MAY 1953

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



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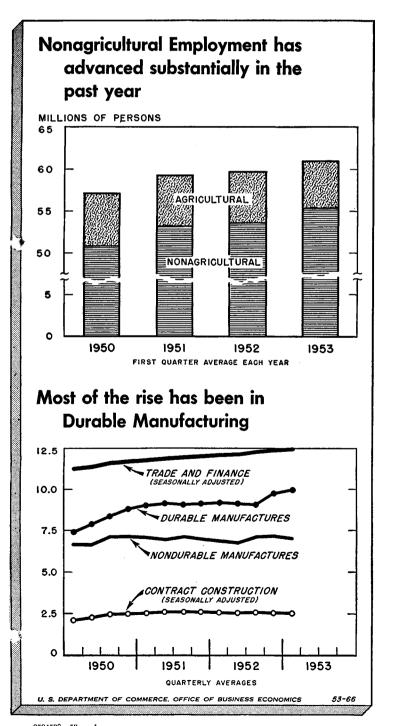
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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



The Business Situation



By the Office of Business Economics

THE strong trend in business activity has been extended into the second quarter, with most sectors experiencing the usual spring pickup. In the main, sales and production have been roughly equal so that additions to inventories have been comparatively small. Consumer demand has remained buoyant, supported by an advance in income over the rate attained earlier in the year and by further expansion in the use of credit. New orders placed with manufacturers for civilian goods have matched the high rate of sales, so that producers continue to hold large order backlogs.

Sales by manufacturing and trade firms are higher than a year ago, as the advances scored in the past several months have been maintained or exceeded. The recent expansion has been most pronounced in the durable goods' sectors of the economy, though many nondurable lines report higher sales and output as well.

National income and product data for the first quarter, analyzed in detail in this issue, provide comprehensive measures of recent trends. They permit quantification of the tendencies discussed in earlier issues.

The striking feature brought out in the quarterly accounts is the extent to which sales of final products have picked up. Whereas an important part of the fourth-quarter 1952 increase in output went to replenish inventories, so far this year there has been little change in inventories. With the advance in personal consumption and a further rise in fixed investment, the rising flow of production has moved directly to final use.

Rising income supports trade

This rise in consumption and investment has been accompanied by, and is in part traceable to, the continued uptrend in the flow of income. In March, personal income reached an annual rate of \$282.5 billion, an increase of \$1.5 billion over February, and \$20 billion over the rate of a year ago. Business incomes have also moved ahead with higher volumes and comparatively stable nonfarm prices. An exception to the general trend has been the income of the farm population where the flow is down from last year's rate owing to the price movement, which was again lower in April.

The extent to which civilian purchases have moved ahead this year is pictured in the chart on page 3, and the consumer buying trend is compared with the rise in disposable personal income in the chart on page 5. While most of the expansion in demand has been in the private sector, large Government purchasing has continued to lend major support to business sales.

The rapid increases in national security expenditures of the period before mid-1952 have been succeeded by a more gradual and limited advance. As shown in the chart on page 6, total Federal Government purchases of goods and

services increased about \$2.8 billion at an annual rate from the second quarter of 1952 through the first quarter of this year. A considerable portion of this rise represented higher farm price-support expenditures by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

While the review of Federal expenditures contemplated for the 1954 fiscal year has not been completed, President Eisenhower stated in a preliminary summary that he will ask Congress for \$8½ billion less of new obligational authority than was requested in the original budget total submitted in January to Congress. The expenditures pattern for the coming fiscal year has not been spelled out as yet, though it was further indicated in the budget review that the downward shift from the January expenditure estimate would not be so large as the reduction in new appropriation requests.

Among developments in financial markets during April was some further decline in security prices, with the trend in the bond market reflecting the advance in interest rates which affected both Government and commercial bonds, as well as commercial loan rates.

The Treasury issued \$1 billion in long-term bonds at $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent, the highest rate since 1934. In the first four months of the year, the average yield on all domestic corporate bonds rose by $\frac{1}{4}$ percent to 3.47 percent, and this trend has influenced the offering rates and coupons on new issues. Short-term rates also increased during this period.

Permitted interest rates on private-home loans insured by Federal Housing Administration and those guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration were increased to 4½ percent rises of one-fourth and one-half percent respectively. This increase, which followed the earlier advance on other types of residential mortgages, was designed to increase the flow of funds to these classes of borrowers.

National Income and Product— A Review of the First Quarter

THE principal feature of the first-quarter business situation was a substantial further advance in the sales of final products, with goods moving in larger volume into consumption and fixed investment. As a consequence, aggregate production of goods and services rose above the fourth-quarter level, in spite of the sharp reduction of the net flow of goods into inventories. Fourth-quarter inventory accumulation had been extraordinarily high, as the business community corrected imbalances in stocks caused by the steel strike.

With the continued expansion of industrial output and the generally well-balanced market situation during the quarter the further dismantling of economic controls in the broad fields of prices, wages, and materials was accomplished with little immediate effect on overall prices.

Gross national product was at an annual rate of \$361 billion in the first quarter of 1953, as compared with \$359 billion in the fourth quarter, and with \$343 billion in the third quarter of last year.

An estimate of total income arising in production—the national income—is not yet available because of the lack of adequate corporate profits data for the first quarter. However, the sum of all other production income-shares showed a moderate rise similar to that of the gross national product; and company reports so far published for the first quarter furnish evidence that profits were up for the second successive quarter.

More representative data for the fourth quarter of last year substantially confirm the estimate of before-tax profits given in the February issue of the SURVEY, but indicate a downward revision in tax liability (which is incorporated in table 1). The third-to-fourth quarter profits rise of \$3 billion before taxes (seasonally adjusted at annual rate) was concentrated in the large manufacturing industry. A sizable gain in mining profits and moderate advances in transportation and communications also occurred.

Personal income—total payments to persons for productive activity plus transfer payments from Government and busi-Digitized for FRASE ness—increased at seasonally adjusted annual rates from \$277 billion in the final quarter of last year to \$281 billion in the first quarter of 1953.

Substantial rise in final demand

Aggregate demand—other than for inventory investment continued buoyant with a further increase of \$8½ billion at annual rates over the December quarter. This was about four times the increase in total national output, the difference representing the net decline in the rate of inventory accumulation from the temporarily increased fourth-quarter rate.

More than one-fourth of the total increase in output in the final quarter of last year took the form of an increase in business inventories. This reflected largely a rebuilding and balancing of stocks required as a consequence of the supply interruptions occasioned by the steel strike. With the completion of this restocking operation, inventories showed only small additional advances in the opening quarter of the year. This indicated that, for the economy as a whole, output was not "backing up."

The shift in recent quarters can be seen readily from the following summary.

1952:	Gross national product	Final sales	Inventory change
.		Billions of dollars]	
1st quarter	339.7	339. 1	0.6
2d	342.6	342.5	. 1
3d	343.0	33 9. 3	3.7
4th	359.0	350. 9	8.1
1953:			
1st quarter	361.0	359. 3	1. 7

Of special note in the continued rise in final demand wç⁻ the fact that the bulk of the increase occurred in the civilian sectors of the economy. National security outlays accounted for less than one billion dollars of the total \$8% billion increase in final sales. Consumer purchases accounted for \$4 billion, fixed capital investment for new plant and equipment and new houses for \$3% billion, and Government outlays (Federal, State and local) for purposes other than national

security for \$1 billion. A decline occurred in net foreign investment.

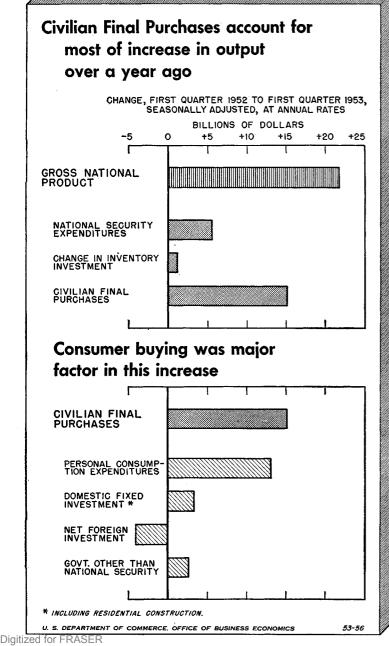
The changes in the gross national product since the first quarter of last year are illustrated in the chart. It can be seen that the continued growth of the national output has derived its chief impetus from the demands of the civilian economy.

Defense expenditures stabilizing

May 1953

During the past several months it has become increasingly evident that the demands of the national security program upon the economy are leveling off. Security expenditures have risen at a slackened pace and at a \$51-billion annual rate are no longer taking an increasing proportion of the national product.

Somewhat more than half of these security outlays are comprised of Defense Department operating expenses, including military payroll, food, clothing, and the general operation and maintenance of equipment and facilities. The sum of



http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis these expenses has changed little since the third quarter of 1951, reflecting the stability in the size of the Armed Forces.

Total national security outlays continued to grow as a result of the rise in major procurement—such as planes, ships, and munitions—and in military construction. In recent quarters, however, the aggregate of major procurement and construction has tended to stabilize, with items that were tapering off nearly offsetting categories that were still expanding.

Steady uptrend since September

According to the available monthly indicators of industrial activity the moderate upward trend of the Nation's output has been maintained at a fairly uniform rate—despite divergent movements in separate industries—since last September. This fact tends to be obscured in the quarterly statistics by the steep rise that occurred from the third to the fourth quarter of last year.

By the end of the third quarter output had substantially regained its earlier pace, and has since continued a moderate and steady advance. This general pattern is mirrored in the monthly movement of wage and salary disbursements of private industries, as well as in the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production.

Demand for Gross National Product

Personal consumption expenditures registered a further appreciable advance in the first quarter. The fourth-tofirst quarter rise was from \$222 billion to \$226 billion at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

The advance in consumer spending was broadly in line with the rise in disposable personal income, with no apparent shift in overall spending-saving patterns (see accompanying chart). With consumer prices varying little on the average, most of the first-quarter rise in consumption represented a gain in real terms as well as in dollar value.

Consumer purchases of durable goods rose from an annual rate of \$27½ billion in the fourth quarter of last year to \$30 billion in the first three months of 1953. As in the preceding quarter, automotive expenditures constituted a disproportionately large share of the total increase.

Autos lead advance in durables

The pickup in automotive expenditures began in the second quarter of last year but was interrupted by the steel shortages which caused a temporary drop. By the final quarter of the year, however, outlays had regained their second-quarter rate and continued to rise in the opening quarter of 1953. At an annual rate of \$13 billion, first-quarter automotive outlays were \$3½ billion above the corresponding period in 1952.

New car production exceeded the brisk current sales, as dealers' stocks were stepped up seasonally in anticipation of a still more active market in the warm-weather months ahead. Output climbed steadily, totaling 1½ million units in the first quarter, with somewhat higher production goals announced for the next.

The first-quarter advance in other consumer durables was considerably less than in the automotive group. It is, however, noteworthy that these outlays—including furniture and housefurnishings, refrigerators, washing machines and the broad array of household appliances which fall in this category—have risen steadily since mid-1952. Total consumer spending for these durables amounted to \$16½ billion on an annual basis—about \$1 billion higher than the 1952 low point.

Table 1.--National Income and Product 1952 and First Quarter 1953¹

[Billions of dollars]

			τ	Inadjusted			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
Item	1952		195	52		1953		195	2		1953	
		I	п	111	IV	I	I	п	III	IV	I	
NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES			1									
National income	290.4	70.6	71.3	72.3	76.1	(2)	288.0	285.6	287.7	300, 2	(2)	
Compensation of employees Wages and salaries	190.4 181.1	45, 9 43, 5	46.6 44.3	47.7 45.4	50. 1 47, 9	49. 7 47. 1	186.5 177.4	186.9 177.8	190.3 181.0	197. 9 188. 2	201 191	
Private	148.7 (2)	35.5 2.5	36.1 2.6	37.6 2.6	39, 5	38.7	145.8 10.0	$ \begin{array}{c} 145.6 \\ 10.2 \end{array} $	148.3 10.4	155.3 (2)	(2)	
Military Government civilian Supplements to wages and salaries	(²) 9.2	5.5	5.6 2.4	5. 2 2. 3	(2) (2) 2, 2	(2) (2) 2.6	21.7 9.0	21. 9 9. 2	22.4 9.3	(2) 9,6	(2)	
		13.0	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.4		51.9	52.5	53.6	ξ	
Proprietors' and rental income ³ Business and professional Farm	52.5 27.6 15.2	6.8 3.8	$6.9 \\ 3.7$	6.9 3.8	7.0 3.9	$7.1 \\ 3.7$	$52.1 \\ 27.3 \\ 15.4$	27.6 14.8	$27.5 \\ 15.2$	$28.2 \\ 15.5$	1	
Rental income of persons	9.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	9.4	9.5	9.8	10. 0	i	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	40. 5 39. 7	10.0 10.0	10.0 9.6	9.7 9.5	10. 8 10. 5	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	42.7 42.7	39. 9 38. 2	37.8 37.2	$41.5 \\ 40.3$	(2) (2)	
Corporate profits before tax Corporate profits tax liability Corporate profits after tax	21.8 17.9	5.5 4.5	5.3 4.3	9.5 5.2 4.3	5.8 4.7		23. 4 19. 3	21. 0 17. 2	20.4 16.8	22. 1 18. 2	(2) (2) (2) (2)	
Inventory valuation adjustment	.8	.0	.4	.1	.3	<u>~</u> .1	- .1	î. 7	. 6	1.2		
Net interest Addendum: Compensation of general government employees	7.0 30.7	$1.7 \\ 7.6$	1.7 7.7	1.8 7.4	1.8 8.0	1.8 8.0	6.7 30.0	6.9 30.5	7.1 31.1	$7.2 \\ 31.3$		
					0.0							
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE		5										
ross national product	346, 1	83.4	83. 3	85.2	94.2	89.2	339, 7	342, 6	343, 0	359, 0	3	
Personal consumption expenditures Durable goods	216.3 25.8	50.5 5.5	$53.2 \\ 6.4$	52, 8 6, 0	59.7 7.9	53.7 6.6	$213.2 \\ 25.2$	214.9 26.4	215.0 24.2	$222.0 \\ 27.3$	2	
Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	119.0 71.5	27.4 17.7	$\begin{array}{c} 29.1\\17.8 \end{array}$	29.0 17.8	33.6 18.2	28.3 18.8	118.0 70.0	117.8 70.8	118.9 71.9	121, 4 73, 3	1	
Gross private domestic investment	52, 1	14.1	10. 2	13.4	14.4	15.9	50.0	49.3	51.7	57.3		
New construction	23.5 11.1	5.0 2.2	5.9 2.8	6.5 3.1	6. 1 3. 0	5, 3 2, 4	23.7 11.0	23.6 11.0	23.0 10.9	23.7 11.6		
Other	12.4 25.5	2.8 6.4	3.1 6.6	3.4 5.9	3.1 6.6	2.9 7.0	12.7 25.7	12.6 25.7	12.2 25.0	$12.0 \\ 25.6$		
Producers' durable equipment Change in business inventories, total Nonfarm only	20.0 3.1 2.4	2.7 2.5	-2.3 -2.5	.9	1.7 1.5	3.6 3.4	.6 1	.1 8	3.7 3.0	8.1 7.5		
Net foreign investment	.0	.5	.1	5	1	6	2.2	.4	-1.6	9	-	
Government purchases of goods and services	77.8	18.2	19.7	19.6	20, 3	20.2	74.4	78.0	77.9	80.6		
Federal National security	54.4 49.2	$12.8 \\ 11.6$	13.7 12.6	13.7 12.4	14.2 12.6	14.4 12.8	51. 2 46. 4	54.9 50.3	54.8 49.6	56.6 50.4		
National defense Other national security	46.6 2.6	11.0	11.8 .8	11.7 .7	12.1 .5	12.2	44.0 2.4	47.2 3.0	46.8 2.8	48.4 2.0		
Other Less: Government sales	5.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	5. 2 . 4	5.1 .4	5.6	6.5		
State and local	23.4	5.4	6. Ū	5, 9	6.1	5.8	23, 2	23.0	23, 1	24.0		
DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME									1			
Personal income	268.3	64.4	65, 9	67.1	70.9	69,0	263, 0	264.4	268.9	277.0	2	
ess: Personal tax and nontax payments Federal	34.0 30.7	12.0 11.0	7.2 6.3	8.0 7.2	6.9 6.2	12.6 11.5	33. 5 30. 4	33.6 30.4	34. 1 30. 8	34.6 31.3		
State and local	3.3	1.0	.8	.8	.7	1.0	3. 2	3, 2	3. 3	3.3		
Auguals: Disposable personal income ess: Personal consumption expenditures	234.3 216.3	52.4 50.5	58.8 53.2	59. 1 52. 8	64.0 59.7	56.4 53.7	229.5 213.2	230. 8 214. 9	234. 8 215. 0	242.5 222.0	2	
Quals: Personal saving	. 18.0	1.9	5.5	6.3	4.3	2.8	16.3	15. 9	19.8	20.5		
RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME												
ross national product	346.1	83, 4	83, 3	85, 2	94, 2	89, 2	339, 7	342, 6	343, 0	359, 0	3	
ess: Capital consumption allowances. Indirect business tax and nontax liability		6.7	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.6	26.7	27.7	28.3	29.6		
Business transfer payments	9	6.4 .2	6.7	$\begin{array}{c} 6.9\\.2 \end{array}$	7.2	6.9 .2	26.3 .9	26.8 .9	27.3	28.2		
Statistical discrepancy lus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises	2	4	-1.8	-1.3 .0	3.3 .0	⁽²⁾ .0	-1.6	1.8	-1.3 2	.1	(?)	
quals: National income	290.4	70.6	71, 3	72, 3	76.1	(2)	288.0	285, 6	287.7	300.2	(2	
ess: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment		10.0	10.0	9.7	10.8	(2)	42.7	39.9	37.8	41.5	(2	
Contributions for social insurance Excess of wage accruals over disbursements	8.5	2.5 .0	2.2 .0	2.1 1	1.8	2.7	8.5 .1	8.4 .0	8.6 4	8.8 .0		
lus: Government transfer payments	11.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	11.7	11.6	12.0	12.2		
Net interest paid by government Dividends	5.0 9.1	1.1 2.1	1.5 2.2	1.1 2.1	1.4 2.7	1.1 2.2	5.0 8.9	5.0 9.6	5.0 9.3	5.0 9.0		
Business transfer payments.	. 9	. 2	. 2	.2	.2	.2	.9	.9	.9	.9		
quals: Personal income	268, 3	64.4	65.9	67.1	70, 9	69.0	263.0	264.4	268.9	277.0	2	

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding. ² Not available. ³ Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment.

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

Nondurables continue at high rate

In contrast to the appreciable rise in durables, consumer purchases of nondurable goods, at an annual rate of \$121½ billion, showed only a fractional increase over the preceding quarter. A moderate decline in clothing purchases was offset by an increase in total outlays for food and alcoholic beverages, with spending for all other major classes of nondurables maintained at the fourth quarter rate. In view of the further decline in food prices during the first quarter, the rise in food purchases was somewhat larger in real terms. Clothing expenditures, at an annual rate of \$21½ billion, were still about \$1 billion higher than the rate prevailing in the first nine months of last year.

Consumer expenditures for services continued to increase in the first quarter at about the same average rate—roughly \$1 billion per quarter on an annual-rate basis—that has prevailed for the past two years. The increase in housing expenditures, reflecting the growth in the number of dwelling units and the gradual but persistent rise in rents (including the imputed rental value of owner-occupied homes) was the principal element in this advance.

Advance in fixed investment

The irregular movement of gross private domestic investment—from the seasonally adjusted annual rate of $51\frac{1}{2}$ billion in the third quarter of last year up to $57\frac{1}{2}$ billion in the fourth, and down to $554\frac{1}{2}$ billion in the first quarter of this year—was primarily attributable to the sharp changes in the rate of inventory accumulation.

In marked contrast to this movement, fixed investment including residential construction), which comprises the bulk of the total, has risen steadily over the course of these three quarters—from \$48 billion (at annual rates) in the third quarter, to \$49 billion in the fourth, and to \$52½ billion in the first.

The first-quarter advance of \$3½ billion at annual rates reflected widespread gains. These extended to a number of components that had been lagging over the past few quarters.

Residential construction edges upward

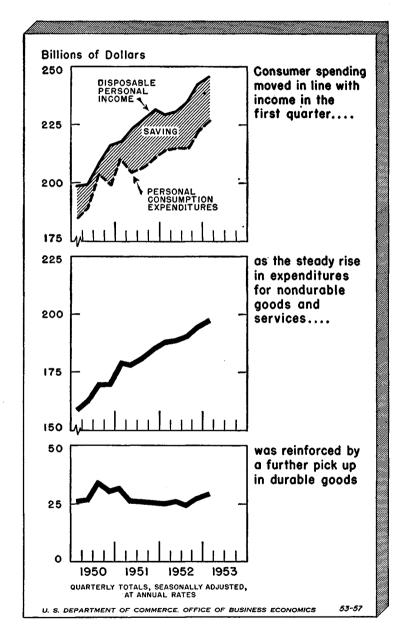
Private nonfarm residential construction rose to slightly over \$12 billion at seasonally adjusted annual rates—the highest since the first quarter of 1951. This continued the fourth-quarter rise from the steady \$11 billion annual rate that had prevailed in the first 9 months of last year. A large part of the first-quarter gain reflected the unusually "open" winter which enabled construction work to proceed at a more active pace than is ordinarily possible. The suspension of the Regulation X mortgage credit controls in September may also have been a contributing factor.

The high rate of new housing starts during the first three months of this year is indicative of continued strength in this important sector of domestic investment.

Pickup in nonresidential construction

The \$1 billion advance in private nonresidential construction to a \$13-billion annual rate was more marked than the rise in homebuilding activity. The largest increase—both in dollar value and in percentage terms—occurred in commercial construction—i. e., in stores, restaurants and garages and in warehouses, office and loft buildings. These outlays have been subject to wide fluctuations since early 1950. They rose sharply after the Korean invasion, and then dropped back under the restraining influence of the emer-Digitizency=mortgage credit and materials controls that were put into effect in the early phases of the defense buildup. Following the relaxation of these controls around the middle of last year and their subsequent suspension, commercial construction has shown steady and increasing advances.

of last year and their subsequent suspension, commercial construction has shown steady and increasing advances. Gains in other types of nonresidential construction reversed declines in the preceding half year. Thus the 5 percent increase in public utility construction outlays more than offset the third to fourth quarter decline of last year, and raised the total plant expenditures of the industry to a new record. Similarly, the increase in industrial construc-



tion countered the moderate declines experienced in the second half of last year, and returned these outlays close to their second-quarter 1952 rate.

Rise in producers' equipment

Business expenditures for new equipment represented about one-half of the first-quarter increase in fixed capital investment. Purchases of producers' durable equipment rose from $25\frac{1}{2}$ billion at annual rates in the fourth quarter to $27\frac{1}{2}$ billion in the first. The trends in this sector are discussed in the review of industrial output in this issue.

Decline in inventory accumulation

Nonfarm business inventory accumulation declined from a \$7½ billion annual rate in the fourth quarter to a \$1 billion rate in the first. This change reflects the lessened need for inventory rebalancing which was the major factor in the fourth quarter rise.

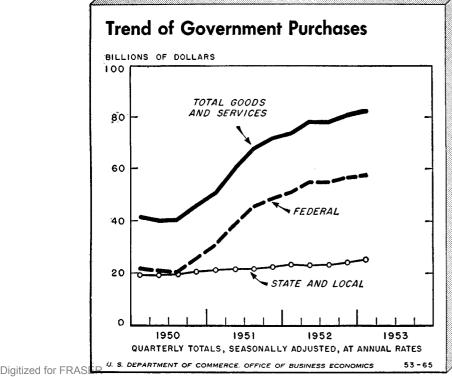
The sharpest drop in the rate of inventory accumulation from the fourth quarter to the first occurred in the durablegoods manufacturing industries which, on the whole, had succeeded in replenishing their stocks by the end of 1952. Subsequent movements in each of the first three months of 1953 were small. In the nondurable-goods industries inventories continued to be trimmed down, as in the fourth quarter of last year, but liquidations were more moderate.

In retail trade a sizable advance in durable goods inventories was partly counterbalanced by declines in soft goods. Total retail inventories registered an appreciable advance for the quarter which accounted for the largest part of the total nonfarm inventory change. Whereas the fourth-quarter increase in retail stocks of durable goods had been predominantly in automobile dealers' stocks, the advance in the March quarter was widely distributed, with all major types of hardgood retailers participating in the increases. It restored the aggregate value of durable goods stocks to approximately the high third quarter level of 1951. But over the same interval, it is important to note, dollar sales have increased by one-fifth.

A similar contrast in the movement of durable and nondurable inventories occurred also in wholesale trade. However, the changes involved were moderate, and, in general, did not appreciably alter the inventory position in this sector.

Decline in net foreign investment

Net foreign investment, which measures the excess of exports over imports other than those matched by net grants



http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

and gifts to foreign countries, was again negative. It declined from minus \$1 billion at seasonally adjusted annual rates in the fourth quarter to minus \$2 billion in the first.

The first-quarter change was mainly attributable to a decline in merchandise exports, although the moderate decline in income from foreign investments and the further increase in government grants were also contributing factors. (The value of exports corresponding to these grants is included in gross national product under government purchases.)

The shift in net foreign investment since the third quarter of last year reflects the fact that United States grants for foreign military and economic aid have exceeded the net export balance of goods and services. Foreign aid expenditures have been somewhat higher than in earlier quarters and the net merchandise export surplus has declined. The decline was appreciable in the third quarter attributable, among other factors, to the limited availability of motor vehicles, machinery, and steel products. In the two succeeding quarters merchandise exports showed considerable recovery though they were still below the rate prevailing in the first half of 1952.

Government purchases advance

Combined Federal, State and local government purchases of goods and services were at an annual rate of \$82½ billion in the first quarter as compared with \$80½ billion in the final three months of 1952.

National security expenditures which had ranged between \$49½ and \$50½ billions at annual rates since the second quarter of last year, advanced to \$51 billion. Their rise was attributable mainly to the foreign aid programs.

Federal expenditures for purposes other than national security showed no change in the first quarter with a rise in outlays for farm price support by the Commodity Credit Corporation offsetting declines in other Federal purchases.

The remainder of the increase in purchases of goods and services by Government was attributable mainly to the further expansion in highway and other construction programs of the State and local governments.

The Flow of Income

Personal income in the opening quarter of 1953 reached an annual rate of \$281 billion—up \$4 billion from the fourth quarter of last year. This brought the combined increase for the half year ending with the March quarter to \$12 billion at annual rates, only \$½ billion less than the increase for the entire preceding year. All major income shares either advanced or maintained the high levels of the preceding quarter with the exception of farm proprietors' net income. This was down moderately, primarily as a result of the further decline in agricultural prices.

Private payrolls up

Wages and salaries, at an annual rate of \$192 billion, constituted approximately \$3½ billion of the increase in the personal income flow, with private industries accounting for virtually all of the rise. Further increases in employment and in hourly earnings appear to have been about equally important in the recent change. The effect of these factors was partially offset by a decline in the average workweek.

Manufacturing industries accounted for roughly four-fifths of the total private-industry advance. As in the fourth quarter of last year, increases were heavily concentrated in the durable-goods sector, all major industries in this group, with the exception of lumber, registered further gains, with the largest, percentagewise in general and electrical machinery and transportation equipment. The latter reflected primarily the expanded rate of activity in the automotive industry

Payroll increases in the nondurable-goods manufacturing industries were on the whole moderate. The rubber industry showed a sizable percentage gain over the fourth quarter. Paper and petroleum were virtually the same as in the preceding quarter, while textiles registered a moderate decline. Payrolls in this industry were, however, still more than 10 percent above the first quarter of 1952.

Movements in the other commodity-producing industries were relatively small and mixed in character so that the group showed little change from the fourth quarter.

Wages and salaries in the distributive industries continued their uptrend, led mainly by the further expansion in retail Transportation, communications and public utilities trade. reported little change from the preceding quarter. Payrolls in the service and finance industries moved up at the gradual rate which characterized their behavior last year.

Government wages and salaries, at an annual rate of \$33 billion, were about the same as in the fourth quarter. A small decline in Federal payrolls was offset by a further gradual rise in the wage payments of State and local governments. Since the first quarter of 1952 the latter have risen by approximately \$1 billion at annual rates, while Federal payrolls-military and civilian combined-have remained virtually constant.

Nonfarm proprietors' income up—farm down

Proprietors' and rental income, at an annual rate of \$531/2 billion, showed no change from the fourth quarter of 1952. moderate decline in the net income of farm proprietors Ifset a further increase in nonfarm business earnings. The latter was attributable chiefly to the continued rise in the volume of retail activity.

The reduction in farmers' net income, from an annual rate

of \$15½ billion in the fourth quarter to \$15 billion in the first, reflected the impact on cash marketings of the continued decline of both livestock and crop prices. Although crop prices showed a somewhat larger relative decline, their effects on seasonally adjusted crop marketings were partially offset by an increase in the volume sold. In the case of livestock, physical volume as well as prices were off so that these marketings accounted for the larger portion of the total decline.

Rental income of persons showed a moderate increase over the preceding quarter, continuing the trend in evidence since the end of the war.

Other elements of personal income

Dividends and personal interest income—which together comprise about 7½ percent of total personal income-increased but fractionally over the December quarter. Since mid-1951 dividends have varied within the comparatively narrow range of \$9 to \$9½ billion at annual rates, despite shifts in their industrial composition. Dividend payments were at the lower limit of this range in the past two quarters. Personal interest income, on the other hand, has displayed a gradual but persistent rise for the past several years.

Government transfer payments accounted for about onehalf billion dollars at an annual rate of the total increase in the flow of personal income in the opening quarter. Among the factors contributing to this rise were increases in unemployment and old-age benefits and payments to Korean veterans, including readjustment allowances and school benefits. An additional element was supplementary payments to exprisoners of World War II or their survivors under the terms of legislation enacted last year.

The step-up in benefits of persons receiving social security, veterans' pensions and public assistance to take account of the rise in consumer prices—as provided in the 1952 amendments to the Social Security Act-has been a principal factor in the higher rate of transfer payments since last September.

Trends in Industrial Output

CONTINUED expansion in manufacturing has raised output roughly 10 percent above a year ago. While extending to all three of the broad groups of manufacturing industries shown on the chart, the rise has been particularly pronounced for the defense and producers' durables group, which reached a new peak, and for major consumer durable goods. Production of defense goods has continued to rise, but the advance has been tapering off. As a consequence, most of the increase in total production has been for the civilian economy.

Total durable goods backlogs have not changed much since last summer as new business has approximated the rate of outgoing shipments. Reductions in backlogs for some individual products, such as machine tools, railroad freight cars, and diesel-electric locomotives, have been offset by further increases in electrical generating equipment, aircraft, primary metals, and fabricated structural metal products.

Manufacturing requirements have kept industries producing basic metals operating for the most part at or close to capacity rates. Steel and aluminum operations are increasing as rapidly as newly constructed facilities become available for use.

Operations in plants producing nonmetal raw and semifinished materials have been maintained generally in line with current demand. Activity in the petroleum industry has tended to level off as stocks of crude and refined products have been built up over the winter months. Large bituminous stocks in the hands of consumers combined with some slackening in domestic consumption and a reduction in exports have resulted in a sharp contraction in coal mine output.

The expansion in output in the major groups of finished manufactured goods can be seen in the chart. The indexes used in the chart represent estimates of finished goods output.¹ Derivation of the defense and producers' durable

^{1.} Defense and producers' durables—Based upon Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted production indexes of fabricated iron and steel and nonferrous metals products, machinery including ordnance but excluding production of household appliances and radio and television sets, and transportation equipment excluding passenger cars. Consumer durable goods—Based on Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted index of output of major consumer durable goods. Consumer nondurable goods—Based on Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted production index of nondurable goods excluding chemicals, coke, most paper products, leather tanning, and textile fabrics. All of the indexes have been recomputed to quarterly average first half 1950 as a base.

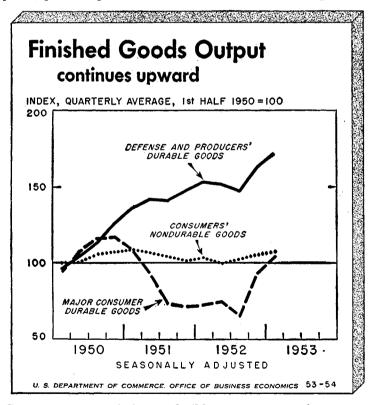
goods group required approximations to eliminate consumer durable goods output, which is shown separately.

The rise in output of defense and producers' equipment, which accounts for roughly one-third of total finished goods output, rose 5 percent from the fourth quarter of 1952 to the first quarter of 1953 and was 12 percent higher than a year ago. It was up nearly three-fourths from the immediate pre-Korean period.

The various major metal working industries all shared in the first quarter advance although there was some variation in individual products. Above average increases in output occurred in such lines as truck trailers, electronics, and many types of industrial and electrical machinery. Smaller gains were reported for machine tools, office and store equipment, and engines and turbines. Output of dieselelectric locomotives and motor trucks declined. The latter drop from the high fourth quarter rate was due in part to model changeovers for several important producers during this period.

Activity in the machinery industry—an important supplier of equipment for both the facilities expansion and the defense programs—has shown a strong upward trend. Output for the group as a whole was 6 percent higher than in the previous quarter and about double the immediate pre-Korean period.

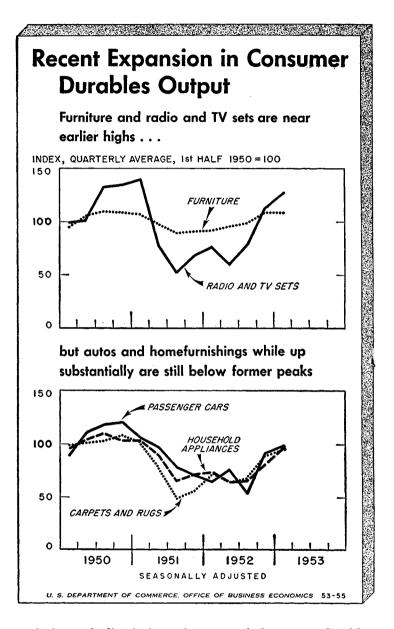
Deliveries made to customers by the machine tool industry are running well over \$100 million a month, a rate which has been maintained for the past seven months. New business, which had been generally drifting downward for the past 2 years, picked up somewhat in recent months in response to



Government permission to builders to accept a larger proportion of orders for civilian account. Nevertheless, the rate of new orders was only about two-thirds as high as for the year 1951. The industry on April 1 had unfilled orders equivalent to 9 months' work at the current rate of deliveries, a moderate reduction since the first of the year.

Output of direct defense materiel as represented by manhours worked in plants producing ordnance, aircraft, and ships, has advanced further. This segemnt of manufacturing is still contributing importantly to the rise in the total index.

Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis The railroad equipment industry has been operating well below capacity for some time, and with deliveries exceeding new orders in most months since March 1951 backlogs have been reduced. Freight car construction has increased from the relatively low volume of last summer and first quarter deliveries were the best since the January–March 1951 period but diesel-electric locomotive installations on Class I rail-



roads have declined since the turn of the year. Backlogs on April 1 represented 10 months' shipments for freight cars and four and one-half months' for locomotives at the first quarter rate of production.

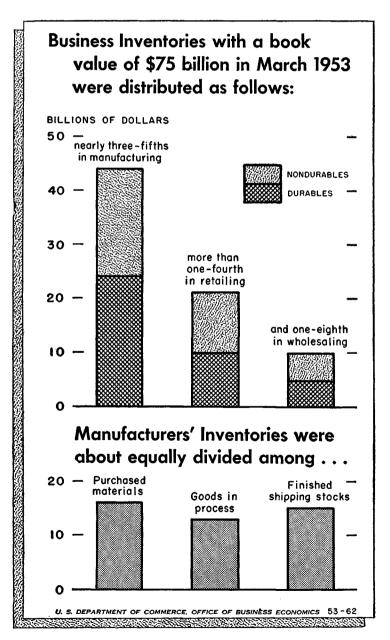
Expansion in consumer durables

The increased availability of metals in the latter part of 1952, which brought about a sharp upswing in the production curve of major consumer durable goods, occurred at about the same time as the general pickup in consumer buying. Following a low third quarter, production advanced sharply in the final three months of 1952 and this improvement extended into the January-March 1953 period although at a

(Continued on page 22)

Business Inventories Recent Trends and Position

L HE rapid expansion in business inventories during the last four months of 1952 has been followed by relative stability so far this year. Such further additions as have occurred were in the durable goods industries, while the nondurable goods areas showed a small liquidation. The result of cautious



business buying and increased consumption and fixed investments held total inventories to around \$75 billion, seasonally adjusted, during the first quarter. In view of the attention currently focused on this volatile sector of business, this article examines the character of the recent inventory changes, the distribution of inventory holdings, and their relative position by industrial groups. Several conclusions are apparent from the analysis:

1. About four-fifths of the entire rise of \$2.4 billion in the book value of business inventories since August 1952 occurred in five areas—motor vehicle, other transportation equipment, primary metal and fabricated metal manufacturing industries, and retail automotive dealers. Although part of the increase in these groups was associated with the steel strike in the summer of 1952, it also reflected the expansion required to support higher sales. In the first quarter of this year these groups showed only a small accumulation.

2. Considering their present composition, business inventories in the aggregate do not appear to be significantly out of line with the current rate of sales, as gauged by inventorysales relations which have been experienced historically.

3. Inventories held by firms producing or handling durable goods seem to be moderately high in relation to current sales. The excess appears to be in part in stocks utilized for defense and related activities.

4. Inventories held by the nondurable goods sectors of business, on the other hand, do not appear to be out of line relative to the current rate of sales and, in fact, may be on the low side.

5. The present inventory-sales balance can be maintained as long as sales continue at the current high rate. The basis for wide inventory movements in the absence of a change in the trend of sales does not appear to be present. Industrial prices have been stable for some time, and supplies of most goods are generally adequate for prompt deliveries. Any significant change in demand would soon make inventories look out of line, since there is usually a lag in their adjustment to the new sales volume.

Inventory rise chiefly in durables

The inventory rise which has occurred since midsummer of last year, while of significant proportions, has lifted the overall book value of business inventories at the end of March to a point only \$1.6 billion from the year-ago total. The movements, however, have accentuated the divergence in trends in durable and nondurable goods stocks.

The steel shutdown in the summer was accompanied by some drawing down of stocks and by the end of August the value of business inventories had reached a low point of \$72.7 billion (seasonally adjusted) for the year. At the same time production and deliveries of many durable goods had slowed down appreciably. For example, retail deliveries of passenger cars in the third quarter of 1952 averaged

NOTE.—MR. PARADISO IS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR AND CHIEF STATISTI-CIAN AND MISS WIMSATT IS A MEMBER OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

273,000 monthly, compared with 414,000 monthly in the second quarter of that year, and with 410,000 monthly in the third quarter of 1951; similarly, shipments of the nonelectrical machinery industry dropped 10 percent from May to August, on a seasonally adjusted basis. With the resumption of steel deliveries, production moved

With the resumption of steel deliveries, production moved upward in the metal producing and fabricating industries. Also, demand became more buoyant in most major sectors of business, reflecting a number of favorable influences in addition to the increased flow of steel. To support the rising production and sales volume, business inventories were expanded by more than \$2 billion in the last four months of 1952. This accumulation also permitted the refilling of pipelines in many durable goods sectors in which they had earlier been partly depleted because of the steel shortage.

During the first 3 months of this year, inventory accumulation was relatively small—one-quarter as much as in the fourth quarter of 1952. The rise during the quarter in total business inventories amounted to about \$400 million, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Table 1 indicates the magnitudes and character of the recent shifts by major groups.

Five major groups of firms—producers of motor vehicles, other transportation equipment, primary and fabricated metals and products, and the automotive retail dealers have accounted for nearly four-fifths, or \$1.9 billion, of the entire rise of \$2.4 billion in the value of business inventories since the end of August of last year. At the end of March of this year, these firms had a book value of inventories of \$14.7 billion, or less than one-fifth of the value of all business inventories. Moreover, the motor vehicle producers and retail automotive dealers were responsible for nearly threefifths of the total increase in the book value of business inventories.

Most of the accumulation in the 5 major groups occurred during the last 4 months of 1952, with each group showing a sizable increase; in the first 3 months of 1953 these firms showed only a modest inventory rise of \$0.3 billion in the aggregate.

Business firms in industries other than the 5 listed above expanded their aggregate inventories by less than a half a billion dollars, or 1 percent, in the last 4 months of 1952 and the changes were relatively small among the component groups. Thus, the inventory accretion in that period was limited to those relatively few industries where demand picked up sharply and producers attempted to restore the inventory position they held prior to the steel shutdown.

During the first three months of 1953, the group of firms other than the five mentioned showed virtually no change in their inventories, in the aggregate. The durable goods sectors of these groups, however, showed a sizable inventory increase of a billion dollars which was about offset by a decline of nearly the same amount in the nondurable goods sectors.

The value of inventories held by nondurable goods manufacturers declined in the past 6 months—partly due to lower replacement cost—despite a rise in their sales; retail and wholesale nondurable goods firms just maintained their August 1952 level of inventories though their aggregate sales rose by nearly 3 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis, from August 1952 to March 1953.

A number of important nondurable goods industries showed moderate reductions in the value of inventory holdings from August of last year to March of this year, despite rising sales trends. These include producers of textile mill products, foods, chemicals, and petroleum products. Thus, firms in these industries have displayed a rather cautious inventory policy, particularly since, as will be indicated later, nondurable goods inventories may have been somewhat low in relation to sales in the past year.

Actually, except for rising demands and the steel situation,

the other revelant factors have not been conducive to an aggressive inventory policy. Industrial prices throughout the past year and so far this year have been stable. Supplies of most goods have increased. Even for those commodities under control the gradual expansion in capacity has made for a progressive easing in these markets. Finally, the international tensions in this period have not shown signs of worsening.

Present distribution of inventories

The distribution of inventories among the various segments of business is of considerable interest since, depending on the industry, different practices are followed with respect to size

Table 1.—Value of Business Inventories

[Billions of dollars	, seasonally	adjusted]
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		Book	value		Change in book value				
Item		1952		1953	Aug Dec.	Dec. 1952-	Mar. 1952- Mar. 1953		
	Mar. 31	Aug. 31	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	1952	Mar. 1953			
Total	73.6	72.7	74.8	75, 2	2, 0	0.4	1,6		
Manufacturing Retail Wholesale	$43.2 \\ 20.3 \\ 10.1$	43. 1 19. 7 9. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 43.8 \\ 20.8 \\ 10.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43.8\\21.2\\10.2\end{array}$.7 1.1 .3	0 .4 .1	.5 .9 .1		
Durable goods firms	38,0	36, 8	38.7	40.0	2, 0	1.3	2,0		
Manufacturing Motor vehicles and equip-	23.4	23. 2	24.3	24.6	1.1	.3	1.2		
Other transpor- tation equip- ment, pri- mary and fab- ricated metals	2.7	2, 6	3. 0	3.1	.4	.1	.4		
and products Other durables	7.4 13.3	7.6 13.0	8, 1 13, 2	8. 1 13. 3	.5 .1	0.2	0.7		
Retail Automotive	9.6	8.6	9.4	10.1	.7	.8	.6		
dealers Other durable	3.1	2.6	3.3	3, 5	.7	.2	.4		
goods stores	6.5	6.0	6.1	6, 6	.1	.5	.1		
Wholesale	5.1	4.9	5.1	5. 3	.1	.3	.8		
Nondurable goods firms.	35, 6	35, 9	36.0	35, 1	.1	9	5		
Manufacturing Retail Wholesale	$19.8 \\ 10.7 \\ 5.0$	19.9 11.1 4.9	$19.5 \\ 11.5 \\ 5.1$	$19.2 \\ 11.1 \\ 4.8$	4 .3 .1	3 4 2	6 2		
Addendum: Motor vehicles— producers and dealers; producers of other transpor- tation equipment, and primary and fabricated metals and products	13. 2	12.8	14. 4	14.7	1.6	.3	1.5		
Other business firms.	60.4	59.9	60.4	60.5	.4	.1	.1		

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

and character of purchases for inventories, the timing of inventory investment in relation to sales movements, and the volume of inventory holdings in relation to sales. Manufacturers generally are concerned with policies at different stages of fabrication—working stocks consisting of purchased materials and goods-in-process, and shipping stocks of goods. Because these producers are dependent upon orders placed by other sellers, they are often caught by pressures of order cancellations or by demands for speeding up deliveries, so that inventories at the factory level are subject to wider fluctuations than is the case for other firms.

Retailers' stocks normally move directly in response to sales, and here the consumer is usually the controling agent in shaping the inventory swings. Wholesalers' inventories show smaller fluctuations than those of retailers and producers. This is so because wholesalers usually have a more direct control over their inventories, gearing their needs closely with firm orders and recent sales trends.

The chart shows the relative magnitudes of the value of the inventory holdings among the three industrial groups as of the end of March 1953.¹ The greatest concentration of inventories is in the manufacturing sector. Three-fifths of the book value of business inventories at the end of the first quarter of 1953 were in manufacturing industries, with the durable goods industries holding 55 percent of the manufacturing total.

Also of interest is the fact that these proportions tend to change very slowly. For example, in mid-1950, when defense inventories comprised a very small fraction of the total, manufacturers' inventories constituted the same proportion of total business inventories as today-55 percent-and the distribution as between durable goods and nondurable goods producers was about the same as now.

Furthermore, five major manufacturing industries, namely, the primary and fabricated metals, machinery, motor vehicles, and food industries, account for about half of the total value of manufacturing inventories.

Factory stocks currently are divided by stages of fabrication as follows: Purchased materials, 37 percent of total; goods-in-process, 29 percent; and goods finished for shipment, 34 percent.

At the end of March one-fourth of the value of business inventories was in retailers' hands and one-eighth of the total value was held by wholesalers. In both retail and wholesale the value of inventories was equally distributed as between the durable and nondurable goods groups. Retail stocks are concentrated in three major kinds of business -the automotive, apparel, and general merchandise stores-which hold about half of the total value of retail inventories. Here again the proportions have been relatively constant—the same distribution prevailing, for example, in June 1950.

Finally, the distribution of sales of the 3 industries was close to that of their value of inventories-in March 1953, on a seasonally adjusted basis, 52 percent of total sales of these industries were manufacturing; 30 percent, retail; and 18 percent, wholesale.

Defense inventories one-fifth

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The character of recent inventory trends has been shaped in part by changes in stocks of goods earmarked for the production of defense items. Currently, inventories of defense goods at all stages of fabrication may be estimated conservatively at one-eighth of total business inventories. They are concentrated in manufacturers' hands and constitute about a fifth of all factory inventories. Furthermore, most of the defense stocks are held by durable goods producers, constituting about a third of their total inventories. These proportions are rough approximations since not only are direct quantitative data on the size of defense inventories extremely fragmentary, but also the items to be considered as defense inventories cannot be ascertained precisely. Moreover, the method used in deriving the proportion of defense inventories was based essentially on the ratio of defense deliveries to total shipments by industries. Thisprocedure tends to understate the importance of defense

stocks since defense deliveries are not yet commensurate with inventories held for defense work.²

Movements in defense inventories follow a somewhat different pattern of timing relative to sales from those of civilian stocks. The latter usually continue to decline for several months after sales begin to expand and also keep rising for some time after shipments turn down. Defense inventories, in contrast, advance sharply even though deliv-eries may be practically negligible and begin to decline while deliveries are still in the expanding phase. The reason is that defense inventories are keyed to specific contracts which generally require a long period of preparation to reach peak deliveries, and to the trend in unfilled orders. As production reaches large volume, the turnover of inventories is more rapid.

Since June 1950, the accumulation of defense inventories has accounted for more than half of the total physical volume of goods added to manufacturers' stocks. The great bulk of the increase occurred in the second half of 1950 and in 1951. During 1952 inventory building for defense contracts generally leveled out, along with the slowing-up in the increase in deliveries of defense goods after the first quarter. Data are not available to chart the precise course of defense inventories.

Durable goods-in-process inventories high.

Changes in the composition of durable goods producers' inventories by stages of fabrication, however, throw some indirect light on the changes. These shifts are illustrated in the chart covering the period from 1948 forward.

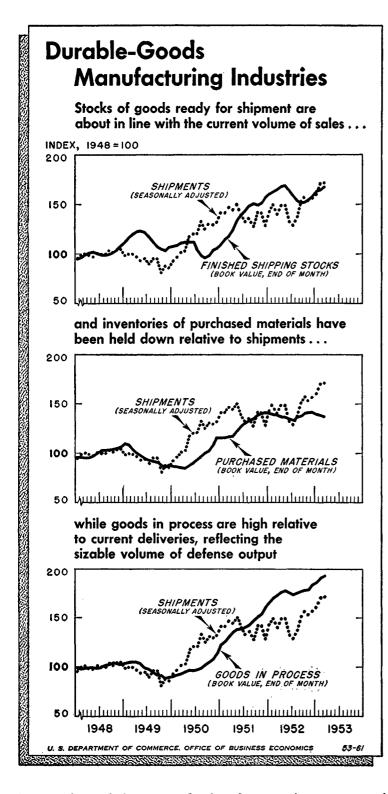
The buying splurge in the summer of 1950 resulted in sizable liquidation in finished durable goods stocks. These were quickly rebuilt and shipping inventories of durable goods manufactures moved up to a peak in the late spring of 1952. The rapid growth in early 1952 was in some part an involuntary accumulation of consumer durables. It also included some war material awaiting shipment. The steel strike, together with the pickup in private demand, brought a correction in these stocks. In recent months some accumulation has been evident but shipping stocks of these producers are not out of line with deliveries.

Purchased materials were accumulated at a rapid pace following the onset of hostilities in Korea-nearly doubling in book value by the end of 1951. However, the purchased materials stocks tended moderately downward in the first part of 1952 although sales continued to rise. The moderate liquidation was rapidly accentuated by the steel strike at midyear. The subsequent buildup of purchased materials stocks was sufficient to restore book values to the previous high. Since the first of the year, liquidation has again occurred as sales have continued to expand.

Durable goods-in-process inventories have expanded steadily since mid-1950, increasing by nearly \$600 million in the first quarter of this year. The apparent excess of this

^{2.} The estimates embrace a definition of defense in ventories consistent with the concepts and coverage of the inventory series of the Office of Business Economics. Included as defense stocks are all materials, owned by manufacturers, awaiting processing, in process, or awaiting shipment in the fulfillment of direct military or defense contracts and subcontracts. The figures exclude Government property, such as arsenals, depots, ship facilities. It was possible to obtain from a number of companies the proportion of their inventories designated for defense. The reports were too few, however, to serve entirely as a basis of estimation, but they did provide useful corroborative checks of estimates derived from ship-ments data. Tabulations by the National Production Authority provided information on the proportion of shipments made under military rated and other direct defense related orders in the fourth quarter of 1952. The magnitude of defense stocks was roughly deter-mined by applying these percentages by broad industry groups to recent inventory totals. The results produced a reasonable pattern—in the light of the available scattered published company data on defense inventories—ranging from 99 percent for the aircraft in-industry to 3 percent for furniture producers. The company data, in large measure, corrob-rated the estimates, although in some instances modifications were made in the ratios ob-tained through the use of the shipments on the basis of the direct inventory data reported by the companies. The estimating procedure hinges essentially upon the assumption that defense inventories bear the same relation to total stocks as defense shipments do to total deliveries. In view of the differential timing between deliveries and inventories, it is felt that this procedure results in some underestimation of the proportion of defense inventories to total.

category, relative to current volume of deliveries, is a reflection largely of defense inventories The long production periods required for many defense items entail high goods-inprocess stocks. Even when mobilization programs reach the point where purchased materials stocks need not be



increased, goods-in-process book values continue to expand as successive labor and other costs are added in.

In the following sections, trends in inventory-sales relations are discussed. It is to be recalled that the inclusion of defense inventories in the initial mobilization period raised Digitized for FRASER ratios somewhat above what they would have been for civilian stocks alone. This was particularly true during the months of inventory building, blueprinting, and other preliminaries which precede actual production and deliveries.

Inventory-sales ratios lower

It is common practice among businessmen to gauge their inventory position by comparing the current ratio of inventories to sales with some past period which is considered normal. Indeed, many attempt to maintain the ratio. This procedure is simple, easily applied, and often provides a timely guide to inventory policy.

While inventory-sales ratios are useful indicators, they must be applied with caution, particularly in comparisons over two periods when sales are substantially different. Past experience indicates that with a growing volume of sales or output, stocks are expanded less rapidly, reflecting a more rapid turnover of inventories.

This suggests that the inventory-sales ratio is a positive indicator of existing or approaching imbalance with sales only when it is rising or already above the corresponding ratio of a prior period when inventories and sales were considered to be in balance. A falling ratio may reflect any one of three conditions depending on the size and character of the reduction and the industry or product involved, namely: a continuation of balance, a correction toward better balance, or movement toward a low position relative to sales. The current movements of the inventory-sales ratios are examined with the foregoing considerations in mind.

In March 1953, the ratio of total business inventories to sales was 1.5. This compares with 1.4 in March 1950 and with 1.8 in the prewar period, March 1940. The fact that the ratio currently is below that of prewar, when sales volume was much smaller, suggests, although not conclusively, that total business inventories may be in broad terms roughly in line with the current high rate of sales.

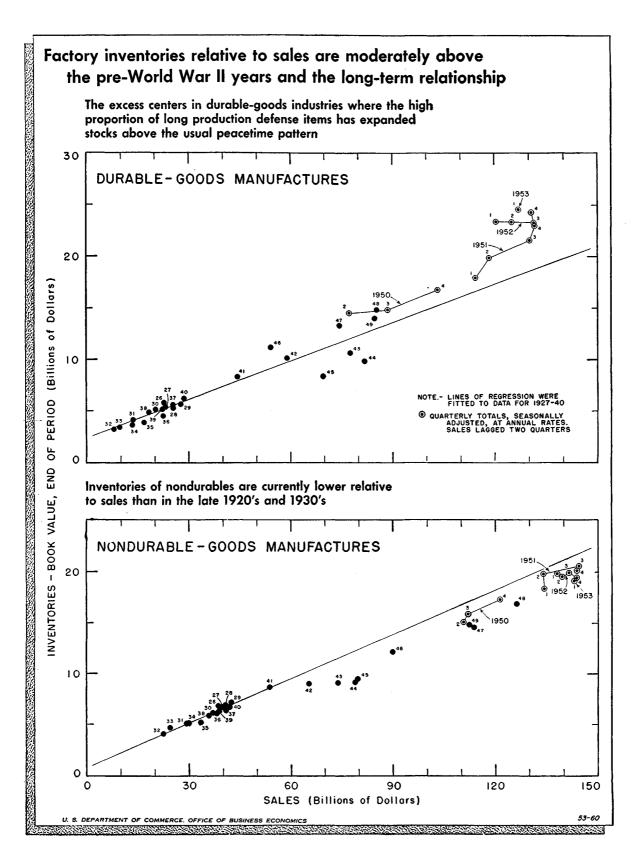
At the end of March the ratio of factory inventories to sales was 1.7; the wholesalers' ratio was 1.1; and the retailers', 1.5. These ratios, together with those for industry groups are shown in table 2 together with the corresponding figures for March last year, in early 1950, and in the prewar year 1940.

The general trend in stock-sales ratios throughout manufacturing has been downward in recent months. For each of the major manufacturing groups, except transportation equipment other than motor vehicles, the inventory-sales ratios currently are below a year ago. The expansion in sales was a contributing factor in each case. In the groups where inventories expanded, particularly the durable goods sectors, sales increased at a faster rate with the result that the inventory-sales ratio was reduced.

Also, except for the apparel and transportation equipment manufacturing industries, the ratios currently are below the prewar period of March 1940. On the other hand, for most of the major manufacturing groups, current inventory-sales ratios are above those which prevailed in March 1950, a period when economic activity was moving upward. Exceptions are the metals, motor vehicles, petroleum, and rubber industries.

Retailer's ratios down

Among retailers the general pattern is much the same. Stock-sales ratios are generally below year-ago levels as sales have risen more rapidly than additions to stocks. Most durable and nondurable goods stores are carrying a lower quantity of goods relative to sales than in the prewar year of 1940. Stock-sales ratios of durable goods retailers, except for jewelry stores, are now higher than in mid-1950. How-



ever, those of nondurable goods stores are about the same or lower. These trends are illustrated for specific retail lines in the chart.

Examination of stock-sales ratios for individual consumer lines—especially the durables—indicates that most of them are currently below the year-ago levels. In this category are new passenger cars, television sets, refrigerators, farm and home freezers, and electric ranges. Stocks of new passenger automobiles in dealers' hands are higher than a year ago, but sales have risen more rapidly; currently, these stocks constitute a little less than one month's sales, a rate which is not high when compared with the best sales years of the prewar period. Similarly, stocks of television sets are one-fourth greater than a year ago, but sales have increased nearly 40 percent. Current stock-sales ratios are higher for radios (other than auto radios), washing machines, and dryers. In each of these cases stocks have increased substantially, with sales of radios being lower and of washing machines and dryers moderately higher.

Table 2Invento	ry-Sales Ratios	of Selected Types of B	usiness for
Selected Years	Ratio of End of	of March Inventories	to March
Sales Based on	Seasonally Adju	isted Data	

Item	1940	1950	1952	1953
Total business	1,80	1.44	1.69	1, 53
All manufacturers	2, 21	1.66	1, 96	1.72
Durable goods producers.	2.57	1, 82	2. 20	1, 88
Primary metals.	n.a.	1, 53	1. 46	1, 43
Fabricated metal products.	n.a.	1, 83	2. 16	1, 67
Electrical machinery.	2.41	1, 95	2. 90	2, 03
Machinery (excluding electrical).	3.04	2, 61	2. 77	2, 61
Motor vehicles.	1.22	1, 42	1. 67	1, 33
Other transportation equipment.	2. 40	2.59	3. 14	3. 28
Lumber	2. 70	1.35	1. 84	1. 53
Furniture	2. 55	1.42	1. 75	1. 48
Stone	2. 51	1.43	1. 86	1. 55
Professional and scientific instruments	n. a.	2.61	2. 86	2. 38
Miscellaneous (including ordnance)	2. 93	1.83	2. 52	2. 11
Nondurable goods producers	1, 99	1, 54	1.73	1, 55
Food	1, 24	1, 01	1.14	, 99
Beverages	2, 29	2, 10	2.48	2, 25
Tobacco	5, 90	5, 55	5.78	5, 36
Textile mill products	3, 04	2, 00	2.54	2, 27
Apparel	1, 09	1, 69	1.72	1, 61
Leather and products	2. 28	1, 91	2.54	$1.95 \\ 1.41 \\ 1.02 \\ 1.66 \\ 1.28 \\ 1.80$
Paper	2. 17	1, 30	1.59	
Printing and publishing	. 98	. 92	1.10	
Ohemicals	2. 21	1, 59	1.98	
Retroleum	2. 00	1, 40	1.33	
Rubber	2. 88	1, 92	2.13	
All wholesalers	1.34	1.06	1, 21	1, 11
Durable goods	1.84	1.65	1.96	1.81
Nondurable goods	1.18	.81	.87	.77
All retailers	1, 51	1.36	1, 56	1. 47
Durable goods	2, 02	1.56	2.22	$1.94 \\ 1.20$
Nondurable goods	1, 31	1.25	1.23	
Automotive	1, 10	. 79	1. 48	1. 23
Lumber, building, hardware	3, 11	2. 44	2. 90	2. 86
Furniture and appliances	2, 48	2. 02	2. 39	2. 17
Jewelry	4, 68	5. 98	4. 14	3. 65
Other retail-durable	2, 83	2. 38	3. 40	3. 50
Apparel	2.862.22.762.35.56	2.86	2. 94	2.90
Drug		1.94	1. 98	1.70
Food		.70	. 65	.60
General merchandise		2.20	2. 22	2.22
Other retail—nondurable		.70	. 77	.76

Note.—1953 figures are March preliminary data.

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

The evidence from the comparison of the inventory-sales ratios suggests that:

1. Because of rising sales over the past year, the inventorysales ratios have been generally reduced, thus implying that an improvement in the inventory position has occurred in some industries and lines; and

2. The generally lower ratios compared to the immediate prewar period suggests that inventories in some industries may be in balance relative to current sales as gauged by this past experience. In other cases, despite lower ratios, inventories are still not in proper balance.

Inventory-sales relationships

A more illuminating approach in evaluating the current inventory position is that in which inventory and sales movements are examined over a long span of years so as to try to discern whether or not some persistent relation has existed which could be considered as a "norm". This would permit an evaluation of the current position in terms of such a relationship. This procedure has three basic advantages over the use of ratios. First, it readily permits taking into account the differential rates of change between inventories and sales as indicated by the actual historical experience of the firms. Second, it enables the measurement of any lags in timing which characteristically have existed between inventory and sales fluctuations. And, third, the impact of changes in product and market technology on the salesinventory relation can be seen in the "deviations" which are observed from an average line of relationship.

The main caution required in the use of the relationship approach is that the average inventory-sales relations based on prior periods may no longer be valid for the more recent years, particularly in view of significant changes in the product mix and in the market factors. Nevertheless, shifts from the average relation of past periods can be detected by the use of the inventory-sales relationship approach.

The method is specifically illustrated in the chart. Here, the period used as a basis for the relationship was 1927 to 1940 and for each of the two groups of producers—durable and nondurable goods manufacturers—the indicated average line of relationship closely described the inventory-sales experience in this period. Also, in each case significant deviations from this average prewar relation occurred during the World War II period when the product mix shifted considerably and controls were imposed on materials flows and production operations. The extension of the prewar relation shown into the postwar years is of assistance in gauging within broad limits the apparent excess, adequacy, or inadequacy of current inventories—the yardstick in each case being the prewar experience.

For manufacturing as a whole, inventories are a little higher than would be expected for the current sales totals on the basis of the prewar relationship. This moderate "overage," however, appears to derive largely from the presence of defense inventories in the total. When durable and nondurable goods producers' inventories are separated, sharply contrasting pictures emerge.

The "regression" line in each panel indicates the book value of inventories associated with sales lagged two quarters on the basis of the 1927–40 relationship of inventories to sales of the respective groups. This relationship implies that a change of \$1 billion in sales of durable goods producers has been accompanied, on the average, with a lag of 6 months by a change of one-half billion dollars in the book value of inventories.

Durable goods stocks high

Current inventories of durable goods' producers are seen to be somewhat high on the basis of this calculation. It

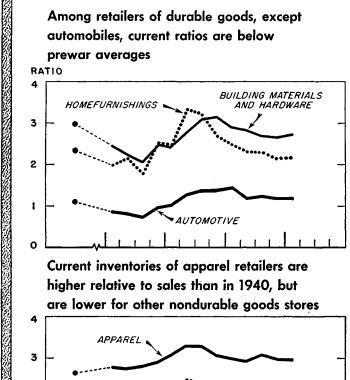
should be pointed out that the position of the first quarter 1953 shown on the chart appears exceptionally high because it is matched with the sales in the third quarter of 1952 which were relatively low as a result of the steel shutdown. As noted earlier, part of this apparent excess is attributable to the high percentage of defense stocks which are currently in process and are not yet matched by a corresponding flow of deliveries.

From the chart it appears that since 1946, the durable goods industries held a larger volume of inventories for a given amount of sales than would be called for on the basis of the sales-inventory relationship of the prewar years.

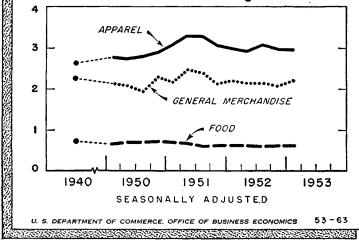
Inventory-sales ratios in retail lines have been declining since late 1951

Among retailers of durable goods, except automobiles, current ratios are below





Current inventories of apparel retailers are higher relative to sales than in 1940, but are lower for other nondurable goods stores



The 1946-47 period saw the sizable buildup of civilian inventories which were largely nonexistent at the end of World War II. As pipelines were filled, inventory positions moved back toward the line of historic relationship. But impetus to inventory accumulation deriving not only from direct defense contracts but also from the corollary large expenditures for producers' equipment has again moved the stock-sales position above the trend line since mid-1950. It is probable that the "new relationship" is at least in part the temporary outgrowth of these two sets of unique conditions.

It should be noted that the apparent "excess" cannot be accepted with too great a degree of preciseness. When examination is carried on to industry groups, the paucity of historical data precludes precise quantitative analyses of the overage. It may be pointed out, however, that currently inventories held by each of the durable goods industries, except lumber and furniture, appear to be above their longterm relationship. Proportionately, the largest apparent excess on this basis of measurement is in the transportation equipment groups.

Nondurable goods stocks low

The relation for the nondurable goods producers based on the prewar years 1927-40 implies that for each change of \$1 billion in sales, inventories have changed on the average, with a lag of two quarters, by about \$0.6 billion. Inventories held by these producers are currently lower relative to sales than in the prewar period. It appears that pro-ducers of "soft goods" have consistently managed since the early days of World War II to carry on larger volumes of transactions with smaller stocks than was true in the prewar era.

Increasing efficiency of inventory use has characterized the individual nondurable goods industries. Each of these major industries currently falls below its historic trend line, but those having the smallest deviations from the line are paper, chemicals, and petroleum.

Trade inventories have shown the same long-term trends as nondurable manufacturing stocks. Increasingly, stock turnover has improved with the larger sales. No evidence is now available that trade stocks as a whole are out of line. In many areas they are somewhat low relative to sales.

Variation in firms' position

The foregoing analysis was based on the consideration of the overall position of business inventories and a breakdown by major industrial groups. Even within these broad groups, there has been a considerable dispersion in inventory move-ments and in the trends of the inventory-sales relation. Within each industry group individual firms have shown an even more mixed pattern in their inventory movements and position. Some firms have been able to bring their inventories into better balance with sales while others have done the reverse, and these divergent tendencies have character-ized firms in each of the broad size classes. Thus, while the impact of changing demand and other factors would affect all firms insofar as inventory policy is concerned, the magni-tude of the adjustment would depend on the particular firm's situation.

by James P. Daly & LIFO Inventories and National Income Accounting

ONE of the significant developments in business accounting in recent years has been the spread of the last-in first-out (Lifo) inventory method. Lifo is a method of inventory accounting whereby the most recent purchases are first charged to cost of goods sold. Lifo thus reverses the usual first-in first-out (Fifo) procedure whereby purchases are charged to cost of goods sold in the historical order in which they are made. During periods of rising prices, computed costs will be higher and reported profits lower under Lifo than under Fifo. Conversely, when prices are falling, costs will be lower and profits greater under Lifo than under Fifo. Over the course of a complete price cycle Lifo profits tend to be more stable than Fifo profits.

The main purpose of this article is to make available newly gathered information on the extent to which Lifo accounting has been adopted by companies engaged in manufacturing and to explain the relationship of the Lifo method to national income accounting. The new information is drawn primarily from a questionnaire survey of Lifo use among manufacturing companies taken in conjunction with the regular Monthly Industry Survey of the Office of Business Economics.

Use of Lifo in Manufacturing

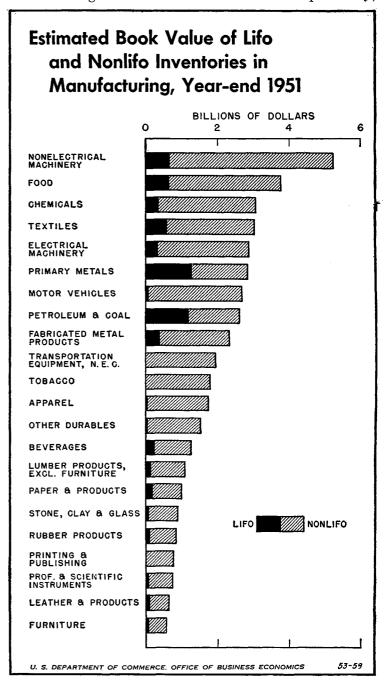
There are a number of large firms, particularly in the primary nonferrous metals, leather, and petroleum refining industries, which adopted Lifo before the general recognition of the method for income tax purposes in 1939. These were industries, marked by large stocks of basic raw materials with very sensitive prices, which were most seriously affected by the impact of changing inventory costs on income computed by the Fifo method. Firms engaged in leather tanning and in the smelting and refining of nonferrous metals were among the most vigorous advocates of the recognition of Lifo for income tax purposes. When Lifo was first authorized as an acceptable method in the Revenue Act of 1938, its application was limited to specified raw materials of these industries.

In 1939 the authorization of Lifo was extended by legislation to cover any taxpayer, and regulations governing its use were issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The earliest users of Lifo generally applied the method to stocks of homogeneous raw materials. In practice, companies adopting Lifo usually apply the method only to selected items rather than to the entire inventory.

Growth of Lifo

The approval of Lifo for tax purposes does not appear to have led to a large number of adoptions in 1939 or 1940. The prospect of inflation combined with high wartime tax rates made 1941 the most important single year in the growth of Lifo as measured by the number and industrial diversity of new users. For the first time Lifo accounting was widely used by producers of iron and steel, fabricated metal products, textiles, paper, and lumber, and by meat packers.

The number of firms using Lifo grew steadily during the war and early postwar years, but there is no evidence of a remarkably heavy influx in any single year. Notable increases in the use of Lifo occurred in the chemicals and furniture industries in 1942 and in the electrical machinery industry in 1948. In 1950 and 1951 the resurgent inflation brought on by the Korean conflict encouraged many firms to initiate Lifo accounting. The nonelectrical machinery industry and the rubber products industry showed significant use of Lifo for the first time in 1950, and additional firms adopted Lifo in industries already marked by some use of the method. This trend continued in 1951 with important increases in the fabricated metal products and nonelectrical machinery groups. As shown in table 1 and the accompanying chart, Lifo accounting was reported in use in 19 of the 22 individual manufacturing industries covered in the 1951 sample survey,



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and approximately 15 percent of the total book value of manufacturing inventories was on a Lifo basis. The table also illustrates the growth of Lifo since 1947 and identifies the industries in which the most recent increases have occurred.

In the interpretation of the industry Lifo ratios shown in table 1, it is important to note that these ratios express the relation between the book value of Lifo inventories and the total book value. Under conditions of rising prices, such as have prevailed since Lifo was introduced, they understate the relative importance of Lifo inventories in terms of physical volume. This is so because the book value placed on Lifo inventories depends on the level of inventory costs prevail-ing in the original year of Lifo adoption and in other years when physical increments were added to the stock of goods on a Lifo basis.

In contrast, Fifo inventories, which constitute the bulk of non-Lifo holdings, are valued at the most recent costs incurred, or at current market prices if lower than cost, and thus reflect approximately current prices. An accurate measure of the relative importance of Lifo inventories in real terms could be achieved only by the revaluation of book Lifo inventories in the prices at which non-Lifo inventories are valued. Such a revaluation would require more detailed knowledge than is now available of the physical growth of Lifo stocks and of the types of inventories carried on Lifo in the various industries.

Concentration in large corporations

Life accounting is generally concentrated among large-sized corporations. In the primary metals, textiles, and petroleum industries it has also spread to medium-sized corporations, but the method is rarely used by small companies. Although very little information is available on the accounting practices of noncorporate manufacturing firms, it is likely that Lifo is of negligible importance in this sector. The limited use of Lifo among smaller companies may be due to several reasons, such as the relative novelty of the method and the initial cost of introducing it.

Application to selected inventories

Only in very few cases does a company using Lifo apply the method to its total stock of goods. The most general practice of Lifo users is to employ the method in the valua-tion of selected raw materials. This is in line with the original interpretation of the Lifo method as applicable to basic, homogeneous goods. In the petroleum industry, for instance, "crude and refined oils" are usually valued on the Lifo basis; in the primary nonferrous industry "metals" are frequently on Lifo; and in the textile industry the Lifo method is often confined to "cotton and cotton content." In recent years, however, there has been an increasing tendency to extend the Lifo principle to other types of inventory goods.

The regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue relating to the mechanics of applying Lifo have been given a gradually more flexible interpretation during the vers of experience with the method. Following the original conception of Lifo, the Bureau at first approved its use only in the valuation of categories of strictly identical goods.

