 175 | 280 | 325 | 437 | 416 | 191 | 202 | 158 | 116 | 186 |  |
|  | 2,743 | 2,976 | 3,230 | 3,616 | 2, 755 | 3,137 | 2, 819 | 1,931 | 1,814 | 1, 821 | 1,864 | 2,367 |  |
|  | 1,119 | 1,533 | 1,580 | 1,655 | 1,949 | 1,423 | 2,632 | 5, 753 | 2,358 | 925 | 1,132 | 668 |  |
|  | . 775 | . 775 | . 800 | . 800 | . 800 | . 650 | . 557 | . 486 | 475 | . 399 | 379 | 400 |  |
| Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 jos.*-..do...- | . 338 | . 338 | .330 | . 330 | . 330 | . 330 | . 308 | . 323 | . 310 | . 216 | . 188 | . 140 |  |
| LEATHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calf and kip.---.-.-.------------thous. of skins -- | -921 | 904 90 | $\begin{array}{r}805 \\ \hline 916\end{array}$ | 619 1.956 | $\begin{array}{r}574 \\ \hline 878\end{array}$ | + 459 | 559 1,885 | , 492 | $\begin{array}{r}607 \\ \hline 859\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}568 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{5} 603$ | $\begin{array}{r}717 \\ \hline 878\end{array}$ |  |
| Cattle hide | 2,204 | 2,220 | 1,916 | 1,956 | 1, 878 | 1,534 | 1, 885 | 1,644 | 1,859 | 1,748 | 1,555 | 1. 878 |  |
| Goat and kid. ----------------- thous. of skins.- | 3, 196 | 3,435 | 3, 100 | 2, 917 | 2, 620 | 2,038 | 2, 469 | 1,830 | 2, 011 | 1,837 | + 2, 059 | 2, 615 |  |
|  | 2, 705 | 2,492 | 1,968 | 1,835 | 1,478 | 1,480 | 1,873 | 1,674 | 2, 138 | 2,163 | 1,894 | 2, 047 |  |
| Exports: <br> Sole leather: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bends, backs, and sides .-.-.-.....thous. of lb.. | 132 | 17 | 12 | 56 | 32 | 83 | 7 | 18 | 3 | 18 | 17 | 8 |  |
| Offal, including belting offal | 21 | 17 | 78 | 14 | - 48 | 86 | 10 | , 17 | ${ }^{7}$ | 89 | 82 | 43 |  |
| Upper leather------------------ thous. of sq. $\mathrm{ft}_{\text {- }}$ | 2,051 | 2,776 | 2,087 | 1,368 | 1,577 | 1,833 | 2,312 | 1,706 | 1,118 | 2, 621 | 2,321 | 1. 549 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Sole, bends, heavy, f. o. b. tannery*. . dol. per lb_- |  |  |  |  | . 880 | . 856 | . 776 | . 776 | . 700 | . 660 | . 630 | . 600 |  |
| Chrome calf, black, B and C grades, f. o. b. tannery* dol. per sq. ft |  |  |  |  | 1. 150 | 1. 022 | . 955 | . 955 | . 906 | . 807 | . 808 | . 787 |  |

${ }^{\text {r Revised. }} \quad \begin{array}{r}\text { I December } 1 \text { estimate. } \\ \text { Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; data prior to February } 1951 \text { will be shown later. }\end{array}$ $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1950 are shown in corresponding note in the October 1951 issue of the Surver.

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

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS—Continued



LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, total sawmill products _-........ M bd ft.- | 71,028 | 76, 137 | 64,985 | 83, 538 | 93, 155 | 96,309 | 102,473 | 76.745 | 106, 072 | 81,445 | 80, 555 | 145,836 |  |
| Imports, total sawmill products.-.............-do...- | 179,627 | 230,218 | 232, 287 | 213,085 | 204, 938 | 221, 873 | 220, 111 | 206,517 | 232, 368 | 213, 655 | 160, 885 | 142,814 |  |
| National Lumber Manufacturers Association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,763 | 3, 288 | 3,469 760 | 3,793 806 | 3,660 837 | $\begin{array}{r}3,147 \\ \hline 767\end{array}$ | 3,584 | 3,200 746 | 3,514 | 3, 210 | 2, ${ }_{645}$ | ?, 797 | 2,870 675 |
| Softwoods | 2,129 | 2,512 | 2,709 | 2,987 | 2, 823 | 2,380 | 2,817 | 2,454 | 2,773 | 2,524 | 1,987 | 2,186 | 2,195 |
| Shipments, tot | 2, 884 | 3,448 | 3,454 | 3,474 | 3,171 | 2,741 | 3, 231 | 2,937 | 3,412 | 3,163 | 2,541 | 3,021 | 2,950 |
| Hardwoods | 688 | 788 | 786 | 692 | 632 | 572 | 594 | 574 | 655 | 690 | 600 | 619 | 681 |
| Softwoods | 2, 196 | 2,661 | 2,668 | 2, 782 | 2, 539 | 2,169 | 2, 637 | 2, 363 | 2,757 | 2,473 | 1,941 | 2, 402 | 2,269 |
| Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month, total $\qquad$ mil. bd ft | 6,431 | 6,285 | 6,300 | 6,584 | 7,111 | 7,543 | 7,870 | 8,132 | 8,193 | 8,240 | - 8,364 | 8,311 | 8,232 |
|  | 2,244 | 2,233 | 2,207 | 2,321 | 2,526 | 2,720 | 2,893 | 3, 065 | 3,152 | 3,148 | + 3, 193 | 3,186 | 3,180 |
|  | 4,187 | 4,052 | 4,093 | 4,263 | 4, 585 | 4, 823 | 4,977 | 5,067 | 5,041 | 5,092 | 5,171 | 5,125 | 5,052 |
| SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Douglas fir: Orders, new | 734 | 1,008 | 963 | 966 | 742 | 737 | 867 | 835 | 923 | 764 | 754 | 752 | 814 |
|  | 942 | . 925 | 890 | 889 | 704 | 644 | 509 | 514 | 374 | 245 | 904 | 1,065 | 1,001 |
|  | 817 | 904 | 978 | 1,045 | 954 | 708 | 987 | 860 | 981 | 898 | 717 | 799 | 830 |
| Shipments. | 798 | 1,025 | 998 | 1,012 | 882 | ${ }_{656}^{656}$ | 926 | 830 | 965 | 892 | 668 | 918 | 833 |
| Stocks, gross, mill, end of month .-.-- do | ${ }^{7} 752$ | 631 36.45 | ${ }^{611}$ | 607 43, | -717 | 795 | 830 54.086 | 861 | 836 | 841 | 924 | 971 | 96 |
| Exports, total sawmill products......... M bd. ft- | 37,104 6,977 | 36,452 | 36,794 <br> 11 <br> 18 <br> 84 | 43,359 <br> 13 <br> 192 | 48,441 12,010 | 38,329 11,744 | 54,086 12,453 | 38,438 7,421 | 47,677 20,823 | 43,886 <br> 21,143 | 43,794 14,856 | 15,250 9,110 |  |
|  | 30, 127 | 25, 052 | 25, 010 | 29,567 | 36, 431 | 26, 585 | 41, 633 | 31, 017 | 26, 854 | 22, 743 | 28,938 | 6, 140 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dimension, No. 1 common, ${ }_{\text {dol. per }} \mathrm{M}$ bd. ft... | ${ }^{2} 83.377$ | 83.902 | -83.937 | 83.657 | 82.268 | 82.068 | 81.935 | 82.212 | 82.648 | 81.741 | 81. 368 | 81. 508 | 82. 467 |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ R. L. dol. per M bd. ft.- | 2131.720 | 132.700 | 132.700 | 132.700 | 132.700 | 131.998 | 130. 230 | 129. 842 | 129.842 | 128.617 | + 128. 209 | 126. 575 | 126. 575 |
| Southern pine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 651 452 | 785 449 | 678 <br> 392 | 689 331 | 605 299 | 619 286 | 742 329 | 697 370 | 808 381 | ${ }_{337}^{639}$ | ${ }_{310} 5$ | 748 312 | ${ }_{327}$ |
|  | 652 | 769 | 762 | 816 | 695 | 677 | 707 | 622 | 728 | 695 | 626 | 791 | 70 |
|  | 685 | 788 | 735 | 750 | 637 | 632 | 699 | 656 | 797 | 683 | 580 | 746 | 69 |
| Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month ( . ............................. bd. | 1,436 | 1,417 | 1,444 | 1,510 | 1,568 | 1,613 | 1,621 | 1,587 | 1,518 | 1,530 | 1,576 | 1,621 | 1,631 |
| Exports, total sawmill products.......... M bd. ft.- | 8,224 | 12,061 | 9, 087 | 10,695 | 9,329 | 20,652 | 11, 929 | 14, 292 | 16,996 | 9,505 | 11, 665 | 8,878 |  |
| Sawed timber-.....--.................- do-.-- | 1. 813 | 3,405 | 1,573 | 3,457 | 2, 589 | 3,791 | 2, 677 | 2,336 | 3,522 | 2, 714 | 3,725 | 1,390 |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, ete.---------do---- | 6,411 | 8,656 | 7,514 | 7,238 | 6,740 | 16,801 | 9, 252 | 11,956 | 13, 474 | 6,791 | 7,940 | 7,488 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, composite: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boards, No. 2 and better, 1 dol. per M bd. ft. | ${ }^{3} 80.552$ | 80.708 | 80.374 | 79.861 | 78.814 | 78.411 | 78.625 | 8.915 | 79. 735 | 80.612 | 80.797 | 80.642 | 80.19 |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times \mathrm{X}$ S/L. $\mathrm{L}^{*}$ | ${ }^{3} 155.673$ | 155. 520 | 155. 061 | 155.061 | 155. 061 | 155.061 | 155.061 | 155.061 | 155.061 | 155.061 | 155. 061 | 155. 061 | 55. 061 |
| Western pine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new - | 456 725 | 565 709 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 530 716 | ${ }_{6}^{552}$ | 490 |
|  | 725 406 | 709 548 | 731 659 | 742 | 784 | 734 | 701 801 | 774 | 745 <br> 744 | 714 | 419 | ${ }_{355}^{684}$ | 390 |
| Shipments | 445 | 541 | 630 | 701 | 723 | 644 | 716 | 614 | 690 | 619 | 478 | 485 | 471 |
| Stocks, gross, mill, end of month....-...... do. | 1,298 | 1,305 | 1,334 | 1,427 | 1,551 | 1,648 | 1,733 | 1,803 | 1,857 | 1,879 | 1,820 | 1,690 | 1,609 |
| Price, wholcsale, Ponderosa, boards, No. $3 \mathrm{com}-$ mon, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$.....................dol. per M bd. ft. | 84, 51 | 85, 35 | 87.07 | 86.45 | 85. 73 | 84.13 | 81.68 | 78.97 | 78.85 | 78.17 | 78.74 | 78. 58 | 9. 22 |
| SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production........thous. of sq. ft., 3/8'8 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ equivalent.- | 255, 408 | 270, 415 | 264, 094 | 285, 278 | 281, 340 | 195, 059 | 283, 321 | 242, 823 | 269,629 | 187, 254 | 176, 132 | 244, 011 | 253,303 |
| Shipments.......---.-.-.-................... do...- | 247, 892 | 283, 104 | 263, 884 | 275,490 | 280, 908 | 178,875 | 270,994 | 235, 627 | 257, 805 | 189, 383 | 195, 259 | + 238,911 | 260, 720 |
|  | 66, 156 | 60, 610 | 59,080 | 65,801 | 65, 529 | 80, 323 | 91, 462 | 97, 932 | 110,649 | 108. 524 | 88, 552 | r 92,577 | 84,739 |
| HARDWOOD FLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beech, and birch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -6,225 | 5,200 20,550 | 5,075 20,000 | 3,775 19,025 | 4,300 17,350 | 3,675 16,975 | 4,550 15,650 | 3,175 14,500 | 3,700 13,500 |  | 3,180 12,300 | 4,800 $\mathbf{1 3 , 0 5 0}$ | $\stackrel{3}{3,5250}$ |
|  | 5,750 | 5, 800 | 5,700 | 5,400 | 5,550 | 4,050 | 5,450 | 4,800 | 4,750 | 3,900 | 3,750 | 4,500 | 4,150 |
|  | 5,300 | 5,875 | 5,425 | 4, 850 | 5,300 | 4,000 | 5,200 | 4, 100 | 4,350 | 3,600 | 3,550 | 3,750 | 4,250 |
| Stocks, mill, end of month ...-...--...-.-.-.do. | 4, 575 | 4, 550 | 4,875 | 5,325 | 5,675 | 5,600 | 5,850 | 6,500 | 6,900 | 7, 300 | 7,575 | 8, 250 | 8,050 |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Data beginning January 1952 have been adjusted to conform to the 1952 revision of the export schedule. ${ }^{2}$ Revised January 1951 quotation, Douglas fir: Dimension, $\$ 82.344$; flooring, $\$ 132.919$. ${ }^{3}$ January 1951 quotation, Southern pine: Boards, $\$ 80.679$; flooring, $\$ 157.511$. + Revisions for January-October 1950 are avalable upon request. mall 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
\#Fxcludes "special category" items.

