## SURMEMY (OF

## CURRENT



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

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Published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Sinclair Weers, Secretary. Office of Business Economics, M. Joseph Meefan, Director. Subscription price, including weekly statistical supplement, is $\$ 3.25$ a year; Foreign, $\$ 4.25$. Single copy, 30 cents. Send remittances to any Department of Commerce Field Office or to the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Special subscription arrangements, including changes of address, should be made directly with the Superintendent of Documents. Make checks payable to Treasurer of the United States.

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# The <br> Susiness <br> Situation 

By the Office of Business Economics

## A Review of the Expansionary Movement

## The upturn in Sales and New Orders of Durable Goods Manufacturers is largely in civilian business



Defense Business has shown little recent
change


EXPPANSION of production and trade broadened further during March with both consumer and business demand strengthening. Sales of retail stores extended their advance with a March seasonally adjusted sales aggregate of $\$ 15$ billion which rounded out the largest first quarter on record. March employment in nonagricultural establishments, seasonally adjusted, of 48.7 million was up a quarter million from February, the largest increase of the recovery period to date, and ahead of the corresponding month of the preceding year for the first time since 1953. The factory average work week was also lengthened further to 40.7 hours. As compared with March 1953, however, private nonagricultural employment was 2 percent lower and factory hours 1 percent less.

A feature of the month was the widening extent to which employment expansion was diffused throughout the economy. All major private industry groups except mining and trade showed more than seasonal increases in March. Factory employment of production workers, seasonally adjusted, expanded 1. percent with all of the main industry groups participating except tobacco manufactures and ordnance. The tendency in the most recent period has been to increase the number of employees in addition to extending working hours.

## Characteristics of the recovery

Economic activity has been expanding since the start of the fall season. The early phases of the recovery, as well as the periods of moderate decline and relative stability which preceded it, have been reviewed in detail in earlier issues of the Survey, and particularly in the February Annual Review Number. Recovery has now been under way long enough to warrant more detailed examination of the factors involved and the extent to which various sectors of the economy have participated in the general advance.

Throughout 1954 demand had been expanding in important segments of the economy-notably consumer spending for nondurable goods and services, and most branches of con-struction-while other sectors continued to decline or had stabilized. In the fourth quarter the production advance in the automobile industry, with its large employment and great buying power, was a major factor in turning the balance of activity upward. A widening circle of new orders for steel, rubber, glass and other materials, and for parts and accessories, radiated to other manufacturers. An outstanding Christmas season at retail stores, and continued high consumer demand in subsequent months, has been a major element acting to broaden the recovery and to spread a more optimistic business sentiment. These developments have resulted in a reappraisal of inventory policy and an ending of the pressure for liquidation.

The improvement in sales experience and prospects was
also an important factor in the enlargement of 1955 programs for fixed investment as compared with recent capital outlays. According to the annual OBE-SEC survey detailed in the March issue of this publication, the gradual contraction of fixed investment under way since the end of 1953 is expected to be reversed in the second quarter of this year.

Aspects of the Economic Recovery


The price structure has continued generally stable, in both wholesale and consumer markets, although moderate price advances have occurred in limited areas where supplies were relatively inelastic.

## Construction still going strong

Construction, including both private and public, was one of the industries that maintained a rising trend throughout the
recent readjustment period and its further strong advance has contributed importantly to the recovery.

Expenditures for new private nonfarm residential construction in the first quarter of 1955 were one-third higher than a year earlier. Generally favorable demand conditions and the liberalization of credit, especially for Government insured or guaranteed loans, have combined to broaden the market.

In nonresidential private construction, the rising trend also continued in the first quarter of the present year. Commercial construction remains currently, as during 1954, the most dynamic portion of this segment of the industry with building of stores, restaurants and garages especially active in the January-March quarter. Even industrial construction which lagged somewhat last year is now back to the average 1953 level and ahead of the comparable period of 1954. Public utility construction continues steady in large volume.
In the first quarter of 1955, after allowance for seasonal factors, public construction activity, which had tended downward in 1954, moved up to a rate 6 percent above that in the second half of 1954.

## Federal demand lower

Falling Government demand, particularly for national security purposes, has been offsetting increases elsewhere in the economy but the rate of decline has lessened appreciably in recent months. Deliveries of military hard goods are expected to continue close to the current rate. Declining purchases by the Federal Government more than offset increases in those of State and local governments, which have risen by about $\$ 4$ billion, at annual rates, since mid-1953.

Agricultural income and prices have not thus far participated in the recovery movement. Agricultural output, on the other hand, is expected to hold at last year's peak rate. Prospective spring plantings in 1955 as reported by farmers about March 1 are somewhat larger than in 1954 with increases indicated for feed crops and soybeans. Livestock prospects are for sustained heavy marketings in 1955.

## Personal income broadening consumer demand

The rise of disposable personal income and the associated broadening of consumer demand has been a main channel through which recovery has spread. The stimulus to personal income was due chiefly to the larger wage and salary disbursements associated with the upturn in production. More generous payment of dividends, however, was also a factor. Tax cuts, part of the effects of which are being fully felt only this year, have also been important in lifting consumer buying power.

Since the autumn upturn began, payrolls in the commodity producing industries, which was the area most affected in the previous downturn, have increased faster than those in other lines of private enterprise. From the 1954 summer quarter to February 1955, the industrial recovery lifted manufacturing production worker payrolls by approximately 7 percent. Factory-worker payrolls increased an additional 2 percent in March. Larger employment, additional work hours, and higher average hourly earnings contributed in roughly equal measure to the rise.

Payrolls in the distributive industries in February were 1 percent above last summer's average, the gain stemming from a small expansion in employment and slightly higher earnings. Payrolls in the service industries, which after an initial slight dip had moved gradually higher subsequent to February 1954, continued their rise after the autumn up-turn-at a somewhat faster rate.

## Advance in Retail Trade

Trade moved quite differently from production during the economic adjustment and recovery. Retail sales, having slipped about 4 percent during the latter part of 1953 , reversed their direction at the beginning of 1954 -sooner than other economic sectors-and after January followed an irregular upward course. The decline and rise, however, were not uniform. As indicated in the left-hand section of the chart, the durable lines of trade accounted for most of the earlier loss but all the groups shared in the ensuing rise.

## Retail Sales more than recover 1953 lossesall major groups share in rise



Brisk Christmas trade and the immediate consumer acceptance of the 1955 model autos led to an acceleration of the rise in the last 2 months of the year which carried sales to a new quarterly high. In the first quarter of this year sales were at a seasonally adjusted rate 2 percent above the preceding quarter and more than 7 percent above the 1954 low.

Among the factors, other than the strength of consumer income, operating to make retail trade the bellwether in the recovery was an increase in promotional activity by business firms. This extra sales drive pervaded the entire field of retail distribution.

Total sales at nondurable-goods establishments ceased to decline as early as the fourth quarter of 1953. For the year 1954, sales of all nondurable-goods stores exceeded those of 1953 by 2 percent.
The principal groups among the nondurables contributing Digitized for FRASER

1953 high. Progress among the industries in the group, however, was uneven. In the forefront of the advance were transportation equipment makers. Sales of both motor vehicle and aircraft producers have exceeded previous highs. Thus far chemicals is the only other major manufacturing industry to better former sales highs.

The largest relative improvement from last year's low point occurred in primary metals, particularly iron and steel. For this group the moderate rise in orders starting in the early spring of 1954 was accelerated after August. Shipments have not, howerer, recovered as much of the decline from the 1953 high as those of other durable-goods industries. In the machinery industries recovery occurred later and proceeded more slowly than in other heavy goods areas.

The role of nondurable-goods industries in the recovery period has been less dramatic than that of the durables. The former industries as a group had previously experienced relatively little decline; their 1954 annual sales exceeded, in fact, the 1953 aggregates. In the first 2 months of 1955, average monthly sales of nondurable-goods manufacturers are appreciably closer to the maximum monthly figures for any previous year than is the case for total durables. The advance was paced by chemical concerns, especially industrial chemicals, and petroleum companies. Textile and apparel deliveries, however, are still considerably below their 1953 highs.

## Backlogs stabilize

For most major industry groups the decline of unfilled orders ended last fall. The subsequent expansion in backlogs has been moderate but contrasts with the substantial decline of the previous 2 years. Backlogs at the beginning of March represented 3.7 months of sales for the durable-goods group as compared with 7 months in the third quarter of 1952 and 2.7 months in the first quarter of 1950 . The recent unfilled orders rise has been chiefly in the primary metals industry.

The September upturn in unfilled orders was followed by a cessation of the inventory liquidation in progress at the manufacturers' level throughout the previous year. Since that time, inventory holdings have been stable as the expansion in the rate of manufacturers' total deliveries approximately kept pace with the rise in output. At the beginning
of March book values of factory inventories, seasonally adjusted, were unchanged from September.
During this period, there has been a moderate inventory expansion in the durable-goods sector, initiated largely by automobile producers. Durable-goods manufacturers' stocks are still, however, $\$ 2.5$ billion under the September 1953 high. Moderate liquidation has continued in nondurable goods.

Manufacturers' stocks of raw materials and finished goods have been declining while the value of goods in process has increased with the advance in production rates.

## Company Participation

Special tabulations indicate that there was broad participation in the upturn in sales and new orders by manufacturing firms in all industries and size groups. However, full recovery from the early 1953 peak has not yet been achieved in durable-goods manufacturing activity.

Thus, while 70 percent of the number of durable-goods producers reporting monthly to the Office of Business Economics experienced sales declines from early 1953 to early 1954, only 55 percent have since shown sales gains. The corresponding figures for nondurable-goods companies were more uniform at 60 and 65 percent, respectively. These data, which are shown in table 1, point up the dispersion in the sales experiences of individual concerns; in both downturn and recovery, sales of almost two-fifths of all reporting manufacturing firms moved contrary to the overall trend.
The tabulations also show differences by industries. Larger percentages of primary metals, motor vehicles, and lumber firms experienced sales gains in the recent period than was true for durable-goods firms as a whole. Also, the number of concerns with sales reductions during the downturn was relatively larger than average in both the motor vehicle and primary metals sectors. In the non-durable-goods area in the most recent period, higher-thanaverage proportions of companies in the chemicals and paper industries reported increased sales.

In evaluating the data in table 1 which are based on numbers of firms, it should be noted that the distributions are weighted heavily by the experience of the more numerous smaller concerns. Firms with assets of more than $\$ 50$ million account for about one-tenth of all firms in the

Table 1.-Manufacturing Concerns: Distribution According to Percentage Changes in Sales and Orders, During January and February 1953,1954 and $1955^{1}$

| [Pereent of companies] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent change in sales and orders | Durable-goods industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nondurable-goods industries |  |  | All manufacturing industries |  |  |
|  | Sales |  |  | New Orders |  |  | Unfilled orders |  |  | Sales |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Large firms ${ }^{2}$ | Other firms ${ }^{3}$ | Total | Large firms ${ }^{2}$ | Other firms ${ }^{3}$ | Total | ${ }_{\text {Lirms }}{ }^{\text {Large }}$ | Other <br> firms ${ }^{3}$ | Total | Large firms ${ }^{2}$ | Other firms ${ }^{3}$ | Total | Large firms ${ }^{2}$ | Other firms ${ }^{3}$ |
| January-February 1953 to January-February 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Increase: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 percent or more... | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 18 |
| Less than 10 percent... | 14 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 23 | 31 | 22 | 18 | 21 | 17 |
| Decrease: <br> Less than 10 percent | 17 | 16 | 17 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 26 | 29 | 25 | 20 | 22 | 20 |
| 10 percent or more.... | 51 | 54 | 51 | 61 | 67 | 60 | 73 | 75 | 73 | 34 | 23 | 36 | 44 | 40 | 45 |
| January-February 1954 to January-February 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Increase: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 percent or more. | 41 | 48 | 40 | 63 | 80 | 61 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 40 | 44 | 39 |
| Less than 10 percent. | 15 | 21 | 14 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 27 | 38 | 25 | 20 | 29 | 19 |
| Decrease: <br> Less than 10 percent | 15 | 10 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 13 | 18 |
| 10 percent or more...- | 29 | 21 | 30 | 19 | 12 | 19 | 52 | 40 | 53 | 15 | 6 | 17 | 23 | 14 | 24 |
| 1. Based on "constant" samples of manufacturers reporting to the Office of Business Econnomics; samples consisted of 1362 durable and non-durable goods companies reporting sales, 513 durable goods companies reporting new orders, and 493 durable goods companies reporting unfilled orders. <br> 2. Firms with assets of $\$ 50$ million or more. <br> 3. Firms with assets of less than $\$ 50$ million. <br> Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

tabulation. Recovery has been more general among very large durable-goods manufacturers (those with assets of over $\$ 50$ million) than among other companies. About the same proportions- $\mathbf{7 0}$ percent of both these large and other concerns had undergone sales reductions from early 1953 to early 1954. Since then about the same percentage of large companies report improved sales, while sales gains have occurred among somewhat more than half of the other firms.

The aggregate sales data for durable-goods producers show a similar picture. Total sales of companies with less than $\$ 50$ million of assets fell somewhat more than the overall average from early 1953 to early 1954, while sales of these companies have subsequently shown little change. Thus the recent upturn in the durable-goods industries has been a reflection of the substantially increased shipments of companies with more than $\$ 50$ million of assets.

Among nondurable industries, a substantial preponderance of both the large and other companies have experienced sales gains over the past year, although in this sector, too, recovery has been more general among over $\$ 50$ million firms.

Table 2 presents data with each firm classified according to its relative changes in sales both from early 1953 to early 1954 and from 1954 to 1955. As can be seen in this table, about two thirds of the manufacturing concerns underwent a sales decline during the earlier period; two-thirds of these companies now report sales gains over a year ago. Almost one-fourth of all the firms were in the group reporting declines of more than 10 percent followed by increases of more than 10 percent.

In all, more than two-fifths of the firms reported sales declines of some size followed by an increase. However, sales of almost 1 company out of 4 declined in both periods while almost 1 out of 5 showed successive gains. As many as 1 out of 6 reversed the preponderant pattern, experiencing sales increases followed br sales declines.

## New orders rise widespread

A more sensitive measure of the pervasiveness of the recovery at this stage of the upturn is afforded for the durable goods industries by the flow of new orders. Here the study finds that just under three-fourths of all durable-goods producers received a larger value of orders during January and February of this year than in the same months of 1954; new orders or more than one-half of the durable-goods companies exceeded the year-ago rate by more than a fifth.

These proportions are almost exactly the same as those for durable-goods companies experiencing a reduced flow of new business between early 1953 and 1954. This is in line with aggregate sales figures for all durable-goods producers: the monthly average of new orders was about $\$ 12.5$ billion in the opening two months of both 1953 and 1955.

The broad recovery in new orders received by durablegoods manufacturers is also found in the tabulations by industries and by size of firm. Within industries, the proportion of companies currently experiencing an increase in new orders from early 1954 rates ranged from 2 out of 3 in lumber and furniture to 4 out of 5 in primary metals, electrical machinery, motor vehicles and stone, clay and glass. Well over one-half of the companies in every major durable-goods industry reported an increase of more than 10 percent in new orders from the first two months of 1954 to the opening two months of this year.

Participation in the recent upturn in the flow of new orders was also widespread among all sizes of firms. In this respect there was less divergence between the large assets-size and other groups-although the differential still favored the larger firms.

The tabulations for the more recent period find that almost three-fourths of the firms with assets under $\$ 50$ Digitized for FRASER
$(1947-49=100)$ in the January- - arch 1955 period, a rise of 8 percent from the third quarter of 1954.

All of the increase in output was in civilian type goods as defense production continued to taper off throughout this period. Furthermore, the bulk of the expansion in production has consisted of materials or products destined chiefly for consumer rather than producer use. Nevertheless, participation by manufacturing and mining industries has been increasingly widespread. The extent of the contraction and subsequent recovery in the output of three board groups as measured by the Federal Reserve seasonally adjusted index of industrial production is shown by the following indexes (1947-49 average $=100$ ):

|  | Industrial production | Man | facturers |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | total | Durable | Nondurable | Minerals |
| 1953-2d qtr | 136 | 155 | 122 | 117 |
| 1954-3d qtr | 123 | 135 | 114 | 110 |
| 1955-1st qtr | 133 | 148 | 121 | 122 |
| 1955-March_ | 135 | 150 | 122 | 123 |

Automobiles and primary metals industries, with approximately 12 percent of the weight in the Federal Reserve index, accounted for roughly one-half of the rise in total industrial output since the third quarter 1954 and for virtually all of the rise in the durable-goods group. But, as noted in previous sections, many industries producing consumer goods other than autos had begun to show strength earlier and helped to sustain overall production during the period when the output of automobiles, defense goods and producers' equipment was declining.

## High automobile output

With the benefit of extensive overtime work in many factories, assemblies of passenger cars and trucks rose from a conversion period low of 57,000 in the third week of October to over 200,000 in the closing weeks of March. Total March assemblies of 900,000 topped the production performance in June 1950, the previous peak, by more than 40,000 units.

Most of the increase in output has centered in plants producing passenger cars, though truck production has in recent weeks turned sharply upward. Projected passenger car production schedules call for a continuation of the current high rate in the present quarter. Assemblies of trucks in the past 4 weeks have averaged 27,000 units per week, the highest in nearly 2 years.

Output of motor vehicles from November through March aggregated 3.7 million units consisting of close to 3.3 million passenger cars and 450 thousand trucks. This was only 4 percent below the highest 5 -month period in 1950 when truck production was considerably higher.

## Supplying industries expand

The stimulus to supplying industries provided by the rise in motor vehicle output is suggested by the chart. The indexes depicted are the unadjusted Federal Reserve production indexes except for automotive tires which represent shipments of original equipment.
Normally, about 20 percent of the sted industry's output of finished steel products is chameled directly to producers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories. Large quantities of other metals-copper, lead, zinc, and aluminum-are also required, ranging from about 6 percent of aluminum to more than two-fifths of the domestic supply of lead.

Various nonmetal industries are also major materials supplicrs. For example, about one-half of the total number of radios, and two-fifths of the rubber tires produced are currently being shipped directly to automobile assembly lines. The tire industry, in turn, consumes about two-thirds of the
supply of natural and synthetic rubber and about one-third of the output of rayon and nylon fibers.

## Steel output nears peak

Ingot production has risen steadily from a weekly average of around 1.5 million tons in July-August to nearly 2.3 million in the closing weeks of March. March production

## Output of Motor Vehicles and Supplying Industries

The rise in motor vehicle production....

has stimulated output in these durable goods industries . . . .

and in these nondurables

of slightly less than 10 million tons of steel ingots and castings was nearly two-fiftlis higher than a year ago and has been exceeded in only 2 previous months.
To meet its requirements, the auto industry has been taking an increasing share of the supply of finished steel products available for the domestic market. In the Decem-
ber-February period, deliveries from steel producers directly to the automotive industry represented one-fourth of their shipments, a share larger than in previous postwar years.

In addition to takings by the auto industry, a resurgence of buying by other metal-consuming industries in more recent months has become an additional factor of strength. The appliances, industrial machinery, and electrical equipment industries began to step up their buying of steel in the fourth quarter of 1954, and in January and February, further increased their receipts by sizable amounts.

## Comparative movements

Table 3 shows production data for 45 products or productgroups for January and February of this year compared with averages for the same 2 monthis of 1953 and 1954, periods containing or bordering on the high and low rates of output for those 2 years. These 45 items account for roughly onehalf of the total weight of the Federal Reserve production index. For ready comparison, the individual products are listed in descending order of output change from JanuaryFebruary 1953 to January-February 1954.

The low points for production of these products were spread throughout 1954; in many cases the upturn began as early as the second quarter. Divergences of contraction and recovery among the various products cover a wide range. Output for all but 5 of the products included in the table was higher in January-February of this year than in the same period a year ago. A striking feature is the fact that for a large group of products there had been little or no decline in output from January-February 1953 to January-February 1954 while many new highs were attained in January-February of this year.

## Strong upturn in household durables

The production of major household durables has been rising almost continuously since the first quarter of 1954 though the rate of increase in the most recent months has tended to slow down. In January and February seasonally adjusted output of these goods averaged slightly above the fourth quarter of 1954 and more than one-fifth above the reduced year-ago volume. It was still 7 percent below the high rate of the second quarter of 1953.
The major components of household durables participated in the upturn in varying degrees. Radios and television sets registered the largest advance in output from JanuaryFebruary 1954 to January-February 1955, more than 50 percent. Although the production of television receivers in the January-March period has shown some decline, partly seasonal, from the record rate of the last 4 months of 1954 when the number turned out averaged close to 900,000 sets per month, production of radios increased moderately owing primarily to the sharp advance in the number produced for the automobile industry.
The recovery in output of major household appliances has been substantial but uneven for individual lines. Output of laundry appliances-washing machines, dryers, and iron-ers-reached new highs in January and February while production of refrigeration appliances and electric ranges, though up, was still substantially below earlier levels.

Among nondurable consumer goods, increases in output from January-February 1954 to January-February 1955 occurred in most products. In shoes and tires and tubes increases were sizeable. In apparel and household paper products, newsprint consumption, and refined petroleum products increases were moderate, and this was also true for tobacco manufactures, the latter reversing the persistent fall which began 2 years ago. Food manufactures remained typically stable while declining hosiery production was a notable exception to the general trend of recovery.

## Tardy revival of producers' goods

Industries engaged chiefly in making military products and producers' equipment generally have felt recovery stimuli later and in lesser degrees than those making consumer goods.

Table 3.-Output of Selected Products
[Without adjustment for seasonal variation]

| Product or product group | Unit | Monthly average |  |  | Percent change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | JanuaryFebruary |  |  | JanuaryFebruary |  |
|  |  | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | $1953 \text { to }$ | $\begin{gathered} 1954 \text { to } \\ 1955 \end{gathered}$ |
| Aircraft, civilian, airframe | Thous. lbs | 858 | 1,051 | 911 | 22 | -13 |
| Touglas fir plywood. | Mil bd. ft | 288 | 338 | 391 | 17 | 16 |
| Glass containers | 1947-49=100 | 110 | 118 | 119 | 7 | 1 |
| Oak fiooring | Mil. bd. ft | 75 | 77 | 92 | 3 | 19 |
| Paper, including building board | Thous sh. tons | 1,020 | 1,040 | 1,134 | 2 | 9 |
| Woodpulp. | $1947-49=100$. | 141 | 143 | 162 | 1 | 13 |
| Cans, metal | Thous. sh. tons. | 261 | 263 | 271 | 1 | 3 |
| Food manufactures | $1947-49=100$ | 100 | 100 | 101 | 0 | 1 |
| Petroleum refining- | $1947-49=100$ | 135 | 135 | 143 | 0 | 6 |
| Stone and earth minerals | $1947-49=100$ | 111 | 111 | 113 | 0 | 2 |
| Newsprint consumption | 1947-49:= 100. | 111 | 111 | 117 | 0 | 8 |
| Synthetic fibers, except rayon | Mil. lbs | 25 | 25 | 32 | 0 | 28 |
| Brick | $1947-49=100$ | 87 | 86 | 104 | -1 | 22 |
| Basic inorganic chemicals | $1947-49=100$ | 151 | 149 | 178 | -1 | 19 |
| Plastics materials. | 1947-49 = 100 | 184 | 180 | 212 | -2 | 18 |
| Lumber | Mil. bd. ft | 2,838 | 2,773 | 2, 814 | -2 | 2 |
| Paperboard | $1947-49=100$ | 133 | 130 | 141 | -2 | 8 |
| Clay firebrick, pipe, and tile | $1947-49=100$ | 113 | 110 | 115 | -3 | 5 |
| Crude petroletim | 1947-49 = 100 | 126 | 121 | 130 | -4 | 7 |
| Coment . . | 1947-49 = 100 | 112 | 107 | 121 | -4 | 13 |
| Barrels and drums, heavy. | Theus. | 1,734 | 1,640 | 1,744 | -5 | 6 |
| Flat and other glass. | $1947-49=100$ | 140 | 132 | 147 | -6 | 11 |
| Apparel and alied products. | $1947-49=100$ | 118 | 111 | 114 | -6 | 3 |
| Hosiery | $1947-49=100$ | 124 | 116 | 115 | -7 | -1 |
| Cotton consumption. | 1947-49 = 100 | 109 | 100 | 108 | -8 | 8 |
| Coated abrasive paper and cloth.- | Thous. reams | 178 | 163 | 180 | -8 | 10 |
| Metal mining ......-.-.-.-. .-. .-. | $1947-49=100$ | 83 | 75 | 83 | -10 | 11 |
| Coal | $1947-49=100$ | 79 | 71 | 79 | -10 | 11 |
| Shoes and slippers | Mil. prs. | 48 | 43 | 49 | -10 | 14 |
| Tobaceo manufactures. | $1947-49=100$ | 110 | 97 | 103 | -12 | 6 |
| Wood containers. | $1947-49=100$. | 101 | 89 | 88 | -12 | -1 |
| Asphalt roofing, total | Thous. squares. | 3, 123 | 2, 705 | 3, 227 | -13 | 19 |
| Major appliances | $1947-49=100$ | 139 | 118 | 142 | -15 | 19 |
| Household furniture | $1947-49=100$ | 124 | 104 | 113 | -16 | 9 |
| Heating apparatus.. | $1947-49=100$. | 89 | 74 | 96 | -17 | 30 |
| Home glassware and pottery | $1947-49=100$ | 105 | 86 | 86 | -18 | 0 |
| Tires and tubes. | $1947-49=100$ | 128 | 104 | 132 | -19 | 27 |
| Synthetic rubber | $1947-49=100$ | 185 | 150 | 186 | -19 | 24 |
| Truck trailers .- | Number | 5,933 | 4, 697 | 4,775 | -21 | 2 |
| Farm machinery | $1947-49=100$. | 109 | 78 | 88 | -28 | 13 |
| Railroad equipment....-....-.-. - | $1947-49=100$. | 81 | 57 | 34 | $-30$ | -40 |
| Wool consumption, carpet.--...- | Mil. 1 bs. | 13 | 9 | 10 | -31 | 11 |
| Industrial electric trucks and tractors. | Number | 742 | 495 | 351 | -33 | $-29$ |
| Wool consumption, apparel. | Mil. 1bs_ | 32 | 19 | 22 | -41 | 16 |
| Radios and television sets | $1947-49=100$. | 291 | 172 | 266 | -41 | 55 |

Note.-February 1955 data in some cases estimated by U. S. Department of Commerce. Office of Business Economics.

Sources: Paper, aircraft, metal cans, shoes, barrels, asphalt, trailers, and wool, U. S. Iepartment of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; lumber, National Lumber Manufacturers
Association; plywood, Douglas Fir Plywood Association; flooring, National Oak Flooring Association; plywood, Douglas Fir Plywood Association; flooring, National Oak Flooring Coated Abrasives Association; industrial trucks, Industrial Truck Association; all others, l Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

There were some exceptions such as electronic computing machines, paper and printing machinery and food and dairy equipment. Most types of industrial and commercial machinery, machine tools and presses, and electrical apparatus experienced their first noticeable pickup in demand in December. Particularly significant was the upsurge in orders received by machine tool builders beginning in December and subsequently increasing in volume. Notwithstanding the recent recovery, current rates of activity in most producer-goods industries compare less favorably with earlier highs than is the case of other industrial groups.

## by E. S. Kerber $\uparrow$

# Foreign Grants and Credits in 1954 

GGRANT and credit programs of the United States Gosernment furnished foreign countries with $\$ 4.7$ billion in 1954, a decline of over a fourth from the preceding year's total of $\$ 6.4$ billion. The decrease was distributed pioportionately between military supplies and services and other types with military assistance comprising about two-thirds of the total in both years. The figures reprasent net deliverics (of goods or services) and cash payments by United States Government agencies.

The $\$ 4.7$-billion net grant and credit assistance in 19.54 brought the total of net transfers abroad by the United States Govermment since V-J Day to $\$ 49$ billion, not counting our investment of 83.4 billion in the International Bank for Reconstrurtion and Development and the International Monetary Fund.

Gross shipments and cash disbursements from July through December 1904 were at an annua! rate of $\$ 4.8$ billion, a rate exceeding the new authorzations for the current fiscal year provided by the Congress. The backlog of foreign assistance appropriated but yet to be delivered, which had stood at $\$ 15.9$ billion after the new authorizations for the current fiscal year were enacted, was lowered correspondingly.

Grants of military supplies and servires, including the contribution to the multilateral construction program of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, have declined since the first half of 1953 and amounted to $\$ 3.2$ billion in 1954. This declining trend was temporarily reversed in the June 1954 quarter when increased shipments to Indochina brought military assistance to over $\$ 1$ billion. Following the cessation of hostilities in Southeast Asia in July the declining trend was resumed and military assistance transfers in the final quarter of 1954 were less than lialf the rate of the first half of 1953. Nevertheless, 1954 deliveries were greater than in any postwar year except 1953.

Net transfers of other grants and credits were at a postwar anmual low of less than $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in 1954 , despite an upturn in the final quarter. These "nommilitarv" grants and credits encompass all relief, development, and technical cooperation assistance, including all cash transfers to foreign governments except the contributions to the multilateral construction program of the North Atlantic Traty Organization. The last are included in the "military" category along with military "hardware" and other cod-items and military training and similar services. On the other hand, the "nonmilitary" grants reported for 1954 include cash payments of direct forces support to France (for French and Associated States of Indochina ecsts of forees in Indochina) and to the United Kingdom (for support of production for mulitary forces).

## Short-term credits

The net grant and credit data reported here do not include the transactions in short-term foreign assets of the United States Government which consist mainly of purchases or collections of foreign currencies or receivables and their

NOTE.-MR KERBER IS A MEMBER OF THE BALANCFOFPAYVENTS DIVISION, OFFIOE OF BUSINFSS FCONOMICS, TIE SEOTION ON DEBTGERVICE PROIECTIONS WAS PREPARED BY MR. ZALIE V. WARAER.
disposition. Large movements in these accounts can supple ment or offset the net grants and credits otherwise disburser by the Government in aid to foreign countries.

After remaining relatively stable in the aggregate asse total, and in the inflow and outflow of funds, for severa years, this stability was altered by two different types o operations in 1954.

First, under legislative changes effective in 1953 in thr procedure for acquiring and using foreign currency funds larger shares of ordinary foreign expenditures were made by drawing on the accumblated funds. Counterpart fund hold ings of the Foreign Operations Administration were de creased by more than $\$ 40$ million. principally in the Europear

## Net Grants and Credits

Excluding military supplies and services

area, either by transfer to the Treasury Department or by disbursement for grants or credits. Despite receipt of large transfers from FOA, the Treasury Department, as the principal holder of balanees other than those required as current working funds, was able to derrease its holdings by $\$ 65$ million in 1954 through sales to oher Government agencies for current use. In parionlar large decreases were made in the boldings of the currencies of the United Kingdom, France. Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands.
On thic other hand, and exceeding the use of foreign currencies accumulated under previous aid programs, the Government accepted $\$ 245$ million in such currencies and receivables from the sale of agricultural commodities abroad. These and other foreign currency collections of the Government during the year aggregated the equivalent of nearly $\$ 400$ million, of which $\$ 300$ million worth were utilized in the course of the Government's overseas operations. The net increase of short-term assets of the United States Gov-
ernment, or net outflow of capital, thus approached $\$ 100$ million in 1954.

## Farm products sales

The agricultural commodities were sold for foreign currencies under authority of section 550 of the Mutual Security Act of 1951, under section 402 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and under the charter of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Although most of the proceeds are to be used to provide grants and credits to foreign countries, the amounts are not incorporated in the grant and credit totals presented in this article until the foreign currencies are expended. From the foreign currency proceeds of agricultural commodity sales totaling $\$ 253$ million in the last quarter of 1953 and in 1954, about $\$ 38$ million was used to provide grants under the mutual security program and $\$ 7$ million for military construction in Spain. Table 1 shows the rate of accumulation and the geographic distribution of the remaining \$207 million the United States Government temporarily advanced by accepting such currencies as payment for agricultural commodities.

Such short-term credit outflows by the United States Government are likely to continue this and next year. The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 created a new 3 -year program to expand further the export of surplus agricultural commodities on a foreign currency sale basis. Some part of this foreign currency will be used in efforts to increase consumption of agricultural products abroad, and to finance other United States Government activities such as the import of strategic materials and the construction of housing for United States military personnel abroad. A significant part will be used to provide additional credits to foreign countries. Until the foreign currency proceeds are used, the outflow of United States Government short-term capital will continue at a significant rate and thus supplement other foreign assistance.

As can be seen in table 1, the United States Government short-term capital outflow in 1954 from the special sale of farm products was concentrated in Western Europe and in Japan. In magnitude, it about balanced the past year's decline in United States Government assistance (exclusive of military supplies and services) to these countries which comprise most of the "economically developed" or industrialized countries of the world.

## Western European assistance off

Omitting the outflow of short-term funds, Government "nonmilitary". assistance to the relatively industrialized countries declined rapidly during the past six years, as the accompanying chart shows. In contrast, the rest of the world received on balance relatively constant annual transfers under grant and credit programs through 1954. The trends for 1953 and 1054 are detailed in table 2 for all major countries, regrouped into the applicable areas established by the Mutual Security Act of 1954.

Last year's decline in United States assistance to Europe was marked in military grants also. The decrease of $\$ 1.1$ billion in worldwide military transfers was concentrated in Western Europe (excluding Greece and Turkey), while the value of military deliveries to other areas was unchanged from 1953. Western Europe still received nearly two-thirds of the total net military assistance last year.

## Ordnance transfers large

Transfers of ordnance equipment and stores, although reduced one-third from 1953 to 1954 continued to represent the largest category- 60 percent-of the military end-items de-
livered abroad in 1954 under the mutual security military program.

Shipments of aircraft and spares and equipment-cumulatively the second largest category of mutual security military assistance-decreased by one-half in 1954 to about a third of a billion dollars. About 1,100 planes were delivered to foreign nations in 1954, compared with 2,400 in the preceding year.

Transfers of naval craft under the mutual security program were two-thirds greater than in 1953 and there was a corresponding increase in the value of the ships and other vessel equipment. The vessels transferred in 1954 represented, for the most part, new expenditures of appropriated funds. In prior periods about half of the vessels transferred represented

Table 1.-Change in United States Government short-term assets abroad acquired through the sale of agricultural commodities
[Millions of dollars]

|  | 1953 | 1954 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | JanuaryMarch | $\begin{gathered} \text { April- } \\ \text { June } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July- } \\ \text { September } \end{gathered}$ | October-December |
| Total. | 8.0 | 199.5 | 20.8 | 97.1 | 62.2 | 19.3 |
| Western Europe | 8.0 | 127.4 | 20.8 | 68.7 | 31.5 | 6. 3 |
| Finland |  | 4. 0 |  | 3. 1 | . 8 |  |
| France. |  | 14. 9 |  | 6. 7 | 7. 5 | . 7 |
| Germany |  | 11. 3 | 2. 0 | 7. 6 | 1. 1 | . 5 |
| Italy |  | 17.8 |  | 3. 5 | 12.9 | 1. 4 |
| Netherlands |  | 4. 0 |  | 3. 1 | . 9 |  |
| Norway |  | 2. 3 |  | .$^{3}$ | 1. 7 | . 3 |
| Spain |  | 27. 6 |  | 27. 5 | 1. 3 | ${ }^{1}-1.2$ |
| United Kingdom | 8. 0 | ${ }^{1}-2.4$ | 15. 6 | 1-4. 5 | 1-4.5 | ${ }^{1}-8.9$ |
| Yugoslavia_-.-- |  | 47.9 | 3. 3 | 21. 4 | 9.8 | 13. 4 |
| Near East, Africa, and South Asia |  | 8.2 |  | 1. 6 | . 7 | 5.9 |
| Afghanistan. |  | 1. 2 |  | . 4 | . 7 | . 1 |
| Greece |  | . 8 |  |  |  | . 8 |
| Israel_ |  | 4. 7 |  | 1.2 |  | 3. 5 |
| Turkey |  | 1. 5 |  |  |  | 1. 5 |
| Other Asia |  | 63.6 |  | 26.8 | 30.0 | 6. 8 |
| China (Formosa) |  | 10. 2 |  | 4. 6 | 4. 5 | 1.1 |
| Japan_--....- |  | 48. 4 |  | 22. 2 | 25.5 | . 7 |
| Korea. |  | 5. 0 |  |  |  | 5. 0 |
| American Republics: Bolivia. |  | 3 |  |  |  | . 3 |

1. Use of foreign currency exceeds new accruals.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
charges against the legislative limitations on the use of excess stocks. Many of the vessels transferred from excess stocks as mutual security grants from 1951 through 1953 had already been in the custody of the foreign governments under the lend-lease program and were simultaneously returned to the United States Government, as required by the lend-lease law, and retransferred. The net military grants shown in table 2 are adjusted so as to eliminate the effect of these lendlease and mutual security program transfers.

Other military grants in 1954 included the transfers of vessels to Turkey ( $\$ 21$ million), Italy ( $\$ 11$ million), and China ( $\$ 9$ million) outside of the mutual security program. This was considerably less than similar transfers in 1953 which had been valued at $\$ 174$ million. These were made under specific authorization acts of the Eighty-second and Eighty-third Congresses which allowed the transfers with expectations of return of the vessel at some future time.

## Joint construction contributions

The military assistance to Europe shown for last year in table 2 includes $\$ 69$ million the United States Government

Table 2.-Summary of United States Government Foreign Grants and Credits, by Major Country : 1953 and 1954


[^0]contributed to the multilateral construction program designed to provide supporting facilities for NATO operations (including Greece and Turkey). ${ }^{1}$ In 1953, the United States payments were somewhat larger. The United States has already disbursed one-third of the total contribution of $\$ 780$ million authorized by Congress in August 1954.

The United States contribution will constitute about 38 percent of the jointly financed construction program agreed upon by all NATO countries, which totals nearly $\$ 2$ billion.

## Offshore deliveries increase

The temporary increase in military deliveries in the June quarter-and their subsequent decline-occurred in shipments from the United States, from Canada, and from United States stocks abroad. Deliveries from the production of other countries under offshore procurement contracts were over 40 percent larger than in 1953. The "offshore" deliveries were comparatively stable throughout 1954, constituting one-fifth of the annual military transfers, or in exeess of half a billion dollars.

About half of last year's deliveries were from France. That country had received about 40 percent of the total $\$ 21 / 2$ billion in offshore orders placed from 1952 through 1954. Almost half of the amount of contracts placed in France have been delivered. In the remaining countries about 27 percent of the contracts placed were delivered through 1954.

United States orders in France in 1952 and 1953 included about $\$ 400$ million under special programs designed to give assistance to that country through procurement of military end-items for use by Freuch forces, including the troops in Indochina. End-item deliveries under these special programs approximated $\$ 150$ million in 1954. To a large extent these orders represented contracts previously placed by the French Government, but assumed by the United States Government.

## Direct forces support payments

Throughout 1954, France also received a large share of grants and credits other than those in the form of military end-items. Although deliveries of general cconomic assistance (defense support) under the mutual security program decreased by half after the first quarter of 1954, payment of direct forces support funds more than compensated for this declime, maintaining the ammal net grants and credits at a quarter billion dollars. Direct forces support disbursements to France, aggregating $\$ 321$ million for the year as a whole, were provided from the $\$ 745$ million made available by Congress and Presidential transfers to help defray French and Associated states costs in Indochina in calendar year 1954. Parments of $\$ 96$ million in the first half were followed by$\$ 136$ million in the September quarter and $\$ 89$ nillion in the final quarter. In the first quarter 1955, over $\$ 100$ million more was dishursed for this purpose.

France drew only nominally on loans in 1954, compared with loans aggregating s129 million in 1953. Moreover, the large dollar receipts from United States grunts and militars expenditures made it possible for France to increase the already large repayments of loans to nearly $\$ 200$ million in 1954. French reparments thus constituled 40 percent of the wordwide principal collections of half a billion dollars on the United States outstanding foreign credits. The French repayments included liquidation both of the 1952 ExportImport Bank loan due in 1954 and of the 1953 loan which was not due for final repayment until June 1955. Other

[^1]after the March 1954 quarter. They represented economic assistance for West Berlin and shipments of surplus food products made available to American private voluntary relief organizations for distribution abroad. The declining rate of mutual security program economic assistance payments to Italy was partially offset in the December 1954 quarter by Government financed donations of agricultural goods distributed by private American relief organizations.

## Japanese draw on cotton credits

Japan led all other countries in the volume of new loan disbursements in 1954 . Over $\$ 80$ million was disbursed by commercial agent banks of the Export-Import Bank. Although no United States Government funds were actually expended, the Government assumes the risks of these credits. During the year the Japanese repaid $\$ 39$ million drawn directly from the Export-Import Bank in the preceding
year. The Japanese loans were all extended to finance the purchase of cotton for processing by Japanese mills.

Japan was also the principal purchaser of United States agricultural commodities under the program of sales for foreign currencies, paying over $\$ 48$ million in yen in 1954 . The Japanese currency will be used mostly to pay for offshore procurement contracts under the mutual security military assistance program.

## Technical assistance expands

Economic and technical assistance grants to areas other than Europe and Japan-mainly the economically underdeveloped areas-declined by $\$ 127$ million on a net delivery basis from 1953 to 1954. This decrease was not general, but was concentrated in Pakistan and Korea.