In 1944 this policy was altered to permit the combination of similar but not identical raw materials into single groups. Producers of cotton textiles, for example, were allowed to group together all types of raw cotton despite differences in length of staple, color, or grade. Prior to this provision a firm which no longer used a particular type of cotton would be obliged to liquidate stocks of that type at original Lifo

costs, since it could not replace them, for tax purposes, with cotton of any other type. In other words, inventories used up would not be valued at current replacement cost and the advantage of applying the Lifo method would be lost in these instances.

In November 1949 the Bureau extended general approval to the "dollar value" method. The efficacy of Lifo in placing

Table 1.-Estimates 1 of Lifo inventories for manufacturing industries², year-end 1951 and year-end 1947

			1947	
	Total book value ³	Lifo book value	Lifo percent	Lifo percent
	[millions	of dollars]		
Total manufacturing	43, 056	6, 375	15	12
Durable-goods industries	22, 650	2, 999	13	10
Primary metals Fabricated metal products Electrical machinery Machinery, excluding electrical Motor vehicles and equipment Transportation equipment excluding motor	2, 825 2, 330 2, 875 5, 239 2, 682	1, 254 377 311 616 53	$44 \\ 16 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 2$	41 11 3 4
vehicles	1, 939			
Lumber products except furniture Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay and glass products. Professional and scientific instruments Other including ordnance.	1,092 556 865 738 1,511	135 84 73 52 44	12 15 8 7 3	12 11 5 2
Nondurable-goods industries	20, 406	3, 376	17	14
Food and kindred products Beverages Tobacco	1,252	633 225	17 18	12 14
Textile mill products Apparel and related products Leather and products	3,015 1,732	$\begin{bmatrix} 560\\ 44\\ 104 \end{bmatrix}$	19 3 16	17
Paper and allied products	987	180	18	14
Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber products	3,064 2,600	339 1, 194 97	$\begin{array}{c} 11\\ 46\\ 12\end{array}$	10 46

¹ Over 2,300 corporations of all sizes and in every phase of manufacturing activity were asked to report the book value of their Lifo inventories, if any, at the end of 1951. Firms using Lifo were also asked to indicate the year in which they first adopted the method. Some 1,800 filled-in questionnaires were returned. For the most part, non-respondents were confined to smaller companies. Replies to this survey were supplemented by Lifo data from the published financial statements of large firms not covered by the survey. Lifo estimates for the rubber products industry are based on a special survey taken by the Rubber Manufacturers Association at the request of the Office of Business Economics. In the preparation of the regular monthly manufacturing sales and inventory estimates based on the Monthly Industry Survey, the sample firms are divided into major industry and minor industry groups and, finally, into total asset size class cells. Corporate and noncorporate figures are handled separately. This classification system was used in processing the Lifo data. Sample data on Lifo book value were compared with total book value figures inventories for the corresponding cells and the results added to derive the industry Lifo book value totals shown in table 1. It was assumed that noncorporate manufacturers did not hold inventories on a Lifo basis. Noncorporate manufacturing inventories account for less than 5 percent of the total and represent the holdings of small cumpanies which very rarely use the Lifo method.
The above industrial classification is that used in the Commerce Department series of manufacturers' sales and inventories.

p. 12.

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

the cost of goods sold on a current replacement cost basis was further increased by this amendment, to the extent that it permitted the replacement of inventories used up by related but not strictly identical items on a wider scale than before.

These gradual changes in the policies regarding Lifo have made the application of the Lifo method practicable and advantageous for an increasing number of taxpayers.

Primary metals

Over one-fifth of the total estimated book value of manufacturing inventories on Lifo in 1951 was held in the primary metals industry. The overall industry Lifo ratio of 44 percent is a composite of subgroup ratios of 65 percent for iron

and steel, 35 percent for nonferrous metals, and 15 percent for other primary metals.

Several major producers of nonferrous metals used Lifo accounting even before 1939, but it was not until 1941, when a number of prominent iron and steel firms adopted the method, that Lifo became an important factor in the industry as a whole. Further significant adoptions of Lifo occurred in 1947, 1950, and 1951.

Nine of the 11 largest steel companies and 9 of the 13 largest nonferrous metal companies used the Life method in 1951, but the proportion of the total book value that is carried on the Lifo basis varies widely for individual companies from less than 5 percent to over 90 percent. The higher Lifo ratio for the iron and steel group stems from the fact that, on the average, Lifo firms in that group carry a higher proportion of their total book value on the Lifo basis than do nonferrous metal producing companies.

Petroleum and coal products

The highest 1951 Lifo ratio for a single industry is found in the petroleum and coal products group. This industry accounts for nearly one-fifth of the total book value of Lifo inventories. Several years before Lifo was approved for tax purposes, the Board of Directors of the American Petroleum Institute recommended to the membership the application of Lifo in the valuation of raw material inventories.

A number of the petroleum firms covered in the present survey reported adoption of Lifo before 1939, and another substantial segment of the industry switched to the Lifo method in 1941. There were sporadic new entrants during the war and early postwar years, but only a few relatively small firms have initiated Lifo accounting since 1947. There are still several very large petroleum refining companies which make no use of the Lifo method, but, on the other hand, Lifo seems to be more widely employed by smaller companies in this industry than in any other.

Nonelectrical machinery

The growth of Lifo accounting in the nonelectrical machinery group is particularly interesting because the method was used only to a very limited extent before 1950. Amendment of the tax regulations concerning Life to permit use of the "dollar value" method previously referred to greatly simplified the application of Lifo accounting to the numerous and varied items that make up the inventories of a machinery firm. It is probable that this change of the tax regulations and further increases in material and labor costs were the major reasons for the adoption of Lifo by numerous machinery manufacturers in 1950 and 1951.

There is considerable variation among the machinery subgroups as to the relative importance of Lifo inventories. Over one-half of the estimated total book value of Lifo inventories in machinery are held by manufacturers of agricultural machinery. Lifo has also become an important factor in the office and store machinery and construction machinery industries. On the other hand, there has been only scattered use of Lifo in the metalworking machinery, special industry machinery, and household machinery subgroups.

The Lifo method has been adopted by relatively few firms in the nonelectrical machinery industry in comparison to its broad acceptance in the primary metals, petroleum, and textile industries. But many of the largest companies use the method and apply it to the major part of their total inventories. The latter feature reflects the broader appli-cability of Lifo permitted by the recent amendment of the

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

In the food industry, nearly 40 percent of the total Lifo

book value is found in meatpacking and 30 percent in the canning and preserving industry, with the remainder scattered through the grain, dairy products and other foods subgroups. For the most part, the meatpacking firms on a Lifo basis adopted the method in 1941. In the other subgroups the dates of Lifo adoption are clustered in two periods, 1941-42 and 1950-51.

Foods textiles, and other products

The growth of Lifo in the textile industry has been very gradual, with new firms adopting the method in nearly every year since 1939. Lifo has gained wide acceptance even among medium-sized corporations. Almost one-half of the sample firms covered in the survey report some use of Lifo, but the proportion of inventories held on Life is often quite small.

The specific industries discussed above are the chief Lifo industries from the point of view of aggregate book value of Lifo stocks. There are other industries, however, such as beverages, paper and products, leather, and fabricated metal products, which value a relatively high proportion of their stocks on Lifo. The most notable growth of Lifo since 1947 is found in the machinery, rubber products, and stone, clay and glass industries. In comparing Lifo ratios for 1947 and 1951, it should be noted again that the ratios relate only to book value data. Just as the book value ratios given generally understate the proportion of Lifo stocks to total physical stocks, increases in the book value ratios between 1947 and 1951 understate the relative growth of Lifo inventories in real terms.

Nature and Effects of the Lifo Method

The nature of the Lifo method may be best explained by contrasting it with the traditional first-in first-out (Fifo) method which is by far the most widely used inventory accounting procedure. Under both Lifo and Fifo, inventories are valued at original costs, but becasue the two methods embody opposing assumptions as to the flow of inventory goods their application yields divergent results in periods of price change.

Flow of inventory goods

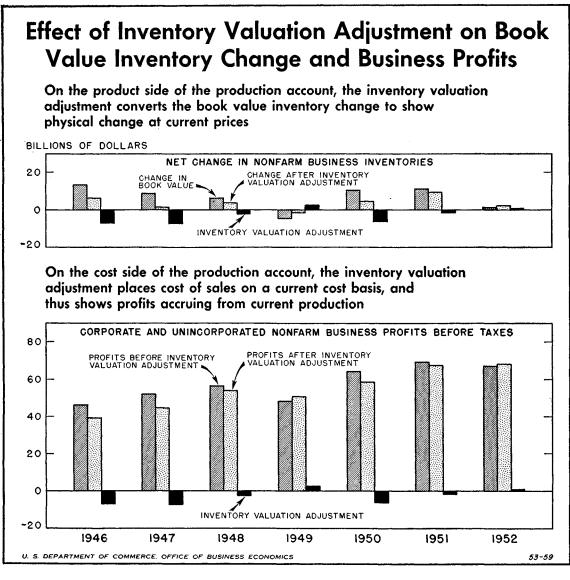
Despite the implication of the terms "first-in first-out" and "last-in first-out," neither of these methods necessarily accords with the actual physical flow of goods out of inventory. They represent, rather, alternative assumptions, for cost purposes, as to the order in which inventory goods are used up or sold. The Fifo method assumes that the earliest goods acquired are the first to be used up or sold. The Lifo method employs the reverse assumption as to the flow of goods through the inventory. The goods most recently

acquired are assumed to be the first used up or sold. Thus, under Fifo current sales are matched to some extent with prior period costs. Lifo, on the other hand, applies the most recent costs incurred against current sales, thereby matching current costs against current revenue. Past period costs are charged against current revenue only if stocks used up or sold exceed current purchases, in other words, to the extent that there is a decline in physical stocks.

Valuation of inventory holdings

The valuation placed on the inventory remaining on hand under the two methods is implicit in the treatment of costs incurred. Since the Fifo method assumes that goods are

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used up in the order in which acquired, it follows that the ending inventory of each period is made up of the goods most recently acquired and is valued at the cost of these goods. If the common practice of valuing inventories at the lower of cost or market is followed, ending inventories will be valued at current market prices when these are lower than cost. Fifo thus provides a balance sheet inventory figure closely reflecting current cost.

Under Lifo, on the other hand, the ending inventory is assumed to be made up of the earliest goods acquired and is valued at the original cost of such goods. Only the physical increment in any year is valued at current cost. The balance sheet value of Lifo inventories, therefore, may be more or less remote from a current valuation, depending largely on the degree of price change taking place between the original year of adoption of Lifo and the current period. (Users of the Lifo method for tax purposes are not permitted to write down the value of their inventories below the original Lifo cost, even though current cost or market price should fall below that level.)

If, for example, a firm maintains a constant physical stock of inventories through an extended period of price increases, application of the Fifo method will place a higher value on this constant stock at the end of successive accounting periods, thus reflecting the increased cost of inventory goods. Under Lifo accounting, however, assuming the method to be adopted in the first year of the period, the inventory will be carried at a constant dollar value reflecting costs of the original year of adoption.

Determination of profits

Perhaps the most significant difference between the Lifo and Fifo methods relates to their effects on the determination of business income. The cost of goods sold and, therefore, the net income are calculated with reference to the change in the value of inventories during the year. The standard formula is: cost of goods sold equals beginning inventory plus purchases less ending inventory.

As pointed out above, the Fifo method, during periods of rising prices, places a higher value at each year-end on a constant physical volume of inventories, while the Lifo method carries these constant stocks at constant prices. It is apparent that, given these conditions, application of the Fifo method will result in a lower cost of goods sold and a higher reported profit than the Lifo method.

The same point can be demonstrated directly in terms of the flow of costs. In a period of stable prices, the cost of goods sold calculated by the Fifo method, with the earliest costs charged to sales, will be roughly equivalent to the cost of goods sold computed by the Lifo method, with the latest costs charged to sales. With prices rising, however, costs are lower and profits higher under Fifo than under Lifo, since costs charged to sales are the earliest (lowest) costs under Fifo, but the most recent (highest) costs under Lifo. In a period of declining prices, costs will be lower and profits higher under Lifo than under Fifo.

The following concise characterization of Lifo has been given by the Committee on Accounting Procedures of the American Institute of Accountants: "The Lifo method of accounting for inventory costs, as now applied, is an accounting device for applying incurred costs in a manner, the purpose of which is to relate costs to revenue more nearly on the same price level base than would the Fifo method."

The following example ¹ illustrates the principal differences between Lifo and Fifo in determining income:

Item	Fifo	Lifo
Sales 480 units at \$7	3, 360	3, 360
Less: Cost of goods sold	2, 300	2,400
Beginning inventory 100 units at \$4	400	400
Plus: Purchases 500 units at \$5	2,500	2,500
Less: Ending inventory	,	,
Fifo 120 units at \$5	600	
Lifo {100 units at \$4 20 units at \$5		400
20 units at \$5		100
Equals: Gross profit	1, 060	960
Less: Administrative, selling and other expenses	300	300
Equals: Profit	760	660

The difference between Lifo and Fifo as to the order in which the cost of goods is charged against sales is reflected in the cost of goods sold. The Lifo method value inventories used up at the latest costs incurred, represented by current period purchases. Under this method the total cost of goods sold is \$2,400, all 480 units sold being valued in terms of their current cost of \$5 per unit.

Under Fifo the earliest costs incurred, represented by beginning inventory of 100 units at \$4 each, are first charged to costs of goods sold. Only the additional 380 units sold are valued at the current cost of \$5 per unit, so that the total cost of goods sold is \$2,300. In other words, cost of goods sold under Fifo falls short of current replacement cost by the excess of the current replacement cost over the original cost of the inventories used up in production.

Since, in the example, beginning inventory and purchases are identical under both Lifo and Fifo, the difference between the two methods in the calculation of cost of goods sold is reflected in the entry for ending inventory. Under Lifo, ending stocks, up to the quantity on hand at the beginning, are valued at beginning cost of \$4 per unit, and only the physical increment is valued at current cost of \$5 per unit. Thus, the increase in the book value of Lifo inventories is equivalent to the physical change at current prices.

Under Fifo the ending inventory comprises the most recent purchases and is valued at current cost of \$5 per unit. The book value increase in inventories of \$200 shown under Fifo is accordingly in excess of the physical increment of 20 units at current prices shown by Lifo, because it reflects in addition the increase from \$400 to \$500 in the value placed on equivalent inventories of 100 units at the beginning and end of the period. It may be noted that this element of inventory appreciation is equivalent to the excess of the current replacement cost over the original cost of inventories used up in production which, as has been shown, is an element of the Fifo cost of goods sold.

The foregoing example illustrates how, in periods of changing cost prices, the different assumptions relating to the flow of inventory goods made under Lifo and Fifo result in different measures of inventory change, cost of goods sold, and profits. As will be shown later, the method of inventory valuation adopted in national income accounting resembles closely the Lifo method. The inventory valuation adjust ment by which the change in the book value of inventories and the corresponding profit data are adjusted for inclusion in the national income and product accounts is closely similar to the difference between the Fifo and Lifo measures of profit and inventory change.

The principal reasons for the adoption of Lifo are suggested by the foregoing comparison with the Fifo method.

Cost of replacing inventories

Under Fifo, if prices increase, the full cost of replacing physical inventories is not reflected in cost of goods sold. Part of the reported profit thus represents only the increased cost of carrying inventories and cannot be realized if physical stocks are to be maintained without liquidating other assets or increasing the indebtedness of the business. Employees and stockholders, however, may assume that reported profits are available for distribution as increased wages and dividends or for use in capital investment. The Lifo method, by pricing inventory goods used up or

The Lifo method, by pricing inventory goods used up or sold at current replacement cost, provides a measure of income after provision has been made for the increased cost of carrying inventories. Proponents of Lifo accounting contend that Lifo profits are therefore more meaningful and realistic. The desire for a profit figure more in line with disposable cash has been an important motive in the shift from Fifo to Lifo.

Another reason for the spread of Lifo is the greater stability of Lifo profits relative to Fifo profits over an extended period Lifo profits are lower in times of rising prices when profits are typically high. Conversely, reported profits are greater (or losses smaller) under Lifo than under Fifo in times of falling prices when profits are typically low. To many businessmen the smoother, more stable picture of earnings provided by Lifo is one of the more attractive features of the method.

Tax considerations

The rapid growth of the Lifo method since 1939 would certainly not have occurred in the absence of a steadily rising price level and relatively high rates of corporate income taxation. Since the Lifo method yields lower profits figures in times of rising prices than the Fifo method, there has been a significant tax advantage in its adoption in the inflationary conditions of recent years. This advantage has been accentuated by the high wartime and postwar tax rates.

An offsetting tax disadvantage arises in years of falling prices when the Lifo method yields higher profits, or smaller losses, than the Fifo method. Over a complete price cycle total profits before taxes will tend to be similar, for any one firm, under either inventory method. If one assumes that tax rates are likely to be higher on the price upswing (when profits under Lifo are lower) than on the downswing (when profits under Lifo are greater), a net tax advantage would probably accrue to the users of Lifo.

Factors limiting use of Lifo

One of the most common objections to Lifo relates to the carrying of inventories in the balance sheet at original Lifo costs rather than at current price levels. This feature of Lifo tends to give a distorted impression of the current asset position, and it has been widely suggested that firms using Lifo provide an additional entry for the approximate value of inventories at current prices.

It may also be noted that the application of the Lifo method raises new problems of accounting that do not arise in connection with Fifo. For instance, in the preparation of interim quarterly financial statements, purchases charged to

¹ For purposes of exposition it has been assumed, in the example and in the text, that prices change between accounting periods but are constant within periods. This assumption greatly simplifies the discussion and does not affect the substance of the comparison of the Lifo and Fifo methods.

Table 2.-National Income and Product Account, 1951

[Billions of dollars]

Costs of production	Output of goods and services
Compensation of employees	Personal consumption expenditures 208.0
Income of unincorporated enterprises and inventory valuation adjustment	Gross private domestic investment
Before inventory valuation adjustment	
Rental income of persons	Farm0.9 Nonfarm9.4
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	
Corporate profits before tax 42.9	Change in book value 11.1 Inventory valuation adjustment1.7
Inventory valuation adjustment1.3	
Net interest	Net foreign investment
National income	
Other charges against gross national product	Government purchases of goods and services
Charges against gross national product	Gross national product 329.2

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

cost of goods sold may differ from those charged on an annual basis. Special adjustments or estimates may be required in preparing the quarterly statements in order to keep them on a basis consistent with that used in annual reports. The use of the "dollar value" method, which in many cases is necessary for securing the full advantages of the Lifo method, also raises new problems for business accounting. Moreover, in many instances, price fluctuations of inventory goods do not have sufficient effect on the income statement to warrant the substitution of Lifo for the more conventional methods of inventory accounting.

Many firms have hesitated to adopt Lifo at the price levels of the postwar years on the ground that prices might soon turn downward, resulting in a higher tax liability under Lifo than under Fifo.

Relation to National Income Accounting

Gross national product and charges against gross national product are alternative measures of the output of final goods and services produced by the Nation's economy. Gross national product comprises the purchases of goods and services by consumers and government, gross private domestic investment and net foreign investment. Charges against gross national product are the sum of all costs incurred in the production of national output. Included are the factor costs of labor and property, which comprise the national income, as well as other costs—mainly capital consumption allowances and indirect business taxes. These two measures of national output are exhibited in the national income and product account.

Inventories in national accounts

In the determination of gross national product, changes in the physical volume of inventories held by business must be included as a component of private investment. An increase in inventories constitutes a part of current year's production. A decline in inventories represents a drawing upon the production of earlier years. Increases in inventories must therefore be added to, and decreases deducted from aggregate sales to consumers, government, and for fixed investment purposes to arrive at a measure of output.

Since the aim is to derive a measure of the market value of current production, it is essential that the inventory change included in gross national product should represent physical quantities valued at current prices. Insofar as the book value change reported by business for a given period in-

Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis cludes, in addition, the appreciation or depreciation in the value of inventories that is due to changes in the prices of inventory goods, an inventory valuation adjustment is required to exclude this element.²

For example, if prices are rising, the change in the book value of inventories exceeds the value of physical change at current prices, and a negative adjustment must be made to book value change. Conversely, when prices are falling, a positive adjustment to book value change is needed.

To the extent that the change in the book value of inventories is adjusted in order to determine the inventory change component of gross national product, an identical inventory valuation adjustment to reported business profits is required on the cost or income side of the account. This is so because, as has been shown, the book value change in inventories enters as an element in the calculation of profits. The adjusted measure of business profits represents income arising from current production. The cost of goods sold is stated in terms of current replacement cost, and, consequently, profits exclude elements that stem from the price appreciation or depreciation of stocks.

The application of the inventory valuation adjustment to book value change and reported profits is illustrated above in the national income and product account for 1951. The account has been abridged and somewhat recast in order to show more clearly the effects of this adjustment.

As can be seen, an inventory valuation adjustment of minus \$1.7 billion is applied on the right side of the account to the change in the book value of total nonfarm inventories (corporate and noncorporate) to convert it into a measure of the physical change in current prices. This adjustment is matched by corresponding entries of minus \$0.4 billion and minus \$1.3 billion applied, respectively, to unincorporated and incorporated business income on the left side of the account.

Lifo and national income accounting

The basic principle of the Lifo method, the charging of current costs to current revenues, is essentially the same as that embodied in the national income concepts. So long as physical stocks of Lifo inventories are stable or increasing, figures for inventory change and business income reported on a Lifo basis require no inventory valuation adjustment for national income and product purposes, since any physical

² This adjustment for price change concerns only the nonfarm business sector, since the basic data on farm inventory change are already expressed in terms of physical quantity change at current prices.

increment in Lifo stocks is valued at current prices, and inventories used up in production are valued at current replacement cost.

If physical stocks decline, however, some adjustment of Lifo inventories is necessary for consistency with national income concepts since these liquidations, under Lifo, will be valued at cost prices of an earlier period, not at current prices. On the product or output side an inventory valuation adjustment is needed to convert the reported change in book value to a current price basis. On the income side an equivalent adjustment must be applied to reported income in order to place the cost of inventories used up on a current cost basis. Adjustments required by declines in Lifo stocks have been negligible in the years since Lifo was introduced, but could become quite large in the event of heavy inventory liquidations.

Fifo and national income accounting

The use of data based on Fifo accounting raises greater difficulties for national income estimating. If prices are changing rapidly, the difference between current costs and the historical costs charged under Fifo may be quite large. This is reflected in substantial departures of the book value change in inventories and of book profits from the measures required for national income purposes. The estimation of the inventory valuation adjustment by means of which conversion of reported data into national income concepts is accomplished constitutes one of the most difficult steps in national income estimation.³

The sharp contrast between the Lifo and Fifo methods as to the degree of adjustment required to bring their results into line with national income concepts serves to emphasize the need for information on business accounting. The data on the book value of inventories and business income used in national income and product estimates are taken from the compilations of income tax returns provided by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in "Statistics of Income." No indication is given of the extent to which various inventory methods are used in the returns underlying these compilations. The

³ A detailed description of the procedure used to adjust the book value of inventories for use in the national income and product account is provided in the 1951 National Income supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. present survey and earlier studies of the extent of Lifo inventory accounting are attempts to fill this gap in the basic data and thereby achieve greater accuracy in the treatment of inventories in the national accounts.

Magnitude of inventory valuation adjustment

The size of the inventory valuation adjustment depends on the amount of non-Lifo inventories and the rate at which prices are changing. Whether the adjustment to book value change and reported income is positive or negative depends on the direction of the price change taking place. In years of rising prices, the Fifo method yields a measure of book value change which overstates the value of physical change at current prices and a measure of book profits which is correspondingly overstated. Consequently, a negative adjustment is required. During periods of price decline, the inventory valuation adjustment is positive.

Except for the years 1949 and 1952, when moderate price declines occurred, the inventory valuation adjustment has been consistently negative from 1939 through 1952. The adjustment was largest in the years of greatest price increases, 1946, 1947, and 1950. The chart on page 19 illustrates the magnitude of the inventory valuation adjustment in recent years and its impact on book value inventory change and business profits.

Inventory growth has characterized the postwar period, but in most years it has been overstated by the reported change in book value. In 1947, for example, only \$1.4 billion of the book value change of \$8.7 billion represented physical change at current prices. The additional \$7.3 billion increase in book value represented the effect of rising prices on inventory valuation.

The inventory valuation adjustment, in recent years, has correspondingly reduced the series on nonfarm business profits included in the national income accounts below the unadjusted figures based on business accounting practices. For instance, in 1946 and 1947 the inventory valuation adjustment accounted for about 15 percent of estimated book profits before tax. The required adjustment was smaller in other years, reaching its lowest level in 1952 when prices were relatively stable.

Trends in Industrial Output

(Continued from page 8)

slower pace. Output in the first quarter, according to the Federal Reserve seasonally adjusted production index of major consumer durable goods, was up more than two-fifths from the relatively low year ago volume and more than 10 percent from the fourth quarter of 1952.

10 percent from the fourth quarter of 1952. The improvement in production was general with output of furniture and of radios and television sets virtually matching their earlier highs. Other lines—household appliances and rugs—remained well below former peaks.

Passenger car output

The production of passenger cars, by far the most important of the consumer hard goods lines in terms of value, Digitized for FRASE counted for the largest relative gain in the total index. Output of passenger cars was stepped up rapidly following settlement of the work stoppage in the steel mills last summer. In the fourth quarter of 1952, the industry rolled out 1.3 million units, a weekly average of 100,000. In January and February, completions averaged nearly 115,000 per week and this was increased to 130,000 in March. The total for the quarter was 1.5 million units. With steel continuing to flow in enlarged quantities and two shift operations in a number of assembly plants, completions in April averaged more than 135,000 cars per week, indicating a total run of 600,000 cars for the month, the first time the industry hit this high mark since March, 1951, when 617,000 cars were produced.

The increasing rate of passenger car production has been

New or Revised STATISTICAL SERIES

Manufacturers' Inventories by Stage of Fabrication, 1939-1947¹

[Millions of dollars; not adjusted for seasonal variation]

			All manu	facturing			Durable goo	ds industries	1	N	ondurable g	ods industri	es
		Total inventory	Finished goods	Purchased materials	Goods in process	Total inventory	Finished goods	Purchased materials	Goods in process	Total inventory	Finished goods	Purchased materials	Goods in process
1939: January		10, 888	4, 989	3, 791 3, 775	2, 023 2, 048	5, 017 5, 028	2, 128 2, 155 2, 176	1, 613	1, 276 1, 292	5, 786 5, 860	2,861	2, 178 2, 194	747 756
March. A pril. June. June. July August September. October. November.		$\begin{array}{c} 10,865\\ 10,783\\ 10,631\\ 10,556\\ 10,448\\ 10,562\\ 10,662\\ 10,662\\ 10,662\\ 10,896\\ 11,258\\ 11,516\\ \end{array}$	$5,074 \\ 5,017 \\ 4,957 \\ 4,990 \\ 5,004 \\ 4,998 \\ 5,112 \\ 4,873 \\ 4,787 \\ 4,865 \\ 4,926 \\ 4,926$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,725\\ 3,626\\ 3,587\\ 3,549\\ 3,533\\ 3,562\\ 3,542\\ 3,707\\ 3,963\\ 4,191\\ 4,322\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,066\\ 2,141\\ 2,087\\ 2,017\\ 1,951\\ 2,002\\ 1,978\\ 2,085\\ 2,147\\ 2,202\\ 2,268\end{array}$	5,050 5,007 4,926 4,852 4,778 4,781 4,839 4,894 5,022 5,197 5,332	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 176\\ 2, 171\\ 2, 159\\ 2, 165\\ 2, 130\\ 2, 107\\ 2, 094\\ 1, 988\\ 2, 032\\ 2, 048\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,553\\ 1,529\\ 1,474\\ 1,474\\ 1,442\\ 1,422\\ 1,442\\ 1,442\\ 1,516\\ 1,516\\ 1,643\\ 1,736\\ 1,802\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 321\\ 1, 307\\ 1, 293\\ 1, 245\\ 1, 226\\ 1, 232\\ 1, 284\\ 1, 354\\ 1, 354\\ 1, 391\\ 1, 430\\ 1, 482\end{array}$	5,815 5,776 5,704 5,710 5,781 5,793 5,771 5,874 6,061 6,184	2, 898 2, 846 2, 798 2, 826 2, 874 2, 891 3, 018 2, 849 2, 799 2, 833 2, 878	2, 172 2, 097 2, 113 2, 107 2, 111 2, 120 2, 081 2, 191 2, 320 2, 455 2, 520	746 833 794 772 724 770 694 731 753 776 786
February March April May		$\begin{array}{c} 11,750\\ 11,852\\ 11,804\\ 11,747\\ 11,784\\ 11,823\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,084\\ 5,226\\ 5,226\\ 5,258\\ 5,258\\ 5,281\\ 5,318\end{array}$	4, 345 4, 286 4, 238 4, 143 4, 112 4, 151	2, 321 2, 340 2, 346 2, 346 2, 391 2, 353	$\begin{array}{c} 5,448\\ 5,516\\ 5,500\\ 5,460\\ 5,487\\ 5,488\end{array}$	2, 128 2, 218 2, 239 2, 252 2, 268 2, 224	1, 797 1, 761 1, 727 1, 659 1, 667 1, 739	$\begin{array}{c} 1,523\\ 1,537\\ 1,534\\ 1,549\\ 1,552\\ 1,525\end{array}$	6, 302 6, 336 6, 304 6, 287 6, 297 6, 335	2, 956 3, 008 2, 986 3, 006 3, 012 3, 095	2, 548 2, 525 2, 511 2, 484 2, 446 2, 412	798 804 807 797 839 828
August September. October November.		$\begin{array}{c} 12,031\\ 12,220\\ 12,275\\ 12,436\\ 12,644\\ 12,873\\ \end{array}$	5, 310 5, 430 5, 283 5, 213 5, 171 5, 197	$\begin{array}{r} 4,272\\ 4,308\\ 4,372\\ 4,545\\ 4,710\\ 4,841 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,450\\ 2,482\\ 2,620\\ 2,678\\ 2,763\\ 2,835\end{array}$	5, 559 5, 739 5, 849 5, 970 6, 119 6, 303	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 162 \\ 2, 174 \\ 2, 115 \\ 2, 136 \\ 2, 161 \\ 2, 214 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,805\\ 1,858\\ 1.891\\ 1,938\\ 2,010\\ 2,106\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,592\\ 1,708\\ 1,842\\ 1,895\\ 1,948\\ 1,983\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,472\\ 6,481\\ 6,426\\ 6,466\\ 6,525\\ 6,570\end{array}$	3, 148 3, 257 3, 168 3, 076 3, 010 2, 983	2, 466 2, 450 2, 481 2, 607 2, 700 2, 735	858 774 777 783 815 852
February March April May		$\begin{array}{c} 13, 141 \\ 13, 253 \\ 13, 408 \\ 13, 657 \\ 13, 940 \\ 14, 344 \end{array}$	5, 295 5, 258 5, 148 5, 147 5, 101 5, 157	4, 846 4, 870 5, 042 5, 166 5, 365 5, 573	$\begin{array}{c} 3,001\\ 3,124\\ 3,219\\ 3,344\\ 3,474\\ 3,614\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,471\\ 6,593\\ 6,734\\ 6,893\\ 7,075\\ 7,236\end{array}$	2, 254 2, 248 2, 234 2, 242 2, 240 2, 201	2, 119 2, 145 2, 223 2, 276 2, 386 2, 480	2, 098 2, 201 2, 277 2, 375 2, 449 2, 555	6, 670 6, 660 6, 674 6, 764 6, 865 7, 108	3, 040 3, 010 2, 914 2, 905 2, 861 2, 956	2, 727 2, 726 2, 819 2, 890 2, 980 3, 093	903 924 942 969 1, 025 1, 059
August September October November		$\begin{array}{c} 14,857\\ 15,285\\ 15,535\\ 15,970\\ 16,374\\ 17,024\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,243\\ 5,264\\ 5,086\\ 5,206\\ 5,256\\ 5,488\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,913\\ 6,092\\ 6,365\\ 6,621\\ 6,863\\ 7,270\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,701\\ 3,929\\ 4,083\\ 4,143\\ 4,254\\ 4,266\end{array}$	7, 389 7, 668 7, 861 8, 097 8, 257 8, 598	2, 156 2, 115 2, 052 2, 123 2, 174 2, 286	2, 619 2, 727 2, 833 2, 905 2, 985 3, 160	2, 614 2, 826 2, 976 3, 070 3, 098 3, 152	7, 468 7, 617 7, 674 7, 873 8, 117 8, 426	3, 087 3, 150 3, 034 3, 083 3, 082 3, 202	3, 294 3, 365 3, 532 3, 716 3, 879 4, 110	1, 087 1, 103 1, 108 1, 074 1, 156 1, 114
February Maerh April May		$\begin{array}{c} 17,483\\17,670\\17,948\\18,145\\18,465\\18,715\end{array}$	5, 773 5, 656 5, 642 5, 667 5, 757 5, 825	7, 342 7, 476 7, 502 7, 636 7, 749 7, 888	4, 368 4, 539 4, 804 4, 842 4, 959 5, 002	8, 784 8, 915 9, 130 9, 330 9, 512 9, 653	$\begin{array}{c} 2,434\\ 2,404\\ 2,422\\ 2,464\\ 2,478\\ 2,439\end{array}$	3, 150 3, 220 3, 227 3, 366 3, 457 3, 553	3, 200 3, 291 3, 481 3, 500 3, 577 3, 661	8, 699 8, 755 8, 818 8, 815 8, 953 9, 062	3, 339 3, 252 3, 220 3, 203 3, 279 3, 386	4, 192 4, 255 4, 275 4, 269 4, 292 4, 336	$\begin{array}{c} 1,168\\ 1,248\\ 1,324\\ 1,343\\ 1,382\\ 1,382\\ 1,382\\ 1,340\end{array}$
August September October November		18, 904 18, 982 18, 873 18, 886 19, 141 19, 348	5, 804 5, 876 5, 707 5, 526 5, 485 5, 410	7, 934 7, 942 7, 914 8, 018 8, 068 8, 153	5, 166 5, 165 5, 252 5, 343 5, 588 3, 785	9, 771 9, 824 9, 871 10, 014 10, 221 10, 437	2, 389 2, 365 2, 290 2, 219 2, 180 2, 142	3, 562 3, 579 3, 584 3, 669 3, 705 3, 733	3, 821 3, 880 3, 998 4, 126 4, 336 4, 561	9, 133 9, 158 9, 002 8, 872 8, 920 8, 911	3, 416 3, 510 3, 417 3, 307 3, 306 3, 267	$\begin{array}{r} 4,372\\ 4,363\\ 4,331\\ 4,348\\ 4,363\\ 4,420\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 345 \\ 1, 285 \\ 1, 254 \\ 1, 217 \\ 1, 252 \\ 1, 224 \end{array}$
February March April May		19, 253 19, 109 19, 123 19, 174 19, 240 19, 309	5, 468 5, 289 5, 191 5, 029 5, 056 5, 046	8, 170 8, 047 8, 003 7, 943 8, 020 8, 003	5, 615 5, 772 5, 929 6, 202 6, 163 6, 260	10, 349 10, 367 10, 511 10, 650 10, 647 10, 797	2, 178 2, 172 2, 169 2, 115 2, 107 2, 103	3, 772 3, 703 3, 700 3, 672 3, 709 3, 736	4, 399 4, 492 4, 642 4, 862 4, 831 4, 958	8, 904 8, 742 8, 612 8, 524 8, 593 8, 512	3, 290 3, 117 3, 022 2, 914 2, 949 2, 943	4, 398 4, 344 4, 304 4, 270 4, 312 4, 267	$\begin{array}{c} 1,216\\ 1,280\\ 1,286\\ 1,340\\ 1,332\\ 1,302 \end{array}$
August September October		19, 391 19, 365 19, 450 19, 667 19, 870 20, 171	5,080 5,155 5,144 5,127 5,226 5,099	$\begin{array}{c} 8,160\\ 8,178\\ 8,117\\ 8,392\\ 8,471\\ 8,573\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,151\\ 6,032\\ 6,189\\ 6,148\\ 6,173\\ 6,500 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,727\\ 10,677\\ 10,842\\ 10,901\\ 10,879\\ 11,171 \end{array}$	2, 025 2, 064 2, 092 2, 048 2, 059 2, 042	3, 788 3, 788 3, 768 3, 882 3, 850 3, 919	4, 914 4, 824 4, 982 4, 971 4, 970 5, 210	8, 664 8, 688 8, 608 8, 766 8, 991 9, 000	3, 055 3, 090 3, 052 3, 080 3, 167 3, 057	$\begin{array}{c} 4,372\\ 4,389\\ 4,349\\ 4,510\\ 4,620\\ 4,651\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,\ 237\\ 1,\ 208\\ 1,\ 207\\ 1,\ 177\\ 1,\ 203\\ 1,\ 289\end{array}$
February March April May June		20, 274 20, 294 20, 151 20, 141 20, 001 19, 935	5, 300 5, 337 5, 336 5, 315 5, 270 5, 256	$\begin{array}{c} 8,657\\ 8,553\\ 8,477\\ 8,424\\ 8,281\\ 8,278\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,317\\ 6,403\\ 6,338\\ 6,402\\ 6,450\\ 6,450\\ 6,400\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,127\\ 11,087\\ 10,937\\ 10,963\\ 10,901\\ 10,864 \end{array}$	2, 127 2, 115 2, 125 2, 123 2, 108 2, 116	3, 949 3, 871 3, 795 3, 816 3, 743 3, 686	5, 051 5, 101 5, 017 5, 024 5, 050 5, 062	9, 147 9, 207 9, 214 9, 178 9, 100 9, 071	3, 173 3, 222 3, 211 3, 192 3, 162 3, 140	4, 709 4, 682 4, 682 4, 608 4, 538 4, 538 4, 592	$\begin{array}{c} 1,266\\ 1,302\\ 1,321\\ 1,378\\ 1,401\\ 1,338\end{array}$
September . October		20, 008 19, 967 19, 758 19, 878 19, 628 19, 578	5, 237 5, 398 5, 388 5, 332 5, 231 5, 078	$\begin{array}{c} 8,426\\ 8,288\\ 8,142\\ 8,157\\ 8,083\\ 8,153\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,344\\ 6,281\\ 6,228\\ 6,388\\ 6,314\\ 6,348\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,776\\ 10,748\\ 10,687\\ 10,726\\ 10,488\\ 10,430\\ \end{array}$	2, 106 2, 099 2, 135 2, 104 2, 110 2, 024	3, 683 3, 632 3, 568 3, 478 3, 396 3, 393	4, 986 5, 017 4, 984 5, 144 4, 982 5, 014	9, 232 9, 219 9, 071 9, 152 9, 140 9, 148	3, 131 3, 299 3, 253 3, 228 3, 121 3, 054	4, 743 4, 656 4, 574 4, 679 4, 687 4, 760	1, 358 1, 264 1, 244 1, 245 1, 332 1, 334
February March April May		19, 554 19, 383 19, 349 19, 373 19, 195 19, 051	$\begin{array}{c} 5,133\\ 5,015\\ 4,934\\ 4,929\\ 4,901\\ 4,854 \end{array}$	8, 092 8, 019 8, 019 8, 027 7, 920 7, 920	$\begin{array}{c} 6,329\\ 6,348\\ 6,396\\ 6,417\\ 6,375\\ 6,276 \end{array}$	10, 346 10, 251 10, 297 10, 344 10, 307 10, 196	2, 128 2, 130 2, 134 2, 187 2, 166 2, 093	3, 298 3, 192 3, 198 3, 268 3, 270 3, 307	4, 919 4, 929 4, 966 4, 889 4, 871 4, 796	9, 208 9, 132 9, 052 9, 029 8, 888 8, 855	3, 005 2, 885 2, 801 2, 742 2, 735 2, 762	4, 794 4, 827 4, 822 4, 760 4, 649 4, 613	1, 410 1, 420 1, 430 1, 528 1, 504 1, 480
August September October November	t end of table.	19, 177 18, 745 18, 613 18, 728 18, 763 18, 457	4, 964 5, 047 5, 042 5, 100 5, 294 5, 272	8, 060 8, 057 8, 102 8, 098 8, 151 8, 247	$\begin{array}{c} 6,153\\ 5,641\\ 5,469\\ 5,530\\ 5,319\\ 4,938 \end{array}$	10, 073 9, 620 9, 421 9, 312 9, 063 8, 764	2, 086 2, 054 2, 061 2, 034 2, 062 2, 059	3, 318 3, 331 3, 330 3, 234 3, 182 3, 208	4, 669 4, 234 4, 029 4, 044 3, 819 3, 497	9, 104 9, 125 9, 192 9, 416 9, 700 9, 693	2, 878 2, 993 2, 981 3, 066 3, 231 3, 213	4, 742 4, 726 4, 772 4, 864 4, 969 5, 040	1, 484 1, 407 1, 439 1, 486 1, 500 1, 440

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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Manufacturers' Inventories by Stage of Fabrication, 1939-1947-Continued

[Millions of dollars; not adjusted for seasonal variation]

		All manu	facturing		Durable goods industries				Nondurable goods industries			
	Total inventory	Finished goods	Purchased materials	Goods in process	Total inventory	Finished goods	Purchased materials	Goods in process	Total inventory	Finished goods	Purchased materials	Goods in process
1946; January February March April May June	19, 032 19, 395 19, 610	5, 325 5, 530 5, 520 5, 466 5, 478 5, 466	8, 189 8, 276 8, 559 8, 749 8, 741 8, 923	$5.191 \\ 5.226 \\ 5.315 \\ 5.395 \\ 5.723 \\ 5.858 \\ 5.85$	8, 853 8, 989 9, 335 9, 560 9, 786 10, 074	2. 108 2. 182 2. 257 2. 303 2. 312 2. 342	3, 234 3, 228 3, 402 3, 537 3, 548 3, 646	3, 511 3, 578 3, 676 3, 720 3, 925 4, 085	$\begin{array}{r} 9,852\\ 10,043\\ 10,060\\ 10,050\\ 10,157\\ 10,173\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3,217\\ 3,348\\ 3,263\\ 3,163\\ 3,166\\ 3,123\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,955\\ 5,048\\ 5,158\\ 5,212\\ 5,192\\ 5,192\\ 5,277\end{array}$	1, 68 1, 64 1, 63 1, 67 1, 79 1, 77
July August September . October . November . December .	$21, 285 \\ 22, 010 \\ 22, 551 \\ 23, 635 \\ 24, 190$	5, 812 6, 195 6, 452 6, 943 7, 154 7, 065	$\begin{array}{c} 9,469\\ 9,816\\ 9,936\\ 10,436\\ 10,776\\ 11,258\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,004\\ 5,998\\ 6,162\\ 6,255\\ 6,260\\ 6,298\end{array}$	$10, 431 \\ 10, 742 \\ 11, 096 \\ 11, 430 \\ 11, 691 \\ 11, 950$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.392 \\ 2.468 \\ 2.549 \\ 2.631 \\ 2.700 \\ 2.791 \end{array}$	3, 849 3, 991 4, 168 4, 328 4, 442 4, 601	4, 190 4, 283 4, 380 4, 472 4, 548 4, 558	$10,854 \\11,268 \\11,455 \\12,204 \\12,500 \\12,670$	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 420 \\ 3, 727 \\ 3, 904 \\ 4, 313 \\ 4, 453 \\ 4, 274 \end{array}$	$5,620 \\ 5,826 \\ 5,768 \\ 6,108 \\ 6,334 \\ 6,657$	1, 81 1, 71 1, 78 1, 78 1, 78 1, 71 1, 73
1947; January. February. March. April. May. June.	$\begin{array}{c} 25,524\\ 25,976\\ 26,490\\ 26,907\\ 27,318\end{array}$	7, 537 7, 709 7, 830 8, 065 8, 341 8, 533	$11, 384 \\ 11, 487 \\ 11, 676 \\ 11, 756 \\ 11, 812 \\ 11, 869$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.\ 603\\ 6.\ 780\\ 6.\ 984\\ 7.\ 086\\ 7.\ 165\\ 7.\ 092 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,460\\ 12,776\\ 13,142\\ 13,388\\ 13,714\\ 13,880\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,041\\ 3,110\\ 3,256\\ 3,423\\ 3,541\\ 3,661\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,638\\ 4,748\\ 4,844\\ 4,881\\ 5,023\\ 5,133\end{array}$	4, 782 4, 917 5, 041 5, 084 5, 150 5, 086	$\begin{array}{c} 13.\ 063\\ 13.\ 200\\ 13.\ 348\\ 13.\ 519\\ 13.\ 604\\ 13.\ 614\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4, 496 \\ 4, 598 \\ 4, 574 \\ 4, 642 \\ 4, 800 \\ 4, 872 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,746\\ 6,739\\ 6,831\\ 6,875\\ 6,789\\ 6,736\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1, 8: \\ 1, 8: \\ 1, 9: \\ 2, 0: \\ 2, 0: \\ 2, 0: \\ 2, 0: \\ 2, 0: \\ 2, 0: \\ 2, 0: \\ 1, 0: $
July August September October November December	$\begin{array}{c} 28,059 \\ 27,967 \\ 28,222 \\ 28,676 \end{array}$	8, 760 8, 866 8, 846 8, 995 9, 109 9, 183	$11,852 \\ 11,897 \\ 11,816 \\ 11,923 \\ 12,230 \\ 12,607$	7, 152 7, 296 7, 305 7, 304 7, 337 7, 242	$\begin{array}{c} 14,023\\ 14,127\\ 14,116\\ 14,243\\ 14,252\\ 14,267\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 680 \\ 3, 652 \\ 3, 709 \\ 3, 822 \\ 3, 902 \\ 3, 893 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,244\\ 5,270\\ 5,190\\ 5,176\\ 5,116\\ 5,254\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,100\\ 5,205\\ 5,217\\ 5,246\\ 5,235\\ 5,120\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,741\\ 13,932\\ 13,852\\ 13,979\\ 14,424\\ 14,765\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,080\\ 5,214\\ 5,138\\ 5,173\\ 5,207\\ 5,290\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,608\\ 6,627\\ 6,626\\ 6,747\\ 7,115\\ 7,353\end{array}$	2, 0 2, 0 2, 0 2, 0 2, 1 2, 1

¹ Book value as of end of period; figures do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

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

Trends in Industrial Output

(Continued from page 22)

accompanied by a high volume of retail deliveries to consumers. Of the 1.5 million cars produced in the first quarter, only 100,000 cars were added to dealers' stocks. At 400,000 on April 1, these represented less than one month's sales.

Trend in household appliances

Production of television sets in the first quarter of this year totaled nearly 2.3 million units. This was lower than the Christmas quarter of 1952 but the decline was less than seasonal. A drop of more than seasonal proportions, however, is indicated for April. Output of television sets was aided by the addition of 59 new telecasting stations, of which 41 began to operate in the first quarter of 1953. Radios benefited by the strong consumer demand for the relatively new clock model, the production of which more than doubled from 1951 to 1952. Output of most other radio models declined.

Manufacturers of major household appliances have operated at the highest rate in 2 years. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the rise of nearly one-fifth in output from the fourth quarter to the first was the third largest quarter-to-quarter advance in the postwar period. Substantial increases in output occurred for most lines, ranging from somewhat less than 10 percent for washing machines to two-fifths for refrigerators. The rise in output of refrigerators followed an extended period of relatively depressed conditions in the industry.

Among the newer types of home appliances, the strong postwar uptrend in freezers and room air conditioning units continued but there was some decline for dryers. Quarterly data are not available for room air conditioning units but trade reports indicated continued growth in demand for this product. More complete figures for 1952 show manufacturers' and distributors' sales to dealers in that year totalled 341,000, nearly half again as large as in 1951.

Fluctuations in the production of furniture during the period shown in the chart have been less severe than those in other household durables. Output in the first quarter of 1953 levelled off at the high fourth quarter rate following a slow but steady recovery under way since the closing months of 1951.

Production fluctuates more than sales

On the whole, the rise in output of household durables has been considerably greater than the increase in consumer purchases of these products Production in the first half of 1952 remained below the rate of consumer purchases so that stocks at all levels were being reduced. Since last summer, production has risen substantially both to replenish inventories and to keep pace with the increase in consumer buying. Available evidence indicates that total inventories of household durables are not higher than a year ago though consumption expenditures for these products have risen 8 percent. Moreover, retail prices of household durables drifted downward during 1952 so that unit sales of these lines were higher than indicated by the rise in the value of retail buying.

In the consumer nondurable goods segment production on the whole was relatively stable throughout the period shown in the chart. Increases in output from the fourth to the first quarter of 1953, while widespread, were generally of moderate proportions. The largest relative increase in production over a year ago, more than 10 percent, occurred in apparel, a reflection of the strong pickup in consumer buying which developed in the latter part of 1952.

Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS

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

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey		1952											1953		
	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March		
CENEDAL DUSINESS INDICATODS															

			I						i			1	
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT [†]													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: National income, totalbil. of dol	288.0			285.6			287.7			300, 2			
Compensation of employees, totaldo	186.5			186.9			190.3			197.9			201.6
Wages and salaries, totaldo Privatedo	177.4 145.8			$177.8 \\ 145.6$			181.0 148.3			188.21 155.3			$191.8 \\ 158.7$
Militarydo	10.0			10.2									
Government civiliandododododo	21.7 9.0			21.9 9.2			9.3			9.6			9.8
Proprietors' and rental income, total	$52.1 \\ 27.3$			51.9 27.6			52.5 27.5			53.6			53.6 28.6
Business and professional do do do do	15.4			14.8			15.2			15.5			14.9
Rental income of personsdodo	9.4			9, 5			9.8			10.0			10.1
justment, total	42.7			39.9			37.8			41.5			
Corporate profits before tax, totaldo Corporate profits tax liabilitydo	42.7 723.4			$\frac{38.2}{721.0}$			37.2 + 20.4			40.3 7 22.1			
Corporate profits after taxdo	* 19.3			r 17. 2			7 16.8		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	* 18. 2			
Inventory valuation adjustmentdo Net interestdo	1 6.7			1.7 6.9			.6 7.1			$\frac{1.2}{7.2}$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		5 7.4
Gross national product, totaldo	339.7			342.6			343.0			r 250 A			361.0
Personal consumption expenditures, total_do	213.2			214.9			215.0			222. 0			226.2
Durable goodsdodododo	25. 2 118. 0			$26.4 \\ 117.8$			24.2 118.9			27.3 121.4		 -	$29.8 \\ 121.7$
Servicesdo	70.0			70.8			71.9			73.3			74.6
Gross private domestic investmentdo New constructiondo	23.7			23.6			23.0			23.7			$54.4 \\ 25.2$
Producers' durable equipment	25.7			25.7 .1			25.0 3.7			25.6			27.5 1.7
Net foreign investment	2.2			$\frac{1}{4}$			-1.6			7.9			-2.0
Government purchases of goods and services, totalbil. of dol	74.4			78, 0			77.9			80.6			82.4
Federal (less Government sales)do	51.2			54.9			54.8			56.6			57.5
National security ♀do State and localdo	46. 4 23. 2	•••••		50.3 23.0			$49.6 \\ 23.1$			50.4 24.0			51.2 25.0
Personal income, totaldo	263.0			264.4			268.9			277, 0			281.3
Less: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo	33. 5			33.6			34.1			34.6			35.7
Equals: Disposable personal incomedo Personal saving§do	229.5 16.3			$230.8 \\ 15.9$			234.8 19.8			242.5 20.5			245.6 19.5
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE													
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:													
Total personal incomebil. of dol Wage and salary disbursements, totaldo	$261.9 \\ 177.3$	262.5 176.7	264.5 177.9	266.7 179.3	263.9 177.4	269.6 182.5	273. 8 185. 3	276. 1 187. 5	275.8 187.9	$280.0 \\ 189.9$	280.6 190.3	r 280. 9 r 191. 8	282.5 193.2
Commodity-producing industriesdo	77.7	76.9	76.7	77.2	74.0	78.7	81.6	82.9	83.5	85.4	85.2	7 86.2	87.1
Distributive industriesdo Service industriesdo	$47.0 \\ 20.8$	47.0 21.0	47.7 21.3	$48.5 \\ 21.3$	$49.3 \\ 21.5$	49.4 21.5	49.3 21.6	49.9 21.8	49.6 21.9	$50.0 \\ 21.9$	50.1 22.1	50.3 r 22.2	50.4 22.5
Governmentdo Wage and salary receipts, totaldo	31.8 173.9	31.8 173.4	32.2 174.6	$32.3 \\ 175.8$	32.6 173.9	$32.9 \\ 179.0$	32.8 181.9	32.9 184.0	32.9 184.4	$32.8 \\ 186.4$	$32.9 \\ 186.5$	r 33. 1 r 188. 2	33. 2
Other labor incomedo Proprietors' and rental incomedo	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	$\begin{array}{c}189.\ 6\\4.\ 7\end{array}$
Proprietors' and rental incomedo Personal interest income and dividendsdo	50.7 21.0	51.2 21.5	51.7 21.5	52.8 21.4	52.2 21.3	51.8 21.4	53.4 21.4	53.5 21.3	52.9 21.3	$54.6 \\ 21.2$	54.6 21.4	7 53.3 21.5	53.0 21.7
Transfer paymentsdo Less personal contributions for social insurance O	12. 4	12.3	12.6	12.5	12, 4	13. î	12.9	13.0	12.8	13.4	13.6	13. 4	13.8
bil. of dol.	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3. 9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9
Total nonagricultural incomedo	242.7	242. 9	244. 9	245. 9	243.4	249.4	253.0	255.4	255.7	258.8	259.5	r 261. 1	262.8
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES;				ļ									
All industries, quarterly totalmil. of dol	6, 141			6.808			6. 244			7, 265			¹ 6, 541
Manufacturingdodo	2,650 217			$3,156 \\ 228$			2,820			3.367			$^{1}3,028$
Miningdododo	360			386			206 289			$\frac{229}{357}$			i 208 1 335
Transportation, other than raildo Public utilitiesdo	$356 \\ 821$			$\frac{372}{928}$			$302 \\ 947$			335		J I	$^{1}304$ $^{1}1,030$
Commercial and otherdo										$1, 142 \\ 1, 835$			1 1, 030 1 1, 636

¹ Estimates for January-March 1953 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business. Revised.

^{*} Revised. ¹ Estimates for January-March 1953 based on anticipated capital expenditures of pusiness.
 [†] Revised series. Quarterly estimates of national income and product and quarterly and monthly estimates of personal income have been revised beginning 1949; see pp. 29-31 of the July 1952 SURVEY for the data. *P*Includes inventory valuation adjustment.
 ⁹ Government sales are not deducted. ^{\$} Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above. OData through 1951 represent employee contributions only; thereafter, personal contributions of self-employed persons are also included. [‡] Revised beginning 1939. Revisions for 1939 and 1945-50 appear on pp. 20 and 21 of the August 1952 SURVEY; those for 1951, on p. 9 of the March 1953 issue.

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GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
·	GENI	ERAL	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS	Cont	inued	ļ	1	•		·
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS;						F							
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total	2, 122 2, 079 628 1, 451 369	2,1002,0535711,482389	$2, 176 \\ 2, 142 \\ 573 \\ 1, 569 \\ 433$	2, 381 2, 361 851 1, 510 427	$2.711 \\ 2.697 \\ 1.235 \\ 1.462 \\ 410$	2,8822,8741,3771,497394	3, 620 3, 609 1, 926 1, 683 370	4, 123 4, 098 2, 303 1, 795 365	3, 546 3, 528 1, 877 1, 651 346	$\begin{array}{c c} 3,072\\ 3,056\\ 1,537\\ 1,519\\ 338 \end{array}$	2,742 2,717 1,331 1,386 337	1,889 1,872 669 1,203 311	2,035 2,010 628 1,382 357
Meat animalsdo Poultry and eggsdo Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted: All commodities	817 254 314	812 262 310	825 272 323	769 271 356	759 269 407	812 278 434	984 316 544	1,088 330 618	911 384 532	826 349 461	780 259 410	654 231 283	725 290 301
Cropsdo Livestock and productsdo Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted: All commodities1935-399=100 Cropsdodo	222 382 119 76	202 390 116 64	$202 \\ 413 \\ 123 \\ 68 \\ 124 \\ 123 \\ 123 \\ 124 \\$	301 398 139 108	436 385 154 165	487 394 161 182	681 443 196 237	814 472 220 274	663 435 190 217	544 400 180 197	470 365 164 183	238 317 115 93	222 364 123 83
Livestock and productsdo	151	155	164	162	145	145	164	179	170	168	149	131	153
Federal Reserve Index													
Unadjusted, combined index	217 228	215 224	211 224	205 215	194 20 3	218 228	232 242	233	235 246	233 246	232 + 245	* 236 * 250	₽ 239 ₽ 254
Durable manufactures do. Iron and steel do. Lumber and products do. Furniture. do. Lumber. do. Machinery. do. Nonferrous metals and products. do. Fabricating. do. Smelting and refining do.	283 263 149 175 135 359 218 204 252	$277 \\ 245 \\ 152 \\ 170 \\ 143 \\ 354 \\ 218 \\ 203 \\ 257 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 278 \\ 246 \\ 145 \\ 168 \\ 133 \\ 353 \\ 216 \\ 199 \\ 260 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 249\\ 140\\ 155\\ 169\\ 148\\ 352\\ 210\\ 195\\ 246\end{array}$	232 139 150 165 143 331 201 184 241	269 244 160 175 152 336 213 197 251	$\begin{array}{c} 292\\ 270\\ 167\\ 183\\ 159\\ 354\\ 225\\ 216\\ 248\\ \end{array}$	301 281 164 189 151 363 237 231 251	$\begin{array}{c} 305\\ 283\\ 160\\ 191\\ 143\\ 371\\ 241\\ 236\\ 251\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{7 310} \\ \textbf{286} \\ \textbf{151} \\ \textbf{196} \\ \textbf{128} \\ \textbf{385} \\ \textbf{246} \\ \textbf{241} \\ \textbf{259} \end{array}$		319 7 290 7 159 192 7 142 7 396 7 259 7 245 7 293	p 325 297 p 164 p 196 p 147 p 404 p 259 p 243 p 299
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Cementdo Clay productsdo. Glass containersdo. Transportation equipmentdo Automobiles (incl. parts)do	212 200 167 239 327 222	$216 \\ 226 \\ 168 \\ 242 \\ 329 \\ 227 \\$	$224 \\ 241 \\ 167 \\ 260 \\ 338 \\ 231$	225 237 169 266 339 229	$216 \\ 236 \\ 160 \\ 255 \\ 287 \\ 162$	$231 \\ 261 \\ 169 \\ 272 \\ 300 \\ 175$	232 263 167 267 353 247	235 267 173 262 371 265	$\begin{array}{c} 226 \\ 252 \\ 167 \\ 245 \\ 376 \\ 272 \end{array}$	r 214 231 r 165 210 r 392 r 282	r 209 209 r 155 227 r 392 r 282	r 216 212 r 159 248 r 405 301	p 227 224 p 162 272 p 413 p 308
Nondurable manufactures do Alcoholic beverages do Chemical products do Industrical chemicals do Leather and products do Shoes do Manufactured food products do Dairy products do Manufactured food products do Manufactured food products do Dairy products do Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables do	$184 \\ 155 \\ 298 \\ 563 \\ 108 \\ 86 \\ 122 \\ 148 \\ 116 \\ 165 \\ 82$	$180 \\ 155 \\ 295 \\ 559 \\ 102 \\ 84 \\ 114 \\ 149 \\ 152 \\ 152 \\ 89$	$180 \\ 158 \\ 291 \\ 558 \\ 105 \\ 90 \\ 115 \\ 154 \\ 197 \\ 147 \\ 96$	$187 \\ 176 \\ 296 \\ 563 \\ 102 \\ 90 \\ 111 \\ 165 \\ 217 \\ 147 \\ 124$	$ 181 \\ 186 \\ 295 \\ 565 \\ 90 \\ 77 \\ 98 \\ 174 \\ 215 \\ 137 \\ 179 \\ 179 $	$195 \\ 159 \\ 299 \\ 568 \\ 116 \\ 95 \\ 129 \\ 185 \\ 214 \\ 138 \\ 234$	$\begin{array}{c} 201 \\ 159 \\ 305 \\ 567 \\ 111 \\ 95 \\ 123 \\ 192 \\ 173 \\ 154 \\ 279 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 200 \\ 173 \\ 309 \\ 578 \\ 112 \\ 104 \\ 118 \\ 178 \\ 133 \\ 169 \\ 190 \end{array}$	199 163 313 595 114 107 120 165 106 190 114	193 142 314 598 107 99 112 7 161 107 208 100	191 134 311 7 594 7 117 103 126 153 98 199 7 91	r 194 144 r 314 r 597 122 108 131 r 148 109 r 166 r 89	<i>p</i> 196 161 <i>p</i> 319 <i>p</i> 604 <i>p</i> 150 128 166 <i>p</i> 81
Paper and products	192 188 278 204 210 180 242 152 141 288 112 164	186 181 261 166 205 180 235 144 130 280 280 108 108	$182 \\ 175 \\ 209 \\ 165 \\ 157 \\ 174 \\ 242 \\ 151 \\ 135 \\ 287 \\ 117 \\ 178 \\ 178 \\ 178 \\ 178 \\ 182 \\ 117 \\ 178 \\ 182 $	182 177 251 72 216 175 246 154 133 312 112 197	$\begin{array}{c} 159\\ 153\\ 259\\ 67\\ 225\\ 145\\ 225\\ 145\\ 225\\ 147\\ 111\\ 343\\ 103\\ 179\\ \end{array}$	$188 \\ 180 \\ 280 \\ 231 \\ 157 \\ 242 \\ 170 \\ 143 \\ 369 \\ 123 \\ 193 \\ 193$	191 181 282 177 234 166 252 177 1455 377 137 137	$\begin{array}{c} 203\\ 192\\ 279\\ 179\\ 225\\ 180\\ 260\\ 172\\ 142\\ 361\\ 134\\ 197\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 205\\ 194\\ 290\\ 182\\ 233\\ 183\\ 264\\ 176\\ 149\\ 356\\ 137\\ 184\\ \end{array}$	195 185 291 186 229 172 7272 169 141 337 138 159	191 7 293 188 230	7 208 198 7 293 188 7 231 7 178 268 7 173 149 7 338 142 184	r 207 r 288 189 r 225 185 r 276 r 173 148 r 349 183
Minerals	158 170 68 122 199 90	$165 \\ 171 \\ 74 \\ 119 \\ 201 \\ 130$	143 140 73 107 159 159	149 161 74 102 193 74	144 155 57 91 190 81	161 161 61 102 194 164	180 180 88 144 203 178	$166 \\ 167 \\ 95 \\ 93 \\ 203 \\ 164$	$170 \\ 177 \\ 87 \\ 135 \\ 202 \\ 131$	163 176 71 125 207 84	159 172 60 116 204 r 84	$158 \\ 170 \\ 60 \\ 109 \\ 205 \\ 86$	r 155 r 167 51 107 r 202 r 89
Adjusted, combined index o*	221	216	211	204	193	215	228	230	234	235	236	7 240	₽ 242
Manufactures. do. Durable manufactures. do. Lumber and products. do. Nonferrous metals. do. Smelting and refining. do. Stone, clay, and glass products. do. Cement. do. Clay products. do. Glass containers. do.	231 285 158 149 218 252 222 244 175 239	225 277 152 143 218 257 220 238 173 242	224 277 142 128 216 259 217 230 168 243	214 247 146 134 210 247 222 222 170 269	202 230 141 128 201 242 214 215 158 266	225 267 149 135 213 251 221 231 163 261	237 290 155 140 225 248 222 227 161 261	242 300 155 138 237 251 224 231 163 254	245 304 161 146 240 251 221 233 162 242	247 313 165 149 246 258 7 221 254 7 160 225	249 , 315 171 162 249 266 , 222 257 , 168 232	r 254 322 r 175 r 166 r 259 r 293 r 233 279 r 168 255	 257 327 173 161 259 298 238 273 171 272
Nondurable manufactures do Alcoholic beverages do Chemical products do Leather and products do Leather tanning do Manufactured food products do Dairy products do Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables do	$188 \\ 170 \\ 294 \\ 108 \\ 86 \\ 166 \\ 142 \\ 179 \\ 150 \\$	$183 \\ 157 \\ 292 \\ 102 \\ 84 \\ 163 \\ 146 \\ 165 \\ 146 \\$	181 150 292 105 90 160 148 146 147	186 152 298 103 92 166 147 148 161	$179 \\ 162 \\ 299 \\ 91 \\ 81 \\ 162 \\ 145 \\ 147 \\ 138 \\$	191 151 302 116 97 164 148 158 123	194 155 302 112 97 168 148 170 143	$195 \\ 162 \\ 304 \\ 112 \\ 103 \\ 165 \\ 146 \\ 169 \\ 147$	$197 \\180 \\308 \\113 \\103 \\161 \\147 \\170 \\124$	194 166 309 107 100 * 164 152 176 128	195 158 7 309 116 7 103 7 164 151 169 7 140	198 159 7 310 119 101 7 165 151 7 174 7 141	P 200 173 P 315 P 168 154 179 P 147

Revised. P Preliminary.
 * Revisions for January 1950-July 1951 based on final data will be shown later. Revisions for 1910-49, incorporating changes in methods of estimation and adjustments in production, disposition, and prices, are shown on p. 23 of the December 1951 SURVEY.
 o³Seasonal factors for a number of industries were fixed at 100 during 1939-42; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

inless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	GENI	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS	Cont	inued					
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION-Continued													
Federal Reserve Index-Continued													
A djusted 3—Continued Manufactures—Continued Nondurable manufactures—Continued Paper and products	192 188 177 174	185 181 175 184	182 175 170 178	181 176 176 189	160 154 157 172	188 180 165 186	192 181 165 187	203 192 176 190	205 194 175 181	196 185 168 172	200 191 173 179	* 207 197 * 180 194	p 207 p 182 194
Mineralsdo Metalsdo	164 125	166 141	140 143	147 65	142 65	156 131	175 149	164 145	171 138	168 117	164 r 120	163 + 123	₽ 160 ₽ 124
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES§†											1		
Business sales (adjusted), totalmil. of dol Manufacturing, totaldo Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo Wholesale trade, totaldo Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo Retail trade, totaldo Durable-goods storesdo Durable-goods storesdo	43, 444 22, 085 10, 632 11, 453 8, 326 2, 578 5, 748 13, 033 4, 312 8, 721	$\begin{array}{c} 45,763\\ 23,538\\ 11,310\\ 12,228\\ 8,862\\ 2,787\\ 6,075\\ 13,363\\ 4,494\\ 8,869\end{array}$	45, 545 23, 247 11, 328 11, 918 8, 448 2, 669 5, 779 13, 850 4, 927 8, 923	44, 395 21, 888 10, 060 11, 828 8, 493 2, 698 5, 795 14, 014 4, 883 9, 131	$\begin{array}{c} 44,474\\ 21,858\\ 9,777\\ 12,081\\ 8,949\\ 2,817\\ 6,132\\ 13,667\\ 4,494\\ 9,173\end{array}$	43, 628 21, 898 10, 437 11, 460 8, 371 2, 495 5, 876 13, 359 4, 109 9, 160	$\begin{array}{c} 46,288\\ 23,663\\ 11,510\\ 12,154\\ 9,055\\ 2,793\\ 6,262\\ 13,570\\ 4,505\\ 9,065\\ \end{array}$	48, 344 24, 753 11, 968 12, 785 9, 389 2, 931 6, 458 14, 202 4, 844 9, 358	$\begin{array}{c} 46,229\\23,430\\11,676\\11,754\\8,773\\2,737\\6,036\\14,026\\4,709\\9,257\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 48,023\\24,276\\11,913\\12,363\\9,337\\2,962\\6,375\\14,410\\4,871\\9,539\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 47,383\\24,292\\12,195\\12,097\\8,951\\2,777\\6,174\\14,140\\5,000\\9,140\end{array}$	* 49,017 * 25,360 * 13,019 * 12,342 * 9,143 2,929 * 6,214 * 14,514 * 5,304 * 9,211	$\begin{array}{c} 49,046\\ 25,428\\ 13,035\\ 12,392\\ 9,205\\ 2,949\\ 6,256\\ 14,413\\ 5,181\\ 9,232\end{array}$
Business inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), totalmil. of dol Manufacturing, total	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{73, 620} \\ \textbf{43, 237} \\ \textbf{23, 401} \\ \textbf{19, 836} \\ \textbf{10, 062} \\ \textbf{5, 055} \\ \textbf{5, 007} \\ \textbf{20, 321} \\ \textbf{9, 583} \\ \textbf{10, 738} \end{array}$	73, 876 43, 402 23, 596 19, 805 9, 997 5, 054 4, 943 20, 477 9, 624 10, 853	73, 074 43, 144 23, 595 19, 550 9, 861 4, 955 4, 906 20, 069 9, 112 10, 957	$\begin{array}{c} 72,913\\ 42,892\\ 23,348\\ 19,544\\ 9,896\\ 4,858\\ 5,038\\ 20,125\\ 9,030\\ 11,095 \end{array}$	72, 765 42, 748 22, 962 19, 786 9, 890 4, 864 5, 026 20, 127 8, 749 11, 378	72. 714 43, 107 23, 200 19, 908 9, 862 4, 934 4, 928 19, 745 8, 626 11, 119	73, 437 43, 224 23, 292 19, 932 9, 932 4, 964 4, 968 20, 281 8, 956 11, 325	74, 189 43, 415 23, 615 19, 800 10, 122 4, 986 5, 136 20, 652 9, 175 11, 477	74, 682 43, 596 23, 835 19, 761 10, 191 5, 084 5, 107 20, 895 9, 384 11, 511	$\begin{array}{c} 74.\ 757\\ 43.\ 824\\ 24.\ 292\\ 19,\ 532\\ 10,\ 129\\ 5,\ 079\\ 5,\ 050\\ 20,\ 804\\ 9,\ 352\\ 11,\ 452\\ \end{array}$	74, 619 43, 766 24, 392 19, 374 10, 039 5, 084 4, 955 20, 814 9, 539 11, 275	* 74, 941 r 43, 848 r 24, 480 r 19, 368 r 10, 120 5, 219 r 4, 901 r 20, 973 r 9, 905 r 11, 068	75, 179 43, 771 24, 558 19, 213 10, 181 5, 336 4, 845 21, 227 10, 139 11, 088
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†		Ì											
Sales: Value (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	23, 205 11, 270 11, 934	22, 950 11, 237 11, 713	22,478 11,056 11,422	21, 640 10, 284 11, 356	20, 051 8, 844 11, 207	22,605 10,579 12,026	24, 700 11, 905 12, 795	26, 488 12, 787 13, 701	23, 408 11, 510 11, 898	24.315 12.172 12,142	23, 888 11, 747 12, 141	r 24, 184 r 12, 274 r 11, 909	26 , 709 13, 810 12, 900
Value (adjusted), total	$\begin{array}{c} 22,085\\ 10,632\\ 1,973\\ 1,126\\ 1,059\\ 1,970\\ 1,599\\ 677\\ 313\\ 576\\ 484\\ 257\\ 597\end{array}$	23, 538 11, 310 1, 994 1, 256 2, 079 1, 736 746 318 687 472 303 684	$\begin{array}{c} 23,247\\ 11,328\\ 1,934\\ 1,97\\ 1,069\\ 2,033\\ 1,812\\ 817\\ 336\\ 642\\ 509\\ 297\\ 684\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21,888\\ 10,060\\ 991\\ 1,085\\ 1,154\\ 1,964\\ 1,815\\ 736\\ 350\\ 597\\ 483\\ 265\\ 619 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21,858\\ 9,777\\ 1,113\\ 1,184\\ 1,106\\ 1,942\\ 1,167\\ 790\\ 377\\ 621\\ 497\\ 302\\ 678\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21,898\\ 10,437\\ 1,930\\ 1,053\\ 1,168\\ 1,833\\ 1,309\\ 811\\ 389\\ 600\\ 522\\ 261\\ 563\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23, 663\\ 11, 510\\ 2, 107\\ 1, 156\\ 1, 256\\ 1, 966\\ 1, 831\\ 749\\ 419\\ 629\\ 545\\ 245\\ 245\\ 607\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24,753\\11,968\\2,198\\1,263\\1,203\\1,205\\2,068\\1,842\\410\\678\\553\\277\\663\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23, 430\\ 11, 676\\ 2, 100\\ 1, 177\\ 1, 238\\ 2, 060\\ 1, 826\\ 923\\ 362\\ 596\\ 518\\ 255\\ 623\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24,276\\11,913\\2,048\\1,287\\1,259\\2,053\\1,920\\819\\362\\727\\497\\310\\629\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24,292\\ 12,195\\ 2,082\\ 1,307\\ 1,256\\ 2,138\\ 2,068\\ 817\\ 305\\ 721\\ 509\\ 312\\ 590 \end{array}$	r 25, 360 r 13, 019 r 2, 115 r 1, 481 r 1, 532 r 2, 204 r 2, 164 r 315 r 766 r 571 r 311 r 723	$\begin{array}{c} 25,428\\ 13,035\\ 2,127\\ 1,463\\ 1,554\\ 2,093\\ 2,350\\ 801\\ 359\\ 705\\ 581\\ 331\\ 671 \end{array}$
Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo food Food and kindred productsdo do Tobacco manufacturesdo do Totacco manufacturesdo do Textile-mill productsdo do Apparel and related productsdo do Paper and leather productsdo do Printing and publishingdo do Chemicals and allied productsdo do Petroleum and coal productsdo do Rubber products	$\begin{array}{c} 11,453\\ 3,126\\ 530\\ 292\\ 1,093\\ 958\\ 231\\ 651\\ 702\\ 1,515\\ 1,515\\ 1,949\\ 406 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,228\\ 3,280\\ 564\\ 318\\ 1,244\\ 1,130\\ 261\\ 633\\ 760\\ 1,573\\ 2,028\\ 437\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,918\\ 3,312\\ 568\\ 311\\ 1,148\\ 1,121\\ 274\\ 630\\ 720\\ 1,566\\ 1,846\\ 424 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,828\\ 3,171\\ 638\\ 310\\ 1,116\\ 1,124\\ 290\\ 625\\ 684\\ 1,495\\ 1,945\\ 430\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,081\\ 3,267\\ 609\\ 325\\ 1,162\\ 1,171\\ 267\\ 650\\ 704\\ 1,560\\ 1,956\\ 408 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,460\\ 3,012\\ 573\\ 310\\ 1,058\\ 965\\ 282\\ 667\\ 667\\ 1,473\\ 2,003\\ 452\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12, 154\\ 3, 246\\ 534\\ 324\\ 1, 137\\ 1, 068\\ 275\\ 699\\ 678\\ 1, 602\\ 482\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,785\\ 3,452\\ 513\\ 327\\ 1,188\\ 1,281\\ 265\\ 734\\ 720\\ 1,660\\ 1,660\\ 1,81\\ 464\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,754\\ 3,191\\ 457\\ 309\\ 1,084\\ 1,143\\ 234\\ 663\\ 678\\ 1,532\\ 2,059\\ 403 \end{array}$	$12, 363 \\ 3, 293 \\ 545 \\ 344 \\ 1, 151 \\ 1, 260 \\ 288 \\ 682 \\ 691 \\ 1, 558 \\ 1, 558 \\ 438 \\ 438 \\ 438 \\ 438 \\ 438 \\ 545$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,097\\ 3,211\\ 478\\ 306\\ 1,108\\ 1,046\\ 299\\ 736\\ 725\\ 1,667\\ 2,014\\ 507\\ \end{array}$	r 12, 342 r 3, 314 r 465 r 333 r 1, 113 r 1, 038 r 307 r 722 r 754 r 1, 715 r 2, 081 499	12, 392 3, 357 530 324 1, 140 1, 012 283 708 727 1, 742 2, 063
nventories, end of month: Book value (unadjusted), totaldo Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	43, 732 23, 647 20, 084	43, 614 23, 813 19, 801	43, 407 23, 924 19, 483	42, 972 23, 518 19, 454	42, 660 23, 050 19, 610	42, 707 23, 116 19, 591	42, 660 23, 147 19, 513	42, 920 23, 385 19, 536	43, 243 23, 553 19, 690	43, 829 24, 045 19, 784	44, 037 24, 253 19, 784	r 44, 264 r 24, 539 r 19, 726	44, 259 24, 802 19, 457
By stages of fabrication: Purchased materialsdo Goods in processdo Finished goodsdo	16, 539 11, 808 15, 385	16, 303 11, 900 15, 411	16, 156 11, 919 15, 332	15, 871 11, 782 15, 320	15, 737 11, 813 15, 110	15, 699 12, 041 14, 967	15, 836 12, 132 14, 692	16, 058 12, 272 14, 590	16,236 12,268 14,739	$16,414 \\ 12,516 \\ 14,898$	16, 106 12, 7 35 15, 195	7 16, 030 7 13, 044 7 15, 190	15, 923 13, 356 14, 980
Book value (adjusted), total. do Durable-goods industries, total. do Primary metals. do Fabricated metal products do Fabricated metal products do Machinery, except electrical. do Machinery, except electrical. do Motor vehicles and equipment. do Furniture and fixtures. do Furniture and fixtures. do Stone, elay, and glass products. do Professional and scientific instruments. do Other industries, including ordnance. do	$\begin{array}{c} 43, 237\\ 23, 401\\ 2, 882\\ 2, 438\\ 3, 074\\ 5, 465\\ 2, 670\\ 2, 124\\ 549\\ 1, 058\\ 903\\ 735\\ 1, 504 \end{array}$	43, 402 23, 596 2, 886 2, 445 3, 119 5, 539 2, 669 2, 170 560 1, 041 922 748 1, 498	$\begin{array}{c} 43, 144\\ 23, 595\\ 2, 909\\ 2, 432\\ 3, 133\\ 5, 525\\ 2, 674\\ 2, 177\\ 566\\ 1, 040\\ 926\\ 748\\ 1, 466\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 42,892\\ 23,348\\ 2,945\\ 2,344\\ 3,107\\ 5,461\\ 2,562\\ 2,202\\ 556\\ 1,030\\ 937\\ 762\\ 1,444\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 42,748\\ 22,962\\ 2,928\\ 2,235\\ 3,062\\ 5,314\\ 2,517\\ 2,248\\ 555\\ 1,005\\ 922\\ 757\\ 1,420\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43,107\\ 23,200\\ 2,971\\ 2,309\\ 3,037\\ 5,280\\ 2,641\\ 5,32\\ 1,010\\ 904\\ 770\\ 1,456\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43,224\\23,292\\3,031\\2,318\\3,031\\5,274\\2,636\\2,343\\534\\1,006\\892\\764\\1,462\end{array}$	43, 415 23, 615 3, 084 2, 362 3, 039 5, 275 2, 735 2, 735 2, 472 533 1, 019 874 778 1, 445	$\begin{array}{c} 43,596\\ 23,835\\ 3,165\\ 2,401\\ 3,032\\ 5,287\\ 2,853\\ 2,455\\ 543\\ 1,054\\ 852\\ 785\\ 1,408\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43,824\\ 24,292\\ 3,122\\ 2,424\\ 3,096\\ 5,411\\ 3,009\\ 2,576\\ 518\\ 1,066\\ 850\\ 808\\ 1,412\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43,766\\ 24,392\\ 3,156\\ 2,439\\ 3,120\\ 5,396\\ 3,017\\ 2,566\\ 525\\ 1,072\\ 872\\ 809\\ 1,420\\ \end{array}$	r 43, 848 r 24, 558 r 3, 030 r 2, 420 r 3, 137 r 5, 445 r 3, 050 r 2, 609 r 544 r 1, 076 r 1, 890 r 808 r 1, 422	43, 771 24, 558 3, 038 2, 439 3, 157 5, 463 3, 116 2, 630 532 1, 077 901 788 1, 417

'Revised. P Preliminary. 3'See note marked "3" on p. S-2. {The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade. Business inventories as shown on p. S-1 cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm. Unadjusted data for manufacturing are shown on this page; those for retail and wholesale trade, on pp. S-8, S-9, and S-10. TRevised series. All components of business sales, inventories, and orders have been revised since publication of the 1951 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT. The latest revision (affecting data hack to 1949) and appropriate explanations of changes for all series except retail sales appear in the October 1952 SURVEY (see pp. 12 ff.), in the November 1952 issue (see pp. 18 ff.), and in the March 1953 issue (see p. 20); the new estimates of retail sales (which begin with data for 1951), together with the revised old series for 1951, were first shown in the September 1952 SURVEY, pp. 17 ff. Data through 1948 for manufacturers' sales and inventories and wholesale sales and inventories, comparable with current figures, appear in the October 1951 SURVEY (see pp. 17-19 and 23, 24).

