SURVEY OF

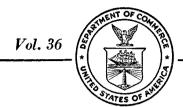
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The Economy

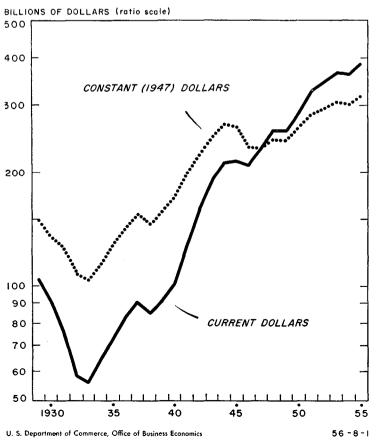
in Recovery and Expansion

A Review of 1955

ECONOMIC developments in 1955 were featured by the resumption of the long-term advance in the Nation's production and income without appreciable disturbance to the general stability of average prices. The rapid recovery

Gross National Product

In Current and Constant (1947) Dollars



already under way at the start of the year progressed quickly into growth beyond previous achievements. By midyear output had risen above the highest previous rate—that of the spring of 1953—and had largely absorbed the additional production capacity provided by the technological advances and investment of the intervening period as well as the increase in the labor force.

Production continued to expand during the last half of the year. The rate of advance was less sharp, however, and more nearly commensurate with the long-term growth of the Nation's production potential. The Federal Reserve Board policy of credit restraint, instituted early in the year and later strengthened, helped to check advances in demand beyond what could be matched by additional output. Production of houses and automobiles, which set yearly records in 1955 and contributed heavily to the earlier phase of the business advance, was moving downward at the year-end while output of most other major product groups was holding even or, more generally, still advancing.

For 1955 as a whole, the value of the gross national product totaled \$387 billion. Measured in dollars of constant purchasing power, this exceeded 1953 output, the previous high, by 4 percent and the reduced 1954 volume by 6 percent. Prices of consumer goods and services averaged about the same in 1955 as in 1954 but those of investment items and Government purchases—particularly of personal services—were higher, so that the dollar value of total output increased somewhat more than the volume of production.

Substantial advance in consumption

The flow of goods and services to consumers, measured in constant dollars, expanded substantially more than the Nation's population last year and brought real consumption per capita 4½ percent above both 1953 and 1954. Last year's advance followed a 4-year period in which per capita consumption expenditures had shown relatively little increase. Through 1953 rising defense requirements had largely absorbed increases in output in excess of population growth, while in 1954 consumer purchases had risen about in proportion to the population increase despite a decline in the Nation's output. Last year's rise in real consumption expenditures per capita represented a substantial part of the

total advance which has been achieved since the conversion from war to peacetime production was completed in 1947.

Employment higher

The advance in business activity raised average civilian employment by 2 million to a record 63 million in 1955. Unemployment was reduced from a monthly average of 3.2 million in 1954 to 2.7 million, or 4 percent of the civilian labor force, in 1955. While unemployment was still serious in certain localities with special problems, the number of major "areas of substantial labor surplus" in the U. S. Department of Labor classification dropped from 48 (out of 149 major areas) at the close of 1954 to 19 by the end of 1955. With the exception of 3 small centers, some reduction in unemployment over the year was reported in all major and minor areas still classified as labor surplus.

Personal Consumption Expenditures Per Capita

In Constant (1947) Dollars



The expansion of output, consumption, and employment in the United States was part of a general improvement throughout most of the free world. Rising export and import trade reflected and contributed to the prosperity at home and abroad.

Changes in pattern of production and income

Within the private nonfarm economy, sales and production in all major industrial divisions advanced in 1955, and in most cases exceeded any prior period. In general, the sharpest rises from the previous year occurred in those industries which had experienced relatively pronounced reductions in 1954—mainly manufacturing (and in particular the durable goods industries), mining, and transportation.

Dollar sales by durable goods manufacturers, which had dropped 11 percent from 1953 to 1954, increased 18 percent in 1955 and those of nondurable goods manufacturers, which were off 1 percent in 1954, increased 13 percent in 1955. Federal Reserve Board indexes showed production gains for manufactured products of 10 percent from 1954 and 3 percent from 1953, and for minerals production of 10 percent from 1954 and 5 percent from 1953. On the railroads, freight-car loadings increased nearly one-eighth and almost equaled the 1953 number.

In contrast to these sectors, the service and financial industries, the utilities, trade, and construction had, for the most part, maintained or increased revenues and the scale of operations in 1954. In 1955 the pace of expansion in these sectors, although strong, was in the main less than in the industrial segments which had been more affected by the 1954 business adjustment. Nonetheless gains were as much as 9 percent in retail and 8 percent in wholesale sales, 12 percent in the value of new construction work put in place, and 15 percent in electric power production, where a strong growth trend was operative.

A parallel pattern of differential advance, largely associated with the recovery aspect of the year-to-year change, was evident in the distribution of the national income by type. With total national income up 7½ percent to \$322 billion in 1955, corporate earnings before tax, inclusive of the inventory valuation adjustment, rose 22 percent. Before-tax earnings of corporations had dipped rather sharply in 1954 and the subsequent advance approximately restored the ratio between profits and national income which had prevailed before the downturn in the summer of 1953.

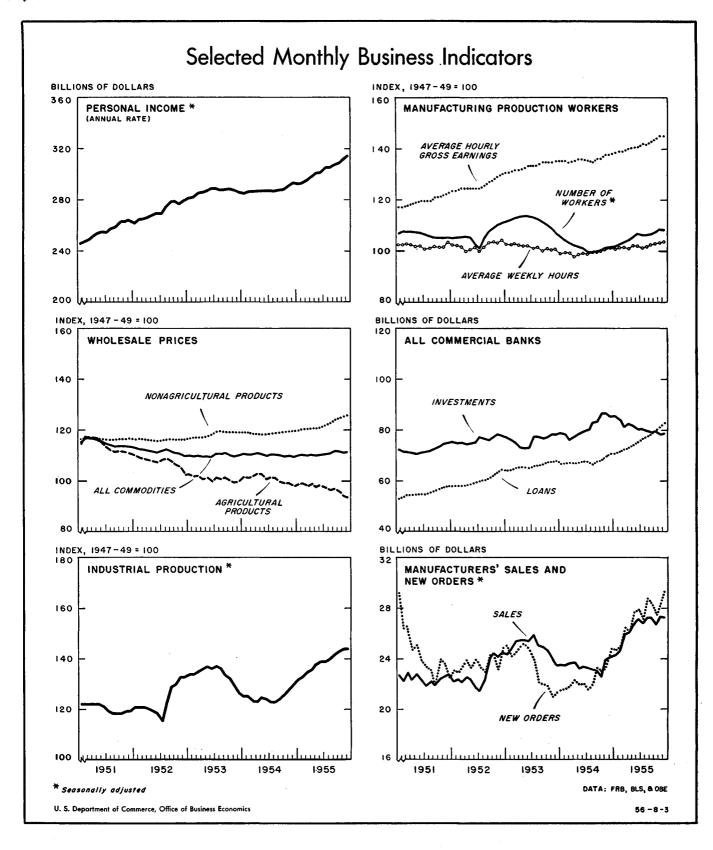
Employee compensation, which on an annual basis had been reduced less than 1 percent in 1954, rose 6½ percent from 1954 to 1955 as employment increased, average working hours lengthened, and wage rates advanced. Hourly gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing averaged \$1.88 in 1955, up 7 cents from 1954; of this amount 5 cents represented higher straight-time rates. From December 1954 to December 1955 the advance in hourly earnings was 10 cents. Hourly earnings gains in nonmanufacturing industries varied, but apparently averaged less than in manufacturing on a percentage basis; in 1954 they had generally been larger than in manufacturing.

Most other types of earnings—nonfarm proprietors' income, rental income, and net interest—also increased in 1955. Fairly sizable advances in net private interest payments in the past few years, accompanying the advances in debt and in interest rates, have been gradually raising the interest share of national income from its postwar low, but in 1955 it still amounted to only 3 percent of the total as compared with 7 percent in 1929.

The principal exception to the general income advance, and to the pattern of changes toward restoration of pre-1954 relationships, was the decline, for the fourth consecutive year, of the net income of farm proprietors. At about \$11 billion in 1955 farm proprietors' income was the lowest since 1942. Farm production set a record in 1955, but prices of agricultural products continued downward while no commensurate reduction occurred in farm costs.

Growth of investment

Gross private investment in 1955 was valued at over \$59 billion. About half of the \$12 billion increase from 1954 occurred in inventory investment, which switched from liquidation of \$3 billion in 1954 to accumulation of a like amount in 1955. Residential construction increased \$3 billion, as did nonresidential construction and business purchases of equipment, taken together.



With 1.3 million nonfarm dwelling units started, a number exceeded only in 1950 when the average unit was smaller in size, and with business investment in plant and equipment as high as in any previous year, the Nation in 1955 made substantial provision for the capital additions required for future expansion of production and consumption. After the first quarter of the year advances in business plant and equipment outlays, designed to expand capacity and replace or modernize worn out or outmoded facilities, were very widespread among the Nation's major industries.

Percentage advances in investment greater than in total output are, of course, typical of periods of business recovery. What distinguished the 1954-55 change in the disposition of the national output from most other such periods was that the increased proportion entering investment was not offset to any appreciable extent by a lower proportion entering personal consumption, but rather by a decline in the importance of Government purchases, particularly expenditures for national security purposes:

Percentage Distribution of Gross National Product

		Personal con-	Gross private	Governme	nt purchases
Year	Total	sumption ex- penditures	domestic, and net foreign, investment	Federal na- tional secu- rity	Other Federal and State and local
1953	100. 0	63. 3	13. 6	14. 1	9. 1
1954	100. 0	65. 6	13. 0	12. 0	9. 4
1955	100. 0	65. 2	15. 2	10. 5	9. 1

In dollar terms, national security expenditures had fallen from a peak seasonally adjusted annual rate of over \$53 billion in the second quarter of 1953, just prior to the Korean armistice, to less than \$41 billion in the last quarter of 1954. They held, with only minor fluctuations, at the latter rate throughout 1955 but, with total output expanding, their proportion of the total continued downward. Thus it was possible for personal consumption and investment (including net foreign investment) each to increase its share of the total output by nearly 2 percentage points over the 2-year period from 1953 to 1955.

Changes in the Nation's saving

The \$12 billion advance in gross investment in 1955 implies an equal increase in the Nation's saving. That this was forthcoming without greater changes in the general price averages was the joint result of two circumstances: first, that unused resources and continuing expansion in capacity permitted a substantial rise in production, and hence in real income; and, second, that institutional arrangements were such that a major part of the additional income was channeled to corporations and, especially, to Government, where it resulted in a nearly equal increase in saving (or elimination of dissaving).

The second circumstance was particularly important last year since consumers were in a mood to spend rather freely; a \$14½ billion increase in disposable personal income—which compared with the \$27 billion rise in gross national product—was more than matched by the rise in consumer spending.

Personal saving was consequently reduced by about \$1 billion, according to preliminary data. Corporations, on the other hand, increased dividend payments by less than the rise in their after-tax earnings, so that undistributed corporate earnings (exclusive of inventory gains and losses)

increased by nearly \$2 billion, providing funds for additional internal financing of corporate investment. With capital consumption allowances on privately owned fixed assets up by more than \$2 billion, the net result was a rise of nearly \$3 billion in total gross private saving. At \$58 billion, gross private saving in 1955 represented 15 percent of the gross national product, about the same proportion as in each of the 7 previous years.

The major change in the saving position occurred in the Government sector. In 1954 the combined deficit on income and product transactions of all governmental units had exceeded \$7 billion, and to that extent had offset saving in the private economy. From 1954 to 1955 total expenditures by all Governments for goods and services, transfer payments, interest, and subsidies scarcely changed, but personal tax payments and accruals of social insurance and business taxes increased by a total of nearly \$9 billion to convert the preceding year's deficit to a small surplus on income and product transactions in 1955. Thus, whereas in 1954 Government operations had to an important extent offset private saving, in 1955 they supplemented it to a small extent. With tax rates little altered, the rise in tax receipts or accurals was almost entirely the result of higher incomes and sales.

This method of presentation does not, however, stress sufficiently the place of corporate earnings in the change in the Nation's saving. Of the increase in Government revenues on income and product account, \$4½ billion represented the rise in corporate profits tax accurals. If this figure is combined with the advance in undistributed corporate earnings, it appears that more than half of the total increase in the Nation's saving from 1954 to 1955 was rather directly related to the rise in corporate earnings before tax.

The importance of corporate profits and Government revenues in cushioning the impact of production changes on consumer income had also been noted from 1953 to 1954 when, despite a \$4 billion drop in gross national product, disposable income had increased by \$4½ billion, lending strength to consumer spending and preventing the possibility of a downward spiral of income and expenditures developing. In that period the "automatic" operations of the economic and institutional structure, which included also an appreciable rise in unemployment benefits and other transfer payments, had been strongly supplemented by major reductions in tax rates, as well as by credit policies designed to encourage investment and spending.

Tightening of credit

At the start of 1955 the Federal Reserve authorities were moving from a policy of monetary ease to one of active restraint in an effort to moderate the rise in investment demands. Actions taken were quickly reflected in short-term interest rates, which were already pressing upward because of the growing demand for funds. The higher cost of short-term credit helped to restrain the sharp advance under way in businessmen's use of borrowed funds to finance inventory, and other short-term capital requirements.

Costs of borrowing long-term investment funds increased on the average by about ¼ to ¾ of a percentage point and tended to dampen the growth in demand for long-term funds, especially for marginal or postponable programs. Costs of equity financing, on the other hand, were lowered by the continued rise of stock prices and fall in dividend-stock price

The impact of higher interest rates was particularly apparent in increasing discounts in the markets for federally supported mortgages. Downpayment and maturity terms on these mortgages were also tightened last summer from the unusually easy requirements prevalent in 1954 and early

1955. These developments were important in the slackened applications for guaranteed or insured mortgages in the latter part of 1955. By the fourth quarter such applications were off more than one-third from the exceptionally high rate of the year before and some easing of the restrictive features established in 1955 was undertaken in January of this year

lished in 1955 was undertaken in January of this year.

The rise in consumer spending from 1954 to 1955, which has already been noted, was pervasive and affected most categories of goods and services. However, well over one-third of the \$16 billion advance was in expenditures for durable goods, which in 1954 had accounted for only 12 percent of total consumer expenditures. The increase in sales of durables to consumers, amounting to \$6 billion on a year-to-year basis, was at once facilitated by the ready availability of consumer credit and the chief cause of its sharp advance during 1955.

Total consumer credit outstanding increased by one-fifth, or \$6.1 billion, from December 1954 to December 1955, and of this amount \$5.4 billion was in installment credit—\$3.9

billion in automobile paper alone.

Price developments

The price pattern which emerged from 1955 developments differed only moderately from that of preceding years, despite the pronounced changes in the course of production and incomes. The stability manifested by the general price averages over the past few years was substantially maintained. On an annual basis, the consumer price index for city families varied less than 1 percent during the period from 1952 through 1955, while fluctuations in the annual indexes of prices paid by farmers for family living and of wholesale commodity prices were only a little larger. In each case the 1955 average differed from that of 1954 by less than 0.5 percent. Changes during 1955 were also small. At the year-end, the two consumer price indexes were only fractionally above December 1954, while the wholesale commodity price index was up 1.6 percent.

Broad differentials in price movements were also rather similar to those of past years. At the consumer level, prices of commodities, and particularly retail food prices, moved downward, as they had also done in 1953 and 1954, while the course of rents and other service prices—which had risen less than commodities since the prewar period—remained upward. At wholesale, prices of farm products and processed foods again declined, but more substantially than in 1954, while the average of other commodities moved higher.

The advance in wholesale prices of commodities other than farm products and foods was larger during 1955 than in other recent years and was concentrated in the last half of the year. From December 1954 to December 1955 the index of these prices increased by 4.2 percent, with more than four-fifths of the rise occurring after June. Advances during this period were fairly pronounced in some commodity groups, particularly metals and metal products, forest products, and rubber and products.

Situation at year-end

Expansion in total business continued throughout the year. The gross national product in the fourth quarter reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$397 billion, and personal income a rate of \$312 billion, about \$10 billion and \$9 billion, respectively, above the year as a whole. Nonagricultural employment in December was 800,000 above the yearly average, after seasonal adjustment.

Advances were smaller than during the recovery phase,

Advances were smaller than during the recovery phase, however, and in large measure were stemming from different sources, with some components moving downward. Thus gross private domestic investment and consumer expenditures for durable goods together accounted for almost four-fifths of the \$26 billion rise in the annual rate of gross national product from the third quarter of 1954 to the second quarter of 1955, but for only one-fifth of the further \$12½ billion advance in the shorter period from the second to the fourth

quarters of 1955.

Within this total, too, decided changes were taking place. Residential construction activity moved down steadily after July, leading to steps to ease mortgage credit. In December the Federal Home Loan Bank Board acted to make additional funds available to saving and loan associations, and in January 1956 the maximum repayment period on Government guaranteed mortgages was returned to 30 years. Consumer spending for durable goods, particularly automobiles, also moved down in the fourth quarter, following a period of exceptionally large sales, and contributed to the elimination of overtime work in auto production. On the other hand, business spending for plant and equipment, which had started to move upward only last spring, was rising strongly during the second half, and business investment schedules indicated further advances in early 1956. Aside from pronounced fluctuations in dealer stocks of passenger cars, the rate of business inventory accumulation was fairly steady after the second quarter.

The remaining national product components—consumer purchases of nondurable goods and services, Government purchases, and net foreign investment, which as a group make up three-quarters of the product total and generally are less volatile cyclically—increased much more rapidly after the second quarter of last year than in the preceding three quarters. In the later period they contributed to the advance in total output in rough proportion to their

weight, as a group, in the product total.

National Income and Product in 1955

THE GENERAL character of economic activity last year, as portrayed in the national income and product accounts, was one of mounting strength. The recovery from the 1953-54 business readjustment which had begun in the latter half of 1954 carried output and sales to record volumes. After an initial period of selective advance, in which the automobile industry figured prominently, the rise in production became widespread, with the largest increases generally occurring in the industries where the previous declines had been most pronounced.

At \$387 billion, the gross national product exceeded the 1954 total by \$26½ billion, or 7½ percent, and surpassed the previous peak year of 1953 by 6 percent. When allowance is made for price changes, the 1955 total is 6 percent above

1954 and 4 percent above 1953.

The national income measure of total production expanded similarly, from \$299½ billion in 1954 to \$322½ billion last year. Marked increases occurred in most types of labor and property incomes. However, agriculture did not share in the general gain, as lower farm prices more than offset the rise of farm production to a record volume.

	[Billion:	s of dollar	s]			
					ly adjuste als at ann	
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
				п	II	IV
Gross national product	364. 5	360. 5	387. 2	369. 3	357. 6	397. 3
Change in business inventories	1. 2	-2.9	3. 2	4. 5	-2.7	5. 3
Final purchases National security Civilian	363. 3 51. 4 311. 9	43. 2		53. 2	43.6	392. 0 41. 0 351. 0
National income	303. 6	299. 7	322. 3	307. 9	298. 9	
Disposable personal in-	250 4	254 8	269 1	250 0	252 0	976 G

The 1955 rise in total output reflected not only an increase in employment and in the number of hours worked, but also a rise in real product per man-hour. The rate of increase in productivity was particularly pronounced in 1955, after having slackened in 1954 partly as a consequence of the shift to a lower volume of production in the hard goods industries. Technological progress and the growing stock of capital equipment have been primary factors underlying the long-

Marked changes occurred last year in two of the areas that had dominated the movement of the gross national product

from 1953 to 1954. National security expenditures, which had been cut back sharply after the termination of the Korean conflict and continued to decline to the end of 1954, stabilized in 1955. In addition, inventory investment shifted direction, moving from liquidation to renewed accumulation. Combined, these two segments of the gross national product recorded a net rise of \$3½ billion last year, as compared with a \$12½ billion decline from 1953 to 1954. The contrast between these movements is even more marked if the comparison is made between the second-quarter rates of 1953 and 1954, the high and low points respectively of these two years, and the fourth-quarter rate of last year.

Increase in civilian purchases

Civilian final purchases, however, played the key role in the 1955 upturn. These purchases, which had increased substantially even during the period of business readjustment, moved ahead at an accelerated pace. Advancing by \$23 billion from 1954 to 1955, they accounted for more than four-fifths of the overall increase in the gross national

The pace of consumer spending quickened in 1955. A particularly steep rise occurred in automobile purchases which had declined moderately in the previous year. Residential construction followed a similar upward course, registering an increase for the year that was almost double the

advance from 1953 to 1954.

Starting in the second quarter of 1955, the rise was augmented by the recovery in business expenditures on new plant and equipment. The sharp rebound that occurred raised the fourth quarter 1955 seasonally adjusted annual rate of fixed business investment about \$5 billion above the low point in the first quarter. The change for the year as a whole was more moderate.

Responding to the increasing demand for a wide variety of community services, State and local government purchases continued to rise at a fairly uniform rate through the

periods of contraction and recovery.

Overall price indexes stable

As a result of these market developments, some key industries operated at or near capacity, and a number of basic commodities—notably steel, nonferrous metals, and some types of building materials—were in short supply at times during the year.

The buildup in total expenditures, coupled with substantial increases in business loans, automobile credit, and home mortgages, led the Government to shift from a policy of active credit ease to one of moderate restraints. Financial developments during the year are reviewed elsewhere in this issue of

the Survey.

On the whole, however, the sharp advance in physical output maintained overall supply and demand in fairly even balance. General price indexes showed a substantial degree of stability. The composite of gross national product prices rose by only slightly more than 1 percent from 1954 to 1955, approximately the same as the previous year-to-year change. Consumer prices, which affect the largest segment of the gross national product, remained virtually unchanged on the average. Prices underlying the other major components of final product rose moderately. Price developments, including those of raw and intermediate goods, are reviewed elsewhere in this issue.

Year-end position

Gross national product continued to advance throughout 1955, but the rate of growth slackened somewhat during the second half of the year. In the fourth quarter the retardation was attributable to a marked slowdown in the rate of growth of final purchases, as expenditures for new cars and new houses dropped below the unusually high rates that were achieved earlier in the year, and other lines of expenditures, such as fixed business investment, showed a slower rate of growth. Partly offsetting these developments was a substantial increase in inventory investment which accounted for about one-half of the total increase in gross national product from the third to the fourth quarters.

Table 1.-Gross National Product or Expenditure in Constant Dollars: 1947-55 1

[Billions	of	1947	dollars]
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Item	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Gross National Product.	232, 2	243, 9	241.5	264, 7	282, 9	293. 3	306. 5	300.5	318.8
Personal consumption expendi- tures Durable goods Nondurable goods	20. 6 93. 1	21.3 93.3	172.3 22.4 94.7	182.8 27.2 97.2	24. 2 99. 0	23. 9 102. 3	26. 7 105. 3	200.7 26.9 106.5	213.9 32.4 111.9
Services Gross private domestic investment	51. 3 29. 7	38, 8	55. 2 28. 1	58. 4 45. 3	60. 4 45. 2	63. 0	39, 6	36.7	69. 6 45. 3
New construction Producers' durable equipment	14. 0 16. 7	16. 1 17. 7	15. 8	20.0	19.0	18.8	19. 8	21.3	24. 1 18. 1
Change in business inventories Net foreign investment	-1.0 8.9	5. 1 2. 1	-3.5	7.0 -1.1	7.8	2. 0 1. 6	.6 3	-1.9 1.3	3, 1 1, 1
Government purchases of goods and services Federal. State and local	28.6	34. 9 20. 8 14. 0	40.3 24.3 16.0	37.7 20.5 17.3	51.8 34.2 17.5	63. 4 45. 6 17. 8	69, 8 51, 2 18, 6	61.7 41.5 20.2	58.5 37.2 21.2
Gross government prod- uct ² Other gross product ³	16.7 215.6	16. 6 227. 3	17. 4 224. 0	18. 1 246. 6	23. 0 259. 9	24, 8 268, 5	24, 6 281, 9	24, 0 276, 4	23, 8 295, 1

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Busines's Economics.

A large part of the fluctuations in the rate of inventory investment in 1955 was attributable to swings in automotive dealers' stocks. After increasing in the first half of the year, these underwent some liquidation in the third quarter to make way for the new models, and experienced a sizable build-up in the fourth. When automobile stocks are excluded, the aggregate of all other inventory investment showed a more even pattern of moderate accumulation, in line with the advance in overall economic activity.

CONSUMER DEMAND

Consumer spending reached a new peak in 1955, rising to \$252½ billion. The \$16 billion increment in these purchases accounted for over half of the advance in total national output. With average consumer prices essentially stable, the bulk of the rise represented an increase in the physical volume of goods and services—the largest year-to-year gain since

The advance in consumer buying last year was supported primarily by rising incomes stemming from the expanding volume of economic activity. Disposable personal income rose by 5½ percent, from \$255 billion in 1954 to \$269 billion in 1955. However, as in 1954, consumer spending increased at a somewhat faster rate, and the proportion of income saved dropped from 7 percent to 6 percent on an annual basis.

The disproportionate increase in consumer spending seems to have been associated primarily with the upsurge in automobile purchases in the financing of which consumer credit played an important role. Automobile paper accounted for almost two-thirds of the advance in consumer credit in 1955.

The following breakdown of personal saving by changes in major types of assets and liabilities clearly reflects these developments. As can be seen, the major changes were a substantial increase in the net accumulation of cash and securities and a similar advance in the rate at which consumers were incurring new debt. In addition there occurred a sizable drop in the growth of individuals' net investment in new homes, reflecting largely a rapid increase in mortgage debt. Changes in the other major components of saving were relatively small.

Composition of Personal Saving

[Billions of donars]	1954	1955
Net accumulation of cash and securities	13	17
Net increase in private insurance and pension reserves_	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6
Net liquidation of consumer debt	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-5
Net investment in nonbusiness real property 1	2	1
Net investment in noncorporate enterprises (including farms) ²	$-4\frac{1}{2}$	-5
Errors and omissions	3	3
Personal saving	18½	17

Gross acquisitions of nonfarm dwellings together with nonprofit institutional construction less depreciation and the net increase in mortgage debt.
 Gross investment in pladt and equipment, plus the net change in inventories, less de-preciation, and the net increase in mortgage and other debt.

Durables lead advance

The expanded demand for consumer durables carried the total outlays for these goods up to \$35½ billion in 1955, a rise of one-fifth from the preceding year. (See table 2.) The dynamic character of this rise is emphasized by the fact that it accounted for over 20 percent of the total increase in the gross national product even though total purchases of consumer durables comprise less than 10 percent of the production aggregate.

The sharp spurt in purchases of automobiles and parts, from \$12½ billion in 1954 to \$17 billion last year, accounted for the major part of the advance in the durable goods total. These expenditures reflected not only a record number of passenger cars sold but also a shift to larger and more expensive models, and a wider acceptance of many optional accessories, particularly of the newer automatic varieties.

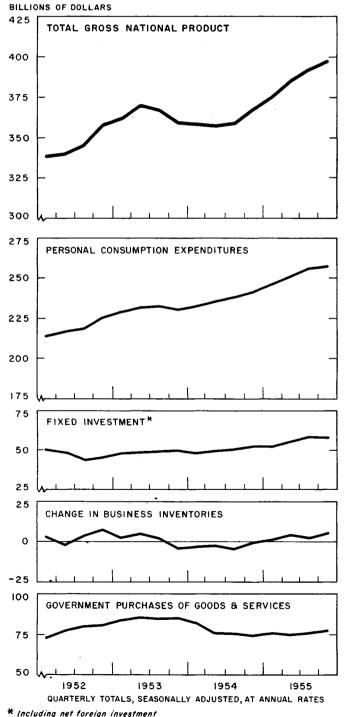
On a seasonally adjusted basis, auto purchases started to recover in the first half of 1954 from the drop experienced in the latter part of 1953. Their annual rate rose by about \$1 billion in the second half of 1954, and by an additional \$31/2

For earlier years see July 1955 issue of the Survey of Current Business, pp. 22, 23.
 Compensation of general government employees.
 Gross national product less compensation of general government employees, i. e. gross product accruing from domestic business, households, and institutions, and from the rest of the world.

billion in the first half of 1955, when it reached \$16\% billion. Although expenditures in the latter half of 1955 averaged slightly higher than in the first, this reflected an unusually high third-quarter rate which was not maintained in the closing quarter.

Purchases of consumer durables other than automobiles also displayed strength last year. Furniture was the leading gainer, although marked advances were also recorded in household appliances—notably laundry equipment, refrig-

Gross National Product By Major Components



* Including net foreign investment

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

erators, and ranges—as well as in floor coverings and in radio and television receivers. The continuation of the steady expansion in new home construction and liberal credit terms, as well as the rising trend of personal income were important elements supporting demand for household durables.

Rise in nondurables

The \$5 billion rise in consumer spending for nondurables last year was less concentrated in food purchases than had been the case for the past several years. These purchases, however, still accounted for three-fifths of the total dollar increase and for a larger share in real terms. Clothing purchases, in contrast, broke out of the narrow range within which they had fluctuated since 1951, and advanced to \$20½ billion, a rise of about \$1 billion over 1954.

The steadily expanding volume of passenger car traffic was reflected in a further advance in gasoline and oil expenditures. These rose by \$1/2 billion, about the same as the average annual increase in the past decade. Tobacco purchases also rose in 1955 following a brief reversal of their uptrend

in 1953–54.

Services continue uptrend

Consumer expenditures for services continued their strong postwar growth in 1955. As in the past several years, the rental value of housing (including imputed rentals on owneroccupied homes) was enlarged by a substantial influx of newly constructed dwellings; new nonfarm housing starts amounted to 1.3 million units last year. Average rents also continued to rise from 1954 to 1955 but at a much slower rate than in any of the preceding years of the postwar period.

The steady expansion in the rental value of housing was accompanied by an even larger percentage rise in outlays for the related household operating services, particularly utilities. Electricity and gas consumption by households was up about 10 percent over 1954, with higher rates of consumption per household accounting for about two-thirds of this rise, and the increase in the number of users for the remainder. Telephone service showed a similar rate of advance last year, with the number of new subscribers accounting for about half of the

Expenditures for personal business services showed a much larger rise last year than they had the year before. This was primarily attributable to the sharp advance in interest on personal debt which reflected the increase in the volume of consumer debt outstanding and, to a lesser extent, the rise in average interest rates that occurred during the year.

INVESTMENT DEMAND

Gross private domestic investment rose to \$59 billion in 1955—an increase of one-fourth over 1954. The largest single factor was the \$6 billion shift in inventory investment-from liquidation of \$3 billion in 1954 to an accumulation of more than \$3 billion last year. The remaining half of the increase occurred in fixed investment and was about equally divided between business capital purchases and new residential construction.

The boom in private nonfarm residential construction carried the total of these expenditures to \$16½ billion in 1955, almost one-fourth higher than in the preceding year. Outlays rose steadily within the 1954-55 period to a crest in the third quarter of 1955 when they were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$17 billion. They dropped to a \$16 billion rate in the final quarter, about the same as the rate for the first 3 months of the year. (A more detailed discussion of construction is presented in a subsequent section of this issue.)

Expenditures for new plant and equipment by nonagricultural business firms expanded over a broad industrial front in 1955, totaling \$28½ billion, about equal to the previous high in 1953 and 6 percent higher than in 1954, according to the Commerce-SEC survey. A sizable part of the rise last year, however, reflected the increase in capital goods prices for the year as a whole.

Table 2.—Personal Consumption Expenditures: 1953-55
[Billions of dollars]

	1953	1954	1955
Goods and services, total	230. 6	236. 5	252. 3
Durable goods, total	29. 8	29. 3	35. 3
Automobiles and parts		12. 5	16. 8
Furniture and household equipment	12. 8	12. 9	14. 3
Other durable goods		3. 9	4. 2
Nondurable goods, total	118. 9	120. 9	125. 9
Clothing and shoes	19. 8	19. 7	20. 5
Food and alcoholic beverages	71. 9	73. 3	76. 4
Gasoline and oil	6. 6	7. 2	7. 7
Other nondurable goods	20. 6	20. 7	21. 3
Services, total	81. 8	86. 4	91.2
Household operation	12. 1	12. 6	13. 6
Housing		29. 8	31. 2
Transportation	-,	7. 3	7. 4
Other services		36. 8	38. 9

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

Additions to productive facilities rose sharply during 1955, reversing the steady downtrend between the third quarter of 1953 and the first quarter of 1955. By year-end, capital outlays were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$31 billion, as compared to \$25½ billion in the opening quarter and \$29 billion in mid-1953. Capital programs reported by business indicated further expansion in spending in early 1956.

Factors affecting investment

Many factors contributed to plant and equipment demand in 1955. A high and increasing rate of sales sharply raised business net earnings—and, in some commodities, brought pressures upon capacity. Wage rate increases and selling competition increased the demand for more efficient productive facilities. New products and industrial processes, as well as the prospect of continued population growth and shifts, were also important investment incentives.

Rapidly increasing depreciation and amortization charges, near-record after-tax earnings, and a favorable securities market facilitated the financing of investment in 1955. Certificates of necessity under the rapid tax-amortization program were issued for about \$3 billion of defense facilities during the year. While substantially lower than in the years 1951 to 1953, this amount compares with less than \$1 billion of new certifications in 1954. In terms of value the bulk of the 1955 certificates were issued to electric power companies and railroads.

Manufacturers purchased almost \$11½ billion of new plant and equipment in 1955. This amount was somewhat larger

than in 1954 but moderately lower than in 1953.

The year 1955 witnessed a reversal of the prior downtrend in manufacturers' fixed investment. Capital outlays had fallen from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of almost \$12 billion during the first three quarters of 1953 to \$10 billion in the first quarter of 1955. In the ensuing six months, they

returned to their previous high. They exceeded \$12½ billion in the fourth quarter, and a further rise of over \$¾ billion, at seasonally adjusted annual rates, was anticipated by manufacturers for the first 3 months of this year. During the recent upturn capital outlays by durable goods companies rose more rapidly than those by nondurable goods companies; an increase of about 30 percent from the first to the fourth quarter of 1955 in the former group compared with a 20 percent rise in the latter.

On an annual basis the largest relative gains in the durable goods industries were shown by the stone, clay and glass, and iron and steel industries. Nonelectrical machinery companies also stepped up investment sizably from 1954 to 1955. Autos and primary nonferrous metals reported reduced outlays on a year-to-year basis, but evidenced substantial up-

ward spending trends within 1955.

Among the nondurable goods industries, higher expenditures in 1955 were made by petroleum, rubber, paper and textiles producers. Capital outlays by chemical companies fell from 1954 to 1955; after an exceptionally low first quarter, however, spending in the remaining quarters of 1955 was above the corresponding quarters of the previous year. Fixed investment by food and beverage producers during 1955 has shown stability at somewhat lower rates than in 1954.

Nonmanufacturing outlays generally higher

Commercial companies in 1955 recorded their third successive year of increase in capital spending; other major non-manufacturing industry groups showed recovery from reduced 1954 rates of expenditure. Capital outlays by the "commercial and other" group exceeded \$9 billion in 1955, the increase of nearly \$1 billion from the preceding year accounting for about two-thirds of the rise in aggregate plant and equipment expenditures.

Railroads increased their capital improvement programs in 1955 by about 10 percent while more moderate relative increases were made by other transportation firms and the utilities. Fixed investment by mining companies in 1955

changed little from 1954.

Within 1955, the largest relative increase was in railroads which, along with manufacturing, had experienced the sharpest cutbacks in capital outlays from 1953 to 1954. Railroad investment in the fourth quarter of 1955 was more than one-half again as large as the seasonally adjusted rate in the opening quarter of the year, and further increases were expected in early 1956. One of the striking features in the current capital goods situation is the rise in unfilled orders for freight cars from 15,000 on January 1, 1955, to 147,000 at the beginning of this year.

Capital outlays by the other major nonmanufacturing groups also advanced sizably—after seasonal allowances—through 1955. However, except for communications scheduled spending by these industries in early 1956 was at rates little different from the fourth quarter of 1955. Programs of communications companies indicated a further rise in the first quarter of 1956.

Shift in inventory investment

Net investment in business inventories in 1955 amounted to over \$3 billion, as contrasted with a liquidation of similar magnitude in the preceding year. The liquidation of inventories was substantially reduced in the fourth quarter of 1954 and net accumulation occurred in each of the quarters of the past year. (See chart.) To a large extent, quarterly fluctuations reflected changes in retailers' stocks of new cars.

In terms of the current value of the net change, about twothirds of the accumulation of inventories in 1955 occurred in trade and one-third in manufacturing. Since inventory reductions in 1954 had been concentrated in manufacturing, the

^{1.} The sharper 1954-55 increase in the sum of the new nonresidential construction and producers' durable equipment components of the gross national product than in plant and equipment expenditures as reported by the Commerce-SEC survey is due mainly to the more important influence of automobiles in the national product series, reflecting differences in industrial coverage.

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1955 accumulation did not offset the previous year's decline in that industry although it did so in the aggregate.

Increases in the book value of inventories, which differ from the inventory component of gross national product by including changes in replacement costs, were somewhat larger in 1955 as industrial prices advanced, especially in the third and fourth quarters. These price rises had a strong effect on the book value of manufacturing inventories, particularly in the durables group.

Manufacturers' inventory trends

In terms of book values, more than four-fifths of the advance in factory inventories in 1955 was in the durable goods industries, where the major liquidation of the previous year had also occurred. Book value increases were most substantial in the metal using industries (fabricated metals, machinery and transportation equipment) and accounted for the bulk of the increase registered by the heavy-goods group as a whole. Inventories of nondurable goods producers showed little change, except for small increases in the chemical, petroleum and rubber industries.

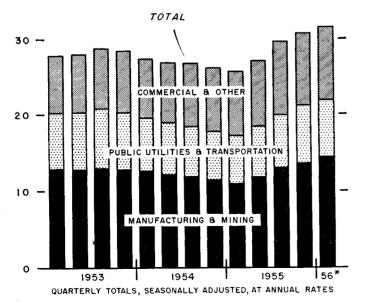
Working stocks were substantially expanded in 1955 in line with rising rates of production. On an overall basis, and in durable goods manufacturing, goods-in-process showed a larger increase than purchased materials; in non-durables goods manufacturing, on the other hand, purchased materials accounted for the entire rise in working stocks.

materials accounted for the entire rise in working stocks. The expanding volume of deliveries and the pressure of rising orders during the year prevented any appreciable rise in finished goods stocks held by manufacturers. After allowance for seasonal variations, finished goods stocks of durable goods producers were virtually unchanged in book value during the first 6 months of 1955; a moderate increase

Plant and Equipment Expenditures

Investment reaches record rate in late 1955 and early 1956 with manufactures leading broad advance

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



* Anticipated DATA: SEC & OBE

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

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occurred in the second half of the year. Among the non-durable goods industries fluctuations were minor throughout the year.

Trade stocks rise

The change in automobile inventories was the major element in the advance in retail trade stocks in 1955, although some accumulation also occurred in apparel, food, and department stores. Wholesale inventories increased moderately. About one-half of the increase in the book value

Table 3.—Manufacturing and Trade Inventories: 1951-55

[Seasonally adjusted; end of period]

CL.		,				====		
	1051	1050	1050	1051		19	955	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
		·	Lance of the same		·	·		

Book Values, Billions of Dollars

Book value	·s,	BI	1110	ns	5 U1	L	70118	ar	s 	_						
Total	75.	2	76.	7	80.	3	76.	9	77.	5	78.	8	80.	0	82.	1
Durable goods Nondurable goods	38. 36.	3 9	40. 36.	1 6	42. 37.	9 4	39. 37.	8	40. 37.	3	41. 37.	1 6	42. 37.	9	43. 38.	$\frac{9}{2}$
Manufacturing	42.	8	43.	8	4 5.	9	43.	3	43.	3	43.	8	44.	7	45 .	9
Durable goods Purchased materials Goods-in-process Finished goods	7.	4	7.	3	7.	4	6.	3	6.	3	6.	6	i 6.	9	7.	-0
Nondurable goods Purchased materials Goods-in-process Finished goods	20. 9. 2. 8.	$0 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 2$	19. 8. 2. 8.	$\frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{4}{7}$ $\frac{1}{1}$	19. 8. 2. 8.	$\begin{matrix} 6 \\ 2 \\ 8 \\ 6 \end{matrix}$	19. 7. 2. 8.	$\frac{2}{8}$	19. 7. 2. 8.	$\frac{2}{7} \\ \frac{8}{7}$	19. 7. 2. 8.	3 8 9 6	19. 7. 3. 8.	5 9 0 6	19. 8. 3. 8.	$\frac{6}{2}$
Wholesale	11.	i	11.	3	11.	7	11.	7	11.	6	11.	8	12.	0	12.	3
Durable goodsNondurable goods	5. 5.	8	5. 5.	8 6	5. 5.	9 8	5. 5.	8 9	5. 5.	7 9	5. 5.	9	6. 5.	1 9	6. 5.	4 9
Retail	21.	2	21.	6	22.	7	22.	4	22.	6	23.	2	23.	2	23.	9
Durable goodsNondurable goods	9. 11.	7 5	9. 11.	9 7	10. 12.	7 0	10. 12.	3 1	10. 12.	5 1	10. 12.	8	10. 12.	7 5	11. 12.	7

Stock-Sales Ratios 1

Total	1.	61	1.	64	1.	64	1.	68	1.	56	1.	51	1.	51	1.	53
Durable goods Nondurable goods	1. 1.	$\frac{95}{38}$	2. 1.	$\frac{09}{34}$	2. 1.	$\frac{06}{33}$	2. 1.	$\frac{17}{34}$	1. 1.	$\frac{94}{29}$	1. 1.	$\frac{85}{26}$	1. 1.	$\frac{82}{27}$	1. 1.	90 26
Manufacturing	1.	77	1.	90	1.	82	1.	89	1.	73	1.	63	1.	63	1.	68
Durable goods Purchased materials Goods-in-process Finished goods	١.	71		87	١.	85	١.	88	٠.	80	١.	75	١.	74		79
Nondurable goods Purchased materials Goods-in-process Finished goods	١.	78	١.	74	١.	67	١.	65	١.	61	١.	58	١.	-58	i.	59
Wholesale	1.	20	1.	18	1.	25	1.	29	1.	21	1.	21	1.	21	1.	21
Durable goods Nondurable goods	1.	81 90	1.	89 85	1.	95 90	2.	00 96	1.	81 91	1.	77 92	1.	$\begin{array}{c} 77 \\ 92 \end{array}$	1.	88 90
Retail	1.	63	1.	53	1.	57	1.	58	1.	50	1.	4 9	1.	49	1.	49
Durable goods Nondurable goods																

Ratios are weighted average inventories to average monthly sales.
 Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

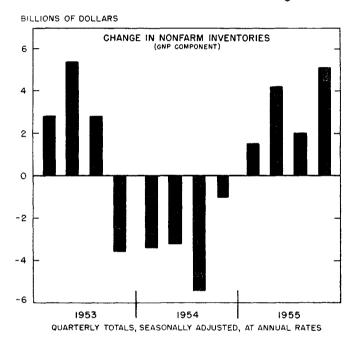
of trade inventories was accounted for by automobiles, with the remainder about evenly divided between other

Stock-sales ratios lower

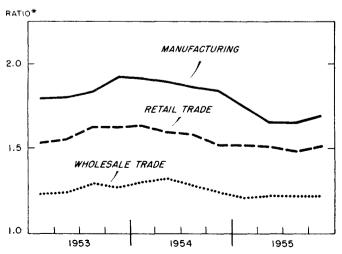
The ratio of inventories to sales for manufacturing and trade combined declined during 1955 as a result of the relatively greater rise in sales than in stocks. (See table 3.) The ratio fell steadily in the first 6 months and showed little change in the third quarter. During the last quarter, it was fractionally above the midsummer ratio. At the yearend inventories of manufacturing and trade firms represented about 1½ months' sales—about as high a turnover rate as any in the last 5 years.

Inventories

Nonfarm inventories were increased during 1955



Stock-sales ratios were lowered during the year as sales rose more rapidly



Ratios are based upon seasonally adjusted data; inventories are book value end of quarter and sales are average month for quarter

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

retail trade and wholesale trade.

The largest decline in inventory-sales ratios occurred in the durable-goods manufacturing industries. As a result of the particularly sharp sales rise in this area, the end-of-year ratio of 1.9 months was a sixth smaller than that a year earlier. However, the fourth quarter rate was above the third quarter in all heavy-goods industries. This tendency for inventories to advance relative to sales late in the year centered in working stocks. The stock-sales ratio for nondurable goods producers dropped 8 percent over the year to 1.4 months' sales, one of the lowest rates in recent years. The drop occurred in the first half of the year. On an overall basis, the ratio showed little change thereafter.

Stock-sales ratios of trade firms showed less decline during 1955 than did those of manufacturers. As in manufacturing, sales of durables expanded faster relative to inventories than those of nondurables. However, the ratio for durable goods dealers, at 1.9 for the end of the year, was up a little from the midyear ratio largely as a result of accumulation of motor vehicles. Retailers of nondurables reduced stocksales ratios slightly during the last 3 months of the year.

Net foreign investment unchanged

Net foreign investment, which measures the excess of exports over imports of goods and services other than those financed by United States gifts and grants to abroad, remained negligible in 1955. The gross flow of both United States exports and imports registered gains from 1954 to 1955, as economic activity expanded both at home and in many foreign countries. However, these changes were of approximately equal magnitude and did not alter the balance. The increases in trade represented larger physical volume as unit values remained comparatively stable on a year-to-year basis.

GOVERNMENT DEMAND

Combined Federal, State, and local government purchases of goods and services amounted to \$76 billion last year, about 1 percent below the 1954 total. A reduction in Federal purchases more than offset the continued rise in State and focal outlays.

Federal Government purchases in 1955 accounted for about 12 percent of the gross national product, as compared with 13½ percent in 1954, and with 16½ percent in the second quarter of 1953 when they were at their highest point in the postwar period.

National security expenditures continued to govern the movement of the Federal total. These outlays were stable throughout 1955 at approximately the rate prevailing in the final quarter of 1954. However, inasmuch as they had moved down from a higher rate during 1954, the total for 1955 was almost 6 percent below the prior-year figure. The bulk of the dollar decline was in outlays for hard goods. The impact of the reduction of 300,000 in armed force strength on total military payrolls was offset to a considerable extent by the increase in pay which became effective in April of last year.

State and local government purchases, in contrast, rose by almost \$2½ billion last year, continuing the steady uptrend that has characterized their postwar movement. At \$30 billion these outlays represented almost two-fifths of all public purchases. Employee compensation, which rose at about the same rate as in the preceding year, accounted for somewhat more than half of the total increase in 1955. Increases continued in both the number of persons employed and in average annual earnings. The advance in the total wage bill was divided about equally between public education and nonschool functions. The bulk of the remainder of the total advance last year was in construction expenditures, primarily for schools and highways. The increase in these programs, however, was less than in 1954.

Table 5.—National Income and Product, 1953, 1954, and 1955

[Billions of dollars]

			[B	illions of	dollars										***************************************
		I			Unadj	usted			S	Seasonall	y adjuste	d at ann	ual rates		
	1953	1954	1955		195	5.5			19	54			195	55	
		i		I	II	ш	IV	ı	II	III	IV	I	II	ш	IV
NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES						5									
National income	303.6	299.7	322, 3	76.4	80.3	82, 0		297, 7	298.9	298.7	303, 2	311, 4	320.7	325.7	
Compensation of employees	209. 2	207.9	221.3	52, 6	54.6	56, 1	57. 9	206.7	207.2	207.8	209.8	213, 1	219, 5	224, 3	228, 0
Wages and salaries Private	198. 5 164. 7	196, 2 162, 4	$ \begin{array}{c c} 208.5 \\ 173.2 \end{array} $	49. 4 40. 7	51. 4 42. 5	52, 9 44, 4	54. 8 45. 6	195. 2 161. 7	195. 6 162. 0	196. 1 162. 1	198. 1 163. 8	200. 8 166. 5	$207.0 \\ 171.7$	$211.3 \\ 175.6$	214.7 178.8
Military Government civilian Supplements to wages and salaries	10. 3 23. 5 10. 8	9. 5 24. 4 11. 7	9. 1 26. 2 12. 8	2. 3 6. 4 3. 2	2. 3 6. 6 3. 2	2. 3 6. 2 3. 2	2. 3 7. 0 3. 1	9. 7 23. 9 11. 5	9. 5 24. 1 11. 6	9. 4 24. 5 11. 7	9. 3 25. 0 11. 8	9. 1 25. 3 12. 2	9 3 25. 9 12. 5	9. 1 26. 6 13. 0	9. 0 26. 9 13. 2
Proprietors' and rental income	48.4	48.4	49.1	12, 2	12, 2	12, 2	12, 5	49.0	48, 2	48.3	48, 2	48.8	48.7	48.8	50, 1
Business and professional	25. 9	25. 9	27.3	6. 6	6.8	6. 9	7.0	25.3	25.9	26.0	26. 3	26. 6	27 1	27. 6	28.0
FarmRental income of persons	12. 3 10. 3	12. 0 10. 5	11. 1 10. 7	2. 9 2. 7	2.7 2.7	$\frac{2.6}{2.7}$	$\frac{2.9}{2.7}$	13. 2 10. 4	11. 9 10. 5	11. 7 10. 6	11. 2 10. 7	11. 5 10. 7	11. 0 10. 7	10. 6 10. 7	11. 4 10. 7
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	37, 2	33, 8	41.4	9.1	10.9	11.0		32, 6	34.0	33, 1	35.5	39, 6	42, 2	41.9	
Corporate profits before tax. Corporate profits tax liability. Corporate profits after tax Inventory valuation adjustment.	38.3 21.3 17.0 -1.1	34. 0 17. 1 17. 0 2	$\begin{array}{c} 43.4 \\ 21.8 \\ 21.6 \\ -2.0 \end{array}$	9.5 4.7 4.7 3	11. 1 5. 6 5. 5 2	11. 7 5. 9 5. 8 7	8	32.7 16.4 16.3 2	33.7 16.9 16.8 .2	33, 5 16, 8 16, 7 -, 5	36. 0 18. 1 17. 9 -, 5	40. 9 20. 5 20. 4 -1. 3	43. 0 21. 6 21. 4 8	44. 5 22. 3 22. 2 -2. 6	-3.1
Net interest	8.8	9. 5	10. 5	2. 5	2.6	2.7	2.8	9.4	9. 5	9. 5	9. 7	9. 9	10.3	10.7	11, 2
${\bf Addendum: Compensation of general government employees.}$	31.6	31.8	33. 3	8. 2	8.4	8.0	8.7	31.4	31. 5	31.9	32. 2	32.3	33. 1	33. 7	34.0
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE															
Gross national product	364.5	360, 5	387.2	91.4	95, 2	97.4	103, 1	358, 3	357.6	358.8	367.1	375.3	384.8	392.0	397.3
Personal consumption expenditures	230, 6	236, 5	252, 3	58.5	62, 7	62, 5	68.6	232, 2	235, 1	237.9	241.0	245, 8	250, 5	255.7	257.2
Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	29. 8 118. 9 81. 8	29. 3 120. 9 86. 4	35. 3 125. 9 91. 2	7.8 28.3 22.4	9. 1 30. 9 22. 7	8.7 31.0 22.8	9. 7 35. 7 23. 2	28. 3 119. 2 84. 7	29. 0 120. 4 85. 7	29. 4 121. 5 87. 0	30. 4 122. 5 88. 1	34. 4 122. 4 89. 0	$\begin{vmatrix} 35.1 \\ 125.3 \\ 90.2 \end{vmatrix}$	36.9 127.0 91.8	34. 8 128. 8 93. 6
Gross private domestic investment	51.4	47, 2	59, 3	14, 6	13, 8	16.0	14.9	45, 5	46.9	45, 9	50.7	54.1	60. 1	60, 5	63.2
New construction Residential nonfarm	25. 8 11. 9	27.8	32. 4 16. 6	6.7	8. 2 4. 3	9.1	8.3	25. 9 11. 8	27. 3 13. 0	$\frac{28.5}{14.2}$	29. 4 15. 0	31. 2 16. 1	32. 6 16. 9	33. 2 17. 2	32. 3 16. 2
Other Producers' durable equipment Change in business inventories—total Nonfarm only.	13. 8 24. 4 1. 2 1. 9	13. 5 14. 3 22. 3 -2. 9 -3. 2	15. 8 23. 8 3. 2 3. 0	3. 3 3. 4 5. 2 2. 7 2. 7	3. 9 6. 2 -, 6 -, 6	4.7 4.4 6.0 .9	4. 2 4. 1 6. 3 . 3	14. 1 22. 9 -3. 2 -3. 4	14. 3 22. 4 -2. 7 -3. 2	14. 3 22. 2 -4. 9 -5. 4	14. 4 21. 9 6 -1. 0	15. 1 21. 5 1. 5 1. 5	15. 7 23. 2 4. 3 4. 2	16. 0 24. 9 2. 4 2. 0	16. 2 25. 5 5. 3 5. 1
Net foreign investment	-2.0	-,3	4	1	2	3	. 2	-1.1	3	7	. 9	4	7	. 0	3
Government purchases of goods and services	84.5	77, 0	75, 9	18.4	18, 9	19. 2	19, 4	81.7	75.9	75, 8	74, 5	75.8	74. 9	75, 8	77, 2
Federal	59. 5 51. 4 49. 4 2. 0 8. 5 . 4 25. 0	49. 2 43. 2 41. 4 1. 8 6. 3 . 4 27. 8	45. 8 40. 8 38. 8 2. 0 5. 4 . 3 30. 1	11. 6 10. 3 9. 7 . 6 1. 4 . 1 6. 8	11.3 10.1 9.6 .5 1.3 .1 7.6	11, 4 10, 2 9, 7 , 4 1, 3 , 1 7, 8	11.6 10.3 9.8 .5 1.4 .1	54.7 46.8 45.0 1.8 8.3 .4 27.0	48. 6 43. 6 42. 0 1. 5 5. 4 . 4 27. 3	47. 7 42. 1 40. 3 1. 8 6. 1 . 4 28. 1	45. 7 40. 5 38. 5 2. 0 5. 5 . 3 28. 7	46. 4 41. 2 38. 7 2. 5 5. 5 . 3 29. 4	45. 2 40. 4 38. 5 1. 9 5. 2 . 3 29. 7	45. 5 40. 6 39. 0 1. 7 5. 2 . 3 30. 2	46.3 41.0 39.2 1.9 5.5 3
DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME	20.0	21.0	307. 1	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	21.0		20.1	20.1	20. 1	20.1	00.2	51. (/
Personal income	286, 2	287.6	303.3	72, 4	74, 7	76, 5	79.7	285.8	286. 6.	287, 3	290.8	293, 6	300, 5	306. I	312, 1
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	35. 8	32.8	33.9	9. 7	9, 3	8, 6	6, 3	32.7	32. 7	32.8	33. 1	32. 6	33.4	34.4	35. 4
Federal State and local	32. 4	29. 1 3. 7	30. 0 3. 9	8. 6 1. 2	8. 2 1. 0	7.7	5. 5	29. 1 3. 6	29, 1 3, 6	29. 1 3. 7	29.3 3.8	28. 8 3. 8	29. 5 3. 9	30. 4 4. 0	31, 3
Equals: Disposable personal income	250, 4 230, 6	254, 8 236, 5	269, 4 252, 3	62, 7 58, 5	65, 5 62, 7	67, 9 62, 5	73, 4 68, 6	253, 1 232, 2	253, 9 235, 1	254, 5 237, 9	257.8 241.0	261, 0 245, 8	267. 1 250. 5	271, 7 255, 7	276, 6 257, 2
Equals: Personal saving	19.8	18.3	17.1	4.1	2,8	5.4	4.7	21, 0	18, 8	16.6	16, 8	15, 3	16, 6	16.0	19.4
RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME					 .0	0,1			10,0	10.0	20,		20.0	1010	
Gross national product	364, 5	360, 5	387.2	91.4	95, 2	97, 4	103, 1	358.3	357.6	358, 8	367, 1	375, 3	384.8	392, 0	397.3
Less: Capital consumption allowances Indirect business tax and nontax liability Business transfer payments Statistical discrepancy	27. 8 30. 2 1. 2 1. 3	30. 0 30. 3 1. 2 8	32, 3 31, 9 1, 2 -, 1	7.8 7.6 .3 6	$ \begin{array}{c} 8.0 \\ 7.9 \\ .3 \\ -1.2 \end{array} $	8. 2 8. 2 . 3 -1. 2	8. 4 8. 2 , 3	29. 2 29. 9 1. 2 1	29. 6 30. 4 1. 2 -2. 3	30. 4 30. 0 1. 2 -1. 5	30. 9 30. 7 1. 2 . 7	31. 2 31. 1 1. 2 . 7	31. 9 31. 7 1. 2 2	32. 7 32. 2 1. 2 . 8	33, 5 32, 6 1, 2
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enter- prises.	4	1	. 5	. 1	. 1	. 2	.1	4	. 3	.0	3	. 3	. 4	. 6	. 5
Equals: National income	303, 6	299.7	322, 3	76.4	80.3	82, 0		297.7	298, 9	298.7	303, 2	311.4	320.7	325.7	
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. Contributions for social insurance. Excess of wage accruals over disbursements.	37. 2 8. 7 1	33, 8 9, 6 . 0	41. 4 11. 0 . 0	9. 1 2. 9 . 0	10, 9 2, 9 , 1	11. 0 2. 7 1	2.4	32, 6 9, 7 . 0	34. 0 9. 6 . 0	33, 1 9, 6 , 0	35. 5 9. 6 . 0	39. 6 10. 5 . 1	42. 2 10. 8 . 4	41. 9 11. 2 6	11. 4 . 0
Plus: Government transfer payments Net interest paid by government. Dividends Business transfer payments.	12. 8 5. 0 9. 3 1. 2	15. 0 5. 2 10. 0 1. 2	16, 0 5, 0 11, 2 1, 2	4. 1 1. 1 2. 6 . 3	4. 1 1. 5 2. 5 . 3	3. 9 1. 3 2. 6 . 3	4. 0 1. 2 3. 5 . 3	14. 3 5. 1 9. 7 1. 2	15. 1 5. 2 9. 8 1. 2	15. 0 5. 2 10. 0 1. 2	15. 7 5. 2 10. 6 1. 2	15. 9 5. 1 10. 2 1. 2	16. 2 5. 0 10. 7 1. 2	15, 7 5, 0 11, 0 1, 2	15. 9 5. 0 12. 2 1. 2
Equals: Personal income	286, 2	287.6	303.3	72, 4	74.7	76,5	79.7	285, 8	286.6	287.3	290, 8	293, 6	300.5	306, 1	312, 1
	1	1	. !			1	F	1	1	1	1	ł	I	1	ŧ

^{1.} Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIES

All major industrial divisions except agriculture contributed to the 7½ percent advance in the national income last year. (See table 4.) Manufacturing, mining, and transportation, in which the decline after mid-1953 was mainly concentrated, showed a marked resurgence, with the first two of them rising to even higher levels than before the downturn. The declines in these industries had reflected the drop in expenditures for hard goods that had resulted primarily from the cutbacks in national defense outlays and in business inventory investment. Their subsequent resurgence mirrored the recovery last year in hard goods production, which was of civilian origin, and the advance in other types of output as well.

Income originating in the other nonagricultural industry divisions also rose appreciably last year, with gains ranging from 3 to 8 percent. With the exception of trade, which temporarily leveled out, these industries had continued to advance during the 1953-54 contraction, registering at that time a combined advance of \$4½ billion which offset about half of the decline that had occurred in manufacturing,

mining, and transportation.

Rise in manufacturing

The recovery in manufacturing income, which had begun in the fall of 1954, broadened and accelerated in the first half of 1955, as mounting purchases of automobiles and other consumer commodities, along with increased demands for construction materials, new capital equipment, and exports gave a sharp spur to industrial production.

In addition to covering this increase in final purchases, the advance in manufacturers' production was used to replenish inventories, particularly of durable goods, which had been liquidated during the previous decline, and to bring stocks into line with the rising volume of sales.

Although income originating in manufacturing continued to grow during 1955, the rate of advance tapered off in the second half of the year. Some strategic industries by then

were operating close to capacity.

The sharp percentage rise in mining income was second only to that in manufacturing with which it is closely allied. Income from this industry group also started to rise in the fourth quarter of 1954, experienced its sharpest advance in the first 2 quarters of last year, and tended to level out in the second half. In addition to the stepped up demands of the metal processing and metal using industries associated with the recovery in hard goods production, there were continuing advances in the sale of petroleum and natural gas to both industrial and household consumers.

The rise in transportation was more gradual than in either manufacturing or mining, and continued throughout 1955. At the year-end the income flow from this industry was running at about the same seasonally adjusted annual rate as in the first half of 1953. The total for the year as a whole, however, was still slightly below the 1953 figure.

The other major nonagricultural industry divisions continued or resumed, as in the case of trade, their growth trends in 1955. Income in trade had dipped in the latter half of 1953 and early 1954 but recovered before the end of that year. Since mid-1954 trade income has advanced steadily with the upward course of consumer buying and business activity.

Earnings from contract construction continued to rise on an annual basis but dipped in the last quarter. Income originating in communications and public utilities, services, and the finance group all followed gradual uptrends that have been in evidence since the end of World War II.

Table 4.—National Income by Major Industrial Divisions: 1953-55
[Billions of dollars]

Item	1953	1954	1955	Absolute change, 1954-55	Percent- age change, 1954–55
All industries, total	303. 6	299. 7	322. 3	22. 6	7. 5
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. Mining. Contract construction	16. 8	16. 6	15. 8	8	-4. 8
	5. 6	5. 2	5. 8	.6	11. 5
	15. 3	15. 7	16. 2	.5	3. 2
Manufacturing	96. 7	89. 9	101. 8	11. 9	13. 2
	51. 8	52. 0	55. 5	3. 5	6. 7
	26. 3	27. 9	29. 4	1. 5	5. 4
TransportationCommunications and public utilitiesServices	15. 8	14. 6	15. 5	. 9	6. 2
	10. 1	10. 8	11. 7	. 9	8. 3
	28. 7	29. 8	31. 6	1. 8	6. 0
Government and government enterprises	35. 1	35. 3	37. 1	1. 8	5, 1
	1. 4	1. 8	2. 0	. 2	11, 1

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

Income in agriculture ran counter to the generally favorable trend last year, showing a further decline. The total volume of farm marketings exceeded the record that had been set in the previous year. Prices for both crops and livestock averaged lower than in 1954, however, and resulted in a reduction in aggregate receipts. A review of farm production is presented elsewhere in this issue of the Survey.

The increase in income originating in government, which is measured by compensation of government employees, was attributable mainly to the further expansion in State and local payrolls. The Federal Government total advanced slightly, reflecting an increase in civilian compensation which was partly offset by a decline in military payrolls.

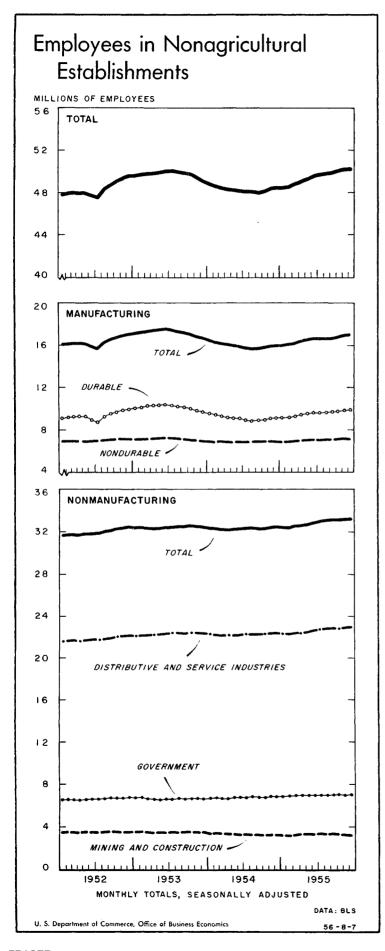
TYPES OF INCOME

All major types of income, with the exception of that of farm proprietors, shared in the advance in the national income last year. The marked increases in employee compensation and in corporation profits more than offset the declines that had occurred in these shares in 1954. The 1955 advance reflected to a large degree the strong recovery that was made in industries that had lost ground from 1953 to 1954.

Total compensation of employees in 1955 was roughly 6 percent higher than in either of the two preceding years. The bulk of the advance was in private industry payrolls. Private wages and salaries amounted to \$173 billion, as compared with \$162½ billion in 1954 and \$164½ billion in 1953. These payrolls started to advance in the fourth quarter of 1954 after remaining comparatively stable in the

three preceding quarters.

Durable goods manufacturing was the most important factor in the initial upturn, accounting for about three-fourths of the rise in that quarter. The advance was greatly accelerated in the first half of 1955 as the pick-up in industry became more general. Payrolls both in nondurable manufacturing and in nonmanufacturing industries made increasing contributions to the overall rise. In the second half of the year the growth of private payrolls slackened. In the third quarter the rate of increase in the manufacturing industries slowed. In the fourth, these industries moved ahead at a somewhat faster pace, and the further slowdown in the total private payroll advance stemmed from the movement in a number of nonmanufacturing industries.



Factors in payroll change

The rise in average hourly earnings was the most important element in the 1955 payroll increase. This factor and the lengthened workweek together accounted for approximately two-thirds of the total advance, with the remainder attributed attributed to the control of the total advance.

utable to the rise in employment.

The principal exception to this fairly general pattern was in the durable goods manufacturing industries. Here, employment was the most important element in the substantial payroll increase that occurred, just as it had been the dominant factor in the decline from 1953 to 1954. The increase in the number of production workers in these industries accounted for about two-fifths of the 1955 payroll rise, increased wage rates for an additional one-third, and the longer workweek for the balance.

The general pervasiveness of the increase in average annual earnings per full-time employee from 1954 to 1955 is shown by table 6. The 4½ percent advance in the all-industry average, which resulted from changes in hours worked as well as the further rise in basic wage rates, was about twice as large as the 1953–54 increase. Gains in manufacturing, mining, communications and public utilities, and government, were between 5 and 6 percent, while those

in other industry divisions were smaller.

Additional light is cast or the earnings rise in manufacturing by the data on average hourly earnings of production workers who comprise four-fifths of all employees in manufacturing. As shown in table 7, year-to-year increases in hourly pay were evident in all but one of these industries In the durable goods group, the average rise of over 4 percent contrasted with a 2½ percent increase from 1953 to 1954 whereas hourly earnings in the nondurable goods industries advanced at the same rate, 3 percent, in both periods.

Full-time equivalent employment in the economy as a whole rose by almost 2 percent in 1955. A substantial part of the increase was in the manufacturing industries although the peak of 1953 was not recovered. Large employment gains were registered also in wholesale and retail trade and services, with smaller advances in finance, transportation and public utilities. The other major industrial divisions

showed small declines over the year.

In manufacturing, the employment gains (like the increases in hours and hourly wage rates) were most pronounced in the durable goods industries. The number oproduction workers in these industries was 5 percent higher than in 1954, with the percentage increases in automobile and primary metals considerably in excess of this average

The impact of the increase in hours of work last year was most important in manufacturing, mining and transportation. Within the latter two industry divisions the advancin hours worked was particularly marked in bituminous coamining and in railroads and accounted for most of the in

crease in their payrolls.

In the durable goods manufacturing industries, the pre vious reduction in hours was halted in the summer of 1954 and the advance started in the third quarter, preceding the rise in employment. The increase continued through the second quarter of 1955 and tended to level out thereafter For the year 1955 as a whole, average weekly hours of worl were restored to their 1953 position, about 1 hour above the 1954 average.

In the nondurable goods industries, hours started to edg forward early in 1954, but otherwise showed a quarterly pattern similar to that in the hard goods industries, and for the year as a whole, a similar percentage rise.

