

#26
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Utah Economic and Business Review



BUREAU OF ECONOMIC
AND BUSINESS RESEARCH



OFFICE OF BUSINESS
RESEARCH
UTAH
SCHEENECTADY, NEW YORK
DR. H. TRACY HALL
G. E. RESEARCH LABORATORY
BR

Jamesville, N.Y.

Monthly Review of Business

Vol. 12

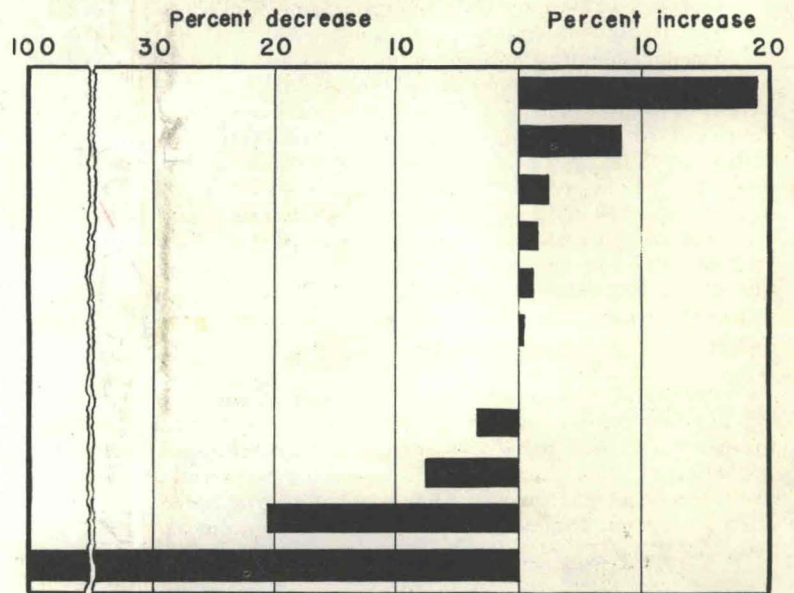
Salt Lake City, Utah, July, 1952

BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN UTAH

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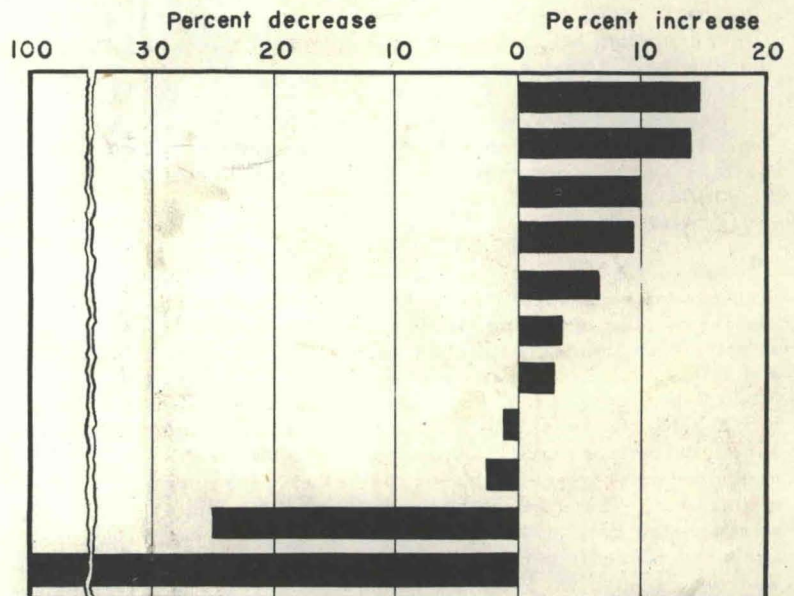
June 1952 Compared with May 1952

- Cash Farm Income²
- Bank Debits, Ogden and Salt Lake
- Deposits, Savings and Loan Assns.¹
- Bank Loans, Salt Lake¹
- Employment
- Crude Oil Deliveries
- Demand Deposits, Salt Lake¹
- Copper, Lead and Zinc Production
- Electrical Energy Utilized
- Coal Production^P
- Steel Ingot Production



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p preliminary
1 end of period 2 latest data

7/23/52 C.W.C.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN UTAH

PRODUCTION

Output of minerals and mineral products during June was greatly affected by labor-management difficulties. The most severe impact was felt in the steel industry where unsettled difficulties resulted in the recurrence of a nationwide strike, which completely curtailed production of iron and steel during the month. Secondary effects were experienced in coal and iron ore mining, steel fabrication, and allied industries. Other strikes occurred during June in the non-ferrous mining industry where, as of July 1, some 900 miners were off work at five mining companies in the Park City and Eureka districts. By the first of the month work had resumed in the petroleum refining industry, and operations continued in non-ferrous smelting while a new contract was under negotiation.

Production of non-ferrous metals varied only slightly from production during June, 1951. Totals, with per cent changes from one year ago, were: copper 44.5 million pounds, up 3 per cent; lead 14.1 million pounds, up 7 per cent; zinc 8.8 million pounds, down 2 per cent; silver 962 thousand ounces, down .5 per cent; gold 38.5 thousand ounces, down 1.4 per cent. By comparison with May, copper and gold production increased .2 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively, and decreases were noted in the output of lead, down 6.7 per cent, zinc, down 13 per cent, and silver, down 2.9 per cent.

* * * * *

The strike shutdown in the iron and steel industry and its associated mines and quarries resulted in no production at the mills and substantially diminished the output of coal. Total coal mined during the month, at 332 thousand tons, was 20.6 per cent below production during May and 25 per cent less than the output during June one year ago.