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1952											1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	GENI	ERAL	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS	—Cont	inued					
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†—Continued													
Inventories, end of month—Continued Book value (adjusted)—Continued Nondurable; goods industries, totalmil. of dol Food and kindred productsdo Tobacco manufacturesdo Apparel and related productsdo Leather and leather productsdo Paper and allied productsdo Printing and publishing do Chemicals and allied productsdo Proteum and coal productsdo Protection and allied productsdo Protection and allied productsdo Protection and allied productsdo Protection and allied productsdo Petroleum and coal productsdo	$19,836\\3,556\\1,317\\1,685\\2,772\\1,657\\1,032\\772\\2,998\\2,602\\865$	$19,805 \\ 3,522 \\ 1,313 \\ 1,693 \\ 2,779 \\ 1,590 \\ 582 \\ 1,059 \\ 778 \\ 2,986 \\ 2,628 \\ 877$	$\begin{array}{c} 19,550\\ 3,486\\ 1,321\\ 1,704\\ 2,735\\ 1,543\\ 575\\ 1,039\\ 751\\ 2,973\\ 2,544\\ 878 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{19, 544}\\ \textbf{3, 473}\\ \textbf{1, 296}\\ \textbf{1, 693}\\ \textbf{2, 734}\\ \textbf{1, 537}\\ \textbf{558}\\ \textbf{1, 028}\\ \textbf{741}\\ \textbf{3, 011}\\ \textbf{2, 607}\\ \textbf{864} \end{array}$	$19,786 \\ 3,485 \\ 1,289 \\ 1,724 \\ 2,764 \\ 1,685 \\ 1,655 \\ 1,007 \\ 715 \\ 2,995 \\ 2,683 \\ 884 \\ \\ 884 \\ \\ \\ \\ 884 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 19,908\\ 3,489\\ 1,259\\ 1,720\\ 2,798\\ 1,770\\ 543\\ 972\\ 722\\ 3,022\\ 2,728\\ 884 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 19,800\\ 3,488\\ 1,222\\ 1,726\\ 2,841\\ 1,609\\ 549\\ 960\\ 744\\ 3,010\\ 2,777\\ 874 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19,761\\ 3,450\\ 1,202\\ 1,742\\ 2,743\\ 1,618\\ 974\\ 775\\ 3,009\\ 2,805\\ 897\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19,532\\3,332\\1,164\\1,778\\2,654\\1,665\\548\\1,001\\758\\2,968\\2,727\\936\end{array}$	19, 374 r 3, 312 1, 153 1, 773 2, 606 1, 689 r 549 r 549 r 990 r 757 2, 915 2, 716 915	r 19, 338 r 3, 378 r 1, 184 r 1, 738 r 2, 618 r 1, 683 r 534 r 992 r 746 r 2, 894 r 2, 713 887	$19, 213 \\ 3, 334 \\ 1, 194 \\ 1, 737 \\ 2, 588 \\ 1, 625 \\ 551 \\ 998 \\ 743 \\ 2, 885 \\ 2, 642 \\$
New orders, net (adjusted), totalOdo Durable-goods, industries, totaldo Primary metalsdo Fabricated metal productsdo Machinery, except electrical Machinery, except electrical	23,404 12,171 1,749 984 1,955 1,708 3,660 2,116 11,234 2,457 8,777	24, 251 12, 443 2, 258 1, 262 1, 289 1, 934 3, 129 2, 517 11, 808 2, 477 9, 330	22,748 10,956 1,883 1,275 1,156 1,713 2,474 2,456 11,792 2,645 9,146	25,042 13,138 1,271 1,278 1,355 1,908 4,734 2,592 11,904 2,791 9,113	$\begin{array}{c} 23,434\\ 11,140\\ 1,374\\ 1,252\\ 1,174\\ 1,916\\ 2,815\\ 2,609\\ 12,295\\ 2,996\\ 9,298\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21,852\\9,998\\1,789\\1,142\\1,066\\1,515\\2,368\\2,118\\11,854\\3,067\\8,787\end{array}$	12, 328 2, 194 1, 375 1, 311 1, 883 3, 301 2, 265 12, 187 2, 823	11, 452 2, 211 1, 289 1, 324 1, 926 2, 252 2, 451 12, 700 2, 822	23, 061 11, 441 1, 855 1, 169 1, 184 1, 999 2, 789 2, 789 2, 445 11, 620 2, 525 9, 095	24, 466 12, 011 1, 834 1, 203 1, 366 1, 965 2, 991 2, 651 12, 456 2, 904 9, 552	$\begin{array}{c} 24,270\\ 12,080\\ 2,027\\ 1,408\\ 1,579\\ 1,784\\ 2,946\\ 2,335\\ 12,190\\ 2,960\\ 9,230\\ \end{array}$	* 25, 749 * 13, 357 * 2, 165 * 1, 390 * 1, 582 * 1, 813 * 3, 824 * 2, 583 * 12, 392 * 2, 946 * 9, 446	$\begin{array}{c} 25,249\\ 12,794\\ 2,243\\ 1,355\\ 1,252\\ 1,937\\ 3,215\\ 2,792\\ 12,454\\ 2,921\\ 9,534\end{array}$
Unfilled orders (unadjusted), totalOdo Durable-goods industries, totaldo Primary metalsdo Fabricated metal productsdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Machinery, except electricaldo Transportation equipment, including motor	$\begin{array}{c} 68, 992 \\ 65, 887 \\ 7, 800 \\ 5, 781 \\ 10, 596 \\ 11, 941 \end{array}$	69, 978 67, 114 8, 042 5, 997 10, 735 11, 719	69, 230 66, 309 7, 838 5, 974 10, 754 11, 303	$\begin{array}{c} 72,541\\69,340\\8,104\\6,088\\11,302\\11,097\end{array}$	74, 985 71, 705 8, 561 6, 196 11, 497 11, 279	75, 220 71, 882 8, 597 6, 226 11, 419 11, 115	$\begin{array}{c c} 72,305\\ 8,465\\ 6,383\\ 11,512\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 71,256\\ 8,406\\ 6,335\\ 11,501 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 73,163\\70,049\\8,125\\6,209\\11,241\\10,438\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 72,520\\ 69,605\\ 7,930\\ 5,994\\ 11,338\\ 10,226 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{73, 366} \\ \textbf{70, 230} \\ \textbf{7, 874} \\ \textbf{6, 305} \\ \textbf{11, 592} \\ \textbf{10, 102} \end{array}$	* 73, 699 * 70, 492 * 7, 843 * 6, 247 * 11, 440 * 9, 871	73, 989 70, 669 7, 946 6, 284 11, 346 9, 761
vehicles and partsmil. of dol Other industries, including ordnancedo Nondurable-goods industries, total Qdo	$\begin{array}{c} 23,644 \\ 6,125 \\ 3,105 \end{array}$	24, 394 6, 228 2, 864	24, 344 6, 097 2, 922	26,4786,2713,201	27, 563 6, 609 3, 280	27, 912 6, 613 3, 338	6,417	28, 249 6, 112 3, 223	$\begin{array}{c} 28,081 \\ 5,954 \\ 3,114 \end{array}$	28, 380 5, 737 2, 915	28, 536 5, 820 3, 136	r 29, 128 r 5, 963 r 3, 208	$29, 136 \\ 6, 197 \\ 3, 320$

BUSINESS POPULATION

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Contract construction do. 390.6														
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$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $							7 404.4			399.4				
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All other do. 603.2														
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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$, 013.3			007.7			003.2	An other
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1					90.2			110.6				New businesses, quarterly total
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $							16.2							Contract constructiondo
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All other 17.6 17.6 14.8 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.2 Discontinued businesses, quarterly total do 13.9 13.4 13.4 13.2 11.2 1														
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$\begin{array}{c} \text{Contract construction} & \text{do} & 13.9 \\ \text{Manufacturing} & \text{do} & 12.1 \\ \text{Service industries} & \text{do} & 17.6 \\ \text{Retail trade} & \text{do} & 17.6 \\ \text{Retail trade} & \text{do} & 3.7 \\ \text{All other} & \text{do} & 11.9 \\ \text{manufacturing} & \text{do} & 11.9 \\ \text{Molesale trade} & \text{do} & 3.7 \\ \text{All other} & \text{do} & 11.9 \\ \text{manufacturing} & \text{do} & 130.2 \\ \text{manufacturing} & manufacturin$							13.2			14.0			17.0	All otherdo
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Contract construction} & \text{do} & 13, 9 \\ \text{Manufacturing} & \text{do} & 12, 1 \\ \text{Service industries} & \text{do} & 17, 6 \\ \text{Retail trade} & \text{do} & 17, 6 \\ \text{Retail trade} & \text{do} & 3, 7 \\ \text{All other} & \text{do} & 11, 9 \\ \text{manufacturing} & \text{do} & 130, 2 \\ \text{manufacturing} & \text{do} & 130, 2 \\ \text{manufacturing} & \text{manufacturing} $							7 81.3			96.6				Discontinued businesses, quarterly totaldo
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							r 11. 2							Contract constructiondo
Retail trade do. 41.6														
Wholesale trade														
All other 10.9 10.2 7.6 7.6 7.6 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 101.2 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>7 30.2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>							7 30.2							
Interst transfers, quarterly total§							7.6			10.2				
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New incorporations (48 States) number. 7,902 8,284 7,915 7,819 7,549 7,088 7,529 8,223 6,741 8,274 9,468 7,945 INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES.5* number. 715 780 638 671 580 594 539 631 590 583 647 64 39 647 648 647 647 648 647 647 648 647 648 647 648 647 648 647 648 647 648 648 648 648 647<			[-		101.2			101.0			130.2	Business transfers, quarterly total§do
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		1	{											BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS♂
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	3 9, 635	7, 943	9, 468	8, 274	6, 741	8, 223	7, 529	7, 088	7, 549	7,819	7, 915	8, 284	7, 902	New incorporations (48 States)number
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$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	739	691	647	583	590	631	539	594	580	671	638	780	715	Failures, totalnumber
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		49			61	52								Commercial service
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		86												Constructiondo
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		132												Manufacturing and miningdo
Liabilities, totalthous. of dol.29, 23229, 53021, 19321, 22222, 78916, 32220, 13835, 04918, 75723, 40023, 30927, 27Commercial servicedo4, 5631, 7441, 2191, 9711, 4661, 8099472, 1753, 0279538681, 195Constructiondo2, 4853, 8532, 6462, 9903, 1961, 8162, 7295, 1671, 5885, 0682, 7353, 335		348												Retail tradedo
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 76	76	66	45	1 66	54	1 58	00	99	1 (3	59	83	09	w noiesaie tradedo
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	3 31.082	27,273	23, 309	23, 400	18, 757	35,049	20, 138	16, 322	22,789	21, 222	21, 193	29, 530	29, 232	Liabilities, total
Construction do 2,485 3,853 2,646 2,990 3,196 1,816 2,729 5,167 1,588 5,068 2,735 3,33		1.180					947		1,466	1,971	1,219	1,744	4, 563	Commercial service
	8 3, 506	3,378	2,735	5,068	1.588	5, 167						3, 853		Constructiondo
		8,452	9, 107	8 458	5, 853	13,079	6, 780	5, 056	8,882	6,971	10, 217	12,633	13,046	Manufacturing and miningdo
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		9, 139												Retail tradedo
	4 3, 553	5,124	2,590	1,875	2, 424	8, 550	4,365	2,386	3, 811	2, 266	1,847	4,250	2, 233	Wholesale tradedodo
		<u>i</u>		1	1	1	<u> </u>		1	1				

^r Revised. ^p Preliminary. †Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3. GAdjusted data for new orders replace the unadjusted series formerly shown; for data beginning 1948, including those for unadjusted unfilled orders, see pp. 17 and 18 of the November 1952 SURVEY.
 ⁹ Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable-goods industries are zero.
 ⁹ For these industries (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber), sales are considered equal to new orders.
 ⁹ Revisions for 1944—1st quarter 1951 appear in corresponding note in June 1952 SURVEY. Ordet are from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1051 Excitical Supergramment to the Supergram	March	41	Mar	Turne	19: Tuly		Septem-	Octor	Novem-	Decem-	Tomus	1953 Febru-	M1
1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Maren	April	May	June	July	August	ber	October	ber	ber	January	ary	March .
			COM	MODI	FY PR	ICES							
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS													
Prices received, all farm products}	288 265 251 229 435 309 176 265 284 310 372 305 177	290 272 250 229 435 313 179 308 279 306 372 291 180	$\begin{array}{c} 293\\ 270\\ 245\\ 227\\ 436\\ 303\\ 190\\ 285\\ 280\\ 313\\ 394\\ 281\\ 175\\ \end{array}$	292 277 238 226 437 319 220 250 289 306 380 277 181	295 276 230 227 436 311 214 287 307 312 376 286 208	$\begin{array}{c} 295\\ 272\\ 236\\ 319\\ 206\\ 229\\ 310\\ 316\\ 316\\ 372\\ 295\\ 225\\ \end{array}$	288 264 240 234 428 329 200 182 305 309 349 307 227	$\begin{array}{c c} 282\\ 260\\ 240\\ 219\\ 429\\ 311\\ 215\\ 189\\ 304\\ 301\\ 328\\ 316\\ 228\\ \end{array}$	2777 248 213 412 288 105 238 300 295 310 318 238	269 257 247 218 428 268 206 256 300 280 291 309 221	267 251 245 214 419 252 208 237 291 281 303 296 218	$\begin{array}{c} 263\\ 247\\ 240\\ 206\\ 424\\ 255\\ 209\\ 237\\ 287\\ 277\\ 277\\ 305\\ 286\\ 206\\ \end{array}$	264 253 246 208 424 266 215 248 291 274 301 277 216
Prices paid: All commodities	275 271 280 288	276 271 7 281 289	276 271 281 289	273 272 273 286	273 273 273 273 286	274 273 274 287	271 271 272 285	269 269 269 282	268 269 266 281	267 269 264 280	267 268 265 282	264 266 261 280	265 269 261 281
Parity ratio Qdodo	100	100	101	102	103	103	101	100	99	96	95	94	94
RETAIL PRICES All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce								l					
index)	208.7	209. 7	210.3	210.6	211.8	211.8	211.1	210. 7	210. 4	209.6	209. 0	207.8	208.2
Labor):f All items (revised series)1947-49=100 Appareldo Fooddo Dairy productsdo Fruit and vegetablesdo Meats, poultry, and fishdo Housingdo Gas and electricitydo Housefurnishingsdo Rentdo	$\begin{array}{c} 112.\ 4\\ 106.\ 4\\ 112.\ 7\\ 112.\ 0\\ 113.\ 7\\ 115.\ 2\\ 114.\ 0\\ 103.\ 8\\ 109.\ 4\\ 116.\ 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 112.9\\ 106.0\\ 113.9\\ 110.4\\ 121.1\\ 114.8\\ 114.0\\ 103.9\\ 108.7\\ 116.9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 113.\ 0\\ 105.\ 8\\ 114.\ 3\\ 109.\ 3\\ 124.\ 3\\ 114.\ 5\\ 114.\ 0\\ 104.\ 1\\ 108.\ 3\\ 117.\ 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 113.\ 4\\ 105.\ 6\\ 114.\ 6\\ 108\ 9\\ 122.\ 4\\ 116.\ 5\\ 114.\ 0\\ 104.\ 3\\ 107.\ 7\\ 117.\ 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 114.1\\ 105.3\\ 116.3\\ 110.2\\ 124.0\\ 116.4\\ 114.4\\ 104.2\\ 107.6\\ 117.9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 114.\ 3\\ 105.\ 1\\ 116.\ 6\\ 111.\ 0\\ 118.\ 7\\ 119.\ 4\\ 114.\ 6\\ 105.\ 0\\ 107.\ 6\\ 118.\ 2\end{array}$	114. 1 105. 8 115. 4 112. 5 111. 5 119. 2 114. 8 105. 0 108. 1 118. 3	114. 2 105. 6 115. 0 113. 2 111. 3 116. 9 115. 2 105. 0 107. 9 118. 8	$\begin{array}{c} 114.\ 3\\ 105.\ 2\\ 115.\ 0\\ 113.\ 3\\ 115.\ 9\\ 114.\ 3\\ 115.\ 7\\ 105.\ 4\\ 108.\ 0\\ 119.\ 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 114.\ 1\\ 105.\ 1\\ 113.\ 8\\ 112.\ 7\\ 115.\ 8\\ 113.\ 0\\ 116.\ 4\\ 105.\ 6\\ 108.\ 2\\ 120.\ 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 113. \ 9\\ 104. \ 6\\ 113. \ 1\\ 111. \ 6\\ 116. \ 7\\ 110. \ 9\\ 116. \ 4\\ 105. \ 9\\ 107. \ 7\\ 121. \ 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 113.\ 4\\ 104.\ 6\\ 111.\ 5\\ 110.\ 7\\ 115.\ 9\\ 107.\ 7\\ 116.\ 6\\ 106.\ 1\\ 108.\ 0\\ 121.\ 5\end{array}$	¹ 113. 6 104. 7 111. 7 110. 3 115. 5 107. 4 116. 8 106. 5 108. 0 121. 7
Medical caredo Personal caredo Reading and recreation do Transportation do Other goods and services do	$115.7 \\ 111.0 \\ 106.3 \\ 124.4 \\ 114.8 $	$115.9 \\ 111.3 \\ 106.2 \\ 124.8 \\ 115.2$	$116. 1 \\ 111. 6 \\ 106. 2 \\ 125. 1 \\ 115. 8$	$117.8 \\ 111.7 \\ 106.8 \\ 126.3 \\ 115.7 \\$	$118.0 \\ 111.9 \\ 107.0 \\ 126.8 \\ 116.0$	118.1 112.1 107.0 127.0 115.9	118.8 112.1 107.3 127.7 115.9	$118.9 \\112.3 \\107.6 \\128.4 \\115.8$	118. 9 112. 4 107. 4 128. 9 115. 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 119.3 \\ 112.5 \\ 108.0 \\ 128.9 \\ 115.9 \end{array} $	119. 4 112. 4 107. 8 129. 3 115. 9	$ \begin{array}{r} 119.3 \\ 112.5 \\ 107.5 \\ 129.1 \\ 115.8 \\ \end{array} $	119. 5 112. 4 107. 7 129. 3 117. 5
WHOLESALE PRICES													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes (revised):† All commodities1947-49=100	112.3	111.8	111.6	111. 2	111. 8	112. 2	111.8	111. 1	110.7	109.6	109.9	109.6	110. 1
Farm productsdo Fruits and vegetables, fresh and drieddo Grainsdo Livestock and live poultrydo	$\begin{array}{c} 108.\ 2\\ 123.\ 9\\ 102.\ 0\\ 105.\ 2\end{array}$	$108.7 \\ 127.3 \\ 100.9 \\ 106.6$	$107.9 \\ 128.9 \\ 98.8 \\ 108.9$	$ \begin{array}{r} 107.2 \\ 124.2 \\ 95.4 \\ 107.2 \end{array} $	$110. 2 \\ 128. 2 \\ 94. 9 \\ 108. 2$	$ \begin{array}{r} 109.9 \\ 124.3 \\ 96.9 \\ 106.4 \end{array} $	106. 6 115. 6 96. 9 99. 3	104. 9 111. 7 95. 0 94. 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 103.6 \\ 113.2 \\ 96.5 \\ 93.0 \\ \end{array} $	99, 2 112, 3 96, 1 86, 8	99.6 107.3 94.6 92.7	97. 9 7 102. 2 93. 1 91. 2	100. 0 105. 9 94. 7 91. 7
Foods, processeddo Cereal and bakery productsdo Dairy products and ice creamdo Fruits and vegetables, canned and frozen	$\begin{array}{c} 109.\ 2\\ 107.\ 5\\ 113.\ 3 \end{array}$	108.0 107.4 112.2	$108. \ 6 \\ 107. \ 0 \\ 110. \ 6$	108. 5 106. 7 110. 1	$110.\ 0\\106.\ 5\\113.\ 8$	110.5 106.4 114.3	110.3 106.5 116.4	108. 5 106. 4 115. 9	107.7 107.1 115.5	$\begin{array}{c} 104.3 \\ 106.8 \\ 113.0 \end{array}$	105. 5 106. 8 111. 9	7 105. 2 107. 6 110. 9	105. 0 108. 9 109. 7
Meats, poultry, and fishdo	104.9 111.0	104.6 109.4	104. 2 112. 1	$103.5 \\ 110.1$	103. 9 110. 6	105. 1 112. 3	105. 9 109. 4	105. 9 104. 1	$106.0 \\ 102.0$	105. 0 93. 9	105.4 99.3	r 105. 5 98. 2	105. 1 94. 4
Commodities other than farm products and foods	$113.8 \\ 105.4 \\ 117.0 \\ 93.1 \\ 47.3 \\ 109.6 \\ 107.9$	$113.3 \\ 104.8 \\ 116.8 \\ 92.7 \\ 42.6 \\ 109.8 \\ 108.0$	$113.0 \\ 104.3 \\ 115.1 \\ 92.2 \\ 47.2 \\ 111.5 \\ 107.3$	$112. \ 6 \\ 104. \ 3 \\ 114. \ 9 \\ 92. \ 2 \\ 52. \ 0 \\ 109. \ 9 \\ 107. \ 0$	112.5104.2114.792.149.8110.7106.9	113. 0 104. 0 114. 6 92. 1 47. 5 110. 9 106. 9	113. 2 104. 0 114. 3 92. 1 48. 9 111. 0 107. 0	113.0 103.9 113.9 92.0 51.0 111.0 106.5	112. 8 103. 5 112. 7 91. 9 53. 1 111. 1 106. 3	$112.9 \\ 103.3 \\ 112.3 \\ 91.3 \\ 52.8 \\ 113.0 \\ 106.1$	113. 1 103. 6 112. 8 91. 5 53. 5 112. 9 106. 2	113. 1 103. 6 113. 1 91. 4 52. 7 112. 7 105. 9	113. 4 104. 2 113. 9 91. 6 59. 0 112. 8 106. 0
Fuel, power, and lighting materialsdo Coaldo Electricitydo Gasdo Petroleum and productsdo Furniture and other household_durables	$107. \ 4 \\ 108. \ 7 \\ 99. \ 1 \\ 105. \ 7 \\ 110. \ 6 \\$	$106.3 \\ 104.9 \\ 99.1 \\ 106.6 \\ 109.5$	106. 0 104. 9 98. 0 104. 2 109. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 105. \ 9 \\ 105. \ 3 \\ 98. \ 5 \\ 102. \ 0 \\ 109. \ 6 \end{array}$	106. 0 106. 0 99. 1 101. 4 109. 4	105. 8 106. 5 100. 7 100. 4 108. 3	$106.\ 2\\107.\ 6\\101.\ 3\\100.\ 3\\108.\ 5$	$106. \ 6 \\ 113. \ 3 \\ 98. \ 5 \\ 100. \ 4 \\ 108. \ 5$	106. 7 113. 6 98. 0 104. 9 108. 1	$\begin{array}{c} 107.\ 2\\ 116.\ 1\\ 98.\ 5\\ 104.\ 9\\ 107.\ 9\end{array}$	107.8 116.3 99.6 108.0 107.9	7 108. 1 115. 9 7 100. 7 7 109. 5 107. 9	108. 5 114. 8 100. 7 109. 5 109. 0
Furniture and other household curatiles 1947-49=100. Appliances, household Furniture, household Radios Television sets	$\left.\begin{array}{c}111. \ 9\\107. \ 4\\113. \ 4\\90. \ 7\end{array}\right\}$	112, 1 107, 8 113, 4 90, 7	111.7 107.3 113.1 90.7	111.6 106.8 112.7 93.8	111. 6 106. 8 112. 6 93. 8	111, 5 106, 8 112, 5 93, 7	112. 0 107. 3 112. 6 93. 7	112. 0 107. 2 112. 6 93. 7	112.1 107.2 112.8 93.8	$\begin{cases} 112.3\\107.5\\113.0\\95.0\\74.9 \end{cases}$	112.7 107.4 113.2 95.0 74.5	r 112.9 107.4 r 113.4 r 95.5 r 75.6	$113.\ 1\\107.\ 8\\113.\ 7\\95.\ 5\\75.\ 6$
Hides, skins, and leather productsdo Footweardo Hides and skinsdo Leatherdo	98.0 115.9 59.6 87.6	94. 1 113. 9 49. 7 84. 4	94. 7 111. 1 58. 1 84. 5	95. 9 111. 0 59. 5 88. 9	$96.\ 2\\110.\ 6\\61.\ 8\\89.\ 3$	96. 5 110. 6 64. 4 89. 3	$96.5 \\ 110.6 \\ 64.4 \\ 89.3$	96. 6 110. 6 65. 0 89. 9	97.6 111.0 69.2 90.1	99.0 112.0 70.6 92.9	97, 3 112, 0 62, 1 92, 0	98.0 112.1 66.5 91.9	98. 1 112. 1 65. 2 93. 5
Lumber and wood productsdo Lumberdo	120. 5 120. 7	120. 9 121. 3	$120.7 \\ 121.1$	119.9 120.1	120. 2 120. 4	$^{+120.5}_{-120.6}$	$120.4 \\ 120.6$	$120.\ 2\ 120.\ 2$	119.7 120.0	119.7 119.8	$120.5 \\ 120.1$	$121.1 \\ 120.3$	121. 7 120. 9
Machinery and motive productsdo Agricultural machinery and equipdo Construction machinery and equipdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Motor vehicles	$\begin{array}{c} 121.8 \\ 121.8 \\ 124.9 \\ 121.5 \\ 120.0 \end{array}$	121. 6 121. 6 124. 9 120. 9 119. 7	$\begin{array}{c} 121.\ 6\\ 121.\ 5\\ 125.\ 3\\ 120.\ 8\\ 119.\ 7\end{array}$	121.3 121.5 125.4 120.0 119.7	121. 4 121. 5 125. 4 119. 9 119. 7	121. 4 121. 5 125. 3 119. 8 119. 7	121.5 121.5 125.8 119.7 119.7	121. 3 121. 5 125. 8 119. 0 119. 7	121.4 121.6 126.2 119.5 119.7	$121. 4 \\ 121. 7 \\ 126. 3 \\ 119. 6 \\ 119. 7$	$121.5 \\ 121.8 \\ 126.2 \\ 119.6 \\ 119.8 \\ 119.$	$121. 6 \\ 121. 8 \\ 126. 3 \\ 119. 7 \\ 119. 9$	121. 7 122. 0 126. 9 119. 7 120. 0

Revised. I Index on base previously used (1935-39=100) is 189.9. §A pril 1953 indexes: All farm products, 259; crops, 247; food grains, 244; feed grains and hay, 206; tobacco, 424; cotton, 266; fruit, 226; truck crops, 204; oil-bearing crops, 289; livestock and products, 270; meat animals, 299; dairy products, 264; poultry and eggs, 218. § Rapril 1953 indexes: All farm products, 269; crops, 247; food grains, 244; feed grains and hay, 206; tobacco, 424; cotton, 266; fruit, 226; truck crops, 204; oil-bearing crops, 289; livestock and products, 270; meat animals, 299; dairy products, 264; poultry and eggs, 218. § Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates). For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. †Revised series. Consumer price indexes through 1952 reflect shift in base period and changes in classifications; data beginning 1953 represent the completely revised or "new index", incorporating revised weights, expanded sample of items, and revised sample of eiters; revised data for 1913-51 appear on p. 23 of the April 1953 SURVEY. Revised wholesale price indexes reflect use of new base period, expansion of commodity coverage, and changes in the classification system, weights, and calculation method; for monthly data (1947-51), see pp. 22-24 of the March 1952 SURVEY; for monthly data (1947-66) for "all commodities" and "all commodities, except farm products and goods", see p. 24 of the June 1952 issue.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

May	195
THE CAN	TOOL

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
		COM	MODI	TY PR	RICES-	-Conti	nued						
WHOLESALE PRICES J-Continued													
U.S. Department of Labor indexes (revised):1-Con. Commodities other than farm prod., etcCon. Metals and metal products1947-49=100. Heating equipment	122. 6 114. 0 123. 2 124. 9 112. 9 121. 4 112. 4 117. 7	122. 5 113. 9 123. 0 124. 8 112. 8 121. 3 112. 4 117. 7	121. 8 113. 7 122. 8 122. 0 112. 9 121. 4 112. 4 117. 7	121. 1 113. 5 122. 4 120. 0 113. 8 121. 4 112. 4 117. 7	121.9 113.6 122.3 124.0 113.8 121.3 112.4 117.7	124. 1 113. 7 127. 2 124. 4 113. 8 121. 3 112. 4 117. 7	124. 6 113. 7 127. 5 124. 7 113. 8 121. 3 112. 7 117. 7	124. 1 113. 7 127. 3 122. 9 114. 4 124. 0 112. 7 117. 7	123.9 113.6 127.0 122.5 114.5 124.0 112.7 117.7	$124.0 \\ 113.6 \\ 127.0 \\ 122.3 \\ 114.6 \\ 124.0 \\ 112.7 \\ 117.7 $	124.0 113.8 127.1 122.5 114.6 124.0 112.8 117.7	r 124.6 113.9 r 127.5 124.4 114.6 124.0 112.8 117.7	125, 5 113, 9 127, 7 131, 5 114, 9 124, 1 112, 8 118, 3
Pulp, paper, and allied products. do Paper do Rubber and products. do Tires and tubes. do Textile products and apparel. do Apparel. do Cotton products. do Silk products. do Synthetic textiles. do Wool products. do	117. 7 123. 8 142. 0 133. 4 100. 6 101. 6 99. 6 129. 1 87. 3 111. 8	$117.4 \\ 123.5 \\ 140.6 \\ 133.0 \\ 99.9 \\ 101.2 \\ 98.6 \\ 128.4 \\ 86.7 \\ 109.2 \\ 109.2$	$116.9 \\ 123.5 \\ 140.4 \\ 133.0 \\ 99.3 \\ 100.8 \\ 97.2 \\ 128.8 \\ 86.8 \\ 111.7$	$\begin{array}{c} 116.\ 7\\ 124.\ 2\\ 133.\ 4\\ 130.\ 5\\ 99.\ 0\\ 100.\ 3\\ 95.\ 4\\ 129.\ 8\\ 88.\ 6\\ 112.\ 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 115.3\\ 123.8\\ 130.0\\ 129.6\\ 98.9\\ 99.5\\ 96.1\\ 134.7\\ 89.2\\ 113.9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 115.6\\ 124.0\\ 127.8\\ 126.3\\ 99.1\\ 99.1\\ 97.6\\ 139.3\\ 90.5\\ 113.3\end{array}$	115.6 124.0 126.3 99.5 99.3 98.9 139.3 89.9 112.4	$\begin{array}{c} 115.5\\ 124.9\\ 126.0\\ 126.3\\ 99.2\\ 98.4\\ 99.2\\ 140.0\\ 89.5\\ 113.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 115.5\\ 124.9\\ 126.4\\ 126.3\\ 98.6\\ 98.3\\ 98.4\\ 139.3\\ 89.0\\ 112.6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 115.9\\ 124.9\\ 127.7\\ 120.3\\ 98.2\\ 98.3\\ 97.7\\ 139.7\\ 87.8\\ 112.6\end{array}$	115. 8 124. 9 127. 3 126. 3 98. 8 100. 0 97. 0 141. 4 88. 1 113. 0	r 115.3 124.9 126.2 126.3 98.5 99.9 r 96.1 141.4 88.3 r 111.5	115.2 124.9 125.7 126.3 97.6 99.6 93.1 141.4 87.9 112.0
Tobacco mfrs. and bottled beverages△do Beverages, alcoholic△do Cigarettes△do	7 112.0 7 106.4 7 112.0	* 112, 0 * 106, 4 * 112, 0	7 112.0 7 106.4 7 112.0	7 112.0 7 106.4 7 112.9	* 112.0 * 105.5 * 112.0	112.0 7 105.2 7 112.0	r 112. 1 r 105. 2 r 112. 0	r 112, 1 r 105, 2 r 112, 0	7 112.1 7 105.3 7 112.0	r 112.1 r 105.3 r 112.0	112.2 110.7 112.0	r 111.9 r 110.1 112.0	114.8 110.0 124.0
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR												ſ	
As measured by— Wholesale pricest1947-49=100 Consumer pricestdo Retail food pricestdo	88. 9 88. 9 88. 6	89.3 88.5 87.7	89. 5 88. 4 87. 4	89. 8 88. 1 87. 2	89, 3 87, 5 85, 9	89. 0 87. 4 85. 7	89. 3 87. 5 86. 6	89. 9 87. 5 86. 9	90. 2 87. 4 86. 9	91. 1 87. 5 87. 8	90. 9 87. 7 88. 3	91. 1 88. 1 89. 6	1 90. 7 1 87. 9 1 89. 4
	(CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND R	EAL E	STATI	E		-	_		
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY 9													
New construction, totalmil. of dol.	2,332	2, 516	2, 743	2, 945	3, 027	3, 095	3, 098	3, 011	2, 787	2, 513	2, 320	2 , 225	2, 448
Private, total do Residential (nonfarm)do New dwelling units do Additions and alterations do Nonresidential building, except farm and public	77	1, 690 849 750 87 386	1, 811 922 810 99	1, 925 983 865 103	1, 994 1, 023 905 101	2,037 1,047 930 99	2,030 1,049 935 96	1, 988 1, 048 935 95	1, 924 1, 033 925 90	1, 789 953 865 70	1,628 817 735 64	1, 578 761 675 67	1, 716 840 750 71
utility, totalmil. of dol Industrialdo Commercialdo Farm constructiondo Public utilitydo	$398 \\ 202 \\ 74 \\ 123 \\ 292$	$ \begin{array}{r} 330 \\ 194 \\ 73 \\ 136 \\ 313 \end{array} $	188 82 157 333	404 182 92 171 359	411 180 97 180 371	418 181 98 183 381	430 187 101 168 376	434 189 104 139 360	435 190 109 117 331	421 187 107 103 304	425 195 109 103 275	425 195 112 110 274	$\begin{array}{c} 430\\ 198\\ 114\\ 122\\ 316\\ \end{array}$
Public, total	$715 \\ 55 \\ 311 \\ 100 \\ 115 \\ 65 \\ 69 \\ 69$	826 54 343 109 175 68 77	$932 \\ 54 \\ 356 \\ 116 \\ 250 \\ 72 \\ 84$	$1,020 \\ 54 \\ 375 \\ 119 \\ 310 \\ 76 \\ 86$	$1,033 \\ 53 \\ 375 \\ 121 \\ 320 \\ 76 \\ 88$	1, 058 55 373 129 335 75 91		1, 023 52 352 125 330 77 87	863 49 332 117 215 70 80	$\begin{array}{c} 724\\ 47\\ 314\\ 107\\ 120\\ 62\\ 74 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 692 \\ 46 \\ 309 \\ 105 \\ 105 \\ 56 \\ 71 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 647\\ 44\\ 295\\ 95\\ 95\\ 51\\ 67\end{array}$	732 46 325 107 120 58 76
CONTRACT AWARDS													
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): number- Total valuation	45, 041 1, 321, 254 554, 050 767, 204	50, 097 1, 597, 517 636, 357 961, 160	$\begin{array}{r} 63,709\\ 1,563,660\\ 557,803\\ 1,005,857\end{array}$	50,845 1,488,850 559,140 929,710	52, 078 1, 511, 285 618, 737 892, 548	52, 909 1, 438, 725 501, 258 937, 467	47, 006 2,039,203 1, 269, 355 779, 848	50, 542 1,310,958 410, 433 890, 525	41, 569 1, 248, 803 490, 650 758, 153	34, 661 1, 467, 384 477, 693 989, 691	35, 475 1, 075, 868 449, 779 626, 089	$\begin{array}{r} 34,561 \\ 1,021,310 \\ 350,709 \\ 670,601 \end{array}$	50, 484 1, 347, 518 416, 577 930, 941
Nonresidential buildings: Projects	4, 311 33, 345 463, 276	4, 449 39, 343 562, 256	5,088 37,346 462,863	5,022 41,725 551,500	5,468 40,979 562,686	5, 196 38, 912 519, 940	$\begin{array}{r} 4,289\\29,257\\1,272,367\end{array}$	$5.161 \\ 38,822 \\ 470.520$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,382\\ 39,788\\ 461,476\end{array}$	3, 589 51, 596 713, 100	3, 651 32, 343 406, 914	3,529 31,115 374,321	4, 760 35, 566 449, 175
Projectsnumber Floorthous. of sq. ft Valuationthous. of dol	$\begin{array}{r} 38,860 \\ 65,422 \\ 592,717 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 43,447\\73,847\\681,614\end{array}$	55, 759 82, 579 753, 755	$\begin{array}{r} 43,012\\ 62,176\\ 581,792\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 43,465\\ 64,003\\ 608,078\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 44,943\\ 65,863\\ 627,596\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 40,440\\ 56,743\\ 518,471 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 43,312\\ 65,489\\ 602,313\end{array}$	$35, 487 \\ 55, 872 \\ 528, 429$	29, 808 48, 996 438, 580	$30, 674 \\ 51, 315 \\ 460, 036$	$\begin{array}{r} 29,960\\ 46,658\\ 418,568\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 44,115\\ 65,393\\ 605,200\end{array}$
Public works: Projectsnumber Valuationthous. of dol Utilities:	1, 429 193, 714	$1,814 \\241,740$	2, 353 219, 628	2, 266 245, 969	2, 680 243, 458	2, 310 208, 887	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,838 \\ 176,652 \end{array} $	1,665 152,455	$1,336 \\ 195,265$	911 134, 114	835 152, 793	778 135, 326	1, 247 219, 157
Projectsnumber Valuationthous, of dol	441 71, 547	387 111, 907	509 127, 414	545 109, 589	465 97, 063	460 82, 302	439 71, 713	404 85, 670	364 63, 633	353 181, 590	$315 \\ 56, 125$	294 93, 095	362 73, 986
Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes):† Total, unadjusted	166 183 164 174	196 222 171 189	$203 \\ 221 \\ 168 \\ 186$	200 213 172 193	194 199 177 196	218 192 207 193	209 192 207 191	201 181 210 185	177 172 196 178	166 156 205 183	156 144 190 173	151 * 163 173 * 182	$168 \\ 183 \\ 166 \\ 174$
Engineering construction: Contract awards (ENR)§thous. of dol.	1, 042, 851	1, 180, 340	1, 433, 642	1, 140, 654	2, 310, 504	2, 210, 572	952, 218	1,446,381	1, 079, 879	906, 976	1, 886, 520	1, 023, 021	1, 200, 048
Highway concrete pavement contract awards:O Totalthous. of sq. yd Airportsdo Roadsdo. Streets and alleysdo.	5, 411 427 3, 289 1, 695	5, 386 238 2, 901 2, 248	6, 702 791 3, 128 2, 783	7, 047 843 3, 401 2, 803	6, 587 729 2, 657 3, 201	6, 081 1, 070 2, 652 2, 359	5, 537 1, 691 1, 051 2, 795	5, 258 1, 512 1, 486 2, 259	2, 571 390 1, 193 988	² 4, 675 446 ² 2, 775 ² 1, 454	4, 874 1, 226 2, 622 1, 026	3, 509 495 1, 481 1, 533	7, 006 1, 652 3, 215 2, 140

¹ Indexes on base formerly used (1935-39=100) are as follows: Measured by--wholesale prices, 47.5; consumer prices, 52.7; retail food, 44.3.
 ² Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported. *A*^{*}For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. The shown later.
 ⁴ Revised to reflect change in method of calculating excise taxes and discounts; comparable data prior to March 1952 will be shown later.
 ⁴ Revisions for 1951 for contract awards will be shown later.
 ⁵ Q Revisions for 1947-50 appear on p. 20 of the March 1953 SURVEY. Revisions for January-March 1951 (except for grand total, total public, and military and naval, which have been further revised and will be shown later) appear at bottom of p. S-4 of the June 1952 SURVEY.
 ⁵ Q Data for May, July, and October 1952 and January 1953 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
 ⁶ OData for May, July, October, and December 1952 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

S-6

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	CONST	FRUCI	ION A	ND RI	EAL E	STAT	E-Con	tinued	l				
NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN BUILDING													
New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor)number Urban building authorized (U. S. Dept. of Labor): New urban dwelling units, totalnumber Privately financed, totaldo Units in 1-family structuresdo Units in multifamily structuresdo Units in multifamily structuresdo Publicly financed, total Indexes of urban building authorized: Number of new dwelling units1947-49=100.	103, 900 $58, 016$ $49, 924$ $40, 202$ $3, 471$ $6, 251$ $8, 092$ $130, 1$	$106, 200 \\ 64, 921 \\ 56, 295 \\ 45, 968 \\ 3, 562 \\ 6, 765 \\ 8, 626 \\ 142, 5$	109, 600 $61, 478$ $53, 414$ $43, 670$ $3, 548$ $6, 196$ $8, 064$ $129, 5$	103, 500 $55, 134$ $48, 909$ $41, 107$ $3, 080$ $4, 722$ $6, 225$ $121, 8$	102, 600 52, 178 50, 636 41, 842 2, 938 5, 856 1, 542 116, 0	99, 100 50, 182 48, 764 39, 097 3, 298 6, 369 1, 418 108, 2	100, 800 54, 393 52, 889 42, 761 3, 588 6, 540 1, 504 117, 1	101, 100 54, 409 52, 785 42, 655 3, 055 7, 075 1, 624 119, 9	86, 100 41, 952 38, 206 30, 780 2, 499 4, 927 3, 746 88, 9	71, 500 37, 508 33, 902 26, 356 2, 585 4, 961 3, 606 83, 1	71,000 $37,717$ $34,756$ $26,783$ $2,347$ $5,626$ $2,961$ 85.0	77,000 r 43,298 r 39,477 r 31,002 2,799 5,676 3,821 93.4	¹ 97, 000 63, 681 55, 935 44, 598 3, 324 8, 013 7, 746
Valuation of building, totaldo New residential building,do New nonresidential building,do Additions, alterations, and repairsdo CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES	140.7 166.1 110.3 115.1	152.3 183.8 115.6 118.6	147.0 171.2 113.5 133.2	157, 0 161, 7 152, 7 149, 4	145. 6 150. 9 139. 9 138. 7	133. 8 139. 4 128. 6 124. 6	143.0 155.2 127.8 132.9	147. 8 161. 2 132. 9 131. 9	114.3 117.9 114.6 100.0	108.9 106.6 119.6 92.8	106. 6 107. 4 108. 5 99. 6	117.2	
Department of Commerce composite [†] , 1947–49=100. Aberthaw (industrial building)1914=100. American Appraisal Co.:	118.6 374	119.5	119.7	120, 8 383	121.8	122. 4	122.7 383	122.6	122.5	122.5 383	122.8	122. 6	123. 0 383
A verage, 30 cities 1913 = 100. Atlanta	544 582 551 498 537 378	545 582 552 499 541 379	548 584 554 504 543 381	550 588 554 504 544 382	555 600 554 513 549 391	558 602 555 513 549 393	561 604 556 514 551 394	562 604 557 521 551 397	564 604 572 521 551 398	$567 \\ 604 \\ 573 \\ 522 \\ 558 \\ 399$	568 611 574 522 560 398	567 611 574 523 559 398	569 614 579 525 561 399
A partments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concreteU. S. avg. 1926-29=100 Brick and steeldo Brick and wooddo	237. 2 237. 7 248. 0	238, 3 238, 5 248, 9	239. 4 239. 2 249. 5	242.1 241.3 251.9	243. 5 242. 9 252. 7	245. 3 244. 5 253. 8	246. 0 245. 2 254. 4	246. 4 245. 5 254. 2	246. 4 245. 3 253. 4	246. 3 245. 1 253. 3	$246.\ 6\ 245.\ 6\ 254.\ 1$	246. 5 245. 3 253. 9	247. 3 245. 9 254. 3
Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concretedo Brick and steeldo Brick and wooddo Framedo Steeldo Residences:	$\begin{array}{c} 239.\ 7\\ 238.\ 3\\ 244.\ 0\\ 251.\ 5\\ 222.\ 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 241.\ 0\\ 239.\ 3\\ 245.\ 1\\ 252.\ 1\\ 223.\ 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 242.\ 2\\ 240.\ 7\\ 245.\ 8\\ 252.\ 8\\ 226.\ 1\end{array}$	$245. \ 3 \\ 243. \ 4 \\ 247. \ 8 \\ 255. \ 8 \\ 226. \ 4$	$\begin{array}{c} 246.8\\ 245.7\\ 248.8\\ 256.4\\ 229.5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 248.\ 6\\ 247.\ 5\\ 249.\ 8\\ 257.\ 0\\ 231.\ 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 249.\ 4\\ 248.\ 5\\ 250.\ 5\\ 257.\ 3\\ 232.\ 2\end{array}$	249.8 248.2 250.5 256.8 232.4	$\begin{array}{c} 249.\ 7\\ 248.\ 0\\ 250.\ 0\\ 255.\ 8\\ 232.\ 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 249.8 \\ 248.5 \\ 249.9 \\ 255.5 \\ 232.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 251.\ 0\\ 248.\ 9\\ 250.\ 6\\ 256.\ 6\\ 232.\ 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 251.\ 1\\ 248.\ 9\\ 250.\ 4\\ 256.\ 4\\ 232.\ 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 252.\ 6\\ 249.\ 2\\ 250.\ 8\\ 256.\ 6\\ 233.\ 1\end{array}$
Brickdodddodododddododddo	$248.5 \\ 246.2$	249, 4 246, 9	$250.0 \\ 247.4$	$252.5 \\ 249.8$	253.3 250.4	254. 2 251. 1	$254.8 \\ 251.5$	$254.6 \\ 251.2$	$253.8 \\ 250.3$	$253.7 \\ 250.1$	$254.4 \\ 250.9$	254. 3 250. 8	254.8 251.2
Building 1947-49=100. Constructiondo Bu, of Public Roads—Highway construction: △ Composite, standard mile	120.6 122.3 r 134.0	121.3 123.0	122.0 124.0	122, 6 126, 0 r 136, 2	124, 9 128, 9	125.6 129.5	125.6 129.9 137.5	126. 0 129. 9	125.7 129.7	125.7 129.6 7 138.6	125.8 129.6	125. 7 129. 7	126. 1 130. 1 139. 4
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS													
roduction of selected construction materials, index: Unadjusted	149. 4 158. 1	156.2 157.1	$156.9 \\ 148.3$	149. 2 139. 4	149. 7 140. 7	173.6 153.4	177. 6 165. 2	7 185.2 7 167.1	r 156. 1 r 157. 5	r 149.0 r 168.6	7 145.1 7 169.9	₽ 142.1 ₽ 172.2	
REAL ESTATE Iome mortgages insured or guaranteed by— Fed. Hous, Adm.: Face amount 9													
Vet. Adm.: Face amount. do. ederal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions. mil. of dol	126, 546 235, 651 589		139, 008 202, 758 591	143, 154 195, 987 653	164, 982 189, 189 656	162, 167 202, 746 687	184, 356 217, 292 715	211, 042 220, 008 752		206, 739 226, 936 864	211, 027 243, 300 683	189, 690 247, 529 627	193, 370 227, 910 61
we mortgage loans of all savings and loan associa- tions, estimated totalthous. of dol By purpose of loan:	514, 098	549, 140	586, 035	586, 842	595, 994	617, 431	616, 352	658, 787	522, 681	541, 295	497, 314	523, 210	
Home construction	171, 907213, 72349, 10418, 95960, 405	$182, 636 \\ 238, 587 \\ 49, 446 \\ 21, 797 \\ 56, 674$	$197, 523 \\ 251, 884 \\ 50, 076 \\ 24, 452 \\ 62, 098$	$191, 812 \\ 257, 069 \\ 49, 595 \\ 24, 238 \\ 64, 128 \\$	$190,039 \\264,692 \\53,014 \\25,065 \\63,184$	199, 720 279, 192 50, 850 24, 625 63, 044	192, 667 285, 337 50, 457 26, 097 61, 794	207, 589 303, 107 54, 597 25, 997 67, 497	$\begin{array}{c} 163,074\\ 243,112\\ 42,379\\ 20,148\\ 53,968\end{array}$	161, 405 248, 448 49, 739 19, 730 61, 973	$147, 444 \\222, 232 \\49, 011 \\18, 408 \\60, 219$	52, 694 20, 253	
under), estimated total thous of dol. Nonfarm foreclosures, adjusted index 1935-39=100 Fire losses thous of dol.	1, 393, 317 11. 7 72, 254	1, 482, 161 11. 3 67, 380	t, 511, 488 11. 1 62, 354	1, 512, 734 12, 1 58, 585	1, 590, 319 11. 7 61, 675	1, 597, 783 12. 4 56, 462	1, 587, 523 11. 1 58, 949	$1,727.343 \\ 11.6 \\ 63,958$	1,492,390 10. 6 65, 129	1, 553, 457 11. 8 74, 127	1, 400, 615 76, 659	1, 391, 203 72, 706	83, 471
			DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE							
ADVERTISING			(]			•							
'rinters' Ink advertising index, adjusted: Combined index 1935-39=100. Business papers. do. Magazines. do. Newspapers. do. Outdoor. do. Radio. do.	438 7 512 371 300 362 7 247	$\begin{array}{r} 439 \\ 514 \\ 404 \\ 294 \\ 362 \\ 247 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 433 \\ 515 \\ 388 \\ 310 \\ 354 \\ 236 \end{array}$	436 520 362 329 372 241	445 554 403 327 359 226	456 548 369 310 383 254	$\begin{array}{r} 456 \\ 547 \\ 387 \\ 318 \\ 344 \\ 264 \end{array}$	475 529 420 340 378 268	473 570 408 330 371 256	488 539 394 323 373 265	465 553 390 338 382 248	$ \begin{array}{r} 466 \\ 561 \\ 411 \\ 332 \\ 369 \\ 244 \\ \end{array} $	500 560 421 361 398 250
'Ide advertising index, unadjusted †1947-49=100 tadio advertising: Cost of facilities, total	141.3 14,520 329 3,949 204 348 3,862	153.2 13,948 319 3,847 171 356 3,802	154. 1 13, 970 370 3, 885 153 365 3, 734	140. 8 12, 972 345 3, 612 251 343 3, 233	114. 2 11. 254 196 2, 658 1, 004 338 2, 604	111. 2 10, 974 256 3, 003 349 367 2, 971	141.9 12,890 323 3,254 337 331 3,319	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	157. 6 $14, 478$ 640 $3, 787$ 474 285 $3, 424$	$\begin{array}{c c} 127.3 \\ 14,925 \\ 522 \\ 4,278 \\ 357 \\ 323 \\ 3,789 \end{array}$	119.6 $13,878$ 598 $4,212$ 388 215 $3,510$	134. 4 12, 660 397 3, 846 329 203 3, 177	164. 9 14, 424 520 4, 40 349 23 3, 54
Gasoline and oil	493 1, 558 1, 632 2, 145	431 1, 624 1, 596 1, 801	424 1, 698 1, 546 1, 795	452 1, 660 1, 416 1, 659	381 1,079 700 2,296	434 1, 257 776 1, 559	$\begin{array}{r} 455 \\ 1, 623 \\ 1, 042 \\ 2, 206 \end{array}$	376 1, 704 1, 292 2, 930	$\begin{array}{c c} 366\\ 1, 482\\ 1, 277\\ 2, 744 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 3, 789 \\ 446 \\ 1, 588 \\ 1, 322 \\ 2, 301 \\ \end{array} $	446 1, 192 1, 295 2, 022	3, 177 409 1, 118 1, 291 1, 890	3, 344 454 1, 324 1, 463 2, 336

* Revised. P Preliminary. △Revised to new base and to reflect other adjustments; data prior to March 1952 will be shown later.
* Revised. Preliminary. △Revised to new base and to reflect other adjustments; data prior to March 1952 will be shown later.
* Revised series. Indexes of urban building and construction costs (Dept. of Commerce and ENR) reflect use of new base period; revisions prior to February 1951 for urban building and prior to August 1951 for Engineering News-Record indexes will be published later. Revised indexes (Dept. of Commerce and ENR) reflect use of new base period; revisions prior to February 1951 for urban building and prior to August 1952 SURVEY. The Tide advertising index has been completely revised to incorporate new base period and other major changes, including addition of data for network television; figures back to 1940 will be available later. Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1. of Data reported at the beginning of each month are shown hater.
Digiting the Revisions for January-November 1951 will be shown later.
Q Revised to include additional data; figures prior to February 1952 are available upon request.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the					19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	February	March
		DO	MESTI	(C TRA	ADE(Contin	ued						
ADVERTISING—Continued						· · · · ·							
Magazine advertising:‡ Cost. total Apparel and accessories do Automotive, incl. accessories do Building materials Drugs and toiletries Foods, soft drinks, confectionery do Foods, wine, liquors do do do Goods, soft drinks, confectionery do Beer, wine, liquors	r 60, 255 r 5, 411 r 5, 068 r 3, 072 r 7, 086 r 7, 875 r 2, 844	$59, 648 \\ 5, 029 \\ 4, 999 \\ 3, 683 \\ 6, 469 \\ 7, 150 \\ 2, 477$	$\begin{array}{c} 60,016\\ 4,735\\ 5,237\\ 3,296\\ 6,166\\ 6,742\\ 2,619 \end{array}$	51, 5153, 1194, 9252, 8427, 0517, 6602, 331	$\begin{array}{c} 35,240\\ 862\\ 3,702\\ 1,388\\ 5,816\\ 5,695\\ 1,977\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38,442\\ 3,588\\ 3,671\\ 1,549\\ 5,456\\ 5,472\\ 1,672\end{array}$	56, 978 6, 469 4, 366 3, 127 6, 653 6, 883 2, 388	63, 494 5, 250 4, 775 3, 139 7, 556 9, 047 2, 924	63, 849 4, 296 5, 102 2, 363 7, 657 8, 753 3, 250	48, 083 3, 802 2, 507 942 5, 502 6, 957 4, 261	$\begin{array}{c} 35,018\\ 1,563\\ 4,033\\ 1,343\\ 4,461\\ 5,173\\ 1,480 \end{array}$	$50, 682 \\ 3, 271 \\ 4, 744 \\ 2.099 \\ 6, 068 \\ 8, 758 \\ 2, 314$	65, 645 5, 884 6, 199 3, 343 7, 018 9, 653 2, 606
Household equipment and suppliesdo Household furnishingsdo Industrial materialsdo Soaps, cleansers, etcdo Smoking materialsdo All otherdo	73,967 72,726 73,757 71,356 71,370 715,724	$\begin{array}{c} 4,401\\ 3,644\\ 3,872\\ 1,466\\ 1,259\\ 15,199\end{array}$	5,004 3,867 4,016 1,376 1,395 15,564	$\begin{array}{c} 3,407\\ 1,788\\ 3,572\\ 941\\ 1,506\\ 12,311 \end{array}$	$1, 646 \\ 579 \\ 2, 643 \\ 745 \\ 1, 198 \\ 8, 989$	$1,375 \\ 979 \\ 2,861 \\ 774 \\ 1,398 \\ 9,648$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,688\\ 2,747\\ 3,774\\ 1,266\\ 1,437\\ 14,182\\ \end{array}$	4, 590 4, 015 3, 981 1, 509 1, 480 15, 228	$\begin{array}{r} 4,171\\ 3,290\\ 4,175\\ 1,429\\ 1,527\\ 17,838\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3,209\\ 1,744\\ 3,118\\ 818\\ 1,669\\ 13,555\end{array}$	$1.013 \\ 938 \\ 2.639 \\ 830 \\ 1,112 \\ 10,434$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,115\\ 1,555\\ 3,025\\ 1,272\\ 1,388\\ 14,074 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,675\\ 2,551\\ 3,618\\ 1,699\\ 1,444\\ 16,954\end{array}$
Linage, totalthous. of lines	4, 855	4, 468	4, 093	3, 213	3, 133	3, 960	4, 798	4, 898	4, 299	3, 162	3, 667	4, 251	4, 991
Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities)do Classifieddo Display, totaldo Automotivedo Financialdo Generaldo Retaildo	$\begin{array}{c} 213, 228\\ 52, 943\\ 160, 285\\ 8, 553\\ 2, 756\\ 30, 203\\ 118, 773 \end{array}$	$218, 407 \\ 52, 790 \\ 165, 617 \\ 9, 565 \\ 3, 133 \\ 31, 742 \\ 121, 177 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 225,606\\ 56,670\\ 168,936\\ 10,457\\ 2,684\\ 33,444\\ 122,352 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 209,251\\ 52,744\\ 156,506\\ 10,288\\ 2,762\\ 31,251\\ 112,204 \end{array}$	$175, 447 \\ 47, 979 \\ 127, 468 \\ 7, 351 \\ 3, 046 \\ 25, 674 \\ 91, 398 \\$	$186, 555 \\ 52, 741 \\ 133, 814 \\ 7, 781 \\ 1, 894 \\ 22, 061 \\ 102, 077 \\ 102, 077 \\ 186, 555 \\ 102, 077 \\ 102, 077 \\ 100, 077 \\ 100, 000 \\ 100,$	$\begin{array}{c} 214,509\\ 54,124\\ 160,385\\ 7,367\\ 2,596\\ 29,711\\ 120,709 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 245,004\\ 56,593\\ 188,410\\ 10,383\\ 2,518\\ 39,411\\ 136,098 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 234,873\\52,399\\182,474\\10,734\\2,400\\34,359\\134,981 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 219,798\\ 45,563\\ 174,235\\ 8,847\\ 2,550\\ 24,506\\ 138,332 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 182,718\\ 50,052\\ 132,666\\ 9,121\\ 3,808\\ 21,433\\ 98,304 \end{array}$	186, 11549, 479136, 6368, 7202, 37726, 53799, 001	$\begin{array}{c} 231,721\\ 58,456\\ 173,264\\ 10,877\\ 3,017\\ 33,812\\ 125,559\end{array}$
POSTAL BUSINESS Money orders issued (50 cities): Domestic: Numberthousands Valuethous, of dol PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	8, 025 147, 902	7, 255 132, 616	6, 719 123, 981	6, 511 122, 134	6, 242 119, 289	6, 174 119, 935	6, 711 127, 034	6, 764 125, 622	6, 275 114, 728	7, 299 131, 677	6, 672 121, 828	6, 423 120, 178	7, 928 150, 315
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, totalbil. of dol.	213. 2			214.9		_	215.0			222.0			226.2
Durable goods, total	25.2			26. 4 11. 3 10. 8 4. 3			24. 2 8. 8 11. 2 4. 3			27.3 11.2 11.7			29.8 13.3 12.0 4.5
Nondurable goods, total	2.0			117.8 20.0 72.3 6.0 2.0 5.1 12.4			73.2 6.1 2.1 5.1			$ \begin{array}{c} 21.9\\ 73.5\\ 6.3\\ 2.0\\ 5.2 \end{array} $			$\begin{array}{c} 121.\ 7\\ 21.\ 4\\ 74.\ 1\\ 6.\ 5\\ 2.\ 0\\ 5.\ 2\\ 12.\ 5\end{array}$
Services	$70.0 \\ 10.7 \\ 22.9 \\ 4.2 \\ 4.1 \\ 5.9 \\ 22.3$			$70.8 \\ 10.9 \\ 23.2 \\ 4.2 \\ 4.1 \\ 5.8 \\ 22.5$			23.5 4.3			$ \begin{array}{c} 11.2\\ 24.0\\ 4.3\\ 4.2\\ 6.0 \end{array} $			$\begin{array}{c} 74. \ 6\\ 11. \ 4\\ 24. \ 5\\ 4. \ 4\\ 4. \ 3\\ 6. \ 2\\ 23. \ 9\end{array}$
RETAIL TRADE													
All retail stores:† Estimated Sales (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol Durable-goods storesdo Automotive groupdo Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers mil. of dol	12, 736 4, 139 2, 180 2, 048	13, 396 4, 573 2, 372 2, 219	14, 350 5, 224 2, 826 2, 647	13, 814 5, 122 2, 757 2, 582	13, 396 4, 627 2, 374 2, 200	13, 448 4, 410 2, 103 1, 929	13, 620 4, 670 2, 353 2, 179	14, 819 5, 116 2, 681 2, 509	14,008 4,514 2,319 2,166	16, 910 5, 214 2, 378 2, 175	13,0544,4502,5462,411	r 4, 357 r 2, 501 r 2, 377	13, 920 4, 935 2, 788 2, 647
Tire, battery, accessory dealersdo Furniture and appliance groupdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo Household-appliance, radio storesdo Jøwelry storesdo Lumber, building. hardware groupdo Hardware storesdo	132 629 373 256 82 742 552 190	$154 \\ 647 \\ 392 \\ 255 \\ 90 \\ 869 \\ 640 \\ 229$	179 738 456 282 117 941 697 244	$175 \\ 740 \\ 442 \\ 298 \\ 108 \\ 939 \\ 706 \\ 233$	174 713 419 294 95 923 709 214	$ \begin{array}{r} 174 \\ 754 \\ 468 \\ 286 \\ 104 \\ 905 \\ 689 \\ 216 \\ \end{array} $	$174 \\ 756 \\ 445 \\ 311 \\ 100 \\ 924 \\ 700 \\ 224$	172 834 495 339 123 961 728 233	$ \begin{array}{r} 153\\823\\481\\342\\126\\812\\593\\219\end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} 203 \\ 1,039 \\ 571 \\ 469 \\ 338 \\ 878 \\ 588 \\ 290 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 136 \\ 676 \\ 374 \\ 302 \\ 96 \\ 684 \\ 518 \\ 166 \end{array}$	89 7 660 7 492	141 712 403 309 93 783 578 206
Nondurable-goods storesdo Apparel groupdo Men's and boys' wear storesdo Women's apparel, accessory storesdo Family and other apparel storesdo Shoe storesdo Drug and proprietary storesdo Eating and drinking placesdo	8, 596 779 165 336 152 126 379 1, 002	8, 823 910 186 380 180 164 370 992	9, 126 871 192 352 172 154 386 1, 059	8, 692 832 198 308 178 148 380 1, 064	8, 769 700 161 274 142 124 388 1, 130	9, 038 770 163 316 156 136 392 1, 149	8,950 910 196 365 184 165 374 1,114	$\begin{array}{c} 9,703\\ 1,023\\ 240\\ 411\\ 221\\ 151\\ 401\\ 1,122\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,493\\ 1,003\\ 259\\ 384\\ 216\\ 144\\ 385\\ 1,044\\ \end{array}$	194 513	$\begin{array}{c} 8,604\\740\\187\\286\\156\\111\\392\\1,008\end{array}$	7 91	8, 985 862 183 358 182 138 392 1, 026
Food groupdo Grocery storesdo Gasoline service stationsdo General-merchandise groupdo Department stores, excl. mail-orderdo Mail-order (catalog sales)do Variety storesdo Other general-merchandise storesdo Liquor storesdo	3, 253 2, 627 762 1, 324 730 94 214 286 240	3, 248 2, 601 781 1, 467 815 99 244 309 241	$\begin{array}{c} 3,419\\ 2,792\\ 834\\ 1,531\\ 871\\ 94\\ 240\\ 325\\ 266\end{array}$	3, 228 2, 644 847 1, 444 808 98 224 314 235	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 397 \\ 2, 764 \\ 905 \\ 1, 269 \\ 667 \\ 86 \\ 212 \\ 304 \\ 254 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,453\\ 2,820\\ 915\\ 1,450\\ 783\\ 104\\ 236\\ 328\\ 260\\ \end{array}$	324	2, 787 902 1, 773 979 137 258 398	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 427 \\ 2, 763 \\ 852 \\ 1, 769 \\ 978 \\ 139 \\ 257 \\ 395 \\ 289 \end{array}$	1, 521	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 395 \\ 2, 756 \\ 779 \\ 1, 239 \\ 673 \\ 88 \\ 186 \\ 293 \\ 229 \end{array}$	752 71,171 624 94	$\begin{array}{c} 3,281\\ 2,678\\ 837\\ 1,474\\ 807\\ 115\\ 226\\ 326\\ 245\end{array}$

Revised.
 tUnpublished revisions for magazine advertising are available upon request for the following periods: January, February, March, and October 1950; January, February, September, October, November, and December 1951; January 1952. Revisions of personal consumption expenditures (1949-51) are shown on p. 20 of the November 1952 SURVEY.
 November, Beginning with the September 1952 SURVEY, retail sales data have been replaced by a new series based on new sampling procedures developed by the Bureau of the Census.
 The new estimates begin with January 1951; see pp. 16 ff. of the September 1952 SURVEY for figures covering the entire year 1951 for both the new and old series and for discussion of the new data; January 1952 revisions for the adjusted series are available upon request.