In the other industrial divisions for which separate information is available the effect of increased hours was relatively unimportant. In fact, in two large industries, retain

trade and contract construction, the average workweek was reduced fractionally.

Mixed trends in proprietors' income

Diverse trends in the major components of proprietors' and rental income held the increase in their combined total to \$½ billion last year. Nonfarm business and professional income advanced by approximately \$1½ billion, showing a moderate uptrend throughout 1954 and 1955. Rental income of persons increased fractionally, about the same as in the preceding year. The net income of farm proprietors, on the other hand, showed a reduction of about \$1 billion which stemmed primarily from the further weakening in agricultural prices as noted earlier. The advance in nonfarm business and professional income in 1955 was widely distributed industrially. The largest part of the increase occurred in trade establishments and reflected the spurt in retail activity which was paced by the record volume of auto sales.

Net interest showed a further substantial advance in 1955, increasing from \$9½ billion to \$10½ billion. Throughout the postwar period this type of income has had a pronounced uptrend, reflecting mainly the increased volume of private lending and borrowing activity which has been an important element in the postwar prosperity.

Corporate profits

Preliminary information on corporate profits for 1955 is available so far for the first three quarters of the year. The present annual review assumes, on the basis of indirect evidence at hand, that no major changes occurred from the third quarter to the fourth.

Corporate profits before taxes as measured for national income purposes, excluding inventory gains and losses, recovered sharply last year. The advance from 1954 amounted to one-fifth, or more than \$7 billion, and carried the total for 1955 past the \$41 billion mark, \$4 billion above 1953 and more than \$1 billion above the previous all-time high for 1951.

When the rise began in the autumn of 1954, concurrently with the rapid recovery of production and sales, it centered largely in industries which had shown particularly marked declines in 1953–54. Certain branches of durables manufacturing and transportation, in particular, recorded sharp gains. During 1955, however, increased profits in almost every segment of corporate business accompanied the spreading of recovery and the transition from recovery to net new growth in the national income.

Corporate profits rose rapidly in the first half of the year. No additional major advance seems to have occurred thereafter; but most industries were apparently able to maintain or expand somewhat their earlier gains.

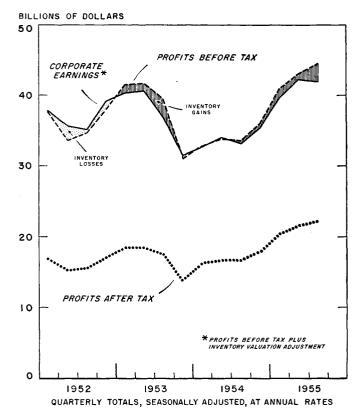
With the 1955 improvement, the overall percentage growth in corporate earnings over the past 3 years has very nearly matched that in the total flow of income from corporations. However, the current ratio of profits to income originating is still below the postwar peaks reached in 1950 and 1951. Postwar developments in corporate profits were discussed in a special report in the January Survey.

Inventory gains, which were negligible in 1954, amounted to about \$2 billion in 1955 as price advances carried the replacement-cost value of metals and various other inventory goods above the book values at which such goods were charged to sales. Book profits before taxes, including inventory gains, thus increased more sharply than the national income measure of corporate earnings. At over \$43 billion for the year, book profits were more than 20 percent above

1954, and exceeded the previous record level of 1951 by approximately \$2 billion.

Inasmuch as the total effective rate of Federal and State taxes on corporate profits appears to have been substantially the same in 1955 as in 1954, corporate tax liability and net income after taxes rose in line with before-tax profits. Taxes at close to \$22 billion—equal to about one-half of book profits before taxes—amounted to \$4½ billion more than in 1954. Profits after taxes showed a like advance, and their estimated total, also approaching \$22 billion, in 1955 was second only to that of 1950. Although before-tax profits were lower in 1950, the effect of this difference on the net after taxes was more than offset by that of the lower pre-Korean tax rates.

Corporate Profits



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

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Dividend payments in 1955 are estimated to have been about \$11 billion, up \$1 billion from 1954, and maintained a rather steady uptrend. Most of the recent variation in after-tax profits has been reflected in retained earnings rather than in disbursements.

Industry pattern of profits in 1955

The preliminary data now available indicate that except for a generally more volatile movement the industry pattern of last year's improvement in profits strongly resembled that described above for national income. While over half the total increase in before-tax book profits occurred in manufacturing, every industry division is estimated to have earned higher profits in 1955 than in 1954.

The seasonally adjusted annual rate for the January-September period last year was above the 1954 total by close to \$9 billion, or one-fourth. About \$6 billion of this advance reflected a one-third increase in profits in manufacturing, which together with the mining and transportation divisions

had been particularly affected by the 1943-54 decline. Transportation also showed marked recovery in 1955, while the annual rate of net income in mining in the first 9 months is estimated to have surpassed its 1953 level last year. (Corporate income in this and other divisions is measured before depletion, in the national income statistics.)

Other nonfarm industries likewise resumed or continued their postwar profits rise and the January-September annual rates topped 1953 by significant margins. The 1954-55 advances represented chiefly a net growth above the previous peaks of recent years in most of these cases: the utilities group, construction, finance, insurance and real estate, and the "rest of the world" industry. A substantial relative rise indicated for trade, like that in manufacturing, consisted in considerable part of recovery from the earlier setback, though each of these two divisions is estimated to have shown 9-month annual rates of before-tax profits well above the 1953 totals.

Within manufacturing, the annual rate of profits through September in the durable goods industries rose more than 40 percent above the 1954 total, a percentage increase nearly twice that of the nondurables. Profits in the latter, it should be noted, had not declined as much as those in the durable lines in the preceding year. Autos and the primary metals groups accounted for the major part of the durables increase, which was also marked by advances in lumber and in the stone, clay and glass group as demand for building materials strengthened. After midyear the machinery and transportation equipment industries seem to have replaced the automobile group among the chief centers of expansion. For the year as a whole, business and consumer demands combined to push durables manufacturing profits to a new high.

While increases in the nondurables were more limited, the annual rates of profits in the first 9 months of 1955 exceeded those for the year 1953 in nearly every industry line. Important advances from 1954 were recorded in chemicals, which accounted for almost 40 percent of the total nondurables increase, and in rubber and leather. Textiles also moved up sharply, reversing the severe setback of the previous year.

Table 6.-Employment, Payrolls, and Average Annual Earnings by Major Industrial Division: 1954–55

		r of full- givalent gyees 1		es and uries	Average annual earnings per full-time employee				
Item	Dat thous	a in ands		ons of lars	Dol	Percent			
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954-55		
All industries, total	53, 311	54, 270	196, 244	208, 482	3, 681	3,842	4.4		
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Mining	2, 068 776 2, 580 16, 015 9, 629 2, 053 2, 562 1, 389	2, 032 767 2, 557 16, 584 9, 834 2, 127 2, 595 1, 409	3, 464 3, 403 11, 275 66, 037 34, 736 8, 138 11, 691 5, 883	3, 473 3, 552 11, 367 72, 102 36, 578 8, 739 12, 204 6, 268	1, 675 4, 385 4, 370 4, 123 3, 607 3, 964 4, 563 4, 235	1, 709 4, 631 4, 445 4, 348 3, 720 4, 109 4, 703 4, 449	2. 0 5. 6 1. 7 5. 5 3. 1 3. 7 3. 1 5. 1		
Services	6, 420 9, 819	6, 683 9, 682	17, 770 33, 847	18, 886 35, 313	2,768 3,447	2, 826 3, 649	2. 1 5. 9		
Addendum: All private industries. All private nonfarm industries.	43, 492 41, 562	44, 588 42, 692	162, 397 159, 322	173, 169 170, 092	3, 734 3, 833	3, 884 3, 984	4. 0 3. 9		

^{1.} Full-time equivalent employment measures man-years of full-time employment of wage and salary earners and its equivalent in work performed by part-time workers. Full-time employment is defined simply in terms of the number of hours which is customary at a particular time and place. For a full explanation of the concept, see Survey of Cubrent Business, June 1945, pp. 17-18.

2. Includes government enterprises and rest of the world.

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

Table 7.—Production Workers in Manufacturing: Employment, Hours, and Average Hourly Earnings

		1955 emp	loyment		Hou	rs worked p	er week in	1955	Aver	age hourly	ea r nings ir	1955
	average	Percent change from 1954	4th quarter average (1,000)	Percent change from 4th quarter 1954	Annual average	Percent change from 1954	4th quarter average	Percent change from 4th quarter 1954	Annual average	Percent change from 1954	4th quarter average	Percent change from 4th quarter 1954
Manufactures	13, 064	3,8	13, 482	6.7	40.7	2, 5	41.2	2, 5	\$1. 88	3.9	\$1,92	5, 5
Durable goods	7, 550	5.1	7,822	9, 2	41.3	2,7	41.9	2, 7	2.00	4, 2	2, 05	5.7
Ordnance and accessories. Lumber and wood products, except furniture. Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay and glass products. Primary metal industries. Pabricated metal products	89 686 307 460 1,098 877	-23. 3 7. 4 5. 9 6. 7 10. 8 4. 7	84 697 322 476 1,148 908	-14.3 2.7 7.3 8.7 16.4 8.2	40. 7 40. 9 41. 4 41. 5 41. 2 41. 5	1. 2 . 7 3. 2 2. 2 6. 5 2. 0	41. 1 40. 8 42. 3 41. 9 41. 9 42. 0	1. 2 -, 7 2. 7 1. 7 6. 1 1. 9	2. 05 1. 68 1. 61 1. 85 2. 24 1. 98	3. 5 3. 1 2. 5 4. 5 7. 2 4. 2	2. 09 1. 69 1. 65 1. 89 2. 31 2. 03	4.0 1.8 4.4 5.0 7.9 5.2
Machinery except electrical Electrical machinery Transportation equipment, except automobiles Automobiles Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1, 167 829 669 764 220 385	1. 7 4. 3 -5. 4 21. 7 -1. 3 1. 6	1, 213 878 673 795 226 402	10. 6 8. 8 . 4 22. 5 3. 7 4. 4	41. 8 40. 7 40. 9 42. 8 40. 8 40. 6	3. 0 2. 3 1. 2 5. 4 2. 0 1. 8	42. 6 41. 5 41. 1 43. 1 41. 6 41. 3	5. 2 2. 5 1. 0 1. 4 3. 2 2. 0	2. 09 1. 88 2. 15 2. 30 1. 90 1. 66	4. 0 3. 3 2. 9 4. 5 3. 8 3. 1	2, 14 1, 91 2, 20 2, 36 1, 94 1, 69	3.8
Nondurable goods	5, 514	2.0	5, 660	3.4	39.8	2, 1	40.4	2.3	1.71	3.0	1.74	4, 2
Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products Apparel and other finished textile products Paper and allied products	1,095 93 982 1,089 451	5 -1. 1 . 6 4. 1 2. 7	1, 126 104 996 1, 132 464	-1.0 -1.4 -6.5 4.7	41, 2 38, 6 40, 1 36, 6 43, 1	. 5 2. 4 4. 7 2. 8 1. 9	41. 8 39. 6 41. 1 37. 3 43. 6	1. 5 2. 9 3. 5 3. 6 2. 1	1, 75 1, 34 1, 39 1, 34 1, 83	4.8 3.1 2.2 7 4.6	1, 80 1, 32 1, 42 1, 36 1, 87	3, 1 3, 6 1, 5
Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products. Petroleum and coal products Rubber products Leather and leather products.	173	1. 8 3. 0 -2. 3 11. 8 3. 3	537 558 170 230 342	3. 5 4. 5 -1. 7 12. 7 3. 0	38. 9 41. 4 41. 1 41. 7 37. 9	1. 3 . 7 . 7 5. 0 2. 7	39. 4 41. 6 41. 5 42. 2 38. 5	2. 1 . 7 2. 0 2. 7 4. 6	2. 35 1. 99 2. 36 2. 09 1. 41	3. 5 4. 2 4. 0 6. 1 2. 2	2. 37 2. 03 2. 41 2. 15 1. 44	3. 0 5. 7 5. 7 6. 4 3. 6

Source: Computed by the Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce, from monthly data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Financial Developments

SEVERAL noteworthy features stand out in the financial developments of 1955. Total gross private saving reached a record volume, despite a small reduction from 1954 in personal saving. There was improvement in government accounts as receipts increased while expenditures were maintained at about the 1954 level. Business and consumers made much greater use of borrowed funds in achieving the enlarged volume of private investment and purchases of consumer durables in 1955, and outstanding private debt climbed to a new high.

The greatly enhanced demands for borrowed funds, coupled with restraining actions taken by monetary authorities, resulted in upward pressure on interest rates. On the other hand, the cost of equity financing tended downward in 1955 as stock prices continued the rapid advance initiated in late 1953; the gain in the overall stock-price average was more pronounced than the rise in corporate earnings and dividends, so that earnings-price ratios and dividend yields

reached new lows for the postwar period.

Despite the rapid rise in debt in 1955 the private economy ended the year in a fairly satisfactory financial position, founded primarily on a record flow of income and further improvement in liquid asset holdings.

Gross private saving up moderately

Total gross private saving in 1955 approached \$58 billion, about \$3 billion more than in 1954. (Table 1.) This gain was, however, far less than the \$12 billion rise in gross private investment from 1954 to 1955. While gross corporate business saving expanded sharply in 1955 in response to higher incomes, personal saving was somewhat lower as consumers spent a higher proportion of their available income. The rate of consumer spending tapered toward year-end, but for 1955 as a whole, personal saving equaled 6 percent of disposable personal income. Although this was the lowest ratio since 1950, it was about the same as that prevailing in 1950 and somewhat higher than for the earlier postwar period.

The gap between the relatively small rise in private saving and the large gain in investment was offset in the government accounts. Federal expenditures on income and product accounts exceeded receipts by over \$6 billion in 1954—a deficit which drew on private sources for financing. Re-

1. Government receipts and expenditures on income and product accounts differ in a number of respects from the regular or cash budget accounts. Like the cash, but unlike the regular budget, they include trust account activities. Unlike both the regular and cash budgets they exclude certain lending and capital transactions. Also, receipts in any given year include corporate profits taxes accrued on income earned that year, rather than actual tax collections which appear in regular budget and cash accounts.

ceipts expanded by \$7 billion from 1954 to 1955 reflecting higher consumer and business incomes. At the same time, expenditures were lower by \$2 billion. Thus, in 1955 the Federal income and product accounts recorded a surplus of over \$2½ billion. State and local governments in 1955 operated at about the same deficit as in 1954, with a \$2 billion rise in receipts offset by increased expenditures.

billion rise in receipts offset by increased expenditures.

On cash and "conventional" bases (as distinct from that shown in the national income accounts) the government sector operated at a deficit in 1955 as in the preceding year. Thus, in terms of cash flows, payments of Federal, State and local government units amounted to \$100 billion for calendar year 1955, up by nearly \$5 billion from 1954 and receipts expanded by almost the same amount to a total of \$98 billion, leaving the "cash" deficits approximately unchanged at roughly \$2 billion in 1954 and 1955. A deficit also appeared in the regular or administrative budget in 1955 although the excess of expenditures was somewhat reduced from 1954.

Business requirements for funds expand

Gross additions to real and financial assets of nonfinancial corporations amounted to \$43 billion in 1955 of which \$28 billion represented increases in the gross book value of real assets—plant and equipment and inventories. The remainder, or \$15 billion, represented additions to customer receivables, cash and other financial resources. The gross increase in total corporate assets last year was more than double the rise in 1954. Plant and equipment outlays were \$2 billion higher than in 1954; the book value of inventories expanded by \$4 billion in 1955 compared with a net reduction of \$2.8 billion the previous year. Other current assets, principally customer receivables and cash resources, grew by more than \$14 billion in 1955 in contrast to a negligible net change in 1954.

Rise in external financing

As in the past, internal sources supplied a major share of total financing requirements of corporate business. Retained earnings (inclusive of inventory profits) and depreciation allowances of nonfinancial corporations amounted to roughly \$24 billion in 1955, \$5 billion higher than in 1954. While dividend payments rose in response to the improved earnings of business, the share of after-tax profits kept in

business was increased from 1954 to 1955. Depreciation allowances were also stepped up, reflecting not only the expanded fixed asset base but also the acceleration of set-asides permitted by law. External sources of equity funds yielded a somewhat larger inflow of money than in 1954 when net sales of corporate stocks (new issues less retirements) amounted to about \$2.2 billion.

The volume of gross equity funds (retained carnings, depreciation and net stock issues) available to corporate business in 1955 fell considerably short of the increased capital requirements of business. Thus, borrowing increased

Table 1.—Sources and Uses of Gross Saving 1

[Billions of dollars]			
Personal saving Undistributed corporate profits Corporate inventory valuation adjustment Capital consumption allowances Excess of wage accruals over disbursements. Government surplus on income and product transactions Federal State and local Gross investment Net foreign investment	1953	1954	1955
Gross private saving	54. 2	55. 0	57. 8
Personal saving	$ \begin{array}{c c} 7.7 \\ -1.1 \\ 27.8 \end{array} $	18. 3 7. 0 2 30. 0 . 0	17. 1 10. 4 -2. 0 32. 3 . 0
Government surplus on income and product transactions	-6.0	-7.2	1. 2
FederalState and local	-6. 2 . 2	-6. 2 -1. 1	$\begin{array}{c} 2.7 \\ -1.5 \end{array}$
Gross investment	49. 4	47. 0	58. 9
Gross private domestic investment Net foreign investment			59. 3 4
Statistical discrepancy	1. 3	8	. 3

^{1.} In principle gross private saving plus government surplus on income and product transactions equals gross investment. Because of estimating errors, a difference may accur and is indicated by the amount of the statistical discrepancy.

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

at a rapid pace, exceeded only by the rise in the 1950-51 period. The increase in corporate debt was mainly in short-term form, with bank loans, trade payables and Federal tax liabilities up \$10 billion. During the preceding year these debts had been reduced by \$6 billion. The net inflow of funds from long-term debt issues amounted to \$5½ billion in 1955, \$1 billion more than in 1954. While corporate debt rose sharply in 1955 and the cost of borrowing was also higher, the consequent rise in interest payments was not as great relatively as the rise in earnings of corporate business.

Generally speaking, corporations maintained a favorable financial position throughout the year. Net working capital—the excess of current assets over current liabilities—topped \$100 billion for the first time and current assets remained about double current liabilities, the same ratio as in other recent postwar years. Ownership of "cash" assets also increased in 1955, about in line with the increase in corporate activity.

Personal investment higher

The moderate decline in personal saving from \$18.3 billion in 1954 to \$17 billion last year reflected the net effect of major changes in the asset and liability position of individuals. Expenditures by individuals on new nonfarm dwellings topped \$15 billion in 1955, about \$2½ billion more than in the preceding year. Outlays by noncorporate

businesses (and nonprofit institutions) on plant, equipment, and inventories approximated \$16 billion, again about \$2½ billion more than in 1954. Offsetting these gross investment outlays in 1955 were depreciation allowances of nearly \$15 billion, \$1 billion higher than in 1954. Thus, net investment in real assets by individuals amounted to \$16 billion last year compared with \$12 billion in 1954, and well in excess of any previous experience.

Growth of liquid assets

In addition to these net purchases of real assets individuals also increased their holdings of financial resources. Net additions to cash, deposits, insurance and securities amounted to almost \$23 billion in 1955, roughly \$4½ billion more than similar accumulations in immediately preceding years. The major change in liquid savings from 1954 to 1955 was in the securities component. Last year individuals added approximately \$4 billion to their holdings of Government securities; in 1954, ownership of these issues was reduced by about \$1 billion.

Heavy debt financing

To make these record acquisitions of capital resources, individuals and noncorporate firms borrowed heavily in 1955 and their debt to financial institutions and corporate business increased at an accelerated rate. Over the 12-month period, such indebtedness rose by \$25 billion, compared with a rise of \$14½ billion in 1954. All major components of noncorporate debt—consumer, mortgage, and noncorporate business (including farm)—shared in the 1955 expansion. However, the most striking change in trend was in consumer shortand intermediate-term installment credit, used principally in the purchase of consumer durables.

There had been practically no net change in the amount of this debt outstanding during 1954. In 1955 with the mounting sales of new automobiles and other durable consumer goods, new borrowing increased continually during the year, and exceeded repayments by nearly \$5½ billion.

Rapid liberalization of terms of credit was a factor in the rise of installment debt in 1955, not only through its effect in slowing down repayments, but also in the stimulus afforded to the wider use of credit. There were some signs toward year-end that this trend to liberalization had been halted if not actually reversed.

Mortgage debt continues upward

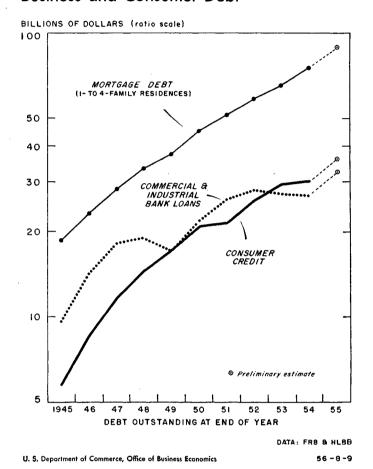
The major element in the rise of total individual indebtedness was the nonfarm residential mortgage component. Net mortgage debt owed by individuals to corporations and financial intermediaries increased by \$12 billion, equal to almost half of the total rise in noncorporate debt. This was about \$3½ billion more than the net increase in 1954, and by far the largest on record. The principal influence behind this rise was the continued heavy purchases of new housing, assisted by further liberalization of credit terms in the first half of the year.

Beginning in the spring, steps were taken to halt and reverse the easing credit policies of lenders. Initial cash payments were stepped up on federally underwritten mortgages, the longer-term maturities being negotiated on such loans were eliminated, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board

restricted the availability of its credit which had been used to an increasing degree in accommodating savings and loan associations in their mortgage lending activity.

The general firming of interest rates also served to restrict the availability of funds for federally underwritten mortgages. These fixed-interest loans became less attractive for investment purposes as open market long-term interest rates edged upward over the year. This was no doubt a factor in

Business and Consumer Debt



the decline in applications for FHA and VA loans in the latter part of 1955.

A fuller review of trends in individual indebtedness appeared in the January Survey of Current Business.

Costs of financing divergent

♠ The cost of borrowed funds rose appreciably during 1955, with short-term rates showing the largest absolute and relative increases. Yields on 3-month Treasury bills reached 2.6 percent in December, 1½ percentage points higher than at the end of 1954 and 2 points above the low of that year. Yields in long-term U. S. issues rose by 0.3 of a percentage point in 1955. Unlike interest rates on other securities, which

rose more or less steadily throughout the year, the yield on long-term U. S. Government securities stabilized in the final months of the year at a rate slightly under 3 percent. In general, at year-end long-term money costs were still below the postwar peak of early 1953.

In an effort to moderate private demands for credit in 1955 the Federal Reserve early in the year moved to limit availability of credit to member banks. The discount rate at which members of the system could borrow from the Reserve Banks was raised four times in the course of the year reaching 2½ percent in November, one percentage point above the end of 1954. Throughout 1955 open market policy was also directed to restraining the volume of reserves available to banks, and on the average Federal Reserve bank holdings of U. S. securities (the reduction of which tends to lower reserves) were about \$750 million below 1954. Thus, if member banks desired to use Federal Reserve credit in meeting private demand for funds, they had to borrow from the central banks at the higher prevailing discount rates. The average Federal Reserve loan balance of member banks in 1955 was \$460 million higher than in the previous year.

Common stock yields lower

Common stock prices continued their "bullish" drive throughout the greater part of 1955, although at a much reduced rate in the closing months of the year. At year-end, the Securities and Exchange Commission stock price index was about one-fourth above the previous year's closing prices. For the full year, prices averaged about one-third above 1954. Gains in industrial stock prices substantially exceeded these overall averages.

The favorable earnings record of corporate business was no doubt a major factor in buoyancy of stocks. Overall after-tax corporate earnings in 1955 averaged roughly one-fourth higher than in 1954. Dividends were also higher in 1955, totaling for all corporations about 10 percent above 1954. Thus, it appears that the earnings-price ratio and dividend yields on common stocks in 1955 were at the low point for the postwar period.

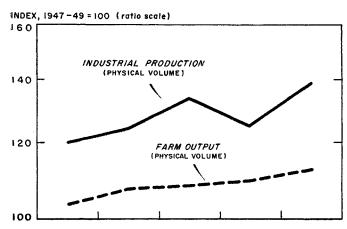
The Federal Reserve Board also took action to minimize speculative activity in the stock markets in 1955. Last January the minimum amount of cash required to buy stocks was raised from 50 percent to 60 percent of the purchase price, and in April these cash margins were further raised to 70 percent. In large part a reflection of these moves, the rise in stock market credit was considerably dampened in the last half of the year.

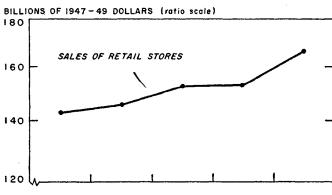
Gross stock issues increased

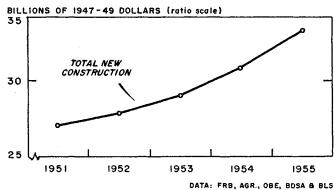
With borrowing costs higher and the cost of equity funds lower in 1955, the incentive to shift from debt to equity financing was the strongest in many years. While the net inflow of funds from sales of stocks in 1955 was only slightly larger than in 1954, gross stock sales in 1955 were considerably higher. Gross new issues of common and preferred stocks were about \$1 billion larger than in 1954 when sales amounted to \$3.8 billion, and were almost double the average of the previous postwar years.

Production and Trade

Movements in Production and Trade







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

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HE BROAD base of the expansion in business activity during 1955 is clearly brought out by detailed examination of changes in industrial and agricultural production, in new construction activity, and in retail trade. Each of these sectors advanced significantly during the year, although at differential rates, to reach new record volumes for the year as a whole. From 1954 to 1955 industrial production increased 11 percent while agricultural output advanced 3 percent. The volume of new construction, measured in 1947–49 dollars, was 9 percent higher. The volume of goods purchased at retail stores, which had been practically unchanged from 1953 to 1954 when the economy experienced a moderate recession, increased 9 percent in real terms from 1954 to 1955. This advance was greater than the increase in real disposable personal income for the same period.

As the year progressed, gains in the nonfarm sector became smaller. In the closing months of the year, retail trade leveled off while gains in industrial production were much reduced and new construction declined moderately. The volume of agricultural marketings rose more than seasonally in

the final quarter of the year.

The exceptionally large and rising demands during 1955 were reflected in a strong flow of new orders to manufacturers. For the year as a whole, manufacturers received new orders valued at \$326 billion. In the same period they shipped goods valued at \$317 billion. New orders for factory goods increased throughout the year and in almost every month exceeded shipments. Thus, unfilled orders on the books of manufacturers rose steadily to \$55½ billion at the year-end, \$9 billion above the end of 1954.

The expansion in new orders placed with durable-goods producers was substantially greater during 1955 than for nondurable-goods manufacturers, with the largest relative increases recorded in the primary metals and transportation equipment industries. As the year drew to a close, ordering of machinery and aircraft was showing pronounced strength. Backlogs held by durable-goods producers at the end of 1955 were nearly 4 months of sales at the high December rate. The ratio of unfilled orders to sales was higher than a year before for each of the major durable-goods industries except transportation equipment. The year-end 1955 ratio for this industry, at 6 months of sales, was moderately below a year earlier.

The record total of new orders for nondurables in 1955 showed an increase of 8 percent from 1954. For those industries which carry unfilled orders on their books, backlogs rose as the inflow of 1955 orders exceeded shipments by more than \$\%\text{billion}\text{ billion}\text{. Paper and textile companies reported}

the largest relative increases in unfilled orders.

The general business advance from 1954 to 1955 was accompanied by some increase in the total business population. The number of operating concerns in the United States reached a new high of 4,225,000 in mid-1955, a morethan-seasonal gain of 45,000 firms during the first 6 months of the year. The net increase in the business population during the first half of 1955 was four times that which occurred during the similar period of 1954, when business

activity was declining, nearly twice that of 1953, and about the same as in each of the business expansion years 1950 to 1952. In general, the rise in the business population during the first half of 1955 reflected increases in each of the major industry groups. It should be emphasized that these changes in the business population are relatively small and that from a broad point of view the business population can be regarded as nearly stable in the past several years.

Manufacturing and Mining Production

INDUSTRIAL production advanced steadily through most of 1955 under the stimulus of rising consumer and business demand. The physical volume of production for the year as a whole was 11 percent higher than in 1954 and 4 percent above the previous peak reached in 1953. At the year-end output was at a record rate though there was evidence of some tapering off from peak rates in a few scattered industries.

Materials generally were in plentiful supply and the temporary tightness that developed earlier in the year in some metals and building materials had in most cases eased considerably by the year-end.

Table 1.—Industrial Production

[1947-49=100; seasonally adjusted]

	Total	Manı	ufactures	Min-
	Total	Durables	Nondurables	erals
1954				
1st quarter	124	138	114	113
2nd quarter	124	135	116	111
3rd quarter	123	135	114	110
4th quarter	128	141	118	113
Year	125	137	116	111
1955				
1st quarter	133	147	122	121
2nd quarter	138	153	127	121
July	139	155	126	120
August	140	158	125	121
September	142	160	128	123
October	143	161	129	123
November	144	161	130	125
December	144	160	130	127
Year	139	155	126	122
Percent change				
4th quarter 1954 to 4th quarter				
1955	12. 5	17. 5	9. 3	10. 6
1954 to 1955	11. 2	13. 1	8. 6	9. 9
1953 to 1955	3. 7	1. 3	6. 8	5. 2

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
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http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

The increase in industrial output last year was entirely for the civilian economy. Defense production, which still accounts for a sizable proportion of total output, was generally stable during the year, following a decline extending back to mid-1953.

The upswing in manufacturing output in 1955 followed the strong impetus provided by the automobile industry beginning in the fourth quarter of 1954. The rapid expansion of motor vehicle assemblies in this period not only engendered increased activity in industries supplying component parts and materials—steel, rubber tires, glass, radios, and parts and accessories—but also led to a sustained general advance in manufacturing operations.

Automobiles and the primary metals industries, with approximately one-eighth of the weight in the Federal Reserve index, accounted for roughly one-third of the 10 percent rise in total industrial output and for two-thirds of the rise in the durable goods group from the third quarter of 1954 through April 1955, when the peak rate of automobile production was reached.

The enlarged manufacturing output was made possible by a record flow of materials and supplies. During the course of the year, industries producing basic raw materials geared operations upward in line with the rising demands.

Thus production of primary metals expanded sharply in 1955 to meet the large requirements from motor vehicle and other metal fabricating plants. Steel making facilities turned out a record 117 million tons of steel ingots and castings, over 5 million tons more than in 1953, the previous top. An equally impressive tonnage of finished steel products was produced. The total of 84.7 million tons of finished steel exceeded the high 1953 volume by 4.5 million tons. After allowing for increased net exports, however, the increased quantity available for the domestic economy was only 2.2 million tons. The expansion in civilian consumption though was substantially larger as takings of finished steel for defense production were smaller than in 1953.

For the ninth consecutive year, the industry added to its steel-making capacity. The net expansion of capacity of 2.5 million tons of steel ingots and castings brought total rated capacity to 128.4 million tons as of January 1, 1956. This total represents a net gain of over 37 million tons, or two-fifths, in the 9-year period since 1946. A 3-year facilities expansion program calling for additional productive capacity of 15 million tons is contemplated by the industry through modernization of existing facilities and construction of new plants.

Expansion in nonferrous metals

Higher prices and strong demand, both domestic and foreign, greatly stimulated output of most of the major nonferrous metals. Production of copper rose as much as 20 percent, despite work stoppages in some mines, and output of zinc also increased substantially. Lead production showed little change. Most of the increase in overall new supplies of nonferrous metals was obtained from domestic sources, partly from higher rates of operations and partly from new facilities. Imports, particularly of aluminum and refined copper, were in considerably reduced volume. Unfilled order backlogs for most nonferrous metals were substantially higher at the end of the year than at the beginning.

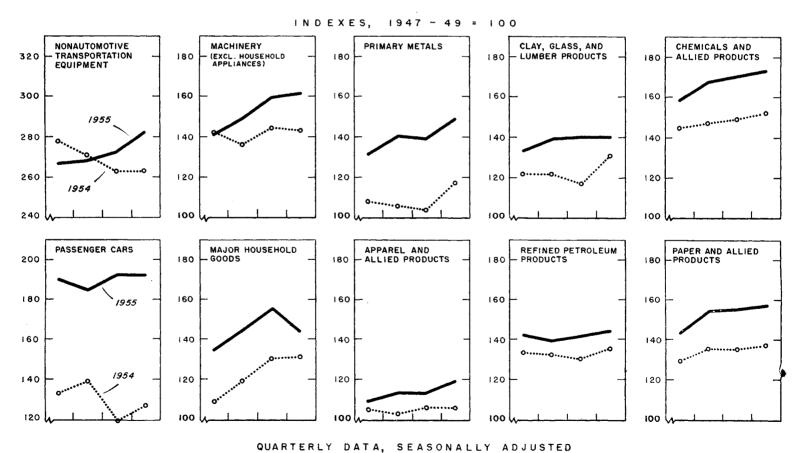
With the benefit of new facilities, aluminum production in 1955 came close to 1.6 million tons, a record. Because of considerably reduced imports overall new supplies were

only moderately above the quantities available in 1954. In general, total consumption exceeded the enlarged supplies despite substantially reduced set-asides in 1955 as compared with 1954 for the national stockpile. Consumption of aluminum in civilian type products has been increasing rapidly in recent years as newly developed uses and increased use in established product lines have greatly expanded the market for the light metal. Trade reports indicate that the construction industry is now the largest single consumer of aluminum, displacing the transportation equipment industry, even though use of aluminum in aircraft output is being increasingly supplemented by expanded consumption in motor vehicle production. Further large-scale expansion programs for ingot aluminum have recently been announced by the industry.

The coal industry staged a significant comeback in 1955 as high domestic and foreign requirements pushed output to

around 470 million tons, the highest since 1951.

Output of Selected Manufactured Products



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

BASIC DATA : FRB

Widespread advance

All of the 24 major manufacturing and mining groups comprising the Federal Reserve production index shared in the general advance though in varying degree. The year-to-year increases from 1954 to 1955 varied from 30 percent for primary metals to 1 percent for tobacco products, with most industries showing advances of 10 percent or more. Transportation equipment, which includes the production of motor vehicles, increased 16 percent but motor vehicles as a group showed a substantial rise of two-fifths. Exceptionally large year-to-year production gains, averaging well over one-fifth, were also registered for materials and components manufactured for the automobile industry.

Output for most major industry groups in 1955 was above that of any previous year. The exceptions were fabricated metals, machinery, instruments, textile mill, and tobacco products and even in these cases the rate of activity in December was above or only slightly below previous highs

of 1953.

The generally rising trend in output for selected groups of manufactured products or industries is apparent in the accompanying chart. The indexes of nonautomotive transportation equipment and machinery shown in the chart are the Federal Reserve seasonally adjusted production indexes with rough adjustments made to exclude the output of passenger cars, trucks and parts, household appliances and radios and television sets.

In the transportation equipment and machinery industries, where the bulk of defense production is concentrated, all of the rise occurred in products destined for the civilian market. The production of nonautomotive transportation equipment-aircraft, shipbuilding, and railroad equipmentthough showing little over-all change for 1955 as a whole reversed the downward trend evident in 1954 and the rate at the year-end was 7 percent above the low point reached in the fourth quarter of 1954. The bulge in the output of this group in the final quarter of the year reflected for the most part increased activity in aircraft plants. Backlogs for both military and civilian type planes continue large. In the last half of 1955 new orders placed by domestic and foreign airlines for the newest type civilian transport planes alone exceeded \$1 billion. It should be noted that the industry also utilizes substantial resources in research and developmental work on long-range missile mechanisms.

New orders for railroad equipment have been placed in large volume since May 1955. In November alone, over 51,000 freight cars for domestic use were ordered and this was followed by the placement of 42,000 more in December. Total backlogs for new freight cars which as recently as May totaled only 20,000 units jumped to 148,000 by December, the highest since 1951. Deliveries of rolling stock to railroads also improved in the last half of 1955 though the rate at the year-end was still well under the high 1951–53

volume.

Producers of machinery enjoyed an active year even though the industry lagged behind in the early stages of the general recovery movement. The sharp rise in output which began in the early spring months of 1955 corresponded in general to the pattern of new order placement for machine tools and general industrial machinery, which in turn reflected to a large degree the upturn in the planned capital investment programs of business. Output advanced nearly 10 percent for the year and reached a level at the year-end only moderately below the high rate of 1953 when machinery plants were concentrating on sizable defense orders. The rise in the output of this group was an important element of strength in sustaining the high rate of total industrial production during the latter part of 1955.

Output of clay, glass, and lumber products, a large proportion of which is consumed by the construction industry, expanded by 12 percent from 1954 to 1955. Large production gains were also reported for chemicals, paper, and refined petroleum products, industries which have shown strong growth trends in recent years.

The past year was an active one for the apparel industry. The 9 percent increase in output from 1954 to 1955 reflected a rise in consumer demand for wearing apparel. The 1955 advance lifted the rate of clothing output at the year-end to slightly above the previous peak reached in August 1950. However, the production rise in this industry since the 1947–49 base period has been much smaller than the gains experienced by most other major manufacturing industries. Output of textile mill products also increased in 1955.

The automobile industry highlighted the 1955 production performance by turning out close to 9.2 million units—7.9 million passenger cars and nearly 1.3 million trucks. The passenger car count was more than 2.3 million higher than in 1954 and 1.2 million above the previous peak of 1950. In the 3 years since 1952 when NPA materials controls were lifted, the industry has turned out nearly 20 million passenger cars, or close to two-fifths of the total number on the road in 1955. Truck assemblies were the highest since 1951 and more than 200,000 above 1954.

Aside from the model changeover period in September and October, assemblies of passenger cars were maintained at a high rate throughout the year. In the closing weeks of 1955, however, output was cut back moderately to bring production more in line with the current rate of consumer purchases, and this curtailment extended into early 1956. Concurrent with the reduction in output, Saturday overtime work which had prevailed in most assembly plants during 1955 was eliminated and scattered layoffs occurred.

Household goods production high

Strong consumer buying supported a high volume of output of major household goods in 1955. Following a long steady rise output dropped moderately in the fourth quarter of 1955, however, owing mainly to larger than seasonal declines in the output of appliances and television receivers. Production of furniture and floor coverings was maintained close to the high third quarter rate. For the year, output of major household goods averaged 18 percent higher than in 1954 and equaled the high volume of 1950.

The year-to-year increases in output were substantial for most individual products. As in other recent years new production peaks were limited to the relatively newer lines—television sets, room air-conditioning units, dryers, dishwashers, and food waste disposals. Among the well-established products, washing machines virtually matched the record volume of 1950 when 4.3 million units were turned out.

About 7.8 million television receivers were produced in 1955. This was 400,000 more than in 1954 and 300,000 above the previous peak in 1950. Output expanded during the first 9 months of 1955 and then was cut back sharply in response to the lower volume of consumer purchases. In the October-December period the number of television sets turned out was one-fourth below the high volume of the fourth quarter of 1954. Output of color television receivers in 1955 was still small, about the same as in 1954 when an estimated 15,000 to 25,000 sets were turned out. Radio production hit close to 15 million, the highest since 1948 and 4.5 million above the previous year. Of this increase, 3 million represented auto radios.

New Construction Activity

Construction expenditures reached new highs again last year as record outlays were made for business, residential, Government and institutional construction. Total expenditures in 1955 for new construction, both private and public, amounted to \$42½ billion, 12 percent more than in 1954.

About three-fourths of the increase over 1954 represented larger physical volume; construction costs in 1955, after two years of relative stability, averaged 2½ percent higher than in 1954. Even though significant additions to capacity were made by building materials producers in the recent period, the rise in construction demand more than kept pace with the higher output. Reflecting the supply-demand relationship, building materials prices advanced almost without interruption throughout the year. Wholesale prices of building materials in December were about 5 percent higher than a year earlier. Over the same period average hourly earnings of construction workers rose about 2 percent—a smaller-than-average advance for recent years.

Private residential construction

Residential construction activity last year took place in a setting of rising consumer income bolstered by continued large holdings of liquid assets. Demand for additional housing appeared generally strong. The latest statistics showed vacancy rates in mid-1955 to be not much higher than in 1950, although in some cities there appeared to be on oversupply of apartment house units at prevailing rentals.

Important developments in private residential construction last year were: a record outlay in both current dollar and real terms and a number of housing starts almost as high as in 1950; a tightening in mortgage markets, partly the result of competing demands for capital funds from other sectors of the economy but also the outcome of restrictions imposed by monetary authorities; and the declining trend in housing starts in the second half of the year, with a resultant reversal after July of the rise in residential activity.

Expenditures for new private nonfarm residential construction last year totaled \$16.6 billion, a gain of more than \$3 billion over 1954 and \$4 billion over 1950. The increase over last year reflected not only a larger number of housing units under construction but also a higher value per unit. According to data of the Department of Labor, average cost per housing unit started in 1955 rose 7 percent over 1954. The greater part of this rise represented a continuation of the trend started about 5 years ago, to meet the growing demand for larger houses. Thus, although 1955 expenditures reflect a slightly smaller number of housing units than in 1950, average costs per unit last year were about 15 percent higher, after an allowance for the increase in material and labor charges. Real outlays were thus about one-sixth above the 1950 peak.

The increase in residential activity through the third quarter of 1955 was an extension—though at a slower rate—of the rising tendency that began in the final quarter of 1953. With residential starts leveling out in the first half of 1955, the rate of increase in expenditures slowed down considerably as compared with 1954, as may be seen in the chart. On a quarterly basis outlays for new residential construction were at a peak in the third quarter after seasonal adjustment. At that time they were 6 percent above the first quarter, in contrast with a 21 percent advance in the corresponding 1954 period. In the fourth quarter activity fell off about 6 percent, with the month-to-month movement steadily Digitized for downward.

Builders started 1.3 million private housing units last year, 9 percent more than in 1954 and only 3 percent less than were started in 1950. More than half of these units were started with Government assistance in mortgage financing; the number of 1- to 4-family housing units underwritten by the Government in 1955 was the highest on record. The number of starts that were VA-guaranteed rose almost one-third, and made up a record 30 percent of the total, while the number of FHA-assisted homes was about the same as in 1954—somewhat over one-fifth of the grand total.

As the chart indicates, seasonally adjusted starts were moving downward during the second half of last year, following a period of near stability in the first half. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of starts in the first 6 months of 1955 was 1.4 million and by the final quarter had fallen to 1.2 million.

The large number of houses put under way in the first part of the year resulted from plans that builders had initiated in late 1954 and early 1955, when conditions for the financing of home construction were quite favorable. VA mortgages were available on a no-downpayment, 30-year basis; FHA mortgage maturities were also lengthened and downpayment requirements reduced; and construction funds were comparatively plentiful.

In the first half of 1955 requests for VA appraisals of new units—a good indicator of builders' intentions in that market—were at an annual rate of more than 700,000, as compared with a 1953 total of 250,000 and the previous record in 1954 of 535,000. Dwelling units in FHA applications for commitments on 1- to 4-family houses—another indicator of builders' plans—were also running at a high rate in the first bull of the were

With the quickening pace of general business activity however, the demand for funds from other sectors of the economy increased markedly, and in the second half of the year a growing stringency in new construction money developed. In the meantime the rapid increase in home mortgage indebtedness in the first half, coupled with the further large increases in prospect from the heavy inflow of new plans, had led to a tightening of terms by FHA and VA in late July: both agencies reduced maximum mortgage terms from 30 to 25 years and increased down payment requirements. In addition, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board early in September imposed new restrictions against borrowing by member savings and loan associations.

For new applications the VA eliminated completely the widely used no-downpayment loans, which had been increasing steadily in importance since the end of 1953. Thus over half of the VA loans closed on new homes in 1955 were of this type, as compared with three-eighths of the VA total in 1954 and a much smaller proportion in 1953. There was a comparable upward movement in loans with maturities over 25 years; last year as many as two out of three new home loans closed had maturities from 26 to 30 years. It is of interest to note that because there was a sizable backlog to which these new restrictive provisions did not apply, as late as December 46 percent of VA loans closed on new homes involved no downpayment while 62 percent had terms from 26 to 30 years.

As the year went on, particularly in the second half, builders reduced their plans for new building. FHA applications by the final quarter were running at 40 percent below the corresponding period of 1954 while requests for VA appraisals were one-third lower. In December the changed situation in housing prospects led the Home Loan Bank

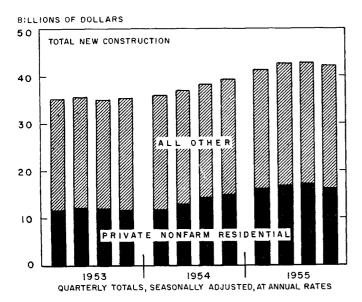
Board to ease somewhat its earlier restrictions on borrowing, while this January the VA and FHA permitted once again mortgages with 30-year maturities.

Private nonresidential construction

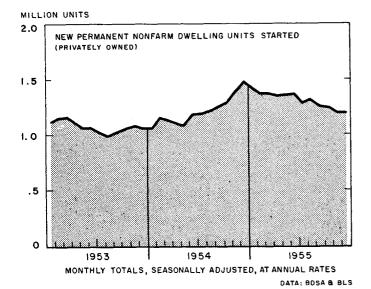
Private construction other than residential rose for the sixth successive year, with a 10 percent overall advance and increases in all major sectors except farm construction. The largest gain occurred in commercial building, where the development of new shopping areas in the suburbs and store modernization programs brought about a rise of more than 50 percent over 1954 in store construction. Outlays for 1955 were close to \$2 billion; after allowance for price changes, expenditures for stores last year were apparently not far

New Construction Activity

Construction set another record in 1955, but decreased in the fourth quarter



reflecting declines in private housing starts



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

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different from the all-time high in commercial construction reached in 1926–27. Office building and warehouse expenditures also exceeded \$1 billion for the first time last year although in this category real outlays are still about one-fifth below the record rates of 1929–30.

The sharp recovery in industrial production, with the resultant improvement in earnings, was a major factor in the one-fifth advance in industrial construction over the previous year. Such expenditures, even after allowance for price increases, were higher than they were in 1952, when the mobilization expansion program was at its peak. Public utility expenditures for construction were also at a record rate in 1955, chiefly because of higher expenditures by telephone and gas companies. Electric utilities spent about the same as in the previous year while railroad construction outlays, because of the very low rates prevailing early in the year, were slightly less than in 1954.

Institutional and other nonfarm private construction registered another sizable gain. Church construction rose substantially, expenditures for social and recreational, and hospital and institutional facilities were up slightly, and construction of private educational facilities was down a little.

As the year drew to a close divergent trends became apparent in the various major sectors. The steady upward movement in outlays for industrial building showed no evidence of abatement but some leveling appeared in office building and warehouse construction while store construction had been reduced.

Public construction

Public construction totaled \$12 billion in 1955, a new record 2 percent above 1954 spending. Developments during the year represented the continuation of recent trends. Direct Federal construction declined for the third successive year, approximately 20 percent from 1954, while Federal grants-in-aid and state and local government expenditures continued the uninterrupted rise under way since about the end of World War II. Federal outlays, including Federal aid, constituted 29 percent of all public expenditures last year; this may be compared with a ratio of 44 percent in 1952, when outlays for defense facilities were at their peak, but is about the same proportion as in 1948–50.

In the state and local government sector expenditures for highways, schools and water and sewer facilities made the largest contributions to the 1954–55 increase. Construction of these types, being related to long-term influences such as the increasing population and its shift to outlying areas, and to the development of superhighways, has shown a steady upward trend since 1945.

Highway expenditures exceeded \$4 billion last year, up 10 percent from 1954. A pronounced increase took place in outlays for educational facilities, which totaled almost \$2.5 billion, or 16 percent more than the 1954 expenditure. Outlays for water supply and sewage disposal facilities rose 11 percent, exceeding \$1 billion for the first time.

The 2 categories of State and local construction that showed decreases were hospital facilities and residential building; the latter fell by almost one-fourth from 1954. Only 18,000 publicly financed housing units were started last year, the lowest number since 1948.

In the Federal sector, outlays for industrial facilities declined again but construction of military facilities increased substantially. These two categories accounted for more than 70 percent of direct Federal spending for construction last year. Outlays for conservation and development fell 15 percent from 1954.

Agricultural Production and Income

FARM output expanded in 1955. Despite acreage restrictions on major crops, record yields per acre and a considerable increase in livestock marketings resulted in burdensome agricultural supplies. As a result, farm prices, following some recovery in the early months of 1955, declined during the remainder of the year. For the year as a whole, prices received by farmers averaged 5 percent lower than in 1954. Thus, although marketings were higher during the year, cash receipts (including CCC loans) at \$29.2 billion were about 3 percent lower than in 1954.

Prices paid by farmers for items used in production averaged about the same in 1955 as a year earlier. Though products of nonfarm origin were appreciably higher, offsetting price declines occurred in feed and in livestock purchased. With production costs firm, net income of farm operators was down about one-tenth and lower than in any

year since 1942.

If adjustment is made for the shift in population from the farm and for increasing income from nonfarm sources, income per capita of the farm population from all sources in 1955 was about equal to the average for the years since the end of World War II.

Crop receipts lower

Moderate declines in cash receipts from both crops and livestock occurred in 1955. In other recent years crop receipts had held up rather well (though surpluses were being built up). In 1955, cash receipts from crop marketings (including CCC loans) at \$13.1 billion were only about 8 percent below the 1952 peak, with about one-third of the decline occurring in the past year. The most recent reduction was principally in receipts from wheat as marketing quotas imposed lower acreage, yields were up only moderately, and prices were slightly lower.

Cash receipts from marketings of livestock and products at \$16.1 billion were 4 percent below 1954 and down nearly a fifth from the peak reached in 1951. Hog receipts accounted for most of the drop in 1955 and cattle receipts had fallen

in earlier vears.

Domestic demand for farm products was strong in 1955 with increases in population and in income both contributory influences. Consumers spent appreciably more for food in 1955 than in the preceding year but the rise appeared to be largely in distribution including processing rather than in value of product at the farm level. Exports of farm products other than cotton were up substantially in 1955 as the disposal of surpluses abroad increased. Some surpluses were reduced, and increases in those of other products, for which production continued high, were restrained by the stepped-up disposal program. The increased disposal activity was a step toward restoration of balanced demand-supply conditions which was aimed more at achieving longer-term favorable effects than at providing immediate support to farm income.

Total crop production in 1955 was 4 percent above that in 1954—and close to the high attained in 1948—as record yields more than offset a reduction in acreage harvested. Most of the decrease from the preceding year in acreage harvested represented more extensive crop failure or abandonment with little change from the preceding year in total acreage planted or grown.

Decreases from 1954 in planted acreage occurred for the principal crops under marketing quotas—wheat, cotton, rice and tobacco. The acreage taken out of these crops was largely diverted to feed crops and soybeans.

Wheat production was a little lower in 1955 than the year before and about one-fifth below the 10-year average as a result of a combination of reductions in acreage allotments and adverse weather leading to unusually large abandonment. United States supplies for this crop year are at a record high as the carryover on July 1, 1955, exceeded 1 billion bushels. Production at 940 million bushels was not far, however, from estimates for consumption and export in the current cropyear. Exports of wheat have been stepped up in the past year following a considerable decline in the preceding few years. The new winter wheat crop seeded in the fall of 1955 was slightly larger than the acreage seeded the year before, and prospects at the beginning of 1956 were for somewhat higher yields.

The statistical position of cotton has deteriorated in the past year as a record yield on a reduced acreage resulted in a 14.7-million-bale crop; 1 million larger than in 1954. Heavy pledging of cotton from the 1955 crop for CCC loans brought total CCC stocks and holdings pledged against loans to 13.5 million bales at the end of 1955. Increasing production abroad and declining U. S. exports have necessitated some changes in U. S. export policy. Up to a million bales of short-staple cotton held by Commodity Credit Corporation are being made available for export at reduced prices in 1956.

Feed grain production in 1955 was near the 1948 record and supplies available are at a new high both in total and in relation to the livestock population. Domestic feed consumption is expected to be up from the relatively low rate of feeding in the crop-year ending October 1, 1955, and exports have been running substantially higher.

Table 2.—Farm Production

[1947-49=100]

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 P
Farm output	100	103	107	108	109	112
Livestock and products						i
All livestock and products.	106	111	112	114	119	122
Meat animals	107	114	115	114	119	124
Dairy products	101	100	101	106	108	109
Poultry and eggs	111	119	123	127	134	134
Crops						
All crops	97	99	103	103	101	105
Feed grains	104	97	102	101	105	111
Hay and forage	105	110	105	108	108	114
Food grains	83	81	105	96	85	80
Vegetables	101	95	96	100	97	100
Fruits and nuts	102	105	102	104	106	107
Sugar crops	117	93	95	106	118	110
Cotton	70	106	106	115	96	103
Tobacco	101	115	112	102	111	112
Oil crops	116	106	104	102	117	129

P Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service.

More meat

Most of the rise in output of livestock and products—and all of the drop in cash receipts—occurred in hog production. Total pork production reached 11 billion pounds in 1956, 11 percent higher than in 1954. Hog prices were lower than a year earlier throughout 1955, with a severe decline in prices occurring in the fourth quarter as the seasonal peak in marketings was reached. Despite government purchases of pork and lard, the average price of hogs dropped from \$14.50 in October to \$12.20 in November and to \$10.60 in mid-December. For the final quarter, hog prices averaged about 30 percent less than a year earlier. As the peak of slaughter passed prices recovered moderately at the beginning of 1956. In the fall survey of farmers' intentions, slightly smaller farrowings were indicated for the spring of 1956 than in the spring of 1955.

Table 3.—Comparison of CCC Price Support Extended on 1955 Crops as of December 31 With Corresponding Figures for Crops of Earlier Years 1

[Data as of	Dogombor	21 for area	of mone	looignotod1
11)ata as or	December	31 for crou	oi vear (iesignatea i

	Unit	Mill	ions of u	nits	Mill	ions of de	ollars
	Ome	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Cotton, Upland	bales	5. 5	1. 8	5. 5	932. 6	300. 4	907. 5
	bu	430. 1	349. 4	222. 9	931. 5	778. 4	458. 0
	lb	162. 4	233. 7	323. 4	65. 3	127. 9	219. 7
Milk and butterfat: Butter	lb	222. 0	175. 2	124. 1	144. 0	99. 3	70. 6
	lb	213. 3	124. 0	116. 3	81. 9	42. 1	40. 3
	lb	395. 4	371. 3	373. 9	61. 8	56. 8	63. 1
Corn	bu	86. 5	19. 1	88. 8	136. 8	30. 4	136. 8
	ewt	14. 2	42. 5	43. 5	33. 4	99. 6	75. 9
	ewt	1. 2	15. 4	12. 5	6. 0	74. 3	66. 3
	bu	32. 5	85. 0	66. 7	38. 0	94. 8	57. 8
	bu	27. 7	23. 4	22. 8	70. 5	50. 7	45. 7
Peanuts Oats	lb	449. 5	13. 2	298. 6	47. 6	1. 4	33. 7
	bu	43. 4	60. 2	51. 9	34. 5	45. 6	31. 4
	bu	15. 2	5. 7	6. 8	55. 2	17. 3	19. 2
	ewt	2. 7	2. 5	2. 3	21. 9	18. 2	15. 2
All other					82. 0 2, 733, 0	51. 0 1, 888. 2	13. 3 2, 254. 5

Represents loans made, purchases, and purchase agreements.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Beef and veal production in 1955 was 4 percent above the previous high in 1954. The strength of demand was such that during the first three quarters of the year prices were about the same as in 1954, but large marketings of cattle (as well as hogs) lowered prices in the final quarter. A considerable rise in cow and heifer slaughter in 1955 suggests that the several-year rise in the size of the calf crop may have reached its peak.

Milk production edged higher in 1955 despite a reduction in the number of cows. Consumption of dairy products was also higher and smaller purchases were made by the CCC for price support purposes. Total stocks of dairy products, especially butter, were sharply reduced during the year. The income position of dairy farmers improved in 1955 as prices held about even with 1954 and feed prices declined substantially during the year.

Poultry and egg producers also had a better year in 1955 with slightly higher production, a 7 percent average increase in prices from 1954, and a material reduction in feed prices. Whereas many dairy farmers raise most of their own feed and to this extent do not benefit directly from lower feed prices, most commercial poultry and egg producers purchase the bulk of their poultry feed and hence have lower costs when feed prices decline. Prices of poultry products were subject to considerable variation during the year, however, and at year-end egg prices were rising and were more than a third above a year earlier, whereas broiler prices were declining and were even with about a year ago.

Rise in product per man-hour

Farm gross national product in constant dollars advanced 3 percent from 1954 to 1955. At \$25.2 billion in constant 1947-49 dollars it was 16 percent above the 1947-49 average and 20 percent above 1941. Farm gross national product is a value-added concept obtained by subtracting from the total value of farm output the value of (intermediate) materials used up in the production process, such as fertilizer, purchased feed, and motor fuel. It measures production occurring on farms, without duplication, and is "gross" only in the sense that depreciation and other capital consumption allowances are not deducted. It is computed both in current dollars and in "real" or constant (1947-49) dollars; only the latter is discussed here.1

The rise in total farm output has paralleled that in farm GNP since the end of the war but has been greater from the prewar period to date, rising 28 percent since 1941. Throughout this period machinery has been substituted for labor, so that the value of farm product per man-hour has risen at an average rate of 4 percent per year.2 During the same period total output of agriculture per man-hour increased at an average rate of 4.7 percent per year.

The more rapid rise from 1941 to date in total output than in farm gross national product results from an increasing proportion of intermediate to final product. The rising proportion occurred before and during the war years, however, and has not continued in the postwar period. The rise in the past has been more pronounced during periods when prices received by farmers were relatively high in relation to prices of intermediate products since in such periods intermediate products are more freely used.

In recent years, prices received have declined more than the prices of intermediate products, and in constant dollar terms the ratio of intermediate products to total output has declined. More specifically, the use of the relatively higherpriced intermediate products has increased less than total

Table 4.—Farm Gross National Product

[Billions of dollars]

	(Curren	t dollar	rs	Cons	tant 19	47-49 d	ollars
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1952	1953	1954	1955
1. Total value of farm output	37. 2	34. 4	34. 1	33. 1	35. 2	34. 9	37. 3	37.9
2. Less: Value of intermediate products consumed, total	13. 7	12.6	12. 7	12. 5	12. 4	12. 5	12. 6	12.6
3. Plus: Other items	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	t
4. Equals: Farm gross national product	23. 4	21.7	21.4	20. 5	22, 7	23. 3	24.6	25. 2

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economies, based largely upon data from U. S. Department of Agriculture.

output during these years. This appears to be an adjustment to the less favorable price relationships for the farmer. In terms of current or actual prices, the ratio of intermediate products to final products has continued upward throughout this period.

^{1.} Historical estimate of current and constant dollar farm GNP are shown in the August 1954 issue of Survey of Current Business.

2. The man-hours represent the monthly average for each year of the number at work in agriculture times the average hours from the Census Monthly Report of the Labor Force.

Retail Trade

Retail sales in 1955 reached a total of \$185 billion, about \$15 billion or 9 percent above the previous year. retail prices were fairly stable in 1955, the physical increase in sales about matched the rise in dollar values. New sales highs were established in every major kind of retail business. Advances were largest in the durable-goods categories, and sales for the group as a whole rose by \$9 billion, or 15 percent. Nondurable businesses accounted for an increase of \$6 billion or 5 percent.

Retail sales moved up steadily throughout the year. the final quarter, the rate of increase was reduced by a slight decline in sales of durable goods. Sales of nondurablegoods stores continued their steady advance of about 1 percent per quarter.

A feature of the 1955 sales picture was the considerable reliance placed on consumer credit to supplement the rising incomes. Three-fourths of the consumer credit increase of \$5 billion during the year was in automobile sales financing.

Record automobile sales

About three-fourths of the \$9 billion rise in the sales of durable-goods stores from 1954 to 1955 was accounted for by the automotive group which includes dealers in new and used cars, trucks, parts and accessories and other products some of whom have substantial receipts from services. Starting in the fall of 1954, when the 1955 models with their "new look" were introduced, sales of automotive dealers, seasonally adjusted, advanced at an average rate of about 6 percent per quarter for four consecutive quarters, exceeding by far the gains shown for any other group. In the final quarter of the year, however, automotive dealers' sales leveled off, primarily because of reduced demand for new cars. the full year 1955, sales of automotive stores amounted to \$38.2 billion, more than one-fifth above 1954.

Table 5.—Sales of Retail Stores by Kinds of Business, 1952-55 [Billions of dollars]

1955 quarters seasonally adjusted annual rates 1955 1952 | 1953 1954 П Ш ĮV 164.1 170.7 170.7 185.5 178.8 183.9 187.9 189.5 All retail stores i 58.2 63, 2 66.4 69.0 68.5 60, 4 67.0 55. 3 Durable-goods stores 1 Automotive group. 28.3 Motor vehicle, other auto dealers. 26.4 Furniture and appliance group. 8.9 Lumber, building, hardware group. 10.2 38. 2 36. 3 10. 1 33. 3 31. 5 9. 1 $\begin{array}{c} 31.7 \\ 30.0 \\ 9.1 \end{array}$ 10.4 10.1 108.8 110.4 112, 5 118, 5 115. 5 117, 5 119, 0 121, 0 Nondurable-goods stores 1 Apparel group
Drug and proprietary stores
Eating and drinking places
Food group
Grocery stores
Gasoline service stations 10. 9 5. 4 13. 9 44. 6 37. 8 12. 8 10. 5 5. 0 13. 0 43. 0 36. 3 12. 1 4. 7 12. 7 39. 8 32. 2 10. 0 5. 2 13. 7 43. 6 36. 9 12. 4 5. 1 5. 3 13. 6 14. 0 43. 2 43. 8 36. 4 37. 0 12. 3 12. 4 5, 3 14, 0 43, 8 4. 8 13. 0 40. 8 33. 6 10, 5 4. 9 13. 1 41. 6 35. 0 11. 4 General merchandise group...... Department stores, excluding 18.7 19.0 18.9 20.1 19, 4 19, 9 20. 4 20.3

10.3 10.4 10.3 10.9 10.4 11.1

10, 7

11.0

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

Retailers sold 7.4 million new automobiles in 1955—a third above the 1954 total—to establish a new sales record. Production continued at a high pace throughout the year, and as a result of the slowdown in sales in the final weeks, new car inventories increased sharply. At the turn of the year, downward adjustments were being made in factory schedules.

Other durable-goods stores fared well in the 1955 sales picture. Furniture and appliance store sales strengthened following a fairly long period of relative stability and in 1955 were up about 10 percent over 1954; lumber, building and hardware dealer sales rose 9 percent.

Sales of nondurable-goods stores moved generally upward throughout the year, advancing at a somewhat sharper rate than in 1954. From a seasonally adjusted total of \$28.2 billion in the third quarter of 1954 they moved to \$30.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1955. Last year marked the sixth sucessive year of advance in purchases of nondurable commodities.

The greatest 1954 to 1955 sales gain in the nondurable categories, 8 percent, was registered by gasoline service stations. This rise, which has averaged about the same in each of the last four years, reflects in large part the increase in motor vehicles on the road. Passenger car registrations, which had increased by 2 million in 1954 to a total of 48 million cars, reached 52 million by the end of 1955.

Sales by general merchandise stores in 1955 were up about 7 percent over 1954. After advancing at an average rate of 2 percent per quarter during the first 9 months, they declined slightly, on a seasonally adjusted basis, at the year-

The outstanding advance at department stores was in the major appliance departments which registered a 25 percent sales gain in 1955. This sharp advance reflected, in part, increased promotional activity and the use of special sales by such stores to meet the challenge of discount houses in the appliance field.

Departmental variations also suggest some trading up by consumers as a result of the steady rise in income. For example, while total sales of stores reporting on a departmental basis were up 5 percent in 1955 over 1954, within this aggregate sales rises tended to be much more pronounced in departments handling higher priced goods. Increases of 10 to 15 percent were shown for sporting goods and cameras, fine jewelry and watches, silverware and clocks, and luggage. On an overall basis, sales for main stores showed a 5 percent gain compared to a 3 percent rise for basement stores which generally handle lower priced lines.

The favorable sales experience encouraged department stores to increase new orders placed with manufacturers in 1955 by 9 percent over the previous year. At the year-end, outstanding orders were nearly a fifth above year-ago figures and the ratio of inventories to December sales was somewhat above the year before.

Sales of apparel stores, which had been declining moderately since the end of 1952, definitely reversed their direction in 1955 to advance by 6 percent over 1954 dollar volume. Increases of a similar magnitude were indicated at drug and food stores and eating and drinking places.

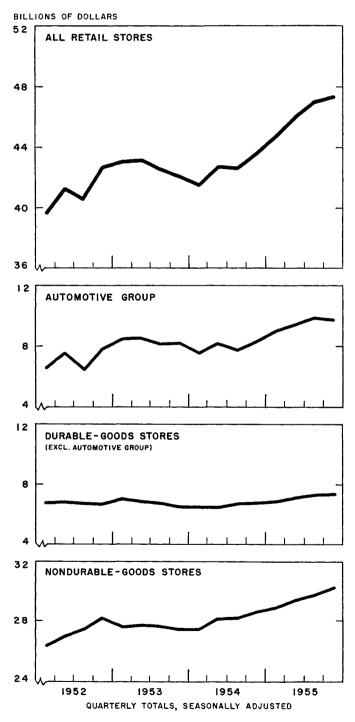
Chain stores shared in the business upswing in 1955. Sales of retail organizations operating eleven or more stores

mail-order....

 $^{{\}bf 1.~Sales~of~jewelry~stores,~other~durable-goods~stores,~and~other~nondurable-goods~stores~are~not~shown~separately~but~are~included~in~the~appropriate~total.}$

amounted to \$34 billion for the year, a 7 percent increase over 1954. This was a somewhat better performance than that experienced by all retail stores exclusive of motor vehicle dealers, which are unimportant in the chain store field. The 1955 share of total retail business, exclusive of motor vehicle dealers, going to chains with eleven or more retail stores was 22.7 percent.

Sales of Retail Stores



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

56-8-13

The gain in chain store sales relative to total trade activity was most strongly evident in department store operations. Chain department store sales rose 12 percent in 1955 compared to a 2 percent advance for all other department stores. This may be associated with increases in the number of branch department stores being opened in new shopping center developments.

Table 6.—Ratio of Retail Sales to Disposable Personal Income

	1952	1953	1954	1955
All retail stores 1	69. 3	68. 2	67. 0	68. 8
Durable-goods stores 1	23. 3	24. 1	22. 8	24. 9
Automotive group	12. 0	13. 3	12. 4	14. 2
Motor vehicles, other auto dealers Furniture and appliance group	11. 1 3. 8	12. 6 3. 6	11. 8 3. 6	13. 5 3. 7
Lumber, building, hardware group	4. 3	4. 2	4. 0	4. 1
Nondurable-goods stores 1	46. 0	44. 1	44. 1	44. 0
Apparel group	4. 5 2. 0 5. 4 16. 8 13. 6 4. 2	4. 1 1. 9 5. 2 16. 3 13. 4 4. 2	4. 0 1. 9 5. 2 16. 3 13. 7 4. 5	4. 0 1. 9 5. 1 16. 2 13. 7 4. 6
General merchandise group Department stores, excluding mail-order	7. 9 4. 3	7. 6 4. 1	7. 4 4. 0	7. 5 4. (

^{1.} Sales of jewelry stores, other durable-goods stores, and other nondurable-goods stores are not shown separately but are included in the appropriate total.