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

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| HARDWOOD FLOORING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oak: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 83, 274 | 81, 813 | 68,904 | 65, 806 | 51,757 | 65, 721 | 83, 288 | 84, 032 | 83,335 | 57,156 | 49,607 | 77,919 | 87,840 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month ....-.-.---- do...- | 93, 119 | 92, 804 | 82, 647 | 65, 620 | 53,093 | ${ }^{54,740}$ | 57, 246 | 65,778 | 66,613 | 54,985 | 53,002 | 56,995 | 67,795 |
|  | 79,419 | 93, 657 | 87,050 81 866 | 94,499 | 81, 269 | 71, 301 | 83, 699 | 74, 297 | 86, 628 | 81,035 | 64,181 | 78,657 | 73.094 |
| Shipments ${ }_{\text {Stocks, }}$ mill, end of month | 78,129 35.489 | 90,960 38,186 | 81,866 43,370 | 85.922 51,947 | 71. 488 61,728 | 69.053 63,976 | 80.782 64,635 | 75,500 63,432 | 85,372 64,688 | 73,263 72,460 | 54,554 82,087 | 73,926 86,818 | 77.040 82,972 |
| Stocks, mill, end of month ........-----...- do.... | 35. 489 | 38,186 | 43, 370 | 51,947 | 61,728 | 63,976 | 64, 635 | 63, 432 | 64, 688 | 72, 460 | 82,087 | 86,818 | 82, 372 |

## metals and manufactures

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 267, 309 | 353, 346 | 299, 794 | 296.954 | 280, 662 | 287, 245 | 306, 310 | 349, 615 | 298, 081 | 344, 232 | 417. 589 | 402, 242 |  |
|  | 18,339 | 19, 683 | 22, 651 | 21. 337 | 15, 063 | 23, 004 | 23,670 | 28. 902 | 21, 919 | 22,561 | 20, 44, | 21, 992 |  |
|  | 403, 146 | 405, 191 | 387, 851 | 378,358 | 292, 784 | 315,363 | 279, 818 | 255, 268 | 248, 186 | 219, 274 | 257, 307 | 235, 157 |  |
|  | 46, 017 | 54, 489 | 22, 260 | 19,086 | 14, 102 | 28, 993 | 26, 074 | 17,116 | 17,417 | 24,630 | 22,013 | 15, 169 |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, total§..........-thous. of short tons.. | 5,978 | 6,930 | 6,707 | 6, 828 | 6,377 | 5,934 | 6, 288 | 6,023 | 6,574 | 6, 268 | 6,141 | 6,549 |  |
| Home scrap .--------------------------- do---- | 2,963 | 3,457 | 3,331 | 3,370 | 3,187 | 3,043 | 3,240 | 3,127 | 3,409 | 3,244 | ${ }_{2}^{3,166}$ | 3,426 |  |
| Purchased scrap, -- | 3,015 | 3,473 | 3,375 | 3,458 | 3,190 | 2,892 | 3,048 | 2,896 | 3,165 | 3,024 | 2.975 | 3,123 |  |
| Storks, consumers', end of month, total§ Home scrap | 4.948 1,301 | 4,431 1,220 | 4,215 1,104 | 4,154 1,123 | 4,112 1,170 | 4,199 1,171 | 4,427 1,212 | 4,437 1,215 | 4,492 1,255 | 4,422 1,240 | 4,366 1,799 | 4,356 1,166 |  |
|  | 3,647 | 3,211 | 3,111 | 3,031 | 2,941 | 3,028 | 3,215 | 3,222 | 3,237 | 3,183 | 3.168 | 3.190 |  |
| Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron ore: <br> Al districts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production...........-thous. of long tons.- | 3,315 | 3,525 | 8,795 | 14,362 | 14,932 | 15,103 | 15,832 | 14,764 | 13,900 | 7,052 | 3,682 | 3,704 | 3,605 |
|  | 2,028 | 2,453 | 8,837 | 14,990 | 15,783 | 16,251 | 16, 448 | 14, 900 | 14,623 | 7,500 | 3,132 | 2,108 | 2,160 |
| Stocks, at mines, end of month .-........ do | 8,762 | 9,829 | 9,757 | 9,128 | 8,277 | 7,129 | 6,515 | 6,381 | 5,639 | 5,182 | 5.793 | 7,404 | 8,849 |
| Lake Superior district: <br> Shipments from upper lake ports.......... do | 0 | 0 | 6. 211 | 12,664 | 13, 166 | 13,574 | 13,229 | 12, 672 | 11,089 | 5,695 | 791 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 6,435 | 7,372 | 7,235 | 7,761 | 7,499 | 7,556 | 7, 6,99 | 7.473 | 7,749 | 7,624 | 7,639 | 7,527 | 7, 229 |
| Stocks, end of month, total | 24, 123 | 17,335 | 15,072 | 19,772 | 26, 423 | 33, 142 | 39,920 | 45,453 | 50,229 | 49,099 | 43, 711 | 35,927 | 29.207 |
| At furnaces. | 20,324 | 14,919 | 13, 258 | 17.696 | 23, 731 | 29,299 | 35, 057 | 39,504 | 43,425 | 42, 258 | 37,315 | 30,369 | 24, ¢93 |
| On Lake Erie docks. | 3,799 | 2, 417 | 1,813 | 2,075 | 2, 692 | 3,843 | 4,863 | 5,950 | 6,804 | 6,841 | 6,396 | 5,5,58 | 4,514 |
|  | 573 | 661 | 741 | 834 | 1,235 | 1,083 | 1.049 | 848 | 1,103 | 747 | 656 | 659 |  |
| Manganese ore, imports (manganese contrnt) thous of long tons.- | 69 | 81 | 83 | 49 | 85 | 52 | 69 | 71 | 67 | 79 | 65 | 78 |  |
| Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castings, gray iron:§ <br> Orders, unfiled for sale thous, of short tons | 2,392 | 2,390 | 2,337 | 2,229 | 2,162 | 2,208 |  | 2,055 |  | 1,934 | 1,847 | 1,801 |  |
|  | 1,234 | 1, 440 | 1,363 | 1,397 | 1,309 | 1,029 | 1,219 | 1,115 | 1.302 | 1,184 | 1,033 | 1,199 |  |
| For sale | ${ }^{685}$ | 818 | 767 | 796 | 743 | 568 | 698 | 626 | 733 | 674 | 583 | 694 |  |
| Castings, malleable fron:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilld, for sale.----------------- do | 255, 347 | 270,091 | 279,561 | 277,788 | 258,144 | 203, 017 | 249, 273 | 244, 575 | 238.019 | 220.740 | 215. 134 | 202,799 |  |
| Shipments, total. | 88,950 | 102,173 | 97,921 | 101,345 | 94,376 | 76, 826 | 90, 727 | 82, 276 | 93, 884 | 88, 210 | 76,045 | 87, 003 |  |
|  | 54, 915 | 60,771 | 58,199 | 61,918 | 57,176 | 45,072 | 57, 164 | 48,568 | 58, 251 | 53,682 | 45,543 | 54, 988 |  |
| Pig iron: <br> Production <br> thous, of short to | 5,176 | 6,016 | 5,888 | 6,173 | 5,978 | 6,070 | 6,063 | 5,890 | 6, 197 | 5,911 | 5,977 | 6,040 | 5,785 |
| Consumption | 5,292 | 6,054 | 5,914 | 6,184 | 5,989 | 5,955 | 6,001 | 5,898 | 6,274 | 5,922 | 5,916 | 6, 106 |  |
| Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month $\$$ thous. of short tons. | 1,700 | 1,623 | 1,603 | 1,613 | 1,633 | 1,771 | 1,819 | 1,818 | 1,844 | 1,811 | 1,751 | 1,761 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite..................... dol. per long ton | $\begin{aligned} & 53.58 \\ & 52.00 \end{aligned}$ | 53.58 52.00 | $\begin{aligned} & 53.61 \\ & 52.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53.61 \\ & 52.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53.61 \\ & 52.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53.61 \\ & 52.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53.62 \\ & 52.00 \end{aligned}$ | 53. 67 | 53.67 52.00 | 53.67 52.00 5 | 53.67 52.00 | 53.67 52.00 | 53.67 52.00 |
|  | 52.60 52.50 | 52. 50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52.59 |
| Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel castings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 163,976 | 190, 365 | 181, 908 | 188, 956 | 184,424 | 147,251 | 177,096 | 160,695 | 189, 929 | 176, 728 | 165, 110 | 183, 738 |  |
|  | 117, 156 | 134, 184 | 129,059 | 130, 826 | 131,219 | 100, 141 | 128,981 | 116,658 | 139.953 | 131, 276 | 123, 4.48 | 139,488 |  |
|  | 41,754 | 43,320 | 40,818 | 39, 194 | 41,605 | 27, 235 | 41,162 | 34,693 | 39, 290 | 34, 524 | 32,733 | 36, 650 |  |
| Steel forgings: <br> Orders, unfilled, total $\qquad$ do | 781,234 | 874, 598 | 924, 202 | 11,208,350 | 1,263,657 | 1,361,005 | 1,435,893 | 1,418,515 | 1, 426,645 | 1, 446, 118 |  | 1, 420, 977 |  |
|  | 636, 611 | 697,335 | 736.701 |  | 1,20,657 |  |  |  |  |  | 1, 410,610 | $1,420,97$ |  |
|  | 144, 623 | 177,263 | 187, 501 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, for sale, total .........-.---.-.-.-. do | 128,799 | 160,917 | 153,947 | 1177, 273 | 170.371 | 147, 319 | 157,973 | 149,736 | 191, 483 | 176,342 | 165,023 | 190,095 |  |
| Prop and unset | 97,448 | 118, 039 | 112, 074 | 1117,475 | 110, 979 | 95, 275 | 103, 962 | 97, 326 | 130, 675 | 119,047 | 109. 014 | 129, 082 |  |
| Press and open hammer----.........-...-do...- | 31,351 | 42,878 | 41,873 | ${ }^{159,798}$ | 59,392 | 52,044 | 54, 011 | 52, 410 | 60,808 | 57, 295 | 56,609 | 61.013 |  |
| Steel ingots and steel for castings: Production.....-.-thous. of short tons | 7,766 | 9,071 | 8,841 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{7} 9$ | ${ }^{102}$ | ${ }^{103}$ | ${ }^{103}$ | ${ }^{8} 101$ |  | 8,99 | ${ }^{8} 101$ | ${ }^{103}$ | 8, 103 | 8,880 | 99 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,657 \\ & 101 \end{aligned}$ |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite, finished steel. .-.......-dol. per lb.- | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | 0471 |
| Steel billets, rerolling (producing point) or dol. per net ton | -56.00 | ${ }^{+} 56.00$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 56.00}$ | - 56.00 | +56.00 | ¢ 56.00 | -56. 00 | -56.00 | +56.00 | - 56.00 | - 56.00 | 56.00 | 6. 00 |
| Structural steel (producing point) ....dol. per $\mathrm{lb}_{\text {.- }}$ Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 |
| dol. per long ton. | 46. 63 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45. 00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 44. 75 | 44.00 | 44. 00 | 44.00 | 44.00 |
| Steel, Manufactured Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,313 | 2, 762 | - 2,384 | - 2,605 | 10, 2,63 | 1,366 | 2,781 | ${ }_{2}^{1,322}$ | ${ }_{2}, 511$ | 2,147 | 7,830 2,176 | ${ }_{2,126}^{8,1}$ |  |
| Stocks, end of month......................... . do...-. | 52 | 48 | 42 | 47 | 28 | 31 | 31 | 24 | 26 | 32 | 31 | 66 |  |

## 

\$Data beginning January 1951 are estimated totals derived from a survey of approximately 1,300 establishments by the Bureaut of Mines and the Bureau of the Census.
$\dagger$ For 1952, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1952, of 108,587,670 tons of steel; 1951 data are based on capacity as of January 1 , 1951 , of $104,229,650$ tons.
or Revised to represent quotations per net ton; January 1951 quotation, $\$ 56.00$.,

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

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued


$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Data beginning 1952 are in accordance with the $r$
exports amounted to about $\$ 1.5$ minion in January-September 1951
§Government stocks represent those available for industrial use; total stocks include small amount not distributed.