May 1953

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					195	2			<u> </u>			1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	<u></u>	DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE-O	Contin	ued				^		
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
All retail stores—Continued Estimated sales (adjusted), total†mil. of dol Durnble-goods storesdo Automotive groupdodo Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers_do Tire, battery, accessory dealersdo Furniture and appliance groupdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo Household-appliance, radio storesdo	$13,033 \\ 4,312 \\ 2,095 \\ 1,934 \\ 161 \\ 715 \\ 423 \\ 292$	$13, 363 \\ 4, 494 \\ 2, 299 \\ 2, 143 \\ 156 \\ 686 \\ 412 \\ 274$	$13,850 \\ 4,927 \\ 2,666 \\ 2,500 \\ 166 \\ 727 \\ 433 \\ 294$	$14,014 \\ 4,883 \\ 2,566 \\ 2,403 \\ 163 \\ 769 \\ 450 \\ 319$	$13, 667 \\ 4, 494 \\ 2, 254 \\ 2, 098 \\ 156 \\ 746 \\ 436 \\ 310$	$13, 359 \\ 4, 199 \\ 1, 918 \\ 1, 754 \\ 164 \\ 747 \\ 449 \\ 298$	$13,570 \\ 4,505 \\ 2,292 \\ 2,124 \\ 168 \\ 727 \\ 416 \\ 311$	$14, 202 \\ 4, 844 \\ 2, 644 \\ 2, 490 \\ 154 \\ 754 \\ 449 \\ 305$	$\begin{array}{c} 14.\ 026\\ 4,\ 769\\ 2,\ 548\\ 2,\ 388\\ 160\\ 790\\ 468\\ 322 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,410\\ 4,871\\ 2,617\\ 2,453\\ 164\\ 776\\ 451\\ 325\end{array}$	$14, 140 \\ 5, 000 \\ 2, 738 \\ 2, 572 \\ 167 \\ 773 \\ 443 \\ 330$	r 14, 514 r 5, 304 r 2, 951 r 2, 775 r 176 r 811 r 451 r 360	$14,413\\5,181\\2,743\\2,572\\172\\809\\456\\353$
Jewelry stores	118 859 633 226	$ \begin{array}{r} 118 \\ 853 \\ 632 \\ 221 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 122 \\ 836 \\ 620 \\ 216 \end{array} $	$118 \\872 \\647 \\225$	$\begin{array}{c} 121 \\ 869 \\ 660 \\ 209 \end{array}$	122 859 642 217	$122 \\ 831 \\ 614 \\ 217$	$130 \\ 832 \\ 618 \\ 214$	$121 \\ 841 \\ 622 \\ 219$	$ \begin{array}{r} 123 \\ 847 \\ 631 \\ 216 \end{array} $	$127 \\ 846 \\ 629 \\ 218$	r 134 r 876 r 648 r 229	$135 \\ 910 \\ 669 \\ 241$
Nondurable-goods storesdo Apparel groupdo Men's and boys' wear storesdo Women's apparel, accessory storesdo Family and other apparel storesdo Shoe storesdo Drug and proprietary storesdo Eating and drinking placesdo	$\begin{array}{r} 8,721\\ 828\\ 195\\ 330\\ 172\\ 131\\ 389\\ 1,038 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8,869\\860\\190\\355\\180\\135\\388\\1,040\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8,923\\ 853\\ 198\\ 336\\ 182\\ 137\\ 386\\ 1,064 \end{array}$	$9, 131 \\916 \\205 \\359 \\208 \\144 \\390 \\1, 060$	$9, 173 \\ 881 \\ 210 \\ 350 \\ 183 \\ 138 \\ 390 \\ 1, 070$	9, 160 894 206 360 188 140 395 1, 067	$9,065 \\ 870 \\ 212 \\ 345 \\ 170 \\ 143 \\ 384 \\ 1,048$	9,3589302263611941493991,063	9,2578972163581771463981,051	$9,539 \\987 \\232 \\389 \\206 \\160 \\411 \\1,091$	$9,140\\891\\210\\342\\193\\146\\414\\1,087$	r 9, 211 r 883 r 210 r 346 r 188 r 138 r 412 r 1, 075	$9,232\\884\\208\\344\\195\\136\\408\\1,072$
Food group. do Grocery stores do Gasoline service stations. do General-merchandise group Department stores, excl. mail-order. do Mail-order (catalog sales) Variety stores. Other general-merchandise stores. Liquor stores.	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 201 \\ 2, 586 \\ 798 \\ 1, 463 \\ 808 \\ 100 \\ 239 \\ 316 \\ 248 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,271\\ 2,636\\ 810\\ 1,483\\ 805\\ 106\\ 245\\ 327\\ 264 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,256\\ 2,641\\ 806\\ 1,546\\ 859\\ 109\\ 253\\ 325\\ 270\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,341\\ 2,728\\ 821\\ 1,593\\ 882\\ 116\\ 255\\ 340\\ 271 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 402 \\ 2, 756 \\ 833 \\ 1, 535 \\ 831 \\ 118 \\ 252 \\ 334 \\ 274 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,346\\ 2,713\\ 842\\ 1,615\\ 896\\ 115\\ 262\\ 342\\ 264\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,398\\ 2,768\\ 847\\ 1,517\\ 838\\ 107\\ 247\\ 325\\ 268\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,419\\ 2,770\\ 854\\ 1,638\\ 903\\ 115\\ 260\\ 360\\ 279\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,362\\ 2,735\\ 875\\ 1,586\\ 884\\ 111\\ 239\\ 352\\ 256\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,372\\ 2,730\\ 893\\ 1,690\\ 918\\ 123\\ 262\\ 387\\ 275\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3,353\\ 2,714\\ 850\\ 1,543\\ 852\\ 109\\ 237\\ 345\\ 254 \end{array}$	r 3, 393 r 2, 743 r 869 r 1, 560 r 855 116 r 250 r 339 r 264	$\begin{array}{c} 3,357\\ 2,752\\ 874\\ 1,601\\ 875\\ 118\\ 248\\ 360\\ 266\end{array}$
Estimated inventories:3 ^a	21, 228 10, 030 11, 198	21, 103 10, 128 10, 975	20, 542 9, 689 10, 853	19, 825 9, 229 10, 596	19, 209 8, 621 10, 588	19, 279 8, 314 10, 965	20, 434 8, 739 11, 695	21, 564 9, 125 12, 439	$22,059 \\ 9,366 \\ 12,693$	19, 544 8, 838 10, 706	19, 896 9, 292 10, 604	7 20, 738 7 9, 789 7 10, 949	21,981 10,533 11,448
Adjusted, total do Durable-goods stores do Automotive group do Furniture and appliance group do Jeweiry stores do Lumber, building, hardware group do Other durable-goods stores do	20, 321 9, 583 3, 106 1, 709 488 2, 494 1, 786	$20,477 \\ 9,624 \\ 3,200 \\ 1,713 \\ 488 \\ 2,429 \\ 1,794$	20, 0(9 9, 112 2, 888 1, 6(7 479 2, 380 1, 698	$\begin{array}{c} 20,125\\ 9,030\\ 2,8:4\\ 1,625\\ 494\\ 2,364\\ 1,683\end{array}$	20, 127 8, 749 2, 591 1, 707 488 2, 332 1, 631	19,7458,6262,5641,7014802,2731,608	$\begin{array}{c} 20,281\\ 8,956\\ 2,875\\ 1,693\\ 486\\ 2,233\\ 1,669\end{array}$	20,6529,1753,0931,6435002,2291,710	$\begin{array}{c} 20,895\\9,384\\3,212\\1,643\\499\\2,281\\1,749\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 20,804\\ 9,352\\ 3,272\\ 1,639\\ 490\\ 2,208\\ 1,743\\ \end{array}$	$20,814 \\ 9,539 \\ 3,307 \\ 1,659 \\ 496 \\ 2,299 \\ 1,778$	r 20, 973 r 9, 905 r 3, 457 r 1, 662 r 491 r 2, 449 r 1, 846	$\begin{array}{c} 21, 227 \\ 10, 139 \\ 3, 536 \\ 1, 673 \\ 493 \\ 2, 547 \\ 1, 890 \end{array}$
Nondurable-good storesdo Apparel groupdo Drug and proprietary storesdo Food groupdo General-merchandise groupdo Other nondurable-goods storesdo	10, 738 2, 436 770 2, 096 3, 248 2, 188	10, 853 2, 503 782 2, 057 3, 296 2, 215	10,9572,5837772,0233,2952,279	11, 095 2, 636 760 2, 110 3, 271 2, 318	11, 378 2, 714 790 2, 080 3, 358 2, 436	$11, 119 \\ 2, 700 \\ 765 \\ 2, 001 \\ 3, 276 \\ 2, 377$	$\begin{array}{c} 11, 325\\ 2, 748\\ 752\\ 2, 099\\ 3, 351\\ 2, 375\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,477\\ 2,817\\ 799\\ 2,091\\ 3,383\\ 2,387\end{array}$	$11, 511 \\ 2, 830 \\ 801 \\ 2, 089 \\ 3, 424 \\ 2, 367$	$\begin{array}{c c} 11,452\\ 2,790\\ 717\\ 2,183\\ 3,373\\ 2,389\end{array}$	$11, 275 \\ 2, 703 \\ 760 \\ 2, 119 \\ 3, 384 \\ 2, 309$	r 11, 068 r 2, 559 r 745 r 2, 047 r 3, 471 r 2, 246	11,0882,5637112,0513,5032,260
Firms with 11 or more stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), totaldo Apparel groupdo Men's and boys' wear storesdo Women's apparel, accessory storesdo Shoe storesdo Drug and proprietary storesdo Eating and drinking placesdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo	$\begin{array}{c} 2,307\\157\\63\\48\\59\\48\\26\end{array}$	2, 440 199 19 77 67 59 51 24	$2,586 \\ 176 \\ 18 \\ 73 \\ 57 \\ 60 \\ 53 \\ 31$	$2, 423 \\ 173 \\ 18 \\ 67 \\ 60 \\ 59 \\ 52 \\ 26$	2, 333 132 12 57 45 59 54 23	$2,504 \\ 143 \\ 11 \\ 63 \\ 48 \\ 60 \\ 54 \\ 26$	$2,476 \\ 175 \\ 15 \\ 69 \\ 60 \\ 58 \\ 54 \\ 26$	$2,744 \\ 191 \\ 21 \\ 76 \\ 53 \\ 61 \\ 56 \\ 30$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,666\\ 182\\ 21\\ 74\\ 49\\ 60\\ 50\\ 31\end{array}$	3, 457 293 35 119 80 87 55 32	$\begin{array}{c} r \ 2,285\\ 132\\ 15\\ 51\\ 38\\ 60\\ 50\\ 20\end{array}$	r 2, 145 r 119 13 r 47 r 36 57 r 47 22	$2, 487 \\ 194 \\ 20 \\ 75 \\ 56 \\ 60 \\ 52 \\ 27$
General-merchandise groupdo Department storesdo Dry-goods, other general-merchandise	604 269	705 318	741 365	711 343	618 284	719 326	735 346	856 396	835 366	1 , 335 539	$556 \\ 248$	543 r 233	685 302
storesil of dolil of dol_	89 160 970 53 40	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \\ 187 \\ 930 \\ 64 \\ 47 \end{array} $	109 180 1,023 71 55	105 170 908 73 59	91 163 7 953 72 56	113 183 999 76 57	100 180 930 78 49	131 201 1,015 81 53	$ \begin{array}{c c} 135\\203\\1,020\\64\\49\end{array} $	205 414 1,056 53 75	$\begin{array}{r} 83\\142\\1,039\\51\\43\end{array}$	r 78 144 939 r 47 r 41	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \\ 172 \\ 999 \\ 51 \\ 49 \end{array} $
Estimated sales (adjusted), totaldo Apparel groupdo Men's and boys' wear storesdo Women's apparel, accessory storesdo Shoe storesdo Drug and proprietary storesdo Eating and drinking placesdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo	r 2, 359 157 17 61 51 60 48 28	7 2, 446 170 17 68 53 62 51 26	r 2, 475 164 17 67 52 61 53 30	r 2, 559 176 18 71 57 62 52 28	r 2, 520 171 19 72 55 61 54 25	$2,562 \\ 174 \\ 18 \\ 73 \\ 56 \\ 62 \\ 53 \\ 25$	r 2, 545 169 16 66 55 61 54 24	r 2, 622 180 19 71 53 61 54 28	r 2, 555 175 18 72 50 62 52 29	r 2, 638 195 20 80 56 62 52 22	$2,506 \\ 167 \\ 16 \\ 68 \\ 49 \\ 63 \\ 51 \\ 27$	r 2, 570 r 168 r 18 r 66 r 52 62 r 52 27	$2, 610 \\ 176 \\ 19 \\ 66 \\ 55 \\ 61 \\ 51 \\ 31$
General-merchandise groupdo Department storesdo	. 685 313	724 323	745 344	770 352	729 325	757 326	729 328	783 351	735 323	817 345	$727 \\ 345$	r 756 r 359	789 364
Dry-goods, other general-merchandise storesii of dol Variety storesdo Grocery storesdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo Tire, battery, accessory storesdo r Bevised	. 68	115 188 937 65 49	$ \begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 190 \\ 936 \\ 66 \\ 52 \end{array} $	$115 \\ 194 \\ 960 \\ 67 \\ 56$	$101 \\ 193 \\ 984 \\ 66 \\ 47$	$ \begin{array}{r} 119 \\ 204 \\ 985 \\ 68 \\ 52 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 102 \\ 199 \\ 1,009 \\ 62 \\ 50 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 120 \\ 204 \\ 1,009 \\ 62 \\ 52 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 119\\ 189\\ 1,013\\ 64\\ 53 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 145 \\ 210 \\ 1,003 \\ 64 \\ 52 \end{array} $	181 995 63	101 7 187 1,000 7 69 7 61	115 201 1,004 66 57

r Revised. †Revised series; see note marked "†" on p. S-8. ¬Data represent new estimates adjusted for comparability with the new series of retail sales. For the new estimates for December 1950 and the entire year 1951 and for revisions of the old series (1949-51), see pp. 14 ff. of the November 1952 SURVEY.

S-10

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

11.00	1953
May	-1903

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	·····	1952									1953		
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	February	March
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE	Contin	ued						
RETAIL TRADE —Continued													
Department stores: Accounts receivable, end of month: Charge accounts	117 178 48	121 175 46	122 176 48	120 178 46	107 177 46	108 180 46	118 190 47	128 201 50	138 211 48	183 231 48	147 226 47	126 224 44	123 227 49
Instalment accountsdodo Sales by type of payment: Cash salespercent of total salesdo Charge account salesdo Instalment salesdodo	20 48 42 10	18 48 43 9	19 47 43 10	18 47 43 10	17 48 41 11	17 48 41 11	18 46 43 11	18 46 43 11	10 17 47 42 11	10 17 49 42 9	17 47 42 11	15 47 42 11	17 46 43 11
Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.†1947-49=100. Atlanta do Boston do Chicago do Cleveland do Dallas do Kansas City do Minneapolis do Philadelphia do Richmond do St. Louis do San Francisco do	92 110 87 89 95 105 93 80 , 85 97 , 98 89 97 , 98 89 90	103 118 103 99 104 114 104 104 101 94 103 110 101	$\begin{array}{c} 108\\ 122\\ 102\\ 104\\ 105\\ 125\\ 112\\ 105\\ 95\\ 108\\ 115\\ 106\\ 113\\ \end{array}$	$105 \\ 117 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 105 \\ 116 \\ 96 \\ 95 \\ 102 \\ 114 \\ 103 \\ 108$	84 96 73 82 82 104 93 84 93 84 69 76 87 81 96	$\begin{array}{c} 98\\115\\83\\97\\99\\914\\110\\103\\76\\86\\100\\98\\112\end{array}$	112 126 111 110 110 128 105 108 100 110 121 110 115	$\begin{array}{c} 119\\132\\131\\116\\119\\134\\120\\124\\110\\120\\128\\121\\117\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 133\\ 145\\ 127\\ 129\\ 139\\ 145\\ 132\\ 120\\ 123\\ 143\\ 142\\ 126\\ 136\\ \end{array}$	195 221 193 186 194 215 196 175 195 214 179 207	85 97 84 82 87 101 86 74 78 82 84 82 84 79 91	* 87 104 80 84 89 101 * 91 80 79 85 * 89 85 94	p 103 p 124 p 95 101 107 117 p 103 93 p 91 106 p 109 p 99 p 102
Sales, adjusted, total U. S.†	105 114 104 103 106 115 105 94 7 109 7 117 99 7 103 120 7 114	$103 \\ 116 \\ 99 \\ 100 \\ 104 \\ 104 \\ 98 \\ 96 \\ 102 \\ 108 \\ 98 \\ 105 \\ 122 \\ 116 \\ 116 \\ 103 \\ 104 \\ 10$	108 127 101 104 103 128 112 104 96 107 116 102 118 120 118	111 138 103 105 112 132 114 100 98 107 122 111 114 112 118	$\begin{array}{c} 105\\ 120\\ 106\\ 97\\ 105\\ 123\\ 114\\ 104\\ 95\\ 106\\ 106\\ 106\\ 106\\ 109\\ 99\\ 110\\ 110\\ 120\\ \end{array}$	114 131 109 111 113 127 119 115 102 115 127 110 116 116 114	106 121 103 105 119 98 98 95 105 112 104 114 114	$\begin{array}{c} 115\\ 126\\ 109\\ 113\\ 116\\ 128\\ 113\\ 110\\ 100\\ 105\\ 114\\ 120\\ 114\\ 118\\ 134\\ 120\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 113\\ 128\\ 105\\ 108\\ 113\\ 129\\ 117\\ 107\\ 98\\ 109\\ 115\\ 106\\ 128\\ 136\\ 120\\ 120\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 115\\ 130\\ 108\\ 116\\ 117\\ 130\\ 120\\ 110\\ 101\\ 101\\ 111\\ 121\\ 113\\ 119\\ 108\\ 119\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 111\\ 127\\ 104\\ 107\\ 116\\ 129\\ 99\\ 97\\ 111\\ 119\\ 108\\ 116\\ 111\\ 123\\ \end{array}$	<pre></pre>	<pre>p 113 p 128 p 106 114 116 125 p 114 106 p 100 112 p 122 p 107 p 112 p 122 p 127 p 121</pre>
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol	279, 095	332, 482	368, 073	354, 385	304, 313	351, 558	373. 724	418, 732	391, 569	546, 465	268, 261	258, 518	327, 550
Montgomery Ward & Codo Sears, Roebuck & Codo Rural sales of general merchandise: Total U. S., unadjusted	$\begin{array}{c} 79,273\\ 199,822\\ 276,3\\ 271,1\\ 306,1\\ 257,9\\ 301,4\\ 304,6\\ 285,4\\ 340,1\\ 276,7\\ 354,6\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 93,423\\ 239,059\\ 299,6\\ 273,7\\ 319,7\\ 280,2\\ 344,5\\ 313,1\\ 288,1\\ 348,3\\ 287,1\\ 368,4\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 101,381\\ 266,692\\ 283,9\\ 253,5\\ 301,8\\ 269,8\\ 327,7\\ 316,5\\ 282,3\\ 364,1\\ 304,5\\ 365,7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 92,345\\ 262,040\\ 308,3\\ 280,0\\ 345,4\\ 286,9\\ 370,7\\ 345,5\\ 311,1\\ 397,5\\ 313,2\\ 396,5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 82,995\\ 221,318\\ 249,5\\ 215,6\\ 270,5\\ 234,6\\ 313,6\\ 336,3\\ 304,5\\ 387,0\\ 314,1\\ 384,3\end{array}$	101, 150 250, 409 315, 6 280, 7 330, 8 295, 3 396, 2 342, 3 320, 1 368, 4 318, 9 404, 3	102.462 271.262 344.5 299.7 390.4 316.8 415.6 311.5 289.0 343.1 294.4 363.3	$\begin{array}{c} 118, 142\\ 300, 590\\ 378, 3\\ 356, 9\\ 445, 0\\ 366, 8\\ 410, 8\\ 316, 3\\ 310, 3\\ 348, 2\\ 312, 2\\ 365, 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108, 525\\ 283, 045\\ 432, 6\\ 441, 5\\ 393, 7\\ 500, 3\\ 333, 8\\ 310, 5\\ 347, 0\\ 299, 6\\ 399, 0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 155, 594\\ 390, 870\\ \\ 554, 4\\ 502, 9\\ 585, 8\\ 527, 9\\ 662, 3\\ 371, 8\\ 330, 8\\ 411, 7\\ 351, 5\\ 418, 4\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 62,778\\ 205,483\\ 253,7\\ 238,6\\ 281,0\\ 237,2\\ 286,3\\ 335,1\\ 314,8\\ 351,2\\ 316,3\\ 389,0\\ \end{array}$	62, 171 196, 347 277, 7 254, 3 308, 1 254, 7 301, 9 331, 8 306, 4 354, 1 318, 4 404, 1	$\begin{array}{c} 87,515\\ 240,036\\ 322,5\\ 316,3\\ 349,5\\ 312,1\\ 352,3\\ 355,8\\ 332,9\\ 388,3\\ 334,9\\ 414,5\\ \end{array}$
WHOLESALE TRADE; Sales, estimated (unadj.), totalmil. of dol	8, 108	8, 187	8, 116	8, 240	8, 596	8,699	9, 523	10, 3 89	9, 481	9, 765	8, 593	7 8, 195	8, 966
Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo Inventorics, estimated (unadj.), totaldo Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	$\begin{array}{c} 2,579\\ 5,529\\ 10,298\\ 5,255\\ 5,043\end{array}$	2, 771 5, 416 10, 110 5, 287 4, 823	2, 706 5, 410 9, 855 5, 161 4, 694	2,728 5,512 9,761 5,005 4,756	$\begin{array}{c} 2,718\\ 5,878\\ 9,665\\ 4,809\\ 4,856\end{array}$	2, 646 6, 053 9, 735 4, 814 4, 921	2, 983 6, 540 9, 925 4, 824 5, 101	3, 254 7, 135 10, 177 4, 790 5, 387	$\begin{array}{c} 2,797\\ 6,684\\ 10,202\\ 4,860\\ 5,342\end{array}$	2, 853 6, 912 9, 965 4, 878 5, 087	2, 457 6, 136 10, 111 5, 099 5, 012	2, 619 , 5, 576 , 10, 255 5, 325 , 4, 930	2, 910 6, 056 10, 432 5, 547 4, 885
		EMPI	LOYM	ENT A	ND PC	PULA	TION					·	
POPULATION Population, continental United States: Total, incl. armed forces overseasthousands	156, 163	156, 371	156, 568	156, 770	156, 981	157 , 234	157, 505	157, 768	158, 012	158, 233	158, 448	158, 657	158,848
EMPLOYMENT Employment status of civilian noninstitutional population: d [*] Estimated number 14 years of age and over, totalthousands Maledo Femaledo	109, 274 51, 758 57, 516	109, 328 51, 762 57, 566	109, 426 51, 804 57, 622	109, 556 51, 872 57, 684	109, 692 51, 948 57, 744	109, 8 04 52, 000 57, 804	109, 906 52, 040 57, 866	110, 074 52, 144 57, 930	110, 198 52, 208 57, 990	110, 315 52, 265 58, 050	¹ 110, 648 ¹ 52, 502 ¹ 58, 146	110, 936 52, 698 58, 238	111, 210 52, 886 58, 324
Civilian labor force, totaldo Maledo Femaledo	61, 518 42, 810 18, 708	61, 744 42, 946 18, 798	62, 778 43, 262 19, 516	64, 390 44, 464 19, 926	64, 176 44, 720 19, 456	63, 958 44, 396 19, 562	63, 698 43, 468 20, 230	63, 146 43, 196 19, 950	$\begin{array}{c} 63,646\\ 43,218\\ 20,428\end{array}$	62, 921 43, 240 19, 681	4 62, 416 1 43, 334 1 19, 082	62, 712 43, 692 19, 020	$\begin{array}{c} 63,134\\ 43,892\\ 19,242 \end{array}$
Employeddododododododododododododododo	59, 714 41, 586 18, 128	60, 132 41, 898 18, 234	61, 176 42, 290 18, 886	62, 572 43, 326 19, 246	62, 234 43, 476 18, 758	62, 354 43, 392 18, 962	62, 260 42, 604 19, 656	61, 862 42, 482 19, 380	62, 228 42, 404 19, 824	61, 509 42, 275 19, 234	1 60, 524 1 41, 974 1 18, 550	60, 924 42, 448 18, 476	61, 460 42, 784 18, 676
Agricultural employmentdo Nonagricultural employmentdo Unemployeddodododo		6, 412 53, 720 1, 612	6, 960 54, 216 1, 602	8, 170 54, 402 1, 818	7, 598 54, 636 1, 942	6, 964 55, 390 1, 604	7, 548 54, 712 1, 438	7, 274 54, 588 1, 284	6, 774 55, 454 1, 418	5,697 55,812 1,412		5, 366 55, 558 1, 788	$\begin{array}{c} 5,720\\ 55,740\\ 1,674\end{array}$
Not in labor forcedo 7 Revised. P Preliminary. 1 See note at bo		47, 584 S-11.	46, 648	45, 166	45, 516	45, 846	46, 208	46, 928	46, 552	47, 394	1 48, 232	48, 224	48, 076

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	OPULA	TION-	-Cont	inued	<u>,</u>	. <u></u>	•		·
EMPLOYMENT—Continued	1										[
Employees in nonagricultural establishments: Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) Manufacturingdo Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo Mining, totaldo Metaldo Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production thousands	$\begin{array}{c} 46,001\\ 15,869\\ 9,035\\ 6,834\\ 904\\ 904\\ 107\\ 67\\ 363\\ 266\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,299\\ 15,795\\ 9,054\\ 6,741\\ 896\\ 107\\ 60\\ 357\\ 267\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,329\\ 15,654\\ 8,991\\ 6,663\\ 893\\ 107\\ 66\\ 348\\ 266\end{array}$	46, 292 15, 410 8, 621 6, 789 814 77 65 294 272	$\begin{array}{c} 46,006\\ 15,162\\ 8,301\\ 6,861\\ 784\\ 74\\ 61\\ 269\\ 275\end{array}$	47, 124 16, 028 8, 916 7, 112 897 107 63 346 273	47, 789 16, 430 9, 218 7, 212 886 103 63 345 266	47, 908 16, 542 9, 372 7, 170 873 102 63 337 263	48, 058 16, 642 9, 519 7, 123 873 105 63 336 262	48, 926 16, 727 9, 628 7, 099 872 106 63 336 264	47, 183 16, 649 9, 639 7, 010 867 106 62 335 264	p 47, 154 p 16, 755 p 9, 720 p 7, 035 p 857 p 104 p 327	(a)
Nonmetallic mining and quarry $m_{\rm b}$ do Contract construction	$\begin{array}{c} 101\\ 2,296\\ 4,118\\ 1,395\\ 139\\ 664\\ 47\\ 526\end{array}$	105 2, 416 4, 096 1, 404 139 648 528	$ \begin{array}{r} 106\\ 2,522\\ 4,131\\ 1,416\\ 137\\ 669\\ 529 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 106\\ 2,663\\ 4,168\\ 1,396\\ 137\\ 674\\ 45\\ 538 \end{array} $	$106 \\ 2,722 \\ 4,140 \\ 1,352 \\ 138 \\ 682 \\ 46 \\ 545$	$\begin{array}{c} 109\\ 2,781\\ 4,208\\ 1,394\\ 138\\ 688\\ 46\\ 546\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108\\ 2,763\\ 4,228\\ 1,411\\ 137\\ 682\\ 46\\ 540\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 109\\ 2,697\\ 4,242\\ 1,423\\ 136\\ 682\\ 47\\ 535\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108\\ 2,618\\ 4,233\\ 1,412\\ 136\\ 684\\ 46\\ 531\end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 104\\ 2, 467\\ 4, 238\\ 1, 406\\ 136\\ 687\\ 46\\ 534 \end{bmatrix}$	$100 \\ 2,266 \\ 4,158 \\ 1,369 \\ 131 \\ 685 \\ 46 \\ 534$		
Trade. do. Wholesale trade. do. Retail trade. do. General-merchandise stores. do. Food and liquor stores. do. Automotive and accessories dealers. do. Finance. do. Service. do. Hotels and lodging places. do. Cleaning and dyeing plants. do. Government. do.	$\begin{array}{c} 9,668\\ 2,623\\ 7,045\\ 1,437\\ 7,287\\ 7,38\\ 1,937\\ 4,681\\ 430\\ 353\\ 154\\ 6,528\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,845\\ 2,605\\ 7,240\\ 1,527\\ 1,295\\ 737\\ 1,952\\ 4,748\\ 438\\ 358\\ 161\\ 6,551\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c}9.773\\2,601\\7,172\\1,466\\1,293\\742\\1,958\\4,796\\450\\363\\164\\6,602\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,838\\ 2,618\\ 7,220\\ 1,460\\ 1.292\\ 754\\ 1,977\\ 4,837\\ 475\\ 369\\ 165\\ 6,585\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,792\\ 2,626\\ 7,166\\ 1,419\\ 1,293\\ 757\\ 1,993\\ 4,855\\ 509\\ 371\\ 161\\ 6,558\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,784\\ 2,637\\ 7,147\\ 1,410\\ 1,287\\ 752\\ 1,993\\ 4,844\\ 505\\ 369\\ 156\\ 6,589\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 9,970\\ 2,644\\ 7,326\\ 1,516\\ 1,298\\ 748\\ 1,971\\ 4,829\\ 468\\ 364\\ 160\\ 6,712\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		$\begin{array}{c} 9,928\\ 2,646\\ 7,282\\ 1,499\\ 1,308\\ 769\\ 1,988\\ 4,677\\ 423\\ 363\\ 158\\ 6,650\end{array}$	p 9, 858 p 2, 637 p 7, 221 p 1, 474 p 1, 311 p 768 p 1, 994 p 4, 677	
Total, adjusted (Federal Reserve)	$\begin{array}{c} 46,552\\ 15,894\\ 911\\ 2,523\\ 4,154\\ 9,862\\ 1,937\\ 4,728\\ 6,543\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,556\\ 15,931\\ 899\\ 2,517\\ 4,116\\ 9,849\\ 1,942\\ 4,748\\ 6,554\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,599\\ 15,870\\ 894\\ 2,497\\ 4,134\\ 9,912\\ 1,948\\ 4,772\\ 6,572\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,348\\ 15,547\\ 810\\ 2,536\\ 4,139\\ 9,964\\ 1,957\\ 4,789\\ 6,606\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,170\\ 15,362\\ 777\\ 2,544\\ 4,099\\ 9,965\\ 1,964\\ 4,783\\ 6,676\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 46,970\\ 15,924\\ 889\\ 2,575\\ 4,160\\ 9,967\\ 1,973\\ 4,796\\ 6,686\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 47, 301\\ 16, 196\\ 881\\ 2, 582\\ 4, 206\\ 9, 981\\ 1, 981\\ 4, 781\\ 6, 693\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 47, 422\\ 16, 324\\ 871\\ 2, 569\\ 4, 249\\ 9, 988\\ 1, 991\\ 4, 750\\ 6, 680\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 47,682\\16,509\\872\\2,567\\4,237\\10,032\\1,993\\4,760\\6,712\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 47,844\\ 16,621\\ 873\\ 2,517\\ 4,2^{\circ}8\\ 10,096\\ 2,001\\ 4,757\\ 6,741\\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 47,741\\ 16,704\\ 874\\ 2,490\\ 4,194\\ 10,064\\ 1,998\\ 4,748\\ 6,669\end{array}$		
Production workers in manufacturing industries: Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor) thousands. Durable-goods industries do. Ordnance and accessories do. Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture) thousands. Sawmills and planing mills do. Furniture and fixtures do. Stone, clay, and glass products do. Glass and glass products do. Primary metal industries do. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling millst thousands. Primary smelting and refining of nonfer- rous metals. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- chinery, transportation equipment)	12,8157,316566703982964491211,15456747	$12,733 \\ 7,329 \\ 58 \\ 678 \\ 405 \\ 292 \\ 452 \\ 123 \\ 1,143 \\ 558 \\ 48$	$12, 588 \\ 7, 262 \\ 59 \\ 635 \\ 387 \\ 287 \\ 449 \\ 123 \\ 1, 141 \\ 557 \\ 48$	12, 329 6, 888 60 (97 424 288 453 125 716 155 47	12,061 6,559 60 709 427 285 441 123 676 134 47	12,886 7,146 62 727 442 295 458 127 1,110 540 48	$\begin{array}{c} 13,285\\7,444\\63\\719\\438\\304\\462\\132\\1,153\\565\\47\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,377\\ 7,583\\ 63\\ 701\\ 430\\ 310\\ 467\\ 133\\ 1,162\\ 566\\ 46\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,462\\7,719\\64\\701\\424\\315\\468\\135\\1,173\\568\\46\\46\end{array}$	13, 529 7, 815 65 679 410 317 465 134 1, 185 571 46	$\begin{array}{c} 13,447\\7,819\\64\\653\\303\\316\\460\\135\\1,188\\573\\46\end{array}$	<i>p</i> 13, 538 <i>p</i> 7, 888 <i>p</i> 65 <i>p</i> 653 <i>p</i> 319 <i>p</i> 457 <i>p</i> 1, 192	(4)
thousands Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' suppliesthousands Machinery (except electrical)do Electrical machinerydo Transportation equipmentdo Automobilesdo Automobilesdo Ship and boat building and repairsdo Railroad equipmentdo Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	$807 \\ 116 \\ 1, 280 \\ 722 \\ 1, 266 \\ 643 \\ 428 \\ 126 \\ 61 \\ 234 \\ 382 \\ \end{cases}$	$\begin{array}{c} 806\\ 115\\ 1,282\\ 714\\ 1,288\\ 663\\ 430\\ 128\\ 57\\ 236\\ 380\end{array}$	$798 \\ 113 \\ 1, 269 \\ 708 \\ 1, 307 \\ 667 \\ 437 \\ 133 \\ 60 \\ 233 \\ 376 \\ 80 \\ 233 \\ 376 \\ 80 \\ 233 \\ 376 \\ 80 \\ 233 \\ 376 \\ 80 \\ 20 \\ 376 \\ 80 \\ 376$	$769 \\ 115 \\ 1, 261 \\ 706 \\ 1, 323 \\ 672 \\ 447 \\ 135 \\ 59 \\ 233 \\ 382 $	$726 \\ 112 \\ 1, 203 \\ 685 \\ 1, 169 \\ 521 \\ 454 \\ 135 \\ 50 \\ 230 \\ 375 \\ \end{cases}$	$\begin{array}{c} 783 \\ 121 \\ 1, 181 \\ 708 \\ 1, 192 \\ 525 \\ 466 \\ 134 \\ 57 \\ 238 \\ 395 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 821 \\ 128 \\ 1, 193 \\ 743 \\ 1, 330 \\ 680 \\ 448 \\ 135 \\ 56 \\ 242 \\ 414 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 847\\ 131\\ 1,212\\ 766\\ 1,380\\ 706\\ 472\\ 134\\ 57\\ 246\\ 429\end{array}$	863 131 1,242 784 1,421 742 478 134 55 251 437	$\begin{array}{c} 881\\ 131\\ 1,283\\ 800\\ 1,460\\ 761\\ 493\\ 137\\ 58\\ 254\\ 426\end{array}$	$881 \\ 129 \\ 1, 289 \\ 804 \\ 1, 484 \\ 779 \\ 500 \\ 136 \\ 58 \\ 255 \\ 415 \\ 15 \\ 125 \\ 125 \\ 125 \\ 100 \\ 130 \\ 100 \\ $	» 820 » 1, 501	
Nondurable-goods industries	$5,499\\1,057\\239\\96\\104\\189\\138\\78\\1,113\\518\\210$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,404\\ 1,057\\ 233\\ 100\\ 114\\ 186\\ 136\\ 77\\ 1,093\\ 507\\ 210\\ \end{array}$	$5, 326 \\ 1, 074 \\ 230 \\ 107 \\ 122 \\ 183 \\ 146 \\ 77 \\ 1, 083 \\ 503 \\ 209$	$5,441\\1,138\\232\\113\\155\\190\\153\\78\\1,082\\506\\212$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,502\\ 1,215\\ 234\\ 114\\ 211\\ 195\\ 163\\ 78\\ 1,081\\ 509\\ 209 \end{array}$	$5,740 \\ 1,279 \\ 232 \\ 111 \\ 280 \\ 194 \\ 160 \\ 87 \\ 1,120 \\ 519 \\ 221$	$5,841 \\1,314 \\236 \\104 \\313 \\195 \\151 \\91 \\1,141 \\522 \\225 \\$	$5,794 \\1,233 \\235 \\99 \\222 \\196 \\147 \\91 \\1,150 \\524 \\228$	$5.743 \\ 1,160 \\ 245 \\ 96 \\ 149 \\ 195 \\ 147 \\ 88 \\ 1,162 \\ 527 \\ 230 \\ 230$	$5,714\\1,112\\247\\94\\126\\191\\142\\87\\1,164\\530\\229$	$5,628 \\ 1,066 \\ 240 \\ 93 \\ 114 \\ 186 \\ 136 \\ 84 \\ 1,151 \\ 524 \\ 223 \\ 223 \\$	<i>p</i> 1, 062	
uctsthousands Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothingthousands Women's outerweardo Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries thousands	$1,051 \\ 127 \\ 238 \\ 306 \\ 401 \\ 208 \\ 508 \\$	996 121 239 275 398 206 507	959 113 238 252 398 206 507	972 119 240 252 403 209 511	982 117 239 269 395 203 507	1,050 128 249 292 408 209 509	$1,068 \\ 129 \\ 253 \\ 292 \\ 411 \\ 208 \\ 515$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,066\\128\\255\\284\\418\\209\\522\end{array} $	1,065 127 256 284 421 210 524	1,073 125 257 298 424 213 526	1,065 124 255 302 418 211 519	₽ 420 ₽ 517	
Newspapersdo Commercial printingdo	$\begin{array}{c}152\\167\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 152 \\ 166 \end{array}$	$154 \\ 167$	154 167	$ 154 \\ 165 $	$154 \\ 165$	155 167	155 170	156 170	157 172	154		

r Revised. * Preliminary. * With the release of March 1953 data for employment and hours and earnings, the BLS has issued revisions of previously published figures to adjust to the first quarter 1951 benchmark. The revised data will be shown in the June SURVEY and in an early issue of the Weekly Supplement. ‡Figures for 1939-46 on the revised basis for the indicated series, available since publication of the 1951 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT, will be shown later.

NOTE FOR EMPLOYMENT SERIES, P. S-10. Beginning January 1953, estimates are based on the 1950 census; unrevised estimates for January consistent with the 1940 census and comparable with data through December 1952 are as follows (thous.): Civilian noninstitutional population—total, 110,450; male 52,345; labor force—total, 62,294; male, 43,213; employed—total, 60,406; male, 41,892; agricultural, 5,443; nonagricultural, 54,963; unemployed, 1,888; not in lsbor force, 48,156 (data for employment and unemployment estimated by OBE). The overall increase Digitized biolever (roughly 400,000 for the total; 150,000 for nonagricultural; 250,000 for agricultural) is not fully reflected in the January figures, but is spread over the 3-month period, http://traser.stlouisted.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	Mareh
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	OPULA	TION-	-Cont	inued		·	·		
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Production workers in mfg. industries—Continued Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Continued Nondurable-goods industries—Continued Chemicals and allied productsthousands Industrial organic chemicalsdo Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningdo Rubber productsdo Tires and inner tubesdo Leather and leather productsdo Fotwear (except rubber)do	$538 \\ 168 \\ 194 \\ 152 \\ 215 \\ 94 \\ 344 \\ 222$	530 163 197 155 213 95 336 217	517 161 168 126 213 95 330 213	$512 \\ 163 \\ 190 \\ 155 \\ 215 \\ 95 \\ 340 \\ 221$	$511 \\ 166 \\ 191 \\ 158 \\ 202 \\ 93 \\ 340 \\ 219$	$513 \\ 168 \\ 205 \\ 161 \\ 212 \\ 92 \\ 357 \\ 232$	526 168 203 159 217 94 355 228	534 170 203 159 222 94 355 224	535 172 203 159 227 95 358 225	535 173 201 159 230 96 362 231	533 174 200 159 230 96 362 235	p 536 p 200 p 230 p 368	(a)
Manufacturing production-worker employment index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)†													
Manufacturing production-worker employment index, adjusted (Federal Reserve)†.1947-49=100_	103. 6 103. 7	102.9 104.0	101. 8 103. 4	99. 7 100. 8	97, 5 99, 2	104. 2 103. 4	107. 4 105. 6	108.1 106.5	108.8 107.8	109. 4 108. 5	108.7 109.1	₽ 109.5 ₽ 109.6	(a) (a)
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, total§number Construction (Federal and State)do Maintenance (State)do	$\begin{array}{r} 239,087\\ 68,500\\ 116,987 \end{array}$	270, 654 99, 013 118, 411	296,941 120,225 122,354	$328, 561 \\ 141, 561 \\ 128, 338$	$341, 207 \\ 149, 194 \\ 131, 788$	344, 947 151, 418 132, 378	334, 323 149, 271 126, 444	$\begin{array}{c} 315,261\\ 138,599\\ 121,337\end{array}$	284, 896 109, 889 119, 630	250,904 77,795 117,558	⁷ 239, 117 ⁷ 66, 668 ⁷ 116, 321	p 229,834 p 62,049 p112,723	
Federal civilian employees: United Statesthousands Washington, D. C., metropolitan areado	$2,381 \\ 249$	2, 389 248	$2,392 \\ 248$	$2,419 \\ 251$	2,422 251	2, 409 248	2, 390 246	2, 386 245	2, 383 245	2, 378	$2,370 \\ 243$	2, 363 242	P 2, 344 P 241
Total thousands	1, 255	1, 265	1, 277	1, 257	1, 214	1, 256	1, 272	1, 285	1, 274	1, 260		r 1, 219	1, 222
Indexes: Unadjusted1935-39=100 Adjusteddo	119.7 122.7	$120.5 \\ 122.5$	$121.8 \\ 122.3$	$120.1 \\ 118.4$	116. 0 113. 5	119.7 117.2	121. 3 118. 4	122.5 118.5	$121.4 \\ 120.3$	119.8 121.7	r 117.1 r 121.8	₽ 116.0 ₽ 118.9	p 116.4 p 119.4
PAYROLLS													
Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)†.1947-49=100.	131.9	128.1	128.1	126.4	121.1	133. 3	142.1	144. 2	145.6	149.2	146.8	₽ 147.5	(a)
LABOR CONDITIONS													
Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor): All manufacturing industries Durable-goods industries Ordnance and accessories	40. 7 41. 7 44. 3	39. 8 40. 8 43. 4	40. 2 41. 1 43. 7	40. 5 41. 2 43. 5	39. 9 40. 2 42. 3	40. 6 41. 0 41. 0	41. 3 41. 9 42. 7	41. 4 42. 2 42. 3	41. 2 42. 0 41. 0	41.7 42.6 41.7	41.9	p 41.0 p 41.9 p 42.7	(a)
Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture)bours Sawmills and planing millsdo	40.4 39.9	40.7 40.3	41, 1 40, 9	42.2 42.1	40.9 40.5	41.9 41.6	41.6 41.4	42.0 41.7	41.3 41.1	41.7		p 41.0	
Furniture and fixturesdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Glass and glass productsdo Primary metal industriesdo	$ \begin{array}{r} 41.3\\ 41.1\\ 39.9\\ 41.4 \end{array} $	40. 6 40. 5 38. 9 39. 0	40. 9 41. 0 39. 8 39. 2	41.0 40.9 39.7 40.1	40.3 40.2 38.5 39.5	$\begin{array}{c c} & 41.2 \\ & 41.1 \\ & 40.0 \\ & 40.4 \end{array}$		42.5	42.0 41.3	42.8 41.8 41.5 41.8	41. 4 40. 9 40. 7		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling millsthours Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	41.4	37.4	37.4	36.8	37.7	40.3	40.9	40.6	41.2	41.0	41.1	. .	
metalshours Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma-	41.8	41.5	41.9	41.8	41.9	41.6		1					
chinery, transportation equipment) hours. Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplieshours Machinery (except electrical)do. Electrical machinerydo. Transportation equipmentdo. Automobilesdo. Automobilesdo. Ship and boat building and repairsdo. Railroad equipmentdo. Instruments and related productsdo. Miscellaneous mig. industriesdo.	41. 7 40. 5 43. 5 41. 5 41. 3 40. 9 41. 3 40. 9 41. 3 41. 7 40. 9	40. 7 39. 0 42. 8 40. 7 39. 9 42. 0 40. 5 40. 3 41. 4 40. 1	41.3 40.2 42.9 40.6 41.1 40.1 42.8 41.1 40.4 41.8 40.5	$\begin{array}{c} 40.9\\ 40.2\\ 42.7\\ 40.9\\ 40.7\\ 39.4\\ 42.7\\ 40.9\\ 40.6\\ 41.6\\ 40.3\end{array}$	39.8 39.6 41.6 39.9 39.3 35.9 42.7 40.5 40.1 40.7 39.8	40. 8 40. 6 42. 1 40. 9 40. 3 38. 4 42. 3 40. 4 39. 8 41. 5 40. 7	$\begin{array}{c c} 41.6\\ 42.9\\ 41.9\\ 42.2\\ 41.8\\ 43.6\\ 40.5\\ 39.3\\ 42.3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 42.3\\ 42.9\\ 42.0\\ 42.6\\ 43.1\\ 1\\ 43.0\\ 39.4\\ 39.8\\ 42.4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 41.3\\ 42.7\\ 41.9\\ 41.8\\ 41.9\\ 43.1\\ 37.6\\ 39.6\\ 42.7\end{array}$	42. 5 42. 6 42. 5 43. 6 40. 1 41. 4 43. 1	$\begin{array}{c} 40.2\\ 43.1\\ 42.1\\ 41.8\\ 41.5\\ 43.0\\ 39.5\\ 40.4\\ 42.0\\ \end{array}$	p 43. 1 p 41. 9 p 42. 2	
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products do Meat products do Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Baverages do Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products do Broad-woven fabrie mills do	39.3 41.0 40.6 43.8 38.1 41.0 40.4 36.6 38.1 37.2 37.8	38. 4 40. 7 40. 3 43. 8 37. 5 41. 1 40. 6 37. 2 37. 1 36. 2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 39.5 \\ 42.1 \\ 41.1 \\ 45.6 \\ 38.7 \\ 42.3 \\ 42.3 \\ 42.3 \\ 38.6 \\ 38.4 \\ 37.7 \\ 37.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 39.5 \\ 42.1 \\ 40.9 \\ 45.1 \\ 41.0 \\ 43.0 \\ 37.9 \\ 38.5 \\ 38.1 \\ 38.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40.0\\ 41.4\\ 40.2\\ 44.1\\ 40.2\\ 41.8\\ 41.4\\ 39.1\\ 39.7\\ 39.3\\ 39.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 42.3\\ 41.4\\ 44.6\\ 43.0\\ 41.9\\ 40.9\\ 39.6\\ 40.2\\ 40.0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41.9\\ 42.0\\ 43.7\\ 41.2\\ 41.6\\ 40.6\\ 39.9\\ 40.6\\ 40.6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43.\ 6\\ 43.\ 9\\ 36.\ 8\\ 41.\ 6\\ 41.\ 1\\ 38.\ 7\\ 40.\ 4\\ 40.\ 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 42.1\\ 44.7\\ 43.8\\ 38.1\\ 41.1\\ 40.8\\ 39.2\\ 40.8\\ 40.9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41.\ 3\\ 42.\ 0\\ 44.\ 3\\ 39.\ 0\\ 40.\ 9\\ 40.\ 3\\ 38.\ 5\\ 40.\ 1\\ 40.\ 4\end{array}$	<i>p</i> 40. 7	
Apparel and other finished textile products hours Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo	36. 8 35. 3	35. 0 32. 9	36.4 33.2	36. 2 34. 2	36. 0 33. 7	37. 3 36. 2	37. 4 36. 7	37. 5 36. 1					
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	$\begin{array}{c} 36.7\\ 36.2\\ 42.6\\ 43.8\end{array}$	35.834.241.442.2	$\begin{array}{c} 37.2\\ 36.0\\ 41.8\\ 42.6\end{array}$	37. 3 34. 8 42. 4 43. 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 36.8\\ 35.0\\ 42.4\\ 43.4 \end{array} $	38. 0 36. 2 43. 0 43. 6	35.7 43.5	35. 0 43. 8	35.4 43.8	36. 0 44. 0	$37.2 \\ 35.9 \\ 43.2$	p 43. 2	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries hours. Newspapers. do Commercial printing. do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals. do Products of petroleum and coal. do Petroleum refining. do Tires and inner tubes. do Leather and leather products. do Footwear (except rubber). do Y Revised. preliminary. See correspond footwear	38.7 36.1 40.3 41.3 40.3 40.7 40.5 40.5 40.5 39.8 38.7 38.7	38. 2 36. 1 39. 5 41. 0 40. 2 40. 5 40. 3 39. 6 39. 3 37. 1 36. 7	38. 6 36. 5 40. 0 40. 9 40. 3 37. 2 35. 7 40. 5 40. 4 37. 3 36. 8	38.8 36.4 40.2 41.1 40.3 40.8 40.4 40.9 41.1 38.2 37.8	$\begin{array}{c} 38.5\\ 36.1\\ 40.3\\ 40.7\\ 40.5\\ 41.3\\ 40.8\\ 39.6\\ 39.8\\ 38.5\\ 38.3\\ \end{array}$	39.5	$\begin{array}{c} 36.5\\ 40.5\\ 41.5\\ 40.8\\ 41.2\\ 40.5\\ 41.2\\ 40.5\\ 41.1\\ 40.7\\ 38.6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36.4\\ 40.4\\ 41.7\\ 41.1\\ 40.9\\ 40.2\\ 41.5\\ 40.7\\ 38.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36.3\\ 40.2\\ 41.8\\ 41.4\\ 41.0\\ 40.7\\ 41.1\\ 40.2\\ 37.6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 37.2\\ 40.9\\ 41.6\\ 41.1\\ 40.7\\ 40.5\\ 41.8\\ 40.8\\ 39.5\end{array}$	35. 6 40. 4 41. 1 40. 7 40. 6 40 5 41 0 40. 1 39. 4	₽ 40. 7 ₽ 40. 2	

Revised. p preliminary. • See corresponding note on p. S-11. † Revised series. Indexes have been shifted to new base period; monthly data for 1919-50 are shown on pp. 19 and 20 of the October 1952 SURVEY. ‡See note marked "‡" on p. S-11. \$Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1				193	32						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO)PULA	TION-	–Cont	inued					
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued						ĺ							
Average weekly hours per worker, etc.—Continued Nonmanufacturing industries:													
Mining: Metalhours Anthracitedo	44.5 30.1	43. 1 28. 1	44. 4 33. 3	42.6 30.1	$43.1 \\ 26.7$	43. 9 29. 2	44.9 34.1	44.3 32.1	43.6 35.8	44.6 34.5			
Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production	35.4	29.9	31.8	28.5	28.1	36.2	38, 9	32.3	35.5	36.4	35.5		
	$ \begin{array}{c} 41.6\\ 43.8\\ 37.1 \end{array} $	41.1 44.8 38.0	40. 6 45. 7 38. 6	41.3 45.8 39.4	41.0 44.9 39.1	40.5 45.8 39.3	41.3 46.4 39.8	40. 6 46. 4 39. 6	41.5 44.6 37.4	40, 8 44, 3 38, 5	43.2		
Nonbuilding constructiondo Building constructiondo Transportation and public utilities:	38.5	39.8 37.6	41. 2 37. 9	42. 2 38. 7	41. 8 38. 4	42, 4 38, 5	43.6 38.8	43. 1 38. 7	39.0 37.1	40. 1 38, 2	38.1		
Local railways and bus linesdo Telephonedo	. 38.5	46. 1 34. 9	46. 9 38. 7	47. 1 39. 0	46. 9 39. 3	47.0 39.0	46. 0 39. 0	45. 9 38. 9	45, 5 38, 9	46.0 38.8	38.7		
Telegraphtdo Gas and electric utiliticsdo Trade:	44.0 41.4	41.4	41.2	44.5 41.2	$44.8 \\ 41.5$	44. 5 41. 4	$42.6 \\ 41.6$	42.3 41.6	41.9 41.9	42.1 41.7			
Wholesale tradedo Retail trade (except eating and drinking	40.4	40.1	40.4	40 5	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.9	ļ		1
places)*hourshoursdo General-merchandise storesdo Food and liquor storesdo	35.8 39.5	39.7 36.0 39.6	39.6 35.7 39.2	$\begin{array}{r} 40.1 \\ 36.3 \\ 40.2 \end{array}$	40.4 36.6 40.6	40.4 36.5 40.7	39.5 35.2 39.8	39. 2 34. 8 39. 2	38, 8 34, 3 39, 3	39.5 36.4 39.3	34.5 39.1		
Automotive and accessories dealersdo Service: Hotels, year-rounddo		45, 4 42, 8	45.3 42.6	45.3 42.6	45. 4 42. 4	45. 2 42. 6	45. 2 42. 4	45. 4 42. 4	45. 1 42. 3	45.5 43.0	45.3		
Laundriesdododododo		41.1 41.3	41.4 42.0	41. 8 42. 6	41. 2 40. 3	40.6 40.3	41.0 41.5	40. 9 41. 9	40. 5 40. 5	40. 9 41. 4	40.7		
Industria) disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month:	100												
Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvedthousands In effect during month:	400 240	475 1,000	475 300	$\begin{array}{c} 425\\170\end{array}$	$\frac{425}{125}$	450 225	475 230	425 470	250 90	200 80	$350 \\ 200$	350 120	45 18
Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvedthousands Man-days idle during monthdo	600 320 1,400		675 1, 200 7, 500	$\begin{array}{r} 650 \\ 1,000 \\ 14,000 \end{array}$	650 850	675 310	700 360	650 600 3, 500	475 220 1, 500	350 120	500 250	550 200	65 23
Percent of available working time	17	. 61	.90	14,000	12, 500 1. 44	2, 100 . 25	3,200	3, 500	1,500	1,000 .11	1,250 .15	1,000 .12	1,10
U. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placementsthousands Unemployment compensation (State laws):	465	566	572	581	556	588	658	641	507	467	474	455	52
Unemployment compensation (State laws): Initial claimsdo	867 4, 834	1, 109 4, 825	915 4, 445	978 4, 255	1, 585 4, 961	733 4, 301	568 2, 985	679 2, 746	690 2, 576	1, 126 3, 844	$1,074 \\ 4,602$	761 4, 223	83 4, 28
Beneficiaries, weekly averagedo	1, 113 101, 564	993 94, 385	918 86, 958	918 83, 511	871 88, 612	980 95, 389	631 62, 094	530 54, 227	536 47, 730	672 69, 061	953 94, 360	956 86, 827	93 92, 30
Veterans' unemployment allowances: Initial claimsthousandsthousands	(1)	(¹) 2	⁽¹⁾ 1	(¹) 1	⁽¹⁾ 1	(1)	(1) (1)	(1) (1)			(1) (1)	(1) (1)	(1) (1)
Amount of paymentsthous. of dol.	54	44	31	28	25	13	9	6	4	4	7	7	
Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees. Separation rate, totaldo DischargedodOdOdOdOdOdOdOdO.	3.9 3.7	3.7 4.1	3.9 3.9	4.9 3.9	4.4 5.0	5.9 4.6	5.6 4.9	5.2 4.2	4.0 3.5	3.3 3.4	4.4 3.8	4.2 • 3.6	р4. Р4.
Dischargedo Lay-offdodo Quitdodo	.3 1.1 2.0	$ \begin{array}{c} .3 \\ 1.3 \\ 2.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} .3 \\ 1.1 \\ 2.2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} .3\\ 1.1\\ 2.2 \end{array}$.3 2.2 2.2	.3 1.0 3.0	.4 .7 3.5	.4 .7 2.8	.4 .7 2.1	$ \begin{array}{c} .3 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.7 $.3 .9 2.1	.4 .8 2.2	р.
Quitdo Military and miscellaneousdo WAGES	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	7.4	<i>p</i> .
Average weekly earnings (U. S. Department of												5	
Labor): All manufacturing industriesdollars Durable-goods industriesdo	67.40 72.81	65. 87 71. 07	66. 65 71. 76	67.15 71.98	65.76 69.67	67. 76 72. 49	70.04 75.84	70. 59 76. 76	70.82 76.86	72. 22 78. 51	71.51 77.43	₽ 71.42 ₽ 77.43	(a)
Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood products (except furniture) dollars.	78.85 59.59	77.04 61.13	78. 22 59. 96	77. 73 64. 73	75.55 63.11	74.09 66.20	79.64 66.10	78. 17 65. 81	74.87 64.80	77.06 63.93	75.93 62.25	₽ 80.57 ₽ 62.28	
Sawmills and planing millsdo Furniture and fixturesdo	58.85 60.67 65.76	60.37 59.48 64.88	60.45 59.80	65.17 60.02 66.09		66.35 60.19 67.03	66, 53 62, 41	66, 22 63, 54 70, 27		63.70 65.01	61.97 62.89	p 63.43	
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Glass and glass productsdo Primary metal industriesdo	66. 59	65.16 71.53	65.85 66.78 72.17	67.37 73.38	64.92 65.49 71.89	68. 48 77. 77	68.39 69.32 81.91	71.86 81.86	70, 21 73, 59 82, 92	71.10 74.95 84.06	69.94 74.64 84.78		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills‡ 	78.33	70.16	70.46	70. 77	72.04	81.97	86. 79	84. 20	86.19	86.14	85, 53		
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- chinery, transportation equipment)	74.03	73. 33	74.41	74.36	75. 55	76.67	77.81	76. 98	77.71	78,39	79.44		
dollars. Heating apparatus (except electrical) and	71.43	69.64	70.95	70.18	67.66	70.67	74.26	75.86	76.15	78.59	76.82	₽ 76.75	
plumbers' suppliesdollars. Machinery (except electrical)do Electrical machinerydo	. 80.00	67.74 78.62 69.03	69. 99 79, 06 68. 90	70. 11 78. 87 69. 73	68, 43 76, 46 67, 91	$\begin{array}{c} 71.17 \\ 77.84 \\ 69.86 \end{array}$	74.05 80.31 72.11	75.80 80.82 72.66	$\begin{array}{c} 74.22 \\ 81.22 \\ 72.61 \end{array}$	76, 10 84, 08 73, 91	72, 48 83, 05 73, 93	p 83.40 p 74.54	
Transportation equipmentdo Automobilesdo	80.84	78.47 79.68	79. 57 80. 24	$79.12 \\ 79.27$	75.50 71.33	78.38 77.76	85.16 88.20	86. 99 92. 28	85.56 89.29	87.71 91.21	$85.10 \\ 87.11$	₽ 86.72	
Aircraft and partsdo Ship and boat building and repairsdo Railroad equipmentdo	80.57 76.81	78,08 75,01 76,25	80.38 76.36 76.11	80.36 76.03 77.79		80.03 75.87 75.82	84. 24 77. 68 74. 75	83. 59 75. 96 76. 38	84.69 73.18 76.07	86, 02 78, 48 80, 52	85.18 76.39	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	. 71.47	70. 23 70. 71 59. 31	76.11 71.81 60.39	71.9760.01	74, 83 70, 49 59, 06	73.82 72.04 60.68	74. 75 74. 45 62. 69	76. 38 75. 01 63. 99	75. 92 64. 50		79.26 74.80 65.06	₽ 74.52 ₽ 64.79	

* Revised. » Preliminary. • See corresponding note on p. S-11. ¹ Less than 500 claims. † Revised series. Beginning 1952, data cover all domestic (land-line) employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis; earlier data exclude general and divisional headquarters personnel and trainees in school.
 *New series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later. ¹ See note marked "[‡]" on p. S-11.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	19 July	52 August	Septem- ber	October	Novem-	Decem-	January	1953 Febru-	March
	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND P()PULA	TION-		inued	ber	ber	<u> </u>	ary	<u> </u>
WAGES-Continued	1		-				1						
Average weekly earnings, ctc.—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued Nondurable-goods industries	$\begin{array}{c} 60.13\\ 63.30\\ 68.09\\ 62.55\\ 51.40\\ 59.29\\ 73.41\\ 43.88\\ 51.32\\ 49.48\\ 48.16\end{array}$	$58.71 \\ 62.80 \\ 67.78 \\ 62.24 \\ 50.44 \\ 60.25 \\ 73.81 \\ 41.45 \\ 49.85 \\ 49.08 \\ 45.94 \\ 10.00 \\ 10.0$	59, 71 64, 09 68, 82 62, 95 49, 50 61, 57 76, 95 45, 40 50, 78 49, 42 46, 86	$\begin{array}{c} 60.\ 83\\ 65.\ 34\\ 69.\ 91\\ 65.\ 30\\ 50.\ 62\\ 62.\ 27\\ 78.\ 68\\ 46.\ 74\\ 51.\ 61\\ 50.\ 37\\ 47.\ 23\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 61.\ 03\\ 65.\ 13\\ 70.\ 35\\ 64.\ 99\\ 52.\ 56\\ 61.\ 89\\ 80.\ 93\\ 46.\ 24\\ 51.\ 78\\ 51.\ 02\\ 47.\ 80 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 61.\ 68\\ 63.\ 67\\ 69.\ 39\\ 63.\ 72\\ 52.\ 98\\ 61.\ 36\\ 78.\ 16\\ 46.\ 92\\ 53.\ 48\\ 52.\ 62\\ 49.\ 14 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 62.\ 42\\ 64.\ 34\\ 71.\ 17\\ 65.\ 61\\ 55.\ 13\\ 61.\ 89\\ 76.\ 89\\ 47.\ 01\\ 54.\ 55\\ 53.\ 76\\ 49.\ 71\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 62.\ 62\\ 64.\ 74\\ 72.\ 70\\ 64.\ 11\\ 54.\ 75\\ 61.\ 98\\ 75.\ 80\\ 47.\ 48\\ 55.\ 22\\ 54.\ 85\\ 50.\ 59\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 62. \ 99\\ 65. \ 96\\ 76. \ 21\\ 65. \ 37\\ 48. \ 72\\ 62. \ 28\\ 78. \ 05\\ 46. \ 94\\ 55. \ 11\\ 54. \ 76\\ 50. \ 75\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 63.\ 67\\ 67.\ 02\\ 78.\ 40\\ 65.\ 70\\ 52.\ 08\\ 61.\ 81\\ 77.\ 56\\ 47.\ 75\\ 55.\ 77\\ 55.\ 42\\ 49.\ 89\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 63.16\\ 66.82\\ 75.39\\ 67.69\\ 53.94\\ 76.65\\ 46.36\\ 54.86\\ 54.86\\ 54.46\\ 54.46\end{array}$	p 46, 51	
Apparel and other finished textile products dollars Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo	47.36 52.63	43, 58 48, 20	45. 06 48. 77	45.21 50.86	45.72 49.54	48.12 54.16	48. 47 55. 27	48.15 54.51	47.76 53.77	48.32 55.05	$\begin{array}{c} 48.24 \\ 55.00 \end{array}$	₽ 48. 97	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	39. 34 53. 14 67. 48 72. 93	$38.02 \\ 47.81 \\ 65.33 \\ 69.88$	39.47 49.43 66.34 71.01	39.35 48.79 67.71 72.54	$38.64 \\ 51.63 \\ 68.39 \\ 74.17$	40, 13 54, 70 69, 36 73, 99	$\begin{array}{r} 40.\ 61\\ 53.\ 94\\ 71.\ 08\\ 75.\ 72\end{array}$	41.69 51.73 71.79 76.42	$\begin{array}{r} 41.66\\ 51.61\\ 72.23\\ 77.39\end{array}$	41, 12 53, 53 72, 78 78, 00	39, 95 54, 46 71, 93 77, 57	p 72.06	
Printing, publishing, and alled industries dollars. dollars. Newspapers	$\begin{array}{c} 79.06\\ 84.55\\ 79.55\\ 69.18\\ 72.54\\ 82.09\\ 85.50\\ 72.58\\ 83.46\\ 50.46\\ 49.15\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 78.23\\ 85.02\\ 78.21\\ 69.09\\ 73.20\\ 82.34\\ 85.68\\ 71.40\\ 81.90\\ 48.53\\ 46.57\end{array}$	79, 86 87, 42 79, 96 69, 73 73, 67 75, 22 76, 58 73, 47 84, 96 48, 90 46, 63	80. 16 87. 32 80. 52 70. 65 74. 07 84. 95 87. 83 75. 01 87. 79 50. 04 47. 74	$\begin{array}{c} 79, 93\\ 86, 64\\ 80, 64\\ 70, 29\\ 74, 68\\ 88, 05\\ 90, 82\\ 72, 15\\ 84, 22\\ 50, 01\\ 47, 80\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 80, 83\\ 86, 89\\ 80, 20\\ 70, 68\\ 75, 13\\ 87, 31\\ 90, 37\\ 73, 65\\ 85, 29\\ 52, 02\\ 50, 50\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 82.16\\ 88.91\\ 81.45\\ 71.30\\ 76.21\\ 89.28\\ 92.10\\ 75.17\\ 86.24\\ 51.26\\ 48.73\\ \end{array}$	81. 67 88. 93 81. 57 71. 60 76. 94 88. 06 90. 81 75. 61 86. 04 51. 15 47. 91	$\begin{array}{c} 81.59\\ 88.68\\ 81.16\\ 72.27\\ 78.00\\ 88.60\\ 92.10\\ 76.82\\ 87.39\\ 50.84\\ 47.30\end{array}$	83.66 92.11 83.89 72.30 77.51 88.36 92.06 79.00 89.96 53.21 50.71	$\begin{array}{c} 81.70\\ 87.22\\ 82.25\\ 72.05\\ 77.05\\ 88.47\\ 91.98\\ 77.82\\ 89.14\\ 53.23\\ 51.34\end{array}$	P 71. 96 P 87. 48 P 53. 54	
Mining: Metaldo Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production	80, 59 67, 00 79, 26	77. 67 62. 52 66. 68	80. 45 74. 69 70. 25	79.32 66.67 64.30	80, 38 59, 35 63, 45	81, 17 65, 70 80, 55	85. 40 76. 73 87. 91	84.35 71.68 75.68	84, 85 80, 73 86, 41	87, 10 85, 46 91, 36	87, 12 70, 97 87, 76		je e na
Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding constructiondo Building constructiondo Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus linesdo	84. 57 67. 50 83. 51 79. 46 84. 57 74. 89	83, 10 69, 31 85, 20 82, 43 85, 92 74, 31	81. 93 70. 74 85. 81 84. 42 86. 03 76. 17	85. 53 71. 31 87. 35 86. 72 87. 50 76. 91	85, 85 70, 45 87, 78 86, 36 88, 09 78, 14	85, 70 73, 10 89, 64 89, 93 89, 59 78, 68	89.00 75.17 92.18 94.05 91.68 77.56	86.60 75.82 92.98 94.13 92.69 77.75	90, 35 72, 97 88, 15 85, 02 89, 11 77, 62	87.92 71.90 91.13 87.02 92.18 78.48	89, 57 70, 55 87, 54 82, 60 88, 65 76, 91		
Telephonedo Telegraph†do Gas and electric utilitiesdo	59.29 71.02 73.28	53.92 73.24	60. 60 73. 46	60. 80 72. 40 74. 41	62, 29 72, 84 74, 78	62.05 72.00 74.81	62.95 74.51 76.25	63.76 74.66 77.00	64.57 73.83 78.90	63.48 74.14 78.48	63, 62 73, 77 78, 29		
Wholesale trade	66. 62 50. 90 37. 20 54. 87 67. 74	66. 49 50. 97 37. 04 55. 16 69. 28	66, 94 51, 68 37, 91 55, 12 71, 08	67.59 52.85 38.80 56.68 71.71	67, 80 53, 09 38, 98 56, 96 70, 91	68. 13 53. 00 38. 84 56. 94 69. 61	68.70 52.30 37.66 56.32 70.65	69. 23 52. 29 37. 51 56. 17 71. 73	69. 47 51. 72 36. 67 56. 59 71. 57	$\begin{array}{c} 69.82 \\ 51.82 \\ 38.18 \\ 56.55 \\ 71.62 \end{array}$	69, 63 52, 81 37, 57 56, 85 72, 03		
Finance: Banks and trust companiesdo Service:	52.30	52.03	52.12	51, 96	52.44	52.48 36.98	52. 41 36. 97	53.07	53. 42	53.48	53, 97		1
Hotels, year-rounddo Laundriesdo Cleaning and dyeing plantsdo	36.38 38.00 43.39	36.72 38.47 45.22	36, 76 39, 00 46, 41	36.72 39.54 47.20	$36.72 \\ 38.73 \\ 44.45$	36. 98 38. 20 44. 13	38.95	37. 23 38. 98 46. 51	37.35 38.76 44.91	$\begin{array}{c} 38.10 \\ 39.30 \\ 46.16 \end{array}$			
rerage hourly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor): All manufacturing industriesdollars Durable-goods industriesdodo Ordnance and accessoriesdo	1.656 1.746 1.780	1,655 1,742 1,775	1, 658 1, 746 1, 790	1. 658 1. 747 1. 787	$1.648 \\ 1.733 \\ 1.786$	$1.669 \\ 1.768 \\ 1.807$	$1.696 \\ 1.810 \\ 1.865$	$1.705 \\ 1.819 \\ 1.848$	$1.719 \\ 1.830 \\ 1.826$	$1.732 \\ 1.843 \\ 1.848$	1.848	P 1.742 P 1.848 P 1.887	
Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture) dollars. Sawmills and planing mills do Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do Glass and glass products do Primary metal industries do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	$\begin{array}{c} 1.475\\ 1.475\\ 1.469\\ 1.600\\ 1.669\\ 1.849\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 502\\ 1.\ 498\\ 1.\ 465\\ 1.\ 602\\ 1.\ 675\\ 1.\ 834 \end{array}$	$1.459 \\ 1.478 \\ 1.462 \\ 1.606 \\ 1.678 \\ 1.841$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.534\\ 1.548\\ 1.464\\ 1.616\\ 1.697\\ 1.830\end{array}$	$1.543 \\ 1.544 \\ 1.453 \\ 1.615 \\ 1.701 \\ 1.820$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.580\\ 1.595\\ 1.461\\ 1.631\\ 1.712\\ 1.925\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.589\\ 1.607\\ 1.486\\ 1.656\\ 1.746\\ 1.993 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 567\\ 1.\ 588\\ 1.\ 495\\ 1.\ 673\\ 1.\ 757\\ 1.\ 982 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.569\\ 1.584\\ 1.508\\ 1.700\\ 1.817\\ 1.998\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.533\\ 1.546\\ 1.519\\ 1.701\\ 1.806\\ 2.011 \end{array}$	1, 534 1, 519 1, 710 1, 834	p 1. 519 p 1. 521 p 1. 709 p 1. 982	
milist dollars. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma	1.892	1.876 1.767	1.884 1.776	1. 923 1. 779	1. 911 1. 803	2.034 1.843	2.122 1.866	2.074 1.855	2.092 1.868	2.101 1.871	2. 154 1. 896		
chinery, transportation equipment) dollars Heating apparatus (except electrical) and	1. 713	1.711	1.718	1.716	1.700	1. 732	1.768	1. 785	1. 796	1.815		₽ 1.823	
plumbers' suppliesdollarsdollarsdollarsdoldo	1. 737 1. 839 1. 697	1, 737 1, 837 1, 696	$1.741 \\ 1.843 \\ 1.697$	1. 744 1. 847 1. 705	$1.728 \\ 1.838 \\ 1.702$	1.753 1.849 1.708	1.780 1.872 1.721	1, 792 1, 884 1, 730	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.797 \\ 1.902 \\ 1.733 \end{array} $	1.812 1.924 1.739	$\begin{array}{c} 1.803 \\ 1.927 \\ 1.756 \end{array}$	» 1. 935 » 1. 779	
Transportation equipmentdo Automobilesdo Aircraft and partsdo Ship and boat building and repairsdo Railroad equipmentdo Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	1.878 1.878 1.902 1.714	$\begin{array}{c} 1,928\\ 1,997\\ 1,859\\ 1,852\\ 1,892\\ 1,708\\ 1,479 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,936\\ 2,001\\ 1,878\\ 1,858\\ 1,884\\ 1,718\\ 1,491 \end{array}$	1.944 2.012 1.882 1.859 1.916 1.730 1.489	$\begin{array}{c} 1.921\\ 1.987\\ 1.889\\ 1.846\\ 1.866\\ 1.732\\ 1.484\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,945\\ 2,025\\ 1,892\\ 1,878\\ 1,905\\ 1,736\\ 1,491 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.018\\ 2.110\\ 1.932\\ 1.918\\ 1.902\\ 1.760\\ 1.507\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 042\\ 2.\ 141\\ 1.\ 944\\ 1.\ 928\\ 1.\ 919\\ 1.\ 769\\ 1.\ 520\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 047\\ 2.\ 131\\ 1.\ 965\\ 1.\ 941\\ 1.\ 921\\ 1.\ 778\\ 1.\ 532\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 059\\ 2.\ 146\\ 1.\ 973\\ 1.\ 957\\ 1.\ 945\\ 1.\ 791\\ 1.\ 551\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.036\\ 2.099\\ 1.981\\ 1.934\\ 1.962\\ 1.781\\ 1.564 \end{array}$	P 2. 055	
Nondurable-goods industries	1. 677 1. 428 1. 349 1. 446 1. 817	1. 529 1. 543 1. 682 1. 421 1. 345 1. 466 1. 818 n. p. S-11.	$\begin{array}{c} 1.531\\ 1.548\\ 1.691\\ 1.421\\ 1.306\\ 1.473\\ 1.841\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,540\\ 1,552\\ 1,701\\ 1,432\\ 1,308\\ 1,472\\ 1,860\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,545\\ 1,547\\ 1,720\\ 1,441\\ 1,282\\ 1,477\\ 1,882 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.542\\ 1.538\\ 1.726\\ 1.445\\ 1.318\\ 1.468\\ 1.888\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.521 \\ 1.719 \\ 1.471 \\ 1.282 \\ 1.477 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.550\\ 1.545\\ 1.731\\ 1.467\\ 1.329\\ 1.490\\ 1.867\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.563\\ 1.578\\ 1.748\\ 1.489\\ 1.324\\ 1.497\\ 1.899\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 572\\ 1.\ 592\\ 1.\ 754\\ 1.\ 500\\ 1.\ 367\\ 1.\ 504\\ 1.\ 901 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1.\ 618\\ 1.\ 795\\ 1.\ 528\\ 1.\ 383\\ 1.\ 512 \end{array}$	p 1. 587 p 1. 610	