In the case of eating and drinking places also, the relative advance in sales of chains exceeded those of independent stores by a significant margin, a 7 percent rise for sales of chains comparing with 4 percent for all other such establishments. For grocery stores, which form the most important sector of chain store operations, the relative advance in sales of chain stores was only slightly higher than for nonchain grocery organizations. At apparel and drug stores increases in activity shown by chains in 1955 were less than those registered by organizations operating fewer than 11 stores.

Sales-income ratio up

The ratio of total retail sales to disposable personal income moved upward from 67 percent in 1954 to 69 percent in 1955 although there was a slight decline in this figure in the fourth quarter. The rise in the proportion is attributable primarily to increased sales by motor vehicle dealers. For this kind of business the ratio of sales to income went up from 11.8 in 1954 to 13.5 in 1955. Slight advances in the proportion were also shown for the other major durable-goods groups.

At nondurable-goods stores the ratio of total sales to disposable personal income showed little change between 1954 and 1955. A slight decline in the ratio for food stores and eating and drinking places was largely offset by small increases in those of gasoline service stations and general merchandise stores.

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

Foreign Business

FOREIGN purchases of United States produced goods and services contributed appreciably to the rise in United States business activity during 1955. The 10 percent rise from 1954 in exports (excluding shipments of military supplies and services provided under grant-aid programs) compares with the 7½ percent increase in the value of the aggregate output of this country.

Exports of goods and services, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, rose by more than \$1 billion from the third to the fourth quarter of 1954, remained fairly stable through the first half of 1955, and rose again by about \$1.2 billion in the second half of last year. Foreign purchases thus contributed to the advance in business activity during the early phase of the upswing, and again during the last half of 1955, when the rise in domestic purchases was slowing down.

Upswing in exports to Europe and Canada

Nearly 60 percent of the \$1.4 billion rise from 1954 to 1955 in nonmilitary merchandise exports represented greater shipments to Western Europe, and 33 percent reflected expanded exports to Canada. Business activity in both areas, as in the United States, had expanded to record rates during the

year.

However, there has been a continuous upward movement of economic activity in Western Europe since the second quarter of 1953, whereas Canadian business activity, having undergone a period of adjustment in 1954, did not start to expand until the latter part of 1954. This difference largely explains the fact that the most recent rise in exports to Canada began only in the second quarter of 1955, whereas the upswing in exports to Western Europe started a year earlier.

In 1955, as during the previous year, the United Kingdom, Germany, and the Netherlands accounted for a large portion of the rise in shipments to Western Europe. The new credit restrictions and other anti-inflationary measures adopted during the year by the United Kingdom and a number of European countries so far have exerted little effect on their demand for imports from the United States, the bulk of which consist of food, tobacco, and basic industrial materials.

Sales to countries in the outer sterling area, including South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, and Pakistan, were responsible for most of the export advance outside

Europe and Canada.

A number of Latin American markets, notably Mexico and Argentina, also expanded during 1955. On the whole, however, exports to Latin America were slightly lower than in 1954. This reflects the effects of the downturn in coffee prices beginning in August 1954. Exports to Brazil, which had enjoyed a temporary upsurge in 1954, again became subject to rigid curtailment throughout 1955 with a resulting reduction over the year of about \$220 million. Shipments to Colombia declined during 1955 but during the first half of the year were partly financed through temporary measures, such as drawings on reserves and short-term credits, since Colombia's dollar receipts during this period had dropped even faster.

Exports to Japan were moderately lower than in 1954, but recovered considerably from the decline which had occurred in the last half of that year. The recovery reflected not only the expansion of the Japanese economy but also the current improvement in Japan's gold and dollar reserve position.

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The geographic pattern of changes provides a partial explanation of the fact that exports of foodstuffs and raw materials, other than cotton, increased much more, percentagewise, from 1954 to 1955 than exports of manufactured goods. Another reason was the rise in exports by other industrial countries, which met to an increasing extent the world demand for industrial goods. The recent tendency of raw materials to absorb a larger, and manufactured goods a smaller, share in exports is even more noticeable if 1955 exports are compared with those in 1953. (See table 1.) This is in contrast to the previous long-term tendency for the proportion of manufactured goods to total United States exports to rise.

The advance from 1954 in shipments of industrial raw materials alone (excluding cotton and other agricultural items) amounted to \$750 million or more. Overseas coal shipments, destined mainly to support Western Europe's rising industrial requirements, rose by about \$175 million, thus providing a major stimulus to increased output in the bituminous coal industry. Exports of steel (excluding scrap) rose by roughly \$170 million and thus claimed a slightly larger portion of domestic output than in 1954.

Steel scrap exports, mainly to Western Europe, Japan, and to some extent Canada, climbed to approximately 5 million tons in 1955 as compared with about 1.5 million tons in 1954. In value, the increase amounted to almost \$125 million.

Part of the rise in domestic output of a number of other basic materials—notably chemicals, woodpulp, other wood and paper products, and synthetic rubber—was also channeled into markets abroad during 1955. Foreign demand for nonferrous metals increased too, but the rise in such exports was restricted by the imposition of export quotas during the year.

Upturn in capital goods exports moderate

Considered in the aggregate the rise in exports of capital equipment from 1954 to 1955 (excluding merchant vessels transferred to foreign registry) amounted to roughly \$175 to \$200 million with the bulk of the increase going to Canada.

Changes in demand for such exports had varying effects on the output of domestic industries. Producers of construction and mining machinery boosted sales to Canada alone by over \$45 million and to other foreign areas by at least \$25 million. The civil aircraft industry also increased its exports as well as its domestic shipments; it marketed 36 percent of its production abroad in the first 9 months of 1955—a slightly higher portion than in the year 1954. Exports of railway freight cars also claimed a somewhat larger portion of domestic output than in 1954. The increase in exports of freight cars, however, only partially offset the drop in shipments of railway passenger cars to Canada, and total exports of railway equipment in 1955 were approximately \$25 million below 1954.

Several other major equipment industries which traditionally depend to a large extent upon exports, namely producers of machine tools, motor trucks and busses, and agricultural machinery, experienced little change in foreign sales during 1955 although domestic orders increased. Foreign demand for some of these products is being supplied to an increasing extent from foreign sources.

Passenger cars and automobile parts and accessories dominated the rise in exports of consumer durables as well as in domestic sales of such items. Of the total gain of perhaps \$300 million in exports of consumer durables from 1954 to 1955, passenger cars accounted for about \$70 million and automobile parts and accessories for approximately \$115 million. By far the largest portion of the additional exports went to Canada, where passenger car output and sales also established new records in 1955. Other countries, particularly Sweden, Belgium, Venezuela, Cuba, and the Union of South Africa, also shared substantially in the increased shipments.

Table 1.—United States Exports (Excluding Military Aid) First 10 Months of 1955 Compared with Similar Period of Preceding 2

		ber 1955 percent e from—
	January-Octo- ber 1953	January-Octo- ber 1954
Total exports	16	12
Agricultural goods excluding cotton	17	23
Raw materials (excluding cotton) and semi- manufactures Cotton Finished manufactures, total	2	28 -33 8
Selected product groups: Coal and related products Iron and steel Nonferrous metals Wood and paper Chemicals Machinery Automobiles and parts Textiles	$\begin{array}{c} 60 \\ 99 \\ 72 \\ 36 \\ -1 \\ 25 \end{array}$	59 59 3 31 9 7 18

Source: Basic data; U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

During the first half of 1955 foreign demand for household appliances and for radio and television sets from the United States was little changed from the first half of the previous year. In the third quarter of 1955, however, such exports showed signs of increasing strength, reflecting in part the beginning of an upturn in Canadian import demand. Textile exports displayed a similar pattern, with gains limited largely to the latter part of 1955.

Rise in most agricultural exports

The gain in agricultural exports during 1955 was aided by Government programs including sales for foreign currencies and exchanges of agricultural commodities for strategic and critical materials.

Grain shipments increased by nearly \$200 million with larger exports of coarse grains as well as wheat. In the first part of 1955 exports of wheat to Western Europe were considerably larger than in the same period of 1954 as a result of the poor quality of the 1954-55 wheat harvest in that area. During the early part of the current crop year, however, our exports of oats and sorghums and corn expanded again. Coarse grain exports from the United States in the latter part of 1955 were additionally stimulated by the reduction in supplies available for export from Argentina, as well as by rising livestock numbers and higher feeding rates abroad. Tobacco and soybean exports also gained substantially during 1955.

Food shipments under foreign relief programs advanced by over \$90 million and were more than twice as large as in 1954.

The aggregate rise from 1954 to 1955 in agricultural exports other than cotton amounted to about \$450 million. Cotton exports, which fell by nearly \$320 million as compared with 1954, were handicapped by a number of factors. These included increased production elsewhere which is sold at lower prices than United States produced cotton, the leveling out in foreign cotton consumption, and the partial switch to synthetic fibers. At the same time foreign purchases of American cotton may have been delayed in anticipation of the special million bale export program effective in January 1956.

The sale of services, and income from foreign investments, rose by approximately the same proportion as exports of merchandise. Incomes on United States direct investments abroad increased in Europe as a result of the general rise in economic activity, and in other areas because of higher output and prices of raw materials. A larger portion of total foreign earnings appear to have been remitted to United States parent companies than was the case last year.

Imports of goods and services rise 10 percent

The rise in foreign expenditures here was facilitated by a nearly equal rise in foreign incomes from the sale of goods and services to the United States, from United States investment abroad, and from the transfer of funds through Government grants and private remittances.

The net gain of \$1 billion in imports of industrial raw materials highlighted import developments during 1955. Business purchases of such imported materials climbed by \$1.2 billion but Government stockpile acquisitions declined

by over \$200 million from 1954 to 1955.

Prices of raw materials, particularly rubber and copper, advanced significantly during the year under the pressure of rising demands in Europe and in the United States. Price increases occurring in the latter part of 1955 were not fully reflected in the 1955 statistics, however, due to time lags between orders and imports.

The increase from 1954 to 1955 in the volume of industrial raw material imports, exclusive of Government stockpile purchases, amounted to about 15 percent as compared with a 10 percent rise in the index of domestic manufacturing production. Most important among rising raw material imports were petroleum, iron ore, and wood products.

Notwithstanding the large overall advance in such imports, those of a number of basic metals associated with durable goods output did not rise above 1954, or increased only moderately. Imports of aluminum, copper, and nickel were limited by supply shortages abroad and releases from Government contracts were necessary to meet industrial demand for these materials. In the case of lead and zinc private inventories were reduced to meet rising requirements.

World newsprint supplies likewise became tighter during the year. Imports expanded only moderately and, although domestic production increased, inventories were drawn down

to help meet the enlarged demand.

Producers of textiles, leather, and other nondurable goods that also participated substantially in the business upswing in 1955 generally encountered a relatively abundant foreign supply of raw materials. Greater imports of apparel wool and raw silk were obtained at prices lower than in 1954 while increased purchases of carpet wool entailed only a moderate advance in price. Enlarged imports of synthetic textile filaments and furs also supported the rise in domestic nondurable goods output during 1955.

As has been characteristic of most of the postwar period. imports of manufactured consumer goods increased relatively more—over one-fourth—than sales of domestically produced goods. The \$250 million advance in these imports during 1955 encompassed a wide range of individual items with notable increases occurring in imports of finished textiles, automobiles, and diamonds.

The aggregate value of imports of food, beverages, and tobacco dropped by about \$150 million during 1955. This decline can be attributed almost entirely to the drop in coffee and cocoa prices from the extraordinary highs pre-vailing in 1954. The value of most of the other major food

imports was relatively stable.

Although the volume of coffee imports rose by approximately 335 million pounds under the stimulus of the lower prices effective in 1955, the dollar value fell by about \$120 million as compared with the previous year. The reaction of cocoa demand to the reduced prices was apparently delayed and the quantity of imports was even slightly lower than in 1954.

Table 2.—Major Changes in the United States Balance of Payments from 1954 to 1955 $^{\rm 1}$

[Billions of dollars]

	1954	1955	Change
United States expenditures abroad			
United States imports: Merchandise Services	10. 3 5. 6	11. 5 6. 1	1. 2 . 5
United States Government grants ² and capital	1. 5	2. 2	. 7
United States private capital	1. 6	1. 0	6
Total United States expenditures		- 	1. 8
Foreign expenditures in the United States			
United States exports: Merchandise 2 Services	12. 7 5. 1	14. 1 5. 5	1. 4 . 4
Transactions unaccounted for (net)		. 2	. 2
Foreign accumulation of gold and dollar assets through transactions with the United States	1. 8	1. 6	2

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

Private payments for services increased by about \$350 million over 1954. This includes a rise of about \$100 million in tourist expenditures. Military and other Government service expenditures were about \$200 million higher. Most of the rise in these private and Government payments accrued to Western Europe.

Private capital outflow smaller

Net outflows of private capital to foreign countries were about \$1 billion in 1955, including \$750 million for direct investments abroad and \$250 million for short- and mediumterm loans and transactions in foreign securities.

The total for direct investments was about the same as in other recent years, and, when considered together with an equally large amount invested annually out of undistributed foreign earnings, indicates a strong long-term buildup of essential productive facilities abroad. Portfolio and shortterm capital outflows were much less than the extraordinary amount of \$860 million registered for 1954, but were in line with the average for other postwar years.

Foreign investment activity by United States enterprises in recent years has been based on, and contributed to the large gains in economic activity not only in foreign countries, especially Canada and Western Europe, but also in the domestic economy. About half of the direct investment capital flow in 1955, as in other years since 1951, went to Canada. Most of the new capital was invested in the petroleum and mining industries, but some went also into manufacturing and financial enterprises.

Direct investments in Western Europe during the year reached a record amount of about \$125 million, in addition to which about \$275 million of new investments were financed

from undistributed earnings.

Net capital flows to Latin America do not appear to have been higher than the \$100 million recorded for 1954, with manufacturing investments accounting for about half. Large investment outlays by petroleum and mining companies in this area are financed out of depreciation and other charges against earnings, so that they are not reflected in these estimates of net capital flows.

Direct investment capital flows to the rest of the world were about \$150 million in 1955, about the same as in 1954, and were mainly directed to the petroleum industry.

Portfolio and short-term capital outflows were substantially smaller than in 1954 because of the high domestic demand for investment funds, repayments of earlier loans, and a large return flow of funds placed in the London market in 1954. Also, the very large volume of short-term outflows in 1954 had already raised the outstanding debt in some countries, especially in Latin America, to unusually high levels. Rising interest rates in the United States curtailed the sale of new foreign bond issues in this market for most of the year and also caused a sizable liquidation of existing holdings of Canadian bonds. On the other hand, American investors purchased over \$100 million of the shares of Canadian and European corporations, but this activity was reduced at the end of the year.

Government grants and credits up

Largely because of increased payments to support military budgets abroad, Government grants rose by about \$250 million. The net outflow of Government capital was more than \$400 million larger than in 1954 because of smaller loan repayments by foreign countries and the increased acquisition of foreign currencies from the sale of agricultural commodities.

Foreign dollar accumulation continues

Since the rise in foreign receipts from the United States was not quite as large as the rise in foreign expenditures on goods and services here, the transfer of gold and dollar assets to foreign countries was about \$200 million smaller than the \$1,750 million of last year. However, a larger share of net foreign dollar receipts was used for long-term investments here, and the increase in foreign holdings of gold and liquid dollar assets resulting from transactions with the United States was reduced from about \$1.5 billion in 1954 to about \$1.2 billion last year. Newly mined gold probably added perhaps another \$400 million to foreign reserves. For foreign countries as a whole the rise in gold and liquid dollar assets, which amounted to about 6 percent, appears to have been more than sufficient to facilitate continued expansion of international trade and business activity. However, there are important areas where reserves were diminished during the year, and balance of payments considerations may require continued restrictions on domestic demands and imports.

Based on preliminary estimates.
 Excluding grants in the form of military goods and services.

Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS



Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and

THE STATISTICS here are a continuation of the data published in Business Statistics, the 1955 Statistical Supplement to the Survey or Current Business. That volume (price \$2.00) contains monthly data for the years 1951 through 1954 and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1929 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1951. Series added or revised since publication of the 1955 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. In most instances, the terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers and dollar values refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

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

1955

descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	(GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	IESS :	INDIC	ATOF	RS						
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT														
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: National income, totalbil. of dol	303. 2			311.4			320. 7			325. 7				
Compensation of employees, total	163.8			166. 5 9. 1			219. 5 207. 0 171. 7 9. 3			175. 6 9. 1			228. 0 214. 7 178. 8 9. 0	
Government civiliando Supplements to wages and salariesdo	25. 0 11. 8			25. 3 12. 2			25. 9 12. 5			26. 6 13. 0			26. 9 13. 2	
Proprietors' and rental income, totalo do Business and professionalo do Farm do Rental income of persons do Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjust-	11.2			48. 8 26. 6 11. 5 10. 7			48. 7 27. 1 11. 0 10. 7			48.8 27.6 10.6 10.7			50. 1 28. 0 11. 4 10. 7	
ment, total bil. of dol Corporate profits before tax, total do Corporate profits tax liability do Corporate profits after tax do Inventory valuation adjustment do	18. 1 17. 9 —, 5			39. 6 40. 9 20. 5 20. 4 1. 3			42. 2 43. 0 21. 6 21. 4 8			41. 9 44. 5 22. 3 22. 2 -2. 6				
Not interestdododododo	1			9. 9 375. 3			10. 3			10. 7 392. 0			11. 2 397. 3	
Personal consumption expenditures, totaldo Durable goods do Nondurable goods do Services do	241, 0 30, 4 122, 5			245. 8 34. 4 122. 4 89. 0			250, 5 35, 1 125, 3 90, 2			255. 7 36. 9 127. 0 91. 8			257. 2 34. 8 128. 8 93. 6	
Gross private domestic investment, total do New construction do Producers' durable equipment do Change in business inventories do	50. 7 29. 4 21. 9			54. 1 31. 2 21. 5 1. 5			60, 1 32, 6 23, 2 4, 3			60. 5 33. 2 24. 9 2. 4			63. 2 32. 3 25. 5 5. 3	
Net foreign investment do- Government purchases of goods and services, total	. 9			4		1	7			.0			3	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	74. 5 45. 7 40. 5 28. 7			75. 8 46. 4 41. 2 29. 4			74. 9 45. 2 40. 4 29. 7			75. 8 45. 5 40. 6 30. 2			77. 2 46. 3 41. 0 31. 0	
Personal income, total	290. 8 33. 1 257. 8		[<u>-</u>	293. 6 32. 6 261. 0			300. 5 33. 4 267. 1			306. 1 34. 4 271. 7			312. 1 35. 4 276. 6	
Personal saving§do	16.8			15.3			16.6			16.0			19. 4	
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates: Total personal incomebil. of dol	293, 4	292, 2	293. 2	295. 7	298. 9	301.4	301.6	305, 3	305.3	307. 9	309. 2	r 312. 0	315.0	
Wage and salary disbursements, total do. Commodity-producing industries do. Distributive industries do. Service industries do. Government do.	198. 8 84. 8 53. 1 26. 6 34. 3	199. 3 85. 4 52. 9 26. 8 34. 2	200. 3 86. 3 53. 0 26. 7 34. 3	202. 6 87. 8 53. 6 27. 0 34. 2	204. 6 88. 9 53. 6 27. 2 34. 9	207. 3 90. 6 54. 5 27. 4 34. 8	208. 0 90. 9 54. 9 27. 4 34. 8	212. 4 91. 7 55. 7 27. 8 37. 2	211. 2 91. 5 56. 1 27. 9 35. 7	212. 4 92. 2 56. 4 28. 0 35. 8	213. 3 92. 8 56. 4 28. 2 35. 9	r 215. 3 r 94. 0 r 56. 8 r 28. 5 r 36. 0	215. 7 94. 1 57. 0 28. 6 36. 0	
Other labor income	6. 7 48. 9 26. 5 17. 1	6. 8 49. 1 25. 0 17. 0	6. 8 48. 8 25. 3 17. 0	6. 8 48. 5 25. 5 17. 4	6, 9 49, 0 25, 9 17, 6	6. 9 48. 8 26. 1 17. 5	6. 9 48. 5 26. 3 17. 1	7. 0 47. 9 26. 4 16. 9	7. 0 48. 8 26. 7 16. 9	7. 1 49. 7 27. 1 16. 9	7. 1 49. 8 27. 4 16. 9	7. 1 7 50. 2 27. 6 17. 1	7. 2 50. 2 29. 9 17. 4	
bil. of dol Total nonagricultural incomedo	4. 6 278. 1	5. 0 276. 5	5. 0 277. 7	5. 1 280. 9	5. 1 283. 7	5. 2 286. 6	5. 2 287. 2	5, 3	5. 3 290. 8	5. 3 293. 0	5. 3 294. 4	5.3	5. 4 299. 8	
t Ravisad	218.1	1 410.0	, 211.1	⊥ ∠80.9	288.7	280.0	201.Z	2371. /	⊥ 49U. ŏ	∡∂5. U	294. 4	290, 0	_ 499. O	

1956

[्]र Includes inventory valuation adjustment. ♀ 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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1954		1955												
	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

-	151 151	(AL)	OSINI			AION.	3— CO	mumu				1		
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES										!				
Unadjusted quarterly totals: All industries mil. of dol	6, 988			5, 847			7, 009			7, 449	-		17,962	
Manufacturing do. Durable-goods industries do. Nondurable-goods industries do.	2, 965 1, 373 1, 592			2, 249 1, 063 1, 186			2, 795 1, 278 1, 517			2,899 1,378 1,521			3, 377 1, 699 1, 678	
Mining do Railroads do Transportation, other than rail do Public utilities do Commercial and other do	244 180 379 1, 109 2, 110			186 179 359 845 2, 030			235 217 420 1,052 2,290			1,174			264 318 418 1,307 2,278	
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: All industries bil. of dol.	26. 18			25. 65			27. 19			29. 65			1 30, 86	
Manufacturing do Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	10. 58 4. 80 5. 79			10. 17 4. 78 5. 39		-	10. 84 5. 06 5. 78		-	5, 77				
Mining do. Railroads do. Transportation, other than rail do. Public utilities do. Commercial and other do.	. 91 . 68 1, 53 4, 01 8, 46			. 80 . 74 1. 46 4. 01 8. 46			. 94 . 80 1. 62 4. 09 8. 90			. 96 1. 60 4. 43			. 97 1. 15 1. 66 4. 70 9. 74	
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS ‡														
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, totalmil. of dol	2, 812	2, 571	1, 948	1, 921	1,998	1, 919	1, 959	2, 071	2, 436	3, 067	3, 644	3, 333		
Farm marketings and CCC loans, totaldo Cropsdo Livestock and products, total?do. Dairy productsdo. Meat animalsdo. Poultry and eggsdo. Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC	2, 782 1, 456 1, 326 335 704 272	2, 536 1, 245 1, 291 311 741 219	1, 917 738 1, 179 299 618 243	1, 898 577 1, 321 348 671 286	1, 983 645 1, 338 365 674 272	1, 902 511 1, 391 396 673 283	1, 948 653 1, 295 387 611 262	2, 061 868 1, 193 371 543 259	2, 426 1, 095 1, 331 354 685 279	3, 054 1, 678 1, 376 337 707 318	3, 629 2, 088 1, 541 344 836 347	1, 412 333 708		
loans, unadjusted: All commodities	420 515 349	382 440 340	289 261 310	286 204 348	299 228 352	287 181 366	294 231 341	311 307 314	366 387 350	461 593 362	547 738 406			
Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted: All commodities	180 185 175	165 167 163	129 106 146	129 79 166	130 80 169	134 67 184	135 90 169	143 127 156	165 157 171	203 240 175	242 297 201			
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION		,												
Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume			1											
Unadjusted, combined index1947-49=100	128	132	135	138	138	138	139	130	139	142	147	146	141	
Manufactures do Durable manufactures do Primary metals ♀ do Steel do Primary nonferrous metals do	129 143 117 121 160	133 147 129 130 159	136 151 136 138 167	140 154 142 146 169	140 155 144 148 166	140 155 143 151 166	141 155 144 147 167	132 146 122 133 127	140 153 132 141 150	144 157 143 150 173	149 *164 149 154 171	148 163 149 156 173	143 159 147	
Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance)do Fabricated metal productsdo Machinerydo Nonelectrical machinerydo Electrical machinerydo	156 124 146 123 191	159 124 148 126 191	162 126 152 129 196	165 130 154 132 195	166 131 152 134 189	165 134 151 135 181	163 135 153 137 184	157 130 142 131 165	162 139 153 131 194	165 142 161 137 207	173 145 169 141 223	174 139 164 141 208	171 138 162 145 194	
Transportation equipment Q do Autos do Trucks do Aircraft and parts do Instruments and related products do Furniture and fixtures do Lumber and products do Stone, clay, and glass products do Miscellaneous manufactures do	191 174 94 478 142 112 116 134	200 195 98 479 140 109 117 132 129	205 210 87 477 142 113 125 134 134	209 215 104 479 145 114 126 140 137	213 223 137 472 144 111 129 146 135	209 205 132 469 142 113 129 149	200 184 134 466 149 116 137 155	197 195 126 469 147 113 118 149	192 166 106 469 150 123 133 158 142	185 130 102 484 155 127 136 158 149	200 153 106 490 158 128 138 161	215 212 122 501 160 128 123 159 152	162 128 112 154 149	
$ \begin{array}{ccccc} Nondurable manufactures & .do \\ Food and beverage manufactures & .do \\ Food manufactures \mathcal Q & .do \\ Meat products & .do \\ Bakery products & .do \\ Beverages & .do \\ Alcoholic beverages & .do \\ Tobacco manufactures & .do \\ Textile-mill products \mathcal Q & .do \\ Cotton and synthetic fabrics & .do \\ Wool textiles & .do \\ \end{array} $	115 101 104 136 98 88 84 83 98 104	120 98 102 138 94 84 80 105 104 114 70	122 97 99 124 95 89 86 104 108 116 72	125 100 100 128 95 101 100 105 109 118	124 101 100 118 94 107 106 99 109 118 79	124 104 102 114 97 113 107 109 108 116 83	127 112 108 114 100 127 117 116 110 85	117 111 109 104 100 121 106 92 91 96 73	128 117 118 118 98 114 104 112 108 115 79	130 122 125 129 99 111 102 107 106 111 80	135 124 125 143 100 118 117 109 112 117 85	118 150 99 		
Apparel and allied products	99 94 129 127 123 156 166 129 140 128	113 105 140 140 119 158 169 132 142 145	116 112 148 147 122 162 177 134 144	123 113 152 150 128 166 184 133 139		113 100 153 151 127 165 182 131 135 146	110 105 156 154 127 165 185 136 140		116 108 155 151 123 163 182 138 143 133	111 107 157 150 131 171 190 136 141 144	117 109 167 158 135 176 192 138 143 155	121 100 158 156 135 178 197 140 148 150	133	

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business; those for the 1st quarter of 1956 appear on p. 4 of the December 1955 issue of the Survey. \$\forall \text{Includes}\$ data not shown separately. \$\forall \text{Annual estimates}\$ beginning 1910 and monthly data beginning January 1953 for each receipts, also monthly data beginning January 1953 for indexes of cash receipts and volume of marketings, have been revised to take into account the latest information on production, disposition, and price. Unpublished revisions (prior to August 1954) will be shown later.

February 1996			71 O1	· COI	CTCISIN	1 100	SINE							S-3
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of	1954						195	55	1		i -	1		1956
BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	GENEI	RAL E	USIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed					
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued														
Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume—Con.														
Unadjusted index—Continued									1			-		
Minerals 1947-49=100 Coal do Crude oil and natural gas do Metal mining do	. 138	117 77 142 79 115	119 79 144 85 113	118 71 145 86 122	119 72 143 101	122 77 139 131	121 74 139 141	119 77 139 104	124 82 141 126	126 83 142 141	*127 88 143 136	126 87 144 117	125 91 147	
Stone and earth mineralsdo Adjusted, combined indexdo	130	132	133	135	128 136	133 138	134 139	135 139	139	141	139 143	135	144	
Manufactures do Durable manufactures do Primary metals do	131 143 121	133 145 127	134 147 131	136 148 136	138 151 138	140 153 140	141 155 143	141 155 134	142 158 139	144 160 146	145 7161 148	146 161 149	145 160 151	
Metal fabricating (Incl. ordnance)do. Fabricated metal productsdo. Machinerydo. Nonelectrical machinerydo Electrical machinerydo	145 7 121	r 157 125 145 124 187	r 158 126 146 125 r 189	r 160 129 r 147 126 r 190	r 162 130 r 151 131 r 191	7 163 134 7 153 134 7 189	r 164 135 155 136 r 192	7 166 135 158 138 197	7 168 137 7 159 140 7 196	7 170 141 7 161 141 7 199	173 142 164 143 205	172 139 162 143 198	170 139 160 142 196	
Transportation equipment do Instruments and related products do Furniture and fixtures do Lumber and products do Stone, clay, and glass products do Miscellaneous manufactures do	140 108 131 135	r 197 140 109 129 136 132	7 199 142 109 127 138 133	7 200 143 112 127 143 136	7 202 143 113 127 146 136	7 202 142 117 128 149 142	7 198 149 121 133 153 145	7 202 151 122 125 152 143	7 203 153 124 127 155 145	205 155 125 127 155 145	208 156 124 130 153 145	212 159 123 123 157 145	207 161 123 124 155 146	
Nondurable manufactures	119 7 107 101 7 102 107 100	121 107 107 7 102 7 110 105	121 106 106 103 106 104	124 7 107 107 104 7 111 105	126 7 109 103 7 107 7 112 105	127 7 108 109 7 106 7 114 105	128 r 109 109 r 107 r 114 107	126 7 108 101 106 7 112 106	125 7 108 100 7 107 7 112 102	7 128 7 108 100 107 7 116 104	7 129 111 100 109 116 105	130 112 110 121 102	130	
Paper and allied products	136 121 155 129 133	140 123 155 131 143	143 123 158 134 138	147 125 161 134 140	151 125 163 136 144	156 126 168 134 147	156 128 170 136 149	155 128 170 134 137	153 128 168 135 138	157 130 173 135 7142	158 131 171 137 147	157 130 173 139 147	131	
Minerals do Coal do Crude oil and natural gas do Metal mining do Stone and earth minerals do	116 73 138 103 127	120 74 142 110 126	123 79 144 114 124	121 72 145 113 132	119 72 143 100 129	121 81 139 111 129	122 86 139 117 129	120 87 139 88 130	121 82 141 105 130	7 123 80 7 141 119 133	7 123 80 143 7 120 131	125 80 144 127 133	127 87 147	
CONSUMER DURABLES OUTPUT	100													
Unadjusted, total output	132 149 174 130 109 108 258 94	142 163 195 137 108 124 260 95	151 174 210 146 111 138 272 97	155 179 215 151 114 151 260 99	156 180 223 145 111 150 228 99	147 167 205 136 109 145 189 102	144 160 184 141 113 152 192 106	137 152 195 115 105 116 143 103	152 166 141 117 127 254 110	136 145 130 159 124 151 289 115	146 7 157 153 7 162 127 145 315 7 120	159 178 212 150 124 132 279 117	147 162 193 137	
Adjusted, total outputdo	. r 131	r 139	r 141	r 142	144	145	r 144	r 150	152	r 153	152	r 151	147	
Major consumer durables do Autos do Major household goods do Furniture and floor coverings do Appliances and heaters do Radio and television sets do Other consumer durables do	7 146 7 167 7 130 105 7 117 242 96	r 157 r 188 133 107 r 126 225 98	r 159 r 191 r 134 107 r 130 226 99	7 161 7 192 7 136 109 7 133 222 100	163 7 192 7 140 110 7 140 226 100	7 163 7 190 7 141 113 7 142 222 103	7 160 7 173 7 151 117 7 145 269 106	7 169 7 188 7 155 117 7 146 290 106	7 171 7 193 155 121 143 294 107	172 7 195 7 156 123 7 147 279 111	7 168 7 194 7 148 7 121 137 259 7 114	7 167 7 196 7 143 121 134 235 114		
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES §														
Manufacturing and trade sales (adj.), totalbil. of dol	48.7	48. 7	48. 9	50. 7	50. 9	51. 7	52. 3	51.9	52.8	53. 1	52. 5	r 53. 2	53. 2	
Manufacturing, total do Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	12. 5	24. 3 11. 8 12. 4	24. 6 12. 0 12. 6	26. 0 12. 9 13. 1	26. 0 12. 8 13. 2	26. 6 13. 3 13. 3	27. 1 13. 5 13. 6	26. 7 13. 5 13. 2	27. 2 13. 7 13. 5	27. 2 13. 7 13. 5	7 26. 6 13. 3 13. 4	27. 3 13. 7 13. 6	27. 3 13. 7 13. 6	ľ
Wholesale trade, total	3. 0 6. 5	9, 5 3, 1 6, 4	9. 5 3. 1 6. 4	9. 7 3. 2 6. 5	9. 6 3. 2 6. 4	9. 7 3. 3 6. 4	9. 7 3. 3 6. 5	9. 6 3. 3 6. 3	9, 9 3, 4 6, 4	10. 0 3. 4 6. 6	10. 1 3. 4 6. 7	7 10. 1 3. 4 7 6. 6	10. 1 3. 4 6. 7	
Retail trade, total do Durable-goods stores do Nondurable-goods stores do	15. 1 5. 3 9. 8	14. 9 5. 1 9. 7	14. 8 5. 2 9. 6	15. 1 5. 5 9. 6	15. 3 5. 5 9. 7	15. 4 5. 5 9. 9	15. 4 5. 6 9. 8	15. 5 5. 7 9. 8	15. 7 5. 8 9. 9	15. 8 5. 8 10. 0	15. 8 5. 8 10. 0	15. 8 5. 7 10. 1	15. 8 5. 7 10. 1	
Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), totalbil. of dol.	76. 9	76. 9	77.3	77. 5	77. 7	78. 3	78. 8	79. 2	79. 6	80.0	r 80. 9	r 81. 6	ł	-
Manufacturing, totaldo Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	. 24. 0	43. 2 24. 0 19. 2	43. 3 24. 0 19. 2	43. 3 24. 1 19. 2	43. 3 24. 2 19. 1	43. 5 24. 3 19. 2	43. 8 24. 5 19. 3	43, 9 24, 6 19, 4	44. 3 24. 8 19. 5	44.7 25.2 19.5	r 45. 4 r 25. 7 19. 7	7 45. 7 7 26. 1 7 19. 6	26.3	
Wholesale trade, totaldo Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	. 5.7	11.5 5.7 5.8	11. 7 5. 7 5. 9	11. 6 5. 7 5. 9	11, 7 5, 7 5, 9	11. 8 5. 8 6. 0	11. 8 5. 9 5. 9	11. 9 6. 0 5. 9	11. 9 6. 0 5. 9	12. 0 6. 1 5. 9	12. 2 6. 2 6. 0	12. 3 6. 3 6. 0	12. 3 6. 4 5. 9	
Retail trade, total do Durable-goods stores do Nondurable-goods stores do PRevised.	. 10. 1	22. 2 10. 2 12. 1	22. 4 10. 3 12. 0	22.6 10.5 12.1	22. 8 10. 5 12. 2	23. 0 10. 8 12. 3	23. 2 10. 8 12. 4	23, 4 10, 8 12, 5	23.3 10.8 12.5	23. 2 10. 7 12. 5	23. 3 10. 7 12. 6	7 23. 6 11. 0 7 12. 6	11.2	

'Revised.
§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 p. S-4; those for retail and wholesale trade on pp. S-9, S-10, and S-11.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954		<u> </u>				19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

•	ENEF	RAL B	USIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR:	S—Co	ntinu	ed					
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS										4 179 . 1 As 16	,			
Sales, value (unadjusted), total mil. of dol Durable-goods industries, total do Primary metal do Fabricated metal do Machinery (including electrical) do Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) mil. of dol	24, 164 11, 737 1, 793 1, 043 3, 287 3, 213	23, 699 11, 400 1, 873 1, 078 2, 920 3, 166	23, 971 11, 796 1, 898 1, 090 3, 134 3, 239	27, 550 13, 899 2, 225 1, 291 3, 628 3, 852	26, 296 13, 300 2, 178 1, 278 3, 326 3, 805	26, 325 13, 390 2, 241 1, 259 3, 382 3, 732	27, 394 13, 974 2, 349 1, 397 3, 682 3, 529	24, 644 12, 114 1, 875 1, 294 3, 036 3, 342	27, 411 13, 494 2, 223 1, 585 3, 332 3, 142	27, 596 13, 502 2, 353 1, 536 3, 535 2, 956	r 27, 830 r 13, 656 2, 369 1, 548 3, 577 r 3, 087	r 27, 292 r 13, 723 r 2, 390 r 1, 381 r 3, 473 r 3, 633	26, 952 13, 682 2, 454 1, 328 3, 747 3, 457	
Lumber and furniture	955 530 916	944 498 921	1, 009 505 921	1, 176 651 1, 076	1, 100 643 970	1, 136 672 968	1, 244 716 1, 057	1, 034 631 902	1, 344 744 1, 124	1, 285 730 1, 107	1, 188 738 1, 149	7 1, 133 7 668 1, 045	1, 060 616 1, 020	
Nondurable-goods industries, total	12, 427 3, 975 317 1, 077 712 1, 621 2, 470 400 1, 855	12, 299 3, 908 277 1, 047 756 1, 776 2, 339 437 1, 759	12, 175 3, 799 268 1, 004 731 1, 737 2, 238 418 1, 980	13, 651 4, 117 309 1, 151 847 2, 025 2, 388 475 2, 339	12, 996 4, 045 300 1, 072 803 2, 006 2, 238 459 2, 073	12, 935 4, 176 343 1, 043 824 1, 979 2, 229 460 1, 881	13, 420 4, 377 343 1, 148 844 1, 955 2, 338 488 1, 927	12, 530 4, 148 316 952 776 1, 753 2, 276 453 1, 856	13, 917 4, 392 360 1, 187 883 1, 984 2, 382 470 2, 259	14, 094 4, 419 338 1, 244 879 2, 058 2, 346 451 2, 359	14, 174 4, 352 320 1, 246 921 2, 040 2, 362 483 2, 450	r 13, 569 r 4, 084 r 334 r 1, 221 r 886 r 1, 919 r 2, 454 443 r 2, 228	13, 270 4, 010 323 1, 094 836 1, 798 2, 724	
Sales, value (adjusted), total do Durable-goods industries, total do Primary metal do Fabricated metal do Machinery (including electrical) do Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) mil, of dol	24, 097 11, 570 1, 719 1, 098 3, 147 3, 061	24, 287 11, 850 1, 829 1, 123 3, 075 3, 221	24, 649 12, 029 1, 950 1, 147 3, 130 3, 197	25, 976 12, 860 2, 087 1, 253 3, 318 3, 486	26, 025 12, 805 2, 133 1, 278 3, 193 3, 546	26, 651 13, 322 2, 213 1, 325 3, 410 3, 609	27, 111 13, 527 2, 315 1, 383 3, 547 3, 329	26, 731 13, 503 2, 138 1, 407 3, 475 3, 615	27, 229 13, 745 2, 285 1, 510 3, 484 3, 413	27, 224 13, 692 2, 394 1, 436 3, 474 3, 438	r 26, 637 r 13, 261 2, 324 1, 382 3, 472 r 3, 252	r 27, 343 r 13, 721 r 2, 393 r 1, 395 r 3, 553 r 3, 576	27, 288 13, 659 2, 362 1, 398 3, 618	•
Lumber and furniture do Stone, clay, and glass do Other durable-goods industries do	985 596 964	1, 026 586 990	1, 051 574 980	1, 069 632 1, 015	1, 048 637 970	1, 125 652 988	1, 208 688 1, 057	1, 198 657 1, 013	1, 280 682 1, 091	1, 236 670 1, 044	1, 131 665 1, 035	7 1, 144 7 655 1, 005	1, 140 677 1, 074	
Nondurable-goods industrics, total do Food and beverage do Tobacco do Textile do Paper do Chemical do Petroleum and coal do Rubber do Other nondurable-goods industries do	12, 527 3, 991 299 1, 046 742 1, 764 2, 287 417 1, 981	12, 437 3, 993 298 1, 068 741 1, 740 2, 293 424 1, 880	12, 620 4, 029 298 1, 035 754 1, 787 2, 307 440 1, 970	13, 116 4, 113 303 1, 096 807 1, 902 2, 341 466 2, 088	13, 220 4, 246 326 1, 117 787 1, 912 2, 284 445 2, 103	13, 329 4, 189 336 1, 172 841 1, 961 2, 346 465 2, 019	13, 584 4, 329 318 1, 148 844 1, 985 2, 386 465 2, 109	13, 228 4, 223 316 1, 133 834 1, 844 2, 299 471 2, 108	13, 484 4, 291 330 1, 109 874 2, 001 2, 382 456 2, 041	13, 532 4, 249 319 1, 131 870 2, 010 2, 346 456 2, 151	13, 376 4, 104 327 1, 112 877 1, 939 2, 339 447 2, 231	r 13, 622 r 4, 047 r 327 r 1, 197 r 886 r 2, 014 r 2, 479 482 r 2, 190	13, 629 4, 092 333 1, 105 871 1, 957 2, 522 	
Inventories, end of month: Book value (unadjusted), total do Durable-goods industries, total do Primary metal do do Fabricated metal do Machinery (including electrical) do Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) mil. of dol Lumber and furniture do Stone clay, and glass do do	43, 511 24, 047 3, 345 2, 391 7, 820 5, 825 1, 690 860	43, 503 24, 053 3, 280 2, 417 7, 822 5, 831 1, 719 882	43, 477 24, 121 3, 229 2, 420 7, 844 5, 863 1, 742 907	43, 483 24, 268 3, 166 2, 486 7, 898 5, 940 1, 731 914	43, 344 24, 352 3, 126 2, 546 7, 955 5, 922 1, 736 915	43, 649 24, 539 3, 134 2, 601 8, 029 5, 925 1, 752 915	43, 976 24, 755 3, 116 2, 716 8, 078 5, 998 1, 747 906	43, 855 24, 574 3, 201 2, 656 8, 009 5, 865 1, 773 906	43, 945 24, 618 3, 281 2, 594 7, 983 5, 953 1, 759 896	44, 266 24, 901 3, 379 2, 674 7, 996 6, 066 1, 777 887	7 44, 959 7 25, 377 3, 512 2, 617 8, 093 7 6, 346 1, 806 900	r 45, 317 r 25, 670 r 3, 600 r 2, 649 r 8, 232 r 6, 388 r 1, 806 r 901	46, 058 26, 200 3, 631 2, 652 8, 373 6, 610 1, 837 983	
Stone, clay, and glass	2,116 6.5 9.7 7.8	2, 102 6. 4 9. 8 7. 9	2,116 6.3 9.8 8.0	2, 133 6, 2 10, 0 8, 1	2,152 6, 2 10, 0 8, 2	2,183 6.3 16.0 8.3	2, 194 6. 5 10. 1 8. 2	2, 164 6. 6 10. 0 7. 9	2, 152 6, 8 10, 0 7, 8	2, 122 7. 0 10. 2 7. 7	2, 103 7, 1 7 10, 5 7, 8	7, 1 10, 6 7, 8, 0	2, 114 7, 2 10, 9 8, 1	
Nondurable-goods industries, total mil. of dol. Food and beverage do Tobacco do Textile do Paper do Chemical do Petroleum and coal do Rubber do Other nondurable-goods industries do Other nondurable-goods industries do do do do do do do d	19, 464 4, 730 1, 919 2, 327 1, 014 3, 082 2, 669 821 2, 902	19, 450 4, 697 1, 963 2, 330 1, 028 3, 049 2, 581 806 2, 996	19, 356 4, 543 1, 934 2, 380 1, 055 3, 045 2, 590 806 3, 003	19, 215 4, 391 1, 901 2, 396 1, 057 3, 022 2, 587 821 3, 040	18, 992 4, 228 1, 857 2, 404 1, 044 2, 967 2, 605 824 3, 063	19, 110 4, 145 1, 805 2, 444 1, 038 2, 993 2, 670 842 3, 173	19, 221 4, 108 1, 764 2, 450 1, 034 3, 053 2, 686 875 3, 251	19, 281 4, 221 1, 722 2, 422 1, 052 3, 051 2, 753 827 3, 233	19, 327 4, 348 1, 719 2, 410 1, 046 3, 047 2, 783 811 3, 163	19, 365 4, 475 1, 728 2, 373 1, 016 3, 063 2, 815 830 3, 065	19, 582 4, 656 1, 777 2, 349 1, 028 3, 101 2, 880 848 2, 943	7 19, 647 7 4, 661 7 1, 797 7 2, 377 7 1, 031 7 3, 142 7 2, 823 888 7 2, 928	19, 858 4, 623 1, 837 2, 450 1, 058 3, 294 2, 668	
By stages of fabrication: Purchased materials bil. of dol- Goods in process do Finished goods do	8. t 2. 7 8. 7	7. 9 2. 8 8. 7	7. 9 2. 9 8. 6	7. 8 2. 9 8. 5	7. 7 2. 9 8. 4	7. 6 2. 9 8. 5	7. 6 2. 9 8. 7	7. 6 2. 9 8. 7	7. 6 3. 0 8. 7	7. 7 3. 0 8. 6	7 7. 9 3. 0 7 8. 7	8. 2 7 2. 9 8. 5	8. 5 2. 9 8. 5	
Inventories, end of month: Book value (adjusted), total. mil. of dol. Durable-goods industries, total do. Primary metal do. Fabricated metal do. Machinery (including electrical) do. Transportation equipment (including motor	43, 265 24, 023 3, 235 2, 440 7, 881	43, 196 23, 984 3, 239 2, 417 7, 804	43, 256 24, 028 3, 262 2, 420 7, 794	43, 332 24, 112 3, 288 2, 461 7, 788	43, 264 24, 159 3, 266 2, 496 7, 816	43, 549 24, 304 3, 236 2, 501 7, 919	43, 779 24, 457 3, 188 2, 587 7, 905	43, 938 24, 563 3, 197 2, 604 8, 010	44, 315 24, 768 3, 259 2, 620 8, 069	44, 703 25, 182 3, 305 2, 757 8, 110	7 45, 356 7 25, 659 3, 426 2, 726 8, 240	7 26, 050 7 3, 491 7 2, 759	45, 859 26, 280 3, 521 2, 734 8, 455	
vehicles) mil. of dol Lumber and furniture do Stone, clay, and glass do Other durable-goods industries do By stages of fabrication:	5, 780 1, 690 860 2, 137	5, 838 1, 719 865 2, 102	5, 861 1, 724 872 2, 095	5, 883 1, 714 887 2, 091	5, 864 1, 719 888 2, 110	5, 876 1, 735 897 2, 140	5, 961 1, 747 897 2, 172	5, 905 1, 755 906 2, 186	5, 990 1, 742 914 2, 174	6, 136 1, 795 914 2, 165	7 6, 331 1, 843 947 2, 146	1	6, 589 1, 819 983 2, 179	
Purchased materials bil. of dol Goods in process do Finished goods do	6.3 9.8 7.9	6. 4 9. 7 7. 9	6.3 9.8 7.9	6.3 9.9 7.9	6. 5 9. 9 7. 8	6. 5 10. 0 7. 9	6. 6 10. 0 7. 9	6. 6 10. 1 7. 8	6. 7 10. 1 8. 0	6. 9 10. 2 8. 0	r 7. 0 r 10. 5 8. 2	r 6. 9 r 10. 8 r 8. 3	İ	
Nondurable-goods industries, total mil. of dol. Food and beverage do Tobacco do Textile do Paper do Chemical do Petroleum and coal do Rubber do Other nondurable-goods industries do By stages of fabrication:	19, 242 4, 532 1, 845 2, 399 1, 004 3, 013 2, 643 821 2, 985	19, 212 4, 558 1, 852 2, 354 1, 028 3, 020 2, 634 790 2, 976	19, 228 4, 499 1, 842 2, 380 1, 034 3, 019 2, 670 782 3, 002	19, 220 4, 442 1, 846 2, 396 1, 036 2, 982 2, 667 805 3, 046	19, 105 4, 400 1, 839 2, 380 1, 034 2, 943 2, 658 784 3, 067	19, 245 4, 391 1, 842 2, 396 1, 038 2, 995 2, 670 810 3, 103	19, 322 4, 344 1, 857 2, 426 1, 034 3, 024 2, 713 850 3, 074	19, 375 4, 358 1, 832 2, 398 1, 063 3, 039 2, 753 853 3, 079	19, 547 4, 374 1, 829 2, 434 1, 078 3, 112 2, 755 863 3, 102	19, 521 4, 392 1, 763 2, 397 1, 026 3, 188 2, 787 874 3, 094	19, 697 4, 497 1, 759 2, 397 1, 049 3, 190 2, 824 902 3, 079	7 3, 157 7 2, 768 935	2, 500 1, 048 3, 214 2, 641	
By stages of morrisation: Purchased materials. bil. of dol. Goods in process. do Finished goods. do	7.8 2.8 8.6	7.8 2.8 8.6	7. 7 2. 8 8. 7	7.7 2.8 8.7	7. 7 2. 8 8. 6	7. 8 2. 9 8. 5	7. 8 2. 9 8. 6	7. 8 2. 9 8. 6	7. 9 3. 0 8. 6	7. 9 3. 0 8. 6	8. 0 3. 0 8. 7	3.1	8. 2 3. 0 8. 4	

· Revised.

	1954	<u> </u>					195							1050
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber		Janu-
	GENE			FSS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co		ad.	Der	1	ber	ber	ary
	JEINEL	IAL I	JUSIN	ESS I	NDIC.	AION	5—C0	nunu	ea	ı		1	1	I
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS—Continued														<u> </u>
New orders, net (unadjusted), total mil. of dol. Durable-goods industries, total do. Primary metal do. Fabricated metal do. Machinery (including electrical) do. Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) nil. of dol. Other durable-goods industries do.	1, 159 3, 029	24, 324 11, 940 2, 222 1, 135 2, 983 3, 015 2, 585	24, 268 12, 023 2, 397 1, 064 3, 191 2, 871 2, 500	28, 310 14, 596 2, 896 1, 463 3, 656 3, 658 2, 923	26, 043 13, 132 2, 504 1, 218 3, 345 3, 337 2, 728	26, 708 13, 713 2, 513 1, 298 3, 321 3, 768 2, 813	28, 314 14, 571 2, 328 1, 640 3, 929 3, 548 3, 126	26, 100 13, 347 2, 316 1, 445 3, 639 3, 234 2, 713	28, 443 14, 580 2, 559 1, 686 3, 698 3, 191 3, 446	28, 744 14, 766 2, 406 1, 617 4, 029 3, 733 2, 981	7 28. 213 7 14, 061 2, 302 1, 540 3, 882 7 3, 434 2, 903	r 27, 726 r 14, 026 r 2, 613 r 1, 412 r 3, 682 r 3, 726 r 2, 593	28, 702 15, 490 2, 698 1, 560 4, 261 4, 501 2, 470	
Nondurable-goods industries, total	12, 521 2, 901 9, 620	12, 384 2, 893 9, 491	12, 245 2, 870 9, 375	13, 714 3, 253 10, 461	12, 911 2, 888 10, 023	12, 995 2, 957 10, 038	13, 743 3, 403 10, 340	12, 753 3, 010 9, 743	13, 863 3, 159 10, 704	13, 978 3, 195 10, 783	14, 152 3, 309 10, 843	13,700 3,296 10,404	13, 212 2, 900 10, 312	
New orders, net (adjusted), total do Durable-goods industries, total do Primary metal do Fabricated metal do Machinery (including electrical) do Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) mil. of dol Other durable-goods industries do	2,068	24, 641 12, 142 2, 136 1, 135 2, 936 3, 350 2, 585	24, 845 12, 170 2, 446 1, 120 3, 233 2, 871 2, 500	26, 482 13, 353 2, 586 1, 306 3, 404 3, 325 2, 732	26, 116 12, 879 2, 385 1, 194 3, 179 3, 337 2, 784	27, 720 14, 331 2, 538 1, 366 3, 531 3, 966 2, 930	27, 795 14, 033 2, 477 1, 562 3, 734 3, 225 3, 035	27, 044 13, 571 2, 339 1, 445 3, 656 3, 334 2, 797	28, 718 15, 145 2, 611 1, 606 3, 833 3, 844 3, 251	28, 301 14, 936 2, 532 1, 525 4, 165 3, 733 2, 981	7 27, 466 7 14, 094 2, 373 1, 540 3, 929 7 3, 434 2, 818	r 28, 315 r 14, 680 r 2, 751 r 1, 569 r 4, 006 r 3, 653 r 2, 701	29, 300 15, 598 2, 594 1, 683 4, 106 4, 501 2, 714	
Nondurable-goods industries, total do- Industries with unfilled orders \(\) do- Industries without unfilled orders \(\) do-	12, 797 3, 119 9, 678	12, 499 2, 922 9, 577	12, 675 2, 899 9, 776	13, 129 3, 040 10, 089	13, 237 3, 008 10, 229	13, 389 3, 146 10, 243	13, 762 3, 336 10, 426	13, 473 3, 382 10, 091	13, 573 3, 191 10, 382	13, 365 2, 958 10, 407	13, 372 3, 036 10, 336	r 13, 635 r 3, 139 r 10, 496	13, 702 3, 118 10, 584	
Unfilled orders, end of month (unadj.), total do— Durable-goods industries, total do— Primary metal do— Fabricated metal do— Machinery (including electrical) do— Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) mil. of dol. Other industries, including ordnance do—	3, 760 3, 184 13, 363 19, 505	47, 174 44, 350 4, 109 3, 241 13, 446 19, 354 4, 200	47, 471 44, 577 4, 608 3, 215 13, 503 18, 986 4, 265	48, 231 45, 274 5, 279 3, 387 13, 531 18, 792 4, 285	47, 978 45, 106 5, 605 3, 327 13, 550 18, 324 4, 300	48, 361 45, 429 5, 877 3, 366 13, 489 18, 360 4, 337	49, 321 46, 066 5, 856 3, 609 13, 736 18, 419 4, 446	50, 777 47, 299 6, 297 3, 760 14, 339 18, 311 4, 592	51, 809 48, 385 6, 633 3, 861 14, 705 18, 360 4, 826	52, 957 49, 649 6, 686 3, 942 15, 199 19, 137 4, 685	53, 340 50, 054 6, 619 3, 934 15, 504 19, 484 4, 513	7 53, 774 7 50, 357 7 6, 842 7 3, 965 7 15, 713 7 19, 577 7 4, 260	55, 524 52, 165 7, 086 4, 197 16, 227 20, 621 4, 034	
Nondurable-goods industries, total 9do	2, 739	2,824	2, 894	2,957	2,872	2, 932	3, 255	3, 478	3, 424	3, 308	3, 286	7 3, 417	3, 359	
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS σ														
New incorporations (48 States)number.	11, 981	13, 181	11, 369	13, 417	11,756	12,029	12,605	10, 893	10, 983	11,024	10, 698	10, 157	11, 527	
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES♂														
Failures, total number Commercial service do Construction do Manufacturing and mining do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do	917 72 130 204 413 98	939 87 87 195 456 114	877 60 113 188 412 104	1,038 66 108 225 520 119	903 66 106 154 484 93	955 80 121 168 499 87	914 75 114 200 446 79	861 68 102 179 423 89	59 134 158 430 107	75 114 168 366 99	919 81 136 180 437 85	945 70 133 196 462 84	908 73 136 191 404 104	
Liabilities (current), totalthous. of dol	40, 103	37, 872	42,056	41, 209	35, 968	34, 714	36, 667	32, 543	36, 028	33, 120	34, 777	42, 783	41, 643	
Commercial service. do Construction do Manufacturing and mining do Retail trade do W holesale trade do	1, 857 5, 926 17, 526 8, 509 6, 285	3, 154 9, 044 11, 636 9, 647 4, 391	2, 244 7, 624 18, 922 8, 928 4, 338	2, 916 4, 468 16, 921 11, 972 4, 932	2, 229 6, 450 12, 653 10, 765 3, 871	1, 998 4, 885 14, 093 10, 874 2, 864	5, 259 4, 702 13, 888 9, 564 3, 254	1, 502 6, 289 11, 865 8, 605 4, 282	1, 987 9, 663 10, 102 10, 024 4, 252	2, 666 4, 256 10, 798 8, 253 7, 147	3, 655 8, 713 10, 407 9, 586 2, 416	1, 239 9, 744 14, 106 12, 626 5, 068	1, 106 7, 341 11, 554 10, 775 10, 867	
			COM	MODI	TY P	RICES	}							
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS														
Prices received, all farm products1910-14=100_	239	243	244	243	247	244	243	237	233	235	230	225	223	226
Crops. do Commercial vegetables, fresh market do Cotton. do Feed grains and hay. do Food grains. do	243 221 276 202 239	247 257 275 204 241	244 258 268 203 240	243 262 269 198 239	252 270 270 197 236	255 308 266 200 240	244 230 266 196 232	238 223 271 190 222	228 211 277 178 214	229 230 285 174 217	224 223 278 167 220	224 231 274 164 220	227 231 264 170 221	231 244 259 171 220
Fruit. do Oil-bearing crops. do Potatoes§. do Tobacco. do	218 279 182 430	216 274 192 425	203 270 198 436	204 264 200 437	216 261 297 437	209 259 305 436	239 256 213 435	235 257 170 435	213 246 141 437	210 225 129 427	188 227 130 443	193 228 143 438	207 232 144 455	223 236 161 455
Livestock and products do Dairy products do Meat animals do Poultry and eggs do Wool do	264 253 155	240 258 263 163 284	245 255 264 190 285	243 248 260 199 281	242 241 269 185 274	234 236 260 175 263	242 235 276 176 251	237 242 261 178 247	237 249 251 191 240	240 257 250 202 226	236 264 240 195 222	225 267 216 195 219	219 265 201 204 220	22 260 200 201 202 222
Prices paid: All commodities and services. do Family living items. do Production items. do All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. 1910-14=100	261 272 250 279	264 273 7 253 283	264 271 256 283	265 273 256 284	265 274 254 284	263 274 251 282	263 274 250 282	262 274 248 281	260 273 247 279	259 272 246 279	261 274 246 280	259 273 244 279	259 * 273 243 * 278	259 272 246 281
Parity ratio⊕do r Revised.	1	ĺ	86	86	87	87	86	84	84	84	82	l	80	1

Revised.
 9 Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable-goods industries are zero.
 ¶ For these industries (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber), sales are considered equal to new orders.
 ♂ Data are from Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.
 § Includes sweetpotatoes and dry edible beans.
 ⊕ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates).

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954	·					195	5				·		195
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Jan ary
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	·	COM	MODI	TY PF	RICES	Con	tinue	<u>'</u>		·				
RETAIL PRICES	1	1		I .					1	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		1
Il commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce	207, 6	207.3	007.5	907.5	007.0	200	907.0	000 6	900.1	200.0	1 000 7	- 000 0	000.1	
onsumer price index (U. S. Department of Labor):	1	j	207. 5	207.5	207. 9	207. 7	207.8	208. 6	208. 1	208. 9	⁷ 208. 7	r 208. 2	208.1	
All items	114.3 104.3	114.3 103.3	114.3 103.4	114.3 103.2	114. 2 103. 1	114. 2 103. 3	114. 4 103. 2	114. 7 103. 2	114. 5 103. 4	114. 9 104. 6	114.9 104.6	115.0 104.7	1 114.7 104.7	
Food ♥ do	110. 4 106. 8	110. 6 106. 4	110, 8 106, 1	110.8 105.4	111. 2 104, 6	111.1 104.0	111.3 104.1	112.1 104.7	111. 2 105. 7	111. 6 106. 5	110.8 107.5	109. 8 107. 8	109. 5 107. 7	
Dairy products	108. 4 102. 2	110.6 102.4	110.7 102.5	112.0 102.3	117. 5 103. 0	120. 2 102. 1	119.5 103.8	121. 9 103. 7	111.3 102.9	110_2 103. 5	108. 5 100. 9	109. 0 97. 1	110. 7 94. 6	
Housing 9 do do Gas and electricity do	119.7 109.1	119.6 109.4	119.6 109.9	119.6 110.3	119. 5 110. 3	119.4 110.9	119. 7 110. 7	119. 9 110. 8	120. 0 110. 8	120. 4 111. 2	120.8 111.2	120. 9 111. 5	120.8 111.5	
Housefurnishings do Rent do	105, 4 129, 4	104. 6 129. 5	104, 8 129, 7	104. 6 130. 0	104. 5 129. 9	103. 7 130. 3	103. 8 130. 4	103. 6 130. 4	103. 2	103. 6 130. 5	104. 4 130. 8	104. 5 130. 9	103. 4 131. 1	
Medical caredo	126, 3 113, 6	126. 5 113. 7	126. 8 113. 5	127. 0 113. 5	127. 3 113. 7	127. 5 113, 9	127. 6 114. 7	127. 9 115. 5	128. 0 115. 8	128. 2 116. 6	128. 7 117. 0	129.8	130. 2 117. 9	
Personal care do Reading and recreation do Transportation do	106, 6 127, 3	106. 9 127. 6	106. 4 127. 4	106, 6 127, 3	106. 6 125. 3	106, 5 125, 5	106, 2 125, 8	106. 3 125. 4	106. 3 125. 4	106. 7 125. 3	106.7	117. 5 106. 8 128. 5	106. 8 127. 3	1
Transportation do Other goods and services do	119. 9	119.9	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.9	119. 9	120.3	120. 4	120. 6	120.6	120.6	120. 6	
WHOLESALE PRICES♂ . S. Department of Labor indexes:														
All commodities 1947–49=100. Farm products 9 do do	109, 5 89, 9	110. 1 92, 5	110. 4 93. 1	110. 0 92. 1	110. 5 94. 2	109. 9 91. 2	110.3	110. 5 89. 5	110. 9 88. 1	111. 7 89. 3	111. 6 86. 8	111. 2 84. 1	111.3 83.4	
Fruits and vegetables, fresh and drieddo	96. 9 92. 5	105, 2 93, 5	103, 8 93, 1	104. 4 92. 2	120, 9 91, 0	118. 7 92. 4	104. 7 90. 3	98. 7 86. 7	99. 5 78. 6	102. 1 81. 4	92. 9	102.6	102. 8 82. 7	
Livestock and live poultrydo	74.0	79. 4 103. 8	80. 7 103. 2	79. 9 101. 6	84. 0 102. 5	78. 4 102. 1	83.1	79. 4 103. 1	75. 5 101. 9	75. 5 101. 5	71.8	62. 2 98. 8	59. 3 98. 2	
Foods, processed φ do Cereal and bakery products do Dairy products and ice cream do	116.8 108.2	116. 9 107. 0	116. 3 107. 2	116. 5 107. 2	116.8 116.9	118.3 104.0	117. 6 104. 6	117. 6 106. 0	101. 9 115. 1 107. 8	101. 5 114. 4 104. 3	114. 8 105. 0	98. 8 115. 1 105. 9	115. 2 107. 2	
Fruits and vegetables, canned and frozendo Meats, poultry, and fishdo	106.0	104. 6 87. 6	104. 4 86. 9	104. 8 83. 3	104. 7 86. 0	104. 1 85. 7	104. 5	104. 6 88. 5	105. 0 86. 3	106.8	107. 4	107, 7	107. 8 75. 3	
Commodities other than farm products and							115, 6		1					
foods	114.9	115. 2 107. 1	115.7	115. 6 106. 8	115. 7 107. 1	115. 5 106. 8	106.8	116. 5 106. 0	117. 5 105. 9	106.0	106. 5	119. 4 106. 6	119. 7 106. 7	
Chemicals, industrial	_ 93.6	117.3 93.6	117. 4 93. 3	117. 5 93. 1	118.0 93.2	117.6 93.2	117. 8 93. 0	118. 2 92. 8	118. 1 92. 4		92.3	119.3 92.3	119. 4 92. 3	
Fats and oils, inedibledoFertilizer materialsdo	113.3	61.8 113.6	61, 0 113, 5	55. 4 113. 6	55, 2 113, 5	53. 2 113. 1	53.8	55. 9 1!1. 7	54. 6 112. 1	112.0	112.3	112.3	56. 6 112. 3	
Prepared paintdo Fuel, power, and lighting materials \(\sigma_{} \) do	107. 5	112.8 108.5	113.1	114. 0 108. 5	114.8	114.8	114.8 106.8	114.8 106.4	114.8 107.2	108.0	108.0	115. 0 108, 6	115.8	
Coal do Electricity do	105. 2 100. 7	105. 2 100. 7	100.1	99. 5	102. 3 97. 8	100. 4 97. 8	100. 6 97. 2	101. 5 96. 1	102. 2 96. 6	108. 1 95. 5	108. 7 94. 3	109. 0 94. 3	109. 4 94. 3	
Oasdo Petroleum and productsdo	- 110. 2 110. 4	113. 0 111. 7	116. 3 111. 7	116. 6 111. 7	113, 1 111, 5	111.0 111.5	110. 4 111. 5	108. 9 111. 6	106. 8 113. 0				110. 8 115. 6	
Furniture, other household durables Qdo Appliances, householddo	115. 7 109. 4	115. 5 108. 7	115.4 108.5		115. 1 107. 3	115. 1 106. 5	115. 2 106. 4	115. 5 106. 5	106.6	106, 2	106.1	106.3	117. 4 106. 3	
Furniture, householddodododododododo	95.4	112. 5 95. 4	94. 7	94. 7	112.8 94.7	113. 1 94. 7	112. 9 94. 7	113. 1 94. 0	89. 2	89. 4	89. 5	89.8	116, 5 90, 0	
Television receiversdo Hides, skins, and leather products Qdo	. 91.8	91. 9	68.8 92.3	92. 2	68. 8 93. 2	69. 0 92. 9	68. 8 92. 9	68. 9 93. 7		1	1	l l	69. 5 96. 7	
Footwear do Hides and skins do	111. 6 47. 4	49. 5	51.6	59.7	111. 5 56. 9	111. 4 53. 3	111.4 55.7	111. 4 58. 2	58. 9	60.9	62.3	60, 2		
Leather do Lumber and wood products do Lumber	I .	1		i	83. 6 122. 4	85. 0 123. 5	83. 8 123. 7	85. 1 124. 1	1	i	t t	1	88. 4 125. 1	
Lumberdo Machinery and motive products Qdo		•		· ·	122. 9 126. 3	124. 2 126. 7	1	1	126. 4	127. 1	126.8	126.4	126, 4	
Agricultural machinery and equipdo Construction machinery and equipdo	121. 2	121.5	121.6	121.5	121. 5 134. 1		121. 5	121.5	122. 4	126. 3	126.7	126. 1	126, 2	1
Electrical machinery and equipment doMotor vehicles do	126.8	126.8	126. 7	126.4	126. 4 121. 9	126. 5 122. 0	126.5	126.7	127. 7	130. 6	5 130.7	131.4	131. 6	1
Metals and metal products Q do Heating equipmentdo	129.8				132. 9 113. 6	132. 5 113. 5			139. 5	141. 9	142. 4	142.9	143. 9	·
Iron and steel dodododo	135.0	135. 8	135. 8	136. 2	136. 4	135. 6 137. 8	135.8	143. 1	144.9	145.0	145.7	146.0	147. 1	
Nonmetallic minerals, structural Qdodododododo	121.8	122.0	121.8	121.9	122.3	123. 2 137. 0	123.7	125. 3	126. 1	126. 4	126.8	125. 2	125. 4	
Concrete products do Gypsum products do	117. 4	116.7	117, 0	118. 2	118. 2	118. 2	118. 3	118. 3	118.6	119.8	3 120. 2	120.2	120, 2	
Pulp, paper, and allied products do-	115. 9	116, 3	116.6	116.8	117. 4	117.7	118.3	119.0	119.7	120. 8	122.8	123. 2	123. 6	
Rubber and productsdo	132.0	136.8	140.6	138.0	138. 3	138.0	140. 3	143. 4	148.7	151.7	7 147.8	150.6	151.0	
Tires and tubesdo Textile products and apparel ?do	95. 2	95, 2	95, 2	95, 3	95.0	95.0	95. 2	95.3	95. 3	95. 4	95.4	95. 6	95. 6	; [
Apparel do Cotton products do	98. 4 89. 9	98, 2 90, 2	98. 2 90. 6	98. 3 90. 8	98. 0 90. 4	98. 0 90. 3	98. 6 90. 6	98. 6 91. 0	98. 6	98.6	98. 7 92. 8	7 99.0 7 93.2	99. 1 93. 7	
Silk products do Synthetic textiles do	87. 2	87. 3	86.7	87.5	122. 8 87. 2	123. 2 86. 9	86.6	86.8	86.7	7 86.7	7 86.1	7 120. 8 1 85. 8	120. 6 84. 9	3
Wool productsdo Tobacco mfs, and bottled beverages Qdo	. 106.7		i	1	1	1		1	i	1	1	1		3
Beverages, alcoholic dodoCigarettes do	114. 8	3 114.3	114. €	114.7	114.7	114. 7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.	7 114.7	114.7	114. 7	/
Miscellaneousdo	98,0	97. 0	97.1	95, 6	94, 0	91.3	89.1	90.8	89.8	90.3	91. 5	88,0	88. 7	
Toys, sporting goodsdo PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR	112.9	113. 2	2 113. 1	113. 2	113, 2	113. 2	113. 2	113, 1	113. 4	113.6	3 113.8	3 114.3	114. 9	,
As measured by— Wholesale prices1947–49=100.	91. 3	90.8	90. 6	90.9	90, 5	91, 0	90.7	90, 5	90. 2	89. 8	5 89. €	89. 9	2 89. 8	
Wholesale prices 1947-49=100 Consumer prices do Retail food prices do	87. 5	5 87. 5	87. 5	87.5	87.6	87, 6	87.4	87.2	87. 3	87. (87. (87.0	2 87. 2	2

r Revised. Index based on 1935-39=100 is 191.8. Indexes based on 1935-39=100 are as follows: Measured by—wholesale prices, 47.0 (December); consumer prices, 52.1 (December); retail food, 45.2 (December).