Much of the decline reflected completion late in 1953 of a $\$ 67$-million program to supply wheat for relief after a severe

Table 3.-Summary of Indebtedness of Foreign Countries to the United States Government at December 31, 1954, and Projections of Contractual Debt Service (Principal and Interest) for Calendar Years 1955-60
[Millions of dollars]


1. Data shown in this table include in some instances loans and other eredits extended to private entities in the country specified; the projected repayments shown for Canada, for example, represent the indebtedness of private entities in Canada. Sce also footnote ${ }^{2}$ to table 2.
2. Does not include indebtedness arising from World War I debts.
3. Does not include amounts reported charged off as uncollectible. Amounts reported for interost are known to be understated; in several instances collecting agencies have stopped reporting accruals of interest when credits have gone into default. Amount shown for interest for U. S. S. R. does not include $\$ 7,809$ thousand received by the Treasury Department and held in suspense on its books.
4. Represents indebtedness outstanding December 31, 1954, for which no projections of debt service were made primarily because repayment terms were indefinite or provided of delivery of materials.
5. Includes silver iend-leased and returnable in kind by April 28, 1957, as follows: Total $\$ 283$ million, United Kingdom $\$ 63$ million, Netherlands $\$ 32$ million, Other Near East and Africa $\$ 19$ million, India $\$ 161$ million, and Other Asia and Pacific $\$ 8$ million.
6. In no case did the indebtedness of any individual country on December 31, 1954, exceed $\$ 25$ million.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
drought in Pakistan. A reduction in assistance to Korea resulted from the withdrawal of the Army Department relief program and decreased cash payments to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency. Implementation of the new mutual security program was delayed until late in 1954. Orders for goods valued at about a quarter of a billion dollars are scheduled to be placed in the first 6 months of 1955.

Other declines occurred in payments of economic grants for defense support in Greece, China (Formosa), and the Philippines.

A $\$ 29$-million payment to Vietnam was made in December to be used for relief and resettlement of the refugees who had fled from the northern part of the country, now under Communist control.
The trend of technical assistance payments varied among countries but generally increased, reflecting the changes in emphasis of the mutual security program allotments for recent fiscal years. This increasing trend was true on a larger scale in Iran and Israel and on a lesser scale in almost all the other countries from Libya cast to Iraq, as well as in the American Republics.

## Development credits continue

Development credits, principally placed through the Ex-port-Import Bank, continued to play an important part in United States foreign lending. Disbursements continued on
the loans for mining expansion in the Union of South Africa and Australia. Increased payments were made to Indonesia on several transportation and communication development projects.

Export-Import Bank credits are the principal method of extending development aid to the American Republics. Use of these credits was expanded in 1954 in Brazil and Mexico and in some other countries. A special situation existed in 1953 with the disbursement of $\$ 300$ million to Brazil on an Export-Import Bank loan to consolidate and liquidate pastdue dollar accounts with American exporters.

## Postwar credit recovery $\$ 4.5$ billion

Almost $\$ 11.9$ billion of postwar assistance was extended on a repayable basis. Further, agreements were made by foreign governments to repay $\$ 2 \frac{1}{4}$ billion in whole or part settlement for assistance previously received or in the process of being received on an indeterminate repayment basis. On these $\$ 14.1$ billion in postwar gross credit utilizations, and on $\$ 0.8$ billion outstanding on V-J Day, the United States Government has since received $\$ 3.2$ billion in principal repayments and $\$ 1.3$ billion in interest. In the last year the annual principal collections for the first time exceeded half a billion dollars and, also for the first time, exceeded the year's new credit utilizations (by $\$ 116$ million).

Interest collections for 1954 were $\$ 271$ million or about 2.3 percent of the $\$ 11.8$ billion outstanding at the year end.

## Service on Credits Scheduled for Next 6 Years

The United States Government is scheduled to collect more than $\$ 4$ billion principal and interest on this indebtedness during the six-year period ending in 1960. With the exception of payments required on two special-type loans, collections run close to $\$ 625$ million per year-those for principal rising from around $\$ 350$ million to $\$ 400$ million a year and interest declining from about $\$ 265$ million to $\$ 220$ million.
Payments of principal on the two loans not included above are (1) $\$ 80$ million due from Japan in 1955 on account of short-term advances made in 1954 by the Export-Import Bank for the purchase of cotton and (2) silver bullion, carricd at a loan value of $\$ 283$ million, lend-leased to several countries during the war under agreements requiring return of like quantity and quality on or before 1957. There is no interest on the silver but interest of $\$ 254,000$ is due in 1955 on the Japanese loan.

Scheduled repayments are based on agreements and balances outstanding as of December 31, 1954 (as shown in table 3), and of course do not include any repayments to be made on credits disbursed after that date. Differences between projected and actual repayments were in recent years mainly due to repayments of loans-mostly short-termdisbursed after the base date of the projection. Except for the German settlement of $\$ 1$ billion for postwar assistance, new longer-term credits have not significantly affected the projections.

The balance still due on the special British loan authorized in 1946 for $\$ 3 \frac{3 / 4}{4}$ billion represents 30 percent of total outstanding loans. Payment of $\$ 119$ million a year is required on this credit until the year 2000, mostly for interest in the earlier years.

Loans by the Export-Import Bank accounted for a little less than a quarter of the total outstanding. France owes almost $\$ 1$ billion and Brazil close to $\$ 450$ million; together these comprised more than one-half of EIB loans. Excluding the two special-type loans mentioned previously, payments of principal due on EIB credits account for 65 percent of the
total in the first year of the six-year period, thereafter declining to 50 percent in the last year.
Agreements for repayment for postwar transfers under lend-lease and other assistance programs amounted to $\$ 2.2$ billion at the end of 1954 , including the settlement of $\$ 1$ billion with Germany in 1953 and more than $\$ 1$ billion due on previous agreements with France, United Kingdom, and U. S. S. R.

Mutual security loans outstanding of $\$ 1.7$ billion include $\$ 1.4$ billion representing economic aid extended to European countries on a credit basis largely in 1948 and 1949. The terms generally do not require payment on principal until 1956 in order to permit these nations to recover from the effeets of the war and regain their economic strength. Credits extended to Spain in more recent years also require initial payments in 1956.
The largest debtors on these loans are the United Kingdom owing $\$ 385$ million and France owing $\$ 226$ million. Other mutual security loans include those to Asian countries, mainly India, and for the development of strategic materials production abroad. No projections of principal and interest are included on this latter type of loans because these repayments often depend upon the production and delivery of material to this country.

Credits extended abroad in connection with the disposal of war surplus property showed balances at the end of 1954 of $\$ 1.1$ billion including $\$ 102$ million for merchant ships. Payments required on the principal of these debts will reach $\$ 44$ million by 1960 whereas the interest declines from $\$ 24$ million to $\$ 18$ million over the period.

Payments due on certain of the credits for surplus property (except merchant ships) were not projected because terms generally required payment in foreign currency or property as requested by the United States Government.

Of the total indebtedness outstanding December 31, 1954, almost two-thirds is in three countries, United Kingdom, France, and Germany.

# Business Population <br> by Legal Form of Organization 

THE business population of the United States has remained stable at about 4.2 million concerns over the past 2 years. Continuing moderate gains in the number of corporations in 1953 and 1954 were offset by slight reductions in unincorporated firms.

In 1954, contract construction was the only major industry division to gain significantly in number of operating conpanies. Here the increase of 3 percent was about half the proportional increase in 1952 and 1953 . The number of manafacturing firms declined in each of the last 3 years. Wholesale trade continued to edge up slightly while the number of concerns in the aggregate in the remaining industry divisions remained virtually unchanged.

## Business Population


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMmERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMLS

55-19-6
Corporations, which currently make up something over one-eighth of the business population, have increased in number by seven-tenths since 1945 , while unincorporated firms have increased by about one-third. In the early postwar period, 194548 , the corporate and noncorporate parts of the business population shared more equally in the rapid growth, with corporations increasing by more than two-fifths and proprietorships together with partnerships gaining by about one-third. During the years from 1949 through 1954, however, corporations increased quite steadily by about one-sixth for the 6 -year period. Unincorporated

[^2]businesses, on the other hand, gained relatively less from 1949 through 1952 and dipped slightly thereafter. As of the beginning of this year there were about 3 percent more noncorporate firms in operation than 6 years earlier.

The business population of the United States discussed here refers to all private nonagricultural enterprises, except those providing professional services. About 90 percent of all private business employment and national income originate in these firms. This article- the fourth in the current series ${ }^{1}$ describing the business population and its turnoverreviews the trends from the standpoint of the legal form of organization of American businesses.

## Position of corporations

Although about three-fourths of private nonagricultural national income and employment outside the professions originates in the corporate sector, corporations currently represent little more than one-eighth of the total number of operating businesses. The chart on page 15 highlights the large proportion of the national income that is produced under the corporate form of organization. The corporate contribution to income and the proportionate number of companies are higher in manufacturing than in other broad industry divisions of the business population.

In 1947, the year for which the most detailed information is available, the corporate percentage was slightly lower (11 percent), while 70 percent of all firms were individually owned, 17 percent were partnerships and less than 2 percent were firms of other types of organization. Included in the "other types" are mutual financial institutions, estates, trusts, receiverships and cooperatives organized under special State laws rather than as corporations.

The larger the size-group of companies the more important is the proportion of all firms accounted for by corporations, as may be seen from the lower left-hand section of table 4 and the chart on page 17. It will be noted, however, that while more than 4 out of every 5 firms with 100 or more paid employees in operation in 1947 were corporations, 93 percent of all corporations were firms of lesser size. Nearly onefourth of all corporations had fewer than 4 paid employees and nearly three-fourths had fewer than 20 employees.

## Long-term trends in corporations

The corporate form of organization as it exists today rests upon a body of legislation largely formulated during the last century. After an extremely rapid growth in the number of corporations during a relatively brief formative period, the rate tapered off and since the early 1900's has been only moderately higher than the rate of growth for the rest of the business population. While the expansion of the economy

[^3]and the development of the capital markets may have served as a stimulus to a more rapid growth in corporate business, the increasing importance of corporation income taxesparticularly since World War I-operated as a very significant deterrent to incorporation of small and medium-size firms though probably not for the smaller number of giant concerns for which capital could not be raised in any other manner.

A comparison of the number of corporate tax returns with estimates of the total business population for the earlier period indicates that the proportion of corporations has increased from about 9 percent in 1910 to about 13 percent currently-a rise of only a few percentage points over this entire period. These data also indicate that prior to World War II corporations were relatively most numerous during periods of depression and proportionately fewest under favorable business conditions, reflecting the greater cyelical stability of the larger firms.

## Corporate shares by industry

In January 1952, when corporations represented 13 percent of all firms in operation, one-third of all manufacturing firms were corporations (see table 2). Also substantially above average were the corporate proportions in the finance, wholesale and mining divisions with percentages around a fourth of the total. In each of three industry divisionscontract construction, retail trade and services-corporations comprised less than a tenth of all firms in operation.

## Corporate Businesses

## Importance in income originating and number of firms



In the transportation, communications and other public utilities division the corporate proportion of all firms is only slightly higher than average, or one-sixth. Although virtually all railroads and other public utility concerns are incorporated, firms engaged in such activities as trucking and services allied to transportation are more numerous and predominantly unincorporated.

Within broad industry groups, as can be seen in the more detailed distributions shown in table 2, somewhat wider in-
dustrial variation is revealed in the proportion of all firms operating as corporations. Among retail food and liquor firms, filling stations and firms engaged in personal services only 2 or 3 percent of all businesses are incorporated. Other retail trade and service industry groups are also below the general average in this respect with the exceptions of the retail automotive group and motion pictures where one-fifth and two-fifths, respectively, of the concerns are corporate. It should be noted that the latter industry includes production and distribution as well as the exhibition of motion pictures in theaters. A factor in the motion picture industry is the growing tendency for a corporation to be set up to produce a single motion picture.
Table 1.-Number of Firms in Operation January 1, 1945-55, and Number of New, Transferred and Scid or Liquidated Businesses by Type of Organization

| [Thousands] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Total | Corporate | Noncorporate | Total | Corporate | Noncorporato |
|  | Firms in operation January 1 |  |  | Transferred ${ }^{2}$ or discontimued businesses |  |  |
| 1945 | 2, 395 | 331 | 2, 664 | 649 | 25 | 624 |
| 1946 | 3,242 | 350 | 2, 892 | 836 | 32 | 804 |
| 1947 | 3, 651 | 412 | 3,239 | 811 | 36 | 735 |
| 1948 | 3, 873 | 459 | 3,414 | 783 | 48 | 735 |
| 1949 | 3,984 | 483 | 3,501 | 741 | 48 | 683 |
| 1950 | 4, 009 | 495 | 3.514 | 709 | 41 | $66 \%$ |
| 1901 | 4, 067 | 516 : | 3,551 | 688 | 48 | (64) |
| 1952 | 4,121 | 526 | 3,595 | 681 | 50 | 631 |
| 1953 | 4,179 | 539 | 3, 640 | 691 | 54 | 637 |
| 1954 | 4.185 | 551 | 3,634 | 650 | 57 | 693 |
| $1955{ }^{\text {² }}$ | 4, 182 | 564 | 3.618 |  |  |  |
|  | Newly Acquired Businesses |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Newly establishod |  |  | Acquired by transfer ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| 1945. | 423 | 29 | 394 | 473 | 16 | 457 |
| 1946 | 617 | 50 | 567 | 627 | 44 | 583 |
| 1947 | 441 | 40 | 421 | 572 | 43 | 529 |
| 1948 | 393 | 36 | 357 | 501 | 35 | 466 |
| 1949 | 331 | 32 | 299 | 435 | 28 | 407 |
| 1950. | 348 | 35 | 313 | 419 | 27 | 392 |
| 1951. | 313 | 36 | 327 | 378 | 22 | 356 |
| 1952 | 364 | 39 | 325 | 375 | 23 | 352 |
| 1953 | 341 | 39 | 302 | 357 | 27 | 330 |
| $1954{ }^{1}$ | 331 | 41 | 290 | 316 | 29 | 287 |

Based on incomplete data.

1. Based on incomplete data.
2. Classified by legal form before the transfer.
3. Classified by legal form after the transfer.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economies estimates based primarily on data from the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance and the Internal Revenue Service.

The proportion of corporations in the overall business population was about the same at the beginning of this year as in 1952 but 2 percentage points higher than in 1945 and 1947. In general, changes in the proportion of corporations within most of the industry groups were likewise moderate from 1945 to 1952. However, a greater than average tendency toward incorporation from 1945 to 1948 is indicated for textile, apparel and leather manufacturers, and firms classified in the retail automotive group.

## Unincorporated business

Individual ownership offers advantages over the corporate form in the way of fewer regulations, direct and full control of the business by the owner, and, in most cases, lower taxes. The capital available to a proprietorship, however, is limited by the funds the owner has saved or can borrow. Under the corporate form it is possible to draw on the capital of a number of different individuals who may or may not desire to participate directly in the operation of the enterprise and, also of great importance, the continuity of the business is safeguarded and the investor's liability is generally limited to the amount of his investment.

Proprietorships with less than four employees comprise three-fifths of all business concerns


Partnerships resemble proprictorships in that they may be formed with relative ease and the business is directly controlled by the owners. On the other hand, partnerships re--semble the corporate form since they do facilitate the pooling of more than one individual's resources and although the liability extends to each owner's personal assets, risk is spread to some extent. In addition, the partnership form usually makes available to the firm the working time and skills of each of the partners.
Unincorporated firms comprise a substantial majority of the total number of firms in operation within almost every industry group for which separate data are available. The proportion ranges down to just above half among textile, apparel and leather manufacturers and metal products manufacturers. To a large extent this result follows from the broad industry classification used in table 2. For some of the more detailed manufacturing industries, such as textile mills alone or producers of petroleum products, the unincorporated proportion would be much lower. However, even in industries such as these where a large share of total output is concentrated in relatively few firms, the proportions of unincorporated firms are far from negligible in numbers. Railroads and pipelines are among the few exceptions encountered.
Internal Revenue Service data on the number of proprietorships and partnerships filing tax returns for 1947 constitute the latest "universe" information available on the breakdown of the number of unincorporated firms in operation by type of organization; these data provide the primary basis tor the detailed information presented in this study as or a single date, January 1, 1947. Less comprehensive data for more recent years give evidence that the current distribution of unincorporated firms among sole proprietorships, partner-
ships and other types of organizations probably is not very different from that found for 1947. This view is supported by sample studies of employers filing social security tax returns for the first quarter of 1951 , as well as by tentative global figures carried forward to 1955 on the basis of partial information from IRS and business turnover estimates. However, certain provisions of the Revenue Act of 1954especially that on dividends and that granting some unincorporated firms the option of using corporate tax rates-may have some effect on future trends.

From the standpoint of numbers of firms the business population may be thought of as dominated by small proprietorships. Individually owned businesses with fewer than 4 employees comprised nearly three-fifths of all firms in operation in 1947. As the accompanying chart shows, proprietorships with fewer than 4 employees constituted nearly 30 percent of all firms even within the mining and manufacturing divisions. These smaller proprietorships accounted for from one-half to two-thirds of all firms in three divisions-construction, transportation and retail trade, about 45 percent in wholesale trade, nearly 40 percent in the finance division, and 70 percent of all service firms.

Partnerships, which are more numerous than corporations in most divisions and all retail and service industry groups, are in turn quite consistently outnumbered by proprietorships amony industries for which statistics are separately available. The single exception which is found for the combined textile, apparel and leather products group is due to the greater tendency for apparel manufacturers to operate as partnerships. The ratio of partnerships to proprietorships is also fairly high within other manufacturing groups, in the finance division, and in mining and quarrying. All other industry divisions and groups are characterized by quite low proportions of partnerships.

## Size and legal form of organization

The effect of firm size as measured by number of paid mployees upon the distributions of firms among corporaions, sole proprietorships and partnerships is revealed by able 4 and the chart on below. Although the chart and the table are based upon 1947 data, as discussed above, partial and tentative information for recent years indicates that the current picture is essentially the same. It should be noted that "other" types of organization have been excluded from the data charted.

Although sole proprietorships account for four-fifths of firms with fewer than 4 employees, the percentage falls off rapidly as size of firm increases: only about one-fourth of the firms with between 20 and 49 employees, and less than 4 percent of concerns with 100 or more employees, are individually owned.

Corporations, on the other hand, take on greater importance as the size of firm increases. Corporations account for less than 4 percent of all concerns with fewer than 4 employees and more than four-fifths of the 100 or over group. Roughly equal proportions of proprietorships and corporations are found among firms with 8-19 employees.

Firm size has a comparatively moderate effect upon the proportion of firms operating as partnerships. This form of organization attains its greatest relative importance in the middle-size classes, accounting for one-fourth to one-fifth of all firms with 4 to 50 employees.

Table 3 shows the number of firms in operation January 1, 1947, by type of organization and size for selected industry divisions as well as for the business population as a whole.

Even in construction and retail trade, where small proportions of all firms are incorporated, corporations account for nearly half of all firms with 20 or more employees.
On an overall basis, differences in the distribution of firms by type of organization could be expected to follow from the industry differences in size composition. In manufacturing, for example, where firms tend to be larger than average, a higher-than-average proportion of corporations would be expected. However, some industry differences in the distribution of firms by type of organization are apparently independent of size. In manufacturing the proportion of proprietorships is lower, and of corporations higher than average not only for the division as a whole but also within each of the size classes. Wholesale trade is similar to manufacturing in this respect but in retail trade and construction the opposite situation prevails.
In part this phenomenon may be explained by industry variations in the average number of employees per firm within the employee-size groups utilized in the tables. A more important reason probably lies in the choice of employment as a measure of size. The amount of capital required is an important factor apart from employment in determining the legal form of organization of a projected business enterprise. If size of firm were measured in terms of total assets it is likely that the industry differences within size classes in the distribution of firms among the types of organization would be lessened. Variation in the degree of risk associated with starting different kinds of new businesses may also give rise to some industry differences in the proportions of corporations within size classes.

## Distribution of Firms by Legal Form of Organization for Each Employee-size Class

Importance of corporations rises with size


Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

## Business Turnover

The number of incorporated and unincorporated businesses which were newly established, newly acquired by transfer of ownership, and sold or liquidated each year from 1945 through 1954 are shown in table 1 ; further details by size and industry are shown in tables 5 and 6.

Included among the businesses newly acquired by transfer are changes from one type of legal form of organization to another as well as reorganizations and purchases of going concerns which do not result in a change in legal form. For all types of organizations combined the number of firms discontinued or transferred less the number of businesses newly acquired by transfer yields the number of business deaths. However, it is not possible to derive estimates of the number of liquidations within types of organization from table 1 since separate information on the previous legal form of organization of transferred businesses is lacking.

Business births and transfers were at a record level in 1946, a year in which the readjustment from the war economy resulted in a business population increase of more than 400,000 firms. Since that year the number of newly acquired businesses among unincorporated firms has decreased steadily, and last year numbered only about half as many as in 1946. The number of new corporations, on the other hand, after declining through 1949, has increased each year thereafter; 1954 was only 18 percent below 1946. The difference between the corporate and noncorporate sectors
of the business population with respect to business turnove and growth are apparent from table 7 which expresses thes data in terms of the rates per 1,000 firms in operation.
The difference botween the combined rates of new firm formation and acquisitions through transfer or reorganizatior each year and the rate at which firms are sold or liquidatec yield the annual rates of growth among operating concerns The corporate business turnover rates are substantially less than those for unincorporated business, while greater relative growth occurred among corporations in each year showr except 1945. Growth among corporations was also muct more steady from 1948 on while in the noncorporate sector growth was slow in 1949 and moderate losses occurred ir 1953 and 1954. The table also shows that in most years transferred firms have accounted for a larger share of al. newly acquired unincorporated firms than the establishment of new firms.

## Entry rates holding size and industry constant

The different levels of business turnover rates shown for corporations and unincorporated business may suggest a stability in the corporate sector of the business population which is actually not characteristic of this form of organization as such. As previous articles on the business population have pointed out, turnover rates vary sharply among industries, among size classes, and even among geographical

Table 2.-Number of Firms in Operation January 1 by Industry and Type of Organization
[Thousands]

 and the Internal Revenue Service.
regions. The industrial and size compositions of firms of different types of organization differ and hence variation in the gross rates shown in the table may illustrate little more than various weightings of the same basic rates rather than any inherent differences between corporate and noncorporate firms independent of these and possibly other factors.

Table 3.-Number of Firms in Operation January 1, 1947, by Selected Industry Divisions, Size of Firm and Type of Organization

| lndustry divisions and employee-size classes |  | Type of organization |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | pes | Corporate | Proprietorship | Partnership | Other |
| All industries ${ }^{2}$ | 3,651 | 412 | 2,550 | 620 | 69 |
| 0-3 | 2,683 | 99 | 2,137 | 412 | 36 |
| $4-\overline{7}$ | 480 | 93 | 268 | 107 | 12 |
| 8-19 | 298 | 107 | 113 | 66 | 11 |
| 20 or more | 191 | 113 | 33 | 35 | 10 |
| 20-49 | 117 | 59 | 27 | 25 |  |
| . $0-99$ | 39 | 25 | 5 | 6 |  |
| 100-499 | 29 | 23 | 1 | ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| 500-999 .... | 3 | 3 | (1) | (1) |  |
| 1000 ar more. | 3 | 3 | (1) | (1) |  |
| Contract construction. | 268 | 17 | 214 | 37 | (1) |
| $0-3$ | 181 |  | 160 | 20 |  |
| 4-7. | 43 | 5 | 31 | 7 |  |
| 8-19. | 29 | 5 | 17 | 7 |  |
| 20 or more. | 15 | 6 | 5 | 3 |  |
| Manufacturing | 302 | 98 | 128 | 70 | 6 |
| 0-3. | 123 | 8 | 83 | 31 |  |
| 4-7 | 49 | 15 | 19 | 14 |  |
| 8-19. | 56 | 25 | 17 | 13 |  |
| 20 or more. | 74 | 51 | 8 | 12 |  |
| W holesale trade. | 243 | 58 | 139 | 43 | 4 |
| $0-3$ | 153 | 14 | 112 | 25 |  |
| 4-7 | 41 | 14 | 17 | 8 |  |
| $8-19$ | 31 | 17 | 8 | 6 |  |
| 20 or more | 18 | 12 | 2 | 4 |  |
| Retail trade. | 1,627 | 96 | 1,239 | 278 | 15 |
| 0-3. | 1,257 | 13 | 1,050 | 187 |  |
| 4-7. | 223 | 31 | 134 | 55 | .-...... |
| 80 or more | 109 39 | 32 18 | 45 10 | 27 9 |  |
|  |  |  | 10 | 0 |  |

## ${ }^{1}$ Less than 500 firms.

${ }^{2}$ Includes industries not shown separately.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economies estimates based primarily on data from the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance and the Internal Revenue Serrice.

Examination of entry rates by the three-way classification of size, industry and type of organization could be expected to indicate the separate effects of differences in each of these factors upon entry rates. Unfortunately present data are not completely adequate for this approach to the problem. Information on new businesses cross-classified by type of

Table 5.-Percent Distributions of New and Transferred Businesses within Types of Organization by Size of Firm for Selected Industry Divisions, 1954

| Industry divisions and employee-size classes | New businesses |  |  |  | Transforred businesses |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent |  |  | Percent <br> corpo- <br> rate <br> within <br> size <br> class | Percent |  |  | Percent <br> corporate within si\% class |
|  | Total | Corpo rate | Non-corporate |  | Total | Corporate | Non-corporate |  |
| All industries ${ }^{2}$ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 9 |
| 0-3. | 87 | 60 | 91 | 8 | 83 | 35 | 87 | 4 |
| 4-7. | 9 | 24 | 7 | 32 | 10 | 27 | 9 | 23 |
| 8-19 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 44 | 5 | 22 | 3 | 41 |
| 20-49. | 1 | 4 | (1) | 60 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 39 |
| 50 or more. | (1) | 2 | (1) | 69 | 1 | 5 | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 72 |
| Contract construction.. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 8 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 21 |
| 0-3. | 83 | 49 | 86 | 5 | 63 | 27 | 72 | 9 |
| 4-7. | 13 | 29 | 11 | 19 | 20 | 28 | 18 | 29 |
| 8-19 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 32 | 11 | 25 | 7 | 49 |
| 20 or more. | 1 | 9 | 1 | 53 | 6 | 20 | 3 | 64 |
| Manufacturing | 100 | 100 | 100 | 28 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 33 |
| 0-3. | 68 | 46 | 77 | 19 | 45 | 20 | 59 | 15 |
| 4-7. | 18 | 27 | 15 | 41 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 37 |
| 8-19. | 8 | 15 | 6 | 51 | 18 | 27 | 13 | 54 |
| 20 or more. | 5 | 12 | 2 | 68 | 17 | 32 | - 8 | 67 |
| Wholesale trade. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 26 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 30 |
| $0-3$. | 87 | 67 | 94 | 20 | 66 | 34 | 79 | 16 |
| 4-7. | 9 | 25. | 4 | 69 | 18 | 31 | 13 | 50 |
| 8-19. | 3 | 6 | 1 | 65 | 11 | 24 | 6 | 64 |
| 20 or more. | 1 | 2 | (1) | 56 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 69 |
| Retall trade | 100 | 100 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 4 |
| 0-3. | 91 | 52 | 93 | 3 | 88 | 31 | 90 | 1 |
| 4-7. | 7 | 28 | 5 | 26 | 9 | 33 | 8 | 16 |
| 8-19. | 2 | 14 | 1 | 43 | 3 | 23 | ${ }^{2}$ | 32 |
| 20 or more. | 1 | 6 | (1) | 4. 69 | 1 | 12 | (1) | 54 |

${ }_{2}$ Less than 0.5 percent.
${ }^{2}$ Includes industries not shown separately.
Source: V. S. Department of Comblerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 4.-Percent Distribution of Firms in Operation January 1, 1947, Within Industry Divisions,
Types of Organization, and Employee-Size Classes

|  | All types | Type of organization |  |  |  | All types | Type of organization |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Corporate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proprietor- } \\ & \text { ship } \end{aligned}$ | Partnership | Other |  | Corporate | Proprietor- ship | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Partner- } \\ & \text { ship } \end{aligned}$ | Other |
|  | Withiu Industries |  |  |  |  | Within types of orgamization |  |  |  |  |
| All industries | 100.0 | 11.3 | 69.8 ! | 17.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mining and quarrying-- Contract construction-- | 100.0 100.0 | 23.4. | 44.4 | 29.9 | 2.3 .2 | 7.9 | 2.0 | 8.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 .6 |
| Manufacturing .-....- | 100.0 | 32.5 | 42.3 | 23.2 | 2.0 | 8.3 | 23.8 | 5.0 | 11.3 | 8.8 |
| Transportation, communication and other public utilities.... | 100.0 | 13.8 | 72.9 | 9.8 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 8.5 |
| Wholesale trade. | 100.0 | 23.7 | 57.1 | 17.6 | 1.6 | 6. 6 | 14.0 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 5.5 |
| Retail trade. | 100.0 | 5.9 | 76.1 | 17.1 | . 9 | 44.6 | 23.2 | 48.6 | 44.9 | 21.2 |
| Finance insurance and real estate. | 100.0 | 23.4 | 41.0 | 25. 7 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 18.2 | 5.2 | 13.3 | 46.4 |
|  | 100.0 | 5.4 | 81.8 | 12.0 | . 8 | 18.8 | 9.1 | 22.0 | 13.3 | 7.8 |
|  | Withiu size classes |  |  |  |  | Within types of organization |  |  |  |  |
| All size classes | 100.0 | 11.3 : | 69.8 | 17.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| $\stackrel{0}{1-3} 4$ | 100.0 100.0 | $\begin{array}{r}3.7 \\ 19.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 79.6 75.8 | 15.3 22.3 | 1.3 | 73.5 | 24.0 | 83.8 | ${ }^{66.4}$ | 52.4 17.0 |
| $8-19$ | 100.0 | 35.9 | 38.0 | 22.2 | 3.8 | 88.2 | 25.9 | 1. 4 | 17.3 | 17.0 16.6 |
| 20-49. | 100.0 | 50.5 | 22.7 | 21.4 | 5. 5 | 3.2 | 14.3 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 9.3 |
| 50-99 100 more. | 100.0 100.0 | 65.7 82.6 | 13.0 |  | 5.0 | 1.1 | 6. 1 | (1) .2 | 1.0 | 2.8 |
| 100 or more. | 100.0 | 82.6 | 3.1 | 10.7 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 7.0 | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | . 6 | 1.8 |

[^4]organization, industry and size is not available prior to the third quarter of 1950 ; the only comparable data for all businesses in existence pertain to January 1, 1947-a difference in time of more than three years. Furthermore, the latter estimates are subject to large sampling errors for some of the more sparsely populated cells of the three-way classification; within size-by-industry classifications the distribution of firms by type of organization depends upon samples of employers too small to yield precise estimates within each cell.

Nevertheless, a study based upon present data does reveal significant variation in entry rates by industry and by size. The effect of type of organization upon entry rates is less clear when the analysis is based on all observations; however, within the two industry divisions with the largest number of firms-retail trade and the service industries-the entry rate for corporations exceeded the partnership rate, and both these types of organization tended to have much higher entry rates than proprietorships. In the absence of data on the relative changes in the number of firms in each legal form of organization, adjusted for size and industry, it is not possible to establish the extent to which these differentials in entry rates, also so adjusted, are associated with differentials in growth rates or in discontinuance rates.

Table 6.-Number of Firms in Operation 1953-55 and Number of New, Discontinued and Transferred Businesses 1953-54 by Major Industry Divisions

| [Thousands] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { indus- } \\ \text { tries } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Contract con-struction | Manu-facturing | $\begin{gathered} \text { Whole- } \\ \text { sale } \\ \text { trade } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Retail } \\ & \text { trade } \end{aligned}$ | Service industries | $\underset{\text { other }}{\text { All }}$ |
| Firms in operation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January 1, 1953 | 4, 178.8 | 417.7 | 326.9 | 282.9 | 1,853.0 | 738.9 | 559.4 |
| July 1, 1953 | 4, 205.7 | 432.3 | 326.6 | 285.0 | 1,859.2 | 741.9 | 560.7 |
| January 1, 1954 | 4,185. 3 | 431.3 | 321.8 | 285.6 | 1,849.9 | 739.0 | 557.5 |
| July 1, 1954 | 4, 196. 7 | 441.3 | 317.6 | 287.1 | 1,850.7 | 742.3 | 557.7 |
| January 1, 1955 ! | 4, 182.0 | 443.0 | 311.0 | 288.0 | 1,843.0 | 741.0 | 556.0 |
| New businesses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-June 1953.. | 199.3 | 40.4 | 16.0 | 11.9 | 77.4 | 29.6 | 24.0 |
| July-December 1953. | 141.2 | 23.9 | 10.4 | 8.6 | 58.1 | 23.1 | 17.2 |
| January-June 1954 | 189.0 | 35.7 | 13.1 | 11.0 | 75.4 | 30.3 | 23.5 |
| July-December 19541 | 141.7 | 26.1 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 58.1 | 22.0 | 17.3 |
| Discontinued businesses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-June 1953... | 172.4 | 25.8 | 16.3 | 9.8 | 71.1 | 26.7 | 22.7 |
| July-December 1953 | 161.6 | 24.9 | 15.2 | 8.0 | 67.3 | 25.9 | 20.3 |
| January-June 1954 | 177.6 | 25.8 | 17.3 | 9.6 | 74.6 | 27.0 | 23.3 |
| July-December $1954{ }^{1}$ | 156.7 | 24.2 | 15. 4 | 8.2 | 65.9 | 23. 1 | 19.9 |
| Transferred businesses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-June 1953.. | 206.0 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 135.6 | 30.5 | 14.1 |
| July-December 1953 | 151.2 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 102.0 | 21.9 | 9.9 |
| January-June 1954 | 181.8 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 121.5 | 26.6 | 12.2 |
| July-December $1954{ }^{1}$ | 134. 1 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 92.4 | 19.4 | 8.1 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate new businesses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1951 | 36.1 | 3.8 | 6. 5 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 4.0 | 9.4 |
| 1952. | 39.5 | 4.9 | 6. 9 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 4.2 | 10.1 |
| January-June 1953 | 22.2 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 5.3 |
| July-December 1953. | 17.0 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 4.2 |
| January-June 1954 | 21.8 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 5.4 |
| July-December 1954: | 19.7 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 4.9 |
| Corporate transferred businesses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1951 | 22.0 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 7.2 | 2.8 | 4.1 |
| 1952 | 23.5 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 7.6 | 2.9 | 4.0 |
| January-June 1953 | 14.9 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| July-December 1953. | 12.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| January-June 1954 | 16.0 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 5. 2 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| July-December 1954 - ----- | 13.4 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 2.2 |

1 Based on incomplete data.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics estimates based primarily on data from the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance.

## Technical Notes

The statistics presented in this article are estimated within the framework of the regul: The statistics presented in this article are estimated wopulation as revised in the Januar 1954 SURVEY OF CURRENT Bisiness. The number of sole proprietorships, partnerships an
corporations in operation January 1, 1947 were derived primarily from Internal Revent Service data as outlined in the technical notes to the January 1954 article.
The May 1954 Survey presented the number of operating businesses by employee-si2 classes and by industry for all types of organization combined as of January 1 each year 19: through 1949 and 1951. The 1947 distribution shown here of firms by legal form of organizatio within industry divisions and size classes depends upon Bureau of Old-Age and Survivor Insurance samples of employers filing social security tax returns for the first quarters of 194 and 1948.
The number of corporations in operation January 1,1945 through January 1, 1952 wer derived from IRS data by the same methods used to establish the 1947 corporate benchmark Estimates of corporate business turnover were used to carry the total number of corporatior in operation forward from January 1, 1952 to January 1, 1955. It should be noted that $n$ attempt is made to combine corporations owned or controlled by the same interests
An additional factor, important only in the finance, insurance and real estate division, iregard to corporations should be noted. Under business population definitions concerns ar not considered frms in operation unless they have cither at least one paid employee or a established place of business. The definitions exclude "paper" corporations which have $n$ established place of business regularly devoted to the business activities involved. In som cases, such corporations are individually owned and the entire income is in the form of rent
from small apartment houses or other real estate. In other cases, corporations are set up t from small apartment houses or other real estate. In other cases, corporations are set up $t$ conduct a single transaction which is accomplished in a short period of time without benefi
of paid employees. In $1947,150,000$ tax returns were submitted to IRS by corporations class of paid employees. In 1947, 150,000 tax returns were submitted to IRS by corporations class
fied in the finance, insurance and real estate division. The bulk of the difference betwec fied in the finance, insurance and real estate division. The bulk of the difference betwee
this figure and the OBE estimate of 75,000 corporations in operation January 1,1947 is attrit this figure and the OBE estimate of 75,000 corporations in op
utable to the above factor rather than to business turnover.

## Comparison with external data

Relative movements in the series on new and transferred corporations, shown in table ! re in substantial agreement with those shown by the incorporations series compiled $b$ : Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. (published monthly on page S-5 of the Sunver.) However, du primarily to the inclusion in the incorporations series of the "paper" companies discusset above, the level of the Dun and Bradstreet series for the years 1946 through 1954 average about 45 percent higher than the combined OBE corporate new and transferred businesses Less important differences from the Dun and Bradstreet series arise from those cases in whic the promotion of a projected corporation was not completed and the charter, though issued fessional services from business population statistics.

## Comparison with Census data

The 1947 Census of Manufactures and the 1948 Census of Business contain information or The 1947 Census of Manufactures and the 1948 Census of Business contain information or
establishments by legal form of organization. Within each industry the proportion of estab establishments by legal form of organization. Within each industry the proportion of estab
lishments controlled by corporations as shown by the Censuses exceeds the corporate per lishments controlled by corporations as shown by the Censuses exceeds the corporate per
centage determined from the estimates of business firms presented here. However, ther centage determined from the estimates of business firms presented here. However, theri
is fairly close agreement between the arrangement of the industries from high to low corporat percentages as determined from the two sets of data.
The explanation of the above result lies in the differences in definitions and scope betweet the two sets of data. The Bureau of the Census counts each establishment separately. Thr
business population series, on the other hand, counts each firm once even though it mas business population series, on the other hand, counts each firm once even though it may
control more than one plant or establishment; furthermore, in the latter statistics, a firm control more than one plant or establishment; furthermore, in the iatter statistics, a firr engaged in manufacturing, for example, would not be included in this division unless manu ments were not covered by the Census unless there was at least one paid emplovee; no cutof point based on size of firm is employed in business population statistics. Each of thest differences in scope and definition would tend to raise the corporate percentage as determined from Census information on establishments above the corporate percent determined from firms.

Table 7.-Business Turnover Rates per 1,000 Firms in Operation January 1

| Year | Newly-acquired business:s |  |  |  |  |  | Transfer ${ }^{3}$ plus discontinance rate |  |  | Net change rate ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New entry rate |  |  | Transfer rate ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |  | Total | Cor-porate |  | Total | Corate ate | $\begin{gathered} \text { Non- } \\ \text { car- } \\ \text { porate } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Total | Cor- <br> por- <br> ate |  | Total | Cor- <br> por- <br> ate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945 | 141 | 88 | 148 | 158 | 48 | 172 | 217 | 76 | 234 | 82 | 60 | 86 |
| 1946. | 190 | 143 | 196 | 193 | 126 | 202 | 258 | 91 | 278 | 125 | 178 | 120 |
| 1947. | - 126 | 97 | 130 | 157 | 104 | 163 | 222 | 87 | 239 | 61 | 114 | 84 |
| 1948. | 101 | 78 | 105 | 129 | 76 | 136 | 202 | 105 | 215 | 28 | 49 | 24 |
| 1949 | 83 | 66 | 85 | 109 | 58 | 116 | 186 | 99 | 198 | 6 | 25 | 3 |
| 1950. | 87 | 71 | 89 | 105 | 55 | 112 | 177 | 83 | 190 | 15 | 43 | 11 |
| 1951. | 89 | 70 | 92 | 93 | 43 | 100 | 169 | 93 | 180 | 13 | 20 | 12 |
| 1952 | 88 | 74 | 90 | 91 | 44 | 98 | 165 | 95 | 176 | 14 | 23 | 12 |
| 1953 | 82 | 72 | 83 | 85 | 50 | 91 | 165 | 100 | 175 | 2 | 22 | -1 |
| 1954 | 79 | 74 | 80 | 76 | 53 | 79 | 155 | 103 | 163 | 0 | 24 | -4 |

[^5] ferred or discontinued
2. Classified by legal form after the transfer.
3. Classified by legal form before the transier.

Source: U. S. Department of Commeree, Ome of Dusiness Economies.