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

METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued


PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS


| 3,522 | 2, 183 | 2, 602 | 3,622 | 3, 743 | 2, 770 | 3, 514 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 815 | 740 | 732 | 747 | 792 | 877 | 1,005 |
| 323 | 197 | 227 | 414 | 475 | 526 | 605 |
| 23.24 | 23.48 | 23.35 | 22. 50 | 22.82 | 22.96 | 23. 22 |
| 14.450 | 14.450 | 13.905 | 13.775 | 13.989 | 14.156 | 14.319 |
| 40,121 | 44, 839 | 41,972 | 43,362 | 43,536 | 34, 103 | 47, 184 |
| - 42, 412 | - 42,785 | - 36, 955 | - 34, 592 | r 33, 869 | r 33, 214 | r 36, 656 |
| r 32, 891 | - 35,162 | - 31, 912 | -31,286 | - 30, 150 | - 29,602 | - 31, 521 |
| 1,038 | 983 | 805 | - 974 | -982 | -836 | - 81.990 |
| 7,665 | 8,584 | 8,413 | 8,708 | 8,465 | 8,706 | 8,742 |
| 638 | 702 | 685 | 695 | 8, 685 | 8,699 | 701 |
| 8,300 | 8, 714 | 7,583 | 7,664 | 7,728 | 7,743 | 8,625 |
| 4, 901 | 5,398 | 4,798 | 4,367 | 3,985 | r 3,814 | 4,064 |
| 765 | 767 | 671 | 609 | 568 | 534 | 579 |
| r 9, 584 | ${ }^{\text {r 10,014 }}$ | +8,857 | r 8, 269 | r 7, 737 | r 7,270 | + 7,820 |
| -9,521 | r 7, 623 | +5,043 | r 3, 306 | r 3, 719 | ᄃ 3,612 | r 5, 135 |


| 4,548 | 4,016 | - 3,612 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,161 | 1,055 | 982 |
| 892 | 637 | 583 |
| 23.55 | 23.66 | 23.67 |
| 14.513 | 14.513 | 14. 513 |
| 51,797 | 49,340 | 44, 123 |
| $\stackrel{40,002}{ }$ | - 41, 435 | - 42, 803 |
| r33, 244 | r 34, 027 | ${ }^{-} 34,660$ |
| 971 | 933 | ${ }_{\sim}^{\ulcorner } 971$ |
| 8,691 | 8,367 | 8, 670 |
| 728 | 781 | 758 |
| 9,236 | 9,382 | 9, 267 |
| 4,252 | 4, 344 | 4, 463 |
| 625 | 705 | 758 |
| ${ }^{5} 8,741$ | r 9,515 | r 9, 773 |
| ${ }^{\text {r } 6,758 ~}$ | r 7, 408 | r 8, 143 |

Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data for January-August 1951 and beginning January 1952, cover 14 companies; September-December 1951, 15 companies.
OFigures through 1951 are estimated industry totals; thereafter, data cover reporting companies only (representing about 97 percent of total industry).
$o^{\prime}$ The number of companies reporting is as follows. Polvinase indurion data will be revised later.
$\delta^{7}$ The number of companies reporting is as follows: Polyphase induction, 1st half of 1951, 32; 2d half of 1951, 33; direct current, beginning $1951,28$.
§Revisions for January 1951 (thous. short tons): Industrial consumption and retail, total, 47,623; industrial, total 36,924; other industrial 10,590; retail deliveries, 10,699.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data formerly shown were quotations on tracks, destination.

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

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued

| COAL-Continued <br> Bituminous-Continued <br> Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel) thous. of short tons.- | 37 | 41 | 90 | 110 | 98 | 93 | 96 | 86 | 104 | 91 | 35 | 19 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total -..........thous. of short tons | 70,662 | 71, 425 | 72, 081 | 74,807 | 76,992 | 74, 100 |  | 76, 245 | 78,019 | 77,858 |  |  |  |
|  | 68, 754 | 69,813 | 70, 550 | 73,109 | 75, 258 | 72, 248 | 73, 492 | 74, 352 | 76,080 | 75, 918 | 74, 886 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +73,792 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 74,967 |
|  | 16,374 | 16, 751 | 16, 462 | 16, 175 | 16. 247 | 14, 035 | 14,449 | 14,426 | 14,953 | 15, 123 | 15,270 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 14,827$ | 15, 786 |
|  | 1,318 | 1,243 | 1,232 | 1,266 | 1. 333 | 1,316 | 1,339 | 1,353 | 1,420 | 1,508 | 1,424 | -1,361 | 1.342 |
| Electric-power utilities | 25, 875 | 26, 529 | 27, 571 | 29, 826 | 31, 060 | 31, 635 | 32,392 | 33, 098 | 34, 162 | 34, 104 | 33,398 | 32, 692 | 32.710 |
| Railways (class I) | 5, 4 46 | 4, 854 | 4,739 | 4,567 | 4.999 | 4,426 | 4,331 | 4, 245 | 4,126 | 4, 1713 | 4,172 | 4, 161 | 1.237 |
| Steel and rolling mills | 1,044 | 1,091 | 1,143 | 1,232 | 1,195 | 1,368 | 1,156 | 1,147 | 1,155 | 1,151 | 1,181 | 1,213 | 1,276 |
| Other industrial | 19,097 | 19,345 | 19, 403 | 20,043 | 20,424 | 19,668 | 19,825 | 20,083 | 20,264 | 19,899 | 19,441 | 19,538 | 19,616 |
| Retail dealers.....-.-...............--..-. - do. | 1,908 | 1,612 | 1,531 | 1,698 | 1,734 | 1,852 | 1,922 | 1,893 | 1,939 | 1,910 | 1,750 | 1,631 | 1,507 |
|  | 2,412 | 3,207 | 4,740 | 5,485 | 5,231 | 4, 824 | 6,178 | 6,104 | 6,387 | 5,420 | 4,478 | 5,163 |  |
| Prices: <br> Retail, composite $\qquad$ dol. per short ton.- | 16.94 | 16.97 | 16.96 | 16. 68 | 16.65 | 16. 74 | 16.76 | 16.84 | 17.01 | 17.03 | 17.08 | 17.12 | 17.13 |
| Wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.722 \\ & 7.026 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.711 \\ & 6.942 \end{aligned}$ | 5. 729 6.588 | $\text { 5. } 677$ $\text { 6. } 583$ | 5.769 6.610 | 5.658 6.533 | 5.646 6.581 | 5. 680 6.679 | 5.697 6.718 | 5.697 6.756 | 5.697 6.773 | 5.697 6.773 | 5697 6.769 |
| COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 610 | 641 | 561 | 608 | 625 | 526 | 616 | 547 | 629 | 619 | 625 | r 637 | 597 |
| Byproduct--.-.-.-........................- do | 5,399 | 6, 042 | 5,911 | 6, 122 | 5,943 | 6, 104 | 6. 152 | 5,923 | 6,114 | 5,882 | 6, 114 | 6, 118 | 5,770 |
|  | 288 | 297 | 286 | 335 | 315 | 326 | 319 | 316 | 328 | 335 | 325 | 331 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: Byproduct plants, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Byproduct plants, total $\qquad$ do | 1,069 932 | 1,266 1,134 | 1,410 1,219 | 1,445 | 1,1395 | 1,518 1,175 | 1, ${ }^{1,626}$ | 1,764 1,298 | 1,815 1,306 | 1,758 | 1,738 1,295 | 1,810 1,421 | 1,765 1,455 |
|  | 137 | 132 | 191 | 233 | , 260 | 343 | , 422 | 466 | +509 | 495 | 443 | 389 | 310 |
| Petroleum coke..-...........-................ do | 116 | 118 | 125 | 123 | 112 | 99 | 97 | 94 | 82 | 83 | 104 | 134 |  |
|  | 51 | 50 | 59 | 62 | 90 | 94 | 122 | 100 | 126 | 111 | 109 | 112 |  |
| Price, bechive, Connelsvile (rurnace) ${ }^{\text {dol. per short ton.- }}$ | 14. 750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14. 750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 | 14.750 |  |  |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 166, 041 | 1,805 187,624 | 1,769 183,800 | 191, 2674 | 1,975 183,898 | 1,896 190,362 | 2,307 193,201 | 1,975 187,816 | 2,014 197,610 | 2,040 188,149 | 1,947 191,650 | 2,151 192,712 |  |
| Refinery operations-......-- percent of capacity-- | - 96 | 18, 96 | -3, 91 | 19, 94 | 183, 97 | 100, 95 | 193, 96 | 187, 87 | 197,95 | 188, 97 | -191, 98 | 192, 719 |  |
| Consumption (runs to stills) .-...--thous. of bbl.- | 183, 745 | 200, 535 | 185, 488 | 199, 521 | 197, 246 | 200, 322 | 202, 721 | 196, 752 | 199, 826 | 198, 258 | 206,032 | 205, 829 |  |
| Stocks, end of monih: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total...........- do....- $\substack{\text { At refineries }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 235,247 \\ 56,260 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 233,824 \\ 58,671 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 243,180 \\ 63,366 \end{array}$ | 248, 418 | $248,170$ | 250,847 | 254, 276 | 254,900 | 262, 266 | 261, 100 | 255, 783 | 254, 007 |  |
|  | - 1661 | 68,671 157 17 | $\begin{array}{r} 63,366 \\ 162,444 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}68,365 \\ 16550 \\ \hline 175\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}65,536 \\ 164,934 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 67,046 166,077 | 65,501 171,074 | 64,916 171,730 | 65,388 179,173 | 65,297 177,982 | 62,311 $175,4 \times 1$ | 62,436 173,471 |  |
|  | 17,431 | 17,443 | 17,370 | 17,553 | 17,700 | 17,724 | 17,701 | 18,254 | 17,705 | 17,821 | 17,991 | 18, 100 |  |
|  | 2,471 | 2,640 | 3,615 | 1,791 | 2,342 | 2,320 | 2,361 | 2,199 | 1,947 | 1,858 | 2,147 | 2, 303 |  |
|  | 12,772 | 14, 144 | 15,081 | 16,019 | 16, 487 | 17,612 | 15,232 | 14,458 | 14, 473 | 13, 050 | 11, 953 | 15,909 |  |
| Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells._dol. per bbl.- Rcfined petroleum products: | 2. 570 | 2, 570 | 2. 570 | 2. 570 | 2. 570 | 2. 570 | 2. 579 | 2. 570 | 2. 570 | 2.570 | 2. 570 | 2. 570 | 2. 570 |
| Rcfined petroleum products: Fuel oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil.........-....-thous. of bbl.. | 39, 742 | 41, 129 | 35, 139 | 37,500 | 37, 614 | 38,067 | 38,335 | 38,453 | 40,159 | 40,726 | 44, 693 | 45, 141 |  |
|  | 38,696 | 41,771 | 36,908 | 39, 202 | 38, 303 | 39,516 | 37, 993 | 36,843 | 37, 944 | 39, 111 | 40,693 | 41, 483 |  |
| Domestic demand: <br> Distillate fuel oil $\qquad$ | 50,085 | 45,046 | 32, 185 | 25,519 | 24, 132 | 24, 277 | 27,185 | 27,271 | 31,655 | 47, 221 | 57,233 | 62,439 |  |
|  | 51, 101 | 53, 568 | 46, 841 | 44, 104 | 42,153 | 39, 400 | 40,454 | 39,547 | 45,016 | 50, 982 | 54,382 | 56, 366 |  |
| Consumption by type of consumer: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,573 | 5,527 | 4,811 | 4, 508 | 4,544 | 4,375 | 5,038 | 5,072 | 5,440 | 5,949 | 6, 295 | 6,068 | 4,775 |
| Railways (class I) --.-.....---........- do | 3. 594 | 4,251 | 3,889 | 3,658 | 3,415 | 3, 338 | 3,517 | 3,218 | 3,486 | 3,313 | 3, $2 \cdot 4$ |  |  |
| Vessels (bunker oil) ---.--..............-do. | 5,008 | 5, 846 | 6,753 | 6,663 | 6, 177 | 5,790 | 6,750 | 6,250 | 6,491 | 6,331 | 15,484 | 6,906 | 6,447 |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Distillate fuel oil. | 47, 587 | 42,978 | 44,736 | 55, 273 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39, 409 | 37, 516 | 36,910 | 39,317 | 41, 666 | 45, 163 | 87, 47,243 | 48, 212 | 102,561 48,415 | 44, 978 | 80,785 42,063 |  |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil.-.----.--------.....- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 643 | 773 | 1,361 | 1,884 | 1,149 | 2,280 | 3,203 | 2,554 | 2,410 | 1,185 | 1,854 | 1,894 |  |
| Residual fuel oil....-.-.-.....---------- do | 644 | 1,077 | 982 | 2,679 | 2,471 | 3,119 | 3,005 | 2,962 | 2, 553 | 1,962 | 2,006 | 1,831 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Distillate (New York Flarbor, No. 2 futl) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residual (Okla No 6 fuel) dol. per yal- | . 091 | . 091 | . 091 | . 091 | . 090 | . 091 | 091 | . 091 | . 091 | . 091 | . 091 | 091 | 091 |
| Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel) _ dol per bbl_- Kerosene: | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.690 | 1.650 | ${ }^{+} 1,650$ | 1.650 | 1.500) |
| Kerosene: Production | 11,475 | 12,371 | 11,511 | 10,698 | 9,815 | 10,220 |  |  | 11, 262 | 12,083 | 12,171 |  |  |
| Domestic demand.-......................-do..-. | 14,789 | 11,788 | 8, 678 | 5,877 | 5,494 | 6,490 | 6,455 | 6,640 | 10, 171 | 14,960 | 16, 744 | 16, 485 |  |
| Stocks, end of month.-.........-........... do. | 13,150 | 13,657 | 16,262 | 20,331 | 24, 169 | 27, 27\% | 30, 241 | 33, 106 | 33,382 | 29, 948 | 24,933 | ${ }^{1} 22,679$ |  |
|  | 125 | 40 | 185 | 667 | ${ }^{3} 88$ | ${ }_{592}$ | 1,000 | 1,326 | -703 | -538 | ${ }^{24,387}$ | ${ }^{22} 752$ |  |
| Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor) | . 101 | . 101 | . 101 | . 101 | . 101 | . 101 | . 101 | . 101 | . 101 | . 101 | . 101 | . 101 | . 101 |
| Lubricants: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-..........-......... hous. of bbl-- | 4,339 | 5,108 | 5,175 | 5,454 | 5,094 | 5,24] | 5,379 | 4,905 | 5,432 | 5,144 | 5,157 | 4,963 |  |
|  | 3, 115 | 3,691 | 3, 550 | 3,850 | 3, 632 | 3,348 | 3, 592 | 3, 313 | 4, 090 | 3,491 | 3,163 | 3,806 |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month-..........- do. | 8,386 | 8, 209 | 8,393 | 8, 451 | 8,444 | 8,662 | 8,875 | §, 866 | 8,914 | 9,111 | 9,617 | 9, 43] |  |
|  | 934 | ], 533 | 1,377 | 1, 477 | 1,387 | 1,593 | 1,499 | 1. 527 | 1,236 | 1,441 | 1,429 | 1. 292 |  |
| f. o. b. Tulsa).-.-............. del. per gal.. | . 290 | . 290 | . 290 | . 290 | . 290 | . 290 | 290 | . 290 | . 290 | . 290 | . 290 | . 290 | .290 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. $1^{1}$ New basis. Comparable data for December 1951 (thous. bbl.): Distillate fuel, 85,872; residual fuel, 42,955; kerosene, 26,940.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data formerly shown were quotations on tracks, destination. Fioures for January 1951 : Mine run, $\$ 5.573 ;$ prepared sizes, $\$ 6.845$.
§Revisions for 1950 will be shown later. ${ }^{\prime}$ Includes stocks of heavy crude in Califoritia.
§Excludes "special category" exports not showns searately for security reasons.