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

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

pless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
<u></u>	EMP	LOYM	ENT A	ND PO	PULA	TION	-Cont	inued	<u> </u>			·	·
WAGES-Continued				l									
A verage hourly earnings, etc.—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued Nondurable-goods industries—Continued Tobacco manufactures	1. 199 1. 347 1. 330 1. 274	1, 198 1, 340 1, 323 1, 269	1. 198 1. 347 1. 332 1. 270	$1.211 \\ 1.344 \\ 1.336 \\ 1.256$	1, 220 1, 345 1, 339 1, 258	1, 200 1, 347 1, 339 1, 260	1, 187 1, 357 1, 344 1, 268	1, 190 1, 360 1, 351 1, 271	1, 213 1, 364 1, 352 1, 275	1. 218 1. 367 1. 355 1. 276	$1.230 \\ 1.368 \\ 1.348 \\ 1.284$	₱ 1.237 ₱ 1.370	
Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo	1. 287 1. 491	1. 245 1. 465	1. 238 1. 469	1.249 1.487	$1.270 \\ 1.470$	1. 290 1. 496	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 296 \\ 1.\ 506 \end{array}$	$1.284 \\ 1.510$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 277 \\ 1.\ 502 \end{array}$	1. 292 1. 492	1.311 1.511	» 1.313	
Work is and boys furtherings and work elothing	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 072\\ 1.\ 468\\ 1.\ 584\\ 1.\ 665\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 062 \\ 1.\ 398 \\ 1.\ 578 \\ 1.\ 656 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 061 \\ 1.\ 373 \\ 1.\ 587 \\ 1.\ 667 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.055\\ 1.402\\ 1.597\\ 1.683\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,050\\ 1,475\\ 1,613\\ 1,709 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 056\\ 1.\ 511\\ 1.\ 613\\ 1.\ 697\end{array}$	$1.063 \\ 1.511 \\ 1.634 \\ 1.721$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 069\\ 1.\ 478\\ 1.\ 639\\ 1.\ 729\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 071 \\ 1.\ 458 \\ 1.\ 649 \\ 1.\ 743 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 068\\ 1.\ 487\\ 1.\ 654\\ 1.\ 745\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.074 \\ 1.517 \\ 1.665 \\ 1.751 \end{array}$	p 1.668	
Newspapers	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 043\\ 2.\ 342\\ 1.\ 974\\ 1.\ 675\\ 1.\ 800 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 048\\ 2.\ 355\\ 1.\ 980\\ 1.\ 685\\ 1.\ 821 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 069\\ 2.\ 395\\ 1.\ 999\\ 1.\ 705\\ 1.\ 828 \end{array}$	2,066 2,399 2,003 1,719 1,838	2. 076 2. 400 2. 001 1. 727 1. 844	2. 078 2. 407 1. 990 1. 728 1. 846	$\begin{array}{c} 2.096 \\ 2.436 \\ 2.011 \\ 1.718 \\ 1.868 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 094\\ 2.\ 443\\ 2.\ 019\\ 1.\ 717\\ 1.\ 872 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 092\\ 2.\ 443\\ 2.\ 019\\ 1.\ 729\\ 1.\ 884 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.118 \\ 2.476 \\ 2.051 \\ 1.738 \\ 1.886 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 111\\ 2.\ 450\\ 2.\ 036\\ 1.\ 753\\ 1.\ 893 \end{array}$	₽ 2.134 ₽ 1.768	
Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningdo Rubber productsdo Tires and inner tubesdo Leather and leather productsdo Footwear (except rubber)do Normanufacturing industries:	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 017\\ 2.\ 111\\ 1.\ 801\\ 2.\ 097\\ 1.\ 304\\ 1.\ 270\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 033\\ 2.\ 126\\ 1.\ 803\\ 2.\ 084\\ 1.\ 308\\ 1.\ 269 \end{array}$	2. 022 2. 145 1. 814 2. 103 1. 311 1. 267	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 082\\ 2.\ 174\\ 1.\ 834\\ 2.\ 136\\ 1.\ 310\\ 1.\ 263 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 132\\ 2.\ 226\\ 1.\ 822\\ 2.\ 116\\ 1.\ 299\\ 1.\ 248 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.140\\ 2.248\\ 1.814\\ 2.106\\ 1.317\\ 1.272\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 167\\ 2.\ 274\\ 1.\ 829\\ 2.\ 119\\ 1.\ 328\\ 1.\ 279\\ \end{array}$	2, 153 2, 259 1, 822 2, 114 1, 339 1, 288	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 161\\ 2.\ 263\\ 1.\ 869\\ 2.\ 174\\ 1.\ 352\\ 1.\ 303 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 171\\ 2.\ 273\\ 1.\ 890\\ 2.\ 205\\ 1.\ 347\\ 1.\ 297 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 179\\ 2.\ 271\\ 1.\ 898\\ 2.\ 223\\ 1.\ 351\\ 1.\ 303 \end{array}$	» 2. 176 » 1. 352	
Mining: Metaldo Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	1. 811 2. 226 2. 239	1. 802 2. 225 2. 230	$\begin{array}{c} 1.812 \\ 2.243 \\ 2.209 \end{array}$	$1.862 \\ 2.215 \\ 2.256$	1, 865 2, 223 2, 258	1. 849 2. 250 2. 225	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.902 \\ 2.250 \\ 2.260 \end{array} $	1, 904 2, 233 2, 343	1. 946 2. 255 2. 434	1. 953 2. 477 2. 510	$\begin{array}{c} 1.989 \\ 2.499 \\ 2.472 \end{array}$		1
Petroleum and natural-gas production dollars. Nonmetallie mining and quarrying do Contract construction do Nonbuilding construction do Building construction do Transportation and public utilities:	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 033\\ 1.\ 541\\ 2.\ 251\\ 2.\ 064\\ 2.\ 292 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 022\\ 1.\ 547\\ 2.\ 242\\ 2.\ 071\\ 2.\ 285 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 018\\ 1.\ 548\\ 2.\ 223\\ 2.\ 049\\ 2.\ 270 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 071\\ 1.\ 557\\ 2.\ 217\\ 2.\ 055\\ 2.\ 261 \end{array}$	2. 094 1. 569 2. 245 2. 066 2. 294	2, 116 1, 596 2, 281 2, 121 2, 327	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 155\\ 1.\ 620\\ 2.\ 316\\ 2.\ 157\\ 2.\ 363\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.133 \\ 1.634 \\ 2.348 \\ 2.184 \\ 2.395 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 177\\ 1.\ 636\\ 2.\ 357\\ 2.\ 180\\ 2.\ 402 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 155\\ 1.\ 623\\ 2.\ 367\\ 2.\ 170\\ 2.\ 413 \end{array}$	2. 174 r 1. 633 2. 366 2. 168 2. 409		
Transportation and public dufficesdo Telephonedo Telegraph tdo Gas and electric utilitiesdo Trade:	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 607\\ 1.\ 540\\ 1.\ 614\\ 1.\ 770 \end{array}$	1. 612 1. 545 1. 769	1. 624 1. 566 1. 783	$1.633 \\ 1.559 \\ 1.627 \\ 1.806$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 666\\ 1.\ 585\\ 1.\ 626\\ 1.\ 802 \end{array}$	$1.\ 674 \\ 1.\ 591 \\ 1.\ 618 \\ 1.\ 807$	$1.686 \\ 1.614 \\ 1.749 \\ 1.833$	$1.694 \\ 1.639 \\ 1.765 \\ 1.851$	$1.706 \\ 1.660 \\ 1.762 \\ 1.883$	$1.706 \\ 1.636 \\ 1.761 \\ 1.882$	$1.713 \\ 1.644 \\ 1.769 \\ 1.873$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Wholesale trade	1.649 1.279 1.039	1, 658 1, 284 1, 029	1.657 1.305 1.062	1.669 1.318 1.069	1.670 1.314 1.065	1.678 1.312 1.064	1.688 1.324 1.070	1. 701 1. 334 1. 078	1.707 1.333 1.069	1.707 1.312 1.049	1.354		
Food and liquor storesdo Automotive and accessories dealersdo Service:	1. 389 1. 502	$1.393 \\ 1.526$	$1.406 \\ 1.569$	1.410 1.583	$1.403 \\ 1.562$	1, 399 1, 540	$1.415 \\ 1.563$	1. 433 1. 580	1. 440 1. 587	1, 439 1, 574	$1.454 \\ 1.590$		
Hotels, year-rounddodo Laundriesdo Cleaning and dyeing plantsdo fiscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (ENR):	.856 .929 1.082	. 858 . 936 1. 095	. 863 . 942 1. 105	. 862 . 946 1. 108	. 866 . 946 1. 103	. 868 . 941 1. 095	. 872 . 950 1. 109	. 878 . 953 1. 110	. 883 . 957 1. 109	. 886 . 961 1. 115	. 883 . 960 1. 115		
Common labor	1.664 2.770	1.680 2.774	1.690 2.797	1.706 2.808	1.755 2.849	1, 793 2, 885	1.803 2.909	1.817 2.921	1. 817 2. 937	1. 817 2. 937	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.817 \\ 2.942 \\ \qquad 90 \end{array} $	1, 817 2, 946	1.8 2,94
terly)dol. per hr. Railway wages (average, class I)do Road-building wages, common labordo	1.809	. 83 1. 788 1. 38	1.802	1.821	.87 1.835 1.41	1. 851	1.858	.76 1.853 1.48	1.906	1. 873		1. 902	

FINANCE

BANKING	t					1							
Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptancesmil. of dol. Commercial paperdo. Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies super- vised by the Farm Credit Administration:	458 534	422 544	430 510	416 495	450 539	454 550	454 565	449 591	478 575	492 539	487 504	490 511	468 507
Totalnil. of dol Farm mortgage loans, totaldo Federal land banksdo Land Bank Commissionerdo.	1,021 30			$1,046 \\ 27$			26			2,221 1,102 1,078 23			2,253 1,128 1,106 22
Loans to cooperativesdo Short-term creditdo	377 766	357 820	337 860	343 896	350 908	352 896	369 803	414 775	433 725	421 697	408 696	386 720	365 760
Bank debits, total (345 centers)†do New York Citydo 6 other centers Qdo	r 136, 298 r 49, 213 r 30, 007	r 134, 145 r 49, 745 r 28, 761	r 133, 032 r 48, 830 r 27, 974	r 139, 759 r 53, 385 r 29, 305	7 137, 334 7 50, 472 7 29, 483	7 122, 200 7 42, 778 7 25, 550		150, 486 7 54, 893 7 32, 322	r 127, 665 r 44, 209 r 27, 064	7 165, 140 7 63, 091 7 35, 179	7 145, 986 7 52, 048 7 31, 660	r 129, 320 r 45, 749 r 28, 126	$153, 511 \\ 53, 898 \\ 35, 339$
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, totalmil. of dol Reserve bank credit outstanding, totaldo Discounts and advancesdo	48, 590 23, 270 133	49, 213 23, 632 676	49, 549 24, 152 952	48, 939 23, 551 59	50,252 24,821 1,270	50,496 25,216 1,318	50, 479 24, 747 477	51, 341 25, 855 1, 591	52, 492 26, 740 1, 895	51,852 25,825 156	51,948 26,478 1,735	51,493 26,194 1,309	50,202 24,927 485
United States Government securitiesdo Gold certificate reservesdo Liabilities, totaldo Deposits, totaldo Member-bank reserve balancesdo	22,514 22,115 48,590	$\begin{array}{r} 22,363\\22,106\\49,213\\21,175\end{array}$	22, 273 22, 103 49, 549 21, 412	$\begin{array}{c} 22,906\\ 22,143\\ 48,939\\ 20,559\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,853\\ 22,146\\ 50,252\\ 21,952 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,146\\ 22,147\\ 50,496\\ 22,056\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23.\ 694\\ 22,\ 147\\ 50,\ 479\\ 21,\ 455\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 23,575\\ 22,140\\ 51,341\\ 22,273\end{array}$	23, 821 22, 145 52, 492 22, 583	$\begin{array}{r} 24.\ 697\\ 21,\ 986\\ 51.\ 852\\ 21,\ 344 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23, 944 \\ 21, 790 \\ 51, 948 \\ 22, 515 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 23,875\\ 21,480\\ 51,493\\ 21,770 \end{array}$	$23,806 \\ 21,367 \\ 50,202 \\ 20,421$
Member-hank reserve balancesdo Excess reserves (estimated)do Federal Reserve notes in circulationdo Reserve ratio	$492 \\ 24,371$	19, 940 797 24, 332 48. 6	$19,778 \\ 591 \\ 24,567 \\ 48.1$	$19,381 \\ -192 \\ 24,826 \\ 48,8$	$20,323 \\ 495 \\ 24.843 \\ 47.3$	20, 411 835 25, 119 46. 9	20,066 319 25,215 47,5	$20, 616 \\ 620 \\ 25, 426 \\ 46, 4$	21, 149 795 25, 949 45, 6	$ \begin{array}{r} 19, 950 \\ -570 \\ 26, 250 \\ 46, 2 \end{array} $	$20, 611 \\ 614 \\ 25, 638 \\ 45, 3$	$20,511 \\715 \\25,681 \\45,3$	$\begin{array}{r} 19,322 \\ -285 \\ 25,560 \\ 46,5 \end{array}$

Revised. > Preliminary. †Revised series. See note "†" on p. S-13 regarding coverage of data for telegraph industry. Bank debits have been revised to include additional centers and to represent debits to demand deposits. *New series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later. \$Rates as of April 1, 1953: Common labor, \$1.824; skilled labor, \$2,950.
 Pincludes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. • See corresponding note on p. S-11.

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S-16

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					195	2						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
		,	FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							. <u></u>
BANKING—Continued				1									
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month:													
Deposits: Demand, adjustedmil. of dol Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol mil. of dol	51, 162 51, 729	52, 303 52, 913	52, 863 53, 152	51, 708 52, 818	52, 766 53, 189	52, 275 53, 253	52, 317 53, 835	53, 586 54, 799	54, 392 55, 454	54, 648 57, 523	54, 799 55, 379	53, 087 54, 627	51, 802 52, 785
States and political subdivisiondo United States Governmentdo Time, except interbank, totaldo Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	3, 710 3, 666 16, 318	$\begin{array}{c} 4,070\\ 3,184\\ 16,383\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,021 \\ 2,917 \\ 16,509 \end{array}$	$3,705 \\ 6,914 \\ 16,631$	$3,698 \\ 4,793 \\ 16,651$	3,558 3,144 16,706	$\begin{array}{c} 33,833\\ 3,515\\ 3,561\\ 16,829\end{array}$	$3,561 \\ 3,450 \\ 16,929$	$\begin{array}{c} 33,434\\ 3,559\\ 3,784\\ 16,974\end{array}$	3, 746 3, 517 17, 262	3, 845 2, 337 17, 226	34, 627 3, 740 3, 271 17, 350	3,828 3,934 17,698
mil. of dol	15,38576412,04238,316	15,44476710,99838,563	$15,554 \\780 \\10,895 \\38,983$	15,68976311,99041,019	15,68777911,27440,800	15,75176511,96539,503	$ \begin{array}{r} 15,883 \\ 756 \\ 12,261 \\ 39,093 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 16,002 \\ 738 \\ 12,175 \\ 39,747 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 16,027 \\ 751 \\ 12,492 \\ 40,215 \\ \end{array} $	$16, 303 \\758 \\13, 612 \\39, 812$	$16, 261 \\765 \\11, 985 \\39, 054$	$ \begin{array}{r} 16,374\\778\\11,799\\38,369\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 16,726\\777\\11,983\\37,180\end{array} $
U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, totalmil. of dol. Bills	$\begin{array}{c} 31,163\\ 3,415\\ 3,611\\ 18,220\\ 5,917\\ 7,153\\ 34,795\\ 21,172\\ 1,278\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31,456\\ 3,624\\ 3,684\\ 18,274\\ 5,874\\ 7,107\\ 34,770\\ 20,796\\ 1,695\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31,719\\ 3,544\\ 3,728\\ 18,524\\ 5,923\\ 7,264\\ 34,863\\ 20,530\\ 1,885\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 33,582\\ 3,734\\ 3,885\\ 20,016\\ 5,947\\ 7,437\\ 36,472\\ 20,567\\ 2,792 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 33,267\\ 3,313\\ 3,700\\ 20,288\\ 5,966\\ 7,533\\ 35,315\\ 20,581\\ 1,988 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31, 932\\ 2, 582\\ 3, 211\\ 20, 149\\ 5, 990\\ 7, 571\\ 35, 685\\ 21, 017\\ 1, 461\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31,579\\ 2,513\\ 2,617\\ 20,121\\ 6,328\\ 7,514\\ 36,680\\ 21,671\\ 1,416\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32, 361 \\ 3, 610 \\ 2, 433 \\ 20, 057 \\ 6, 261 \\ 7, 386 \\ 37, 238 \\ 22, 274 \\ 1, 437 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32, 947\\ 4, 460\\ 2, 445\\ 19, 974\\ 6, 068\\ 7, 268\\ 38, 051\\ 22, 949\\ 1, 606\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32, 502\\ 4, 087\\ 2, 422\\ 20, 004\\ 5, 989\\ 7, 310\\ 38, 692\\ 23, 206\\ 1, 995 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31, 687\\ 3, 644\\ 2, 413\\ 19, 709\\ 5, 921\\ 7, 367\\ 38, 287\\ 22, 837\\ 1, 536\end{array}$	31, 024 3, 097 r 2, 222 19, 829 r 5, 876 7, 345 38, 376 22, 697 1, 452	$\begin{array}{c} 29,547\\ 1,701\\ 2,130\\ 19,881\\ 5,835\\ 7,633\\ 39,647\\ 23,269\\ 1,561\end{array}$
mil. of dol do Loans of banksdo Other loansdo Money and interest rates: of	677 5, 657 540 6, 021	660 5, 674 438 6, 056	659 5, 690 463 6, 187	789 5, 726 759 6, 393	$717 \\ 5,764 \\ 386 \\ 6,436$	792 5, 824 614 6, 537	$\begin{array}{c} 767 \\ 5,890 \\ 826 \\ 6,670 \end{array}$	742 5, 945 618 6, 784	725 5, 992 431 6, 918	797 6,005 149 7,127	790 6, 031 478 7, 208	788 6,057 707 7,276	808 6, 176 777 7, 665
Bank rates on business loans: In 19 citiespercent New York Citydo	3.45 3.23			$3.51 \\ 3.27$			3. 49 3. 29			3. 51 3. 33			$3.54 \\ 3.31$
7 other northern and eastern citiesdo 11 southern and western citiesdo Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank)do Federal intermediate credit bank loansdo Federal land bank loansdo Open market rates, New York City:	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.75 2.73 4.17	1.75 2.73 4.17	$\begin{array}{r} 3.46 \\ 3.90 \\ 1.75 \\ 2.73 \\ 4.17 \end{array}$	1, 75 2, 72 4, 17	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.75 \\ 2.71 \\ 4.17 \end{array} $	3. 44 3. 84 1. 75 2. 71 4. 17	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.75 \\ 2.71 \\ 4.17 \end{array} $	1.75 2.71 4.17	3. 49 3. 84 1. 75 2. 71 4. 17	2.00 2.71 4.17	2.00 2.71 4.17	3.50 3.90 2.00 2.72 4.17
Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 daysdo Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do	$1.75 \\ 2.38 \\ 2.38 \\ 2.56$	$1.75 \\ 2.35 \\ 2.38 \\ 2.56$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.75\\ 2.31\\ 2.38\\ 2.56 \end{array} $	$1.75 \\ 2.31 \\ 2.38 \\ 2.56$	1, 75 2, 31 2, 38 2, 56	$1.75 \\ 2.31 \\ 2.57 \\ 2.61$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.75\\ 2.31\\ 2.63\\ 2.63\end{array} $	$1.75 \\ 2.31 \\ 2.63 \\ 2.63 \\ 2.63$	1.75 2.31 2.63 2.63	1.75 2.31 2.63 2.63	1.822.312.632.632.63	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.88\\ 2.31\\ 2.63\\ 2.63 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.88\\ 2.36\\ 2.63\\ 2.63 \end{array} $
Yield on U. S. Govt. securities: 3-month billsdo 3-5 year taxable issuesdo	$1.658 \\ 2.02$	$1.623 \\ 1.93$	$1.710 \\ 1.95$	1.700 2.04	$1.824 \\ 2.14$	1.876 2.29	1.786 2.28	$1.783 \\ 2.26$	1.862 2.25	2.126 2.30	2.042 1 2.39	2.018 2.42	$2.082 \\ 2.46$
Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: New York State savings banksmil. of dol U. S. postal savingsdo	12, 382 2, 669	12, 438 2, 651	12, 531 2, 633	12, 678 2, 618	12, 730 2, 601	12, 786 2, 586	12, 896 2, 572	12, 943 2, 562	13, 046 2, 555	13, 257 r 2, 548	13, 359 ¤ 2, 535	13, 421 \$\$\nu\$2, 524	13, 550 P 2, 510
CONSUMER CREDIT [†]													
Total short- and intermediate-term consumer credit, end of monthmil. of dol Instalment credit, total	$\begin{array}{c} 20,609\\ 14,550\\ 6,090\\ 4,044\\ 1,079\\ 3,337\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 20,940\\ 14,731\\ 6,186\\ 4,053\\ 1,098\\ 3,394 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21,705\\ 15,308\\ 6,539\\ 4,169\\ 1,138\\ 3,462 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,446\\ 16,032\\ 6,974\\ 4,324\\ 1,178\\ 3,556\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,751\\ 16,465\\ 7,200\\ 4,433\\ 1,221\\ 3,611 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,030\\ 16,728\\ 7,272\\ 4,539\\ 1,258\\ 3,659\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,414\\17,047\\7,388\\4,669\\1,300\\3,690\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24,050\\ 17,572\\ 7,639\\ 4,871\\ 1,347\\ 3,715\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24,525\\17,927\\7,866\\4,943\\1,376\\3,742\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25,705\\ 18,639\\ 8,110\\ 5,301\\ 1,386\\ 3,842 \end{array}$	7 25, 507 7 18, 785 8, 273 7 5, 256 1, 378 3, 878	p 25, 246 p 18, 863 p 8, 470 p 5, 133 p 1, 378 p 3, 882	 p 25, 675 p 19, 285 p 8, 783 p 5, 162 p 1, 384 p 3, 956
By type of holder: Financial institutions, totaldo Commercial banksdo Sales-finance companiesdo Credit unionsdo Otherdo	$12,002 \\ 5,808 \\ 3,623 \\ 647 \\ 1,924$	$12, 177 \\ 5, 899 \\ 3, 662 \\ 661 \\ 1, 955$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13, 324 6, 458 4, 111 7 717 2, 038	13,7256,6544,2637382,070	$\begin{array}{c c} 13,950\\ 6,807\\ 4,294\\ 759\\ 2,090\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 14,203\\ 6,967\\ 4,362\\ 773\\ 2,101 \end{array}$	14, 614 7, 189 4, 523 789 2, 113	$\begin{array}{c} 14,955\\7,352\\4,670\\798\\2,135\end{array}$	7, 576 4, 833 815	15,665 7,696 4,930 p 818 2,221	p 15, 877 p 7, 808 p 5, 031 p 828 p 2, 210	p 16, 337 p 8, 062 p 5, 174 p 860 p 2, 241
Retail outlets, totaldo Department storesdo Furniture storesdo Automobile dealersdo Otherdo	2, 548 870 699 244 735	2, 554 875 700 247 732	$2, 629 \\902 \\726 \\262 \\739$	$2,708 \\927 \\750 \\282 \\749$	2,740 932 766 292 750	2, 778 951 782 295 750	2, 844 990 796 301 757	2, 958 1, 042 821 313 782	2, 972 1, 019 839 324 790	$\begin{array}{c} 3,216\\ 1,101\\ 900\\ 336\\ 879\end{array}$	r 3, 120 1, 068 865 343 r 844	p 2, 986 p 960 p 855 p 352 p 819	p 2, 948 p 933 p 844 p 364 p 807
Noninstalment credit, totaldo Single-payment loansdo. Charge accountsdo. Service creditdo	$\begin{array}{c} 6,059\\ 1,997\\ 2,410\\ 1,652 \end{array}$	6, 209 2, 007 2, 535 1, 667	6, 397 2, 055 2, 659 1, 683	$\begin{array}{c} 6,414\\ 2,054\\ 2,661\\ 1,699 \end{array}$	6, 286 2, 023 2, 573 1, 690	$\begin{array}{c} 6,302\\ 2,026\\ 2,579\\ 1,697\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,367\\ 2,033\\ 2,642\\ 1,692 \end{array}$	6,478 2,033 2,776 1,669	$\begin{array}{c} 6, 598 \\ 2, 109 \\ 2, 826 \\ 1, 663 \end{array}$	7, 066 2, 108 3, 313 1, 645	* 6, 722 2, 129 * 2, 956 1, 637	<i>p</i> 6, 383 <i>p</i> 2, 079 <i>p</i> 2, 645 <i>p</i> 1, 659	p 6, 390 p 2, 142 p 2, 575 p 1, 673
By type of holder: Financial institutionsdo Commercial banksdo Retail outletsdo Service creditdo	$\begin{array}{c} 1,997\\ 1,758\\ 2,410\\ 1,652\end{array}$	2,007 1,769 2,535 1,667	$\begin{array}{c} 2,055\\ 1,777\\ 2,659\\ 1,683\end{array}$	2,054 1,798 2,661 1,699	2, 023 1, 792 2, 573 1, 690	$\begin{array}{c} 2,026\\ 1,792\\ 2,579\\ 1,697\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,033\\ 1,793\\ 2,642\\ 1,692 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,033\\ 1,801\\ 2,776\\ 1,669\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,109\\ 1,821\\ 2,826\\ 1,663\end{array}$	2, 108 1, 852 3, 313 1, 645	2, 129	p 2, 079 p 1, 839 p 2, 645 p 1, 659	p 2, 142 p 1, 882 p 2, 575 p 1, 673
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE													
Budget receipts and expenditures: Receipts, total. Receipts, net. do. Customs. Miscellaneous internal revenue. All other receipts.	10, 800 9, 886 44 9, 816 825 115	5, 187 4, 323 47 4, 186 849 105	$\begin{array}{c} 4,688\\ 3,809\\ 45\\ 3,663\\ 828\\ 152\end{array}$	$10, 220 \\ 9, 796 \\ 45 \\ 9, 147 \\ 845 \\ 183$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{3, 649} \\ \textbf{3, 316} \\ \textbf{48} \\ \textbf{2, 464} \\ \textbf{949} \\ \textbf{188} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,585\\ 4,050\\ 47\\ 3,546\\ 862\\ 130 \end{array}$	6, 875 6, 585 52 5, 834 877 112	$\begin{array}{c} 3,355\\ 3,099\\ 65\\ 2,227\\ 923\\ 139\end{array}$	4, 731 4, 151 44 3, 624 888 175	$\begin{array}{c} 6,350\\ 6,003\\ 51\\ 5,024\\ 939\\ 336\end{array}$	$5,232 \\ 5,061 \\ 51 \\ 4,130 \\ 842 \\ 209$	6, 300 5, 479 43 5, 294 856 107	$ \begin{array}{c} 11,870\\ 10,502\\ 56\\ 10,719\\ 993\\ 102 \end{array} $
Expenditures, total		$\begin{array}{c} 6,016\\ 350\\ 371\\ 3,771\\ 1,524 \end{array}$	5, 659 172 362 3, 788 1, 337	6, 930 1, 518 365 3, 683 1, 365 at bond of	$\begin{array}{c} 6,742\\ 320\\ 401\\ 3,884\\ 2,137\end{array}$	5, 018 183 362 2, 971 1, 502	$\begin{array}{r} 6,070\\ 559\\ 353\\ 4,008\\ 1,150\end{array}$	6, 383 572 363 3, 723 1, 725	5, 161 185 354 3, 302 1, 319	7, 124 1, 146 386 4, 081 1, 511	5,737 235 354 3,632 1,516	5, 595 311 349 3, 501 1, 434	6, 187 563 364 3, 789 1, 471

⁷ Revised. ⁹ Preliminary. ¹ Beginning January 1, 1953, includes 2½ percent bond of March 15, 1956-58, and 2¾ percent bond of June 15, 1958. ³ For bond yields see p. S-19. [†] Revised series. For data prior to March 1952 and details regarding the revision, see the April 1953 Federal Reserve Bulletin. ‡Revisions for July 1950-January 1952 will be shown later.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
			FINA	ANCE-	-Conti	nued							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE-Con.													
Public debt and guaranteed obligations: Gross debt (direct), end of month, total	258,084	258, 292	259, 905	050 105	263,073	069 196	000.000	264, 919	067 400	907 001	007 400		004 407
mil. of dol. Interest-bearing, totaldo Public issuesdo	255, 794 219, 301	256, 102 219, 356	257,739 220,540	259,105 256,863 219,124	260,908 222,963	$\begin{array}{c} 263,186\\ 261,060\\ 222,753\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 262, 682 \\ 260, 577 \\ 222, 216 \\ \end{array}$	262,820 224,430	$\begin{array}{c} 267,432\\ 265,345\\ 226,557\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 267,391 \\ 265,293 \\ 226,143 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 267,402\\ 265,323\\ 226,226\end{array}$	267,584 265,489 226,187	$\begin{array}{c} 264,485\\ 262,380\\ 223,025 \end{array}$
Special issues	36, 493 2, 290	36, 746 2, 191	37, 198 2, 167	37, 739 2, 242	37, 945 2, 165	38, 307 2, 125	38, 360 2, 105	38, 390 2, 099	38, 788 2, 087	39, 150 2, 098	39, 097 2, 079	39, 302 2, 094	39, 354 2, 105
end of monthmil. of dol. U. S. Savings bonds: Amount outstanding, end of monthdo	41 57, 814	44 57, 772	45 57, 739	46 57, 807	34 57, 827	39 57, 868	40 57, 871	45 57, 903	51 57, 958	54 58, 046	48 58, 237	50 58, 368	51 58, 468
Sales, series E through Kdododo	330 428	313 437	292 422	364 431	367 467	356 399	330 416	347 398	303 346	375 422	504 435	30, 303 414 368	440 430
Government corporations and credit agencies: Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do	26,858 14,422			27, 933 15, 913			28, 922 16, 890			29,945 17,826			
To aid agriculturedo To aid home ownersdo	4, 239 2, 363			4, 058 2, 387			4, 563 2, 437			5, 070 2, 603			
To aid railroadsdo To aid other industriesdo To aid banksdo	98 473 (¹)			85 464 (1)			84 480 (1)			82 516 (1)			
To aid other financial institutionsdo Foreign loansdo All otherdo	$597 \\ 6,096 \\ 731$			653 37,617 801			716 7,826 933			864 7,736 1,095			
Commodities, supplies, and materialsdo U. S. Government securitiesdo	$ \begin{array}{c} 1,322\\2,422\\3,451\end{array} $			1, 350 2, 364 3, 438			1, 377 2, 371			1, 280 2, 421			
Other securitiesdo Land, structures, and equipmentdo All other assetsdo	3, 406 1, 835			3, 438 3, 186 1, 683			3, 436 3, 212 1, 636			3, 429 3, 213 1, 775			
Liabilities, except interagency, totaldo Bonds, notes, and debentures:	2, 499			2, 472			2, 774			3, 111			
Guaranteed by the United Statesdo Other	$ \begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 1,214 \\ 1,247 \end{array} $			44 1, 228 1, 200			39 1, 301 1, 434			53 1, 330 1, 728			
Privately owned interestdo U. S. Government interestdo	349 24,010			357 25, 104			367 25, 780			378 26, 456			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and securities (at cost) outstanding, end of month,													
total dimensional defense	. 800	795 430	778 420	754 425	751 424	753 427	769 444	787 458	790 464	793 472	786 469	786 472	795 482
Financial institutionsdododododo	432 73 96 19	71 95 19	68 95	55 83		53 82	53 82	51 82	50	47	403 47 80 22	46 77	462 46 77
States, territories, and political subdivisions_do Republic of the Philippinesdo Mortgages purchaseddo	57 77	57 76	16 57 76	16 54 75	54 54 74 47	16 54 74	16 54 73	51 82 22 54 73	80 22 54 72	22 54 72	51 71	22 51 71	46 77 22 51 70
Other loansdodo	46	46	46	46	47	47	47	47	47	47	46	47	47
Assets, admitted: All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), esti-												1	
mated total‡mil. of dol Securities and mortgages‡do 49 companies (Life Insurance Association of	69, 250 62, 125	69, 604 62, 500	69, 959 62, 789	70, 334 63, 083	70, 774 63, 590	71, 123 63, 855	71, 578 64, 205	72, 034 64, 665	72, 415 65, 010	73,034 7 65,345	$73,621 \\ 65,948$	73, 943 66, 269	74, 295 66, 598
America), totalmil. of dol Bonds and stocks, book value, totaldo Govt. (domestic and foreign), totaldo	7 38, 618	61, 237 38, 587 11, 546	61, 547 38, 692 11, 275	61, 857 38, 780 11, 096	62, 201 39, 079 11, 134	62, 495 39, 184 11, 131	62, 808 39, 310 11, 127	$\begin{array}{c} 63,159\\ 39,565\\ 10,924 \end{array}$	63, 479 39, 757 10, 967	64,092 39,915 10,867	$\begin{array}{r} 64,797\\ 40,473\\ 10,984 \end{array}$	65, 084 40, 630	65, 362 40, 778
U. S. Governmentdo Public utilitydo	r 9, 467 r 11, 017	9, 409 10, 961	9, 151 11, 030	8, 989 11, 066	9,007 11,109	9,025 11,184	9,044 11,212	8, 887 11, 346	8, 935 11, 362	8,837 11,409		$ \begin{array}{r} 10.983 \\ 8,908 \\ 11,610 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 10,791 \\ 8,711 \\ 11,659 \end{array}$
Railroaddodddoddddddddddddddddddddddddddd	r 12, 755 r 789	$\begin{array}{c} 3,185\\ 12,895\\ 773\end{array}$	$3, 196 \\ 13, 190 \\ 780$	$3,238 \\ 13,380 \\ 847$	3,251 13,585 750	3,253 13,615 758	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3, 281 \\ 13, 690 \\ 820 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3,301 \\ 13,994 \\ 803 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3,314 \\ 14,115 \\ 767 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3, 336 \\ 14, 304 \\ 872 \end{array} $	3,397 14,541 827	$\begin{array}{r} 3,402\\ 14,634\\ 775\end{array}$	3, 403 14, 925 750
Mortgage loans, totaldodododo	7 16, 516 1, 388 7 15, 128	$\begin{array}{r} 16.583 \\ 1,406 \\ 15.176 \end{array}$	16,719 1,423 15,296	16,852 1,439 15,413	16,976 1,454 15,521	17,082 1,463 15,619	17, 188 1, 471 15, 717	$ \begin{array}{r} 17,311\\ 1,481\\ 15,830 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 17,411\\ 1,490\\ 15,921 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17,583 \\ 1,503 \\ 16,080 \end{array} $	$17,774 \\ 1,512 \\ 16,262$	17,894 1,524 16,370	18,038 1,541 16,496
Other	7 2, 238 7 1, 465	2.226 1,471 1,597	2,236 1,483 1,637	2, 246 1, 498 1, 633	2,254 1,510 1,634	2, 262 1, 520 1, 688	2, 270 1, 526 1, 694	2, 276 1, 540 1, 664	2, 280 1, 550 1, 714	2,284 1,655 1,784	2,310 1,658 1,756	$ \begin{array}{r} 10, 570 \\ 2, 318 \\ 1, 663 \\ 1, 804 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 10, 430 \\ 2, 329 \\ 1, 669 \\ 1, 797 \end{array} $
Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for insurance):	1,000	1,007	1,001	1,000	1,001	1,000	1,054	1,001	1,711	1,101	1,700	1, 804	1, 191
Value, estimated totalsmil. of dol. Group and wholesalesdo. Industrialsdo. Ordinary, total	2, 495 246 530	2, 571 339 497	2,803 582 537	2, 589 442 464	2, 442 351 420	2, 319 312 442	$2,504 \\ 440 \\ 470$	2, 661 346 499	2, 516 373 474	$3,319 \\ 950 \\ 421$	$2,350 \\ 252 \\ 432$	2,617 402 513	3, 337 619 560
New England	113	$1,735 \\ 115$	1,684 111	1, 683 113	1,671 115	1, 565 99	1, 594 104	1, 816 122	1, 669 113	$1,948 \\ 124$	$1,666 \\ 124$	1, 702 117	2, 158 141
Middle Àtlanticdo East North Centraldo West North Centraldo	384 363 144	406 367 142	388 349 147	382 355 148	377 358 148	334 336 141	$ \begin{array}{r} 347 \\ 340 \\ 140 \end{array} $	411 384 160	398 356 136	426 429 172	$424 \\ 358 \\ 137$	412 371 140	519 460 174
East North Central		209 69 168	205 67 161	203 69 161	198 67 156	190 64 154	199 67 156	219 77 162	199 71 150	230 84 174	$ \begin{array}{r} 177 \\ 63 \\ 151 \end{array} $	193 67 156	245 91 200
Mountaindo Pacificdo	69 190	63 197	64 191	60 192	62 189	61 187	59 182	68 212	61 184	78 230	50 182	56 191	78 250
Institute of Life Insurance: Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated totalthous. of dol	366, 424	344, 261	336, 714	339, 822	338, 501	318, 461	322,636	339, 557	304,060	417, 402	399, 041	343, 743	410, 421
Death claim paymentsdo Matured endowmentsdo	155, 851 41, 738	$149.388 \\ 38.111$	$150, 656 \\ 37, 479$	$\begin{array}{c} 148,980 \\ 35,126 \end{array}$	154,506 33,809	145, 944 31, 584	146, 410 34, 400	154, 860 39, 111	141,626 32,337	168, 314 40, 498	$169,068 \\ 42,909$	158,593 37,059	182,781 40,384
Disability paymentsdododododododododododododododo	57, 169	8, 666 30, 671 58, 473	8, 367 29, 175 55, 895	8, 651 31, 177 50, 453	8, 845 31, 200 52, 947	8, 229 29, 886 47, 978	8, 253 28, 532 48, 768	9, 220 31, 605 52, 916	7, 874 28, 595 45, 127	$9,244 \\28,870 \\53,198$	9,851 42,973 53,217	8, 362 32, 946 49, 000	9, 479 35, 193 63, 630
Policy dividendsdo r Revised. 1 Less than \$500,000. 2 Beginnin	72, 489	58, 952 1952 outst	55, 142	65,435 ns of the N	57, 194 Intual Seci	54,840 urity Agon		51,845 uded.	48, 501	117, 278	81,023	57, 783	78, 954

r Revisions for January-July 1950 are shown in corresponding note in the October 1951 SURVEY. Other revisions are as follows: (mil dol.) Total assets, December 1950, 63,688; securities and mortgages—December 1950, 57,609; October, 60,332; November, 60,498; December, 60,912.
 § Revisions beginning 1946 for insurance written and for 1949 and 1950 for annuity payments and surrender values will be shown later.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the					19	52					[1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued													
Life Insurance Association of America: Premium income (39 cos.), totalthous. of dol A ceident and healthdo Annuitiesdo Groupdo Industrialdo Ordinarydo	638, 661 63, 996 84, 349 52, 941 88, 051 349, 324	$511, 473 \\61, 638 \\64, 680 \\46, 677 \\62, 142 \\276, 336$	574,046 65,612 65,349 46,683 85,525 310,877	$\begin{array}{c} 608,373\ 61,000\ 70,838\ 46,791\ 88,711\ 341,033 \end{array}$	539, 924 62, 594 85, 732 52, 221 56, 801 282, 576	551, 521 65, 472 66, 852 43, 687 79, 894 295, 616	594, 231 66, 402 69, 008 47, 491 85, 313 326, 017	555, 400 67, 052 76, 979 47, 442 71, 553 292, 374	$554,748 \\ 70,958 \\ 67,806 \\ 46,061 \\ 68,809 \\ 301,114$	847, 255 89, 441 173, 680 66, 567 107, 251 410, 316	606, 446 79, 568 100, 351 70, 794 71, 220 284, 513	$\begin{array}{c} 615,102\\ 66,738\\ 81,624\\ 48,531\\ 75,359\\ 342,850 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 682,325\\77,514\\94,784\\58,168\\84,593\\367,266\end{array}$
MONETARY STATISTICS													
Gold and silver: Gold: Monetary stock, U. Smil. of dol Net release from earmark §thous. of dol Exports	$\begin{array}{r} 23,290 \\ -103,092 \\ 1,473 \\ 158,600 \\ 63,285 \\ 38,830 \\ 12,765 \\ 4,647 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 23, 297 \\ -75, 357 \\ 1, 313 \\ 97, 932 \\ 63, 319 \\ 38, 557 \\ 12, 710 \\ 4, 961 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,296\\ 27,084\\ 2,824\\ 30,060\\ 66,202\\ 40,033\\ 12,806\\ 5,147\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23, 346 \\ 19, 266 \\ 3, 445 \\ 40, 051 \\ 63, 237 \\ 38, 739 \\ 12, 569 \\ 5, 461 \end{array}$	$23, 350 \\ -31, 394 \\ 1, 580 \\ 26, 047 \\ 67, 299 \\ 39, 886 \\ 13, 062 \\ 6, 403$	23, 344 -32, 620 2, 861 5, 947 65, 768 39, 673 13, 028 6, 498	$\begin{array}{c} 23,342\\-13,776\\1,244\\34,590\\66,394\\39,411\\13,408\\6,212\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23, 339 \\ -92, 430 \\ 2, 988 \\ 86, 465 \\ \hline 40, 114 \\ 14, 122 \\ 6, 769 \end{array}$	$23. 337 \\ -29. 004 \\ 1, 580 \\ 1, 872 \\ 38,978 \\ 13, 600 \\ 6, 031 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 23, 186 \\ -263, 189 \\ 5, 587 \\ 13, 697 \\ 38, 958 \\ 13, 697 \\ 5, 883 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 22,986 \\ -171,747 \\ 3,867 \\ 1,653 \\ \hline 13,043 \\ 4,485 \end{array}$	22, 662 -324, 127 3, 813 1, 827 	22, 563 - 106, 511
Silver: Exportsdo	142	587	1, 535	215	236	216	382 4,499	411	258 5, 009	270 4, 578	1, 318	506 7, 272	
Importsdo Price at New Yorkdol. per fine oz Production: Concerned they a of fine oz	8, 126 . 880 2, 081	4,678 .880 2,529	4, 680 . 854 2, 273	5,038 .828 1,882	5, 733 . 829 1, 809	4, 877 . 833 2, 220	4,499 .833 1,787	7,778 .833 1,854	5,009 .833 7 2,427	4, 578 . 833 7 2, 479	10, 905 . 845 2, 459	. 853	. 853
Canadathous. of fine oz Mexicodo United Statesdo	5, 318 3, 854	4, 768 4, 043	2, 210 3, 199 3, 273	3, 976 3, 292	3, 858 3, 307	2,220 2,921 2,272	3, 107 3, 235	9, 525 3, 682	3, 877 2, 998	3, 863 3, 093	3, 362	3, 112	
Money supply: Currency in circulation	$\begin{array}{c} 28,473\\ 192,300\\ 2,200\\ 7,100\\ 182,900\\ 94,800\\ 62,400\\ 25,700\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,464\\ 192,200\\ 2,200\\ 6,300\\ 183,800\\ 95,100\\ 62,700\\ 25,900 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,767\\ 192,900\\ 2,300\\ 6,300\\ 184,400\\ 95,300\\ 63,000\\ 26,000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29,026\\ 194,960\\ 2,319\\ 7,737\\ 184,904\\ 94,754\\ 63,676\\ 26,474 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,978\\ 197,200\\ 2,600\\ 8,900\\ 185,800\\ 95,700\\ 63,800\\ 26,200\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29, 293\\ 197, 000\\ 2, 600\\ 8, 200\\ 186, 200\\ 95, 800\\ 64, 100\\ 26, 300\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29,419\\ 197,900\\ 2,500\\ 8,100\\ 187,400\\ 96,400\\ 64,500\\ 26,600 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 29, 644 \\ 199, 900 \\ 2, 500 \\ 7, 200 \\ 190, 200 \\ 98, 600 \\ 64, 900 \\ 26, 700 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 30,236\\ 202,700\\ 2,500\\ 8,600\\ 191,600\\ 99,400\\ 64,800\\ 27,400 \end{array}$	30, 433 r 204, 220 r 2, 501 r 6, 918 r 194, 801 r 101, 508 r 65, 799 r 27, 494	29, 691 ^p 202, 100 ^p 2, 500 ^p 6, 200 ^p 193, 300 ^p 100, 500 ^p 66, 100 ^p 26, 800	29, 793 ^p 201, 000 ^p 2, 300 ^p 7, 100 ^p 191, 600 ^p 98, 300 ^p 66, 400 ^p 26, 900	29, 754 200, 600 2, 400 2, 400 2, 100 2, 100 2, 97, 400 2, 97, 400 2, 66, 800 2, 26, 900
Turn-over of demand deposits except interbank and U. S. Government, annual rate: New York Cityratio of debits to deposits Other leading citiesdo	34. 0 22. 0	34. 4 21. 1	34.3 21.3	38. 6 22. 2	35. 1 20. 7	31. 4 20. 2	34.6 21.5	34.4 21.3	36.3 22.8	41.9 23.1	36. 2 22. 0	35.7 22.2	
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)	22.0	21.1	21.0	20.2	20.1	20.2		21.0			22.0		
Manufacturing corporations (Federal Reserve): Profits after taxes, total (200 corps.)mil. of dol. Durable goods, total (106 corps.)mil. of dol. Primary metals and products (39 corps.) do Machinery (27 corps.)	$815 \\ 501 \\ 220 \\ 81 \\ 170 \\ 314 \\ 40 \\ 108 \\ 129$			$624 \\ 338 \\ 29 \\ 80 \\ 191 \\ 287 \\ 42 \\ 105 \\ 111$			678 370 99 90 143 308 48 108 115			$\begin{array}{c} 927\\580\\217\\128\\191\\347\\45\\128\\133\end{array}$			
Dividends, total (200 corps.)	482 273 210 257			476 270 206 214			475 270 205 207			547 305 242 244			
SECURITIES ISSUED Commercial and Financial Chronicle: Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)mll. of dol. New capital, totaldo. Domestic, totaldo. Federal agenciesdo.	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 220\\ 1, 139\\ 994\\ 812\\ 38\\ 144\\ 145\\ 81\\ 13\\ 63\\ 4\end{array}$	$1, 576 \\ 1, 273 \\ 1, 237 \\ 704 \\ 80 \\ 452 \\ 36 \\ 303 \\ 299 \\ 40 \\ 257 \\ 2$	$\begin{array}{c}1 1, 584\\ + 1, 278\\ 1, 109\\ - 677\\ - 56\\ - 376\\ - 119\\ - 306\\ - 306\\ - 151\\ - 144\\ - 11\end{array}$	1, 409 1, 251 1, 239 587 38 615 11 7 159 155 7 4 141 11	$\begin{array}{c} 1,519\\ 1,393\\ 1,381\\ 1,137\\ 20\\ 224\\ 126\\ 126\\ 126\\ 50\\ 74\\ 2\end{array}$	810 461 202 56 203 0 349 349 153 188 7	$\begin{array}{c} 962\\ 808\\ 800\\ 363\\ 0\\ 437\\ 9\\ 154\\ 154\\ 72\\ 79\\ 2\end{array}$	¹ 1, 381 ¹ 1, 225 1, 157 852 0 305 8 r 158 r 158 r 22 72 4	873 629 601 292 130 179 278 r 311 r 311 r 90 0 172 49	$\begin{array}{c} 1,520\\ 1,197\\ 1,197\\ 758\\ 46\\ 394\\ 0\\ 323\\ 323\\ 44\\ 269\\ 9\\ \end{array}$			
Securities and Exchange Commission: Estimated gross proceeds, totaldo By type of security:	1, 649	2, 336	2, 494	2, 452	6, 44 1	1, 175	1, 339	2, 046	1, 135	2, 137	1, 619	1, 463	1, 604
Bonds and notes, totaldo Corporatedo Common stockdo	1, 425 748 161	2, 139 771 135	$2,248 \\ 870 \\ 163$	$2,255 \\ 652 \\ 112$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,251\ 1,309\ 157 \end{array}$	1, 095 348 50	1, 257 381 45	1, 869 979 1, 170	1, 067 343 48	1, 896 725 181	1, 447 351 116	1, 298 457 123	1, 425 517 116
Preferred stock	63 972 373 400 12 6 20 677	61 967 353 271 34 48 57 1, 368 722 397	82 1, 116 570 281 120 26 40 1, 378 928 396	84 848 291 355 52 29 70 1,603 978 624	33 1, 309 356 256 46 495 69 5, 132 4, 898 226	29 428 135 107 95 22 14 747 544 201	37 463 187 171 12 19 26 876 876 444 428	1, 156 659 349 15 27 60 890 531 294	21 412 198 48 27 49 54 724 480 219	966 338 229 58 97 51 1, 171 547 389	56 522 135 249 40 3 65 1,096 611 376	42 622 152 255 50 7 80 841 494 347	696 205 216 32 15 144 908 503 405

Revised.

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

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued													
Securities and Exchange Commission [‡] —Continued New corporate security issues:	0.54		1 007]	}				
Estimated net proceeds, totalmil. of dol Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, totaldo	954 875	951 844	1, 097 925	836 747	1, 290 1, 234	420 280	456 386	1, 141 875	406 332	955 859	513 466	610 554	68 63
Plant and equipmentdodododo	$655 \\ 221$	613 232	735 189	$553 \\ 194$	1.053 180	$215 \\ 65$	288 98	615 260	226 106	742 117	379 87	368 186	43 19
Retirement of debt and stock, totaldo Funded debtdo Other debtdo	60 15 45	83 9 70	$ \begin{array}{r} 163 \\ 126 \\ 38 \end{array} $	84 38 46	48 34 14	130 119 5	63 45 14	255 91 161	47 31 11	58 31 26	42 18 22	50 29 20	
Preferred stockdo Other purposesdo	(¹) 19	3 24	38 0 9	05	0 8	5 10	37		5 27	20 1 38	$\frac{22}{5}$		
Proposed uses by major groups: Manufacturing, totaldodo New moneydo	366 336	$350 \\ 329$	$559 \\ 502$	$\frac{287}{255}$	351 329	132 89	185 131	650 505	196 149	334 263	$132 \\ 115$	148 131	20 17
Retirement of debt and stock do Public utility, total	20 393	15 265	56 276	31 349	$\frac{21}{250}$	36 105	53 168	137 345	27 48	205 39 217	115 15 246	131 14 251	2
New money do	365 28 12	256 7 34	256 20 119	331 17 51	248 1 46	102 3 94	165 0 12	232 114 15	48 0 27	215 2 57	240 6 39	248	2
Railroad, totaldododododo	12 0	34 0	41 78	16 35 29	46 0	10 85	12	13	15 12	42 15	26 14	49 31 18	
Communication, totaldo New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo	6 (1)	47 45 3	26 26 0	$29 \\ 29 \\ 0$	493 493 0	$22 \\ 22 \\ 0$	18 18 (¹)	26 26	49 47	97 96	3	77	
Real estate and financial, total do New moneydo	20 15 2	56 55	40 34	70 68	68 41	14 9	25 16	1 57 57	1 53 44	(1) 51 49	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 64 \\ 62 \end{array} $	0 79 78	14 12
Retirement of debt and stock do State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): Long-termthous. of dol	2 150, 618	0 456, 005	5 406. 484	0 637, 232	24 245, 344	4 211, 533	8 473, 750	(¹) 309, 105	6 229, 897	1 403, 043	1 391, 872	0	405, 07
COMMODITY MARKETS	200, 194	172, 674	232, 726	120, 022	266, 630	232, 288	96, 518	161, 739	229, 897 24, 376	403, 043 292, 085	294, 085	* 389, 729 * 110, 843	403, 07 330, 91
Volume of trading in grain futures: Cornmil, of bu	191	219	198	229	233	233	210	257	226	288	230	262	19
Wheatdo	286	364	286	378	461	349	250	229	265	291	254	304	2
SECURITY MARKETS Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members													
Carrying Margin Accounts)				365					ļ				
Cash on hand and in banksmil. of dol Customers' debit balances (net)do Customers' free credit balancesdo	$\substack{1,293\\756}$	1, 315 756	$\substack{1,312\\725}$	$1,327 \\ 708$	$\substack{1,387\\692}$	$\begin{array}{c}1,338\\675\end{array}$	$\substack{1,333\\692}$	$1,316 \\ 692$	1,347 706	$ \begin{array}{r} 343 \\ 1,362 \\ 724 \end{array} $	1, 345 732	1, 350 730	1, 51 74
Money borroweddo	734	818	847	912	1,126	926	891	860	878	920	907	871	96
Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.).	00.00			00.01									
total§dollarsdo	98.26 98.75 73.07	98. 87 99. 36 73. 75	98. 82 99. 31 73. 70	98. 61 99. 10 73. 69	98, 43 98, 88 75, 52	98, 14 98, 57 76, 12	97.46 97.87 76.11	98.05 98.50 75.32	98, 19 98, 62 75, 97	97.81 98.25 75.84	97, 66 98, 09 75, 50	97.15 97.56 75.81	96. 8 96. 9 74. 9
Foreign do Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues):											70.00	70.01	/1.1
Composite (17 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond Domestic municipal (15 bonds)do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo	115.9 131.4 96.87	116. 2 132. 7 2 97. 95	$116.3 \\ 131.9 \\ 98.91$	$116.1 \\ 130.9 \\ 98.32$	116.0 130.4 98.40	115.8 128.6 97.09	115.7 126.6 96.86	114.7 125.0 96.44	115.2 125.4 96.96	115.3 125.3 796.32	114.5 124.0 795.68	114.0 122.8 95.28	113. 121. 94. 3
Sales: Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds:			00.01	00.01	00.10	01.00	50.00	50. 14	50.50	50.32	. 53.08	55, 28	9 4. d
All registered exchanges: Market valuethous, of dol Face valuedo	51, 113 59, 745	59, 014 71, 124	61,104 72,093	$52,964 \\ 62,057$	$51, 585 \\ 58, 329$	100, 320 101, 867	56,237 61,325	76,955 85,250	73, 183 83, 953	94, 402 105, 865	$75, 146 \\ 85, 722$	$70.039 \\ 76,831$	76, 72 90, 06
New York Stock Exchange: Market valuedo	49, 640	57, 456	59, 632	51,432	50, 210	98, 416	54, 113	74, 892	71, 599	92,009	73,014	68, 483	74, 54
Face value	57, 821 58, 123	67, 299 61, 624	69, 663 59, 323	59, 968 62, 055	56, 686 62, 242	99, 742 59, 136	58, 855 61, 127	82, 455 69, 082	81, 988 78, 042	102, 843 86, 042	82, 187 80, 397	74, 823 60, 288	85, 24 74, 75
U. S. Governmentdo Other than U. S. Government, total§do	30 58, 093 52, 190	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 61, 624 \\ 55, 621 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 59,323 \\ 53,321 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 62,055 \\ 55,580 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 62, 242 \\ 55, 573 \end{array}$	0 59, 136	0 61, 127	25 69,057	26 78,016	45 85, 997	0 80, 397	0 60, 288	74, 75
Domestic do Foreign do Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.:	5, 858	5, 918	5, 933	6, 410	6, 544	52, 793 6, 269	53, 624 7, 395	61, 194 7, 777	71, 608 6, 341	79, 101 6, 819	73, 417 6, 912	52, 940 7, 324	65, 01 9, 65
Domestic do	96, 699 94, 978 1, 338	97, 355 95, 625 1, 347	97, 311 95, 583 1, 345	95, 964 94, 238 1, 343	100, 273 98, 401 1, 439	100, 537 98, 656 1, 448	99, 712 97, 838 1, 447	100, 349 98, 494 1, 430	100, 551 98, 621 1, 440	100, 256 98, 276 1, 492	100, 116 98, 200 1, 428	100, 117 98, 211 1, 432	99, 53 97, 63 1, 42
Foreigndo Face value, total, all issues§do Domesticdo	98, 415 96, 183	98, 466 96, 239	98, 474 96, 249	97, 315 95, 092	101, 871 99, 516	102, 444 100, 091	102, 315 99, 963	102, 341 99, 993	102, 405 99, 999	102,502 100,025	102, 510 100, 109	103, 055 100, 666	103, 06 100, 66
Foreigndo Yields: Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent	1, 831 3. 19	1, 827 3. 16	1, 825 3. 16	1, 823 3. 17	1, 905 3. 17	1, 902 3. 18	1, 902 3. 19	1, 898 3. 22	1, 896 3. 20	1, 967 3, 19	1, 891 3. 22	1, 890 3, 26	1, 90 3. 3
By ratings: Aaadododo	2. 96 3. 03	2. 93 3. 01	2, 93 3, 00	2. 94 3. 03	2.95	2.94	2.95	3. 01	2.98	2.97	3,02	3, 07	3. 1
A do Baado	3. 03 3. 24 3. 51	3. 01 3. 20 3. 50	3. 00 3. 20 3. 49	3. 03 3. 20 3. 50	3.04 3.19 3.50	3.06 3.21 3.51	$3.07 \\ 3.22 \\ 3.52$	3.08 3.24 3.54	3.06 3.24 3.53	$3.05 \\ 3.22 \\ 3.51$	3, 09 3, 25 3, 51	3, 14 3, 30 3, 53	3. 1 3. 3 3. 5
By groups.	2. 99 3. 21	2.97 3.19	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00	3.02	3.05	3.05	3.04	3.07	3. 11	3. 16
Industrial	3.36	3.32	3. 19 3. 31	3. 20 3. 32	3. 20 3. 33	3. 20 3. 34	$3.20 \\ 3.36$	3. 22 3. 39	3. 19 3. 37	3, 19 3, 34	3. 23 3. 36	3. 29 3. 39	3. 3) 3. 4:
Bond Buyer (20 bonds)	2.05 2.07	2.03 2.01	2.10 2.05	$2.15 \\ 2.10$	$2.15 \\ 2.12$	2.28 2.22	2.34 2.33	2.38 2.42	2.37 2.40	2.38 2.40	2.46 2.47	$2.63 \\ 2.54$	$\frac{2.65}{2.61}$

^{*} Revised. ¹ Less than \$500,000. ² Beginning April 1, 1952, series based on taxable bonds due or callable in 12 years and over; prior thereto, 15 years and over.
 ^{*} Revisions for January-March 1951 will be shown later.
 ^{*} Sales and value figures include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included also in computing average price of all listed bonds.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	952						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													
Stocks													
Cash dividend payments publicly reported: Total dividend payments	1,202.775.7808.289.6	$540.\ 0\\95.\ 3\\196.\ 5\\7.\ 9$	$234.7 \\ 45.2 \\ 116.7 \\ 3.7$	$1, 178. 1 \\ 80. 9 \\ 761. 4 \\ 89. 7 $	$546.\ 7\\128.\ 6\\199.\ 2\\6.\ 7$	$231.\ 5\\51.\ 0\\105.\ 5\\3.\ 3$	1,166.578.2763.587.9	$540.5 \\ 105.2 \\ 203.5 \\ 8.0$	$253.0 \\ 64.7 \\ 115.2 \\ 2.1$	1,736.1195.21,045.5141.9	$548.\ 1\\125.\ 6\\170.\ 5\\5.\ 0$	181. 3 44. 9 65. 0 2. 9	$1,251.1 \\81.4 \\821.9 \\86.9$
Public utilities: do Communications	$ \begin{array}{r} 39.2 \\ 74.9 \\ 50.7 \\ 38.4 \\ 26.0 \\ \end{array} $	90, 160, 224, 153, 912, 0	$\begin{array}{r} & 8 \\ 50.1 \\ & 3.3 \\ 10.5 \\ & 4.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43.\ 0\\76.\ 5\\56.\ 0\\45.\ 7\\24.\ 9\end{array}$	89.8 58.7 12.2 38.6 12.9		46. 9 76. 8 42. 4 47. 2 23. 6	95. 0 60. 9 14. 6 40. 3 13. 0	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.0\\ 52.2\\ 2.9\\ 8.1\\ 6.8 \end{array} $	49. 7 92. 6 88. 4 79. 2 43. 6	$ 18.2 \\ 57.0 $	$\begin{array}{r} .9\\ 42.0\\ 6.9\\ 15.5\\ 3.2 \end{array}$	46. 9 89. 0 57. 7 40. 3 27. 0
Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) Industrial (125 stocks) do Public utility (24 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do Bank (15 stocks) do Insurance (10 stocks) do	$\begin{array}{c} 3.92 \\ 4.19 \\ 1.91 \\ 2.65 \\ 2.60 \\ 2.84 \end{array}$	3. 94 4. 21 1. 91 2. 65 2. 60 2. 84	$\begin{array}{c} 3.\ 95 \\ 4.\ 22 \\ 1.\ 91 \\ 2.\ 67 \\ 2.\ 63 \\ 2.\ 84 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.96\\ 4.22\\ 1.91\\ 2.69\\ 2.64\\ 2.88 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.\ 96\\ 4.\ 22\\ 1.\ 91\\ 2.\ 69\\ 2.\ 64\\ 2.\ 88 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.96\\ 4.22\\ 1.92\\ 2.71\\ 2.64\\ 2.87\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.95 \\ 4.20 \\ 1.92 \\ 2.81 \\ 2.68 \\ 2.87 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,95\\ 4,18\\ 1,92\\ 2,85\\ 2,68\\ 2,88\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.93 \\ 4.17 \\ 1.92 \\ 2.87 \\ 2.66 \\ 2.98 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.93 \\ 4.16 \\ 1.92 \\ 2.87 \\ 2.75 \\ 2.98 \end{array}$	2.88	3, 95 4, 16 1, 94 2, 91 2, 86 3, 01	$\begin{array}{c} 3.97 \\ 4.16 \\ 1.93 \\ 3.01 \\ 2.89 \\ 3.07 \end{array}$
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks)do Industrial (125 stocks)do Public utility (24 stocks)do Railroad (25 stocks)do.	71. 35 75. 63 34. 73 45. 28	$\begin{array}{c} 68.29\\ 71.73\\ 33.97\\ 43.80 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 69.\ 96\\ 73.\ 59\\ 34.\ 57\\ 45.\ 49\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 72.\ 61 \\ 77.\ 01 \\ 34.\ 65 \\ 47.\ 68 \end{array}$	$73.\ 47 \\78.\ 01 \\35.\ 09 \\47.\ 97$	72.5776.5236.1547.70	$\begin{array}{c} 71.09 \\ 74.58 \\ 36.34 \\ 46.57 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 71.02\\74.35\\36.25\\46.43\end{array}$	74. 42 78. 20 37. 36 49. 74	76.66 80.89 37.85 51.66	76.6980.3738.4052.19	$75, 60 \\ 79, 15 \\ 38, 21 \\ 51, 17$	$\begin{array}{c} 74.1 \\ 77.6 \\ 37.8 \\ 49.5 \end{array}$
Yield (200 stocks) percent. Industrial (125 stocks) do. Public utility (24 stocks) do. Railroad (25 stocks) do. Bank (15 stocks) do. Insurance (10 stocks) do. Larnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: do.	5.495.545.505.854.413.37	$5.77 \\ 5.87 \\ 5.62 \\ 6.05 \\ 4.58 \\ 3.41$	5, 65 5, 73 5, 53 5, 87 4, 57 3, 30	5, 45 5, 48 5, 51 5, 64 4, 56 3, 18	$5.39 \\ 5.41 \\ 5.44 \\ 5.61 \\ 4.52 \\ 3.21$	5.46 5.51 5.31 5.68 4.39 3.15		$5,56 \\ 5,62 \\ 5,30 \\ 6,14 \\ 4,29 \\ 3,15$	$5.28 \\ 5.33 \\ 5.14 \\ 5.77 \\ 4.19 \\ 3.10$	$5.13 \\ 5.14 \\ 5.07 \\ 5.56 \\ 4.18 \\ 2.99$	5, 15 5, 18 5, 03 5, 52 4, 29 3, 07	$5. 22 \\ 5. 26 \\ 5. 08 \\ 5. 69 \\ 4. 32 \\ 3. 17$	5.3 5.3 5.1 6.0 4.4 3.2
Industrial (125 stocks)	6.79 2.47			$\begin{array}{c} 6,61\\ 2,49 \end{array}$			6.76 2.61			8, 54 2, 62			
Earnings per snare (at annua rate, quarterly: Industrial (125 stocks)	5. 41			5, 77			7.86			11.71			
Prices	4.16	4.07	4.04	4.04	4.09	4.12	4.12	4.16	4.12	4.11	4.16	4. 21	4.2
Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks).dol. per share Industrial (30 stocks)do Public utility (15 stocks)do Railroad (20 stocks)do Standard and Poor's Cornoration:	$ \begin{array}{r} 100.02\\ 264.48\\ 49.80\\ 89.55 \end{array} $	$100.\ 24\\262.\ 55\\49.\ 13\\92.\ 19$	$100.87 \\ 261.61 \\ 49.29 \\ 94.61$	$104.\ 26\\268.\ 39\\49.\ 81\\100.\ 30$	$106.\ 25 \\ 276.\ 04 \\ 49.\ 86 \\ 101.\ 85$	$107.10 \\ 276.70 \\ 50.75 \\ 102.95$	$105. 29 \\ 272. 40 \\ 50. 30 \\ 100. 43$	103, 92 267, 77 49, 59 99, 83	107. 25 276. 37 51. 04 103. 19	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	112, 25288, 4452, 20109, 99	111. 21 283. 94 52. 57 109. 03	$ \begin{array}{c} 112.4\\ 286.7\\ 53.1\\ 110.2 \end{array} $
Industrial, public utility, and railroad: Combined index (480 stocks)935-39=100 Capital goods (129 stocks)	$185.3 \\ 201.4 \\ 184.4 \\ 167.2 \\ 117.7 \\ 161.3 \\ 113.3 \\ 199.6 \\ 100000000000000000000000000000000000$	$183.7 \\ 199.4 \\ 180.7 \\ 166.3 \\ 116.7 \\ 164.6 \\ 110.9 \\ 198.4$	$183.7 \\199.2 \\181.7 \\166.1 \\117.1 \\166.9 \\111.1 \\203.7 \\$	$187. \ 6 \\ 203. \ 9 \\ 186. \ 9 \\ 168. \ 8 \\ 116. \ 2 \\ 173. \ 7 \\ 111. \ 6 \\ 211. \ 7 \\$	192. 1209. 7192. 7173. 5116. 9175. 2112. 8215. 4	191. 1207. 8191. 4174. 8118. 6175. 3114. 7215. 4	188. 2204. 2187. 6172. 8118. 5171. 1117. 6214. 5	183. 4198. 4182. 6169. 5117. 4166. 9120. 1215. 2	$189.8 \\ 205.5 \\ 190.2 \\ 175.7 \\ 120.9 \\ 172.4 \\ 121.5 \\ 223.1$	$197. 0 \\ 213. 7 \\ 198. 5 \\ 183. 2 \\ 123. 3 \\ 184. 6 \\ 125. 1 \\ 230. 5$	$\begin{array}{c} 200.4\\ 184.7\\ 124.0 \end{array}$	195. 9 212. 0 197. 4 183. 4 124. 4 181. 4 128. 2 223. 8	198. (214 199. : 185. : 124. : 184 128. : 223. :
Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuemil. of dol	$1,451 \\ 64,450$	$1,647 \\ 66,676$	1,262 59,431	$1,285 \\56,845$	1,317 61,433	1,154 41,576	1, 198 48, 989	1,316 62,389	1, 331 56, 903	1,906 78,990		1, 376 53, 534	1,90 75,47
Shares sold	1 910	1, 373 41, 601	1, 077 43, 060	1,098 42,325	1, 122 45, 916	978 29, 433	1, 012 35, 165	1, 121 47, 653	1, 145 43, 340	1, 647 57, 885	1, 417 55, 897	1. 173 38, 540	1, 61 51, 81
Shares sold	29, 513 113, 099	28, 963 107, 848	23,586 110,690	25,516 114,489	24, 115 115, 825	20, 905 114, 506	24, 135 112, 633	25, 981 112, 152	30, 239 117, 363	40, 516 120, 536	120, 483	30, 209 119, 749	42, 47
Number of shares listed		2, 661	2, 691	2, 706	2,728	2,736	2, 769	2, 773	2, 777	2, 788	2, 802	2, 814	2, 81