The statistics here are a continuation of the data published in Business Statistics, the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey jf Current Business. That volume (price $\$ 1.50$ ) contains monthly data for the years 1949 to 1952, and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1935 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1949 . Series added or revised since publication of the 1953 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk $\left({ }^{*}\right)$ and a dagger $(\dagger)$, respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. The terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers and dollar values refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

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

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\left.\right\|_{\substack{\text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber }}}$ | October | Novem- | Decemher | Janu- ary | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary- } \end{gathered}$ | Mar |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unadjusted quarterly totals: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries...-............................. mil. of dol.- |  | 6. 266 |  |  | 6,932 |  |  | 6,640 | - -. | --.- | 6.988 |  |  | : 6, 2 ! |
| Manufacturing --.-.--.............-.-.-.-. - do |  | 2. 3649 |  |  | 2.859 |  |  | 2,645 |  | -- | 2,965 |  |  | 2.48 |
| Durable-goods industries .-...-.-.-.......... do |  | 1. 301 |  |  | 1.309 |  |  | 1,207 |  |  | 1.373 <br> 1.592 |  |  | 1.1: |
| Nondurable-goods industries.....---...... do |  | 1.368 |  |  | 1,550 |  |  | 1,438 |  |  | 1.592 |  |  | 1.3 \% |
| Mining ....-............................-.-....... do. |  | 219 |  |  | 2611 |  |  | 251 |  |  | 244 |  |  | 2 |
|  |  | 259 |  |  | 24.5 |  |  | 179 |  |  | 180 |  |  | 21 |
| Transportation, other than rail---.-.-.-..... do |  | 384 |  |  | 375 |  |  | 374 |  |  | 379 |  |  | 31 |
| Publie utilities |  | 929 |  |  | 1,121 |  |  | 1,060 |  |  | 1, 109 |  |  | 894 |
| Commercial and other .-.-----.-.-......... do. |  | 1.916 |  |  | 2.071 |  |  | 2,133 |  | - | 2,110 |  |  | 2.64 |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: <br> All industries. <br> bil. of dol. |  | 27.46 |  |  | 26.92 |  |  | 26. 84 |  |  | 26.18 |  |  | 26.0 |
|  |  | 11.62 |  |  | 11.09 |  |  | 10.98 |  |  | 10.58 |  |  | ${ }^{1} 10.2$ |
|  |  | . 91. |  |  | 1.04 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  | . 97 |  |  | 9 |
|  |  | i. 04 |  |  | . 91 |  |  | . 80 |  |  | . 68 |  |  | 7 |
| Transportation, other than rail............. do |  | 1. 55 |  |  | 1.44 |  |  | 1.51 |  |  | 1.53 |  |  | 1. 5 |
|  |  | 4.33 |  |  | 4.35 |  |  | 4.12 |  | - | 4.01 |  |  | 4.0 |
| Commercial and other. ..................... do. |  | 7.97 |  |  | 8.17 |  |  | 8.42 |  |  | 8.46 |  |  | 8.5 |
| FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash receipts from farming, including Qovernment payments, total mil. of dol. | 2,020 | 2.036 | 1,934 | 2.015 | 2. 104 | 2, 205 | 2,481 | 3,190 | 3. 50 t | 3,191 | 2. 809 | 2,571 | 1,948 |  |
| Farm marketings and CCC loans, total......- do..-- | 2.0093 | 2.012 | 1.901 | 1.980 | 2.070 | 2. 187 | 2,469 | 3,178 | $3.49{ }^{-1}$ | 3.172 | 2. 779 | 2, 53t | $1.917^{-}$ | -1,90 |
|  | 698 | 5.554 | 304 | 536 | 719 | 929 | 1.111 | 1,780 | 2, 032 | 1. 655 | 1, 474 | 1,24. | 738 | ,60 |
| Livestoek and products, total_............ do . | 1,308 | 1.458 | 1.395 | 1. 450 | 1.351 | 1.258 | 1.358 | 1,398 | 1. 46.5 | 1. 515 | 1,305 | 1,291 | 1. 179 | \% 1.30 |
|  | 314 | 342 | 345 | 389 | 380 | 364 | 349 | -326 | 335 | 320 | 327 | 311 | 299 |  |
|  | 306 | 817 | 762 | 762 | (ix) | 628 | 732 | 796 | 835 | $x \times 5$ | 702 | 741 | 1218 |  |
| Poultry and egas .-....................-n do. | 268 | 281 | 262 | 204 | 243 | 248 | 262 | 260 | 278 | $29 x$ | 261 | 219 | 243 |  |
| Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 303 | 304 | 287 | 3014 | 312 | 330 | 372 | 479 | 528 | 478 | 419 | 382 | 289 |  |
|  | 247 | 196 | 179 | 189 | 254 | 328 | 393 | 629 | 718 | 580 | 521 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \hline\end{array} 40$ | 260 |  |
| Livestock and products ...-...............-do...- | 344 | 384 | 367 | $3 \times 2$ | 39 | 331 | 357 | 368 | 384 | 340 | 344 | + 340 | 311 |  |
| Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted: <br> All commodities $\quad 1935-39=100$ | 127 |  |  |  |  |  | 103 |  |  | 196 |  |  | 129 |  |
|  | 106 | 128 | 121 | 181 | 142 | 138 | 105 | 233 | 26 | 199 | 183 | 167 | 106 |  |
| Livestock and products..............-....... do..-- | 144 | 16.5 | 162 | 175 | 171 | 19, | 168 | 177 | 191 | 193 | 171 | 163 | 144 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, combined indext $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . ~ 1947-49=100 \ldots$. | 126 | 126 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 116 | 123 | 126 | 130 | $131^{\circ}$ | 128 | ${ }^{1} 131$ | 135 | P 13i |
| Manufactures....-.-.-............................do...- | 128 | 128 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 116 | 125 | 127 | 132 | 132 | 129 | ${ }^{1} 133$ | r 136 | ${ }^{2} 135$ |
| Durable manufactures.......................... do.... | 141 | 140 | 137 | 136 | 135 | 125 | 132 | 135 | 140 | 143 | 143 | +147 | 151 | ${ }^{3} 15$ |
| Primary metals .-....--....................... do...- | 113 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 94 | 100 | 103 | 112 | 118 | 117 | r 129 | -136 | \% $14{ }^{\text {c }}$ |
|  | 114 | 106 | 105 | 108 | 109 | 96 | 97 | 102 | 112 | 122 | 121 | 130 | 138 |  |
| Primary nonferrous metals.....-.------ do-.-- | 147 | 147 | 147 | 147 | 149 | 142 | 139 | 137 | 142 | 158 | 160 | +162 |  |  |
| Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance) .-.......do....- | 155 | 153 | 150 | 148 | 147 | 138 | 144 | 145 | 150 | 154 | $15{ }^{1}$ | r 159 | 162 | P16k |
| Fabricated metal products............... do.... | 123 | 121 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 116 | 124 | 124 | 126 | 125 | $\checkmark 124$ | $r 124$ | -129 | ${ }^{p} 128$ |
| Machinery-......---...................... do...- | 147 | 145 | 141 | 138 | 137. | 128 | 138 | 145 | 150. | 150 | 146 | ${ }^{+148}$ | ${ }^{+} 152$ | ${ }^{p} 15$ \% |
| Nonelectrical machinery $\qquad$ do | 134 | 132 | 128 | 126 | 125 | 119 | 118 | 122 | 121 | 121 | 123 | ${ }^{r} 126$ | ${ }^{r} 129$ |  |
| Electrical machinery-..---.............. do....- | 172 | 172 | 166 | 162 | 162 | 145 | 176 | 189 | 207 | 206 | ${ }^{*} 191$ | ${ }^{r} 191$. | r 196 | P 197 |
| Transportation equipment...-............ do. | 183. | 182 | 181 | +179 | 175 | 165 | 165 | 155 | 154 | 179 | 191 | $\bigcirc 200$ | г 204 | ${ }^{2} 212$ |
|  | 138 | 142 | 151 | 146 | 14.3 | 125 | 123 | 81 | 70 | 144 | 174 | 195 | 210 |  |
|  | 10.3 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 96 | 78 | 79 | 74 | 78 | 93 | 94 | 98 | 86 |  |
|  | 489 | 485 | 475 | 472 | 472 | 469 | 465 | 470 | 464 | 471 | 478 | $\bigcirc 479$ | 476 |  |
| Instruments and related products .-..... do...- | 147 | 145 | 140 | 138 | -136 | 132 | 132 | 137 | 138. | 140 | - 142 | ${ }^{+} 141$ | ${ }^{r} 142$ | -148 |
| Furniture and fixtures......-...-........... do...- | 107 | 106 | 101 | 98 | 100 | 99 | 107 | 111 | 113 | 112 | - 112 | ${ }^{+} 109$ | ${ }^{+113}$ | -114 |
| Lumber and products...-....................d. do..-- | 116 | 117 | 119 | 122 | 115 | 91 | 102 | 123 | 134 | 123 | 116 | - 118 | r 126 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products....-.-..... do...- | 126 | 128 | 128 | 130 | 131 | 128 | 134 | 136 | 139 | 137 | 134 | $\stackrel{132}{ }+$ | $r 135$ | -139 |
| Miscellaneous manufactures .......-.-......d. ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 133 | 131 | 125 | 124 | 127 | 121 | 130 | 136 | 140 | 139 | 134 | +129 | r 134 | ${ }^{*} 137$ |
| Nondurable manufactures...-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. - do...- | 115 | 115 | 114 | 114 | 115 | ${ }^{1} 107$ | 117 | 119 | 123 | 120 | 115 | + 119 | 122 | ${ }^{p} 123$ |
| Food and beverage manufactures..-.......- do..-- | 96 | 98 | 98. | 103 | - 109 | 109 | 115 | 120 | 117 | 110 | 101 | 98 | 97 |  |
| Food manufactures --.-.-.-............... do..-- | 98 | 98 | 97 | 100 | 106 | 107 | $r 117$ | 124 | 118 | 113 | 104 | , 102 | 99 |  |
| Meat products | 111 | 115 | 106 | 105 | 108 | 102 | 108 | 120 | 127 | 135 | 136 | 138 | 124 |  |
|  | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 98 | r98 | 94 | 95 |  |
| Beverages.-.-.-.-............-...-.........do..... | 89 | -99 | r 102 | -113 | , 124 | 118 | 108 | 107 | 110 | 97 | 88 | 84 |  |  |
| Alcoholic beverages........................- do...-- | 86 | 98 | 100 | 108 | 114 | 103 | 96 | 98 | 107 | 99 | 84 | 80 |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures.................-.-...-. - do....- | 96 | 101 | 99 | 108 | - 114 | 92 | 111 | 109 | 111 | 103 | 83 | 105 |  |  |
|  | 95 | r 95 | - 94 | 94 | ${ }^{+93}$ | 82 | 97 | 97 | 103 | 102 | +97 | r 104 | 108 |  |
| Cotton and synthetic fabrics ............do....- | - 101 | * 101 | 99 | 99 | 96 | 85 | 101 | 100 | 109 | 110 | : 104 | r 114 | 116 |  |
| Wool textiles...........-.-.-............... - do. | 58 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 61$ | 63 | 68 | 70 | 68 | 74 | 67 | 69 | 69 | 70 | - 70 | 72 |  |
| Apparel and allied products................d. do.... | 115 | 116 | 108 | 103 | 99 | 91 | 110 | 101 | 106 | 107 | 99 | 113 | 116 |  |
| Leather and products ........................do..... | 102 | 100 | 94 | 89 | 94 | 87 | 101 | 94 | 98 | 94 | +94 | 105 | 112 |  |
|  | 133 | 135 | 136 | 134 | 136 | 120 | 137 | 137 | 146 | 140 | 129 | 140 | ${ }^{p} 147$ |  |
|  | 132 | 133 | 131 | 132 | 136 | 116 | 134 | 133 | 140 | 139 | 127 | 139 |  |  |
| Printing and publishing .-.-.-------.-.-.- do---- | 118 | 121 | 122 | 121 | 119 | 113 | 116 | 122 | 125 | 125 | 123 | 118 | 121 | -120 |
| Chemicals and allied products.............d. do...- | 150 | 150 | 147 | 14.5 | 144 | , 137, | 144 | 149 | ${ }^{*} 155$ | $\bigcirc 156$ | - 156 | -157 | 161 |  |
| Industrial chemicals....................... do....- | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 152 | r 145 | 150 | 153 | ${ }^{+} 160$ | -165 | ${ }^{+166}$ | 169 | 175 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products................ do.... | 126 | 121 | 120 | 123 | 124 | 122 | 124 | 127 | 126 | 129 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 129$ | -132 | r 134 | p 133 |
|  | 136 | 129 | 128 | 130 | 131 | 130 | 131 | 133 | 132 | 136 | - 140 | r 142 | 144 |  |
| Rubber products.-.-.-.............-.......... do...- | 114 | 118 | 116 | 118 | 121 | 85 | 94 | 118 | 132 | 124 | - 127 | ${ }^{r} 143$ | 141 |  |
|  | 110 | 109 | 109 | 112 | 115. | 110 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 114 | ${ }^{+} 114$ | ${ }^{1} 117$ | r 119 | ${ }^{p} 119$ |
| Coal | 68 | 61 | 58 | 62 | 63 | 57 | 68 | 70 | 77 | 75 | 75 | 77 | $\bigcirc 79$ | - 7 |
| Crude oil and natural gas.............-......... do.... | 135 | 137 | 137 | 134 | 136 | 133 | 130 | 129 | 130 | 136 | - 137 | - 142 | r 144 | - 146 |
| Metal mining -.....................................do.....- do.- | 76 113 | 73 114 | 79 119 | 108 | r <br> 120 <br> 127 | 108 130 | 100 | 198 | 92 129 | ${ }^{1} 79{ }^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}186 \\ \hline 122\end{array}$ | 179 $r 115$ | 86 112 |  |

r Revised. $v$ Preliminary. 1 Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business; those for the 2 d quarter of 1955 appear on p. 8 of the March 1955 Surver.

$t$ Revised series. For a detailed description of the revision and monthly and annual data beginning 1947, see the December 1953 issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | January | February | March |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued


${ }^{r}$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. ${ }^{2}$ See note marked " 1 " on p . S-2. quent issues
§The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade. Business inventorics 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 data for manufacturmg are shown on p. Sit those for retail and wholesale trade, on pp. S-9 and S-10.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Effective with the December 1953 SURVEY, the data reflect adjustments to more rent benchmarks; all revisions prior to 1953 are available upon request (most of the data published in the 1953 issuc of BCsiness Statistics are now obsolete).

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Septerm- }}{\substack{\text { ber }}}$ | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value (unadjusted), total .-..............mil. of dol. | 22,970 | 25,300 | 24,490 | 23.263 | 24,384 | 22, 266 | 23.94.3 | 24, 406 | 24,335 | 24, 407 | +24,871 | ${ }^{r} 24,282$ | 24, 628 |  |
| Durable-goods industries.--.-.-...-.-........do | 10,968 | 12.208 | 11,814 | 11,165 | 11.804 | 10, 252 | 10,855 | 11, 109 | 11, 090 | 11, 552 | 12,213 | ${ }^{r} 11,715$ | 12, 128 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries. | 12.002 | 13,092 | 12,676 | 12,098 | 12,580 | 12,014 | 13,088 | 13, 297 | 13, 245 | 12,855 | - 12, 658 | ${ }^{r} 12,567$ | 12,500 |  |
|  | 23, 620 | 24,064 | 24,418 | 23, 978 | 24, 260 | 24,055 | 23,482 | 23,612 | 23, 141 | 24,361 | r 24,826 | ${ }^{\text {r } 24,910}$ | 25, 230 |  |
| Durable-goods industries, total.............. do | 11, 278 | 11,385 | 11, 502 | 11,344 | 11.395 | 11, 287 | 10, 952 | 10,933 | 10,664 | 11, 569 | r 12, 026 | ${ }^{\tau} 12,305$ | 12,442 |  |
| Primary metal.-.-.--..................... do | 1,580 | 1,528 | 1,575 | 1,505 | 1,567 | 1,528 | 1,468 | 1,525 | 1.581 | 1,707 | 1,718 | [1,814 | 1,951 |  |
| Fabricated metal products----............do | 1,132 | 1,173 | 1,223 | 1,156 | 1,180 | 1, 184 | 1, 144 | 1,120 | 1.082 | 1, 145 | 1, 095 | 1,109 <br> 1,335 | 1,147 |  |
| Electrical machinery and equipment.....- do | 1,269 1,988 | 1,355 1,941 | 1,305 1.939 | 1.2911 | 1.316 1,901 1 | 1,318 1,920 | 1,276 1,838 | 1,333 1,866 | 1,238 1,778 1,38 | 1,294 1,844 | $\begin{array}{r}1,389 \\ +1,85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,335 1,900 | 1, 2957 |  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.............-d | 1,962 | 1,981 | 2,052 | 2,083 | 1,974 | 1,800 | 1,774 | 1,523 | 1,340 | 1,986 | 2,406 | 2,490 | 2,361 |  |
| Transportation equipment, n. e. s..........do- | 942 | 931 | 971 | 940 | 914 | 1,061 | 949 | 948 | 1,046 | 943 | 892 | ${ }^{+} 1,076$ | 1,045 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures.................... do. | 309 | 317 | 300 | 317 | 334 | 300 | 311 | 318 | 320 | 290 | 291 | 284 | 285 |  |
| Lumber products, except furniture-.----- do | ${ }_{659}^{65}$ | ${ }_{6}^{688}$ | ${ }_{6}^{693}$ | ${ }_{680}$ | ${ }^{678}$ | ${ }^{684}$ | 688 | 740 | 755 | 823 | 860 | 798 | 843 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products....-...--- do | 573 | 569 | 547 | 601 | 599 | 608 | 597 | 625 | 615 <br> 355 | 610 359 | 596 <br> 356 | ${ }_{600}^{60}$ | ${ }_{6}^{616}$ |  |
| Professional and seientific instruments.....do | $\begin{array}{r}348 \\ 536 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 353 549 | 356 541 | 354 555 | 364 568 | 354 530 | 331 576 | 363 572 | 355 | 359 568 | 356 <br> 573 | 317 583 | 331 614 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries, | 12,342 | 12,679 | 12,916 | 12,634 | 12,865 | 12,768 | 12,530 | 12,679 | 12,477 | 12,792 | ${ }^{\circ} 12,800$ | ${ }^{r} 12,604$ | 12,788 |  |
| Food and kindred products................. do | 3,681 | 3, 802 | 3,977 | 3, 827 | 3, 844 | 3,748 | 3,785 | 3,779 | 3,704 | 3, 736 | 3,818 | ${ }^{5} 3,729$ | 3, 796 |  |
| Beverages_--..-.-.-........................ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | ${ }^{648}$ | ${ }^{628}$ | ${ }^{677}$ | ${ }^{672}$ | 649 | 682 | 582 | 609 311 | 627 <br> 288 | 646 319 | 541 | ${ }_{284}^{580}$ | 572 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures --...-.--.-----.... do | 291 | 309 | 305 | 304 | 299 | 1 | ${ }_{1} 306$ |  |  | 1, 026 | 1, ${ }^{292}$ |  |  |  |
| Textile-mill products Apparel and related products................. do do | 1, 0385 | 1,060 806 | 1,073 | 1.115 826 | 1,064 818 | $\begin{array}{r}1,040 \\ \hline 938\end{array}$ | 1,023 909 | 1,054 | ${ }_{920}^{992}$ | 1, 0248 | 1, 040 | 1,015 | 1,081 821 |  |
| Paper and allied products....-................. do | 676 | 730 | 733 | 714 | 766 | 753 | 742 | 742 | 735 814 | 719 | 734 | 721 | 729 |  |
| Printing and publishing-.................. do | 832 | 776 | 750 | 769 | 767 | 746 | 751 | 801 | - 814 | ${ }_{1}^{816}{ }^{81}$ | 757 | 809 | 774 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products......-..... do | 1, 590 | 1, 692 | 1, 720 | 1,664 | 1,724 | 1,675 | 1.686 | 2, 2,080 |  |  | 1, 2124 | -1,799 | 1, ${ }_{2}, 235$ |  |
| Petroleum and coal products.............-. - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do Rubber products................. | 2,1391 | 2, 198 | 2,162 | 2,089 ${ }^{155}$ | 2, 202 | $\begin{array}{r}2,134 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2, ${ }^{1} 860$ | 2, ${ }^{1} 834$ | 2,053 | 2,171 |  |  | 2,235 |  |
|  | 351 | 388 | 375 | 357 | 377 | 374 | 337 | ${ }^{334}$ | 332 |  | ${ }^{5} 40 \cdot$ | 405 |  |  |
| Inventories, end of month: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43,236 | 43, 394 | 43. 493 | - 44, 029 |  | 43,885 |  |
| Book value (unadjusted), total....................... do | 46, 35 | 45,959 26,042 | 45, 451 | 44,974 25.336 | - 44,688 | 44,155 24,460 | 43,548 <br> 24,038 | 23, 786 | 24, 060 | 24, 055 | 24.391 | r 24,025 | - 43.885 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries..-.-.-.-....---- do | 20, 220 | 19,917 | 19, 722 | 19,638 | 19,707 | 19,697 | 19,510 | 19,450 | 19,334 | 19,438 | - 19,638 | ${ }^{\prime} 19,587$ | 19,396 |  |
| By stages of fabrication: <br> Purchased materials bil. of dol- | 15.8 | 5.4 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14. 7 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 15. 2 | 14.8 | 14.6 |  |
|  | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13. 2 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.4. | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.9 |  |
| Finished goods.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.................-d | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 16.3 | 16.2 | ${ }^{-16.3}$ | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.4 |  |
| Book value (adjusted), total...-..........mil. of dol.. | 46, 115 | 45,774 | 45,183 | 44,798 | 44, 535 | 44, 194 | 43, 929 | 43,668 | 43,819 | 43, 811 | 43, 760 | 「 $43,62{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 43,643 |  |
| Durable-goods indus | 26,168 | 25.900 | 25, 345 | 24,926 | 24,689 | 24,383 | 24, 232 | 24,120 | 24, 384 | 24, 441 | 24, 426 | 「 24,372 | 24,439 |  |
| Primary metal. | 3, 344 | 3, 354 | 3. 226 | 3, 153 | 3. 071 | 3,107 | 3, 082 | 3,053 | 3,069 | ${ }_{2}^{3,116}$ | 3,223 2 2 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3, 264 |  |
| Fabricated metal products-.--. | - ${ }^{2,948}$ | - ${ }^{2}, 9248$ | ${ }_{3,167}$ | 2,768 3.103 | 3, 8362 | 2,773 3,049 | 3, 7541 | 2,769 2,983 | 2,765 <br> 3,007 | 3, 3601 | 2,930 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ 2 \\ 2,890 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,936 |  |
| Electrical machinery and equipm Machinery, excent electrical. | 3, <br> 5,512 <br> 12 | 3,248 5,416 | 5, 297 | 3.103 | - 51.148 | 5,097 | 5,101 | 5,038 | 4,979 | 4,983 | 4, 919 | 4,899 | 4,903 |  |
| Motor vehicles and equipmen | 3,380 | 3.296 | 3,189 | 3.098 | 3.021 | 2, 899 | 2.790 | 2,802 | 3.004 | 3,064 | 2,926 | r 2,920 | 2,958 |  |
| Transportation equipment. n, e. s..........d | 2,732 | 2,753 | 2,890 | 2,652 | 2,691 | 2,622 | 2,695 | 2,736 | 2,845 | 2, 828 | 2,989 | - 2,979 | 2,964 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures.--...-.....-...... do |  | , | 665 | 661 | 650 | 664 | 656 | 661 | 664 | ${ }_{6}^{653}$ | ${ }_{1}^{651}$ | - ${ }^{662}$ | -644 |  |
| Lumber products, except furniture......... do | 1, 015 | 1,025 | 1,010 | 1,003 | 981 | 958 | 944 | 952 | 970 | ${ }_{857}^{997}$ | 1,018 | - 876 | ,914 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. Professional and scientific instruments do $\qquad$ |  | ${ }^{906} 874$ | 916 883 | 919 888 | ${ }_{8}^{895}$ | 883 862 | 866 <br> 850 | $\begin{array}{r}872 \\ 850 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 887 | 857 820 | 888 888 | -839 | ${ }_{1}^{828}$ |  |
| Other industries, including ordnance.......do | 1,445 | 1,446 | 1,465 | 1,459 | 1,465 | 1,469 | 1,448 | 1,404 | 1,372 | 1,345 | 1,361 | 1,356 | 1,316 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries, total..........do | 19,947 | 19,874 | 19,838 | 19,872 | 19,846 | 19,811 | 19,697 | 19,548 | 19,435 | 19,370 | 19,334 | 19, 253 | 19, 204 |  |
| Food and kindred products...--........... do | 3,589 | 3,598 | 3, 596 | 3,544 | 3,492 | 3,468 | 3,437 | 3,416 | 3,384 | 3,410. | 3,456 | 3,485 | 3,471 |  |
| Beverages ........-........................... do. | 1,161 | 1,196 | 1,188 | 1,195 | 1,209 | 1,222 | 1,198 | 1,167 | 1,138 | 1,120 | 1,117 | 1,122 | 1,123 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures...............................do. | 1,840 | 1,833 | 1,865 | 1,877 | 1,887 | 1,930 | 1,912 | 1,872 | 1, 8586 | 1, 835 | 1, 856 | 1,850 2,313 | 1,847 2,319 |  |
| Textile-mill products | 2,455 | 2,442 | 2,412 | 2,412 | ,, 422 | 2, 376 | $\stackrel{2}{1,383}$ | 2,361 1,741 | 2,328 1,710 | \| 1,638 |  |  | 1, 783 |  |
| Apparel and related products | 1,863 | 1,791 | 1,762 | 1,792 | 1,762 | 1,760 | 1,766 | 1,741 | 1,710 | 1,668 | 1,697 | 1,738 | 1,783 |  |
| Leather and leather products............. do | 573 | 573 | 580 | 581 | 595 | 580 | 567 | 572 | 573 | \% 579 | - 594 | $\begin{array}{r}611 \\ 1,045 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Paper and allied products.........------- do | 1,048 | 1,050 | 1,047 | 1,0¢, ${ }^{5}$ | 1,046 | 1,021 | 1,007 | 1,026 | 1,050 | 1, 0724 | 1,039 | 1,045 6 | 1,663 |  |
| Printing and publishing---- | $\begin{array}{r}162 \\ 3,080 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,767 \\ 3,072 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | , 7771 | 756 <br> 3,053 | $\begin{array}{r}748 \\ 3,085 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1734 \\ 3,146 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}735 \\ 3.147 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 737 3,092 | $\begin{array}{r}715 \\ 3,080 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}724 \\ 3,076 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1692 3,063 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3 } \\ 3,026 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 663 2.990 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products...............- do | 2,719 | 2,703 | 2,738 | 2, 791 | 2,771 | 2,790 | 2,784 | 2,760 | 2, 763 | 2,729 | 2,639 | 2, 587 | 2,574 |  |
|  | 857 | 849 | 812 | 810 | 829 | 784 | 761 | 804 | 838 | 819 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 829$ | 798 |  |  |
| New orders, net: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21, 526 | 23, 857 | 22,944 | 21,708 | 23.099 | 21,725 | 22, 904 | 25, 132 | 24, 579 | 23,906 | ${ }^{+}$24,694 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 24, 1276 | 25,314 |  |
| Durable-goods industries | 9,495 $\mathbf{1 2 , 0 3 1}$ | 10,779 13,078 | 10, 290 | 12,236 | 12, 802 | 12,013 | 12,986 | -13, 436 | 13, 178 | 13, 042 | - 12, 747 | ${ }^{\text {r 12, }} \mathbf{7} \mathbf{7} 3$ | 12, 625 |  |
| Adjusted, total....................................do | 22,016 | 22,859 | 23,017 | 22,818 | 22,88 | 22,551 | 22,560 | 24, 463 | 23, 85 | 24,366 | - 25,339 | [ 24,817 | 25,686 |  |
| Durable-goods industries, total. .............do | 9,629 | 10,206 | 10,021 | 10,050 | 9,985 | 9,700 | 9,978 | 11,699 | 11,478 | 11, 521 | 12, 284 | 12,118 | 12,748 |  |
| Primary metal.-...-......................-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,278 | 1,269 | 1,353 | 1,273 | 1,450 | 1,212 | 1,417 | 1,529 | 1,656 | 1,814 | 2, 123 | ${ }^{r} 2,056$ | 2, 404 |  |
| Fabricated metal products.....-..........-. do | 1932 | 956 | 954 | 918 | 1,153 | 959 | 1,079 | 970 | 1,161 | 1,406 | 1,249 | ${ }^{\text {' 1, }} 1062$ | 1,272 |  |
| Electrical machinery and equipment.......do | 1,264 1,599 | 948 1,677 | 1,049 1,705 | 1,000 1,657 | , 905 | 1, 1,602 | 1,009 | 1,400 1,758 | 1, 142 | 1,349 <br> 1,766 | 1,050 | 1,216 | 1,305 2,010 |  |
| Machinery, except electrical..-.-.............. | 1, 599 | 1,677 | 1,705 | 1,657 | 1,793 | 1,612 | 1,655 | 1,758 | 1,7\%4 | 1,766 | 1,865 | 1,903 | 2,010 |  |
| Transportation equipment, imcluding motor vehicles and parts .....................ilil. of dol | 2,255 | 2,922 | 2,683 | 2, 820 | 2,242 | 2,467 | 2,272 | 3,143 | 3,177 | 2,496 | 3,294 | ${ }^{\text {r 3, } 205}$ | 3, 208 |  |
| Other industries, including ordnance.......do...- | 2,301 | 2,434 | 2,277 | 2,382 | 2,442 | 2,448 | 2, 546 | 2,899 | 2,568 | 2,690 | 2,703 | 2,676 | 2,549 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries, total...-........do.... | 12,387 | 12,653 | 12,996 | 12,769 | 12,901 | 12, 851 | 12,582 | 12,764 | 12,380 | 12,845 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 13,055$ | ${ }^{r} 12,699$ | 12,938 |  |
| Industries with unfilled orders $\%$. . . . . . . . do.. | 2,862 | 2,830 | 2,925 | 3, 030 | 2,988 | 2,999 | 2,917 | 3,013 | 2,746 | 2,779 | 3,103 | 2,923 | 3,015 |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued



COMMODITY PRICES


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | December | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March |