Q Includes data not shown separately. The actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. Effective with the January 1955 index, cosmetics and related products were transferred from drugs, etc., to the "other chemicals" subgroup.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					19	955						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	C	ONST	RUCT	ION A	ND F	EAL	ESTA	TE		<u> </u>	J	1		
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY								1					İ	
New construction (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol	3, 092	2, 815	2, 698	2, 989	3, 283	3, 606	3, 881	4, 044	4, 101	4, 086	3, 953	3, 617	3, 177	2, 849
Private, total	2, 263 1, 258 1, 150	2, 073 1, 122 1, 030	2,002 1,049 960	2, 193 1, 185 1, 085	2, 367 1, 319 1, 190	2, 547 1, 430 1, 270	2, 730 1, 544 1, 380	2, 829 1, 590 1, 430	2, 858 1, 587 1, 435	2, 844 1, 561 1, 410	2, 765 1, 508 1, 360	2, 632 1, 422 1, 280	2, 410 1, 283 1, 160	2, 126 1, 078 975
Additions and alterationsdo Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, totalmil. of dol	86 552	71 543	68 548	79 558	106 563	133 592	133 633	127 668	119 686	714	719	717	92 683	73 654
Industrialdo Commercialdo Farm constructiondo	184 192 93	186 189 92	187 198 95	186 207 103	184 214 114	184 236 131	190 259 141	199 277 148	205 286 150	213 303 137	218 305 112	225 296 94	226 269 83	228 249 83
Public totaldodo	348 829	302 742	297 696	333 796	357 916	378 1,059	396 1, 151	407 1, 215	421 1, 243	420 1, 242	415 1, 188	388 985	351 767	303 723
Nonresidential buildingdo Military facilitiesdo Highwaydo	351 88 214	342 78 155	320 77 150	349 82 190	361 98 270	374 106 375	382 120 430	387 122 480	380 129 500	372 133 510	353 134 485	318 115 355	287 106 200	290 97 165
Other typesdo New construction (seasonally adjusted), totaldo	3, 429	3, 422	149 3, 453	175 3, 464	187 3, 525	204 3, 581	219 3, 565	226 3, 566	234 3, 568	3, 573	216 3, 526	197 3, 518	3, 489	171 3, 457
Private, totaldo Residential (nonfarm)do Nonresidential building, except farm and public	2, 350 1, 307	2, 400 1, 338	2, 438 1, 348	2, 464 1, 349	2, 525 1, 391	2, 556 1, 419	2, 545 1, 420	2, 578 1, 435	2, 591 1, 433	2, 599 1, 422	2, 551 1, 374	2, 517 1, 345	2, 486 1, 326	2, 439 1, 283
utilitymil. of doldo	539 124 366	554 123 368	582 122 371	604 121 374	624 120 376	629 119 374	621 117 374	641 116 373	658 115 373	679 114 372	683 112 371	680 111 370	669 110 369	667 110 369
Public, total do Nonresidential building do Highway do	1, 079 393 393	1, 022 388 342	1, 015 380 339	1,000 370 337	1, 000 360 336	1,025 362 352	1, 020 363 339	988 344 338	977 335 334	974 338 327	975 329 332	1,001 334 357	1,003 322 367	1, 018 330 367
CONTRACT AWARDS											552			
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):	62, 394	Ee got	E0 4E0	75 500	70 104	57 500	FF 141	70.100		F 7 2 7 7 7	24 402	F. 050		
Total projects number Total valuation mil, of dol Public ownership do Private ownership do	1,829 617 1,212	56, 285 1, 504 480 1, 024	58, 456 1, 581 472 1, 109	75, 533 2, 135 677 1, 458	79, 184 2, 322 676 1, 646	75, 896 2, 185 675 1, 510	75, 141 2, 255 757 1, 498	73, 130 2, 272 761 1, 511	64, 144 1, 895 549 1, 346	57, 673 2, 035 621 1, 414	61, 135 1, 863 551 1, 312	54, 856 1, 797 527 1, 269	50, 551 1, 921 730 1, 190	
Nonresidential buildings: Projectsnumber	5,017	4, 227	4, 284	5, 729	6, 135	6, 107	6, 217	6, 715	5, 715	5, 540	5, 863	4,686	4, 407	
Floor area. thous, of sq. ft. Valuation mil. of dol Residential buildings:	51, 396 701	42, 768 565	41, 861 534	51, 925 759	51, 989 706	51,736 726	57, 218 843	64, 544 893	47, 886 681	49, 837 709	49, 156 692	46, 058 663	49, 426 727	
Projects number Floor area thous. of sq. ft Valuation mil. of dol Dable number	55, 407 77, 300 762	50, 696 70, 031 690	52, 583 74, 545 744	67, 539 98, 806 990	70,088 107,850 1,070	66, 558 97, 248 1, 011	65, 459 95, 481 951	62, 799 94, 491 959	55, 514 82, 058 835	49, 211 72, 039 733	53, 033 76, 964 783	48, 346 73, 638 726	44, 302 70, 440 711	
Public works: Projectsnumber_ Valuationmil. of dol.	1,514 273	979 174	1, 234 248	1,803 273	2, 301 342	2,610 290	2, 887 382	2, 960 332	2, 447 299	2, 316 368	1,772 277	1,398 280	1, 394 359	
Utilities: Projectsnumber Valuationmil, of dol	456 93	383 76	355 55	462 113	660 204	621 158	578 79	656 88	468 79	606 224	467 111	426 129	448 124	
Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes): Total, unadjusted $1947-49=100$ Residential, unadjusted do	211 r 235	^r 214 ^r 239	r 227 r 263	264 307	290	296	294	281	271	253	249	244	244	
Total, adjusted do. Residential, adjusted do.	7 258 7 275	r 260 r 286	7 260 7 295	260 291	336 253 286	332 245 280	320 253 290	301 257 296	277 259 278	258 250 256	246 260 252	243 270 252	233 301 273	
$\begin{array}{c} Engineering\ construction: \\ Contract\ awards\ (ENR) \S____mil,\ of\ dol__\\ \end{array}$	1,373	1, 295	1,085	1, 987	1,449	1, 727	1,882	1,684	1, 240	1, 786	1, 526	1, 369	1, 693	1, 593
Highway concrete pavement contract awards: of Total thous, of sq. yd. Airports do.	1 8, 691 2, 698	7, 134 2, 600	7, 289 2, 134	9, 504 2, 021	8, 470 2, 855	8, 760 1, 242	9, 292 950	5, 787 944	9, 346 288	5, 798 490	5, 999 1, 052	7, 171 1, 895	1 8, 909 1, 150	6, 920 1, 292
Airports do Roads do Streets and alleys do	1 3, 639 1 2, 354	2, 769 1, 765	3,635 1,520	3, 988 3, 495	2, 279 3, 336	3, 305 4, 213	3, 966 4, 376	2, 237 2, 606	5, 321 3, 737	2, 246 3, 062	2, 413 2, 534	3, 345 1, 931	1 5, 229 1 2, 529	3, 287 2, 341
NEW DWELLING UNITS (U. S. Department of Labor) New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started:	:													
Unadjusted: Total, privately and publicly owned_thousands_Privately owned, totaldo	90. 6 89. 9	87. 6 87. 3	89. 9 87. 9	113. 8 112. 8	132. 0 130. 5	137. 6 135. 1	134, 8 131, 4	122. 6 121. 9	124. 7 122. 3	114.9	7 105.8	90. 0 89. 2	75. 0	74. 0
In metropolitan areas	69. 0 . 7	67.8	64. 9 2. 0	86. 0 1. 0	95. 4 1. 5	97. 3 2. 5	96. 2 3. 4	87. 7 . 7	89. 2 2. 4	113. 6 82. 2 1. 3	7 104. 8 7 75. 8 7 1. 0	63.8	72. 2 52. 5 2. 8	73. 0 52. 7 1. 0
Privately owned, totaldo Building construction authorized, all permit-issuing	1, 478. 0	1, 416. 0	1, 370. 0	1, 367. 0	1, 350. 0	1, 362. 0	1, 371. 0	1, 283. 0	1, 310. 0	1, 251. 0	r 1, 221. 0	1, 203. 0	1, 187. 0	1, 183. 0
places: New dwelling units, tetalthousands. Privately financed, totaldo	² 77. 4 76. 0	76. 3 75, 9	78. 8 76. 8	115. 6 114. 7	119. 3 118. 5	120. 1	115. 1 113. 0	98. 2	108.1	96. 3	89. 4	70.0		
Units in 1-family structuresdo Units in 2-family structuresdo	66.3 2.9 6.8	67. 3 2. 1	67. 9 2. 5	100, 5 4, 0	107. 5 3. 3	117. 4 104. 4 3. 2	113. 0 102. 2 2. 9 7. 9	97. 4 89. 4 2. 4	106.3 95.3 2.7	95. 3 86. 1 2. 2	87. 7 78. 7 2. 1	69. 6 62. 8 2. 2		
Units in multifamily structuresdo	1.4	6.5	6. 3 2. 1	10.1	7. 8 . 8	9. 8 2. 8	2.1	5, 5 .8	8.3 1.8	7. 0 1. 0	6. 9 1. 7	4.6		
Department of Commerce composite1947-49=100 Aberthaw (industrial building)1914=100	122. 5 396	122. 7	122. 7	123. 0 396	123. 5	123. 8	124. 6 397	125. 8	126. 2	126. 5 399	126. 7	126.8	127. 0 401	
American Appraisal Co., The: Average, 30 cities. 1913=100_ Atlanta	598 649	598 649	599 649	600 650	601 650	602 654	604 654	611 664	613 664	614 665	616 665	618 666	619 666	622 667
New York .do San Francisco .do St. Louis .do	629 545 599	629 545 599	629 550 600	630 551 601	628 553 601	626 553 601	627 556 601	629 568	641 573 605	642 575 606	642 577 607	643 578 608	643 580 609	644 582 629

Revised. ¹ Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported. ² Revision for October 1954 (thous.): Total, 94.0.
 § Data for December 1954 and March, June, September, and December 1955 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
 ♂ Data for December 1954 and March, June, August, and November 1955 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

	1954		·				19	955						1956
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
CO	ONSTI	RUCTI	ION A	ND R	EAL :	ESTAT	ге—с	ontin	ued	l	!	1		
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES—Continued														
Associated General Contractors (all types)1913=100 E. H. Boeckh and Associates:§ Average, 20 cities:	432	432	432	432	434	435	439	443	443	441	444	446	446	452
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete	258. 5 253. 8 257. 1	258. 8 254. 6 257. 7	258. 8 254. 7 257. 9	259. 0 254. 9 258. 6	260. 7 256. 2 260. 0	261. 8 257. 3 261. 3	263. 8 259. 5 263. 1	266. 1 262. 0 264. 3	266. 7 262. 6 264. 9	267. 8 263. 6 265. 7	268. 5 264. 4 266. 2	269. 1 265. 1 266. 7	270, 1 266, 1 267, 3	
Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concrete	266. 2 262. 2 255. 7 256. 4	266. 4 262. 5 256. 2 257. 4	266. 5 262. 6 256. 3 257. 7	266. 7 262. 9 256. 8 258. 8	268, 5 264, 5 258, 1 260, 3	269. 7 265. 6 259. 6 261. 8	271. 5 267. 3 261. 3 263. 8	274. 0 271. 9 262. 3 264. 5	274. 6 272. 4 263. 2 264. 8	275. 7 273. 3 264. 0 265. 4	276. 3 273. 8 264. 6 266. 4	276. 8 274. 4 265. 2 266. 9	278. 1 275. 3 265. 7 267. 3	
Steel do Residences: do Brick do	245. 9 257. 7 251. 7	246. 0 258. 4 252. 4	246. 1 258. 6 252. 6	246. 3 259. 3 253. 5	247. 4 260. 7 254. 9	248. 3 262. 3 256. 4	249. 8 263. 9 258. 3	257. 5 264. 9 259. 1	257. 8 265. 6 259. 6	258. 5 266. 3 260. 3	259. 0 266. 8 260. 8	259. 4 267. 4 261. 3	260, 8 268, 0 261, 9	
	135. 4 142. 1	135. 9 142. 4	135. 9 142. 5	136. 2 142. 9	136. 8 144. 2	137. 4 144. 8	138. 3 145. 7	141. 4 148. 4	141. 7 148. 5	141. 4 148. 8	141. 8 148. 6	141. 6 148. 6	142. 1 149. 3	142. 9 150. 2
Bu. of Public Roads—Highway construction: Composite, standard mile	128. 1	-		127. 6			125. 5			129. 4			131. 1	
Output of selected construction materials, index:† Iron and steel products	97: 6 124. 9	104. 5 117. 7	104. 5 116. 7	130. 1 136. 4	133. 5 129. 9	136. 2 136. 6	154. 2 142. 3	127. 6 119. 6	144. 1 146. 0	149. 5 139. 7	7 145. 0 135. 3	134. 9 124. 6		
REAL ESTATE														
Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by— Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amountthous. of dol Vet. Adm.: Face amountdo Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to	201, 289 555, 699	252, 393 622, 155	226, 434 566, 118	269, 267 531, 647	243, 346 514, 998	229, 813 548, 510	269, 487 552, 928	230, 031 520, 545	279, 312 617, 282	274, 376 589, 859	273, 493 717, 334	275, 334 755, 018	261, 480 620, 173	
member institutions mil. of dol. New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total mil. of dol. By purpose of loan:	867 853	717 744	688 775	702 1,026	754 1, 016	1,069	1, 017 1, 157	1, 061 1, 054	1, 187 1, 171	1, 275 1, 012	1, 344 880	1, 364 782	1, 417 746	
Home construction do Home purchase do All other purposes do. New nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under),	295 369 189	252 326 166	265 340 171	386 427 212	380 430 205	395 470 205	418 536 204	371 494 188	416 553 201	342 503 167	303 426 152	261 385 137	253 351 142	
restimated total. mil. of dol. Nonfarm foreclosures number. Fire losses thous of dol.	2, 267 2, 224 83, 881	2, 024 2, 305 75, 265	1, 958 2, 189 85, 046	2, 455 2, 595 88, 197	2, 357 2, 447 78, 632	2, 483 2, 457 71, 789	2, 636 2, 861 70, 828	2, 463 2, 209 61, 614	2, 697 2, 254 71, 103	2, 522 2, 294 65, 970	2, 387 58, 778	2, 316 68, 784	2, 188 89, 212	
		I	DON	MEST	IC TR	ADE	<u> </u>			I		1		•
ADVERTISING														
Printers' Ink advertising index, adjusted: 1947-49=100. Combined index	174 a 161 141 a 160 162 a 53 a 304	182 165 137 182 144 60 294	181 164 140 182 132 61 304	182 167 141 186 152 57 300	179 168 145 178 149 54 301	186 165 148 188 156 54	191 172 145 201 146 56 324	191 164 143 190 151 58 371	196 179 150 203 142 55 343	193 184 150 191 171 50 338	7 186 187 141 190 151 46 325	159 204 156		
Tide advertising index, unadjusted 1947–49=100	149.6	140. 9	158.6	191.0	195. 3	202.8	191.5	150. 6	156. 6	191. 5	217.0	219. 2	163. 0	
Radio advertising: thous. of dol. Cost of facilities, total. do. Automotive, incl. accessories. do. Drugs and toiletries. do. Foods, soft drinks, confectionery. do. Soaps, cleansers, etc. do. Smoking materials do.	11, 187 857 2, 492 2, 481 1, 254 1, 023	10, 786 822 2, 574 2, 353 1, 064 957	10, 215 834 2, 341 2, 343 1, 023 883	11, 239 875 2, 644 2, 532 1, 168 965	9, 924 775 2, 342 2, 142 1, 046 928	10, 106 845 2, 330 2, 231 1, 095 931	9, 434 928 2, 129 2, 125 1, 014 821	712 783						
All other	33, 560 3, 388 7, 357 7, 453 3, 296 3, 929 8, 139	3, 014 33, 446 3, 506 7, 727 7, 735 3, 453 3, 388 7, 636	2,790 31,279 3,239 6,835 7,339 3,333 3,262 7,271	3, 056 34, 574 3, 725 7, 657 7, 991 3, 728 3, 601 7, 873	2,690 32,702 3,387 7,440 7,374 3,592 3,348 7,562	2, 674 33, 450 3, 773 7, 565 7, 182 3, 762 3, 714 7, 456	2, 416 31, 724 3, 511 7, 771 7, 185 3, 531 3, 468 6, 258	2, 563 29, 997 3, 670 8, 762 6, 069 3, 416 3, 354 4, 725	30, 345 3, 358 8, 661 5, 947 3, 849 3, 203 5, 328	33, 045 3, 620 8, 043 6, 922 4, 134 3, 499 6, 826	r 38, 119 4, 936 r 9, 363 7, 869 4, 326 3, 652 7, 973	8, 850		
Magazine advertising: Cost, total	45, 077 3, 340 3, 714	34, 648 1, 856 4, 177 1, 394 3, 289 5, 234 1, 507	47, 479 3, 025 4, 523 2, 303 4, 780 7, 390 2, 220	56, 966 4, 852 5, 308 3, 447 4, 995 7, 916 2, 472	67, 133 5, 267 7, 112 4, 179 5, 738 7, 625 3, 108	66, 611 5, 492 6, 621 3, 906 5, 867 7, 352 3, 225	53, 083 2, 993 5, 815 3, 153 5, 400 7, 026 2, 720	37, 329 918 4, 540 1, 690 4, 221 6, 388 2, 084	40, 836 4, 197 3, 762 1, 699 3, 744 6, 139 1, 888	58, 673 7, 515 3, 661 3, 848 4, 845 7, 347 2, 354	71, 084 6, 193 5, 926 3, 610 6, 241 9, 223 3, 555	68, 295 4, 876 7, 504 2, 258 6, 064 8, 533		
Household equipment and supplies do Household furnishings do Industrial materials do Soaps, cleansers, etc do Smoking materials do All other do do	2, 807 1, 510 3, 036 294 1, 492 12, 622	913 1, 291 2, 313 506 1, 055 11, 113	1, 913 1, 726 3, 089 1, 073 1, 350 14, 088	2, 958 2, 657 3, 675 971 1, 486 16, 229	4, 999 3, 561 4, 567 791 1, 362 18, 822	5, 131 3, 842 4, 983 1, 098 1, 622 17, 472	4, 012 1, 860 4, 208 695 1, 458 13, 742	1,748 715 3,200 492 1,272 10,063	1, 670 1, 496 3, 451 540 1, 369 10, 881	3, 674 2, 493 4, 469 836 1, 524 16, 108	4, 901 4, 309 5, 680 946 1, 548 18, 954	4, 943 778 1, 362		
Linage, totalthous. of lines	3, 283	3, 771	4, 348	4, 794	4, 927	4, 548 7; newspa	3, 402	3, 395	4, 205	5, 032	5, 570	4, 689	l	

Revised. 1 Data are no longer available. • Revisions for November 1954: Business papers, 167; newspapers, 172; radio (network), 61; television (network), 285 & Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1.

Data reported at the beginning of each month are shown here for the previous month.

Revised series.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19)55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		DON	MEST	IC TR	ADE-	-Cont	inued	<u> </u>			<u> </u>		I	<u> </u>
ADVERTISING—Continued													1	<u> </u>
Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities) thous, of lines Classified do	229, 480 45, 160	196, 204 50, 842	194, 395 48, 519	242, 549 57, 756	243, 834 59, 996	260, 381 64, 921	243, 718 61, 286	212, 279 60, 911	219, 750 63, 121	246, 154 62, 714	273, 073 65, 684	268, 516 58, 567	242, 542 50, 144	
Display, total. do. Automotive. do. Financial. do. General. do. Retzil. do.	184, 320 8, 074 3, 218 26, 038 146, 991	145, 362 9, 980 4, 516 24, 785 106, 081	145, 876 11, 040 2, 708 27, 748 104, 379	184, 793 15, 292 3, 530 34, 414 131, 557	183, 838 17, 079 3, 382 33, 243 130, 135	195, 460 18, 499 3, 278 36, 696 136, 986	182, 432 19, 541 3, 203 34, 278 125, 409	151, 368 15, 226 3, 772 24, 968 107, 402	156, 629 15, 914 2, 657 23, 800 114, 259	183, 440 16, 054 3, 007 30, 849 133, 530	207, 390 19, 797 3, 678 39, 778 144, 137	209, 949 20, 045 3, 440 38, 514 147, 950	192, 398 12, 568 3, 421 27, 128 149, 281	
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES														
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, totalbil. of dol	241.0			245.8			250. 5			255. 7		 	257. 2	
Durable goods, total Q	30. 4 13. 4 12. 9			34. 4 16. 4 13. 9			35. 1 16. 6 14. 2			36, 9 18, 0 14, 7			34. 8 16. 0 14. 3	
Nondurable goods, total Q	122. 5 20. 0 74. 4 7. 4			122, 4 19, 8 74, 0 7, 5			125.3 20.5 75.9 7.7			127, 0 20, 4 77, 5 7, 7			128.8 21.2 78.3 7.9	
Services, total 9 do Household operation. do Housing. do Transportation. do	88.1 13.0 30.2 7.3			89. 0 13. 1 30. 6 7. 4			90. 2 13. 4 31. 0 7. 4			91. 8 13. 7 31. 4 7. 4			93. 6 14. 2 31. 9 7. 5	
RETAIL TRADE														
All retail stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol	17, 872	13, 279	12,762	14,704	15, 622	15, 468	15, 734	15, 398	15, 622	15, 905	15, 824	15, 894	r 19, 268	1 13, 948
Durable-goods stores 9	5, 614 2, 824 2, 636 187	4, 482 2, 645 2, 532 113	4, 503 2, 707 2, 591 116	5, 430 3, 305 3, 170 135	5, 704 3, 431 3, 271 159	5, 845 3, 409 3, 252 157	6, 125 3, 536 3, 355 180	5, 720 3, 271 3, 080 191	5, 980 3, 435 3, 252 182	5, 900 3, 367 3, 201 167	5, 564 2, 964 2, 786 177	5, 539 3, 039 2, 866 172	6, 186 73, 118 2, 910 208	1 2, 772
Furniture and appliance groupdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo Household-appliance, radio storesdo	1,025 600 425	698 410 288	682 405 277	761 456 305	757 466 292	809 510 299	847 522 325	825 492 333	854 514 340	822 490 331	909 562 348	927 584 343	7 1, 163 704 459	1 771
Lumber, building, hardware groupdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo Hardware storesdo	916 597 319	663 493 170	639 480 160	795 599 196	900 672 228	998 752 246	1,040 798 242	973 735 238	1, 032 795 237	1, 037 786 251	1, 047 788 259	958 715 244	947 630 317	
Nondurable-goods stores Q	12, 258 1, 448 354 566 313 215	8, 797 693 149 284 136 125	8, 260 602 130 247 120 106	9, 274 796 155 328 167 146	9, 917 986 194 384 199 209	9, 623 878 184 352 166 177	9, 608 868 197 326 167 178	9, 678 756 160 287 156 153	9, 642 740 144 281 165 150	10, 005 910 166 342 206 197	10, 260 974 193 374 227 180	10, 355 988 219 382 222 165	13, 083 7 1, 598 402 621 353 222	1714
Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Food group do Grocery stores do Gasoline service stations do	530 1, 113 3, 920 3, 304 1, 008	420 1, 013 3, 398 2, 868 949	394 950 3, 253 2, 742 873	409 1, 026 3, 527 2, 983 944	416 1, 080 3, 689 3, 127 988	419 1, 136 3, 514 2, 950 1, 046	425 1, 168 3, 591 3, 025 1, 066	434 1, 274 3, 761 3, 198 1, 117	432 1, 282 3, 617 3, 055 1, 108	425 1, 220 3, 766 3, 205 1, 049	437 1, 204 3, 705 3, 146 1, 083	432 1, 126 3, 648 3, 078 1, 085	7 590 7 1, 182 7 4, 168 7 3, 542 7 1, 104	1 44(1 1, 057 1 3, 478 1 2, 926 1 1, 021
General-merchandise group. do. Department stores, excl. mail-order o do. Mail-order (catalog sales) do. Variety stores do. Other general-merchandise stores do. Liquor stores do.	2, 850 1, 555 173 549 574 458	1, 244 676 83 186 299 248	1, 171 611 85 190 284 240	1, 464 796 107 219 342 256	1, 650 897 94 278 381 266	1, 584 866 99 243 376 268	1, 565 852 102 248 363 266	1, 412 745 82 244 342 289	1, 562 833 111 255 364 287	1, 674 920 112 266 377 302	1, 807 993 116 282 416 312	1, 956 1, 076 158 291 432 319	7 3, 010 7 1, 617 183 595 616 493	1 1, 278 1 698
Estimated sales (adjusted), totaldo	15, 123	14, 864	14, 765	15, 060	15, 251	15, 368	15, 345	15, 484	15, 662	15, 840	15, 777	15, 808	15, 795	
Durable-goods stores 9 do. Automotive group do. Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers do. Tire, battery, accessory dealers do.	5, 320 3, 054 2, 904 150	5, 143 2, 844 2, 700 143	5, 209 2, 990 2, 841 149	5, 458 3, 169 3, 020 149	5, 522 3, 202 3, 044 158	5, 507 3, 108 2, 955 153	5, 570 3, 171 3, 011 160	5, 640 3, 148 2, 963 184	5, 763 3, 363 3, 192 171	5, 840 3, 384 3, 214 171	5, 764 3, 280 3, 107 173	5, 689 3, 261 3, 090 171	5, 677 3, 233 3, 068 165	
Furniture and appliance group. do. Furniture, homefurnishings stores. do. Household-appliance, radio stores. do.	766 475 290	805 488 317	810 496 314	836 496 340	837 504 334	826 498 329	823 503 320	887 536 352	827 492 336	826 497 329	849 517 332	838 525 313	873 546 327	
Lumber, building, hardware groupdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo Hardware storesdo	909 668 241	879 647 232	836 623 213	863 645 219	890 661 229	955 719 236	938 707 231	923 684 239	916 684 232	950 705 245	963 725 238	935 710 22 5	929 689 240	
Nondurable-goods stores Q	9, 803 912 188 374 177 173	9, 722 889 184 356 180 169	9, 556 870 188 338 183 161	9, 602 867 183 334 193 157	9, 729 889 194 342 183 169	9, 860 905 197 350 188 170	9, 775 878 196 338 180 164	9, 844 905 193 353 190 168	9, 900 892 194 339 186 173	10,000 895 183 346 192 173	10, 013 908 183 355 201 169	10, 119 916 191 354 200 172	10, 118 912 193 372 189 159	
Drug and proprietary stores. do. Eating and drinking places. do. Food group. do. Grocery stores do. Gasoline service stations. do	413 1, 070 3, 657 3, 103 974	425 1, 092 3, 560 3, 007 1, 023	412 1, 085 3, 577 3, 010 998	418 1, 083 3, 602 3, 053 1, 007	427 1, 141 3, 525 2, 980 1, 023	428 1, 126 3, 636 3, 069 1, 026	431 1, 140 3, 635 3, 063 1, 030	439 1, 158 3, 561 3, 004 1, 034	442 1, 165 3, 683 3, 114 1, 026	449 1, 167 3, 696 3, 133 1, 033	447 1, 159 3, 686 3, 121 1, 042	447 1, 164 3, 728 3, 164 1, 078	459 1, 158 3, 726 3, 176 1, 083	
General-merchandise group. do. Department stores, excl. mail-order do. Mail-order (catalog sales). do. Variety stores do. Other general-merchandise stores do. Liquor stores. do. **Revised. 1 A dyance estimate.	1, 669 904 107 285 374 284	1, 654 902 106 269 377 290	1, 584 849 104 254 377 277	1, 615 861 112 258 384 277	1, 677 912 104 268 393 273	1, 676 889 111 271 404 292	1,630 877 109 268 377 296	1, 723 958 112 276 378 294	1, 671 901 113 276 381 303	1,711 926 110 290 385 308	1, 693 923 110 282 378 307	1, 700 914 117 286 384 306	115 273 370	

^{*} Revised. 1 Advance estimate.

9 Includes data not shown separately.

6 Correction: 1951 monthly average for combined department-store and mail-order sales (old series) shown in the 1955 edition of Business Statistics should read \$927,000,000.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		DON	IEST	IC TR	ADE-	-Conti	nued					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
RETAIL TRADEContinued														1
All retail stores—Continued Estimated inventories; Unadjusted, total mil. of dol. Durable-goods stores do Nondurable-goods stores do	20, 670 9, 240 11, 430	20, 970 9, 700 11, 270	22, 010 10, 270 11, 740	23, 520 10, 950 12, 570	23, 570 11, 280 12, 290	23, 390 11, 240 12, 150	22, 840 10, 920 11, 920	22, 730 10, 850 11, 880	23, 080 10, 760 12, 320	23, 300 10, 390 12, 910	23, 890 10, 390 13, 500	* 24, 780 10, 930 * 13, 850	22, 420 10, 410 12, 010	
Adjusted, total do Durable-goods stores do Automotive group do Furniture and appliance group do Lumber, building, hardware group do	22, 090 10, 060 3, 430 1, 900 2, 410	22, 210 10, 160 3, 650 1, 850 2, 330	22, 360 10, 330 3, 770 1, 890 2, 310	22, 590 10, 450 3, 900 1, 890 2, 290	22, 760 10, 540 3, 960 1, 910 2, 290	23, 000 10, 750 4, 130 1, 920 2, 310	23, 190 10, 780 4, 100 1, 950 2, 330	23, 370 10, 840 4, 160 1, 960 2, 350	23, 350 10, 850 4, 150 1, 960 2, 350	23, 230 10, 720 3, 970 1, 970 2, 380	23, 290 10, 720 3, 990 1, 960 2, 380	r 23, 590 r 11, 000 r 4, 250 1, 980 2, 360	23, 910 11, 240 4, 470 1, 970 2, 380	
Nondurable-goods stores	12, 030 2, 570 2, 310 3, 920	12, 050 2, 650 2, 380 3, 830	12, 030 2, 710 2, 350 3, 820	12, 140 2, 770 2, 310 3, 870	12, 220 2, 800 2, 380 3, 830	12, 250 2, 740 2, 420 3, 860	12, 410 2, 740 2, 450 3, 990	12, 530 2, 770 2, 500 4, 020	12, 500 2, 730 2, 510 4, 040	12, 510 2, 760 2, 480 4, 050	12, 570 2, 780 2, 540 4, 050	r 12, 590 2, 760 2, 570 r 4, 080	12, 670 2, 720 2, 570 4, 170	
Firms with 11 or more stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), total Qdo	3, 718	2, 316	2, 255	2, 632	2, 906	2, 721	2, 778	2, 729	2, 713	2, 896	2, 949	2, 994	4, 029	
Apparel group 9 do. Men's and boys' wear stores do. Women's apparel, accessory stores do. Shoe stores do.	296 32 119 86	126 12 48 41	113 10 44 37	174 14 67 56	212 17 81 79	178 15 72 62	176 16 66 64	146 11 60 54	143 9 61 50	185 12 69 68	196 17 76 62	201 20 78 59	316 33 128 91	
Drug and proprietary storesdo Eating and drinking placesdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo	92 58 32	60 53 23	57 50 24	60 56 32	64 56 26	62 58 31	62 60 28	65 62 27	62 63 30	63 62 27	65 63 33	63 60 35	99 63 33	
General-merchandise group 9 do. Deportment stores do. Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores	1,360 570	565 267	536 240	687 327	807 389	760 377	774 378	706 346	781 369	827 404	874 425	938 428	1, 470 622	
Variety stores	203 425 1,288 58 74	80 140 1,083 50 42	73 144 1,071 54 42	93 170 1, 166 61 49	116 215 1, 253 68 57	105 186 1,135 75 56	110 190 1,164 80 63	103 181 1, 212 77 69	117 192 1, 121 84 64	120 200 1, 225 81 57	130 212 1, 200 78 59	141 224 1, 175 70 58	221 456 1, 417 58 85	
Estimated sales (adjusted), total 9do	2, 798	2, 754	2, 717	2, 778	2, 774	2, 825	2, 784	2, 809	2, 836	2, 875	2, 820	r 2, 898	2, 916	
Apparel group Q	188 18 73 62 66 57	181 15 69 62 63 56	169 15 66 56 63 57 30	178 15 68 61 63 57	175 15 70 60 66 57	181 16 71 61 64 57	172 15 67 57 64 59	179 15 72 60 66 59	177 15 70 59 64 60	181 15 70 61 66 60	182 16 72 60 65 60	189 16 73 64 66 62	185 16 74 60 70 62	
Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo General-merchandise group 9do	27 820	31 812	758	30 802	28 795	28 800	28 780	30 814	29 819	28 839	30 800	29 r 833	28 820	
Department storesdo Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores mil. of dol Variety storesdo Grocery storesdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo	385 120 216 1,154 70	393 114 206 1,127 66	357 107 197 1,164 70	380 115 205 1,168 70	379 112 205 1,170 69	369 117 211 1, 193 73	359 113 206 1,184 70	383 121 205 1,161 71	386 119 210 1, 191 71	397 126 215 1, 203 69	376 120 205 1, 185 68	7 388 121 216 1, 208 69	384 120 208 1, 240 69	
Tire, battery, accessory storesdo	52	55	55	55	58	55	55	60	58	60	59	59	60	
Accounts receivable, end of month: Charge accounts	200 277	163 276	140 268	132 266	137 267	139 267	135 266	125 266	125 268	137 274	148 282	163 296	217 333	
Charge accountspercent_ Installment accountsdo	46 14	44 14	43 14	48 15	44 15	45 15	46 15	43 1 4	46 14	45 15	47 15	47 15	46 15	
Cash sales percent of total sales Charge account sales do Installment sales do	47 43 10	45 43 12	45 43 12	44 44 12	45 44 11	45 44 11	46 43 11	45 42 13	45 42 13	44 44 12	44 43 13	44 44 12	46 43 11	
Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.‡1947-49=100	r 202	91	88	100	114	116	110	98	105	123	128	148	₽ 212	p
Atlanta do Boston do Chicago do Cleveland do Dallas do Kansas City do	7 236 200 7 189 191 228 7 206	106 90 88 87 110 94	107 82 84 83 103 89	129 90 98 93 120 104	141 108 114 112 136 123	134 111 116 110 133 119	121 107 112 104 120 113	122 82 96 96 123 111	129 86 103 104 129 117	136 120 123 116 131 127	154 115 126 125 146 131	165 141 7 147 147 155 142	P 255 P 206 P 203 P 205 P 241 P 212	
Minneapolis do New York do Philadelphia do Richmond do St. Louis do San Francisco do	180 + 188 + 199 + 232 194 + 210	80 85 85 91 92 97	81 82 83 91 89	88 93 101 111 101 97	108 99 109 125 118 112	108 101 114 129 120 116	95 100 107 118 106 113	89 77 90 107 102 107	102 82 92 112 109 118	119 111 124 138 122 123	126 116 125 140 135 126	7 126 139 159 164 149 145	p 179 v 194 v 213 p 236 p 207 v 217	
Sales, adjusted, total U. S.‡do	116	119	112	115	119	117	114	124	118	123	120	122	p 122	p 1
Atlanta do Boston do Chicago do Cleveland do Dallas do Kansas City do	† 136 110 112 110 136 120	137 114 116 111 140 124	134 109 109 108 129	133 107 114 107 134 120	142 108 119 116 142 126	137 111 117 113 134 120	136 107 114 108 132 118	152 114 122 124 145 136	143 107 115 114 139 124	140 112 118 116 131 127	148 114 120 120 138 125	142 116 7 121 118 136 124	p 147 p 114 p 121 p 119 p 144 p 124	
Minneapolis do New York do Philadelphia do Richmond do St. Louis do San Francisco do	111 r 107 r 114 r 129 117 r 119	112 108 113 133 123 125	103 101 108 122 114 118	108 105 111 129 116 118	107 102 115 126 122 120	107 103 115 128 120	103 104 114 123 108 118	111 108 121 136 132 123	107 106 114 134 120 122	112 108 120 134 119	109 109 120 132 122	7 110 110 121 134 124 125	p 110 p 110 p 122 p 131 p 125	

r Revised. P Preliminary. 9 Includes data not shown separately.

‡ Data for 1946-55 have been revised to reflect current seasonal patterns and to allow for changes in the samples used in computing the unadjusted indexes. Revisions beginning with 1946 for total United States appear on p. 24 of the October 1955 Survey; unpublished revisions for the districts are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	955						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		DON	MESTI	C TR	ADE-	-Conti	inued		_					
RETAIL TRADE—Continued														
Department stores—Continued Stocks, total U. S., end of month:	110 - 125	110 123	117 123	127 124	129 124	127 123	121 127	119 127	126 129	135 129	145 129	148 - 131	₽ 119 ₽ 135	
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companies. thous. of dol. Montgomery Ward & Co. do. Sears, Roebuck & Co. do	523, 056 131, 875 391, 181	266, 312 53, 456 212, 856	242, 847 52, 271 190, 576	319, 249 76, 420 242, 829	376, 049 88, 607 287, 442	370, 491 84, 767 285, 725	377, 031 83, 922 293, 109	347, 362 74, 182 273, 179	380, 967 87, 181 293, 786	391, 258 92, 071 299, 187	414, 465 102, 795 311, 670	431, 702 110, 174 321, 527	570, 391 146, 155 424, 236	286, 607 58, 523 228, 084
WHOLESALE TRADE											1			
Sales, estimated (unadj.), total mil. of dol Durable-goods establishments do Nondurable-goods establishments do	9, 600 3, 010 6, 590	8, 690 2, 720 5, 970	8, 450 2, 800 5, 650	9, 700 3, 270 6, 430	9, 140 3, 220 5, 920	9, 320 3, 270 6, 050	10, 110 3, 450 6, 660	9, 660 3, 190 6, 470	10, 540 3, 570 6, 970	10, 730 3, 640 7, 090	7 10, 500 3, 590 7 6, 910	7 10, 600 3, 530 7, 070	10, 170 3, 410 6, 760	
Inventories, estimated (unadj.), total	11, 560 5, 460 6, 100	11, 740 5, 650 6, 090	11, 770 5, 850 5, 920	11, 620 5, 940 5, 680	11, 570 6, 000 5, 570	11, 550 6, 060 5, 490	11, 520 6, 040 5, 480	11, 660 5, 950 5, 710	11, 870 5, 970 5, 900	12, 180 6, 000 6, 180	12, 600 6, 060 6, 540	12, 620 - 6, 060 - 6, 560	12, 290 6, 080 6, 210	

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

POPULATION														
Population, continental United States: Total, incl. Armed Forces overseasthousands	163, 699	163, 930	164, 158	164, 367	164, 595	164, 799	165, 023	165, 248	165, 495	165, 762	166, 022	166, 280	166, 512	166, 738
EMPLOYMENT														
Noninstitutional population, estimated number 14 years of age and over, total \(\theta\) thousands	116, 763	116, 855	116, 901	117, 051	117, 130	117, 236	117, 318	117, 404	117, 517	117. 634	117, 749	117, 864	117, 995	118,080
Total labor force, including Armed Forcesdo	66, 811	66, 700	66, 550	66, 840	67, 784	68, 256	69, 692	70, 429	70, 695	69, 853	70, 250	70, 164	69, 538	68, 691
Civilian labor force, total do. Employed do. Agricultural employment do. Nonagricultural employment do. Unemployed do.	63, 526 60, 688 5, 325 55, 363 2, 838	63, 497 60, 150 5, 297 54, 853 3, 347	63, 321 59, 938 5, 084 54, 854 3, 383	63, 654 60, 477 5, 692 54, 785 3, 176	64, 647 61, 685 6, 215 55, 470 2, 962	65, 192 62, 703 6, 963 55, 740 2, 489	66, 696 64, 016 7, 681 56, 335 2, 679	67, 465 64, 994 7, 704 57, 291 2, 471	67, 726 65, 488 7, 536 57, 952 2, 237	66, 882 64, 733 7, 875 56, 858 2, 149	67, 292 65, 161 7, 905 57, 256 2, 131	67, 206 64, 807 6, 920 57, 887 2, 398	66, 592 64, 165 5, 884 58, 281 2, 427	65, 775 62, 891 5, 635 57, 256 2, 885
Not in labor forcedo	49, 952	50, 156	50, 352	50, 212	49, 346	48, 979	47,626	46, 975	46, 823	47, 781	47, 499	47, 701	48, 457	49, 388
Employees in nonagricultural establishments: Total unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)do. Manufacturingdo. Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo.	49, 463 16, 050 9, 144 6, 906	47, 741 15, 925 9, 113 6, 812	47, 753 16, 060 9, 220 6, 840	48, 212 16, 201 9, 323 6, 878	48, 643 16, 255 9, 418 6, 837	48, 918 16, 334 9, 501 6, 833	49, 508 16, 577 9, 624 6, 953	49, 420 16, 475 9, 511 6, 964	49, 858 16, 807 9, 578 7, 229	50, 322 16, 915 9, 645 7, 270	50, 471 16, 999 9, 762 7, 237	r 50, 629 r 17, 049 r 9, 867 r 7, 182	7 51, 299 7 17, 009 7 9, 884 7 7, 125	^p 49, 541 ^p 16, 798 ^p 9, 802 ^p 6, 996
Mining, total do Metal do Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	747 93 43 212	741 94 43 211	737 94 40 210	739 95 38 208	739 97 37 205	742 97 34 208	760 99 37 211	749 90 35 209	754 93 35 208	758 100 34 209	751 100 35 209	754 7 100 36 211	r 754 r 99 r 212	P 746 P 98
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do Contract construction do. Transportation and public utilities ♀ do. Interstate railroads do. Local railways and bus lines do. Trucking and warehousing * do. Telephone do. Telegraph do. Gas and electric utilities do.	296 104 2, 426 3, 996 1, 187 123 748 694 42 555	294 100 2, 237 3, 927 1, 153 122 724 693 41 553	293 100 2, 169 3, 937 1, 152 121 732 696 41 553	296 102 2, 255 3, 966 1, 157 121 744 700 41 554	295 105 2, 399 3, 939 1, 159 120 748 667 42 554	297 106 2, 526 3, 997 1, 196 120 755 674 42 557	306 107 2, 615 4, 081 1, 224 118 760 715 42 565	308 108 2, 701 4, 113 1, 240 112 762 727 42 571	309 109 2, 746 4, 137 1, 246 113 773 731 42 572	305 110 2, 748 4, 152 1, 242 116 791 728 42 566	299 108 2, 685 4, 127 1, 236 115 800 715 43 561	300 107 7 2,580 7 4,143 1,225 115 809 736 42 560	104 7 2, 407 7 4, 164	
Wholesale and retail trade do Wholesale trade do Retail trade 9 do General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do	11, 354 2, 860 8, 494 1, 903 1, 494 767	10, 419 2, 817 7, 602 1, 327 1, 462 749	10, 309 2, 806 7, 503 1, 269 1, 467 749	10, 408 2, 813 7, 595 1, 305 1, 471 755	10, 549 2, 804 7, 745 1, 372 1, 478 763	10, 534 2, 801 7, 733 1, 342 1, 487 768	10, 643 2, 826 7, 817 1, 349 1, 503 777	10, 633 2, 858 7, 775 1, 313 1, 506 785	10, 638 2, 863 7, 775 1, 315 1, 499 788	10, 824 2, 879 7, 945 1, 395 1, 516 785	10, 909 2, 909 8, 000 1, 444 1, 527 785	7 11, 126 7 2, 942 7 8, 184 1, 570 7 1, 555 7 790	r 11, 747 r 2, 959 r 8, 788 r 1, 964 r 1, 585 r 799	P 10, 845 P 2, 924 P 7, 921 P 1, 407 P 1, 555 P 786
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2, 136 5, 588 463 327 155 7, 166	2, 124 5, 533 456 326 153 6, 835	2, 132 5, 536 462 324 150 6, 873	2, 150 5, 571 463 325 154 6, 922	2, 161 5, 674 480 329 157 6, 927	2, 171 5, 733 488 333 160 6, 881	2, 206 5, 775 514 338 161 6, 851	2, 237 5, 816 574 339 156 6, 696	2, 241 5, 818 575 338 151 6, 717	2, 223 5, 791 509 336 155 6, 911	2, 216 5, 730 472 334 157 7, 054	7 2, 213 7 5, 690 461 333 156 7, 074	r 2, 220 r 5, 658 r 7, 340	Р 2, 216 Р 5, 600 Р 6, 998
Total, adjusted ♂- do Manufacturing do Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	7 48, 432 15, 992 9, 105 6, 887	7 48, 404 15, 993 9, 124 6, 869	7 48, 470 16, 091 9, 211 6, 880	r 48, 760 16, 229 9, 300 6, 929	7 48, 882 16, 380 9, 405 6, 975	7 49, 242 16, 545 9, 523 7, 022	7 49, 514 16, 688 9, 627 7, 061	7 49, 638 16, 635 9, 618 7, 017	τ 49, 718 16, 661 9, 615 7, 046	7 49, 835 16, 691 9, 634 7, 957	49, 950 16, 822 9, 736 7, 086	7 50, 135 7 16, 962 7 9, 826 7 7, 136	7 50, 211 7 16, 948 7 9, 842 7 7, 106	* 50, 208 * 16, 861 * 9, 808 * 7, 053
$ \begin{array}{cccc} Mining & do. \\ Contract construction & & do. \\ Transportation and public utilities & do. \\ Wholesale and retail trade & do. \\ Finance, insurance, and real estate & do. \\ Service and miscellaneous & do. \\ Government & & do. \\ \end{array} $	743 7 2, 491 3, 986 10, 575 2, 147 5, 644 7 6, 854	741 7 2, 486 3, 974 10, 574 2, 145 5, 646 7 6, 845	741 7 2, 451 3, 984 10, 541 2, 154 5, 649 7 6, 859	739 7 2, 483 3, 986 10, 633 2, 161 5, 656 7 6, 873	743 r 2, 502 3, 946 10, 600 2, 161 5, 674 r 6, 876	749 7 2, 539 4, 000 10, 655 2, 171 5, 676 7 6, 907	756 72,514 4,064 10,711 2,184 5,690 76,907	757 ' 2, 546 4, 082 10, 765 2, 204 5, 730 ' 6, 919	747 7 2, 519 4, 106 10, 797 2, 208 5, 732 7 6, 948	754 7 2, 537 4, 135 10, 824 2, 223 5, 705 7 6, 966	751 2, 512 4, 116 10, 801 2, 227 5, 730 6, 991	750 r 2, 493 r 4, 132 r 10, 868 r 2, 224 r 5, 719 r 6, 987	7 750 7 2, 471 7 4, 153 7 10, 941 7 2, 231 7 5, 715 7 7, 002	P 746 P 2, 492 P 4, 144 P11, 007 P 2, 238 P 5, 714 P 7, 006
Production workers in manufacturing industries: Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)	12, 645 7, 218 97	12, 523 7, 182 96	12, 649 7, 282 94	12, 778 7, 375 94	12, 816 7, 457 91	12, 882 7, 530 90	13, 086 7, 630 89	12, 951 7, 499 89	13, 262 7, 553 88	13, 373 7, 623 87	13, 446 7, 729 84	r 13, 498 r 7, 839 84	7 13, 460 7 7, 853 7 83	ν 13, 240 ν 7, 763 ν 82

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nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of	1954	7	Ti-1				19	955 			1	1	1.5	1956
BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
1	EMPL	оүмі	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO	N—Co	ntinu	ed					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued														
roduction workers in mfg, industries—Continued Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Continued Durable-goods industries—Continued Lumber and wood products (except furniture) thousands	661	631	639	634	651	683	727	720	731	726	716	, 696	r 665	,
Sawmills and planing mills	360 297 437 1,002	350 293 430 1,013	353 296 434 1,032 508	355 298 442 1,057	360 297 450 1,076	373 298 456 1,096	389 300 466 1,115	387 298 460 1, 098	393 313 472 1, 112 564	387 320 479 1, 134	381 323 478 1, 135	375 323 7 477 7 1, 151 563	321 7 471 7 1, 162	p P 1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals thousands. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) thousands.	53 843	53 834	53 844	53 860	54 868	54	55	44	51	55	55	55		
Machinery (except electrical) do. Electrical machinery do. Transportation equipment Q do. Automobiles do. Aircraft and parts do. Ship and boat building and repairs do. Railroad equipment do. Instruments and related products do. Miscellaneous mg, industries do.	1, 106 809 1, 375 702 525 104 37 218 373	1, 109 800 1, 400 730 523 104 38 217 360	1, 125 803 1, 426 750 523 106 41 216 371	1, 144 803 1, 447 773 520 108 40 219 377	1, 164 804 1, 462 789 518 107 41 218 376	877 1,174 809 1,456 789 509 109 42 211 379	884 1, 182 816 1, 447 782 503 113 41 220 385	1, 160 802 1, 420 761 502 108 42 219 372	877 1, 155 818 1, 379 722 501 105 43 220 388	894 1,149 855 1,357 689 510 103 46 223 400	904 1, 194 885 1, 378 711 512 101 46 225 407	7 912 7 1, 213 7 870 7 1, 484 831 519 99 46 7 225 7 405	r 906 r 1, 237 874 r 1, 514	p 1 p 1
Nondurable-goods industries	5, 427 1, 062 264 72 151 173 114	5, 341 1, 007 256 72 135 168 107	5, 367 985 250 73 125 169 105	5, 403 991 248 74 128 169 109	5, 359 1, 011 246 78 142 169 114	5, 352 1, 035 251 83 149 171 118	5, 456 1, 089 255 89 183 174 122	5, 452 1, 150 257 90 233 174 129	5, 709 1, 250 259 88 327 172 127	5, 750 1, 245 263 83 325 173 122	5, 717 1, 191 265 78 260 175 120	7 5, 659 7 1, 130 268 75 199 175 115	r 5, 607 r 1, 068	p 1
Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products Q do Broad-woven fabric mills do Knitting mills do Apparel and other finished textile products	100 983 443 200	91 977 444 192	89 985 446 196	83 985 445 197	80 983 446 196	80 965 431 197	82 974 433 202	79 954 429 194	105 986 440 206	114 989 438 208	113 991 439 210	101 998 442 211	7 96 7 998	1
thousands Paper and allied productsdo Puln, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1, 073 442 223 519	1,069 437 221 512	1, 101 437 222 512	1, 110 439 222	1, 057 441 223	1, 041 444 223	1, 058 451 226	1, 025 448 227	1, 101 459 229	1, 115 462 229	1, 123 464 229	7 1, 135 465 231	7 1, 136 464	p]
thousands Chemicals and allied products	534 206 172 133 207 85 335 222	534 207 169 132 209 85 336 225	535 209 170 132 209 87 345 228	516 548 212 172 133 212 87 347 227	516 551 214 173 132 211 89 337 222	516 550 215 175 134 216 90 331 218	521 545 217 176 135 219 91 342 225	518 542 219 177 135 216 92 342 225	520 543 218 176 134 217 91 351 229	530 553 218 174 132 223 92 346 224	535 557 218 172 130 226 92 344 222	539 * 557 219 * 171 129 231 94 * 332 * 211	7 537 7 558 7 170 7 234 7 346	
roduction workers in manufacturing industries, adjusted: Total thousands Durable-goods industries do	12, 580 7, 177	12, 586 7, 191	12, 673 7, 269	12, 798 7, 350 5, 448	12, 934 7, 443	13, 081 7, 549	13, 200 7, 634	13, 119 7, 609	13, 127 7, 592	13, 160 7, 614	13, 270 7, 701	, 13, 412 , 7, 797	7 13, 396 7 7, 810	p 13
Nondurable-goods industries	5, 403 102. 2 101. 7	5, 395 101. 2 101. 8	5, 404 102. 3 102. 5	103. 3 103. 5	5, 491 103. 6 104. 6	5, 532 104. 1 105. 8	5, 566 105. 8 106. 7	5, 510 104. 7 106. 1	5, 535 107. 2 106. 1	5, 546 108. 1 106. 4	5, 569 108. 7 107. 3	7 5, 615 7 109. 1 7 108. 4	7 5, 586 7 108. 8 7 108. 3	P { P 1 P 1
Federal civilian employees (executive branch): United States, continentalthousands Washington, D. C., metropolitan areado Railway employees (class I steam railways):	1 2,431. 1 1 209. 8	2, 113. 2 206. 1	2, 116. 4 207. 0	2, 122. 1 207. 5	2, 127. 4 207. 3	2, 132. 9 207. 7	2, 157. 4 211. 3	2, 161. 3 211. 9	2, 164. 5 211. 5	2, 146. 9 209. 2	2, 146. 1 209. 6		1 2, 435. 2 1 214. 7	
Total	1, 059 79. 8 81. 5	1, 037 78. 2 77. 5	1, 033 78. 0 78. 1	1, 035 78. 1 78. 7	1, 040 78. 4 79. 5	1, 081 81. 6 80. 5	1, 109 83. 7 81. 9	1, 121 84. 6 82. 8	1, 126 85. 0 83. 5	1, 122 84. 7 84. 5	1, 115 7 84. 2 86. 0	r 1, 107 r 83. 5 r 85. 4	p 1, 103 p 83. 0 p 84. 9	
PAYROLLS anufacturing production-worker payroll index, undjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)	143. 1	141.5	144.4	146.6	146.7	150. 1	152. 1	151.0	154. 6	158. 7	161. 2	7 163. 9	163. 8	p
LABOR CONDITIONS rerage weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor):														
All manufacturing industries hours Durable-goods industries do. Ordnance and accessories do. Lumber and wood products (except furniture) hours	40. 5 41. 1 40. 7	40. 2 40. 9 40. 0	40. 4 41. 1 40. 5	40. 6 41. 4 40. 6 40. 8	40. 3 41. 2 40. 6	40. 8 41. 6 40. 8 41. 0	40. 7 41. 2 40. 9 41. 8	40. 4 40. 9 40. 3	40. 6 7 41. 1 40. 4 41. 5	40. 9 41. 4 41. 0	41. 1 41. 7 41. 0 41. 1	41. 2 41. 9 41. 4	r 41.3 r 41.9 r 41.3	1 1
Sawmills and planing mills do. Furniture and fixtures do. Stone, clay, and glass products do. Primary metal industries Q do. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	40. 9 41. 4 41. 1 40. 0	40. 7 40. 5 40. 6 40. 4	41. 2 41. 3 40. 6 40. 6	41. 1 41. 3 41. 3 40. 9	40. 6 40. 3 41. 3 41. 2	41.7 40.7 41.8 41.6	41. 8 42. 5 41. 6 41. 9 41. 5	40. 9 40. 6 41. 3 40. 6	42. 1 42. 0 41. 9 40. 5	41. 4 42. 3 41. 9 41. 8	41. 1 41. 5 42. 4 41. 9 41. 6	40. 5 41. 5 42. 1 41. 6 41. 7	42.3 7 41.8 7 42.1	1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment)hours.	39. 1 40. 5 41. 6	39. 7 40. 6 41. 1	39. 8 40. 4 41. 2	40. 2 40. 5 41. 4	40. 5 40. 6 41. 2	40. 9 40. 7 41. 6	41.0 40.5 41.3	40. 1 40. 5 41. 2	39. 9 38. 8 41. 6	41. 4 41. 4 41. 8	40. 6 41. 2 42. 2	40.8 41.1 41.8	+ 41.8	

r Revised. Preliminary. Includes temporary Post Office employees hired during Christmas season; there were about 304,300 such employees in all areas in December 1954 and 310,000 in December 1955.

Q Includes data for industries not shown.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	EMPL	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO	N—Co	ntinu	ed		<u>'</u>			
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued	Î													
Average weekly hours per worker, etc.—Continued All manufacturing industries, etc.—Continued Durable-goods industries—Continued Electrical machinery	40. 5 42. 5 44. 0 41. 4 39. 2 40. 4 40. 5 40. 6	40. 3 42. 1 43. 0 41. 5 39. 4 40. 1 40. 2 40. 2	40. 4 42. 4 43. 8 41. 1 39. 5 39. 4 40. 5	40. 5 42. 7 44. 3 41. 3 39. 6 39. 5 40. 5	40. 6 42. 1 43. 5 40. 7 39. 6 40. 0 40. 3 40. 1	40. 8 42. 7 44. 3 41. 0 39. 9 40. 1 40. 6 40. 5	40. 6 40. 3 40. 0 41. 0 39. 8 40. 7 40. 8 40. 5	39. 8 41. 7 42. 5 41. 2 39. 1 40. 5 40. 2 39. 7	40. 6 41. 1 41. 5 41. 0 39. 1 40. 9 40. 6 40. 3	40. 3 41. 2 41. 3 41. 4 39. 5 40. 8 41. 2 40. 9	41, 6 41, 5 41, 9 41, 5 39, 0 39, 8 41, 4 41, 3	41. 5 43. 1 44. 7 41. 7 38. 2 40. 3 41. 5 41. 2	7 41. 6 7 41. 8 7 41. 4 7 41. 4 7 41. 2	p 41. 0 p 40. 1 p 40. 7 p 40. 7
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products ? do Meat products do Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do	39. 8 41. 4 42. 8 42. 8 38. 2 40. 9 39. 5	39. 3 40. 8 41. 7 43. 3 37. 7 40. 4 39. 4	39. 5 40. 5 40. 0 43. 3 38. 2 40. 5 39. 7	39. 7 40. 5 40. 5 43. 2 38. 0 40. 4 40. 2	39. 0 40. 3 40. 0 43. 0 37. 7 40. 3 40. 5	39. 6 41. 1 41. 3 43. 8 38. 3 41. 1 40. 7	39, 9 41, 5 41, 3 44, 0 39, 3 41, 4 40, 7	39. 7 41. 9 41. 7 44. 8 39. 7 41. 4 42. 2	39. 9 41. 1 41. 6 43. 7 39. 2 40. 9 41. 4	40. 1 41. 7 42. 9 43. 5 39. 9 41. 2 40. 9	40. 3 41. 6 42. 8 42. 9 39. 9 41. 0 7 40. 0	40. 3 41. 6 44. 4 42. 6 36. 4 41. 0 39. 9		p 39. 9 p 41. 5
Tobacco manufactures	38. 4 40. 2 40. 6 38. 3	37. 7 39. 6 39. 9 37. 4	37. 0 40. 0 40. 1 38. 2	37. 6 40. 0 40. 1 38. 4	36. 4 38. 7 39. 1 36. 3	38. 8 39. 5 40. 0 37. 5	39. 4 39. 8 40. 0 38. 1	38. 3 39. 6 40. 3 37. 7	39. 2 40. 2 40. 7 38. 6	40. 4 40. 5 41. 0 38. 5	41. 0 40. 8 41. 2 39. 4	38. 4 41. 2 41. 6 39. 6	7 39. 1 41. 2	p 37, 9 p 40, 3
Apparel and other finished textile products hours. Paper and allied products	36. 3 42. 7	36. 0 42. 3	36. 7 42. 5	37. 1 42. 8	35. 6 42. 5	36. 3 42. 9	36, 6 43, 0	36. 0 43. 1	36.9 43.2	36. 8 43. 6	37, 2 43, 5	37. 1 43. 6	7 37. 1 7 43. 6	p 36. 5 p 43. 2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do Printing, publishing, and allied industries Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do Footwear (except rubber) do Nonmanufacturing industries:	43. 8 39. 0 41. 4 41. 0 40. 6 41. 8 41. 8 41. 6 37. 8 37. 2	43. 7 38. 2 41. 1 40. 7 40. 8 40. 9 41. 3 41. 1 37. 9 37. 5	43. 8 38. 4 41. 2 40. 8 40. 2 40. 2 41. 3 40. 7 38. 8 38. 5	44. 0 38. 8 41. 4 41. 0 40. 7 40. 4 41. 0 40. 3 38. 5 38. 1	43. 7 38. 5 41. 3 40. 9 41. 0 40. 7 41. 8 42. 4 36. 6 36. 0	44. 0 38. 7 41. 3 41. 0 41. 4 41. 0 42. 0 42. 1 36. 7 36. 0	44. 1 38. 7 41. 4 41. 1 41. 2 40. 6 42. 3 43. 1 37. 9 37. 5	44. 5 38. 7 41. 2 40. 9 41. 3 40. 8 41. 3 42. 7 37. 7 37. 4	44. 4 38. 9 41. 2 40. 8 41. 0 40. 4 41. 3 42. 1 38. 3 38. 1	44. 5 39. 3 41. 5 41. 1 41. 3 40. 8 41. 5 41. 4 37. 2 36. 3	44. 6 39. 1 41. 5 40. 8 41. 6 41. 4 42. 0 42. 0 37. 6 36. 6	45. 0 39. 1 41. 6 41. 2 41. 3 41. 4 42. 6 42. 5 37. 9 37. 0	r 39. 7 r 41. 8 r 41. 0 r 41. 2 r 39. 2	p 38. 7 p 41. 5 p 41. 3 p 40. 8 p 39. 3
Mining: Metal do Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	41. 7 35. 1 37. 1	42. 8 31. 9 37. 1	42. 0 36. 3 37. 8	41. 6 31. 9 36. 9	41. 1 28. 8 37. 2	42. 2 30. 8 37. 4	42. 2 35. 1 39. 0	41. 2 35. 5 38. 2	42. 1 33. 5 37. 5	42. 8 28. 7 36. 5	42. 8 37. 2 37. 4	42. 6 36. 3		
Petroleum and natural-gas production hours Nonmetallic miving and quarrying do Contract construction do Nonbuilding construction do Building construction do Transportation and public utilities:	40. 3 43. 4 36. 4 38. 4 36. 0	41. 7 42. 4 35. 4 36. 8 35. 1	39. 9 41. 6 35. 3 37. 9 34. 7	40. 1 43. 6 36. 6 39. 6 35. 9	40. 2 43. 9 36. 0 38. 2 35, 4	41. 2 45. 3 37. 4 40. 2 36. 7	40. 1 45. 3 37. 7 41. 2 36. 7	40. 8 45. 4 38. 2 42. 1 37. 2	40. 1 45. 8 37. 7 41. 6 36. 7	40. 8 45. 9 38. 5 42. 8 37. 4	41. 0 45. 6 37. 4 41. 4 36. 3	40. 3 44. 4 35. 4 38. 4 34. 7		
Local railways and bus lines do Telephone do Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do Wholesale and retail trade:	43. 2 39. 3 41. 4 41. 4	42. 5 38. 9 41. 3 40. 9	42. 9 39. 0 41. 3 40. 9	42. 8 39. 0 41. 5 40. 8	43. 0 39. 4 42. 0 40. 9	43. 3 39. 8 42. 3 41. 0 40. 6	43. 9 39. 4 42. 3 41. 1 40. 6	43. 2 40. 0 42. 2 41. 4 40. 9	43. 3 40. 2 42. 4 41. 6 40. 6	43. 0 40. 1 42. 4 41. 4	42. 4 39. 9 42. 2 41. 6 40. 7	42. 9 40. 3 41. 9 41. 5		
Wholesale trade do Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) ? General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do Service and miscellaneous:	39. 5 37. 1 38. 4 44. 4	38. 9 35. 3 38. 0 44. 0	38. 9 35. 1 37. 9 44. 2	38. 8 35. 2 37. 6 44. 2	38, 6 34, 7 37, 6 44, 2 41, 6	38. 8 34. 6 37. 7 44. 1 41. 2	39. 1 35. 4 38. 3 44. 2 41. 3	39. 7 35. 9 39. 1 44. 1	39. 6 35. 7 39. 1 43. 8 41. 6	39. 1 35. 0 38. 4 44. 0	38. 7 34. 8 38. 1 43. 7	38. 6 34. 5 37. 9 43. 9		
Laundries. doCleaning and dycine plants. do		40. 0 39. 0	39. 8 38. 0	40. 2 39. 2	40. 3 39. 7	40.8 41.0	40. 4 40. 1	40. 6 39. 2	40. 0 38. 5	40. 3 40. 3	40. 6 40. 2	40. 2 39. 4		
Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month: Work stoppagesnumber. Workers involvedthousands. In effect during month: Work stoppagesnumber. Workers involvedthousands. Man-days idle during monthdo.	1 293	225 50 325 80 400	250 90 380 125 570	300 165 450 220 1,600	325 210 500 310 2,600	375 170 575 310 2,600	500 500 700 650 3,400	425 750 650 900 3, 200	450 220 650 380 3,000	400 240 600 430 2,800	400 225 600 320 2,600	225 90 475 190 2,650	175 50 350 200 2,000	
U. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placements. thousands. Unemployment compensation, State laws (Bureau of	393	397	373	453	480	542	548	514	603	622	587	504	431	
Employment Security): Initial claimso thousands. thousands. Insured unemployment, weekly average. do Benefit payments:	1, 450 1, 666	1,519 1,962	1,038 1,880	1,005 1,657	1,009 1,471	910 1, 263	898 1,121	969 1, 092	877 961	725 858	794 784	937 863	1, 193 1, 123	p 1, 462
Beneficiaries, weekly average do do Amount of payments thous, of dol Veterans' unemployment allowances: Initial claims thousands. Insured unemployment, weekly average do Beneficiaries, weekly average thousands. Amount of payments thous of dol.	41 79 87	1,670 170,882 44 92 105 10,198	1,694 165,469 35 95 111 10,224	1,600 178,762 33 88 107 11,337	1,345 135,779 25 69 86 8,423	1, 136 117, 402 25 55 66 6, 739	1, 057 108, 861 40 56 64 6, 606	924 91,602 32 59 68 6,764	839 92,834 37 60 70 7,681	763 83, 169 24 47 62 6, 528	70, 091 20 35 42 4, 243	685 74,674 27 37 40 4,132	861 95, 153 32 47 51 5, 230	
Labor turnover in manufacturing establishments: Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees. Separation rate, totaldo Dischargedodo Lay-offdo Quitdo Military and miscellaneousdo 7 Revised	2. 5 3. 0 . 2 1. 7	3. 3 2. 9 . 2 1. 5 1. 0	3. 2 2. 5 . 2 1. 1 1. 0	3. 6 3. 0 . 2 1. 3 1. 3	3. 5 3. 1 . 3 1. 2 1. 5	3. 8 3. 2 .3 1. 1 1. 5	4.3 3.2 .3 1.2 1.5	3. 4 3. 4 3. 4 . 3 1. 3 1. 6 . 2	4. 5 4. 0 . 3 1. 3 2. 2	4, 4 4, 4 . 3 1, 1 2, 8	4. 1 3. 5 . 3 1. 2 1. 8	3. 3 7 3. 1 . 3 7 1. 2 7 1. 4 . 2	p 2. 4 p 2. 9 p. 2 p 1. 4 p 1. 1	

r Revised. Preliminary.