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

		 1	1	1	1						
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY)						ļ					
Exports of goods and services, totalmil. of dol Merchandise, adjusteddo Income on investments abroaddo Other servicesdo		 				3, 436			5,428 4,158 574 696		
Imports of goods and services, totaldo Merchandise, adjusteddo Income on foreign investments in U.Sdo Other servicesdo	3, 867 2, 962 89 816		2,844 109	--		2, 689 99			$4,083 \\ 3,024 \\ 124 \\ 935$		
Balance on goods and servicesdo	+1, 480	 	+1, 455			+693			+1,345	·	
Unilateral transfers (net), totaldo Privatedo Governmentdo	$-953 \\ -96 \\ -857$		i -94			-1, 288 -103 -1, 185					
U. S. long- and short-term capital (net), totaldo Privatedo Governmentdo	$-375 \\ -235 \\ -140$	 	$-729 \\ -519 \\ -210$			$-192 \\ +7 \\ -199$			$-54 \\ -149 \\ +95$		
Foreign long- and short-term capital (net)do	+173	 	+508			+758			+121		
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in U. S. gold stock mil. of dol	-555	 	-104			+7			+274		
Errors and omissionsdo	+230	 	+203		•	+22			-217		

r Revised. P Preliminary. \$Revisions for dividend payments for January 1951–January 1952 are shown on p. 6 of the April 1953 SURVEY. \$Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of series.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				·	195	2						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
INTERNATIO	ONAL	TRAN	SACTI	ONS C	F TH	e uni	геd s	TATE	5—Con	tinued	l		
FOREIGN TRADE													
Indexes													
Exports of U. S. merchandise: Quantity1936-38=100 Value	284 588	265 550	288 598	$231 \\ 474$	$202 \\ 416$	217 441	243 498	243 494	239 483	280 566	$253 \\ 519$	r 239 486	
Valuedo Unit valuedo mports for consumption:	207	208	208	205	206	203	205	203	202	203	205	204	
Quantity do	157	154 456 296	142 411 290	145 418 289	144 409	$140 \\ 398 \\ 222 \\ 223 $	151 430	169 471	138 388	180 498 277	$\begin{array}{r}162\\445\\272\end{array}$	149 414	
Unite do Unit value do gricultural products, quantity: do Exports, domestic, total:	302	290	290	289	284	283	284	279	280	277	276	278	
Unadjusted	121 143	95 120	104 129	81 110	56 75	65 73	77 62	93 70	88 70	110 92	96 96	78 95	
Total, excluding cotton: Unadjusteddodo	178 213	139 169	159 181	121 148	102 130	112	117 93	142	125	151	146	117	
Adjusted		118	101	148	101	112 108	111	113 116	109 90	138 128	153 121	145 101	
Unadjusteddo Adjusteddodo	110	112	106	116	113	117	116	119	92	126	116	99	
Shipping Weight										ĺ			
Vater-borne trade: Exports, incl. reexports¶thous. of long tons General importsdo	8, 207 7, 338	8, 211 7, 673	9, 463 8, 061	8, 450 8, 109	6, 970 7, 688	7,769 7,580	7, 421 8, 342	7,028 8,879	6, 393 7 7, 847	5, 720 9, 629			
Value						,	, ,		.,	.,			
Exports, including reexports, total ¶mil. of dol By geographic regions:	1,447	1,352	1,473	1, 167	1, 027	1,086	1, 225	1, 213	1, 186	1, 390	1, 276	r 1, 196	1, 388
A frieathous. of dol	71,782 238,776	58, 616 220, 942	50, 783 227, 741	44, 226 185, 369	34, 649 147, 256	39, 291 150, 509	44,841	43,837 171,204	37, 328 159, 489	39,067 204,719	44, 401 177, 336	35,516 164.827	
Europe∆dodOdodododOdOdOdOdOdOdO_	$\begin{array}{c c} 374,180 \\ 227,354 \end{array}$	273, 529 242, 231	314,680 264,986	250, 924 249, 260	$175,570 \\ 210,826$	202, 129 220, 327	$\begin{bmatrix} 223, 613 \\ 245, 657 \end{bmatrix}$	245, 180 256, 042	246, 105 244, 723	307,509 227,773	266, 534 228, 543	212,663 230,915	
Southern North America	159,084 200,408	$147,368 \\ 176,351$	$157, 528 \\ 174, 722$	137, 834 139, 113	139, 068 131, 629	127,060 136,460	$123,826 \\133,467$	144, 150 133, 760	132, 057 127, 770	$144, 151 \\136, 712$	$\begin{array}{c} 131,177\\ 113,932 \end{array}$	$121,660 \\ 116,192$	
Fotal exports by leading countries: Africa: Fgyptdo	7, 521	10, 320	5,015	4, 484	3, 564	5, 563	6, 742	12, 313	4, 556	2, 563	6, 733	3, 316	
Union of South Africadodo	29,058	20, 825	19, 531	17,738	13, 175	14, 291	15,085	14, 703	13, 506	16, 871	19, 463	17, 221	
Australia, including New Guineado British Malayado	21,009 3,792 0	17,362 3,215 0	$14,430 \\ 3,240 \\ 0$	11,609 1,714 0	10,141 3,129 0	$7,883 \\ 2,171 \\ 0$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 12,222 \\ 2,900 \\ 0 \end{array} $	16,255 2,862 0	9,970 2,436 0	17,271 2,852 0	11,330 2,274	9,871 2,636	
ChinaOdoddddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd		47, 463 64, 019	37, 951 78, 199	29,040 55,992	18, 130 34, 138	$14,646 \\ 42,514$	13,914 40,219	13,650 54,697	14,079 51,195	29, 825 52, 849	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 17,910 \\ 50.383 \end{array}$	$26,761 \\ 40,758$	
Republic of the Philippinesdo	$\begin{array}{c} 12,455 \\ 25,165 \end{array}$	9, 971 21, 313	$10,046 \\ 21,723$	9,280 25,780	$12,756 \\ 23,020$	10,960 22,330	9, 964 21, 383	9, 984 21, 517	$13,009 \\ 23,988$	$11,812 \\ 27,960$	10,477 30,814	7,474 24,829	
Europe: Francedodddddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd	$43,142 \\ 40,801$	34,445 22,132	36,596 31,159	27, 974 27, 903	17,052 20,156	19,474 36,644	21,876	26, 941 47, 184	26,555 33,556	40, 723	30,604	26,455 28,495	
Italyde	48, 385	37, 398 (1)	49,469	49, 524	19, 318 (1)	17, 900 (1)	$ \begin{array}{c c} 33,714\\ 18,654\\ (1) \end{array} $	47, 184 23, 781 4	23, 480	40, 545 40, 355	33,892 36,574 (1)	17,124	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo United Kingdomdo North and South America:	87, 896	57, 743	54, 701	41, 793	32, 800	33, 914	50, 950	52, 758	45, 330	62, 098	52, 783	47,648	
Canadado Latin-American Republics, totaldo Argentinado	$\begin{array}{r} 227,335\\343,585\\15,138\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 242,223\\ 306,388\\ 13,211 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 264,923 \\ 314,672 \\ 13,398 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 249,010 \\ 259,478 \\ 9,156 \end{array}$	$210,764 \\ 253,782 \\ 7,730$	$220, 256 \\ 248, 853 \\ 16, 561$	$\begin{array}{c c} 245, 647 \\ 242, 785 \\ 13, 761 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 256,027\\ 261,216\\ 11,241 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{r} 227,771 \\ 264,844 \\ 8,198 \end{array}$	228,533 230,130	230,913 221,524	
Brazildo Chiledo	74, 819 15, 125	65,885 11,083	57,886 12,212	$42,386 \\ 8,287$	40,082 8,171	35, 831 8, 054	29,758 10,412	28, 926	25,010	30, 439 13, 939	$\begin{array}{c} 6,349\\ 23,783\\ 5,479 \end{array}$	23,485	
Colombiadodddodododddoddddd	20,843 48,633	$18,352 \\ 44,004$	$21,223 \\ 43,816$	17, 904 40, 970	$18,172 \\ 44,987$	20,582 36,946	17, 637 39, 606	19,004 45,828	20,462 41,127	$19,441 \\ 40,428$	19, 138 39, 304	$20,121 \\ 35,961$	
Colombia	$65, 631 \\ 47, 167 \\ 1, 434$	$58,973 \\ 45,099 \\ 1,342$	$ \begin{array}{r} 66,164 \\ 44,537 \\ 1,458 \end{array} $	56,934 42,148 1,155	52,466 38,451 1,014	$\begin{array}{r} 49,407\\ 35,387\\ 1,074 \end{array}$	46,275 41,786	52,510 43,536 1,205	$51,213 \\ 41,570 \\ 1,176$	54,057 43,165	51,858 39,621	41,075	
Crude materials thous of dol	188,038	157,666	157,360	142,954	87, 067	1, 074	1,215 146,917	1, 205	1,170	1,380 180,358	1,265 134.465		
Crude foodstuffs	$177,190 \\ 64,346$	$138,352 \\ 56,433$	$151,310 \\ 68,541$	103,228 58,695	73, 09 3 59, 306	79,811 49,214	80, 212 50, 460	97, 038 61, 606	89, 325 58, 850	$116,300 \\ 65,196$	$109, 465 \\ 63, 590$	86,681 50,871	
Semimanufactures Q do Finished manufactures Q do By principal commodities:	160, 104 844, 001	161, 775 827, 554	154, 154 926, 419	129,702 720,123	$108, 165 \\ 686, 344$	116,407 714,060	124,355 813,052	133, 4 36 758, 113	123, 189 736, 990	$\begin{array}{c} 135, 152 \\ 883, 399 \end{array}$	106, 691 850, 688	108, 222 827, 542	
Agricultural products, total	373, 055 94, 195	296,785 73,839	$316,630 \\ 67,967$	244,259 55,740	$170,107 \\ 10,287$	$186,682 \\ 21,048$	220,983 50,569	$264, 622 \\ 61, 290$	$271,226 \\ 67,142$	323, 083 90, 505	268,700 54,468	216,399 47 294	
Grains and preparationsdo	19,383 184,325	18,261 145,533	22,237 165,204	24,868 108,442	20,563 85,396	19,040 82,570	16,818 90,291	21,026 108,755	21,924 98,036	22, 444 132, 589	19,149 127,983	17,838 93,631	
Packing-house productsdo Tobacco and manufactures*do	$23,498 \\ 21,324$	$16,303 \\ 14,644$	$14,658 \\ 21,879$	12,144 20,087	$13,414 \\ 21,070$	14,330 28,160	10,706 35,629	$13,345 \\ 30,816$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,022 \\ 31,980 \end{array}$	$13,419 \\ 29,264$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,272 \\ 24,919 \end{array}$	13,604	
Nonagricultural products, totaldo Automobiles, parts, and accessories§7_do	1,060,624 r 127,794	1,044,994 r 129,972	1,141,155 $+151,362$	910, 444 r 124, 732	843, 868 7 101, 772	887, 563 r 94, 098	994, 013 † 115, 751	940, 240 r 97, 815	905, 177 r 93, 992	1,057,322 r 114,891	996. 200	967, 493	
Chemicals and related products δ^{-} do Coal and related fuels*do Iron and steel-mill productsdo	7 82, 220 44, 868	r 69, 588 43, 128	r 71, 141 48, 512	7 66, 324 48, 343	762,640 38,471	7 63, 844 44, 549	r 62, 402 41, 334	r 63, 237 35, 400	r 59, 151 35, 154	761,287 761,287 26,009	$\begin{array}{r} 124.610\\ 57,393\\ 24.778\end{array}$	56,273	
	78, 384	71, 774	74, 940	50, 776	29, 866	41, 410	55, 805	66, 321	59, 779	67, 719	45,804	43,070	
Machinery, total§?	r 271, 199 13, 872 r 38, 153	r 246, 681 13, 927 r 34, 882	r 274, 329 14, 543 r 37, 582	r 239, 459 15, 728 r 30, 781	r 222, 956 13, 394 r 22, 931	r 217, 861 13, 102 r 17, 044	r 207, 643 8, 003 r 16, 680	r 224, 431 8, 201 r 20, 451	7 204, 437 7, 389 7 17 481	* 237, 332 9, 442 r 22, 449	238, 348 9, 191	10,345	
Tractors, parts, and accessories	7 56, 760 7 56, 760 23, 622	754,424 21,386	r 61, 971		r 22, 931 r 55, 808 20, 115	7 17, 044 7 59, 891 20, 397	r 16, 689 r 56, 408 21, 748	7 20, 451 7 57, 253 24, 906	r 17, 481 r 55, 373 21, 126	r 23, 442 r 70, 475 24, 248	$\begin{array}{r} 26.659 \\ 67.966 \\ 28,274 \end{array}$	62.148	
		112, 138	23,302 126,559	107, 088	102, 110	99, 949	95, 578	103, 664	93, 412	24, 248 100, 384	28, 274 97, 985	92, 975	
Petroleum and productsdo Textiles and manufacturesdo	70,896 69,591	74, 324 57, 330	$63,018 \\ 53,939$	70, 321 48, 057	71,352 42,697	$64,260 \\ 50,822$	$\begin{array}{c} 60,483\\ 50,622 \end{array}$	$59,131 \\58,780$	63, 073 55, 496	73,825 55,811	54, 787 + 52, 941	54,489 50,462	

r Revised. 1 Less than \$500. ¶ Total exports and data by economic classes and commodities include shipments under the Mutual Security Program. Total MSP shipments are as fol-boxs (mil. dol.): March 1952 February 1953, respectively—1167; 167.4; 235.8; 113.4; 136.8; 170.3; 247.6; 173.1; 195.0; 275.8; 268.1; 272.3; △Beginning 1952, Turkey is included with Europe; previously, with Asia. OIncluding Manchuria beginning January 1952. Q Data for semimanufactures reported as "special cate-gory, type I" are included with finished manufactures. *New series. Data prior to August 1951 will be shown later. §"Special category" exports, formerly excluded, are now included in data back to January 1952; for total machinery, however, such exports are only partially included. Comparable data for January and February 1952, respectively, are as follows (thous. dol.): Automobiles, etc.—94,407; 120,144; chemicals—77,373; 80,723; total machinery—221,368; 250,375; tractors, etc.—30,695; 32,415; electrical machinery—45,788; 56,732. ∂"Data beginning January 1951 have been adjusted to conform to the 1952 revision of the export schedule.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19:	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
INTERNATIO	ONAL	TRANS	SACTI	ons o	F TH	e uni'	TED S	TATES	5—Con	tinued	[•
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued			1		1								
Value-Continued													
General imports, total	964, 244	932, 249	834, 495	860, 844	839, 084	817, 016	877, 288	918, 279	803, 849	1,051,064	r 927, 221	* 856, 190	1, 018, 00
By geographic regions: Africa	76, 677	55, 851	43, 379	53, 604	47, 189	35, 252	30, 281	35, 015	35, 596	56, 763	54,010	45, 121	
Asia and Oceania∧ do	206, 177 169, 676	202,967 174,753	168,985 149,267	179,510 162,012	158,033 157,379	160, 494 148, 151	150,032 170,630	165, 566 190, 603	124.157 175.506	$185, 176 \\199, 816$	170,556 185,553	140, 455 172, 260	
EuropeA	195, 597	190, 051	195, 518	211, 100	191.537	183, 483	206, 672	219, 112	201, 716	229,070	183, 895	185, 017	
Southern North Americado	$138,245 \\ 177,870$	135,949 172,678	129,057 148,288	107, 618 146, 999	99,869 185,077	90, 059 199, 577	85, 695 233, 978	86, 031 221, 746	83, 799	134, 790	136, 805	121,717	
South Americado	111,010	112,018	140, 200	140, 555	100, 011	155, 571	200, 810	221, 140	183, 074	245, 449	196, 403	191, 620	
Africa:	14 150	2,973	2, 367	766	7,548	2,460	423	902	1 051	7 700	0.040	0.004	
Egyptdo Union of South Africado	14.179 12,833	2,973 8,994	2,307	8, 121	$1.548 \\ 8,275$	2,460 7,777	8, 287	323 6,858	1,851 7,414	7, 739 6, 979	6, 840 9, 633	2, 334 9, 734	
Asia and Oceania:	, í						9,302	-			, i		1
Australia, including New Guineado British Malaya	12,293 65,277	21,916 42,200	15,876 27,588	10,459 32,867	10,814 21,013	8,771 23,100	21,632	8, 137 19, 941	6,685 20,328	24, 633 30, 928	15, 888 24, 550	14, 347 16, 959	
Austrana, including New Guinea	4, 911	3, 699	2,336	1,663	1,424	1,099	590	1,341	518	256	678	818	
India and Pakistando	22, 892 18, 540	27,422 14,948	25, 336 16, 064	21,187 16,984	25, 296 19, 001	26,374 17,985	$24, 231 \\ 23, 629$	24, 912 24, 631	19, 926 20, 924	27,543 24,666	27, 198	19,037	
Japando	21, 921	28,098	23,658	29,087	19,001 19,227	24, 676	18,914	24,031 22,755	13, 682	24.000	23, 045 19, 485	15,439 18,854	
Republic of the Philippinesdo	21,600	16, 624	22, 348	26,801	26,019	23, 484	19,024	18, 873	13, 828	15, 451	19, 429	20,874	
Europe: France	13, 994	13, 997	11,202	13, 141	12,725	12, 485	11, 765	15, 493	12, 569	14.259	14,346	13,023	
t termany do	16,445	14, 992	15,937	15,661	16, 954	16,668	19, 133	23,001	23, 810	22, 743	20,991	17,675	
Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	$12,596 \\ 3,139$	$12,371 \\ 2,220$	$10,682 \\ 805$	$12,521 \\ 1,611$	$12,702 \\ 1,535$	12, 557 1, 241	10,998 1,617	17, 251 1, 376	14, 128	16, 591 559	18, 504	10, 187	
United Kingdom	39, 963	47, 105	43, 422	38, 260	40, 374	35, 789	42,975	46,041	38, 609	42, 722	810 37, 495	367 44,698	
North and South America:												ł	
Canadado Latin-American Republics, totaldo	195, 499 292, 996	189,940 289,749	195, 516 257, 193	210,555 238,633	190,889 269,548	183, 017 278, 496	205,876 306,625	218, 769 287, 196	201, 634 250, 416	229,038 356,042	183, 882 311, 145	184,973 294,690	
Argentina	9, 945	10,900	9,208	12,473	15, 112	11.428	16, 444	19, 574	15, 737	22. 245	22,750	15,042	
Argentinado Brazildo	74,507 20,292	66,861 14,659	49, 593 15, 946	49, 431 13, 102	49, 606 22, 828	63, 125 31, 031	88, 896 36, 518	76, 739	57,728	81.685 36.922	57, 916	58.576	
ChiledodO	20, 292 28, 329	14,059 28,071	15,946 21,697	24, 246	22,828 33,526	35, 735	36, 324	31,261 30,066	27,782	41,970	24,671 33,519	26,314 31,029	
Cubado	41, 927	47, 524	57, 131	40, 458	36,722	42, 352	37, 109	24, 447	20, 284	26,418	36,607	32,773	
Mexicodo	39,672 31,027	37,616 34,661	32, 838 32, 930	$31, 363 \\ 32, 131$	25,755 32,731	26, 402 31, 717	25, 989 34, 804	29, 511 32, 964	33, 160 32, 574	51, 577	41, 625	37, 969 34, 751	
Venezuelado Imports for consumption, totaldo	972, 389	935, 476	842, 944	858, 308	838, 175	815, 618	882,065	966, 110	795, 493		34, 575 913, 589	7 848, 279	
By economic classes:	000 500	000 170	001 507	049 007	014 040	000 004	005 000	000 504	101 000	040.000		000	
Crude materials do do do do do	300, 590 194, 082	292,479 172,712	231, 537 135, 842	242,925 149,603	$214,846 \\ 149.360$	209, 864 144, 514	205, 860	268, 704 162, 006	181, 802 152, 094	246, 866 229, 704	235,974 190,486	208, 540 175, 810	
Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo	93,378	91,061	106,028	94,664	97.221	97,640	102, 314	89,410	74, 815	79,974	85,464	76,306	
Semimanufacturesdo	215,548 168,791	206, 663 172, 561	203, 244 166, 293	200,828 170,288	201, 314 175, 433	201,947 161,652	220, 850 175, 801	243, 723 202, 268	208, 081 178, 701	274, 209 190, 696	225, 958 175, 707	221,835 165,788	
Finished manufacturesdo By principal commodities:							1						
Agricultural products, totaldo Cocoa or cacao beans, incl. shells*do	436, 368 20, 992	408,324 17,900	353,248 21,291	344,846 22,303	329,783 10,161	$337.072 \\ 6.871$	360, 530 6, 344	371,240	290,160 8,653	410, 680 24, 650	382, 326	335, 265	
Coffee do	138,122	115, 585	76,128	22, 505 82, 679	95, 442	99, 155	126, 550	109, 590	94, 992	149,133	20,084 123,448	15,120 121,604	
Hides and skins	4,238	6, 223	4,496	6, 532	5,832	5, 298	3, 935	4,852	3,728	5,437	5, 315	4,789	
Rubber, crude, including guayuledo	80, 730 43, 698	75,927 41,832	49, 046 50, 893	$52,132 \\ 43,653$	$33,445 \\43,724$	40, 999 44, 526	30, 996 40, 161	32, 613 19, 528	27.077 13.708	41,921 17,924	$35,465 \\ 33,282$	28,816 30,237	
Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo	33, 850	37, 711	31, 579	23, 341	27,645	23, 929	25,086	63,073	16, 719	27,549	38,969	28, 129	
Nonagricultural products, total	536,021	527,152	489, 695	513, 463	508, 391	478, 545	521, 535 4, 924	594,870	505, 333	610.770	531, 263	513,014	
Furs and manufacturesdo Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures.	8, 100	7, 753	6, 498	7, 239	7, 196	5, 790		7, 035	2, 611	8, 585	7, 578	5, 538	
total	$132, 186 \\ 27, 391$	129, 160	116, 120	122, 031	126, 982	109, 596	114, 460	122, 912	103, 248	143, 311	115, 429	119, 714	
Copper, incl. ore and manufactures_do	27, 391 22, 370	$24,912 \\ 31,076$	21,763 22,372	20,664 34,388	$\begin{array}{c} 42,361\ 32,037 \end{array}$	42, 841 28, 852	47,940	41, 848 30, 693	40,714 20,980	49, 819 26, 806	34, 879 30, 722	43, 561	
Tin, including oredo Paper base stocksdo	29,326	24,867	25,569	24,703	21.546	23, 718	26, 390	27,071	27.323	29,639	25, 894	24, 219	
Newsprintdo Petroleum and productsdo	44,960	45,587 59,082	44, 484 58, 051	50, 938 55, 504	$50, 191 \\ 54, 547$	47.359 51.754	49,899 52,230	51,003 64,479	47,937	53,604	46, 106	43, 841	
Petroleum and productsdo	55, 513	59,082	56, 051	50, 504	ə 9 , ə47	31, 754	52, 230	04, 479	53, 979	71, 782	65, 112	ə7, 929	
		NOBO		0.11									
	TKA	NSPOI	KTATI	UN AN	D CO	MMUN	ICATI	UNS					
TRANCDORTATION						ĺ			1	1	1	1	1

$\begin{array}{c} 33,363\\ 19,142\\ 13,039\\ 5,681\\ 1,733\\ 926,746\end{array}$	33, 887 19, 233 12, 887 5, 649 1, 889 994, 729	$\begin{array}{c} 32,274\\ 17,815\\ 11,442\\ 5,527\\ 1,831\\ 973,389 \end{array}$	34,069 18,341 11,700 5,109 2,054 1,116,764	36, 475 11, 612 5, 115 2, 012 1,081,742	36, 612 12, 475 5, 201 2, 140 1,142,731	35, 566 2 55, 643 13, 720 5, 225 2, 128 1, 121, 868	36, 213 15, 826 5, 731 2, 183 1, 119, 674	34, 211 14, 566 5, 554 1, 879 972, 158	35, 632 272, 363 16, 591 7, 947 1, 839 1, 018, 400	35, 931 14, 459 5, 574 1, 828 1, 040, 706	$33,836 \\ 13,133 \\ 5,346 \\ 1,845 \\ 1,000,839$	
20, 090 46	19, 982 19	19,958 45	$19,592 \\ 20$	19, 505 4 4	19, 793 (¹)	$20,561 \\ 56$	20, 901 7	20, 921 50	$26,474 \\ 37$	$\begin{array}{c} 20,061\\ 27\end{array}$	19, 645 67	
				-			-					
$11.0852 \\ 1,062 \\ 126,500$	$11.\ 1922\\1,\ 053\\129,\ 400$	$11.\ 2579 \\ 1,050 \\ 128,300$	$11.3820 \\962 \\118,000$	$11.\ 4477\\921\\117, 300$	$11.\ 7810 \\919 \\121,\ 800$	11. 9148 975 119, 000	11, 9465 1, 048 133, 500	$12.\ 1776\\964\\127,700$	$12,2311 \\ 1,059 \\ 145,400$	$12.3114\\959\\127,300$	12. 4184 897 120, 300	12.4428 1,010
r 2, 868 r 539 r 63 r 174 r 180 r 29 r 83 r 300 r 1, 499	$2, 912 \\ 498 \\ 53 \\ 175 \\ 162 \\ 36 \\ 211 \\ 297 \\ 1, 480$	$\begin{array}{r} 3,677\\ 607\\ 68\\ 201\\ 204\\ 42\\ 403\\ 350\\ 1,803\end{array}$	$2,608 \\ 478 \\ 22 \\ 179 \\ 232 \\ 26 \\ 96 \\ 278 \\ 1,298$	$2,236 \\ 317 \\ 15 \\ 170 \\ 255 \\ 24 \\ 44 \\ 257 \\ 1,155$	$\begin{array}{r} 3,882\\ 613\\ 58\\ 243\\ 263\\ 42\\ 447\\ 364\\ 1,852 \end{array}$	3, 363 636 57 179 187 49 387 289 1, 579	$\begin{array}{r} 3, 294 \\ 439 \\ 58 \\ 178 \\ 221 \\ 66 \\ 357 \\ 302 \\ 1, 673 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,001\\ 713\\ 74\\ 225\\ 253\\ 67\\ 371\\ 360\\ 1,938\end{array}$	$2,671 \\ 517 \\ 60 \\ 164 \\ 168 \\ 36 \\ 85 \\ 265 \\ 1.377$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,352\\ 631\\ 75\\ 203\\ 219\\ 40\\ 96\\ 318\\ 1,770\end{array}$	2,731 470 61 173 159 26 78 274 1,490	2, 802 451 59 175 170 27 83 288 1, 549
	20,090 46 11.0852 1,062 126,500 * 2,868 * 539 * 63 * 174 * 180 * 29 * 83 * 300	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

^{*} Revised. ⁴ Deficit. ¹ Less than \$500. ² Data represent quarterly total. △Beginning 1952, Turkey is included with Europe; previously, with Asia. OIncluding Manchuria beginning January 1952. *New series. Data prior to August 1951 will be shown later.
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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	952						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
TRA	NSPO	RTATI	ON AP	ND CO	MMUN	NICAT	IONS-	-Contin	nued				
TRANSPORTATION-Continued													
Class I Steam RailwaysContinued													
Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): Total, unadjusted 1935-39=100. Coal do. Coke do. Forest products. do. Grain and grain products. do. Livestock. do. Ore. do. Merchandise, I. c. I. do. Miscellaneous do.	$124 \\ 111 \\ 198 \\ 141 \\ 128 \\ 53 \\ 75 \\ 48 \\ 142$	$123 \\ 103 \\ 163 \\ 142 \\ 115 \\ 65 \\ 195 \\ 47 \\ 139 \\$	$124 \\101 \\178 \\131 \\116 \\59 \\292 \\45 \\138$	$ \begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 96 \\ 68 \\ 144 \\ 165 \\ 45 \\ 82 \\ 44 \\ 122 \end{array} $	$104 \\ 75 \\ 56 \\ 147 \\ 183 \\ 45 \\ 73 \\ 43 \\ 116$	$129 \\ 101 \\ 154 \\ 157 \\ 145 \\ 61 \\ 323 \\ 46 \\ 141$	$145 \\ 135 \\ 187 \\ 151 \\ 138 \\ 93 \\ 352 \\ 48 \\ 155 \\ 145 \\ 135 \\ 155 \\ 135 \\ $	$138 \\ 93 \\ 185 \\ 146 \\ 157 \\ 117 \\ 314 \\ 48 \\ 158 \\$	$138 \\ 123 \\ 195 \\ 149 \\ 144 \\ 95 \\ 258 \\ 47 \\ 150 \\$	$120 \\ 111 \\ 200 \\ 135 \\ 123 \\ 66 \\ 77 \\ 43 \\ 135$	$121 \\ 108 \\ 193 \\ 139 \\ 128 \\ 59 \\ 70 \\ 42 \\ 138 \\ 128 \\ 139 \\ 139 \\ 139 \\ 128 \\ 139 \\ 130 \\ 1$	$ \begin{array}{r} 119 \\ 97 \\ 191 \\ 140 \\ 112 \\ 46 \\ 69 \\ 43 \\ 140 \\ \end{array} $	122 92 186 142 119 47 79 45 146
Total, adjusted do Coal. do Coke do Forest products do Grain and grain products do Livestock. do Ore do Miscellaneous do Freicht-car surplus and shortage, daily average:	$133 \\ 111 \\ 196 \\ 141 \\ 139 \\ 66 \\ 257 \\ 47 \\ 149$	$126 \\ 103 \\ 166 \\ 142 \\ 130 \\ 73 \\ 212 \\ 46 \\ 141$	$122 \\ 101 \\ 179 \\ 126 \\ 132 \\ 66 \\ 212 \\ 45 \\ 137 \\$	108 96 69 139 161 56 53 44 119	$102 \\ 75 \\ 57 \\ 146 \\ 153 \\ 56 \\ 46 \\ 43 \\ 115$	$125 \\ 101 \\ 160 \\ 149 \\ 134 \\ 65 \\ 216 \\ 46 \\ 140 \\ 140 \\ 110 \\ 100 \\ $	$134 \\ 135 \\ 189 \\ 140 \\ 123 \\ 70 \\ 235 \\ 45 \\ 144$	$128 \\ 93 \\ 188 \\ 139 \\ 157 \\ 76 \\ 233 \\ 46 \\ 145$	$134 \\ 123 \\ 195 \\ 152 \\ 147 \\ 76 \\ 233 \\ 46 \\ 144$	$131 \\ 111 \\ 191 \\ 152 \\ 131 \\ 69 \\ 248 \\ 45 \\ 144$	$134 \\ 108 \\ 184 \\ 154 \\ 128 \\ 62 \\ 278 \\ 44 \\ 151$	$130 \\ 97 \\ 181 \\ 146 \\ 114 \\ 57 \\ 275 \\ 45 \\ 149$	$132 \\ 92 \\ 184 \\ 142 \\ 130 \\ 60 \\ 273 \\ 45 \\ 154 \\ 154 \\ 154 \\ 180 \\ 1$
Car surplus, total	9, 264 2, 161 1, 516 2, 621 845 993	$17, 100 \\ 4, 108 \\ 3, 339 \\ 1, 874 \\ 365 \\ 857$	$24, 363 \\11, 153 \\2, 554 \\2, 296 \\704 \\959$	$28, 136 \\ 14, 669 \\ 6, 372 \\ 2, 933 \\ 1, 865 \\ 717$	$\begin{array}{r} 40,311\\ 7,477\\ 26,642\\ 2,070\\ 1,490\\ 448\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,934\\ 1,691\\ 6,310\\ 4,924\\ 1,958\\ 2,743\end{array}$	5,69333111312,0283,8227,691	$\begin{array}{r} 8,914\\ 25\\ 6,996\\ 14,194\\ 8,235\\ 5,169\end{array}$	$5, 294 \\ 33 \\ 2, 030 \\ 7, 075 \\ 4, 253 \\ 2, 472$	$24,003 \\ 8,113 \\ 10,456 \\ 792 \\ 449 \\ 173$	79,26221,62546,558827564137	$\begin{array}{r} 69,294\\ 8,145\\ 51,776\\ 1,376\\ 768\\ 194\end{array}$	$73, 260 \\ 7, 429 \\ 56, 584 \\ 1, 745 \\ 976 \\ 203$
Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol Freightdo Passengerdo Operating expensesdo Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents	7 875, 558 7 729, 402 74, 077 7 675, 231	847, 478 702, 145 71, 906 667, 433	870, 315 720, 138 75, 955 676, 418	814, 338 663, 869 81, 702 645, 934	790, 718 644, 792 80, 482 634, 398	899, 734 744, 841 80, 548 663, 360	942, 139 796, 010 70, 581 674, 577	985, 215 838, 101 66, 027 707, 483	908, 004 769, 593 65, 025 661, 229	935,061762,54384,069711,367	863,001 713,727 79,199 661,684	812, 968 684, 368 64, 738 621, 092	919, 617 779, 580 67, 052 696, 914
thous. of dol Net railway operating income do Net incomet do	7 123, 594 7 76, 764 50, 239	107,732 72,313 45,341	110, 927 82, 970 54, 342	$\begin{array}{r} 100,529\\ 67,875\\ 48,988\end{array}$	95, 357 60, 963 35, 469	131, 334 104, 939 78, 155	146, 650 120, 913 94, 456	157,064 120,669 92,073	$136,088 \\110,687 \\84,158$	$114.091 \\109,602 \\141,852$	121, 242 r 80, 075 57, 595	$\begin{array}{c} 114,076 \\ 77,800 \\ 55,943 \end{array}$	129, 134 93, 570
Operating results: Freight carried 1 milemil. of ton-miles. Revenue per ton-mile	55, 949 1, 372 2, 759	52, 147 1. 412 2, 684	54, 557 1, 393 2, 802	$\begin{array}{r} 47,293\\ 1,475\\ 3,065\end{array}$	44, 817 1, 524 3, 076	56, 949 1, 377 3, 133	58, 213 1, 430 2, 696	58, 066 1, 503 2, 481	56,975 1,417 2,416	50,753 1.552 3,118	51, 756 1, 458 2, 943	$\begin{array}{r} 47.714\\ 1.502\\ 2,389\end{array}$	
Waterway Traffic													
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total U. S. portsthous. of net tons Foreigndo United Statesdo Panama Canal: those of long tops	8, 839 5, 389 3, 449 3, 115	9, 217 5, 799 3, 418 3, 039	10, 402 6, 699 3, 702 2, 979	9, 341 6, 065 3, 275 2, 948	9, 292 6, 118 3, 174 2, 649	9,7376,5763,1592,511	9, 723 6, 523 3, 200 2, 888	3, 261	2, 866	3, 057	3, 037	3, 009	3, 233
Totalthous. of long tonsthous. of long tonsdo	1, 130	1,035	1, 188	2, 948 1, 256	762	909	1,148	1,236	1,077	3, 057 1, 109	3, 037 940	3, 009 947	1, 168
Travel Hotels:								1					
A verage sale per occupied room	6. 24 77 225	6. 74 79 251	6. 20 78 266	6. 70 79 260	6. 39 72 237	$7.15 \\ 76 \\ 255$	6. 91 78 251	7.13 83 259	7. 17 72 241	6, 49 63 233	$6.69 \\ 76 \\ 249$	6. 77 78 245	6. 49 7(23(
U. S. citizens, arrivalsonner, umber, U. S. citizens, departuresonner, do Emigrant aliens departeddo Immigrant aliens admitteddo.	65, 249 68, 599 1, 439 23 , 897	61, 610 72, 209 1, 518 20, 431	58, 893 79, 967 1, 704 18, 898	76, 484 109, 740 1, 744 18, 361	88, 798 111, 036	115, 846 94, 685	105, 868 63, 766	73, 084 55, 698	60, 671 50, 824	56, 399 53, 130	r 63, 018		
Passports issued do National parks, visitors thousands. Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-miles millions.	44, 164 346 867	48, 658 559 762	51, 528 1, 075 763	45, 330 2, 455 809	34, 150 4, 008 682	29, 361 4, 270 716	25, 062 1, 603 718	21, 497 982 717	17, 109 375 665	19, 466 237 766	26, 700 253 919	40, 199 328 741	47, 501 419
Passenger revenuesthous, of dol	10, 655	9, 343	9, 446	10, 145	8,618	9, 074	9, 113	9, 064	8,368	9, 664	11, 610	9, 388	
Telephone carriers: Operating revenues	345, 353 202, 195 118, 143	343, 596 203, 861 114, 762	352, 525 205, 171 121, 895	351, 732 206, 102 119, 781	351, 597 204, 358 120, 635	354, 143 205, 114 122, 471	357, 925 210, 387 120, 911	370, 929 216, 164 127, 665	359, 634 214, 751 117, 549	380, 586 223, 190 129, 766	374, 578 222, 116 124, 327		
Operating expenses, before taxes	238, 954 42, 437 40, 516	$234,876 \\ 43,627 \\ 40,662$	$248,667 \\ 41,238 \\ 40,847$	245, 862 42, 238 40, 966	$258,743 \\ 37,140 \\ 41,105$	$252,771 \\ 41,077 \\ 41,255$	255, 480 40, 878 41, 419	$\begin{array}{c} 261,973\\ 44,112\\ 41,621 \end{array}$	251, 155 43, 950 41, 786	$\begin{array}{r} 273.\ 404 \\ 50.\ 534 \\ 42.\ 068 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 260,513\\ 45,507\\ 42,116 \end{array}$		
Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph: Operating revenues	16, 801 14, 923 1, 016	7, 233 10, 243 ^d 3, 698	10, 384 12, 894 d 3, 247	15, 839 14, 544 474	15, 847 15, 101 4 47	15, 633 14, 883 4 22	17, 251 15, 534 974	17, 842 15, 850 1, 253	15, 881 14, 761 435	18, 962 16, 225 2, 370	16,937 15,487 655	16, 033 14, 178 1, 097	
Operating revenues	2.237 1,759 274	2, 155 1, 702 251	2, 250 1, 722 270	2,081 1.766 105	$2,164 \\ 1,880 \\ 60$	2, 101 1, 798 91	2,377 1,779 383	2, 470 1, 804 438	2, 272 1, 820 256	2, 603 1, 919 436	$2,456 \\ 1,875 \\ 360$		
Operating revenues	2, 592 2, 094 388	2, 433 2, 066 252	2, 546 2, 156 271	2,517 2,056 340	2,585 2,084 388	$2,385 \\ 2,038 \\ 246$	$2,461 \\ 2,090 \\ 259$	$2,611 \\ 2,160 \\ 360$	2, 391 2, 069 267	2, 799 2, 297 489	2, 453 2, 133 192	$2,346 \\ 1,992 \\ 222$	

r Revised. ⁴ Deficit. [‡]Revised data for February 1952, \$51,753,000. §Beginning July 1951, data exclude vessels under time or voyage charter to Military Sea Transportation Service. †Revised series. Data beginning 1951 have been adjusted to the levels of the 1948 Census of E usiness. ³ Data exclude arrivals and departures via international land borders; land-border departures during the 12 months ended June 1950 amounted to less than 1 percent of total departures. ⁶ Data relate to continental United States. Beginning January 1952, data exclude reports from several companies previously covered and include figures for some not included in earlier ⁸.

data.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			,		19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
		CHEMI	CALS	AND A	LLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S		-			
CHEMICALS													
Inorganic chemicals, production:‡ Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial)				-					1				
short_tonsdo	172,099 (¹)	177, 059 (1)	$\begin{array}{r}165,105\\442\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r}160,034\\630\end{array}$	167, 574 704	$173,326$ $(^1)$	171,721 (1)	184, 319 (¹)	178,562	193,507 (1)	188, 882 7 415	173,857 926	
Calcium carbide (commercial)dodddodododddodo	67, 974 47, 307	$ \begin{array}{c} 60.601 \\ 53,756 \\ 001 \end{array} $	58, 380 63, 579	56, 074 72, 417	52,238 80,662	45, 812 79, 391	47, 947 65, 370	56, 315 55, 292	56,150 46,012		65, 788 7 44, 463	61.913 43.988	
Chlorine, gasdodo Hydrochlorie acid (100% HCl)do Lead arsenate (acid and basic)do	229, 472 58, 868	221,169 53,129 762	214, 128 50, 669	$200, 169 \\ 48, 851 \\ 150$	194,285 49,282	207,964 54,462	209, 966	227, 970 61, 646	219, 626 61, 699	224,938 64,284	231, 017 * 66, 056	$217, 261 \\ 60, 153 \\ 104$	
Lead arsenate (acid and basic)	1,520 144,696 2,156	763 137, 924 1, 954	$ \begin{array}{r} 279 \\ 128,065 \\ 1,941 \end{array} $	$150 \\ 122,670 \\ 1,131$	(¹) 118, 340 1, 046		$\begin{pmatrix} (1) \\ 134,588 \\ 2,023 \end{pmatrix}$		$ 381 \\ 147, 180 \\ 175 $	$ \begin{array}{c} (1) \\ 157, 508 \\ 2, 297 \end{array} $	r 709 156, 824	1, 194 139, 178	
Nitrie acid (100% HN Os)	168, 272	172, 135	1,941 173,334	153, 497	1,040 153,609	1, 802 179, 200	2, 023 185, 295	205,074	2, 175 179, 647	2, 297 176, 929	r 2, 278 r 207, 747	$2, 161 \\ 199, 384$	
Na ₂ CO ₃)	372.529 8.590	$363,579 \\ 6,428$	$358,448 \\ 6,745$	$334.449 \\ 5.656$	$336, 327 \\ 3, 722$	370,877 5,882	349,218 7,001	405, 778 8, 355	431, 598 8, 107	414, 557 8, 013	$\begin{array}{c} {\bf 422,365}\\ {\bf 8,490} \end{array}$	370.735	
Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH)do Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhy-	271, 996	258, 521	250, 564	230, 883	224, 462	242, 721	242, 700	260, 742	257, 081	260, 184	269, 311	256, 482	
drous)short onsshort onsshort tonsshort tonss	46, 852	36, 794	38, 565	41.194	34, 403	35, 521	44, 948	59, 997	44, 373	45, 893	41, 181	41, 950	
cakeshort tons	73, 973	65, 646	67, 031	65, 838	58, 999	66, 516	68, 913	75, 070	76, 075	81, 301	r 81, 814	73, 321	
Production (100% H ₂ SO ₄)dodo	1	1	1, 109, 076	1,007,709	968, 467			1, 164, 427	1, 159, 061		1, 184, 405	1, 116, 994	
dol. per short ton	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	^p 20.00
Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous. of lb.	29, 138	26, 380	26, 535	27, 980	34, 256	32.979	32,781	38,746	39,241	42,985	39, 858	33, 894	
Acetic anhydride, productiondo Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), productiondo	42, 711 1, 178	$27,591 \\ 1,247$	$31.536 \\ 1.109$	$51.944 \\ 957$	$65,963 \\ 845$	70, 859 823	74, 404 807	80, 829 1, 189	69, 515 1, 145	72, 855 1, 137	67, 175 1, 120	1, 115	
Alcohol, ethyl: Productionthous. of proof gal	41, 129 95, 361	33, 857 97, 550	$26,062 \\ 82,344$	$32,922 \\ 74,420$	39, 292 77, 437	32,984 82,661	36, 439 87, 430	35, 839 85, 838	31, 552 81, 702	42, 182 83, 245	$46, 161 \\ 84, 263$	45, 013 77, 701	
Stocks, total do In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses thous. of proof gal.	54, 937	55, 592	51, 949	50, 584	47, 610	47, 420	48, 430	46, 419	42, 281	44,833	52,686	56, 948	
In denaturing plants	40, 425 40, 939	41, 959 34, 108	30, 395 30, 539	23.837 33.102	29,827 35,397	35,241 28,577	39,000 31,249	39,419 35,172	39,421 34,286	$ \begin{array}{r} 38,412 \\ 40,638 \end{array} $	31,577 35,349	20,753 40,320	
Withdrawn tax-paiddodo	1, 861	1, 755	1, 395	1, 447	2,052	1, 629	2, 057	2,058	2, 101	1, 448	1, 815	1, 892	
Production thous, of wine gal	21, 924 21, 501	18, 368 20, 284	16, 481 19, 984	17,868 18,018	19,039 17,468	15, 437 18, 261	$ \begin{array}{r} 16,987 \\ 16,799 \end{array} $	19, 226 19, 166	19,613 18,428	$ \begin{array}{c} 23, 417 \\ 23, 665 \end{array} $	19,037 20,225	21, 659 17, 583	
Consumption (withdrawals)dododo	14,037 13,546	12, 093 14, 401	8, 555 13, 293	8, 055 7, 077	9, 100 6, 509	7, 158 12, 547	7,326 12,538	7, 347 13, 026	8, 548 14, 059	8, 285 12, 897	7,084 12,631	9, 689 10, 813	
Glycerin, refined (100% basis):	5, 470	4, 419	4, 204	5, 873	4,152	8, 813	7, 984	7, 363	8,082	8,375	6, 925	7, 222	
High gravity and yellow distilled.	6, 745	6,770	7, 538	7.099	5,855	6, 511	7,279	7,602	7,043	6, 898	6, 701	6,762	7, 893
Production do	5, 617	6, 385 17, 578	6, 239 17, 013	$\begin{array}{c} 6.374 \\ 14,427 \end{array}$	6,003 13,553		6, 975 12, 066	8, 101 11, 447	7, 102 11, 006	6,219 11,370	6, 503 12, 998		
Chemically pure: Productiondo Consumptiondo Stocksdo	11,704	12,528 7,040	7.178 7.015	5,428 7,008	$ \begin{array}{c} 6,237 \\ 6,628 \end{array} $	9, 035 7, 536	10,040 7,991	$11,147 \\ 8,886$	10,629	$11,663 \\ 7,608$	$12,181 \\ 8,233$	13, 258 r 7, 552	14, 582
Stocksdo Methanol, production:	28, 107	29, 435	28,382	24, 507	21, 684	19, 080	17, 173	16, 211	7,527 15.336	14, 595	16,069	17, 644	
Natural (100%)	185 13, 951	$158 \\ 13,498$	201 13, 111	175	195 11, 890	$179 \\ 12,059$	234 11, 143	$194 \\ 13, 367$	179 13, 329	$172 \\ 15,544$	$153 \\ 14,027$	$148 \\ 11,890$	
Synthetic (100%)do Phthalic anhydride, productionthous. of lb	21, 519	21, 348	21, 263	19, 225	18, 955	16, 462	17, 954	19, 036	20, 480	19, 978	20, 013	18, 481	
FERTILIZERS													
Consumption (14 States)thous. of short tons Exports, total	191, 261	1,819 204,452	1,167 207,943	$530 \\ 136,743 \\ 253 \\ 136,743 \\ 25$	² 389 203, 643	² 380 208, 593				160, 461	140, 760		
Nitrogenous materialsdodo	. 163, 553	15, 296 173, 431	15,353 176,649	7.652 117.254 7.997	$ \begin{array}{c} 24.643 \\ 164.357 \\ 7.015 \end{array} $	19,939 170,215 7,939	28,068 124,084	7,955	7,850 148,826	22, 468 117, 635	5,946 116,482	130, 696	
Potash materialsdo Imports, totaldo	7, 469 257, 860	6, 147 172, €63	7, 887 204, 665	7, 227 208, 013	7,015	7, 227 169, 119	5, 893 237, 657	12,602 220,823	7,848	8, 686 194, 599	6, 637 232, 080	9, 161 296, 708	
Nitrate of soda	187,284	96, 732	149, 891 33, 915	151, 448	141,032 100,674 37,015	122, 146 50, 865		$ \begin{array}{r} 220,823 \\ 165,102 \\ 69,842 \end{array} $	133, 078 66, 738	137, 862 50, 743		230,708 245,377 37,565	
Phosphate materials	21,714 27,731	17,510 26,481	6,832 12,488	$14,698 \\ 23,258$	7,318 21,293	8, 166 27, 336	6,460 33,020	10, 856 30, 821	$ \begin{array}{c} 26,160\\ 22,218 \end{array} $	8, 735 34, 119	12,400 27,654	4,521 30,831	
Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehousesdol. per short ton	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	₽ 57.00
Potash deliveriesshort tons Superphosphate (bulk):	140, 625	125,600	157, 711	127,810	113, 167	122, 979	149, 678	142, 726	127, 884	133, 733	139, 339	167, 733	214, 470
Productiondodddodddoddddddddddddddd	1, 101, 454 1, 046, 710	1, 137, 270 897, 818	1,074,722 1,018,081	$941, 330 \\ 1, 238, 946$	$926,657 \\ 1,366,549$	957, 418 1,424,214	$\begin{array}{c} 929,313 \\ 1,405,661 \end{array}$	1,047,118 1,402,545	917,658 1,398,028	941, 440 1,510,676		71,039,410 71,433,309	$\begin{array}{c} 1,111,748\\ 1,152,044\end{array}$
NAVAL STORES								ļ					
Rosin (gum and wood): Production, quarterly totaldrums (520 lb.)	392, 400						3 948, 760				{		
Stocks, end of quarter	722, 580						904, 650						
dol. per 100 lb Turpentine (gum and wood):	8.70	8.55	8, 55	8.50	8.35	8.35	8.70	8. 50	8, 50	8.40	8.90	8.80	p 8.80
Production, quarterly totalbbl. (50 gal.) Stocks, end of quarterdo	. 194, 450						³ 331,000 214,640						
Price, gum, wholesale (N.Y.)dol. per gal	. 66	. 61	. 60	.63	. 62	. 60	. 62	. 62	. 62	. 60	. 60	. 60	P. 60

Stocks, end of quarter.
 Stocks, end of the provention of the prove

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through	1				19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
(CHEMI	CALS	AND .	ALLIE	D PRC	DUCT	'SCo	ntinue	d				
MISCELLANEOUS													
Explosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powderthous. of lb	842 57, 659	706 61, 905	556 63, 111	489 57, 251	586 51, 315	764 62, 515	1, 010 66, 177	1, 184 66, 621	1, 016 59, 840	902 56, 709	1, 056 56, 212	812 56, 871	710 58, 876
Broductionlong tonslong tong tong tong tong tong tong tong t	445, 014 2, 850, 666	454, 960 2, 808, 368	460, 058 2, 827, 506	443, 017 2, 902, 335	477, 939 2, 982, 331	447, 481 3, 047, 591	428, 810 3, 081, 284	430, 811 3, 064, 952	436, 143 3, 053, 843	422, 560 3, 068, 855	418, 568 3,130,379	381, 532 3, 089, 132	471, 615 3, 042, 952
FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS													
nimal fats, greases, and oils:‡ Animal fats:													
Productionthous. of lbdo Consumption, factorydodo Stocks, end of monthdo	365, 093 119, 944 325, 955	349, 058 117, 906 329, 408	321, 630 114, 807 336, 784	305, 335 115, 548 367, 590	290, 088 95, 111 377, 329	286, 050 114, 199 339, 625	290, 840 110, 119 329, 643	$\begin{array}{c} 358,024 \\ 128,965 \\ 296,004 \end{array}$	367, 547 104, 045 327, 150	431, 7 5 1 105, 973 406, 370	$\begin{array}{r} 427,887\\113,586\\460,719\end{array}$	r 343, 522 r 127, 843 r 453, 996	344, 18 129, 14 449, 50
Greases: Productiondo Consumption, factorydo Stocks, end of monthdo	52,114 40,075 100,536	50, 357 37, 913 105, 411	49, 982 36, 701 111, 895	49, 486 31, 969 115, 580	44, 932 31, 098 118, 495	46, 040 35, 164 113, 738	43,600 37,100 107,634	54,838 44,866 101,152	55, 434 34, 533 107, 530	57, 588 32, 518 114, 150	57, 636 39, 197 117, 840	$51, 541 \\ 35, 222 \\ 115, 820$	51, 09 39, 59 110, 42
Fish oils: Production Consumption, factory do Stocks, end of month 3 exetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts:	298 9, 429 73, 055	5, 141 9, 451 68, 538	11, 060 9, 758 66, 640	$12,748 \\ 10,174 \\ 69,931$	22, 631 8, 331 84, 479	22, 683 9, 919 88, 854	13, 407 11, 763 89, 990	9, 268 15, 957 103, 115	5, 743 14, 975 92, 801	3, 037 10, 832 90, 117	486 17, 820 76, 380	223 14, 599 65, 644	24-11, 93-51, 45
Vegetable oils, total: Production, crudemil. of lb Consumption, crude, factorydo	483 482	430 487	382 442	343 410	305 361	354 394	433 413	627 566	592 532	566 562	572 551	488 7 521	51 54
Stocks, end of month: Crude of	$1,275 \\ 589 \\ 61,395$	$1,202\\632\\58,562$	$1,123 \\ 624 \\ 49,815$	$1,054 \\ 572 \\ 32,674$	1, 017 536 30, 911	952 498 43,697	962 438 27, 991	1,049 474 30,808	1,096 578 41,414	1, 115 689 35, 276	1, 147 777 18, 102	* 1, 112 * 872 17, 699	
Imports, total	24, 596 2, 563 22, 032	31, 067 4, 389 26, 678	28, 638 2, 049 26, 590	30, 935 5, 051 25, 884	$36,473 \\ 5,447 \\ 31,026$	35, 171 5, 177 29, 993	32, 922 2, 153 30, 769	$\begin{array}{c} 36,190 \\ 3,664 \\ 32,525 \end{array}$	37, 943 2, 494 35, 449	31 , 759 733 31 , 026	33, 909 441 33, 468		
Consumption, factoryshort tonsStocks, end of monthdo Importsdo Coconut or copra oil:	26, 367 20, 923 25, 848	32, 794 11, 952 23, 608	23, 068 11, 267 21, 892	16, 051 4, 061 16, 456	18,028 11,974 21,390	37, 665 13, 570 29, 563	32, 550 10, 070 23,507	$\begin{array}{c} 35,228 \\ 16,591 \\ 43,529 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30,262\\ 12,324\\ 24,433\end{array}$	29, 524 12, 900 23, 426	27, 095 26, 583	19, 014 19, 969	28, 61 11, 27
Production: Crudethous. of lb_ Refineddo Consumption, factory:	33, 176 30, 494	$41,626\ 31,011$	29, 564 32, 465	21, 486 27, 765	22, 632 26, 745	47, 692 36, 466	41, 096 38, 003	45, 425 41, 035	38, 622 31, 423	37, 619 30, 958	34, 491 27, 041	24, 232 29, 174	36, 33 29, 92
Crudedod	45, 222 26, 727	48, 037 28, 085	48, 315 28, 306	43, 436 26, 131	41, 119 23, 431	51, 836 30, 364	$56, 545 \\ 34, 112$	61, 323 35, 858	47, 506 26, 344	47, 818 27, 401	42, 439 24, 030	45, 998 7 25, 409	44, 82 27, 09
Stocks, end of month: Crude of	81, 387 9, 013 3, 731	79, 869 8, 961 7, 921	67, 285 8, 899 7, 522	56, 707 7, 596 9, 777	49, 699 7, 578 16, 085	50, 718 8, 730 12, 237	46, 974 7, 616 10, 137	42, 465 8, 334 14, 152	45, 915 8, 415 16, 162	47, 506 7, 980 11, 950	44, 552 8, 241 10, 846	$30,782 \\ 7,677 \\ 5,298$	36, 74 7, 42
Cottonseed: Receipts at millsthous, of short tonsdo Consumption (crush)do Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	55 433 802	$22 \\ 306 \\ 518$	14 218 315	14 153 176	78 117 137	398 148 386	1, 170 521 1, 035	1, 757 782 2, 010	1, 097 719 2, 388	539 666 2, 2 61	$222 \\ 655 \\ 1,827$	r 100 r 550 r 1, 391	3 48 94
Cottonseed cake and meal: Productionshort tonsshort tonsstocks at mills, end of monthdo	201, 182 47, 336	146, 191 46, 396	101, 133 57, 870	69, 838 58, 946	55, 746 45, 104	70, 059 47, 876	248, 660 81, 857	379, 384 115, 114	348, 802 144, 420	317, 680 155, 303	310, 755 194, 047	7 262, 173 7 210, 115	231, 78 208, 61
Productionthous. of lbdodododo	143, 727 162, 209	106, 633 129, 093	72, 082 96, 917	52, 822 58, 602	41, 143 41, 077	$\begin{array}{c} 44,768\\ 38,375\end{array}$	$156,459\\103,809$	249,604 162,946	231, 827 188, 505	$213,966 \\178,154$	211, 13 0 178, 757	* 180, 541 * 170, 739	$165, 26 \\ 147, 85$
Cottonseed oil, refined: Production	136,955 107,399 28,019 1413,893 .190	123, 723 106, 108 28, 523 1 434, 758 . 180	100,080 109.369 28,784 $^{1}432,620$.180	79, 578 113, 260 28, 764 1401, 400 . 185	54, 023 90, 150 17, 070 1361, 320 . 205	42, 285 92, 727 23, 978 1 318, 006 . 205	71, 655 103, 262 32, 434 1288, 212 . 191	173, 856 119, 867 29, 238 1343, 165 .191	190, 034 86, 397 24, 707 1445, 493 .193	$198, 592 \\95, 697 \\26, 480 \\1544, 572 \\.195$	185, 476 104, 450 29, 01 6 ¹ 627, 573 . 228	r 173, 738 r 99, 752 25, 781 r 1723, 763 , 179	170, 57 90, 75 23, 10 1 812, 59 p. 23
Flaxseed: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu Oil mills:										² 31, 002			
Consumptiondodo Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minn.)dol. per bu Linseed oil, raw;	2, 196 4, 430 4. 16	$\begin{array}{c} 1,897\\ 3,608\\ 3.93 \end{array}$	2, 083 3, 440 3. 96	2,172 3,059 4.00	1, 580 3, 346 4. 01	$2,295 \\ 3,794 \\ 4.17$	$2,303 \\ 5,461 \\ 4.17$	$\begin{array}{r} 2,903 \\ 6,154 \\ 4.08 \end{array}$	2, 699 5, 621 4. 10	2, 285 4, 967 4. 10	2, 627 4, 355 4. 04	2, 065 3, 679 3, 90	1, 92 2, 82 p 3, 9
Production	45, 707 43, 661 659, 383 . 186	$\begin{array}{r} 38,953\\ 44,651\\ 646,589\\ .176\end{array}$	41, 647 43, 685 638, 021 . 178	44, 015 43, 565 637, 975 ³ . 155	31, 860 45, 899 634, 474 3, 150	46, 904 54, 981 622, 350 ³ , 152	$\begin{array}{r} 46,702\\51,841\\616,537\\3,156\end{array}$	58,017 53,608 622,079 $^{3}.151$	$54, 620 \\ 47, 674 \\ 626, 611 \\ {}^3.150$	$\begin{array}{r} 46,016\\ 42,335\\ 634,959\\ {}^8.148\end{array}$	51, 336 41, 602 643, 703 $^3. 146$	$\begin{array}{c} 41,300\\ 41,599\\ 641,675\\ {}^3,148\end{array}$	39, 02 43, 08 636, 11 2 ³ . 15
Production (crop estimate) \$thous. of bu Consumption, factorydo Stocks, end of monthdo Soybean oil: Production:	21, 540 42, 708	20, 129 32, 307	19, 682 28, 493	18, 617 30, 838	17, 539 22, 339	17, 549 9, 071	14, 969 11, 632	22, 507 85, 496	21, 997 89, 783	² 291, 682 21, 397 79, 852	21, 550 65, 741	18, 679 55, 817	20, 43 49, 61
Crudethous. of lb Refineddo Consumption, factory, refineddo Stocks, end of month:	218, 381 183, 469 164, 911	$\begin{array}{c} 204,138\\ 198,641\\ 171,062 \end{array}$	$199,002\\181,249\\171,244$	189, 977 177, 198 188, 112	$\begin{array}{c} 179,498\\ 162,158\\ 142,825 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 178,795\\ 175,008\\ 154,982 \end{array}$	$155,632 \\ 166,542 \\ 187,729$	238, 300 199, 066 210, 621	230, 609 173, 576 171, 950	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{226, 935} \\ \textbf{198, 811} \\ \textbf{182, 331} \end{array}$	231, 000 202, 969 195, 424	7 200, 412 186, 396 7 175, 466	$\begin{array}{c} 221,783\\ 201,030\\ 188,963\end{array}$
Crude	$245,027 \\ 109,459 \\ .150$	$224,072 \\ 130,234 \\ .148$	197, 473 126, 720 . 144	185, 122 111, 280 . 174	180, 130 116, 618 . 174	136, 414 124, 222 . 170	$98,287 \\ 96,020 \\ .156$	124, 629 75, 677 . 151	139, 602 73, 545 . 161	153, 674 83, 716 . 168	166, 204 87, 118 . 191	r 156, 308 r 88, 275 . 191	158, 19 97, 39 ^p , 208

Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Include for sports of Labor Burau of Labor Statistics. Data prior to February 1950 and for January-September 1951 for production, consumption, and stocks will be shown later.
 * Revisions for 1950 and for January-September 1951 for production, consumption, and stocks will be shown later.
 * Revisions for 1950 and for January-September 1951 for production, consumption, and stocks will be shown later.
 * Revisions for 1950 and for January-September 1951 for production, consumption, and stocks will be shown later.
 * Revisions for flaxseed (1946-49) and soybeans (1944-49) appear in corresponding note in the September 1952 SURVEY.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the		1		······,	19	52	-				,	1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
(CHEMI	CALS	AND .	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCI	S-Co	ntinue	d				
FATS, OILS, ETC.—Continued										_			
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, ctc.—Continued Oleomargarine:													
Production thous, of lb Stocks (factory and warehouse) do Price wholescale waretable colored delivered	96, 762 21, 655	101, 136 22, 419	$100,709 \\ 15,839$	$\begin{array}{c} 104,040\\ 26,837 \end{array}$	68, 695 23, 807	86,564 15,584	$125,694 \\ 18,615$	123,403 23,362	105, 480 21, 694	116, 840 25, 283	$126,580 \\ 23,412$	7 114, 037 7 25, 364	113, 421 23, 911
Price, wholesale, vegetable, colored, delivered (eastern U. S.)*dol. per lb Shortening:	. 259	. 253	.249	. 266	.271	. 269	1. 281	1. 284	1.284	1.284	1.284	1.284	p 1. 284
Productionthous. of lbtocks, end of monthdo	128, 912 89, 120	127, 375 93, 408	138, 692 83, 228	142, 749 81, 922	$112.624 \\ 88,436$	125,114 92,559	140, 171 74, 126	178,057 86,653	$126, 622 \\ 93, 678$	131, 749 93, 668	$\begin{array}{r} 141,878\\ 87,976\end{array}$	$134.857 \\97.290$	$135, 478 \\93, 755$
PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER†										ł			1
Factory shipments, totalthous. of dol Industrial salesdo Trade salesdo	110, 938 41, 594 69, 344	124, 670 44, 287 80, 383	$126,768\\44,620\\82,148$	$\begin{array}{c} 122,571\\ 40,757\\ 81,814 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 111,093\\ 36,808\\ 74,285\end{array}$	113, 282 40, 974 72, 308	$117,831 \\ 44,262 \\ 73,569$	$120,966 \\ 48,711 \\ 72,255$	95, 848 40, 552 55, 296	90, 563 41, 273 49, 290	* 107, 729 * 42, 960 * 64, 769	$105, 221 \\ 43, 118 \\ 62, 103$	
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS													
Production: Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods, and tubesthous. of lb Molding and extrusion materialsdo Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubesdo Other cellulose plasticsdo	$1,841 \\ 4,380 \\ 479 \\ 784$	1, 880 4, 985 527 683	1,770 4,122 485 657	1, 713 3, 805 453 400	2,013 4.504 377 442	1,998 4,866 439 404	2, 223 6, 109 581 303	2,852 6,679 589 468	2, 345 5, 629 506 529	2, 659 5, 780 556 456	$2,360 \\ 5,992 \\ 610 \\ 532$	2,575 6,207 593 521	
Phenolic and other tar acid resinsdo	28, 262	24, 131	24,009	24, 827	20, 981	26,850	30, 996	39, 144	35, 539	34, 474	35, 305	32, 975	
Polystyrenedodddododddododddododddodddddod	25, 951 15, 459 39, 208	24,967 14,233 35,955	$\begin{array}{r} 23,959 \\ 14,955 \\ 31,897 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26,413 \\ 15,312 \\ 29,357 \end{array}$	26,259 11,189 28,756	$\begin{array}{c c} 22,007 \\ 16,669 \\ 29,582 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27,484 \\ 16,942 \\ 32,764 \end{array}$	37, 919 19, 868 30, 247	38,515 18,315	37,043 20,473	$32,938 \\ 17,883$	34,374 15,975	
Vinyl resins§dodo Alkyd resins§do Rosin modificationsdo	28, 300 7, 502	28, 418 7, 396	29, 326 8, 030	28,507 7,882	$28,756 \\ 24,342 \\ 7,337$	25, 692 7, 572	31, 224 9, 488	39, 247 33, 936 8, 639	39,881 27,644 8,914	41,654 31,002 7,840	$\begin{array}{r} 44,506\\ 32,978\\ 8,705\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 41,028\\31.228\\8,246\end{array}$	
Miscellaneous resins§do	16, 586	17, 122	17, 341	17, 467	14, 368	17, 868	18, 078	21, 728	21, 274	21, 925	21, 788	21, 525	
		EL	ECTR	IC PO	WER A	AND G	AS						
ELECTRIC POWER [‡]													
Production (utility and industrial), total mil. of kwhr Electric utilities, totaldo	38, 568 33, 040	36, 736 31, 515	$37,065 \\ 31,824$	$36,052 \\ 31,525$	37, 007 32, 523	39, 752 34, 361	38, 759 33, 376	40, 511 34, 821	39, 351 33, 747	42, 310 36, 452	42,656 36,663	39, 165	42, 99 36, 96
By fuelsdo By water powerdo	22, 597 10, 443	21, 553 9, 962	31, 824 22, 132 9, 692	22, 366 9, 160	23, 785 8, 738	25, 844 8, 518	26, 019 7, 357	27, 797 7, 025	27, 225 6, 522	36, 452 28, 231 8, 221	30, 003 27, 402 9, 261	33, 597 24, 603 8, 995	36, 96 26, 77 10, 19
Privately and publicly owned utilities mil. of kwhr	$27, 647 \\ 5, 393$	$26,559 \\ 4,956$	26, 910 4 915	26, 451	27, 249	28,860	28, 619	30,227 4,594	29, 338	31, 343	31, 432	28, 431	31,24
Other producersdo Industrial establishments, totaldo By fuelsdo	5, 393 5, 529 5, 022	4, 950 5, 221 4, 753	4, 915 5, 240 4, 745	5, 075 4, 526 4, 141	5, 274 4, 484 4, 159	5, 501 5, 391 5, 026	4, 757 5, 383 5, 067	4, 594 5, 690 5, 422	4, 409 5, 604 5, 361	5, 109 5, 858 5, 537	5, 231 5, 994 5, 571	5, 166 5, 567 5, 149	5, 72 6, 02 5, 57
By water powerdo Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric	506	469	496	385	326	365	316	268	243	321	423	418	45
Institute)mil. of kwhr Commercial and industrial: Small light and powerdo	28, 453 4, 945	27, 766 4, 792	27, 178 4, 767	26, 856 5, 046	26, 914 5, 361	28, 781 5, 583	29, 440 5, 501	29, 279 5, 236	29, 364 5, 185	30, 676 5, 414			-
Large light and powerdo Railways and railroadsdo	13, 869 504	13,764 458	13, 669 444	13, 069 404	12, 638 396	14, 097 401	14, 681 398	14, 823 426	14, 611 433	14, 888 480			
Residential or domesticdo Rural (distinct rural rates)do Street and highway lightingdo	7,548 544 298	7,157 598 268	6, 679 639 249	$ \begin{array}{r} 6,544 \\ 800 \\ 236 \end{array} $	6, 567 994 242	6,657 1,061 262	6,817 1,015 287	6,950 766 321	$7,446 \\ 605 \\ 341$	8,259 525 363			
Other public authoritiesdodododo	250 710 35	698 30	691 40	230 713 44	671 45	675 45	698 43	714 44	709 34	714 32			
Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute)thous. of dol.	504, 334	494, 080	486, 460	488, 551	493, 359	512, 716	521, 495	521, 103	527, 280	550, 592		 -	
GAS♂						1							
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands Residential (incl. heurochesting) do	7, 932 7, 376			7, 336 6, 819			6, 713 6, 243			6, 685 6, 212			
Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo. Sales to consumers, totalmil. of therms	551 1, 156			512 809			468 540			469 799			
Residentialdo Industrial and commercialdo	785 353			491 308			268 263			492 297			
Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol Residential (incl. house-heating)do	165, 655 121, 287			120, 928 86, 277			83, 954 57, 416			113, 191 80, 803			
Industrial and commercialdo	42, 851			33, 743			25, 932			31, 550			
Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo	17, 553 16, 101 1, 434			18, 145 16, 694 1, 433			18,899 17,441 1,438			19, 545 17, 970 1, 555			
Sales to consumers, totalmil. of thermsResidential (incl. house-heating)do	14, 861 6, 409			11, 113 3, 212			9,576			13,525 4,126			
Industrial and commercial	8,037			7, 529			7,630			8, 496			
Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol_	648, 863			434, 422			315, 515			554,740	1	i	1