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

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued

## PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued




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

## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-Continued

| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper- <br> board (American Paper and Pulp Association): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new......................-short tons. | 821, 801 | 964, 941 | 905, 445 | 886, 155 | 882, 150 | 812,496 | 854,043 | 835, 693 | 942, 156 | 819,334 | r 820,265 | r980,796 | 848,000 |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month..-........do. | 884, 769 | 984, 495 | 1, 013, 760 | 988, 500 | 984, 305 | 1,025,263 | 983, 823 | 982, 593 | 976, 913 | 914, 463 | +870, 769 | -932, 628 | 929,628 |
| Production. | 821, 858 | 917, 112 | 875, 512 | 909, 757 | 885, 285 | 783,778 | 894, 740 | 851,819 | 946, 158 | +896, 957 | - 861, 248 | -932,125 | 877,000 |
| Shipments | 817, 717 | 916,683 | 877, 033 | 901, 561 | 886, 429 | 770,991 | 895, 659 | 837, 409 | 947,030 | 881,877 | +863, 959 | r 918, 937 | 851,000 |
| Stocks, end o | 292, 998 | 293, 423 | 293, 832 | 301, 420 | 300,270 | 312, 183 | 311, 254 | 325, 907 | 325, 035 | 340, 425 | г 338,617 | - 351, 805 | 337, 805 |
| Fine paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new-.......-. | 103,864 146,200 | 110,114 140,035 | 119,245 147,000 | 106,722 137,190 | 113,525 130,810 | 108,242 145,100 | 104,721 133,205 | 109, 384 132,655 | 121,329 132,495 | 100,090 110,610 | r 106, 947 $+122,703$ $r$ |  | 123, (6) 134,58 |
| Production | 99, 753 | 115, 661 | 113, 501 | 117,785 | 117.922 | 95,741 | 116, 506 | 110,546 | 123,623 | 122, 619 | r 118, 200 | - $+126,753$ | 123,000 |
| Shipments | 96, 800 | 116, 276 | 112, 245 | 117,570 | 119, 802 | 98,572 | 116,652 | 110, 422 | 121,489 | 121, 972 | r 119,040 | ${ }^{\sim} 125,532$ | 121,001) |
| Stocks, end of | 64, 245 | 63,630 | 64, 885 | 64, 470 | 62,470 | 63,605 | 63,459 | 63,325 | 65,959 | 66,635 | ${ }^{\text {r } 65,795}$ | ${ }^{r} 66,316$ | 68,316 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new -1-...-.................- do | 279, 128 384,199 | 351,015 475,400 | 311,555 489,770 | 307,316 482,155 | 298,390 496,190 | 268,285 510,150 | 290,115 494,705 | 278,225 492,795 | 320,338 495,265 | 264, 508 465.945 |  |  | 282,000 488,54 |
|  | 281, 526 | 312.477 | 2996. 208 | 306,518 | 285, 183 | 254, 382 | 304, 666 | 286, 834 | 312, 161 | 297, 894 | - 291, 707 | - 315, 98.3 | 299, (1m) |
|  | 281, 062 | 310, 190 | 297, 185 | 304,555 | 284,352 | 254, 294 | 305, 590 | 280,135 | 317,865 | 293,829 | + 292,439 | r 309, 271 | 284,000 |
| Stocks, end of month---.-----------.- do | 109,689 | 111,975 | 110,990 | 112,930 | 113, 760 | 113,845 | 112,920 | 119,619 | 114, 915 | 118,980 | r 117,748 | + 124, 460 | 139,464 |
| Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill*-.dol. per 100 lb . | 212.65 | 12. 65 | 12.65 | 12.65 | 12.82 | 12.82 | 12.98 | 13.15 | 3.15 | 13.15 | 13.15 | 13.1 | 55 |
| Coarse paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new | 274,607 227,800 | 315,065 234,820 | 291,940 299,175 | 295,860 236,325 | 297,480 228,315 | 277,783 235,118 | 302,539 233,895 | ${ }^{294,386}$ | 321,515 232,340 | 313,393 229,708 | r 291, 794 r 217.091 | r 329, 159 $\times 228,525$ | 288,000 225,525 |
| Production.-...-.-.........................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 275, 284 | 306, 009 | 285, 683 | 302, 948 | 305, 038 | 277, 523 | 303.033 | 296, 567 | 324, 031 | ${ }^{2} 321,882$ | - 305, 258 | r 320.281 | 295.000 |
|  | 276,635 | 308, 044 | 287, 582 | 298, 287 | 305,490 | 270, 980 | 303, 762 | 292,113 | 325, 340 | 316, 025 | r 304,411 | - 317, 725 | 291,010 |
|  | 77, 233 | 75, 198 | 73, 295 | 78, 005 | 78,450 | 84, 993 | 84, 265 | 88,720 | 87,411 | 93, 520 | -94,367 | ${ }^{\text {r 96, } 923}$ | 100, 923 |
| Newsprint: <br> Canada (incl Newfoundland): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-.................--.-..........-do. | 425,097 | 472, 963 | 447, 551 | 485, 723 | 464,332 | 452, 45 | 484, 563 | 431, 082 | 492,475 | 471, 732 | 435, 297 | 470,456 | 457.835 |
| Shipments from mills......-----.-.-....- do | 400, 833 | 473, 503 | 443, 288 | 486, 340 | 475, 034 | 442,966, | 480, 581 | 427, 738 | 497, 410 | 491, 020 | 4 Cl 1.455 | 445, 212 | 441,349 |
| United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production. | 84, 619 | 94, 283 | 89, 136 | 96,688 | 94, 331 | 92, 481 | 101, 574 | 90, 728 | 100, 339 | 95, 847 | 91,763 | 97, 216 | 94, 759 |
| Shipments from mills | 85, 134 | 92,898 | 90,988 | 93,690 | 97, 274 | 90,875 | 100,003 | 92, 487 | 97,791 | 99, 301 | 91,721 | 95, 046 | 96,982 |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At publishers | 331, 440 | 349, 308 | 322, 750 | 332, 601 | 358, 294 | 393, 718 | 467,052 | 439, 547 | 434, 841 | 436, 244 | 430, 431 | 460,378 | 45.502 |
|  | 111, 019 | 95, 893 | 95, 340 | 86, 522 | 94, 331 | 106, 727 | 77,646 | 87,037 | 100, 292 | 107, 144 | 91,765 | 89,491 | 99,741 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal ports* | ${ }^{2} 106.75$ | 106.75 | 106.75 | 106.75 | 106.75 | 109.25 | 111.75 | 114.25 | 116.75 | 116.75 | 116.75 | 116.75 | 116.75 |
| Paperboard (National Paperboard A ssociation): Orders, new |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 987,900 758.600 | $1,119,300$ 704,900 | 1, 019, 300 | 1,112,100 | 962,700 548,000 |  | 932,200 <br> 470 | 856,000 458,200 |  |  |  | 883,200 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month ................do.... <br> Production, total | 758,600 975,100 | ( $\begin{array}{r}704,900 \\ 1,107,300\end{array}$ | 1, 646,900 | 1858,700 $1,128,200$ | 548,000 $1,058,500$ | 537,600 890,000 | 470,800 $1,002,200$ | 458,200 852,500 | 487,800 951,700 | 365,400 866,300 | 358,700 789,900 | 405,500 835,600 | $3.55,2000$ 867.800 |
| Percent of activity | 105 | 104 | 105 | 104 | 103 |  | 94 |  |  | 82 | 75 | 81 | 86 |
| Paper products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments_..........-mil. sq. ft. surface area. | 6,618 | 7,965 | 7,315 | 7,288 | 6,410 | 5,238 | 5,896 | 5,484 | 6,027 | 5,367 | 5,074 | 5,550 |  |
| Folding paper boxes, value: $\quad 1936=$ | 6 |  | 737.7 | 6993 | 613.3 | 588.1 | 608.7 | 470.8 |  |  |  |  | 591.0 |
|  | 725.8 | 851.9 | 778.4 | 815.4 | 755.5 | ${ }_{599.3} 58$ | 704.7 | 631.1 | 748.9 | 652.8 | 532.2 | 639.9 | 606.0 |
| PRinting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total......--number of editions.- | 793 | 1,130 | 878 | 969 | 1,145 | 751 | 638 | 940 | 980 | 1,172 | 1,083 | 720 |  |
|  | 613 | 861 | 678 | 759 | 879 | 549 | 466 | 743 | 781 | 963 | 872 | 557 | 575 |
|  | 180 | 269 | 200 | 210 | 266 | 202 | 172 | 197 | 199 | 209 | 211 | 163 | 148 |