## COMMODITY PRICES—Continued

| WHOLESALE PRICES ${ }^{\text {or }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U.S. Department of Labor indexes: <br> All commodities. $1947-49=100$ | 10.5 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 110.9 | 110.0 | 110.4 | 10.5 | 110.0 | 109.7 | 110.0 | 109.5 | 110.1 | 110.4 | 110.0 |
| Farm products.-.-......--.................do | 97.7 | 98.4 | 99.4 | 97.9 | 94.8 | 96.2 | 95.8 | 93.6 | 93.1 | 93.2 | 89.9 | 92.5 | 93.1 | 92.1 |
| Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried.....do | 89.7 | 89.6 | 97.4 | 104.4 | 96.6 | 110.9 | 108.3 | 99.8 | 101.9 | 103.2 | 96.9 | 105.2 | 103.8 | 104.4 |
|  | 91.6 91.3 | ${ }_{92.4}^{93.0}$ | 92.9 94.9 | ${ }_{93.0}^{91.2}$ | 86.5 87.7 | 888.2 | 81.2 83 | 93.6 80.7 | 78.9 | 93.5 76.4 | 74.0 | 93.5 <br> 79.4 | ${ }_{80.7}^{93.1}$ | 92.2 79.9 |
|  | 104.8 | 105.3 | 105.9 | 106.8 | 105.0 | 106.5 | 106.4 | 105.5 | 103.7 | 103.8 | 103.5 | 103.8 | r 103.2 | 101.6 |
| Cereal and bakery products...-.-.-...-.-.-.-. do | 112.7 | 112.6 | 113.2 | 113.3 | 113.5 | 114.0 | 113.2 | 113.8 | 114.5 | 116.5. | 116.8 | 116.9 | 116.3 | 116.5 |
| Dairy products and ice cream $\qquad$ <br> Fruits and vegetables, canned and frozen do | 107.4 | 106.1 | 103.0 | 101.7 | 102.4 | 105.1 | 105.9 | 106.6 | 108.7 | 108.8 | 108.2 | 107.0 | 107.2 | 107.2 |
| (1947-49 $=100$ - | 103.0 | 103.0 | 103.3 | 104.5 | 104.7 | 104.7 | 104.8 | 105.0 | 105.5. | 105.5 | 106.0 | 104.6 | ${ }^{+104.4}$ | 105.0 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish....----------... do | 92.9 | 92.8 | 94.3 | 98.3 | 92.3 | 94.1 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 85.8 | 86.3 | 85.2 | 87.6 | 86.9 | 83.3 |
| Commodities other than farm products and foods | 114.4 | 114.2 | 114.5 | 114.5 | 114.2 | 114.3 | 114 | 114.4 | 114.5 | 114.8 | 114.9 | 115.2 | - 115.7 | 115.6 |
| Chemicals and allied products............. do | 107.5 | 107.4 | 107.2 | 107.1 | 106.8 | 106.7 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 106.9 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 107.1 | ${ }^{+107.1}$ | 106.9 |
| Chemicals, industrial--.-.......- do | 118.4 | 117.9 | 117.4 | 117.3 | 117.0 | 117.1 | 117.4 | 117.4 | ${ }_{93}^{117.6}$ | 117.7 93.6 | ${ }_{9}^{117.4}$ | 117.3 <br> 93 | 117.4 -93.3 | 117.5 93.1 |
| Fats and oils, inedible | 63.5 | 60.5 | 59.8 | 59.3 | 55.7 | 52.0 | 53.5 | 54.0 | 56. 5 | 57.8 | 59.3 | 61.8 | 61.0 |  |
| Fertilizer materials...--.-.-................-do | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 114.0 | 111.6 | 112.1 | 112.1 | 112.3 | 112.1 | 112.2 | 113.3 | ${ }^{613.8}$ | 113.5 | 113.6 |
|  | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 113.1 | 114.0 |
| Fuel, power, and lighting materials...-...-do | 110.5 | 109.2 | 108.6 | 108.2 | 107.8 | 106.2 | 106. | 106.9 | 106.9 | 107.4 | 107.5 | 108.5 | r 108.7 | 108.7 |
| Coal | 110.9 | 107.9 | 104.1 | 104.6 | 104.7 | 104.9 | 105. 2 | 105. 5 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 105.2 | 105.2 | ${ }^{+105.2}$ | 105. 1 |
|  | 111.3 | 102.9 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 102.4 | 101.2 | 101.8 | 103.0 | 100.7 | 100.7 | +100. 1 | 100. 1 |
|  | 113.5 113.5 | 111.5 | 112.3 | 109.0 111.7 | 107.8 110.9 | 105.4 | 109.4 1093 | 109.4 | ${ }_{109.3}^{10.8}$ | 107.5 109 | 110.4 | 111.0 | ${ }^{+116.3}$ | 116.3 111.7 |
| Furniture, other household durables .......do | 115.1 | 115.0 | 115.6 | 115.5 | 115.4 | 115.3 | 115 | 115.3 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.7 | 115.5 | 115.4 | 115.1 |
|  | 109.7 | 109.5 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 109.8 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.4 | 109.5 | 109.1 | 109.4 | 108.7 | 108.5 | 107.3 |
| Furniture, household | 113.9 | 113.7 | 113.6 | 113.5 | 113.1 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.5 | ${ }^{\text {r } 112.6}$ | 112.7 |
| Radio receivers.... | 95.1 | ${ }^{95.7}$ | 95.7 | ${ }^{95.7}$ | 95.6 | 95.6 | 95.4 | 95. 7 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.4 | -94. 7 | 94.7 |
| Television receivers------------------- do | 73.8 | 73.8 | 73.8 | 73.8 | 70.6 | 70.3 | 68.5 | 68.7 | 68.7 | 69.2 | 69.2 | 69.0 | 68.8 | 68.8 |
| Hides, skins, and leather products.........do | 94.9 | 94.7 | 94.6 | 96.0 | 95.6 | 94.9 | 94.0 | 93.0 | 92.4 | 92.8 | 91.8 | 91.9 | 92.3 | 92.2 |
|  | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 11.8 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.7 | 111.6 | 111.6 | 111.5 | 111.5 |
| Hides and skins $\qquad$ | 55.4 87.4 | 56.0 86.3 | 56.5 86.0 | 62.5 87.6 | 60.6 87.4 | ${ }_{86.5}^{58.2}$ | 65.8 84.4 | 51.5 82.9 | 49.5 82.1 | 882.0 | 81.5 | 49.5 <br> 81.2 | 51.6 <br> 82.2 | 88.1 |
| Lumber and wood products...-....-----.-. do. | 116.8 | 116.7 | 116.2 | 116.1 | 116.3 | 119.1 | 119.1 | 119.3 | 119.8 | 119.9 | 120.0 | 120.3 | -121.2 | 121.3 |
|  | 115.5 | 115.6 | 115.3 | 115.0 | 115.5 | 118.6 | 118.7 | 119.0 | 119.5 | 119.6 | 119.8 | 120.0 | r 121.4 | 121.6 |
| Machinery and motive products.-------- do . | 124.5 | 124.5 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.3 | 124.3 | 124.3 | 124.4 | 124.3 | 125.3 | 125.7 | 125.8 | ${ }^{+126.1}$ | 126.2 |
| Agricultural machinery and equip......-- do | 123.0 | 122.3 | 122.3 | ${ }^{132.6}$ | 122.3 | 122.3 131.5 | ${ }_{1315}^{12.1}$ |  | 122.0 | ${ }_{131.8}^{121.3}$ | ${ }_{1326}^{121.2}$ | 121.5 | ${ }_{+}{ }_{+}^{121.6}$ | 121.6 |
| Construction machinery and equip......do | 131.5 126.8 | 131.7 1268 | 131.6 126.5 1 | 131.5 126.0 | 131.5 125.9 | 131.5 125.8 | 131.5 125.7 | 131.6 125.6 | 131.6 125.2 | 131.8 126.7 | 132.6 122.8 | 133.2 126.8 | ${ }_{+}^{+13368}$ | 133.9 126.7 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment.-.-.do Motor vehicles................................. | 118.9 | 126.8 118.9 | 126.5 18.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.6 | 121.0 | 121.7 | 121.7 | ${ }^{+121.5}$ | 121.5 |
| Metals and metal products.-...-.....----- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 126.2 | 126.3 | 126.8 | 127.1 | 127.1 | 128.0 | 128.6 | 129.1 | 129.7 | 129.9 | 129.8 | 130.1 | 131.5 | 131.9 |
| Heating equipment. | 114.8 | 114.4 | 114.5 | 113.9 | 113.8 | 114.0 | 114. 1 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 113.9 | 113.7 | 113.6 |
| Iron and steel. <br> Nonferrous metals | 131.0 119.8 | 130.6 121.2 | 131.1 123.4 | 131.8 123.6 | 131.8 123.7 | 133.6 124.2 | 133.8 125.1 | 134.1 126.2 | 135.0 127.4 | 135.5 127.2 | 135.0 127.6 | 135.8 127 | 133.7 135 | 134.3 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, structural. .-. .-...- do | 121.0 | 121.0 | 120.8 | 119.3 | 119.1 | 120.4 | 120.5 | 121.7 | 121.9 | 121.8 | 121. 8 | 122.0 | ${ }^{+} 121.8$ | 121.9 |
|  | 131.9 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.3 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 135.8 | 136.1 | 136.3 |
|  | 117.6 | 117.3 | 117.3 | 117.3 | 117.5 | 117.7 | 117.9 | 117.8 | 117.8 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 116.7 | ${ }^{-117.0}$ | 118.2 |
| Gypsum products..--.....-.-.-.-.......-do | 122.1 | 122. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 122.1 | 122. 1 | 122. 1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied products..........-d | 117.1 | 116.6 | 116.3 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 116. 2 | 116.3 | 116. 3 | 116.3 | 116.0 | 115.9 | 116. 3 | 116.6 | 116.8 |
|  | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.9 | 127.5 | 128.0 | 128.0 |
| Rubber and products | 124.6 | 124.9 | 125.0 | 125.1 | 126.1 | 126.8 | 126.4 | 126.9 | 128.5 | 131.4 | 132.0 | 136.8 | ${ }^{+} 140.6$ | 138.0 |
|  | 130.3 | 130.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.6 | 129.6 | 129.6 | 134.9. | 134.9 | 139.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 142.4$ | 142.3 |
|  | 95.3 | 95.0 | 94.7 | 94.8 | 94.9 |  |  | 95.3 | 95.4 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.2 |  |  |
| Apparel | 98. | 98.6 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.2 | -98.2 | 98.2 |
|  | 88.8 | 88.5 | 88.5 | 88.3 | 88.4 | 88.9 | 89.1 | 89.2 | 89.9 | 89.9 | 89.9 | 90.2 | -90.6 | 90.8 |
|  | 135.8 | 135.1 | 132.3 | 131.6 | 123.9 | 124. 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Synthetic textil | 85.4 | 84.9 | 84.6 | 85.2 | 85.6 | 85.7 | 85.7 | 85.8 | 86.1 | 86.9 | 87.2 | 87.3 | 86.7 | 87.6 |
|  | 109.0 | 109.3 | 109.2 | 109.5 | 110.1 | 109.8 | 110.3 | 109.6 | 108.4 | 106.6 | 106.7 | 106.6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 106.3$ | 106. 1 |
| Tobacco mifrs. and bottled beverages...-.-.do | 118.0 | 117.9 | 121.5 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.5 | 121.5 | 121.5 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.6 | 121.6 |
| Beverages, alcoholic.-....-............-. do | 114.6 | 114.6 | 114.6 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 114.2 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.6 | 114.7 |
|  | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 |
| Miscellaneous......-.-.-..................- do | 102.8 | 104.9 | 110.3 | 109.2 | 105. 1 | 103.8 | 102.3 | 99.1 | 96.7 | 97.0 | 98.0 | 97.0 | -97.1 | 95.6 |
| Toys, sporting goods....-.---.-.---.-.-do.- | 113.0 | 113.0 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.5 | 113.4 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 113.2 | r 113.1 | 113.2 |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- $1947-49=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90 | 91. | 90.9 | 91.3 | 90.8 | 90.6 | 190.9 |
|  | 90.5 87.0 | 90.5 87.1 | ${ }_{87.3}^{90.1}$ | 87.0 | 88.9 | ${ }_{86.8} 8$ | 87.0 | 87.2 | 87.3 | 87.31 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 187.5 |  |
|  | 88.8 | 89.2 | 89.0 | 88.3 | 87.9 | 87.3 | 87.8 | 89.0 | 89.4 | 90.0 | 90.6 | 90.4 | 190.3 |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Indexes on base formerly used (1935-39W100) are as foollows: Measured by-wholesale prices, 47.6 (March); consumer prices, 52.3 (February); retail food, 44.7 (February).
$\circ$ For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.
of Effective with the January 1955 index, cosmetics and related products were transferred frugs, etc., to the "other chemicals" subgroup.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Febru- ary | March | April | May | June | July | Augus | september | October | Novam- ber | Decernber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction (unadjusted), total $\ddagger$. ... mil. of dol.- | 2,346 | 2,567 | 2,813 | 3,114 | 3,364 | 3,522 | 3,637 | 3,614 | 3,479 | 3,285 | 2,985 | 2,787 | r 2,644 | 2,919 |
|  | 1,637 | 1,779 | 1,927 | 2,122 | 2,278 | 2, 392 | 2,459 | 2.457 | 2,410 | 2,347 | 2,202 | 2,0611 | 1,986 | 2, 151 |
| Residential (nonfarm) | 758 | 863 | 980 | 1,107 | 1,193 | 1,267 | 1,313 | 1,326 | 1,321 | 1,292 | 1,214 | 1,111 | 1,034 | 1,14.5 |
|  | 675 | 770 | 80 | 970 | 1,050 | 1,125 | 1,175 | 1,195 | 1,195 | 1,175 | 1,115 | 1.020 | 950 | 1,050 |
| Additions and starations .-.-.-.......-. do - | 61 | 71 | 96 | 111 | 114 | 113 | 110 | 106 | 102 | 95 | 77 | 70 | 63 | 74 |
| Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total. ................................. of dol | 474 | 469 | 464 | 490 | 528 | 549 | 552 | 551 | 511 | 551 |  |  | 「548 |  |
| Industrial | 176 | 173 | 469 | 165 | 164 | 161 | 160 | 160 | 161:3 | 169 | 172 | 541 185 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +188 \\ \hline 187\end{array}$ | 186 |
|  | 157 | 154 | 151 | 167 | 189 | 213 | 207 | 207 | 197 | 200 | 186 | 188 | -198 | 2018 |
| Farm construction------......------------ - | 106 | 114 | 127 | 145 | 157 | 164 | 167 | 153 | 126 | 106 | 93 | 9.9 | 97 | 105 |
|  | 292 | 326 | 348 | 371 | 389 | 400 | 415 | 415 | 410 | $3 \times 5$ | 349 | 302 | 294 | 328 |
| Publie, total | 709 | 788 | 888 | 992 | 1,088 | 1,130 | 1,178 | 1,157 | 1,069 | 938 | 783 | 725 | r 688 | 768 |
| Nonresidential bu | 345 69 | $\begin{array}{r}365 \\ 75 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 376 | 387 | 397 | 409 | 423 | ${ }_{4}^{403}$ | 378 | 358 | 339 | 330 | ${ }^{5} 304$ | 340 |
| Military facilities | $\begin{array}{r}69 \\ 125 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 758 | 79 | 78 | 89 | 89 | 93 | 96 | 96 | 90 | 83 | 82 | $\bigcirc 78$ | 85 |
| Highway Other types - | 125 170 | 160 | 230 200 | ${ }_{207}^{320}$ | 385 | 415 | 440 | 445 | 390 | 300 | 185 | 145 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 125$ | 170 |
| Other typ construction (scasonally adjusted) totalo | 170 | 188 | 200 | 207 | 215 | 217 | 222 | 213 | 205 | 190 | 176 | 169 | ${ }^{\text {r } 151}$ | 173 |
| mil. of dol | 3, 051 | 3,005 | 3,027 | 3,089 | 3,078 | 3,091 | 3,145 | 3, 157 | 3,105 | 3,192 | 3, 262 | 3,379 | - 3,426 | 3,409 |
| Private, total - .-..--........-........- do. | 2,004 | 2,011 | 2,059 | 2, 131 | 2, 122 | 2,173 | 3219 | 2,234 | 2,221 | 2,259 | 2. 292 | 2,398 | 2,433 | 2,423 |
| Residential (nonfarm) .-......-.-......- do - | 980 | 989 | 1,040 | 1,105 | 1,102 | 1,150 | 1,192 | 1,214 | 1,210 | 1,228 | 1,262 | 1,323 | 1,326 | 1, 301 |
| Nonresidential building, except farm and public | 516 | 514 | 512 | 518 | 513 | 517 | 521 | 515 | 5016 | 526 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 135 | 134 | 133 | 132 | 131 | 129 | 128 | 127 | 126 | 125 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 12. |
| Public utility | 365 | 366 | 366 | 367 | 367 | 367 | 367 | 367 | 367 | 368 | 368 | 368 | 368 | 368 |
|  | 1, 047 | 994 | 968 | 95 | 956 | 921 | 926 | 923 | 884 | 933 | 970 | 981 | r 993 | 186 |
| Norresidential building.-....-.-.---......... do...- | 409 | 387 | 376 | 375 | 377 | 384 | 373 | 365 | 352 | 376 | 380 | 375 | - 362 | $3 \mathrm{c}^{2}$ |
|  | 327 | 300 | 293 | 297 | 292 | 292 | 288 | 299 | 274 | 288 | 305 | 302 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 329$ | 321 |
| CONTRACT AWARDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): | 40,787 | 55,659 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,221 | 1,528 | 1,692 | I, 925 | 1,733 | 1, 837 | 1,573 | 1,816 | 67, 1,965 | 54,671 1,499 | 62, 394 | 56, 285 | 58, 456 |  |
|  | ${ }^{436}$ | 484 | 477 | 669 | 625 | 681 | 509 | 589 | 633 | 475 | 617 | 1,504 | 1,472 |  |
| Private ownership...........-...--------.--- do-.-- | 785 | 1,043 | 1,215 | 1,256 | 1,108 | 1,156 | 1,064 | 1,227 | 1,332 | 1,024 | 1,212 | 1,024 | 1,109 |  |
| Nonresidential buildings. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Projects -----------------------.....-number- | 3,871 | 4,936 | 5,406 | 5, 647 | 5,367 | 5,744 | 5,251 | 5, 090 | 5,321 | 4,302 | 5,017 |  | 41.884 |  |
|  | 468, 712 | 532,060 | 605,427 | 672, 288 | 656, 445 | 641, 513 | 550, 550 | 646, 825 | 670,934 | 491,090 | 51,396 | 564,788 | 534,463 |  |
| Residential buildings: |  |  |  |  | - |  | 5s, | 640, 825 | 61, 3 \% | 491, | 701, 427 |  |  |  |
|  | 35, 621 | ${ }^{48}, 718$ | 57, 531 | 57,019 | 51, 414 | 51,988 | 53, 403 | 57,928 | 59, 990 | 48,656 | 55, 407 | 50, 696 | 52,583 |  |
|  | 52, 706 | 69, 631 | 80, 422 | 84, 946 | 73, 138 | 74, 756 | 70, 591 | 78,995 | 85, 814 | 71, 778 | 77.300 | 70, 031 | 74, 545 |  |
|  | 508, 773 | 667, 737 | 796, 133 | 825, 300 | 720, 266 | 745, 440 | 692, 736 | 777, 332 | 851, 824 | 708,691 | 761, 577 | 690,355 | 744, 102 |  |
| Piblie works: <br> Projects $\qquad$ | 1,007 | 1,623 | 2,040 | 2,427 | 2,458 | 2,693 | 2,442 | 2,357 | 1,988 | 1,317 | 1.514 | 979. | 1,23+ |  |
|  | 191, 855 | 209, 986 | 219,400 | 324, 032 | 287, 104 | 351, 895 | 262, 682 | 293, 285 | 342, 542 | 204, 595 | 272,910 | 173, 657 | 247, 763 |  |
| Utilitios: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 383 | 355 |  |
| Projects. Valuation $\qquad$ thous. of dol | 51,920 | 117, 734 | 70,908 | 103, 633 | 69,402 | 98,087 | 66, 897 | 98,790 | 99, 989 | 94, 474 | 92,923 | 75,650 | 54,815 |  |
| Value of contract awards (F. R. indeses): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted ---.-.-............. 1947-49=100 | 171 | 194 | 225 | 234 | 240 | 225 | 229 | 234 | 231 | 232 | 211 | ${ }_{215}$ | 228 |  |
| Residential, madjusted....-..-...--------- do. | 180 | 216 | 251 | 257 | 251 | 236 | 243 | 2.54 | 256 | 254 | 237 | 241 | 266 |  |
|  | 196 | 191 | 196 | 193 | 207 | 296 | 218 | 231 | 241 | 255 | 259 | 261 | 261 |  |
|  | 201 | 205 | 213 | 216 | 227 | 233 | 244 | 253 | 263 | 264 | 277 | 288 | 297 |  |
| Engineering construction: <br> Contract awards (ENR)§........................ of dol. | 767 | 934 | 1,439 | 1,437 | 1,161 | 1,575 | 1,271 | 1,479 | 990 | 1,215 | 1,373 | 1,295 | 1,085 | 1,987 |
| Highway concrete pavement contract awards: $\odot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,036 | 6,075 | 7,791 | 6,255 | 10, 472 | 7,624 | 8, 391 | 7,821 | 8,376 | 5,076 | 18,691 | ${ }^{\text {r 7 7, } 234}$ | 7, 289 |  |
|  | 1,299] | 1,078 | I, 211 | 1,480 | 2,141 | 1,379 | 1,711 | 1,206 | 588 | 1,500 | 2. 698 | r 2,700 | 2,134 |  |
|  | 1,007 1,729 | 2,649 2,347 | 4,005 2,575 | 1,820 2,954 | 4,504 3,826 | 3,437 2,808 | 3,408 | 4,301 2,314 | 5,485 2,309 | 1,919 1,657 | 13,639 <br> 12,354 | 2,769 | 3. 1,585 |  |
| NEW DWELLING UNITS (U.S. Department of Labor) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started: Unadjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, privately and publicly owned..-thousands.- | 75.2 | 95.2 | 107.7 | 108.5 | 116.5 | 116.0 | 114.3 | 115.7 | 110.7 | 103.6 |  | 88.0 | -90.0 | 117.0 |
| Privately owned, total....-----.-.-.-.-.-. do..-- | 73.9 | 93.2 | 106.5 | 107.4 | 112.6 | 112.9 | 113.0 | 113.4 | 110.5 | 193.3 | -89.9 | 87.8 | 88.6 | 116.1 |
|  | 52.2 | 69.2 | 78.4 | 76.1 | 83.9 | 84.61 | 81.4 | 80.6 | 80.2 | 754 | -69.0 | 6 T .4 | 63.4 | 84.7 |
|  | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.3 | . 2 | . 3 | ${ }^{5} .7$ | .$^{2}$ | 1.4 | 9 |
| Seasonally adjusted at annual rate:o <br> Privately owned, total. | 1,152.0 | 1,130.0 | 1, 102.0 | 1,083.0 | 1,175.0. | 1,188.0 | 1,211.0 | 1,248.0 | 1,287.0 | 1,393.0 | ¢ 1, 478.0 | 1, 424.0 | 1,381.0 | 1,407.0 |
| Residential construction authorized (nonfarm; housekeeping units only), all permit-issuing places: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New dwelling units, total.--------.-----thousands.- | 66.1 | 95.0 | 100.2 | 92.3 | 108.1 | 98.1 | 99.8 | 97.3 | 94.3 | 88.0 | -77.4 | 76.3 |  |  |
| Privately financed, total......-....--------- do-- | 64.9 | 93.0 | 99.1 | 81.3 | 104.2 | 96.2 | 98. 2 | 95.9 | 94.1 | 87.7 | -76.0 | 75.9 |  |  |
| Units in 1-family structures...............-do. | 55. 2 | 79.0 | 88.2 | 81.5 | 93.0 | 85.1 | 88.3 | 86.7 | 84.2 | 77.8 | 66.3 | 67.3 |  |  |
| Units in 2-family structures....-..........-do. | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2. 1 |  |  |
| Units in muitifamily structures.-------.-- do----- | 7.3 | 10.6 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.5 |  |  |
|  | 1.2 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | . 2 | . 3 | 1.4 | . 3 |  |  |
| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department of Commerce composite $\ddagger \ldots . . \quad 1947-49=100$ | 121.0 | 121.2 | 121.0 | 121.3 | 121.7 | 122.7 | 122.6 | 122.7 | 123.1 | 123.0 | 123.0 | 123.4 | 123.4 |  |
| Aberthaw (industrial building) ...---------1914 $=100 \ldots$ Ancrican Appraisal Co., The: |  | 393 |  |  | 393 |  |  | 395 |  |  | 390 |  |  | 396 |
|  | 585 | 586 | 585 | 586 | 589 | 591 | 594 | 595 | 597 | 598 | 598 | 58 | 599 | (in) |
|  | 641 | 641 | 639 | 639 | 639 | 640 | 642 | 649 | 649 | 649 | 649 | 649 | 649 | 6450) |
|  | 624 | 624 | 623 | 623 | 624 | 624 | 625 | 629 | 629 | 629 | 629 | 629 | 629 | 630 |
|  | 522 | 529 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 539 | 539 | 545 | 545 | 545 | 545 | 550 | 551 |
|  | 576 | 579 | 577 | 577 | 594 | 595 | 596 | 596 | 598 | 599 | 599 | 599 | 6.109 | 691 |
| Associated General Contractors (all types)......do.. | 4191 | 420 | 422 | 422 | 424 | 429 | 430 | 431 | 432 | 432 | 432 | 432 | 432, | 432 |

${ }^{\text {Revised. }}{ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data includes some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported.
$\dagger$ Revisions for new construction (unadjusted) for $1950-1953$ appear on p. 24 of the September 1954 SuRvEY. Minor revisions back to 1915 for the Department of Commerce construction cost index are shown in the May 1953 and May 1954 issues of the Construction and Buiding Materials Statisical Supplement.

O Adjusted data not shown in SUR VEY prior to the October 1954 issue. §Data for April, July, September, and Decenber 1954 and March 195 are for 5 wecks; other months, 4 weeks.
$\odot$ Data for March, June, August, and December 1954 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
$\dagger$ Revised series , These data cover nonfarm residentia construction
tRevised series. These data cover nonfarm residential construction authorized in all places (both urban and rural) that require building permits; they replace the former urban-building series which coyered new dwelling units authorized in all places defned as urban in the 1940 Census.
Difitized tor FRASER

| Unless otherwise stated. statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Deem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES-Continued
H. Boeckh and Associates:§
rerage, 20 cities:
Apariments, hoters, and ofres and concrete.... S. avg. $1926-29=100$.

Commercial and factory buildings:
Brick and concrete Brick and steel
Brick and wood.
Steel.
Residences
Frame
Engineering News-Record:
Building of
Construction 8 ---...-.......
Composite, standard mile ................... $1046=100$

## CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Production of selected construction materials, index: Unadjusted. Adjusted. $\qquad$ REAL ESTATE
Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by-
Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amount Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances 10 member institutions mil. of dol member institutions-1-.-........................ill of doltions, estimated total...................thous. of dol
By purpose of loan:
Home construction
$\qquad$
All other purposes
 estimated total
Nonfarm foreclosures
Fire losses...............


## DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Printers' Ink advertising index, adjusted: $\dagger$ |  |
| Combined index. | 1947-49=100 |
| Business papers | do |
| Magazines. | do |
| Newspapers. | do |
| Outdoor | do |
| Radio (network) | - |
| Television (network) | 1950-52 $=100$ |
| Tide advertising index, unadjusted. . . . . $1947-49=100$. . |  |
| Radio advertising: |  |
| Cost of facilities, total .-....---.-...--thous of dol. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery .-...-... .-do...- |  |
| Soaps, cleansers, ple.--.------.------.-.-.- do.-. |  |
| Smoking materials do <br> All other. |  |
|  |  |
| Television adyertising:* |  |
| Cost of facilities, total- --..-.--------------- do. - |  |
| Automotive, including accessories..........- do do |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Soaps, cleansers, etc |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Magazine advertising: $\ddagger$ |  |
|  |  |
| Apparel and accessories. | .. do. |
| Automotive, inel accessories -------------- do |  |
| Building materials.----------------------- do |  |
|  |  |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery do |  |
|  |  |
| Household equipment and supplies ...........do.... |  |
| Household furnishings ...-....--------......- do.... |  |
|  |  |
| Soaps, cleansers, etc | do |
| Smoking materials. |  |
| All other |  |
| Linagr, total ..........................- thous. of lines. |  |
| Newspaper advertising: |  |
| Linage, total (52 cities) ------------------.-.- do |  |
|  | do |
| Display, total |  |
| Automotive |  |
| Financial |  |
| Retail |  |
|  |  |

## $\qquad$

Revised. D Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Revised data for January 1954 (number): 1,858 .
Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1.
DData reported at the beginning of each month are shown here for the previous month.
 shown later.


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March |

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: $\ddagger$ Goods and services, total.......................bil. of dol.-

| Durable goods, total |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Automobiles and parts .......--...-.-.-.-- do |  |
| Furniture and househo |  |
| Nondurable goods, total | do. |
| Clothing and shoes. | do. |
| Food and alcoholic bev | do |
| Gasoline and oil | do. |
| Services, total | do |
| Household operation | do |
| Housing | do |
| Transportation |  | All retail stores:

## RETAIL TRADE

$\qquad$

Nondurable-goods stores
 Women's apparel, accessorv stores Family and other apparel stores Shoe stores.

Drug and proprictary stores $\qquad$
Eruting and drinking places.- $\qquad$ Food group...... Gasoline service stations
General-merchandise group. Denartment stores, excl. mail-order. Mail-order (catalog sales) Other general-merchandise stores Lipuor stores.
Estimated sales (adjusted), total
Durable-goods stores
Antomotive group $\qquad$ Motor-vehicle, other Tire, battery, accessory dealers

Furniture and appliance group Furniture, homefurnishings stores.
Houschold-appliance, radio stores. Lumber, building, bardware group Lumber, building-materials dealers Hardware stores....
Nondurable-goods stores Apparel group....-.....................
Men's and boys' wear stores Women's apparel, accessory stores Family and other apparel stores.-. Drug and proprietary stores
Erug and proprietary stores
Food group Gasoline service stations
General-merchandise group. Department stores, excl. mail-order Mail-order (ca
Variety stores Other general-merchandise stores... Liquor stores.

Estimated inventories: $\dagger$
Unadjusted, total_-....
Durable-goods stores $\qquad$ Nondurable-goods stores

Adjusted, total Durable-goods stores Automotive group Furniture and appliance group Lumber, building, hardware group
Nondurable-goods stores Apparel group


## .

$$
\begin{array}{l::|:|c::}
1 & \vdots \\
: & \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$\qquad$


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Durable-goods stores }
\end{aligned}
$$

Tire, battery, accessory dealers
Furniture and appliance group
Furniture, homefurnishings stores.
Lumber, building, hardware group-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Iumber, building-materials dealers } \\ & \text { Hardware }\end{aligned}$
-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { CWNF } \\
& \text { rioin }
\end{aligned}
$$

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

## 




 the 1954 issue of the National Income Supplement. tRevised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| All retail stores-Continued |  |
| Firms with 11 or more stores: , mil of dol |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Men's and boys' wear stores .-...-.-...- do - |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores ........do...- |  |
|  |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores-.................................... |  |
|  |  |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores......................... |  |
|  Department stores . .-...-.-....-..................... |  |
|  |  |
| Dry-goods, other general-merchandise storos mil. of dol |  |
|  |  |
| Arocery stores |  |
| Lumber, building-materials dealers......... do... Tire, battery, accessory stores.............................. |  |
|  |  |
| Estimated sales (adjusted), total |  |
| Apparel group. |  |
| Men's and b |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory |  |
|  |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores ------------- do |  |
| Fating and drinking places..............-. do .-. |  |
|  |  |
|  Department stores...................................... |  |
|  |  |
| mil. of dol |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Grocery stores. |  |
| Lumber building-materials dealers. .......-do..... Tire, battery, accessory stores . .-.......-.-. - do..- |  |
|  |  |
| Department stores: |  |
| Accounts receivable, end of month: <br> Charge accounts...-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- 1947-49=100.- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: |  |
| Charge accounts $\qquad$ percent |  |
|  |  |
| Sales by type of payment: |  |
| Cash salies....-.-.-....---- percent of total sales. |  |
| Charge account sales <br> Installment sales. |  |
|  |  |
| Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.f.-....... $1947-49=100$. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Chevelan |  |
| Tallas.. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Minneapoli |  |
| Philadelphia |  |
| Richmond |  |
|  |  |
| San |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Choston- |  |
|  |  |
| Clevelan |  |
|  |  |
| Dallas |  |
| Minneapolis |  |
| New York |  |
| Philadelph |  |
|  |  |
| St. Louls |  |
|  |  |
| Stocks, total U. S., end of month: $\ddagger$ Unadjusted |  |
|  |  |
| Unadjust |  |
| Mailorder and store sales: |  |
| Total sales, 2 companies-.-.-.............thous. of dol.. <br> Montgomery Ward \& Co................................ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| WHOLESALE TRADE |  |
| Sales, estimated (unadj.), total $\dagger$................mil. of dol. Durable-goods establishments..-.......-.............. do. Nondurable-goods establishments...-................ do.. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Inventories, estimated (unadj.), total $\dagger$................ do. <br> Durable-goods establishments........................... do <br> Nondurable-goods establishments............................ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |




$\square$
12,80
Non

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

| POPULATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population, continental United States: <br> Total, incl. Armed Forces overseas $\oplus$.... - thousands. | 161, 335 | 161, 543 | 161,762 | 161, 966 | 162, 184 | 162, 409 | 162,667 | 162, 945 | 163, 210 | 163, 465 | 163, 699 | 163, 930 | 164, 158 | 164, 367 |
| EMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population, estimated number 14 years of age and over, total...............thousands | 115,819 | 115, 914 | 115, 987 | 116, 083 | 116,153 | 116, 217 | 116, 329 | 116, 432 | 116,547 | 116, 644 | 116,763 | 116,855 | 116,901 | 117,051 |
| Total labor force, including Armed Forces..... do | 67,139 | 67,218 | 67, 438 | 67,786 | 68,78 | 68,824 | 68,856 | 68,566 | 68, 190 | 67,909 | 66,811 | 66,700 | 66,550 | 66, 840 |
|  | 63,725 | 63,825 | 64,063 | 64, 425 | 65, 445 | 65, 494 | 65, 522 | 65, 244 | 64, 882 | 64,624 | 63,526 | 63, 497 | 63.321 | 63, 654 |
| Employed .-.---.......--------------- do | 60, 055 | 60, 100 | 60,598 | 61, 119 | 62, 098 | 62, 148 | 62, 277 | 62, 145 | 62, 141 | 61.732 | 60,688 | 60, 150 | 59,938 | 60, 477 |
| Agricultural employment | $\begin{array}{r}5,704 \\ 54,351 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,875 \\ 54 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,076 54,522 | $\begin{array}{r}6,822 \\ 54 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,628 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7, ${ }^{\text {54,661 }}$ | 6,928 55,349 | 7,527 54 51 | 7,239 54.902 | 6,154 55.574 5 | $\begin{array}{r}5,325 \\ 55 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5, 297 | 5, 084 | 5. 692 |
| Unemployed.......----........................ do | -3,670 | -3,724 | - 3 3,465 | - 3 3, 305 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 54, } \\ 3,347 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 54, } \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline 147\end{array}$ | 55,349 <br> 3,245 | 54, 618 3,100 | 54, ${ }_{2} \mathbf{7 4 1}$ | 55, <br> 2,893 <br> 8 | 55,363 2,838 | 54,853 3,347 | 54,854 3,383 | 54.785 3,176 |
| Not in labor force........-.-.-..................do. | 48,680 | 48,696. | 48,549 | 48,297 | 47,365 | 47,393 | 47, 473 | 47,865 | 48, 357 | 48,735 | 49,952 | 50,156 | 50,352 | 50, 212 |
| Employees in nonagricultural establishments: $¢$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) .....do. | 47, 880 | 47,848 | 48,068 | 47,935 | 48,137 | 47, 808 | 48,045 | 48, 526 | 48,668 | 48, 827 | 49, 505 | r 47, 781 | ${ }^{r} 47,786$ | ${ }^{2} 48,248$ |
| Manufacturing----.-.-...-.-............... do | 16,322 | 16,234 9 | 16,000 | 15, 836 | 15, 888 | 15,627 | 15,863 | 16, 019 | 16,058 | 16, 107 | 16,097 | ${ }^{\text {r } 15,970}$ | r 16,101 | p 16, 265 |
| Durable-goods industries ---- Nondurable-goods industries | 9,480 6,842 | 9,389 6,845 | 9,260 6,740 | ¢, 6,684 | ¢, 6,765 | 8,863 6,764 | 8,875 6,988 | 88.950 | 9,065 6,993 | 9, 182 | 9, 201 | 9,166 | -9, 273 | p9,395 |
|  | 790 | 77 | 749 | 737 | 744 | 735 | 737 | 719 | 716 | 721 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 103 | 102 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 98. | 89 | 90 | 93 | 92 | 784 +94 | $\begin{array}{r}711 \\ \hline 94\end{array}$ | $p$ |
| Anthracite-.-.-----------...............- do | 45 | 42 | 39 | ${ }_{21}^{29}$ | 27 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 |  |  |
| Bituminous coal...-.-.....-...........do...- Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production | 252 | 237 | 220 | 213 | 214 | 202 | 207 | 205 | 203 | 204 | 20 | 203 | 202 | 200 |
| Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production thousands.- | 291 | 292 | 291 | 292 | 300 | 303 | 301 | 295 | 287 | 289 | 90 | 287 |  |  |
| Nonmetalice mining and quarrying......-- do-.-- | ${ }^{98}$ | 99 | 101 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 104 | 103 | 102 | 98 | 97 | 99 |
| Contract construction---------.-......- do | 2,356 | 2, 415 | 2,535 | 2, 634 | 2,729 | 2, 795 | 2, 851 | 2,817 | 2,777 | 2,724 | 2,549 | r 2, 353 | r 2,285 | 398 |
| Transportation and public utilities .-- - .-. . do | 4,039 | 3,992 | 4,008 | 4. 008 | 4, 032 | 4,043 | 4, 030 | 4,032 | 4,012 | 3,992 | 3,999 | + 3,931 | r 3,941 | ${ }^{\text {P } 3,970}$ |
| Interstate railroads -.-.-.-...........-- - do | 1,244 | 1,215 | 1,206 | 1, 2124 | 1,229 | 1,232 | 1,224 | 1,216 | 1,207 | 1,189 | 1. 189 | 1,162 |  |  |
| Local railways and bus lines -...........--- - do | 126 | 126 | 125 | 124 | 123 | 122 | 121 | 120 | 120 | 119 | 118 | 117 |  |  |
|  | 701 41 | 700 41 | 700 42 | ${ }_{699} 4$ | 699 41 | 705 41 | 703 41 | $\begin{array}{r}696 \\ 41 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 694 41 | 694 41 | 694 | 693 |  |  |
|  | 554 | 555 | 556 | 557 | 563 | 569 | 569 | 564 | 560 | 559 | ${ }_{5}^{42}$ | 457 |  |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade.....................do | 10,310 | 10.305 | 10, 496 | 10,375 | 10, 414 | 10, 377 | 10, 350 | 10.480 | 10,581 | 10,782 | 11,400 | + 10,458 | r 10,347 | P 10. |
| Whoiesale trade........----..--...........- do | 2,792 | 2,780 | 2,762 | 2,746 | 2,757 | 2,780 | 2,781 | 2,786 | 2,815 | 2,844 | 2, 855 | r 2,812 | 2,816 | -2.805 |
| Retail trade | 7,518 | 7,525 | 7,734 | 7,629 | 7,657 | 7, 597 | 7,569 | 7,694 | 7,766 | 7,938 | 8,545 | ${ }^{r} 7.646$ | $\times 7,541$ | ${ }^{p} 7$, 601 |
| General-merchandise stores.....-.-.-.-.-. do | 1,305 | 1,319 | 1,409 | 1,339 | 1,325 | 1,290 | 1,290 | 1,360. | 1,410 | 1,531 | 1,921 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,339}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,274$ | ${ }^{\text {F } 1.297}$ |
| Food and liquor stores .-.-...-----.-- .- do | 1,406 | 1,399 | 1.420 | 1,416 | 1,422 | 1,414 | 1,405 | 1,413 | 1,428 | 1,438 | 1,458 | -1,426 | -1,429 | ${ }^{p} 1.432$ |
| Automotive and accessories dealers-..-- do | 818 | ${ }^{812}$ | 808 | ${ }^{809}$ | ${ }^{812}$ | 812 | 810 | , 804 | 801 | 808 | 823 | 806 | - 807 | ${ }^{2} 812$ |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate --..---- do | 2,044 | 2,057 | 2, 075 | 2, 081 | 2, 104 | 2,126 | $\stackrel{2}{5} 126$ | 2,115 | 2,110 | 2, 108 | 2,109 | 2, 098 | + 2 , 104 | - 2,117 |
| Service and miscellaneous- | 5,380 | 5,406 | 5,506 | 5,563 | 5,601 | 5,638 | 5,634 | 5,606 | 5,549 | 5,511 | 5,479 | 5,423 | ${ }^{-5,425}$ | ${ }^{5} 5,460$ |
|  | 474 | ${ }_{374}^{474}$ | 488 | 502 | 527 | 584 | 583 | 516 | 479 | 470 | 468 | 460 |  |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing $p$ | 330 | 329 164 | 331 171 | 334 171 | 337 | 338 | 332 162 | 329 | 330 | 328 | 327 | 326 |  |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plan | 163 6,639 | 6,667 | 6,699 | 6, 701 | 6, 625 | ${ }_{6} 167$ | 162 | 163 | 166 | 165 | 162 | 160 |  |  |
| Government |  |  |  |  |  | 6,467 | 6,454 | 6,738 | 6,865 | 6,882 | 7,152 | 6,834 | 6,8 | 19 |
| Total, adjusted 9. | 48,607 | 48, 441 | 48, 268 | 48, 177 | 48, 102 | 47,982 | 47, 945 | 48, 054 | 48, 209 | 48, 398 | 48,419 | r 48,445 | r 48.504 | ${ }^{p} 48,746$ |
| Manufacturing | 16,349 | 16, 262 | 16,122 | 16,038 | 15, 994. | 15, 775 | 15,733 | 15, 789 | 15,886 | 16,018 | 16, 038 | r 16,034 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 16,129$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 16,289$ |
| Durable-goods industr | 9,467 | 9,364 | 9,245 | 9, 171 | ${ }^{9}, 126$ | 8,962 | 8,910 | 8,941 | 9,035 | 9,141 | 9,163 | +9,177 | r r , 264 | p9,372 |
| Nondurable-goods indu | 6,882 | 6,898 | 6,877 | 6,867 | 6,868 | 6,813 | 6,823 | 6,848 | 6,851 | 6,877 | 6,875 | ${ }^{\text {r 6, }} 857$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,865}$ | ${ }^{2} 6,917$ |
|  | 794 | 772 | 753 | 744 | 740 | 742 | 730 | 71.5 | 716 | 717 |  | ${ }^{2} 714$ | 715 | 713 |
| Contract construction | 2, 618 | 2, 654 | 2,641 | 2, 634 | 2,624 | 2,637 | 2, 640 | 2,633 | 2,620 | 2, 645 | 2, 601 | +2,586 | + 2,539 | p 2 , 635 |
| Transportation and public utilities. .-...-- do | 4, 087 | - 40,012 | - 4 4,015 | 4,011 | 4,016 | 4,014 | 4,001 | 4,016 | 4,002 | 3,982 | 3,989 | + 3,978 | r 3,988 | ¢ 3, 990 |
| Wholesale and retail trade-1...-.-........-- do | 10,543 | 10,552 | 10,524 | 10,494 | 10,480 | 10,507 | 10,504 | 10,480 | 10, 476 | 10,532 | 10,617 | ${ }^{+} 10,614$ | + 10,580 | - 10, 567 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate........-. - do | 2,065 | 2,067 | $\stackrel{2,075}{5,506}$ | 2,081 | 2,083 5,518 | $\stackrel{2,095}{5,55}$ | 2, ${ }_{5}, 595$ | 2, 115 | ${ }_{5}^{2,121}$ | 2, 119. | 2,120 | 2. 119 | ${ }^{+} 2,125$ | ${ }^{\text {2 }} 2.128$ |
|  | 6, 6.61 | 6,634 | 6,632 | 6,667 | $\stackrel{5}{6,618}$ | 5,555 6,657 | 5,551 6,691 | 5,523 6,783 | 5,, 549 6,839 | 5,539 6,846 | 5, 6384 | 5,534 6,866 |  | p 5,543 $p 6,881$ |
| Production workers in manufacturing industries: $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (T. S. Dept. of Labor) ....-.-.-.-.thousands_- | 12,906 | 12,818 | 12,590 | 12,437 | 12,480 | 12, 212 | 12,449 | 12,611 | 12,652 | 12,697 | 12,682 | - 12,556 | -12, 684 | p 12.840 |
| Durable-goods industries.------------...-- do. | 7,520 | 7,430 | 7,309 | 7, 208 | 7,177 | 6,917 | 6, 933 | 7.015 | 7,133 | 7, 247 | 7,263 | ${ }^{\text {r 7, } 223}$ | r 7,324 | ${ }^{p} 7,442$ |
| Ordnance and accessories. do-.-Lumber and wood products (except furniture) | 165 | 150 | 137 | 125 | 120 | 117 | 113 | 114 | 112 | 110 | 109 | 108 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 104$ | ${ }^{p} 104$ |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) | 627 | ${ }^{643}$ | ${ }^{649}$ | 679 | 701 | 604 | 613 | 697 | 720 | 713 |  | 654 | 66 | ${ }^{p} 680$ |
| Sawmills and planing mills---.-------do. | 343 | ${ }^{347}$ | 351 | $\stackrel{361}{ }$ | 372 | 324 | ${ }^{331}$ | 378 | 381 | 376 | 367 | 357 |  |  |
| Furniture and fixtures-...-.-............ do | 292 | 290 | 283 | 277 | 275 | 272 | 288 | 296 | 299 | 299 | 294 | - 290 | $\bigcirc 294$ | p 297 |
|  | ${ }^{427}$ | 429 | 428 | 427 | 427 | 424 | 434 | 437 | 438 | 439 | 437 | ${ }^{430}$ | ${ }^{+} 436$ | ${ }^{p} 441$ |
| Primary metal industries........................... |  |  | ${ }_{991}^{78}$ | 878 | 78 | 74 | ${ }^{76}$ | 76 | 76 | 76 |  |  |  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills <br> thousands | 1,027 | 1,010 |  |  |  |  |  | 965 | 969 | 988 | 1,002 | + 1,012 | 1,034 | ${ }^{p} 1,064$ |
| thousands. | 511 | 502 | 491 | 483 | 488 | 485 | 484 | 485 | 481 | 487 | 493 | 497 |  |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals...............................thousands | 49 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 45 | 48 | 48 | 48 |  |  |
| Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thousands.- | 864 | 852 | 840 | 833 | 831 | 809 | 819 | 820 | 829 | 845 | 844 | - 836 | r 84 | 85 |
| Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies. $\qquad$ thousands |  | 91 | 89 | 90. | 92 | 90. | 95 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 95 | 92 |  |  |
| Machinery (except electrical)-.---.-......-do | 1,220 | 1, 202 | 1,187 | 1,165 | 1,151 | 1,108 | 1, 093 | 1,095 | 1,091 | 1,091 | 1, 106 | ז 1,110 | r 1,126 | p 1, 142 |
|  | 839 | 827 | 811 | 791 | 776 | 765 | 782 | 802 | 817 | 828 | 827 | ¢ 818 | 「821 | p 827 |
| Transportation equipment.-...----------- do | 1,435 | 1, 4097 | 1,380 | 1,342 | 1,324 | 1,277 | 1, 237 | 1, 184 | 1,246 | 1,326 | 1,365 | -1,388 | 1,409 | ${ }^{p} 1,430$ |
|  | 655 | 637 | 625 | 601 | 594 | 561 | 534 | 478 | 549 | 633 | 667 | 694 |  |  |
|  | 596 | 592 | 585 | 575 | 570 | 565 | 556 | 559 | 551 | 549 | 552 | 550 |  |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs...-.-.do | 122 | 120 | 116 | 115 | 111 | 109 | 102 | 101 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 101 |  |  |
| Railroad equipment --...-.-.-.......do | 55 | 53 | 48 | 44 | 42 | 34 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 38 | 38 |  |  |
| Instruments and related products......-.-do | 233 | 229 | 224 | 220 | 215 | 210 | 210 | 214 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 212 | 212 | 215 |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries................do. | 393 | 389 | 380 | 374 | 375 | 363 | 378 | 392 | 398 | 395 | 379 | 366 ! | r 377 | ¢ 383 |

$r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary.
$\oplus$ Minor changes have been made for May 1950-October 1951. Revisions for November 1951-December 1953 will be shown later.