* * * * *

Crude oil deliveries to refineries were slightly higher than in May and substantially greater than in June, 1951. The total, at 1.9 million barrels, increased .3 per cent from May and 10 per cent from the corresponding period one year ago.

* * * * *

Net electric power utilized totaled 185.9 million kwh. This was 7.5 per cent less than consumption during May and 2.4 per cent below consumption during June, 1951.

AGRICULTURE

A general decrease in prices received by Utah farmers on most farm commodities occurred during the period May 15 to June 15, 1952. Prices decreased slightly on all grains except corn, on beef cattle, sheep and lambs, wool, turkeys, wholesale milk, and hay. Of the other major products, eggs increased one cent per dozen, chickens and alfalfa seed remained the same, and potatoes continued upward to \$4.58 cwt. As compared with one year ago, June prices on crops were higher, but prices of livestock and livestock products were substantially lower. For example, eggs one year ago were 52 cents per dozen--in June were 39 cents; wool one year ago was \$1.03 per pound--in June was 52 cents; and beef cattle, at \$27 cwt. as of June 15, was \$30.20 one year ago. June prices on all commodities were substantially greater than the ten-year 1941-50 average except eggs, up only slightly, turkeys up only slightly, and the price of chickens remained the same.

Nationally, the Index of Prices Received by Farmers declined one point during the period from mid-May to mid-June. At 292 per cent of the 1910-1914 average, the index compares with 301 a year ago. The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers declined 3 points during the same period, to 286, which is approximately one per cent higher than one year ago. These changes raised the Parity Ratio from 101 to 102.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's Utah Crop Report indicates a poor dry land wheat crop with yields averaging only 14 bushels per acre. This is due to the severe winter and May-June drought. The potato crop will be average, but 25 per cent larger than last year. The 23,000 acres of sugar beets in Utah is the lowest acreage in nearly 50 years. Alfalfa and hay crops have been excellent this season. The Utah pea crop is about half of normal; but the fruit outlook points to a crop equivalent to last year's, which was the best in many years. The largest turkey crop in the history of the state--some 2,161,000 birds--is indicated for 1952.

Beef cattle slaughtered in Utah during May totaled 8.3 million pounds, 13 per cent more than in May one year ago. Slaughter of calves, at 274 thousand pounds, increased 2.6 per cent from May, 1951. Sheep and lambs slaughtered, at 1.1 million pounds, decreased 8.5 per cent from a year ago, and slaughter of hogs, at 5.2 million pounds, was up 3 per cent from the comparable period in 1951.

June livestock receipts at North Salt Lake and Ogden stockyards, with percentage changes from June, 1951, were: cattle and calves 26,833, up 7.3 per cent; hogs 115,311, up 17.7 per cent; sheep and lambs 52,945, down 8.4 per cent.

Volume 12	July, 1952	Number 7
Published monthly by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, College of Business, University of Utah Salt Lake City 1, Utah		

Printed under a grant from the Industrial Development Committee of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce
Subscription \$1.50 per year Single copy 15 cents

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EMPLOYMENT

Strikes and impending strikes continued to characterize the Utah labor market during June. The nationwide steel strike, which began again at the first of the month and, as of July 23, was still in effect, idled approximately 8,000 workers in Utah's primary steel industry, its allied mining operations, and related transportation and fabrication industries. As of the end of the month, some 900 employees were off work in non-ferrous mining at 5 mining companies in the Park City and Eureka districts. Since the expiration of contracts June 30, approximately 5,600 employees in non-ferrous mining, milling, and smelting industries in the Salt Lake Valley and Bingham districts have worked on a temporary day-to-day basis while negotiations of a new contract are in progress. Fortunately, as of this writing, strikes had successfully been averted in these areas.

Utah's consistently rising labor force totaled 266 thousand workers in June, approximately three thousand more than in June one year ago when a record high for the state had been reached. The current number in the labor force closely approaches the all-time peak reached in September, 1951, when an estimated 267 thousand persons were included. Of the total labor force, 251 thousand were employed, more than nine thousand were unemployed (many as a secondary result of strikes), and approximately 5,400 were off work through direct participation in strikes.

Unemployment insurance benefit payments totaled \$166 thousand. This was 11.5 per cent less than disbursements in May, but 28.7 per cent more than those of June, 1951. Assistance expenditures by the State Welfare Department, at \$1,038,000, were approximately 1 per cent lower than expenditures in May, but 4.8 per cent above those of June one year ago.

FINANCE

Business activity in Utah during June, as measured by debits of Salt Lake City and Ogden banks, increased from May and was greater than in the corresponding period one year ago. As compared with May, debit totals were up 28.3 per cent in Ogden banks and up 3.6 per cent in Salt Lake City. As compared with June, 1951, debits were up 3.6 in banks in both cities.

Loans outstanding at the close of the month at Salt Lake City commercial banks totaled \$126 million. This was \$2 million greater than the total for May and \$8 million more than loans outstanding as of June 30, 1951.

Demand deposits increased from one year ago, but no change was noted from May. Total at Salt Lake City banks, as of July 2, was \$195 million. This compares with \$204 million as of June 18, \$195 million as of June 4, and \$198 million as of May 28. As compared with one year ago, demand deposits increased 9.6 per cent. Time deposits increased from both comparative periods. The total, at \$104 million, was up \$1 million from May and \$11 million from June, 1951.