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| Natural rubber: RUBEER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 37,572 | 35, 335 | 39,508 | 42,445 | 39,998 | 35,478 | 36,506 | 36,887 | 37,407 | 35, 037 | 33.256 | - 36,776 | 34.78.5 |
| Stocks, end of month .-.............-......do... | 87, 242 | 76, 312 | 71,679 | 68,498 | 68,369 | 67,816 | 67, 491 | 56,941 | 63, 001 | 63, 689 | 76, 5 ¢9 | -81,627 | 83,029 |
| Imports, including latex and quayule ${ }_{\text {Price }}$ wholesale smoked sheets (New York) | 55, 263 | 63, 166 | 60,912 | 42,371 | 56,411 | 73, 586 | 71, 121 | 61, 200 | 55, 214 | 57, 378 | 45,364 | 83, 283 |  |
| Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) dol. per lb.- | . 734 | . 722 | . 675 | . 660 | 660 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 20 | 20 | 505 |
| Chemical (synthetic): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 53,308 | 65,587 | 58, 787 | 65, 027 | 64, | 61, 419 | 74,951 | 70,870 | 79,285 | 73, 045 | 76, 958 | - 76,494 | 74, 869 |
|  | 59,035 | 60,614 | 65, 793 | 70,276 | 78, 154 | 89,527 | 96, 382 | 99, 889 | 109,407 | 116, 910 | - 129,952 | - 137,785 | 144,995 |
|  | 620 | 533 | 585 | 617 | 573 | 968 | 777 | 1,008 | 550 | 1,190 | 1,430 | 1,831 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30, 402 | 35,094 32,678 | 34,293 82,428 88 | 35,051 34,148 | 33,509 30.899 | 29,999 25.500 | 29,035 28.588 20, | 26, 885 | ${ }^{29} 29.611$ | - 25,453 | ${ }^{23,677}$ | '27,755 | 24, 078 |
| Stocks, end of month..........................-d. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 36, 885 | 38, 334 | 39, 664 | 39,098 | 40, 268 | 44, 347 | 43, 900 | 43, 095 | - 44,367 | 24,509 44,049 | 22,044 45.082 | $\cdot 26,553$ $\cdot$ $\cdot 45,067$ | 24,911 43,966 |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumatic casings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,887 | 6,693 | 6,540 | 7,116 | 7,222 | 6,734 | 7,549 | 7,429 | 7,746 | 7,350 | 6,419 | 7,872 | 7,463 |
|  | 6,174 | 7,235 | 6, 255 | 6,730 | 7,185 | 6, 602 | 7,163 | 6,657 | 7,050 | 6,081 | 4,518 | 6,529 | 6, 184 |
|  | 3, 602 | 3,620 | 2, 755 | 2, 692 | 2,603 | 2,361 | 2,813 | 2,519 | 2,553 | 2,392 | 1,800 | 2,140 | 2,301 |
| Replacement equipment ....---.-.-.-.-.- do | 3,058 | 3,493 | 3,412 | 3,911 | 4, 439 | 4, 126 | 4, 230 | 3,967 | 4,315 | 3, 501 | 2, 520 | 4,243 | 3,721 |
| Export | 114 | 123 | 88 | 127 | 143 | 115 | 120 | 171 | 181 | 188 | 198 | 146 | 163 |
| Stocks, end of mon | 3,307 | 2, 804 | 3,047 | 3, 442 | 3,512 | 3,586 | 4,033 | 4,767 | 5,514 | 6, 888 | 8,773 | 10, 039 | 11,370 |
| Exports( | 79 | 120 | 106 | 88 | 118 | 108 | 126 | 147 | 129 | 161 | 210 | 150 |  |
| Inner tubes: | F15 152 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | r15,917 | 6,593 | 5,593 | 5,585 | 5,500 | 15,072 | ${ }_{1}^{1} 5,761$ | - 5 5,069 | 16,277 15,615 | 15,506 14,812 | 15,149 13,563 |  | 15,138 14,958 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 5, 170 | 4,595 | 4, 657 | 5,071 | 5,311 | ${ }^{15} 5685$ | ${ }^{1} 6,272$ | ${ }^{1} 6,834$ | 17,471 | 18,378 | 110, 116 | ${ }^{1} 10,343$ | ${ }^{1} 10,507$ |
|  | 36 | 58 | 63 | 52 | 63 | 57 | 88 | 101 | 94 | 121 | 144 | 93 |  |

[^17]©Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
*New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data beginning 1947 are available upon request.