 using the seasonal factors formerly used by the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem. ber | October | Novem- <br> ber | Decem- <br> ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| EMPLOYMENT-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production workers in mfg. industries $\%$ - Continued Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries ...........thousands.- | 5,386 | 5,388 | 5,281 | 5,229 | 5,303 | 5,295 | 5,516 | 5,596 | 5,519 | 5,450 | 5,419 | + 5, 333 | - 5, 360 | - 5, 398 |
| Food and kindred products-----.-.....-. do... | 1,009 | 1,009 | 1,011 | 1,031 | 1,079 | 1,142 | 1,224 | 1,252 | 1,169 | 1,102 | 1,054 | $\cdot 1,000$ | 980 | p981 |
| Meat products-..-------------------- - ${ }^{\text {do-- }}$ | 250 | 246 | 241 | 239 | 247 | 246 | 251 | 257 | 262 | 264 | 264 | 256 |  |  |
| Dairy products-.- | 74 | 77 | 80 135 | 84 | -88 | 88 | 85 | 81 | 77 | 76 | 73 | 72 |  |  |
| Canning and preserving...-..--........- do | 125 | 126 | 135 | 144. | 165 | 225 | 306 | 332 | 234 | 171 | 145 | 126 |  |  |
|  | 175 | 174. | 174 | 172 | 174 | 176 | 174 | 173 | 175 | 175 | 173 | 168 |  |  |
|  | 112 | 115 | 117 | 122 | 127 | 133 | 127 | 122 | 119 | 118 | 114 | 107 |  |  |
| Tohacco manufactures ----------------- do | ${ }_{90} 9$ | 84, | 82 | 82 969 | 82 981 |  | 102 | 110 | ${ }_{908}^{110}$ | 103 | 100 | 91 | $\begin{array}{r}r 89 \\ r \\ \hline 095\end{array}$ | $p 83$ $p 999$ |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{995}$ | ${ }^{989} 9$ | $\begin{array}{r}979 \\ 455 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 969 <br> 452 | 981 457 | 953 442 | ${ }_{4}^{981}$ | 987 453 | ${ }_{9}^{998}$ | ${ }_{454}^{992}$ | ${ }^{993}$ | 987 <br> 460 | ${ }^{\text {r } 995}$ | ¢ 999 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills.-...--..........-. - $10 .-$ - <br> Knitting mills_- <br> do | ${ }_{194}^{463}$ | 460 193 | ${ }_{192} 4$ | 452 192 | ${ }_{197}^{457}$ | 442 192 | 452 202 | 453 204 | 453 204 | 454 | 458 200 | 1460 |  |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products | 1,08 | 1,101 | 1,030. | 985 | 987 | 980 |  | 1,053 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | , 12 | 1,110 | 105 | 108 | 980 | 1, 115 | 114 | 1,050 | 1,053 | 1,11 | 1.061 | 1.0 | p 1, 102 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing thousands. | 122 271 31 | 124 275 | 110 | 105 201 208 | 108 | 107 248 | 115 269 31 | 114 273 318 | 110 276 308 | 104 276 315 | 111 271 30 | 269 |  |  |
| Women's nuterwear .-.....-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 344 | 349 | 314 | 287 | 284 | 296 | 317 | 312 | 305 | 315 | 332 | 334 |  |  |
| Paper and allied produets-...-......-.-...-d....- | 437 218 | 436 | ${ }_{217} 4$ | ${ }_{218}^{433}$ | 436 | 430 | 436 | $\stackrel{441}{200}$ | 440 | 440 | 438 | 433 | -432 | \$433 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.-.---do..-- | 218 | 219 | 217 | 218 | 220 | 217 | 219 | 220 | 218 | 218 | 218 | ${ }^{217}$ |  |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industrins thousands | 514 | 817 | 516 | 515 | 519 | 513 | 514 | 523 | 525 | 524 | 525 | 518 | [ 520 | P 525 |
|  | 143 169 | 146 168 | 149 168 | 14. | 148 168 | 145 | 145 | 147 170 | 148 170 | 148 |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial printing. | 169 536 | 168. | 168 534 | $52{ }^{162}$ | 1681 | 167 513 | 167 | 524 | 529 | 528 | ${ }_{529}$ | 529 | r 599 | p 542 |
|  | 207 | 204 | 202 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 202 | 205 | 206 | 207. |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal.-.-.-......-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 178. | 173 | 176 | 179 | 181 | 181 | 179 | 177 | 175 | 173 | 172 | $\bigcirc 169$ | 169 | 171 |
| Petrolenm refining.......-..........-. . do | 138 | 137 | 137 | 138 | $1+6$ | 141 | 139 | 137 <br> 109 | 135 | 134 | 133 | 133 | , 212 | \% 214 |
|  | ${ }_{8}^{203}$ | 198 | $\begin{array}{r}195 \\ 83 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | ${ }^{197}$ | ${ }_{85}^{198}$ | 173 | ${ }^{177}$ | ${ }_{85}$ | ${ }_{87}$ | [44 | ${ }^{209}$ | 88 |  | $\times 14$ |
|  | 339 | 338 | 325 | 315 | 324 | 327 | 337 | 330 | 329 | 331 | 334 | $\bigcirc 336$ | 34 | 348 |
|  | 225 | 226 | 218 | 211 | 215 | 218 | 224 | 217 | 213 | 216 | 222 | 226 |  |  |
| Production workers in manufacturing industries, adjusteri: ? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,388 |  |  | 12.618 | r 12.619 | $r 1270{ }^{-}$ | ${ }^{5} 12.857$ |
|  | 1,509 | 7,445 | 12, 7295 | - 7,227 | 7,182 | \%,020 | 12,33 6,972 | 7,007 | 7, 104 | 7, 206 | 7, 223 | - 7,233 | ${ }^{1} 7.314$ | ${ }_{p} 7.418$ |
|  | 5,426 | 5,435 | $5,41 \mathrm{C}$ | 5,405 | 5,407 | 5,351 | 5,362 | 5,381 | 5,381 | 5, 404 | 5,395 | ${ }^{+5.386}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 5.3931$ | \% 5, 439 |
| Production workers in manufacturing industries: $ㅇ$ Indexes of employment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 104.3 | 103.6 | 101.8 | 100.5 | 100.9 | 98.7 | 100.6 | 102.0 | 102.3 | 102.75 | 102.5 | 102.0 | $\stackrel{r}{r}{ }_{\sim}^{\text {r }} 102.5$ | $p 103.8$ $\sim 103.9$ |
|  | 104.6 | 103.8 | 102.7 | 102.1 | 101.8 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 101.9 |  | 102.0 | +102. |  |
| Federal civilian employees (executive branch) : $0^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States, continental. . . . . . thousands - | 2, 148. 7 | 2,147.0 | 2, 141.4 | 2, 134.0 | 2, 137.6 | 2, 135.4 | 2, $130 . \mathrm{Cl}$ | 2, 115.9 | 2, 121.3 | 2, 138.7 | 12, 431.1 | ${ }^{2}, 113.2$ | 2.116 .4 |  |
| Washingtom, D. C., metronolitan area-...do-..- | 200.6 | 206.6 | 206.7 | 205.7 | 207.7 | 207.4 | 206.4 | 204.7 | 205.5 | 206.0 | 209.8 | 206.1 | 207.0 |  |
| Railway employees (class I steam railways): <br> Total .........................................- thonsands. | 1,114 | 1,089 | 1,081 | 1,091 | 1,104 | 1,107 | 1,099 | 1,092 | 1,083 | 1,064 | 1,059 | 1.037 | ${ }^{2} 1.036$ |  |
| Indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 106. 2 | 103.8 | 103.1 | 104. 1 | 105.3 | 105.7 | 104.9 | 104.3 | 103.4 | 100.6 | ${ }^{+} 102.4$ | p 102.9 | ${ }^{\circ} 101.3$ |  |
|  |  | 10. | 18.8 | P. | 10.9 | 103.5 | 102. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PAYROLLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) $9 . . . .-. .-1947-49=100$. | 140.5 | 138.4 | 135.0 | 135.1 | 136.6 | 132.3 | 135. 1 | 138.4 | 139.5 | 142.7 | ${ }^{+143.6}$ | 141.8 | r 144.0 | p 147.7 |
| LABOR CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arerage weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor):? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries .-------.-........ hours -- | 39.6 40.2 | 39.5. | 39.0 | 39.3 | 39.6 40.0 | 39.4 39.7 | 39.7 40.1 | 39.7 40.1 | 39.9 <br> 40.4 | 40.2 <br> 40.8 | '40.5 41 | 40.2 | ${ }^{+} 40.4$ | ${ }^{2} 41.4$ |
| Durable-goods industries | 40.0 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.0 | r 40.5 | $\bigcirc 40.8$ |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) | 40.1 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 40.4 | 41.5 | 41. 1 | $\bigcirc 40.8$ | 40.8 | +40. 8 | $p 41.5$ |
| Sawmills and planing mills. --.--.......do. ${ }^{\text {dours }}$ | 40.2 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.5. | 40.9 | 40. 8 |  |  |
| Furniture and fixtures........................do...- | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 38.8 | 39, 6 | 39.5 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 40.9 |  | 40.5 | 541.4 $r 40.6$ | ${ }^{p} 41.4$ |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.-..........-do.-.-- | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.4 39 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.7 | ${ }_{39}^{40.7}$ | ${ }_{39}^{41.2}$ | ${ }^{41.1}$ | $\stackrel{+}{+} \times 1.15$ | 40.5 39.2 | +40.6. |  |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blown--do... | ${ }^{39.6}$ | 39.6. | 38.3 | 39.0 | 38.8 38.8 | 38.4 | 39.1 38.4 | 39.3 38.5 | 39.7 38.8 |  | r 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.6 | p 40.9 |
| Primary metal industries <br> Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 38.6 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 38.4 | 38.8 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 39.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling hours_- | 37.8 | 36.8 | 37.1 | 37.6 | 38.0 | 37.5 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 37.7 | 38.8 | ${ }^{r} 39.1$ | 39. |  |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals--..................................... hours | 40.6 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 39.3 | 0.0 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.7 |  |  |
| Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40.9. | 41.3 | r 41.6 | 41.2 | 41.2 | p 41.2 |
| chinery, transportation equipment) - hours. Heating apparatus (except electrical) and | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.9. | 41.3 | +41.6 | 41.2 | 41.2 | p 41.2 |
|  | 39.3 | 39.3 | 38.4 | 39.4 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.7 | 40.1 40.4 4 | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ 40.9 \\ 40.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39.4 40.9 |  |  |
| Machinery (except electrical)...............-do...- | 41.3 | 41.1 | ${ }_{39}^{40.5}$ | 40.6 39 | ${ }^{40.5}$ | 40.1 | 40.2 39.8 | 40.3 | 40.2 40.4 | 40.4 40.7 | 40.95 | 40.3 | '41. 40 | ${ }_{p} 410.5$ |
| Electrical machinery-.......---...-.....- do- | 39.9 |  | 39.2 40.2 | 39.5 40.6 | 39.6 39.9 | $\begin{array}{r}39.3 \\ 39.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 41.7 | 42.5 | 42.0 | -42.2 | P 42.7 |
|  | 40. ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | 39.51 | 40.2 40.4 | 40.6 <br> 40.9 | 39.3 | 39.8 <br> 39.2 <br> 18 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 40.6 | 42.9 | $r 44.0$ | 42.9 |  |  |
| A ircraft and parts--.........................-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.4 |  |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs.......- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 39.0 | 39.4 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 39.1. | 38.7 | 39.0 | 37.9 36 | ${ }_{38}^{38.5}$ | ${ }^{38.2} 8$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline \\ 40.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39.4 39.9 |  |  |
| Railroad equipment-1.....- | 39.5 40.4 | ${ }_{40} 3.2$ | 38.5 39.6 | 38.5 39.6 | 38.6 <br> 39.8 | 38.2 39.5 | 38.4 39.5 | 36.8 39.9 | 38.2 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.2 | ¢ 40.5 | $p 40.6$ |
| Miscollaneous mfg industries... | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39. $0^{\prime}$ | 39.9 | 40.01 | 40.5 | 40.5 | + 40.6 | 40.3 | 40.6. | 840.8 |

$r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Includes temporary Post Office employees hired during Christmas season; there were about 304,300 such employees in all areas.
o See corresponding note on p. S-11.


 additional employees now classified as Federal employees although they are paid from funds appropriated to the District of Columbia.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Febru- ary | March | April | May | June | July | Auqust | Septernber | October | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| LABOR CONDITIONS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage weekly hours per worker. ete.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries, ete.-Continued Nondurable-roods industrics $9 .-$.-......hours | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 38.9 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.3 |  |  |
| Food and kindred products................ do..-- | 40.5 | 40. 4 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 40.8 | r 40.5 | $p 40.6$ |
| Mrat products ........................-.- do | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 41.7 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 41.8 |  |  |
|  | 43.3 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 44.6. | 44.6. | 43.2 | 43.6 | 43.5 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 43.3 |  |  |
| Canning and preserving --.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- do | 37.5 | 36.7 | 36. 2 | 38.0 | 38.6 | 39.4 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 38.4 | 36.6. | 38.2 | 37.4 |  |  |
|  | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40. 3 |  |  |
|  | 40.0 | 40. 1 | 40. 5 | 40.3 | ${ }^{41.1}$ | 41.5. | 40.6. | 40.6 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.3 |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures ....-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 35.9 | 36.0 | 36.3 | 37.3 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 38.5 | 39.4 | 40.1 | 36. 9 | r 38.4 | 37.7 | ¢ 37.1 | p 36.8 |
| Textile-mill products -.-------.-......-- do | 38.0 | 38.0 | 37. 1 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 39.2 | 39.9 | 40. 2 | 39.6 | r 40.0 | ${ }^{\circ} 40.0$ |
|  | 37.9 | 38.0 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 39.5 | 40.3 | - 40.6 | 40. 0 |  |  |
| Knitting mills --.-.-------.---.-...-. do. | 37.0 | 36.9 | 35.6 | 36. 1 | 36.9 | 36. 6 | 37.6 | 37.5 | 38.3 | 38.5 | '38.3 | 37.3 |  |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , hours .- | 36. 1 | 36. 2 | 34. 3 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 36. 2 | 35.9 | 35.7 | 36. 1 | $\bigcirc 36.3$ | 36.0 | - 36.9 | p 37.3 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats................... Men's and bovs' furnishings and work clothing | 36.0 | 35.6 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 34.0 | 35.5 | 35.0 | 35.4 | 32.9 | 33.8 | +36.0 | 35.6 |  |  |
| , hours.. | 35.9 | 36. 1 | 34.6 | 34.8 | 35.4 | 35.5 | 36.9 | 36.7 | 36.8 | 36.5 | 36.2 | 36. 2 |  |  |
| Women's outerwear----.-...-......- do- | 35.7 | 35. 9 . | 33.8 | 34. 8 | 33. 7 | 34. 1 | 35.2 | 34.1 | 33.6 6 | 34.9 | $\bigcirc 35.7$ | 35.5 |  |  |
| Paper and allied products...-. Puln paper and paperboard mills .... do...- | ${ }_{4}^{41.9}$ | 42.1 <br> 43.4 | 41.6 | 42.1 43.2 | 42. 4.6 | 42.4 | 42.61 43.6 | 42.5 43.6 | 43.7 | 42.8 43.8 | $\begin{array}{r}42.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 42.38 | - 42.5 | p 42.7 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries |  | 43.4 | 4.8 | 43.2 |  |  | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.8 | r 43.8 |  |  |  |
| Newapapers hours.- | 38.2 35.6 | 38.6 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.31 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 38.2 | 38.4 | ${ }^{2} 38.7$ |
|  | 35.6 39.3 | 35.7 39.8 | 39.9 39.3 | 33.1 | ${ }_{39}{ }_{3}$ | 39.5 | 35.6 39.4 | $\begin{array}{r}36.0 \\ 39.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 38.0 | 36.0 39 5 | 36.8 $r$ | ${ }_{39}^{35 .} 8$ |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products.-.-.-........do | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.3 | $r 41.4$ | 41.0 | r-71.2 | p 41.3 |
| Industrial organic chemicals.-.............do | 40.4 | 40. 2 . | 40.3 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.5 |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal.............do. | 40. 3 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 40.6 | 40.9 | +40.6 | 41.0 | - 40.3 | p 40.6 |
|  | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.8 | ¢ 40. 6 | 41.3 |  |  |
|  | 38.9 | 38.5 . | 38.7 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 40. 4 | 41.1 | -41. 7 | 41.3 | r 41.2 | p 40.5 |
| Tires and inner tubes-.--------.-....- do | 37.4 | 36. 6 | 37.9 | 39.4 | 40. 2 | 38.5 | 37.4 | 38.3 | 39.3 | 40.4 | - 41. 6 | 41.1 |  |  |
| Leather and le ather products.-............-do.- | 38.0 | 37.7 | 35.6 | 35.4 | 36.7 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 36.2 | 35.7 | 37.0 | 33.8 | 38.0 | ז38.9 | -38.5 |
| Frottrear (exeent rubber) | 37.9 | 37.3 | 34.9 | 34.5 | 35.9 | 37.2 | 36.9 | 35.1 | 34.3 | 35.9 | + 37.2 | 37.5 |  |  |
| Nonmanufacturing industries: $\%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minitai | 41.7 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.4 |  |  |  | 43.0 |  |  |
|  | 29.7 | 25.6 | 26.2 | 25.4 | 36.3 | 29.2 | 33.0 | 23.6 | 34.1 | 33.7 | ¢ 35.1 | 31.9 |  |  |
|  | 32.0 | 29.7 | 28.9 | 30.9 | 33.2 | 30.4 | 33.1 | 32.6 | 35.3 | 35.6 | - 37.1 | 37.2 |  |  |
| Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum and natural-gas production - hours.- | 40. 3 | 40.2 | 40. 2 | 41.3 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 40.2 | ${ }^{+} 40.3$ | 42.0 |  |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.-..... do .-. - | 42.9 36.7 | 42.9 | ${ }^{43} 4.4$ | ${ }^{44.5}$ | 44.9 | 45. ${ }^{2}$ | 45.1 38.0 | 44.7 <br> 36.8 | ${ }^{44.9}$ | 44.4 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ +36.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 42.3 |  |  |
|  | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 40.6 | 41.8 | 42.3 | 42.0 | 30.8 39.9 | 37.4 40.4 | 40.3 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 37.3 |  |  |
| Building construction ---.-.---.-.-.-......do | 36.0 | 36. 4 | 36.5 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 36.0 | 36.6 | 35.8 | +36.0 | 35.2 |  |  |
| Transportation and public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local railways and bus lines $\ddagger$-.--------.- do- | ${ }^{43.4}$ | 43.2 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 43.7 | 42.9 | 43.0 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 42.5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 43.2$ | 42.6 |  |  |
|  | 38.0 | 38.2 | 38. 2 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 39. 2 | 38.9 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 39.3$ | 38.7 |  |  |
|  | 41.4 | 41.2 | 42.11 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.3 |  |  |
| Cas and electric utilities .-.............. do | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.3 , | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 40.9 |  |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade-..................................... Retail trade (excent eating and drinking places) | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 40.8$ | 40.5 |  |  |
| Rexal tane (excent eating and himbing hours-- | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 39.5 | 39.1. |  |  |
| General-merchandise stores .---..---.... do | 35.0 | 35.2 | 35.5 | 34.7 | 35. 3 | 36. 2 | 36.0 | 35.2 | 34.9 | 34.61 | - 37.1 | 35.6 |  |  |
| Food and liquor stores | 38.2 | 38.3 | 38. 3 | 38.1 | 38.8 | 39.6. | 39.3 | 38.7 | 38.0 | 38.1 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ +38.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 38.0 |  |  |
| Antomotive and accessorins dealers ..... - do | 44.4 | 44.4 | 44.5 | 44.3 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 44.3 | 44,2 | 44.2 | 44.2 | 44.4 | 44.4 |  |  |
| Serviee and miscellancous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 42.0 | ${ }^{41.9} 9$ | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 42.0 | +41.8 | 42.1 |  |  |
|  | 39.8 | 39.6 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.51 | 40.0 | 39.4 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.1 |  |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants.---.-...-.....-do.... | 38.6 | 39.2 | 42.0 | 40.1 | 41.0 | 38.8 | 38.2 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 39.3 | r 39.5 | 39.4 |  |  |
| Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beginning in month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | r 249 | 225 | 300 | 350 | 350 | 375 | 350 | 350 | 300 | 225 | 125 | 225 | 250 |  |
|  <br> In effect during month: | - 59 | 100 | 130 | 180 | 150 | 230 | 140 | 130 | 170 | 70 | 30 | 50 | 90 |  |
|  | ${ }^{7} 400$ | 375 | 450 | 500 | 550 | 575 | 550 | 550 | 500 | 400 | 275 | 325 | 380 |  |
| Workers involved-------------.----thousands.- | ${ }^{\text {r }} 104$ | 150 | 200 | 230 | 280 | 370 | 300 | 280 | 280 | 140 | 75 | 80 | 125 |  |
| Man-days idle during month ------.---..-- do..-- | ${ }^{-1888}$ | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1,750 | 2, 200 | 3,750 | 3,600 | 2,400 | 1,800 | 1,200 | 500 | 400 | 570 |  |
| Percent of available working time......---.------ | ${ }^{\text {r. }} 11$ | 14 | . 13 | 21 | 24 | .43 | . 39 | . 27 | . 21 | . 14 | . 05 | . 05 | . 07 |  |
| U. S. Emplovment Service placement activities: <br> Nonagricultural placements............... thousands. - | 333 | 391 | 428 | 439 | 470 | 439 | 478 | 520 | 487 | 426 | 393 | 397 | 373 |  |
| Unemployment compensation, State laws (Bureau of Emplovment Security): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,340 | 1.392 | 1, 442 | 1. 227 | 1,272 | 1,335 | 1,157 | 1,123 | 1,100 | 1,194 | 1,450 | ${ }^{\text {J1, }} 490$ | 1,027 |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly average*...... do-..- | 2,170 | 2,175 | 2,181 | 2,070 | 1,924 | 1,862 | 1,692 | 1,580 | 1,466 | 1,463. | 1,666 | ${ }^{1} 1,962$ | г 1,880 | p 1,657 |
| Benefit payments: <br> Beneficiaries, weekly average. $\qquad$ do | 1,864 | 1,953 | 1,894 | 1,850 | 1,818 | 1,597. | 1,523 | 1. 414 | 1,299 | 1,223 | 1,365 | ${ }^{1} 1,668$ | 1,672 |  |
| Amount of payments.-........-....thous of dol. | 179, 284 | 215, 1550 | 200, 837 | 185, 601 | 190,959 | 167,980 | 162, 653 | 153.737 | 135,299 | 132,089 | 153, 050 | 1170,575 | 163, 098 |  |
| Veterans' unemployment allowances: $\boldsymbol{\nabla}^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Initial claims - .-...........-...........thousands | 35 | 38 | 30 | 29 | 38 | 34 | 36 | 28 | 28 | 34 | 41 | 44 | 35 |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly average - .-... do.... | 78 | 87 | 82 | 75 | 79 | 82 | 85 | 75 | ${ }^{65}$ | 68 | 79 | 92 | 95 |  |
| Beneficiaries, weekly average-----..-- - .-.-- do |  | 103 | 101 | 94 | 97 | 97 | 100 | 92 | 75 | 73 | 87 | 105 | 111 |  |
| Amount of nayments.-.........-. thous. of dol | 8,085 | 10,840 | 10, 153 | 8,975 | 9, 755 | 9, 894 | 10,238 | 9,444 | 7,377 | 7, 520 | 9,381 | ${ }^{+} 10,198$ | 10, 224 |  |
| Lathor turnover in manufacturing establishments: | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 25 | r 3.3 | n 3.3 |  |
| Separation rate, total ........................- do..--- | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | +2.9 | $p 2.5$ |  |
|  | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | , | . 2 | . 2 | 2 | 2 | . 2 | . 2 | 3. | . 2 | D. 2 |  |
|  | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1. 6 | 1. 6 | 1.7 | ${ }^{1} 1.5$ | $\bigcirc 1.1$ |  |
| Quit | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 ! | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | \% | 1.0 | ${ }^{2} 1.0$ |  |
| Military and miscellaneous. | . ${ }^{\prime}$ | . $2^{1}$ | . 2 | . 2 | 2 | . 2 | . 3 | . ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | . 2 | . 1 | 2 | . 3 | $p .2$ |  |





 justed for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5 -day week. Weekly averages for 1952 appear in the February 1954 Survey.

 or not the payments supplement benefits under either State or railroad insurance programs

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Septem | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | Angust |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru－ ary | March |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued



|  | ¢ 0 0 0 | Nequy以959 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{N} \\ \mathbf{C} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qs. } 9 \\ & 0 \text { S. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  <br>  | $\begin{array}{r} 10102 \\ 080 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & \stackrel{3}{3} \\ & . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \substack{\infty \\ 3} \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A灾 눙․․ | 名 |  | N N 3 |  |  |  |  |  | － <br> 8品息 |  |  |  |  |  | － | -1 0 8 | － |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 y-1 \\ & 68= \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ¢ <br> -1 <br> -1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty=189 \\ & 0=1 \\ & 80 y=1 \end{aligned}$ |  | M <br> 3 <br> 8 <br> 8 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & \vdots 30 \\ & \vdots 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ç } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1 \\ & \infty \\ & \stackrel{~}{~} \end{aligned}$ | － |  | $$ |
| －出出 <br>  | －9 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty-10=1 \\ & -5000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $x-109$ $0 \rightarrow 0$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 504 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & -103 \\ & y=5 \\ & 808 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 08-189 \\ & 025008 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 世出品 } \\ & 8: \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{9}{-9}$ |  |  | 옹궁웅 <br> 出切灾 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty 80 \\ & 880 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ |  | $x-100$ $0-389$ |  | 为 |  |  |  | Nour | － | －1 | ＋80 |  | 出出 8 |


47.24



$\qquad$
76.56
92.26－－－－－－－
$r$ Revised．pPreliminary．
OY See corresponding note on p．S－11．


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | Janu- ary | February | March |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued


 skilled labor, $\$ 3.190$. a As of Apr. 1, 1955.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | Apri] | May | June | July | Angust | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March |

FINANCE

$r$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary,

$0^{\prime}$ Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.
$\ddagger$ Revised beginning 1952 to expand coverage of the series by making a net addition of 8 banks. Revisions for January-May 1952 will be shown later.
$\stackrel{+}{\circ}$ Net loans less loans to banks.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | December | $\underset{\mathrm{aic} \mathrm{y}}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March |

## FINANCE-Continued



|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |
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Government corporations and credit agencles.
Assets, except interagency, total........mil. of dol Loans receivable, total (less reserves)......... do..
To aid agriculture. To aid homeowners Foreign loans.....................................................
 U.S. Government securities Other structures, and equipment Lamd, structures, and equipment.................... do

I, iabilities, except interagency, total. Jionds, notes, and debentures
Privately owned interest
$\mathbf{V}$. S. Government interest

## LIFE INSURANCE

Institute of Life Insurance: ${ }^{7}$
Assets, total, all U. S. life insurance companies
Bonds (hook value), domesticand forcign, total


|  |  |  |  |  |  | Gogiog ero |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | No Mo tioder No |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N-MNNTN <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{l::} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ |  |  | Whin |  |  |
|  -10ccoct <br>  |  |  |  |  |  | Now |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} 6 & \omega w \\ \infty & \infty \\ \infty & 0 \\ \omega & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | Non |  |  |
|  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  | NTN |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | T10\% |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

rRevised. "preliminary
see note " 9 " on page $S$ - 16
$\ddagger$ For a description of these new data and for figures prior to January 1953, see the January and March 1954 issues of the Federal Reserve Bulletis.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Februtary | March | Apri] | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem ber | December | January | February | March |

## FINANCE—Continued

| LIFE INSURANCE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Life Insurance Agency Management Association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, estimated totalt.-........-.-....-mil. of dol. | 2,781 418 | 3, 426 | 3, 185 | 3, 288 | 3. 140 | 3. 1541 | 2.946 | 2. 959 | 3.074 400 | 10,274 7 7 | 4,088 | 3,056 376 | 3.314 616 |  |
| Industrial $\ddagger$ - | 516 | 565 | 539 | 572 | 521 | 490 | 515 | 504 | 563 | 524 | 478 | 503 | 529 |  |
|  | 1,847 | 2,369 | 2.179 | 2. 114 | 2. 188 | 2.025 | 2,040 | 1,968 | 2,111 | 2. 261 | 2, 456 | 2,177 | 2, 169 |  |
|  | 124 | 155 | 137: | 141 | -137 | 2. 123 : | -125 | , 112 | 2, 126 | 146 | 2150 | 2, 156 | 149 |  |
| Middle A tlantic.-.-------.-.-.-........... do | 439 | 538 | 515 | 480 | 495 | 440 : | 432 | 409 | 449 | 505 | 536 | 519 | 514 |  |
| East North Central .-......-.-.............. do | 402 | 505 | 452 | 440 | 452 | 424 | 428 | 418 | 443 | 483 | 522 | 462 | 166 |  |
| West North Central.-.......-.-......-...- do. | 151 | 201 | $17 \%$ | 173 | 184 | 175 | 177 | 174 | 175 | 181 | 215 | 178 | 177 |  |
|  | 194 | 260 | 249 | 251 | 257 | 238 | 242 | 233 | 257 | 275 | 286 | 235 | 245 |  |
|  | 75 | 96 | 90 | 84 | 87 | 84 | 86 | 85 | 87 | 96 | 103 | 87 | 91 |  |
|  | 168 | 216 | 201 | 184 | 200 | 185 | 188 | 188 | 187 | 191 | 233 | 212 | 200 |  |
|  | 60 | 84 | 75 | 72 | 75. | 76 | 76 | 76 | 83 | 78 | 98 | 81 | 82 |  |
|  | 197 | 274 | 247 | 251 | 2644 | 245 | 251 | 240 | 265 | 263 | 297 | 248 | 247 |  |
| Institute of Life Insurance: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated total thous. of dol.. | 3'4,908 | 461, 416 | 405,692 | 372,515 | 427, 419: | 386, 791 | 380,859 | 394, 119 | 371, 915 | 399, 965 | 525, 998 | 473, 850 | 424, 507 |  |
|  | 163, 906 | 196, 916 | 171, 06.5 | 158,955 | 183.689 | 158, 681. | 168, 048 | 168, 679 | 151,957 | 169, 921 | 207, 594 | 179,591 | 176,943 |  |
|  | 40, 856 | 49,479 | 45, 376 | 41, 416 | 45.644 | 40,535 | 39,247 | 39, 154 | 44,863 | 49,254 | 54, 241 | 58.328 | 51.320 |  |
| Disability payments | 8,573 | 10, 241 | 9,573 | 8.804 | 8. 861 | 9,041 | 8,648 | 8. 662 | 8,809 | 8,947 | 9,795 | 10, 588 | 8,869 |  |
| Annuity payments. | 35, 062 | 38,682 | 36,458 | 34.379 | 37.859 | 39, 763 | 34,907 | 35,608 | 35,818 | 38,620 | 40, 551 | 47.722 | 38,907 |  |
|  | 62, 825 | 79,293 | 72, 312 | 67.400 | 71,445 | 66, 5330 | 69.738 | 67, 885 | 66, 690 | 72.863 | 71, 445 | 74.776 | 73.883 |  |
|  | 63, 686 | 86, 805 | 73, 908 | 66, 56] | 79, 921 | 72, 241 | 60.271 | 74, 131 | 63.778 | 60, 351 | 142, 372 | 102, 845 | 75.28.5 |  |
| Life Insurance Association of America: $\ddagger$ | : 630, 507 |  |  | 125, 984 | - 607, 270 |  | r 028.936 |  | +620,866 | r 693.603 | 907, 544 |  |  |  |
|  |  | - 87,704 | 90,562 | -86, 381 | 88, 16,5 | 90.063 | - 87.548 | 659, <br> 868 <br> 827 | -85, 097 | 90, 642 | 102, 185 |  |  |  |
|  | ir 83,406 | ${ }^{r} 87,719$ | + 78, 2991 | $\bigcirc 77.683$ | - 81.196 | 196, 514 | - 72,355 | - 79, 638 | r 71, 771 | - 83, 55s | 175, 582 |  |  |  |
|  | 57, 444 | 66,055 | 56. 8646 | 49,621 | 63.721 | 64, 886 | 55, 141 | 58, 039 | 52, 530 | 75, 584 | 70.301 |  |  |  |
| Industrial | 70, 623 | 85, 132 | 67,571 | 74,642 | 83, 043 | 64, 772 | 78, 386 | 76, 298 | 66, 241 | 80.033 | 128, 007 |  |  |  |
|  | 342, 761 | 393.348 | 324, 205 | 337. 662 | 380.145 | 331.372 | 385.506 | 358,982 | 344, 337 | 363, 786 | 431. 469 |  |  |  |
| MONETARY STATISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold and silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monetary stock, U. S. .-................mil. of dol. | 21,958 | 21,965. | 21,969 | 21.973 | 21.927 | 21.908 | 21.809 | 21,810 | 21.7591 | 21,710 | 21. 713 | 21, 714 | 21, 316 | p21.719 |
| Net release from earmark\$.........-........-.-do... | -9.9 | -2.0 | 37.5 | -48.4 | - 36.9 | -72.7 | $-65.4$ | -34.6 | -34.6 | -36.71 | 1.8 | $-9.7$ | -. 8 |  |
|  | 303 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 3$, 975 | 1,088 | 74 | 541 | 852 | 1,274 | 1,065 | 781 | 1,2613 | 2, 368 | 788 | 984 |  |
|  | 1,930 | 9, 397 | 3.517 | 2,004 | 3.831 | 2. 400 | 2,978 | 2,128 | 2,377 | 2, 712 | 3,024 | 3,016 | 3. 404 |  |
| Production, reported monthly total. .-...... do | 61, 800 | 68, 70 | 66,000 | 68, 909 | 70,000 | 21, 100 | 71,400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39, 300 | 42,400 | 41,900 | 43,200 | 43,300 | 44,300 | 45. 200 | 44,900 | 45, 400 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,900 | 12, 9n0 | 12,500 | 13,400 | 13,200 | 13,300 | 12,900 | 13, 100 | 13. 300 | 13. 500 | 13, 500 | 12, 800 |  |  |
|  | 4.900 | 5,400 | 4.900 | 5,000 | 6. 100 | 6,100 | 5, 800 | 5,100 | 5. 600 | 5, 600 | 5, 800 | 5,000 | 4. 800 |  |
| Silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 128 | 182 | 190 | 134 | 167 | 227 | 460 | 262 | 196 | 1.144 | 233 | 640 | 296 |  |
| Imports. | 5, 618 | 6, 326, | 4,843, | 5,124 | 5. 959 | 7,146. | 9,351 | 7.727 | 8,366 | 9.036 | 5,795 | 4.321 | 6, 351 |  |
| Price at New York_-..-.-....-..... dol. per fine oz.- | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | 85: | 873 |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 2, 050 | 2,314 | 2,700 | 2. 510 | 2. 704 | 2. 735 | 2,787 | 「2,759 | 2, 424 | r 2, 794 | 2, 347 | 2,036 |  |  |
|  | 4. 203 | 2, 299 ; | 2. 328 | 3,494 | 4.672 | 2. 283 , | 2, 853 | 3, 236 | 5,453 | 1,982 | 3,029 |  |  |  |
|  | 3, 163 | 3,775 | 3,643 | 3.229 | 3. noo | 1.907 | 2,779 | 2, 840 | 3,117 | 3.36\% | 3, 169 | 3. 416 | 2, 753 |  |
| Money supply: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Currency in circulation....-.-...........-mil. of dol. | 29,904 | 29, 702 | 29, 735 | 29,870 | 29.022 | 29.892 | 29, 929 | 29,985 | 30. 0.4 | 30, 5000 | 30, 509 | 29, 789 | 229.817 | 毋29.795 |
| Denosits and currency, total...--...-.-----.-. do... | 206, 200 | 205, 100 | 206, 200 | 207, 600 | 209.354 | - 209,100 | p 210,500 | - 211,800 | p 215.409 | - 217.300 | - 218,709 | ${ }^{p} 217,600 \cdot{ }^{\circ}$ | - 216.100 |  |
| Foreign banks deposits, net-...-.-.-------.-. - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 2,900 | 3, 000 | 3. 100 | 3, 100 | 3. 256 | P 3,400 | ${ }^{p} 3,400$ | ${ }^{2} 3.300$ | P3.200 | ${ }^{\nu} 3.200$ | p 3,400 | ${ }^{p} 3,200$ | -3.100 |  |
| U. S. Gorernment balances...----.-------.- do | 5,800 | 6,900; | 5,800 | 6,400 | 7.581, | - 5.200 | \% 6,900 | ${ }^{p} 6.000$ | ${ }^{2} 7,500$ | 1.8.300 | ${ }^{\text {P 5 }}$, 900 | ${ }^{\sim} 5,000$ | ${ }^{5} 5.900{ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total...... do | 197, 400 | 195, 200 | 197, 300 | 198, 000 | 198,517 | -200, 400 | ${ }^{p} 200,300$ | \% 202, 500 | p 204, 800 | $p 205.800$ | P 209, 400 | p $209,400{ }^{\text {p }}$ | P 207.000 |  |
| Demand denosits, adjusted...------........do. | 99, 600 | 96, 700 | 98,600 | 98, 700 | 98, 132 | -100, 000 | - 99,400 | - 101, 200 | D 103, 100 | * 164,100 | - 106,900 | ${ }^{p}$ 107, $200{ }^{\circ}$ | - 104, 600 |  |
| Time deposits ...-...-...---.-.-.-........... dn | 71,000 | 71, 700 | 72,000 | 72, 500 | 73, 292 | - 73,700 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 74,000$ | ${ }^{\sim} 74,400$ | - 74, 700 | ${ }^{+} 74,300$ | p 75, 100 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 75,400$ | > 75.600 |  |
| Currency outside banks ......----...-........ do. | 26, 900 | 26,900 | 26.700 | 26,800 | 27.093 | - 26.800 | ${ }^{\sim} 26,900$ | - 26,900 | - 26, 900 | - 27.500 | p 27, 400 | ${ }^{p} 26,800$ ! | P 26, 800 |  |
| Turnover of demand deposits except interbank and U. S. Government, ammul rate: ? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City.-.-.-- ratio of debits to deposits. | 42.7 | 44. 6 | 41.3 | 41.9 | 44.2 | 41. 6 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 39.3 | 42.2 | 48.1 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.7 |
|  | 19.2 | 19.7 | 27.61 18.8 | 25.5 18.8 | 26.8 | 24.9 18.8 | 24.8 18.5 | 25.3 19.4 | 23.6 | 26.3 | 28.1 | - 19.4 | p 26.2 | -30. 1 |
| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC):* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net profit after taxes, all industries .-.... minl. of dol.- |  | 2,595 |  |  | 2. 922 |  |  | 2, 658 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products................... do. |  | 174 |  |  | 234 |  |  | 252 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile-mill products ........-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do |  | 32 |  |  | 16. |  |  | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lumber and wood prodncts (except furniture) mil. of dol |  | 14 |  |  | 42 |  |  | 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and allied products .................-. do |  | 114 |  |  | 122 |  |  | 116 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products..-..............do. |  | 282 |  |  | 303 |  |  | 287 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 543 |  |  | 520 |  |  | 505 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products............... do. |  | 68 |  |  | 135 |  |  | 147 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary honferrons metal..................... do.. |  | 99 |  |  | 121 |  |  | 109 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary iron and steel.........---.-.--...-.-do...- |  | 167 |  |  | 18.5 |  |  | 146 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport. equip.) _..mil. of dol |  | 84 |  |  | 116 |  |  | 113 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery (except electrical) .-.---------..- do...- |  | 229 |  |  | 253 |  |  | 196 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrical machinery-..................-..... do. |  | 173 |  |  | 162 |  |  | 146 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, <br>  |  | 90 |  |  | 110 |  |  | 97 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor vehicles and parts .....-.-.-------.- do. |  | 291 |  |  | 340 |  |  | 191 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other manufacturing industries.-------- do...- |  | 236 |  |  | 265 |  |  | 286 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends paid (cash), all industries...-......-do.--- |  | 1,302 |  |  | 1.298 |  |  | 1,338 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric utilities, net profit after taxes (Fed. Res.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ilwaysand telephone cos. (see pp. S-23 and S-24). |  |  |  |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Railways and telephonecos. (see pp. S-23 and S-24).