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. ¹ Based on l. c. l. shipments. Data prior to September 1952 are for carlots.
 ^{*} New series. Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data prior to February 1951 will be shown later.
 ^{*} Hevised series. Data are estimated total factory shipments of finished paint, varnish, and lacquer. Figures supersede those shown in the SURVEY prior to the June 1952 issue, which did not measure total shipments.
 [§] See note "1" in the February 1952 SURVEY and earlier issues regarding changes in classification and coverage beginning with data for January 1951.
 [§] Unpublished revisions for January-July 1950 and 1951 for electric power production will be shown later.
 [§] All formerly expressed in cu. ft. are now published in therms by the compiling source; 1932-49 figures expressed in therms and minor revisions for customers and revenue for 1932-44 will be shown later. Revisions for the first 2 quarters of 1950 are shown in the corresponding note in the October 1951 SURVEY; those for the first 2 quarters of 1950 are shown later.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					195	2						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
		FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	говас	CO						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES													
Fermented malt liquors: Productionthous. of bbl Tax-paid withdrawalsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Distilled spirits:	7, 326 6, 099 10, 663	7, 439 6, 744 10, 891	7, 962 7, 381 10, 941	8, 975 8, 412 10, 962	10, 116 9, 266 11, 190	8, 634 8, 159 11, 126	7, 132 7, 182 10, 597	6, 844 6, 852 10, 132	5, 787 5, 908 9, 598	6, 686 6, 774 9, 096	6, 621 5, 707 9, 606	6, 191 5, 630 9, 789	7,683 6,658 10,324
Productionthous, of tax gal Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes	15,009 r 14,459	14, 194 † 13, 898	11, 642 7 14, 602	8, 577 7 13, 120	6, 444 r 13, 141	6, 453 7 13, 428	9,837 r 15,324	20, 691 19, 463	12, 265 18, 966	10, 558 22, 785	10, 321	9, 548	12, 539
thous. of wine gal. Tax-paid withdrawalsthous. of tax gal. Stocks, end of monthdo Importsthous. of proof gal. Whisky:	9, 757 940, 071 1, 515	9, 573 941, 057 1, 314	9, 345 940, 432 1, 362	9, 721 937, 156 1, 326	9, 972 932, 414 1, 229	8,006 929,033 1,088	11, 509 921, 480 1, 575	19,463 15,909 909,081 2,048	15, 013 898, 143 2, 360	22, 785 10, 216 † 894, 492 2, 204	13, 398 8, 872 7 892, 357 1, 183	$\begin{array}{c c}13, 597\\9, 124\\890, 328\\1, 302\end{array}$	11, 311 887, 827
Productionthous. of tax gal Tax-paid withdrawalsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Importsthous. of proof gal	8, 648 5, 536 768, 745 1, 401	8, 045 4, 997 769, 763 1, 208	$\begin{array}{r} 6,793\\ 4,546\\ 769,996\\ 1,265\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,823 \\ 5,026 \\ 767,558 \\ 1,234 \end{array}$	2, 515 4, 322 763, 490 1, 141	$\begin{array}{c} 2.677 \\ 3.980 \\ 760,079 \\ 979 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 3,208\\ 6,204\\ 754,200\\ 1,443\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3,859\\9,053\\745,181\\1,826\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 3, 683 \\ 8, 312 \\ 737, 913 \\ 2, 162 \end{array}$	5,7825,676735,1721,977	6, 836 5, 320 734 , 248 1, 063	$\begin{array}{r} 6,939 \\ 5,307 \\ 733,138 \\ 1,185 \end{array}$	8, 295 6, 149 732, 448
Whisky	7, 090 6, 186	6, 944 6, 037	7, 422 6, 469	7, 024 6, 150	7, 590 6, 389	5, 936 4, 785	8, 585 7, 504	11, 446 10, 116	11, 536 10, 455	7, 732 6, 614	6, 103 5, 091	6, 634 5, 721	8, 313 7, 217
Sparkling wines: Productionthous. of wine gal Tax-paid withdrawalsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Importsdo Still wines:	55 59 1, 334 31	$201 \\ 69 \\ 1,458 \\ 31$	$129 \\ 71 \\ 1,510 \\ 36$	102 86 1, 515 35	63 73 1, 503 28	100 78 1, 518 29	$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 112 \\ 1,467 \\ 40 \end{array}$	$90 \\ 158 \\ 1,384 \\ 64$	$\begin{smallmatrix} & 82 \\ 182 \\ 1, 274 \\ 86 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 77\\197\\1,139\\96\end{matrix}$	151 97 1, 183 33	73 68 1, 178 23	
Productiondo Tax-paid withdrawalsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Importsdo Distilling materials produced at wineriesdo	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,462\\ 11,411\\ 199,116\\ 416\\ 456\end{array}$	1, 644 10, 453 189, 087 427 770	$1,640 \\ 9,368 \\ 181,416 \\ 365 \\ 126$	853 9, 120 170, 606 360 155	$547 \\7,980 \\162,733 \\272 \\1,758$	1, 741 8, 440 153, 728 297 r 6, 870	20,940 11,993 162,350 324 49,009	66, 382 13, 822 219, 565 513 124, 199	$\begin{array}{c c} 25,764\\ 12,333\\ 233,390\\ 589\\ 55,656\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6,622\\ 11,637\\ 225,069\\ 589\\ 17,406\end{array}$	$2, 442 \\10, 303 \\215, 550 \\396 \\2, 786$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1, 265 \\ 9, 963 \\ 205, 265 \\ 295 \\ 722 \end{array} $	
DAIRY PRODUCTS					1								ļ
Butter, creamery: Production (factory) ¹ thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York).dol. per lb	93, 095 6, 505 . 738	104, 120 10, 522 . 714	134, 980 30, 821 . 693	130, 210 68, 616 . 690	121, 465 99, 751 . 714	108, 320 111, 400 . 737	94, 885 111, 319 . 732	89, 575 102, 177 . 716	76, 420 83, 951 . 699	95, 855 72, 723 . 678	106, 095 85, 737 . 670	102, 770 r 99, 557 . 668	122, 895 129, 261 . 668
Cheese: Production (factory), totaltthous. of lb American, whole milktdo Stocks, cold storage, end of month, totaldo American, whole milkdo	$\begin{array}{r} 86,350\\59,025\\155,195\\133,815\end{array}$	103, 235 75, 075 158, 949 139, 705	139, 160 107, 525 185, 927 164, 654	$139,870 \\109,780 \\217,604 \\192,920$	$\begin{array}{r} 121,925\\94,815\\239,632\\211,477\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c}112,370\\85,340\\253,563\\222,933\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 99,235\\73,905\\262,467\\231,503\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 89,090\\ 63,270\\ 256,885\\ 225,317\end{array}$	78, 110 53, 290 242, 509 210, 029	84, 840 55, 330 238, 803 205, 178	87,355 58,765 227,499 194,286	85, 410 60, 010 * 218, 371 * 186, 776	105, 935 78, 855 225, 730 194, 498
Imports	2,832 .429	3, 263 . 423	1, 904 . 429	2, 942 . 435	3, 873 . 436	3, 502	6, 486 . 465	5, 939	5, 699 . 457	4, 454	6, 982 . 427	3, 559	. 411
Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goodsthous, of lb Case goodsOEvaporated (unsweetened), case goodso Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month:	17, 600 7, 350 205, 000	$21, 250 \\ 4, 500 \\ 261, 850$	36, 920 4, 200 369, 500	27, 400 4, 750 349, 000	20, 660 3, 500 273, 250	21, 200 3, 650 7 277, 300	14, 600 3, 250 243, 500	$10,250 \\ 3,725 \\ 208,000$	9, 050 3, 275 167, 100	10, 10 0 4, 575 171, 750	5, 050 170, 600	4, 550 160, 000	4. 300 201, 750
Condensed (sweetened)dodo E vaporated (unsweetened)do	8, 237 76, 443	$7,726 \\ 112,232$	8, 339 264, 340	$9,540\ 392,212$	7,975 417,109	7, 482 480, 266	8, 354 508, 805	7, 190 493, 073	7, 519 447, 175	8, 320 382, 563	$rac{8,662}{313,741}$	$10,154 \\ 262,904$	9, 489 238, 043
Condensed (sweetened)	4, 729 5, 676	2, 301 8, 296	2, 656 8. 031	1, 528 10, 351	2, 321 10, 570	1, 665 9, 029	1, 484 5, 764	1,361 12,342	1,071 7,740	365 6, 539	$2,334 \\ 8,956$	1, 527 7, 785	
Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case Evaporated (unsweetened)do	10. 80 6. 38	10. 80 6. 39	$10.80 \\ 6.32$	$10.80 \\ 6.30$	10. 80 6. 33	10. 80 6. 38	10.80 6.39	10.80 6.40	10. 80 6. 39	10.80 6.33	6.27	6.21	6.12
Fluid milk: Production	9, 421 3, 292 5. 47	$10, 134 \\ 3, 823 \\ 5. 33$	12, 056 5, 061 5, 26	11,8794,9725.22	11, 017 4, 439 5. 33	$10,238 \\ 4,062 \\ 5.43$	9, 126 3, 553 5, 54	8, 664 3, 247 5, 65	7, 891 2, 769 5, 70	8, 389 3, 250 5. 63		8, 533 3, 348 5. 40	$10, 100 \\ 4, 069 \\ 5. 27$
Production: ‡ Dry whole milkthous, of lb Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do Stocks, manufacturers', end of month:	8, 540 67, 800	8, 945 82, 050	11, 035 120, 850	13, 570 115, 875	9, 950 85, 300	9, 900 70, 650	6, 175 50, 590	5, 475 45, 100	4, 840 43, 000	5, 840 65, 950	7, 400 78, 000	7,150 80,300	8, 250 108, 700
Dry whole milk Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do Exports:	13, 344 34, 662	14,518 54,813	16,761 108,576	19, 287 150, 593	21,385 162,150	23,963 167,428	$\begin{array}{c} 22,273 \\ 153,762 \end{array}$	$20,212 \\ 135,177$	17,009 124,553	$15,181 \\ 127,715$	15,411 132,265	$12,844\\128,820$	13, 311 132, 555
Dry whole milk do Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) do Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human food), U. S. average dol. per lb food), U. S. average dol. per lb	5, 371 4, 305 . 159	2, 499 4, 415 . 163	2, 842 9, 839 . 163	5, 118 2, 303 . 163	3, 453 3, 567 . 165	2, 921 5, 824 . 165	2, 599 2, 515 . 167	3, 186 3, 365 . 166	3, 695 4, 196 , 166	3, 694 8, 851 . 164	3, 495 2, 706 . 163	2,850 1,690	. 158
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES											.100	. 190	• 107
Apples: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu Shipments, carlotno. of carloads Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of bu Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentso. of carloads Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month	² r 2,006 5,983 ² r 11,587	r 1, 451 2, 894 r 12, 247	r 929 1,037 r 13,945	283 282 r 10, 869	r 416 153 r 9, 744	7 306 238 5, 994	r 1, 432 6, 221 r 5, 136	r 5, 578 26, 892 r 5, 366	r 2, 630 24, 941 r 6, 420	¹ 92, 696 2, 748 20, 061 r 13, 256	r 2, 525 15, 265 r 10, 915	2, 643 r 10, 775 10, 804	$2,746 \\ 6,432 \\ 11,234$
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of lbthous. of lbthous. of lbthous. of lbthous.	466, 735 348, 023	475, 636 313, 708	537, 679 301, 739	580, 264 336, 911	593, 518 385, 494	578, 699 463, 011	556, 897 530, 091	532, 993 576, 522	493, 402 569, 974	455, 479 534, 933	481, 129 494, 893	* 496, 233 * 450, 265	449, 336 416, 625
Production (crop estimate) [‡] thous. of bu- Shipments, carlotno. of carloads_ Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York) dol. per 100 lb_	² r 24, 180 6. 025	7 13, 548 5. 820	r 13, 049 5. 570	7 24, 091 4. 844	r 13, 126 6. 708	7 12, 341 7, 025	≠ 16, 508 6. 188	7 21, 536 4. 792	7 17, 282 5. 481	¹ 347, 504 ⁷ 18, 300 4. 971	7 23, 101 5. 369	20, 520 7 5. 317	24, 708 = 3. 970

r Revised. PPreliminary. 1 December 1 estimate. 2 Revisions for January and February 1952 (no. of carloads): Apples – 2,491; 2,065; citrus fruits—11,929; 10,815; potatoes—18,750 [Hevisions for production of dairy products prior to November 1950 are available upon request as follows: Beginning 1949 for butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk solids; beginning 1950 for shown in corresponding note in the September 1952 SURVEY. OFfigures beginning 1950 represent whole milk only; earlier data cover both whole and skimmed milk.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	52				······································		1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	OBAC	со — С	Continu	ıed					
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS		1											
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal thous, of bu	69, 324	50, 863	52, 903	38, 061	r 29, 169	35, 649	38, 870	45, 025	40, 261	56, 484	52, 510	39, 287	
Barley: Production (crop estimate)‡do Receipts, principal marketsdo	7, 787	7, 194	7, 909	6, 172	10, 110	23, 234	11, 264	8, 613	8, 294	¹ 227, 008 7, 659	6, 877	* 7, 005	9, 402
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercialdo On farmstdo	$\frac{19,160}{77,962}$	16, 385	14,646	14, 798 2 38, 046	14, 861	17, 899	20,085 132,890	18, 989	16, 967	13, 415 99, 177	11, 902	10, 717	8, 386 57, 396
On farmst do Exports, including malt do Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):	4,024 1.492	2, 305 1, 423	1, 187 1, 443	880 1. 530	3,560 1,612	5, 575 1, 709	6, 207 1, 626	4, 367 1. 631	3, 829 1. 598	4,237 1.612	1, 374 1, 581	2, 161 • 1. 495	1. 521
No. 2, maltingdol. per budol. per budodo	1.331	1.308	1.234	1.316	430	1.648	1.480	1. 545	1. 505	1.457	1, 456	1. 395	1. 459
Corn: Production (crop estimate)† mil. of bu Grindings, wet processthous. of bu Receipts, principal marketsdo	10, 486	10,745	10, 487	9,964	9, 557	10, 194	11,006	12,095	10, 769	¹ 3, 307 9, 965	10, 700	10, 336	11, 373
Stocks domostic and of month.	27, 248 61, 849	18, 316 50, 173	17, 358 40, 813	20,041 32,526	14, 293 20, 772	18, 206 17, 167	21, 567 18, 186	48, 645 31, 204	56, 549 60, 880	33, 489 62, 039	22, 037 51, 032	18, 195 46, 101	21, 403 37, 288
Commercial do	1,052.7 10,833	7, 532	6, 859	599.7 4,375	3, 689	2, 854	² 171. 4 5, 275	7, 237	16,005	2, 173. 2 22, 183	16,087	7, 568	1, 466. 4
Prices, wholesale: No. 3, white (Chicago)dol. per bu No. 3, yellow (Chicago)do	(3) 1.847	$1.868 \\ 1.818$	(³) 1.842	$1.900 \\ 1.830$	(³) 1.808	(³) 1.808	(³) 1. 760	(³) 1. 586	(³) 1. 575	(³) 1.630	$2,081 \\ 1,605$	(³) 1. 551	$2.095 \\ 1.562$
Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades_do Oats:	1.637	1.731	1.756	1.763	1.735	1.764	1.716	1. 571	1. 569	1.597	1, 573	1. 525	1. 540
Production (crop estimate)‡mil. of bu Receipts, principal marketsthous. of bu	6, 805	6, 602	11, 715	9, 130	21,604	22, 030	10, 705	5, 573	4, 735	¹ 1, 268 13, 979	6, 708	6, 884	6, 796
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercialdo On farmstdo	11,785 519,236	9,057	11, 966	16,038 2 245,772	24, 101	30, 814	34, 204 1,006,932	30, 140	26, 546	$25,041 \\ 791,661 \\ 070$	21, 592	19,819	12, 734 456, 956
Exports, including oatmeal	778 . 931	$215 \\ .887$	588 . 908	378 . 833	328 . 829	319 . 865	223 . 920	311 . 907	278 . 904	279 . 919	238 .881	261 r 800	. 797
Rice: Production (crop estimate)‡thous. of bu California:										1 108, 133			
Receipts, domestic, roughthous. of lb Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end	120, 622 73, 485	50, 534 65, 063	65, 414 35, 882	* 61, 946 33, 526	7 40, 996 36, 124	23, 302 41, 993	12, 593 3, 298	177, 837 61, 546	154, 481 66, 808	110, 166 93, 444	88, 012 69, 705	89, 398 78, 442	90, 896 49, 060
of monththous. of lb Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.):	54, 187	25, 175	32, 838	48, 200	30,032	7, 276	12, 153	65, 882	107, 170	90, 015	80, 077	62, 143	74. 247
Receipts, rough, at millsthous. of lb Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned	129,682 181,874	187, 253 217, 515	134, 497 277, 223	91, 122 211, 604	$11,757 \\108,570$								
basis), end of monththous. of lb_ Exportsdo Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.)dol. per lb_	511, 299 104, 199 . 105	442, 860 129, 517 . 105	285, 248 259, 380 . 105	153, 772 121, 058 . 105	61,979 141,312 .105	51, 859 . 105	101,657	199, 214	149, 231	203, 331	7 199, 698 . 108	80, 638 . 108	
Rye: Production (crop estimate) [‡] thous. of bu_										1 15, 910			
Receipts, principal marketstdo Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month. do Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minn.)dol. per bu		480 2, 825 1, 945	1, 163 2, 024 1, 928	547 1,278 2.038	2,449 1,568 1.972	1,770 3,210 1.951	815 3, 285 1, 861	328 2,917 1.914	302 2, 698 1, 978	2,470 2,892 1.920	$321 \\ 2,685 \\ 1,831$	$239 \\ 2,254 \\ 1.751$	240 2, 320 1. 753
Wheat:										11,291.4			
Production (crop estimate), total‡mil. of bu. Spring wheatdo Winter wheatdo Receipts, principal marketsthous. of bu.										$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 238, 6 \\ 1 & 1, 052, 8 \end{bmatrix}$		15,809	
Stocks, end of month:	- 391, 104			269, 976			. 211, 559			248, 742		265, 465	- 264, 32
Canada (Canadian wheat)do United States, domestic, total? ¹ do Commercialdo	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	202.564 101,851	208, 850 88, 937	$ \begin{array}{r} 195,182\\2255,594\\293,924\end{array} $	189, 545 279, 426		1, 344, 121	242, 463	237, 465 276, 075	[1, 102, 932]		231, 647	840, 49
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses thous. of bu				2 57, 879			365, 177 150, 243			311, 409 128, 199			245,84
On farmst	197.895	39,759 36,154	41, 731 38, 563	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	21, 417 17, 232	26, 831	510,819	33, 051 29, 193	20, 149 16, 146	399,412 29,786	34, 811	29, 298 25, 886	268,44
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis)													1
No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City)	_ 2.496	2.503 2.492 2.440	2, 485 2, 446 (*)	2.505 2.306 2.104	2. 547 2. 251 2. 154		2.409	2.504 2.416 2.329	2. 541 2. 458 2. 306	2.329	$2.402 \\ 2.380$	2.355	2.39 (³)
Weighted avg., 6 markets, all gradesdo	• I	2. 414	2. 405		2.314			2. 519	2. 567	2, 568		2, 505	2. 55
Wheat flour: Production: Flourthous, of sacks (100 lb.)_	17,920	18,065	17, 599	18,101	19,099				18,671	18,990	19,783	17,041 79.0	
Operations, percent of capacity Offal	76.5 364.216	73. 6362, 80442, 217	75.3 352,881 41,096	77.5 367,535 42,234	78. 2 387, 693 44, 530	386, 219	396, 826	424, 466] ¹ 380, 119	r 397, 704 r	79.0 7 336, 676 39, 435	364.00
Stocks held by mills, end of month thous, of sacks (100 lb.).	5,033	1, 547	1, 360	4, 360	1,796		4,834			4,152			4, 54
Exportsdo Prices, wholesale: Spring, short patents (Minneapolis)*													
dol. per sack (100 lb.)_ Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City)*do_		5.675 5.600	5. 585 5. 500										

Revised. P Preliminary. 1 December 1 estimate.
 2 Old crop only; new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, and wheat; October for corn). 3 No quotation.
 The indicated grain series have been revised as follows: Production—barley, corn, oats, 1944-49; ryc, wheat, 1945-49; rice, 1949; stocks on farms—barley, corn, oats, 1944-49; wheat, 1945-49; domestic disappearance of wheat and total United States stocks of domestic wheat, 1945-49. All revisions will be shown later.
 Hevised series. Data are furnished by the Chicago Board of Trade and represent receipts at 12 interior primary markets; for names of markets and data for January 1948-July 1950, see note marked "if" on p. S-28 of the October 1951 SURVEY.
 The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the breakdown of stocks.
 *New series. Data prior to February 1951 will be shown later.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	952						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	Marcl
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	говас	CO(Continu	ıed					
LIVESTOCK													
Cattle and calves: Slaughter (Federally inspected):													
Calvesthous. of animalsdo	397 927 1,532	405 938 7 1, 600	388 1,009 7 1,585	392 966 r 1, 590	430 1,100	426	496 1, 215	602 1,390	510 1,151	523 1,252	$453 \\ 1,313 \\ 1,377$	422 1,170	1,
Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 8 com-belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale:	143	1,000	1, 585	1, 590	1, 898 185	2, 078 338	$2,641 \\ 563$	⁷ 3, 141 1, 088	2, 379 667	2,023 250	1, 877 184	1,609 80	1,
Beef steers (Chicago)dol, per 100 lb Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do	33. 41 31. 99	$33.39 \\ 31.32 \\ 32$	33. 29 32. 06	32. 22 27. 21	32.53 25.24	$32.52 \\ 25.17$	$32.19 \\ 23.57$	$32.09 \\ 22.76$	$\begin{array}{c} 31.37\\22.31\end{array}$	28.77 20.50	$26.04 \\ 21.73$	23. 41 20. 91	21 21
Calves, vealers (Chicago)do logs: Slaughter (Federally inspected)	38, 50	37.00	36.75	34. 50	32.00	32.00	31. 50	33.00	33.00	29.00	30. 50	* 33. 50	₽ 29
thous. of animalsdo	5, 776 7 3, 603	5, 281 * 3, 173	4, 482 2, 800	4, 259 r 2, 773	3, 641 2, 268	3, 592 2, 203	4, 290 2, 540	5,492 3,099	5,772 3,326	$7,251 \\ 4,233$	$6,267 \\ 3,571$	4,550 2,562	4. 2,
Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol, per 100 lb.	16. 56	16.58	19.61	19.25	19.96	19.98	19.11	18. 55	16.76	16.52	17.98	19.39	20
Hog-corn ratio bu, of corn equal in value to 100 lb, of live hog.	10.00	9.8	11.8	11.2	15. 56	13. 50	11.2	18. 55	10.70	10. 52	17. 98	19.59	20
Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (Federally inspected)	971	941	939	926	908	1.000	1.040		1 000	1.010	1.000		
thous. of animals. Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo	7 998 119	r 1,079 131	* 1, 081 141	7 1,048 133	1,067 176	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,020 \\ 1,455 \\ 479 \end{array} $	$1,243 \\ 2,119 \\ 722$	1,427 2,228 788	$1,069 \\ 1,289 \\ 319$	$1,218 \\ 1,267 \\ 203$	$1,289 \\ 1,295 \\ 147$	$1,088 \\ 1,038 \\ 83$	1, 1,
Prices, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb	26.88	28.88	28.12	28.38	28.38	28.62	25, 50	23.88	22.62	21.62	21.50	22.38	23.
Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do MEATS	. (1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	24. 25	24.63	23.10	21.25	20. 50	19.18	20.52	20.01	20
Fotal meats (including lard):												1	
Production (inspected slaughter)mil. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	1,656 1,313 94	1,557 1,320 65	$1,476 \\ 1,201 \\ 62$	1, 444 1, 161 44	1, 418 983 49	1,395 825 50	1, 527 696 37	$1,819 \\ 636 \\ 55$	1,742 779 59	$ \begin{array}{c} 2,127 \\ 1,046 \\ 59 \end{array} $	1,999 21,038 65	1, 572 3 1, 044 63	1. 2
Beef and veal: Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb_	557, 237	566, 992	610, 297	582, 712	659,036	669, 445	713, 624	801, 489	662, 271	735, 078	775, 091	701, 489	779,
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	267,437	252, 350 892	224, 432 1, 636	201, 504 1, 531	171, 444 1, 666	167, 437 1, 240	184, 158 1, 150	214, 594 1, 365	252, 306 1, 153	286, 299 1, 319	$287,258 \\ 877$	7 274, 457 1, 272	252,
Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice (600–700 lbs.) (New York)dol. per lb. Lamb and mutton:	. 560	. 564	. 559	. 540	. 534	. 559	. 562	. 556	. 545	. 514	. 477	. 432	
Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	48, 201 14, 896	45, 703 13, 067	45, 306 16, 141	41, 392 14, 902	38, 601 11, 814	43, 880 11, 318	52, 839 12, 553	61, 726 16, 002	47, 505 17, 580	56, 616 21, 912	$61,371 \\ 20,816$	53, 166 † 23, 670	58, 20,
Pork, including lard, production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Pork, excluding lard:	1, 050, 706	944, 623	820, 518	819, 934	720, 191	681, 587	760, 409	955, 425	1, 031, 841	1, 335, 205	1, 162, 504	816, 995	874,
Production (inspected slaughter)dodo	759, 957 822, 006	$\begin{array}{c} 682,678\\ 823,741 \end{array}$	594, 319 727, 665	$\begin{array}{c} 601,250\\ 685,033\end{array}$	525, 855 542, 707	506, 990 407, 558	571, 228 290, 931	715, 279 234, 894	765, 850 319, 643	984, 200 489, 152	841, 949 595, 546	601, 403 7 604, 813	650, 570,
Exportsdo	8, 512	7,997	8,655	9, 285 . 569	10,833	5,892	5,673	5,768	7,386	8,742	8,605	9, 983 . 595	
Hams, smoked, compositedol. per lb_ Fresh loins, 8-12 lb. average (New York)do Lard:	. 448	. 430	. 550	. 535	. 552	.612		. 515	. 449	. 402	. 581 . 424	. 464	P.
Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of month + do	213, 346 154, 272	191, 803 177, 554 51, 552	165,818 184,595	160,274 214,678	141,823 208,025	127,696	138,047 143,223	175,664	194, 381 136, 610	256, 269 210, 994	234,448 241,760	$157,799 \\ 241,890 \\ 45,891$	164, 239,
Exportsdodol. per lb	79, 627 . 153	.145	46, 395 . 145	29,038 .145	32, 421 . 140	37, 288 . 138	26, 611 . 143	43, 043 . 143	46, 638	44, 347 . 113	50,867. 120	45, 881 . 125	P.
POULTRY AND EGGS													
Poultry: Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	42, 273 232, 832	41, 462 194, 965	58, 058 185, 688	52. 212 174, 040	47.806 157,045	52, 536 144, 508	64, 955 182, 786	81, 748 279, 191	74, 618 294, 424	70, 745 278, 595	38,884 261,072	34, 125 r 260, 606	39, 174,
Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) & dol. per lb. Eggs:	. 295	. 258	. 225	. 218	. 215	. 235	. 245	. 225	. 250	. 263	. 310	. 318	
Production, farm millions. Dried egg production thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	r 6, 386 2, 325	6, 191 2, 220	5, 983 2, 037	5, 032 1, 427	4, 463 1, 571	4,155 1,140	4, 108 1, 069	4, 402 758	4, 510 957	5, 063 685	5, 441 442	5,328 1,168	6, 2,
Shellthous. of cases Frozenthous. of lb	1, 596 84, 295	2, 184 111, 185	3, 184 145, 863	3, 357 166, 419	2, 728 163, 359	2, 169 144, 326	1,709 123,661	1,000 95,333	393 72, 462	153 50, 176	120 34, 980	248 r 42, 419	65,
Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) dol. per doz.	. 382	. 396	. 359	. 404	. 525	. 553	. 553	. 631	. 560	. 489	. 454	. 443	.
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS													
Confectionery, manufacturers' sales*. thous. of dol. Cocoa: Importslong tons	78, 125 30, 307	74, 423 24, 020	60, 318 28, 764	54, 335 28, 786	47, 200 12, 977	60, 948 9, 043	99, 443 8, 705	113, 374 4, 210	101,012	101, 394 37, 144	87,060 32,530	83, 802 24, 678	81,
Price, wholesale, Accra (New York)dol. per lb Joffee:	. 384	. 381	. 384	. 378	. 381	. 354	. 333	. 340	. 318	. 308	32, 530 . 318	24, 678 7 300	P. 1
Clearances from Brazil, total thous. of bags To United States	1, 521 899 966	$1,015 \\ 626 \\ 850$	953 566 756	$1,024 \\ 624 \\ 691$	1, 177 719 579	1,455 924 605	1,601 1,045	1,456	1,450 893 529	1,453 817 601	1, 269 788 719	1,160 757	1,
Visible supply, United Statestdo Importsdo Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York)	2,042	1, 707	1, 126	1, 228	1, 408	1,454	889 1,869	611 1,615	529 1, 394	691 2, 205	$^{712}_{1,839}$	776 1, 815	
fish:	. 548	. 535	. 533	. 530	. 545	. 548	. 545	. 540	. 535	. 538	. 540	*.553	₽.(
Landings, fresh fish, 5 portsthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	37, 963 113, 996	51, 478 113, 544	58,606 123,762	72, 504 152, 396	76, 851 176, 254	64, 754 183, 826	54, 114 190, 493	49, 126 200, 944	31, 529 210, 658	26, 363 192, 818	20, 492 170, 263	23, 693 142, 040	119,

Revised. • Preliminary. 1No quotation. • Excludes lard: comparable figure for December 1952 is 922 mil. lb.
 * Revised. • Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, representing factory and warehouse stocks of rendered and refined lard; data prior to February 1952 will be shown later.
 * Series revised to represent quotations for heavy type.
 * New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, representing estimated total sales by manufacturers of confectionery and competitive chocolate produced by chocolate manufacturers and sales by manufacturer-retailers with a single business location. Revised data for January 1949-June 1951 are shown in corresponding note in the September 1952 SURVEY.
 * For revised data for July 1949-October 1950, see note marked "‡" on p. S-29 of the January 1952 SURVEY.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	ГОВАС	CO-C	Continu	ıed					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTSCon.													
Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous, of Spanish tons	3, 033	4,033	4, 423	4, 388	3, 970	3, 645	3, 320	2,895	2,620	2, 170	1, 970	2, 679	3, 801
United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis):	0,000	1,000	1, 120	4,000	0,070	0, 010	5, 520	2,000	2,020	2,170	1, 970	2,013	3,001
Production and receipts: Productionshort tonsshort tons Entries from off-shoredo	$24,680 \\ 692,525$	29,006 596,991	$18,150 \\ 673,682$	46,465 503,896	$34,190 \\ 617,564$	9,971 573,936	91,126 725,621	602,545 387,590	732, 540 226, 961	388,838 194,722	69,484 469,755	34,014 398,576	37,407 627,988
Hawaii and Puerto Ricodo	221, 145	180, 047	200, 747	142, 458	167, 422	177, 671	237, 299	273, 166	108,362	123, 853	149, 498	143, 730	192, 443
Deliveries, totaldo For domestic consumptiondo For exportdo	r 862, 191 r 860, 115 r 2, 076	$612, 641 \\ 608, 995 \\ 3, 646$	$596,990 \\ 595,062 \\ 1,928$	$896, 355 \\ 894, 103 \\ 2, 252$	$758,308 \\ 755,061 \\ 3,247$	$734,684 \\731,376 \\3,308$	744,355 742,146 2,209	680, 035 677, 919 2, 116	519,868 518,373 1,495	596.070 593,793 2,277	$576, 630 \\ 574, 789 \\ 1, 841$	$546,884 \\545,674 \\1,210$	$878,155 \\ 876,548 \\ 1,607$
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons	r 1, 240 11, 522	1,283 25,423	1,400 31,620	1,114 28,369	$917 \\ 6, 116$	831 2, 525	697 649	$1,045 \\ 12,376$	1, 518 7 625	$1,602 \\ 527$	1, 587 377	1,513 10,356	1, 306
Imports: Raw sugar, totaldo	401,937	344,860	436, 800	359, 836	356, 970	346, 907	305, 205	124, 473	120, 331	156, 891	269, 495	260, 306	
From Cubadodododo	307,151 • 94,754	$281,355 \\ 62,886$	$310,072 \\ 126,728$	$199, 168 \\ 160, 667$	$208, 611 \\ 148, 359$	245, 485 83, 858	240, 343 63, 861	96, 836 17, 875	102, 213 9, 599	129, 183 23, 964	$205,264 \\ 58,542$	178, 519 81, 667	
Refined sugar, totaldodododododo	27,245 26,895	52,053 51,403	$31,464 \\ 30,664$	$36,198 \\ 35,524$	$38,106 \\ 33,287$	43, 038 41, 012	46, 738 43, 590	$\begin{array}{c} 40,675\ 35,160 \end{array}$	2,618 0	7, 198 350	$37,924 \\ 32,493$	$28,173 \\ 25,614$	
Prices (New York): Raw, wholesaledol per lb Refined:	. 063	. 062	. 062	.066	.066	.064	. 065	. 066	. 064	. 060	. 060	. 062	τ.064
Retaildol per 5 lb Wholesaledol per lb Tea, importsthous. of lb	. 476 . 080 9,855	.489 .085 8,798	. 492	. 492 . 085 7, 044	. 494 . 086	. 494 . 086	. 495	. 495	. 495 . 086	. 494 . 085	. 493 . 085	. 490	.489 7.086
товассо	. 9,800	8, 198	7, 132	7,044	8, 482	8,094	9, 506	7,430	5, 530	6, 931	10, 466	7, 949	
Leaf: Production (crop estimate)mil. of lb Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quar-						-				1 2, 207			
ter, totalmil. of lb Domestic:			ļ				1		 				
Cigar leafdo Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscel- lancous domesticmil, of lb	402 3,648												i
Foreign grown: Cigar leafdo	. 19			19			18			19			
Cigarette tobaccodo Exports, including scrap and stemsthous. of Ib Imports, including scrap and stemsdo	176 25, 891 7, 466	18, 126 7, 685	27, 078 8, 978	$179 \\ 27,497 \\ 7,987$	26, 087 8, 966	34, 730 9, 619	161 50, 451 9, 173	41, 777 9, 584	43, 055 8, 226	168 36, 739 7, 736	30, 746 8, 918	22,900	
Manufactured products: Production, manufactured tobacco, totaldo	17, 912	18,048	18,892	18, 444	16, 319	18, 554	20,051	21, 342	16, 123	16, 369	16, 682	16, 385	
Chewing, plug, and twistdo Smokingdo Snuffdo	. 7, 729	6, 898 7, 852 3, 298	7, 328 8, 456 3, 109	$ \begin{array}{r} 7,324 \\ 7,995 \\ 3,126 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 6,827 \\ 7,230 \\ 2,263 \end{array} $	7. 011 8, 373 3, 170	7,366 9,406 3,279	7, 936 9, 781 3, 625	6, 378 6, 843 2, 903	6, 469 6, 662 3, 237	6, 394 6, 893 3, 396	6,639	
Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes (small);	3, 107	2, 889	3, 348	2, 365	2, 833	4, 366	4,325	4, 294	3,408		ļ	2, 394	
Tax-free millions. Tax-paid do Cigars (large), tax-paid thousands. Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid	29, 878 478, 101	31, 774 491, 964	32, 920 496, 512	34, 511 496, 450	33,837 504,045	35, 972 485, 006	34,950 526,696	37, 372 624, 867	30, 386 497, 950	2,859 30,066 438,744	2,650 32,498 480,818	* 32, 212 452, 150	34, 500 501, 930
Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid thous. of lb Exports, cigarettesmillions	16, 759 1, 566	18, 076 941	18, 331 1, 492	$18,443 \\ 1,043$	$15,744 \\ 1,329$	18, 787 1, 810	19,287 1,266	$21,392 \\ 1,304$	$15,357 \\ 1,244$	14,984 1,626	$17,841 \\ 1,306$	15,849 1,348	17. 413
Price, whosesale, cigarettes, manufacturer to wholesaler and jobber, f. o. b. destination*						1							
dol. per thous.	3. 555	3. 555	3, 555	3. 555	3. 555	3. 555	3. 555	3. 555	3. 555	3.555	3.555	3.555	I 3, 936
		ال		ER AN	D PR	JUUCI	1.5	1	1		1	ļ	
HIDES AND SKINS Imports, total hides and skins ‡ thous. of lb.	10, 388	16, 447	12, 771	19, 148	19,460	16,003	11,963	13, 759	9, 134	14, 149	12, 429	11, 264	[
Calf and kip skinsthous. of pieces Cattle hides ‡do	27	169 128	127 87	164 133	211 232	209 75	194 90	97 45	142 21	182 50	137 20	72 38	
Goatskins tdodo Sheep and lamb skinsdo Prices, wholesale (Chicago):	1, 998	$1,812 \\ 3,228$	2,015 1,565	2, 320 4, 007	3, 416 1, 903	2, 648 2, 520	2,804 1,100	2, 796 2, 059	2, 381 720	3, 771 1, 195	3, 673 1, 392	2, 458 1, 431	
Calfskins, packer, heavy, 932/15 lbs.* dol. per lb_ Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lbs.*do	. 325 . 128	. 275 . 103	. 388 . 143	. 388 . 148	. 425 . 155	. 450 . 175	.475 .160	. 488 . 160	. 513 . 170	. 488 . 165	$.488 \\ .120$	p.550 p.137	p. 562 p. 127
LEATHER Production:	800	FOO	-	-	005		0.07		0.1-		60-		
Calf and kipthous, of skins_ Cattle hidethous, of hides_ Goat and kidthous, of skins_	2,430	792 1, 782 2, 440	$ \begin{array}{c c} 703 \\ 1,880 \\ 2,337 \end{array} $	769 1,827 2,417	685 1,610 2,595	914 1, 910 2, 293	967 1,879 2,338	1,046 2,224 2,939	847 1,959 2,577	994 2,093 2,989	930 7 2, 123 7 2, 802	857 1, 995 2, 719	
Sheep and lambdo	2, 081	2, 440 2, 102	2, 337 2, 291	2, 417 2, 315	2, 595 1, 911	2, 293 2, 718	2, 338 2, 555	2, 953	2, 441	2, 243	2, 215	2, 368	
Sole leather: Bends, backs, and sidesthous. of lb. Offal, including belting offaldo	- 60 76	16 49	10 20	25 35	56 73	39 45	75 51	25 92	24 13	65 43	57 96	82 33	
Upper leatherthous. of sq. ft. Prices, wholesale: Sole, bends, light, f. o. b. tannery*dol. per lb.		2, 587	2, 440 . 670	2, 270 . 705	2, 134 . 705	2, 798 . 710	2, 288 . 695	3, 125 . 690	2, 512 . 685	2, 818 . 705	3, 000	2, 743	p.689
Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f. o. b. tan- nery*dol. per sq. ft.		. 835	. 805	. 848	. 873	. 890	. 928	. 938	. 955	. 105	. 705	• 1.000	» 1.013

*New series. Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; data prior to August 1951 for sole leather and prior to February 1951 for other indicated series will be shown later.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	L	EATH	ER AN	D PRO	DUCI	rs—Co	ntinue	ed					
LEATHER MANUFACTURES													
Shoes and slippers:‡ Production, totalthous, of pairs_	_ 43, 967	43,082	41, 436	39, 747	38, 520	46, 552	44, 100	46, 341	38, 932	42,033	45, 268	44, 872	
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, totalthous. of pairs_	40,142	38, 879	37, 248	35, 408	33,946	40, 703	37, 842	39, 185	32, 659	37, 303	41, 778	40, 967	
By types of uppers:3 All leatherdo Fart leather and nonleatherdo	34,408	$32,658 \\ 6,221$	$31,536 \\5,712$	30, 735 4, 673	$29,938 \\ 4,008$	$36,385 \\ 4,318$	33, 906 3, 936	35, 057 4, 128	$29,080 \\ 3,579$	$32,750 \\ 4,553$	$36, 278 \\ 5, 500$	$35, 336 \\ 5, 631$	
By kinds: Men'sdo		8,613	8,462	1, 070 8, 279	7, 256	8,986	8,775	9, 339	7,866	9,010	8,953	8, 745	
Youths' and boys'do Women'sdo	1,374 21,191	1,369 20,363	1, 492 18, 973	$1,586 \\ 17,926$	1,485 18,385	1, 949 21, 910	$1,826 \\ 19,419$	$1,709 \\ 19,446$	$1,442 \\ 15,580$	$1,539 \\ 18,028$	1,558 21,718	1,515 21,005	
Misses' and children'sdo Infants' and babies'do	3,261	5,292 3,242 3,647	5,168 3,153 3,626	4,728 2,889 3,816	4,393 2,427 4,970	5,135 2,723	5,040 2,782	5, 553 3, 138	4,882 2,889	5,585 3,141		6, 298 3, 404	
Slippers for houseweardodddodddddddddddddddddddddddddddd_	- 3, 277 - 223 - 325	216 340	3, 020 209 353	181 342	$4,070 \\ 169 \\ 335$	$5,249 \\ 234 \\ 366$	5,638 264 356		$5,668 \\ 237 \\ 368$	$4,161 \\ 229 \\ 340$	2,946 226 318	3, 369 238 298	
Exports§do Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. factory:*	- 400	386	352	280	246	331	386	433	346	305	293	388	
Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, cattle hide upper, Goodycar weltdol. per pair. Women's oxfords (nurses'), side upper, Good	5. 523	5. 311	5.126	5.126	5.126	5. 126	5.126	5.126	5.151	5. 2 14	5. 214	1 7 5.064	₽ 5,064
women's oxfords (nurses'), side upper, Good year weltdol. per pair. Women's and misses' pumps, succe split.do	4.801	4.678	4.646	4.646 3.700	4. 479 3. 700	4. 479 3. 700	4.479 3.700	4.479 3.700	4. 529 3. 700	4.629 3.716	4. 629 3. 716	4.629 \$3.716	₱ 4.629 ₱ 3.716
women's and masses pumps, successfielde	-					1		3.700	3.700	3. 110	5.710		* 3, 710
			IBER .	AND N		ACTU	RES						
LUMBER-ALL TYPES	00 504	DF 0 F 1	60. OND										
Exports, total sawmill productsM bd. ft. Imports, total sawmill productsdo National Lumber Manufacturers Association:	- 69, 791 - 203, 316	$75,651 \\ 190,425$	68,809 209,112	61,137 221,006	$\begin{array}{c} 48,717 \\ 183,140 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 67,746\\ 200,342 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 48,534 \\ 227,340 \end{array}$	40,949 255,581	44, 363 241, 379	$61,470 \\ 243,479$	54, 326 189, 269	62, 158 195, 457	
Production, totalmil. bd. ft_ Hardwoodsdo	2,958	$\substack{3,162\\612}$	3, 030 604	$3,158 \\ 614$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,196 \\ 630 \end{array}$	$\frac{3,398}{705}$	3,464 701	$3,528 \\ 692$	$\substack{3,030\\691}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.883 \\ 618 \end{array}$	$2,960 \\ 658$	$2,929 \\ 677$	$3,284 \\ 638$
Softwoodsdo Shipments, totaldo	2,288	2,550 3,217	2, 426 2, 996	2, 544 2, 999	2,566 3,030	2, 693 3, 305	2,763 3,450	2,836 3,496	2, 339 3, 001	$2,265 \\ 2,857$	$2,302 \\ 3,011$	2, 252 2, 966	2, 646 3, 356
Hardwoodsdo	645 2, 305	$\begin{array}{c} 612\\ 2,605\end{array}$		558 2, 441	569 2, 461	656 2, 649	$\begin{array}{c} 685\\ 2,764\end{array}$	2,720 2,776	708 2, 293	$630 \\ 2,227$	$704 \\ 2,307$	738 2, 228	783 2, 573
of month, total	8,106	8,016 3,075	$8,046 \\ 3,075$	$8,204 \\ 3,131$	$\frac{8,343}{3,192}$	8, 436 3, 241	$8,451 \\ 3,256$	8, 509 3, 228	8,477 3,211	8,481 3,199		8,232 3,091	8, 163 2, 947
Softwoodsdo		4, 941	4, 971	5, 073	5, 151	5, 195	5, 194	5, 281	5, 266	5, 282	5, 084	5, 141	5, 216
SOFTWOODS Douglas fir: Orders, newdo	806	906	727	775	900	865	913	919	768	804	878	802	959
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	961 860	904 919	848 746	828 829	990 778	921 920	812 961	758 943	755 795	820 816	879 848	904 838	925 967
Shipmentsdo Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft_	- 835 993	949 903	771 878	784 923	727 948	920 948	1,007 902	929 945	759 982	$\begin{array}{c} 735\\ 1,043\end{array}$	805 991	$835 \\ 1,028$	940 1, 057
Exports, total sawmill products M bd. It. Sawed timber	_ 9, 292	43, 300 19, 090 24, 210	32,418 10,498 21,920	$31, 621 \\7, 121 \\24, 500$	19, 542 8, 886 10, 656	36,450 12,369 24,081	18,856 7,268 11,588	$15,843 \\ 7,462 \\ 8,381$	14, 100 4, 156 9, 954	$16,455 \\ 4,984 \\ 11,471$	22,119 6,783 15,336	17,815 6,663	
Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1 common, 2" x 4", R. L.			21,020	21,000	10,000	24,031	11,000	0, 001	9, 904	11, 471	15, 550	11, 152	
dol, per M bd, ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L.		85. 239	84.840	84.840	86.303	86, 436	86. 576	86.576	86.310	84.945	84.665	* 84. 105	₽ 83.457
dol, per M bd, ft_		125.759 744	124. 942 749	122. 868 752	121, 234 756	120.418	120.418	120.418	122.051	124.460	124.460		▶ 126.218
Orders, new mil. bd. ft_ Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	_ 318	300 758	296 780	334 699	326 735	759 365 705	776 372 747	802 376 787	$ \begin{array}{r} 677 \\ 372 \\ 670 \end{array} $	599 295 708	758 320 767	692 350 700	$752 \\ 356 \\ 767$
Shipmentsdodo Stocks, gross (mill and concentration vards), end	- 709	762	753	714	764	720	769	798	681	676	733	662	746
of month	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1,610\\ 10,278\\ 2,400 \end{array} $	$1,606 \\ 10,276 \\ 1,364$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1, 633 \\ 11, 018 \\ 5, 665 \\ \end{array} $	1, 618 8, 150 1, 993	$1,589 \\ 6,477 \\ 1,928$	1, 574 5, 985	1,552 5,317	$1,541 \\ 4,300$	1,530 6,163	1,562 11,517	1,596 9,345 1,007	1, 634 7, 379	1,655
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo Prices wholesale, composite:	7,878	8, 912	5, 353	6, 157	1, 528	$1,351 \\ 4,634$	$1,152 \\ 4,165$	1, 104 3, 196	$1,776 \\ 4,387$	1, 529 9, 988	$1,327 \\ 8,018$	3, 016 4, 363	
Boards, No. 2 and better, 1" x 6" x R. L.* dol. per M bd. ft.	79.765	79.676	79.662	78.815	79.250	80, 260	81.483	81.572	81. 921	82. 113	81.402	7 81. 180	₽ 80. 636
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x 8/L* dol. per M bd, ft. Western pine:⊕	_ 155. 061	155.061	155.061	155. 406	156.068	158. 322	158.358	158.971	158.971	158.971	159. 583	7 159. 706	p 159. 275
Western pine:⊕ Orders, newbd, ftbd, ftdodddodo	- 498 465	608 602		$\frac{680}{548}$	739 610	737 656	719 675	737 657	592 613	$\frac{614}{628}$		$531 \\ 657$	586 643
Productiondo Shipmentsdo	451	564 579	$592 \\ 571$	698 633	$753 \\ 678$	737 687	709 650	747 706	$572 \\ 561$	$462 \\ 550$	426 518	429 444	554
Stocks, gross, mill, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 com-	1, 585 80, 39	1, 594 82. 10	1,615 82.28	1, 680 83. 51	1, 755	1, 805	1,864	1,905	1, 855	1, 767	1.675	1,660	1, 644
mon, 1" x 8"dol. per M bd. ft_ SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD	- 00.00	02.10	04, 28	55. 51	83.50	83. 54	83, 23	81.55	81.31	82.65	83.61	r 83. 64	₽ 84.08
Productionthous. of sq. ft., 3%" equivalent_	269, 857	282, 864	231, 160	269,066	224, 756	281, 488	292, 489	303, 863	235, 439	266, 521	289, 083	299, 963	
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	269, 732 85, 350	282, 070 85, 800	230, 155 86, 033	273, 123 81, 849	211, 998 92, 747	274,449 101,103	290, 201 102, 614	$303, 237 \\ 103, 498$	239, 002 99, 507	269, 455 96, 265	290, 689 97, 619	298, 803 98, 163	
HARDWOOD FLOORING													
Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, new	3,600	3, 550	3, 575	2,850	4, 100	4,050	3, 450	3, 900	3, 650	3, 800	4, 300	4, 850	4, 525
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo Shipmentsdo	$ \begin{array}{c c} 11,700 \\ 4,350 \\ 3,800 \end{array} $	$10,700 \\ 4,300 \\ 3,350$	10,200 3,650 3,650	9,600 3,400 3,550	9, 700 3, 000 3, 675	9, 500 4, 000 4, 250	9, 650 3, 900 2, 950	9,600 4,200 2,800	9,600 3,200 2,250	9,650 3,900	9, 325 4, 000	9, 650 3, 900	9,900 4,200
Stocks, mill, end of monthdo	8,600	9,475	9,575	9,400	8,900	4, 250 8, 650	2,950 9,675	3,800 10,175	3, 350 10, 000	3,650 10,200	$4,050 \\ 10,275$	3,550 10,550	$4,250 \\ 10,525$

* Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Specification changed; not comparable with earlier data.
 * Revisions for January-October 1950 are available upon request.
 * O'The figures include a comparatively small number of "other footwear" which is not shown separately from shoes, sandals, etc., in the distribution by types of uppers; there are further small differences between the sum of the figures and the totals for shoes, sandals, and play shoes, because the latter, and also the distribution by kinds, include small revisions not available by types of uppers.
 * New series. Data are compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data prior to March 1951 (February 1951 for softwoods) will be shown later.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	52	-		1	1		1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	LUN	IBER	AND N	MANUF	FACTU	RES-	Contir	nued					
HARDWOOD FLOORING-Continued													
Oak: Orders, new M bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, mill, end of month do	80, 919 76, 931 75, 660 77, 366 81, 168	89, 018 79, 142 82, 922 84, 643 77, 817	84, 306 78, 777 84, 953 84, 671 77, 257	64, 926 69, 938 79, 701 77, 844 77, 096	70, 446 66, 775 79, 941 79, 428 77, 609	$75, 162 \\ 61, 721 \\ 80, 074 \\ 81, 531 \\ 75, 371$	81, 178 61, 132 82, 021 84, 132 73, 260	87, 303 57, 998 91, 034 94, 691 69, 603	63, 707 50, 843 76, 794 74, 393 72, 004	73, 232 56, 093 72, 716 67, 982 76, 738	89, 979 66, 898 78, 157 78, 556 76, 339	87, 638 76, 823 72, 283 77, 265 69, 323	98, 269 86, 161 79, 615 85, 226 62, 064
		мет	TALS A	AND M	ANUF	ACTU	RES						
IRON AND STEEL													
Foreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports, total	502, 780 17, 074 148, 562 12, 115	483, 092 21, 200 119, 661 13, 441	529, 414 29, 928 99, 260 7, 635	$340, 490 \\ 42, 058 \\ 92, 539 \\ 2, 829$	223, 832 54, 735 89, 559 4, 805	302,079 36,708 111,957 7,601	367, 876 21, 991 142, 336 8, 024	448, 197 39, 176 221, 304 5, 133	387, 319 19, 790 177, 224 11, 767	439, 064 19, 692 205, 599 8, 092	$\begin{array}{c} 328.\ 121\\ 12.\ 147\\ 149,\ 311\\ 5,\ 254\end{array}$	320, 124 24, 012 136, 349 10, 846	
Iron and Steel Scrap	6, 611	6, 004	6,014	2, 295	2.201	6,127	6, 477	7,007	6, 676	6, 820	r 7,008	r 6, 499	7, 320
Consumption, total\$thous. of short tons Home scrapdo Purchased scrapdo Stocks, consumers', end of month, total\$do Home scrapdo Purchased scrap	$\begin{array}{c} 0, 011 \\ 3, 407 \\ 3, 204 \\ 5, 072 \\ 1, 178 \\ 3, 894 \end{array}$	3, 027 2, 977 5, 473 1, 236 4, 238	3, 034 2, 980 5, 861 1, 263 4, 598	985 1,309 6,245 1,272 4,973	$\begin{array}{r} 2,201\\ 906\\ 1,295\\ 6,590\\ 1,299\\ 5,291 \end{array}$		3, 270 3, 207 7, 045 1, 388 5, 658	$\begin{array}{c} 7,007\\ 3,573\\ 3,434\\ 7,033\\ 1,428\\ 5,605\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 0, 676 \\ 3, 444 \\ 3, 231 \\ 6, 936 \\ 1, 350 \\ 5, 586 \\ \end{array}$	6, 320 3, 490 3, 330 6, 910 1, 329 5, 581	$\begin{array}{c} 3,579\\ 3,429\\ 6,632\\ 1,314\\ 5,317\end{array}$	r 0, 479 r 3, 343 3, 156 r 6, 722 r 1, 295 r 5, 427	3, 724 3, 596 6, 570 1, 249 5, 321
Ore Iron ore:													
All districts: Mine productionthous. of long tons Shipmentsdo Stocks, at mines, end of monthdo Lake Superior district: Shipments from upper lake portsdo Consumption by furnacesdo Stocks, end of month, totaldo At furnacesdo On Lake Erie docksdo	3, 714 2, 341 10, 236 , 8, 032 21, 451 18, 082 3, 369	$\begin{array}{c} 9,073\\ 8,655\\ 10,629\\ 6,532\\ 6,616\\ 19,592\\ 16,487\\ 3,105 \end{array}$	$13, 693 \\ 13, 769 \\ 10, 551 \\ 12, 497 \\ 6, 932 \\ 25, 904 \\ 22, 230 \\ 3, 675 \\ \end{cases}$	$1, 552 \\ 3, 163 \\ 8, 940 \\ 2, 487 \\ 1, 403 \\ 27, 170 \\ 22, 611 \\ 4, 559 $	$\begin{array}{c} 2,783\\ 1,805\\ 9,906\\ 1,904\\ 1,544\\ 27,388\\ 22,904\\ 4,484\end{array}$	$14,974 \\15,992 \\8,888 \\14,368 \\7,243 \\34,137 \\29,449 \\4,688$	15,91216,3018,50014,3897,65941,53236,2065,326	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9,448 11,531 5,119 9,295 7,826 51,208 44,318 6,890	$\begin{array}{c c} 3,260\\ 2,970\\ 5,449\\ 427\\ 8,220\\ 45,172\\ 39,055\\ 6,116\end{array}$	31,967	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{3, 214} \\ \textbf{1, 909} \\ \textbf{8, 149} \\ 0 \\ 7, 396 \\ 29, 949 \\ 25, 741 \\ \textbf{4, 207} \end{array}$	4, 113 2, 181 10, 031 313 8, 257 22, 065 19, 026 3, 039
Imports	674 73	687 80	699 63	- 860 47	726 58	847 63	1, 172 64	1, 065 90	1, 012 88	746 157	681 141	-7 576 95	
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures													
Castings, gray iron: Orders, unfilled, for salethous. of short tons Shipments, totaldo For saledo	$1,711 \\ 1,172 \\ 661$	1, 614 1, 205 653	$1,459 \\ 1,101 \\ 620$	$1,446 \\ 835 \\ 502$	$1,410 \\ 636 \\ 432$	$1,513 \\ 1,002 \\ 602$	$1,451 \\ 1,119 \\ 626$	$1,392 \\ 1,233 \\ 684$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,309 \\ 1,061 \\ 590 \end{array} $	$1,316 \\ 1,142 \\ 619$	1,162	1, 332 1, 136 607	
Castings, malleable iron: Orders, unfilled, for saleshort tonsdo Shipments, totaldododo	196, 896 80, 960 49, 084	198, 215 89, 270 56, 337	180, 382 81, 770 51, 476	$173, 353 \\74, 446 \\46, 511$	$166, 517 \\ 45, 266 \\ 29, 675$	$\begin{array}{r} 162,832 \\ 63,716 \\ 39,308 \end{array}$	168, 367 75, 950 45, 849	168, 609 88, 662 52, 922	$167,842 \\ 76,099 \\ 46,708$	173, 494 80, 680 50, 485	174.809 87,249 53,272	175,088 86,515 51,963	
Pig iron: Productionthous. of short tons. Consumption§do. Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month§	6, 300 6, 219 1, 789	5, 225 5, 280 1, 715	5, 492 5, 402 1, 729	1,068 1,110 1,669	1,003 946 1,689	$5,831 \\ 5,671 \\ 1,801$	6, 164 6, 007	6, 515 6, 510 1, 830	6, 227 6, 128	6, 510 6, 367 1, 963	6, 564 6, 478	5,882 5,832	6, 677 6, 578
thous. of short tons. Composited	53. 67 52. 00 52. 50	53. 67 52. 00 52. 50	53. 80 52. 00 52. 50	53. 81 52. 00 52. 50	54.26 52.00 52.50	56, 31 54, 50 55, 00	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,864 \\ 56.31 \\ 54.50 \\ 55.00 \\ \end{array} $	56.31 54.30 55.00	$\begin{array}{c} 1,897\\ 56.31\\ 54.50\\ 55.00\end{array}$	56.31 54.50 55.00	1 54, 73 54, 50	r 1, 884 54. 73 54. 50 55. 00	1, 894 54. 73 \$\$54. 50 \$\$55.00
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures													
Steel castings: Shipments, total	173, 694 131, 997 32, 118	$\begin{array}{c} 175,075\\ 134,325\\ 33,549 \end{array}$	173, 635 132, 129 35, 227	$141,628\\114,410\\30,455$	119, 036 97, 633 20, 752	150, 232 113, 997 24, 013	158, 392 121, 402 19, 930	165, 155 124, 626 22, 610	$148,259 \\110,467 \\22,287$	161, 733 122, 166 25, 972	$167, 211 \\ 126, 819 \\ 26, 752$	175, 675 137, 592 33, 156	
Steel forgings:¶ do Orders unfilled, total	$1, 359, 752 \\ 176, 441 \\ 127, 768 \\ 48, 673$	$1, 349, 288 \\168, 286 \\125, 736 \\42, 550$	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1,\ 318,\ 889\\ 155,\ 840\\ 114,\ 271\\ 41,\ 569 \end{smallmatrix} }$	$1, 248, 204 \\135, 398 \\101, 861 \\33, 537$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,289,597\\ 96,828\\ 69,165\\ 27,663 \end{array}$	² 1,399,969 ² 120,966 ² 79,535 ² 41,431		1, 393, 137 178, 475 130, 515 47, 960	$\begin{array}{c} 1,398,863\\ 155,630\\ 112,622\\ 43,008 \end{array}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 1, \ 207, \ 058 \\ 180, \ 538 \\ 133, \ 851 \\ 46, \ 687 \end{smallmatrix}$	$1, 206, 550 \\183, 545 \\137, 221 \\46, 324$	1, 199, 151 183, 709 135, 682 48, 027	
Productionthous. of short tons Percent of capacityt	9, 404 102	7, 991 90	8, 205 89	$^{1,\ 639}_{18}$	$1,627 \\ 18$	8, 499 92	9,062 102	9, 807 107	9, 439 106	9, 690 106	9, 897 99	8, 932 99	10, 153 102
Prices, wholesale: Composite, firished steeldol. per lb Steel billets, rerolling (producing point)	. 0471	. 0471	. 0471	. 0471	. 0476	.0498	. 0498	. 0498	. 0498	. 0498	. 0498	. 0498	. 0498
dol. per short ton Structural steel (producing point)dol. per lb Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton	56.00 .0400 44.00	56.00 .0400 44.00	56, 00 , 0400 44, 00	56.00 .0400 44.00	56.00 .0400 44.00	59.00 .0420 44.00	59.00 .0420 44.00	59.00 .0420 44.00	59.00 .0420 44.00	59.00 .0420 44.00	59.00 .0420 44.00	59.00 .0420 44.00	» 59.00 ».0420 44.00
Steel, Manufactured Products													
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands Shipmentsdodo Stocks, end of month	7, 737 2, 008 58	7, 484 2, 207 51	7, 052 2, 117 48	6, 406 1, 655 35		6, 133 1, 964 34	5, 733 2, 188 41	5, 396 2, 277 36	4, 884 1, 892 28	4, 952 2, 046 48	1, 798	* 5, 052 1, 670 63	4, 878 1, 98 68

Revised.
Preliminary. 1 See note marked "G" for this page. 2 See note marked "P" for this page.
O Data beginning 1951 have been adjusted in accordance with the revised export schedule to exclude exports of tinplated circles, strips, etc.
§ Data beginning January 1951 are estimated totals derived from a survey of approximately 1,300 establishments by the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of the Census.
Generation of the constraints of the strengthing factors have been introduced and delivered prices eliminated. Quotations comparable with earlier prices may be derived by adding \$1.58 (plus a very small adjustment for any freight-rate increases) to the stated prices.
That beginning January 1952 are estimated industry totals based on reports from producers whose shipments in 1947 accounted for 98 percent of total shipments; unfilled orders are for commercial lorgings only, i.e., exclude forgings for own use. Data for May 1951-July 1952 are as reported by producers whose shipments averaged 50 tons or more per month; unfilled orders are for this period include eaptive shipments.
For 1953, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1953, of 117,547,470 tons of steel; 1952 data are based on capacity as of January 1, 1952, of 108,587,670 tons.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	52	I				,	1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	ME	TALS	AND N	IANUF	FACTU	RES-	Contir	nued					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued						1		e.,					
Steel, Manufactured Products-Continued													
Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), totalshort tons. Fooddo. Nonfooddo. Shipments for saledo. Commercial closures, productionmillions. Crowns, productionthousand gross. Steel products, net shipments: Totalthous. of short tons. Bars, hot rolled—All gradesdo. Semimanufacturesdo. Pipe and tubesdo. Pipe and tubesdo. Piatesdo. Railsdo. Strip—Cold rolleddo.	$\begin{array}{c} 266,920\\ 157,279\\ 109,641\\ 228,841\\ 962\\ 25,357\\ 6,890\\ 801\\ 193\\ 317\\ 872\\ 784\\ 162\\ 1,609\\ 156\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 287,223\\173,414\\113,809\\240,976\\1,104\\27,774\\\\5,922\\693\\144\\292\\718\\658\\128\\1,434\\143\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 277, 629\\ 175, 158\\ 102, 471\\ 239, 311\\ 1, 071\\ 30, 241\\ 5, 947\\ 740\\ 158\\ 305\\ 723\\ 637\\ 133\\ 1, 484\\ 140\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 333,416\\ 218,947\\ 114,469\\ 287,127\\ 1,010\\ 30,773\\ 1,250\\ 123\\ 28\\ 55\\ 182\\ 110\\ 11\\ 321\\ 62\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 423,894\\ 293,370\\ 130,524\\ 388,040\\ 998\\ 28,531\\ 1,414\\ 130\\ 35\\ 120\\ 152\\ 107\\ 3\\ 425\\ 59\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 465,820\\ 348,906\\ 116,914\\ 421,221\\ 1,126\\ 29,462\\ 6,312\\ 744\\ 188\\ 306\\ 717\\ 680\\ 121\\ 1,567\\ 121\\ 1,567\\ 121\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 460, 155\\ 348, 500\\ 111, 655\\ 405, 368\\ 1, 146\\ 33, 060\\ \hline\\ 6, 542\\ 787\\ 181\\ 352\\ 797\\ 649\\ 148\\ 1, 639\\ 156\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 355, 341\\ 240, 159\\ 115, 182\\ 304, 836\\ 1, 229\\ 33, 467\\ \hline\\ 7, 156\\ 846\\ 197\\ 377\\ 861\\ 709\\ 156\\ 1, 819\\ 189\\ 189\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 245,036\\ 152,116\\ 92,920\\ 207,193\\ 092\\ 24,875\\ 6,648\\ 828\\ 153\\ 350\\ 783\\ 679\\ 145\\ 1,714\\ 166\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 256, 206\\ 158, 612\\ 97, 594\\ 218, 342\\ 1, 138\\ 27, 012\\ \hline 7, 105\\ 865\\ 211\\ 395\\ 857\\ 720\\ 153\\ 1, 843\\ 179\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 269, 597\\ 167, 764\\ 101, 833\\ 226, 078\\ 1, 186\\ 26, 616\\ 7, 068\\ 853\\ 146\\ 358\\ 832\\ 714\\ 166\\ 1, 351\\ 190\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{252, 084} \\ \textbf{151, 200} \\ \textbf{100, 884} \\ \textbf{214, 330} \\ \textbf{1, 138} \\ \textbf{24, 696} \\ \textbf{6, 533} \\ \textbf{779} \\ \textbf{156} \\ \textbf{335} \\ \textbf{804} \\ \textbf{659} \\ \textbf{148} \\ \textbf{1, 695} \\ \textbf{167} \end{array}$	
Both Tolled	170 431 478	143 354 398	156 361 334	$33 \\ 36 \\ 104$	35 29 125	155 428 479	192 386 412	207 412 435	194 416 388	196 422 373	203 418 433	183 395 373	
Wire and wire products	465	422	403	85	108	416	447	497	443	454	458	435	
Aluminum:		H0 000							-				
Production, primaryshort tons Imports, bauxitelong tons Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.)	77, 069 311, 137	76, 880 209, 286	80, 803 239, 782	77, 476 272, 633	78, 368 318, 763	85, 175 305, 987	76, 882 307, 644	77, 312 374, 602	74, 639 296, 613	83, 419 334, 147	89, 895 299, 415	92, 649 283, 599	1
dol. per lb Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total♂⊙mil. of lb	. 0775 200. 1	.0775 209.7	. 0768 205. 5	. 0725 200. 9	. 0708 188. 8	. 0740 206. 3	.0750 1 211.2	. 0750 235. 5	.0750	232.0	. 0750 7 243. 6	. 0825 240. 7	. 099
Castings⊙do Wrought products, total♂do Plate, sheet, and stripdo Brass sheets, wholesale price, nuilldol. per lb Copper: Production:	$\begin{array}{r} 46.4 \\ 153.6 \\ 82.9 \\ .383 \end{array}$	49. 8 159. 9 85. 1 . 383	$47.8 \\ 157.8 \\ 86.5 \\ .383$	45.3 155.5 87.7 .383	$\begin{array}{c} 40.\ 1\\ 148.\ 7\\ 86.\ 1\\ .\ 402 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 46.8 \\ 159.6 \\ 92.2 \\ .402 \end{array}$	¹ 45. 4 165. 7 95. 8 . 402	51.6 183.8 107.6 .402	46.5 165.6 98.2 .402	53.3 178.7 103.7 .402	187.9	54.9 * 185.7 109.2 .402	214. 127. p. 429
Mine production, recoverable copper short tons Crude (mine or smelter, including custom in-	79, 229	80, 528	82, 227	73, 923	76, 284	74, 166	74, 907	79, 207	75, 730	77, 907	77, 594	r 72, 367	80, 39;
take)short tons Refineddo Deliveries, refined, domesticdo Stocks, refined, end of monthdo Exports, refined and manufactureddo Imports, totaldo Unrefined, including scrapdo Refineddo	87, 110 94, 563 112, 719 58, 487 15, 303 48, 272 25, 928 22, 344	$\begin{array}{c} 89,479\\98,402\\107,579\\61,223\\19,494\\42,970\\23,318\\19,652\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 92, 946\\ 97, 593\\ 105, 860\\ 55, 351\\ 20, 252\\ 37, 172\\ 14, 314\\ 22, 858\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 80, 392\\ 92, 151\\ 98, 416\\ 70, 856\\ 18, 347\\ 33, 061\\ 26, 328\\ 6, 723\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 81,601\\ 96,049\\ 115,384\\ 73,657\\ 15,435\\ 66,380\\ 38,938\\ 27,442\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 79,368\\95,366\\127,910\\83,771\\14,604\\61,122\\21,366\\39,756\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 82,426\\ 98,930\\ 135,486\\ 71,456\\ 20,945\\ 67,817\\ 25,605\\ 42,212\end{array}$	84, 824 105, 770 138, 759 59, 760 18, 226 59, 910 21, 028 38, 882	$\begin{array}{c} 80,436\\ 100,075\\ 125,338\\ 69,237\\ 13,016\\ 59,230\\ 24,016\\ 35,214\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 85,239\\ 113,965\\ 143,088\\ 58,858\\ 16,257\\ 70,300\\ 24,531\\ 45,769\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 81,625\\ 108,010\\ 125,133\\ 59,836\\ 8,079\\ 50,138\\ 23,589\\ 26,549\end{array}$	* 83, 653 101, 538 117, 204 60, 944 6, 030 62, 476 33, 320 29, 156	99, 93 112, 01 113, 46 55, 80
Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.)dol. per lb Lead: Ore (lead content):	. 2420	. 2420	. 2420	. 2420	. 2420	. 2420	. 2420	. 2420	. 2420	. 2420	. 2420	. 2497	. 292
Mine production short tons Receipts by smelters, domestic ore do Refined (primary refineries):	33, 432 41, 251	$34,496 \\ 35,762$	$33,824 \\ 36,149$	31, 002 32, 962	29,862 28,829	$30, 232 \\ 32, 393$	30, 386 32, 919	33, 523 33, 770	$29,160 \\ 30,537$	29, 542 32, 769	$30,839 \\ 30,697$	* 29, 458 30, 388	30, 49 32, 66
ProductiondodOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdO	48, 943 39, 161 41, 040	$39, 329 \\ 38, 225 \\ 41, 820$	45,546 28,591 58,775	38,987 39,563 58,190	37, 489 51, 534 44, 140	41, 836 45, 499 39, 767	42, 791 49, 850 31, 837	$51, 521 \\ 43, 150 \\ 37, 718$	49, 806 51, 271 35, 686	$\begin{array}{r} 48,651 \\ 40,370 \\ 43,560 \end{array}$	47,295 37,678 52,760	45, 423 38, 811 58, 949	47, 99 44, 36 62, 37
Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content)	. 1900	. 1892	. 1573	. 1526	. 1600	. 1600	. 1600	. 1440	. 1416	. 1413		. 1350	. 134
Tin: short tons Production, pig. long tons Consumption, pig. do Stocks, pig, end of month, total. do Governments. do	81, 496 2, 022 4, 489 18, 242 9, 004	57, 770 1, 989 3, 919 26, 172 15, 458	73, 448 1, 952 3, 751 33, 093 22, 741	$ \begin{array}{r} 67,703 \\ ^2 189 \\ 1,789 \\ 26,301 \\ 15,904 \\ \end{array} $	33,085 2 163 1,933 31,037 21,009	$\begin{array}{r}40,202\\&^{2}231\\&4,553\\&25,233\\&16,411\end{array}$	47, 190 2, 732 4, 527 25, 273 15, 534	59, 392 3, 601 5, 038 24, 815 14, 266	41, 305 4, 205 4, 615 24, 124 13, 659	85, 133 4, 021 4, 994 25, 939 13, 265			
Industrial do Imports: Ore (tin content)do Bars, blocks, pigs, etcdo Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.)dol. per Ib Zine:	r 9, 238 821 7, 752 1. 2150	7 10, 714 732 10, 894 1, 2150	7 10, 352 934 7, 413 1. 2150	7 10, 397 3, 070 9, 951 1, 2150	r 10, 028 5, 481 6, 619 1, 2150	7 8,822 2,378 8,711 1,2150	r 9, 739 1, 136 7, 586 1, 2138	* 10, 549 4, 869 6, 883 1. 2123	7 10, 465 2, 177 5, 860 1. 2127	⁷ 12, 674 3, 277 7, 180 1, 2147	3,862 7,728 1,2150	4, 101 5, 251 1, 2150	1. 214
Mine production of recoverable zinc Slab zinc:	60, 904	61, 211	62, 663	57,068	50, 642	49, 482	48, 748	53, 346	48, 899	49, 789	53, 731	49, 506	51, 01
Production do Production do Shipments, total do Domestic do Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis)	$\begin{array}{c} 85,028\\ 85,575\\ 79,897\\ 26,004 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 83,011\\ 85,592\\ 72,716\\ 23,423\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 83,797\\74,076\\63,701\\33,144\end{array}$	77, 463 47, 265 35, 709 63, 342	76,930 43,353 38,714 96,919	78, 16778, 43572, 96396, 651	76, 019 78, 129 69, 343 94, 541	80, 588 79, 787 71, 659 95, 342	78, 563 90, 756 81, 439 83, 149	81, 363 77, 352 71, 175 87, 160	81, 994 80, 679 77, 573 88, 475	76, 899 71, 710 67, 729 93, 664	83, 48 77, 28 72, 38 99, 86
dol. per Ib Imports, total (zinc content)short tons For smelting, refining, and exportdo For domestic consumption: Ore (zinc content)do.	$\begin{array}{r} .1950 \\ 123,097 \\ 6,821 \\ 107,772 \end{array}$. 1950 121, 925 7, 993 106, 337	.1950 104, 188 5, 047 92, 264	. 1574 106, 743 2, 097 98, 159	. 1500 79, 315 832 62, 578	. 1406 9, 470 1, 164 4, 088	. 1398 14, 976 1, 371 4, 454	. 1330 21, 322 2, 939 6, 105	. 1250 23, 235 2, 555 7, 027	. 1250 27, 232 1, 532 3, 686	.1259 27,586 834 6,809	. 1148 27, 475 984 7, 837	. 110
Blocks, pigs, etcdo HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC	8. 504	7, 595	6, 877	6, 487	15, 905	4. 218	9, 151	12, 278	13, 653	22, 014	19, 943	18, 654	
Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron:									ļ				
Boilers (round and square): Shipmentsthous. of lb Stocks, end of monthdo	9, 161 81, 800	9, 480 87, 814	13, 346 90, 225	$\frac{16,962}{88,017}$	17, 285 79, 487	24, 037 73, 627	29, 455 63, 833	33, 552 55, 159	23, 087 51, 470	14, 088 54, 618	$11,522 \\ 60,568$	13, 280 65, 219	
Radiation: Shipmentsthous, of sq. ft Stocks, end of monthdo	2.074 8,893	1,760 10,010	2, 145 9, 665	2,925 8,782	2, 915 7, 676	3, 974 6, 507	4,729 5,032	4, 962 4, 199	3, 814 3, 422	$2,591 \\ 3,859$	2, 634 4, 044	2,297	

^r Revised. PPreliminary. See note marked "O" for this page. ² Production by detinners only, See note in June 1951 SURVEY regarding additional reporting companies beginning February 1951. OData beginning September 1952 are estimated industry totals based on reports from a revised sample of 550 establishments; September shipments comparable with earlier data are as follows (mil. lbs.): Castings, 52.6; total fabricated products, 218.3. § Government stocks represent those available for industrial use.