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

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| ABRASIVE PRODUCTS <br> Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments. reams. . PORTLAND CEMENT | 184,326 | 206, 940 | 179, 507 | 191, 138 | 162,002 | 161, 093 | 174, 180 | 171, 584 | 195, 139 | 188, 389 | 132, 524 | 159,041 | 162,959 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15, 201 | 18,708 | 20, 184 | 21,924 | 21,984 | 22,439 | 22,514 | 22, 269 | 22,797 | 20,736 | 19, 874 | 17,039 | 16,54.5 |
|  | 76 | 82 | 91 | . 96 | ${ }^{99}$ | 22,98 | 22, 98 | 20, 100 | 229 | 93 | 1185 | 173 | 18.8 |
| Shipments ....-..................... thous of bbl.- | 11, 294 | 17,692 | 20, 953 | 24,892 | 24,935 | 24, 266 | 25,852 | 23, 256 | 26, 139 | 18,001 | 11,790 | 12,696 | 14.362 |
| Stocks, finished, end of month...............do... | 22,127 | 23, 139 | 22, 364 | 19,393 | 16,439 | 14,615 | 11, 282 | 10, 287 | 6,945 | 9,916 | 17,999 | 22,336 | 24,519 |
| Stocks, clinker, end of month....................do....- | 7,097 | 8,068 | 8,194 | 7,482 | 6,682 | 5,601 | 4, 8 , ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4, 138 | 3,544 | 3,882 | 4,711 | $\underset{r}{7,056}$ | 8, 963 |
| CLAY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, unglazed: thous of standard brick |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production_--.......... thous. of standard brick Shinments | 422,134 408,766 | 534,077 550,274 | 553,468 553,881 | 605,304 599,905 | 600,516 577 | 571,338 | 603,781 571081 | 538, 774 | 591,281 | 532, 937 | 436. 552 | 406. 229 |  |
| Shipments Price, wholesale, common, composite. f. o. b. |  |  |  | 593, 905 |  |  | 571.081 | 516,533 | 578,080 | 466,690 | 342,901 | 353, 812 |  |
| plant $\dagger$...-...-.-.-.-......-dol. per thous.- | 27.317 | 27.317 | 27.317 | 27.317 | 27.317 | 27.317 | 27.317 | 27.366 | 27.366 | 27.366 | 27.366 | 27.317 | 27.317 |
| Clay sewer pipe, vitrifed: <br> Prorluction. short tons | 122,046 | 139,653 | 142,356 | 144,666 | 138, 922 | 137, 727 | 151, 181 | 137, 430 | 158, 121 | 141,154 | 124,993 | 134, 045 |  |
|  | 96,487 | 125, 328 | 134,777 | 141, 774 | 137,142 | 141, 255 | 150, 323 | 135, 057 | 154, 034 | 121,239 | 82,546 | 86, 776 |  |
| Strretural tile, unglazed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production..................-.-.-............d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 98, 503 | 110, 146 | 105, 268 | 106,045 | 104,547 | 101,903 | 103,493 | 93, 164 | 101, 922 | 98,965 | 84, 411 | 81,948 |  |
|  | 89, 645 | 108, 738 | 108, 653 | 108,866 | 105,045 | 100,040 | 101, 782 | 94, 063 | 100, 142 | 85, 529 | 66, 682 | 71, 403 |  |
| Glass Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Olass containers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-.-..........-.--.....thous. of gross.- | 9,201 | 10, 987 | 11, 075 | 10, 849 | 10,489 | 10,355 | 10,575 | 9,134 | 9,341 | 7,804 | 7,603 | - 8, 941 | 8,783 |
| Shimments, domestic, total.................do...- | 8,563 | 10,250 | 9,583 | 10,390 | 9,847 | 9,372 | 10, 543 | 9,397 | 8,948 | 7,714 | 7,568 | - 8, 485 | 8.053 |
| General-use food: <br> Narrow-neck food $\qquad$ | 931 | 1,116 | 1,067 | 999 | 908 | 738 | 1,125 | 1,432 | 1,072 | 632 | 674 | 783 | 859 |
| Wide-mouth food (incl. packers tumblers, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| jelly glasses, and fruit jars) _ thous. of gross <br> Beveraze (returnable and nonreturnable) | 2,129 | 2,472 | 2,332 | 2,666 | 2,410 | 2,416 | 2,782 | 2,281 | 2,426 | 2,122 | 1,885 | - 2,498 | 2,123 |
| thous. of gross.. | 345 | 447 | 617 | 803 | 969 | 858 | 602 | 332 | 297 | 319 | 532 | 525 | 503 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}541 \\ 1,425 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}978 \\ 1.302 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 1,190 | 1,468 | $\begin{array}{r}1,786 \\ \hline 730\end{array}$ | 1,848 | 2, ${ }^{2795}$ | 1,344 1,171 | + 7408 | +840 | 873 | 841 | 874 |
| Liquor and wine | -1,425 | 1,302 2,740 | -931 ${ }^{938}$ | 1880 2,426 | 730 1,965 | 746 1,805 | 805 1,901 | 1,171 1,782 | 1,328 1,985 | 1,097 1,810 | 906 1.795 | 741 | -840 |
| Chemical, household and industrial....... do- | 724 | 883 | 823 | 878 | 823 | 695 | , 722 | , 717 | 782 | -634 | , 572 | $+2,161$ +679 | ${ }^{1,693}$ |
| Dairy products--........................do.... | ${ }^{285}$ | ${ }_{8}^{313}$ | ${ }_{9}^{235}$ | ${ }_{9}^{271}$ | 9 255 | ${ }_{10}^{266}$ | -326 | -338 | 312 | 260 | 330 | 258 | 199 |
| Stocks, end of month.-....-.-.-............-do....- Other | 7,631 | 8,091 | 9,293 | 9,426 | 9,714 | 10,375 | 10, 102 | 9,839 | 9,884 | 9, 710 | 9,453 | -9,635 | 10,093 |
| Other glassware, machine-made: Tumblers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production...................thous. of dozens.. | 6,506 | 7,570 | 7, 534 | 7,292 | 6,384 | 5,560 | 5,807 | 4,656 | 4,966 | 3,889 | 3,800 | 4, 883 |  |
| Shipments................................-- do-..- | 6,132 9 | 7,156 | 6,851 | 6,760 | 5,737 | 5,733 | 5,331 | 4, 387 | 5,414 | 4,645 | 3,352 | 4,473 |  |
| Stocks Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments | 9,940 | 10,340 | 10, 933 | 11,381 | 11,974 | 11,769 | 12,256 | 12,556 | 11,978 | 11,228 | 11,579 | 11,837 |  |
| Table, kitchen, and household ware, shipments $\begin{gathered}\text { thous. of dozens. }\end{gathered}$ | 3,364 | 3,998 | 3,439 | 3,408 | 2,682 | 2,766 | 3,506 | 2,892 | 3,459 | 3,368 | 2,589 | 3,005 |  |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude gypsum, quarterly total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports |  | 613 |  |  | 664 |  |  | 1,171 |  |  | 859 |  |  |
| Calcined, production, quarterly total .......do |  | 1,838 |  |  | 1,981 |  |  | 1,977 |  |  | 2,027 |  |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uncalcined.......- .-................. short tons.- |  | 660, 470 |  |  | 656,070 |  |  | r 588, 584 |  |  | 636, 366 |  |  |
| Calcined: <br> For building uses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Base-coat plasters...........-. - .-..... do. |  | 512, 238 |  |  | 591,646 |  |  | - 590, 559 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 14,328 |  |  | 15,053 |  |  | 13,711 |  |  | 10, 648 |  |  |
| All other building plasters --- |  | 137, 878 |  |  | 154, 610 |  |  | 169, 219 |  |  | 146,036 |  |  |
|  |  | 710,197 |  |  | 745,224 |  |  | 704, 333 |  |  | 602,500 |  |  |
|  |  | 10,002 849,933 |  |  | 10,710 r 8789 |  |  | ${ }^{9} 9.3886$ |  |  | 776,763 |  |  |
| Industrial plasters...--------.-.-.-.-- short tons. |  | 76,976 |  |  | 71,181 |  |  | 68, 612 |  |  | 771,377 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| Clothing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3r 14, 461 | r 14.765 | r 13, 143 | r 12,943 | r 12, 163 | r9,383 | + 12.670 | -11,862 | r 13.617 | + 12.928 | -11,393 | 13,945 | , 465 |
|  | 3r 14, 762 | r 14, 617 | +11,875 | -10,983 | -11,453 | r 9, 259 | r 12,929 | + 12, 6105 | ${ }^{\text {r } 14,374}$ | + 13,986 | r 11, 611 | 13, 366 | 13,495 |
| Stocks, end of month --.--------.-......-- do. | 25, 633 | 25, 780 | 27,048 | 29,008 | 30, 208 | - 30,332 | - 30,073 | - 29,330 | - 28,573 | + 27,515 | - 28, 199 | 28, 778 | 28,748 |
| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ning bales |  | 19,908 |  |  |  | 224 | 2,014 | 5,468 | 10,022 | 12,803 | 13,554 | 14,508 | 2 15,050 |
| thous. of bales -- |  | ${ }^{1} 10,012$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 215,123 |
| Consumptions Stocks in the United States, end of month bales.- | 898, 991 | 903, 041 | 985, 227 | 832,561 | 817,154 | 768,072 | 754, 119 | 722.004 | 905, 062 | 730, 817 | 672,715 | 922,559 | 768, 889 |
| Stocks in the United States, end of month, totaly - ...........................thous. of bales. | 7,712 | 6,461 | \%,008 | 3, 822 | 2,958 | 2, 278 | 16, 198 | 15, 125 | 13,646 | 12,128 | 10,759 | 9,060 | 7,638 |
| Domestic cotton, total. --............--do. | 7,625 | 6,349 | 4,906 | 3,716 | 2, 848 | 2,166 | 16, 090 | 15,022 | 13, 550 | 12, 037 | 10,672 | 8,981 | 7,537 |
| On farms and in transit......-.........- do | 749 | 480 | 227 | 108 | 125 | 134 | 13, 652 | 10,734 | 6,840 | 4,754 | 3, 492 | 2,421 | 1,503 |
| Public storage and compresses--------- do | 4, 596 | 3, 554 | 2. 403 | 1,586 | 1,034 | 719 | 1,438 | 3, 289 | 5,514 | 5,886 | 5,644 | 4, 220 | 4. 394 |
| Consuming establishments | 2,280 | 2,315 | 2,276 | 2,022 | 1,690 | 1,313 | 1,000 | 999 | 1, 196 | 1,397 | 1,536 | 1,639 | 1,640 |
| Forcign cotton, total | 88 | 112 | 102 | 106 | 110 | 112 | 108 | 103 | 96 | 92 |  |  | 101 |
| $r$ Revised. $\quad \dagger$ Revised series. January 1951 fgure, $\$ 27.317$; data beginning 1947 will be shown later. ${ }^{2}$ Total ginnings of 1951 crop. ${ }^{3}$ Revised data, January 1951 (units as as above): Production, 15,423 ; shipments, 14,945 . <br> ${ }^{6}$ Includes laminated board, reported as component board. <br> § Total ginnings to end o month indicated. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| COTTON-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{428,599}$ | 354, 302 | 480, 085 | 371,417 | 204, 006 | 129, 144 | 145,758 3 | 356, 209 | 583, 927 | 803, 580 | 979, 762 | 676, 400 |  |
| Prices received by farmers......-.-. cents per 1 b | ${ }_{5}{ }_{42}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r,42.1 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{43.2}{ }$ | 16.5 42 | $18,42.0$ | 7, 39.1 | 3,679 34.6 | 2,320 33.7 | 5, 36.2 | 1,046 41.0 | 2,214 40.3 | 36,48 38.7 | 37.3 |
| Prices, wholesale, middling, $15 / 16^{\prime \prime}$, average, ${ }^{10}$ | (1) | 45.1 | 45 | 45. |  |  |  |  |  | 41. | 42 | 41.9 | 40.6 |
| Cotton Iinters: 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 110 | 125 | 111 | 115 | 96 | 90 | 88 | 114 | 136 | 131 | 117 | 118 | 120 |
|  | 105 | 77 | 52 | 36 | 31 | 21 | 64 | 175 | 267 | 247 | 205 | 221 | 171 |
| Stocks, end of month.............-----....-do.... | 542 | 517 | 468 | 398 | 327 | 260 | 231 | 272 | 367 | 460 | 538 | 620 | 626 |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton cloth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly ${ }^{6}$.-. mil. of linear yards.- |  | 2,842 |  |  | 2,651 |  |  | 2,279 |  |  | 2,302 |  |  |
|  | 57,643 | 79,574 | 73, 856 | 72, 428 | 73, 786 | 63, 092 | 63, 850 | 65, 408 | 53,745 | 64, 127 | 77,431 | 62,133 |  |
|  | 10, 223 | 7,486 | 3,950 | 4,807 | 2,614 | 2,497 | 1,935 | 2, 174 | 1,600 | 1,690 | 1,846 | 1,879 |  |
| Mill margins $\qquad$ cents per lb_- | (1) | 49.80 | 45.60 | 42.57 | 39.77 | 38.77 | 37.62 | 33.88 | 31.20 | 28.72 | 29.95 | 29.04 | 28.45 |
| Denim, 28 -inch*-.-.-.-..........cents per yd.- | ${ }^{3} 43.7$ | 43.7 | 43.7 | 44.9 | 46.6 | 45.4 | 41.5 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 41.6 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 42.7 |
| Print cloth, 39-inch, $68 \times 72^{*}$..........do.... | ${ }^{3} 25.4$ | 25.4 | 24.8 | 23.8 | 23.0 | (i) | 17.4 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 17.8 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 17.0 |
| Sheeting, in gray, 40 -inch, $48 \times 44-48^{*}$-...ild do-- | ${ }^{3} 26.0$ | 25.9 | 25.8 | 25.1 | 23.0 | 20.9 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 19.3 | 19.8 | 19.4 | 18.8 |
| Cotton yarn, Southern, prices, wholesale, minl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22/1, carded, white, cones... $\qquad$ dol. per lb 40/1, twisted, carded, skeins....-.-......................... | 1. 178 | 1.821 1.176 | 1.921 1.176 | 1915 1.176 | .867 1.127 | $\begin{array}{r}.806 \\ 1.058 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 7678 | .720 .926 | . 712 | . 7698 | . 796 |  |  |
| Spindle activity (cotton system spindles):1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Active spindles, last working day, total...thous-- | 22, 221 | 22, 246 | 21, 134 | 21, 770 | 22,145 | 22, 128 | 22,000 | 21,895 | 21,609 | 21, 758 | 21,516 | 21,360 | 21,126 |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton..........-do.... | 20,885 | 20, 957 | 19,903 | 20,516 | 20,910 | 20, 871 | 20, 755 | 20,714 | 20, 394 | 20, 519 | 20, 284 | 20.102 | 19,854 |
| Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total.mil. of hr-- | 11,069 | 11, 083 | 12, 447 | 10, 399 | 10, 287 | 9, 858 | 9,368 | 9, 247 | 11,393 | 9, 050 | 8,336 | 11,399 | 9, 265 |
| A verage per working day -...-.-.-.-.-.do..-- |  | 554 | 505 | 533 | 514 | 411 | 468 | 474 | 460 | 464 | 439 | 465 | 471 |
|  | 10,394 | 10,436 | 11.699 | 9,768 | 9,677 | 9,241 | 8.786 | 8.745 | 10,721 | 8,486 | 7823 | 10,686 | 8.696 |
|  | 152.0 | 149.7 | 136. 4 | 144.1 | 138, 9 | 110.7 | 126.3 | 127.8 | 124.1 | 125.4 | 118.4 | 125.8 | 127.3 |
| RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rayon yarn and staple fiber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption: Filament yarn | 74.8 | 85.5 | 79.8 | 81.9 | 83.4 | 78.7 | 69.6 | 57.1 | 56. 4 | 56.9 | 57.5 | 63.1 | 57.8 |
|  | 25. 2 | 27.4 | 27.2 | 29.2 | 26.3 | 28.4 | 28.5 | 24.8 | 26.0 | 27.0 | 23.9 | 27.3 | 23.7 |
| Stocks, producers', end of month: Filament yarn | 10.5 | 8.4 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 20.0 | 36.1 | 54.2 | 73.2 | 84.2 | 91.3 | 97.5 | 99.4 |
|  | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 10.7 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 15.8 |
|  | 8,638 | 7,372 | 8,767 | 5,310 | 9,696 | 9, 738 | 7,810 | 7,591 | 6, 506 | 5,149 | 5,946 | 8,011 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, flament, f. o. b. shipping point* .......-.................dol. per lb. | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | 780 | 780 | . 780 | 780 |
| Staple fiber, viscose, 132 denier ---.......d.do- | . 400 | . 400 | . 400 | . 400 | . 400 | . 400 | . 400 | 400 | . 400 | . 400 | 400 |  |  |
| Rayon broad-woven goods, production, quarterly ${ }^{7}$ thous. of linear yards. |  | 636, 338 |  |  | 596,707 |  |  | 411, 100 |  |  | r 425, 004 |  |  |
| Silk, raw: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 628 | 576 | 499 | 395 | 375 | 364 | 577 | 645 | 842 | 708 | 848 | 1, 524 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Japan, white, $13 / 15$ (N. Y.) f <br> WOOL <br> dol. per lb_- | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.21 | 4.58 | 4.37 | 4.30 | 4.13 | 4.42 | 4. 65 | 4.68 | 4.77 |  |  |
| Consumption (scoured basis): \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apparel class-...-..............---.-thous, of lb.- | 29,656 | 27, 944 | 42, 940 | 33, 724 | 33, 376 | 30,700 | 28,892 | 27, 392 | 31,700 | 25, 368 | ${ }^{\text {r 25, }} 116$ | 28,825 |  |
|  | 13,248 50,179 | 12,716 66,878 | 12,270 74,872 | 7,200 55,264 | 6,560 45,190 | 2,395 33,761 | 4,388 41,850 | 4, 23,300 23 | 7,895 32,026 | 6,728 $\mathbf{2 9 , 6 6 5}$ | 7,084 39,649 | 11,005 42,487 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, Boston: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw, territory, $64 s$, 70s, 80 s , seoured..-dol. per lb.- | ${ }^{2} 3.600$ | ${ }^{2} 3.750$ | ${ }^{2} 3.338$ | 3. 330 | ${ }^{2} 2.850$ | ${ }^{2} 2.600$ | ${ }^{2} 2.230$ | ${ }^{2} 1.825$ | ${ }^{2} 1.980$ | ${ }^{2} 1.962$ | ${ }^{2} 1.850$ | 1. 820 | 1.644 |
| Raw, bright fleece, $565,58 \mathrm{~s}$, greasy, 47 percent shrinkage dol. per Ib | ${ }^{2} 1.535$ | 1. 564 | 1.325 | 1.236 | 1.125 | . 982 | . 872 | 2. 730 | . 770 | 2. 762 | . 740 | . 722 | . 644 |
| Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, scoured, in bond $\qquad$ dol. per lb | ${ }^{2} 3.450$ | 23.600 | ${ }^{2} 3.275$ | 23.010 | ${ }^{2} 2.825$ | ${ }^{2} 2.450$ | ${ }^{2} 2.200$ | ${ }^{2} 1.825$ | ${ }^{2} 1.820$ | 21.750 | ${ }^{2} 1.650$ | 1.725 | 1.562 |
| WOOL MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery activity (weckly average): § Looms:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woolen and worsted: ${ }_{\text {Pile and }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pile and Jacquard...thous. of active hours. <br> Broad. $\qquad$ do. | +145 | 153 1,852 | -124 | 140 2,200 | 2, 2145 | 1,685 | 139 1,908 | 1, ${ }^{1472}$ | 1,750 | 130 1, 787 | 129 $+1,763$ | 130 1,746 |  |
|  | 22 | 22 | 21 | 25 | ${ }^{2} 18$ | 11 | 13 | 14 | 1,9 | 10 | ${ }^{13}$ | 14 |  |
| Carpet and rug: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broad- | 164 86 | 168 88 | 148 73 | 120 64 | 116 | 46 25 | 89 | 89 | 98 43 | 96 41 | 100 | 12 |  |
| Spinning spindles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41 |  |  | 46 | 47 |  |
|  | 76, 973 | 73, 704 | 76, 926 | 75, 376 | 79, 070 | 58,540 | 71,567 | 67,806 | 69,869 | 72, 835 | - 70.034 | 70,091 |  |
|  | 95, 260 | 89, ${ }_{139}$ | 111,730 200 | 104, 3185 | 100, 875 | 75,843 131 | 83, ${ }_{142}$ | 77, 342 | 77,098 | 76,698 120 | 72,078 119 | 67, 415 |  |
|  | 164 | 139 |  | 185 |  |  | 142 |  | 124 | 120 |  |  |  |
| Production, totals¢.--------......- thous. of lb.- | 60, 268 | 57,744 | 76, 445 | 59, 248 | 59,376 | 50, 665 | 52,356 | 48,648 | 61,670 | 51, 232 | - 49,004 | 60,735 |  |
|  | 7,312 | 6,816 | 8,655 | 6, 524 | 6,336 | 5,315 | 6,008 | 5,416 | 6,795 | 5,572 | ${ }^{5} 4.856$ | 6,150 |  |
| Weaving | 37,048 | 35, 460 | 50, 235 | 41, 320 | 42, 160 | 40, 225 | 39, 036 | 36,520 | 44, 465 | 36,708 | - 35,364 | 41, 855 |  |
| Carpet and other§....-..........-.-do.-.-. | 15,908 | 15,468 | 17,555 | 11, 404 | 10,880 | 5,125 | 7,312 | 6,712 | 10,410 | 8,952 | 8,784 | 12,730 |  |
| weaving system) 2/32s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | weaving system) $2 / 32 \mathrm{~s}$...dol. per