Savings and loan institutions also noted a continued increase in deposits. Savings on deposit at all such institutions in Utah totaled \$42.9 million, up 2.5 per cent from May and 14.9 per cent from June one year ago.

Sales of U. S. Savings Bonds, Series E, increased from May and were substantially greater than in June, 1951. The total, at \$1.1 million, was 12 per cent greater than sales in May and 46 per cent above sales during the corresponding period of last year.

Forty-seven new corporations were chartered or registered in Utah during the month. Business failures recorded in the federal courts numbered 5, with total

liabilities of \$262 thousand.

Taxes collected by the state government during June totaled \$3.4 million, down .8 per cent from June, 1951. Receipts from income and corporation taxes were up 21 per cent from a year ago, motor fuel tax up 9 per cent, and sales and use tax income was down 5 per cent. Cumulative collections for the elapsed months of the calendar year were 9.9 per cent greater than during the equivalent period of 1951.

TRADE

Retail trade during June, as measured by volume of department store sales in Utah and Southern Idaho, was 1 per cent greater than trade during June, 1951. Salt Lake City department store sales were up 1 per cent, Boise and Nampa down 1 per cent, and sales in other Utah and Southern Idaho areas were up 3 per cent as compared with one year ago. Cumulative for the first six months of 1952 sales in Utah and Southern Idaho were 3 per cent below the corresponding period of 1951. Sales in Salt Lake City stores were also down 3 per cent.

Department store collection ratios in Salt Lake City, as compared with May, decreased 10 per cent on open accounts and 22 per cent on installment accounts. As compared with June one year ago, the collection ratio on open accounts was down 7.5 per cent but on installment accounts was up 2.6 per cent.

Wholesale trade in June was 2.1 per cent greater than in the comparable period of 1951, and 1.5 per cent above that of May. Largest increase from a year ago occurred in machinery and equipment, up 40 per cent, followed closely by an increase of 36 per cent in sales of major appliances, including television. A decrease of 19 per cent was noted in sales of automotive parts and supplies, with a 10 per cent decrease in hardware. Wholesale inventories were slightly below those at the end of May, and 18 per cent below inventories at the end of June, 1951.

Real estate sales reported through the Multiple Listing Bureau numbered 319, up 13.5 per cent from May, but slightly below number of sales one year ago. Value of sales, at \$4.4 million, was up 18 per cent from May and 10 per cent from June, 1951.

Total sales in Utah of ordinary life insurance, at \$10.6 million, were 14 per cent greater than sales in June one year ago. Cumulative for the first half of 1952, sales totaled \$59.7 million, up 11 per cent from the comparable period of 1951.

June postal receipts totaled \$441 thousand, down slightly from May but up approximately 10 per cent from June one year ago. Receipts in Salt Lake City were 1.3 per cent below those of May and 11.6 per cent above June, 1951. Receipts in Ogden were 11.4 per cent above May and 9.2 per cent greater than in June, 1951.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction authorized in Utah during June totaled \$5.7 million. This was 39 per cent higher than for June of last year, but was 12.5 per cent lower than in May. Residential construction showed a 15 per cent increase from one year ago and an 8 per cent increase from May.

Industrial, commercial, and other non-residential building authorized was 161 per cent above that in June, 1951, but a 32 per cent decrease was noted from May.

Residential units authorized in various cities and areas in Utah totaled 409 as compared to 399 in June, 1951. In Salt Lake City there were 82 as compared with 80 one year ago; and Ogden had 30 as compared with 32 in June one year ago.

DIAMOND DRILL BITS

Of some 20 diamond bit manufacturers in the U. S., Christensen Diamond Products Company of Salt Lake City is the only one in the Intermountain West. This local firm began operations in 1944, now employs approximately 250 persons, owns a subsidiary plant at Hobbs, New Mexico, and is one of the largest of its kind in the world. The chief raw material is obtained in Africa and Europe, and the company's product-- industrial diamond drill bits--is distributed in a world-wide market.

Product Uses

Industrial diamond drill bits are used in the construction industry, in metal mining, and in the petroleum industry. In the construction industry the bits are used principally for drilling blast holes and in grouting or consolidating rock formations for dam and bridge abutments. This consists of drilling holes to a considerable depth, spaced some 5 to 25 feet apart, in cracked or unstable rock foundations. Hydraulic cement is subsequently pumped under pressure into the holes where it spreads throughout the cracks and crevices in the fractured rock formation. This cements the rock into a substantial and sound base for the construction project. In the metal mining industry the bits are used primarily for core analysis and drilling of blast holes. In the petroleum industry the bits are used for boring and for obtaining core samples of the geological formations through which wells are drilled.

Diamond bits are both competitive and complementary to other types of rock bits. In exceptionally hard formations and in boring at great depths, diamond bits are especially applicable. Developments in recent years at Rangely, Colorado, and adjacent areas in Utah, have provided a substantial market for the bits. In the extremely hard geological structure characteristic of this area, diamond drilling has become very necessary and in Rangely has proved to be some 27 per cent cheaper and 26 per cent faster than other drilling methods. Although used to some extent in prior years in other oil fields, Rangely successes gave diamond drilling its foothold in the petroleum industry, resulting in its acceptance as a standard drilling method. On this account, the Rangely field is said to be the birthplace of diamond coring and drilling in the petroleum industry.