♀ Includes data for industries not shown.

♂ Beginning 1955 includes data relative to UCFE (January 1955 initial claims, 29,000; beneficiaries, 2,700; benefits paid, \$307,000).

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954	·		,			195	55						195
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Jan ar
And the second s	EMPL	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO	N—Co	ntinu	ed		·	•		
WAGES								-						
verage weekly gross earnings (U. S. Department of Labor):														
All manufacturing industries dollars. Durable goods industries do Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	74. 12 80. 15 82. 21	73, 97 80, 16 81, 20	74. 74 80. 56 82. 22	75. 11 81. 56 82. 42	74, 96 81, 58 82, 42	76. 30 82. 78 82. 82	76.11 81.99 83.44	76. 36 82. 62 82. 62	76. 33 82. 61 82. 42	77. 71 84. 46 85. 28	78. 50 85. 07 85. 28	79. 52 86. 31 86. 94	7 79. 71 7 86. 31 7 86. 73	P 7 P 8
Sawmills and planing mills do- Furniture and fixtures do- Stone, clay, and glass products do	66, 91 66, 67 65, 83 73, 98	66, 34 66, 75 63, 99 73, 49	66. 50 67. 57 65. 67 73. 49	66. 10 66. 99 65. 67 74. 75	67. 06 67. 40 64. 48 75. 17	68, 47 69, 64 64, 71 76, 91	71. 90 73. 10 66. 98 77. 52	69. 66 70. 35 64. 96 77. 23	72. 21 72. 83 68. 46 77. 93	70. 93 71. 62 69. 37 79. 19	71. 10 71. 80 69. 96 78. 77	68. 45 70. 14 69. 04 79. 04	7 69. 37 7 79. 00	Р (Р (
Primary metal industries Qdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	85, 60	87, 26	87. 29	88.34	89, 40	90, 69	91.30	92. 57	91, 94	97.39	96. 10	96. 33	7 97. 67	
dollars. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	87. 98	90. 12	89, 95	91. 25	92. 34	93. 66	95. 12	98. 65	96. 96	103. 91	99. 47	100. 37		
metals dollars. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, and trans. equip.) dollars.	81.00 80.70	81. 61 80. 15	81, 20 80, 34	81. 41 80. 73	81. 61 80. 34	82. 62 81. 54	82. 82 80. 95	84. 65 81. 99	81. 48 82. 78	89. 42 84. 02	88. 58 85. 67	87. 54 84. 44	r 84. 85	p
Machinery (except electrical) do Electrical machinery do	83. 44 74. 52	82. 82 74. 56	83. 64 74. 74	84. 87 75. 33	85. 70 75. 52	87. 15 76. 30	87. 57 75. 92	86. 11 74. 82	86. 94 75. 92	88. 83 76. 17	90. 10 79. 46	90. 74 79. 27	93. 10 r 79. 87	p p
Transportation equipment \$\frac{do}{40}dododo	93, 08 99, 44	92. 62 96. 75	93. 28 98. 99	94. 37 100. 56	92. 62 97. 88	94.79 101.00	88. 26 89. 20	92. 99 97. 75	92. 06 95. 45	93. 11 96. 23	94. 21 98. 47	99. 56 106. 39	r 95. 30	
Aircraft and partsdo Ship and boat building and repairsdo Railroad equipmentdo	87. 77 83. 10 88. 88	88. 81 82. 74 87. 82	87, 95 82, 95 85, 89	88, 38 82, 76 84, 14	87, 10 83, 16 88, 00	88. 15 83. 39 88. 62	88. 15 83. 18 90. 35	89. 40 81. 72 90. 32	88, 98 83, 67 93, 25	90. 67 84. 93 94. 25	91. 30 84. 24 91. 54	91. 74 82. 13 94. 30		
Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	75, 33 66, 18	75, 17 65, 93	76, 14 66, 42	76, 14 66, 58	75, 76 65, 76	75, 92 66, 83	77. 93 66. 42	76, 38 65, 51	77. 55 66. 50	79. 52 68. 30	80, 32 69, 38	80. 51 69. 63	r 80. 73 r 70. 04	p
Nondurable-goods industriesdo Food and kindred products?do	66. 47 70. 79	66. 02 70. 18	66. 36 70. 07	66. 70 70. 07	65. 91 70. 12	67.32 71.51	67. 83 71. 38	67. 89 72 07	67. 83 71. 10	68. 97 72. 98	69. 32 73. 63	70. 12 74. 88	70.30 76.08	
Meat products do	81.75 69.34	79. 65 70. 58	76.00 71.45	77. 76 71. 28	76. 00 70. 95	79.30 72.71	79.30 73.04	80. 48 75. 26	83. 62 72. 98	87. 52 73. 95	87. 74 72. 07	94. 13 72. 42		
Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do	55. 39 69. 12 78. 21	54. 67 68. 28 77. 62	56, 15 68, 85 78, 61	56. 24 68. 28 80. 00	57. 68 68. 11 81. 41	56. 68 69. 87 82. 21	55, 81 70, 79 82, 21	54. 79 70. 79 87. 35	56. 45 70. 35 85. 28	58. 65 71. 28 84. 66	59. 05 71. 34 82. 00	53, 51 72, 16 82, 19		
Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products \$\square\$ do	49. 92 55. 07	50. 14 54. 25	49. 58 55, 20	51. 51 54. 80	50. 60 53. 02	54.71 54.51	55, 55 54, 92	54, 00 54, 25	50. 57 55. 48	50. 50 56. 70	51. 25 57. 53	51. 46 58. 50	r 53. 96 58. 50	
Broad-woven fabric millsdo	53. 59 50. 56	52. 67 49. 37	53. 33 50. 81	52. 93 50. 69	52.00 47.92	53. 20 49. 50	53. 20 50. 29	53, 20 49, 01	54. 13 50. 95	56. 17 51. 21	56. 44 53. 19	57. 41 53. 86	38, 30	
Knitting mills. do. Apparel and other finished textile products dollars. Paper and allied products do.	49, 01 76, 01	48. 60 75. 72	49, 55 76, 08	49. 71 77. 04	46, 99 76, 93	47. 92 77. 65	48, 68 78, 69	47. 88 79. 30	49. 82 79. 92	50. 05 81. 10	50. 59 81. 35	50. 46 81. 53	r 50. 46 r 81. 97	p
Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries dollars	82.34 90.09	82. 16 88. 24	82, 34 89, 47	83. 16 90. 79	83. 47 89. 71	83, 60 90, 95	85. 11 90. 95	86. 78 90, 95	87. 02 91. 42	88. 11 93. 14	88. 31 92. 67	89. 10 92. 28	r 94. 49	 p
Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do	79, 90 84, 46	79. 73 84. 25	80.34 84.86	80. 32 85. 69	81. 36 87. 12	81. 77 86. 51	82. 80 87. 54	83. 22 87. 94	82. 81 86. 90	84. 25 89. 60	83. 42 88. 13	84. 86 89. 82	r 85. 27	p
Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningdo	92. 57 96. 22	93. 02 96. 93	91. 25 94. 87	93, 61 96, 96	95. 94 99. 72	97. 70 101. 27	97, 23 100, 28	99, 53 102, 41	97. 58 99. 79	100.36 102.82	99. 84 103. 09	99. 95 103. 91	r 98, 40	P
Rubber productsdo Tires and inner tubesdo	84. 85 98. 18	83. 84 97. 41	84, 25 96, 46	83. 64 95. 51	86. 53 102. 18	87. 36 101. 88	88, 83 105, 60	86. 32 103. 33	86. 32 102. 72	86. 74 101. 02	89. 04 103. 74	92, 44 107, 95	r 88. 99	
Leather and leather productsdodododododo	52. 16 49, 10	52, 68 49, 88	53, 93 51, 59	53. 52 51. 05	51. 24 48. 24	51. 75 48. 24	53, 44 50, 63	52. 40 49. 74	53. 24 50. 67	52. 45 49. 01	53, 39 49, 41	54. 96 51. 06	* 56. 45	
Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining:														
Metal do Anthracite do do do do do do do do do do do do do	87, 57 89, 86 92, 01	90, 31 76, 88 92, 01	88, 20 94, 74 94, 50	87. 78 80. 07 91. 88	86. 31 74. 88 93. 00	89. 46 77. 62 93. 87	90. 73 87. 40 98. 28	91. 46 86. 27 95. 50	94, 73 85, 76 94, 50	96, 73 72, 61 96, 73	97, 58 96, 72 99, 86	97. 13 	1	
Bituminous coaldodo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production									ļ					
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying dododododo	90. 68 76. 38 94. 28	95, 49 75, 05 91, 69	89, 38 74, 05 91, 43	91. 43 77. 17 94. 06	93, 67 78, 58 92, 52	96. 41 81, 99 96. 12	93. 03 82. 90 96. 89	96, 29 83, 99 98, 94	92. 63 84. 73 98. 02	95, 88 85, 83 100, 87	96. 35 84. 36 98. 36	81.70		l
Nonbuilding construction do- Building construction do-	89. 47 95. 40	85. 01 93. 02	88. 31 91. 96	91. 48 94. 42	89. 39 93. 10	94. 07 96. 52	96. 41 96. 89	99. 36 98. 95	99. 01 97. 99	102, 29 100, 61	99. 36 98. 01	91.78		
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus linesdo	79. 49	78. 63	79. 37	79. 18	79. 98	80. 54	82.09	81. 22	81.40	81. 70	80. 56	81.08		
Telephone do. Telegraph do. Gas and electric utilities do.	70. 74 77. 00 84. 87	69, 63 76, 82 84, 25	70, 98 76, 82 84, 66	70. 20 77. 19 84. 05	71. 71 78. 54 84. 66	72. 83 79. 52 85. 28	70. 92 79. 52 85. 49	72. 00 79. 34	72. 76 79. 71 87. 78	72. 58 79. 71	73, 42 79, 34 89, 02	78. 35		l
Wholesale and retail trade:	75. 89	75. 14	74.96	75. 76	76, 17	77. 14	77, 55	86. 94 78. 53	77. 95	87.77 78.96	79. 37	78. 94		1
Wholesale tradedo Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) ♀ dollars	56. 88	57. 57	57. 57	57. 42	57. 51	58. 20	59. 04	60.34	60.19	59. 82	58. 82	58, 67		
General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do	41, 92 61, 44 76, 37	41, 65 61, 18 75, 68	41. 07 61. 02 76. 91	41. 18 60. 54 78. 68	40, 60 60, 54 80, 00	40, 83 61, 07 81, 14	42, 13 62, 43 81, 77	43. 08 63. 73 81. 14	42. 48 63. 73 81. 03	42, 00 62, 98 80, 96	41. 76 62. 48 79. 53	62, 54		
Finance, insurance, and real estate: Banks and trust companiesdo	58. 51	58. 97	59. 02	59. 08	59. 00	58. 69	58. 50	58. 77	58, 67	59. 09	60, 25			ļ
Service and miscellaneous: Hotels, year-rounddodo	41.38	41. 26	40.96	40. 45	40. 35	40. 79	40. 47	40. 89	40, 77	41. 20	41. 50	41, 50		
Laundries doCleaning and dyeing plants do	40, 70 47, 01	40. 40 46. 41	40. 20 45. 22	40. 60 47. 04	40. 70 47. 24		40. 80 48. 12	41. 01 47. 04	40, 40 45, 82	40. 70 48. 36		40. 60 47. 28		ļ

Preliminary,

♀ Includes data for industries not shown.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	EMPL	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATION	V—Co	ntinue	ed					
WAGES—Continued														
Average hourly gross earnings (U. S. Department of Labor): All manufacturing industries	1, 83 1, 95 2, 02	1.84 1.96 2.03	1.85 1.96 2.03	1,85 1,97 2,03	1.86 1.98 2.03	1.87 1.99 2.03	1.87 1.99 2.04	1.89 2.02 2.05	1. 88 2. 01 2. 04	1, 90 2, 04 2, 08	1. 91 2. 04 2. 08	1, 93 2, 06 2, 10	1, 93 2, 06 7 2, 10	р 1, 93 р 2, 05 р 2, 10
Sawmills and planing mills dollars. Sawmills and planing mills do. Furniture and fixtures do. Stone, clay, and glass products do. Primary metal industries 9 do. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	1, 64 1, 63 1, 59 1, 80 2, 14	1, 63 1, 64 1, 58 1, 81 2, 16	1. 63 1. 64 1. 59 1. 81 2. 15	1, 62 1, 63 1, 59 1, 81 2, 16	1, 66 1, 66 1, 60 1, 82 2, 17	1, 67 1, 67 1, 59 1, 84 2, 18	1. 72 1. 72 1. 61 1. 85 2. 20	1. 72 1. 72 1. 60 1. 87 2. 28	1. 74 1. 73 1. 63 1. 86 2. 27	1, 73 1, 73 1, 64 1, 89 2, 33	1, 73 1, 73 1, 65 1, 88 2, 31	1. 69 1. 69 1. 64 1. 90 2. 31	1, 66 r 1, 64 r 1, 89 2, 32	p 1, 64 p 1, 64 p 1, 89
dollars. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	2, 25 2, 00 1, 94 2, 04	2. 27 2. 01 1. 95 2. 03	2. 26 2. 01 1. 95	2. 27 2. 01 1. 95	2, 28 2, 01 1, 95 2, 06	2. 29 2. 03 1. 96	2. 32 2. 04 1. 96	2. 46 2. 09 1. 99	2. 43 2. 10 1. 99	2. 51 2. 16 2. 01	2. 45 2. 15 2. 03	2, 46 2, 13 2, 02	2. 03	r 2, 03
Transportation equipment Q do. Automobiles do. Aircraft and parts do.	1, 84 2, 19 2, 26	2, 03 1, 85 2, 20 2, 25 2, 14	2. 04 1. 85 2. 20 2. 26 2. 14	2. 05 1. 86 2. 21 2. 27 2. 14	2. 06 1. 86 2. 20 2. 25 2. 14	2, 07 1, 87 2, 22 2, 28 2, 15	2. 08 1. 87 2. 19 2. 23 2. 15	2. 08 1. 88 2. 23 2. 30	2. 09 1. 87 2. 24 2. 30 2. 17	2. 11 1. 89 2. 26 2. 33 2. 19	2. 13 1, 91 2. 27 2. 35 2. 20	2. 14 1. 91 2. 31 2. 38	2, 16 1, 92 r 2, 28	P 2. 17 P 1. 93 P 2. 25
Ship and boat building and repairs do Railroad equipment do Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous mfg. industries do	2. 12 2. 20 1. 86	2, 14 2, 10 2, 19 1, 87 1, 64	2. 14 2. 10 2. 18 1. 88 1. 64	2.14 2.09 2.13 1.88 1.64	2. 14 2. 10 2. 20 1. 88 1. 64	2. 15 2. 09 2. 21 1. 87 1. 65	2. 15 2. 09 2. 22 1. 91 1. 64	2. 17 2. 09 2. 23 1. 90 1. 65	2. 17 2. 14 2. 28 1. 91 1. 65	2. 19 2. 15 2. 31 1. 93 1. 67	2. 20 2. 16 2. 30 1. 94 1. 68	2, 20 2, 15 2, 34 1, 94 1, 69	1, 95	p 1.96 p 1.70
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products do Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do Go.	1. 67 1. 71 1. 91 1. 62 1. 45	1. 68 1. 72 1. 91 1. 63 1. 45 1. 69	1. 68 1. 73 1. 90 1. 65 1. 47 1. 70 1. 98	1. 68 1. 73 1. 92 1. 65 1. 48 1. 69 1. 99	1. 69 1. 74 1. 90 1. 65 1. 53 1. 69 2. 01	1. 70 1. 74 1. 92 1. 66 1. 48 1. 70 2. 02	1. 70 1. 72 1. 92 1. 66 1. 42 1. 71 2. 02	1.71 1.72 1.93 1.68 1.38 1.71 2.07	1. 70 1. 73 2. 01 1. 67 1. 44 1. 72 2. 06	1. 72 1. 75 2. 04 1. 70 1. 47 1. 73 2. 07	1. 72 1. 77 2. 05 1. 68 1. 48 1. 74 2. 05	1. 74 1. 80 2. 12 1. 70 1. 47 1. 76 2. 06	7 1. 74 1. 82	p 1. 75 p 1. 83
Tobacco manufactures do. Textile-mill products 9 do. Broad-woven fabric mills do. Knitting mills do. Apparel and other finished textile products	1.30 1.37 1.32 1.32	1. 33 1. 37 1. 32 1. 32	1.34 1.38 1.33 1.33	1, 37 1, 37 1, 32 1, 32	1. 39 1. 37 1. 33 1. 32	1. 41 1. 38 1. 33 1. 32	1. 41 1. 38 1. 33 1. 32	1. 41 1. 37 1. 32 1. 30	1. 29 1. 38 1. 33 1. 32	1, 25 1, 40 1, 37 1, 33	1. 25 1. 41 1. 37 1. 35	1. 34 1. 42 1. 38 1. 36	r 1, 38 1, 42	r 1. 40 r 1. 42
Paper and allied products. do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do Printing, publishing, and allied industries. do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals. do	1. 35 1. 78 1. 88 2. 31 1. 93 2. 06	1. 35 1. 79 1. 88 2. 31 1. 94 2. 07	1. 35 1. 79 1. 88 2. 33 1. 95 2. 08	1. 34 1. 80 1. 89 2. 34 1. 94 2. 09	1. 32 1. 81 1. 91 2. 33 1. 97 2. 13	1. 32 1. 81 1. 90 2. 35 1. 98 2. 11	1. 33 1. 83 1. 93 2. 35 2. 00 2. 13	1. 33 1. 84 1. 95 2. 35 2. 02 2. 15	1, 35 1, 85 1, 96 2, 35 2, 01 2, 13	1, 36 1, 86 1, 98 2, 37 2, 03 2, 18	1. 36 1. 87 1. 98 2. 37 2. 01 2. 16	1. 36 1. 87 1. 98 2. 36 2. 04 2. 18	r 1, 36 r 1, 88 r 2, 38 r 2, 04	p 1, 37 p 1, 89 p 2, 38 p 2, 05
Products of petroleum and coal do— Petroleum refining do— Rubber products do— Tires and inner tubes do— Leather and leather products do— Footwear (except rubber) do—	2.03	2. 28 2. 37 2. 03 2. 37 1. 39 1. 33	2. 27 2. 36 2. 04 2. 37 1. 39 1. 34	2, 30 2, 40 2, 04 2, 37 1, 39 1, 34	2. 34 2. 45 2. 07 2. 41 1. 40 1. 34	2. 36 2. 47 2. 08 2. 42 1. 41 1. 34	2. 36 2. 47 2. 10 2. 45 1. 41 1. 35	2. 41 2. 51 2. 09 2. 42 1. 39 1. 33	2. 38 2. 47 2. 09 2. 44 1. 39 1. 33	2. 43 2. 52 2. 09 2. 44 1. 41 1. 35	2. 40 2. 49 2. 12 2. 47 1. 42 1. 35	2. 42 2. 51 2. 17 2. 54 1. 45 1. 38	r 2, 40 r 2, 16	r 2. 40 r 2. 15 r 1. 46
Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining: Metaldo. Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	2. 10 2. 56 2. 48	2. 11 2. 41 2. 48	2. 10 2. 61 2. 50	2. 11 2. 51 2. 49	2. 10 2. 60 2. 50	2. 12 2. 52 2. 51	2. 15 2. 49 2. 52	2. 22 2. 43 2. 50	2, 25 2, 56 2, 52	2. 26 2. 53 2. 65	2. 28 2. 60 2. 67	2. 28		
Petroleum and natural-gas prod dollars Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do. Contract construction do Nonbuilding construction do Building construction do	2, 25 1, 76 2, 59 2, 33	2. 29 1. 77 2. 59 2. 31 2. 65	2. 24 1. 78 2. 59 2. 33 2. 65	2. 28 1, 77 2. 57 2. 31 2. 63	2. 33 1. 79 2. 57 2. 34 2. 63	2. 34 1. 81 2. 57 2. 34 2. 63	2. 32 1. 83 2. 57 2. 34 2. 64	2. 36 1. 85 2. 59 2. 36 2. 66	2. 31 1. 85 2. 60 2. 38 2. 67	2. 35 1. 87 2. 62 2. 39 2. 69	2. 35 1. 85 2. 63 2. 40 2. 70	2. 34 1. 84 2. 63 2. 39 2. 69		
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines do. Telephone do. Telegraph do. Gas and electric utilities do. Wholesale and retail trade: Wholesale trade Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	1.80 1.86	1, 85 1, 79 1, 86 2, 06 1, 86	1.85 1.82 1.86 2.07	1.85 1.80 1.86 2.06	1. 86 1. 82 1. 87 2. 07	1. 86 1. 83 1. 88 2. 08 1. 90	1. 87 1. 80 1. 88 2. 08 1. 91	1. 88 1. 80 1. 88 2. 10 1. 92	1. 88 1. 81 1. 88 2. 11 1. 92	1. 90 1. 81 1. 88 2, 12 1. 94	1, 90 1, 84 1, 88 2, 14 1, 95	1. 89 1. 88 1. 87 2. 15 1. 93		
dollars. General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do Service and miscellaneous: Hotels, year-round do	1. 13 1. 60 1. 72	1. 48 1. 18 1. 61 1. 72	1.48 1.17 1.61 1.74	1. 48 1. 17 1. 61 1. 78	1. 49 1. 17 1. 61 1. 81	1. 50 1. 18 1. 62 1. 84	1, 51 1, 19 1, 63 1, 85	1. 52 1. 20 1. 63 1. 84	1. 52 1. 19 1. 63 1. 85	1. 53 1. 20 1. 64 1. 84	1. 52 1. 20 1. 64 1. 82	1. 65 1. 81		
Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (ENR);	1.01 1.19	1.01 1.19	1.01	1.01	1.01 1.19	1. 02 1. 21	1.01	1.01	1. 01	1. 01 1. 20	1.01	1. 01		
Common labor dol. per hr. Skilled labor do. Farm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly)	3. 186	2. 022 3. 188	2. 019 3. 188	2. 021 3. 190	2. 025 3. 190 . 85		2. 059 3. 227	2.073 3.247	2. 087 3. 264	2. 087 3. 271	2.093 3.286	2. 094 3. 289	2. 097 3. 290	2. 107 3. 298 . 91
Railway wages (average, class I) do Road-building wages, common labor do	1.928	1. 949 1. 64	1. 977	1, 925	1. 946 1. 74	1. 942	1. 941	1. 962 1. 72	1. 938	1. 954	1. 983 1. 72			· · · · ·

r Revised. P Preliminary.
Q Includes data for industries not shown.
§ Rates as of Feb. 1, 1956: Common labor, \$2,117; skilled labor, \$3.309.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary

FINANCE

BANKING														
Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptancesmil. of dol. Commercial paperdo. Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agen-	873 733	869 713	831 703	807 681	767 623	686 572	655 5 72	650 593	655 580	671 564	662 547	642 542	642 510	-
cies super vised by the Farm Credit Adm.: Total	2, 305 1, 293 1, 281 13 364 648		355 696	2, 434 1, 347 1, 336 12 339 747	325 792	318 835	2,605 1,408 1,408 0 319 878	2, 651 1, 421 1, 421 0 336 894	2, 670 1, 436 1, 436 0 341 893	2, 663 1, 451 1, 451 0 357 855	2, 641 1, 464 1, 464 0 386 791	2, 604 1, 477 1, 477 0 392 735	2, 592 1, 497 1, 497 0 374	
Other loans and discountsdo ank debits, total (345 centers)do New York Citydo B6 other centers ofdo	186, 317 73, 817 38, 217	163, 393 62, 642 33, 531	149, 744 57, 091 31, 595	178, 924 67, 242 39, 908	1158. 296 57, 634 34, 494	1167,714 62, 211 36, 570	177, 917 67, 634 37, 569	1161, 748 58, 904 34, 123	r1167,343 58, 980 35, 863	71168,967 62,550 35,126	⁷ 175,779 67, 568 35, 803	r173,190 63,406 36,876	721 1 200,523 81,027 40,193	
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, total 9 mil. of dol. Reserve bank credit outstanding, total 9 do Discounts and advances do United States Government securities do. Gold certificate reserves do.	50, 872 25, 885 143 24, 932 21, 033	49, 626 24, 960 475 23, 885 21, 038	49, 442 24, 769 485 23, 605 21, 032	49, 434 24, 667 391 23, 613 21, 027	49, 913 24, 988 560 23, 612 20, 985	49, 306 24, 780 460 23, 662 20, 988	49, 666 24, 601 128 23, 607 20, 994	50, 488 25, 719 754 24, 091 20, 994	49, 880 24, 911 470 23, 760 20, 993	50, 243 25, 250 603 23, 834 20, 994	50, 221 25, 430 706 24, 024 21, 007	51, 197 25, 776 618 24, 256 21, 002	52, 340 26, 507 108 24, 785 21, 009	50, 615 25, 122 852 23, 466 21, 010
Liabilities, total 9	50, 872 20, 371 18, 876 258 26, 253	49, 626 20, 138 18, 918 581 25, 640	49, 442 19, 879 18, 562 471 25, 609	49, 434 19, 806 18, 283 412 25, 528	49, 913 20, 158 18, 495 334 25, 496	49, 306 19, 685 18, 221 192 25, 656	49, 666 19, 268 18, 066 -73 25, 868	50, 488 20, 451 18, 999 688 25, 945	49, 880 19, 532 18, 368 217 26, 004	50, 243 19, 741 18, 423 211 26, 142	50, 221 19, 848 18, 565 172 26, 246	51, 197 19, 770 18, 474 57 26, 629	52, 340 20, 355 19, 005 r 102 26, 921	50, 615 19, 881 18, 750 26, 170
Reserve ratiopercent	45. 1	46.0	46. 2	46. 4	46. 0	46. 3	46. 5	45. 3	46. 1	45. 8	45.6	45. 3	r 44. 4	45, €
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: Deposits: Demand, adjusted Demand, except interbank:	58, 44 5	5 7, 639	56, 270	55, 590	56, 969	56, 011	56, 156	55, 865	55, 931	56, 306	56, 394	56,900	58, 882	57, 607
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol States and political subdivisionsdo United States Governmentdo	60,117 3,939 2,597	58, 317 4, 232 2, 320	57, 762 3, 960 2, 633	56, 474 4, 062 2, 534	57, 921 4, 216 3, 105	57, 624 4, 361 3, 148	57, 376 4, 258 3, 224	56, 984 3, 963 3, 374	57, 523 3, 990 3, 256	58, 316 3, 772 2, 635	58, 130 4, 055 2, 876	59,475 3, 971 2, 870	62, 166 4, 026 2, 239	58, 946 4, 399 1, 477
Time, except interbank, total 9do Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	20, 169	20, 198	20, 280	20, 329	20, 319	20, 363	20, 449	20, 333	20, 385	20, 405	20, 513	20,367	20, 527	20, 416
mil. of dol States and political subdivisions	18, 806 1, 154 14, 273	18, 864 1, 126 13, 651	18, 930 1, 145 13, 402	18, 990 1, 132 13, 085	18, 969 1, 142 12, 988	19, 037 1, 113 12, 974	19, 173 1, 059 13, 058	19, 104 1, 018 13, 339	19, 146 1, 032 12, 977	19, 210 993 13, 077	19, 356 952 13, 515	19,192 971 13,111	19, 354 969 13, 882	19, 251 963 12, 917
Investments, total	45, 526 36, 902 2, 543 2, 768 23, 391 8, 200 8, 624	44, 783 35, 799 2, 065 2, 551 23, 102 8, 081 8, 984	43, 590 34, 599 1, 816 1, 633 22, 076 9, 074 8, 991	41, 932 32, 885 1, 286 1, 117 21, 806 8, 676 9, 047	42, 960 33, 983 1, 750 1, 911 21, 682 8, 640 8, 977	41, 724 33, 026 1, 081 1, 149 21, 490 9, 306 8, 698	40, 798 32, 076 1, 019 743 21, 313 9, 001 8, 722	40, 765 31, 975 1, 160 932 21, 077 8, 806 8, 790	39, 716 30, 948 985 625 20, 965 8, 373 8, 768	39, 044 30, 347 994 496 20, 787 8, 070 8, 697	39, 124 30, 559 842 1, 196 20, 644 7, 877 8, 565	38,006 29,643 636 824 20,777 7,406 8,363	38, 380 30, 122 1, 535 910 20, 680 6, 997 8, 258	28, 822 1, 044 698 20, 230 6, 850 8, 161
Loans (adjusted), total (adjusted), total (block). Commercial, industrial, and agricultural (conditions). To brokers and dealers in securities (conditions). Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities.	41, 008 22, 486 2, 688	40, 483 21, 926 2, 582	40, 751 22, 241 2, 374	41, 448 22, 597 2, 483	41, 818 22, 545 2, 660	42, 440 22, 636 2, 742	43, 674 23, 501 2, 678	44, 113 23, 550 2, 775	44, 696 24, 171 2, 467	45, 449 24, 660 2, 406	46, 499 25, 303 2, 689	47,331 26,014 2,605	48, 356 26, 673 2, 852	47, 711 26, 260 2, 625
mil. of dol. Real-estate loans	1,113 7,176 8,205	1, 056 7, 279 8, 346	1,080 7,359 8,408	1,113 7,474 8,488	1, 108 7, 570 8, 652	1, 155 7, 719 8, 910	1, 190 7, 873 9, 153	1, 190 7, 993 9, 340	1, 184 8, 120 9, 492	1, 194 8, 257 9, 669	1, 245 8, 073 9, 926	1, 248 8, 188 10,015	1, 271 8, 147 10, 159	1, 302 8, 154 10, 197
Money and interest rates; Bank rates on business loans: In 19 cities percent New York City do 7 other northern and eastern cities do 11 southern and western cities do	3, 55 3, 30 3, 55 3, 90			3, 54 3, 29 3, 55 3, 87			3.55			3.76			3. 93 3. 76 3. 95 4. 17	
Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) doFederal intermediate credit bank loans doFederal land bank loans. doOpen market rates, New York City:	1, 50 1, 90 4, 17	1.50 1.79 4.17	1.50 1.79 4.17	1, 50 1, 79 4, 17	1.75 1.83 4.17	1.75 1.92 4.17	1, 75 2, 08 4, 17	1, 75 2, 42 4, 17	2.00 2.42 4.17	2. 25 2. 56 4. 17	2, 25 2, 65 4, 17	2. 50 3. 00 4. 17	2, 50 3, 00 4, 17	
Open market rates, New York City: Acceptances, prime, bankers' 90 days. do. Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 months. do. Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.). do. Yield on U. S. Goyt, securities:	1, 25 1, 31 3, 00	1. 33 1. 47 3. 00	1. 38 1. 68 3. 00	1.38 1.69 3.00	1. 43 1. 90 3. 00	1, 50 2, 00 3, 00	1, 50 2, 00 3, 00	1.50 2.11 3.01	1. 67 2. 33 3. 34	2. 08 2. 54 3. 40	2. 23 2. 70 3. 50	2. 17 2. 81 3. 55	2. 43 2. 99 3. 63	
3-month bills	1, 174 1, 94	1, 257 2, 11	1, 177 2, 18	1, 335 2, 30	1, 620 2, 39	1, 491 2, 40	1, 432 2, 42	1, 622 2, 54	1.876 2.73	2, 086 2, 72	2. 259 2. 58	2. 225 2. 70	2. 562 2. 83	
Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: New York State savings banksmil. of dol. U. S. postal savingsdo	15, 475 2, 137	15, 558 2, 116	15, 604 2, 095	15, 770 2, 075	15, 764 2, 052	15, 830 2, 030	15, 985 2, 008	16, 022 1, 984	16, 073 + 1, 961	16, 190 p 1, 943	16, 191 p 1, 925	16, 295 p 1, 908	16, 509 p 1, 890	16, 584
CONSUMER CREDIT (Short- and Intermediate-term)							•							
Total outstanding, end of monthmil. of dol	30, 125	29, 760	29, 518	29, 948	30, 655	31, 568	32, 471	32, 896	33, 636	34, 293	34, 640	35, 059	36, 225	
Installment credit, totaldo	22, 467	22, 436	22, 508	22, 974	23, 513	24, 149	24, 914	25, 476	26, 155	26, 699	26, 963	27, 247	27, 895	
Automobile paper do Other consumer-goods paper do Repair and modernization loans do Personal loans do O	10, 396 5, 668 1, 616 4, 787	10, 459 5, 609 1, 574 4, 794	10, 641 5, 484 1, 550 4, 833	11, 053 5, 479 1, 530 4, 912	11, 482 5, 492 1, 534 5, 005	11, 985 5, 555 1, 546 5, 063	12, 561 5, 639 1, 562 5, 152	13, 038 5, 676 1, 570 5, 192	13, 547 5, 762 1, 589 5, 257	13, 929 5, 848 1, 611 5, 311	14, 095 5, 917 1, 627 5, 324	14, 172 6, 057 1, 634 5, 384	6, 435 1, 641	

Revised. **Preliminary. **1 Data are for 344 centers.

**The control of the contr

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						1	1955						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem ber	- October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	1	<u> </u>	FIN	ANCE	Con	tinued	-\ }			1	1	1		1
CONSUMER CREDIT—Continued (Short- and Intermediate-term)							3							
Total outstanding, end of month—Continued Installment credit—Continued By type of holder: Financial institutions, total mil, of dol. Commercial banks do. Sales-finance companies do. Credit unions do. Other do.	18, 935 8, 633 6, 421 1, 293 2, 588	18, 977 8, 651 6, 462 1, 282 2, 582	19, 153 8, 688 6, 570 1, 298 2, 597	8,844 6,808	9,020	20, 718 9, 228 7, 390 1, 395 2, 705	9, 495 7, 747 1, 434		22, 605 9, 871 8, 422 1, 495 2, 817	23, 101 10, 060 8, 667 1, 528 2, 846	23, 324 10, 145 8, 771 1, 547 2, 861	23, 524 10, 227 8, 825 1, 556 2, 916	23, 863 10, 347 8, 938 1, 580 2, 998	
Retail outlets, total. do. Department stores. do. Furniture stores. do. Automobile dealers. do. Other. do.	3, 532 1, 201 890 394 1, 047	3, 459 1, 158 862 397 1, 042	3, 355 1, 108 848 404 995	1, 123	3, 386 1, 138 834 437 977	3, 431 1, 150 842 457 982		3, 496 1, 155 856 501 984	3, 550 1, 167 871 523 989	3, 598 1, 191 878 538 991	3, 639 1, 203 889 546 1, 001	3,723 1,251 909 550 1,013	4, 032 1, 423 956 556 1, 097	
Noninstallment credit, total do	7, 658	7. 324	7, 010	6, 974	7, 142	7, 419	7. 557	7, 420	7, 481	7, 594	7, 677	7, 812	8, 330	
Single-payment loans do Charge accounts do Service credit do By type of holder:	2, 420 3, 518 1, 720	2, 371 3, 225 1, 728	2, 427 2, 831 1, 752	2, 481 2, 735 1, 758	2, 496 2, 859 1, 787	2, 589 3, 011 1, 819	2, 686 3, 040 1, 831	2, 595 2, 991 1, 834	2, 629 3, 019 1, 833	2, 657 3, 108 1, 829	2, 666 3, 218 1, 793	2,757 3,285 1,770	2, 776 3, 797 1, 757	
Financial institutions do Retail outlets do Service credit do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 420 3, 518 1, 720	2, 371 3, 225 1, 728	2, 427 2, 831 1, 752	2, 481 2, 735 1, 758	2, 496 2, 859 1, 787	2, 589 3, 011 1, 819	2, 686 3, 040 1, 831	2, 595 2, 991 1, 834	2, 629 3, 019 1, 833	2, 657 3, 108 1, 829	2, 666 3, 218 1, 793	2, 757 3, 285 1, 770	2, 776 3, 797 1, 757	
installment credit extended and repaid: Unadjusted: Extended, total	3, 046 1, 184 936 926	2, 389 1, 060 616 713	2, 416 1, 167 529 720	3, 159 1, 569 708 882	3, 089 1, 512 703 874	3, 206 1, 616 741 849	3, 443 1, 766 766 911	3, 131 1, 594 711 826	3, 436 1, 745 793 898	3, 241 1, 592 783 866	3, 051 1, 417 785 849	3, 103 1, 341 850 912	3, 508 1, 369 1, 090 1, 049	
Repaid, total	2, 593 1, 084 666 843	2, 420 997 675 748	2, 344 985 654 705	2, 693 1, 157 713 823	2, 550 1, 083 690 777	2, 570 1, 113 678 779	2, 678 1, 190 682 806	2, 569 1, 117 674 778	2, 757 1, 236 707 814	2, 697 1, 210 697 790	2, 787 1, 251 716 820	2, 819 1, 264 710 845	2, 860 1, 229 712 919	
Adjusted: do. Extended, total	2, 762 1, 298 679 785	2, 823 1, 233 788 802	2, 898 1, 382 660 856	3, 035 1, 472 741 822	3, 017 1, 404 736 877	3, 091 1, 517 736 838	3, 165 1, 580 754 831	3, 122 1, 510 791 821	3, 200 1, 559 770 871	3, 279 1, 613 756 910	3,064 1,467 721 876	3, 175 1, 429 802 944	3, 185 1, 503 792 890	
Repaid, total	2, 488 1, 083 643 762	2, 496 1, 020 684 792	2, 521 1, 071 680 770	2, 562 1, 096 683 783	2, 552 1, 093 672 787	2, 634 1, 139 687 808	2, 612 1, 165 678 769	2, 602 1, 132 697 773	2, 714 1, 195 720 799	2, 691 1, 173 696 822	2, 773 1, 231 719 823	2, 830 1, 280 699 851	.2, 747 1, 228 690 829	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE														
Budget receipts and expenditures: Receipts, total	4, 217 3, 742 47 3, 204 801 165	4, 833 4, 655 48 3, 638 716 430	5, 954 5, 427 47 4, 857 774 276	11, 089 9, 741 60 9, 906 995 127	4, 941 3, 732 51 3, 976 795 119	6, 119 4, 438 56 4, 849 939 276	11, 279 10, 125 57 9, 921 989 311	3, 089 2, 765 54 1, 924 877 234	5, 848 4, 734 55 4, 459 945 390	6, 180 5, 498 57 4, 968 947 208	2, 998 2, 692 62 1, 873 890 173	5, 527 4, 662 65 4, 215 1, 008 240	5, 337 4, 889 56 3, 962 879 440	
Expenditures, total do Interest on public debt do Veterans' services and benefits do National security do All other expenditures do	6, 288 1, 200 401 3, 739 947	4, 942 222 379 3, 176 1, 166	4, 831 396 365 3, 048 1, 022	5, 894 478 386 3, 759 1, 271	5, 228 355 383 3, 382 1, 108	5, 356 443 381 3, 346 1, 187	6, 753 1 1, 476 398 4, 146 733	5, 382 592 364 2, 863 1, 564	6, 225 522 434 3, 420 1, 850	5, 340 529 363 3, 611 837	5, 355 542 364 3, 161 1, 288	5, 172 542 p 426 p 3, 116 p 1, 089	^p 408 p 3, 477	
Interest bearing, total do Public issues do Special issues do Special issues do Noninterest bearing do Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, end	278, 750 275, 731 233, 165 42, 566 3, 019	278, 439 275, 696 233, 427 42, 268 2, 743	278, 182 275, 565 233, 517 42, 047 2, 617	274, 048 271, 200 229, 103 42, 097 2, 847	276, 649 273, 924 232, 233 41, 691 2, 725	277, 472 274, 804 232, 563 42, 240 2, 668	274, 374 271, 741 228, 491 43, 250 2, 633	277, 584 274, 955 231, 615 43, 340 2, 629	278, 309 275, 711 231, 472 44, 238 2, 598	277, 476 274, 879 230, 988 43, 891 2, 597	279, 818 277, 277 233, 619 43, 657 2, 541	277, 628 233, 615 44, 013 2, 508	280, 769 277, 799 233, 873 43, 926 2, 970	280, 049 277, 170 233, 584 43, 585 2, 879
of month. mil. of dol. U.S. Savings bonds: Amount outstanding, end of month. do Sales, series E through K. do Redemptions. do	58, 358 557 633	58, 456 742 772	58, 605 602 543	58, 701 614 605	58, 639 535 682	58, 641 488 581	58, 643 496 619	58, 672 494 589	43 58, 703 487 543	48 58, 532 462 722	48 58, 494 451 574	53 58, 501 438 526	58, 548 466 545	53 58, 193 645 1, 126
overnment corporations and credit agencies: Assets, except interagency, total mil. of dol Loans receivable, total (less reserves) do To aid agriculture do To aid homeowners do Foreign loans do All other do	6, 929 2, 907 8, 001			7, 466 3, 013 7, 968										
Commodities, supplies, and materials	2, 967 3, 432 8, 046			3, 187 3, 429 7, 982			3, 475 3, 108 3, 430							
Liabilities, except interagency, total do Bonds, notes, and debentures do Other liabilities do Privately owned interest do U. S. Government interest do	1, 101 4, 183 508			1, 592 4, 013 543			1, 881 3, 019							

Revised. Preliminary. Effective with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, changed from a due and payable basis to an accrual basis.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55					~~~~~	1
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	J:
			FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued	•		•	•				<u>·</u>
LIFE INSURANCE														1
astitute of Life Insurance: Assets, total, all U. S. life insurance companies														
mil. of dol Bonds (book value), domestic and foreign, total	84,068	84, 912	85, 324	85. 627	86, 061	86, 515	86, 967	87, 636	88, 087	88, 529	89, 016	89, 491		
mil. of dol.	46, 184 9, 021	46, 653 9, 233	46, 690 9, 242	46, 764 9, 091	46, 900 9, 105	47, 005 9, 058	47, 087 9, 046	47, 350 9, 096	47, 414 9, 179	47, 578 9, 129	47, 742 9, 027	47, 743 8, 891		
U. S. Government	1, 833 13, 065	1, 940 13, 140	1, 977 13, 154	1, 964 13, 191	1, 965 13, 205	1, 956 13, 203	1, 957 13, 236	1, 979 13, 309	1,979 13,319	1, 983 13, 366	1,990 13,400	1,987		
Railroad (U. S.) do Industrial and miscellaneous (U. S.) do	3, 682 16, 002	3, 705 16, 063	3, 719 16, 092	3, 716 16, 293	3, 724 16, 395	3, 774 16, 519	3, 771 16, 594	3, 771 16, 732	3,776 16,704	3, 786 16, 858	3, 877 16, 985	3,871	**********	
Stocks (book value), domestic and foreign, total	·					ĺ	·							
Preferred (U. S.)dodo	2, 710 1, 693 1, 012	2, 756 1, 715	2, 763 1, 714	2, 773 1, 707	2, 791 1, 711 1, 073	2, 787 1, 696	2, 829 1, 709	2, 869 1, 724	2,875 1,728	2, 870 1, 720	2, 879 1, 719			
Common (U. S.) do	25, 928	1, 036 26, 223	1, 044 26, 474	1, 059 26, 727	26, 949	1, 084 27, 217	1, 112 27, 483	1, 137 27, 748	1, 139 28, 001	1, 142 28, 250	1, 152 28, 563	28,868		
Nonfarm do	23, 882 2, 275	24, 171 2, 310	24, 405 2, 344	24, 629 2, 367	24, 824 2, 381	25, 067 2, 407	25, 310 2, 420	25, 551 2, 453	25, 787 2, 471	26,025 2,492	26, 320 2, 506	2, 523		
Real estate do Policy loans and premium notes do Cash do	3, 087 1, 200	3, 127 1, 140	3, 144 1, 111	3, 159 1, 029	3, 177 1, 027	3, 190 1, 067	3, 207 1, 064	3, 230 1, 094	3, 245 1, 169	3, 260 1, 142	3, 271 1, 133	3, 283 1, 200		
Other assets do life Insurance Agency Management Association:	2, 684	2, 703	2,798	2, 808	2, 836	2,842	2, 877	2,892	2, 912	2, 937	2, 922	2,975		
Insurance written (new paid-for insurance):⊙ Value, estimated totalmil. of dol	4, 137	3, 104	3, 358	3, 830	5, 645	3,641	4,026	3, 588	3, 674	3,746	3,710	4, 598	5, 857	
Group and wholesaledododo	1, 159 510	386 516	620 544	462 590	2, 602 540	452 607	711 570	647 528	568 540	833 561	579 571	1, 336 549	2, 258 511	-
Ordinary, total⊕do New Englanddo	2,468 150	2, 202 158	2, 194 151	2, 778 188	2, 503 162	2, 582 174	2, 745 186	2, 413 154	2, 566 154	2, 352 147	2, 560 163	2, 713 177	3,088	l
Middle Atlanticdo East North Centraldo	536 522	525 467	520 471	641 585	578 524	597 539	641 567	546 514	540 555	499 508	573 562	617 586	680 665	
West North Central do South Atlantic do	215 286	180 237	179 247	$\frac{226}{311}$	201 296	205 310	230 325	206 289	214 320	201 290	202 319	211	248 363	
East South Central do West South Central do	103 233	92 214	92 202	116 275	109 240	110 241	112 258	102 224	111 251	105 229	109 234	338 123 243	129 292	
Mountaindo	98 297	77 251	83 250	107 328	96 298	101 304	102 324	92 285	100 321	91 281	102 296	102 317	136	
Pacific do do de la constitute of Life Insurance:	297	201	250	328	298	304	324	285	321	281	296	317	383	
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, esti- mated total. thous of dol.	525, 998	477, 058	424, 607	498, 084	419, 386	439, 941	444, 925	398, 481	442, 123	421, 191	425, 367	435, 673		
Death benefits do Matured endowments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	207, 594 54, 241	182, 799 58, 328	176, 943 51, 320	201, 474 58, 805	180, 933 45, 512	187, 324 50, 619	183, 192 50, 254	167, 650 44, 147	199, 661 48, 500	180, 095 44, 423	182, 028 51, 605	189, 453 53, 464		·I
Disability paymentsdodododo	9, 795 40, 551	10, 588 47, 722	8, 869 38, 307	9, 216 39, 210	9, 064 33, 921	9, 171 36, 427	9, 236 38, 655	8, 659 35, 454	9, 062 36, 983	8, 674 38, 327	8, 800 39, 519	39, 485		-1
Surrender values do Policy dividends do do do do do do do do do do do do do	71, 445 142, 372	74, 776 102, 845	73, 883 75, 285	86, 702 102, 677	73, 970 75, 986	76, 500 79, 900	75, 608 87, 980	66, 159 76, 412	76, 312 71, 605	67, 737 81, 935	73, 861 69, 554	71, 667		
ife Insurance Association of America: Premium income (39 cos.), total	907, 544			2,174,366			2,058,101			2,069,637				. <u>.</u>
Accident and health do do do do do do do do do do do do do	102, 185 175, 582			298, 036			236, 984			255, 004				·
Groupdo Industrialdo	70, 301 128, 007			232, 210 251, 671			218, 293			207, 207 216, 461				
Ordinarydo	431, 469			1,106,183			1,107,594			1,091,357				·
MONETARY STATISTICS old and silver:														
Gold: Monetary stock, U. S. (end of mo.)mil. of dol	21, 713	21, 714	21, 716	21, 719	21, 671	21, 674	21, 678	21, 682	21, 682	21, 684	21, 686	21, 688	21, 690	
Net release from earmark§do Exportsthous, of dol	1. 8 2, 363	-9.7 788	8 689	$-27.7 \\ 674$	$-41.8 \\ 182$	-1.0 314	9 694	1 859	-2.9 183	10. 6 969	-7.1 230	-27.0 778	-23. 8 591	
Importsdo Production, reported monthly total ?do	3, 024 71, 300			3, 388 73, 300	2, 658 71, 400	4, 854	4, 511	2, 476	3, 794	5, 392	10, 645	32,648	27, 305	
Africadododo	45, 500 13, 500	45, 800 12, 800	43, 800 12, 300	47, 200 13, 000	46, 800 12, 900	47, 600 13, 400	47, 400 13, 000	48, 500 13, 500	49, 100 13, 500	48, 500 13, 800	13,800			
United Statesdo	5, 800	5,000	4, 800	5, 400	5, 000	5, 300	5,600	4, 100	5, 900	7,000	6,800	6, 300	1	
Exports do Imports do Price at New York dol. per fine oz	233 5, 795	640 4, 321	290 6, 351	1, 695 5, 840	138 5, 223	236 3, 999	7, 423	6, 549	²⁶¹ ⁷ 5, 818	• 7, 299	910 6,717	522 6,655	721 6, 736	
Production:	. 853	. 853	. 853	. 873	. 871	. 889	. 897	. 905	. 908	. 908	. 918	.915	. 905	
Canada© thous, of fine oz Mexico do	2, 365 3, 029	2, 175 4, 908	1, 961 6, 726	2, 386 4, 660	2, 270 3, 922	2, 236 3, 415	2, 462 3, 035	2, 386 3, 691	2, 482 3, 053	2, 332 2, 836	2, 290			
United States do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3, 169	3, 416	2,753	3, 560	3, 068	3,075	3, 089	596	2,005	2,840	2, 432	3, 087	01.450	1
Currency in circulation mil. of dol Deposits and currency, total do	30, 509 218, 882	29, 789 217, 500	29, 817 216, 000	29, 800 214, 500	29, 769 216, 900	30, 009 216, 600	30, 229 217, 595	30, 244 p218, 800	30, 317 218, 200	30, 422 r218, 800	30, 559 220, 700		224, 300	I
Foreign banks deposits, netdo U. S. Government balancesdo	3, 329 5, 869	3, 200 5, 000	3, 100 6, 000	3, 200 6, 100	3, 100 6, 400	3, 200 6, 700	3, 247 6, 610	p 3, 300 p 7, 400	^p 3, 100 ^p 6, 400	p 3, 200 p 5, 800	p 3, 200 p 6, 200	p 3, 200 p 5, 800	p 3, 200 p 5, 300	1
Deposits (adjusted) and currency, totaldo	209, 684	209, 200	206, 900	205, 300	207, 400	206, 700	207, 738	₽208, 100		₽209, 700		p212, 200	p215, 700	
Demand deposits, adjusteddodo	106,550 $75,282$	107, 000 75, 400	104, 500 75, 700	102, 400 76, 200	104, 500 76, 2 00	103, 300 76, 500	103, 234 77, 129	₽103, 900 ₽77, 100	p103, 900 p 77, 400	» 77, 700	» 77, 900	p 77, 400	p 78, 200	1
Currency outside banksdodurnover of demand deposits except interbank and	27, 852	26, 800	26, 800	26, 700	26, 700	26, 800	27, 375	p27. 100	P 27, 300	p 27, 200		p 27, 900	p 27, 900	
U. S. Government, annual rate: New York Cityratio of debits to deposits	48, 1	42.0	41, 9	41, 7	37.3	42, 7	44.7	40.7	38. 2	43.5	44.7	45. 4	51.3	
6 other centers of the do- 338 other reporting centers the do-	28, 1 21, 0	25. 4 19. 6	26. 4 19. 6	30. 2 20. 0	27. 1 1 19. 2	28. 4 1 20. 6	28. 3 1 20. 8	26. 6 1 20. 4	25. 9 1 19. 9	27. 4 1 21. 1	26. 5 1 20. 3	29.0 1 p 22.0	p 28. 3 1 p 21. 9	1
				25.5							20.0			1
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)														
		•												1
Annufacturing corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC): Net profit after taxes, all industries mil. of dol- Food and kindred products do	3, 057 223			3, 335 201			3, 878 255			3, 735 301				
Annufacturing corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC):	3, 057 223 37		********	3, 335 201 87			3, 878 255 79			3, 735 301 81			·	-1

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Data for 337 centers.

O Revisions for insurance written for January-August 1954 are shown in the November 1955 Survey.

Becamber 1955 Survey.

Data for January-Beptember 1954 are shown in the November 1955 Survey.

Revisions for silver production in Canada for January-September 1954 are shown in the November 1955 Survey.

Pata for January-December 1954 include revisions not distributed by regions.

Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

Poligitized for FRASER

Revisions beginning with 1943 appear on p. 24 of the October 1955 Survey.

Revisions beginning with 1943 appear on p. 24 of the October 1955 Survey.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
			FINA	NCE-	Cont	inued								\
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS—Continued	-													<u> </u>
Manufacturing corporations—Continued Net profit after taxes—Continued Chemicals and allied products	327 662 116 134 230 81 175 203 105 275 305			364 575 111 159 262 111 224 167 102 501 278 1,422			413 566 192 182 345 132 298 173 115 578 316		-	429 600 190 157 312 158 269 172 99 359 369 1, 565				
mil. of dol Railways and telephone cos. (see pp. 8–23 and 8–24).	288			341			296			284				
SECURITIES ISSUED	2,043 1,569 1,522 654 0 868 47	1, 446 1, 114 1, 015 431 52 533 98	864 729 726 382 32 313 3	2,003 1,663 1,632 1,067 49 517 31	1, 244 975 959 509 31 419 16	1, 324 1, 123 1, 121 749 36 336 2	1, 628 1, 493 1, 492 592 236 664 1							
Refunding, total Q do	475 450 368 63 19 2,552 2,387 854	332 332 134 192 6 2,706 2,518 484	135 135 45 80 11 1,431 1,294 364	340 340 137 194 9 2, 583 2, 033 871	269 269 173 91 6 1,654 1,453 475	201 201 84 115 3 4,399 4,095 694	135 135 92 41 2 1,947 1,684 533	2, 487 2, 333 583	1, 656 1, 440 672	1, 640 1, 466 574	7 2, 695 7 2, 492 7 1, 299	71,850 71,573 719	1, 916 1, 765 1, 001	
Common stock do	103 62 1,019 189 75 463 62 44 110 1,534 557 906	135 53 672 190 20 242 64 7 98 2,034 742 541	501 86 13 111 45 149 930 602 328	512 37 1, 420 644 49 226 25 27 386 1, 163 614 540	146 54 675 172 31 218 93 19 116 979 535 429	209 95 998 435 15 249 13 25 185 3, 401 3, 020 350	206 57 796 180 82 280 18 71 82 1,151 496 651	101 53 737 358 32 105 4 46 129 1,750 1,265 470	200 16 887 173 29 91 187 92 281 768 509 259	93 82 749 190 52 224 31 29 166 892 481 407	1, 299 138 1, 299 138 18 170 66 1698 1112 1, 396 461 926	192 86 7719 201 14 2287 12 40 790 71,132 438 7661	113 38 1,001 377 50 275 52 36 94 915 466 397	
New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, total do Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, total do Plant and equipment do Working capital do Retirement of securities do Other purposes do	1,004 515 367 147 400 89	660 465 325 140 114 81	492 362 177 185 56 74	1, 396 1, 190 759 431 135 71	659 444 260 185 165 50	977 791 567 224 74 112	778 635 440 194 81 62	723 514 247 267 140 69	870 623 287 335 216 32	735 562 368 194 55 118	71, 282 71, 125 7997 7128 775 782	705 7592 7459 7133 773 739	985 807 554 253 64 114	
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): Long-term	906, 056 327, 572	541, 449 191, 319	327, 527 262, 627	539, 767 209, 769	429, 030 200, 591	349, 648 149, 768	650, 780 218, 322	470, 161 301, 267	258, 707 330, 455	407,314 200,458	925, 818 136, 646	r 661,017 242, 810	397, 355 148, 913	
SECURITY MARKETS Brokers' Relences (N. V. S. F. Members		:												
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) Cash on hand and in banksmil. of dol. Customers' debit balances (net)do. Customers' free credit balancesdo. Money borroweddo.	348 2, 443 1, 023 1, 616	2, 558 1, 069 1, 696	2, 653 1, 063 1, 779	2, 701 1, 022 1, 939	2,752 973 2,062	2, 731 928 2, 119	337 2, 757 917 2, 093	2,780 918 2,080	2, 752 887 2, 064	2, 848 977 2, 124	2, 789 920 2, 159	2, 796 876 2, 260	2, 820 895 2, 298	
Bonds	100. 07 100. 43 78. 92	99. 05 99. 39 79. 06	98. 41 98. 76 78. 05	98. 62 98. 97 78. 55	98. 27 98. 59 79. 06	98. 36 98. 67 80. 36	97. 91 98. 19 80. 28	96. 98 97. 24 80. 92	96. 95 97. 19 82. 10	97. 44 97. 71 81. 82	98. 07 98. 35 81. 27	97, 65 97, 96 79, 06		
Composite (17 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond Domestic municipal (15 bonds)do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo	117. 0 126. 6 98. 97	116. 7 125. 4 97. 88	115. 7 124. 9 96. 97	115. 4 124. 4 97. 08	115. 2 124. 9 96. 31	114. 7 125. 1 96. 53	114. 5 123. 9 96. 37	114. 3 121. 4 94. 96	113. 3 120. 5 94. 51	113. 1 121. 3 94. 87	113. 5 122. 5 95. 83	113. 7 122. 7 95. 46	112. 4 119. 8 95. 07	121.
Sales: Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: All registered exchanges: Market value. thous. of dol. Face value do. New York Stock Exchange: Market value. do. Face value do. Face value do.	150, 401 155, 797 147, 784	115, 121 129, 547 111, 885	86, 843 90, 703 84, 516 88, 119	93, 992 100, 868 92, 031 97, 287	80, 463 89, 342 78, 899 87, 152	82, 141 90, 512 80, 249	108, 696 111, 629	93, 547 96, 276	82, 604 83, 401 80, 549	106, 046 108, 464 104, 134 106, 239	195, 875 177, 186 194, 268	90, 762 87, 870 88, 662 85, 283	95, 283 95, 692 93, 795	

r Revised. Preliminary.
Q Includes data not shown separately.
S Data for bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, not shown separately, are included in computing average price of all listed bonds.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55	, 			ī ·		19
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Jai ai
			FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued				<u> </u>		1	<u> </u>	
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued Bonds—Continued							-			_				
Ales—Continued New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, totals	126, 487	101, 100	79, 992	81, 373	80, 570	76, 572 0	99, 554 0	79, 184	87, 826	119, 758	83, 974	75, 397	80, 651	
U. S. Government do Other than U. S. Government, total§ do Domestic do Foreign do	126, 487 118, 359 8, 051	101, 096 93, 654 7, 356	79, 988 73, 110 6, 819	81, 373 73, 806 7, 547	80, 570 74, 930 5, 592	76, 572 64, 444 12, 041	99, 554 89, 672 9, 846	79, 184 71, 587 7, 535	87, 826 82, 368 5, 445	119, 757 114, 398 5, 329	83, 969 78, 916 5, 026	75, 397 69, 708 5, 668		
Foreign do do do lue , issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Market value, total, all issues mil. of do Domestic do do do do do do do d	106, 517 104, 442 1, 403	105, 476 103, 351 1, 456	104, 518 102, 427 1, 433	104, 349 102, 266 1, 428	104, 344 102, 238 1, 449	104, 459 102, 314 1, 487	104, 282 102, 181 1, 443	194, 002 101, 892	103, 997 101, 853 1, 496	104, 548 102, 416	106, 110 103, 982	105, 501 103, 449	104, 750 102, 701	
Foreign	106. 438 103, 995 1, 778	106, 491 103, 985 1, 841	106, 204 103, 713 1, 836	105, 806 103, 334 1, 818	106, 184 103, 696 1, 833	106, 200 103, 694 1, 851	106, 513 104, 061 1, 797	1, 454 107, 237 104, 785 1, 797	107, 273 104, 796 1, 822	1, 487 107, 291 104, 818 1, 817	1, 477 108, 199 105, 727 1, 817	1, 405 108, 039 105, 607 1, 777	1, 399 107, 898 105, 471 1, 772	
lds: Domestic corporate (Moody's) percent By ratings:	3. 13 2. 90	3. 15 2. 93	3. 18 2. 99	3. 20 3. 02	3. 21 3. 01	3. 23 3. 04	3. 23 3. 05	3. 24	3. 29 3. 11	3. 31 3. 13	3. 30 3. 10	3. 29	3.33	
Aaa do Aa do A do Baa do	3. 04 3. 14 3. 45	3. 06 3. 15 3. 45	3. 10 3. 17 3. 47	3. 13 3. 18 3. 48	3. 13 3. 19 3. 49	3. 15 3. 21 3. 50	3. 14 3. 22 3. 51	3. 14 3. 24 3. 52	3. 20 3. 28 3. 56	3. 22 3. 31 3. 59	3. 19 3. 30 3. 59	3. 10 3. 18 3. 29 3. 58	3. 15 3. 22 3. 33 3. 62	
By groups: Industrial do_ Public utility do_ Railroad do_	3. 07 3. 10 3. 23	3. 08 3. 12 3. 25	3. 12 3. 15 3. 28	3. 14 3. 17 3. 31	3. 14 3. 17 3. 30	3. 17 3. 19 3. 32	3. 18 3. 21 3. 31	3. 18 3. 22 3. 32	3. 25 3. 26 3. 36	3. 25 3. 29 3. 40	3. 23 3. 27 3. 38	3. 22 3. 28 3. 38	3. 26 3. 31 3. 42	
Domestic municipal: Bond Buyer (20 bonds) do. Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) do. J. S. Treasury bonds, taxable do.	2, 36 2, 33 2, 57	2. 43 2. 39 2. 65	2. 45 2. 42 2. 72	2. 42 2. 45	2. 40 2. 43 2. 77	2, 39 2, 41 2, 75	2. 48 2. 48 2. 76	2, 56 2, 62 2, 87	2. 63 2. 67	2. 53 2. 63	2. 45 2. 56	2. 52 2. 55	2. 58 2. 71	
Stocks sh dividend payments publicly reported:				2. 71					2. 91	2. 88	2.82	2. 85	2. 88	
otal dividend payments mil. of dol Finance do Manufacturing do Mining do	1, 978. 4 239. 2 1, 261. 8 138. 2	721. 1 142. 0 233. 7 4. 7	259. 5 70. 8 85. 5 2. 2	1, 340. 4 91. 0 869. 2 100. 1	669. 0 118. 8 235. 2 7. 1	251. 3 62. 0 104. 8 3. 3	1, 390, 3 93, 6 909, 6 104, 0	669. 2 142. 3 221. 8 7. 3	263. 3 56. 1 107. 9 3. 1	1. 488. 4 108. 5 985. 7 113. 2	669. 0 128. 5 234. 9 9. 1	294. 6 85. 2 112. 2 2. 0	2, 418. 7 265. 8 1, 547. 0 230. 5	
Public utilities: do. Communications. do. Electric and gas. do. Railroad do. Trade do.	42, 5 118, 0 88, 9 47, 6	121. 8 81. 1 32. 9 93. 5	1. 3 67. 9 10. 2 17. 0	39. 3 111. 0 64. 5 38. 7	126. 4 85. 1 23. 9 57. 0	1. 4 61. 9 4. 5 8. 3	40. 4 112. 9 62. 5 38. 6	127. 5 86. 9 18. 0 57. 5	4.3 71.1 6.5 8.1	38. 9 114. 2 58. 6 41. 1	128. 5 87. 2 17. 4 55. 7	1. 5 73. 4 3. 4 9. 7	42. 1 126. 4 117. 4 51. 3	
Miscellaneous do vidend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, common stocks (Moody's): Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) dollars.	42. 2	11. 4 4. 48	4. 6 4. 56	26. 6 4, 59	15. 5 4. 60	5. 1 4, 62	28. 7 4. 63	7. 9 4. 66	6. 2 4. 79	28. 2 4. 81	7.7	7. 2 5. 19	38. 2 5. 20	
Industrial (125 stocks) do Public utility (24 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do Bank (15 stocks) do	4, 73 2, 14 3, 14 3, 15	4, 79 2, 14 3, 19 3, 15	4, 90 2, 14 3, 23 3, 15	4, 92 2, 18 3, 23 3, 14	4, 93 2, 18 3, 36 3, 15	4, 95 2, 21 3, 36 3, 15	4, 95 2, 23 3, 40 3, 15	5, 00 2, 23 3, 42 3, 15	5. 18 2. 23 3. 42 3. 15	5. 20 2. 24 3. 42 3. 23	5. 30 2. 24 3. 60 3. 23	5. 69 2. 27 3. 70 3. 26	5. 71 2. 27 3. 79 3. 30	
Insurance (10 stocks)	115.64 47.56	3. 39 106. 21 116. 83 46. 94	3, 39 108, 30 118, 49 48, 59	3, 49 108, 90 117, 61 47, 97	3. 49 111. 68 122. 40 49. 12	3, 49 111, 49 122, 15 48, 54	3. 49 119. 66 133. 41 49. 21	3, 49 123, 15 137, 85 51, 39	3. 49 122. 44 137. 59 51. 43	3. 49 122. 51 138. 21 49. 83	3. 49 119. 02 133. 96 48. 53	3. 60 126. 95 143. 78 49. 90	3. 63 127, 97 145, 67 49, 35	1
Railroad (25 stocks)do	64. 27 4. 20 4. 09	64. 35 4. 22 4. 10	67, 42 4, 21 4, 14	67. 42 4. 21 4. 18	72. 21 4. 12 4. 03	71.63 4,14 4,05	72. 96 3. 87 3. 71	71. 63 3, 78 3, 63	71, 06 3, 91 3, 76	69, 60 3, 93 3, 76	67. 42 4. 12 3. 96	74. 47 4. 09 3. 96	72. 29 4. 06 3. 92	
Public utility (24 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do Bank (15 stocks) do Insurance (10 stocks) do	4, 50 4, 89 4, 09 2, 52	4, 56 4, 96 4, 14 2, 58	4, 40 4, 79 4, 06 2, 51	4, 54 4, 79 3, 89 2, 58	4. 44 4. 65 3. 94 2. 50	4, 55 4, 69 4, 06 2, 49	4, 53 4, 66 4, 01 2, 40	4, 34 4, 77 3, 95 2, 45	4, 34 4, 81 3, 93 2, 56	4. 50 4. 91 4. 06 2. 67	4. 62 5. 34 4. 16 2. 73	4. 55 4. 97 4. 09 2. 63	4, 60 5, 24 4, 22 2, 69	
carnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: Industrial (125 stocks) dollars Public utility (24 stocks) do. Reibrad (25 stocks) do.	9. 43 2. 94 9. 97			9. 70 3. 03 7. 00			10, 90 3, 08 8, 86			10. 20 3. 13 9. 18				
Railroad (25 stocks) do idend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.) percent	3. 93	3. 98	4.00	4.01	3, 98	3, 99	3. 98	3. 96	4, 01	4.06	4. 04	4. 01	4. 05	
ow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks) dol. per share. Industrial (30 stocks) do. Public utility (15 stocks) do. Railroad (20 stocks) do. landard and Poor's Corporation:	145. 81 393. 84 61. 43 139. 64	147. 98 398. 43 62. 39 142. 45	151. 70 410. 25 63. 29 145. 64	152, 75 408, 91 63, 87 149, 06	158, 35 422, 99 64, 56 157, 51	157. 89 421. 55 64. 06 157. 75	162. 77 440. 79 64. 23 161. 16	166. 90 462. 16 65. 51 158. 98	164. 94 457. 29 65. 87 155. 19	169, 99 476, 43 65, 36 160, 08	160, 92 452, 65 62, 31 149, 99	169. 48 476. 59 64. 76 159. 29	172, 36 484, 58 64, 98 163, 34	1 4
Industrial, public utility, and railroad: σ^2 Combined index (480 stocks)	264. 5 296. 7 296. 8	268. 8 301. 9 302. 7	278. 1 312. 4 316. 2	277. 5 310. 8 315. 3	286. 2 321. 5 330. 2	285. 0 319. 7 331. 9	300. 7 340. 5 356. 2	315. 3 359. 6 369. 1	311.0 354.2 361.6	323. 2 371. 1 380. 3	306. 2 350. 1 350. 6	321. 5 369. 2 370. 2	327.0 7 376.8 379.0	
Consumers' goods (195 stocks) do Public utility (40 stocks) do Railroad (20 stocks) do Banks, N. Y. C. (12 stocks) do Brize insurance (46 stocks) do	228. 7 144. 0 217. 5 147. 6 295. 9	232. 2 145. 1 222. 4 150. 5 302. 3	235. 0 149. 6 231. 9 153. 9 311. 1	233. 8 150. 4 237. 9 157. 3 312. 4	241. 0 151. 8 252. 1 164. 2 322. 5	239. 8 152. 3 250. 9 156. 7 327. 0	250. 6 153. 4 258. 9 157. 2 331. 4	270. 0 156. 4 256. 1 158. 4 334. 5	269. 1 155. 9 250. 0 160. 4	282. 8 154. 8 257. 0 165. 3	272. 6 150. 6 240. 5 157. 5	285. 9 153. 8 254. 6 160. 9	284. 2 153. 2 7 257. 7 162. 5	
Fire insurance (16 stocks) dos (Securities and Exchange Commission): otal on all registered exchanges: Market value mil. of dol.	3,714	3,996	3, 547	3,795	3, 155	2, 675	3, 247	3,081	2, 579	3, 323	293. 1	2,728	2,925	
Shares sold thousands On New York Stock Exchange: Market value mil. of dol. Shares sold thousands	3, 196 93, 705	3, 438 96, 769	3,067 90,745	3, 277 91, 252	2, 734 71, 171	98, 219 2, 316 68, 645	2, 784 79, 175	95, 984 2, 654 68, 416	2, 229 59, 906	2, 864 75, 519	95, 888 2, 598 66, 364	101, 986 2, 358 72, 613	105, 915 2, 512 69, 211	
Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times) thousands are listed. New York Stock Exchange:	76, 456 169, 149	74, 646	60, 815 175, 588	66, 865	53, 788 181, 386	45, 427	58, 148	48, 459	41,806	60, 100	42, 178	46, 380	50, 991	4
Market value, all listed shares mil. of dol Number of shares listed millions	169, 149 3, 174	171, 155 3, 208	175, 588 3, 236	175, 806 3, 262	181, 386 3, 284	182, 830 3, 341	194, 406 3, 434	198, 228 3, 475	197, 994 3, 492	197, 536 3, 519	192, 782 3, 560	204, 650 3, 766	207, 699 3, 836	

Revised. Preliminary.