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No qoutation. ${ }^{2}$ Nominal price. ${ }^{3}$ January 1951 quotation, denim 43.7\%; print cloth, 25.4¢; sheeting, $25.8 \phi$.
TData for April, July, and October 1951 and January 1951 cover 5 -week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stock data and number of active spindles are for end of period covered.
O'Beginning 1951, production of broad-woven goods is elassified according to principal fiber content; production of fabrics containing $25.0-49.9$ percent wool (which cannot be distributed
${ }_{\$ 4.55}{ }^{\circ}$ Substituted series. Data beginning January 1951 represent a composite wholesale price for raw silk, Japan, white, $20-22$ denier, 87 percent, AA grade tested; December 1950 quotation,
$\$$ Data for April, July, and October, 1951 and January 1952 cover 5 -week periods; other months, 4 weeks. $\odot$ Beginning 1951, looms weaving fabrics principally wool by weight.
*New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data beginning 1947 are available upon request.

| wis | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | Febru* ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | Jinuary | Febru- ary |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued



TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AIRCRAFT <br> Civil aircraft, shipments. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ number.Exportst do. | $\begin{array}{r} 239 \\ r_{61} \end{array}$ | 272$r 87$ | $\underset{r}{247}$ | 248$r 103$ | 21666 | ${ }_{203}^{207}$ | ${ }_{4}^{171} 4$ | $\begin{array}{r}184 \\ r_{62} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12449 | 16262 | 15269 | 22442 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factory sales, total............................ ${ }^{\text {number }}$. | $\begin{array}{r}618,321 \\ 521 \\ 483 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 755,022829 | 639, 272 | 652, 727 | 617,685 | 492, 316 | 549, 708 | 476, 002 | 526, 447 | - 450, 416 | +380,650 | ${ }^{+375,410}$ | 435, 116 |
| Coaches, total................................-do..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 743 | 1,174 |  | 845 | 778 | ${ }_{6}^{625}$ |
|  |  | 792 | 764 |  |  | 630 |  |  | 1,108 | 710 | - 746 | 755 | 525 |
|  | 505, 865 | ${ }_{588} 617399$ | 503, 038 | 511.938 | 482,029 | 381,407 | 426, 932 | 365,906 | 414, 533 | r 356, 500 | - 292,799 | 273, 572 | 333, 885 |
|  | 481, 239 | 588, 435 | 475, 316 | 482, 263 | 457, 293 | 359, 276 | 404, 590 | 350, 246 | 401,392 | 346, 048 | 284, 323 | 258.457 | 315,869 |
|  | 111,935 | 1360,794 | 135,415 | 140, 047 | 134, 818 | 110, 244 | 121,993 | 109,353 | 110,740 | ${ }^{5} 93,083$ | ${ }^{\text {r 87, }} \mathbf{8} \times 106$ | ${ }_{+}^{r} 101.060$ | 100, 606 |
|  | 94, 834 | 118, 235 | 117,483 | 121,461 | 115, 079 | 91,517 | 99,007 | 90,445 | 92, 275 | 75, 653 | 70,834 | ${ }^{\text {r 85, }} 194$ | 84,570 |
|  | 35,628 | 42, 668 | 43, 436 | 43,337 | 38,978 | 39, 272 | 40,364 | 39,401 | 25, 262 | 34,857 | 30,477 | 222.121 |  |
| Passenger cars..-..........................- do | 19,382 | 23,115 | 25, 461 | -24,352 | 22,567 | 21,148 | 19,638 | 13,986 | 11,777 | 14, 270 | 10,273 | 29,226 |  |
|  | 16, 246 | 19,553 | 17,975 | 18,985 | 16,411 | 18, 124 | 20, 726 | 20,415 | 14,485 | 20, 587 | 20, 204 | 212,895 |  |
| Truek trailers, production, total..............do.. | 6,044 | 7,102 | ${ }^{6,351}$ | 6, 861 | 5,591 | 4,648 | 4,763 | 4,598 | 5,605 | 4,704 | 4,634 | 5,013 |  |
|  | 5,841 | 6,809 |  | ${ }_{3}^{6,529}$ |  | 4,416 | 4,475 | ${ }^{4,344}$ | - 5, 304 | 4,441 | 4,366 | 4, 654 |  |
|  | 3,669 2,172 |  | 3,459 2,540 | 3,613 2,916 | 2,645 | 1,984 | +1,697 | 1,599 | ' 2,251 | 1,853 | 1,859 | 1.947 |  |
|  | ${ }^{2}, 172$ | 2,859 293 | $\begin{array}{r}2,540 \\ \hline 35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,916 332 | $\stackrel{261}{2,645}$ | 2,432 | $\begin{array}{r}2,778 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | 2,745 254 | 3,053 $\Gamma$ 301 | $\begin{array}{r}1,588 \\ \hline 263\end{array}$ | 2.507 268 | 2. 710 |  |
| Registrations: | $\begin{array}{r} 430,797 \\ 78,581 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 512,599 \\ 88,287 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 467,313 \\ 84,961 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 470,446 \\ 90,627 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 454,665 \\ 87,461 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 406,333 \\ 84,021 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 424,422 \\ 87,646 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 406,217 \\ 84,814 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 373,162 \\ 92,281 \end{array}$ | 332, 099 | $310,084$ | $\begin{array}{r} +301,379 \\ r 59,661 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \square 300.861 \\ 60.738 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RAILWAY CQUPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Railway Car Institute: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments: | 5,842 | 7,011 | 8,274 | 9,774 | 9,644 | 5, 290 | 7,183 | 8,578 | 10,129 | 9,845 | 8,470 | - 8,643 |  |
| Equipment manfacturers, total...-...do | 4,514 | 4,966 | 5,781 | 7,198 | 7, 185 | 4,014 | 5,156 | 5,755 | 6,794 | 6,336 | 5,690 | ${ }^{-6,082}$ | 5,494 |
|  | 4,514 | 4,966 | 5,781 | 7,198 | 7, 185 | 4,014 | 5,156 | 5,755 | 6,777 | 6.315 | 5,678 | -6,082 | 5,494 |
| Railroad shops, domestic........-.......do. | 1,328 | 2,045 | 2, 493 | 2, 576 | 2, 459 | 1,276 | 2,027 | 2,823 | 3,335 | 3,509 | 2,780 | 2, 561 | 1,864 |
| Passenger cars, total .......---.-..........do. | 19 | 26 | 29 | 23 | 38 | 19 |  |  | $\stackrel{21}{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Equipment manufacturers, total-.....-do | 19 | 14 | 17 | 17 | $\stackrel{34}{34}$ | 19 | 14 | 25 | 21 | 45 | 25 | 8 | 21 |
|  | 12 | 7 | -88888 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 17 | 18 |  | 8 | 10 |
| Railroad shops, domestic ---.-.-.....-do- | 0 | 12 | 12 |  | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Freight cars (class I), end of month:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number owned.-...........-. thousands.- | 1,721 | 1,722 | 1,727 | 1,731 | 1,736 | 1,736 | 1,737 | 1,741 | 1,743 | 1,748 | 1,752 | 1,755 | 1,758 |
| Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs thousands. | 84 | 82 | 87 | 89 | 90 | 96 | 91 | 92 | 87 | 84 | 90 |  |  |
| Percent of total ownership)..................- | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5. 2 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Orders, unfilled......-.-.-.-...-.-......number.- | 135,936 | 137,349 | 138,319 | 134, 348 | 128,540 | 125,846 | 121,359 | 118,073 | 113,394 | 110,325 | 104, 831 | 98,566 | 93, 605 |
| Equipment manufacturers.............. do .-. | 96, 658 | 98, 922 | 94. ${ }_{4} 837$ | 91, 775 | 86, 935 | 84,858 | ${ }^{81} 1,623$ | 80,522 | 76.530 | 70,914 | ${ }^{67,973}$ | ${ }^{63,482}$ | ${ }^{60,107}$ |
| Rairoad shops --.............. do-. | 39, 278 | 38,724 | 43,482 | 42,573 | 41,605 | 40,988 | 39,736 | 37, 551 | 36,864 | 39,411 | 36,858 | 35,084 | 33,498 |
| Locomotives (class I), end of month: |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs | 3,283 | 3,317 | 3,290 | 3,077 | 3,003 | 3,048 | 3,091 | 3,180 | 3,009 | 2,901 | 2,718 | 2,643 | 2,701 |
| Percent of total on line. | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 13.3 |
| Orders, unfilled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam locomotives, total................number. Equipment manufacturers ............... do | 21 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 18 0 18 | 16 0 16 | 14 1 14 | 12 0 12 | 10 0 10 | 23 <br> 0 <br> 0 | 21 0 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 1 | 17 0 |
| Railroad shops | 21 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 |
| Other locomotives, total | 1,631 | ${ }^{1,863}$ | 1,737 | 1,823 | 1,660 | 1,590 | 1,547 | 1,804 | 1,721 | 1,789 | 1, 720 | 1,594 | 1,573 |
| Equipment manufacturers........--- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ - | 1,631 | 1,863 | 1,737 0 | 1,823 | 1,660 | 1. 590 | 1. 547 | 1,804 | 1.721 | 1,789 | 1,720 | 1, 594 | 1,573 |
|  | 0 |  | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exports of locomotives, total. .-...-.......... do | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 1 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 39138 | $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 0 \\ 48 \end{array}$ | 6300 | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 1 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | 6011 | 65 <br> 3 | 3711 | 73 | -----......-- |
| Steam - .-..........-.-.-..................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | 133 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total ........................-number-- | 461 | 595 | 397 | 464 | 604 | 538 | 591 | 447 | 587 | 728 | 673 | 658 |  |
| Domestic........-.-.-.-......................-do...-. | 398 | 519 | 354 | 420 | 519 | 484 | 529 | 385 | 545 | 652 | 581 | 607 |  |
|  | 63 | 76 | 43 | 44 | 85 | 54 | 62 | 62 | 42 | 76 | 92 | 51 |  |