Types of Bits

Bits manufactured by Christensen Diamond Products Company may be classified into several general categories, with almost innumerable variances within each category. Differences in size, shape, number of diamonds, and pattern into which diamonds are placed have resulted in the manufacture of more than 5,000 types of bits, each one slightly different from any other. Each type is manufactured according to the specific purpose for which it will be used. No significant inventory of any type is maintained, but bits are made on order according to the purchaser's specifications. Customary time for filling an order is approximately three days. In many instances orders received in the morning are completed and the diamond bits shipped the same day. Bits are usually shipped by air.

Bits vary in size from about one inch to approximately 15 inches in outside diameter. Some have been made with a diameter of five feet. In mining and construction, sizes generally used range from one to four inches, containing from 3 to 50 carats of diamonds. The sizes regularly used by the oil industry range from four to ten inches, and contain 50 to 1,000 carats.

Smaller size bits sell for approximately \$40, larger sizes for as much as \$15,000. There may be as many as 8,000 individual diamonds in a bit, dependent upon its size and shape.

There are core bits, concave bits, pilot bits, casing shoes, casing bits, reamer shells, concave digging bits, face discharge bits, washover shoes, hole openers, diamond reamers--all special types of diamond drill bits, each type available in numerous sizes and with specific characteristics designed for application to specific jobs.

Laboratory bits for use in core testing are also manufactured. These vary in size from 1/4 inch to one inch, inside diameter, designed to fit specific laboratory equipment.

In addition to diamond bits, the company manufactures the equipment necessary to adapt or modify conventional drilling apparatus for use of Christensen bits.

A major product is oil field core barrels. Complete barrels are usually 60 feet in length, comprised of either 15-foot or 30-foot sections. To the end of the core barrel a core bit is attached. This is an open bit which cuts a circular hole leaving the core in the center, which is enveloped by the core barrel as the drill bores deeper into the earth. Lifter springs and core catchers facilitate the withdrawal of the core to the surface for analysis of the geological structure encountered.

Raw Materials

All diamonds are basically the same, whether they are the gem type used in rings, necklaces, and other types of jewelry, or the type used for industrial purposes. However, industrial diamonds are usually slightly off color--most often brown, sometimes a sickly yellow, green, rose, or gray--or have an imperfect crystallization. All have clean-cut planes of cleavage (like the grain in wood) which facilitates cutting of gem stones into jewelry, and industrials into tools, dies, etc.

Total world production of diamonds is approximately 15 million carats per year. About 80 per cent, or 12 million carats, of the total production is now considered industrial diamonds, generally referred to as "boart" in the trade. In addition to use in drill bits as manufactured by Christensen Diamond Products Company, industrial diamonds are used in crushed or dust form in grinding wheels, saws, and lapping materials. In stone form they are used in dressing tools, boring and turning tools, etc., and in dies for drawing wire. Through a single diamond die as much as 300 tons of copper wire--about 8,000 miles--may be extruded without any variation in gauge.

These significant uses result from diamond's great hardness. As the hardest substance in the world, diamond is almost 100 times as hard as the next hardest natural substance--corundum. Tungsten carbide, a manufactured material, is only slightly harder than corundum.

History indicates that diamonds were first discovered in India between the 6th and 8th Centuries B.C. No other diamonds were found in the world until about the 6th Century A.D. when some alluvial deposits were found in Borneo. Diamonds were next discovered in Brazil early in the 18th Century. Borneo and Brazil remained the large producers until the rich alluvial fields and volcanic pipes of South Africa were discovered in 1869. By far the largest production of diamonds today is from the Belgian Congo region of south central Africa. This area produces over 10 million carats annually. Of the 10 million, it is estimated that 98 per

cent are industrial diamonds. By comparison, southwest Africa produces 500 thousand carats per year, of which only five per cent are industrials. Diamond discoveries have been made in many places in the world since 1869--including Arkansas in 1906--but all are of minor importance compared with the production of Africa, estimated at 98 per cent of annual world output.

For the purpose of purchasing diamonds, one member of the Utah firm makes approximately six trips each year to London. Occasional personal visits to the diamond market facilitate inspection of the diamonds prior to purchase and enable the purchasers to indicate to the Diamond Trading Company and its associate firm, Industrial Distributors (Sales) Limited, the current and potential market characteristics. These circumstances may then be correlated with actual diamond production and supply. Diamonds are sold through an allocation system based on the needs of manufacturers and dealers, as related to the available supply.

Costs of stones used in drill bits range from \$4 to \$10 per carat. Sizes vary from one to 200 stones per carat. The stones are generally spherical, cubical, or octahedral in shape, with an occasional one so flat or irregular that it is unsuitable for use in bits. (By way of interest, the minute unit of weight called a "carat" is equal to approximately one-fifth of a gram. There are about 142 carats to the ounce. The name is derived from the carat seed, used as a balance on the crude scales of ancient India in weighing diamonds.)

Another source of diamonds for the manufacture of new bits is from the recovery of diamonds from worn bits. The worn bit is returned to the diamond products company, where the metal matrix which holds the diamonds is dissolved in a solution, basically nitric and hydrochloric acid, and the stones fall free. They are then cleaned and reclassified for use in new bits. The cleaning process consists of boiling the reclaimed diamonds in sulphuric acid, after which they are placed in a miniature ball mill, eight or ten inches in diameter, where they are further cleaned and where fractured or cracked stones are eliminated.

Steel used in the manufacture of drill bits, core barrels, and complementary equipment generally originates in Midwest steel mills. A major type used is high alloy seamless tubing.