§ Sales and value figures include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included in computing the average price of all listed bonds shown on p. 8-19.

§ Includes data not shown separately.

§ Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of series.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
INTERN	ATIO	NAL T	RANS	SACTI	ONS (OF TH	IE UN	HTED	STA	res	•			***************************************
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY)													:	
xports of goods and services, totalmil. of dol. Military transfers under grants, netdo Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military transactionsmil. of dol. Income on investments abroaddo. Other services and military transactionsdo.	5, 583 607 3, 501 720 755			534						5, 362 609 3, 378 578 797				
mports of goods and services, total	3, 894 2, 575 114 651			4, 092 2, 762 113 648 569			4, 444 2, 799 126 759 760			4, 516 2, 813 127 682 894				
akance on goods and servicesdo	+1,689			+1,091			+1, 025			+846				
nilateral transfers (net), totaldo Privatedo Governmentdo	-1, 216 -125 -1, 091			-1, 224 -112 -1, 112			-1, 239 -110 -1, 129			-1, 123 -104 -1, 019				
. S. long- and short-term capital (net), totaldo Privatedo Governmentdo	-640 -632 -8			-74 -3 -71			-561 -397 -164		-	-291 -235 -56				
oreign long- and short-term capital (net)do old sales [purchases (—)]do rrors and omissionsdo	+324 +70 -227			+156 +30 +21			+538 +33 +204							
FOREIGN TRADE														
Indexes														
xports of U. S. merchandise:‡ 1936–38=100. Qnantity 1936–38=100. Value do Unit value do nports for consumption:‡ do Quantity do Value do	202	234 473 202 149	250 501 201 145	270 546 202 173	254 513 202 150	262 533 203	264 536 203	254 515 203 155	246 500 204 167	248 509 205 163	276 568 206	257 533 207		
Value do Unit value do grieultural products, quantity: Exports, U. S. merchandise, total: Unadjusted 1924-29=100	286	420 282 92	411 283 96	490 283 108	425 283 75	467 279 72	459 280	429 277	468 280	464 284	494 283	512 283		
Adjusted do Total, excluding cotton: Unadjusted Adjusted do Adjusted do	- 91	133 133	112 143 171	123 160 183	93 113 133	91 108 126	127 145 175					-		· · · · · ·
Imports for consumption: Unadjusted do Adjusted do do do do do do do do do do do do do	91 88	99 97	91 90	111 99	99 93	109 111	97 104	91 100	100 106				-	
Shipping Weight														
ater-borne trade: Exports, incl. reexports \$thous. of long tons. General importsdo	6, 148 9, 529	5, 281 9, 343	5, 989 8, 924	6, 145 10, 294	7, 789 8, 960	8, 850 10, 372	9, 466 11, 124		10, 099 7 11, 566	1 9, 760 1 11, 060			-	
xports (mdse.), including reexports, total¶_mil. of dol_ By geographic regions:∆		-,	1, 233. 2	1, 342. 3	1, 263. 6	1, 308. 0	1, 315. 8	1, 267. 1	1, 228. 3	1,248.9	1, 395. 1	r 1, 308. 8	p1, 363. 0	
Africa thous of dol. Asia and Oceania do Europe do	51, 230 198, 647 382, 503	185, 937	45, 305 197, 451 374, 971	52, 931 232, 770 360, 938		197, 669	176, 425	185, 169	159, 112	175, 914	199, 272	199, 170		
Northern North America do. Southern North America do. South America do. By leading countries:∆	222, 825 145, 988	205, 787 133, 683	221, 882 125, 590 123, 613	265, 001 147, 725 135, 786	277, 835 142, 331 137, 419	293, 582 134, 729	286, 065 138, 089 125, 792	254, 356 136, 808	271, 858 135, 015	276, 224 136, 707	295, 584 146, 472	277, 241 155, 201		-
Africa: Egypt do do Union of South Africa do Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guinea do	1	3, 620 25, 202	4, 471 22, 199 26, 819	7, 566 24, 768	7,879 23,660	8, 016 25, 401	10, 630 23, 934	7, 416 22, 203		1	1			-
British Malaya. do. China, including Manchuria do India and Pakistan do Japan do	3, 154 0 21, 799 54, 227	15, 534 2, 755 0 17, 290 57, 855	3, 190 0 20, 029 51, 914	18, 568 3, 575 0 27, 029 52, 489	13, 475 2, 981 0 16, 829 51, 241	13, 554 2, 389 0 20, 905 50, 748	11, 221 2, 739 0 16, 900	12, 671 3, 185 0 20, 272		17, 210 2, 316 0 15, 618	3,093 3 23,388	18, 181		
Indonesia do. Republic of the Philippines do Europe: France do	5, 890 32, 670	27, 498 28, 119	5, 621 29, 627 27, 379	32, 489 8, 044 35, 723 33, 012	51, 241 5, 919 35, 898 27, 991	30,748 4,532 28,407 31,285	44,847 5,714 23,340 26,483	52, 982 6, 331 21, 666 32, 944	8, 493 23, 281	5, 614 22, 244	1	7, 163		
East Germany do. West Germany do. Italy do. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics do. United Kingdom do.	394 51, 438 39, 683 18	28, 119 0 41, 461 24, 602 112 74, 793	27, 379 0 48, 392 33, 311 1 79, 654	35, 612 0 42, 296 28, 566 15 78, 599	27, 991 60 48, 386 32, 568 33 64, 794	51, 283 11 55, 076 31, 854 3 58, 112	20, 483 128 52, 746 29, 471 1 60, 931	32, 944 0 47, 240 23, 193 1 84, 989	27, 182 0 47, 933 25, 416 12 69, 992	49, 307 28, 370 0	50, 464 30, 928 64	51, 693 30, 792 10		
North and South America:	222, 814 295, 475	205, 785 247, 216	221, 868 235, 696 12, 536	264, 996 267, 055 10, 278	277, 830 265, 063	293, 580 247, 340 10, 900	285, 951 251, 689	254, 345 257, 786	271, 771 252, 511	276, 195 250, 681	295, 583 269, 865	277, 241 278, 592		
Brazil do Chile do Colombia do	32, 417 10, 360 32, 134	12, 771 21, 144 5, 422 27, 110	18, 055 8, 244 26, 313	20, 013 9, 897 28, 830	10, 469 18, 328 6, 351 32, 609	18, 209 6, 656 25, 903	13, 366 17, 393 6, 413 23, 802	17, 570 20, 845 6, 188 24, 432	13, 280 21, 923 7, 125 24, 632	25, 928	12, 873 18, 084 8, 580 28, 315	27, 312		1
Cubadodo Mexicododo Venezuelado	. 54, 045	,		•	40, 328 57, 833 46, 998	37, 837 53, 874 44, 102		33, 176 61, 232 40, 505	32, 533 59, 781 40, 631	55, 571	40,007 61,452 47,080	39, 792 66, 494		

Revised. Preliminary. Revisions for September 1954 (thous. long tons): Exports, 5,995; imports, 8,974.
 ∂Excludes military expenditures. Revisions for January-July 1954 will be shown later.
 ≦ Excludes "special category" shipments and all commodities exported under foreign-aid programs as Department of Defense controlled cargo.
 ¶Total exports and data by economic classes and commodities include shipments under the Mutual Security Program. Total MSP military shipments are as follows (mil. dol.):
 December 1954-December 1955, respectively—97.6; 85.3; 94.7; 92.2; 93.9; 131.1; 128.0; 127.8; 127.9; 99.1; 119.3; 72.7; 83.7.
 △Excludes shipments under MSP and "special category" shipments not made under this program. ♀ Includes countries not shown separately.

5–22	B	UNVI	AT OI	. Cur	KKEN	тъо	OTM TO	33					Februai	у 19
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55			,			1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
INTERNATIO	NAL 7	rans	SACTI	ONS	OF TI	HE UN	NITED	STA	TES	-Conti	nued			
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued														
Value‡—Continued														
Exports of U. S. merchandise, total mil. of dol. By economic classes: Crude materialsthous. of dol.	1, 306. 8 205, 292	1, 152. 5 154, 128	1, 221. 9 147, 440	1, 329. 7 152, 571	1, 250. 7 136, 236	1, 299. 0 140, 224	1, 306. 3 156, 519	1, 256. 4 132, 021	1, 219. 4 139, 148	1, 239. 6 177, 044	1, 384. 9 206, 913	182, 894		
Crude foodstuffsdododododo	82, 196 64, 813	75, 478 57, 225	82, 321 64, 879	96, 344 69, 368	56, 904 61, 703 191, 240	62, 739 59, 864	86, 777 70, 530	97, 143 69, 742	84, 503 62, 718 184, 127	69, 125 69, 979	62, 956 80, 820 213, 637	71, 418 84, 864		-
Semimanufactures Q do Finished manufactures Q do By principal commodities:	175, 133 779, 411	169, 157 696, 553	183, 561 743, 660	188, 825 822, 549	804, 633	191, 393 844, 766	185, 248 807, 209	184, 772 772, 730	748, 936	197, 440 726, 024	820, 569			
Agricultural products, total⊕do Cotton, unmanufactureddo Fruits, vegetables, and preparationsdo	339, 332 94, 640 20, 722	273, 394 63, 523 18, 690	275, 041 59, 010 20, 314	295, 431 69, 564 24, 869	209, 624 45, 680 22, 656	228, 068 43, 376 24, 182	278, 992 56, 379 25, 748	255, 380 11, 746 24, 621	222, 062 11, 957 24, 062	257, 879 21, 914 21, 872	290, 102 35, 952 29, 171	294, 223 26, 697 24, 801		
Grains and preparations do Packing-house products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	78, 530 24, 231	72, 436 22, 920 25, 566	80, 632 21, 895	102, 102 20, 815	58, 814 22, 380	63, 736 18, 784 18, 572	86, 044 18, 922	98, 035 18, 990	83, 417 19, 814	75, 124 18, 323	65, 176 24, 618	72, 362 25, 328		
Tobacco and manufacturesdo Nonagricultural products, total⊕mil. of dol	32, 082 967. 5	25, 566 879. 1	22, 986 946. 8	26, 769 1, 034. 2	15, 573 1, 041. 1	1, 070. 9	21, 780 1, 027. 3	39, 720 1, 001. 0	34, 758 997. 4	63, 749 981. 7	63,719 1,094.8	47, 214 1, 005. 1		
Automobiles, parts, and accessories thous. of dol Chemicals and related productssdo	111, 840 86, 301	109, 267 79, 626	117, 663 84, 011	136, 375 93, 307	148, 602 99, 036	142, 967 89, 224	123, 306 86, 231	108, 326 86, 650	96, 115 91, 772	87, 138 91, 168	90, 393 97, 658	106, 756 93, 002		
Coal and related fuels dodo Iron and steel-mill products do	27, 942 56, 342	20, 230 53, 673	27, 087 58, 156	22, 942 67, 160	40, 085 68, 626	41, 248 65, 908	45, 193 64, 512	42, 849 68, 490	51, 948 62, 075	53, 139 69, 547	56, 174 78, 046	47, 614 74, 053	{	1
Machinery, total§⊕do Agriculturaldo	238, 764 7, 752	227, 179 8, 872	242, 323 10, 362	268, 459 12, 601	269, 294 13, 750	266, 762 13, 340	250, 293 11, 673	248, 527 10, 978	221, 946 9, 203	234, 164 7, 342	268, 480 7, 402	267, 669 7, 621		
Agricultural do Tractors, parts, and accessories do Electrical do Metalworking do Other industrial do	25, 808 60, 829 17, 677	26, 331 64, 834 14, 893	28, 616 69, 841 16, 932	31, 694 71, 538 16, 991	31, 595 78, 489 15, 734	30, 975 74, 544 17, 840	30, 563 66, 241 17, 162	27, 879 69, 140 15, 981	23, 467 58, 408 14, 906	20, 282 66, 922 15, 621	30, 372 67, 830 19, 251	29, 046 71, 636 17, 859		1
	1	101, 025	104, 242	121, 462	116, 779	116, 546	113, 417	114, 120	107, 047	113, 814	131, 254	129, 542 48, 227		
Petroleum and productsdo Textiles and manufacturesdo	54, 570	46, 356 47, 208	47, 104 49, 588	49, 973 63, 230	49, 338 57, 248	56, 881 51, 435	54, 291 48, 841	61, 625 43, 218	61, 867 46, 060	53, 215 49, 499	58, 566 56, 184	53, 489		
eneral imports, total mil. of dol. By geographic regions: thous. of dol	942.3	870. 3 45, 650	849. 5 51, 513	1, 018. 9 65, 105	870. 7 56, 291	966. 1 54, 848	938. 8 46, 765	885. 3 42, 605	958. 9 47. 641	945, 1 50, 444	1,009.8	7 1, 064. 2 44, 716		l
Asia and Oceaniadodo	121, 325 208, 355	151, 478 163, 357	140, 966 179, 263	188, 066 225, 429	159, 534 179, 754	196, 428 195, 678	172, 416 191, 809	173, 843 186, 566	187, 165 198, 698	169, 362 207, 166	167, 362 237, 722 239, 114	184, 843 254, 637 240, 578		
Northern North America do Southern North America do South America do do Gouth America do do do do do do do do do do do do do	215, 858 107, 106 231, 792	183, 268 144, 864 181, 721	183, 828 138, 023 155, 888	212,704 145,593 181,983	204, 344 116, 874 153, 951	229, 672 121, 274 168, 179	244, 108 112, 651 171, 058	208, 720 97, 032 176, 547	244, 711 93, 949 186, 698	234, 531 91, 127 192, 516	239, 114 87, 889 227, 561	114, 948 224, 517		
y leading countries: Africa: Egyptdodo	1,379	1,500	1,821	4, 515	3, 381	1,417	1,868		1,365	1, 507	823	1, 594		
Union of South Africa	5, 972	7, 512	7, 914	10, 604	6, 321	10, 905	9, 781	2, 273 5, 829	4, 273	7,789	7, 124	6, 914		
Australia, including New Guinea do British Malaya do China, including Manchuria do	14,552	15, 830 11, 634 843	4, 158 15, 870 814	13, 854 20, 906 1, 034	13, 297 19, 629 744	15, 518 22, 967 241	6, 026 22, 300 72	13, 053 20, 692 56	11, 251 22, 673 848	11, 211 20, 946 2, 547	4, 810 20, 155 807	18, 474 965		-
India and Pakistan do Japan do Indonesia do	17,055 25,041	21, 893 34, 416 15, 257	21, 189 22, 526 17, 843	25, 701 34, 509 18, 376	16, 666 28, 171 18, 337	28, 378 33, 902 16, 605	21, 967 34, 418 14, 471	21, 011 35, 880 15, 502	18, 803 39, 384 18, 967	17, 416 38, 976 18, 461	17, 875 43, 826 16, 259	20, 492 47, 796 21, 335		\ -
Republic of the Philippinesdo	9,814	16, 728	17, 830	22, 673	22, 620	31, 614	28, 333	26, 229	31, 290	19, 537	15, 840	14, 699		
France do East Germany do West Germany do	. 23, 457	12,805 220 21,706	13, 170 759 21, 755	19, 836 597 31, 354	16, 154 272 25, 894	14, 962 299 27, 655	16, 886 339 32, 650	15, 512 693 30, 218	17, 142 272 34, 132		37, 722	21, 438 400 37, 000		
Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo United Kingdomdo	14, 192 919 57, 376	9, 740 692 35, 510	13, 486 1, 147 48, 699	21, 298 866 55, 535	14, 183 810 50, 370	14, 121 1, 291 50, 886	13, 461 1, 386 46, 650	12, 413 2, 025 52, 662	14, 147 1, 175 55, 507	11,716 1,983 49,433		19, 006 560 59, 403		
North and South America: Canada dodo	215, 837	183, 239	183, 772	212, 666	204, 327	229, 640	243, 965	208, 589	244, 342	1		240, 433		1
Latin American Republics, total⊕do Argentinado	312,055 6,962	297, 516 7, 585	265, 376 9, 222	297, 964 13, 198	251, 086 11, 048	271, 605 10, 593	263, 755 12, 789	258, 171 11, 391	262, 446 11, 861	259, 869 13, 295	8, 583	312, 283 8, 434		ļ
Argentina do Brazil do Chile do Colombia do	96, 842 15, 003 40, 434	56, 529 12, 726 38, 722	36, 045 14, 990 32, 812	40, 587 17, 482 32, 075	43, 923 17, 258 19, 994	42, 437 17, 087 33, 236	38, 917 19, 224 32, 901	51, 823 14, 773 35, 452	46, 809 15, 273 40, 067	66, 033 14, 430 28, 699	13, 522 60, 606	76, 885 23, 106 43, 716		
Cuba do do Venezuela do do .	17, 689 27, 851 51, 788	36, 289 40, 976 47, 716	34, 524 41, 800 46, 389	45, 858 40, 474 58, 546	36, 703 32, 353 44, 190	31, 609 38, 528 46, 579	35, 901 34, 282 47, 103	32, 866 30, 390 42, 647	33, 816 27, 147 50, 404	32, 654 27, 100 42, 801	35, 471 20, 248 46, 159	1 30,071		
mports for consumption, totalmil, of dol-	i	862. 2	843.3	1,005.6	872.4	958.6	941.9	879.0	959. 2	951.0		1 1		
By economic classes: Crude materialsthous, of dol. Crude foodstuffsdo. Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo.	206, 286 242, 022	201, 735 198, 600	204, 075 169, 294	254, 086 178, 541	224, 817 146, 713	237, 283 174, 931	243, 106 143, 479	219, 902 148, 645	250, 407 141, 289	254, 593 138, 533	191, 034	247, 693 193, 732		
Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo Semimanufacturesdo Finished manufacturesdo	_ 217, 783	86, 719 199, 304 175, 890	82,655 209,166 178,140	105,029 230,281 237,657	92, 409 210, 693 197, 730	95, 657 236, 116 214, 563	100, 453 235, 717 219, 097	93, 594 211, 427 205, 399	96, 877 253, 465 217, 124	90, 986 243, 379 223, 491		104, 694 251, 584 252, 943		
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, total do		358, 965	318, 963	372, 905	318, 490	348, 658	311,696	300, 664	315, 631	305, 778 11, 342	352, 523	360, 386 13, 987		
Coffeedo	3 171	19,055 140,526 3,924	22, 471 107, 899 3, 506	26, 086 105, 413 6, 181	18, 019 90, 882 4, 342	11, 452 120, 060 6, 554	15, 579 90, 136 5, 628	8, 592 102, 375 5, 219	15, 759 94, 141 4, 837	96, 678 3, 167	146, 813 4, 887	138, 192 4, 476		
Rubber, crude, including guayule do Sugar do Wool and mohair, unmanufactured do do do do do do do do do do do do do	24, 480 10, 423 15, 444	27, 719 36, 502 21, 646	30, 358 36, 335 17, 518	39, 470 44, 384 26, 404	40, 661 37, 144 23, 629	39, 591 38, 674 23, 605	33, 974 37, 399 22, 752	28,509 40,308 22,096	39, 854 42, 086 23, 678	37, 757 32, 656 20, 963	38, 286 28, 744 21, 694	27, 898		.]
Jonagricultural products, total	570, 245	503, 283	524, 366	632, 690	553, 873	609, 893	630, 155	578, 304	643, 532	645, 204	660, 464	690, 261		
Furs and manufacturers do Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, total thous. of dol		9, 394 75, 003	9, 975 88, 207	7, 853 95, 277	6, 452 98, 197	8, 672 109, 207	7, 429 110, 024	5, 812 99, 814	4, 437 119, 896	5, 215 123, 240	121,099	1		
Copper, incl. ore and manufacturesdo Tin, including oredo Paper base stocksdo. Newsprintdo. Petroleum and productsdo.	28, 382	23, 363 11, 672	29, 485 15, 037	31, 129 14, 984 28, 296	30, 495 12, 093 21, 945	30, 885 14, 093 25, 250	40,017 13,248 30,358	34,609 14,800 23,485	42, 297 15, 366 31, 738	48, 236 13, 874	44, 911 15, 091	48, 285 14, 272 29, 878		
Newsprint do.	52, 963 - 87, 896	46, 732	43, 200	51, 451 95, 028	50, 320 74, 215	52, 767 76, 546	53, 239	46, 794 75, 272	54, 381	48, 449	53, 222	54, 722		.

Revised. ** Preliminary. ‡Revisions for January-August 1954 will be shown later. ¶ See similar note on p. S-21. ** Data for semimanufacturers reported as "special category, type 1" are included with finished manufactures. ⊕ Includes data not shown separately. § Excludes "special category, type 1" exports; electrical machinery data are excluded through 1954 only.

TY 1 () 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1954						19	55	·					1956
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	TRAN	SPOR	TATI	ON AN	ND CC	MMU	NICA'	TIONS	S	<u></u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>	
TRANSPORTATION														
Airlines	44, 365 19, 697 9, 833 2, 518 1, 426	45, 092 15, 347 6, 574 2, 601 1, 485	40, 790 14, 753 6, 694 2, 367 1, 320	45, 696 18, 174 7, 597 2, 732 1, 521	45, 786 17, 427 7, 268 2, 950 1, 620	47, 302 17, 727 6, 976 2, 976 1, 592	47, 526 18, 933 6, 910 3, 121 1, 765	49, 180 16, 967 6, 305 3, 070 1, 760	50, 062 20, 578 6, 827 7 3, 064 1, 748	48, 394 21, 366 6, 736 7 3, 071 1, 692	49, 201 21, 526 7, 015 3, 081 1, 674	45, 592 19, 257 7, 009 2, 705 1, 453		
Express Operations	ĺ	ĺ		,	,	-,	-,	_,	,,,,,	.,,	,	-,		
Transportation revenuesthous. of dol_ Express privilege paymentsdodo	39, 517 17, 161	27, 258 8, 965	26, 849 8, 993	32, 326 13, 712	29, 580 11, 411	29, 921 11, 483	33, 341 13, 858	29, 622 10, 314	32, 560 12, 392	32, 986 13, 421	33, 730 14, 193	33, 761 13, 476		
Fares, average cash rate	14. 0 863 136. 1	14. 1 783 119. 6	14. 1 731 113. 0	14. 2 837 126. 3	14.3 800 124.2	14. 3 802 121. 8	14.3 756 116.3	14. 4 665 107. 9	14. 4 700 113. 4	14. 5 745 111. 3	14. 6 773 120. 1	14. 6 768 122. 5	14. 7 801	
Large Motor Carriers (Intercity)														
Carriers of property (quarterly totals):¶ Number of reporting carriers. Operating revenues, total	2, 026 905, 121 891, 941 69, 051			789 763, 552 722, 339 52, 405			787 789, 338 748, 376 53, 467			789 807, 935 771, 144 54, 515				
Carriers of passengers, class I (quarterly totals): Number of reporting carriers. Operating revenues, total thous. of dol Expenses, total do Revenue passengers carried thousands.	164 89, 616 84, 667 79, 068			159 77, 332 77, 876 70, 136			159 92, 607 83, 613 76, 367			157 110, 236 90, 926 80, 363				
Class I Steam Railways														
Freight earloadings (A. A. R.): \(\sigma^2 \) Total ears thousands Coal do Coke do Forest products do Grain and grain products do Livestock do Ore do Miscellaneous do Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): Total, unadjusted Total, unadjusted 1935-39=100 Coke do Grain and grain products do Grain and grain products do Livestock do Ore do Merchandiss, l. c. l do Miscellaneous do	221 40 77 289 1, 582 114 106 125 137 133	7 2, 505 7 488 7 40 7 164 7 189 7 35 7 588 7 234 7 1, 297 110 103 127 133 132 61 53 37,	2.575 511 42 171 177 25 56 243 1,351 113 105 131 138 124 45 49 39 128	2, 621 447 42 168 171 27 67 255 1, 444 115 91 134 135 120 49 59 40	3, 433 569 56 205 217 40 179 308 1, 859 120 95 142 133 123 58 136 39 140	3,063 510 47 179 194 29 307 251 1,547 130 105 147 145 137 52 271 40 146	3, 085 529 47 186 208 23 332 258 1, 503 130 99 148 153 155 41 296 42	3, 731 553 57 219 335 27 416 324 1, 799 131 104 151 146 197 41 305 42 140	3, 114 528 50 192 217 27 344 257 1, 499 160 156 152 49 303 41	3, 142 535 51 1855 208 40 352 249 1, 522 138 115 167 155 154 80 320 41	4, 124 697 666 231 287 71 4100 327 2, 036 139 115 166 149 162 103 283 411	3, 054 559 53 167 207 50 251 247 1, 520 135 121 173 141 149 91 212 212 40 40 149	3, 417 726 69 2100 220 46 103 284 1, 760 124 124 181 140 127 66 73 37	2,713 573 555 173 185 34 74 225 1,394 124 123 181 145 135 62 67 37
Total, adjusted	119 154 142 62 184 41 135 40, 960 2, 348 27, 410 244	121 103 121 148 132 64 210 39 134 71,087 9,568 49,286	122 105 124 144 127 56 198 40 136 47,171 6,445 30,145	123 91 133 135 130 62 204 40 144 38, 468 3, 351 28, 230 1, 427	123 95 144 133 140 65 177 39 142 21,810 2,398 11,657 2,418	128 105 149 139 155 57 177 40 144 14,414 2,911 2,317 6,350	125 99 151 147 152 50 191 42 140 9,583 3,383 3,383 3,486 10,466	125 104 156 145 164 50 190 43 139 8, 467 250 3, 008 13, 491	126 109 166 148 141 51 202 40 140 5, 164 274 372 13, 369	127 115 169 143 138 60 213 39 139 5, 045 453 297 12, 922	129 115 169 141 162 67 202 40 141 3, 505 136 894 20, 942	131 121 173 144 152 72 202 40 143 3, 574 247 359 15, 916	5, 558 870 3, 673	172 161 135 65 268 39 149 5, 757 1, 451 2, 945
Box Cars do Gondolas and open hoppers do Financial operations: operating revenues, total ♀ mil. of dol Freight do Passenger do	7797. 4 7652. 2 69. 0	341 3 752. 7 625. 9 65. 3	665 23 724, 3 611, 8 55, 3	1, 334 34 825, 2 703, 2 56, 5	1, 834 281 796. 0 673. 9 58. 2	3, 866 2, 048 850, 4 724, 7 59, 2	6, 103 3, 788 875, 1 737, 9 66, 8	10, 824 2, 362 849, 6 711, 2 70, 0	8, 018 5, 179 905. 1 764. 9 68. 2	7, 299 5, 332 876. 6 745. 9 59. 6	907. 6 777. 5 55. 9	8, 952 6, 672 873. 9 744. 1 57. 8		
Operating expenses. .do Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents mil. of dol. Net railway operating income. .do Net income; .do	628. 3 60. 6 7108. 0	590.0 94.1 68.7 51.9	93. 6 66. 6 46. 1	612.0 115.4 97.7	602. 2 106. 4 87. 4	634.9 114.2 101.2	644. 9 124. 2 106. 0	644. 8 112. 1 92. 6	125. 7 109. 7	651. 8 121. 0 103. 8	671. 3 125. 4 110. 9	656. 8 114. 1 103. 1	77.8	
Net meome:	126. 6 47, 588 1. 421 2, 625	48, 161 1. 357 2, 488	46, 098 1, 382 2, 057	77. 9 50, 996 1. 423 2, 117	51, 205 1, 372 2, 222	55, 833 1, 354 2, 270	54, 938 1. 389 2, 561	72. 4 54, 463 1. 366 2, 793	90. 6 57, 044 1, 373 2, 743	79. 6 57, 222 1. 351 2, 315	90. 0 60, 694 1. 332 2, 152			
Waterway Traffic												1		
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total U. S. ports	6, 604 2, 645 3, 404	8, 449 6, 261 2, 188 3, 453 1, 065	8, 748 6, 437 2, 311 3, 376 987	9, 446 6, 884 2, 563 3, 760 1, 123	10, 141 7, 362 2, 779 3, 669 1, 305	11, 183 7, 986 3, 197 3, 750 1, 316	11, 554 8, 495 3, 059 3, 464 1, 333	11, 790 8, 604 3, 186 3, 932 1, 419	11, 839 8, 690 3, 149 3, 703 1, 469	11, 885 8, 842 3, 044 3, 883 1, 517	11, 822 8, 762 3, 060 3, 810 1, 268		3, 707	

^{*} Revised. § Beginning January 1955, data include local service operations of one carrier. ¶ Data beginning 1st quarter 1955 cover large motor carriers having operating revenues of \$1,009,000 or above. ♂Data for December 1954 and April, July, October, and December 1955 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. 1954, \$76,800,000.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—Continued

TRANSPORTATION—Continued														
Travel														
Hotels: A verage sale per occupied roomdollars_ Rooms occupiedpercent of total_ Restaurant sales indexsame month 1929=100_ Roroign travel:	6. 89 59 229	7. 17 73 252	7. 25 74 252	7. 02 75 241	7. 65 73 259	6. 98 74 277	7. 61 74 280	7. 19 65 235	7. 97 71 260	7. 78 74 258	8. 17 78 265	8. 07 71 260	7. 10 58 236	
U. S. citizens: Arrivals number Departures do Aliens: Arrivals do Departures do Passports issued and renewed do National parks, visitors thousands	72, 730 69, 840 48, 675 41, 779 25, 005	69, 272 76, 638 45, 881 30, 472 34, 356	80, 021 85, 524 41, 745 30, 235 40, 173	91, 535 98, 615 51, 586 38, 963 56, 399	90, 092 104, 604 57, 129 40, 232 60, 675	109, 558 107, 290 61, 419 42, 713 71, 055	105, 876 140, 127 60, 765 53, 226 71, 626	134, 363 149, 959 64, 022 50, 396 40, 624	157, 479 113, 468 73, 692 51, 897 40, 963	134, 963 87, 534 80, 738 51, 205 31, 086	104, 192 75, 861 66, 381 45, 025 26, 746		28, 310	36, 660
National parks, visitors thousands. Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-miles millions. Passenger revenues thous, of dol.	l .	318 702 9, 224	309 587 7, 710	437 600 7, 884	690 543 7, 129	1, 162 521 6, 823	2, 547 571 7, 500	4, 492 545 7, 148	4, 472 564 7, 388	2, 070 533 6, 971	1, 170 555 7, 252	432	310	
COMMUNICATIONS		İ												
$ \begin{array}{c cccc} \textbf{Telephone carriers:} & \textbf{Telephone carriers:} & \textbf{thous. of dol.} \\ \textbf{Operating revenues} & \textbf{do.} \\ \textbf{Station revenues} & \textbf{do.} \\ \textbf{Tolls, message} & \textbf{do.} \\ \textbf{Operating expenses, before taxes.} & \textbf{do.} \\ \textbf{Net operating income} & \textbf{do.} \\ \textbf{Phones in service, end of month} & \textbf{thousands.} \\ \end{array} $	257, 149 154, 870	441, 354 258, 047 146, 783 289, 318 62, 143 46, 093	429, 188 254, 859 137, 976 281, 240 60, 261 46, 310	454, 235 260, 606 157, 059 307, 210 59, 123 46, 545	449, 942 261, 586 151, 080 299, 165 61, 148 46, 746	457, 793 263, 022 157, 307 306, 503 61, 220 46, 961	460, 582 264, 035 158, 688 304, 354 64, 294 47, 175	454, 265 261, 072 155, 069 301, 554 61, 979 47, 406	475, 538 265, 605 170, 757 318, 788 64, 084 47, 652	467, 757 267, 576 160, 757 309, 829 64, 401 47, 952	273, 400 162, 431 312, 558			
Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph: Operating revenuesthous. of dol. Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo. Ocean-cable:	19, 733 17, 479 973	17, 552 15, 953 737	16, 996 14, 880 1, 302	19, 859 16, 332 2, 677	18, 920 15, 825 2, 254	19, 598 16, 446 2, 300	20, 042 16, 535 2, 660	18, 110 16, 574 714	20, 175 17, 215 2, 155	19, 451 16, 926 1, 758	19, 074 16, 470 1, 872	1, 592		
Operating revenues do Operating expenses, incl. depreciation do Net operating revenues do Radiotelegraph:	3, 011 1, 862 864	2, 676 2, 104 301	2, 452 1, 972 220	2, 933 2, 068 599	2, 579 2, 088 236	2, 771 2, 131 367	2, 902 2, 123 521	2, 769 2, 128 364	2, 817 2, 156 374	2, 963 2, 169 516	2, 831 1, 983 578	2, 724 2, 030 448		
Operating revenues do Operating expenses, incl. depreciation do Net operating revenues do	2, 998 2, 353 540	2, 754 2, 272 333	2, 635 2, 198 351	2, 893 2, 306 466	2, 689 2, 275 296	2, 743 2, 317 306	2, 875 2, 302 452	2, 761 2, 272 374	2, 954 2, 247 601	2, 997 2, 300 585	2, 985 2, 311 572	2, 973 2, 428 473		

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

CHEMICALS														
Inorganic chemicals, production:														
Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial)	050 007	070 202	840 900	00# 000	200 -07	000 500	001 005	000 750	007 000	001.074	005.000	000 050	A=2 = 12	
Short tonsdodo	253, 687 60, 516	270, 363 62, 388	249, 398 53, 804	285, 239 72, 522	286, 567 71, 923	296, 799 74, 505	261, 285 73, 941	236, 759 77, 527	237, 202 74, 634	231,954 71,374	265,868 76,033	7 268, 859 80, 686	272, 748 85, 611	
Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and soliddodo	44, 834 259, 445	42, 666 260, 357	40, 551 232, 826	53,813 269,319	58, 644 235, 158	73,859 294,847	80, 244 292, 908	91, 906 291,424	96, 362 295, 492	77, 167 293, 929	63, 138 316, 614	52, 607 308, 104	316 049	
Chlorine, gas do Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	66, 372	67, 494	62, 751	69, 599	59, 266	71, 677	73, 362	68, 693	66, 577	69, 399	79, 237	76, 418	78, 154	
Nitric acid (100% HNO ₃)dodo	199, 140	213, 732	190, 108	206, 932	201, 956	191, 743	178, 428	173, 595	173, 057	173, 097	190, 556	199, 341	212, 816	
Oxygen (high purity) mil. of cu. ft Phosphoric acid (50% H ₃ PO ₄) short tons	2, 214 264, 317	2, 349 276, 286	2, 132 289, 323	2, 466 312, 208	2, 422 311, 551	2, 422 306, 851	2, 326 261, 312	2, 249 197, 401	2, 397 244, 502	2, 384 318,254	2, 582 320, 269	2, 638 298, 313	304, 081	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), ammonia soda process		· ·			· ·					· ·) '	1	i
(58% Na ₂ O) short tons. Sedium bichromate and chromate do	385, 270 8, 707	385, 787 9, 000	359, 569 8, 181	420, 085 9, 538	387, 242 9, 657	442, 594 10, 734	416, 147 10, 289	380, 422 9, 690	392, 964 9, 967	413, 071 9, 982	442, 612 10, 801	434, 159		
Sedium hydroxide (100% NaOH)do	300, 604	301, 769	275, 326	317, 245	278, 266	336, 554	338, 232	330, 413	332, 687	334,488	357, 013	345, 872	356, 573	
short tons. Sodium sulfate (Glauber's salt and crude salt cake)	53, 066	49, 451	50, 490	62,841	48, 451	54, 900	56, 923	40, 905	42, 238	55, 154	56, 279	58, 811		
short tons	71, 485	75, 973	69, 511	68, 483	66, 972	72, 365	66, 925	63, 263	66, 232	67, 906	74, 570	74, 934		
Sulfurie acid: Production (100% H ₂ SO ₄)thous. of short tons	1.300	1.313	1, 266	1,388	1,339	1,373	1, 255	1, 122	1, 202	1, 259	1,355	r 1, 416	1, 465	
Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works del. per short ton	22, 35	22, 35	22, 35	22, 35	22, 35	22. 35	22. 35	22, 35	22, 35	22, 35	22, 35	22.35	p 22, 35	l
Organic chemicals:0	22.00	22.00	22, 90	22. 00	22. 00	22, 55	22. 00	22.55	22.00	22.00	22. 00	22.00	22. 30	
Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous. of lb	41,069	43, 071	36, 944	48, 100	45, 256	41,621	43, 729	43, 987	44, 647	47, 421	47, 014	47, 263	[
Acetic anhydride, production do Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), production do	63, 578 1, 142	67, 886 1, 194	60, 353 1, 202	78, 590 1, 509	72, 127 1, 217	70, 477 1, 413	67, 664 1, 406	66, 359 1, 099	69, 499 912	66, 299 716	70, 722 1, 705	73, 491 1, 385		
Alcohol, ethyl:		1	,	1		i í	1					1		•
Production thous, of proof gal. Stocks, end of month, total do	33, 651	35, 304 7 52, 130	33, 015 7 53, 068	35, 615 7 48, 109	37, 784 7 49, 720	39, 523 51, 873	7 36, 499 49, 984	35, 855 44, 842	36, 263 38, 560	40, 923 39, 417	40, 903 40, 273	41, 911 44, 710		
In industrial alcohol bonded warehousesdo In denaturing plantsdo	7 33, 643 20, 275	$r 31,724 \\ 20,406$	7 31, 791 21, 277	7 27, 316 20, 793	7 27, 991 21, 729	30, 904 20, 969	28, 545 21, 439	31, 257 13, 585	24, 877 13, 683	25, 994 13, 424	28, 062 12, 211	34, 912 9, 798		
Used for denaturation do	31,839	35, 045	32, 792	37,855	36, 230	35,023	37,046	40, 970	39, 225	37, 831	36, 894	37, 787		
Withdrawn tax-paiddododododododo	755	703	672	927	650	795	902	720	1,007	929	908	946		
Production thous, of wine gal. Consumption (withdrawals) do	17, 173 17, 340	18, 862 19, 346	17, 677 17, 174	20, 404	19, 504 20, 156	18,878 19,382	19, 989 18, 585	22, 180 18, 874	21, 140 21, 476	20, 425 18, 893	19, 914 22, 607	20, 383 21, 273		
Stocks, end of monthdo	5, 434	4, 934	5, 455	5, 238	4, 504	r 4, 013	5, 267	8,642	8, 383	9, 825	7, 079	6,065		
Creosote oil, production thous. of gal	10, 088	9, 565	8, 934	11,064	10, 167	10,681	13,014	8, 538	11. 539	9, 807	10, 340	10, 273		
DDT, production thous of lb. Ethyl acetate (85%), production do	6, 036 5, 105	9, 359 7, 336	9,319 8,395	10, 456 4, 571	9, 216 9, 006	10, 703 6, 171	10, 673 6, 639	11, 334 7, 017	11, 277 7, 726	10, 190 7, 765	10, 273 7, 809			
Ethylene glycol, production do	54 032	51, 599	55, 206	60,605	55, 756	72,854	74, 909	82,831	86, 963	84, 885	84, 693	75, 535		
Formaldehyde (37%HCHO), productiondo Glycerin, refined, all grades:	84, 910	77, 226	95, 423	111, 366	104, 641	104, 700	99, 344	82, 131	93, 912	97, 092	107, 005	111, 181		
Productiondo Consumptiondo	20, 660 15, 144	18, 566 14, 836	17, 275 14, 642	20, 032 16, 306	18, 345 15, 692	20, 461 15, 848	21, 384 16, 055	15, 608 14, 165	22, 102 16, 510	20, 436 17, 193	23, 093 17, 647	21, 819	22, 943	
Stocks, end of monthdodo	30, 379	30, 073	28, 391	28, 699	26, 913	27, 061	28, 688	25, 880	28, 146	29, 200	30, 241	17, 054 30, 546	34, 280	
Methanol, production: Natural thous, of gal.	176	170	157	167	185	192	186	181	187	190	197	186		
Synthetic do Phthalic anhydride, production thous. of lb.	16, 974	15, 393	13,825	15, 531	15,886	16,740	16,071	17, 463	17, 465	17, 590	17, 698	17,206		
r number annyuride, productionthous. of Ib	28, 376	25, 798	24, 976	30, 450	29, 263	29, 330	24, 851	31, 582	29, 735	30, 414	31, 174	29, 980		I

^r Revised. ^p Preliminary. Q Includes data not shown separately. c^pData (except for alcohol) are reported on basis of 100-percent content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated.

February 1956		SU	JRVE	Y OF	CUR	RENT	BUS	SINES	S					S-25
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						1:	955	-					1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
CF	IEMIC	CALS	AND A	ALLIF	D PR	ODUC	TS—(Contin	ued		· · · · ·			
FERTILIZERS								1	 					
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	369 ar304,985 22, 733 259, 139 10, 759	511 7 284, 959 49, 490 216, 270 10, 529	786 7321, 465 97, 057 172, 074 21, 039	1, 839 r 287, 049 59, 568 183, 344 24, 519	1, 650 7 378, 105 76, 515 268, 969 11, 172	1, 001 7 324, 919 48, 403 257, 181 12, 160	559 r 232 878 33, 511 177, 583 9, 242	241 r 285, 452 31, 568 206, 699 35, 078	172 7344, 305 40, 228 270, 631 22, 784	292 r 488, 983 76, 340 377, 472 24, 752	440 7472, 202 82, 376 362, 413 13, 771	86, 295 239, 013		
Imports, total Q	84, 555 8, 986 5, 498	228, 075 190, 506 59, 359 9, 294 12, 868	236, 247 165, 449 49, 463 11, 194 41, 339	353, 695 256, 702 70, 535 20, 126 48, 161	241, 269 177, 029 61, 015 9, 712 25, 904	322, 904 160, 943 71, 768 8, 030 15, 778	164, 745 113, 116 52, 914 2, 536 12, 104	146, 927 80, 698 42, 876 15, 898 28, 107	124, 702 82, 693 26, 074 10, 421 6, 798	175, 655 120, 566 57, 674 9, 784 17, 946	148, 981 85, 402 28, 273 8, 654 33, 838	175, 413 121, 309 34, 652 10, 157 33, 407		
port warehousesdol. per short ton.	51. 25	51, 25	51. 25	51. 25	51. 25	51. 25	51. 25	51. 25	51. 25	51. 25	51.25	51.25	₽ 51. 25	.
$\begin{array}{cccc} Potash \ deliveries & short \ tons \\ Superphosphate \ (100\% \ A.P.A.) \sigma^{7} & do \\ Production & do \\ Stocks, \ end \ of \ morth & do \\ \end{array}$	154, 317 206, 309 326, 579	187, 873 209, 017 347, 161	200, 116 210, 165 347, 728	266, 832 228, 764 274, 322	235, 857 233, 572 221, 442	164, 411 210, 818 248, 022	61, 750 143, 181 289, 542	93, 209 93, 769 291, 246	115, 859 136, 990 292, 176	137, 897 182, 209 301, 413	145, 617 214, 898 318, 512	161, 564 216, 247 333, 608	153, 431 230, 676 375, 653	
MISCELLANEOUS														
Explosives (industrial), shipments: Black blastring powder	980 53, 594	1, 017 52, 571	810 53, 167	876 58, 535	685 62, 651	346 65, 632	280 68, 967	315 60, 043	478 74, 622	466 69, 589	521 69, 983	411 67, 244	418 63, 900	
Productionthous. of long tons. Stocks (producers'), end of monthdo	478 3, 228	3, 214	3, 201	435 3, 091	438 2, 996	456 2, 925	425 2,875	488 2, 887	501 2, 943	3,000	3, 004	537 3, 095		
FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS														
Animal fats, greases, and oils: Animal fats:	426, 417 133, 596 254, 218	1 465, 537 1 193, 206 1 412, 194	1 197, 710	1 454, 822 1 203, 837 1 415, 106	1196, 426	1424, 815 1208, 264 1410, 501	1403, 658 1196, 409 1394, 025	1 366,773 1 151, 030 1 390,904	1 424, 471 1 200, 406 1 370, 588	1212, 739	1 211, 287	1 552, 270 1 213, 374 1 388, 643	1 202, 079	
Greases: Production; do Consumption, factory; do Stocks, end of month do Fish oils:	56, 556 27, 550 75, 025	(2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2)	
Production† do Consumption, factory do Stocks, end of month do	6, 698 11, 074 65, 108	³ 532 ³ 8, 275 ³ 51, 494	³ 312 ³ 8, 391 ³ 47, 554	3 345 3 10, 564 3 46, 141	³ 1, 415 ³ 12, 732 ³ 36, 962	³ 9, 989 ³ 11, 438 ³ 36, 045	3 40, 574 3 10, 968 3 68, 129	³ 33, 986 ³ 9, 337 ³ 61, 779	² 28, 944 ³ 9, 653 ³ 70, 455	³ 26, 161 ³ 11, 233 ³ 94, 337	³ 15, 432 ³ 12, 375 ³ 98, 049	⁷³ 12,200 ⁷³ 12,977 ⁷³ 104,893	3 4, 093 3 12, 756 3 98, 947	
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: Vegetable oils, total: Production, crudetmil. of lb Consumption, crude, factorytdo	551 521	547 . 524	487 489	493 564	441 486	443 496	415 495	390 391	414 447	493 482	671 573	665 597	616 590	
Stocks, end of month:; Crude; do Refined § do	669 799	674 806	671 689	645 714	617 703	579 656	514 564	490 479	485 429	504 409	563 426	654 7 468	678 523	
Exports thous of lb Imports, total do Paint oils do All other vegetable oils do	124, 960 34, 006 3, 058 30, 948	95, 711 40, 053 2, 049 38, 005	168, 751 45, 306 6, 858 38, 448	27, 248 40, 233 1, 402 38, 832	26, 052 38, 601 2, 602 36, 000	50, 809 42, 447 2, 766 39, 681	77, 636 45, 936 2, 194 43, 742	111, 215 36, 639 3, 503 33, 136	40, 770 34, 271 1, 299 32, 972	60, 688 32, 250 3, 933 28, 318	63, 517 24, 732 1, 145 23, 587	73, 059 43, 677 3, 375 40, 302		
Copra: Consumption, factory short tons. Stocks, end of month do Imports do Coconut or copra oil:	27, 678 16, 053 24, 998	29, 211 16, 579 25, 448	22, 415 15, 736 19, 810	28, 344 15, 313 34, 819	31, 089 16, 674 25, 234	28, 011 19, 231 31, 743	32, 933 18, 474 30, 524	22, 926 22, 292 28, 115	31, 203 17, 697 25, 099	27, 420 24, 085 42, 014	31, 940 19, 431 42, 335	26, 873 17, 267 23, 401	25, 407 20, 137	
Production: Crude. thous of lb. Refined do Consumption, factory: Crudet do	35, 537 27, 441 42, 061	36, 747 28, 899 43, 613	28, 737 27, 596 43, 043	36, 068 32, 005 49, 801	40, 438 28, 240 43, 342	36, 056 29, 282 46, 344	41, 327 30, 955 46, 234	29, 144 23, 909 34, 598	39, 835 38, 211 54, 334	34, 747 34, 988 52, 944	40, 689 32, 465	34, 378 r 31, 688 49, 273	32, 532 25, 719 42, 972	
Crude‡ do Refined do Stocks, end of month: do Crude do Refined do	25, 021 68, 733 10, 344	68, 715 11, 982	61, 012 11, 772	28, 476 68, 573 11, 844	73, 996 11, 054	29, 755 73, 119 9, 554	78, 603 10, 174	21, 431 84, 979 12, 760	33, 155 85, 529 13, 242	32, 556 82, 533 14, 067	49, 213 32, 720 78, 825 12, 581	75, 871 14, 407	75, 913 13, 164	
Imports do Cottonsced: Receipts at mills thous, of short tons Consumption (crush) do	6, 402 488	10, 459	14, 617	12, 225	9, 633	9, 835	14, 265	10, 969	15, 790	1,066	1, 689	19, 139	570	
Stocks at mills, end of month	609 2, 321 294, 034	598 1, 842 293, 109	514 1, 412 254, 430	438 1, 010 218, 928	318 705 154, 119	285 422 139, 630	197 243 95, 378	165 209 78, 293	212 345 103, 409	494 917 233, 349 150, 240	708 1, 898 328, 503	781 2, 523 370, 633	672 2, 421 317, 153	
Stocks at mills, end of month do. Cottonseed oil, crude: Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do.	245, 510 196, 923 146, 394	242, 133 196, 278 141, 494	257, 064 169, 946 145, 221	278, 909 150, 978 125, 738	273, 098 110, 834 106, 593	266, 945 101, 987 96, 409	237, 998 67, 251 73, 552	203, 090 56, 962 53, 915	70, 391 58, 955	150, 240 159, 431 87, 689	236, 807 155, 640	173, 742 262, 589 204, 267	163, 049 226, 931 192, 182	
Cottonsced oil, refined: Production do Consumption, factory do In margarine do	157, 682	159, 433 144, 295 28, 524	141, 252 141, 288 25, 294	161, 402 138, 285 28, 949	117, 110 119, 302 19, 165	105, 709 135, 366 21, 325	87, 033 134, 560 20, 718	59, 120 95, 852 14, 330	57, 996 105, 137 16, 336	96, 846 101, 707 20, 868	140, 847 125, 255 24, 473	189, 943 130, 453 31, 115	185, 720 117, 038 26, 834	

^{*}Revisions for January-November 1954 are as follows (short tons): 218,581; 201,132; 282,514; 259,586; 314,470; 266,153; 308,139; 413,443; 377,461; 461,326; 237,330.

562 . 199

568 . 198

527 . 207

433

 $344 \\ .215$

287

. 201

273 . 188

283

. 191

324

r. 188

378

P. 188

Stocks, end of month §t. mil. of lb. . Price, wholesale, drums (N. Y.) dol. per lb. .

 $\frac{661}{206}$

668 . 204

546 . 206

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	955						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
CH	IEMIC	CALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PR	ODUC	TS—(Contir	ued	·	!			<u> </u>
FATS, OILS, ETC.—Continued														1
rars, Oris, Erc.—commed /egetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts—Con. Flaxseed:														
Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu- Oil mills:1	1 40, 808												² 40, 638	
Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	2, 752 5, 202	2, 341 4, 550	1, 884 4, 276	3, 138 2, 559	1,861 1,654	2, 014 1, 006	1, 552 1, 035	2,023 1,807	2, 635 3, 034	3, 064 4, 797	4, 275 7, 166	3, 132 7, 542	3, 263 6, 695	
Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis)_dol. per bu	3. 38 54, 165	3. 35 46, 204	3.36	3. 25 59, 703	3. 24 36, 801	3. 34	3. 35	3. 29 41, 248	3. 15	3. 08 61. 403	3. 10 84, 708	3. 17 62, 493	3. 21	3
Production thous of lb. Consumption, factory do. Stocks at factory, end of month do.	39, 961 186, 697	34, 933 181, 927	40, 974 164, 731	43, 533 171, 597	45, 085 161, 853	43, 619 139, 750	50, 888 110, 324	45, 991 62, 259	52, 553 46, 629 63, 138	46, 724 68, 623	56, 220 80, 294	41, 236 108, 296	64, 470 43, 583 136, 013	
Price, wholesale (Minneapolis)dol. per lb_Soybeans:	. 126	. 123	. 125	. 123	. 125	. 131	, 131	. 132	. 135	. 136	. 130	. 127	p. 128	
Production (crop estimate) thous of buconsumption, factory dostocks, end of month dos	1341, 505 21, 181 44, 613	21, 483 33, 243	19, 777 24, 355	19, 525 17, 549	20, 031 12, 912	21, 012 10, 200	22, 119 10, 775	21, 347 10, 541	19, 891 7, 201	18, 712 20, 117	25, 388 74, 133	25, 394 88, 365	2371, 276 23, 869 81, 784	
Soybean oil: Production:	11,010	00, 240	21, 000	17,045	12, 512	10, 200	10,770		1, 201	20, 117	71, 130	00, 500	01,701	
Crudethous. of lb_ Refineddo Consumption, factory, refined‡do	227, 765 204, 180	230, 957 205, 325	214, 068 187, 174	210, 643 219, 803	218, 083 199, 755	229, 163 217, 411	243, 635 224, 826	235, 756 182, 704	219, 494 213, 451	206, 411	279, 908 240, 688 220, 896	277, 042 232, 664	261, 550 232, 155	
Stocks, end of month: Crudedo		192, 795 118, 602	185, 616 128, 114	219, 097 107, 732	194, 676 104, 438	211, 230 94, 695	216, 075 83, 164	166, 083 119, 559	190, 072 113, 578	210, 645 109, 178	109, 695	135, 084	234, 323 138, 232	
Refined‡do Price, wholesale, refined (N. Y.)dol. per lb_	66, 755 . 195	80, 090 . 194	73, 078 . 194	68, 183 . 187	66, 197	64, 702	67, 247 . 191	67, 093 . 185	78, 623 . 181	70, 699	77, 514	* 82, 310 . 175	79, 686 P. 173	
Margarine: Productionthous. of lbtooks (factory and warehouse), end of modo	116, 346 27, 279	124, 476 3 23, 763	119, 803 3 25, 467	125, 781 3 28, 390	104, 407 3 26, 428	112, 569 3 23, 484	105, 024 3 25, 580	79, 699 3 24, 252	91, 592 3 20, 632	113, 923 3 22, 206	124, 428 3 25, 881	*116, 447 *322, 835	115, 218 3 23, 703	
Price, wholesale, colored, delivered (eastern U. S.). dol. per lb	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	P. 273	
hortening: Productionthous, of lbthous, of lb	178, 888 122, 760	172, 515	168, 263	187, 778 3 150, 179	159, 921	182, 210	188, 782 3 154, 234	121, 993	151, 447	158, 370 3 140, 726	180, 783	161, 917 3 137, 012	141, 387	
Stocks, end of monthdo PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER	122, 700	* 119, 520	128, 551	150, 179	100, 191	145,054	104, 204	3 138,949	140,010	140, 720	130, 038	137,012	3142, 961	
actory shipments, totalthous. of dol_ Industrial salesdo	93, 633 41, 811	109, 796 45, 017	104, 023 44, 363	133, 311 54, 072	135, 089 53, 096	143, 397 54, 443	149, 721 56, 336	124, 563 47, 208	137, 609 55, 309	133, 267 52, 198	125, 214 54, 792	118, 993 53, 223	101, 241 46, 000	
Trade salesdo	51,822	64, 779	59, 660	79, 239	81, 993	88, 954	93, 385	77, 355	82, 300	81, 069	70, 422	65, 770	55, 241	
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS Production:				1										
Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods, and tubes thous. of lb.	3, 662	3, 290	3, 215	4, 281	3, 265	3, 247	3, 903	2, 283	3, 390	4, 012	3, 880	3, 495		ļ
Molding and extrusion materialsdo Nitrocellulose sheets, rods, and tubesdo	6, 470 329 452	6, 908 414 553	7, 177 364 559	7, 422 483 744	7, 574 427 584	7, 758 403 561	7, 723 415 333	6, 271 260 313	7, 681 413 332	8, 728 396 430	8, 374 415 385	8, 394 451 643		
Other cellulose plasticsdo Phenolic and other tar acid resinsdo	33, 010	34, 394	37, 195	41, 459	39, 448	39,876	41, 994	30, 288	39, 087	42, 221	44, 619	44, 663		
Polystyrenedo Urea and melamine resinsdo	35, 205 20, 344	36, 860 20, 698	36, 360 20, 676	44, 185 24, 956	41, 824 23, 711	42, 550 22, 636	42, 273 21, 231	35, 749 17, 110	41, 144 22, 416	50, 304 24, 280	7 48, 460 7 26, 498			
Vinyl resins .do Alkyd resins .do Rosin modifications .do	49, 773 30, 285 9, 209	53, 782 31, 441 11, 353	51, 650 31, 909 10, 478	59, 767 38, 899 12, 126	56, 773 38, 835 12, 096	61, 731 38, 444 11, 820	56, 118 39, 136 11, 665	54, 628 31, 979 12, 303	57, 022 35, 886 10, 767	60, 968 36, 700 12, 148	62, 159 35, 480 12, 628	62, 200 34, 464 11, 080		
Miscellaneousdo	36, 105	35, 806	37, 041	42, 259	47, 846	48, 750	47, 143	41, 744	48, 151	53, 104	56, 304	58, 258		
		ELI	ECTRI	C PO	WER	AND	GAS							
ELECTRIC POWER														
Production (utility and industrial), total mil. of kwhr	49, 890	50, 404	46, 269	51, 153	48, 376	49, 939	50, 725	52, 924	55, 917	52, 907	54, 206	54, 513	57, 571	
Electric utilities, total	43, 449 34, 402 9, 047	43, 955 34, 526 9, 429	40, 230 31, 659 8 571	44, 449 34, 051 10, 399	42, 035 31, 567 10, 468	43, 354 33, 539 9, 815	44, 234 34, 525 9, 709	46, 625 37, 275 9, 350	49, 353 39, 821 9, 532	46, 335 38, 168 8, 167	47, 367 38, 601 8, 766	47, 751 38, 543 9, 208	50, 715 41, 408 9, 307	
Privately and municipally owned utilitiesdo	36, 308	36, 294	8, 571 33, 230	36, 248	34, 257	35, 326	36, 012	37, 848	40, 179	37, 595	38, 759	39,100	41, 477	
Other producers (publicly owned)do Industrial establishments, totaldo	7, 140 6, 441	7, 661 6, 448	7,000 6,039	8, 201 6, 703	7, 778 6, 341	8, 028 6, 585	8, 222 6, 490	8, 777 6, 299	9, 175 6, 563	8, 740 6, 572	8, 608 6, 839	8, 651 6, 762	9, 238 6, 856	
By fuels	6, 020 421	6, 139 309	5, 742 296	6, 375 329	6, 017 324	6, 277 308	6, 204 286	6, 052 247	6, 309 254	6, 365 207	6, 608 231	6, 524 237	6, 632 224	
ales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute)mil, of kwhr	37, 092	38, 198	37, 654	38, 283	38, 140	38, 127	38, 850	39, 557	41, 957	42, 122	41, 829	41, 688	 	
Commercial and industrial: Small light and power do Large light and power do	6, 279	6,384	6, 311	6, 269	6, 225	6, 240	6, 586	7, 601	7, 497	7, 476	7, 026	6, 738	-	
Large light and powerdodododo	18, 250 440	18, 414 437	18, 133	19, 253 416	19, 496 374	20, 248	20, 778	20, 551	21, 895 352	21, 982 354	22, 512 356	22, 364 391		
Railways and railroads do Residential or domestic do Rural (distinct rural rates) do	10, 203 637	11, 071 601	10, 958 605	10, 375 719	9, 917 928	9, 208 879	8, 975 958	9, 262 1, 160	9, 706 1, 266	9, 812 1, 213	9, 672 954	10, 073 770		
Street and highway lighting do Other public authorities do	417 820	421 829	379 822	371 830	334 817	314 822	296 837	305 833	330 860	356 876	396 862	422 883		-
Interdepartmentaldo Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison	46	40	48	51	50	49	52	49	52	54	51	47		
Electric Institute) thous. of dol.	644, 528	660, 153	655, 779	651, 058	644, 841	639, 059	647, 704	661, 284	690, 352	695, 804	684, 701	681, 561		l <u>.</u>

⁷ Revised. ^p Preliminary.

¹ Revised estimate of 1954 crop. ² December 1 estimate of 1955 crop. ³ Beginning January 1955 excludes quantities held by consuming factories. Comparable data for December 1954 (units as above): Margarine, 26,960; shortening, 119,597.

‡ Revisions for January–July 1954 will be shown later.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	955						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
	ELI	ECTRI	СРО	WER	AND	GAS-	-Conti	nued	<u>'</u>					•
GAS														
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly):0° Customers, end of quarter, total thousands Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of therms Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do Rovenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of dol Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do Rovenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of dol Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do	5, 741 5, 318 420 847 552 289 115, 786 84, 816 30, 345			5, 510 5, 097 409 1, 210 879 323 155, 784 118, 446 36, 572			5, 361 4, 961 398 827 516 302 110, 431 79, 476 30, 325			5, 173 4, 793 378 546 274 264 75, 929 50, 946 53, 422				
atural gas (quarterly):c7 Customers, end of quarter, total	22, 159 20, 398 1, 734 15, 352 4, 723 9, 780			22, 498 20, 672 1, 799 19, 565 8, 715 10, 159 1,021,488			22, 641 20, 870 1, 744			22, 973 21, 212 1, 734 12, 044				
		FO	ODST	UFFS	AND	ТОВА	CCO							
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES														
Production thous. of bbl. Taxable withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do. Distilled spirits:	6, 486 6, 440 7 9, 161 7 16, 036	6, 216 5, 388 7 9, 577 13, 267	5,772 5,330 9,647 13,753	7,899 6,902 10,193 r 15,622	8, 284 7, 187 10, 815 14, 962	7 8, 968 7 7, 998 11, 278	9, 394 8, 460 11, 627	8, 913 8, 608 11, 380	9, 210 9, 025 11, 000	7, 252 7, 405 10, 380	6, 432 6, 248 10, 166	5, 775 6, 129 9, 427		
Production: thous of tax gal. Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes thous of wine gal. Tax-paid withdrawals: thous of tax gal. Stocks, end of month: do. Imports: thous of proof gal. Whisky:	23, 008	12, 333 8, 654 842, 588 1, 307	12, 949 10, 007 843, 285 1, 374	15, 768 r 13, 407 r 842, 566 1, 802	15, 505 r 11, 422 844, 138 1, 783	13, 155 16, 130 10, 825 844, 320 1, 734	13, 421 16, 915 13, 774 841, 496 1, 983	9, 391 14, 217 10, 951 838, 800 1, 596	11, 379 15, 673 11, 369 836, 110 1, 591	19, 388 16, 906 13, 613 834, 529 2, 253	34, 917 18, 507 17, 083 832, 581 2, 525	31, 189 20, 856 16, 731 833, 201 3, 620		
Production † thous. of tax gal. Tax-paid withdrawals † do. Stocks, end of month † do. Imports	10, 286 6, 022 7707, 346 2, 209 7 6, 233	8, 239 4, 742 708, 242 1, 162 r 4, 707	9, 470 5, 609 709, 665 1, 258	10, 725 7, 027 710, 970 1, 613	10. 122 5, 361 713, 985 1, 620 r 6, 340	9,073 5,181 716,078 1,560 r 5,657	8, 915 6, 567 715, 861 1, 816 r 7, 783	5, 550 4, 526 715, 550 1, 484 5, 992	8, 142 5, 267 716, 304 1, 421 5, 310	11, 189 7, 226 717, 568 2, 031	12,863 9,216 717,991 2,310	i '		
Whisky‡. do ines and distilling materials: Effervescent wines: Production‡. thous. of wine gal. Taxable withdrawals‡. do Stocks, end of month‡. do. Imports. do	105 229 1,036 127	143 107 7 1, 170 30	227 83 1,304	160 112 1,333 33	5,718 212 108 1,420 42	178 '111 '1,473	266 137 1, 401 51	5, 992 5, 315 70 78 1, 567 33	3, 310 4, 237 175 114 1, 613 36	7, 382 6, 383 102 132 1, 570 54	10, 156 9, 013 106 191 1, 458 79	9, 930 8, 761 160 247 1, 346 132		
Still wines: Production† do Production† do do Tavable withdrawals §† do do Stocks, end of month §† do do Imports do do Distilling materials produced at wineries* do DAIRY PRODUCTS	3, 628 7 12, 698 7 192, 399 733 6, 212	7 1, 941 7 10, 022 7 182, 002 402 1, 938	r 1, 643 r 10, 556 r 171, 795 410 r 1, 973	7 1, 937 7 13, 194 7 160, 299 555 3, 204	r 1, 322 r 10, 982 r 150, 398 539 r 2, 325	1, 281 10, 174 140, 895 526 7 648	1, 267 10, 842 128, 475 513 606	728 8, 929 122, 153 417 900	1, 487 9, 926 112, 250 393 5, 633	19, 571 11, 120 120, 826 452 52, 431	72, 474 13, 347 184, 011 618 145, 546	43, 340 13, 369 214, 698 889 93, 578		
utter, creamery:											ļ			
Production (factory) †	99, 297 378, 610 . 608	108, 190 341, 655 . 583	103, 835 314, 568 . 581	120, 775 311, 462 . 579	129, 375 293, 203 . 579	158, 535 308, 154 . 579	153, 080 334, 501 - 578	124, 895 352, 139 . 578	102, 465 327, 617 . 582	91, 585 295, 043 . 590	94, 070 256, 626 . 586	91, 040 202, 294 . 584	104, 555 165, 185 . 588	
Production (factory), total †	91, 475 61, 566 548, 850 518, 879 5, 111	93, 475 64, 130 522, 676 492, 833 3, 509	90, 245 63, 010 499, 742 470, 092 3, 502	110,480 79, 685 493, 433 462, 949 5, 109	126,175 95, 890 501, 000 467, 671 4, 195	162,970 129,475 527, 739 493, 909 3, 708	157,900 126,330 581,168 542,609 3,453	129,225 100,715 597,485 561,482 2,530	113,990 85,340 596,891 562,419 3,567	99, 595 70, 795 592, 241 559, 448 3, 174	91, 200 63, 070 566, 481 536, 355 5, 508	84, 970 56, 100 531, 094 505, 435 6, 890	93, 190 61, 380 506, 098 478, 729	
cago)	2, 097 153, 218	2, 600 164, 000	2, 110 174, 800	2, 950 230, 100	2, 125 255, 750	1,700 325,750	2, 140 304, 500	3,000 257,800	3,010 227,500	2, 540 184, 500	3, 925 164, 500	3, 875 142, 200	378 4, 025 152, 800	
Evaporated (unsweetened) do do Exports:	7 3, 739 7206, 954	4, 775 143, 494 53	4, 569 104, 537	3, 895 97, 640	5, 783 135, 026 38	5, 526 258, 438	5, 570 357, 514 200	6, 457 412, 415 717	7, 177 448, 700 1, 513	5, 482 427, 570 436	7,381 383,871 1,433	7, 556 274, 432 1, 512	4, 752 214, 239	
Condensed (sweetened) do Evaporated (unsweetened) do Price, wholesale, U.S. average: Evaporated (unsweetened) dol. per case	52 8, 227 5. 56 8, 841	11, 373 5, 56 9, 105	14, 079 5. 56 8, 884	18, 061 5. 57	16, 612 5. 57	9, 866 5, 57	10, 205 5, 57	12, 419 5. 57	9, 745 5. 57	12, 346 5. 57	10, 407 5. 57	17, 445 5. 64	5. 71	
Utilization in mfd. dairy productsdo Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb ry milk: Production: ‡	3, 249 5, 03	3, 520 r 4, 99	3, 396 4. 93	10, 447 4, 095 4. 84	11, 264 4, 485 4. 71	13, 088 5, 591 4. 68	12, 665 5, 415 4. 69	11, 704 4, 449 4. 80	10, 616 3, 775 4. 90	9, 618 3, 322 5. 01	9, 324 3, 244 5. 10	8, 724 3, 075 5. 12	9, 023 3, 453 5. 10	9,
Dry whole milk thous. of lb. Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) do. Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: Dry whole milk do. Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) do	7, 378 94, 994 8, 245 51, 250	7, 500 110,500 8, 238 55, 826	6, 650 105,600 6, 712 60, 918	8, 650 132,000 7, 678 64, 126	9, 100 152,800 7, 477 88, 341	10, 650 197,800 9, 067 125, 861	10, 325 181,300 10, 773 150, 162	8, 070 127,500 12, 281 140, 501	7, 400 98, 600 11, 875	8, 900 89, 100 10, 998 101, 566	8, 300 88, 200 10, 314 87, 758	8, 925 87, 500		
Exports: Dry whole milk	3, 130 14, 080	2, 982 25, 699	3, 616 9, 549	3, 830 35, 616	4, 626 22, 455	3, 196 2, 060	3, 111 32, 575	3, 901 17, 066	4, 588 17 371	2,871 17,859	3, 988 17, 712	3, 244 26, 148	80, 677	ļ

^{*} Revised.