$\ddagger$ Revisions to be shown later are as follows: Insurance written (total, industrial, and ordinary) for 1953 ; premium income for 1951 and 1952 ; silcer production for 1953.
or Data for 1954 for total ordinary insurance written include revisions not distributed by regions.
\& Or increase in earmarked gold ( - ).
 be shown later.
\% Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

 less than $\$ 5,000,000$ at the end of 1949 . Comparable data for $1951-53$ appear on p. 27 of the December 1954 issue of the SURVEY.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ | February | March |


| SECURITIES ISSUED |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Commercial and Financial Chronicle: <br> Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding).-.....................il. of dol. New capital, total. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  <br>  |  |
| Corporate-...- |  |
|  |  |
| Foreign--.......... |  |
|  |  |
| Refunding, total |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Federalagen |  |
| Munictra, state, otc...-....-- |  |
|  |  |
| Estimated gross proceeds, total. | do |
| By type of security: |  |
| Bonds and notes, Corporate |  |
|  |  |
| Common stock |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| By type of issuer: <br> Corporate total |  |
|  |  |
| Mining |  |
| Public utility |  |
|  |  |
| Railroad - - - |  |
| Commomication |  |
| Noncorporate, total |  |
|  |  |
| T. S. Government.State and municiral |  |
| New corporate security issues: |  |
| Estinated net proceeds, total |  |
| Proposed uses of proceeds:New monev, total. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Working capital. <br> Retirement of securities |  |
|  |  |
| Other nurnoses. |  |
|  |  |
| Proposed uses by majne groups:Manutaeturing, total |  |
| New money, |  |
| Metirement of securities |  |
|  |  |
| Mining, total- |  |
| Retirement of secur |  |
|  |  |
| Puble utility, total New money |  |
| Retirement of securities .............-- - do |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Communication, total |  |
|  |  |
| Communication, totalNew money.-...-- |  |
| Retirement of securities--.-....-...-doReal estate and financial, |  |
|  |  |
| Real estate and financial, total-........- doNew money |  |
| Retirement of securities |  |
| State and municipel issues (Bond Buyer): |  |
| Long-term............................thous. of dol........................... |  |
|  |  |

## COMMODITY MARKETS




Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Includes International Bank securities not shown separately. ${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 -February 1953 will be shown later.
§Data for bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, not shown separately, are also included in computing average price of all listed bonds.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | Novem- ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March |

FINANCE—Continued


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | Juiy | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

 - Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. $\ddagger$ Revisions for $1946-53$ for balance of payments appear on pp. 16 and 17 of the July 1954 Surver; those prior to February 1954 for foreign trade will be shown later. o"Excludes military expenditures. §Excludes "special category" shipments and all commodities exported under foreign-aid programs as Department of Defense controlled cargo. TTotal exports and data by economic classes and commodities include shipments under the Mutual Security Program. Total MSP military shipments are as follows (mil. dol.): February $\triangle$ Excludes shipments under MSP and "special category" shipments not made under this program.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | Octoher | November | December | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fehru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued


$r$ Revised. p Preliminary. $\ddagger$ Revisions prior to February 1954 will be shown later $\quad$ See similar note on p. S-21.
¢ Data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type 1 " are included with finisbed manufactures.
$\S$ Excludes "special category, type 1"' exports.
0 ' Exports of jet fuel (totaling $\$ 1,719,000$ in 1953) are included with petroleum and products beginning January 1954; with chemicals prior thereto.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem ber | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS



Revised. p Preliminary.
 Will be shown later.
§Data have bee

 data for $1945-52$ will be shown later. Revisions for the first three quarters of 1953 are shown in the January 1955 Surver.
$\circ$ Data for May, July, October 1854 and January 1955 are for 5 weeks; other months. 4 weeks.
OData beginning January 1954 include vessels under time and voyage charter to Military


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued



CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1954 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | Fehruary | March |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption (10 States) ¢ ........-thous. of short tons.. | 1,111 | 1,772 | 1,717 | 974 | 434 | 171 | 152 | 282 | 508 | 488 | 369 | 511 | 786 |  |
| Exports, totalf.-...-.........................short tons..- | 197, 702 | 273, 388 | r 251, 877 | 310,071 | + 264,686 | 306, 751 | ${ }^{+} 400,105$ | 364, 339 | 453, 853 | 225, 276 | 291,794 | 283, 845 |  |  |
| Nitrogenous materials.-...........-.............. do... | 40, 160 | 16,766 | -13,292 | 6, 966 | ${ }^{\text {r 23, }} 762$ | 24, 293 | 39,477 | 29,881 | 20,585 | 32,820 | 22,733 | 49, 490 |  |  |
| Phosphate materials $\ddagger$............................- do | 148, 378 | 242, 731 | - 222, 210 | 292, 538 | 227, 693 | 268, 815 | 「 346, 419 | 323,734 | 420, 435 | 177,964 | 251, 996 | 216, 270 |  |  |
|  | 6, 519 | 10,444 | 10,057 | 8, 526 | 10,716 | 10, 112 | 11, 358 | 6,858 | 9,030 | 12,214 | 10,759 | 10,529 |  |  |
| Imports, total | a 252, 607 | 338, 283 | - 338,215 | ${ }^{1} 249,842$ | r 231, 784 | 111, 839 | r 141, 624 | 202, 152 | 155, 497 | 196, 532 | 214,033 | 227, 564 |  |  |
| Nitrogenous mater | 207, 263 | 259, 781 | 243, 103 | -179, 333 | -184, 599 | 76, 583 | - 94, 905 | 139,914 | 100, 361 | 152,750 | 189,058 | 189, 995 |  |  |
| Nitrate of soda | 44, 464 | 89,083 | 85, 533 | 67, 517 | r 104, 419 | 35, 666 | - 31,550 | 37, 439 | 33,725 | 52, 302 | 84, 555 | 59,359 |  |  |
| Phosphate materials | 10, 909 | 3,725 | 14, 898 | 20, 597 | 14,157 | 12, 532 | 11, 610 | 9, 175 | 8,690 | 13,502 | 8,986 | 9, 294 |  |  |
| Potash materials --------.-.-.-.---.-.-. do | 13,324 | 33, 633 | 38,073 | 8,079 | 3,049 | 7,595 | 18,705 | 31,925 | 24,381 | 19,340 | 5,498 | 12,868 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warchouses dol. per short ton- | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53. 00 | 5 | 51.25 | 25 | 51.25 | 25 | ${ }^{p} 51.25$ |
| Potash deliveries. _short tons.- | 196, 463 | 261, 238 | 221, 249 | 148, 040 | 80, 404 | 100, 715 | 124, 035 | 137, 309 | 167, 285 | 150, 221 | 154, 317 | 187, 873 | 200, 115 |  |
| Production...-.-....-...-.-.-.........short tons.. | 187,464 | 227,695 | 216.618 | 182,637 | 165,683] | 128, 618 | 144, 345 | 153,368 | 184, 713 | 192, 554 | 206, 309 | + 209,017 |  | 210, 185 |
| Stocks, end of month....-.-.-.-.-..............do.. | 286, 325 | 234, 936 | 185, 090 | 198, 809 | 248, 229 | 273, 746 | 287, 371 | 274, 194 | 278, 135 | 296, 259 | 326, 579 | ¢ 347, 161 | 347,542 |  |
| NAVAL STORES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rosin (grum and wood): <br> Production, semiannual total........drums ( 520 lb .) -- |  | 817,950 |  |  |  |  | 1, 005,880 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period |  | 828, 080 |  |  |  |  | 891, 850 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, gum, wholesale, "WG" grade (N. Y.), bulk | 9.00 |  | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.65 | 8.55 |  | 8.75 |  | 9.25 | 5 |  |  | p9. 20 |
| Turpentine (gum and wood): <br> Production, semiannual total $\qquad$ bbl. (50 gal.) |  | 240,580 |  |  |  |  | 327, 910 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period | . 60 | 196, 910 | . 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 181, 710 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments: <br> Black blasting powder $\qquad$ thous. of lb | 1,035 55,303 | 54.756 |  |  | [ 541 | 55, 5395 |  | 754 59 597 |  | 1,083 | 980 53.594 | 1,017 | 8310 |  |
|  Sulfur (native): | 55,303 | 54, 756 | 55, 918 | 55,330 | 58, 489 | 55,395 | 60,424 | 59,571 | 58,619 | 57,824 | 53, 594 | 52,571 | 53, 167 |  |
| Production --..-.-.....-.-.---- thous. of long to | 437 | 472 | 445 | 465 | 455 | 472 | 462 | 439 | 454 | 467 | 478 | 447 | 400 |  |
|  | 3,170 | 3,239 | 3,190 | 3,193 | 3,203 | 3, 259 | 3, 289 | 3,229 | 3,240 | 3,210 | 3,228 | 3,214 | 3,201 |  |
| FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats, greases, and oils: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 309,854 | 325, 234 | 310,169 | 304,763 | 309, 102 | 307, 271 | 310,353 | 325,073 | 355,012 | 388, 542 | 426,037 | 1465,537 | 16,902 |  |
|  | 123,883 | 133, 470 | 118, 886 | 119,467 | 113, 337 | 89,573 | 127,022 | 131,975 | 127,040 | 129,907 | 129, 738 | 1193,206 | ${ }^{1} 196,775$ |  |
|  | 257, 901 | 268, 342 | 262, 682 | 262, 393 | 245, 855 | 251, 266 | 233, 363 | 224, 215 | 213,063 | 223, 411 | 254, 218 | 1412,194 | ${ }^{1} 415,127$ |  |
| Greases: <br> Production $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46,746 | 49,362 |  |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |
|  | 29, 878 | 31,977 | 28, 431 | 22,606 | 24,157 | 19, 147 | 23, 987 | 24, 267 | 28, 429 | 27, 464 | 27, 098 | (2) | (2) |  |
| Stiocks, end of month | 74,698 | 72, 430 | 64,371 | 69, 182 | 68,982 | 72, 512 | 72, 888 | 71,630 | 66, 338 | 73, 142 | 75, 025 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |
| Fish oils: Production $\ddagger$ | 371 | 358 | 2,066 | 8,317 | 19,164 | 25, 903 | 13,410 | 26,732 | 12,514 | 6,179 | 6,471 | ${ }_{3} 532$ | ${ }^{3} 175$ |  |
|  | 9,171 | 10,697 | 13,768 | 11,047 | 11, 407 | 11,038 | 10, 269 | 13,149 | 11, 340 | 13, 625 | 11, 074 | -38.275 | ${ }^{3} 8,148$ |  |
|  | 46, 297 | 41, 170 | 37, 253 | 34,753 | 44, 101 | 56,026 | 51, 260 | 60, 710 | 56, 222 | 66, 107 | 63, 560 | + 349,872 | ${ }^{3} 44,615$ |  |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vegetable olls, total: <br> Production, crude $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ | 545 |  | 475 | 429 | 382 |  | 380 | 440 | 599 |  |  |  | 487 |  |
| Consumption, crude, factory | 523 | 556 | 521 | 495 | 445 | 346 | 416 | 435 | 532 | 536 | 521 | 542 | 489 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude <br> Refined | 1,397 | $\begin{array}{r} 985 \\ \mathbf{1}, 323 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 709 \\ 1,150 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 629 \\ 1,086 \end{array}$ |  | 575 | 599 | ${ }_{877}^{677}$ | ${ }_{760}$ | 674 | 670 |  |
| Exports | 90,075 | $r 124$ | 78.866 | - 110,593 | 155.012 | +150,178 | 72, 232 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | r 21, 299 | 24, 502 | 43, 053 | r 28,839 | 39, 926 | 33, 892 | 43,901 | r 38, 281 | r 54,026 | 47, 032 | 34, 0106 | 40,051 |  |  |
|  | 2, 746 | 1, 368 | 9,017 | 1,410 | 4, 402 | 5,731 | 4, 2,078 | 3,868 | 1,058 | 4, 607 | 3, 3.058 | 2,049 |  |  |
| All other vegetable | ${ }^{-18,553}$ | 23, 134 | 34,036 | - 27,429 | 35, 525 | 28, 160 | 41,823 | ${ }^{\text {r 34, }} 413$ | 「 52, 968 | 40, 425 | 30,948 | 38,002 |  |  |
| Copra: <br> Consumption factory $\qquad$ short | 23,030 |  | 27, 480 | 27, 599 | 29, 949 | 26,871 | 24, 327 | 30.072 | 33,811 |  | 27,678 |  | 22,415 |  |
|  | 15, 130 | 12, 569 | 8,181 | 10, 433 | 14,877 | 16, 446 | 20, 446 | 27, 508 | 21, 808 | 16, 133 | 16, 05 : | 16,579 | 15,736 |  |
| Imports. | ${ }^{+} 26,475$ | 26, 231 | 19, 201 | 27,726 | - 34, 208 | 31, 106 | 24, 558 | 34,016 | 29,533 | 24, 148 | 24, 998 | 25,448 |  |  |
| Coconut or copra oil: Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29, 498 | 38,415 | 35, 863 | 35, 481 | 38, 165 | 34, 925 | 31, 097 | 38,365 | 43,159 | 33,216 | 35, 537 | 36,747 | 28,737 |  |
|  | 26,618 | 37,407 | 32,939 | 30, 122 | 32, 263 | 23, 211 | 30,092 | 32, 933 | 30,698 | 25,685 | 27, 441 | 28, 899 | 27, 596 |  |
| Consumption, factory: |  |  | 50, 243 |  | 48,879 | 35, 503 | 45,419 | 49, 276 | 47,974 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refined | 27,788 | 33, 455 | 30, 309 | 27,072 | 28,659 | 20,608 | 28,561 | 28,770 | 27, 433 | 22,382 | 25, 021 | $\left.\begin{gathered} 43,613 \\ 24,231 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 24, 237 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 60,680 | 49,372 | 45, 345 | 43, 216 | 44,313 | 52, 308 | 52, 334 | 48,770 | 52, 343 | 63, 336 | 68,733 | 68,715 | 61, 012 |  |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Refined }]{\text { Imports }}$ | 10,691 | 10.625 | 8,884 | 10, 437 | 10, 950 | 10, 121 | 9,314 | 9,982 | 10, 318 | 11,129 | 10,344 | 11,982 | 11, 772 |  |
| Cottonseed ${ }_{\text {Im }}$ | 6, 709 | 7,051 | 14, 648 | 9,741 | 9,905 | 9,448 | 13,524 | 14,665 | 16, 277 | 18,019 | 6,402 | 10,459 |  |  |
| Receipts at mills.-----.-.--thous. of short ton | 113 | 50 | 28 | 22 | 21 | 128 | 449 | 1,243 | 1,503 | 1,142 | 488 | 119 | 84 |  |
|  | ${ }_{6}^{624}$ | ${ }^{598}$ | 470 | ${ }_{5} 56$ | $\stackrel{270}{20}$ | ${ }_{207}^{207}$ | 250 | 534 | 684 | , 659 | 609 | 598 | 514 |  |
| Stocks at mills, end of month | 1,879 | 1,332 | 891 | 556 | 307 | 229 | 428 | 1,140 | 1,959 | 2,442 | 2,321 | 1, 842 | 1,412 |  |
| Production..............--.......-----short tons. | 294, 423 | 278, 124 | 219, 851 | 161, 713 | 126, 729 | 103, 175 | 121,257 | 260.531 | 330,412 | 320, 340 | 294, 034 | 293, 109 | 254, 430 |  |
| Stocks at mills, end of month\$................do | 146, 087 | 167, 313 | 177, 739 | 193, 472 | 198,062 | 203, 321 | 188, 910 | 204, 976 | 243, 422 | 251, 547 | 245, 510 | 242, 133 | 257, 064 |  |
| Cottonseed oil, crude: $\ddagger$ <br> Production thous of 1 b | 207, 447 | 200, 632 | 161,955 | 124, 212 | 94,884 | 77,097 |  | 165,418 | 219, 744 | 215,781 | 196,923 |  |  |  |
|  | 184, 165 | 184, 799 | 129, 705 | 84, 728 | 54,013 | 42,249 | 35, 881 | 70,954 | 105, 742 | 144, 267 | 146, 394 | 141, 494 | 145, 221 |  |
| Cottonseed oil, refined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 188, 791 | 197,063 | 178, 107 | 151,578 | 106, 431 | 78,738 | 82, 186 | 108. 518 | 161,362 | 161, 193 | 157, 682 | 159,433 | 141, 252 |  |
|  | 141, 894 | 167, 032 | 176, 259 | 174, 462 | 139,760 | 108, 802 | 147, 206 | 154,430 | 148, 136 | 156, 937 | 146, 167 | 144, 295 | 141, 288 |  |
|  | 34,600 1,178 | 38,165 1,175 | 38,113 1,155 | 33,425 1,069 | 27, 384 | 24, 141 | 29, 253 | 38, 980 | 33, 583 | 33, 557 | 29,997 | 28, 524 | 25, 294 |  |
| Price, wholesale, drums ( $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}$. ).......-dol. per lb.. | ${ }^{\text {, } 193}$ | ${ }^{1} .203$ | . 213 | , 213 | . 224 | . 224 | . 219 | . 215 | . 210 | 71 <br> .203 | . 688 | . 661 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r. } 206 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | v. 198 |


 some refined fish oils (not formerly included); figures included for consumption and stocks of cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils are incomplete.
consumption in that State is as follows (thous. short tons): 1954-January-March, 305; April-June, 315: July-September, 78 : October-December, 81.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 will be shown later.
Includes stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (beginning January 1952 for refined oil and from May 1953 through June 1954 for cake and meal).

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued



## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

 (units as above): Margarine, 26,960; shortening, 119,597. ORevisions for 1952 for linseed oil and soybean oil and for September 1951-September 1952 for margarine will be shown later
8 Revisions for 1952 appear in the September 1953 Survey; those for 1951 will be shown later.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 for electric-power production are shown in the October 1953 Sunvey; those for electric-power sales and revenues, in the October and November 1953 issues.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sentem ber | October | November | Deeember | Janu- | February | March |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS-Continued

| GAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly) $\sigma^{7}$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total.-....-.thousands Residential (inel. house-heating) | 5, 557 |  | 5,447 |  |  | 5, 5,408 |  |  | 5, 541 |  |  |  |
|  | 436 |  | 427 |  |  | 421i |  |  | +420 |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total --...-...-...isil of therms. | 1,123 |  | 808 |  |  | 53 f |  |  | 840 |  |  |  |
| Residental (inel. house-heating) .......... do... | 794 |  | 502 |  |  | 280 |  |  | 545 |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial.....-.---........ do | 320 |  | 299 |  |  | 252 |  |  | 289 |  |  |  |
| Tevenue from sales to consumers, total thous of dol. | 149,015 |  | 1199.53 t |  |  | 77.386 |  |  | 114, 157 |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) -........... do... | 111, 429 |  | 78.5600 |  |  | 52.728 |  |  | -3.301 |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial-...--....-........ - do. | 36,718 |  | 30, 400 |  |  | 24, 239 |  |  | 30.242 |  |  |  |
| Natural gas (quarterly): $0^{7}$ <br> Customers, ind of quarter, total ......... . . . housands. | 21, 183 |  | 21.220 |  |  | 21,344 |  |  | 22,027 |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl honse-heating) ,........... do... | 19,462 |  | 19,546 |  |  | 19,707 |  |  | 20, 257 |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial.................. do. | 1,699 |  | 1,648 |  |  | 1.611 |  |  | 1,742 |  |  |  |
| Salos to consmmers, total..........-mil. of therms. | 17,940 |  | 13, 198 |  |  | 11,237 |  |  | 15, 243 |  |  |  |
| Residcnitial (inel house-heating) -.-.....--. do - | 7.6488 |  | 3.755 |  |  | 1,577 |  |  | 4.692 |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial...............-tio | 9.599 |  | 8.873 |  |  | 8,989 |  |  | 9. 754 |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to cinsumers, total thous of doh. | 884, 848 |  | 55.5082 |  |  | 410, 368 |  |  | 691, 519 |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) --.-.........do-...- | $564,4(9)$ 304,253 |  | 314,604 246,065 |  |  | 166,266 328,50 |  |  | 384.838 286,716 |  |  |  |
| moustrial and commercial..................-. - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 304, 2 m |  |  |  |  | 328, 550 |  |  | 286, 716 | - |  |  |

## FOODSTUFES AND TOBACCO



## DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter, creamery:
Production (factory) $\ddagger-\ldots$-.............................
Stocks, cold storage, end of mont
Price, wholesale, 92 -score (New York) -dol. per lb Cheese:

American, whole milk $\ddagger$ -
Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total

Imports wholesale, American. Single daisies (Chi-
cago) -....................................................... 1 lb .
Condensed and evaporated milk
Condensed (sweetened)
Evaporated (unsweetened)
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened)

Exports:
Condensed (sweetened) -
Evaporated (unsweetened) --.
Price, wholesale, U. S, average:
Erice, wholesale, (unsweetened).
Fluid milk:
Production $\ddagger$

Price, dealers', standard grade..-.dol. per 100 lh .
Dry milk:
roduction:
1)ry whole milk. .....................................
Nonfat dry mikk solids (human food)
tocks, manufacturers', end of month: Dry whole milk
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food).......-.-. - do...
Exports:

Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human
food), U.S. average...................
d), U. S. average ..................................... per lb
 \#Revisions for July 1952 -March 1953 for rectified spirits, etc., and wines and distilling materials appear in the June 88,000 gallons. shown later.

| Unjess otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septerm- ber | October | November | Decem. her | January | February | Mare |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| FRUITS AND VEGETABLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apples: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .-.-.-......thous. of bu... | 2,119 | 3,061 | 2,394 | 1,899 | 848 | 490 | 197 | 806 | 3,331 | 2,755 | $\begin{gathered} 03,773 \\ 2,385 \end{gathered}$ | 2,471 | 2,407 | 2.4 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month ....thous. of bu.. | 10,679 | 6,095 | 3,267 | 1,302 | 440 | 162 | 245 | 6,959 | 30,896 | 30,995 | - 24,878 | + 18,975 | 13,194 | 7.8 |
| Citrus fruits. carlct shipments_-.......no. of carloads .- | 9,270 | 10,655 | 11,202 | 11, 411 | 9,121 | 6,591 | 4,736 | 4,321 | 4,905 | 7,221 | 11,549 | -9,445 | 8,604 | 9.4 |
| Frozen fruits, juices, and vegetables: Storks, cold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 293, 585 | 253,404 | 210,331 | 199, 389 | 221, 658 | 336, 630 | 374, 543 | 399,606 | 413,657 | 399, 410 | 377, 950 | '348, 163 | 309. 152 | 269,9 |
|  | 342,041 | 352, 552 | 408, 680 | 593,172 | 500, 819 | 458, 007 | 411,550 | 338, 537 | 294, 319 | 253, 837 | 248, 001 | [296, 333 | 357, 503 | 391. 1 |
|  | 562, 681 | 510, 944 | 469, 050 | 444, 834 | 443, 724 | 492, 594 | 602, 309 | 698, 084 | 709, 915 | 689, 266 | 649, 321 | + 576, 981 | 505.428 | 454.3 |
| Potatoes, white: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 $355.6 \subset 9$ |  |  |  |
| Shipments, carlot | 18,870 | 23,925 | 19.630 | 20,528 | 21,046 | 12,562 | 11,893 | 14,425 | 15,618 | 12,543 | 13,985 | $\cdots 18,281$ | 16,550 | 22,4 |
| Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York) $\begin{gathered}\text { dol. per } 100 \mathrm{lb} \text {.- }\end{gathered}$ | . 981 | 3.081 | 3. 500 | 3.981 | 3.375 | 4. 054 | 4.835 | 3.089 | 3. 400 | 3. 663 | 3.698 | + 3, 225 | 3,342 | ャ3.7 |
| ports, principal grains, including flour and meal thous. of bu. | 24, 986 | г 23,484 | 30, 062 | 32,625 | - 27,907 | - 31, 570 | r 26, 961 | 21,841 | +29,743 | 29,395 | 41, 106 | 34,868 |  |  |
| Barlev: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1370126 |  |  |  |
| Receints. principal markets | 12,386 | 8,566 | 7,594 | 6,531 | 7,685 | 8,238 | 28,856 | 17, 168 | 14, 376 | 15, 140 | 10,070 | 16, 321 | 8,975 | 10, 3 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial | 10,277 | 8,923 | 7,119 | 6,500 |  | 11,932 | 20,050 | 23, 495 | 24, 258 |  | 27,517 | 141 | 23, 121 |  |
| On farms... |  | 75, 531 |  |  | 235.290 | 11, 932 | 20,00 | 226. 695 | 24 |  | 165.805 |  | 23,121 | 117,4i |
| Exnorts, including malt | 422 | 526 | 846 | 2 | ${ }^{\tau} 2,507$ | 4,927 | r 1,825 | 2,791 | 3,214 | 3,160 | 4, 201 | 1,326 |  |  |
| Prices. wholesale (Minneapo |  | 1.483 | 1.505 | 1.518 | 1.490 | 1.456 |  | 1.429 | 454 | . 456 | 1.420 | 1.441 | 1.431 | 1.4i |
|  | 1.441 | 1.374 | 1.396 | 1.456 | 1.378 | 1.323 | 1. 290 | 1.328 | 1.378 | 1. 364 | 1. 290 | 1.350 | 1.413 | 1. 34 |
| Corn: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| on (crop estimate) $\qquad$ mil. of | 10,232 | 11,466 | 11, 127 | 10,263 | 10, 326 | 10, 041 | 10,609 | 10,918 | 12163 | 12,102 | 11. 670 | 10,954 | 10,836 | 11,94 |
|  | 25,032 | 24, 741 | 22,798 | 25, 835 | 25, 351 | 24, 105 | 29,369 | 21,352 | 21,371 | 53,835 | 30,975 | 27, 831 | 19,423 | 15, 53 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: | 35, 33 | 33,793 | 21,704 | 16,98 | 15.945 | 12,866 | 14,831 | 18.052 | 20,560 | 50,873 | 60218 | 62809 | 63,192 | 56,51 |
| Commercial |  | 1,473.7 |  |  |  |  |  | 2359.3 |  |  | 2,070.2 |  |  |  |
| Exnorts. including meal. .-.........-...--thous. of bu.- | 8,045 | 7,712 | 8,221 | 7,101 | 5,098 | - 5,185 | 6,912 | 3, 629 | 4,977 | 3, 853 | 9,569 | 7, 226 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  | 1.614 |  | 1.639 |  | 1.481 | 1.522 |  |  |  |
| No. 3. Vellow (Chicago).-............d.d. per hu.- | 1.495 | 1.502 | 1.504 | 1.532 | 1.577 | 1. 1.581 | 1.610 | 1.601 | 1. 522 | 1.462 | 1.450 | 1.448 | 1.434 | 1. 1.49 |
| Oats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (erop esifmate)-..--.-...-. mil. of bu-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, nrincipal markets..-........-thous. of bu.. | 4,660 | 4,886 | 4,602 | 5,818 | 7, 241 | 16,842 | 25,750 | 10,638 | , 231 | 7,840 | 10, 510 | 12,704 | 8, 193 | 7, 15 |
| Commercial ...-......-...-................do | 13, 406 | 8,648 | 4,750 | 4,600. | 4,872 | 11,729 | 24, 900 | 26,377 | 26, 278 | 19,992 | 20,055 | 20, 448 | 20,499 | 17, 88: |
| On farms |  | 447, ${ }^{\text {2533 }}$ |  |  | 202,778 <br> 209 <br> 1 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,182,323 \\ 345 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 922, 637 |  |  | 553, 25: |
| Exports, including oatmeal | . 1888 | 363 .781 | . 2792 | $\stackrel{118}{.770}$ | ${ }_{.}{ }^{209}$ | . 217 | . 2721 | . 758 | . 786 | 779 851 | 701 .839 | 1,862 | . 797 | .77: |
| Rice: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .........thous. of bags |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 58, 853 |  |  |  |
| California: Receints, domestic, rough ..........thous of 1 l |  |  |  |  |  | 36,656 |  | 10,372 | 145, 678 | 93,881 | 85, 457 | 31,945 | 129,028 |  |
| Receipts. domestic, rough .--..------thous. of lb Shipments from mills, milled rice.............do | 104,782 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 118,669 \\ 78,605 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 66, 150 | 48,757 | 36, 159 | 29,573 | ${ }_{28,807}^{11,41}$ | 7,676 | 146, 349 | 29, 233 | ${ }_{33,125}$ | 28, 489 | 70, 745 | 133, 37 |
| Storks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end <br>  | 65, 934 | 59, 246 | , 741 | 47,454 | 43,304 | 35,968 | 287 | 11,861 | 66,674 | 96,857 | 117, 630 | 109, 027 | 127, 276 | 85,952 |
| Southern States (Ark., Ta., Tenn., Tex.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 133, 848 | -161, 955 | - 100.8069 | 124, 217 | 102, 438 | 118, 490 | 447, 818 |  |  | 173, 645 |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice........... do | 169, 918 | 161,955 | 100, 069 | 124, 217 | 102, 436 | 118, 490 | 172,842 | 216, 034 | 197, 6 | 121,645 | 98, 056 | 113, 344 | 112, 015 |  |
| Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned | 770.2 | 654.6 |  |  | 327.3 |  | 361.3 | 821.8 | 1,071.8 | 1,049.6 |  |  | 784. |  |
| Exports, | 200, 503 | 162, 158 | 88, 483 | -102, 422 | 47,048 | 42, 228 | 74, 435 | 112,973 | 98,694 | 61,983 | 44,623 | 42,515 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.)_dol. per lb- | . 093 | . 093 | . 090 | . 090 | . 085 | 086 | . 075 | 074 | 083 | 094 | 094 | . 094 | . 094 | ${ }^{p} 0.94$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (eron estimate) -..............thous. of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,108 | ${ }^{1} 23,688$ |  |  |  |
| Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month - do.... | 10,309 | 9,811 | 8,953 | 8,782 | 8,445 | 11,708 | 12,115 | 12,047 | 12, 161 | 11,662 | 10,940 | 8,984 | -9,374 | 8,779 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneacolis) .-.dol. per bua-- | 1.249 | 1.151 | 1.116 | 1.101 | 1.061 | 1. 250 | 1. 275 | 1. 428 | 1. 370 | 1. 321 | 1. 300 | 1.420 | 1. 396 | 1. 322 |
| Wheat: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate), total.......-.mil of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969.8 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1179.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 20, 883 | 22,028 | 19,660 | 26,953 |  | 105, 576 | 54,867 | 47, 508 | 29, 456 | 22,438 | 25, 223 | 28,032 | 19,823 | 27, 482 |
| Disappearance. do. |  | 205, 936 |  |  | 228, 245 | 10, | 34, 6. | 195, 401 | 2, |  | 216, 820 | 28,02 | 19,8 | , |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada (Canadian wheat) do.... | 366, 017 | $\begin{aligned} & 354,795 \\ & 1,127.3 \end{aligned}$ | 348, 139 | 339, 201 | $\begin{gathered} 349,007 \\ 2901.9 \end{gathered}$ | 379, 215 | 365, 638 | $\begin{aligned} & 335,421 \\ & 1.676 .6 \end{aligned}$ | 334, 158 | 337, 875 | $354.877$ | 357, 151 | 348, 267 | 333, 891 |
|  | 303, 727 | 315,984 | 295,060 | 291, 191 | ${ }^{2} 296,715$ | 394,609 | 414, 880 | 422, 772 | 413,494 | 387, 159 | 374, 368 | 366, 942 | 356, 237 | 351, 522 |
| liter |  | 379, 630 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 331,619$ |  |  | 539, 152 |  |  | 493, 700 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 104, 778 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 63,829$ |  |  | 158981 |  |  | 145. 122 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 296, 462 |  |  | 299,038 |  |  | 429, 474 |  |  | 315, 689 |  |  | 207, 926 |
| Exrorts, total, including flour....................do. | 16, 327 | 14, 877 | 20,768 | 24, 535 | - 20,092 | ' 20,896 | r 17, 952 | 15, 075 | 20,924 | 21.603 | 26, 193 | 24, 455 |  |  |
|  | 13,824 | 11,677 | 17, 249 | 21, 524 | -17,089 | -17,379 | - 14, 960 | 12, 074 | 17,082 | 17,527 | 22,331 | 21,036 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> No. 1 dark northern spring (Minneapolis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu -- | 2. 576 | 2. 602 | 2.620 | 2. 669 | 2. 642 | 2.643 | 2.578 | 2.695 | 2.747 | 2.708 | 2.758 | 2.729 | 2.756 |  |
| No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) ..............do...- | 2. 393 | 2.417 | 2.447 | 2.370 | 2.153 | 2.324 | 2.352 | 2.389 | 2.411 | 2. 439 | 2.465 | 2.443 | 2. 410 | 2.456 |
| No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) .-.-.-..........- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 2. 226 | 2.327 | 2. 210 | 2. 105 | 1. 852 | 1.967 | 2.101 | 2.162 | 2. 147 | 2. 266 | 2. 280 | 2.338 | 2.230 | 2. 205 |
| Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades.......... do | 2. 570 | 2.545 | 2. 589. | 2.544 | 2.293 | 2.358 | 2.578 | 2.659 | 2. 678 | 2. 672 | 2.646 | 2.635 | 2.610 | 2.603 |

${ }_{2}^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }_{1}$ December 1 estimate of 1954 crop.
${ }^{2}$ Old crop only; new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, and wheat; October for corn).
OBags of 100 lb ; ; prior to the October 1953 SUR VEY, data were shown in thous. of bu. of 45 lb .
${ }^{\prime}$ '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.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\mathrm{Sepr}_{\mathrm{ber}}{ }^{\text {Sent }}$ | October | November | Decem. | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

GRAIN and Grain Products-Continued Wheat flour:

Production



Stocks beld by mills, end of quarter
thous. of sacks ( 100 lb .)
Prices, wholesale:
Spring, short patents (Minneapolis)
Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City) LIVESTOCK
Oattle and calves:
Slaughter (federally inspected):
Calves-................................- thous. of animals_


Prices, wh, leeder,
Beef steers (Chicapo) - --............... per 1001 lb Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City) .....do. Calves, vealers (Chicago)
Hogs:
Slaughter (federallv inspected).....thous. of animals_ Recelpts
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)
Hog-corn price ratio
bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb . of live hog heep and lambs:
Slaughter (federally inspected) ....thous. of animals.
Recoipts, principal markets...............................
Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt States............
Prices, wholesale:
Prices, wholesale: (Chicago)........-dol. per 100 lb .
Lambs, average


## MEATS

Total meats (including lard):
Produetion (inspected slaughter) .........mil. of ib. Exports.................. Beef and vea
Production (Inspected slaughter).......thous. of lb.
tocks, cold storage, end of month
Exports.
rice, wholesale, beef fresh, steer carcasses, choice ( $600-700 \mathrm{lbs}$ ) (New York)..................... per lb. Production (insp
Production (inspected slaughter)
Pork, including lard, production (inspected slaughter)
Pork, excluding lard:
Production (inspected slaughter)
Stocks, cold storage, end of month
Prices, wholesale:
Hams, smoked, composite. ..........dol per lb Fresh, smoked, composite.
Frins, $8-12 \mathrm{lb}$. average (New York). Lard:
Production (inspeeted slaughter) -......thous. of lb. Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of month $\dagger$-- do do
Exports
Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)
PGULTRY AND EGGS
Poultry:
Receipts, 5 markets .-............................. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month.................
Price, wholesale, live fowls, heavy type, No. 1
(Chicago)
Eggs: Dried egg production
Sried egg production, cond of month:-
Shell
 Frozen- wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) thous. of lb.

## MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS

Confectionery, manufacturers' sales $\ddagger$.....thous. of dol. Cocoa or cacao beans:
Imports (incl. shells)
imports (incl. shells) ---.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. long tons
Prices, wholesale, Accra (New York) ....dol per lb.
Offee:
Clearances from Brazil, total...--.....thous. of bags
 Imports
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York)
dol. per lb


- Revised. ${ }^{P}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation.
 $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 and January-May 1953 are shown in the August 1954 SURVEY.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Septem- }}{\text { ber }}$ | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Janu- | February | March |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fish: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Landings, fresh flsh, 5 ports .-.-.-.-thous. of ib.- | 28, 111 | 41, 265 | 41, 524 | 59,452 | 75, 834 | 84, 605 | 73, 274 | 47, 478 | 48, 307 | 35, 270 | 25,716 | 20,787 |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month............. do .... |  |  | 110, 328 | 118,806 | 140,009 | 163, 697 | 190, 538 | 202, 228 | 204, 722 | 206, 437 | 194,338 | r 175,001 | 150,471 | 128, 115 |
| Cuban stocks, raw, end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deliveries and supply (raw |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production short tons | 57,480 | 27,365 | 51,311 | 60, 519 | 56, 392 | 44,495, | 96, 464 | 131,000 | 601,213 | 797. 114 | 549, 214 | 149,465 |  |  |
| Entries from off-shore .-..................do | 507, 709 | 522, 494 | 762, 870 | 617, 552 | 598, 368 | 544, 041 | 759, 214 | 471,248 | 426,554 | 202, 728 |  | 317,409 | - 443,730 |  |
| Hawaii and Puerto Rico ..........----- do- | 108,657 | 147, 957 | 287, 257 | 181, 301 | 190, 496 | 159, 787 | 228, 816 | 200, 094 | 283, 327 | 134, 861 | 146, 234 | - 279 , 065 | 102,247 |  |
| Deliveries, total ......---................-do. | r 561201 | 823,814 | 574, 426 | 659, 133 | 808,299 | 772, 780 | 792, 402 | 792, 383 | 642, 314 | ${ }^{636}$ 6644 |  | - 569, 512 | 571, 000 |  |
| For domestic consumption .----.-.-.-.- do | ${ }^{7} 558.823$ | 822, 844 | 569, 756 | 655, 707 | 807, 168 | 770, 000 | 792, 000 | 788, 000 | 642, 000 | 633, 207 | 669, 122 | ${ }^{-} 567,044$ | 569, 000 | 689, 000 |
|  | r2,388 | 970 | 4,670 | 3,426 | 1,131 | 2,780 | 402 | 4, 383 | 314 | 3,457 | 2,074 | г 2,468 | 2,020 |  |
| Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons_. |  | 1,479 |  | 1,625. | 1.484 | 1,239 | 1,108 | 929 | 1,261 |  | 1,927 | -1,889 | 1,872 |  |
| Exports...-.-.-........-.-..........-short tons...- | 745 | 276 | 1,039 | , 291 | 1.4588 | 1,439 | ${ }^{1} 439$ | 474 | 351 | 467 | 690 | 583 |  |  |
| Imports: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 305, 487 | 363, 956 | + 428, 712 | 381,129 | 370, 023 | 285, 305 | ${ }^{5} 333,189$ | 282, 688 | 155, 555 | 118, 165 | 101,403 | 329, 562 |  |  |
| From Cuba | 236, 9102 | 282, 875 | - 292,522 | 227, 304 | 201, 573 | 165. 368 | 231, 782 | 160, 492 | 120, 246 | 77.843 | 87, 990 | 283, 644 |  |  |
| From Philippine Islands.................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do Refined sugar, total.a. | 66,165 35 35 | 81,336 <br> 54,938 | $+136,185$ 51,375 | $\begin{array}{r}103,825 \\ 57 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ | 162,623 60,048 | 115,160 64,165 | r 96,432 40,555 | 86,036 2,585 | 35,309 2,492 | 29,774, | 3,051 679 | ${ }_{23,}^{65,84}$ |  |  |
| From Cuba |  | 50, 062 |  | 52, 728 | 50, 110 |  |  |  |  | 103 | 50 | 14, 144 |  |  |
| Prices (New York): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw, wholesale --- | 06 | 063 | 062 | 061 | 061 | . 062 | 061 | . 060 | 059 | . 062 | 060 | 060 | 060 | . 058 |
| Refined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 498 | . 498 |  | ${ }^{502}$ | .502 |  | 50 | -05 | . 498 | 498 | ${ }^{497}$ | 498 | . 085 | P. 084 |
|  | 11, 580 | 10, 783 | r 17, 589 | 13,984 | 9,828 | 5,786 | 5,765 | 7,114 | 6,599 | 7,175 | 8,494 | 10. 198 |  |  |
| Leaf. TOBacco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4, 540 |  |  | 4, 084 |  |  | 4, 242 |  |  | 4,773 |  |  |  |
| Domestic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3,969 |  |  | 3,546 |  |  | 3.755 |  |  | 269 |  |  |  |
| Foreign grown: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigar ifaf ---.-----....................- do |  | 18 |  |  | 17 |  |  | 17 |  |  | 17 |  |  |  |
| Cigarette tobacco-...-......-.......-...-. do |  |  |  |  | 167 |  |  |  |  |  | 186 |  |  |  |
| Exports, including scrap and stems....-thous of ib.. | 19,019 | 21,715 | 27, 559 | 28,593 | 26,787 | 28,964 | 29, 262 | r 59,066 | 98,549 | 58.315 | 39, 278 | 30,927 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured products: ${ }_{\text {Production, manufactured tobacco, total ....... do }}$ | 15,561 | 18,476 | 17,369 | 17,243 | 17,883 | 14,557 | 18,363 | 18,866 | 18,252 |  | 14, 556 | 16, 251 | 15,698 |  |
| Chewing, plug, and twist....................- do | 6,389 | 6,865 | 6,723 | 6,906 | 7,435 | 6,411 | 7,196 | 7,105 | 7,021 | 6,857 | 5,689 | 6,536 | 6,011 |  |
|  | 6,078 | 7,900 | 7,356 | 7, 030 | 6, 953 | 5,962 | 7,612 | 8,361 | 8,214 | 6.933 | 5,764 | 6,516 | 6,377 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes (small): <br> Tax-free $\qquad$ millio |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,501 | 3,395 |  | 3. 298 | 2,805 |  |  |  |
|  | 26,676 | 32, 295 | 30,499 | 31, 863 | 34,998 | 28,959 | 34,568 | 31,964 | 31, 593 ) | 29,699, | 26,651 | 30,438 | 28,655 |  |
|  | 406, 560 | 476, 514 | 445,991 | 483,650 | 510, 197 | 434, 978 | 526.817 | 503, 475 | 501,498 | 573, 184 | 425,958 | 408, 334 | 399, 885 |  |
| Manufactured tobaceo and snuff, tax-paids of thous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, cigarettes .-...................--millions..- | 1,183 | 1,252 | 1,415 | 1,339 | 1,310 | 1,273 | 1,006 | 1,200 | 1,342 | 1.432 | 1,399 | 1,109 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, cigarettes, manufacturer to wholesaler and jobber, f. o. b. destination <br> 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 | 3.938 |  |

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septern ber | October | Novem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| LEATHER MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shoes and slippers: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total.............-.-............thous. of pairs.By types of uppers: | 43,702 | 49,812 | 44, 675 | 38,850 | 43, 533 | 41, 051 | 48, 523 | 42, 795 | 42,883 | 41,630 | 44, 165 | 48, 424 | 48,971 |  |
|  | 35, 182 | 39, 508 | 34, 440 | 31,713 | 36, 135 | 34. 290 | 39, 898 | 34, 217 | 34,016 | 32,797 | 36, 426 |  |  |  |
| Part leather and nonleather---.-.-.-.- do-.- Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, | 8,520 | 10, 304 | 10, 235 | 7,137 | 7,398 | 6,761 | 8,625 | 8,578 | 8,867 | 8, 833 | 7,739 |  |  |  |
|  | 40, 488 | 45, 704 | 40,401 | 35, 059 | 38,772 | 36, 154 | 41,737 | 35,787 | 35, 349 | 34, 763 | 39,939 | 45, 477 | 45, 322 |  |
| By kinds: | 7,812 | 8, 579 | 8,060 | 7,140 | 7,812 | 6,783 | 7, 848 | 7,508 | 8,089 | 7,876 | 8,934 |  |  |  |
| Youths ${ }^{\text {and }}$ boys | 1,473 | 1,732 | 1,563 | 1, 527 | 1,734 | 1,658 | 1,953 | 1,685 | 1,621 | 1,451 | 1,585 | 1,914 | 1.851 |  |
|  | 21,901 | 25, 301 | 22,300 | 18, 656 | 20,722 | 20, 791 | 23,065 | 18,351 | 17,611 | 16, 621 | 19,606 | 24,605 | 24, 876 |  |
|  | 6, 053 | 6, 372 | 5, 317 | ${ }^{4,873}$ | 5,370 | 4, 856 | 6. 122 | ${ }^{5}, 513$ | 5, 262 | 5 5,733 | 6, 345 | 6,432 | 6,444 |  |
| Slippers for housewear--.-.-....-.-.-.-.....- do | 3,249 2,641 | 3,720 <br> 3,560 | 3,171 <br> 3,682 | 2,863 3,359 | 3,134 4,346 | 2,066 4,561 | 2,749 6,315 | 2,730 6,447 | 2,766 6,939 | 3,082 6,427 | 3, ${ }^{3,469}$ | 3,485 2,429 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{281}$ | ${ }^{274}$ | ${ }^{284}$ | $\bigcirc{ }^{268}$ | +280 | ${ }^{4} 228$ | ${ }^{6} 293$ | - 288 | ${ }^{631}$ | ${ }^{6} 290$ | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | ${ }^{2} 431$ | ${ }^{3} 397$ |  |
|  | 292 | 274 | 308 | 164 | 135 | 108 | 178 | 273 | 264 | 150 | 132 | 187 | 214 |  |
|  | 411 | 370 | 484 | 272 | 306 | 280 | 347 | 367 | 403 | 8 | 283 | 03 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. factory: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, cattle hide upper, Good year welt | 110.3 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 |
| Women's oxfords (nurses'), side upper, Goodyear welt. $1947-49=100$ | 117.5 | 117.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women's and misses' pumps, suede split ....do ... | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 |