Manufacturing

The actual manufacturing processes involved in the making of diamond bits are fascinating and technical. First a mold for the matrix, which will hold the imbedded stones, is machined out of graphite. Shallow holes are drilled into the mold to allow the cutting surface of the diamonds to protrude beyond the body of the finished drill. Openings are also provided through which drilling fluids will circulate. The surface of the mold is then coated with cement which will hold the diamonds in place while the matrix is being formed.

The individual industrial diamonds, previously sorted and sized, are next placed in position in the holes. The mold is then filled with a powder mixture composed of tungsten carbide, nickel, molybdenum, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-tungsten, and a copper and iron alloy. The powder envelops the diamonds except for the small part of each that is stuck in the cement. A steel shank is next placed into position to be bonded to the diamond-holding matrix. The assembly is then heated in electric furnaces at temperatures varying from 1500° to 2500° Fahrenheit where the alloyed mixture, previously in the powdered form, sinters and solidifies into a hard metal matrix. It is then cooled and the shank is machined and threaded, ready for attachment to the drilling equipment.



Diamond core bit manufactured
by Christensen Diamond Products Company,
Salt Lake City, Utah

Market

The market for Christensen Diamond Products is worldwide. Bits and associated parts are in use in South America, Alaska, Canada, Australia, United States, India, Japan, South Africa, and most nations of the world. The company has its own sales and service organization in the U. S., with offices at Salt Lake City and Vernal, Utah; Worland and Casper, Wyoming; Henderson, Alice, and Midland, Texas; Hobbs and Farmington, New Mexico; Shreveport, Louisiana; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Williston, North Dakota. Mercury Oil Tool Company is the California representative, Canadian Diamond Coring Limited is the agent in Canada, and R. J. Eiche and Associates, Inc. are world export representatives. Services of company field engineers are available any place in the world.

Locational Factors

Locational factors contributing to the prosperity of the industry in Salt Lake City, as indicated by the management of the firm, evolve from several sources or reasons: (1) There is an efficiency of operation in any kind of business in a city of medium or small size as compared with businesses in large cities. This efficiency is due in part to lack of transportation difficulties encountered by employees in traveling to and from places of employment, in the personal interest and acquaintanceship among employees and employers, and from the general community environment. (2) An advantage in Salt Lake City is enjoyed because of the excellent employees of the firm. Their immediate attention to work, plus a willingness to be on the job at odd hours of the day or night, facilitate the completion of orders in a short time (which is an important characteristic of the business). (3) Another advantage arises out of the geographical location of Salt Lake City. By rail, by air, by truck--Salt Lake City centers in the petroleum industry and in the mining industry, and is near many construction developmental projects in the West.

L. Victor Riches

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BUSINESS TRENDS IN UTAH

(CURRENT MONTH)