[^18]Abrasive $p$
Acids.-.-.
Advertising
Agricultura
Pages marked S
Agricultural income and marketings
Agricultural wages, loans
11,12,1
Airline operations
2, $-6,8,24$
Alcohol, denatured and ethyl
Aluminum



Balance of payments
15. 20
Banking

- $6,8,29$
Barrels and drums
Battery shipments

Bituminous coal
$2,11,13,14,15,3$
Bonds, issues, prices, sales, yields
Book publication
Brass
Building construction (see Construction).
Building contracts awarded.
Building costs.
Business, orders, sales, inventories
Businesses operating and business turn-over


## Candy

## Cans, metal

Carloadings -----
Cement and concrete products.-
Cereal and bakery



lay products (see also Stone, clay, etc.) Clothing $-\ldots \ldots-\cdots-\cdots-\cdots,-\cdots, 1,11,12,14,15,38$
Cocoa
Coffe
Commercial and industrial failures
Contracts awarded
Costs
Employment, wage rates, carninge, hours 11
Highway
New construction, dollar value
Consumer credit
Consumers' price indes
Copper------.----
21, 33
Corn-of-living index (see Consumers price 19, 2

|  |
| :---: |
| cotton, raw, and manufactures _- - 2, 5, 6, 21, 38, 3 |

Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil...
Crops....-
Currency in circulation

Earnings, weekly and hourly _............... 13, 14, 15 Electric power
Electric power machinery and equipment $-\ldots, 4,5,1,36$
Estront equipment.... $3,4,5,7,34$ Employment indexes
Employment security operations
Emigration and immigration
Expenditures, United States Government
Explosives
Exports (see also individual commodities)
Factory employment, payrolls, hours, wages $-12,13,14,15$
Failures, industrial and commercial
Farm income and marketings.-
Farm products, and farm prices.
Farm wages
2,5
25,26
Federal Government, finance
16, 17
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Federal Reserve banks, condition of -.......... } & 15,16 \\ \text { Federal Reserve reporting member banks.... } & 15,16\end{array}$
Federal Reserve reporting member banks
Fiber products.
EirelossesafER

Fish oils and fish
Pages marked S

Floxseed
Flour, whea
25, 29
$3,4,5,7,8,9,11,12,14,27,28,29,30$

Foreign trade, indexes, shipping weight, value
by regions, countries, economic classes, and commodity groups
Freight carloadings, cars, indexes
Freight cars (equipment)

Fuel equipment and heating apparatus
Fuel oil
Fuel oil
Furs
Furnaces
$2,5,8,9,11,1 \overline{2}, 13,14$
Gas, customers, prices, sales, revenues $\ldots \ldots$....- 5,26

Generators and motors
Gold
Grains.
$5,19,21,28$



## Highwa

Home Loan banks, loans outstanding
Home mortgages

Kerosene
35
Labor disputes, turn-over
Lamb and mutton
Lard
Leather and products............. $2, \overline{3}, \overline{4}, \overline{5}, \overline{12}, \overline{1} 4,30,31$ Livestock
Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank, brokers
(see also Consumer credit).
Locomotives.-.--1-- woolen, activity
Lubricants
Machine activity, cotton, wool
 Machinery -----ine ${ }^{2}$,

```
Mail-order houses, sales_
```

Manufactu
Manufacturing production indexes---5-11-12,3
Meats and meat packing $-11,12,13,14,15,18,34,29$
Metals

Money
Mortgage loans
Motor vehici--
Motors electri--
$7,15,16$
$3,5,8,9$

National income and product
Newspaper advertising
Newsprint
22,37
19,20
Oats_-...-
$5,25,34$
Oils and fats.................................. 5, 25, 26
Operating businesses and business turn-over.
Orders, new and unfilled, manufacturers'
Paint and paint materials
Paper and pulp.
Paper products
$2,-3,6,11,12,14,36,37$
Passports issued
Payrolls, indexes
Personal consumption expencitures
Personal saving and disposable income

|  |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| $P i g$ |  |
| iron |  |
| $3,4,5,11,12$ | 13 |



# Now available 



Every month in the year the Survey of Current Business reports the latest economic developments, and analyzes them for the business world. For more than a year it has been detailing the transition from "business as usual" to accelerated defense mobilization. In the cold figures of its 40 pages of business statistics-more than 2,600 series in all-the dynamic movement of the national economy is measured and recorded.

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$\$ 1.50$ per copy, Business Statistics is now available from the nearest Department of Commerce field office or from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ This article is based on the results of a survey of plant and equipment programs and sales expectations in 1952 reported during February and early Mareh by a sample of nonagricultural concerns. This survey was conducted jointly by the Office of Business Economics and the
    NOTE-MR BRIDGE IS
    EMBER OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE dIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ The anticipated figure of $\$ 23.9$ billion as reported in the April 1951 Survey has been adjusted
    to take into account the recent revision of the manufacturing series. (See Survey, December to take into account the recent revision of the manufacturing series. (See Survey, December
    1951 ). This adjustment has bren made by applying the anticipated relative change from 1950 to 1951 in each manufacturing industry to the revised estimates for 1950 .

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ This year's programs will baing the postwar increase in manufacturers' capacity to one-half.

[^3]:    ${ }^{4}$ Many of these projects are already under way-so that their inclusion would probably not significantly change the above proportions.

[^4]:    ${ }^{5}$ Revenue anticipations were not collected from the railroads.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ "The Postwar Furniture Market . ."' by Walter Jacobs and Clement Winston. Surver or Current Business, May 1950. "'The Demand for Consumers' Durable Goods," Survey of Current Business, June 1950.
    NOTE-MR. ATKINSON IS A MEMBER OF THE CURRENT BUSINESS ANALYSIS DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

[^6]:    ${ }^{2}$ Calculated from a least squares regression for the years 1925-40. Equation: $Y=0.00009058$ $X_{1}^{1.009} X_{2}{ }^{0.439}$, where $X_{1}=$ number of households in millions; $X_{2}=$ real disposable personal income in billions of 1939 dolldrs; $Y=$ total private passenger car registrations in millions. Coetficient of correlation $R=0.96$. Sources of data: Actual-R. L. Polk \& Co.; Calculatedincome and households, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Busincss Economics.
    ${ }_{3}$ These factors are the same as those used in the article cited above in the June 1950 issue of Survey of Current Business, except that scrappage age bas been substituted for a time trend.

[^7]:    S Calculated from a least squares regression for the years 1925-40. Equation: $\}=0.0003239$ $X_{1} 2^{-536} X_{2}^{2.29} \quad X_{3}^{-1.259}(0.932)^{N_{4}^{4}}$, where $X_{1}=$ real disposable income per household in 1939 dollars: $X_{2}=$ percentage of current to preceding year in real disposable income per household in 1939 dollars: $Y_{3}=$ preantage of average retail price of cars to consumers prices; $X_{4}=$ average
    scrappage age; $Y=$ new private passenger car registrations per 1,000 households. Coefficient semppage age; $P=$ new
    of eorrelation $R=0.98$.

    Sources of data: Actual R. L. Polk \& Company; calculated-income and households, U.S. Department of Commerce; prices, U. S. Jepartment of Labor, Burean of Jabor Statistics and Antomobile Manufacturers Association; scrappage age Automobile Manufac truers Associstion.

    Almative equations and some limitations on this type of analysis are discussed in the technical notes at the end of this article.
    ${ }^{5}$ Survey by Alfred Politz Bureau, Apeil 190 for Automobile Manufacturers Association.

[^8]:    ${ }^{8}$ Installment credit data from the Federal Reserve Board.

[^9]:    7 Major household items include: Furniture; floor coverings; refrigerators, and washing and sewing machines; miscellaneous electrical appliances except radios; cooking and portable heating equipinent; radio and television receivers, phonographs, parts, records, pianos and other musical instruments.
    Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years 1929-40. Equation: $Y=$ $Z_{2}=$ time $: Y=$ major household items per household in 1939 dollars couschold in 1939 dollars; $X_{2}=$ time; $Y=$ major household items per household in 1939 dollars. Coefficient of correla.

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

[^10]:    - Source: Radio-Television Manufacturers Association.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ Calculated from a least squares regression for the years 1925-40. Equation: $Y=0.03642$ $X_{1}{ }^{2.5054} X_{2}^{2.3266} X_{3}^{-1.2369}(0.881)^{X}$, where $X_{1}=$ real disposable income per capita in 1939 dollars; $X_{2}=$ percentage of current to preceding year in real disposable income per capita in 1939 dollars, $X_{3}$ and $X_{4}$ are the same variables as shown in footnote 4 on page 20 and $Y=$ new private passenger car registrations per 10,000 people. Coefficient of correlation $R=0.98$.
    ${ }^{2}$ Calculated from a least squares regression for the year 1925-40. Equation: $Y=0.0005952$
     on page 20 except $t=$ year minus 1033. Coefficient of correlation $R=0.98$.

[^12]:    : Compiled by U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. New series showing additional detail of Federal purchases for 1947-51. Data on national security purehases

[^13]:    $r$ Revised．$\quad p$ Preliminary．$\dagger$ Revised series．Sce corresponding note on $p . S-3 . \quad$ o Data are from Dun \＆Bradstrent inc
    total and total durable－goods industries，June－September 1950 trusportation equipment（incl，motor vehicles，etc）and other industries（incl ordnance），January 1946－September 1950．

[^14]:    が,
    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^15]:    r Revised.
    $\ddagger$ P Preliminary.
    $\ddagger$ Or increase in earmarked gold (
    ( - ).

[^16]:    Revised. 1 Less than $\$ 500,000$.
    SSales and value figures include
    

[^17]:    ${ }^{-}$Revised. " Includes data for motorcycles. ${ }^{2}$ Quotation for January 1951: Book paper, \$12.65; newsprint, \$106.75.

[^18]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation. ${ }^{2}$ Data beginning January 1952 exelude all military exports.
    
    fabrics containing 25-49.9 percent wool previously included).
    +Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
    §Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