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, total sawmill products.............. M bd. ft. | 74,212 | 70, 262 | 65, 723 | r 71, 962 | 65, 298 | 49, 128 | 41, 270 | r 45,836 | r 57, 413 | 68,963 | 63,188 | 44,929 |  |  |
| Imports, total sawmill products .-...-.-.-....-do.... | 181, 590 | 233, 015 | 215,384 | 188, 115 | ${ }^{r} 257,836$ | 340, 991 | 354, 922 | 282, 608 | 294, 520 | 298, 175 | 281, 350 | - 251, 556 |  |  |
|  | 2,901 | 3,358 | 3,310 | 3,273 | 3,116 | 2,671 | 2.887 | 3.240 | 3,349 |  | 3,083 |  | 2881 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {c, }} \mathbf{6} 80$ | , 690 | , 660 | -6,64 | ${ }^{3} 617$ | , 648 | , 592 | 5. 584 | ${ }_{6} 601$ | , 557 |  | ${ }_{r}{ }_{5}$ | ${ }_{561}$, |  |
|  | 2,221 | 2,668 | 2,649 | 2, 639 | 2,499 | 2,023 | 2,295 | 2,657 | 2,748 | 2,591 | 2,540 | r 2,309 | 2,320 |  |
|  | 2,808 | 3,353 | 3,387 | 3,169 | 3, 293 | 2,797 | 2,913 | 3,202 | 3,330 | 3,068 | 3,074 | - 2,853 | 2,912 |  |
| Hardwoods |  |  |  |  | 524 |  | 517 | 540 | 599 | 545 |  | 542 | 619 |  |
|  | 2,196 | 2,754 | 2,784 | 2,604 | 2,768 | 2,257 | 2,395 | 2,662 | 2,730 | 2,523 | 2,529 | 2,311 | 2, 293 |  |
| Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month, total | 9,221 | 9,227 | 9,183 | 288 | 9,111 | 8,959 | 8,929 | 8,967 | 8,934 | 9,054 | 9,063 | 9,094 | 9,082 |  |
|  | 3,379 | 3,470 | 3,528 | 3,598 | 3,690 | 3,746 | 3,821 | 3,865 | 3,841 | 3,879 | 3,877 | 3,856 | 3,798 |  |
|  | 5,842 | 5,757 | 5,655 | 5,690 | 5,421 | 5,213 | 5,108 | 5,103 | 5,093 | 5,175 | 5,186 | 5,238 | 5,284 |  |
| SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Douglas fir: ¢ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 863 | 1,033 | 944 | 951 | 884 | 369 | 455 | 660 | 802 | 817 | 962 | 825 | 729 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, | 855 | 865 | 763 | 874 | 899 | 895 | 867 | 778 | 718 | 680 | 742 | 768 | 810 |  |
| Shipments | 778 | 1,013 | 1,037 | 888 831 | 850 | 342 365 | 440 | 7735 | 882 850 | ${ }_{846}^{881}$ | 8889 | 863 794 | ${ }_{748} 81$ |  |
| Stocks, gross, mill, end of month...-.........-. do | 1,011 | 961 | 898 | 925 | 787 | 791 | 757 | 774 | 782 | 831 | 819 | 949 | 1,002 |  |
|  | 39, 609 | 40, 917 | 27, 592 | 36, 218 | 30,393 | 9,506 | 13, 534 | 16,119 | r 24,742 | 33, 151 | 32,448 | 30,088 |  |  |
|  | 19, 937 | 15, 285 | 5, 866 | 13, 991 | 10, 329 | 3,188 | 3,975 | 4, 872 | 10,078 | 13, 645 | 8,398 | 14, 0.55 |  |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, ete. $\ddagger$. ............... do <br> Prices, wholesale | 19,672 | 25, 632 | 21, 726 | 22, 227 | 20, 064 | 6,318 | 9,559 | 11, 247 | ${ }^{r} 14,864$ | 19,506 | 24,050 | 16,033 |  |  |
| Dimension, No. 1 common, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, R. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per M bd. ft. | 73.941 | 75.054 | 74. 767 | 75. 180 | 76.951 | 81.592 | 81.779 | 84. 482 | 86.849 | 83.699 | 82. 999 | - 83.972 | 85. 534 | p 85.070 |
| Southern pine: $\oplus \quad$ dol. per $M$ bd. ft.. | 125. 922 | 125.922 | 125. 767 | 125. 767 | 125.440 | 126. 671 | 126.671 | 127.683 | 132.953 | 131, 361 | 131.361 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 131.361$ | 132.178 | p 132.180 |
|  | 680 | 742 | 693 | 735 | 892 | 832 | 728 | 711 | 700 |  |  | 702 | 673 |  |
| Orders, unfilied, end of month...-...-............ do Production-1. | ${ }_{687}^{251}$ | 257 761 | ${ }_{714}^{238}$ | ${ }_{690}^{261}$ | 355 | 331 725 | ${ }_{682}^{297}$ | 290 <br> 664 | ${ }_{666} 276$ | 259 680 | 239 | 276 | 303 |  |
|  | 630 | 736 | 712 | 712 | 798 | 856 | ${ }_{762}$ | ${ }_{718}^{604}$ |  | 680 700 | ${ }_{682}$ | 666 665 | ${ }_{646}^{672}$ |  |
| Stocks, gross (mili and corcentration yards), end of month mil. bd | 2.121 | 2, 146 | 2,148 | 2,126 | 2.035 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 640 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products .-............ M bd. ft-- | 6,380 | 5,512 | 6,414 | 6,806 | 8,043 | 7,022 | 6,329 | 5,867 | 8,427 | 8 8,605 | 7,442 | 6,500 | 1,773 |  |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{1,528}$ |  | 1,601 | 1,564 | 1,770 | 1,798 | 1,202 | 1,573 |  | 3, 135 |  | 2,648 |  |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc------------- do | 4,852 | 4, 589 | 4,813 | 5,242 | 6, 273 | 5,224 | 5,127 | 4, 294 | 5,530 | 5,470 | 4,338 | 3,752 |  |  |
| Prices, whords, No. 2 and better, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times$ R. I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per M bd. ft. <br> Flooring, $B$ and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times S^{\prime \prime} /$ | 72.092 | 72.271 | 71.030 | 70.268 | 70.633 | 74. 624 | 74.32 | 5.218 | 5. 92 | 78.021 | 78.199 | 78.480 | 78.471 | * 77.510 |
| Western pine: $\Theta$ dol. per M bd. ft... | 155.379 | 154.154 | 152.929 | 151.471 | 151.471 | 150.981 | 151.557 | 151.680 | 152. 170 | 152.170 | 151.839 | 151.609 | 150.996 | 151.000 |
| Orders, new | 512 | 662 | 673 | 675 | 793 | 715 | 785 |  |  |  |  | 597 | 598 |  |
|  | 383 444 | 568 | 427 | 410 | 463 | ${ }_{635}^{499}$ | ${ }_{791} 5$ | 459 | 422 | 382 | 439 | 485 | 477 |  |
|  |  | 568 628 | 66A | 720 692 | 724 | 635 679 | 791 |  |  | 679 | 604 | 491 | 9 |  |
| Stocks, gross, mill, end of month.-.---------- do-.--- | 1,770 | 1,710 | 1,684 | 1,712 | 1,696 | 1,652 | 1,676 | 1,716 | 1,746 | 1,771 1 | 1,764 | 1, 703 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1 } \\ \hline 1,648 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |  |
| Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$. dol. per M bd. ft | 70.96 | 71.01 | 70.64 | 70.16 | 69.36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HARDWOOD Flooring |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beeeh, and birch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new -1.-.-.-.-.-. M bd. ft | 4,200 <br> 9 <br> 150 | 4,550 | - 4,350 | 3,900 | 5,650 | 5, 150 | 5, 200 | 4,050 | 4,300 | 3,700 | 3,950 | 4, 850 | 4,625 |  |
|  | 3,900 | 10,600 4,600 | 10,45 <br> 3,950 | 10,500 3,450 | $\begin{array}{r}11,150 \\ 3,950 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11,300 3,450 | 12,000 4,800 | 11,150 4,750 | 11,380 4,300 | 11,650 4,400 | 11,700 4,450 | 12,550 4,000 | $\begin{array}{r}13,425 \\ 3,525 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Shipments | 3,650 | 3,900 | 3,950 | 3,750 | 4, 850 | 4, 4,650 | 4,450 | 4,400 | 3,900 | ${ }^{4}, 500$ | - 3,950 | 4, 4,000 |  |  |
|  | 9,850 | 10, 500 | 10,650 | 10, 350 | 9,500 | 8,200 | 8,500 | 8,875 | 9,200 | 10, 350 | 11, 050 | 11,050 | 10,900 |  |
| Orders, new -.-.-..............................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 89, 079 | 99,618 |  |  | 99, 934 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month--.-----.-....---do | 68,085 | 76,534 | 74, 554 | 6f, 643 | 71,364 | 73, 118 | 77,983 | 79, 782 | 73,083 | 64, 301 | 65, 157 | 87,013 | 10, 574 |  |
|  | 75, 518 | 89, 459 | 90, 062 | 86, 999 | 92, 604 | 90,587 | 96,999 | 99, 590 | 100, 488 | 97, 746 | 97,834 | 93, 476 | 90, 400 |  |
|  | 68,070 |  | 90, 929 | 86,688 61,090 | 95,213 <br> 57,486 | 93,690 54,383 | 99, 597 51,268 | 100, 172 | 101,216 <br> 47,256 | 94,988 49,524 | 88,960 57,375 | 94, 885 | 91, 321 |  |

Revised. $\quad>$ Preliminary.
$\dagger$ Revised from 1950 forward to reflect adjustments to 1953 benchmark materials; $1950-52$ annual totals and monthly data for January-September 1953 will be shown later.
$\oplus$ Revised monthly data (for production, shipments, and stocks; also orders, except for all types of Iumber) are available upon request as follows: Total, all types, January
 $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 for exports of Douglas fir sawmill products will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and <br> descritive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical <br> Supplement to the Surver |
| :--- |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES


## Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures

Castings, gray iron:
Orders, unfilled, for sale......... thous. of short tons
 Castings, malleable iron:-
Orders, unfilled, for sale.....-..................... short tons.
 Pig iron: $\quad$ Production..........................................................................
Consumption
thous. of short tons
Prices, wholesale:
Composite.
Basic (furnace---.-.-.----------- dol. per long ton
Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island........................

## Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures

Steel castings:
 Railway specialties $\qquad$
Steel forgings:
Orders, unfilled, for sale_-.---- thous. of short tons hipments, for sale, total
Drops and upset
Preel ingots and steel for castings:

- do.

Percent of capacit
Composite, finished steel
Steel billets, rerolling, f. o. b. mil
Structural steel, f. o. b. mill _- dol. per short ton_
Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) dol. per lb-

## SteeI, Manufactured Products

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


- Revised. DPreliminary.
*New series. Data for hardwood plywood are compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; they cover all known market producers of hardwood types, except sindicated.
 approximately 90 percent of industry capacity. The monthly totals are estimated from weekly reports by prorating split weeks on the basis of a 5 -day workweek, with allowance for generail

Data for production and receipts of iron and steel scrap are compiled by the $U$. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines; data prior to 1953 are not available for publication.
 earlier data. Exports beginning January 1953 as published in the March 1953 Surver and subsequent issues exclude these items which averaged 21 , 300 short tons per month in 1953 .
of Revisions for 1952 are shown in the April 1954 SURVEY.
$\$$ For 1955, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1955, of 125,828,310 tons of steel; for 1954, data are based on capacity as of January 1, 1954 ( $124,330,410$ tons).

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- <br> ber | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued


Nonferrous merals and product

| Aluminum: |
| :---: |
| Production, primary .-...-................ . . short tons.- |
| Imports, hauxite.........-.-...-.-. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ long tons |
| Price, wholesale, serap castings (N. Y.)._dol. per lb.- |
| Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total |
|  |
|  |
| Wrought products, total $\oplus$ |
|  |
| Brass sheets, wholesale price, mill......... dol. per lb.- |
| Copper: |
| Production: |
| Mine production, recoverable copper-.-short tons.. |
| Crude (mine or smelter, including custom intake) |
|  |
| Deliveries. refined, domestic......-.------...- do |
| Stocks, refined, |
| Exports, refined and manufactured............- do |
| Imports, total ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| Unrefined, including scrap of |
|  |
| Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.)....dal. per lb.- |
| ead: |
| Ore (lead content): |
| Mine production ------.-.-.-.-.-...... . short tons.- |
| Receipts by smelters, dom |
| Refined (primary refineries): |
| Production |
| Shipments (domestic) |
| Stocks, end of mon |
| Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) dol. per lb. |
| Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) o |
| Tin: |
| Production, pig |
| Consumption, pig, total |
|  |
| tocks, |
| Governments |
| Industrial§ |
| Imports: |
| Ore (tin content) |
| Bars, blocks, pigs, etc |
| Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.) --..---- dol. per Ib.- |
| Zinc: |
| Mine production of recoverable zinc.....short tons. |
| Slab zinc: |
| Production |
| Shipments, |
| Domestic |
|  |
| Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Lo |
| Imports, total (zinc content) ---.-......-short tons- |
|  |
| For domestic consumption: |
| Ore (zinc content) $\%$ |
|  |

令

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Febraary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | Mare: |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Radiators and convectors, cast iron: ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments ----.-.---...-............ thous. of sq. ft | 1,896 | 1, 732 | 1,738 | 1,745 | 2,208 | 1. 937 | 3,315 | 3,217 | 3,354 | 2,700 | 1,956 | 1,675 |  |  |
|  | 6,292 | 6,906 | 7,453 | 7,696 | 7.903 | 7,438 | 6,765 | 6,478 | 5,915 | 5,400 | 5, 434 | 5,876 |  |  |
|  | 44,175 | 48,983 | 50, 350 | 52, 781 | 68, 798 | 65, 184 | 90, 662 | 102, 888 | 101,916 | 67,660 | 46, 882 | 57, 332 |  |  |
|  | 71, 251 | 77, 203 | 84, 276 | 82, 995 | 80, 845 | 75,345 | 72, 238 | 57, 306 | 53, 174 | 53,978 | 57, 125 | 50,686 |  |  |
| Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, excl. electric: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 168, 062 | 203, 584 | 186,951 | 176,925 | 187,944 | 145, 829 | 196, 180 | 222, 839 | 216,956 | 190,328 | 160, 494 | 167,752 |  |  |
|  | 6, 110 | 5,6431 | 5, 876 | 3,468 | 4,206 | 4,351, | 6,294 | 7,708 | 7,320 | 6,652 | 5,586 | 5. 564 |  |  |
| Gas (incl. bungalow and combination) ......do | 153, 515 | 188, 519 | 172, 762 | 164, 228 | 174,806 | 134, 896 | 180, 210 | 204,947 | 197, 984 | 174, 549 | 146, 135 | 153, 065 |  |  |
| Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil.-------...-. do | 8,437 | 9,422 | 8,313 | 9, 229 | 8,932 | 6,582 | 9,676 | 10, 184 | 11,652 | 9,127 | 8,773 | 9,123 |  |  |
| Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total.......do. | 74, 542 | 94, 395 | 126, 819 | 125,981 | 180,323 | 203.901 | 261, 936 | 351, 135 | 417, 185 | 284, 688 | 110,245 | 77,778 |  |  |
|  | 6, 117 | 7,242 | 6, 804 | 6,474 | 10,935 | 23.443 | 36,879 | 55, 091 | 66. 824 | 37.823 | 9,094 | 4.824 |  |  |
|  | 33, 364 | 44, 691 | 77, 109 | 76.427 | 111,796 | 114, 195 | 156, 343 | 205, 345 | 257, 606 | 195, 337 | 74, 513 | 45, 531 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30, 505 | 39,870 | 43, 566 | 49,661 | 57. 229 | 53, 116. | 75,062 | 82, 023 | 79,022 | 64, 312 | 50,341 | 50,679 |  |  |
|  | 24, 267 | 26.827 | 26, 882 | 30, 210 | 33, 923 | 35. 474 | 48, 655 | 57, 503 | 50.963 | 38, 594 | 28,055 | 31, 829 |  |  |
| Solid fuel | 2,445 | 2. 583 | 2,040 | 2, 591 | 4. 207 | 3, 873 | 6,769 | 8,844 | 7.835 | 4,709 | 2,734 | 2,654 |  |  |
| Water heaters, gas, shipments*-.......-------.-. do | 171, 490 | 184, 043 | 196. 767 | 191,660 | 202, 574 | 186,528 | 202, 900 | 201, 405 | 198, 001 | 175, 550 | 163,458 | 200, 001 |  |  |
| MACHINERY AND APPARATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net $\dagger$ mo. avg. shipments, $1947-49=100 \ldots$ | 99.9 | 82.7 | 125.3 | 80.8 | 86.4 | 68.8 | 75.6 | 14,840 68.3 | 147.5 | 61.4 | 113.9 |  |  |  |
| Furnaces, industrial, new orders, net: <br> Electric processing | 994 |  | 1,262 | 3.051 | 986 |  |  |  |  | 1,190 |  |  |  |  |
| Fuel-fired (excent for hot rolling steel) -------do. | 1, 686 | 1,119 | 1, 711 | 2. 423 | 3,642 | 457 973 | 1,116 | 986 1,241 | 2.403 | 1,190 | 1,246 4,100 | 1,148 3,54 | 976 4.390 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New orders . .-.- mo. avg. shipments, 1945-47=100.- | 159.8 | 169.6 | 142.8 | 139.5 | 185. 2 | 124.7 | 147.9 | 180.9 | 148.9 | 119.5 | 202.9 | \% 203.0 | P 209.7 |  |
|  | 323.1 | 327.2 | 302.7 | 270.3 | 276.3 | 205.7 | 203.7 | 213.4 | 191.0 | 179.5 | 203.4 | ${ }^{+} 167.3$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 168.2$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 5.007 | 5,176 | 4,733 | 6,706 | 5,050 | 3,828 | 5,224 | 4,787 | 5,220 |  |  |
| Tractors (except garden), quarterly:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whed type (excl. contractors' of-highway) . do |  | 105, 302 |  |  | 123,050 |  |  | 81,158 |  |  | 178, 716 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 60, 207 |  |  | 74,731 |  |  | 63, 041 |  |  | 60, 939 |  |  |  |
| ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Batteries (automotive replacement only), ship- <br>  | 1, 422 | 1, 194 | 1, 100 | 1,301 | 1,834 | 2,288 | 2,481 | 2, 728 | 2,667 | 2, 410 | 1,796 | + 1,478 | 1,642 |  |
| Household electrical appliances, sales billed: <br> Refrigerators, index $\dagger$.-...................-1947-49 = 100.. | 90.5 | 89.0 | 73.1 | 74.1 | 81.6 | 93.0 | 70.6 | 73.4 |  | 47.2 | 61.7 | 96.0 |  |  |
|  | 199.0 | 276.5 | 220.8 | 209.4 | 105.8 | 193.6 | 185.4 | 238.2 | 263.2 | 237.9 | 217.0 | 250.1 | 2f2. 7 |  |
|  | 295.2 | 307.9 | 258.7 | 246.9 | 303.5 | 242.9 | 293.2 | 379.7 | 339.2 | 308.4 | 264.8 | г 357.4 | 353.2 |  |
|  | 769.2 | 1940.4 | 745.2 | 722.1 | 1837.7 | 438.1 | 78.5 | ${ }^{1} 932.3$ | 997.8 | 1,098.7 | ${ }^{1} 1,261.6$ | 1,068. 1 | 1,089.7 | p 1,409. |
| Television sets (incl. combination), production§ thousands.- | 426.9 | t 599.6 | 457.6 | 396.3 | 1544.1 | 307.0 | 633.4 | ${ }^{1} 947.8$ | 921.5 | 858.5 | 1833.4 | 654.6 | 702.5 | p 1818. |
| Insulating materials and related products:Insulating materials, sales billed, index $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fiber products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laminated fiber products, shipments $\oplus$ thous. of dol | 8, 160 | 9,598 | 9, 235 | 8,843 | 9,521 | 7,739 | 8,857 | 10,337 | 9,528 | 9,596 | 10,535 | 9,426 | 10,076 |  |
| Vulcanized fiber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption of fiber paper-...--- thous. of lb.- | 3,370 | 3, 850 | 3. 2668 | 3,431 | 3, 128 | 2, 566 | 3,373 | 3,062 | 3,251 | 2,964 | 3,794 | 4, 037 | 3,918 |  |
| Shipments of vulcanized products - thous. of dol.- | 1,451 | 1. 535 | 1.388 | 1, 237 | 1. 236 | 1,037 | 1,152 | 1,217 | 1,301 | 1,350 | 1,540 | 1,571 | 1,565 |  |
| Steel conduit (rigid), shipments ${ }^{*} \ldots \ldots . . .$. thous. of feet | 17,230 | 20,306 | 20,770 | 21,784 | 26,171 | ${ }^{2} 28,544$ | ${ }^{3} 28,076$ | ${ }^{2} 27,616$ | 227,622 | 229,645 | ${ }^{2} 25,911$ | ${ }^{3} 24,049$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 36, 304 |  |  | 35.675 |  |  | 33, 501 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp: 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New orders.....-.-.-........-.-.-. - thous. of dol. |  | 9,533 |  |  | 7,95s |  |  | 6,755 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 9, 131 |  |  | 10, 183 |  |  | 7,337 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| Bituminous: ${ }^{\text {, }}$ COAL-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production ......-.-.-.-......thous. of short tons.- | 29,932 | 31, 714 | 28,478 | 29, 198 | 30, 690 | 27,707 | 33, 484 | 34, 471 | 36,652 | 37, 158 | 38, 151 | - 36,580 | 35, 100 | 37, 150 |
| Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27.113 |  |  |  | 36, 332 | 33.767 |  |
| Industrial consumption, total.....-.-.....-do. | 26,560 | 27,969 | 24, 487 | 23, 831 | 23, 256 | 22,836 | 23, 585 | 23.491 | 25,783 | 26, 996 | 29,713 | - 30,099 | 27, 914 |  |
|  | 106 | , 59 | , 56 | - 47 | - 49 | 22, 45 | 2, 52 | 23. 56 | - 46 | -54 | -66 | r99 8 8 | -106 |  |
|  | 6,901 | 7,298 | 6,658 | 6,811 | 6, 593 | 6,581 | 6,427 | 6, 396 | 7,246 | 7,438 | 7,995 | 8, 258 | 7,631 |  |
| Cement mills Flat---------------------- do | - 624 | ${ }_{9} 6714$ | ${ }_{8}^{625}$ | ${ }^{641}$ | 576 | 9675 | ${ }_{9}^{693}$ | ${ }^{674}$ | 740 | 719 | 775 | 755 | 670 |  |
| Electric-power ut | 8,798 1,610 | 9,614 1,601 | 8,438 1,347 | 8,435 | 9,029 | 9,133 | 9,568 | 9,456 | 10.076 | 10,435 | 11,633 | 11, 750 | 10, 840 |  |
| Steel and rolling mills | 1,476 | 1,532 | 1, 4111 | 1,356 | 1,254 | $\begin{array}{r}1,278 \\ \hline 115\end{array}$ | 1,384 | 1,233 | 1,375 | 1,449 432 | 1,544 | 1,415 | 1,415 |  |
| Other industrial. | 8,045 | 8,189 | 6,952 | 6,160 | 5,416 | 4, 809 | 5,155 | 5,356 | 5,940 | 6,469 | 7, 194 | 7,316 | 7,316 |  |
|  | 6,402 | 6, 165 | 3,471 | 2,646 | 2, 279 | 2, 101 | 2, 868 | 3,622 | 4,397 | 4,542 | 5,787 | 6,233 | 6,233 |  |
| Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel) thous, of short tons |  |  |  |  | 62 | 55 | 47 | 47 | 54 |  | 20 | 2 | 3 |  |
| Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, <br>  | 75, 194 | 72,033 | 70, 595 | 69, 432 | 69, 646 | 67, 186 | 68, 566 | ${ }^{\text {r } 69.691}$ | r 70, 352 | - 71, 041 | 69, 201 | 65, 869 | 63, 751 |  |
| Industrial, total ......---...-...-............ do | 74, 029 | 71, 146 | 69,611 | 68, 606 | 68, 803 | 66, 286 | 67,656 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 68.765$ | -69.458 | r 70, 118 | 68,391 | 65, 160 | 63, 130 |  |
| Oven-coke plants ---------...-................ do | 14,730 | 13,887 | 12, 856 | 12,596 | 12, 659 | 11, 125 | 11, 571 | ${ }^{\text {+ } 11.869}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 12,193}$ | - 12,484 | 12, 335 | 11, 476 | 11, 066 |  |
|  | 1,173 | 1,068 | 1, 071 | 1,090 | 1, 144 | 1,123 | 1,184 | 1,233 | 1,287 | 1,373 | 1,311 | 1, 155 | 1, 182 |  |
| Electric-power util | 37.969 | 37,468 | 37, 504 | 38, 299 | 39, 125 | 38,848 | 39,708 | 40, 462 | 40, 889 | 41,072 | 39,711 | 38, 095 | 36, 796 |  |
| Railways (class I) Stefl and rolling | 2, 388 | 2, 1687 | 2,049 | 1, 8739 | 1,811 | 1,662 | 1,657 | 1,597 | 1,496 | 1,540 | 1,475 | 1,397 | 1,340 |  |
| Other industrial | 16,920 | 15, 726 | 15,333 | 14, 042 | 13,356 | 12,889 | 12,915 | 12,092 | 12,979 | 13,057 | 12.953 | 12, 487 | ${ }^{3} 8$ |  |
| Retail dealer | 1,165 | 887 | 984 | 826 | 843 | 900 | 910 | 926 | 894 | 923 | 810 | 703 | 621 |  |
| Export | 1,294 | 1,449 | 2,462 | ${ }^{\text {r } 3,068}$ | 3,136 | 2,83 | 3,333 | 2,940 | + 3, 527 | 3,092 | 2,481 | 1,804 |  |  |
| Prices: Retail, com | 13 | 15.12 | 14. 99 | 14. 70 | 14.7 | 14.73 | 14.78 | . 8 | 14 |  |  | 15.10 | 15. 10 |  |
| Wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15.04 | 15.08 |  |  |  |
| Mine run, f. o. b. car at mine ...............do. | 5. 607 | 5. 481 | 5. 403 | ${ }^{1} 4.53$ | ${ }^{1} 4.52$ | ${ }^{14} 4.506$ | ${ }^{1} 4.498$ | 14.493 | 14.488 | 14.484 | ${ }^{1} 4.482$ | r 14.481 | ${ }^{1} 4.481$ | ${ }^{1} 44.481$ |
| Prepared sizes, f. o. b. car at mine-.....-...do | 6.787 | 6.429 | 6.375 | ${ }^{2} 6.398$ | ${ }^{2} 6.440$ | ${ }^{2} 6.586$ | ${ }^{2} 6.711$ | ${ }^{2} 6.875$ | ${ }^{2} 6.955$ | ${ }^{2} 6.961$ | ${ }^{2} 6.951$ | 26.951 | ${ }^{2} 6.949$ | ${ }^{2} 26.918$ |
| COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: | 64 | 35 | 35 | 29 | 31 | 30 | 40 | 35 | 29 | 33 |  | 61 | 67 |  |
| Oven (byproduct) ...........................-- - - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 4,824 | 5,110 | 4,658 | 4,772 | 4,609 | 4, 591 | 4,476 | 4,456 | 5,053 | 5,198 | 5, 570 | - 5, 745 | 5,329 |  |
| Petroleum coke o - | 325 | 395 | 386 | 379 | 371 | 420 | 412 | 410 | 456 | 444 | 471 | 457 |  |  |
| Oven-coke plants, total - . .-. .-............... do | 2, 744 | 2,719 | 2,860 | 3,012 | 2,973 | 2,843 | 2,856 | 2,917 | 2,851 | 2,804 | 2,794 | 2,748 | 2,613 |  |
|  | 1,649 | 1,525 | 1,579 | 1,657 | 1,609 | 1,619 | 1,624 | 1,693 | 1,638 | 1,597 | 1,624 | 1,654 | 1,631 |  |
| At merchant plants ---------------------- do | 1,096 | 1, 194 | 1,281 | 1,355 | 1,364 | 1,224 | 1,231 | 1,224 | 1,213 | 1,207 | 1,170 | 1,094 | 981 |  |
| Petroleum coke.-.-.-------------------.- do | 222 | 269 | 299 | 331 | 355 | 384 | 395 | 402 | 424 | 395 | 421 | 449 |  |  |
|  | 26 | 29 | 24 | 36 | 46 | 25 | 34 | 14 | 34 | 33 | 50 | 29 |  |  |
| Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) <br> dol. per short ton.- | 14.75 | 14.75 | 14.75 | 14. 75 | 14.75 | 14.75 | 14.75 | 14.75 | 25 | 13.75 | 3.7 | 13. 7 | 13. | 13.75 |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petrolcum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{2,169}{ }$ | 20,563 | 2, 486 | 2,467 | 2,298 | 2,867 | 2,534 | 2. 298 | 2,370 | 2,379 | 2, 743 | 2,486 |  |  |
|  | 178,603 <br> 91 | 201, 702 | i98, 440 | 200, 593 | $\begin{array}{r} 195,000 \\ 88 \end{array}$ | 194,037 | 191, 198 | 184, 527 | 190, 198 | 190, 367 | 198, 213 | 209,600 |  |  |
|  | 197, 914 | 214, 620 | 204, 336 | 218, 178 | 208, 408 | 214, 402 | 212, 708 |  |  |  | 224,382 | 298, 730 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: | 107, | - | 20, | -2, | 208, 48 | 214, 402 | 212,708 | 208, 155 | 211,851 | 209, 244 | 224, 382 | 228, 737 |  |  |
| Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total......-............. do | $\begin{array}{r} 264,629 \\ 70,916 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 269,620 \\ 73, ~ \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 278,055 \\ 75,852 \end{array}$ | 280,050 75,503 | $\begin{array}{r}282,888 \\ 75 \\ \hline 1887\end{array}$ | 282, 665 | 277, 929 | 272, 502, | 267, 346 | 264, 566 | 258, 385 | 260, 156 |  |  |
| At refineries.....-....- | 70,916 174,953 | 73,668 | 75,852 183,740 | 75,503 185,570 | 75,187 188,788 | 74,574 189,123 | $\begin{array}{r} 70,659 \\ 188,260 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 67,989 \\ 185,568 \end{array}$ | 68,292 179,582 | 67,814 177,659 | 67,309 172,081 | 67,916 172635 |  |  |
| On leases............--.-- | 18, 760 | 18, 495 | 18, 463 | 18,977 | 18,913 | 18,968 | 18,010 | 18,945 | 179,582 | $\begin{array}{r} 177,659 \\ 19,093 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 172,081 \\ 18,995 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 172,635 19,605 |  |  |
|  | 795 | 873 | 1,418 | 1,258 | 1,372 | 1,073 | 1,349 | 509 | r 1,521 | 1,047 | 797 | 381 |  |  |
|  | $r 17,925$ | r 21,888 | + 17, 666 | r 20,669 | r 21,160 | - 21,014 | r 20,853 | - 20,219 | - 19,065 | r 20,260 | 23,066 | 20,799 |  |  |
| Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells......dol. per bbl.- | 2.820 | 2.820 | 2.820 | 2. 820 | 2. 820 | 2. 820 | 2.820 | 2.820 | 2. 820 | 2.820 | 2.820 | 2.820 | 2.820 | -2.820 |
| Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bistillate fuel oilf...-------------thous. of bbl... | ${ }^{3} 43,256$ | ${ }^{3}$ 45, 204 | ${ }^{3} 41,218$ | ${ }^{3} 42,531$ | : 41.966 | ${ }^{3} 43,892$ | ${ }^{3} 45,048$ | 3 45, 415 | 347,890 | ${ }^{3} 48,666$ | ${ }^{\text {3 51, }} 118$ | ${ }^{3} 53.926$ |  |  |
| Residual fuel oilf.-.---------...............-do....- | 34, 754 | 36, 222 | 34, 215 | 35, 582 | 33, 691 | 33,749 | 33, 131 | 32, 569 | 33,047 | 33, 593 | 36, 806 | 38, 276 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 52,729$ | ${ }^{3} 54,051$ | ${ }^{3} 38,105$ | 3 28,895 | ${ }^{3} 27,217$ | ${ }^{3} 26,864$ | ${ }^{3} 29,203$ | ${ }^{3} 32,593$ | 3 34, 893 | ${ }^{3} 51,279$ |  |  |  |  |
| Residual fuel oil $\ddagger$.------....................do. | a 46,674 | 48,794 | 42, 178 | 38, 994 | 37, 753 | 35,617 | 36, 934 | 38, 904 | 42, 415 | 46, 045 | 54, 055 | 55, 880 |  |  |
| Consumption by type of consumer: <br> Electric-power plants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,699 7,595 | 6,456 7,819 | 4,783 | 4, 250 | 4,291 | 4,446 | 4, 851 | 4,904 | 5,316 | 5,819 | 7,668 | 8,912 |  |  |
|  | 5,494 | 5,985 | 6,381 | 6,921 6,289 | 6,760 | 7,660 | 7,835 | 7,730 | 7,818 | 8, 192 | 8,467 | 8,093 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  | 6,378 | 6,475 | 5,928 | 6,331 | 6,119 | 5,981 | 6,022 | 5,916 | 5,8 |  |
| Distillate fuel oil --.-.................-.-...- do | ${ }^{2} 70,390$ | ${ }^{3} 60,270$ | 2 61,721 | ${ }^{3} 73,581$ | ${ }^{3} 86,325$ | ${ }^{3} 101,657$ | ${ }^{3116,529}$ | ${ }^{3} 128,061$ | 139, 128 | 133, 886 | ${ }^{3} 108,144$ | ${ }^{3} 86,692$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Residual }}$ Ruel oil | 47,119 | 44, 249 | 44, 362 | 47,099 | 50, 216 | 54, 365 | 56,332 | 56, 702 | 56,541 | 54, 891 | 52, 105 | 49,457 |  |  |
|  | 1,275 | 1,516 | 1,911 | r 1,982 | 2,176 | - 1,693 | 1,434 | 1,525 | - 2, 192 | 2,715 |  |  |  |  |
| Residual fuel oil | 1,756 | 2,106 | 1,637 | 2,006 | 1,793 | -1,831 | 1,580 | 1,546 | r 1, 239 | 1,771 | 1,720 | 2,819 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residual (Oty No 6 fuel) dol per gal.- | . 100 | . 0977 | . 095 | . 092 | . 092 | . 090 | . 092 | . 092 | 096 | . 096 | 102 | 102 | 102 |  |
| Kerosene: |  | 1.200 | 1. 150 | 1.100 | 1. C 00 | 1.000 | 1.150 | 1.150 | 1. 250 | 1. 350 | 1. 400 | ${ }^{5} 1.500$ | 1. 500 | P 1.500 |
| Production....-.-.-......---------thous. of bbl- | ${ }^{8} 11,542$ | : 10,943 | ${ }^{8} 9.665$ | 89,350 | ${ }^{3} 9,177$ | 9,156 | ${ }^{3} 9,357$ | 39,018 | 39,596 | ${ }^{3} 10,619$ |  | ${ }^{3} 12,665$ |  |  |
| Pomestic demand $\ddagger$.-.------.-...............do | 812,682 | ${ }^{3} 12,990$ | ${ }^{3} 6,893$ | ${ }^{3} 4,861$ | -4,537 | 4,920 | 36, 196 | ${ }^{3} 6,555$ | 39,261 | ${ }^{3} 12,748$ | 318,330 | ${ }_{3} 17,071$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 20,183$ | ${ }^{2} 17,533$ | ${ }^{8} 19,656$ | ${ }^{8} 23,892$ | ${ }^{2} 28,184$ | ${ }^{3} 31,953$ | ${ }^{3} 34,949$ | ${ }^{3} 37,099$ | ${ }^{3} 37,140$ | 3 34, 547 | 327,826 | ${ }^{3} 23,266$ |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 250 | 188 | 428 | 96 | 109 |  |  |
| dol per gal._ | . 110 | . 107 | . 105 | . 102 | . 102 | . 100 | . 100 | . 100 | . 104 | . 104 | . 110 | . 110 | $.110^{1}$ | 10 |


 0.): Production-from gasoline, 3,150; from kerosene, 786 ; from distillate, 227 ; domestic demand, 3,906 ; stocks, 3,472 .
$0^{7}$ Revisions for Jamary-September 1952 and January-October 1953 will be shown later.
o Revised series. Data represent weighted averages based on quotations in 26 cities for all sizes of bituminous coal.

$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 appear on p. S- 35 of the February and March 1954 issues of the SURVEY.