				Per Cent Change June 1952 from	
	June 1952	May 1952	June 1951	May 1952	June 1951
PRODUCTION					
Net Electric Power Utilized (millions of KWH)	186.9	202.0	191.4	- 7.5	- 2.4
Copper ^a (thousands of pounds)	44,502.6	44,405.3	43,216.3	+ .2	+ 3.0
Lead ^a (thousands of pounds)	14,071.2	15,083.2	13,203.2	- 6.7	+ 6.6
Zinc ^b (thousands of pounds)	8,849.1	10,176.9	9,028.5	-13.0	- 2.0
Gold ^a (ounces)	38,539	38,046	39,085	+ 1.3	- 1.4
Silver ^a (thousands of ounces)	962.5	991.1	967.0	- 2.9	- .5
Coal (thousands of tons)	332.4	418.7	442.7	-20.6	-24.9
Coke (thousands of tons)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pig Iron (thousands of tons)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Steel Ingots and Castings (thousands of tons)	0	124.0	122.9	-100.0	-100.0
Crude Oil to Refineries (thousands of barrels)	1,873.0	1,867.1	1,702.7	+ .3	+10.0
AGRICULTURE					
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings (thousands)	\$13,399 ^d	\$11,251 ^f	\$11,758 ⁱ	+19.1 ^j	+14.0 ^k
Livestock and Livestock Products (thousands)	11,548 ^d	8,799 ^f	9,986 ⁱ	+31.2 ^j	+15.6 ^k
Crops (thousands)	1,851 ^d	2,452 ^f	1,772 ⁱ	-24.5 ^j	+ 4.5 ^k
Average Prices Received by Farmers (15th of each month)					
Wheat (CWT)	3.43	3.48	3.25	- 1.4	+ 5.5
Beef Cattle (CWT)	27.00	27.80	30.20	- 2.9	-10.6
Lambs (CWT)	25.20	25.50	31.00	- 1.2	-18.7
Eggs (dozen)39	.38	.52	+ 2.6	-25.0
Milk, Wholesale (CWT)	4.35	4.50	4.00	- 3.3	+ 8.8
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (tons)	29.00	46.00	25.00	-37.0	+16.0
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight)					
Cattle (thousands of pounds)	8,341 ^c	8,242 ^d	7,396 ^h	+ 1.2 ^j	+12.8 ^k
Calves (thousands of pounds)	274 ^c	345 ^d	267 ^h	-20.6 ^j	+ 2.6 ^k
Sheep and Lambs (thousands of pounds)	1,102 ^c	1,550 ^d	1,204 ^h	-28.9 ^j	- 8.5 ^k
Hogs and Pigs (thousands of pounds)	5,155 ^c	5,567 ^d	5,017 ^h	- 7.4 ^j	+ 2.8 ^k
FINANCE					
Loans, ¹ Total, Salt Lake City Comm. Banks (millions)	\$ 126	\$ 124	\$ 118	+ 1.6	+ 6.8
Demand Deposits, ¹ Salt Lake City Comm. Banks (millions)	195	195	178	0.0	+ 9.6
Time Deposits, ¹ Salt Lake City Comm. Banks (millions)	104	103	93	+ 1.0	+11.8
Savings, ² Savings and Loan Associations (thousands)	42,868.0	41,811.6	37,296.7	+ 2.5	+14.9
Bank Debits:					
Ogden (millions)	80.3	62.6	77.5	+28.3	+ 3.6
Salt Lake City (millions)	281.8	271.9	271.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.6
Sale of U. S. Savings Bonds--Series E (thousands)	1,060.2	943.1	725.8	+12.4	+46.1
New Corporations (number)	47	53	46	-11.3	+ 2.2
Business Failures (number)	5	6	3	-16.7	+66.7
Total Liability of Failures (thousands)	\$ 262.5	\$ 124.8	\$ 21.7	+110.3	+1109.7
Total Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thousands)	3,408.1	4,483.8	3,436.3	-24.0	- .8
EMPLOYMENT					
Average Weekly Hours ^m					
Mining	43.6	36.4	42.0	+19.8	+ 3.8
Manufacturing	39.4	38.7	41.6	+ 1.8	- 5.3
Average Hourly Earnings ^m					
Mining	\$ 1.96	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.85	- 1.0	+ 5.9
Manufacturing	1.60	1.63	1.61	- 1.8	- .6
Total Labor Force (thousands)	266	256	263	+ 3.9	+ 1.1
Unemployed ^e	9.3	7.3	9.2	+27.4	+ 1.1
Employed, Including Self-Employed and Agriculture ⁿ	251	248	254.0	+ 1.2	- 1.2
Non-Agricultural Employees	209	208	212.0	+ .5	- 1.4
Industries Covered by Unemployment Insurance	134.1	132.8	138.9	+ 1.0	- 3.5
Mining	12.2	14.3	13.0	-14.7	- 6.2
Contract Construction	14.2	11.6	14.8	+22.4	- 4.1
Manufacturing	26.7	29.1	30.9	- 8.2	-13.6
Other ^q	81.0	77.8	80.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.0
Industries Not Covered by Unemployment Insurance ^s	75.0	75.0	73.0	0.0	+ 2.7
Government, Federal, State, and Local	58.1	58.1	55.5	0.0	+ 4.7
Railroad	11.4	11.2	11.8	+ 1.8	- 3.4
Unemployment Insurance Benefits (thousands)	\$ 166.0	\$ 187.5	\$ 129.0	-11.5	+28.7
Welfare Assistance Expenditures (thousands)	1,038.0	1,047.8	990.1	- .9	+ 4.8

TRADE

	Per Cent Change		Per Cent Change	
	June 1952 from		June 1952 from	
	May 1952	June 1951	May 1952	June 1951
Wholesale Sales - All Groups	+ 1.5	+ 2.1	Postal Receipts	
Automotive Parts, Supplies and Equipment	-19.6	-19.5	Salt Lake City	- 1.3 +11.6
Machinery and Equipment (except electrical)	+ 3.0	+40.2	Ogden	+11.4 + 9.2
Electric Wiring, Supplies and Equipment . .	+ 7.7	- 8.5	Provo	-10.6 +14.0
Hardware	- 9.3	-10.1	Logan	-24.8 - 3.2
Major Appliances, Radio and Television . .	+12.2	+36.5	Brigham City	- 1.6 - 3.4
Groceries	NA	NA	Tooele	-20.3 + 2.1
All Other	+ 1.7	-10.7	Price	-19.1 + 4.1
Wholesale Inventories (value, end of period) . .	- 1.0	-18.0	Cedar City	-26.3 -28.7
Credit Collections, Salt Lake City Retail Stores:			American Fork . . .	-31.7 + 3.5
Department Stores: Open Accounts	-10.1	- 7.5	Payson	-18.0 -15.5
Installment Accounts	-21.8	+ 2.6	Spanish Fork	-18.2 - 8.7
Salt Lake Real Estate Sales, Number of Sales	+13.5	- .6	Springville	+12.8 +17.2
Value of Sales	+18.3	+10.3	Vernal	- .1 +19.2
Retail Trade, Value of Sales: Six Months 1952 from 1951			Richfield	NA NA
Department Stores, Utah and Southern Idaho	- 3	+ 1	Pleasant Grove . . .	+ .6 -20.5
Salt Lake City	- 3	+ 1	Orem	- 4.3 - 4.3
Boise and Nampa	- 2	- 1		
Other Utah and So. Idaho	0	+ 3		

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits:	June, 1952				June, 1952		
	New Dwelling Units ^t	Permit Valuation ^u	Per Cent Change from June 1951		New Dwelling Units ^t	Permit Valuation ^u	Per Cent Change from June 1951
	Midvale	8	\$ 90,500		+ 30.2	Ogden	30
Murray	6	83,900	- 45.4	South Ogden	4	39,500	- 36.6
Salt Lake City	82	1,322,122	+ 16.1	Weber County (uninc.)	3	20,150	- 26.7
Sandy	2	21,600	+170.0	Bountiful	22	304,790	+ 37.5
South Salt Lake	2	36,500	- 82.8	Brigham City	3	37,000	- 37.2
Salt Lake County (uninc.)	162	1,681,555	+ 55.4	Cedar City	6	44,098	+ 52.6
American Fork	6	46,200	+ 19.1	Helper	0	0	0.0
Lehi	0	1,500	- 87.5	Logan	3	53,300	- 39.7
Orem	17	275,600	+107.1	Milford	1	5,300	- 66.2
Pleasant Grove	5	225,500	+1403.3	Price	3	34,000	+ 36.0
Provo	4	156,498	- 24.5	Richfield	0	3,000	- 84.6
Spanish Fork	12	78,200	+ 22.8	St. George	0	3,500	- 70.1
Springville	9	52,400	+214.0	Tooele	13	448,494	+844.2
Utah County (uninc.)	6	211,300	+581.6	Tremonton	NA	NA	NA