**GRevisions for 1953 and for the 1st and 2d quarters of 1954 are available upon request. Totals include data not shown separately.

Erevisions for the indicated items and for the periods specified are available upon request as follows: **Alcoholic beverages, July-November 1954; dairy products—butter, cheese, (total and American), evaporated milk, and nonfat dry milk solids, January 1953-August 1954; condensed milk and dry whole milk, January-August 1954.

**Q Data beginning July 1955 exclude production of wines and vermouth; for July 1954-June 1955, such production totaled 70,000 gallons.

Digitized for FRASER

Production totaled 70,000 gallons.

Digitized for FRASER

Production totaled 70,000 gallons.

Digitized for FRASER

Production totaled 70,000 gallons.

**Production totaled 70,000 gallon

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

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
	FOC	DSTU	JFFS	AND '	ГОВА	CCO-	·Conti	nued						
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES										l				
Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu- Shipments, carlot no. of carloads. Stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of bu-	1 109, 854 2, 886 24, 878	2, 471 18, 975	2, 413 13, 194	2, 498 7, 793	2, 187 4, 114	1, 860 1, 677	810 376	362 212	234 233	539 9, 121	3, 466 34, 379	r 2, 935 34, 854	² 105,293 ⁷ 2,783 27,559	<u>2</u>
itrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads_ ozen fruits, juices, and vegetables:	11,610	9, 445	8,678	9, 503	9, 304	9, 731	9, 965	8, 223	6, 308	4, 696	4, 467	r 4, 742	r 10, 887	
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Fruits. thous. of lb. Fruit juices. do Vegetables. do Idatoes, white:	377, 950 248, 001 649, 321	348, 163 296, 333 576, 981	309, 152 357, 503 505, 428	268, 216 386, 726 456, 995	222, 407 451, 283 426, 679	208, 365 513, 638 396, 454	250, 582 492, 970 418, 876	391, 944 417, 332 482, 910	440, 672 362, 434 605, 154	470,439 325,288 672,574	458, 921 287, 547 692, 821	444, 087 245, 393 663, 160	416, 673 258, 025 621, 721	
roduction (crop estimate) thous, of bubipments, carlot no. of carloads rice, wholesale, U.S. No. 1 (New York)	1356, 031 14, 141	18, 281	16, 750	22, 498	20, 865	18, 502	24, 758	10, 035	9, 463	11, 641	13, 585	r 14, 824	² 381,631 ⁷ 15, 410	
dol. per 100 lb.	3, 698	3. 225	3, 342	3.750	7, 167	6, 508	4. 131	2, 563	3. 269	3, 033	3. 217	⁷ 3. 206	p 2.884	
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS ports (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat)thous. of bu	41, 430	35, 549	43, 395	52,778	29,690	29, 620	41, 461	50, 275	46, 723	39, 177	35,827	38, 968		
rley:		00,010	10,000	02,710	20,000	20,020	41,401	00,270	10,120	03, 111	30,021	30, 903		
Production (crop estimate)dodododo	1 370, 502 10, 070	16, 321	8, 975	10, 311	7, 140	9, 112	18, 249	24, 067	26, 258	16, 156	14, 266	13, 836	2 390,969 13, 975	ī
tooks, contestic, end of month: Commercial	7 27, 517 165, 195 4, 175	27, 141	23, 121 3, 761	21, 184 7116, 721 5, 019	19, 701 3, 534	16, 954 4, 776	7 23, 527 73 43, 724 5, 369	31, 574 9, 017	32, 696 12, 168	28, 468 r 256, 013 8, 050	28, 168 9, 478	26, 149 5, 050	27, 038 189, 510	
No. 2, maltingdol. per bu	1. 420 1. 290	1. 441 1. 350	1. 431 1. 413	1. 439 1. 342	1. 443 1. 342	1, 421 1, 291	1. 412 1. 290	1. 279 1. 180	1. 271 1. 171	1. 240 1. 127	1, 258 1, 155	1, 251 1, 130	1. 235 1. 116	
rn: Production (crop estimate) mil, of bu. Prindings, wet process thous, of bu. Receipts, principal markets do	1 3, 010 11, 670 30, 975	10, 954 27, 831	10, 836 19, 423	11, 949 15, 530	10, 621 13, 028	11, 524 18, 433	11, 912 19, 683	10, 938 17, 535	12, 541 30, 689	11, 358 28, 185	12, 502 40, 062	11, 590 51, 592	² 3, 185 11, 188 22, 843	
Stocks, domestic, end of month:	r 65, 218	62, 809	63, 192	56, 199 r 1, 425. 7	46, 385	41, 315	r 36, 805 r 948. 9	27, 070	28, 050	31, 710 8 310. 8	38, 721	65, 517	70, 910 2, 191. 4	7
On farms mil. of bu Exports, including meal thous. of bu Prices, wholesale: No. 3, yellow (Chicago) dol. per bu	1. 522	6, 980 1. 524	9, 955	11, 434	1, 460	4, 408 1. 482	5, 666 1. 473	11, 768 1, 472	8, 088 1. 305	11, 352 1. 307	11, 292 1, 188	10, 855 1, 173	1. 250	
Weighted average, 5 markets, all gradesdo ats:	1.450	1.448	1.434	1.390	1. 439	1.487	1. 483	1.490	1. 323	1. 244	1.180	1. 201	1. 269	
Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu_ Receipts, principal markets thous. of bu_ Stacks denostic and of month;	1 1, 497 10, 510	12, 704	8, 193	7, 159	5, 392	6, 629	8, 371	23, 146	22, 109	8, 727	5, 185	6, 349	² 1, 576 8, 887	
Commercial do	20, 055 r 920, 789	20, 448	20, 499	17, 886 r 551, 570	15, 866	14, 498	15, 833 3 249, 213	23, 085	38, 217	37, 581 1,246,086	33, 297	27, 283	26, 575 981, 205	2
On farms do Exports, including oatmeal do Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu	.839	1, 862 . 814	1, 260 . 797	3, 061 . 771	1, 782 . 712	1, 527 . 708	3, 237 . 710	2, 049	1,612	2, 175 . 610	3, 123 (4)	2, 838 . 635	. 694	
ce: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bags♀ California:	164, 216			ļ									2 53, 420	
Receipts, domestic, roughthous. of lb_ Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	85, 457 33, 125	31, 945 28, 489	129, 028 70, 745	125, 049 133, 373	119, 108 101, 451	142, 168 93, 542	133, 772 117, 056	89, 733 59, 811	23, 349 43, 754	22, 693 7, 241	136, 489 27, 053	66, 097 24, 959	46, 122 21, 970	
Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month thous. of lb Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.):		109, 027	127, 276	85, 952	67, 491	72, 047	47, 693	49, 203	17, 510	24, 692	81, 284	95, 868	101, 792	1
Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	62, 941 98, 056	50, 954 113, 344	61, 315 112, 015	58, 409 133, 727	18, 276 115, 091	10, 437 88, 903	15, 054 65, 285	12,660 71,627	238, 219 120, 707	986, 179 260, 028	1,032,421 185, 179	241, 850 121, 168		
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month	987. 9 44, 623	916. 5 42, 515	25, 011	653. 8 112, 005	75, 114	599. 2 123, 393	76, 788	389. 4 137, 272	360. 6 42, 291	661. 6 150, 886	153, 729	118, 445		
Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.)dol. per lb	. 094	. 094	. 094	. 094	. 105	. 113	. 113	. 113	. 093	. 089	. 089	. 093	p . 093	
Production (crop estimate)	921	1, 296 7 9, 541 1, 420	419 r 9, 274 1, 396	206 8, 779 1, 322	282 8, 498 1. 246	291 6, 679 1, 233	858 6, 496 1, 142	2, 877 8, 673 1, 042	1, 638 9, 138 1, 046	902 8, 932 1, 112	1, 384 8, 136 1, 061	1, 674 8, 414 1, 026	2 29, 187 1, 553 8, 369 1, 156	
heat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of bu	1 984. 8												2 938. 2	
Spring wheat do_ Winter wheat do_ Receipts, principal markets thous. of bu_	1 804, 3 25, 923	28, 032	19, 823	27, 482	24, 105	38, 436	45, 199	101, 574	57, 958	36, 015	31, 802	24, 768	² 232. 8 ² 705. 4 21, 007	
Disappearancedo	- 7213, 573	356, 258	7 343, 399	7254, 060 7332, 021	7 324, 164	7 323, 669	199, 14 6 +348, 489	7 378, 766	372, 182	7207, 108 7374, 487	7366, 890	7 363, 288	219, 910	
Canada (Canadian wheat) do United States, domestic, total thouse, in il. of bu. Commercial thous of bu. Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses	. 374, 369	366, 942	356, 237	71, 218. 2 351, 913	351, 749	364, 462	⁷³ 1,021.6 3380, 409	427, 416	446, 093	⁷ 1, 753. 7 448, 678	440, 750	421, 248	1, 535. 0 403, 181	39
thous. of bu. Merchant millsdo On farmsdo	126, 382			430, 732 101, 475 7211, 592			³ 399,298 ³ 60,144 ² 39,130			r 594, 312 r 141, 403 r 428, 541			543, 101 126, 878 320, 800	
Exports, total, including flourdo Wheat onlydo		24, 567 21, 149	27, 907 23, 828	33, 109 28, 184	19, 498 14, 373	18, 904 14, 745	26, 798 22, 383	27, 051 23, 376	24, 501 20, 762	17, 283 14, 242	11, 422 7, 153	19, 312 14, 534		
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis)														
No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City)	2. 465 2. 280	2. 729 2. 443 2. 338 2. 635	2. 410 2. 230	2, 708 2, 456 2, 205 2, 603	2. 668 2. 461 2. 204 2. 593	2. 742 2. 531 2. 278 2. 666	2. 734 2. 190 1. 948 2. 428	2, 621 2, 160 1, 968 2, 263	2. 478 2. 151 1. 945 2. 397	2. 505 2. 155 1. 923 2. 445	2, 513 2, 198 2, 035 2, 478	2. 511 2. 207 2. 043 2. 461	2. 487 2. 253 2. 153 2. 445	

² Old crop only; new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, eats, and wheat; October for corn).

4 No quotation.

9 Bags of 100 lb.

6 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.

reordary 1990			<u> </u>			1 1/0								
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55			1 1			1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
_	FOO	DSTU	JFFS	AND '	ГОВА	cco–	-Conti	nued						
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Continued			-											
Wheat flour: Production:		'									!			
Flour thous, of sacks (100 lb.) Operations, percent of capacity short tons	78.3	19, 156 85. 6 384, 216	17, 714 83, 1 356, 211	19, 884 81. 1 394, 156	17, 428 78. 1 347, 874	17, 523 78. 4 349, 892	18, 470 78. 8 371, 280	17, 612 82, 6 356, 099	18, 615 76. 0 371, 633	19, 174 85. 7 377, 855	21,000 93.8 411,194	19, 758 88. 3 384, 694	19, 317 86, 3 376, 700	
Grindings of wheatthous. of bu- Stocks held by mills, end of quarter	44, 524	44, 567	41, 186	46, 104	40, 443	40, 691	42, 944	41, 063	43, 239	44, 301	48, 369	45, 489	44, 462	
thous, of saeks (100 lb.)	4, 661 1, 674	1, 467	1, 750	4, 713 2, 114	2, 199	1, 785	4, 111 1, 895	1, 577	1, 605	4, 632 1, 305	1,832	2,050	5, 078	
Prices, wholesale: Spring, short patents (Minneapolis) dol. per sack (100 lb.).		6. 755	6. 650	6. 805	6. 645	6. 990	6. 800	6. 755	6. 150	6. 225	6. 275	7 6. 165	p 6, 070	Ì . <u>.</u>
Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City)do LIVESTOCK	6. 325	6. 205	6.025	6.095	6.060	6. 225	6. 030	6.030	5. 775	5. 625	5. 775	r 5. 625	p 5. 750	
'attle and calves: Slaughter (federally inspected):														
Calves thous, of animals do	1, 583	563 1, 521 2, 322	517 1, 313 1, 767	660 1,524 2,086	596 1, 452 2, 040	588 1, 560 2, 277	611 1, 641 2, 122	550 1, 524 1, 956	646 1, 797 2, 596	710 1, 752 2, 533	728 1, 693 3, 058	700 1,662	633 1 617	
Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale:	Į.	294	171	212	272	236	149	169	a 257	a 529	947	2, 674 734	2, 091 420	
Beef steers (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb. Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City) do Calves, yealers (Chicago) do	26, 21 19, 23 21, 00	26. 12 20. 40 27. 00	24, 46 20, 46 29, 00	24. 12 21. 28 25. 00	23. 36 21. 25 26. 00	22. 18 20. 01 24. 00	22. 15 19. 03 23. 00	22. 52 18. 19 22. 00	22, 33 17, 69 23, 00	22. 67 17. 97 24. 00	21, 95 18, 02 26, 00	20. 84 16. 92 22. 00	20. 30 15. 89 p 24. 00	20 17
logs: Slaughter (federally inspected)thous. of animals_ Receipts, principal marketsdo	6, 119	5, 519 3, 183	4, 638 2, 587	5, 491 2, 924	4, 472 2, 473	4, 164 2, 337	3, 713 2, 140	3, 428 1, 929	4, 475 2, 519	5, 144 2, 682	6, 144 3, 251	6,857 4,099	7 324 4,056	
Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)		ļ								,				
dol. per 100 lb- Hog-corn price ratio bu, of corn equal in value to 100 lb, of live hog-	16. 97 12. 2	16. 51 12. 1	15. 91	15. 90 11. 3	16. 48 12. 2	16. 39 11. 7	17. 54 13. 1	16. 12 11. 9	15. 31	15. 75 12. 7	14. 30 12. 7	12. 01	10.38	11
Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (federally inspected) thous, of animal	s 1, 167	1, 223 1, 334	1, 080 1, 029	1, 244 1, 166	1, 180 1, 302	1, 228 1, 246	1, 205 1, 110	1, 076 1, 043	1, 239 1, 288	1, 344 1, 625	1, 248 1, 797	1, 162	1, 155	
Receipts, principal markets do—Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt States do—Prices, wholesale:		226	135	120	156	113	96	147	a 259	a 545	513	1, 273 247	1,091 161	
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do		20. 88 20. 22	21. 75 20. 75	22. 75 20. 97	21. 50 19. 83	23.00	23. 50	21. 12	20. 75 2 17. 60	19. 75 17. 83	19. 50 18. 18	18. 62 17. 88	18. 25 16. 68	19
otal meats:														
Production (carcass weight, leaf lard out), inspected slaughter mil. of lb. Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of month	2, 120	1, 993	1, 665	1, 962	1,736	1,760	1, 753	1, 596	1,897	1, 977	2, 121	2, 254	2, 340	
Exports (including lard) do Imports (excluding lard) do	- 800 - 81	844 75 24	837 69 19	835 65 27	822 74 22	740 55 27	614 51 29	529 50 30	448 53 30	405 49 26	444 81 23	601 91 28	782	
Reef and veal: Production, inspected slaughterthous, of lb.	912, 239	883, 371	760, 473	890, 867	844, 205	901, 574	952, 637	878, 641	1,032,932	1,021,504	999, 507	970, 324	961, 519	
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo Importsdo	208, 380 6, 718 5, 795	193, 580 6, 993 6, 511	166, 014 6, 443 5, 725	154, 349 3, 369 9, 082	143, 849 1, 934 8, 361	130, 593 2, 547 8, 760	117, 362 2, 188 13, 197	115, 238 2, 852 12, 070	120, 581 2, 721 14, 072	120,886 2,426 12,244	136, 278 3, 100 9, 428	176, 613 2, 349 12, 150	227, 485	
Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice (600-700 lbs) (New York)dol. per lb_		. 460	. 449	. 435	. 417	. 402	. 398	. 395	. 405	. 420	. 396	.376	. 362	
amb and mutton: Production, inspected slaughterthous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	54, 704 9, 714	58, 810 8, 767	53, 174 8, 743	61, 429 9, 089	56, 802 9, 677	57, 606 9, 957	52, 892 8, 851	47, 030 8, 597	54, 343 8, 737	58, 742 8, 683	55, 245 9, 569	52, 853 r 9, 884		
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo- ork (including lard), production, inspected slaughter thous. of lb-	1,153,238	1,050,606	851, 694	1,009,567	834, 963	800, 728	747, 208	670, 129	809, 765	896, 472	1,065,839	1	1	
Production, inspected slaughterdostocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	448, 645	771, 981 504, 624	628, 102 530, 537	749, 899 543, 929	618, 489 539, 434	587, 211 477, 028	549, 989 375, 741	494, 676 297, 962	605, 362 218, 624	678, 528 179,182	805, 841 205, 197	908, 359 306, 714	967, 766 421, 624	
Exports do Imports do Prices, wholesale:		4, 843 15, 292	6, 476 11, 573	6, 244 r 15, 244	6, 344 11, 336	5, 969 15, 484	5, 491 14, 272	4, 231 15, 526	3, 642 13, 717	4, 461 11, 633	6, 441 11, 513	5, 823 14, 503		
Hams, smoked, compositedol. per lb. Fresh loins, 8-12 lb. average (New York)do Lard:	. 556	. 536 . 431	. 479 . 425	. 479 . 422	. 506 . 453	. 525 . 508	. 540	. 534 . 472	. 539 . 458	. 501	. 456	. 454 . 374	p . 448 . 326	:
Production, inspected slaughterthous. of lb_ Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of monthdo	_ 104, 125	203, 886 124, 391	163, 743 137, 882	189, 884 137, 357	158, 080 140, 352	156, 320 144, 149	144, 297 133, 394	128, 545 117, 578	149, 419 97, 014	159, 349 75, 011	190, 120 74, 756	235, 332 98, 426	261, 249 146, 985	
Exportsdo Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb_	57, 324	54, 807 . 163	47, 253 . 153	46, 056 . 156	56, 492 . 168	36, 591	32, 365 . 155	29, 886 155	35, 672	30, 545	56, 426 . 153	66, 532 7, 138	p. 125	
POULTRY AND EGGS														
Receipts, 5 marketsthous of lb. Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of monthdo. Price, wholesale, live fowls, heavy type, No. 1	269, 863	40, 480 251, 296	36, 267 211, 258	39, 349 162, 472	40, 666 127, 549	48, 999 107, 309	50, 411 97, 960	46, 646 101, 942	55, 937 119, 769	58, 494 161,947	68, 413 258, 413	80, 480 259, 687	74, 756 229, 294	47,
(Chicago) dol. per lb. ggs: Production, farm millions.	. 175	. 188 5, 771	, 243 5, 518	. 280 6, 584	. 240 6, 529	. 253 6, 440	. 245 5, 701	. 245 5, 285	. 215 4, 895	. 235	. 233 5, 181	. 210	» . 235	
Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	. 1, 336	1, 919	1, 902	2, 357	2, 932	2, 913	3, 292	2, 643	1, 319	1, 159	1, 136	5, 186 739	5, 467 449	
Shelf	74, 928	235 66, 245	268 62, 517	83, 672	1, 183 125, 833	2, 088 170, 933	2, 292 193, 888	2, 244 19 4 , 706	1, 680 179, 920	1, 140 155,365	127, 847	333 101, 395	75, 204	
dol. per doz	. 317	. 334	. 422	. 410	. 373	. 346	. 369	. 370	. 464	. 514	. 496	. 501	. 514	
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS Confectionery, manufacturers' salesthous. of dol.	r 100.215	84, 645	85, 277	83, 644	76, 950	62, 435	65, 623	47, 198	60, 941	106, 860	106.849	r 115, 327	99, 065	
Cocoa or cacao beans: Imports (incl. shells)long tons.	27, 181	18, 874	22, 494	26, 268	19, 264	14, 339	19, 726	11, 656	21, 109	16, 335	14, 738	21, 336		
Price, wholesale, Accra (New York)dol. per lb_ r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 No quotation.			. 468	. 400 22—Senta	. 375 ember 2)	.365	. 381 States (9	370 South Da	.318 kota exclu	(bah	. 340	. 324	p. 324	I

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of	1954		77.2	<u></u>	_ 	1	19	55	i	a			Γ ₅₅	1956
BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	FOC	DSTU	JFFS	AND '	ГОВА	cco-	-Conti	nued						
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.														
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags&	1,082	918	578	923	996	723	1, 356	943	1, 221	1,810	1,882	1, 661	1. 126	
To United States do Visible supply, United States do United States do	630 799 2, 084	424 729 1,699	228 776 1, 338	490 517 1, 473	645 520 1, 353	322 490 1, 775	829 546 1, 357	497 492 1, 547	681 527	1, 207 521 1, 480	1, 134 528 2, 215	914 564 2, 144	657 831	
Imports do Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb	. 685	. 670	. 545	. 583	. 580	. 545	. 585	. 535	1, 415 . 550	. 610	. 568	. 540	. 530	
Fish: Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous, of lb	194, 338	175,001	150, 471	127, 477	122, 669	128, 899	139, 582	168, 310	184, 217	191, 504	190, 783	r 188, 953	175, 297	
Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month	7 2, 087	1.000	0.510	4.000	4 600	4.470	2.000	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.500	2 102	1 000	
thous, of Spanish tons United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis):	7 2, 087	1,888	2, 513	4, 288	4,688	4, 478	3, 988	3, 638	3, 132	2, 882	2, 532	2, 132	1,882	
Production and receipts: Production short tons	549, 214	149, 465	43, 747	55, 429	48, 992	37, 866	45, 901	35, 545	47, 821	119, 175	521, 457	752, 375		
Entries from off-shore do	215, 486 146, 234	317, 409 29, 065	443, 730 102, 247	558, 851 171, 995	630, 496 208, 785	634, 000 234, 789	476, 796 173, 424	35, 545 611, 799 212, 814	756, 514 298, 793	541, 149 240, 626	515, 800 201, 641	449, 748 168, 780	164, 908 88, 590	
Deliveries, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	671, 196 669, 122	569,000 567,000	572, 995 569, 723	711, 171 706, 617	625, 097 619, 459	697, 094 681, 204	823, 025 820, 274	861, 826 857, 594	884, 525 879, 436	798, 299 793, 627	733, 258 727, 967	609, 182 604, 932	571, 554 569, 169	
For domestic consumption do For export do Stocks, raw and refined, end of month	2,074	2, 468	3, 272	4, 554	5, 638	5, 890	2, 751	4, 232	5, 089	4,672	5, 291	r 4, 250	2, 355	
Exportsshort tons_	1, 927 690	1,889 583	1,823 541	1, 781 418	1,753 604	1,612 401	1,329 613	1,091 406	963 304	864 290	1, 132 606	7 1, 717 909	1, 918	
Imports: Raw sugar, total	101, 453 87, 990	329, 562 263, 644	303, 089 229, 478	344, 404 256, 507	303, 954 207, 315	323, 786 130, 787	301, 645 164, 425	341, 875 190, 523	365, 892 204, 979	263, 483 189, 940	261, 645 231, 389	265, 534 242, 385		
From Cuba do Go From Philippine Islands do Refined sugar, total do Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go	3, 051 679	65, 840 23, 063	73, 610 42, 861	87, 894 68, 783	92, £60 46, 308	189, 845 38, 816	133, 580 40, 764	132, 418 32, 794	155, 457 24, 751	46, 256 40, 798	30, 252 14, 303	16, 513 7, 334		
Prices (New York):	50	14, 144	30, 933	54, 288	45, 905	38, 371	40, 552	31, 735	22, 359	39, 271	12, 546	5, 677		
Raw, wholesale	. 060	. 060	. 060	. 058	. 059	. 060	. 060	. 061	. 060	. 060	. 061	r. 059 . 501	p. 058	
Wholesaledoi. per lb_ Tea, importsthous, of lb_	. 085 8, 494	10, 198	. 085 10, 225	. 084 15, 459	. 084	. 084 7, 615	. 084 4, 366	. 084	. 084 8, 633	. 084 8, 695	. 085	. 085	₽. 085	
TOBACCO								,,,,,	,					
Leaf: Production (crop estimate)	1 2, 244												² 2. 256	
totalmil, of lb	4, 774			4, 819			4, 404			4. 708			5, 176	
Cigar leaf do do Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscella-	301			376			368			334			307	
neous domesticmil. of lb Foreign grown:	4, 269		i	4, 233			3,845			4, 202			4, 675	1
Cigar leaf	17 186 39, 430	30, 931	28, 033	19 191 36, 867	18, 643	21, 846	18 173 25, 199	48, 826	45, 236	18 154 85, 404	85, 254	63, 404	19 175	
Imports, including scrap and stemsdodo	7, 640	8, 699	8, 482	9, 594	8,864	9, 390	10, 831	8, 414	9, 698	9, 479	9, 766	10, 383		
Production, manufactured tobacco, total do Chewing, plug, and twist do Chewing.	14, 556 5, 689	16, 251 6, 536	15, 698 6, 012	18, 618 7, 253	16, 636 6, 455	17, 886 6, 896	18, 110 7, 363	12, 763 5, 468	17, 934 7, 233	17, 388 6, 967	17, 395 6, 880	16, 179 6, 627		
Chewing, plug, and twist. do. Smoking. de. Snuff. do. Consumption (withdrawals):	5, 764 3, 104	6, 516 3, 199	6, 377 3, 309	7, 653 3, 711	6, 832 3, 349	7, 641 3, 349	7, 140 3, 606	5, 233 2, 062	7, 024 3, 678	7, 054 3, 366	7, 256 3, 260	6, 304 3, 249		
Cigarettes (small): Tax-free millions	2, 805	2, 644	2, 516	2, 672	2, 399	2, 339	2, 723	2, 369	2, 232	2, 937	2, 449	2, 416		
Tax-paid do. Cigars (large), tax-paid thousands.	26, 651 425, 958	30, 438		33, 695 467, 522	28, 788 445, 701	34,498 516,022	35, 648 510, 219	28, 561 414, 250	36, 760 535, 596			32,644		
Manufactured tobacco and smill, tax-paid thous, of lb	14,842	15, 924 1, 109		18, 242	16, 320	17, 308	17, 555	13, 021	17, 518	16, 624	16, 807	16, 909		
Exports, eigarettes. millions. Price (wholesale), eigarettes, manufacturer to wholesaler and jobber, f. o. b. destination	1, 399	1, 109	1, 447	1, 243	1, 208	1, 169	1, 275	1, 468	1,080	1, 280	1, 402	1, 226		
dol. per thous.	3. 938	3 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3, 938	3, 938	3. 938	p 3. 938	
		Ll	EATH:	ER AN	ND PR	ODU	CTS							
HIDES AND SKINS			į	1			!							
Imports, total hides and skins Qthous, of lbthous, of piecesthous, of pieces	7, 125 55	9, 227	9, 217 117	16, 806 83	8, 336 101	14, 952 105	13. 309 130	12, 581 159	11, 698 129	7, 281 91	11, 541 292	9, 640 81		
Cattle hides doGoat and kid skins do	1,836	2, 513	1, 701	2, 422	2, 453	30 3, 216	19 2, 158 2, 712	23 2, 277	2, 313	15 1, 964	2, 172	28 2, 412		
Sheep and lamb skinsdo Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Calfskins, packer, heavy, 9½/15 lbdol. per lb	628	986	1, 576 . 375	5, 082	1, 079	2, 575 . 425	400	2, 776 . 450	2, 197	578	2, 298	. 500		
Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lbdo	. 098	. 108	. 108	. 105	.118	.108	. 120	. 135	. 138	. 148		. 133		
LEATHER Production: those of skins	983	050	045	1.010	882	0411	0/11	200	071	907	600			
Calf and kip	983 2, 192 2, 190	956 2, 109 2, 197	945 2, 085 2, 171	1, 019 2, 325 2, 433	2, 148 2, 186	863 2, 169 2, 227	2, 219 2, 394	606 1,664 1,823	871 2, 209 1, 994	827 2, 157 1, 996	890 2, 201 2, 182	\$36 2, 230 2, 230		•
Sheep and lamb do Exports:		1, 923	2, 117	2, 144	2, 143	2, 266	2, 394 2, 243	1, 574	2, 498	2, 074	2, 182	2, 329		-
Sole leather: Bends, backs, and sidesthous of lb		34	32	102	99	71	67	39	85	64	121	57		
Offal, including welting and belting offal. do Upper leather thous of sq. ft	39 3, 574	19 3, 224	$\frac{20}{3,418}$	73 4, 029	33 3, 989	88 2,826	19 3, 334	72 2, 839	85 3, 407	3, 576	30 3, 429	3,009		
Prices, wholesale: Sole, bends, light, f. o. b. tannerydol. per lb	. 595	. 595	. 600	. 595	. 600	. 605	. 603	. 603	. 595	. 600	. 600	. 605	p. 605	
Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f. o. b. tan- nery dol. per sq. ft.	877	. 870	. 893	. 910	. 930	. 950	. 920	. 942	. 987	. 998	. 987	1.022	P 1 022	<u> </u>

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						195	5			···.			1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu-	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
				D PR	ODUC	TS—C	Contin	ued			<u> </u>			
LEATHER MANUFACTURES		1							İ					
Shoes and slippers: Production, totalthous. of pairs_ Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic,	44, 165	48, 424	48, 971	57, 398	47, 979	47, 160	49, 590	41, 054	54, 115	50, 610	48, 197	42, 921	45, 551	
thous, sandais, and play shots, eachy admits, totalthous of pairs. By kinds: Men'sdo Youths' and boys'do	39, 939 8, 934 1, 585	45, 477 9, 041 1, 914	45, 322 8, 928 1, 851	52, 611 10, 037 2, 244	43, 344 9, 321 1, 807	41, 992 8, 916 1, 726	43, 422 8, 887 1, 961	36, 037 7, 409 1, 688	46, 691 9, 316 1, 997	42, 767 9, 127 1, 857	40, 628 9, 246 1, 586	36, 162 7, 905 1, 331	40, 834 8, 711 1, 586	
Women's do Misses' and children's do Infants' and babies' do	19, 606 6, 345 3, 469	24, 605 6, 432 3, 485	24, 876 6, 444 3, 223	29, 405 7, 090 3, 835	23, 832 5, 248 3, 136	23, 038 5, 366 2, 946	23, 529 5, 918 3, 127	20, 290 4, 609 2, 041	26, 246 6, 074 3, 058	23, 622 5, 223 2, 938	21, 472 5, 358 2, 966	19, 142 5, 060 2, 724	21, 674 5, 705 3, 158	
Slippers for housewear	3, 757 337 132 283	2, 429 331 187 303	3, 098 337 214 372	4, 215 370 202 509	4, 133 369 133 336	4, 689 352 127 262	5, 566 342 260 212	4, 569 254 194 256	6, 461 386 577 330	7, 245 388 210 392	7, 068 375 126 368	6, 274 370 115 335	4, 185 388 144	
Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. factory: Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, cattle hide upper, Goodyear welt	110. 0 116. 8	110. 0 116. 8	110. 0 116. 8	110. 0 116. 8	110. 0 116. 8	110. 0 116. 8	110. 0 116. 8	110. 0 116. 8	110. 0 116. 8	110.0	112. 8 118, 1	116. 8 118. 1	p 116. 8	
Women's and misses' pumps, suede splitdo		112.3	112.3	112.3	112. 3	112.3	112. 3	112.3	112.3	112. 3	117. 4	117. 4	p 117. 4	
		LUM	BER .	AND I	MANU	FACT	URES	,						
LUMBER—ALL TYPES														1
National Lumber Manufacturers Association: ‡ Production, totalmil. bd. ft Hardwoodsdodo	3, 085 586 2, 499	2, 812 561 2, 251	2, 946 605 2, 341	3, 387 629 2, 758	3, 253 612 2, 641	3, 438 622 2, 816	3, 598 635 2, 963	3, 042 577 2, 465	3, 653 614 3, 039	3, 543 671 2, 872	3, 431 703 2, 728	3, 111 669 2, 442	2, 888 608 2, 280	
Shipments, total do Hardwoods do Softwoods do	3, 067 588 2, 479	2, 827 584 2, 243	2, 966 667 2, 299	3, 481 658 2, 823	3, 466 697 2, 769	3, 519 678 2, 841	3, 754 688 3, 066	3, 235 641 2, 594	3, 670 703 2, 967	3, 471 712 2, 759	3, 360 755 2, 605	3, 076 716 2, 360	2,778 672 2,106	
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month, total mil. bd. ft. Hardwoods do Softwoods do	9, 241 3, 966 5, 275	9, 225 3, 943 5, 282	9, 205 3, 881 5, 324	9, 111 3, 852 5, 259	8, 898 3, 767 5, 131	8, 818 3, 711 5, 107	8, 662 3, 658 5, 004	8, 468 3, 594 4, 874	8, 454 3, 506 4, 948	8, 526 3, 464 5, 062	8, 597 3, 411 5, 186	8, 618 3, 364 5, 254	8, 729 3, 300 5, 429	
Exports, total sawmill products	63, 251 281, 356	53, 776 251, 592	84, 682 262, 054	65, 670 292, 816	68, 963 2 62, 035	86, 261 314, 087	74, 556 353, 651	60, 614 307, 625	74, 673 385, 231	60, 868 351, 108	89, 154 309, 254	56, 231 272, 349		
SOFT WOODS	889 801 829 832 879	758 829 807 729 957	732 810 828 752 1,033	906 791 908 925 1,016	961 868 803 884 935	829 849 830 848 918	911 826 853 934 837	752 819 648 759 725	719 762 850 776 800	655 676 815 742 873	603 606 740 672 942	649 583 709 672 968	741 710 678 614 1,032	
Exports, total sawmill products	32, 448 8, 398 24, 050	30, 088 14, 055 16, 033	46, 802 25, 572 21, 230	31, 815 17, 636 14, 179	42, 792 20, 463 22, 329	40, 033 17, 644 22, 389	26, 233 15, 715 10, 518	21, 887 10, 357 11, 530	30, 472 15, 214 15, 258	21, 503 11, 861 9, 642	30, 233 17, 247 12, 986	20, 477 9, 378 11, 099		
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft Southern pine:	82. 999 131. 361	83. 972 131. 361	85. 534 132. 178	85. 071 132. 178	85. 624 132. 178	87. 115 132. 178	87, 535 131, 867	88. 074 131. 867	89. 173 131. 867	89. 320 132.194	89. 180 132. 504	r 87. 962 132. 504	p 88. 094 p 134. 174	
Orders, new mil. bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do. Shipments do.	630 239 694 650	702 276 666 665	673 303 672 646	746 273 784 776	753 290 738 736	775 285 776 780	789 274 764 800	735 288 695 721	794 285 750 797	754 293 734 746	713 269 717 737	654 229 712 694	601 217 688 613	
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month	1, 746 7, 442 3, 104 4, 338	1, 747 6, 500 2 , 648 3, 752	1, 773 7, 737 2, 529 5, 208	1, 781 9, 405 2, 958 6, 447	1, 783 8, 399 2, 151 6, 248	1,779 8,930 1,967 6,963	1, 743 7, 398 2, 265 5, 133	1, 717 7, 367 1, 654 5, 713	1, 670 6, 757 1, 550 5, 207	1, 658 6, 222 1, 772 4, 450	1, 638 6, 674 1, 915 4, 759	1, 656 5, 545 2, 138 3, 407	1, 731	
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", S. L. dol. per M bd. ft Western pine:	78, 199 151, 839	78. 480 151. 609	78, 471 150, 996	77. 527 150. 996	77. 256 150. 384	77. 702 149. 426	77. 174 149. 426	77. 434 149. 426	78. 922 151.263	80.155 151.018	80. 683 149. 916	r 81. 474 149. 916	P 80, 651 149, 916	
Orders, new mil. bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common,	676 439 612 619 1, 764	597 485 491 551 1,703	598 477 535 590 1,648	696 493 633 680 1,601	766 543 682 716 1,567	742 513 770 772 1,565	860 514 880 859 1,586	747 511 760 750 1,596	850 453 959 909 1, 646	826 454 872 825 1, 693	702 380 846 775 1, 764	603 367 638 616 1, 786	1,801	
I" x 8"dol, per M bd. ft HARDWOOD FLOORING	71. 96	72, 26	74. 18	75. 17	77. 20	78. 49	80. 05	80. 41	80. 76	80.74	80. 13	r 79, 36	₽ 79, 36	
Maple, beech, and birch: M bd. ft. Orders, new M bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do. Shipments do.	3, 950 11, 700 4, 450 3, 950	4, 850 12, 550 4, 000 4, 000	4, 625 13, 425 3, 525 3, 625	5, 500 14, 650 3, 900 4, 000	4, 650 15, 125 3, 750 4, 000	4, 550 15, 300 3, 650 4, 450	5, 250 15, 550 4, 300 4, 950	4, 975 15, 600 3, 950 4, 600	5, 550 15, 475 4, 850 5, 425	4, 250 14, 350 4, 100 4, 775	3, 450 12, 000 3, 875 4, 225	3, 850 11, 750 3, 900 3, 900	12, 090 4, 100	
Stocks, mill, end of month do. Oak: Orders, new do. Orders, unfilled, end of month do.	89,816 65,157	11, 050 116, 741 87, 013	10, 900 107, 966 98, 574	10, 775 111, 554 108, 122	10, 550 108, 916 111, 682	9, 800 98, 351 104, 696	9, 300 103, 623 100, 159	98, 538 100, 226	8, 000 105, 632 99, 403	4, 775 7, 525 99, 084 91, 074	4, 225 7, 300 87, 858 85, 704	7, 200 7, 200 78, 741 72, 123	7, 500 71, 777 61, 168	
Production do Shipments do Stocks, mill, end of month do	97, 834 88, 960	93, 476 94, 885	90, 400 91, 321 52, 045	106, 193	100, 543 104, 160 44, 633	105, 896 105, 337	111, 772 111, 732 44, 154	99, 328 100, 294 43, 188	109, 306 108, 670 44, 424	105, 238 105, 810	102, 070 100, 684 44, 344	102, 317 95, 049	93, 665 82, 732	

r Revised. Preliminary. ‡Revisions for 1954 appear in the December 1955 SURVEY.

S-32			,ı Oı		nnen.								Februar	У 1996
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						1'	955	-					1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	LUM	BER A	AND N	AANU	FACT	URES	-Con	tinue	đ					
PLYWOOD		1		'	,	[1		['	
Hardwood (except container and packaging): Shipments (market), quarterly total M sq. ft., surface measure	203, 556			211, 577	1		220, 908			215, 326	1		1	
Inventories (for sale), end of quarterdodo	29,096			31, 157			33, 847			32,858				
M sq. ft., 38" equivalent.	392, 810	1	1		1 1	1 1	416, 207	1	414, 569	422, 532	427, 948	423, 235	413, 501	
	Т—	MEL	ALS A	AND N	MANU:	FACT	URES	· ·	I	(1	1	1	
IRON AND STEEL Foreign trade:	!	'			'	1							,	
Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports, totalshort tons	- 667, 541 400, 707	631, 371	660, 518		801,766		844, 999				837, 373	782, 285		
Scrap do do Imports, total do Scrap do do	- 400,797 - 128,106	368, 280 104, 291 11, 124	359, 187 112, 934 24, 923	109, 723	116, 948	450, 418 139, 166 9, 836	512, 579 132, 644 13, 041	448, 402 103, 978 11, 777	184, 286	169, 872	172, 396	160, 518		
Iron and Steel Scrap				1		'	1						1	
Production and receipts, totalthous. of short tonsdodo	3, 290	6, 004 3, 384	5, 874 3, 294	3, 909	3, 905	7, 199 3, 947	6, 773 3, 844	3,457	3, 829	3, 921	4,002	7 3, 969	p 4, 034	
Purchased scrap received (net)do Consumption, totaldo Stocks, consumers', end of monthdo	2, 896 5, 685	2, 619 6, 066 7, 284	2, 580 5, 993 7, 156	3, 162 7, 071	3, 163 6, 988	3, 252 7, 186 7, 259	2, 929 6, 852 7, 184	2, 591	3, 021 6, 623	2, 865 6, 788	3, 245 7, 217	7 3, 244 7 7, 214	р 3, 068 р 7, 272	
Ore	',-	',-	,,	1	,,-	1	.,	•,-	•• -	1,-	•, -	, -	,_	
Iron ore: All districts: Mine productionthous. of long tons	2, 907	2, 787	2, 741			11, 820	13, 704	13, 034	14, 160					
Shipmentsdo Stocks, at mines, end of monthdo Lake Superior district:	1,896 6,737	1, 587 8, 023	1, 531 9, 227	1,835	5,312	12, 621 10, 532	14, 835 9, 402	14, 633	15, 117 6, 846		13, 696 5, 279			
Shipments from upper lake portsdo Consumption by furnacesdo Stocks, end of month, totaldo	- 18 - 6, 341	6, 620 27, 450	6, 447	7, 481	7, 290	11, 606 7, 798	12, 595 7, 473	7, 273	7,485	7,539	7,850	7,488	7,663	
Stocks, end of month, total do At furnaces do .	. 37, 427	37, 470 31, 360 6, 110	31, 108 25, 222 5, 886	18, 616	14, 545	21, 901 17, 465 4, 436	27, 361 22, 455 4, 906		33, 100	38, 459	42, 167	43, 718	37, 539	
Importsdo	1. 178	1,081	931 67	1, 248	1, 220	2, 045 86	2,490 72	2, 498	2,871	2, 518	2,857	2, 237		
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures														
Castings, gray iron: Orders, unfilled, for salethous. of short tons	745		852			938	982	1,050	1, 160		1, 113			
Shipments, total do do Grander do do Grander do do Grander do do Grander do do Grander do do Grander do Grande	1,074	1, 092 563	578	689	680		716	579	688	713	714	697	'	
Orders, unfilled, for sale short tons Shipments, total do	85, 064 80, 599 49, 005	82,028	85, 979	102, 364	101, 226			75, 570	82, 448	87, 215	90, 866	99, 280	p100,011	
For saledo	5, 587	5, 785	5, 443	6, 464	6, 385	6, 805	6, 544	6, 391	6, 601	6, 703	6, 965	6, 699	6, 954	
Consumption do Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month thous, of short tons.	5, 576	1	1	1	1		1	1			1		1 1	;
Prices, wholesale: Compositedol. per long ton	56.03	56, 03	56.03	56.03	56, 03	56.03	56.03	57.88	58. 45	58.45	5 58. 45	58, 45	58, 45	
Basic (furnace) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	56. 00 56. 50									59.00				
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures Steel castings:														
Shipments, total short tons For sale, total do Railway specialties do	69, 843	75, 044	80, 729	98, 926	92, 237	92, 713	102, 457	71, 170	96, 290	107,622	2 110, 409	9 116, 908		
Steel forgings (for sale): Orders, unfilledthous. of short tons	472.7	487. 8	491.9	507. 1	499. 4	509. 4	519.6	513. 3	547. 0	552.4	1 559.7	7 584.7	7	
Shipments, total do Drop and upset do Press and open hammer do do do Drop and open hammer do do do do do do do do do do do do do	128. 5	103.0	102. 1	119. 2	113.5	109. 4	117.0	115.0 82.7	134.8	110.1	1 120.0	0 119.7	1 p 158. 1	
Steel ingots and steel for castings: Productiondodo	8, 287	8,838	8, 497	9,982	9,815	10, 328	9, 746	9, 101	9, 595	9,882	2 10, 501	1 10, 247	7 7 10, 504	10,811
Percent of capacity†	i .	1						1				ĺ	i	
Steel billets, rerolling, carbon, f. o. b. mill dol. per short ton. Structural shapes (carbon), f. o. b. milldol. per lb.	74 00													
Steel scrap, No. 1, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton.		1		İ		1								l l
Steel, Manufactured Products														
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types (for sale): Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands. Shipmentsdo	1,797		2, 145 1, 747		1,990	2,062	2, 514	2, 317 2, 078	3 2, 230	0 2,032	2 2,075	5 2,042	2 2, 185	5
Stocks, end of monthdodododododo	, 90	77	89	104	106	107	125	116	3 109	9 114	124	4 138	8 147	7
total for sale and own use short tons Food do do do do do do do	170, 125	170,068 109,574	154, 507 105, 078	7 171, 568 8 136, 371	1 178, 528 1 142, 753	222, 797 156, 970	$ \begin{array}{c c} 230,016 \\ 167,783 \end{array} $	5 266, 148 3 161, 286	8 392, 145 6 173, 075	5 355, 914 5 155, 515	4 343, 966 5 157, 489	6 150,311 9 102,405	1 156, 504 5 114, 189	1
Shipments for sale do	247, 688	240, 159		8 265, 592	2 273, 649	330, 050	347, 471		511, 684	4 443, 363	445, 349	r 212, 971	1 230, 573	1

Revised. Preliminary. †For 1956, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1956, of 128,363,090 tons of steel; for 1955, data are based on capacity as of January 1, 1955 (125,828,310); December 1954, on capacity as of January 1, 1954 (124,330,410 tons).

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of	1954		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				195	5			,			1956
BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	MET	ALS A	ND N	IANUI	FACTU	URES-	-Cont	tinued						
IRON AND STEEL—Continued Steel, Manufactured Products—Continued														
losures (for glass containers), production millions thousand gross thousand gross teel products, net shipments:	1, 218 18, 196	1, 247 23, 663	1, 245 23, 993	1, 516 29, 480	1,389 27,982	1, 404 30, 691	1, 532 33, 640	1, 251 28, 319	1, 544 31, 251	1, 454 26, 662	1, 492 26, 079	7 1, 413 26, 338	1, 347 23, 192	
Total Q thous, of short tons. Bars: Hot rolled, all grades do Reinforcing do	5, 449 619 123	6,010 623 116	6, 120 630 128	7, 269 764 161	7, 279 747 184	7, 541 774 215	7, 770 770 209	6, 251 627 177	7, 054 717 197	7, 378 739 186	7, 217 814 202	7, 248 758 194	7, 581 834 194	
Semimanufactures do Pipe and tubes do Plates do	200 497 421	203 578 439	255 610 457	310 795 543	303 824 560	290 872 571	325 967 600	264 824 506	283 885 543	289 873 619	276 877 607	314 884 639		
Rails do do do do	40 2, 054	97 2, 229	103 2, 166	122 2, 450	118 2, 416	121 2, 439	127 2, 428	104 2, 108	88 2, 307	95 2, 394	86 2, 452	74 2, 499	98 2, 641	
Strip: Cold rolled	128 160 347 270	133 158 336 419	131 159 338 433 415	153 178 407 514	141 182 398 534	148 193 414 607	152 198 378 651	109 145 357 368	137 162 378 553 455	148 172 426 588 469	159 177 420 310	161 183 436 300 439	163 183 449 328	
Wire and wire productsdo NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS*	352	393	415	502	508	515	542	363	400	409	469	439	426	
luminum: Production, primary, domesticshort tons Estimated recovery from scrap⊕do	127, 035 27, 609	128, 203 27, 091	116, 236 28, 521	130, 272 33, 933	126, 394 29, 919	131, 128 29, 491	127, 634 30, 925	132, 669 23, 687	133, 551 28, 923	130, 606 r 30, 681	134, 655 31, 785	133, 689	140, 748	
Imports (general): Metal and alloys, crude do. Plates, sheets, etc do. Price, primary ingot, 99%+ dol. per lb.	13, 519 1, 170	15, 674 888	12, 593 895	12, 753 1, 546	18, 409 I, 065	20, 391 1, 467	20, 174 2, 126	12, 957 1, 172	17, 621 1, 702	14, 416 2, 038	12, 183 2, 216	10, 235 2, 689		
luminum shipments: Mill products and pig and ingot (net)mil. of lb	. 2220 298. 1	. 2303 289. 7	301.6	. 2320 347. 9	. 2320 324. 3	. 2320 342. 4	. 2320 341. 7	303. 9	. 2427 355. 6	344. 4	343.1	. 2440 r 353. 2	357.0	. 244
Mill products, total 3 do Date and sheet 3 do Castings do opper:	195. 6 108. 7 64. 0	206. 2 114. 0 64. 4	205. 2 112. 0 66. 9	234. 7 128. 4 79. 0	227. 9 123. 3 73. 0	234, 3 125, 2 71, 7	255. 7 136. 4 68. 5	210, 2 113, 3 55, 0	250. 0 141. 4 64. 9	244. 1 134. 5 67. 1	248. 8 138. 3 72. 2	7 245. 5 137. 1 75. 1	243. 0 138. 6	
Production: Mine, recoverable coppershort tons Refinery, primarydodododo	r 81, 613 119, 264 86, 809	7 83, 300 117, 153 88, 312	r 83, 492 111, 015 81, 021	* 93, 769 120, 611 94, 260	7 89, 154 111, 348 85, 118	7 90, 824 127, 124 96, 549	r 89, 392 117, 639 89, 444	r 33, 343 42, 566 21, 294	r 67, 235 78, 905 55, 824	7 90, 271 129, 791 97, 234	r 92, 192 127, 537 94, 218	91, 053 123, 095 94, 876	88, 575 135, 675 99, 349	
From foreign oresdoSecondary, recovered as refineddo Imports (general):	32, 455 ar 16, 172	28, 841 r 15, 834	29, 994 r 15, 028	26, 351 r 19, 383	26, 230 * 18, 858	30, 575 • 18, 827	28, 195 r 20, 015	21, 272 r 12, 557	23, 081 7 15, 201	32, 557 7 21, 328	33, 319 7 22, 665	28, 219 r 22, 071	36, 326 21, 073	
Refined, unref., scrap \oplus do Refineddo Exports:	46, 755 12, 643	39, 307 11, 153	45, 858 12, 104	44, 619 11, 120	44, 041 15, 935	45, 339 10, 150	49, 369 14, 449	46, 581 12, 283	54, 753 27, 345	63, 706 23, 770	52, 154 20, 784	57, 130 20, 876		
Refined, scrap, brass and bronze ingots do. Refined do. Consumption, refined (by mills, etc.) do. Stocks, refined, end of month, total do. Fabricators' do Price, bars, electrolytic (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	30, 119 17, 760 127, 323 131, 174 92, 558 . 2970	26, 929 15, 883 126, 308 121, 835 81, 807 , 2978	37, 375 24, 890 119, 609 120, 643 77, 683 . 3270	25, 673 17, 811 137, 361 117, 786 73, 632 . 3294	28, 575 19, 202 133, 130 111, 375 71, 086 . 3570	28, 753 20, 658 135, 513 121, 024 78, 865 , 3570	19, 322 15, 702 141, 044 112, 187 75, 158 . 3570	13, 790 9, 544 71, 233 101, 860 67, 334 . 3570	15, 372 10, 521 90, 493 122, 682 75, 668 3815	22, 294 18, 615 126, 772 153, 738 102, 742 . 4405	20, 293 15, 719 150,780 151,238 106, 185 , 4303	19, 341 16, 434 148, 449 156, 801 112, 897 4296	p156, 159 p158, 320 p108, 762	400
opper-base mill and foundry products, shipments (quarterly): Brass mill products, total mil. of lb. Copper wire mill products ⊕ do	551 359			677			666 401		. 3010	521 345			, 4348 p661 p411	. 437
Brass and bronze foundry productsdoead: Production:	219			238			258			234			₽263	
Mine, recoverable lead	28, 230 34, 718 31, 407 91, 000	27, 347 35, 947 21, 107 93, 000	27, 004 32, 742 33, 633 86, 000	30, 961 38, 976 30, 214 99, 000	28, 602 35, 007 33, 286 96, 100	28, 807 36, 876 48, 597 100, 400	28, 442 34, 765 34, 023 102, 900	25, 846 29, 836 32, 640 83, 800	26, 666 31, 147 40, 735 106, 600	26, 710 36, 290 40, 794 111, 500	26, 976 40, 980 38, 999 114, 700	36, 479 40, 335 108, 100		
Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process ⊕ (ABMS)short tons. Refiners' (primary), ref. and antimonial ⊕doConsumers', totaldodoscrap (lead-base, purchased), all consumers do	89, 611 122, 198 61, 857	59, 104	114, 481 62, 599 120, 142 56, 361	108, 513 62, 398 112, 742 50, 939	106, 023 52, 804 112, 170 50, 053	107, 257 48, 988 124, 145 49, 046	106, 409 42, 843 123, 686 46, 413	103, 636 38, 198 118, 583 45, 771	125, 644 32, 767 116, 683 50, 762	122, 352 29, 384 115, 104 53, 412	24, 146 110, 247 52, 872	116, 204 26, 147 109, 525 53, 209		
Price, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) dol. per lbin: Production, pig, total long tons.	. 1500 2, 692	. 1500 2, 608	. 1500 2, 728	2, 582	. 1500 2, 298	1,842	. 1500 1, 106	1. 147	. 1500 1, 986	. 1510 2, 003	, 1550 2, 036	. 1550 2, 092	. 1556	l
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	2, 019 5, 598	1,857 4,143	1,312 6,385	1, 769 6, 026	2, 437 3, 918	1,861 5,454	1, 163 5, 615	2, 116 5, 449	2, 180 5, 520	819 5, 924	1, 443 5, 975	1, 966 5, 010		
Exports, incl. reexports (metal)do	6,900 4,330 122	6, 900 4, 500 175	7, 280 4, 730 174	8, 050 5, 200 177	7, 820 5, 160 185	7, 965 5, 305 48	7, 785 5, 160 83	6, 640 4, 520 4	7, 985 5, 310 91	7, 960 5, 330 20	7, 825 5, 015 71	7,810 5,010 9		
Stocks, pig, end of month, totaldoIndustrydoPrice, pig, Straits (N. Y.), promptdol. per lb	16, 331 14, 979 . 8857	14, 751 14, 100 . 8727	14, 761 13, 970 . 9077	14, 944 13, 905 . 9104	13, 513 12, 835 . 9139	15, 616 14, 550 . 9137	13, 675 13, 644 . 9364	16, 362 15, 580 . 9683	16, 348 15, 685 . 9646	16, 509 16, 115 . 9626	17, 161 16, 965 . 9609	17, 448 17, 267 . 9787	1.0776	1
me: Mine production, recoverable zincshort tons Imports (general): Ores and concentrates ⊕do	39, 035 40, 811	41, 205 39, 076	39, 389 29, 832	45, 216 35, 191	42, 886 41, 262	44, 273 34, 134	43, 477 38, 949	41, 817 35, 802	42, 323 41, 600	41, 787 57, 410	41, 338 45, 944	39, 555 42, 700		1
Metal (slab, blocks)do Slab zine: Production (primary smelter), from domestic and	18,094	14, 697	15, 828	13, 257	15, 696	13, 048	13, 166	14, 730	16, 538	18, 111	22, 031	20, 627		
foreign oresshort tens Secondary (redistilled) production, totaldo Consumption, fabricators', totaldo Exportsdo	79, 555 5, 609 81, 742 1, 518	80, 139 5, 937 85, 119 4, 428	73, 785 5, 192 80, 602 1, 918	83, 395 5, 784 96, 388 2, 618	78, 399 5, 387 91, 312 413	81, 173 5, 004 94, 913 3, 053	79, 001 5, 457 92, 739 1, 550	78, 917 5, 483 70, 589 756	78, 836 6, 038 87, 687 973	77, 087 6, 361 91, 849 760	782, 460 76, 989 97, 940 589	80, 602 7, 014 98, 275 151		-
Stocks, end of month: Producers', smelter (AZI)do Consumers'dodo Price, prime Western (St. Louis)dol. per lb Zinc oxide (zinc content of ore consumed)	124, 277 100, 757	117, 152 97, 013 . 1150	96, 165 101, 734 . 1150	90, 837 102, 438 .1150	74, 579 103, 304 . 1193	63, 184 104, 003 . 1200	48, 603 106, 983 . 1223	51, 290 114,115 . 1250	46, 084 120, 943 . 1250	42, 167 120, 262 . 1293	43, 868 7115, 681 . 1300	38, 058 117, 879 . 1300	40, 979	

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

^{*}Revised. **Preliminary.

*Q Includes data not shown separately.

*Basic metal content.

*Preliminary 1955 are not strictly comparable with earlier data because of a change in coverage and method of reporting.

*New (or substituted) series in most cases. All series (except as noted) are compiled by the U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines; data prior to August 1954 for new series will be hown later. General imports comprise imports for immediate consumption plus material entering the country under bond. Aluminum—prices of aluminum ingot are as quoted by the Interican Metal Market; shipments of mill products plus pig and ingot are compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, BDSA and Bureau of the Census. Copper—exports, consumption, and stocks of copper and shipments of mill and foundry products are compiled by BDSA. Lead—producers' stocks of lead ore and bullion are compiled by the American Bureau of Metal Matistics; stocks of serap lead are in gross weight. Tim—total stocks include Government stocks available for industry use. Zinc—primary smelter production of slab zinc is derived by subracting secondary (redistilled) production at primary and secondary smelters (compiled by Bureau of Mines) from total smelter production (compiled by American Zinc Institute).

* Revisions for August—November 1954 (short tons): 15,638; 16,076; 17,192; 15,557.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of	1 1954 Decem-	Janu-	Febru-	T	Ī	I	T1	955 	ī	Contem	1	T _{Movem}	I Docume	1956
BUSINESS STATISTICS	ber ber	ary	ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	December	- Jan ary
	MET	TALS A	AND N	AANU!	FACT	URES-	-Con	tinued	1				-	
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC														
Radiators and convectors, cast iron: Shipmentsthous, of sq. ft. of radiation Stocks, end of month			1, 970 6, 106	2, 419 6, 416	2, 035 6, 991	1,732 7,898	2, 208 7, 903	1, 865 7, 520	3, 615 6, 378	3, 326 5, 845				-
Stocks, end of month do Oil burners: Shipments number	46.882	57, 282	58, 041	59, 218	60, 155	65, 407	68,600	70, 945	100, 826	107, 972	94, 689	63, 186		
Stocks, end of month do Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, excl. electric: Shipments, total number	160, 494	167, 752	200, 306	62, 655 232, 431	71, 864 196, 705	69, 732 199, 682	68, 141 216, 879	65, 462 156, 745	238, 014	238, 214	227. 506	198, 852		
Coal and wooddodododododo	5, 586 146, 135 8, 773	5, 564 153, 065	5, 527 186, 436	6, 063 217, 466	4, 283 182, 502 9, 920	4, 107	4,817 204,170 7,892	5, 367 145, 951	6, 460 219, 083	7,752	7 6, 834 7208, 633	7, 053		
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, totaldododododododo	. 9,094	4,824	4,422	105, 357 7, 710 50, 350	98, 307 8, 624 50, 311	122, 722 10, 624 74, 605	186, 201 15, 589	233, 198 26, 304	45, 107	56, 196	* 65, 947	47, 447		
Gas do do Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil do do do do do do do do do do do do do	26, 638			50, 350 47, 297	50, 311 39, 372	74, 605 37, 493	116, 854 53, 758	142, 723 64, 171	185, 481 80, 576			212, 565 43, 534		
Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), shipments, totalnumber	81, 130 50, 341	50, 923	47, 740		91, 908 58, 012		117, 376 74, 125	107, 905 64, 563	99, 558	101, 828	94, 368			
Oildo Solid fueldo	28, 055 2, 734	31, 899 2, 654	28, 917 2, 880	30, 510 2, 938	31, 484 2, 412	34, 284	39, 657 3, 594	38, 902 4, 440	57, 792 6, 391	54, 105 8, 221	47, 660 8, 303	37, 202 6, 319		
Water heaters, gas, shipmentsdo MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	100, 400	200,001	214, 100	248, 754	231, 694	210, 101	214, 607	207, 226	200, 400	224, 027	218, 521	184, 761		
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly totals: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol				55, 813			53,013		_	58, 170				
Unit heater group, new ordersdo Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net mo. avg. shipments, 1947-49=100	16,087	'		14, 648	178. 6	145. 7	16, 497	213 4	-	18, 228				
Furnaces, industrial, new orders, net: Electric processingthous. of dol	1, 246	1,148	976	1,342	2, 234	1,813	2,635	786	1,348	964	1, 532	1, 543	2, 188	3
Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel)do Machine tools (metal-cutting types):	4, 100			5, 609	5,032	3, 801	2,836	2, 981	4, 101		7,061	4, 131	8, 191	
New ordersmo. avg. shipments, 1945-47 = 100 Shipmentsdo	203.4			214. 6 202. 5	178, 1 180, 1	243. 7 180. 9	263, 2 198, 8	217. 8 152. 9	221. 3 164. 6					
Pumps (steam, power, centrifugal and rotary), new orders thous, of del- Tractors (except contractors' off-highway and garden):	4,787	j '		6, 161	5, 447	6, 411	7, 419	5, 834	7,022					1
Shipments, total thous. of dol. Wheel-type do Tracklaying do.	. a 87, 716	41, 431	45, 807	79, 302 54, 025 25, 277	94, 718 64, 847 29, 871	82, 289 51, 016 31, 273	79, 179 47, 911 31, 268	63, 360 38, 613 24, 747		29, 736	42, 589	33, 288	39, 321	1
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT			,	'	'	1	1						,	
Batteries (automotive replacement only), ship- mentsthousands- Household electrical appliances:	1,796	1		1,321	1, 281	1,572	1, 794	2, 024	2, 777	3, 039	3, 036	r 2, 626	2, 555	
Refrigeration, output (seas. adj.)* 1947-49=100 Vacuum cleaners (standard type), sales billed				141	152	158	163	161	160				1 1	-
thousands Washers, domestic sales billeddo Radio sets, production§do	264.8	357.4	353. 2	358. 2 370. 6 11,482. 3	244. 1 313. 5 1,099. 8	261. 2 341. 8 1, 114. 0	241. 7 354. 5 11,204. 9	207. 8 245. 9 718. 5	255. 5 403. 8 947. 6	414. 9	362. 3	361.3	357.5	5
Pelevision sets (incl. combination), production thousands Insulating materials and related products:		1		1	583, 2	467. 4	1 590. 0	344.3	647. 9				r 1 604. 6	
Insulating materials, sales billed, index 1947-49=100	138. 3	132.0	137. 0	160.0	160.0	154.0	158.0	117.0	147.0	156.0	156.0	155.0		
Fiber products: Laminated fiber products, shipments ⊕ thous. of dol	10, 535	9, 426	10,076	12, 211	11, 106	10, 909	11, 522	9,856		12,827				
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous, of lb	3, 794	4,037	3, 918	4,876	4, 591	4,778	4, 679	3, 136	4, 505	3, 818	4, 607	4,409		
Shipments of vulcanized products_thous. of dol_ Steel conduit (rigid), shipmentsthous. of ft				1, 803 29, 762	1, 815 30, 521	1, 799 32, 504	1, 750 35, 310	1, 367 53, 017						
Motors and generators, quarterly: New orders, index 1947-49=100- Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 hp:¶			-	155.0			186.0		-	208. 0			- '	
New orders thous, of dol. Billings do	34, 476 36, 184		-	38, 649 34, 638		[<u>-</u> !	44, 407 41, 298		-	49, 969 40, 578				
Direct current motors and generators, 1–200 hp:¶ New ordersthous. of dol. Billingsdo				6, 729 9, 052			10, 545 8, 179			9, 950 7, 220				
	1 1	ETROI	LEUM	, COA	L, AN	D PR	1	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1	1	<u></u>
COAL	T		T			<u> </u>			<u> </u>		T	T	T	Τ
Anthracite: Productionthous. of short tons	2, 816	2, 333	2, 442	1,910	1, 640	1, 888	2, 024	1,755	1, 812	2, 333	2, 127	r 2, 268	2, 383	,
Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month thous. of short tons-			1, 164 253	1, 132 175	1, 145 148	1, 081 176	1,000 226	1,008 207	1, 048 242	942 302				
Prices: Retail, compositedol. per short ton	25. 40	25. 52	25. 67	25. 67	25. 64	24. 08	24. 18	24. 50	24. 48	24.63	25. 18	25. 51	25. 96	
Wholesale, chestnut, f. o. b. car at minedo	13, 657	•	13.721 • Quarterly		13. 721	11.829	11.829	12. 257	12. 257	12. 524	13. 261	13. 324	p 13. 643	l

[§] Radio production comprises home, portable battery, automobile, and clock models; television sets include combination models. Data for December 1954 and March, June, Septembe and December 1955 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

⊕ Data beginning August 1955 cover 20 companies; earlier data, 19 companies.