${ }_{a}$ Revision for January 1954, 53,736,000 barrels.

| Unless otherwise stated. statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | Marc |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued



PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

| PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pulpwood: |  |
| Receipts |  |
|  |  |
| Consumption $\qquad$ <br> Stocks end or month $\qquad$ do |  |
| Waste paper: |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| WOOD PULP |  |
| Production: |  |
| Total, all grades ..............thous. of short tons.. |  |
| Dissolving and special alpha...-..--...short tons.. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Groundwood...-...-.-.----------------- do-..-- |  |
|  |  |
| Stocks, own pulp at pulp mills, end of month: |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Sulphite (paper |  |
| Soda. |  |
| Groundwood... |  |

## PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

All paper and paperboard mills:
Paper and paperboard production, total
thons. of short tons
Paper (incl. builing paper) Paperboard Building board
; Revised. Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ See note " 3 " on p. S-35.
I Revisions for 1952appear on D. S-35 of the February and March 1954 issucs of the Surver.
\& Revised effective with the Octaber 1954 issur of the February 1954 Survey; revisions for 1952 (comparable with data for 1953) will be shown later
8 Revised effective with the October 1954 issue of the SURVEY to cover itens indicated. $\odot$ Asphalt $-5.5 \mathrm{bbl}=1$ short ton; wax $-1 \mathrm{bbl}=280 \mathrm{lb}$.

| niess otherwise stated. statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-Continued



## PRINTING

Book publication, total. ....---.-. number of editions. New books...
New editions

| 800, 817 | 939, 598 | 843, 494 | 841, 999 | 882, 399 | 814, 525 | 881, 041 | 867,980 | 889, 447 | + 874, 399 | + 899, 758 | 844, 000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 561, 091 | 592, 116 | 547, 633 | 533, 638 | 540, 558 | 587,819 | 609, 967 | 612,394 | 603, 520 | - 586, 500 | - 606,093 | 634,000 |  |  |
| 832, 975 | 927, 526 | 874, 583 | 866, 681 | 869,849 | 758, 760 | 888,960 | 861, 811 | 915, 483 | 889, 438 | - 852,988 | 925, 796 |  |  |
| 817, 427 | 916, 598 | 878, 354 | 858, 755 | 872, 942 | 756, 126 | 880, 206 | 856, 917 | 907. 515 | r 885,529 | r 857, 013 | 820,000 |  |  |
| 406, 158 | 412,529 | 410, 021 | 417, 941 | 414, 271 | 410,562 | 421, 584 | 428,204 | 431,529 | $r$ 437, 830 | - 435, 316 | 434,000 |  |  |
| 100, 984 | 114, 482 | 108, 483 | 108, 149 | 110, 655 | 97,310 | 106, 820 | 108,552 | 116, 182 | r 114, 110 | ${ }^{\text {r 1 124, } 553}$ | 110,000 |  |  |
| 58,725 | 57, 995 | 57, 500 | 56, 305 | 54, 190 | 64, 215 | 63,587 | 63, 230 | 62, 695 | r 49,454 | r 62, 257 | 60,000 |  |  |
| 102,297 | 115, 847 | 111, 501 | 110, 232 | 113, 292 | 91, 363 | 112, 279 | 110,331 | 119, 167 | 116,306 | - 118, 288 | 122,240 |  |  |
| 101,987 | 110, 927 | 109, 879 | 107, 488 | 112, 059 | 91, 221 | 106, 813 | 107, 736 | 113,389 | - 111, 707 | ${ }^{+} 116,331$ | 117,000 |  |  |
| 93,035 | 95, 555 | 97, 819 | 99, 287 | 100, 256 | 98, 804 | 104, 741 | 109, 274 | 110,361 | F 110,621 | ${ }^{*} 115,745$ | 113,000 |  |  |
| 265,291 | 342, 798 | 279,943 | 287, 338 | 320, 207 | 292,019 | 297, 809 | 307, 601 | 308. 605 | r 292,411 | r 324, 241 | 296,000 |  |  |
| 268, 590 | 294, 740 | 258, 238 | 249,515 | 265, 175 | 292, 305 | 295, 870 | 302, 427 | 294, 558 | $r$ 290, 345 | - 300,249 | 325, 000 |  |  |
| 283, 994 | 322, 188 | 308, 684 | 298, 138 | 299, 890 | 256, 760. | 308, 034 | 299, 596 | 311, 139 | 302, 431 | - 290,884 | 314, 168 |  |  |
| 279, 074 | 328, 037 | 311, 678 | 300, 216 | 304, 524 | 255, 785 | 306, 948 | 297, 900 | 310, 482 | - 303, 304 | r 297, 488 | 268,000 |  |  |
| 166, 420 | 165,570 | 157, 576 | 155, 498 | 149, 540 | 150, 515 | 151,600 | 153,295 | 153, 952 | ' 153, 078 | r 146, 474 | 151,000 |  |  |
| 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 14.00 | 14. 10 | ${ }^{p} 14.10$ |
| 272,375 | 296, 475 | 276, 225 | 273, 217 | 278, 907 | 265, 092 | 302, 502 | 283, 500 | 285, 726 | - 290, 966 | - 287, 639 | 264,000 |  |  |
| 127, 052 | 124, 040 | 117,975 | 112, 185 | 111, 330 | 120.685 | 140, 375 | 138, 597 | 136.413 | + 132,982 | - 128,942 | 131,000 |  |  |
| 278, 203 | 302,944 | 276, 575 | 283, 596 | 285, 178 | 252,002 | 293, 602 | 281.316 | 301,887 | 297, 084 | 7 279, 12 | 300,047 |  |  |
| 271, 865 | 297, 929 | 277, 423 | 278, 859 | 279,933 | 249, 880 | 289, 863 | 280,946 | 302, 127 | - 297, 306 | - 282,573 | 263,000 |  |  |
| 86,525 | 88, 295 | 85, 870 | 91, 116 | 97, 445 | 95, 198 | 99,898 | 99,935 | 98,741 | -96,021 | - 90,920 | 91,000 |  |  |
| 457, 927 | 515,482 | 500, 199 | 497, 221 | 490, 726 | 503, 979 | 503, 145 | 491, 153 | 525,996 | 522, 109 | 500, 119 | 490, 822 | 479,286 |  |
| 437, 780 | 481, 487 | 503, 292 | 497, 561 | 523, 966 | 481, 686 | 518, 844 | 482, 559 | 541.835 | 542, 994 | 505, 987 | 466, 25.3 | 464, 060 |  |
| 155, 072 | 189, 067 | 185, 974 | 185, 634 | 152,394 | 174, 687 | 158, 988 | 167, 582 | 151, 743 | 130,858 | 124, 990 | 149, 559 | 164, 785 |  |
| 345,642 | 400, 311 | 414, 877 | 422, 157 | 384, 444 | 338, 471 | 360, 825 | 388, 321 | 437, 191 | 420, 422 | 407. 980 | 383, $52 n$ | 365, 221 |  |
| 88, 197 | 98, 115 | 89, 839 | 96,670 | 96, 564 | 96, 324 | 99, 492 | 96,592 | 110,328 | 106,479 | 109, 217 | 115, 577 | 109,924 |  |
| 86,219 | 100, 585 | 88, 968 | 98, 716 | 06, 148 | 96,597 | 98, 503 | 98, 202 | 107, 407 | 107, 920 | 111, 526 | 113,882 | 110,597 |  |
| 11,156 | 8,686 | 9,557 | 7,511 | 7, 927 | 7,654 | 8,643 | 7,033 | 9,954 | 8,513 | 6,204 | 7,899 | 7,226 |  |
| 488, 503 | 495, 871 | 484. 226 | 446, 739 | 453, 407 | 481, 612 | 508, 703 | 490, 256 | 448,907 | $434,131$ | 439.446 | 417, 757 | 412, 197 |  |
| 96, 457 | 85, 178 | 81, 181 | 72, 300 | 80, 566 | 71,086 | 66, 199 | 64,769 | 77,057 | 88,372 | 76. 917 | 131,0:8 | 87,686 |  |
| 391, 503 | 454, 297 | 399, 824 | + 411, 804 | 438, 833 | +393,098 | - 434, 107 | 390,943 | 415,231 | 455, 406 | 445, 761 | 392, 506 | 8, |  |
| 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125. 75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125. 75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 |
| 921.7 | 1,140.4 | 997.4 | 1,086.6 | 1,033.1 | 964.3 | 1,044.0 | 1,069.0 | 1,092. 4 | 1,078.9 | 1,067.3 | 1,020. 3 | 1,085.0 | 1,311.7 |
| 321.0 | 424.9 | 369.1 | 364.2 | 359.8 | 390.3 | 1, 330.7 | 1428.8 | 1 390.5 | , 343.2 | 363.0 | , 450.7 | 1,523.4 | 1,315. 7 |
| 926.8 | $1,064,4$ 90 | $1,014.6$ .88 | $1,056.5$ 90 | $1,054.6$ 89 | 916.8 | 1,068.5 | 1.004 .1 88 | 1, 105. 74 | $1,102.1$ 93 | 1,055. 1 | 1,013.5 | 1,043.1 95 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,214.1 \\ 96 \end{array}$ |
| 5,966 | 7,153 | 6.952 | 6,714 | 6,785 | 6,250 | 7,010 | 7,242 | 7,626 | 7,195 | 7,051 | 6,808 | 6,870 | 8,22b |
| 182.3 | 214.7 | 198.6 | 164.5 | 203.1 | 173.7 | 199.8 | 194.1 | 187.2 | 168.0 | 179.8 | 184.6 | 176.5 | 193.7 |
| 167.9 | 185.0 | 182.2 | 165.1 | 179.9 | 159.9 | 183.9 | 180.0 | 186.9 | 177.2 | 168.2 | 172.2 | 151.7 | 178.8 |
| 878 | 1, 102 | 1, 101 | 1,391 | 781 | 923 | 802 | 888 | 1,408 | 941 | 860 | 971 | 950 | 1,102 |
| 707. | 855 | 894 | 1,101 | 644 | 714 | 661 | 754 | 1,198 | 811 | 701 | 771 | 756 | 855 |
| 171 | 247 | 207 | 290 | 137 | 209 | 141 | 134 | 210 | 130 | 159 | 200 | 194 | 247 |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| Natural rubher: RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption-...-.......................- long tons-. | 46, 897 | 53, 709 | 51, 451 | 51,398 | 54, 253 | 37, 894 | 38,069 | 52,412 | 55,970 | 53,326 | 55, 096 | - 56, 911 | 51, 004 |  |
|  | 115. 228 | 112, 829 | 106, 564 | 104, 377 | 104, 541, | 109, 564 | 124, 810 | 119, 191 | 115,970 | 105,025 | 102,943 | - 101, 050 | 97, 142 |  |
| Imports, including latex and guayulet Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) | 42,645 | 47, 721 | 49,855 | 55, 083 | 66, 698 | - 40, 601 | 59,124 | 48,618 | 49, 432 | 45,474 | 43,557 | 49,941 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) dol. per lb.. | . 200 | 203 | 214 | 13 | 231 | 244 | 31 | 241 | . 265 | 273 | 288 | 225 | . 354 | . 312 |
| Chemical (synthetic): <br>  | 53, 356 | 55, 835 | 47, 581 | 46, 554 | 45,954 | 46,964 | 48,807 | 51,384 | 55,644 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption.-......-............................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 49, 060 | 56, 060 | 53, 654 | 52,628 | 57, 195 | 41, 552 | 42, 051 | 53,878 | 58,369 | 57,287 | 64, 130 | -6, 379 | 67\% 609 |  |
| Stocks, end of month..-..-.............----..-. do | 183, 405 | 184, 284 | 174, 983 | 167,583 | 157, 172 | 162, 944 | 170, 159 | 161,662 | 161, 167 | 156,905 | 150, 175 | ${ }^{\text {r } 147,813}$ | 141,318 |  |
|  | 2, 103 | 2,923 | 2,358 | 2, 759 | 2, 032 | 3,228 | 3,018 | 2,161 | 3, 294 | 2,908 | 2,672 | 3,422 |  |  |
| Reclatmed rubber: Production | 21,000 | 23,305 | 21,628 | 21,184 | 22, 207 | 17,907 | 15,444 | 22,332 | 23,444 | 22,915 |  |  |  |  |
| Consumntion | 19,461 | 22, 882 | 21, 883 | 20,536 | 22,321 | 16,301 | 17,660 | 19,926 | 22,098 | 22, 321 | 24,546 | +25,322 | 24,312 |  |
| Stocks, end of month -.-.-.-.-..........-...... do. | 32, 393 | 32, 148 | 31.359 | 31, 105 | 30,845 | 31, 304 | 27,692 | 29,632 | 36, 395 | 29,451 | 30,746 | r 29,656 | 29,836 |  |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumatic casings: $\sigma^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,042 | 7,981 | 8, 065 | 7,965 | 8,796 | 6,360 | 5,427 | 7,279 | 7,869 | 7,626 | 8,444 | 9,040 | 8,745 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}6,308 \\ 2,634 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,629 3.163 | ${ }_{3,131}$ | 8,319 3,020 | 9,079 2890 | 8,885 ${ }_{2} 782$ | 8,080 2,527 | 6, 2609 | 6, ${ }^{6} 186$ | 6,842 | 7,347 <br> 3 | 8,911 <br> 385 | 8,272 |  |
|  | 2,634 3,557 | 3,163 4,350 | 3,131 4,935 | 3,020 5,115 | 2,890 6,029 | 2,782 5,949 | - 2,527 | 1,601 <br> 4,537 | 1.8981 4 | 3,124 | 3,707 3,470 | 3,785 4,967 | 3,833 4,281 |  |
|  | 117 | 116 | 176 | 184 | 160 | 155 | 123 | 130 | 147 | 158 | 169 | ${ }^{4} 159$ | +157 |  |
|  | 15,709 | 16,077 | 15,906 | 15, 504 | 15,218 | 12,640 | 9,985 | 11, 184 | 12, 799 | 13,676 | 14, 784 | 14, 949 | 15,321 |  |
|  | 119 | 80 | 178 | 193 | 167 | 136 | 116 | 131 | 120 | 147 | 141 | 134 |  |  |
|  | 5,896 | 6,399 | 6, 266 | 5,909 | 5,739 | 4, 132 | 3,773 | 4,490 | 3,953 | 3,246 | 3, 201 | 3,089 | 2,850 |  |
|  | 5,617 | 6,013 | 6,001 | 6,002 | 6,631 | 6, 257 | 5,748 | 4,034 | 3,087 | 2,681 | 2,569 | 4, 116 | 2,862 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 10,448 | 10,869 | 11, 234 | 11, 170 | 10,379 | 8,429 | 6, 588 | 7, 179 | 8, 313 | 8,706 | 9, 299 | 8,252 | 8,243 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 104 |  | 67 | 73 | 65 | 62 | 69 | 70 | 58 |  |  |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary.
 Revisions for January 1952-February 1953 for shipping containers and for various months in 1952 for rubber imports appear in the May 1954 Surver.
$\sigma^{\prime}$ Data for production, shipments, and stocks have been revised beginning January 1953 . Revisions prior to June 1953 are available upon request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septerm- | October | November | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March |

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS



## TEXTILE PRODUCTS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline APPAREL \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Hosiery, shipments .......... thous. of dozen pairs \& 「 13, 175 \& 14, 274 \& 12,628 \& 10,844 \& 12,215 \& 10, 724 \& 13,790 \& 15,120 \& 14, 121 \& 14,588 \& 12,762 \& 12,335 \& 12,969 \& <br>
\hline Men's apparel, cuttings:* $¢$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Tailored garments: thous, of units \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Suits. $\qquad$ thous. of units.- \& 1,732
276 \& 11,810
1
1 \& 1,412 320 \& 1,524
392 \& 11,630
1

1 \& 944 \& 1,660 \& 1
1
1 \& 1, 456 \& 1,576 \& 12,050
1
4 \& 1,848 \& 1,816 \& <br>
\hline  \& 4,876 \& $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ 15,520 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 4,800 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1,392
4,464 \& 1.510
14,440 \& 280
3,120 \& 480
3,840 \& 1
1
1440
4,380 \& $\begin{array}{r}352 \\ 4,224 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 324
4,272 \& $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 4 \\ 4,980 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1.896
$+5,712$ \& 288
4,944 \& <br>
\hline Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport \& 1,668 \& 1 1,850 \& 4, \& 1,476 \& \& \& 1,432 \& - 1,380 \& 4,224 \& 4, 27 \& 4,380 \& -5, 12 \& 4,944
1,876 \& <br>
\hline Work clothing: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dungarees and waistband overalls.-.-.-.-.... do. \& 348 \& 1355 \& 384 \& 340 \& 1345 \& 288 \& 392 \& 1435 \& 408 \& 360 \& ! 340 \& ז352 \& 388 \& <br>
\hline  \& 392 \& 1445 \& 360 \& 356 \& 1385 \& 276 \& 364 \& ${ }^{1} 395$ \& 352 \& 364 \& 1265 \& 300 \& 300 \& <br>
\hline Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings:* \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,442 \& 3,187 \& 1,542 \& ${ }^{771}$ \& 1,650 \& 2, 217 \& 2.751 \& 2, 452 \& 2. 269 \& 2,463 \& 2,035 \& 2,187 \& 2,110 \& <br>
\hline  \& г 20, 239 \& 26,870 \& 26, 720 \& 24, 465 \& 21,091 \& 16, 577 \& 20,429 \& 17, 157 \& 17, 593 \& 18,511 \& 18,675 \& 20,892 \& 20, 816 \& <br>

\hline  \& 1,774 \& 1,843 \& 747 \& , 475 \& . 971 \& 1, 203 \& 1,257 \& $$
874
$$ \& 738 \& 1,158 \& 1,464 \& r 1, 773 \& 1,830 \& <br>

\hline Waists, blouses, and shirts..---.-.---thous. of doz. \& r 1, 246 \& 1,432 \& 1,189 \& 1, 036 \& 1,150 \& 1,073 \& 1,234 \& 1,170 \& 1,200 \& 1,140 \& 1,986 \& r 1, 248 \& 1,313 \& <br>

\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{| r Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data cover a 5 -week period. $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 Survey. |
| :--- |
| orncludes laminated board (reported as component board) also sheathing and formboard. |
| ${ }^{*}$ New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data are estimated industry totals derived as follows: Men's apparel-estimates beginning 1954 |}} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{are based on a monthly sample survey of manufacturers, accounting for approximately 75 percent of total production; data prior to 1954 are based on a sample covering establishments that accounted for about 90 percent of the total 1950 cuttings of these items. Women's outerwear-based on reports from establishments classified in the women's principal outerwear industries for}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{of the December 1953 Surver.} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{1Data for March, June, September, and December 1954 cover 5 -week periods and for other months, 4 weeks.} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline COTTON \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Cotton (exclusive of linters):} \& \\
\hline Production: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Ginnings 8 .-..-.-.------- thous. of running bales.- \& \& 116,317 \& \& \& \& 389 \& 1,694 \& 5,691 \& 9,670 \& 12,439 \& \({ }^{2} 13,039\) \& \({ }^{3} 13,405\) \& 4 p 13,594 \& \\
\hline Consumption thous. of bales.- \& \& \({ }^{1} 16,465\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 4 \({ }^{\text {1 }} 13,672\) \& \\
\hline Consumption
Stocks in the United States, end of month, \& 685, 546 \& \({ }^{1} 844,092\) \& 659,300 \& 645, 472 \& 8 778, 558 \& 541, 553 \& 667, 443 \& -815, 315 \& 706, 603 \& 703, 697 \& 501, 748 \& 711, 286 \& 720,815 \& \\
\hline totall \(\qquad\) thous. of bales \& г 14,660 \& F 13, 406 \& \({ }^{+12,351}\) \& \({ }^{r} 11,386\) \& \({ }^{+10,183}\) \& \(\times 9.728\) \& * 21,996 \& + 20,992 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 19,948\) \& \({ }^{*} 18,863\) \& - 17,580 \& 16, 463 \& 15,351 \& \\
\hline Domestic cotton, total .-....--.............. do-.-- \& - 14, 597 \& - 13, 340 \& - 12, 276 \& r 11, 305 \& r 10, 106 \& r 9,653 \& - 21, 917 \& - 20,921 \& \(r 19,884\) \& \({ }^{-18,804}\) \& \({ }^{\text {r 17, }} 516\) \& 16, 401 \& 15, 242 \& \\
\hline On farms and in transit....-................do \& r 1,310 \& \(+1,047\)
+10 \& + 872 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 802\) \& + 559 \& 255 \& -12,631 \& - 8,990 \& -5,803 \& \(r\) r 3,484 \& - 2,057 \& 1,190 \& 731 \& \\
\hline Public storage and compresses ....-.-.-. .- do \& r 11, 501 \& -10,524 \& r9,720 \& -8,962 \& -8,189 \& \({ }^{r} 8,224\) \& 8,304 \& 10,862 \& 12,733 \& 13,803 \& 13,824 \& 13,445 \& 12,668 \& \\
\hline Consuming establishments..-.-.-.---......do---- \& r 1,786 \& + 1,770 \& r 1, 684 \& r 1,540 \& \({ }^{+1,358}\) \& 1,174 \& 982 \& 1,069 \& 1,348 \& 1,517 \& 1,635 \& 1,767 \& 1,843 \& \\
\hline Foreign cotton, total............-.............do....- \& 63 \& \({ }^{+} 65\) \& 75 \& 81 \& 77 \& +75 \& 79 \& 71 \& 64 \& 59 \& 1,63 \& 62 \& 109 \& \\
\hline  \& 385, 420 \& 429, 659 \& 422, 048 \& 336, 120 \& 434, 934 \& 227, 855 \& 189,585 \& 199,322 \& \% 350,853 \& r 389,625 \& 496, 566 \& 334, 157 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 12,866 \& 16,258 \& 24, 163 \& 11, 679 \& 8,177 \& 8.719 \& 9,941 \& 6, 538 \& 6,635 \& 6,898 \& 10,129 \& 16, 489 \& \& \\
\hline Prices (farm), American upland
Prices, wholesale, midding, \(1516{ }^{\prime \prime}\), cents per \({ }^{\text {average }} 10\) \& 30.4 \& 31.1 \& 31.6 \& 32.2 \& 32.3 \& 32.2 \& 34.0 \& 34.6 \& 34.7 \& 33.2 \& 32.7 \& 32.5 \& 31.7 \& 31.9 \\
\hline markets...-.............-.-.............cents per lb... \& 34.0 \& 34.2 \& 34.2 \& 34.4 \& 34.2 \& 34.4 \& 34.2 \& 34.5 \& 34.3 \& 33.9 \& 34.1 \& 34.2 \& 34.2 \& 33.7 \\
\hline Cotton linters: Consumption \(\quad\) thous of bales \& \& 599 \& \& \& 8113 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \(\underline{95}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}599 \\ { }^{5} 189 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 105
150 \& 108
115 \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
5113 \\
584
\end{tabular} \& 96
64 \& \(\begin{array}{r}112 \\ 82 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 8100
8177 \& 117 \& 117
214 \& \(\begin{array}{r}8113 \\ 5196 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 125 \& 115 \& \\
\hline Stocks, end of month \& - 1,419 \& 1,542 \& 1,590 \& 1,637 \& 1,589 \& 1,546 \& 1,525 \& 1,587 \& 1,666 \& 1,763 \& 1,785 \& 1,831 \& 1,827 \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{COTTON MANUFACTURES} \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{Cotton cloth:} \\
\hline Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly \(\sigma^{7}\)........mil. of linear yards \& \& 2,512 \& \& \& 2,454 \& \& \& - 2, 302 \& \& \& 2,495 \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports.--.-...................thous of sq. yd.- \& 50,457 \& 44,540 \& 64, 206 \& 47,243 \& 49,818 \& 48,282 \& 47, 160 \& 50,809 \& 55,821 \& - 48, 511 \& 52,641 \& 44, 123 \& \& \\
\hline Imports \(¢\) - \& 4, 597 \& - 3,989 \& 6,242 \& - 4,732 \& \({ }^{7} 4,283\) \& 4,355 \& 5, 110 \& 7,622 \& 6,907 \& 10, 887 \& 9,953 \& 7,683 \& \& \\
\hline Prices, wholesale:
Mill margins \& 27.18 \& 26.84 \& 26.75 \& 26. 28 \& 26. 50 \& 26.48 \& 26.51 \& 26.00 \& 26.60 \& 26.80 \& 26. 50 \& 27. 29 \& 27.37 \& 27.78 \\
\hline Denim, 28 -inch .......-----........cents per yd.- \& 34.9 \& 34.9 \& 34.9 \& 34.9 \& 34.9 \& 34.7 \& 35.9 \& 35.9 \& 35.9 \& 35.9 \& 35.1 \& 34.9 \& 34.9 \& p 34.9 \\
\hline  \& 15.8 \& 15.4 \& 15.4 \& 15. 3 \& 15. 4 \& 15.8 \& 16.3 \& 16.5 \& 16.5 \& 16.3 \& 15.9 \& -16.5 \& 16.5 \& D 16.3 \\
\hline Sheeting, in gray, 40 -inch, \(48 \times 44-48\)........ do .-.- \& 16.8 \& 16.8 \& 16.5 \& 16.3 \& 16.3 \& 16.3 \& 16.4 \& 16.4 \& 16.5 \& 16.6 \& 16.6 \& 16.6 \& 16.6 \& D 16.6 \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes:} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill: \\
20/2, carded, weaving dol. per lb.-
\end{tabular} \& . 630 \& . 632 \& . 630 \& . 627 \& . 633 \& . 636 \& . 633 \& . 633 \& . 642 \& . 637 \& . 642 \& r. 659 \& \({ }^{*} .664\) \& P. 665 \\
\hline  \& . 921 \& . 921 \& . 921 \& . 917 \& . 921 \& . 917 \& . 917 \& . 919 \& . 931 \& . 931 \& . 933 \& r. 931 \& . 947 \& p. 947 \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{Spindle activity (cotton system spindles):} \\
\hline Active spindles, last working day, total ....-thous \& 20,888 \& 20, 872 \& 20, 715 \& 20,627 \& 20,646 \& 20,606 \& 20,633 \& 20,634 \& 20,696 \& 20,782 \& 20, 626 \& 20,782 \& 20,954 \& \\
\hline Consuming 100 percent cotton.-.-.-......--- do.-.-- \& 19, 656 \& 19,626 \& 19,457 \& 19, 325 \& 19,332 \& 19,286 \& 19,306 \& 19,276 \& 19,295 \& 19,348 \& 19,136 \& 19,282 \& 19,429 \& \\
\hline Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total...mil. of hr.A verage per working day \(\qquad\) do. \& 9, 231 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { s } 11,454 \\ 458 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 8,991
457 \& 8,932 \& - 10,939 \& 7,066
372 \& 9,171 \& 511,222
458

5 \& 9, 735
493 \& 9,464
485 \& 511,059 442 \& 9,934 \& 10, 046 \& <br>
\hline Consuming 100 percent cotton..-.............-d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 8, 697 \& s 10, 799 \& 8,475 \& 8,366 \& ${ }^{5} 10,216$ \& 6, 578 \& 8, 583 \& ${ }^{5} 10,455$ \& 9,042 \& 8,768 \& 510,239 \& 9, 184 \& 9,299 \& <br>
\hline Operations as percent of capacity \& 128.1 \& 5125.3 \& 125.3 \& 122.6 \& ${ }^{5} 122.8$ \& 102.4 \& 126.2 \& ${ }^{5} 126.0$ \& 136.3 \& 134.6 \& 5122.5 \& 138.0 \& 142.5 \& <br>
\hline RAYON AND ACETATE AND MFRS. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{Filament yarn and staple:} <br>

\hline | Shipments, domestic, producers': |
| :--- |
| Filament yarn......................................... of 1 l | \& 55.6 \& 60.8 \& \& \& 57.9 \& \& 53.2 \& 62.1 \& 64.2 \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 24. 1 \& 29.2 \& 60.4 \& 32.1 \& 35.7 \& 33.1 1 \& 35.8 \& 32.4 \& 32.4 \& 66.9
33.5 \& 70.4
34.9 \& 65.8
35.4 \& 68.1
33.0 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& 69.8 \& 68.5 \& 67.0 \& 70. 2 \& 73.2 \& 64.8 \& 61.4 \& 58.9 \& 55.6 \& 55.5 \& 50.4 \& <br>
\hline  \& 30.9 \& 28.3 \& 28.3 \& 27.9 \& 28.0 \& 29.0 \& 30.1 \& 30.3 \& r 33.1 \& 33.6 \& 32.0 \& 28.6 \& 25.8 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,691 \& - 2, 269 \& 3,509 \& 2,178 \& 3,106 \& 2,940 \& 5,785 \& r 7,535 \& 8,300 \& 9,915 \& 12,696 \& 11,906 \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Yarm, viscose, 150 denier, filament, f. o. b. shipping point dol. per lb.- \& . 780 \& 780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& . 780 \& D. 830 <br>
\hline Staple, viscose, $11 / 2$ denier....--.-.-.-.-...-- do.-.- \& . 336 \& . 336 \& . 336 \& . 336 \& . 336 \& . 336 \& . 336 \& .336 \& . 336 \& .336 \& .336 \& . 336 \& . 336 \& D. 336 <br>
\hline Rayon and acetate broad-woven goods, production, quarterly ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ " thous. of linear yards.- \& \& 402,378 \& \& \& 383,248 \& \& \& 407, 576 \& \& \& 461, 712 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{SILK} <br>
\hline Silk, raw: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 449 \& 366 \& 1,051 \& 671 \& 843 \& 654 \& 890 \& 567 \& 814 \& 777 \& 692 \& 1,400 \& \& <br>
\hline (AA), f. o. b. warehouse. dol. per lb. \& 5. 39 \& 5. 23 \& 5.07 \& 5. 03 \& 4.53 \& 4.55 \& 4.68 \& 4.83 \& 4.75 \& 4. 78 \& 4. 60 \& ${ }^{1} 4.61$ \& 4.53 \& p 4.46 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{WOOL} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{5} 23,100$ \& r 21, 349 \& 22,500 \& <br>
\hline Carpet class. -------------------------------- do. \& 9,788 \& ${ }^{5} 11,738$ \& 9,237 \& 8,319 \& 89,286 \& 5,903 \& 9,253 \& ${ }^{8} 11,578$ \& 9,502 \& 9.172 \& ${ }^{5} 11,190$ \& 9,960 \& 10, 196 \& <br>
\hline  \& 14, 277 \& - 17, 828 \& ${ }^{*} 22,135$ \& 19,868 \& 21,603 \& 19,012 \& 18,478 \& 17,757 \& - 16,998 \& 13,897 \& 14,453 \& 19,629 \& \& <br>
\hline Apparel class (dutiable), clean content*-...-...do.--- \& 7,154 \& 10,576 \& r 10,830 \& - 10, 553 \& 12, 385 \& 8,989 \& 9,401 \& 8,085 \& r8,316 \& 7,884 \& 7,828 \& 12,029 \& \& <br>

\hline | Prices, wholesale, raw, Boston: |
| :--- |
| Territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, clean basis........dol. per lb. | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Bright fleece, 568 -58s, clean basis.........-.-....dol. do..-- \& 1. 725 \& 1. 1.127 \& 1. 1.688 \& 1.731
1.184 \& 1.767 \& 1.756 \& 1. 762 \& 1.771 \& 1.712 \& 1.600 \& 1. 560 \& 1. 550 \& 1. 556 \& 1. 535 <br>
\hline Australian, 64s, 70 s, good topmaking, clean basis, in \& \& \& 1.160 \& \& \& \& \& 1. 220 \& 1. 196 \& 1.075 \& 1.135 \& 1.146 \& 1. 191 \& 1. 138 <br>
\hline \& 1.775 \& 1.725 \& 1. 725 \& 1.725 \& 1.725 \& 1.725 \& 1.725 \& 1.725 \& 1. 725 \& 1.675 \& 1.625 \& 1.525 \& 1.475 \& 1. 475 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^6]TData for March, June, September, and December 1954 cover 5 -week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stocks and number of active spindles are for end of period covered.
ㅇ Revisions for 1952 appear in corresponding note in April 1954 SURVET. Commerce, Bureau of the Census; dutiable wool covers essentially the apparel class; data prior to April 1952 will be
shown later
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 SURVEY. $\quad \sigma^{3}$ Revisions for broad-woven goods for first and second quarters of 1952 are shown in the October 1953 Surver.

| UnJess otherwise stated, statistics throngh 1952 and | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | Febraary | March |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued


TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AIRCRAFT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Civil aircraft, shipments...-.....--.-.........number.- | 240 | 312 | 359 | 309 | 316 | 293 | 264 | 265 | 174 | 288 | 290 | 350 | 357 |  |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 534, 145 | 633, 003 | 631, 769 | 588, 562 | 598, 876 | 530, 416 | 521, 450 | 369,942 | 287, 730 | 587, 785 | 766, 169 | r 726, 108 | - 745, 491 |  |
|  | 328 | 297 | 379 | 274 | 351 | 246 | - 309 | 326 | 397 | 305 | 422 | 190 | 176 |  |
|  | ${ }^{46}{ }^{322}$ | ${ }^{5} 21289$ | ${ }_{5} 348$ | 251 | 507, 349 | 190 | 306 | 314 | ${ }^{2855}$ | ${ }^{4} 251$ | ${ }^{332}$ | - 185 | - $678{ }^{148}$ |  |
|  | 446, 676 | 531, 529 | 534, 667 | 497, 062 | 507, 055 | 451,663 | 445,306 | 300,998 | 221, 195 | 498,248 | 669,936 | - 636, 242 | ${ }^{-678,254}$ | p2794,000 |
|  | 425, 392 | 510, 024 | 515, 192 | 478, 889 | 489, 994 | 437, 028 | 431, 371 | 292, 721 | 214, 913 | 477, 927 | 643, 763 | 611, 734 | -649,055 |  |
|  | 87,141 72,468 | 101,177 85,154 | 96,723 79,439 | 91,226 73 | 91,470 74,250 | 78,507 62,161 | 75,835 60,263 | 68,618 50,845 | 66,138 48,966 | 89,232 72,862 | 95,811 $\mathbf{7 9 , 7 6 7}$ | r 89,676 $\mathbf{7 3 , 9 4 9}$ | r $\mathbf{6 7 , 0 6 1}$ 55,253 | p2 110,000 |
| Exports, total $¢$ | 31,433 | 「 21,757 | 45, 725 | 37, 479 | 30, 254 | 29,154 | 26,794 | 26,645 | 22, 224 | 29, 261 | 34,849 | 38,468 |  |  |
|  | 18,195 | 12,177 | 24, 836 | 18,296 | 14, 697 | 13,210 | 11,519 | 9,556 | 6,357 | 12,519 | 20,393 | 21, 550 |  |  |
| Trucks and buses 9. | 13,238 | '9,580 | 20,889 | 19,183 | 15,557 | 15,944 | 15,275 | 17,089 | 15,867 | 16,742 | 14, 456 | 16, 918 |  |  |
| Truck trailers, production, total.........-.-......-do...-- | 4,667 | 5,000 | 4,746 | 4, 844 | 5,258 | 3,686 | 3, 899 | 4,271 | 4,521 | 4,876 | 4,925 | 4,750 | 5, 226 |  |
|  | 4,502 | 4,741 | 4,535 | 4,638 | 4,987 | 3,465 | 3, 740 | 4, 105 | 4,356 | 4, 743 | 4,726 | 4,602 | 5,029 |  |
|  | 1,767 | 1, 879 | 1,865 | 1,934 | 2, 479 | 1,858 | 2, 052 | 2, 256 | 2,551 | 2,822 | 2,823 | 2,849 | 3,091 |  |
|  | 2,735 | 2, 862 | 2, 670 | 2,704 | 2,508 | 1, 607 | 1,688 | 1, 849 | 1,805 | 1,921 | 1,903 | 1,753 | 1,938 |  |
| Trailer chassis | 165 | 259 | 211 | 206 | 271 | 221 | 159 | 166 | 165 | 133 | 198 | 148 | 197 |  |
| Registrations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 369,592 | 480,731 | 508,102 | 520,958 | 596,719 | 474,316 | 440, 312 | 407, 844 | 395,943 | 381, 081 | 656, 611 | 440, 024 | 476,584 |  |
| RAILWAY EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Railway Car Institute: Freight cars: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,041 | 4,826 | 4,195 | 3, 658 | 2,683 | 2,051 | 2, 450 | 2,958 | 2,348 | 1,770 | 2,232 | 2,008 | 2,572 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers, total............do...- | 3, 014 | 3,796 | 3, 138 | 2,513 | 1, 263 | 955 | 990 | 1,600 | 1,338 | 1,085 | 1,428 | 1,599 | 2,032 |  |
|  | 2,947 | 3,793 | 2,981 | 2, 028 | 1,230 | 705 | 837 | 1,208 | 807 | 617 | 1,369 | 1,599 | 1, 882 |  |
| Railroad shops, domestic.---.------..-....- do..-- | 1,027 | 1,030 | 1,057 | 1,145 | 1, 420 | 1,096 | 1,460 | 1,358 | 1,010 | 685 | 804 | 409 | 540 |  |
| Passenger cars, equipment manufacturers: $\oplus$ Orders unfilled, end of month, total* | 690 | 636 | 572 | 541 | 500 | 502 | 450 | 587 | 563 | 514 | 757 | 761 | 725 |  |
|  | 405 | 374 | 330 | 314 | 285 | 316 | 291 | 448 | 434 | 405 | 671 | 693 | 672 |  |
|  | 40 | 59 | 64 | 41 | 44 | 65 | 52 | 42 | 38 | 54 | 57 | 40 | 36 |  |
| Association of American Railroads: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars (class 1), end of month:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number owned. $\qquad$ thousands.Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs thousands.- | 1,775 | 1, 773 | 1,771 | 1,768 112 | 1,764 116 | 1,757 118 | 1,753 122 | 1,750 126 | 1,745 123 | 1,739 120 | 1,736 116 | 1,733 121 | 1,730 124 |  |
| Percent of total ownership. | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6. 6 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.1 |  |
|  | 20,548 | 16, 896 | 13,964 | 12,169 | 11, 429 | 10, 334 | 11,016 | 10, 232 | 11,785 | 13, 639 | 13, 624 | 16,970 |  |  |
|  | 6,784 | 4, 068 | 2,132 | 1,214 | 1,793 | 1,731 | 3,911 | 4, 403 | 4,952 | 6,581 | 6,078 | 7,248 | 6,981 |  |
|  | 13,764 | 12,828 | 11, 832 | 10,955 | 9,638 | 8,603 | 7,105 | 5,829 | 6,833 | 7,058 | 7,546 | 9, 722 | 10, 115 |  |
| Locomotives (class I), end of month: Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs | 1,210 | 1,222 | 1, 169 | 1,180 | 1,117 | 1, 081 | 1,102 | 1,233 | 1,237 | 1,226 | 1,227 | 1,290 | 1,298 |  |
| Percent of total on line------.-.-.-.- | 10.8 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 13, 1 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 15.6 | 16.1 |  |
| Diesel-electric and electric: Orders, unfiled number of power units- | 521 | 365 | 300 | 170 | 124 | 133 | 99 | 115 | 158 | 267 | 493 | 472 | 455 |  |
| Exports of locomotives, totalf.-.-.-.-.....-.--number.- | 33 | 26 | 57 | 46 | 36 | 42 | 34 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 29 | 28 |  |  |
| INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 467 | 473 | 366 | 445 | 445 | 413 | 357 | 357 | 348 | 359 | 394 | 342 | 359 |  |
|  | 437 | 448 | 344 | 417 | 389 | 368 | 278 | 319 | 318 | 304 | 356 | 305 | 325 |  |
|  | 30 | 25 | 22 | 28 | 56 | 45 | 79 | 38 | 30 | 55 | 38 | 37 | 34 | - |

[^7]

Pages marked $\mathbf{S}$
Food products Foreclosures, real estate $15,18,22,23,27,28,29,30$ Foreign trade indexes, shipping weight, value
by regions, countries, economic classes, and commodity groups

21, 22
Freight carloadings
Freight cars (equipment)
Freight-car surplus and shortage
5, $\overline{6}, 22,2$
Fruits an
Fuel oil.

- $6,34,35$


## Fuels.

Furraces
$-\overline{3}, 4,6,9,10,11,12,14,15$,
16

## Furs.

Gas, prices, customers, sales, revenues ...... 5, 6, 27
Gasoline-
Generators and motors
Glycerin
Gold
Gold--------1ucts
$5,6,19,22,23$,
Grocery national produc
Gross private domestic investment...........--
Gypsum and products


## Hogs

Home Loan banks, loans outstanding
Home mortgages
Hosiery
Hotels
Hotels
Hours of work per week.............................-13, 14, 15, 24

Imports (ee also individual commodities)
Income, personal.
receipts
Industrial production indexes

Installment sales, department stores_-_,--1.-1 10
Insulating materials .
Insurance, life.-..-----

Invernational transactions of the U. S._...--, 21, 22
Iron and steel, crude and manufactures
$6,18,-\overline{22}, 32,33$
Kerosene
Labor disputes, turnover
Labor force
Lamb and mutton
Lard
Leather and products.
Linseed oil.... $\overline{3}, 4,-\overline{6}, \overline{12}, \overline{13}, 14,15,30,31$
Livestock
Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank, brokers
(see also Consumer credit)
Locomotiv
Lubricants -------
$3,4,6,9,10,11,-12,14,-15,18,31,32$
Machine activity, cotton.....-.-............-. 39
Machine tools
Machinery
Ma,
Magazine advertising.-
Mail-order houses, sales
Manufacturers' sales, inventories, orders
Manufacturers sales, inventories, ord
Manufacturing production indexes--- Manufacturing production workers, employ-
Manufacturing production workers, employ-
Margarine
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Margarine } \\ & \text { Meats and meat packing-- } \\ & \text { 2, } \\ & 5\end{aligned},-12,13,14,15,29$
Meats and meat packing-- $2,5,6,13,14,15,29$
Medical and personal care
Metals... $2,3,4,5,6,11,12,13,14,15,18,32,33$
Metals
Milk
Minerals and mining- $2,3,11,13,14,15,19,20,2$
Monetary statistic
Money supply
Mortgage loans
$-8,16,17$
Motor carrie
Motor vehicles
$4,6,-\overline{9}, 18,40$
National income and product
National parks, visitors
National security
Newspaper advertising
New York Stock Exchange, selected data_-. 19, 20
Nonferrous metals
Noninstallment credit. $2,6,11,12,14,15,18,22,33$
Oats
Oil burners

Orders, new and unfilled, manufacturers'--11, 12, 15
Paint and paint materials
11, 6
Paper and products and pul
Passports issued
Payrolls, indexes
Personal consum

Personal saving and disposable income........- 1
Petroleum and products $-\overline{6},-12,13,14, \overline{15}, \overline{18},-\overline{2}, 35,36$

Plastics and resin materials.
Plastics an
Population
Pork
Poultry and eggs
Prices (see also individual commodities):
Consumer price index
Received and paid by farmers
Retail price indexes
Wholesale price indexes
Printing and publishing.
$\overline{2}, 3,4,12,13,14,15,37$
Profits, corporatio
Public utilities.
Pullman Company, 11, $13,14,15,17,1 \overline{8}, 19,20,26,2$
Puliman Company
Pulp and pulpwood
Pumps
Purchasing power of the dolla
Radiators and convectors.
Radio and television
$11,12,14,15,17,18,19,20,23,40$ Railways (local) and bus tines _. . 11, 13, 14, 15, 23
Rayon and rayon manufactures
Real estate-_-...............................
8, 16, 17,
Recreation
Refrigerators, electrical
Rents (housing), index
Retail trade, all retail stores, chain stores (11 stores and over only), general merchandise,
department stores_ $3,5,9,10,11,13,14,15$ Rice
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Roofing and siding, asphalt } & 36\end{array}$

Rubber (natural, synthetic, and reclaimed), 22,37

sales, inventories, prices, employment, pay-
rolls, hours, earnings
Rye_--.-...--
avings deposits
Securities issued

Sewer pipe, clay
Sheep and lambs---.

Shoes and other footwear...... $6,9,10,12,13,14,1$
Shortening-------
Soybeans and soybean oil
Sindle activity cotton
$\begin{array}{ll} & 39\end{array}$
Iron and steel)

tories) ,...-...-.
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Stocks, dividends, prices, sales, yields, listings } & 10 \\ 20\end{array}$
Stone, clay, and glass products $-\overline{4}, 11,12,14,15,18,38$

## Stoves

Sugar
Sulfur -----
Superphosphate
22, 30

Tea
Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-tele 30
graph carriers.................11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 2

Tile


Tools, machine
Tractors
Trade, retail and wholesale
Transit lines, local
$\overline{5}, \overline{9}, 10,1 \overline{1}, 1 \overline{3}, 14,15,1$
Transportation and transportation equipment.
Travel
Trucks
United States Government bonds
Utilities....-....-...-.-.-.-- 2,5
Vacuum cleaners
Variety stores
Vegetable oils.-.-.-.-.
ents
Vessels cleared in foreign trade
Veterans' benefits
Wages and salaries
Water heaters

## Wax


Wholesale price indexes........-...-, $10,11,13,14,1$
Wholesale tr

Zinc
$6,22,39,40$

## Foreign Aid



Never before has the whole complex of foreign aid programs over the years been so conveniently set down in such short space.
-New York Times.


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[^0]:    1. Insudes supplies, services, and contributions to the multilateral-construction program of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
    2. Because of the inclusion of dependencies in the grouping "Western Europe," data shown for other groupings, particularly "Near East and Africa," are correspondingly understated. 3. Less than $\$ 500,000$.
[^1]:    IThis itom is treated in the balance-of-payments computations along with other military consiruetion expenditures as a purchase of services rather than a grant (see Survey, August $1954, \mathrm{r}, 8)$
    Digitized for FRASEF

[^2]:    NOTE.-MISS CHURCHILLIS A MEMBER OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

[^3]:    1. See "Recent Business Population Movements," Surver of Currext Business,
    January 1954, "Size Characteristics of the Business Population," SURyEY, May 1954, and January 1954, "Size Characteristics of the Business Population,", SURy
    "State Distribution of Business Concerns," Surver, November 1954.
[^4]:    1. Less than 0.05 percent. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Onlice of Business Economics,
[^5]:    1. Rate equals the difference between the rates for firms newly-acquired and those trans-
[^6]:    

[^7]:    Revised. ${ }^{D}$ Preliminary
    ${ }^{1}$ Beginning January 1955, data include 2 types of aircraft formerly classified as "special category" and therefore exciuded irom the total; January exports of such types totaled 8 aircraft.
    2 Preliminary estimate of production based on Ward's Automotive Reports. Production for preceding month: 676,000 passenger cars; 62,000 trucks.

    - Width of cloth relates to that currently used; change do
    $\bigcirc$ Width of cloth relates to that currently used; change does not affect the comparability of the series.
    $Q$ Data exclude all military-type exports. Scattered monthly revisions for 1852 for motor vehicles will be shown later.
    ORevised begimming 1952 to incluce in the Diction of converter dolles data as revised are comparable with figures through 1951 shown in the 1953 issue of Business Staristics. Revisions January-September 1952 are shown in the December 1953 SURVEY.
    *New series; monthly data prior to 1953 will be shown later.
    §Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.
    TRevised exports for May 1952, 41 locomotives.