CUMULATIVE FOR CALENDAR YEAR TO DATE

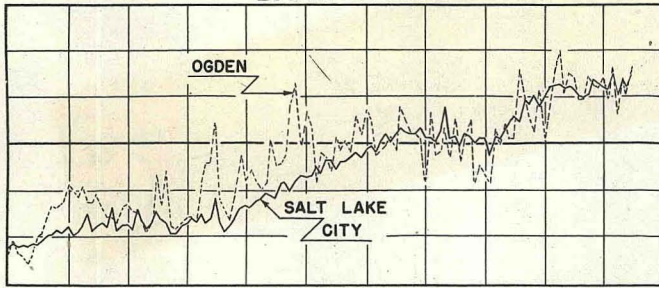
	First Six Months		Per Cent Change 1952 from 1951
	1952	1951	
Net Electric Power Utilized (millions of KWH)	1,237.0	1,166.7	+ 6.0
Copper ^a (millions of pounds)	265.5	265.1	+ .2
Lead ^a (millions of pounds)	84.2	76.8	+ 9.6
Zinc ^b (millions of pounds)	56.6	52.2	+ 8.4
Gold ^a (thousands of ounces)	228.0	233.8	- 2.5
Silver ^a (thousands of ounces)	5,755.9	5,386.1	+ 6.9
Coal (thousands of tons)	3,083.6	2,586.4	+19.2
Coke (thousands of tons)	NA	NA	NA
Pig Iron (thousands of tons)	NA	NA	NA
Steel Ingots and Castings (thousands of tons)	637.4	731.3	-12.9
Crude Oil to Refineries (thousands of barrels)	11,289.4	10,358.8	+ 9.0
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings ^o (millions of dollars) . .	48.7	45.4	+ 7.3
Bank Debits, Salt Lake City and Ogden (millions of dollars) . .	2,055.7	2,069.4	- .7
State Tax Collections (thousands of dollars)	29,099.2	26,489.1	+ 9.9
Real Estate Sales, Salt Lake City Listing Bureau (number) . . .	1,566	1,759	-11.0
Real Estate Sales, Value (thousands of dollars)	21,393.2	22,473.7	- 4.8

FOOTNOTES: ^pPreliminary. ^eEstimated. NA Not available. ^aRecoverable metal from smelting. ^bRecoverable metal in zinc concentrates and ores. ^cMay, 1952. ^dApril, 1952. ⁱMarch, 1952. ^hMay, 1951. ^lApril, 1951. ^jPer cent change from preceding month. ^kPer cent change from same period of last year. ^lEnd of period, includes reporting non-member banks of Federal Reserve System in Salt Lake City. ^mExcludes administrative and salaried personnel. For payroll ending nearest 15th of month. ⁿTotals for individual industry groups reduced 10 per cent for dual job holdings and payroll turnover. Details do not necessarily add to totals due to rounding. ^oFirst four months of calendar year. ^qOther industries include wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, service and transportation. ^rAs of the close of business on the last day of the month. ^sIncludes non-profit and religious. ^tA single family dwelling is one unit, a duplex is two units, etc. ^uTotal new construction plus additions, alterations, and repairs. ^wIncrease from zero.