¶ Data for polyphase induction motors cover 34 companies; for direct current motors and generators, 27 companies.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	195 June	5 July	August	Septem-	October	Novem- ber	Decem-	Janu- ary
PI	ETROI	<u> </u>	1	L, AN	D PR	ODUC	TS—(Contin	ued	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1
COAL- Continued		<u> </u>	<u> </u>											
Bituminous: Productionthous. of short tons	38, 151	36, 580	35, 545	37, 060	34, 620	38, 620	36, 320	36, 470	43,000	40, 740	, 41, 650	43, 550	45, 270	₽ 44, 75
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total‡ thous. of short tons.	7 35, 529	36, 334	33, 769	35, 105	31, 207	31, 478	31, 356	31, 441	34, 231	34,850	37, 533	r 40, 581	45, 430	
Industrial consumption, total‡do Electric-power utilitiesdo	r 11, 642	30, 101 11, 750	27, 916 10, 840	30, 243 11, 234	28, 368 9, 906	29, 123 10, 505	28, 716 10, 808	29, 083 11, 464	30, 831 12, 290	30, 539 11, 783	32, 713 12, 382	7 34, 387 13, 026	37, 533 14, 482	
Coke ovens do- Beehive coke ovens do- Steel and rolling mills do-	7, 995	8, 258 99	7, 631 105	8, 755 169	8, 519 196	8, 927 222	8, 523 244	8, 621 238	8, 886 276	8, 858 268	9, 151 291	r 9, 020	9, 431 373	
Cement mills do Other industrials do O	. 775	506 755 7, 316	504 670 6, 892	511 707 7, 578	417 672 7, 411	387 714 7, 093	365 687 6,887	342 707 6, 508	357 710 7, 003	364 703 7, 283	407 732 8, 339	486 768 9, 281	575 871 10, 265	
Railroads (class I)do Bunker fuel (foreign trade)do	1,544	1, 415 2	1, 271	1,278	1, 203 44	1, 240 35	1, 159 43	1, 154 49	1, 253 56	1, 228 52	1, 351 60	1,435	1, 486	
Retail-dealer deliveriesdo	5, 787	6, 233	5, 853	4, 862	2, 839	2, 355	2,640	2, 358	3, 400	4, 311	4, 820	6, 194	7, 897	
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month,								40.040]
total thous, of short tons. Industrial, total do	69, 201 68, 391 39, 711	65, 869 65, 166 38, 095	63, 751 63, 130 36, 796	63, 664 63, 022 37, 035	64,001 63,270 37,376	66, 356 65, 471 38, 347	69, 452 68, 310 39, 225	68, 042 66, 845 38, 405	70, 988 69, 701 39, 288	71,700 70,443 39,872	71,747 70,516 40,208	70, 325 769, 211 39, 720	68, 431 67, 433 38, 228	
Industrial, total do Electric-power utilities do Coke ovens do Steel and rolling mills do	12, 335	11, 476 556	11,066	10, 776	10, 702 534	11, 516 561	12, 747	12, 348 548	13, 674	13, 993	13, 892 570	r 13, 604	13, 350	
Other industrials do do	1.311	1, 155 12, 487	1,082 12,337	963 12, 494	970 12, 469	1, 015 12, 840	1, 140 13, 405	1, 166 13, 258	1, 236 13, 762	1, 289 13, 556	1,304 13,420	1, 342 12, 923	1, 270 12, 922	
Railroads (class I)do	1,475	1,397	1,340	1, 249	1, 219	1, 192	1, 235	1, 120	1, 174	1,153	1, 122	1, 095	1, 087	
Retail dealers do do do do do do do do do do do do do	810 2, 481	703 1, 804	621 2, 539	642 2, 282	731 4, 569	885 4, 717	1, 142 4, 992	1, 197 4, 652	1, 287 5, 708	1, 257 5, 436	1, 231	1, 114 4, 656	998	
Prices: Retail, compositedol. per short ton	15.08	15. 10	15, 10	15. 10	15.00	14. 77	14.81	14. 83	14. 93	15. 25	5, 534 15, 40	15. 43	15, 46	
Wholesale: Screenings, indust, use, f. o. b. car at minedo	4.482	4. 481	4. 481	4, 480	4. 401	4. 377	4.390	4. 395	4. 430	4. 737	4, 706	r 4. 722	p 4. 727	
Large domestic sizes, f. o. b. car at minedo	6, 951	6. 951	6, 949	6, 920	6.369	6, 371	6. 423	6. 588	6.738	7. 104	7.166	7. 187	p 7. 199	
COKE roduction: Beehivethous, of short tons	43	61	64	102	117	135	157	145	166	163	178	r 189	225	
Oven (byproduct) do. Petroleum coke \(\rightarrow \) do.	5, 580 471	5, 745 457	5, 327 436	6, 131 486	6, 014 438	6, 287 476	6,001 479	6, 039 483	6, 229	6, 234 417	6, 452 473	7 6, 357 520	6,640	
tocks, end of month: Oven-coke plants, totaldodo	2, 942	2, 748	2, 614	2, 526	2, 485	2, 346	2, 188	2, 112	2, 064	1,975	1,782	r 1,748	1,697	
At furnace plantsdododo	1,624 1,317	1, 654 1, 094	1, 632 981	1, 579 946	1,529 956	1,373 973	1, 227 961	1, 198 914	1, 250 814	1, 291 684	1, 240 542	1,319 7 429	1,386 311	
Petroleum coke do xports do rice, bechive, Connellsville (furnace)	421 50	449 29	474 43	476 39	498 29	473 42	440 44	437 57	402 39	361 45	330 48	307 58		
dol, per short ton.	13.75	13. 75	13.75	13. 75	13. 75	13. 75	13. 75	13.75	13. 65	13. 63	13. 63	13. 63	13. 88	14. 1
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS														
rude petroleum: Wells completednumber_	2,743	2, 486	2, 340	2, 738	2,787	2, 594	2,798	2, 661	2, 834	2,746		2, 598		
Production thous, of bbl. Refinery operations percent of capacity. Consumption (runs to stills) thous, of bbl.	198, 213 88 224, 382	209, 600 90 228, 737	191, 392 92 211, 365	213, 454 90 228, 594	206, 600 87 214, 080	206, 983 89 225, 699	198, 389 91 224, 510	205, 600 93 234, 986	206, 604 93 234, 966	201, 919 91 224, 478	90	210, 406 93 230, 758		
Stocks, end of month: Gasoline-bearing in U. S., totaldodo	į	260, 156	258, 630	264, 430	275, 232	276, 948	270, 850	264, 601	256, 427	256, 269	259, 201	260, 707		
At refineriesdodododododo	67, 309	67, 916 172, 635	66, 574 172, 429	68, 829 176, 193	71, 215 184, 317	71, 293 185, 771	70, 788 181, 076	69, 399 175, 702	65, 920 171, 285	67, 887 168, 344	67, 823 171, 247	65, 095 175, 427		
On leases do Exports do	18, 995	19,605	19, 627 976	19, 408	19,700	19,884	18, 986	19, 500	19, 222	20, 038	20, 131	20, 185	l	
Importsdodo	23,066	20, 799 2. 82	20, 912 2, 82	24, 480 2. 82	20, 818 2. 82	23, 106 2. 82	1, 053 24, 739 2, 82	887 25, 049 2. 82	1, 191 26, 502 2, 82	25, 161 2. 82	25, 606	872 26, 658 2, 82	p 2. 82	
efined petroleum products: Fuel oil:														
Production: Distillate fuel oil thous, of bbl.		53, 926	51, 719	52, 779 36, 722	46, 033	47, 094	48, 839	48, 832	50, 237	48, 617	49, 985	50, 393		
Residual fuel oildo Domestic demand: Distillate fuel oil:do	36, 806 75, 843	38, 276 73, 801	34, 683 68, 513	36, 722 58, 252	33, 288 37, 177	34, 426 31, 726	32, 392 29, 994	33, 823 28, 359	33, 794	31, 815	34, 821	36, 412 59, 776		i
Residual fuel oil	54, 055	55, 880	51, 386	51, 475	43, 668	41,848	40, 754	38. 919	33, 781 41, 287	37, 866	38, 848 42, 583	51, 219		
Railways (class I) do	7,687	8, 912 8, 093	7, 432 7, 699	6, 813 8, 268	5, 678 7, 635	4,884 7,688	4, 692 8, 337	4, 617 8, 185	5, 369 8, 471	5, 183 8, 330	6, 043 8, 456	7, 096 8, 688	8, 540	
Vessels (bunker oil)do	(5, 916	5,803	6, 379	6, 332	6,708	7 6, 362	7, 005	7, 332	6,755	7, 061	6, 455	0,777	
Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo Exports:	108, 144	86, 692 49, 457	69, 283 46, 042	62, 457 44, 970	70, 139 43, 838	83, 559 45, 083	100, 652 44, 398	119, 169 44, 894	133, 675 45, 480	143, 248 46, 267	152, 288 47, 040	141, 808 44, 071		
Distillate fuel oil do Residual fuel oil do Prices, wholesale:		1, 786 2, 819	919 2, 985	1, 521 2, 231	1, 258 2, 535	2, 109 2, 256	2, 145 2, 380	2, 259 1, 866	2, 194 2, 618	2, 195 2, 226	2, 283 1, 884	1, 427 1, 456		
Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel) dol. per gal. Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel) dol. per bbl.	. 102	. 102 1. 500	. 102 1. 500	. 102	. 102 1. 500	. 101 1. 600	. 101 1, 700	. 101 1. 750	. 101	. 103 1. 750	. 098 1. 750	.098	p. 103 p 1. 800	
Kerosene: Productionthous. of bbl	11,796	12,665	10, 471	11,080	9, 373	9, 164	8, 084	8, 877	8, 975	8, 363	9, 566	10, 229	21.000	
Domestic demanddostocks, end of monthdo	18, 330 27, 826	17, 071 23, 266	15,093 18,291	10, 940 18, 187	5, 799 21, 486	3, 878 26, 375	4, 374 29, 830	5, 436 32, 749	6, 116 35, 292	7, 036 36, 361	9, 087 36, 705	13, 473 33, 283		
Exportsdo Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor)	ļ	109	326	179	215	300	221	430	295	144	93	93		
Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor) dol. per gal Revised. Preliminary.	ļ	.110	.110	. 110	.110	. 108	. 108	. 108	. 108	. 108	. 103	. 103	p. 108	l

r Revised. Preliminary. †Revised (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. γ Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke. Such production for January-November 1955 is as follows (thous, short tons): 198; 186; 184; 141; 204; 209; 204; 219; 189; 209; 231.

S-36	\mathbf{s}	URVI	EY Ol	F CUI	RREN	T BU	SINE	SS				1	Februar	у 1956
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
PE	TROI	LEUM.	, COA	L, AN	D PR	ODUC	TS-C	Contin	ued			-		
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued														
Refined petroleum products—Continued Lubricants: Production	4, 544 2, 961 9, 702 1, 296	4, 565 3, 180 10, 162 892 . 180	3, 992 2, 901 10, 087 1, 094	4, 602 3, 665 9, 779 1, 179	4, 691 3, 589 9, 615 1, 211	4, 740 3, 766 9, 430 1, 097	4, 818 3, 750 9, 233 1, 208	4, 557 3, 488 8, 947 1, 289	4, 871 3, 986 8, 547 1, 220	4, 526 3, 572 8, 291 1, 143	4, 666 3, 720 8, 108 1, 060	3, 713		
Motor fuel: Gasoline (including aviation): Production, totalthous. of bbl. Gasoline and naphtha from crude oildo Natural-gas liquids: Used at refineries (incl. benzol)do Used in other gasoline blends, etcdo	111, 753 98, 878 10, 099 2, 776	112, 808 99, 419 10, 857 2, 532	102, 342 90, 424 9, 451 2, 467	109, 838 97, 207 10, 067 2, 564	105, 069 92, 793 9, 486 2, 790	111, 759 99, 016 10, 027 2, 716	111, 759 99, 291 10, 001 2, 467	118, 548 105, 582 10, 475 2, 491	119, 601 106, 311 10, 643 2, 647	113, 527 100, 259 10, 614 2, 654	118, 652 104, 839 11, 903 1, 910	116, 009 102, 255 11, 379 2, 375		
Domestic demand do Stocks, end of month: Finished gasoline do At refineries do. Unfinished gasoline do. Natural gasoline and allied products.	80, 970	96, 397 159, 486 92, 092 10, 076 12, 973	88, 464 170, 422 101, 070 11, 221 12, 004	105, 684 172, 396 101, 119 11, 576 12, 805	111, 116 165, 413 93, 285 10, 188 13, 460	115, 707 158, 552 85, 132 10, 199 14, 976	120,710 147,154 76,363 10,285 16,327	115, 653 146, 844 75, 499 10, 235 17, 553	121, 816 141, 352 72, 578 10, 560 18, 048	113, 379 140, 236 71, 035 9, 958 17, 658	112, 558 143, 080 73, 327 10, 023 18, 144	109, 212 148, 050 74, 852 9, 821 16, 450		
Exports (motor fuel, gasoline, jet fuel)do Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma, group 3)dol. per gal Wholesale, regular grade (N. Y.)do Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo	2, 154 . 105 . 125 . 213	1, 765 . 105 . 125 . 211	1, 641 . 105 . 125 . 212	1, 559 . 105 . 125 . 214	1, 642 . 105 . 125 . 216	2, 135 . 108 . 125 . 215	2,000 .108 .125 .214	2, 471 . 108 . 125 . 219	2, 416 .110 .125 .218	2, 171 . 110 . 125 . 214	2, 510 . 110 . 130 . 213	1, 904 .110 .130 .212	p. 110 p. 130	
A viation gasoline: Production, total	8, 561 7, 008 9, 218 5, 569	8, 019 6, 064 10, 130 6, 113	7, 245 5, 745 10, 302 6, 380	8, 217 5, 934 10, 030 6, 063	7, 878 6, 433 9, 605 6, 098	8, 771 6, 496 9, 675 6, 124	8, 926 7, 169 8, 557 5, 230	9, 315 6, 942 9, 556 6, 115	9, 416 7, 227 9, 621 6, 210	8, 934 6, 843 10, 108 6, 487	9, 263 7, 480 10, 074 6, 527	10, 035 6, 571		
Production do Domestic demand do Stocks, end of month do Asphalt: ⊙ Production do Stocks, refinery, end of month do	3, 806 3, 643 3, 215 4, 200 7, 175	4, 163 3, 906 3, 472 4, 246 8, 623	4, 265 4, 369 3, 368 4, 230 9, 888	5, 285 5, 087 3, 566 5, 067 10, 869	4, 243 4, 202 3, 607 6, 278 11, 779	4, 845 4, 972 3, 480 7, 827 11, 524	5,007 4,833 3,619 8,799 9,943	4, 549 4, 711 3, 456 9, 506 9, 107	5, 029 4, 899 3, 542 9, 462 6, 918	4, 968 5, 181 3, 329 9, 047 5, 789	5, 076 5, 136 3, 229 8, 082 5, 669	4, 786 3, 197 6, 017		
Wax: O Production do do do do do do do do do do do do do	404 562	433 579	427 578	466 542	441 552	423 554	464 590	433 602	408 573	416	445 535	482 536		

PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

 $\frac{466}{542}$

5, 533

1, 134 1, 063 3, 336 125 112, 726

 $\begin{array}{c} 441 \\ 552 \end{array}$

6,099

1, 088 1, 100 3, 912 98 89, 320

 $\frac{423}{554}$

5, 972

986 1,115 3,870 91

77, 040

464 590

6, 950

1, 136 1, 316 4, 498 109

109, 404

 $\frac{433}{602}$

5, 225

850 1, 074 3, 300

69, 355

91

408 573

7, 183

1, 342 1, 528 4, 314 124

97, 146

416 561

6,242

1, 203 1, 332 3, 707 139

74, 887

445 535

5, 948

1, 190 1, 383 3, 375 150

78, 717

536

4,617

908 1, 076 2, 632 128 r 104,487

2, 707

 $\frac{404}{562}$

3, 134

Stocks, refinery, end of month.....do...

Asphalt products, shipments:
Asphalt roofing, total thous, of squares.
Roll roofing and cap sheet:
Smooth surfaced do
Mineral surfaced do
Shingles, all types do
Asphalt sidings do
Saturated felts short tons.

433 579

3, 190

62, 720

 $\frac{427}{578}$

3, 264

PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER														
Pulpwood:]						!				1		
Receiptsthous, of cords (128 cu. ft.)	2, 645	2, 823	2,690	2, 647	2, 189	2, 416	2,713	2, 734	3,075	2,968	2,899	2,640	3,027	
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	2, 417	2, 680	2, 512	2, 862	2, 752	2, 842	2, 837	2, 605	2,878	2,716	2, 987	r 2, 886	2,762	
Stocks, end of monthdo	5, 070	5, 386	5, 563	5, 348	4, 785	4, 359	4, 235	4, 363	4, 566	4,811	4, 726	4, 482	4, 475	
Waste paper:	674, 021	655, 291	C49 001	705 000	742 000	705 014	005 151	000 000	F01 401	ECT 107	000 050	- 500 191	777 100	
Receipts short tons Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	643, 691	686, 004	643, 881 676, 121	785, 696 785, 023	743, 006 733, 154	795, 214 793, 855	865, 151 904, 539	668, 080	781, 481 802, 637	765, 167 781, 546	808, 959 800, 758	r 796,131 r 780,973	755, 120 722, 273	
Stocks and of month	454, 263	428, 747	397, 734	398, 987	407, 295	408, 530	779, 120	436, 772	415, 277	398, 680	406, 763	r 421,687	453, 500	
Stocks, end of months	404, 400	120, 111	031, 104	990, 901	401, 200	100, 550	113,120	100, 112	410, 211	390,000	400, 100	421,007	400, 000	
WOOD PULP	i	ļ	1	ļ			ļ			i		1	!	
Production:	Í	1	i	į					İ	į				
Total, all gradesthous, of short tons	1, 491.0	1, 654. 5	1, 564. 8	1, 784. 1	1, 709. 4	1, 787. 9	1,768.3	1,631.2	1,810.7	1,710.9	1, 873. 9	r 1,801. 2	1,718.3	
Dissolving and special alpha	72. 1	78. 1	72.7	82.1	70.4	91. 5	89. 2	66.6	99.4	61.6	88. 2	83.6	85.3	
Sulfate	784.6	881.7	852.8	964, 3	920. 2	976. 5	971.0	891. 7	976. 8	943.6	1, 005. 7	r 983. 4	922. 2	
Sulfitedo	188.0	216. 9	196, 5	223, 0	233. 9	211.8	210.6	201.0	210. 9	204.8	232.7	213.3	201.0	
Groundwood	205, 6 93, 3	212. I 104. 5	206, I 96, 0	233. 9 116. 8	219. 7 106. 6	226, 2 112, 0	219.8	218. 0 105. 5	230. 7 115. 9	222. 1	244. 0 116. 6	236.6	238. 4 100. 1	
Defibrated or exploded do Soda, semichem, screenings, damaged, etc. do	147. 3	161.1	140.7	164.0	158.6	170.0	112.1 165.6	148. 5	176.9	110, 8 168, 0	186. 7	7 108. 5 175. 9	171.3	
Stocks, end of month:	147.3	101.1	1 140.7	104.0	130.0	170.0	100.0	140.0	170.9	100.0	100.7	175.9	171. 5	
Total, all mills.	759. 6	743, 4	731. 5	714.0	712.1	719.3	752, 9	741.0	759.4	764, 5	770.4	r 771.8	762.9	
Puln mille do	157. 4	175. 9	167.8	155.8	154. 9	162.0	170.8	162. 8	164.8	152. 1	157. 4	151.9	133. 1	
Pulp mills do Paper and board mills do Nonpaper mills do	517. 7	489.6	489.1	485.0	479.5	475.0	491. 2	491. 8	506. 5	520. 2	514.8	7 517. 6	525. 8	
Nannaner mills do	84.6	77. 9	74. 6	73. 2	77. 7	82.3	90. 9	86. 4	88.1	92.3	98.1	102. 2	103. 9	
rionpaper minoritarian and an arrangement of the control of the co	0	l ''''		10.2		02.0	00.0		00.1	02.0	00.1	102.2	100.0	
Exports, all grades, totaldo	53. 6	49.0	62. 5	54. 4	55. 5	49.3	49.8	52. 5	53. 5	55, 0	40.5	55.0		
Dissolving and special alphadodo	13. 9	14.0	13, 1	15, 1	16. 1	12.4	15.4	19.0	14.5	19.7	14.1	17.6		
Dissolving and special alpha do All other do do	39. 7	35. 0	49. 4	39. 3	39. 4	37.0	34. 5	33. 5	39. 0	35. 4	26. 3	37.4		
		1		1			1							i
Imports, all grades, totaldo	169. 5	158. 2	149. 1	208.6	159.6	181.1	208. 4	157. 2	212.5	188.0	194. 1	210.6		
Dissolving and special alphado	16.7	10. 2	13.8	19.1	18.8	19. 2	21.5	15. 2	18. 1	15. 9	16. 9			
All otherdo	152.8	148.0	135. 4	189. 5	140.8	161.9	186. 9	142. 1	194. 5	172.0	177. 2	190.0		I

Revised. Preliminary.
*New series. Preliminary.

*Preliminary.

Preliminary.

Prior to 1954, included with data for gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil; for January-July 1954 figures, see note "1" on p. S-35 of the November 1954 Survey and earlied. issues.

es.
○Asphalt—5.5 bbl.=1 short ton; wax—1 bbl.=280 lb.
♂Effective with the October 1955 Survey, data as compiled by the Bureau of the Census have been substituted for those from the United States Pulp Producers Association.

	1954						19	55		<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1956
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	PUL	P, PA	PER,	AND 1	PRINT	ring-	Cont	inued	<u> </u>	1	1	1	1	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS														
All paper and board mills, production:† Paper and board, total thous, of short tons. Paper do. Paperboard do. Wet-machine board do. Construction paper and board do.	2, 161 964 960 12 226	2, 345 1, 040 1, 054 12 239	2, 249 989 1, 024 12 224	2, 575 1, 117 1, 167 14 277	2, 457 1, 066 1, 113 14 265	2, 545 1, 083 1, 170 13 278	2,559 1,079 1,197 14 270	2, 265 968 1, 026 9 261	2, 605 1, 078 1, 218 14 296	2, 518 1, 065 1, 164 13 275	7 2, 681 7 1, 154 1, 236 13 278	7 2, 599 7 1, 105 1, 222 13 260	2, 475 1, 082 1, 137 12 243	
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association): Orders, new thous, of short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do. Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do. Fine paper:	899. 5 606. 3 852. 7 856. 7 436. 2	972. 2 713. 5 929. 5 930. 1 445. 7	919. 5 701. 8 879. 7 878. 5 420. 6	1, 049. 2 756. 8 999. 6 1, 007. 3 413. 5	956. 4 750. 9 951. 8 939. 2 422. 7	959. 2 770. 6 958. 0 952. 2 426. 7	985, 2 805, 6 953, 3 960, 2 433, 0	894. 2 838. 6 850. 7 834. 8 436. 9	949. 4 860. 8 950. 5 941. 6 446. 9	997. 6 898. 8 946. 8 949. 1 446. 1	1, 033. 8 896. 1 1, 021. 7 1, 008. 0 462. 6	965. 0 884. 0 994. 0 967. 0 466. 0		
Orders, new	124. 4 62. 2 118. 1 116. 2 115. 6	117. 5 62. 0 121. 5 124. 7 111. 1	124. 3 72. 5 116. 7 121. 5 107. 5	133. 4 75. 6 127. 7 134. 1 101. 5	124. 4 78. 1 120. 6 120. 4 97. 5	126. 1 85. 9 125. 2 124. 5 103. 1	131. 8 92. 4 126. 6 133. 9 104. 9	109. 4 103. 4 98. 6 98. 9 99. 6	113. 5 96. 2 116. 7 118. 6 94. 7	128. 4 109. 4 123. 5 124. 1 100. 5	129. 4 112. 4 128. 9 129. 5 104. 9	123. 0 110. 0 125. 0 125. 0 82. 0		
Orders, new do. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do. Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do. Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb.	324. 1 300. 1 290. 8 297. 4 146. 5	345. 7 375. 2 313. 9 309. 9 150. 4 14. 00	313. 5 359. 2 295. 4 292. 1 153. 8 14. 10	362. 4 382. 4 343. 9 344. 1 153. 6	318. 9 372. 2 317. 2 312. 7 158. 0 14. 10	327. 7 380. 0 326. 3 330. 1 154. 3	363. 6 415. 4 324. 6 327. 8 151. 1 14. 10	317. 0 433. 3 285. 8 280. 7 156. 2	337. 1 451. 5 329. 7 330. 7 155. 2	338. 2 435. 1 325. 2 323. 8 156. 6	357. 0 441. 2 337. 7 340. 6 153. 8	435. 0 339. 0 336. 0		
Coarse paper: 0rders, new	286. 5 128. 5 278. 1 281. 5 90. 6	306. 8 152. 3 302. 3 298. 9 105. 7	304. 2 149. 6 293. 1 287. 8 89. 0	354. 2 176. 4 331. 6 332. 8 90. 4	318. 7 172. 3 310. 1 311. 1 84. 6	316. 8 180. 5 313. 4 309. 0 87. 7	304. 6 175. 9 311. 4 311. 5 93. 5	296. 9 181. 0 284. 0 282. 2 87. 6	313. 9 188. 9 311. 0 308. 2 93. 4	331. 6 223. 9 306. 9 305. 5 88. 7	338. 7 210. 3 332. 4 328. 0 89. 0	316. 0 207. 0 319. 0 313. 0)	
Canada (incl. Newfoundland); do	500. 1 506. 0 125. 0 408. 0	490. 8 466. 3 149. 6 383. 5	479. 3 464. 1 164. 8 365. 2	539. 1 512. 0 191. 9 438. 9	518. 6 540. 5 170. 0 431. 8	521. 3 525. 0 166. 3 455. 4	507. 8 543. 4 130. 7 422. 2	490. 4 502. 4 118. 7 378. 4	539, 5 534, 6 123, 6 384, 7	503. 2 501. 6 125. 2 424. 8	538. 8 547. 2 116. 9	541.7 544.4 114.2	520. 0 554. 1 80. 1 419. 2	
Production	109. 2 111. 5 6. 2 439. 4	115.6 113.9 7.9 417.8	109. 9 110. 6 7. 2 412. 2	125. 5 125. 1 7. 6 383. 1	120. 9 121. 1 7. 4 369. 2	133. 5 131. 1 9. 8 340. 4	131. 2 133. 4 7. 7 345. 2	124. 5 121. 7 10. 5 358. 7	134. 9 137. 0 8. 4 404. 0	125. 0 124. 3 9. 1 379. 7	478. 9 140. 1 139. 6 9. 5 342. 3	461.8 140.3 142.3 7.5 325.7	131. 9 131. 0 8. 3 361. 0	
In transit to publishers	76. 9 445. 8 125. 75	131. 1 392. 5 125. 75	87. 7 364. 3 125. 75	82. 6 435. 8 125. 75	78.8 421.2 125.75	86. 4 446. 7 125. 75	86. 4 447. 5 125. 75	83. 7 392. 0 125. 75	81. 0 454. 8 125. 75	86. 2 409. 3 125. 75	80. 7 453. 1 125. 75	82. 5 458. 3 7 126. 75		
Orders, new thous, of short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production, total do Percent of activity Paper peroducts:	1, 063. 0 363. 0 1, 054. 4 82	1, 020, 3 450, 7 1, 013, 3 92	1, 085. 0 523. 4 1, 043. 1 95	1, 311. 7 515. 7 1, 214. 1 96	1, 163. 1 507. 6 1, 142. 2 95	1, 248. 4 621. 0 1, 187. 2 96	1, 239, 0 582, 2 1, 210, 6 99	1, 082. 4 602. 9 1, 019. 2 81	1, 305. 7 665. 8 1, 264. 3 99	1, 167, 4 585, 7 1, 192, 4 97	1, 299. 8 591. 3 1, 260. 2 102	1, 255. 1 654. 6 1, 261. 4 100		1, 195, 4 539, 5 1, 184, 8 100
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments	7, 041 179. 8 168. 2	6, 808 184. 7 172. 3	6, 870 176. 7 151. 8	8, 226 193. 9 178. 9	7, 863 188. 1 168. 0	7, 948 183. 8 167. 1	8, 171 198. 9 179. 9	7,098 187.3 150.3	8, 603 206. 6 188. 5	8, 594 188. 1 191. 0	8, 814 189. 7 194. 3	8, 247 191. 6 189. 2	7, 827 185. 2 180. 7	
PRINTING Book publication, totalnumber of editions. New booksdo New editionsdo	860 701 159	971 771 200	950 756 194	1, 102 855 247	1, 175 965 210	1, 069 838 231	993 800 193	920 692 228	723 588 135	951 783 168	1, 467 1, 256 211	1, 086 926 160	1, 216 969 247	717 570 147
	J	RUBB	ER AI	ND RU	JBBEI	PRO	DUCT	rs						
RUBBER Natural rubber: Consumptionlong tons Stocks, end of monthdo Imports, including latex and guayuledo Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) dol. per lb Chemical (synthetic):	55, 096 102, 943 43, 557	56, 911 101, 050 49, 941 . 325	50, 997 97, 189 50, 790 . 354	58, 472 102, 058 61, 250	52, 963 101, 620 61, 113	54, 746 106, 650 61, 042 . 314	56, 282 100, 861 52, 762	46, 166 105, 782 43, 626	48, 359 109, 056 59, 840 . 455	50, 963 113, 185 50, 459 . 493	110, 795 45, 720 . 433	7 52, 769 103, 774 50, 509 7, 453	. 470	. 408
Production long tons Consumption do Stocks, end of month do Exports do Reclaimed rubber:	58, 456 64, 130 150, 175 2, 672	70,045 768,456 147,774 3,422	7 67, 609 7 67, 709 1 141, 663 3, 148	78, 757 77, 173 143, 587 4, 454	7 75, 604 7 72, 123 7 141, 444 5, 564	r 81, 617 r 75, 421 r 138, 108 5, 740	777, 819 779, 497 130, 694 8, 710	7 81, 472 7 62, 897 7 139, 902 7, 896	7 83, 628 7 72, 722 7 137, 050 10, 497	7 83, 257 7 76, 375 7 136, 035 11, 847	89, 060 7 80, 389 134, 753 11, 241	91, 281 r 81, 661 r 133, 664 10, 890	90, 319 75, 943 135, 630	
Production do. Consumption do. Stocks, end of month do. **Revised. **Preliminary.	25, 762 24, 546 30, 746	25, 237 25, 322 29, 656	25, 332 24, 333 30, 125	29, 574 28, 674 30, 311	26, 678 26, 609 30, 068	27, 911 27, 652 29, 528	30, 426 29, 157 29, 725	24, 034 22, 563 29, 939	25, 183 25, 790 27, 956	26, 377 26, 340 27, 110	27, 947 26, 597 27, 565	r 20, 113 r 27, 229 r 28, 473	24, 604	

Revised. Preliminary.
† Effective with the October 1955 Survey, items have been revised as follows: Construction paper (formerly included in the total for paper) is now combined with construction board; wet-machine board was formerly included with paperboard.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				19	55	r					1950
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
R	UBBI	ER AN	D RU	BBER	PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinu	ed					
TIRES AND TUBES														
Pneumatic casings: & thousands_	8, 442	9, 040	8, 745	10, 083	9, 153	9, 949	10, 703	9,027	8, 717	9, 125	9,555	9, 603	8, 478	
	7, 344 3, 707	8, 911 3, 785	8, 272 3, 833	9, 907 4, 780	9, 937 4, 457	9, 865 4, 352	10, 234 3, 931	9, 729	9, 462 3, 362	8, 453	8, 117	8, 045	7, 515	
Shipments, total do Original equipment do Replacement equipment do Export do	3, 468 169	4, 967 159	4, 281 157	4, 730 4, 926 201	5, 315 165	5, 361 152	6, 129 174	3, 890 5, 711 128	5, 980 119	3, 142 5, 170 140	3,495 4,460 161	4, 303 3, 592 150	4, 045 3, 298 172	
Stocks, end of monthdo Exportsdo	14, 762 141	14, 949 134	15, 368 155	15, 609 180	14, 890 155	14, 936 154	15, 460 155	14, 684 125	13, 908 111	14, 674 137	16, 163 147	17, 727 140	18, 778	
inner tubes: σ Production do	3, 200 2, 569	3, 089 4, 116	2, 850 2, 862	3, 234 3, 327	2, 836 3, 250	3, 005 3, 233	3, 136 3, 565	2, 768 3, 450	2, 923 3, 733	3, 169 3, 261	3, 119 3, 004	3, 052 2, 875	2, 719 2, 686	
Stocks, end of monthdodo	9, 519 70	8, 252 58	8, 244 81	8, 217 96	7, 963 87	7, 735 62	7, 326 78	6, 664 67	5, 917 48	5, 966 78	6, 286 67	6, 734 78	6, 833	ļ .
	ST	ONE.	CLAY	, ANI	GLA	SS PI	RODU	CTS	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
PORTLAND CEMENT											1]	ļ]
Productionthous. of bbl_	22, 290	20, 223	17, 611	22, 340	24, 818	27, 031	26, 762	27, 332	27, 861	26, 958	27, 924	24, 894		
Percent of capacitythous. of bbl_ stocks, and of month:	16, 347	13, 520	78 14, 031	22, 941	103 25, 295	108 29, 527	31, 606	29, 467	31, 883	29, 887	28, 950	101 21, 985		
Finished do Clinker do	16, 731 5, 274	23, 437 7, 888	27, 087 10, 812	26, 516 12, 571	26, 106 12, 044	23, 672 10, 439	18, 855 8, 624	16, 727 7, 192	12, 731 5, 373	9, 779 4, 413	78,754 73,514	11, 663 4, 062		
CLAY PRODUCTS														
Brick, unglazed: Productionthous. of standard brick	519, 144	468, 522	445,775	562, 507	569, 355	613, 871	653, 910	623, 164	677, 449	675, 876	656, 868	632, 714	566, 810	
Shipmentsdo Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b plant dol. per thous.	464, 080 28. 430	412, 028 28. 642	405, 001 28. 559	568, 469 28. 559	605, 391 28. 654	652, 091 28. 750	684, 429 28. 846	627, 200 28, 952	680, 758 29, 308	677, 850 29. 451	637, 593	581,028 r 29,831	480, 413 2 30, 017	
Clay sewer nine, vitrified:														
Production short tons Shipments do Structural tile, unglazed:	151, 619 121, 607	132, 268 100, 512	133, 933 108, 975	163, 417 148, 750	142, 879 147, 018	156, 551 173, 337	179, 359 197, 360	151, 504 170, 587	173, 326 193, 115	182, 797 187, 947	171, 814 171, 749	174, 343 157, 170	163, 161 117, 863	
ProductiondoShipmentsdo	68, 621 64, 351	65, 827 63, 716	65, 438 59, 583	72, 470 69, 359	65, 146 70, 105	67, 600 72, 353	77, 358 77, 109	72, 615 69, 870	73, 376 80, 651	69, 241 74, 339	72, 165 73, 672	69, 631 64, 489	69, 078 59, 681	
GLASS PRODUCTS	·													
Glass containers: Productionthous. of gross	8, 538	10, 449	10, 211	11, 293	11,045	11, 758	12, 219	11. 858	13, 109	11, 234	12, 173	10, 557	10, 166	
Shipments, domestic, tetaldo	8, 891	9, 593	9, 177	10,930	10, 422	11, 635	12, 063	10, 996	14, 361	11, 194	11, 147	9,845	11, 332	
General-use food: Narrow-neck fooddo Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly	767	833	846	1,038	1,052	1, 114	1, 176	1, 217	1,852	1,746	1, 348	931	1,057	
glasses, and fruit jars)thous. of gross	2, 514	3, 016	2,719	2,836	2,699	3, 277	3, 226	3,093	4, 749	3, 013	3, 271	2, 955	3, 410	}
Beveragedo Beer bottlesdo	506 677	392 596	455 536	853 854	980 1,070	1,311 1,156	1, 510 1, 282	1, 230 1, 161	931 1, 145	480 739	411 597	471 589	708 730 1, 161	
Liquor and wine do Medicinal and toilet do Chemical, household and industrial do	1,012 2,369 757	847 2,772 923	976 2, 564 903	1, 257 2, 894 997	1,097 2,399 930	1,060 2,555 959	1, 167 2, 491 998	972 2, 196 915	1, 144 3, 027 1, 184	1, 203 2, 669 1, 015	1, 486 2, 791 1, 003	1,346 2,477 839	3, 106 920	
Dairy productsdo	289	214	178	201	195	203	213	212	329	329	240	237	240	
Stocks, end of monthdodo	12,892	13, 301	14,058	14, 247	14, 521	14, 331	14, 327	14, 805	13, 263	13, 040	13, 719	14, 123	12,700	
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS Crude gypsum, quarterly total:														
Imports thous, of short tons- Production do	838 2, 550			653 2, 333			877 2, 589			1,327 2,871				
Calcined, production, quarterly totaldo	2, 026			2, 025			2, 148			2, 402				
Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: Uncalcined usesshort tons	814, 663	-		650, 083			753, 092	 		761,999			 	
Industrial usesdo Building uses: Plasters:	66, 327			73, 624	 -		72, 338			72, 174				
Base-coat. doAll other (incl. Keene's cement). do	400, 172 266, 754			395, 234 255, 906			476, 667 312,123			511, 104 357, 985				
$ \begin{array}{cccc} Lath & mil. of sq. ft. \\ Wallboard & do. \\ All other \bigcirc & do. \end{array} $	641. 8 11, 091. 4 53. 8			683. 3 1, 137. 4 44. 3			724. 4 1,157.4 55. 8			771.3 1,175.1 56.9				

Revised. → Preliminary. → Includes data for laminated board.

♂Data for 1954 for production, shipments, and stocks have been revised.

○Comprises sheathing, formboard, tile, and for 1955 also laminated board.

	1	г												
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition o BUSINESS STATISTICS	December	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	!	·	TEX	TILE	PROD	UCTS	<u>. </u>	<u> </u>		1	1		•	
APPAREL		1			i .]				<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Hosiery, shipmentsthous, of dozen pairs. Men's apparel, cuttings: Tailored garments:	12, 776	12, 335	12, 969	14, 162	12,001	10, 713	12, 585	10, 260	13, 674	14, 024	14, 236	14, 463	12, 198	
Suitsthous, of units. Overcoats and topcoatsdo Trousers (separate), dress and sportdo Shirts (woven fabries), dress and sport	1 320	1,848 296 5,712	1,816 288 4,944	1 2,065 1 335 1 5,940	1,636 372 5,856	1,816 496 5,328	1 1, 945 1 550 1 5, 520	1,004 292 3,696	1, 856 564 5, 088	1 1, 900 1 605 1 5, 640	1, 684 400 4, 944	1, 716 340 5, 424	1 1, 945 1 335 1 5, 160	
Work clothing: thous, of doz.		1,840	1,876	1 2, 225	1,908	1,744	1 1, 865	1,356	1,708	1 1, 910	1, 856	1,864	1 1, 890	
Dungarees and waistband overalls do Shirts do Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings: Coats thous, of units.	1 265	352 300 2, 187	388 300 2,110	1 435 1 415 2, 896	416 360 1,146	424 360 887	1 425 1 410 1, 839	304 324 2, 170	452 360 2, 697	1 455 1 400 2, 442	424 384 2, 564	372 376 2, 684	1 375 1 390 1, 985	
Dresses do Go Suits do Waists, blouses, and shirts thous. of doz.	r 20, 909	20, 453 1, 773 1, 248	20, 273 1, 756 1, 289	28, 070 1, 846 1, 446	29, 459 880 1, 358	28, 912 782 1, 280	24, 548 1, 040 1, 286	17, 136 1, 137 970	22, 950 1, 424 1, 236	21, 188 930 1, 055	19, 997 994 1, 084	20, 607 1, 449 1, 092	18, 589 1, 640 789	
COTTON														
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Production: Ginnings§thous. of running bales. Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales	2 13, 017	³ 13, 413		4 13, 618				313	1, 388	4, 815	9, 553	13, 052	² 13, 704	³ 14, 380
thous. of bales Consumption bales Stocks in the United States, end of month, total		716,045	720,591	4 13, 696 r1893,238	r695, 188	7704,029	r ¹ 849,413	r 565,834	717, 227	1 874,837	737, 056	741, 447	1855, 447	5 14, 663
Domestic cotton, total thous. of bales On farms and in transit do Public storage and compresses do Consuming establishments do	7 17, 662 7 2, 008 7 14, 008	16, 699 16, 637 1, 426 13, 445 1, 767	15, 695 15, 586 1, 075 12, 668 1, 843	14, 469 14, 410 730 11, 848 1, 832	13, 558 13, 492 556 11, 162 1, 774	12, 646 12, 575 500 10, 399 1, 676	11, 520 11, 449 273 9, 705 1, 471	11, 121 11, 055 220 9, 474 1, 361	22, 764 22, 703 11, 801 9, 729 1, 173	22, 824 22, 777 9, 818 11, 782 1, 177	22, 827 22, 767 6, 921 14, 515 1, 331	21, 745 21, 688 3, 584 16, 581 1, 523	20, 768 20, 708 1, 476 17, 561 1, 671	
Foreign cotton, total do Exports. bales Imports do Prices (farm), American upland. cents per lb Prices, wholesale, middling, 1916", average 14 mar	496, 665 10, 129	62 334, 044 16, 489 32. 5	307, 456 16, 805 31. 7	369, 241 28, 374 31. 9	239, 330 16, 594 31. 9	71 230, 690 12, 493 31. 5	70 280, 923 9, 049 31. 4	65 58, 855 9, 875 32. 1	61 60, 438 7, 379 32. 7	116, 109 23, 730 33. 8	191, 536 10, 516 32. 8	56 137, 449 19, 234 32, 4	31. 2	
kets	33.9	34. 0 125	34. 1 115	33. 5 1 137	33. 4 135	33. 7 142	33. 8 1 129	33. 7 127	33. 6 141	33.0	32. 9 157	33. 6 155	33. 7	
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	1 196	187 1, 831	166 1,827	1 140 1, 793	102 1, 738	87 1, 666	1 57 1, 559	51 1, 475	67 1, 373	1 154 1, 353	216 1, 397	235 1, 418	1 206 1, 431	
COTTON MANUFACTURES	1													
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width production, quarterlymil. of linear yards. Exportsthous, of sq. yd. Importsdo.	2, 497 52, 641	44, 123 7, 683	47, 427 7, 035	2, 594 64, 552 10, 940	47, 886 8, 481	49, 821 9, 492	2, 455 41, 467 9, 305	37, 192 9, 435	37, 097 9, 922	2, 405 42, 051 12, 755	49, 885 15, 750	42, 469 16, 478		
Prices, wholesale: Mill margins cents per lb. Denim, white back, 28-lnch, 8 oz/yd.cents per yd. Print cloth, 39-inch, 68 x 72 do Sheeting, class B, 40-inch, 48 x 44-48 do Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes:	35. 1	27. 29 34. 9 16. 5 16. 6	27. 37 34. 9 16. 5 16. 6	27. 78 34. 9 16. 3 16. 6	27. 36 34. 9 16. 0 16. 5	26. 59 34. 9 15. 8 16. 3	26. 34 34. 9 16. 0 16. 1	26. 65 34. 9 16. 3 16. 1	27. 21 35. 4 16. 3 16. 9	28. 91 36. 4 16. 4 17. 3	29. 78 36. 4 16. 6 17. 5	30, 24 36, 4 17, 5 17, 8	31. 08 p 36. 4 p 18. 0 p 18. 1	
Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill: 20/2, carded, weaving	. 642	. 659 . 931	. 664 . 947	. 665 . 947	. 664 . 945	. 663 . 945	. 665 . 949	. 668 . 955	. 676 . 968	. 693 . 978	. 696 . 984	7.701 .984	p.708 p.988	
Spindle activity (cotton system spindles):¶ Active spindles, last working day, totalthous Consuming 100 percent cottondo Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total _ mil. of hr. Average per working day	19, 136 111, 059 442	19, 282 9, 934 497	20, 954 19, 429 10, 046 511	20, 892 19, 365 1 12, 400 496	20, 674 19, 160 9, 594 488	484	1 11, 789 481	20, 708 19, 147 8, 234 433	504	20, 799 19, 243 1 12, 287 455	20, 883 19, 302 10, 290 515	20, 902 19, 352 10, 150 508	1 11, 848 474	
Consuming 100 percent cottondo Operations as percent of capacity of	1 10, 239 1 122. 5	9, 184 138. 0	9, 299 140. 1	1 11, 485 1 138. 5	8, 854 134. 6	8, 937 135. 7	¹ 10, 867 ¹ 132. 3	7, 546 115. 7	9, 293 141. 4	1 11, 363 1 138. 0	9, 512 144. 9	9, 393 143. 0	¹ 10, 992 ¹ 133. 3	
RAYON AND ACETATE AND MFS.]
Filament yarn and staple: Shipments, domestic, producers': Filament yarnmil. of lb. Staple (incl. tow)do	70. 4 34. 9	65, 8 35, 4	67. 9 33. 0	83, 9 39, 1	77. 5 33. 0	7 70. 6 7 30. 1	7 69. 9 7 30. 6	65. 4 27. 5	72. 7 33. 2	70.3 29.8	70.7 30.5	69. 9 36. 2	70.8 31.3	
Stocks, producers', end of month: Filament yarndodododododododododododo	55. 6 32. 0	55. 5 28. 6	50. 4 25. 8	44. 3 22. 2	39. 3 22. 1	40. 1 21. 0	43. 6 20. 5	46. 3 25. 6	44. 9 24. 5	47. 7 25. 8	48. 6 28. 9	749.5 729.1	52. 2 34. 2	
Imports. thous, of lb. Prices, wholesale, viscose, f. o. b. shipping point: Filament, 150 denier. dol, per lb.	. 12, 696	11, 906 . 780	11, 356	. 830	18, 604	18, 800 . 830	17, 904	17, 473	17,029	13, 057	11,924	9,871	p. 830	
Staple, 1.5 denier do do Rayon and acetate broad-woven goods, production quarterly total thous of linear yards	.	. 336	. 336	. 336 478, 901	. 336	. 336	. 336 469, 853	. 336	. 336	. 336 452, 303	. 336	.326	P. 326	
Silk, raw:	200	1 400	010	070	585	<u>aeo</u>	400	ENÉ	997	1 011	1 050	1,259		
Importsthous. of lb Price, wholesale, white, Japanese, 20/22 denier, 87% (AA), f. o. b. warehousedol. per lb.	5	1, 400 4. 61	812 4. 53	879 4. 46	4. 56	658 4, 58	492 4. 60	505 4. 76	4. 85	1, 211 4. 75	1,058 4.58	1,259 r 4.43	1	
WOOL														
Consumption, mill (clean basis):¶ Apparel class thous, of lb. Carpet class do	1 22, 599 1 11, 070	21, 349 9, 960	22, 725 10, 195	1 27, 121 1 12, 676	22, 722 10, 217	23, 495 10, 336	1 27, 041 1 11, 260		10, 509	1 25, 896 1 13, 242	r 22, 990 11, 890	r 22, 643 r 11, 566	p 125,922 p 113,961	

r Revised. Preliminary. Data cover a 5-week period. Ginnings to December 13. Ginnings to January 16. Total ginnings of 1954 crop. December 1 estimate of 1955 crop.
Thata for December 1954 and March, June, September, and December 1955 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; cotton stocks and number of active spindles are for end of period covered.
The operation rate is calculated on a 5-day, 80-hour week without any adjustment for holidays.

.	1954						19							1956
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu-	Febru-	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem-		Janu-
	per	ary	ary	DD OD:						ber	<u> </u>	ber	ber	ary
	,	TEXT	TLE	PROD	UCTS	-Con	tinuec	l 						
WOOL AND MANUFACTURES—Continued											Ì			
Wool imports, clean contentthous. of lbApparel class (dutiable), clean contentdo	14, 453 7, 828	19, 666 12, 066	17, 956 9, 313	26, 938 13, 071	23, 703 11, 565	23, 578 11, 688	22, 999 10, 331	22, 876 9, 517	24, 012 9, 855	19, 406 7, 729	21, 117 8, 341	17, 943 9, 588		
Wool prices, wholesale, raw, Boston: Territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, clean basisdol. per lb Bright fleece, 56s-58s, clean basisdo	1. 560 1. 135	1. 550 1. 146	1. 556 1. 191	1, 535 1, 138	1, 495 1, 095	1. 475 1. 072	1. 435 1. 066	1. 425 1. 086	1. 385 1. 069	1.325 1.020	1, 300 . 999	1. 275 . 992	1. 298 1. 029	1, 316 1, 064
Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, clean basis, in bonddol. per lb	1. 625	1. 525	1. 475	1. 475	1. 475	1. 475	1. 475	1. 475	1. 395	1. 275	1. 262	1. 225	1. 225	1.300
Knitting yarn, worsted, 2/20s-50s/56s, Bradford system, wholesale price	1. 928	1. 928	1, 916	1.916	1. 879	1.867	1.867	1.867	1. 844	1.844	1.819	1.819	p 1, 819	
Production, quarterly, total thous. of lin. yd. Apparel fabrics, total do. Government orders do.	74, 972 69, 476 1, 208			73, 764 69, 564 1, 105			84, 266 80, 296 2, 769			76, 041 72, 965 1, 434				
Other than Government orders, totaldo Men's and boys'do Women's and children'sdo	68, 268 34, 038			68, 459 36, 377 32, 082			77, 527 37, 856 39, 671			71, 531 32, 378 39, 153				1
Nonapparel fabrics, totaldo Blanketingdo	5, 496 2, 554			4, 200 2, 815			3, 970 2, 969			3, 076 2, 111				
Other nonapparel fabricsdo Prices, wholesale, suiting, f. o. b. mill: Flannel, men's and boys'1947-49=100	2, 942 112. 1	112.1		1, 385 112. 1	112.1	110.0	1,001		112.9	965 112, 9				
Garbardine, women's and children'sdo	103. 6	103. 6	112. 1 97. 3	97. 3	97. 3	112. 9 97. 3	97. 3	112. 9 97. 3	97. 3	97.3	112. 9 97. 3	112. 9 97. 3	112. 9 97. 3	
		TRAP	NSPOI	RTATI	ON E	QUIP	MENT	·						
AIRCRAFT			i							İ				
Civil aircraft (complete), shipmentsnumber Airframe weightthous. of lb Exports ofnumber	290 522. 4 97	350 859. 2 83	357 962. 9 115	478 1, 032. 1 162	438 762. 5 111	486 1, 139. 2 185	538 1, 211. 9 175	354 932. 5 201	241 757. 0 132	341 696. 4 132	345 658. 1 188	337 447. 8 116	478 646. 8	
MOTOR VEHICLES														}
Factory sales, total number Coaches, total do Domestic do	766,185 427 337	725, 379 190 185	744, 942 176 148	894, 597 325 267	881, 840 519 501	849, 393 313 266	767, 182 309 237	768, 621 296 256	716, 163 434 410	559, 962 223 198	601, 256 469 385	7 860, 800 7 359 7 340	799, 009 410 406	
Passenger cars, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	669, 936 643, 763	635, 513 611, 040	677, 705 648, 616	791, 280 765, 663	753, 434 727, 907	721, 139 697, 471	647, 658 629, 185	658, 736 643, 402	620, 610 602, 959	467, 845 459, 073	505, 177 491, 893	745, 993 720, 667	695, 043 667, 920	1611, 200
Trucks, totaldo Domesticdodo	95, 822 79, 793	89, 676 73, 947	67, 061 55, 253	102, 992 86, 060	127, 887 110, 176	127, 941 108, 362	119, 215 101, 625	109, 589 93, 739	95, 119 80, 077	91, 894 76, 851	95, 610 81, 390	114, 448 98, 345		105, 900
Exports, total	35, 010 20, 393 14, 617	38, 642 21, 670 16, 972	36, 271 23, 256 13, 015	37, 136 24, 136 13, 000	40, 607 23, 000 17, 607	35, 293 19, 343 15, 950	33, 458 17, 381 16, 077	30, 903 15, 181 15, 722	30, 382 15, 207 15, 175	23, 166 9, 769 13, 397	22, 729 8, 759 13, 970	30, 396 17, 878 12, 518		
Truck trailers, production, total do Complete trailers do Vans do Trailer chassis do	4, 925 4, 726 2, 823 199	4, 750 4, 602 2, 849 148	5, 226 5, 029 3, 091 197	6, 402 6, 140 3, 739 262	6, 360 6, 068 3, 704 292	6, 336 6, 034 3, 843 302	7, 368 7, 082 4, 491 286	5, 989 5, 799 3, 593 190	7, 254 7, 050 4, 483 205	7, 161 6, 943 4, 299 218	6, 948 6, 740 4, 241 208	7, 151 6, 941 4, 727 210	6, 909 6, 663 4, 438 246	
Registrations: New passenger carsdo	656, 611	440, 024	476, 584	636, 534	651, 855	661, 304	681, 372	647, 245	658, 964	654, 532	576, 045		P ² 343,438	
New commercial carsdo RAILWAY EQUIPMENT	69, 838	62, 231	56, 242	64, 732	79, 071	82, 086	90, 005	84, 413	92,079	89, 924	87, 262	75, 756	p 93, 73 3	
American Railway Car Institute:			!											
Freight cars: Shipments, totalnumber_ Equipment manufacturers, totaldo Domesticdo	2, 240 1, 436	2, 014 1, 605	2,603 2,063	3, 133 2, 368	3, 075 1, 989	4, 320 2, 675	3, 057 1, 732	2, 968 1, 954	5, 029 3, 187	3, 965 2, 392	4, 233 2, 856	r 3, 845 r 2, 749	3, 814 2, 714	
DomesticdoRailroad shops, domesticdo Passenger cars, equipment manufacturers:	1, 377 804	1, 605 409	$1,913 \\ 540$	2, 068 765	1,664 1,086	2, 438 1, 645	1, 690 1, 325	$1,284 \\ 1,014$	1, 935 1, 842	1, 708 1, 573	2, 455 1, 377	2, 331 1, 096	2, 696 1, 100	
Orders unfilled, end of month, totaldo	757 671	761 693	725 672	953 918	920 896	$1,024 \\ 1,007$	$1,001 \\ 982$	993 977	952 937	594 583	433 424	399 390	860 851	
Shipments, total do Domestic do	57 34	40 18	36 21	45 27	36 25	49 41	55 48	39 33	45 42	355 350	206 204	38 38	39 39	
Association of American Railroads: Freight cars (class 1), end of month; Number ownedthousands Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	1, 736	1, 733	1, 730	1,727	1, 723	1,720	1, 717	1, 709	1, 704	1,702	1, 702	1,700	1, 694	
Percent of total owned	116 6. 7 13, 624	121 7. 0 16, 970	124 7. 1 17. 096	117 6. 8 18, 001	114 6. 6 18, 193	110 6. 4 17, 030	103 6, 0 27, 848	96 5. 6 44, 622	94 5. 5 50, 087	86 5. 1 50, 642	80 4. 7 57, 410	75 4.4	71 4, 2	
Orders, unfilled⊙ number Equipment manufacturers do Railroad shops do Locomotives (class I), end of month⊙ Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	6, 078 7, 546	7, 248 9, 722	6, 981 10, 115	6, 240 11, 761	6, 235 11, 958	5, 590 11, 440	27, 848 15, 459 12, 389	23, 613 21, 009	27, 201 22, 886	28, 799 21, 843	31, 294 26, 116	103, 685 46, 947 56, 738	135, 293 62, 996 72, 297	
Percent of total on line	1, 227 14. 5	1, 290 15, 6	1, 298 16. 1	1, 215 15. 7	1, 247 16. 5	1, 186 16. 2	1, 204 16. 7	1, 228 17. 4	1, 105 16. 5	1, 048 16. 1	1, 016 16. 1	1, 013 16. 4	997 16. 8	
Diesel-electric and electric: Orders, unfilled number of power units_	493	472	455	428	360	385	470	467	704	816	876	906	854	
Exports of locomotives, total number.	29	28	42	45	49	38	22	59	45	23	40	62		
INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS AND TRACTORS Trucks, electric, shipments:		i										[
Hand (motorized)*	394	387 342 1, 449	444 359 1, 652	507 425 1, 808	476 406 1, 647	678 833 3, 926	578 533 2, 188	521 455 1, 961	506 346 2, 163	670 441 2, 463	650 449 2, 569	636 441 2, 684	638 520 2, 333	

r Revised. r Preliminary. ¹ Preliminary estimate of production based on Ward's Automotive Reports. Production for preceding month: 682,700 passenger cars; 98,900 trucks.
² For 35 States. ♂Exports revised beginning January 1954 to include 2 types of aircraft formerly classified as "special category" and therefore excluded from the total.
§ Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars. ⊙ Data beginning December 1955 reflect reclassification of reporting roads to revised I. C. C. list of Class I line-haul railroads; comparability with earlier data, based on ownership, is affected by less than 1 percent. *New series. Data prior to January 1955 are not available.

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Agricultural loans and foreign trade 16, 17, 21, 22 Aircraft and parts 2, 12, 13, 14, 15, 40	Founders equipment 34	Plastics and resin materials
Airline operations 23 Alcohol, denatured and ethyl 24	Freight carloadings 23 Freight cars (equipment) 40	Plywood 3 Population 1
Alcoholic beverages 2, 0, 8, 27	Freight-car surplus and shortage 23	Pork
Aluminum 33	Fruits and vegetables 5, 6, 22, 28 Fuel oil 35	Postal savings 1 Poultry and eggs 2, 5, 2 Prices (see also individual commodities):
Animal fats, greases, and oils 25 Anthracite 11, 13, 14, 15, 34 Apparel 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 39 Asphalt and asphalt products 36	Fuels 6, 34, 35	Prices (see also individual commodities):
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Cheese 27 Chemicals 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 22, 24	Installment credit 16, 17 Installment sales, department stores 10	Rye
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Food products 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30	Personal income 1 Personal saving and disposable income 1	Zinc
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OFFICIAL BUSINESS First-Class Mail

Statistical Summary for 1955

MAJOR RUSINESS INDICATORS, 1950-55

Greenprivate domestic investment. 49.12 56.9 46.6 7.2 56.3 Cropherics and proclams. 49.2 56.2 77.5 58.4 77.0 75.9 Monterial proclams of goods and 42.0 52.7 52.3 57.5 58.4 77.0 75.9 Monterial proclams of goods and 42.0 52.7 52.3 57.0 58.5 58.5 58.5 59.5 59.5 59.5 59.5 59.5	M	AJ	DK	BU	217			NDICATORS, 198	5 0 -8	55				
Gross national product, total (old)	Item	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1 1955	Item	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1 1955
National Income (ed.) = 64.0.]	Gross national product, total (bil. of dol.) Personal consumption expenditures. Gross private domestic investment. Net foreign investment. Government purchases of goods and	194. 0 51. 2 -2. 2	208. 3 56. 9 . 2	218. 3 49. 6 2	230. 6 51. 4 -2. 0	236. 5 47. 2 3	252.3 59.3 —.4	Farm marketings, physical volume, total (1935-39=100)	141 147 112	137 153 120	146 158 124	156 163 134	149 170 125	3 163 3 150 3 172 139
Wage and salary dishumements, total. 146. 5 179. 8 186. 7 198. 198. 2 198. 6 196. 2 200. 5 1	National income (bil. of dol.)		1	ł	•	i l		Nondurable manufactures	116 111	128 114	136 114	153 118	137 116	155 126 122
Properfectors' and restal income. 4. 6, 40, 6, 84, 84, 45, 45, 17, 18, 18, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19	Wage and salary disbursements, total_ Commodity-producing industries Distributive industries Service industries Government	146, 5 63, 5 41, 3 19, 5 22, 2	170. 8 74. 9 45. 8 21. 3 28. 8	185, 2 80, 6 48, 7 23, 0 32, 9	198, 6 88, 2 51, 8 24, 8 33, 8	196. 2 84. 2 52. 3 25. 9 33. 8	208. 5 90. 5 55. 1 27. 6 35. 3	Coal, bituminous (thous, of short tons). Crude petroleum (mil. of bbl.) Electric power, industrial and utility (mil. of kw-hr.) Lumber (mil. of board feet) Steel ingots and steel for cestings	1, 974 388, 674	2, 248 433, 358	2, 290 463, 055	2, 357 514, 169	2, 316 544, 645	469, 400 3 2, 263 624, 902 39, 108
New Plant and Equipment Expenditures All industries, total (cnd.) of dol.) Durable-goods industries \$\begin{array}{c} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Personal interest income and dividends. Transfer payments. Less personal contributions for social insurance.	44. 6 19. 8 15. 1 2. 9	49. 9 20. 7 12. 6 3. 4	49. 9 21. 3 13. 2 3. 8	48. 4 23. 1 14. 0 3. 9	48. 4 24. 7 16. 2 4. 5	49. 1 26. 8 17. 2 5. 2	(thous of short tons) Motor vehicles, factory sales, total (thous.) Passenger cars. Trucks and coaches	8, 003 6, 666	6, 765 5, 338	5, 539 4, 321	7, 323 6, 117	6, 601 5, 559	9, 166 7, 920 1, 246
New Fundament Regeleptioner Regelerations (1) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		210. 5	235, 7	253. 1	270. 2	271.9	288. 4		28, 454	31, 182	33, 008	35, 271	37, 577	42, 250
Transportation, other than rail. 1, 272 1, 400 1, 500 1, 505 1, 512 1, 508 Commercial and other. 3, 50 3, 664 3, 887 4, 502 4, 219 4, 278 4, 219 4, 278 4, 219 4, 278 4, 219 4, 278 4, 219 4, 278 4, 219 4, 278 4, 219 4, 278 4, 219 4, 278 4, 219 4, 278 4, 219 4, 278 4, 219 4, 278 4, 219 4, 278 4, 219 4, 278 4, 219 4, 278 4, 219 4, 218 4, 219 4, 218 4, 219 4, 218 4, 219 4, 218 4, 219 4, 218 4, 219 4, 218 4, 219 4, 218 4, 219 4, 218	All industries, total (mil. of dol.) Manufacturing Durable-goods industries Nondurable-goods industries Mining Bailroads	7, 491 3, 135 4, 356 707	10, 852 5, 168 5, 684 929	11, 632 5, 614 6, 018 985	11, 908 5, 648 6, 260 986	11, 038 5, 091 5, 948 975	11, 320 5, 418 5, 902 933	Private, total. Residential (nonfarm). Nonresidential, except farm and public utility. Public, total. Nonresidential building.	21, 454 12, 600 3, 777 7, 000 2, 384	21, 764 10, 973 5, 152 9, 418 3, 497	22, 107 11, 100 5, 014 10, 901 4, 136	23, 877 11, 930 5, 680 11, 394 4, 346	25, 768 13, 496 6, 250 11, 809 4, 641	30, 250 16, 600 7, 624 12, 000 4, 228
Inventories, and Orders 479,0 539,1 550,6 581,1 560,7 574,2 298,4 280,8 317,0 Durable-goods industries. 10.6 12.5 13.2 148,0 148,8 147,2 159,0 Wholesale trade, total 10.0 11.2 11.2 11.0 10.3 11.2 11.0	Transportation, other than rail Public utilities Commercial and other	1, 212 3, 309 6, 775	1,490 3,664	1,500 3,887	1,565 4,552	1, 512 4, 219	1, 598 4, 378	Employment Status of the Nonin- stitutional Population Total 14 years old and over, monthly						
Nondurable-goods stores 90.8 103.7 108.8 110.4 112.5 118	Inventories, and Orders Sales, total (bil, of dol.) \$. Manufacturing, total	103. 9 34. 2 69. 7 143. 7	267. 7 124. 5 143. 2 113. 2 37. 6 75. 5 158. 2	274. 2 131. 2 143. 0 112. 3 36. 0 76. 4 164. 1	298. 4 149. 6 148. 8 111. 9 37. 1 74. 8 170. 7	280. 8 133. 6 147. 2 109. 3 34. 8 74. 5 170. 7	317. 0 157. 9 159. 0 117. 6 39. 6 78. 0 185. 5	Labor force, incl. Armed Forces, total ? Civilian labor force? Employed, total? Agricultural employment? Nonagricultural employment? Unemployed. Not in labor force? Employment and Payrolls	64, 749 63, 099 59, 957 7, 507 52, 450 3, 142 46, 181	65, 983 62, 884 61, 005 7, 054 53, 951 1, 879 46, 092	66, 560 62, 966 61, 293 6, 805 54, 488 1, 673 46, 710	67, 362 63, 815 62, 213 6, 562 55, 651 1, 602 47, 732	67, 818 64, 468 61, 238 6, 504 54, 734 3, 230 48, 401	68, 896 65, 848 63, 193 6, 730 56, 464 2, 654 48, 492
Nondurable-goods stores	Inventories, book value, end of year, unadjusted, total (bil. of dol.) §	90. 8 63. 7 34. 5 16. 8 17. 8	74. 0 43. 0 22. 8 20. 2	75. 6 44. 0 24. 4 19. 6	79. 1 46. 2 26. 4 19. 8	75. 7 43. 5 24. 0 19. 5	80.8 46.1 26.2 19.9	Manufacturing	14, 967 889 2, 333 3, 977 9, 645 1, 824 5, 077	16, 104 916 2, 603 4, 166 10, 012 1, 892 5, 264	16, 334 885 2, 634 4, 185 10, 281 1, 967 5, 411	17, 238 852 2, 622 4, 221 10, 527 2, 038 5, 538	15, 989 770 2, 527 4, 008 10, 498 2, 114 5, 629	2 16, 551 2 748 2 2, 506 2 4, 05: 2 10, 72: 2 2, 19: 2 5, 69:
New (net), total	Nondurable-goods stores	8.2	5. 6 5. 5 19. 9 9. 0	5. 5 5. 8 20. 2 9. 2	5. 7 6. 0 21. 2 9. 9	5, 5 6, 1 20, 7 9, 2	6. 1 6. 2 22, 4 10, 4	Production and related workers, all mfg.: Employment index (1947-49=100) Payroll index (1947-49=100) Finance	99.6	106. 4	106, 3	111.8	101.8	2 105. (2 152. (
Prices Prices received by farmers (1910-14=100) Prices paid by farmers, all commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (1910-14=100) Prices paid by farmers, all commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (1910-14=100) Prices paid by farmers, all commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (1910-14=100) Prices paid by farmers, all commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (1910-14=100) Prices paid by farmers, all commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (1910-14=100) Prices paid by farmers, all commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (1910-14=100) Prices paid by farmers, all commodities Prices paid by farmers, all commoditie	New (net), total Durable-goods industries Nondurable-goods industries Unfilled, end of year, unadjusted Durable-goods industries	36,550 :	64, 141	73, 176	56, 673	43, 790	52, 165	ate-term), outstanding, end of year: Total (mil. of dol.)	14, 490	14, 837	18, 684	22, 187	22, 467	36, 22 27, 89 280, 76
and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (1910-14=100). 256 282 287 279 281 281 Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total 176, 917 185, 984 194, 801 200, 917 209, 684 215, 70 200, 700, 700, 700, 700, 700, 700,	Prices Prices received by farmers (1910-14=100)	·	:			}		Receipts, net	31, 906 37, 728	47, 212 56, 337	58, 734 70, 682	57, 743 72, 997	57, 189 64, 854	63, 35 58, 55 66, 12 40, 50
Farm products 97.5 113.4 107.0 97.0 95.6 289.7 Foods, processed 99.8 111.4 108.8 104.6 105.3 2 101.7 Export, incl. reexports (mil. of dol.) 10, 275 15, 032 15, 201 15, 774 15, 095 15, 47	and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (1910-14=100). Parity ratio (1910-14=100). Consumer prices (1947-49=100). Wholesale prices (1947-49=100):	101 102, 8	107 111. 0	100 113. 5	92 114, 4	89 114. 8	84 114. 5	Currency in circulation Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total Demand deposits, adjusted Time deposits Currency outside banks	27, 741 176, 917 92, 272	185, 984 98, 234 61, 447	194, 801 101, 508 65, 799	200, 917 102, 451 70, 375	209, 684 106, 550 75, 282	31, 15 215, 70 109, 70 78, 20 27, 90
	Farm productsFoods, processed	97. 5 99. 8	113, 4 111, 4	107. 0 108. 8	97. 0 104. 6	95. 6 105. 3	2 89. 7 2 101. 7	Export, incl. reexports (mil. of dol.)				15, 774 10, 873	15, 095 10, 210	

¹ Data for most items are preliminary.

2 Calculated by the Office of Business Economics.

3 For 11 months, January-November.

\$New series on retail trade: Sales beginning 195
Data on old basis and comparable with earlier figures are as follows (bil. of dol.): Sales for 1951—total, 533.8; total retail, 153.0; durable, 53.2; non
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http://fraser.stand.estimating procedures.

\$Data on old basis and comparable with earlier figures.

\$Prior to 1954, data are for national defense and relate
activities.

\$Prior to 1954 total retail trade: Sales beginning 1954 are on a budgetary basis and are not strictly comparable with earlier figures.