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Tulue at a star at a star at a star						52	-					1953	
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	ME	FALS	AND N	IANUF	FACTU	RES-	Contin	ued					
HEATING APPARATUS—Continued													
Boilers, range, shipmentsnumber Oil burners:	22, 202	23, 446	22, 850	17, 851	20,010	21, 197	21, 979	20, 797	18, 859	20, 200	26, 768	24.737	
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdododo	$39,163 \\ 40,038$	$36,284 \\ 45,805$	$\begin{array}{c} 41,707 \\ 51,743 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 42,963\ 57,830 \end{array}$	54, 737 67, 044	63, 805 84, 620	66, 080 104, 098	57, 874 119, 370	42, 595 72, 854	37 , 505 53, 243	37, 658 r 49, 026	$\begin{array}{c} 43,469\\ 45,345\end{array}$	
Stocks, end of monthdo.	81,408 204,657	80, 183 199, 605	74, 183 179, 496	72, 468 192, 540	61, 577 170, 146	50, 593 198, 604	42, 993 221, 468	36, 076 264, 196	39, 324 204, 336	46, 758 195, 052	49, 915 187, 745	58,324 205,652	
Coal and wooddo Gas (incl. bungalow and combination)do Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo	8, 625 185, 751 10, 281	7, 475 182, 942 9, 188	6, 267 163, 446 9, 783	$ \begin{array}{c c} 5,702\\ 176,405\\ 10,433 \end{array} $	7, 080 154, 907 8, 159	8, 820 180, 346 9, 438	9,037 200,946 11,485	201, 130 9, 905 241, 138 13, 153	7,793 187,370 9,173	8,088 177,463 9,501		8, 089 187, 482 10, 081	
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, totaldo Coal and wooddodo. Gasdodododo	154,434 25,450	147,435 25,381	172,303 35,676	$230,741 \\ 40,963 \\ 100,963$	393,834 79,027	$515,356\\132,211$	565,508 158,564	$\begin{array}{c} 659,965\\ 179,921 \end{array}$	$369,238 \\ 118,544$	$\begin{array}{c} 189,009 \\ 33,786 \end{array}$	r 145, 700 12, 061	122,345 11,735	
Gasdo Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow),	64, 120 64, 864	$62,014 \\ 60,040$	76, 324 60, 303	$120,878 \\ 68,900$	197, 680 117, 127	236, 849 146, 296	241, 419 165, 525	304, 169 175, 875	170, 365 80, 329	111, 254 43, 969	r 57, 487 76, 152	58, 579 52, 031	
shipments total number	51,277 25,797	50,933 27,029	58,732 32,239	70,206 36,627	78, 266 38, 738	$105,410 \\ 51,289$	$116,300 \\ 54,368$	$\begin{array}{c} 126,754 \\ 59,071 \end{array}$	89, 708 44, 947	64, 102 33, 128	7 57, 778 7 31, 426	55, 368 29, 815	
Gas	$ \begin{array}{r} 20,848 \\ 4,632 \\ 172,320 \end{array} $	19,695 4,209 176,609	20, 583 5, 910 181, 389	$\begin{array}{c c} 27,235\\ 6,344\\ 182,851\end{array}$	30, 950 8, 578 157, 595	40, 654 13, 467 187, 949	46, 419 15, 513 202, 432	51, 331 16, 352 218, 582	35, 227 9, 534 195, 385	$\begin{array}{c c} 26,140 \\ 4,834 \\ 199,972 \end{array}$	22,101 4,251 r 207,290	3,891	
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	112,020	110,000		102,001	101,000	101, 010	202, 402	210, 002	170,000	100, 012	1 201, 290	210, 495	
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol Unit heater group, new ordersdo	30,191 13,483			38, 731 11, 805			32,877 14,456			32,865 16,537			
Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net1937-39=100	310.0	385.1	225. 2	353.8	343. 9	311.6	365.9	335.8	258.1	343. 3	301.0	257.3	396. 7
Furnaces, industrial, new orders: Electricthous. of dol Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel)do	2, 100 1, 809	2,298 3,613	3,713 3,037	1,552 2,968	2, 530 6, 703	$1,626 \\ 5,259$	1,412 2,472	2,459 1,520	1, 241 2, 396	$1,634 \\ 3,235$	$1,655 \\ 3,540$	1,672 3,996	1,301 3,607
Machine tools: New orders1945-47=100Shipmentsdo	324.3	293.5	$284.6 \\ 323.0$	342.9	376.3	311.1	302.4	243.3	205.4	225.2	255.8	r 282. 1	p 323.5
Shipments	299.5 r 973	307.9 1,059	323.0 * 1,154	330.8 1,725	259.7 + 1,668	317.0 7 2,702	368.3 r 3,220	357.8	342.5	355.0 r 1,274	361.6 1,073	7 354.5 763	P 376.0
Classes 4 and 5: Number	r 128 r 38, 160	r 131 r 49, 528	r 138 r 42, 621	r 168 r 32, 702	249 47, 981	172	r 185	158	116	r 98	88	81	63
Horsepower Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new ordersthous. of dol	5, 925	6, 354	6, 140	7,957	6, 299	31, 079 5, 921	r 37, 796 5, 258	31, 366 5, 534	21, 191 4, 130	7 28, 199 6, 575	38, 234 5, 752	* 21, 851	20, 142
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT													
Batteries (automotive replacement only), ship- mentstthousands Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed:	769	850	1, 137	1, 535	2, 526	2, 905	2, 874	3, 112	2, 168	1, 975	1, 571	7 1, 162	1, 193
Refrigerators, index	$163 \\ 290, 092 \\ 254, 135$	$133 \\ 217, 169 \\ 222, 266$	$ \begin{array}{r} 128 \\ 216,969 \\ 219,882 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 192 \\ 206, 939 \\ 281, 635 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 197\\ 188,715\\ 209,901 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 148 \\ 222, 413 \\ 259, 280 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 136\\237,541\\287,919\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 122\\ 292,474\\ 335,616 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 152\\ 254,297\\ 298,641 \end{array} $	147 249, 032 317, 914	r 183 255, 886 282, 453	208 246, 907	329, 294 353, 972
Radio sets, production*do Television sets (incl. combination), production*	1,101,607	957, 666	843, 569	986, 603	494, 866	607, 402	970, 109	870, 338	1,037,864	11,498,258	282, 455 1, 093, 142	333, 601 1, 192, 439	1, 549, 203
Insulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed, index¶.1936=100.	510, 561 536	322, 878 545	309, 375 517	361, 152 500	198, 921 470	397, 769 451	755, 665 531	724, 117 599	780, 486 579	¹ 921, 086 655	719, 234 643	730, 597 649	810, 112
Fiber products: Laminated fiber products, shipments§													
thous. of dol Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paper thous. of lb	7, 796 4, 216	7, 899 4, 133	7, 739 3, 640	7, 558 3, 720	7, 597 2, 179	6, 718 3, 038	8, 223 3, 759	9, 110 4, 160	8, 956 3, 658	10, 196 4, 198	10, 427 4, 466	10,609 4,360	11,072 4,843
Shipments of vulcanized products thous, of dol	1, 565	1, 430	1, 332	1, 296	1, 027	1, 210	1, 380	1, 694	1,463	1, 671		4, 300	1,895
Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments φ short tons Motors and generators, quarterly:	r 26, 749	r 22, 272	r 22, 173	r 13, 422	r 6, 824	r 16, 225	r 25, 456	r 21, 171	r 20, 213	r 25, 780	21, 946		
New orders, index	517			517			463			490			
New ordersthous. of dol Billingsdo Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp:d	42, 455 44, 820			36, 446 40, 443			36, 946 35, 210			36, 954 36, 541			·
New ordersthous. of dol Billingsdodo	8, 793 9, 410			13, 614 9, 787			9, 269 7, 905			8, 807 10, 152			·
]	PETRO	DLEUN	I, COA	L, ANI) PRO	DUCTS	5					·
COAL Anthracite:									1				
Productionthous. of short tons Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month thous, of short tons	3, 093 1, 024	3, 333 1, 026	3, 349 1, 149	3, 244 1, 264	2, 484 1, 447	2,663 1,420	3, 705 1, 314	4,150 1,300	3,354	3, 130 1, 668	2,626	2, 365 1, 623	2, 252 1, 635
Exportsdo Prices, chestnut:	391	295	340	360	233	423	496	498	1, 479 465	166	1, 674 180	1, 623	1, 635
Retail, composite [†] dol. per short ton Wholesale, f. o. b. car at mine [†] do	23, 31 14, 513	$23.08 \\ 13.394$	$ \begin{array}{r} 21.69 \\ 13.456 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 21.77 \\ 13.631 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 22.38\\ 13.869 \end{array} $	22. 54 14. 119	22.92 14.219	$\begin{array}{c} 23.77 \\ 14.681 \end{array}$	24.00 14.681	24.69 16.013	16.013	16.013	16.013
Productionthous. of short tons Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total	40, 968	39, 100	36, 462	31, 437	25, 782	34, 171	46, 885	32, 744	41, 060	42, 723	39, 445	* 34, 265	36, 060
thous. of short tons Industrial consumption, totaldo Beehive coke ovensdo	$39,237 \\ 32,167 \\ 896$	$32,630 \\ 28,416 \\ 678$	$30,751 \\ 27,734 \\ 666$	$23,683 \\ 20,705 \\ 198$	23,510 20,291 125	32,635 27,423 377	$ \begin{array}{r} 34,503 \\ 28,327 \\ 615 \end{array} $	38,864 31,928 509	$ \begin{array}{r} 36,967 \\ 31,911 \\ 556 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 41,278\\ 33,982\\ 665\end{array}$	$41, 424 \\ 33, 428 \\ 759$	r 37,006 r 30,113 r 712	$37,603 \\ 31,847 \\ 847$
Oven-coke plantsdododododo	8, 807 665	7, 627 608	7,863 637	3,335 582	3, 293 603		8, 230 679	8, 641 699	8, 447 725	8, 899 786	8, 923 764	8,067 687	8, 956 709
Electric-power utilitiesdo Railways (class I)dodo	8, 510 3, 698 677	7, 782 3, 321 582	7,723 3,075 562	7,369 2,569 208	7, 597 2, 342 229	8,250 2,722 522	8, 494 2, 852 538	9, 582 3, 128	9,604 3,031	10, 388 3, 046 698	$10,170 \\ 2,833 \\ 679$	8,877 2,448	$9,123 \\ 2,560 \\ 625$
Steel and rolling millsdo Other industrialdo Retail deliveriesdo	8, 914 7, 070	582 7, 818 4, 214	7, 208 3, 017	208 6, 444 2, 978	6, 102 3, 219	532 6, 602 5, 212	6, 919 6, 176	623 8, 746 6, 936	653 8, 895 5, 056	9, 500 7, 296	9, 300 7, 996	617 8, 705 6, 893	9, 025 5, 756
r Devised r Preliminery 1 Depresents 6		a											

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19)52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	PETRO	LEUM	I, COA	L, ANI) PRO	DUCT	S—Cor	tinue	l			_	
COA L-Continued													
Bituminous—Continued Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel) thous. of short tons	16	76	92	84	79	76	75	77	76	38	11	9	9
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total thous of short tons. Industrial, total do Oven-coke plants do Cement mills do Flectric-power utilities do Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do Other industrial do Retail dealers do	77, 29376, 04216, 7271, 27632, 7244, 2991, 32219, 6941, 251	78, 141 76, 810 16, 652 1, 245 33, 617 4, 254 1, 353 19, 689 1, 331	r 79, 301 r 77, 838 r 16, 799 1, 261 34, 545 4, 110 1, 336 19, 787 1, 463	r 81, 192 r 79, 556 r 16, 894 1, 412 35, 802 3, 996 1, 269 20, 183 1, 636	$79,359 \\77,698 \\16,136 \\1,456 \\35,895 \\3,560 \\1,195 \\19,456 \\1,661$	$\begin{array}{c} 81,238\\79,567\\16,066\\1,616\\36,797\\3,443\\1,158\\20,487\\1,671\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 83,298\\ 81,492\\ 15,728\\ 1,746\\ 37,722\\ 3,487\\ 1,236\\ 21,573\\ 1,806\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 77,951\\ 76,369\\ 14,437\\ 1,624\\ 36,393\\ 3,041\\ 1,156\\ 19,718\\ 1,582 \end{array}$	* 75, 970 * 74, 212 * 13, 637 1, 607 36, 195 2, 897 1, 085 18, 791 1, 758	$\begin{array}{c} 76,745\\75,036\\14,430\\1,540\\35,891\\3,032\\1,089\\19,054\\1,709\end{array}$	73,34671,85713,4001,36234,7712,97398318,3681,489	71, 38570, 11013, 3811, 24533, 9062, 89294317, 7431, 275	$\begin{array}{c} 70,235\\69,187\\13,276\\1,106\\33,926\\2,764\\940\\17,175\\1,048\end{array}$
Exportsdo Prices:	4,050	4, 248	4, 885	4, 898	4,014	4, 288	3, 760	3, 010	2, 981	2, 357	2, 207	1, 584	
Retail, composite [†] ,dol. per short ton Wholesale: Mine run, f. o. b. car at mine [†] ,do Prepared sizes, f. o. b. car at mine [†] ,do	16.16 5.697 6.745	16. 16 5. 624 6. 349	15.99 5.623 6.317	16.02 5.629 6.378	16. 13 5. 640 6. 487	16. 22 5. 640 6. 544	16.28 5.655 6.680	16, 54 6, 016 6, 951	16.66 * 6.028 7.020	16.72 6.032 7.064	5. 931 7. 076	5. 923 7. 058	p 5.891 p 6.870
COKE													
Production: Beehive§thous. of short tons Oven (hyproduct)do Petroleum cokedo Stocks, end of month:	$573 \\ 6,204 \\ 321$	432 5, 374 296	$5,536 \\ 201$	$2, rac{124}{267}$	77 2, 305 306	5, 787 317	391 5, 784 323	$\substack{6,117\\314}^{328}$	356 5, 961 311	$\substack{427\\6,264\\329}$	483 6, 284 337	r 451 r 5, 681 324	541 6, 299
Byproduct plants, totaldo At furnace plantsdo At merchant plantsdo Petroleum cokedo Exportsdo Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace)	${ \begin{array}{c} 1,832 \\ 1,530 \\ 302 \\ 164 \\ 79 \end{array} }$	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1,873\\ 1,459\\ 413\\ 159\\ 89 \end{smallmatrix} }$	$1,961 \\ 1,538 \\ 424 \\ 158 \\ 62$	2,557 2,007 550 122 58	$3,297 \\ 2,479 \\ 819 \\ 103 \\ 53$	$3, 142 \\ 2, 294 \\ 848 \\ 98 \\ 44$	2,838 2,132 706 97 52	2,541 1,957 583 87 41	$2, 445 \\1, 920 \\524 \\96 \\62$	2,177 1,736 441 103 54	2,075 1,672 402 111 51	r 1, 995 r 1, 641 354 130 43	1, 973 1, 581 392
dol. per short ton	14.750	14.750	14.750	14.750	14.750	14.750	14.750	14.750	14.750	14, 750	14.750	14. 750	₽ 14. 750
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS										l			
Crude petroleum: Wells completed	+ 2,096 198,028 93 205,825 259,126 63,612 177,422	r 2,062 192,882 89 193,039 270,679 69,159 183,751	r 2, 199 158, 310 71 152, 062 290, 813 72, 875 197, 001 927	2,017 185,917 96 204,762 285,964 71,950 194,525	7 2, 139 188, 868 96 214, 729 275, 951 70, 352 187, 341	r 1, 935 192, 798 99 r 220, 661 264, 368 67, 497 178, 394	$\begin{array}{c} r 1, 677 \\ 195, 528 \\ 98 \\ 210, 510 \\ 264, 723 \\ 65, 241 \\ 181, 580 \\ 000 \end{array}$	r 1, 790 202, 044 96 213, 358 269, 776 66, 084 185, 900	r 1, 773 194, 611 98 211, 456 267, 852 63, 777 185, 625	$1,690 \\ 205,645 \\ 97 \\ 215,504 \\ 271,928 \\ 66,275 \\ 187,852 \\ 18$	1,957203,21496218,288272,25065,902188,480	$1,828 \\183,736 \\94 \\195,133 \\273,589 \\66,451 \\189,163 \\$	
On leasesdo Exportsdo Importsdo Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wellsdol. per bbl.	18, 092 2, 939 14, 295 2, 570	17, 769 3, 340 17, 362 2, 570	20, 937 1, 718 15, 570 2, 579	19, 489 2, 388 17, 601 2, 570	18, 258 1, 876 17, 497 2, 570	18, 477 1, 966 18, 124 2, 570	17,902 1,664 18,306 2,570	17, 792 1, 526 20, 074 2, 570	18, 450 1, 805 16, 788 2, 570	17, 801 2, 991 20, 141 2, 570	17, 868 2, 211 18, 500 2, 570	17, 975 2, 011 16, 292 2, 570	p 2, 570
Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil:													
Production: Distillate fuel oilthous, of bbl Residual fuel oildo Domestic demand:	43, 402 39, 482	39, 353 37, 602	30, 432 30, 336	43, 640 36, 827	45, 735 38, 337	46, 933 38, 822	45, 053 36, 887	45, 183 37, 321	45, 310 38, 984	$\begin{array}{c} 46,768\\ 40,351 \end{array}$	47, 379 40, 515	42, 153 35, 704	
Distillate fuel oildodododo	49, 081 50, 721	$33,921 \\ 45,119$	27,867 38,500	25,815 36,285	$23,291 \\ 37,027$	$\begin{array}{r} 26,221 \\ 42,094 \end{array}$	$28,836 \\ 41,267$	39, 347 50, 395	47, 176 48, 304	60, 535 60, 109	63, 778 57, 557	52, 552 48, 531	
Consumption by type of consumer: Electric-power plantstdo Railways (class I)do Vessels (bunker oil)do Stocks, end of month:	5, 222 2, 851 6, 760	4, 204 2, 500 7 6, 351	3, 717 2, 434 6, 438	$3,912 \\ 2,463 \\ 6,156$	4, 380 2, 439 r 6, 117	5, 380 r 2, 621 r 6, 680	$\begin{array}{c} 6,028 \\ 2,618 \\ 6,342 \end{array}$	7,162 2,827 7 6,975	7, 749 2, 622 6, 354	8, 523 2, 516 7 6, 782	7, 702 2, 055 7, 403	6, 809 1, 831 5, 924	8, 08 3 6, 774
Distillate fuel oildododododo	48, 750 37, 971	$51, 634 \\ 38, 561$	$51,648 \\ 38,821$	65, 911 45, 688	85, 775 52, 245	104, 257 54, 061	$[117, 252 \\ 56, 200]$	$120,721 \\ 53,052$	116, 096 53, 069	99, 582 48, 706	¹ 80, 655 45, 910	$67, 167 \\ 44, 178$	
Exports: Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo Prices, wholesale: Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel)	1, 316 2, 059	2, 791 2, 244	2, 641 2, 500	3, 613 2, 588	2, 999 2, 473	2, 306 1, 583	3, 269 1, 194	2, 840 1, 373	2, 949 1, 271	3, 015 1, 502	2, 135 1, 367	3, 673 1, 339	
dol, per gal Residual (Okla., No, 6 fuel)dol, per bbl	. 091 1. 500	. 091 1. 400	.091 1.350	.091 1.150	. 098 . 950	. 098	. 098	.098	.098	.098	.098 .900	. 098 . 850	P.098 P.850
Kerosene: Productionthous. of bbl Domestic demanddo Stocks, end of monthdo Exportsdo Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor)	$11,964 \\ 12,853 \\ 16,817 \\ 652$	$10,978 \\ 8,150 \\ 18,955 \\ 613$	7, 084 5, 504 19, 614 950	9, 519 5, 268 23, 061 740	$11,083 \\ 5,883 \\ 27,387 \\ 796$	$11, 620 \\ 6, 014 \\ 32, 401 \\ 525$	$ \begin{array}{r} 10,498\\7,156\\35,021\\655\end{array} $	$10,919 \\ 12,230 \\ 33,289 \\ 358$	$11,792 \\ 12,455 \\ 32,199 \\ 358$	$13,061 \\ 17,829 \\ 26,842 \\ 511$	$13, 434 \\ 17, 066 \\ 123, 487 \\ 325$	$11, 313 \\ 13, 884 \\ 20, 468 \\ 377$	
Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor) dol. per gal	. 101	. 101	. 101	. 101	. 108	. 108	. 108	.108	. 108	. 108	. 108	. 108	p. 108
Production thous of bbl. Domestic demand do Stocks, refinery, end of month do StypertsO do Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f. o. b. Tulsa) do	$\begin{array}{r} 4,921\\ 2,990\\ 10,169\\ 1,751\\ .290\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,831\\ 3,509\\ 10,154\\ 1,276\\ .290\end{array}$	3, 492 2, 525 9, 610 1, 448 . 290	4, 855 3, 414 9, 694 1, 297 , 270	$\begin{array}{c} 4,668\\ 3,224\\ 9,775\\ 1,295\\ .270 \end{array}$	4, 857 3, 343 9, 620 1, 610 . 270	4, 694 3, 433 9, 745 1, 070 . 270	4, 940 3, 711 9, 869 1, 054 . 260	4, 507 2, 800 10, 561 938 , 250	4, 416 2, 993 11, 021 917 , 220	$\begin{array}{r} 4,210\\ 3,032\\ 11,250\\ 890\\ .220\end{array}$	3,596 2,931 11,224 628 ,210	P. 210

Revised. * Preliminary. 1 New basis. Comparable data for December 1952 (thous. bbl.): Distillate fuel, 98,895; kerosene, 27, 529.
 Revisions for 1950 will be shown later. Includes stocks of heavy crude in California.
 Revisions for January-July 1951 will be shown later.
 © Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.

NOTE FOR RADIO, TELEVISION SERIES, p. S-34. *New series. Compiled by the *Radio-Television Manufacturers Association*. Data represent industry totals based on reports from both members and nonmembers of the association. Both private and company brands are included. Radio production comprises home, portable battery, automobile, and clock models; television sets include combination models. Annual totals for 1924-46 for radios and monthly data for 1947-50 for radio and television sets are shown on p. 20 of the October 1952 SURVEY. Data for March, June, September 1952, and March 1953 cover 5 weeks; December 1952, 6 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

May 1953

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	 				19:	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
1	PETRO	LEUM	[, COA]	L, ANI	PROI	DUCTS	5—Con	tinued					
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued													
Refined petroleum products—Continued Motor fuel:													
All types: Production, total thous, of bbl. Gasoline and naphtha from crude petro-	99, 093	92, 553	74, 485	98, 340	105, 022	107, 427	104, 977	104, 873	104, 894	106, 432	1 107, 413	1 96, 796	
leumthous, of bbl Natural gasoline and allied products.do	87,096 18,724	81, 819 17, 917	$63,752 \\ 16,796$	$\frac{86,638}{17,310}$	$93,373 \\17,669$	$95,742 \\18,259$	93, 663 18, 248	92, 564 19, 605	93, 148 19, 396	94,725 20,804	2 95, 609 3 20, 617	2 86, 221 8 18, 408	
Sales of I. p. g. for fuel, etc., and trans- fers of cycle productsthous, of bbl	6, 727 8, 038	7, 183 8, 041	6, 063 7, 398	5, 608 8, 437		6,574 8,938	6,934	7,296	7,650	9,097	9, 082	7.685	
Used at refineriesdo Domestic demanddo Stocks, gasoline, end of month:	87,065	98, 653	101, 137	99, 305	105, 307	102, 954	9, 186 100, 095	9, 759 103, 689	9, 317 91, 326	9, 451 95, 817	9, 292 89, 634		
Finished gasoline, totaldo At refineriesdo	152,556 90,695	143,512 83,129 279	$ \begin{array}{c c} 116,039\\64,731\\7,617\end{array} $	112, 232 60, 389 7, 924	108,708 57,180	110,750 57,244	113,698 59,276	111,770 58,180	$121,645 \\ 63,809 \\ 2004$	127, 792 70, 581	141, 746 79, 746	149,069 87,232	
Unfinished gasolinedo Natural gasoline and allied products.do Exportsdo		8, 378 9, 366 2, 466	9, 246 975	7,934 10,035 1,923	7,858 10,095 2,730	7,842 9,722 2,203	7,293 8,925 2,164	8, 292 8, 890 2, 396	7, 864 8, 584 3, 447	8, 236 7, 807 4, 645	8, 772 7, 575 2, 652	8,804 7,748 2,349	
Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma, group 3)			102	104									
dol. per gal Wholesale, regular grade (N. Y.)*do Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo	.104 .129 .201	.100 .129 .202	$.103 \\ .129 \\ .205$	$.104 \\ .129 \\ .205$	$.104 \\ .129 \\ .204$.104 .129 .203	. 104 . 129 . 204	.104 .129 .202	. 104 . 129 . 201	.104 .129 .203	$.104 \\ .129 \\ .203$. 104 . 129 . 206	p. 104 p. 129 p. 208
Aviation gasoline: Production, totalthous. of bbl 100-octane and abovedo	6,922	6, 116	4,906	6,003	6, 552	6, 988	6,694	7, 193	6,977	7,230	7,020	6,670	
100-octane and abovedo Stocks, totaldo 100-octane and abovedo	5, 848 8, 529 4, 507	5, 076 7, 633 3, 761	4, 339 7, 859 4, 422	5,068 7,332 3,863	5,417 7,311 3,878	5,977 7,865 4,470	5, 325 8, 085 4, 259	6, 191 8, 397 4, 751	5,661 8,451 4,536	5, 853 9, 126 4, 761		5,815 9,425 4,887	
Asphalt: Productionshort tonsstocks, refinery, end of monthdo	739, 300	922, 900	1,009,500	1, 280, 700	1, 383, 600	1, 493, 500	1, 475, 100 755, 800	1, 407, 100	998, 700	748, 700	707, 300	712,900	
Wax	1, 713, 500 95, 480	1, 755, 500 94, 360	80, 360	1, 430, 000 96, 880	1, 167, 100 92, 680	967, 500 116, 200	105,000	690, 400 113, 120	910, 400 106, 680	1, 149, 300 113, 400	1,368,200 105.840	1, 579, 500 99, 680	
Productionthous. of lbtooks, refinery, end of monthdo Asphalt products, shipments:	199,360	193, 480	179, 200	179, 760	169, 680	173, 600	168,000	158, 480	156, 520	161,000	160, 440	150, 360	2 000
Asphalt proofing, totalthous. of squares Roll roofing and cap sheet: Smooth-surfaceddo	3, 869 913	4, 742 1, 019	5,172	5,103 1,001	5,355 1,060	5,856 1,169	6, 387 1, 321	6, 609 1, 405	4, 254 950	2, 931 676	3, 111 721	2, 966 669	3, 800 817
Mineral-surfaceddodododo	888 2,067	1,046 2,676 126	$1,109 \\ 3,023 \\ 123$	$1,133 \\ 2,969 \\ 119$	1,166 3,130	1,365 3,322	1, 549 3, 517	1,617 3,587 224	1,037 2,266	782 1,472	767 1,623	695 1, 602	886 2, 097
Asphalt sidingsdo Saturated feltsshort tons	$135 \\ 45,957$	52, 791	59, 274	52, 540	$\begin{array}{c}136\\56,335\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c}151\\61,200\end{array}$	190 62, 439	67, 754	174 52, 099	127 40, 792	$ \begin{array}{r} 131 \\ 46, 292 \end{array} $	114 43, 423	105 50, 646
		PU	LP, PA	PER,	AND P	RINTI	NG						
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER													
Pulpwood: Receiptsthous. of cords (128 cu. ft.)	2,482	1, 903 2, 235	1,900 2,247	2,044 2,127	2, 211 1, 910	2, 527	2,355 2,104	2, 255 2, 351	2,150 2,224	2,247	2,432	r 2, 283	2, 267
Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo Waste paper:	2, 332 5, 915	5, 582	5, 234	5, 148	5, 448	2, 209 5, 766	2, 104 6, 007	2, 351 5, 917	2, 224 5, 843	2, 131 5, 926	2, 367 6, 006	r 2, 148 r 6, 132	2, 407 5, 994
Receiptsshort tonsdo Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	647,081 650,550 576,038	650, 014 640, 933 587, 616	597, 539 618, 966 564, 079	589, 727 605, 572 548, 623	550,030 561,067 536,811	631,070 667,847 501,402	693, 247 698, 420 496, 775	786, 664 775, 224 510, 317	685, 279 704, 127 492, 249	696, 981 666, 765 521, 737	687, 220 708, 058 509, 058	647, 080 682, 469 476, 575	740, 250
WOOD PULP	510,055	557,010	504,015	010,020	000, 011	501,402	400,110	510, 517	492, 249	021,707	509,056	470, 575	472, 206
Production: Total, all gradesthous. of short tons Dissolving and special alpha tshort tons	1,456 59,532	1, 375 60, 737	$1,402 \\ 61,855$	$1.323 \\ 56,102$	1, 180 55, 839	1,381 62,173	1,30 5 60,401	1, 461 65, 441	1, 394 59, 762	1,348	1,483 58,871	* 1, 356 49, 214	1,501 56,501
Sulphate (paper grades) fdodododo	763, 939 215, 584	708, 162 205, 611	724,682 206,808	690, 882 184, 265	607, 453 156, 865	728,421	670, 471 186, 823	761, 522 205, 110	739, 059 190, 129	49, 548 700, 304 186, 072	784,840 205,504	715.468 186,191	810, 905 203, 364
SodadodOdO	39,041 214,847 86,773	37, 813 198, 464 89, 170	$\begin{array}{r} 37,840 \\ 203,259 \\ 87,398 \end{array}$	33, 893 194, 762 89, 236	$\begin{array}{r} 26.953 \\ 181,974 \\ 84,161 \end{array}$	32,708 194,697 83,646	32, 320 185, 254 84, 958	$36,628 \\ 204,312 \\ 92,331$	35, 173 189, 874 93, 005	$ \begin{array}{c c} 36,004\\ 197,113\\ 91,021 \end{array} $	36,875 210.319 93,629	34, 782 * 192, 325 88, 308	37,084 206,012 89,186
Stocks, own pulp at pulp mills, end of month: Total, all gradesshort tons	124,064	139, 706	147, 535	156, 864	146, 208	152,021	146, 712	149, 404	154, 700	154, 327	164, 777	158, 036	165, 531
Sulphate (paper grades) †do Sulphite (paper grades) †dodo	29, 926 30, 180 1, 973	32,894 34,473 2,161	$35,416 \\ 34,249 \\ 2,170$	$38,813 \\ 38,488 \\ 2,640$	35,867 33,417 2,563	42, 955 32, 252 2, 425	42, 769 32, 722 2, 321	42, 786 31, 489 2, 282	43, 809 32, 513 2, 641	$ \begin{array}{c c} 47, 159 \\ 29, 111 \\ 2, 403 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 46,920\\ 35,175\\ 1,861 \end{array}$	$39,166 \\ 32,592 \\ 1,936$	42, 186 36, 902 2, 190
Sodadododo	41, 861	42, 547	41,088	41,030	36,722	31,983	26,681	22, 563	22, 394	25, 115	28,094	31, 683	33, 052
Exports, all grades, totaldo Imports, all grades, totaldo Dissolving and special alpha†do	$\begin{array}{c} 22,369 \\ 155,331 \\ 14,339 \end{array}$	29, 522 146, 760 16, 595	$ \begin{array}{c c} 30, 131 \\ 147, 433 \\ 15, 028 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 19,666\\133,599\\13,353\end{array} $	9, 883 122, 636 18, 053	14,861 138,616 19,333	$ \begin{array}{c c} 11,388\\ 160,423\\ 19,833 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 11,560\\ 170,340\\ 25,579 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11,712\\200,827\\23,787\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$13,489 \\190,211 \\19,934$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,228 \\ 169,613 \\ 16,415 \end{array}$	
Sulphate †do_	56, 373 61, 804	49, 719 58, 244	59, 365 52, 766	$50, 681 \\ 46, 551$	47, 747 40, 689	50, 814 46, 837	59, 195 50, 536	63, 100 55, 096	74, 047 72, 759	84, 287 90, 924	$81,119 \\ 64,621$	72, 243 57, 473	
Sodado Groundwooddodo	2, 573 19, 544	2, 619 18, 878	2, 229 17, 408	2,197 20,205	$1,743 \\ 13,851$	2, 113 18, 846	2, 494 27, 773	2, 257 23, 593	2, 298 27, 107	2, 623 22, 731	$2,560 \\ 21,302$	2, 427 19, 664	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS													
All paper and paperboard mills: Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of short tons	2,071	2,014	2,011	1,949	1,762	2,059	2,027	2, 279	2, 104	2,023	2, 205	2,066	2, 277
Paper (incl. building paper)do Paperboarddo Building boarddo	1,095	1, 051 867	1, 029 875	981 858	869 783	990 942	969 941	1,080 1,075	992 997	977 936	1,053 1,032	7 987 7 967	1.077

* Revised. * Preliminary. 1 New basis, representing total gasoline production (comparable figure for December 1952 is 107,581,000 bbl.); comprises total gasoline and naphtha from ernde, natural gasoline used at refineries, and natural gasoline sold to jobbers, etc. (not shown separately). 2 Includes unfinished gasoline production (net); comparable figure for December 1952 is 95,097,000 bbl. 3 Excludes benzol, etc.; comparable figure for December 1952 is 20,769,000 bbl. ³ Excludes ''special category'' exports not shown separately for security reasons. * New series. Prices are for bulk lots, f. o. b. refineries. Quotations prior to 1951 will be shown later. ⁴ He dissolving and special alpha grades. The sulphate and sulphite grades include both bleached and unbleached and represent paper grades only (except sulphate imports for which this detail is not available). In 1949, production of dissolving and special alpha grades averaged 35,000 tons per month. Data beginning 1950 will be shown later.

May 1899						2010							0-0
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				<u> </u>	19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	PU	LP, PA	PER, 2	AND P	RINTI	NG—(Continu	ıed				<u></u>	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con.													
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper-													
board (American Paper and Pulp Association): Orders, newshort tons	852, 186	813, 274	740, 502	753, 235	715, 288	752, 557	807, 132	892, 616	759, 399	* 824, 431		800, 000	897,00
Orders, newshort tons Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	854, 820 896, 773	825, 736 850, 216	747, 506 817, 027	729, 006 773, 003	768, 806 674, 759	726, 902 775, 723	784, 617 756, 433	817, 556 851, 888	765, 444	7 800, 190	* 814, 892 * 874, 324	818, 295 806, 000	863, 6 870, 0
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	881, 775 361, 070	842, 129 369, 375	803, 031 376, 503	769, 654 381, 065	671, 174 384, 550	768, 208 422, 465	749, 664 427, 350	861, 102 418, 101	800, 447 420, 669	796,778 424,307	* 865, 061 * 428, 582	796, 000 437, 670	859,0 452,9
Time percet	108, 853	104, 915	91, 140	89, 628	83, 848	82, 938							
Orders, newdo Orders, unfiled, end of monthdo Productiondo	120, 280	111, 930	93, 500	86,000	88,000	57, 150	91, 582 56, 738	107, 357 52, 824	92, 300 38, 408	92, 205 37, 023	* 38, 853	100, 000 41, 800	110, 0 50, 9
Productiondo	124,033 121,995	116, 076 113, 781	115, 790 109, 550	100, 121 96, 843	84, 195 81, 323	100, 213	100, 268	111,288 111,547	98, 393 96, 903	85, 799 93, 590	7 104, 212 7 102, 729	101, 000 97, 000	106, 0 105, 0
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	69, 710	72, 250	78, 490	81, 905	84, 750	93, 850	99, 195	98, 903	163, 897		107, 589	111, 500	114,2
Printing paper: Orders, newdo	288, 200	296, 780	261, 286	276, 760	262, 177	258, 666	298, 820	313, 878	248, 823	315,082	r 304, 710	280,000	325, 0
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	458, 050 300, 497	460, 500 295, 614	425,000 288,313	423,000 278,120	450,000 238,014	422, 402 267, 433	465, 435 256, 921	487, 440 293, 743	458, 860 277, 372	486, 018 284, 647	* 491, 459 * 305, 499	494, 000 280, 000	522, 2 303, 0
Shipmentsdo	295, 680	293, 550	285,851	279,095	232, 209	264, 517	255, 785	292, 239	276, 152	287,924	r 299, 269	277,000	299,0
Printing paper: do Orders, newdo do Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo do Shipmentsdo do Stocks, end of monthdo do Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill*dol. per 1001b Corror on upper.	135, 960	138, 025	140, 488	139, 500	145, 300	140, 775	141, 915	143, 419	144, 548	142, 271	* 147, 500	150,000	152,6
lish finish, white, f. o. b. mill*dol. per 100 lb Coarse paper:	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55	13. 55	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55	13. 55	₽ 13.
Orders, newshort tons Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	294, 560	254, 759	246, 360	237, 383	221, 930	257, 062	259, 527	294, 513	263, 053	7 259, 890		264, 000	289, 0
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Production	182, 684 307, 066	160, 500 277, 891	140,000 269,058	135,000 250,159	143,000 216,743	155, 270 256, 307	170, 090 245, 051	184, 550 273, 935	173, 218 267, 705	175, 106	* 180, 285 * 289, 853	178,000 266,000	182, 3 286, 0
Production do	300, 445	276, 686	262, 180	240, 210	212, 740	251, 791	244, 705	280,050	274, 385	7 258, 302	286, 510	266,000	285,0
Newsprint:	82, 900	84, 100	84,000	95, 000	99,000	130, 250	130, 595	124, 480	119, 232	120, 260	* 123, 600	123, 500	124,
Canada (incl. Newfoundland):	476, 492	471, 235	495, 972	451, 915	485, 539	486, 496	461, 508	502, 791	463, 435	463, 377	473, 640	439, 167	484, 2
Productiondodododo	453, 162	468,018	492,478	483, 791	483, 250	488, 575	462,404	486, 159	498, 987	463,064	467, 627	408,610	441, !
Stocks, at mills, end of monthdo	166, 970	170, 187	173, 681	141, 805	144, 094	142,015	141, 119	157, 751	122, 199	122, 512	128, 525	159,082	201, 8
Consumption by publishersdo Productiondododododo	399, 258 99, 633	393, 470 94, 767	404, 071 103, 440	379, 943 99, 080	329,729 94,192	341, 571	379, 669	425, 981	416, 974	386, 627	351,775	346, 035	420, 9
Shipments from millsdo	98, 696	94, 250	103, 783	98, 138	94, 933	97,831 99,008	92, 301 90, 645	97,144 97,789	89,842 90,429	86, 659 83, 007	93, 789 93, 908	82, 892 83, 208	91, 9 94, 5
Stocks, end of month: At millsdo	8,452	8, 969	8,626	9, 568	8,827	7,650	9, 306	8,661	8,074	11,726	11,607	11, 291	8,6
At publishersdo In transit to publishersdo	457, 617	460, 475	442, 739	476, 479	532, 297	573, 502	582, 209	561,016	527, 525	530,651	556, 022	555, 508	518.9
In transit to publishers	87,887	72,475	79,028 409,649	74, 592 459, 005	75, 474 427, 945	86, 444 400, 541	77, 578 422, 887	69,364 432,597	97, 206 407, 300	81, 258 452, 263	89, 767 391, 816	93, 225 377, 700	85, 6
Importsdo Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal	116.75	117.00	117.00	119.50	119.50	122.00	122.00	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	₽ 125.
ports*dol. per short ton Paperboard (National Paperboard Association):		1						1	1				
Orders, newshort tons Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	923,000 380,400	875,600 417,600	880,000	850, 300 352, 900	845,800 444,200	917, 500 388, 400	1,065,800 459,900	1,076,300 453,000	1,020,500 457,400	1,077,600 478,400	971, 800 455, 100	968, 700 437, 300	1, 156, 3
Production, totaldodo	880, 500 85	869, 500 82	906, 000 82	832, 800 82	773, 700 71	955,600	955, 700	1, 142, 200	1,004,900	1,029,100	985, 500	973, 800	1, 072,
	00	02	02	02		89	88	96	96	85	91	95	
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipmentsmil, sq. ft. surface area Folding paper boxes, value:	5, 935	5, 765	5,974	5, 580	5, 538	6, 340	6, 743	7, 471	6, 796	6, 707	6, 288	* 6, 414	7,8
Folding paper boxes, value:	1						-	1					
New orders	149.7 138.4	136.7 135.0	142.0 132.7	156.7 140.3	147.5 126.4	162.0 145.3	163.0 158.0	174.1 170.8	146.8 141.6	147.4	158.5 147.5	152.5 138.3	170
PRINTING													
Book publication, totalnumber of editions	1, 371	1,055	1,240	1,003	601	904	949	1,118	1, 263	893	814	1,031	1,0
New booksdododo	1,081	855 200	937 303	754 249	472 129	699 205	796 153	930 188	1,034	709	629	811 220	
	1						100	100		101	1 100		
		RUBE	BER AI	ND RU	BBER	PROI	DUCTS						
RUBBER									1				
Natural rubber: Consumptionlong tons	35,682	36, 417	36, 347	36, 946	32, 760	32.941	39, 274	45, 110	41, 749	44, 790	47, 766	r 45, 231	50,
Consumptionlong tonslong tonsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Imports, including latex and guayuledo	61, 553 85, 172	59,422 82,974	63, 988 59, 233	72, 995 67, 261	84,839	32, 941 84, 657 67, 130	84,190	82, 861	86, 243 48, 776	95, 260	97,730	94, 151	98,
Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York)		í í		· ·	50, 468	67, 139	51, 465	55, 651		78, 192	63, 767	48, 445	
Chemical (synthetic):	. 505	. 485	. 485	. 380	. 315	. 305	. 275	. 270	. 290	.300	. 295	. 272	
Productionlong tons	79, 416 69, 744	77, 437 68, 492	61, 368 67, 339	64,040 66 203	58,992	59, 214	58, 352	62, 553	60, 540	65, 740	69, 482	r 66, 970	81,
Consumptiondodddododddddoddddddddddddd	151, 249	159,701	154, 339	66, 203 151, 324	58, 642 152, 373	61, 214 150, 254	66, 668 141, 837	73, 963 133, 042	66, 240 123, 745	71,635	72, 810 117, 875	* 68, 888 * 114, 099	78, 116, 1
Exportsdo Reclaimed rubber:	3, 490	2, 415	2,350	1,154	1, 499	1, 921	1, 573	1, 525	1, 148	1, 323	1, 487	1, 264	
Productiondodddodddododddodddddddddddddddd_	22, 808 24, 797	23, 948 23, 911	23, 142 22, 314	21,079 21,850	16, 213	17, 131	21,732	27, 405	22, 684	25,606	26,784	r 24, 373	27,
Stocks, end of monthdo	40, 579	39, 767	40, 169	21, 850 38, 973	18, 354 36, 287	20, 548 32, 224	23, 131 31, 430	26, 830 31, 463	22, 896 30, 176	24, 300 30, 664	24, 696 31, 244	7 24, 098 7 30, 631	27, 29,
TIRES AND TURES										1	ľ		ľ

Revised. P Preliminary. *New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data beginning 1947 will be shown later.
 * Revised series, reflecting use of new base period; data prior to February 1952 will be shown later.
 © Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
 § Includes data for motorcycles.

7, 366 9, 003 2, 617 6, 256 130 11, 668 107

5, 536 6, 040 10, 974 83

7,097 7,148 1,186 5,845 117 11,647 140

4, 790 4, 507 11, 223 134

6, 933 7, 989 1, 632 6, 226 131 10, 637

159

4, 867 5, 431 10, 627 79

7, 433 7, 443 2, 719 4, 624 101 13, 263 108

5, 771 5, 330 11, 493

63

7, 786 6, 134 2, 484 3, 512 137

13, 043 181

5, 497 5, 034 10, 900 105

7, 189 6, 967 2, 814 4, 038 115

13, 295 127

5, 481 5, 305 11, 013

88

8, 663 7, 846 3, 200 4, 532 114 10, 821 95

6, 220 5, 859 10, 386 55

7, 391 8, 049 2, 826 5, 082 141 9, 960 154

5, 397 5, 984 10, 086 104

7, 384 5, 892 2, 665 3, 140 86 12, 272 85

5, 117 4, 617 10, 910 60

7, 945 6, 226 2, 916 3, 173 137 14, 096 95

5, 644 4, 869 11, 744 48

8, 238 7, 882 3, 004 4, 794 84 14, 118

6, 130 7, 538 10, 169 46

86

8, 236 7, 243 3, 263 3, 895 85 15, 295 121

121

6, 428 6, 364 10, 308 49

9, 407 8, 255 3, 570 4, 596 89 16, 456

7, 470 6, 561 11, 242

Pneumatic casings:

TIRES AND TUBES

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	S	TONE,	, CLAY	, AND	GLAS	S PRO	DUCI	S					
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS										Ì			
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments reams	174, 155	185, 451	168, 174	161, 544	157, 412	160, 795	174, 449	182, 612	176, 845	164, 085	168, 910	184, 754	193, 83
PORTLAND CEMENT													
Productionthous. of bbl	18,095	19, 817	21, 829	20, 748	21, 342	23, 573	23,010	24, 181	22, 048	20, 881	18, 855	17, 325	20, 21
Percent of capacitythous. of bbl	78 15, 993	$\begin{array}{c} 86\\ 21,764\end{array}$	$92 \\ 23, 282$	90 25, 067	90 25, 084	$99 \\ 25,915$	99 26, 240	101 27, 222	95 19, 771	87 13, 740	$79 \\ 13,520$	$\begin{array}{c} 80\\ 14,155\end{array}$	8 20, 81
Stocks, finished, end of monthdododododo	$26,622 \\ 10,833$	24,672 10,520	23, 220 9, 513	18, 896 8, 578	$15,158 \\ 7,548$	12, 819 6, 262	9, 584 5, 352	6, 546 4, 360	8, 823 4, 329	15, 957 5, 385	$21,294 \\ 7,445$	24, 464 r 8, 899	23, 86 9, 70
CLAY PRODUCTS													
Brick, unglazed:	434, 789	404 400	490 770	F10 000	100 100			240.440		102 500	007.044	977 100	
Shipmentstdo	411, 819	484, 468 492, 488	489, 779 479, 409	510, 226 504, 459	538, 183 530, 377	$531, 547 \\512, 135$	530, 990 527, 147	546, 446 551, 040	471, 331 440, 700	436, 508 383, 597	$391,241 \\353,088$	377, 166 375, 051	
Production thous. of standard brick. Shipmentst downloss of standard brick. Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plantt downloss of the standard brick.	27.317	27. 217	27. 217	27.217	1 27. 409	27.409	27.409	27.409	27.409	27.409	27.409	r 27. 410	₽ 27. 41
Clay sewer pipe, vitrified: Production	139, 685	139, 573	128,020	143, 426	132,061	136, 595	145, 012	151,052	130,019	135, 309	113, 227	124, 673	
Shipmentsdo Structural tile, unglazed:	118,092	139, 744	134, 221	145, 603	142, 566	146, 934	150, 341	160, 498	120, 236	98, 131	94, 920	106, 651	
Productiondododododododododo	76, 119 69, 494	82, 647 84, 813	84, 209 82, 285	86, 470 83, 994	91, 836 87, 251	85, 434 87, 976	82, 911 83, 338	82, 736 88, 572	73, 216 73, 326	78, 823 66, 270	$81,541 \\ 63,050$	73, 976 68, 020	-
GLASS PRODUCTS		•											
Class containers:	9,400	9,523	10, 220	10,080	10,042	10,700	10,100	10,704	8,888	8 250	9, 293	9,000	10, 69
Productionthous. of gross Shipments, domestic, totaldo	9,005	9, 577	9, 888	9,607	9,735	11, 126	9, 688	10, 104	8, 296	8, 250 7, 889	8,602	8, 510	12,08
General-use food: Narrow-neck fooddo	881	1,125	1, 216	915	892	1,186	1, 464	1, 220	719	653	862	825	1, 25
jelly glasses, and fruit jars)thous. of gross	2, 400	2, 474	2, 767	2, 706	2, 733	3, 210	2, 736	2, 818	2, 234	2, 109	2, 485	2, 403	3, 310
Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable) thous. of gross	655	767	977	1, 123	1,073	783	476	666	330	484	385	497	81
Beer bottlesdo Liquor and winedo	806 979	700 1,061	955 940	$1,198 \\ 852$	1,244 905	1,257 1,120	768	570 1,380	528 1, 381	714 961	535 911	572 929	88 1, 39
Medicinal and toiletdo	2, 272 783	2,355 850	2, 064 735	$1,860 \\ 739$	1, 834 788	2, 313 928	$2,111 \\ 772$	2, 298 859	2, 083 751	1,928 756	2,356 808	2, 270 804	3,02 1,10
Dairy products	$228 \\ 10,216$	244 9, 863	233 9, 871	214 10,060	$\begin{array}{r}264\\10,107\end{array}$	327 9,449	327 9, 594	307 9,854	270 10, 087	285 10, 166	$260 \\ 10,427$	212 10,677	, 30 9, 05
Beer bottles do Liquor and wine do Medicinal and toilet do Chemical, household and industrial do Dairy products do Stocks, end of month do Other glassware, machine-made: Turnblee:	10, 210	0,000	5, 571	10,000	10,107	0, 110	5,004	0,001	10,087	10,100	10, 427	10,077	3 , 03
Productionthous. of dozens	5,357	4,701	4, 537	4, 831 5, 491	4,966	5,833	3, 816	5, 696 6, 012	5, 191	4,960	5,975	6, 387 5, 541	
Shipmentsdo Stocksdo Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments	5,061 10,241	4, 987 9, 892	5, 329 9, 073	5, 491 8, 349	5, 245 8, 023	5, 181 8, 628	4, 050 8, 389	8,035	4, 693 8, 431	4, 428 8, 911	5, 399 8, 724	9, 566	
Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous, of dozens	r 3, 449	• 3, 472	r 3, 504	2, 908	2, 945	3, 354	3, 308	4, 374	3, 666	3, 295	3, 652	3, 656	
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS			5										ļ
Crude gypsum, quarterly total: Importsthous, of short tons	401			734			1, 218			716			
Productiondo	1,806 1,582			2,067 1,720			2, 164 1, 846			2,033 1,723		•	
Production do Calcined, production, quarterly totaldo Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: Uncalcined													
Calcined:	526, 045			559,900			r 603, 095			610, 738			
For building uses: Base-coat plastersdo Keene's cementdo	451, 841			494, 822			533, 226			424, 371			
Keene's cementdo All other building plastersdo	13, 086 134, 090			14, 045 143, 059			100.200			12, 125 161, 130			
Laththous. of sq. fttododo	508, 785 7, 602			589, 300 6, 670		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	645.548		-	570.922			
Wallboard o	761, 566 67, 484			830, 644 61, 426			6, 265 902, 174 58, 438			6, 507 935, 541 65, 195			
			TEX	TILE I	PRODU	JCTS	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	l <u> </u>	l		
					1		1	1	1	1]		<u> </u>
CLOTHING Hosiery:	- 10 050	. 19 100	- 10 010	. 10 -00	- 11 70 -	. 10	. 14 10.	. 15 40-	- 10 00-	. 10.045	14.000	10.05-	1.00
Productionthous, of dozen pairsdo	^r 13, 253 ^r 13, 941	7 13, 480 7 13, 576	* 12, 250	7 13, 132 7 12, 643	7 11, 794 7 11, 728	* 13,907 * 14,470 * 29,279	<i>r</i> 14, 104 <i>r</i> 15, 184	* 16, 819	r 13, 987 r 15, 118	7 13, 342 7 12, 949	13, 555	13,857 13,724	14, 30 14, 35 27, 29
Stocks, end of month	28, 163	28,067	29, 129	29,774	7 29, 843	19, 17	7 28, 199		17 25 935	7 26, 399	13,555 27,204	27,350	

7 13, 941 28, 163	r 13, 576 28, 067	* 12, 250 29, 129	* 12, 643 29, 774	7 11, 728 7 29, 843	* 14, 470 * 29, 279	* 15, 184 * 28, 199	* 16, 819 * 27, 067	* 15, 118 [* 25, 935	* 12, 949 * 26, 399	13, 555 27, 204	13, 724 27, 350	14, 356 27, 291
, -				176	1, 413	5, 716	10, 786	13, 420	13, 988	14, 715		3 14, 951
	040 055	202 0F1	Q174 1719		744 999	796 049	015 502	750 727				³ 15, 136 772, 176
100,201	010,000	000, 901	074,110	091,001	144,000	130,210	810, 093	108,101	091, 964	093,000	100,110	112, 110
6, 522	5,355	4, 366	3, 449	2, 789	16, 667	15, 704	14, 503	13, 422	12, 373	11, 093	10, 164	9, 163
6, 425			3, 370		16,600				12,317			9,079
1,069					13, 991	10,720	6, 550	4,495				820
				1, 502		3,977	0,044	1,437	1,779			6, 366 1, 892
97	1, 550	1, 380	79	69	66	58	51	51	1, 571	74	78	1, 892
	28, 163 2 15, 072 2 15, 144 735, 251 6, 522 6, 425 1, 069 3, 761 1, 594	28, 163 28, 067 215, 072 215, 144 735, 251 848, 055 6, 522 5, 355 6, 425 5, 258 1, 069 742 3, 761 2, 986 1, 594 1, 530	28, 163 28, 067 29, 129 215, 072	28, 163 28, 067 29, 129 29, 774 215, 072	28, 163 28, 067 29, 129 29, 774 r 29, 843 * 15, 072	28, 163 28, 067 29, 129 29, 774 r 29, 843 r 29, 279 * 15, 072 176 1, 413 * 15, 144 176 1, 413 735, 251 848, 055 686, 951 674, 773 697, 637 744, 383 6, 522 5, 355 4, 366 3, 449 2, 789 16, 660 1, 069 742 527 401 220 13, 991 3, 761 2, 986 2, 372 1, 783 1, 502 1, 795 1, 530 1, 380 1, 186 999 814 530 1, 502 1, 795	28, 163 28, 067 29, 129 29, 774 r 29, 843 r 29, 279 r 28, 199 * 15, 072	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$

⁷ Revised. ⁹ Preliminary. ¹ Specification changed; earlier data not strictly comparable. ² Total ginnings of 1951 crop. ³ Total ginnings of 1952 crop. tRevised series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later. The vised series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later. The vised saminated boerd, reported as component board. STotal ginnings to end of month indicated. That for April, July, and October 1952 and January 1953 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stocks are for end of period covered.

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

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the			· _ · · -		19	52					_	1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
		TEX	TILE	PRODU	U CTS -	-Conti	nued						
COTTON-Continued													
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued Exportsbales	419, 104	334, 248	315, 842	264, 418	48, 116	106, 853	240, 501	296, 025	337, 208	465, 966	291, 829	259, 247	
Importsdo Prices (farm), American uplandcents per lb. Prices, wholesale, middling, ¹⁵ / ₁₆ ", average, 10	1,652 36.0	1, 449 36. 8	373 36. 0	4, 367 38. 0	6, 865 37. 0	7, 797 37. 9	10, 909 39, 1	7, 735 36. 8	12, 362 34. 1	33, 268 31. 7	25, 322 29. 8	27, 055 30. 2	31. 5
ocents per lb	40.8	40, 7	38.6	40.4	39.4	39.4	38.9	36.7	34.8	33.1	32.5	32. 9	33. 2
Consumptionthous. of balesdo	108 140 7660	98 99 630	97 70 560	99 46 541	80 36 532	95 46 528	88 168 578	108 256 706	109 233 837	114 211 901	111 207 107	110 174	137 152
Stocks, end of monthdo COTTON MANUFACTURES		000	500	041	082	028	078	100	501	901	1, 047	* 1,079	1, 097
otton cloth:											8		
Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly dmil. of linear yards Exportsthous. of sq. yd	2, 381 73, 609	59, 942	63, 442	2, 264 54, 136	54, 291	63, 315	2, 325 61, 830	70,866	67, 119	2, 540 58, 627	54, 784	51,858	
Importsdo Prices, wholesale:	1, 434	1, 643	1, 295	1, 251	2, 532	1, 529	3, 976	6, 433	3, 271	7,634	3, 647	2, 773	
Mill margins†cents per lb Denim, 28-inch*cents per yd Print cloth, 39-inch, 68 x 72*do	$25.28 \\ 42.7 \\ 16.5$	$24.30 \\ 42.7 \\ 16.4$	24. 55 42. 7 16. 0	$\begin{array}{r} 22.88 \\ 40.7 \\ 16.8 \end{array}$	$25.39 \\ 40.7 \\ 17.4$	26,83 40.7 18.4	29.72 40.7 19.3	32.55 40.7 19.3	33.05 40.7 18.3	34.12 40.7 18.5	34.40 40.7 18.3	33.92 40.7 19.3	32.52 2 38.8 2 18.7
Sheeting, in gray, 40-inch, 48 x 44-48 [*] do otton varn, natural stock, on cones or tubes:	18.0	17.3	16.5	16.5	17.0	17.5	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.3	17.1	17.0	» 17. (
Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill:* 20/2, carded, weavingdol. per lb 36/2, combed, knittingdo	. 755 1. 035	. 738 1, 019	. 730 . 991	.727 1.006	.733 1.022	.742 1.045	. 767	.762 1.082	. 745	.728 1.047	. 709 1. 018	. 702	p. 692 p 1. 015
pindle activity (cotton system spindles):¶ Active spindles, last working day, totalthous	21, 159	20. 910	20, 834	20, 770	21, 325	21, 398	21,432	21,612	21, 583	21,632	21,680	21, 622	21, 575
Consuming 100 percent cottondo Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total_mil. of hr	19, 885 9, 040	19, 613 10, 607	19, 513 8, 110	19, 453 8, 700	19, 948 9, 112	20,000 9,516	20,041 9,768	20, 215 12, 341	20, 180 9, 870	20, 290 9, 183	21,080 20,314 12,282	20, 277 10, 179	20, 221 10, 251
A verage per working daydod	452 8,478	424 9, 948	416 7, 532	435 8, 102	380 8, 501	476 8, 870	501 9, 134	499 11, 525	506 9, 219	483 8,637	$501 \\ 11, 521$	518 9, 561	513 9, 635
Operations as percent of capacity RAYON AND ACETATE AND MFRS.	122.3	114.5	112.0	117.3	102.2	128.1	135.1	134.8	367.0	130.9	135. 7	140.2	139. 5
lament yarn and staple:								}					
Shipments, domestic, producers': Filament yarnmil. of lb Staple (incl. tow)do	55.6 19.9	57.7 21.6	$ \begin{array}{c} 66.8 \\ 24.2 \end{array} $	75. 2 27. 2	83.1 26.9	84.7 28.0	81.0 26.7	75.0 24.1	73.6 26.8	71.2 25.1	76.7 24.1	70.9 18.5	80. 5 21. 9
Stocks, producers', end of month: Filament yarndo	101.7	99.1	90. 0	78.8	65, 1	57.7	54.9	58.4	59.1	64.4	64.0	62.9	62. 3
Staple (incl. tow)do mportsthous. of lb Prices, wholesale:	18.0 11,175	18.9 7,128	17. 8 3, 864	15, 2 3, 902	15, 9 3, 995	15.0 5,960	15.5 5,010	17.8 3,872	15. 9 3, 687	17.4 3,691	18.8 5,503	16.4 6,260	16.
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, filament, f. o. b. ship- ping point*dol. per lb	. 780	. 780	. 780	. 780	. 780	. 780	. 780	. 780	. 780	. 780	. 780	. 780	P. 780
Staple, viscose, 1½ denierdo ayon and acetate broad-woven goods, production, quarterlythous. of linear yards	. 400 445, 562	. 400	. 400	. 400 406, 372	. 400	. 400	. 400	. 400	. 400	. 366 499, 197	. 366	. 366	P. 366
SILK	110,002			100,012			100,000			100,101			
ilk, raw: Importsthous. of lb Price, wholesale, white, Japanese, 20/22 denier,	975	705	861	1, 275	967	893	1, 363	1,071	716	1,032	901	585	
87% (AA), f. o. b. warehouse Qdol. per lb	4.91	4.89	4.90	4,95	5, 23	5. 43	5. 43	5. 47	5. 43	5.45	5. 55	5. 56	₽ 5.53
WOOL onsumption (scoured basis):§							1						
Apparel class	23, 924 9, 252	30,020 11,020	25, 472 8, 072	27, 284 5, 644	31,350 6,380	30, 432 9, 044	30, 872 10, 548	38,025 12,860	28, 420 10, 920	26, 984 11, 688	7 34, 360 13, 690	29, 784 12, 684	
nports, clean weight∆do rices, wholesale, Boston: Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, scoureddol. per lb	28, 519 11, 600	34, 347 1, 580	30, 633 1 1, 594	24, 825 11.600	31, 013 1. 627	26, 979 1 1. 660	28, 118 1 1, 596	64, 994 1. 665	20, 316 1. 725	29, 686 1. 725	40, 894 1. 725	28, 487 1. 725	1. 725
Raw, bright fleece, 56s, 58s, greasy, 47 percent shrinkagedol. per lb.	. 638	. 598	. 585	. 585	. 594	. 605	. 590	. 620	. 650	. 650	. 650	. 650	. 629
Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, scoured, in bonddol. per lb.	1 1. 375	1.375	1.425	¹ 1. 425	1, 425	1 1. 425	1 1. 425	1 1. 535	1 1. 625	1 1.675	1 1. 725	1 1. 725	1 1. 750
WOOL MANUFACTURES													
lachinery activity (weekly average):§ Looms:⊙ Woolen and worsted:													
Pile and Jacquardthous. of active hours Broaddo	147 1, 592	136 1, 534	145 1, 647	145 1, 743	$130 \\ 1,528$	163 1, 727	166 1, 811	169 1, 893	165 1, 880	159 1, 935	$^{160}_{r1,867}$	169 1, 932	
Narrowdo Carpet and rug: Broaddo	19 128	13 117	16 114	20 73	19 56	20 113	19 134	18 138	18 139	17 144	18 * 138	20 163	
Narrowdo Spinning spindles:	51	48	51	40	27	46	52	54	52	56	47	54	
Woolendo Worsted⊕do Worsted combsdo	67, 953 72, 644 119	63, 457 71, 007 120	67, 772 70, 404 120	69, 696 78, 524 131	61, 138 68, 504 120	73, 806 83, 377 149	75, 293 86, 475 155	74, 918 86, 856 154	74, 495 83, 067 141	71, 199 81, 630 146	* 69, 128 * 81, 597 147	73, 998 91, 359 161	
/ool yarn: Production, total§⊕thous. of lb	50, 984	60, 115	51,056	50, 205	54, 200	55, 340	57, 832	72, 190	56, 480		r 64, 560	57,060	
Knitting§dodddododddododdd	5, 356 34, 056	6, 705 40, 290	6, 036 34, 204	6, 563 36, 844	7, 455 39, 585	7, 960 37, 208	7, 608 38, 016	8,980 47,705	6, 888 36, 580	54, 448 5, 772 35, 076	7 6, 970 7 42, 175	6, 508 36, 288	
Carpet and others	11, 572 2, 219	13, 120 2, 110	10, 816 2. 098	6, 798 2, 128	7, 160 2, 146	10, 172 2. 164	12, 208 2. 134	15, 505 2.122	13, 012 2. 122	13, 600 2. 122	15, 415 2, 122	14, 264 r 2, 110	» 2. 122
r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Nominal price	-			2.128 1 bottom o		2.104	2.134	1 2.122	2, 122	2.122	- 2.122	i • 2,110	· v 2.1

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Nominal price. † Revised series. See note at bottom of p. S-38.
* Data for April, July, and October 1952 and January 1953 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stocks and number of active spindles are for end of period covered. ³Beginning 1951, production of broad-woven goods is classified according to principal fiber content; production of fabrics containing 25.0-49.9 percent wool and rayon and cotton fabrics produced on woolen and worsted fooms (which cannot be distributed between cotton and rayon goods) amounted to approximately 73 million yards in 1950.
*New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: monthly data beginning 1947 (except for cotton yarn and sheeting) will be shown later.
§ Data for April, July, and October 1952 and January 1958 cover 5-week periods; other months, 4 weeks.
AImports of unmanufactured wool converted to a clean-weight basis; imports were formerly shown in actual weight, i. e., in the condition received.
© Beginning 1951, looms weaving fabrics principally weight.
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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

May 1953

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	52						1953	
1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March
	L	TEX	TILE I	PRODU	JCTS-	-Conti	nued	·····					
WOOL MANUFACTURES-Continued													
Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts:†													
Production, quarterly, totalthous. of lin. yd Apparel fabrics, totaldo	87, 185 75, 687 23, 533			82, 742 71, 466 17, 241			88, 555 78, 760 14, 943			95, 313 82, 715			
Government orders	23, 335 52, 154 25, 111			54,225 27,390			63, 817 27, 013			11, 197 71, 518 30, 726			
Women's and children'sdo Nonapparel fabrics, totaldo	27, 043 11, 498			26,835 11,276 5,572			36, 804 9, 795			40, 792 12, 598			
Blanketingdo Other nonapparel fabricsdo Prices, wholesale, suiting, f. o. b. mill: Flannel, 12-13 oz./yd., 57''/60''*1947-49=100	6, 536 4, 962			5, 572 5, 704			5, 549 4, 246			7, 483 5, 115			
Flannel, 12-13 oz./yd., 57"/60"/*1947-49=100 Gabardine, 10½-12½ oz./yd., 56"/58"*do	122.6 111.1	122.6 107.5	117. 8 107. 5	117. 8 107. 5	115. 8 107. 5	115.8 107.5	111.3 107.2	111.3 107.2	111.3 107.2	112.5 103.9	112. 5 104. 7	113. 9 104. 7	p 113.9 p 105.9
		TRA	NSPOI	RTATIO	ON EQ	UIPM	ENT	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>		•	·	<u> </u>
AIRCRAFT													
Civil aircraft, shipmentsnumber Exports‡do	248 73	291 149	330 7 116	335 111	353 67	349 76	337 57	293 96	268 84	254 97	365 107	382 82	
MOTOR VEHICLES													
Factory sales, totalnumber Coaches, totaldo	482, 973 569	529, 585 597	503, 917 423	518, 710 484	$\begin{array}{r} 211,782\\ 224\\ 224\end{array}$	270, 982 349	551, 159 387	604, 261 389	519, 536 319	535, 027 231	* 565, 172 254	* 583,001 190	700, 685
Domesticdo Passenger cars, totaldo Domesticdo	499 372,440 352,064	507 415, 357 396, 393	329 397, 486 380, 952	$382 \\ 407,962 \\ 392,471$	$220 \\ 168, 327 \\ 161, 862$	271 218, 577 211, 140	330 438, 397 425, 266	260 471, 808 459, 958	244 405, 111 394, 313	189 418, 982 406, 156	219 453, 319 435, 129	189 486, 071 467, 440	189 566, 320 545, 961
Trucks, totaldo	109, 964 92, 614	113, 631 98, 110	106, 008 90, 983	110, 264 94, 962	43, 231 36, 231	52, 056 45, 204	112, 375 99, 375	132, 064 116, 449	114, 106 102, 504	115, 814 103, 648	r 111, 599 r 97, 879	7 96, 740 7 86, 212	134, 129 122, 043
Exports, total‡do Passenger cars‡do Trucks and busses‡do	33, 808 16, 280 17, 528	32, 772 17, 633 15, 139	32, 895 18, 139 14, 756	28, 670 13, 468 15, 202	22, 784 10, 813 11, 971	14, 049 7, 026 7, 023	20, 073 10, 564 9, 509	22, 005 9, 410 12, 595	$\begin{array}{c} 22,047\\9,015\\13,032 \end{array}$	21, 054 9, 455 11, 599	27, 121 14, 136 12, 985	27, 938 15, 941 11, 997	
Truck trailers, production, totaldo Complete trailersdo	5, 124 4, 733	5, 298 4, 833	5, 163 4, 602	4, 029 3, 681	3, 673 3, 369	4, 471 4, 108	4, 887 4, 552	5, 465 5, 149	r 4, 908 r 4, 610	5, 392 5, 033	5,858 5, 318	6, 009 5, 353	6, 684 6, 271
Vansdodddddodddddddddddddddddddddddddd	1, 994 2, 739 364	1, 963 2, 870 369	1, 854 2, 748 335	1, 219 2, 462 292	1, 281 2, 088 263	1,897 2,211 230	2, 280 2, 272 242	2, 708 2, 441 260	2, 464 7 2, 146 250	2, 560 2, 473 248	2, 588 2, 730 223	2, 586 2, 767 286	2, 766 3, 505 311
Registrations: New passenger carsdo New commercial carsdo	322, 857 63, 364	374, 288 73, 461	422, 217 71, 690	423, 655 71, 471	340, 454 72, 134	215, 668 57, 786	318, 870 65, 381	383, 385 77, 486	360, 236 70, 431	399, 906 69, 949	386, 221 72, 606	396, 558 68, 616	
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT			,	,				,		,		,	
American Railway Car Institute: Shipments:													
Freight cars, totalnumber Equipment manufacturers, totaldo	5, 840	7, 433 5, 234	7, 263 5, 171	6, 539 4, 976	$5,658 \\ 4,116$	4, 674 2, 990	3, 935 2, 052	5, 577 3, 103	6, 098 4, 201	7, 968 5, 893	8, 103 6, 094	7, 789 6, 072	6, 685 4, 958
Domesticdo Railroad shops, domesticdo Passenger cars, totaldo	2,321	5, 204 2, 199 12	4, 765 2, 092	4, 848 1, 563 13	3, 860 1, 542 8	2,853 1,684 5	1,879 1,883 13	2,963 2,474 11	4, 032 1, 897 11	5, 769 2, 075 20	5, 972 2, 009 15	6,063 1,717 17	4, 952 1, 727 39
Equipment manufacturers, totaldo Domesticdo	4	12 12	2 2 2 0	13 13	8 8 8	5 5	13	11	11 11	20 20	15 15	17 17	39
Railroad shops, domesticdo Association of American Railroads:	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Freight cars (class I), end of month: Number owned	1, 761	1, 761	1, 763	1, 764	1, 763	1, 759	1, 757	1, 755	1, 756	1, 757	1, 759	1, 762	1, 764
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs thousands Percent of total ownership	. 89 5, 1	93 5.3	96 5.5	101 5.7	107 6.1	102 5.8	98 5.6	89 5. 1	90 5. 2	88 5.0	88 5.0	89 5.1	89 5. (
Orders, unfilled	91, 056 58, 234	89, 917 54, 810	84,341 51,198	77, 984 46, 409	76, 870 45, 094	75, 684 43, 144	73, 609 42, 171	74, 728 41, 381	72,400 40,355	67, 138 35, 803 31, 335	66, 368 36, 550	63, 711 34, 891	59, 354 32, 732
Railroad shopsdo Locomotives (class I), end of month: Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	32, 822	35, 107	33, 143	31, 575	31, 776	32, 540	31, 438	33, 347	32, 045	31, 335	29, 818	28, 820	26, 622
number Percent of total on line	2, 480 12. 6	2, 502 13. 0	2, 237 12. 1	2, 170 12. 0	2, 131 12. 0	2, 217 12, 7	2, 125 12. 5	2, 015 12. 1	1, 939 11. 9	1, 890 11. 9	1, 851 12. 0	1, 835 12.1	1, 784 12. 1
Orders, unfilled: Diesel-electric and electric locomotives, total number of power units.	1 r 1, 723	r 1, 738	* 1, 612	r 1, 368	r 1, 434	r 1, 169	• 1,006	7 1,011	894	943	948	1,057	843
Steam locomotives, totalnumber	. 16 . 56	30 59	28 39	26 58	25 54	23 52	21 43	19 49	17 45	15 51	14 38	12 40	10
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS													
Shipments, totalnumber	702	643 598	652 617	648 554	394 369	564 528	516 488	588 549	622 585	741	704 669	779	832 794
Exportdo	56	45	35	94	25	36	28	39	37	674 67.	35	743 36	38

^{*} Revised. ¹ Revised data for January-February 1952 are as follows (member of power units): 2,004; 1,918.
^{*} Revised series. Beginning with data for 1951, the Bureau of the Census reports for woolen and worsted woven fabrics refer to goods which are principally wool by weight (i. e., exclude fabrics containing 25-49.9 percent wool previously included).
^{*} New series. Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. More complete specifications are: Flannel suiting—men's and boys', woolen, stock dyed, fine and medium grade; worsted suiting—women's and children's gabardine. Monthly data beginning 1947 will be shown later.
^{*} Data through December 1951 for aircraft and trucks and busses exclude military-type exports not shown separately for security reasons; thereafter the figures, including those for passenger cars, exclude all military-type exports.
[§] Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

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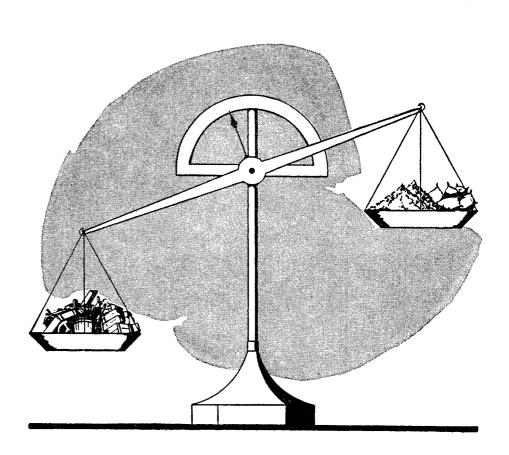
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