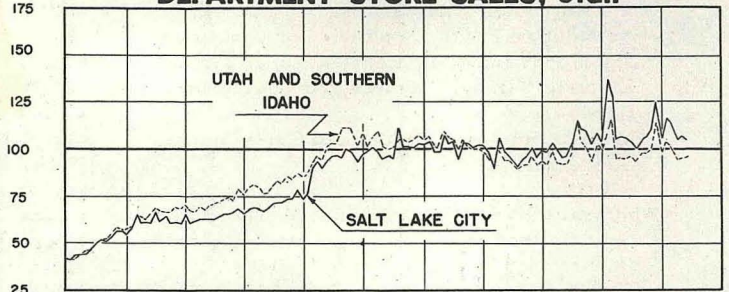
INDEXES OF UTAH BUSINESS

1947-1949=100

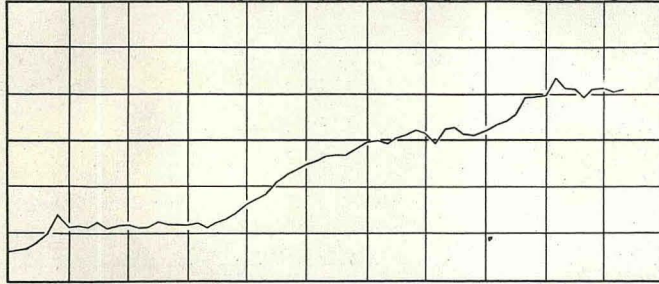
BANK DEBITS ★



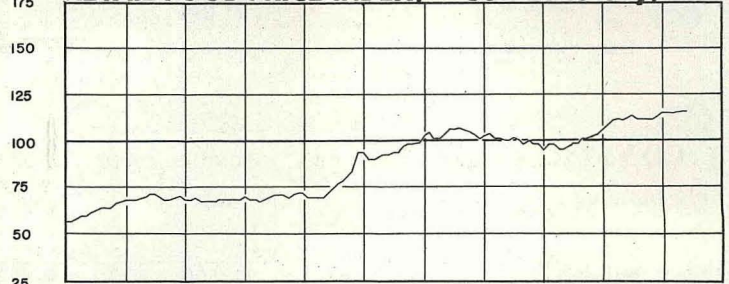
DEPARTMENT STORE SALES, Utah ★



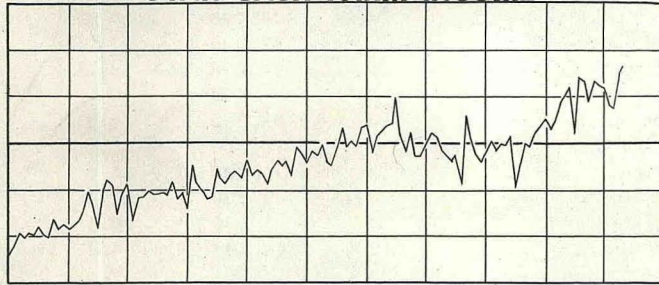
UTAH SALES and USE TAX COLLECTIONS ★



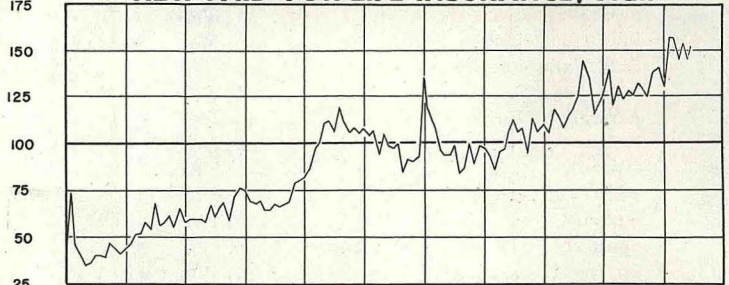
RETAIL FOOD PRICE INDEX, Salt Lake City, Utah



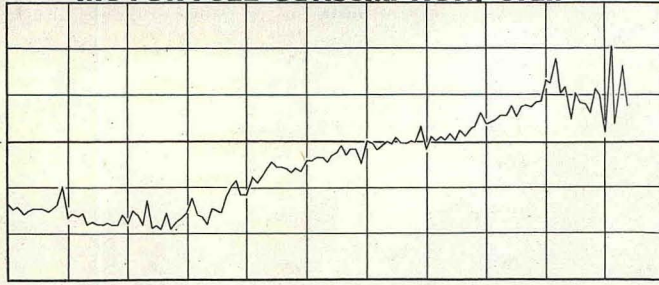
UTAH CASH FARM INCOME ★



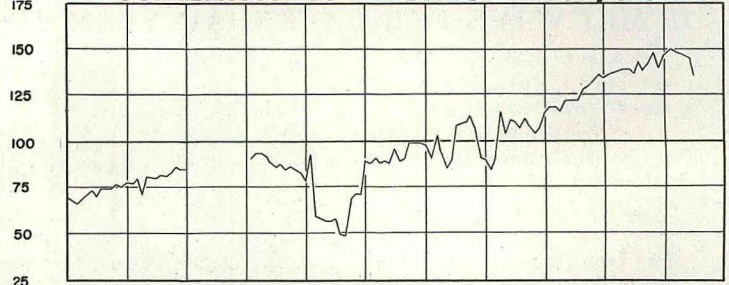
NEW PAID-FOR LIFE INSURANCE, Utah ★



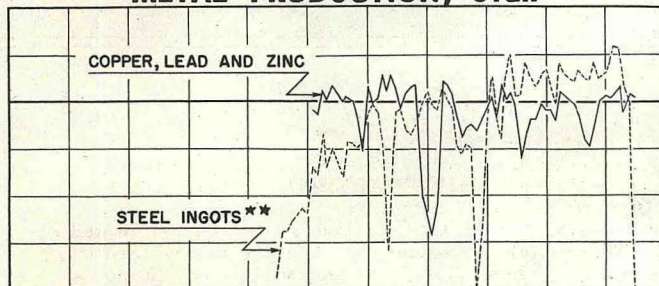
MOTOR FUEL CONSUMPTION, Utah ★



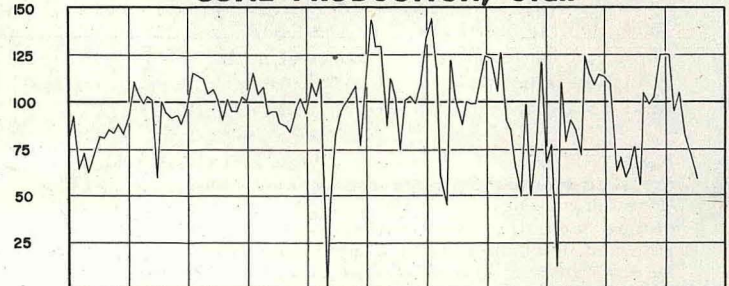
UTILIZATION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY, Utah ★



METAL PRODUCTION, Utah



COAL PRODUCTION, Utah



★ ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION
★★ MODIFIED 1948-1949=100